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IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF KNOWLEDGE
WITH A NEW ATLAS OF THE WORLD

IN TEN VOLUMES
VOLUME III

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE ON THE COMPLETED WORK

With the publication of the Atlas which is incorporated in the present edition The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia has been brought to completion. As the Cyclopedia of Names grew out of the Dictionary and supplemented it on its encyclopedic side, so the Atlas has grown out of the Cyclopedia, and serves as an extension of its geographical material. Each of these works deals with a different part of the great field of words,— common words and names,— while the three, in their unity, constitute a work of reference which practically covers the whole of that field. The total number of words and names defined or otherwise described in the completed work is about 450,000.

The special features of each of these several parts of the book are described in the Prefaces which will be found in the first, ninth, and tenth volumes. It need only be said that the definitions of the common words of the language are for the most part stated encyclopedically, with a vast amount of technical, historical, and practical information in addition to an unrivaled wealth of purely philological material; that the same encyclopedic method is applied to proper names — names of persons, places, characters in fiction, books — in short, of everything to which a name is given; and that in the Atlas geographical names, and much besides, are exhibited with a completeness and serviceableness seldom equaled. Of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia as a whole, therefore, it may be said that it is in its own field the most complete presentation of human knowledge — scientific, historical, and practical — that exists.

Moreover, the method of distributing this encyclopedic material under a large number of headings, which has been followed throughout, makes each item of this great store of information far more accessible than in works in which a different system is adopted.

The whole represents fifteen years of labor. The first edition of The Century Dictionary was completed in 1891, and that of The Century Cyclopedia of Names in 1894. During the years that have elapsed since those dates each of these works has been subjected to repeated careful revisions, in order to include the latest information, and the results of this scrutiny are comprised in this edition.

January, 1899.

THE
CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

◆

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THE DEVINNE PRESS.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj.	adjective.
abbr.	abbreviation.
abl.	ablative.
acc.	accusative.
accom.	accommodated, accommodation.
act.	active.
adv.	adverb.
AF.	Anglo-French.
agri.	agriculture.
AL.	Anglo-Latin.
alg.	algebra.
Amer.	American.
anat.	anatomy.
anc.	ancient.
antiq.	antiquity.
aor.	aorist.
appar.	apparently.
Ar.	Arabic.
arch.	architecture.
archæol.	archæology.
arith.	arithmetic.
art.	article.
AS.	Anglo-Saxon.
astrol.	astrology.
astron.	astronomy.
attrib.	attributive.
aug.	augmentative.
Bav.	Bavarian.
Beng.	Bengali.
biol.	biology.
Bohem.	Bohemian.
bot.	botany.
Braz.	Brazilian.
Bret.	Breton.
bryol.	bryology.
Bulg.	Bulgarian.
carp.	carpentry.
Cat.	Catalan.
Cath.	Catholic.
caus.	causative.
ceram.	ceramics.
cf.	L. *confer*, compare.
ch.	church.
Chal.	Chaldee.
chem.	chemical, chemistry.
Chin.	Chinese.
chron.	chronology.
colloq.	colloquial, colloquially.
com.	commerce, commercial.
comp.	composition, compound.
compar.	comparative.
conch.	conchology.
conj.	conjunction.
contr.	contracted, contraction.
Corn.	Cornish.
craniol.	craniology.
craniom.	craniometry.
crystal.	crystallography.
D.	Dutch.
Dan.	Danish.
dat.	dative.
def.	definite, definition.
deriv.	derivative, derivation.
dial.	dialect, dialectal.
diff.	different.
dim.	diminutive.
distrib.	distributive.
dram.	dramatic.
dynam.	dynamics.
E.	East
E.	English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles.	ecclesiastical.
econ.	economy.
e. g.	L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt.	Egyptian.
E. Ind.	East Indian.
elect.	electricity.
embryol.	embryology.
Eng.	English.
engin.	engineering.
entom.	entomology.
Epis.	Episcopal.
equiv.	equivalent.
esp.	especially.
Eth.	Ethiopic.
ethnog.	ethnography.
ethnol.	ethnology.
etym.	etymology.
Eur.	European.
exclam.	exclamation.
f., fem.	feminine.
F.	French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem.	Flemish.
fort.	fortification.
freq.	frequentative.
Fries.	Friesic.
fut.	future.
G.	German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael.	Gaelic.
galv.	galvanism.
gen.	genitive.
geog.	geography.
geol.	geology.
geom.	geometry.
Goth.	Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr.	Greek.
gram.	grammar.
gun.	gunnery.
Heb.	Hebrew.
her.	heraldry.
herpet.	herpetology.
Hind.	Hindustani.
hist.	history.
horol.	horology.
hort.	horticulture.
Hung.	Hungarian.
hydraul.	hydraulics.
hydros.	hydrostatics.
Icel.	Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth.	ichthyology.
i. e.	L. *id est*, that is.
impers.	impersonal.
impf.	imperfect.
impv.	imperative.
improp.	improperly.
Ind.	Indian.
ind.	indicative.
Indo-Eur.	Indo-European.
indef.	indefinite.
inf.	infinitive.
instr.	instrumental.
interj.	interjection.
intr., intrans.	intransitive.
Ir.	Irish.
irreg.	irregular, irregularly.
It.	Italian.
Jap.	Japanese.
L.	Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett.	Lettish.
LG.	Low German.
lichenol.	lichenology.
lit.	literal, literally.
lit.	literature.
Lith.	Lithuanian.
lithog.	lithography.
lithol.	lithology.
LL.	Late Latin.
m., masc.	masculine.
M.	Middle.
mach.	machinery.
mammal.	mammalogy.
manuf.	manufacturing.
math.	mathematics.
MD.	Middle Dutch.
ME.	Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech.	mechanics, mechanical.
med.	medicine.
mensur.	mensuration.
metal.	metallurgy.
metaph.	metaphysics.
meteor.	meteorology.
Mex.	Mexican.
MGr.	Middle Greek, medieval Greek.
MHG.	Middle High German.
milit.	military.
mineral.	mineralogy.
ML.	Middle Latin, medieval Latin.
MLG.	Middle Low German.
mod.	modern.
mycol.	mycology.
myth.	mythology.
n.	noun.
n., neut.	neuter.
N.	New.
N.	North.
N. Amer.	North America.
nat.	natural.
naut.	nautical.
nav.	navigation.
NGr.	New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG.	New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL.	New Latin, modern Latin.
nom.	nominative.
Norm.	Norman.
north.	northern.
Norw.	Norwegian.
numis.	numismatics.
O.	Old.
obs.	obsolete.
obstet.	obstetrics.
OBulg.	Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat.	Old Catalan.
OD.	Old Dutch.
ODan.	Old Danish.
odontog.	odontography.
odontol.	odontology.
OF.	Old French.
OFlem.	Old Flemish.
OGael.	Old Gaelic.
OHG.	Old High German.
OIr.	Old Irish.
OIt.	Old Italian.
OL.	Old Latin.
OLG.	Old Low German.
ONorth.	Old Northumbrian.
OPruss.	Old Prussian.
orig.	original, originally.
ornith.	ornithology.
OS.	Old Saxon.
OSp.	Old Spanish.
osteol.	osteology.
OSw.	Old Swedish.
OTeut.	Old Teutonic.
p. a.	participial adjective.
paleon.	paleontology.
part.	participle.
pass.	passive.
pathol.	pathology.
perf.	perfect.
Pers.	Persian.
pers.	person.
persp.	perspective.
Peruv.	Peruvian.
petrog.	petrography.
Pg.	Portuguese.
phar.	pharmacy.
Phen.	Phenician.
philol.	philology.
philos.	philosophy.
phonog.	phonography.
photog.	photography.
phren.	phrenology.
phys.	physical.
physiol.	physiology.
pl., plur.	plural.
poet.	poetical.
polit.	political.
Pol.	Polish.
poss.	possessive.
pp.	past participle.
ppr.	present participle.
Pr.	Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref.	prefix.
prep.	preposition.
pres.	present.
pret.	preterit.
priv.	privative.
prob.	probably, probable.
pron.	pronoun.
pron.	pronounced, pronunciation.
prop.	properly.
pros.	prosody.
Prot.	Protestant.
prov.	provincial.
psychol.	psychology.
q. v.	L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl.	reflexive.
reg.	regular, regularly.
repr.	representing.
rhet.	rhetoric.
Rom.	Roman.
Rom.	Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ.	Russian.
S.	South.
S. Amer.	South American.
sc.	L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc.	Scotch.
Scand.	Scandinavian.
Scrip.	Scripture.
sculp.	sculpture.
Serv.	Servian.
sing.	singular.
Skt.	Sanskrit.
Slav.	Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp.	Spanish.
subj.	subjunctive.
superl.	superlative.
surg.	surgery.
surv.	surveying.
Sw.	Swedish.
syn.	synonymy.
Syr.	Syriac.
technol.	technology.
teleg.	telegraphy.
teratol.	teratology.
term.	termination.
Teut.	Teutonic.
theat.	theatrical.
theol.	theology.
therap.	therapeutics.
toxicol.	toxicology.
tr., trans.	transitive.
trigon.	trigonometry.
Turk.	Turkish.
typog.	typography.
ult.	ultimate, ultimately.
v.	verb.
var.	variant.
vet.	veterinary.
v. i.	intransitive verb.
v. t.	transitive verb.
W.	Welsh.
Wall.	Walloon.
Wallach.	Wallachian.
W. Ind.	West Indian.
zoögeog.	zoögeography.
zoöl.	zoölogy.
zoöt.	zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a	as in fat, man, pang.
ā	as in fate, mane, dale.
ä	as in far, father, guard.
â	as in fall, talk, naught.
ȧ	as in ask, fast, ant.
ã	as in fare, hair, bear.
e	as in met, pen, bless.
ē	as in mete, meet, meat.
ė	as in her, fern, heard.
i	as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī	as in pine, fight, file.
o	as in not, on, frog.
ō	as in note, poke, floor.
ö	as in move, spoon, room.
ô	as in nor, song, off.
u	as in tub, son, blood.
ū	as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
u̇	as in pull, book, could.
ü	German ü, French u.

oi	as in oil, joint, boy.
ou	as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ̄	as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ̄	as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ̄	as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ̄	as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

a̤	as in errant, republican.
e̤	as in prudent, difference.
i̤	as in charity, density.
o̤	as in valor, actor, idiot.
ā̤	as in Persia, peninsula.
ē̤	as in *the* book.
ṳ̄	as in nature, feature.

A mark (◡) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t̮	as in nature, adventure.
d̮	as in arduous, education.
s̮	as in pressure.
z̮	as in seizure.

th	as in thin.
ᴛʜ	as in then.
ċh	as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ṅ	French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly	(in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.

′ denotes a primary, ″ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

<	read *from*; i. e., derived from.
>	read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
+	read *and*; i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
=	read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√	read *root*.
*	read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
†	read *obsolete*.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back^1 (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
back^1 (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
back^1 (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
back^1 (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
back^2† (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*^{2}.
back^3 (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only	§ 5.
Chapter only	xiv.
Canto only	xiv.
Book only	iii.
Book and chapter Part and chapter Book and line Book and page Act and scene Chapter and verse No. and page	iii. 10.
Volume and page	II. 34.
Volume and chapter	IV. iv.
Part, book, and chapter	II. iv. 12.
Part, canto, and stanza	II. iv. 12.
Chapter and section or ¶	vii. § or ¶ 3.
Volume, part, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

droop (dröp), *v.* [< ME. *droupen*, rarely *dropen*, *drupen*, droop, esp. from sorrow, < Icel. *drūpa*, droop, esp. from sorrow, a secondary verb, < *drjūpa* = AS. **dreópan*, drop: see *drop* and *drip*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sink or hang down; bend or hang downward, as from weakness or exhaustion.

> Wel cowde he dresse his takel yemanly;
> His arwes *drowpede* nought with fetheres lowe.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 107.

> The evening comes, and every little flower
> *Droops* now, as well as I.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iii. 3.

> Hampden, with his head *drooping*, and his hands leaning on his horse's neck, moved feebly out of the battle.
> *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

> Near the lake where *drooped* the willow,
> Long time ago. *G. P. Morris.*

2. To languish from grief or other cause; fall into a state of physical weakness.

> Conceiving the dishonour of his mother,
> He straight declin'd, *droop'd*, took it deeply.
> *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

> After this King Leir, more and more *drooping* with Years, became an easy prey to his Daughters and thir Husbands. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

> We had not been at Sea long before our Men began to *droop*, in a sort of a Distemper that stole insensibly on them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 524.

> One day she *drooped*, and the next she died; nor was there the distance of many hours between her being very easy in this world, and very happy in another.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vi.

3. To fail or sink; flag; decline; be dispirited: as, the courage *droops*; the spirits *droop*.

> Myche fere had that fre, & full was of thoght,
> All *droupond* in drede and in dol lengyt.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6303.

> But wherefore do you *droop?* why look so sad?
> Be great in act, as you have been in thought.
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1.

> Why *droops* my lord, my love, my life, my Cæsar?
> How ill this dulness doth comport with greatness!
> *Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 1.

4. To tend gradually downward or toward a close. [Poetical.]

> Then day *droopt*; the chapel bells
> Call'd us: we left the walks.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

5. To drip; be wet with water. [Prov. Eng.]

> I was *drooping* wet to my very skinne.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 57.

> "They've had no rain at all down here," said he.
> "Then," said she, demurely regarding her *drooping* skirts, "they'll think I must have fallen into the river."
> *W. Black*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 391.

II. *trans.* To let sink or hang down: as, to *droop* the head.

> The lilylike Melissa *droop'd* her brows.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

> Great, sulky gray cranes *droop* their motionless heads over the still, salt pools along the shore.
> *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 24.

droop (dröp), *n.* [< *droop*, *v.*] The act of drooping, or of bending or hanging down; a drooping position or state.

> With his little insinuating jury *droop*.
> *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 21.

drooper (drö'pėr), *n.* One who or that which droops.

> If he [the historian] be pleasant, he is noted for a iester; if he be graue, he is reckoned for a *drooper*.
> *Stanihurst*, To Sir H. Sidney, in Holinshed.

droopingly (drö'ping-li), *adv.* In a drooping manner; languishingly.

> They [duties] are not accompanied with such sprightliness of affections, and overflowings of joy, as they were wont, but are performed *droopingly* and heavily.
> *Sharpe*, Works, III. iii.

drop (drop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dropped*, ppr. *dropping*. [Early mod. E. also *droppe*; < ME. *droppen*, < AS. *droppan*, also *dropian* and *droppetian*, *droppetan* = D. *droppen* = G. *tropfen* = Sw. *droppa*, drop; secondary forms of the orig. strong verb, AS. **dreópan* (pret. **dreáp*, pl. **drupon*, pp. **dropen*; occurring, if at all, only in doubtful passages), ME. *drepen* (= OS. *driopan* = OFries. *driapa* = D. *druipen* = OHG. *triufan*, MHG. G. *triefen* = Icel. *drjūpa* = Norw. *drjupa*), drop, whence also ult. *drop*, *n.*, *drip*, *v.*, *dribble*^{1}, etc., and (through Icel.) *droop*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fall in small portions or globules, as a liquid.

> The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
> It *droppeth* as the gentle rain from heaven
> Upon the place beneath. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

2. To let drops fall; drip; discharge in drops.

> The heavens also *dropped* at the presence of God.
> Ps. lxviii. 8.

> Mine eyes may *drop* for thee, but thine own heart will ache for itself. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

> It was a loathsome herd, . . . half bestial, half human, *dropping* with wine, bloated with gluttony, and reeling in obscene dances. *Macaulay*, Milton.

3. To fall; descend; sink to a lower position or level.

> From morn
> To noon he fell, . . . and with the setting sun
> *Dropp'd* from the zenith like a falling star.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 745.

> The curtain *drops* on the drama of Indian history about the year 650, or a little later.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 209.

4. Specifically, to lie down, as a dog.—**5.** To die, especially to die suddenly; fall dead, as in battle.

> It was your presurmise,
> That in the dole of blows your son might *drop*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

> They see indeed many *drop*, but then they see many more alive. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 152.

6. To come to an end; be allowed to cease; be neglected and come to nothing.

> I heard of threats, occasioned by my verses; I sent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and so it *dropped*.
> *Pope.*

7†. To fall short of a mark. [Rare.]

> Often it *drops* or overshoots. *Collier.*

8. To fall lower in state or condition; sink; be depressed; come into a state of collapse or quiescence.

> Down *dropt* the breeze, the sails *dropt* down.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, ii.

9. *Naut.*, to have a certain drop, or depth from top to bottom: said of a sail.

> Her main top-sail *drops* seventeen yards. *Mar. Dict.*

A dropping fire (*milit.*), a continuous irregular discharge of small arms.—**To drop astern** (*naut.*), to pass or move toward the stern; move back; let another vessel pass ahead, either by slackening the speed of the vessel that is passed or because of the superior speed of the vessel passing.—**To drop away** or **off**, to depart; disappear; be lost sight of: as, all my friends *dropped away* from me; the guests *dropped off* one by one.

> If the war continued much longer, America would most certainly *drop away*, and France, and perhaps Spain, become bankrupt. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

To drop down a stream, a coast, etc., to sail, row, or move down a river or toward the sea, downward along a coast, etc.—**To drop in**, to happen in; come in as if casually, or without previous agreement as to time, as for a call.

> Captain Knight with as many Men as he could incourage to march, came in about 6, but he left many Men tired on the Road; these, as is usual, came *dropping in* one or two at a time, as they were able.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 219.

> Others of the household soon *dropped in*, and clustered round the board. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 83.

To drop out, to withdraw or disappear from one's (or its) place: as, he *dropped out* of the ranks.—**To drop to shot**, to drop or charge at the discharge of the gun: said of a field-dog.—**To drop to wing**, to drop or charge when the bird flushes: said of a field-dog.

II. *trans.* **1.** To pour or let fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid: as, to *drop* a medicine.

> His heavens shall *drop* down dew. Deut. xxxiii. 28.

> Their eyes are like rocks, which still *drop* water.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 492.

2. To sprinkle with or as if with drops; variegate, as if by sprinkling with drops; bedrop: as, a coat *dropped* with gold.

> This rumoured the day following about the City, numbers of people flockt thither; who found the roome all to be *dropt* with torches in confirmation of this relation.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 151.

3. To let fall; allow to sink to a lower position; lower: as, to *drop* a stone; to *drop* the muzzle of a gun.

> I saw him with that lily cropp'd
> Impatient swim to meet
> My quick approach, and soon he *dropp'd*
> The treasure at my feet.
> *Cowper*, Dog and Water-lily.

Hence—**4.** To let fall from the womb; give birth to: said of ewes, etc.: as, to *drop* a lamb.

> The history of a new colt that my lord's mare Thetis had *dropped* last week. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xvii.

5. To cause to fall; hence, to kill, especially with a firearm. [Colloq.]

> A young grouse at this season [October] offers an easy shot, and he was *dropped* without difficulty.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 79.

> He had the luck
> To *drop* at fair-play range a ten-tined buck.
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

6. To let go; dismiss; lay aside; break off from; omit: as, to *drop* an affair or a controversy; to *drop* an acquaintance; to *drop* a letter from a word.

> He is now under prosecution; but they think it will be *dropped*, out of pity. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xlix.

> Upon my credit, sir, were I in your place, and found my father such very bad company, I should certainly *drop* his acquaintance. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

> It [the cave] has also a semicircular open-work moulding, like basket-work, which . . . is evidently so unsuited for stone-work that it is no wonder it was *dropped* very early. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 116.

> The member, whether church or minister, can be tried, expelled, *dropped*, or transferred to a co-ordinate body, as facts may warrant. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 418.

7. To utter as if casually: as, to *drop* a word in favor of a friend.

> They [the Arabs] had *dropt* some expressions as if they would assault the boat by night if I staid, which, without doubt, they said that they might make me go away.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. ii. 105.

> To my great surprise, not a syllable was *dropped* on the subject. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

8. To write and send (a note) in an offhand manner: as, *drop* me a line.—**9.** To set down from a carriage.

> When Lord Howe came over from Twickenham to see him [the King], he said the Queen was going out driving, and should "*drop* him" at his own house.
> *Greville*, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

To drop a courtesy, to courtesy.

> The girls, with an attempt at simultaneousness, *dropped* "*curcheys*" of respect. *The Century*, XXXVI. 85.

To drop a line. (*a*) To fish with a line. (*b*) To write a letter or note.—**To drop anchor**, to anchor.—**To drop the curtain.** See *curtain*.—**To drop** or **weep millstones.** See *millstone*.

drop (drop), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *droppe*; < ME. *drope*, < AS. *dropa* (= OS. *dropo* = D. *drop* = MLG. *drope*, *drape*, LG. *druppen*, *drapen* = OHG. *tropfo*, *troffo*, MHG. *tropfe*, G. *tropfen* = Icel. *dropi* = Sw. *droppe* = Dan. *draabe*), a drop, < AS., etc., **dreópan*, pp. **dropen*, drop: see *drop*, *v.*] **1.** A mass of water or other liquid so small that the surface-tension brings it into a spherical shape more or less modified by gravity, adhesion, etc.; a globule: as, a *drop* of blood; a *drop* of laudanum.

> One or two *drops* of water perce not the flint stone, but many and often droppings doo.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 164.

> O, now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
> The dint of pity; these are gracious *drops*.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.

> Madam, this grief
> You add unto me is no more than *drops*
> To seas, for which they are not seen to swell.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 2.

2. Something that resembles such a drop of liquid, as a pendent diamond ornament, an ear-ring, or a glass pendant of a chandelier: specifically applied to varieties of sugar-plums and to medicated candies prepared in a similar form: as, lemon-*drops*; cough-*drops*.

> The flutt'ring fan be Zephyretta's care;
> The *drops* to thee, Brillante, we consign;
> And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 113.

Specifically, in *her.*, the representation of a drop of liquid, usually globular below and tapering to a point above. Drops of different colors are considered as tear-drops, drops of blood, etc., and are blazoned accordingly. See *gutté*.

3. Any small quantity of liquid: as, he had not drunk a *drop*.

> Water, water everywhere,
> Nor any *drop* to drink.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, i.

Hence—**4.** A minute quantity of anything: as, he has not a *drop* of honor, or of magnanimity.

> But if there be
> Yet left in heaven as small a *drop* of pity
> As a wren's eye, fear'd gods, a part of it!
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

5. *pl.* Any liquid medicine the dose of which consists of a certain number of drops.

> *Lydia.* Give me the sal volatile.
> *Lucy.* Is it in a blue cover, ma'am?
> *Lydia.* My smelling-bottle, you simpleton!
> *Lucy.* O, the *drops!*—here, ma'am.
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

6. A piece of gut used by anglers on casting-lines. A fly-hook is attached to the loose end of the drop, the other end being fastened to the casting-line. **7.** A Scotch unit of weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce, nearly equal to 30 grains English troy weight.—**8.** The act of dropping; drip. [Rare.]

> Can my slow *drop* of tears, or this dark shade
> About my brows, enough describe her loss?
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

9. In *mech.*, a contrivance arranged so as to drop, fall, or hang from a higher position, or to lower objects. Specifically—(*a*) A trap-door in the scaffold of a usual form of gallows, upon which the criminal about to be executed is placed with the halter about his neck, and which is suddenly dropped or swung open on its hinges, letting him fall. (*b*) A contrivance for lowering heavy weights, as bale-goods, to a ship's

deck. (*c*) The curtain which is dropped or lowered between the acts to conceal the stage of a theater from the audience. Also called *drop-curtain*, *drop-scene*. (*d*) The movable plate which covers the keyhole of a lock. (*e*) A piece of cut glass, sometimes prism-shaped, sometimes flat, as if cut out of a sheet of plate-glass, used with others like it as a pendent ornament on girandoles, chandeliers, etc. (*f*) A drop-press. (*g*) A swaging-hammer which falls between guides.
10. In *arch.*, one of the small cylinders or truncated cones depending from the mutule of the Doric cornice and the member upon the architrave immediately under the triglyph of the same order; a trunnel.—11. In *mach.*, the interval between the base of a hanger and the shaft below.—12. *Naut.*, the depth of a sail from head to foot in the middle: applied to courses only, *hoist* being applied to other square sails.—13. In *fort.*, the deepest part of a ditch in front of an embrasure or at the sides of a caponiere.—14. In *entom.*, a small circular spot, clear or light, in a semi-transparent surface: used principally in describing the wings of *Diptera*.—**A drop in the bucket**, an exceedingly small proportion.

The bulk of his [Congreve's] accumulations went to the Duchess of Marlborough, in whose immense wealth such a legacy was as *a drop in the bucket*.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

Drop of stock, in *firearms*, the bend or crook of the stock below the line of the barrel.—**Drop serene** (a literal translation of Latin *gutta serena*), an old medical name for *amaurosis*.—**Prince Rupert's drop.** Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*).—**To get the drop**, to be prepared to shoot before one's antagonist is ready; hence, to gain an advantage. [Colloq., western U. S.]

These desperadoes always try to *get the drop* on a foe—that is, to take him at a disadvantage before he can use his own weapon. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 504.

To have a drop in one's eye, to be drunk. [Slang.]

O faith, Colonel, you must own you *had a drop in your eye*; for when I left you, you were half seas over.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

dropax (drō'paks), *n.* [< Gr. *δρῶπαξ*, a pitch-plaster, < *δρέπειν*, pluck, pluck off.] A preparation for removing hair from the skin; a depilatory. [Rare or unused.]

drop-bar (drop'bär), *n.* In *printing*, a bar or roller attached to a printing-press for the purpose of regulating the passage of the sheet to impression. In the rotary press the bar drops at a fixed time on the edge of the sheet, and with an eccentric revolving motion draws it forward. In some forms of the cylinder-press the bar drops on the edge of the sheet and holds it firmly in position until it is seized by the grippers. Also called *drop-roller*.

drop-black (drop'blak), *n.* See *black*.

drop-bottom (drop'bot″um), *n.* A bottom, as of a car, which can be let fall or opened downward: a common device for unloading certain kinds of railroad-cars.

drop-box (drop'boks), *n.* In a figure-weaving loom, a box for holding a number of shuttles, each carrying its own color, and so arranged that any one of the shuttles can be brought into action as required by the pattern.

drop-curls (drop'kėrlz), *n. pl.* Curls dropping loose from the temples or sides of the head.

drop-curtain (drop'kėr″tạn), *n.* Same as *drop*, 9 (*c*).

drop-drill (drop'dril), *n.* An agricultural implement which drops seed and manure into the soil simultaneously. See *drill*¹, 3.

drop-fingers (drop'fing″gėrz), *n. pl.* In *printing*, two or more finger-like rods attached to some forms of cylinder printing-presses for the purpose of holding the sheet in fixed position until it is seized by the grippers.

drop-fly (drop'flī), *n.* In *angling*, same as *dropper*, 4.

drop-forging (drop'fōr″jing), *n.* A forging produced by a drop-press.

drop-glass (drop'glȧs), *n.* A dropping-tube or pipette, used for dropping a liquid into the eye or elsewhere.

drop-hammer (drop'ham″ėr), *n.* Same as *drop-press*.

drop-handle (drop'han″dl), *n.* A form of needle-telegraph instrument in which the circuit-making device is operated by a handle projecting downward.

drop-keel (drop'kēl), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *centerboard*. [Eng.]

droplet (drop'let), *n.* [< *drop* + *-let*.] A little drop.

Though thou abhorr'dst in us our human griefs,
Scorn'dst our brain's flow, and those our *droplets* which
From niggard nature fall. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 5.

drop-letter (drop'let″ėr), *n.* A letter intended for a person residing within the delivery of the post-office where it is posted. [U. S.]

drop-light (drop'līt), *n.* A portable gas-burner, generally in the form of a lamp, connected with a chandelier or other gas-fixture by a metallic or flexible tube.

dropling (drop'ling), *n.* [< *drop* + *-ling*¹.] A little drop. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Rightly to speak, what Man we call and count,
It is a beamling of Diuinity,
It is a *dropling* of th' Eternall Fount,
It is a moatling hatcht of th' Vnity.
Sylvester, Quadrains of Pibrac, st. 13.

dropmeal† (drop'mēl), *adv.* [< ME. *dropemele*, < AS. *dropmǣlum*, by drops, < *dropa*, drop, + *mǣlum*, dat. pl. of *mǣl*, a portion, time, etc.: see *meal*¹.] Drop by drop; in small portions at a time.

Distilling *drop-meale* a little at once in that proportion and measure as thirst requireth.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 2.

drop-net (drop'net), *n.* 1. A kind of light cross-woven lace.—2. A net suspended from a boom and suddenly let fall on a passing school of fish.

dropper (drop'ėr), *n.* [< *drop* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which drops. Specifically—(*a*) A glass tube with an elastic cap at one end and a small orifice at the other, for drawing in a liquid and expelling it in drops; a pipette. Also *dropping-tube*. (*b*) A reaping-machine that deposits the cut grain in gavels on the ground: so called to distinguish it from one that merely cuts, or cuts and binds. See *reaper*.

It causes a Westerner to laugh to see small grain being cut with a *dropper* or a self-raking reaper.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 373.

(*c*) Among florists, a descending shoot produced by seedling bulbs of tulips, instead of a renewal of the bulb upon the radical plate, as in the later method of reproduction.
2. In *mining*, a branch or spur connecting with the main lode: nearly the same as *feeder*, except that the latter more generally carries the idea of an enrichment of the lode with which it unites.—3. A dog which is a cross between a pointer and a setter.—4. An artificial fly adjusted to a leader above the stretcher-fly, used in angling. Also called *bobber* and *drop-fly*. See *whip*.

And observe, that if your *droppers* be larger than, or even as large as, your stretcher, you will not be able to throw a good line. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, ii. 5, note.

dropping (drop'ing), *n.* [< ME. *droppynge*, < AS. *dropung*, a dropping, verbal n. of *dropian*, drop: see *drop*, *v.*] 1. The act of falling in drops; a falling.

A continual *dropping* in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike. Prov. xxvii. 15.

2. That which drops or is dropped: generally in the plural.

Like eager *droppings* into milk. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

All the Countrey is overgrowne with trees, whose *droppings* continually turneth their grasse to weeds, by reason of the rancknes of the ground, which would soone be amended by good husbandry.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 121.

Specifically—3. *pl.* Dung: especially said of the dung of fowls: as, the *droppings* of the henroost.—4. In *glass-making*, one of the lumps or globules formed in the glass by the glazing of the clay cover of the melting-vessel and its combination with the volatilized alkalis. The crude glass thus formed on the cover drops into the molten glass in the vessel, rendering it defective.

dropping-bottle (drop'ing-bot″l), *n.* An instrument for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, etc.; an edulcorator.

dropping-tube (drop'ing-tūb), *n.* Same as *dropper*, 1 (*a*).

drop-press (drop'pres), *n.* A swaging-, stamping-, or forging-machine having either a regular or an intermittent motion. It is essentially a power-hammer moving between vertical guides, and delivering a dead-stroke blow either from its own weight or by weight combined with power. In simple machines the weight is raised above the anvil by hand by means of a cord, and let fall; but as these machines are wasteful of labor they have been largely superseded by power-machines, in which the weight is raised by a strap wound over a drum, or by a wooden slat pressed between two pulleys revolving in opposite directions, or by direct connection with a wrist on a disk-wheel. The weight is either released at any point of its path by some simple device controlled by a lever within reach of the operator's hand or foot, or it descends by the movement of the disk. If a spring is interposed between the weight and the lifting apparatus, whatever its form, to absorb the recoil, it is called a *dead-stroke hammer* or *press*. In the drop-presses employing a strap or other lifting device that is released at the will of the operator, the blows are intermittent. Where the connection with a wheel is direct, the blows are regular and uniform so long as the machine works. All things shaped from hot metals on a drop-press, such as small parts of machines, are called *drop-forgings*. The drop-press is sometimes called simply *press*, and sometimes *drop-hammer*. It should not be confounded with the stamping-press, which, while it is allied to the drop-press, differs essentially in its manner of working.

drop-ripe (drop'rīp), *a.* So ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree. *Davies.* [Rare.]

The fruit was now *drop-ripe*, we may say, and fell by a shake. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 274.

drop-roller (drop'rō″lėr), *n.* 1. Same as *drop-bar*.—2. In *press-work*, an inking-roller which drops at regulated intervals, with a supply of printing-ink, on the distributing-table or distributing-rollers. Also known as the *ductor* or *ductor-roller*.

drop-scene (drop'sēn), *n.* Same as *drop*, 9 (*c*).

dropseed-grass (drop'sēd-grȧs), *n.* A name given to species of *Sporobolus* and *Muhlenbergia*.

drop-shutter (drop'shut″ėr), *n.* In *photog.*, a device for rendering the exposure of a plate in a camera very brief: used in instantaneous photography. The most simple form, also known as the *guillotine shutter*, and the one that gives a name to all other appliances of the kind, consists of two opaque pieces, each pierced with a hole, and arranged to slide one over the other. One of the pieces is fitted over the lens-tube, and when the openings in the two pieces are in line, the shutter admits light to the camera. When it is desired to make a very short exposure, the movable slide is raised till the opening of the tube is closed. On letting the slide fall, the opening in it passes before that in the fixed piece, and for an instant light is admitted to the plate behind the lens. To accelerate the fall of the slide, various devices are used, as springs or elastic bands. Improved drop-shutters have the form of revolving disks actuated by springs, etc., or that of flap-shutters controlled by a pneumatic device, etc.; and in many the opening is made to take place eccentrically, or the holes in the shutters are cut of various shapes, with the object of distributing the light, and giving a greater volume of light to the foreground or the lower portion of the picture, which is naturally not so well lighted as the higher portions.

dropsical (drop'si-kạl), *a.* [< *dropsy* + *-ic-al*.] 1. Affected with dropsy; inclined to dropsy.

Laguerre towards his latter end grew *dropsical* and inactive. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. i.

2. Resembling or partaking of the nature of dropsy.

dropsicalness (drop'si-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being dropsical. *Bailey*, 1727.

dropsied (drop'sid), *a.* [< *dropsy* + *-ed*².] Diseased with dropsy; unnaturally swollen; exhibiting an unhealthy inflation.

Where great additions swell, and virtue none,
It is a *dropsied* honour. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

dropstone (drop'stōn), *n.* A stalactitic variety of calcite. See *stalactite*.

dropsy (drop'si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dropsie*; < ME. *dropsy*, *dropesye*, abbr. by apheresis of *ydropsie*, *hydropsie*: see *hydropsy*.] 1. In *med.*, a morbid accumulation of watery liquid in any cavity of the body or in the tissues. See *edema*, *anasarca*, and *ascites*.

And lo a man syk in the *dropesye* was bifore him.
Wyclif, Luke xiv.

But the sad *Dropsie* freezeth it extream,
Till all the blood be turned into fleam.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

2. In *bot.*, a disease in succulent plants caused by an excess of water.—3. In *fish-culture*, a disease of young trout. Before the food-sac is gone the trout are often affected with a swelling over the sac, where a membrane forms, swells out, and is filled with a watery substance. An incision is sometimes made in the swelling to let out the water. Also called *blue swelling*.

drop-table (drop'tā″bl), *n.* A machine for lowering weights, and especially for removing the wheels of locomotives.

drop-the-handkerchief (drop'the-hang'kėr-chif), *n.* A children's game in which one player having a handkerchief drops it behind any one of the others, who are formed in a ring, and tries to escape within the ring before being kissed.

drop-tin (drop'tin), *n.* Tin pulverized by being dropped into water while melted.

dropwise (drop'wīz), *adv.* [< *drop* + *-wise*.] After the manner of drops; droppingly; by drops. [Rare.]

In mine own lady palms I cull'd the spring
That gather'd trickling *dropwise* from the cleft.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

drop-worm (drop'wėrm), *n.* The larva of one of many insects. Specifically—(*a*) Of any geometrid moth. Also called *span-worm*, *inch-worm*, *measuring-worm*, etc. (*b*) Of *Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis*. Also called *hang-worm* and *bag-worm*.

dropwort (drop'wėrt), *n.* An English name for the *Spiræa Filipendula*.—**False dropwort**, an American book-name for *Tiedemannia teretifolia*, an umbelliferous plant of the Atlantic States.—**Hemlock- and water-dropwort**, common book-names for species of *Œnanthe*.

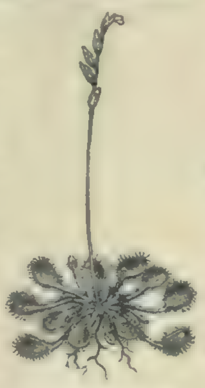
droschka, *n.* Same as *droshky*.

drose, *v. i.* See *droze*.

Drosera (dros'ẹ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δροσερός*, dewy, < *δρόσος*, dew, water, juice, prob. ult. < (Skt.) √ *dru*, run.] A genus of plants giving name to the order *Droseraceæ*. There are about 100 species, found in all parts of the globe excepting the

Pacific islands, and most abundantly in extratropical Australia. Their leaves are covered with glandular hairs, which exude drops of a clear glutinous fluid that glitter in the sun; hence the name *Drosera*, and in English *sundew*. These glandular hairs retain small insects that touch them, and other hairs around those actually touched by the insect bend over and inclose it. The excitement of the glands induces the secretion of a digestive fluid, under the operation of which the nutritious nitrogenous matter of the insect is dissolved and absorbed. The common European species have long had a popular reputation as a remedy for bronchitis and asthma.

Droseraceæ (dros-ẹ-rā′-sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drosera* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous insectivorous herbs, growing in marshy localities in temperate and tropical regions, having their leaves mostly circinate in vernation and covered with numerous glandular viscid hairs. Of the 6 genera, *Drosera* (which see) is by far the largest. Of the others, *Dionæa* is characterized by having foliaceous petioles bearing a two-lobed lamina which closes quickly when touched, and *Aldrovanda* by having pitcher-shaped leaves. See cut under *Dionæa*.



Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*).

droshky, drosky (drosh′-, dros′ki), *n.*; pl. *droshkies, droskies* (-kiz). [Also written *drozhki*, etc.; = F. *droschki* = D. *droschke* = Dan. *droske* = Sw. *droska*, < G. *droschke*, a droshky, cab, etc., = Pol. *drozhka, dorozhka*, < Russ. *drozhki* (= Little Russ. *drozhky*), a droshky, dim. of *drogi*, a carriage, a hearse, prop. pl. of *droga*, the pole or shaft of a carriage. Not connected with Russ. *doroga*, a road (= Pol. *droga* = Bohem. *draga, draha*, a road, = OBulg. Serv. *draga*, a valley), dim. *dorozhka* (> Pol. *dorozhka*), a little road, though the second Pol. form simulates such a connection.] A kind of light four-wheeled carriage used in Russia and Prussia. The droshky proper is without a top and consists of a kind of long narrow bench, on which the passengers ride as on a saddle; but the name is now applied to various kinds of vehicles, as to the common cabs plying in the streets of some German cities, etc.

> *Droskies* – the smallest carriages in the world, mere sledges on wheels, with drivers like old women in low-crowned hats and long blue dressing-gowns buttoned from their throats to their feet. *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, ii.

drosne†, *n.* [ME.: see *dross*.] Dregs; dross.

drosometer (drọ-som′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. δρόσος, dew, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of dew that condenses on a body which has been exposed to the open air during the night. It consists of a balance, one end of which is furnished with a plate fitted to receive the dew, and the other with a weight protected from it.

Drosophila (drọ-sof′i-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρόσος, dew, + φίλος, loving.] A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*, one species of which, *Drosophila flava* (the yellow turnip-leaf miner), is very destructive to turnips, the maggots eating into the pulp and producing whitish blisters on the upper side. *D. cellaris* attacks potatoes.

drosophore (dros′ọ̄-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. δρόσος, dew, + -φόρος, < φέρειν, bear.] A device for spraying water into air to increase its humidity; a kind of atomizer.

dross (dros), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drosse*; < ME. *drosse*, earlier *dros*, < AS. *dros* = MLG. *dros* = MD. *droes*, dregs. The more common AS. word is **drosen* (or **drōsen*), always in syncopated pl. *drosna* (or **drōsna*) (= MD. *droessem*, D. *droesem* = MLG. *druse* = OHG. *trusana, trusna, drusana, drusina*, MHG. *drusene, drusine, drussene*, OHG. also *truosana, truosena, truosina, truosen, druosana*, MHG. *truosen, druosene*, G. *drusen*), lees, dregs, < *dreósan* (pp. *droren* for **drosen*) = OS. *driosan* = Norw. *drjosa* = Goth. *driusan* (LG. *drusen*, etc.), fall: see *drizzle*, and cf. *droze, drowse*.] 1. Refuse or impure or foreign matter which separates from a liquid and falls to the bottom or rises to the top, as in wine or oil or in molten metal; sediment; lees; dregs; scum; any refuse or waste matter, as chaff; especially, and now chiefly, the slag, scales, or cinders thrown off from molten metal.

> Gold and siluer clenseth ham of hore *dros* i the fure [in the fire]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 284.

> *Drosse* of metalle, scorium; *drosse* of corne, acus, criballum, ruscum; *drosse* of fylthe where of hyt be, ruscum, rusculum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 133.

> Some scumd the *drosse* that from the metall came,
> Some stird the molten owre with ladles great.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 36.

2. In *galvano-elect.*, an alloy of zinc and iron formed in the zinc-bath, partly by the solvent action of the zinc on the iron of the pot, but chiefly from the iron articles dipped, and from the dripping off of the superfluous amalgam as they come from the bath. *W. H. Wahl*.—3. Figuratively, a worthless thing; the valueless remainder of a once valued thing.

> The world's glory is but *dross* unclean. *Spenser*.

> The past gain each new gain makes a loss,
> And yesterday's gold love to-day makes *dross*.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 340.

dross (dros), *v. t.* [< *dross*, *n.*] To remove dross from.

> *Drossing* is performed with a large perforated iron spoon or ladle, through the openings of which the fluid zinc runs off, while the dross is retained, packed into shallow moulds so as to form slabs of about seventy-five pounds weight, and in this form is usually sold to the smelters and refiners, who gain the zinc it contains either by distillation or by special patented procedures.
> *W. H. Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 529.

drossard† (dros′ạ̈rd), *n.* [< D. *drossaard*, MD. *drossaert* (with accom. term. *-aard, -aert* = E. *-ard*), earlier MD. *drossaet*, D. *drost* = OFries. *drusta* = MLG. *drossete* (> ML. *drossatus*), *drotzete, druczete, droste, druste*, LG. *droste* = OHG. **truhtsāzo, truhsāzo, trutsāzo, truhsazzo*, MHG. *truhtsēze, truhtsæze, trochtsaze, truhsæze, truchseze*, G. *truchsess* = Icel. *drōttseti* = Sw. *drottsät, drozet, drozt, drots* = Dan. *drost* (< LG.), an officer whose duty it was to set the meat on the table of his prince or sovereign, a steward, server, grand master of the kitchen, hence in extended use a steward, bailiff, constable, prefect, chief officer, appar. (as best shown in OHG.) < OHG. *truht* (= OS. *druht* = AS. *dryht, driht*), the people, multitude, company, following (see *dright*), + OHG. *sāzo* (= AS. *sǣta*, etc.: see *cotset*), one who sits or settles: the compound appar. meaning orig. the officer who assigned a prince's guests or followers their seats at table. Less prob. the first element is OHG. *truht*, a load, draught, provisions (akin to E. *draft*^{1}, *draught*^{1}), the lit. meaning of the compound suiting then its first known actual use, one who sets the meat on the table.] A steward; a bailiff; a prefect.

> There is . . . a *drossard* of Limburgh near this place (to whom I gave an Exemplar of R. B.'s Apology) very desirous to speak with some of the friends.
> *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

drossel† (dros′el), *n.* [Also written *drazel*; perhaps the same as *drotchel*, appar. < Sc. *dratch*, *dretch* = E. *dretch*^{2}, loiter, delay: see *dretch*^{2}.] An idle wench; a slut.

> That when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*
> For ever may become his vassals.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. i. 987.

> Now dwels ech *drossel* in her glass.
> *Warner*, Albion's England, ix. 47.

drosser (dros′ėr), *n.* See the extract.

> The weight of so many tables pressing one against another would cause the hindermost to bend; but this is prevented by the invention of iron frames or *drossers*, which divide the tables into sets. *Glass-making*, p. 125.

drossiness (dros′i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being drossy; foulness; impurity.

> The furnace of affliction being meant but to refine us from our earthly *drossiness*, and soften us for the impression of God's own stamp and image. *Boyle*, Works, I. 275.

drossless (dros′les), *a.* [< *dross* + *-less*.] Free from dross.

drossy (dros′i), *a.* [< *dross* + *-y*^{1}.] Like dross; pertaining to dross; abounding with dross, or waste or worthless material: applied to metals, and figuratively to other things.

> So doth the fire the *drossy* gold refine.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

> A wise man, like a good refiner, can gather gold out of the *drossiest* volume. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 21.

> Many more of the same bevy, that, I know, the *drossy* age doats on. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

> The heart restor'd and purg'd from *drossy* nature
> Now finds the freedom of a new-born creature.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 15.

drot (drot), *v. t.* Same as *drat*^{2}.

droud (droud), *n.* [Sc., origin obscure.] 1. A codfish. *Jamieson*.

> The fish are awful; half a guinea for a cod's head, and no bigger than the *drouds* the cadgers bring from Ayr, at a shilling and eighteen-pence a piece.
> *Blackwood's Mag.*, June, 1820, p. 269.

2. A kind of wattled box for catching herrings. *Jamieson*.—3. A lazy, lumpish person. *Jamieson*.

> Folk pitied her heavy handful of such a *droud*.
> *Galt*, Annals of the Parish, p. 336.

drought†. A Middle English form of the preterit of *draw*.

drought^1**, drouth** (drout, drouth), *n.* [In the first form (with *th* altered to *t*, as also in *height*, *hight, highth*), < ME. *drought, drowght, drugt, drogt*; in the second, the more orig. form, early mod. E. also *drougth*, < ME. *drougth, druhth, drogthe, drugthe*; < AS. *drūgath, drūgoth* (= D. *droogte*), dryness, < *drȳge*, orig. **drūge* (= D. *droog*), dry: see *dry*. *Drouth* is thus equiv. to *dry-th* (which form is occasionally used, like *warm-th*, etc.). *Drouth* is etymologically the more correct spelling. Both forms have been in concurrent use since the ME. period, but *drought* has been the more common.] 1†. Dryness.

> With the *drowghte* of the daye alle drye ware the flores!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3250.

> The Asp, says Gesner, by reason of her exceeding *drought*, is accounted deaf; but that one Asp is deafer than another I read not. *Cotgrave*.

2. Dry weather; want of rain or of moisture; such a continuance of dry weather as injuriously affects vegetation; aridness.

> Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote
> The *droghte* of March hath perced to the roote.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 2.

> In a *drought* the thirsty creatures cry,
> And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain.
> *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis.

> In the dust and *drouth* of London life
> She moves among my visions of the lake.
> *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

3. Thirst; want of drink.

> As one, whose *drouth*
> Yet scarce allay'd, still eyes the current stream.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 66.

4. Figuratively, scarcity; lack.

> A *drought* of Christian writers caused a dearth of all history. *Fuller*.

drought^2, *n.* A dialectal form of *draft*^{1}, *draught*^{1}.

droughtiness, drouthiness (drou′ti-nes, -thi-nes), *n.* The state of being droughty; dryness; aridness.

droughty, drouthy (drou′ti, -thi), *a.* 1. Characterized by drought; dry.

> Oh! can the clouds weep over thy decay,
> Yet not one drop fall from thy *droughty* eyes?
> *Drayton*, The Barons' Wars, ii.

> When the man of God calls to her "Fetch me a little water," . . . it was no easy suit in so *droughtie* a season.
> *Bp. Hall*, Elijah.

> The sun of a *drouthy* summer . . . was shining on the heath. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2. Thirsty; dry; requiring drink.

> If the former years
> Exhibit no supplies, alas! thou must
> With tasteless water wash thy *droughty* throat.
> *Philips*.

> And at his elbow Souter Johnny,
> His ancient, trusty, *drouthy* cronie.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

> There are capital points in the second [picture], which depicts the consternation excited in a village inn on discovering the single ale-cask dry, and the house full of *drouthy* customers. *Saturday Rev.*, July 8, 1865.

> The rustic politicians would gather round Philip, and smoke and drink, and then question and discuss till they were *drouthy* again. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xli.

drouk, drook (drök), *v. t.* [Sc., < ME. **drouken*, **drouknen* (see *droukening*), < Icel. *drukna* = Dan. *drukne*, be drowned: see *drown*, where the *k* is lost in the *n*.] To drench; wet thoroughly. Also *drawk*.

> And aye she took the tither souk
> To *drouk* the stowrie tow.
> *Burns*, The Weary Pund o' Tow.

droukening†, drouknung†, *n.* [ME., also *droukning*, < **drouken*, **drouknen*, drench: see *drouk*.] 1. A slumbering; slumber; a doze.

> Als I lay in a winteris nyt in a *droukening* before the day.
> *Debate of Body and Soul*, l. 1. (Lat. Poems attrib. to W. Mapes, ed. Wright.)

2. A swoon.

> Alle thei seiden thei weore sori,
> For-dolled in a *drouknyng* dred.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

droukit, drooket (drö′kit, -ket), *p. a.* [Pp. of *drouk*, q. v.] Drenched. [Scotch.]

> The last Halloween I was waukin'
> My *droukit* sark-sleeve, as ye ken.
> *Burns*, Tam Glen.

> The cart gaed ajee and they baith fell into the water; twa puir *droukit*-like bodies they were when they cam out.
> *Petticoat Tales*, I. 237.

droukning†, *n.* See *droukening*.

droumy† (drou′mi), *a.* [E. dial. (Devonshire); cf. *drumly*.] Troubled; turbid; muddy.

> That . . . protestation of Catiline, to set on fire and trouble states, to the end to fish in *droumy* waters.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 350.

drouth, drouthiness, etc. See *drought*^{1}, etc.

drove^1. Preterit and obsolete and dialectal past participle of *drive*.

drove^2 (drōv), *n.* [< ME. *drove*, earlier *drof*, < AS. *drāf*, a drove, < *drīfan* (pret. *drāf*), drive: see *drive*.] 1. A number of oxen, sheep, or swine driven in a body; cattle driven in a herd: by extension, a collection or crowd of other animals, or of human beings, in motion.

> Of moistfull matter,
> God made the people that frequent the Water;
> And of an Earthly stuff the stubborn *droues*
> That haunt the Hils and Dales, and Downs and Groues.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

> The sounds and seas, with all their finny *drove*,
> Now to the moon in wavering morrice move.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 115.

> Where *droves*, as at a city gate, may pass.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

2. A road or drive for sheep or cattle in droves. [Great Britain.]—3. A narrow channel or drain, used in the irrigation of land. [Great Britain.]

drove^3 (drōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *droved*, ppr. *droving*. [Sc., usually in pp. *droved*; prob. a secondary form (after *drove^1*, *drove^2*) of *drive*; cf. D. *drijven*, drive, also engrave, emboss.] In *masonry*, to tool roughly.—**Droved and broached**, a phrase applied to work that has been first rough-hewn, and then tooled clean.—**Droved and striped**, a phrase applied to work that is first rough-tooled, and then formed into shallow grooves or stripes with a half- or three-quarter-inch chisel, having the droved interstices prominent.—**Droved ashler.** See *ashler*.

drove^3 (drōv), *n.* [See *drove^3*, *v.*] A chisel, from two to four inches broad, used in making droved work.

drove^4†, dreve†, *v. t.* [ME. *droven*, *dreven*, < AS. *drēfan* (for **drōfian*), trouble, agitate, disturb (the mind), = OS. *drōbhian* = MLG. *drōven*, LG. *dröven* = MD. *droeven* = OHG. *truoban*, *truoben*, MHG. *truoben*, *trüeben*, G. *trüben*, trouble, = Sw. *be-dröfva* = Dan. *be-dröve*, grieve, trouble, = Goth. *drōbjan*, cause trouble, excite an uproar; connected with the adj., AS. *drōf*, etc., troubled: see *drovy*.] To trouble; afflict; make anxious.

> Welthe his lif trobles and *droves*.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 1309.

drovent†. An obsolete and improper form of *driven*, past participle of *drive*.

drover (drō′vėr), *n.* [< *drove^2*, *n.*, + *-er^1*.] 1. One who drives cattle or sheep to market; one who buys cattle in one place to sell in another.

> The temple itself was profaned into a den of thieves, and a rendezvous of higlers and *drovers*.
> *South*, Sermons, III. 311.

2†. A boat driven by the wind: probably only in the passage cited.

> He woke
> And saw his *drover* drive along the streame.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 22.

droving^1 (drō′ving), *n.* [< *drove^2* + *-ing^1*.] The occupation of a drover. [Rare.]

droving^2 (drō′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *drove^3*, *v.*] A method of hewing the faces of hard stones, similar to random-tooling or boasting. See *drove^3*, *v.*—**Droving and striping**, in *stone-cutting*, the making with the chisel of shallow parallel channels or grooves along the length of a rough-hewn stone.

drovy† (drō′vi), *a.* [The reg. mod. form would be **droovy* = E. dial. *druvy*, *druivy*, thick, muddy, overcast (cf. *druve*, a muddy river), Sc. *drowie*, moist, muddy, < ME. *drovy*, *drovi*, turbid, muddy, < AS. *drōf*, *drōfi* (rare), turbid, muddy, also troubled (in mind), = OS. *drōbhi*, *druobhi* = D. *droef*, *droevig* = MLG. *drōve*, LG. *drūv*, *dröve* = OHG. *truobi*, G. *trübe*, troubled, gloomy, sad: see *drove^4*.] Turbid.

> He is like to an hors that seketh rather to drynke *drovy* water and trouble than for to drinke water of the welle that is cleer. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

drow^1, *v. t.* [E. dial., var. of *dry*: see *dry*.] To dry. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng. (Exmoor).]

drow^2 (drou), *n.* [Sc., appar. developed from the adj. *drowie*, moist, misty, > E. *drovy*, q. v.] A cold mist; a drizzling shower.

drow^3 (drou), *n.* [Sc., also *trow*, var. of *troll^2*. Cf. *droll*.] One of a diminutive elfish race supposed by superstitious people in the Shetland islands to reside in hills and caverns, and to be curious artificers in iron and precious metals.

> I hung about thy neck that gifted chain, which all in our isles know was wrought by no earthly artist, but by the *Drows* in the secret recesses of their caverns.
> *Scott*, Pirate, x.

drowght†, *n.* An obsolete form of *drought^1*.

drown (droun), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *droun*; < ME. *drownen*, *drounen*, contr. of earlier *druncnen*, *druncnien*, < ONorth. *druncnia* (= Icel. *drukna* = Sw. *drunkna* = Dan. *drukne*, intr., drown, sink, = AS. *druncnian* = OHG. *trunkanēn*, *drunkanēn*, become drunk, be drunk), < AS. *druncen*, pp. of *drincan*, drink: see *drink*. Cf. *drench^1*, drown, and *drouk*, of same ult. origin.] I. *intrans.* To be suffocated by immersion in water or other liquid.

> O Lord! methought what pain it was to *drown!*
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4.

II. *trans.* 1. To suffocate by immersion in water or other liquid; hence, to destroy, extinguish, or ruin by or as if by submersion.

> The sea cannot *drown* me: I swam, ere I could recover the shore, five-and-thirty leagues, off and on.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

> I feel I weep apace; but where's the flood,
> The torrent of my tears to *drown* my fault in?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

> I try'd in Wine to *drown* the mighty Care;
> But wine, alas, was Oyl to th' Fire.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, The Incurable.

> The barley is then steeped too much, or, as the maltster expresses it, is *drowned*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 281.

2. To overflow; inundate: as, to *drown* land.

> To dew the sovereign flower, and *drown* the weeds.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2.

> If it [the storm] had continued long without yᵉ shifting of yᵉ wind, it is like it would have *drouned* some parte of yᵉ cuntrie. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 337.

> The trembling peasant sees his country round
> Covered with tempests, and in oceans *drowned*.
> *Addison*, The Campaign.

> A weir is said to be *drowned* when the water in the channel below it is higher than its crest.
> *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 137.

3. Figuratively, to plunge deeply; submerge; overwhelm: as, to *drown* remorse in sensual pleasure.

> Both man and child, both maid and wife,
> Were *drown'd* in pride of Spain.
> *Queen Eleanor's Fall* (Child's Ballads, VII. 293).

> My private voice is *drowned* amid the senate.
> *Addison*, Cato.

To drown out, to force to come out, leave, etc., by influx of water; drive out by flooding or by fear of drowning.

> Chilion fished, hunted, laid traps for foxes, [and] *drowned out* woodchucks. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

drownage (drou′nāj), *n.* [< *drown* + *-age*.] The act of drowning. *Carlyle*. [Rare.]

drowner (drou′nėr), *n.* One who or that which drowns.

> The nourse of dyse and cardes is werisome idlenesse, enemy of virtue, *drowner* of youthe. *Ascham*, Toxophilus.

drowse (drouz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drowsed*, ppr. *drowsing*. [Also *drowze*, formerly *drouse*, *drouze*, prob. < ME. **drousen* (not found), < AS. *drūsan*, *drūsian*, sink, become slow or sluggish (rare) (= MD. *droosen*, slumber, doze; cf. LG. *drünsen*, *drünseln*, slumber, *drunsen*, low, as a cow, drawl in speech), < *dreósan* (= Goth. *driusan*, etc.), fall: see *drizzle*, *dross*, *droze*.] To be heavy with sleepiness; be half asleep; hence, to be heavy or dull.

> He *drowsed* upon his couch. *South*, Sermons, IV. 78.

> Let not your prudence, dearest, *drowse*, or prove
> The Danaïd of a leaky vase. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

> In the pool *drowsed* the cattle up to their knees.
> *Lowell*, Sir Launfal, i.

=**Syn.** *Doze*, *Slumber*, etc. See *sleep*.

drowse (drouz), *n.* [< *drowse*, *v.*] A state of somnolency; a half-sleep.

> But smiled on in a *drowse* of ecstasy. *Browning*.

> Many a voice along the street,
> And heel against the pavement echoing, burst
> Their *drowse*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

> He gave one look, then settled into his *drowse* again.
> *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 128.

drowsed (drouzd), *p. a.* 1. Sleepy; overcome with sleepiness; drowsy.

> I became so *drowsed* that it required an agony of exertion to keep from tumbling off my horse.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 272.

2. Heavy from somnolency; dull; stupid.

> There gentle sleep
> First found me, and with soft oppression seized
> My *drowsed* sense. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 289.

drowsihead, *n.* See *drowsyhead*.

drowsily (drou′zi-li), *adv.* 1. In a drowsy manner; sleepily; heavily: as, he *drowsily* raised his head.—2. Sluggishly; languidly; slothfully; lazily.

> *Drowsily* the banners wave
> O'er her that was so chaste and fair. *Praed*.

drowsiness (drou′zi-nes), *n.* 1. Sleepiness; disposition to sleep; lassitude.

> 'Tis like the murmuring of a stream, which, not varying in the fall, causes at first attention, at last *drowsiness*.
> *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

> He bore up against *drowsiness* and fever till his master was pronounced convalescent. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

2†. Sluggishness; sloth; laziness.

> *Drowsiness* shall clothe a man with rags. Prov. xxiii. 21.

drowsy (drou′zi), *a.* [Formerly also *drousie*; < *drowse* + *-y^1*.] 1. Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness.

> *Drowsy* am I, and yet can rarely sleep. *Sir P. Sidney*.

> They went till they came into a certain country, whose air naturally tended to make one *drowsy*. . . . Here Hopeful began to be very dull and heavy of sleep; wherefore he said unto Christian, I do now begin to grow so *drowsy* that I can scarcely hold up mine eyes; let us lie down here and take one nap.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i., Enchanted Ground.

2. Resulting from or affected by drowsiness; characteristic of or marked by a state of drowsing.

> The rest around the hostel fire
> Their *drowsy* limbs recline.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 26.

> My heart aches, and a *drowsy* numbness pains
> My sense. *Keats*, Ode to a Nightingale.

3. Disposing to sleep; lulling; soporific: as, a *drowsy* couch.

> The hoary willows waving with the wind,
> In *drowsy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid.
> *Addison*.

> The bowl with *drowsy* juices filled
> From cold Egyptian drugs distilled.
> *Addison*, Rosamond, iii. 3.

> I hate to learn the ebb of time
> From yon dull steeple's *drowsy* chime.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 24.

4. Dull; sluggish; stupid.

> I would give you a *drowsy* relation, for it is that time of night, though I called it evening. *Donne*, Letters, lxii.

> Those inadvertencies, a body would think, even our author, with all his *drowsy* reasoning, could never have been capable of. *Bp. Atterbury*.

drowsyhead (drou′zi-hed), *n.* [In Spenser *drowsihed*; < *drowsy* + *-head*.] Drowsiness; sleepiness; tendency to sleep. [Archaic.]

> A pleasing land of *drowsyhead* it was,
> Of dreams that wave before the half-shut eye.
> *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 6.

> These hours of *drowsihead* were the season of the old gentlewoman's attendance on her brother.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

drowsy-headed (drou′zi-hed″ed), *a.* [< *drowsy* + *head* + *-ed^2*.] Having a sleepy or sluggish disposition; sleepy-headed.

droyle†, *v.* and *n.* See *droil*. *Spenser*.

droze, drose (drōz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drozed*, ppr. *drozing*. [E. dial., also freq. *drosle*; prob. connected with *dross* and *drowse*, ult. < AS. *dreósan*, fall: see *drizzle*, *dross*, *drowse*.] To melt and drip down, as a candle. *Grose*; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

drub (drub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drubbed*, ppr. *drubbing*. [Appar. orig. dial. form (= E. dial. (Kent) *drab* for **drob*), a var. or secondary form of **drop*, **drep* (E. dial. *dryp* and *drib*: see *drib^2*), beat, < ME. *drepen* (pret. *drop*, *drap*, *drape*), strike, kill, < AS. *drepan* (pret. **dræp*, *drep*, pp. *dropen*, *drepen*), strike, = LG. *drapen*, *dräpen* = OHG. *treffan*, MHG. G. *treffen*, hit, touch, concern, = Icel. *drepa* = Sw. *dräpa* = Dan. *dræbe*, kill, slay (cf. Sw. *drabba*, hit).] To beat with a stick; cudgel; belabor; thrash; beat in general.

> Captain Swan came to know the Business, and marr'd all; undeceiving the General, and *drubbing* the Nobleman. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 362.

> Must I be *drubb'd* with broom-staves?
> *Steele*, Lying Lover, iv. 1.

> Admiral Hawke has come up with them [the French] and *drubbed* them heartily.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, vi., ed. note.

> If any of the under officers behave so as to provoke the people to *drub* them, promote those to better offices.
> *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 411.

drub (drub), *n.* [< *drub*, *v.*] A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

> By setting an unfortunate mark on their followers they have exposed them to innumerable *drubs* and contusions.
> *Addison*.

drubber (drub′ėr), *n.* One who drubs or beats.

> These two were sent (or I'm no *Drubber*).
> *Prior*, The Mice.

drubbing (drub′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *drub*, *v.*] A cudgeling; a sound beating.

drudge^1 (druj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drudged*, ppr. *drudging*. [< ME. *druggen*, work hard; said to be of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *drugaire*, a slave or drudge, *drugaireachd*, slavery, drudgery; but these forms are prob. of E. origin. Cf. *drug^2*, a drudge, Sc. *drug*, pull forcibly, *drug*, a rough pull, E. dial. *drug*, a timber-carriage, *drudge^2*, a large rake, as a verb, harrow, = E. *dredge^1*. The word is thus prob. ult. < AS. *dragan*, E. *draw*: see *draw*, *drag*, *dredge^1*.] To work hard, especially at servile, mechanical, or uninteresting work; labor in tedious, dragging tasks; labor with toil and fatigue, and without interest.

He profreth his servyse
To *drugge* and drawe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 558.

Fair are your Words, as fair your Carriage;
Let me be free, *drudge* you in Marriage.
Prior, The Mice.

Can it be that a power of Intellect so unmeasured and exhaustless in its range has been brought into being merely to *drudge* for an animal existence?
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 159.

drudge^{1} (druj), *n.* [< *drudge*^{1}, *v.* See *drug*^{2}.] One who toils, especially at servile or mechanical labor; one who labors hard in servile or uninteresting employments; a spiritless toiler.

Another kind of bondman they have, when a vile *drudge*, being a poor labourer in another country, doth choose of his own free will to be a bondman among them.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 8.

I can but wait upon you,
And be your *drudge*; keep a poor life to serve you.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 2.

How did the toiling ox his death deserve,
A downright simple *drudge*, and born to serve?
Dryden, Pythagorean Philos., l. 177.

drudge^{2} (druj), *n.* [E. dial., ult. = *dredge*^{1}, *n.*] 1. A large rake. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A dredge.

drudge^{2} (druj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drudged*, ppr. *drudging*. [E. dial., ult. = *dredge*^{1}, *v. t.*] To harrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

drudge^{3} (druj), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Whisky in the raw state, as used in the manufacture of alcohol. [U. S.]

drudger^{1} (druj'ėr), *n.* A drudge; one who drudges.

drudger^{2}† (druj'ėr), *n.* [Var. of *dredger*^{2}.] 1. A dredging-box.

To London, and there among other things did look over some pictures at Cade's for my house, and did carry home a silver *drudger* for my cupboard of plate.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 2, 1665.

2. A bonbon-box in which comfits (dragées) are kept.

drudgery (druj'ėr-i), *n.* [< *drudge*^{1} + *-ery*^{1}.] The labor of a drudge; ignoble, spiritless toil; hard work in servile or mechanical occupations.

One that is aboue the world and its *drudgery*, and cannot pull downe his thoughts to the pelting businesses of it [life].
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A High-spirited Man.

Those who can turn their hands to any thing besides *drudgery* live well enough by their industry.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 141.

Paradise was a place of bliss, . . . without *drudgery*, and without sorrow. *Locke.*

=Syn. *Labor, Toil*, etc. See *work*, *n.*

drudgical (druj'i-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *drudge*^{1} + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to a drudge; of the nature of a drudge or of drudgery. *Carlyle.*

drudging-box† (druj'ing-boks), *n.* See *dredging-box*.

drudgingly (druj'ing-li), *adv.* With labor and fatigue; laboriously.

drudgism (druj'izm), *n.* [< *drudge* + *-ism.*] Drudgery. *Carlyle.*

druerie†, **druery**†, *n.* Same as *drury*.

drug^{1} (drug), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drugg*, *drugge* (ME. *drugges, drogges*, is doubtful in this sense, as in the only passage cited (Chaucer) it alternates with *dragges*, stomachic comfits: see *dredge*^{2}); = G. *droge, drogue* = Sp. Pg. It. *droga*, < OF. *drogue*, F. *drogue*, a drug, mod. also stuff, rubbish, < D. *droog* = E. *dry*: "*drooghe waere, droogh kruyd, droogherije* (dry wares, dry herb, 'druggery'), pharmaca, aromata" (Kilian, who explains that "drugs violently dry up and cleanse the body, but afford it no nourishment"); "*droogen, gedroogde kruyden en wortels* (dried herbs and roots), druggs" (Sewel). See *dry*.] 1. Any vegetable, animal, or mineral substance used in the composition or preparation of medicines; hence, also, any ingredient used in chemical preparations employed in the arts.

Full redy hadde he his apotecaries,
To send him *dragges* [var. *drogges, drugges*] and his letuaries,
For eche of hem made other for to winne.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 426.

2. A thing which has lost its value, and is no longer wanted; specifically, a commodity that is not salable, especially from overproduction: as, a *drug* in the market (the phrase in which the word is generally used).

Dead they lie,
As these were times when loyalty's a *drug*,
And zeal in a subordinate too cheap
And common to be saved when we spend life!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 230.

drug^{1} (drug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drugged*, ppr. *drugging*. [< *drug*^{1}, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To mix with drugs; narcotize or make poisonous, as a beverage, by mixture with a drug: as, to *drug* wine (in order to render the person who drinks it insensible).

The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with snores: I have *drugg'd* their possets.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2.

2. To dose to excess with drugs or medicines.—3. To administer narcotics or poisons to; render insensible with or as with a narcotic or anesthetic drug; deaden: as, he was *drugged* and then robbed.

A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things.
Drug thy memories, lest thou learn it, lest thy heart be put to proof.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

With rebellion, thus sugar-coated, they have been *drugging* the public mind of their section for more than thirty years.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 145.

4. To surfeit; disgust.

With pleasure *drugg'd*, he almost long'd for woe.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 6.

II. *intrans.* To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines, especially to excess.

Past all the doses of your *drugging* doctors.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

drug^{2}† (drug), *n.* [See *drudge*^{1}.] A drudge.

Hadst thou, like us, from our first swath proceeded
The sweet degrees that this brief world affords
To such as may the passive *drugs* of it
Freely command, thou wouldst have plung'd thyself
In general riot.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

drug^{3} (drug), *n.* Same as *drogue*.

drugge^{1}†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *drudge*^{1}.

drugge^{2}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *drug*^{1}.

drugger (drug'ėr), *n.* [< *drug* + *-er*^{1}. Cf. F. *drogueur*, Sp. *droguero*.] 1†. A druggist.

Fraternities and companies I approve of—as merchants' burses, colledges of *druggers*, physicians, musicians, &c.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 63.

2. One who administers drugs; especially, a physician who doses to excess. *Dunglison.*

druggerman† (drug'ėr-man), *n.* An obsolete form of *dragoman*.

You *druggerman* of heaven, must I attend
Your droning prayers?
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

Pity you was not *druggerman* at Babel.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 83.

druggery (drug'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *druggeries* (-iz). [< OF. *droguerie*, F. *droguerie* (cf. MD. *droogherije*), < *drogue*, drug: see *drug*^{1} and *-ery*.] 1. Drugs collectively. [Rare.]—2. A druggist's shop. [Humorous.]

drugget (drug'et), *n.* [= G. *droguett* = Sp. Pg. *droguete* = It. *droghetto*, < F. *droguet*, drugget, formerly a kind of stuff half silk, half wool. Origin unknown. There is nothing to show a connection with *drug*^{1}.] 1. A coarse woolen material, felted or woven, either of one color or printed on one side, and used as a protection for a carpet, as a carpet-lining, or, especially in summer, as a rug or carpet, generally covering only the middle portion of a floor. A finer fabric of the same sort is used for table- and piano-covers.—2. A striped woolen or woolen and cotton fabric, commonly twilled, formerly used in some parts of Great Britain, especially for women's clothing.

He is of a fair complexion, light brown lank hair, having on a dark brown frieze coat, double-breasted on each side, with black buttons and buttonholes; a light *drugget* waistcoat.
Advertisement, 1708 (Malcolm's Manners and Customs [of London in 18th Cent.).

They [the Gauls] wove their stuffs for summer, and rough felts or *druggets* for winter wear, which are said to have been prepared with vinegar, and to have been so tough as to resist the stroke of a sword.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 114.

druggist (drug'ist), *n.* [= MD. *drooghist* = F. *droguiste* (appar. later than the E.); as *drug*^{1} + *-ist.*] 1. One who deals in drugs; one whose occupation is the buying and selling of drugs.

This new corporation of *druggists* had inflamed the bills of mortality and puzzled the College of Physicians with diseases for which they neither knew a name or cure.
Tatler, No. 131.

Specifically—2. One who compounds or prepares drugs according to medical prescriptions; an apothecary or pharmacist; a dispensing chemist. [U. S.]—**Chemist and druggist.** See *chemist*.

drugster† (drug'stėr), *n.* [< *drug* + *-ster.*] A druggist.

They place their ministers after their apothecaries; that is, the physician of the soul after the *drugster* of the body.
South, Works, I. iv.

druid (drö'id), *n.* [= G. *druide* = F. *druide* = Sp. Pg. *druida* = It. *druido*, < L. *druida*, pl. *druidæ*, also *druis* (fem. *druias*), pl. *druides* (usually in pl.), = Gr. δρυΐδης, a druid; of Old Celtic origin: < OIr. *drui*, gen. *druad*, dat. and acc. *druid*, nom. pl. and dual *druad*, later Ir. and Gael. *draoi*, gen. *druadh*, a magician (L. *magus*); also later nom. *druidh* = W. *derwydd* (orig. nom. **dryw*), a druid. Cf. AS. *drȳ*, a magician, < OIr. *drui*, a magician. The W. form shows a forced simulation of W. *derw*, an oak; so L. *druidæ* was thought to be connected with Gr. δρῦς, a tree, esp. an oak (= E. *tree*); but this is guesswork. Cf. OIr. *dair* (gen. *darach*), *daur* (gen. *daro, dara*) = OGael. *dair* = W. *dār*, an oak.] 1. One of an order of priests or ministers of religion among the ancient Celts of Gaul, Britain, and Ireland. The chief seats of the druids were in Wales, Brittany, and the regions around the modern Dreux and Chartres in France. The druids are believed to have possessed some knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, etc. They superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges. The oak is said to have represented to them the one supreme God, and the mistletoe when growing upon it the dependence of man upon him; and they accordingly held these in the highest veneration, oak-groves being their places of worship. They are said to have had a common superior, who was elected by a majority of votes from their own members, and who enjoyed his dignity for life. The druids, as an order, always opposed the Romans, but were ultimately exterminated by them. [Very commonly written with a capital.]

As those *Druids* taught, which kept the British rites,
And dwelt in darksome groves, there counselling with sprites.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 35.

Thir Religion was governd by a sort of Priests or Magicians call'd *Druides* from the Greek name of an Oke, which Tree they had in greate reverence, and the Missleto especially growing theron.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. [*cap.*] A member of a society called the United Ancient Order of Druids, founded in London in 1781, for the mutual benefit of the members, and now counting numerous lodges, called *groves*, in America, Australia, Germany, etc.—3. In *entom.*, a kind of saw-fly, a hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidæ*.—**Druid's foot**, a five-pointed figure supposed to have had mystical meaning among the druids, and still in use in some parts of Europe as a charm.

druidess (drö'id-es), *n.* [= F. *druidesse*; as *druid* + *-ess.*] A female druid; a druidic prophetess or sorceress.

The *Druidess* has offended Heaven in giving way to love.
The American, IV. 232.

druidic, druidical (drö-id'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *druid* + *-ic, -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to the druids: as, *druidical* remains.

The Druid followed him, and suddenly, we are told, struck him with a *druidic* wand, or, according to one version, flung at him a tuft of grass over which he had pronounced a *druidical* incantation.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, I. x.

Druidical bead. Same as *adder-stone*.—**Druidical circles**, the name popularly given to circles formed of large upright stones, consisting in some cases of a single round, in others of several rounds, and concentric, from the assumption that they were druidical places of worship, though there is no sufficient proof that this was their destination. The most celebrated druidical circle in England is that at Stonehenge in Wiltshire.—**Druidical patera**, a name given to bowls, commonly of stone, and usually with one handle, found in the Isle of Man and elsewhere, and now thought to have been used as lamps. Similar bowls are still in use for this purpose in the Färoe islands.

druidish (drö'id-ish), *a.* [< *druid* + *-ish*^{1}.] Pertaining to or like the druids.

druidism (drö'id-izm), *n.* [= F. *druidisme* = Sp. Pg. *druidismo*; as *druid* + *-ism.*] The religion of the druids; the doctrines, rites, and ceremonies of the sacerdotal caste of the ancient Celts. See *druid*, 1.

Still the great and capital objects of their [the Saxons'] worship were taken from *Druidism*.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 2.

Their religion [that of the ancient Britons] was *Druidism*; and Britain is said to have been the parent-seat of that creed.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 28.

druid-stone (drö'id-stōn), *n.* Same as *graywether*.

drum^{1} (drum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drumme*; = Dan. *tromme* = Sw. *trumma* (cf. Ir. Gael. *druma*, < E.), a drum, < D. *trom* = LG. *trumme* = G. *tromme*, dial. *trumme, trumm, tromm, dromm*, late MHG. *trumme, trumbe, drumbe, drumme, trum*, a drum (also in dim. form: Dan. *tromle* = Sw. *trumla*, < D. *trommel* = G. *trommel*, formerly also *drummel*, MHG. *trummel, trumpel, drompel, trumel*, a drum); orig. identical with MHG. *trumme, trumbe*, < OHG. *trumba, trumpa*, a trump, trumpet: see *trump*^{1} and *trumpet*^{1}. It thus appears that *drum*^{1} and *trump*^{1} are ult. identical, though applied to unlike instruments. The diverse use is prob. due to the (supposed) imitative origin of the name. See *drum*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A musical instrument of the percussive class, consisting of a hollow wooden or metallic body and a tightly stretched head of membrane which is struck with a stick. Three principal forms are used: (1) cylindrical, with one head and an open bottom, usually called a *tambourine* or *Egyptian drum*; (2) hemispherical, with one head, usually called a *kettledrum*; (3) cylindrical, with two heads, one of which can be struck, as in a side-drum or snare-drum, or both of which can be struck, as in the bass drum. All these forms are used to some extent in orchestral music, but the kettledrum only is important, because it alone can be perfectly tuned. Orchestral drums are generally used in pairs, and tuned to different pitches. The third form in all its varieties is much used in military music, principally to emphasize rhythm.

> I would wish them rather to be chosen out of all partes of the realme, either by discretion of wise men thereunto appoynted, or by lott, or by the *drumme*, as was the old use in sending foorthe of colonyes.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> The *drummes* crie dub a dub. *Gascoigne*, Flowers.

> Your nether party fire must,
> Then beat a flying *drum*.
> *Battle of Philiphaugh* (Child's Ballads, VII. 134).

2. In *arch.*: (*a*) The solid part of the Corinthian and Composite capital, otherwise called *bell*, *vase*, or *basket*. (*b*) One of the blocks of nearly cylindrical form of which the shafts of many columns are constructed. (*c*) An upright member under or above a dome.—3. In *mach.*, a term applied to various contrivances resembling a drum in shape. Specifically—(*a*) A cylinder revolving on an axis for the purpose of turning wheels by means of belts or bands passing round it. (*b*) The barrel of a crane or windlass. (*c*) A cylinder on which wire is wound, as in wire-drawing. (*d*) The grinding cylinder or cone of some mills. (*e*) The cast-iron case which holds the coiled spring of a spring car-brake. (*f*) A circular radiator for steam or hot air; a stove-drum or steam-drum. (*g*) In water-heaters or steam-boilers, a chamber into which heated water is made to flow in order to afford room for other bodies of water from parts of the boiler not so near the fire. (*h*) A steam-tight cask in which printed fabrics are submitted to the action of steam to fix the colors. (*i*) A washing-tub for cleaning rags in paper-making. (*j*) A doffer in a carding-machine.
4. In a vase or similar vessel, that part of the body which approximates to a cylindrical form.—5. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The tympanum or middle ear. (*b*) The tracheal tympanum or labyrinth of a bird. See *tympanum*, 4. (*c*) One of the tympanic organs seated in two deep cavities on the first abdominal segment of certain *Homoptera*, and said to be used in producing sounds. *Kirby*. (*d*) The large hollow hyoid bone of a howling monkey. See *Mycetinæ*.—6. A membrane drawn over a round frame, used for testing the delicate edges of eye-instruments.—7. A receptacle having the form of a drum, or the quantity packed in such receptacle: as, a *drum* of figs.—8. *Milit.*, a party accompanied by a drum sent under a flag of truce to confer with the enemy.

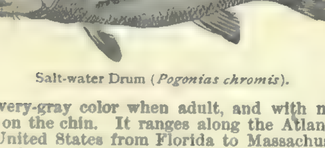
> I believe I told you of Lord John Drummond sending a *drum* to Wade to propose a cartel.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 2.

9†. [With allusion to drumming up recruits.] A fashionable and crowded evening party, at which card-playing appears to have been the chief attraction; a rout. The more riotous of such assemblies were styled *drum-majors*.

> They were all three to go together to the opera, and thence to Lady Thomas Hatchet's *drum*.
> *Fielding*, Tom Jones.

> All your modern entertainments, routs, *drums*, or assemblies. *Goldsmith*, The Goddess of Silence.

10. An afternoon tea. Also called *kettledrum*, with a punning allusion to *tea-kettle*.—11. In *ichth.*, a name of several sciænoid fishes: so called from the drumming noise they make, said to be due, in part at least, to the grinding of the pharyngeal bones upon each other. (*a*) The salt-water drum, *Pogonias chromis*, the largest of the *Sciænidæ*, ranging from 20 to nearly 100 pounds in weight, of a silvery-gray color when adult, and with numerous barbels on the chin. It ranges along the Atlantic coast of the United States from Florida to Massachusetts. It feeds much upon shell-fish, and is very destructive to oyster-beds. (*b*) The fresh-water drum, *Haplodinotus grunniens*, a smaller fish than the foregoing, without barbels. It is an inhabitant of the great lakes, and of the Mississippi river and its larger tributaries. Also called *sheepshead*. (*c*) The branded drum, or beardless drum, *Sciæna ocellata*, the redfish of the south Atlantic and Gulf States. It is recognized by the black spot margined with light color forming an ocellus on each side of the base of the tail-fin. It is a game-fish valued for the table, averaging about 10 pounds in weight, but sometimes attaining upward of 40 pounds. Also called *organ-fish*, *red-horse*, *spotted-bass*, *red-bass*, *sea-bass*. See cut under *redfish*.—**Bass drum**, a musical instrument, the largest of the drum family, having a cylindrical body and two heads of membrane, the tension of which may be altered by hoops. It is struck with a soft-headed stick. It is commonly used in military bands, and occasionally in full orchestras. Formerly called *long drum*.—**Beat** or **tuck of drum**. See *beat*^{1}.—**Circulating drum**, in water-heaters or steam-boilers, a chamber disposed to receive a flow of heated water in order to afford room near the heating surface for other bodies of water from parts of the boiler remote from the fire.—**Double drum**, a former name of the bass drum.—**Drum of cod**, a large cask or hogshead, containing from 500 to 1,000 pounds, into which the cod are packed tightly and pressed down with a jack-screw and shipped.—**Drum of the ear.** Same as *tympanum*.—**Muffled drum**, a drum having the cord which is used for carrying the drum over the shoulder passed twice through the cords which cross the lower diameter of the drum, to prevent a sharp sound, or to render the sound grave and solemn.



Salt-water Drum (*Pogonias chromis*).

> And our hearts, though stout and brave,
> Still, like *muffled drums*, are beating
> Funeral marches to the grave.
> *Longfellow*, Psalm of Life.

drum^1 (drum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drummed*, ppr. *drumming*. [= D. *trommen* = Dan. *tromme* = Sw. *trumma*, drum; also freq. E. *drumble*, q. v.; from the noun, but felt to be in part imitative. See *drum*^{1}, *n.*, and cf. *thrum*^{2}.] I. *intrans.* 1. To beat a drum; beat or play a tune on a drum.—2. To beat rhythmically or regularly with the fingers or something else, as if using drumsticks: as, to *drum* on the table.

> He *drummed* upon his desk with his ruler and meditated. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 274.

> There was no sound but the *drumming* of the General's fingers on his sword-hilt.
> *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 281.

3. To beat, as the heart; throb.

> His *drumming* heart cheers up his burning eye,
> His eye commends the leading to his hand.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 435.

4. To attract recruits, as by the sound of the drum; hence, in the United States, to sue for partizans, customers, etc.: followed by *for*.—5. To sound like a drum; resound.

> This indeed makes a noise, and *drums* in popular ears.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici.

6. To produce a sound resembling drumming: said of partridges, blackcock, and other birds. It is done by quivering the expanded feathers of the wings.

> The bird [snipe] never *drummed* except when on the stoop, and whenever it performed this manœuvre the quill feathers of the wings were always expanded to their utmost width, so that the light could be seen between them, and quivered with a rapid, tremulous motion that quite blurred their outlines.
> *J. G. Wood*, Out of Doors, p. 171.

II. *trans.* 1. To perform on a drum, as a tune.—2. *Milit.*, to expel formally and accompany in departure with the beat of the drum: often used figuratively, and usually followed by *out*: as, the disgraced soldier was *drummed out* of the regiment.

> A soldier proved unworthy was *drummed out*.
> *Lowell*, Tempora Mutantur.

> One by one the chief actors in it [the prosecution of the Whisky Ring] were called before the lines, despoiled of their insignia, and *drummed out* of the administration camp. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 321.

3. To summon as by beat of drum.

> But, to confound such time,
> That *drums* him from his sport, and speaks as loud
> As his own state, and ours—'tis to be chid
> As we rate boys. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4.

4. To force upon the attention by continual iteration; din: as, to *drum* something into one's ears.—**To drum up**, to assemble as by beat of drum; assemble or collect by influence and exertion: as, to *drum up* recruits or customers.

drum^2 (drum), *n.* [< Ir. and Gael. *druim*, also *druman*, the back, a ridge, summit.] 1. A ridge; a hill. *Drum* enters into the composition of many Celtic place-names, especially in Ireland and Scotland, as *Drumcondra*, *Drumglass*, *Drumsheugh*, *Drumlanrig*, *Drumoak*; and it is frequently found alone as the name of a farm, an estate, a village, etc.
Specifically—2. A long narrow ridge or mound of sand, gravel, and boulders: a name given by Irish geologists to elevations of this kind believed to have been the result of glacial agencies. See *eskar*, *horseback*, and *kame*. Also called *drumlin*.

> It [the glacial drift] is apt to occur in long ridges ("*drums*" or *drumlins*) which run in the general direction of the rock striation—that is, in the path of the ice movement. *Geikie.*

> The long parallel ridges, or "sowbacks" and *drums*, as they are termed, . . . invariably coincide in direction with the valleys or straths in which they lie.
> *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 17.

drum-armature (drum'är″ma-tūr), *n.* A dynamo-armature constructed so as to resemble a drum in form.

drumbelo (drum'be-lō), *n.* [E. dial.: see *drumble*^{2}, *v.*] A dull, heavy fellow.

drumble^1† (drum'bl), *v. i.* [Appar. freq. of *drum*, *v.*, after D. *trommelen* = G. *trommeln* = Dan. *tromle* = Sw. *trumla*, drum (see *drum*, *v.*); but perhaps in part of other origin. Cf. *drumble*^{2}.] 1. To sound like a drum.

> The whistling pipe and *drumbling* tabor.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia, viii.

2. To mumble. *Halliwell.*

drumble^2† (drum'bl), *v. i.* [Cf. *drumble*^{1} and *dumble*^{1}.] To drone; be sluggish.

> Go take up these clothes here, quickly; . . . look, how you *drumble*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

drumble-drone (drum'bl-drōn), *n.* [E. dial. also *drumble-drane*; < *drumble* + *drone*; cf. *dumbledore*.] 1. A drone.—2. A bumblebee.—3. A dor-beetle. *Kingsley.*

drumbler† (drum'blėr), *n.* [< MD. *drommeler*, a kind of ship (Kilian). Cf. MD. D. *drommeler*, a man of square and compact build, < *drommel*, things packed close together, < *drom*, a thread, = E. *thrum*^{1}, q. v.] A kind of ship.

> She was immediatly assaulted by diuers English pinasses, hoyes, and *drumblers*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 601.

drum-call (drum'kâl), *n.* In *milit. music*, a call, signal, or command given upon the drum.

drum-curb (drum'kėrb), *n.* A wooden or iron cylinder set in the opening of a shaft, at the beginning of its construction, to sustain the lining. The earth is cut away under the edges of the drum, and as it settles down courses of brick are added to the lining at the top.

drum-cylinder (drum'sil″in-dėr), *n.* In a printing-press, a large cylinder making one revolution to each impression. See *cylinder-press*.

drumfish (drum'fish), *n.* Same as *drum*^{1}, 11.

drum-guard (drum'gärd), *n.* A device on a threshing-machine to prevent the operator, while feeding it, from falling into the throat, the feeder being at the top: used only on English machines.

drumhead (drum'hed), *n.* 1. The membrane stretched upon a drum, by striking which the tone is produced. Its tension and the pitch of the tone are determined by rings or hoops fitted round the edge of the drum-body.
2. The top part of a capstan, which is pierced with a number of holes to receive the ends of the levers or bars employed to turn it round. See *capstan*.—3. In *anat.*, the membrana tympani.—4. A variety of cabbage having a large rounded or flattened head.—**Drumhead court martial.** See *court martial*, under *court*.

drumin, drumine (drum'in), *n.* [< *Drum*(*mondii*) (see def.) + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] An alkaloid from *Euphorbia Drummondii*, said to produce local anesthesia like cocaine.

drumlin (drum'lin), *n.* Same as *drum*^{2}, 2.

drumly (drum'li), *a.* [E. dial. and Sc., also *drumbled*. Cf. *droumy*. Perhaps altered from equiv. ME. *drubly*, *drobly*, turbid, muddy, connected with *drublen*, *droblen*, trouble, make turbid, as water, perhaps allied to equiv. *droven* (see *drove*^{4}), or possibly a mixture of *droven* with equiv. *trublen*, *troblen*, trouble. Cf. *drumble*^{2}, and LG. *drummelig*, *drummig*, musty, applied to grain, bread, etc.] 1. Turbid; full of grounds, dregs, or sediment; dreggy; muddy; holding foreign matter in mechanical solution.

> Draw me some water out of this spring. Madam, it is all foul, . . . it is all *drumly*, black, muddy.
> *Wodroephe*, Fr. and Eng. Gram., p. 210.

> Then bouses *drumly* German water,
> To mak' himsel' look fair and fatter.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

2. Troubled; gloomy.

> Dismal grew his countenance,
> And *drumlie* grew his ee.
> *The Dæmon Lover* (Child's Ballads, I. 203).

drum-major (drum'mā″jor), *n.* 1. The chief or first drummer of a regiment.—2. One who directs the evolutions of a band or drum-corps in marching. [U. S.]—3†. A riotous evening assembly. See *drum*^{1}, 9.

drummer (drum'ėr), *n.* 1. One who plays the drum; especially, one who beats time on the drum for military exercises and marching.

> We caried with vs a fifer & a *drummer*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 437.

2. One who solicits custom; a traveling salesman; a commercial traveler. [U. S.]

> The energy and wiles of business *drummers*.
> *The Century*, XXVIII. 631.

3. A local name of a large West Indian cockroach, *Blatta gigantea*, which, in old frame houses, makes a noise at night, by knocking

its head against the wood. The sound very much resembles a smart knocking with the knuckle upon the wainscoting.

drumming (drum′ing), *n.* The sport of fishing for drumfish.

drumming-log (drum′ing-log), *n.* A log to which a bird, as a grouse, resorts to drum.

drummock (drum′ok), *n.* [Sc., also written *drammock, dramock, drammach*, etc., < Gael. *dramaige*, a foul mixture.] A mixture of uncooked oat-meal and cold water.

To tremble under Fortune's crummock,
On scarce a bellyfu' o' *drummock*,
Wi' his proud, independent stomach
Could ill agree.
Burns, On a Scotch Bard.

Drummond light. Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*).

drum-room† (drum′röm), *n.* The room where a drum or crowded evening party is held. See *drum*^{1}, *n.*, 9.

The bonny housemaid begins to repair the disordered *drum-room*. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, xi. 9.

drum-saw (drum′sâ), *n.* Same as *cylindrical saw* (which see, under *cylindric*).

drum-sieve, *n.* See *sieve*.

drum-skin (drum′skin), *n.* [= Dan. *tromme-skind* = Sw. *trumskinn*.] A drumhead.

His heart
Beats like an ill-played *drum-skin* quick and slow.
Library Mag., III. 801.

drumslade†, *n.* [Found in the 16th century, and appar. earlier; also spelled *drumslet*, **drumsled* (cited as *drumsted*), *drombeslade, drunslade, drounslate*; appar. of D. or LG. origin, like *drumslager*, but no corresponding form appears; cf. MD. *trommelslagh*, D. *trommelslag* = G. *trommelschlag* = Dan. *trommeslag* = Sw. *trumslagare*, a drum-beat. See *drumslager*.] 1. A drum.

The drummers and the *drumslades* (tympanotribæ), as also the trumpeters, call to arms, and inflame the soldiers. *Hoole*, Visible World.

2. A drummer. *Minsheu*.

drumslager†, *n.* [< MD. *trommelslager, trommel-slagher*, D. *trommelslager* (= G. *trommelschläger*, earlier *trommen-schläger, trumpe-sleger, drumme-schläger* = Dan. *trommeslager* = Sw. *trumslagare*), < *trommel*, D. *trommel* and *trom* (= G. *trommel* and *tromme*, etc.), a drum, + *slager* (= G. *schläger*, etc.), beater (= E. *slayer*), < *slagen* (= G. *schlagen*, etc., beat, strike) = E. *slay*: see *drum* and *slayer*. Cf. *drumslade*.] A drummer.

He was slaine and all his companie, there being but one man, the *drumslager*, left aliue, who by swiftnesse of his foote escaped. *Holinshed*, Chron., Ireland, an. 1580.

drumstick (drum′stik), *n.* [= Dan. *trommestik*.] 1. One of the sticks used in beating a drum. That used for the bass drum has a soft, stuffed head. Drumsticks are generally used in pairs, one in each hand of the performer.

2. Hence, from its shape, the lower or outer joint of the leg of a dressed fowl, as a chicken, duck, or turkey. Anatomically, it is the leg from the knee to the heel, the leg proper, or crus, intervening between the thigh and the shank, which latter is usually cut off when the fowl is dressed for the table.

3. The stilt-sandpiper or bastard dowitcher, *Micropalama himantopus*. [Local, U. S.]

drumstick-tree (drum′stik-trē), *n.* The *Cassia Fistula*: so called from the shape of its pods.

drum-wheel (drum′hwēl), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a tympanum.

drumwood (drum′wůd), *n.* The *Turpinia occidentalis*, a small sapindaceous tree of Jamaica and other parts of tropical North America. It has pinnate leaves and white flowers, which are followed by dark-blue drupes.

drunk (drungk). The regular past participle and a former preterit of *drink*.

drunk (drungk), *p. a.* [Pp. of *drink*, *v.*] 1. Intoxicated; inebriated; overcome, stupefied, or frenzied by alcoholic liquor: used chiefly in the predicate.

Be not *drunk* with wine, wherein is excess. Eph. v. 18.

Since *drunk* with Vanity you fell,
The things turn round to you that steadfast dwell.
Cowley, The Mistress, Called Inconstant.

I gave Patrick half-a-crown for his Christmas-box, on condition he would be good; and he came home *drunk* at midnight. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Dec. 24, 1711.

2. Drenched or saturated.

I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood.
Deut. xxxii. 42.

drunk (drungk), *n.* [< *drunk*, *a.*] 1. A spree; a drinking-bout.—2. A case of drunkenness; a drunken person. [Slang.]

drunkard (drung′kärd), *n.* [First in 16th century, also written *drunkerd*; < *drunk* + *-ard*.] One given to an excessive use of strong drink; a person who is habitually or frequently drunk; an inebriate.

The *drunkard* and the glutton shall come to poverty.
Prov. xxiii. 21.

Avoid the company of *drunkards* and busybodies.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 404.

Drunkard's cloak†. See *cloak*.

drunkelew†, *a.* and *n.* [ME. *drunkelew, dronkelewe*, drunken, < *drunken, dronken*, drunken, + *-lew*, < Icel. *-legr* = AS. *-līc*, E. *-ly*^{2}.] I. *a.* Given to drink; drunken. *Chaucer*.

Voide alle *drunkelew* folk, . . .
And alle hem that vsen suche vnthriftynesse,
And also dijs pleiers.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

II. *n.* A drunkard.

A yonge man to be a *dronkelewe*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

drunken (drung′kn), *p. a.* [The older form of *drunk*, now used chiefly as an attributive, the predicative use, as in senses 1 and 4, being archaic or technical.] 1. Affected by or as if by strong drink; intoxicated; drunk.

Drunken men imagine everything turneth round. *Bacon*.

He stares, he sighs, he weeps and now seems more
With sorrow *drunken* than with Wine before.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 188.

Let the earth be *drunken* with our blood.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

2. Given to drunkenness; habitually intemperate: as, he is a *drunken*, worthless fellow.

Alon. Is not this Stephano, my *drunken* butler?
Seb. He is drunk now. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

3. Proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness: as, a *drunken* quarrel.

When your carters, or your waiting vassals,
Have done a *drunken* slaughter, and defac'd
The precious image of our dear Redeemer,
You straight are on your knees for pardon, pardon.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

4. Acting as if drunk: applied by workmen to a screw the thread of which is uneven and produces an unsteadiness of motion in the nut.

If the tool is moved irregularly or becomes checked in its forward movement, the thread will become *drunken*, that is, it will not move forward at a uniform speed.
J. Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 106.

Drunken cutter. See *cutter*^{1}.

drunkenhead† (drung′kn-hed), *n.* [ME. *drunkenhed, drunkinhed, dronkehed*, < *drunken* + *-hed*, *-head*.] Drunkenness.

For thei two through her *dronkenhede*,
Of witles excitacion
Oppressed all the nacion
Of Spayne. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

drunkenly (drung′kn-li), *adv.* In a drunken manner. [Rare.]

That blood already, like the pelican,
Hast thou tapp'd out, and *drunkenly* carous'd.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

drunkenness (drung′kn-nes), *n.* [< ME. *drunkennesse, drunkenesse, dronkenesse*, etc., < AS. *druncennes*, < *druncen*, drunken: see *drunken* and *-ness*.] 1. The state of being drunk, or overpowered by intoxicants; the habit of indulging in intoxicants; intoxication; inebriation.

Sum men seye that he sloughe ones an Heremyte in his *Dronkenesse*, that he loved ful wel.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 71.

Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and *drunkenness*. Rom. xiii. 13.

2. Disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication; intense excitement; frenzy; rage.

Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind.
South, Sermons, II. 362.

drunkenship (drung′kn-ship), *n.* [< ME. *drunke[n]ship, drunkeshippe, dronkeship* (AS. **druncenscipe*, not verified); < *drunken* + *-ship*.] Drunkenness.

For *dronkeship* in euery place,
To whether side that it turne,
Doth harme. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

drunkerd†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *drunkard*.

drunkwort (drungk′wėrt), *n.* An old name for tobacco. *Minsheu*.

drunt (drunt), *v. i.* [Also *drount, drant*; < Dan. *drunte, drynte* (rare), lag, loiter.] To drawl. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

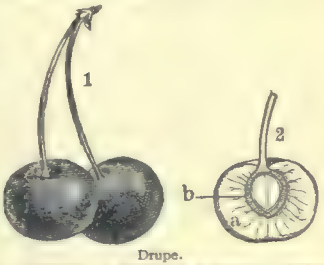
drunt (drunt), *n.* [Also *drant, draunt*; from the verb.] 1. A slow and dull tone; a drawling enunciation.—2. A fit of pettishness; the dumps; the huff. [North. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

An' Mary, nae doubt, took the *drunt*,
To be compared to Willie. *Burns*, Halloween.

Drupaceæ (drö-pā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *drupaceus*: see *drupaceous* and *-aceæ*.] A name given by some botanists to that division of rosaceous plants which comprehends the almond, peach, cherry, plum, and similar fruit-bearing trees. More generally called *Amygdaleæ*, from Latin *amygdala*, almond.

drupaceous (drö-pā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *drupaceus*, < *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe*, and cf. *Drupaceæ*.] 1. Producing drupes: as, *drupaceous* trees.—2. Resembling or relating to a drupe; consisting of drupes. See *drupe*.

drupe (dröp), *n.* [= F. *drupe* = Sp. Pg. It. *drupa*, < NL. *drupa*, a drupe, < L. *drupa, druppa* (with or without *oliva*), > LGr. *δρύππα*, an overripe olive, < Gr. *δρυπεπής*, ripened on the tree, quite ripe, a form alternating with *δρυπετής*, ready to fall, overripe, < *δρῦς*, tree, + *πέπτ-ειν*, cook, ripen, and *πί-πτ-ειν* (√ **πετ*), fall, respectively.] In *bot.*, a stone-fruit; a fruit in which the outer part of the pericarp becomes fleshy or softens like a berry, while the inner hardens like a nut, forming a stone with a kernel, as the plum, cherry, apricot, and peach.



Drupe.

1. Cherries. 2. Section of a cherry: *a*, fleshy sarcocarp; *b*, stony wall of the putamen, inclosing the seed.

The stone inclosing the kernel is called the putamen (or endocarp), while the pulpy or more succulent part is called the sarcocarp (or mesocarp), and the outer covering the epicarp. The true drupe consists of a single one-celled and usually one-seeded carpel, but the term is applied to similar fruits resulting from a compound pistil, in which there may be several separate or separable putamens. Many small drupes, like the huckleberry, are in ordinary usage classed with berries. On the other hand, some drupe-like fruits, as that of the hawthorn, are technically referred to the pome, and the cocoanut and walnut, being intermediate between a nut and a drupe, are described as drupaceous nuts.

drupel (drö′pel), *n.* [< NL. **drupella*, dim. of *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe*.] A little drupe, such as the individual pericarps which together form the blackberry.

drupelet (dröp′let), *n.* [< *drupe* + *-let*.] Same as *drupel*.

drupeole (drö′pẹ-ōl), *n.* [< NL. **drupeola*, dim. of *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe* and *-ole*.] Same as *drupel*.

drupetum (drö-pē′tum), *n.*; pl. *drupeta* (-tạ̈). [NL., < *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe* and *-etum*.] In *bot.*, an aggregation of drupes, as in the blackberry.

drupose (drö′pōs), *n.* [< *drupe* + *-ose*.] A compound ($C_{12}H_{20}O_8$) formed by treating the stony concretions found in pears with dilute hydrochloric acid at a boiling heat.

drury†, druery†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *droury, drouery*; < ME. *drury, druri, druery, druerie, druwerie, driwerie*, etc., < OF. *druerie* = Pr. *drudaria* = It. *druderia*, love, gallantry, < OF. *dru, drud, druc* = Pr. *druz* = It. *drudo*, amorous, gallant, < OHG. *trūt, drūt* (> G. *traut*, a.), a friend, lover.] 1. Love; gallantry.

Of ladys love and *drewery*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 184.

The *druweries* of ladies and damesels make knyghtes to vndirtake the hardynesse of armes that thei don.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 641.

2. A mistress.

Lady, where is your *drury*?
Bonnie House o' Airly (Child's Ballads, VI. 185).

3. A love-token; a gift, especially a jewel or other precious object.

Thenne dressed he his *drurye* double hym aboute.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2033.

Hit [truth] is as der worthe a *druwery* as dere god himselue. *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 83.

druse^{1} (dröz), *n.* [< G. *druse* (as in def.), < Bohem. *druza*, in same sense, orig. a brush, = Russ. *drusa* (obs.), a brush.] A rock-cavity lined with crystals; a geode, or, as miners call it, a vug. A common word in Germany, adopted from the Slavic: the most important mining region of Germany being the Erzgebirge, on the borders of Bohemia. The word originally meant (in Slavic) 'brush,' and was applied to surfaces covered with projecting crystals like teeth, just as *comb* has been in English. Hence it also came to mean the cavities where such druses are found to occur. In English the word *druse* is little used at the present time except by mineralogists, and then chiefly in the adjective form *drusy* (which see). See also *geode*.

Druse^{2} (dröz), *n.* [Turk. *Druzī.*] One of a people and religious sect of Syria, living chiefly in the mountain regions of Lebanon and Antilibanus and the district of Hauran. The only name they acknowledge is *Unitarians* (*Muahidin*); that by which they are known to others is probably from Ismail Darazi or Durzi, who was their first apostle in Syria. They are fanatical and warlike, and have had bloody conflicts with their neighbors the Maronites.

Drusian^{1} (drö'si-an), *a.* [< L. *Drusianus*, < *Drusus* (see def.).] Pertaining to Nero Claudius Drusus, called Drusus Senior (38–9 B. C.), stepson of the emperor Augustus, who governed Germany.—**Drusian foot**, an ancient German long measure, equal to about 13 English inches.

Drusian^{2} (drö'zi-an), *a.* [< *Druse*^{2} + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the Druses.

> The full exposition of the *Drusian* creed . . . would require a volume of considerable size.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 484.

drusy (drö'zi), *a.* [< *druse*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] In *mineral.*, covered or lined with very minute crystals. The surface of a mineral is said to be drusy when composed of very small prominent crystals of nearly uniform size: as, *drusy* quartz.

> The *drusy*, crystalline cavities of quartz and amethyst that enhance the beauty of the material [silicified wood] so much. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 362.

druve, *n.* [See *drovy.*] A muddy river. *Grose.* [Cumberland, Eng.]

druvy†, *a.* See *drovy.* *Brockett.*

druxy, druxey (druk'si), *a.* [Also *droxy*, and formerly **drixy, dricksie;* origin obscure.] Partly decayed, as a tree or timber; having decayed spots or streaks of a whitish color.

dry (drī), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drie;* < ME. *drye, drie, dri, drige, dryge, druge*, etc., < AS. *drȳge, drīge*, orig. **drūge* = D. *droog* = MLG. *droge, druge*, LG. *dreuge, drög, drege, dree*, dry; allied to OS. *drukno, drokno*, adv., *druknian*, v., make dry, = OHG. *trucchan, trocchan*, MHG. *trucken, trocken*, G. *trocken*, adj., dry. Cf. Icel. *draugr*, a dry log, from the same Teut. √ **drug.* Hence ult. *drought*^{1}, *drouth, dryth*, and *drug*^{1}.] **I.** *a.*; compar. *drier*, superl. *driest* (sometimes *dryer* and *dryest*). 1. Without moisture; not moist; absolutely or comparatively free from water or wetness, or from fluid of any kind: as, *dry* land; *dry* clothes; *dry* weather; a *dry* day; *dry* wood; *dry* bones.

> When 'tis fair and *dry* Weather North of the Equator, 'tis blustering and rainy Weather South of it.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 77.

> It is a very *dry* country, where they have hardly any other supply but from the rain water.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 136.

> Upon the reading of this letter, there was not a *dry* eye in the club. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 517.

> Nor vainly buys what Gildor sells,
> Poetic buckets for *dry* wells.
> *M. Green*, The Spleen.

Specifically—2. In *geol.* and *mining*, free from the presence or use of water, or distant from water: as, *dry* diggings; *dry* separation.—3. Not giving milk: as, a *dry* cow.—4. Thirsty; craving drink, especially intoxicating drink.

> None so *dry* or thirsty . . . will touch one drop of it.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2.

> Believe me, I am *dry* with talking; here, boy, give us here a bottle and a glass.
> *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 259.

> I suspected nothing but that he had rode till he was *dry*.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 346.

5. Barren; jejune; destitute of interest; incapable of awakening emotion: as, a *dry* style; a *dry* subject; a *dry* discussion.

> As one then in a dreame, whose *dryer* braine
> Is tost with troubled sights and fancies weake,
> He mumbled soft, but would not all his silence breake.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 42.

> Their discourses from the pulpit are generally *dry*, methodical, and unaffecting. *Goldsmith*, English Clergy.

> Long before he reached manhood he knew how to baffle curiosity by *dry* and guarded answers.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

> Macaulay's memory, like Niebuhr's, undoubtedly confounded not infrequently inference and fact; it exaggerated; it gave, not what was in the book, but what a vivid imagination inferred from the book. Sir George Lewis had none of this defect; his memory was a *dry* memory, just as his mind was a *dry* light; if he said a thing was at page 10, you might be sure it was at page 10.
> *W. Bagehot*, On Sir G. C. Lewis.

6†. Severe; hard: as, a *dry* blow.

> *Dro. S.* I pray you eat none of it [meat].
> *Ant. S.* Your reason?
> *Dro. S.* Lest it make you choleric, and purchase me another *dry* basting. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

> If I should have said no, I should have given him the lie, uncle, and so have deserved a *dry* beating again.
> *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, ii. 6.

7. Lacking in cordiality; cold: as, his answer was very short and *dry*.

> Wyth sturne chere ther he stod, he stroked his berde,
> & wyth a countenaunce *dryȝe* he droȝ doun his cote.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 335.

> Full cold my greeting was and *dry*.
> *Tennyson*, The Letters.

8. Humorous or sarcastic, apparently without intention; slily witty or caustic: as, a *dry* remark or repartee.

> He was rather a *dry*, shrewd kind of body. *Irving.*

> Mark . . . is exceedingly calm; his smile is shrewd; he can say the *driest*, most cutting things in the quietest, tones. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ix.

9. In *painting*, noting a hardness or formal stiffness of outline, or a want of mellowness and harmony in color; frigidly precise; harsh.

> The Fall of the Angels, by F. Floris, 1554; which has some good parts, but without masses, and *dry*.
> *Sir J. Reynolds*, Journey to Flanders and Holland.

> No comparison can be instituted between his [Verrochio's] *dry* uninspired manner and the divine style of his scholar [Leonardo da Vinci].
> *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 136.

10. In *sculp.*, lacking or void of luxuriousness or tenderness in form.—11. Free from sweetness and fruity flavor: said of wines and, by extension, of brandy and the like. It is said also of artificially prepared wines, as champagnes, in which a diminished amount of sweetening, or liqueur, as it is called, is added, as compared with sweet wines.

12. In *metal.*, noting a peculiar condition of a metal undergoing metallurgic treatment. The epithet is chiefly used in reference to copper which is being refined. Dry copper contains a certain proportion of oxygen in combination, and to eliminate this it is subjected to the process of poling.

> During the ladling out the refiner takes an assay at short intervals, as the metal is liable to get out of pitch, or become *dry*, as under-poled copper is termed.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 350.

13. In American political slang, of or belonging to the Prohibition party; in favor of or adopting prohibition of the sale or use of intoxicating liquors: opposed to *wet:* as, a *dry* town, county, or State.—**Cut and dry**†. See *cut, p. a.*—**Dry bob, casting, color.** See the nouns.—**Dry confections.** See *confection.*—**Dry cooper.** See *cooper.*—**Dry cupping.** See *cupping*, 1.—**Dry digging, distillation, exchange, mass, measure, pile,** etc. See the nouns.—**Dry plate**, in *photog.*, a sensitized plate of which the sensitive film is hard and dry, so that it can be packed away, and, if protected from light, will keep for a considerable time before being used to make a negative or a positive picture. Various processes for preparing dry plates have been experimented with almost since the earliest diffusion of photography; but most of these processes afforded plates of very uncertain quality, slow in operation, and exceedingly unreliable in their property of keeping. Dry plates have comparatively recently come into general use, in great measure superseding the old wet plates, owing to the adoption of gelatin as a medium for the sensitizing agent (bromide of silver), which is formed into an emulsion with the gelatin, and spread in a thin film upon some support, as glass, paper, or metal. Such plates require a remarkably short exposure to make a picture, are very convenient to handle, since the operator can make a number of exposures at one time and place, and can perform the chemical operations of development, etc., at his convenience, weeks afterward, if necessary, at any other place, instead of being forced, as with wet plates, to finish his picture at once. Moreover, the gelatin film is so tough that it is hardly necessary to varnish a dry-plate picture, as is indispensable with the tender collodion film; and these plates can be prepared commercially at small cost and of even quality. Their chief defect is that they cannot, as now made, be trusted to keep unimpaired in warm, damp weather, while unexposed or undeveloped, unless carefully protected from the air (in airtight boxes).—**Dry process.** See *process.*—**Dry season**, a fishing season during which fish are scarce. [Local, New England.]—**Dry service.** See *dry mass*, under *mass*^{1}.—**Dry way**, a method of assaying by the aid of fire, or in a furnace or muffle: the opposite of assaying in the *humid way*, when the combination to be assayed, or, more properly, analyzed, exists in solution, or in the liquid form.—**High and dry.** See *high.*—**To boil dry.** See *boil*^{2}.

II. *n.*; pl. *dries* (drīz). 1. A place where things are dried; a drying-house.

> In the tanks it [clay] is allowed to settle until it acquires a thick creamy consistency, when it is transferred to the drying-house or *dry*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 1.

2. In American political slang, a member of the Prohibition party.—3. In *masonry*, a fissure in a stone, intersecting it at various angles to its bed and rendering it unfit to support a load.

dry (drī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dried*, ppr. *drying.* [< ME. *dryen, drien, drigen, drygen*, etc., < AS. *drȳgan, drīgan*, tr., dry, *drūgian*, intr., become dry (= D. *droogen* = LG. *drögen, drügen*, dry), < *drȳge*, dry: see *dry, a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make dry; free from water or from moisture of any kind, and by any means, as by wiping, evaporation, exhalation, or drainage; desiccate: as, to *dry* the eyes; to *dry* hay; wind *dries* the earth; to *dry* a meadow or a swamp.

> After *drie* hem in the sonne, a nyghtes
> Leve hem not throute, and then in places colde
> Lette honge hem uppe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

> With eyes scarce *dried*, the sorrowing dame
> To welcome noble Marmion came.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 12.

2. To cause to evaporate or exhale; stop the flow of: as, to *dry* out the water from a wet garment.

> Chang'd Peace and Pow'r for Rage and Wars,
> Only to *dry* one Widow's Tears. *Prior*, Alma, i.

3. To wither; parch.

> A man of God, by Faith, first strangely *dri'd*,
> Then heal'd again, that Kings vnholy hand.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iiii. 8.

> This wasted body,
> Beaten and bruis'd with arms, *dried* up with troubles,
> Is good for nothing else but quiet now, sir,
> And holy prayers. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

Cut and dried. See *cut, p. a.*—**Dried alum.** Same as *burnt alum* (which see, under *alum*).—**To dry up.** (*a*) To deprive wholly of moisture; scorch or parch with aridity.

> Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude *dried up* with thirst. Isa. v. 13.

(*b*) To evaporate completely; stop the flow of: as, the fierce heat *dried up* all the streams.

> *Dry up* your tears, and stick your rosemary
> On this fair corse. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lose moisture; become free from moisture.—2. To evaporate; be exhaled; lose fluidity: as, water *dries* away rapidly; blood *dries* quickly on exposure to the air.—**To dry up.** (*a*) To become thoroughly dry; lose all moisture. (*b*) To be wholly evaporated; cease to flow. (*c*) To wither, as a limb. (*d*) To cease talking; be silent. [Low.]

> *Dry up:*—no, I won't *dry up.* I'll have my rights, if I die for 'em, . . . so you had better *dry up* yourself.
> *P. Reeves*, Student's Speaker, p. 79.

dryad (drī'ad), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *dryade* = Sw. *dryad* = F. *dryade* = Sp. *dríade, dríada* = Pg. *dryas* = It. *driada, driade*, < L. *dryas* (*dryad-*), < Gr. δρυάς (δρυαδ-), a wood-nymph, < δρῦς, a tree, esp. and commonly the oak, = E. *tree*, q. v. Cf. *hamadryad.*] 1. In *myth.*, a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to reside in trees or preside over woods. See *hamadryad.*

> Soft she withdrew, and, like a wood-nymph light,
> Oread or *Dryad*, or of Delia's train,
> Betook her to the groves. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 387.

> Thou, light-winged *Dryad* of the trees, . . .
> Singest of summer in full-throated ease.
> *Keats*, Ode to a Nightingale.

> Knock at the rough rind of this ilex-tree, and summon forth the *Dryad*. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, ix.

2. In *zoöl.*, a kind of dormouse, *Myoxus dryas.*

Dryades (drī'ạ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of butterflies, named from the genus *Dryas.* *Hübner*, 1816.

dryadic (drī-ad'ik), *a.* [< *dryad* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to dryads.

> He could hear the woods declaiming in vibrant periods, although he could translate none of these *dryadic* tones that came from the trees. *The Atlantic*, LXI. 669.

Dryandra (drī-an'drạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after Jonas *Dryander*, a Swedish-English botanist (1748–1810).] A large genus of Australian shrubs, natural order *Proteaceæ*, with hard, dry, evergreen, generally serrated leaves, and compact cylindrical clusters of yellow flowers. A few species are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses.

Dryas (drī'as), *n.* [NL., < L. *dryas*, a dryad: see *dryad.*] 1. A small genus of rosaceous plants, found in alpine and arctic regions of the northern hemisphere. They are small prostrate shrubs with large white or yellow flowers, followed by a number of long feather-awned achenes. The mountain avens, *D. octopetala*, is amphigean, and from it the arctic *D. integrifolia* is hardly distinct. The only other species, *D. Drummondii*, is peculiar to the Rocky Mountains of British America.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of butterflies, of which *D. paphia* is the type and sole species. (*b*) Another genus of butterflies. Also called *Aculhua.* *Hübner*, 1816; *Felder*, 1865.

dry-as-dust (drī'as-dust'), *a.* and *n.* [That is, *dry as dust;* used as the name of "Dr. Dryasdust," the feigned editor or introducer of some of Scott's novels, and by later writers in allusion to this character.] **I.** *a.* Very dry or uninteresting; prosaic.

> That sense of large human power which the mastery over a great ancient language, itself the key to a magnificent literature, gave, and which made scholarship then a passion, while with us it has almost relapsed into an antiquarian *dry-as-dust* pursuit.
> *R. H. Hutton*, Modern Guides of English Thought, p. 193.

> So much of the work is really admirable that one the more regrets the large proportion of the trivial and the *dryasdust*. *Athenæum*, No. 3084, p. 739.

II. *n.* A dull, dry, prosaic person.

> Not a mere antiquarian *dryasdust*.
> *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 173.

dry-beat† (drī'bēt), *v. t.* To beat (a thing) till it becomes dry; hence, to beat severely.

> I will *dry-beat* you with an iron wit.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5.

> *Ros.* Not one word more, my maids; break off, break off.
> *Biron.* By heaven, all *dry-beaten* with pure scoff!
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

> He by *dry-beating* him might make him at least sensible of blows. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 834.

dry-bone (drī'bōn), *n.* In *mining*, the ore of zinc, chiefly the silicate, which occurs, mixed with lead ore, in the mines of the upper Mississippi lead region.

dry-boned (drī'bōnd), *a.* Having dry bones; without flesh. *Imp. Dict.*

dry-castor (drī'kȧs″tọr), *n.* A species of beaver. Sometimes called *parchment-beaver*.

dry-cup (drī'kup), *v. t.* To apply the cupping-glass to without scarification.

dry-cupping (drī'kup″ing), *n.* See *cupping*.

dry-cure (drī'kūr), *v. t.* To cure (fish, meat, hides, etc.) by salting and drying, as distinguished from pickling.

dry-ditch† (drī'dich), *v. t.* To labor at without result, as one who digs a ditch in which no water will flow.

> There would be no end to repeat with how many quarrels this unfortunate Bishop was provok'd, yet his adversaries did but *dry-ditch* their matters, and digged in vain, though they still cast up earth.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 98.

dry-dock (drī'dok), *n.* See *dock*^{3}.

dryer, *n.* See *drier*.

dry-eyed (drī'īd), *a.* Tearless; not weeping.

> Sight so deform what heart of rock could long
> *Dry-eyed* behold? *Milton*, P. L., xi. 495.

dry-fat† (drī'fat), *n.* Same as *dry-vat*.

dry-fist† (drī'fist), *n.* A niggardly person. *Ford.*

dry-fisted (drī'fis″ted), *a.* Niggardly.

> *Dry-fisted* patrons. *News from Parnassus.*

dryfoot (drī'fůt), *adv.* [< ME. *drye foot, dru fot, drui fot, drige fot*, adverbial acc.; AS. dat. pl. *drȳgum fōtum*, on dry feet.] 1. With dry feet; on dry land.—2. In the manner of a dog which pursues game by the scent of the foot.

> A hound that runs counter, and yet draws *dry-foot* well.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2.

> My old master intends to follow my young master, *dry-foot*, over Moorfields to London.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

dry-foundered (drī'foun″dėrd), *a.* Foundered, as a horse.

> If he kick thus i' the dog-days, he will be *dry-founder'd*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, v. 3.

dry-goods (drī'gůdz), *n. pl.* Textile fabrics, and related or analogous articles of trade (as cloth, shawls, blankets, ribbons, thread, yarn, hosiery, etc.), in distinction from groceries, hardware, etc.

> 112 horses were laden on the beach near Benacre with *dry goods*, . . . and on the 20th of the same month 40 horses were laden with *dry goods* at Kartley by riders well armed. *Rep. of House of Commons on Smuggling*, 1745.

dry-house (drī'hous), *n.* Same as *drying-house*.

> To have wooden bobbins retain their size and shape after they are put into a hot mill, the wood must be thoroughly seasoned in a good, well heated *dry house*.
> *Manufacturers' Rev.*, XX. 217.

drying (drī'ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *dry*, *v.*] 1. Serving to dry; adapted to exhaust moisture: as, a *drying* wind or day.—2. Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry and hard: as, a *drying* oil. See *oil*.

drying-box (drī'ing-boks), *n.* In *photog.*, an oven or a cupboard heated by a gas- or oil-stove, or otherwise, and used to dry and harden gelatin plates, phototypes, etc.

drying-case (drī'ing-kās), *n.* A copper case inclosed in a hot-water chamber, employed in drying tissues and hardening balsam preparations for the microscope.

drying-chamber (drī'ing-chām″bėr), *n.* See *chamber*.

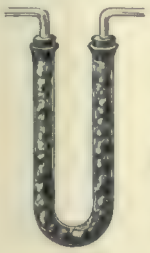
drying-floor (drī'ing-flōr), *n.* See *floor*.

drying-house (drī'ing-hous), *n.* A building, room, etc., in establishments of many different kinds, as gunpowder-works, dye-houses, fruit-drying establishments, etc., where goods or materials are dried in an artificially raised temperature; a drying-chamber. Also *dry-house*, *drying-room*.

drying-machine (drī'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine used in bleaching, dyeing, and laundry establishments, consisting of two concentric drums or cylinders, one within the other, open at the top, and having the inner cylinder perforated with holes. The goods to be dried are placed within the inner cylinder, and the machine is then made to rotate with great velocity, when, by the action of centrifugal force, the water escapes through the holes. The action of the drying-machine is the same in principle as that witnessed when a person trundles a mop to dry it. Also called *extractor*.

drying-off (drī'ing-ôf'), *n.* The process by which an amalgam of gold is evaporated, as in gilding.

drying-plate (drī'ing-plāt), *n.* One of a series of frames in a malt-kiln, covered with woven wire, and placed one over the other, so that the hot air from the flues beneath may ascend through them and dry malt placed in them.


Drying-tube.

drying-tube (drī'ing-tūb), *n.* A tube filled with some material having a great avidity for moisture, such as calcium chlorid, sulphuric acid, or phosphoric anhydrid, and used to dry a current of gas which is passed through it, or to retain the moisture evolved from a substance so that it can be weighed.

Dryininæ (drī-i-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryinus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrupidæ*, founded by Haliday in 1840. They are distinguished by having a tongue-like addition to the hind wings, or, when the wings are wanting in the female, by enlarged raptorial front feet. The wingless species resemble ants.

Dryinus (drī'i-nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *δρύινος* (of a tree, esp. of the oak) (= E. *treen*), < *δρῦς*, a tree, the oak: see *dryad*.] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Dryininæ*, having the vertex impressed and the wings ample. It is wide-spread, and the species appear to be parasitic upon leaf-hoppers. *D. atriventris* of North America is an example.

2. In *herpet.*, a genus of whip-snakes, of the family *Dryophidæ*, distinguished from *Dryophis* (which see) by having smooth instead of keeled scales. *Merrem*, 1820; *Wagler*.

dryly, drily (drī'li), *adv.* [< *dry* + *-ly*^{2}.] 1. Without moisture.

> It looks ill, it eats *drily*; marry, 'tis a withered pear.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

2. Without embellishment; without anything to enliven, enrich, or entertain.

> The poet either *drily* didactive gives us rules which might appear abstruse even in a system of ethics, or triflingly volatile writes upon the most unworthy subjects.
> *Goldsmith*, The Augustan Age in England.

3. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

> Virtue is but *dryly* praised and starves.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

4†. Severely; harshly; inconsiderately.

> Conscious to himself how *dryly* the king had been used by his council. *Bacon*, Henry VII.

5. With apparently unintentional or sly humor or sarcasm.

Drymodes (drī-mō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1840), < Gr. *δρυμώδης*, woody (of the wood), < *δρυμός*, a coppice, wood, an oak-coppice (< *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak), + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of Australian turdoid passerine birds. Its position is uncertain; by some it is referred to a family *Timeliidæ*. Also written *Drymaœdus*.

Drymœca (drī-mē'kạ̈), *n.* [NL. (*Drymoica*—Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *δρυμός*, a coppice, + *οἶκος*, house, > *οἰκεῖν*, dwell.] 1. A genus of small dentirostral oscine passerine birds, containing numerous characteristic African species known as *grass-warblers*: now commonly merged in *Cisticola*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Also *Drymoica*.

Drymomys (drim'ọ-mis), *n.* [NL. (Tschudi, 1846), < Gr. *δρυμός*, a coppice, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A notable genus of South American sigmodont rodents, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ*. They have the upper lip cleft, the ears large, the tail long and scaly, the incisors furrowed on the sides, and the molars small, the first of them with 3 pairs of tubercles, the second with 2 pairs, and the third with 1 pair.

dry-multure (drī'mul″tụ̈r), *n.* In *Scots law*, a sum of money or quantity of corn paid yearly to a mill, whether those liable in the payment grind their grain at the mill or not. See *thirlage*.

dryness (drī'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *driness*; < ME. *drynesse*, < AS. *drȳgnes*, *drignes*, etc., < *drȳge*, dry: see *dry* and *-ness*.] The character or state of being dry. Specifically—(*a*) Freedom from moisture; lack of water or other fluid; aridity; aridness. (*b*) Barrenness; jejuneness; want of that which interests, enlivens, or entertains: as, the *dryness* of style or expression; the *dryness* of a subject. (*c*) Want of feeling or sensibility in devotion; want of ardor: as, *dryness* of spirit. (*d*) In *painting*, harshness and formality of outline, or want of mellowness and harmony in color. (*e*) In *sculp.*, want of tenderness in form.

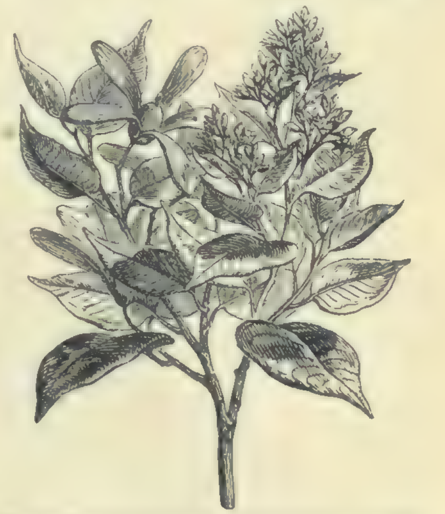
dry-nurse (drī'nėrs), *n.* 1. A nurse who attends and feeds a child, but does not suckle it. Compare *wet-nurse*.—2. One who stands to another in a relation somewhat similar; hence, especially, an inferior who instructs his superior in his duties. [Slang.]

> Grand caterer and *dry-nurse* of the Church. *Cowper.*

dry-nurse (drī'nėrs), *v. t.* 1. To feed, attend, and bring up without suckling.—2. To instruct in the duties of a higher rank or position than one's own. [Slang.]

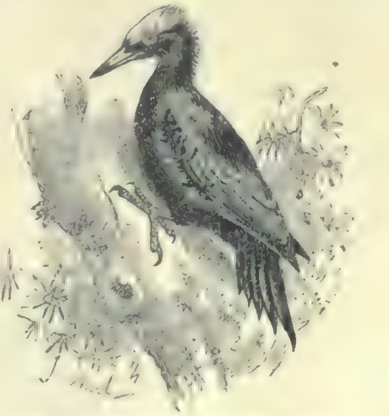
> When a superior officer does not know his duty, and is instructed in it by an inferior officer, he is said to be *dry-nursed*. The inferior nurses the superior as a dry-nurse rears an infant. *Brewer.*

Dryobalanops (drī-ọ-bal'ạ-nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρυοβάλανος*, an acorn (< *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *βάλανος*, an acorn or any similar fruit), + *ὤψ*, face, appearance.] A small genus of trees, belonging to the natural order *Dipterocarpeæ*, natives of the Malay archipelago. The principal species, *D. aromatica*, is remarkable as the source of the Borneo or Sumatra camphor, which is found filling cracks or cavities in the wood. See *camphor*.


Flowering Branch of Camphor-tree (*Dryobalanops aromatica*).

Dryocopus (drī-ok'ọ-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *-κοπος*, < *κόπτειν*, cut.] 1. A genus of woodpeckers, of which the great black woodpecker of Europe, *Dryocopus martius*, is the type. This bird is one of the largest of its tribe, black with a scarlet crest, and resembles somewhat the ivory-billed and pileated woodpeckers of the United States. It inhabits northerly portions of Europe. *Boie*, 1826.

2. A genus of South American tree-creepers. Also *Dendrocincla*. *Maximilian*, 1831.


Great Black Woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius*).

Dryodromas (drī-od'rō-mas), *n.* [NL. (Hartlaub and Finsch, 1869), < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *δρομάς*, running, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] A genus of African warblers, the dryodromes, as *D. fulvicapilla* of South Africa.

dryodrome (drī'ọ-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Dryodromas*.

Dryolestes (drī-ọ-les'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *λῃστής*, a robber.] A genus of fossil pantotherian mammals of the

Jurassic age, remains of which are found in the *Atlantosaurus* beds of the Rocky Mountain region of North America, indicating an animal related to the opossum.

Dryolestidæ (drī-ọ̄-les′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryolestes* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct marsupial mammals, represented by the genus *Dryolestes.*

Dryophidæ (drī-of′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryophis* + *-idæ.*] A family of aglyphodont or colubriform serpents; the whip-snakes. They have an extremely slender form and a greenish color; their habits are arboreal, and they inhabit warm countries. The pupil is horizontal, and the dentition characteristic; the snout is sometimes prolonged into a flexible appendage. There are several genera.

Dryophis (drī′ọ̄-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *ὄφις*, snake.] A genus of colubriform serpents, typical of the family *Dryophidæ*, or whip-snakes, having no nasal appendage and keeled scales. *D. acuminata* and *D. argentea* are two South American species.

Dryopithecus (drī″ọ̄-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, = E. *tree*, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A genus of extinct anthropoid apes from the Miocene of France, of large size and among the highest simians, regarded by Gervais and Lartet as most closely related to the early ancestors of man. These apes were of nearly human stature, and were probably arboreal and frugivorous.

Dryoscopus (drī-os′kọ̄-pus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An extensive genus of shrikes, of the family *Laniidæ*, containing about 22 species, all confined to Africa. The type is *D. cubla.* The bill is always hooked and notched, but varies in proportion of height to width in different species. The nostrils are oval and exposed, the wings and tail rounded and of about equal lengths, and the tarsi scutellate. The plumage of the back and rump is extremely fluffy; the coloration is black and white, sometimes with an ochraceous tinge but without any bright colors, and is alike in both sexes. Also called *Hapalonotus*, *Chaunonotus*, and *Rhynchastatus.*

dry-point (drī′point), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A steel instrument or etching-needle with a sharp point, used by etchers to cut delicate lines on copperplates from which the etching-ground has been removed. The bur raised by the cutting of the metal is either left standing on one side of the furrow to catch the printing-ink and produce a mezzotint effect of more or less deep tone, or removed with the burnisher so that the line may yield a clean impression.

2. The process of engraving with the dry-point.

II. *a.* In *engraving*, an epithet applied to a line made with the dry-point, or to an engraving produced by means of that instrument.

dry-pointing (drī′poin″ting), *n.* The grinding of needles and table-forks.

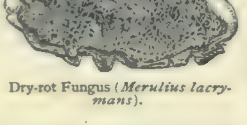
Drypta (drip′tạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), irreg. < Gr. *δρύπτειν* (?), tear, strip.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ.* They are of small size and slender, graceful form. There are 20 to 30 species, confined to the old world, especially well represented in the East Indies and Africa; only 2 are European. *D. marginata* of Europe is the type.

Dryptidæ† (drip′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Laporte, 1834), < *Drypta* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Drypta*, now merged in *Carabidæ.*

dry-rent (drī′rent), *n.* In *law*, a rent reserved without clause of distress.

dryrihed†, *n.* A false spelling of *drearihead.*

dry-rot (drī′rot), *n.* **1.** A decay affecting timber, occasioned by various species of fungi, the mycelium of which penetrates the timber, destroying it. *Polyporus hybridus* causes the dry-rot of oak-built ships; *Merulius lacrymans* is the most common and most formidable dry-rot fungus, found chiefly in fir- and pine-wood. *Polyporus destructor* is common in Germany. Damp, unventilated situations are most favorable to the development of dry-rot fungi. Dry wood is not attacked. Various methods have been proposed for the prevention of dry-rot; that most in favor is to thoroughly saturate the wood with creosote, which makes it unfit for vegetation. (See *kyanizing.*) Animal dry-rot is also found to be occasioned by the attack of fungi.



Dry-rot Fungus (*Merulius lacrymans*).

2. Figuratively, a concealed or unsuspected inward decay or degeneration, as of public morals or public spirit.

dry-rub (drī′rub), *v. t.* To make clean by rubbing without wetting.

dry-salt (drī′sâlt), *v. t.* To cure (fish, meat, hides, etc.) by salting and drying; dry-cure.

drysalter (drī′sâl″tėr), *n.* [< *dry-salt*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] **1**†. A dealer in salted or dried meats, pickles, sauces, etc.

> I became a merchant — a wholesale trafficker . . . in everything, from barrels of gunpowder down to a pickled herring. In the civic acceptation of the word, I am a merchant; amongst the vulgar, I am called a *drysalter.*
> *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, III. ii.

2. A dealer in dyestuffs, chemical products, etc. [Great Britain.]

drysaltery (drī′sâl″tėr-i), *n.* [< *dry-salt* + *-ery.*] **1.** The business of a drysalter.—**2.** The articles kept by a drysalter.

dry-shod (drī′shod), *a.* Having dry shoes or feet.

> *Dry-shod* to passe she parts the flouds in tway.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 20.

> Those Feet, that *dry-shod* past the Crimsin Gulf,
> Now dance (alas!) before a Molten Calf.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

dry-stone (drī′stōn), *a.* Composed of stones not cemented with mortar: as, "*drystone* walls," *Scott.*

dry-stove (drī′stōv), *n.* A glazed structure for containing plants which are natives of dry climates.

dryth†, *n.* [< *dry* + *-th*; a mod. formation, as a var. of *drouth*, with direct ref. to *dry*. See *drought*¹, *drouth.*] Same as *drought*¹.

dry-vat† (drī′vat), *n.* A basket, box, or packing-case for containing articles of a dry kind. Also *dry-fat.*

> I am a broken vessel, all runs out:
> A shrunk old *dryfat.*
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iii. 2.

> Charles has given o'er the world; I'll undertake
> . . . to buy his birthright of him
> For a *dry-fat* of new books.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, i. 2.

D. S. An abbreviation of *dal segno.*

d/s. An abbreviation of *days' sight*, common in commercial writings: as, a bill payable at 10 *d/s.* (that is, ten days after sight).

D. Sc. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Science.*

dso, *n.* [E. Ind.] A valuable hybrid between the yak and the common cow. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 197.

D-string (dē′string), *n.* The third string on the violin, and the second on most other instruments played with a bow; the third string on the guitar.

duad (dū′ad), *n.* [Var. of *dyad*, after L. *duo*, two: see *dyad*, *dual.*] **1.** Same as *dyad.*—**2.** In *math.*, an unordered pair; two objects considered as making up one, and as the same one whichever is taken first.

duadic (dū-ad′ik), *a.* **1.** Same as *dyadic.*—**2.** In *math.*, composed of unordered pairs.

dual (dū′a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dualis*, of two (in gram. tr. Gr. *δυϊκός*), < *duo* = Gr. *δύο* = E. *two*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to two; specifically, in *gram.*, expressing two, as distinguished from *singular*, expressing one, and from *plural*, expressing more than two. The languages of our family originally had a dual number, both in declension and in conjugation; it is preserved in Sanskrit and Greek, and less fully in other tongues, as Gothic. Dual forms also occur in other families.

2. Composed or consisting of two parts, qualities, or natures, which may be separately considered; twofold; binary; dualistic: as, the *dual* nature of man, spiritual and corporeal.

> Faint glimpses of the *dual* life of old,
> Inward, grand with awe and reverence; outward, mean
> and coarse and cold. *Whittier*, Garrison of Cape Ann.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the number relating to two; the dual number.

> The employment of a *dual* for the pronouns of the first and second persons marks an early date.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xiv.

dualin (dū′a̤-lin), *n.* [< *dual*, of two, + *-in*².] A mixture of 30 parts of fine sawdust, 20 of saltpeter, and 50 of nitroglycerin, used as an explosive. Also called *dualin-dynamite.*

dualism (dū′a̤-lizm), *n.* [= F. *dualisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *dualismo* = D. G. *dualismus* = Dan. *dualisme* = Sw. *dualism*; as *dual* + *-ism.*] **1.** Division into two; a twofold division; duality.

> An inevitable *dualism* bisects nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole: as, spirit, matter; man, woman; odd, even; subjective, objective; in, out; upper, under; motion, rest; yea, nay. . . . The same *dualism* underlies the nature and condition of man. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. In *philos.*, in general, that way of thinking which seeks to explain all sorts of phenomena by the assumption of two radically independent and absolute elements, without any continuous gradation between them: opposed to *monism.* In particular, the term is applied—(*a*) To the doctrine that spirit and matter exist as distinct substances, thus being opposed both to *idealism* and to *materialism.*

> Berkeley then is right in triumphing over Realism and *Dualism.* Right in saying that if he were to accord them the existence of matter they could make no use of it. The subject would remain as dark as before. *G. H. Lewes.*

(*b*) To the doctrine of a double absolute, especially a principle of good and a principle of evil, or a male and a female principle.

> Rudimentary forms of *Dualism*, the antagonism of a Good and Evil Deity, are well known among the lower races of mankind. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 287.

3. In *theol.*: (*a*) The doctrine that there are two independent divine beings or eternal principles, one good and the other evil: characteristic especially of Parsism and various Gnostic systems. (*b*) The heretical doctrine, attributed to Nestorius by his opponents, of the twofold personality of Christ, the divine logos dwelling as a separate and distinct person in the man Christ Jesus, and the union of the two natures being somewhat analogous to the indwelling of the Holy Spirit in the believer; that view of the personality of Christ which regards him as consisting of two personalities.—**4.** In *chem.*, a theory advanced by Berzelius which assumed that every compound, whether simple or complex, must be constituted of two parts of which one is positively and the other negatively electrified. Thus, for example, sodium sulphate is put together not from sulphur, oxygen, and sodium, but from sulphuric acid and soda, which can themselves be separated into positive and negative constituents. *Muir*, Principles of Chemistry.

5. In general, any system or theory involving a duality of principles.—**Creatural dualism.** See *creatural.*—**Hypothetic dualism.** See *hypothetic.*—**Natural dualism,** the doctrine of a real subject and a real object in cognition accepted unreflectively.—**Persian dualism,** the doctrine of a good and an evil active principle struggling against each other in the government of human affairs and destiny.—**Realistic dualism,** the doctrine that the universe consists of two kinds of realities, spirit and matter.

dualist (dū′a̤-list), *n.* [= F. *dualiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *dualista* = D. Dan. Sw. *dualist*; as *dual* + *-ist.*] One who holds the doctrine of dualism in any of its forms; an opponent of monism; especially, one who admits the existence both of spirit and of matter. *Craig.*

dualistic (dū-a̤-lis′tik), *a.* [= F. *dualistique* (cf. D. G. *dualistisch* = Dan. Sw. *dualistisk*); as *dualist* + *-ic.*] **1.** Consisting of two; characterized by duality.—**2.** Of or pertaining to dualism; not monistic.

> The *dualistic* doctrine of a separate mind is therefore based upon an artificial and impassible separation of the two necessarily co-existent sides of thought-life, namely, the plastic and the functional.
> *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 118.

> In the Mazdean or Zoroastrian religion we have the best example of a *dualistic* faith. *Faiths of the World*, p. 350.

duality (dū-al′i̤-ti), *n.* [< ME. *dualitie* = F. *dualité* = Pr. *dualitat* = Sp. *dualidad* = Pg. *dualidade* = It. *dualità*, < L. as if **dualita(t-)s*, < *dualis*, dual: see *dual.*] The state of being two, or of being divided into two; twofold division or character; twoness.

> This *dualitie* after determission is founden in euery creature, be it neuer so single of onhed.
> *Testament of Love*, ii.

> Though indeed they be really divided, yet are they so united as they seem but one, and make rather a *duality* than two distinct souls.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

> To the schoolmen the *duality* of the universe appeared under a different aspect.
> *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 192.

The principle of duality, in *geom.*, the principle that in any proposition not involving measure, if for "point" be everywhere substituted "plane," and vice versa, the latter proposition will be as true as the former.

> Upon this supposition of a positive curvature, the whole of geometry is far more complete and interesting; *the principle of duality*, instead of half breaking-down over metric relations, applies to all propositions without exception. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 323.

duan (dū′a̤n), *n.* [< Gael. *duan*, a poem, canto, ode, song, ditty, oration, = Ir. *duan*, a poem, song. Cf. Ir. *duar*, a word, saying, *duas*, a poet.] A division of a poem; a canto; also, a poem or song. *Burns*; *Byron.*

duarchy (dū′är-ki), *n.*; pl. *duarchies* (-kiz). [Prop. **dyarchy*, < Gr. *δύο*, = E. two, + *-αρχία*, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] Government by two persons; diarchy (which see).

> Siam is practically a monarchy, although nominally a *duarchy*, the second king hardly holding the power of a vice-king. *Harper's Weekly*, XXVIII. 330.

dub¹ (dub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dubbed*, ppr. *dubbing.* [< ME. *dubben*, rarely *dobben*, *doubben*, dub (also in comp. *adubben*: see *adub*), < late AS. **dubban* (only once in pret. *dubbade*: "Se cyng [William the Conqueror] *dubbade* his sunu Henric tō rīdere," the king dubbed his son Henry a knight) (whence the equiv. Icel. *dubba til riddara*, Sw. *dubba till riddare*; Icel. *dubba*, also, equip with arms, dress), < OF.

**douber*, **dober*, *duber*, in comp. *adouber*, *adober*, *aduber*, *adubber*, *adoubber*, *adobber*, equip with arms, invest with armor, dress, prepare, repair, adjust, mod. F. *adouber*, adjust (a piece in chess), *adouber*, *radouber*, repair (a ship, etc.) (= Sp. *adobar*, prepare, dress, pickle, cook, tan, etc. (hence Sp. and E. *adobe*), = OPg. *adubar* = It. *addobbare*, dress, deck, adorn; so ML. *adobare*, equip with arms, invest with armor, dub as knight, dress, repair, adorn, etc.), < *a-*, L. *ad-*, to, + *douber*, *duber*, adjust, arrange, repair, prob. of OLG. origin, meaning orig. 'strike' (whence, in two independent applications, (*a*) 'strike, give the accolade,' with reference to that part of the ceremony of knighting, whence, in general, equip with arms, invest with armor, dress, adorn, etc., and (*b*) 'strike, beat, dress, prepare,' in various mechanical uses; not found in ME.); cf. OF. *dober*, *dauber*, beat, swinge, thwack (in part identical with *dober*, *dauber*, plaster, daub: see *daub*); < East Fries. *dubba*, beat, slap (Koolman), = OSw. *dubba*, strike (Ihre), appar. orig. in part imitative; cf. *dub*^{2}. Cf. also *dab*^{1}.] 1. To strike with a sword in the ceremony of making one a knight; hence, to make or designate as a knight; invest with the knightly character.

He lokede
As is the kynde of a knyght that cometh to be *doubed*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 11.

He [the Nayro] is *dubbed* or created by the king, who commaundeth to gird him with a sword, and laying his right hand vpon his head, muttereth certaine wordes softly, and afterward *dubbeth* him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 495.

The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the lord protector, and *dubbed* the lord mayor of London knight.
Hayward.

Monsieur Mingo for quaffing doth surpass,
In cup, or can, or glass;
God Bacchus do me right,
And *dub* me knight
Domingo.
Nash, Summer's Last Will and Testament.

[This catch, a scrap of which is also put into the mouth of Silence in Shakspere's 2 Henry IV., v. 3, alludes to a convivial custom, according to which he who drank a large potation of wine or other liquor, on his knees, to the health of his mistress, was jocularly said to be *dubbed* a knight, and retained his title for the evening.]

Hence — 2. To confer a new character or any dignity or name upon; entitle; speak of as.

O Poet! thou had'st been discreeter, . . .
If thou had'st *dubb'd* thy Star a Meteor,
That did but blaze, and rove, and die.
Prior, On the Taking of Namur, st. 12.

A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 81.

The settlers have *dubbed* this the cabbage-tree.
The Century, XXVII. 920.

3†. To invest with the dress and insignia of a knight, or with any distinctive character; in general, to dress; ornament; embellish.

He [the Lord] *dubbed* him wit our liknes.
Eng. Metr. Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 12.

[It was] *dubbed* ouer with dyamondes, that were dere holdyn,
That with lemys of light as a lamp shone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1683.

And alle tho Robes ben orfrayed alle abouten, and *dubbed* fulle of precious Stones and of grete oryent Perles, fulle richely.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 233.

4. To strike, cut, rub, or dress so as to make smooth, or of an equal surface. (*a*) To cut down or reduce with an adz.

If I wanted a board, I had no other way but to cut down a tree, set it on an edge before me, and hew it flat on either side with my axe, till I had brought it to be as thin as a plank, and then *dub* it smooth with my adze. *De Foe.*

(*b*) To rub with grease, as leather when being curried. (*c*) To raise a nap on as cloth, by striking it with teazels. (*d*) To cut off the comb and wattles, and sometimes the ear-lobes of (a game-cock); trim. (*e*) To dress (a fishing-fly).

Some *dub* the Oak-fly with black wool, and Isabella-coloured mohair, and bright brownish bear's hair, warped on with yellow silk. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 105, note.

It is no time to be *dubbing* when you ought to be fishing.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Fish, p. 265.

To dub out, in *plaster-work*, to bring out (a surface) to a level plane by pieces of wood, tiles, slate, plaster, or the like.

dub^{2} (dub), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dubbed*, ppr. *dubbing*. [Prob. orig. 'strike' (see *dub*^{1}), but in *dub-a-dub*, *rub-a-dub*, considered imitative, like Ar. *dabdaba* (*a* pron. like E. *u*), the noise of a drum, of horses' feet, etc. The noun *dub*^{2} is rather due to *dub*^{1}, 4 (*a*), dress with an adz.] To make a quick noise, as by hammering or drumming.

dub^{2} (dub), *n.* [See *dub*^{2}, *v.*] A blow.

As skilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 850.

dub^{3} (dub), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.: see *dib*^{2}.] A puddle; a small pool of foul, stagnant water.

They rudely ran with all their might,
Spared neither *dub* nor mire.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

Tam skelpit on thro' *dub* and mire,
Despising wind, and rain, and fire.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

dub-a-dub (dub'a-dub'). [See *dub*^{2}. Cf. *rub-a-dub*.] An imitation of the sound of a drum. See second extract under *drum*^{1}, 1.

dubash (dö'bash), *n.* Same as *dobhash*.

dubb (dub), *n.* [Ar. (> Pers.) *dubb*, a bear.] A name of the Syrian bear.

dubbeh (dub'e), *n.* [Ar. *dabba*.] The modern Egyptian name of the common wooden lock used in Cairo and elsewhere in the East. It has a square bolt of wood, sometimes as much as two feet long, in which are a number of holes arranged in a pattern; a movable block, above and resting upon the bolt, has iron pegs corresponding to the holes in the bolt. The key, also of wood, has also pegs or pins by means of which the pins of the lock are pushed up, allowing the bolt to slide. Also spelled *dabbeh*.

dubber^{1}†, *n.* A furbisher of old clothes. *York Plays*, Int., p. lxxv.

dubber^{2} (dub'ėr), *n.* [Repr. Gujerati *dabaro* (cerebral *d*), a leathern vessel, bottle, etc.] In India, a large leathern vessel made of untanned hide of the buffalo or the goat, and used for holding oil, ghee, etc. Also written *dupper*.

Did they not boil their Butter it would be rank, but after it has passed the Fire they kept it in *Duppers*, the year round. *Fryer*, East India and Persia, p. 118.

dubbing (dub'ing), *n.* [< ME. *dubbing*, *dobbyng*; verbal n. of *dub*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act of making a knight; the accolade.

A prince longeth for to do
The gode knigtes *dobbyng*.
Shoreham, Poems, p. 15.

The *dubbyng* of my dingnite may nogt be done downe,
Nowdir with duke nor duzeperes, my dedis are so dreste.
York Plays, p. 219.

2†. Dress; ornament; trappings.

His corown and his kinges array
And his *dubbing* he did oway.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

3. The act of striking, cutting, rubbing, or dressing, so as to make smooth or otherwise adapted to a purpose. (*a*) Dressing by means of an adz. (*b*) Rubbing with grease, as leather when being curried. See *dipping*, 4. (*c*) Raising a nap on cloth by means of teazels.

Hence — 4. A preparation of grease for use in currying leather.— 5. The materials used for making the body of a fishing-fly. The term is applied more particularly to material of short fiber used in making the body of the fly, as fur, pig's wool, or pig's down. It is spun sparsely around the waxed wrapping-silk and wound on with it. The materials commonly used are mohair, seal's wool, pig's wool, floss silk, and hurls of peacock-feathers or of ostrich-plumes. Wool is least used for dubbing, especially in trout-fishing, as it absorbs too much water and makes the fly soggy; it is used, however, for salmon-flies, seal's wool being preferable.

Take your *dubbing* which is to make the body of your fly, as much as you think convenient.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 245.

dubbing-tool (dub'ing-töl), *n.* A tool for paring or smoothing off an irregular surface; an adz.

dubh. [Ir. and Gael., black. See *dhu*.] See *dhu*.

dubhash (dö'bash), *n.* Same as *dobhash*.

dubiety (dū-bī'e-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *dubiedad* = Pg. *dubiedade* = It. *dubbietà*, *dubbietade*, *dubbietate*, < L. *dubieta(t-)s*, < *dubius*, doubtful: see *dubious*.] Doubtfulness; dubiousness.

A state of *dubiety* and suspense is ever accompanied by uneasiness. *Richardson.*

The twilight of *dubiety* never falls upon a Scotchman.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

Had the antagonist left *dubiety*,
Here were we proving murder a mere myth.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 75.

dubiosity (dū-bi-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *dubiosities* (-tiz). [= It. *dubbiosità*, *dubbiositade*, *dubbiositate*, < L. as if **dubiosita(t-)s*, < *dubiosus*, dubious: see *dubious*.] 1. Dubiousness; doubtfulness.— 2. Something doubtful.

Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

dubious (dū'bi-us), *a.* [= It. *dubbioso*, < LL. *dubiosus*, an extension of L. *dubius* (> Pg. *dubio*, = It. *dubio*, *dubbio*), doubtful: see *doubt*^{1}.] 1. Doubting; hesitating; wavering or fluctuating in opinion, but inclined to doubt.

At first he seemed to be very *dubious* in entertaining any discourse with us, and gave very impertinent answers to the questions that we demanded of him.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 12.

Dubious still whose word to take.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 121.

Wedderburn, the Attorney-General, was restless and *dubious*, and was anxious to oblige the Chief Justice of Common Pleas to retire, in order that he might obtain his place.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. Doubtful; marked by or occasioning doubt or uncertainty; difficult to determine or relieve of uncertainty; not distinct or plain; puzzling: as, a *dubious* question; a *dubious* light.

Sometimes the manner of speaking, even concerning common things, is dark and *dubious*.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

For *dubious* meanings learn'd polemics strove,
And wars on faith prevented works of love.
Crabbe, Works, I. 147.

Looked to it probably as a means of solving a *dubious* problem. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., xvi.

The world is full of hopeful analogies and handsome *dubious* eggs called possibilities.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 91.

3. Of uncertain event or issue: as, a *dubious* undertaking.

His utmost power with adverse power opposed
In *dubious* battel on the plains of heaven,
And shook his throne. *Milton*, P. L., i. 104.

4. Liable to doubt or suspicion; of doubtful quality or propriety; questionable: as, a man of *dubious* character; a *dubious* transaction; his morals or his methods are *dubious*. =**Syn.** 1. Unsettled, undetermined.— 2. *Doubtful*, *Ambiguous*, etc. (see *obscure*, *a.*); questionable, problematical, puzzling.

dubiously (dū'bi-us-li), *adv.* Doubtfully; uncertainly; questionably.

For first, Albertus Magnus speaks *dubiously*, confessing he could not confirm the verity hereof.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 5.

dubiousness (dū'bi-us-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being dubious, or inclined to doubt; doubtfulness.

She [Minerva] speaks with the *dubiousness* of a man, not the certainty of a Goddess. *Pope*, Odyssey, i., note.

2. Uncertainty; the quality of being difficult to determine, or open to doubt or question: as, the *dubiousness* of a problem.

Let us therefore at present acquiesce in the *dubiousness* of their antiquity. *J. Philips*, Splendid Shilling, Ded.

dubitable (dū'bi-ta̤-bl), *a.* [< OF. *dubitable* = Sp. *dubitable* = Pg. *dubitavel* = It. *dubitabile*, < L. *dubitabilis*, < *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*, *doubt*, *v.*] Liable to be doubted; doubtful; uncertain.

All the *dubitable* hazards
Of fortune. *Middleton*, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

The ground of invocation of saints or angels being at least *dubitable*, their invocation is sin.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, p. 25.

dubitably (dū'bi-ta̤-bli), *adv.* In a dubitable manner. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

dubitancy (dū'bi-tan-si), *n.* [< OF. *dubitance* = It. *dubitanza*, < ML. *dubitantia*, doubt, < L. *dubitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*, *doubt*, *v.*] Doubt; uncertainty. [Rare.]

Running headlong and wilfully after the old impurities, even then when they are most fully without all *dubitancy* resolved, that all the joys of heaven are forfeited by this choice. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 505.

dubitate (dū'bi-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dubitated*, ppr. *dubitating*. [< L. *dubitatus*, pp. of *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt*, *v.*] To doubt; hesitate. [Rare.]

If, for example, he were to loiter *dubitating*, and not come; if he were to come, and fail.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iv. 1.

How largely his statements are to be depended on, I more than merely *dubitate*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 7.

dubitatingly (dū'bi-tā-ting-li), *adv.* Hesitatingly. *Carlyle.*

dubitation (dū-bi-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [< OF. and F. *dubitation* = Pr. *dubitatio* = Sp. *dubitacion* = Pg. *dubitação* = It. *dubitazione*, < L. *dubitatio(n-)*, < *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*, *doubt*^{1}.] The act or state of doubting; doubt; hesitation. In the scholastic disputations, dubitation was the condition of a disputant who had pronounced a matter to be doubtful and was bound to sustain that position.

Dubitation is the beginning of all Knowledge.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 20.

The ordinary effects . . . might for ever after be confidently expected, without any *dubitation*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 255.

In states of *dubitation* under impelling elements, the instinct pointing to courageous action is, besides the manlier, conjecturably the right one.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 451.

dubitative (dū'bi-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *dubitatif* = Pr. *dubitatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *dubitativo*, < LL. *dubitativus*, < L. *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*.] Tending to doubt; doubting. [Rare.]

They were engaged. She had been nibbled at, all but eaten up, while he hung *dubitative*; and though that was the cause of his winning her, it offended his niceness.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, iii.

dubitatively (dū´bi-tā̤-tiv-li), *adv.* Hesitatingly; doubtingly; as if in doubt. [Rare.]

"But ought I not to tell Ezra that I have seen my father?" said Mirah, with deprecation in her tone. "No," Mrs. Meyrick answered, *dubitatively*, "I don't know that it is necessary to do that."
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, lii.

Duboisia (dū-boi´si-ā̤), *n.* [NL., named after F. N. A. *Dubois*, a French botanist and ecclesiastic (1752–1824).] **1.** A solanaceous genus of plants, of Australia and New Caledonia, including two shrubby or arborescent species. *D. myoporoides* is employed in surgery for the dilatation of the pupil, and yields an alkaloid, duboisine, identical with hyoscyamine. The wood is white and very soft, but close and firm, and excellent for carving. The leaves and twigs of the pituri, *D. Hopwoodii*, are chewed by the natives as a stimulating tonic.
2. [*l. c.*] Same as *duboisine.*

duboisine (dū-boi´sin), *n.* [< *Duboisia* + *-ine*^{2}.] An alkaloid obtained from *Duboisia myoporoides*, a shrub or small tree which is a native of Australia. In its chemical reactions and its physiological effects it presents strong resemblances to hyoscyamine. Also *duboisia.*

dubs^1 (dubz), *n. pl.* [An abbr. of *doublets.*] Doublets at marbles. A player knocking two marbles out of the ring cries "*dubs*," and thereby claims both.

The ground was beaten by many feet to the hardness of a floor, and the village boys delighted to play marbles in this convenient spot. Their cries of "rounses," "taw," "*dubs*," "back licks," and "vent" might often be heard there before and after school hours.
The Century, XXXVI. 78.

dubs^2 (dubz), *n. pl.* [Cf. equiv. *dibs*: see *dib*^{3}.] Money: same as *dib*^{3}, 3. [Slang.]

ducal (dū´kal), *a.* [= F. *ducal* = Sp. Pg. *ducal* = It. *ducale*, < LL. *ducalis*, < L. *dux* (*duc-*), a leader, general, ML. duke: see *duke*^{1}.] **1.** Pertaining to a duke: as, a *ducal* coronet.

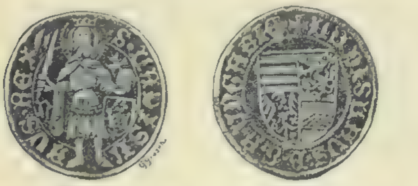
Oil, salt, even flour and bread, were subject to monopoly, and could only be sold by the *ducal* agents. *Brougham.*

2. In *ornith.*, a term applied to certain large terns of the subgenus *Thalasseus*, as *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *cantiaca*. *Coues.*

ducally (dū´kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a duke; with a duke or a ducal family: as, *ducally* connected.

ducape (dū´kāp), *n.* A heavy silk, especially black or of plain color, usually corded.

ducat (duk´at), *n.* [Altered in spelling from earlier *duckat*, *ducket*, < ME. *duket* (= D. *dukaat*, G. *dukat*, Dan. Sw. *dukat*), < OF. and F. *ducat* = Pr. *ducat* = Sp. Pg. *ducado* = It. *ducato*, < ML. *ducatus*, a ducat; so called, it is said, from the motto "Sit tibi, Christe, datus, quem tu regis, iste *ducatus*" (let this duchy which thou rulest be dedicated to thee, O Christ), impressed on a coin struck by Roger II. of Sicily as duke of Apulia; < ML. *ducatus*, a duchy, < L. *dux* (*duc-*), a leader, ML. duke: see *duke*^{1}. Cf. *duchy*, ult. a doublet of *ducat.*] **1.** A gold coin of varying form and value, formerly in use in several European countries. A ducat was first issued in Apulia, about the middle of the twelfth century, by the Norman duke Roger II. In 1283 a gold ducat was struck in Venice, but the piece was afterward called a *zecchino* (sequin), the ducat becoming only a money of account. (See def. 2.) The earliest gold coins of Germany seem to have been called ducats, and this name was applied to German gold coins of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Gold coins called ducats were also issued in the Netherlands, in Hungary, and elsewhere. The value of the ducat varied but little, the coin usually containing from 3.42 to 3.44 grams of fine gold, worth from $2.27 to $2.32.


Obverse. Reverse.
Ducat of Ladislaus Postumus, King of Hungary, A. D. 1452–1457.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

If every *ducat* in six thousand *ducats*
Were in six parts, and every part a *ducat*,
I would not draw them. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Take you a *ducket*, or your chequin of gold, and apply to the place affected. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

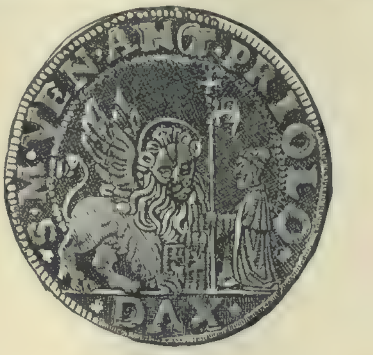
After it grew tributary to the Turke; yet was it governed and possessed by the Genoese, who paid for their immunities the Annuall sum of fourteen thousand *duckats*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 11.

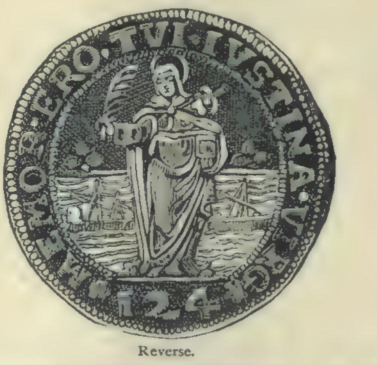
2. An old money of account in the Venetian republic.

Now whereas the Venetian *duckat* is much spoken of, you must consider that this word *duckat* doth not signifie any one certaine coyne; but many severall pieces do concurre to make one *duckat*. *Coryat*, Crudities, II. 68.

3. *pl.* Money; cash. [Slang.]—**4.** An Austrian weight for gold, which has been determined by Vienna authorities to be 3.490896 grams. This unit is supposed to have been derived through the Jews from the Ptolemaic drachma of 3.56 grams.—**Ducat gold**, in *ceram.*, a name given to gilding of brilliant color slightly in relief above the glaze, especially in the painting of fine porcelain.

ducatoon (duk-a̤-tön´), *n.* [Also formerly *duckatoon*, *ducadoon*; < F. *ducaton* = Sp. *ducaton* = Pg. *ducatão*, < It. *ducatone*, aug. of *ducato*, a ducat: see *ducat.*] The English name of the ducatone, a silver coin (also called *giustina*) formerly current in the republic of Venice, and containing nearly 398 grains of fine silver, equal to 0.965 of the United States silver dollar.


Obverse.


Reverse.

Ducatoon struck by Antonio Priuli, Doge of Venice, A. D. 1618–1623.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Some gae her crowns, some *ducadoons.*
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads), VIII. 290).

The *duckatoone*, which containeth eight livers, that is, six shillings. This piece hath in one side the effigies of the Duke of Venice and the Patriarch, . . . and in the other, the figure of St. Justina, a chast Patavine [Paduan] virgin. *Coryat*, Crudities, II. 68.

duces, *n.* Plural of *dux.*

duces tecum (dū´sēz tē´kum). [L., you will bring with you: *duces*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. of *ducere*, lead, bring (see *duct*); *te*, abl. of *tu* = E. *thou*; *cum*, with (appended to personal pronouns).] In *law*, a writ commanding a person to appear in court, and to bring with him specified documents or other things in his custody, which may be required as evidence. More fully called *subpœna duces tecum*. See *subpœna.*

Duchet†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Dutch.*

duchess (duch´es), *n.* [Formerly also *dutchess*; < ME. *duchesse*, *duches* (also *dukes*, i. e., *dukess*), < OF. *duchesse*, F. *duchesse* = Pr. *duquessa* = Sp. *duquesa* = Pg. *duqueza* = It. *duchessa*, < ML. *ducissa* (the orig. hard sound of *c* being retained in Rom., after the masc. form), fem. of *dux* (*duc-*), > OF. *duc*, etc., E. *duke*: see *duke*^{1}.] **1.** The consort or widow of a duke, or a woman who holds the sovereignty or titles of a duchy.

Ich am hus dere douheter, *duchesse* of heuene.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 33.

The dictionary definition is far from being exhaustive, since, obviously, where so created, or where the terms of the patent so run, a *duchess* may be *duchess* in her own right. There is no antinomy to resolve in the case of a princess being also a *duchess*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 229.

2. A variety of roofing-slate two feet long and one foot wide.—**3.** A part of ladies' head-dress in the seventeenth century, apparently a knot of ribbon.

duchy (duch´i), *n.*; pl. *duchies* (-iz). [Also formerly *dutchy*; < ME. *duchie*, *duchee*, *duche*, < OF. *duchee*, *duchet*, f., F. *duché*, m., = Pr. *ducat* = Sp. Pg. *ducado* = It. *ducato*, < ML. *ducatus*, a duchy, territory of a duke, L. *ducatus*, military leadership, command, < *dux* (*duc-*), a leader, ML. a duke: see *duke*^{1}, and cf. *ducat*, *dogate.*] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom. See *duke*^{1}, 3.

duchy-court (duch´i-kōrt), *n.* The court of a duchy; especially, in England, the court of the duchy of Lancaster, held before the chancellor of the duchy or his deputy, concerning equitable interests in lands held of the crown in right of this duchy.

duciper†, *n.* In *her.*, same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).

duck^1 (duk), *v.* [< ME. **dukken* (= MD. *ducken* = LG. *ducken*, > G. *ducken* = Dan. *dukke*, also *dykke*), duck, dive, stoop; a secondary verb, partly displacing its orig., E. dial. and Sc. *douk*, *dook*, < ME. *douken*, *dūken*, < AS. **dūcan* (found only in deriv. *duce*, a duck: see *duck*^{2}) = MD. *duycken*, D. *duiken* = MLG. *dūken*, LG. *duken* = OHG. *tūhhan*, MHG. *tūchen*, G. *tauchen* = Sw. *dyka*, orig. intr., duck, dive, stoop.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To plunge the head or the whole body into water and immediately withdraw; make a dip.

They shot marvellously at him, and he was driven sometimes to *duck* into the water.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 609.

Well, my dear brother, if I scape this drowning,
'Tis your turn next to sink; you shall *duck* twice
Before I help you.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

2. To nod or bob the head suddenly; bow.

Because I cannot flatter, and look fair, . . .
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

You shall have
A Frenchman *ducking* lower than your knee,
At th' instant mocking even your very shoe-ties.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

Hence—**3.** To give way; yield; cringe.

"What, take the credit from the Law?" you ask?
Indeed, we did! Law *ducks* to Gospel here.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 107.

Wig *ducked* to wig, each blockhead had a brother, and there was a universal apotheosis of the mediocrity of our set. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 338.

II. *trans.* **1.** To dip or plunge in water and immediately withdraw: as, to *duck* a witch or a scold.

So strait they were seizing him there
To *duck* him likewise.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 220).

I say, *duck* her in the loch, and then we will see whether she is witch or not. *Scott*, Abbot, ii.

2. To lower or bend down suddenly, as in dodging a missile or an obstacle, or in saluting awkwardly: as, to *duck* the head.

duck^1 (duk), *n.* [< *duck*^{1}, *v.*] A diving inclination of the head.

As it is also their generall custome scarcely to salute any man, yet may they neither omitte crosse, nor carved statue, without a religious *duck*.
Discov. of New World, p. 128.

Here be, without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod
Of lighter toes. *Milton*, Comus, l. 960.

duck^2 (duk), *n.* [= Sc. *duik*, *duke*, *dook*, < ME. *ducke*, *dukke*, *doke*, *dokke*, *douke*, *duke*, < AS. *dŭce* (found only in gen. *dŭcan*), a duck, lit. a ducker, < **dūcan* (pret. pl. **dŭcon*, pp. **dŏcen*), duck, dive: see *duck*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *ducker*, 3; Dan. *duk-and*, *dyk-and*, a sea-duck (*and*, duck: see *drake*^{1}); Sw. *dyk-fågel*, diver, plungeon (*fågel* = E. *fowl*). So *diver*, *dipper*, *dopper*, etc., names applied to diving birds.] **1.** A lamellirostral natatorial bird of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ* or *Fuligulinæ* (which see). The technical distinction between any duck and other birds of the same family, as geese and mergansers, is not clear; but a duck may usually be recognized by the broad and flat bill, short legs, scutellate tarsi, and entirely feathered head. The common wild duck or mallard is *Anas boscas*, the feral stock of the domestic duck. The species of ducks are numerous, about 125, divided into some 40 modern genera, and found in nearly all parts of the world. Most ducks fall in one or the other of two series, fresh-water ducks or river-ducks, *Anatinæ*, and salt-water ducks or sea-ducks, *Fuligulinæ*; and from the latter a few are sometimes detached to form a third subfamily, *Erismaturinæ*; but the implied distinction in habits by no means holds good, since some or any river-ducks may be found in salt water, and few if any sea-ducks are entirely maritime. The mallard and closely related species now form the restricted genus *Anas*. Teal are small ducks, chiefly of the genus *Querquedula*; *Q. circia* is the garganey. The widgeons form the genus *Mareca*; the gadwalls, *Chaulelasmus*; the spoonbills, *Spatula*; the pintails or sprigtails, *Dafila*. Certain arboreal ducks of various parts of the world constitute the genus *Dendrocygna*. The muscovy duck or musk-duck is *Cairina moschata*. The celebrated mandarin-duck of China and the wood-duck or summer duck of the United States are two species of the genus *Aix*, *A. galericulata* and *A. sponsa*. Sheldrakes or burrow-ducks are of the genus *Casarca* or *Tadorna*. A number of sea-ducks with black or red heads are placed in genera variously named *Fuligula*, *Fulix*, *Aithyia*, *Nyroca*, etc.; such are the scaups and pochards, the canvasback, and others. The buffleheads, goldeneyes, and whistlewings belong to a genus variously called *Clangula*, *Glaucion*, and *Bucephala*. The harlequin duck is *Histrionicus histrionicus* or *H. minutus*. The old-wife or long-tailed duck is *Harelda glacialis*. The Labrador duck, *Camptolæmus labradorius*, is notable as being probably on the point of extinction; it is a near relative of the steamer-duck of South America, *Micropterus cinereus*. Eiders are large sea-ducks of the genus *Somateria* and some related genera. Scoters and surf-ducks, also called sea-coots, are large black sea-ducks of the genus *Œdemia* and its subdivisions. The ruddy ducks belong to the genus *Erismatura* and some related genera. Fishing-ducks, so called, are not properly ducks, but mergansers (*Merginæ*).

> The *duck* and mallard first, the falconers only sport.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxv.

2. The female duck, as distinguished from the male, or *drake* (which see).—3. Some web-footed bird likened to or mistaken for a duck: as, the cobbler's-awl *duck* (that is, the avoset).—4. One of the stones used in playing the game of duck on drake.—**Acorn-duck**, the summer duck or wood-duck, *Aix sponsa*. [Maryland, Carolina, U. S.]—**American scaup duck**, a variety of the common scaup peculiar to America, *Aythyia marila nearctica*.—**Bimaculated duck**. See *bimaculate*.—**Black duck**. (*a*) The dusky duck. (*b*) The velvet scoter. (*c*) The surf-scoter. [Local, U. S.]—**Black English duck**, the dusky duck. [Southern U. S.]—**Blaten duck**, the gadwall—that is, the blatant or bleating duck. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Bombay duck**. See *bummalo*.—**Brahminy duck**. See *brahminy*.—**Buffalo-headed, buffel-head, buffel's-head, or buffle-headed duck**. Same as *buffle*^{1}, 2.—**Butter-duck**. (*a*) The butterball. [Georgia, U. S.] (*b*) The ruddy duck. [Virginia, U. S.]—**Cayuga duck**, a large black variety of the domestic duck. It has been recently introduced into England.—**Channel-duck**, the velvet scoter. *Sharpless*, 1833. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Cobbler's-awl duck**. See *cobbler*^{1}.—**Cock-robin duck**, the hooded merganser. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Conjuring duck**, the buffle or spirit-duck; also, the goldeneye or whistlewing: from their quickness in diving. *Sir J. Richardson*. [British America.]—**Creek-duck**, the gadwall. *G. Trumbull*. [Atlantic coast, U. S.]—**Crested wood-duck**, the wood-duck. *Belknap*, 1784. [New Hampshire, U. S.]—**Crow duck**. See *Fulica*.—**Cuthbert duck, or St. Cuthbert's duck**, the common eider, *Somateria mollissima*.—**Daub-duck**, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. *G. Trumbull*. [Rangeley lakes, Maine, U. S.]—**Deaf-duck**. Same as *daub-duck*. [Michigan, U. S.]—**Duck on drake**, a game in which one player places upon a large stone (the *drake*) a small stone (the *duck*), which the other players try to knock off with their ducks and return to the pitching-line without having been touched. If the player whose duck is on the drake succeeds in touching one of the other players while his duck is in his hand, the latter takes his place, and the game continues as before.—**Duclair duck**, a French variety of the domestic duck, the result of crossing white and colored varieties.—**Dumpling-duck**. Same as *daub-duck*. [Georgia, U. S.]—**Dunter duck**. See *dunter*.—**Dusky and spotted duck**, the harlequin duck. *G. Edwards*, 1747.—**Dusky duck**, *Anas obscura*, a large duck closely related to the mallard, of varied dark coloration, with white under the wings and purplish-violet speculum, abundant along the eastern coast of the United States, and highly esteemed for food. A variety resident in Florida is *Anas obscura fulvigula*.—**English duck**, the mallard. *G. Trumbull*. [Local, southern U. S.]—**Fall duck**, the American redhead or pochard. *Schoolcraft*, 1820; *Tanner*, 1830.—**Fan-crested duck**, the hooded merganser. *Barton*, 1790.—**Fish- or fishing-duck**, a general name of mergansers, from their food or habits.—**Flock duck**. See *flocking fowl*.—**Fool-duck**, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. *G. Trumbull*. [Michigan, U. S.]—**French duck**, the mallard. [Louisiana, U. S.]—**German duck**, the gadwall. Also called *Welsh drake*. *Giraud*, 1844. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Gray duck**. (*a*) Properly, the gray or gadwall, *Anas strepera* or *Chaulelasmus streperus*. (*b*) The female mallard. (*c*) The female pintail. [Local, U. S.]—**Harle duck**. Same as *harle*. *Rev. C. Swainson*, 1885. [Orkney islands.]—**Harlequin duck**. See *harlequin*.—**Heavy-tailed duck**, the ruddy duck. Also called *bristletail*, *pintail*, *quilltail*, *sticktail*, *stiffail*, *spinetail*, etc., in reference to the peculiar tail feathers. *Sharpless*, 1830. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Herald duck**, the herald, a merganser. [Shetland isles.]—**Isles of Shoals duck**, the American eider.—**Labrador duck**, *Camptolæmus labradorius*, a species of sea-duck of the northeastern coast of North America. See def. 1.—**Lame duck**. See *lame*.—**Little black and white duck**, the male buffle. *Edwards*, 1747.—**Little brown duck**, the female buffle. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Long-tailed duck**, *Harelda glacialis* or *Clangula hyemalis*. See *hareld* and *Harelda*.—**Maiden duck**, the shoveler. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Wexford, Ireland.]—**Mandarin-duck**, a beautiful kind of duck, *Aix galericulata*, having a purple, green, white, and chestnut plumage, and a varied green and purple crest. It is a native of China, and is regarded in that empire as an emblem of conjugal affection. It is a near relative of the common summer duck or wood-duck of the United States, *Aix sponsa*.—**Mire-, moss-, or muir-duck**, the mallard. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Local, Eng.]—**Mountain duck**, the harlequin. *Sir J. Richardson*. [Hudson's bay.]—**Mussel-duck**, the American scaup. *G. Trumbull*. [Shinnecock bay, New York, U. S.]—**Noisy duck**, the long-tailed duck. *J. J. Audubon*.—**Painted duck**. (*a*) The Chinese mandarin-duck, *Aix galericulata*. (*b*) The harlequin. [Hudson's bay.]—**Penguin-duck**, a variety of the domestic duck: so called from its erect attitude.—**Pheasant-duck**. (*a*) The pintail, *Dafila acuta*. Also called *sea-pheasant* and *water pheasant*. A related species is technically known as *Dafila urophasiana*. [Local, U. S.] (*b*) The hooded merganser. Also called *water pheasant*. *Lawson*, 1709. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Pied duck**, the Labrador duck, *Camptolæmus labradorius*.—**Pied gray duck**, the male pintail. *G. Trumbull*. [Long Island, New York, U. S.]—**Puddle-duck**, the common domestic duck, of no special breed.—**Raft duck**. See *raft-duck*.—**Red-headed duck**. See *redhead*.—**Ring-necked duck**. See *ringneck*.—**Rock-duck**, the harlequin duck. *Rev. J. H. Langille*. [Nova Scotia.]—**Rouen duck**, a large variety of domestic duck, colored like the mallard.—**Round-crested duck**, the hooded merganser.—**Ruddy duck**, the most general name of *Erismatura rubida*: so called from the prevailing reddish color of the adult male, first by A. Wilson, 1814. It has many popular and more or less local names in the United States, derived from some peculiarity of its aspect or habits.—**St. Cuthbert's duck**. See *Cuthbert duck*.—**Scale-duck**, the red-breasted merganser. [Strangford Lough.]—**Scotch duck**, the buffle. Also called *Scotchman*, *Scotch dipper*, *Scotch teal*. *G. Trumbull*. [North Carolina, U. S.]—**Scoter duck**. See *scoter*.—**Sharp-tailed duck**, the long-tailed duck. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Orkney and Shetland.]—**Shoal-duck**, the American eider. [New England.]—**Sleepy duck**, the ruddy duck.—**Sleigh-bell duck**, the American black scoter. *G. Trumbull*. [Rangeley lakes, Maine, U. S.]—**Smoking-duck**, the American widgeon. [Fur countries.]—**Squam-duck**, the American eider: so called from a locality in Long Island, New York. *Giraud*, 1844.—**Squaw-duck**, the American eider: a misprint for *squam-duck*. *De Kay*, 1844; *Trumbull*, 1888.—**Stock-duck**, the mallard.—**Summer duck**, a duck which summers or breeds in a given place or region. Specifically—(*a*) The wood-duck (which see). See *Aix*. [U. S.] (*b*) The garganey or summer teal, *Querquedula circia*. [Eng.]—**Surf-duck**, a sea-duck of the genus *Œdemia*; a scoter; a sea-coot; specifically, *Œ. perspicillata*, inhabiting North America at large, especially coastwise, the male of which is black with a white patch on the nape and another on the poll, and the bill pinkish-white, orange, and black.—**Swallow-tailed duck**, the long-tailed duck. *Swainson and Richardson*, 1831. [Hudson's bay.]—**To make or play (at) duck and drake, to make or play ducks and drakes**. (*a*) To cast or shy a flat stone, a piece of slate, etc., along the surface of water so as to cause it to strike and rebound repeatedly.

> What watered slates are best to *make*
> On watery surface *duck-and-drake*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

> *Duck and Drake* is a very silly pastime, though inferior to few in point of antiquity, . . . and was anciently played with flat shells, testulam marinam, which the boys threw into the water, and he whose shell rebounded most frequently from the surface before it finally sunk was the conqueror. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 494.

Hence—(*b*) To handle or use a thing recklessly; scatter; squander; throw into confusion: with *with* or *of*.

> He [the unscientific etymologist] has now added to his marvellous capacity for philological blundering the power of wandering into the field of comparative philology and of there *playing ducks and drakes with* the Aryan roots and their permutations. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 312.

> My fortune is nae inheritance—a' mine ain acquisition—I can *make ducks and drakes of* it. So don't provoke me. *H. Mackenzie*, Man of the World, iv. 1.

Tree-duck. (*a*) Any duck of the genus *Dendrocygna* (which see). (*b*) The wood-duck or summer duck, which breeds in trees. (*c*) The hooded merganser: so called from breeding in trees. *R. Ridgway*. [Indiana, Illinois, U. S.]—**Tufted duck**, the ring-necked scaup, *Aithyia collaris* or *Fuligula rufitorques*. *A. Wilson*.—**Velvet duck**, the velvet or white-winged scoter. See *scoter*.—**Wheat-duck**, the American widgeon. *D. Crary*. [Oregon, U. S.]—**Whistle-duck**. See *whistlewing*.—**Whistling duck or coot**, the American black scoter.—**White-faced duck or teal**, the blue-winged teal. See *teal*.—**White-winged surf-duck**, the velvet scoter. See *scoter*.—**Wild duck**, specifically, the mallard.—**Winter duck**, the long-tailed duck. [U. S.]—**Wood duck**. See *wood-duck*.

duck^{3} (duk), *n.* [Prob. a familiar use of *duck*^{2}, like *dove*, *chick*^{1} = *chuck*^{2}, *mouse*, *lamb*, F. *poule*, and other zoölogical terms of endearment; but cf. Dan. *dukke* = Sw. *docka* = East Fries. *dokke*, *dok* = G. *docke*, etc., a doll, puppet: see *dock*^{2}. Cf. also *doxy*.] A sweetheart; a darling: a word of endearment, fondness, or admiration. It is sometimes also applied to things: as, a *duck* of a bonnet. [Colloq.]

> Will you buy any tape
> Or lace for your cape,
> My dainty *duck*, my dear-a?
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3 (song).

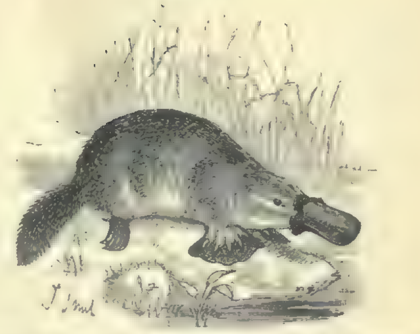
> Prithee goe in (my *duck*); I'le but speak to 'em,
> And return instantly. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

duck^{4} (duk), *n.* [< D. *doek*, linen cloth, a towel, light canvas, = MLG. *dōk* = OHG. *tuoh*, MHG. *tuoch*, G. *tuch*, cloth, = Icel. *dūkr*, any cloth or texture, a table-cloth, a towel, = Sw. *duk* = Dan. *dug*, cloth.] 1. A strong linen fabric simply woven without twill, lighter than canvas, and used for small sails, sails for pleasure-boats, and for men's wear. Duck is usually white or unbleached, but is sometimes made in plain colors.—2. A cotton fabric sometimes considered the second grade, for strength and durability, after double-warp (which see, under *warp*).—**Russia duck**, a white linen canvas of fine quality.

duck-ant (duk'ant), *n.* In Jamaica, a species of *Termes* or white ant, which, according to P. H. Gosse, constructs its nest on the branches or trunks of trees, where clusters of them may be seen forming large, black, round masses, often as big as a hogshead.

duckat†, **duckatoon**†. Obsolete forms of *ducat*, *ducatoon*.

duckbill (duk'bil), *n.* 1. The duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, a monotrematous oviparous mammal of Australia, having a horny beak like a duck's, whence the name. Also *duck-mole*. See *Ornithorhynchus*.—2. Same as *duck-billed speculum* (which see, under *speculum*).—3. [In allusion to the shape of the toe.] A broad-toed shoe of the fifteenth century.



Duckbill, or Duck-billed Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*).

duck-billed (duk'bild), *a.* Having a bill like a duck's, as that of the *Ornithorhynchus*.—**Duck-billed cat**, the fish *Polyodon spatula*, or paddle-fish. Also called *spoon-billed cat*.—**Duck-billed speculum**. See *speculum*.

ducker (duk'ėr), *n.* [= E. dial. *douker*, *doucker*, < ME. *doukere*, a ducker, a bird so called, = D. *duiker* = OHG. *tūhhari*, MHG. *tucher*, G. *taucher* = Dan. *dukker*, a diver (bird), *dykker*, a plunger, = Sw. *dykare*, a diver.] 1. One who ducks; a plunger or diver.

> They haue Oysters, in which the Pearles are found, which are fished for by *duckers*, that diue into the water, at least ten, twenty, or thirty fathom.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

2. A cringer; a fawner.

> No, dainty *duckers*,
> Up with your three pil'd spirits, your wrought valours.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 1.

3. A bird that ducks or dives; specifically, the European dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*. *Macgillivray*. [Local, British.]

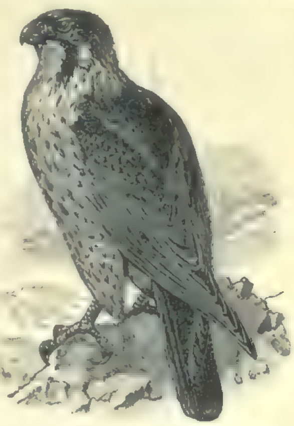
duckery (duk'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *duckeries* (-iz). [< *duck*^{2} + *-ery*.] A place for breeding ducks.

> Every city and village has fish ponds and *duckeries*. [Southern China.] *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lv. (1885), p. 583.

ducket^{1}, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducat*.

ducket^{2}, *n.* A corruption of *dowcote*, variant of *dovecote*. *Brockett*.

duck-hawk (duk'hâk), *n.* 1. In England, the moor-buzzard or marsh-harrier, *Circus æruginosus*.—2. In the United States, the great-footed hawk or peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, var. *anatum*: so called from its habitually preying upon ducks. It is very closely related to and not specifically distinct from the peregrine falcon of the old world. It is a bird of great strength and spirit, a true falcon, little inferior to the gerfalcon in size, and about as large as the lanner or prairie-falcon. The female, which is larger than the male, is 17 to 19 inches long and about 45 in extent of wings. In both sexes, when adult, the upper parts are slaty-blue or dark-bluish ash, darker on the head, the sides of which have a characteristic curved black stripe; the under parts are whitish or buff, variously spotted or barred with blackish; the wings and tail are also spotted or barred; the bill is blue-black; the cere and feet are yellow. The duck-hawk is widely but irregularly distributed throughout North America; it nests indifferently on trees, cliffs, or the ground, and usually lays 3 or 4 heavily colored eggs.



Duck-hawk (*Falco peregrinus*, var. *anatum*).

ducking^{1} (duk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *duck*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act of plunging or the being plunged into water: as, to get a *ducking*.

> At length, on the 18th of September, we crossed the line in the longitude of 8° west; after which the ceremony of *ducking*, &c., generally practised on this occasion, was not omitted. *Cook*, Voyages, III. ii. 1.

2. The act of bowing stiffly or awkwardly.

> For my kneeling down at my entrance, to begin with prayer, and after to proceed with reverence, I did but my duty in that; let him scoffingly call it cringing or *ducking*, or what he pleases. *State Trials*, Abp. Laud, an. 1640.

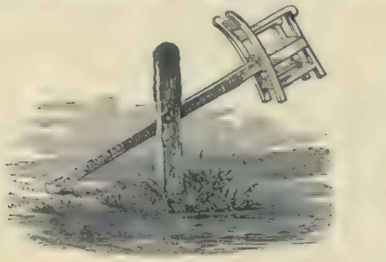
ducking^{2} (duk'ing), *n.* [< *duck*^{2} + *-ing*^{1}.] The sport of shooting wild ducks.

For water service of any kind, and especially for *ducking*, he [the Chesapeake Bay dog] is the dog par excellence. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 424.

ducking-gun (duk'ing-gun), *n.* A very heavy fowling-piece used for shooting ducks, and usually mounted upon a fixture in a punt or skiff.

ducking-sink (duk'ing-singk), *n.* A boat used in hunting ducks and other water-fowl.

ducking-stool (duk'ing-stöl), *n.* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water. They were of different forms, but that most commonly in use consisted of an upright post and a transverse pivoted beam on which the seat was fitted or from which it was suspended by a chain. The ducking-stool is mentioned in the Doomsday survey; it was extensively in use throughout Great Britain from the fifteenth till the beginning of the eighteenth century, and in one rare case at least—at Leominster—was used as recently as 1809. See *cucking-stool*. Also called *castigatory*.



Ducking-stool.

If he be not fain before he dies to eat acorns, let me live with nothing but pollerd, and my mouth be made a *ducking-stool* for every scold. *G. Wilkins*, Miseries of Inforst Marriage, iii.

duckins (duk'inz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name in Berwick, England, of the sea-stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*.

duckish (duk'ish), *n.* [A dial. transposition of *dusk*.] Dusk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

duck-legged (duk'leg″ed), *a.* Having short legs, like a duck.

> *Duck-legg'd*, short-waisted, such a dwarf she is,
> That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

duckling (duk'ling), *n.* [< ME. *dokelyng*, *dookelynge*; < *duck*² + dim. *-ling*¹.] A young duck.

> I must have my capons
> And turkeys brought me in, with my green geese
> And *ducklings* i' th' season.
> *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, i. 1.

> So have I seen, within a pen,
> Young *ducklings* foster'd by a hen.
> *Swift*, Progress of Marriage.

duck-meat, duck's-meat (duk'-, duks'mēt), *n.* The popular name of several species of *Lemna* and *Wolffia*, natural order *Lemnaceæ*, plants growing in ditches and shallow water, floating on the surface, and eaten by ducks and geese. See *Lemna*. Also called *duckweed*.

duck-mole (duk'mōl), *n.* Same as *duckbill*, 1.

The *duck-mole*, on the other hand, lays two eggs at a time, and does not carry them about, but deposits them in her nest, an underground burrow like that of the mole. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 666.

duckoy†, *n.* [See *decoy*, *v.*] Same as *decoy*.

duck's-bill (duks'bil), *n.* In *printing*, a projecting lip (◚) of stiff paper or cardboard pasted on the tympan of a hand-press to sustain and keep in place the sheet to be printed.—**Duck's-bill bit.** See *bit*¹.—**Duck's-bill limpet.** See *limpet*.

duck's-egg (duks'eg), *n.* In *cricket*, the zero (0) which marks in the score the fact that a side or a player makes nothing; hence, a score of nothing: as, to win a *duck's-egg*.

duck's-foot (duks'fůt), *n.* In some parts of England, the lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, from the shape of the leaf. The name is said to be given in the United States to the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.

duck-shot (duk'shot), *n.* Large shot used for shooting wild ducks.

duck's-meat, *n.* See *duck-meat*.

duck-snipe (duk'snīp), *n.* The semipalmated tattler or willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*. *Dr. Henry Bryant*, 1859. [Bahamas.]

duckweed (duk'wēd), *n.* Same as *duck-meat*.

duck-weight (duk'wāt), *n.* A stone figure of a duck, used as a weight in ancient Assyria and Babylonia. It was usually inscribed with a legend, giving the name of the king and the value of the weight in minæ, as "30 manahs, Palace of Irba Merodach, King of Babylon."

Duclair duck. See *duck*².

duct (dukt), *n.* [Also, as L., *ductus*; = OF. *duit*, *doit*, *doet* = Pg. *ducto* = It. *dutto*, < L. *ductus*, a leading, a conduit-pipe (cf. *aqueduct*, *conduit*¹, *douche*), < *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead, conduct, draw, bring forward, etc. (in a great variety of uses), = Goth. *tiuhan* = OHG. *ziohan*, MHG. G. *ziehen* = AS. *teón*, draw, > ult. E. *tow*, *tug*: see *tow*¹, *tug*, *tuck*¹, etc. The L. *ducere* is the ult. source of very many E. words, as *abduce*, *adduce*, *conduce*, *deduce*, *educe*, *induce*, *introduce*, *produce*, *reduce*, *seduce*, *traduce*, *abduct*, *conduct*, etc., *conduit*¹, *conduit*², *aqueduct*, *viaduct*, etc., *endue*³, *subdue*, etc., *educate*, etc., *ductile*, etc., *duke*, *doge*, *ducat*, *duchy*, etc.] 1†. Leading; guidance; direction; bearing.

According to the *duct* of this hypothesis. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 146.

2. Any tube or canal by which a fluid is conducted or conveyed. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, one of the vessels of an animal body by which the blood, chyle, lymph, secretions, etc., are conveyed. See *ductus*.

> The little *ducts* began
> To feed thy bones with lime, and ran
> Their course, till thou wert also man.
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

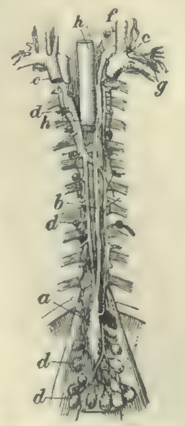
(*b*) In *bot.*: (1) A long continuous vessel or canal, formed by a row of cells which have lost their intervening partitions. The walls are variously marked by pits and by spiral, annular, or reticulated thickenings, and the cavity may be filled with air or water, or they may be lactiferous. (2) In *bryology*, the narrow continuous cells which surround the utricles in the leaves of *Sphagnum*.—**Aberrant duct of the testis.** See *aberrant*.—**Acoustic duct.** See *acoustic* and *auditory*.—**Annular duct.** See *annular*.—**Archinephric duct**, the duct of the archinephron, or primitive kidney.—**Arterial duct, auditory duct, branchial duct.** See the adjectives.—**Biliary duct**, one of the ramified systems of ducts which collect the bile from the liver and by their union form the hepatic duct.—**Cystic duct**, the duct of the gall-bladder conveying bile into the intestine, either directly or, as in man, by uniting with the hepatic duct in a ductus communis choledochus.—**Duct** or **canal of Bartholin**, one of the ducts of the sublingual gland, running alongside of Wharton's duct, and opening into it or close to its orifice into the mouth.—**Duct of Gärtner.** Same as *Gaertnerian canal* (which see, under *canal*¹).—**Duct** or **canal of Müller** (*ductus Muelleri*), the primitive oviduct, or passage in the female from the ovary to the exterior, which subsequently becomes converted, as in mammals, into the Fallopian tube, uterus, etc. One Müllerian duct may be obliterated, or both may persist, in different animals; or the two may be united in one in most of their extent, giving rise to a single uterus and vagina with a pair of Fallopian tubes.—**Duct** or **canal of Wharton.** See *Wharton's duct*, below.—**Duct** or **canal of Wirsung.** See *pancreatic duct*.—**Ducts** or **canals of Rivinus** (*ductus Riviniani*), those ducts of the sublingual gland which open apart from one another and from Wharton's duct.—**Ducts** or **canals of Stenson**, the communication of Jacobson's organ with the buccal cavity.—**Efferent duct.** Same as *deferent canal* (which see, under *deferent*).—**Ejaculatory duct** or **canal.** See *ductus ejaculatorius*, under *ductus*.—**Galactophorous duct**, one of the lactiferous ducts of the mammary gland which terminate in the nipple.—**Genito-urinary duct.** See the extract.

In the Urodela, the vasa efferentia of each testis enter the inner side of the corresponding kidney, and traverse it, leaving its outer side to enter a *genito-urinary duct*, which lies on the outer side of the kidney, ends blindly in front, and opens behind into the cloaca. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 163.

Hepatic duct, the duct of the liver, conveying bile to the intestine, either directly or, as in man, by uniting with the cystic duct to form the ductus communis choledochus. It is formed in man of two main branches which issue from the liver at the transverse fissure, one from the right, the other from the left lobe, and unite in one trunk before joining the cystic duct. All the ducts from the liver and gall-bladder are sometimes known as *biliary ducts*, collectively.—**Lactiferous duct.** Same as *galactophorous duct*.—**Lymphatic duct.** See *lymphatic*, *n.*—**Nasal duct**, the membranous tube leading from the lacrymal sac to open into the inferior meatus of the nose.—**Obliterated duct.** See *obliterate*.—**Pancreatic duct**, the duct of the pancreas, discharging the pancreatic secretion into the intestine. In man the principal pancreatic duct is also called *duct* or *canal of Wirsung*.—**Parotid duct.** Same as *ductus Stenonis* (which see, under *ductus*).—**Secondary archinephric duct.** See the extract.

In both sexes the products escape by an apparatus which is homologous with the Müllerian duct, consisting of a canal of varying length, and provided with an infundibular orifice, which is attached to the ureter (*secondary archinephric duct*); this takes up the generative products. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. [(trans.), p. 610.

Steno's duct. See *ductus Stenonis*, under *ductus*.—**Thoracic duct**, the ductus thoracicus, the common trunk of all the lymphatics, excepting those which form the right lymphatic duct, conveying the great mass of lymph and chyle directly into the venous circulation: so called from its course through the cavity of the thorax. In man this duct is from 15 to 18 inches long; it begins opposite the second lumbar vertebra, by a dilated sac or cyst (the receptaculum chyli or cistern of Pecquet), and runs up to the root of the neck, alongside the vertebral column, passing through the aortic orifice of the diaphragm. It ends in the venous system at or near the junction of the left internal jugular and subclavian veins. It is composed of 3 coats, and is provided with valves. Its caliber varies between that of a crow-quill and of a goose-quill.—**Wharton's** or **Whartonian duct** (*ductus Whartoni*; named for Thomas Wharton, an English physician, author of "Adenographia," 1656), the duct of the submaxillary gland, conveying saliva into the mouth, about 2 inches long, opening on a papilla at the side of the frenum linguæ, or bridle of the tongue.—**Wolffian duct.** See *ductus Wolffii*, under *ductus*.



Human Thoracic Duct and Azygous Veins.

a, receptacle of the chyle; *b*, trunk of the thoracic duct, opening at *c* into root of left innominate vein at junction of *f*, left jugular, and *g*, left subclavian vein; *e*, right innominate vein; *d*, *d*, *d*, several thoracic and lumbar lymphatic glands; *h*, *h*, a short portion of the esophagus. Two azygous veins run parallel with and on each side of the duct, until the left crosses behind the duct to join the right. The structures represented rest nearly upon the back-bone.

ductible (duk'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **ductibilis* (cf. ML. *ductabilis*), < *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] Capable of being drawn out; ductile. [Rare.]

The purest gold is most *ductible*. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 2.

ductile (duk'til), *a.* [= F. *ductile* = Sp. *dúctil* = Pg. *ductil* = It. *duttile*, < L. *ductilis*, that may be led, extended, or hammered out thin, < *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] 1. Susceptible of being led or drawn; tractable; complying; yielding to persuasion or instruction: as, the *ductile* mind of youth; a *ductile* people.

> The sinful wretch has by her arts defiled
> The *ductile* spirit of my darling child.
> *Crabbe*, Works, IV. 139.

> Says he, "while his mind's *ductile* and plastic,
> I'll place him at Dotheboys Hall,
> Where he'll learn all that's new and gymnastic."
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 165.

The overwhelming popularity of "Guzman de Alfarache" . . . rendered this form of fiction so generally welcome in Spain that it made its way into the *ductile* drama. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 106.

2. Flexible; pliable.

> The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold.
> *Dryden*, Æneid.

The toughest and most knotty parts of language became *ductile* at his touch. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

3. Capable of being drawn out into wire or threads: as, gold is the most *ductile* of the metals.

All bodies, *ductile* and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires. *Bacon.*

ductilely (duk'til-li), *adv.* In a ductile manner. *Imp. Dict.*

ductileness (duk'til-nes), *n.* The quality of being ductile; capability of receiving extension by drawing; ductility. [Rare.]

> I, when I value gold, may think upon
> The *ductileness*, the application.
> *Donne*, Elegies, xviii.

ductilimeter (duk-ti-lim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *ductilimètre*, < L. *ductilis*, ductile, + *metrum*, measure.] An instrument for showing with precision the ductility of metals.

ductility (duk-til'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ductilité* = Sp. *ductilidad* = Pg. *ductilidade* = It. *duttilità*, < L. as if **ductilita(t-)s*, < *ductilis*, ductile: see *ductile*.] 1. That property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing, with correlative diminution of their thickness or diameter, without any actual fracture or separation of parts. On this property the wire-drawing of metals depends. It is greatest in gold and least in lead. Dr. Wollaston succeeded in obtaining a wire of platinum only $\frac{1}{30000}$ of an inch in diameter.

The order of *ductility* is—Gold, Silver, Platinum, Iron, Copper, Palladium, Aluminium, Zinc, Tin, Lead. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 232.

2. Flexibility; adjustability; ready compliance.

It is to this *ductility* of the laws that an Englishman owes the freedom he enjoys. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, i.

In none of Dryden's works can be found passages more pathetic and magnificent, greater *ductility* and energy of language, or a more pleasing and various music. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

duction† (duk'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ductio(n-)*, < *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] Leading; guidance.

The but meanly wise and common *ductions* of bemisted nature. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 66.

ductless (dukt'les), *a.* [< *duct* + *-less*.] Having no duct: as, a *ductless* gland. The so-called ductless glands of man are four—the spleen, thymus, thyroid, and adrenal. The last is a pair, and the others are single. See *gland*.

ductor (duk'tọr), *n.* [< L. *ductor*, a leader, < *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead: see *duct*.] 1†. A leader. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. An inking-roller on a printing-press which takes printing-ink from the ink-fountain and conducts it (whence the name)

to the distributing-table and -rollers. Improperly called *doctor* by many pressmen.

ductor-roller (duk′tọr-rō″lėr), *n.* Same as *drop-roller.*

ductule (duk′tūl), *n.* [< NL. **ductulus*, dim. of L. *ductus*, a duct: see *duct.*] A little duct. [Rare.]

> As the *ductules* grow longer and become branched, vascular processes grow in between them.
> *Foster*, Embryology, I. vi. 18.

ducture† (duk′tụr), *n.* [< ML. as if **ductura*, < L. *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct* and *-ure.*] Guidance; direction.

> Interest and design are a kind of force upon the soul, bearing a man oftentimes besides the *ducture* of his native propensities.
> *South*, Works, VIII. i.

ductus (duk′tus), *n.*; pl. *ductus.* [L.: see *duct.*] In *anat.*, any duct, tube, pipe, canal, or other conduit. [In technical use the Latin form is commonly preserved.] —**Ductus ad nasum** (duct to the nose), the nasal or lacrymal duct, conveying tears from the eye to the nose.—**Ductus arteriosus.** Same as *arterial duct* (which see, under *arterial*).—**Ductus Belliniani** (duct of Bellini), the excretory tubes of the kidneys.—**Ductus Botalli** (duct of Botalli), a ductus arteriosus between the fourth aortic arch and the fifth; in mammals, the communication which persists during fetal life between the arch of the aorta and the pulmonary artery, on the closure of which passage, after birth, the duct becomes a fibrous cord, the *ligamentum Botalli.* The term is sometimes extended to the corresponding ductus arteriosi of other primitive aortic arches. So named from Leonardo Botalli, of Piedmont, born at Asti about 1530, who described it in 1565.—**Ductus choledochus,** a bile-duct; the common bile-duct. Also called *ductus communis choledochus.* See *choledoch.*—**Ductus cochlearis,** the cochlear canal (which see, under *canal*¹).—**Ductus Cuvieri** (duct of Cuvier), a short transverse venous trunk, formed on each side of a vertebrate embryo by the junction of anterior and posterior cardinal veins; the primitive anterior or superior venæ cavæ, both of which may persist as two precaval veins, or, as usual in higher *Vertebrata*, one of which may be more or less obliterated, when a single (right) vena cava superior persists.—**Ductus ejaculatorius** (ejaculatory duct), in both *Vertebrata* and many *Invertebrata*, the duct conveying semen from the testicles or associate structures to the canal of the intromittent organ, especially from the seminal vesicles to the urethra.—**Ductus endolymphaticus,** a tubular process of the membranous labyrinth of the ear which passes through the aquæductus vestibuli into the cranial cavity, where it terminates in a blind enlargement below the dura mater, the sacculus endolymphaticus. See *labyrinth*, and *recessus vestibuli* under *recessus.*—**Ductus Gaertneri.** Same as *Gaertnerian canal* (which see, under *canal*¹).—**Ductus hepato-entericus,** a bile-duct in general; a ductus choledochus; any efferent duct conveying the hepatic secretion into the intestine.—**Ductus nasolacrymalis,** the membranous tube consisting of the lacrymal sac and nasal duct.—**Ductus œsophagocutaneus,** a duct which places the esophagus in communication with the branchial pore and so with the exterior, in some fishes, as the hag, *Myxine.*—**Ductus pneumaticus,** a pneumatic duct; an air-duct or passage placing the cavity of any pneumatic organ in communication with the cavity of the enteron, as the air-duct of a fish, in its higher development becoming any of the ordinary air-passages of a body, as a windpipe, etc.—**Ductus Rivini** or **Riviniani,** the ducts of Rivinus (which see, under *duct*).—**Ductus Stenonis** (Steno's duct), the duct of the parotid gland, conveying saliva into the mouth: so called from the Danish anatomist Nicolas Steno of Copenhagen (1638–86). Also called *parotid duct.*—**Ductus thoracicus** (thoracic duct), the largest lymphatic vessel of the body, conveying chyle directly into the venous circulation. See cut under *duct.*—**Ductus venosus** (venous duct), the communicating vein, in the fetus, between the inferior vena cava and the umbilical vein, obliterated soon after birth.—**Ductus vitellinus,** or **ductus vitello-intestinalis** (vitelline or vitello-intestinal duct), in a vertebrate embryo, the communication between the primitive intestine and the cavity of the yolk-sac or umbilical vesicle.—**Ductus Wirsungianus,** the duct of Wirsung, the principal pancreatic duct.—**Ductus Wolffii** (Wolffian duct), the excretory duct of the Wolffian body or primitive kidney, in the female soon disappearing for the most part, in the male becoming the permanent vas deferens, or excretory duct of the testicle. (See also *canal*¹.)

dud (dud), *n.* [< ME. *dudd, dudde*, a coarse cloak; said to be of Celtic origin. Cf. *brat*¹.] **1**†. A coarse cloak or mantle.

> *Dudde*, clothe, [L.] amphibilus birrus.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 134.

> *Lacerna est pallium fimbriatum*, a coule, or a *dudde* or a gowne. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 134, note (Harl. MS., No. 2257).

2†. A rag.—**3.** *pl.* [Formerly also spelled *dudes*, as in Harman's "Caveat" (1567), where the word is erroneously set down as "pedlar's French"—that is, thieves' cant.] Clothes; especially, poor or ragged clothing; tatters: used in contempt. [Colloq. or humorous.]

> I'se warrant it was the tae half of her fee and bountith, for she wared [spent] the ither half on pinners and pearlings; . . . she'll ware 't a' on *duds* and nonsense.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, xiv.

> Away I went to sea, with my *duds* tied in a han'kercher.
> *Mrs. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 84.

> At some windows hung lace curtains, flannel *duds* at some.
> *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 151.

dudder¹ (dud′ėr), *v.* [Var. of *dodder*² and *didder*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To didder or dodder; shiver or tremble.

> 'Tis woundy cold, sure. I *dudder* and shake like an aspen leaf, every joint of me.
> *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To shock with noise; deafen; confuse; confound; amaze. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

dudder¹ (dud′ėr), *n.* [< *dudder*¹, *v.*] Confusion; amazement: as, all in a *dudder* (that is, quite confounded). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

dudder² (dud′ėr), *n.* [< *dud* + *-er.*] Same as *duffer*¹, 2.

duddery (dud′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *dudderies* (-iz). [< *dud* + *-ery.*] A place where duds or rags are kept for sale. *Gent. Mag.*; *Grose.* [Colloq. or low.]

duddles†, *n. pl.* Duds. *Pilkington*, Sermons (Parker Soc.). [North. Eng.]

duddy (dud′i), *a.* [Sc., also *duddie*; < *dud* + *-y*¹.] Ragged; tattered; having a disreputable appearance.

> Nae tawted tyke, though e'er sae *duddie*,
> But he wad stan't, as glad to see him.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

> Their goods were contained in certain *duddy* pokes.
> *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 271.

duddy (dud′i), *n.*; pl. *duddies* (-iz). [Dim. of *dud.*] A little rag. *Mackay.*

dude (dūd), *n.* [A slang term said to have originated in London, England. It first became known in general colloquial and newspaper use at the time of the so-called "esthetic" movement in dress and manners, in 1882–3. The term has no antecedent record, and is prob. merely one of the spontaneous products of popular slang. There is no known way, even in slang etymology, of "deriving" the term, in the sense used, from *duds* (formerly sometimes spelled *dudes*: see *dud*), clothes, in the sense of 'fine clothes'; and the connection, though apparently natural, is highly improbable.] A fop or exquisite, characterized by affected refinements of dress, speech, manners, and gait, and a serious mien; hence, by an easy extension, and with less of contempt, a man given to excessive refinement of fashion in dress.

> There was one young man from the West, who would have been flattered with the appellation of *dude*, so attractive in the fit of his clothes, the manner in which he walked and used his cane and his eyeglass, that Mr. King wanted very much to get him and bring him away in a cage.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 180.

> The elderly club *dude* may lament the decay of the good old code of honor.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXVII. 632.

> The social *dude* who affects English dress and the English drawl.
> *The American*, VII. 151.

dudeen (dū-dēn′), *n.* [Of Ir. origin.] A short tobacco-pipe; a clay pipe with a stem only two or three inches long.

> It is not the descendants of the "Mayflower," in short, who are the representative Americans of the present day; it is the Micks and the Pats, the Hanses and the Wilhelms, redolent still of the *dudeen* and the sauerkraut barrel.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 807.

dudeism (dū′dizm), *n.* See *dudism.*

dudgeon¹ (duj′ọn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dudgen, dudgin*, Sc. *dugeon*; < ME. *dojoun, dojon, dogon* (as a noun: see def. 3 and quot.); perhaps, through an unrecorded OF. **dojon*, **dogon*, dim. of OF. (and F.) *douve* = Pr. Cat. *doga* = It. *doga*, dial. *dova* (ML. *doga*), a stave (of a hogshead or other cask), < MD. *duyghe*, D. *duig* = MHG. *dūge*, G. *daube*, a stave; further origin unknown.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A stave of a barrel or cask. [Recorded only in the compound *dudgeon-tree*: see def. 2 and *dudgeon-tree.*]—**2.** Wood for staves: same as *dudgeon-tree. Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**3**†. Some kind of wood having a mottled grain; or the wooden hilt of a dagger, ornamented with graven lines.

> *Ronnyn* [i. e., run, as lines interwoven] as *dojoun* or masere [maple: see *mazer*] or other lyke.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.

4†. The hilt of a dagger. See *dudgeon-haft.*

> And on thy blade and *dudgeon* gouts of blood.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

5†. A dagger. See *dudgeon-dagger.*

II.† *a.* Ornamented with graven lines; full of wavy lines; curiously veined or mottled.

> Now for the box-tree: . . . seldome hath it any graine crisped damaske wise, and never but about the root, the which is *dudgin* and full of worke.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 16.

dudgeon² (duj′ọn), *n.* [By apheresis from the orig. form *endugine*, appar. < W. **endygen*, < *en-*, an enhancing prefix, + *dygen*, malice, resentment. Cf. *dychan*, a jeer, *dygas*, hatred, Corn. *duchan, duwhan*, grief, sorrow.] A feeling of offense; resentment; sullen anger; ill will; discord.

> The Archbishop of Canterbury, writing a Letter to him [Wolsey], subscribed Your Brother William of Canterbury; he took it in great *Dudgeon* to be termed his Brother.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 265.

> I drink it to thee in *dudgeon* and hostility. *Scott.*

> Mrs. W. was in high *dudgeon*; her heels clattered on the red-tiled floor, and she whisked about the house like a parched pea upon a drum-head.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 365.

dudgeon³† (duj′ọn), *a.* [Origin uncertain; ME. *doron*, explained by L. *degener*, degenerate, worthless, occurs in "Prompt. Parv." (p. 125) in the alphabetical place of and appar. intended for **dogon*, **doion*, but another manuscript has in the same place "*doion, dogena*" (p. 436), which seems to refer to *dudgeon*¹, the hilt of a dagger: see *dudgeon*¹.] Rude; unpolished.

> By my troth, though I am plain and *dudgeon*,
> I would not be an ass. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 1.

dudgeon-dagger† (duj′ọn-dag″ėr), *n.* A dagger having an ornamental hilt of wood; hence, a dagger of any sort, but especially one carried by a civilian, and not a weapon of war.

> An his justice be as short as his memory,
> A *dudgeon-dagger* will serve him to mow down sin withall.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 1.

dudgeon-haft† (duj′ọn-hȧft), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dudgin hafte*; < *dudgeon*¹ + *haft.*] The haft or hilt of a dagger ornamented with graven lines.

> A *dudgeon haft* of a dagger, [F.] dague a roelles.
> *Sherwood.*

dudgeon-tree, *n.* [Sc. *dugeon-tree*; < *dudgeon*¹ + *tree.*] Wood for staves. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

dudish (dū′dish), *a.* Like a dude.

dudism (dū′dizm), *n.* [< *dude* + *-ism.*] The dress, manners, and social peculiarities of the class known as dudes.

> I suppose it to be the efflorescence of that pseudo-estheticism which has had other outcome in sun-flowers, and *Dude-ism*, and crazy quilts, and crushed strawberry tints.
> *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together.

Dudley limestone, trilobite. See *limestone, trilobite.*

dudman (dud′man), *n.*; pl. *dudmen* (-men). [< *dud* + *man.*] A rag man, or a man made of rags—that is, a scarecrow made of old garments. *Mackay.* [Prov. Eng.]

due¹ (dū), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dew*; < ME. *due, dewe, duwe*, < OF. *deu, deut*, m., *deue*, f., mod. F. *dû*, m., *due*, f. (pp. of *devoir*: see *dever, devoir*), = It. *debuto*, < ML. as if **debutus* for L. *debitus*, owed (neut. *debitum*, fem. *debita*, a thing due or owed, a debt), pp. of *debere* (> It. *devere* = F. *devoir*, etc.), owe: see *debt.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Owed; payable as an obligation; that may be demanded as a debt: as, the interest falls *due* next month.

> The penalty,
> Which here appeareth *due* upon the bond.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

> Then there was Computation made, what was *due* to the King of Great Britain, and the Lady Elizabeth.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 5.

> In another [inscription] there is a sort of table of the fees or salaries *due* to the several officers who were employed about the games.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 71.

2. Owing by right of circumstances or condition; that ought to be given or rendered; proper to be conferred or devoted: as, to receive one with *due* honor or courtesy.

> Do thou to euery man that is *due*,
> As thou woldist he dide to thee.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

> We receive the *due* reward of our deeds. Luke xxiii. 41.

> Hapless the lad whose mind such dreams invade,
> And win to verse the talents *due* to trade. *Crabbe.*

> With dirges *due* in sad array,
> Slow through the churchyard path we saw him borne.
> *Gray*, Elegy.

3. According to requirement or need; suitable to the case; determinate; settled; exact: as, he arrived in *due* time or course.

> Mony dayes he endurit, all in *due* pes,
> And had rest in his rewme right to his dethe.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13386.

> They cannot nor are not able to make any *due* proofe of our letters of coquet. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 211.

> Last of all he was seen of me also, as of one born out of *due* time. 1 Cor. xv. 8.

> To ask your patience,
> If too much zeal hath carried him aside
> From the *due* path. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

4. That is to be expected or looked for; under engagement as to time; promised: as, the train is *due* at noon; he is *due* in New York tomorrow.—**5.** Owing; attributable, as to a cause or origin; assignable: followed by *to*: as, the delay was *due to* an accident.

This effect is *due to* the attraction of the sun and moon.
J. D. Forbes.

In the mind of the savage every effect is believed to be *due to* a special worker, because special workers have been observed to precede effects in a multitude of instances.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 330.

That which is most characteristic of us [Americans] is unmistakably a political education *due to* English origin and English growth. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 191.

6. In *law:* (*a*) Owing, irrespective of whether the time of payment has arrived: as, money is said to be *due* to creditors although not yet payable. (*b*) Presently payable; already matured: as, a note is said to be *due* on the third day of grace.—**Due and payable,** said of a subsisting debt the time for payment of which has arrived.—**Due notice, due diligence,** such as the law requires under the circumstances.—**Due process of law,** in *Amer. const. law*, the due course of legal proceedings according to those rules and forms which have been established for the protection of private rights. Constitutional provisions securing to citizens due process of law imply judicial proceeding with opportunity to be heard, as distinguished from a legislative act. They refer generally to those processes which the American law inherited from the English common law, as part of the law of the land secured by Magna Charta; but they may include any new form of legal proceeding devised and sanctioned by legislative act, provided it be consonant with the recognized general principles of liberty and justice.

II. *n.* 1. That which is owed; that which is required by an obligation of any kind, as by contract, by law, or by official, social, or religious relations, etc.; a debt; an obligation.

And unto me addoom that is my *dew.*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 56.

I'll give thee thy *due*, thou hast paid all there.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Measuring thy course, fair Stream! at length I pay
To my life's neighbour *dues* of neighbourhood.
Wordsworth, The River Eden, Cumberland.

For I am but an earthly Muse,
And owning but a little art,
To lull with song an aching heart,
And render human love his *dues.*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxvii.

Specifically—2. Any toll, tribute, fee, or other legal exaction: as, custom-house *dues;* excise *dues.*

Men that cleave the soil,
Sow the seed, and reap the harvest with enduring toil,
Storing yearly little *dues* of wheat and wine and oil.
Tennyson, The Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

3. Right; just title.

The key of this infernal pit by *due* . . .
I keep. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 850.

Easter dues. See *Easter*^{1}.—**For a full due** (*naut.*), so that it need not be done again.

The stays and then the shrouds are set up *for a full due.* *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 116.

Sound dues, a toll or tribute levied by Denmark from an early date (it is mentioned as early as 1319) until 1857, on merchant vessels passing through the Sound between Denmark and Sweden. These dues were an important source of revenue for Denmark; they were sometimes partially suspended, were regulated by various treaties, and continued until abolished for a compensation fixed by treaties with the maritime nations.—**To give the devil his due.** See *devil.*

due^1 (dū), *adv.* [< *due, a.*] Directly; exactly: only with reference to the points of the compass: as, a *due* east course.

Due west it rises from this shrubby point.
Milton, Comus, l. 306.

The Danube descends upon the Euxine in a long line running *due* south. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

due^2†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *dewe;* < ME. *duen*, by apheresis from *enduen, endewen, endowen:* see *endue*^{2}, *endow.*] To endue; endow.

For Fraunces founded hem [religious orders] nouȝt to
faren on that wise,
Ne Domynik *dued* hem neuer swiche drynkers to worthe
[become]. *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 776.

This is the latest glory of thy praise,
That I, thy enemy, *due* thee withal.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

due-bill (dū'bil), *n.* A brief written acknowledgment of indebtedness, differing from a promissory note in not being payable to order or transferable by mere indorsement.

due corde (dö'e kôr'de). [It.: *due*, fem. of *duo*, < L. *duo* = E. *two; corde*, pl. of *corda*, < L. *chorda*, cord, chord: see *chord.*] Two strings: in *music*, a direction to play the same note simultaneously on two strings of any instrument of the violin class.

due-distant (dū'dis'tant), *a.* Situated at a suitable distance. [A nonce-word.]

A seat, soft spread with furry spoils, prepare;
Due-distant, for us both to speak and hear.
Pope, Odyssey, xix.

dueful† (dū'ful), *a.* [Formerly also *dewful;* < *due*^{1} + *-ful.*] Fit; becoming.

But thee, O Jove! no equall Judge I deeme,
Of my desert, or of my *dewfull* Right.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 35.

duel (dū'el), *n.* [= D. Dan. *duel* = G. Sw. *duell*, < F. *duel*, < It. *duello* = Sp. *duelo* = Pg. *duello*, < ML. *duellum*, lit. a combat between two, a restored form of L. *bellum*, OL. *duellum*, war (see *bellicose*, etc.), < *duo* = E. *two.*] 1. A single combat; specifically, a premeditated and prearranged combat between two persons with deadly weapons, and usually in the presence of at least two witnesses, called *seconds*, for the purpose of deciding a quarrel, avenging an insult, or clearing the honor of one of the combatants, or of some third party whose cause he champions. The origin of the modern practice of dueling was doubtless the judicial combat or wager of battle resorted to in the middle ages as a means of settling disputes. The practice was formerly common, but has generally been suppressed by adverse public opinion in civilized countries. In England and the United States dueling is illegal, death resulting from this cause being regarded as murder, no matter how fair the combat may have been; and the seconds are liable to severe punishment as accessories. *Deliberate dueling* is where both parties meet avowedly with intent to murder. In law the offense of dueling consists in the invitation to fight; and the crime is complete on the delivery of a challenge.

They then advanced to fight the *duel*
With swords of temper'd steel.
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 258).

A certain Saracen . . . challenged the stoutest Christian of all the army to a *duell.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 119.

Modern war, with its innumerable rules, regulations, limitations and refinements, is the *Duel* of Nations.
Sumner, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

A *duel* is a fighting together of two persons, by previous consent, and with deadly weapons, to settle some antecedent quarrel. 2 *Bishop*, Cr. L. (7th ed.), 313.

2. Any fight or contest between two parties; especially, a military contest between parties representing the same arm of the service.

The Son of God,
Now entering his great *duel*, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles.
Milton, P. R., i. 174.

The long-range artillery *duels* so popular at one time in the war. *The Century*, XXXVI. 104.

duel (dū'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dueled, duelled*, ppr. *dueling, duelling.* [= D. *duelleren* = G. *duelliren* = Dan. *duellere* = Sw. *duellera;* from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To engage in single combat; fight a duel.

With the king of France *duelled* he.
Metrical Romances, iii. 297.

II. *trans.* To meet and fight in a duel; overcome or kill in a duel.

Who, single combatant,
Duell'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army. *Milton*, S. A., l. 345.

He must at length, poor man! die dully of old age at home; when here he might so fashionably and genteelly, long before that time, have been *duell'd* or flux'd into another world. *South*, Works, II. vi.

The stage on which St. George *duelled* and killed the dragon. *Maundrell.*

dueler†, **dueller**† (dū'el-ėr), *n.* A combatant in single fight; a duelist.

You may also see the hope and support of many a flourishing family untimely cut off by a sword of a drunken *dueller*, in vindication of something that he miscalls his honour. *South*, Works, VI. iii.

dueling, duelling (dū'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *duel, v.*] The fighting of a duel; the practice of fighting duels.

duelist, duellist (dū'el-ist), *n.* [= D. *duellist*, < F. *duelliste* = Sp. *duelista* = Pg. It. *duellista;* as *duel* + *-ist.*] One who fights in single combat; one who practises or promotes the practice of dueling.

You imagine, perhaps, that a contempt for your own life gives you a right to take that of another; but where, sir, is the difference between a *duellist* who hazards a life of no value, and the murderer who acts with greater security?
Goldsmith, Vicar.

duello (dū-el'ō), *n.* [< It. *duello:* see *duel.*] 1. A duel; a single combat.

This being well forc'd, and urg'd, may have the power
To move most gallants to take kicks in time,
And spurn out the *duelloes* out o' th' kingdom.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iii. 1.

2. The art or practice of dueling, or the code of laws which regulate it.

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

duelsome (dū'el-sum), *a.* [< *duel* + *-some.*] Inclined or given to dueling; eager or ready to fight duels. [Rare.]

Incorrigibly *duelsome* on his own account, he is for others the most acute and peaceable counsellor in the world.
Thackeray, Paris Sketch-Book, ii.

dueña (dö-ā'nyä), *n.* [Sp.] See *duenna.*

dueness (dū'nes), *n.* [< *due*^{1} + *-ness.*] Fitness; propriety; due quality. [Rare.]

That *dueness*, that debt (as I may call it), that obligation, which, according to the law of nature, in a way of meetness and comeliness, it was fit for God as a creator to deal with a creature. *Goodwin*, Works, I. ii. 199.

duenna (dū-en'ä), *n.* [Sp., formerly *duenna*, now spelled *dueña*, vernacular form of *doña*, mistress, lady (fem. corresponding to masc. *dueño*, master, *don*, sir), < L. *domina*, mistress, fem. of *dominus*, master: see *dominus, don*^{2}, *donna*, etc.] 1. The chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain.—2. An elderly woman holding a middle station between a governess and a companion, appointed to take charge of the girls of a Spanish family.

How could I know so little of myself when I sent my *duenna* to forbid your coming more under my lattice?
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, Slawkenbergius's Tale.

3. Any elderly woman who is employed to guard a younger; a governess; a chaperon.

You are getting so very pretty that you absolutely need a *duenna.* *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, ix.

duet (dū-et'), *n.* [Also, as It., *duetto;* = D. Dan. *duet* = G. Sw. *duett* = Sp. *dueto* = Pg. *duetto*, < It. *duetto*, < *duo*, < L. *duo* = E. *two.*] A musical composition either for two voices or for two instruments, or for two performers on one instrument, and either with or without accompaniment.

duete†, *n.* A Middle English form of *duty.*

duettino (dö-et-tē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *duetto*, duet.] A short, unpretentious duet.

Ariettas and *duettinos* succeed each other.
Longfellow, Hyperion, p. 329.

duetto (dö-et'tō), *n.* [It.: see *duet.*] A duet. *Scott*, Monastery, xviii.

due volte (dö'e vōl'te). [It.: *due*, fem. of *duo*, < L. *duo* = E. *two; volte*, pl. of *volta*, turn: see *vault, n.*] Two times; twice: a direction in musical compositions.

duff^1 (duf), *n.* [Another form of *dough* (with *f* < *gh*, as in *draft* = *draught, dwarf*, etc.): see *dough.*] 1. Dough; paste of bread. [Prov. Eng.]—2. *Naut.*, a stiff flour pudding boiled in a bag or cloth: as, sailors' plum *duff.*

The crew . . . are allowed [on Sunday] a pudding, or, as it is called, a *duff.* This is nothing more than flour boiled with water, and eaten with molasses.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 19.

3. Vegetable growth covering forest-ground. [Local, U. S.]

This *duff* (composed of rotten spruce-trees, cones, needles, etc.) has the power of holding water almost equal to the sponge, and, when it is thoroughly dry, burns, like punk, without a blaze. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 289.

I have seen the smoke from fires in the *duff* even after the snow has fallen.
Rep. of Forest Commission of State of New York, 1886, [p. 102.

4. Fine coal.

duff^2 (duf), *v. i.* [Scotch.] In *golf*, to hit the ground behind the ball.

duffar, *n.* Same as *duffer*^{2}, *duffart.*

duffart (duf'ärt), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., also *dowfart, doofart*, < *dowf*, q. v., + *-art, -ard.*] I. *n.* A dull, stupid fellow.

II. *a.* Stupid; dull; spiritless.

duff-day (duf'dā), *n.* The day on which duff is served on board ship; Sunday.

duffel, *n.* and *a.* See *duffle.*

duffer^1 (duf'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A peddler; specifically, one who sells women's clothes.

A class of persons termed "*duffers*," "packmen," or "Scotchmen," and sometimes "tallymen," traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered, but who, carrying no goods for immediate sale, were not within the scope of the existing charge, were in 1861 brought within the charge by special enactment and rendered liable to duty. These *duffers* were numerous in Cornwall.
S. Dowell, Hist. Taxation, III. 38

2. A hawker of cheap, flashy, and professedly smuggled articles; a hawker of sham jewelry. [Eng. in both uses.]

duffer^2 (duf'ėr), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *duffart*, q. v.] A stupid, dull, plodding person; a fogy; a person who only seemingly discharges the functions of his position; a dawdling, useless character: as, the board consists entirely of old *duffers.*

Duffers (if I may use a slang term which has now become classical, and which has no exact equivalent in English proper) are generally methodical and old. Fosset certainly was a *duffer.* *Hood.*

"And do you get £800 for a small picture?" Mackenzie asked severely. "Well, no," Johnny said, with a laugh, "but then I am a *duffer.*"
W. Black, Princess of Thule, xxv.

The snob, the cad, the prig, the *duffer*—du Maurier has given us a thousand times the portrait of such specialties. No one has done the *duffer* so well.
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXVI. 55.

duffil†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duffle*.

duffing (duf′ing), *n.* In *angling*, the body of an artificial fly.

duffle, duffel (duf′l), *n.* and *a.* [< D. *duffel* = LG. *duffel*, a kind of coarse, thick, shaggy woolen cloth, = W. Flem. *duffel*, any shaggy material for wrapping up; cf. *duffelen*, wrap up, < *duffel*, a bundle or bunch (of rags, hay, straw, etc.) (Wedgwood). Usually referred to *Duffel*, a town near Antwerp.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A coarse woolen cloth having a thick nap or frieze, generally knotted or tufted.

> And let it be of *duffle* grey
> As warm a cloak as man can sell.
> *Wordsworth*, Alice Fell.

They secured to one corporation the monopoly to continue to introduce . . . trade guns, fishing and trapping gear, calico, *duffle*, and gewgaws.
W. Barrows, Oregon, p. 69.

2. Baggage; supplies; specifically, a sportsman's or camper's outfit.

Every one has gone to his chosen ground with too much impedimenta, too much *duffle*.
G. W. Sears, Woodcraft, p. 4.

II. *a.* Made of duffle.

She was going . . . to buy a bran-new *duffle* cloak.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

dufoil (dū′foil), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *duo* (= E. *two*) + E. *foil*^{1}, < L. *folium*, a leaf. Cf. *trefoil*, etc.] **I.** *n.* In *her.*, a head of two leaves growing out of a stem. Otherwise called *twifoil*.

II. *a.* In *her.*, having only two leaves.

dufrenite (dụ-fren′īt), *n.* [From the French mineralogist P. A. *Dufrénoy* (1792–1857).] A native hydrous iron phosphate, generally massive with radiated fibrous structure. It has a dark-green color, but changes on exposure to yellow or brown.

dufrenoysite (dū-fre-noi′zīt), *n.* [< *Dufrénoy* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A sulphid of arsenic and lead, found in small prismatic crystals of a lead-gray color in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland: named for the French mineralogist P. A. Dufrénoy.

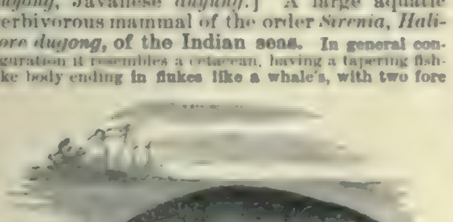
dug^1 (dug), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dugge*; cf. E. dial. *ducky, dukky*, the female breast; prob. ult. connected with Sw. *dagga* = Dan. *dægge*, suckle. See *dairy, dey*^{1}.] The pap or nipple of a woman or a female animal; the breast, with reference to suckling. It is now applied to that of a human female only in contempt.

> It was a faithless squire that was the source
> Of all my sorrow, and of these sad tears;
> With whom, from tender *dug* of common nourse,
> At once I was up brought. *Spenser*, F. Q.

> She wildly breaketh from their strict embrace,
> Like a milch doe, whose swelling *dugs* do ache,
> Hasting to feed her fawn hid in some brake.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 875.

dug^2 (dug). Preterit and past participle of *dig*.

dugong (dū′gong), *n.* [Also *duyong*; < Malay *duyong*, Javanese *duyung*.] A large aquatic herbivorous mammal of the order *Sirenia*, *Halicore dugong*, of the Indian seas. In general configuration it resembles a cetacean, having a tapering fish-like body ending in flukes like a whale's, with two fore flippers and no hind limbs. It is known to attain a length of 7 or 8 feet, and is said to be sometimes much longer. The flesh is edible and not unlike beef. Other products of the dugong are leather, ivory, and oil. The dugong and the manatee, of the old and new world respectively, are the best-known sirenians, and leading living representatives of the order *Sirenia* (which see). They may have contributed to the myth of the mermaid. See *Halicore*.



Dugong (*Halicore dugong*).

dugout (dug′out), *n.* **1.** A boat consisting of a log with the interior dug out or hollowed. It is a common form of the primitive canoe.

Our boat was a very unsafe *dug-out* with no out-riggers, in which we could not dare to beguile a part of the way in sleep, for fear of capsizing it by an unguarded movement. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 296.

The sun was just rising, as a man stepped from his slender *dug-out* and drew half its length out upon the oozy bank of a pretty bayou.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXV. 89.

2. A shelter or rough kind of house excavated in the ground, or more generally in the face of a bluff or bank. *Whole dugouts* are entirely excavated; *half dugouts* are partly excavated and partly built of logs. The latter kind is frequently used in Montana for dwellings; the whole dugouts are chiefly built for storing the crops and other things and as a refuge from cyclones and tornadoes. [Western U. S.]

The small outlying camps are often tents or mere *dugouts* in the ground. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 499.

People must resort to *dug-outs* and cellar caves.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 259.

Dugungus, *n.* [NL. (Tiedmann), < *dugong*, q. v.] A genus of sirenians: same as *Halicore*. Also called *Platystomus*.

dug-way (dug′wā), *n.* A way dug along a precipitous place otherwise impassable; a road constructed for the passage of vehicles on the side of a very steep hill, along a bold river-front, etc. [Western U. S.]

dui-. [Accom. form of Skt. *dvi* (= E. *twi-*), < *dva* = L. *duo* = E. *two*: noting a supposed second following element.] A prefix attached to the name of a chemical element and forming with it a provisional name for a hypothetical element, which, according to the periodic system of Mendelejeff, should have such properties as to stand in the same group with the element to which the prefix is attached and next but one to it. For instance, *dui-fluorine* is the name of a supposed element not yet discovered, belonging in the same group as fluorine and separated from it in the group by manganese.

Dujardinia (dū-jär-din′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after *Dujardin*.] A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Syllidæ*.

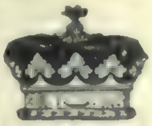
duke^1 (dūk), *n.* [< ME. *duke, dewke, duk, duc, douk, douc*, < OF. *duc, ducs, dux*, F. *duc* = Sp. Pg. *duque* = It. *duca* (Venetian *doge*: see *doge*) = MGr. *δούξ*, < L. *dux* (*duc-*), a leader, general, ML. a duke, < L. *ducere*, lead: see *duct*. Cf. G. *herzog* = D. *hertog* = Dan. *hertug* = Sw. *hertig*, a duke, = AS. *heretoga*, a general, lit. 'army-leader'; the second element (G. *-zog*, AS. *-toga*) being ult. akin to L. *dux*, as above. Cf. *duchess, duchy, ducat*, etc.] **1**†. A chief; a prince; a commander; a leader: as, "the *dukes* of Edom," Ex. xv. 15.

> "What lord art thu?" quath Lucifer; a voys aloud seyde,
> "The lord of myght and of mayn, that made alle thynges.
> *Duke* of this dymme place, a-non vndo the gates."
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 365.

With-ynne the Cite were iij^{m} men defensable, that of the *Duke* made grete ioye when thei hym saugh.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 188.

Hannibal, *duke* of Carthage. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. In Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, a hereditary title of nobility, ranking next below that of *prince*, but in some instances a sovereign title, as in those of the dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, Lorraine, etc. (see 3, below), or borne as his distinguishing title by a prince of the blood royal. The first English duke was Edward the Black Prince, created Duke of Cornwall in 1337. Dukes, when British peers, sit in the House of Lords by right of birth; Scotch and Irish dukes have a right of election to it, in common with other peers of those countries, in certain proportions; in other countries, except Germany (see below), the title conveys no prescriptive political power. In Great Britain a duke's coronet consists of a richly chased gold circle, having on its upper edge eight strawberry-leaves, with or without a cap of crimson velvet, closed at the top with a gold tassel, lined with sarcenet, and turned up with ermine.



Coronet of an English Duke.

> His grandfather was Lionel *duke* of Clarence,
> Third son to the third Edward king of England.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

Next in rank [to the sovereign] among the lords temporal were the *dukes*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 428.

3. A sovereign prince, the ruler of a state called a *duchy*. In the middle ages, on the continent of Europe, all dukes were hereditary territorial rulers, generally in subordination to a king or an emperor, though often independent; now only German dukes retain that status, and of these there are but five, those of Anhalt, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen. Modena and Parma, in Italy, were ruled by sovereign dukes until their incorporation with the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

4†. A name of the great eagle-owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus*, called *grand-duc* by the French. —**5.** *pl.* The fists. [Slang.] —**Duke of Exeter's daughter**†. See *brake*^{3}, 12. —**Duke palatine.** See *palatine*. —**To dine with Duke Humphrey.** See *dine*.

duke^1 (dūk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *duked*, ppr. *duking*. [< *duke*^{1}, *n.*] To play the duke. [Rare.]

Lord Angelo *dukes* it well in his absence.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2.

duke^2, *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *duck*^{2}.

> Thré dayis in dub amang the *dukis*
> He did with dirt him hyde.
> *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 22.

dukedom (dūk′dum), *n.* [< *duke*^{1} + *-dom*.] **1.** The jurisdiction, territory, or possessions of a duke.

> Is not a *dukedom*, sir, a goodly gift?
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Edward III. founded the *dukedom* of Cornwall as the perpetual dignity of the king's eldest son and heir apparent. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 428.

2. The rank or quality of a duke.

dukeling (dūk′ling), *n.* [< *duke*^{1} + dim. *-ling*.] A petty, mean, insignificant, or mock duke.

> This *dukeling* mushroom
> Hath doubtless charm'd the king.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

dukely (dūk′li), *a.* [< *duke*^{1} + *-ly*^{1}.] Becoming a duke. *Southey.*

dukery (dū′kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *dukeries* (-iz). [< *duke*^{1} + *-ery*.] A ducal territory, or a duke's seat: as, the *Dukeries* (a group of ducal seats in Nottinghamshire, England). *Davies.* [Humorous.]

The Albertine line, electoral though it now was, made apanages, subdivisions, unintelligible little dukes and *dukeries* of a similar kind. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 359.

England is not a *dukery*. *Nineteenth Century.*

dukeship (dūk′ship), *n.* [< *duke*^{1} + *-ship*.] The state or dignity of a duke.

> Will your *dukeship*
> Sit down and eat some sugar-plums?
> *Massinger*, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

duke's-meat, *n.* Same as *duck-meat*.

dukess†, *n.* [ME. *dukes*, a var. of *duches*: see *duchess*.] A duchess.

Dukhobortsi (dö-kọ-bôrt′si), *n. pl.* [Russ. *dukhoboretsŭ*, pl. *dukhobortsi*, one who denies the divinity of the Holy Ghost (*dukhoborstvo*, a sect of such deniers), < *dukhŭ*, spirit (*Svyatuiĭ Dukhŭ*, Holy Ghost), + *boretsŭ*, a contender, wrestler, < *borotĭ*, overcome, refl. contend, wrestle, fight.] A fanatical Russian sect founded in the early part of the eighteenth century by a soldier named Procope Loupkin, who pretended to make known the true spirit of Christianity, then long lost. They have no stated places of worship, observe no holy days, reject the use of images and all rites and ceremonies, have no ordained clergy, and do not acknowledge the divinity of Christ or the authority of the Scriptures, to which they give, in so far as they accept them, a mystical interpretation. Owing to their murders and cruelties, they were removed to the Caucasus in 1841 and subsequent years; they now form a community there of seven villages.

dulcamara (dul-ka-mā′rạ̈), *n.* [= F. *douce-amère* = Sp. *dulcamara*, *dulzamara* = Pg. It. *duccamara*, < NL. *dulcamara*, lit. bitter-sweet, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *amarus*, bitter.] A pharmaceutical name for the bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*, a common hedge-plant through Europe and the Mediterranean region, and naturalized in the United States. The root and twigs have a peculiar bitter-sweet taste, and have been used in decoction for the cure of diseases of the skin.

Bittersweet (*Solanum Dulcamara*).

dulcamarin (dul-ka-mā′rin), *n.* [= F. *dulcamarine*; as *dulcamara* + *-in*^{2}.] A glucoside obtained from the *Solanum Dulcamara* or bittersweet, forming a yellow, transparent, resinous mass, readily soluble in alcohol, sparingly so in ether, and very slightly soluble in water.

dulcarnon†, *n.* A word occurring in the phrase *to be at dulcarnon*—that is, to be at a loss, to be uncertain what course to take. It is found in the following passage from Chaucer:

> "I *am*, til God me bettere mynde sende,
> *At dulcarnon*, right at my wittes ende."
> Quod Pandarus, "Ye, nece, wil ye here?
> *Dulcarnon* called is 'flemyng of wreches';
> It semeth hard, for wreches wol nought lere,
> For veray slouthe, or other wilful teches."
> *Troilus*, iii. 931.

Dulcarnon represents the Arabic *dhū 'l karnein*, 'lord of the two horns,' a name applied to Alexander, either because he boasted himself the son of Jupiter Ammon, and therefore had his coins stamped with horned images, or, as some say, because he had in his power the eastern and western world, signified in the two horns. (Selden's Preface to Drayton's Polyolbion.) But the epithet was also applied to the 47th proposition of Euclid, in which the squares of the two sides of the right-angled triangle stand out something like two horns. This proposition was confounded by Chaucer with the 5th proposition, the famous *pons asinorum*. This, for some reason, was in the middle ages termed *Elefuga*, which is explained as meaning 'flight of the miserable,' or, as Chaucer renders it, 'flemyng of wreches.' *Ele* was supposed to be derived from *elegi*, meaning miserable, and this latter was itself derived from *elegia*, meaning sorrow. The passage from Chaucer was first thus explained in the London *Athenæum*, Sept. 23, 1871, p. 393.

dulce (duls), *a.* and *n.* [Altered to suit the orig. L.; early mod. E. *doulce*, earlier *douce*, < ME. *douce*, *dowce*, sweet, < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *douce*.] **I.** *a.* Sweet; pleasant; soothing.

Nevertheless with much *doulce* and gentle terms they make their reasons as violent and as vehement one against the other as they may ordinarily.
Quoted in *Stubbs's* Const. Hist., § 443.

II. *n.* Sweet wine; must. See the extract.

Sweetness is imparted by the addition of "*dulce*,"—that is, must, frequently made from grapes dried for some days in the sun. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 950.

dulcet, *v. t.* [< *dulce*, *a.*] To make sweet; render pleasant; soothe.

Severus . . . (because he would not leave an enemie behind at his backe) . . . wisely and with good foresight *dulceth* and kindly intreateth the men.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 68.

dulceness† (duls'nes), *n.* [< **dulce*, a. (see *douce*, *a.*); < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-ness*.] Sweetness; pleasantness.

Too much *dulceness*, goodness, and facility of nature.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 338.

dulcet (dul'set), *a.* and *n.* [Altered, after L. *dulcis*, from ME. *doucet*, sweet, < OF. *doucet*, F. *doucet* (= Pr. *dosset*, *dousset*), dim. of *doux*, fem. *douce*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet. Cf. *doucet*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sweet to the sense, especially of taste; luscious; exquisite; also, melodious; harmonious.

Dainty lays and *dulcet* melody. *Spenser.*

Anon out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose, like an exhalation, with the sound
Of *dulcet* symphonies and voices sweet.
Milton, P. L., i. 712.

So mild and *dulcet* as the flesh of young pigs.
Lamb, Roast Pig.

2 Agreeable to the mind.

They have . . . styled poesy a *dulcet* and gentle philosophy. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

II.† *n.* The sweetbread.

Thee stagg upbreaking they slit to the *dulcet* or inchepyn. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 218.

dulcetness (dul'set-nes), *n.* Sweetness.

Be it so that there were no discommodities mingled with the commodities; yet as I before have said, the brevity and short time that we have to use them should assuage their *dulcetness*.
J. Bradford, Writings (Parker Soc.), I. 338.

dulcian†, *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *dulcian* = OF. *doulçaine*, *douçainne*, *douceine*, also *doulcine*, *doucine*, a flute, = Sp. *dulzaina* = Pg. *dulçaina*, *doçaina*, *doçainha*, < ML. *dulciana*, a kind of bassoon, < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*.] A small bassoon.

dulciana (dul-si-an'ä), *n.* [ML., a kind of bassoon: see *dulcian*.] In *organ-building*, a stop having metal pipes of small scale, and giving thin, incisive, somewhat string-like tones. The word was formerly applied to a reed stop of delicate tone. See *dulcian*. Also called *dolcan*.

dulcification (dul″si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dulcification* = Sp. *dulcificacion* = Pg. *dulcificação* = It. *dolcificazione*, < L. as if **dulcificatio(n-)*, < *dulcificare*, sweeten: see *dulcify*.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acrimony. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

dulcifluous (dul-sif'lǫ̈-us), *a.* [< ML. *dulcifluus*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-fluus*, < *fluere*, flow.] Flowing sweetly. *Bailey*, 1727.

dulcify (dul'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dulcified*, ppr. *dulcifying*. [< F. *dulcifier*, < LL. *dulcificare*, sweeten, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *facere*, make.] **1.** To sweeten; in old chemistry, to free from corrosive and sharp-tasting admixtures; render more agreeable to the taste.

Can you sublime and *dulcify?* calcine?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Other beneficial inventions peculiarly his; such as the *dulcifying* sea-water with that ease and plenty.
Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

2. To render more agreeable in any sense.

His harshest tones in this part came steeped and *dulcified* in good-humour. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

Dulcified spirit, a compound of alcohol with mineral acids: as, *dulcified spirits* of niter.

dulciloquy† (dul-sil'ǭ-kwi), *n.* [= Pg. It. *dulciloquo*, It. also *dolciloquo*, < LL. *dulciloquus*, sweetly speaking, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *loqui*, speak.] A soft manner of speaking. *Bailey*, 1731.

dulcimel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dulcimer*.

dulcimer (dul'si-mėr), *n.* [Formerly also *dulcimel* (after Sp. and It.); < OF. *doulcemer* (Roquefort), < Sp. *dulcémele* = It. *dolcemele*, a musical instrument, < L. *dulce melos*, a sweet song: *dulce*, neut. of *dulcis*, sweet; *melos*, < Gr. *μέλος*, a song: see *melody*.] **1.** A musical instrument consisting of a body shaped like a trapezium, over which are stretched a number of metallic strings, having a compass—sometimes diatonic, sometimes chromatic—of from 2 to 3 octaves. The tones are produced by striking the strings with hammers, the heads of which have both hard and soft sides, so that different qualities and degrees of force are possible. The dulcimer is a very ancient instrument. It is specially notable because it was the prototype of the pianoforte, which is essentially a keyed dulcimer—that is, a dulcimer whose hammers are operated by keys or levers. The immediate precursor of the pianoforte, however, the harpsichord, was a keyed psaltery. See *harpsichord*, *psaltery*, *pianoforte*.

Here, among the fiddlers, I first saw a *dulcimere* played on with sticks knocking of the strings, and is very pretty.
Pepys, Diary, I. 283.

It was an Abyssinian maid,
And on her *dulcimer* she played.
Coleridge, Khubla Khan.

2†. A kind of woman's bonnet.

With bonnet trimmed and flounced withal,
Which they a *dulcimer* do call.
Warton, High Street Tragedy.

dulcin (dul'sin), *n.* [< L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-in*^{2}.] Same as *dulcitol*.

dulciness† (dul'si-nes), *n.* [< *dulce* + *-y* + *-ness*.] Softness; easiness of temper. *Bacon.*

Dulcinist (dul'si-nist), *n.* [< ML. *Dulcinistæ*, pl., < *Dulcinus*, a proper name (It. *Dolcino*), < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A follower of Dulcinus or Dolcino (born at Novara, Italy; burned alive in 1307), a leader of the Apostolic Brethren of northern Italy. With that sect, the Dulcinists rejected the authority of the pope, oaths, marriage, capital punishment, and all rites and ceremonies. They held that all law and all rights of property should be abolished, and that the rite of marriage should be superseded by a merely spiritual and celibate union of man and wife.

dulcitamine (dul-sit-am'in), *n.* [< *dulcite* + *amine*.] In *chem.*, a compound of dulcitan with ammonia, having the formula $C_6H_8(OH)_5NH_2$.

dulcitan (dul'si-tan), *n.* [< *dulcite* + *-an*.] The anhydrid of dulcitol ($C_6H_{12}O_5$), an alcohol prepared by heating dulcitol.

dulcite (dul'sīt), *n.* [< L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *dulcitol*.

dulcitol (dul'si-tol), *n.* [< *dulcite* + *-ol*.] A saccharine substance ($C_6H_{14}O_6$), similar to and isomeric with mannite, which occurs in various plants, and is commercially obtained from an unknown plant in Madagascar, and in the crude state is called *Madagascar manna*. Also called *dulcite*, *dulcin*, *dulcose*.

dulcitude† (dul'si-tūd), *n.* [< L. *dulcitudo*, sweetness, < *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*, *douce*.] Sweetness. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

dulcorate† (dul'kǭ-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *dulcoratus*, pp. of *dulcorare*, sweeten, < *dulcor*, sweetness, < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*.] To sweeten; make less acrimonious.

The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do commend swines-dung above all other dung.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 465.

dulcoration† (dul-kǭ-rā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *dulcoratio(n-)*, < LL. *dulcorare*, sweeten: see *dulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.

The fourth is in the *dulcoration* of some metals; as saccharum Saturni, &c. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 358.

dulcose (dul'kōs), *n.* [< L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-ose*.] Same as *dulcitol*.

dule (döl), *n.* Same as *dool*, a dialectal form of *dole*^{2}.

duledge (dū'lej), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] In *mech.*, a peg of wood which joins the ends of the six fellies that form the round of the wheel of a gun-carriage.

Dules (dū'lēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), irreg. < Gr. *δοῦλος*, a slave. Prop. *Dulus*, as applied to a genus of birds.] A genus of serranoid fishes, characterized by a lash-like extension of a spine of the dorsal fin, the body being thus under the lash, whence the name.

dule-tree, *n.* See *dool-tree*.

dulia (dū-lī'ä), *n.* [ML., < Gr. *δουλεία*, service, servitude, < *δοῦλος*, a slave.] An inferior kind of worship paid to saints and angels in the Roman Catholic Church. Also *duly*, *doulia*.

Catholic theologians distinguish three kinds of cultus. Latria, or supreme worship, is due to God alone, and cannot be transferred to any creature without the horrible sin of idolatry. *Dulia* is that secondary veneration which Catholics give to saints and angels as the servants and special friends of God. Lastly, hyperdulia, which is only a subdivision of *dulia*, is that higher veneration which we give to the Blessed Virgin as the most exalted of mere creatures, though, of course, infinitely inferior to God, and incomparably inferior to Christ in his human nature.
Cath. Dict.

Dulichia (dū-lik'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δουλιχός*, Ionic form of *δολιχός*, long: see *Dolichos*.] The typical genus of the family *Dulichiidæ*.

Dulichiidæ (dū-li-kī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dulichia* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphipod crustaceans.

Dulinæ (dū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of West Indian dentirostral oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Vireonidæ*, sometimes to the *Ampelidæ*. It is represented by the genus *Dulus* (which see).

dull^1 (dul), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dul*, *dulle*; < ME. *dul*, *dull*, also *dyll*, *dill*, and in earlier use *dwal*, < AS. **dwal*, **dwol*, found only in contr. form *dol*, stupid, foolish, erring (= OS. *dol* = OFries. *dol* = D. *dol* = MLG. *dwal*, *dwel*, *dol*, LG. *dol*, *dul* = OHG. MHG. *tol*, G. *toll*, mad, = Icel. *dulr*, silent, close, = Goth. *dwals*, foolish), < **dwelan*, pret. **dwal*, pp. *gedwolen*, mislead, = OS. *fordwelan*, neglect. From the same root come AS. *dwelian*, err, *dwola*, *dwala*, error, *gedwola* = OHG. *gitwola*, error, etc., and ult. E. *dwell* and *dwale*, q. v. Cf. also *dill*^{2} and *dolt*.] **1.** Stupid; foolish; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding: as, a lad of *dull* intellect.

The murmur was mykell of the mayn pepull,
Lest thai dang hir to dethe in hor *dull* hate.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11904.

If our Ancestors had been as *dull* as we have been of late, 'tis probable we had never known the way so much as to the East Indies. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 102.

Among those bright folk not the *dullest* one.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 366.

2. Heavy; sluggish; drowsy; inanimate; slow in thought, expression, or action: as, a surfeit leaves one *dull*; a *dull* thinker; a *dull* sermon; a *dull* stream; trade is *dull*.

Their hands and their minds through idleness or lack of exercise should wax *dull*.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

It can never be known, till she is tried, whether a new ship will or will not be a good sailer; for the model of a good-sailing ship has been exactly followed in a new one, which has been proved, on the contrary, remarkably *dull*.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 262.

3. Wanting sensibility or keenness; not quick in perception: as, *dull* of hearing; *dull* of seeing.

And yet, tho' its voice be so clear and full,
You never would hear it; your ears are so *dull*.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

4. Sad; melancholy; depressed; dismal.

If thi herte be *dulle* and myrke and felis nother witt ne sauour ne deuocyone for to thynke.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

5. Not pleasing or enlivening; not exhilarating; causing dullness or ennui; depressing; cheerless: as, *dull* weather; a *dull* prospect.

He from the Rain-bow, as he came that way,
Borrow'd a Lace of those fair woven beams
Which clear Heavens blubber'd face, and gild *dull* day.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 59.

Fly, fly, profane fogs, far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day
With your *dull* influence. *Crashaw*, A Foul Morning.

There are very few people who do not find a voyage which lasts several months insupportably *dull*.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Dull, dreary flats without a bush or tree.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

6. Gross; inanimate; insensible.

Looks on the *dull* earth with disturbed mind.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 340.

7. Not bright or clear; not vivid; dim; obscure: as, a *dull* fire or light; a *dull* red color; the mirror gives a *dull* reflection.

One *dull* breath against her glass.
D. G. Rossetti, Love's Nocturn.

By night, the interiors of the houses present a more *dull* appearance than in the day.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 188.

8. Not sharp or acute; obtuse; blunt: as, a *dull* sword; a *dull* needle.

The murtherous knife was *dull* and blunt.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4

I wear no *dull* sword, sir, nor hate I virtue.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

Wielding the *dull* axe of Decay.
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

9. Not keenly felt; not intense: as, a *dull* pain.
=**Syn.** 1. *Silly*, etc. See *simple*.

dull^1 (dul), *v.* [= E. dial. *dill*; < ME. *dullen*, *dyllen*, *dillen*, make dull; < *dull*^{1}, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make dull, stupid, heavy, insensible, etc.;

lessen the vigor, activity, or sensitiveness of; render inanimate; damp: as, to *dull* the wits; to *dull* the senses.

How may ye thus meane you with malis, for shame!
Youre dedis me *dullis*, & dos out of hope.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11314.

I hate to heare, lowd plaints have *duld* mine eares.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, v.

Those [drugs] she has
Will stupify and *dull* the sense awhile.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6.

The nobles and the people are all *dull'd*
With this usurping king.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii.

Dull not thy days away in slothful supinity and the tediousness of doing nothing.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. xxxiii.

2. To render dim; sully; tarnish or cloud: as, the breath *dulls* a mirror.

She deem'd no mist of earth could *dull*
Those spirit-thrilling eyes so keen and beautiful.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

3. To make less sharp or acute; render blunt or obtuse: as, to *dull* a knife or a needle.—**4.** To make less keenly felt; moderate the intensity of: as, to *dull* pain.

Weep; weeping *dulls* the inward pain.
Tennyson, To J. S.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To become dull or blunt; become stupid.

Right nought am I thurgh youre doctrine,
I *dulle* under youre discipline.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4792.

Which [wit] rusts and *duls*, except it subiect finde
Worthy it's worth, whereon it self to grinde.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

2. To become calm; moderate: as, the wind *dulled*, or *dulled* down, about twelve o'clock. [Rare.]—**3.** To become deadened in color; lose brightness.

The day had *dulled* somewhat, and far out among the western isles that lay along the horizon there was a faint, still mist that made them shadowy and vague.
W. Black, A Daughter of Heth, xx.

dull^2 (dul), *n.* [Origin obscure; there is no evidence to connect it with *dole*^{3}, < L. *dolus*, a device, artifice, snare, net, < Gr. *δόλος*, a bait for fish, a snare, net, device, artifice.] A noose of string or wire used to snare fish; usually, a noose of bright copper wire attached by a short string to a stout pole. [Southern U. S.]

dull^2 (dul), *v. i.* [< *dull*^{2}, *n.*] To fish with a dull: as, to *dull* for trout. [Southern U. S.]

I hope that the barbarous practice called *dulling* has gone out of fashion. *Forest and Stream*, March 11, 1880.

dullard (dul'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dullarde*; < *dull* + *-ard.*] **I.** *n.* A dull or stupid person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce.

They which cannot doe it are holden *dullards* and blockes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 342.

II. *a.* Dull; doltish; stupid.

But would I bee a poet if I might,
To rub my browes three days, and wake three nights,
And bite my nails, and scratch my *dullard* head?
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. iv.

dullardism (dul'är-dizm), *n.* [< *dullard* + *-ism.*] Stupidity; doltishness. *Maunder.* [Rare.]

dull-brained (dul'brānd), *a.* Having a dull brain; being slow to understand or comprehend.

This arm of mine hath chastised
The petty rebel, *dull-brain'd* Buckingham.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

dull-browed (dul'broud), *a.* Having a gloomy brow or look.

Let us screw our pampered hearts a pitch beyond the reach of *dull-browed* sorrow.
Quarles, Judgment and Mercy.

duller (dul'ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes dull.

Your grace must fly phlebotomy, fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey; they are all *dullers* of the vital spirits.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 1.

dullery† (dul'ėr-i), *n.* [= MLG. *dullerie*; as *dull* + *-ery*^{1}.] Dullness; stupidity.

Master Antitus of Cresseplots was licentiated, and had passed his degrees in all *dullery* and blockishness.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 11.

dull-eyed (dul'īd), *a.* Having eyes dull in expression; being of dull vision.

I'll not be made a soft and *dull-ey'd* fool.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 3.

dullhead (dul'hed), *n.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.

This people (sayth he) be fooles and *dulhedes* to all goodnes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 76.

dullish (dul'ish), *a.* [< *dull* + *-ish*^{1}.] Somewhat dull.

They are somewhat heavy in motion and *dullish*, which must be imputed to the quality of the clime.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 12.

dullness, dulness (dul'nes), *n.* [< ME. *dulnesse, dullnes, dolnesse, dolnes*; < *dull* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being dull, in any sense of that word.

Thou art inclin'd to sleep; 'tis a good *dulness*,
And give it way. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Dulness, that in a playhouse meets disgrace,
Might meet with reverence in its proper place.
Dryden, Troilus and Cressida, Prol., l. 25.

Nor is the *dulness* of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher.
South, Sermons.

And gentle *Dulness* ever loves a joke.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 34.

When coloured windows came into use, the comparative *dulness* of the former mode of decoration [fresco] was immediately felt. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 520.

Cardiac dullness. See *cardiac.* =**Syn.** *Baldness, Heaviness*, etc. (in style). See *frigidity.*

dully (dul'li), *adv.* In a dull manner; stupidly; sluggishly; without life or spirit; dimly; bluntly.

She has a sad and darkened soul, loves *dully.*
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

The dome *dully* tinted with violet mica.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 317.

dully (dul'i), *a.* [< *dull* + *-y.*] Somewhat dull. [Poetical.]

Far off she seem'd to hear the *dully* sound
Of human footsteps fall. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

dulness, *n.* See *dullness.*

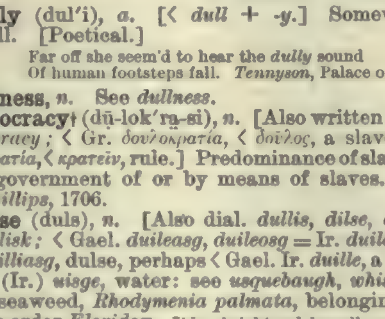
dulocracy† (dū-lok'ra̤-si), *n.* [Also written *doulocracy*; < Gr. *δουλοκρατία*, < *δοῦλος*, a slave, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Predominance of slaves; a government of or by means of slaves. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

dulse (duls), *n.* [Also dial. *dullis, dilse, dills, dillisk*; < Gael. *duileasg, duileosg* = Ir. *duileasg, duilliasg*, dulse, perhaps < Gael. Ir. *duille*, a leaf, + (Ir.) *uisge*, water: see *usquebaugh, whisky.*] A seaweed, *Rhodymenia palmata*, belonging to the order *Florideæ.* It has bright-red, broadly wedge-shaped fronds, from 6 to 12 inches long and 4 to 8 inches broad, irregularly cleft or otherwise divided, and often bearing frondlets on the margin. It is common between tide-marks, and extends into deeper waters, adhering to the rocks and to other algæ. It is eaten in New England and in Scotland; in Iceland it is an important plant, and is stored in casks to be eaten with fish; in Kamtchatka a fermented liquor is made from it. In the south of England this name is given also to another alga of the same order, *Iridæa edulis.*

What dost thou here, young wife, by the water-side,
Gathering crimson *dulse!* *Celia Thaxter*, All's Well.

Craw dulse, *Rhodymenia ciliata.* [Scotch.]—**Pepper dulse**, *Laurencia pinnatifida.* [Scotch.]

Dulus (dū'lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *δοῦλος*, a slave. The bird used to be called *Tangara esclave.*] A genus of probably vireonine dentirostral oscine birds of the West Indies, representing a subfamily *Dulinæ*, the position of which is unsettled. In some respects it resembles *Icteria. D. dominicus* is the only established species.



Dulus dominicus.

dulwilly (dul'wil-i), *n.* [E. dial.] The ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula. Montagu.*

duly^1 (dū'li), *adv.* [< ME. *duely, dewly, diewly, dueliche*; < *due*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a due manner; when or as due; agreeably to obligation or propriety; exactly; fitly; properly.

Vnto my dygnyte dere sall *diewly* be dyghte
A place full of plente to my plesyng at ply.
York Plays, p. 1.

That they may have their wages *duly* paid them,
And something over to remember me by.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

As our Saviour, during his forty days' stay on earth, fully enabled his apostles to attest his resurrection, so did he qualify them *duly* to preach his doctrine.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. vii.

Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;
But *duly* sent his family and wife.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 382.

None *duly* loves thee but who, nobly free
From sensual objects, finds his all in thee.
Cowper, Glory to God Alone.

duly^2 (dū'li), *n.* [< *dulia*, q. v.] Same as *dulia.*

Now call you this devotion, as you please, whether *duly* or hyperduly, or indirect, or reductive, or reflected or anagogical worship, which is bestowed on such images.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 352.

dum†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dumb.*

dumal (dū'ma̤l), *a.* [< LL. *dumalis*, < L. *dumus*, OL. *dusmus*, a thorn-bush, a bramble, perhaps akin (as if a contraction of **densimus*) to *densus* = Gr. *δασύς*, thick, dense: see *dense.*] Pertaining to briers; bushy.

dumb (dum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dum, dumbe*; < ME. *dumb, domb, doumb*, < AS. *dumb*, mute, = OFries. *dumbe, dumi* = D. *dom* = MLG. LG. *dum*, dull, stupid, = OHG. *tumb*, MHG. *tump, tum*, G. (with LG. *d*) *dumm*, mute, stupid, = Icel. *dumbr, dumbi*, mute, = Sw. *dumb*, mute, *dum*, stupid, = Dan. *dum*, stupid, = Goth. *dumbs.* OHG. *tumb*, G. *dumm*, is found also in sense of 'deaf' (OHG. *toup*); cf. Gr. *τυφλός*, blind; perhaps the two words are ult. connected, the orig. sense being then 'dull of perception.' See *deaf.*] **1.** Mute; silent; refraining from speech.

I was *dumb* with silence; I held my peace. Ps. xxxix. 2.

Dombe as any ston,
Thou sittest at another booke,
Tyl fully dasewyd is thy looke.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 658.

To praise him we sould not be *dumm.*
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 189).

Since they never hope to make Conscience *dumb*, they would have it sleep as much as may be.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

2. Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds: as, a deaf and *dumb* person; the *dumb* brutes.—**3.** Mute; not accompanied with or emitting speech or sound: as, a *dumb* show; *dumb* signs.

Such shapes, such gesture, and such sound, expressing
(Although they want the use of tongue) a kind
Of excellent *dumb* discourse. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

You shan't come near him; none of your *dumb* signs.
Steele, Lying Lover, iii. 1.

Hence—**4.** Lacking some usual power, manifestation, characteristic, or accompaniment; destitute of reality in some respect; irregular; simulative: as, *dumb* ague; *dumb* craft. See phrases below.—**5.** Dull; stupid; doltish. [Local, U. S. In Pennsylvania this use is partly due to the G. *dumm.*]—**6.** Deficient in clearness or brightness, as a color. [Rare.]

Her stern was painted of a *dumb* white or dun colour.
Defoe.

Deaf and dumb. See *deaf-mute.*—**Dumb ague**, a popular name of an irregular intermittent fever, lacking the usual chill or cold stage; masked fever.—**Dumb borsholder**, an old staff of office, serving also as an implement to break open doors and the like in the service of the law, of which an example is preserved at Twyford in the county of Kent, England. It was made of wood, about 3 feet long, with an iron spike at one end and several iron rings attached, through which cords could be passed. *J. A. A.*, IX. 505.—**Dumb compass.** See *compass.*—**Dumb craft**, lighters and boats not having sails.—**Dumb crambo, furnace**, etc. See the nouns.—**Dumb piano.** Same as *digitorium.*—**Dumb spinet.** Same as *manichord.*—**To strike dumb**, to render silent from astonishment; confound; astonish.

Alas! this parting *strikes* poor lovers *dumb.*
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 2.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Mute*, etc. See *silent.*

dumb (dum), *v.* [< ME. *doumben*, < AS. *ā-dumbian*, intr., become dumb, be silent, < *dumb*, dumb: see *dumb, a.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To become dumb; be silent.

I *doumbed* and meked and was ful stille.
Ps. xxxviii. 3 (ME. version).

II. *trans.* To make dumb; silence; overpower the sound of.

An arm-gaunt steed,
Who neigh'd so high, that what I would have spoke
Was beastly *dumb'd* by him. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5.

dumb-bell (dum'bel), *n.* One of a pair of weights, each consisting of two balls joined by a bar, intended to be swung in the hands for the sake of muscular exercise, made of iron, or for very light exercise of hard wood.

Brandishing of two sticks, grasped in each hand and loaden with plugs of lead at either end; . . . sometimes practised in the present day, and called "ringing of the *dumb bells.*" *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 142.

dumb-bidding (dum'bid″ing), *n.* A form of bidding at auctions, where the exposer puts a reserved bid under a candlestick or other covering, and no sale is effected unless the bidding comes up to that.

dumb-cake (dum'kāk), *n.* A cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve, with numerous ceremonies, by maids, to discover their future husbands. [Local, Eng.]

dumb-cane (dum'kān), *n.* An araceous plant of the West Indies, *Dieffenbachia Seguine*: so called from the fact that its acridity causes swelling of the tongue when chewed, and destroys the power of speech.

dumb-chalder (dum'châl″dėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, a metal cleat bolted to the after part of the stern-post, for one of the rudder-pintles to play on.

dumb-craft (dum'kråft), *n.* An instrument somewhat similar to the screw-jack, having wheels and pinions which protrude a ram, the point of which communicates the power.

dumbfound, dumbfounder. See *dumfound, dumfounder*.

dumble^1 (dum'bl), *a.* [E. dial., < *dumb* + dim. or freq. term. *-le*.] Stupid; very dull. *Halliwell.*

dumble^2† (dum'bl), *n.* [E. dial., = *dimble*, q. v.] Same as *dimble*.

dumbledore (dum'bl-dôr), *n.* [E. dial., also written *dumbledor*; < **dumble* = D. *dommelen*, buzz, mumble, slumber, doze (perhaps ult. imitative, like *bumble-, humblebee*), + *dore, dor*, a bumblebee, a black beetle, a cockchafer: see *dor*^{1}.] 1. The bumblebee.

> Betsy called it [the monk's hood] the *dumbledore's* delight. *Southey*, The Doctor, viii.

2. The brown cockchafer.

dumbly (dum'li), *adv.* [< *dumb* + *-ly*^{2}.] Mutely; silently; without speech or sound.

> Cross her hands humbly,
> As if praying *dumbly*,
> Over her breast. *Hood*, Bridge of Sighs.

dumbness (dum'nes), *n.* 1. Muteness; silence; abstention from speech; absence of sound.

> Take hence that once a king; that sullen pride
> That swells to *dumbness*.
> *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

2. Incapacity for speaking; inability to utter articulate sounds. See *deafness*.

> In the first case the demoniac or madman was dumb; and his *dumbness* probably arose from the natural turn of his disorder.
> *Farmer*, Demoniacs of New Testament, i. § 5.

dumb-show (dum'shō'), *n.* 1. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included, but sometimes merely emblematical. Dumb-shows were very common in the earlier English dramas.

> Groundlings who, for the most part, are capable of nothing but inexplicable *dumb shows* and noise.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

> The Julian feast is to-day, the country expects me; I speak all the *dumb-shows*: my sister chosen for a nymph.
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, ii. 1.

2. Gesture without words; pantomime: as, to tell a story in *dumb-show*.

dumb-waiter (dum'wā'tėr), *n.* A framework with shelves, placed between a kitchen and a dining-room for conveying food, etc. When the kitchen is in the basement story the dumb-waiter is balanced by weights, so as to move readily up and down by the agency of cords and pulleys. The name is also given to a small table or stand, sometimes with a revolving top, placed at a person's side in the dining-room, to hold dessert, etc., until required.

> Mr. Meagles . . . gave a turn to the *dumb-waiter* on his right hand to twirl the sugar towards himself.
> *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 16.

dumetose (dū'me-tōs), *a.* [< L. *dumetum, dummetum*, OL. *dumectum*, a thicket, < *dumus*, a bramble: see *dumal*.] In *bot.*, bush-like.

dumfound, dumbfound (dum-found'), *v. t.* [Orig. a dial. or slang word, < *dumb* + appar. *-found* in *confound*.] To strike dumb; confuse; stupefy; confound.

> Words which would choke a Dutchman or a Jew,
> *Dumfound* Old Nick, and which from me or you
> Could not be forced by ipecacuanha,
> Drop from his oratoric lips like manna. *Southey.*

> I waited doggedly to hear him [Landor] begin his celebration of them [pictures], *dumfounded* between my moral obligation to be as truthful as I dishonestly could and my social duty not to give offense to my host.
> *Lowell*, The Century, XXXV. 514.

dumfounder, dumbfounder (dum-foun'dėr), *v. t.* [Another form of *dumfound*, apparently simulating *founder*^{3}, sink.] Same as *dumfound*. [Rare.]

> There is but one way to browbeat this world,
> *Dumbfounder* doubt, and repay scorn in kind—
> To go on trusting, namely, till faith move
> Mountains. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 114.

Dumicola (dū-mik'ọ-lặ), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831, as *Dumecola*), < L. *dumus*, a bramble, + *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of South American tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, containing such species as *D. diops*. Also called *Musciphaga* and *Hemitriceus*.

dummador (dum'ạ-dôr), *n.* Same as *dumbledore*.

dummerer† (dum'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *dumb* + double suffix *-er-er*.] A dumb person; especially, one who feigns dumbness.

> Equall to the Cranck in dissembling is the *Dummerar*; for, as the other takes vpon him to haue the falling sicknesse, so this counterfets Dumbnes.
> *Dekker*, Belman of London (ed. 1608), sig. D, 3.

> Every village almost will yield abundant testimonies [of counterfeits] amongst us; we have *dummerers*, &c.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 159.

dumminess (dum'i-nes), *n.* The character of being dumb; stupidity.

> A little anecdote . . . which . . . strikingly illustrates the *dumminess* of a certain class of the English population. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 292, note.

dummy (dum'i), *n.* and *a.* [= Sc. *dumbie*; dim. of *dumb, dum*.] I. *n.*; pl. *dummies* (-iz). 1. One who is dumb; a dumb person; a mute. [Colloq.]—2. One who is silent; specifically, in *theat.*, a person on the stage who appears before the lights, but has nothing to say.—3. One who or that which lacks the reality, force, function, etc., which it appears to possess; something that imitates a reality in a mechanical way or for a mechanical purpose. Specifically—(*a*) Some object made up to deceive, as a sham package, a wooden cheese, an imitation drawer, etc. (*b*) Something used as a block or model in exhibiting articles of dress, etc. (*c*) A specimen or sample of the size and appearance of something which is to be made, as a book composed of sheets of blank paper bound together. (*d*) Something employed to occupy or mark temporarily a particular space in any arrangement of a number of articles. 4. In *mech.*: (*a*) A dumb-waiter. (*b*) A locomotive with a condensing-engine, and hence avoiding the noise of escaping steam: used especially for moving railroad-cars in the streets of a city, or combined in one with a passenger-car for local or street traffic. (*c*) The name given by firemen to one of the jets from the mains or chief water-pipes. (*d*) A hatters' pressing-iron.—5. In *card-playing*: (*a*) An exposed hand of cards, as in whist when three play. (*b*) A game of whist in which three play, the fourth hand being placed face up. One player, with this and his own hand, plays against the other two.—**Double dummy**, a game at whist with only two players, each having two hands of cards, one of them exposed.

II. *a.* 1†. Silent; mute. *Clarke.*—2. Sham; fictitious; feigned: as, a *dummy* watch.

> About 1770 it became fashionable to wear two watches; but this was an expensive luxury, and led to the manufacture of *dummy* watches.
> *F. Vors*, Bibelots and Curios, p. 83.

> It is also probable that farms made up in whole or part of land obtained by *dummy* entries would, for some time at least, be returned as having separate owners and therefore as separate farms. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 388.

Dumont's blue. See *blue, n.*

dumortierite (dụ-môr'tēr-īt), *n.* [After M. Eugène *Dumortier*.] A silicate of aluminium of a bright-blue color, occurring in fibrous forms in the gneiss of Chaponost near Lyons, and elsewhere.

dumose, dumous (dū'mōs, dū'mus), *a.* [< L. *dumosus, dummosus*, OL. *dusmosus*, bushy, < *dumus*, a thorn-bush, a bramble: see *dumal*.] 1. In *bot.*, having a compact, bushy form.—2. Abounding in bushes and briers.

dump^1 (dump), *n.* [< **dump*, adj., Sc. *dumph*, dull, insipid; prob. < Dan. *dump*, dull, low, hollow, = G. *dumpf*, damp, musty, dull, esp. of sound, low, heavy, indistinct, muffled (< MHG. *dimpfen*, steam, reek); cf. D. *dompig*, damp, hazy, misty, = LG. *dumpig*, damp, musty, = Sw. dial. *dumpin*, melancholy (pp. of *dimba*, steam, reek), Sw. *dumpig*, damp: see below. Cf. D. *dompen*, quench, put out; from the same source as *damp*, q. v.] 1. A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart: as, to be in the *dumps*. [Regularly used only in the plural, and usually in a humorous or derogatory sense.]

> Some of our poore familie be fallen into such *dumpes*, that scantly can any such cumfort as my poore uit can geue them any thing asswage their sorow.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 3.

> Why, how now, daughter Katharine? In your *dumps*?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

> *Gent.* But where's my lady?
> *Pet.* In her old *dumps* within, monstrous melancholy.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

> His head like one in doleful *dump*
> Between his knees.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. i. 106.

> I know not whether it was the *dumps* or a budding ecstasy. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 242.

2†. Meditation; reverie. *Locke.*—3. *pl.* Twilight. [Prov. Eng.]—4†. (*a*) A slow dance with a peculiar rhythm.

> And then they would have handled me a new way;
> The devil's *dump* had been danc'd then.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 4.

(*b*) Music for such a dance.

> Visit by night your lady's chamber-window
> With some sweet concert: to their instruments
> Tune a deploring *dump*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2.

(*c*) Any tune.

> O, play me some merry *dump*, to comfort me.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5.

dump^2 (dump), *v.* [< ME. *dumpen*, rarely *dompen*, tr. cast down suddenly, intr. fall down suddenly (not in AS.); = Norw. *dumpa*, fall down suddenly, fall or leap into the water, = Sw. dial. *dumpa*, make a noise, dance clumsily, *dompa*, fall down suddenly, = Icel. *dumpa* (once), thump, = Dan. *dumpe*, intr. thump, plump, tr. dip, as a gun, = D. *dompen*, tr., dip, as a gun, *dompelen*, tr., plunge, dip, immerse, = LG. *dumpeln*, intr., drift about, be tossed by wind and waves; all from a strong verb repr. by Sw. *dimpa*, pret. *damp*, pp. neut. *dumpit*, fall down, plump. Cf. *thump*.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw down violently; plunge; tumble. [Obsolete, except as a colloquialism in the United States: as, the bully was *dumped* into the street.]

> Than sall the rainbow descend. . . .
> Wit[h] the wind than sall it mell,
> And driue tham dun all vntil hell
> And *dump* the deuls [devils] thider in.
> *Cursor Mundi*, l. 22639.

> Kene men sall the kepe,
> And do the dye on a day,
> And *domp* the in the depe.
> *Minot*, Poems (ed. Ritson), p. 47.

2. To put or throw down, as a mass or load of anything; unload; especially, to throw down or cause to fall out by tilting up a cart: as, to *dump* a stickful of type (said by printers); to *dump* bricks, or a load of brick. [U. S.]

> The equipage of the campaign is *dumped* near the store-cabin. *W. Barrows*, Oregon, p. 137.

> *Dumped* like a load of coal at every door.
> *Lowell*, To G. W. Curtis.

3. To plunge into. [Scotch.]—4. To knock heavily. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1†. To fall or plunge down suddenly.

> Vp so doun schal ye *dumpe* depe to the abyme.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 362.

> The folke in the flete felly thai drownen:
> Thai *dump* in the depe, and to dethe passe.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13289.

2. To unload a cart by tilting it up; dispose of a refuse load by throwing it out at a certain place: as, you must not *dump* there. [U. S.]—3. In *printing*, to remove type from the stick and place it on the galley: as, where shall I *dump*?

dump^2 (dump), *n.* [= Norw. *dump*, a sudden fall or plunge, also the sound of something falling, also a gust of wind, a squall, = Dan. *dump*, the sound of something falling; from the verb. Hence *dumpy, dumpling*.] 1. The sound of a heavy object falling; a thud.—2. Anything short, thick, and heavy. Hence—3. A clumsy medal of lead formerly made by casting in moist sand; specifically, a leaden counter used by boys at chuckfarthing and similar games. The dumps still existing are generally impressed with characters, often letters, perhaps the initials of the maker.

> Thy taws are brave, thy tops are rare,
> Our tops are spun with coils of care,
> Our *dumps* are no delight.
> *Hood*, Ode on Prospect of Clapham Academy.

4. A small coin of Australia.

> The small colonial coin denominated *dumps* have all been called in. *Sydney Gazette*, January, 1823.

> If the dollar passes current for five shillings, the *dump* lays claim to fifteen pence value still in silver money.
> *Sydney Gazette*, January, 1823.

5. *pl.* Money; "chink." [Slang.]

> May I venture to say when a gentleman jumps
> In the river at midnight for want of the *dumps*,
> He rarely puts on his knee-breeches and pumps?
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 37.

6. A place for the discharge of loads from carts, trucks, etc., by dumping; a place of deposit for offal, rubbish, or any coarse material. [U. S.]

> A sort of platform on the edge of the *dump*. There, in old days, the trucks were tipped and the loads sent thundering down the chute. *The Century*, XXVII. 191.

> We sat by the margin of the *dump* and saw, far below us, the green tree-tops standing still in the clear air.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 38.

> The next point is to get sufficient grade or fall to carry away the immense masses of débris: that is, the miner has to look out for his "*dump*."
> *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 278.

7. The pile of matter so deposited; specifically, the pile of refuse rock around the mouth of a shaft or adit-level. [U. S.]—**8.** A nail. See the extract. [Eng.]

Nails of mixed metal being termed *dumps*.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 216.

dump^3 (dump), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *dump*, a pit, pool, also the bottom of a carriage or sleigh; LG. *dumpfel*, *tümpfel*, an eddy, a deep place in a lake or stream, orig. a place that "plunges" down; ult. from the verb represented by *dump^2*, *v.*] A deep hole filled with water. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

dumpage (dum'pāj), *n.* [< *dump^2* + *-age.*] **1.** The privilege of dumping loads from carts, trucks, etc., on a particular spot. [U. S.]—**2.** The fee paid for such privilege. [U. S.]

dump-bolt (dump'bōlt), *n.* In *ship-building*, a short bolt used to hold planks temporarily.

dump-car (dump'kär), *n.* A dumping-car.

dump-cart (dump'kärt), *n.* Same as *tip-cart.*

dumper (dum'pėr), *n.* One who or that which dumps; specifically, a tip-cart. [U. S.]—**Double dumper**, a cart or wagon the form of which is like that of a tip-cart, except that the heap contains a seat for the driver in the rear of the forward axle. [U. S.]

dumping-bucket (dum'ping-buk″et), *n.* See *bucket.*

dumping-car (dum'ping-kär), *n.* A truck-car the body of which can be turned partly over to be emptied. [U. S.]

dumping-cart (dum'ping-kärt), *n.* A cart whose body can be tilted to discharge its contents. [U. S.]

dumping-ground (dum'ping-ground), *n.* A piece of ground or a lot where earth, offal, rubbish, etc., are emptied from carts; a dump. [U. S.]

dumpish (dum'pish), *a.* [< *dump^1* + *-ish^1.*] Dull; stupid; morose; melancholy; depressed in spirits.

Sir knight, why ride ye *dumpish* thus behind?
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 5.

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, *dumpish*, and sour life; but chearful, lively, and pleasant.
Lord Herbert, Memoirs.

She will either be *dumpish* or unneighbourly, or talk of such matters as no wise body can abide.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 237.

dumpishly (dum'pish-li), *adv.* In a dull, moping, or morose manner. *Bp. Hall.*

dumpishness (dum'pish-nes), *n.* The state of being dull, moping, or morose.

The duke demaundid of him what should signifie that *dumpishnes* of mynde.
Hall, Edw. IV., an. 15.

dumple (dum'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dumpled*, ppr. *dumpling.* [Appar. freq. of *dump^2*, *v.*] To fold; bend; double. *Scott.*

dumpling (dump'ling), *n.* [< *dump^2*, *n.*, 2, + dim. *-ling.*] **1.** A kind of pudding or mass of boiled paste, or a wrapping of paste in which fruit is boiled.

Our honest neighbour's goose and *dumplings* were fine.
Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

2. A dwarf. [Prov. Eng.] **Scotch dumpling**, the stomach of a cod, stuffed with chopped cod-liver and corn-meal, and boiled.

dumpling-duck, *n.* See *duck^2.*

dumpy^1 (dum'pi), *a.* [< *dump^1* + *-y^1.*] Dumpish; sad; sulky. [Rare.]

The sweet, courteous, amiable, and good-natured Saturday Review has *dumpy* misgivings upon the same point.
New York Tribune.

dumpy^2 (dum'pi), *a.* and *n.* [< *dump^2*, *n.*, + *-y^1.*] **I.** *a.* Short and thick; squat.

Her stature tall—I hate a *dumpy* woman.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 61.

He had a round head, snugly-trimmed beard slightly dashed with gray, was short and a trifle stout—King thought, *dumpy*. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 185.

II. *n.*; pl. *dumpies* (-piz). **1.** A specimen of a breed of the domestic hen in which the bones of the legs are remarkably short. Also called *creeper.*—**2.** Same as *dumpy-level.*

dumpy-level (dum'pi-lev″el), *n.* A form of spirit-level much used in England, especially for rough and rapid work. Its superiority consists principally in its simplicity and compactness. The telescope is of short focal length, whence the name *dumpy-level*, or simply *dumpy*, as it is frequently called. It is also called the *Gravatt level*, after the name of the inventor. In the dumpy the level is placed upon the telescope (not under it, as in the Y-level), and is fastened at one end with a hinge, and at the other with a capstan-headed screw. See *Y-level.*

dumreicherite (döm'ri-ċhėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Baron von *Dumreicher* of Lisbon.] A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and aluminium, related to the alums, found in the volcanic rocks of the Cape Verd islands.

dun^1 (dun), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *dunne*, *donne*, *dun*, < AS. *dun*, *dunn*, < W. *dwn*, dun, dusky, swarthy, = Ir. and Gael. *donn*, dun, brown. Not related to G. *dunkel*, dark. Hence *dunling*, *dunnock*, *donkey.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a color partaking of brown and black; of a dull-brown color; swarthy.

And shote at the *donne* dere
As I am wont to done.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, IV. 256).

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red;
If snow be white, why then her breasts are *dun*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxx.

They [sea-lions] have no hair on their bodies like the seal; they are of a *dun* colour, and are all extraordinary fat. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1683.

And deer-skins, dappled, *dun*, and white.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 27.

2. Dark; gloomy.

"O is this water deep," he said,
"As it is wondrous *dun?*"
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 226).

He then survey'd
Hell and the gulf between, and Satan there
Coasting the wall of heaven on this side night
In the *dun* air sublime. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 72.

Fallow-dun, a shade between cream-color and reddish brown, which graduates into light bay or light chestnut. *Darwin.*—**Mouse-dun**, lead- or slate-color which graduates into an ash-color.

II. *n.* A familiar name for an old horse or jade: used as a quasi-proper name (like *dobbin*).—**Dun in the mire**, a proverbial phrase used to denote an embarrassed or straitened position.

Syr, what *Dunne* is *in the mire!*
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, Prol.

dun^1 (dun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dunned*, ppr. *dunning.* [< ME. *dunnen*, *donnen*, make of a dun color, < AS. *dunnian*, darken, obscure (as the moon does the stars), < *dun*, *dunn*, dark, dun: see *dun^1*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make of a dun or dull-brown color.

Dunnyd of colour, subniger. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 135.

I sall yow gyffe twa gud grewhundes
Are *donned* als any doo [doe].
MS. in Halliwell, p. 310.

Especially—**2.** To cure, as cod, in such a manner as to impart a dun or brown color. See *dunfish.* [New Eng.]

The process of *dunning*, which made the [Isles of] Shoals fish so famous a century ago, is almost a lost art, though the chief fisherman at Star still *duns* a few yearly.
Celia Thaxter, Isles of Shoals, p. 83.

II. *intrans.* To become of a dun color.

Thin hew [hue] *dunnet.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 221.

dun^2 (dun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dunned*, ppr. *dunning.* [< ME. *dunnen*, make a loud noise (verbal n. *dunning*, a loud noise), var. of *dynnen*, *dynning*, *dinnen*, etc., earlier ME. *dunien*, < AS. *dynian*, make a din. *Dun^2* is thus another form of *din*, *v.* Cf. *dunt* = *dint*, *dull^1* = *dill^2*, etc. The use of the word as in II. is modern, and may be of other origin.] **I.**† *intrans.* To make a loud noise; din.

II. *trans.* To demand payment of a debt from; press or urge for payment or for fulfilment of an obligation of any kind.

I scorn to push a lodger for his pay; so I let day after day pass on without *dunning* the old gentleman for a farthing. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 19.

dun^2 (dun), *n.* [< *dun^2*, *v.*] **1.** One who duns; an importunate creditor, or an agent employed to collect debts.

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*, "Sir, remember my bill."
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

Has his distresses too, I warrant, like a lord, and affects creditors and *duns*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 2.

2. A demand for the payment of a debt, especially a written one; a dunning-letter: as, to send one's debtor a *dun*.

dun^3 (dun; AS. and Ir. pron. dön), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; Ir. *dūn* = Gael. *dūn*, a hill, fort, town, W. *din*, a hill-fort; > AS. *dūn*, E. *down^1*, a hill: see *down^1*.] A hill; a mound; a fortified eminence. This word enters into the composition of many place-names in Great Britain, frequently under the modified forms *dum-*, *don-*, *-don* (as well as *down*, which see): as, *Dunstable*, *Dunmow*, *Dundee*, *Dunbar*, *Dumfries*, *Dumbarton*, *Doncaster*, *Donegal*, etc.

The *Dun* was of the same form as the Rath, but consisting of at least two concentric circular mounds or walls, with a deep trench full of water between them. They were often encircled by a third, or even by a greater number of walls, at increasing distances; but this circumstance made no alteration in the form or in the signification of the name. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xix.

dunbird (dun'bėrd), *n.* **1.** The common pochard or red-headed duck, *Fuligula ferina.*—**2.** The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida.* *Nuttall*, 1834.—**3.** The female scaup duck, *Fuligula marila.* [Essex, Eng.]

duncan (dung'kan), *n.* A half-grown cod. *Gordon.* [Scotch (Moray Frith).]

dunce (duns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dunse*, *duns*, *Duns* (> G. *Duns*), orig. in the phrase *Duns man*, *Duns-man*, that is, a follower of *Duns* (also written *Dunse*, *Dunce*), whose full name was *John Duns Scotus*, a celebrated scholastic theologian, called the "Subtle Doctor." He died in 1308. His followers, called *Scotists*, held control of the universities till the reformation set in, when the reformers and humanists, regarding them as obstinate opponents of sound learning and of progress, and their philosophy as sophistical and barren, applied the term *Duns man*, which at first meant simply a Scotist, to any caviling, sophistical opponent; and so it came finally to mean any dull, obstinate person.] **1**†. [*cap.*] A disciple or follower of John Duns Scotus (see etymology); a Dunce-man; a Scotist. *Tyndale.*

Scotista [It.], a follower of Scotus, as we say a *Dunce*.
Florio.

Hence—**2.** A caviling, sophistical person; a senseless caviler.

Whoso surpasseth others either in cavilling, sophistry, or subtle philosophy, is forthwith named a *Duns*.
Stanihurst, in Holinshed's Chron. (Ireland), p. 2.

3. A dull-witted, stupid person; a dolt; an ignoramus.

What am I better
For all my learning, if I love a *dunce*,
A handsome *dunce!* to what use serves my reading?
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Graue clothes make *dunces* often seeme great clarkes.
Cotgrave (s. v. *fol.*).

Or I'm a very *Dunce*, or Womankind
Is a most unintelligible thing.
Cowley, The Mistress, Women's Superstition.

How much a *dunce* that has been sent to roam
Excels a *dunce* that has been kept at home.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 415.

The interval between a man of talents and a *dunce* is as wide as ever. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

duncedom (duns'dum), *n.* [< *dunce* + *-dom.*] The domain of dunces; dunces in general. *Carlyle.*

It [dignity] is at once the thinnest and most effective of all the coverings under which *duncedom* sneaks and skulks.
Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 142.

duncely†, **dunsly**† (duns'li), *adv.* [< *Dunce* (def. 1), *Duns*, + *-ly^2.*] In the manner of a follower of Duns Scotus, or of Duns Scotus himself.

He is wilfully witted, *Dunsly* learned, Moorly affected, bold not a little, zealous more than enough.
Latimer, Sermons and Remains, II. 374.

Dunce-man†, **Duns-man**† (duns'man), *n.* [See *dunce.*] A disciple of Duns Scotus; a Scotist; hence, a subtle or sophistical reasoner (see *dunce*, etymology).

Now would Aristotle deny such speakyng, & a *Duns man* would make xx. distinctions. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 88.

How thinke you? is not this a likely answere for a great doctour of diuinitie? for a great *Duns man!* for so great a preacher? *Barnes*, Works, p. 232.

duncepoll (duns'pōl), *n.* A dunce. [Prov. Eng.]

Duncer†, *n.* [< *Dunce*, *Duns* (i. e., Duns Scotus: see *dunce*), + *-er^1.*] A Dunce-man. *Becon.*

duncery (dun'sėr-i), *n.* [Formerly *dunsery* and *dunstery*; < *dunce* + *-ery.*] Dullness; stupidity.

Let every indignation make thee zealous, as the *dunstery* of the monks made Erasmus studious.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 83.

The land had once infranchis'd her self from this impertinent yoke of prelaty, under whose inquisitorius and tyrannical *duncery* no free and splendid wit can flourish.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

With the occasional *duncery* of some untoward tyro serving for a refreshing interlude.
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

dunce-table (duns'tā″bl), *n.* An inferior table provided in some inns of court for the poorer or duller students. *Dyce.* [Eng.]

A phlegmatic cold piece of stuff: his father, methinks, should be one of the *dunce-table*, and one that never drunk strong beer in 's life but at festival-times.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, v. 1.

dunch^1 (dunch), *v. t.* or *i.* [Also written *dunsh*; < ME. *dunchen*, push, strike, < Sw. *dunka*, beat, throb, = Dan. *dunke*, thump, knock, throb, = Icel. *dunka* (Haldorsen), give a hollow sound.] To push or jog, as with the elbow; nudge. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

"Ye needna be *dunshin* that gate [way], John," continued the old lady; "naebody says that ye ken whar the brandy comes from." *Scott*, Old Mortality.

dunch^2 (dunch), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *dunce.*] Deaf. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

dunche-down†, **dunse-down**†, *n.* [So called "bycause the downe of this herbe will cause one to be deafe, if it happens to fall into the ears, as Matthiolus writeth" (Lyte, 1578); < *dunch*^{2} + *down*^{3}.] The herb reed-mace, *Typha latifolia.*

duncical† (dun'si-kal), *a.* [Formerly also *duncicall, dunsical, dunstical*; < *dunce* + *-ic-al.*] Like a dunce.

The most dull and *duncicall* commissioner.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VIII. ii. 26.

I have no patience with the foolish *duncical* dog.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 100.

duncify† (dun'si-fī), *v. t.* [< *dunce* + *-i-fy*, make.] To make dull or stupid; reduce to the condition of a dunce.

Here you have a fellow ten thousand times more *duncified* than dunce Webster.
Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, cxxx.

duncish (dun'sish), *a.* [< *dunce* + *-ish*^{1}.] Like a dunce; sottish. *Imp. Dict.*

duncishness (dun'sish-nes), *n.* The character or quality of a dunce; folly. *Westminster Rev.*

dun-cow (dun'kou), *n.* In Devonshire speech, the shagreen ray, *Raia fullonica*, a batoid fish.

duncur (dung'kėr), *n.* The pochard or dun-bird. Also *dunker.* [Prov. Eng.]

Dundee pudding. See *pudding.*

dunder^1 (dun'dėr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *thunder.*

dunder^2 (dun'dėr), *n.* Lees; dregs; especially, the lees of cane-juice, which are used in the West Indies in the distillation of rum.

The use of *dunder* in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flour. *Edwards.*

dunderbolt (dun'dėr-bōlt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *thunderbolt.*] A fossil belemnite; a thunder-stone. *Davies.*

For "the reumatis" boiled *dunderbolt* is the sovereign remedy, at least in the West of Cornwall.
Polwhele, Traditions and Recollections (1826), II. 607.

dunderfunk (dun'dėr-fungk), *n.* The name given by sailors to a dish made by soaking ship-biscuit in water, mixing it with fat and molasses, and baking in a pan. Also called *dandy-funk.*

dunderhead (dun'dėr-hed), *n.* [Orig. E. dial., appar. < *dunder*^{1}, = *thunder* (cf. Sc. *donnard*, stupid, appar. of same ult. origin), + *head.* Cf. equiv. *dunderpate, dunderpoll.*] A dunce; a numskull.

I mean your grammar, O thou *dunderhead.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 4.

Here, without staying for my reply, shall I be called as many blockheads, numskulls, doddypoles, *dunderheads*, ninny-hammers, &c. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 25.

dunderheaded (dun'dėr-hed"ed), *a.* Like a dunderhead or dunce. *G. A. Sala.*

dunderpate (dun'dėr-pāt) *n.* [< *dunder*^{1} (see *dunderhead*) + *pate.*] Same as *dunderhead.*

Many a *dunderpate*, like the owl, the stupidest of birds, comes to be considered the very type of wisdom.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 148.

dunderpoll (dun'dėr-pōl), *n.* [< *dunder*^{1} (see *dunderhead*) + *poll*^{1}.] Same as *dunderhead. Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Devonshire).]

dunder-whelp (dun'dėr-hwelp), *n.* [< *dunder*^{1} (see *dunderhead*) + *whelp.*] A dunderhead; a blockhead.

What a purblind puppy was I! now I remember him;
All the whole cast on 's face, though it were umber'd,
And mask'd with patches: what a *dunder-whelp*,
To let him domineer thus!
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

dun-diver (dun'dī"vėr), *n.* 1. The female merganser or goosander, *Mergus merganser*: so called from the dun or brown head.—2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida.* [New York, U. S.] *J. E. De Kay*, 1844.

Dundubia (dun-dū'bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843) (so called from the resonant drumming sound which these insects emit), < Hind. Skt. *dundubhi*, a drum, < Hind. *dund.*] A remarkable genus of homopterous insects, containing the largest and most showy species of the family *Cicadidæ*, or cicadas. *D. imperatoria* is the largest hemipteran known, expanding 8 inches, of a rich orange-color, and is a native of Borneo.

dune^1 (dūn), *n.* [Partly a dial. form (also *dene*) of *down*^{1}, and partly < F. *dune* = Sp. Pg. It. *duna*, a dune, = G. *düne*, a dune, = Dan. Sw. *dyner*, pl., < LG. *dünen*, pl., = Fries. *dünen* (also *düninge, düm*) = D. *duin*, a dune, = E. *down*^{1}, a hill: see *down*^{1}.] A mound, ridge, or hill of loose sand, heaped up by the wind on the sea-coast, or rarely on the shore of a large lake, as on Lake Superior. Hills of loose sand at a distance from the coast, or in the interior of a country, are sometimes called by French authors *dunes*; but this is not the usage in English. Also *down.*

The Spaniards neared and neared the fatal *dunes* which fringed the shore for many a dreary mile.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxxi.

Then along the sandy margin
Of the lake, the Big-Sea-Water,
On he sped with frenzied gestures, . . .
Till the sand was blown and sifted
Like great snowdrifts o'er the landscape,
Heaping all the shore with Sand *Dunes.*
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xi.

The long low *dune*, and lazy-plunging sea.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

dune^2 (dūn), *n.* [See *dun*^{3}.] An ancient fort with a hemispherical or conical roof. [Scotch.]

dunfish (dun'fish), *n.* [< *dun*^{1}, *a.* and *v. t.*, + *fish.*] Codfish cured by dunning, especially for use on the table uncooked. The fish are first slack-salted and cured, then taken down cellar and allowed to "give up," and then dried again. Great pains are taken in this mode of preparation, even to the extent of covering the "fagots" with bed-quilts to keep them clean. [New Eng.]

dung^1 (dung), *n.* [< ME. *dung, dong*, rarely *ding*, < AS. *dung*, also *dyng* (in glosses badly written *dingc* and *dinig*) = OFries. *dung*, Fries. *dong* = OHG. *tunga*, MHG. *tunge*, dung, G. *dung* (with LG. *d*) (cf. MHG. *tunger*, G. *dünger*, manure) = Sw. *dynga*, muck, = Dan. *dynge*, a heap, hoard, mass. Hence *dingy*^{1}.] The excrement of animals; ordure; feces.

Thei that kepen that Hows coveren hem with Hete of Hors *Dong*, with outen Henne, Goos, or Doke, or ony other Foul. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

For over colde doo [put] douves *dounge* at eve
Aboute her roote.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

Pigeon *dung* approaches guano in its power as manure.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 233.

dung^1 (dung), *v.* [< ME. *dungen, dongen* (with restored vowel), < AS. *ge-dyngan* = OFries. *donga, denga* = MHG. *tungen*, G. *düngen*, dung, manure (cf. Dan. *dynge* = Sw. *dynga*, heap, hoard, amass); from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To cover with dung; manure with or as with dung.

And, warring with success,
Dung Isaac's Fields with forrain carcasses.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

And he answering said unto him, Lord, let it alone this year also, till I shall dig about it, and *dung* it.
Luke xiii. 8.

This ground was *dunged*, and ploughed, and sowed.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 254.

2. In *calico-printing*, to immerse in a bath of cow-dung and warm water in order to remove the superfluous mordant.

II. *intrans.* To void excrement.

dung^2 (dung). Preterit and past participle of *ding*^{1}.

dungaree (dung-gạ-rē'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., low, common, vulgar.] A coarse cotton stuff, generally blue, worn by sailors.

The crew have all turned tailors, and are making themselves new suits from some *dungaree* we bought at Valparaiso. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xii.

dung-bath (dung'bȧth), *n.* In *dyeing*, a bath used in mordanting, composed of water in which a small proportion of cows' or pigs' dung, or some substitute for it, has been dissolved, with a certain amount of chalk to remove the acetic acid from the printed material. See *dunging.*

dung-beetle (dung'bē"tl), *n.* 1. A common English name of the dor or dor-beetle, *Geotrypes stercorarius.*—2. *pl.* A general name of the group of scarabs or scarabæoid beetles which roll up balls of dung; the tumblebugs or dung-chafers, as the sacred beetle of the Egyptians. See cuts under *Copris* and *Scarabæus.*

dung-bird (dung'bėrd), *n.* Same as *dung-hunter.* See *badoch.* [Prov. Eng.]

dung-chafer (dung'chā"fėr), *n.* A name given to various coleopterous insects of the family *Scarabæidæ*, and especially of the genus *Geotrypes*, which frequent excrement for the purpose of depositing their eggs; a dung-beetle.

dungeon (dun'jun), *n.* [Also archaically in some senses *donjon*; < ME. *dongeon, dongeoun, dongon, dongoun, donyon, donioun*, etc., a dungeon (in both uses), < OF. *dongeon, dongon, donjon*, etc., F. *donjon* = Pr. *donjon, dompnhon, domejo* (ML. reflex *dunjo(n-), dungeo(n-), donjio(n-), dangio(n-), domgio(n-)*, etc.), < ML. *domnio(n-)*, a dungeon (tower), contr. from and a particular use of ML. *dominio(n-)*, domain, dominion, possession: see *dominion, domain, demain, demesne.*] 1. The principal tower of a medieval castle. It was usually raised on a natural or artificial mound and situated in the innermost court or bailey, and formed a last refuge into which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity. Its lower or underground part was often used as a prison. Also called *keep, dungeon-keep*, or *tower.* See cut under *castle.* [In this sense also written *donjon*, a spelling preferred by some English writers; but there is no historical distinction.]

Hence—2. A close cell; a deep, dark place of confinement.

A-twene theis tweyn a gret comparison;
Kyng Alysaunder, he conquerryd alle;
Dyogenes lay in a smalle *dongeon*,
In sondre wedyrs which turnyd as a balle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

They brought him [Joseph] hastily out of the *dungeon.*
Gen. xli. 14.

The King of Heaven hath doom'd
This place our *dungeon*, not our safe retreat.
Milton, P. L., ii. 317.

dungeon (dun'jun), *v. t.* [< *dungeon, n.*] To confine in or as in a dungeon.

Dungeoned up in the darkness of our ignorance.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 128.

You said nothing
Of how I might be *dungeoned* as a madman.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 1.

dungeoner (dun'jun-ėr), *n.* One who imprisons or keeps in jail; a jailer. [Poetical.]

That most hateful land,
Dungeoner of my friend. *Keats*, To ——.

dung-fly (dung'flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the genus *Scatophaga.*

dung-fork (dung'fôrk), *n.* 1. A fork used in moving stable-manure. Also *muck-fork.*—2. In *entom.*, a pointed or forked process upon which the larvæ of certain coleopterous insects carry about their own excrement, as in the genera *Cassida, Coptocycla*, and the like. See cut under *Coptocycla.*

dunghill (dung'hil), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dunghil, dunghille*; < ME. *donghyll, donghel*, etc.; < *dung* + *hill*^{1}.] I. *n.* 1. A heap of dung.

Salt is good, but if salt vanysche, in what thing schal it be sauered? Neither in erthe, neither in *donghille* it is profitable. *Wyclif*, Luke xiv.

Shine not on me, fair Sun, though thy brave Ray
With safety can the foulest *dunghils* kiss.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 135.

Hence—2. Figuratively—(*a*) A mean or vile abode. (*b*) Any degraded situation or condition.

He . . . lifteth up the beggar from the *dunghill.*
1 Sam. ii. 8.

(*c*) A man meanly born: a term of abuse.

Out, *dunghill*! dar'st thou brave a nobleman?
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

II. *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base.

Unfit are *dunghill* knights
To serve the town with spear in field. *Googe.*

You must not suffer your thoughts to creep any longer upon this *dunghill* earth.
Bp. Beveridge, Works, II. cxxxvii.

Dunghill fowl, a mongrel or cross-bred specimen of the common hen; a barn-yard fowl.

dunghill-raker (dung'hil-rā"kėr), *n.* The common dunghill fowl. [A nonce-word.]

The *dunghill-raker*, spider, hen, the chicken too, to me have taught a lesson. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

dung-hook (dung'hůk), *n.* An agricultural implement for spreading manure.

dung-hunter (dung'hun"tėr), *n.* One of the species of jaeger or skua-gull, of the genus *Stercorarius.* The birds are so called from their supposed habits; but in reality they harass other gulls and terns to make them disgorge their food, not to feed upon their excrement. Also called *dung-bird* and *dirty-allen.*

dunging (dung'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dung*^{1}, *v.*] In *dyeing*, the mordanting of goods by passing them through a dung-bath (which see). In modern practice substitutes are used.

dungiyah (dung'gi-yạ̈), *n.* A coasting-vessel in use in the Persian gulf, on the coasts of Arabia, and especially in the gulf of Cutch. The dungiyahs sail with the monsoon, and arrive often in large companies at Muscat, celebrating their safe arrival with salvos of artillery, music, and flags. They are flat-bottomed and broad-beamed, have generally one mast, frequently longer than the vessel, and are in other respects rigged like the baggala. The model is supposed to date from the expedition of Alexander.

dungmere (dung'mēr), *n.* A pit where dung, weeds, etc., are mixed, to rot together for manure. *E. Phillips*, 1706; *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

dungy (dung'i), *a.* [< *dung* + *-y*^{1}. Cf. *dingy*^{1}.] Full of dung; foul; vile.

There's not a grain of it [honesty], the face to sweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

dung-yard (dung'yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure where dung is collected.

dunite (dun'īt), *n.* [So called from *Dun* Mountain, near Nelson, New Zealand.] A rock consisting essentially of a crystalline granular mass of olivin with chromite or picotite, containing also frequently more or less of various other minerals, alteration products of the olivin. Dunite appears to be frequently more or less altered into serpentine.

duniwassal, dunniewassal (dún-i-was′al), *n.* [Repr. Gael. *duin′ uasal*, a gentleman: *duine*, a man; *uasal*, gentle.] Among the Highlanders of Scotland, a gentleman, especially one of secondary rank; a cadet of a family of rank.

> His bonnet had a short feather, which indicated his claim to be treated as a *Duinhe-Wassell*, or sort of gentleman. *Scott*, Waverley, xvi.

dunkadoo (dung-ka-dö′), *n.* [Imitative.] The American bittern, *Botaurus mugitans* or *lentiginosus*. [Local, New Eng.]

Dunkard (dung′kärd), *n.* Same as *Dunker*^{1}.

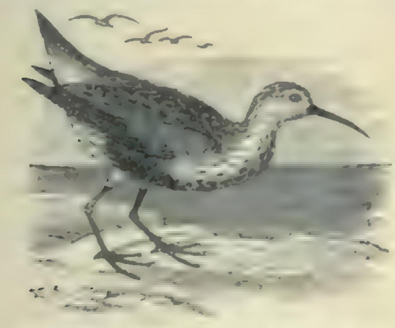
> Near at hand was the meeting-house of a sect of German Quakers — Tunkers or *Dunkards*, as they are differently named. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 255.

Dunker^1, **Tunker** (dung′-, tung′kėr), *n.* [< G. *tunker*, a dipper, < *tunken*, MHG. *tunken*, *dunken*, OHG. *tunchōn*, *dunchōn*, *thunkōn*, dip, immerse, perhaps ult. = L. *tingere* = Gr. *τέγγειν*, wet, moisten, dye, stain: see *tinge*.] A member of a sect of German-American Baptists, so named from their manner of baptism. Their proper church-name is *Brethren*. Driven from Germany by persecution early in the eighteenth century, they took refuge in Pennsylvania, and thence extended their societies into neighboring States, and are especially found in Ohio. They condemn all war and litigation, acknowledge the authority of the Bible, administer baptism by triple immersion, and only to adults, practise washing of the feet before the Lord's supper, use the kiss of charity, laying on of hands, and anointing with oil, and observe a severe simplicity in dress and speech. They have bishops, elders, and teachers, and are commonly supposed to accept the doctrine of universal redemption. Also called *Dipper*.

dunker^2 (dung′kėr), *n.* Same as *duncur*.

Dunkirk lace. See *lace*.

dunlin (dun′lin), *n.* [A corruption of E. dial. *dunling*, the proper form, < *dun*^{1} + dim. *-ling*^{1}. Cf. *dunbird*, *dunnock*.] The red-backed sandpiper, *Tringa* (*Pelidna*) *alpina*, widely dispersed and very abundant in the northern hemisphere, especially along sea-coasts, during the extensive migrations it performs between its arctic breeding-grounds and its temperate or tropical winter resorts. The dunlin is 8 inches long, the bill an inch or more, slightly decurved; in full dress the belly is jet-black, the upper parts varied with brown, gray, and reddish. The American dunlin is a different variety, somewhat larger, with a longer or more decurved bill, the *Pelidna pacifica* of Coues. The dunlin is also called *stint*, *purre*, *ox-bird*, *bull's-eye*, *sea-snipe*, *pickerel*, etc.



American Dunlin (*Pelidna pacifica*), in summer plumage.

dunling (dun′ling), *n.* A dialectal (and originally more correct) form of *dunlin*.

dunlop (dun′lop), *n.* A rich white kind of cheese made in Scotland out of unskimmed milk: so called from the parish of Dunlop in Ayrshire.

dunnage (dun′āj), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. Fagots, boughs, or loose wood laid in the hold of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom and prevent injury from water; also, loose articles of lading wedged between parts of the cargo to hold them steady and prevent injury from friction or collision.

> We covered the bottom of the hold over, fore and aft, with dried brush for *dunnage*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 304.

2. Baggage.

> But Barnacle suggested, as some of the *dunnage* and the tent would need to be dried before being packed, that we build a fire outside. *C. A. Neidé*, Cruise of Aurora (1885), p. 105.

dunnage (dun′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dunnaged*, ppr. *dunnaging*. [< *dunnage*, *n.*] To stow with fagots or loose wood, as the bottom of a ship's hold; wedge or chock, as cargo. See *dunnage*, *n.*

> Vessels fraudulently *dunnaged* for the purpose of reducing their tonnage. *The American*, VIII. 382.

dunner (dun′ėr), *n.* One who duns; one employed in soliciting payment of debts.

> They are ever talking of new silks, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay. *Spectator.*

dunniewassal, *n.* See *duniwassal*.

dunniness (dun′i-nes), *n.* [< *dunny* + *-ness*.] Deafness. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

dunning (dun′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dun*^{1}, *v.*] The process of curing codfish in a way to give them a particular color and flavor. See *dun*^{1}, *v. t.*, and *dunfish*.

dunnish (dun′ish), *a.* [< *dun*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Inclined to a dun color; somewhat dun.

dunnock (dun′ok), *n.* [E. dial. (Northampton) also *doney*; < ME. *donek*, < *donnen*, *dunnen*, dun, + dim. *-ek*, *-ock*. Cf. *donkey*.] The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. Also *dick-dunnock*. *Macgillivray.*

> Hareton has been cast out like an unfledged *dunnock*. *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, iv.

dunny (dun′i), *a.* [E. dial.; origin obscure. Cf. *donnerd*.] Deaf; dull of apprehension. [Local, Great Britain.]

> My old dame, Joan, is something *dunny*, and will scarce know how to manage. *Scott.*

dunpickle (dun′pik″l), *n.* The moor-buzzard, *Circus æruginosus*. *Montagu.* [Local, Eng.]

dunrobin (dun′rob″in), *n.* A superior kind of Scotch plaid.

dunst†, dunse†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *dunce*.

dunse-down†, *n.* See *dunche-down*.

dunsery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *duncery*.

dunset† (dun′set), *n.* [A book-form repr. AS. *dūnsǣte*, *dūnsēte*, pl., a term applied to a certain division of the Welsh people, lit. hill-dwellers, < *dūn*, a hill (see *down*^{1}), + *sǣta* (= OHG. *sāzo*), a dweller, settler, < *sittan* (pret. *sæt*), sit. Cf. *cotset*.] One of the hill-dwellers of Wales; a settler in a hill country.

dunsh, *v. t.* See *dunch*^{1}.

dunsical†, *a.* See *duncical*.

dunsly†, Duns-man†. See *duncely*, *Dunce-man*.

dunst (dunst), *n.* A kind of flour; fine semolina without bran or germs. *The Miller* (London).

dunstable (dun′sta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [In allusion to *Dunstable* in England, the adj. use (as in def.) being derived from the word as used in the phrase *Dunstable road* or *way*.] **I.†** *a.* [*cap.*] Plain; direct; simple; downright.

> Your uncle is an odd, but a very honest, *Dunstable* soul. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 177.

Dunstable road, way, or **highway**, the way to Dunstable: used proverbially as a symbol of plainness or directness.

> "As plain as *Dunstable road.*" It is applied to things plain and simple, without welt or guard to adorn them, as also to matters easie and obvious to be found. *Fuller*, Worthies, Bedfordshire.

> There were some good walkers among them, that walked in the kings high way ordinarily, uprightly, plaine *Dunstable way*. *Latimer*, Sermons.

II. *n.* A fabric of woven or plaited straw, originally made at Dunstable in England. Also used attributively: as, a *dunstable* hat or bonnet.

dunster† (dun′stėr), *n.* 1. A kind of broadcloth: so called in the seventeenth century.— 2. Cassimere.

dunt (dunt), *n.* [A var. of *dint*, *dent*, < ME. *dunt*, *dynt*, etc.: see *dint* and *dent*^{1}.] 1. A stroke; a blow. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

> I hae a gude braid sword,
> I'll tak *dunts* frae naebody.
> *Burns*, I ha'e a Wife o' my Ain.

2. A malady characterized by staggering, observed particularly in yearling lambs. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Palpitation. *Dunglison.* [Scotch.]

dunt (dunt), *v.* [A var. of *dint*, *dent*^{1}: see *dint*, *dent*^{1}, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike; give a blow to; knock. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

> Fearing the wrathful ram might *dunt* out . . . the brains, if he had any, of the young cavalier, they opened the door. *Galt*, Ringan Gilhaize, II. 220.

2. In packing herrings, to jump upon (the head of the barrel) in order to pack it more tightly. [Local, Canadian.]—3. To confuse by noise; stupefy. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To beat; palpitate, as the heart. [Scotch.]

> While my heart wi' life-blood *dunted*,
> I'd bear't in mind.
> *Burns*, To Mr. Mitchell.

dunter (dun′tėr), *n.* [Sc., perhaps so called from its waddling gait, < *dunt*, *v.*] The eider-duck, *Somateria mollissima*. *Montagu.* [Local, British.]

dunter-goose (dun′tėr-gös), *n.* Same as *dunter*. *Symonds.*

duntle (dun′tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *duntled*, ppr. *duntling*. [Freq. of *dunt*.] To dent; mark with an indentation. [Prov. Eng.]

> His cap is *duntled* in; his back bears fresh stains of peat. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, Int.

duo (dū′ō), *n.* [It., a duet, also two, < L. *duo* = E. *two*.] The same as *duet*. A distinction is sometimes made by using *duet* for a two-part composition for two voices or instruments of the same kind, and *duo* for such a composition for two voices or instruments of different kinds.

> (Lord's Day.) Up, and, while I staid for the barber, tried to compose a *duo* of counter point: and I think it will do very well, it being by Mr. Berkenshaw's rule. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 312.

duo-. [L. *duo-*, *duo*, = Gr. *δυο-*, *δύο* = E. *two*.] A prefix in words of Latin or Greek origin, meaning 'two.'

duodecahedral, duodecahedron (dū-ọ-dek-a-hē′dral, -dron). See *dodecahedral*, *dodecahedron*.

duodecennial (dū″ọ-dẹ-sen′i-al), *a.* [< LL. *duodecennis*, of twelve years (< L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *annus*, a year), + *-al*.] Consisting of twelve years. *Ash.*

duodecimal (dū-ọ-des′i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *duodecim* (= Gr. *δυώδεκα*, *δώδεκα*), twelve (< *duo* = E. *two*, + *decem* = E. *ten*), + *-al*. Cf. *dozen*, ult. < *duodecim*, and see *decimal*.] **I.** *a.* Reckoning by twelves and powers of twelve: as, *duodecimal* multiplication.

> The *duodecimal* system in liquid measures, which is found elsewhere, appears to be derived from the Babylonians. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 19.

Duodecimal arithmetic or **scale.** See *duodenary arithmetic* or *scale*, under *duodenary*.

II. *n.* 1. One of a system of numerals the base of which is twelve.—2. *pl.* An arithmetical rule for ascertaining the number of square feet, twelfths of feet, and square inches in a rectangular area or surface whose sides are given in feet and inches and twelfths of inches. The feet of the multiplier are first multiplied into the feet, inches, and twelfths of the multiplicand, giving square feet, twelfths, and inches. The inches of the multiplier are then multiplied into the feet and inches of the multiplicand, giving twelfths of feet and square inches, and finally the twelfths of inches of the multiplier are multiplied into the feet of the multiplicand, giving square inches. These three partial products are then added together to get the product sought. It is used by artificers. Also called *duodecimal* or *cross multiplication*.

duodecimally (dū-ọ-des′i-mal-i), *adv.* In a duodecimal manner; by twelves.

duodecimfid (dū″ọ-dẹ-sim′fid), *a.* [< L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *-fidus*, < *findere*, cleave, split (= E. *bite*): see *fission*, etc.] Divided into twelve parts.

duodecimo (dū-ọ-des′i-mō), *n.* and *a.* [Orig. in L. (NL.) phrase *in duodecimo*: *in*, prep., = E. *in*; *duodecimo*, abl. of *duodecimus*, twelfth, < *duodecim*, twelve.] **I.** *n.* 1. A size of page usually measuring, in the United States, about 5¼ inches in width and 7¾ inches in length, when the leaf is uncut, and corresponding to crown octavo of British publishers.—2. A book composed of sheets which, when folded, form twelve leaves of this size.—3. In *music*, the interval of a twelfth. *E. D.*

II. *a.* Consisting of sheets folded into twelve leaves; having leaves or pages measuring about 5¼ by 7¾ inches. Often written 12*mo* or 12°.

duodecimole (du-ọ-des′i-mōl), *n.* [< L. *duodecimus*, twelfth: see *duodecimo*.] In *music*, a group of twelve notes to be performed in the time of eight; a dodecuplet.

Duodecimpennatæ (dū″ọ-dẹ-sim-pe-nā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *pennatus*, winged, feathered.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, composed of the American curassows and guans, *Cracidæ*: so called from the 12 rectrices or tail-feathers. Also called *Sylvicolæ*.

duodecuple (dū-ọ-dek′ū-pl), *a.* [= F. *duodécuple* = Sp. *duodécuplo* = Pg. It. *duodecuplo*, < L. *duo*, = E. *two*, + *decuplus*, tenfold: see *decuple* and *duodecimal*.] Consisting of twelves.

duodena, *n.* Plural of *duodenum*.

duodenal^1 (dū-ọ-dē′nal), *a.* [= F. *duodénal* = Sp. Pg. *duodenal* = It. *duodenale*; as *duodenum* + *-al*.] Connected with or relating to the duodenum: as, "*duodenal* dyspepsia," *Copland*.—**Duodenal fold**, a special loop or duplication of the duodenum, in which the pancreas is lodged in many animals, especially in birds, where it forms the most constant and characteristic folding of the intestine.—**Duodenal glands.** See *gland*.

duodenal^2 (dū-ō-dē′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *duodene* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a duodene.

II. *n.* In *musical theory*, the symbol of the root of a duodene.

duodenary (dū-ǫ-den′ạ-ri), *a.* [= F. *duodénaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *duodenario*, < L. *duodenarius*, containing twelve, < *duodeni*, twelve each, < *duodecim*, twelve.] Relating to the number twelve; twelvefold; increasing by twelves.—**Duodenary** or **duodecimal arithmetic** or **scale**, that system in which the local value of the figures increases in a twelvefold proportion from right to left, instead of in the tenfold proportion of the common decimal arithmetic.

duodene (dū′ǫ-dēn), *n.* [< L. *duodeni*, twelve each: see *duodenary*. Cf. *duodenum*.] In *musical theory*, a group of twelve tones, having precise acoustical relations with one another, arranged so as to explain and correct problems in harmony and modulation. Any tone whatever may be chosen as the root, and its symbol is called a duodenal. The root, the major third above, and the major third below it constitute the initial trine. The duodene consists of four such trines, one being the initial trine, one a perfect fifth below it, one a perfect fifth above it, and one two perfect fifths above it. The term and the process of analysis to which it belongs were first used by A. J. Ellis in England in 1874. The study of the process is incident to the attempt to secure just intonation (pure temperament) on keyed instruments of fixed pitch.

duodenitis (dū″ǫ-dẹ-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *duodenum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the duodenum.

duodenostomy (dū″ǫ-dẹ-nos′tọ-mi), *n.* [< NL. *duodenum*, q. v., + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, opening.] The surgical formation of an external opening from the duodenum through the abdominal wall.

duodenum (dū-ǫ-dē′num), *n.*; pl. *duodena* (-nạ̈). [NL. (so called because in man it is about twelve finger-breadths long), < L. *duodeni*, twelve each: see *duodenary*.] 1. In *anat.*, the first portion of the small intestine, in immediate connection with the stomach, receiving the hepatic and pancreatic secretions, and usually curved or folded about the pancreas. It extends from the pylorus to the beginning of the jejunum. In man it is from 10 to 12 inches in length. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.

2. In *entom.*, a short smooth portion of the intestine, between the ventriculus and the ileum, found in a few coleopterous insects. Some entomotomists, however, apply this name to the ventriculus.

duodrama (dū-ǫ-drä′mạ̈), *n.* [= F. *duodrame* = It. *duodramma*, < L. *duo*, two (= Gr. *δύο* = E. *two*), + Gr. *δρᾶμα*, a drama: see *drama*.] A dramatic or melodramatic piece for two performers only.

duoliteral (dū-ǫ-lit′ėr-ạl), *a.* [< L. *duo*, = E. *two*, + *literal*: see *literal*, *letter*^{3}.] Consisting of two letters only; biliteral.

duologue (dū′ǫ-log), *n.* [< L. *duo*, two (= Gr. *δύο* = E. *two*), + Gr. *λόγος*, speech. Cf. *monologue*, *dialogue*.] A dialogue or piece spoken by two persons.

Mr. Ernest Warren's *duologue* "The Nettle" is simple, pretty, and effective. *Athenæum*, No. 3077.

I do not feel that I shall be departing from the rule I prescribed to myself at the commencement of this paper, if I touch upon the *duologue* entertainments.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 644.

duomo (dwō′mō), *n.* [It., a dome, cathedral: see *dome*^{1}.] A cathedral; properly, an Italian cathedral. See *dome*^{1}.

Bright vignettes, and each complete,
Of tower or *duomo*, sunny-sweet.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

The bishop is said to have decorated the *duomo* with 500 large and 200 small columns brought from Paros for the purpose.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxxv., note.

dup† (dup), *v. t.* [Contr. of dial. *do up*, open, < ME. *do up*, *don up*, open: see *do*^{1}, and cf. *don*^{1}, *doff*, *dout*^{1}.] To open.

What Devell! iche weene, the porters are drunke; wil they not *dup* the gate to-day?
R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

Then up he rose and donn'd his clothes,
And *dupp'd* the chamber door.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

dupability (dū-pạ-bil′ị-ti), *n.* [Also written, less reg., *dupeability*; < *dupable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being dupable; gullibility.

But this poor Napoleon mistook; he believed too much in the *dupability* of men. *Carlyle.*

dupable (dū′pạ-bl), *a.* [Also written, less reg., *dupeable*; < *dupe* + *-able*.] Capable of being duped; gullible.

Man is a *dupable* animal. *Southey*, The Doctor, lxxxvii.

duparted (dū′pär-ted), *a.* [< L. *duo*, = E. *two*, + *parted*.] In *her.*, same as *biparted*.

dupe (dūp), *n.* [< F. *dupe*, a dupe, < OF. *dupe*, *duppe*, F. dial. *dube*, *duppe*, a hoopoe, a bird regarded as stupid: see *hoopoe* and *Upupa*. For similar examples of the application of the names of (supposed) stupid birds to stupid persons, cf. *booby*, *goose*, *gull*, and (in Pg.) *dodo*. Cf. Bret. *houperik*, a hoopoe, a dupe.] A person who is deceived; one who is led astray by false representations or conceptions; a victim of credulity: as, the *dupe* of a designing rogue; he is a *dupe* to his imagination.

First slave to words, then vassal to a name,
Then *dupe* to party; child and man the same.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 502.

He that hates truth shall be the *dupe* of lies.
Cowper, Progress of Error.

When the spirit is not master of the world, then it is its *dupe*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 229.

dupe (dūp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *duped*, ppr. *duping*. [< F. *duper*, dupe, gull, take in; from the noun.] To deceive; trick; mislead by imposing on one's credulity: as, to *dupe* a person by flattery.

Ne'er have I *duped* him with base counterfeits.
Coleridge.

Instead of making civilization the friend of the poor, it [the theory of social equality] has *duped* the poor into making themselves the enemies of civilization.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 211.

dupeability, dupeable. See *dupability*, *dupable*.

duper (dū′pėr), *n.* [< *dupe* + *-er*^{1}; after OF. (and F.) *dupeur*, a deceiver.] One who dupes or deceives; a cheat; a swindler.

The race-ground had its customary complement of knaves and fools—the *dupers* and the duped.
Bulwer, Pelham, I. xii.

dupery (dū′pėr-i), *n.* [< F. *duperie*, < *dupe*, a dupe: see *dupe*, *n.*] The art of deceiving or imposing upon the credulity of others; the ways or methods of a duper.

Travelling from town to town in the full practice of *dupery* and wheedling. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 304.

It might be hard to see an end to the inquiry were we once to set diligently to work to examine and set forth how much innocent *dupery* we habitually practise upon ourselves in the region of metaphysics.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 23.

dupion, doupion (dū′-, dö′pi-ǫn), *n.* [< F. *doupion*, < It. *doppione*, aug. of *doppio*, double, < L. *duplus*, double: see *double*, and also *doubloon* and *dobrao*, doublets of *dupion*.] 1. A double cocoon formed by two silkworms spinning together.—2. The coarse silk furnished by such double cocoons.

duplation (dụ-plā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *duplus*, double, + *-ation*.] Multiplication by two; doubling.

duple (dū′pl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *duplo*, < L. *duplus*, double: see *double*, the old form.] Double. [Rare in general use.]

A competent defence of Illyricum was upon a two-fold reason established, the *duple* greatnesse of which business the emperor having taken in hand affected both.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 101.

Duple ratio, a ratio such as that of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, etc. *Subduple ratio* is the reverse, or as 1 to 2, 4 to 8, etc.—**Duple rhythm**, in *music*, a rhythm characterized by two beats or pulses to the measure; double time.

duple (dū′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dupled*, ppr. *dupling*. [< *duple*, *a.*] To double. [Rare.]

duplet (dū′plet), *n.* [< L. *duplus*, double, + E. dim. *-et*.] A doublet. [Rare.]

That is to throw three dice till *duplets* and a chance be thrown, and the highest *duplet* wins.
Dryden, Mock Astrologer, iii.

duplex (dū′pleks), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *duplex*, double, twofold, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *plicare*, fold.] **I.** *a.* Double; twofold. Specifically applied in electricity to a system of telegraphy in which two messages are transmitted at the same time over a single wire: it includes both *diplex* and *contraplex*. See these words.—**Duplex escapement** of a watch. See *escapement*.—**Duplex idea, lathe, pelitti.** See the nouns.—**Duplex querela** (*eccles.*), a double quarrel (which see, under *quarrel*).

II. *n.* A doubling or duplicating.

duplex (dū′pleks), *v.* [< *duplex*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* In *teleg.*, to arrange (a wire) so that two messages may be transmitted along it at the same time.

Four perfectly independent wires were practically created. . . . Each of these wires was also *duplexed*.
G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 219.

II. *intrans.* To transmit telegraphic messages by the duplex system.

duplicate (dū′pli-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *duplicated*, ppr. *duplicating*. [< L. *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare*, make double, < *duplex* (*duplic-*), double, twofold: see *duplex*. Cf. *double*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To double; repeat; produce a second (like the first); make a copy or copies of.

Whereof perhaps one reason is, because there is shewn in this a *duplicated* power: a contrary stream of power running across and thwart, in its effects in this.
Goodwin, Works, III. i. 558.

2. In *physiol.*, to divide into two by natural growth or spontaneous division: as, some infusorians *duplicate* themselves.

II. *intrans.* To become double; repeat or be repeated; specifically, in ecclesiastical use, to celebrate the mass or holy communion twice in the same day. See *duplication*.

The desires of man, if they pass through an even and indifferent life towards the issues of an ordinary and necessary course, they are little, and within command; but if they pass upon an end or aim of difficulty or ambition, they *duplicate*, and grow to a disturbance.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 104.

If the Priest has to *duplicate*, i. e., to celebrate twice in one day, he must not drink the ablutions, which must be poured into a chalice and left for him to consume at the second celebration. For to drink the ablutions would be to break his fast.
F. G. Lee, Directorium Anglicanum, 4th ed. (1879), p. 248.

duplicate (dū′pli-kạ̄t), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *duplicato* = D. *duplikaat* = G. Dan. *duplikat*, < L. *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare*, make double: see *duplicate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Double; twofold; consisting of or relating to a pair or pairs, or to two corresponding parts: as, *duplicate* spines in an insect; *duplicate* examples of an ancient coin; *duplicate* proportion.—2†. Consisting of a double number or quantity; multiplied by two.

The estates of Bruges little doubted to admit so small a numbre into so populous a company, yea though the numbre were *duplicate*. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 5.

3. Exactly like or corresponding to something made or done before; repeating an original; matched: as, there are many *duplicate* copies of this picture; a *duplicate* action or proceeding.—**Duplicate proportion** or **ratio**, the proportion or ratio of squares: thus, in geometrical proportion, the first term is said to be to the third in the *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second. Thus, in 9 : 15 : : 15 : 25, the ratio of 9 to 25 is a *duplicate* of that of 9 to 15, or as the square of 9 is to the square of 15; also, the duplicate ratio of a to b is the ratio of $a\,a$ to $b\,b$ or of a^2 to b^2.

II. *n.* 1. One of two or more things corresponding in every respect to each other.

Of all these he [Vertue] made various sketches and notes, always presenting a *duplicate* of his observations to Lord Oxford. *Walpole*, Life of Vertue.

Specifically, in *law* and *com.*: (*a*) An instrument or writing corresponding in every particular to a first or original and of equal validity with it; an additional original.

Duplicates of dispatches and of important letters are frequently sent by another conveyance, as a precaution against the risk of a miscarriage. The copy which first reaches its destination is treated as an original. *Wharton.*

In the case of mutual contracts, such as leases, contracts of marriage, copartnership, and the like, *duplicates* of the deed are frequently prepared, each of which is signed by all the contracting parties; and, where this is done, the parties are bound if one of the *duplicates* be regularly executed, although the other should be defective in the necessary solemnities. *Bell.*

(*b*) A second copy of a document, furnished by authority when the original has been lost, defaced, or invalidated.

2. One of two or more things each of which corresponds in all essential respects to an original, type, or pattern; another corresponding to a first or original; another of the same kind; a copy: as, a *duplicate* of a bust.

Many *duplicates* of the General's wagon stand about the church in every direction.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 72.

duplication (dū-pli-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *duplication* = Pr. *duplicatio* = Sp. *duplicacion* = Pg. *duplicação* = It. *duplicazione*, < L. *duplicatio*(*n-*), < *duplicare*, pp. *duplicatus*, double: see *duplicate*, *v.*] 1. The act of duplicating, or of making or repeating something essentially the same as something previously existing or done.

However, if two sheriffs appear in one year (as at this time and frequently hereafter), such *duplication* cometh to pass by one of these accidents.
Fuller, Worthies, Berkshire.

2. In *arith.*, the multiplication of a number by two.—3. A folding; a doubling; also, a fold: as, the *duplication* of a membrane.—4. In *physiol.*, the act or process of dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.—5. In *music*, the process or act of adding the upper or lower octaves or replicates to the tones of a melody or harmony. See *double*, *n.* and *v.*—6. In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*.—7. In *admiralty law*, a pleading on the part of the defendant in reply to the replication. *Benedict.* [Rare.]—8. *Eccles.*, the celebration of the mass or eucharist twice by the same priest on the same day. From the sixth century to the thirteenth, duplication was in many places not an unusual practice on a number of days. Since the fourteenth century it has been forbidden in the Roman Catholic Church except on Christmas day. In the medieval church in England it was allowed on Easter day also. The Greek Church does not permit duplication.—**Duplication formula**, in *math.*, a formula for obtain-

ing the sine, etc., of the double of an angle from the functions of the angle itself. —**Problem of the duplication, or duplication of the cube,** in *math.*, the problem to determine the side of a cube which shall have double the solid contents of a given cube. The problem is equivalent to finding the cube root of 2, which is neither rational nor rationally expressible in terms of square roots of integers; consequently neither an exact numerical solution nor an exact construction with a rule and compass is possible. Also called the *Delian problem.*

> There remain yet some other pages of Mr. Hobbes's dialogue, wherein he speaks of . . . the *duplication of the cube*, and the quadrature of the circle.
> *Boyle*, Works, I. 234.

> The altar of Apollo at Athens was a square block, or cube, and to double it required the *duplication of the cube.*
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Mechanics' Inst., Nov. 12, 1828.

duplicative (dū'pli-kā̤-tiv), *a.* [= F. *duplicatif;* as *duplicate* + *-ive.*] Having the quality of duplicating or doubling; especially, in *physiol.*, having the quality of duplicating or dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

> In the lowest forms of Vegetable life, the primordial germ multiplies itself by *duplicative* subdivision into an apparently unlimited number of cells.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, in Grove's Corr. of Forces.

duplicatopectinate (dū-pli-kā-tō-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* [< *duplicate* + *pectinate.*] In *entom.*, having the branches of bipectinate antennæ on each side alternately long and short.

duplicature (dū'pli-kā̤-tṳ̄r), *n.* [= F. *duplicature* = It. *duplicatura*, < L. as if **duplicatura*, < *duplicare*, pp. *duplicatus*, double: see *duplicate, v.*] A doubling; a fold or folding; a duplication: as, a *duplicature* of the peritoneum.

> The kidneys and bladder are contained in a distinct *duplicature* of that membrane [the peritoneum], being thereby partitioned off from the other contents of the abdomen.
> *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xi.

duplicidentate (dū'pli-si-den'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *duplicidentatus*, < L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), double, + *dentatus* = E. *toothed:* see *dentate.*] Of or pertaining to the *Duplicidentati;* having four upper incisors, two of which are much smaller than and situated behind the other two, of which they thus appear like duplicates, as in the hare, rabbit, or pika. *Coues.*

Duplicidentati (dū'pli-si-den-tā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL. (sc. *Glires*), orig. *Duplicidentata* (sc. *Rodentia*, Illiger, 1811); pl. of *duplicidentatus:* see *duplicidentate.*] A prime division of the order *Rodentia* or *Glires*, containing those rodents, as the hares and pikas, which have four upper front teeth—that is, twice as many as ordinary rodents, or *Simplicidentati.* The group consists of the families *Leporidæ* and *Lagomyidæ. E. R. Alston.*

duplicity (dū-plis'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *duplicite*, < OF. *duplicite*, F. *duplicité* = Sp. *duplicidad* = Pg. *duplicidade* = It. *duplicità*, < LL. *duplicita(t-)s*, doubleness, ML. ambiguity, < L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), twofold, double: see *duplex.*] 1. The state of being double; doubleness. [Rare.]

> They neither acknowledge a multitude of unmade deities, nor yet that *duplicity* of them which Plutarch contended for (one good and the other evil).
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 231.

> These intermediate examples need not in the least confuse our generally distinct ideas of the two families of buildings; the one in which the substance is alike throughout, and the forms and conditions of the ornament assume or prove that it is so; . . . and the other, in which the substance is of two kinds, one internal, the other external, and the system of decoration is founded on this *duplicity*, as pre-eminently in St. Mark's. I have used the word *duplicity* in no depreciatory sense. *Ruskin.*

> A star in the Northern Crown, . . . (η Coronæ), was found to have completed more than one entire circuit since its first discovery; another, τ Serpentarii, had closed up into apparent singleness; while in a third ζ Orionis, the converse change had taken place, and deceptive singleness had been transformed into obvious *duplicity.*
> *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 58.

2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the acting or speaking differently in relation to the same thing at different times or to different persons, with intention to deceive; the practice of deception by means of dissimulation or double-dealing.

> And shall we even now, whilst we are yet smarting from the consequences of her treachery, become a second time the good easy dupes of her *duplicity!*
> *Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, I. 273.

> I think the student of their character should also be slow to upbraid Italians for their *duplicity*, without admitting, in palliation of the faults, facts of long ages of alien and domestic oppression, in politics and religion.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

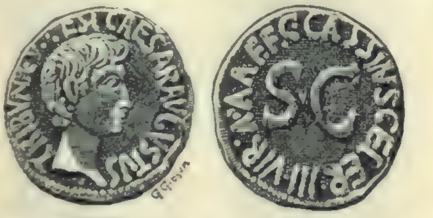
3. In *law*, the pleading of two or more distinct matters together as if constituting but one. =**Syn.** 2. Guile, deception, hypocrisy, artifice, chicanery.

duplo- (dū'plō). [< L. *duplus*, double: see *double.*] A prefix signifying 'twofold' or 'twice as much': as, *duplo-carburet*, twofold carburet.

duply (dū-plī'), *n.*; pl. *duplies* (-plīz'). [< **duply*, v. (on type of *reply*, < OF. *replier*), < OF. as if **duplier*, F. only *dupliquer* = Sp. Pg. *duplicar* = It. *duplicare*, < ML. *duplicare*, put in a rebutter, make a second reply, L. *duplicare*, double: see *duplicate, a.*] In *Scots law*, a second reply: a pleading formerly in use in inferior courts.

> Answers, replies, *duplies*, triplies, quadruplies, followed thick upon each other. *Scott*, Abbot, i.

dupondius (dū-pon'di-us), *n.*; pl. *dupondii* (-ī). [L., also *dupondium*, *dipondium*, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *pondus*, a weight, < *pendere*, weigh: see *pound*^{1}.] A Roman bronze coin, of the value of 2 asses (see *as*^{4}), issued by Augustus and some of his successors: popularly called by coin-collectors "second brass," to distinguish it from the sestertius, the "first brass" Roman coin.



Obverse. Reverse.
Dupondius of Augustus.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

dupper (dup'ėr), *n.* Same as *dubber*^{2}.

Dupuytren's contraction. See *contraction.*

dur (dör), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *dur*, < L. *durus*, hard.] In *music*, major: as, C *dur*, or C major.

dura (dū'rä̤), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *durus*, hard: see *dure.*] 1. Same as *duramen.*—2. The dura mater (which see). *Wilder and Gage.*

durability (dū-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *durabilitet*, < F. *durabilité* (OF. *dureblete*) = Pr. *durabletat* = Pg. *durabilidade* = It. *durabilità*, < LL. *durabilita(t-)s*, < L. *durabilis*, durable: see *durable.*] The quality of being durable; the power of lasting or continuing in the same state by resistance to causes of decay or dissolution.

> A Gothic cathedral raises ideas of grandeur in our minds by its size, its height, . . . its antiquity, and its *durability.*
> *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, iii.

durable (dū'ra̤-bl), *a.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *durabel*, < F. *durable* = Pr. Sp. *durable* = Pg. *duravel* = It. *durabile*, < L. *durabilis*, lasting, < *durare*, last, < *durus*, hard, lasting: see *dure, v.*] Having the quality of lasting, or continuing long in being; not perishable or changeable; lasting; enduring: as, *durable* timber; *durable* cloth; *durable* happiness.

> The monuments of wit and learning are more *durable* than the monuments of power, or of the hands.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 101.

> They might take vp their Crosse, and follow the second Adam vnto a *durable* happinesse.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 28.

> For time, though in eternity, applied
> To motion, measures all things *durable*
> By present, past, and future.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 581.

> The very susceptibility that makes him quick to feel makes him also incapable of deep and *durable* feeling.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 364.

=**Syn.** *Permanent*, *Stable*, etc. (see *lasting*), abiding, continuing, firm, strong, tough.

durableness (dū'ra̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being lasting or enduring; durability: as, the *durableness* of honest fame.

> As for the timber of the walnut-tree, it may be termed an English shittim-wood for the fineness, smoothness, and *durableness* thereof. *Fuller*, Worthies, Surrey.

> The *durableness* of metals is the foundation of this extraordinary steadiness of price.
> *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, i. 11.

durably (dū'ra̤-bli), *adv.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance.

> An error in physical speculations is seldom productive of such consequences, either to one's neighbour or one's self, as are deeply, *durably*, or extensively injurious.
> *V. Knox*, Essays, i.

dural (dū'ra̤l), *a.* [< *dura* (*mater*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the dura mater.

> The *dural* vessels were well injected externally and internally. *Medical News*, LII. 430.

dura mater (dū'rä̤ mā'tėr). [NL.: L. *dura*, fem. of *durus*, hard; *mater*, mother: see *dure*, *mother*, and cf. *dura.*] The outermost membranous envelop or external meninx of the brain and spinal cord; a dense, tough, glistening fibrous membrane which lines the interior of the brain-case, but in the spinal column is separated from the periosteum lining the vertebræ by a space filled with loose areolar tissue. In the skull it envelops the brain, but does not send down processes into the fissures. It forms, however, some main folds, as the vertical falcate sheet or falx cerebri between the hemispheres of the cerebrum, and the tentorium or horizontal sheet between the cerebrum and the cerebellum. Sundry venous channels between layers of the dura mater are the sinuses of the brain. The term *dura mater* is contrasted with *pia mater*, both these meninges being so named from an old fanciful notion that they were the "mothers," or at least the nurses, of the contained parts.

duramen (dū̦-rā'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *duramen*, hardness, also applied to a ligneous vine-branch, < *durare*, harden, < *durus*, hard: see *dure.*] In *bot.*, the central wood or heart-wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree. It is harder and more solid than the newer wood that surrounds it, from the formation of secondary layers of cellulose in the wood-cells. It is also usually of a deeper color, owing to the presence of peculiar coloring matters. Called by ship-carpenters the *spine.* See *alburnum.* Also *dura.*

> The inner layers of wood, being not only the oldest, but the most solidified by matters deposited within their component cells and vessels, are spoken of collectively under the designation *duramen* or "heart-wood."
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 369.

durance (dū'ra̤ns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *duraunce*, *duranse;* < OF. *durance* = Sp. *duranza* = It. *duranza*, < ML. as if **durantia*, < L. *duran(t-)s*, ppr. of *durare*, last: see *dure, v.* In E. *durance* is prob. in part an abbr. by apheresis of *endurance*, q. v.] 1. Duration; continuance; endurance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Loe! I have made a Calender for every yeare,
> That steele in strength, and time in *durance*, shall outweare. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Epil.

> An antique kind of work, composed of little square pieces of marble, gilded and coloured, . . . which set together . . . present an unexpressible statelinesse; and are of marvellous *durance.* *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 24.

> Of how short *durance* was this new made state!
> *Dryden*, State of Innocence, v. 1.

> The *durance* of a granite ledge. *Emerson*, Astræa.

2. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; involuntary confinement of any kind.

> What bootes it him from death to be unbownd,
> To be captived in endlesse *duraunce*
> Of sorrow and despeyre without aleggeaunce?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 42.

> They [the Flemmings] put their Lord in Prison, till with long *Durance* he at last consented.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 122.

> I give thee thy liberty, set thee from *durance.*
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

> In *durance* vile here must I wake and weep.
> *Burns*, Epistle from Esopus to Maria.

3†. Any material supposed to be of remarkable durability, as buff-leather; especially, a strong cloth made to replace and partly to imitate buff-leather; a variety of tammy. Sometimes written *durant*, and also called *everlasting.*

> Your mincing niceries—*durance* petticoats, and silver bodkins.
> *Marston, Jonson, and Chapman*, Eastward Ho, i. 1.

> As the taylor that out of seven yards stole one and a half of *durance.* *R. Wilson*, Three Ladies of London.

> Is not a buff-jerkin a most sweet robe of *durance?*
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

4. A kind of apple.

durancy†, *n.* [As *durance.*] Continuance; lastingness; durance.

> The souls ever *durancy* I sung before,
> Ystruck with mighty rage.
> *Dr. H. More*, Sleep of the Soul, i. 1.

durangite (dū̦-ran'jīt), *n.* [< *Durango* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A fluo-arsenate of aluminium, iron, and sodium, occurring in orange-red monoclinic crystals, associated with cassiterite (tin-stone), at Durango, Mexico.

duranse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *durance.*

durant† (dū'ra̤nt), *n.* [< It. *durante*, a kind of strong cloth, < L. *duran(t-)s*, lasting, ppr. of *durare*, last: see *dure, v.*] Same as *durance*, 3.

Duranta (dū̦-ran'tä̤), *n.* [NL., named after Castor *Durante*, an Italian physician (died 1590).] A genus of verbenaceous shrubs of tropical America, bearing a great profusion of blue flowers in racemes. *D. Plumieri* is found in greenhouses.

durante beneplacito (dū-ran'tē bē-nē̦-plas'i-tō). [ML. NL.: L. *durante*, abl. of *duran(t-)s*, during, ppr. of *durare*, last, dure (see *dure, v.*, and *during*); LL. *beneplacito*, abl. of *beneplacitum*, good pleasure, neut. of *beneplacitus*, pp. of *beneplacere*, *bene placere*, please well: see *beneplacit.*] During good pleasure.

durante vita (dū-ran′tē vī′tạ̈). [L.: *durante*, abl. of *duran(t-)s*, during (see *durante beneplacito*); *vitā*, abl. of *vita*, life: see *vital.*] During life.

duration (dū̦-rā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *duracion.* Cf. Pr. *duracio* = Sp. *duracion* = Pg. *duração* = It. *durazione*, < ML. *duratio(n-)*, continuance, perseverance, < L. *durare*, last: see *dure, v.*] Continuance in time; also, the length of time during which anything continues: as, the *duration* of life or of a partnership; the *duration* of a tone or note in music; the *duration* of an eclipse.

> The distance between any parts of that succession [of ideas], or between the appearance of any two ideas in our minds, is that we call *duration*.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiv. 3.

> Is there any thing in human life, the *duration* of which can be called long? *Steele*, Spectator, No. 153.

> It was proposed that the *duration* of Parliament should be limited. *Macaulay.*

> Relative, apparent, and common time is *duration* as estimated by the motion of bodies, as by days, months, and years. *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, art. xvii.

durbar, darbar (dėr′bär), *n.* [< Hind. *darbār*, Turk. *derbār*, < Pers. *darbār*, a court, an audience-room, < *dar*, a door, + *bār*, admittance, audience, court, tribunal.] **1.** An audience-room in the palace of a native prince of India; the audience itself.

> He was at once informed that a Rampore citizen had no right to enter the *durbar* of Jubbul, and was obliged to go out in the rain in the court-yard.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 206.

2. A state levee or audience held by the governor-general of India, or by one of the native princes; an official reception.

> On January 1, 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, at a *darbār* of unequalled magnificence, held on the historic "ridge" overlooking the Mughal capital of Delhi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 811.

dure† (dūr), *a.* [Sc. also *dour;* < OF. *dur*, F. *dur* = Sp. Pg. It. *duro*, < L. *durus*, hard, rough, harsh, insensible, = Ir. *dur* = Gael. *dur*, dull, hard, stupid, obstinate, firm, strong, = W. *dir*, certain, sure, of force, *dir*, force, certainty; but the Celtic forms, like W. *dur*, steel, may be borrowed from the Latin.] Hard; rough.

> What *dure* and cruell penance dooe
> I sustaine for none offence at all.
> *Palace of Pleasure*, I. sig. Q, 4.

dure† (dūr), *v.* [< ME. *duren*, < OF. *durer*, F. *durer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *durar* = It. *durare*, < L. *durare*, intr. be hardened, be patient, wait, hold out, endure, last, tr. harden, inure, < *durus*, hard, rough, harsh, insensible: see *dure, a.* Hence *endure, perdure, duration, during*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To extend in time; last; continue; be or exist; endure.

> Whyl that the world may *dure*.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 980.

> Vpon a sabboth day, when the disciples were come together vnto the breakyng of the bread, Paule made a sermon *duryng* to mydnight. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 476.

> Yet hath he not root in himself, but *dureth* for a while.
> Mat. xiii. 21.

> The noblest of the Citizens were ordained Priests, which function *dured* with their liues.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 332.

2. To extend in space.

> Arabye *durethe* fro the endes of the Reme of Caldee unto the laste ende of Affryk, and marchethe to the Lond of Ydumee, toward the ende of Botron.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 43.

> "How fer is it hens to Camelot?" quod Seigramor. "Sir, it is vj mile vnto a plain that *dureth* wele two myle fro thens." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 260.

II. *trans.* To abide; endure.

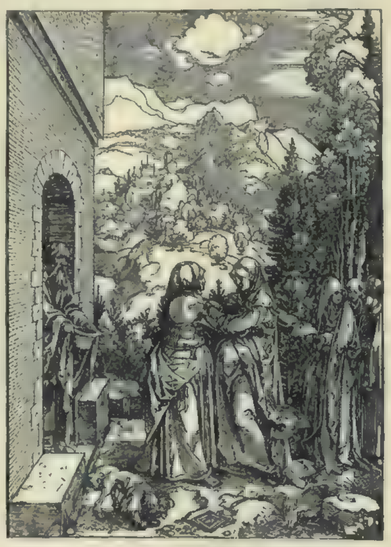
> He that can trot a courser, break a rush,
> And, arm'd in proof, dare *dure* a strawes strong push.
> *Marston*, Satires, i.

dureful† (dūr′fůl), *a.* [< *dure* + *-ful.*] Lasting: as, *dureful* brass.

> The *durefull* oake whose sap is not yet dride.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, vi.

dureless† (dūr′les), *a.* [< *dure* + *-less.*] Not lasting; fading; fleeting: as, "*dureless* pleasures," *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Düreresque (dü-rėr-esk′), *a.* [< *Dürer* (see def.) + *-esque.*] In the manner or style of Albert Dürer, the most famous Renaissance artist of Germany (1471–1528), noted for the perfection of his drawing and the facility with which he delineated character and passion: as, *Düreresque* detail. Albert Dürer was at once painter, sculptor, engraver, and architect; but his fame is most widely spread through his admirable engravings, both on wood and on copper, which far surpassed anything that had been produced in that branch of art in his day, and provided free scope for his remarkable sureness and delicacy of hand. One of the greatest merits of his work lies in the harmony of composition characterizing even his most complicated designs. In his early work the detail, though always rendered with almost unparalleled truth, is somewhat profuse and labored, and often sacrifices beauty to exactness; but toward the close of his career he sought to attain repose and simplicity of manner and subject.



Düreresque Detail, as illustrated in a woodcut by Dürer.
(Reduced from the original.)

duress (dū′res or dū̦-res′), *n.* [< ME. *duresse*, *duresce*, hardship, < OF. *durece, duresce, duresse* = Pr. *duressa* = Sp. Pg. *dureza* = It. *durezza*, < L. *duritia*, hardness, harshness, severity, austerity, < *durus*, hard: see *dure, a.*] **1**†. Hardness.

> Ye that bere an herte of suche *duresse*,
> A faire body formed to the same.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 67.

2. Hardship; constraint; pressure; imprisonment; restraint of liberty; durance.

> Whan the spaynols that a-spied spakli thei him folwed,
> And deden al the *duresse* that thei do migt.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3632.

> Yef I delyuer my moder fro this Iuge, shall eny other do her *duresse?* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 19.

> Right feeble through the evill rate
> Of food which in her *duresse* she had found.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 19.

> After an unsatisfactory examination and a brief *duress*, the busy ecclesiastic was released.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 398.

3. In *law*, actual or apprehended physical restraint so great as to amount to coercion: a species of fraud in which compulsion in some form takes the place of deception in accomplishing the injury. *Cooley.*—**Duress of goods**, the forcible seizing or withholding of personal property without sufficient justification, in order to coerce the claimant.—**Duress of imprisonment**, actual deprivation of liberty.—**Duress per minas**, coercion by threats of destruction to life or limb. A promise is voidable when made under duress, whether this is exercised immediately upon the promisor or upon wife, husband, descendant, or ascendant.

duress† (dū̦-res′), *v. t.* [< *duress, n.*] To subject to duress or restraint; imprison.

> If the party *duressed* do make any motion. *Bacon.*

duressor† (dū̦-res′ọr), *n.* [< *duress* + *-or.*] In *law*, one who subjects another to duress. *Bacon.*

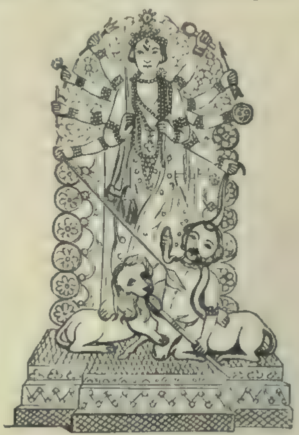
duret† (dū-ret′), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *duret*, F. *duret* (= It. *duretto*), somewhat stiff, hard, etc., dim. of *dur*, stiff, hard, etc., < L. *durus*, hard: see *dure, a.*] A kind of dance.

> The Knights take their Ladies to dance with them galliards, *durets*, corantoes, &c.
> *Beaumont*, Masque of Inner-Temple.

duretta†, *n.* [As if < It. *duretto*, somewhat hard: see *duret.*] A coarse kind of stuff, so called from its wearing well.

> I never durst be seen
> Before my father out of *duretta* and serge;
> But if he catch me in such paltry stuffs,
> To make me look like one that lets out money,
> Let him say, Timothy was born a fool.
> *Jasper Mayne*, City Match, i. 5.

Durga (dör′gạ̈), *n.* [Hind. *Durgā*, Skt. *Durgā*, a female divinity (see def.), prop. adj., lit. whose going is hard, hard to go to or through, impassable, as n. difficulty, danger, < *dur-* for *dus-*, hard, bad (= Gr. *δυσ-*, bad: see *dys-*), + √ *gā*, another form of √ *gam*, go, come, = E. *come*, q. v.] A Hindu divinity, the consort of Siva, other names given her being *Devi, Kali, Parvati, Bhavani, Uma*, etc. She is generally represented with ten arms. In one hand she holds a spear, with which she is piercing Mahisha, the chief of the demons, the killing of whom was her most famous exploit; in another, a sword; in a third, the hair of the demon chief, and the tail of a serpent twined round him; and in others, the trident, discus, ax, club, and shield. A great festival lasting ten days is celebrated annually in Bengal in her honor. Also spelled *Doorga*.



Durga.
(From Coleman's "Hindu Mythology.")

durgan, durgen (dėr′gạn, -gẹn), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dwarf* (ME. *dwergh*, etc.): see *dwarf.*] A dwarf. *E. Phillips*, 1706; *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Durham (dėr′ạm), *n.* One of a breed of shorthorn cattle, so named from the county of Durham in England, where they are brought to great perfection: also used attributively: as, the *Durham* breed; *Durham* cattle.

Duria (dū′ri-ạ̈), *n.* See *Durio.*

durian (dū′ri-ạn), *n.* [< Malay *duryon.*] **1.** A tree, the *Durio Zibethinus.* See *Durio.*—**2.** The fruit of this tree.

> We tasted many fruits new to us; . . . we tried a *durian*, the fruit of the East, . . . and having got over the first horror of the onion-like odour we found it by no means bad. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxiv.

durillo (dö-rēl′yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *duro*, hard: see *dure, a.*] An old Spanish coin, a gold dollar: otherwise called the *escudillo de oro* and *coronilla*.

during†, *n.* [< ME. *during;* verbal n. of *dure, v.*] Duration; existence.

> And that shrewes ben more unsely if they were of lenger *during* and most unsely yf they weren perdurable.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 4.

during†, *p. a.* [< ME. *during*, ppr. of *duren*, last: see *dure, v.*] Lasting; continuing; enduring. *Chaucer.*

> Temples and statues, reared in your minds,
> The fairest, and most *during* imagery.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, i. 2.

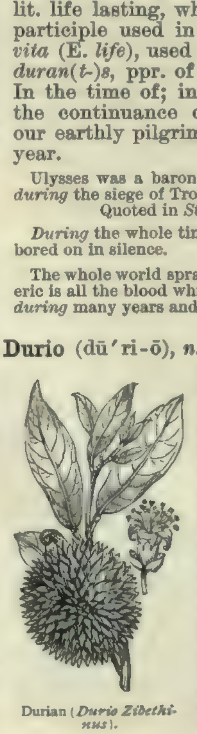
during (dūr′ing), *prep.* [< ME. *duringe*, prep., prop. ppr. of *dure*, last (see *during, p. a.*), like OF. and F. *durant* = Pr. *duran, durant* = Sp. Pg. It. *durante*, < L. *durante*, abl. agreeing with the substantive, as in *durante vitā*, during life, lit. life lasting, where *durante* is the present participle used in agreement with the noun *vita* (E. *life*), used absolutely: *durante*, abl. of *duran(t-)s*, ppr. of *durare*, last: see *dure, v.*] In the time of; in the course of; throughout the continuance of: as, *during* life; *during* our earthly pilgrimage; *during* the space of a year.

> Ulysses was a baron of Greece, exceedingly wise, and *during* the siege of Troy invented the game of chess.
> Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 405.

> *During* the whole time Rip and his companion had labored on in silence. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 53.

> The whole world sprang to arms. On the head of Frederic is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged *during* many years and in every quarter of the globe.
> *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

Durio (dū′ri-ō), *n.* [NL., also written *Duria* and (non-Latinized) *Durion*, *Dhourra*, etc., < Malay *duryon:* see *durian.*] A genus of malvaceous trees, of which there are three species, natives of the Malay peninsula and adjoining islands. The durian, *D. Zibethinus*, the best-known species, is a tall tree very commonly cultivated for its fruit, which is very large, with a thick hard rind and entirely covered with strong sharp spines. Notwithstanding its strong civet odor and somewhat terebinthinate flavor, it is regarded by the natives as the most delicious of fruits. The custard-like pulp in which the large seeds are embedded is the part eaten; the seeds are also roasted and eaten, or pounded into



Durian (*Durio Zibethinus*).

flour. They may be used as vegetable ivory. It possesses very marked aphrodisiac qualities.

durity† (dū′rị-ti), *n.* [= F. *dureté* = It. *durità*, *duritade*, *duritate*, < L. *durita*(*t-*)*s*, hardness, < *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] 1. Hardness; firmness.

As for irradiancy or sparkling, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this; for it cometh short of their compactnesse and *durity*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

The ancients did burn their firmest stone, and even fragments of marble, which in time became almost marble again, at least of indissoluble *durity*, as appeareth in the standing theatres. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

2. Hardness of mind; harshness; cruelty. *Cockeram.*

durjee (dėr′jē), *n.* [Also written *dirgee*, *durzee*, etc., repr. Hind. *darzi*, vernacularly *darji*, < Pers. *darzi*, a tailor.] In the East Indies, a native domestic tailor or seamster.

durmast (dėr′màst), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A species of oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*, or, according to some, *Q. pubescens*) so closely allied to the common oak (*Q. Robur*) as to be reckoned by some botanists only a variety of it. Its wood is, however, darker, heavier, and more elastic, and less easy to split or to break; but it is comparatively easy to bend, and is therefore highly valued by the builder and the cabinet-maker.

durn^1, **durns** (dėrn, dėrnz), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornwall) *durn*, a door-post, gate-post, < Corn. *dorn*, door-post; cf. W. *dor*, *drws*, door: see *door*.] In *mining*, a "sett" of timbers in a mine. *Durns* is sometimes made singular and sometimes plural. (*Pryce.*) The term chiefly used at present, especially in the United States, is *sett* (which see).

durn^2, *v. t.* See *dern*^{3}.

duro (dö′rō), *n.* [Sp.] The Spanish silver dollar, the peso duro. See *dollar*.

durometer (dụ-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *durus*, hard, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus invented by Behrens for testing the hardness of steel rails. It consists essentially of a small drill fitted with apparatus for measuring the amount of feed under a given pressure of the drill, and counting the turns of the drill. The feed and work are considered to give relatively the hardness of the steel.

durous† (dū′rus), *a.* [< L. *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] Hard.

They all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and bigness, and so become more *durous*. *J. Smith*, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 186.

duroy† (dụ-roi′), *n.* [See *corduroy*.] Same as *corduroy*.

Western Goods had their share here also, and several booths were filled with Serges, *Duroys*, Druggets, Shalloons, Cantaloons, Devonshire Kersies, etc. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, I. 94.

durra (dur′ạ̈), *n.* [Also written *dura*, *doura*, *dourah*, *dora*, *dhura*, *dhourra*, *dhurra*, etc., repr. Ar. *dorra*, *durra*, *dora*, Turk. *dori*, millet; cf. Ar. *dorra*, Turk. Pers. Hind. *durr*, a pearl.] The Indian millet or Guinea corn, *Sorghum vulgare*. See *sorghum*.

The always scanty crop of *doura* fails away from the Nile. *The Century*, XXIX. 651.

durst (dėrst). A preterit of *dare*^{1}.

durukuli, *n.* See *douroucouli*.

dusack (dū′sak), *n.* [G. *dusak*, also *duseck*, *tusack*, *disak*, *thiesak*, *tiszek*, < Bohem. *tesak*, a short, broad, curved sword.] A rough cutlas in use in Germany in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is commonly represented as forged of a single piece, the fingers passing through an opening made at the end opposite the point, so that the grip consists of a rounded and perhaps leather-covered part of the blade itself. It is said to have originated in Bohemia.

duse†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *deuce*^{1}.

dush (dush), *v.* [E. dial., < ME. *dusshen*, *duschen*; appar. orig. a var. of *dasshen*, *daschen*, dash: see *dash*.] I. *trans.* To strike or push violently. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Thei *dusshed* hym, thei dasshed hym,
Thei lusshed hym, thei lasshed hym,
Thei pusshed hym, thei passhed hym,
All sorowe thei saide that it semed hym.
York Plays, p. 481.

Mynours then mightely the moldes did serche,
Ouertyrnet the toures, & the tore walles
All *dusshet* into the diche, doll to be-holde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4776.

II. *intrans.* To fall violently; dash down; move with violence. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Such a dasande drede *dusched* to his herte
That al falewit [fallowed] his face.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1538.

dusk (dusk), *a.* and *n.* [= E. dial. *duckish* (transposed from *dusk*); < early ME. *dosk*, *dosc*, *deosk*, *deosc*, dark; not found in AS., but perhaps a survival of the older form of AS. *deorc*, ME. *deorc*, *derk*, E. *dark*, which in its rhotacized form has no obvious connections, while *deosc*, *dosk*, *dusk* appears to be related to Norw. *dusk*, a drizzling rain, Sw. dial. *dusk*, a slight shower, Sw. *dusk*, chilliness, raw weather (> Norw. *duska* = Sw. *duska* = Dan. *duske*, drizzle; Sw. *duskig*, misty, etc.), appar. orig. applied to dark, threatening weather. LG. *dusken*, slumber, is not related.] I. *a.* Dark; tending to darkness; dusky; shaded, either as to light or color; shadowy; swarthy. [Rare and poetical.]

A pathless desert, *dusk* with horrid shades.
Milton, P. R., i. 296.

Dusk faces with white silken turbans wreathed.
Milton, P. R., iv. 76.

As rich as moths from *dusk* cocoons.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

II. *n.* 1. Partial darkness; an obscuring of light, especially of the light of day; a state between light and darkness; twilight: as, the *dusk* of the evening; the *dusk* of a dense forest.

He quits
His door in darkness, nor till *dusk* returns.
Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

Prone to the lowest vale th' aerial tribes
Descend: the tempest-loving raven scarce
Dares wing the dubious *dusk*. *Thomson*, Summer.

Fortunately the *dusk* had thrown a veil over us, and in the exquisite delicacy of the fading light we drifted slowly up the mysterious river. *C. W. Stoddard*, Mashallah, p. 161.

2. Tendency to darkness of color; swarthiness.

Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,
Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 77.

dusk (dusk), *v.* [< ME. *dusken*, earlier *dosken*, make dark, become dark; < *dusk*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make dusky or dark; obscure; make less luminous.

After the sun is up, that shadow which *dusketh* the light of the moon must needs be under the earth. *Holland.*

Essex, at all times his [Raleigh's] rival, and never his friend, saw his own lustre *dusked* by the eminence of his inferior. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 266.

2. To make dim.

Which clothes a dirkness of a forletyn and a despised elde hadde *dusked* and derked. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

The faithfulnes of a wife is not stained with deceipt, nor *dusked* with any dissembling. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 55.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow dark; begin to lose light, brightness, or whiteness.

Dusken his eyghen two, and faylleth breth.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1948.

2. To cause a dusky appearance; produce a slightly ruffled or shadowed surface.

Little breezes *dusk* and shiver
Thro' the wave that runs for ever
By the island in the river
Flowing down to Camelot.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, i.

[Rare in all uses.]

dusken (dus′kn), *v.* [< *dusk* + *-en*^{1}.] I. *intrans.* To grow dusk; dim; become darker. [Rare.]

I have known the male to sing almost uninterruptedly during the evenings of early summer, till twilight *duskened* into dark. *Lowell.*

II. *trans.* To make dark or obscure. [Rare.]

The sayd epigrame was not vtterly defaced, but onely *duskened*, or so rased that it myght be redde, thoughe that with some difficulty. *Nicolls*, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 163.

duskily (dus′ki-li), *adv.* With partial darkness; with a tendency to darkness or somberness.

The twilight deepened, the ragged battlements and the low broad oriels [of Haddon Hall] glanced *duskily* from the foliage, the rooks wheeled and clamored in the glowing sky. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 26.

duskiness (dus′ki-nes), *n.* Incipient or partial darkness; a moderate degree of darkness or blackness; shade.

Time had somewhat sullied the colour of it with such a kind of *duskiness*, as we may observe in pictures that have hung in some smoky room. *Boëtius* (trans.), p. 3 (Oxf., 1674).

duskish (dus′kish), *a.* [< *dusk* + *-ish*^{1}.] Moderately dusky; partially obscure; dark or blackish.

Sight is not well contented with sudden departments from one extream to another; therefore let them have rather a *duskish* tincture than an absolute black. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

duskishly (dus′kish-li), *adv.* Cloudily; darkly; obscurely; dimly.

The Comet appeared again to-night, but *duskishly*.
Pepys, Diary, II. 195.

duskishness (dus′kish-nes), *n.* Duskiness; slight obscurity; dimness.

The harts use dictamus. The swallow the hearbe celedonia. The weasell fennell seede, for the *duskishnesse* and blearishnesse of her eyes. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

The divers colours and the tinctures fair,
Which in this various vesture changes write
Of light, of *duskishnesse*.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 22.

dusky (dus′ki), *a.* [< *dusk* + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Rather dark; obscure; not luminous; dim: as, a *dusky* valley.

Here dies the *dusky* torch of Mortimer,
Chok'd with ambition of the meaner sort.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

He [Dante] is the very man who has heard the tormented spirits crying out for the second death, who has read the *dusky* characters on the portal within which there is no hope. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Memorial shapes of saint and sage,
That pave with splendor the Past's *dusky* aisles.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. Rather black; dark-colored; fuscous; not light or bright: as, a *dusky* brown; the *dusky* wings of some insects.

I will take some savage woman, she shall rear my *dusky* race. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

A smile gleams o'er his *dusky* brow.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

Here were the squalor and the glitter of the Orient — the solemn *dusky* faces that look out on the reader from the pages of the Arabian Nights. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 201.

3. Hence, figuratively, gloomy; sad. [Rare.]

While he continues in life, this *dusky* scene of horrour, this melancholy prospect of final perdition will frequently occur to his fancy. *Bentley*, Sermons.

Dusky duck. See *duck*.

Dussumiera (dus-ụ̄-mē′rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1847; also *Dussumieria*); named for the traveler *Dussumier*.] A genus of fishes, in some systems made type of a family *Dussumieridæ*.

dussumierid (dus-ụ̄-mē′rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Dussumieridæ*.

Dussumieridæ (dus-ụ̄-mē′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dussumiera* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Dussumiera*. It is closely related to the family *Clupeidæ*, but the abdomen is rounded and the ribs are not connected with a median system of scales. The species are few in number; one (*Dussumiera teres*) is an inhabitant of the eastern coast of the United States.

Dussumierina (dus″ū-mẹ-rī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dussumiera* + *-ina*^{2}.] In Günther's system, the fourth group of *Clupeidæ*, with the mouth anterior and lateral, the upper jaw not overlapping the lower, and the abdomen neither carinate nor serrate, and without an osseous gular plate. The group corresponds to the family *Dussumieridæ*.

dust^1 (dust), *n.* [< ME. *dust*, *doust*, < AS. *dust* (orig. *dūst*) = OFries. *dust* = MLG. LG. *dust* (> G. *dust*), dust, = D. *duist*, meal-dust, = Icel. *dust*, dust, = Norw. *dust*, dust, fine particles, = Dan. *dyst*, fine flour or meal; allied prob. to OHG. *tunist*, *dunist*, *dunst*, breath, storm, MHG. G. *dunst*, vapor, fine dust, = Sw. and Dan. *dunst*, steam, vapor; and to Goth. *dauns*, odor; all prob. ult. from a root repr. by Skt. √ *dhvans* or √ *dhvas*, fall to dust, perish, vanish, in pp. *dhvas-ta* (= E. *dus-t*), bestrewn, covered over, esp. with dust.] 1. Earth or other matter in fine dry particles, so attenuated that they can be raised and carried by the wind; finely comminuted or powdered matter: as, clouds of *dust* obscure the sky.

Than a-roos the *duste* and the powder so grete that vnnethe oon myght knowe a-nother, ne noon ne a-bode his felowe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 201.

The ostrich, which leaveth her eggs in the earth, and warmeth them in *dust*. Job xxxix. 13, 14.

2. A collection or cloud of powdered matter in the air; an assemblage or mass of fine particles carried by the wind: as, the trampling of the animals raised a great *dust*; to take the *dust* of a carriage going in advance.

By reason of the abundance of his horses their *dust* shall cover thee. Ezek. xxvi. 10.

Hence — 3. Confusion, obscurity, or entanglement of contrary opinions or desires; embroilment; discord: as, to raise a *dust* about an affront; to kick up a *dust*. See phrases below.

Great contest follows, and much learned *dust*
Involves the combatants; each claiming truth,
And truth disclaiming both. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 161.

4. A small quantity of any powdered substance sprinkled over something: used chiefly in cookery: as, give it a *dust* of ground spice. — 5. Crude matter regarded as consisting of separate particles; elementary substance.

Many [a day] hade i be ded & to *dust* roted,
Nadde it be Goddes grace & help of that best.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4124.

Dust thou art, and unto *dust* shalt thou return.
Gen. iii. 19.

My flesh is clothed with worms and clods of *dust*. . . .
For now shall I sleep in the *dust*. Job vii. 5, 21.

Fair brows
That long ago were *dust*.
Bryant, Flood of Years.

Hence—6†. A dead body, or one of the atoms that compose it; remains.

The bodies of the saints, what part of the earth or sea soever holds their *dusts*, shall not be detained in prison when Christ calls for them. . . . Not a *dust*, not a bone, can be denied. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 106.

Hereafter if one *Dust* of Me
Mix'd with another's Substance be,
'Twill leaven that whole Lump with love of Thee.
Cowley, The Mistress, All over Love.

7. A low condition, as if prone on the ground.

He raiseth up the poor out of the *dust*. 1 Sam. ii. 8.

8. Rubbish; ashes and other refuse. [Eng.]

But when the parish dustman came,
His rubbish to withdraw,
He found more *dust* within the heap
Than he contracted for! *Hood*, Tim Turpin.

A string of carts full of miscellaneous street and house rubbish, all called here [London] by the general name of *dust*. *New York Tribune*, Sept. 9, 1879.

9. Gold-dust; hence, money; cash. See phrases below. [Slang.]—10. Same as *dust-brand*.—**Cosmic dust.** See *cosmic*.—**Down with the (his, your) dust,** pay or deliver the money at once.

The abbot *down with his dust;* and, glad he had escaped so, returned to Reading, as somewhat lighter in purse, so much more merry in heart than when he came thence. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. 218.

Limb. I'll settle two hundred a year upon thee. . . .
Aldo. Before George, son Limberham, you'l spoil all, if you underbid so. Come, *down with your dust*, man; what, show a base mind when a fair Lady's in question!
Dryden, Limberham, ii. 1.

Come, fifty pounds here; *down with your dust.*
O'Keefe, Fontainebleau, ii. 3.

Dust and ashes. See *ash*^{2}.—**Founders' dust.** See *founder*^{2}.—**Metallic dust,** powdered oxids or filings of metals, used for giving a metallic luster to wall-papers, lacquered ware, etc. The metal-powders are washed, treated with chemicals, and heated, to obtain a variety of colors.—**To beat the dust.** See *beat*^{1}.—**To bite the dust.** See *bite*.—**To kick up a dust,** to make a row; cause tumult or uproar. [Colloq.]—**To make one take the dust,** in *driving*, to pass one on the road so as to throw the dust back toward him; beat one in a race.—**To raise a dust.** (*a*) To cause a cloud of dust to rise, as a fast-driven carriage, a gust of wind, etc. (*b*) To make confusion or disturbance; get up a dispute; create discord or angry discussion. [Colloq.]

The Bishop saw there was small reason to *raise* such *a dust* out of a few indiscreet words.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 61.

By the help of these [men], they were able to *raise a dust* and make a noise; to form a party, and set themselves at the head of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

To throw dust in or **into one's eyes,** to mislead, confuse, or dupe one.

This is certainly the *dust* of Gold which you have *thrown in* the good Man's *Eyes*. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iii. 1.

dust^1 (dust), *v. t.* [< ME. *dusten*, intr., rise as dust, = Icel. *dusta* = Norw. *dusta*, tr., dust, sprinkle with dust, = Dan. *dyste*, sprinkle; from the noun.] 1. To free from dust; brush, wipe, or sweep away dust from: as, to *dust* a table, floor, or room.

Let me *dust* yo' a bit, William. You've been leaning against some whitewash, a'll be bound.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

2. To sprinkle with dust, or with something in the form of dust: as, to *dust* a cake with fine sugar; to *dust* a surface with white or yellow.

Especially in one of those stand-stills of the air that forebode a change of weather, the sky is *dusted* with motes of fire of which the summer-watcher never dreamed.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 52.

Insects in seeking the nectar would get *dusted* with pollen, and would certainly often transport it from one flower to another. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 95.

To dust one, to make one take the dust (which see, under *dust, n.*).—**To dust one's jacket,** to give one a drubbing; beat one as if for freeing him from dust, or so as to raise a dust.

dust^2 (dust), *v.* [< ME. *dusten, desten*, throw, hurl, intr. rush, comp. *adusten*, throw (a different word from *dusshen*, throw down, dash: see *dush*), appar. of Scand. origin: < Icel. *dusta*, beat; cf. *dustera*, tilt, fight (Haldorsen, Cleasby), *dust*, a blow (Haldorsen), = Sw. *dust* = Dan. *dyst*, a tilt, bout, fight, = MLG. *dust* (*zdust, sust*), a tilt, a dance. Prob. allied to *douse*^{2}, beat (see *douse*^{2}). Hitherto confused by a natural figure with *dust*^{1}, from which, in def. I., 2, and II., it cannot now be entirely separated. It is possible that the two words are ult. connected. Cf. Gr. *κονίειν*, tr. cover with dust, intr. run (as horses or men), or march (as an army), making a dust in the act, i. e., 'dust.'] I.† *trans.* 1. To throw; hurl.

This milde meiden . . . toc [took] him bi the ateliche [grisly] top, ant hef him up ant *duste* him adunriht [downright] to ther [the] eorthe.
St. Margherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 12.

He iss Godd self, that *duste* death under him.
Legend of St. Katherine, l. 1093.

2. To strike; beat.

An engel *duste* hit a swuch dunt that hit bigon to clateren. *Legend of St. Katherine*, l. 2025.

Observe, my English gentleman, that blowes have a wonderfull prerogative in the feminine sex; . . . if . . . she be good, to *dust* her often hath in it a singular . . . vertue. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

II. *intrans.* To run; leave hastily; scuttle; get out: as, to get up and *dust;* come, *dust* out of here. [Colloq. or slang.]

Vrgan lepe vnfain
Ouer the bregge [bridge] he *deste*.
Sir Tristrem, iii. 9 (Minstrelsy, ed. Scott, V.).

dust-ball (dust'bâl), *n.* A disease in horses in which a ball is sometimes formed in the intestinal canal, owing to over-feeding with the dust of corn or barley. Its presence is indicated by a haggard countenance, a distressed eye, a distended belly, and hurried respiration.

dust-bin (dust'bin), *n.* A covered receptacle for the accumulated dust, ashes, and rubbish of a dwelling, usually placed in a cellar or in a yard. [Eng.]

Villages, with their rows of hovels sandwiched in between rows of *dustbins*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 128.

dust-brand (dust'brand), *n.* Smut. Also *dust*.

dust-brush (dust'brush), *n.* A brush made of feathers, fine bristles, tissue-paper, or the like, for removing dust, as from furniture, walls, framed pictures, etc.

dust-cart (dust'kärt), *n.* A cart for conveying dust, refuse, and rubbish from the streets. [Eng.]

dust-chamber (dust'chām″bėr), *n.* An inclosed flue or chamber filled with deflectors, in which the products of combustion from an ore-roasting furnace are allowed to settle, the heavier and more valuable portions being left in the dust-chamber, and the volatile portions passing out through the chimney or other escape.

dust-collar (dust'kol″är), *n.* A grooved ring or flange placed between the hub of a wheel and the journal, to hold a dust-guard and keep the axle-box clean.

duster (dus'tėr), *n.* 1. One who dusts.—2. That which is used in dusting or removing dust, as a piece of cloth or a brush. A kind of cloth especially for use in the form of dusters is made of cotton, or of linen and cotton, generally twilled, woven plain or with a checked pattern, and sold by the yard, and also in separate squares, like handkerchiefs.

We were taught to play the good housewife in the kitchen and the pantry, and were well instructed in the conduct of the broom and the *duster*.
Watts, Education of Children and Youth, § viii.

3. A fine sieve.—4. A machine for sifting dry poisons upon plants, to destroy insects. *E. H. Knight*.—5. A light overcoat or wrap worn to protect the clothing from dust, especially in traveling.

With February came the Carnival. . . . Hawthorne . . . accepted its liberties . . . with great good humor. He used to stroll along the streets, with a linen *duster* over his black coat.
J. Hawthorne, Nathaniel Hawthorne, II. v.

Set duster, a long broom, hearth-brush, or any dusting-brush.

dust-guard (dust'gärd), *n.* A thin piece of wood, leather, or fabric fitted to a journal-box to exclude dust from the axle and bearings, and to prevent the escape of the oil and waste from the box.

The *dust-guard* is made of sycamore wood, and is either in one or two parts. *Engineer*, LXV. 297.

dust-hole (dust'hōl), *n.* A dust-bin.

Our *dusthole* ain't been hemptied this week, so all the stuff is running into the sile.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 80.

dustiness (dus'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being dusty.

dusting-colors (dus'ting-kul″orz), *n. pl.* In *printing*, colors in the form of powder, made to be spread or dusted over an impression in adhesive varnish. Ultramarine blue and gold bronzes are common dusting-colors, and by this treatment show greater depth or brilliancy of color than when mixed with the varnish as a printing-ink.

dustless (dust'les), *a.* [< *dust*^{1} + *-less*.] Free from dust.

A *dustless* path led to the door.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 177.

dust-louse (dust'lous), *n.* An insect of the genus *Psocus* or family *Psocidæ*.

dustman (dust'man), *n.*; pl. *dustmen* (-men). 1. One whose employment is the removal of dust, rubbish, or garbage.—2. The genius of sleep in popular sayings and folklore: so named because the winking and eye-rubbing of a sleepy child are as if he had dust in his eyes.—**Running** or **flying dustman,** a man who removed dust from dust-holes, without license, for the sake of what he could pick out of it. [Eng.]

At Marlborough Street one day early in November, 1837, two of the once celebrated fraternity known as "*flying dustmen*" were charged with having emptied a dust-hole in Frith Street, without leave or licence of the contractor. Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, pp. 78, 79.

dustoori (dus-tö'ri), *n.* Same as *dasturi*.

dust-pan (dust'pan), *n.* A utensil for collecting and removing dust brushed from the floor, furniture, etc.

dust-point† (dust'point), *n.* An old rural game, probably the same as push-pin.

We to nine holes fall,
At *dust-point* or at quoits.
Drayton, Muse's Elysium, vi.

Then let him be more manly; for he looks
Like a great school-boy that had been blown up
Last night at *dust-point*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.

dust-prig (dust'prig), *n.* A dust-hole thief; one who filched from dust-bins. [Eng.]

The days of "dusting on the sly" seem to be rapidly passing away. The transportation of the renowned Bob Bonner, first of *dust-prigs*, added to the great fall in breeze, have caused this consummation.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 79.

dust-prigging (dust'prig″ing), *n.* Filching or stealing from dust-bins. [Eng.]

In the palmy days of *dust-prigging*, [men] fearlessly encountered the perils of Tothill Fields and the treadmill in pursuit of their unlawful vocation.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 79.

dust-shot (dust'shot), *n.* The smallest size of shot. Also called *mustard-seed*.

Mustard-seed or *dust-shot*, as it is variously called.
Coues.

dust-storm (dust'stôrm), *n.* A storm of wind which raises dense masses of dust into the air, as on one of the great deserts of Africa or Asia.

dustuck, dustuk (dus'tuk), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *dastak*, a passport, permit, < Hind. *dast*, < Pers. *dast*, the hand.] In India, a customs permit.

Mir Jafir pledged himself to permit all goods of every kind and sort to be carried duty free, under the company's *dustuck*. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 295.

dust-whirl (dust'hwėrl), *n.* A whirl of dust, made by an eddy of wind.

In defining this phenomenon [the whirlwind] it will be best perhaps that you should be asked to recall the occurrence, on any warm day, of the formation of a *dust-whirl* as it suddenly bursts upon you in the open street.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 247.

dusty (dus'ti), *a.* [< ME. *dusty, dusti*, < AS. *dystig*, dusty, < *dust*, dust: see *dust*^{1} and *-y*^{1}.] 1. Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust; reduced to dust; clouded with dust: as, a *dusty* road; *dusty* matter; *dusty* windows.

All our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to *dusty* death. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

The house thro' all the level shines,
Close-latticed to the brooding heat,
And silent in its *dusty* vines.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

Nothing ever gave me such a poignant sense of death and *dusty* oblivion as those crumbling tombs overshadowing the clamorous and turbulent life on the hillside.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 245.

2. Like dust; of the hue of dust; clouded: as, a *dusty* white or red.—3. Covered with minute, dust-like scales, as the wings of a butterfly. *Westwood*.

dusty-foot (dus'ti-fůt), *n.* Same as *piepoudre*.

dusty-miller (dus'ti-mil″ėr), *n.* 1. The auricula, *Primula Auricula:* so called from the white mealiness upon the leaves.—2. The *Senecio Cineraria*, a common cultivated foliage-plant which is covered with white tomentum.

Dutch (duch), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Dutche, Doutche, Duche;* < ME. *Dutche, Duche* (Hollandish or German), < MD. *duytsch* (OD. *dietisc*), D. *duitsch*, Dutch, Hollandish (*hoogduitsch*, High Dutch, German), = MLG. *dudesch*, LG. *düdesk* = OS. *thiudisk* = OHG. *diutisk*, MHG. *diutisch, diutsch, diusch, tiutisch, tiutsch, tiusch*, MG. *dudesch, dutisch, tutisch*, G. *deutsch*, until recently also *teutsch*, = Icel. *Thȳthverskr, thȳthverskr, thȳeskr* (perverted forms), later and mod. Icel. *thȳzkr* = Sw. *tysk* = Dan. *tydsk* (the Scand.

forms after G.) (ML. *theodiscus, theotiscus*, first in the 9th century), German, Teutonic, lit. belonging to the people, popular, national (supposed to have been first applied to the 'popular' or national language, German, in distinction from the literary and church language, Latin, and from the neighboring Romance tongues), being orig. = Goth. **thiudisks* (in adv. *thiudiskō*, translating Gr. *ἐθνικῶς*, adv. of *ἐθνικός*, national, also foreign, gentile) = AS. *theódisc*, n., a language, < Goth. *thiuda* = AS. *theód* = OS. *thiod, thioda, theoda* = OFries. *thiade* = OD. *diet* = OHG. *diota, diot*, MHG. *diet*, people, = Icel. *thjōdh*, nation, = Lett. *tauta*, people, nation, = Lith. *tautà*, country, = Ir. *tūath*, people, = Oscan *touto*, people (cf. *meddix tuticus* (Livy), the chief magistrate of the Campanian towns: *meddix, medix*, a magistrate); cf. Skt. √ *tu*, grow, be strong. This noun (Goth. *thiuda*, OHG. *diot*, etc.) appears in several proper names, as in AS. *Theódric*, G. *Dietrich*, D. *Dierrijk*, whence E. *Derrick*, giving name to the mechanical contrivance so called: see *derrick*. The word *Dutch* came into E. directly from the MD., but it is also partly due to the G. form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Teutonic or German race, including the Low German (Low Dutch) and the High German (High Dutch). See II. Specifically—**2.** Of or pertaining to the Low Germans or to their language, particularly to the inhabitants of Holland; Hollandish; Netherlandish: formerly called specifically *Low Dutch*.

> Light pretexts drew me; sometimes a *Dutch* love
> For tulips. *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

The word *Dutch* in this sense came to have in several phrases an opprobrious or humorous application, perhaps due in part to the animosity engendered by the long and severe contest for the supremacy of the seas waged by England and the Netherlands in the seventeenth century. See *Dutch auction, courage, defense*, etc.

3. Of or pertaining to the High Germans or to their language: formerly called specifically *High Dutch*.—**Dutch auction**, an auction at which the auctioneer starts with a high price, and comes down till he meets with a bidder; a mock auction.—**Dutch bargain.** See *bargain*.—**Dutch bricks.** See *brick*^{2}.—**Dutch cheese.** See *cheese*^{1}.—**Dutch clover.** See II., 7.—**Dutch collar**, a horse-collar.—**Dutch concert.** See *concert*.—**Dutch courage**, artificial courage; boldness inspired by intoxicating spirits.

> Pull away at the usquebaugh, man, and swallow *Dutch courage*, since thine English is oozed away.
> *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xi.

Dutch cousins, intimate friends: a humorous perversion of *german cousins* or *cousins german*.—**Dutch defense**, a sham defense.

> I am afraid Mr. Jones maintained a kind of *Dutch defence*, and treacherously delivered up the garrison without duly weighing his allegiance to the fair Sophia.
> *Fielding*, Tom Jones, ix. 5.

Dutch foil. See *foil*^{1}.—**Dutch gleek**, drink: a jocular allusion to the game of gleek: as if tippling were the favorite game of Dutchmen. *Nares.*

> Nor could be partaker of any of the good cheer, except it were the liquid part of it, which they call *Dutch gleek*, where he plaied his cards so well, and vied and revied so often, that he had scarce an eye to see withal.
> *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 96.

Dutch gold. See *Dutch metal*.—**Dutch lace**, a thick and not very open lace, like a coarse Valenciennes lace, made in the Netherlands, generally by the peasants.—**Dutch leaf.** See *Dutch metal*.—**Dutch liquid** (so named because first made by an association of Dutch chemists), a thin, oily liquid, insoluble in water, having a pleasant, sweetish smell and taste. It is a definite compound, ethylene dichlorid ($C_2H_4Cl_2$), formed by mixing ethylene or olefiant gas and chlorin. It also occurs as a by-product in the manufacture of chloral.—**Dutch metal**, one of the alloys used as a cheap imitation of gold, and sold in the form of leaves, called *Dutch leaf* or *leaf-gold*. It is a kind of brass, containing 11 parts of copper to 2 of zinc, and is one of the most malleable of alloys. It is cast in thin plates and then rolled, and afterward beaten into very thin leaves. It is used in bookbinding.—**Dutch myrtle, oven, pink.** See the nouns.—**Dutch pins.** See *pin*.—**Dutch roller, rush.** See the nouns.—**Dutch school**, the name applied to a peculiar style of painting which attained its highest development in the Netherlands, characterized by the selection of subjects of a low or commonplace character, as boors drinking, butchers' shops, the materials of the larder, etc., but raised to the highest popularity by admirable imitation and general perfection of execution. Rembrandt, Brouwer, Ostade, and Jan Steen are among the best-known masters of this peculiar school.—**Dutch syrup.** See the extract.

> A kind of syrup called colonial-syrup or *Dutch-syrup* is brought into commerce from those colonies where sugar is manufactured from sugar-cane.
> *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 217.

Dutch talent (*naut.*), any piece of nautical work which, while it may answer the purpose, and even show a certain ingenuity, is not done in clever, shipshape style: defined by sailors as "main strength and stupidity."—**Dutch tile.** See *tile*.—**Dutch white.** See *white*.—**Dutch wife**, an open frame of ratan or cane, used in hot weather in the Dutch East Indies and other tropical countries to rest the arms and legs upon while in bed.—**To talk like a Dutch uncle**, to talk with great but kindly severity and directness, as if with the authority and unsparing frankness of an uncle from whom one has expectations.

> Milverton . . . began reasoning with the boys, *talking* to them *like a Dutch uncle* (I wonder what that expression means) about their cruelty.
> *Helps*, Animals and their Masters, p. 131.

II. *n.* **1.** The Teutonic or Germanic race; the German peoples generally: used as a plural. Specifically—**2.** The Low Germans, particularly the people of Holland, or the kingdom of the Netherlands; the Dutchmen; the Hollanders: called specifically the *Low Dutch:* used as a plural.—**3.** The High Germans; the inhabitants of Germany; the Germans: formerly called specifically the *High Dutch:* used as a plural.

> Germany is slandered to have sent none to this war [the Crusades] at this first voyage; and that other pilgrims, passing through that country, were mocked by the *Dutch*, and called fools for their pains. *Fuller.*

4†. The Teutonic or Germanic language, including all its forms. See 5, 6.—**5.** The language spoken in the Netherlands; the Hollandish language (which differs very slightly from the Flemish, spoken in parts of the adjoining kingdom of Belgium): called distinctively *Low Dutch*.—**6.** The language spoken by the Germans; German; High German: formerly, and still occasionally (as in the United States, especially where the two races are mingled), called distinctively *High Dutch*.—**7†.** The common white clover, *Trifolium repens:* an abbreviation of *Dutch clover*.—**8.** [*l. c.*] A kind of linen tape.—**Pennsylvania Dutch**, a mixed dialect, consisting of German intermingled with English, spoken by the descendants of the original German settlers of Pennsylvania.—**To beat the Dutch**, to be very strange or surprising; excel anything before known or heard of: said of a statement, an occurrence, etc., usually in the form "That *beats the Dutch*." [Colloq., northern U. S.]

dutch (duch), *v. t.* [That is, to treat in Dutch fashion: in allusion to the fact that quills were first so prepared in Holland; < *Dutch*, *a.*] To clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as goose-quills.

dutchess†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duchess*.

Dutchman (duch'man̤), *n.*; pl. *Dutchmen* (-men). **1.** A member of the Dutch race; a Hollander: in the United States often locally applied to Germans, and sometimes to Scandinavians.

> The *Dutch man* who sold him this Vessel told him withal that the Government did not allow any such dealings with the English, tho they might wink at it.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 111.

2. [*l. c.*] A wooden block or wedge used to hide the opening in a badly made joint.—**Flying Dutchman.** (*a*) A legendary Dutch captain who for some heinous offense was condemned to sail the sea, beating against head-winds, till the day of judgment. Legends differ as to the nature of his offense. According to one, a murder was committed on board his ship; according to another, the captain swore a profane oath that he would weather the Cape of Good Hope, though it took him till the last day. It is said that he sometimes hails vessels with the request that they will take letters home for him. (*b*) The ship commanded by this captain.—**Harry Dutchman**, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*. [Local, Eng.]

Dutchman's-breeches (duch'man̤z-brich"ez), *n.* The plant *Dicentra Cucullaria:* so called from its broadly two-spurred flowers. [U. S.]

Dutchman's-laudanum (duch'man̤z-lâ"da̤-num), *n.* Bullhoof, the flowers of which are used in Jamaica as a narcotic.

Dutchman's-pipe (duch'man̤z-pīp), *n.* The plant *Aristolochia Sipho*, a climber with broad handsome foliage: so called from the shape of the flowers. See cut under *Aristolochia*. [U. S.]

dutchy†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duchy*.

duteous (dū'tē̩-us), *a.* [< *duty* + *-ous* (cf. *beauteous*, < *beauty* + *-ous*).] **1.** Dutiful; obedient; subservient. [Rare.]

> As *duteous* to the vices of thy mistress
> As badness would desire. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.
>
> A *duteous* daughter and a sister kind.
> *Dryden*, On a Lady who Died at Bath.

2. Pertaining to or required by duty. [Rare.]

> With mine own tongue deny my sacred state,
> With mine own breath release all *duteous* oaths.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1.
>
> My ways and wishes, looks and thoughts, she knows,
> And *duteous* care by close attention shows.
> *Crabbe*, Works, V. 52.

duteously (dū'tē̩-us-li), *adv.* In a duteous manner.

duteousness (dū'tē̩-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being duteous.

> If piety goes before, whatever *duteousness* or observance comes afterwards, it cannot easily be amiss.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.

dutiable (dū'ti-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *duty* + *-able*.] Subject to a customs duty: as, *dutiable* goods.

dutied (dū'tid), *a.* [< *duty* + *-ed*^{2}.] Subjected to duties or customs. [U. S., and rare.]

> Breadstuff is *dutied* so high in the market of Great Britain as in times of plenty to exclude it, and this is done from the desire to favor her own farmers.
> *Ames*, Works, II. 13.

dutiful (dū'ti-fu̇l), *a.* [< *duty* + *-ful*.] **1.** Performing the duties required by social or legal obligations; obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; obediently respectful: as, a *dutiful* son or daughter; a *dutiful* ward or servant; a *dutiful* subject.

> The Queen being gone, the King said, I confess she hath been to me the most *dutiful* and loving Wife that ever Prince had. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 276.
>
> Though never exceptionally *dutiful* in his filial relations, he had a genuine fondness for the author of his being. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 187.

2. Expressive of a sense of duty; showing compliant respect; required by duty: as, *dutiful* attentions.

> There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees, bless the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing she thought did accompany her at their first meeting.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> Surely if we have unto those laws that *dutiful* regard which their dignity doth require, it will not greatly need that we should be exhorted to live in obedience unto them.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

dutifully (dū'ti-fu̇l-i), *adv.* In a dutiful manner; with regard to duty; obediently; submissively.

> I advised him to persevere in *dutifully* bearing with his mother's ill humour. *Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, I. 367.

dutifulness (dū'ti-fu̇l-nes), *n.* The quality of being dutiful; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty.

> At his [the Earl of Essex's] landing, Bryan MacPhelym welcom'd him, tendering unto him all manner of *Dutifulness* and Service. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 350.
>
> Piety or *dutifulness* to parents was a most popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden.*

duty (dū'ti), *n.*; pl. *duties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *dutie, duetie, dewty, dewtie*, < ME. *duete, duetee, deute, dewtee*, etc., < *due, dewe*, due, + *-te, -ty*, formed after such words as *bewte*, beauty, etc.: see *due*^{1} and *-ty*.] **1.** Obligatory service; that which ought to be done; that which one is bound by natural, moral, or legal obligation to do or perform.

> It doth not stand with the *duty* which we owe to our heavenly Father, that to the ordinances of our mother the Church we should show ourselves disobedient.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.
>
> Take care that your expressions be prudent and safe, consisting with thy other *duties*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 664.
>
> In the middle ages fealty to a feudal lord was accounted a *duty*, and the assertion of personal freedom a crime.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 265.

2. The obligation to do something; the binding or obligatory force of that which is morally right: as, when *duty* calls, one must obey.

> For the parents iniurie was reuenged, and the *duetie* of nature performed or satisfied by the childe.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 138.
>
> I taught my wife her *duty*, made her see
> What it behoved her see and say and do,
> Feel in her heart and with her tongue declare.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 227.
>
> O hard, when love and *duty* clash!
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.
>
> It is asserted that we are so constituted that the notion of *duty* furnishes in itself a natural motive of action of the highest order, and wholly distinct from all the refinements and modifications of self-interest.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 189.
>
> *Duty* to one's countrymen and fellow-citizens, which is the social instinct guided by reason, is in all healthy communities the one thing sacred and supreme.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 69.

3. Due obedience; submission; compliant or obedient service.

> Every subject's *duty* is the king's; but every subject's soul is his own. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

4. A feeling of obligation, or an act manifesting such feeling; an expression of submissive deference or respectful consideration. [Archaic or prov. Eng.]

> They both attone
> Did *dewty* to their Lady, as became.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 28.
>
> There also did the Corporation of Dover and the Earl of Winchelsea do their *duties* to him, in like sort.
> *England's Joy* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 27).
>
> I must entreat you to take a promise that you shall have the first [copy] for a testimony of that *duty* which I owe to your love. *Donne*, Letters, xiv.
>
> He craved so for news of Sylvia, . . . even though it was only that she sent her *duty* to him.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

5. Any requisite procedure, service, business, or office; that which one ought to do; particularly, any stated service or function: as, the *duties* of one's station in life; to go or be on *duty;* the regiment did *duty* in Flanders.

Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole *duty* of man. Eccl. xii. 13.

To employ him on the hardest and most imperative *duty*. *Hallam.*

6. In *mech.*, the number of foot-pounds of work done per bushel or per hundredweight of fuel consumed: as, the *duty* of a steam-engine.—**7†.** That which is due; an obligation; compensation; dues.

And right as Judas hadde purses smale
And was a theef, right swiche a theef was he,
His master hadde but half his *duetee*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 6934.

They neither regarded to sette him to schole, nor while he was at schoole to paie his schoolemaister's *duetie*.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 369.

The man shall give unto the woman a ring, laying the same upon the book, with the accustomed *duty* to the Priest and Clerk. *Rubric in Marriage* (1552).

Do thy duty, and have thy *duty*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

8. A tax or impost; excise or customs dues; the sum of money levied by a government upon certain articles, specifically on articles imported or exported: as, the stamp *duty* of Great Britain; the legacy *duty;* the *duties* on sugar; ad valorem and specific *duties*.

To dames discreet, the *duties* yet unpaid,
His stores of lace and hyson he convey'd.
Crabbe, Works, I. 55.

The word *duties* is often used as synonymous with taxes, but is more often used as equivalent to customs; the latter being taxes levied upon goods and merchandise which are exported or imported. In this sense, *duties* are equivalent to imposts, although the latter word is often restrained to *duties* on goods and merchandise which are imported from abroad. *Andrews*, Revenue Laws, § 133.

Alnage duties. See *alnage.*—**Breach of duty.** See *breach.*—**Countervailing duties.** See *countervailing.*—**Differential duty.** Same as *discriminating duty* (which see, under *discriminating*).—**Mails and duties†.** See *mail*^{3}.—**To do duty for.** See *do*^{1}.=**Syn. 8.** *Custom, Excise*, etc. See *tax, n.*

duty-free (dū′ti-frē), *a.* Free from tax or duty.

duumvir (dū-um′vėr), *n.*; pl. *duumviri, duumvirs* (-vi-rī, -vėrz). [L., usually, and orig., in pl. *duumviri*, more correctly *duoviri* (sing. *duovir*), i. e., *duo viri*, two men: *duo* = E. *two; viri*, pl. of *vir* = AS. *wer*, a man. Cf. *centumvir, decemvir.*] In *Rom. hist.*, one of two officers or magistrates united in the same public function. The officers specifically so called were either the highest magistrates of municipal towns or persons appointed for some occasional service, the kind of duty in all cases being indicated by a descriptive term: as, *duumviri navales*, officers for equipping and repairing the fleet.

duumviracy (dū-um′vi-rā-si), *n.* [< *duumvirate:* see *-acy.*] The union of two persons in authority or office. [Rare.]

A cunning complicating of Presbyterian and Independent principles and interests together, that they may rule in their *Duumviracy*.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 438.

duumviral (dū-um′vi-ral), *a.* [= F. *duumviral* = It. *duumvirale*, < L. *duumviralis*, < *duumviri:* see *duumvir* and *-al.*] Pertaining to Roman duumviri. or to a duumvirate.

duumvirate (dū-um′vi-rāt), *n.* [= F. *duumvirat* = Sp. *duunvirato* = Pg. *duumvirato* = It. *duumvirato*, < L. *duumviratus*, < *duumviri:* see *duumvir* and *-ate*^{3}.] The union of two men in the same office, or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated, as in ancient Rome.

duumviri, *n.* Latin plural of *duumvir*.

duvet (dü-vā′), *n.* [F., < OF. *duvet*, down, wool, nap.] A quilt or comfortable stuffed with swans' down or eider-down.

dux (duks), *n.*; pl. *duces* (dū′sēz). [L., a leader, general, chief: see *duke*^{1}.] **1.** A leader; a chief; specifically, the head or chief pupil of a class or division in some public schools. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** In *music*, the subject or theme of a fugue: distinguished from the *comes* or answer.

duyker, duykerbok (dī′kėr, -bok), *n.* [< D. *duiker*, = E. *ducker*, + *bok* = E. *buck.*] The diving-buck, or impoon, *Cephalophus mergens*, an antelope of South Africa: so called from its habit of plunging through and under the bushes in flight instead of leaping over them. There are several species of *Cephalophus*, besides the one mentioned, to which the name is also applicable. See cut under *Cephalophus*.

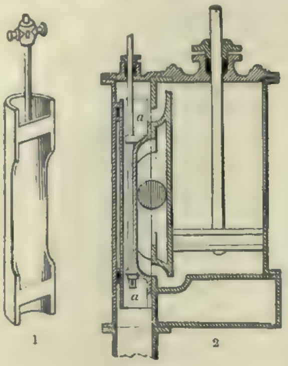
duyong, *n.* Same as *dugong*.

duzine, *n.* [< D. *dozijn*, a dozen: see *dozen.*] A body of twelve men, governing a village. [N. Y., colonial, local.]

The patentees are said to have been called the "Twelve Men" or *Duzine*, and to have had both legislative and judicial powers in town affairs.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud., IV. 55.

D. V. An abbreviation of the Latin *Deo volente*, God willing. See *Deo volente*.

D-valve (dē′valv), *n.* A valve for opening and closing the induction and eduction passages of a steam-engine cylinder: so called from its plan resembling the letter D. The usual form of the D-valve is shown in fig. 1, where it is seen detached, and at *a a*, fig. 2, which represents a section of a steam-cylinder and nozles.



D-valve.

dwale (dwāl), *n.* [< ME. *dwale, dwole*, error, delusion, also, in later use, *dwale*, a sleeping-potion, deadly nightshade, < AS. *dwola* (rarely *dwala*), *ge-dwola*, error, delusion, heresy; cf. D. *dwaal-* (in comp.), delusion, = OHG. *twāla*, MHG. *twāle*, delay; Icel. *dvali*, sleep, lethargy (Haldorsen), *dvala*, also *dvöl*, pl. *dvalar*, a short stay, a stop, pause; Sw. *dvala*, a trance, ecstasy, = Dan. *dvale*, torpor, lethargy, a trance (*dvale-drik*, a sleeping-potion, *dvale-bær*, mandrake): words variously formed and connected with AS. **dwal*, **dwol*, *dol* (= Goth. *dwals*, etc.), stupid, foolish, dull (see *dull*^{1}), and with the secondary verbs AS. *dwelian*, mislead, intr. err, *dwellan*, hinder, mislead, *dwelian*, remain, dwell, etc.; all ult. from the strong verb represented by AS. **dwelan*, pret. **dwal*, **dwol*, pp. *ge-dwolen*, mislead: see further under *dwell*, and cf. *dwale, v., dwalm.*] **1†.** Error; delusion.

The Goddes lamb than clenge sale
This wreched werld fra sinful *duale*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 12840.

2†. A sleeping-potion; a soporific.

To bedde goth Aleyn, and also Jon,
Ther nas no more, hem needede no *dwale*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 241.

The frere with hus fisik this folke hath enchaunted,
And doth men drynke *dwale* that men dredeth no synne.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 379.

3. The deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*, which possesses stupefying or poisonous properties.

Dwale, or sleeping nightshade, hath round blackish stalkes, &c. This kind of nightshade causeth sleep.
Gerarde, Herball (ed. T. Johnson), ii. 56.

4. In *her.*, a sable or black color.—**Deadly dwale**, the *Acuistus arborescens*, a small solanaceous tree of tropical America, nearly allied to *Atropa*. It bears yellow berries.

dwale (dwāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dwaled*, ppr. *dwaling*. [See *dwell.*] To mutter deliriously. *Dunglison.* [Devonshire, Eng.]

dwalm, dwaum (dwäm, dwâm), *n.* [Sc., also written *dualm, dwam;* < ME. **dwolme*, < AS. *dwolma*, a confusion, chaos, hence a gulf, chasm (cf. OS. *dwalm*, delusion, = OHG. *twalm*, stupefaction, a stupefying drink), < **dwelan*, pp. *gedwolen*, mislead, lead into error: see *dwell, dwale*, and *dull*^{1}.] A swoon; a sudden fit of sickness.

Hir Majestie . . . this nicht has had sum *dwaumes* of swooning.
Letter of Council of State, in Keith's Hist., App., p. 183.

When a child is seized with some undefinable ailment, it is common to say, "It's just some *dwaum*." *Jamieson.*

dwang (dwang), *n.* A strut inserted between the timbers of a floor to stiffen them. [Scotch.]

dwarf (dwârf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dwarf, dwerf*, where *f* represents the changed sound (so in LG. below) of the guttural, which also took a different development in the parallel ME. *dwerowe, dwerwe* (mod. E. as if **dwarrow;* cf. *arrow, barrow*, etc.), < *dwergh, dwerk* (whence also mod. dial. *durgan*), a dwarf, particularly as an attendant, < AS. *dweorg, dweorh*, a dwarf (def. 1), = D. *dwerg*, a dwarf, = MLG. *dwerch, dwarch, dwark* = LG. *dwarf*, a dwarf, contr. *dorf*, an insignificant person or thing, = OHG. *twerg*, MHG. *twerc, querch, zwerch*, G. *zwerg*, a dwarf, = Icel. *dvergr* = Sw. and Dan. *dverg*, a dwarf. The mythological sense appears esp. in Scand., and may be the orig. sense.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person of very small size; a human being much below the ordinary stature. True dwarfs (some of the most celebrated of whom have been from 3 to less than 2 feet in height) are usually well formed; but dwarfishness is often accompanied by deformity or caused by disproportion of parts. In ancient, medieval, and later times, dwarfs have been in demand as personal attendants upon ladies and noblemen; and the ancient Romans practised methods of dwarfing persons artificially.

Of that Citee was Zacheus the *Dwerf*, that clomb up in to the Sycomour Tre, for to see oure Lord; be cause he was so litille, he myghte not seen him for the peple.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 98.

Behind her farre away a *Dwarfe* did lag,
That lasie seemd, in being ever last.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 6.

Beneath an oak, mossed o'er by eld,
The Baron's *Dwarf* his courser held.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 31.

2. An animal or a plant much below the ordinary size of its species.—**3.** In *Scand. myth.*, a diminutive and generally deformed being, dwelling in rocks and hills, and distinguished for skill in working metals.

II. *a.* Of small stature or size; of a size smaller than that common to its kind or species: as, a *dwarf* palm; *dwarf* trees. Among gardeners *dwarf* is used to distinguish fruit-trees of which the branches spring from the stem near the ground from riders or standards, the original stocks of which are several feet in height.

In the northern wall was a *dwarf* door, leading by breakneck stairs to a pigeon-hole.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 92.

Many of the *dwarf* bicycles now offered for sale, though they have merits of their own, are anything but safeties.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 28.

Similar to it [*B. Aquifolium*], but different in foliage and *dwarfer* in growth, is B. repens.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 292.

Dwarf bay, bilberry, cherry, etc. See the nouns.—**Dwarf dove,** a small ground-dove of the genus *Chamæpelia* (or *Columbigallina*). There are several species, all American, the best-known being *C. passerina*, common in southern parts of the United States. See cut under *ground-dove.*—**Dwarf lemur,** a small lemur of the genus *Microcebus* (which see).—**Dwarf male,** in algæ of the group *Œdogonieæ*, a small, short-lived plant consisting of only a few cells, developed in the vicinity of the oögonium from a peculiar zoöspore, and producing antherozoöids.—**Dwarf quail,** a small quail of the genus *Excalfactoria*, as the Chinese dwarf quail, *E. sinensis.*—**Dwarf snake,** a serpent of the family *Calamariidæ* (which see), of diminutive size, and with non-distensible jaws, very generally distributed over the globe, found under stones and logs. There are several genera and species.—**Dwarf thrush,** a small variety of the hermit-thrush, found in the Western States; *Turdus nanus.*—**Dwarf wall,** specifically, a wall of less height than a story of a building. The term is generally applied to walls which support the sleeper-joists under the lowest floor of a building.

dwarf (dwârf), *v.* [< *dwarf, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hinder from growing to the natural size; make or keep small; prevent the due development of; stunt.

Thus it was that the national character of the Scotch was, in the seventeenth century, *dwarfed* and mutilated.
Buckle, Civilization, II. v.

The habit of brooding over a single idea is calculated to *dwarf* the soundest mind.
Dr. Ray, in Huxley and Youmans' Physiol., § 508.

The window heads have been *dwarfed* down to mere framings for masks.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 124.

You may *dwarf* a man to the mere stump of what he ought to be, and yet he will put out green leaves.
G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 331.

2. To cause to appear less than reality; cause to look or seem small by comparison: as, the cathedral *dwarfs* the houses around it.

The larger love
That *dwarfs* the petty love of one to one.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

The mind stretches an hour to a century, and *dwarfs* an age to an hour. *Emerson*, Old Age.

And who could blame the generous weakness
Which, only to thyself unjust,
So overprized the work of others,
And *dwarfed* thy own with self-distrust?
Whittier, A Memorial, M. A. C.

II. *intrans.* To become less; become dwarfish or stunted.

As it grew, it *dwarfed*. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. ii.

The region where the herbage began to *dwarf*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 7.

dwarfish (dwâr′fish), *a.* [< *dwarf* + *-ish*^{1}.] **1.** Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; diminutive; as, a *dwarfish* animal; a *dwarfish* shrub.—**2.** Slight; petty; despicable.

The king . . . is well prepar'd
To whip this *dwarfish* war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

dwarfishly (dwâr′fish-li), *adv.* Like a dwarf; in a dwarfish manner.

The painter, the sculptor, the composer, the epic rhapsodist, the orator, all partake one desire, namely, to express themselves symmetrically and abundantly, not *dwarfishly* and fragmentarily. *Emerson*, The Poet.

dwarfishness (dwâr′fish-nes), *n.* Smallness of stature; littleness of size.

Science clearly explains this *dwarfishness* produced by great abstraction of heat; showing that, food and other things being equal, it unavoidably results.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 247.

dwarfling (dwârf′ling), *n.* [< *dwarf* + dim. *-ling*^{1}.] A very small dwarf; a pygmy.

When the *Dwarfling* did perceiue me, . . .
Skipt he soone into a corner.
Sylvester, The Woodman's Bear.

dwarfy (dwâr′fi), *a.* [< *dwarf* + *-y*1.] Small; dwarfish.

Though I am squint-eyed, lame, bald, *dwarfy*, &c., yet these deformities are joys.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 65.

dwaum, *n.* See *dwalm*.

dwell (dwel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dwelled*, more usually *dwelt*, ppr. *dwelling*. [< ME. *dwellen* (pret. *dwellede, dwelede, dwelde, dwalde, dwelte, dwelt*), intr. linger, remain, stay, abide, dwell, also err, tr. mislead; < AS. (*a*) *dwellan* (pret. *dwealde*), tr., mislead, deceive, hinder, prevent; (*b*) *dwelian* (also in comp. *gedwelian* and *ādwelian*) (pret. *dwelede, dwelode*), tr. mislead, deceive, intr. err, wander; (*c*) *dwelian* (pret. *dwelode*), intr., remain, dwell (rare in this sense); (*d*) *dwolian*, rarely *dwalian*, comp. *gedwolian*, intr., err, wander; = D. *dwalen*, err, = MLG. *dwelen, dwalen*, err, be foolish, LG. *dwalen*, intr. err, tr. mislead, cheat, = OS. *bi-dwelian*, hinder, delay, = OHG. *twaljan, twellan*, MHG. *twellen, twelen*, tr. hinder, delay, intr. linger, wait, = Icel. *dvelja*, intr. wait, tarry, tr. delay, defer, refl. *dveljask*, stay, make a stay, = Sw. *dväljas*, intr., dwell, = Dan. *dvæle*, intr., linger, loiter; all secondary verbs, more or less mixed in forms and senses, and with numerous derivatives, ult. from the strong verb represented by AS. **dwelan* (pret. **dwal*, **dwol*, pp. *gedwolen*), mislead, cause to err (pp. as adj., perverse, erring), = OS. *for-dwelan*, neglect, = OHG. *ar-twelan*, become dull, stupid, or lifeless, *ga-twelan*, stop, sleep (not in Goth. except as in deriv. *dwals*, stupid, foolish, etc.: see *dull*1); prob. from a root repr. by Skt. √ *dhvar*, bend or make crooked. See *dwale, dull*1, *dolt*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To linger; delay; continue; stay; remain.

I ne dar no leng *dwelle* her,
For ihc was sent as Messager.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Sertes, ich haue wonder
Where my dougter to-day *dwelles* thus longe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1989.

Yat qwat broyer or syster be ded of yis gylde, ye aldyrman and alle ye gylde breyeryn and systers schullyn be redi to bere hym to ye chyrche, and offyrryn as it aforne seyde, and *dwelle* yer tylle ye messe be don, and be beryid.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

Go, and let
The old men of the city, ere they die,
Kiss thee, the matrons *dwell* about thy neck.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

2. To abide as a permanent resident; reside; have abode or habitation permanently or for some time.

In that Desert *duellyn* manye of Arrabyenes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 63.

God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall *dwell* in the tents of Shem. Gen. ix. 27.

Nor till her lay was ended could I move,
But wish'd to *dwell* for ever in the grove.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 135.

And Virtue cannot *dwell* with slaves, nor reign
O'er those who cower to take a tyrant's yoke.
Bryant, The Ages.

3†. To live; be; exist: without reference to place.

There was *dwellynge* somtyme a ryche man, and it is not longe sithen, and men clept him Gatholonabes; and he was fulle of Canteles. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 277.

To dwell on or **upon.** (*a*) To keep the attention fixed on; regard with attention or interest.

They stand at a distance *dwelling on* his looks and language, fixed in amazement. *Buckminster.*

The mind must abide and *dwell upon* things, or be always a stranger to the inside of them. *South.*

Do you not, for instance, *dwell on* the thought of wealth and splendour till you covet these temporal blessings?
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 89.

Then Lancelot lifted his large eyes; they *dwelt*
Deep-tranced *on* hers. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

(*b*) To continue on; occupy a long time with; speak or write about at great length or with great fullness: as, to *dwell on* a note in music; to *dwell upon* a subject.

But I shall not *dwell upon* speculations so abstracted as this. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 19.

I must not *dwell on* that defeat of fame.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree, to live in one's own home; enjoy the possession of a home in one's own right. 1 Ki. iv. 25. =**Syn. 2.** *Abide, Sojourn, Continue*, etc. See *abide*1.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To inhabit.

We sometimes
Who *dwell* this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth,
To town or village. *Milton*, P. R., i. 331.

2. To place as an inhabitant; plant.

The promise of the Father, who shall *dwell*
His Spirit within them. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 487.

dwell (dwel), *n.* [< *dwell, v.*] In *printing*, the brief continuation of pressure in the taking of an impression on a hand-press or an Adams press, supposed to set or fasten the ink more firmly in the paper.

dweller (dwel′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dwellere*, < *dwellen*, dwell: see *dwell, v.*] An inhabitant; a resident of some continuance in a place.

And it was known unto all the *dwellers* at Jerusalem.
Acts i. 19.

Dweller in yon dungeon dark.
Burns, Ode on Mrs. Oswald.

Dweller on the threshold, in *occultism*, an imaginary being or spirit, of frightful aspect and malicious character, supposed to be encountered on the threshold of one's studies in psychic science, as a kind of Cerberus guarding the realm of spirit. *Bulwer.*

dwelling (dwel′ing), *n.* [< ME. *dwelling, duelling*, delay, continuance, an abode, verbal n. of *dwellen*, dwell.] **1**†. Delay. *Chaucer.*—**2**†. Continuance; stay; sojourn.

Therefore euery man bithinke him weel
How litil while is his *dwellynge*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

3. Habitation; residence; abode; lodgment.

Ne no wighte maie, by my clothing,
Wete with what folke is my *dwelling*.
Rom. of the Rose.

Thy *dwelling* shall be with the beasts of the field.
Dan. iv. 32.

The condition of that fardel, the place of your *dwelling*, your names? *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

4. A place of residence or abode; an abiding-place; specifically, a house for residence; a dwelling-house.

Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons. Jer. xlix. 33.

There was a neat white *dwelling* on the hill, which we took to be the parsonage. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 350.

dwelling-house (dwel′ing-hous), *n.* A house occupied or intended to be occupied as a residence.

One Messuage or *Dwellinge-house*, called the Viccaredge house. *Record Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, I. 13.

dwelling-place (dwel′ing-plās), *n.* [< ME. *dwellynge place*.] A place of residence; an abiding-place.

Thei . . . hav not here a *dwellynge place* for evere.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 197.

There, where seynt Kateryne was buryed, is nouther Chirche ne Chapelle, ne other *duellynge place*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.

The Church of Christ hath been hereby made, not "a den of thieves," but in a manner the very *dwelling-place* of foul spirits. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

This wretched Inn, where we scarce stay to bait,
We call our *Dwelling-place*.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xii. 1.

dwelt (dwelt). Preterit and past participle of *dwell*.

dwindle (dwin′dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dwindled*, ppr. *dwindling*. [Freq. (for **dwinle*) of ME. *dwinen*, waste away, dwine: see *dwine*.] **1.** To diminish; become less; shrink; waste or consume away: with *by* or *from* before the cause, and *to, in*, or *into* before the effect or result: as, the body *dwindles by* pining or consumption; an estate *dwindles from* waste; an object *dwindles in* size as it recedes from view; *from* its constant exposure, the regiment *dwindled to* a skeleton.

Weary sev'n nights, nine times nine,
Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

By a natural and constant transfer, the one [estate] had been extended; the other had *dwindled to* nothing.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

In the common Triton of our ponds, the external lungs or branchiæ *dwindle* away when the internal lungs have grown to maturity. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 458.

2. To degenerate; sink; fall away in quality.

Religious societies . . . are said to have *dwindled* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

The flattery of his friends began to *dwindle* into simple approbation. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Diminish*, etc. (see *decrease*); attenuate, become attenuated, decline, fall off, fall away.

dwindle† (dwin′dl), *n.* [< *dwindle, v.*] Gradual decline or decrease; a wasting away; degeneracy; decline.

However inferior to the heroes who were born in better ages, he might still be great among his contemporaries, with the hope of growing every day greater in the *dwindle* of posterity. *Johnson*, Milton.

dwindlement (dwin′dl-ment), *n.* [< *dwindle* + *-ment*.] A dwindled state or condition; decreased size, strength, etc.

It was with a sensation of dreadful *dwindlement* that poor Vincent crossed the street again to his lonely abode.
Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel, i.

dwine (dwīn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dwined*, ppr. *dwining*. [E. dial. and Sc., < ME. *dwinen*, < AS. *dwīnan*, pine away, dwindle, = MD. *dwynen* = LG. *dwinen* = Icel. *dvīna, dvina, dvena* = Sw. *tvina*, pine away, languish; cf. Dan. *tvine*, whine, whimper. Hence *dwindle*.] To pine; decline, especially by sickness; fade or waste: usually with *away*.

Duelfulli sche *dwined a-waie* bothe dayes & nigtes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 578.

Mi loue euere wexinge be,
So that y neuere *dwynne*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

He just *dwined away*, and we hadn't taken but one whale before our captain died, and first mate took th' command. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ix.

dwt. A contraction of *pennyweight*, *d.* standing for Latin *denarius*, a penny, and *wt.* for *weight*.

dyad (dī′ad), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *dyas* (*dyad-*), < Gr. δυάς (δυαδ-), the number two, < δύο = E. *two*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Two units treated as one; a pair; a couple.

A point answers to a monad, and a line to a *dyad*, and a superficies to a triad.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 376.

2. In *chem.*, an elementary substance each of whose atoms, in combining with other atoms or molecules, is equivalent in saturating power to two atoms of hydrogen. For example, oxygen is a dyad as seen in the compound H_2O (water), where one atom of oxygen combines with and saturates two atoms of hydrogen.

3. In *morphology*, a secondary unit of organization, resulting from individuation or integration of an aggregate of monads. See *monad*.—**4.** In *math.*, an expression signifying the operation of multiplying internally by one vector and then by another.—**Pythagorean dyad**, the number two considered as an essence or constituent of being.

II. *a.* Same as *dyadic*.

dyad-deme (dī′ad-dēm), *n.* A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated dyads. See *monad-deme*.

A secondary unit or dyad, this rising through *dyad-demes* into a triad. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

dyadic (dī-ad′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *dyad* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to the number two, or to a dyad; consisting of two parts or elements: as, a *dyadic* metal.—**2.** In *Gr. pros.*: (*a*) Comprising two different rhythms or meters: as, a *dyadic* epiploce. (*b*) Consisting of pericopes, or groups of systems each of which contains two unlike systems: as, a *dyadic* poem.—**Dyadic arithmetic.** Same as *binary arithmetic* (which see, under *binary*).—**Dyadic disyntheme**, any combination of dyads, with or without repetition, in which each element occurs twice and no oftener.—**Dyadic syntheme**, a similar combination in which each element occurs only once.

Also *dyad, duadic*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *math.*, a sum of dyads. See *dyad*.—**2.** The science of reckoning with a system of numerals in which the ratio of values of successive places is two.—**Complete dyadic.** See *complete*.—**Conjugate dyadics.** See *conjugate*.—**Cyclic dyadic**, a dyadic which may be expressed to any desired degree of approximation as a root of a unity or universal idemfactor.—**Linear dyadic**, a dyadic reducible to a dyad.—**Planar dyadic**, a dyadic which can be reduced to the sum of two dyads.—**Shearing dyadic**, a dyadic expressing a simple or complex shear.—**Uniplanar dyadic**, a planar dyadic in which the plane of the antecedents coincides with that of the consequents.

Dyak (dī′ak), *n.* One of a native race inhabiting Borneo, the largest island of the Malay archipelago. The Dyaks are numerically the leading people of the island, and are usually believed to be its aborigines. Also *Dayak, Dayakker*.

dyakis-dodecahedron (dī″a̤-kis-dō″dek-a̤-hē′dro̤n), *n.* [< Gr. δυάκις, twice, + δωδεκάεδρον, a dodecahedron: see *dodecahedron*.] Same as *diploid*.

The *dyakisdodecahedron*, bounded by twenty-four trapezoids with two sides equal, has twelve short, twelve long, and twenty-four intermediate edges.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 355.

dyarchy (dī′är-ki), *n.*; pl. *dyarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. δυαρχια, dyarchy, < δύο, two, + ἀρχειν, rule, govern.] A government by two; a diarchy. Also *duarchy*.

The name *Dyarchy*, given by Dr. Mommsen to the Constitution of Augustus, is not yet sufficiently justified.
The Academy, Feb. 25, 1888, p. 128.

Dyas (dī′as), *n.* [NL. use of LL. *dyas*, the number two: see *dyad*.] In *geol.*, a name sometimes applied to the Permian system, from its being divided into two principal groups. Compare *Trias*. See *Permian*.

Dyassic (dī-as′ik), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Dyas or Permian.

dyaster (dī-as′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δύο, = E. two, + ἀστήρ = E. *star*.] The double-star figure occurring in or resulting from caryocinesis. Also spelled *diaster*.

dye^1 (dī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dyed*, ppr. *dyeing*. [Formerly also *die*; < ME. *dyen*, *dien*, *deyen*, < AS. *deágian*, *dēgian*, dye, color, < *deág*, *deáh*, a dye, color, < **deágan*, a strong verb found only once, in pret. *deóg*, dye, tinge, prob. (like *tinge*, < L. *tingere*), orig. wet, moisten, and allied to AS. *deáw*, E. *dew*, and so to E. *dag*^{1}, dew, and *deg*, moisten, sprinkle: see *dew*^{1}.] **1.** To fix a color or colors in the substance of by immersion in a properly prepared bath; impregnate with coloring matter held in solution. The matters used for dyeing are obtained from vegetables, animals, and minerals; and the subjects to which they are applied are porous materials in general, but especially wool, cotton, silk, linen, hair, skins, feathers, ivory, wood, and marble. The great diversity of tint obtained in dyeing is the result of the combination of two or more simple coloring substances with one another or with certain chemical reagents. To render the colors permanent, the subsequent application of a mordant, or the precipitation of the coloring matter by the direct use of a mordant, is usually required; but when aniline and some other artificial dyes are used, no mordant is necessary. The superficial application of pigments to tissues by means of adhesive vehicles such as oil and albumen, as in painting or in some kinds of calico-printing, does not constitute dyeing, because the coloring bodies so applied do not penetrate the fiber, and are not intimately incorporated with it.
2. To overspread with color, as by effusion; tinge or stain in general.

> I cannot rest
> Until the white rose that I wear be *dyed*
> Even in the lukewarm blood of Henry's heart.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

> Mony o' Murry's men lay gaspin,
> An' *dyit* thi grund wi theire bleid.
> *Battle of Corichie* (Child's Ballads, VII. 213).

> Their [maidens'] cheekes were *died* with vermilion.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 807.

> Over the front door trailed a luxuriant woodbine, now *dyed* by the frosts into a dark claret.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

To dye in grain. See *grain*^{1}.—**To dye scarlet**†, to drink deep; drink till the face becomes scarlet.

dye^1 (dī), *n.* [< ME. **deye*, **deghe* (not found), < AS. *deág*, *deáh*, a dye, color: see the verb, which is orig. from the noun.] **1.** Coloring matter in solution; a coloring liquor.

> A kind of shell-fish, having in the midst of his jaws a certain white vein, which containeth that precious liquor: a *die* of soveraign estimation. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 168.

2. Color; hue; tint; tinge.

> And creeping shrubs of thousand *dyes*
> Waved in the west wind's summer sighs.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 11.

dye^2†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *die*^{1}.

dye^3†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *die*^{3}.

> You shall no more deal with the hollow *dye*
> Or the frail card. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

dye-bath (dī'bȧth), *n.* A bath prepared for use in dyeing; a solution of coloring matter in which substances to be colored are immersed.

> Oxalic acid, like acetic acid, is used for preparing *dye-baths.* *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 708.

dye-beck (dī'bek), *n.* Same as *dye-bath.*

> The *dye-beck* consists of alizarin and tannin.
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 915.

dye-house^1 (dī'hous), *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.

dye-house^2 (dī'hous), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dey-house.*] A milk-house or dairy. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

dyeing (dī'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dye*^{1}, *v.*] The operation or practice of fixing colors in solution in textile and other porous substances.

dye-pot (dī'pot), *n.* A dye-vat.

> There were clothes there which were to receive different colors. All these Jesus threw into one *dye-pot*, . . . and taking them out, each [piece] was dyed as the dyer wished.
> *Stowe*, Origin of the Books of the Bible, p. 222.

dyer (dī'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dyere*, *diere*, *deyer*, < *dyen*, etc., dye: see *dye*^{1}, *v.*] One whose occupation is to dye cloth, skins, feathers, etc.

> Almost . . . my nature is subdued
> To what it works in, like the *dyer's* hand.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxi.

Dyers' spirit, tin tetrachlorid, known in commerce as oxymuriate of tin $(SnCl_4 + 5H_2O)$. It is a valuable mordant.

dyer's-broom (dī'ėrz-bröm), *n.* The plant *Genista tinctoria*, used to make a green dye. Also called *dyeweed.*

dyer's-greenweed (dī'ėrz-grēn″wēd), *n.* Same as *dyer's-broom.*

dyer's-moss (dī'ėrz-mȏs), *n.* The lichen *Roccella tinctoria.* Same as *archil*, 2.

dyer's-weed (dī'ėrz-wēd), *n.* The woad, weld, or yellow-weed, *Reseda luteola*, affording a yellow dye, and cultivated in Europe on that account.

dyester (dī'stėr), *n.* [< *dye*^{1} + *-ster.*] A dyer. [Scotch.]

dyestone (dī'stōn), *n.* A red ferruginous limestone occurring in Tennessee, used occasionally in the place of a dye, although insoluble and not properly a dye.—**Dyestone ore**, an iron ore of great economical importance in the United States. Also called *fossil*, *dyestone fossil*, *flaxseed*, and *Clinton ore.* See *Clinton ore*, under *ore.*

dyestuff (dī'stuf), *n.* In *com.*, any dyewood, lichen, powder, or dye-cake used in dyeing and staining. The most important dyestuffs are cochineal, madder, indigo, logwood, fustic, quercitron-bark, and the various preparations of aniline. Also called *dyeware.*

dye-trial (dī'trī″al), *n.* An experiment with coloring matters to determine their value as dyes. Such experiments are usually performed by dyeing small pieces of yarn or fabric, of equal size, in beakers, one of which contains the coloring matter in question, the other a standard of the same colorant.

> Never less than two *dye-trials* should be carried out at once, viz., one with the new colouring matter, the other with a colouring matter of known value, which is taken as the "type." *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 57.

dye-vat (dī'vat), *n.* A bath containing dyes, and fitted with an apparatus for immersing the fabrics to be colored.

dyeware (dī'wãr), *n.* Same as *dyestuff.*

> The reaction which ensues is not produced by any other *dye-ware.* *Ure*, Dict., IV. 354.

dyeweed (dī'wēd), *n.* Same as *dyer's-broom.*

dyewood (dī'wůd), *n.* Any wood from which dye is extracted.

dye-works (dī'wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* An establishment in which dyeing is carried on.

dygogram (dī'gō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *δύ(ναμις)*, power, + *γω(νία)*, angle, + *γράμμα*, anything written.] A diagram containing a curve generated by the motion of a line drawn from a fixed origin, and representing in direction and magnitude the horizontal component of the force of magnetism on a ship's compass-needle while the ship makes a complete circuit. The course of the ship is marked on the curve. There are two kinds of dygogram, according as it is supposed to be fixed in space during the rotation of the ship or fixed on the ship.

dying (dī'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *die*^{1}, *v.*] The act of expiring; loss of life; death.

> Always bearing about in the body the *dying* of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body. 2 Cor. iv. 10.

dying (dī'ing), *p. a.* [< ME. *dyinge*, *diyng*, with older term. *diend*, *diand*, etc.; ppr. of *die*^{1}, *v.* In some uses, as *dying* hour, *dying* bed, etc. (defs. 4, 5), the word is the verbal noun used attributively.] **1.** Physically decaying; failing from life; approaching death or dissolution; moribund: as, a *dying* man; a *dying* tree.

> The noise of battle hurtled in the air,
> . . . and *dying* men did groan. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2.

2. Mortal; destined to death; perishable: as, *dying* bodies.

> I preached as never sure to preach again,
> And as a *dying* man to *dying* men.
> *Baxter*, Love breathing Thanks and Praise.

3. Drawing to a close; fading away; failing; languishing: as, the *dying* year; a *dying* light.

> That strain again;—it had a *dying* fall.
> *Shak.*, T. N., i. 1.

> Where the *dying* night-lamp flickers.
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4. Given, uttered, or manifested just before death: as, *dying* words; a *dying* request; *dying* love.

> I do prophesy the election lights
> On Fortinbras; he has my *dying* voice.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

> Sir, let me speak next,
> And let my *dying* words be better with you
> Than my dull living actions.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

5. Pertaining to or associated with death: as, a *dying* hour; a *dying* bed.

> He served his country as knight of the shire to his *dying* day. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

Dying declaration. See *declaration.*

dyingly (dī'ing-li), *adv.* In a dying or languishing manner.

dyingness (dī'ing-nes), *n.* The state of dying; hence, a state simulating the approach of death, real or affected; affected languor or faintness; languishment.

> Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of *dyingness;* you see that picture, Foible—a swimmingness in the eyes.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 5.

dyke, *n.* and *v.* A less proper spelling of *dike.*

dykehopper (dīk'hop″ėr), *n.* The wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe. Swainson.* [Local, Eng. (Stirling).]

dynactinometer (dī-nak-ti-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δύν(αμις)*, power, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτῖν-*), a ray, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of actinic power, or for comparing the quickness of lenses.

dynagraph (dī'nạ-grȧf), *n.* [Short for *dynamograph*, q. v.] A machine for reporting the condition of a railroad-track, the speed of a train, and the power (and consumption of coal and water) used in traversing a given distance. The most important machine of this class was built by Professor Dudley, and is employed in examining road-beds in all parts of the United States. It consists of a paper ribbon arranged to pass under a series of recording pens, and moved by means of gearing from one of the axles of the car in which it is placed. The mechanical recording appliances give the tension on the draw-bar, showing the resistance of the car, its speed, the distance traveled absolutely, and in a given number of seconds, minutes, and hours. The oscillations of the car, also the level of the rails, the alinement, the condition of the joints of the rails, and the elevations of the rails at curves, are all mechanically traced on the paper band. Besides this, by simple electrical connections, the amount of water and coal consumed in the engine, the pressure of the steam, the mile-posts, stations, etc., are recorded from the car or from the engine, and all these records appear side by side upon the paper. See *seismograph.*

dynam (dī'nam), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power, might, strength, faculty, capacity, force, etc., < *δύνασθαι*, be able, capable, strong enough (to do), pass for, signify, perhaps allied to L. *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] **1.** A unit of work, equal to a weight of one pound raised through one foot; a foot-pound.—**2.** A force, or a force and a couple, the resultant of all the forces acting together on a body. Also spelled *dyname.*

Dynamene (dī-nam'e-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυναμένη*, fem. of *δυνάμενος*, ppr. of *δύνασθαι*, be able (> *δύναμις*, power): see *dynam.*] **1.** A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Dromiidæ.*—**2.** A genus of calyptoblastic hydroids, of the family *Sertulariidæ. D. pumila* is an example.—**3.** A genus of spur-heeled cuckoos: same as *Eudynamys. Stephens.* [Not in use.]—**4.** A genus of isopods, of the family *Sphæromidæ.*—**5.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

dynameter (dī-nam'e-tėr), *n.* [A contr. of *dynamometer*, which is differently applied: see *dynamometer.*] An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. It consists of a small tube with a transparent plate, exactly divided, which is fixed to the tube of a telescope, in order to measure the diameter of the distinct image of the object-glass.

dynametric, dynametrical (dī-na-met'rik, -ri-kạl), *a.* [< *dynameter* + *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to a dynameter.

dynamic (dī-nam'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δυναμικός*, powerful, efficacious, < *δύναμις*, power: see *dynam.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to mechanical forces not in equilibrium: opposed to *static.*—**2.** Pertaining to mechanical forces, whether in equilibrium or not; involving the consideration of forces. By extension—**3.** Causal; effective; motive; involving motion or change: often used vaguely.

> The direct action of nature as a *dynamic* agent is powerful on the language of savages, but gradually becomes insensible as civilization advances.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. viii.

> Action is *dynamic* existence.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 482.

> They [Calvinists] teach a spiritual, real, or *dynamic* and effective presence of Christ in the Eucharist for believers only, while unworthy communicants receive no more than the consecrated elements to their own judgment.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 165.

4. In the *Kantian philos.*, relating to the reason of existence of an object of experience.—**Dynamic category**, in the *Kantian philos.*, a category which is the concept of dynamic relation.—**Dynamic electricity**, current electricity. See *electricity.*—**Dynamic equivalent of heat.** See *equivalent.*—**Dynamic geology**, that branch of the science of geology which has as its object the study of the nature and mode of action of the agencies by which geological changes are and have been effected. See *geology.*—**Dynamic head.** See *head.*—**Dynamic murmurs**, cardiac murmurs not caused by valvular incompetence or stenosis, but by anemia or an unusual configuration of the internal surface of the heart, as where a chorda tendinea is so placed as to give rise to a murmur.—**Dynamic relations**, causal relations; especially, the relations between substance and accident, between cause and effect, and between interacting subjects.—**Dynamic synthesis**, in the *Kantian philos.*, a synthesis of heterogeneous elements necessarily belonging together.

> When the pure concepts of the understanding are applied to every possible experience, their *synthesis* is either mathematical or *dynamical*, for it is directed partly to the intuition only, partly to the existence of the phenomenon.
> *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

Dynamic theory, a theory by which Kant endeavored to explain the nature of matter or the mode of its formation. According to this theory, all matter was originated by two antagonistic and mutually counteracting principles called *attraction* and *repulsion*, all the predicates of which are referred to motion.—**Dynamic theory of nature.** (*a*) A theory which seeks to explain nature from forces, especially from forces of expansion and contraction (as the Stoics did), opposed to a mechanical theory which starts with matter only. (*b*) The doctrine that some other original principle besides matter must be supposed to account for the phenomena of the universe.—**Dynamic theory of the soul**, the metaphysical doctrine that the soul consists in an action or tendency to action, and not in an existence at rest.—**Dynamic theory of the tides**, a theory of the tides in which the general form of the formulas is determined from the solution of a problem in dynamics, the values of the coefficients of the different terms being then altered to suit the observations: opposed to the *statical theory*, which first supposes the sea to be in equilibrium under the forces to which it is subjected, and then modifies the epoch to suit the observations.—**Dynamic viscosity.** See *viscosity*.

II. *n.* 1. A moral force; an efficient incentive.

We hope and pray that it may act as a spiritual *dynamic* on the churches and upon all the benevolent in our land. *Missionary Herald*, Nov., 1879.

2. The science which teaches how to calculate motions in accordance with the laws of force: same as *dynamics*.

dynamical (dī-nam′i-kal̤), *a.* Same as *dynamic*.

The *dynamical* theory [of the tides]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 355.

Dynamical coefficient of viscosity. See *coefficient*.

dynamically (dī-nam′i-kal̤-i), *adv.* In a dynamic manner; as regards dynamics.

Dynamically, the only difference between carbonate of ammonia and protoplasm which can be called fundamental, is the greater molecular complexity and consequent instability of the latter. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 433.

dynamics (dī-nam′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *dynamic*: see *-ics*. Cf. LL. *dynamice*, dynamics, < Gr. δυναμική (sc. τέχνη, art), fem. of δυναμικός, dynamic.] 1. The mathematical theory of force; also (until recently the common acceptation), the theory of forces in motion; the science of deducing from given circumstances (masses, positions, velocities, forces, and constraints) the motions of a system of particles.

The science of motion is divided into two parts: the accurate description of motion, and the investigation of the circumstances under which particular motions take place. . . . That part of the science which tells us about the circumstances under which particular motions take place is called *dynamics*. . . . *Dynamics* are again divided into two branches: the study of those circumstances under which it is possible for a body to remain at rest is called statics, and the study of the circumstances of actual motion is called kinetics. *W. K. Clifford.*

[What is here called *kinetics* has until recently been called *dynamics*.]

The hope of science at the present day is to express all phenomena in symbols of *Dynamics*. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 283.

2. The moving moral or physical forces of any kind, or the laws which relate to them.

The empirical laws of society are of two kinds; some are uniformities of coexistence, some of succession. According as the science is occupied in ascertaining and verifying the former sort of uniformities or the latter, M. Comte gives it the title of Social Statics or of Social *Dynamics*. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, VI. x. § 5.

These are then appropriately followed by the *dynamics* of the subject, or the institution in action in many grave controversies and many acute crises of history. *Atlantic Monthly*, LVIII. 418.

Dynamics of music, the science of the variation and contrast of force or loudness in musical sounds.—**Geological dynamics**, that branch of geology which treats of the nature and mode of operation of all kinds of physical agents or forces that have at any time, and in any manner, affected the surface and interior of the earth.—**Rigid dynamics**, the dynamics of rigid bodies, in which only ordinary differential equations occur.

dynamism (dī′na̤-mizm), *n.* [< Gr. δύναμις, power (see *dynam*), + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that besides matter some other material principle—a force in some sense—is required to explain the phenomena of nature. The term is applied—(*a*) to the doctrines of some of the Ionic philosophers, who held to some such principles as love and hate to explain the origin of motion; (*b*) to the doctrine adopted by Leibnitz that substance consists in the capacity for action; (*c*) to the doctrine of Tait that mechanical energy is substance; and (*d*) to the widely current doctrine that the universe contains nothing not explicable by means of the doctrine of energy.

2. The mode of being of mechanical force or energy.

Who does not see the contradiction of requiring a substance for that which by its definition is not substantial at all, but pure *dynamism?* *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 2.

Dynamism would be more appropriate than Materialism as a designation of the modern scientific movement, the idea of inertia having given place to that of an equilibrium of forces. *J. M. Rigg*, Mind, XII. 557.

dynamist (dī′na̤-mist), *n.* [As *dynam-ism* + *-ist*.] A believer in dynamism.

Thus I admit, with the pure *dynamist*, that the material universe, or successive material universes, as manifestations of matter and motion, are concatenated with time, are born, run their course, and fade away, as do the clouds of air. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 803.

dynamistic (dī-na̤-mis′tik), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of force.

It is usual (and convenient) to speak of two kinds of monarchianism—the *dynamistic* and the modalistic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 719.

dynamitard (dī′na̤-mi-tärd″), *n.* [< F. *dynamitard*; as *dynamite* + *-ard*.] Same as *dynamiter*.

If Ireland is to be turned into a Crown Colony, she must be put under martial law; and even that will be no defence against the attacks of *dynamitards* by whom we may be struck at home. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 411.

The associate guild of assassins—the nihilist and the *dynamitard*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXVIII. 344.

dynamite (dī′na̤-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. δύναμις, power (see *dynam*), + *-ite*^{2}.] An explosive of great power, consisting of a mixture of nitroglycerin with some absorbent such as sawdust, or a certain silicious earth from Oberlohe in Hanover. The object of the mixture is to diminish the sensitiveness of nitroglycerin to slight shock, and so to facilitate its carriage without impairing its explosive quality. The disruptive force of dynamite is estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder. Dynamite may be ignited with a match, and will burn quietly with a bright flame without any explosion. Large quantities have been known to fall 20 feet on a hard surface without explosion. It explodes with certainty when ignited by a percussion fuse containing fulminating mercury.

dynamite (dī′na̤-mīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dynamited*, ppr. *dynamiting*. [< *dynamite*, *n.*] 1. To mine or charge with dynamite in order to prevent the approach of an enemy, or for destructive purposes.

The military authorities of Pretoria had caused a rumor to go forth that some of the buildings and roads were *dynamited*, and this deterred the Boers from entering the town, which, as a matter of fact, was not *dynamited* at all. *Athenæum*, No. 3016, p. 201.

2. To blow up or destroy by or as if by dynamite.

It appears from the letters that the American Republic has been *dynamited*, and upon its ruins a socialistic republic established. *Science*, X. 92.

His [Prince Alexander's of Bulgaria] people . . . are not at all inclined to *dynamite* him, which is more than can be said for the Czar. *Times* (London), April 26, 1886.

dynamite-gun (dī′na̤-mīt-gun), *n.* A gun constructed for propelling dynamite, nitroglycerin, or other high explosives, by means of steam or compressed air under high tension.

dynamiter (dī′na̤-mī-tėr), *n.* [< *dynamite* + *-er*^{1}.] One who uses, or is in favor of using, dynamite and similar explosives for unlawful purposes; specifically, a political agitator who resorts to or advocates the use of dynamite and the indiscriminate destruction of life and property for the purpose of coercing a government or a party by terror.

Surely no plea of justification could absolve the *dynamiter* from the eternal consequences of his own infernal deeds. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 387.

The recent explosions on the underground railways were the work of . . . *dynamiters*. *The American*, VII. 93.

Dynamiters subventioned by Parisian fanatics were to appear in Metz. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 421.

dynamitical (dī-na̤-mit′i-kal̤), *a.* [< *dynamite* + *-ical*.] Having to do with dynamite; violently explosive or destructive.

Like certain *dynamitical* critics, he is satisfied with destruction, and his attitude towards constitutional formulæ is not unlike that of the *dynamitical* critic towards Constitutions—British and other. *Nature*, XXXIV. 25.

dynamitically (dī-na̤-mit′i-kal̤-i), *adv.* By means, or as by means, of dynamite; with explosive violence.

The Irish attempts, at New York, Paris, and elsewhere, *dynamitically* to blow up England on behalf of Ireland. *The Congregationalist*, Feb. 17, 1887.

dynamiting (dī′na̤-mī-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dynamite*, *v.*] The practice of destroying or terrorizing by means of dynamite.

The question is, whether the law permits *dynamiting*, or whether it will stop *dynamiting* at the place where it is started, which is the only place where it can be stopped. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 426.

dynamitism (dī′na̤-mī-tizm), *n.* [< *dynamite* + *-ism*.] The use of dynamite and similar explosives in the indiscriminate destruction of life and property for purposes of coercion; any political theory or scheme involving the use of such destructives.

Unqualified repudiation of assassination and *dynamitism*. *The American*, VI. 36.

dynamization (dī″na̤-mi-zā′shon), *n.* [< *dynamize* + *-ation*.] 1. Dynamic development; increase of power in anything; dynamogeny: as, *dynamization* of nerve-force.—2. In *homeopathy*, the extreme trituration of medicines with a view to increase their efficiency or strength.

dynamize (dī′na̤-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dynamized*, ppr. *dynamizing*. [< Gr. δύναμ-ις, power (see *dynam*), + *-ize*.] In *homeopathy*, to increase the efficiency or strength of (medicines) by extreme trituration.

dynamo (dī′na̤-mō), *n.* An abbreviation of *dynamo-electric machine*. See *electric*.

The machines were driven by a Cummer engine of about a hundred horse-power, which furnished power for other *dynamos*. *Science*, III. 177.

Characteristic of a dynamo. See *characteristic*.—**Compound dynamo**, a dynamo in which the field-magnets are excited by both series and shunt windings.—**Series dynamo**, a dynamo in which the whole current generated in the armature is passed through the coil of the field-magnets.—**Shunt dynamo**, a dynamo in which only a part of the entire current generated by the rotating armature is applied to excite the field-magnets.

dynamo-electric, dynamo-electrical (dī′na̤-mō-ẹ-lek′trik, -tri-kal̤), *a.* [< Gr. δύναμις, power (see *dynam*), + *electric*, *electrical*.] Producing force by means of electricity: as, a *dynamo-electric* machine; also, produced by electric force.—**Dynamo-electric machine.** See *electric*.

dynamogenesis (dī″na̤-mọ-jen′e-sis), *n.* Same as *dynamogeny*.

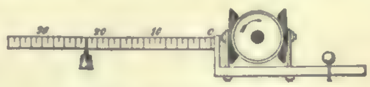
dynamogenic (dī″na̤-mọ-jen′ik), *a.* [< *dynamogeny* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to dynamogeny.

The influence thus manifested is *dynamogenic*. *Dr. Brown-Séquard.*

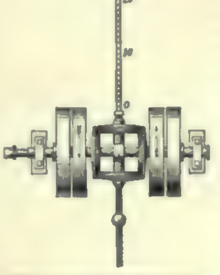
dynamogeny (dī-na̤-moj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. δύναμις, power (see *dynam*), + -γένεια, < -γενής, producing: see *-geny*.] In *psychic science*, production of increased nervous activity; dynamization of nerve-force. Also *dynamogenesis*.

dynamograph (dī-nam′ọ-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. δύναμις, power (see *dynam*), + γράφειν, write.] An instrument combining an elliptic spring and a register to indicate the muscular power exerted by the hand of a person compressing it.

dynamometer (dī-na-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [Contr. *dynameter*, q. v.; < Gr. δύναμις, power (see *dynam*), + μέτρον, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the amount of force expended by men, animals, or motors in moving a load, operating machines, towing vessels, etc.; a power-measurer. Dynamometers use the resistance of springs, weights, and friction as a test, each comparison being made with a known weight or force that will overcome the resistance of the spring, raise the weight, or balance the friction. One of the simplest forms is a steelyard in which the force to be measured is applied to the shorter arm while a weight is balanced on the longer graduated arm. The most common form of spring-dynamometer consists of an elliptical spring that may be compressed or pulled apart in the direction of its longer axis, with an index and scale, and sometimes a recording pencil, to indicate the amount of force exerted. In the apparatus depending on friction a brake is applied to the face of a pulley, and the force is measured by the resistance of the brake to the motion of the pulley. In other forms fast and loose pulleys are placed side by side and connected by weighted levers, a certain amount of force being required to lift the lever and communicate motion to both pulleys. In still other forms coiled springs are used to test a direct strain, as in moving a load or in towing. There are other forms used to test the recoil of guns and the explosive force of gunpowder. In the Batchelder dynamometer two pairs of bevel-wheels are interposed between the receiving and the transmitting pulleys, one pair in line with the pulleys, the other pair at right angles to them and in line with a balanced scale-beam. The force and resistance transmitted through the gears tend to turn the scale-beam about the line of the pulley-shafts, and this must be resisted by a weight upon the scale-beam, which is the measure of the force transmitted. The dynamometer is not a direct indicator of power exerted or of work performed; but when the velocity with which resistance is overcome or force transmitted has been determined by other means, this velocity, and the measure of the force obtained by the dynamometer, are the data for computing the power or work. See *balance-dynamometer*, *crusher-gage*, *piezometer*, and *pressure-gage*.—**Dynamometer coupling**, a device inserted in a shaft by means of which the power transmitted may be measured.



Balance-dynamometer (elevation).



Balance-dynamometer (plan).

dynamometric, dynamometrical (dī″na-mọ-met′rik, -ri-kal̤), *a.* [< *dynamometer* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to or made with the aid of a dynamometer.

dynamometry (dī-na-mom′e-tri), *n.* [< *dynamometer* + *-y*^{3}.] The act or art of using the dynamometer.

Dynamostes (dī-na̤-mos′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Pascoe, 1857), < Gr. δύναμις, power, strength.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ.* There is but one species, *D. audax*, of the East Indies.

dynast (dī′nast), *n.* [= F. *dynaste* = Pg. *dynasta* = Sp. It. *dinasta*, < L. *dynastes* (ML. also **dynasta*), < Gr. *δυνάστης*, a lord, master, ruler, < *δύνασθαι*, be able, strong: see *dynam.*] A ruling prince; a permanent or hereditary ruler.

Philosophers, *dynasts*, monarchs, all were involved and overshadowed in this mist. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 599.

Th ancient family of Des Ewes, *dynasts* or lords of the dition of Kessell. *A. Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

This Thracian *dynast* is mentioned as an ally of the Athenians against Philip in an inscription found some years ago in the Acropolis at Athens. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 241.

dynasta† (dī-nas′tạ̈), *n.* [< ML. **dynasta*, L. *dynastes*, < Gr. *δυνάστης*: see *dynast.*] Same as *dynast.*

Wherefore did his mother, the virgin Mary, give such praise to God in her prophetic song, that he had now by the coming of Christ cut down *dynastas*, or proud monarchs? *Milton*, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

Dynastes (dī-nas′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυνάστης*, a ruler: see *dynast.*] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ* or typical of a family *Dynastidæ.* It is restricted to forms having the external maxillar lobe with 3 or 4 small median teeth, no lateral prothoracic projections, and the last tarsal joint arcuate and clubbed. The type is *D. hercules*, the Hercules-beetle, the largest known true insect, having a length of about 6 inches, of which the curved prothoracic horn is nearly one half.

dynastic (dī-nas′tik), *a.* [= F. *dynastique* = Sp. *dinástico;* cf. D. G. *dynastisch* = Dan. Sw. *dynastisk*, < Gr. *δυναστικός*, < *δυνάστης*, a ruler: see *dynast.*] Relating or pertaining to a dynasty or line of kings.

In Holland *dynastic* interests were betraying the welfare of the republic. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 365.

The civil wars of the Roses had been a barren period in English literature, because they had been merely *dynastic* squabbles, in which no great principles were involved which could shake all minds with controversy and heat them to intense conviction. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 150.

The *dynastic* traditions of Europe are rooted and grounded in the distant past. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 15.

dynasticism (dī-nas′ti-sizm), *n.* [< *dynastic* + *-ism.*] Kingly or imperial power handed down from father to son; government by successive members of the same line or family.

In the Old World *dynasticism* is plainly in a state of decadence. *Goldwin Smith*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 628.

Dynastidæ (dī-nas′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dynastes* + *-idæ.*] A family of lamellicorn beetles, taking name from the genus *Dynastes*, and containing a few forms remarkable for their great size and strength. They are chiefly tropical, and burrow in the ground. The Hercules-beetle, elephant-beetle, and atlas-beetle are examples. The group is usually merged in *Scarabæidæ.*

dynastidan (dī-nas′ti-dạn), *n.* [< *Dynastidæ* + *-an.*] One of the *Dynastidæ.*

dynasty (dī′nạs-ti), *n.*; pl. *dynasties* (-tiz). [= D. G. *dynastie* = Dan. Sw. *dynasti*, < F. *dynastie* = Sp. *dinastía* = Pg. *dynastia* = It. *dinastia*, < ML. *dynastia, dinastia*, < Gr. *δυναστεία*, lordship, rule, < *δυνάστης*, a lord, master, ruler: see *dynast.*] 1†. A government; a sovereignty.—2. A race or succession of sovereigns of the same line or family governing a particular country: as, the successive *dynasties* of Egypt or of France.

At some time or other, to be sure, all the beginners of *dynasties* were chosen by those who called them to govern. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

It is to Manetho that we are indebted for that classification called by the Greeks *Dynasties*, a word applied generally to those sets of kings which belonged to one family, or who were derived from one original stock. These *Dynasties* were named as well as numbered, and their names were derived from the town, or region, whence the founder came or where he lived. *H. S. Osborn*, Ancient Egypt, p. 49.

dyne (dīn), *n.* [Abbr. of *dynam*, < Gr. *δύναμις*, power: see *dynam.*] In *physics*, the unit of force in the centimeter-gram-second system, being that force which, acting on a gram for one second, generates a velocity of a centimeter per second; the product of a gram into a centimeter, divided by the square of a mean solar second. The force of a dyne is about equivalent to the weight of a milligram. It requires a force of about 445,000 dynes to support one pound of matter on the earth's surface in latitude 45°.

The *dyne* is about 1.02 times the weight of a milligramme at any part of the earth's surface; and the megadyne is about 1.02 times the weight of a kilogramme. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Const., p. 167.

dyocætriacontahedron, dyokaitriakontahedron (dī″ọ-sē-, dī″ọ-kī-tri-ạ-kon-tạ-hē′drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *δύο καὶ τριάκοντα*, thirty-two (*δύο* = E. *two;* *καί*, and; *τριάκοντα* = L. *triginta* = E. *thirty*), + *ἕδρα*, seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid having thirty-two faces.

dyophysitic (dī″ọ-fi-zit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δύο*, = E. *two*, + *φύσις*, nature, + *-ite*² + *-ic.* Cf. *diphysite.*] Having two natures.

They agree in the attempt to substitute a Christ-personality with one consciousness and one will for a *dyophysitic* Christ with a double consciousness and a double will. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 94.

dyotheism (dī′ọ-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *δύο*, = E. *two*, + *θεός*, a god, + *-ism.* Cf. *ditheism*, the preferable form.] The doctrine that there are two Gods, or a system which recognizes such a doctrine; dualism.

It [Arianism] starts with a zeal for the unity and the unchangeableness of God; and yet ends in *dyotheism*, the doctrine of an uncreated God and a created God. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 58.

dyothelism (dī-oth′e-lizm), *n.* [Also *diothelism;* < Gr. *δύο*, = E. *two*, + *θέλειν*, will, + *-ism.*] The doctrine that Christ had two wills.

dyothelite (dī-oth′e-līt), *n.* and *a.* [As *dyothelism* + *-ite*².] I. *n.* A believer in dyothelism.

II. *a.* Pertaining to dyothelism.

The reply of the Western Church was promptly given in the unambiguously *dyothelite* decrees of the Lateran synod held by Martin I. in 649. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 758.

dys-. [< L. *dys-*, < Gr. *δυσ-*, an inseparable prefix, opposed to *εὐ-* (see *eu-*), much like E. *mis-*² or *un-*¹, always with notion of 'hard, bad, unlucky,' etc., destroying the good sense of a word or increasing its bad sense; = Skt. *dus-* = Zend *dush-* = Ir. *do-* = Goth. *tus-*, *tuz-* = OHG. *zur-* = Icel. *tor-*, hard, difficult.] An inseparable prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'hard, difficult, bad, ill,' and implying some difficulty, imperfection, inability, or privation in the act, process, or thing denoted by the word of which it forms a part.

dysæsthesia (dis-es-thē′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσαισθησία*, insensibility, < *δυσαίσθητος*, insensible, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *αἰσθητός*, verbal adj. of *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive, feel.] In *pathol.*, impaired, diminished, or difficult sensation; dullness of feeling; numbness; insensibility in some degree. Also spelled *dysesthesia.*

dysæsthetic (dis-es-thet′ik), *a.* [< *dysæsthesia*, after *esthetic.*] Affected by, exhibiting, or relating to dysæsthesia. Also spelled *dysesthetic.*

dysanalyte (dis-an′ạ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσανάλυτος*, hard to undo, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *ἀνάλυτος*, dissoluble: see *analytic.*] A mineral related to pyrochlore, occurring in small black cubic crystals in limestone at Vogtsburg in the Kaiserstuhl, a mountainous district of Baden.

dysarthria (dis-är′thri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] In *pathol.*, inability to articulate distinctly; dyslalia.

dysarthric (dis-är′thrik), *a.* [< *dysarthria* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to dysarthria.

Dysaster (dis-as′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *ἀστήρ* = E. *star.*] A genus of fossil petalostichous sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidæ* or *Collyritidæ*, or giving name to a family *Dysasteridæ.*

Dysasteridæ (dis-as-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysaster* + *-idæ.*] A family of irregular or exocyclic sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Dysaster*, with ovoid or cordate shell, showing bivium and trivium converging to separate apices, non-petaloid ambulacra, and eccentric mouth.

dyschezia (dis-kē′zi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *χέζειν*, defecate.] In *pathol.*, difficulty and pain in defecation.

dyschroia, dyschroa (dis-kroi′ạ̈, dis′krọ-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *χροιά*, Attic also *χρόα*, color.] In *pathol.*, discoloration of the skin from disease.

dyschromatopsia (dis-krō-mạ-top′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *χρῶμα*(*τ-*), color, + *ὄψις*, view, sight.] In *pathol.*, feeble or perverted color-sense. Also *dyschromatopsy*, *dischromatopsis.*

dysclasite (dis′klạ-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *κλάσις*, a breaking (< *κλᾶν*, break), + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, a mineral, usually fibrous, of a white or yellowish color and somewhat pearly luster, consisting chiefly of hydrous silicate of lime. Also called *okenite.*

dyscophid (dis′kọ-fid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Dyscophidæ.*

Dyscophidæ (dis-kof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dyscophus* + *-idæ.*] A family of firmisternial salient anurous amphibians, typified by the genus *Dyscophus*, with teeth in the upper jaw, dilated sacral diapophyses, precoracoids resting upon coracoids, a cartilaginous omosternum and a very large ancher-shaped cartilaginou sternum. There are several genera, chiefly Madagascan Some of these frogs are remarkable for the beauty of thei coloration.

Dyscophus (dis-kō′fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύσκωφος*, stone-deaf, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *κωφός*, deaf. 1. A genus of tailless amphibians, typical o the family *Dyscophidæ.*—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of the orthopterous family *Œcanthidæ* having the front deflexed and the male elytr rudimentary, typified by *D. saltator* of Brazil *Saussure*, 1874. (*b*) A genus of South America *Lepidoptera.* *Burmeister*, 1879.

dyscrase (dis′krās), *n.* [Formerly also *discrase;* < NL. *dyscrasia:* see *dyscrasia.*] Sam as *dyscrasia.*

dyscrasia (dis-krā′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσκρασία*, bad temperament, < *δύσκρατος*, of bad temperament, < *δυσ-*, bad, + **κρατός*, verbal adj. o *κεραννύναι*, mix (> *κρᾶσις*, mixture): see *crater* *crasis.*] In *pathol.*, a generally faulty condition of the body; morbid diathesis; distemper Also *dyscrase*, *dyscrasy*, and formerly *discrase* *discrasy.*

dyscrasic (dis-kras′ik), *a.* [< *dyscrasia* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dyscrasia characterized by dyscrasia: as, *dyscrasic* degeneration.

It should not be forgotten that the death-rate was greate among *dyscrasic* children. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 645

dyscrasite (dis′krạ-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *κρᾶσις*, a mixture (see *dyscrasia*), + *-ite*².] A mineral of a silver-white color and metalli luster, occurring in crystals, and also massiv and granular. It consists of antimony and silver. Als written *discrase*, *discrasite*, and also called *antimonial silver* (which see, under *silver*).

dyscrasy (dis′krạ-si), *n.*; pl. *dyscrasies* (-siz) [Formerly also *discrasie;* < F. *dyscrasie*, < NL *dyscrasia:* see *dyscrasia.*] Same as *dyscrasia*

Sin is a cause of *dyscrasies* and distempers, making ou bodies healthless. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 256

A general malaise or *dyscrasy*, of an undefined character, but indicated by a loss of appetite and of strength by diarrhœa, nervous prostration, or by a general impairment of health. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 6

Dysdera (dis′dẹ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804) < Gr. *δύσδηρις*, hard to fight with, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *δῆρις*, fight.] The typical genus of spiders o the family *Dysderidæ.*

Dysderidæ (dis-der′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysdera* + *-idæ.*] A family of tubitelarian spiders typified by the genus *Dysdera.* They are especially distinguished by having two pairs of stigmata, one jus behind the other, and distributed on each side of the belly near its base; they have but six eyes or fewer. Als called *Dysderides* and *Dysderoidæ.*

dysenteric, dysenterical (dis-en-ter′ik, -i-kạl) *a.* [= F. *dysentérique*, *dyssentérique* = Sp. *disentérico* = Pg. *dysenterico* = It. *disenterico* *dissenterico*, < L. *dysentericus*, < Gr. *δυσεντερικός* < *δυσεντερία*, dysentery: see *dysentery.*] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, accompanied by or resulting from dysentery: as, *dysenteri* symptoms or effects.—2. Suffering from dysentery: as, a *dysenteric* patient.

dysenterious (dis-en-tē′ri-us), *a.* [< *dysenter* + *-ous.*] Same as *dysenteric.* [Rare.]

All will be but as delicate meats dressed for a *dysenterious* person, that can relish nothing. *Gataker*

dysentery (dis′ẹn-ter-i), *n.* [Formerly *dysenterie;* < F. *dysenterie*, *dyssenterie* = Sp. *disenteria* = Pg. *dysenteria* = It. *disenteria*, *dissenteria* = D. *dyssenterie* = G. *dysenterie* = Dan Sw. *dysenteri*, < L. *dysenteria*, < Gr. *δυσεντερία* dysentery, < *δυσέντερος*, suffering in the bowels < *δυσ-*, bad, ill, + *ἔντερον*, pl. *ἔντερα*, the bowels: see *entero-.*] A disease characterized b inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, mucous, bloody, and difficul evacuations, and more or less fever.

dysepulotic (dis-ep-ụ̄-lot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δυσ-* hard, + *epulotic*, q. v.] In *surg.*, not healin or cicatrizing readily or easily: as, a *dysepulotic* wound.

dysesthesia, dysesthetic. See *dysæsthesia* *dysæsthetic.*

dysgenesic (dis-jẹ̄-nes′ik), *a.* [< *dysgenesis* + *-ic.*] Breeding with difficulty; sterile; infecund; barren. *Darwin.*

dysgenesis (dis-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-* hard, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Difficulty in breeding; difficult generation; sterility; infecundity.

Dysidea (di-sid′ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, bad, + *ἰδέα*, form: see *idea.*] A genus o sponges, typical of the family *Dysideidæ.* Also *Duscidcia.*

Dysideidæ (dis-i-dē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysidea* + *-idæ*.] A family of fibrous sponges.

dysidrosis (dis-i-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *ἱδρώς*, sweat, perspiration, < *ἶδος* (√ **σϝιδ*) = E. *sweat*.] A disease of the sweat-follicles, in which they become distended with the retained secretion.

dysis (dī'sis), *n.* [ML., also *disis*, < Gr. *δύσις*, setting of the sun or stars (*δύσις ἡλίου*, the west), < *δύειν*, sink, dive, set.] In *astrol.*, the seventh house of the heavens, which relates to love, litigation, etc.

dyskinesia (dis-ki-nē'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσκινησια*, < *δυς-*, hard, + *κινησις*, movement, < *κινεῖν*, move.] In *pathol.*, impaired power of voluntary movement.

dyslalia (dis-lā'li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *λαλεῖν*, speak.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of utterance dependent on malformation or imperfect innervation of the tongue and other organs of articulation; slow or difficult speech.

dyslexia (dis-lek'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *λέξις*, a speaking, speech, word: see *lexicon*.] See the extract.

> Dr. R. Berlin . . . describes under the name *dyslexia* a novel psychic affection related to "alexia," or word-blindness, but differing from it in that the patients can read a few lines, but apparently get no sense from their reading and give it up in despair.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 548.

dyslogistic (dis-lọ̄-jis'tik), *a.* [< *dyslogy* + *-istic* (after *eulogistic*, < *eulogy*). Cf. Gr. *δυσλόγιστος*, hard to compute, also ill-calculating, misguided.] Conveying censure, disapproval, or opprobrium; censorious; opprobrious.

> Ask Reus for the motive which gave birth to the prosecution on the part of Actor; the motive of course is the most odious that can be found: desire of gain, if it be a case which opens a door to gain; if not, enmity, though not under that neutral and unimpassioned, but under the name of revenge or malice, or some other such *dyslogistic* name. *Bentham*, Judicial Evidence, i. 8.

> Any respectable scholar, even if *dyslogistic* were new to him, would see at a glance that *dislogistic* must be a mistake for it, and that the right word must be the reverse of eulogistic. The paternity of *dyslogistic* — no bantling, but now almost a centenarian — is adjudged to that genius of common-sense, Jeremy Bentham.
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 309.

> Gossips came to mean intimate friends; next, gossip meant the light, familiar talk of such friends; and, finally, with a *dyslogistic* connotation, any frivolous conversation. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 291.

dyslogistically (dis-lọ̄-jis'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a dyslogistic manner; so as to convey censure or disapproval.

> Accordingly he [Kant] is set down as a "Transcendentalist," and all the loose connotation of that term, as it is now *dyslogistically* employed among us, is thought to be applicable to him. *T. H. Green*, in Academy.

dyslogy (dis'lọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, ill, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak; after Gr. *εὐλογία*, E. *eulogy*, of opposite meaning.] Dispraise: the opposite of *eulogy*.

> In the way of eulogy and *dyslogy* and summing-up of character there may doubtless be a great many things set forth concerning this Mirabeau. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 117.

dysluite (dis'lọ̄-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *λύειν*, loosen, + *-ite*².] A name given to a variety of gahnite, or zinc-spinel, from Sussex county, New Jersey, containing a small percentage of manganese: so named because difficult to dissolve.

dysmenorrhea, dysmenorrhœa (dis-men-ọ̄-rē'ạ̈), *n.* [NL. *dysmenorrhœa*, < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *μήν*, a month, + *ῥοία*, a flowing.] In *pathol.*, difficult or laborious menstruation; catamenial discharges accompanied with much local pain, especially in the loins.

dysmenorrheal, dysmenorrhœal (dis-men-ọ̄-rē'ạl), *a.* [< *dysmenorrhea*, *dysmenorrhœa*, + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with dysmenorrhea: as, the *dysmenorrheal* membrane which is sometimes discharged from the uterus.

dysmerism (dis'me-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *μέρος*, part (division), + *-ism*.] An aggregation of unlike parts; a process or result of dysmerogenesis; a kind of merism opposed to *eumerism*.

dysmeristic (dis-me-ris'tik), *a.* [As *dysmerism* + *-ist-ic*.] Having the character or quality of dysmerism; irregularly repeated in a set of more or less unlike parts whose relations to one another, or origin one from another, is disguised; dysmerogenetic: opposed to *eumeristic*. See extract under *dysmerogenesis*.

dysmerogenesis (dis'me-rọ̄-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *μέρος*, part (division), + *γένεσις*, generation.] The genesis, origination, or production of many unlike parts, or of parts in irregular series or at irregular times, which together form an integral whole; dysmeristic generation; repetition of forms with adaptive modification or functional specialization; a kind of merogenesis opposed to *eumerogenesis*.

> The tendency to bud formation . . . has all along acted concurrently with a powerful synthetic tendency, so that new units have from the first made but a gradual and disguised appearance. This is *dysmerogenesis*, and such aggregates as exhibit it may be called *dysmeristic*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 555.

dysmerogenetic (dis"me-rọ̄-jẹ̄-net'ik), *a.* [< *dysmerogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Produced by or resulting from dysmerogenesis; characterized by or exhibiting dysmerism; dysmeristic: opposed to *eumerogenetic*.

dysmeromorph (dis'me-rọ̄-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *μέρος*, part (see *dysmerism*), + *μορφή*, shape.] An organic form resulting from dysmerogenesis; a dysmeristic organism: opposed to *eumeromorph*.

> Synthesized eumeromorph simulates normal *dysmeromorph*; analysized *dysmeromorph* simulates normal eumeromorph. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 555.

dysmeromorphic (dis"me-rọ̄-môr'fik), *a.* [< *dysmeromorph* + *-ic*.] Having the character or quality of a dysmeromorph; dysmerogenetic or dysmeristic in form: opposed to *eumeromorphic*.

dysnomy (dis'nọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσνομία*, lawlessness, a bad constitution, < *δύσνομος*, lawless, < *δυσ-*, bad, + *νόμος*, law.] Bad legislation; the enactment of bad laws.

dysodile (dis'ọ̄-dil), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσώδης*, ill-smelling (< *δυσ-*, ill, + *ὄζειν*, smell, akin to L. *odor*, smell), + *-ile*.] A kind of greenish- or yellowish-gray coal occurring in masses made up of foliaceous layers, which when burning emits a very fetid odor. It is a product of the decomposition of combined vegetable and animal matters. It was first observed at Melili in Sicily, and has also been found at several places in Germany and France.

dysodont (dis'ọ̄-dont), *a.* [< NL. *dysodon(t-)s*, < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *conch.*, having obsolete or irregular hinge-teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Dysodonta*.

Dysodonta (dis-ọ̄-don'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dysodont*: see *dysodont*.] A group or order of bivalve mollusks having obsolete or irregular hinge-teeth, muscular impressions unequal or reduced to one, and pallial line entire. It corresponds to the *Monomyaria*.

Dysodus (dis'ọ̄-dus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A generic name bestowed by Cope upon the Japanese pug-dog, called *Dysodus pravus*, characterized by such degradation of the dentition that there may be in all but 16 teeth (no incisors, 1 canine in each half-jaw, 1 premolar and 1 molar in each upper, and 2 premolars and 2 molars in each lower half-jaw), thus exemplifying actual evolution of a generic form by "artificial selection" of comparatively few years' duration.

dysoötocia (dis-ō-ọ̄-tō'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *ᾠοτοκία*, a laying of eggs, < *ᾠοτόκος*, laying eggs, < *ᾠόν* (= L. *ovum*), egg, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, produce, bear.] In *zoöl.*, difficult ovulation.

dysopia (dis-ō'pi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσωπία*, confusion of face (taken in the def. in another sense), < *δυσ-*, bad, ill, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye, face.] Same as *dysopsia*.

dysopsia (dis-op'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *ὄψις*, view, sight.] In *pathol.*, painful or defective vision.

dysopsy (dis-op'si), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, ill, + *ὄψις*, sight.] Same as *dysopsia*.

dysorexia (dis-ọ̄-rek'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσορεξία*, feebleness of appetite, < *δυσ-*, bad, + *ὄρεξις*, appetite.] In *pathol.*, a depraved or failing appetite.

dysorexy (dis'ọ̄-rek-si), *n.* Same as *dysorexia*.

dyspareunia (dis-pa-rö'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *πάρευνος*, lying beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *εὐνή*, bed.] In *pathol.*, inability to perform the sexual act without pain: usually applied to females.

dyspepsia (dis-pep'siạ̈), *n.* [Also *dyspepsy*; = F. *dyspepsie* = Sp. It. *dispepsia* = Pg. *dyspepsia*, < L. *dyspepsia*, < Gr. *δυσπεψία*, indigestion, < *δύσπεπτος*, hard to digest, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *πεπτός*, verbal adj. of *πέπτειν*, ripen, soften, cook, digest, = L. *coquere*, cook: see *cook*¹.] Impaired power of digestion. The term is applied with a certain freedom to all forms of gastric derangement, whether involving impaired power of digestion or not. But it is usually discarded when some more definite diagnosis can be made, as gastric cancer, gastric ulcer, gastritis, gastrectasia, or when it depends on poisonous ingesta or appears as a feature of some other disease, especially if that is acute. *Functional dyspepsia*, also called *atonic* and *nervous dyspepsia*, is gastric derangement, not exclusively neuralgic, which may involve a diminished or an excessive secretion of the gastric juice, or diminished or excessive acidity in that secretion, or an irritability of the stomach-walls or an impairment of their motor functions, and which appears to depend on some defect in the innervation of the stomach, and not on some grosser lesion.

dyspepsy (dis-pep'si), *n.* Same as *dyspepsia*.

dyspeptic (dis-pep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dyspeptique*, < Gr. as if **δυσπεπτικός*, < *δυσπεψία*, dyspepsia: see *dyspepsia*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of dyspepsia: as, a *dyspeptic* complaint.—**2.** Suffering from or afflicted with dyspepsia or indigestion: as, a *dyspeptic* person.—**3.** Characteristic of one afflicted with chronic dyspepsia; hence, bilious; morbid; "blue"; pessimistic; misanthropic: as, a *dyspeptic* view or opinion.

II. *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsia.

dyspeptical (dis-pep'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *dyspeptic* + *-al*.] Troubled with dyspepsia; hence, inclined to morbid or pessimistic views of things.

> How seldom will the outward capability fit the inward; though talented wonderfully enough, we are poor, unfriended, *dyspeptical*, bashful; nay, what is worse than all, we are foolish. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 83.

dysphagia (dis-fā'ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **δυσφαγία*, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in swallowing. Also *dysphagy*.

dysphagic (dis-faj'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with dysphagia.

dysphagy (dis'fā-ji), *n.* [= F. *dysphagie*; < NL. *dysphagia*: see *dysphagia*.] Same as *dysphagia*.

dysphonia (dis-fō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσφωνία*, roughness of sound, < *δύσφωνος*, ill-sounding, < *δυσ-*, ill, + *φωνή*, sound.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in producing vocal sounds.

dysphony (dis'fọ̄-ni), *n.* [= F. *dysphonie*; < NL. *dysphonia*: see *dysphonia*.] Same as *dysphonia*.

dysphoria (dis-fō'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσφορία*, pain hard to be borne, anguish, < *δύσφορος*, hard to bear, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] In *pathol.*, impatience under affliction; a state of dissatisfaction, restlessness, fidgeting, or inquietude.

dysphuistic (dis-fū-is'tik), *a.* [< *dys-*, bad, + *-phuistic* as in *euphuistic*, q. v.] Ill-sounding; inelegant.

> Of A Lover's Complaint . . . I have only space or need to remark that it contains two of the most exquisitely Shakespearean verses ever vouchsafed to us by Shakespeare, and two of the most execrably euphuistic or *dysphuistic* lines ever inflicted on us by man.
> *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 62.

dyspnœa (disp-nē'ạ̈), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δύσπνοια*, difficulty of breathing, < *δύσπνοος*, scant of breath, short-breathed, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *-πνόος*; cf. *πνοή*, breathing, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of breathing; difficult or labored respiration.

dyspnœal (disp-nē'ạl), *a.* [< *dyspnœa* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dyspnœa; connected with dyspnœa.

dyspnœic (disp-nē'ik), *a.* [< L. *dyspnoicus*, n., one short of breath, < Gr. *δυσπνοϊκός*, short of breath, < *δύσπνοια*, dyspnœa: see *dyspnœa*.] Affected with or resulting from dyspnœa; dyspnœal.

dysporomorph (dis'pọ̄-rọ̄-môrf), *n.* One of the *Dysporomorphæ*.

Dysporomorphæ (dis"pọ̄-rō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysporus* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification (1867), a division of desmognathous birds, exactly corresponding to the *Steganopodes*, *Totipalmati*, or oar-footed natatorial birds. They have all four toes webbed, the oil-gland surmounted by a circlet of feathers, the sternum broad and truncate posteriorly, the mandibular angle truncate, the maxillopalatines large and spongy, the united palatines carinate, and no basipterygoid processes. The division includes the pelicans, gannets, cormorants, frigates, darters, and tropic-birds.

dysporomorphic (dis"pọ̄-rọ̄-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Dysporomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Dysporomorphæ*; totipalmate; steganopodous.

Dysporus (dis'pō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811: so called with reference to the closure or obliteration of the nostrils), < Gr. *δύσπορος*, hard to pass, difficult, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *πόρος*, passage.] A genus of gannets: same as *Sula*. It is often separated from *Sula* to designate the brown gannets, as the booby, *D. fiber*, as distinguished from the white ones, as *S. bassana*.

dyssycus (di-sī'kus), *n.*; pl. *dyssyci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *σῦκον*, a fig.] Haeckel's name for a form of sponge also called *rhagon*.

dysteleological (dis-tel"ẹ̄-ọ̄-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *dysteleology* + *-ical*.] Purposeless; without design; having no "final cause" for being; not teleological.

dysteleologist (dis-tel-ẹ̄-ol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *dysteleology* + *-ist.*] One who believes in dysteleology.

Dysteleologists, without admitting a purpose, had not felt called upon to deny the fact.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 173.

dysteleology (dis-tel-ẹ̄-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *τέλος* (*τελε-*), end, purpose, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *teleology.*] The science of rudimentary or vestigial organs, apparently functionless or of no use or purpose in the economy of the organism, with reference to the doctrine of purposelessness. The idea is that many useless or even hurtful parts may be present in an organism in obedience to the law of heredity simply, and that such are evidences of the lack of design or purpose or "final cause" which the doctrines of teleology presume.

The Doctrine of Purposelessness, or *Dysteleology.*
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 109.

It is no wonder that Mr. Romanes should avow his "total inability to understand why the phenomena of instinct should be more fatal to the doctrine of *Dysteleology* than any other of the phenomena of nature."
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 63.

Dysteria (dis-tē′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *τηρεῖν*, watch, have an eye on, keep; cf. *δυστήρητος*, hard to keep.] The typical genus of *Dysteriidæ.* *D. armata* of Huxley, which inhabits salt water, has such a structure that it has been supposed by Gosse to be a rotifer.

Dysteriidæ (dis-tẹ̄-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysteria* + *-idæ.*] A family of free-swimming animalcules, more or less ovate, cylindrical, flattened or compressed, and mostly encuirassed. They have the carapace simple or consisting of two lateral, subequal, conjoined, or detached valves; cilia confined to the more or less narrow or constricted ventral surface; the oral aperture followed by a distinct pharynx, the walls of which are strengthened by a simple horny tube, by a cylindrical fascicle of corneous rods, or by otherwise differentiated corneous elements; a conspicuous tail-like style, or compact fascicle of setose cilia presenting a style-like aspect, projecting from the posterior extremity. Most of them inhabit salt water.

Dysterina (dis-tẹ̄-rī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysteria* + *-ina*².] A family of ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Dysteria.* *Claparède and Lachmann*, 1858–60. See *Dysteriidæ.*

dysthesia (dis-thē′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσθεσία*, a bad condition, < *δύσθετος*, in bad condition: see *dysthetic.*] In *pathol.*, a non-febrile morbid state of the blood-vessels; a bad habit of body dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system.

dysthetic (dis-thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δύσθετος*, in bad case, in bad condition, < *δυσ-*, bad, + *θετός*, verbal adj. of *τι-θέ-ναι*, put, place.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by dysthesia.

dysthymic (dis-thim′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δυσθυμικός*, melancholy, < *δυσθυμία*, despondency, despair, < *δυσ-*, bad, + *θυμός*, spirit, courage.] In *pathol.*, affected with despondency; depressed in spirits; dejected.

dystocia (dis-tō′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυστοκία*, a painful delivery, < *δύστοκος*, bringing forth with pain, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth.] In *pathol.*, difficult parturition. Also *dystokia.*

dystome (dis′tōm), *a.* Same as *dystomic.*

dystomic, dystomous (dis-tom′ik, dis′tọ̄-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δύστομος*, hard to cut (but taken in pass. sense 'badly cleft'), < *δυσ-*, hard, bad, + *τομός*, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, cut.] In *mineral.*, having an imperfect fracture or cleavage.

dystrophic (dis-trof′ik), *a.* [< *dystrophy* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a perversion of nutrition.

dystrophy (dis′trọ̄-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, ill, + *τροφή*, nourishment, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *pathol.*, perverted nutrition.

dysuria (dis-ū′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *δυσουρία*, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in micturition, attended with pain and scalding. Also *dysury.*

dysuric (dis-ū′rik), *a.* [< *dysuria* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of dysuria; affected with dysuria.

dysury (dis′ụ̄-ri), *n.* Same as *dysuria.*

Dytes (dī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. *δύτης*, a diver, < *δύειν*, dive.] A genus of small grebes, of the family *Podicipedidæ*, containing such species as the horned and the eared grebe.

Dyticidæ, *n. pl.* See *Dytiscidæ.*

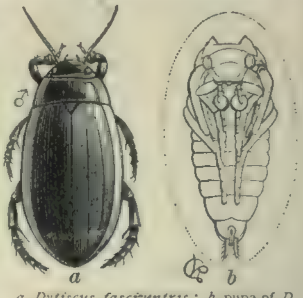
Dyticus, *n.* See *Dytiscus.*

dytiscid (dī-tis′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dytiscidæ.*

II. *n.* A water-beetle of the family *Dytiscidæ.*

Dytiscidæ, Dyticidæ (dī-tis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dytiscus, Dyticus,* + *-idæ.*] A family of two-eyed aquatic adephagous *Coleoptera*, or predatory beetles, having the metasternum destitute of an antecoxal piece, but prolonged in a triangular process posteriorly, the antennæ slender, filiform, or setaceous, and the abdomen with six segments. The *Dytiscidæ* are related to the ground-beetles or *Carabidæ*, but differ in the form of the metasternum, and in the structure of the legs, which are natatorial. They are water-beetles, mostly of large size, with narrowly oval depressed bodies and oar-like hind legs, found almost everywhere in fresh water.

Dytiscus, Dyticus (dī-tis′kus, dit′i-kus), *n.* [NL., orig. and commonly *Dytiscus* (Linnæus), *Dyticus* (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *δυτικός*, able to dive, < *δύτης*, a diver, < *δύειν*, dive, sink, get into, enter.] The typical genus of predaceous water-beetles of the family *Dytiscidæ*, having the metasternal spiracles covered by the elytra, the front tarsi five-jointed, and patellate in the male, and the hind tarsi not ciliate, with the claws equal. The numerous species are large, but difficult to distinguish. They are dark olive-green above, the thorax and elytra being often margined with yellow. The elytra are smooth in the male, usually sulcate in the female. *D. marginalis* (Linnæus) is very abundant in Europe, inhabiting, like the other species, large bodies of stagnant water. Some species are called *water-butts.*



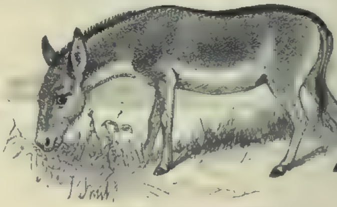
a, *Dytiscus fasciventris*; *b*, pupa of *D. marginalis.* (Natural size.)

dyvour (dī′vör), *n.* [Sc., also *dyvor*, *diver*, < F. *devoir*, a duty, obligation, etc.: see *dever* and *devoir.*] In *old Scots law*, a bankrupt who had made a cessio bonorum to his creditors.

Louis, what reck I by thee,
  Or Geordie on his ocean?
Dyvor, beggar loons to me—
  I reign in Jeanie's bosom.
Burns.

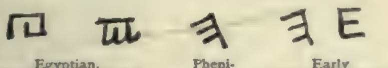
dzeren, dzeron (dzē′ren, -rọ̈n), *n.* [Mongol. name.] The Chinese antelope, *Procapra gutturosa*, a remarkably swift animal, inhabiting the arid deserts of central Asia, Tibet, China, and southern Siberia. It is nearly 4½ feet long, and is 2½ feet high at the shoulder. When alarmed it clears over 20 feet at one bound. Also called *goitered antelope* and *yellow goat.*

dziggetai (dzig′ge-tī), *n.* [Mongol. name.] The wild ass of Asia, *Equus hemionus*, whose habits are graphically recorded in the book of Job, and which is believed to be the *hemionus* of Herodotus and Pliny. It is intermediate in appearance and character between the horse and the ass (hence the specific name *hemionus*, half-ass). The males especially are fine animals, standing as high as 14 hands. It lives in small herds, and is an inhabitant of the sandy steppes of central Asia, 16,000 feet above sea-level. The dziggetai or hemione is one of several closely related species, or more probably varieties, of large wild Asiatic asses which appear to lack the black stripe across the withers. Two of these are sometimes distinguished under the names of *kulan* (*Equus onager*), a wide-ranging form, and *kiang* (*E. kiang*), of Tibet. See *onager*, *ghur*, and *khur.* Also spelled *djiggetai* and in other ways.



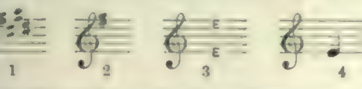
Dziggetai (*Equus hemionus*).

E 1. The fifth letter and second vowel in our alphabet. It has the same place in the order of the alphabet as the corresponding sign or character in the older alphabets, Latin and Greek and Phenician, from which ours is derived (see *A*); but the value originally attached to the sign has undergone much modification. The comparative scheme of forms (like that given for the preceding letters) is as follows:



From the capital E have come by gradual modification and variation (as in the case of the other letters) all the other printed and written forms. The value of the sign in the Semitic alphabets was and still is that of an aspiration, a peculiar smooth *h*. But when the alphabet was adapted to Greek use, this unnecessary aspirate-sign was utilized as a sign for a vowel-sound, either short or long, being nearly that instanced in our two words *met* and *they*. This double value in point of quantity it had in all early Greek use, and until in one section of the Greek race — and later, after their example, in all the others — it was found convenient to distinguish the long sound by a separate sign, H (see *H*), after which the E was restricted to denoting the short sound, as in our *met*. This distinction was not introduced into the Italian alphabets; hence the same sign stands for both short and long sound in Latin, and with us. The name of the sign in Phenician was *he* (of doubtful meaning; usually explained as 'window'); in Greek it was εἶ, and later ἒ ψιλόν, 'simple *e*' — it is believed, in antithesis to the double *αι*, which then had the same sound. In most of the languages of Europe the sign has retained its original Greek and Latin value; in the English it has done this only so far as concerns the short sound; the long sound has, in the history of the changes of pronunciation, so generally passed over into what was originally the long *i*-sound, that we now call this sound long *e* (as in *meet*, *mete*, *meat*, etc.). The proper *e*-sound (in *met*, *then*) is phonetically a medium between the completely open *a* of *father* and the close sound *i* of *pique*. In its two quantities (*met*, *then*) it constitutes about five per cent. of English utterance. Taking into account also the numerous digraphs, as *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *ey*, *ae*, *ie*, *oe*, in which it is found, and its frequent occurrence as a silent letter, *e* is the most used of our alphabetic signs. This frequency is due in considerable measure to the general reduction of the vowels of endings to *e* that constitutes a conspicuous part of the change from Anglo-Saxon to English. The total loss then, further, of many of these endings in utterance has left numerous cases of silent final *e*, to which others have been added by analogy with these. A degree of value in the economy of our written speech belongs to it, in so far as its occurrence after a single consonant now almost regularly indicates the long sound of the vowel preceding that consonant, as in *mate*, *mete*, *mite*, *mote*, *mute*; but in many cases it appears also after a single consonant preceded by a short vowel, and such cases, as *give*, *live*, *have*, *vineyard*, constitute one of the classes where reform in orthography is most easily made, and has most to recommend it. (See *-e*.) E has further come to be used as an orthographic auxiliary, in some cases after *c* and *g*, where it is conventionally regarded as preserving the so-called "soft" sound of those letters, as in *peaceable*, *manageable*.

2. As a numeral, 250. *Du Cange*.—3. As a symbol: (*a*) In the calendar, the fifth of the dominical letters. (*b*) In *logic*, the sign of the universal negative proposition. See *A*1, 2 (*b*). (*c*) In *alg.*: (1) [*cap.*] The operation of enlargement: thus, $Efx = f(x + 1)$; also, the greatest integer as small as the quantity which follows: thus, $E\frac{7}{2} = 3$. (2) [*l. c.*] The base of the Napierian system of logarithms; also, the eccentricity of a conic.—4. In *music*: (*a*) The key-note of the major key of four sharps, having the signature (1), or of the minor key of one sharp, having the signature (2); also, the final



of the Phrygian mode in medieval music. (*b*) In the fixed system of solmization, the third tone of the scale, called *mi*: hence so named by French musicians. (*c*) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key to the right of every group of two black keys. (*d*) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (*e*) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the lower line and upper space (3). (*f*) A note on such a degree, indicating such a key or tone (4).—5. As an abbreviation: (*a*) East: as, *E.* by *S.*, east by south. See *S. E.*, *E. S. E.*, etc. (*b*) In various phrase-abbreviations. See *e. g.*, *i. e.*, *E. and O. E.*, etc.—**E dur**, the key of E major.—**E moll**, the key of E minor.

e-1. A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, one of the forms of the original prefix *ge-*. It remains unfelt in *enough*. See *i-*.

e-2. [L. *ē-*, *ē*, reduced form of *ex-*, *ex*: see *ex-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, a reduced form of *ex-*, alternating with *ex-* before consonants, as in *evade*, *elude*, *emit*, etc. See *ex-*. In some scientific terms it denotes negation or privation, like Greek ἀ- privative (being then conventionally called *e-* privative): as, *ecaudate*, tailless, anurous; *edentate*, toothless, etc. In *elope* the prefix is an accommodated form of Dutch *ent-*.

-e. [ME. *-e*, *-en*, < AS. *-a*, *-e*, *-o*, *-u*, *-an*, *-en*, etc.] The unpronounced termination of many English words. Silent final *e* is of various origin, being the common representative (pronounced in earlier English) of almost all the Anglo-Saxon, Old French, Latin, etc., inflection-endings. In nouns and adjectives of native origin it may be regarded as representing the original vowel-ending of the nominative (as in *ale*, *tale*, *stake*, *rake*, etc.), or, more generally, the original oblique cases (dative, etc.), which from their greater frequency became in Middle English the accepted form of the nominative also, as in *lode*, *pole*, *mile*, *wile*, etc.; similarly, in words of Latin and other origin, as *rule*, *rude*, *spike*, *sprite*, etc. In verbs of native origin *-e* represents the original infinitive (AS. *-an*, ME. *-en*, *-e*) mixed with the present indicative, etc., as in *make*, *wake*, *write*, etc. In a great number of words the *-e* has disappeared as an actual sound, the letter being retained, as a result of phonetic and orthographic accident, as a conventional sign of "length" — an accented vowel followed by a single consonant before final silent *e* being regularly "long," as in *rate*, *write*, *rode*, *tube*, etc., words distinguished thus from forms with a "short" vowel, *rat*, *writ*, *rod*, *tub*, etc. In words of recent introduction *-e* is used whenever this distinction is to be made. In some cases the vowel preceding *-e* is short, as in *give*, *live*, *bade*, *have*, *javelin*, *vineyard*, etc., especially in polysyllables in *-ile*, *-ine*, *-ite*, etc., as *hostile*, *glycerine*, *opposite*, etc.; but some of these words were formerly or are now often spelled without the superfluous *e*, as *bad*, *glycerin*, *fibrin*, *deposit*, etc. Etymologically, final *e* in modern English has no weight or value, it being a mere chance whether it represents an original vowel or syllable.

-é. [F. *-é*, fem. *-ée*, pp. suffix, < L. *-ātus*, *-āta*: see *-ate*1.] A French suffix, the termination of perfect participles, and of adjectives and nouns thence derived, some of which are used, though consciously as French words, in English, as *protégé*, *négligé*, *retroussé*, *dégagé*, *écarté*, etc. The Anglicized form is *-ee*1 (which see).

ea. A common English digraph, introduced about the beginning of the sixteenth century, having then the sound of ā, and serving to distinguish *e* or *ee* with that sound from *e* or *ee* with the sound of ē. The original sound ā remained in most of the words having *ea* until the eighteenth century, and still prevails in *break*, *great*, *yea*, and in a dialectal ("Irish") pronunciation of *beast*, *please*, *mean*, etc. (which in dialect-writing are spelled so as to represent this pronunciation: see *baste*4): it has become ĕ in *bread*1, *dread*, *head*, *meadow*, *health*, *wealth*, *leather*, *weather*, etc., and, modified by the following *r*, in *bear*1, *bear*2, *heart*, *hearth*, *earth*, *learn*, etc. In most words, however, the digraph *ea* now agrees in sound with *ee*, namely, ē, as in *read*, pronounced the same as *reed* (but the preterit *read* like *red*). The modern digraph *ea* has no connection with the Anglo-Saxon and early Middle English diphthong or "breaking" *eá*, *ea*, though it happens to replace it in some words, as in *bread*1 (Anglo-Saxon *breád*), *lead*2 (Anglo-Saxon *leád*), *ear*1 (Anglo-Saxon *eáre*).

ea. An abbreviation of *each*.

each (ēch), *a.* and *pron.* [< (1) ME. *ech*, *eche*, *æche*, *iche*, *yche*, *uche*, etc., these being prop. oblique forms, assibilated, of the proper nom. *elc*, *ǣlc*, *eilc*, *ilc*, *ilk*, *ylc*, *ulc* (> Sc. *ilk*, *ilka*), each, < AS. *ælc* (= MD. *iegheliick*, *ellick*, *elck*, D. *elk* = OFries. *elk*, *ellik*, *ek*, *ik* = MLG. LG. *ellik*, *elk* = OHG. *ēogalīh*, *iogelīh*, MHG. *iegelich*, G. *jeglich*), each, orig. **ā-ge-līc*, < *ā*, ever, in comp. indef., + *gelīc*, like, < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *līc*, body, form: see *ay*1 (= *o*3), *i-* (= *e-*1 = *y-*), and *like*1, *like*2, *-ly*1. Mixed in ME. with (2) *ilc*, *ilk* (mod. Sc. *ilk*2, *ilka*, q. v.), assibilated *ilche*, *ich*, *uch*, *uich*, contr. of earlier *iwilc*, *uwilc*, *iwilch*, < AS. *gehwilc*, *gehwylc* (= OHG. *gahwelīh*), each, every one, any one, < *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + *hwilc*, who, which (see *i-* and *which*); and with (3) ME. *ewilc*, < AS. *ǣghwilc* (= OHG. *ēogihwelīh*), each, orig. **ā-ge-hwilc*, < *ā*, ever, + *gehwilc*, each, any one, as above. See *every*, where *-y* stands for an orig. *each*, and *such* and *which*, where *-ch* is of like origin with *-ch* in *each*.] I. *distributive adj.* Being either or any unit of a numerical aggregate consisting of two or more, indefinitely: used in predicating the same thing of both or all the members of the pair, aggregate, or series mentioned or taken into account, considered individually or one by one: often followed by *one*, with *of* before a noun (partitive genitive): as, *each* sex; *each* side *of* the river; *each* stone in a building; *each one of* them has taken a different course from every other.

> Thei token *ech on* by hymself a peny.
> *Wyclif*, Mat. xx. 10.

> Betheleem is a lityIle Cytee, long and narwe and well walled, and in *eche* syde enclosed with gode Dyches.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 69.

> She her weary limbes would never rest;
> But every hil and dale, *each* wood and plaine,
> Did search. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 8.

> And the princes of Israel, being twelve men: *each one* was for the house of his fathers. Num. i. 44.

> *Each* envious brier his weary legs doth scratch,
> *Each* shadow makes him stop, *each* murmur stay.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 705.

II. *pron.* 1. Every one of any number or numerical aggregate, considered individually: equivalent to the adjectival phrase *each one*: as, *each* went his way; *each* had two; *each* of them was of a different size (that is, from all the others, or from every one else in the number).

> Than thei closed hem to-geder straite *eche* to other.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.

> And there appeared . . . cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon *each* of them. Acts ii. 3.

> You found his mote; the king your mote did see;
> But I a beam do find in *each* of three.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.

> Wandering *each* his several way. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 523.

> *Each* is strong, relying on his own, and *each* is betrayed when he seeks in himself the courage of others.
> *Emerson*, Courage.

2†. Both.

> And *each*, though enemies to either's reign,
> Do in consent shake hands to torture me.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxviii.

At each†, joined each to another; joined end to end.

> Ten masts *at each* make not the altitude
> Which thou hast perpendicularly fell.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

Each other. (*a*†) Each alternate; every other; every second.

> *Each other* worde I was a knave.
> *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle.

> Living and dying *each other* day.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, p. 2.

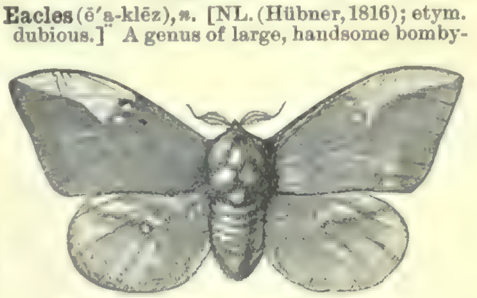
(*b*) Each the other; one another: now generally used when two persons or things are concerned, but also used more loosely like *one another* (which see, under *another*): as, they love *each other* (that is, *each* loves the *other*).

eachwhere† (ēch'hwãr), *adv.* [< *each* + *where*.] Everywhere.

> For to entrap the careles Clarion,
> That rang'd *each where* without suspition.
> *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 376.

> The mountains *eachwhere* shook, the rivers turned their streams. *L. Bryskett* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 268).

Eacles (ē'a-klēz), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816); etym. dubious.] A genus of large, handsome bomby-


Male of *Eacles imperialis*, about one half natural size.

cid moths, peculiar to North and South America, having short hind wings, short proboscis, simple antennæ in the female, and the antennæ of the male pectinate to a greater or less extent. *E. imperialis* is one of the largest and handsomest moths of North America, of a yellow color, with purplish-brown spots on the wings. The male is more purplish than the female. The larvæ feed on the foliage of various forest-trees, and pupate in loose cocoons under ground.

Ead-. See *Ed-*^{2}.

eadish, *n.* See *eddish.*

-eæ. [NL., etc., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ,* plants) of L. *-eus:* see *-eous,* and cf. *-aceæ.*] 1. In *bot.*, a suffix used chiefly in the formation of tribal names and the names of other groups between the genus and the order. It also occurs as the termination of some ordinal names.—2. In *zoöl.*, the termination of the names of various taxonomic groups: (*a*) regularly, of groups between the genus and the subfamily; (*b*) irregularly, of different groups above the family. In both cases *-eæ* is used without implication of gender.

eager^1 (ē′gėr), *a.* [< ME. *eger, egre,* < OF. *egre, aigre,* F. *aigre* = Pr. *agre* = OSp. *agre,* Sp. *agrio* = Pg. It. *agro,* < L. *acer* (*acr-*), sharp, keen: see *acid, acerb,* etc. Cf. *vinegar, alegar.*] 1†. Sharp; sour; acid.

This seed is *eger* and hot. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Egrest fruits, and bitterest hearbs did mock
Madera Sugars, and the Apricock.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

It doth posset
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

2. Sharp; keen; biting; severe; bitter. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A more myghty and more *egre* medicine.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 5.

If so thou think'st, vex him with *eager* words.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

It is a nipping and an *eager* air. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

The cold most *eager* and sharpe till March, little winde, nor snow, except in the end of Aprill.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 405.

3. Sharply inclined or anxious; sharp-set; excited by ardent desire; impatiently longing; vehement; keen: as, the soldiers were *eager* to engage the enemy; men are *eager* in the pursuit of wealth; *eager* spirits; *eager* zeal.

Manly he demeyned him to make his men *egre*,
Bad hem alle be bold & busiliche fiȝt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3636.

All the ardent and daring spirits in the parliamentary party were *eager* to have Hampden at their head.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

As our train of horses surmounted each succeeding eminence, every one was *eager* to be the first who should catch a glimpse of the Holy City.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 144.

4. Manifesting sharpness of desire or strength of feeling; marked by great earnestness: as, an *eager* look or manner; *eager* words.

She sees a world stark blind to what employs
Her *eager* thought, and feeds her flowing joys.
Cowper, Charity, l. 405.

5†. Brittle.

Gold itself will be sometimes so *eager* . . . that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. vi. 35.

=**Syn.** 3. Fervent, fervid, warm, glowing, zealous, forward, enthusiastic, impatient, sanguine, animated.

eager^1†, *v. t.* [< ME. *egren;* from the adj.] To make eager; urge; incite.

The nedy poverte of his houshold mihte rather *egren* hym to don felonyes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

He angurt hym full euyll, & *egerd* hym with,
ffor the dethe of the dere his dole was the more.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7329.

eager^2, **eagre** (ē′gėr), *n.* [Chiefly dial. or archaic, and hence of unstable form and spelling, but prop. *eager;* also written (obs., archaic, or dial.) *eagre, eger, egor, egre, eygre, aigre, ager, higre, hygre,* and with alteration of *g* to *k, aker, acker,* etc., < ME. *akėr, akyr,* a corruption of AS. **eagor,* **ēgor,* only in comp. *eágor-, ēgor-streám,* ocean-stream, *ēgor-here,* the 'ocean-host,' a flood, = Icel. *ægir,* the ocean, the sea, in myth. the giant Ægir, the husband of Ran, answering to both Oceanus and Poseidon in Greek mythology.] A sudden and formidable influx and surging of the tide in a high wave or waves, up a river or an estuary; a bore, as in the Severn, the Hooghly, and the Bay of Fundy.

His manly heart . . .
Its more than common transport could not hide;
But like an *eagre* rode in triumph o'er the tide.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 134.

Sea-tempest is the Jötun Aegir; . . . and now to this day, on our river Trent, as I hear, the Nottingham bargemen, when the river is in a certain flooded state, call it *Eager;* they cry out, "Have a care; there is the *Eager* coming." *Carlyle.*

A mighty *eygre* raised his crest.
Jean Ingelow, High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire.

eagerly (ē′gėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *egerly, egurly, egreliche,* etc.; < *eager*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] 1†. With sharpness or keenness; bitterly; keenly.

And thanne welled water for wikked werkes,
Egerlich ernynge out of mennes eyen.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 376.

Abundance of rain froze so *eagerly* as it fell, that it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden been come in.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

2. In an eager manner; with ardor or vehemence; with keen desire, as for the attainment of something sought or pursued; with avidity or zeal.

[He] rode a-gein hym full *egerly*, and smote hym with all his myght. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 158.

And *egrelich* he loked on me and ther-fore I spared
To asken hym any more ther-of, and badde hym full fayre
To discreue the fruit that so faire hangeth.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 64.

How *eagerly* ye follow my disgraces,
As if it fed ye! *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

To the holy war how fast and *eagerly* did men go!
South, Sermons.

eagerness (ē′gėr-nes), *n.* 1†. Tartness; sourness; sharpness.—2. Keen or vehement desire in the pursuit or for the attainment of something, or a manifestation of such desire; ardent tendency; zeal; fervor: as, to pursue happiness or wealth with *eagerness; eagerness* of manner or speech.

She knew her distance, and did angle for me,
Madding my *eagerness* with her restraint.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

The *eagerness* and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hinderance to it.
Locke.

What we call our despair is often only the painful *eagerness* of unfed hope. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, ii. 81.

=**Syn.** 2. *Earnestness, Avidity, Eagerness, Zeal, Enthusiasm,* ardor, vehemence, impetuosity, heartiness, longing, impatience. The first five words may all denote strong and worthy movements of feeling and purpose toward a desired object. In this field *eagerness* has either a physical or a moral application; with *avidity* the physical application is primary; *earnestness, zeal,* and *enthusiasm* have only the moral sense. *Avidity* represents a desire for food, primarily physical, figuratively mental: as, to read a new novel with *avidity;* it rarely goes beyond that degree of extension. *Eagerness* emphasizes an intense desire, generally for specific things, although it may stand also as a trait of character; it tends to produce corresponding keenness in the pursuit of its object. *Earnestness* denotes a more sober feeling, proceeding from reason, conviction of duty, or the less violent emotions, but likely to prove stronger and more permanent than any of the others. The word has at times a special reference to effort; it implies solidity, sincerity, energy, and conviction of the laudableness of the object sought; it is contrasted with *eagerness* in that it affects the whole character. *Zeal* is by derivation a bubbling up with heat; it is naturally, therefore, an active quality, passionate and yet generally sustained, an abiding ardor or fervent devotion in any unselfish cause. *Enthusiasm* is so far redeemed from its early suggestion of extravagance that it denotes presumably a trait of character more general than *eagerness* or *zeal*, more lively than *earnestness*, a lofty quickness of feeling and purpose in the pursuit of laudable things under the guidance of reason and conscience; thus it differs from *zeal*, which still generally implies a poorly balanced judgment.

The nobles in great *earnestness* are going
All to the senate-house. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

I lent her some modern works: all these she read with *avidity.* *Charlotte Brontë*, The Professor, xviii.

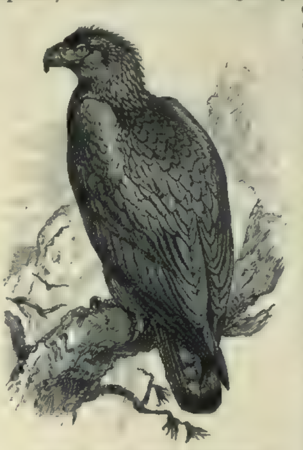
So Gawain, looking at the villainy done,
Forbore, but in his heat and *eagerness*
Trembled and quivered.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

It was the sense that the cause of education was the cause of religion itself that inspired Ælfred and Dunstan alike with their *zeal* for teaching.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 325.

Truth is never to be expected from authors whose understandings are warped with *enthusiasm;* for they judge all actions, and their causes, by their own perverse principles, and a crooked line can never be the measure of a straight one. *Dryden*, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

There is a certain *enthusiasm* in liberty, that makes human nature rise above itself in acts of bravery and heroism.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 116.

eagle (ē′gl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *egle;* < ME. *egle,* < OF. *egle, aigle,* F. *aigle* = Pr. *aigla* = Sp. *aguila* = Pg. *aguia* = It. *aquila,* < L. *aquila,* an eagle (prob. so called from its dark-brown color), fem. of *aquilus,* dark-colored, brown (cf. Lith. *aklas,* blind): see *Aquila, aquiline,* etc. The native E. name is *earn:* see *earn*^{3}.] 1. Properly, a very large diurnal raptorial bird of the family *Falconidæ* and genus *Aquila* (which see), having the feet feathered to the toes, and no tooth to the bill, which is straight for the length of the cere. There are about 9 species, all confined to the old world except the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtus,* which ranges also in North America. This is the type-species, to which the term originally attached; it is 3 feet or more in length, of a dark-brown color, deriving the epithet *golden* from the ruddy-brown feathers of the back of the neck. It preys on lambs, hares, rabbits, various birds, such as grouse, and carrion. Other notable species are the imperial eagle, *A. heliaca;* the Russian eagle, *A. mogilnik;* the spotted eagle, *A. maculata* (or *nævia*). From its size, strength, rapacity, and powers of flight and vision, the eagle has been called the king of birds; but its prowess is greatly exaggerated. By the ancients it was called the bird of Jove, and it was borne on the Roman standards. Many nations, as France under the Bonapartes, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have adopted it as the national emblem. In heraldry it ranks as one of the most noble bearings in coat-armor.



Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtus*).

There myghte men the ryal *egle* fynde,
That with his sharpe lok persith the sunne;
And othere *eglis* of a lowere kynde,
Of whiche that clerkis wel devyse cunne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 330.

So the struck *eagle*, stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,
And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, l. 826.

2. A member of the genus *Haliaëtus,* which comprises the fishing-eagles, sea-eagles, or earns, resembling the eagle proper in size and form, but having the shank bare of feathers and scaly: such as the white- or bald-headed eagle, or bald eagle, *H. leucocephalus,* the national emblem of the United States; the white-tailed eagle, *H. albicilla;* the pelagic eagle, *H. pelagicus,* etc.—3. A name of many raptorial birds larger than the hawk and the buzzard, only distantly related, as the harpy eagle, booted eagle, etc. A number of genera of such large hawks are sometimes grouped with the true eagles in a subfamily *Aquilinæ* (which see).

4. [*cap.*] An ancient northern constellation between Cygnus and Sagittarius, containing the bright star Altair. It seems to be shown on Babylonian stones of high antiquity, and the statement still current that it almost touches the equinoctial refers to the position of that circle about 2000 B. C. At present the constellation, enlarged by the addition of Antinoüs shortly after the Christian era, extends 20° north and 13° south of the equator. See *Aquila,* 2.

5. A military ensign or standard surmounted by the figure of an eagle. It is especially associated with ancient Rome, though borne, with various modifications, by certain modern nations, as France under the first and second empires.

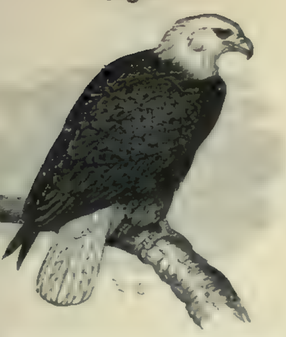
This utter'd, overboard he leaps, and with his *Eagle* feircly advanc'd runs upon the Enemy.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

What! shall a Roman sink in soft repose,
And tamely see the Britons aid his foes?
See them secure the rebel Gaul supply;
Spurn his vain *eagles* and his power defy?
Langhorne, Cæsar's Dream.

6. A lectern, usually of wood or brass, the upper part of which is in the shape of an eagle with outstretched wings supporting a book-rest, the eagle being the symbol of Saint John the Evangelist.

[The minister] read from the *eagle.* *Thackeray.*

7. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of 10 dollars, weighing 258 grains troy, 900 fine, and equivalent to £2 1*s.* 1*d.* sterling.—8. In *arch.*, a name for a pediment.—9. In the game of roulette, a spot, outside the regular 36 numbers, upon which is the picture of an eagle. If this is the winning number, the bank takes in all bets except those made on that particular one. See *roulette.* Also called *eagle-bird.*—**American eagle.** See *bald eagle.*—**Bald eagle,** or *bald earn,* a common though misapplied name for the white-headed eagle of North America, *Haliaëtus leucocephalus.* This is the eagle which has been adopted as the national emblem on the arms of the United States, and is figured on some of its coins, being popularly called "the American eagle," "the spread eagle," "the national bird," "the bird of freedom," etc. It is about 3 feet long, dark-brown or blackish when adult, with pure-white head and tail; the shank is partly naked and yellow, by which mark the species may be distinguished in any plumage from the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtus.* Also called *white-* or *bald-headed eagle.* See cut on following page.—**Black eagle.** (*a*) The golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtus.* (*b*) The young of the bald eagle, *Haliaetus leucocephalus.*—**Calumet eagle.** See



Bald Eagle (*Haliaëtus leucocephalus*).

calumet.—**Fishing-eagle.** Same as *osprey.*—**Golden eagle.** See def. 1.—**Order of the Black Eagle,** a Prussian order founded by Frederick I. in 1701. The number of knights is limited to 30, exclusive of the princes of the blood royal, and all must be of unquestioned nobility. The badge is a cross of 8 points, having in the center a circle with the monogram FR (for *Fredericus Rex*); the four arms are enameled red, with the eagle of Prussia in black enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is orange, but on occasions of ceremony the badge is worn pendent to a collar, consisting alternately of black eagles holding thunderbolts, and medallions bearing the same monogram as the badge and also the monogram "Suum cuique."—**Order of the Red Eagle** (formerly *Order of the Red Eagle of Bayreuth*; also called *Order of Sincerity*), an order founded by the Margrave of Bayreuth in 1705, and in 1792 adopted by Frederick William II. of Prussia on succeeding to the principality. The present insignia of the order are quite different from those of the original order. The badge is an 8-pointed cross, having in the center a medallion with a red eagle bearing the arms of the Hohenzollern family. The arms of the cross are of white enamel, with an eagle of red enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is striped orange-color and white.—**Order of the White Eagle,** an order founded at the beginning of the eighteenth century by Augustus II. of Poland and Saxony, or, as is alleged, revived by him. It has been adopted by the Czar of Russia, and is composed of one class only. The badge is a cross of 8 points, bearing a white eagle in relief, and surmounted by an imperial crown. The ribbon is sky-blue, but on state occasions the badge is worn pendent to a collar of white eagles connected by plain gold links.—**Spread eagle,** an eagle with outspread wings; specifically, the emblem of the United States of America: often applied attributively to any loud, bombastic, boastful, and arrogant display of national or other sentiments as, a *spread-eagle* speech. See *spread, p. a.*, and *spread-eagleism.*

eagle-bird (ē′gl-bėrd), *n.* Same as *eagle*, 9.

eagle-eyed (ē′gl-īd), *a.* 1. Sharp-sighted, like an eagle.—2. Quick to discern; having acute intellectual vision.

> I know the frailty of my fleshly will:
> My passion's *eagle-ey'd.* *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 1.

> To be curious and *Eagle-eyed* Abroad, and to be Blind and ignorant at Home, . . . is a Curiosity that carrieth with it more of Affectation than any thing else.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 55.

eagle-fin†, *n.* [ME. *egrefyn* (see quot.), < F. dial. (Champagne) *aigrefin*, also pron. *aiglefin* (as if connected with *aigle*, > E. *eagle*), a sort of fish; origin uncertain.] An alleged old name of the haddock.

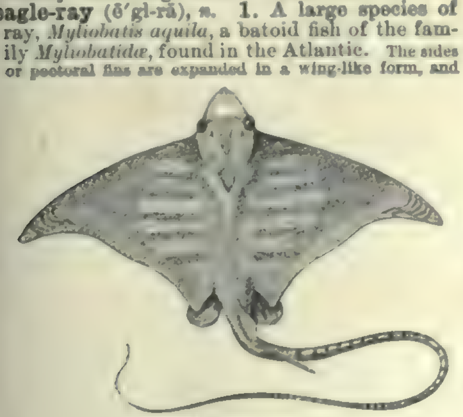
> Belonius states that *Egrefin* or *Eagle-fin* was formerly its [the haddock's] English name. *Day.*

eagle-flighted (ē′gl-flī″ted), *a.* Flying like an eagle: mounting high. [Poetical.]

eagle-hawk (ē′gl-hâk), *n.* A hawk of the genus *Morphnus*, as the Guiana eagle-hawk, *M. guianensis.* *G. Cuvier.*

eagle-owl (ē′gl-oul), *n.* 1. A name of the great horned owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus*, and hence of other large species of the same genus, as *B. virginianus*, the great horned owl of North America. See cut under *Bubo.*—2. A name of sundry other large owls. *Swainson.*

eagle-ray (ē′gl-rā), *n.* 1. A large species of ray, *Myliobatis aquila*, a batoid fish of the family *Myliobatidæ*, found in the Atlantic. The sides or pectoral fins are expanded in a wing-like form, and the jaws are paved with rows of hexagonal teeth, the median of which are of much greater breadth than length. 2. Any ray of the family *Myliobatidæ.* These rays are immensely broad, owing to the development of the pectoral fins, and have a long, flexible tail, armed with one or more serrated spines. They inhabit for the most part tropical or warm seas.



Eagle-ray (*Myliobatis aquila*).

eagle-sighted (ē′gl-sī″ted), *a.* Having strong sight, as an eagle.

> What peremptory *eagle-sighted* eye
> Dares look upon the heaven of her brow,
> That is not blinded by her majesty?
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.

eagless (ē′gles), *n.* [< *eagle* + *-ess.*] A female or hen eagle. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

eaglestone (ē′gl-stōn), *n.* [Tr. of Gr. ἀετίτης: see *aëtites.*] A variety of argillaceous oxid of iron, found in masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head. In form these masses are spherical, oval, or nearly reniform, or sometimes resemble a parallelopiped with rounded edges and angles. They have a rough surface, and are essentially composed of concentric layers. The nodules often embrace at the center a kernel or nucleus, sometimes movable, and always differing from the exterior in color, density, and fracture. To these hollow nodules the Greeks gave the name of *eaglestones*, from a notion that the eagle transported them to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs. Also called *aetites.*

> Whether the aetites or *eaglestone* hath that eminent property to promote delivery or restrain abortion, respectively applied to lower or upward parts of the body, we shall not discourage common practice by our question.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

eaglet (ē′glet), *n.* [Earlier mod. E. also *eglet*; < F. *aiglette*, dim. of *aigle*, eagle: see *eagle.*] A young eagle; a little eagle. In heraldry, when three or more eagles are borne on an escutcheon they are usually called eaglets, and always so when they are borne upon an ordinary, as a bend, fesse, etc., or another bearing, or on a mantle.

> When like an *eglet* I first found my love,
> For that the virtue I thereof would know,
> Upon the nest I set it forth, to prove
> If it were of that kingly kind, or no. *Drayton.*

> My dark tall pines, that . . .
> Foster'd the callow *eaglet.*
> *Tennyson*, Œnone.

eagle-vulture (ē′gl-vul″tụ̄r), *n.* A book-name of the *Gypohierax angolensis* of western Africa.

eagle-winged (ē′gl-wingd), *a.* Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle.

> The *eagle-winged* pride
> Of sky-aspiring and ambitious thoughts.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

eaglewood (ē′gl-wụ̇d), *n.* [< *eagle* + *wood*¹; like F. *bois d'aigle*, G. *adlerholz*, a translation of NL. *lignum aquilæ*, or *aquilaria*, which is an accom. (to L. *aquila*, eagle) of the E. Ind. name *aghil*, Hind. *agar*, < Skt. *agaru* or *aguru* (the latter form accom. to *aguru*, not heavy, < *a-* priv. + *guru* = Gr. βαρύς = L. *gravis*, heavy), > prob. Gr. ἀγάλλοχον, NL. *agallochum*: see *agallochum* and *Aloë.*] A highly fragrant wood, much used by Asiatics for incense. See *agallochum.*

eagrass (ē′gràs), *n.* Same as *eddish*, 1.

eagre, *n.* See *eager*².

eald†, *n.* A dialectal variant of *eld.* *Grose.*

ealder†, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English and rare Anglo-Saxon) form of *elder*².

ealdorman, *n.* [AS.: see *alderman.*] A chief; a leader: the Anglo-Saxon original of *alderman*, used in modern historical works with reference to its Anglo-Saxon use.

> The name of *Ealdorman* is one of a large class; among a primitive people age implies command and command implies age; hence, in a somewhat later stage of language, the elders are simply the rulers.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, I. 51.

> The bishop declared the ecclesiastical law, as the *ealdorman* did the secular.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 299.

eam†, *n.* [Formerly *eame*; < ME. *eme*, *eem*, *eam*, *em*, < AS. *eám*, contr. of **eáhām*, = OFries. *em* = D. *oom*, uncle, = OHG. MHG. *ōheim*, uncle (mother's brother), also nephew (sister's son), G. *oheim*, *ohm*, uncle. The first syllable, AS. *ea-* (= Goth. *au-*), is perhaps related to Goth. *awo*, grandmother, Icel. *afi*, grandfather, *āi*, great-grandfather, and to L. *av-un-culus*, uncle, *av-us*, grandfather; the second syllable is obscure. *Eam* remains in the surnames *Eames* and *Ames.*] Uncle.

> Sone to hem of the cite a-sembled he thanne,
> & faugt than so ferschell for his *emes* sake.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3426.

> Henry Hotspur, and his *eame*
> The earl of Wor'ster.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxii.

ean† (ēn), *v. i.* [< ME. *enen*, bring forth young, < AS. *eánian*, contr. of *eácnian*, be pregnant, < *eácen*, pregnant, lit. increased, pp. of **eácan*, pret. **eóc* (= Icel. *auka* = Goth. *aukan*), increase, found only in the pp. *eácen*: see *eke.* Cf. the equiv. *yean*, which differs from *ean* only in the prefix.] To bring forth young; yean. See *yean.*

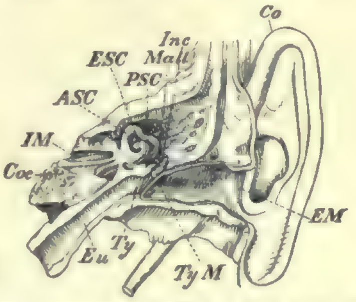
> Both do feed,
> As either promised to increase your breed
> At *eaning*-time, and bring you lusty twins.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

E. and O. E. An abbreviation of the commercial phrase *errors and omissions excepted*, frequently appended to statements and accounts when rendered.

eanling† (ēn′ling), *n.* [< *ean* + dim. *-ling*¹. Cf. *yeanling.*] A lamb just brought forth.

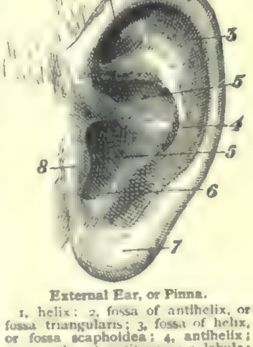
> All the *eanlings* which were streak'd and pied
> Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

ear¹ (ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *eare*; < ME. *ere*, *ire*, *eare*, < AS. *eáre* = OS. *ōrā* = OFries. *āre*, *ār* = D. *oor* = MLG. LG. *ōr* = OHG. *ōrā*, MHG. *ōre*, *ōr*, G. *ohr* = Icel. *eyra* = Sw. *öra* = Dan. *öre* = Goth. *auso* = L. *auris* (dim. *auricula*, ML. *oricula*, > It. *orecchia* = Sp. *oreja* = Pg. *orelha* = Pr. *aurelha* = F. *oreille*, ear, = E. *auricle*: see *auricle*, *auricular*, etc.) = Gr. οὖς (ὠτ-), also οὖας (οὔατ-), for *οὖσος (οὔσατ-) = OBulg. Bulg. Croatian, Serv. *ucho* = Bohem. Pol. *ucho* = Russ. *ukho* = Lith. *ausis* = OPruss. *ausins* (pl. acc.), ear; a general Indo-European name, prob. allied to Gr. ἀΐειν, hear, perceive, L. *audire*, hear: see *audience*, *audit*, etc., *auscultate*, etc. Connection with *hear* doubtful: see *hear.*] 1. The organ of hearing; the apparatus of audition; the acoustic sense-organ; any mechanism by which an animal receives the impact of sound-waves and perceives them as sound. In man and mammals generally the ear consists of an *external ear*, which comprises (1) the more or less funnel-shaped pinna and (2) the external auditory meatus; of a *middle ear*, *ear-drum*, or *tympanum*, closed from the external auditory meatus by the tympanic membrane, traversed by a chain of small bones, the auditory ossicles, named *malleus*, *incus*, and *stapes*, and communicating with the pharynx by the Eustachian tube; and of an *internal ear*, or *labyrinth*, the essential organ of hearing, containing the end-organs of the auditory nerve. The labyrinth consists of a complicated closed sac, the membranous labyrinth, lined with epithelium and lying in a roughly corresponding excavation in the petrous bone, the bony labyrinth. The membranous labyrinth contains a limpid fluid, the *endolymph*, and between the membranous labyrinth and the bony labyrinth is a similar liquid called *perilymph.* The auditory nerve, penetrating the bone by the internal auditory meatus, is distributed to the walls of the membranous labyrinth. The labyrinth is completely shut off from the tympanum, but there are two fenestræ or openings, closed by membranes, in the tympanic wall of the bony labyrinth, and the foot of the stapes is applied to one of them. Sound-waves which impinge upon the tympanic membrane are transmitted across the tympanum by the chain of auditory ossicles, and thence into the labyrinth. In vertebrates below mammals the ear at once becomes simplified, as by lack of an external ear and reduction of the ossicles and of the labyrinth, the latter being simply ligulate or strap-shaped; and, as in fishes, the inner ear may contain one or more concretions, sometimes of great size, called *otoliths* or *ear-stones.* An ear of some kind is recognizable in the great majority of invertebrates. In its simplest recognizable expression it is a mere capsule or vesicle, containing some hard body answering to an otolith, and so supposed to have an auditory function. See *cochlea*, *labyrinth*, and cut under *tympanic.*



Transverse Section through Side Walls of Skull, showing the Inner Parts of the Ear.

Co, concha or external ear, or pinna; *EM*, external auditory meatus; *TyM*, tympanic membrane; *Inc*, incus; *Mall*, malleus; *ASC*, *PSC*, *ESC*, anterior, posterior, and external semicircular canals; *Coc*, cochlea; *Eu*, Eustachian tube; *IM*, internal auditory meatus, through which the auditory nerve passes to the organ of hearing.



External Ear, or Pinna.

1, helix; 2, fossa of antihelix, or fossa triangularis; 3, fossa of helix, or fossa scaphoidea; 4, antihelix; 5, 5, concha; 6, antitragus; 7, lobule; 8, tragus.

2. The external ear alone, known as the pinna, auricle, or concha: as, the horse laid his *ears* back.

In another Yle ben folk, that han gret *Eres* and longe, that hangen doun to here Knees.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 205.

Hollowing one hand against his *ear*,
To list a foot-fall. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The auriculars or packet of auricular feathers which cover the external ear-passage of a bird. (*b*) A plumicorn or corniplume; one of the "horns" of an owl.—**4.** The sense of hearing; the power of distinguishing sounds; the power of nice perception of the differences of sound.

The Poet must know to whose *eare* he maketh his rime, and accommodate himselfe thereto, and not giue such musicke to the rude and barbarous as he would to the learned and delicate *eare*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 72.

5. Specifically, in *music*, the capacity to appreciate, analyze, and reproduce musical compositions by hearing them; sensitiveness to musical intonation and to differences of pitch and quality in musical sounds: as, a correct *ear*. Sometimes called a *musical ear*.

Sneer. I thought you had been a decided critic in music, as well as in literature.
Dangle. So I am — but I have a bad *ear*.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

When therefore I say that I have no *ear*, you will understand me to mean — for music.
Lamb, Chapter on Ears.

And men who have the gift of playing on an instrument by *ear* are sometimes afraid to learn by rule, lest they should lose it. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 323.

6. A careful or favorable hearing; attention; heed.

I cried unto God with my voice, . . . and he gave *ear* unto me. Ps. lxxvii. 1.

I gaue as good *eare*, and do consider as well the taulke that passed, as any one did there.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 19.

Give every man thine *ear*, but few thy voice.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

But the bigots and flatterers who had his *ear* gave him advice which he was but too willing to take.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7†. Disposition to listen; judgment; taste.

He laid his sense closer, and in fewer words, according to the style and *ear* of those times. *Sir J. Denham.*

8. A part of any inanimate object having some likeness to the external ear. (*a*) A projection from the side of a vessel or utensil made to be used as a handle: as, the *ears* of a jar, pitcher, or other vessel.

Each bottle had a curling *ear*,
Through which the belt he drew,
And hung a bottle on each side,
To make his balance true.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

Over the fireplace were . . . iron candlesticks hanging by their *ears*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

(*b*) That part of a bell by which it is suspended; the cannon. See first cut under *bell*. (*c*) A plate of soft metal at the mouth of the mouthpipe of an organ, used to qualify the tone by being bent more or less over the opening. (*d*) The loop or ring by which the ram of a pile-driver is raised. (*e*) In *printing*, a projecting piece on the edge of the frisket or of the composing-rule. *E. H. Knight.* (*f*) One of the holes bored in a spherical projectile for the insertion of the points of the shell-hooks used in manipulating it.
9. In *arch.*, same as *crosset*, 1 (*a*).—**A flea in the ear.** See *flea*.—**All ear** or **ears**, listening intently; giving close attention to sounds or utterances.

I was *all ear*,
And took in strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death. *Milton*, Comus, l. 560.

For at these [pulpit] performances she was all attention, *all ear*; she kept her heart fixed and intent on its holy work, by keeping her eye from wandering.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

Ass's ear, a kind of sea-ear, *Haliotis asininus*, a fine iridescent shell used in the manufacture of buttons, for inlaying woodwork, and for other purposes. See *abalone*, *Haliotis*, *ormer*.—**At first ear**†, at first hearing; immediately. *Davies.*

A third cause of common errors is the credulity of men, that is, an easie assent to what is obtruded, or a believing *at first ear* what is delivered by others.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

Barrel of the ear. Same as *tympanum*.—**By the ears**, in a state of discord or contention.

All Heav'n is *by the Ears* together,
Since first that little Rogue came hither.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

Cheeks and ears†. See *cheek*.—**Dionysius's ear.** (*a*) The name given to a secret subterranean ear-shaped passage connecting the palace of Dionysius the Elder, first tyrant of Syracuse (died 367 B. C.), with his stone-quarry prisons, through which he was able to overhear the conversation of his prisoners. (*b*) An aural instrument for the use of very deaf persons. It has a large pavilion secured by a swivel to a stand upon the floor, and an elastic tube with a nozle to be held to the ear. *E. H. Knight.*—**Drum of the ear.** Same as *tympanum*.—**Over head and ears.** See *up to the ears*, below.—**To fall together by the ears, to go together by the ears**, to engage in a fight or scuffle; quarrel.

They will, instead of eating peaceably, *fall together by the ears*, each single one impatient to have all to itself.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 7.

To give ear to. See *give*.—**To meet the ear.** See *meet*.—**To set by the ears**, to make strife between; cause to quarrel.

Who ever hears of fat men heading a riot, or herding together in turbulent mobs?—no—no—it is your lean, hungry men who are continually worrying society, and *setting* the whole community *by the ears*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 157.

To sleep upon both ears, to sleep soundly.

Let him set his heart at rest; I will remove this scruple out of his mind, that he may *sleep* securely *upon both ears*.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, III. 518.

Touching the ears, in the *early church*, a part of the ceremony of baptizing catechumens, consisting of touching the ears, and saying "Ephphatha" (be opened), a symbol of the opening of the understanding.—**Up to the ears, over the ears**†, **over head and ears**, deeply absorbed or engrossed; overwhelmed: as, *over head and ears* in debt, or in business.

This Phedria out of hand got him a certain singing wench, skilfull in musicke, and fell in love with her *over the eares*. *Terence* (trans.), 1614.

A cavalier was *up to the ears* in love with a very fine lady. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

When I was quite embarked, discovered myself *up to the ears* in a contested election. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 353.

Venus's ear, an ear-shell or sea-ear; a species of *Haliotis*, as the ormer, *H. tuberculata*: with allusion to the fable of Aphrodite.—**Wine of one ear**†, good wine. One of the annotators of Rabelais says: "I have introduced the same with good success in some parts of Leicestershire, and elsewhere, speaking of good ale, *ale of one ear*; bad ale, ale of two ears. Because when it is good we give a nod with one ear; if bad, we shake our head, that is, give a sign with both ears that we do not like it."

O the fine white wine! upon my conscience it is a kind of taffatas wine; hin, hin, it is *of one ear* (il est à une oreille). *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 5.

ear¹† (ēr), *v. t.* [< *ear*¹, *n.*] To listen to; hear with attention.

I *eared* her language, lived in her eye.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1.

ear² (ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eare*; < ME. *ere*, *ear*, < AS. *eár*, contr. of orig. **eahor* = ONorth. *eher*, *æhher* = MD. *aere*, D. *aar* = MLG. *ār*, *are*, LG. *ār* = OHG. *ahir*, *ehir*, MHG. *eher*, G. *ähre* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *ax* = Goth. *ahs*, an ear, = L. *acus* (*acer-*, orig. **acis-*), chaff (see *acerose*); connected with Goth. *ahana*, chaff, = E. *awn*¹; AS. *egl*, a beard of grain, E. dial. *ail*; L. *acus* (*acu-*), a needle; L. *acies* = AS. *ecge*, E. *edge*, etc.: see *awn*¹, *ail*², *acus*, *aculeate*, *aglet*, *edge*, *egg*².] A spike or head of corn or grain; that part of a cereal plant which contains the flowers and seed.

The barley was in the *ear*, and the flax was bolled.
Ex. ix. 31.

Red ear, an ear of maize exceptionally of a deep-red color. Such an ear, when found, was made a source of sport at old-fashioned corn-huskings in the United States.

For each *red ear* a gen'ral kiss he gains.
Joel Barlow, Hasty Pudding.

Great ardor was evinced in pursuit of the *red ear* [of corn], for which piece of fortune the discoverer had the privilege of a kiss from any lady he should nominate.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 6

ear² (ēr), *v. i.* [< *ear*², *n.*] To shoot, as an ear; form ears, as corn.

The stalke was first set, began to *eare* ere it came to halfe growth, and the last not like to yeeld any thing at all. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 236.

ear³† (ēr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *eare*; < ME. *eren*, *erien*, < AS. *erian* = OFries. *era* = MD. *eren*, *eeren*, *errien*, *aeren* = MLG. *eren* = OHG. *erran*, MHG. *eren*, *ern*, G. dial. *ären*, *eren* = Icel. *erja* = Sw. *ärja* = Goth. *arjan* = L. *arare* (whence E. *arable*, q. v.) = Gr. ἀρόειν, ἀροῦν = Ir. *araim* = OBulg. Serv. Bohem. *orati* = Russ. *orati* = Lith. *arti* = Lett. *art*, plow.] To cultivate with a plow; plow; till.

To sowe and *eree* upp feeldes fatte and weet,
And weedes tender yette oute of hem geet.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

A rough valley which is neither *eared* nor sown.
Deut. xxi. 4.

The English were brought so low, that they were fain to till and *eare* the Ground, whilst the Danes sate idle, and eat the Fruit of their Labours. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 13.

For this daie men that doo *eare* the ground there doo oft plow up bones of a large size, and great store of armour. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Britain, i. 11.

ear⁴ (ār), *adv.* [Sc., < ME. *er*, *ær*, *ear*, etc., early, usually *ere*, before: see *ere* and *early*.] Early.
ear⁵ (ēr), *n.* [E. dial., by misdivision of *a near*, a kidney, as *an ear*: see *near*² and *kidney*.] A kidney. *Brockett; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]
earable† (ēr'a-bl), *a.* [< *ear*³ + *-able*. Cf. *arable*.] Capable of being tilled; being under cultivation; arable.

He [the steward] is further to see what demeanes of his lordes is most meete to be taken into his handes, so well for meddowe, pasture, as *earable*, &c.
Order of a Nobleman's House, Archæol., XIII. 315.

earache (ēr'āk), *n.* Pain in the ear; otalgia.
earal† (ēr'al), *a.* [Improp. < *ear*¹ + *-al*. Cf. *aural*.] Receiving by the ear; aural; auricular.

They are not true penitents that are merely *earal*, verbal, or worded men, that speak more than they really intend. *Hewyt*, Sermons (1658), p. 84.

earbob (ēr'bob), *n.* An ear-ring or ear-drop. [New Eng.]

I've got a pair o' *ear-bobs* and a handkercher pin I'm a goin' to give you, if you'll have them.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 35.

ear-bone (ēr'bōn), *n.* **1.** A bone of the ear; one of the bones composing the otocrane, otic capsule, or periotic mass, inclosing the organ of hearing.—**2.** One of the auditory ossicles or bonelets of the cavity of the middle ear; an ossiculum auditus, as the malleus, incus, or stapes. See first cut under *ear*.—**3.** A hard concretion in the cavity of the inner ear; an ear-stone, otosteon, or otolith (which see).
ear-brisk (ēr'brisk), *a.* Having ears that move or erect themselves quickly; attentive. [Rare.]

He [the colt] was an *ear-brisk* and high-necked critter.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 7.

ear-brush (ēr'brush), *n.* A brush consisting of a piece of sponge attached to a handle, used to clean the interior (external auditory meatus) of the ear; an aurilave.
ear-cap (ēr'kap), *n.* A cover for the ear against cold.
ear-cockle (ēr'kok"l), *n.* [< *ear*² + *cockle*¹.] A disease in wheat caused by the presence in the grain of worms belonging to the genus *Tylenchus*. Called in some parts of England *purples*.
ear-conch (ēr'konk), *n.* The shell of the ear; the external ear, concha, auricle, or pinna.
ear-confession† (ēr'kon-fesh"on), *n.* Auricular confession. See *confession*.

I shall dispute with a Greek about the articles of the faith which my elders taught me and his elders deny, as *ear-confession*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 133.

Pardons, pilgrims, *ear-confession*, and other popish matters. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 57.

ear-cornet (ēr'kôr"net), *n.* A small auricle or ear-trumpet worn in the hollow of the outer ear.
ear-cough (ēr'kôf), *n.* A cough provoked by irritation in the ear.
eard (ārd), *n.* [< ME. *erd*, *æred*, *eard*, home, < AS. *eard*, land, country, dwelling-place, home (= OS. *ard*, dwelling-place, = OHG. *art*, a plowing, etc.), connected with *erian*, E. *ear*³, plow (see *ear*³); prob. not connected with *earth*.] **1**†. Land; country; dwelling-place.

God-bar him into paradis,
An *erd* al ful of swete blis.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 209.

2. [Partly confused with *earth*¹.] Earth. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He somnede færd [gathered an army] swulc næs næure ær on *erde*. *Layamon*, I. 177.

ear-drop (ēr'drop), *n.* An ornamental pendant to an ear-ring; an ear-ring with a pendant.—**Lady's ear-drops**, the common garden fuchsia: so called from the formation and pendency of its flowers.
ear-dropper (ēr'drop"ėr), *n.* **1**†. An eavesdropper. *Davies.*

It is possible an *ear-dropper* might hear such things talk'd at cock-pits and dancing schools.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, ii. 81.

2. Same as *ear-drop*. [Colloq.]

Come, we can go down now. I'm as ready as a mawkin can be — there's nothing awanting to frighten the crows, now I've got my *ear-droppers* in.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

eardrop-tree (ēr'drop-trē), *n.* A lofty leguminous tree of Jamaica, *Enterolobium cyclocarpum*, the pod of which is curved so as to form a complete circle.
ear-drum (ēr'drum), *n.* **1.** The middle ear; the tympanum. See *tympanum*, and first cut under *ear*.—**2.** More especially, the tympanic membrane: as, to burst or puncture the *ear-drum*. See cuts under *ear* and *tympanic*.
ear-dust (ēr'dust), *n.* The small gritty particles found in the cavity of the inner ear of many animals; minute concretions in the labyrinth, distinguished from otoliths or otostea by their fineness; otoconia. See *otoconium*.
eared¹ (ērd), *a.* [< *ear*¹ + *-ed*².] **1.** Having ears; having appendages or processes resembling the external ear. In heraldry, animals borne in coat-armor with their ears differing in tincture from that of the body are blazoned *eared* of such a metal or color.
2. In *ornith.*, having conspicuous auricular feathers, as the eared grebe, or having plumicorns, as various species of eared owls.—**3.** In *Mammalia*, auriculate; having large or pe-

culiar outer ears, as certain bats; having outer ears in a group of animals others of which have them not: as, the *eared* seals.—4. In *bot.*, same as *auriculate*, 2.—**Eared eggs**, of insects, those eggs which have, just before the apex, two short oblique appendages serving to prevent them from sinking in the semi-liquid substances on which they are deposited.

eared^{2} (ērd), *a.* [< *ear*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] Having ears or awns, as grain. In heraldry, grain with the ear differing in tincture from the stalk or blade is blazoned *eared* of such a metal or color: as, a stalk of wheat vert, *eared* or.

earer†, *n.* [ME. *erer*, *eerer*, *erere*, < *eren*, plow: see *ear*^{3}.] A plower; a plowman.

Whether al day shal ere the *erere* that he sowe.
Wyclif, Isa. xxviii. 24.

ear-flap (ēr′flap), *n.* The hanging flap of a dog's ear.

ear-gland (ēr′gland), *n.* The warty glandular skin or tympanum of a batrachian, as a toad; the parotid.

ear-hole (ēr′hōl), *n.* The aperture of the ear; the outer orifice of the ear; the external auditory meatus or passage.

eariness, *n.* See *eeriness*.

earing^{1} (ēr′ing), *n.* [< *ear*^{1} + *-ing*^{1}.] A small rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed. When attached to the head-cringle for bending, it is called a *head-earing;* when attached to the reef-cringle, a *reef-earing*.

If the second mate is a smart fellow, he will never let any one take either of these posts from him; but if he is wanting either in seamanship, strength, or activity, some better man will get the bunt and *earings* from him.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 26.

From clue to earing. See *clue*.

earing^{2} (ēr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ear*^{2}, *v.*] The forming of ears of corn.

Their winter some call Popanow, the spring Cattapeuk, the sommer Cohattayough, the *earing* of their Corne Nepinough, the harvest and fall of leafe Taquitock.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 126.

earing^{3}† (ēr′ing), *n.* [< ME. **ering*, < AS. *ering*, *eriung*, verbal n. of *erian*, plow, ear: see *ear*^{3}.] A plowing of land. See *ear*^{3}.

Yf rishes, gresse, or fern in with this walle is,
With *eryng* ofte her lyves wol be spende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

There are five years, in the which there shall neither be *earing* nor harvest. Gen. xlv. 6.

earing-cringle (ēr′ing-kring″gl), *n.* See *cringle*.

earish† (ēr′ish), *a.* [< *ear*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Auricular. *Davies.*

His [Antichrist's] idolatrous altars, his *earish* confession, his housel in one kind for the lay, . . . and all his petting pediary, is utterly banished and driven out of this land.
Becon, Works, III. 4.

ear-kissing (ēr′kis″ing), *a.* Kissing (that is, whispered in) the ear.

You have heard of the news abroad; I mean the whispered ones, for they are yet but *ear-kissing* arguments.
Shak., Lear, ii. 1.

earl (ėrl), *n.* [< ME. *erl*, earlier *eorl*, earl, as a designation of rank, < AS. *eorl*, an earl, a nobleman of high rank, nearly equiv. to *ealdorman* (see *alderman*); first in the Kentish laws, but its common use as a title and designation of office begins with the Scandinavian invasion, through the influence of the cognate Icel. Sw. Dan. *jarl*, Icel. orig. *earl*, in the earliest Scand. use a man above the rank of a 'carl' or churl, then, esp. as a Norw. and Dan. title, an earl; the earlier AS. use occurs only in poetry, *eorl*, a man, esp. a warrior (pl. *eorlas*, men, warriors, the people, as an army), = OS. *erl*, a man, = OHG. *erl*, only in proper names; cf. *Heruli*, *Eruli*, the LL. form of the name of a people of northern Germany, prob. 'the warriors,' OS. pl. *erlos*, AS. *eorlas*, etc. Further origin unknown; it is impossible to derive *eorl* from *ealdor*, a chief, as has been suggested.] A British title of nobility designating a nobleman of the third rank, being that next below a marquis and next above a viscount. *Earl* was the highest title until 1337, when the first duke was created; and it fell to the third rank in 1386, on the creation of the title of *marquis*. The earl formerly had the government of a shire, and was called *shireman*. After the conquest, when their office was first made hereditary, earls were for a time called *counts*, and from them shires took the name of *counties*; the wife of an earl is still called *countess*. *Earl* is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction, so much so that several earls have taken as their titles their own names with the prefix *Earl*, as *Earl Grey*, *Earl Spencer*, *Earl Russell*. An earl's coronet consists of a richly chased circle of gold, having on its upper edge eight strawberry-leaves, alternating with eight pearls, each raised on a spire higher than the leaves, and with a cap, etc., as in a duke's coronet. See cut under *coronet*.

A Dukes Eldest sonnes be *Earles*, and all the rest of his sonns are Lords, with the Addition of there Christen name, as Lord Thomas, Lord Henry.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 27.

My thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be *earls;* the first that ever Scotland
In such an honour nam'd. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

The government was entrusted to a magistrate with the title of Ealdorman, or its Danish equivalent *Earl*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, I. 52.

The ancient dignity of the *earl* has in former chapters been traced throughout its history. In very few instances was the title annexed to a simple town or castle.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 428.

Earl marshal, the eighth great officer of state in Great Britain. He is the head of the College of Arms (see *Heralds' College*, under *herald*), determines all rival claims to arms, and grants armorial bearings, through the medium of the king-at-arms, to persons not possessed of hereditary arms. It is his duty also to direct all great ceremonies of state, and to make the formal proclamation of war or peace. The office was formerly of great importance, and was originally conferred by grant of the king (as early as the time of Richard II.), but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards, dukes of Norfolk, called the premier earls of England. (See *marshal*.) There were formerly also earls marshals in Scotland. See *marischal*.

The list
Of those that claim their offices this day,
By custom of the coronation. . . .
Next, the duke of Norfolk,
He to be *earl marshal*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

Earl palatine. See *palatine*.

ear-lap (ēr′lap), *n.* [< ME. *erelappe*, < AS. *earlæppa* (= OFries. *ārleppa*, *ārlippa* = MD. dim. *oorlapken* = Norw. *örelap*, *örelæp* = Sw. *örlapp* = Dan. *örelæp* (Sw. usually *örflik* or *örtipp*, Dan. *öreflip*) = G. *ohrläpp-chen*), ear-lap, < *eáre*, ear, + *læppa*, lap: see *ear*^{1} and *lap*^{1}.] 1. The tip of the ear.—2. One of a pair of covers for the ears in cold weather, made of cloth or fur so as to incase them. [U. S.]

ear-lappet (ēr′lap″et), *n.* 1. An auricular cutaneous fold or fleshy excrescence of a bird; a kind of wattle hanging from the ear: usually called *ear-lobe*.

In the Dutch sub-breed of the Spanish fowl the white *ear-lappets* are developed earlier than in the common Spanish breed. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 263.

2. Same as *ear-lap*, 2. [Rare.]

earldom (ėrl′dum), *n.* [< ME. *erldom*, *eorldom*, < AS. *eorldōm* (= Icel. *jarldōmr* = Norw. Dan. *jarledömme* = Sw. *jarldöme*), < *eorl*, earl, + *-dōm*, -dom.] The seigniory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

Of the eleven *earldoms*, three were now [1300] vested in the king, who, besides being earl of Lancaster, Lincoln, and Hereford, was also earl of Derby, Leicester, and Northampton. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 303.

earldorman, *n.* A false form of Anglo-Saxon *ealdorman*, due to confusion with Anglo-Saxon *eorl*. See *alderman*.

earl-duck (ėrl′duk), *n.* [Var. of *harle* (Orkney), name of same bird.] The red-breasted merganser. *Swainson.* [Prov. Eng.]

earles-penny† (ėrlz′pen″i), *n.* [ME.: see *arles*, *arle-penny*.] Money in ratification of a contract; earnest-money.

earless (ēr′les), *a.* [< *ear*^{1} + *-less*.] 1. Deprived of ears; having the ears cropped.

Earless on high stood unabash'd Defoe.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 147.

2. Destitute of ears; not eared; exauriculate: as, the *earless* seals.—3. Specifically, in *ornith.*, having no plumicorns: as, the *earless* owls.—4†. Not giving ear; not inclined to hear or listen.

A surd and *earless* generation of men. *Sir T. Browne.*

Earless marmot. See *marmot*.

earlet (ēr′let), *n.* [< *ear*^{1} + dim. *-let*.] 1. A small ear.—2. An ear-ring.

And he said to them: I desire one request of you: Give me the *earlets* of your spoils. For the Ismaelites were accustomed to wear golden *earlets*.
Judges viii. 24 (Douay version).

3. In *bot.*, an auricle, as in certain foliose *Hepaticæ*.

earlid (ēr′lid), *n.* [< *ear*^{1} + *lid*. Cf. *eyelid*.] In *zoöl.*, a valvular external cutaneous ear which can be shut down upon the auditory opening.

The tympanic membranes [of the crocodile] are exposed, but a cutaneous valve, or *earlid*, lies above each and can be shut down over it. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 214.

ear-lifter (ēr′lif″tėr), *n.* [< *ear*^{2}, *n.*, + *lifter*.] A projecting guide on the knife-bar of a harvester to assist in lifting fallen or storm-beaten grain, so that it can be cut by the machine.

earliness (ėr′li-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being early; a state of advance or forwardness; a state of being prior to something else, or at the beginning.

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness answers the *earliness* of coming up. *Bacon.*

Thy *earliness* doth me assure,
Thou art up-rous'd by some distemp'rature.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

I have prayed your son Halbert that we may strive to-morrow with the sun's *earliness* to wake a stag from his lair. *Scott*, Monastery, xx.

earl-marshal (ėrl′mär′shal), *n.* See *earl marshal*, under *earl*.

ear-lobe (ēr′lōb), *n.* 1. The lobe or lobule of the ear. See *lobule*, and cut under *ear*.—2. The auricular caruncle or fleshy excrescence beside the ear of a fowl; an ear-lappet.

ear-lock (ēr′lok), *n.* [< ME. **erelokke*, < AS. *earlocc*, < *eáre*, ear, + *locc*, lock: see *ear*^{1} and *lock*^{2}.] A lock or curl of hair near the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; a love-lock.

Love-locks, or *ear-locks*, in which too many of our nation have of late begun to glory, . . . are yet . . . but so many badges of infamy, effeminacy, vanity. *Prynne.*

early (ėr′li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *erly*, *erley;* < ME. *erly*, *erli*, *ereli*, north. *arly*, *arely*, *ayrly*, etc., < AS. **ǣrlice*, ONorth. *ārlice*, early (rare, the common form being *ǣr*, E. *ere*) (= Icel. *ārliga*, also contr. *ārla*, adv., = Dan. *aarle*, adj. and adv.), < *ǣr*, ere, early, + *-līce*, E. -ly^{2}: see *ere*^{1}.] Near the initial point of some reckoning in time; in or during the first part or period of some division of time, or of some course or procedure: as, come *early;* *early* in the day, or in the century; *early* in his career.

And Ewein that gladly roos euer *erly* more than eny other. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 448.

Those that seek me *early* shall find me. Prov. viii. 17.

Satirday, *erley* in the mornyng, we toke our Jorneyne towardys Jherusalem.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

Diffuse thy beneficence *early*, and while thy treasures call thee master. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 5.

As the city of Thebes was so antient, sciences flourished in it very *early*, particularly astronomy and philosophy.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 109.

=**Syn.** *Early*, *Soon*, *Betimes*. *Early* is relative, and notes occurrence before some fixed or usual time, or before the course of time had far advanced beyond that point: as, he rose *early* (that is, he rose before the usual time of rising, or before the day had advanced far); he came *early* in the evening (that is, before the evening was far advanced); while in "come *early*" the meaning may be only "do not be late in your coming, or do not delay your coming beyond the set or accustomed time." *Soon* means shortly, or in a short time after the present or some fixed point of time: as, come *soon;* he left *soon* after my arrival. *Betimes* (by time) means in good time for some specific object or all useful purposes: as, he rose *betimes*.

early (ėr′li), *a.;* compar. *earlier*, superl. *earliest*. [< ME. **erlich*, *earlich*, found only once as adj., and prob. due to the adv.: see *early*, *adv.*] 1. Pertaining to the first part or period of some division of time, or of some course in time; being at or near the beginning of the portion of time indicated or concerned: as, an *early* hour; *early* manhood; the *early* times of the church.

In their *early* days they had wings.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi.

The delinquencies of the *early* part of his administration had been atoned for by the excellence of the later part. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Unfortunately blighted at an *early* stage of their growth.
Hawthorne, Old Manse, I.

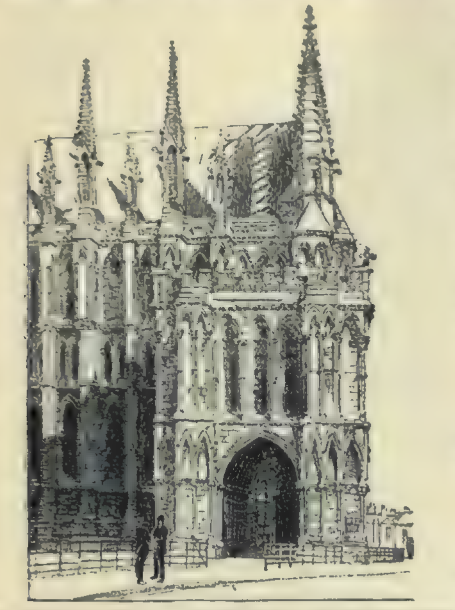
2. Appearing or occurring in advance of, or at or near the beginning of, some appointed, usual, or well-understood date, epoch, season, or event; being before the usual time: as, an *early* riser; *early* fruit; *early* (that is, premature) decay; *early* marriage.

The *early* bird catches the worm. *Proverb.*

The *early* lark, that erst was mute,
Carols to the rising day
Many a note and many a lay.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

3. Occurring in the near future: as, I shall take an *early* opportunity of calling on you; the petitioners asked that a meeting be called at an *early* date.—4. In *embryol.*, very young; very recently formed: as, an *early* embryo.—**Early English.** See *English*.—**Early English architecture**, the Pointed style of medieval architecture in England, which was developed from and succeeded the Norman at the close of the twelfth and in the early part of the thirteenth century. It is characterized in general by purity and simplicity of lines, combined with delicacy, refinement, and grace. The columns and shafts are more slender than those of the preceding style, and foliage in some instances sprouts out from the central pillar between the shafts; the moldings are more delicately curved, and are alternated with hollows so as to give beautiful effects of light and shade; the capitals frequently have the form of an inverted bell, and are often enriched with foliage, as of the trefoil, rising from the neck-molding and swelling outward beneath the abacus; the towers are loftier and are often crowned by spires; the buttresses project boldly; the vaults are groined, and the graceful wall-arcades often have their spandrels filled with sculpture. The most distinctive features of the Early English style, however, are the pointed arches

and long, narrow, lancet-headed windows, without mullions. Toward the end of the period the windows became grouped in a manner that led to the development of tracery, and the style passed into the Decorated style. Also called the *First Pointed* or *Lancet style*.



Early English Architecture.—Galilee Porch and South Transept of Lincoln Cathedral.

earmark (ēr′märk), *n.* [< *ear*^{1} + *mark*.] **1.** A mark on the ear by which a sheep or other domestic animal is known. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, in *law*, any mark for identification, as a privy mark made on a coin.—**3.** Any characteristic or distinguishing mark, natural or other, by which the ownership or relation of something is known.

> What distinguishing marks can a man fix upon a set of intellectual ideas, so as to call himself proprietor of them? They have no *earmarks* upon them, no tokens of a particular proprietor. *Burrows.*

> An element of disproportion, of grotesqueness, *earmark* of the barbarian, disturbs us, even when it does not disgust, in them all [songs of the Trouvères]. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 243.

earmark (ēr′märk), *v. t.* [< *earmark*, *n.*] To mark, as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

> For feare least we like rogues should be reputed,
> And for *eare-marked* beasts abroad be bruted.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale.

earn^1 (ėrn), *v. t.* [< ME. *ernen*, *ernien*, *earnien*, < AS. *earnian*, earn, merit, with altered sense, developed, as indicated by the cognate forms (the E. dial. sense 'glean,' as in def. 3, being appar. of later growth), from that of 'work (reap) for hire,' = MLG. *arnen*, *ernen*, OHG. *arnōn*, MHG. *arnen*, reap; from a noun not found in AS., but represented by OFries. *arn* = MLG. *arn*, *aren*, *arne*, *erne*, OHG. *aran*, *arn*, MHG. *erne* (< OHG. pl. *ernī*), harvest (whence OHG. *arnōt*, pl. *arnōdī*, MHG. *ernede*, *ernde*, G. *ernde*, *ärnde*, *erndte*, *ärndte*, usually *ernte*, harvest), = Icel. *önn* for **asnu*, work, a working season, = Goth. *asans*, harvest, harvest-time (cf. Russ. *oseni*, harvest, autumn); whence Goth. *asneis* = OHG. *asni* = AS. *esne*, a hired laborer.] **1.** To gain by labor, service, or performance; acquire; merit or deserve as compensation or reward for service, or as one's real or apparent desert; gain a right to or the possession of: as, to *earn* a dollar a day; to *earn* a fortune in trade; to *earn* the reputation of being stingy.

> Grant that your stubbornness
> Made you delight to *earn* still more and more
> Extremities of vengeance.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 119.

> Every joy that life gives must be *earned* ere it is secured: and how hardly *earned*, those only know who have wrestled for great prizes. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vii.

> What steward but knows when stewardship *earns* its wage? *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 44.

2. In *base-ball*, to gain or secure by batting or base-running, and not by the errors or bad play of opponents: as, one side scored 5, but had *earned* only 3 runs.—**3.** To glean. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

earn^2 (ėrn), *v. i.* [E. dial. and Sc., < ME. *ernen*, *eornen*, *urnen*, etc., < AS. *irnan*, *yrnan*, *eornan*, transposed form of *rinnan*, etc., run (ME. also coagulate): see *run* (of which *earn*^{2} is a doublet), *runnet*, *rennet*.] To curdle, as milk.

earn^3, **ern**^{3}, **erne**^{3} (ėrn), *n.* [< ME. *ern*, *erne*, *earn*, *ærn*, earn, < AS. *earn*, ONorth. *arn* = D. *arend* = MLG. *arn*, *arne*, *erne*, *arnt*, *arent*, LG. *arend* = OHG. MHG. *arn* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *örn*, an eagle; also without the formative *-n*, OHG. *aro*, MHG. *ar*, G. *aar* = Icel. *ari* = Goth. *ara*, an eagle (in comp. MHG. *adel-arn*, also *adel-ar*, G. *adler* = D. *adelaar*, eagle, lit. 'noble eagle'), akin to OBulg. *orĭlŭ* = Bulg. Slov. *orel* = Serv. *orao* = Bohem. *orel* = Pol. *orzel*, *orel* (barred *l*) = Russ. *orelŭ* = OPruss. *arelie* = Lith. *arelis*, *erelis* = Lett. *ērglis*, an eagle, appar. orig. 'the bird' by eminence, = Gr. ὄρνις (stem ὀρνιθ-, dial. ὀρνιχ-, orig. ὀρνι-), also ὄρνεον, a bird, so called from its soaring, < ὀρνύναι (√ *ὀρ) = L. *oriri*, rise, soar (> ult. E. *orient*), = Skt. √ *ar*, move.] An eagle. This is the original English name for the eagle. It is now chiefly poetical or dialectal, or used, as in zoölogy, in special designations like *bald earn*.

> That him ne hauede grip [gripe vulture] or *ern*.
> *Havelok*, l. 572.

> An *ern*, in stede of his baner, he set vp of golde.
> *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 215.

Bald earn. See *bald eagle*, under *eagle*.

earn^4† (ėrn), *v. i.* [A corruption of *yearn*^{1}, by confusion with *earn*^{5}, equiv. to *yearn*^{2}.] To yearn.

> And ever as he rode his hart did *earne*
> To prove his puissance in battell brave.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 3.

earn^5† (ėrn), *v. i.* Same as *yearn*^{2}.

earnest^1 (ėr′nest), *n.* [< ME. *ernest*, *eornest*, < AS. *eornest*, *eornost*, *eornust*, zeal, serious purpose, = OFries. *ernst*, Fries. *ernste* = MD. *aernst*, D. *ernst* = MLG. *ernest*, *ernst*, LG. *ernst* = OHG. *ernust*, MHG. *ernest*, G. *ernst*, zeal, vigor, seriousness; cf. Icel. *ern*, brisk, vigorous. The OHG. and MHG. word has, rarely, the sense of 'fighting,' but there is no authority in AS. or ME. for this sense, on which a comparison with Icel. *orrosta*, mod. *orosta*, *orusta*, a battle, is founded.] **1**†. Gravity; serious purpose; earnestness.

> The hoote *ernest* is al overblowe.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1287.

> Therewith she laughed, and did her *earnest* end in jest. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 23.

2. Seriousness; reality; actuality, as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.

> Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

> But take it—*earnest* wed with sport,
> And either sacred unto you.
> *Tennyson*, Day-Dream, Epil.

In earnest, or **in good earnest**, with a serious purpose; seriously; not in sport or jest, nor in a thoughtless, trifling way: as, they set to work *in earnest*.

> What ever he be he shall repente the daye
> That he was bold, *in earnest* or in game,
> To do to you this villany and shame.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 510.

> He acted *in good earnest* what Rehoboam did but threat'n. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

earnest^1 (ėr′nest), *a.* [< ME. **erneste*, adj., not found (only *ernestful*), < AS. *eornoste*, adj. and adv., = MLG. *ernest*, *ernst*, G. *ernst*, adj.; from the noun.] **1.** Serious in speech or action; eager; urgent; importunate; pressing; instant: as, *earnest* in prayer.

> He was most *earnest* with me, to haue me say my mynde also. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 71.

> The common people were *earnest* with this new King for peace with the Tapanecans. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 792.

> With much difficulty he suffer'd me to looke homeward, being very *earnest* with me to stay longer. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

> Some of the magistrates were very *earnest* to have irons presently put upon them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 176.

2. Possessing or characterized by seriousness in seeking, doing, etc.; strongly bent; intent: as, an *earnest* disposition.

> On that prospect strange
> Their *earnest* eyes they fix'd.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 553.

3. Strenuous; diligent: as, *earnest* efforts.—**4.** Serious; weighty; of a serious, important, or weighty nature; not trifling or feigned.

> They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

> Your knocks were so *earnest* that the very sound of them made me start. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 244.

> Life is real, life is *earnest*. *Longfellow*, Psalm of Life.

earnest^1† (ėr′nest), *v. t.* [= G. *ernsten*, be severe, speak or act severely; from the noun.] To be serious with; use in earnest.

> Let's prove among ourselves our armes in jest,
> That when we come to *earnest* them with men,
> We may them better use.
> *Pastor Fido* (1602), sig. E 1.

earnest^2 (ėr′nest), *n.* [With excrescent *-t*, < ME. *ernes*, *eernes*, a pledge, < W. *ernes*, a pledge, *ern*, a pledge, *erno*, give a pledge. Cf. L. *arrha*, *arra*, earnest: see *arles* and *arrha*.] **1.** A portion of something given or done in advance as a pledge; security in kind; specifically, in *law*, a part of the price of goods or service bargained for, which is paid at the time of the bargain to evidence the fact that the negotiation has ended in an actual contract. Hence it is said to *bind* the bargain. Sometimes the earnest, if trifling in amount, is not taken into account in the reckoning.

> Giving them some money in hand as an *earnest* of the rest. *Ludlow*, Memoirs.

2. Anything that gives pledge, promise, assurance, or indication of what is to follow; first-fruits.

> Poul tellith in this epistle of fredom of Cristene men, how thei have ther *ernes* here, and fully fredom in hevene. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 277.

> He who from such a kind of Psalmistry, or any other verbal Devotion, without the pledge and *earnest* of sutable deeds, can be perswaded of a zeale and true righteousness in the person, hath much yet to learn. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

> Ev'ry moment's calm that soothes the breast
> Is giv'n in *earnest* of eternal rest.
> *Cowper*, An Epistle.

=**Syn.** *Earnest*, *Pledge*. *Earnest*, like *pledge*, is security given for the doing of something definite in the future, and generally returned when the conditions of the contract have been fulfilled. In 2 Cor. i. 22 and v. 5 we read that the Spirit is given as the *earnest* of indefinite future favors from God; in Blackstone we find "a penny, or any portion of the goods delivered as *earnest*." Whether literal or figurative, *earnest* is always a pledge in kind, a part paid or given in warrant that more of the same kind is forthcoming; as in "Macbeth," i. 3, Macbeth is hailed thane of Cawdor "for an *earnest* of a greater honor." See also "Cymbeline," i. 6. *Pledge* is often used figuratively for that which seems promised or indicated by the actions of the present, *earnest* being preferred for that which is of the same nature with the thing promised, and *pledge* for that which is materially different.

> Man, if not yet fully installed in his powers, has given much *earnest* of his claims. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 15.

> Seldom has so much promise, seldom have so great *earnests* of great work, been so sadly or so fatally blighted. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 10.

> Bright *pledge* of peace and sunshine. *Vaughan*, The Rainbow.

earnest^2† (ėr′nest), *v. t.* [< *earnest*^{2}, *n.*] To serve as an earnest or a pledge of.

> This little we see is something in hand, to *earnest* to us those things which are in hope. *T. Shepard*, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, Ded.

earnestful† (ėr′nest-fụl), *a.* [< *earnest*^{1} + *-ful*.] Serious; earnest.

> Lat us stinte of *ernestful* matere.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 1176.

earnestly (ėr′nest-li), *adv.* [< ME. *ernestly*, < AS. *eornostlīce*, earnestly, strictly (also used conjunctively as a stiff translation of L. *ergo*, *igitur*, *itaque*, etc., therefore, and so, but, etc.) (= D. *ernstelijk* = OHG. *ernustlīhho*, MHG. *ernestlīche*, G. *ernstlich*), < *eornost*, earnest, + *-lice*, E. *-ly*^{2}.] In an earnest manner; warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire; with fixed attention.

> Thenne euelez on erthe *ernestly* grewen.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 2227.

> Being in an agony, he prayed more *earnestly*. Luke xxii. 44.

> There stood the king, and long time *earnestly*
> Looked on the lessening ship.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 309.

earnest-money (ėr′nest-mun″i), *n.* Money paid as earnest to bind a bargain or ratify and confirm a sale. Also called *hand-money*.

earnestness (ėr′nest-nes), *n.* **1.** Intentness or zeal in the pursuit of anything; eagerness; strong or eager desire; energetic striving: as, to seek or ask with *earnestness*; to engage in a work with *earnestness*.

> So false is the heart of man, so . . . contradictory are its actions and intentions, that some men pursue virtue with great *earnestness*, and yet cannot with patience look upon it in another. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 799.

> Moderation costs nothing to a man who has no *earnestness*. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 140.

> They who have no religious *earnestness* are at the mercy, day by day, of some new argument or fact, which may overtake them, in favor of one conclusion or the other. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 414.

2. Anxious care; solicitude; strength of feeling; seriousness: as, a man of great *earnestness*; the charge was maintained with much *earnestness*.

> I learn that there is truth and firmness and an *earnestness* of doing good alive in the world. *Donne*, Letters, xlvii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Zeal*, *Enthusiasm*, etc. See *eagerness*.

earnest-penny† (ėr′nest-pen″i), *n.* Same as *earnest-money.*

> Accept this gift, most rare, most fine, most new;
> The *earnest-penny* of a love so fervent.
> *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 2.

> An argument of greater good hereafter, and an *earnest-penny* of the perfection of the present grace, that is, of the rewards of glory. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 265.

ear-net (ēr′net), *n.* A covering for the ears of horses, made of netted cord, to keep out flies.

earnful† (ėrn′fụl), *a.* [A var. of *yearnful.*] Full of anxiety; causing anxiety or yearning.

> The *earnful* smart which eats my breast.
> *P. Fletcher*, Piscatory Eclogues, v.

earning^1 (ėr′ning), *n.* [< ME. *erning, ernung,* < AS. *earnung, earning* (= OHG. *arnunc, arnunga*), desert, reward, verbal n. of *earnian*, earn: see *earn*^{1}.] That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labor, service, or performance; reward; wages; compensation: used chiefly in the plural.

> This is the great expense of the poor that takes up almost all their *earnings.* *Locke.*

> A tax on that part of profits known as *earnings* of management. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 88.

earning^2 (ėr′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *earn*^{2}, *v.*] Rennet. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

earning-grass (ėr′ning-gràs), *n.* The common butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris:* so called from its property of curdling milk. [Prov. Eng.]

ear-pick (ēr′pik), *n.* An instrument for cleaning the ear.

ear-piece (ēr′pēs), *n.* [Tr. of F. *oreillère.*] A name given to the side-piece of the burganet or open helmet of the sixteenth century, usually made of splints, and covering a leather strap or chin-band to which they are riveted. Compare *cheek-piece.* Also called *oreillère.*

ear-piercer (ēr′pēr″sėr), *n.* [Tr. of F. *perce-oreille.*] The earwig.

ear-piercing (ēr′pēr″sing), *a.* Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound.

> O, farewell!
> Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump,
> The spirit-stirring drum, the *ear-piercing* fife.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

ear-pocket (ēr′pok″et), *n.* The little pouch formed by a fold of skin at the root of the outer ear of some animals, as the cat.

ear-reach (ēr′rēch), *n.* Hearing-distance; ear-shot. [Rare.]

> The sound of it might have pierced your senses with gladness, had you been in *ear-reach* of it.
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 2.

> Some invisible eare might be in ambush within the *ear-reach* of his words. *Fuller*, Holy State.

ear-rent† (ēr′rent), *n.* Payment made by laceration or loss of the ears.

> A hole to thrust your heads in,
> For which you should pay *ear-rent.* *B. Jonson.*

ear-ring (ēr′ring), *n.* [< ME. *erering, eerryng,* < AS. *eárhring* (= D. *oorring* = OHG. *ōrring,* MHG. *ōrrinc,* G. *ohrring* = Sw. *örring* = Dan. *örenring*), < *eáre*, ear, + *hring*, ring: see *ear*^{1} and *ring*^{1}.] A ring or other ornament, usually of gold or silver, and with or without precious stones, worn at the ear, the usual means of attachment being the ring itself, or a hook or projection which forms a part of it, passing through the lobe. Among Orientals ear-rings have been used by both sexes from the earliest times. In England they were worn by the Romanized Britons and by Anglo-Saxons. After the tenth century the fashion seems to have declined throughout Europe, and ear-rings are neither found in graves nor seen in paintings or sculptures. The wearing of ear-rings was reintroduced into England in the sixteenth century, and Stubbs, writing in the time of Queen Elizabeth, says, "The women are not ashamed to make holes in their ears whereat they hang rings and other jewels of gold and precious stones." The use of ear-rings by women has continued to the present time. In the seventeenth century they were worn by men; and seafaring men, especially of the southern nations of Europe, have retained the use of them, commonly in the form of gold hoops, down to our own times. Among women the shape of ear-rings changes completely with the fashions, long, heavy pendants being succeeded by smaller ones, and these by single stones in almost invisible chatons, set close to the lobe of the ear.

> Without *earings* of siluer or some other metal . . . you shall see no Russe woman, be she wife or maide.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 497.

ear-rivet (ēr′riv″et), *n.* One of the otoporpæ of a hydrozoan. See *otoporpa.*

Earse, *n.* See *Erse.*

earsh, ersh (ėrsh), *n.* [E. dial., also *errish, erige, arish*, and by contraction *ash*, < ME. *asche*, stubble, appar. corrupted, by association with *asche*, ashes, from reg. **ersch*, < AS. **ersc*, **ærsc*, found only in comp. *ersc-hen, ærsc-hen*, equiv. to *edisc-hen*, a quail (see *eddish-hen*), *edisc*, and presumably **ersc*, **ærsc*, meaning a pasture, a park for game: see *eddish.* The ult. origin and the relations of the two words are not clear.] Stubble; a stubble-field: same as *eddish*, 1.

ear-shell (ēr′shel), *n.* The common name of any shell of the family *Haliotidæ;* a sea-ear: so called from the shape.—**Guernsey ear-shell**, *Haliotis tuberculata:* same as *ormer.*

ear-shot (ēr′shot), *n.* Reach of hearing; the distance at which words may be heard.

> Gomez, stand you out of *ear-shot.* I have something to say to your wife in private. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

> There were numerous heavy oaken benches, which, by the united efforts of several men, might be brought within *earshot* of the pulpit. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

ear-shrift† (ēr′shrift), *n.* Auricular confession.

> The Papists' lenten preparation of forty days' *earshrift.*
> *Cartwright*, Admonition.

> Your *eareshrift* (one part of your penance) is to no purpose. *Calfhill*, Answer to Martiall, p. 243.

ear-snail (ēr′snāl), *n.* A snail of the family *Otinidæ.*

ear-sore† (ēr′sōr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Morose; quarrelsome; apt to take offense.

II. *n.* Something that offends the ear.

> The perpetual jangling of the chimes too in all the great towns of Flanders is no small *ear-sore* to us.
> *Tom Brown*, Works, I. 306.

earst†, *adv.* An archaic spelling of *erst.*

ear-stone (ēr′stōn), *n.* An otolith. The substance of these concretions is often called *brain ivory* (which see, under *ivory*).

ear-string (ēr′string), *n.* An ornamental appendage worn by men in the seventeenth century; a silk cord, usually black, passed through the lobe of the ear and hanging in two, four, or more strands, sometimes so low as to lie upon the shoulder, sometimes only two or three inches long. In all the representations of this fashion it is limited to the left ear.

earth^1 (ėrth), *n.* [Early mod E. also *erth;* < ME. *erthe, eorthe,* < AS. *eorthe* = OS. *ertha, erdha* = OFries. *erthe, irthe, erde,* NFries. *yerd* = MD. *erde, aerde,* D. *aarde* = MLG. *erde* = OHG. *erda, erdha,* MHG. G. *erde* = Icel. *jördh* = Sw. *jord* = Dan. *jord* = Goth. *airtha*, earth (OTeut. **ertha*, in L. as *Hertha*, as the name of a goddess); allied to OHG. *ero*, earth, Icel. *jörfi*, gravel, Gr. *ἔρα-ζε*, to the earth, on the ground. Usually, but without much probability, referred to the √ **ar*, plow, whence *ear*^{3}, *earth*^{2}, *eard*, *arable*, etc.] **1.** The terraqueous globe which we inhabit. It is one of the planets of the solar system, being the third in order from the sun. The figure of the earth is approximately that of an ellipsoid of revolution or oblate spheroid, the axes of which measure 12,756,506 meters and 12,713,042 meters, or 7,926 statute miles and 1,041 yards, and 7,899 statute miles and 1,023 yards, respectively, thus making the compression 1 : 293. The radius of the earth, considered as a sphere, is 3,958 miles. The mean density of the whole earth is 5.6, or about twice that of the crust, and its interior is probably metallic. The earth revolves upon its axis in one sidereal day, which is 3 minutes and 55.91 seconds shorter than a mean solar day. Its axis remains nearly parallel to itself, but has a large but slow gyration which produces the precession of the equinoxes. The whole earth revolves about the sun in an ellipse in one sidereal year, which is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9 seconds. The ecliptic, or plane of the earth's orbit, is inclined to the equator by 23° 27′ 12″.68 mean obliquity for January 0, 1890, according to Hansen. The earth is distant from the sun by about 93,000,000 miles.

> A nobill tree, thou secomoure;
> I blisse hym that the on the *erthe* brought.
> *York Plays*, p. 214.

> One expression only in the Old Testament gives us the word *earth* in its astronomical meaning,—that in the twenty-sixth chapter of Job:—
> "He stretched out the north over empty space;
> He hanged the *earth* upon nothing."
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 104.

> It appears, . . . from what we know of the tides of the ocean, that the *earth* as a whole is more rigid than glass, and therefore that no very large portion of its interior can be liquid. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 21.

> What are these
> So wither'd, and so wild in their attire,
> That look not like the inhabitants o' the *earth*,
> And yet are on't? *Shak.*, Macbeth, I. iii. 39.

2. The solid matter of the globe, in distinction from water and air; the materials composing the solid parts of the globe; hence, the firm land of the earth's surface; the ground: as, he fell to the *earth.*

> God called the dry land *earth.* Gen. i. 10.

3. The loose material of the earth's surface; the disintegrated particles of solid matter, in distinction from rock; more particularly, the combinations of particles constituting soil, mold, or dust, as opposed to unmixed sand or clay. Earth, being regarded by ancient philosophers as simple, was called an element; and in popular language we still hear of the four elements, fire, air, earth, and water.

> Withinne a litil tyme ȝe schal se al the gold withinne the Mercurie turned into *erthe* as sotile as flour.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

> Two mules' burden of *earth.* 2 Ki. v. 17.

> The majority of the cities and towns [of Greece] complied with the demand made upon them, and gave the [Persian] king *earth* and water.
> *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 165.

4. The inhabitants of the globe; the world.

> The whole *earth* was of one language. Gen. xi. 1.

> She is the hopeful lady of my *earth.*
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 2.

5. Dirt; hence, something low or mean.

> What ho! slave! Caliban!
> Thou *earth*, thou! speak. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

6. The hole in which a fox or other burrowing animal hides itself.

> Seeing I never stray'd beyond the cell,
> But live like an old badger in his *earth.*
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

7. In *chem.*, a name formerly given to certain inodorous, dry, and uninflammable substances which are metallic oxids, but were formerly regarded as elementary bodies. They are insoluble in water, difficultly fusible, and not easily reduced to the metallic state. The most important of them are alumina, zirconia, glucina, yttria, and thorina. The alkaline earths, baryta, strontia, lime, and magnesia, have more the properties of the alkalis, being somewhat soluble in water, and having an alkaline taste and reaction.

8. In *elect.*: (*a*) The union of any point of a telegraph-line, submarine cable, or any system of conductors charged with or conveying electricity with the ground. It is generally made by joining the point at which the earth is to be established by means of a good conductor with a metallic plate buried in moist earth, or with metallic water-pipes or gas-pipes, which, on account of their large surface of contact with the earth, usually afford excellent earth-connections. (*b*) A fault in a telegraph-line or cable, arising out of an accidental contact of some part of the metallic circuit with the earth or with more or less perfect conductors connected with the earth.—**Adamic earth.** See *Adamic.*—**Axis of the earth.** See *axis*^{1}.—**Bad earth**, in *elect.*, a connection with the earth in which great resistance is offered to the passage of the current.—**Black earth**, a kind of coal which is pounded fine and used by painters in fresco.—**Chian earth.** See *Chian.*—**Cologne earth**, a kind of light bastard ocher, of a deep-brown color, transparent, and durable in water-color painting. It is an earthy variety of lignite or partially fossilized wood, and occurs in an irregular bed from 30 to 50 feet deep near Cologne, whence the name.—**Compression of the earth.** See *compression.*—**Dead earth**, or **total earth**, in *elect.*, an earth-connection offering almost no resistance to the passage of the current, as when a telegraph-wire falls upon a railroad-track, or when the conductor of a submarine cable has a considerable surface in actual contact with the water.—**Earth of alum**, a substance obtained by precipitating the earth from alum dissolved in water by adding ammonia or potassa. It is used for paints.—**Earth of bone**, a phosphate of lime existing in bones after calcination.—**Ends of the earth.** See *end.*—**Figure of the earth**, the shape and size, not of the earth's surface, but of the mean sea-level continued under the land at the heights at which water would stand in canals open to the sea; also, the generalized figure or ellipsoid which most nearly coincides with the figure of the sea-level.

> If Lactantius affirm that the *figure of the earth* is plane, or Austin deny there are antipodes, though venerable fathers of the church and ever to be honoured, yet will not their authorities prove sufficient to ground a belief thereon. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

Good earth, in *elect.*, a connection with the earth in which the current meets with little resistance in its passage from the wire or conductor to the earth.—**Heavy earth.** Same as *baryta.*—**Intermittent earth**, in *elect.*, an earth-connection such as is produced by a wire touching at intervals conducting bodies in connection with the earth.—**Magnetic poles of the earth.** See *magnetic.*—**Partial earth**, in *elect.*, a poor earth-connection, such as exists when a telegraph-wire rests upon the ground, when its insulators are defective, or when it touches any conductor connected with the earth, but offering considerable resistance.—**To bring to the earth**†, to bury. *Eng. Gilds.*—**To put to earth**, in *elect.*, to join or connect a conductor with the earth.—**To run to earth**, in *hunting*, to chase the game, as a fox, to its hole or burrow. = **Syn. 1.** *Earth, World, Globe. Earth* is used as the distinctive name of our planet in the solar system, as Mercury, Venus, *Earth*, Mars, etc. It is used not only of soil, but of the planet regarded as material, and also as the home of the human race. (See Job i. 7; Ps. lviii. 11.) *World* has especial application to the earth as inhabited; hence we say, he is gone to a better *world;* are there other *worlds* besides this? It belongs, therefore, especially to the surface of the earth; hence we speak of sailing around the *world*, but not the *earth.* *Globe* makes prominent the roundness of the earth: as, to circumnavigate the *globe.*

> The first man is of the *earth*, earthy. 1 Cor. xv. 47.

> The Sun flies forward to his brother Sun;
> The dark *Earth* follows wheel'd in her ellipse.
> *Tennyson*, Golden Year.

> Poets, whose thoughts enrich the blood of the *world.*
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

> In the four quarters of the *globe*, who reads an American book?
> *Sydney Smith*, Rev. of Seybart's Annals of United States.

> On the head of Frederic is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged during many years and in every quarter of the *globe.* *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

earth^{1} (ėrth), *v.* [= LG. *erden* = Icel. *jardha* = Sw. *jorda* = Dan. *jorde*, trans., earth, bury; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hide in or as in the earth.

> An you once *earth* yourself, John, in the barn,
> I have no daughter vor you.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, v. 2.

> The fox is *earthed*. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

2. To put underground; bury; inter.

> Upon your grannam's grave, that very night
> We *earthed* her in the shades.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

> Here silver swans with nightingales set spells,
> Which sweetly charm the traveller, and raise
> Earth's *earthéd* monarchs from their hidden cells.
> *John Rogers*, To Anne Bradstreet.

> But now he hath served the sentence out, . . .
> Why not *earth* him and no more words?
> *T. B. Aldrich*, The Jew's Gift.

3. To cover with earth or mold; choke with earth.

> O thou, the fountain of whose better part
> Is *earth'd* and gravel'd up with vain desire.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 7.

> *Earth* up with fresh mould the roots of those auriculas which the frost may have uncovered. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense.

4. In *elect.*, to put to earth; place in connection with the earth.

> In dry weather they [conductors] are not *earthed* at all well, and a strong charge may then surge up and down them, and light somebody else's gas in the most surprising way. *Science*, XII. 18.

II. *intrans.* To retire underground; burrow, as a hunted animal.

> Huntsmen tell us that a fox when escaped from the dogs, after a hard chase, always walks himself cool before he *earths*. *Bp. Horne*, Essays and Thoughts.

> Hence foxes *earthed*, and wolves abhorred the day,
> And hungry churles ensnared the nightly prey.
> *Tickell*, Hunting.

earth^{2} (ėrth), *n.* [E. dial., < *ear*^{3}, plow, + *-th*, noun-formative; early record is wanting, but *eard*, q. v., in the sense of 'plowing' (OHG. *art*), is nearly the same word.] **1**†. The act of plowing; a plowing.

> Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
> Two *earths* at the least, ere ye sow it, bestow.
> *Tusser*, Husbandry.

2. A day's plowing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

earth-auger (ėrth'â″gėr), *n.* Same as *earth-borer*.

earth-ball (ėrth'bâl), *n.* The truffle, *Tuber cibarium*, which grows in the soil, and produces its spores within tuber-like bodies.

earth-bath (ėrth'båth), *n.* A remedy occasionally used, consisting of a bath of earth or mud.

earth-board (ėrth'bōrd), *n.* The board of a plow that turns over the earth; the mold-board.

earth-borer (ėrth'bōr″ėr), *n.* A form of auger for boring holes in the ground, in which the twisted shank revolves inside a cylindrical box with a valve, which retains the earth till the tool is withdrawn. Also called *earth-auger*, *earth-boring auger*. See cut under *auger*.

earth-born (ėrth'bôrn), *a.* **1.** Born of the earth; springing originally from the earth: as, the fabled *earth-born* giants.

> Creatures of other mould, *earth-born* perhaps,
> Not spirits. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 360.

2. Arising from or occasioned by earthly considerations.

> All *earth-born* cares are wrong. *Goldsmith.*

3. Of low birth; meanly born.

> *Earth-born* Lycon shall ascend the throne. *Smith.*

earth-bound (ėrth'bound), *a.* Fastened by the pressure of earth; firmly fixed in the earth; hence, figuratively, bound by earthly ties or interests.

> Who can impress the forest; bid the tree
> Unfix his *earth-bound* root?
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

earth-bred (ėrth'bred), *a.* Low; groveling.

> Peasants, I'll curb your headstrong impudence,
> And make you tremble when the lion roars,
> Ye *earthbred* worms. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, i. 6.

earth-chestnut (ėrth'ches″nut), *n.* The earthnut.

earth-closet (ėrth'kloz″et), *n.* A night-stool, or some convenience of that kind, in which the feces are received and covered by dry earth.

earth-crab (ėrth'krab), *n.* An occasional name of the mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*.

earth-created (ėrth'krẹ̄-ā″ted), *a.* Formed of earth.

> And an eternity, the date of gods,
> Descended on poor *earth-created* man!
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix. 220.

earth-current (ėrth'kur″ẹnt), *n.* See *current*.

earth-din† (ėrth'din), *n.* [ME. *erthedine*, *-dyn*, *-dene*, < AS. *eorth-dyne*, an earthquake, < *eorthe*, earth, + *dyne*, a loud sound, din.] An earthquake.

> Pestilences and hungers sal be,
> And *erthedyns* in many contre.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 4035.

earth-drake (ėrth'drāk), *n.* [< ME. **erthedrake*, < AS. *eorth-draca*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *draca*, drake, dragon.] In *Anglo-Saxon myth.*, a mythical monster resembling the dragon of chivalry.

> He sacrifices his own life in destroying a frightful *earth-drake*, or dragon. *W. Spalding.*

earth-eater (ėrth'ē″tėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which eats earth.—**2.** In *ornith.*, specifically, *Nyctibius grandis*, the ibigau (which see).

earthen (ėr'thn), *a.* [< ME. *erthen*, *eorthen* (AS. not recorded) = D. *aarden* = OHG. *erdīn*, *irdīn*, MHG. *erdīn*, *erden*, G. *erden*, now *irden* = Goth. *airtheins*, earthen; as *earth*^{1} + *-en*^{2}.] Made of earth; made of clay or other earthy substance: as, an *earthen* vessel.

> Go, and tac the *erthene* litil wynvessel of the crockere.
> *Wyclif*, Jer. xix. 1.

> A beggarly account of empty boxes,
> Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and musty seeds.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1.

> Do not grudge
> To pick out treasures from an *earthen* pot.
> *Herbert.*

earthenware (ėr'thn-wãr), *n.* Vessels or other objects of clay (whether alone or mixed with other mineral substances) baked or fired in a kiln, or more rarely sun-dried or otherwise prepared without firing. The term is often restricted to the coarser qualities, as distinguished from *porcelain* and *stoneware* and from *terra-cotta*. In this sense earthenware may be known from porcelain by its opacity, and from stoneware by its porosity, which latter quality may be recognized by touching a fracture with the tongue, when the tongue will adhere to the porous earthenware, but not to stoneware. Earthenware may be either unglazed, as bricks, ordinary flower-pots, etc., or enameled. See *delf*^{2}, *faience*, *majolica*.

> *Earthenware* is described as a soft, opaque material formed of an earthy mixture, refractory, or hard to fuse, in the kiln.
> *Wheatley and Delamotte*, Art Work in Earthenware, p. 1.

earth-fall (ėrth'fâl), *n.* [= OFries. *irthfal*, *erthfel*, *erdfal* = G. *erdfall*, a sinking of the earth, = Icel. *jardhfall* = Dan. *jordfald* = Sw. *jordfall*, an earth-fall.] Same as *land-slide*.

earth-fast (ėrth'fåst), *a.* [< ME. **erthfeste*, < AS. **eorthfæst*, *eorthfest*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *fæst*, fast.] Firm in the earth, and difficult to be removed.

earth-fed (ėrth'fed), *a.* Fed upon earthly things; low; groveling.

> Such *earthfed* minds
> That never tasted the true heaven of love.
> *B. Jonson.*

earth-flax (ėrth'flaks), *n.* A fine variety of asbestos, with long, flexible, parallel filaments resembling flax.

earth-flea (ėrth'flē), *n.* A name of the chigoe, *Sarcopsylla penetrans*: so called from its living in the earth. See cut under *chigoe*.

earth-fly (ėrth'flī), *n.* Same as *earth-flea*.

earth-foam (ėrth'fōm), *n.* Same as *aphrite*.

earth-gall (ėrth'gâl), *n.* [< ME. **erthe-galle*, < AS. *eorth-gealla*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *gealla*, gall.] **1.** A plant of the gentian family, especially the lesser centaury, *Erythræa Centaurium*: so called from its bitterness.—**2.** In the United States, the green hellebore, *Veratrum viride*.

earth-hog (ėrth'hog), *n.* The aardvark. Also called *earth-pig*. See *Orycteropus*.

earth-hole†, *n.* [ME. *eorthehole*.] A cave.

earth-house (ėrth'hous), *n.* [Sc. *eird-*, *eard-*, *yird-house* (see *eard*, 2); < ME. *erthhus*, *eorthhus*, < AS. *eorth-hūs* (= Icel. *jardh-hūs* = Dan. *jordhus* = G. *erdhaus*), a cave, den, < *eorthe*, earth, + *hūs*, house.] The name generally given throughout Scotland to the underground structures known as "Picts' houses" or "Picts' dwellings." The earth-house in its simplest form consists of a single irregular-shaped chamber, formed of unhewn stones, the side walls gradually converging toward the top until they can be roofed by stones 4 or 5 feet in width, the whole covered in by a mound of earth rising slightly above the level of the surrounding country. The more advanced form has two or three chambers. Earth-houses are frequent in the northeast of Scotland, occasionally thirty or forty being found in the same locality, as in the Moor of Clova, Kildrummy, Aberdeenshire. Querns, bones, deers' horns, plates of stone or slate, earthen vessels, cups and implements of bone, stone celts, bronze swords, etc., are occasionally unearthed in or near them. Similar structures are found in Ireland. See *beehive house*, under *beehive*.

earth-inductor (ėrth'in-duk″tọr), *n.* In *elect.*, a coil of wire arranged so as to be capable of rotation in a magnetic field, and connected with a galvanometer by means of which the induced current of electricity can be measured. It is used for measuring the strength of magnetic fields as compared with that of the earth.

earthiness (ėr'thi-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being earthy, or of containing earth.

> [He] freed rain-water . . . from its accidental, and as it were feculent *earthiness*. *Boyle*, Works, III. 103.

2. Intellectual or spiritual coarseness; grossness.

> The grossness and *earthiness* of their fancy. *Hammond.*

earthliness (ėrth'li-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being earthly; grossness.—**2.** Worldliness; strong attachment to earthly things.—**3**†. Want of durability; perishableness; frailty. *Fuller.*

earthling (ėrth'ling), *n.* [Not found in ME. (cf. AS. *eorthling*, *yrthling*, a farmer, a tiller of the earth) (= G. *erdling*); < *earth*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}.] **1**†. An inhabitant of the earth; a creature of this world; a mortal.

> Humorous *earthlings* will control the stars.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

> To *earthlings*, the footstool of God, that stage which he raised for a small time, seemeth magnificent.
> *Drummond.*

2. One strongly attached to worldly things; a worldling.

earthly (ėrth'li), *a.* [< ME. *erthly*, *ertheli*, *eortheli*, *-liche*, *-lic*, < AS. *eorthlīc* (= OHG. *erdlīh* = Icel. *jardhligr*), < *eorthe*, earth, + *-līc*, E. -ly^{1}.] **1.** Pertaining to the earth or to this world; pertaining to the mundane state of existence: as, *earthly* objects; *earthly* residence.

> *Eorthliche* honeste thynges was offred thus at ones,
> Thorgh thre kynde kynges kneolyng to Iesu.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 94.

> Whan the bretheren of Gawein com thider ther be-gan the doell and sorowe so grete that noon *erthly* man myght devise noon gretter. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 300.

> Our *earthly* house of this tabernacle. 2 Cor. v. 1.

2. Belonging to the earth or world; worldly; carnal, as opposed to spiritual or heavenly; vile.

> How is he born in whom we did knowe non *erthely* delyte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1.

> Whose glory is in their shame, who mind *earthly* things.
> Phil. iii. 19.

> This *earthly* load
> Of death, call'd life. *Milton*, Sonnets, ix.

> Myself
> Am lonelier, darker, *earthlier* for my loss.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

3†. Made of earth; earthy: as, "*earthly* substance," *Holland.*—**4.** Corporeal; not mental.

> Great grace that old man to him given had,
> For God he often saw, from heaven hight,
> All were his *earthly* eyen both blunt and bad.
> *Spenser*, F. Q.

5. Being or originating on earth; of all things in the world; possible; conceivable: used chiefly as an expletive.

> What *earthly* benefit can be the result? *Pope.*

> It is passing strange that, during the long period of their education, the rising generation should never hear an *earthly* syllable about the constitution and administration of their nation. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 29.

=**Syn. 1.** Terrestrial, mundane, sublunary, etc. See *worldly*.

earthly-minded (ėrth'li-mīn″ded), *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things.

earthly-mindedness (ėrth'li-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* Grossness; sensuality; devotion to earthly objects; earthliness.

earth-mad† (ėrth'mad), *n.* [< *earth*^{1} + *mad*^{2}, a worm.] A kind of worm or grub.

> The *earth-mads* and all the sorts of worms . . . are without eyes. *Holland.*

earth-moss (ėrth'môs), *n.* A book-name for a moss of the genus *Phascum*.

earthnut (ėrth'nut), *n.* [< ME. **erthnote*, < AS. *eorth-nutu* for **eorth-hnutu* (= D. *aardnoot* = G. *erdnuss* = Dan. *jordnöd* = Sw. *jordnöt*), < *eorthe*, earth, + *hnutu*, nut.] **1.** The tuberous root of *Bunium flexuosum* and *B. Bulbocastanum*, common umbelliferous plants of Europe. See *Bunium*.—**2.** The groundnut, *Arachis hypogæa*.—**3.** The tuber of *Cyperus rotundus* and some other species of the same genus.

earth-oil (ėrth'oil), *n.* Same as *petroleum*.

earth-pea (ėrth'pē), *n.* See *pea*.

earth-pig (ėrth'pig), *n.* Same as *earth-hog*.

earth-pit (ėrth'pit), *n.* A trench or pit, covered with glass, for protecting plants from frost.

earth-plate (ėrth'plāt), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic plate buried in the ground, forming the earth-connection of a telegraph-wire, lightning-conductor, or other electrical appliances.

earthpuff† (ėrth′puf), *n.* A species of *Lycoperdon;* the puffball.

Tuberes, mushrooms, tadstooles, earthturfes, *earth-pufes.* *Nomenclator* (1585).

earth-pulsation (ėrth′pul-sā″shon), *n.* A slow wave-like movement of the surface of the earth. Such movements, in general, escape attention on account of their long period.

earthquake (ėrth′kwāk), *n.* [< ME. *erthequake*, < *erthe*, earth, + *quake*, quake. The AS. words were *eorth-bifung*, *-beofung* (*bifung*, trembling), *eorth-dyne* (*dyne*, din), *eorth-styrung* (*styrung*, stirring), *eorthstyrennis*. Cf. *earth-din*.] A movement or vibration of a part of the earth's crust. Such movements are of every degree of violence, from those that are scarcely perceptible without the aid of apparatus specially contrived for the purpose to those which overthrow buildings, rend the ground asunder, and destroy thousands of human lives. The duration of earthquakes is as variable as their intensity. Sometimes there is a single shock, lasting only a second or two; at other times a great number of shocks occur in succession, separated by greater or less intervals of time, the earth not being reduced to complete quiescence for weeks or even months. It is not known that any portion of the earth's surface is entirely exempt from earthquakes; but there are large areas where no very destructive ones have ever occurred, either in the memory of man or as recorded in history. The regions most frequently visited by destructive shocks are those where active volcanoes exist, those near high mountain-ranges, and those where the rocks are of recent geological age, and are much disturbed or uplifted. Such regions are the vicinity of the Mediterranean, the shores of the Pacific and the adjacent islands, the neighborhood of the Alps, and the East India islands. Regions not liable to seismic disturbances are the whole of northeastern North America, the east side of South America, the north of Asia, and a large part of Africa. An earthquake-shock is a wave-like motion of a part of the earth's crust, and, in the words of Humboldt, is one of the ways in which the reaction of the interior of the earth against its exterior makes itself manifest. The most destructive earthquake of which we have any knowledge was that of Lisbon. It began November 1st, 1755, and was felt over that part of the earth's surface included between Iceland on the north, Mogador in Morocco on the south, Töplitz in Bohemia on the east, and the West India islands on the west. The destruction of life and property occasioned by this shock was very great. The disturbance continued, especially in the vicinity of the Mediterranean, with short intermissions, for several months. On November 18th, 1755, the most violent shock occurred which has been felt in New England since its settlement by the whites. One of the most destructive earthquakes of recent occurrence was that which took place on the island of Ischia near Naples, July 28th, 1883, by which over 2,000 persons perished. By the earthquake at Mendoza, South America, on the 20th of March, 1861, over 12,000 persons lost their lives. A violent earthquake, most destructive in Charleston, South Carolina, and vicinity, occurred on the night of August 31st, 1886. See *seismic*, *seismometer*, and *volcanism*.

Whan the Jewes hadden made the Temple, com an *Erthe quakeng*, and cast it doun (as God wolde) and destroyed alle that thei had made.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 84.

And all the yle ys sor trobled with the seyd *erthe qwake* Dyvse tymes. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 18.

It was calculated . . . by Sir C. Lyell that an *earthquake* which occurred in Chili in 1822 added to the South-American continent a mass of rock more than equal in weight to a hundred thousand of the great pyramids of Egypt.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 187.

Earthquake-shadow, that part of the earth's surface which is in some degree protected from an advancing earthquake-wave by the interposition of a mountain-range, hill, ravine, or other arrangement of the geological formation which offers an obstacle to its passage.

earth-shine (ėrth′shīn), *n.* [< *earth*^{1} + *shine*. Cf. *moonshine*, *sunshine*, *starshine*.] In *astron.*, the faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun. It is due to the light which the earth reflects on the moon, and is most conspicuous soon after new moon, when the sun-illuminated part of the disk is smallest. This phenomenon is popularly described as "the old moon in the new moon's arms."

earth-smoke (ėrth′smōk), *n.* [A translation of L. *fumus terræ: fumus*, smoke; *terræ*, gen. of *terra*, earth: see *fumitory* and *terrestrial*.] The plant fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*.

earth-star (ėrth′stär), *n.* [A translation of *Geaster*.] A fungus of the genus *Geaster*; a kind of puffball having a double peridium, the outer layer of which breaks into segments which become reflexed, forming a star-like structure about the base of the fungus.

earth-stopper (ėrth′stop″ėr), *n.* In *hunting*, one who stops up the earths of foxes to prevent their escape.

The *earth-stopper* is an important functionary in countries where there are many earths. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 395.

earth-table (ėrth′tā″bl), *n.* In *arch.*, a projecting course or plinth resting immediately upon the foundations. Also called *grass-table* and *ground-table*. See *ledgment-table*.

earth-tilting (ėrth′til″ting), *n.* A slight movement or displacement of the surface of the ground in some forms of earthquake.

Earth-tiltings show themselves by a slow bending and unbending of the surface, so that a post stuck in the ground, vertical to begin with, does not remain vertical, but inclines now to one side and now to another, the plane of the ground in which it stands shifting relatively to the horizon. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 626.

earth-tongue (ėrth′tung), *n.* The popular name given to club-shaped fungi of the genus *Geoglossum*, found in lawns and grassy pastures.

earth-treatment (ėrth′trēt″ment), *n.* A method of treating wounds with clay (or clayey earth) dried and finely powdered. It is applied to the wound as a deodorizing agent, tending at the same time to prevent or arrest putrefaction. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

earth-tremor (ėrth′trem″or), *n.* A minute movement of the surface of the earth, resembling an earthquake in rapidity of oscillation, but on account of its small amplitude requiring instrumental means for its detection.

earthward, earthwards (ėrth′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *earth*^{1} + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the earth.

earth-wire (ėrth′wīr), *n.* In *elect.*, a wire used for joining conductors with the earth: especially applied to wires placed upon telegraph-poles for the purpose of conveying the leakage from the line to the earth, thus preventing interference by leakage from one line to another.

earthwolf (ėrth′wůlf), *n.* The aardwolf. See *Proteles*.

earthwork (ėrth′wėrk), *n.* [< ME. **erthewerk*, < AS. *eorthweorc* (= D. *aardwerk* = G. *erdwerk* = Dan. *jordværk*), < *eorthe*, earth, + *weorc*, work: see *earth*^{1} and *work*.] **1.** In *engin.*, any operation in which earth is removed or thrown up, as in cuttings, embankments, etc.—**2.** In *fort.*, any offensive or defensive construction formed chiefly of earth: commonly in the plural. Hence—**3.** Any similar construction, as the ancient mounds of earth found in various parts of the United States, of unknown use and origin. They differ widely in form, but are always well defined in plan, and sometimes inclose large areas.

Anyhow, there the mound is, an *earthwork* which, if artificial it be, the Lady of the Mercians herself need not have been ashamed of. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 30.

earthworm (ėrth′wėrm), *n.* [= D. *aardworm* = G. *erdwurm*; < *earth*^{1} + *worm*.] **1.** The common name of the worms of the family *Lumbricidæ* (which see), and especially of the genus *Lumbricus*, of which there are several species, one of the best-known being *L. terrestris*. They belong to the order of oligochætous annelids. The earthworm has a cylindric vermiform body, tapering at both ends, segmented into a great number of rings, destitute of legs, eyes, or any appendages visible on ordinary inspection. It moves by the contraction of the successive segments of the body, aided by rows of bristles which are capable of being retracted. It is hermaphrodite, each individual of a pair impregnating the other in copulation, when the two are jointed in two places by their respective clitella. Earthworms are highly useful, giving a kind of under-tillage to the land, loosening the soil, and rendering it more permeable to the air. According to Darwin, in his work on "The Formation of Vegetable Mould," etc., earthworms, from their enormous numbers, exercise a highly important agency not only in this respect, but in the creation and aggregation of new soil, the burial and preservation (as also the original disintegration) of organic remains of all kinds, etc. They are food for many birds, mammals, and other animals, and their value for bait is well known to the angler, whence they are often called *angleworms* or *fishworms*. These worms are mostly a few inches long, but there are species attaining a length of a yard or more.

The people who inhabit the highlands of Southern Brazil have a firm belief in the existence of a gigantic *earthworm* fifty yards or more in length, five in breadth, covered with bones as with a coat-of-mail, and of such strength as to be able to uproot great pine-trees as though they were blades of grass, and to throw up such quantities of clay in making its way underground as to dam up streams and divert them into new courses. This redoubtable monster is known as the "Minhocao."
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 508.

2. Figuratively, a mean, sordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm*, cease. *Norris.*

earthworm-oil (ėrth′wėrm-oil), *n.* A greenish oil obtained from earthworms, used as a remedy for earache.

earthy (ėr′thi), *a.* [< *earth*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Of or pertaining to earth; consisting of earth; partaking of the nature of earth; terrene: as, *earthy* matter.—**2.** Resembling earth or some of the properties of earth: as, an *earthy* taste or smell.

And catch the heavy *earthy* scents
That blow from summer shores.
T. B. Aldrich, Piscataqua River.

3†. Inhabiting the earth; earthly.

Those *earthy* spirits black and envious are;
I'll call up other gods of form more fair.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

4. Gross; not refined.

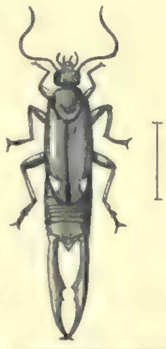
Nor is my flame
So *earthy* as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Sir J. Denham.*

5. In *mineral.*, without luster, or dull, and roughish to the touch.—**Earthy cobalt.** See *asbolan*.—**Earthy fracture**, a fracture which exposes a rough, dull surface, with minute elevations and depressions, characteristic of some minerals.—**Earthy manganese.** See *wad*.

ear-trumpet (ēr′trum″pet), *n.* An apparatus for collecting sound-waves and conveying them to the ear, used chiefly by the deaf. The most common form is a simple metallic tube having a flaring or bell-shaped mouth for collecting the waves of sound, and a smaller end or ear-piece which is inserted in the ear.

ear-wax (ēr′waks), *n.* Cerumen.

earwig (ēr′wig), *n.* [= E. dial. *earwike*, *earwrig*, *yerriwig*, *erriwiggle*, etc., < ME. *erwygge*, *erewygge*, *yerwygge*, < AS. *eárwicga*, also once improp. *eórwicga*, earwig (translating L. *blatta*), < *eáre*, ear, + *wicga*, a rare word, occurring but once (Leechdoms, ii. 134, l. 4, translated 'earwig'), appar. a general term for an insect, lit. a moving creature, allied to *wicg*, a horse, *wiht*, a creature, a wight, < *wegan*, tr. bear, carry, intr. move, > E. *weigh*: see *weigh*, *wight*^{1}.—Many languages give a name to this insect indicating a belief that it is prone to creep into the human ear: D. *oorworm* = G. *ohrwurm*, ear-worm; G. *ohrbohrer*, 'ear-borer'; Sw. *örmask*, ear-worm; Dan. *örentvist*, 'ear-twister'; F. *perce-oreille*, Pg. *fura-orelhas*, 'pierce-ear'; Sp. *gusano del oído*, It. *verme auricolare*, ear-worm, etc.] **1.** The popular English name of all the cursorial orthopterous insects of the family *Forficulidæ*, representing the suborder *Euplexoptera*, which has several genera and numerous species. There is a popular notion that these insects creep into the ear and cause injury to it. They are mostly nocturnal and phytophagous, though some are carnivorous. They have filiform, many-jointed antennæ, short, veinless, leathery upper wings, under wings folded both lengthwise and crosswise, anal forceps, and no ocelli. The common earwig is *Forficula auricularis*; the great earwig is *Labidura gigantea*; the little earwig is *Labia minor*. Another species is *Spongophora brunneipennis*. **2.** In the United States, the common name of any of the small centipeds, such as are found in houses in most of the States.—**3**†. One who gains the ear of another by stealth and whispers insinuations; a prying informer; a whisperer.



Earwig (*Spongophora brunneipennis*). (Line shows natural size.)

That gaudy *earwig*, or my lord your patron,
Whose pensioner you are.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

Ear-wiggs that buzz what they think fit in the retir'd closet. *Bp. Hacket*, Life of Abp. Williams, I. 85.

earwig (ēr′wig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *earwigged*, ppr. *earwigging*. [< *earwig*, *n.*] To gain the ear of and influence by covert statements or insinuations; whisper insinuations in the ear of against another; fill the mind of with prejudice by covert statements.

He was so sure to be *earwigged* in private that what he heard or said openly went for little.
Marryat, Snarleyyow.

Up early and down late, for he was nothing of a sluggard; daily *ear-wigging* influential men, for he was a master of ingratiation.
R. L. Stevenson, A College Magazine, ii.

ear-witness (ēr′wit″nes), *n.* **1.** One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing.

An *ear-witness* of all the passages betwixt them. *Fuller.*

Dante is the eye-witness and *ear-witness* of that which he relates. *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. A mediate witness; one who testifies to what he has received upon the testimony of others. *Hamilton.*

ear-worm (ēr′wėrm), *n.* **1.** Same as *boll-worm*.—**2**†. A secret counselor.

There is nothing in the oath to protect such an *ear-worm*, but he may be appeached.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, II. 152.

earwort (ēr′wėrt), *n.* The *Rachicallis rupestris*, a low rubiaceous shrub of the West Indies.

ease (ēz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eaze*, *ese*; < ME. *ese*, *eise*, *eyse*, < AF. *eise*, OF. *aise*, *ayse*, *aize*, F. *aise*, f., = Pr. *aise*, *ais* (> prob. Basque *aisia*) = OCat. *aise*, ease, = Pg. *azo*, aid, motive, occasion, = OIt. *asio*, *agio*, *aggio*, m., ease, convenience, exchange, premium, now distinguished in spelling: *agio*, ease; *aggio* (> F. *agio*,

> E. *agio*, q. v.), exchange, premium. Hence the adj., OF. *aise*, *ayse*, *aize* = Pr. *aïs*, easy (mod. F. *aisé*, p. a., easy); the adv. phrase, OF. *a aise*, F. *à l'aise* = Pr. *ad ais* = It. *ad agio*, *adagio* (> E. *adagio*), at ease, at leisure, > OF. *aaise*, *ahaise* = OPg. *aaso* = It. *adagio*, ease; and the compound, F. *malaise* (> E. *malaise*), uneasiness. The Rom. forms are somewhat irregular, and are certainly of external origin, perhaps Celtic: cf. (1) Bret. *eaz*, *ez*, easy; Gael. *adhais*, leisure, ease. There is nothing to prove a connection with (2) AS. *eáthe*, obs. E. *eath* (see *eath*); or with (3) Goth. *azets*, easy (in compar. *azetizo*), *azeti*, ease, *azetaba*, easily; or with (4) L. *otium*, ease (see *otiose*); or with (5) OHG. *essa*, MHG. G. *esse* (> Dan. *esse*), a forge, furnace, chimney, orig. a fireplace (akin to AS. *ād*, a funeral pyre, *āst*, a furnace, kiln, > E. *oast*, q. v.), whence, as some conjecture, 'to be at one's ease' (F. *être à son aise*), orig. 'to be at one's hearth, feel at home'; or with (6) MLG. *esse* = G. *esse* = ODan. *esse*, Dan. *es* = Sw. *esse*, well-being, comfort, ease (appar. < L. *esse*, be, used as a noun): unless indeed these last Teut. forms are, like the E. word, from the F. *aise*.] 1. An undisturbed state of the body; freedom from labor, pain, or physical annoyance of any kind; tranquil rest; physical comfort: as, he sits at his *ease*; to take one's *ease*.

> Be comfortable to thy friends, and to thyselfe wish *ease*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

> Soul, . . . take thine *ease*, eat, drink, and be merry.
> Luke xii. 19.

> How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,
> A youth of labour with an age of *ease!*
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 99.

> Better the toil . . .
> Than waking dream and slothful *ease*.
> *Whittier*, Seed-time and Harvest.

2. A quiet state of the mind; freedom from concern, anxiety, solicitude, or anything that frets or ruffles the mind; tranquillity.

> And Gonnore hym praide soone to come a-gein, "ffor neuer," quod [she], "shall I be in *ese* of herte vn-to the tyme that I yow se a-gein." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 360.

> Oh, did he light upon you? what, he would have had you seek for *ease* at the hands of Mr. Legality?
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 100.

> Like a coy maiden, *Ease*, when courted most,
> Farthest retires—an idol, at whose shrine
> Who oft'nest sacrifice are favor'd least.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 409.

Hence—3†. Comfort afforded or provided; satisfaction; relief; entertainment; accommodation.

> But for the love of God they him bisoght
> Of herberwe [harborage] and of *ese* as for hir peny.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 199.

> It is an *ease* to your friends abroad that you are more a man of business than heretofore; for now it were an injury to trouble you with a busy letter.
> *Donne*, Letters, xxxi.

> A principal fruit of friendship is the *ease* and discharge of the fulness of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce. *Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).

> It is an *ease*, Malfato, to disburthen
> Our souls of secret clogs.
> *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 3.

4. Facility; freedom from difficulty or great labor: as, it can be done with great *ease*.

> When you please, 'tis done with *ease*.
> *Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow* (Child's Ballads, V. 387).

> Lamenting is altogether contrary to reioysing, euery man saith so, and yet is it a peece of ioy to be able to lament with *ease*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

> The Mob of Gentlemen who wrote with *ease*.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 108.

5. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, or formality; unaffectedness: as, *ease* of style; *ease* of manner.

> True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 362.

At ease, in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety: used also with a qualification of emphasis (*well at ease*) or of negation (*ill at ease*, formerly sometimes *evil on ease*, ME. *evele an eyse*).

> His soul shall dwell *at ease*. Ps. xxv. 13.

> Ther I was *well at ese*, ffor ther was no thyng that I Desyred to have but I had it shortly.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 7.

> I am very *ill at ease*,
> Unfit for mine own purposes.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

At one's ease, comfortable; free from stiffness or formality. **Chapel of ease.** See *chapel*.—**Little ease**, a cell much too small for a prisoner, used as a torture in the reign of Elizabeth. =**Syn.** 1. *Quiet*, *Tranquillity*, etc. See *rest*.—4. *Ease*, *Easiness*, *Facility*. (See *readiness*.) In connection with tasks of any sort, *ease* is subjective, and denotes freedom from labor, or the power of doing things without seeming effort: as, he reads with *ease*. *Easiness* is in this connection generally objective, characterizing the nature of the task: as, the *easiness* of the task led him to despise it. *Facility* in the objective sense of easiness of performance or accomplishment is nearly obsolete; properly it is subjective, being sometimes equivalent to *readiness*. Like other powers, *facility* is partly the result of some special endowment or adaptation, but also is developed by practice.

> Whate'er he did was done with so much *ease*,
> In him alone 'twas natural to please.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 27.

> Refrain to-night;
> And that shall lend a kind of *easiness*
> To the next abstinence. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

> He changed his faith and his allegiance two or three times, with a *facility* that evinced the looseness of his principles. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 362.

ease (ēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eased*, ppr. *easing*. [< ME. *esen*, *eisen*, < OF. **eiser*, *aiser*, *aisier* = Pr. *aisar* = Pg. *azar* = It. *agiare*, ease; from the noun.] 1. To relieve or free from pain or bodily disquiet or annoyance; give rest or relief to; make comfortable.

> Ther thei rested and *esed* hem [themselves] in the town as thei that ther-to hadde grete nede.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 172.

> Heaven, I hope, will *ease* me: I am sick.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 3.

> The longer they live the worse they are, and death alone must *ease* them. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 262.

> Thou mayest rejoice in the mansion of rest, because, by thy means, many living persons are *eased* or advantaged.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 9.

2. To free from anxiety, care, or mental disturbance: as, the late news has *eased* my mind.

> Now first I find
> Mine eyes true opening, and my heart much *eased*.
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 274.

3. To release from pressure or tension; lessen or moderate the tension, tightness, weight, closeness, speed, etc., of, as by slacking, lifting slightly, shifting a little, etc.: sometimes with *off*: as, to *ease* a ship in a seaway by putting down the helm, or by throwing some cargo overboard; to *ease* a bar or a nut in machinery.

> O *ease* your hand! treat not so hard your slave!
> *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 546).

> There may be times no doubt when the pressure by Russia upon ourselves in India may be *eased off* by a dexterous diplomatic use of European alliances and complications. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 7.

4. To relieve, as by the removal of a burden or an encumbrance; remove from, as a burden: with *of* before the thing removed: as, to *ease* a porter *of* his load.

> The childeren hem vn-armed and wente to theire loggyngis, and hem *esed of* all thinge that to mannys body belongeth. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 271.

> Will no man *ease* me *of* this fool?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

> I'll *ease* you *of* that care, and please myself in 't.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

> He was not gone far, after his arrival, but the cavaliers met him and *eased* him *of* his money.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 119.

> Sir Thomas Smythe, having reluctantly professed a wish to be *eased of* his office, was dismissed.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 118.

5. To mitigate; alleviate; assuage; allay; abate or remove in part, as any burden, pain, grief, anxiety, or disturbance.

> Sound advice might *ease* hir wearie thoughtes.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 52.

> *Ease* thou somewhat the grievous servitude of thy father.
> 2 Chron. x. 4.

> Strong fevers are not *eas'd*
> With counsel, but with best receipts and means.
> *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

> There . . . may sweet music *ease* thy pain
> Amidst our feast.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 106.

6. To render less difficult; facilitate.

> My lords, to *ease* all this, but hear me speak.
> *Marlowe*, Edward II., i. 2.

> High over seas
> Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
> *Easing* their flight. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 428.

Ease her! the command given to reduce the speed of a steamer's engine, generally preparatory to the command to "stop her," or "turn astern."—**To ease away** (*naut.*), to slack gradually, as the fall of a tackle.—**To ease the helm.** See *helm*^{1}. =**Syn.** 2. To quiet, calm, tranquilize, still, pacify.—4. To disburden, disencumber.

easeful (ēz'fụl), *a.* [< *ease* + *-ful*.] Attended by or affording ease; promoting rest or comfort; quiet; peaceful; restful.

> To himself, he doth your gifts apply;
> As his main force, choice sport, and *easeful* stay.
> *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 524).

> I spy a black, suspicious, threat'ning cloud,
> That will encounter with our glorious sun,
> Ere he attain his *easeful* western bed.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 3.

> A high-bred, courtly, chivalrous song; . . . a song for royal parks and groves, and *easeful* but impassioned life.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 783.

easefully (ēz'fụl-i), *adv.* With ease or quiet.

easefulness (ēz'fụl-nes), *n.* The state of being easeful, or the quality of promoting ease and tranquillity.

easel^{1} (é'zl), *n.* [< D. *ezel* = G. *esel*, an easel, lit. an ass, = AS. *esol*, an ass: see *ass*^{1}. For the particular meaning, 'a support,' cf. *clothes-horse*, *saw-horse*, *saw-buck*, F. *chevalet*, Sp. *caballete*, Pg. *cavallete de pintor*, It. *cavalletto*, an easel, clothes-horse, etc.] A frame in the form of a tripod for supporting a blackboard, paper, or canvas in drawing and painting; also, a similar frame used as a rest for portfolios, large books, etc.—**Easel-picture, easel-piece.** (*a*) A movable picture painted on an easel, as distinguished from a painting on a wall, ceiling, etc. (*b*) A picture small enough to be placed on an easel for exhibition after completion.

easel^{2} (ē'sl), *adv.* [Sc., also written *eassel*, *eastle*, *eastilt*, appar. variations of *eastlin*, **eastling*, adv., easterly: see *eastling*. For the form, cf. *deasil*.] Eastward.

> Ow, man! ye should hae hadden *eassel* to Kippeltringan.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, i.

easeless (ēz'les), *a.* [< *ease* + *-less*.] Wanting ease; lacking in ease. [Rare.]

> Send me some tokens, that my hope may live,
> Or that my *easeless* thoughts may sleep and rest.
> *Donne*, The Token.

> I ceaselesse, *easelesse* pri'd about
> In every nook, furious to finde her out.
> *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632).

easement (ēz'ment), *n.* [< ME. *esement*, *eysement*, < OF. *aisement* (= Pr. *aizimen*), < *aiser*, ease: see *ease* and *-ment*.] 1. That which gives ease, relief, or assistance; convenience; accommodation.

> Thei ben fulle grete Schipppes, and faire, and wel ordeyned, and made with Halles and Chambres, and other *eysementes* as thoughe it were on the Lond.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 214.

> Here they of force (as fortune now did fall)
> Compelled were themselves awhile to rest,
> Glad of that *easement*, though it were but small.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 15.

> He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements*. *Swift*.

2. In *law*, a right of accommodation in another's land; such a right in respect to lands—as that of passage, or of having free access of light and air—which does not involve taking anything from the land; more specifically, such a right when held in respect to one piece of land by the owner of a neighboring piece by virtue of his ownership of the latter. In reference to this latter piece, the right is termed an *easement*; in reference to the former it is termed a *servitude*: but by some writers these terms are used indiscriminately. *Easement*, as distinguished from *license*, implies an interest in the servient tenement itself.

3. In *carp.*, same as *ease-off*.—**Apparent easement**, an easement "of such a nature that it may be seen or known on a careful inspection by a person ordinarily conversant with the subject" (*L. A. Goodeve*).

ease-off (ēz'ôf), *n.* In *carp.*, etc., a curve or easy transition formed at the junction of two pieces, moldings, etc., which would otherwise meet at an angle, as at the junction of the wall-string of a flight of stairs with the base-board of the wall, either above or below.

easily (ē'zi-li), *adv.* [< ME. *esily*, *esely*, *esiliche*; < *easy* + *-ly*^{2}.] In an easy manner; with ease; without difficulty, pain, labor, anxiety, etc.; smoothly; quietly; tranquilly: as, a task *easily* performed; an event *easily* foreseen; to pass life *easily*; the carriage moves *easily*.

> Than meveth on monday two houres be-fore day, and goth all *esely* oon after a-nother with-oute sore traveile.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

> It is but a little abuse, say they, and it may be *easily* amended. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

> Coming to Norwich, he [Prince Lewis] takes that City *easily*, but Dover cost him a longer Siege.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 72.

> Not soon provoked, she *easily* forgives. *Prior*.

easiness (ē'zi-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being easy; the act of imparting or the state of enjoying ease; restfulness: as, the *easiness* of a vehicle; the *easiness* of a seat.

> I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when asleep. *Ray*.

2. Freedom from difficulty; ease of performance or accomplishment: as, the *easiness* of an undertaking.

> *Easiness* and difficulty are relative terms. *Tillotson*.

3. Flexibility; readiness to comply; prompt compliance; a yielding or disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance: as, *easiness* of temper.

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness*.
South.

This *easiness* and credulity destroy all the other merit he has; and he has all his life been a sacrifice to others, without ever receiving thanks, or doing one good action.
Steele, Spectator, No. 82.

4. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort, or formality: applied to manners or style.

Abstruse and mystic thoughts you must express
With painful care, but seeming *easiness*.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

That which cannot without injury be denied to you, is the *easiness* of your conversation, far from affectation or pride; not denying even to enemies their just praises.
Dryden, Ded. of Third Misc.

She had not much company of her own sex, except those whom she most loved for their *easiness*, or esteemed for their good sense.
Swift, Death of Stella.

=Syn. 2. *Facility*, etc. See *ease*.

easing^1† (ē'zing), *n.* [< *ease* + *-ing*^{1}.] An easement; an allowance; a special privilege.

This led unfortunately in later times to many *easings* to the sons of Gild-brothers in learning the trade and acquiring the freedom of the Gild.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxxii.

easing^2 (ē'zing), *n.* [A dialectal contr. of *eavesing*, q. v.] The eaves of a house, collectively. *Brockett.* [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

easing-sparrow (ē'zing-spar"ō), *n.* The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, which nests under the easing or eaves of houses. [Prov. Eng.]

easing-swallow (ē'zing-swol"ō), *n.* Same as *eaves-swallow*, 2.

east (ēst), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *est*, *eest*, *æst*, *east*, n., east (acc. *est*, etc., as adv.), < AS. *eást*, adv., orig. the acc. or dat. (locative) of the noun, used adverbially (never otherwise as a noun, and never as an adj., the forms so given in the dictionaries being simply the adv. (*eást* or *eastan*), alone or in comp.), to the east, in the east, east; in comp. *eást-* (*est-*, *eest-*, etc.), a quasi-adj., as in *eást-dǣl*, the eastern region, the east, etc. (> E. *east*, *a.*); = D. *oost* = Fries. *east*, *aest* = LG. *oost*, G. *ost* = Sw. *ost* = Dan. *ost*, *öst*, east (as a noun, in other than adverbial use; all modern, and developed from the older adverbial uses) (cf. OF. *est*, *hest*, F. *est* = Sp. Pg. *este*, Sp. Pg. also with the def. art., *leste* = It. *est*, from the E.): (1) AS. *eást* = D. *oost* = Dan. *öst*, adv., to the east, in the east, east; (2) AS. *eástan*, *eásten*, *ēsten* = OS. *ōstan*, *ōstana* = OFries. *aesta*, *āsta*, Fries. *āsta* = MLG. *ostene*, *osten* = OHG. *ōstana*, MHG. *ōstene*, *ōsten*, G. *osten* = Icel. *austan*, adv., prop. 'from the east (hither),' but in MHG. and G. also 'in the east, east'; hence the noun, D. *oosten* = MLG. *osten* = OHG. *ōstan*, MHG. *ōsten*, G. *osten* = Sw. *östan* = Dan. *östen*, the east; (3) AS. **eástor* (not found, but perhaps the orig. form of *eást*), ME. *ester-*, E. *easter-* (in comp.) = OS. *ōstar* = OFries. *āster* = D. *ooster* = OHG. *ōstar*, MHG. *ōster*, G. *oster* (in comp.) = Sw. *öster* = Dan. *öster* = Icel. *austr*, adv., to the east, east, Sw. Dan. Icel. also as noun, the east; (4) AS. *eásterne*, adj., E. *eastern*, q. v.; (5) AS. *eástweard*, *eásteweard*, E. *eastward*, q. v. These are all formed from an orig. Teut. **aus-t-a-* or **aus-t-os-*, the dawn, = L. *aurōra* for **ausōsa*, the dawn (see *aurora*), = Gr. ἠώς, Attic ἕως, Doric ἀώς, Laconian ἀβώρ, Æolic αὔως for *αὔσως (see *Eos*, *Eocene*), = Skt. *ushas*, the dawn, the personified Dawn, Aurora, = Lith. *auszra*, dawn (cf. *auszta*, the morning star, *auszti*, v., dawn, = Lett. *aust*, dawn); cf. Skt. *usra*, bright, pertaining to the dawn, as noun the dawn, = AS. **Eástra*, dial. *Eóstra*, the goddess of dawn or rather of spring (the dawn of the year), > E. *Easter*^{1}, q. v.; < √ **us*, Skt. √ *ush*, burn, = L. *urere*, orig. **usere* (perf. *ussi*, pp. *ustus*), burn (see *adust*^{2}, *combust*, etc.), = Gr. αὔειν, kindle, εὕειν, singe, etc., a reduced form of √ *vas*, grow bright, light up, dawn, whence also ult. Gr. ἦμαρ, orig. *ϝεσμαρ, day, ἔαρ, orig. *ϝεσαρ, = L. *vēr*, orig. **veser*, spring (> ult. E. *vernal*, etc.), L. *aurum*, gold (> ult. E. *auric*^{1}, *aurous*, *or*^{4}, etc.). Cf. *west*, *north*, *south*, and *northeast*, *southeast*.] I. *n.* 1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass, opposite to the west, and lying on the right hand when one faces the north; the point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth. Strictly, the term applies to the one point where the sun rises at the equinox; but originally and in general use it refers to the general direction. Specifically (*eccles.*), the point of the compass toward which one is turned when facing the altar or high altar from the direction of the nave. As early as the second century it was the established custom for Christians to pray facing the east. From this resulted the custom of building churches with the altar and sanctuary at the east end and the main entrance at the west end, and of using the terms in this way even with respect to churches not so built.

In comynge doun fro the Mount of Olyvete, toward the *Est*, is a Castelle, that is cleped Bethanye.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 97.

Here lies the *east*: Doth not the day break here?
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

2. The quarter or direction toward the mean point of sunrise; an eastward situation or trend; the eastern part or side: as, a town or country in the *east* of Europe, or on the *east* of a range of mountains; to travel to the *east* (that is, in an eastern direction).—3. A territory or region situated eastward of the person speaking, or of the people using the term. Specifically—(*a*) [*cap.*] The parts of Asia collectively (as lying east of Europe) where civilization has existed from early times, including Asia Minor, Syria, Arabia, India, China, etc.: as, the riches of the *East*; the spices and perfumes of the *East*; the kings of the *East*. Also called the *Orient*.

The gorgeous *east*, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings Barbaric pearl and gold.
Milton, P. L., ii. 3.

(*b*) In the Bible, the countries southeast, east, and northeast of Palestine, as Moab, Ammon, Arabia Deserta, Armenia, Assyria, Babylon, Parthia. The countries designated by the term in particular passages must be discovered from the context.

Then Jacob went on his journey, and came into the land of the people of the *east*.
Gen. xxix. 1.

The Midianites came up, and the Amalekites, and the children of the *east*.
Judges vi. 3.

(*c*) [*cap.*] In the United States, in a restricted sense, New England; in a more general sense, the whole eastern or Atlantic portion of the country, as distinguished from the *West*.

4. [*cap.*] In *church hist.*, the church in the Eastern Empire and countries adjacent, especially those on the east, as "the West" is the church in the Western Empire: as, the great schism between *East* and West.

It is idle to keep (as controversialists, and especially Anglo-Roman controversialists, love to keep) the *East* in the background.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 16.

5. The east wind.

The dreaded *East* is all the wind that blows.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 20.

As when a field of corn
Bows all its ears before the roaring *East*.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

Empire of the East. See *empire*.

II. *a.* [< ME. *est-*, *eest-*, *æst-*, *east-*, < AS. *east-*, only in comp., being the adv. (orig. noun) so used: see *east*, *n.*] 1. Situated in the direction of the rising sun, or toward the point where the sun rises when in the equinoctial: as, the *east* side; an *east* window.

This evening, on the *east* side of the grove.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. Coming from the direction of the east: only in the phrase *the* or *an east wind*.

Thou breakest the ships of Tarshish with *an east wind*.
Ps. xlviii. 7.

3. *Eccles.*, situated beyond or in the direction of the altar or high altar of a church as seen from the nave: as, the *east* end of the choir-stalls.

Abbreviated *E.*

East dial. See *dial.*—**East Indies**, a name given to the countries included in the two great peninsulas of southern Asia and the adjacent islands, from the delta of the Indus to the northern extremity of the Philippine islands, comprising India, Burma, Siam, etc.

They shall be my *East* and West *Indies*, and I will trade to them both.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

east (ēst), *adv.* [< ME. *est*, *eest*, *æst*, *east*, < AS. *eást*, adv.: see *east*, *n.* and *a.*] 1. In an easterly direction; eastward: as, he went *east*.

Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their course
East, west, north, south.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

One gate there only was, and that look'd *east*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 178.

2. *Eccles.*, toward the point conventionally regarded as the east; in the direction of or beyond the altar as seen from the nave: as, the chapel *east* of the choir is commonly called the Lady Chapel.—**About east**, about right; in a proper manner. *Bartlett.* [Slang, New Eng.]—**Down east.** See *down*^{2}, *adv.*

east (ēst), *v. i.* [< *east*, *n.* and *adv.*] To move toward the east; turn or veer toward the east. [Scarcely used except in the verbal noun *easting*.]

east-about (ēst'a-bout'), *adv.* Around toward the east; in an easterly direction.

The cause, whatever it was, gradually spread, moving *east-about*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 7.

Easter^1 (ēs'tėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ester*, earlier *æster*, *æstere*, also *esterne*, *eesterne* (orig. pl.), < AS. *eástre*, generally pl., nom. *eástro*, gen. *eástrena*, dat. *eástron*, *eástran*, also *eástor-*, *eáster-* (only in comp. and in ONorth. gen. *eástres*), Easter, = OHG. *ōstarā*, pl. *ōstarūn*, MHG. *ōster*, generally pl. *ōstern*, G. *ostern* (in comp. *oster-*), Easter; orig. a festival in honor of the goddess of Spring, = AS. **Eástra*, whose name as such is given by Beda in the dial. form *Eóstra* = OHG. **Ostarā*, etc.: see *east*, *n.*] I. *n.* A festival observed in the Christian church, from early times, in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. It corresponds with the Passover of the Jews, which in the King James version of the Bible is called once by the name of *Easter* (Acts xii. 4). The name appears several times in earlier versions. Easter is observed by the Greek, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and Lutheran churches, and by many among the non-liturgical churches who do not generally regard the church year. The esteem in which it is held is indicated by its ancient title, "the great day." Easter is the Sunday which follows that 14th day of the calendar moon which falls upon or next after the 21st day of March. This is true both of old style and new, and the rule has been used, though not universally, from a very early day.

The northern Irish and Scottish, together with the Picts, observed the custom of the Britons, keeping their *Easter* upon the Sunday that fell between the xiv. and the xx. day of the Moon.
Abp. Ussher, Religion of the Anc. Irish, ix., in Words-[worth's Church of Ireland, p. 54.

Gauss's Rule for finding the date of Easter. First, take x and y out of the following table:

	x	y
Old style	15	6
New style, A. D. 1583–1699	22	2
" " 1700–1799	23	3
" " 1800–1899	23	4
" " 1900–2099	24	5.

Second, calculate the five numbers a, b, c, d, e, by the following rules, where N is the number of the year:

a is the remainder after the division of N by 19.
b is the remainder after the division of N by 4.
c is the remainder after the division of N by 7.
d is the remainder after the division of $19a + x$ by 30.
e is the remainder after the division of $2b + 4c + 6d + y$ by 7.

Third, then $d + e + 22$ is the day of March, or $d + e - 9$ is the day of April on which Easter falls, except that when this rule gives April 26th the true day is April 19th, and when the rule gives April 25th, if $d = 28$ and $a > 10$, then the true date is April 18th.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Easter.

It were much to be wished . . . that their *easter* devotions would, in some measure, come up to their *easter* dress.
South, Works, II. viii.

At Easter price†, at a cheap rate, flesh being formerly then at a discount. *Wright.*—**Easter day**, the day on which the festival of Easter is celebrated.

But O, she dances such a way!
No sun upon an *Easter-day*
Is half so fine a sight.
Suckling, Ballad upon a Wedding.

Easter dues or **offerings**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, certain dues paid to the parochial clergy by the parishioners at Easter as a compensation for personal tithes, or as the tithe for personal labor.—**Easter eggs**, eggs, real or artificial, ornamented by dyeing, painting, or otherwise, and used at Easter as decorations or gifts.

Easter eggs, or Pasch eggs, are symbolical of creation, or the re-creation of spring. The practice of presenting eggs to our friends at Easter is Magian or Persian. . . . Christians adopted the custom to symbolize the resurrection, and they color the eggs red in allusion to the blood of their redemption.
Brewer.

Easter eve (sometimes *Easter even*), the day before Easter Sunday; Holy Saturday; the end of Lent and the prelude to the festival of Easter. In the early church Good Friday and Easter eve were observed as a strict and continuous fast till after midnight of the latter, the whole night before Easter day being passed in continual worship and in listening to lections and sermons. During this vigil the churches, and frequently the streets, were brilliantly lighted, the worshipers also bringing lamps and tapers with them. Two ancient ceremonies of Easter eve, still retained in the Roman Catholic Church, are the benediction of the paschal taper (see *paschal* and *exultet*), a custom which is said to have originated in the fifth century, and the benediction of the font. Easter eve was the chief time for baptism in the early church.

And soo to Roane the same nyght, where we abode *Ester euyn* and Ester daye all daye, and on Ester Monday that was the .xij. daye of Apryll we departed from Roane to Cuys to dyner, and to Myny ye same nyght.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 3.

It is not Easter yet; but it is *Easter eve*; all Lent is but the vigil, the eve of Easter.
Donne, Sermons, xii.

Easter gift, a gift presented at Easter.—**Easter term.** (*a*) In *Eng. law*, a term of court beginning on the 15th of April and continuing till about the 8th of May. (*b*) In the English universities, a term held in the spring and lasting for about six weeks after Easter.—**Easter week**, the week following Easter, the days of which are called *Easter Monday*, *Easter Tuesday*, etc.

easter^2† (ēs'tėr), *a.* [< ME. *ester-* (in comp.), < AS. **eastor* = OS. *ostar*, etc., adv., east: see *east*, *n.*, and cf. *eastern*, *easterly*, *easterling*, from which *easter*, *a.*, is in part developed.] Eastern; easterly.

Till starres gan vanish, and the dawning brake,
And all the *Easter* parts were full of light.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto, xxiii. 6.

Easter-flower (ēs'tėr-flou"ėr), *n.* The *flor de pascua* of Brazil, a euphorbiaceous shrub, *Eu-*

phorbia (or *Poinsettia*) *pulcherrima*, frequently cultivated for ornament, its flowers being surrounded by large, bright-colored bracts.

easterling (ēs′tėr-ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *esterling* (first found in the Latinized form *Esterlingi*, pl., a name applied to the Hanse merchants from the *East*, i. e., from North Germany, who had special trading and banking privileges, and who appear to have coined money known by their name: see *sterling*) (after MLG. *osterlink* = G. *osterling*); < *easter-* (see *east*, *n.* and *a.*, *easter*²) + *-ling*¹.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A native of some country lying eastward of another; an Oriental: formerly applied in England to the Hanse merchants and to traders in general from parts of Germany and from the shores of the Baltic.

Having oft in batteill vanquished
Those spoylefull Picts, and swarming *Easterlings.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 63.

Merchants of Norway, Denmark, . . . called *Easterlings.* *Holinshed*, Ireland, an. 430.

The merchants of the East-Land parts of Almain or High Germany well known in former times by the name of *Easterlings.* *Fuller*, Worthies, xxiv.

It is most likely the *Easterlings* did preserve a record of many words and actions of the holy Jesus, which are not transmitted to us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 138.

2. The name given to the English silver pennies (also called *sterlings*) of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries; also to European imitations of the same. See *sterling.*—**3**†. The common widgeon, *Mareca penelope. Latham.*—**4.** The smew or white nun, *Mergellus albellus. Montagu.* [Local, British.]

II. *a.* Belonging to the money of the Easterlings or Baltic traders. See *sterling.*

easterly (ēs′tėr-li), *a.* [= OHG. *ōstarlīh*, MHG. *ōsterlīch*, G. *osterlich* = Icel. *austarligr*, adj., easterly; < *easter-* (see *east*, *n.* and *a.*, *easter*², *eastern*) + *-ly*¹.] **1.** Moving or directed eastward: as, an *easterly* current; an *easterly* course.—**2.** Situated toward the east: as, the *easterly* side of a lake.

In whiche Lapland he [Arthur] placed the *easterly* bounds of his Brittish empire. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 2.

3. Looking toward the east: as, an *easterly* exposure.—**4.** Coming from the east: as, an *easterly* wind; an *easterly* rain.

The winter winds still *easterly* do keep,
And with keen frosts have chained up the deep.
Drayton, On his Lady not coming to London.

easterly (ēs′tėr-li), *adv.* [< *easterly*, *a.*] On the east; in the direction of east.

There seem to have been two adjacent but separate tornadoes, moving *easterly* about sixty miles an hour.
Science, III. 801.

easter-mackerel (ēs′tėr-mak″e̤-rel), *n.* Same as *chub-mackerel.*

eastern (ēs′tėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *esterne*, *æsterne*, < AS. *eásterne* (= OS. *ōstrōni* = OHG. *ōstrōni* = Icel. *austrœnn*, eastern), < **eástor*, *eást* = OS. *ōstar*, etc., east: see *east*, *n.* and *a.* Cf. *western*, *northern*, *southern.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated toward the east or on the part toward the east: as, the *eastern* side of a town or church; the *eastern* shore of a bay.

Right against the *eastern* gate,
Where the great sun begins his state.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 59.

2. Going toward the east, or in the direction of east: as, an *eastern* route.—**3.** Coming from the east; easterly. [Rare.]

I woo'd a woman once,
But she was sharper than an *eastern* wind.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

4. Of or pertaining to the east; Oriental; being or occurring in the east: as, *eastern* countries; *eastern* manners; an *eastern* tour.

The *easterne* churches first did Christ embrace.
Stirling, Doomesday, The Ninth Houre.

Eastern Kings, who to secure their reign
Must have their brothers, sons, and kindred slain.
Sir J. Denham, On Mr. John Fletcher's Works.

Eastern Church. Same as *Greek Church* (which see, under *Greek*).—**Eastern crown**, in *her.*, same as *antique crown* (which see, under *antique*).—**Eastern Empire.** See *empire.*—**Eastern hemisphere.** See *hemisphere.*—**Eastern question**, the collective name given to the several problems or complications in the international politics of Europe growing out of the presence of the Turkish power in the southeast.

II. *n.* **1.** A person living in or belonging to the eastern part of a country or region; specifically, one belonging to one of the countries lying east of Europe; an Oriental. [Rare.]

The *easterns* themselves complained of the excessive heat of the sun.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 129.

The instinct of *Easterns* is to estimate the importance of a prince very much in a direct ratio to the number of armed retainers he has about him. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 154.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the orthodox Oriental or Greek Church: in contradistinction from a *Latin* or *Western.*

The *Easterns* contend that the Consecration is not complete without it [the Invocation].
C. E. Hammond, Liturgies Eastern and Western, Int., [p. xxxv.

A large number of Christians, Protestants and *Easterns* as well as Catholics, profess to receive them [Christian dogmas] on ecclesiastical authority.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 325.

easterner (ēs′tėr-nėr), *n.* [< *eastern* + *-er*¹.] A person from the eastern United States. [Colloq., U. S.]

The bulk of the cowboys themselves are South-westerners. . . . The best hands are fairly bred to the work and follow it from their youth up. Nothing can be more foolish than for an *Easterner* to think he can become a cowboy in a few months' time.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 502.

easternmost (ēs′tėrn-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *eastern* + *-most.*] Most eastern; situated in the point furthest east.

Eastertide (ēs′tėr-tīd), *n.* Eastertime; either the week ushered in by and following Easter, formerly observed throughout the Christian world as a holiday and with religious services, or the fifty days between Easter and Whitsuntide, which were observed as a festival and with religious solemnities. This period is still regarded by the church as a special festival season.

East-Indiaman (ēst-in′di̤ạ̈-ma̤n), *n.* A vessel employed in the East India trade.

East-Indian (ēst-in′di-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the East Indies.

II. *n.* A native or resident of the East Indies.

easting (ēs′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *east*, *v.*] *Naut.* and *surv.*, the distance eastward from a given meridian; the distance made by a ship on an eastern course, expressed in nautical miles.

We had run down our *easting* and were well up for the Strait. *Macmillan's Mag.*

At noon we were in lat. 54° 27′ S., and long. 85° 5′ W., having made a good deal of *easting.*
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 358.

eastland (ēst′la̤nd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *eestlond*, *estlond*, *eastlond*, < AS. *eástland*, < *eást*, adv., east, + *land*, land.] **I.** *n.* The land in the east; eastern countries; the Orient. [Rare.]

II.† *a.* Eastward-bound; being engaged in the eastern trade.

Our own eight East India ships . . . and our *eastland* fleet, to the number of twenty. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 192.

eastling (ēst′ling), *a.* [Sc. *eastlin*; < *east* + *-ling*². Cf. *backling*, *headling*, etc. See *easel*².] Easterly.

How do you, this blae *eastlin* wind,
That's like to blaw a body blind?
Burns, To James Tennant.

eastward (ēst′wạ̈rd), *adv.* [< ME. *estward*, < AS. *eástweard*, *eásteweard*, adv., < *eást*, adv., east, + *-weard*, -ward.] Toward the east; in the direction of east: as, to travel *eastward*; the Dead Sea lies *eastward* of Jerusalem.

Haste hither, Eve, and with thy sight behold,
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
Comes this way moving. *Milton*, P. L., v. 309.

While more *eastward* they direct the prow,
Enormous waves the quivering deck o'erflow.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

eastward (ēst′wạ̈rd), *a.* [< *eastward*, *adv.*] **1.** Having a direction toward the east.

The *eastward* extension of this vast tract was unknown.
Marsden, tr. of Marco Polo.

2. Bearing toward the east; deviating or tending in the direction of the east: as, the *eastward* trend of the mountains.—**Eastward position** (*eccles.*), the position of the celebrant at the eucharist, when he stands in front of the altar and facing it: used with especial reference to such Anglican priests as face the altar throughout most of the communion office, in contradistinction from others who place themselves at the north end of the altar, facing southward.

eastwards (ēst′wạ̈rdz), *adv.* [< *eastward* + adv. gen. *-s.*] Eastward.

Such were the accounts from the remotest parts *eastwards.* *Marsden*, tr. of Marco Polo.

easy (ē′zi), *a.*; compar. *easier*, superl. *easiest.* [Early mod. E. also *easie*; < ME. *esy*, *eesy*, < *ese*, ease: see *ease*, *n.*] **1.** Having ease. (*a*) Free from bodily pain or discomfort; quiet; comfortable: as, the patient has slept well and is *easy.* (*b*) Free from anxiety, care, or fretfulness; quiet; tranquil; satisfied: as, an *easy* mind.

Keep their thoughts *easy* and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations.
Locke.

(*c*) Free from want or from solicitude as to the means of living; affording a competence without toil; comfortable: as, *easy* circumstances; an *easy* fortune.

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of interest *easy*, and a marriage where both meet, happy.
Addison, Spectator, No. 261.

The members of an Egyptian family in *easy* circumstances may pass their time very pleasantly.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 187.

2. Not difficult; not wearisome; giving or requiring no great labor or effort; presenting no great obstacles; not burdensome: as, an *easy* task; an *easy* question; an *easy* road.

This sikenes is righte *easy* to endure;
But fewe puple it causith for to dye.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 61.

My yoke is *easy*, and my burden is light. Mat. xi. 30.

'Tis as *easy* as lying. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

At last, with *easy* roads, he came to Leicester.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

It is much *easier* to govern great masses of men through their imagination than through their reason.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 287.

3. Giving no pain, shock, or discomfort: as, an *easy* posture; an *easy* carriage; an *easy* trot.

Mr. Bailey, wiping his face on the jack-towel, remarked, "that arter late hours nothing freshened up a man so much as an *easy* shave."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

4. Moderate; not pressing or straining; not exacting; indulgent: as, a ship under *easy* sail; an *easy* master.

He was an *easy* man to yeve penance.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 223.

Stert nat rudely; komme inne an *esy* pace.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

I have several small wares that I would part with at *easy* rates. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 106.

We made *easy* journeys, of not above seven or eight score miles a day. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 2.

5. Readily yielding; not difficult of persuasion; compliant; not strict: as, a woman of *easy* virtue.

With such deceits he gained their *easy* hearts.
Dryden.

So merciful a king did never live,
Loth to revenge, and *easy* to forgive.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

I am a Fellow of the most *easy* indolent Disposition in the World. *Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

6. Not constrained; not stiff, formal, or harsh; facile; natural: as, *easy* manners; an *easy* address; an *easy* style of writing.

There is no man more hospitably *easy* to be withall than my Lord Arlington. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 16, 1671.

Good manners is the art of making those people *easy* with whom we converse. *Swift*, Good Manners.

His version is not indeed very *easy* or elegant; but it is entitled to the praise of clearness and fidelity.
Macaulay, Milton.

Dryden was the first Englishman who wrote perfectly *easy* prose, and he owed his style and turn of thought to his French reading.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 340.

7. Easeful; self-indulgent.

Our Blessed Saviour represents in the Parable this young Prodigal as weary of being rich and *easie* at Home, and fond of seeing the Pleasures of the World.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. i.

The *easy*, Epicurean life which he [Frederic] had led, his love of good cookery and good wine, of music, of conversation, of light literature, led many to regard him as a sensual and intellectual voluptuary.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

8†. Light; sparing; frugal.

And ȝit he was but *esy* of dispence;
He kepte that he wan in pestilence.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 441.

9†. Indifferent; of rather poor quality.

The maister of the feast had set vpon the table wine that was but *easie* and so-so.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 348.

10. In *com.*, not straitened or restricted, or difficult to obtain or manage: opposed to *tight*: as, the money-market is *easy* (that is, loans may be easily procured).—**Easy circumstances.** See *circumstance.*—**Free and easy.** See *free.*—**Honors are easy**, in *whist-playing*, honors are equally divided between the sides; hence, figuratively, of any dispute or contention between two parties, there seems to be no advantage on either side. [U. S.]=**Syn. 1.** Untroubled, contented, satisfied.—**5.** Pliant, complaisant, accommodating.—**6.** Unconstrained, graceful.

easy (ē′zi), *adv.*; compar. *easier*, superl. *easiest.* [< *easy*, *a.*] Easily.

True ease in writing comes from art, not chance,
As those move *easiest* that have learned to dance.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 363.

easy-chair (ē′zi-chãr), *n.* A chair so shaped and of such material as to afford a comfortable seat; especially, an arm-chair upholstered and stuffed.

I set the Child an *easy Chair*
Against the Fire, and dry'd his Hair.
Prior, Cupid Turn'd Stroller.

Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air,
Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' *easy-chair*.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 19.

easy-going (ē′zi-gō″ing), *a.* Inclined to take matters in an easy way, without jar or friction; good-natured.

After the *easy-going* fashion of his day, he [Gray] was more likely to consider his salary as another form of pension. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 164.

The flavor of Old Virginia is unmistakable, and life drops into an *easy-going* pace under this influence.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 205.

eat (ēt), *v.*; pret. *ate* (āt) or *eat* (et), pp. *eaten* (sometimes *eat*), ppr. *eating*. [Early mod. E. also *eate*, *ete*; < ME. *eten* (pret. *et*, *eet*, *æt*, pl. *ete*, *eten*, pp. *eten*), < AS. *etan* (pret. *æt*, pl. *ǣton*, pp. *eten*) = OS. *etan* = OFries. *ita*, *eta*, NFries. *ytten* = MLG. LG. *eten* = D. *eten* = OHG. *ezan*, *ezzan*, MHG. *ezzen*, G. *essen* = Icel. *eta* = Sw. *äta* = Dan. *æde* = Goth. *itan* = L. *edere* = Gr. *ἔδειν* = Gael. and Ir. *ith* = Slav. √ **jad*, **ēd* = Skt. √ *ad*, eat. Cf. *etch*^{1}, *fret*^{1}, *edible*, etc.; all from the same ult. root.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To masticate and swallow as nourishment; partake of or devour as food: said especially of solids: as, to *eat* bread.

But he toke him three Greynes of the same Tree that his Fadre *eet* the Appelle offe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 11.

They shall make thee to *eat* grass as oxen. Dan. iv. 25.

Venator. On my word, master, this is a gallant Trout; what shall we do with him?
Piscator. Marry, e'en *eat* him to supper.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 77.

2. To corrode; wear away; gnaw into; consume; waste: generally with *away*, *out*, *up*, or *into*: as, rust has *eaten away* the surface; lines *eaten out* by aqua fortis; these cares *eat up* all my time.

A great admirer he is of the rust of old Monuments, and reades onely those Characters where time hath *eaten out* the letters.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Antiquary.

Who *eat up* my people as they eat bread. Ps. xiv. 4.

Which I, in capital letters,
Will *eat into* thy flesh with aquafortis,
And burning corsives. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

As I scaled the Alps, my Thoughts reflected upon Hannibal, who, with Vinegar and Strong Waters, did *eat out* a Passage thro' those Hills. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 43.

The taxes were so intollerable that they *eate up* the rents. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1655.

The great business of the sea is . . . confined to *eating away* the margin of the coast, and planing it down to a depth of perhaps a hundred fathoms.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 183.

To eat crow. See *crow*^{2}.—**To eat dirt.** See *dirt*.—**To eat humble-pie.** See *humble-pie*.—**To eat one out of house and home,** to ruin one by the cost of supporting or entertaining others.

Thy wife's friends will *eat thee out of house and home*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 544.

To eat one's head off, to cost more in feeding than one is worth: said usually of an animal, particularly a horse.

My mare has *eaten her head off* at the Ax in Aldermanbury. *Country Farmer's Catechism.*

To eat one's heart, to brood over one's sorrows or disappointments.

He could not rest; but did *his* stout *heart eat*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 6.

I will not *eat my heart* alone,
Nor feed with sighs a passing wind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cviii.

To eat one's terms, in the English inns of court, to go through the prescribed amount of study preparatory to being called to the bar: in allusion to the number of dinners a student must eat in the public hall of his society each term in order that the term may count as such.

Together, save for college times,
Or Temple-*eaten terms*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

To eat one's words, to take back what one has uttered; retract one's assertions.

I'll *eat* no *words* for you, nor no men.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

Would I were a man,
I'd make him *eat his* knave's *words!*
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

If you find such a man in close and cordial influence with the masses, write me, and these *words* will be *eaten* with pleasure! *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 21.

To eat sour grapes. See *grape*^{1}. =**Syn.** *Eat*, *Bite*, *Chew*, *Gnaw*, *Devour*, *Gobble*, *Consume*. *Eat* is the general word. To *bite* is to set the teeth into. To *chew* is to grind with the teeth. To *gnaw* is to bite off little by little, to work at with the teeth, where the substance is hard or managed with difficulty and there is little or nothing to be got: as, to *gnaw* a bone. To *devour* is to eat up, to eat eagerly or voraciously. To *gobble* is to eat hurriedly or offensively, as in large pieces. To *consume* is to eat up, to eat completely. *Bite*, *chew*, and *gnaw* do not imply swallowing; the others do.

One cannot *eat* one's cake and have it too.
Bickerstaff, Thomas and Sally.

Truth has rough flavours if we *bite* it through.
George Eliot, Armgart, ii.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested.
Bacon, Studies (ed. 1887).

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds in sunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

The miserable soldiers, after *devouring* all the horses in the city, are reduced to the degradation of feeding on dogs, cats, rats, etc. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 28.

And supper *gobbled* up in haste. *Swift*, Ladies' Journal.

Those few escaped
Famine and anguish will at last *consume*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 778.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take food; feed.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table. 2 Sam. ix. 13.

Why *eateth* your master with publicans and sinners?
Mat. ix. 11.

Their daunces ended, they deuoure the meate, for they had not *eate* in three dayes before.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 773.

2. To make way by corrosion; gnaw; penetrate or excavate by disorganization or destruction of substance: as, a cancer *eats* into the flesh.

Their word will *eat* as doth a canker. 2 Tim. ii. 17.

The ulcer, *eating* thro' my skin,
Betray'd my secret penance.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

3. To taste; relish: as, it *eats* like the finest peach. [Colloq.]

The Chub, though he *eat* well thus dressed, yet as he is usually dressed, he does not.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 66.

While the tender Wood-pigeon's cooing cry
Has made me say to myself, with a sigh,
"How nice you would *eat* with a steak in a pie!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 114.

Soup and potatoes *eat* better hot than cold. *Russell.*

Eating days. See *day*^{1}.—**To eat up into the wind** (*naut.*), to gain to windward to an unusual degree.

There are craft that from their model and balance of sail . . . seem to *eat up into the wind*.
Qualtrough, Boat-Sailer's Manual, p. 9.

eatable (ē′ta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *eat* + *-able*.] **I.** *a.* Fit to be eaten; edible; proper for food; esculent.

What fish can any shore, or British sea-town show,
That's *eatable* to us, that it doth not bestow
Abundantly thereon? *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxv. 158.

II. *n.* Anything that may be eaten; that which is fit for or used as food.

Eatables we brought away, but the earthen vessels we had no occasion for. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1685.

eatage (ē′tāj), *n.* [A corruption (as if < *eat* + *-age*) of *edige*, *eddish*: see *eddish*.] Food for horses and cattle from aftermath. See *eddish*.

The immense *eatage* obtained from seeds the same year they are sown and after the flax is pulled.
Economist, Feb. 1, 1852.

eat-bee†, *n.* [< *eat*, *v.*, + obj. *bee*^{1}.] A merope or bee-eater (which see). *Florio.*

eaten (ē′tn). Past participle of *eat*.

eater (ē′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *etere*, < AS. *etere* (= D. *eter* = G. *esser* = Dan. *æder* = Sw. *ätare*), eater, < *etan*, eat.] **1.** One who eats; specifically, a menial; a servant. Compare *beef-eater*.

Ase byeth the mochele drinkeres and *eteres*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 47.

Be not among winebibbers, among riotous *eaters* of flesh. Prov. xxiii. 20.

Where are all my *eaters?* my mouths, now?
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iii. 2.

Menials appear to have been treated formerly with very little ceremony; they were stripped and beaten at their master's pleasure; and cormorants, *eaters*, and feeders were among the civilest names bestowed upon them.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his [Humour, v. 1.

2. That which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

eath† (ēᴛʜ), *a.* [< ME. *eth*, *æth*, *eath*, < AS. *eáthe* = OS. *ōdhi* = OHG. *ōdi*, easy. Connection of this word with OHG. *ōdi*, MHG. *œde*, G. *öde*, empty, desolate, = Dan. Sw. *öde* = Icel. *audhr* = Goth. *auths*, desolate, barren, is doubtful. There is no connection with *ease*: see *ease*.] Easy.

That kud knigt is *eth* to know by his kene dedes.
William of Palerne, l. 3571.

More *eath* it were for mortall wight
To tell the sands, or count the starres on hye.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 53.

All hard assayes esteem I *eath* and light.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 46.

eath† (ēᴛʜ), *adv.* [< ME. *ethe*, *eathe*, *ythe*, < AS. *eáthe*, *ēthe*, *eáth*, *ēth*, easily, < *eáthe*, easy: see *eath*, *a.*] Easily.

Who thinks him most secure, is *eathest* sham'd.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, x. 42.

eathly† (ēᴛʜ′li), *adv.* Easily. *Halliwell.*

eating (ē′ting), *n.* [< ME. *etynge*; verbal n. of *eat*, *v.*] **1.** The act of consuming food, especially solid food.

Wat turneth a man to beestis kinde
But *etynge* & drynking out of sesoun?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

2. That which may be eaten; food: as, the birds were delicious *eating*.

The French love good *eating*—they are all gourmands.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 17.

And she and I the banquet-scene completing
With dreamy words—and very pleasant *eating*.
T. B. Aldrich, The Lunch.

eating (ē′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *eat*, *v.*] Corroding; caustic.

The *eating* force of flames, and wings of winds.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

Ever, against *eating* cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 135.

eating-house (ē′ting-hous), *n.* A house where food is served to customers; a place of resort for meals; a restaurant.

Eaton code. See *code*.

eau (ō), *n.*; pl. *eaux* (ōz). [F., < L. *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] Water: a word designating various spirituous waters, particularly perfumes and cordials; it also enters into several French heraldic phrases.—**Eau Créole,** a highly esteemed cordial made in Martinique, West Indies, by distilling the flowers of the mammee-apple (*Mammea Americana*) with spirit of wine.—**Eau de Cologne,** Cologne water. See *cologne*.—**Eau de Javelle,** in *phar.*, a solution prepared by mixing, in suitable proportions, potassium carbonate, bleaching-powder, and water. The solution after filtration contains salt, potassium carbonate, and potassium hypochlorite. It is used chiefly as an antiseptic and a bleaching agent. Also *Javelle's water*.—**Eau de Luce** [from *Luce*, the name of the inventor], a compound of mastic, alcohol, oil of lavender, oil of amber, and aqua ammoniæ. It is stimulant and antispasmodic. Also called *spiritus ammoniæ succinatus* and *aqua Luciæ*.—**Eau de Paris,** a substitute for eau de Cologne and similar cosmetics. It is sometimes taken in sweetened water as a cordial and stimulant.

eau-de-vie (ō′dė-vē′), *n.* [F., lit. water of life: *eau*, water (see *eau*); *de*, of; *vie*, < L. *vita*, life.] The French name for brandy: specifically applied to the coarser and less purified varieties of brandy, the term *cognac* being generally applied to fine grades.—**Eau-de-vie de Dantzig,** a white liqueur or cordial, sweet and strong, in which are introduced for ornament small particles of gold-leaf.—**Eau-de-vie d'Hendaye,** a sweet cordial of which there are three varieties—white, which contains the least alcohol; green, which is the strongest; and yellow.

eaux, *n.* Plural of *eau*.

eave†, *v. t.* [< *eaves*.] To shelter, as beneath eaves. *Davies.* [Rare.]

His hat shap't almost like a cone, . . .
With narrow rim scarce wide enough
To *eave* from rain the staring ruff.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 102.

eavedrop†, *v.* See *eavesdrop*.

eaver (ē′vėr), *n.* [E. dial.] Rye-grass. *Halliwell.* [Devonshire, Eng.]

Neither doth it fall behind in meadow-ground and pasturage, clover, *eaver*, and trefoil-grass.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 362.

eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* [Early mod. E. also *eves*; < ME. *evese*, *eovese*, pl. *eveses*, eaves of a house, edge (of a hill, a wood, etc.), < AS. *efese*, *yfese*, eaves, edge, = OFries. *ose* = MLG. *ovese*, LG. *oese*, *ese* = OHG. *obasa*, *obosa*, *obisa*, *opasa*, *oposa*, *opesa*, *obsa*, MHG. *obse*, G. dial. *obesen*, *obsen*, a porch (G. dial. *ousch*, *uesch*, a gutter along the eaves), = Icel. *ups* = Sw. dial. *uffs*, eaves, = Goth. *ubizwa*, a porch, prob. < Goth. *uf*, under, = OHG. *oba*, *opa*, MHG. *obe*, G. *oben*, above (cf. G. *ob-dach*, a shelter), etc.: see *over*, from the same ult. source. This word is prop. singular, but, like *riches*, etc., it is treated as plural, the formative suffix *-es* being mistaken for the plural suffix.] **1**†. Edge; border; margin.

Anne forsothe sat beside the weie eche dai in the *euese* of the hil. *Wyclif*, Tobit xi. 5 (Oxf.).

Thus laykez this lorde by lynde wodez [lind-wood's] *euez*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, l. 1178.

Specifically—**2.** The lower edge of a roof; that part of the roof of a building which projects beyond the wall and sheds the water that falls on the roof; hence, figuratively, any projecting rim.

His tears run down his beard; like winter's drops
From *eaves* of reeds. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

Shrowded under an obscure cloke, and the *eves* of an old hat. *B. Jonson*, Fortunate Isles.

Sombre streets of palaces with overhanging *eaves*, that, almost meeting, form a shelter from the fiercest sun.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 283.

eaves-board, eaves-catch (ēvz′bōrd, -kach), *n.* An arris-fillet, or a thick board with a feather-edge, nailed across the rafters at the eaves of a roof to raise the course of slates a little. Also called *eaves-lath*.

eaves-drip (ēvz′drip), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *efes-*, *yfes-drypa*, *yfes-dropa* (= Icel. *upsar-*

dropi = OSw. *opsädrup* = OFries. *osedropta* = MD. *osendrup*, *oosdrup* (also *osenloop*), D. *oosdruip*, eaves-drip, stillicide), < *efese*, eaves, + *dryppan*, drip, *dropa*, a drop: see *eaves* and *drip*, *drop*. Cf. *eaves-drop*.] An ancient custom or law which required a proprietor to build in such a manner that the eaves-drop from his house or buildings should not fall on the land of his neighbor. It was the same as the urban servitude of the Romans, called *stillicide* (*stillicidium*).

eaves-drop (ēvz'drop), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eves-drop*; < *eaves* + *drop*: see *eaves-drip*.] The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house.

eavesdrop (ēvz'drop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eavesdropped*, ppr. *eavesdropping*. [Early mod. E. also *evesdrop* (and *eavedrop*); < *eaves-drop*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To lurk under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen and learn what is said within doors.

But truly I cannot blame the gentlewomen; you stood *eves-dropping* under their window, and would not come up. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, v. 3.

Telling some politicians who were wont to *eavesdrop* in disguises. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. Figuratively, to lie in wait to hear the private conversation of others.

Strozza hath *eavesdropp'd* here, and overheard us.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To listen to in a clandestine manner. [Rare.]

The jealous eare of night *eave-drops* our talke.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

It is not civil to *eavesdrop* him, but I'm sure he talks on 't now. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, i. 2.

eavesdropper (ēvz'drop"ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *evesdropper*, *esen-dropper*; < *eavesdrop*, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who watches for an opportunity to hear the private conversation of others.

Under our tents I'll play the *eaves-dropper*,
To hear if any mean to shrink from me.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Eaves-droppers, or such as listen under walls or windows or the eaves of a house, to hearken after discourse, and thereupon to frame slanderous and mischievous tales, are a common nuisance, and presentable at the court leet.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xiii.

eavesdropping (ēvz'drop"ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *eavesdrop*, *v.*] The act of one who eavesdrops; the doings of an eavesdropper.

Then might the conversations of a Schiller with a Goethe . . . tempt Honesty itself into *eavesdropping*.
Carlyle, Schiller.

eavesing† (ēv'zing), *n.* [E. dial. contr. pl. *eavings*, *easings*; < ME. *evesynge*, eaves (also, earlier, *evesunge*, a shearing, < AS. **efesung*, a shearing (around the edges), verbal n. of *efesian*, *efsian*, shear, = Icel. *efsa*, cut), < *evese*, edge, eaves: see *eaves*.] **1.** A shearing; what is shorn off.

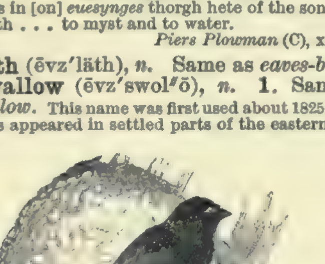
Me sold his *euesunge*, theo her the me kerf of.
Ancren Riwle, p. 398.

2. Eaves.

As we may seo a wynter
Isekles in [on] *euesynges* thorgh hete of the sonne
Melteth . . . to myst and to water.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 193.

eaves-lath (ēvz'läth), *n.* Same as *eaves-board*.

eaves-swallow (ēvz'swol"ō), *n.* **1.** Same as *cliff-swallow*. This name was first used about 1825, when these birds appeared in settled parts of the eastern United States, and were observed to build their bottle-nosed nests of mud under the eaves of houses, their natural nesting-places being on cliffs. Often less correctly written *eave-swallow*.



Eaves-swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*).

2. The house-martin, *Chelidon urbica*. Also *easing-swallow*. [Local, Eng.]

eaves-trough (ēvz'trôf), *n.* A gutter suspended immediately under the eaves of a roof to catch the drip It is made of wood, sheet-tin, zinc, or copper, and fitted with hangers for adjusting it to the structure. Also called *gutter*, *leader*, or *spout*.

eavings (ē'vingz), *n. pl.* [Contr. of *eavesings*: see *eavesing*.] Eaves. *Cotgrave*. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

ébauchoir (ā-bō-shwor'), *n.* [F., < *ébaucher*, sketch, outline, rough-hew: see *bosh*^{1}, and cf. *debauch*.] **1.** A large chisel used by statuaries to rough-hew their work.—**2.** A great hatchel or beating instrument used by rope-makers.

ebb (eb), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *ebbe*; < ME. *ebbe*, < AS. *ebba* = D. *eb*, *ebbe* = OFries. *ebba* = LG. *ebbe* (> G. *ebbe*) = Sw. *ebb* = Dan. *ebbe*, ebb. Prob. related to Goth. *ibuks*, backward, and perhaps to Goth. *ibns* = AS. *efen*, E. *even*^{1}, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The reflux or falling of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea: opposed to *flood* or *flow*. See *tide*.

As sore wondren somme on cause of thonder,
On *ebbe*, on flood, on gossomer, and on mist.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 251.

His mother was a witch, and one so strong
That could control the moon, make flows and *ebbs*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Sometimes at a low *ebbe* they [quicksands] are all uncovered with water. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 2.

[Æschylus] was always at high flood of passion, even in the dead *ebb* and lowest water-mark of the scene.
Dryden, Grounds of Criticism in Tragedy.

2. A flowing backward or away; decline; decay; a gradual falling off or diminution: as, the *ebb* of prosperity; crime is on the *ebb*.

There have been divers of your Royal Progenitors who have had as shrewd Shocks; and 'tis well known how the next transmarine Kings have been brought to lower *ebbs*.
Howell, Letters, ii. 63.

I hate to learn the *ebb* of time
From yon dull steeple's drowsy chime.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 24.

Moral principle was at as low an *ebb* in private as in public life. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

3†. A name of the common bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*. *Montagu*.

II.† *a.* Not deep; shallow.

The water there is otherwise verie low and *ebb*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 7.

The *ebber* shore.
Bp. Hall, Works (1648), p. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

O how *ebb* a soul have I to take in Christ's love!
Rutherford, Letters, viii.

ebb (eb), *v.* [< ME. *ebben*, < AS. *ebbian* = D. *ebben* = MLG. LG. *ebben* (> MHG. *eppen*, G. *ebben*) = Sw. *ebba* = Dan. *ebbe*, ebb: see the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To flow back; return, as the water of a tide, toward the ocean; subside: opposed to *flow*: as, the tide *ebbs* and flows twice in twenty-four hours. See *tide*.

This Watre rennethe, flowynge and *ebbynge*, be asyde of the Mountayne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 199.

But that which I did most admire was, to see the Water keep *ebbing* for two Days together, without any flood, till the Creek where we lived was almost dry.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 66.

2. To return or recede; fall away; decline.

Now, when all is wither'd, shrunk, and dry'd,
All virtues *ebb'd* out to a dead low tide.
Donne, Countess of Salisbury.

I lay
And felt them slowly *ebbing*, name and fame.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

=**Syn.** To recede, retire, decrease, sink, lower, wane, fall away.

II. *trans.* To cause to subside. [Rare.]

That disdainful look has pierc'd my soul, and *ebb'd* my rage to penitence and sorrow. *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

ebb-anchor (eb'ang"kọr), *n.* The anchor by which a ship rides during the ebb-tide.

ebb-tide (eb'tīd), *n.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

eben†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ebon*. *Johnson*.

Ebenaceæ (eb-ẹ-nā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *ebenus* (see *ebony*) + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of gamopetalous exogens, containing 5 or 6 genera and about 250 species, shrubs or trees, chiefly inhabiting the tropics, with hard and heavy wood. Among the valuable timbers yielded by this order are the ebony, calamander-wood, marblewood, etc. The largest and most important genus is *Diospyros*. See cut under *Diospyros*.

ebene†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ebon*.

ebeneous (ẹ-bē'nẹ-us), *a.* [< LL. *ebeneus*, of ebony, < L. *ebenus*, ebony: see *ebony*.] Of or pertaining to ebony; black; ebony-colored.

Ebenezer (eb-en-ē'zėr), *n.* [Heb., 'the stone of help.'] A stone erected by Samuel (1 Sam. vii. 12) as a memorial of divine aid in defeating the Philistines; hence, any memorial of divine assistance.

Ebionism (ē'bi-ọn-izm), *n.* Same as *Ebionitism*.

Ebionite (ē'bi-ọn-īt), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *Ebionitæ*, pl., Gr. Ἐβιωναῖοι, < Heb. *'ebjōnīm* (pl. of *'ebjōn*), lit. 'the poor'; the origin of the application of the name is uncertain.] **I.** *n.* A member of a party of Judaizing Christians which appeared in the church as early as the second century and disappeared about the fourth century. They agreed in (1) the recognition of Jesus as the Messiah, (2) the denial of his divinity, (3) belief in the universal obligation of the Mosaic law, and (4) rejection of Paul and his writings. The two great divisions of Ebionites were the Pharisaic Ebionites, who emphasized the obligation of the Mosaic law, and the Essenic Ebionites, who were more speculative and leaned toward Gnosticism.

II. *a.* Relating to the heresy of the Ebionites.

Ebionitic (ē"bi-ọn-it'ik), *a.* [< *Ebionite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Ebionites or Ebionitism.

Ebionitism (ē'bi-ọn-īt-izm), *n.* [< *Ebionite* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or system of the Ebionites. Also *Ebionism*.

The principal monument of the Essenian *Ebionitism* is the pseudo-Clementine writings, whose date is somewhere in the latter part of the second century.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 499.

eblanin (eb'lạ-nin), *n.* [Formation not clear.] Same as *pyroxanthine*.

Eblis, Iblees (eb'lis, ib'lēs), *n.* [Ar. *Iblis*.] In *Mohammedan myth.*, an evil spirit or devil, the chief of the fallen angels or wicked jinns. Before his fall he was called Azazel or Hharis.—**Hall of Eblis**, the hall of demons; pandemonium.

eboe-light (ē'bō-līt), *n.* [< *eboe*, appar. W. Ind., + *light*^{1}.] The *Erythroxylon brevipes*, a shrub of the West Indies.

eboe-torchwood (ē'bō-tôrch"wud), *n.* Same as *eboe-light*.

eboe-tree (ē'bō-trē), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Dipteryx oleifera*, of the Mosquito Coast in Central America, the seeds of which yield a large quantity of oil. They resemble the tonquin-bean, but are entirely without fragrance.

ebon (eb'ọn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *eben*, *heben*, *ebene*, etc. (cf. D. *ebbenhout* = G. *ebenholz* (> Dan. *ibenholt* = Sw. *ebenholts*), 'ebony-wood'), < OF. *benus*, *ebene*, F. *ebène* = Pr. *ebena* = Sp. Pg. It. *ebano*, < L. *ebenus*, corruptly *hebenus*, < Gr. ἔβενος, ἐβένη, the ebony-tree, ebony, prob. of Phen. origin; cf. Heb. *hobnīn*, pl., ebony: so called in allusion to its hardness; < *eben*, a stone. Now usually *ebony*, *ebon* being chiefly poetical: see *ebony*.] **I.** *n.* Ebony (which see).

To write those plagues that then were coming on
Doth ask a pen of *ebon* and the night.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv.

Of all those trees that be appropriate to India, Virgil hath highly commended the *ebene* above the rest.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xii. 4.

II. *a.* **1.** Consisting or made of ebony.

A gentle youth, his dearely loved Squire,
His speare of *heben* wood behind him bare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 37.

2. Like ebony in color; dark; black.

Heaven's *ebon* vault,
Studded with stars unutterably bright,
Through which the moon's unclouded grandeur rolls.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

Sappho, with that gloriole
Of *ebon* hair on calmëd brows.
Mrs. Browning, Vision of Poets.

ebonist (eb'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ist*.] A worker in ebony.

ebonite (eb'ọn-īt), *n.* [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ite*^{2}.] A black, hardened compound of caoutchouc or gutta-percha and sulphur in different proportions, to which other ingredients may be added for specific uses; properly, black vulcanite, but used also as a general synonym of *vulcanite* (which see).

ebonize (eb'ọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ebonized*, ppr. *ebonizing*. [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ize*.] **1.** To stain black, as wood, with a view to the imitation of natural ebony: as, a bookcase of *ebonized* wood.—**2.** To make black or tawny; tinge with the color of ebony: as, to *ebonize* the fairest complexion.

Also spelled *ebonise*.

ebony (eb'ọn-i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *ebonie*, *ibonie*; an extended form of *ebon*, q. v.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *ebonies* (-iz). A name given to various woods distinguished in general by their dark color and hardness, and extensively used for carving, ornamental cabinet-work, instruments, canes, etc. The most valuable is the heart-wood of *Diospyros Ebenum*, which grows in great abundance in the flat parts of Ceylon, and is of such size that logs of its heart-wood 2 feet in diameter and from 10 to 15 feet long are easily procured. Other varieties of valuable ebony are obtained from *D. Ebenaster* of the East Indies and *D. melanoxylon* of the Coromandel coast in Hindustan. The most usual color is black, but the ebonies from tropical America vary much in this respect. The green ebony of Jamaica, known also as American or West Indian ebony, the wood of a leguminous tree, *Brya Ebenus*, takes a beautiful polish, and is used for inlaying, making flutes, etc. The brown ebony of British Guiana, the source of which is uncertain, is dark-brown often with lighter streaks, very hard, and one of the handsomest woods of that country. The green or yellow ebony of French Guiana, the wood of *Bignonia Leucoxylon*, and the red ebony from the same region, are also very hard and heavy. Mountain ebony, of the East Indies, is the wood of *Bauhinia variegata.*

> Our captain counts the image of God, nevertheless the image, cut in *ebony*, as if done in ivory.
> *Fuller*, Good Sea-Captain.

> Sparkl'd his [the swan's] jetty eyes; his feet did show
> Beneath the waves like Afric's *ebony.*
> *Keats*, Imit. of Spenser.

II. *a.* Of ebony; made of ebony, or like ebony: as, an *ebony* cane; an *ebony* finish.

éboulement (F. pron. ā-böl'moṅ), *n.* [F., < *ébouler*, tumble down, < *é-* (< L. *ex-*), out of, down, + **bouler*, < *boule*, bowl, ball: see *bowl*^{2}.] **1.** In *fort.*, the crumbling or falling of the wall of a fortification.—**2.** In *geol.*, a land-slide, or land-slip; an avalanche of rock; the giving way and sudden fall of a mass of rock, earth, or loose material of any kind. Sometimes, though rarely, used by writers in English, as, for instance, in describing the phenomena of earthquakes and volcanoes.

ebracteate, ebracteated (ē-brak'tẹ-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *bractea*, a thin plate: see *bracteate.*] In *bot.*, without bracts.

> When bracts are absent altogether, as is usually the case in the plants of the natural order Cruciferæ, . . . such plants are said to be *ebracteated.*
> *R. Bentley*, Botany, p. 181.

ebracteolate (ē-brak'tẹ̄-ọ̄-lāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *bracteola*, dim. of *bractea*, a thin plate: see *bracteolate.*] In *bot.*, without bractlets.

Ebraike†, *a.* A Middle English form of *Hebraic.*

Ebrew†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Hebrew.*

ebriety (ẹ̄-brī'e-ti), *n.* [Formerly *ebrietie;* < F. *ébriété* = Pr. *ebrietat* = Sp. *ebriedad* = Pg. *ebriedade* = It. *ebrietà, ebbrietà,* < L. *ebrieta(t-)s,* drunkenness, < *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious.*] Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors; derangement of the mental functions caused by drink. [Now rare.]

> Bitter almonds, . . . [as an] antidote against *ebriety*, hath commonly failed. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

> We have a very common expression to describe a man in a state of *ebriety*, that "he is as drunk as a beast," or that "he is beastly drunk." *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 32.

ébrillade (F. pron. ā-brē-lyäd'), *n.* [F., < It. *sbrigliata*, a pull of the bridle, check, reproof, < *sbrigliare*, unbridle, undo, loosen, < *s-* (< L. *ex-*), out, + *briglia*, bridle.] In the *manège*, a check given to a horse by a sudden jerk of one rein when he refuses to turn.

ebriosity (ē-bri-os'i-ti), *n.* [Formerly *ebriositie;* = F. *ébriosité*, < L. *ebriosita(t-)s*, < *ebriosus*, given to drink, < *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious.*] Habitual drunkenness. [Rare.]

> That religion which excuseth . . . Noah in the aged surprizal of six hundred years . . . will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor ebriety in their known and intended perversions.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

> Of all *ebriosity*, who does not prefer to be intoxicated by the air he breathes? *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 234.

ebrious (ē'bri-us), *a.* [= F. *ébrieux* = Sp. Pg. *ebrioso* = It. *ebrioso, ebbrioso*, < L. *ebrius*, drunken.] Given to indulgence in drink; drunken; drunk; intoxicated. [Rare.]

ebuccinator† (ẹ̄-buk'si-nā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *e*, out, + *buccinator*, prop. *bucinator*, a trumpeter: see *buccinator.*] A trumpeter. [Rare.]

> The *ebuccinator*, shewer, and declarer of these news, I have made Gabriel, the angel and ambassador of God.
> *Becon*, Works, I. 43.

ebulliate† (ẹ̄-bul'yāt), *v. i.* [Improp. for **ebullate*, < LL. *ebullatus*, pp. of *ebullare*, for the more correct L. *ebullire*, boil up: see *ebullient.*] To boil or bubble up; effervesce.

> Whence this 29 play-oppugning argument will *ebulliate.*
> *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. iv. 3.

ebullience, ebulliency (ẹ̄-bul'yens, -yen-si), *n.* [< *ebullient*: see *-ence, -ency.*] A boiling over; a bursting forth; overflow.

> The natural and enthusiastick fervour of men's spirits, and the *ebulliency* of their fancy. *Cudworth*, Sermons, p. 93.

> The absence of restraints—of severe conditions—in fine art allows a flush and *ebullience*, an opulence of production, that is often called the highest genius.
> *A. Bain*, Corr. of Forces.

ebullient (ẹ̄-bul'yẹnt), *a.* [< L. *ebullien(t-)s*, ppr. of *ebullire*, boil out or up, < *e*, out, + *bullire*, boil: see *boil*^{2}, *v.*] Boiling over, as a liquid; overflowing; hence, over-enthusiastic; over-demonstrative.

> The *ebullient* choler of his refractory and pertinacious disciple. *Landor.*

> That the so *ebullient* enthusiasm of the French was in this case perfectly well directed, we cannot undertake to say. *Carlyle.*

> Those *ebullient* years of my adolescence.
> *Lowell*, The Century, XXXV. 511.

> Mr. Brookfield presents an amusing type of a prolix and *ebullient* old actor. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 60.

ebullioscope (ẹ̄-bul'yọ̄-skōp), *n.* [= F. *ébullioscope*, irreg. < L. *ebullire*, boil up, + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument by which the strength of spirit of wine is determined by the careful determination of its boiling-point.

ebullition (eb-u-lish'ọn), *n.* [= OF. *ebullicion*, F. *ébullition* = Pr. *ebullicio* = Sp. *ebulicion, ebullicion* = Pg. *ebullição* = It. *ebullizione*, < LL. *ebullitio(n-)*, < L. *ebullire*, boil up: see *ebullient.*] **1.** The bubbling up or agitation which results from the action of heat on a liquid, owing to the lowest portions becoming gaseous and escaping; a boiling up or over. The temperature at which ebullition takes place varies with the liquid, and when performed in the open air with the pressure of the atmosphere, being higher when the pressure is increased, and lower when it is diminished. See *boiling-point.*

> It is possible to heat water 20° F. above its boiling-point without *ebullition.* *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 25.

2. Any similar agitation, bubbling up, or disturbed or seething condition or appearance, produced by causes other than heat, as when rapidly flowing water encounters numerous obstacles or contrary currents.

> The chafing of the water against these huge obstacles [rocks of granite], the meeting of the contrary currents one with another, creates such a violent *ebullition*, . . . that it fills the mind with confusion.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 156.

3. Effervescence occasioned by fermentation or by any other process which causes the evolution of an aëriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali. [In this sense formerly *bullition.*]

> We cannot find it to hold neither in iron or copper, which is dissolved with less *ebullition.*
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 7.

4. Figuratively, an outward display of feeling; a sudden burst; a pouring forth; an overflowing: as, an *ebullition* of passion.

> The greatest *ebullitions* of the imagination. *Johnson.*

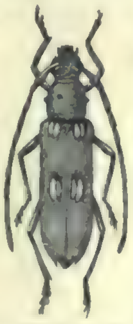
> Disposed to refer this to inexperience, or the *ebullition* of youthful spirit. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

> It was not an extravagant *ebullition* of feeling, but might have been calculated on by any one acquainted with the spirits of our community.
> *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

=**Syn.** *Ebullition, Effervescence, Fermentation. Ebullition* is a boiling out or up; the word may be applied figuratively to that which suggests heated or intense activity. *Effervescence* is not the result of heat or of the escape of steam, but of the escape of gas from a liquid. *Fermentation* is a process often invisible, often taking place in solids, and sometimes producing *effervescence* in liquids.

ebulum†, ebulus† (eb'ū-lum, -lus), *n.* [L.] The herb wallwort, danewort, or dwarf elder. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Eburia (ẹ̄-bū'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < L. *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory.*] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, comprising many species, mostly of Central and South America and the West Indies. Ten, however, are found in North America, as the common *E. quadrigeminata.*

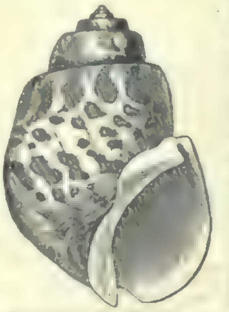


Eburia quadrigeminata, natural size.

eburine (eb'ụ̄-rin), *n.* [< L. *ebur*, ivory (see *ivory*), + *-ine*^{2}.] An artificial ivory composed of bone-dust, gum tragacanth, and some coloring substance.

eburite (eb'ụ̄-rīt), *n.* [< L. *ebur*, ivory, + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *eburine.*

Eburna (ẹ̄-bėr'nạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *eburnus*, of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory.*] A genus of gastropods, variously limited. (*a*) By Lamarck it was made to include the ivory-shell *E. glabrata*, as well as turreted species of the family *Buccinidæ*. (*b*) By most later writers the typical species has been referred to the *Olividæ* and the genus restricted to buccinids, like *E. spirata*, which are by others designated as the genus *Latrunculus.* As thus limited, it is remarkable for the oblong-ovate form, turreted spire, and flattish upper or sutural surface of the whorls, deep umbilicus, and thick porcellanous texture. The color is also characteristic, reddish spots being distributed on a white ground. (*c*) By a few the genus is restricted to the ivory-shell *E. glabrata*, by others called *Dipsacus.* There are about 14 species, found in China, etc.; some are used for food.



Ivory-shell (*Eburna spirata*).

eburnated (ẹ̄-bėr'nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-ate*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Made hard and dense, like ivory: said of bone.

eburnation (eb-ėr-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *éburnation;* < L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-ation.*] In *pathol.*, a morbid change in bone by which it becomes very hard and dense, like ivory, as in arthritis deformans.

eburnean (ẹ̄-bėr'nẹ̄-ạn), *a.* [= F. *éburnéen*, < L. *eburneus*, of ivory: see *eburneous.*] Relating to or made of ivory.

eburneous (ẹ̄-bėr'nẹ̄-us), *a.* [= Sp. *ebúrneo* = Pg. *eburneo* = It. *eburneo, eburno*, < L. *eburneus*, of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory.*] Resembling ivory in color; of ivory-like whiteness: as, the *eburneous* gull, *Larus eburneus.*

eburnification (ẹ̄-bėr″ni-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< **eburnify*, < L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-ficare*, E. *-fy*, make: see *-ation.*] The conversion of substances into others which have the appearance or density of ivory.

Eburninæ (eb-ėr-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1840), < *Eburna* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of gastropods, typified by the genus *Eburna*, and to which have been also referred genera now known to be little related to it. See cut under *Eburna.*

eburnine (eb'ėr-nin or -nīn), *a.* [= F. *éburnin*, < L. *eburnus*, of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory.*] Made of ivory. [Rare.]

> All in her night-robe loose, she lay reclined,
> And, pensive, read from tablet *eburnine.*
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 19.

ec-. [L., etc., *ec-*, < Gr. ἐκ-, ἐκ, reg. form before a consonant of ἐξ-, ἐξ, out, etc.: see *ex-.*] A prefix of Greek origin, the form of *ex-* before a consonant, as in *ec-lipse, ec-logue, ec-stasy*, etc. It is sometimes used in scientific terms as equivalent to *ecto-* or *exo-*, as opposed to *en-, endo-*, or *ento-.*

écaille-work (ā-kaly'wėrk), *n.* [< F. *écaille*, = It. *scaglia* (< G. *schale*, scale) (see *scale*^{1}), + E. *work.*] Decorative work made by sewing scales cut from quills upon a foundation, as of velvet or silk, forming patterns in relief. When skilfully done it resembles mother-of-pearl work.

ecalcarate (ē-kal'kạ-rāt), *a.* [< NL. **ecalcaratus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *calcar*, a spur: see *calcarate.*] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having no spur or calcar, in any technical sense of the latter word.

Ecanina† (ē-ka-nī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *caninus*, canine (tooth).] In Blyth's classification of *Mammalia*, a term proposed as a substitute for the *Insectivora* of Cuvier.

ecardinal (ē-kär'di-nạl), *a.* [< NL. **ecardinalis*, < L. *e-* priv. + *cardo* (*cardin-*), hinge: see *cardinal.*] Hingeless, inarticulate, or lyopomatous, as a brachiopod; of or pertaining to the *Ecardines.*

Ecardines (ē-kär'di-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *e-* priv. + *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge.] One of the two orders of the class *Brachiopoda.* It includes those brachiopods the bivalve shell of which has no hinge and little if any difference between the dorsal and ventral valves, and contains the families *Lingulidæ, Discinidæ*, and *Craniidæ*, which are thus collectively distinguished from the *Testicardines.* The term is synonymous with *Lyopomata, Inarticulata, Pleuropygia*, and *Sarcobrachiata*, all of which are names of this division of brachiopods.

Ecardinia (ē-kär-din'i-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Ecardines.*

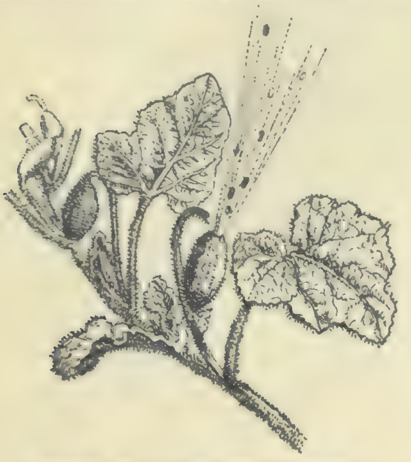
ecarinate (ē-kar'i-nāt), *a.* [< NL. **ecarinatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *carina*, keel: see *carinate.*] In *ornith.* and *bot.*, without a carina or keel.

écarté (ā-kär-tā'), *n.* [F., lit. discarded, pp. of *écarter*, discard, set aside, < *é-*, < L. *ex*, out, + *carte*, card: see *card*^{1}, and cf. *discard.*] A game played by two persons with thirty-two cards, the small cards from two to six inclusive being excluded. The players having cut for the deal, which is decided by the highest card, the dealer gives five cards to each player, three and two at a time, and turns up the eleventh card for trump. If he turns up a king, he scores one; and if the king of trumps occurs in the hand of either player, the holder may score one by announcing it before playing. The cards rank as follows: king (highest), queen, knave, ace, ten, etc. A player having a higher card of the suit led must take the trick with such a card; if he cannot follow suit, he may play a trump or not, as he chooses. Three tricks count one point, five tricks (called a *vole*) two points, and five points make game. Before play begins the non-dealer may propose—that is, claim the right to discard (*écarter*) any of the cards in his hand, and have them replaced with fresh ones from the pack. Should he do so, both can discard as many cards as they choose.

Ecaudata (ē-kâ-dā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ecaudatus*: see *ecaudate.*] In *herpet.*, the *Anura* or tailless batrachians; opposed to *Caudata* or *Urodela.*

ecaudate (ē-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< NL. *ecaudatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *cauda*, a tail: see *caudate.*] 1. In *bot.*, without a tail or tail-like appendage.—2. In *zoöl.*, tailless; anurous; not caudate. Specifically, in entomology, said of the posterior wings of butterflies, etc., when they are destitute of tail-like marginal processes.

Ecballium (ek-bal'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκβάλλειν*, throw out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] A genus of cucurbitaceous plants, closely allied to *Momordica*. The only species, *E. Elaterium*, is the squirting cucumber, a native of southern Europe: so named because the fruit when ripe separates suddenly from its stalk, and at the same moment forcibly expels the seeds and juice from the aperture left at the base. A precipitate obtained from the juice is the elaterium of medicine, a very powerful hydragogue cathartic. See *elaterium.*



Squirting Cucumber (*Ecballium Elaterium*).

ecbasis (ek'bą-sis), *n.* [= F. *ecbase*, < L. *ecbasis*, < Gr. *ἔκβασις*, a going out, issue, event, < *ἐκβαίνειν*, go out, come out, happen, < *ἐκ*, out, + *βαίνειν*, go, = E. *come:* see *base*², *basis.*] An argument drawn from the relation of cause and effect; especially, an argument for or against a certain course of action, such as the passage of a proposed bill or law, from a consideration of probable consequences.

ecbatic (ek-bat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. as if **ἐκβατικός*, < *ἐκβαίνειν*, happen: see *ecbasis.*] Relating to an event that has happened; denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from *telic*, which implies purpose or intention. Thus, the sentence "Events fell out *so that* the prophecy *was* fulfilled" is *ecbatic;* but the sentence "Events were arranged *in order that* the prophecy *might be* fulfilled" is *telic.*

ecblastesis (ek-blas-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκβλάστησις*, a shooting or budding forth, < *ἐκβλαστάνειν*, shoot or sprout out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *βλαστάνειν*, sprout.] In *bot.*, axillary prolification in the flower: a term applied by Engelmann to the occurrence of adventitious buds in the axils of one or more parts of the flower.

ecbole (ek'bǫ-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκβολή*, a throwing out (*ἐκβολὴ λόγου*, a digression), < *ἐκβάλλειν*, throw out: see *Ecballium.*] 1. In *rhet.*, a digression.—2. In *Gr. music*, the raising or sharping of a tone: opposed to *eclysis.*

ecbolic (ek-bol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ecbolique*, < Gr. *ἐκβόλιον*, sc. *φάρμακον*, a drug for expelling the fetus, < *ἐκβάλλειν*, throw out: see *ecbole.*] **I.** *a.* Promoting parturition; producing abortion.

II. *n.* A drug promoting parturition.

ecce homo (ek'sē hō'mō). [L.: *ecce*, a demonstrative adv. or interj., here (he or it is)! lo! behold! prob. orig. **ece*, < **e*, locative of pron. *i-s*, *e-a*, *i-d*, this, he, she, it, + demonstrative suffix *-ce; homo:* see *Homo.*] Behold, the man: a phrase commonly used to denote Christ crowned with thorns, considered as a subject for a work of painting or sculpture, from the words with which he was presented by Pilate to the Jews (John xix. 5). This subject has been frequently chosen by artists since the fifteenth century, among its most celebrated examples being paintings by Correggio, Titian, H. Caracci, Guido Reni, Van Dyck, and Guercino.

ecceity (ek-sē'į-ti), *n.* [< ML. *ecceitas* (occurring in the 16th century as a modification of the earlier *hæcceitas*, due to the fact that the formation of the latter word was not understood), < L. *ecce*, lo! in LL. and ML. an assistant pron. or adv., this, here: see *ecce homo.*] Same as *hæcceity.*

eccentric (ek-sen'trik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *eccentrick;* = F. *excentrique* = Pr. *excentric* = Sp. *excéntrico* = Pg. *excentrico* = It. *eccentrico* = D. *excentriek* (cf. D. *excentrisch* = G. *excentrisch* = Dan. Sw. *excentrisk*), < NL. *eccentricus*, < LL. *eccentros*, < Gr. *ἔκκεντρος*, out of the center, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κέντρον*, center: see *center*¹.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not located or situated in the center; away from the center or axis: as, in botany, lateral embryos and the stipes of some hymenomycetous fungi are said to be *eccentric.*

> The astronomers discover in the earth no centre of the universe, but an *eccentric* speck.
> *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 16.

> A complete neural circulation, however, is by no means the necessary condition of a sensibility independently located in *eccentric* portions of the human body such as Mr. Lewes supposes. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 234.

2. In *med.*, not originating or existing in the center or central parts; due to peripheral causes: as, *eccentric* irritation; *eccentric* convulsions (that is, convulsions due to peripheral irritation).—3. Not coincident as regards center; specifically, in *geom.*, not having the same center: applied to circles and spheres which have not the same center, and consequently are not parallel: opposed to *concentric*, having a common center. Hence—4. Not coincident as regards course or aim; tending to a different end or result; devious.

> Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends, which must needs be often *eccentric* to the ends of his master or State.
> *Bacon*, Wisdom for a Man's Self (ed. 1887).

> Women's Affections are *eccentrick* to common Apprehension; whereof the two poles are Passion and Inconstansy.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 226.

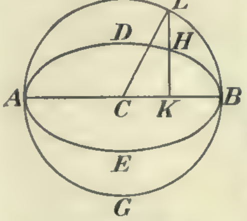
5. Deviating, or characterized by deviation, from recognized, stated, or usual methods or practice, or from established forms, laws, etc.; irregular; erratic; odd: as, *eccentric* conduct; an *eccentric* person.

> Still he preserves the character of a humourist, and finds most pleasure in *eccentric* virtues.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

> So would I bridle thy *eccentric* soul,
> In reason's sober orbit bid it roll.
> *Whitehead*, On Churchill.

6. Of or pertaining to an eccentric: as, the *eccentric* anomaly of a planet; the *eccentric* rod of a steam-engine.

In senses 3 and 6 sometimes written *excentric.*



Eccentric Angle.

Eccentric angle, in *geom.*, an angle connected with an ellipse and defined as follows: Let ABDE be an ellipse. Upon the transverse axis AB as a diameter erect the circle ABFG. Then, taking any point on the ellipse, as H, let fall the perpendicular HK upon the transverse axis AB, and continue this perpendicular until it cuts the circle at the point L on the same side of the transverse axis AB. Join L with the common center, C, of the ellipse and circle. Then, the angle BCL, reckoned from one determinate end, B, of the transverse axis, is called the *eccentric angle* of the point H. The expression is derived from *eccentric anomaly.*—**Eccentric anomaly.** See *anomaly.*—**Eccentric cam**, a circular disk used as a cam, in which the center of rotation is outside the center of figure.—**Eccentric chuck.** See *chuck*⁴.—**Eccentric circle.** Same as II., 1.—**Eccentric cutter.** See *cutter*¹.—**Eccentric equation.** Same as *equation of the eccentric* (which see, under *equation*).—**Eccentric equator.** Same as *equant.*—**Eccentric hypertrophy of the heart.** See *hypertrophy.*—**Eccentric place** of a planet, its place as seen from the center of its orbit.—**Eccentric theory**, a theory of the sun's motion which uses an eccentric in place of an epicycle.—**Eccentric wheel**, a wheel which is fixed on an axis that does not pass through the center. Its action is that of a crank of the same length as the eccentricity. See II., 2.=**Syn.** 5. *Eccentric*, *Singular*, *Strange*, *Odd*, *Queer*, *Whimsical*, peculiar, erratic. *Eccentric* is applied to acts which are the effects of tastes, prejudices, judgments, etc., not merely different from those of ordinary people, but largely unaccountable and often irregular, or to the person who thus acts. *Singular* implies that a thing stands alone in its kind or approximately so; practically, the word expresses some disapprobation: as, a *singular* fellow or performance; while *eccentric* people are generally the objects of good-humored interest. *Strange* implies that the thing or its cause is unknown: as, a very *strange* proceeding; a *strange* insect; but what is *strange* to one man may not be so to another; what is *strange* to most or all is *singular.* *Odd*, unmated, starts from the same idea as *singular;* when applied to personal appearance, it implies singularity and grotesqueness: as, an *odd* figure; when applied to the mind or habits, it is nearly equivalent to *eccentric*, but is somewhat stronger: as, he is very *odd;* he has *odd* ways; when applied to actions or conditions, it frequently implies some degree of wonder, and is then nearly the same as *surprising:* as, it is *odd* that he does not write. *Queer* often expresses a singularity that is droll. *Whimsical* is nearer to *eccentric*, applying to one who often acts upon capricious and irregular fancies of a rather amusing kind. For connection with *quaint*, see *ancient.* See also *wonderful*, *irregular*, *fanciful.*

> Yet in all these scores [of Shakspere's characters] hardly one . . . is to be found which deviates widely from the common standard, and which we should call very *eccentric* if we met it in real life. *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

> The vulgar thus through imitation err;
> As oft the learn'd by being *singular.*
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 425.

> *Strange* graces still, and *stranger* flights she had,
> Was just not ugly, and was just not mad.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 49.

> What can be *odder*, for example, than the mixture of sensibility and sausages in some of Goethe's earlier notes to Frau von Stein, unless, to be sure, the publishing of them? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 296.

> But the old three-cornered hat,
> And the breeches, and all that,
> Are so *queer.*
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Last Leaf.

> Birds frequently perish from sudden changes in our *whimsical* spring weather, of which they have no foreboding. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 6.

II. *n.* 1. (*a*) In *anc. astron.*, a circle having its center remote from the earth and carrying an epicycle which in its turn was supposed to carry a planet.

> Or if they list to try
> Conjecture, he his fabric of the heavens
> Hath left to their disputes; perhaps to move
> His laughter at their quaint opinions wide
> Hereafter, when they come to model heaven
> And calculate the stars; how they will wield
> The mighty frame; how build, unbuild, contrive,
> To save appearances; how gird the sphere
> With centric and *eccentric* scribbled o'er,
> Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 83.

(*b*) In *mod. astron.*, a circle described about the center of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius.—2. In *mech.*, a device for converting a regular circular motion into an irregular reciprocating rectilinear motion. It acts upon the body moved by it through its perimeter like a cam, with which it is sometimes classed; but all its peculiarities of motion are essentially those of a crank-motion, and it may be considered as a crank having a wrist of larger diameter than the throw. In the steam-engine it is a disk fitted to the shaft, with its center placed at one side of the center of the shaft, and it acts to convert the rotary motion of the shaft into the reciprocating motion of the valve-gear of the cylinder, and thus to make the engine self-acting. (See *link-motion*, *reversing-gear*, and *cut-off.*) In this sense sometimes written *excentric.*

3. One who or that which is irregular or anomalous in action; a person of eccentric habits.

> Mr. Farquhar added another to his gallery of middle-aged *eccentrics.* *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 60.

Angular advance of an eccentric. See *angular.*—**Eccentric of the eccentric**, a circle whose center is remote from the earth (in the Ptolemaic theory) or from the sun (in the Copernican), and which carries round its circumference a second circle, called the *eccentric*, and this again a third, called the *epicycle*, which carries a planet. An *eccentric of an eccentric* was supposed by Ptolemy to explain the motion of Mercury, and by Copernicus to explain the motions of Mercury and Venus. Tycho suggested such an explanation for the motions of Mars.—**Equation of the eccentric.** See *equation.*

eccentrical (ek-sen'tri-kạl), *a.* Same as *eccentric.*

eccentrically (ek-sen'tri-kạl-i), *adv.* With eccentricity; in an eccentric manner or position. Also *excentrically.*

> Swift, Rab'lais, and that favourite child,
> Who, less *eccentrically* wild,
> Inverts the misanthropic plan,
> And, hating vices, hates not man.
> *Lloyd*, Familiar Epistle.

eccentric-gear (ek-sen'trik-gēr), *n.* In *mech.*, a term including all the links and other parts which transmit the motion of an eccentric.

eccentric-hoop (ek-sen'trik-höp), *n.* Same as *eccentric-strap.*

eccentricity (ek-sen-tris'į-ti), *n.*; pl. *eccentricities* (-tiz). [= F. *excentricité* = Sp. *excentricidad* = Pg. *excentricidade* = It. *eccentricità* = D. *excentriciteit* = G. *excentricität* = Dan. Sw. *excentricitet*, < NL. *eccentricita(t-)s*, < *eccentricus*, eccentric: see *eccentric.*] 1. Deviation from a center; the state of a circle with reference to its center not coinciding with that of another circle.—2. In *geom.* and *astron.*, the distance between the foci of a conic divided by the transverse diameter. The eccentricity of the earth's orbit is .01677, or about $\frac{1}{60}$.—3. In *anc. astron.*, the distance of the center of the equant from the earth.—4. Departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular, or usual; oddity; whimsicalness: as, the *eccentricity* of a man's genius or conduct.

> Akenside was a young man warm with every notion . . . connected with the sound of liberty, and by an *eccentricity* which such dispositions do not easily avoid, a lover of contradiction, and no friend to anything established.
> *Johnson*, Akenside.

5. An eccentric action or characteristic; a striking peculiarity of character or conduct.

> Whose [Frederic William's] *eccentricities* were such as had never before been seen out of a mad-house.
>
> *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

Also *excentricity* in the literal uses.
Angle of eccentricity, in *geom.*, the angle whose sine is equal to the eccentricity of an ellipse.—**Bisection of the eccentricity.** See *bisection.*—**Temporal eccentricity**, in *anc. astron.*, the eccentricity of the orbit of Mercury at any time. Since the eccentric of Mercury was supposed itself to be carried on an eccentric, it follows that the eccentricity would not be a constant quantity.

eccentric-rod (ek-sen'trik-rod), *n.* In *mech.*, the main connecting-link by which the motion of an eccentric is transmitted.

eccentric-strap (ek-sen'trik-strap), *n.* In *mech.*, the band of iron which embraces the circumference of an eccentric, and within which it revolves. The eccentric-rod is attached to it. Also called *eccentric-hoop.*

eccentrometer (ek-sen-trom'e-tėr), *n.* [< LL. *eccentros*, eccentric, + *metrum*, measure.] Any instrument used to determine the eccentricity of a projectile.

eccephalosis (ek-sef-a-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκ, out, + κεφαλή, head: see *cephalic* and *-osis.*] In *obstet.*, an operation in which the brain of the child is removed to facilitate delivery; excerebration.

ecce signum (ek'sē sig'num). [L., behold, the sign: *ecce*, behold (see *ecce homo*); *signum*, sign: see *sign.*] Behold, the sign; here is the proof.

ecchondroma (ek-on-drō'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *ecchondromata* (-ma-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἐκ, out of, + χόνδρος, cartilage, + *-oma.*] A chondroma or cartilaginous tumor growing from the surface of a bone; a chondroma originating in normal cartilage, and forming an outgrowth from it.

ecchondrosis (ek-on-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκ, out of, + χόνδρος, cartilage (cf. ἐγχονδρίζειν, make into cartilage), + *-osis.*] Same as *ecchondroma.* Also *ekchondrosis.*

ecchymoma (ek-i-mō'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *ecchymomata* (-ma-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἐκ, out of, + χυμός, juice, + *-oma.*] A swelling on the skin caused by extravasation of blood.

ecchymosed (ek'i-mōst), *a.* [< *ecchymos-is* + *-ed*^{2}.] Characterized by or partaking of the nature of ecchymosis.

> The changes which take place in the colour of an *ecchymosed* spot are worthy of attention, since they may serve to aid the witness in giving an opinion on the probable time at which a contusion has been inflicted.
>
> *A. S. Taylor*, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 192.

ecchymosis (ek-i-mō'sis), *n.*; pl. *ecchymoses* (-sēz). [= F. *ecchymose*, < NL. *ecchymosis*, < Gr. ἐκχύμωσις, < ἐκχυμοῦσθαι, shed the blood and leave it extravasated under the skin, < ἐκ, out, + χυμός, juice, animal juice, < χέειν, pour: see *chyme*^{1}.] In *med.*, a livid, black, or yellow spot produced by extravasated blood. In dermatology the word usually denotes an extravasation of greater extent than the small spots called *petechiæ.*

> M. Tardieu states that he has seen these subpleural *ecchymoses* in the body of an infant ten months after death! *A. S. Taylor*, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 360.

ecchymotic (ek-i-mot'ik), *a.* [= F. *ecchymotique*; as *ecchymosis* (*-mot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of ecchymosis: as, *ecchymotic* collections.

> In purpura hemorrhagica the lesions are usually more numerous, more extensive, *ecchymotic* in character.
>
> *Duhring*, Skin Diseases, plate K.

Eccl. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Ecclesiastes*; (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *ecclesiastical.*

eccle, *n.* See *eckle*^{1}.

Eccles. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Ecclesiastes*; (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *ecclesiastical.*

ecclesia (e-klē'zi-ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *ecclesiæ*, *ecclesias* (-ē, -ạ̈z). [= F. *église* = Pr. *gleiza*, *glieyza*, *glicia* = Sp. *iglesia* = Pg. *igreja* = It. *chiesa* (also *ecclesia*), church, < L. *ecclesia*, an assembly of the (Greek) people, LL. (also, as in ML., sometimes *eclesia*) a church, congregation of Christians, = Ar. *kelīse*, *kenīse* = Turk. *kilīse* = Pers. *kalīsa*, *kanīsa*, a church, < Gr. ἐκκλησία, an assembly of the people, LGr. an assembly of Christians, a church, < ἔκκλητος, summoned, < ἐκκαλεῖν, summon, call out, < ἐκ, out, + καλεῖν, call: see *calends.*] 1. An assembly; the great assembly of the people in certain ancient Greek states, as Athens, at which every free citizen had a right to vote.

> The people in the United States, . . . planted, as they are, over large dominions, cannot meet in one assembly, and therefore are not exposed to those tumultuous commotions, like the raging waves of the sea, which always agitated the *ecclesia* at Athens.
>
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 491.

> In ancient Greece and Italy the primitive clan-assembly or township-meeting did not grow by aggregation into the assembly of the shire, but it developed into the comitia or *ecclesia* of the city. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 67.

2. A society for Christian worship; a church; a congregation: the Greek and Latin name, sometimes used in English writing with reference to the early church.

ecclesial† (e-klē'zi-ạl), *a.* [< ML. *ecclesialis*, < LL. *ecclesia*, the church: see *ecclesia.*] Ecclesiastical.

> Our *ecclesial* and political choices.
>
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

> It is not the part of a King . . . to meddle with *Ecclesial* Government. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

ecclesian (e-klē'zi-ạn), *n.* [< ML. *ecclesianus*, a supporter of the church as against the civil power, also as adj., < LL. *ecclesia*, the church: see *ecclesia.*] One who maintains the supremacy of the ecclesiastical domination over the civil power. *Imp. Dict.*

ecclesiarch (e-klē'zi-ärk), *n.* [= F. *ecclésiarque*, < LGr. ἐκκλησιάρχης, < Gr. ἐκκλησία, an assembly, + ἀρχός, a leader.] 1. A ruler of the church; an ecclesiastical magnate. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a sacrist or sacristan; a church officer who has charge of a church and its contents, and summons the worshipers by semantron or otherwise. In the more important churches the ecclesiarch formerly had minor officials under his authority.

ecclesiast (e-klē'zi-ast), *n.* [< ME. *ecclesiaste*; = F. *ecclésiaste*, < LL. *ecclesiastes*, < Gr. ἐκκλησιαστής, in classical Gr. a member of the assembly (ecclesia), < ἐκκλησιάζειν, sit in the assembly, debate as an assembly, later call an assembly, LGr. summon to church, come into the church, < ἐκκλησία, an assembly of the people, LGr. a church: see *ecclesia.* The word ἐκκλησιαστής is usually translated 'preacher,' but this is an imperfect rendering, being rather an inference from the verb ἐκκλησιάζειν in its later sense, 'call an assembly' (hence, by inference, give it directions or admonitions), or from the Heb. word of similar import.] 1. An ecclesiastic; one who addresses the church or assembly of the faithful; a preacher or sacred orator; specifically, with the definite article, Coheleth, or the Preacher—that is, Solomon, or the author of the book of Ecclesiastes.

> He was in chirche a noble *ecclesiaste.*
>
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 708.

> Though thrice a thousand years are past
>   Since David's son, the sad and splendid,
> The weary King *Ecclesiast*,
>   Upon his awful tablets penned it.
>
> *Thackeray*, Vanitas Vanitatum.

2†. [*cap.*] Ecclesiasticus.

> Redeth *Ecclesiaste* of flaterie
> Beth ware, ye lordes, of hire trecherie.
>
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 507.

Ecclesiastes (e-klē-zi-as'tēz), *n.* [LL., < Gr. Ἐκκλησιαστής: the title in the Septuagint and hence in the Vulgate version of the book called in Heb. *Qōhēleth*, lit. he who calls together an assembly of the people, the gatherer of the people, fem. (in use masc.) part. < *qāhal*, call, call together (otherwise defined 'heap together'). See *ecclesiast.*] One of the books of the Old Testament, also called *the Preacher.* *Ecclesiastes* is the Greek title in the Septuagint version. But *preacher*, in its modern signification, is not synonymous with the original. (See the etymology.) The book is a dramatic presentation of the fruitlessness of a life devoted to worldly pleasure or ambition. It purports to be a record of the experience and reflections of Solomon, to whom its authorship is often attributed, but on this point Biblical critics disagree. Often abbreviated *Eccl.*, *Eccles.*

ecclesiastic (e-klē-zi-as'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *ecclesiastick*; < F. *ecclésiastique* = Sp. *eclesiástico* = Pg. *ecclesiastico* = It. *ecclesiastico*, *ecchiesiastico*, *eccresiastico* = Sw. *ecklesiastik* (cf. G. *ecclesiastisch* = Dan. *ekklesiastisk* = Sw. *ecklesiastisk*), < L. *ecclesiasticus*, < Gr. ἐκκλησιαστικός, of or for the assembly, LGr. and LL. of or for the church (as a noun, a church officer, an ecclesiastic) (cf. ἐκκλησιαστής, a member of the assembly, etc.), < ἐκκλησιάζειν, sit in the assembly, LGr. summon to church, etc.: see *ecclesia*, *ecclesiast.*] I. *a.* Ecclesiastical; specifically, pertaining to the ministry or administration of the church. [Now rare.]

> And pulpit, drum *ecclesiastick*,
> Was beat with fist instead of a stick.
>
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 11.

> An *ecclesiastic* person . . . ought not to go in splendid and vain ornaments. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 7.

> A church of England man has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of *ecclesiastick* government.
>
> *Swift.*

II. *n.* 1. In early usage, a member of the orthodox church, as distinguished from Jews, pagans, infidels, and heretics.

> I must here observe farther that the name of *ecclesiastics* was sometimes attributed to all Christians in general.
>
> *Bentham.*

2. One holding an office in the Christian ministry, or otherwise officially consecrated to the service of the church: usually restricted to those connected with an episcopate, and in the middle ages to subordinate officials.

> Among the Roman Catholics, all monks, and, in the Church of England, the various dignitaries who perform the episcopal functions, are entitled *ecclesiastics.*
>
> *Crabb*, English Synonymes, p. 369.

> From a humble *ecclesiastic*, he was subsequently preferred to the highest dignities of the church. *Prescott.*

ecclesiastical (e-klē-zi-as'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *ecclesiastic* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to the church; churchly; not civil or secular: as, *ecclesiastical* discipline or government; *ecclesiastical* affairs, history, or polity; *ecclesiastical* courts. Sometimes abbreviated *eccl.*, *eccles.*

> There are in men operations, some natural, some rational, some supernatural, some politic, some finally *ecclesiastical.* *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

> A Bishop, as a Bishop, had never any *Ecclesiastical* Jurisdiction. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 22.

> The Anglo-Saxon sovereigns, acting in the closest union with their bishops, made *ecclesiastical* laws which clothed the spiritual enactments with coercive authority.
>
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 298.

Ecclesiastical books, in the *early church*, books allowed to be read in church, especially those read for edification and for the instruction of catechumens, but not belonging in the strictest sense to the canon of Scripture. This name was applied to such books as those named in the sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, after the canonical books of the Old Testament, as "the other books," and collected in the King James Bible under the heading "Apocrypha."—**Ecclesiastical calendar.** See *calendar.*—**Ecclesiastical colors.** See *color.*—**Ecclesiastical commission.** (*a*) A court appointed by Queen Elizabeth, and invested by her with nearly absolute powers, for the purpose of regulating religious opinions, and punishing all departure from the church standards either in doctrine or in ritual. It was subsequently abolished by Parliament. (*b*) A standing commission in England, created by Parliament in the early part of the nineteenth century, invested with important powers for the reform of the established church. Its plans have to be submitted, after due notice to persons interested, to the sovereign in council, and be ratified by orders in council; but after ratification and due publication they have the same effect as acts of Parliament.—**Ecclesiastical councils.** See *council*, 7.—**Ecclesiastical courts**, church courts in which the canon law is administered and ecclesiastical causes are tried. In countries in which the church is established by law the decisions of these courts have a binding legal effect, and the courts constitute a part of the judicial machinery of the community; in other countries their decisions are binding only within the church, and enforced only by church discipline. In England there are several ecclesiastical courts. That of primary resort is the Consistory Court of the diocese; from it appeals go to the Court of Arches, and from there to the Privy Council. In the Protestant Episcopal Church of America the administration of discipline of lay members is wholly in the hands of the rector, an appeal lying to the bishop. The method of proceeding against clergymen in each diocese is determined by diocesan canons. A bishop is tried by the House of Bishops. In the Presbyterian Church the ecclesiastical courts are the Session, Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly, the last being the court of last resort; in the Methodist Church trials are had before a church committee, with an appeal to the Conference; in both churches there are provisions for the constitution of courts for the trial of clergymen for false doctrine or immoral conduct. In churches of the Congregational system there are no ecclesiastical courts; the local church is the only tribunal recognized. In the Roman Catholic Church there are bishops' courts for the trial of ordinary church causes, the trial of bishops being reserved to the pope; but the methods of procedure differ according to the position of the church in different countries.—**Ecclesiastical epistles**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, letters written by church dignitaries officially, and carrying with them ecclesiastical authority, as apostolic epistles written by the Roman pontiff in virtue of his apostolic authority, commendatory epistles (see *commendatory*), dimissory epistles (see *dimissory*), encyclical epistles (see *encyclic*), pastoral epistles, and epistles of instruction to particular churches.—**Ecclesiastical fast.** See *fast*^{3}.—**Ecclesiastical history**, the history of the church from the beginning to the present time, including both Old Testament and New Testament history; more specifically, the history of the Christian church, including both its interior and its exterior development—that is, its organization and also the development of its doctrinal beliefs.—**Ecclesiastical law**, the law of the church as administered in the ecclesiastical courts; in a more general sense, especially in those countries where there is no church establishment, the whole body of the law relating to religion or religious institutions as administered in the civil courts.—**Ecclesiastical mode.** See *mode.*—**Ecclesiastical moon**, or *calendar moon*, a fictitious month used in determining the date of Easter. It is made purposely to depart from the natural month, to avoid the possibility of a coincidence of Easter with the Jewish Passover.—**Ecclesiastical notary.** See *notary.*—**Ecclesiastical polity**, the principles and laws of church government.—**Ecclesiastical state**†, the body of the clergy.

> A king . . . in whose time also began that great alteration in the *state ecclesiastical.*
>
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 131.

ecclesiastically (e-klē-zi-as′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* By the church; as regards the constitution, laws, doctrines, etc., of the church.

> It is both naturally and *ecclesiastically* good.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.

ecclesiasticism (e-klē-zi-as′ti-sizm), *n.* [< *ecclesiastic* + *-ism.*] Strong adherence to the principles and organization of the church, or to ecclesiastical observances, privileges, etc.; devotion to the interests of the church and the extension of its influence in its external relations.

> My religious convictions and views have remained free from any tincture of *ecclesiasticism.* *Westminster Rev.*

> Puseyites and ritualists, aiming to reinforce *ecclesiasticism*, betray a decided leaning towards archaic print, as well as archaic ornaments.
> *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 107.

> Ethical forces for all the reforms of society are stored in the Christian church, but the battery is insulated by *ecclesiasticism.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 246.

Ecclesiasticus (e-klē-zi-as′ti-kus), *n.* [LL., prop. adj., of or belonging to the church: see *ecclesiastic.*] The name in the Latin version of the Bible, and the alternative name in the English Apocrypha, of the book called in the Septuagint "The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach," included in the canon of the Old Testament by the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, but regarded as apocryphal by Jews and Protestants, though occasionally read in the Anglican Church. In form it resembles the Book of Proverbs. It is supposed to have been originally compiled in Hebrew or Aramean about 180 B. C., and translated into Greek about 130 B. C. Abbreviated *Ecclus.*

ecclesiography (e-klē-zi-og′rạ-fi), *n.* [< LGr. *ἐκκλησία*, the church, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The history of churches, their locality, doctrines, polity, and condition. *The Congregationalist*, July 2, 1879.

ecclesiological (e-klē″zi-ọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *ecclesiology* + *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to ecclesiology; treating of ecclesiology.

> Colossians is christological, and represents Christ as the true pleroma or plenitude of the Godhead, the totality of divine attributes and powers; Ephesians is *ecclesiological*, and exhibits the ideal church as the body of Christ, as the reflected pleroma of Christ, "the fulness of Him who filleth all in all." *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 96.

> Mr. Butler candidly admits that in *ecclesiological* and ritual knowledge he started with but a scanty outfit.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 27.

ecclesiologist (e-klē-zi-ol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *ecclesiology* + *-ist.*] One versed in ecclesiology; an expounder of ecclesiology.

> For the *ecclesiologist* proper there is a prodigious baldacchino, and a grand display of metal-work behind the high altar. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 282.

ecclesiology (e-klē-zi-ol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< LGr. *ἐκκλησία*, the church, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The science of the church as an organized society, and of whatever relates to its outward expression or manifestation.

> Christology naturally precedes *ecclesiology* in the order of the system, as Christ precedes the church.
> *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 96.

> It will furnish future writers in the history and *ecclesiology* of Ireland with a most valuable storehouse of information. *Athenæum.*

2. The science of church architecture and decoration. It treats of all the details of church furniture, ornament, etc., and their symbolism, and is cultivated especially by the High Church party in the Church of England.

> Eastern *Ecclesiology* may be divided into two grand branches, Byzantine and Armenian.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 169.

eccles-tree (ek′lz-trē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *axletree.* [Prov. Eng.]

Ecclus. An abbreviation of *Ecclesiasticus.*

eccope† (ek′ọ-pē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκκοπή*, a cutting out, an incision, < *ἐκκόπτειν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the act of cutting out; excision; specifically, a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument.

eccoprotic† (ek-ọ-prot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *eccoproticus*, < Gr. *ἐκκοπρωτικός*, < *ἐκκοπροῦν* (only in pass.), clear of dung, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κόπρος*, dung.] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; loosening; gently cathartic.

II. *n.* A medicine which purges gently, or which tends to promote evacuations by stool; a laxative.

Eccremocarpus (ek″re-mọ-kär′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκκρεμής*, hanging from or upon (< *ἐκκρέμασθαι*, hang from), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of climbing shrubs, natural order *Bignoniaceæ*, containing three species, natives of South America. They have twice-pinnatisect leaves with small membranaceous leaflets, and green or yellow five-lobed flowers. *E. scaber* is cultivated as an ornamental creeper.

eccrinology (ek-ri-nol′ọ-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἐκκρίνειν*, separate (< *ἐκ*, out, + *κρίνειν*, separate), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of physiology which relates to the secretions and the act of secretion.

eccrisis† (ek′ri-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔκκρισις*, separation, < *ἔκκριτος*, separated, < *ἐκκρίνειν*, choose out, separate, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κρίνειν*, separate: see *crisis.*] In *med.*: (*a*) The expulsion or excretion of any waste products or products of disease. (*b*) The excreted products themselves.

eccritic† (e-krit′ik), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκκριτικός*, secretive, < *ἔκκριτος*, secreted, separated: see *eccrisis.*] A medicine that promotes excretion; an eliminative.

eccyesis (ek-si-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἐκκύησις*, < *ἐκκυεῖν*, bring forth, put forth as leaves, < *ἐκ*, forth, + *κυεῖν*, be pregnant.] Extra-uterine gestation, or the development of the fetus outside of the cavity of the uterus, as in a Fallopian tube, an ovary, or the abdominal cavity.

eccyliosis (ek-sil-i-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκκυλίεσθαι*, be unrolled (develop) (< *ἐκ*, out, + *κυλίειν*, roll up: see *cylinder*), + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, a disease or disturbance of development; a disorder resulting from the process of development.

ecderon (ek′de-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *δέρος*, skin.] An outer layer of integument, as the epithelial layer of mucous membrane, or the epidermal layer of the skin: distinguished from *enderon*, the deeper layer.

ecderonic (ek-de-ron′ik), *a.* [< *ecderon* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the ecderon; epidermal or epithelial.

> Teeth in Mollusca and Annulosa are always *ecderonic*, cuticular, or epithelial structures.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

ecdysis (ek′di-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔκδυσις*, a getting out, < *ἐκδύειν*, get out of, strip off, < *ἐκ*, out, + *δύειν*, get into, enter.] The act of putting off, coming out of, or emerging; the act of shedding or casting an outer coat or integument, as in the case of serpents and certain insects, or the feathers of birds; the molt: opposed to *endysis.*

ecgonine (ek′gọ-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔκγονος*, born (as a noun, a child) (< *ἐκ*, out of, + *-γονός*, born: see *-gony*), + *-ine*².] In *chem.*, a base obtained from cocaine by the action of hydrochloric acid. It is soluble in water.

échancrure (F. pron. ā-shoṅ-krür′), *n.* [F., a hollowing out, scallop, slope, < *échancrer*, cut sloping, lit. cut crabwise, < *é-*, < L. *ex*, out, + *chancre*, < L. *cancer*, a crab: see *cancer.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a notch, nick, or indentation, as on the edge or surface of a part; an emargination; a shallow fissure. It is more than a more depression, and less than a furcation or forfication.

échauguette (F. pron. ā-shō-get′), *n.* [F., a watch-turret, < OF. *eschauguette*, *eschalguette*, oldest form *eschargaite* (ML. reflex. *scaraguayta*), orig. a company on guard, then a single sentinel, then a sentry-box, watch-turret (cf. Walloon *scarwaiter*, be on the watch), < OHG. **skarwahta*, MHG. *scharwate* (G. *scharwache*), < OHG. *skara*, MHG. G. *schar*, a company, a division or detail of an army, a crowd, + **wahta*, MHG. *wachte*, G. *wacht*, a watch, > OF. *waite*, *guaite*, E. *wait*: see *wait.*] A bartizan.

eche¹†, *a.* and *pron.* A Middle English form of *each.*

eche²†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *eke.*

eche³†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ache*¹.

eche⁴†, *a.* [ME., earlier *ece*, < AS. *ēce*, everlasting, eternal; cf. OS. *ēwig* = OFries. *ēwich*, *ēwig* = D. *eeuwig* = OHG. *ēwic*, MHG. *ēwic*, *ewec*, G. *ewig* = Dan. Sw. *evig*, everlasting, eternal, < OHG. *ēwa*, etc., = Goth. *aiws*, an age, eternity: see *ay*¹, *age*, *etern.*] Everlasting; eternal.

> Than ilke song that ever is *eche.*
> *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 742.

> In helle heo schulle forberne
> On *eche* sorynesse.
> *Old Eng. Miscellany* (ed. Morris), p. 72.

echelon (esh′e-lon), *n.* [< F. *échelon* (= Sp. *escalon*), a round of a ladder, a step, stepping-stone, echelon, < *échelle*, OF. *eschelle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *escala* = It. *scala*, < L. *scala*, a ladder: see *scale*³.] A step-like arrangement or order; specifically, a military disposition of troops of such a nature that each division, brigade, regiment, company, or other body occupies a position parallel to, but not in the same alinement with, that in front, thus presenting the appearance of steps, and capable of being formed into one line by moving each of the less advanced divisions, etc., forward until they all aline. Troops so disposed are said to be *in echelon.* A fleet is said to be *in echelon* when it presents a wedge-form to the enemy, so that the bow-guns and broadsides of the several ships can defend one another.

> The beaters moved *in echelon* by the hill-top as well as they could. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 166.

> The friends were standing where the Catskill hills lay before them *in echelon* towards the river, the ridges lapping over each other and receding in the distance.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 54.

echelon (esh′e-lon), *v. t.* [< *echelon*, *n.*] To form in echelon.

> The Russian army of the Lom in the end of July was *echeloned* along the road to Rustchuk, waiting for the word to surround that fortress.
> *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 128.

echelon-lens (esh′e-lon-lenz), *n.* A compound lens used for lighthouses, having a series of concentric annular lenses arranged round a central lens, so that all have a common focus.

echeneidan (ek-e-nē′i-dạn), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididæ.* *Sir J. Richardson.*

echeneidid (ek-e-nē′i-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididæ.*

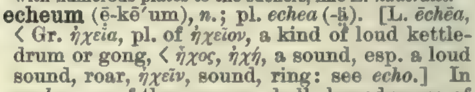
Echeneididæ (ek″e-nē-id′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echeneis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of teleocephalous fishes, representing the suborder *Discocephali*, and typified by the genus *Echeneis.* The body is elongated, broad in front, and tapering to the caudal fin; the head is flat, horizontal above, and surmounted by an oval disk. This disk is composed of numerous (10 to 27) transverse bars, pectinated behind, and divided into pairs by a median longitudinal leathery partition, and is surrounded by a leathery margin. This formation is homologous with a set of dorsal spines, and is in fact an extremely modified dorsal fin. A normal dorsal is developed on the hinder part of the body, and the anal nearly corresponds to it. The ventrals are thoracic in position, and have 5 rays, and a slender spine closely attached to the adjoining ray. By means of the disk, acting as a sucker, these fishes attach themselves to other animals. They are known to sailors and fishermen as *suckers* or *sucking-fishes.* About a dozen species are known; the most common are *Echeneis naucrates* and *Remora remora.* Also *Echenidæ*, *Echeneidini.* See *pilot-fish*, *remora.*

Echeneidini (ek-e-nē-i-dī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echeneis* (*-id-*) + *-ini.*] Same as *Echeneididæ.* *Bonaparte*, 1837.

echeneidoid (ek-e-nē′i-doid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Echeneididæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididæ.*

Echeneis (ek-e-nē′is), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐχενηίς* (*-ιδ-*), the remora, supposed to have the power of holding ships back, prop. adj., ship-holding, < *ἔχειν*, hold, + *ναῦς* = L. *navis*, a ship.] The typical genus of the family *Echeneididæ*, having on the top of the head a large, flat, laminated disk or sucker, composed of numerous transverse plates set obliquely upward and backward, forming an adhesive surface by which the fish attaches itself to various objects, as a larger fish, a ship's bottom, etc. The type is the common remora or sucking-fish, *E. naucrates.* By some it is extended to include all the species of the family, and by others restricted to elongated slender species with numerous plates to the suckers, like *E. naucrates.*



Sucking-fish (*Echeneis remora*).

echeum (ē-kē′um), *n.*; pl. *echea* (-ạ̈). [L. *ēchēa*, < Gr. *ἠχεῖα*, pl. of *ἠχεῖον*, a kind of loud kettle-drum or gong, < *ἦχος*, *ἠχή*, a sound, esp. a loud sound, roar, *ἠχεῖν*, sound, ring: see *echo.*] In *arch.*, one of the sonorous bell-shaped vases of bronze or clay which the ancients are said to have introduced in the construction of their theaters to give greater power to the voices of the actors. See *acoustic vessel*, under *acoustic.*

Echeveria (ech-e-vē′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after *Echeveri*, a botanic artist.] A genus of succulent plants, natural order *Crassulaceæ*, chiefly natives of Mexico. It is now included in the genus *Cotyledon.*

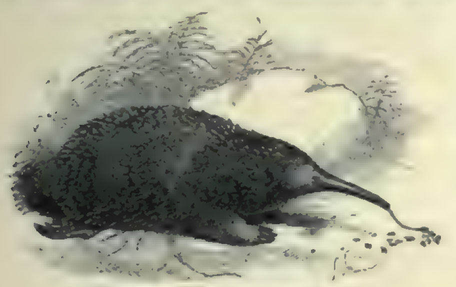
echiaster (ek-i-as′tėr), *n.* [NL., prop. *echinaster* (which is used in another application: see *Echinaster*), < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, hedgehog, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] 1. A kind of stellate sponge-spicule. *Sollas.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Erichson.*

Echidna (e-kid′nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *echidna*, < Gr. *ἔχιδνα*, an adder, viper, < *ἔχις*, an adder, viper: see *Echis.*] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of anguilliform fishes: generally accounted a synonym of *Muræ-*

na. Forster, 1778. [Not in use.] — **2.** In *herpet.*, a genus of reptiles: used by Wagler and others for the genus of vipers (*Viperidæ*) called *Bitis* by Gray and Cope. *Merrem*, 1820. [Not in use.] — **3.** In *mammal.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Echidnidæ*, containing the aculeated ant-eater or spiny ant-eater of Australia and Tasmania, *E. hystrix* or *aculeata*, and another species, *E. lawesi* of New Guinea, together with a fossil one, *E. oweni*. They have 5 toes on each foot; the snout is straight and moderately developed. *Tachyglossus* is the same, and is the name properly to be used for this genus according to zoölogical rules of nomenclature, the name *Echidna* having been preoccupied in another sense, though it has most currency in this sense. See *Acanthoglossus, ant-eater*. *Cuvier*, 1797. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A species of the genus *Echidna* or family *Echidnidæ*. The echidna resembles a large hedgehog, excepting that the spines are much longer, and the snout is long and slender, with a small aperture at the end for the protrusion of the long, flexible, worm-like tongue. The animal is nocturnal, fossorial, and insectivorous, and catches insects with its long, sticky tongue, whence it is known as the *porcupine ant-eater*. The echidna is closely related to the ornithorhynchus, or duck-billed platypus, and, like it, is oviparous.
4. A genus of echinoderms. *De Blainville*, 1830.

Echidnæ (e-kid′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *echidna*, ‹ L. *echidna*, an adder, viper: see *Echidna*.] A group of bombycid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.

Echidnidæ (e-kid′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Echidna* + *-idæ*.] The family of monotrematous ornithodelphian or prototherian mammals constituted by the genera *Echidna* (or *Tachyglossus*) and *Zaglossus* (or *Acanthoglossus*). They have, in addition to the ordinal and superordinal characters which they share with *Ornithorhynchidæ*, convoluted cerebral hemispheres, perforated acetabulum, as in birds, the facial region of the skull produced into a long, slender rostrum with the nostrils at its end, styliform mandibular rami, vermiform protrusile tongue, no true teeth, feet not webbed, but furnished with long claws, and no tibial spur. The family is properly called *Tachyglossidæ*.



Zaglossus or *Acanthoglossus bruijni*.

Echidnina (ek-id-nī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Echidna* + *-ina*².] A group of mammals represented by *Echidna*. *Bonaparte*, 1837.

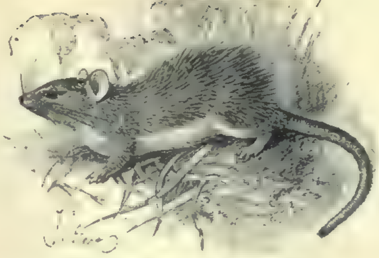
echidnine (e-kid′nin), *n.* [‹ L. *echidna*, viper, + *-ine*².] Serpent-poison; the secretion from the poison-glands of the viper and other serpents. Echidnine is a clear, viscid, neutral, yellowish fluid, containing albumin, mucus, fatty matter, a yellow coloring principle, and, among its salts, phosphates and chlorids. Associated with the albumin is a peculiar nitrogenous body, to which the name *echidnine* is more particularly applied. The poison-bag of a viper seldom contains more than 2 grains of the poisonous liquid; [illegible] of a grain is sufficient to kill a small bird.

Echimyidæ (ek-i-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Echimys* + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents, taking name from the genus *Echimys*. Also *Echinomyidæ*.

Echimyinæ (e-kī-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Echimys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ*, related to the porcupines; the hedgehog-rats. It is a large group of numerous genera, differing much in external form and aspect. The African ground-pig, *Aulacodus swinderianus*, belongs to this subfamily, as do the West Indian genera *Capromys* and *Plagiodon*. (See cut under *Aulacodus*.) All the rest of the genera are South American. Of these the coypou, *Myopotamus coypus*, is the best-known form, though not a typical one. (See cut under *coypou*.) The most representative genera are *Echimys* and *Loncheres*, or the spiny rats proper, of which there are a dozen or more species, having prickles in the fur. *Cercomys*, *Dactylomys*, and *Mesomys* are other examples without spines. *Carterodon* is a fossil genus from the bone-caves of Brazil. Also written *Echimyina*, *Echimyna*, *Echimydina*, and, more correctly, *Echinomyinæ*.

Echimyna (ek-i-mī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Echimys* + *-(i)na*.] Same as *Echimyinæ*.

Echimys (e-kī′mis), *n.* [NL., contr. of *Echinomys*, lit. 'hedge-rat' (so called from the fact that the pelage is bristly or mixed with flattened spines), ‹ Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + μῦς = E. *mouse*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Echimyinæ*; the spiny rats proper. All the species are South American; *E. cayennensis* is the best known. *Geoffroy*, 1809. Also written *Echymys*, and properly *Echinomys*.



Spiny Rat (*Echimys cayennensis*).

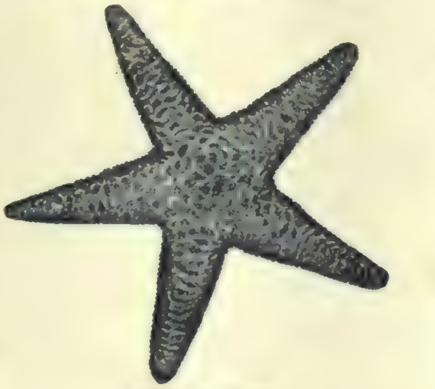
echin†, *n.* [ME., ‹ L. *echinus*: see *echinus*.] A sea-hedgehog; a sea-urchin.

> Men . . . knowen whiche strondes habounden most of tendre fisshes or of sharpe fisshes that hyȝten *echynnys*.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, p. 82.

Echinacea (ek-i-nā′sẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (so called on account of the long spinescent bracts of the columnar receptacle), ‹ Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + *-acea*.] A genus of coarse composite plants of the prairies of North America, allied to *Rudbeckia*, but with long rose-colored rays and prickly-pointed chaff. There are two species, which are occasionally cultivated. Their thick black roots have a pungent taste, and are used in popular medicine under the name of *black-sampson*.

Echinarachnius (e-kī-na-rak′ni-us), *n.* [NL. (Leske, 1778), ‹ Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + ἀράχνη, a spider.] A genus of flat, irregular petalostichous sea-urchins, of the family *Mellitidæ* (or *Scutellidæ*), with no perforations or lunules. *E. parma*, of the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the United States, is known as the *sand-dollar* or *cake-urchin*. *E. excentricus* is the common cake-urchin of the Pacific coast. See cut under *cake-urchin*.

Echinaster (ek-i-nas′tėr), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + ἀστήρ, a star.] A genus of starfishes, of the family *Solastridæ*. *E. sepositus* is an example. *E. sentus* is a West Indian species, extending northward on the Atlantic coast of the United States, having the spines sheathed in membrane and occurring only at the angles of the calcareous plates of the upper surface. *Cribella* is a synonym.



Echinaster sentus.

Echinasteridæ (e-kī-nas-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Echinaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of starfishes with two rows of tube-feet, a skeletal frame of lengthened ossicles, and spines on those of the dorsal surface: a synonym of *Solastridæ*.

echinate (ek′i-nāt), *a.* [‹ L. *echinatus*, set with prickles, prickly, ‹ *echinus*, a hedgehog: see *echinus*.] Spiny, like a hedgehog; bristling with sharp points; bristly. An *echinate surface* is one thickly covered with sharp elevations like spines bristling, and is to be distinguished from a *muricate surface*, in which the elevations are scattered, lower, and not so acute.

echinated (ek′i-nā-ted), *a.* [‹ *echinate* + *-ed*².] Rendered prickly or bristly.

> Fibre *echinated* by laterally projecting spicules.
> *Lendenfeld.*

Echini (e-kī′nī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *echinus*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin: see *echinus*.] **1.** In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of pedicellate echinoderms, containing the sea-urchins: equivalent to several modern families, or to the whole of the order or class *Echinoidea*. — **2.** [*l. c.*] Plural of *echinus*.

echinid (ek′i-nid), *n.* One of the *Echinidæ*.

Echinida (e-kin′i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* Same as *Echinidæ*.

Echinidæ (e-kin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Echinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of regular desmostichous or endocyclic sea-urchins, of the order *Endocyclica* and class *Echinoidea*, having a thin round shell with broad ambulacral spaces bearing tubercles and spines, the latter mostly short and pyriform, and oral branchiæ; the typical sea-urchins or sea-eggs. The genera are numerous, such as *Echinus*, *Echinothrix*, *Toxopneustes*, etc.

echinidan (e-kin′i-dạn), *n.* A sea-urchin; one of the *Echinidæ*.

echiniform (e-kī′ni-fôrm), *a.* In *entom.*, same as *echinoid*.

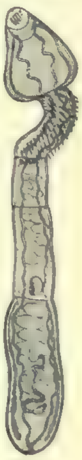
Echiniscus (ek-i-nis′kus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + -ισκος, dim. suffix.] A genus of bear-animalcules or water-bears, of the family *Macrobiotidæ*: a synonym is *Emydium*. *E. bellermanni* is an example.

echinital (e-kin′i-tal), *a.* [‹ *echinite* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an echinite or fossil sea-urchin.

echinite (e-kī′nīt), *n.* [‹ Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + E. *-ite*².] A fossil sea-urchin. Echinites are found in all fossiliferous strata, but are most abundant and best preserved in the Chalk. The term is an indefinite one, these fossils being of various genera, as *Goniocidaris*, *Echinothuria*, etc. The Paleozoic echinites form an order *Palæchinoidea*, represented by such genera as *Palæchinus*, *Eocidaris*, etc. See cut under *Echinothuriidæ*.

Echinobothria (e-kī-nọ̄-both′ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rudolphi), pl. of *Echinobothrium*.] A group named for the cestoid worms. See *Echinobothrium*.

Echinobothrium (e-kī-nọ̄-both′ri-um), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + βοθρίον, dim. of βόθρος, a pit, trench.] A genus of cestoid worms, or tapeworms, of the family *Diphyllidæ*, having on the head two fossettes with hooks. The separated proglottides continue to live and grow for some time independently. *E. minimum* and *E. typus* are examples. Also *Echineibothrium*.

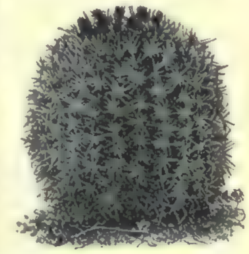


Echinobothrium typus.

Echinobrissidæ (e-kī-nọ̄-bris′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Echinobrissus* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Echinobrissus*.

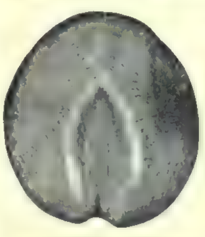
Echinobrissus (e-kī-nọ̄-bris′us), *n.* [NL., prop. **Echinobryssus*, ‹ Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + βρύσσος, a kind of sea-urchin.] The typical genus of the family *Echinobrissidæ*.

Echinocactus (e-kī-nọ̄-kak′tus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + κάκτος, cactus.] A genus of cactaceous plants, globose or oval, and sometimes gigantic, strongly ribbed, or with tubercles in vertical or spiral rows. They are armed with clusters of short spines, at the base of which, upon the younger parts of the plant, are borne the large and showy flowers. Over 200 species have been described, mostly Mexican, with a considerable number within the limits of the United States.



Echinocactus viridescens.

Echinocardium (e-kī-nọ̄-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + καρδία = E. *heart*.] A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins, or heart-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ*. *E. cordatum* occurs on both coasts of the Atlantic. *Leske*, 1778. Also called *Amphidotus*.



Echinocardium cordatum.

echinochrome (e-kī′nọ̄-krōm), *n.* [‹ Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + χρῶμα, color.] See the extract.

> Dr. C. A. MacMunn describes the spectroscopic or chemical characters of the blood of various worms and mollusks. One of the most interesting pigments which he has detected is that which he calls *echinochrome*, . . . obtained from the perivisceral cavity of Strongylocentrotus lividus.
> *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. i. 48.

echinococci, *n.* Plural of *echinococcus*.

Echinococcifer (e-kī-nọ̄-kok′si-fėr), *n.* [NL., ‹ *echinococcus* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] A genus of tapeworms, in which, in the hydatid state, the tænia-heads bud in special brood-capsules in such a way that their invagination is turned toward the lumen of the vesicle, as in the echinococcus of *Tænia echinococcus*. *Claus.*

echinococcus (e-kī-nọ̄-kok′us), *n.*; pl. *echinococci* (-sī). [NL., ‹ Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + κόκκος, a berry: see *coccus*.] *Tænia echinococcus* in its larval (scolex) stage, which forms the so-called hydatids occurring in the liver, brain, etc., of man and other animals; the hydatid form of the wandered scolex of *Tænia echinococcus*, having deutoscolices or daughter-cysts formed by gemmation. This hydatid is that of the tapeworm of the dog, having several tænia-heads in the cyst; it may occur in man, commonly in the liver, giving rise to very serious disease. The word was originally a genus name, given by Rudolphi before the relationship to *Tænia* was known; it is now used as the name of the larval stage of the tapeworm whose specific name is the same. See cut under *Tænia*.

In *Echinococcus* the structure of the cystic worm is . . . complicated by its proliferation, the result of which is the formation of many bladder-worms, inclosed one within the other, and contained in a strong laminated sac or cyst, apparently of a chitinous nature, secreted by the parasite. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 186.

Echinoconidæ (e-kī-nọ̄-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinoconus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil regular sea-urchins.

Echinoconus (e-kī-nọ̄-kō'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *κῶνος*, a cone: see *cone*.] The typical genus of *Echinoconidæ*. *Breyn.*

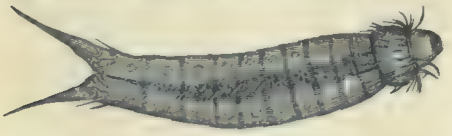
Echinocoridæ (e-kī-nọ̄-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinocorus* + *-idæ.*] A family of irregular sea-urchins, chiefly of the Cretaceous formation.

Echinocorus (ek-i-nok'ọ̄-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + (?) *κόρις*, a bug.] The typical genus of *Echinocoridæ*. *Schröter.*

Echinocrepis (e-kī-nọ̄-krē'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *κρηπίς*, a boot.] A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins, or heart-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ*, of a triangular form, with the anal system on the lower or actinal surface. *E. cuneata* is a deep-sea form of southern seas. *Agassiz*, 1879.

Echinocystis (e-kī-nọ̄-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *κύστις*, a bladder: see *cyst*.] A cucurbitaceous genus of plants of the eastern United States, of a single annual species, *E. lobata*. It has numerous white flowers, and an oval, prickly fruit, which becomes dry and bladdery, and opens at the top for the discharge of the seeds. It is frequently cultivated for ornament, and is known as the *wild balsam-apple*. By some authorities the genus is extended to include *Megarrhiza* and other western and Mexican species.

Echinoderes (ek-i-nod'e-rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *δέρη*, neck.] A singular genus of minute worm-like animals of uncertain position, supposed to be intermediate in some respects between the wheel-animalcules and the crustaceans. The rounded head is furnished with recurved hooks, and is succeeded by 10 or 11 distinct segments, the last of which is bifurcated; the segments bear paired setæ; there are no limbs, and the nervous system appears to be represented by a single cephalic ganglion; and eye-spots are present. It is the typical genus of the family *Echinoderidæ*. *E. dujardini* is an example. It is a small marine worm, scarcely half a millimeter long, with a distinct retractile head, caudal setæ, and ten rings of setæ along the body, giving an appearance of segmentation.



Echinoderes dujardini, greatly enlarged.

Echinoderidæ (e-kī-nọ̄-der'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinoderes* + *-idæ.*] A family of animalcules, by some considered related to the rotifers, based upon the genus *Echinoderes*. It is often located with the gastrotrichous worms.

Echinoderidæ, which Dujardin and Greef regarded as connecting links between Vermes and Arthropoda. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 404.

echinoderm (e-kī'nọ̄-dėrm), *a.* and *n.* [< *Echinoderma.*] **I.** *a.* Having a prickly covering; echinodermatous.

II. *n.* Any one of the *Echinodermata*.

All *echinoderms* have a calcareous skeleton, and many are provided with movable spines. A characteristic apparatus of vessels, termed the ambulacral or water-vascular system, is present. It is composed of a ring round the pharnyx, from which proceed a number of radiating canals, commonly giving off cæcal appendages (Polian vesicles), as well as branches which enter the retractile tube-feet, often furnished with a terminal disk or sucker, which with the spines are the organs of locomotion. The madreporic canal connects the pharyngeal ring with the exterior. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 40.

Echinoderma (e-kī-nọ̄-dėr'mạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Echinodermata*.] Same as *Echinodermata*. *Owen.*

echinodermal (e-kī-nọ̄-dėr'mal), *a.* [< *echinoderm* + *-al.*] Same as *echinodermatous*.

The harder, spine-clad or *echinodermal* species perplex the most patient and persevering dissector by the extreme complexity and diversity of their constituent parts. *Owen*, Anat., x.

Echinodermaria (e-kī″nọ̄-dėr-mā'ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Echinoderma* + *-aria.*] A group of echinoderms. *De Blainville*, 1830.

Echinodermata (e-kī-nọ̄-dėr'mạ-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *echinodermatus*: see *echinodermatous*.] A phylum or subkingdom of metazoic animals; the echinoderms. They represent one of the most distinct types of the animal kingdom, agreeing with cœlenterates in having a radiate or actinomeric arrangement of parts, usually pentamerous or by fives or tens, a digestive canal, a water-vascular or ambulacral apparatus, a true blood-vascular system, and the integument indurated by calcareous deposits, as either granules, spicules, or hard plates forming a shell. The alimentary canal is distinct from the general body-cavity; there is a deuterostomatous oral orifice or mouth, and usually an anus. The sexes are mostly distinct. The species undergo metamorphosis; the free-swimming ciliated embryo is known as a pluteus, in some cases as an echinopædium (see cut under *echinopædium*); the adult form is usually assumed by a complicated kind of secondary development from the larval form, which is mostly bilateral. The *Echinodermata* were so named by Klein in 1734, and in Cuvier's system were the first class of his *Radiata*; they are still sometimes reduced to a class with the *Cœlenterata*. As a subkingdom they are divisible into four classes: *Crinoidea*, *Echinoidea*, *Asteroidea*, and *Holothurioidea*, or the crinoids, sea-urchins, starfishes, and sea-cucumbers. As a class they are sometimes divided directly into seven orders: *Echinoidea* (sea-urchins), *Asteroidea* (starfishes), *Ophiuroidea* (sand-stars and brittle-stars), *Crinoidea* (feather-stars), *Cystoidea* (extinct), *Blastoidea* (extinct), and *Holothurioidea* (sea-cucumbers). All are marine. Also *Echinoderma*.

The organization of the *Echinodermata* does in fact appear so different from that of the cœlenterates, and seems to belong to a so much higher grade of development, that the combination of the two groups as Radiata is inadmissible, and so much the more so since the radial arrangement of the structure exhibits some transitions towards a bilateral symmetry. The *Echinodermata* are separated from the Cœlenterata by the possession of a separate alimentary canal and vascular system, and also by a number of peculiar features both of organization and of development. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 267.

echinodermatous (e-kī-nọ̄-dėr'mạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *echinodermatus*, < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin.] Having a spiculate or indurated skin; specifically, of or pertaining to the echinoderms or *Echinodermata*. Also *echinodermal*.

Echinodes (ek-i-nō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1869), < Gr. *ἐχινώδης*, like a hedgehog, prickly, < *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *εἶδος*, form.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Histeridæ*, with two North American species, *E. setiger* and *E. decipiens*.—**2.** A genus of insectivorous mammals: same as *Hemicentetes*.

Echinoglossa (e-kī-nọ̄-glos'ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A grade or series of *Mollusca*, represented by the gastropods, cephalopods, pteropods, and scaphopods, as collectively distinguished from the *Lipoglossa* (which see) alone. In E. R. Lankester's arrangement of *Mollusca*, the *Echinoglossa* are divided into three classes: *Gastropoda*, *Cephalopoda* (including *Pteropoda*), and *Scaphopoda*. *Odontophora* is a synonym.

echinoglossal (e-kī-nō-glos'ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *Echinoglossa* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Echinoglossa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Echinoglossa*.

echinoid (e-kī'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. *Echinodes*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the form or appearance of a sea-urchin: in entomology, applied to certain insect-eggs which are shaped like an echinus, and covered with crowded deep pits.—**2.** Pertaining to the *Echinoidea*.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.*, one of the *Echinoidea*.

The spheroidal *echinoids*, in reality, depart further from the general plan and from the embryonic form than the elongated spatangoids do. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 223.

Echinoidea (ek-i-noi'dẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinus* + *-oidea.*] A class of the phylum or subkingdom *Echinodermata*; the sea-urchins or sea-eggs. They have a rounded, depressed (not elongated) form, subspherical, cordiform, or discoid, inclosed in a test or shell composed of many calcareous plates closely and usually immovably connected, studded with tubercles and bearing movable spines, and perforated in some places for the emission of tube-feet; an oral and anal orifice always present, a convoluted intestine, a water-vascular system, a blood-vascular system, and sometimes respiratory as well as ambulatory appendages. The perforated plates are the ambulacra, alternating with imperforate interambulacral plates; there are usually five pairs of each. The anus is dorsal or superior, the mouth ventral or inferior; the latter in many forms has a complicated internal skeleton. The general arrangement of parts is radiate or actinomeric, with meridional divisions of parts; but bilaterality is recognizable in many adults, and perfectly expressed in the larval forms. The *Echinoidea* are divisible into *Regularia*, *Desmosticha*, or *Endocyclica*, containing the ordinary symmetrically globose forms, as *Cidaris*, *Echinus*, and *Echinometra*; and the *Irregularia*, *Petalosticha*, or *Exocyclica*, containing the cake-urchins and heart-urchins, or the clypeastroids and spatangoids (respectively sometimes erected into the orders *Clypeastrida* and *Spatangida*); together with the Paleozoic echinoids, which in some systems constitute a third order, *Palæchinoidea*. Also *Echinoida*.

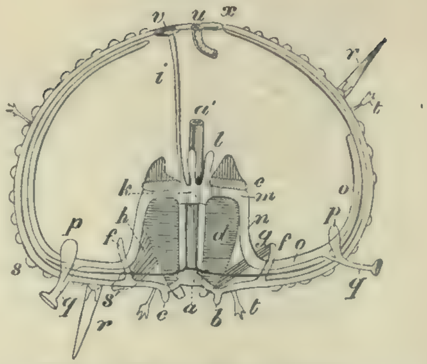


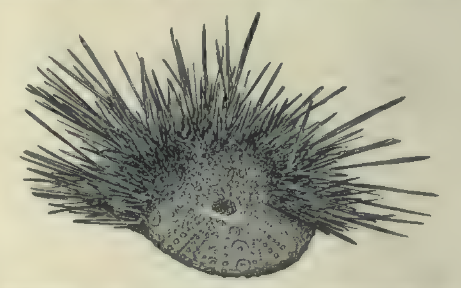
Diagram of an Echinus (stripped of its spines).

a, mouth; *a'*, gullet; *b*, teeth; *c*, lips; *d*, alveoli; *e*, falces; *f*, *f*, auriculariæ; *g*, retractor, and *h*, protractor, muscles of Aristotle's lantern; *i*, madreporic canal; *k*, circular ambulacral vessel; *l*, Polian vesicle; *m*, *n*, *o*, *o*, ambulacral vessels; *p*, *p*, pedal vesicles; *q*, *q*, pedicels; *r*, *r*, spines; *s*, tubercle; *s'*, tubercle to which a spine is articulated; *t*, *t*, pedicellariæ; *u*, anus; *v*, madreporic tubercle; *x*, ocular spot.

Echinolampadidæ (e-kī″nọ̄-lam-pad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinolampas* (*-pad-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of irregular sea-urchins. See *Cassidulidæ*[1]. Also *Echinolampidæ*.

Echinolampas (e-kī-nọ̄-lam'pas), *n.* [NL., also *Echinolampus*; < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *λάμπη*, *λαμπάς* (*-παδ-*), a torch: see *lamp*.] A genus of irregular sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidæ*, or giving name to a family *Echinolampadidæ*.

Echinometra (e-kī-nọ̄-met'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχινομήτρα*, the largest kind of sea-urchin, < *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *μήτρα*, womb.] The typical genus of regular sea-urchins of the family *Echinometridæ*. *E. oblongata* is an example.



Echinometra oblongata, with spines in part removed to show the plates of the test.

Echinometridæ (e-kī-nọ̄-met'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinometra* + *-idæ.*] A family of regular desmostichous or endocyclical sea-urchins, of the order *Endocyclica* or *Cidaridea*, having a long oval shell, imperforate tubercles, oral branchiæ, and ambulacral areas in arcs of more than three pairs of pores. *Echinometra* and *Podophora* are the leading genera.

Echinomyia (e-kī-nọ̄-mī'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806), < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *μυῖα*, a fly.] A genus of flies, of the family *Tachinidæ*, comprising large bristly species of a black or blackish-gray color, usually with reddish-yellow sides of the abdomen or with glistening white bands. Among them are the largest European flies of the family *Muscidæ* in a broad sense, but none have yet been found in America. They are parasitic upon caterpillars. Also *Echinomya*.

Echinomyidæ (e-kī-nọ̄-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinomys* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Echimyidæ*.

Echinomyinæ (e-kī″nọ̄-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinomys* + *-inæ.*] Same as *Echimyinæ*.

Echinomys (e-kī'nọ̄-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] Same as *Echimys*. *Wagner*, 1840.

Echinoneidæ (e-kī-nọ̄-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinoneus* + *-idæ.*] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Echinoneus*. Also written *Echinonidæ* and *Echinoneides*.

Echinonemata (e-kī-nọ̄-nē'mạ-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *νῆμα*, pl. *νήματα*, a thread, < *νεῖν*, spin.] A subordinal or other group of ceratosilicious sponges, having spicules of two or more kinds, there being smooth, double-pointed ones in the ceratode, and rough, single-pointed ones standing partly exposed.

Echinoneus (ek-i-nō'nẹ̄-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *νέος* = E. *new*.] A genus of irregular sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidæ*, or giving name to a family *Echinoneidæ*.

echinopædia, *n.* Plural of *echinopædium*.

echinopædic (e-kī-nọ-pē'dik), *a.* [< *echinopædium* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the echinopædium of an echinoderm; auricularian. See *Holothurioidea.*

echinopædium (e-kī-nọ-pē'di-um), *n.*; pl. *echinopædia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + παιδίον, dim. of παῖς (παιδ-), a child.] The early larval stage of an echinoderm: a name given by Huxley to the primitive generalized type-form of the *Echinodermata*, illustrated by the bilaterally symmetrical embryonic stage of nearly all members of that class. See the extract.

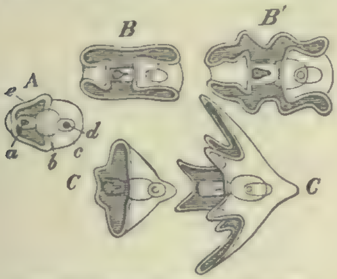


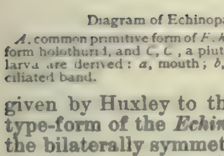
Diagram of Echinopædia, much enlarged.

A, common primitive form of *Echinodermata*, whence *B*, *B'*, a vermiform holothurid, and *C*, *C'*, a pluteiform ophiurid or echinid (pluteus) larva are derived: *a*, mouth; *b*, stomach; *c*, intestine; *d*, anus; *e*, ciliated band.

> In many Echinoderms, the radial symmetry, even in the adult, is more apparent than real, inasmuch as a median plane can be found, the parts on each side of which are disposed symmetrically in relation to that plane. With a few exceptions, the embryo leaves the egg as a bilaterally symmetrical larva, provided with ciliated bands, and otherwise similar to a worm-larva, which may be termed an *Echinopædium.* The conversion of the *Echinopædium* into an Echinoderm is effected by the development of an enterocœle, and its conversion into the peritoneal cavity and the ambulacral system of veins and nerves, and by the metamorphosis of the mesoderm into radially-disposed antimeres, the result of which is the more or less complete obliteration of the primitive bilateral symmetry of the animal.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 466.

=**Syn.** *Echinopædium, Pluteus.* *Echinopædium* is the more general term, used by its proposer to cover any embryonic or larval stage of any echinoderm from the gastrula stage to the assumption of its specific characters. A *pluteus* is a special pluteiform larva of some echinoderms, as the holothurians, ophiurians, and echinids proper.

echinoplacid (e-kī-nọ-plas'id), *a.* [< Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + πλάξ (πλακ-), anything flat, a plate, etc., + *-id*².] Having a circlet of spines on the madreporic plate, as a starfish: opposed to *anechinoplacid.*



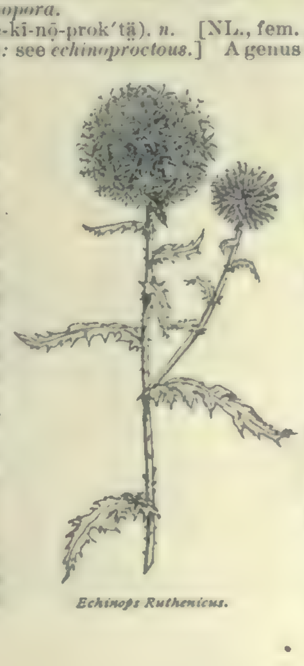
Echinopora rosetta.

Echinopora (ek-i-nop'ọ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + πόρος, a passage: see *pore.*] The typical genus of stone-corals of the family *Echinoporidæ. Lamarck.*

Echinoporidæ (e-kī-nọ-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of stone-corals, of the order *Sclerodermata*, typified by the genus *Echinopora.*

Echinoprocta (e-kī-nọ-prok'tạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. of *echinoproctus*: see *echinoproctous.*] A genus of porcupines: same as *Erethizon. J. E. Gray*, 1865.

echinoproctous (e-kī-nọ-prok'tus), *a.* [< NL. *echinoproctus*, < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + πρωκτός, the rump.] Having a spiny or prickly rump: specifically applied to porcupines of the genus *Echinoprocta* or *Erethizon.*



Echinops Ruthenicus.

Echinops (e-kī'nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + ὤψ, face.] **1.** A genus of cynaroid *Compositæ* with a thistle-like habit, remarkable for having its one-flowered heads crowded in dense terminal clusters resembling the ordinary flower-head of the order. There are about 75 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and eastward, mostly perennials. A few species are occasionally cultivated for ornament, and are known as *globe-thistles.*

2. A genus of Madagascan insectivorous mammals, of the family *Centetidæ*, containing the sokinah, *E. telfairi. Martin*, 1838.

Echinoptilidæ (e-kī-nop-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinoptilum* + *-idæ.*] A family of pennatulid polyps, of the section *Junciformes*, typified by the genus *Echinoptilum*, having no axis.

Echinoptilum (ek-i-nop'ti-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχινος, a hedgehog, + πτίλον, a feather, wing.] The typical genus of *Echinoptilidæ.* The type is *E. macintoshii* of Japan.

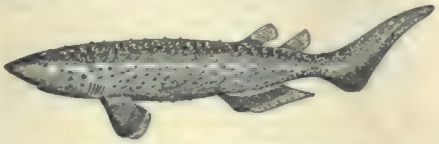
echinorhinid (e-kī-nọ-rin'id), *n.* A shark of the family *Echinorhinidæ.*

Echinorhinidæ (e-kī-nọ-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinorhinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of sharks, represented by the genus *Echinorhinus.* The body is very stout and surmounted by scattered thorn-like tubercles, the anal fin wanting, and the first dorsal rather nearer the pectoral than the ventral fins. Also called *Echinorhinoidæ.*

echinorhinoid (e-kī-nọ-rī'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Echinorhinus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Echinorhinidæ.*

II. *n.* An echinorhinid.

Echinorhinus (e-kī-nọ-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + ῥινός, skin, hide.] A genus of selachians, or sharks, typical of the family *Echinorhinidæ:* so called because the tubercles which stud the skin bear spines; these, when detached, leave a scar. *E. spinosus* is the spinous shark of European, African, and American waters.



Spinous Shark (*Echinorhinus spinosus*).

Echinorhynchidæ (e-kī-nọ-ring'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinorhynchus* + *-idæ.*] The typical and only family of nematelminth parasitic worms of the order *Acanthocephala* (which see), having the sexes distinct, no oral orifice or alimentary canal, and the head consisting of a protrusile proboscis armed with hooks, whence the name. They are formidable, worm-like internal parasites, with gregarina-like embryos, becoming encysted like cestoid worms. Besides *Echinorhynchus*, the family contains the genus *Coleops.* The species are numerous.

Echinorhynchus (e-kī-nọ-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + ῥύγχος, snout.] The typical genus of the family *Echinorhynchidæ.* See cut under *Acanthocephala.*

> The numerous species of the genus *Echinorhynchus* live principally in the alimentary canal of different vertebrata; the gut-wall may be as it were sown with these animals.
> *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), I. 362.

> In their sexual state, the parasites which constitute the genus *Echinorhynchus* inhabit the various classes of the Vertebrata, while they are found in the Invertebrata only in a sexless condition. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 553.

Echinosoma (e-kī-nọ-sō'mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + σῶμα, body.] **1.** A genus of apneumonous holothurians, of the family *Oncinolabidæ*, having filiform tentacles and five rows of tube-feet.—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of earwigs, of the family *Forficulidæ. Serville*, 1838. (*b*) A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*, containing one Madeiran species, *E. porcellus. Wollaston*, 1854.

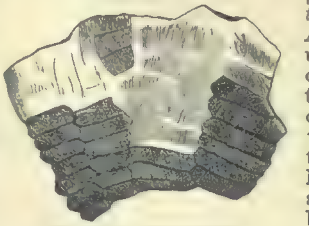
Echinostomata (e-kī-nọ-stō'ma-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] A group of *Vermes. Rudolphi.*

Echinostrobus (ek-i-nos'trọ-bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + στρόβος, a twisting, < στρέφειν, turn.] A fossil genus of conifers, instituted by Schimper, and closely allied to *Thuya* (which see), and also resembling *Arthrotaxis* in its foliation. They occur in the lithographic stones (Jurassic) of Solenhofen in Bavaria, and in other localities of Jurassic rocks in Europe.

Echinothuria (e-kī-nọ-thū'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + θύριον, dim. of θύρα = E. *door.*] A fossil genus of regular sea-urchins, giving name to a family *Echinothuriidæ.*

Echinothurida (e-kī-nọ-thū'ri-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinothuria* + *-ida.*] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a subordinal group of desmostichous *Echinoidea*, having a movable dermal skeleton and presenting some other points of resemblance to the *Asterida.* The genera *Echinothuria, Calveria,* and *Phormosoma* are examples.

Echinothuriidæ (e-kī″nọ-thụ-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinothuria* + *-idæ.*] A family of regular endocyclical or desmostichous sea-urchins, having the plates of the shell overlapping or movably connected by soft parts, as in the genera *Asthenosoma* and *Phormosoma.* Also written *Echinothuridæ.*

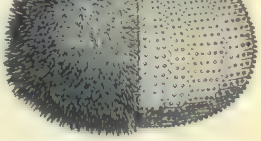


Fragment of a Fossil Echinus (*Echinothuria floris*).

Echinozoa (e-kī-nọ-zō'ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + ζῷον, pl. ζῷα, an animal.] Allman's name of the series of animals which Huxley called *Annuloida.*

echinulate (e-kin'ụ-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **echinulus*, dim. of L. *echinus*, a hedgehog, + *-ate*¹.] Having small prickles; minutely prickly or spiny.

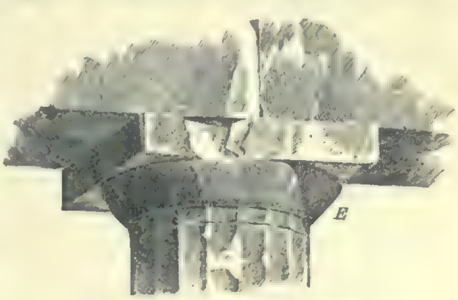
echinus (e-kī'nus), *n.*; pl. *echini* (-nī). [L., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, urchin, prop. ἐχῖνος χερσαῖος, land-urchin, as distinguished from ἐχῖνος πελάγιος, the sea-urchin; = Lith. *ezys* = OBulg. *jezĭ* = AS. *igil*, and contr. *īl* = D. *egel* = OHG. *igil*, MHG. G. *igel* = MLG. LG. *egel* = Icel. *īgull*, a hedgehog.] **1.** A hedgehog.—**2.** A sea-urchin.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A Linnean genus (1735), formerly used with great latitude, now the typical genus of the family *Echinidæ*, containing such sea-urchins or sea-eggs as *E. sphæra*, the common British species, or the Mediterranean *E. esculentus*, which is extensively used for food, the ovaries being eaten. The genus may be taken to exemplify not only the family to which it pertains, but the whole order of regular sea-eggs, and the class of sea-urchins itself. The shape is depressed-globose, with centric mouth and anus; the shell or test is hard, immovable, meridionally divided into five pairs of imperforate alternating with five pairs of perforate plates, the plates studded with tubercles, and in life bearing movable spines. The perforate plates are the ambulacra, emitting the tube-feet. The mouth has a complicated system of plates, constituting the object known, when detached, as *Aristotle's lantern* (which see, under *lantern*). A sea-urchin is comparable to a starfish with the five arms bent upward and their ends brought together in the center over the back of the animal, and then soldered together throughout, with the modification of internal structure which such an arrangement of the parts would necessarily entail.



Sea-urchin (*Echinus esculentus*).

Left side in natural state; right side with the spines removed, showing the bare plates.

4. In *arch.*, the convex projecting molding of eccentric curve in Greek examples, supporting the abacus of the Doric capital; hence, the corresponding feature in capitals of other orders, or any molding of similar profile to the Doric echinus. Such moldings are often sculptured or painted with the egg-and-dart ornament.



A Capital of the Parthenon.—*E*, Echinus.

> In this instance the abacus is separated from the shaft; there is a bold *echinus* and a beaded necking; in fact, all the members of the Grecian order, only wanting the elegance which the Greeks added to it.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 342, note.

échiqueté (ā-shē-kė-tā'), *a.* [F., formerly *eschiqueté*, formed (with prefix *es-*, *é-* (< L. *ex-*), out, off, instead of *des-*, *de-*, *dé-* (< L. *de-*), of, off) from *déchiqueté*, pp. of *déchiqueter*, divide into checks, under influence of *échiquier*, a checkerboard: see *check*¹. The regular OF. form is *escheque*: see *checky*.] In *her.*, same as *checky*. Also written *échiquetté*.

Echis (ek′is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔχις, an adder, viper, akin to L. *anguis*, a snake: see *Anguis* and *anger*1.] A genus of Indian vipers, of the family *Viperidæ*, including venomous solenoglyph forms of small size, having fewer ventral scutes than the African vipers, simple subcaudal scutes, imbricated carinate scales on the head, in two rows between the eyes and the labial plates, and small nostrils in a large divided nasal plate. *E. carinata* is a common species, 20 inches or less in length. *Merrem*, 1820. Called *Toxicoa* by Gray.

Echitonium (ek-i-tō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *echite*, a kind of clematis; or < L. *echitis*, Gr. ἐχίτης, a kind of stone; < Gr. ἔχις, an adder, viper: see *Echis*.] A genus of fossil plants, instituted by Unger. The genus is phanerogamous, and is said by Schimper to be analogous to *Echites* of Linnæus, an intertropical boraginaceous genus of plants occurring in Asia and America. They are found in various localities in central Europe in the Tertiary.

Echium (ek′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔχιον, a plant (*Echium rubrum*), < ἔχις, a viper: see *Echis*.] A genus of boraginaceous plants, tall hairy herbs or somewhat shrubby, natives of the old world. There are about 50 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region and South Africa, of which the common viper's-bugloss, or blueweed, *E. vulgare*, with showy blue flowers, has become naturalized in some parts of the United States.

Echiuridæ (ek-i-ū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echiurus* + *-idæ*.] The leading family of *Echiuroidea* or chætiferous gephyreans, having the oral end of the body produced into a grooved proboscis, containing the long esophageal commissures which meet in front without ganglionic enlargement, and having on the ventral side two hooked setæ anteriorly, with sometimes circles of setæ posteriorly, the mouth below the proboscis at its base, and the anus terminal. The leading genera are *Echiurus*, *Bonellia*, and *Thalassema*. The *Echiuridæ* are made by Lankester a class of the animal kingdom under the phylum *Gephyrea*.

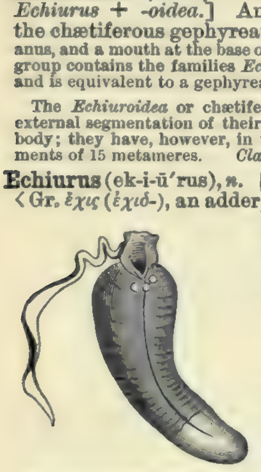
echiuroid (ek-i-ū′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Echiurus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Chætiferous, as a gephyrean; of or pertaining to the *Echiuroidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Echiuroidea*.

Echiuroidea (ek″i-ū-roi′dē-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echiurus* + *-oidea*.] An order of *Gephyrea*, the chætiferous gephyreans. They have a terminal anus, and a mouth at the base of a preoral proboscis. The group contains the families *Echiuridæ* and *Sternaspidæ*, and is equivalent to a gephyrean order *Chætifera*.

> The *Echiuroidea* or chætiferous gephyrea present no external segmentation of their elongated and contractile body; they have, however, in the young state, the rudiments of 15 metameres. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 389.

Echiurus (ek-i-ū′rus), *n.* [NL. (for **Echidurus*), < Gr. ἔχις (ἐχιδ-), an adder, viper, + οὐρά, a tail.] A genus of chætophorous gephyreans (one of the group *Chætiferi* of Gegenbaur), armed with two strong setæ on the ventral side (whence the name). The cuticle develops chitinous processes, and there is a communication between the rectum and the perivisceral cavity by means of a pair of tubular organs which are ciliated internally and at their apertures. It is the typical genus of the family *Echiuridæ*. *E. pallasi* of the North Sea is an example. Also written *Echiuris*.



Echiurus Gaertneri, about natural size.

echlorophyllose (ē-klō-rọ-fil′ ōs), *a.* [< NL. **echlorophyllosus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *chlorophyllum*, chlorophyl: see *chlorophyl*, *chlorophyllous*.] Without chlorophyl. *Braithwaite*.

echo (ek′ō), *n.*; pl. *echoes* (-ōz). [Altered (after L.) from earlier spelling; early mod. E. also *echoe*, *eccho*; < ME. *ecco*, *ekko* = D. G. *echo* = Dan. *echo*, *ekko* = Sw. *eko* = OF. *eqo*, F. *écho* = Sp. *eco* = Pg. *ecco*, *echo* = It. *eco*, < L. *echo* (ML. also *ecco*), < Gr. ἠχώ, a sound, an echo; cf. ἦχος, ἠχή, a sound, noise, ἠχεῖν, sound, ring, etc.] 1. A sound repeated by reflection or reverberation from some obstructing surface; sound heard again at its source; repercussion of sound: as, an *echo* from a distant hill. Sound being produced by waves or pulses of the air, when such waves meet an opposing surface, as a wall, they are reflected like light-waves (see *reflection*); the sound so heard, as if originating behind the reflecting surface, is an echo. The echo of a sound returns to the point whence the sound originated if the reflecting surface is at right angles to a line drawn to it from that point. An oblique surface reflects the sound in another direction, so that it may be heard elsewhere, though not at the point where the sound originated. If the direct and reflected sounds succeed one another with great rapidity, which happens when the reflecting surface is near, the echo only clouds the original sound, but is not heard distinctly; and it is such indistinct echoes that interfere with the hearing in churches and other large buildings. An interval of about one ninth of a second is necessary to discriminate two successive sounds; and as sound passes through the atmosphere at the rate of about 1,125 feet in a second, $\frac{1}{9}$ of 1,125, or about 62 feet, will be the least distance at which an echo can be heard; and this will be distinct only in the case of a sharp, sudden sound. The walls of a house or the ramparts of a city, the surface of a cloud, a wood, rocks, mountains, and valleys produce echoes. Some echoes are remarkable for their frequency of repetition, and are called *multiple* or *tautological echoes*.

> Folweth *Ekko*, that holdeth no silence,
> But ever answereth at the countretaille.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 1132.

> The babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,
> Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
> As if a double hunt were heard at once.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3.

> The Scriptures are God's voice; the church is his *echo*, a redoubling, a repeating of some particular syllables and accents of the same voice. *Donne*, Sermons, xiv.

> Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild *echoes* flying,
> And answer, *echoes*, answer, dying, dying, dying.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii. (song).

2. [*cap.*] In *classical myth.*, an oread or mountain nymph, who, according to a usual form of the myth, pined away for love of the beautiful youth Narcissus till nothing remained of her but her voice.

> Sweet *Echo*, sweetest nymph, that liv'st unseen
> Within thy aery shell. *Milton*, Comus, l. 230.

3. Figuratively, a repetition of the sentiments of others; reproduction of the ideas or opinions of others, either in speech or in writing.

> It is the folly of too many to mistake the *echo* of a London coffeehouse for the voice of the kingdom.
> *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

4. In *music*, the very soft repetition of a short phrase, particularly in orchestral or organ music. In large organs an echo-organ is sometimes provided for echo-like effects; it consists of pipes shut up in a tight box, or removed to a distance from the organ proper, and controlled by a separate keyboard or by separate stops. A single stop so used or placed is called an *echo-stop*. 5. In *arch.*, a wall or vault, etc., having the property of reflecting sounds or of producing an echo. —6. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of neuropterous insects. *Selys*, 1853.—7. In *whist-playing*, a response to a partner's signal for trumps.—**To the echo**, so as to produce a reverberation of sound; hence, loudly; vehemently; so as to excite attention and response: chiefly used with *applaud* or similar words.

> I would *applaud* thee *to the* very *echo*,
> That would applaud again.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3.

echo (ek′ō), *v.* [< *echo*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To emit an echo; reflect or repeat sound; give forth an answering sound by or as if by echo.

> And kiss'd her lips with such a clamorous smack,
> That, at the parting, all the church did *echo*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

> Lord, as I am, I have no pow'r at all,
> To hear thy voice, or *echo* to thy call.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 8.

> How often from the steep
> Of *echoing* hill or thicket have we heard
> Celestial voices. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 681.

2. To be reflected or repeated by or as if by echo; return or be conveyed to the ear in repetition; pass along by reverberation.

> Her mitred princes hear the *echoing* noise,
> And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice.
> *Sir R. Blackmore*.

> Sounds which *echo* further west
> Than your sires' "Islands of the Blest."
> *Byron*, Don Juan, iii. 86.

> In the midst of *echoing* and re-*echoing* voices of thanksgiving. *D. Webster*, Adams and Jefferson.

3. To produce a reverberating sound; give out a loud sound.

> Drums and trumpets *echo* loudly,
> Wave the crimson banners proudly.
> *Longfellow*, The Black Knight (trans.).

II. *trans.* 1. To emit an echo of; reflect the sound of, either directly or obliquely; cause to be heard by reverberation: as, the whispering gallery of St. Paul's in London *echoes* very faint sounds.

> Never [more shall] the black and dripping precipices
> *Echo* her stormy scream as she sails by.
> *M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. To repeat as if by way of echo; emit a reproduction of, as sounds, words, or sentiments; imitate the sound or significance of.

> Then gan triumphant Trompets sownd on hye,
> That sent to heven the *ecchoed* report
> Of their new joy, and happie victory.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 4.

> Those peals are *echoed* by the Trojan throng.
> *Dryden*, Æneid.

> The whole nation was *echoing* his verse, and crowded theatres were applauding his wit and humour.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, I. 159.

> They would have *echoed* the praises of the men whom they envied, and then have sent to the newspapers libels upon them. *Macaulay*.

3. To imitate as an echo; repeat or reproduce the sounds, utterances, or sentiments of: as, the mocking-bird *echoes* nearly all other creatures; to *echo* a popular author.

> And the true art for . . . popular display is — to contrive the best forms for appearing to say something new, when in reality you are but *echoing* yourself.
> *De Quincey*, Style, i.

echoer (ek′ọ-ėr), *n.* One who echoes.

> Followers and *echoers* of other men.
> *W. Howitt*, Visits to Remarkable Places (Amer. ed., 1842), [p. 131.

echoic (ek′ọ-ik), *a.* [= Sp. *ecóico* = Pg. *echoico*, < LL. *echoicus*, echoing, riming (of verses), < L. *echo*, echo: see *echo*.] Pertaining to or formed by echoism; onomatopoetic. See extract under *echoism*.

echoical† (e-kō′i-kạl), *a.* [< *echoic* + *-al*.] Having the nature of an echo. *Nares*. [Rare.]

> An *echoicall* verse, wherein the sound of the last syllable doth agree with the last save one, as in an echo.
> *Nomenclator*.

echoism (ek′ọ-izm), *n.* [< *echo* + *-ism*.] In *philol.*, the formation of words by the echoing or imitation of natural sounds, as those caused by the motion of objects, as *buzz*, *whizz*, or the characteristic cries of animals, as *cuckoo*, *chickadee*, *whip-poor-will*, etc.; onomatopœia. [Recent.]

> *Onomatopœia*, in addition to its awkwardness, has neither associative nor etymological application to words imitating sounds. It means word-making or word-coining, and is as strictly applicable to Comte's *altruisme* as to *cuckoo*. *Echoism* suggests the echoing of a sound heard, and has the useful derivatives *echoist*, *echoize*, and *echoic*, instead of *onomatopoetic*, which is not only unmanageable, but, when applied to words like *cuckoo*, *crack*, erroneous; it is the voice of the cuckoo, the sharp sound of breaking, which is onomatopoetic or word-creating, not the echoic words which they create.
> *J. A. H. Murray*, 9th Ann. Address to Philol. Soc.

echoist (ek′ọ-ist), *n.* [< *echo* + *-ist*.] One who forms words by the imitation or echoing of sounds. See *echoism*. [Recent.]

echoize (ek′ọ-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *echoized*, ppr. *echoizing*. [< *echo* + *-ize*.] To form words by echoing or imitating sounds. See *echoism*. [Recent.]

echolalia (ek-ọ-lā′li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠχώ, an echo, + λαλιά, babbling, < λαλεῖν, babble.] In *pathol.*, the repetition by the patient in a meaningless way of words and phrases addressed to him. It occurs in certain nervous disorders.

echoless (ek′ọ-les), *a.* [< *echo* + *-less*.] Giving or yielding no echo; calling forth no response.

> Its voice is *echoless*. *Byron*, Prometheus.

echometer (e-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *échomètre* = Sp. *ecómetro* = Pg. *echometro* = It. *ecometro*, < Gr. ἠχώ, echo, + μέτρον, a measure.] In *physics*, an instrument for measuring the duration, the intervals, and the mutual relation of sounds.

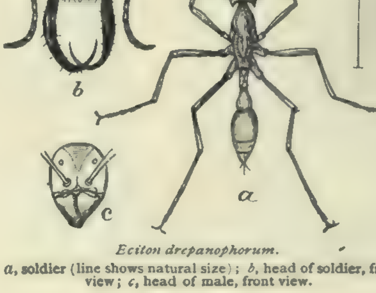
echometry (e-kom′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *échométrie* = Sp. *ecometría* = Pg. *echometria* = It. *ecometria*; as *echometer* + *-y*.] 1. The art or act of measuring the duration, etc., of sounds.—2. In *arch.*, the art of constructing buildings in conformity with the principles of acoustics.

echoscope (ek′ọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἠχώ, sound, echo, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A stethoscope.

echo-stop (ek′ọ-stop), *n.* See *echo*, 4.

Echymys, *n.* An erroneous form of *Echimys*. *Wiegmann*, 1838.

Eciton (es′i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804); formation not obvious.] A genus of ants called



Eciton drepanophorum.

a, soldier (line shows natural size); *b*, head of soldier, front view; *c*, head of male, front view.

foraging or *army ants*, usually placed in the family *Myrmicidæ*, as the petiole of the abdomen has two nodes. It is now supposed that the genus *Labidus*, of the family *Dorylidæ*, is represented exclusively by the males of *Eciton*, and the characters of both groups require revision. These ants are found in South and Central America, and 3 species of *Eciton* and 6 of *Labidus* are known in the United States, from Utah, New Mexico, California, and Texas. There are two kinds of neuters or workers, large-headed and small-headed, the former of which are called *soldiers*. They are carnivorous, march in vast numbers, and are very destructive.

eckle^1, **eccle** (ek'l), *n.* [E. dial., also *eecle*, var. of *ickle*, ult. < AS. *gicel*, an icicle: see *ickle*, *icicle*.] 1. An icicle.—2. *pl.* The crest of a cock.—**To build eccles in the air**, to build castles in the air. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

eckle^2 (ek'l), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *eckle*^{1}.] A woodpecker. [Prov. Eng.]

eckle^3, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eckled*, ppr. *eckling*. [A dial. var. of *ettle*.] To aim; intend; design. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

éclair (ā-klãr'), *n.* [F., lit. lightning, < *éclairer*, lighten, illumine, < L. *exclarare*, light up, < *ex*, out, + *clarare*, make bright or clear: see *clear*, *v.*] A small oblong cake, filled with a cream or custard, and glazed with chocolate or sugar.

eclaircise, *v. t.* See *eclaircize*.

éclaircissement (ā-klãr-sēs'moṅ), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *esclarziment* = Sp. *esclarecimiento* = Pg. *esclarecimento*), < *éclaircir*, clear up: see *eclaircize*.] Explanation; the clearing up of something not before understood.

> Nay, madam, you shall stay . . . till he has made an *éclaircissement* of his love to you.
>
> *Wycherley*, Country Wife.

> Next morning I breakfasted alone with Mr. W[alpole]; when we had all the *eclaircissement* I ever expected, and I left him far better satisfied than I had been hitherto.
>
> *Gray*, Letters, I. 124.

eclaircize (e-klãr'sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eclaircized*, ppr. *eclaircizing*. [< F. *éclairciss-*, stem of certain parts of *éclaircir* (= Pr. *esclarzir*, *esclarzezir* = Sp. Pg. *esclarecer*), clear up; with suffix, ult. < L. *-escere* (see *-esce*, *-ish*^{2}), < *éclairer*, lighten, illumine: see *éclair*.] To make clear; explain; clear up, as something not understood or misunderstood. Also spelled *eclaircise*. [Rare.]

eclampsia (ek-lamp'si-ä), *n.* [= F. *éclampsie* = It. *eclamsia*, < NL. *eclampsia*, < Gr. ἔκλαμψις, a shining forth, exceeding brightness, < ἐκλάμπειν, shine forth, < ἐκ, forth, + λάμπειν, shine: see *lamp*.] In *pathol.*, a flashing of light before the eyes; also, rapid convulsive motions. The name is applied to convulsions resembling those of epilepsy, but not of true epilepsy: as, the *eclampsia* of childbirth. Also *eclampsy*.

eclampsic (ek-lamp'sik), *a.* A less correct form of *eclamptic*.

eclampsy (ek-lamp'si), *n.* Same as *eclampsia*.

eclamptic (ek-lamp'tik), *a.* [= F. *éclamptique*; as *eclampsia* (*eclampt-*) + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of eclampsia: as, *eclamptic* convulsions; *eclamptic* idiocy.—2. Suffering from eclampsia: as, an *eclamptic* patient.

éclat (ā-klä'), *n.* [F., < *éclater*, burst forth, < OF. *esclater*, shine, *s'esclater*, burst, < OHG. *slīzan*, MHG. *slīzen*, split, burst, G. *schleissen* = AS. *slītan*, E. *slit*, q. v.] 1. A burst, as of applause; acclamation; approbation: as, his speech was received with great *éclat*.—2. Brilliant effect; brilliancy of success; splendor; magnificence: as, the *éclat* of a great achievement.

> Although we have taken formal possession of Burmah with much *éclat*, the dangers and difficulties of the enterprise are by no means at an end.
>
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 288.

3. Renown; glory.

> Yet the *éclat* it gave was enough to turn the head of a man less presumptuous than Egmont. *Prescott.*

eclectic (ek-lek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *éclectique* = Sp. *ecléctico* = Pg. *eclectico* = It. *eclettico* (cf. G. *eklektisch* = Dan. *eklektisk*), < NL. *eclecticus*, < Gr. ἐκλεκτικός, picking out, selecting, < ἐκλεκτός, picked out, < ἐκλέγειν, pick out (= L. *eligere*, pp. *electus*, > E. *elect*, q. v.), < ἐκ, out, + λέγειν, pick, choose: see *legend*.] I. *a.* Selecting; choosing; not confined to or following any one model or system, but selecting and appropriating whatever is considered best in all.

> The American mind, in the largest sense *eclectic*, struggled for universality, while it asserted freedom.
>
> *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 464.

> When not creative, their genius has been *eclectic* and refining. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 23.

Eclectic medicine, a medical theory and practice based upon selection of what is esteemed best in all systems; specifically, the medical system of a separately organized school of physicians in the United States, who make much use of what they regard as specific remedies, largely or chiefly botanical.—**Eclectic physician.** (*a*) One of an ancient order of physicians, supposed to have been founded by Agathinus of Sparta. (*b*) A practitioner of the American school of eclectic medicine.

II. *n.* One who, in whatever department of knowledge, not being convinced of the fundamental principles of any existing system, culls from the teachings of different schools such doctrines as seem to him probably true, conformable to good sense, wholesome in practice, or recommended by other secondary considerations; one who holds that opposing schools are right in their distinctive doctrines, wrong only in their opposition to one another. In philosophy the chief groups of eclectics have been—(1) those ancient writers, from the first century before Christ, who, like Cicero, influenced by Platonic skepticism, held a composite doctrine of ethics, logic, etc., aggregated of Platonist, Peripatetic, Stoic, and even Epicurean elements; (2) writers in the seventeenth century who, like Leibnitz, mingled Aristotelian and Cartesian principles; (3) writers in the eighteenth century who adopted in part the views of Leibnitz, in part those of Locke; (4) Schelling and others, who held beliefs derived from various idealistic, pantheistic, and mystical philosophers; (5) the school of Cousin, who took a mean position between a philosophy of experience and one of absolute reason.

> Even the *eclectics*, who arose about the age of Augustus, . . . were . . . as slavish and dependent as any of their brethren, since they sought for truth not in nature, but in the several schools.
>
> *Hume*, Rise of Arts and Sciences.

> My notion of an *eclectic* is a man who, without foregone conclusions of any sort, deliberately surveys all accessible modes of thought, and chooses from each his own "hortus siccus" of definitive convictions.
>
> *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 331.

Specifically—(*a*) A follower of the ancient eclectic philosophy. (*b*) In the *early church*, a Christian who believed the doctrine of Plato to be conformable to the spirit of the gospel. (*c*) In *med.*, a practitioner of eclectic medicine, either ancient or modern; an eclectic physician.

eclectically (ek-lek'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectic philosophers or physicians; as an eclectic.

eclecticism (ek-lek'ti-sizm), *n.* [= F. *éclecticisme*; as *eclectic* + *-ism*.] The method of the eclectics, or a system, as of philosophy, medicine, etc., made up of selections from various systems.

> Sensualism, idealism, skepticism, mysticism, are all partial and exclusive views of the elements of intelligence. But each is false only as it is incomplete. They are all true in what they affirm, all erroneous in what they deny. Though hitherto opposed, they are, consequently, not incapable of coalition; and, in fact, can only obtain their consummation in a powerful *eclecticism*—a system which shall comprehend them all.
>
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Edinburgh Rev., L. 201.

eclectism (ek-lek'tizm), *n.* [< F. *éclectisme* = Pg. *eclectismo*, < Gr. ἐκλεκτός, picked out: see *eclectic* and *-ism*.] Same as *eclecticism*. [Rare.]

> The classicists, indeed, argue for that *eclectism* of taste which finds suggestive material wherever there is force and beauty. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, iv.

Eclectus (ek-lek'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκλεκτός, picked out, select: see *eclectic*.] 1. A genus of trichoglossine parrots related to the lories, containing several species of the Philippine, Malaccan, and Papuan islands, as *E. linnæi*, *E. polychlorus*, etc.—2. [*l. c.*] A parrot of the genus *Eclectus*.

eclegm† (ek-lem'), *n.* [Prop. **ecligm*; = F. *écleyme*, *écligme*, < L. *ecligma*, < Gr. ἔκλειγμα, an electuary, < ἐκλείχειν, lick up, < ἐκ, out, + λείχειν, lick. Cf. *electuary*, from the same ult. source.] A medicine of syrupy consistency.

eclimeter (ek-lim'e-tėr), *n.* An instrument to be held in the hand for measuring the zenith distances of objects near the horizon.

eclipse (ẹ̄-klips'), *n.* [< ME. *eclips* (more frequent in the abbr. form *clips*, *clyppes*, *clyppus*, etc.: see *clips*), < OF. *eclipse*, F. *éclipse* = Pr. *eclipsis*, *eclipses*, *elipse* = Sp. Pg. *eclipse* = It. *eclisse*, *ecclisse*, *ecclissi*, < L. *eclipsis*, < Gr. ἔκλειψις, an eclipse, lit. a failing, forsaking, < ἐκλείπειν, leave out, pass over, forsake, fail, intr. leave off, cease, suffer an eclipse, < ἐκ, out, + λείπειν, leave.] 1. In *astron.*, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body, by the intervention of another heavenly body either between it and the eye or between it and the source of its illumination. An eclipse of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon between it and the earth, the sun's disk being thus partially or entirely hidden; an eclipse of the moon is occasioned by the earth passing between it and the sun, the earth's shadow obscuring the whole or part of its surface, but never entirely concealing it. The number of eclipses of the sun and moon cannot be fewer than two nor more than seven in one year, exclusive of penumbral eclipses of the moon. The most usual number is four, seven being very rare. Jupiter's satellites are eclipsed by passing through his shadow. See *occultation*.

> For it shal chaungen wonder soone,
> And take *eclips* right as the moone,
> Whanne he is from us i-lett
> Thurgh erthe, that bitwixe is sett
> The sonne and hir, as it may falle,
> Be it in partie or in alle.
>
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5337.

> But in yᵉ first watche of yᵉ night, the moone suffred *eclips*. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 78.

> The sun . . . from behind the moon,
> In dim *eclipse*, disastrous twilight sheds
> On half the nations, or with fear of change
> Perplexes monarchs. *Milton*, P. L., i. 597.

> As when the sun, a crescent of *eclipse*,
> Dreams over lake and lawn, and isles and capes.
>
> *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin, i.

2. Figuratively, any state of obscuration; an overshadowing; a transition from brightness, clearness, or animation to the opposite state: as, his glory has suffered an *eclipse*.

> All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

> Gayety without *eclipse*
> Wearieth me. *Tennyson*, Lilian.

> How like the starless night of death
> Our being's brief *eclipse*,
> When faltering heart and failing breath
> Have bleached the fading lips!
>
> *O. W. Holmes*, Agnes.

> He [Earl Hakon] was zealous, in season and out of season, to bring back those who in that *eclipse* of the old faith had either gone over to Christianity or preferred to "trust in themselves," to what he considered the true fold.
>
> *Edinburgh Rev.*

Annular, central, partial, penumbral, total eclipse. See the adjectives.—**Eclipse of a satellite**, the obscuration of it by the shadow of its primary: opposed to an *occultation*, in which it is hidden by the body of the primary.—**Eclipse of Thales**, a total eclipse of the sun which took place 585 B. C., May 28th, during a battle between the Medes and the Lydians, and which is stated to have been predicted by Thales of Miletus.—**Quantity of an eclipse**, the number of digits eclipsed. See *digit*, 3.

eclipse (ẹ̄-klips'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eclipsed*, ppr. *eclipsing*. [< ME. *eclipsen*, < OF. *eclipser*, F. *éclipser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *eclipsar* = It. *eclissare*, *ecclissare*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To obscure by an eclipse; cause the obscuration of; darken or hide, as a heavenly body: as, the moon *eclipses* the sun.

> Within these two hundred yeares found out it was . . . that the moone sometime was *eclipsed* twice in five moneths space, and the sunne likewise in seven.
>
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ii. 9.

2. To overshadow; throw in the shade; obscure; hence, to surpass or excel.

> Though you have all this worth, you hold some qualities
> That do *eclipse* your virtues.
>
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

> Another now hath to himself engross'd
> All power, and us *eclipsed*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 776.

> When he [Christ] was lifted up [to his cross], he did there crucify the world, and the things of it, *eclipse* the lustre, and destroy the power, of all its empty vanities.
>
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xviii.

> I, therefore, for the moment, omit all inquiry how far the Mariolatry of the early Church did indeed *eclipse* Christ.
>
> *Ruskin.*

II. *intrans.* To suffer an eclipse. [Rare.]

> The labouring moon
> *Eclipses* at their charms. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 666.

ecliptic (ẹ̄-klip'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *ecliptick*; = F. *écliptique* = Pg. *ecliptico* = It. *eclittico*, < LL. *eclipticus*, < LGr. ἐκλειπτικός, of or caused by an eclipse (as a noun, = F. *écliptique* = Sp. *eclíptica* = Pg. *ecliptica* = It. *eclittica*, < LL. *ecliptica* (sc. *linea*, line), < Gr. ἐκλειπτικός (sc. κύκλος, circle), the line or circle in the plane of which eclipses take place), < ἔκλειψις, an eclipse: see *eclipse*, *n.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to an eclipse.—2. Pertaining to the apparent path of the sun in the heavens: as, *ecliptic* constellations.

> Thy full face in his oblique designe
> Confronting Phoebus in th' *Ecliptick* line,
> And th' Earth between.
>
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

Ecliptic conjunction, a conjunction in longitude of the moon with the sun, the former being within its ecliptic limits.—**Ecliptic digit**, one twelfth part of the sun's or moon's diameter, used as a unit in expressing the quantity of eclipses.—**Ecliptic limits**, the greatest distances at which the moon can be from her nodes (that is, from the ecliptic), if an eclipse of the sun or moon is to happen.

II. *n.* 1. In *astron.*, a great circle of the heavens in the plane of the earth's orbit, or that of the apparent annual motion of the sun among the stars. The *fixed ecliptic* is the position of the ecliptic at any given date. The *mean ecliptic* is the position of the fixed ecliptic relative to the equinoctial, as modified by precession. This is now approaching the equinoctial at the rate of 47″ per century. The *true* or *apparent ecliptic* is the mean ecliptic as modified by the effects of nutation. The *obliquity of the ecliptic* is the inclination of the ecliptic to the equinoctial. Its mean value for A. D. 1900 is 23° 27′ 8″.

Satan . . .
Took leave; and toward the coast of earth beneath,
Down from the *ecliptic* sped.
Milton, P. L., iii. 740.

My lady's Indian kinsman, unannounced,
With half a score of swarthy faces came.
His own, tho' keen and bold and soldierly,
Sear'd by the close *ecliptic*, was not fair.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. A great circle drawn upon a terrestrial globe, tangent to the tropics. It is sometimes said to "mark the sun's annual path across the surface of the earth"; but since its plane is represented as fixed upon the earth, the rotation of the latter will give it a gyratory motion incompatible with its representing any celestial appearance. It may, however, prove convenient when a terrestrial globe is used instead of a celestial one.

eclog, *n.* An abbreviated spelling of *eclogue*.

eclogite (ek'lọ-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκλογος*, picked out (< *ἐκλέγειν*, pick out, choose), + *-ite*².] The name given by Haüy to a rock consisting of a crystalline-granular aggregate of omphacite (a granular, grass-green variety of pyroxene) with red garnet. With these essential constituents cyanite (disthene) is often associated, and, less commonly, silvery mica, quartz, and pyrites. This is one of the most beautiful of rocks, and of rather rare occurrence. It is found in the Alps, in the Fichtelgebirge in Bavaria, in the Erzgebirge in Bohemia, and also in Norway. It occurs in lenticular masses in the older gneisses and schists. To the variety occurring at Syra in Greece, consisting largely of cyanite or disthene, the name *cyanite rock* or *disthene rock* has been given. Also spelled *eklogite*.

eclogue (ek'log), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eclog*, and *eglogue*, *æglogue*; = F. *eglogue*, *eclogue*, now *églogue*, *éclogue* = Sp. *ecloga* = Pg. *egloga* = It. *egloga*, *ecloga* = G. *ekloge* = Dan. Sw. *eklog*, < L. *ecloga*, < Gr. *ἐκλογή*, a selection, esp. of poems, "elegant extracts" (cf. *ἐκλογος*, picked out), < *ἐκλέγειν*, pick out, select, < *ἐκ*, out, + *λέγειν*, pick, choose; cf. *eclectic*. The term came to be applied esp. to a collection of pastoral poems (with special ref. to Virgil's pastoral poems (*Bucolica*), which were published under the title of *Eclogæ*, 'selections'), whence the false spellings *eglogue*, *æglogue* (F. *églogue*, etc.), in an endeavor to bring in the pastoral associations of Gr. *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), a goat.] In *poetry*, a pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with one another; a bucolic: as, the *eclogues* of Virgil.

Some be of opinion, and the chiefe of those who haue written in this Art among the Latines, that the pastorall Poesie which we commonly call by the name of *Eglogue* and Bucolick, a tearme brought in by the Sicilian Poets, should be the first of any other.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

eclosion (ẹ-klō'zhọn), *n.* [< F. *éclosion*, < *éclos-*, stem of certain parts of *éclore*, emerge from the egg, < L. *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude*, *exclusion*, and cf. *close*¹, *close*².] The act of emerging from a covering or concealment; specifically, in *entom.*, the escape of an insect from the pupa- or chrysalis-case.

eclysis (ek'li-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔκλυσις*, a lowering of the voice through three quarter-tones, a release or deliverance, < *ἐκλύειν*, release, < *ἐκ*, out, + *λύειν*, loose.] In *Gr. music*, the lowering or flatting of a tone: opposed to *ecbole*.

ecod (ẹ-kod'), *interj.* [One of the numerous variations, as *egad*, *begad*, *bedad*, etc., of the oath *by God*.] By God; egad: a minced oath. [Now rare.]

Ecod, you're in the right of it.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

Ecod! how the wind blows! what a grand time we shall have!
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 14.

econome (ek'ọ-nōm), *n.* [= F. *économe* = Sp. *ecónomo* = Pg. It. *economo*, steward, financial manager, = D. *econoom* = G. *ökonom*, husbandman, steward, = Dan. *ökonom* = Sw. *ekonom* (D. and Sw. after F.), < LL. *œconomus*, < Gr. *οἰκονόμος*, a housekeeper: see *economy*.] 1. In the *early church*, a diocesan administrator; the curator, administrator, and dispenser, under the bishop, of the diocesan property and revenues.—2. In the early and in the medieval church, and to the present day in the Greek Church, the financial officer and steward of a monastery.

Also *œconome* and *œconomus*.

economic (ē-kọ- or ek-ọ-nom'ik), *a.* [Formerly also *economick*, *œconomic*, *œconomick*, *œconomique*; = F. *économique* = Sp. *económico* = Pg. It. *economico* (cf. D. *economisch* = G. *ökonomisch* = Dan. *ökonomisk* = Sw. *ekonomisk*), < L. *œconomicus*, < Gr. *οἰκονομικός*, pertaining to the management of a household or family, practised therein, frugal, thrifty, < *οἰκονομία*, the management of a household: see *economy*.] 1†. Relating or pertaining to the household; domestic.—2. Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And doth employ her *economic* art,
And busy care, her household to preserve.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

3. Pertaining to pecuniary means or concerns; relating to or connected with income and expenditure: as, his *economic* management was bad; he was restrained by *economic* considerations; the *economic* branches of government.—4. Of or pertaining to economics, or the production, distribution, and use of wealth; relating to the means of living, or to the arts by which human needs and comforts are supplied: as, an *economic* problem; *economic* disturbances; *economic* geology or botany.

The *economic* ruin of Spain may be said to date from the expulsion of the Moriscoes.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 245.

5. Characterized by freedom from wastefulness, extravagance, or excess; frugal; saving; sparing: as, *economic* use of money or of material. [In this sense more commonly *economical*.]

The charitable few are chiefly they
Whom Fortune places in the middle way;
Just rich enough, with *economic* care,
To save a pittance, and a pittance spare.
Harte, Eulogius.

=**Syn.** 5. Saving, sparing, careful, thrifty, provident.

economical (ē-kọ- or ek-ọ-nom'i-kạl), *a.* [< *economic* + *-al*.] Same as *economic*. The form *economical* is more common than *economic* in sense 5.

This *economical* misfortune [of ill-assorted matrimony].
Milton, Divorce.

There was no *economical* distress in England to prompt the enterprises of colonization.
Palfrey.

But the *economical* and moral causes that were destroying agriculture in Italy were too strong to be resisted.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 284.

The life of the well-off people is graceful, pretty, daintily-ordered, hospitable; but it has a simplicity which incidentally makes it comparatively *economical*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 68.

economically (ē-kọ- or ek-ọ-nom'i-kạl-i), *adv.* 1. As regards the production, distribution, and use of wealth; as regards the means by which human needs and comforts are supplied.—2. With economy; with frugality or moderation.

economics (ē-kọ- or ek-ọ-nom'iks), *n.* [Formerly also *economicks*; pl. of *economic* (see *-ics*), after Gr. *τὰ οἰκονομικά*, neut. pl. (also fem. sing. *ἡ οἰκονομική*, sc. *τέχνη*, art), the art of household management.] 1. The science of household or domestic management. [Obsolete or archaic.]—2. The science which treats of wealth, its production, distribution, etc.; political economy.

The best authors have chosen rather to handle it [education] in their politicks than in their *œconomicks*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 78.

Not only in science, but in politicks and *economics*, in the less splendid arts which administer to convenience and enjoyment, much information may be derived, by careful search, from times which have been in general neglected, as affording nothing to repay the labour of attention.
V. Knox, Essays, No. 73.

Among minor alterations, I may mention the substitution for the name of Political Economy of the single convenient term *Economics*.
Jevons, Pol. Econ. (2d ed.), Pref.

economisation, economise, etc. See *economization*, etc.

economist (ẹ-kon'ọ-mist), *n.* [Formerly also *œconomist*; = F. *économiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *economista*; as *economy* + *-ist*.] 1. One who manages pecuniary or other resources; a manager in general, with reference to means and expenditure or outlay.

Very few people are good *œconomists* of their fortune, and still fewer of their time.
Chesterfield, Letters, ccxvi.

It would be . . . madness to expect happiness from one who has been so very bad an *economist* of his own.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xiii.

Ferdinand was too severe an *economist* of time to waste it willingly on idle pomp and ceremonial.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

Specifically—2. A careful or prudent manager of pecuniary means; one who practises frugality in expenditure: as, he has the reputation of being an *economist*; he is a rigid *economist*.—3. One versed in economics, or the science of political economy.

So well known an English *economist* as Malthus has also shown in a few lines his complete appreciation of the mathematical nature of economic questions.
Jevons, Pol. Econ. (2d ed.), Pref.

4. An officer in some cathedrals of the Church of Ireland who is appointed by the chapter to manage the cathedral fund, to see to the necessary repairs, pay the church officers, etc.—**Economist mouse**, *Arvicola œconomus*, a Siberian vole.

Economite (ẹ-kon'ọ-mīt), *n.* [As *economy* + *-ite*².] Same as *Harmonist*, 4.

economization (ẹ-kon"ọ-mi-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *economize* + *-ation*.] The act or practice of economizing, or managing frugally or to the best effect; the result of economizing; economy; saving. Also spelled *economisation*. [Rare.]

To the extent that augmentation of mass results in a greater retention of heat, it effects an *economization* of force.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 47.

economize (ẹ-kon'ọ-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *economized*, ppr. *economizing*. [= F. *économiser* = Sp. *economizar* = Pg. *economisar* = It. *economizzare* = D. *economiseren* = G. *ökonomisiren* = Dan. *ökonomisere*; as *economy* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To manage economically; practise economy in regard to; treat savingly or sparingly: as, to *economize* one's means or strength; he *economized* his expenses.

To manage and *economize* the use of circulating medium.
Walsh.

II. *intrans.* To practise economy; avoid waste, extravagance, or excess; be sparing in outlay: as, to *economize* in one's housekeeping, or in the expenditure of energy.

He does not know how to *economize*.
Smart.

Also spelled *economise*.

economizer (ẹ-kon'ọ-mī-zėr), *n.* 1. One who economizes; one who uses money, material, time, etc., economically or sparingly.—2. In *engin.*, an apparatus by which economy, as of fuel, is effected; specifically, one in which waste heat from a boiler or furnace is utilized for heating the feed-water.

Also spelled *economiser*.

economy (ẹ-kon'ọ-mi), *n.*; pl. *economies* (-miz). [Formerly also *economie*, *œconomy*, *œconomie*; = F. *économie* = Sp. *economía* = Pg. It. *economia* = D. *economie* = G. *ökonomie* = Dan. *ökonomi* = Sw. *ekonomi* (D. and Sw. after F.), < L. *œconomia*, < Gr. *οἰκονομία*, the management of a household or family, or of the state, the public revenue, < *οἰκονόμος*, one who manages a household, a manager, administrator, < *οἶκος*, a house, household (= L. *vicus*, a village, > ult. E. *wick*, *wich*, a village, etc.: see *wick*³), + *νέμειν*, deal out, distribute, manage: see *nome*¹.] 1. The management, regulation, or supervision of means or resources; especially, the management of the pecuniary or other concerns of a household: as, you are practising bad *economy*; their domestic *economy* needs reform.

Fain. He keeps open house for all comers.
Wid. He ought to be very rich, whose *œconomy* is so profuse.
Mrs. Centlivre, The Artifice, iv.

Hence—2. A frugal and judicious use of money, material, time, etc.; the avoidance of or freedom from waste or extravagance in the management or use of anything; frugality in the expenditure or consumption of money, materials, etc.

I have no other notion of *economy* than that it is the parent of liberty and ease.
Swift, To Lord Bolingbroke.

Nature, with a perfect *economy*, turns all forces to account.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 388.

Another principle that serves to throw light on our inquiry is that which has been called the principle of *economy*, viz., that an effect is pleasing in proportion as it is attained by little effort and simple means.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 70.

3. Management, order, or arrangement in general; the disposition or regulation of the parts or functions of any organic whole; an organized system or method: as, the internal *economy* of a nation; the *economy* of the work is out of joint.

This *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem.
Dryden, Æneid, Ded.

If we rightly examine things, we shall find that there is a sort of *economy* in providence, that one shall excel where another is defective, in order to make men more useful to each other, and mix them in society.
Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

Specifically—(*a*) The provisions of nature for the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants; the regular, harmonious system in accordance with which the functions of living animals and plants are performed: as, the animal *economy*; the vegetable *economy*.

He who hunts
Or harms them there is guilty of a wrong,
Disturbs the *economy* of nature's realm.
Cowper, Task, vi. 577.

If we forget, for an instant, that each species tends to increase inordinately, and that some check is always in action, yet seldom perceived by us, the whole *economy* of Nature will be utterly obscured.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 303.

(*b*) The functional organization of a living body: as, his internal *economy* is badly deranged.

It is necessary to banish from the mind the idea that we live literally besieged by organisms always ready to sow putrefaction on the mucous tract of our *economies*.
Science, III. 520.

(*c*) The regulation and disposition of the internal affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.

The Jews already had a Sabbath, which as citizens and subjects of that *economy* they were obliged to keep, and did keep. *Paley.*

The theatre was by no means so essential a part of the *economy* of a Roman city as it was of a Grecian one.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 323.

4†. Management; control. [Rare.]

I shall never recompose my Features, to receive Sir Rowland with any *Œconomy* of Face.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

Domestic economy. See *domestic*.—**Economy of grace.** See *grace*.—**Political economy.** See *political*. =**Syn.** 2. *Frugality, Economy, Thrift*. *Frugality* saves by avoiding both waste and needless expense; its central idea is that of saving. *Economy* goes further, and includes prudent management: as, *economy* of time. *Thrift* is a stronger word for *economy*; it is a smart, ambitious, and successful economy.

Lucullus, when *frugality* could charm,
Had roasted turnips in the Sabine farm.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 218.

Strict *economy* enabled him [Frederic William] to keep up a peace establishment of sixty thousand troops.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Thrift, *thrift*, Horatio! the funeral bak'd meats
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

e converso (ē kon-vėr'sō). [L., lit. from the converse: *e*, *ex*, from; *converso*, abl. of *conversum*, neut. of *conversus*, converse: see *converse*², *a*.] On the contrary; on the other hand.

écorché (ā-kor-shā'), *n.* [F., lit. flayed, pp. of *écorcher*, OF. *escorcher*, flay, > ult. E. *scorch*: see *scorch*.] In *painting* and *sculp.*, a subject, man or animal, flayed or exhibited as deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed, for the purposes of study.

ecorticate (ē-kôr'ti-kāt), *a.* [< NL. **ecorticatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *corticate*.] In *bot.*, without a cortical layer: applied especially to lichens.

Écossaise (ā-ko-sāz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *Écossais*, Scotch: see *Scotch*¹.] 1. A species of rustic dance of Scotch origin.—2. Music written for such a dance, or in imitation of its rhythm.—3. In *therapeutics*, the douche Écossaise or Scotch douche, alternating hot and cold douches.

The alternation of hot and cold douches, which for some unknown reason has got the name of *Ecossaise*, is a very powerful remedy from the strong action and reaction which it produces, and is one of very great value.
Encyc. Brit., III. 439.

ecostate (ē-kos'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *ecostatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *costa*, a rib: see *costate*.] 1. In *bot.*, not costate; without ribs.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having no costæ, in general; ribless. (*b*) Bearing no ribs, as a vertebra.

écoute (ā-köt'), *n.* [F., < *écouter*, OF. *escouter*, listen, > ult. E. *scout*¹.] In *fort.*, a small gallery made in front of the glacis for the shelter of troops, designed to annoy or interrupt the miners of the enemy.

Ecpantheria (ek-pan-thē'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), so called as being spotted, < Gr. ἐκ, out (here intensive), + πάνθηρ, panther or leopard: see *panther*.] A genus of arctiid moths chiefly distinguished by the short hind wings, and comprising a large number of new-world species. Most of them are tropical or subtropical, but *E. scribonia* is a well-known North American form.

ecphasis† (ek'fạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔκφασις, a declaration, < ἐκφάναι, speak out, < ἐκ, out, + φάναι = L. *fari*, speak.] In *rhet.*, an explicit declaration.

Ecphimotes, *n.* See *Ecphymotes*.

ecphlysis (ek'fli-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if *ἔκφλυσις, < ἐκφλύζειν, spurt out, < ἐκ, out, + φλύζειν, φλύειν, bubble up, burst out.] In *pathol.*, vesicular eruption, confined in its action to the surface.

ecphonema† (ek-fọ-nē'mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκφώνημα, a thing called out, a sermon, < ἐκφωνεῖν, cry out, pronounce, < ἐκ, out, + φωνεῖν, utter a sound, < φωνή, the voice, a sound.] A rhetorical exclamation or ejaculation. See *ecphonesis*.

ecphoneme (ek'fọ-nēm), *n.* [< Gr. ἐκφώνημα: see *ecphonema*.] The mark of exclamation (!). *Goold Brown.*

ecphonesis (ek-fọ-nē'sis), *n.*; pl. *ecphoneses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ἐκφώνησις, pronunciation, an exclamation, < ἐκφωνεῖν, pronounce, cry out: see *ecphonema*.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in the use of an exclamation, question, or other form of words used interjectionally to express some sudden emotion, such as joy, sorrow, fear, wonder, indignation, anger, or impatience. Also called *exclamation*.—2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of those parts of the service which are said by the priest or officiant in an audible or elevated voice. The greater part of the liturgy is said secretly—that is, in a low or inaudible tone (μυστικῶς, an adverb equivalent to the *secrete* or *secreto* of the Latin Church). The ecphoneses, on the other hand, are said aloud (ἐκφώνως, an adverb answering to the phrases *intelligibili voce*, *clara voce*, of the Roman Missal, *with an audible voice*, *with a loud voice*, in the English Prayer-Book). They generally form the conclusion of a prayer which the priest has said secretly, and contain a doxology or ascription to the Trinity. The benediction at the beginning of the Liturgy of the Catechumens and that at the commencement of the Anaphora in the Constantinopolitan liturgies are said in this way. Also called the *exclamation*.

ecphora (ek'fọ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκφορά, a carrying out, a projection in a building, < ἐκφέρειν, carry out, intr. shoot forth, < ἐκ, out, + φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] 1. In *arch.*, the projection of any member or molding before the face of the member or molding next below it.—2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, same as *Fusus*. *Conrad*, 1843.

ecphractic (ek-frak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐκφρακτικός, fit for clearing obstructions (ἐκφρακτικά, sc. φάρμακα, pl., ecphractic medicines), < ἐκφράσσειν, clear obstructions, open up, < ἐκ, out, + φράσσειν, inclose.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, serving to remove obstructions; deobstruent.

II. *n.* An ecphractic drug.

ecphronia† (ek-frō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔκφρων, out of one's mind, crazy, < ἐκ, out of, + φρήν, mind.] In *pathol.*, insanity.

ecphyma (ek-fī'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *ecphymata* (ek-fim'ạ-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἔκφυμα, an eruption of pimples, < ἐκφύεσθαι, grow out, < ἐκ, out, + φύεσθαι, grow.] In *pathol.*, a cutaneous excrescence, as a wart.

Ecphymotes (ek-fi-mō'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔκφυμα, an eruption of pimples: see *ecphyma*.] A genus of pleurodont lizards, of the family *Iguanidæ*, having a short and flattened form, and large pointed carinate scales on the thick tail: otherwise generally as in *Polychrus*. *Fitzinger*, 1826. Also spelled *Ecphimotes*.

ecphysesis (ek-fi-zē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκφύσησις, emission of the breath, < ἐκφυσᾶν, blow out, breathe out, snort, < ἐκ, out, + φυσᾶν, blow, breathe.] In *pathol.*, a quick breathing.

Ecpleopodidæ (ek-plē-ọ-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ecpleopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ptychopleural or cyclosaurian lizards. Also *Ecpleopoda*.

Ecpleopus (ek-plē'ọ-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔκπλεος, complete, entire (< ἐκ, out, + πλέος, full), + πούς = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Ecpleopodidæ*. *Duméril and Bibron.*

ecptoma† (ek-tō'mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔκπτωμα, a dislocation, < ἐκπίπτειν, fall out of, be dislocated, < ἐκ, out, + πίπτειν, fall.] In *pathol.*, a falling down of any part: applied to luxations, prolapsus uteri, scrotal hernia, the expulsion of the placenta, sloughing off of gangrenous parts, etc.

ecpyesis (ek-pī-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκπύησις, suppuration, < ἐκπυεῖν, suppurate, < ἐκ, out, + πυεῖν, suppurate, < πύον, pus.] In *pathol.*, a skin-disease with purulent or serous effusion: now rarely used.

écrasement (ā-kraz'moṅ), *n.* [F. *écrasement*, a crushing, < *écraser*, crush: see *craze*.] In *surg.*, the operation of removing a part, as a tumor, by a wire or chain loop gradually tightened so as to cut slowly through its attachment.

écraseur (ā-kra-zėr'), *n.* [F., < *écraser*, crush, bruise: see *craze*.] In *surg.*, an instrument for removing tumors. It consists of a fine chain or wire which is passed around the base of the part to be removed, and gradually tightened by a screw or otherwise until it has cut through.—**Galvanic écraseur**, an écraseur so constructed that the wire loop can be heated to redness while in use by the passage through it of an electric current.

écrevisse (ā-krė-vēs'), *n.* [F. *écrevisse*, a crawfish, a cuirass: see *crawfish*, *crayfish*.] In *armor*, a name given to any piece formed of splints, one sliding over the other, in the manner of the tail of the crawfish. See *garde-reine*, *great braguette* (under *braguette*), and *splint*.

ecrhythmus (ek-rith'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔκρυθμος, out of tune, < ἐκ, out, + ῥυθμός, tune, rhythm: see *rhythm*.] In *med.*, an irregular beating of the pulse.

écru (e-krö'; F. pron. ā-krü'), *a.* [F. *écru*, unbleached, raw, applied to linen, silk, etc., OF. *escru*, < *es-*, here unmeaning, + *cru*, raw, crude, < L. *crudus*: see *crude*.] 1. Unbleached: applied to textile fabrics.—2. Having the color of raw silk, or of undyed and unbleached linen; hence, by extension, having any similar shade of neutral color, as the color of hemp or hempen cord.—**Écru lace**, a modern lace made with two kinds of braid, one plain and the other crinkled, and worked into large and prominent patterns, usually geometrical, with bars or brides of thread. The term is derived from the common use of materials of écru color.

ecrustaceous (ē-krus-tā'shius), *a.* [< NL. **ecrustaceus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *crusta*, a crust: see *crustaceous*.] In *bot.*, without a crustaceous thallus, as some lichens.

ecstasis (ek'stā-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἔκστασις: see *ecstasy*.] In *pathol.*, same as *ecstasy*, 3.

ecstasize (ek'stạ-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ecstasized*, ppr. *ecstasizing*. [< *ecstasy* + *-ize*.] To fill with ecstasy or excessive joy. *F. Butler*. [Rare.]

Rose and Margaret burst from their retreat with a loud laugh, and gave Obed a hearty greeting; which he, bemazed and *ecstacized*, returned as handsomely as he knew how. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

ecstasy (ek'stạ-si), *n.*; pl. *ecstasies* (-siz). [Formerly spelled variously *ecstasie*, *ecstacy*, *extasy*, *extasie*, etc.; = F. *extase* = Sp. *extasi*, *extasis* = Pg. *extasis* = It. *estasi* (D. *extase* = G. *ekstase* = Dan. *extase* = Sw. *extas*, < F.), < LL. *ecstasis*, ML. also *extasis*, < Gr. ἔκστασις, any displacement or removal from the proper place, a standing aside, distraction of mind, astonishment, later a trance, < ἐξιστάναι, 2d. aor. ἐκστῆναι, put or place aside, mid. and pass. stand aside, < ἐξ, ἐκ, out, + ἱστάναι, place, set, ἵστασθαι, stand: see *stasis*.] 1. A state in which the mind is exalted or liberated as it were from the body; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object, or by absorption in some overpowering idea, most frequently of a religious nature; entrancing rapture or transport.

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

When the mind is warmed with heavenly thoughts, and wrought up into some degrees of holy *ecstasy*, it stays not there, but communicates these impressions to the body.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

The Neoplatonists, though they sometimes spoke of civic virtues, regarded the condition of *ecstasy* as not only transcending but including all, and that condition could only be arrived at by a passive life.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 350.

2. Overpowering emotion or exaltation, in which the mind is absorbed and the actions are controlled by the exciting subject; a sudden access of intense feeling. Specifically—(*a*) Joyful, delightful, or rapturous emotion; extravagant delight: as, the *ecstasy* of love; he gazed upon the scene with *ecstasy*.

He on the tender grass
Would sit, and hearken ev'n to *ecstasy*.
Milton, Comus, l. 625.

Sweet thankful love his soul did fill
With utter *ecstasy* of bliss.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 84.

It is a sky of Italian April, full of sunshine and the hidden *ecstasy* of larks.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 191.

The *ecstasies* of mirth and terror which his gestures and play of countenance never failed to produce in a nursery flattered him [Garrick] quite as much as the applause of mature critics. *Macaulay*, Madame d'Arblay.

(*b*) Grievous, fearful, or painful emotion; extreme agitation; distraction: as, the very *ecstasy* of grief; an *ecstasy* of fear.

Better be with the dead . . .
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless *ecstacy*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Come, let us leave him in his ireful mood,
Our words will but increase his *ecstasy*.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, i. 2.

And last, the cannons' voice that shook the skies,
And, as it fares in sudden *ecstasies*,
At once bereft us both of ears and eyes.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 228.

3. In *med.*, a morbid state of the nervous system, allied to catalepsy and trance, in which the patient assumes the attitude and expression of rapture. Also *ecstasis*.—4†. Insanity; madness.

That noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,
Blasted with *ecstacy*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

ecstasy (ek'stạ-si), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ecstasied*, ppr. *ecstasying*. [< *ecstasy*, *n.*] To fill with rapture or enthusiasm. [Rare.]

The persons . . . then made prophetical and inspired must needs have discoursed like seraphims and the most *ecstasied* order of intelligences.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 31.

They were so *ecstasied* with joy that they made the heavens ring with triumphant shouts and acclamations.
J. Scott, Christian Life, I. iv. § 5.

ecstatic (ek-stat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *ecstatick*, *extatick*; = F. *extatique* = Sp. *extático* = Pg. *extatico* = It. *estatico*, < Gr. ἐκστατικός, < ἔκστασις, ecstasy: see *ecstasy*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resulting from ecstasy; entrancing; overpowering.

In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatick* fit.
Milton, The Passion, l. 42.

To gain Pescennius one employs his schemes;
One grasps a Cecrops in *ecstatick* dreams.
Pope, To Addison.

The Sonnets [Mrs. Browning's] reveal to us that Love which is the most *ecstatic* of human emotions and worth all other gifts in life. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 138.

2. Affected by ecstasy; enraptured; entranced.

By making no responses to ordinary stimuli, the *ecstatic* subject shows that he is "not himself."
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 77.

II. *n.* **1.** One subject to ecstasies or raptures; an extravagant enthusiast. [Rare.]

Old Hereticks and idle *Ecstaticks*, such as the very primitive times were infinitely pestred withal.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 201.

2. *pl.* Ecstasy; rapturous emotion.

ecstatical (ek-stat'i-ka̤l), *a.* [Formerly *extatical*; < *ecstatic* + *-al.*] Same as *ecstatic.*

With other *extaticall* furies, and religious frencies, with ornaments of gold and iewels. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 66.

ecstatically (ek-stat'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an ecstatic manner; rapturously; ravishingly.

ectad (ek'tad), *adv.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, without, outside, + *-ad*³, < L. *ad*, to.] In *anat.*, to or toward the outside or exterior; outward; outwardly.

The dura mater may be described as *ectad* of the brain, but entad of the cranium.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 27.

ectal (ek'ta̤l), *a.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, without, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, outer; external; superficial; peripheral: opposed to *ental.*

The suggestion to employ ental and *ectal* was welcomed, and they were published [by Wilder in 1881].
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 27.

ectasia (ek-tā'si-a̤), *n.* [NL.: see *ectasis.*] 1. Ectasis.—2. Aneurism.—**Alveolar ectasia.** Same as *vesicular emphysema* (which see, under *emphysema*).

ectasis (ek'tạ-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἔκτασις, extension, < ἐκτείνειν (= L. *exten-d-ere*), extend, < ἐκ, out, + τείνειν, stretch: see *extend, tend*¹.] 1. In *anc. orthoëpy* and *pros.*: (*a*) The pronunciation of a vowel as long. (*b*) The lengthening or protraction of a vowel usually short. See *diastole.*—2. In *anc. rhet.*: (*a*) The use of a long vowel or syllable in a part of a clause or sentence where it will produce a special rhythmical effect. (*b*) The use of a form of a word longer than that commonly employed. This is generally called *paragoge.*

ectaster (ek-tas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, without, + ἀστήρ, star.] A kind of sponge-spicule. *Sollas.*

ectatic (ek-tat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐκτατός, capable of extension, < ἐκτείνειν, extend: see *ectasis.*] Exhibiting or pertaining to ectasis.

ectene, ectenes (ek'te-nē, -nēz), *n.* [< Gr. ἐκτενής (LGr. also ἐκτενή, n.), prop. adj., extended, continued (sc. ἱκεσία, αἴτησις, εὐχή, or προσευχή, supplication, prayer), < ἐκτείνειν, stretch out, prolong: see *ectasis* and *extend.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the litanies recited by the deacon and choir. It follows the gospel, and is introduced by the words "Let us all say with our whole soul, and with our whole mind let us say." The choir responds with *Kyrie Eleison*, once after this invitation and the first petition, and thrice after the other petitions. See *litany.*

ectental (ek-ten'ta̤l), *a.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, without, + ἐντός, within, + *-al.*] In *embryol.*, of or pertaining to the outer and the inner layer of a gastrula: specifically said of the line of primitive juncture of the ectoderm and endoderm circumscribing the mouth of a gastrula. Also *ecto-ental.*

ecteron (ek'tẹ-ron), *n.* An erroneous form of *ecderon. Mivart.*

ecteronic (ek-tẹ-ron'ik), *a.* An erroneous form of *ecderonic. Mivart.*

ecthesis (ek'the-sis), *n.* [< Gr. ἔκθεσις, a setting forth, an exposition, < ἔκθετος, verbal adj. of ἐκτιθέναι, put out, set forth, < ἐκ, out, + τιθέναι, put, set.] An exposition, especially of faith. In church history *the Ecthesis* is the decree of the emperor Heraclius, about A. D. 638, declaring that the controversy as to whether Christ has two wills or one will with a twofold or theandric operation (a view acceptable to the Monothelites) was to be left an open question.

The [first] Lateran synod, by which not only the Monothelite doctrine but also the moderating *ecthesis* of Heraclius and typus of Constans II. were anathematized.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 646.

ecthlipsis (ek-thlip'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἔκθλιψις, ecthlipsis, lit. a squeezing out, < ἐκθλίβειν, squeeze out, < ἐκ, out, + θλίβειν, squeeze. Cf. *elision.*] In *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, omission or suppression of a letter; especially, in *Lat. gram.*, elision or suppression in utterance of a final vowel and consonant in a syllable ending in *m*, as in the line

Monstr*um* horrend*um*, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.
Virgil, Æneid, III. 658.

ecthoræa, *n.* Plural of *ecthoræum.*

ecthoræal, ecthoreal (ek-thọ-rē'a̤l), *a.* [< *ecthoræum* + *-al.*] Pertaining to an ecthoræum: as, an *ecthoræal* protrusion.

ecthoræum (ek-thọ-rē'um), *n.*; pl. *ecthoræa* (-a̤). [NL., < Gr. ἐκ, out, out of, + θοραῖος, containing the seed, < θορός, seed, semen.] In *zoöl.*, the thread of a thread-cell; the stinging-hair of a cnida; a cnidocil. Also *ecthoreum.* See cut under *cnida.*

The inner wall of the sac [cnida] is produced into a sheath terminating in a long thread (*ecthoreum*); this is usually twisted in many coils round its sheath, and fills up the open end of the sac. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 16.

ecthyma (ek-thī'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *ecthymata* (ek-thim'a-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἔκθυμα, a pustule, papula, < ἐκθύειν, break out, as heat or humors, < ἐκ, out, + θύειν, rage, boil, rush.] In *pathol.*, a large pustule intermediate in character between a furuncle or boil and an ordinary pustule.

ecthymiform (ek-thī'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. ἔκθυμα (ἐκθυματ-), a pustule, papula (see *ecthyma*), + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of or resembling an ecthyma.

ecto-. [NL. *ecto-*, < Gr. ἐκτός, adv. and prep., without, outside (opposed to ἐντός, within: see *ento-*), < ἐκ, out, + quasi-superl. suffix -το-ς.] A prefix in words (chiefly biological) of Greek origin, signifying 'outside, without, outer, external, lying upon': as, *ectoderm*, the outer skin; *Ectozoa*, external parasites: opposed to *endo-*, *ento-.*

ectobasidium (ek″tō-bā-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ectobasidia* (-a̤). [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + NL. *basidium*, q. v.] In *mycol.*, a basidium that is externally placed, as in *Hymenomycetes. Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 954.

Ectobia (ek-tō'bi-a̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + βίος, life.] A genus of cursorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Blattidæ*, or cockroaches, containing a number of small species, as *E. germanica*, the croton-bug (which see): sometimes synonymous with *Blatta* in a restricted sense. *Westwood*, 1839.

ectoblast (ek'tọ-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + βλαστός, a bud, germ.] 1. In *biol.*, the outermost recognizable structure of a cell; a cell-wall, in any way distinguished from mesoblast or other more interior structures. The ectoblast is to a cell what the epiblast is to a more complex organism.—2. In *embryol.*, the outer primary layer in the embryo of any metazoan animal; the epiblast; the ectoderm. See cut under *blastocœle.*

ectoblastic (ek-tọ-blas'tik), *a.* [< *ectoblast* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the ectoblast; consisting of ectoblast; ectodermal.

ectobliquus (ek-tob-lī'kwus), *n.*; pl. *ectobliqui* (-kwī). [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + L. *obliquus*, oblique.] In *anat.*, the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, the obliquus abdominis externus. Also called *extrobliquus.* See cut under *muscle.*

ectocardia (ek-tọ-kär'di-a̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + καρδία, heart.] In *teratol.*, a malformation in which the heart is out of its normal position.

ectocarotid (ek″tọ-ka-rot'id), *n.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + E. *carotid.*] In *anat.*, the external carotid artery; the outer branch of the common carotid.

Ectocarpaceæ (ek″tọ-kär-pā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ectocarpus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of phæosporic marine algæ having filamentous branching fronds, chiefly monosiphonous, with little or no cortex.

Ectocarpeæ (ek-tọ-kär'pẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ectocarpus* + *-eæ.*] 1. In *bot.*, same as *Ectocarpaceæ.*—2. In *zoöl.*, a division of nematophorous *Cœlenterata*, containing those hydrozoans whose genitalia are developed from the ectoderm: opposed to *Endocarpeæ.* The group is equivalent to the *Hydromedusæ.*

ectocarpous (ek-tō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *ectocarpus*, < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + καρπός, fruit.] Having external genitals, or developing sexual products from the ectoderm, as a hydromedusan; of or pertaining to the *Ectocarpeæ.*

Ectocarpus (ek-tọ-kär'pus), *n.* [NL.: see *ectocarpous.*] In *bot.*, the principal genus of *Ectocarpaceæ*, including a large number of olive-brown filamentous species, many of which grow attached to larger algæ.

ectochona (ek-tọ-kō'na̤), *n.*; pl. *ectochonæ* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + χώνη, a funnel: see *chone.*] An ectochone.

ectochone (ek'tọ-kōn), *n.* [< NL. *ectochona*, q. v.] The outer division of a chone.

In many sponges (Geodia, Stelletta) the cortical domes are constricted near their communication with the subdermal cavity (subcortical crypt) by a transverse muscular sphincter, which defines an outer division or *ectochone* from an inner or endochone. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

ectoclinal (ek-tọ-klī'na̤l), *a.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + κλίνειν, lean: see *clinic, clinode.*] In *bot.*, having the clinode (hymenium) and spores exposed upon the surface of the receptacle. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 958.

ectocœlian (ek-tọ-sē'li-a̤n), *a.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + κοιλίον, a hollow.] In *anat.*, extraventricular; situated outside of the cavities of the brain: applied to that part of the corpus striatum (the nucleus lenticularis) which appears embedded in the wall of the hemisphere. *Wilder.*

ectocœlic (ek-tọ-sē'lik), *a.* [As *ectocœl-ian* + *-ic.*] Situated on the outside of the common cavity of a cœlenterate.

A misleading appearance of *ectocœlic* septa is produced by the fact that some pairs of mesenteries die out after a very short course.
G. H. Fowler, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 5.

ectocondyle (ek-tọ-kon'dil), *n.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + E. *condyle.*] The outer or external condyle of a bone, on the side away from the body: said especially of the condyles at the lower end of the humerus and of the femur respectively: opposed to *entocondyle.* See *epicondyle.*

ectocoracoid (ek-tọ-kor'a-koid), *a.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + NL. *coracoideus*, the coracoid.] In the dipnoan fishes, the element of the shoulder-girdle outside of that with which the pectoral limb articulates. Also called *clavicle.*

ectocranial (ek-tọ-krā'ni-a̤l), *a.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + κρανίον, skull: see *cranium.*] Of or pertaining to the outer walls or surface of the skull; forming a part of the cranial parietes, as a bone.

There is a large bony tract . . . between the squamosal and the large interparietal, which is not one of the ordinary *ectocranial* bones.
W. K. Parker, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 135.

ectocuneiform (ek-tọ-kū'nẹ-i-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ectocuneiforme*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the outermost cuneiform bone; ectosphenoid.

Union of the navicular and cuboid, and sometimes the *ectocuneiform* bone, of the tarsus.
W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 430.

II. *n.* The outermost one of the three cuneiform or wedge-shaped bones of the distal row of tarsal bones; the ectocuneiform or ectosphenoid bone of the foot. See cut under *foot.*

ectocuneiforme (ek-tō-kū″nẹ-i-fôr'mē), *n.*; pl. *ectocuneiformia* (-mi-a̤). [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, without, + NL. *cuneiforme*, the cuneiform bone.] Same as *ectocuneiform.*

ectocyst (ek'tọ-sist), *n.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + κύστις, a bladder: see *cyst.*] In *Polyzoa*, the external tegumentary layer of the cœnœcium, forming the common cell or cyst in which each individual zoöid is contained. See the extract, and cuts under *Polyzoa* and *Plumatella.*

As a rule the colonies [of polyzoans] possess a horny or parchment-like, frequently also calcareous, exoskeleton, which arises from the hardening of the cuticle around the individual zoöids. Each zoöid is accordingly surrounded by a very regular and symmetrical case — the *ectocyst* or cell; through the opening of which the anterior part of the soft body of the contained zoöid with its tentacular crown can be protruded. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 71.

ectoderm (ek'tọ-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + δέρμα, skin: see *derm.*] The completed outer layer of cells, or outer blastodermic membrane, in all metazoan animals, formed by the cells of the epiblast, and primitively constituting the outer wall of the whole body, as the endoderm does that of the body-cavity; an epiblast, ectoblast, or external blastoderm. The term is chiefly used in embryology, or of certain lower animals whose bodies consist essentially of an outer and an inner layer, and not as a synonym of the epidermis or cuticle of the higher animals. See cut under *gastrula.*

ectodermal (ek-tọ-dėr'ma̤l), *a.* [< *ectoderm* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the ectoderm; consisting of ectoderm: as, the *ectodermal* layer of a cœlenterate.

The ovary bursts its *ectodermal* covering.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 515.

ectodermic (ek-tọ-dėr'mik), *a.* [< *ectoderm* + *-ic.*] Same as *ectodermal.*

ecto-entad (ek″tō-en'tad), *adv.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, without, + ἐντός, within, + *-ad*³. Cf. *ectad, entad.*] In *anat.*, from without inward. [Rare.]

A part may be divided by cutting either *ecto-entad*, from without inward, or ento-ectad, from within outward.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 27.

ecto-ental (ek″tō-en′tal), *a.* Same as *ectental.*

The mesoderm grows out from the *ectoental* line.
C. S. Minot, Medical News, XLIX. 249.

ectogastrocnemius (ek-tō-gas-trok-nē′mi-us), *n.*: pl. *ectogastrocnemii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + γαστήρ, stomach, + κνήμη, the lower leg, tibia.] The outer gastrocnemial muscle, or outer head of the gastrocnemius; the gastrocnemius externus. See cut under *muscle.*

ectogenous (ek-toj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + -γενης, producing: see *-genous.*] Originating or developed outside of the host; externally parasitic: opposed to *endogenous.*

Some of the pathogenous bacteria are accustomed to develope and multiply without the body, while others only do so within it. The former kind we may describe as *ectogenous*, the latter as endogenous.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 203.

ectoglutæus (ek-tō-glö′tē-us), *n.*; pl. *ectoglutæi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, without, + γλουτός, the rump, buttocks: see *glutæus, gluteal.*] In *anat.*, the outer or great gluteal muscle; the glutæus maximus. Also *ectogluteus.* See cut under *muscle.*

ectogluteal (ek-tō-glö′tē-al), *a.* [< *ectoglutæus* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the ectoglutæus. Also *ectoglutæal.*

ectolecithal (ek-tō-les′i-thal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + λέκιθος, yolk, + *-al.*] In *embryol.*, noting those ova which have the food-yolk peripheral in position, and thus exterior to the formative yolk. The cleavage or segmentation is consequently confined at first to the inner parts of the ovum, and it is only in later stages, when the food-yolk has shifted to the center, that the cleavage becomes peripheral. The egg of the spider is an example. See *centrolecithal, telolecithal.*

The first processes of segmentation in these at first *ectolecithal* ova are withdrawn from observation, since they take place in the centre of an egg covered by a superficial layer of food yelk. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), I. 112.

Ectolithia (ek-tō-lith′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + λίθος, stone.] Those radiolarians which have an external silicious skeleton or exoskeleton: distinguished from *Endolithia.*

Only a few [radiolarians] remain naked and without firm deposits; as a rule, the soft body possesses a silicious skeleton, which either lies entirely outside the central capsule (*Ectolithia*), or is partially within it (Endolithia).
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 189.

ectolithic (ek-tō-lith′ik), *a.* [As *Ectolithia* + *-ic.*] Extracapsular or exoskeletal, as the skeleton of a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Ectolithia*; not endolithic.

ectomere (ek′tō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + μέρος, part.] In *embryol.*, the less granular of the two blastomeres into which the mammalian ovum divides: also applied to a descendant of this blastomere in the first stages of development. See *blastomere, entomere.*

ectomeric (ek-tō-mer′ik), *a.* [< *ectomere* + *-ic.*] Having the character of an ectomere.

ectoparasite (ek-tō-par′a-sit), *n.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + παράσιτος, a parasite: see *parasite.*] An external parasite; a parasite living upon the exterior of the host, as distinguished from an endoparasite. Lice, fleas, ticks, etc., are ectoparasites. The term has no classificatory significance in zoology or botany.

ectoparasitic (ek-tō-par-a-sit′ik), *a.* [< *ectoparasite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an ectoparasite or of ectoparasites; epizoic.

In the entoparasitic forms of this division the visual organs disappear, while they are persistent in many of the *ectoparasitic* forms.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 154.

ectopectoralis (ek-tō-pek-tō-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *ectopectorales* (-lēz). [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + L. *pectoralis*, pectoral: see *pectoral.*] In *anat.*, the outer or great pectoral muscle; the pectoralis major (which see, under *pectoralis*).

ectopia (ek-tō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτόπιος, ἔκτοπος, away from a place, out of place, out of the way, < ἐκ, out, + τόπος, place: see *topic.*] In *pathol.*, morbid displacement of parts, usually congenital: as, *ectopia* of the heart or of the bladder. Also *ectopy.*

ectopic (ek-top′ik), *a.* [< *ectopia* + *-ic.*] Characterized by ectopia.

The gestation is *ectopic*, that is, proceeding in an abnormal locality, which is unfit for the office imposed upon it.
R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 370.

Ectopistes (ek-tō-pis′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτοπίζειν, wander, migrate, < ἔκτοπος, away from a place, < ἐκ + τόπος, place.] A genus of pigeons, of the family *Columbidæ.* They have short tarsi feathered part way down in front, a short bill feathered far forward, the wings acutely pointed by the first three primaries, a long cuneate tail of 12 tapering acuminate feathers, wing-coverts with black spots, party-colored tail-feathers, an iridescent neck, and the sexes distinguishable by color. *E. migratorius* is the common wild pigeon or passenger-pigeon of North America. See cut under *passenger-pigeon.*

ectoplasm (ek′tō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, without, + πλάσμα, a thing formed, < πλάσσειν, form.] 1. In *zoöl.*, the exterior protoplasm or sarcode of a cell; the ectosarc: applied to the denser exterior substance of infusorians and other unicellular organisms, or of a free protoplasmic body, as a zoöspore.

In the Infusoria, which are covered by a firm cuticle, there is a central semifluid mass of sarcode (endoplasm) which is distinct from the more compact peripheral layer of sarcode (*ectoplasm*). *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), I. 54.

2. In *bot.*, the outer hyaline layer or film of the protoplasmic mass within a cell.

ectoplasmic (ek-tō-plaz′mik), *a.* [< *ectoplasm* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or consisting of ectoplasm.

ectoplastic (ek-tō-plas′tik), *a.* Same as *ectoplasmic.*

The differentiation of this cortical substance (which is not a frequent or striking phenomenon in tissue-cells) may be regarded as an *ectoplastic* (i. e., peripheral) modification of the protoplasm, comparable to the entoplastic (central) modification which produces a nucleus.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 833.

ectopopliteal (ek″tō-pop-lit′ē-al), *a.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + L. *poples* (*poplit-*), hock, knee: see *popliteal.*] In *anat.*, situated upon the outer side of the popliteal space or region: as, the *ectopopliteal* nerve.

Ectoprocta (ek-tō-prok′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ectoproctus.*] A division of the *Polyzoa* established by Nitsche, characterized by having the anus outside of the circlet of tentacles: opposed to *Endoprocta.* See the extract.

In the *Ectoprocta*, . . . the endocyst consists of two layers, an outer and inner; of which the former is the representative of the ectoderm in other animals. The latter lines the walls of the perivisceral cavity, and is reflected thence, like a peritoneal tunic, over the tentacular sheath and into the interior of the tentacula, whence it is continued on to the alimentary canal, of which it forms the external investment. The endoderm, which lines the alimentary canal, is of course continuous, through the oral opening, with the ectoderm.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 571.

ectoproctous (ek-tō-prok′tus), *a.* [< NL. *ectoproctus*, < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + πρωκτός, the anus, posteriors.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ectoprocta*: specifically applied to those polyzoans, as the *Gymnolæmata*, which have the anus situated outside the circlet of tentacles: opposed to *endoproctous.*

It has been pointed out that the characteristic polypide of the *ectoproctous* Polyzoa is a structure developed from the cystid. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 396.

ectopterygoid (ek-top-ter′i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ectopterygoideus*, q. v.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the external pterygoid bone or muscle.

II. *n.* 1. An external pterygoid bone; one of the lateral bones of the palate of some animals, as reptiles. It is highly developed, for instance, in the crocodile. See *Crocodilia.*—2. In typical fishes, the external of two bones just behind the palatine, generally called *pterygoid.* See cut under *palato-quadrate.*—3. In *anat.*, the ectopterygoid muscle.

ectopterygoideus (ek-top-ter-i-goi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *ectopterygoidei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + NL. *pterygoideus*: see *pterygoid.*] In *anat.*, the external pterygoid muscle. See *pterygoideus.*

ectopy (ek′tō-pi), *n.* Same as *ectopia.*

ectosarc (ek′tō-särk), *n.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh.] The ectoplasm of a protozoan; the exterior substance of the body of an animal of low organization, as an amœba or other rhizopod or protozoan, in any way distinguished from an endosarc; the usually thicker, denser, tougher, or otherwise modified protoplasm which forms an envelop of the body, as differentiated from the interior substance or contents. The term is used chiefly in connection with amœbas or other rhizopods, in which, though there may be no definite cell-wall, the outer sarcode is differentiated in some way from the inner substance, or endosarc.

ectosarcode (ek-tō-sär′kōd), *n.* Same as *ectosarc.*

ectosarcodous (ek-tō-sär′kō-dus), *a.* [< *ectosarcode* + *-ous.*] Consisting of external sarcode; constituting an ectosarc; ectoplasmic.

ectosarcous (ek-tō-sär′kus), *a.* [< *ectosarc* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the ectosarc.

ectosomal (ek′tō-sō-mal), *a.* [< *ectosome* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the ectosome; cortical, as the exterior region of a sponge.

ectosome (ek′tō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + σῶμα, body.] In sponges, the outer region, forming the roof and walls of the subdermal chambers, composed of ectoderm and a superficial layer of endoderm; the cortex: distinguished from *choanosome* and *endosome.*

The choanosome forms a middle layer between a reticulation of *ectosome* on the one side and of endoderm and mesoderm, i. e., endosome, on the other.
Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

ectosphenoid (ek-tō-sfē′noid), *n.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, without, + σφηνοειδής, wedge-shaped: see *sphenoid.*] Same as *ectocuneiform.* [Rare.]

ectosporous (ek-tō-spō′rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + σπόρος, seed: see *spore.*] Forming spores externally; exosporous.

ectosteal (ek-tos′tē-al), *a.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + ὀστέον, bone, + *-al.*] Relating to or situated on the outside of a bone; proceeding from without inward, as a growth of bone.

ectosteally (ek-tos′tē-al-i), *adv.* In an ectosteal manner or position.

ectostosis (ek-tos-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + ὀστέον, bone, + *-osis.*] That form of ossification of cartilage which begins in or immediately under the perichondrium; also, growth of bone from without inward; periosteal ossification.

ectothecal (ek-tō-thē′kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + θήκη, case: see *theca.*] In *bot.*, having thecæ or asci exposed, as in discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens; discomycetous; gymnocarpous.

ectotriceps (ek-tot′ri-seps), *n.*; pl. *ectotricepites* (ek-tot-ri-sep′i-tēz). [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + NL. *triceps.*] In *anat.*, the outer head or external division of the triceps muscle of the arm, considered as a distinct muscle. Also *extratriceps.*

Ectozoa (ek-tō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ectozoön*, q. v.] External parasites in general, as distinguished from *Entozoa*, or internal parasites. Thus, the fish-lice, or *Epizoa*, are *Ectozoa*, as are other lice, ticks, fleas, etc. The term is a vague one, having no classificatory significance, and implying no structural affinity among the creatures designated by it. Also called *ectoparasites.*

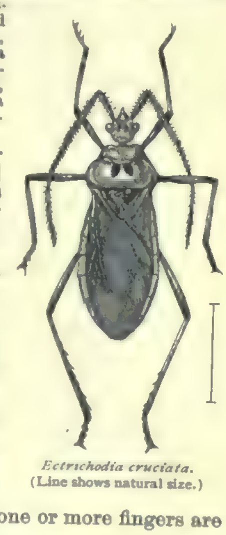
ectozoan (ek-tō-zō′an), *n.* [< *Ectozoa* + *-an.*] One of the *Ectozoa*; an epizoan; an ectoparasite.

ectozoic (ek-tō-zō′ik), *a.* [< *Ectozoa* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the *Ectozoa*; epizoic; ectoparasitic.

ectozoön (ek-tō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + ζῷον, animal.] One of the *Ectozoa*; an ectozoan.

Ectrephes (ek′tre-fēz), *n.* [NL. (Pascoe, 1866), < Gr. ἐκτρέφειν, bring up, breed, produce, < ἐκ, out, + τρέφειν, nourish.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Ptinidæ*, containing a few Australian species. Also *Anapestus.*

Ectrichodia (ek-tri-kō′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1825), < Gr. ἐκ, out, + τριχώδης, like hair, hairy, < θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of bugs, of the family *Reduviidæ* and subfamily *Ectrichodiinæ.* *E. cruciata* is a generally distributed species in the United States, about half an inch long, of a shining bright-red color, variegated with black, short, stout, hairy antennæ of a dusky color, and thick, piceous rostrum.



Ectrichodia cruciata.
(Line shows natural size.)

Ectrichodides (ek-tri-kod′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of hemipterous insects, represented by the genus *Ectrichodia.* Same as *Ectrichodiinæ.*

Ectrichodiinæ (ek-tri-kod-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ectrichodia* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of bugs, of the family *Reduviidæ*, typified by the genus *Ectrichodia.*

ectrodactylia (ek″trō-dak-til′i-ä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ἔκτρωσις, miscarriage, + δάκτυλος, finger.] In *teratol.*, a malformation in which one or more fingers are wanting.

ectrodactylism (ek-trō-dak′ti-lizm), *n.* [As *ectrodactyl-ia* + *-ism.*] Same as *ectrodactylia.*

ectropic (ek-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἔκτροπος, turning out of the way, < ἐκτρέπειν, turn out, < ἐκ, out, + τρέπειν, turn.] Turned outward or everted, as an eyelid, when the inner or conjunctival surface is exposed, as in ectropion.

ectropical (ek-trop'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἐκ, out, + τροπικός, tropic (see *tropic*), + *-al.*] Belonging to parts outside the tropics; extratropical. [Rare.]

ectropion, ectropium (ek-trō'pi-on, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτρόπιον, everted eyelid, < ἔκτροπος, turning out: see *ectropic.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) An abnormal eversion or turning outward of the eyelids. (*b*) Eversion of the cervical endometrium of the womb.

ectropometer (ek-trọ-pom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἐκτροπή, a turning off, turning aside (< ἐκτρέπειν, turn off: see *ectropic*), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument used on shipboard for determining the bearing or compass-direction of objects. The ectropometer in use in the United States Navy consists of a vertical stanchion fitted in sockets on the deck or bridge and surmounted by a compass-card without a magnet. The card turns on a vertical axis and is fitted with an alidade. The magnetic heading of the ship being adjusted on this card to a line parallel with the keel, the alidade gives readily the bearing of land, lighthouses, etc. Also *ektropometer.*

ectrotic (ek-trot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐκτρωτικός, of or for abortion, < ἔκτρωσις, abortion, < *ἐκτρωτός, verbal adj. of ἐκτιτρώσκειν, abort, < ἐκ, out, + τιτρώσκειν, τρώειν, wound, injure.] In *med.*, preventing the development or causing the abortion of a disease.

ectypal (ek'ti-pạl), *a.* [< *ectype* + *-al.*] Taken from the original; imitated. [Rare.]

> Exemplars of all the *ectypal* copies.
> *Ellis*, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 417.

Ectypal world, in *Platonic philos.*, the phenomenal world, the world of sense, as distinguished from the archetypal or noumenal world.

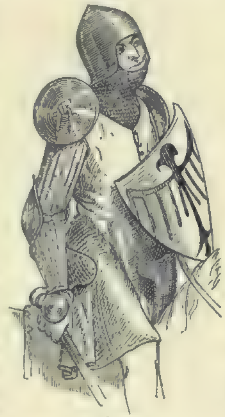
ectype (ek'tīp), *n.* [= F. *ectype* = Sp. *ectipo* = Pg. *ectypo*, < L. *ectypus*, engraved in relief, embossed, < Gr. ἔκτυπος, engraved in relief, formed in outline, < ἐκ, out, + τύπος, figure: see *type.*] **1.** A reproduction or copy of an original; a copy: opposed to *prototype.*

> The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes* or "copies."
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxxi. 13.

> Some regarded him [Klopstock] as an *ectype* of the ancient prophets. *Eng. Cyc.*

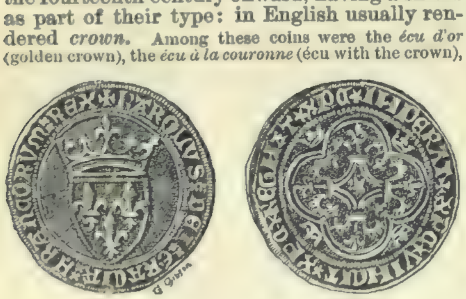
Specifically—**2.** In *arch.*, a copy in relief or embossed.

ectypography (ek-ti-pog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔκτυπος, engraved in relief (see *ectype*), + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write, engrave.] A method of etching in which the lines are left in relief upon the plate instead of being sunk into it.



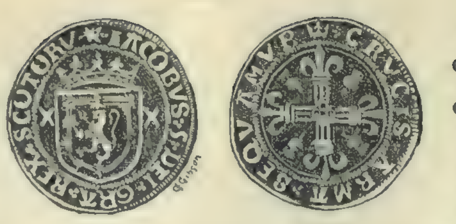
Écu.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

écu (ā-kü' or ā'kū), *n.* [F., a shield (applied also to a coin, etc.), < OF. *escu*, *escut*, < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *escutcheon*, *scutum.*] **1.** The shield carried by a mounted man-at-arms in the middle ages; especially, the triangular shield of no great length carried during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and hung around the neck by the guige, so as to cover the left arm and left side.—**2.** The name of several gold and silver coins current in France from the fourteenth century onward, having a shield as part of their type: in English usually rendered *crown.* Among these coins were the *écu d'or* (golden crown), the *écu à la couronne* (écu with the crown), the *écu au soleil* (écu with the sun), *écu blanc* (white crown), and *écu d'argent* (silver crown). The specimen of the *écu d'or* of Charles VI. (A. D. 1380–1422) here illustrated weighs 61 grains.



Obverse. Reverse.
Écu d'Or of Charles VI., King of France.—British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

3. A Scotch gold coin, also called *crown*, issued in the sixteenth century by James V. and by Mary, Queen of Scots. It was worth at the time of issue 20 shillings English.—**4.** In France, a sum of money, formerly consisting of three francs, now generally of five francs.—**5.** A vegetable tracing-paper, 15 × 20 inches. *Drummond.*



Obverse. Reverse.
Écu of James V. of Scotland.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Ecuadoran (ek-wä-dō'rạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ecuador* + *-an.*] Same as *Ecuadorian.*

Ecuadorian (ek-wä-dō'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ecuador* (Sp. *Ecuador*, so called because crossed by the equator, < Sp. *ecuador* = E. *equator*) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Ecuador: as, the *Ecuadorian* fauna.

> The *Ecuadorian* section [of the Andes].
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 644.

II. *n.* A native of Ecuador, a republic of South America, on the Pacific, north of Peru.

ecumenic, œcumenic (ek-ụ̄-men'ik), *a.* [= F. *œcuménique* = Sp. *ecuménico* = Pg. It. *ecumenico* (cf. G. *öcumenisch* = Dan. Sw. *ökumenisk*), < LL. *œcumenicus*, < Gr. οἰκουμενικός, general, universal, of or from the whole world, < οἰκουμένη, the inhabited world, the whole world, fem. (sc. γῆ, earth) of οἰκούμενος, ppr. pass. of οἰκεῖν, inhabit, < οἶκος, a house: see *economy.*] Same as *ecumenical* (which is the usual form).

ecumenical, œcumenical (ek-ụ̄-men'i-kạl), *a.* [< *ecumenic*, *œcumenic*, + *-al.*] General; universal; specifically, belonging to the entire Christian church.

> No other literature [than the French] exhibits so expansive and *œcumenical* a genius, or expounds so skilfully or appreciates so generously foreign ideas.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 160.

> The assumption of the title of *Œcumenical* Patriarch was another proof of the vast designs entertained by the Bishops of Constantinople.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 29.

> Both kings bound themselves to maintain the Catholic worship inviolate, . . . and agreed that an *œcumenical* council should at once assemble, to compose the religious differences. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 202.

> The ancient Greek Church is the mother of *œcumenical* orthodoxy; she elaborated the fundamental dogmas of the Trinity and the Person of Christ, as laid down in the Apostles' and the Nicene creeds.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 10.

Ecumenical bishop, a title first assumed by John the Faster, Patriarch of Constantinople, in the latter part of the sixth century. Gregory the Great, Bishop of Rome (590–604), strongly opposed the use of the title; but from the time of Boniface III. (607), on whom it was conferred by the emperor Phocas, it has been used by the popes as their right.—**Ecumenical council.** See *council*, 7.—**Ecumenical divines**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a title given to St. Basil the Great, St. Gregory the Divine, and St. John Chrysostom.

ecumenically, œcumenically (ek-ụ̄-men'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a general or ecumenical manner.

ecumenicity, œcumenicity (ek″ụ̄-me-nis'ị-ti), *n.* [= F. *œcuménicité* = Pg. *ecumenicidade*; as *ecumenic*, *œcumenic*, + *-ity.*] The character of being ecumenical.

> Some Catholics have protested against the *œcumenicity* of the synod in 1311 at Vienna, generally reckoned the 15th œcumenical [council]. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 511.

écusson (ā-kü-sôṅ'), *n.* [F.: see *escutcheon.*] In *her.*, an escutcheon, especially an escutcheon of pretense, or inescutcheon.

ecyphellate (ē-sī-fel'āt), *a.* [< NL. **ecyphellatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + NL. *cyphella*, q. v.] In *bot.*, without cyphellæ: applied to lichens, etc.

eczema (ek'ze-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔκζεμα, a cutaneous eruption, < ἐκζεῖν, boil up or out, < ἐκ, out, + ζεῖν, boil.] An inflammation of the skin attended with considerable exudation of lymph. Ordinarily the eczematous patch is red, slightly swollen, more or less incrusted, and moist on the removal of the crust, and causes considerable itching and smarting.—**Eczema papulosum**, the form of eczema characterized by papules, the swollen papillæ of the skin.—**Eczema rubrum.** (*a*) Pityriasis rubra. (*b*) Acute eczema when the color of the skin is very red.—**Eczema squamosum.** (*a*) Chronic eczema marked by the exfoliation of large quantities of epithelial scales. (*b*) Pityriasis rubra.—**Erythematous eczema**, a mild form of eczema, marked by little more than redness of the skin (erythema).—**Vesicular eczema**, the form or stage of eczema in which the eruption consists of vesicles containing serum.

eczematous (ek-zem'ạ-tus), *a.* [= F. *eczémateux*; < *eczema*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] **1.** Pertaining to or produced by eczema: as, *eczematous* eruptions.—**2.** Afflicted with eczema.

ed. An abbreviation (*a*) of *editor*; (*b*) of *edition.*

ed-1. [ME. *ed-*, < AS. *ed-* = OS. *idug* = OFries. *et-* = OHG. *it-*, *ita-*, MHG. *ite-* = Icel. *idh-* = Goth. *id-*, a prefix equiv. to L. *re-*, again, back: see *re-.*] A prefix now obsolete or occurring unfelt in a few words, meaning 'again, back, re-,' as in *edgrow*, *edgrowth*, *ednew.* See *eddish*, *eddy.*

Ed-2. [ME. *Ed-*, < AS. *Eád-*, a common element in proper names, being *eád*, happiness, prosperity, = OS. *ōd*, estate, property, wealth, prosperity, = OHG. *ōt*, estate, = Icel. *audhr*, riches, wealth: see *allodium.*] An element in proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning originally 'property' (in Anglo-Saxon, 'prosperity' or 'happiness'), as *Edward*, Anglo-Saxon *Eádweard*, protector of property; *Edwin*, Anglo-Saxon *Eádwine*, gainer or friend of property.

-ed1, **-ed**2. [(1) *-ed*1, pret. (*-ed*, *-d*, or *-t*, or entirely absent, according to the preceding elements), < ME. *-ed*, rarely *-ad*, earlier reg. *-e-de* (*-a-de*), *-de*, pl. *-e-den* (*-a-den*), *-den* (usually spelled *-t*, *-te*, *-ten*, when so pronounced, as after certain consonants (see below) and in northern use also after the vowel, *-et*, *-it*, whence mod. Sc. *-et*, *-it*), < AS. *-e-de*, *-o-de* (rarely *-a-de*), or, without the preceding vowel, *-de*, pl. *-e-don*, *-o-don*, *-don* (spelled *-te*, *-ton*, after consonants requiring such assimilation, as *miste*, *cyste*, *drypte*, etc., E. *mist*, *kist*, *dript*, now usually by conformation *missed*, *kissed*, *dripped*, etc.), the pret. suffix proper being simply *-de*, the preceding vowel representing the suffix *-ia*, Goth. *-ja*, etc., Teut. **-ja*, **-jo*, formative of weak verbs; = OS. *-a-da*, *-o-da*, *-da* = OFries. *-e-de*, *-a-de*, *-de*, *-te* = D. *-de* = MLG. *-e-de*, *-de*, *-te* = OHG. *-o-ta*, *-e-ta*, *-i-ta*, MHG. *-e-te*, *-te*, G. *-te* = Icel. *-adha*, *-dha*, *-da*, *-ta* = Sw. *-a-de*, *-de* = Dan. *-de*, *-te* = Goth. (with persons indicated) 1 *-da* (*-i-da*, *-o-da*, *-ai-da*), 2 *-des*, 3 *-da*, dual 2 *-dēdu*, 3 *-dēduts*, pl. 1 *-dēdum*, 2 *-dēduth*, 3 *-dēdun*; being orig. the reduplicated pret. of AS. *dōn*, E. *do*1, etc., namely, AS. *dide*, E. *did*, used as a pret. formative: see *do*1. (2) *-ed*2, pp. (*-ed*, *-d*, or *-t*, or entirely absent, according to the preceding elements), < ME. *-ed*, *-d*, also *-t* (when so pronounced, as after certain consonants (see above) and in northern use also after the vowel, *-et*, *-it*, whence mod. Sc. *-et*, *-it*), < AS. *-e-d*, *-o-d*, rarely *-ad*, often in the pl. *-e-d-e*, etc., with syncope of the preceding vowel *-d-e*, *-t-e*; = OS. OFries. D. MLG. LG. *-d* = OHG. MHG. G. *-t* = Icel. *-dhr*, *-dr*, *-tr*, m., *-dh*, *-d*, *-t*, f., *-t*, neut., = Sw. *-t* = Dan. *-t* = Goth. *-th-s* = L. *-tu-s* = Gr. -το-ς = Skt. *-ta-s*; a general adj. and pp. suffix quite different from *-ed*1, though now identified with it in form. The suffix appears in L. *-a-tu-s* (E. *-ate*1, *-ade*1, *-ada*, *-ado*, *-ee*1, etc.; disguised in various forms, as in *arm-y*), *-ĭ-tus*, *-ī-tus* (E. *-ite*1, *-it*1), *-ē-tus*, *-u-tus* (E. *-ute*), and without a preceding vowel as *-tus* (E. *-t*, as in *fea-t*, *fac-t*, etc.).] The regular formative of the preterit or past tense, and the perfect participle, respectively, of English "weak" verbs: suffixes of different origin (see etymology), but now identical in form and phonetic relations, and so conveniently treated together. Either suffix is attached (with suppression of final silent *-e*, if any) to the infinitive or first person indicative, and varies in pronunciation and spelling according to the preceding consonant (the final consonant of the infinitive): (1) *-ed*, pronounced -ed after *t*, *d*, as in *heated*, *loaded*, etc., and archaically in other positions, as in *hallowed*, *raised*, etc., and usually in some perfect participles used adjectively, as in *blessed*, *crooked*, *winged*, etc., parallel to *blest*, *crooked* (pronounced krůkt), *winged* (pronounced wingd), etc. (2) *-ed*, pronounced (with suppression of the vowel) d, after a sonant, namely, *b*, *g* "hard," *g* "soft" (*-ge* = *dzh* or *zh*), *j* (written *-ge*, as preceding), *s* (*-se* = *z*), *th* (= *dh*), *v*, *z*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ng*, *r*, as in *robed*, *robbed*, *lagged*, *raged*, *engaged*, *rouged*, *hedged*, *raised*, *posed*, *smoothed*, *breathed*, *lived*, *buzzed*, *boiled*, *felled*, *beamed*, *dreamed*, *stoned*, *leaned*, *hanged*, *barred*, *abhorred*, etc. (but after the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, in some words also or only *-t*: see below), or after a vowel, or a vowel before *h* or *w*, as in *hoed*, *rued*, *brayed*, *towed*, *awed*, *hurrahed*, etc.—most words of this class being formerly written without the vowel, which subsequently came to be indicated, pedantically, by an apostrophe, as in *rais'd*, *breath'd*, *liv'd*, etc. (this device being still retained by some, for its apparent metrical value, in verse, but otherwise little used in verbs, though it is the rule in the analogous instance of the possessive case of nouns, as in *man's*, *boy's*, etc.), except in a few words which have preserved the simple form, namely, (3) *-d*, pronounced d (the vowel being suppressed in both pronunciation and spelling), as in *laid*, *paid*, *staid*, *shod*, *heard*, *sold*, *told*, and (with loss of the final consonant of the infinitive) *clad*, *had*, and *made* (so spelled to preserve the "long" vowel), and, in preterit only, *could*, *should*, *would*—these forms being "irregular" in spelling only (*laid*, *paid*, *staid*), or in spelling and pronunciation, as compared with the forms having the usual

-ed. (4) *-ed*, pronounced t (the vowel being suppressed and the *d* assimilated to the preceding consonant) after a surd, namely, *c* "soft" (= *s*), *ch* (= *tsh*), *f*, *k*, *p*, *qu* (= *k*), *s* surd, *sh*, *th* surd, *x* (= *ks*), as in *faced*, *enticed*, *matched*, *cuffed*, *coughed* (pronounced kôft), *looked*, *lacked*, *tipped*, *piqued*, *pressed*, *classed*, *clashed*, *toothed*, *earthed*, *mixed*, etc., such words being formerly, as a rule, and still optionally (in verse, as preferred by Tennyson and other modern poets, or in restored or reformed spelling), spelled as pronounced, with *t*, as *lookt*, *lackt*, *tipt*, *prest*, *mixt*, *fixt*, etc.; in some words, where *-ed* after a liquid, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, or a vowel, is pronounced t instead of, as regularly, d, and in some words after *p*, the spelling *-t* prevails, either exclusively (and then accompanied by a change of the radical vowel), as in *dealt*, *felt*, *bought*, *caught*, *thought*, *wrought*, *brought*, *sought*, *taught*, *slept*, *swept*, *wept*, etc., or with a parallel form in *-ed* pronounced d, as in *spelt*, *spilt*, *spoilt*, *dreamt*, *leant*, *pent*, *burnt*, etc. (the *t* in some cases absorbing the final *-d* of the infinitive, as in *bent*, *blent*, *built*, *girt*, etc.), with parallel forms *spelled*, *spilled*, etc. (*bended*, *girded*, etc.). (5) In some monosyllables the suffix *-ed*, reduced to *-d* or *-t*, as above, has blended with the final *-d* or *-t* of the infinitive, forming, in earlier spelling, a double consonant, *dd* or *tt*, which has since been simplified, as in *shed*, *shred*, *hit*, *split*, etc., all trace of the suffix being thus effaced, and such preterits and past participles being assimilated to the infinitive; an original long vowel in the infinitive becoming short in the preterit and past participle, as in *read*, preterit and past participle *read* (red), *lead*, preterit and past participle *led* (where the change is recognized in the spelling), and hence, rarely, in the infinitive, as in *spread*, preterit and past participle *spread*. Some words ending in *-ed*2 (participles used as adjectives) may, with the definite article, or other definitive word, preceding, come to be used as nouns, having as such a possessive case (in *'s*) and a plural (in *-s*): as, the police took charge of *the deceased's* effects; at this *the accused's* countenance changed. This is found chiefly in newspaper language; but the plural, as "*their beloveds*," is not uncommon in recent poetry. See *-d*1, *-d*2, *-t*1, *-t*2.

edacious (ẹ-dā'shus), *a.* [= It. *edace*, < L. *edax* (*edac-*), given to eating, < *edere* = E. *eat*: see *eat*.] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.

Swallowed in the depths of *edacious* Time.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 236.

Concord Bridge had long since yielded to the *edacious* tooth of Time. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 37.

edaciously (ẹ-dā'shus-li), *adv.* Greedily; voraciously.

edaciousness (ẹ-dā'shus-nes), *n.* Edacity.

edacity (ẹ-das'ị-ti), *n.* [= It. *edacità*, < L. *edacita(t-)s*, < *edax*, giving to eating: see *edacious*.] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity.

It is true that the wolf is a beast of great *edacitie* and digestion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 972.

If thou have any vendible faculty, nay, if thou have but *edacity* and loquacity, come. *Carlyle.*

Edaphodon (ẹ-daf'ọ-don), *n.* [NL.: see *edaphodont*.] A fossil genus of chimæroid fishes, of the order *Holocephali*, found in the Greensand, Chalk, and Tertiary strata. *Buckland.*

edaphodont (ẹ-daf'ọ-dont), *n.* [< NL. *edaphodon(t-)s*, < Gr. ἔδαφος, bottom, foundation, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A fossil chimæroid fish of the genus *Edaphodon*.

Edda (ed'ạ̈), *n.* [Icel., lit. great-grandmother.] A book written (in prose) by Snorri Sturluson (born about 1178, died by assassination 1241), containing the old mythological lore of Scandinavia and the old artificial rules for verse-making; also, a collection of ancient Icelandic poems. The name *Edda*, by whom given is not known, occurs for the first time in the inscription to one of the manuscripts of the work, written fifty or sixty years after Snorri's death. Snorri's Edda (*Edda Snorra Sturlusonar*) consists of five parts: *Formali* (Preface), the *Gylfaginning* (Delusion of Gylfi), *Braga-radhur* (Sayings of Bragi), *Skaldskapar-mal* (Art of Poetry), and *Hattatal* (Number of Meters), to which are added in some manuscripts *Thulur*, or a rhymed glossary of synonyms, lists of poets, etc. As the *Skáldskapar-mál*, or Art of Poetry, forms the chief part of the Edda (including several long poems), the work became a sort of handbook of poets, and so *Edda* came gradually to mean the old artificial poetry as opposed to the modern plain poetry contained in hymns and sacred poems. About the year 1643 the Icelandic bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson discovered a collection of the old mythological poems, which is erroneously ascribed to Sæmund Sigfussen (born about 1055, died 1133), and hence called after him *Sæmundar Edda hins Fródha*, the Edda of Sæmund the Learned. The poems that compose this Edda are supposed to have been collected about the middle of the thirteenth century, but were composed probably in the eighth and ninth centuries. Hence the name now given to the collection, the *Elder* or *Poetic Edda*, in distinction from the *Younger* or *Prose Edda* of Snorri, to which alone the name *Edda* previously belonged. The most ancient of the poems in the Elder Edda is the *Voluspa*, the Prophecy of the *Volva* or sibyl.

Eddaic (e-dā'ik), *a.* [< *Edda* + *-ic*.] Same as *Eddic*.

The *Eddaic* version, however, of the history of the gods is not so circumstantial as that in the Ynglingasaga.
E. W. Gosse.

eddas (ed'äz), *n.* Same as *eddoes*.

edder1 (ed'ėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *ether*; < ME. **eder*, < AS. *edor*, *eder*, *eodor*, a hedge, an inclosure, = OS. *edor* = OHG. *etar*, MHG. *eter*, G. dial. *etter* = Icel. *jadharr* = Norw. *jadar*, *jar*, *jaar*, *jair*, *jær*, edge, border.] 1. A hedge. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. The binding at the top of stakes used in making hedges. Sometimes called *eddering*. *Wright.* [North. Eng.]

In lopping and felling save *edder* and stake,
Thine hedges as needeth to mend, or to make.
Tusser, One Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

3. In Scotland, straw ropes used in thatching corn-ricks.

edder1 (ed'ėr), *v. t.* [< *edder*1, *n.*, 3.] To bind or make tight with edder; fasten, as the tops of hedge-stakes, by interweaving edder. *Mortimer.*

edder2 (ed'ėr), *n.* [A dial. var. of *adder*1, q. v.] 1. An adder; a serpent. [Now only Scotch.]

Ye *eddris* and *eddris* briddis, hou schulen ye fle fro the doom of helle? *Wyclif*, Mat. xxiii.

For *eddres*, spirites, monstres, thyng of drede,
To make a smoke and stynke is goode in dede.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

2†. A fish like a mackerel.

edders, *n.* See *eddoes*.

Eddic (ed'ik), *a.* [< *Edda* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to the Scandinavian Eddas; having the character or style of the Eddas: as, the *Eddic* prophecy of the Völva. Also *Eddaic*.

eddish (ed'ish), *n.* [E. dial., also *edish*, *eadish*, *eddige*; contr. *etch*, stubble; corrupted *eatage*, q. v.; < ME. **edish*, not found (except as in the comp. *eddish-hen*, q. v.), < AS. *edisc*, a pasture, a park for game; origin unknown, but perhaps orig. 'aftermath,' second growth, < *ed-* (again, back) (see *ed-*1), + *-isc*, adj. term.; the formation if real is irreg. Grein refers to ONorth. *ēdo*, *ēde*, a contr. of *eowod*, a flock. It is doubtful whether *eddish* has any connection with AS. *yddisc*, *in-eddisc* (only in glosses), household goods or furniture. See *earsh*.] 1. The pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping. [Local, Eng.]

Keep for stock is tolerably plentiful, and the fine spring weather will soon create a good *eddish* in the pastures.
Times (London), April 30, 1857.

2. See the extract.

The word *etch*, or *eddish*, or *edish*, occurs in Tusser, and means the stubble of the previous crop of whatever kind.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 376.

eddish-hen†, *n.* [ME. *edisse-henne*, and corruptly *ediscine* (in a gloss), < AS. *edisc-hen*, *edeschen*, *-henn*, a quail, lit. a pasture-hen (cf. mod. 'prairie-hen'), < *edisc*, a pasture, park for game, + *henn*, hen.] A quail.

Thai asked, and come the *edissehenne.*
Ps. civ. [cv.], 40 (ME. version).

eddoes, edders (ed'ōz, ed'ėrz), *n.* A name given by the negroes of the Gold Coast, as well as in the West Indies, to the roots of the taro-plant, *Colocasia antiquorum*. Also *eddas*.

eddy (ed'i), *n.*; pl. *eddies* (-iz). [The ME. form (and the AS., if any) not recorded; the word is either cognate with or derived from Icel. *idha*, an eddy, whirlpool, = Norw. *ida*, also *ide* (and in various other forms, *ia*, *ie*, *ea*, *eaa*, *udu*, *uddu*, *vudu*, *odo*, *evju*, *ivju*, the last forms prob. of other origin; often with prefix *bak-*, back, *upp-*, up, *kring*, circle), = Sw. dial. *idha*, *idå* = Dan. dial. *ide*, an eddy, whirlpool; cf. Icel. *idha* = Norw. *ida*, whirl about; Icel. *idh*, f., a doing, *idh*, n., a restless motion, = Sw. *id*, industry, = Dan. *id*, pursuit, intention; Icel. *idhinn* = Sw. *idog*, assiduous, diligent; prob. connected with AS. *ed-*, etc., back (equiv. to L. *re-*): see *ed-*1. Cf. *eddish*.] A part of a fluid, as a stream of water, which has a rotatory motion; any small whirl or vortex in a fluid. Eddies are due to the viscosity of fluids, and to the very small degree to which they slip over the surfaces of solids. A portion of fluid to which a rotatory motion has once been communicated loses this motion only by the gradual effect of viscosity, so that eddies subsist for some time. They are always found between counter-currents.

Avoid the violence of the current, by angling in the returns of a stream, or the *eddies* betwixt two streams, which also are the most likely places wherein to kill a fish in a stream, either at the top or bottom.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 269.

And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*

The charmed *eddies* of autumnal winds
Built o'er his mouldering bones a pyramid.
Shelley, Alastor.

Alas! we are but *eddies* of dust,
Uplifted by the blast, and whirled
Along the highway of the world.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

Common observation seems to shew that, when a solid moves rapidly through a liquid at some distance below the surface, it leaves behind it a succession of *eddies* in the fluid. *Stokes*, On some Cases of Fluid Motion.

=**Syn.** See *stream*.

eddy (ed'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eddied*, ppr. *eddying*. [< *eddy*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To move circularly or in a winding manner, as the water of an eddy, or so as to resemble the movement of an eddy.

Time must be given for the intellect to *eddy* about a truth, and to appropriate its bearings.
De Quincey, Style, i.

As they looked down upon the tumult of the people, deepening and *eddying* in the wide square, . . . they uttered above them the sentence of warning — "Christ shall come." *Ruskin.*

With *eddying* whirl the waters lock
Yon treeless mound forlorn,
The sharp-winged sea-fowl's breeding rock,
That fronts the Spouting Horn.
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

II. *trans.* To cause to move in an eddy; collect as into an eddy; cause to whirl. [Rare.]

The circling mountains *eddy* in
From the bare wild the dissipated storm. *Thomson.*

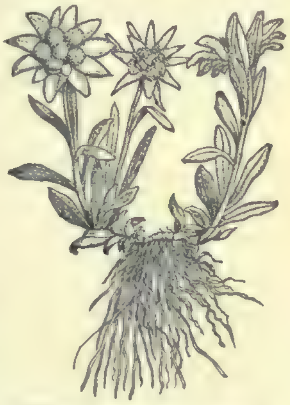
eddy-water (ed'i-wâ"tėr), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *dead-water*.

eddy-wind (ed'i-wind), *n.* The wind moving in an eddy near a sail, a mountain, or any other object.

edelforsite (ed'el-fôr-sīt), *n.* [< *Ædelfors* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] In *mineral.*, a compact calcium silicate from Ædelfors in Sweden, probably the same as wollastonite.

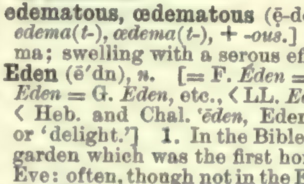
edelite (ed'e-līt), *n.* Same as *prehnite*.

edelweiss (ed'el-wīs; G. pron. ā'dl-vīs), *n.* [G., < *edel*, noble, precious (= E. obs. *athel*, q. v.), + *weiss* = E. *white*.] The *Leontopodium alpinum* (*Gnaphalium Leontopodium*) of the Alps and Pyrenees, a plant much sought for by travelers in Switzerland, where it grows at a great altitude in situations difficult of access. It is remarkable for its dense clusters of flower-heads surrounded by a radiating involucre of floral leaves, all densely clothed with a close, white, cottony pubescence.



Edelweiss (*Leontopodium alpinum*).

edema, œdema (ẹ-dē'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *edemata*, *œdemata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL. *œdēma*, < Gr. οἴδημα, a swelling, a tumor, < οἰδεῖν, swell, become swollen, < οἶδος, a swelling.] 1. In *pathol.*, a puffiness or swelling of parts arising from accumulation of serous fluid in interstices of the areolar tissue: as, *edema* of the eyelids. — 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of bombycid moths, founded by Walker in 1855, having the palpi pilose, rather long, ascending in the male and porrect in the female, with the third joint lanceolate. The larva of *E. albifrons*, which feeds on the oak, is a handsome caterpillar striped with yellow and black dorsally, and pinkish on the under side.



Edema albifrons, natural size.

edematose, œdematose (ẹ-dem'ạ-tōs), *a.* Same as *edematous*.

edematous, œdematous (ẹ-dem'a-tus), *a.* [< *edema(t-)*, *œdema(t-)*, + *-ous*.] Relating to edema; swelling with a serous effusion.

Eden (ē'dn), *n.* [= F. *Éden* = Sp. *Edén* = Pg. *Eden* = G. *Eden*, etc., < LL. *Eden* (in Vulgate), < Heb. and Chal. *'ēden*, Eden, lit. 'pleasure' or 'delight.'] 1. In the Bible, the name of the garden which was the first home of Adam and Eve: often, though not in the English version of the Bible, called *Paradise*. — 2. A region mentioned in the Bible, the people of which were subdued by the Assyrians. It is supposed to have been in northwestern Mesopotamia (2 Ki. xix. 12; Isa. xxxvii. 12). — 3. Figuratively, any delightful region or place of residence. Also *Aden*.

Summer isles of *Eden* lying in dark-purple spheres of sea. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

Edenic (ẹ-den'ik), *a.* [< *Eden* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Eden; characteristic of Eden.

By the memory of *Edenic* joys
Forfeit and lost.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

Will he admit that the *Edenic* man was a different species, or even genus? *Science*, V. 407.

edenite (ē′dn-īt), *n.* [< *Eden*(*ville*) (see def.) + -*ite*^{2}.] An aluminous variety of amphibole or hornblende, containing but little iron, of a pale-green or grayish color, occurring at Edenville in New York.

Edenization (ē″dn-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *Edenize* + -*ation.*] A making or converting into an Eden. [Rare.]

The evangelization and *Edenization* of the world. *The Congregationalist*, Nov. 5, 1885.

Edenize (ē′dn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Edenized*, ppr. *Edenizing.* [< *Eden* + -*ize.*] 1. To make like Eden; convert into a paradise. [Rare.] —2. To admit into Paradise; confer the joys of Paradise upon. [Rare.]

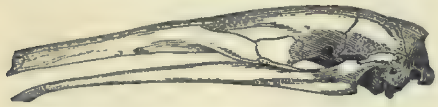
For pure saints *edeniz'd* unfit. *Davies*, Wit's Pilgrimage.

edental (ē-den′tạl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *den*(*t-*)*s*, = E. *tooth*, + -*al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Edentate; toothless.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Edentata.*

II. *n.* A member of the order *Edentata.*

edentalous (ē-den′tạ-lus), *a.* [Appar. < *edental* + -*ous*; but prob. intended for *edentulous*, q. v.] Same as *edentate.* [Rare.]

Edentata (ē-den-tā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *edentatus*, toothless: see *edentate.*] 1. In *mammal.*, a Cuvierian order of mammals; the edentates. The term is literally incorrect, and in so far objectionable, few of these animals being edentulous or toothless; and the Linnean equivalent term, *Bruta*, is often employed instead. But the name is firmly established, and the members of the order do agree in certain dental characters, which are these: that incisors are never present, and that the teeth, when there are any, are homodont and (excepting in *Tatusiinæ*) monophyodont, growing from persistent pulps, and being devoid of enamel.



Edentate Skull of Great Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*).

The *Edentata* are ineducabilian placental mammals, with a relatively small cerebrum of one lobe, but otherwise very diversiform in structure, appearance, and mode of life; the old-world forms are likewise widely different from those of the new world; most edentates are of the latter. The armadillos, sloths, and ant-eaters of America, and the fodient ant-eaters and scaly ant-eaters of Africa and Asia, represent respectively five leading types of *Edentata*, affording a division of the order into the five suborders *Loricata* (armadillos), *Tardigrada* (sloths), *Vermilinguia* (American ant-eaters), *Squamata* (scaly ant-eaters or pangolins), and *Fodientia* (digging ant-eaters or aardvarks). The tardigrades, including a number of gigantic fossil forms, as the mylodons and megatheriums, formerly called *Gravigrada*, are herbivorous, and the living forms are all arboricole. The others are carnivorous and chiefly insectivorous, and it is among these that the entirely toothless forms occur, as in the ant-eaters. The Cuvierian *Edentata* included the *Monotremata*, now long since eliminated.

2. A group of crustaceans. *Latreille*, 1826.

edentate (ē-den′tāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *édenté* = Sp. *edentado*, < L. *edentatus*, toothless, pp. of *edentare*, render toothless, < *e*, out, + *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth*; cf. *dentate*: see *Edentata.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Edentulous; toothless.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Edentata*, and thus having at least no front teeth.

II. *n.* 1. One of the *Edentata*; an ineducabilian placental mammal without incisors.—2. A toothless creature.

I tried to call to him to move, but how could a poor *edentate* like myself articulate a word? *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxxvi.

edentated (ē-den′tā-ted), *a.* [< *edentate* + -*ed*^{2}.] Deprived of teeth; edentate. [Rare.]

Edentati (ē-den-tā′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *edentatus*, toothless: see *Edentata.*] A group of edentate mammals. *Vicq-d'Azyr*, 1792.

edentation (ē-den-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **edentatio*(*n-*), < *edentare*, pp. *edentatus*, render toothless: see *edentate.*] The state or quality of being edentate; toothlessness.

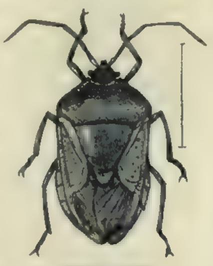
edentulate (ẹ̄-den′tụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **edentulatus*, < L. *edentulus*, toothless: see *edentulous.*] In *entom.*, without teeth; edentate: said of the mandibles when they have no tooth-like processes on the inner side. *Kirby.*

edentulous (ẹ̄-den′tụ̄-lus), *a.* [< L. *edentulus*, toothless, < *e-* priv. + *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*^{2}. Cf. *edentate.*] Without teeth; toothless.

The jaws of birds are always *edentulous* and sheathed with horn, of divers configurations, adapted to their different modes of life and kinds of food. *Owen*, Anat., Int.

eder†, *n.* See *edder*^{2}.

Edessa (ẹ̄-des′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *Edessa*, Gr. Ἔδεσσα, a city of Macedonia.] A genus of pentatomid bugs, typical of a subfamily *Edessinæ.* Over 100 species are known, of which more than 40 inhabit North America; only one is found in the United States. The genus was founded by Fabricius in 1803.



Edessa bifida.
(Line shows natural size.)

Edessan (ẹ̄-des′ạn), *a.* [< L. *Edessa*, Gr. Ἔδεσσα, a city of Mesopotamia, + -*an.*] Of or pertaining to Edessa, a city in northwestern Mesopotamia, noted as the seat of an important theological school, and as the chief center from which Nestorianism spread over a great part of Asia.—**Edessan family** or **branch of liturgies**, that class of liturgies which is commonly called *Nestorian*, because used by Nestorians. Its oldest representative is the Liturgy of the Apostles (Adæus and Maris). See *liturgy.*

Edessene (ẹ̄-des′ēn), *a.* [< LL. *Edessenus*, < *Edessa*, Edessa: see *Edessan.*] Same as *Edessan.*

Edessinæ (ed-e-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edessa* + -*inæ.*] A subfamily of heteropterous hemipterous insects or bugs, of the family *Pentatomidæ*, having the sternum produced into a cross, and the middle line of the venter carinate, the base of the keel being protracted into a horn. Also *Edessides.*

edge (ej), *n.* [< ME. *egge*, < AS. *ecg*, an edge, poet. a sword, = OS. *eggia* = OFries. *eg*, *ig*, Fries. *ig* = D. *egge* = MLG. *egge* = OHG. *ekka*, edge, point, MHG. *ecke*, *egge*, G. *eck*, *ecke*, edge, corner, = Icel. *egg* = Sw. *egg* = Dan. *egg* = Goth. **agja* (not found) = L. *acies*, a sharp edge or point, front of an army ('edge of battle'), akin to *acer*, sharp (> ult. E. *eager*^{1}), *acus*, a needle, etc., to Gr. ἀκίς, ἀκή, a point, to Skt. *açri*, an edge, corner, angle, and to E. *awn*^{1}, *ail*^{2}, *ear*^{2}, q. v.] 1. The sharp margin or thin bordering or terminal line of a cutting instrument: as, the *edge* of a razor, knife, sword, ax, or chisel.

He . . . smote the kynge Pignores thourgh the helme that nother coyf ne helme myght hym warant till that the suerdes *egge* touched hys brayn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.

Who [Tubal] first sweated at the forge
And forc'd the blunt and yet unbloodied steel
To a keen *edge*, and made it bright for war.
Cowper, Task, v. 216.

2. The extreme border or margin of anything; the verge; the brink: as, the *edge* of a table; the *edge* of a precipice.

Than draw streight thy clothe, & ley the bouȝt [fold] on the vttur *egge* of the table. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an *edge*,
More likely to fall in than to get o'er.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) In *math.*, a line, straight or curved, along which a surface is broken, so that every section of the surface through that line has a cusp or an abrupt change of direction at the point of intersection with it. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, the extreme boundary of a surface, part, or mark, generally distinguished as posterior, anterior, lateral, superior, etc. In entomology it is often distinguished from the *margin*, which is properly an imaginary space surrounding the disk of any surface, and limited by the edge. The outer edge of the elytron of a beetle may be either the extreme boundary of the elytron, or the lateral boundary of the upper surface, separated from the true boundary by a deflexed margin called the *epipleura.*

3. The border or part adjacent to a line of division; the part nearest some limit; an initial or terminal limit; rim; skirt: as, the *edge* of the evening; the outer and inner *edges* of a field; the horizon's *edge.*

For the sayde temple stondeth vpon the est *egge* of Mounte Morrea, and the Mounte Olyuete is right est from it. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 43.

The new general, unacquainted with his army, and on the *edge* of winter, would not hastily oppose them. *Milton.*

It [Watling Street] ran closely along the *edge* of this great forest, by the bounds of our Leicestershire. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 190.

4. The side of a hill; a ridge. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

Just at the foot of one of the long straight hills, called *Edges* in that country [England, on the borders of Wales], we came upon my friend's house. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, Int. chap.

5. Sharpness; acrimony; cutting or wounding quality.

Slander,
Whose *edge* is sharper than the sword.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Fie, fie! your wit hath too much *edge.*
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

The remark had a biting *edge* to it. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 20.

6. Acuteness or sharpness, as of desire or of appetite; keenness; eagerness; fitness for action or operation.

Cloy the hungry *edge* of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

I did but chide in jest; the best loves use it
Sometimes; it sets an *edge* upon affection.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 1.

When I got health, thou took'st away my life,
And more; for my friends die;
My mirth and *edge* was lost; a blunted knife
Was of more use than I. *G. Herbert.*

'Tis true, there is an *edge* in all firm belief, and with an easy metaphor we may say the sword of faith. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 10.

Back and edge†. See *back*^{1}.—**Basset edges.** See *basset*^{2}.—**Convanescible edge.** See *convanescible.*—**Cuspidal edge**, or **edge of regression.** See *cuspidal.*—**To set on edge.** (*a*) To rest or balance on the border of; cause to stand upright on an edge: as, to *set* a large flat stone *on edge.* (*b*) To make eager or intense; sharpen; stimulate: as, his curiosity or expectation was *set on edge.*—**To set the teeth on edge**, to cause an uncomfortable feeling as of tingling or grating in the teeth, as may be done by the eating of very sour fruit, by the sound of filing, etc.

One will melt in your Mouth, and t'other *set* your *Teeth on Edge.* *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 5.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Verge, skirt, brim. See *rim.*—**6.** Intensity.

edge (ej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *edged*, ppr. *edging.* [< ME. *eggen*, put an edge on, sharpen (only in p. a. *egged*, < AS. *ecged*, p. a., only in comp. *twiecged*, two-edged, *scearp-ecged*, sharp-edged), also set on edge, intr. be set on edge, as the teeth, also edge on, egg, incite (in this sense from Scand.) (= OFries. *eggja*, fight, = Icel. *eggja* = Sw. *egga* = Dan. *egge*, incite), < AS. *ecg*, edge: see *edge*, *n.* See also *egg*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To sharpen; put an edge upon; impart a cutting quality to. [Chiefly poetical.]

The wrongs
Of this poor country *edge* your sword! oh, may it
Pierce deep into this tyrant's heart!
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Those who labour
The sweaty Forge, who *edge* the crooked Scythe,
Bend stubborn Steel, and harden gleening Armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's Aid.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

That is best blood that hath most iron in 't
To *edge* resolve with. *Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

2. Hence, figuratively, to sharpen; pique.

Let me a little *edge* your resolution: you see nothing is unready to this great work, but a great mind in you. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, v. 4.

By such reasonings the simple were blinded and the malicious *edged.* *Sir J. Hayward.*

3. To furnish with an edge, fringe, or border: as, to *edge* a flower-bed with box.

And thou shalt find him underneath a brim
Of sailing pines that *edge* yon mountain in.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 3.

Their long descending train,
With rubies *edged.* *Dryden.*

A voice of many tones—sent up from streams, . . .
And sands that *edge* the ocean. *Bryant*, Earth.

4. To move by or as if by dragging or hitching along edgewise; impel or push on edge, and hence slowly or with difficulty: as, to *edge* a barrel or a box across the sidewalk; to *edge* one's self or one's way through a crowd.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another. *Locke.*

5. To incite; instigate; urge on; egg. See *egg*^{2}. [Now rare.]

This . . . will encourage and *edge* industrious and profitable improvements. *Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1887).

Edg'd-on by some thank-picking parasite.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iv. 1.

Ardour or passion will *edge* a man forward when arguments fail. *Ogilvie.*

Edging-and-dividing bench. See *bench.*—**To edge in**, to put or get in by or as if by an edge; manage to get in.

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *edge in* some business of your own. *Swift*, Directions to Servants, iii.

Do, Sir Lucius, *edge in* a word or two every now and then about my honour. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

II. *intrans.* To move sidewise; move gradually, cautiously, or so as not to attract notice: as, *edge* along this way.

We sounded, and found 20 fathoms and a bottom of sand; but, on *edging* off from the shore, we soon got out of sounding. *Cook*, Second Voyage, iii. 7.

When one has made a bad bet, it's best to *edge* off. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, v. 3.

To edge away, to move away slowly or cautiously; *naut.*, to decline gradually, as from the shore, or from the line of the course.—**To edge down upon an object**, to approach an object in a slanting direction.—**To edge in with**, to draw near to, as a ship in chasing.

edge-bolt (ej′bōlt), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the closed folds of a section or signature as shown in an uncut book.

edgebone (ej'bōn), *n.* [One of the numerous perversions of what was orig. *nache-bone:* see *aitchbone.*] The haunch-bone, aitchbone, or natch-bone of a beef: so called because it presents edgewise when the meat is cut in dressing for the table. It is the principal part of the pelvis or os innominatum.

edge-coals (ej'kōlz), *n. pl.* In Scotland, coal-beds inclined at a high angle. Also called *edge-seams*, and more rarely *edge-metals*.

edge-cutting (ej'kut"ing), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the operation of trimming down with a knife the rough edges or bolts of a sewed and uncut book.

edged (ejd or ej'ed), *a.* [< ME. *egged*, < AS. *ecged*, < *ecg*, edge: see *edge, v.*] **1.** Furnished with an edge; sharp; keen.

O, turn thy *edged* sword another way.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2. Having a border or fringe of a different substance, color, etc., from that of the body, as a piece of cloth or a flower.

White cannopies and curtains made of needle work . . . *edged* with . . . bone-lace. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 106.

My lady's Indian kinsman rushing in,
A breaker of the bitter news from home,
Found a dead man, a letter *edged* with death
Beside him. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

3. In *her.*, same as *fimbriated.*—**To play with edged tools.** See *tool*, and compare *edge-tool*.

edge-key (ej'kē), *n.* Same as *edger*, 2.

edgeless (ej'les), *a.* [< *edge* + *-less.*] Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate: as, an *edgeless* sword; an *edgeless* argument.

Till clogg'd with blood, his sword obeys but ill
The dictates of its vengeful master's will;
Edgeless it falls. *Rowe*, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, vi.

edgelong† (ej'lông), *adv.* [< *edge* + *-long*, as in *headlong*, *sidelong*, etc.] In the direction of the edge; edgewise.

Stuck *edgelong* into the ground. *B. Jonson.*

edge-mail (ej'māl), *n.* A name given by some writers to a kind of armor represented on medieval monuments, which has been assumed to be made of links or rings sewed edgewise upon cloth or leather—an improbable device. Compare *broigne*. Also called *edgewise mail*.

edge-plane (ej'plān), *n.* **1.** A carpenters' plane for trimming flat, round, or hollow edges on woodwork.—**2.** Same as *edger*, 2.

edger (ej'ėr), *n.* **1.** A circular saw for squaring the edges of lumber cut directly from the whole log; an edging-saw: usually double, hence called *double edger*. See *saw*^{1}.—**2.** In *leather-working*, a tool for trimming the edges of shoe-soles, straps, harness, etc. It has a knife or cutter, the blade of which is varied in shape according to the form which it is desired to give to the work, and a gage and guides, usually adjustable, to insure the correct placing of the work. Also called *edge-key*, *edge plane*, *edge-tool*.

edge-rail (ej'rāl), *n.* On railroads, a rail so constructed that the wheels of cars roll upon its edge, the wheels being kept in place by flanges projecting from their inner periphery: so called in distinction from the flat rails first used.

edge-roll (ej'rōl), *n.* In *bookbinding:* (*a*) A rolling-tool used in gilding and decorating the edges of book-covers. (*b*) Ornament or decoration so produced on the edges of a book-cover.

edge-roll (ej'rōl), *v. t.* **1.** In *bookbinding*, to use an edge-roll.—**2.** In *minting*, to roll the edges of the blanks so as to produce a rim.

edge-setter (ej'set"ėr), *n.* A power-lathe for burnishing the edges of the soles of shoes.

edge-shot (ej'shot), *a.* Planed on the edges, as a board: a lumbermen's term.

edge-stitch (ej'stich), *n.* In *netting*, *knitting*, etc., a name given to the first stitch on a row. *Dict. of Needlework.*

edge-tool (ej'töl'), *n.* [< ME. *eggetol*, < *egge*, edge, + *tol*, tool.] **1.** Any tool with a cutting edge, as the ax, the chisel, the plane, the bit, etc.

ȝif any *egge tol* wol entre in-to his bodi,
I wol do him to the deth and more despit ouere.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3755.

2. Same as *edger*, 2.—**3.** Figuratively, a matter dangerous to tamper or sport with.

There's no jesting with *edge-tools*.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

You jest: ill jesting with *edge-tools!*
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

edge-trimmer (ej'trim"ėr), *n.* A small machine for paring the boot-sole. The boot is held on a jack, moving automatically and the knife trims the edge and takes out the feather.

edgeways (ej'wāz), *adv.* [< *edge* + *-ways* for *-wise.*] Same as *edgewise*.

Odd! I'll make myself small enough:—I'll stand *edgeways*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

"Nor all white who are millers," said honest Hob, glad to get in a word, as they say, *edge-ways*.
Scott, Monastery, xiv.

At certain times the rings of Saturn are seen *edgeways*.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 108.

edge-wheel (ej'hwēl), *n.* A wheel which travels on its edge in a circular bed, as in the Chilian mill and in many forms of crushing-mill.

edgewise (ej'wīz), *a.* and *adv.* [< *edge* + *-wise.*] **I.** *a.* With the edge turned forward or toward a particular point.

In this still air even the uneasy rocking poplar-leaves were almost stationary on their *edgewise* stems.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xii.

Edgewise mail. Same as *edge-mail*.

II. *adv.* In the direction of the edge; by edging.

At the last pushed in his word
Edgewise, as 'twere.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 189.

edging (ej'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *edge, v.*] **1.** That which is added on the border or which forms the edge, as lace, fringe, or braid added to a garment for ornament; specifically, narrow lace or embroidery especially made for trimming frills and parts of dress.

The garland which I wove for you to wear,
Of parsley, with a wreath of ivy bound,
And border'd with a rosy *edging* round.
Dryden, tr. of Theocritus, Amaryllis, l. 52.

I have known a woman branch out into a long extempore dissertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat.
Addison, Lady Orators.

2. A border; a skirting; specifically, in *hort.*, a row of plants set along the border of a flower-bed: as, an *edging* of box.

Yon *edging* of Pines
On the steep's lofty verge.
Wordsworth, In the Simplon Pass.

3. In *bookbinding:* (*a*) The art of preparing the uncut or folded leaves of a book by shaving or trimming, adapting them to receive gold, marbling, or color, and burnishing. (*b*) The decorating of the edges of a book by marbling or coloring.—**4.** In *carp.*, the evening of the edges of ribs and rafters to make them range together.

edging-iron (ej'ing-ī"ėrn), *n.* In *gardening*, a sickle-shaped cutting-tool, with the edge on the convex side, used for cutting out the edges of paths and roads and the outlines of figures, etc., in turf.

edgingly (ej'ing-li), *adv.* Carefully; gingerly. [Rare.]

The new beau awkwardly followed, but more *edgingly*, as I may say, setting his feet mincingly, to avoid treading upon his leader's heels.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 220.

edging-machine (ej'ing-ma-shēn"), *n.* **1.** A machine-tool for molding, edging, and profiling woodwork. See *molding-machine.*—**2.** In *metal-working*, a machine for milling irregular shapes and making templets and patterns. Sometimes called a *profiling-machine*.

edging-saw (ej'ing-så), *n.* A saw for squaring edges; an edger; specifically, a circular saw mounted on a bench and used to saw boards into strips or straight-edges.

edging-shears (ej'ing-shērz), *n. pl.* Shears used to cut the edges of sod along walks, around garden-beds, etc. The blades are often set at an angle and fitted to long handles, so that the operator can work in a standing posture.

edging-tile (ej'ing-tīl), *n.* A tile used in making borders for beds in gardens.

edgrew (ed'grö), *n.* Same as *edgrow*.

edgrow (ed'grō), *n.* [Also *edgrowth;* < ME. *edgrow*, *edgraw* (cf. AS. *edgrōwung*, a growing again), < AS. *ed-*, back, again, + *grōwan*, grow: see *ed-*^{1} and *grow.*] Aftermath; aftergrass. [Prov. Eng.]

Edgrow [var. *edgraw*, *ete growe*], greese, [L.] bigermen, regermen. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 135.

edgrowth (ēd'grōth), *n.* [Formerly also *eddgrouth;* < *ed-*^{1} + *growth*. Cf. *edgrow.*] Same as *edgrow*.

edgy (ej'i), *a.* [< *edge* + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Showing an edge; sharply defined; angular.

The outlines of their body are sharpe and *edgy*.
R. P. Knight, Anal. Inquiry into Prin. of Taste, p. 66.

2. Keen-tempered; irritable: as, an *edgy* temper. [Rare in both senses.]

edit†, *a.* See *edy*.

edibilatory (ed-i-bil'a-tō-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < LL. *edibilis*, edible, + *-atory.*] Of or pertaining to edibles or eating. [Rare.]

Edibilatory Epicurism holds the key to all morality.
Bulwer, Pelham, lviii.

edibility (ed-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *edible:* see *-bility.*] The character of being edible; suitableness for being eaten.

edible (ed'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *edibilis*, eatable, < L. *edere* = E. *eat.*] **I.** *a.* Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent: specifically applied to objects which are habitually eaten by man, or specially fit to be eaten, among similar things not fit for eating: as, *edible* birds'-nests; *edible* crabs; *edible* sea-urchins.

Of fishes some are *edible;* some, except it be in famine, not. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 859.

The *edible* Creation decks the Board.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

II. *n.* Anything that may be eaten for food; an article of food; an eatable; a constituent of a meal: generally in the plural: as, bring forward the *edibles*.

edibleness (ed'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being edible.

edict (ē'dikt), *n.* [In mod. form after the L.; < ME. *edit*, < OF. *edit*, *edict*, F. *édit* = Sp. *edicto* = Pg. *edito* = It. *editto* = D. *edikt* = G. *edict* = Dan. Sw. *edikt*, < L. *edictum*, a proclamation, ordinance, edict, neut. of *edictus*, pp. of *edicere*, proclaim, < *e*, out, forth, + *dicere*, speak: see *diction.*] **1.** A decree or law promulgated by a sovereign prince or ruler on his sole authority; hence, any analogous order or command.

The very reading of the public *edicts* should fright thee from commerce with them. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

Edicts, properly speaking, cannot exist in Britain, because the enacting of laws is lodged in the parliament, and not in the sovereign. *Ogilvie.*

Every one must see that the *edicts* issued by Henry VIII. to prevent the lower classes from playing dice, cards, bowls, &c., were not more prompted by desire for popular welfare than were the Acts passed of late to check gambling.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 8.

No one of its [the Virginia legislature's] members was able to encounter Patrick Henry in debate, and his *edicts* were registered without opposition.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 354.

Specifically—**2.** In *Rom. law*, a decree or ordinance of a pretor.—**3.** In Scotch ecclesiastical use, a church proclamation; specifically, a notice to show cause, if any, why a pastor or elders should not be ordained.—**Edict of Nantes**, an edict signed by Henry IV. of France in April, 1598, to secure to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion. It was revoked by Louis XIV. in October, 1685.—**Edict of Theodoric**, a code of laws, issued about A. D. 506, for the use of the Roman subjects of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths.—**General edict**, in *Rom. antiq.*, an edict made by the pretor as a law, in his capacity of subordinate legislator.—**Special edict**, an edict made by the pretor for a particular case, in his capacity as judge. = **Syn.** *Decree*, *Ordinance*, etc. (see *law*^{1}); mandate, rescript, manifesto, command, pronunciamiento.

edictal (ē'dik-tal), *a.* [= F. *édictal*, < LL. *edictalis*, < L. *edictum*, a proclamation: see *edict.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an edict or edicts.

The Praetor in framing an *Edictal* jurisprudence on the principles of the Jus Gentium was gradually restoring a type from which law had only departed to deteriorate.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 56.

The simpler methods . . . of the *edictal* law were found to be more convenient than the rigorous formality of the archaic customs. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 421.

Edictal citation, in *Scots law*, a citation made upon a foreigner who is not resident within Scotland, but who has a landed estate there, or upon a native of Scotland who is out of the country.

edicule (ed'i-kūl), *n.* [= It. *edicola*, < L. *ædicula*, a cottage, a niche or shrine, dim. of *ædes*, a building: see *edify.*] A small edifice; a shrine, usually in the shape of an architectural monument, or a niche for a reliquary or statue, etc., so ornamented as to be complete in itself and independent of the building with which it is connected. [Rare.]

It [the superstructure of the Khuzneh at Petra], too, is supported by Corinthian pillars, and is surmounted by a huge urn, and a smaller *edicule* of the same order stands on either side. *The Century*, XXXI. 17.

edificant† (ē-dif'i-kant), *a.* [= F. *édifiant* = Sp. Pg. It. *edificante*, < L. *ædifican(t-)s*, ppr. of *ædificare*, build: see *edify.*] Building.

And as his pen was often militant
Nor less triumphant; so *edificant*
It also was, like those blessed builders, who
Stood on their guard, and stoutly builded too.
Dugard, On Gataker (1655), p. 75.

edification (ed"i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *édification* = Pr. *edificatio* = Sp. *edificacion* = Pg. *edificação* = It. *edificazione*, < L. *ædificatio(n-)*, act of building, a building (structure), LL. instruction, < *ædificare*, pp. *ædificatus*, build: see *edify.*] **1.** The act or process of building; construction. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The castle or fortresse of Corfu . . . is not onely of situation the strongest I haue seene, but also of *edification*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 111.

> Clergymen who are on the way of learning some valuable lessons in the art of popular Church *edification*.
> *The Churchman*, LIV. 469.

2†. The thing built; a building; an edifice. *Bullokar.*—3. The act of edifying or instructing, or the state of being edified; improvement of the mind; enlightenment: most frequently used with reference to morals or religion.

> He that prophesieth speaketh unto men to *edification*.
> 1 Cor. xiv. 3.

> Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Addison*, Guardian.

> 'Tis *edification* to hear him converse; he professes the noblest sentiments. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

edificator (ed′i-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *édificateur* = Sp. Pg. *edificador* = It. *edificatore*, < L. *ædificator*, a builder, < *ædificare*, pp. *ædificatus*, build: see *edify*.] One who or that which edifies; an edifier. [Rare.]

> Language is the grand *edificator* of the race.
> *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 209.

edificatory (ed′i-fi-kạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [= It. *edificatorio*, < LL. *ædificatorius*, < L. *ædificator*, a builder: see *edificator*.] Tending to edification.

> Where these gifts of interpretation and eminent endowments of learning are found, there can be no reason of restraining them from an exercise so beneficially *edificatory* to the church of God. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, x.

edifice (ed′i-fis), *n.* [< F. *édifice* = Pr. *edifici* = Sp. Pg. It. *edificio*, < L. *ædificium*, a building of any kind, < *ædificare*, build: see *edify*.] A building; a structure; an architectural fabric: applied chiefly to large or fine buildings, public or private.

> Should I go to church,
> And see the holy *edifice* of stone,
> And not bethink me straight of dangerous rocks?
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

edificial (ed-i-fish′ạl), *a.* [< *edifice* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to an edifice or a structure; structural.

> Mansions . . . without any striking *edificial* attraction.
> *British Critic*, III. 653.

edifier (ed′i-fī-ėr), *n.* 1†. One who builds; a builder. *Huloet.*—2. One who edifies or imparts instruction, especially in morals or religion.

> They scorn their *edifiers* t' own,
> Who taught them all their sprinkling lessons,
> Their tones and sanctify'd expressions.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. ii. 624.

edify (ed′i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *edified*, ppr. *edifying*. [< ME. *edifien*, *edefien*, < OF. *edifier*, F. *édifier* = Pr. *edificar*, *edifiar* = Sp. Pg. *edificar* = It. *edificare*, < L. *ædificare*, build, erect, establish, LL. instruct, < *ædes*, more commonly *ædis*, a building for habitation, esp. a temple, as the dwelling of a god, in pl. *ædes*, a dwelling-house (orig. a fireplace, a hearth; cf. Ir. *aidhe*, a house, *aodh*, fire, AS. *ād*, a funeral pyre, and see *oast*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, build.] I. *trans.* 1. To build; construct. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> And seide, "This is an hous of orisouns and of holynesse,
> And whenne that my wil is ich wol hit ouerthrowe,
> And er thre dayes after *edefye* hit newe."
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 162.

> Munday, the xxvij Day of Aprill, to fferare, and ther I lay all nyght, it ys a good Cite, and well and substancially *Edifyed*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 6.

> Wherein were written down
> The names of all who had died
> In the convent, since it was *edified*.
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, ii.

2†. To build in or upon; cover with buildings.

> Long they thus travelled in friendly wise,
> Through countreyes waste, and eke well *edifyde*,
> Seeking adventures hard, to exercise
> Their puissaunce. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 14.

3. To build up or increase the faith, morality, etc., of; impart instruction to, particularly in morals or religion.

> They that will be true ploughmen must work faithfully for God's sake, for the *edifying* of their brethren.
> *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

> Comfort yourselves together and *edify* one another.
> 1 Thes. v. 11.

> Your help here, to *edify* and raise us up in a scruple.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

> My little ones were kept up beyond their usual time to be *edified* by so much good conversation.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix.

4†. To convince or persuade.

> You shall hardly *edify* me that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon*, Holy War.

5†. To benefit; favor.

> My love with words and errors still she feeds,
> But *edifies* another with her deeds.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cause or tend to cause moral or intellectual improvement; make people wiser or better.

> The graver sort dislike all poetry,
> Which does not, as they call it, *edify*. *Oldham.*

2†. To be instructed or improved, especially morally; become wiser or better.

> I have not *edified* more, truly, by man.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 1.

> All you gallants that hope to be saved by your clothes, *edify*, *edify*. *Massinger.*

> *Alith.* There's Doctrine for all Husbands, Mr. Harcourt.
> *Harc.* I *edify*, Madam, so much, that I am impatient till I am one. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, v. 1.

edifyingly (ed′i-fī-ing-li), *adv.* In an edifying or instructive manner.

> He will discourse unto us *edifyingly* and feelingly of the substantial and comfortable doctrines of religion.
> *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p. 324.

edifyingness (ed′i-fī-ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being edifying. [Rare.]

edile, ædile (ē′dīl), *n.* [< L. *ædilis*, < *ædes*, *ædis*, a building, a temple: see *edify*.] In ancient Rome, a magistrate whose duty was originally the superintendence of public buildings and lands, out of which grew a large number of functions of administration and police. Among other duties, that of promoting the public games was incumbent on the ediles, and cost them large sums of money. Later, under the empire, their functions were distributed among special officials, and their importance dwindled.

edileship, ædileship (ē′dīl-ship), *n.* [< *edile*, *ædile*, + *-ship*.] The office of an edile.

> The *ædileship* was an introduction to the highest offices.
> *L. Schmitz*, Hist. Rome, p. 236.

edilian, ædilian (ẹ-dil′i-ạn), *a.* [< *edile*, *ædile*, + *-ian*.] Relating to an edile.

edingtonite (ed′ing-tọn-īt), *n.* [Named after Mr. *Edington*, a Glasgow mineralogist.] A rare zeolitic mineral occurring near Dumbarton, Scotland. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium.

edit (ed′it), *v. t.* [= F. *éditer* = Sp. *editar*, < L. *editus*, pp. of *edere*, give out, put out, produce, publish (as literary productions), exhibit, etc., < *e*, out, + *dare*, give: see *date*^{1}.] 1†. To put forth; issue; publish.

> He [Plato] wrote and ordeyned lawes moste eqal and iust. He *edityed* unto the Grekes [the plan of] a comon welthe stable, quyet and commendable.
> *J. Locher*, Prol. to Barclay's tr. of Ship of Fools (ed. [Jamieson), I. 6.

2. To make a recension or revision of, as a manuscript or printed book; prepare for publication or other use in a clarified, altered, corrected, or annotated form; collate, verify, elucidate, amend, etc., for general or special use.

> Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been *edited*. *Enfield.*

> There are at least four Viharas which we know for certainty were excavated before the Christian Era. There are probably forty, but they have not yet been *edited* with such care as to enable us to feel confident in affixing dates to them. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 144.

3. To supervise the preparation of for publication; control, select, or adapt the contents of, as a newspaper, magazine, encyclopedia, or other collective work.

edition (ẹ-dish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *édition* = Sp. *edicion* = Pg. *edição* = It. *edizione*, < L. *editio(n-)*, a putting forth, a publishing, edition of a literary work, < *edere*, pp. *editus*, put forth, publish: see *edit*.] 1. The act of editing.—2. An edited copy or issue of a book or other work; a recension, revision, or annotated reproduction: as, Milman's *edition* of Gibbon's "Rome"; the Globe *edition* of Shakspere.—3. A concurrent issue or publication of copies of a book or some similar production; the number of books, etc., of the same kind published together, or without change of form or of contents; a multiplication or reproduction of the same work or series of works: as, a large *edition* of a book, map, or newspaper; the work has reached a tenth *edition*; the folio *editions* of Shakspere's plays.

> The which I also have more at large set oute in the seconde *edition* of my booke. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 49.

> As to the larger additions and alterations, . . . he has promised me to print them by themselves, so that the former *edition* may not be wholly lost to those who have it.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, To the Reader.

4. Figuratively, one of several forms or states in which something appears at different times; a copy; an exemplar.

> The business of our redemption is . . . to set forth nature in a second and fairer *edition*. *South*, Sermons.

Delphin editions of the classics. See *delphin*^{1}.—**Diamond edition.** See *diamond*.—**Édition de luxe** [F.], an edition of a book characterized by the choice quality and workmanship of the paper, typography, embellishment, binding, etc., and the limited number of copies issued, and hence the enhanced price. Éditions de luxe are generally sold by subscription.—**Elzevir editions.** See *Elzevir*.

edition† (ẹ-dish′ọn), *v. t.* [< *edition*, *n.*] To edit; publish. *Myles Davies.*

editioner† (ẹ-dish′ọn-ėr), *n.* [< *edition* + *-er*^{1}.] An editor.

> Mr. Norden . . . maketh his complaint in that necessary Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented, by the late *Editioner*. *J. Gregory*, Posthuma, p. 321.

editio princeps (ẹ-dish′i-ō prin′seps). [L.: *editio*, an edition; *princeps*, first: see *edition*, *n.*, and *principal*.] The first printed edition of a book, especially of a Greek or Latin classic.

editor (ed′i-tọr), *n.* [= F. *éditeur* = Sp. Pg. *editor* = It. *editore*, a publisher, < L. *editor*, one who puts forth, an exhibitor (the sense 'editor' is mod.), < *edere*, pp. *editus*, put forth: see *edit*.] One who edits; one who prepares, or superintends the preparation of, a book, journal, etc., for publication. Abbreviated *ed.*—**City editor.** See *city*.

editorial (ed-i-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *editor* + *-ial*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or written by an editor: as, *editorial* labors; an *editorial* article, note, or remark.

> The *editorial* articles are always anonymous in form.
> *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix.

II. *n.* An article, as in a newspaper, written by the editor or one of his assistants, and in form setting forth the position or opinion of the paper upon some subject; a leading article: as, an *editorial* on the war.

> The opening article on the first page [of "Figaro"] is what we should call the chief *editorial*, and what the English term a "leader." In Paris it is known as a "chronique." *The Century*, XXXV. 2.

editorially (ẹd-i-tō′ri-ạl-i), *adv.* As, by, in the style of, or with the authority of an editor.

editorship (ed′i-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *editor* + *-ship*.] The office of an editor.

editress (ed′i-tres), *n.* [< *editor* + *-ess*.] A female editor.

edituate† (ẹ-dit′ụ-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *ædituatus*, pp. of *ædituare*, keep or govern a temple, < L. *ædituus* (> It. *edituo*), a keeper of a temple, < *ædes*, *ædis*, a temple (see *edify*), + *tueri*, protect.] To defend or govern, as a house or temple.

> The devotion whereof could not but move the city to *edituate* such a piece of divine office.
> *J. Gregory*, Notes on Scripture, p. 49.

Edmunds Act. See *act*.

edoctrinate† (ẹ-dok′tri-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *e*, out, + *doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*, and cf. *indoctrinate*.] To instruct.

> In what kind of complement, please you, venerable sir, to be *edoctrinated*? *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

Edolianæ† (e-dō-li-ā′nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Edoliidæ*.

Edoliidæ (ed-ọ-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edolius* (the typical genus) + *-idæ*.] A family of drongos, named from the genus *Edolius*: same as *Dicruridæ*. Also formerly *Edolianæ*.

-edral (-ē′drạl). [< NL. *-edralis*, < *-edron*, *-hedron*, in comp. *decahedron*, *dodecahedron*, etc., < Gr. ἕδρα, a seat, base, = E. *settle*^{1}: see *settle*^{1}.] In *geom.*, the latter element of compound adjectives referring to solids or volumes having so many (x, y, etc., 100, 1,234, etc.) faces. Thus, x*-edral* means 'having x faces'; 1,234*-edral* means 'having 1,234 faces,' and so on.

Edriaster (ed-ri-as′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἑδριον, dim. of ἕδρα, a seat, + ἀστήρ, star.] A genus of cystic encrinites or fossil crinoids, of the order *Cystoidea*, typical of the family *Edriasteridæ*. Also *Edrioaster*. *Billings*, 1858.

edriasterid (ed-ri-as′tẹ-rid), *n.* One of the *Edriasterida*. Also *edrioasterid*.

Edriasterida (ed″ri-as-ter′i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edriaster* + *-ida*.] An order of fossil crinoids, or a suborder of cystoid crinoids, represented by *Edriaster* and related genera. They are exclusively paleozoic, and in general resemble the *Cystoidea*. A pyramid is present, there are no arms or stem, and the ambulacra communicate by perforations with the calycine cavity. The shape is that of a rounded starfish or flattened sea-urchin with a concave base. Also *Edrioasterida*.

Edriasteridæ (ed″ri-as-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edriaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil cystoid crinoids or encrinites, of the order *Cystoidea*, typified by the genus *Edriaster*. They have no arms or stalk, and resemble in form some of the starfishes. Also spelled *Edrioasteridæ*.

Edriophthalma (ed″ri-of-thal′mạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *edriophthalmus*: see *edriophthalmous*.] 1. The sessile-eyed crustaceans; one of the two great divisions of the higher (malacostracous as distinguished from entomostracous) *Crustacea*, having fixed sessile eyes not borne upon a movable stalk, as in the *Podophthalma* (which see), no solid carapace or cephalothorax, the head, thorax, and abdomen distinct, and the thorax segmented like the abdomen. This division, rated as a subclass, includes the three orders *Læmodipoda*, *Amphipoda*, and *Isopoda* (see these words), and in this acceptation the term is definite. It has, however, been used in less exact and more comprehensive senses, sometimes including even trilobites and rotifers.

2. In *conch.*, a tribe of gastropods having the eyes on the outer side of the base of the tentacles. It includes most of the proboscis-bearing forms.

Edriophthalmata (ed″ri-of-thal′ma̤-tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Edriophthalma.*

edriophthalmatous (ed″ri-of-thal′ma̤-tus), *a.* Same as *edriophthalmous.*

edriophthalmic (ed″ri-of-thal′mik), *a.* Same as *edriophthalmous.*

edriophthalmous (ed″ri-of-thal′mus), *a.* [< NL. *edriophthalmus*, prop. *hedriophthalmus*, < Gr. ἑδριον, dim. of ἕδρα, a seat, + ὀφθαλμός, the eye.] Sessile-eyed, as a crustacean; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Edriophthalma.*

Educabilia (ed̦″ụ̄-kạ̄-bil′i-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **educabilis*, educable: see *educable.*] A superordinal group or series of monodelphian or placental mammals, in which the brain has a relatively large cerebrum, overlapping much or all of the cerebellum and olfactory lobes, and a large corpus callosum extending backward to or beyond the vertical plane of the hippocampal sulcus, and having in front a well-developed rostrum. It includes the higher set or series of mammalian orders, as *Primates*, *Feræ*, *Ungulata*, *Proboscidea*, *Sirenia*, and *Cete*, thus collectively distinguished from the *Ineducabilia* (which see). It corresponds to *Gyrencephala* and *Archencephala* of Owen, and to the *megasthenes* and *archonts* of Dana. The word was invented by Bonaparte.

educabilian (ed̦″ụ̄-kạ̄-bil′i-a̤n), *a.* [< *Educabilia* + *-an.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Educabilia*: opposed to *ineducabilian.*

educability (ed̦″ụ̄-kạ̄-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *éducabilité*; as *educable* + *-ity*: see *-bility.*] Capability of being educated; capacity for receiving instruction.

> But this *educability* of the higher mammals and birds is after all quite limited. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 318.

educable (ed̦′ụ̄-kạ̄-bl), *a.* [= F. *éducable*; < NL. **educabilis*, < L. *educare*, educate: see *educate.*] Capable of being educated; susceptible of mental development.

> Man is . . . more *educable* and plastic in his constitution than other animals. *Dawson*, Orig. of World, p. 423.

educatable (ed̦′ụ̄-kā-ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *educate* + *-able.*] Capable of being educated; educable. [Rare.]

> Not letters but life chiefly educate if we are *educatable.*
> *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 106.

educate (ed̦′ụ̄-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *educated*, ppr. *educating.* [< L. *educatus*, pp. of *educāre* (> It. *educare* = Sp. Pg. *educar* = F. *éduquer*), bring up (a child, physically or mentally), rear, educate, train (a person in learning or art), nourish, support, or produce (plants or animals), freq. of *edūcĕre*, pp. *eductus*, bring up, rear (a child, usually with reference to bodily nurture or support, while *educāre* refers more frequently to the mind), a sense derived from that of 'assist at birth' (cf. "*Educit* obstetrix, *educat* nutrix, instituit pædagogus, docet magister," Varro, ap. Non. 447, 33 — but these distinctions were not strictly observed), the common and lit. sense being 'lead forth, draw out, bring away,' < *e*, out, + *ducere*, lead, draw: see *educe.* There is no authority for the common statement that the primary sense of *educate* is to 'draw out or unfold the powers of the mind.'] To impart knowledge and mental and moral training to; develop mentally and morally by instruction; cultivate; qualify by instruction and training for the business and duties of life.

> That philosopher [Epicurus] was *educated* here and in Teos, and afterwards went to Athens, where he was cotemporary with Menander the comedian.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 24.

> *Educate* and inform the whole mass of the people. Enable them to see that it is their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve them.
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 276.

> There is now no class, as a class, more highly *educated*, broadly *educated*, and deeply *educated*, than those who were, in old times, best described as partridge-popping squireens. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 381.

=**Syn.** To teach, rear, discipline, develop, nurture, breed, indoctrinate, school, drill.

education (ed̦-ụ̄-kā′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *éducation* = Sp. *educacion* = Pg. *educação* = It. *educazione*, < L. *educatio(n-)*, a breeding, bringing up, rearing, < *educare*, educate: see *educate.*] **1.** The imparting or acquisition of knowledge; mental and moral training; cultivation of the mind, feelings, and manners. Education in a broad sense, with reference to man, comprehends all that disciplines and enlightens the understanding, corrects the temper, cultivates the taste, and forms the manners and habits; in a narrower sense, it is the special course of training pursued, as by parents or teachers, to secure any one or all of these ends. Under *physical education* is included all that relates to the development and care of the organs of sensation and of the muscular and nervous systems. *Intellectual education* comprehends the means by which the powers of the understanding are developed and improved, and knowledge is imparted. *Esthetic education* is the development of the sense of the beautiful, and of technical skill in the arts. *Moral education* is the cultivation of the moral nature. *Technical education* is intended to train persons in the arts and sciences that underlie the practice of the trades or professions. Education is further divided into *primary education*, or instruction in the first elements of knowledge, received by children in common or elementary schools or at home; *secondary*, that received in grammar and high schools or in academies; *higher*, that received in colleges, universities, and postgraduate study; and *special* or *professional*, that which aims to fit one for the particular vocation or profession in which he is to engage. With reference to animals, the word is used in the narrowest sense of training in useful or amusing acts or habits.

> By wardeship the moste parte of noble men and gentlemen within this Realme haue bene brought vp ignorantly and voide of good *educasions.*
> Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. ix.

> To love her was a liberal *education.*
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 49.

> Is there no danger of their neglecting or rejecting altogether those opinions of which they have heard so little during the whole course of their *education?*
> *Hume*, Dial. concerning Natural Religion, i.

> But *education*, in the true sense, is not mere instruction in Latin, English, French, or history. It is the unfolding of the whole human nature. It is growing up in all things to our highest possibility.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 36.

2. The rearing of animals, especially bees, silkworms, or the like; culture, as of bacteria in experimenting; a brood or collection of cultivated creatures. [Recent, from French use.]

> If they [silkworm-moths] were free from disease, then a crop was sure; if they were infected, the *education* would surely fail. . . . Small *educations*, reared apart from the ordinary magnanerie, . . . were recommended.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 59.

Bureau of Education, an office of the United States government, forming a part of the Department of the Interior, and charged with the promotion of the cause of education through the collection and diffusion of statistical and other information. It originated in 1867. Its head is called the *Commissioner of Education.* =**Syn.** *Training*, *Discipline*, etc. (see *instruction*); breeding, schooling.

educationable (ed̦-ụ̄-kā′sho̤n-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *education* + *-able.*] Proper to be educated. *Isaac Taylor.* [Rare.]

educational (ed̦-ū-kā′sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *education* + *-al.*] Pertaining to education; derived from education: as, *educational* institutions; *educational* habits.

> How would birchen bark, as an *educational* tonic, have fallen in repute! *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 304.

educationalist (ed̦-ụ̄-kā′sho̤n-a̤l-ist), *n.* [< *educational* + *-ist.*] Same as *educationist.*

> In order to give our American *educationalists* an idea of the importance of the results. *The American*, IX. 470.

educationally† (ed̦-ụ̄-kā′sho̤n-a̤l-i), *adv.* As regards education.

> Botany is naturally and *educationally* first in order.
> *Earle*, Eng. Plant Names, p. iii.

educationary (ed̦-ū-kā′sho̤n-ā̤-ri), *a.* [< *education* + *-ary.*] Pertaining to education; educational. [Rare.]

> The utilitarian policy of the age is gradually eliminating from the *educationary* system many of the special processes by which minds used to be developed.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 107.

educationist (ed̦-ụ̄-kā′sho̤n-ist), *n.* [< *education* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the theory and practice of education, or who advocates or promotes education; an educator.

> Indeed, judging . . . from the writings of some of the most prominent *educationists* in the United States, an enthusiasm is spreading among Americans in favour of workshop instruction. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 700.

> The zealous *educationist* is too apt to forget that the weak and vicious man is fighting single-handed for the mastery over perhaps a score of evil-minded ancestors.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 489.

educative (ed̦′ụ̄-kā̤-tiv), *a.* [< *educate* + *-ive.*] **1.** Tending to educate, or consisting in educating.

> He [Swedenborg] reduces the part which morality plays in the Divine administration to a strictly *educative* one.
> *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 51.

2. Fitted for or engaged in educating: as, an *educative* class.

educator (ed̦′ụ̄-kā-to̤r), *n.* [= F. *éducateur* = Sp. Pg. *educador* = It. *educatore*, < L. *educator*, a rearer, foster-father, later a tutor, pedagogue, < *educare*, bring up, rear, educate: see *educate.*] One who or that which educates; specifically, one who makes a business or a special study of education; a teacher or instructor.

> Give me leave . . . to lay before the *educators* of youth these few following considerations. *South*, Works, V. i.

> Trade, that pride and darling of our ocean, that *educator* of nations, that benefactor in spite of itself, ends in shameful defaulting, bubble and bankruptcy, all over the world.
> *Emerson*, Works and Days.

educe (ẹ̄-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *educed*, ppr. *educing.* [= Sp. *educir* = Pg. *eduzir* = It. *educere*, < L. *educere*, bring out, etc., < *e*, out, + *ducere*, lead, draw: see *duct*, and cf. *educate*, *adduce*, *conduce*, *induce*, *produce*, etc.] **1**†. To draw out; extract, in a literal or physical sense.

> *Cy.* Why pluck you not the arrow from his side?
> *Be.* We cannot, lady. . . .
> *St.* No mean, then, doctor, rests there to *educe* it?
> *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

2. To lead or bring out; cause to appear or be manifested; bring into view or operation; evoke.

> The eternal art *educing* good from ill.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 175.

> Yet has the wondrous virtue to *educe*
> From emptiness itself a real use.
> *Cowper*, Hope, l. 155.

> In divine things the task of man is not to create or to acquire, but to *educe.* *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 347.

educible (ẹ̄-dū′si-bl), *a.* [< *educe* + *-ible.*] Capable of being educed.

educt (ē′dukt), *n.* [= F. *éducte*; < L. *eductum*, neut. of *eductus*, pp. of *educere*, lead out: see *educe.*] **1.** That which is educed; extracted matter; specifically, something extracted unchanged from a substance. [Rare.]

> The volatile oils which pre-exist in cells, in the fruit and other parts of plants, and oil of sweet almonds obtained by pressure, are *educts*; while oil of bitter almonds, which does not pre-exist in the almond, but is formed by the action of emulsion and water on amygdalin, is a product.
> *Chambers's Encyc.*

2. Figuratively, anything educed or drawn from another; an inference. [Rare.]

> The latter are conditions of, the former are *educts* from, experience. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. In *math.*, an expression derived from another expression of which it is a part.

eduction (ẹ̄-duk′sho̤n), *n.* [= Sp. *educcion* = Pg. *educção*, < L. *eductio(n-)*, < *educere*, pp. *eductus*, draw out: see *educe.*] The act of educing; a leading or drawing out.

eduction-pipe (ẹ̄-duk′sho̤n-pīp), *n.* In steam-engines, the pipe by which the exhaust-steam from the cylinder is led into the condenser or allowed to escape into the atmosphere.

eduction-port (ẹ̄-duk′sho̤n-pōrt), *n.* An opening for the passage of steam in a steam-engine from the valves to the condenser; the exhaust-port.

eduction-valve (ẹ̄-duk′sho̤n-valv), *n.* A valve through which a fluid is discharged or exhausted: as, the exhaust- or *eduction-valve* of the steam-engine.

eductive (ẹ̄-duk′tiv), *a.* [< L. *eductus*, pp. of *educere*, draw out (see *educe*), + *-ive.*] Tending to educe or draw out. *Boyle.*

eductor (ẹ̄-duk′to̤r), *n.* [< LL. *eductor* (only as equiv. to L. *educator*), < L. *educere*, draw out.] That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts. [Rare.]

> Stimulus must be called an *eductor* of vital ether.
> *Dr. E. Darwin.*

edulcorant (ẹ̄-dul′kō-ra̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **edulcoran(t-)s*, ppr. of **edulcorare*, sweeten: see *edulcorate.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, sweetening, or rendering less acrid.

II. *n.* A drug intended to render the fluids of the body less acrid.

edulcorate (ẹ̄-dul′kō̤-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *edulcorated*, ppr. *edulcorating.* [< L. as if **edulcoratus*, pp. of **edulcorare* (> F. *édulcorer* = Pg. *edulcorar*, sweeten), < *e*, out, + LL. *dulcorare*, sweeten: see *dulcorate.*] **1.** To remove acidity from; sweeten.

> Succory, a little *edulcorated* with sugar and vinegar, is by some eaten in the summer, and more grateful to the stomach than the palate. *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

2. In *chem.*, to free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing.

The copious powder that results from their union is, by that union of volatile parts, so far fixed that, after they have *edulcorated* it with water, they prescribe the calcining of it in a crucible for five or six hours.
Boyle, Works, IV. 311.

edulcoration (ẹ̄-dul-kọ̄-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *édulcoration* = Pg. *edulcoração;* as *edulcorate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance.—2. In *chem.*, the act of sweetening or rendering more mild or pure by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities, by repeated affusions of water.

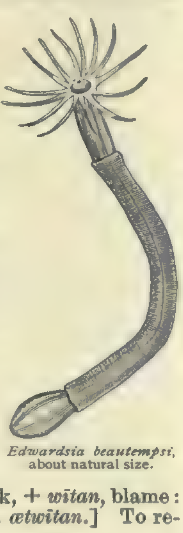
edulcorative (ẹ̄-dul′kọ̄-rạ̄-tiv), *a.* [< *edulcorate* + *-ive.*] Having the quality of sweetening or purifying; edulcorant.

edulcorator (ẹ̄-dul′kọ̄-rā-tọr), *n.* One who or that which edulcorates; specifically, in *chem.*, a contrivance formerly used for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, watch-glasses, etc.

edulious† (ẹ̄-dū′li-us), *a.* [< L. *edulia*, eatables, food (rare sing. *edulium*, > It. *edulio*), prop. pl. of *edule* (> Pg. *edulo*), neut. of adj. *edulis*, eatable, < *edere* = E. *eat.*] Edible; eatable.

The husks of peas, beans, or such *edulious* pulses.
Sir T. Browne, Misc., p. 13.

Edwardsia (ed-wärd′zi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Quatrefages, 1842), named after Henri Milne-*Edwards*, a French naturalist.] A genus of sea-anemones, made type of the family *Edwardsiidæ.* They are not fixed or attached, but live free in the sand, or, when young, are even free-swimming organisms. In the latter state they have been described as a different genus, *Arachnactis. E. beautempsi* is an example.



Edwardsia beautempsi, about natural size.

Edwardsiidæ (ed-wärd-zī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edwardsia* + *-idæ.*] A group of *Actiniaria* with eight septa. There are two pairs of directive septa, the remaining four septa being impaired. All the septa are furnished with reproductive organs. The tentacles are simple, and usually more numerous than the septa. The body-wall is soft, and the column longitudinally sulcate, with eight invections.

edwite†, *v. t.* [ME. *edwiten*, *edwyten*, < AS. *edwītan* (= OHG. *itawīzian*, *itawīzōn*, MHG. *itewīzen* = Goth. *idweitjan*), reproach, < *ed-*, back, + *wītan*, blame: see *wite*, and cf. *twit*, < AS. *ætwītan.*] To reproach; rebuke.

The fyrste worde that he warpe was, "where is the bolle?"
His wif gan *edwite* hym tho how wikkedlich he lyued.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 370.

edwite†, *n.* [ME. *edwite*, *edwyte*, *edwit*, *edwyt*, < AS. *edwīt* (= OHG. *itawīz*, *itwīz*, MHG. *itewīze*, *itwīz* = Goth. *idweit*), reproach, < *edwītan*, reproach: see *edwite*, *v.*] Reproach; blame.

Man, hytt was full grett dyspyte
So offte to make me *edwyte*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

edy†, **edi†**, *a.* [ME., also *eadi*, *ædi*, < AS. *eádig* (= OS. *ōdag* = OHG. *ōtag* = Icel. *audhigr* = Goth. *audags*), rich, happy, fortunate, blessed, < *eád*, wealth, riches, happiness: see *Ed-.*] 1. Rich; wealthy.

Vnderstondeth vn to me, *edye* men and arme [poor].
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 65.

2. Costly; expensive. *Layamon*, I. 100.—3. Happy; blessed.

Edy beo thu mayde.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 65.

4. Fortunate; favorable.

Me wore leuere . . .
Of *eddi* dremes rechen swep.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 2085.

5. Famous; distinguished.

Most doughty of dedis, dreghist in armys,
And the strongest in stoure, that euer on stede rode,
Ercules, that honerable, *edist* of my knightes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5324.

ee (ē), *n.* [A dial. form of *eye:* see *eye.*] An eye. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

Fears for my Willie brought tears in my *ee*.
Burns, Wandering Willie.

ee. A common English digraph, of Middle English origin, having now the sound of "long" *e*, namely, ē. In Middle English it was actually "double" *e*—that is, the long sound ā corresponding to the short sound e, representing an Anglo-Saxon long *e* (*ē*), as in *beet*, *greet*, *meet*, *breed*, *feed*, etc., or an Anglo-Saxon *ǣ*, as in *seed*, *eel*, *sleep*, *weed*^{2}, etc., or *eá*, as in *cheek*, *steep*, *leek*, etc., or *eó*, as in *bee*, *deer*, *deep*, *creep*, *weed*^{1}, etc., such vowels or diphthongs becoming in later Middle English long *e*, written either *e* or *ee*, and in early modern English spelled *ee* or *ea*, with some differentiation (see *ea*). In words of other than Anglo-Saxon origin *ee* has the same sound, except in a few words not completely Anglicized, as in *matinée.* Words of Oriental or other remote origin having the vowel *i* (pronounced ê) are often spelled with *ee* when turned into English form, as *elchee*, *suttee*, etc.

E. E. An abbreviation of *errors excepted*, a saving clause frequently placed at the foot of an account rendered. Also, in a fuller form, *E. and O. E.* (which see).

-ee^1. [Late ME. *-e* or *-ee*, < OF. *-e*, fem. *-ee*, mod. F. (with a diacritical accent) *-é*, fem. *-ée* (pron. alike), < L. *-atus*, fem. *-ata*, pp. of verbs in *-are*, F. *-er*. Early ME. *-e*, *-ee*, from the same source, has usually become thoroughly Englished as *-y*, or *-ey;* cf. *arm-y*, *jur-y*, *jell-y*, *chimn-ey*, *journ-ey*, etc. See *-ate*^{1}, *-ade*^{1}, *-y.*] A suffix of French, or more remotely of Latin origin, ultimately the same as *-ate*^{1} and *-ed*^{2}, forming the termination of the perfect passive participle, and indicating the object of an action. It occurs chiefly in words derived from old Law French or formed according to the analogy of such words, as in *pay-ee*, *draw-ee*, *assign-ee*, *employ-ee*, etc., denoting the person who is paid, drawn on, assigned to, employed, etc., as opposed to the agent in *-or*^{1} or *-er*^{1} (in legal use generally *-or*^{1}), as *pay-er* or *pay-or*, *draw-er*, *assign-or*, *employ-er*, etc.

-ee^2. [Cf. dim. *-ie*, *-y*, and see *-ee*^{1}.] A diminutive termination, occurring in *bootee*, *goatee*, etc. The diminutive force is less obvious in *settee*, which may be regarded as a diminutive of *sett-le*.

eef, *a.* A dialectal form of *eath*.

Howbeit to this daie, the dregs of the old ancient Chaucer English are kept as well there [in Ireland] as in Fingall, as they terme . . . easie, éeth, or *éefe*.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, p. 11, in Holinshed.

eegrass (ē′gràs), *n.* Same as *eddish*, 1.

eek^1**†**, *v.*, *adv.*, and *conj.* An obsolete form of *eke*.

eek^2 (ēk), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *itch* or *yuck:* see *itch*, *yuck.*] To itch. [Prov. Eng.]

eeke†, *v.*, *adv.*, and *conj.* An obsolete form of *eke*.

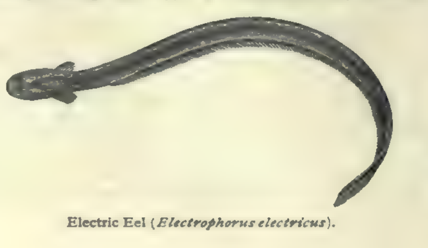
eel (ēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eele;* < ME. *el*, *ele*, < AS. *ǣl* = MD. *ael*, D. *aal* = Fries. *iel* = MLG. *āl*, *ēl*, LG. *al* = OHG. MHG. *āl*, G. *aal* = Icel. *āll* = Sw. *ål* = Norw. Dan. *aal*, an eel; perhaps orig. Teut. **agla* (cf. L. *anguilla* = Gr. ἔγχελυς, an eel), dim. of a supposed **agi* = L. *anguis* = Gr. ἔχις = Skt. *ahi*, a snake, < √ **agh*, **angh*, choke, strangle: see *anguish*, *anger*^{1}, etc., *Echis*, *Echidna.*] 1. An elongated apodal fish of the family *Anguillidæ* and genus *Anguilla*, of which there are several species. The body is very long and subcylindrical, covered with discrete minute elliptical scales, chiefly arranged diagonally to the axis and at right angles with one another, but immersed in the skin, and partly concealed by a slippery mucous coat. The head is somewhat depressed, and the lower jaw protuberant. The teeth are slender, conic, and crowded in small bands in both jaws and in a longitudinal band on the vomer. The dorsal, anal, and caudal fins are nearly uniform, and completely united into one, the dorsal beginning near the second third of the entire length of the body. The color is generally brownish or blackish, except on the belly, which is whitish or silvery. The females attain a considerably larger size than the males. The sexual organs are minute except in the breeding season, and sexual intercourse takes place in the sea. Young females ascend into fresh water, but the males remain in salt water, and have rarely been seen; and when full-grown the females return to the sea for sexual intercourse and spawning. Eels are of much economic importance, and objects of special fisheries. The common European species is *Anguilla anguilla* or *A. vulgaris;* the American is *A. rostrata.* See *Anguilla*, *Anguillidæ*.

In that Flome men fynden *Eles* of 30 Fote long and more.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 161.

Is the adder better than the *eel*,
Because his painted skin contents the eye?
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

It is agreed by most men that the *eel* is a most dainty fish.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 23.

2. Any fish of the order *Apodes* or *Symbranchii*, of which there are many families and several hundred species.—3. Some fish resembling or likened to an eel; an anguilliform fish.—4. Some small nematoid or threadworm, as of the family *Anguillulidæ*, found in vinegar, sour paste, etc. See *vinegar-eel*, and cut under *Nematoidea*.—**Blind eel**, a bunch of eel-grass or marsh-grass. [Colloq., Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Electric eel**, a remarkable fish, *Electrophorus* or *Gymnotus electricus*, of the family *Electrophoridæ*, of a thick, eel-like form with a rounded finless back, the vent at the throat, and the anal fin commencing behind it, of a brownish color above and whitish below. It has the power of giving strong electric discharges at will. The shocks produced are often violent, and serve as a means both of offense and of defense. They are weakened by frequent repetitions. Its electrical apparatus consists of two pairs of longitudinal bodies between the skin and the muscles of the caudal region, one pair next to the back and one along the anal fin. This apparatus is divided into about 240 cells, and is supplied by over 200 nerves. The electric eel is the most powerful of electric fishes. It sometimes attains a length of over 6 feet. It inhabits the fresh waters of Brazil and Guiana.—**Pug-nosed eel**, an eel of the genus *Simenchelys* (which see): so called by fishermen. It is a deep-sea species, found off the Newfoundland banks, often burrowing in the halibut, whence the specific name *S. parasiticus.*—**Salt eel.** (*a*) An eel or an eel's skin prepared for use as a whip.



Electric Eel (*Electrophorus electricus*).

Up betimes, and with my *salt eele* went down in the parler, and there got my boy and did beat him til I was faine to take breath two or three times.
Pepys, Diary, April 24, 1663.

Hence—(*b*) A rope's end; a flogging. [Nautical slang.]

Trembling for fear,
Lest from Bridport they get such another *salt eel*
As brave Duncan prepared for Mynheer.
Dibdin, A Salt Eel for Mynheer.

eel-basket (ēl′bàs″ket), *n.* A basket for catching eels; an eel-pot.

eel-buck (ēl′buk), *n.* An eel-pot. [Great Britain.]

Eel-bucks that are intended to catch the sharp-nosed or frog-mouthed eels are set against the stream, and are set at night, as those two descriptions of eels feed and run only at night.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 258.

eeleator, *n.* [E. dial.] A young eel. [Local, Eng. (Northumberland).]

Eele! *Eeleaator!* cast your tail intiv a knot, and aw'l throw you into the waater. Quoted in *Brockett's* Glossary.

eelfare (ēl′fãr), *n.* [< *eel* + *fare*, a going. Hence by corruption *elver*, q. v.] 1. In the Thames valley, the migration of young eels up the river.—2. A fry or brood of eels. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

eel-fly (ēl′flī), *n.* A shad-fly. *C. Hallock.* [St. Lawrence river.]

eel-fork (ēl′fôrk), *n.* A pronged instrument for catching eels.

eel-gig (ēl′gig), *n.* Same as *eel-spear*.

eel-grass (ēl′gràs), *n.* 1. A grass-like naiadaceous marine plant, *Zostera marina.* [U. S.]

The dull weed upholstered the decaying wharves, and the only freight that heaped them was the kelp and *eel-grass* left by higher floods. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 45.

2. The wild celery, *Vallisneria spiralis*.

eel-mother (ēl′muᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A viviparous fish, *Zoarces viviparus*, of an elongated eel-like form, often confounded with the eel.

eel-oil (ēl′oil), *n.* An oil obtained from eels, used in lubricating, and as a liniment in rheumatism, etc.

eel-pot (ēl′pot), *n.* 1. A kind of basket for catching eels, having fitted into the mouth a funnel-shaped entrance, like that of a wire mouse-trap, composed of flexible willow rods converging inward to a point, so that the eels can easily force their way in, but cannot escape. These baskets are usually attached to a framework of wood erected in a river, especially a tideway river, the large open end of each being opposed to the current of the stream. The eels are thus intercepted on their descent toward the brackish water, which takes place during the autumn. Eel-pots are used in various parts of the Thames in England. In Great Britain called *eel-buck*.

2. The homelyn ray, *Raia maculata.* [Local, Eng.]

eel-pout (ēl′pout), *n.* [< ME. **elepoute* (not recorded), < AS. *ǣlepūte* (= OD. *aelpuyt*, also *puytael*, D. *puitaal*) (L. *capito*), < *ǣl*, eel, + *pūte* (only in this comp.), pout: see *pout*^{1}.] 1. The conger-eel or lamper-eel, *Zoarces anguillaris*, of North America. See *lamper-eel.*—2. A local English name of the eel-mother or viviparous blenny, *Zoarces viviparus.*—3. A local English name of the burbot, *Lota vulgaris*.

eel-punt (ēl′punt), *n.* A flat-bottomed boat used in fishing for eels.

eel-set (ēl′set), *n.* A peculiar kind of net used in catching eels.

In Norfolk, where immense quantities of eels are caught every year, the capture is mostly effected by *eel-sets*, which are nets set across the stream, and in which the sharp-nosed eel is the one almost invariably taken.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 258.

eel-shaped (ēl′shāpt), *a.* Like an eel in shape, long and slender; specifically, anguilliform.

eel-shark (ēl′shärk), *n.* A shark of the family *Chlamydoselachidæ*.

eel-shear (ēl′shēr), *n.* An eel-spear.

eelskin (ēl′skin), *n.* The skin of an eel. Eelskins are used—(*a*) to cover a squid or artificial bait for catching bluefish, bonitos, etc.; (*b*) by negroes as a remedy for rheumatism; (*c*) by sailors as a whip, and in this case called *salt eel*. (*d*) Formerly used as a casing for the cue or pigtail of the hair or the wig, especially by sailors.

eel-spear (ēl′spēr), *n.* A forked spear used for catching eels. There are many sizes and styles of the instrument. Special forms of eel-spears are known as *prick* and *dart*.

een (ēn), *n.* An obsolete or Scotch plural of *eye*. See *ee*.

e'en^{1} (ēn), *adv.* A contraction of *even*^{1}. Formerly often written *ene*.

I have *e'en* done with you. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

e'en^{2} (ēn), *n.* [Sc.] A contraction of *even*^{2}. Formerly often written *ene*.

-een. [Cf. *-ene*, *-ine*, *-in*, etc.] A termination of Latin origin, representing ultimately Latin *-enus*, *-inus*, etc., adjective terminations, as in *damaskeen*, *tureen*, *canteen*, *sateen*, *velveteen*, etc. See these words.

e'er (ãr), *adv.* A contraction of *ever*.

This is as strange thing as *e'er* I look'd on.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

-eer. [< F. *-ier*, < L. *-ārius*, etc.: see *-er*^{1} and *-ier*.] A suffix of nouns of agent, being a more English spelling of *-ier*, equivalent to the older *-er*^{2}, as in *prisoner*, etc. (see *-er*^{2}), as in *engineer* (formerly *enginer*), *pamphleteer*, *gazetteer*, *buccaneer*, *cannoneer*, etc., and, with reference to place of residence, *mountaineer*, *garreteer*, etc.

eerie, *a.* See *eery*.

eerily (ē′ri-li), *adv.* In an eery, strange, or unearthly manner.

It spoke in pain and woe; wildly, *eerily*, urgently.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxv.

eeriness (ē′ri-nes), *n.* The character or state of being eery. Also spelled *eariness*.

eery, eerie (ē′ri), *a.* [Sc., also written *eiry*, *ery*; origin obscure.] 1. Such as to inspire awe or fear; mysterious; strange; peculiar; weird.

Dark, dark, grew his *eerie* looks,
And raging grew the sea.
The Dæmon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 303).

The *eerie* beauty of a winter scene. *Tennyson.*

2. Affected by superstitious fear, especially when lonely; nervously timorous.

In mirkiest glen at midnight hour,
I'd rove, and ne'er be *eerie*.
Burns, My ain kind Dearie, O.

As we sat and talked, it was with an *eerie* feeling that I felt the very foundations of the land thrill under my feet at every dull boom of the surf on the outward barrier.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 13.

eet†. An obsolete preterit of *eat*. *Chaucer.*

ef-. An assimilated form of *ex-* before *f*.

efags† (ē-fagz′), *interj.* [Another form of *ifacks*, *ifecks*, etc.: see *i'fecks*.] In faith; on my word; certes. [Vulgar.]

"*Efags!* the gentleman has got a Tratyor," says Mrs. Towwouse; at which they all fell a laughing.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

eff (ef), *n.* Same as *eft*^{1}.

effable† (ef′a-bl), *a.* [= It. *effabile*, < L. *effabilis*, utterable, < *effari*, utter, speak out, < *ex*, out, + *fari* = Gr. φάναι, speak: see *fable*, *fame*.] Utterable; capable of being explained; explicable. *Barrow.*

He did, upon his suggestion, accommodate thereunto his universal language, to make his character *effable*.
Wallis, Defence of the Royal Society (1678), p. 16.

efface (e-fās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effaced*, ppr. *effacing*. [< F. *effacer* (= Pr. *esfassar*), efface, < *ef-* for *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *face*, face.] 1. To erase or obliterate, as something inscribed or cut on a surface; destroy or render illegible; hence, to remove or destroy as if by erasing: as, to *efface* the letters on a monument; to *efface* a writing; to *efface* a false impression from a person's mind.

Efface from his mind the theories and notions vulgarly received. *Bacon.*

Tho' brass and marble remain, yet the inscriptions are *effaced* by time, and the imagery moulders away.
Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 10.

From which even the icy touch of death had not *effaced* all the living beauty. *Sumner*, Joseph Story.

2. To keep out of view or unobserved; make inconspicuous; cause to be unnoticed or not noticeable: used reflexively: as, to *efface one's self* in the midst of gaiety.

That exquisite something called style, which, like the grace of perfect breeding, everywhere pervasive and nowhere emphatic, makes itself felt by the skill with which it *effaces itself*, and masters us at last with a sense of indefinable completeness.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 175.

=**Syn.** 1. *Deface*, *Erase*, *Cancel*, *Expunge*, *Efface*, *Obliterate*. To *deface* is to injure, impair, or mar to the eye, and so generally upon the surface: as, to *deface* a building. The other words agree in representing a blotting out or removal. To *erase* is to rub out or scratch out, so that the thing is destroyed, although the signs of it may remain: as, to *erase* a word in a letter. To *cancel* is to cross out, to deprive of force or validity. To *expunge* is to strike out; the word is now rarely used, except of the striking out of some record: as, to *expunge* from the journal a resolution of censure. To *efface* is to make a complete removal: as, his kindness *effaced* all memory of past neglect. *Obliterate* is more emphatic than *efface*, meaning to remove all sign or trace of.

Like gypsies, lest the stolen brat be known,
Defacing first, then claiming for his own.
Churchill, Apology, l. 236.

Whatever hath been written shall remain,
Nor be *erased* nor written o'er again.
Longfellow, Morituri Salutamus, l. 168.

The experiences in dreams continually contradict the experiences received during the day; and go far towards *cancelling* the conclusions drawn from day experiences.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 72.

A universal blank
Of nature's works, to me *expunged* and rased.
Milton, P. L., iii. 49.

These are the records, half *effaced*,
Which, with the hand of youth, he traced.
Longfellow, Coplas de Manrique.

The Arabians came like a torrent, sweeping down and *obliterating* even the landmarks of former civilization.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8.

effaceable (e-fā′sa-bl), *a.* [= F. *effaçable*; as *efface* + *-able*.] Capable of being effaced.

effacement (e-fās′ment), *n.* [= F. *effacement*; as *efface* + *-ment*.] The act of effacing, or the state of being effaced.

effaré (e-fa-rā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *effarer*, startle, frighten, = Pr. *esferar*, frighten, < L. *efferare*, make wild, < *efferus*, wild: see *efferous*.] In *her.*, same as *salient*: said of a beast, especially a beast of prey. Also *effearé*.

effascinate† (e-fas′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *effascinatus*, pp. of *effascinare*, fascinate, < *ex-* (intensive) + *fascinare*, charm: see *fascinate*.] To charm; bewitch; delude; fascinate. *Heywood.*

effascination† (e-fas-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *effascinatio(n-)*, < *effascinare*, pp. *effascinatus*, charm: see *effascinate*.] The act of bewitching, deluding, or fascinating, or the state of being bewitched or deluded.

St. Paul sets down the just judgement of God against the receivers of Anti-christ, which is *effascination*, or strong delusion.
Shelford, Learned Discourses (Camb., 1635), p. 317.

effearé, *a.* In *her.*, same as *effaré*.

effect (e-fekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere*, *ecfacere*, bring to pass, accomplish, complete, do, effect, < *ex*, out, + *facere*, do: see *fact*, and cf. *affect*, *infect*.] 1. To produce as a result; be the cause or agent of; bring about; make actual; achieve: as, to *effect* a political revolution, or a change of government.

What he [the Almighty] decreed,
He *effected*; man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 152.

Insects constantly carry pollen from neighboring plants to the stigmas of each flower, and with some species this is *effected* by the wind. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 248.

Almost anything that ordinary fire can *effect* may be accomplished at the focus of invisible rays.
Tyndall, Radiation, § 7.

2. To bring to a desired end; bring to pass; execute; accomplish; fulfil: as, to *effect* a purpose, or one's desires.

If it be in man, besides the king, to *effect* your suits, here is man shall do it. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4.

E'en his soul seem'd only to direct
So great a body such exploits t' *effect*.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

Being consul, I doubt not t' *effect*
All that you wish. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

=**Syn.** 1. To realize, fulfil, complete, compass, consummate; *Affect*, *Effect*. See *affect*^{2}.—2. *Execute*, *Accomplish*, etc. See *perform*.

effect (e-fekt′), *n.* [< ME. *effect* = D. *effect*, *effekt*, = G. *effect* = Dan. Sw. *effekt*, < OF. *effect*, *effet*, F. *effet* = Pr. *effeit* = Sp. *efecto* = Pg. *effeito* = It. *effetto*, < L. *effectus*, an effect, tendency, purpose, < *efficere*, *ecfacere*, pp. *effectus*, bring to pass, accomplish, complete, effect: see *effect*, *v.*] 1. That which is effected by an efficient cause; a consequent; more generally, the result of any kind of cause except a final cause: as, the *effect* of heat.

Every argument is either derived from the *effecte* of the matier, of the fourme, or of the efficient cause.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Causes are as parents to *effects*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

Divers attempts had been made at former courts, and the matter referred to some of the magistrates and some of the elders; but still it came to no *effect*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 388.

You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the *effect* of your nobleness, but you have been solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindness.
Dryden, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

The Turks in the work stood their ground, and fired with terrible *effect* into the whirlwind that was rushing upon them.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 96.

2. Power to produce consequences or results; force; validity; account: as, the obligation is void and of no *effect*.

Christ is become of no *effect* unto you. Gal. v. 4.

3. Purport; import or general intent: as, he immediately wrote to that *effect*; his speech was to the *effect* that, etc.

The *effect* of which seith thus in wordes fewe.
Chaucer, Pity, l. 56.

They spake to her to that *effect*. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 22.

When I the scripture ones or twyes hadde redde,
And knewe therof all the hole *effecte*. *Hawes.*

We quietly and quickly answered him, both what wee were, and whither bound, relating the *effect* of our Commission.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 42.

4. A state or course of accomplishment or fulfilment; effectuation; achievement; operation: as, to bring a plan into *effect*; the medicine soon took *effect*.

Not so worthily to be brought to heroical *effect* by fortune or necessity. *Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Actual fact; reality; not mere appearance: preceded by *in*.

And thise images, wel thou mayst espye,
To the ne to hem-self mowe nought profyte,
For *in effect* they been nat worth a myte.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale (ed. Skeat), G, 511.

No other *in effect* than what it seems.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

6. Mental impression; general result upon the mind of what is apprehended by any of the faculties: as, the *effect* of a view, or of a picture.

The *effect* was heightened by the wild and lonely nature of the place. *Irving.*

He carries his love of *effect* far beyond the limits of moderation. *Macaulay*, On History.

I was noting the good *effect* of the cinnamon-colored lateen-sails against the dazzling white masonry.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 218.

In the best age of Greek art the jeweller obtained varied *effects* by his perfect mastery over the gold itself, and made comparatively little use of such precious stones as were then known, except in rings.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 395.

7. *pl.* [After F. *effets*, effects, chattels, *effets mobiliers*, movable property; cf. *effet*, a bill, bill of exchange, *effets publics*, stocks, funds.] Goods; movables; personal estate. In *law*: (*a*) Property; whatever can be turned into money. (*b*) Personal property.

A few words sufficed to explain everything, and in ten minutes our *effects* were deposited in the guest's room of the Lansman's house. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 127.

8†. The conclusion; the dénouement of a story.

Now to the *effect*, now to the fruyt of al,
Why I have told this storye, and tellen shal.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1160.

Effect of a machine, in *mech.*, the useful work performed in some interval of time of definite length.—**For effect,** with the design of creating an impression; ostentatiously.—**Hall effect,** the deflection, within its conductor, of an electric current passing through a magnetic field.—**Peltier effect,** the heating or cooling of a junction of dissimilar metals by the passage of an electric current.—**Thomson effect,** the evolution or absorption of heat by an electric current in flowing from one point in a conductor to another at a different temperature.—**To give effect to,** to make valid; carry out in practice; push to its legitimate or natural result.—**To take effect,** to operate or begin to operate. =**Syn.** 1. *Effect*, *Consequence*, *Result*; event, issue. *Effect* is the closest and strictest of these words, both philosophically and popularly representing the immediate product of a cause: as, every *effect* must have an adequate cause; the *effect* of a flash of lightning. A *consequence* is, in the common use of the word, more remote, and not so closely linked to a cause as *effect*; it is that which follows. *Result* may be near or remote; it is often used in the singular to express the sum of the *effects* or *consequences*, viewed as making an end.

Find out the cause of this *effect*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Consequences are unpitying. Our deeds carry their terrible *consequences*, quite apart from any fluctuations that went before—*consequences* that are hardly ever confined to ourselves. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xvi.

Of what mighty endeavour begun
What *results* insufficient remain.
Owen Meredith, Epilogue.

7. *Goods*, *Chattels*, etc. See *property*.

effecter (e-fek′tėr), *n.* One who or that which effects, produces, or causes. Also *effector*.

The commemoration of that great work of the creation, and paying homage and worship to that infinite being who was the *effector* of it.
Derham, Physico-Theology, xi. 6.

effectible (e-fek′ti-bl), *a.* [< *effect* + *-ible*.] Capable of being done or achieved; practicable; feasible. [Rare.]

Whatsoever . . . is *effectible* by the most congruous and efficacious application of actives to passives, is *effectible* by them. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 338.

effection (e-fek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *effection*, < L. *effectio(n-)*, a doing, effecting, < *efficere*, pp. *effectus*, effect: see *effect*, *v.*] 1. The act of effecting; creation; production.

But going further into particulars, [Plato] falls into conjectures, attributing the *effection* of the soul unto the Great God, but the fabrication of the body to the Dii ex Dio, or Angels. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 290.

2. In *geom.*, the construction of a proposition. [Rare in both uses.]—**Geometrical effection**, a geometrical problem deducible from some general proposition.

effective (e-fek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *effectief* = G. *effectiv* = Dan. Sw. *effektiv*, < F. *effectif* = Pr. *effectiu* = Sp. *efectivo* = Pg. *effectivo* = It. *effettivo*, < LL. *effectivus*, < L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere*, effect: see *effect*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Serving to effect the intended purpose; producing the intended or expected effect or result; operative; efficacious: as, an *effective* cause; *effective* proceedings.

Though [theaters were] forbidden, after the year 1574, to be open on the Sabbath, the prohibition does not appear to have been *effective* during the reign of Elizabeth. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 16.

2. Capable of producing effect; fit for action or duty; adapted for a desired end: as, the *effective* force of an army or of a steam-engine is so much; *effective* capacity.

Is there not a manifest inconsistency in devolving upon the federal government the care of the general defence, and leaving in the state governments the *effective* powers by which it is to be provided for? *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. xxiii.

3. Serving to impress or affect with admiration; producing a decided impression of beauty or a feeling of admiration at the first presentation; impressive; striking; specifically, artistically strong or successful: as, an *effective* performance; an *effective* picture.

Nothing can be more *effective* than the ancient gold which . . . covers the walls of . . . St. Sophia of Kieff, the largest of the ancient Russian cathedrals. *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, ix.

The church of Sebenico is, both inside and out, not only a most remarkable, but a thoroughly *effective* building. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 93.

4. Actual; real. [A Gallicism.]

The Chinese, whose *effective* religion, practised at much cost and with great apparent sincerity, is now, as it has been from the earliest times, ancestor-worship. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 191.

Effective component of a force. See *component*.—**Effective force.** See *force*1.—**Effective money,** coin, in contradistinction to depreciable paper money.—**Effective scale of intercalations,** in *math.*, the series of real roots of two functions of x written in order of magnitude after repeated processes of removing pairs of roots belonging, each pair, to either one function, so that the roots of the two functions follow each other alternately. =**Syn.** *Effective*, *Efficient*, *Efficacious*, *Effectual*, are not altogether the same in meaning; all imply an object aimed at, and generally a specific object. *Effective* and *efficient* are used chiefly where the object is physical. *Effective* is applied to that which has the power to produce an effect or some effect, or which actually produces or helps to produce some effect: as, the army numbered ten thousand *effective* men; the bombardment was not very *effective*; *effective* revenue. *Effective* is most clearly separated from the others when representing the power to do, even when that power is not actually in use. *Efficient* seems the most active of these words: a person is very *efficient* when very helpful in producing desired results; an *efficient* cause is one that actually produces a result. *Effective* and *efficient* may freely be applied to persons; the others less often. *Efficacious* is essentially only a stronger word for *efficient*: as, an *efficacious* remedy; *efficient* would not be appropriate with *remedy*, as implying too much of self-directed activity in the remedy. *Effectual*, with reference to a result, implies that it is decisive or complete; an *effectual* stop or cure finishes the business, rendering further work unnecessary.

Precision is the most *effective* test of affected style as distinct from genuine style. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 115.

The rarity of the visits of *efficient* bees to this exotic plant [*Pisum Sativum*] is, I believe, the chief cause of the varieties so seldom intercrossing. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 161.

That spirit, that first rush'd on thee
In the camp of Dan,
Be *efficacious* in thee now at need!
Milton, S. A., l. 1437.

To be prepared for war is one of the most *effectual* ways of preserving peace. *Washington*, Address to Congress, Jan. 8, 1790.

II. *n. Milit.*: (*a*) The number of men actually doing duty, or the strength of a company, a regiment, or an army, in the field or on parade.

By the last law which passed the Reichstag with such difficulty the peace-*effective* was increased by about 42,000 men. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 17.

(*b*) A soldier fit for duty.

Nevertheless he assembled his army, 20,000 *effectives*. *The Century*, XXIX. 618.

effectively (e-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* 1. With effect; powerfully; with real operation; completely; thoroughly.

And that thyng which maketh a man loue the law of God, doth make a man righteous, and iustifieth him *effectiuely* and actually. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 335.

People had been dismissed the camp *effectively*, finally, and with no possibility of return; but this was the first time that anybody had been introduced ab initio. *Bret Harte*, Luck of Roaring Camp.

2. Actually; in fact. [A Gallicism.]

effectiveness (e-fek'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being effective. =**Syn.** *Effectiveness*, *Efficiency*, *Efficacy*, *Effectualness.* The same differences obtain among these words as among *effective*, *efficient*, *efficacious*, and *effectual*. (See comparison under *effective*.) *Effectualness* is less often used, on account of its awkwardness.

effectless (e-fekt'les), *a.* [< *effect* + *-less.*] Without effect or result; useless; vain.

Sure all's *effectless*; yet nothing we'll omit
That bears recovery's name. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1.

effector (e-fek'tọr), *n.* [= It. *effettore*, < L. *effector*, < *efficere*, pp. *effectus*, effect: see *effect*, *v.*] See *effecter*.

effectress† (e-fek'tres), *n.* [< *effecter* + *-ess.*] A woman who effects or does. [Rare.]

A Chappell dedicated to the Virgin Mary, . . . reputed an *effectresse* of miracles. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 7.

effectual (e-fek'ṭū-al), *a.* [= Sp. *efectual* (obs.) = It. *effettuale*, < ML. **effectualis* (in adv. *effectualiter*), < L. *effectus* (*effectu-*), an effect: see *effect*, *n.*] 1. Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; also, loosely, having adequate power or force to produce the effect: as, the means employed were *effectual*.

Their gifts and grants are thereby made *effectual* both to bar themselves from revocation, and to assecure the right they have given. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 62.

The *effectual* fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. Jas. v. 16.

2†. True; veracious.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else conclude my words *effectual*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Effectual adjudication, calling, demand, etc. See the nouns. =**Syn.** 1. *Efficacious*, *Effectual*, etc. (see *effective*); efficient, successful, complete, thorough.

effectually (e-fek'ṭū-al-i), *adv.* 1. In an effectual manner; with complete effect; so as to produce or secure the end desired; thoroughly: as, the city is *effectually* guarded.

The Poet with that same hand of delight, doth draw the mind more *effectually* then any other Arte dooth. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

I could see it [the story] visibly operate upon his countenance, and *effectually* interrupt his harangue. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxvi.

2. Actually; in fact. [A Gallicism.]

Although his charter can not be produced with the formalities used at his creation, . . . yet that he was *effectually* Earle of Cambridge by the ensuing evidence doth sufficiently appear. *Fuller*, Hist. Cambridge Univ., I. 21.

effectualness (e-fek'ṭū-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being effectual. =**Syn.** See *effectiveness*.

effectuate (e-fek'ṭū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effectuated*, ppr. *effectuating*. [< ML. **effectuatus*, pp. of **effectuare* (> It. *effettuare* = Sp. *efectuar* = Pg. *effectuar* = F. *effectuer*, > D. *effectueren* = G. *effectuiren* = Dan. *effektuere* = Sw. *effektuera*), give effect to, < L. *effectus* (*effectu-*), effect: see *effect*, *n.*] To bring to pass; accomplish; achieve; effect.

He found him a most fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Where such an unexpected face appears
Of an amazed court, that gazing sat
With a dumb silence (seeming that it fears
The thing it went about t' *effectuate*).
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.

In political history it frequently occurs that the man who accidentally has *effectuated* the purpose of a party is immediately invested by them with all their favourite virtues. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 123.

effectuation (e-fek-ṭū-ā'shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *effectuação* = It. *effettuazione*; as *effectuate* + *-ion.*] The act of effectuating, bringing to pass, or producing a result.

The ghostly or spiritual *effectuation* of natural occurrences has ever been and is still the mode of interpretation most readily seized upon by primitive thinking. *Mind*, IX. 368.

First of all, we must note the distinction of immanent action and transitive action; the former is what we call action simply, and implies only a single thing, the agent; the latter, which we might with advantage call *effectuation*, implies two things, i. e., a patient distinct from the agent. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 82.

effectuose† (e-fek'ṭū-ōs), *a.* [< L. as if **effectuosus*: see *effectuous*.] Same as *effectuous*.

effectuous† (e-fek'ṭū-us), *a.* [< OF. *effectueux*, < L. as if **effectuosus*, < *effectus* (*effectu-*), effect: see *effect*, *n.*] Having effect or force; forcible; efficacious; effective. *B. Jonson.*

For the contempt of the Gospell, shall the wrath of God suffer the Turke and the Pope with strong delusions and *effectuouse* errors to destroye many soulis and bodys. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, xii.

Effectuous wordes and pithie in sense. Expressa et sensu tincta verba. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

effectuously† (e-fek'ṭū-us-li), *adv.* Effectually; effectively.

O my dear father, Master L[atimer], that I could do anything whereby I might *effectuously* utter my poor heart towards you!
J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 406.

effeir (e-fēr'), *v. i.* [Sc., also written *effere*, *affeir*, *affer*, < OF. *afferer*, *aferer* (= Pr. *afferir*; ML. reflex *affirere*), be suitable, convenient, < L. *afferre*, *adferre*, bring to, assist, be useful to: see *afferent*.] In *Scots law*, to be suitable, or belong.

In form as *effeirs*, means such form as in law belongs to the thing. *Bell.*

The Baron of Avenel never rides with fewer than ten jack-men at his back, and oftener with fifty, bodin [furnished] in all that *effeirs* to war as if they were to do battle for a kingdom. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxiii.

effeir (e-fēr'), *n.* [Sc., also written *effere*, *affeir*, etc.; < *effeir*, *v.*] 1. That which belongs or is becoming to one's rank or station.

Quhy sould they not have honest weidis [proper clothes]
To thair estait doand *effeir*? *Maitland*, Poems, p. 328.

2. Property; quality; state; condition.

Than callit scho all flouris that grew on feild,
Discryving all thair fassiouns and *effeirs*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 5.

Effeir of war, warlike guise.

effeminacy (e-fem'i-nạ̄-si), *n.* [< *effeminate*: see *-cy.*] The state or quality of being effeminate; feminine delicacy or weakness; want of manliness; womanishness: commonly applied, in reproach, to men exhibiting such a character.

He tells me, speaking of the horrid *effeminacy* of the King, that the King hath taken ten times more care and pains in making friends between my Lady Castlemaine and Mrs. Stewart, when they have fallen out, than ever he did to save his kingdom. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 168.

The physical organization of the Bengalee is feeble even to *effeminacy*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Bacchus nurtured by a girl, and with the soft, delicate limbs of a woman, was the type of a disgraceful *effeminacy*. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 243.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yoked
Her bond slave. *Milton*, S. A., l. 410.

effeminate† (e-fem'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *effeminated*, ppr. *effeminating*. [< L. *effeminatus*, pp. of *effeminare* (> It. *effemminare*, *effeminare* = Sp. *efeminar* (obs.) = Pg. *effeminar* = Pr. *efeminar* = F. *efféminer*), make womanish, < *ex*, out, + *femina*, a woman: see *feminine*.] I. *trans.* To make womanish; unman; weaken.

More resolute courages, then the Persians or Indians, *effeminated* with wealth & peace, could afford. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 399.

And thou dost nourish him a lock of hair behind like a girle, *effeminating* thy son even from the very cradle. *Evelyn*, Golden Book of Chrysostome.

Thou art as hard to shake off as that flattering *effeminating* Mischief, Love. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To grow womanish or weak; melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace, both courages will *effeminate*, and manners corrupt.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

effeminate (e-fem'i-nạ̄t), *a.* [= F. *efféminé* = Pg. *effeminado* = It. *effemminato*, *effeminato*, < L. *effeminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; womanish: applied to men.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate* and less sensible of honour. *Bacon.*

A woman impudent and mannish grown
Is not more loath'd than an *effeminate* man.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

I have heard sometimes men of reputed ability join in with that *effeminate* plaintive tone of invective against criticks. *Shaftesbury*, Misc., III. i.

Be manly then, though mild, for, sure as fate,
Thou art, my Stephen, too *effeminate*.
Crabbe, Works, V. 240.

2. Characterized by or resulting from effeminacy: as, an *effeminate* peace; an *effeminate* life.

Soldiers
Should not affect, methinks, strains so *effeminate*.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

3†. Womanlike; tender.

As well we know your tenderness of heart,
And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

=**Syn.** *Womanish*, etc. (see *feminine*), weak, unmanly.

effeminately (e-fem'i-nạ̄t-li), *adv.* In an effeminate manner; womanishly; weakly.

With golden pendants in his ears,
Aloft the silken reins he bears,
Proud, and *effeminately* gay.
Fawkes, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, lxix.

Effeminately vanquish'd: by which means,
Now blind, dishearten'd, shamed, dishonour'd, quell'd,
To what can I be useful? *Milton*, S. A., l. 562.

effeminateness (e-fem′i-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being effeminate; unmanly softness.

The indulgent softness of the parent's family is apt, at best, to give young persons a most unhappy *effeminateness*.
Secker, Works, I. i.

effemination† (e-fem-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *efféminationn* = Pg. *effeminação* = It. *effeminazione*, < LL. *effeminatio(n-)*, < L. *effeminare*, pp. *effeminatus*, make womanish: see *effeminate, v.*] The state of being or the act of making effeminate.

But from this mixture of sexes . . . degenerous *effemination*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., viii. 17.

effeminize† (e-fem′i-nīz), *v. t.* [As *effemin-ate* + *-ize*.] To make effeminate.

Brave knights *effeminized* by sloth.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

effendi (e-fen′di), *n.* [Turk. *efendi*, a gentleman, a master (of servants), a patron, protector, a prince of the blood (*efendim*, 'my master,' in address equiv. to E. *sir*), < NGr. *ἀφέντης* (pron. äfen′dēs), a lord, master, a vernacular form of Gr. (also NGr.) *αὐθέντης* (in NGr. pron. äfthen′dēs), an absolute master: see *authentic*.] A title of respect given to gentlemen in Turkey, equivalent to *Mr.* or *sir*, following the name when used with one.

I assumed the polite and pliant manners of an Indian physician, and the dress of a small *Effendi*, still, however, representing myself to be a Dervish.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 52.

efferation†, *n.* [< LL. *efferatio(n-)*, a making wild or savage, < L. *efferare*, pp. *efferatus*, make wild or savage, < *efferus*, very wild, fierce, savage: see *efferous*.] A making wild. *Bailey*, 1727.

efferent (ef′ẹ-rent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *efférent*, < L. *efferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *efferre*, *ecferre*, bring or carry out, < *ex*, out, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Conveying outward or away; deferent: as, the *efferent* nerves, which convey a nervous impulse from the ganglionic center outward to the muscles or other active tissue. In the system of blood-vessels the arteries are the *efferent* vessels, conveying blood from the heart to all parts of the body, while the veins are the *afferent* vessels, bringing blood to the heart. In any gland or glandular system the vessel which takes up and carries off a secretion is *efferent*.—**Efferent duct.** Same as *deferent canal* (which see, under *deferent*).

II. *n.* **1.** In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a vessel or nerve which conveys outward.—**2.** A river flowing from and bearing away the waters of a lake.

efferous† (ef′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *efferus*, very wild, fierce, savage, < *ex* (intensive) + *ferus*, wild, fierce: see *fierce*.] Very wild or savage; fierce; ferocious: as, an *efferous* beast.

From the teeth of that *efferous* beast, from the tusk of the wild boar.
Bp. King, Vitis Palatina, p. 34.

effervesce (ef-ėr-ves′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effervesced*, ppr. *effervescing*. [< L. *effervescere*, boil up, foam up, < *ex*, out, + *fervescere*, begin to boil, < *fervēre*, boil: see *fervent*.] **1.** To be in a state of natural ebullition, like liquor when gently boiling; bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors or any fluid when some part escapes in a gaseous form; work, as new wine.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *effervesce*, even to a flame.
Mead, Poisons.

2. Figuratively, to show signs of excitement; exhibit feelings which cannot be suppressed: as, to *effervesce* with joy.

Have I proved . . .
That Revelation old and new admits
The natural man may *effervesce* in ire,
O'erflood earth, o'erfroth heaven with foamy rage,
At the first puncture to his self-respect?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 85.

Effervescing draught. See *draft*^{1}.

effervescence, effervescency (ef-ėr-ves′e̤ns, -e̤n-si), *n.* [= F. *effervescence* = Sp. *efervescencia* = Pg. *effervescencia* = It. *effervescenza*, < L. *effervescen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *effervescent*.] **1.** Natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing small bubbles: as, the *effervescence* or working of new wine, cider, or beer; the *effervescence* of a carbonate with nitric acid, in consequence of chemical action and decomposition producing carbon dioxid or carbonic-acid gas.—**2.** Figuratively, strong excitement; manifestation of feeling.

The wild gas, the fixed air, is plainly broke loose: but we ought to suspend our judgment until the first *effervescence* is a little subsided.
Burke, Rev. in France.

We postpone our literary work until we have more ripeness and skill to write, and we one day discover that our literary talent was a youthful *effervescence* which we have now lost.
Emerson, Old Age.

=**Syn.** See *ebullition*.

effervescent (ef-ėr-ves′e̤nt), *a.* [= F. *effervescent* = Sp. *efervescente* = Pg. It. *effervescente*, < L. *effervescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *effervescere*, boil up: see *effervesce*.] Effervescing; having the property of effervescence; of a nature to effervesce.

effervescible (ef-ėr-ves′i-bl), *a.* [< *effervesce* + *-ible*.] Capable of effervescing.

A small quantity of *effervescible* matter.
Kirwan.

effervescive (ef-ėr-ves′iv), *a.* [< *effervesce* + *-ive*.] Producing or tending to produce effervescence: as, an *effervescive* force. *Hickok*. [Rare.]

effet (ef′et), *n.* A dialectal form of *eft*^{1}.

effete (e-fēt′), *a.* [Formerly also *effœte*; < L. *effetus*, improp. *effœtus*, that has brought forth, exhausted by bearing, worn out, effete, < *ex*, out, + *fetus*, that has brought forth: see *fetus*.] **1.** Past bearing; functionless, as a result of age or exhaustion.

It is . . . probable that the females as well of beasts as birds have in them . . . the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, . . . all spent and exhausted, . . . the animal becomes barren and *effete*.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

Hence—**2.** Having the energies worn out or exhausted; become incapable of efficient action; barren of results.

All that can be allowed him now is to refresh his decrepit, *effete* sensuality with the history of his former life.
South, Sermons.

If they find the old governments *effete*, worn out, . . . they may seek new ones.
Burke.

Islamism . . . as a proselyting religion . . . has long been practically *effete*.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 141.

=**Syn. 1.** Unproductive, unfruitful, unprolific.—**2.** Spent, worn out.

effeteness (e-fēt′nes), *n.* The state of being effete; exhaustion; barrenness.

What would have been the result to mankind . . . if the hope of the world's rejuvenescence had been met solely by that *effeteness* of corruption [the old Roman empire]?
Buckle, Civilization, I. 221.

efficacious (ef-i-kā′shus), *a.* [< OF. *efficacieux*, equiv. to *efficace*, F. *efficace* = Pr. *efficaci* = Sp. *eficaz* = Pg. *efficaz* = It. *efficace*, < L. *efficax* (*efficac-*), efficacious, < *efficere*, effect, accomplish, do: see *effect, v.*] Producing the desired effect; having power adequate to the purpose intended; effectual in operation or result.

The mode which he adopted was at once prudent and *efficacious*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 82.

He knew his Rome, what wheels we set to work;
Plied influential folk, pressed to the ear
Of the *efficacious* purple.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 144.

=**Syn.** *Efficient*, *Effectual*, etc. (see *effective*); active, operative, energetic.

efficaciously (ef-i-kā′shus-li), *adv.* In an efficacious manner; effectually.

It [torture] does so *efficaciously* convince
That . . . out of each hundred cases, by my count,
Never I knew of patients beyond four
Withstand its taste. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 74.

efficaciousness (ef-i-kā′shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being efficacious; efficacy.

The *efficaciousness* of these means is sufficiently known and acknowledged.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 5.

efficacy (ef′i-kā-si), *n.* [= F. *efficace* = Pr. *efficacia* = Sp. *eficacia* = Pg. It. *efficacia*, < L. *efficacia*, efficacy, < *efficax*, efficacious: see *efficacious*.] The quality of being efficacious or effectual; production of, or the capacity of producing, the effect intended or desired; effectiveness.

This hath ever made me suspect the *efficacy* of relics.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 28.

Planetary motions, and aspécts,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious *efficacy*.
Milton, P. L., x. 660.

Even were Gray's claims to being a great poet rejected, he can hardly be classed with the many, so great and uniform are the *efficacy* of his phrase and the music to which he sets it.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 177.

=**Syn.** *Efficiency*, etc. (see *effectiveness*); virtue, force, energy.

efficience† (e-fish′e̤ns), *n.* Same as *efficiency*.

efficiency (e-fish′e̤n-si), *n.* [= Sp. *eficiencia* = Pg. *efficiencia* = It. *efficienza*, < L. *efficientia*, efficiency, < *efficien(t-)s*, efficient: see *efficient*.] The quality of being efficient; effectual agency; competent power; the quality or power of producing desired or intended effects.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Truth is properly no more than Contemplation; and her utmost *efficiency* is but teaching.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

Causes which should carry in their mere statement evidence of their *efficiency*.
J. S. Mill, Logic, III. v. 9.

Specifically—(*a*) The state of being able or competent; the state of possessing or having acquired adequate knowledge or skill in any art, profession, or duty: as, by patient perseverance he has attained a high degree of *efficiency*. (*b*) In *mech.*, the ratio of the useful work performed by a prime motor to the energy expended. =**Syn.** *Efficacy*, etc. See *effectiveness*.

efficient (e-fish′e̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *efficient* = Pr. *eficient* = Sp. *eficiente* = Pg. It. *efficiente*, < L. *efficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *efficere*, effect, accomplish, etc.: see *effect, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Producing outward effects; of a nature to produce a result; active; causative.

If one flower is fertilised with pollen which is more *efficient* than that applied to the other flowers on the same peduncle, the latter often drop off.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 399.

2. Acting or able to act with due effect; adequate in performance; bringing to bear the requisite knowledge, skill, and industry; capable; competent: as, an *efficient* workman, director, or commander.

Every healthy and *efficient* mind passes a large part of life in the company most easy to him.
Emerson, Clubs.

Efficient cause, a cause which brings about something external to itself: distinguished from *material* and *formal cause* by being external to that which it causes, and from the *end* or *final cause* in being that by which something is made or done, and not merely that for the sake of which it is made or done. The conception of *efficient cause* antedates that of physical force in the scientific sense; and the latter finds no place in the Aristotelian division of causes. But many writers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries extend the meaning of *efficient cause* to include forces. Other and inferior writers, since the Aristotelian philosophy has ceased to form an essential part of a liberal education, use the phrase *efficient cause* in imitation of older writers, but without any distinct apprehension of its meaning, probably in the sense of *effectual cause*. (See the citation from Lecky, below.) *Efficient causes* are traditionally divided into various classes: 1st, into *active* and *emanative*: thus, fire is said to be the emanative cause of its own heat and the active cause of heat in other bodies; 2d, into *immanent* and *transient*: an immanent cause brings about some modification of itself (it is, nevertheless, regarded as external, because it does not produce itself); 3d, into *free* and *necessary*; 4th, into *cause by itself* and *cause by accident*: thus, if a man in digging a well finds a treasure, he is the cause per se of the well being dug, and the cause by accident of the discovery of the treasure; 5th, into *absolute* and *adjuvant*, the latter being again divided into *principal* and *secondary*, and *secondary* into *procatarctical*, *proegumenal*, and *instrumental* (the procatarctical extrinsically excites the principal cause to action, the proegumenal internally disposes the principal cause to action); 6th, into *first* and *second*; 7th, into *universal* and *particular*; 8th, into *proximate* and *remote*. Medical men follow Galen in dividing the efficient causes of disease into *predisposing*, *exciting*, and *determining*.

Every politician knew that the interference of the sovereign during the debate in the House of Lords was the *efficient cause* of the change of ministry.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

=**Syn.** *Efficacious*, *Effectual*, etc. (see *effective*); energetic, operative, active, ready, helpful.

II. *n.* **1.** An efficient cause (see above).

God, which moveth mere natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his holy angels.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 4.

Excepting God, nothing was before it: and therefore it could have no *efficient* in nature.
Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

O, but, say such, had not a woman been the tempter and *efficient* to our fall, we had not needed a redemption.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, i.

Some are without *efficient*, as God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 14.

2. One who is efficient or qualified; specifically, in the volunteer service of Great Britain, one who has attended the requisite number of drills, and in respect of whom the corps receives the capitation grant paid by government.—**3.** In *math.*, a quantity multiplied by another quantity to produce the quantity of which it is said to be an *efficient*; a factor.—**Extra efficient**, a commissioned officer or sergeant of volunteers in the British army who has obtained an official certificate of competency. Extra efficients earn an extra grant for their company.

efficiently (e-fish′e̤nt-li), *adv.* In an efficient manner; effectively.

God, when He is stiled Father, must always be understood to be a true and proper cause, really and *efficiently* giving life.
Clarke, The Trinity, ii. § 13, note.

effiction†, *n.* [< L. *effictio(n-)*, a representation (in rhet.) of corporal peculiarities, < *effingere*, pp. *effictus*, form, fashion, represent: see *effigy*.] A fashioning; a representation. *Bailey*, 1727.

effierce† (e-fērs′), *v. t.* [< *ef-* + *fierce*, after L. *efferare*, make fierce, < *efferus*, very fierce: see *efferous*.] To make fierce or furious.

With fell woodness he *effierced* was,
And wilfully him throwing on the gras
Did beat and bounse his head and brest ful sore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 27.

effigial (e-fij′i-a̤l), *a.* [< F. *effigial*; as *effigy* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting an effigy. [Rare.]

The three volumes contain chiefly *effigial* cuts and monumental figures and inscriptions.
Critical Hist. of Pamphlets.

effigiate (e-fij′i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effigiated*, ppr. *effigiating*. [< LL. *effigiatus*, pp. of *effigiare* (> It. *effigiare* = Pr. *efigiar* = F. *effigier*), form, fashion, < *effigies*, an image, likeness: see *effigy.*] To make into an effigy of something; form into a like figure. [Rare.]

He who means to win souls . . . must, as St. Paul did, *effigiate* and conform himself to those circumstances of living and discourse by which he may prevail.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 754.

effigiation (e-fij-i-ā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *effigiate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of forming in resemblance. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]—2. That which is formed in resemblance; an image or effigy. [Rare.]

No such *effigiation* was therein discovered, which some nineteen weeks after became visible.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., X. ii. 53.

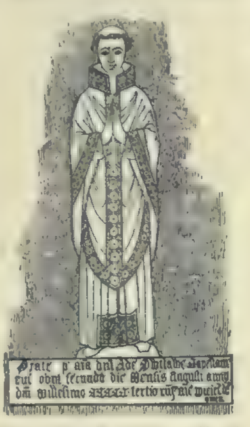
effigies (e-fij'i-ēz), *n.* [L.: see *effigy.*] An effigy.

This same Dagoberts monument I saw there, and under his *Effigies* this Epitaph. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 46.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

effigurate (e-fig'ụ̄-rāt), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, figure, < *figura*, a figure: see *figurate.*] In *bot.*, having a definite form or figure: applied to lichens: opposed to *effuse*.

effigy (ef'i-ji), *n.*; pl. *effigies* (-jiz). [Formerly also *effigie*, and, as L., *effigies*; = F. *effigie* = Sp. *efigie* = Pg. It. *effigie*, < L. *effigies*, *effigia*, a copy or imitation of an object, an image, likeness, < *effingere*, pp. *effictus*, form, fashion, represent, < *ex*, out, + *fingere* (*fig-*), form: see *feign*, *fiction.*] A representation or imitation of any object, in whole or in part; an image or a representation of a person, whether of the whole figure, the bust, or the head alone; a likeness in sculpture, painting, or drawing; a portrait: most frequently applied to the figures on sepulchral monuments, and popularly to figures made up of stuffed clothing, etc., to represent obnoxious persons.


Effigy.—Brass in West Lynn Church, Norfolk, England.

A choice library, over which are the *effigies* of most of our late men of polite literature.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 21, 1644.

The abbey church of St. Denis possesses the largest collection of French 13th-century monumental *effigies*.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 563.

A chair of state was placed on it, and in this was seated an *effigy* of King Henry, clad in sable robes and adorned with all the insignia of royalty. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

To burn or **hang in effigy**, to burn or hang an image or a picture of (a person), either as a substitute for actual burning or hanging (formerly practised by judicial authorities as a vicarious punishment of a condemned person who had escaped their jurisdiction), or, as at the present time, as an expression of dislike, hatred, or contempt: a mode in which public antipathy or indignation is often manifested.

This night the youths of the Citty *burnt* the Pope *in effigie.* *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 5, 1673.

efflagitate† (e-flaj'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *efflagitatus*, pp. of *efflagitare*, demand urgently, < *ex* (intensive) + *flagitare*, demand.] To demand earnestly. *Coles*, 1717.

efflate (e-flāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *efflated*, ppr. *efflating*. [< L. *efflatus*, pp. of *efflare*, blow or breathe out, < *ex*, out, + *flare* = E. *blow*^{1}.] To fill with breath or air; inflate. [Rare.]

Our common spirits, *efflated* by every vulgar breath upon every act, deify themselves.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 179.

efflation (e-flā'sho̤n), *n.* [= OF. *efflation*, < L. as if **efflatio*(*n-*), < *efflare*, pp. *efflatus*, blow or breathe out: see *efflate.*] The act of breathing out or puffing; a puff, as of wind.

A soft *efflation* of celestial fire
Came, like a rushing breeze, and shook the lyre.
Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

effleurage (e-flė-räzh'), *n.* [F., grazing, touching, < *effleurer*, graze, touch: see *efflower.*] Gentle superficial rubbing (of a patient) with the palm of the hand.

effloresce (ef-lọ̄-res'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effloresced*, ppr. *efflorescing*. [= Sp. *eflorecer*, < L. *efflorescere*, inceptive form (later in simple form, LL. *efflorere*), blossom, < *ex* (intensive) + *florere*, blossom, flower, < *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower.*] 1. To burst into bloom, as a plant.

The Italian [Gothic architecture] *effloresced* . . . into the meaningless ornamentation of the Certosa of Pavia and the cathedral of Como. *Ruskin.*

2. To present an appearance of flowering or bursting into bloom; specifically, to become covered with an efflorescence; become incrusted with crystals of salt or the like.

The walls of limestone caverns sometimes *effloresce* with nitrate of lime in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere. *Dana.*

3. In *chem.*, to change either throughout or over the surface to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition, on simple exposure to the air; become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization, in the form of short threads or spiculæ, from a slow chemical change between some of the ingredients of the matter covered and an acid proceeding commonly from an external source.

As the surface [of a puddle of water] dries, the capillary action draws the moisture up pieces of broken earth, dead sticks, and tufts of grass, where the salt *effloresces*.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 307.

efflorescence (ef-lọ̄-res'ẹns), *n.* [= F. *efflorescence* = Sp. *eflorecencia* = Pg. *efflorescencia* = It. *efflorescenza*, < L. *efflorescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr.: see *efflorescent.*] 1. The act of efflorescing or blossoming out; also, an aggregation of blossoms, or an appearance resembling or suggesting a mass of flowers.

As the sky is supposed to scatter its golden star-pollen once every year in meteoric showers, so the dome of St. Peter's has its annual *efflorescence* of fire.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 299.

2. In *bot.*, the time or state of flowering; anthesis.—3. In *med.*, a redness of the skin; a rash; eruption, as in measles, smallpox, scarlatina, etc.—4. In *chem.*, the formation of small white threads or spiculæ, resembling the sublimated matter called flowers, on the surface of certain bodies, as salts, or on the surface of any permeable body or substance; the incrustation so formed.

efflorescency (ef-lọ̄-res'en-si), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being efflorescent.—2†. An efflorescence.

Two white, sparry incrustations, with *efflorescencies* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water.
Woodward, Fossils.

efflorescent (ef-lọ̄-res'ent), *a.* [= F. *efflorescent* = Sp. *efloreciente* = Pg. It. *efflorescente*, < L. *efflorescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *efflorescere*, blossom: see *effloresce.*] 1. Blooming; being in flower.—2. Apt to effloresce; subject to efflorescence: as, an *efflorescent* salt.—3. Covered or incrusted with efflorescence.

Yellow *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone.
Woodward, Fossils.

efflower (e-flou'ėr), *v. t.* [An erroneous accom. (as if < *ef-* + *flower*) of F. *effleurer*, graze, touch, touch upon, strip the leaves off, < *ef-* for *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *fleur* (in the phrase *à fleur de*, on a level with), < G. *flur*, plain, = E. *floor.*] In *leather-manuf.*, to remove the outer surface of (a skin). See the extract.

The skins [chamois-leather] are first washed, limed, fleeced, and branned. . . . They are next *efflowered* — that is, deprived of their epidermis by a concave knife, blunt in its middle part — upon the convex horsebeam.
Ure, Dict., III. 87.

effluence (ef'lọ̈-ẹns), *n.* [= F. *effluence* = Sp. *efluencia* = Pg. *effluencia*, < NL. **effluentia*, < L. *effluen*(*t-*)*s*, flowing out: see *effluent.*] 1. The act of flowing out; outflow; emanation.—2. That which issues or flows out; an efflux; an emanation.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate.
Milton, P. L., iii. 6.

From this bright *Effluence* of his Deed
They borrow that reflected Light
With which the lasting Lamp they feed.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 35.

And, as if the gloom of the earth and sky had been but the *effluence* of these two mortal hearts, it vanished with their sorrow. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xviii.

Grant that an unnamed virtue or delicate vital *effluence* is always ascending from the earth.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 428.

effluency (ef'lọ̈-ẹn-si), *n.* Same as *effluence*.

effluent (ef'lọ̈-e̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *effluent* = Sp. *efluente* = Pg. *effluente*, < L. *effluen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *effluere*, flow out, < *ex*, out, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.* Cf. *affluent*, *influent*, *refluent*, etc.] I. *a.* Flowing out; emanating.

Dazzling the brightness; not the sun so bright,
'Twas here the pure substantial fount of light;
Shot from his hand and side in golden streams,
Came forward *effluent* horny-pointed beams.
Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

II. *n.* 1. That which flows out or issues forth.

A number of specimens of waste liquors from factories, with the residual matters pressed into cakes, and also of the purified *effluents*, are exhibited.
Sci. Amer. Supp., No. 446.

2. Specifically, in *geog.*, a stream that flows out of another stream or out of a lake: as, the Atchafalaya is an *effluent* of the Mississippi river. —3. In *math.*, a covariant of a quantic of degree *mn* in *i* variables, the covariant being of degree *m* and in *p* variables, where *p* is the number of permutations that can be obtained by dividing *n* into *i* parts. *Sylvester*, 1853.

effluvia, *n.* Plural of *effluvium*.

effluviable (e-flö'vi-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *effluvium* + *-able.*] Capable of being given off in the form of effluvium. [Rare.]

The great rapidness with which the wheels that serve to cut and polish diamonds must be moved does excite a great degree of heat . . . in the stone, and by that and the strong concussion it makes of its parts, may force it to spend its *effluviable* matter, if I may call it so.
Boyle, Works, IV. 354.

effluvial (e-flö'vi-a̤l), *a.* [< *effluvium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to effluvia; containing effluvia.

effluviate (e-flö'vi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effluviated*, ppr. *effluviating*. [< *effluvium* + *-ate*^{2}.] To throw off effluvium. [Rare.]

What an eminent physician, who was skilled in perfumes, affirmed to me about the durableness of an *effluviating* power. *Boyle*, Works, V. 47.

effluvium (e-flö'vi-um), *n.*; pl. *effluvia* (-ä̤). [= F. *effluve* = Sp. *efluvio* = Pg. It. *effluvio*, < L. *effluvium*, a flowing out, an outlet, < *effluere*, flow out: see *effluent.*] A subtle or invisible exhalation; an emanation: especially applied to noxious or disagreeable exhalations: as, the *effluvia* from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

Besides its electrick attraction, which is made by a sulphureous *effluvium*, it will strike fire upon percussion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

efflux (ef'luks), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *eflujo* = It. *efflusso*, < L. as if **effluxus*, n., < *effluere*, pp. *effluxus*, flow out: see *effluent.*] 1. The act or state of flowing out or issuing in a stream; effusion; effluence; flow: as, an *efflux* of matter from an ulcer. The rate of efflux of a fluid is roughly calculated by Torricelli's theorem, that the velocity at the orifice is the same as if each particle had fallen freely from the level of the fluid in the vessel. But, owing to the converging motion, the area of the orifice is greater than the section of the stream, while the pressure is increased, so that the efflux is less than the amount given by Torricelli's theorem.

It is no wonder, if God can torment where we see no tormentor, and comfort where we behold no comforter; he can do it by immediate emanations from himself, by continual *effluxes* of those powers and virtues which he was pleased to implant in a weaker and fainter measure in created agents. *South*, Works, VIII. xiv.

2. That which flows out; an emanation, effusion, or effluence.

Prime cheerer, Light!
Of all material beings, first and best!
Efflux divine! *Thomson*, Summer, l. 92.

Whatever talents may be, if the man create not, the pure *efflux* of the Deity is not his; cinders and smoke there may be, but not yet flame. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 78.

Beryllus (who was a precursor of Apollinarianism) taught that in the Person of Christ, after His nativity as Man, there was a certain *efflux* of the divine esseuce, so that He had no reasonable human soul.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church Hist., I. 291.

efflux† (e-fluks'), *v. i.* [< L. *effluxus*, pp.: see the noun.] To flow out or away.

Five years being *effluxed*, he took out the tree and weighed it. *Boyle*, Works, I. 496.

effluxion (e-fluk'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *effluxion* = Sp. (obs.) *eflujion*, < L. as if **effluxio*(*n-*) (ML. also sometimes spelled *effluctio*), < *effluere*, pp. *effluxus*, flow out: see *efflux.*] 1. The act of flowing out.—2. That which flows out; an emanation. [Rare.]

There are some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body. *Bacon.*

The *effluxions* penetrate all bodies, and like the species of visible objects are ever ready in the medium, and lay hold on all bodies proportionate or capable of their action.
Sir T. Browne, Concerning the Loadstone.

effodient (e-fō'di-e̤nt), *a.* [< L. *effodien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *effodire*, *ecfodire*, dig out, dig up, < *ex*, out, + *fodire*, dig: see *fossil.*] In *zoöl.*, habitually digging; fossorial; fodient.

Effodientia (e-fō-di-en'shi-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *effodien*(*t-*)*s*, digging: see *effodient.*] A division of edentate mammals, including insectivorous forms, most of which are effodient or fossorial, as the armadillos, anteaters, aardvarks, and pangolins: a term now superseded by *Fodientia*, and restricted to the African fossorial ant-eaters, as the aardvarks.

effœte†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *effete*.

effoliation (e-fō-li-ā'shọn), *n.* [Var. of *exfoliation.*] In *bot.*, the removal or fall of the foliage of a plant.

efforce† (e-fōrs'), *v. t.* [< F. *efforcer*, endeavor, strive, = Pr. *esforsar* = Sp. *esforzar* = Pg. *esforçar*, force, also endeavor, = It. *sforzare*, force, refl. endeavor, < ML. *effortiare*, *efforciare*, *exforciare*, force, compel, *efforciari*, endeavor, < L. *ex*, out, off, + *fortis*, strong: see *force*^{1}. Cf. *afforce*, *deforce.*] To force; violate.

> Burnt his beastly heart t' *efforce* her chastity.
> *Spenser*, F. Q.

efforced†, *a.* [< *efforce* + *-ed*^{2}.] Forceful; imperative.

> Againe he heard a more *efforced* voyce,
> That bad him come in haste.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 4.

efform† (e-fôrm'), *v. t.* [= It. *efformare*, < L. *ex*, out, + *formare*, form.] To fashion; shape; form.

> Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, raised us from nothing, . . . *efforming* us after thy own image.
> *Jer. Taylor.*

efformation† (ef-ôr-mā'shọn), *n.* [< *efform* + *-ation.*] The act of giving shape or form; formation.

> Pretending to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the universe. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

effort (ef'ōrt or -ėrt), *n.* [< F. *effort*, OF. *effort*, *esfort* = Pr. *esfort* = Sp. *esfuerzo* = Pg. *esforço* = It. *sforzo*, an effort; verbal n. of the verb (ML. *effortiare*) represented by *effort*, *v.*, and *efforce*: see *effort*, *v.*, and *efforce.*] **1.** Voluntary exertion; a putting forth of the will, consciously directed toward the performance of any action, external or internal, and usually prepared by a psychological act of "gathering the strength" or coördination of the powers. A voluntary action, not requiring such preparation, is, both in the terminology of psychology and in ordinary language, said to be performed without *effort*.

> It is more even by the *effort* and tension of mind required, than by the mere loss of time, that most readers are repelled from the habit of careful reading.
> *De Quincey*, Style, i.

> We could never listen for a quarter of an hour to the speaking of Sir James, without feeling that there was a constant *effort*, a tug up hill.
> *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

2. The result of exertion; something done by voluntary exertion; specifically, a literary, oratorical, or artistic work.

> In your more serious *efforts*, he says, your bombast would be less intolerable if the thoughts were ever suited to the expression. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

3. In *mech.*, a force upon a body due to a definite cause. Thus, a heavy body on an inclined plane is said to have an *effort* to fall vertically. Also, the effective component of a force.—**Center of effort.** See *center*^{1}.—**Effort of nature** (a phrase introduced by Sydenham), the concurrence of physiological processes tending toward the expulsion of morbific matter from the system.—**Mean effort**, a constant force which applied to a particle tangentially to its trajectory would produce the same total work as a given variable force.—**Sense of effort**, the feeling which accompanies an exertion of the will, by which we are made aware of having put forth force. It is held by some psychologists to accompany all sensations, since, as they say, all sensation produces an immediate reaction of the will. =**Syn.** Attempt, trial, essay, struggle.

effort† (ef'ōrt or -ėrt), *v. t.* [< ML. *effortiare*, strengthen (cf. *confortare*, strengthen: see *comfort*, *v.*), also compel, force: see *effort*, *n.*, to which the verb conforms. Cf. *efforce.*] To strengthen; reinforce.

> He *eforted* his spirits with the remembrance and relation of what formerly he had been and what he had done.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Cheshire.

effortless (ef'ōrt-les or -ėrt-les), *a.* [< *effort* + *-less.*] Making no effort.

> But idly to remain
> Were yielding *effortless*, and waiting death.
> *Southey*, Thalaba, iv.

effossion (e-fosh'ọn), *n.* [< LL. *effossio(n-)*, a digging out, < L. *effodire*, pp. *effossus*, dig out: see *effodient.*] The act of digging out of the earth; exfodiation. [Rare.]

> He . . . set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the *effossions* of coins, and the procuring of mummies. *Martinus Scriblerus*, i.

effracture (e-frak'tụ̈r), *n.* [< LL. *effractura*, a breaking (only in ref. to housebreaking), < *effringere*, pp. *effractus*, break, break open, < *ex*, out, + *frangere*, break: see *fraction*, *fracture.*] In *surg.*, a fracture of the cranium with depression of the broken bone.

effranchise (e-fran'chiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effranchised*, ppr. *effranchising*. [< OF. *effranchiss-*, *esfranchiss-*, stem of certain parts of *effrancher*, *esfrancher*, affranchise, < *es-* (< L. *ex*, out) + *franchir*, free: see *franchise*. Cf. *affranchise.*] To invest with franchises or privileges. [Rare.]

effray† (e-frā'), *v. t.* [< F. *effrayer*, frighten: see *affray* (of which *effray* is a doublet) and *afraid.*] Same as *affray*.

> Their dam upstart, out of her den *effraide*,
> And rushed forth. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 16.

effrayable† (e-frā'a-bl), *a.* [< *effray* + *-able.*] Frightful; dreadful. *Harvey.*

effrayant (e-frā'ant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *effrayer*, frighten: see *effray* and *-ant*^{1}.] Frightful; alarming.

> The frontal sinus, or the projection over the eyebrows, is largely developed [in the microcephalous idiot], and the jaws are prognathous to an *effrayant* degree.
> *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 117.

effrayé (e-frā-yā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *effrayer*, frighten: see *effray.*] In *her.*, same as *rampant*.

effrenation† (ef-rẹ-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *effrenatio(n-)*, < *effrenare*, pp. *effrenatus*, unbridle, < *ex*, out, + *frenare*, bridle, < *frenum*, a bridle.] Unbridled rashness or license; unruliness. *Glossographia Aug.*, 1707.

effront† (e-frunt'), *v. t.* [< LL. *effron(t-)s*, barefaced, shameless, < L. *ex*, out, + *fron(t-)s*, front, forehead: see *front* and *affront.*] To treat with effrontery. *Sir T. Browne.*

effronted† (e-frun'ted), *a.* [Also *effrontit* (prop. Sc.); = F. *effronté* = Pr. *esfrontat* = It. *sfrontato*, < L. as if **effrontatus*), < LL. *effron(t-)s*, shameless: see *effront.*] Characterized by or indicating effrontery; brazen-faced.

> Th' *effronted* whore prophetically showne
> By Holy John in his mysterious scrouls.
> *Stirling*, Doomesday, The Second Houre.

effrontery (e-frun'tėr-i), *n.* [< OF. *effronterie* (F. *effronterie*), < *effronte*, shameless, < LL. *effron(t-)s*, barefaced, shameless: see *effront.*] Assurance; shamelessness; sauciness; impudence or boldness in transgressing the bounds of modesty, propriety, duty, etc.: as, the *effrontery* of vice; their corrupt practices were pursued with bold *effrontery*.

> A touch of audacity, altogether short of *effrontery*, and far less approaching to vulgarity, gave as it were a wildness to all that she did. *Scott*, The Abbot, iv.

> I am not a little surprised at the easy *effrontery* with which political gentlemen, in and out of Congress, take it upon them to say that there are not a thousand men in the North who sympathize with John Brown.
> *Emerson*, John Brown.

=**Syn.** *Impertinence*, etc. (see *impudence*); hardihood, audacity. See list under *impertinence*.

effrontuously† (e-frun'tū-us-li), *adv.* [< **effrontuous* (cf. OF. *effronteux*) (irreg. < LL. *effron(t-)s*, shameless, + *-u-ous*) + *-ly*^{2}.] With effrontery; impudently.

> He most *effrontuously* affirms the slander.
> *Roger North*, Examen, p. 23.

effulcrate (e-ful'krāt), *a.* [< NL. **effulcratus*, < L. *ex*, out, + *fulcrum*, a support.] In *bot.*, not subtended by a leaf or bract: said of a bud from below which the leaf has fallen.

effulge (e-fulj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *effulged*, ppr. *effulging*. [< L. *effulgere*, shine forth, < *ex*, forth, + *fulgere*, shine: see *fulgent.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to shine forth; radiate; beam. [Rare.]

> Firm as his cause
> His bolder heart; . . .
> His eyes *effulging* a peculiar fire.
> *Thomson*, Britannia.

II. *intrans.* To send forth a flood of light; shine with splendor.

effulgence (e-ful'jẹns), *n.* [= Sp. *efulgencia*, < L. *effulgen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *effulgent.*] A shining forth, as of light; great luster or brightness; splendor: as, the *effulgence* of divine glory.

> So breaks on the traveller, faint and astray,
> The bright and the balmy *effulgence* of morn.
> *Beattie*, The Hermit.

> To glow with the *effulgence* of Christian truth.
> *Sumner*, Hon. John Pickering.

=**Syn.** *Brilliance*, *Luster*, etc. See *radiance*.

effulgent (e-ful'jẹnt), *a.* [< L. *effulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *effulgere*, shine forth: see *effulge.*] Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light.

> The downward sun
> Looks out *effulgent* from amid the flash
> Of broken clouds. *Thomson*, Spring.

effulgently (e-ful'jẹnt-li), *adv.* In an effulgent or splendid manner.

effumability† (e-fū-ma-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [< *effumable*: see *-bility.*] The quality of flying off in fumes of vapor, or of being volatile.

> Paracelsus . . . seems to define mercury by volatility, or (if I may coin such a word) *effumability*.
> *Boyle*, Works, I. 539.

effumable† (e-fū'ma-bl), *a.* [< *effume* + *-able.*] Capable of flying off in fumes or vapor; volatile.

effume† (e-fūm'), *v. t.* [< F. *effumer*, < L. *effumare*, emit smoke or vapor, < *ex*, out, + *fumare*, smoke, steam, < *fumus*, smoke, vapor: see *fume.*] To breathe or puff out; emit, as steam or vapor.

> I can make this dog take as many whiffes as I list, and he shall retain or *effume* them, at my pleasure.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

effund† (e-fund'), *v. t.* [< L. *effundere*, pour out: see *effuse.*] To pour out.

> Olyves nowe that oute of helthes dwelle
> Oyldregges salt *effunde* uppon the roote.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

> If he his life *effund*
> To utmost death, the high God hath design'd
> That we both live. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, ii. 146.

effuse (e-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effused*, ppr. *effusing*. [< L. *effusus*, pp. of *effundere*, *ecfundere*, pour forth, < *ex*, forth, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse.*] To pour out, as a fluid; spill; shed.

> Smooke of encense *effuse* in drie oxe dounge
> Doo under hem, to hele hem and socoure.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

> Whose maiden blood, thus rigorously *effus'd*,
> Will cry for vengeance at the gates of heaven.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

> Why to a man enamour'd,
> That at her feet *effuses* all his soul,
> Must woman cold appear, false to herself and him?
> *Steele*, Lying Lover, v. 1.

effuse (e-fūs'), *a.* [= OF. *effus* = Sp. *efuso* = It. *effuso*, < L. *effusus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1†.** Poured out freely; profuse.

> 'Tis pride, or emptiness, applies the straw,
> That tickles little minds to mirth *effuse*.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, viii.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Very loosely spreading, as a panicle, etc. (*b*) In *lichenology*, spread out without definite form or figure: opposed to *effigurate*.—**3.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *conch.*, applied to shells where the aperture is not whole behind, but the lips are separated by a gap or groove. (*b*) In *entom.*, loosely joined; composed of parts which are almost separated from one another: opposed to *compact* or *coarctate*.

effuse† (e-fūs'), *n.* [< *effuse*, *v.*] Effusion; outpouring; loss; waste.

> And much *effuse* of blood doth make me faint.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

effusion (e-fū'zhọn), *n.* [= F. *effusion* = Sp. *efusion* = Pg. *effusão* = It. *effusione*, < L. *effusio(n-)*, < *effundere*, pp. *effusus*, pour out: see *effuse.*] **1.** The act of pouring out, literally or figuratively; a shedding forth; an outpour: as, the *effusion* of water, of blood, of grace, of words, etc.

> When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of instruction, human or divine, could prevent *effusion* of blood. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

> The . . . most pitifull Historie of their Martyrdome, I have often perused not without *effusion* of tears.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 64.

> The *effusion* of the Spirit under the times of the Gospel: by which we mean those extraordinary gifts and abilities which the Apostles had after the Holy Ghost is said to descend upon them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

2. That which is poured out; a fluid, or figuratively an influence of any kind, shed abroad.

> Wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow. *Eikon Basilike.*

Specifically—**3.** An outpour of thought in writing or speech; a literary effort, especially in verse: as, a poetical *effusion*: commonly used in disparagement.

> Two or three of his shorter *effusions*, indeed, . . . have a spirit that would make them amusing anywhere.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 345.

4. In *pathol.*, the escape of a fluid from the vessels containing it into a cavity, into the surrounding tissues, or on a free surface: as, the *effusion* of lymph.—**5.** [ML. *effusio(n-)*, tr. of Gr. *ῥύσις*.] That part of the constellation Aquarius (which see) included within the stream of water. It contains the star Fomalhaut, now located in the Southern Fish.—**Effusion of gases**, in *chem.*, the escape of gases through minute apertures into a vacuum. In his experiments to determine the rate of effusion of gases, Graham used thin sheets of metal or glass, perforated with minute apertures .086 millimeter or .003 inch in diameter. The rates of effusion coincided so nearly with the rates of diffusion as to lead to the conclusion that both phenomena follow the same law, and therefore the rates of effusion are inversely as the square roots of the densities of the gases.

effusive (e-fū'siv), *a.* [< L. as if **effusivus*, < *effundere*, pp. *effusus*, pour out: see *effuse.*] **1.** Pouring out; flowing forth profusely: as, *effusive* speech.

> Th' *effusive* south
> Warms the wide air, and o'er the void of heaven
> Breathes the big clouds with vernal showers distent.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 144.

Hence — 2. Making an extravagant or undue exhibition of feeling.

He [Dante] is too sternly touched to be *effusive* and tearful. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 121.

3. Poured abroad; spread or poured freely.

With thirsty sponge they rub the tables o'er
(The swains unite the toil); the walls, the floor,
Wash'd with th' *effusive* wave, are purg'd of gore.
Pope, Odyssey, xxii.

effusively (e-fū'siv-li), *adv.* In an effusive manner.

effusiveness (e-fū'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being effusive.

eflected (ẹ̄-flek'ted), *a.* In *entom.*, bent outward suddenly.

efreet (e-frēt'), *n.* Same as *afrit.*

"Wadna ye prefer a meeracle or twa?" asked Sandy. . . . "Or a few *efreets?*" added I.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxi.

eft^1 (eft), *n.* [< ME. *efte, eefte,* more commonly *evete, euete,* later *ewte,* and with the *n* of the indef. art. *an* adhering, *nefte, newte,* now usually *newt,* q. v. *Eft,* though now only provincial, is strictly the correct form.] A newt; any small lizard.

Efts, and foul-wing'd serpents, bore
The altar's base obscene.
Mickle, Wolfwold and Ulla.

eft^2† (eft), *adv.* [ME. *eft, æft, efte,* < AS. *eft, æft* = OS. *eft* = OFries. *eft,* afterward, again: see *after.*] After; again; afterward; soon.

Til that Kynde cam Clergie to helpen,
And in the myrour of Myddel-erde made hym *eft* to loke.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 132.

Let him take the bread and *eft* the wine in the sight of the people.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 267.

efter (ef'tėr), *adv.* and *prep.* Obsolete and dialectal form of *after.*

eftest†. A form occurring only in the following passage, where it is apparently either an intentional blunder put into the mouth of Dogberry, or an original misprint for *easiest* (in early print *eaſiest* or *eſiest*). The alleged *eft,* 'convenient, handy, commodious,' assumed from this superlative, is otherwise unknown.

Yea, marry, that's the *eftest* way.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2.

eftsoon†, **eftsoons**† (eft-sön', -sönz'), *adv.* [< ME. *eftsone, eftsones,* again, soon after, also, besides, < *eft,* again, + *sone,* soon: see *eft*^{2} and *soon.*] 1. Soon after; soon again; again; anew; a second time; after a while.

Shal al the world be lost *eftsones* now?
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 303.

Pharaoh dreamed to have seen seven fair fat oxen, and *eftsoons* seven poor lean oxen.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 249.

2. At once; speedily; forthwith.

Ye may *eftsones* hem telle,
We usen here no wommen for to selle.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 181.

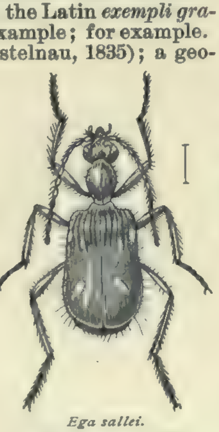
Sir, your ignorance
Shall *eftsoon* be confuted.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

Hold off, unhand me, greybeard loon!
Eftsoons his hand dropt he.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

e. g. An abbreviation of the Latin *exempli gratia:* for the sake of an example; for example.

Ega (ē'gạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Castelnau, 1835); a geographical name.] A genus of adephagous ground-beetles, of the family *Carabidæ,* containing about 12 species, nearly all from tropical countries, but two of them North American, *E. sallei* and *E. lætula.* Also called *Chalybe, Selina,* and *Steleodera.*

egad (ẹ̄-gad'), *interj.* [A minced form of the oath *by God.* Cf. *ecod, gad*^{3}, etc.] An exclamation expressing exultation or surprise.



Ega sallei.
(Line shows natural size.)

Egad, that's true. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

egal† (ē'gal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *egal,* < OF. *egal, esgal, igal, egual,* F. *égal,* < L. *æqualis,* equal: see *equal,* the present E. form.] I. *a.* Equal.

Egal to myn offence. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 137.

Was ever seen
An emperor in Rome thus overborne,
Troubled, confronted thus; and, for the extent
Of *egal* justice, used in such contempt?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

II. *n.* An equal.

égalité (ā-gal-ē-tā'), *n.* [F.] Equality. This word is familiar in the French revolutionary phrase *liberté, égalité, fraternité* (liberty, equality, fraternity), and as the surname taken by Philip, Duke of Orleans (Philippe Égalité), as a token of his adherence to the revolution; he was nevertheless guillotined by the revolutionists in 1793.

egality (ẹ̄-gal'ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *egalities* (-tiz). [< ME. *egalite, egalitee,* < OF. *egalite, egaute,* F. *égalité,* < L. *æqualita(t-)s,* equality: see *equality,* the present E. form.] Equality. [A rare Gallicism.]

She is as these martires in *egalite.*
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

That cursed France with her *egalities.*
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

egally†, *adv.* Equally.

egalness†, *n.* Equalness; equality. *Nares.*

Egean, *a.* See *Ægean.*

egence (ē'jẹns), *n.* [< L. *egen(t-)s,* ppr. of *egere,* be in want, be needy. Cf. *indigent, indigence.*] The state or condition of suffering from the need of something; a strong desire for something; exigence. *Grote.*

eger^1†, *a.* See *eager*^{1}.

eger^2, *n.* See *eager*^{2}.

eger^3 (ē'gėr), *n.* [Origin not obvious.] In *bot.*, a tulip appearing early in bloom.

egeran (eg'e-ran̤), *n.* [< *Eger,* in Bohemia, where idocrase occurs.] In *mineral.*, same as *vesuvianite.*

Egeria (ẹ̄-jē'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [L. *Egeria, Ægeria,* Gr. Ἠγερία.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, a prophetic nymph or divinity, the instructress of Numa Pompilius, and invoked as the giver of life.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Maiidæ,* or spider-crabs. *E. indica* is an Indian species. *Leach,* 1815. (*b*) A genus of bivalve shells, of the family *Donacidæ,* generally considered to be the same as *Galatea. Roissy,* 1805.—3. [NL.] See *Ægeria.*—4. The 13th planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, in 1850.

egerian, *a.* See *ægerian.*

Egeriidæ, *n. pl.* [NL.] See *Ægeriidæ.*

egerminate (ẹ̄-jėr'mi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *egerminated,* ppr. *egerminating.* [< L. *egerminatus,* pp. of *egerminare,* put forth, sprout, < *e,* out, + *germinare,* sprout: see *germinate.*] To put forth buds; germinate.

egest (ẹ̄-jest'), *v.* [< L. *egestus,* pp. of *egerere,* bring out, discharge, void, vomit, < *e,* out, + *gerere,* carry.] I. *trans.* To discharge or void, as excrement: opposed to *ingest.*

II.† *intrans.* To defecate; pass dejecta of any kind.

There be divers creatures that sleep all winter, as the bear, . . . the bee, etc. These all wax fat when they sleep, and *egest* not. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 899.

egesta (ẹ̄-jes'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *egestus,* pp. of *egerere,* void, vomit: see *egest.*] That which is thrown out; specifically, excrementitious matters voided as the refuse of digestion; excrement, feces, or dejecta of any kind: opposed to *ingesta.*

During this time she vomited everything, the *egesta* being mixed with bile. *Med. News*, XLI. 340.

egestion (ẹ̄-jes'chọn), *n.* [< L. *egestio(n-),* < *egerere,* pp. *egestus,* void, vomit: see *egest.*] The act of voiding the refuse of digestion, or that which is voided; defecation; dejection: opposed to *ingestion.*

It is confounded with the intestinal excretions and *egestions.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

egestive (ẹ̄-jes'tiv), *a.* [< *egest* + *-ive.*] Of or for egestion: opposed to *ingestive.*

egg^1 (eg), *n.* [< ME. *egge,* pl. *egges, eggis* (of Scand. origin, < Icel. *egg,* etc., below), parallel with ME. *ey, eye, ay, ai,* pl. *eyren, eiren, ayren, eren,* etc. (this form, which disappeared in the first half of the 16th century, would have given mod. E. **ay,* riming with *day,* etc.), of native origin: namely, < AS. *æg,* rarely *æig* (in comp. also *æger-*), pl. *ægru,* = D. *ei* = MLG. *ei, eig,* LG. *ei* = OHG. *ei,* pl. *eigir,* MHG. *ei,* G. *ei,* pl. *eier,* = Icel. *egg* = Sw. *ägg* = Dan. *æg* = Goth. **addjis* (?), Crimean Goth. *ada* = OIr. *og,* Ir. *ugh* = Gael. *ubh* = W. *wy* = L. *ōvum,* later *ŏvum* (> It. *uovo* = Sp. *huevo* = Pg. *ovo* = Pr. *ov, uov, ueu* = OF. *oef,* F. *œuf*), = Gr. ᾠόν, in older forms ὤιον, ὤεον, dial. ὤβεον, orig. *ὠϝόν (NGr. αὐγον, also ᾠόν), = OBulg. *jaje* (orig. **āvje?*) = Bulg. *jajce* = Serv. Pol. *jaje* = Bohem. *vejce* = Russ. (dim.) *yaitse,* an egg. The orig. form of the word is uncertain; not found in Skt., etc.] 1. The body formed in the females of all animals (with the exception of a few of the lowest type, which are reproduced by gemmation or division), in which, by impregnation, the development of the fetus takes place; an ovum, ovule, or egg-cell; the procreative product of the female, corresponding to the sperm, sperm-cell, or spermatozoön of the male. In biology the term is used in the widest possible sense, synonymously with *ovum* (which see). In its simplest expression, an egg is a mass or speck of protoplasm capable of producing an organism like the parent, sometimes by itself, oftener only by impregnation with the corresponding substance of the opposite sex; and in low sexless organisms the generative body is indistinguishable as an egg-cell from a sperm-cell. In higher animals which have opposite sexes the egg is usually distinguished from the spermatozoön by its greater relative size and its sphericity. Regarded morphologically, an egg has throughout the animal kingdom one single and simple character, or morphic valence, that of the cell, in which a cell-wall, cell-substance, a nucleus, and a nucleolus are, as a rule, distinguishable. Such an egg is usually of microscopic or minute size; and, however comparatively enormous an egg may become by the addition of other structures, its morphological character as a cell is not altered. Thus, an egg, in its primitive undifferentiated and unimpregnated condition, does not differ morphologically from any other cell of an animal organism, or from the whole of a single-celled animal, nor can the egg of a sponge, for example, be distinguished from that of a woman. Physiologically, however, the egg differs enormously from other cells, in that under proper conditions it may germinate or build up an entire organism like that of the parent. This is usually possible only after impregnation; but the eggs of parthenogenetic insects, as aphids, germinate for several generations without the male element. The parts of an egg may be named in general terms, the same as those used for other cells; but special names are usually applied. Thus, the nucleolus or smallest and inmost recognizable constituent is called the *germinal spot* or *spot of Wagner;* the nucleus is called the *germinal vesicle* or *vesicle of Purkinje* (in both cases wrongly, because these parts are not specially concerned in germination, and may even disappear after impregnation, the germinal vesicle proper being quite another structure). The common cell-substance or protoplasm is the *vitellus* or *yolk;* the cell-wall is the *vitelline membrane,* sometimes called in human anatomy the *zona pellucida.* To these regular constituents of an egg may be added others, namely: (1) a large, sometimes enormous, mass of granular colored albumen or food-yolk, as distinguished from the proper formative yolk, as that constituting nearly all the ball of yellow of a hen's egg; (2) a great quantity of colorless albumen, the "white" of an egg. Both the white and the "yellow," however large in mass, are included in what corresponds to the original cell-wall. But the latter may acquire with its great increase in size a special thickness and toughness, then becoming (3) the *egg-pod, putamen,* or *membrana putaminis;* which may be still further thickened and hardened, as (4) the *egg-shell,* either white or variously pigmented. Thus it is seen that the great size of some eggs, as those of all birds, most reptiles, many batrachians, and some fishes, is due to extraneous substances deposited upon the true egg or egg-cell. This process of inclusion may go still further, the egg, or a mass of eggs together, being enveloped in a glairy substance, *egg-glue* or *oöglœa,* as that of frogs' eggs, or encased in variously and often curiously constructed egg-cases. A trace of this is seen in the human egg, where a little granular matter, derived from a Graafian follicle and known as the *discus proligerus,* surrounds the egg-cell. Eggs the whole of whose yolk is formative, or makes up into the body of the embryo after segmentation of the whole vitellus, are called *holoblastic;* others, with a quantity of food-yolk which does not undergo segmentation, are *meroblastic.* All large eggs, as birds', are meroblastic. In these the egg proper is known as the *cicatricula* or *tread;* and the tough, stringy albumen which steadies or buoys the yellow in the white forms the *chalazæ.* The germ-yolk and the food-yolk may occupy different relative positions. (See *centrolecithal, ectolecithal,* etc.) The organ in which an egg is produced, whatever its size, shape, or position in the body of the female, is the *ovary;* the passage by which it is conveyed to another part of the body, or to the exterior, is an *oviduct.* In the former all the essential parts of the egg appear; in the latter various accessory structures, as the white and the shell, are deposited. All sexed animals "lay" eggs; those in which the egg passes directly out of the body, to be hatched outside, are called *oviparous;* those in which the egg severs its vascular or vital connection with the parent, but remains inside the body to hatch, are *ovoviviparous;* those whose eggs retain vascular connection with the parent, as by means of a placenta and an umbilical cord, so that they bring forth alive, are *viviparous.* In the last the oviducts are more or less modified, as into Fallopian tubes, uterus, and vagina, for the purpose of gestation, as distinguished from the incubation of eggs laid outside the body. Egg-laying, as of birds, reptiles, insects, etc., is called *oviposition;* many insects have the end of the abdomen modified into a special *ovipositor.* The normal and usual shape of an egg is the sphere, preserved even in some large eggs, as those of turtles; many eggs are cylindrical, with rounded ends; the largest eggs, with a hard chalky shell, as birds', present a characteristic figure, the *ovoid,* varying to more or less conical, or elliptical, or subspherical. In such cases the large end is called the *butt,* the small end the *point.* All mammalian eggs, excepting those of the oviparous monotremes, are spherical and microscopic; the egg of the human female measures about $\frac{1}{125}$ of an inch in diameter. A hen's egg of good size weighs about 1,000 grains, of which the white is 600, the yellow 300, the shell 100. An ostrich's egg holds about 3 pints. The largest known egg is that of the extinct Madagascan elephant-bird, *Æpyornis maximus,* having a capacity of about 12 dozen hens' eggs, and a long axis of a foot or more. Eggs of many animals besides birds are important food-products, of great economic and commercial value, as turtles' eggs, the roe of many fishes, the coral or berry of lobsters, etc.

He eet many sondry metes, mortrewes, and puddynges,
Wombe-cloutes and wylde braune & *egges* yfryed with
grece.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 63.

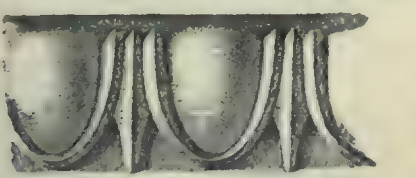
> This brid be a bank bildith his nest,
> And helpeth his *eiren* and hetith hem after.
> *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 42.

> The largest *Eggs*, yet warm within their Nest,
> Together with the Hens which laid 'em, drest.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

2. Something like or likened to an egg in shape.

> There was taken a great glass bubble with a long neck, such as chymists are wont to call a philosophical *egg*. *Boyle.*

[The egg was used by the early Christians as a symbol of the hope of the resurrection. The use of eggs at Easter has, doubtless, reference to the same idea. Eggs of marble have been found in the tombs of early Christians.]—**Alien egg.** See *alien*.—**Ants' eggs.** See *ant*^{1}.—**Bad egg,** a bad or worthless person. [Colloq.]—**Coronate eggs, costate eggs.** See the adjectives.—**Drappit egg.** See *drappit*.—**Eared eggs.** See *eared*^{1}.—**Easter eggs.** See *Easter*^{1}.—**Egg and anchor, egg and dart, egg and tongue,** in *arch.*, an egg-shaped ornament alternating with a dart-like ornament, used to enrich the ovolo molding. It is also called the *echinus ornament*. See *echinus*, 4. The motive is of Hellenic origin, but has been a usual one from Hellenic times to the present day, though it has not preserved its Greek refinement.—**Egg of the universe,** in ancient Greek cosmogony, the sphere of the sky with its contents, segmented at the surface of the earth, and supposed to be an egg in process of incubation.—**Egg Saturday,** or **Feast of Eggs** (Festum Ovorum), the day before Quinquagesima Sunday.



Egg-and-dart Molding – Erechtheum, Athens.

> By the common people too, the preceding Saturday [that preceding "the Sunday before the first in Lent"], in Oxfordshire particularly, is called *Egg Saturday*.
> *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 158.

Electric egg, a form of electrical apparatus used to illustrate the influence of the pressure of the air upon the electrical discharge. It consists of an ellipsoidal glass vessel with brass rods inserted at the ends. When it is exhausted of air, and a discharge of high-potential electricity is passed between these poles, a continuous violet tuft of light connects them, the form of which varies with the degree of exhaustion.—**Ephippial egg.** See *ephippial*.—**Mohr's egg,** the bezoar-stone of the mohr, an antelope.—**Roc's egg.** See *roc*.—**To come in with five eggs**†, to make a foolish remark or suggestion.

> Whiles another gyueth counsell to make peace wyth the Kynge of Arragone, . . . another *cummeth in wyth* hys *v. eggs*, and aduyseth to howke in the Kynge of Castell.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia, tr. by Robinson (ed. 1551), sig. E, vi.

To put all one's eggs into one basket, to venture all one has in one speculation or investment.—**To take eggs for money,** to allow one's self to be imposed upon: a saying which originated at a time when eggs were so plentiful as scarcely to have a money value.

> *Leon.* Mine honest friend,
> Will you *take eggs for money?*
> *Mam.* No, my lord, I'll fight.
> *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

> O rogue, rogue, I shall have *eggs for* my *money*; I must hang myself. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight.

egg^1 (eg), *v. t.* [< *egg*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** To apply eggs to; cover or mix with eggs, as cutlets, fish, bread, etc., in cooking.—**2.** To pelt with eggs. [U. S.]

> The abolition editor of the "Newport (Ky.) News" was *egged* out of Alexandria, Campbell County, in that State, on Monday. *Baltimore Sun*, Aug. 1, 1857.

egg^2 (eg), *v. t.* [< ME. *eggen*, incite, urge on, instigate (in either good or bad sense), < Icel. *eggja* = Sw. *egga*, *upp-egga* = Dan. *egge*, *opegge*, incite, egg, lit. 'edge,' < Icel. *egg* = Sw. *egg* = Dan. *egg* = AS. *ecg*, E. *edge*: see *edge*, *n.*, and *edge*, *v.*, a doublet of *egg*^{2}.] To incite or urge; encourage; instigate; provoke: now nearly always with *on*.

> Adam and Eue he *eggede* to don ille,
> Consailde Cayne to cullen hus brother.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 61.

> Some vpon no iust & lawful grounds (being *egged on* by ambition, enuie, and couetise) are induced to follow the armie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 552.

> Thou shouldst be prancing of thy steed,
> To *egg* thy soldiers forward in thy wars.
> *Greene*, Alphonsus, iii.

egg-albumin (eg'al-bū″min), *n.* The albumin which occurs in the white of eggs. It is closely allied to serum-albumin, but differs in certain physical properties.

egg-animal (eg'an″i-mal), *n.* One of the *Ovularia*.

egg-apple (eg'ap″l), *n.* Same as *egg-plant*.

eggar, *n.* See *egger*^{3}.

egg-bag (eg'bag), *n.* **1.** The ovary.—**2.** A bag used by conjurers, from which eggs seem to be taken though it is empty.

egg-bald (eg'bâld), *a.* Bald as an egg; completely bald. *Tennyson.*

egg-basket (eg'bås″ket), *n.* An open wire basket for use in boiling eggs, by means of which the eggs may all be taken up at once, and the water drained off of them.

egg-beater (eg'bē″tėr), *n.* An instrument having a piece to be twirled by the hand, for use in whipping eggs.

egg-bird (eg'bėrd), *n.* **1.** A popular name of the sooty tern, *Sterna* (*Haliplana*) *fuliginosa*, whose eggs, like those of some other terns, have commercial value in the West Indies and southern United States.—**2.** A name of sundry other sea-birds, as murres, guillemots, etc., which nest in large communities, and whose eggs are of economic or commercial value.

egg-blower (eg'blō″ėr), *n.* A blowpipe used by oölogists in emptying eggs of their contents by forcing in a stream of air or water with the breath through a hole in the shell made with the egg-drill. They are of various styles and sizes, generally curved or hooked at the small end like a chemists' blowpipe, but smaller and finer at the point.

egg-born (eg'bôrn), *a.* Produced from an egg, as all animals are; but specifically, hatched from the egg of an oviparous animal.

egg-carrier (eg'kar″i-ėr), *n.* A device for transporting eggs without injury. (*a*) A box or frame with pockets or partitions of cloth, wire, cardboard, etc., for holding each a single egg of poultry. (*b*) In *fish-culture*, an apparatus for carrying ova in water to be subsequently hatched.

egg-case (eg'kās), *n.* A natural casing or envelop of some kinds of eggs. (*a*) The oötheca or case in which the eggs of various insects, as the cockroach, are contained when laid. (*b*) The silken case in which many spiders inclose their eggs; an egg-pouch. (*c*) The case in which the eggs of sharks and other elasmobranchs are contained; a sea-barrow. (*d*) The ovicapsule of various marine carnivorous gastropods, especially of the families *Buccinidæ*, *Muricidæ*, etc. See *ovicapsule*.

egg-cell (eg'sel), *n.* An ovum; an ovule; an egg itself, when it is in the cell stage, or state of a cell, as a nucleated mass of protoplasm, with or without a nucleolus, and with or without a cell-wall, but ordinarily possessing both. See *ovum*.

egg-cleavage (eg'klē″vāj), *n.* The segmentation of the vitellus of an egg; cell-cleavage of an egg-cell; the germination of an ovum, ovule, or egg from the stage of a cytula to that of a morula. It is one of the earliest processes of germination, in which the single mass of the formative yolk is divided into a great number of other masses or cells, by subsequent differentiation of which the whole body of the embryo is formed. Egg-cleavage proceeds in various "rhythms" or ratios, as 2, 4, 8, 16, etc.—**Discoidal egg-cleavage.** See *discoidal*.

egg-cockle (eg'kok″l), *n.* An edible cockle, *Cardium elatum*.

egg-cup (eg'kup), *n.* A cup for use in eating soft-boiled eggs. In its original form, it is made to hold a single egg upright while this is eaten out of the shell with a spoon. Another form is double, with one end like the former, and the reverse end larger for eggs to be broken into it.

egg-dance (eg'dåns), *n.* A dance by a single performer, who is required to execute a complicated figure, blindfolded, among a number of eggs, without touching them.

> Preparations in the middle of the road for the *egg-dance*, so strikingly described by Goethe.
> *Hone*, Year Book, p. 962.

egg-drill (eg'dril), *n.* An instrument for drilling or boring a small round hole in the shell of a bird's egg, used by oölogists. It consists of a little steel or iron bar which may be twirled in the fingers, having a sharp-pointed conical head roughened to a rasping surface.

egge†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *edge*.

eggement†, *n.* See *eggment*.

egg-ended (eg'en″ded), *a.* Terminated by ovoidal caps or ends.

> Spherical shells, such as the ends of *egg-ended* cylindrical boilers. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 63.

egger^1 (eg'ėr), *n.* [< *egg*^{1} + *-er*^{1}. Also called *eggler*, where the *l* appears to be merely intrusive.] One who makes a business of collecting eggs, as of birds or turtles.

egger^2 (eg'ėr), *n.* [< *egg*^{2}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who eggs, urges, or incites: usually with *on*.

egger^3 (eg'ėr), *n.* [Also written *eggar*; origin uncertain.] In *entom.*, a reddish-brown moth of either of the genera *Lasiocampa* and *Eriogaster*: as, the oak-*egger*, *L. quercus*; the grass-*egger*, *L. trifolii*; the small *egger*, *E. lacustris*.

egger-moth (eg'ėr-môth), *n.* Same as *egger*^{3}.

eggery (eg'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *eggeries* (-iz). [< *egg*^{1} + *-ery*.] A nest of eggs; a place where eggs are laid. [Rare.]

egg-fish (eg'fish), *n.* One of many names applied to gymnodont plectognath fishes, from their shape when inflated. They are chiefly of the family *Tetrodontidæ*.

egg-flip (eg'flip'), *n.* A hot drink made of ale or beer with eggs, sugar, spice, and sometimes a little spirit, thoroughly beaten together. It is popularly called a *yard of flannel*, from its fleecy appearance.

> The revolution itself was born in the room of the Caucus Club, amidst clouds of smoke and deep potations of *egg-flip*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 98.

egg-forceps (eg'fôr″seps), *n. sing.* and *pl.* **1.** An instrument used in fish-culture in handling or removing ova. Also called *egg-tongs*.—**2.** A delicate spring-forceps used by oölogists to pick out pieces of the embryo or membrane from eggs prepared for the cabinet.

egg-glass (eg'glås), *n.* **1.** A sand-glass running about three minutes, for timing the boiling of eggs.—**2.** An egg-cup of glass.

egg-glue (eg'glö), *n.* A tough, viscid, gelatinous substance in which the eggs of some animals, as crustaceans, are enveloped, serving to attach them to the body of the parent; oöglœa.

egg-hot (eg'hot), *n.* A posset made of eggs, ale, sugar, and brandy. *Lamb.*

egging (eg'ing), *n.* The act or art of collecting eggs, as for oölogical or commercial purposes; the business of an egger.

egg-laying (eg'lā″ing), *a.* Oviparous; laying eggs to be hatched outside the body.

eggler (eg'lėr), *n.* See *egger*^{1}.

egg-lighter (eg'lī″tėr), *n.* Same as *egg-tester*.

egg-membrane (eg'mem″brān), *n.* The cell-wall of an ovum; the vitelline membrane; in *ornith.*, the egg-pod.

eggment† (eg'ment), *n.* [ME. *eggement*; < *egg*^{2} + *-ment*.] Incitement; instigation.

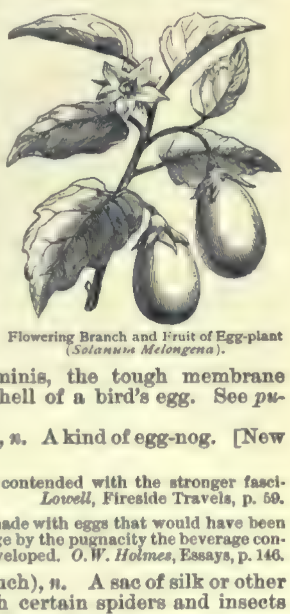
> Thurgh womannes *eggement*
> Mankind was lorn, and damned ay to die.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 744.

egg-nog (eg'nog'), *n.* A sweet, rich, and stimulating cold drink made of eggs, milk, sugar, and spirits. The yolks of the eggs are thoroughly mixed with the sugar (a tablespoonful for each egg), and half a pint of spirits is added for each dozen of eggs. Lastly, half a pint of milk for each egg is stirred in. The whites of the eggs are used to make a froth.

egg-pie (eg'pī'), *n.* A pie made of eggs. *Halliwell.*

egg-plant (eg'plant), *n.* The brinjal or aubergine, *Solanum Melongena*, cultivated for its large oblong or ovate fruit, which is of a dark-purple color, or sometimes white or yellow. The fruit is highly esteemed as a vegetable. Also called *egg-apple*, *mad-apple*.

egg-pod (eg'pod), *n.* A pod or case enveloping and containing an egg or eggs; specifically, in *ornith.*, the membrana putaminis, the tough membrane which lines the shell of a bird's egg. See *putamen*.



Flowering Branch and Fruit of Egg-plant (*Solanum Melongena*).

egg-pop (eg'pop'), *n.* A kind of egg-nog. [New Eng.]

> Lewis temporarily contended with the stronger fascinations of *egg-pop*. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 59.

> No more *egg-pop*, made with eggs that would have been fighting cocks, to judge by the pugnacity the beverage containing their yolks developed. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 146.

egg-pouch (eg'pouch), *n.* A sac of silk or other material in which certain spiders and insects carry their eggs; the oötheca.

eggs-and-bacon (egz'and-bā'kn), *n.* [So called from the two shades of yellow in the flowers.] **1.** The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.—**2.** The toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

eggs-and-collops (egz'and-kol'ops), *n.* Same as *eggs-and-bacon*, 2.

egg-sauce (eg'sâs), *n.* Sauce prepared with eggs, used with boiled fish, fowls, etc.

egg-shaped (eg'shāpt), *a.* Ovoid; having the figure of a solid whose cross-section anywhere is circular, and whose long section is oval (deeper near one end than near the other). An *egg-shaped* egg is technically distinguished in oölogy from an *elliptical*, *pyriform*, or *subspherical* egg.

egg-shell (eg'shel), *n.* The shell or outside covering of an egg: chiefly said of the hard, brittle, calcareous covering of birds' eggs. This shell consists mostly of carbonate of lime or chalk, deposited upon and in among the fibers of the egg-pod or putamen. It is a secretion of a particular calcific tract of the oviduct near the end of that tube. It may be nearly colorless and of such crystalline purity and translucency that the contents of the fresh egg show a pinkish blush through it, or very heavy, opaque, flaky white; whole-colored of various tones, as green, blue, drab, ochrey, etc.; or party-colored in many shades of reds, browns, etc., in endless variety of patterns. Besides the evident diversity of character in thickness, roughness, etc., the shell has many variations in microscopic texture, depending upon details of the deposition of the particles of lime in the pod. The shell of an ostrich's egg is so thick and hard that it may seriously wound a man if the egg explodes, as it sometimes does when addled, in consequence of the compression of the gases generated in decomposition.—**Egg-shell china, egg-shell porcelain,** porcelain of extreme thinness and translucency. It was made originally in China, and is now produced also in European factories, where the process consists in filling a mold of plaster of Paris with the material called barbotine, of which a thin film at once adheres to the mold from the absorption of its moisture by the gypsum. The liquid barbotine being then thrown out, and the mold put into the kiln, the film remaining in it is baked, and can then be removed from the mold.

egg-slice (eg'slīs), *n.* A kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan.

egg-spoon (eg'spön), *n.* A small spoon for eating eggs from the shell.

egg-syringe (eg'sir"inj), *n.* A small, light metal syringe for forcing a stream of water into an egg to empty it, or to wash the inside of the shell, for oölogical purposes. The best are made with a ring in the end of the piston large enough to insert the thumb, so that they can be worked with one hand while the other holds the egg. The nozle is fine, and may be variously curved.

egg-tester (eg'tes"tėr), *n.* A device for examining eggs by transmitted light to test their age and condition or the advancement of an embryonic chick. It may be in the form of a dark lantern with an opening through which the egg is viewed, or of a box with perforated lid carrying the eggs, and a reflector below for throwing the light through them, or in the much simpler and more practical form of a conical tube, the egg being held toward the light against the orifice at the larger end and observed by means of an eye-hole in the smaller end. Also *egg-lighter.*

egg-timer (eg'tī"mėr), *n.* A sand-glass used for determining the time in boiling eggs.

egg-tongs (eg'tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Same as *egg-forceps*, 1.

egg-tooth (eg'töth), *n.* A hard point or process on the beak or snout of the embryo of an oviparous animal, as a bird or reptile, by means of which the rupture or breakage of the egg-shell may be facilitated.

> The embryos [of serpents] are provided with an *egg-tooth*, a special development like that of the chick.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 352.

egg-trot (eg'trot), *n.* In the *manège*, a cautious jog-trot pace, like that of a housewife riding to market with eggs in her panniers. Also called *eggwife-trot.*

egg-tube (eg'tūb), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a tubular organ in which ova are developed, or through which they are conveyed to or toward the exterior of the body; an oviduct.

> The ovaries [in *Lepidoptera*] consist on either side of four very long many-chambered *egg-tubes*, which contain a great quantity of eggs. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 581.

egg-urchin (eg'ėr"chin), *n.* A globular sea-urchin; one of the echini proper, or regular sea-urchins, as distinguished from the flat ones known as cake-urchins, or the cordate ones called heart-urchins.

eggwife (eg'wīf), *n.* A woman who sells eggs. —**Eggwife-trot.** Same as *egg-trot.*

eghe†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *eye.* *Chaucer.*

egidos, *n. pl.* [Sp.] See *ejido.*

egilopic, egilopical, etc. See *ægilopic*, etc.

egis, *n.* See *ægis.*

eglandular (ē-glan'dụ-lär), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *glandula*, gland: see *glandular.*] In *biol.*, having no glands.

eglandulose, eglandulous (ē-glan'dụ-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *glandula*, gland: see *glandulose.*] Same as *eglandular.*

eglantine (eg'lan-tin or -tīn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eglentine;* first in the 16th century, < F. *eglantine*, **aiglantine*, now *églantine* (= Pr. *aiglentina*), eglantine (cf. OF. *aiglantin*, adj., pertaining to the eglantine); with suffix *-ine* (E. *-ine*, L. *-inus*, fem. *-ina*), < OF. *aiglant, aiglent, aglent* = Pr. *aguilen*, sweetbrier, hip-tree, < L. **aculentus*, an assumed form, lit. prickly, thorny, < *aculeus*, a sting, prickle, thorn, < *acus*, a point, needle: see *aculeus*, and cf. *aglet.*] 1. The sweetbrier, *Rosa rubiginosa.* It flowers in June and July, and grows in dry, bushy places.

> When the lilly leafe, and the *eglantine*,
> Doth bud and spring with a merry cheere.
> *The Noble Fisherman* (Child's Ballads, V. 329).
>
> Sweet is the *eglantine*, but pricketh nere.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, xxvi.
>
> The leaf of *eglantine*, whom not to slander,
> Outsweeten'd not thy breath.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. The wild rose or dogrose, *Rosa canina.*

> *Eglantine*, cynorrodos. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (1570).
>
> To hear the lark begin his flight, . . .
> And at my window bid good morrow
> Through the sweet-briar or the vine
> Or the twisted *eglantine.*
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 48.
>
> *Eglantine* has sometimes been erroneously taken for the honeysuckle, and it seems more than probable that Milton so understood it, by his calling it "twisted." If not, he must have meant the wildrose. *Nares.*

eglentere†, *n.* [ME., also *eglentier* (the form *egletere* in Tennyson being a spurious mod. archaism); = MD. *eghelentier*, < OF. *eglentier, eglenter, aiglantier, aglantier, esglantier* (cf. Pr. *aiguilancier*), the eglantine, prop. the bush or tree as distinguished from the flower; with suffix *-ier* (E. *-er*^{2}, L. *-arius*), < *aiglant, aiglent, aglant*, the eglantine: see *eglantine.*] The sweetbrier; eglantine.

> He was lad into a gardin of Cayphas, and there he was cround with *eglentier.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 14.
>
> The woodbine and *egletere*
> Drip sweeter dews than traitor's tear.
> *Tennyson*, A Dirge.

eglentine†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *eglantine.* *Minsheu.*

eglomerate† (ē-glom'ėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eglomerated*, ppr. *eglomerating.* [< L. *e*, out, + *glomeratus*, pp. of *glomerare*, wind up into a ball: see *glomerate.*] To unwind, as a thread from a ball. *Coles*, 1717.

egma (eg'mä̤), *n.* A humorous corruption of *enigma.*

> *Arm.* Some enigma, some riddle: come, thy l'envoy; begin.
> *Cost.* No *egma*, no riddle, no l'envoy.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

ego (ē'gō), *n.* [< L. *ego* = Gr. ἐγώ = AS. *ic*, E. *I:* see *I*^{2}.] The "I"; that which feels, acts, and thinks; any person's "self," considered as essentially the same in all persons. This use of the word was introduced by Descartes, and has long been current in general literature.

> The *ego*, as the subject of thought and knowledge, is now commonly styled by philosophers simply the subject, and subjective is a familiar expression for what pertains to the mind or thinking power. In contrast and correlation to these, the terms object and objective are now in use to denote the non-ego, its affections and properties, and, in general, the really existent as opposed to the ideally known. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
>
> For the *ego* without the non-ego is impossible in fact and meaningless in thought, and the abstraction of the *ego* from the bodily organisation and the intuition of itself by itself as a non-bodily entity is an artificial and deceptive process. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 55.

Absolute ego. See *absolute.*—**The empirical ego,** the self as the object of itself; what "I" am conscious of as "myself."—**The pure ego,** the self regarded abstractly as the mere thinking subject, apart from every object of thought, even itself.

ego-altruistic (ē'gō-al-trọ̈-is'tik), *a.* Relating or pertaining to one's self and to others. See the extract.

> From the egotistic sentiments we pass now to the *ego-altruistic* sentiments. By this name I mean sentiments which, while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others; the representation of this gratification in others being a source of pleasure not intrinsically, but because of ulterior benefits to self which experience associates with it. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 519.

egohood (ē'gō-hůd), *n.* [< *ego* + *-hood.*] Individuality; personality. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*

egoical (ẹ-gō'i-kạl), *a.* [< *ego* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to egoism. *Hare.* [Rare.]

egoism (ē'gọ̄-izm), *n.* [= D. G. *egoismus* = Dan. *egoisme* = Sw. *egoism* = F. *egoïsme* = Sp. Pg. It. *egoismo;* as *ego* + *-ism.*] 1. The habit of valuing everything only in reference to one's personal interest; pure selfishness or exclusive reference to self as an element of character.

> The Ideal, the True and Noble that was in them having faded out, and nothing now remaining but naked *egoism*, vulturous greediness, they cannot live. *Carlyle.*

2. In *ethics*, the doing or seeking of that which affords pleasure or advantage to one's self, in distinction to that which affords pleasure or advantage to others: opposed to *altruism.* In this sense the term does not necessarily imply anything reprehensible, and is not synonymous with *egotism.*

> *Egoism* is the feeling which demands for self an increase of enjoyment and diminution of discomfort. Altruism is that which demands these results for others.
> *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., I. 14.
>
> *Egoism* comprises the sum of inclinations that aim at purely personal gratification, each of these inclinations having its particular gratification; and the further we go back in civilisation, the greater is the predominance which these egoistic impulses have.
> *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 164.

3. In *metaph.*, the opinion that no matter exists and only one mind, that of the individual holding the opinion. The term is also applied (by critics) to forms of subjective idealism supposed logically to result in such an opinion. See *solipsism.* =**Syn.** 1. *Pride, Egotism*, etc. See *egotism.*

egoist (ē'gọ̄-ist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *egoist* = F. *egoïste* = Sp. Pg. It. *egoista;* as *ego* + *-ist.*] 1. One who is characterized by egoism; a selfish or self-centered person.—2. In *metaph.*, one holding the doctrine of egoism.

egoistic, egoistical (ē-gọ̄-is'tik, -ti-kạl), *a.* [< *egoist* + *-ic, -ical.*] 1. Characterized by the vice of egoism; absorbed in self.—2. In *ethics*, pertaining or relating to one's self, and not to others; relating to the promotion of one's own well-being, or the gratification of one's own desires; characterized by egoism: opposed to *altruistic.*

> The adequately *egoistic* individual retains those powers which make altruistic activities possible.
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 72.

3. In *metaph.*, involving the doctrine that nothing exists but the ego.

> The *egoistical* idealism of Fichte is less exposed to criticism than the theological idealism of Berkeley.
> *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Egoistical object, a mode of consciousness regarded as an object.—**Egoistical representationism,** the doctrine that the external world is known to us by means of representative ideas, and that these are modifications of consciousness.

egoistically (ē-gọ̄-is'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In an egoistic manner; as regards one's self.

> Each profits *egoistically* from the growth of an altruism which leads each to aid in preventing or diminishing others' violence. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 77.

egoity (ẹ-gō'ị-ti), *n.* [< *ego* + *-ity.*] The essential element of the ego or self; egohood.

> This innocent imposture, which I have all along taken care to carry on, as it then was of some use, has since been of regular service to me, and, by being mentioned in one of my papers, effectually recovered my *egoity* out of the hands of some gentlemen who endeavoured to correct it for me. *Swift*, On Harrison's Tatler, No. 28.
>
> If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the *egoity* remains: that is, that by which I am the same I was. *W. Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, ix. § 8.
>
> The non-ego out of which we arise must somehow have an *egoity* in it as cause of finite egos.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 546.

egoize (ē'gọ̄-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *egoized*, ppr. *egoizing.* [< *ego* + *-ize.*] To give excessive attention or consideration to one's self, or to what relates to one's self; be absorbed in self. [Rare.]

egophonic, egophony. See *ægophonic, ægophony.*

egotheism (ē'gọ̄-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. ἐγώ, = E. I, + θεός, God, + E. *-ism.*] The deification of self; the substitution of self for the Deity; also, the opinion that the individual self is essentially divine.

egotism (ē'gọ̄-tizm or eg'ọ̄-tizm), *n.* [< *ego* + *t* (see *egotist*) + *-ism.*] 1. The practice of putting forward or dwelling upon one's self; the habit of talking or writing too much about one's self.

> Adieu to *egotism;* I am sick to death at the very name of self. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 101.
>
> It is idle to criticise the *egotism* of autobiographies, however pervading and intense.
> *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 177.

Hence—2. An excessive esteem or consideration for one's self, leading one to judge of everything by its relation to one's own interests or importance.

> The most violent *egotism* which I have met with . . . is that of Cardinal Wolsey, "Ego et rex meus, I and my King." *Spectator*, No. 562.
>
> There can be no doubt that this remarkable man owed the vast influence which he exercised over his contemporaries at least as much to his gloomy *egotism* as to the real power of his poetry. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.
>
> Selfishness is only active *egotism.*
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 364.

=**Syn.** *Pride, Egotism, Vanity, Conceit, Self-conceit, Self-consciousness.* *Pride* and *egotism* imply a certain indifference to the opinions of others concerning one's self. *Pride* is a self-contained satisfaction with the excellence of what one is or has, despising what others are or think. *Vanity* is just the opposite; it is the love of being even fulsomely admired. *Pride* rests often upon higher or intrinsic things: as, *pride* of family, place, or power; intellectual or spiritual *pride.* *Vanity* rests often upon lower and external things, as beauty, figure, dress, ornaments; but the essential difference is in the question of dependence upon others. Over the same things one person might have *pride* and another *vanity.* One may be too proud to be vain. *Conceit*, or *self-conceit*, is an overestimate of one's own abilities or accomplishments; it is too much an elevation of the real self to rest upon wealth, dress, or other external things. *Egotism* is a strong and obtrusive confidence in one's self, shown primarily in conversation, not only by frequent references to self, but by monopolizing attention, ignoring the opinions of others, etc. It differs from *conceit* chiefly in its selfishness and unconsciousness of its appearance in the eyes of others. *Conceit* becomes *egotism* when it is selfish enough to disparage others for its own comparative elevation. *Self-consciousness* is often confounded with *egotism*, *conceit*, or *vanity*, but it may be only an embarrassing sense of one's own personality, an inability to refrain from thinking how one appears to others; it therefore often makes one shrink out of notice.

Vanity makes men ridiculous, *pride* odious. *Steele.*

Pride, indeed, pervaded the whole man, was written in the harsh, rigid lines of his face, was marked by the way in which he stood, and, above all, in which he bowed.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

His excessive *egotism*, which filled all objects with himself. *Hazlitt.*

We never could very clearly understand how it is that *egotism*, so unpopular in conversation, should be so popular in writing. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

These sparks with awkward *vanity* display
What the fine gentleman wore yesterday.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 329.

Conceit may puff a man up, but never prop him up.
Ruskin, True and Beautiful.

They that have the least reason have the most *self-conceit.* *Whichcote.*

Something which befalls you may seem a great misfortune;— you . . . begin to think that it is a chastisement, or a warning. . . . But give up this egotistic indulgence of your fancy; examine a little what misfortunes, greater a thousand fold, are happening, every second, to twenty times worthier persons; and your *self-consciousness* will change into pity and humility.
Ruskin, Ethics of the Dust, v.

egotist (ē′gọ-tist or eg′ọ-tist), *n.* [< *ego* + *t* (inserted to avoid hiatus, or after the analogy of *dramatist*, *epigrammatist*, etc.) + *-ist*. Cf. *egoist*, *egoism*, etc.] One who is characterized by egotism, in either sense of that word.

We are all *egotists* in sickness and debility.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 28.

egotistic, egotistical (ē-gọ- or eg-ọ-tis′tik, ē-gọ- or eg-ọ-tis′ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of egotism; characterized by egotism: as, an *egotistic* remark; an *egotistic* person.

It would, indeed, be scarcely safe to draw any decided inferences as to the character of a writer from passages directly *egotistical*. *Macaulay.*

=**Syn.** Conceited, vain, self-important, opinionated, assuming. See *egotism*.

egotistically (ē-gọ- or eg-ọ-tis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an egotistical manner.

egotize (ē′gọ-tīz or eg′ọ-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *egotized*, ppr. *egotizing*. [< *ego* + *t* (see *egotist*) + *-ize*.] To talk or write much of one's self; exhibit egotism. [Rare.]

I *egotize* in my letters to thee, not because I am of much importance to myself, but because to thee both *ego* and all that *ego* does are interesting.
Cowper, To Lady Hesketh.

In these humble essaykins I have taken leave to *egotize*.
Thackeray, A Hundred Years Hence.

egranulose (ē-gran′ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *granulose*.] In *bot.*, not granulose; without granulations.

egre† (ē′gr), *n.* Same as *eager*².

egree†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *agree*.

Thene the emperour was *egree*, and enkerly fraynes
The answere of Arthure.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 507.

egre-fin†, *n.* See *eagle-fin*.

egregious (ẹ-grē′jus), *a.* [< L. *egregius*, distinguished, surpassing, eminent, excellent, < *e*, *ex*, out, + *grex* (*greg-*), flock: see *gregarious*.] Above the common; beyond what is usual; extraordinary. (*a*†) In a good sense, distinguished; remarkable.

Erictho
'Bove thunder sits: to thee, *egregious* soule,
Let all flesh bend. *Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

He might be able to adorn this present age, and furnish history with the records of *egregious* exploits, both of art and valour. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

This essay [Pope's "Essay on Man"] affords an *egregious* instance of the predominance of genius, the dazzling splendour of imagery, and the seductive powers of eloquence.
Johnson, Pope.

(*b*) Now, more commonly in a bad or condemnatory sense, extreme; enormous.

These last times, . . . for insolency, pride, and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worst.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

Ah me, most credulous fool,
Egregious murderer, thief, anything
That's due to all the villains past, in being,
To come! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

People that want sense do always in an *egregious* manner want modesty. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 47.

You have made, too, some *egregious* mistakes about English law, pointed out to me by one of the first lawyers in the King's Bench. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

=**Syn.** (*b*). Huge, monstrous, astonishing, surprising, unique, exceptional, uncommon, unprecedented.

egregiously (ẹ-grē′jus-li), *adv.* In an egregious manner.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me,
For making him *egregiously* an ass.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

What can be more *egregiously* absurd, than to dissent in our opinion, and discord in our choice, from infinite wisdom? *Barrow*, Works, I. xviii.

egregiousness (ẹ-grē′jus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being egregious.

egremoine†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *agrimony*. *Chaucer.*

egress (ē′gres, formerly ẹ-gres′), *n.* [= Pg. It. *egresso*, < L. *egressus*, a going out, < *egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out, < *e*, out, + *gradi*, go: see *grade*. Cf. *ingress*, *progress*, *regress*.] **1.** The act of going or issuing out; a going or passing out; departure, especially from an inclosed or confined place.

Their [bishops'] lips, as doors, are not to be opened but for *egress* of instruction and sound knowledge.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egress*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 437.

2. Provision for passing out; a means or place of exit.

The *egress*, on this side, is under a great stone archway, thrown out from the palace and surmounted with the family arms. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 162.

3. In *astron.*, the passing of a star, planet, or satellite (except the moon) out from behind or before the disk of the sun, the moon, or a planet.

egress (ẹ-gres′), *v. i.* [< L. *egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out: see *egress*, *n.* Cf. *aggress*, *progress*.] To go out; depart; leave. [Rare.]

egression (ẹ-gresh′ọn), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *egresion*, < L. *egressio(n-)*, < *egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out: see *egress*.] The act of going out, especially from an inclosed or confined place; departure; outward passage; egress. [Rare.]

Inig. So thou mayst have a triumphal *egression*.
Pug. In a cart, to be hanged!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 4.

The wise and good men of the world, . . . especially in the days and periods of their joy and festival *egressions*, chose to throw some ashes into their chalices.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, ii. 1.

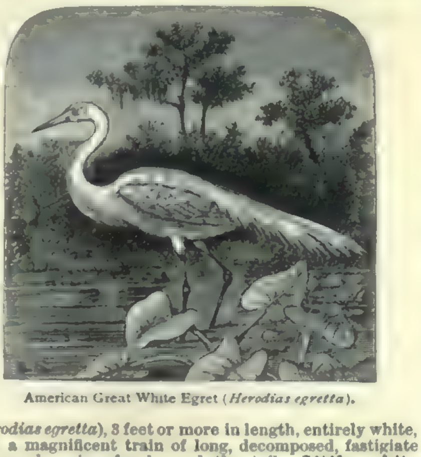
egressor (ẹ-gres′ọr), *n.* One who goes out.

egret (ē′gret), *n.* [Also, in some senses, *aigret*, *aigrette*, formerly *egrett*, *egrette*, *ægret*; < F. *aigrette*, a sort of heron, a tuft of feathers, a tuft, a cluster (of diamonds, etc.), the down of seeds, etc., dim. of OF. **aigre*, **aigron*, mod. F. dial. *égron*, found in OF. only with loss of the guttural, *hiron*, mod. F. *héron*, a heron, whence E. *heron*: see *heron*.] **1.** A name common to those species of herons which have long, loose-webbed plumes, forming tufts on the head and neck, or a flowing train from the back.

In the famous feast of Archbishop Nevill, we find no less than a thousand asterides, *egrets* or *egrittes*, as it is differently spelt. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoölogy.

2. A heron's plume.

Their head tyres of flowers, mix'd with silver, and gold, with some sprigs of *ægrets* among.
B. Jonson, Masques, Chloridia.



American Great White Egret (*Herodias egretta*).

3. A topknot, plume, or bunch of long feathers upon the head of a bird; a plumicorn: as, the *egrets* of an owl.—**4.** Same as *aigret*, 2.—**5.** In *bot.*, the flying, feathery, or hairy down of seeds, as the down of the thistle.—**6.** A monkey, *Macacus cynomolgus*, an East Indian species commonly seen in confinement.—**Great white egret**, the white heron of Europe (*Herodias alba*), or of America (*Herodias egretta*), 3 feet or more in length, entirely white, with a magnificent train of long, decomposed, fastigiate plumes drooping far beyond the tail.—**Little white egret**, the small white heron of Europe (*Garzetta nivea*), or of America (*Garzetta candidissima*), about 2 feet long, with an egret on the head, and a recurved dorsal train.—**Reddish egrets, dichroic egrets**, herons of the genera *Hydranassa*, *Dichromanassa*, *Demiegretta*, etc., with variegated (sometimes white) plumage, and long dorsal train.

egrett†, egrette†, *n.* See *egret*.

egrimony¹†, *n.* An obsolete form of *agrimony*.

Egrimony bread is very pleasant. *R. Sharrock*, 1668.

egrimony²† (eg′ri-mō-ni), *n.* [< L. *ægrimonia*, sorrow, anxiety, < *æger*, sick, troubled, sorrowful.] Sickness of the mind; sadness; sorrow. *Cockeram.*

egriot (ē′gri-ọt), *n.* [Formerly also *agriot*, < OF. *agriote*, "agriotte, the ordinary sharp or tart cherry, which we also call *Agriot*-cherry" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *griotte*, prob. ult. < Gr. **ἀγριώτης* (?) for *ἀγρώτης*, wild, *ἄγριος*, wild, < *ἀγρός*, field: see *Agrostis*, etc.] A kind of sour cherry.

egritude† (ē′gri- or eg′ri-tūd), *n.* [= It. *egritudine*, < L. *ægritudo*, < *æger*, sick, troubled, sorrowful.] Mental trouble; sorrow; distress; more rarely, bodily sickness.

I do not intende to write to the cure of *egritudes* or syckenesses confyrmed.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, iv.

Now, now we symbolize in *egritude*,
And simpathize in Cupids malady.
Cyprian Academy (1647), p. 34.

egualmente (ā-gwäl-men′te), *adv.* [It., equally, evenly, < *eguale*, < L. *æqualis*, equal.] In *music*, evenly: a direction in playing.

eguisé (e-gwē-zā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *aiguisé*.

Egyptian Architecture.
Portico of the Temple of Edfou, Ptolemaic period.

Egyptian (ẹ-jip′shan), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Egiptian*, *Egypcien*, *Egipcien* (also by apheresis *Gipcien*, *Gipsen*, etc., whence mod. *Gipsy*, q. v.); < OF. *Egyptien*, F. *Égyptien* = Sp. *Egipciano*, < L. *Ægyptius*, < Gr. Αἰγύπτιος, Egyptian, < Αἴγυπτος (L. *Ægyptus*), m., Egypt, fem., the Nile. The name does not appear to be of Egyptian or Semitic origin.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Egypt, a country in the northeastern part of Africa, in the valley and delta of the Nile.—**2†.** Gipsy. See II., 2.—**Egyptian architecture**, the architecture of ancient Egypt, which, among its peculiar monuments, exhibits pyramids, rock-cut temples and tombs, and gigantic monolithic obelisks. The characteristic features of the style are solidity and the majesty attending colossal size. Among its peculiarities are: (*a*) The gradual converging or sloping inward of most of its exterior wall-surfaces. This is especially noticeable in the pylons or monumental gateways standing singly or in series before its temples. (*b*) Roofs and covered ways, flat, and composed of immense blocks of stone, reaching from one wall or stone epistyle beam to another, the arch, although in all its forms of frequent use in drains and similar works, not being employed in architecture above ground, which holds consistently to the system of lintel-construction. (*c*) Columns, numerous, close, and massive, without bases, or with broad, flat, low bases, and exhibiting great variety in their capitals, from a simple square block to a wide-spreading bell, elaborately carved with palm-leaves or other forms suggested by vegetation, especially in some adaptation of the lotus plant, bud, or flower. (*d*) The employment of a large concave molding to crown the entablature, decorated with vertical flutings or leaves. (*e*) Walls and columns decorated with a profusion of sculptures in incised outline, often of admirable precision (see *cavo-rilievo*), or in low relief, representing divinities, men, and animals, with innumerable hieroglyphics, brilliant and true, though simple, coloring being superadded. A remarkable feature of Egyptian architecture is the grandeur of its mechanical operations, as in cutting, polishing, sculpturing, and transporting enormous blocks of limestone and of granite, and in its stupendous excavations in the solid rock. The prototype of the Greek Doric order is to be sought in such Egyptian columnar structures as the grotto-façades of Beni-Hassan; and from the Egyptian lotus carvings and decoration were developed many characteristic Assyrian decorative motives, as well as the Ionic capital and the graceful anthemion-molding of Greece. See *mastaba*, *obelisk*, *pylon*, *pyramid*, *syrinx*, 2, etc.—**Egyptian art**, the architecture, sculpture, and painting of ancient Egypt, one of the most important of the great artistic developments of the world. (See *Egyptian architecture*, above.) The earliest known

Egyptian sculptures, not less than 6,000 years old, exhibit great technical skill, approach nature with remarkable ease and certainty, and far surpass in naturalness the more conventional works which succeeded them. Yet the best Egyptian works of all times possess striking individuality as well as refinement, a very large proportion of the vast number of portrait statues and reliefs being evidently likenesses, and the physical differences of class, station, and employment, as well as ethnological differences in the countless historical scenes, being clearly rendered. With the advent of the Ptolemies, Greek influences were brought to bear upon Egyptian art, which progressively lost its good qualities without acquiring those of the art of Greece and of Rome. The great Sphinx of Ghizeh is the oldest as well as the largest work of sculpture known; the colossi of Amenhotep (Amenhotpou) III. at Thebes (one of them is the famous Memnon, so called) are about 52 feet high; those of the Ramesseum are of the same height; and that of Tanis is nearly 60 feet high. Egyptian painting is strictly illumination, as the colors are laid on flat, without shading or gradation, within a definite outline. The drawing is typically of great beauty, the outlines being firm, accurate, and graceful. In gem-cutting and jewelry, in enamel, in terra-cotta and glass, in the carving of wood and ivory, in metal-working, and in the industrial arts generally, Egyptian artists and artisans displayed great taste and skill, and were enabled by the diffusion of material prosperity to devise and perfect their products in endless diversity.—**Egyptian bean.** See *bean*^{1}.—**Egyptian black ware,** a name given by Wedgwood to one of his varieties of fine earthenware: same as *basalt ware* (which see, under *basalt*).—**Egyptian blue.** See *blue*.—**Egyptian chlorosis.** See *chlorosis*.—**Egyptian cloth.** Same as *mummy-cloth*.—**Egyptian darkness,** deep or total darkness: in allusion to the ninth plague of Egypt (Ex. x. 21–23).—**Egyptian frog,** a toad. *Halliwell.* [Isle of Wight.]—**Egyptian goose.** See *goose*.—**Egyptian herring.** See *herring*.—**Egyptian lotus.** See *lotus*.—**Egyptian pebble,** a species of agate or jasper.—**Egyptian pebbleware.** See *pebbleware*.—**Egyptian porcelain,** the name given to a ceramic ware of a blue or greenish color, made in the form of small mummy-shaped figures, and, more rarely, of figures of divinities, and cups, goblets, and the like, found in ancient Egyptian tombs. The material seems to have been sand held together by a relatively small amount of potters' clay; this, when fired, turns to an opaque glass or enamel throughout its whole mass. The color is an oxid of copper, which is applied to the surface, and stains the ware very deeply.—**Egyptian vulture.** See *vulture*.—**Egyptian ware,** a variety of Wedgwood ware.

Egyptian Sculpture.
General Rahotep (Rahotpou) and his Wife, Princess Nefert (Nofrit), period of the first Theban empire.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Egypt; a member of any of the different races constituting the permanent population of Egypt; more specifically, a member or a descendant of the ancient Egyptian race or races, supposed to be now represented chiefly by the Copts and the fellahs or peasantry, as distinguished from the Arabs and other later settlers.—**2**†. A gipsy.

> George Faw and Johnnee Faw *Egiptianis* war convictit, &c. for the blud drawing of Sande Barrown, &c. and ordanit the saidis *Egiptianis* to pay the barbour for the leyching of the said Barrowne. *Aberd. Reg.* A. (1548), V. 16.

> That handkerchief
> Did an *Egyptian* to my mother give;
> She was a charmer, and could almost read
> The thoughts of people. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4.

3. One of a class of wandering impostors, Welsh or English, who disguise themselves as gipsies and live by telling fortunes, stealing, etc.

Egyptic† (ẹ̄-jip'tik), *a.* [< *Egypt* + *-ic.* Cf. D. G. *egyptisch* = Dan. *ægyptisk* = Sw. *egyptisk.*] Egyptian.

> Thou, whose gentle form and face
> Fill'd lately this *Egyptic* glass.
> *Middleton*, Game at Chess, iii. 2.

Egyptize (ẹ̄-jip'tīz), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *Egyptized*, ppr. *Egyptizing.* [< *Egypt* + *-ize.*] To make or become Egyptian in character; give or assume an Egyptian appearance or quality. Also spelled *Egyptise.* [Rare.]

> The *Egyptising* image of the god of Heliopolis.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 240.

Egyptologer (ē-jip-tol'ọ-jėr), *n.* Same as *Egyptologist.*

> The Aryan mind is offended at seeing men of another continent clothed in such a very European garb; it is for *Egyptologers* to say whether the sculpture is correct.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 171.

Egyptological (ẹ̄-jip-tọ̄-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Pertaining to Egyptology; devoted to the study of Egyptology: as, an *Egyptological* museum or work.

Egyptologist (ē-jip-tol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *Egyptology* + *-ist.*] One skilled or engaged in the study of the antiquities of Egypt, and particularly of the hieroglyphic inscriptions and documents. Also *Egyptologer.*

Egyptology (ē-jip-tol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. Αἴγυπτος, Egypt, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of Egyptian antiquities.

> Old Testament criticism has had new stores opened to it by unearthings on the cognate grounds of *Egyptology* and Assyriology. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 157.

eh (ā or e), *interj.* [A mere syllable; sometimes spelled *eigh;* cf. *ah, oh, ey, hey, heigh*, etc.] An interrogative exclamation expressive of inquiry, doubt, or slight surprise.

ehidos, *n. pl.* See *ejido.*

ehlite (ā'līt), *n.* In *mineral.*, a mineral of the copper family, of a green color and pearly luster. It is a hydrated phosphate of copper, and sometimes contains vanadium.

Ehretia (e-ret'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after G. D. *Ehret*, a famous botanical artist of the 18th century.] A genus of trees or shrubs, natural order *Boraginaceæ*, containing about 50 species, natives of the warmer regions of the old world. They are of little importance, a few species having medicinal properties, or furnishing useful woods.

eicosacolic, *a.* See *icosacolic.*

eicosasemic, *a.* See *icosasemic.*

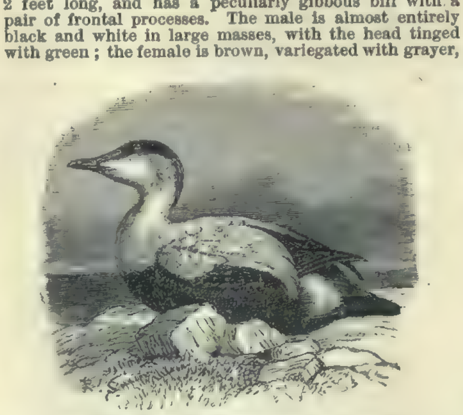
eident (ī'dent), *a.* Same as *ithand.* [Scotch.]

> And mind their labours wi' an *eydent* hand.
> *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

eider (ī'dėr), *n.* [= D. *eider(-vogel)* (= E. *fowl*) = G. *eider(-gans)* (= E. *goose*), the eider, < Icel. *ædhr* (*æ* pron. like E. ī) = Sw. *eider* = Dan. *eder(-fugl)* (= E. *fowl*).] **1.** Same as *eider-duck.*—**2.** Same as *eider-down.*

eider-down (ī'dėr-doun), *n.* [< *eider* + *down*^{3}, after Icel. *ædhar-dūn* = Sw. *eiderdun* = Dan. *ederdun;* cf. G. *eiderdunen*, D. *eiderdons*, F. *édredon.*] Down or soft feathers of the eider-duck, such as the bird plucks from its breast to line the nest or cover the eggs. The commercial down is chiefly obtained from the common eider, and is used in the manufacture of many beautiful fabrics, as coverlets, robes, tippets, muffs, etc. It is one of the very poorest conductors of heat, as well as an extremely light substance, thus preserving great warmth with very little weight.

eider-duck (ī'dėr-duk), *n.* A duck of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ* and genus *Somateria;* especially, the common *Somateria mollissima*, which inhabits both coasts of the North Atlantic. It is much larger than the common duck, being about 2 feet long, and has a peculiarly gibbous bill with a pair of frontal processes. The male is almost entirely black and white in large masses, with the head tinged with green; the female is brown, variegated with grayer, redder, and duskier shades in small patterns. The down with which these birds line their nests is copious, and is much valued for its extreme lightness, warmth, and elasticity. The birds are practically domesticated in some places. The American bird, a slightly different variety from the European, is known as variety *dresseri;* it breeds abundantly in Labrador, Newfoundland, etc. The king eider-duck is a very distinct species, *Somateria (Erionetta) spectabilis*, the gibbosity of the bill being different in shape, and the head tinged with blue as well as green. The Pacific eider-duck is *S. v-nigrum*, having a black V-shaped mark on the chin, but otherwise resembling the common eider. The spectacled eider-duck, *Somateria (Arctonetta) fischeri*, inhabits the northern Pacific; its bill is not gibbous, and it has no frontal processes, the feathers reaching beyond the nostrils. Steller's duck, *Heniconetta stelleri*, is often called *Steller's eider*, and sometimes included in the genus *Somateria.* See *Somateria.*



Eider-duck (*Somateria mollissima*, var. *dresseri*).

> The *eider-duck*, which swarmed on Farne island when St. Cuthbert went to lead a lonely life there, became a great favourite with the holy man, . . . and St. Cuthbert's birds are they called to this day.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 279.

eider-goose (ī'dėr-gös), *n.* Same as *eider-duck.*

eider-yarn (ī'dėr-yärn), *n.* A soft woolen yarn made from the fleeces of merino sheep, sold in different colors for knitting and similar kinds of work.

eidograph (ī'dọ̄-gråf), *n.* [Prop. **idograph*, < Gr. *εἶδος*, form, shape, figure, lit. that which is seen, < *ἰδεῖν* = L. *videre*, see (see *idea*), + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for copying designs, reduced or enlarged in any proportion within certain limits; a form of pantograph.

eidola, *n.* Plural of *eidolon.*

eidolology (ī-dọ̄-lol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [Prop. **idolology*, < Gr. *εἴδωλον*, image (see *idol*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] In *philos.*, the theory of cognition; the explanation of the possibility of knowledge.

eidolon (ī-dō'lon), *n.*; pl. *eidola* (-lạ̈). [Also *idolon* (reg. L. form *īdōlum*, whence E. *idol*, q. v.), < Gr. *εἴδωλον*, an image, phantom, image of a god, an idol.] **1.** A likeness; an image; a representation.—**2.** A shade or specter; an apparition; hence, a confusing reflection or reflected image.

> Where an *eidolon* named Night
> On a black throne reigns upright.
> *Poe*, Dream-land.

> The *eidolon* of James Haddock appeared to a man named Taverner, that he might interest himself in recovering a piece of land unjustly kept from the dead man's infant son. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 89.

> The skill of the best constructors of microscopic objectives has been of late years successfully exerted in the removal of the "residual errors" to which these *eidola* were due. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 11.

eidomusikon (ī-dọ̄-mū'zi-kon), *n.* [Prop. (NL.) **idomusicon*, < Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *μουσικός*, belonging to music.] Same as *melograph.*

eidoscope (ī'dọ̄-skōp), *n.* [Prop. **idoscope*, < Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument having two perforated disks of metal, which, revolving on their axes, produce an endless variety of geometrical figures. If colored glass disks are used, innumerable combinations of color are obtained.

Eidotea, Eidothea, *n.* See *Idotea.*

eidouranion (ī-dö-rā'ni-on), *n.*; pl. *eidourania* (-ạ̈). [Prop. (NL.) **iduranium*, < Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *οὐρανός*, the heavens.] A kind of orrery.

> A Mr. Walker delivered here [in the Colosseum] in March, 1838, a series of astronomical lectures, chiefly memorable on account of their being illustrated by an elaborate machine called the *eidouranion*, a large transparent orrery.
> *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 214.

eigh (ā), *interj.* Another spelling of *eh* and *aye*^{2}.

> Some snake (saith shee) hath crept into me quick,
> It gnawes my heart: ah, help me, I am sick,
> Haue mee to bed: *eigh* me, a friezing-frying,
> A burning cold torments me living-dying.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

eighe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *eye*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

eight^1 (āt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sc. *aucht, aught;* < ME. *eight, eighte, eihte, ehte, eahte* (North. *aucht, aught, auht, auhte, ahte*, etc.), < AS. *eahta*, rarely *ehta*, ONorth. *æhto, æhta* = OS. *ahto* = OFries. *achta, achte* = D. *acht* = MLG. *achte, acht*, LG. *acht* = OHG. *ahto*, MHG. *ahte*, G. *acht* = Icel. *ātta* = Sw. *otta* = Dan. *otte* = Goth. *ahtau* = Ir. *ocht* = Gael. *ochd* = W. *wyth* = Corn. *eath* = Bret. *eich, eiz* = L. *octo* (> It. *otto* = Sp. *ocho* = Pg. *oito* = Pr. *oit, ueit* = OF. *oit, uit, huit*, F. *huit*) = Gr. *ὀκτώ* = Lith. *asztŭni* = Skt. *ashta*, eight.] **I.** *a.* One more than seven: a cardinal numeral.

> Whanne the schip was maad in which a fewe, that is to saie *eighte* soulis weren maad saaf bi water.
> *Wyclif*, 1 Pet. iii.

Eight Banners. See *banner*, 6.—**Eight-hour law.** See *hour.*

II. *n.* **1.** A number, the sum of seven and one.—**2.** A symbol representing eight units, as 8, or VIII, or viii; hence, a curved outline in the shape of the figure 8.

> Tired out
> With cutting *eights* that day upon the pond.
> *Tennyson*, The Epic.

3. A playing-card having eight spots or pips.—**Figure eight, figure of eight,** the symbol 8, or a figure resembling it.—**Piece of eight.** See *dollar*, 1.

eight^2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ait.*

eighteen (ā'tēn'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eightene, eiȝtetene, ehtetene, æhtene*, etc., < AS. *eahtatȳne*, *eahtatiéne*, rarely *ehtatýne* (= OS. *ahtotian, ahtetehan* = OFries. *achtatīne, achtēne* = D. *achttien* = LG. *achtein* = OHG. *ahtōzehan*, MHG. *ahtzehen, ahzehen*, G. *achtzehn* = Icel. *ātjān* = Sw. *aderton* = Dan. *atten* = Goth. **ahtautaihun* (not recorded) = L. *octodecim* = Gr. *ὀκτωκαίδεκα* (*καί*, and) = Skt. *ashtādaça* (accented on 2d syll.), eighteen), < *eahta*, etc., eight, + *teón*, pl. *-týne*, ten: see *eight*, and *ten*, *teen*³.] **I.** *a.* Eight more than ten, or one more than seventeen: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and eight, or seventeen and one.—**2.** A symbol representing eighteen units, as 18, or XVIII, or xviii.

eighteenmo (ā'tēn'mō), *n.* and *a.* [An E. reading of the symbol "18mo," which orig. and prop. stands for L. *octodecimo*, prop. in the phrase *in* 18*mo*, i. e., *in octodecimo;* abl. of L. *octodecimus*, eighteenth, < *octodecim* = E. *eighteen*.] **I.** *n.* A size of book of which each signature is made up of 18 folded leaves, making 36 pages to the signature: commonly written 18*mo*. In the United States the usual size of the 18mo untrimmed leaf is 4 × 6¼ inches. The 18mo is troublesome to both printers and binders, from its complicated imposition and folding, and is now little used.

II. *a.* Of the size of a sheet folded into eighteen leaves; consisting of such sheets: as, an *eighteenmo* page or book.

eighteenth (ā'tēnth'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **eightetende*, **ehtetethe*, < AS. *eahtateótha* = MHG. *ahtzehende, ahzehende*, G. *achtzehnte* = Icel. *ātjāndi* = Dan. *attende* = Sw. *adertonde* = Skt. *ashtādaçá* (accented on last syll.), eighteenth: as *eighteen* + *-th*, ordinal suffix: see *-th*³.] **I.** *a.* Next after the seventeenth: an ordinal numeral.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by eighteen; one of eighteen equal parts of anything; an eighteenth part.—**2.** In *music*, an interval comprehending two octaves and a fourth.

eightfoil (āt'foil), *n.* [< *eight* + *foil*¹, leaf; cf. *trefoil, quatrefoil*, etc.] In *her.*, a plant or grass having eight rounded leaves: usually represented as a set figure consisting of a circle from which eight small stems radiate, each supporting a leaf. Also called *double quatrefoil.*

eightfold (āt'fōld), *a.* [< *eight* + *-fold.*] Eight times the number or quantity.

eighth (ātth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eiztthe, eightethe, ehtuthe*, etc., often contracted (being then like the cardinal) *eight, eighte*, etc., often with Scand. term., *eghtende, eztende, aghtand, ahtand, auchtande*, etc., < AS. *eahtotha, ehteotha* = OS. *ahtodo* = OFries. *achtunda* = D. *achtste* = OHG. *ahtodo*, MHG. *ahtode, ahtede*, G. *achte* = Icel. *āttandi* = Sw. *åttonde* = Dan. *ottende* = Goth. *ahtuda*, eighth: as *eight* (AS. *eahta*, etc.), eight, + *-th*, ordinal suffix: see *-th*³.] **I.** *a.* Next after the seventh: an ordinal numeral.

> The *aughtene* commandement es that "thou sall noghte bere false wyttnes agaynes thi neghteboure."
>
> *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

> And [God] sparide not the first world, but kepte Noe the *eigthe* man the bi-foregoer of rightwisnesse.
>
> *Wyclif*, 2 Pet. ii.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by eight; one of eight equal parts of anything.—**2.** In *music:* (*a*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the eighth diatonic degree above or below it; an octave. (*b*) A tone distant by an eighth or octave from a given tone; an octave or replicate. The eighth tone of a scale is really the prime or key-note of a replicate scale. (*c*) An eighth-note.—**3.** In *early Eng. law*, an eighth part of the rents for the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

eighthly (ātth'li), *adv.* [< *eighth* + *-ly*².] In the eighth place; for or at an eighth time.

eighth-note (ātth'nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note having half the time-value of a quarter-note; a quaver: marked by the sign ♪ or ♪, or, when grouped, ♫, ♫.

eighth-rest (ātth'rest), *n.* In *musical notation*, a rest, or sign for silence, equal in duration to an eighth-note: marked by the sign 𝄾.

eightieth (ā'ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **eiztethe*, < AS. **hundeahtigotha* (= D. *tachtigste* = OHG. *ahtozogōsto*, G. *achtzigste*, etc.): as *eighty* (AS. *hundeahtatig*, etc.) + *-eth*, *-th*, ordinal suffix: see *-th*³.] **I.** *a.* Next after the seventy-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by eighty; one of eighty equal parts.

eightling (āt'ling), *n.* [< *eight* + *-ling*¹.] A compound or twin crystal consisting of eight individuals, such as are common with rutile.

eightscore (āt'skōr), *a.* or *n.* [< *eight* + *score.*] Eight times twenty; one hundred and sixty.

eighty (ā'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eyzty, eizteti*, < AS. *hundeahtatig* (see *hund-*) = OS. *ahtodoch, ahtodeg* = OFries. *achtantich* = D. *tachtig* = OHG. *ahtōzō, ahtōzug, ahzoc*, MHG. *ahtzic, ahzec*, G. *achtzig* = Icel. *āttatigir, āttatiu* = Sw. *åttatio, åttio* = Dan. *otteti* = Goth. *ahtautehund*, eighty: as *eight* (AS. *eahta*, etc.) + *-tig*, orig. a form of *ten:* see *ten* and *-ty*¹.] **I.** *a.* Eight times ten, or one more than seventy-nine; fourscore: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than seventy-nine; the sum of eight tens.—**2.** A symbol representing eighty units, as 80, or LXXX, or lxxx.

-eign. A false form of *-ein, -en*, in *for-eign* and *sover-eign* (which see).

eigne (ān or ā'ne), *a.* [A bad spelling, in old law writings, of OF. *aisné, ainsné* (F. *aîné* = Pr. *annats* = Sp. *entenado* = Pg. *enteado* = It. *antenato*), < *ains*, before, + *né*, born, < L. *ante natus*, born before: see *ante-* and *natal*. Cf. *puisne*, ult. < L. *post natus.*] **1.** Eldest: an epithet used in law to denote the eldest son: as, bastard *eigne.*—**2**†. Belonging to the eldest son; unalienable; entailed.

eik¹ (āk), *n.* A Scotch form of *oak.*

eik² (ēk), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *eke.*

eikon (ī'kon), *n.*; pl. *eikones* (ī'kọ-nēz). [A direct transliteration (the L. form being *īcon*) of Gr. *εἰκών*, an image: see *icon.*] A likeness; an image; an effigy; particularly, one of the "holy images" of the Eastern Church. Also written *icon*.

eikonic, *a.* See *iconic.*

eikosarion (ī-kọ-sā'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *eikosaria* (-ạ̈). [LGr. *εἰκοσάριον* (NGr. *εἰκοσάρι*), < *εἴκοσι* = L. *viginti* = E. *twenty.*] A coin of the Eastern Empire, equal to an obolus. *Finlay*, Greece under the Romans.

eikosiheptagram (ī'kọ-si-hep'tạ-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *εἰκοσιέπτα*, seven and twenty, + *γράμμα*, a written character.] A system of twenty-seven straight lines in space.

eild¹ (ēld), *n.* A Scotch form of *eld.*

eild² (ēld), *a.* Not giving milk: as, an *eild* cow. [Scotch.]

eilding (ēl'ding), *n.* A Scotch form of *elding.*

eileton (NGr. pron. ē-lẹ̄-tōn'), *n.*; pl. *eileta* (-tä'). [LGr. *εἰλητόν*, the corporal, < Gr. *εἰλητός*, Attic *εἰλητός*, rolled, wound, verbal adj. of *εἰλεῖν*, Attic *εἵλειν*, roll, wind.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the cloth or covering, anciently of linen, but now of silk, on which the eucharistic elements are consecrated, and which answers therefore to the corporal of the Western Church. In the liturgies of Constantinople, the unfolding and spreading of the eileton is immediately followed by the warning to the catechumens to depart, and by the first prayer of the faithful.

eimer (ī'mėr), *n.* [G. *eimer*, bucket.] A German liquid measure, having a capacity of from 2 to 80 United States gallons, but most frequently from 15 to 18 gallons.

-ein. [ME. *-ein, -eyn, -ain*, etc.: see *-ain, -en.*] An archaic form of *-ain, -en*, preserved in *villein.*

eirach (ē'rạ̈ch), *n.* [Gael. *eireag.*] A hen of the first year; a pullet. [Scotch.]

eird-house†, *n.* Same as *earth-house.*

eire†, *n.* See *eyre*¹.

eirenarch, *n.* See *irenarch.*

eirenicon, eirenikon. See *irenicon.*

eirie, eiry, *n.* See *aery*².

eisel†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eysell;* < ME. *eisel, eysel, aysile, aisille*, < OF. *aisil, aissil*, vinegar, ult. < L. *acetum*, vinegar: see *ascetic.*] Vinegar.

> She was lyk thing for hunger deed,
> That lad her life onely by breed
> Kneden with *eisel* strong and egre,
> And thereto she was lene and megre.
>
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 217.

> Like a willing patient, I will drink
> Potions of *eysel* 'gainst my strong infection.
>
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxi.

[Vinegar was deemed efficacious in preventing contagion.]

eisenrahm (ī'zn-räm), *n.* [G., lit. iron-cream: *eisen* = E. *iron;* *rahm* = AS. *reám*, cream.] The German name for a variety of hematite having a fine scaly structure, greasy feel, and cherry-red color. It leaves a mark on paper.

eisodia, *n.* See *isodia.*

eisodicon, eisodikon, *n.* See *isodicon.*

eisteddfod (ī-steᴛʜ'vōd), *n.*; pl. *eisteddfodau* (ī-steᴛʜ-vōd'å). [W., a sitting, a session, assembly, esp. congress of bards or literati, < *eistedd*, sitting (as a verb, sit, be seated), + *mod*, a circle, inclosure.] An assembly; a meeting: specifically applied to a national assembly or congress of bards and minstrels held periodically in Wales. The eisteddfod is a very ancient institution, but its modern form dates from about the twelfth century. It is designed to foster patriotism, to encourage the study of the Welsh language and literature, and to promote the cultivation of the ancient bardic poetry and music of the principality. Since 1819 an eisteddfod has been held almost every year. It usually attracts thousands of persons from all parts of the country, and lasts three or four days, which are devoted to orations and contests in poetry, singing, harping, etc.; and prizes are awarded, amid much enthusiasm and ceremony, to the successful competitors. The proceedings are conducted partly in Welsh and partly in English. Similar meetings are sometimes held in the United States by citizens of Welsh origin.

eis-wool (īs'wůl), *n.* A fine kind of worsted used for making shawls. *Dict. of Needlework.*

either (ē'ᴛʜėr or ī'ᴛʜėr: see below), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *either, eyther, aither, ayther, ether, æither*, also *eyder, ayder*, etc. (also contr. to *er*, as *other* to *or*), adj., pron. indef. and conj., < AS. *ǣgther*, contr. of *ǣghwæther* (= OFries. *eider, aider*, orig. **aiehweder* = OHG. **ēogahwedar, ēocahwedar, iogahwedar, iogiwedar*, MHG. *iegeweder*, MG. *īquedir, īquedder*), either, each, contr. of the orig. **ā-ge-hwæther*, < *ā-*, ever, in comp. an indef. prefix equiv. to mod. E. *ever-*, + *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + *hwæther*, pron., whether: see *whether*, pron. The forms interchange in ME., in both the pronominal and conjunctional use, with ME. *awther, auther, athir, owther, outher, other*, contr. *or* (whence mod. E. *or*, the correlative of *either*, conj.), < AS. *āhwæther*, contr. *āwther, āuther, āthor* (= OFries. *ahwedder, auder, ouder* = D. *ieder* = MLG. *ieder, ider* = OHG. *ēohwedar, ēowedar, ioweder*, MHG. *ieweder, iweder, ieder*, G. *jeder*), either, each, < *ā-*, ever, in comp. an indef. prefix, + *hwæther*, pron., whether: this form being thus identical, with the exception of the prefix *ge-*, with the first form. Hence, with a negative prefixed, *neither*, q. v. The regular literary pronunciation of *either*, according to history and analogy, is ēᴛʜėr (and so *neither*, nēᴛʜėr); but the dialectal pronunciation āᴛʜėr, which preceded the present literary pronunciation ēᴛʜėr, and the pronunciation īᴛʜėr, which has now some currency even among educated persons, all have historical justification.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being one or the other of two, taken indifferently or as the case requires: referring to two units or particulars of a class: as, it can be done in *either* way; take *either* apple; the boat will land on *either* side.

> Spirits, when they please,
> Can *either* sex assume, or both.
>
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 424.

2. Being one and the other of two; being both of two, or each of two taken together but viewed separately: as, they took seats on *either* side.

> In the midst of the street of it, and on *either* side of the river, was there the tree of life. Rev. xxii. 2.

> The pastor was made to take his seat before the altar, with his two sacristans, one on *either* side. *Prescott.*

[In this use, *each* or *both*, according to construction, is nearly if not quite always to be preferred. Properly, *either* refers indefinitely to one or the other of two (and often in actual use, though less accurately, to some one of any number); *each*, definitely to every one of two or any larger number considered individually: a distinctness of signification which ought to be maintained, since interchange of the words (less practised by careful writers now than formerly) offers no advantage, but may create ambiguity. *Both*, two together, one and the other taken jointly, should be preferred when this is the specific sense; but *both* and *each* may often be interchanged. Thus, the camp may be pitched on *either* side of the stream (on one or the other side indifferently); there were two camps, one on *each* side; the camp was pitched on *both* sides (one camp, divided); there are fine buildings on *both* sides of the street, or on *each* side, but not on *either* side.]

II. *pron.* **1.** One or the other; one of two, taken indifferently.

> Bote the bark of that on semede dimmore
> Then *outher* of the other two.
>
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

> And bothe hostes made to-geder grete ioye, as soone as *eyder* of hem myght sen other. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 148.

> Lepidus flatters both,
> Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves,
> Nor *either* cares for him. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1.

2. Each of two; the one and the other. [See remarks under I., 2.]

> The king of Israel and Jehoshaphat sat *either* of them on his throne. 2 Chron. xviii. 9.

> *Either's* heart did ache
> A little while with thought of the old days.
>
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 294.

either (ē'ᴛʜėr or ī'ᴛʜėr: see *either*, *a.*, etym.), *conj.* [< ME. *either, eyther*, etc., *awther, auther, other*, etc., contr. also *or*, which now prevails as the second form in the correlation *either* . . . *or*. Hence, with a negative prefixed, *neither*, q. v. See *either*, *a.* and *pron.*] **1.** In one case;

according to one choice or supposition (in a series of two or more): a disjunctive conjunction, preceding one of a series of two or more alternative clauses, and correlative with *or* before the following clause or clauses. Sometimes, as in poetry, *or* is used before the first clause also.

It befallethe sumtyme, that Cristene men becomen Sarazines, *outher* for povertee, *or* for symplenesse, *or* elles for here owne wykkednesse. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 141.

Either he is talking, *or* he is pursuing, *or* he is in a journey, *or* peradventure he sleepeth. 1 Ki. xviii. 27.

Celia. 'Twas he in black and yellow.
Duch. Nay, 'tis no matter, *either* for himself
Or for the affection of his colours.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, ii. 1.

2. In any case; at all: used adverbially, for emphasis, after a sentence expressing a negation of one or two alternatives, or of all alternatives: corresponding to *too* similarly used after affirmative sentences: as, he tried it, and didn't succeed; then I tried it, but I didn't succeed, *either*. That's mine; no, it isn't, *either*. [Colloq.]

ejaculate (ẹ̄-jak'ụ̄-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ejaculated*, ppr. *ejaculating*. [< L. *ejaculatus*, pp. of *ejaculari* (> F. *ejaculer* = Pg. *ejacular*), cast out, throw out, < *e*, out, + *jaculari*, throw, dart, < *jaculum*, a missile, a dart, < *jacere*, throw: see *eject*, *jet*^{2}.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw out; cast forth; shoot out; dart. [Archaic, except in technical use.]

If he should be disposed to do nothing, do you think that a party or a faction strong enough . . . to *ejaculate* Mr. Van Buren out of the window . . . would permit him to do nothing? *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 337.

A tall . . . gentleman, coming up, brushed so close to me in the narrow passage that he received the full benefit of a cloud of smoke which I was *ejaculating*. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 215.

2. To utter as an exclamation, or in an exclamatory manner; utter suddenly and briefly: as, to *ejaculate* a cry or a prayer.

The Dominie groaned deeply, and *ejaculated*, "Enormous!" *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxix.

II. *intrans.* To utter ejaculations; speak in an abrupt, exclamatory manner.

ejaculation (ẹ̄-jak-ụ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **ejaculatio(n-)*, < *ejaculari*, throw out: see *ejaculate*.] 1. The act of throwing or shooting out; a darting or casting forth. [Archaic, except in technical use.]

The Scripture calleth envy an evil eye; . . . so that still there seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

2. The uttering of exclamations, or of brief exclamatory phrases; that which is so uttered.

The *eiaculations* of the heart being the body and soule of Diuine worship. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 35.

Which prayers of our Saviour [Mat. xxvi. 39], and others of like brevity, are properly such as we call *ejaculations*; an elegant similitude from a dart or arrow, shot or thrown out. *South*, Works, II. iv.

When a Moos'lim is unoccupied by business or amusement or conversation, he is often heard to utter some pious *ejaculation*. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 359.

3. Specifically, in *physiol.*, the emission of semen; a seminal discharge: as, the vessels of *ejaculation*.

There is hereto no derivation of the seminal parts, nor any passage from hence, unto the vessels of *ejaculation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

ejaculator (ẹ̄-jak'ụ̄-lā-tọr), *n.* [< NL. *ejaculator*, < L. *ejaculari*, throw out: see *ejaculate*.] One who or that which ejaculates.—**Ejaculator urinæ, ejaculator seminis**, the muscle of the penis which expels the semen and urine from the urethra. Also called *accelerator urinæ*.

ejaculatory (ẹ̄-jak'ụ̄-lạ-tọ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. It. *ejaculatorio*, < NL. *ejaculatorius*, < *ejaculator*: see *ejaculator*.] I. *a.* 1. Casting forth; throwing or shooting out; also, suddenly shot, cast, or darted out. [Archaic, except in technical use.]

Giving notice by a small bell, so as in 120 half minutes, or periods of the bullet's falling in the *ejaculatorie* spring, the clock part struck. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 24, 1655.

2. Uttered in ejaculations; spoken with an interrupted, exclamatory utterance.

The Church hath at all times used prayers of all variety, long and short, *ejaculatory*, determined, and solemn. *Jer. Taylor*, Polem. Discourses, Pref.

We are not to value ourselves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and starts. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3†. Sudden; hasty.—4. In *physiol.*, pertaining to ejaculation; providing for the emission of semen, etc.: as, *ejaculatory* seminal vessels.—**Ejaculatory duct** or **canal.** See *duct*.

II.† *n.* Same as *ejaculation*, 2.

Divine *ejaculatories*, and all those aydes against devils. *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, iv. 1.

eject (ẹ̄-jekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, throw out, < *e*, out, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*^{1}, and cf. *abject*, *deject*, *conject*, *inject*, etc.] 1. To throw out; cast forth; thrust out; discharge; drive away or expel.

We are peremptory, to despatch
This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence
Were but one danger. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

Every look or glance mine eye *ejects*
Shall check occasion.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Specifically—2. To dismiss, as from office, occupancy, or ownership; turn out: as, to *eject* an unfaithful officer; to *eject* a tenant.

The French king was again *ejected* when our king submitted to the Church. *Dryden.*

Old incumbents in office were *ejected* without ceremony, to make way for new favorites. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

=**Syn.** 1. To emit, extrude.—2. To oust, dislodge.

eject (ẹ̄-jekt'), *n.* [< L. *ejectum*, neut. of *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, eject: see *eject*, *v.*] That which is ejected; specifically, in *philos.*, a reality whose existence is inferred, but which is outside of, and from its nature inaccessible to, the consciousness of the one making the inference: thus, the consciousness of one individual is an *eject* to the consciousness of any other.

But the inferred existence of your feelings, of objective groupings among them similar to those among my feelings, and of a subjective order in many respects analogous to my own—these inferred existences are in the very act of inference thrown out of my consciousness, recognized as outside of it, as not being a part of me. I propose, accordingly, to call these inferred existences *ejects*, things thrown out of my consciousness, to distinguish them from objects, things presented in my consciousness, phenomena. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 72.

ejecta (ẹ̄-jek'tä̤), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *ejectum*, neut. of *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, eject: see *eject*, *v.*] Things that are cast out or away; refuse.

Dust and other *ejecta* played but a secondary part in the production of the phenomena. *Amer. Meteor. Jour.*, III. 109.

ejectamenta (ẹ̄-jek-ta̤-men'tä̤), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *ejectamentum*, that which is cast out, < *ejectare*, cast out: see *eject*, *v.*] Things which have been cast out; ejecta; refuse.

Facts . . . indicate that a considerable portion of the new mountain may be composed of *ejectamenta*. *Science*, V. 66.

ejection (ẹ̄-jek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ejectio(n-)*, < *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, eject.] 1. The act of ejecting, or the state of being ejected; expulsion; dismissal; dispossession; rejection.

Then followed those tremendous adventures, those perils by sea, by wreck, by false brethren, by envious searchers; those *ejections* upon islands, those labours by the way, which complete in me the portrait of St. Paul. *Bale*, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

Our first parent comforted himself, after his *ejection* out of Paradise, with the foresight of that blessed seed of the woman which should be exhibited almost four thousand years after. *Bp. Hall*, Select Thoughts, § 30.

Some of these alterations are only the *ejections* of a word for one that appeared to him more elegant or more intelligible. *Johnson*, Pref. to Shakespeare.

2. That which is ejected; matter thrown out or expelled.

They [laminated beds alternating with and passing into obsidian] are only partially exposed, being covered up by modern *ejections*. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 62.

Action of ejection and intrusion, in *Scots law*, an action brought when lands or houses are violently taken possession of by another, for the purpose of recovering possession with damages and violent profits.—**Letters of ejection**, in *Scots law*, letters under the royal signet, authorizing the sheriff to eject a tenant or other possessor of land who had been decreed to remove, and who had disobeyed a charge to remove, proceeding on letters of horning on the decree.

ejective (ẹ̄-jek'tiv), *a.* [< *eject* + *-ive*.] 1. Pertaining to ejection; casting out; expelling.

It was the one thing needful, I take it, to prove that the sun is an orb possessing intense eruptive or *ejective* energy. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 422.

2. In *philos.*, of the nature of an eject. [Recent.]

This conception symbolizes an indefinite number of ejects, together with one object which the conception of each eject more or less resembles. Its character is therefore mainly *ejective* in respect of what it symbolizes, but mainly objective in respect of its nature. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 74.

ejectively (ẹ̄-jek'tiv-li), *adv.* 1. By ejection.—2. In *philos.*, as an eject. [Recent.]

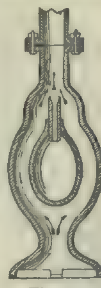
Mental existence is already known to them *ejectively*, although, as may be conceded, never thought upon subjectively. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 254.

ejectment (ẹ̄-jekt'mẹnt), *n.* [< *eject* + *-ment*.] An ejecting or casting out; specifically, a dispossession; the act of dispossessing or ousting.

Driving him [the devil] out, in the face of the whole congregation, by exorcisms and spiritual *ejectments*. *Warburton*, Doctrine of Grace, ii. 4.

Action of ejectment, in *law*, a possessory action, wherein the title to real property may be tried and the possession recovered, wherever the party claiming has a right of entry. See *casual ejector*, under *casual*.

ejector (ẹ̄-jek'tọr), *n.* One who or that which ejects. Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, one who ejects another from or dispossesses him of his land. (*b*) A device for utilizing the momentum of a jet of steam or air under pressure to lift a liquid or a finely divided solid, such as sand, dust, or ashes. In the simplest form two pipes are placed one within the other, the larger one having a conical shape at the place where the smaller one enters it. A jet of steam or air passing from the smaller pipe upward into the larger pipe tends to cause any liquid, as oil or water, within reach to rise in the larger pipe. In oil-wells such a device is used to raise the oil to the surface. In another form of ejector, for lifting water, the smaller pipe enters a bend of the larger pipe near the top, the force of the jet tending to lift water through the pipe from below. The steam-ejector is also used to lift ashes from the furnace-room of a steamer and to discharge them through a pipe passing overboard above the water-line. The ejector is also used to exhaust the air of a vacuum-brake; in this case the steam-jet moves a column of air instead of water. (*c*) A device for throwing cartridge-shells from a firearm after firing. The common ejector of single- and double-barreled breech-loaders is a bolt underneath the gun-barrel, with a head fitted to the rim of the bore, working automatically back and forth in closing and opening the arm; in the latter movement the head catches against the rim of the shell and pushes it out of the barrel. There are many other devices, as a spring-lever, etc.—**Casual ejector.** See *casual*.


Ejector.

ejector-condenser (ẹ̄-jek'tọr-kọn-den'sėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a form of condenser operated by the exhaust-steam from the cylinder.

ejido (ā-hē'dō), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *exido*, a common, < L. *exitus*, a going out, exit: see *exit*.] In *Spanish* and *Mexican law*, a common; a public inclosed space of land. By the laws of Spain pueblos or towns and their inhabitants were entitled to four square leagues of land for their general and common use. This tract was called the *ejido*. In the American law reports the word is used in the plural, and spelled variously *ejidos*, *ehidos*, *egidos*, *exidos*.

ejoo (ē'jö), *n.* [Of Malay origin.] The fiber of the gomuti.

ejulation† (ej-ọ̈-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ejulatio(n-)*, < *ejulare*, also deponent *hejulari*, wail, lament, < *heu*, *hei*, *ei*, an exclamation of grief or fear.] An outcry; a wailing; a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation.

No *ejulation*
Tolled her knell; no dying agony
Frown'd in her death.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xviii. 53.

Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wailings. *Government of the Tongue.*

ejuration† (ej-ọ̈-rā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *ejuratio(n-)*, *ejeratio(n-)*, an abjuring, a resigning, < L. *ejurare*, *ejerare*, abjure, renounce, resign, < *e*, out, + *jurare*, swear.] Solemn disavowal or renunciation. *Bailey*, 1727.

eka-. [< Skt. *eka*, one. Cf. *dui-*.] In *chem.*, a prefix attached to the name of an element and forming with it a provisional name for a hypothetical element which, according to the periodic system of Mendelejeff, should have such properties as to stand in the same group with the element to which the prefix is made and next to it. For example, *eka-aluminium* was the provisional name given by Mendelejeff to a hypothetical element which in the periodic system should have such properties as to stand in the same group as aluminium and next to it. The recently discovered element gallium agrees in properties with those ascribed to eka-aluminium, and this name is now abandoned.

eke (ēk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eked*, ppr. *eking*. [Early mod. E. also *eeke*, *eek*; < ME. *eken*, also assibilated *echen* (> E. dial. *etch*), < AS. *ēcan* *ȳcan*, *īcan* (pret. *ēcte*, pp. *ēced*) (= OS. *ōkian*, *ōcōn* = OHG. *ouhhōn*, *ouchōn*, *auhhōn* = Icel. *auka* (pret. *aukadhi*) = Sw. *öka* = Dan. *öge*), increase, cause to grow; secondary form, prop. caus. of **eácan* (pret. **eóc*, pp. *eácen*), only in the pp. *eácen* (= OS. *ōcan*, *giōcan*), as adj., increased, enlarged, made pregnant, = OS. **ōcan* = Icel. *auka* (pret. *jōk*) = Goth. *aukan* (pret. *aiauk*), intr., grow, increase; = L. *augere*, increase; prob. connected with Gr. *αὐξάνειν*, *αὔξειν*, increase, which is akin to E. *wax*, increase. Hence *eke*, *adv.* and *conj.*] 1†. To increase; enlarge; lengthen; protract; prolong.

God myghte not a poynte my joies *eche*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1509.

Spare, gentle sister, with reproch my paine to *eeke*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 22.

2. To add to; supply what is lacking to; increase, extend, or make barely sufficient by addition: usually followed by *out*: as, to *eke out* a piece of cloth; to *eke out* a performance.

More bent to *eke* my smartes
Then to reward my trusty true intent,
She gan for me devise a grievous punishment.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 55.

In order to *eke out* the present page, I could not avoid pursuing the metaphor. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

It was their custom, from father to son, to *eke out* the frugal support derived from this little domain by the business of a smith, to which the oldest son was habitually brought up. *Everett*, Orations, II. 5.

eke (ēk), *n.* [< ME. *eke*, also assibilated *eche*, < AS. *eáca*, an increase, < **eácan*, increase: see *eke*, *v.*] Something added to something else. Specifically—(*a*) A short wooden cylinder on which a beehive is placed to increase its capacity when the bees have filled it with comb. [Scotch.]

Neighbour defines *eke* as half a hive placed below the main hive, while a whole hive used in the same way is called a "nadir." *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 31.

(*b*) Same as *eking*, 2.

eke (ēk), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *eke*, *eek*, *ek*, *ec*, < AS. *eác* = OS. *ōk* = OFries. *āk* = D. *ook* = LG. *āk*, *ōk*, *auk* = OHG. *ouh*, *ouch*, MHG. *ouch*, G. *auch* = Icel. *auk* = Sw. *och* = Dan. *og*, and, also, = Goth. *auk*, for, also; prob. the adverbial acc. of a noun (cf. Icel. *at auk*, besides, to boot, AS. *tō eácan*, besides, moreover), < AS. **eácan*, etc., increase: see *eke*, *v.*] Also; likewise; in addition. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The emperour & *eek* sibile spoken prophesie,
And thei acordiden bothe in feere.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Up Una rose, up rose the lyon *eke*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 21.

A train-band captain *eke* was he
Of famous London town. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

ekebergite (ek'e-bėrg-īt), *n.* [After the Swedish mineralogist *Ekeberg*.] A variety of scapolite.

ekename† (ēk'nām), *n.* [ME. *ekename*, *ekname* (= Icel. *auknafn* = Sw. *öknamn* = Dan. *øgenavn*), an added name, < *eke*, an addition, increase, *eken*, add, + *name*, name: see *eke* and *name*. Hence, by misdividing *an ekename* as *a nekename*, the form *nickname*, q. v.] An added name; an epithet; a nickname. See *nickname*.

We have thousands of instances . . . of such *eke-names* or epithet-names being adopted by the person concerned. *Archæologia*, XLIII. 110 (1871).

ekia (ē'ki-ạ̈), *n.* The wild African dog.

eking (ē'king), *n.* [Also *ekeing*; early mod. E. also *eeking*; < ME. **eking*, *echinge*; verbal n. of *eke*, *v.*] 1. The act of adding.

I dempt there much to have eeked my store,
But such *eeking* hath made my hart sore.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

2. That which is added. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of wood fitted to make good a deficiency in length, as the end of a knee of a ship and the like.

Ekeing is the name given to the timber which, resting upon the shelf, ekes out or fills up the spaces between the apron and the foremost beam, and between the stern post and aftermost beam—the deck hook and deck transom . . . connecting the two sides. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 210.

(*b*) The carved work under the lower part of the quarter-piece of a ship at the aft part of the quarter-gallery. Also *eke*.

eklogite, *n.* See *eclogite*.

el^1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ell*^{1}.

el^2, *n.* See *ell*^{2}.

el-. [L. *el-*, < Gr. ἐλ-, assimilation of ἐν- before λ.] An assimilated form of *en-*^{2} before *l*, as in *el-lipse*.

-el^1. [ME. *-el*, < AS. *-el*, a noun-suffix, prob. orig. same as *-ere*, E. *-er*. Cf. *-al*, *-ar*, and see *-le*^{1}. See *-er*^{1}.] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, forming nouns, originally denoting the agent, from verbs, as in *runnel*: in modern English, except after *n*, usually written *-le*, as in *bead-le*, *beet-le*^{1}, *beet-le*^{2}, etc. See *-le*^{1}.

-el^2. [(1) OF. *-el*, mod. *-el*, *-eau*, m., *-elle*, f., < L. *-ellus*, *-ella*, *-ellum*, parallel to *-illus*, etc., being usually dim. *-lu-s*, with assimilation of a preceding consonant. The suffix *-l* (*-lo-*, *-lu-s*, *-el*, etc.) is a common Indo-European formative, with different uses, diminutive, agential, or adjective. It appears also in *-l-et*, q. v. (2) See *-al*, etc.] 1. A suffix originally and still more or less diminutive in force, sometimes of Teutonic origin, as in *hatch-el* (= *hack-le*, *heck-le*), but usually of Latin origin, as in *chap-el*, *cup-el*, *tunn-el*, etc.—2. A suffix of various origin, chiefly Latin, as in *chatt-el*, *chann-el*, *kenn-el*^{2}, etc. (where it represents Latin *-alis*, E. *-al*), *fenn-el*, *funn-el*, etc. See these words.

E la† (ē lä). In *medieval music*, the second E above middle C: so named by Guido, in whose system it was the highest tone: hence often used by the old dramatists to denote the extreme of any quality, but especially any extravagant or hyperbolical saying.

Necessitie . . . made him . . . stretch his braines as high as *E la* to see how he could recouer pence to defray his charges. *Greene*, Never Too Late.

There are some expressions in it [Dryden's "State of Innocence"] that seem strain'd and a note beyond *E la*. *Langbaine*, Dram. Poets (ed. 1691), p. 72.

elaboracy (ẹ̄-lab'ọ̄-rạ̄-si), *n.* [< *elaborate*, *a.*: see *-acy*.] Elaboration. [Rare.]

A minute *elaboracy* of detail.
P. Robinson, Harper's Weekly, June 7, 1884, p. 367.

elaborate (ẹ̄-lab'ọ̄-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *elaborated*, ppr. *elaborating*. [< L. *elaboratus*, pp. of *elaborare* (> It. *elaborare* = Sp. Pg. *elaborar* = F. *élaborer*), labor greatly, work out, elaborate, < *e*, out, + *laborare*, labor: see *labor*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To produce with labor; work out; produce in general.

The honey, that is *elaborated* by the bee, . . . affords a great deal of pleasure to the bee herself.
Boyle, Works, II. 355.

Or, in full joy, *elaborate* a sigh. *Young*, Love of Fame.

If the Orchideæ had *elaborated* as much pollen as is produced by other plants, relatively to the number of seeds which they yield, they would have had to produce a most extravagant amount, and this would have caused exhaustion. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 288.

Specifically—2. To improve or refine by successive operations; work out with great care; work up fully or perfectly.

There has been up to the present day an endeavour to explain every existing form of life on the hypothesis that it has been maintained for long ages in a state of balance; or else on the hypothesis that it has been *elaborated*, and is an advance, an improvement, upon its ancestors.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 29.

Often . . . a speaker's thought is not weighty enough to sustain *elaborated* style of any kind, and, least of all, *elaborated* imagery. *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 285.

II. *intrans.* To be or become elaborate; be elaborated. [Rare.]

This custom [of burying a dead man's movables with him] *elaborates* as social development goes through its earlier stages. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 103.

elaborate (ẹ̄-lab'ọ̄-rạ̄t), *a.* [= F. *élaboré* = Sp. Pg. *elaborado* = It. *elaborato*, < L. *elaboratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Wrought with labor; finished with great care and nicety of detail; much studied; executed with exactness; highly finished: as, an *elaborate* discourse; an *elaborate* performance.

The Expressions are more florid and *elaborate* in these Descriptions than in most other Parts of the Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 321.

His style would never have been elegant; but it might at least have been manly and perspicuous; and nothing but the most *elaborate* care could possibly have made it so bad as it is. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

What an *elaborate* theory have we here,
Ingeniously nursed up, pretentiously
Brought forth! *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 177.

=**Syn.** Labored, perfected, highly wrought.

elaborately (ẹ̄-lab'ọ̄-rạ̄t-li), *adv.* In an elaborate manner; with elaboration; with nice regard to exactness.

I beleeve that God is no more mov'd with a prayer *elaborately* pend, then men truely charitable are mov'd with the pen'd speech of a Begger. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

elaborateness (ẹ̄-lab'ọ̄-rạ̄t-nes), *n.* The quality of being elaborate, or wrought with great labor.

Yet it [the "Old Batchelor"] is apparently composed with great *elaborateness* of dialogue, and incessant ambition of wit. *Johnson*, Congreve.

elaboration (ẹ̄-lab-ọ̄-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *élaboration* = Sp. *elaboracion* = Pg. *elaboração* = It. *elaborazione*, < L. *elaboratio(n-)*, < *elaborare*: see *elaborate*.] 1. The act of elaborating, or working out or producing; production or formation by a gradual process: as, the *elaboration* of sap by a tree.

Elaboration is a gradual change of structure, in which the organism becomes adapted to more and more varied and complex conditions of existence.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 32.

2. The act of working out and finishing with great care and exactness in detail; the act of improving or refining by successive processes; painstaking labor.

It is not my design in these papers to treat of my subject . . . to the full *elaboration*. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 596.

3. Labored finish or completeness; detailed execution; careful work in all parts: as, the *elaboration* of the picture is wonderful.

elaborative (ẹ̄-lab'ọ̄-rạ̄-tiv), *a.* Serving, tending, or having power to elaborate; working out with minute attention to completeness and to details; laboriously bringing to a state of completion or perfection.—**Elaborative faculty**, in *psychol.*, the intellectual power of discerning relations and of viewing objects by means of or in relations; the understanding, as defined by the German philosophers; the discursive faculty; thought: a phrase introduced by Sir William Hamilton.

elaborator (ẹ̄-lab'ọ̄-rā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *elaborateur*, < L. as if **elaborator*, < *elaborare*, elaborate: see *elaborate*, *v.*] One who or that which elaborates.

elaboratory (ẹ̄-lab'ọ̄-rạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *elaborate* + *-ory*. As a noun, after *laboratory*.] I. *a.* Elaborating; tending to elaborate. [Rare.]

II.† *n.* A laboratory.

He shew'd us divers rare plants, caves, and an *elaboratory*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 1, 1665.

In this retreat of mine, shall I have the use of mine *elaboratory*? *Scott*, Kenilworth, xviii.

elabrate (ē-lā'brāt), *a.* [< NL. **elabratus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *labrum*, lip: see *labrum*.] Having no labrum: an epithet applied in entomology to the mouth when it has no distinct labrum or upper lip, as in the spiders and most *Diptera*.

Elacate (ẹ̄-lak'ạ̈-tē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠλακάτη, dial. ἠλακάτα, ἀλακάτα, a distaff.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Elacatidæ*. *E. canada* is a food-fish of the Atlantic coast of North America and the West Indies, reaching a length of 5 feet and a weight of from 15 to 20 pounds. It is variously known as the *sergeant-fish*, *coalfish*, *bonito*, *cubby-yew* or *cobia*, and *crab-eater*. See cut under *cobia*.

elacatid (ẹ̄-lak'ạ̈-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Elacatidæ*.

Elacatidæ (el-ạ̈-kat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elacate* + *-idæ*.] A family of scombriform fishes, of fusiform shape, with depressed head, smooth scales, lateral line concurrent with the back, eight free spines representing the first dorsal fin, a long second dorsal and anal fin, and acutely lobed tail. The cranium is also characteristic. The type is the cobia or sergeant-fish, *Elacate canada*. See cut under *cobia*.

elacatoid (ẹ̄-lak'ạ̈-toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Elacatidæ*.

II. *n.* An elacatid.

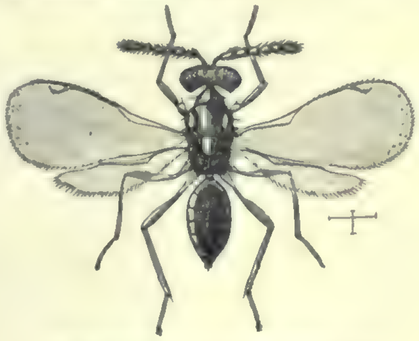
elachert (el'ạ̈-chėrt), *n.* Same as *degote*.

Elachistea (el-ạ̈-kis'tẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλάχιστος, superl. of ἐλαχύς, small.] A small genus of olive-brown filamentous marine algæ, belonging to the *Phæosporeæ*, which grow in small tufts attached to other algæ, especially *Fucaceæ*. The basal part of the tuft is composed of densely packed branching filaments, which at the surface branch corymbosely, so as to form a layer of short filaments (paraphyses). At the base of the latter are borne the sporangia and a series of long, unbranched filaments. *Elachistea fucicola* is the commonest species in Great Britain and America.

Elachistinæ (el''ạ̈-kis-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elachistus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of insects, of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*. They have four-jointed tarsi, slender hind thighs, distinct parapsides, and a submarginal vein reaching the costa without a break. The species are all parasitic, and some of the larvæ spin irregular cocoons, differing in this respect from most other *Chalcididæ*.

Elachistodon (el-ạ̈-kis'tọ̄-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλάχιστος, superl. of ἐλαχύς, small, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), tooth.] A genus of Indian colubriform serpents of the subfamily *Dasypeltinæ*, having esophageal teeth formed by enameled processes of cervical vertebræ projecting into the gullet (as in the genus *Dasypeltis*), but smooth scales, head little distinct from the body, a grooved maxillary tooth, and a loreal plate. *E. westermanni* is an example. *Reinhardt*, 1863.

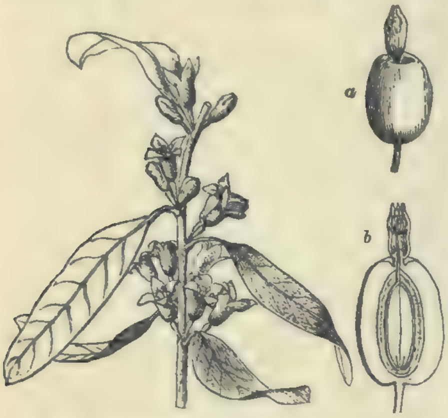
Elachistus (el-ạ̈-kis'tus), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1811), < Gr. ἐλάχιστος, superl. of ἐλαχύς, small.] The typical genus of *Elachistinæ* (which see), characterized by the one-spurred hind tibiæ and metallic colors. In Europe 50 species have been described, and in North America 6; the latter are parasitic upon tortricid larvæ. Sometimes wrongly spelled *Elachestus*.



Elachistus cacaciæ. (Cross shows natural size.)

Elæagnaceæ (el″ẹ̄-ag-nā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elæagnus* + *-aceæ.*] A small natural order of apetalous exogens, scattered over the northern hemisphere. They are trees or shrubs, covered with silvery or brown scales, and having alternate or opposite leaves, and small white or yellow flowers. There are only 3 genera, *Elæagnus*, *Hippophaë*, and *Shepherdia*, including about 25 species, of which 4 are American.

Elæagnus (el-ẹ̄-ag′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλαίαγνος* or *ἐλέαγνος*, a Bœotian marsh-plant, perhaps myrica, sweet gale, < *ἐλαία*, olive-tree, + *ἄγνος*, equiv. to *λύγος*, a willow-like tree: see *agnus castus*, under *agnus.*] A genus of shrubs or small trees, the type of the order *Elæagnaceæ*, of about 20 species. The fruit, sometimes edible, is a spurious drupe formed of the fleshy calyx-tube inclosing the one-seeded nut. Several species are cultivated for their ornamental silvery-scurfy foliage, especially the oleaster, *E. angustifolia*, of Europe, and several variegated varieties from Japan. The silver-berry, *E. argentea*, with silvery berries, is a native of northern America.



Flowering Branch of Oleaster (*Elæagnus angustifolia*).
a, fruit; *b*, section of same.

Elæis (e-lē′is), *n.* [NL., so named in reference to palm-oil, yielded by the African species, < Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil in general, < *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree: see *oil* and *olive.*] A genus of palms, of 3 or 4 species, found in Africa and tropical South America, with low stems and pinnate leaves. The fruit is red or yellow, consisting of a fleshy and oleaginous pericarp surrounding a hard nut. The oil-palm of Africa, *E. Guineensis*, is common along the western coast, where the oil obtained from the fruit forms an article of food and export. It is also cultivated in Brazil and elsewhere. See *palm-oil.*

Elænia (e-lē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1835, in the form *Elaïnia*).] An extensive genus of small olivaceous flycatchers of Central America, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Elæniinæ.* There are about 20 species of *Elænia* proper, such as *E. pagana*, *E. placens*, etc. The name of the genus refers to the prevailing olivaceous coloration of the species. Also written *Elainia*, *Elania*, *Elænea.*

Elæniinæ (e-lē-ni-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elænia* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Tyrannidæ*, named from the genus *Elænia.* The bill is in most cases compressed and but sparingly bristled, contrary to the rule in *Tyrannidæ*; the feet are feeble and the wings generally short. The prevailing colors are olive greens and browns, whence the birds are collectively known as *olive-tyrants.* They are distributed over all the Neotropical region, reaching to the border of the United States. The limits of the subfamily are not fixed; Sclater admits 19 genera. Also *Elæneinæ*, *Elæninæ*, *Elaineinæ*, *Elaininæ.*

elæoblast (e-lē′ọ̄-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλαιον*, oil, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *zoöl.*, the urochord of certain ascidians; a rudimentary notochord, occurring in the embryos of the salps.

> The placenta becomes more sharply marked off from the body of the embryo, at the posterior end of which a structure known as the *elæoblast* — the equivalent of the notochord — makes its appearance. . . . The embryo is born as a small fully developed salpa, which, however, still possesses the remains of the placenta and the *elæoblast.*
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 107.

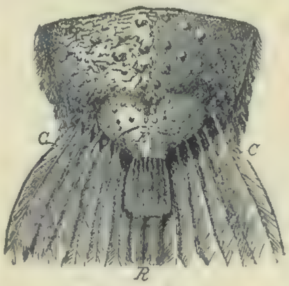
elæoblastic (e-lē-ọ̄-blas′tik), *a.* [< *elæoblast* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the elæoblast; composing the elæoblast: as, *elæoblastic* cells.

Elæocarpus (e-lē-ọ̄-kär′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of trees and shrubs, of the order *Tiliaceæ*, containing 50 species, natives of India and Australia and the intervening islands. They have simple leaves and racemes of small flowers. The fruit is an oblong or globose drupe, consisting of a rough bony nut surrounded by a fleshy pulp. In India the fruit of several species is used in curries, or pickled like olives. Some species of Australia and New Zealand yield a light but very tough wood.

Elæodendron (e-lē-ọ̄-den′dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A celastraceous genus of small trees or shrubs, of about 30 species, sparsely scattered through tropical regions. *E. croceum* furnishes the saffron-wood of Natal. *E. glaucum* is a native of Ceylon and Coromandel, and is known by the name of Ceylon tea.

Elæodes (el-ẹ̄-ō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, as *Eleodes*), < Gr. *ἐλαιώδης*, contr. of *ἐλαιοειδής*, oily, < *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *εἶδος*, appearance.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, containing large species with the tarsi spinose or setose, and the connate elytra partly embracing the body: so called from the oily fluid discharged by the insects when irritated. There are about 50 species, all of the United States, where they take the place of the species of *Blaps* in the old world. *E. obscura* and *E. gigantea* are examples; the latter is 1¼ inches long. The fluid, as in *Blaps*, is secreted by two glands near the anus, and is sometimes ejected to a distance of three or four inches. It has a penetrating and indescribably offensive odor. Also spelled *Eleodes.*

elæodochon (el-ẹ̄-od′ọ̄-kon), *n.*; pl. *elæodocha* (-kä). [< Gr. *ἐλαιοδόχος* or *-δόκος*, holding oil, < *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *δέχεσθαι*, *δέκεσθαι*, receive, contain.] The uropygial gland or rump-gland of a bird; the oil-gland, a kind of sebaceous follicle saddled upon the pope's-nose at the root of the tail. It is composed of numerous slender tubes or follicles, which secrete the greasy fluid, and the ducts of which, uniting successively in larger tubes, finally open by one or more pores, commonly upon a little nipple-like elevation. Birds press out a drop of oil with the beak, and dress the feathers with it, in the operation called *preening.* The gland is large and always present in aquatic birds, which have need of a waterproof plumage; it is smaller in land-birds, as a rule, and wanting in some. The character of the elæodochon, whether it be bare or surmounted by a circlet of feathers, distinguishes various natural groups of birds.



Top of Pope's-nose of a Skua Gull (*Stercorarius parasiticus*).

E, elæodochon, or oil-gland, with circlet of feathers; *C*, *C*, upper tail-coverts; *R*, quills of two central tail-feathers, or rectrices.

elæolite (e-lē′ọ̄-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A coarse massive variety of nephelite, of a waxy, greasy luster, and presenting various shades of green, gray, and red. The predominance of soda in its composition renders its alteration a frequent source of zeolites, as thomsonite. Also *elaolite.*

elæolite-syenite (e-lē′ọ̄-līt-sī′e-nīt), *n.* A rock composed essentially of the minerals elæolite and orthoclase, and having a granitoid structure. With these minerals are very commonly associated others in lesser quantity, such as plagioclase, augite, hornblende, biotite, magnetite, apatite, zircon, sodalite, and sphene. The most important and classic occurrence of elæolite-syenite is in southern Norway, where it is the repository of many interesting minerals and of several of the very rare metals, such as yttrium, cerium, niobium, etc. Varieties of this rock containing considerable zircon have been frequently designated as *zircon-syenite*; a variety from Miask, Russia, with much mica, is known as *miascite*; one from Mount Foya in Portugal, which was supposed to contain hornblende, as *foyaite*; and one from Ditro in Transylvania, containing sodalite and spinel, as *ditroite.*

elæometer (el-ẹ̄-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A hydrometer for testing the purity of olive- and almond-oils by determining their densities. Also *elaiometer.*

elæoptene (el-ẹ̄-op′tēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *πτηνός*, winged.] The liquid portion of volatile oils, as distinguished from the concrete or crystallizable portion, called *stearoptene* (which see). Also *elaopten*, *oleoptene.*

elæosaccharine (e-lē-ọ̄-sak′ạ-rin), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *σάκχαρον*, sugar.] Containing both oil and sugar.

elaic (e-lā′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐλαϊκός*, < *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree: see *olive.*] Same as *oleic.*

elaidate (e-lā′i-dāt), *n.* [< *elaidic* + *-ate*1.] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of elaidic acid with a base.

elaidic (el-ā-id′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐλαΐς* (*ἐλαϊδ-*), equiv. to *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to oleic acid or elain.—**Elaidic acid**, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, a fatty acid forming crystalline leaflets, obtained from oleic acid by adding nitrous or hyponitrous acid.

elaidin, elaidine (e-lā′i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐλαΐς* (*ἐλαϊδ-*), the olive-tree, + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] In *chem.*, a fatty substance, white, crystalline, produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils, especially castor-oil.

elain, elaine (e-lā′in), *n.* [= F. *élaïne*; < Gr. *ἐλαία*, olive-oil, oil, + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] The liquid principle of oils and fats: same as *olein.*

elaiodic (el-ạ̄-od′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐλαιώδης*, oily (see *Elæodes*), + *-ic.*] Derived from castor-oil: as, *elaiodic* acid.

elaiometer (el-ạ̄-om′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *elæometer.*

elaldehyde (e-lal′dẹ̄-hīd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλ(αιον)*, oil, + *aldehyde.*] In *chem.*, a solid polymeric modification of acetaldehyde, containing three molecules in one. Perhaps identical with paraldehyde.

Elamite (ē′lạm-īt), *n.* and *a.* [< *Elam* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] **I.** *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Elam, a country east of Babylonia, commonly regarded as corresponding nearly to the old province of Susiana in Persia (now Khuzistan).

II. *a.* Pertaining to Elam or the Elamites.

elamp† (ẹ̄-lamp′), *v. i.* [< L. *e*, out, + E. *lamp*: see *lamp.*] To shine.

> As when the cheerful sun, *elamping* wide,
> Glads all the world with his uprising ray.
> *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Victory and Triumph, i.

> This, indeed, is deformed by words neither English nor Latin, but simply barbarous, as *elamping*, eblazon, deprostrate, purpured, glitterand, and many others.
> *Hallam*, Introd. Lit. of Europe, iii. 5.

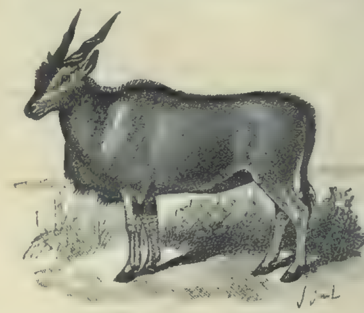
élan (ā-loṅ′), *n.* [F., < *élancer*, shoot, incite, refl. rush forward, dash: see *elance.*] Ardor inspired by enthusiasm, passion, or the like; dash.

elance (e-lȧns′), *v. t.* [< F. *élancer*, < *é-* (L. *e*), out, + *lancer*, dart, hurl, < *lance*, a lance.] To throw or shoot; hurl; dart. [Rare.]

> While thy unerring hand *elanc'd*
> Another, and another dart, the people
> Joyfully repeated Io!
> *Prior*, tr. of Second Hymn of Callimachus.

> *Elance* thy thought, and think of more than man.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

eland (ē′lạnd), *n.* [< D. *eland*, an elk (in South Africa applied to the eland), = G. *elend*, *elen* (> F. *élan*), *elendthier*, elk, < Lith. *elnis* = Pol. *jeleń* = OBulg. *jeleni*, elk. See *elk*1.] **1.** The Cape elk, *Oreas canna*, a large bubaline antelope of South Africa, standing 5 feet high at the withers, and weighing from 700 to 900 pounds. Its flesh is much prized, especially the hams, which are dried and used like tongue. It has in consequence been almost extirpated in the neighborhood of Cape Colony, where it formerly abounded. Also called *elk.*



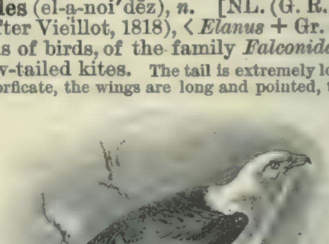
Eland (*Oreas canna*).

> Our party was well supplied with *eland* flesh during our passage through the desert; and it being superior to beef, and the animal as large as an ox, it seems strange that it has not yet been introduced into England. *Livingstone.*

2. A name sometimes used for the moose.

elanet (el′ạ-net), *n.* [< *Elanus* + dim. *-et.*] A kite or glede of the genus *Elanus.* *G. Cuvier.*

Elanoides (el-a-noi′dēz), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1848, after Vieillot, 1818), < *Elanus* + Gr. *εἶδος.*] A genus of birds, of the family *Falconidæ*; the swallow-tailed kites. The tail is extremely long and deeply forficate, the wings are long and pointed, the feet are small, and the bill is simple. The genus is related to *Nauclerus*, of which it is held by some to be a subgenus. The type is the swallow-tailed kite of the United States, which is white with a glossy-black mantle, wings, and tail, and about two feet long, the tail forming more than half the length when full-grown.



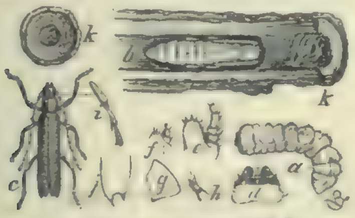
Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*).

Elanus (el′a̤-nus), *n.* [NL. (Savigny, 1809), < Gr. ἐλαύνειν, drive, set in motion: see *elastic.*] A genus of small milvine birds, of the family *Falconidæ;* the pearl kites. They have a weak bill and claws; very short tarsi, feathered part way down in front, but elsewhere finely reticulate; long, pointed wings; short, square, or emarginate tail, with broad feathers; and white coloration in part, tinged with pearl-gray, and relieved by black in masses. There are several species in warm and temperate countries. The black-winged kite, *E. melanopterus*, is an example. The white-tailed kite, *E. glaucus* or *E. leucurus*, is a common bird of the southern United States.

elaolite (e-lā′ọ̄-līt), *n.* Same as *elæolite.*

elaopten (el-ā-op′ten), *n.* Same as *elæoptene.*

Elaphidion (el-a̤-fid′i-on), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < Gr. ἔλαφος, a deer, + dim. suffix -ίδιον.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, containing species of moderate or large size, with moderately long spinose antennæ and rounded thorax. About 20 species are known, all from North America and the West Indies. *E. parallelum* is a common species in the northern and eastern United States, about half an inch long, and ashy-brown in color; its larva bores into oak and hickory. Also *Elaphidium.*

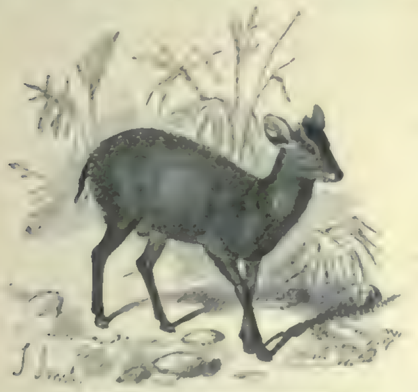


Elaphidion parallelum, natural size.

a, larva; *b*, twig split open, showing inclosed pupa; *k*, severed end of twig; *c*, beetle; *i*, basal joints of an antenna, showing the characteristic spines at the tip of the third and fourth joints; *j*, tip of elytron; *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, head, maxilla, labium, mandible, and antenna of larva.

elaphine (el′a̤-fin), *a.* [< NL. *elaphus*, < Gr. ἔλαφος, a deer: see *Elaphus.*] Pertaining to the red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, or to that section of the genus *Cervus* which this species represents.

Elaphodus (e-laf′ọ̄-dus), *n.* [NL. (Milne-Edwards, 1872), irreg. < Gr. ἔλαφος, a deer, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of muntjacs or *Cervulinæ* of China, represented by Michie's tufted deer, *Elaphodus michianus*, formerly called *Lophotragus*, having unbranched antlers and no frontal cutaneous glands.

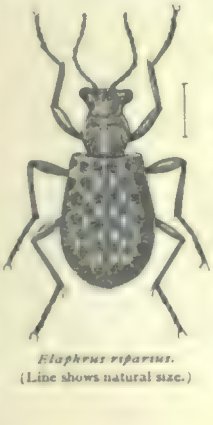


Tufted Deer (*Elaphodus michianus*).

Elaphomyces (el-a̤-fom′i-sēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔλαφος, a deer, + μύκης, a mushroom.] A genus of subterranean fungi, belonging to the *Tuberaceæ.* *Elaphomyces granulatus*, the common species, produces nearly spherical tuber-like conceptacles, varying from the size of a hazelnut to that of a walnut. The surface is covered with fine warts. The contents consist chiefly of the black spores, from 1 to 8 in each ascus.

Elaphridæ (e-laf′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaphrus* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Elaphrus.* Also *Elaphridea*, *Elaphrides.*

Elaphrus (e-laf′rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < Gr. ἐλαφρός, light in moving.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ* and subfamily *Carabinæ.* They are of small size and stout form, with the elytra impressed, the mandibles setigerous, and the antennæ free at the base. About 30 species are known, 11 of them North American. *E. riparius*, about a quarter of an inch long, is a common European species.



Elaphrus riparius.
(Line shows natural size.)

elaphure (el′a̤-fūr), *n.* [< *Elaphurus.*] A large deer, *Elaphurus davidianus*, of northern China, remarkable for the strong development and branching of the brow-antler and an inverse reduction of the other antlers, but otherwise related to the red deer and other species of the genus *Cervus.*

Elaphurus (el-a̤-fū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Milne-Edwards), < Gr. ἔλαφος, the stag, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of *Cervidæ* related to the stag, but having a longer tail and inversely developed antlers. See *elaphure.*

Elaphus (el′a̤-fus), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < Gr. ἔλαφος, a stag.] A genus of *Cervidæ*, containing such large deer as the American elk or wapiti, *E.* (*Cervus*) *canadensis.* See cut under *wapiti.*

elapid (el′a̤-pid), *n.* A serpent of the family *Elapidæ.*

Elapidæ (ẹ̄-lap′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaps*, the typical genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of venomous serpents, of the suborder *Proteroglypha*, order *Ophidia*, typified by the genus *Elaps.* They have poison-glands and grooved poison-fangs, behind which are usually solid hooked teeth, the palatine and pterygoid bones and the lower jaw having teeth also. The tail is not compressed. Species inhabit tropical and warm temperate regions of both hemispheres. Among them are the most poisonous of snakes, as the Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians*, and the Egyptian asp, *N. haje.* Others are much less to be dreaded, as the harlequin-snake of the United States, *Elaps fulvius.* There are upward of 20 genera and numerous species. The family is restricted by Cope to forms lacking postfrontal bones, when most of the serpents usually placed in it are brought under *Najidæ* (which see). Also *Elapsidæ.* See cuts under *asp*, *cobra-de-capello*, and *coral-snake.*

elapidation (ẹ̄-lap-i-dā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *elapidatus*, cleared from stone, < *e*, out, + *lapidatus*, pp. of *lapidare*, throw stones at, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone; cf. *dilapidate.*] A clearing away of stones. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

elapoid (el′a̤-poid), *a.* [< *Elaps* + *-oid.*] Resembling a serpent of the genus *Elaps;* belonging or related to the *Elapidæ;* cobriform, not crotaliform, as a venomous serpent.

Elaps (ē′laps), *n.* [NL., a var. of *elops*, < L. *elops:* see *Elops.*] A genus of venomous serpents, giving name to the family *Elapidæ*, having two nasal plates. The species are beautifully ringed with black and red, and some of them are called coral-snakes, as *E. corallina* of tropical America, and harlequin-snakes, as *E. fulvius* of North America. See cut under *coral-snake.*

elapse (ẹ̄-laps′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *elapsed*, ppr. *elapsing.* [< L. *elapsus*, pp. of *elabi*, glide away, < *e*, out, away, + *labi*, glide, fall: see *lapse.*] 1. To slide, slip, or glide away; pass away with or as if with a continuous gliding motion: used of time.

> Several years *elapsed* before such a vacancy offered itself by the death of the archpriest of Uzeda.
>
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

2†. To pass out of view or consideration; suffer lapse or neglect.

> Such great acts do facilitate our pardon, and hasten the restitution, and in a few days comprise the *elapsed* duty of many months. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 189.

elapse (ẹ̄-laps′), *n.* [< *elapse, v.*] The act of passing; lapse. [Rare.]

> To sink themselves [the Pietists] into an entire repose and tranquillity of mind. In this state of silence to attend the secret *elapse* and flowings in of the Holy Spirit, that may fill their minds with peace and consolation, joys or raptures. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 531.

> After an *elapse* of years.
>
> *Annals of Phil. and Penn.*, I. 533.

Elapsidæ (ẹ̄-lap′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaps* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Elapidæ.*

elapsion (ẹ̄-lap′shọn), *n.* [< *elapse* + *-ion.*] The act of elapsing; lapse. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

elaqueate (ẹ̄-lak′wẹ̄-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elaqueated*, ppr. *elaqueating.* [< L. *elaqueatus*, pp. of *elaqueare*, disentangle, < *e*, out, + *laqueus*, a snare.] To disentangle. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

Elasipoda (el-a̤-sip′ọ̄-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Elasmapoda.*

elasmapod (e-las′ma̤-pod), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *elasmapodous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Elasmapoda.*

Elasmapoda (el-as-map′ọ̄-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλασμός, ἔλασμα, a metal plate, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] An ordinal or other group of deep-sea holothurians. They exhibit distinct bilateral symmetry, having both a dorsal and a ventral surface, the ambulatory ambulacra confined to the latter, and the acephalic region usually specialized. About 50 species are known (all only recently), of several genera, as *Elpidia*, *Kolga*, *Irpa*, etc. Also *Elasipoda.*

elasmapodous (el-as-map′ọ̄-dus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Elasmapoda.* Also *elasmapod.*

Elasmiæ (e-las′mi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Elasmus.*] A group of tineid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.

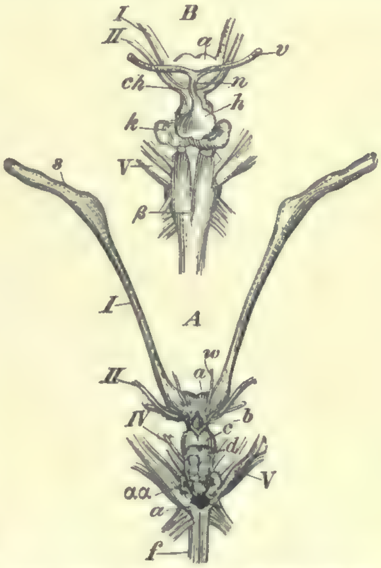
Elasminæ (el-as-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Howard, 1886), < *Elasmus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Chalcididæ*, represented by the genus *Elasmus*, having four-jointed tarsi and swollen hind thighs. Also *Elasmoidæ.*

elasmobranch (e-las′mọ̄-brangk), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elasmobranchii.*

II. *n.* A vertebrate of the group *Elasmobranchii.*

elasmobranchian, elasmobranchiate (e-las-mọ̄-brang′ki-a̤n, -ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *elasmobranch.*

Elasmobranchii (e-las-mọ̄-brang′ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλασμός or ἔλασμα, a metal plate (see *Elasmus*), + βράγχια, gills.] A class, subclass, or order of fishes, otherwise known as *Chondropterygii* and *Selachii*, including the sharks and skates: so named from the lamellar branchiæ, or plate-like gills. These lamelliform gills are fixed both at their distal and proximal ends, so that they separate the branchial cavity into as many chambers as there are branchiæ. The group is characterized by the cartilaginous skeleton, with the cranial elements not sutured together; the usually heterocercal tail, with the spinal column running into the upper lobe; the presence of pectoral and ventral fins; the mouth generally inferior, or on the under surface of the head; the gill-pouches and -slits usually 5, sometimes 6 or 7, generally with an equal number of external apertures, but in the *Holocephali* with only one on each side; the optic nerves chiasmal; the intestine with a spiral valve, and the arterial cone with pluriserial valves; and the skin either naked, or with placoid scales, forming shagreen or other armor. The division of the group varies; it is now usually divided into two subclasses, *Holocephali* and *Plagiostomi*, the latter including the sharks and the rays.



Brain of Skate (*Raia batis*), an elasmobranchiate fish.

A, from above: *s*, olfactory bulbs; *a*, cerebral hemispheres, united in the middle line; *b*, thalamencephalon; *c*, mesencephalon; *d*, cerebellum; *aa*, plaited bands formed by the restiform bodies; *I*, *II*, *IV*, *V*, first (olfactory), second (optic), fourth, and fifth pairs of cerebral nerves; *f*, medulla oblongata; *w*, a blood-vessel. *B*, from below, in part enlarged: *ch*, optic chiasm; *h*, pituitary body; *n* and *v*, vessels connected with *h*; *k*, saccus vasculosus; *β*, pyramids of medulla oblongata; *a*, *I*, *II*, *V*, same as in *A*.

Elasmodectes (e-las-mọ̄-dek′tēz), *n.* Same as *Elasmognathus*, 2.

Elasmodon (e-las′mọ̄-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλασμός, a thin plate (see *Elasmus*), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of elephants, the same as *Elephas* proper, or *Euelephas*, containing the Asiatic as distinguished from the African elephant of the genus *Loxodon:* so named by Falconer from the laminar pattern of the molars. See first cut under *elephant.*

Elasmognatha (el-as-mog′nā̤-thä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Elasmognathus:* see *elasmognathous.*] In *conch.*, a section of terrestrial pulmonate gastropods in which the jaw is elasmognathous. It includes the family *Succiniidæ.*

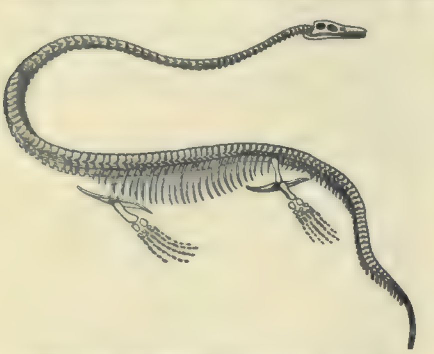
elasmognathous (el-as-mog′nā̤-thus), *a.* [< NL. *Elasmognathus*, < Gr. ἐλασμός, a thin plate, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *conch.*, having a jaw with a quadrangular plate or appendage diverging from the upper margin: applied to the *Succiniidæ.*

Elasmognathus (el-as-mog′nā̤-thus), *n.* [NL.: see *elasmognathous.*] 1. A genus of American tapirs, characterized by having the nasal septum or prolongation of the mesethmoid bone prominent and perfectly ossified. *E. bairdi*, the type, is a large Nicaraguan species about 40 inches long and 22 high. *E. dowi* is another Central American form. See cut under *tapir*.

2. A genus of extinct chimæroid fishes, later (1888) called *Elasmodectes*. *Egerton*.

Elasmoidæ (el-as-moi′dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Elasmus* + *-oidæ*.] Same as *Elasminæ*. *Förster*, 1856.

elasmosaur (e-las′mọ̄-sâr), *n.* A reptile of the genus *Elasmosaurus* or family *Elasmosauridæ*.



Skeleton of an Elasmosaur (*Elasmosaurus platyurus*).

Elasmosauridæ (e-las-mọ̄-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Elasmosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct natatorial reptiles, taking name from the genus *Elasmosaurus*.

Elasmosaurus (e-las-mọ̄-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1868), ‹ Gr. *ἐλασμός*, *ἔλασμα*, a thin plate, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] An American genus of extinct reptiles, of the order *Sauropterygia*, related to the plesiosaurs, but differing in the structure of the pectoral arch. A species was upward of 40 feet long, aquatic and piscivorous, with a very long neck, small head, paddle-like limbs and tail, and long, sharp teeth.

Elasmotheriidæ (e-las″mọ̄-thẹ̄-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Elasmotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct perissodactyl quadrupeds, without canines or incisors, and with a crenulated longitudinal ridge on the lower molars: a group having relationships with both the horse and the rhinoceros, but much more closely related to the latter in the order of ungulates. *Gill*, 1872.

Elasmotherium (e-las-mọ̄-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐλασμός*, a thin plate, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the family *Elasmotheriidæ*.

Elasmus (e-las′mus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐλασμός* (also *ἔλασμα*), a metal plate, ‹ *ἐλαύνειν* (*ἐλα-*), drive, strike, beat out: see *elastic*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, representing the subfamily *Elasminæ*, having four-jointed tarsi, enlarged hind femora, and the antennæ ramose in the male. The species are all of small size, and some are secondary parasites — that is, parasites of parasites. *E. pullatus* is a North American example. *Westwood*, 1833.

Elassoma (el-ạ-sō′mạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1877), ‹ Gr. as if **ἐλάσσωμα*, a diminution, loss, defect, defeat, ‹ *ἐλασσοῦν*, make less, ‹ *ἐλάσσων*, less, compar. of *ἐλαχύς*, little, small.] A genus of very small fresh-water fishes of North America, representing the family *Elassomidæ*.

elassome (el′ạ̈-sōm), *n.* A fish of the family *Elassomidæ*. *D. S. Jordan*.

Elassomidæ (el-ạ̈-som′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Elassoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Elassoma*. They have an oblong compressed body covered with rather large cycloid scales, no lateral line, unarmed opercular bones, conic teeth in the jaws, and toothless palate; the dorsal fin is short and has about 4 spines, the anal still smaller with 3 spines, and the ventral thoracic and normal, with 1 spine and 5 rays. Only two species are known; they inhabit sluggish streams and ponds of the southern United States, and are among the smallest of fishes, rarely exceeding 1½ inches in length. Also *Elassomatidæ*.

elassomoid (e-las′ọ̄-moid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elassomidæ*.

II. *n.* An elassome.

elastic (ẹ̄-lȧs′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *elastick* (first recorded in the form *elastical*: see first quot.); = F. *élastique* = Sp. *elástico* = Pg. It. *elastico* (cf. D. G. *elastisch* = Dan. Sw. *elastisk*), ‹ NL. *elasticus* (NGr. *ἐλαστικός*), elastic, ‹ Gr. as if **ἐλαστής*, for *ἐλατής*, equiv. to *ἐλατήρ*, a driver, hurler (see *elater*^{2}), ‹ *ἐλαύνειν* (*ἐλα-*), drive, set in motion, push, strike, beat out.] I. *a.* 1†. Serving, as a catapult, to hurl missiles by the force of a spring.

> By what *elastick* engines did she rear
> The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air?
> *Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. Having, as a solid body, the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed, pulled, or distorted, as soon as the force applied is removed; having, as a fluid, the property of recovering its former volume after compression. A body is perfectly elastic when it has the property of resisting a given deformation equally, however that deformation may have been produced, whether slowly or suddenly, etc. All bodies, however, have different elasticities at different temperatures, and if the deformation is so sudden as to change the temperature of the body and so alter its resistance to deformation, this is not considered as showing it to be imperfectly elastic.

> For the more easy understanding of the experiments triable by our engine, I thought it not superfluous nor unseasonable, in the recital of this first of them, to insinuate that notion by which it seems likely that most, if not all of them, will prove explicable. Your Lordship will easily suppose that the notion I speak of is that there is a spring, or *elastical* power, in the air we live in. By which *ἐλατήρ* or spring of the air, that which I mean is this: that our air either consists of, or at least abounds with, parts of such a nature that in case they be bent or compressed by the weight of the incumbent part of the atmosphere, or by any other body, they do endeavor, as much as in them lieth, to free themselves from that pressure, by bearing against the contiguous bodies that keep them bent; and as soon as those bodies are removed, or reduced to give them way, by presently unbending and stretching out themselves, either quite, or so far forth as the contiguous bodies that resist them permit, and thereby expanding the whole parcel of air these *elastical* bodies compose. *Boyle*, Spring of the Air (1659).

> A body is called *elastic* in which a particle moved from its natural position of equilibrium has a tendency to return to its first position as soon as the external cause which had displaced it has ceased. *Blaserna*, Sound (trans.), p. 4.

Figuratively — 3. Admitting of extension; capable of expanding and contracting, according to circumstances; hence, yielding and accommodating: as, an *elastic* conscience; *elastic* principles.

> A volunteer navy may in some degree supply the place of privateers, supposing that plenty of time and an *elastic* organization are at command.
> *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 169.

4. Possessing the power or quality of recovering from depression or exhaustion; able to resist a depressing or exhausting influence; capable of sustaining shocks without permanent injury: as, *elastic* spirits.

> The herds are *elastic* with health. *Landor.*

Curve of elastic resistance. See *curve*.— **Elastic belting**, a material made in bands from half an inch to several inches in width, plain or striped, and having thin slips of india-rubber lying in the direction of its length and covered by woven material of cotton, silk, or the like, which completely conceals the india-rubber, unless the belting is stretched. The threads of rubber are usually square in section, having been cut from thin sheets.— **Elastic bitumen.** Same as *elaterite*.— **Elastic button.** See *button*.— **Elastic cartilage**, cartilage represented in the pinna, the epiglottis, and elsewhere, which is opaque, yellowish, flexible, and tough, and in which the matrix except in the immediate vicinity of the cells is permeated by numerous elastic fibers.— **Elastic curve.** See *curve*. — **Elastic fabric**, a cloth or ribbon into which threads of rubber called *shirrs* are woven.— **Elastic fibers**, in *anat.*, fibers of elastic quality traversing the intercellular substance of connective tissue. They are of a light-yellow color, branch and anastomose freely, and strongly resist chemical treatment.— **Elastic flannel.** See *flannel*.— **Elastic fluid**, a fluid which has the property of expanding in all directions on the removal of external pressure, as gases and vapors. See *gas*.— **Elastic glue.** See *glue*. — **Elastic gum**, india-rubber.— **Elastic mineral pitch**, a brown, massive, elastic variety of bitumen.— **Elastic mold**, a mold of glue used for copying casts.— **Elastic tissue**, in *anat.*, connective tissue made elastic by the presence of abundant elastic fibers. Such tissue is found in the middle coat of arteries, the larynx, Eustachian tube, yellow ligaments of the vertebræ, etc., and forms in some animals the ligamentum nuchæ. Mixed with cartilage, it constitutes a variety of the latter known as yellow or elastic fibrocartilage.— **Elastic type**, a type made of roller-composition (glue, glycerin, and sugar) or prepared gutta-percha, which yields under impression: used generally in the form of a stereotype for hand-stamping with ink, for which elasticity is desirable.— **Elastic webbing**, a material similar to elastic belting, but of greater width.

II. *n.* A piece or strip of india-rubber, or of webbing or belting made elastic by the incorporation of india-rubber, used as a band, garter, or the like. [U. S.]

elastical† (ẹ̄-lȧs′ti-kạ̈l), *a.* [See *elastic*.] Same as *elastic*.

elastically (ē-lȧs′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an elastic manner; with elasticity or power of accommodation.

> Comedy . . . *elastically* lending itself to the tone and taste of the times without sacrificing the laws of its own being. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xxxv.

elastician (ē-las-tish′ạ̈n), *n.* [‹ *elastic* + *-ian*.] A person devoted to the advancement of the knowledge of elasticity.

elasticity (ē-las-tis′ị̈-ti), *n.* [= F. *élasticité* = Sp. *elasticidad* = Pg. *elasticidade* = It. *elasticità* = D. *elasticiteit* = G. *elasticität* = Dan. Sw. *elasticitet*, ‹ NL. **elasticita(t-)s*, elasticity, ‹ *elasticus*, elastic: see *elastic* and *-ity*.] The property of being elastic, in any sense; especially, that physical force resident in the smallest sensible parts of bodies, by virtue of which the holding of them in a state of strain (change of size or shape) involves work, which for small strains is proportional to the square of the amount of the strain. There are different kinds of elasticity, corresponding to the different kinds of strain.

> If the restitution of a springy body, forcibly bent, proceed only from the endeavor of the compressed parts themselves to recover their former state, one may not impertinently take notice of the *elasticity* that iron, silver and brass acquire by hammering.
> *Boyle*, Great Effects of Motion.

> On the fingers of the queen were ten gold rings, the hoops of which were not continuous, but open like bracelets to admit of *elasticity*.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 382.

> Never did the finances of the country give stronger evidence of vitality, soundness, and *elasticity* than was produced when Lowe, on opening the budget of 1871 on April 20, showed the yield of the revenue for 1870–1 to have exceeded the estimate by two millions and a quarter.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 363.

> He [Berkeley] returned . . . to have the primacy of Ireland within his reach. But we always feel that he has not the same *elasticity* and heartiness of life as before.
> *Scotsman* (newspaper).

Axis of elasticity, axis of direct elasticity. See *axis*^{1}.— **Coefficient of elasticity.** See *coefficient*.— **Elasticity of bulk**, resistance to change of bulk.— **Elasticity of shape**, resistance to change of shape.— **Fresnel's surface of elasticity**, a surface whose radii vectores are proportional to the square roots of the elastic forces which, upon Fresnel's theory of light, are exerted in the directions of those radii round any point of a crystalline body.— **Light-elasticity.** See *light*.— **Limit of elasticity**, an amount of deformation which if applied to a body is such that if made any greater the body will not completely spring back when released.— **Modulus of elasticity**, the ratio of stress to strain: also termed the *elasticity* simply. See *modulus*.— **Perfect elasticity**, the property of being perfectly elastic. See *elastic*, *a.*, 2.

elasticness (ẹ̄-lȧs′tik-nes), *n.* Elasticity. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

elastin (ẹ̄-lȧs′tin), *n.* [‹ *elast-ic* + *-in*^{2}.] In *chem.*, a body closely resembling albumen, except that it is free from sulphur, forming the principal substance of the elastic fiber which is the characteristic constituent of certain tissues.

elatchee (ẹ̄-lach′ē), *n.* [‹ Hind. *elāchī*, *ilāchī*.] Cardamom.

elate (ẹ̄-lāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elated*, ppr. *elating*. [‹ L. *elatus*, pp. of *efferre*, bring out, lift up, ‹ *ex*, out, + *ferre*, carry (= E. *bear*^{1}), pp. *latus*: see *ablative*, and cf. *collate*, *delate*^{1}, *delate*^{2}, *dilate*, *illate*, *prolate*, *relate*, etc., and *efferent*.] 1†. To raise; exalt; elevate.

> From whence the Talismanni with *elated* voyces, for they use no bels, doe congregate the people, pronouncing the Arabicke sentence, there is but one God, and Mahomet his Prophet. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 24.

> Turn we a moment Fancy's rapid flight
> To vigorous soils, and climes of far extent;
> Where, by the potent sun *elated* high
> The vineyard swells refulgent on the day.
> *Thomson*, Autumn.

2. To raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; elevate with satisfaction or gratification; puff up; make proud.

> Though *elated* by his victory, he still maintained the appearance of moderation. *Hume*, Hist. Eng.

> He [Gilbert White] brags of no fine society, but is plainly a little *elated* by "having considerable acquaintance with a tame brown owl." *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 2.

elate (ẹ̄-lāt′), *a.* [‹ ME. *elat*, ‹ L. *elatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Raised; lifted up. [Poetical and archaic.]

> And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
> O'er thrones and globes, *elate*,
> Sits empress. *Sir W. Jones.*

2. Exalted in feeling; elated.

> This kyng of kynges proud was and *elaat*;
> He wende that god, that sit in magestee,
> Ne myght hym nat bireue of his estaat.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale (ed. Skeat), B. 3357.

> Those promising youths, . . . like sons of the morning, *elate* with empty hopes and glittering outsides.
> *Bacon*, Moral Fables, i., Expl.

> Who feels his freehold's worth, and looks *elate*,
> A little prop and pillar of the state.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 176.

=**Syn. 2.** Exultant, jubilant, exhilarated, overjoyed, puffed up, proud.

elatedly (ẹ̄-lā′ted-li), *adv.* With elation.

> Nero, we find, defiled most in the foulest mires of luxury, and where do we find any so *elatedly* proud, or so unjustly rapacious as he? *Feltham*, On Luke xiv. 20.

elatedness (ẹ̄-lā′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being elated. *Bailey*, 1731.

elatement (ẹ̄-lāt′mẹ̈nt), *n.* [‹ *elate* + *-ment*.] The act of elating, or the state of being elated; mental elevation; elation.

> A sudden *elatement* swells our minds.
> *Hervey*, Meditations, II. 54.

elater^1, **elator** (ẹ̄-lā'tėr, -tọr), *n.* [< *elate* + *-er*^{1}, *-or*.] One who or that which elates.

elater^2 (el'ạ-tėr), *n.* [NL. *elater*, < Gr. ἐλατήρ, a driver, hurler, < ἐλαύνειν (ἐλα-), drive, set in motion: see *elastic*.] **1**†. Elasticity; especially, the expansibility of a gas.

It may be said that the swelling of the compressed water in the pewter vessel lately mentioned, and the springing up of the water at the hole made by the needle, were not the effects of an internal *elater* of the water, but of the spring of the many little particles of air dispersed through that water. *Boyle*, Spring of the Air, Exp. xxii.

2. [NL.] In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the four club-shaped filaments of *Equisetaceæ*, attached at one point to a spore, formed by the splitting of the outer coat of the spore. They are strongly hygroscopic, and aid in the dispersion of the spores, also keeping a small group together, as they leave the sporangium. See cut under *Equisetaceæ*. (*b*) One of the long and slender fusiform cells of *Hepaticæ* having one or more spiral thickenings within. They loosen the spores in the capsule at the time of their dispersion. (*c*) One of the similar free filaments of *Myxomycetes* forming part of the capillitium, and frequently having spiral thickenings. They are sometimes furnished with spines. Their characters are useful in distinguishing species.—**3.** [NL.] In *entom.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] The typical genus of the family *Elateridæ*, founded by Linnæus in 1767. It comprises over 100 species, of which nearly 50 inhabit North America. They are mostly found in temperate regions, on leaves and flowers, or oftener under bark. They are distinguished from members of related genera by the filiform fourth tarsal joint, oblong-oval scutellum, small regularly convex head, and the sinuate single-toothed dilatation of the hind coxæ. (*b*) One of the *Elateridæ*; a click-beetle. (*c*) One of the elastic bristles at the end of the abdomen of the *Poduridæ*. *A. S. Packard.* See *spring*.

elaterid (e-lat'e-rid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Elateridæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Elateridæ*; a click-beetle, spring-beetle, or skipjack.

Elateridæ (el-a-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elater*^{2}, 3 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of sternoxine pentamerous beetles, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Elater*. The ventral segments are typically free, the first not being elongated; the tarsi are 5-jointed; the prothorax is loosely jointed to the mesothorax; the prosternum is prolonged behind; the globose front coxæ are within the prosternum; the hind coxæ are contiguous, laminate, and sulcate; the free ventral segments are 5 or rarely 6 in number; the labrum is free and visible; and the antennæ are usually serrate, sometimes filiform, pectinate, or flabellate. The species are very numerous, and are known as *click-beetles*, *snapping-beetles*, *spring-beetles*, and *skipjacks*. Their legs are short, and when they are placed on their backs on a flat surface they right themselves with an audible snapping of their bodies. This is effected by means of the spine of the prosternum, which acts as a spring on the mesosternum, and the force being transmitted to the base of the elytra, and so to the supporting surface, the insects are jerked into the air and manage to fall on their feet. The force is remarkable, as one may experience by trying to hold one of the larger species. (See cut under *click-beetle*.) The fireflies of tropical regions are elaters, as of the genus *Pyrophorus*. (See cut under *antenna*.) The larvæ of many species are known as *wireworms*, and are very injurious to crops. See cut under *wireworm*.

elaterin, elaterine (e-lat'e-rin), *n.* [< *elater-ium* + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] A neutral principle ($C_{20}H_{28}O_5$) extracted by alcohol from elaterium. When pure it forms colorless hexagonal crystals, which are odorless and have a bitter, acrid taste. It is used in medicine in minute doses as a very powerful hydragogue cathartic.

elaterist (e-lat'e-rist), *n.* [< *elater*^{2} + *-ist*.] One who holds that many of the phenomena connected with the air-pump are to be explained by the elasticity of the air, and who maintains the truth of Boyle's law that the density of a gas is proportional to the pressure.

Although our authour [Linus] confesses that air has a spring as well as a weight, yet he resolutely denies that spring to be near great enough to perform those things which his adversaries (whom for brevity sake we will venture to call *elaterists*) ascribe to it.
Boyle, Defence against Linus, ii.

elaterite (e-lat'e-rīt), *n.* [< *elater-ium* + *-ite*.] An elastic mineral resin of a blackish-brown color, subtranslucent, and occurring in soft flexible masses. Also called *elastic bitumen* and *mineral caoutchouc*.

elaterium (el-a-tē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλατήριος, driving, driving away, neut. ἐλατήριον, sc. φάρμακον, an opening medicine, < ἐλατήρ, a driver, < ἐλαύνειν (ἐλα-), drive: see *elater*^{2}.] **1.** A substance obtained from the fruit of the *Ecballium Elaterium*, or squirting cucumber, which, if it is gathered a little before it ripens, and the juice gently expressed, deposits a green sediment, which is collected and dried. Good elaterium operates as a drastic purge, and is generally administered in cases of dropsy. It contains elaterin, together with starch, resin, etc.

2. In *bot.*, a fruit consisting of three or more dehiscent cocci, as in *Euphorbia*. *Richard.* [Not used.]

elaterometer (el"a-tẹ-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἐλατήρ, a driver (see *elater*^{2}, 1), + μέτρον, a measure.] An air-pressure or steam-pressure gage.

elatery† (el'a-te-ri), *n.* [< Gr. ἐλατήριος, driving: see *elaterium*.] Acting force or elasticity: as, the *elatery* of the air. *Ray.*

elatin (el'a-tin), *n.* [< *elat*(*erium*) + *-in*^{2}.] A substance extracted from elaterium by alcohol: probably a mixture of elaterin and chlorophyl. See *elaterin*.

Elatinaceæ (e-lat-i-nā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elatine* + *-aceæ*.] An order of small polypetalous herbs with opposite leaves and axillary flowers, including only 2 genera and about 20 species; the waterworts. See *Elatine*.

Elatine (e-lat'i-nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *elatine*, a plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, < Gr. ἐλατίνη, a species of toadflax, so called from some resemblance to the fir or pine, fem. of ἐλάτινος, of the fir or pine, < ἐλάτη, the silver fir, prob. so called in reference to its straight, high growth, < ἐλατός, verbal adj. of ἐλαύνειν, drive, push: see *elastic*, *elater*^{2}.] A genus of very small annual herbs, typical of the order *Elatinaceæ*, growing in water or mud, and found in temperate or subtropical regions around the globe, known as *waterwort*. Four species occur in the United States.

elation (ẹ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *elacion*, < L. *elatio*(*n-*), a carrying out, a lifting up, < *elatus*, pp. of *efferre*, carry out, lift up: see *elate*.] Elasticity of feeling due to some special cause or occasion; an exultant condition of the mind, as from physical enjoyment, success, or gratification of any kind; mental inflation; exultation.

Elacioun is whan he ne may neither suffre to have maister ne felawe. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

God began to punish this vain *elation* of mind, by withdrawing his favours. *Bp. Atterbury.*

What to youth belong,
Gay raiment, sparkling gauds, *elation* strong.
M. Arnold, Austerity of Poetry.

Elatobranchia (el"a-tō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλατός, verbal adj. of ἐλαύνειν, drive, push, + βράγχια, gills.] A group of mollusks.

elator, *n.* See *elater*^{1}.

elatrometer (el-a-trom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἐλατήρ, a driver (see *elater*^{2}, 1), + μέτρον, a measure.] In *physics*, an instrument for measuring the degree of rarefaction of the air in the receiver of an air-pump.

elayle (el'ā-il), *n.* [< Gr. ἔλαιον, olive-oil, oil, + ὕλη, matter.] Same as *ethylene*.

Elberfeld blue. See *blue*, *n.*

elbow (el'bō), *n.* [= Sc. *elbuck*; < ME. *elbowe*, < AS. *elnboga*, and contr. *elboga* (= D. *elleboog* = LG. *ellebage* = OHG. *elinpogā*, *elinpogo*, *ellinbogo*, MHG. *elenboge*, G. *ellenboge*, *elboge* = Icel. *ölnbogi*, and contr. *ölbogi*, now *olbogi*, formerly *alnbogi*, *albogi* = Dan. *albue*; cf. Sw. *armbåge*), elbow, < *eln*, ell, in the orig. sense of 'forearm,' + *boga*, a bow, in the orig. sense of 'a bend': see *ell* and *bow*^{2}. Cf. *ulna* and *cubit*.] **1.** The bend of the arm; the angle made by bending the arm at the junction of the upper arm with the forearm.

And preide to god for hem bothe ladyes and maidenes in the chirches vpon theire knees and *elbowes*, that god sholde hem spede and defende fro deth.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 246.

The wings that waft our riches out of sight
Grow on the gamester's *elbows*.
Cowper, Task, iii. 761.

There leaning deep in broider'd down we sank
Our *elbows*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. In *anat.*, the elbow-joint and associate structures. See *elbow-joint*.—**3.** Something curved or bent like the human elbow; specifically, a flexure or angle of a wall or road, especially if not acute; a sudden turn or bend in a river or the sea-coast; a jointed or curved piece of pipe for water, smoke, gas, etc., designed to connect two lines running at an angle to each other.—**4.** In *carp.*, etc., one of the upright sides which flank any paneled work. See *crosset*.—**5.** The raised arm of a chair or end of a sofa, designed to support the arm or elbow.

But *elbows* still were wanting; these, some say,
An alderman of Cripplegate contriv'd;
And some ascribe th' invention to a priest,
Burly, and big, and studious of his ease.
Cowper, Task, i. 60.

6. A shoulder-point in cattle. *Grose.* [Local, Eng.]—**At one's elbow**, near at hand; convenient; within call.

They know them to have bin the main corrupters *at* the Kings *elbow*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

Sir Roger, planting himself *at* our historian's *elbow*, was very attentive to everything he said. *Spectator*, No. 329.

Elbow in the hawse (*naut.*), a turn or half-twist produced in the cables of a ship when moored, caused by her swinging twice the wrong way.—**In at elbows**, in comfortable or decent circumstances.

I don't suppose you could get a high style of man . . . for pay that hardly keeps him *in at elbows*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxviii.

Out at elbows, having holes in the elbows of one's coat; hence, in a dilapidated or impoverished condition; at odds with fortune; unfortunate.—**To crook the elbow.** See *crook*.—**To rub** or **touch elbows**, to associate closely; be intimate.—**To shake the elbow**, to gamble: from the motion of shaking a dice-box.

He's always *shaking* his heels with the ladies, and his *elbows* with the lords. *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, i.

Up to the elbows (in anything), very busy; wholly engaged or engrossed.

elbow (el'bō), *v.* [< *elbow*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To push or shove with or as if with the elbow; hence, figuratively, to push or thrust by overbearing means; crowd: as, to *elbow* people aside in a crowd; to *elbow* a rival out of the way.

He'll . . . *elbow* out his neighbours. *Dryden.*

I would gladly abandon, of my own free will, the part I have in her fickle favour, but I will not be *elbowed* out of it by the clown Sussex or this new upstart.
Scott, Kenilworth, xvi.

2. To make or gain by pushing as with the elbows: as, to *elbow* one's way through a crowd.

As some unhappy wight, at some new play,
At the pit door stands *elbowing* a way.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, Epil.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To jut into an angle; project; bend or curve abruptly, as a wall or a stream.—**2.** To jostle with or as if with the elbow; push one's way; hence, figuratively, to be rudely self-assertive or aggressive.

He that grows hot and turbid, that *elbows* in all his philosophick disputes, must needs be very proud of his own sufficiencies. *Mannyngham*, Discourses (1681), p. 50.

Purse-proud, *elbowing* Insolence,
Bloated Empiric, puff'd Pretence.
Grainger, Solitude.

elbow-board (el'bō-bōrd), *n.* The board at the bottom of a window which forms the inner sill.

elbow-chair (el'bō-chãr), *n.* Same as *arm-chair*. [Now rare.]

The furniture . . . [consisted] of hangings made of old Genoa yellow damask, with a bed and *elbow chairs* of the same stuff, adorned with fringes of blue silk.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, x. 8.

Necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested *elbow-chairs*.
Cowper, Task, i. 87.

elbow-cuff (el'bō-kuf), *n.* An attachment to the short elbow-sleeve of a woman's dress, worn about 1775. The cuff is or appears to be turned back so as to cover the elbow like a cap.

elbowed (el'bōd), *a.* [< *elbow* + *-ed*^{2}.] Supplied with or shaped like an elbow; specifically, in *entom.*, turning at an angle; kneed; geniculate: as, *elbowed* antennæ; *elbowed* marks. *Westwood.*

Picks, having straight tips converging to the eye, instead of being curved, are said to be *elbowed* or anchored.
Wm. Morgan, Man. of Mining Tools, p. 74.

elbow-gauntlet (el'bō-gänt"let), *n.* A gauntlet of which the cuff covers the forearm nearly to the elbow-joint. It is sometimes prolonged on the outer edge of the arm so as to protect the elbow. During the sixteenth century such gauntlets of steel superseded the vambrace, and gloves of leather and quilted silk answering the same purpose were worn far into the seventeenth century.

elbow-grease (el'bō-grēs), *n.* A colloquial or humorous expression for energetic hand-labor, as in rubbing, scouring, etc.

He has scartit and dintit my gude mahogany past a' the power o' bees-wax and *elbow-grease* to smooth.
Galt, The Entail, III. 84.

To clean a gun properly requires some knowledge, more good temper, and most *elbow-grease*.
Coues, Field Ornith. (1874), p. 13.

elbow-guard (el'bō-gärd), *n.* Same as *cubitière*.

elbow-joint (el'bō-joint), *n.* In *anat.*, the articulation of the forearm with the upper arm; the joint formed by the articulation of the ulna and radius with the humerus. The head of the radius and the greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna, respectively, are apposed to the trochlear and capitellar surfaces of the humerus. In so far as the movement of the whole forearm upon the upper arm is concerned, the elbow-joint is the most strict ginglymus or hinge-joint in the body, having no lateral motion; but the head of the radius independently revolves in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna, pivoted upon the capitellum of the humerus, in the movements of pronation and supination. The term is extended to the corresponding joint of the arm or fore limb of other animals, whatever its construction may be

elbow-piece (el'bō-pēs), *n.* Same as *cubitière*.

elbow-plate (el′bō-plāt), *n.* 1. In *paper-making*, the cutter of the rag-cutting machine when bent to an angle in the middle.—2. An early name for the cubitière, denoting especially the simple form used during the thirteenth century. See cut under *armor* (fig. 2).

elbow-rail (el′bō-rāl), *n.* In a railroad-car, a part of the body-framing running horizontally along the sides at about the height of the elbow of a passenger in a sitting position. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

elbow-room (el′bō-röm), *n.* Room to extend the elbows; hence, freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action.

> Now my soul hath *elbow-room.* *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7.

> No sooner is he disappointed of that harbour then God provides cities of Hebron; Saul shal die to give him *elbow-room.* *Bp. Hall*, Abner and Joab.

elbow-scissors (el′bō-siz″ọrz), *n. pl.* Scissors which, for convenience in cutting, have a bend in the blade or shank.

elbow-shaker (el′bō-shā″kėr), *n.* A dicer; a sharper; a gamester. *Halliwell.* [Old slang.]

elbow-shield (el′bō-shēld), *n.* The piece of armor protecting the elbow; a cubitière. See cuts under *armor* (figs. 2 and 3). *Hewitt.*

elbow-sleeve (el′bō-slēv), *n.* A sleeve in a woman's dress, terminating at the elbow.

elbow-tongs (el′bō-tôngz), *n. pl.* A pair of heavy tongs with curved jaws.

elbuck (el′buk), *n.* A Scotch form of *elbow.*

elcaja (el-kā′jä), *n.* An Arabian tree, *Trichilia emetica*, the fruit of which is emetic, and also is sometimes used in the composition of an ointment for the cure of the itch.

Elcesaite, Elkesaite (el-sē′-, el-kē′sa-īt), *n.* One of a party or sect among the Jewish Christians of the second century, deriving their name from Elkasai or Elxai, either their founder or leader, or the title of the book containing their doctrines, which they regarded as a special revelation. Their belief and practices were a mixture of Gnosticism and Judaism, with much that was peculiar. They were finally confounded with the Ebionites.

elchi, elchee (el′chi, -chē), *n.* [Turk. and Pers., < Hind. *elchī*, an ambassador, envoy.] An ambassador or envoy. Also spelled *eltchi.*

> Things which they had told to Colonel Rose they did not yet dare to tell to the great *Elchi* (Lord Stratford de Redcliffe). *Kinglake.*

eld (eld), *n.* [= Sc. *eild*, < ME. *eld, elde, eelde*, earlier *ylde*, < AS. *yldu, yldo*, rarely *ældu, æld, eld*, old age, an age, antiquity (= OS. *eldi* = OHG. *alti, elti* = Icel. *öld* = Dan. *ælde* = Goth. *alds*, age, an age), < *eald*, old: see *old* and *world.*] 1. Age: said of any period of life.

> Fyfe hundredth wyntres I am of *elde*,
> Me thynk ther ȝeris as yestirday.
> *York Plays*, p. 43.

> Lest miȝte the faylled
> In thyne olde *elde.* *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 8.

> That faire child was of foure ȝer *eld.*
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3498.

2. Old age; senility; also, an old person.

> Weake *eld* hath left thee nothing wise.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 16.

> The weak fantasy of indigent *eld.* *Lamb*, Witches.

> Time hath reft whate'er my soul enjoy'd,
> And with the ills of *Eld* mine earlier years alloy'd.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 98.

> Green boyhood presses there,
> And waning *eld*, pleading a youthful soul,
> Intreats admission. *Southey.*

3. An age; an indefinitely long period of time.

> The thridde werldes *elde* cam quanne [when]
> Thare begat Abram. *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 705.

4. Time.

> This storie olde, . . .
> That *elde* which al can frete and bite . . .
> Hath nygh devoured out of our memorie.
> *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 10.

5. Former ages; old times; antiquity.

> Traditions of the saint and sage,
> Tales that have the rime of age,
> And chronicles of *eld.*
> *Longfellow*, Prelude.

[Obsolete or poetical in all uses.]

eld†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *old.*

eld†, *v.* [< ME. *elden*, become old, tr. make old, < AS. *yldan, ældian*, delay, tr. put off, delay, prolong, < *eald*, old: see *old, a.*, and *old, v.* (of which *eld, v.*, is a doublet), and *eld, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become old; grow old.

> Vertu stille ne sholde nat *elden.*
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

> Time . . . had maad hir *elde*
> So inly. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 395.

2. To delay; linger. *Ps. Cott.*

II. *trans.* To make old.

> Tyme that *eldith* our auncessours, and *eldeth* kings and emperours. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 391.

elden (el′den), *n.* A dialectal form of *elding.*

elder^1 (el′dėr), *a. compar.* [< ME. *elder, eldere, eldre, elther, alder, aldre, ældre, ealdre*, < AS. *yldra, eldra* (= OFries. *alder, elder* = OS. *aldira* = OHG. *alter*, MHG. *elter*, G. *älter* = Icel. *ellri, eldri* = Dan. *ældre* = Sw. *äldre*), compar. (with umlaut) of *eald*, old. The compar. *older* is modern, < *old* + *-er*^{2}: see *old.* Cf. *elder*^{1}, *n.*] 1. Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else: opposed to *younger.*

> Sadoyne hir brother that was *elther* than she.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 472.

> The *elder* shall serve the younger. Gen. xxv. 23.

> His *elder* son was in the field. Luke xv. 25.

> After fifteen Months Imprisonment, K. Richard is released, and returns into England four Years *elder* than he went out. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 64.

2. Prior in origin or appointment; preceding in the date of a commission; senior: as, an *elder* officer or magistrate.

> You wrong me, Brutus,
> I said an *elder* soldier, not a better.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

> He [Dryden] may very well have preferred Romanism because of its *elder* claim to authority in all matters of doctrine. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 77.

3. Prior in time; earlier; former.

> In *elder* times, when merriment was.
> *Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 252).

> In the *elder* days of Art,
> Builders wrought with greatest care.
> *Longfellow*, The Builders.

> The account of this . . . is so strongly characterized by the simplicity of *elder* times . . . that I shall venture to read an extract from the author who relates it.
> *Everett*, Orations, II. 80.

> The North Devon coast . . . has the primary merit of being, as yet, virgin soil as to railways. I went accordingly from Barnstaple to Ilfracombe on the top of a coach, in the fashion of *elder* days.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 36.

Elder Brethren. See *brother.*—**Elder Edda.** See *Edda.*—**Elder hand.** See *hand.*

elder^1 (el′dėr), *n.* [< (1) ME. pl. *eldren, ældren, ælderen, aldren, ealdren*, and (with double pl.) *eldrene, elderne*, also (with pl. of adj. in positive) *eldre, eldere*, also (prop. pl. of (2), below) *elderes, eldres, elders*, rarely *olders*, (*a*) parents, (*b*) ancestors; (2) ME. rarely in sing. *eldere, ældere, ælder, alder*, (*c*) a chief; the forms and senses being mixed in ME., but distinct in AS.: < AS. (1) *yldran, eldran, ældran* (ONorth. *aldro*), (*a*) parents, (*b*) ancestors (rarely in sing. *yldra*, parent, father, = OFries. *aldera, ieldera, alder, elder* = OS. *aldiro, aldro*, pl. *aldron, eldiron* = G. *eltern*, pl., parents, *voreltern*, ancestors, = Dan. *forældre* = Sw. *föräldrar*, pl., parents), pl. of *yldra*, etc., adj. compar. of *eald*, old: see *elder*^{1}, *a.*; (2) AS. *ealdor, aldor*, pl. *ealdras, aldras*, (*a*) an elder, parent, (*b*) ancestor, also and more commonly (*c*) a chief, prince, < *eald*, old, + *-or*; orig. identical with the compar. adj.] 1. One who is older than another or others; an elderly person.

> To fructifie also this is honest,
> That yonger men obeye unto thaire *eldron*
> In gouvernynge, as goode and buxom children.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

> At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to say Amen.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

> He led a blooming bride,
> And stood a wither'd *elder* at her side.
> *Crabbe*, Parish Register.

> The tavern-hours of mighty wits,
> Thine *elders* and thy betters.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

2. A forefather; a predecessor; one of a former generation in the same family, class, or community.

> By it [faith] the *elders* obtained a good report.
> Heb. xi. 2.

> Carry your head as your *elders* have done before you.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. In the Old Testament, a title of indefinite signification applied to various officers, but generally indicating in the earlier history the princes or heads of tribes, and afterward men of special influence, dignity, and authority in their local community. In the New Testament the elders are the lay element in the Sanhedrim, the supreme court of the Jewish nation in the first century.

> Gather unto me all the *elders* of your tribes, and your officers, that I may speak these words in their ears.
> Deut. xxxi. 28.

> Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the *elders* of the land. Prov. xxxi. 23.

> In the first instance, at any rate originally, the head of the first house was always the head of the clan, that of the first clan also that of the tribe. All these three grades of the heads of the people, who would thus reach the total of 1,728, might certainly be also designated by one common name, and in all probability this was furnished by the name "head" or "father," also more definitely the "head of the fathers," but more frequently by the name we so often meet with of *elder.*
> *Ewald*, Antiq. of Israel (trans.), p. 245.

4. In the New Testament, also the title of certain officers in the Christian church, whose functions are not clearly defined, but who apparently exercised a considerable control in the conduct of the local churches. Scholars are not agreed as to the limits or nature of their authority. The Presbyterians maintain that there were two classes of elders (1 Tim. v. 17; 1 Cor. xii. 28; Rom. xii. 6–8; Acts xv. 25, 26, xx. 28; Heb. xiii. 7, 17). The Congregationalists on the one hand, and the Episcopalians on the other, maintain that there was no distinction between ruling and teaching elders, the elder or presbyter being in their judgment identical with the pastor or shepherd of the flock (Acts xx. 28; 1 Thes. v. 12; Heb. xiii. 7, 17; 1 Tim. v. 17).

> *Elder* is the translation of the equivalent word, which we still preserve in its Greek form of presbyter, and which is contracted through the old French forms prester and prestre, into priest. *Smith*, N. T. Hist., p. 447, note.

5. In certain Protestant churches, an officer exercising governmental functions, either with or without teaching or pastoral functions. (*a*) In churches of the Baptist persuasion the pastors of churches are usually called *elders*, although the class especially so called are not settled pastors, but evangelists and missionaries. (*b*) (1) In churches of the Presbyterian order the pastor of a church is technically called the *teaching elder*, as distinguished from the *ruling elders*, commonly called simply *elders*, who are a body of laymen, varying in number, selected to assist the pastor in the oversight and government of the church. The board of ruling elders constitute with the pastor the session of the church, and are intrusted with its government and discipline, subject to the supervision of the Presbytery. Such elders are required to accept the Symbol or Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church; they do not administer the sacraments, but aid in the Lord's supper by distributing the elements. They are sometimes elected for life, sometimes only for a term of years. (2) In the early days of Congregationalism many churches had, besides the pastor and teacher, a *ruling elder*, charged with matters of church government and discipline.

> The congregation at Watertown (whereof Mr. George Phillips was pastor) had chosen one Richard Brown for their *elder.* *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 81.

> I judg it not lawfull for you, being a *ruling Elder*, . . . opposed to the Elders that teach & exhorte and labore in y^e word and doctrine, to which y^e sacrements are annexed, to administer them, nor convenient if it were lawfull.
> *Robinson*, Quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 167.

(*c*) In some bodies of American Methodists *elder* is the general term for any clergyman. In the Methodist Episcopal Church the *presiding elder* is an ordained clergyman appointed by and serving under the bishop as superintendent, with large though carefully defined supervisory powers within a specified "district," which usually corresponds somewhat in extent to an average county in an eastern State. In this district every minister is amenable to him, and every church is subject to his supervision and is usually visited by him three or four times during the year. He presides at Quarterly and often at District Conferences. *Traveling elders* are itinerant preachers appointed by the Annual Conference. (*d*) In the Mormon Church the *elder* is an officer whose duty it is "to preach and baptize; to ordain other elders, and also priests, teachers, and deacons; to lay on hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost; to bless children; and to take the lead of all meetings." The elders constitute the Melchizedek priesthood, and include the apostles, the Seventy, the evangelists or patriarchs, and the high priest. *Mormon Catechism*, xvii. (*e*) Among the Shakers, four *elders*, two males and two females (the latter also called *elderesses*), have charge of each of the aggregated families.

elder^2 (el′dėr), *n.* [(1) < ME. *elder, eldre, eldyr* (with excrescent *d*), *eller*, also *ellerne, ellarne* (whence mod. dial. *eller, eldern, ellern, ellentree*), < AS. *ellen*, the usual form, but earlier *ellaern* (in a Kentish gloss) = MLG. *elhorn, alhorn, alherne*, etc., LG. *elloorn*, elder, the elder-tree. (2) Another form appears in E. dial. *hilder*, < ME. *hilder, hiller, hillor, hillerne, helderne* (generally, like the other ME. forms, in connection with *tree*) = D. *halder(-boom)* (now *vlier, vlier-boom*) = Norw. *hyll, hylle-tre* = Sw. *hyll, hylle-trä* = Dan. *hyld, hylde-træ*, elder, elder-tree. (3) A third form appears in OHG. *holantar, holuntar*, MHG. *holander, holder*, G. *holunder, hohlunder, holder*, dial. *holler.* It is doubtful whether these three forms are ult. identical. Popular etym. has wrought confusion, e. g., in assimilating the forms with those of *alder*^{1}; cf. ME. *elder*, mod. dial. *eller*, LG. *ellern*, G. *eller*, alder. The third form, OHG. *holantar*, etc., appears to consist of *hol-*, the root of the word, popularly supposed to be identical with *hol*, mod. G. *hohl*, = AS. *hol*, hollow, + *-an* = AS. *-en*, inflexive or deriv. suffix, + *-tar*, MHG. *-der*, prob. (as in OHG. *mázzol-tra*, MHG. *mazolter*, G. *massholder* = AS. *mapul-dur, -dor, -dern*, maple-tree) cognate with *tree*: cf. the Scand. forms with *-tre, -trä, -træ.* Some compare Russ. *kalina*, elder.] The common name for species of *Sambucus*. The ordinary elder of Europe is *S. nigra*, and that of North America is *S. Canadensis*, both with black-purple berries, well known as shrubs of rapid growth, the stems containing an unusual amount of pith. The red-berried elder of the United States is *S. racemosa*, and the dwarf or ground elder of Europe is *S. Ebulus*. From the dried pith of the elder-tree balls for electrical purposes are made. The wood is also used for inferior turnery-work, weavers' shuttles, netting-pins, and shoemakers' pegs.

> Laurel for a garland, or *elder* for a disgrace.
> *Lyly*, Alexander and Campaspe, Epil.

Box-elder, the *Negundo aceroides*, a North American tree, often cultivated for shade.—**Dwarf elder**, of Jamaica, the *Pilea grandis*, a suffrutescent urticaceous plant with large elder-like leaves.—**Marsh-elder**, of the United States, *Iva frutescens*.—**Poison elder**, the poison sumac, *Rhus venenata*.—**Red, rose,** or **white elder**, of Europe, the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*. Also called *water-elder*.—**Wild elder.** (*a*) In England, the ashweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*. Also called *bishop's-elder*. (*b*) In the United States, the *Aralia hispida*.

elderberry (el'dėr-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *elderberries* (-iz). [< *elder*^{2} + *berry*^{1}.] The purplish-black drupaceous fruit of the elder, *Sambucus nigra* and *S. Canadensis*, having an acidulous and sweetish taste, and used for making a kind of wine. The inspissated juice is employed as an aperient and a diuretic.

> That *elderberries* are poison, as we are taught by tradition, experience will unteach us.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

elderess (el'dėr-es), *n.* A female elder.

elderfather†, *n.* See *eldfather*.

elder-gun (el'dėr-gun), *n.* A popgun made of elder-wood by extracting the pith.

> That's a perilous shot out of an *elder gun*, that a poor and private displeasure can do against a monarch!
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

> If he give not back his crown again upon the report of an *elder-gun*, I have no augury.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 1.

elderly (el'dėr-li), *a.* [< *elder*^{1} + *-ly*^{1}.] Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age: as, *elderly* people.

> I knew them all as babies, and now they're *elderly* men.
> *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

=**Syn.** *Old*, etc. See *aged*.

eldern^1† (el'dėrn), *a.* [Also *eldren*; < *elder*^{1} + *-n*.] Elder; elderly; aged.

> Then out it speaks an *eldren* knight. . . .
> "O haud your tongue, ye *eldren* man,
> And bring me not to shame."
> *Tam-a-Line* (Child's Ballads, I. 260).

eldern^2† (el'dėrn), *a.* [< *elder*^{2} + *-n*, for *-en*. Cf. ME. *ellern*, etc., elder.] Of elder; made of elder; belonging to the elder.

> Hee would discharge us as boyes do *elderne* gunnes—one pellet to strike out another.
> *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, iv. 4.

> Nettles are put in pottage, and sallats are made of *eldern*-buds.
> *Fuller*, Holy State, I. v. 2.

eldership (el'dėr-ship), *n.* [< *elder*^{1} + *-ship*.] 1. Seniority; the state of being older. [Rare or obsolete.]

> No other dominion than paternity and *eldership*.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. ix. § 1.

> Though Truth and Falsehood are as twins ally'd,
> There's *eldership* on Truth's delightful side.
> *Parnell*, Donne's Third Satire Versified.

2. The office of an elder: as, he was elected to the *eldership*.—3. A body or an order of elders.

> No repeated crambes of Christ's discipline, of Elders and *Elderships*, . . . no engine was capable to buoy up Presbytery.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 17.

elder-tree (el'dėr-trē), *n.* See *elder*^{2}.

elder-wine (el'dėr-wīn), *n.* A wine made from elderberries, usually with the addition of some spirit.

eldest (el'dest), *a. superl.* [< ME. *eldest*, *eldeste*, *ealdeste*, *aldest*, < AS. *yldesta*, superl. of *eald*, old. The form *oldest* is mod., < *old* + *-est*; cf. *elder*^{1}, *a.*] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born first: as, the *eldest* son or daughter.

> Then he [the king of Moab] took his *eldest* son that should have reigned in his stead, and offered him for a burnt offering upon the wall.
> 2 Ki. iii. 27.

> O, my offence is rank, it smells to heaven;
> It hath the primal *eldest* curse upon 't,
> A brother's murther! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

Eldest hand. See *hand*.

eldfather†, *n.* [< ME. *eldfader*, *eldefader*, *aldfader*, < AS. *ealdfæder*, *aldfæder* (= OFries. *aldafeder*, *aldfader*), grandfather, < *eald*, old, + *fæder*, father: see *old* (and *eld*) and *father*. Cf. *eldmother*.] 1. A grandfather.

> The wyt of hire fadir or of hire *eldefadir*.
> *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. prose 4.

2. A father-in-law.

eldin, *n.* See *elding*.

elding (el'ding), *n.* [E. dial. Also *eilding*, *eldin*, *elden* (and *eel-thing*), < ME. **elding*, *eyldyng*, < Icel. *elding* (= Dan. *ilding*), fuel, < *eldr* = Dan. *ild*, fire: see *anneal*^{1}.] 1†. Firewood; fuel. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 136.

> Ye'll be wanting *eilding* now, or something to pitt ower the winter.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv.

2. Rubbish. *Halliwell.*

eldmother†, *n.* [< ME. *eldmoder*, < AS. *ealdmōdor* (= OFries. *aldemōder*, *aldmōder*), grandmother, < *eald*, old, + *mōdor*, mother: see *old* (and *eld*) and *mother*. Cf. *eldfather*.] 1. A grandmother.

> *Eldmoder* to ane hunder thar saw I Hecuba.
> *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 55.

2. A mother-in-law. *Halliwell.*

> *Item.* I gyve vnto my *eldmoder* his [the father-in-law's] wyffe, my wyffes froke and a read petticote.
> *Will of* 1571 (cited in Prompt. Parv., ed. Way, p. 138).

El Dorado (el dọ-rä'dō). [Sp., lit. the golden: *el*, the (< L. *ille*, that); *dorado*, pp. of *dorar*, gild: see *dorado* and *deaurate*.] A country rich beyond all precedent in gold and jewels, which the early Spanish explorers believed to exist somewhere in the new world, and which Orellana averred that he had found in his voyage down the Amazon in 1540–41. This was soon disproved, but the search was continued down to the eighteenth century, and the name has become a synonym for any region said to abound in the means of easily acquired wealth. It was used with specific reference to California for some years after the discovery of gold there in 1848. Sometimes written as one word: as, the *Eldorado* of the West.

> My sick brother, as in hospital-maladies men do, thou dreamest of Paradises and *El Dorados*, which are far from thee.
> *Carlyle.*

> In *Eldorado*, we are told, the children in the streets play with nuggets of gold instead of marbles.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 98.

eldrich, eldritch (el'drich), *a.* [Sc., also formerly spelled *elriche*, *elrische*, *elraige*, *elrick*, *alrisch*, *allerish*, *alry*, *elphrish*, etc.; origin uncertain.] Hideous; ghastly; wild; weird; preternatural.

> She heard strange *elritch* sounds
> Upon that wind which went.
> *The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 123).

> His lengthen'd chin, his turn'd-up snout,
> His *eldritch* squeal and gestures.
> *Burns*, Holy Fair.

Elean (ē'lẹ̄-an), *a.* Same as *Eliac*.

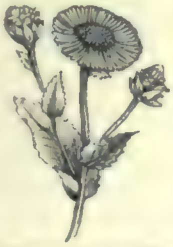
Eleatic (el-ẹ̄-at'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Eleaticus*, also *Eleates*, pertaining to *Elea*, Gr. Ἐλέα, L. also *Velia* and *Helia*, orig. called (by its Greek founders) Ὑέλη, i. e. (prob.), *Ϝέλη, < ἕλος, orig. *Ϝέλος, a marsh, low ground by rivers.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Elea (Latin *Velia*), an ancient Greek town in southern Italy or Magna Græcia; specifically, an epithet given to a school of Greek philosophy founded by Xenophanes of Colophon, who resided in Elea. The most distinguished philosophers of this school were Parmenides and Zeno. The main Eleatic doctrines are developments of the conception that the One, or Absolute, alone is real.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Elea.—2. An adherent of the Eleatic philosophy.

Eleaticism (el-ẹ̄-at'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Eleatic* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Eleatic school of philosophy.

elec. An abbreviation of *electric* and *electricity*.

elecampane (el″ẹ̄-kam-pān'), *n.* [Formerly *elicampane*, *alecampane*, *alycompaine*, *heliecampanie* (the first part being altered appar. in simulation of the L. name *helenium* = Gr. ἑλένιον (> AS. *elene*); < OF. *enule-campane*, < ML. *inula campana*, elecampane: L. *inula*, elecampane, perhaps an accom. of *helenium*, < Gr. ἑλένιον, a plant supposed to be elecampane; ML. *campana*, prob. for *campania*, fem. of *campanius*, *campaneus*, of the field, < L. *campus*, a field: see *campaign*, *champagne*.] 1. The common name of *Inula Helenium*, a coarse stout composite plant, a native of central Europe and Asia, sometimes cultivated, and often found naturalized in meadows and pastures in the eastern United States. It was one of the most famous of old medicines, having a special reputation in all pulmonary affections, and it is still used as a domestic remedy for various complaints.



Elecampane (*Inula Helenium*).

> Seed-pearl were good now, boiled with syrup of apples,
> Tincture of gold, and coral, citron-pills,
> Your *elicampane* root, myrobalanes.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 2.

2. A coarse sweetmeat, professedly made from the root of the plant, but really composed of little else than colored sugar.

> He borrowed from every one of the pupils—I don't know how he spent it except in hardbake and *alycompaine*.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxv.

elect (ẹ̄-lekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *electus*, pp. of *eligere* (> It. *eleggere* = Sp. Pg. *elegir* = F. *élire*), pick out, choose, elect (= Gr. ἐκλέγειν, pick out, choose, > ult. E. *eclectic*), < *e*, out, + *legere*, pick out, pick, gather, collect, etc.: see *legend*. Cf. *collect*, *select*.] 1. To pick out; select from among a number; specifically, in *theol.*, to select, especially as an object of divine mercy or favor. See *election*, 6.

> The breath of worldly men cannot depose
> The deputy *elected* by the Lord.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

> He lost nothing of . . . devotion to the sublime enterprise to which he held himself *elected* from his infancy by the promises of God.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 6.

> If Orcagna's work was *elected* to survive the ravages of time, it is a happy chance that it should be balanced by a group of performances of such a different temper.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 322.

Hence—2. To select for an office or employment by a majority or plurality (according to agreement) of votes; choose by ballot or any similar method: as, to *elect* a representative or a senator; to *elect* a president or mayor.

> After the Death of Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, the Monks of that Convent secretly in the Night *elected* one Reginald, their Sub-Prior, to succeed him.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 73.

3. To choose; prefer; determine in favor of.

> Of his Deghter by dene, that were dere holdyn,
> One Creusa was cald kyndly by nome,
> That Eneas afterward *Elit* to wed,
> That spokyn is of specially in our spede after.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1491.

> They have been, by the means that they *elected*, carried beyond the end that they designed.
> *Boyle*, Essay on Scripture.

> Yourself *elected* law should take its course,
> Avenge wrong, or show vengeance not your right.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 149.

=**Syn.** *Select*, *Prefer*, etc. See *choose*.

elect (ẹ̄-lekt'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *élit* = Sp. *electo* = Pg. *eleito* = It. *eletto*, < L. *electus*, pp.: see *elect*, *v. t.*] I. *a.* 1. Chosen; selected from among a number; taken in preference to others; specifically, in *theol.*, chosen as the special objects of mercy or divine favor; chosen to eternal life.

> The elder unto the *elect* lady and her children, whom I love in the truth.
> 2 John 1.

> Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,
> *Elect* above the rest. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 184.

> Thrilling with the electric touch of sacred leaves, he saw in vision, like Dante, that small procession of the elder poets to which only *elect* centuries can add another laurelled head.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 310.

2. Chosen to an office, as by vote, but not yet inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office: in this sense usually after the noun: as, governor or mayor *elect*.—3. Of such a nature as to merit choice or preference; noble; exalted.

> Emerson . . . stood hale and serene and sane, *elect* and beautiful in every aspect of his mind.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 478.

II. *n. sing.* or *pl.* 1. A person or persons chosen or set apart; one or more selected for a particular service or honor.

> Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine *elect*, in whom my soul delighteth.
> Isa. xlii. 1.

> These reverend fathers, . . . the *elect* of the land.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

> The executive, the *elect* of the whole State, has in no instance any medium of communication with his constituents, except through the legislature.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 4.

2. Those who are chosen by God to eternal life.

> He shall send his angels, . . . and they shall gather together his *elect* from the four winds.
> Mat. xxiv. 31.

> 'Tis true we all hold there is a number of *elect*, and many to be saved.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 56.

> As God hath appointed the *elect* unto glory, so hath He, by the eternal and most free purpose of His will, foreordained all the means thereunto.
> *West. Conf. of Faith*, iii. § 6.

elect. An abbreviation of *electric* and *electricity*.

electant† (ẹ̄-lek'tant), *n.* [< L. *electan(t-)s*, ppr. of *electare*, rare freq. of *eligere*, elect: see *elect*.] One having the power of choosing.

> You cannot go on further to entitle him a free *electant* too.
> *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. iii. 26.

electary† (ẹ̄-lek'tạ̄-ri), *n.* An obsolete form of *electuary*.

electicism (ẹ̄-lek'ti-sizm), *n.* An improper form of *eclecticism*. [Rare.]

election (ē-lek′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *election*, *eleccioun*, < OF. *election*, F. *élection* = Pr. *electio* = Sp. *eleccion* = Pg. *eleição* = It. *elezione*, < L. *electio(n-)*, a choosing, < *eligere*, pp. *electus*, pick out, choose, elect: see *elect.*] **1.** A deliberate act of choice; particularly, a choice of means for accomplishing a given end.

> Nor headlong carried by the stream of will,
> Nor by his own *election* led to ill.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv.

> For what is Man without a mooving mind,
> Which hath a judging wit and chusing will?
> Now if God's power should her *election* bind,
> Her motions then would cease and stand all still.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Nosce Teipsum.

> I had thought you
> Had had more judgment to have made *election*
> Of your companions.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

> The freedom of *election* — a freedom which is indispensable to all moral value, whether in doing or in suffering, in believing or denying. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

2. The choice of a person or persons for office of any kind by the voting of a body of qualified or authorized electors. The persons voted for are called *candidates*, or, with reference to their selection as candidates, *nominees*. Election for public office is now almost universally effected by the use of printed ballots. (See *ballot*^{1}.) The decision may depend upon the casting of an actual majority of all the votes for a candidate, as in various European countries and in some of the United States, or upon a plurality or the largest number of votes for any candidate where there are more than two opposing candidates, as in most of the United States. In the former case a new election has to be held when there is no actual majority; in the latter a single balloting is final unless there is a tie, which is very rare.

> And alweys thei maken here Queen by *Eleccioun*, that is most worthy in Armes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 155.

> The *election* of a President of America, some years hence, will be much more interesting to certain nations of Europe than ever the *election* of a king of Poland was.
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 275.

3. The act or process of choosing a person or persons for office by vote; a polling for office; also, the occasion or set time and provision for making such choice: as, a general or a special *election;* American *elections* are generally held in autumn.

> *Election*, in a political sense, was formerly limited to "the act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment." The new sense . . . is a voting at the polls to ratify or reject a proposed measure.
> *Prof. F. P. Brewer*, in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., [XVII., App., p. vii.

Hence — **4.** By extension, a public vote upon a proposition submitted; a poll for the decision by vote of any public matter or question: as, to hold an *election* on a new constitution, or on a measure referred by the legislature to the people. [U. S.] — **5**†. Discernment; discrimination; distinction.

> To use men with much difference and *election* is good.
> *Bacon.*

6. In *theol.*: (*a*) The choice by God of particular individuals either (1) to be the recipients of his grace and of eternal life, or (2) to be commissioned for a particular work. Whether the choice in the former case is absolute or conditional is a disputed question in theology. Calvinism maintains that it is absolute; Arminianism, that it is conditional.

> Knowing, brethren beloved, your *election* of God.
> 1 Thes. i. 4.

> This *election* was not founded upon foreseen faith, and the obedience of faith, holiness, or any other good quality or disposition in man, as the prerequisite, cause, or condition on which it depended; but men are chosen to faith and to the obedience of faith, holiness, etc.
> *Canons of the Synod of Dort*, ix.

> I believe *election* means, secondly, a divine appointment of some men to eternal happiness. But I believe this *election* to be conditional, as well as the reprobation opposite thereto. *John Wesley*, Works, VI. 28.

(*b*†) Those who are elected by God to eternal life.

> Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for; but the *election* hath obtained it. Rom. xi. 7.

7. In *astrol.*, a reason for choosing one time rather than another for an undertaking; a preference of times. See *root*, *n.*

> The assendent sothly, as well in alle nativitez as in questiouns & *elecciouns* of tymes, is a thing which that thise astrologiens gretly observen. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 4.

> *Elections* hold good in those cases only where both the virtue of the heavenly bodies is such as does not quickly pass, and the action of the inferior bodies is such as is not suddenly accomplished.
> *Bacon*, De Augmentis (tr. by Spedding), ii. 4.

8. In *math.*, a part or the whole of a number of distinguishable objects. The number of elections of *n* things is $2^n - 1$. Thus, the elections of three things, A, B, C, are: A, B, C, AB, AC, BC, ABC. — **Age of election.** See *age*, 3. — **Disseizin by election.** See *disseizin*. — **Elections (Hours of Poll) Act**, an English statute of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 34), which established hours for voting at parliamentary and municipal elections in certain boroughs, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. In 1885 (48 Vict., c. 10) it was extended to include all such elections. — **Point** or **place of election**, in *surg.*, the preferred point, as, in ligature arteries, the point where in a normal person the artery can be most conveniently and advantageously tied. — **Primary election.** See *primary*. — **Strong** or **weak election**, in *astrol.*, a great or small preference for one time rather than another. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Choice, Preference*, etc. See *option*.

election-auditor (ẹ̄-lek′shọn-â″di-tọr), *n.* In Great Britain, an officer annually appointed for each constituency, to whom is committed the duty of auditing and publishing the account of all expenses incurred at parliamentary elections.

electioneer (ẹ̄-lek-shọ-nēr′), *v. i.* [< *election* + *-eer*.] To employ means for influencing an election, as public speaking, solicitation of votes, etc.; work for the success of a candidate or of a party in an election: as, to *electioneer* for a candidate, or for a ticket; he *electioneered* with great effect.

> He . . . took care to engage in his interest all those underlings who delight in galloping round the country to *electioneer*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Rosanna, iii.

> The experiment is now making, . . . whether candidates for the presidency shall openly *electioneer* for that office.
> *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 425.

electioneerer (ẹ̄-lek-shọ-nēr′ėr), *n.* One who electioneers.

> Many loud-tongued *electioneerers*, who proved to Vivian, by everything but calculation, that he must be returned if he would but stand. *Miss Edgeworth*, Vivian, ii.

electioneering (ẹ̄-lek-shọ-nēr′ing), *p. a.* Of or pertaining to the influencing of voters before or at an election: as, *electioneering* practices.

elective (ẹ̄-lek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *électif* = Pr. *electiu* = Sp. Pg. *electivo* = It. *elettivo*, < L. as if **electivus*, < *electus*, pp. of *eligere*, pick out, choose: see *elect.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Chosen by election; dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election: as, an *elective* monarchy (one in which the king is raised to the throne by election); the office is *elective:* opposed to *hereditary*, or to tenure by appointment.

> The *elective* mode of obtaining rulers is the characteristic policy of republican government.
> *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. lvii.

> It came to be disputed whether the monarchy was hereditary or *elective*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 362.

> By its [the House of Lords'] side arose the House of Commons, the *elective* house of the knights, citizens, and burgesses. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 369.

> An *elective* magistracy and clergy, land for all who would till it, and reading and writing, will ye, nill ye.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 230.

2. Pertaining or relating to or consisting in the choice or right of choosing by vote: as, the *elective* principle in government; the *elective* franchise.

> The pope . . . rejected both candidates, declared the *elective* power to be forfeited, and put in his own nominee.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 382.

> The *elective* right of the chapters and the archiepiscopal confirmation were formally admitted.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 381.

3. Exerting the power of choice.

> All moral goodness consisteth in the *elective* act of the understanding will. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

4. Selecting for combination: as, an *elective* attraction, which is a tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to other kinds. — **Elective affinity.** See *chemical affinity*, under *chemical*. — **Elective franchise, monarchy,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* In the colleges of the United States, an optional study; any one of a number of studies from which the scholar is allowed to select that which he prefers.

> Post-graduate *electives* are allowed to a limited extent.
> *Jour. Pedagogy*, I., No. 6, advertising p. 6.

electively (ẹ̄-lek′tiv-li), *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

> Cabbage is no food for her [the butterfly]; yet in the cabbage, not by chance, but studiously and *electively*, she lays her eggs. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xviii.

electivity (ē-lek-tiv′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *elective* + *-ity*.] The quality of being elective. *F. W. H. Myers.*

elector (ẹ̄-lek′tor), *n.* [= F. *électeur* = Sp. *elector* = Pg. *eleitor* = It. *elettore*, < L. *elector*, a chooser, < *eligere*, pp. *electus*, pick out, choose: see *elect.*] One who elects or has the right of choice; a person who has the legal right of voting for any functionary or the adoption of any measure; a voter. In free governments the people, or such of them as possess the prescribed qualifications, are the electors of their legislative representatives, and in some, as the United States, of their principal executive officers, and in some cases of their judicial officers.

> The rule of Jefferson was followed in requiring no property qualification for an *elector*.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 113.

Specifically — (*a*) In the Roman-German empire, one of the seven or more princes who had the right to elect the emperor. As established by the Golden Bull of 1356, these were the spiritual electors of Mayence, Treves, and Cologne, and the temporal electors of the Rhine Palatinate, Saxony, Brandenburg, and Bohemia. Other German princes, as the rulers of Bavaria, Hanover, etc., also had voices in the college of electoral princes for longer or shorter periods. The original electors held also the great magisterial offices of the imperial court. The whole system passed away with the empire in 1806. The temporal princes holding the right were generally known by the title of *elector* in their several dominions.

> Munich is a place visited by most of the strangers who go into Germany; the *elector's* palace in the town was finely furnished. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 214.

(*b*) In the United States, one of the presidential electors. See below.

> The President of the United States . . . and the Vice-President are chosen for the term of four years, by *electors*, appointed in such manner as the several States may direct. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 176.

> The *electors* have no practical power over the election, and have had none since their institution.
> *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 37.

Presidential electors, persons elected by the voters of the several States for the purpose of electing the next President and Vice-President of the United States. Originally they were expected to exercise some independent choice among members of each party represented in their body; but in practice their function soon became merely that of casting votes predetermined by party nomination. Each State has as many electors as it has representatives and senators in Congress. No person holding an office under the United States government is eligible for an elector. — **The Great Elector**, the name usually given to Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg from 1640 to 1688, who greatly strengthened the Brandenburg-Prussian power, and prepared the way for the elevation of the Prussian monarchy under Frederick the Great.

electoral (ẹ̄-lek′tọ-ral), *a.* [= F. *électoral* = Sp. *electoral* = Pg. *eleitoral* = It. *elettorale;* < *elector* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to election or electors; consisting of electors.

> Such are the subdivisions in favour of the *electoral* and other princes of the empire. *Burke*, Economical Reform.

> The restriction of the *electoral* franchise to the class which was qualified to serve on juries commended itself to moderate politicians of the fifteenth century.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 368.

Electoral college, a name informally given to the electors of a single State, when met to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, and sometimes to the whole body of electors. See *presidential electors*, under *elector*.

> In case the *electoral college* fails to choose a Vice-President, the power devolves on the Senate to make the selection from the two candidates having the highest number of votes. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 175.

Electoral commission, in *U. S. hist.*, an extraordinary commission, consisting of five senators, five representatives, and five associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, created by an act of Congress in 1877, to whom were to be referred all electoral votes for President and Vice-President as to the admission of which the two houses could not agree, the Republicans having a majority in the Senate and the Democrats in the House of Representatives. The occasion for the disagreement was the opposite views taken by the respective parties as to the relative validity of different sets of electoral votes returned from the lately seceded States of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, and also from Oregon, which would decide the election. The result was the seating of the Republicans Hayes and Wheeler, as against the Democrats Tilden and Hendricks. — **Electoral crown**, the crown worn by the electors of the Roman-German empire, represented as arched with four half-circles supporting an orb and a cross, and doubled or faced with ermine, which turns up round the lower rim and has a scalloped edge, and with two fillets hanging down on the two sides. — **Electoral mantle**, a mantle worn as a mark of office by the electors of the Roman-German empire.

electorality† (ẹ̄-lek-tọ-ral′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *electoral* + *-ity*.] An electorate.

> Understanding as well this declaration to be for the *electoralities*, principalities, and estates, situate and being within the empire. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 534.

electorate (ē-lek′tọr-ạ̄t), *n.* [= F. *électorat* = Sp. *electorado* = Pg. *eleitorado* = It. *elettorato;* as *elector* + *-ate*^{3}.] **1.** The whole body of electors; the aggregate of citizens entitled to vote.

> Our Liberal *electorate* has the task thrown upon it not only of choosing a good minister, but also of determining what the good shall be which this minister is to bring us.
> *M. Arnold*, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 654.

> In the new Parliament, notwithstanding the vast increase of the *electorate*, there was no direct representation of the unions. *The Century*, XXVIII. 129.

2. The dignity of an elector in the Roman-German empire. — **3.** The territory of an elector in Germany.

> He . . . can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an *electorate* in the empire.
> *Addison*, Freeholder.

electoress, electress (ē-lek′tọr-es, -tres), *n.* [= F. *électrice* = It. *elettrice;* as *elector* + *-ess*.] The wife or widow of an elector of the Roman-German empire.

> The eyes of all the protestants in the nation turned towards the *electoress* of Brunswick; who was daughter to the queen of Bohemia. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1700.

electorial (ē-lek-tō-ri-al), *a.* [< *elector* + *-ial.*] Same as *electoral.* [Rare.]

> I make no doubt they [the revolution society] would soon erect themselves into an *electorial* college, if things were ripe to give effect to their claim.
>
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

electorship (ẹ̄-lek'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *elector* + *-ship.*] The office of an elector.

> And if the Bavarian hath male-issue of this young lady, the son is to succeed him in the *electorship.*
>
> *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 23.

Electra (ẹ̄-lek'trạ̈), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἠλέκτρα, a fem. proper name: see *electrum.*] 1. One of the Pleiades, 20 Tauri.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of polyps. *Lamarck*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Stephens*, 1829. (*c*) A genus of dipterous insects. *Loew*, 1845. (*d*) A genus of mollusks.

electret†, *n.* A middle English form of *electrum.*

electrepeter (ē-lek-trep'e-tėr), *n.* [Incorrectly formed, appar. meant for **electrotrope*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + τρέπειν, turn.] An instrument for changing the direction of electric currents.

electress, *n.* See *electoress.*

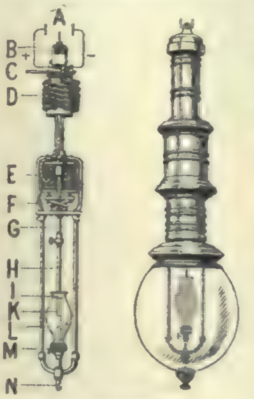
electric (ẹ̄-lek'trik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *électrique* = Sp. *eléctrico* = Pg. *electrico* = It. *elettrico* (cf. D. G. *elektrisch* = Dan. Sw. *elektrisk*), < NL. *electricus*, < L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity): see *electrum.* First used by Gilbert, "Vim illam *electricam* nobis placet appellare" (De Magnete (1600), ii. 2, p. 47).] **I.** *a.* [Also *electrical.*] 1. Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction: as, an *electric* body, such as amber or glass. *Boyle*, Atmospheres of Consistent Bodies (1667).—2. Pertaining to or consisting in electricity: as, *electric* power; an *electric* discharge.—3. Derived from or produced by electricity: as, an *electric* shock; an *electric* light.—4. Conveying electricity; producing electricity; communicating a shock by electricity: as, an *electric* machine; *electric* wires; the *electric* eel or fish.

> Certain fishes belonging to the genera Torpedo (among the Elasmobranchii), Gymnotus, Malapterurus, and Mormyrus (among the Teleostei), possess organs which convert nervous energy into electricity, just as muscles convert the same energy into ordinary motion. . . . The nerves of the electrical organs proceed from the fifth pair, and from the *electric* lobe of the medulla oblongata, which appears to be developed at the origin of the pneumogastrics.
>
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 54.

5. Operated by electricity: as, an *electric* bell; an *electric* railway.—6. Figuratively, full of fire, spirit, or passion, and capable of communicating it to others; magnetic.

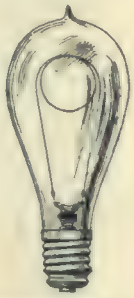
> *Electric* Pindar, quick as fear,
> With race-dust on his cheeks, and clear
> Slant startled eyes.
>
> *Mrs. Browning*, Vision of Poets.

Dynamo-electric machine. See *electric machine*, below.—**Electric absorption.** See *residual charge*, under *residual.*—**Electric action**, in *organ-building*, a mechanism in which the connection between the keyboard and the pipes is made by the help of electricity.—**Electric alarm**, any alarm or signaling device controlled or operated by a current of electricity. The alarm is sounded by the closing of the electric circuit, which may be effected by a thermostat, a door, a sash, or other device, according to the purpose for which the alarm is used. See *alarm, thermostat*, and *fire-alarm.*—**Electric annunciator**, an apparatus by means of which the location of the point at which an electric circuit is made or broken is indicated. A number of electromagnets are connected, each with some particular station, room, or point from which a signal may come; the opening or closing of the circuit at any of these points operates the electromagnet to which it is joined, bringing into view a number, letter, or word indicating the location of the point. An alarm-bell is generally rung at the same time.—**Electric apparatus**, the various machines and appliances necessary for conducting electrical experiments, and illustrating the laws of electric action.—**Electric atmosphere, electric aura.** See *aural.*—**Electric bridge, call-bell, clock, current, displacement, eel, egg, fuse, governor, hammer, harpoon**, etc. See the nouns.—**Electric field**, any space in which electric force exists.—**Electric force**, the force existing among bodies charged with electricity, due to the existence of the charge.—**Electric lamp**, the contrivance in which the electric light is produced.—**Electric light**, light produced by electricity; especially, a brilliant light for purposes of illumination obtained by means of a powerful current of electricity, generated by a magneto- or dynamo-electric machine. The light is of two general kinds, the *arc-light* and the *incandescent light.* In the first the voltaic arc is employed; in the second a resisting conductor is rendered incandescent by the current. The arc-light (see *voltaic arc*, under *arc*^{1}) is produced when a powerful current passes between two carbon electrodes, at first in contact and afterward separated a short distance, the result being the formation of the voltaic arc. The light of the arc and the glowing carbon-points has great intensity, and electric lamps of this kind are extensively used for purposes of illumination, where a powerful light (1,200 candle-power or upward) can be economically employed. In order to keep the carbon electrodes at a constant distance, so that the light may be uniform, some form of regulator is generally needed. Commonly an electromagnet, through which the current passes, is used for this purpose. As the carbons are slowly consumed the distance between them increases; the current meets with greater resistance, and is weakened accordingly; this in turn weakens the electromagnet, which acts less powerfully on its armature, and thus through some mechanical device causes the points to approach each other. If they come too near together, the strengthened current strengthens the electromagnet, and the same contrivance pulls them apart again; so that the current automatically regulates itself. In electric candles this necessity is done away with; here, as in the Jablochkoff candle, for example, the carbon pencils are placed side by side, separated by some insulating earthy substance, the arc is formed at the top, and the candle burns away in a manner analogous to that of an ordinary candle. With these candles alternating currents are employed to obviate the difficulty that would otherwise arise from the more rapid consumption of the carbon forming the positive pole. In an incandescent electric lamp, or glow-lamp, the current is made to pass through a strip of some substance which, because of its high resistance, becomes highly heated, and hence brilliantly incandescent. Practically, the only suitable substance known is carbon, which in the form of a thin strip or wire, carefully prepared for the purpose (for example, from a strip of bamboo) and bent in a loop, is inclosed in a bulb of glass from which the air has been exhausted. The vacuum is essential to prevent the consumption of the carbon at the high temperature to which it is raised. The incandescent light is comparable in brilliancy to a good gas-burner, and is hence suitable for general house illumination; it is superior to gas in steadiness, and has the great advantage that it does not vitiate the air. The current employed has, for lamps of ordinary power, much less strength than that needed for the arc-light. The clutch-lamp is an arc-lamp in which the rod to which the upper carbon is attached is surrounded by an annular clutch, which is raised when the circuit is completed, thus establishing the arc.—**Electric log**, a ship's log in which the recording mechanism may be stopped by closing an electrical circuit through the tow-line when it is necessary to haul the log on board ship. Another form of electric log uses the recording mechanism to close a circuit through the tow-line, and report the record of the log on the vessel. See *log.*—**Electric machine**, a machine for generating large quantities of electricity. Those commonly used for producing statical electricity depend upon either friction or induction for their operation. For producing current electricity a magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine is employed. The frictional electric machine usually consists of a plate or cylinder of glass, which is made by means of a handle to revolve between stationary cushions whose surfaces are covered with amalgam. One form of electricity (positive) is generated on the revolving plate, and is taken off by combs to a large brass cylinder called the *prime conductor*; the other (negative) is generated on the cushions, and may also be collected on a conductor, but is generally allowed to pass off to the earth through a metallic chain. The electricity obtained is the equivalent of the mechanical energy expended in turning the crank, less that which through friction is expended in producing useless heat. An induction-machine acts upon the principle of induction. Thus, in the Holtz machine no friction is used except to charge the armatures. It consists of a stationary glass plate with two open spaces, or "windows," on opposite sides of the center, and of a second glass plate which is revolved very rapidly in front of it. On the other side of the movable plate, and opposite the windows, are two combs connecting with brass conductors ending in large knobs. On one edge of each window is attached a piece of paper, called the *armature*, and a tongue of paper projects from it into the open space toward the revolving wheel. In the use of the Holtz machine and others of the same kind a small initial charge must first be communicated to the armature. By induction this is increased until a maximum, depending on the insulating power of the machine and its supports, is reached. The electrical energy developed has its equivalent in the work done in overcoming alternate attraction and repulsion of the moving and fixed parts. The effects of an induction-machine are much more powerful than those of the plate-machine, and it is less influenced by dampness in the air. It is consequently a very useful machine in the physical laboratory, being much used for statical experiments. When a powerful current of electricity is required, a magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine driven by a steam- or gas-engine, or by water-power, is employed. These machines depend upon the induction which takes place between magnets and coils of wire, when their relative positions are changed. (See *induction.*) The distinction between the magneto- and dynamo-machines is that in the former a permanent magnet is employed, while in the latter its place is taken by an electromagnet. A simple form of the first consists of a large horseshoe magnet, before the poles of which two bobbins wound with insulated copper wire and inclosing cores of soft iron are made to revolve; the variation in magnetic intensity and polarity as these soft iron cores alternately approach and recede from the poles of the permanent magnet produces induced currents in the wire of the bobbins. These currents are reversed for each half-revolution, and hence a machine of this type produces an alternating current. By the use of a commutator, however, the current may be rectified, so that it passes through the connecting wire always in the same direction. In another form of the machine the soft iron core is in the form of a ring, about which a number of separated coils of insulated wire are wound, the ends of which are taken to the central axis. This circular armature revolves between the poles of the horseshoe magnet, and the result is the generation of a current in one direction in one half of the coils, and in the opposite direction in the other half. The current is taken off for the outside circuit by means of two metallic brushes on each side of the central axis. The magneto-electric machine has been displaced for practical use by the dynamo-electric machine, or dynamo. The dynamo-machines in use are of many forms, but all consist essentially of one or more large electromagnets (called the *field-magnets*) between the poles of which an armature, consisting of a soft iron core wound with coils of insulated copper wire, is made to revolve very rapidly by means of an engine. In most of them the principle of reduplication is involved — that is, commencing with a very small amount of residual magnetism in the field-magnets, the inductive action between them and the revolving armature results in the production of a feeble current in the coils. This current may be made to pass through the wire of the stationary magnets, strengthening them so that they exert a stronger inductive influence on the armature, thus producing a strong current in the coils, which again charges more strongly the field-magnets, and so on until the machine is in full action. The charging of the field-magnets is accomplished in different ways. In some forms of the machine the field-magnets are excited by independent currents, produced by separate machines; in other forms (called *series dynamos*) the current generated in the armature charges the field-magnets, and is also used for the outside work, the coils of the electromagnets, in other words, forming part of the external circuit; in still other forms (called *shunt dynamos*) a portion only of the current generated in the armature is used to charge the field-magnets, the remainder being taken off for the practical outside work. Many different forms of the machine are now in use, and they have proved an economical and convenient

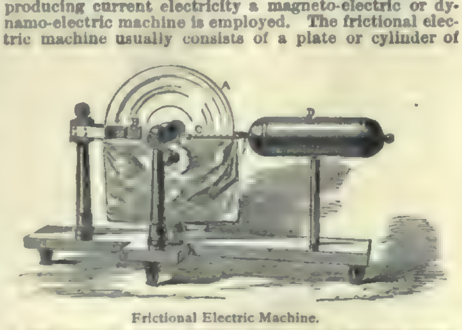


Arc-lamp.

B, hanger; *C*, switch; *D*, resistance coil; *E*, magnets; *F*, clutch; *G*, carbon rod; *H*, upper carbon; *I*, gas-check plug; *K*, inclosing bulb; *L*, lower carbon; *M*, lower carbon holder; *N*, hook for tail-piece.

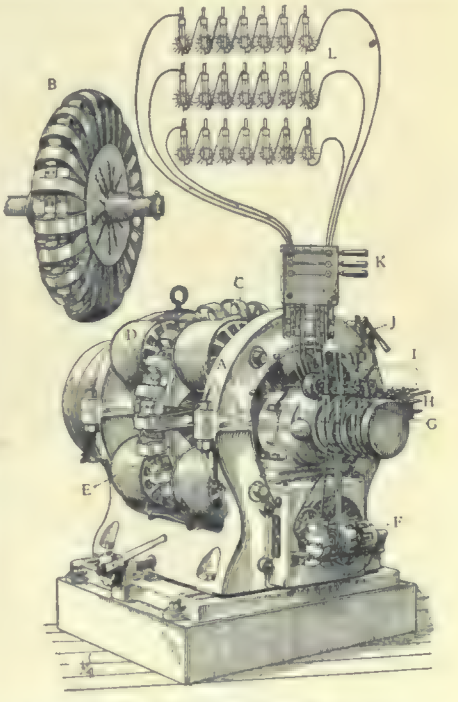


Incandescent Lamp.



Frictional Electric Machine.

A, glass plate; *B*, rubber, holding amalgam; *C*, collecting points; *D*, prime conductor.



Brush Multi-circuit Dynamo.

A, field frame; *B*, armature; *C*, armature coils; *D*, magnet-coils or field spools; *E*, pole piece; *F*, automatic regulator for shifting brushes, thereby maintaining a constant current in the lamp circuit regardless of the number of lamps in operation; *G*, commutator; *H*, brush-holder; *I*, brushes; *J*, main circuit switch; *K*, circuit switches; *L*, series lamps on multiple circuit.

means of obtaining powerful currents of electricity, when it is to be used for producing the electric light, for electroplating, for the transmission of power or energy, and so on. In the transmission of energy by electricity, the current produced by the machine is made to pass through a second machine (called an *electric motor*, generally similar to and often identical with the dynamo in form and construction, the order of working being reversed), distant a number of miles, perhaps, from the first, and there it causes the armature to revolve, and this revolution may be employed to do any kind of mechanical work. Dynamos have a high degree of efficiency, many transforming over 90 per cent. of the mechanical energy used in revolving the armature into the energy of the electric current. They furnish the electric current much more economically, as well as more regularly, than a voltaic battery, since the zinc, the fuel of the latter, is an expensive and a poor fuel, as compared with the coal used for the engine which drives the dynamo.—**Electric meter**, an instrument designed to measure the quantity of electricity supplied to consumers for the production of light or heat, or to be used as a motive power.—**Electric motor.** See *electric machine.*—**Electric organ.** See *organ.*—**Electric pendulum**, a form of electroscope consisting of a pith-ball suspended by a non-conducting thread.—**Electric piano.** See *piano.*—**Electric railway**, a railway on which electricity is the motive power. The wheels of each car may be set in motion by an electric motor to which they are geared, or a motor-car may draw one or more cars. There are two distinct systems of electric railway. In one the electric motor is actuated by a current of electricity drawn from a secondary or "storage" battery carried with the car, generally underneath the floor; in the other the current is conveyed from a dynamo at some point on the line by means of conductors, which may be supported upon poles or placed in an underground conduit.—**Electric storm**, a violent disturbance of the electrical condition of the earth, resulting in strong earth-currents through long lines of telegraph, often interfering with the ordinary working of the line. These storms are sometimes widespread, and are thought by some physicists to be related to contemporaneous disturbances of the atmosphere of the sun. The phrase is also applied to unusually violent displays of atmospheric electricity.—**Electric-telegraph cable.** See *cable.*—**Electric tension**, difference of electric potential: often used as equivalent to *electromotive force.* (See also *battery, cell, circuit, condenser, electricity, fluid, potential, telegram, telephone, tension, spark, unit.*)

II. *n.* A body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another. See *electricity.*—**To excite an electric.** See *excite.*

electrical (ẹ-lek'tri-ka̤l), *a.* [< *electric* + *-al.*] Same as *electric.*

> We believe that the time has arrived when the scientific world no longer looks upon *electrical* phenomena as isolated and separate from the phenomena of heat and light, or chemical reactions. *Science*, IV. 164.

Electrical burglar-alarm, endosmosis, etc. See the nouns.—**Electrical diapason**, an instrument consisting of a tuning-fork or -reed, the vibration of which is maintained by means of electricity.—**Electrical engineering**, the science and art of utilizing electricity, especially in the production of light, heat, and motive power, in the transmission and distribution of energy, and in its application to a great variety of metallurgical and other processes. It also includes the science and art of the erection and maintenance of telegraph- and cable-lines, of electric railway-signals, and other forms of electric signaling.—**Electrical mortar**, a small mortar within which a discharge is made to take place between two bodies charged with contrary electricities. This disruptive discharge causes so violent a disturbance of the air-particles as to expel a light ball placed in the mouth of the mortar. See *Volta's pistol*, under *pistol.*

electrically (ẹ-lek'tri-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it; as regards electricity.

electricalness (ẹ-lek'tri-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being electrical. [Rare.]

electrician (ē-lek-trish'a̤n), *n.* [= F. *électricien*; as *electric* + *-ian.*] 1. One who studies electricity, and investigates its properties by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity.—2. One engaged in the business of making or supplying electric apparatus or appliances.

electricity (ē-lek-tris'i̤-ti), *n.* [= D. *elektriciteit* = G. *elektricität* = Dan. Sw. *elektricitet* = F. *électricité* = Sp. *electricidad* = Pg. *electricidade* = It. *elettricità*, < NL. *electricita(t-)s*, < *electricus*, electric: see *electric.*] In *physics*, a name denoting the cause of an important class of phenomena of attraction and repulsion, chemical decomposition, etc., or, collectively, these phenomena themselves. The true nature of electricity is as yet not well understood; but it is probable that it is not, as was formerly assumed, of the nature of a fluid—either a single fluid, as was supposed by Franklin, or two fluids (positive and negative), as was supposed by Symmer. The word was first used by Gilbert, the creator of the science of electricity, and by him was applied to the phenomena of attraction and repulsion as exhibited when amber (electrum) and some other substances of a similar character were briskly rubbed. Its meaning has been gradually extended to include a large variety of phenomena, among which may be named heating, luminous and magnetic effects, chemical decomposition, etc., together with numerous apparent attractions and repulsions of matter widely differing from those originally noted, but all of which are attributed to a common cause. The subject is usually divided into the two parts of *statical* or *frictional electricity*, including the electricity produced by friction and analogous means, the phenomena of which are chiefly statical, and *current electricity* (also called *voltaic electricity*), including that produced by the chemical or voltaic battery and electromagnetic machines, the phenomena of which are mostly dynamical. The form of electricity first discovered was the frictional. The discovery is generally attributed to Thales (sixth century B. C.), who observed that amber, after being rubbed by silk, had the property of attracting light bodies, like bits of paper, bran, etc. It was subsequently discovered that glass, sulphur, resin, and many other bodies gained by friction this same property to a greater or less extent. When electricity is produced by the friction of silk on glass, that of the glass is called *vitreous* or *positive electricity*, while that of the silk rubber is called *resinous* or *negative electricity*. When produced by the friction of flannel or silk on sealing-wax, that of the wax is *negative*, and that of the flannel or silk rubber is *positive*. This distinction, which, however, is properly explained as due to a difference of electrical potential (see *potential*), extends through the whole subject, by whatever means the electricity is produced. It is found universally true that the two kinds of electricity are produced in equal amounts. Besides friction, there are other means of exciting electricity, as pressure between two bodies or sudden fracture (by which means sugar becomes faintly luminous when broken in the dark). If a piece of sealing-wax is broken, the opposite ends will be found to be dissimilarly electrified. This is especially true of the fracture of cleavable minerals, like mica, calcite, etc. Some crystallized bodies become electrified by change of temperature: for example, a crystal of tourmalin, on being slightly warmed, becomes positively electrified at one extremity, and negatively at the other; if cooled, the poles are reversed. (See *pyro-electricity.*) For the chief means of obtaining a supply of frictional electricity, see *electric machine*, under *electric*, and *electrophorus.* The principal subjects considered under the head of statical electricity are the distribution of electricity over the surface of a conductor, as determined by its shape or the proximity of other electrified bodies (see *density*); the effect of induction or the production of an electrified state in a neutral body by approaching it to one already electrified, but without contact; the degree of induction, as determined by the nature of the non-conductor or dielectric (see *induction, conductor, dielectric*); the accumulation of electricity in a condenser, as a Leyden jar (see *condenser*, and *Leyden jar*, under *jar*); the measurement of capacity, potential, quantity, etc. (as with an electrometer); and the phenomena of discharge, as the spark-discharge, which takes place between oppositely electrified bodies when they are brought near together, the brush-discharge, etc. The electricity generated by friction and analogous means is in a state of high potential (see *potential*), but the quantity, and therefore the amount of electrical energy, is generally small; it has the power of overcoming great resistances and producing violent mechanical effects, as seen in the discharge of a Holtz machine, and still more strikingly in the case of lightning. Frictional electricity has found but few useful applications in the arts. The common means of producing current electricity is the voltaic battery. (See *battery* and *cell.*) Electrical currents may also be obtained by revolving a coil of wire in the space (magnetic field) between the poles of a steel magnet or electromagnet, so as to cut the lines of force between these poles. This principle is made use of in magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines (see *electric*) to obtain powerful currents of electricity for practical use. A current may also be produced by soldering together two ends of two bars of different metals, connecting the other ends with a copper wire, and then heating (or cooling) the first point of union. This is called *thermo-electricity*, and the pair of metals is called a *thermo-electrical couple;* it is analogous to the voltaic couple, only here the electrical current is obtained at the expense of the heat supplied. (See *thermo-electricity.*) The principal subjects considered under the head of current electricity are the effects of the current in causing chemical decomposition (see *electrolysis, electrometallurgy*), in producing heat and light through the resistance of the medium, including the voltaic arc, and in the production of induced currents in a coil of wire, under certain conditions, by the action of another current or a magnet (see *induction*); the measurement of strength of current (as with a galvanometer or *ampere-meter*, which see), of electromotive force (as with a volt-meter), and of resistance (as with the electric bridge or ohm-meter), etc. The current electricity produced by the chemical battery or ordinary dynamo-machine differs from the statical electricity of the frictional or induction machine, in that the difference of potentials of the poles, or, in other words, the electromotive force of the current when the poles are connected, is relatively small, while the quantity of electricity is relatively enormously large. Correspondingly, ordinary current electricity has relatively very little power of overcoming a high resistance; no spark is obtained, even from a powerful battery, when the poles are separated by so much as a small fraction of an inch; but the current can do a large amount of work in producing chemical decomposition (as in the electrolysis of water), or mechanically, when transformed by an electric motor. Induced currents, however, as those produced by an induction-coil (which see), may have a very high electromotive force and consequent power of overcoming resistance.—**Animal electricity.** See *animal.*—**Contact theory of electricity**, a theory which assumes that the electromotive force of a voltaic cell, and perhaps the electricity produced by friction, is due to the difference of potential assumed by two dissimilar substances when placed in contact.—**Diffusion of electricity.** See *diffusion.*—**Distribution of electricity.** See *distribution.*—**Electrostatic units of electricity.** See *electrostatic.*—**Excitation of electricity.** See *excitation.*—**Free** and **bound electricity.** By a "free" charge of electricity is generally meant one which is borne by an insulated body independently of surrounding objects, while a "bound" charge is one held in position by the presence and attraction of a charge of the opposite character or sign upon a neighboring body. As a matter of fact all charges are "bound," the production of a given quantity of one kind of electricity being always accompanied by the production of the same quantity of the opposite kind. When this complementary charge is very distant and widely distributed, as on the walls of a room, the first may be said to be "free" electricity.

electricute (ẹ-lek'tri-kūt), *v. t.* [Contracted from *electri-* + *execute.*] To put to death judicially by means of electricity. Also *electrocute.* [Recent and colloq.]

electricution (ẹ-lek-tri-kū'sho̤n), *n.* The act of electricuting. [Recent and colloq.]

electriferous (ē-lek-trif'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *electrifer*, producing amber (bearing electricity) (< L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}), + *-ous.*] Bearing or transmitting electricity. Also *electrophorous.*

electrifiable (ē-lek'tri-fī-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *electrify* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may be electrified or become electric.—2. Capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid.

electrification (ẹ-lek″tri-fi-kā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *electrify* + *-ation.*] The act of electrifying, or the state of being charged with electricity. This may be positive (+) or negative (—), according as the body is charged with positive or negative electricity—that is, according as its potential is higher or lower than the assumed zero. See *potential.*

electrifier (ẹ-lek'tri-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which electrifies.

electrify (ẹ-lek'tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrified*, ppr. *electrifying.* [< L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] 1. To communicate electricity to; charge with electricity; make electric: as, to *electrify* a jar.—2. To cause electricity to pass through; affect by electricity; give an electric shock to: as, to *electrify* a limb.—3. To excite suddenly; give a sudden shock to; surprise with some sudden and startling effect, of a brilliant or shocking nature; startle greatly; thrill: as, the whole assembly was *electrified.*

> He [Milton] *electrifies* the mind. *Macaulay*, Milton.
>
> If the sovereign were now to immure a subject in defiance of the writ of Habeas Corpus, or to put a conspirator to the torture, the whole nation would be instantly *electrified* by the news. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

electrine^1 (ẹ-lek'trin), *a.* [< LL. *electrinus*, < Gr. *ἠλέκτρινος*, made of amber or electrum, < *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, electrum: see *electrum.*] 1. Belonging to or made of amber.—2. Composed of the alloy called electrum (which see).

electrine^2 (ē-lek'trin), *n.* [< *electrum* (*electric*) + *-ine*^{2}.] The (supposed) principle of electricity; a (supposed) kind of matter which manifests electrical phenomena.

> A hitherto undescribed ponderable chemical element, which he terms *electrine*, and which he assumes to be an essential constituent of oxygen.
> *Ashburner*, in Reichenbach's Dynamics, Pref., p. xiv.

electrization (ē-lek-tri-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *électrisation* = Sp. *electrizacion* = Pg. *electrização*; as *electrize* + *-ation.*] The act of electrifying. Also spelled *electrisation.*

> It is not electricity which cures, but *Electrizations*, a process requiring far more technical skill than the uninitiated generally believe. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 153.

electrize (ẹ-lek'trīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrized*, ppr. *electrizing.* [= D. *elektriseren* = G. *elektrisiren* = Dan. *elektrisere* = Sw. *elektrisera* = F. *électriser* = Sp. Pg. *electrizar* = It. *elettrizzare*, < NL. **electrizare*, electrify, < L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity).] To make electric; electrify. Also spelled *electrise.*

electrizer (ẹ-lek'trī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which electrifies; specifically, an apparatus for the application of electricity for medical purposes. Also spelled *electriser.*

electro (ē-lek'trō), *n.* [Abbreviation of *electrotype.*] An electrotype.

> For these reasons the Act is objectionable in prohibiting the importation of stereos and *electros.*
> *Amer. Publishers' Circular.*

electro-. [NL., etc., *electro-*, formally repr. Gr. *ἠλεκτρο-*, combining form of *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, electrum (see *electrum*), but practically a contraction of *electrico-*, combining form of *electricus*, E. *electric:* see *electric.*] The combining form, in many modern compounds, of *electric*, often representing also *electricity.* [In the following compounds containing *electro-*, where the second element exists independently in English, or is otherwise perfectly obvious, and where no parallel forms are cited, no etymology is given.]

electroballistic (ē-lek″trọ-ba-lis'tik), *a.* Concerned with electricity as used to determine the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight: an epithet applied to various instruments invented by Nauvez. The projectile passes in succession through two or more screens, the distances between which are known; and, the exact time of passage through each screen being electrically recorded, a simple calculation gives the velocity at that part of the flight.

electrobath (ẹ̄-lek'trō-bȧth), *n.* The liquid used in electroplating, in which the metal to be deposited is held in solution.

electrobiological (ẹ̄-lek"trō-bī-ọ̄-loj'i-ka̤l), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrobiology.

electrobiologist (ẹ̄-lek"trō-bī-ol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* One versed in electrobiology.

electrobiology (ẹ̄-lek"trō-bī-ol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* 1. Biology as concerned with electrical phenomena; that branch of science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms.—2. That phase of mesmerism or animal magnetism in which the actions, feelings, etc., of a person in the mesmeric condition are controlled, or supposed to be controlled, by the will of the operator.

electrobioscopy (ẹ̄-lek"trō-bī-os'kọ̄-pi), *n.* The process of testing the muscles with electricity to determine if life is extinct. *Greer*, Dict. of Electricity, p. 49.

electrobronze (ẹ̄-lek'trō-bronz), *n.* A metallic coat given to iron articles by an electrobath. The coating is subsequently protected by a varnish.

electrocapillarity (ẹ̄-lek"trō-kap-i-lar'i̤-ti), *n.* Certain phenomena collectively occurring at the common surface of two liquids in contact when their difference of potential is altered. The surface-tension of the liquids is changed, and motion usually results. See *electrocapillary*.

electrocapillary (ẹ̄-lek-trō-kap'i-lā̤-ri), *a.* Capillary and electrical: designating certain capillary phenomena produced by electricity. For example, if a horizontal glass tube be filled with a dilute acid, and a drop of mercury be placed in the middle of the tube, the passage of a current of electricity through it will cause the drop to move toward the negative pole. A capillary electrometer has been constructed, in which the pressure of a column of liquid is made to balance the electrocapillary force exerted at the surface of contact of mercury and dilute acid, this force being nearly proportional to the electromotive force when it does not exceed one volt.

electrocautery (ẹ̄-lek-trō-kâ'tėr-i), *n.* In *surg.*, cauterizing by means of a platinum wire heated by the passage of a current of electricity; the instrument used.

electrochemical (ẹ̄-lek-trō-kem'i-ka̤l), *a.* Pertaining to electrochemistry.

> The electromotive force of an electrolyte is equal to the mechanical equivalent of the heat of combination of its *electrochemical* equivalent.
> *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 247.

Electrochemical series, the arrangement of the chemical elements in such an order that all the elements which are electropositive with reference to a given element are placed before it, and all those which are electronegative after it. See *electrolysis*.

electrochemically (ẹ̄-lek-trō-kem'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* According to the laws of electrochemistry.

electrochemist (ẹ̄-lek-trō-kem'ist), *n.* One who practises electrochemistry.

> It [electrometallurgy] is a subject of intense interest to the chemist and to the electrician, for it combines principles underlying its practice which belong to both professions. In fact, the man skilled in its science and art may appropriately be styled an *electro-chemist*.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXIX. 81.

electrochemistry (ẹ̄-lek-trō-kem'is-tri), *n.* Chemistry as concerned with electricity; the science which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes. It is generally divided into *electrolysis*, or the separation of a compound body into its constituent parts by the passage of an electric current, and *electrometallurgy*, or the application of electrolysis to the arts. See *electrolysis*.

electrochronograph (ẹ̄-lek-trō-kron'ọ̄-gràf), *n.* A chronograph on which the record is made by electrical means: much used in astronomical observatories and in the laboratory for noting the precise instant or duration of transits and similar phenomena. See *chronograph*.

electrochronographic (ẹ̄-lek"trō-kron-ọ̄-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to an electrochronograph, or indicated and recorded by means of it.

electrocopper (ẹ̄-lek-trō-kop'ėr), *v. t.* To plate or cover with copper by means of electricity. See *electroplating*.

> Steel, iron, zinc, lead, and tin which have been previously *electro-coppered*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 212.

electrocute, electrocution. See *electricute, electricution.*

electrode (ẹ̄-lek'trōd), *n.* [= F. *électrode*; as *electric* + Gr. ὁδός, way.] A pole of the current from an electric battery or machine which is in use in effecting electrolysis: applied generally to the two ends of an open electric circuit. The positive pole is termed the *anode*, and the negative pole the *cathode*.

electrodeposit (ẹ̄-lek"trō-dẹ̄-poz'it), *n.* That which has been deposited by means of electricity.

electrodeposit (ẹ̄-lek"trō-dẹ̄-poz'it), *v. t.* To deposit, as a metal or other substance, from a chemical compound, by means of electricity.

> In the same year also M. de Ruolz *electro-deposited* brass from a solution composed of the cyanides of copper and zinc dissolved in aqueous cyanides of potassium.
> *G. Gore*, Electro-Metallurgy, p. 25.

electrodeposition (ẹ̄-lek"trō-dep-ọ̄-zish'o̤n), *n.* The deposition of metals or other substances from a solvent by means of electricity.

> Employed *electro-deposition* for producing the copper plates. *G. Gore*, Electro-Metallurgy, p. 25.

electrodepositor (ẹ̄-lek"trō-dẹ̄-poz'i-tor), *n.* One who practises the art of electrodeposition.

> In 1840, M. de Ruolz, a French *electro-depositor*, . . . had taken out a patent in France for electro-gilding.
> *W. H. Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 20.

electrodiapason (ẹ̄-lek"trō-dī-a̤-pā'zo̤n), *n.* Same as *electrical diapason* (which see, under *electrical*).

> A universal support or *electro-diapason*, intended to inscribe and show in projection the vibratory movements.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI., Supp., p. 48.

electrodynamic, electrodynamical (ẹ̄-lek"trō-dī-nam'ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* Pertaining to electrodynamics.—**Directrix of electrodynamic action.** See *directrix*.

electrodynamics (ẹ̄-lek"trō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* That part of the science of electricity which treats of the mutual action of electric currents and of currents and magnets.

electrodynamism (ẹ̄-lek-trō-dī'na̤-mizm), *n.* See the extract.

> The trance caused by regarding fixedly a gleaming point produces in the brain, in his [Dr. Philips's] opinion, an accumulation of a peculiar nervous power, which he calls *electrodynamism*. *Science*, IX. 542.

electrodynamometer (ẹ̄-lek"trō-dī-na̤-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *electrodynamic* + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by means of the attraction or repulsion mutually exerted by two coils of wire, through at least one of which the whole or a part of the current to be measured passes.

> Weber devised an instrument known as an *electrodynamometer* for measuring the strength of currents by means of the electrodynamic action of one part of the circuit upon another part. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 297.

electrodynamometrical (ẹ̄-lek"trō-dī"na-mọ̄-met'ri-ka̤l), *a.* Pertaining to the electrodynamometer.

> *Electro-dynamometrical* measurements.
> *Electrical Rev.*, XXII. 159.

electro-engraving (ẹ̄-lek"trō-en-grā'ving), *n.* An etching process in which the plate, covered with a ground and properly etched, is placed in an electrobath to deepen the "bite" or cutting-in of the lines.

electro-ergometer (ẹ̄-lek"trō-ėr-gom'e-tėr), *n.* See *ergometer*.

electrogenesis (ẹ̄-lek-trō-jen'e-sis), *n.* Causation or production by electricity.

electrogenetic (ẹ̄-lek'trọ̄-jẹ̄-net'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrogenesis.

electrogild (ẹ̄-lek'trọ̄-gild), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrogilded, electrogilt*, ppr. *electrogilding*. To gild, by means of the voltaic battery, with a thin deposit of gold precipitated from a bath of a salt of the metal.

electrogilder (ẹ̄-lek-trō-gil'dėr), *n.* One who practises electrogilding.

electrograph (ẹ̄-lek'trọ̄-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity: see *electric, electro-*), + γράφειν, write.] 1. A curve automatically traced and forming a continuous record of the indications of an electrometer.—2. An apparatus for engraving the copper cylinders used in printing fabrics and wall-papers. The cylinder is first coated with varnish, which is scratched by diamond-points traversing upon it, and controlled by circuit-breakers, that are in turn controlled by the copyist. The exposed portions are then etched by exposure to an acid-bath.

electrography (ē-lek-trog'ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] 1. Galvanography. Specifically—2. The process of copying a fine engraving on copper or steel by means of an electro-copper deposit.

electrokinetic (ẹ̄-lek"trō-ki-net'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrokinetics, or electricity in motion.

electrokinetics (ẹ̄-lek"trō-ki-net'iks), *n.* That branch of electricity which treats of electric currents, or the flow of electricity.

electrolier (ẹ̄-lek-trọ̄-lēr'), *n.* [Modern, formed in imitation of *chandelier*.] A bracket, pendant, or stand, often with branches, and ornamented, used for supporting incandescent electric lamps.

electrolithotrity (ẹ̄-lek"trō-li-thot'ri-ti), *n.* Lithotrity, or the destruction of vesical calculi, effected by electrolysis.

electrologic, electrological (ẹ̄-lek-trọ̄-loj'ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *electrology* + *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to electrology.

electrologist (ē-lek-trol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* One versed in the science of electrology.

electrology (ē-lek-trol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [= F. *électrologie*; < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The department of physical science which treats of the phenomena and properties of electricity.

electrolysability, electrolysable, etc. See *electrolyzability*, etc.

electrolysis (ē-lek-trol'i-sis), *n.* [= F. *électrolyse*, < NL. **electrolysis*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + λύσις, solution, resolution, < λύειν, loose, solve, resolve. Cf. *analysis*.] The decomposition of a chemical compound, called the *electrolyte*, into its constituent parts by an electric current. Thus, water is decomposed by electrolysis into hydrogen and oxygen; of these it is found that the hydrogen is attracted by the negative pole (the cathode), and is hence said to be *electropositive*, and is called the *cation*; while the oxygen collects at the positive pole (the anode), and is said to be *electronegative*, and is called the *anion*. Similarly, by experimenting with different compounds and observing the behavior in each case, an electrochemical series of the elements, arranged in order, from oxygen, the most negative, to the most positive metals, sodium, potassium, etc., has been deduced. A salt may also be decomposed by electrolysis: thus, copper sulphate yields metallic copper at the negative pole (upon which it is deposited), and sulphuric acid at the positive pole. By electrolysis Davy was able to decompose lime and the other alkaline earths, and thus to show that they were compounds of metals, calcium, etc., with oxygen. An electrolysis in which the ions (a term including both anion and cation) are produced at their respective electrodes without interference from these electrodes or the surrounding electrolyte is called a *primary electrolysis*. Very often combinations take place between the ions and the electrodes or the electrolyte, so that the final products are different from the true ions. This is called *secondary electrolysis*. For the application of electrolysis in the arts, see *electrometallurgy*.

electrolyte (ẹ̄-lek'trọ̄-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + λυτός, verbal n. of λύειν, solve, dissolve. Cf. *electrolysis*.] A compound which is decomposable, or is subjected to decomposition, by an electric current.

> No elementary substance can be an *electrolyte*: for from the nature of the operation compounds alone are susceptible of electrolysis. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 282.

electrolytic, electrolytical (ẹ̄-lek-trọ̄-lit'ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* [= F. *électrolytique*; as *electrolyte* + *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of electrolysis.

> It is not improbable that the increased *electrolytic* power of water by the addition of some acids, such as the sulphuric and phosphoric, where the acids themselves are not decomposed, depends upon a catalytic effect of these acids. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 169.

Electrolytic cell. See *cell*.

electrolytically (ẹ̄-lek-trọ̄-lit'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an electrolytic manner; by means of electrolysis; as in electrolysis.

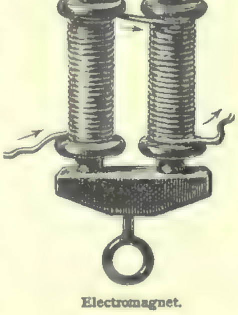
> The fibre is carbonized in moulds of nickel, and is attached to the conducting wires by copper, *electrolytically* deposited upon them. *G. B. Prescott*, Dynam. Elect., p. 283.

electrolyzability (ẹ̄-lek-trọ̄-lī-za̤-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* The capability of being decomposed by an electric current. Also spelled *electrolysability*.

electrolyzable (ẹ̄-lek'trọ̄-lī-za̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *électrolysable*; as *electrolyze* + *-able*.] Susceptible of decomposition by an electric current. Also spelled *electrolysable*.

electrolyzation (ẹ̄-lek"trọ̄-li-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *électrolysation*; as *electrolyze* + *-ation*.] The act of electrolyzing. Also spelled *electrolysation*.

electrolyze (ẹ̄-lek'trọ̄-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrolyzed*, ppr. *electrolyzing*. [= F. *électrolyser*; < *electrolysis*. Cf. *analyze*, < *analysis*.] To decompose by the direct action of electricity. Also spelled *electrolyse*.


Electromagnet.

electromagnet (ẹ̄-lek-trō-mag'net), *n.* A magnet which owes its magnetic properties to the inductive action of an electric current. If an insulated wire is wound about a bar of soft iron and a current of electricity is passed through it, the bar becomes a temporary magnet with a north and a south pole; the end at which the current circulates through the wire in the direction of the hands of a clock, as the observer looks at it, is the south pole. In practice, an electromagnet has ordinarily a horseshoe form. It consists of two cylinders, or cores, of soft iron, fastened together at one end and each wound many times with insulated wire; the wire must be so wound that if the horseshoe were straightened the direction of winding would be the same throughout. An electromagnet may be made very powerful, so as to support a ton or more. The soft iron core retains its maximum magnetization only so long as the current is passing, and loses nearly all of it the instant the current ceases. This principle is made use of in the telegraph (which see), electric clocks, electric call-bells, etc. If the core is made of steel, it becomes under the action of the current a permanent magnet.

electromagnetic (ẹ̄-lek″trō-mag-net′ik), *a.* Pertaining to electromagnetics, or to the relation between electricity and magnetism; of the nature of electromagnetism. See *electromagnetism.* Also *galvanomagnetic.*—**Electromagnetic engine, machine.** See *electric machine*, under *electric.*—**Electromagnetic theory of light.** See *light.*—**Electromagnetic units,** units employed in measuring electric currents, and based upon the force exerted between two magnetic poles; the units practically used to measure the strength of currents (ampere), electromotive force (volt), resistance (ohm), etc., are electromagnetic units.

electromagnetically (ẹ̄-lek″trō-mag-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an electromagnetic manner; by electromagnetism.

> A single wire bent twice at right-angles is made to rotate *electro-magnetically* between the poles of a horseshoe magnet. *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I. 74.

electromagnetics (ẹ̄-lek″trō-mag-net′iks), *n.* The science of electromagnetism.

electromagnetism (ẹ̄-lek-trō-mag′net-izm), *n.* The collective term for the phenomena which rest upon the relation between electric currents and magnetism. It comprises the effects of an electric current in directing a magnetic needle and in inducing magnetism in a magnetic substance, as soft iron, and also the analogous effects of a magnet in directing a movable conductor traversed by a current, or in inducing in a conductor an electric current. The directive power of an electric current upon a magnet was discovered by Oersted; it is the principle involved in all forms of galvanometer (which see). The power of an electric current to induce magnetism, and of a magnet to induce an electric current, is treated under *induction;* these latter pheuomena form the basis of the electromagnet and of all forms of magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines.

electromagnetist (ẹ̄-lek-trō-mag′net-ist), *n.* One skilled in electromagnetism.

electromassage (ẹ̄-lek″trō-ma-säzh′), *n.* In *therap.*, the combination of the use of electricity with massage by employing the more or less specially modified electrodes of a galvanic or faradic battery as instruments for more or less imperfect rubbing and kneading.

electromedical (ẹ̄-lek-trō-med′i-kạl), *a.* Pertaining to the medicinal use of electricity.

electrometallurgy (ẹ̄-lek-trō-met′a̤l-ėr-ji), *n.* The art of depositing certain metals, as gold, silver, copper, etc., from their solutions by means of the slow action of an electric current. Its most important applications are electroplating and electrotyping. The essential parts of the process of plating with copper, for example, are as follows: If the surface upon which the metal is to be deposited is a mold (as of a medal) of gutta-percha or wax, it must be made a conductor by having its surface brushed over with powdered graphite. It is then attached to the negative pole of the battery and suspended in the solution of the required metal, as copper sulphate, the positive pole at the same time consisting of a plate of the same metal. The result of the electrolysis (see *electrolysis*) caused by the passage of the current is the decomposition of the solution, the metal being deposited upon the exposed surface at the negative pole, and sulphuric acid being formed at the positive pole; the acid, however, dissolves a part of the copperplate, and thus keeps the solution of constant strength. A current of uniform strength is necessary. Iron and nickel are deposited from solutions of their double salts with ammonium; gold and silver, from alkaline solutions containing potassium cyanide.

electrometer (ē-lek-trom′e-tėr), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *elektrometer* = F. *électromètre* = Sp. *electrómetro* = Pg. *electrometro* = It. *elettrometro*, < Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring difference of electrostatic potential between two conductors. See *potential.* There are many forms. The *absolute electrometer* (also called *balance-electrometer*) of Sir William Thomson consists essentially of two parallel circular plates attracting each other, the central portion of one of them, the upper, suspended from one arm of a balance or by means of light steel springs, the other being movable to a greater or less distance from the first by means of a micrometer screw. The upper disk is always brought to a fixed position (which can be very accurately determined) by means of the attraction of the lower, the amount of attraction being regulated by the distance between the two plates. It is thus seen that the electric force is actually weighed, and formulas are given by means of which the difference of potentials is deducible in absolute measure, the areas of the plates and the distance between them being known. The *quadrant electrometer* of Sir William Thomson consists of four quadrant-shaped pieces of metal, sometimes segments of a flat cylindrical box, the alternate pairs being connected by a wire; above or within this, if the cylindrical form is used, a flat needle of aluminium is hung by a delicate wire. The needle is kept in a constant electrical condition by connection usually with a Leyden jar placed above or below, and if the two pairs of quadrants are dissimilarly electrified—that is, are in a state of different potential, as by connecting them respectively with the poles of a voltaic cell—the needle is deflected from its position of rest, and the amount of this deflection, as measured by the motion of a spot of light reflected from a small mirror attached to it, gives a means of calculating the difference of potential of the bodies under experiment. In another method of using the quadrant electrometer the pairs of quadrants are kept at a constant difference of potential, while that of the needle varies. Arranged in this manner, it is much used in the investigation of atmospheric electricity. Lippmann and Dewar have devised very delicate capillary electrometers, based on the alteration of the force of capillarity by electric action. See *electrocapillary.*

electrometric, electrometrical (ẹ̄-lek-trọ̄-met′rik, -ri-kạl), *a.* [As *electrometer* + *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to electrometry, or the measurement of electricity: as, an *electrometrical* experiment.

electrometry (ē-lek-trom′e-tri), *n.* [As *electrometer* + *-y.*] That department of the science of electricity which embraces the methods of making electrical measurements, more especially of statical electricity.

electromotion (ẹ̄-lek-trō-mō′shọn), *n.* 1. The current of electricity, or the passing of it from one metal to another, in a voltaic circuit.—2. Mechanical motion produced by means of electricity.

electromotive (ẹ̄-lek-trō-mō′tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to electromotion; producing or produced by electromotion.—**Electromotive force** (abbreviated *E. M. F.*), that which determines the flow of electricity from one place to another, giving rise to an electric current. It is the .result of, and proportional to, the difference of electric potential (see *potential*) between two bodies, or parts of the same body, and bears a similar relation to it that the pressure in a water-pipe does to the difference of water-level upon which its amount depends. The strength of an electric current is directly proportional to the electromotive force, and inversely proportional to the resistance (Ohm's law). The electromotive force is measured in volts.—**Electromotive series,** the series of the various metals (or other substances) useful for producing an electric current, arranged in such an order for a given liquid that each is positive with reference to those which follow in the list, and negative for those which precede. For example, in dilute sulphuric acid the order is zinc, lead, iron, copper, silver, platinum, carbon—that is, if zinc and iron are coupled together in a voltaic cell containing sulphuric acid, the zinc is the positive plate, and the current goes in the wire from iron to zinc; if iron and copper are taken, the current in the wire is from copper to iron. It is found that the electromotive force is a maximum for zinc and carbon, and is equal to the sum of the electromotive forces for all the intervening metals. In another liquid the order would be changed, but the above law would hold true; for example, in potassium sulphid, iron is electro-negative with reference to copper. Also called *contact series.*

electromotograph (ẹ̄-lek-trọ̄-mō′tọ̄-gråf), *n.* A name sometimes applied to a peculiar telephone-receiver invented by Edison. The vibrations of the mica disk by which the sound is reproduced are caused by variations in frictional resistance between a revolving cylinder of lime and a small platinum plate which rests upon its surface and is attached to the center of the disk, these variations being due to variations in the strength of the current transmitted.

electromotor (ẹ̄-lek-trọ̄-mō′tọr), *n.* [= F. *électromoteur* = Sp. *electromotor;* < L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *motor*, a mover.] 1. Any arrangement which gives rise to an electric current, as a single cell, a voltaic battery, or a thermo-electric pile.—2. An engine in which electricity is employed to produce mechanical effects. See *electric machine*, under *electric*, and *motor*.

electromuscular (ẹ̄-lek-trō-mus′kụ̄-lär), *a.* Pertaining to the relations between electricity and certain phenomena exhibited by muscles.

electron (ẹ̄-lek′tron), *n.* Same as *electrum.*

electronegative (ẹ̄-lek-trō-neg′a̤-tiv), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified; having a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.—2. Assuming negative potential when in contact with a dissimilar substance, as copper when joined to zinc in a voltaic cell. See *electromotive series*, under *electromotive.*

II. *n.* A body which, in the process of electrolysis, appears at the positive pole of the voltaic battery. Oxygen is the most electronegative of the elements. See *electrolysis.*

electronegatively (ẹ̄-lek-trō-neg′a̤-tiv-li), *adv.* In an electronegative manner.

> Such materials as are related *electro-negatively* to iron. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 324.

electro-optic (ẹ̄-lek-trō-op′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electro-optics: as, an *electro-optic* action.

electro-optics (ẹ̄-lek-trō-op′tiks), *n.* That branch of the science of electricity which treats of its relations to light. Among these relations are: the production of double refraction, as in glass, by the electrostatic stress produced when two wires from an induction coil or Holtz machine are fixed in holes in it near together; the rotation of the plane of polarization of a ray of light on traversing a transparent medium placed in a magnetic field, or by reflection at the surface of a magnet; the change of electrical resistance exhibited by certain bodies during exposure to light, as selenium (see *photophone*); and the relation between the index of refraction and the specific inductive capacity of transparent bodies which is established by experiment and required by the electromagnetic theory of light.

electropathic (ẹ̄-lek-trọ̄-path′ik), *a.* [< *electropathy* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to electropathy. *Science*, XI., No. 274, adv. p. iii.

electropathy (ē-lek-trop′a̤-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *-πάθεια*, < *πάθος*, suffering. Cf. *homeopathy.*] Treatment of disease by electricity; electrotherapeutics.

electrophone (ẹ̄-lek′trọ̄-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] An instrument for producing sounds, resembling trumpet-tones, by electric currents of high tension. It has been recommended for use as a telegraphic relay capable of giving two or four signs with a single wire, having this advantage over other relays, that perfection of contact is not necessary to its working. It has been used also to indicate the electric equilibrium of muscle and nervous tissue by the variation of its tones, and by a system of levers attached to the wrist to show the rhythm and character of the pulse; and it may be fitted to the telephone, and thus be made to repeat a sound made gently in one place in trumpet-tones in another place hundreds of yards distant. *Chambers's Encyc.*

electrophori, *n.* Plural of *electrophorus*, 1.

electrophorid (ē-lek-trof′ọ̄-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Electrophoridæ.*

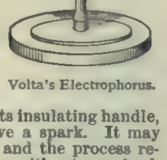
Electrophoridæ (ẹ̄-lek-trọ̄-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Electrophorus* + *-idæ.*] A family of anguilliform fishes, of the order *Plectospondyli.* There are no scales nor dorsal fin; the head is rounded in front, the premaxillaries forming most of the upper border of the mouth, and the supramaxillaries being reduced; and the anus is under the throat, the anal fin beginning just behind it, and continuous with the caudal. The family contains the electric eel (which see, under *eel*). See also *Gymnotidæ.*

electrophoroid (ē-lek-trof′ọ̄-roid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Electrophoridæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Electrophoridæ.*

electrophorous (ē-lek-trof′ọ̄-rus), *a.* [< NL. *electrophorus:* see *electrophorus.*] Same as *electriferous.*

electrophorus (ē-lek-trof′ọ̄-rus), *n.* [= F. *électrophore* = Sp. *electróforo*, < NL. *electrophorus*, < Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Pl. *electrophori* (-rī). An instrument for obtaining statical electricity by means of induction. It consists of a disk of resin, or other non-conducting material easily excited by friction, and a polished metal disk with an insulating handle. The resin disk is negatively electrified by striking or rubbing it with a catskin or flannel, and the metal plate is then laid upon it. Under these circumstances the upper plate does not receive a direct charge from the lower, but is positively charged on the lower surface and negatively on the upper; if now the disk is touched by the finger, the negative electricity passes to the ground, leaving the disk charged positively. On being lifted away by its insulating handle, it is found to be charged, and will give a spark. It may then be replaced on the lower plate, and the process repeated an indefinite number of times without any fresh excitation, if the weather is favorable. The electricity obtained each time is the equivalent of the mechanical work done in separating the two surfaces against the attraction of the unlike electricities.



Volta's Electrophorus.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Electrophoridæ.* There is but one species, the electric eel, *E. electricus.* *Gill*, 1864. See cut under *eel.*

electrophotometer (ẹ̄-lek″trō-fọ̄-tom′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for comparing the intensities of various lights by reference to the intensity of the light produced by an electric spark. See *photometer.*

electrophotomicrography (ẹ̄-lek″trō-fō″tō-mi-krog′ra̤-fi), *n.* The art of photographing, by means of the electric light, objects as magnified by the microscope. *E. H. Knight.*

electrophysiological (ẹ̄-lek″trō-fiz″i-ọ̄-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* Relating to electrical results produced in living tissues.

electrophysiologist (ẹ̄-lek″trō-fiz-i-ol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* One who is versed in electrophysiology.

electrophysiology (ẹ̄-lek″trō-fiz-i-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* That branch of science which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies.

electroplate (ẹ-lek'trọ-plāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electroplated*, ppr. *electroplating*. To plate or give a coating of silver or other metal to by means of electrolysis. See *electrometallurgy*.

To *electroplate* is to disguise with an adherent thin coating of metal, which then serves as an ornamental covering to the object treated. To electrotype, on the other hand, is to produce a separate and distinct object, with an existence of its own. *J. W. Urquhart*, Electrotyping, p. 4.

electroplate (ẹ-lek'trọ-plāt), *n.* Articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of electroplating.

electroplater (ẹ-lek'trọ-plā-tėr), *n.* One who practises electroplating.

electroplating (ẹ-lek'trọ-plā-ting), *n.* 1. The process or art of coating metals and other materials with an adherent film of metal, in a bath containing a solution of the metal, by means of the electrolytic action of an electric current from a battery or dynamo. In simple forms of electroplating apparatus, the bath containing the metallic solution may form the battery, as in plating with copper. The more common plan is to employ a current obtained from some source outside the bath. Table-cutlery or -ware, building- or car-fixtures, lamps, etc., to be electroplated, are suspended by wires from a metal rod laid across the top of the bath and connected with the negative pole of the battery, this terminal of the current forming the *cathode*. The silver, nickel, copper, etc., to be deposited is suspended in like manner from a rod connected with the positive pole of the battery, the terminal forming the *anode*. (See *electrolysis*, *electrometallurgy*.) The deposition of metals by electrolysis forms a part of several arts, as in electrotyping; but as in these the film of metal deposited in the bath is not adherent, they are described under separate heads. Electroplating is strictly the covering of a metal with a metallic film permanently attached to it, as in nickel-plating, plating telegraph-wires with copper, and table-ware with silver. See *electrotype*, *galvanoplastic*, *galvanoglyph*, *galvanograph*, and *nickel-plating*. 2. The deposit itself, or the surface, obtained by means of the process explained above.

electropoion (ẹ-lek-trọ-poi'on), *n.* [< Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *ποιῶν*, pp. of *ποιεῖν*, make.] A mixture of sulphuric acid, bichromate of potash, and water, used as the liquid for batteries in which zinc and carbon are the poles.

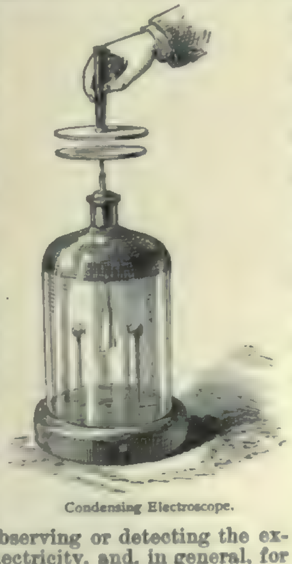
electropolar (ẹ-lek-trō-pō'lạr), *a.* Having, as an electrical conductor, one end or surface positive and the other negative.

electropositive (ẹ-lek-trō-poz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the negative pole of a voltaic battery.—2. Assuming positive potential when in contact with another substance, as zinc in a voltaic cell.

II. *n.* A body which in electrolysis appears at the negative pole of a voltaic battery. Potassium is the most electropositive of all known bodies. See *electrolysis*.

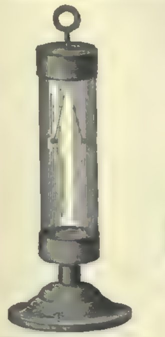
electropuncturation, electropuncture (ẹ-lek trō-pungk-ṭụ-rā'shọn, ẹ-lek-trō-pungk'ṭụ̄r), *n.* Same as *electropuncturing*.

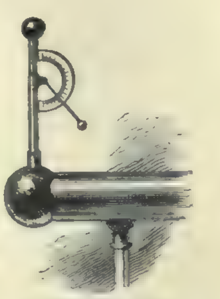
electropuncturing (ẹ-lek-trō-pungk'ṭụ̄r-ing), *n.* In *med.*, the operation of inserting two or more needles in a part affected and then connecting them with the wires from the poles of a galvanic battery.


Condensing Electroscope.

electropyrometer (ẹ-lek'trō-pī-rom'e-tėr), *n.* See *pyrometer*.

electroscope (ẹ-lek'trọ-skōp), *n.* [= D. *elektroscoop* = G. Dan. Sw. *elektroskop* = F. *électroscope* = Sp. *electróscopo* = Pg. *electroscopio* = It. *elettroscopio*, < NL. **electroscopium*, < Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for observing or detecting the existence of free electricity, and, in general, for determining its kind. All electroscopes depend for their action on the elementary law of electric forces, that bodies similarly charged repel each other, while bodies dissimilarly charged attract each other. The simplest electroscope consists of pith balls suspended by silk threads; another simple form consists of a pair of short pieces of straw suspended by silk threads. When not in use the pieces of straw hang down, touching each other. On presenting an electrified body to them they become excited and stand apart, thus giving a test for electricity. The gold-leaf electroscope of Bennet, introduced in 1789, consists of two pieces of gold-leaf, about ¼ inch broad, fixed to a brass rod and hung inside a glass globe which has been thoroughly dried, in order that the insulation of the apparatus may be as nearly perfect as possible. The globe is closed with a wooden stopper, through the center of which passes a glass tube containing the brass rod. The upper end of the rod is furnished with a knob. If an electrified body is brought near the top of the instrument, induction takes place; the top becomes electrified oppositely to the body presented, and the pieces of gold-leaf similarly. To find if the latter are positively or negatively charged, a glass rod is rubbed and brought near the knob; if positively charged, the leaves will diverge still more under the induction of the glass; if negatively, they will collapse, the negative electricity being attracted to the positive of the glass rod. In Volta's condensing electroscope, in place of the gilt knob there is a flat metal plate upon which rests another similar plate, which may be removed by an insulating handle.—**Quadrant electroscope**, a form of pith-ball electroscope which serves to measure roughly the degree of electrification by the rise of the pith-ball as indicated by the motion of the rod carrying it on a graduated semicircle.


Pith-ball Electroscope.


Quadrant Electroscope.

electroscopic (ẹ-lek-trọ-skop'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the electroscope; performed by means of the electroscope.

electrosemaphore (ẹ-lek-trō-sem'ạ-fōr), *n.* A semaphore operated by electricity.

electrostatic, electrostatical (ẹ-lek-trọ-stat'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* Pertaining to statical electricity.—**Electrostatic units of electricity**, those units which are based upon the force exerted between two quantities of statical electricity, as units of quantity, potential, etc.

electrostatics (ẹ-lek-trọ-stat'iks), *n.* The science which treats of the phenomena of statical electricity (see *electricity*), as the mutual attractions or repulsions of electrified bodies, the measurement and distribution of charges of electricity, etc.

That branch of electrical science which treats of the properties of simple electrified bodies is called *electrostatics*, because in them the electricity is supposed to be at rest. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., I. 28.

electrosteeling (ẹ-lek-trō-stē'ling), *n.* The art of electroplating with iron the copperplates used in engraving. See *electroplating*.

electrostereotype (ẹ-lek-trō-ster'ẹ-ọ-tīp), *n.* Same as *electrotype*.

electrotechnic, electrotechnical (ẹ-lek-trō-tek'nik, -ni-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrotechnics.

electrotechnics (ẹ-lek-trō-tek'niks), *n.* The methods, processes, and operations made use of in the application of electricity to the arts.

electrotherapeutic (ẹ-lek"trō-ther-ạ-pū'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrotherapeutics.

electrotherapeutics (ẹ-lek"trō-ther-ạ-pū'tiks), *n.* The treatment of disease by means of electricity; the principles and doctrines of such treatment as a branch of medicine; electropathy.

electrotherapeutist (ẹ-lek"trō-ther-ạ-pū'tist), *n.* One who studies or practises electrotherapeutics.

electrotherapy (ẹ-lek-trọ-ther'ạ-pi), *n.* Same as *electrotherapeutics*.

electrothermancy (ẹ-lek-trọ-thėr'mạn-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *θέρμανσις*, a heating, < *θερμαίνειν*, heat, < *θερμός*, hot.] That branch of electrical science which investigates the effects produced by the electric current upon the temperature of a conductor or part of a circuit composed of two different metals.

electrothermotic (ẹ-lek"trọ-thėr-mot'ik), *a.* Of or relating to heat generated by electricity.

electrotin (ẹ-lek'trọ-tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotinned*, ppr. *electrotinning*. To electroplate with tin. See *electroplating*.

electrotint (ẹ-lek'trọ-tint), *n.* Same as *electrotinting*.

electrotinting (ē-lek-trọ-tin'ting), *n.* A method of making a design, etc., in relief, for printing, by drawing the lines on a metal plate with some varnish which resists the action of acids, and placing it in an electrobath, when the exposed portions are bitten in, leaving the protected parts in relief.

electrotome (ẹ-lek'trọ-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *τομός*, cutting, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An automatic circuit-breaker. *Greer*, Dict. of Elect., p. 54.

electrotonic (ẹ-lek-trọ-ton'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to electrical tension: applied by Faraday to what at one time he erroneously believed to be a peculiar latent state or condition of a conductor near another conductor through which an electric current was flowing.—2. Of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotonus.

electrotonicity (ẹ-lek"trọ-tọ-nis'ị-ti), *n.* [< *electrotonic* + *-ity*.] Same as *electrotonus*.

electrotonize (ē-lek-trot'ọ-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotonized*, ppr. *electrotonizing*. [< *electrotonic* + *-ize*.] To alter the normal electric current of, as a nerve. See *electrotonus*.

electrotonous (ē-lek-trot'ọ-nus), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to electrical tension.—2. Of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotonus.

electrotonus (ē-lek-trot'ọ-nus), *n.* [< Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *τόνος*, tension: see *tone*.] The altered state of a nerve or a muscle during the passage of a galvanic current through it. The irritability is heightened in the neighborhood of the cathode and diminished in that of the anode. The currents of rest in the nerve are increased or diminished according as they run in the same or an opposite direction to that of the galvanic current. Also *electrotonos*, *electrotonicity*.

electrotype (ẹ-lek'trọ-tīp), *n.* [= F. *électrotype*; < Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *τύπος*, figure, image: see *type*.] A copy in metal (precipitated by galvanic or electric action, usually in the form of a thin sheet) of any engraved or molded surface. Copies of medals, jewelry, and silverware, of woodcuts and pages of composed type, are common forms of electrotypes. The metal most used is copper, and the largest application of the process is to the preparation of plates for printing. The form of composed type is molded in wax, which is dusted or coated with black-lead in order to make it a conductor. The wax mold is suspended in a galvanic bath of sulphate of copper, through which a current of electricity is passed. The thin shell of copper which attaches to the mold is afterward backed with stereotype-metal. Also *electrostereotype*, and commonly abbreviated *electro*.

electrotype (ẹ-lek'trọ-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotyped*, ppr. *electrotyping*. [= F. *électrotyper*; from the noun.] To make a plate copy or plate copies of by electrical deposition.

electrotyper (ẹ-lek'trọ-tī-pėr), *n.* 1. One who makes electrotypes.—2. The vat in which the electrotyping solution is held. [Eng.]

electrotypic (ẹ-lek-trọ-tip'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or effected by means of electrotyping.

electrotyping (ẹ-lek'trọ-tī-ping), *n.* The art or process of making electrotypes. Also called *galvanoplastic process*.

electrotypist (ẹ-lek'trọ-tī-pist), *n.* [< *electrotype* + *-ist*.] One who practises electrotypy.

electrotypy (ẹ-lek'trọ-tī-pi), *n.* [= F. *électrotypie*; as *electrotype* + *-y*.] The process of electrotyping. Also called *galvanoplasty*.

electrovection (ẹ-lek-trọ-vek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *vectio(n-)*, a carrying, < *vehere*, pp. *vectus*, carry: see *convection*, etc., *vehicle*.] Same as *electrical endosmosis* (which see, under *endosmosis*).

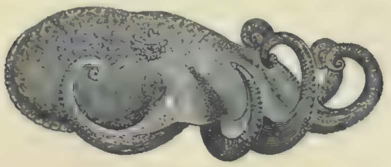
electrovital (ẹ-lek-trō-vī'tạl), *a.* Electrical and dependent upon vital processes.

electrum (ẹ-lek'trum), *n.* [Also *electron*; = F. *électrum* = Sp. Pg. *electro* = It. *elettro*, < L. *electrum*, amber (called in pure L. *succinum*), also the metallic compound so called, < Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, or *ἤλεκτρος*, amber, also an alloy of gold and silver, akin to *ἠλέκτωρ*, the beaming sun, also fire as an element; to *'Ηλέκτρα*, a fem. name; and prob. to Skt. *arka*, the sun, *archis*, flame, √ *arch*, beam, shine.] A word used by Greek (*ἤλεκτρον*) and Latin (*electrum*) authors with various meanings at various times. From the time of Herodotus on its most common meaning in Greek was 'amber,' but it was also used for 'pure gold,' as by Sophocles. The Romans used *electrum* with the meaning of 'amber,' also as designating an alloy, which might be either natural or artificial, of silver and gold (Pliny gives the amount of silver present in electrum at one fifth of the whole). Later on, *electrum* was confounded with *orichalc* (which see), and in the middle ages had acquired the definite meaning of 'brass.' At all times, and especially among the Latin writers, there was more or less uncertainty in regard to the meaning of this word, and there was a tendency among both Greeks and Romans to use it just as *adamant* was frequently used, namely, as designating some ideal, imperfectly known substance possessed of almost miraculous properties.

electuary (ẹ̄-lek'ṭū-ạ̄-ri), *n.*; pl. *electuaries* (-riz). [Also formerly *electary*; = OF. *electuaire*, F. *électuaire* = Sp. Pg. *electuario* = It. *elettuario* (also formerly, by apheresis, *lectuary*, < ME. *letuarie*, < OF. *lettuaire* = Pr. *lectoari*, *lactoari*, = It. *lattuario*, *lattovaro*, > G. *latwerge* = Dan. *latværge* = Sw. *latverg*), < LL. *electuarium*, also *electarium*, an accom. (in simulation of L. *electus*, picked out; cf. ML. *electuarium*, the élite of a troop of soldiers) of **eclictarium* (with L. suffix *-arium*), < Gr. ἐκλεικτόν (with equiv. ἔκλειγμα, > L. *ecligma*: see *eclegm*), an electuary, < ἐκλείχειν, lick up, < ἐκ, out, + λείχειν, lick: see *lick*.] In *phar.*, a medicine composed of powders or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or syrup, originally made in a form to be licked by the patient.

> "How do you do, my honest friend?" . . . "Very weakly, sir, since I took the *electuary*," answered the patient.
> *Scott*, Abbot, xxvi.

Eledone (el-e-dō'nē), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < Gr. ἐλεδώνη, a kind of polypus.] A genus of cephalopods, typical of the family *Eledonidæ*. *E. verrucosa* and *E. cirrhosa* are examples.



Eledone verrucosa.

eledonid (e-led'ọ-nid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Eledonidæ*.

Eledonidæ (el-e-don'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eledone* + *-idæ*.] A family of octopod cephalopods, characterized by the development of but one row of suckers along each arm, but otherwise very similar to the *Octopodidæ*, with which they are generally associated.

eleemosynarily (el-ẹ̄-mos'i-nạ̄-ri-li), *adv.* In an eleemosynary manner; by way of charity; charitably.

eleemosynariness (el-ẹ̄-mos'i-nạ̄-ri-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being charitable.—2. The disposition to receive alms. *Bailey*, 1727.

eleemosynary (el-ẹ̄-mos'i-nạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *eleëmosynarius*, pertaining to alms, one who gives or receives alms, < *eleëmosyna*, < Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη, alms: see *alms*, and cf. *almoner*, ult. a doublet of *eleemosynary*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to alms; derived from or provided by charity; charitable: as, an *eleemosynary* fund; an *eleemosynary* hospital.

> *Eleemosynary* relief never yet tranquillized the working-classes—it never made them grateful; it is not in human nature that it should. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvi.

> The beds of patients [in the hospital at Beaune] are draped in curtains of dark red cloth, the traditional uniform of these *eleemosynary* couches.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 251.

2. Relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations and bequests, whether for the subsistence of the poor or for the conferring of any gratuitous benefit.

> The *eleemosynary* sort [of corporations] are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alms, or bounty, of the founder of them to such persons as he has directed. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xviii.

> *Eleemosynary* corporations are for the management of private property according to the will of the donors.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

3. Dependent upon charity; receiving charitable aid or support: as, the *eleemosynary* poor.

> In the accounts of Maxtoke priory, near Coventry, in the year 1430, it appears that the *eleemosynary* boys, or choristers, of that monastery acted a play.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 390.

Eleemosynary corporation. See *corporation*.

II. *n.*; pl. *eleemosynaries* (-riz). One who subsists on charity; one who lives by receiving alms.

> Living as an *eleemosynary* upon a perpetual contribution from all and every part of the creation.
> *South*, Sermons, III. i.

elegance (el'ẹ̄-gan̤s), *n.* [= D. *elegantie* = G. *eleganz* = Dan. *elegance* = Sw. *elegans*, < OF. *elegance*, F. *élégance* = Sp. Pg. *elegancia* = It. *eleganza*, < L. *elegantia*, elegance, < *elegan(t-)s*, elegant: see *elegant*.] **1.** The state or quality of being elegant; beauty resulting from perfect propriety or from exact fitness, symmetry, or the like; refinement of manner, quality, or appearance: as, *elegance* of dress.

> Soracte, in January and April, rises from its blue horizon like an island from the sea, with an *elegance* of contour which no mood of the year can deepen or diminish.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 152.

> Gray's perfect *elegance* could nowhere have found a more admirable foil than in the vulgar jauntiness and clumsy drollery of his correspondent, Mason.
> *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 167.

2. That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity, or beauty; an elegancy: as, the *elegances* of polite society.=**Syn.** 1. Grace, beauty, polish. See comparison under *elegant*.

elegancy (el'ẹ̄-gan̤-si), *n.*; pl. *elegancies* (-siz). **1.** The quality of being elegant; elegance. [Rare.]

> Let there be two delicate or rich cabinets, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other *elegancy* that may be thought upon. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

2. That which imparts elegance; an elegant characteristic or quality.

> Such kind of inspired knowledge of strange tongues as includes all the native peculiarities, which, if you will, you may call their *elegancies*.
> *Warburton*, Doctrine of Grace, i. 8.

> The beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spectator*, No. 477.

elegant (el'ẹ̄-gan̤t), *a.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *elegant*, < OF. *elegant*, F. *élégant* = Sp. Pg. It. *elegante*, < L. *elegan(t-)s*, sometimes spelled *eligan(t-)s*, of persons, luxurious, fastidious, choice, dainty, fine, tasteful, elegant; of things, choice, neat, fine, elegant; in form ppr. of an unused verb **elegare*, prob. equiv. to *eligere*, ppr. *eligen(t-)s*, choose, pick out: see *elect*, *eligible*.] **1.** Having good or fine taste; nice in taste; fastidious; sensible to beauty or propriety; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection: said of persons.

> Under this contrariety of identification, an *elegant* critic aptly describes him.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, Int., p. vi.

> Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste,
> And *elegant*, of sapience no small part.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1018.

2. Polished; polite; refined; graceful: said of persons: as, an *elegant* lady or gentleman.—**3.** Characterized by or pertaining to good taste; indicating a refined propriety of taste: as, *elegant* manners.

> Why will you endeavour to make yourself so disagreeable to me, and thwart me in every little *elegant* expense?
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

4. Expressed with taste and neatness; correct and polished in expression or arrangement: as, an *elegant* style of composition; *elegant* speech.

> I have likewise heard this *elegant* distichon.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 29.

> Whoever wishes to attain an English style familiar but not coarse, and *elegant* but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison.
> *Johnson*, Addison.

> He entered the Church early, but devoted himself to the study of canon law and of *elegant* literature.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 414.

5. Pleasing to the eye by grace of form or delicacy of color; characterized by exquisiteness of design or fine taste; free from coarseness, blemish, or other defect; refined: as, an *elegant* figure; an *elegant* vase; an *elegant* structure.—**6.** Pleasing to the mind, as exhibiting fine perception of what is required; calculated to effect its purpose with exceeding accuracy, delicacy, and neatness; exquisitely ingenious or appropriate: as, an *elegant* modification of a philosophical instrument; an *elegant* algebraical formula or mathematical demonstration; an *elegant* chess problem.

> An *elegant* sufficiency, content,
> Retirement, rural quiet.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1158.

=**Syn.** *Elegant*, *Graceful*, tasteful, courtly. *Elegant* implies that anything of an artificial character to which it is applied is the result of training and cultivation through the study of models or ideals of grace; *graceful* implies less of consciousness, and suggests often a natural gift. A rustic, uneducated girl may be naturally *graceful*, but not *elegant*. We speak of *elegant* manners, composition, furniture, taste, but of a *graceful* tree, fawn, child; the playful movements of a kitten may be *graceful*. See *beautiful*.

> His easy art may happy nature seem,
> Trifles themselves are *elegant* in him.
> *Pope*, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 4.

> Not proudly high nor meanly low,
> A *graceful* myrtle rear'd its head.
> *Montgomery*, The Myrtle.

elegantemente (ā-lā-gän-te-men'te), *adv.* [It., elegantly, < *elegante*, elegant, + *-mente*, an adv. suffix, orig. abl. of L. *men(t-)s*, mind, with preceding adj. in agreement.] With elegance; in a graceful and pleasing style: a direction in music.

elegantly (el'ẹ̄-gan̤t-li), *adv.* In an elegant manner; with elegance.

> Sir Henry Wotton . . . delivered his ambassage most *elegantly* in the Italian language.
> *I. Walton*, Sir H. Wotton.

> Dr. Warren preached before the Princesse . . . of the blessednesse of the pure in heart, most *elegantly* describing the blisse of the beatifical vision.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 24, 1686.

elegiac (e-lē'ji-ak or el-ẹ̄-jī'ak), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *elegiack*; = F. *élégiaque* = Sp. *elegíaco* = Pg. It. *elegiaco*, < LL. *elegiacus*, < Gr. ἐλεγειακός, < ἐλεγεία, ἐλεγεῖον, an elegy: see *elegy*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *anc. pros.*, an epithet noting a distich the first line of which is a dactylic hexameter and the second a pentameter, or verse differing from the hexameter by suppression of the arsis or metrically unaccented part of the third and the sixth foot, thus:

–́⏕ | –́⏕ | –́⏕ | –́⏕ | –́⏑⏑ | –́⏓
–́⏕ | –́⏕ | –́ | –́⏑⏑ | –́⏑⏑ | ⏓

Verses or poems consisting of elegiac distichs are called *elegiac verses* or *poems* (*elegiacs*); poetry composed in this meter, *elegiac verse* or *poetry* (*the elegy*); and the writers who employed this verse, especially those who employed it exclusively or by preference, are known as the *elegiac poets*. Elegiac verse seems to have been used primarily in threnetic pieces (poems lamenting or commemorating the dead), or to have been associated with music of a kind regarded by the Greeks as mournful. Almost from its first appearance in literature, however, it is found used for compositions of various kinds. The principal Roman elegiac poets are Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Ovid. In modern German literature the elegiac meter has been frequently used, especially by Goethe and Schiller. Coleridge's translation from the latter poet may serve as an example in English.

> Īn thĕ hĕx | āmĕtĕr | rīsĕs thĕ | fōuntāin's | sīlvĕrȳ | cōlŭmn,
> Īn thĕ pĕn | tāmĕtĕr | āye ‖ fāllĭng ĭn | mēlŏdȳ | băck.
> *Coleridge*, The Ovidian Elegiac Meter.

> You should crave his rule
> For pauses in the *elegiac* couplet, chasms
> Permissible only to Catullus!
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 276.

2. Belonging to an elegy, or to elegy; having to do with elegies.

> Arnold is a great *elegiac* poet, but there is a buoyancy in his elegy which we rarely find in the best elegy, and which certainly adds greatly to its charm.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 528.

Hence—**3.** Expressing sorrow or lamentation: as, *elegiac* strains.

> Let *elegiack* lay the woe relate,
> Soft as the breath of distant flutes.
> *Gay*, Trivia.

> Mr. Lyttleton is a gentle *elegiac* person.
> *Gray*, Letters, I. 220.

II. *n.* In *pros.*: (*a*) A pentameter, or verse consisting of two dactylic penthemims or written in elegiac meter. (*b*) *pl.* A succession of distichs consisting each of a dactylic hexameter and a dipenthemim; a poem or poems in such distichs: as, the Heroides and Tristia of Ovid are written in *elegiacs*. See I.

elegiacal (el-ẹ̄-jī'ạ-kạl), *a.* [< *elegiac* + *-al*.] Same as *elegiac*.

> He was the author of a very large number of volumes of lyrical, *elegiacal* and romantic verse.
> *The American*, VIII. 251.

elegiambi, *n.* Plural of *elegiambus*.

elegiambic (el″e-jī-am'bik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐλεγεῖον, the meter of the elegy, + ἰαμβικός, iambic: see *elegy* and *iambic*.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of half an elegiac pentameter followed by an iambic dimeter; being or constituting an elegiambus (which see): as, an *elegiambic* verse.

II. *n.* A verse consisting of a dactylic penthemim followed by an iambic dimeter; an elegiambus (which see).

elegiambus (el″e-jī-am'bus), *n.*; pl. *elegiambi* (-bī). [LL. (Marius Victorinus, Ars Gramm., iv.), < L. *elegīa*, elegy, + *iambus*, iambus.] A compound verse, consisting of a dactylic penthemim (group of two dactyls and the thesis or long syllable of a third) and an iambic dimeter, thus:

–́⏑⏑ | –́⏑⏑ | ⏓ ‖ ⏒–⏑–́ | ⏒–⏑⏓.

elegiast (e-lē'ji-ast or el-ē-jī'ast), *n.* [< *elegy* (L. *elegia*) + *-ast*.] An elegist. [Rare.]

> The great fault of these *elegiasts* is, that they are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

elegiographer (el″ẹ̄-ji-og'rạ-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἐλεγειογράφος, a writer of elegies, < ἐλεγεία, an elegy, + γράφειν, write.] A writer of elegies, or of poems in elegiac verse. [Rare.]

> *Elegiographer*, one who writes mournful songs.
> *Cockeram*.

elegious (e-lē'ji-us), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλεγεῖος, elegiac, < ἐλεγεία, elegy.] Elegiac; hence, lamenting; melancholy. [Rare.]

If your *elegious* breath should hap to rouse
A happy tear, close harb'ring in his eye,
Then urge his plighted faith.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 1.

elegist (el'ẹ̄-jist), *n.* [< *elegy* + *-ist.*] A writer of elegies.

Our *elegist*, and the chroniclers, impute the crime of withholding so pious a legacy to the advice of the king of France. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 108.

elegit (ẹ̄-lē'jit), *n.* [L., he has chosen: 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *eligere*, choose: see *elect.*] 1. In *law*, in England and in some of the United States, a judicial writ of execution, which may at the election of the creditor issue on a judgment or on a forfeiture of recognizance, commanding the sheriff to take the judgment debtor's goods, and, if necessary thereafter, his lands, and deliver them to the judgment creditor, who can retain them until the satisfaction of the judgment.—2. The title to land held under execution of a writ of elegit.

elegize (el'ẹ̄-jīz), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *elegized*, ppr. *elegizing*. [< *elegy* + *-ize.*] To write or compose elegies; celebrate or lament after the style of an elegy; bewail.

I . . . perhaps should have *elegized* on for a page or two farther, when Harry, who has no idea of the dignity of grief, blundered in. *H. Walpole*, Letters, II. 371.

elegy (el'ē-ji), *n.*; pl. *elegies* (-jiz). [Formerly *elegie*; = D. G. *elegie* = Dan. Sw. *elegi*, < OF. *elegie*, F. *élégie* = Sp. *elegía* = Pg. It. *elegia*, < L. *elegīa*, also *elegēa*, *elegeia*, < Gr. ἐλεγεία, fem. sing., but orig. neut. pl., τὰ ἐλεγεῖα, an elegiac poem, in reference to the meter (later a lament, an elegy), pl. of ἐλεγεῖον, a distich consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter (> LL. *elegium*, *elegēum*, *elegīon*, *elegēon*, an elegy; cf. L. dim. *elegidion*, *elegidarion*, a short elegy), neut. (sc. μέτρον, meter, or ἔπος, poem) of ἐλεγεῖος, prop. pertaining to a song of mourning, elegiac, < ἔλεγος, a song of mourning, a lament, later (in reference to the usual meter of such songs) any poem in distichs; origin unknown. The usual derivation from ἒ ἒ λέγε, 'cry woe! woe!' a refrain in such songs (ἒ ἒ or rather ἐέ, an interjection of pain or grief, like E. *ah*, *ay*², etc.; λέγε, 2d pers. sing. impv. of λέγειν, say), is no doubt erroneous.] 1. In *classical poetry*, a poem written in elegiac verse.

The third sorrowing was of loues, by long lamentation in *Elegie*: so was their song called, and it was in a pitious maner of meetre, placing a limping Pentameter after a lusty Exameter, which made it go dolourously more then any other meeter. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 39.

2. A mournful or plaintive poem; a poem or song expressive of sorrow and lamentation; a dirge; a funeral song.

And there is such a solemn melody,
'Tween doleful songs, tears and sad *elegies*.
Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

Let Swans from their forsaken Rivers fly,
And sick'ning at her Tomb, make haste to dye,
That they may help to sing her *Elegy*.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

3. Any serious poem pervaded by a tone of melancholy, whether grief is actually expressed or not: as, Gray's "*Elegy* in a Country Churchyard."

Elegy is the form of poetry natural to the reflective mind. It may treat of any subject, but it must treat of no subject for itself, but always and exclusively with reference to the poet himself. *Coleridge.*

4. In *music*, a sad or funereal composition, vocal or instrumental, whether actually commemorative or not; a dirge.=**Syn.** *Dirge, Requiem*, etc. See *dirge*.

eleidin (e-lē'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. ἐλαία, olive-oil, oil, + *-id* + *-in*².] In *chem.*, a substance found in the stratum granulosum and elsewhere in the epidermis, and staining very deeply with carmine: regarded by Waldeyer as identical with hyaline, and called on that account by Unna *ceratohyalin*.

element (el'ẹ̄-ment), *n.* [< ME. *element*, < OF. *element*, F. *élément* = Sp. Pg. It. *elemento* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *element*, < L. *elementum*, a first principle, element, rudiment, pl. first principles, the elements (of existing things), the elements of knowledge, the alphabet; origin uncertain. The common derivation of the word from *alere*, nourish, which would identify *elementum* with *alimentum*, nourishment (see *aliment*), is wholly improbable. Several other derivations have been proposed, of which one assumes the orig. sense to be 'the alphabet,' the 'A-B-C,' or lit. the 'L-M-N,' the word being formed, in this view, < *el* + *em* + *en*, the names of the letters L, M, N, + the term. *-tum*, as in the common formative *-mentum*, E. *-ment.*] 1. That of which anything is in part compounded, which exists in it, and which is itself not decomposable into parts of different kinds; a fundamental or ultimate part or principle; hence, in general, any component part; any constituent part or principle.

Thought
Alone, and its quick *elements*, will, passion,
Reason, imagination, cannot die. *Shelley*, Hellas.

Noble architecture is one *element* of culture.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 99.

That *element* of tragedy which lies in the very fact of frequency has not yet wrought itself into the coarse emotion of mankind. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 214.

Three tribes, settlers on three hills, were the *elements* of which the original [Roman] commonwealth was made.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 285.

Specifically—(*a*) An ingredient, especially of the temperament.

There's little of the melancholy *element* in her, my lord.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

(*b*) *pl.* The rudimentary principles of any science: as, Euclid's "*Elements*" (Gr. στοιχεῖα), a work setting forth in an orderly and logical way the simple and fundamental propositions of geometry. (*c*) In *geom.*, one of the points, lines, or planes, or other geometrical forms, by which a figure or geometrical construction is made up. "Space may be considered as a geometrical figure whose elements are either points or planes. Taking the points as elements, the straight lines of space are so many ranges, and the planes of space so many planes of points. If, on the other hand, the planes are considered as elements, the straight lines of space are the axes of so many axial pencils, and points of space are centers of so many sheaves of planes" (*Cremona*, Geom., tr. by Leuesdorff, § 31). (*d*) In *math.*, one of a number of objects arranged in a symmetrical or regular figure. The elements of a determinant are the quantities arranged in a square block or matrix, the sum of whose products forms the determinant. (*e*) In *astron.*, one of the quantities necessary to be known in calculating the place of a planet (perhaps because the planets were called *elements*). They are six, namely, the longitude of the ascending node, the inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic, the longitude of the perihelion, the mean distance from the sun, the mean longitude at any epoch, and the eccentricity. Hence—(*f*) A datum required for the solution of any problem. (*g*) *pl.* The bread and wine used in the eucharist: distinctively called *communion elements*.

When all have communicated, the Bishop shall return to the Lord's Table, and reverently place upon it what remaineth of the consecrated *Elements*, covering the same with a fair linen cloth.
Book of Common Prayer, Holy Communion.

(*h*) In *biol.*, one of the primary or embryological parts composing the body of an animal, or of the pieces which have united to form any part. Thus, the thorax of an insect is composed of three principal *elements* or rings, the epicranium is formed of several *elements* or pieces which are soldered together, etc. (*i*) In *elect.*, a voltaic cell. See *cell*.

The bichromate of potassium batteries, composed of four troughs with six compartments, making twenty-four *elements* in circuit. A mercury commutator enabled us to use at pleasure six, twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four *elements*, and thus to obtain four different speeds of the screw [of an electric balloon]. *Science*, III. 154.

2. One of the four things, fire, water, earth, and air (to which ether was added as a fifth element), falsely regarded by the ancients as the constituents of which all things are composed. Water, as an element, consists of all that is in the rain, the rivers, the sea, etc.; fire, of lightning, the sun, etc.; these, together with the air and earth, were supposed to make up the matter of nature. *The elements* often means in a particular sense wind and water, especially in action: as, the fury of *the elements*.

"It is a water that is maad, I seye,
Of *elementes* foure," quod Plato.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), G. l. 1460.

ȝe haue thanne in the ampulle ij. *elementis*: that is to seie, watir and eyr.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

My Ariel,—chick,—
That is thy charge; then to the *elements!*
Be free, and fare thou well! *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

I've heard
Schoolmen affirm, man's body is compos'd
Of the four *elements*. *Massinger*, Renegado, iii. 2.

And, lost each human trace, surrendering up
Thine individual being, shalt thou go
To mix forever with the *elements*.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

3. A kind of matter undecomposable into other kinds. The elements as enumerated by Empedocles, and generally recognized in antiquity, were four—fire, water, earth, and air. (See 2.) The older chemists, of the fifteenth century and later, recognized three elements—sulphur, mercury, and salt. In modern chemistry an element, or elementary body, is regarded merely as a simple substance which has hitherto resisted analysis by any known chemical means. The list of such elements is a provisional one, since it is possible, and not improbable, that many bodies now considered elementary may be proved to be compound. There are over 70 elements at present (1899) recognized by chemists, commonly divided into two groups, namely, *metals* and the *non-metallic bodies* or *metalloids*. The non-metallic elements are hydrogen, chlorin, bromine, iodine, fluorin, oxygen, sulphur, selenium, tellurium, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, boron, silicon, and carbon. (See *metalloid.*) The remaining elements are regarded as metals. (See *metal.*) Five of the elements, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, chlorin, and fluorin, are gases at ordinary temperatures; two, bromine and mercury, are liquids; the rest are solids. The properties of all the elements bear a close relation to their atomic weights. (See *periodic law*, under *periodic.*) The following is a list of the elements with symbols and atomic weights.

Elements.	Symbols.	Atomic Weights.
Aluminium	Al	27.1
Antimony	Sb	120
Arsenic	As	75
Barium	Ba	137.43
Beryllium (see *glucinum*)	Be	—
Bismuth	Bi	208
Boron	B	10.95
Bromine	Br	79.95
Cadmium	Cd	112.3
Cæsium	Cs	132.9
Calcium	Ca	40
Carbon	C	12
Cerium	Ce	140
Chlorin	Cl	35.45
Chromium	Cr	52.14
Cobalt	Co	59
Columbium (see *niobium*).	—	—
Copper	Cu	63.6
Didymium	Nd + Pr	142
Erbium	Er	166
Fluorin	F or Fl	19.05
Gallium	Ga	70
Germanium	Ge	72.5
Glucinum	Be or Gl	9.1
Gold	Au	197.3
Hydrogen	H	1
Indium	In	114
Iodine	I	126.85
Iridium	Ir	193
Iron	Fe	[illegible]
Lanthanum	La	138.5
Lead	Pb	206.92
Lithium	Li	7.03
Magnesium	Mg	24.36
Manganese	Mn	55.02
Mercury	Hg	200
Molybdenum	Mo	96
Neodymium	Nd	143.6
Nickel	Ni	58.7
Niobium	Nb	94
Nitrogen	N	14.04
Osmium	Os	190.8
Oxygen	O	16
Palladium	Pd	106.5
Phosphorus	P	31
Platinum	Pt	195.2
Potassium	K	39.14
Praseodymium	Pr	140.5
Rhodium	Rh	103
Rubidium	Rb	85.44
Ruthenium	Ru	101.7
Samarium	Sm	150
Scandium	Sc	44
Selenium	Se	79
Silicon	Si	28.4
Silver	Ag	107.93
Sodium	Na	23.05
Strontium	Sr	87.68
Sulphur	S	32.06
Tantalum	Ta	[illegible]
Tellurium	Te	127.5
Terbium	Tr	160
Thallium	Tl	204.15
Thorium	Th	233
Tin	Sn	119
Titanium	Ti	48.17
Tungsten	W	184.4
Uranium	U	240
Vanadium	V	51.4
Ytterbium	Yb	173
Yttrium	Y	89
Zinc	Zn	65.4
Zirconium	Zr	90.5

There are a number of other bodies which have been named as elements (as phillipium, norwegium, etc.), whose properties have, however, not yet been sufficiently investigated and defined to warrant their inclusion in the list.

4. The proper or natural environment of anything; that in which something exists; hence, the sphere of experience of a person; the class of persons with whom one naturally associates, or the sphere of life with which one is familiar: as, he is out of his *element*.

We are simple men; we do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of fortune-telling. She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such daubery as this is, beyond our *element*: We know nothing.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

This Tim is the head of a species: he is a little out of his *element* in this town; but he is a relation of Tranquillus, and his neighbour in the country, which is the true place of residence for this species. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 85.

Circulating element. See *circulate*.—**Double element.** See *double*.—**Element of a figure**, in the calculus, an infinitesimal part of it.—**Elements of a crystal.** See *parameter*.—**Magnetic elements of a place**, the declination and inclination of the magnetic needle and the intensity of the earth's magnetic attraction.—**Osculating elements.** See *osculating*.

element† (el'ẹ̄-ment), *v. t.* [< *element*, *n.*] 1. To compound of elements or first principles.

Whether any one such body be met with, in those said to be *elemented* bodies, I now question. *Boyle.*

2. To constitute; form from elements; compose; enter into the constitution of.

Dull, sublunary lover's love
(Whose soul is sense) cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which *elemented* it.
Donne, Vindication Forbidding Mourning

These [good life and good works] are the two elements, and he which is *elemented* from these hath the complexion of a good man, and a fit friend. *Donne*, Letters, xxx.

elemental (el-ẹ̄-men′tạl), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *elemental; as element* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an element or elements.

In and near the photosphere, or underneath it, matter must be in its most *elemental* state.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 295.

There is spectroscopic evidence which seems to show that, starting with a mass of solid *elemental* matter, such mass of matter is continually broken up as the temperature is raised. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 126.

2. Pertaining or relating to first principles; simple; elementary. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Some *elemental* knowledge, I suppose, they [the druids] had; but I can scarcely be persuaded that their learning was either deep or extensive.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 2.

3. Of or pertaining to the elements of the material world: more especially used of the mobile elements, fire, air, and water, with reference to their violent or destructive action. See *element*, 2 and 3.

If dusky spots are vary'd on his brow,
And streak'd with red, a troubled colour show;
That sullen mixture shall at once declare
Winds, rain, and storms, and *elemental* war.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

But all subsists by *elemental* strife;
And passions are the elements of life.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 169.

Elemental law of thought, a first principle; a fundamental belief.

II. *n.* A spirit of the elements; a nature-spirit. See I., 3, and *element*, 2 and 3.

elementalism (el-ẹ̄-men′tạl-izm), *n.* [< *elemental* + *-ism.*] The theory which identifies the divinities of the ancients with the elemental powers. *Gladstone.*

elementality (el″ẹ̄-men-tal′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *elemental* + *-ity.*] The state of being elemental or elementary.

By this I hope the *elementality* (that is, the universality) of detraction, or disparagement, . . . is out of dispute.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 456.

elementally (el-ẹ̄-men′tạl-i), *adv.* In an elemental manner; with reference to or as regards elements.

Those words taken circumscriptly, without regard to any precedent law of Moses, are as much against plain equity . . . as those words of "Take, eat, this is my body," *elementally* understood, are against nature and sense.
Christian Religion's Appeal, xv. (Ord MS.).

Legislate as much as you please, you cannot abolish the fact of the sexes. Constituently, *elementally* the same, Man and Woman are organized on different bases. Like the stars, they differ in their glory.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 232.

elementar† (el-ẹ̄-men′tä̤r), *a.* [< L. *elementarius: see elementary.*] Elementary.

What thyng occasioned the showres of rayne
Of fyre *elementar* in his supreme spere.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

elementariness (el-ẹ̄-men′tạ-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being elementary.

elementarity† (el″ẹ̄-men-tar′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *elementary* + *-ity.*] Elementariness.

For though Moses have left no mention of minerals, nor made any other description then sutes unto the apparent and visible creation, yet is there unquestionably a very large classis of creatures in the earth far above the condition of *elementarity*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

elementary (el-ẹ̄-men′tạ-ri), *a.* [= D. *elementair* = G. *elementar* (in comp.), also *elementarisch* = Dan. *elementær* = Sw. *elementär* (D. Dan. Sw. after F.) (Dan. Sw. also *elementar* in comp.) = F. *élémentaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *elementar*, Pg. also *elementario* = It. *elementare, elementario*, < L. *elementarius*, belonging to the elements or rudiments, < *elementum*, element, rudiment: see *element.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of an element or elements; primary; simple; uncompounded; incomplex: as, an *elementary* substance.

They [chemists] have found it impossible to obtain from oxygen anything but oxygen, or from hydrogen anything but hydrogen; and, in the present state of our knowledge, these bodies are consequently regarded as *elementary* or simple substances. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 105.

Without ritual, religion may exist in its *elementary* state, and this *elementary* state of religion is what may be described as habitual and permanent admiration.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 70.

The primitive homestead, . . . where all things were *elementary* and of the plainest cast.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 101.

2. Initial; rudimental; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments: as, an *elementary* treatise or disquisition; *elementary* education; *elementary* schools.

It is probable that before the time of Aristotle there were *elementary* treatises of geometry which are now lost.
Reid, Inquiry into Human Mind.

Such a pedantick abuse of *elementary* principles as would have disgraced boys at school. *Burke*, Army Estimates.

3. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting, or explaining principles: as, an *elementary* writer.—**Elementary analysis,** in *chem.*, the estimation of the amounts of the elements which together form a compound body.—**Elementary angles,** in *crystal.*, angles between particular faces characteristic of particular minerals.—**Elementary body.** See *element*, 3.—**Elementary particles of Zimmermann.** See *blood-plate.*—**Elementary proposition,** a self-evident and indemonstrable proposition.—**Elementary substances.** See *element*, 3.

elementation (el″ẹ̄-men-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *element*, *v.*, + *-ation.*] Instruction in elements or first principles. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

elementish† (el-ẹ̄-men′tish), *a.* [< *element* + *-ish.*] Elemental; elementary.

If you mean of many natures conspiring together, as in a popular government, to establish this fair estate, as if the *elementish* and ethereal parts should in their town-house set down the bounds of each one's office, then consider what follows: that there must needs have been a wisdom which made them concur. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

elementoid (el-ẹ̄-men′toid), *a.* [< L. *elementum* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Like an element; having the appearance of a simple substance: as, compounds which have an *elementoid* nature, and perform elemental functions.

elemi (el′e-mi), *n.* [= F. *élémi* = Sp. *elemí* = Pg. It. *elemi;* of Eastern, said to be of Ar., origin.] A name of fragrant resins of various kinds, all of them probably the product of trees belonging to the natural order *Burseraceæ.* The Oriental or African elemi of the older writers is an exudation from *Boswellia Frereana*, a tree found in the region south of the gulf of Aden. It is used in the East for chewing, like mastic. The elemi of pharmacy comes chiefly from Manila, and is the product of *Canarium commune.* It is a stimulant resin, and is used in plasters and ointments. Other sorts are Mexican or Vera Cruz elemi, obtained from species of *Bursera;* Brazilian elemi, from various species of *Protium* (*Icica*); and Mauritius elemi, from *Canarium paniculatum.*

elemin (el′e-min), *n.* [< *elemi* + *-in*^{2}.] The crystallizable portion of elemi.

elench (ẹ̄-lengk′), *n.* [< L. *elenchus*, < Gr. ἔλεγχος, an argument of disproof or refutation, a cross-examining, < ἐλέγχειν, disgrace, put to shame, cross-examine for the purpose of refuting, put to the proof, confute, refute.] In *logic*, an argumentation concluding the falsity of something maintained; a refutation; a confutation; also, a false refutation; a sophism. Also *elenchus.*

Reprehension or *elench* is a syllogism which gathereth a conclusion contrary to the assertion of the respondent.
Blundeville (1609).

The sophistical *elenchus* or refutation, being a delusive semblance of refutation which imposes on ordinary men and induces them to accept it as real, cannot be properly understood without the theory of *elenchus* in general; nor can this last be understood without the entire theory of the syllogism, since the *elenchus* is only one variety of syllogism. The *elenchus* is a syllogism with a conclusion contradictory to or refutative of some enunciated thesis or proposition. Accordingly we must understand the conditions of a good and valid syllogism before we study those of a valid *elenchus;* these last, again, must be understood, before we enter on the distinctive attributes of the pseudo-*elenchus*—the sophistical, invalid, or sham, refutation. *Grote.*

Ignorance of the elench. See *fallacy of irrelevant conclusion*, under *fallacy.*

elenchic, elenchical (ẹ̄-leng′kik, -ki-kạl), *a.* [< *elench* + *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an elench; refuting; confutative; sophistical. *Bailey*, 1776.

elenchically (ẹ̄-leng′ki-kạl-i), *adv.* By means of an elench. *Imp. Dict.*

elenchize† (ẹ̄-leng′kīz), *v. i.* [< Gr. ἐλέγχειν, confute, + *-ize.*] To dispute; refute.

Tip. Hear him problematize.
Pru. Bless us, what's that?
Tip. Or syllogize, *elenchize.* *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

elenchtic†, **elenchtical**†, *a.* Erroneous forms of *elenctic, elenctical.*

elenchus (ē-leng′kus), *n.* **1.** Same as *elench.* —**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] (*a*) A genus of gastropods. *Humphreys*, 1797. (*b*) A genus of *Strepsiptera. Curtis*, 1831.

elenctic†, **elenctical**† (ẹ̄-lengk′tik, -ti-kạl), *a.* [Also written, erroneously, *elenchtic, -al*, < Gr. ἐλεγκτικός, refutative, < ἐλεγκτός, verbal adj. of ἐλέγχειν, refute, confute: see *elench.*] Same as *elenchic.*

elenge, ellinge, *a.* [Now only dial.; < ME. *elenge*, also, less often, *elynge, eling;* perhaps an alteration, with suffix *-ing*, of AS. *ellende, elelænde*, with equiv. *elelendisc*, ME. *elelendis, helelendisse, helendis, -isse*, foreign, strange, living in a foreign land (*eleland*, a foreign land), = OS. *elilendi* = D. *ellendig* = OHG. *elilenti*, foreign, living in a foreign land, MHG. *ellende*, the same, also unhappy, wretched, G. *elend*, unhappy, wretched, = Dan. *elendig*, = Sw. *eländig*, unhappy, wretched; < AS. *ele-, el-*, other (see *else* and *alien*), + *land*, land. The same development of sense appears in *wretched*, ult. < AS. *wrecca*, an outcast, exile.] Cheerless; wretched; miserable; unhappy.

Heuy-chered I ȝede, and *elynge* in herte.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 2.

Poverte is this, although it seme *elenge*,
Possessioun that no wight wil chalenge.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 344.

elengely†, *adv.* [ME., also *elengelich;* < *elenge* + *-ly*^{2}.] Cheerlessly; miserably.

Alisaundre that al wan *elengelich* ended.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 45.

elengenesse†, **ellengness**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *ellengness;* < ME. *ellengenesse.*] Sorrow; trouble. *Rom. of the Rose.*

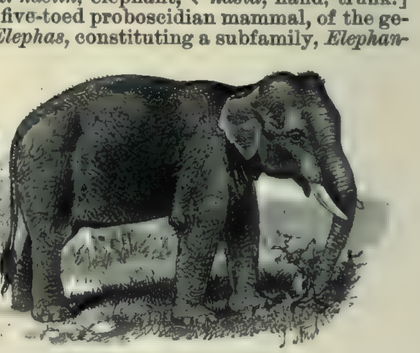
Eleocharis (el-ẹ̄-ok′a-ris), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heleocharis*, < Gr. ἕλος (gen. ἕλεος), low ground by rivers, marsh-meadows, + χαίρειν, rejoice, > χάρις, favor, delight.] A genus of cyperaceous plants, of about 80 species, growing in wet places, and distributed over all tropical and temperate regions. They are characterized by terete or angular culms closely sheathed at the base, and bearing a naked, solitary terminal head of closely imbricated scales. There are about 20 North American species. Commonly known as *spike-rush.*

Eleotragus (el-ẹ̄-ot′rạ-gus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1846), prop. **Heleotragus*, < Gr. ἕλος (gen. ἕλεος), a marsh, + τράγος, a goat.] A genus of antelopes, containing such as the riet-bok or reed-buck of South Africa, *E. arundinaceus.*

Eleotridinæ (el-ẹ̄-ot-ri-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eleotris* (*-rid-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of gobioid fishes closely resembling the *Gobiinæ*, but with separated ventral fins. Also *Eleotrinæ.*

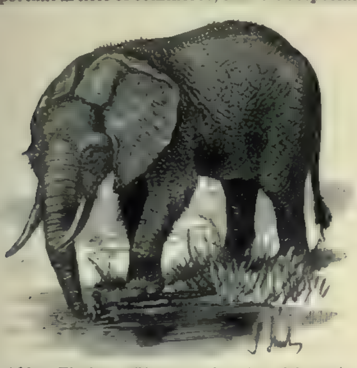
Eleotris (e-lē′ọ-tris), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius).] A genus of fishes, typical of the subfamily *Eleotridinæ.*

elephant (el′ẹ̄-fạnt), *n.* [< ME. *elefaunt, elifant, elifaunt*, earlier and more commonly *olifant, olifaunt, olefawnt, olyfaunt, olifont, olifunt* (rarely, in later ME., spelled with *ph*, as in L.), < OF. *olifant*, also *elifant*, F. *éléphant* = Pr. *elephant* = Sp. *elefante* = Pg. *elefante, elephante* = It. *elefante* = AS. *elpend, elp, ylp*, an elephant (see *alp*^{1}), = MD. D. *elefant* (also MD. *olefant, olifant*, D. *olifant*, < OF.) = MLG. *elefant, elepant*, also *elpender, olvant* = OHG. *elafant, elfant, helfant*, MHG. *elefant, elfant, elfent*, G. *elefant, elephant* = Dan. Sw. *elefant* (cf. Goth. *ulbandus* = OHG. *olbanta, olbenta, olbanda*, MHG. *olbende, olbent* = AS. *olfend*, a camel: see *camel*), < L. *elephas, elephans* (*elephant-*), also *elephantus*, and ML. *elefantus*, < Gr. ἐλέφας (ἐλεφαντ-), an elephant (first in Herodotus), ivory (first in Homer and Hesiod); perhaps < Heb. *eleph*, an ox (cf. *Lucabos*, Lucanian ox, the older L. name: see *alpha*); but some compare Heb. *ibāh*, Skt. *ibhas*, an elephant, and L. *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory.* The Slav. and Oriental names are different: OBulg. *slonŭ* = Bohem. *slon* = Pol. *słoń* = Russ. *slonŭ* (> Lith. *slanas*), elephant; Turk. Ar. *fīl*, Hind. *fīl, pīl*, < Pers. *pīl*, elephant; Hind. *hāthī, hātī*, < Skt. *hastīn*, elephant, < *hasta*, hand, trunk.] **1.** A five-toed proboscidian mammal, of the genus *Elephas*, constituting a subfamily, *Elephantinæ*, and comprehending two living species, namely, *Elephas indicus* and *Elephas* (*Loxodon*) *africanus.* The former inhabits India, and is characterized by a concave high forehead, small ears, and comparatively small tusks; the latter is found in Africa, and has a convex forehead, great flapping ears, and large tusks. The tusks occur in both sexes, curving upward from the extremity of the upper jaw. The nose is prolonged into a cylindrical trunk or proboscis, at the extremity of which the nostrils open. The trunk is extremely flexible and highly sensitive, and terminates in a finger-like prehensile



Indian Elephant (*Elephas indicus*).

lobe. Elephants are the largest quadrupeds at present existing. Their tusks are of great value as ivory, furnishing an important article of commerce, in Africa especially, and occasioning the destruction of great numbers of these animals. Ten species of fossil elephants have been described, of which the best-known is the hairy mammoth, *E. primigenius*. The mastodons are nearly related to elephants, but form a separate subfamily *Mastodontinæ* (which see).


African Elephant (*Elephas* or *Loxodon africanus*).

> Than he returned toward hym with his betell in his honde, and put his targe hym be-forn that was of the bon of an *Olyfaunte*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 338.

> The castelles . . . that craftily ben sett upon the *olifantes* bakkes. *Manderille*, Travels, p. 191.

> He is as valiant as the lion, churlish as the bear, slow as the *elephant*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

2. Figuratively, a burdensome or perplexing possession or charge; something that one does not know what to do with or how to get rid of: as, to have an *elephant* on one's hands; he found his great house very much of an *elephant*.—3. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant. [Poetical.]

> High o'er the gate, in *elephant* and gold,
> The crowd shall Cæsar's Indian war behold.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

4. A drawing- or writing-paper measuring in America 22 × 27 inches.—**A white elephant**, a possession or a dignity more troublesome and costly than profitable: in allusion to the rare and highly venerated white elephants of the East Indies, which must be kept in royal state, and which are said to be sometimes presented by the King of Siam to courtiers whom he desires to ruin.

> Bazaine bethought him of his master's natural anxiety to know the situation. That master was the *white elephant* of Bazaine and the army.
> *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 58.

Double elephant, a drawing- or writing-paper measuring in England 26½ or 27 × 40 inches, and in America (where it is also called *double royal*) 26 × 40 inches.—**Elephant hawk-moth.** See *hawk-moth.*—**Order of the White Elephant**, a Danish order alleged to be of great antiquity. Its foundation, however, is specifically ascribed to Christian I., 1462, and its reorganization to Christian V., 1693. It is limited to 30 knights besides the members of the royal family, and no person can be a knight who is not previously a member of the order of the Danebrog. The collar of the order is composed alternately of elephants and embattled towers. The badge is an elephant bearing on his back a tower, and on his head a driver dressed like a Hindu. The ribbon to which the badge is attached on ordinary occasions is sky-blue.—**Rogue elephant**, an elephant of ungovernably bad temper, which lives alone or apart from the herd, and is regarded as particularly dangerous.—**To see** or **to show the elephant**, to see or exhibit something strange or wonderful; especially, to see for the first time, or exhibit to a stranger, the sights and scenes of a great city (often implying those of a low or disreputable kind). [Slang, U. S.]

elephant-apple (el′ẹ-fant-ap″l), *n.* The wood-apple of India, *Feronia elephantum*, a large rutaceous tree allied to the orange, and bearing an orange-like fruit. The pulp of the fruit is acid, and is made into a jelly.

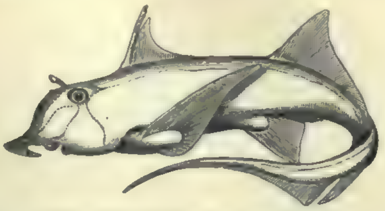
elephant-beetle (el′ẹ-fa̤nt-bē″tl), *n.* 1. A name of several lamellicorn scarabæoid beetles of enormous size. Specifically—(*a*) Any species of the cetonian genus *Goliathus*. See *goliath-beetle*. (*b*) Any species of either of the genera *Dynastes* and *Megasoma*. *M. elephas* is a large American species. Some of the elephant-beetles, as *Dynastes hercules* of tropical America, attain a total length of 6 inches, but of this the long prothoracic horn makes about half. See cut under *Hercules-beetle*.
2. One of the rhynchophorous beetles or weevils: so called from the long snout or proboscis.

elephant-bird (el′ẹ-fant-bėrd), *n.* A fossil bird of Madagascar, of the genus *Æpyornis* (which see).

elephant-creeper (el′ẹ-fa̤nt-krē″pėr), *n.* The *Argyreia speciosa*, a convolvulaceous woody climber of India, reaching the tops of the tallest trees. Its leaves are white-tomentose beneath, and its deep-rose-colored flowers are borne in axillary cymes. The leaves are used for poultices and in various cutaneous diseases.

elephanter (el-ẹ-fan′tėr), *n.* A heavy periodical rain at Bombay.

elephant-fish (el′ẹ-fa̤nt-fish), *n.* A name of the southern chimæra, *Callorhynchus antarcticus*: so called on account of the prolongation of the snout, which has a peculiar proboscis-like appendage, serving as a prehensile organ. It is an inhabitant of the southern Pacific and the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, and is sometimes eaten.


Elephant-fish (*Callorhynchus antarcticus*).

elephant-grass (el′ẹ-fa̤nt-grȧs), *n.* An East Indian bur-reed, *Typha elephantina*, the pollen of which is made into bread by the natives of Sind.

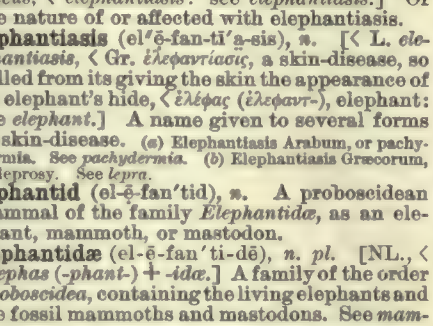
elephantiac (el-ẹ-fan′ti-ak), *a.* [< L. *elephantiacus*, < *elephantiasis*: see *elephantiasis*.] Of the nature of or affected with elephantiasis.

elephantiasis (el″ẹ-fan-tī′a̤-sis), *n.* [< L. *elephantiasis*, < Gr. ἐλεφαντίασις, a skin-disease, so called from its giving the skin the appearance of an elephant's hide, < ἐλέφας (ἐλεφαντ-), elephant: see *elephant*.] A name given to several forms of skin-disease. (*a*) Elephantiasis Arabum, or pachydermia. See *pachydermia*. (*b*) Elephantiasis Græcorum, or leprosy. See *lepra*.

elephantid (el-ẹ-fan′tid), *n.* A proboscidean mammal of the family *Elephantidæ*, as an elephant, mammoth, or mastodon.

Elephantidæ (el-ē-fan′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elephas* (*-phant-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of the order *Proboscidea*, containing the living elephants and the fossil mammoths and mastodons. See *mammoth*, *mastodon*. These huge pachyderms have the upper incisors enormously developed as cylindro-conic tusks, projecting from the mouth and growing indefinitely; the lower incisors small or null, the molars successively displacing one another from behind forward, so that no premolars replace the deciduous teeth, and never more than one or two molars in functional position at once in either jaw; and the grinding surfaces with several transverse ridges alternating with cement-valleys. The skull is very high in front, to accommodate the roots of the tusks, there being a great development of diploic structure. The family is divided into two subfamilies, *Elephantinæ* and *Mastodontinæ*. See cuts under *elephant* and *Elephantinæ*.

Elephantinæ (el″ẹ-fan-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elephas* (*-phant-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Elephantidæ*, containing the living elephants and the extinct mammoths. They have the isomerous as distinguished from the hypisomerous or anisomerous dentition, the transverse ridges of the molars being three to five, the same on all the teeth, continuous, and the valleys filled with cement. The genera are *Elephas*, *Loxodon*, and *Stegodon*, the last extinct.



Skeleton and Outline of African Elephant (*Elephas* or *Loxodon africanus*).

fr, frontal; *ma*, mandible; *ma*, malar; *fi*, "finger" at end of trunk; *C*, cervical vertebræ; *D*, dorsal vertebræ; *pe*, pelvis; *sc*, scapula; *st*, sternum; *hu*, humerus; *ul*, ulna; *ra*, radius; *mc*, metacarpus; *fe*, femur; *pat*, patella; *tib*, tibia; *fib*, fibula; *met*, metatarsus.

elephantine (el-ẹ-fan′tin), *a.* [= F. *éléphantin* = Sp. It. *elefantino* = Pg. *elephantino*, < L. *elephantinus*, elephantine, also of ivory, < Gr. ἐλεφάντινος, of ivory, < ἐλέφας (ἐλεφαντ-), elephant, ivory: see *elephant*.] 1. Pertaining to the elephant; resembling an elephant.

> With turcoises divinely blue
> (Though doubts arise where first they grew,
> Whether chaste *elephantine* bone
> By min'rals ting'd, or native stone).
> *Sir W. Jones*, The Enchanted Fruit.

Hence—2. Elephant-like; huge; immense; heavy; clumsy: as, he was of *elephantine* proportions; *elephantine* movements.

> But what insolent familiar durst have mated Thomas Coventry?—whose person was a quadrate, his step massy and *elephantine*. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

3. Made or consisting of ivory. See *chryselephantine*.—**Elephantine books**, in *Rom. antiq.*, certain books consisting (originally) of ivory tablets, in which were registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, and generals.—**Elephantine epoch**, in *geol.*, the period during which there was a preponderance of large pachyderms.

elephant-leg (el′ẹ-fa̤nt-leg), *n.* Pachydermia of the leg; Barbados leg. See *pachydermia*.

elephant-mouse (el′ẹ-fa̤nt-mous), *n.* Same as *elephant-shrew*.

elephantoid (el-ẹ-fan′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐλέφας (ἐλεφαντ-), elephant, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* Having the form of an elephant.
II. *n.* An elephantid.

elephantoidal (el″ẹ-fan-toi′da̤l), *a.* Same as *elephantoid*.

Elephantopus (el-ẹ-fan′tọ-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεφαντόπους, ivory-footed (NL. taken in sense of 'elephant's-foot'), < ἐλέφας (ἐλεφαντ-), elephant, ivory.] 1. A genus of herbaceous vernoniaceous composites of America, of a dozen species, one of which (*E. scaber*) is a common weed in most tropical countries. Three species occur within the United States. Some Brazilian species are reputed to have medicinal properties.
2. A genus of acalephs. *Lisson*, 1843.

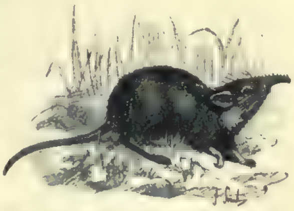
elephantous (el-ē-fan′tus), *a.* [< *elephant(iasis)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of elephantiasis: as, the *elephantous* group of specific inflammations. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1432.

elephant-seal (el′ẹ-fa̤nt-sēl), *n.* Same as *sea-elephant*.

elephant's-ear (el′ẹ-fa̤nts-ēr), *n.* A common name for plants of the genus *Begonia*, from the form of their leaves.

elephant's-foot (el′ẹ-fants-fůt), *n.* 1. A book-name for species of *Elephantopus*, of which the word is a translation.—2. *Testudinaria elephantipes*, a plant of the natural order *Dioscoreaceæ*.

elephant-shrew (el′ẹ-fa̤nt-shrö), *n.* A small mouse-like saltatorial insectivorous quadruped of Africa; one of the animals of the family *Macroscelidæ* or *Rhynchocyonidæ*. In superficial aspect they resemble some of the jumping-mice or kangaroo-mice, especially of the American genera *Zapus* and *Dipodomys*, having long hind limbs, well-developed ears, and the snout so long and sharp as to resemble a proboscis, whence the name. Also called *elephant-mouse* and *proboscis-rat*.


Elephant-shrew (*Macroscelides typicus*).

elephant's-tusk (el′ẹ-fa̤nts-tusk), *n.* A mollusk, *Dentalium arcuatum*, one of the tooth-shells.

Elephas (el′ẹ-fas), *n.* [NL., < L. *elephas*, < Gr. ἐλέφας, elephant: see *elephant*.] The typical genus of elephants, formerly embracing both the living species, or genera, now sometimes restricted to the type represented by the Asiatic elephant, *Elephas indicus*. In this restricted sense it is the same as *Elasmodon* and *Euelephas*. See cuts under *elephant*.

Elettaria (el-e-tā′ri-a̤), *n.* [NL.] An East Indian genus of scitamineous plants, of only one or two species. *E. Cardamomum* furnishes the cardamom-seeds of commerce. See *cardamom*.

Eleusine (el-ū-sī′nē), *n.* [NL., appar. in reference to *Eleusis* (?): see *Eleusinian*.] A genus of grasses, belonging to the tribe *Chlorideæ*, having several linear spikes digitate at the summit of the culm. The species are natives of the warmer parts of the globe, and several are cultivated for their grain. In the East an Indian species, *E. coracana* (known as *natchnee*, *nagla ragee*, *mand*, and *murwa*), is cultivated as a corn, from which the Tibetans make a weak beer. *E. stricta* is also a productive grain, and the Abyssinian grain tocusso is the product of another species, *E. Tocusso*. *E. Indica*, an annual species, is now naturalized in most warm countries, and is good for grazing and soiling, and as hay.

Eleusinia (el-ū-sin′i-a̤), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Ἐλευσίνια, neut. pl. of Ἐλευσίνιος, pertaining to Eleusis, < Ἐλευσίς (Ἐλευσιν-), Eleusis.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the famous Athenian mysteries and festival of Eleusis, symbolizing the various phases of human life in the light of philosophic views as to its eternity, and honoring Demeter (Ceres), Cora (Proserpina), and the local Attic divinity Iacchos (Ἴακχος) as the especial protectors of agriculture and of all fruitfulness, and the guardians of Athens. Eleusinia, introduced from Athens, were also celebrated in other parts of Greece and Greek lands. See *Eleusinian.*—**Great Eleusinia,** the chief annual festival in honor of Demeter and Cora, celebrated at Athens and Eleusis from the 13th to the 23d of Boedromion (September–October).—**Lesser Eleusinia,** an annual festival at Athens, held as a prelude to the Great Eleusinia in the middle of the month of Anthesterion (February–March).

Eleusinian (el-ū-sin′i-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *Eleusinius*, < Gr. Ἐλευσίνιος, pertaining to Eleusis: see *Eleusinia.*] Relating to Eleusis in Attica, Greece: as, the *Eleusinian* mysteries and festival, the mysteries and festival of Demeter (Ceres), celebrated at Eleusis.

Eleuthera bark. Same as *cascarilla bark* (which see, under *bark*²).

Eleutherata (e-lū-the̤-rā′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + -αια².] A term used by Fabricius (1775) to designate beetles, the insects which now form the order *Coleoptera.*

eleutherian (el-ū-thē′ri-a̤n), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλευθέριος, like a free man, frank, freely giving, bountiful (ἐλευθερία, freedom), < ἐλεύθερος, free.] Freely giving; bountiful; liberal.

And *eleutherian* Jove will bless their flight.
Glover, Leonidas, i.

Eleutheroblastea (e-lū″the̤-rọ-blas′tē-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + βλαστός, germ.] An order of hydroid hydrozoans, or a suborder of the order *Hydroida* and class *Hydrozoa*, represented by the common fresh-water hydra, *Hydra viridis*, of the family *Hydridæ.* The animals have a hydriform trophosome and no medusoid buds, both generative products being developed within the body-wall of the single polypite of which the hydrosome consists. It is the lowest and simplest grade of hydrozoans, and contains the only fresh-water forms.

eleutheroblastic (e-lū″the̤-rọ-blas′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Eleutheroblastea.*

eleutherobranchiate (e-lū″the̤-rọ-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. **eleutherobranchiatus*, < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + βράγχια, gills.] Having free gills; of or relating to the *Eleutherobranchii.*

Eleutherobranchii (e-lū″the̤-rọ-brang′ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + βράγχια, gills.] A primary group of fishes, having the gills free at the outer edge, and thus contrasted with the selachians and the myzonts. It includes all the true or teleostomous fishes. [Not in use.]

Eleutherodactyli (e-lū″the̤-rọ-dak′ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + δάκτυλος, finger, toe.] In *ornith.*, those *Passeres* which have the hind toe perfectly free, as is the case with all *Passeres* except the *Eurylæmidæ* or *Desmodactyli* (which see). The character is made a basis of the primary division of *Passeres.* *Forbes.*

eleutherodactylous (e-lū″the̤-rọ-dak′ti-lus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Eleutherodactyli.*

eleutheromania (e-lū″the̤-rọ-mā′ni-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free (ἐλευθερία, freedom), + μανία, madness.] A mania for freedom; excessive zeal for freedom. [Rare.]

Our Peers have, in too many cases, laid aside their frogs, laces, bagwigs; and go about in English costume, or ride rising in their stirrups, in the most headlong manner; nothing but insubordination, *eleutheromania*, confused unlimited opposition in their heads.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iii. 4.

eleutheromaniac (e-lū″the̤-rọ-mā′ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *eleutheromania* + *-ac*; cf. *maniac.*] **I.** *a.* Having an excessive zeal for freedom.

Crowds, as was said, inundate the outer courts: inundation of young *eleutheromaniac* Noblemen in English costume, uttering audacious speeches.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iii. 4.

II. *n.* One having an excessive zeal for freedom; a fanatic on the subject of freedom.

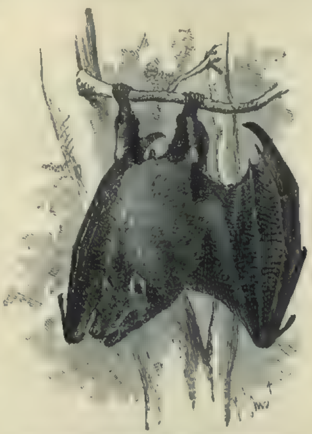
eleutheropetalous (e-lū″the̤-rọ-pet′a̤-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + πέταλον, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal), + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having the petals distinct; polypetalous.

eleutherophyllous (e-lū″the̤-rọ-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, a leaf, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, composed of separate leaves: applied to a calyx or corolla, or to the perianth as a whole.

Eleutheropomi (e-lū″the̤-rọ-pō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + πῶμα, a lid.] A suborder of chondropterygian fishes, in which the gills are free. The sturgeons and chimæras were grouped together by Duméril under this title. [Not in use.]

eleutherosepalous (e-lū″the̤-rọ-sep′a̤-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, composed of distinct sepals; polysepalous.

Eleutherurus (e-lū-the̤-rö′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of fruit-eating bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ*, so called from having the tail free from the interfemoral membrane. *E. ægyptiacus* is a species frequently sculptured on Egyptian monuments.



Egyptian Free-tailed Bat (*Eleutherurus ægyptiacus*).

elevate (el′ẹ-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elevated*, ppr. *elevating.* [< L. *elevatus*, pp. of *elevare* (> It. *elevare* = Sp. Pg. *elevar* = F. *élever*), raise, lift up, < *e*, *ex*, out, + *levare*, make light, lift, < *levis*, light: see *levity*, *lever.* Cf. *alleviate.*] **1.** To move or cause to move from a lower to a higher level, place, or position; raise; lift; lift up: as, to *elevate* the host in the service of the mass; to *elevate* the voice.

Dwarf, bear my shield; squire, *elevate* my lance.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

In every endeavour to *elevate* ourselves above reason, we are seeking to *elevate* ourselves above the atmosphere with wings which cannot soar but by beating the air.
J. Martineau.

You remember the high stool on which culprits used to be *elevated* with the tall paper fool's-cap on their heads, blushing to the ears.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 241.

2. To raise to a higher state or station; exalt; raise from a low, common, or primary state, as by training or education; raise from or above low conceptions: as, to *elevate* a man to an office; to *elevate* the character.

Honours that tended to *elevate* a body of people into a distinct species from the rest of the nation. *Shenstone.*

A grandeur, a simplicity, a breadth of manner, an imagination at once *elevated* and restrained by the subject, reign throughout Milton's Ode on the Nativity.
Hallam, Introd. Lit. of Europe, iii. 5.

The competence of man to *elevate* and to be *elevated* is in that desire and power to stand in joyful and ennobling intercourse with individuals, which makes the faith and the practice of all reasonable men. *Emerson*, Domestic Life.

3. To excite; cheer; animate: as, to *elevate* the spirits.

Nor. Or art thou mad?
Clorin. A little *elevated*
With the assurance of my future fortune:
Why do you stare and grin?
Massinger, Parliament of Love, ii. 1.

When men take pleasure in feeling their minds *elevated* by strong drink, and so indulge their appetite as to destroy their understandings, . . . their case is much to be pitied.
John Woolman, Journal (1756), p. 93.

Hence—**4.** To intoxicate slightly; render somewhat tipsy. [Colloq.]

His depth of feeling is misunderstood; he is supposed to be a little *elevated*, and nobody heeds him.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ix.

5†. To make light or unimportant; diminish the weight or importance of.

The Arabian physicians, . . . not being able to deny it to be true of the holy Jesus, endeavour to *elevate* and lessen the thing by saying it is not wholly beyond the force of nature that a virgin should conceive.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, i. 4.

Disclosed elevated. See *disclosed.*—**Elevated railroad.** See *railroad.*—**Elevating arc.** See *arc*¹. =**Syn.** **1.** To lift up, uplift.—**2.** To promote, ennoble.—**1-3.** *Lift*, *Exalt*, etc. See *raise.*

elevate (el′ẹ-vāt), *a.* [ME. *elevat*; < L. *elevatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Raised; elevated. [Poetical and rare.]

And in a region *elevate* and high,
And by the form wherein it [a comet] did appear,
As the most skilful seriously divine,
Foreshow'd a kingdom shortly to decline.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, i.

On each side an imperial city stood,
With towers and temples proudly *elevate*
On seven small hills. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 34.

elevatedness (el′ẹ-vā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being elevated.

I had neither wife nor children, in whom mutually to reflect and see reflected the *elevatedness* and generosity of my station. *Godwin*, St. Leon.

elevating-screw (el′ẹ-vā-ting-skrö), *n.* A screw by means of which the breech of a piece of ordnance is adjusted for the elevation or vertical direction of the piece.

elevatio (el-ẹ-vā′shi-ō), *n.* [L.: see *elevation.*] **1.** In *anc. music*, a raising of the voice; arsis.—**2.** In *medieval music*, the extension of a mode beyond its usual compass or ambitus.

elevation (el-ẹ-vā′sho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *elevacioun*, < OF. *elevacion*, F. *élévation* = Pr. *eslevation*, *eslevatio* = Sp. *elevacion* = Pg. *elevação* = It. *elevazione*, < L. *elevatio(n-)*, a lifting up, < *elevare*, lift up, elevate: see *elevate.*] **1.** The act of elevating or raising from a lower level, place, or position to a higher.

I hope a proper *elevation* of voice, a due emphasis and accent, are not to come within this description.
Steele, Spectator, No. 147.

I can add nothing to the accounts already published of the *elevation* of the land at Valparaiso which accompanied the earthquake of 1822.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 245.

2. The state of being raised or elevated; exaltation; specifically, exaltation of feeling or spirits.

Different *elevations* of spirit unto God are contained in the name of prayer. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 48.

His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors; and so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

I fancied I could distinguish an *elevation* of spirit different from that which is the cause or the effect of simple jollity. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 115.

Hence—**3.** A state of slight inebriation; tipsiness. [Colloq.]—**4.** That which is raised or elevated; an elevated place; a rising ground; a height.

His [Milton's] poetry reminds us of the miracles of Alpine scenery. Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairyland, are embosomed in its most rugged and gigantic *elevations.*
Macaulay, Milton.

5. Altitude. (*a*) In *astron.*, the distance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon. (*b*) In *gun.*, the angle which the axis of the bore makes with the plane of the horizon. (*c*) In *dialing*, the angle which the style makes with the substylar line. (*d*) In *topog.*: (1) Height; the vertical distance above the sea-level or other surface of reference. (2) The angle at which anything is raised above a horizontal direction.

Tak ther the *elevacioun* of thi pool, and eke the latitude of thy regioun. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 23.

6. In *arch.*, a geometrical representation of a building or part of a building or other structure in vertical projection—that is, of its upright parts.—**7.** *Eccles.*, the act of raising the eucharistic elements after consecration and before communion, in sign of oblation to God, or in order to show them to the people. With reference to the latter purpose especially, this act is also known as the *ostension.* The act of elevation before God and that of ostension to the people are, however, in many liturgies not coincident.

The priests were singing, and the organ sounded,
And then anon the great cathedral bell.
It was the *elevation* of the Host.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 3.

8. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*, a musical composition, vocal or instrumental, performed in connection with the elevation of the host.—**Altitude** or **elevation of the pole.** See *altitude.*—**Angle of elevation,** in *ordnance*, the angle which the axis of the gun makes with a line passing through its sights and the target.—**Elevation bell.** See *bell*¹.—**Elevation of the panagia.** See *panagia.*—**Geometric elevation,** a design for the front or side of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to *perspective* or *natural elevation.* =**Syn.** **1.** Lifting, lifting up, uplifting, improvement.—**2.** Eminence, loftiness, superiority, refinement.

elevator (el′ẹ-vā-to̤r), *n.* [= F. *élévateur* = Sp. *elevador* = It. *elevatore*, < LL. *elevator*, one who raises up, a deliverer, < L. *elevare*, lift up: see *elevate.*] **1.** One who or that which raises, lifts, or exalts. Specifically—**2.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A muscle which raises a part of the body, as the lip or eyelid: same as *levator.* (*b*) Same as *extensor.* [Rare.]

There appear, at first, to be but three *elevators*, or extensors [of the digits], but practically each segment [phalanx] has its *elevator.* *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 50.

3. A surgical instrument used for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull. Also called *elevatory.*—**4.** In *mech.*, a hoisting apparatus; a lift. (*a*) A car or cage for lifting and lowering passengers or freight in a hoistway; in a broad sense, the entire hoisting apparatus, including the shaft or well, the cage, and the motor. See *hoisting-engine.* (*b*) A structure for storing grain in bulk, including the grain-lifters and -conveyers. In such elevators the elevator proper, or lifter, is a continuous band of leather studded with metal cups or elevator-buckets, passing over a pulley at the top of the building and under a second pulley on the elevator-boot, or the foot of an inclosed tube called the *elevator-leg* (see *leg*). In some instances the elevator-leg is pivoted at the top, so that it may swing clear of the building and reach into the hold of the vessel or car to be emptied. The structure itself consists of a nest of deep bins, into which the grain is directed by spouts from the top of the lifter. The capacity of such elevators is often one and a half million bushels or more. For the horizontal movement of grain in elevators, conveyers are used. Lifting elevators are also used in flour-mills, grinding-mills, furnaces, and other works, to handle materials of all kinds in bulk, as sand, ashes, ice, etc.

5. A building containing one or more mechanical elevators, especially a warehouse for the storage of grain. [U. S.]—**Autodynamic elevator.** See *autodynamic.*—**Elevator case,** a noted case before the United States Supreme Court in 1876 (Munn *vs.* Illinois, 94 U. S., 113), in which it was decided that, notwithstanding the exclusive power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, a State may, for the public good, regulate the manner in which citizens shall use their property when devoted by them to a use in which the public have an interest: so called because sustaining the validity of a statute limiting grain-elevator tolls.—**Elevator-engine.** See *engine.*—**Floating elevator,** an elevator erected on a boat for lifting, transferring, or storing grain. Such elevators are used to transfer grain from barges to the holds of ships.—**Hydraulic elevator,** an elevator operated by some kind of hydraulic apparatus. For short lifts the hydraulic press is sometimes used, particularly where the weight to be raised is great. Another form, for light loads and moderate heights, is a telescopic tube supporting the car at the upper end. On filling the tube with water under pressure it expands and raises the car; to lower it, the supply of water is cut off, and that in the tube is allowed to escape. The most common form of hydraulic elevator in the United States is that of a car lifted by ropes, operated by a piston in a long cylinder. The rope is connected directly with the piston-rod, which is moved by the admission of water under pressure. In some instances the cylinder is horizontal and the travel of the piston limited, multiplying gear being fitted to the rope. The usual form is an upright cylinder with a very simple form of rope-gearing.—**Pneumatic elevator,** a hoisting or lifting apparatus worked by compressed air; a pneumatic hoist.

elevatory (el'ẹ̄-vạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *élévatoire* = It. *elevatorio*, < NL. **elevatorius*, < LL. *elevator*, elevator: see *elevator*, *elevate.*] **I.** *a.* Raising or tending to raise; having power to elevate.

> Channels are almost universally present within the fringing reefs of those islands which have undergone recent *elevatory* movements. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 73.

> Among these *elevatory*, and therefore reparative, agents, the most important place must be assigned to earthquakes and volcanoes. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 186.

II. *n.*; pl. *elevatories* (-riz). Same as *elevator*, 3.

élève (ā-lev'), *n.* [F., < *élever*, raise, bring up, educate, < L. *elevare*, raise: see *elevate.*] A pupil; one brought up, educated, or trained by another.

eleven (ẹ̄-lev'n), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *elleven*, *enleven*, *enlevene*, *enleve*, *elleoven*, *elleove*, *endleve*, etc., < AS. *endleofan*, *endlufon*, *endlyfon* (= OS. *elef*, *elevan*, *eleven*, *ellevan* = OFries. *andlova*, *alvene*, *elleva* = D. *elf* = LG. *eleve*, *ölwe*, *ölwen* = OHG. *einlif*, MHG. *einlif*, *einlef*, *eilef*, *eilf*, G. *eilf*, *elf* = Icel. *ellifu*, later *ellefu*, = Sw. *elfva* = Dan. *elleve* = Goth. *ainlif*), eleven, orig. **ānlif* (the first syllable (*end-*, < *ān*) having been modified by shortening and mutation with dissimilated gemination of *n* to *nd*, and the last syllable (*-an*, *-on*) added as a quasi-plural suffix), < *ān* (= Goth. *ain*, etc.), one, + *-lif*, an element appearing also in Goth. *twalif* = AS. *twelf*, E. *twelve*, etc. (see *twelve*), and appar. = Lith. *-lika*, in *vĕnolika*, eleven, where the element is by some supposed to stand for **dika* = Gr. *δέκα* = L. *decem* = E. *ten*, making the Teut. and Lith. forms exactly cognate with L. *undecim*, eleven, < *unus* = E. *one*, + *decem* = E. *ten.*] **I.** *a.* One more than ten: a cardinal numeral beginning the second decade: as, *eleven* men.

> The game [shovel-board], when two play, is generally *eleven*; but the number is extended when four or more are jointly concerned. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 395.

II. *n.* 1. The number which is the sum of ten and one.—2. A symbol representing eleven units, as 11, or XI., or xi.—3. A team or side in cricket or foot-ball: so called because regularly consisting of eleven players: as, the Philadelphia *eleven*; there were two strong *elevens* matched.

eleven-o'clock-lady (ẹ̄-lev'n-ọ-klok-lā'di), *n.* [Tr. F. *dame d'onze heures.*] The star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum.*

eleventh (ẹ̄-lev'nth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *elleventhe*, *ellevend*, *enleventhe*, *endlefte*, *enlefte*, etc., < AS. *endlyfta* (= OS. *ellifto* = OFries. *ellefta*, *elefta*, *alfta*, *andlofta* = D. *elfde* = OHG. *einlifto*, MHG. *einlifte*, *einlefte*, *eilfte*, G. *elfte* = Icel. *ellifti*, mod. *ellefti* = Dan. *ellevte* = Sw. *elfte*, eleventh: as *eleven* (AS. *endleofan*, etc.) + *-th*, the ordinal suffix: see *-th*^{3}.] **I.** *a.* 1. Next in order after the tenth: an ordinal number.

> But aboute the *elleventhe* hour he wente out and founde other stondynge, and he seide to hem, what stonden ye idel heere al dai? *Wyclif*, Mat. xx.

2. Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided: as, the *eleventh* part of fifty-five is five.—**At the eleventh hour,** at the last moment; just before it is too late: in allusion to the parable of the laborers in the vineyard. Mat. xx. 1–16.

II. *n.* 1. One of eleven equal parts; the quotient of unity divided by eleven: as, five *elevenths* of fifty-five are twenty-five.

> The crysoprase the tenthe is tyȝt;
> The Iacyngh the *enleuenthe* gent.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 1013.

2. In *early Eng. law*, an eleventh part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—3. In *music*: (*a*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the eleventh diatonic degree above or below it; a compound fourth, or an octave and a fourth. (*b*) A tone distant by an eleventh from a given tone.

elf (elf), *n.*; pl. *elves* (elvz). [Early mod. E. also *elfe*; < ME. *elf*, *elfe*, *alfe*, pl. *elvene*, *alvene*, < AS. *ælf*, pl. *ylfe*, m., *ælfen*, *elfen*, in a very early form *ælbin* (usually in comp.), m., an elf, sprite, fairy, incubus, = MD. *alf*, D. *elf* = MLG. *alf*, LG. *elf* = OHG. *alp*, MHG. *alp* (*alb-*), pl. *elbe*, and G. *alp*, m., MHG. *elbe*, f. (G. *elf*, m., *elfe*, f., < E. *elf*), = Icel. *ālfr* = Sw. *alf*, m., *elfva*, f., *elf-* (in comp.), pl. *elfvor* = Dan. *alf*, *elver-* (in comp.), an elf: a common Teut. word; ult. origin unknown. From the Icel. form *ālfr*, formerly *alfr*, is the doublet *aulf*, *awf*, also written *auph*, *ouph*, and usually *oaf*, q. v., now discriminated in senses. See *erl-king.*] 1. An imaginary being superstitiously supposed to inhabit unfrequented places, and in various ways to affect mankind; a sprite; a fairy; a goblin. Elves are usually imagined as diminutive tricksy beings in human form, given to capricious interference, either kindly or mischievous, in human affairs.

> This was the olde opinion as I rede,—
> I speke of manye hundred yeres ago,—
> But now kan no man se none *elves* mo.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 6.

> Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
> Hop as light as bird from brier.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 2.

> The *elves* also,
> Whose little eyes glow
> Like the sparks of fire, befriend thee.
> *Herrick*, Night-Piece to Julia.

2. A mischievous or wicked person; a knave; a rogue.

> Bid him, without more ado,
> Surrender himself, or else the proud *elf*
> Shall suffer with all his crew.
> *Robin Hood and the Valiant Knight* (Child's Ballads, [V. 389).

> Spite of all the criticising *elves*,
> Those who would make us feel, must feel themselves.
> *Churchill*, The Rosciad, l. 961.

3. A diminutive person; a dwarf; hence, a pet name for a child, especially one who is very sprightly and graceful.=**Syn.** 1. Sprite, hobgoblin, imp.—3. Urchin, dwarf.—1 and 3. *Fay*, *Gnome*, etc. See *fairy.*

elf (elf), *v. t.* [< *elf*, *n.*, in allusion to the mischievousness ascribed to elves. Cf. *elf-lock.*] To entangle intricately, as the hair. [Rare.]

> My face I'll grime with filth;
> Blanket my loins; *elf* all my hair in knots.
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3.

elf-arrow (elf'ar"ō), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt.*

elf-bolt (elf'bōlt), *n.* An arrow-head of flint or other stone found among paleolithic remains: so called from the supposition that they were fairy arrow-heads. Also *elf-arrow*, *elf-dart*, *elf-shot*, *elf-stone.*

elf-child (elf'chīld), *n.* A child supposed to have been substituted by elves for one which they had stolen; a changeling.

elf-dart (elf'därt), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt.*

elf-dock (elf'dok), *n.* See *dock*^{1}, 2.

elf-fire (elf'fīr), *n.* A common name for ignis fatuus.

elfin (el'fin), *n.* and *a.* [An artificial (poetical) form, first used by Spenser; in form as if an adj. (for **elfen*, < *elf* + *-en*), but it first appears as a noun, and in def. 2 is appar. regarded as diminutive. Cf. AS. *elfen*, *ælfen*, *ælbin* (usually in comp.) (= MHG. *elbinne*), a fairy, nymph, fem. of *ælf*, an elf: see *elf.*] **I.** *n.* 1. An elf; an inhabitant of fairy-land: in Spenser applied to his knights.

> He was an *Elfin* borne of noble state
> And mickle worship in his native land.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 6.

2. A little urchin or child. [Playful.]

> For she was just, and friend to virtuous lore,
> And pass'd much time in truly virtuous deed;
> And in those *elfins'* ears would oft deplore
> The times, when truth by Popish rage did bleed.
> *Shenstone*, The Schoolmistress, st. 15.

=**Syn.** See *fairy*, *n.*

II. *a.* Relating or pertaining to elves.

> The mightiest chiefs of British song
> Scorned not such legends to prolong:
> They gleam through Spenser's *elfin* dream,
> And mix in Milton's heavenly theme.
> *Scott*, Marmion, Int., i.

> Excalibur, . . . rich
> With jewels, *elfin* Urim, on the hilt.
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

Elfin pipe. See *fairy pipes*, under *fairy.*

elfish, elvish (el'fish, -vish), *a.* [< ME. *elvish*, *elvisch*, *alvisc* (= MHG. *elbisch*); < *elf* + *-ish*^{1}.] 1. Of or pertaining to elves or to elf-land; of the nature of an elf; caused by or characteristic of elves; peevish; spiteful: as, an *elfish* being; *elfish* mischief.

> O, spite of spites!
> We talk with goblins, owls, and *elvish* sprites;
> If we obey them not, this will ensue,
> They'll suck our breath, or pinch us black and blue.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

> I watched the water-snakes; . . .
> And when they reared, the *elfish* light
> Fell off in hoary flakes.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iv.

2†. Distracted or bewitched by elves; distraught or abstracted, as if bewitched.

> He semeth *elvyssh* by his contenaunce,
> For unto no wight doth he daliaunce.
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, Prol., l. 13.

elfishly, elvishly (el'fish-li, -vish-li), *adv.* In the manner of elves; mischievously.

> She had been heard talking, and singing, and laughing most *elvishly*, with the invisibles of her own race. *Scott*, Peveril of the Peak, xvi.

elfkin (elf'kin), *n.* [< *elf* + dim. *-kin.*] A little elf.

elf-king (elf'king), *n.* [= D. *elfenkoning* = Dan. *elverkonge.*] The king of the elves or fairies.

elf-land (elf'land), *n.* The region of the elves; fairy-land.

> The horns of *Elfland* faintly blowing.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

elf-lock (elf'lok), *n.* A knot of hair twisted by elves; a knot twisted as if by elves; hence, in the plural, hair in unusual disorder.

> This is that very Mab,
> That plats the manes of horses in the night,
> And bakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
> Which, once untangled, much misfortune bodes.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4.

> You will pull all into a knot or *elf-lock*; which nothing but the shears or a candle will undo. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

> Ragged *elf-locks* hanging down to the breast.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 319.

elf-locked (elf'lokt), *a.* Wearing elf-locks; with disheveled or tangled hair. [Poetical.]

> The *elfe-lockt* fury all her snakes had shed.
> *Sir R. Stapleton*, tr. of Juvenal, vii. 83.

elf-queen (elf'kwēn), *n.* [< ME. *elfqueen*; < *elf* + *queen.*] The queen of the elves or fairies.

> The *elfqueene* with hir joly compaignye
> Daunced ful ofte in many a grene mede.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 4.

elf-shot (elf'shot), *a.* Shot by an elf.

> There, every herd, by sad experience, knows
> How, wing'd with fate, their *elf-shot* arrows fly,
> When the sick ewe her summer food foregoes,
> Or, stretch'd on earth, the heart-smit heifers lie.
> *Collins*, Pop. Superstitions of the Highlands.

elf-shot (elf'shot), *n.* 1. Same as *elf-bolt.*

> The Stone Arrow Heads of the old Inhabitants of this Island (that are sometimes found) are vulgarly supposed to be Weapons shot by Fairies at Cattle. They are called *Elf-shots.* *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 117, note.

2. A disease supposed to be produced by the agency of elves. [Scotch.]

elf-skin† (elf'skin), *n.* A word found only in the following passage, where it is probably a misprint for *eel-skin* (in allusion to Prince Henry's long and lank figure).

> *Fal.* Away, you starveling, you *elf-skin*, you dried neat's-tongue. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

elf-stone (elf'stōn), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt.*

elger (el'gėr), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *elger*, *elyer* (= MD. *aelgheer*, *elgheer*, D. *aalgeer*), ult. < AS. *ǣl*, eel, + *gār*, spear: see *gar*, *gore*^{2}.] An eel-spear. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 138. [Local, Eng.]

Elgin marbles. See *marble.*

Eliac (ē'li-ak), *a.* Pertaining to Elis, an ancient city of the Greek Peloponnesus. Also *Elean.*—**Eliac school,** a school of philosophy founded in Elis by Phædo, a scholar and favorite of Socrates. Its doctrines are conjectured to have been ethical, and somewhat skeptical concerning the theory of cognition.

elicit (ẹ̄-lis'it), *v. t.* [< L. *elicitus*, pp. of *elicere*, draw out, < *e*, out, + *lacere*, entice: see *lace.* Cf. *allect.*] To draw out; bring forth or to light; evolve; gain: as, to *elicit* sparks by collision; to *elicit* truth by discussion; to *elicit* approval.

> From the words taken together such a sense must be *elicited* as will give a meaning to each word.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 254.

> That may justly *elicit* the assent of reasonable men.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 129.

> It is not the composition of the piece, but the number of starts and attitudes that may be introduced, that *elicits* applause. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

> The inquiry at Stratham was calculated to *elicit* the truth. *D. Webster*, Goodrich Case, April, 1817.

elicit† (ẹ̄-lis'it), *a.* [< L. *elicitus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Immediately directed to an end: opposed to *imperate*.

> To give alms is a proper and *elicite* act of charity.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, ii. 3.

2. Performed by the will itself without the aid of any other faculty: as, volition, nolition, choice, consent, and the like are *elicit* acts: opposed to *imperate*.

> The schools dispute whether in morals the external action superadds anything of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will. *South*, Works, I. 3.

elicitate† (ẹ̄-lis'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *elicit* + *-ate*2.] To elicit.

> And make it streme with light from forms innate.
> Thus may a skilful man hid truth *elicitate*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Sleep of the Soul, ii. 41.

elicitation† (ẹ̄-lis-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *elicitate* + *-ion.*] The act of eliciting, or of drawing out.

> That *elicitation* which the schools intend is a deducing of the power of the will into act; that drawing which they mention is merely from the appetibility of the object.
> *Bp. Bramhall.*

elide (ẹ̄-līd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elided*, ppr. *eliding*. [= Sp. Pg. *elidir* = It. *elidere*, < L. *elidere*, knock, strike, or dash out, force out, press out, in gram. (tr. Gr. ἐκθλίβειν: see *ecthlipsis*) suppress (a vowel), < *e*, out, + *lædere*, strike, hurt by striking: see *lesion*. Cf. *collide.*] 1†. To break or dash in pieces; crush.

> Before we answer unto these things, we are to cut off that whereunto they from whom these objections proceed do oftentimes fly for defence and succour, when the force and strength of their arguments is *elided.*
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 4.

2. In *gram.*, to suppress or slur over the sound of in speech, or note the suppression of in writing: technically applied especially to the cutting off of a final vowel, as in "th' enemy," but in a more general sense to that of a syllable or any part of a word. See *elision*, 1.

eligibility (el″i-ji-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [< *eligible*: see *-bility.*] 1. Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it desirable or preferable to another.

> Sickness hath some degrees of *eligibility*, at least by an after-choice. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, vi. § 3.

2. Capability of being chosen to an office; the condition of being qualified to be chosen; legal qualification for election or appointment.

eligible (el'i-ji-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *eligible*, F. *éligible* = It. *eligibile*, < ML. **eligibilis*, that may be chosen (in adv. compar. *eligibilius*), < L. *eligere*, choose: see *elect.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; desirable: as, an *eligible* tenant.

> Peace with men can never be *eligible* when it implies enmity with God. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiv.

> While health endures, the latter part of life, in the eye of reason, is certainly the more *eligible*.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 153.

> Certainty, in a deep distress, is more *eligible* than suspense. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

> Through tomes of fable and of dream
> I sought an *eligible* theme.
> *Cowper*, Annus Memorabilis, 1789.

2. Qualified to be chosen; legally qualified for election or appointment.

> Among the Mundrucus, the possession of ten smoke-dried heads of enemies renders a man *eligible* to the rank of chief. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 350.

II. *n.* One who is qualified to be chosen or elected; an eligible person.

> The certification of all the *eligibles* will result in what you have applauded. *The American*, XII. 132.

eligibleness (el'i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being eligible; fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitableness; desirableness.

> It [citizenship] embraced certain private rights, and certain political rights; these last being principally the right of suffrage, and *eligibleness* to office.
> *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 49.

eligibly (el'i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an eligible manner; so as to be worthy of choice or capable of election.

eligmid (e-lig'mid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Eligmidæ*.

Eligmidæ (e-lig'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eligmus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Eligmus*. They have a peculiar shell gaping behind the umbones and a special myophore for the adductor muscle. The species are peculiar to the Oölite. They are generally referred to the family *Ostreidæ*.

Eligmus (e-lig'mus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heligmus*, < Gr. ἑλιγμός, a winding, rolling, convolution, < ἑλίσσειν, wind, roll, turn: see *helix.*] The typical genus of *Eligmidæ*.

elimate† (el'i-māt or ẹ̄-lī'māt), *v. t.* [< L. *elimatus*, pp. of *elimare*, file, polish, < *e*, out, + *limare*, file, < *lima*, a file.] To render smooth; polish.

eliminable (ẹ̄-lim'i-na̤-bl), *a.* [< L. *eliminare*, eliminate: see *-able.*] Capable of being eliminated.

> Cumulative error, not *eliminable* by working in a circuit, may be caused when there is much northing or southing in the direction of the line. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 707.

eliminant (ẹ̄-lim'i-na̤nt), *n.* [< L. *eliminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *eliminare*, turn out of doors: see *eliminate.*] In *math.*, a function of the coefficients of any number of homogeneous equations among the same number of unknown quantities, such that the vanishing of it is the necessary and sufficient condition of the equations being consistent with one another. [The word was introduced by De Morgan. Many writers continue to use Bezout's word, *resultant.*]

eliminate (ẹ̄-lim'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eliminated*, ppr. *eliminating*. [< L. *eliminatus*, pp. of *elimin[illegible]e* (> It. *eliminare* = Sp. Pg. *eliminar* = F. *éliminer*), turn out of doors, banish, < *e*, out, + *limen* (*limin-*), a threshold, akin to *limes* (*limit-*), a boundary: see *limit.*] 1†. To go beyond the limit or limits of.

> In thy wreathed cloister thou
> Walkest thine own gray friar too;
> Strict, and lock'd up, thou'rt hood all o'er,
> And ne'er *eliminat'st* thy door.
> *Lovelace*, The Snail.

2. To thrust out; remove, throw aside, or disregard as injurious, superfluous, irrelevant, or for any reason undesirable or unnecessary; expel; get rid of.

> This detains secretions which nature finds it necessary to *eliminate*. *Med. Repos.*

> Now here the obvious method occurs of sifting the masses, so as to *eliminate* the worst elements and retain the best. *Prof. Blackie.*

> Scientific truths, of whatever order, are reached by *eliminating* perturbing or conflicting factors, and recognizing only fundamental factors.
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 104.

3. In *math.*, to remove (a quantity) from a system of equations by the reduction of the number of equations. Thus, if we have two equations expressing respectively the rates at which an orange growing on a tree increases in bulk and in weight, we can combine them so as to *eliminate* the time, and so obtain an equation expressing the relation between the bulk and the weight.—**To eliminate the personal equation.** See *equation*. [The use of *eliminate* as a synonym of *elicit*, *deduce*, *separate*, etc., practised by some writers, is without justification.

> Newton, . . . having *eliminated* the great law of the natural creation. *J. D. Morell.*

> To *eliminate* the real effect of art from the effects of the abuse. *Ruskin.*]

elimination (ẹ̄-lim-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *élimination* = Sp. *eliminacion* = Pg. *eliminação* = It. *eliminazione*, < L. as if **eliminatio(n-)*, < *eliminare*, thrust out of doors: see *eliminate.*] 1. A thrusting out; the act of removing, throwing aside, or disregarding; expulsion; riddance.

> The preparatory step of the discussion was, therefore, an *elimination* of those less precise and appropriate significations which, as they would at best only afford a remote genus and difference, were wholly incompetent for the purpose of a definition. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

> By means of researches on different coloured light it is now ascertained that those rays which cause the liveliest *elimination* of oxygen belong to the less refrangible half of the spectrum. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 196.

2. In *law*, the act of banishing or turning out of doors; ejection.—3. In *math.*, the process of reducing a number of equations containing certain quantities to a smaller number, in which one or more of the quantities shall not be found.—**Dialytic elimination.** See *dialytic*.—**Euler's method of elimination,** a method of eliminating an unknown quantity between two equations of the *m*th and *n*th degrees respectively, which consists in multiplying the first by an indeterminate expression of the $(n-1)$th degree and the second by an indeterminate expression of the $(m-1)$th degree, and equating separately the $m + n$ terms so obtained. The determinant expressing their compatibility is the eliminant required.

eliminative (ẹ̄-lim'i-na̤-tiv), *a.* [< *eliminate* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or effecting elimination; specifically, excretory.

> *Eliminative* or excretory tissues represented by cells in the kidneys, skin, etc.
> *H. N. Martin*, Human Body (3d ed.), p. 30.

eliminator (ẹ̄-lim'i-nā-tọr), *n.* [< *eliminate* + *-or.*] One who or that which eliminates, removes, or throws aside.

> The lungs play a double part, being not merely *eliminators* of waste or excretionary products, but importers into the economy of a substance which is not exactly either food or drink, but something as important as either —to wit, oxygen. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 29.

eliminatory (ẹ̄-lim'i-na̤-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *eliminate* + *-ory.*] Eliminative.

> Chronic irritation set up in the *eliminatory* organs by the excretion of incompletely oxidized nitrogenous matter. *Med. News*, LII. 294.

elinguate† (ẹ̄-ling'gwāt), *v. t.* [< L. *elinguatus*, pp. of *elinguare*, deprive of the tongue, < *e*, out, + *lingua* = E. *tongue.*] To cut out the tongue of.

> The damnèd Doomes-man hath Him judg'd to death,
> The Diu'll that Diu'll *elinguate* for his doome.
> *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 14.

elinguation† (ē-ling-gwā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *elinguatio(n-)*, < L. *elinguare*, deprive of the tongue: see *elinguate.*] In *old Eng. law*, the punishment of cutting out the tongue.

elinguid† (ẹ̄-ling'gwid), *a.* [With irreg. term. *-id*, < L. *elinguis*, without a tongue, speechless, < *e*, out, + *lingua* = E. *tongue.*] Tongue-tied; not having the power of speech. *Coles.*

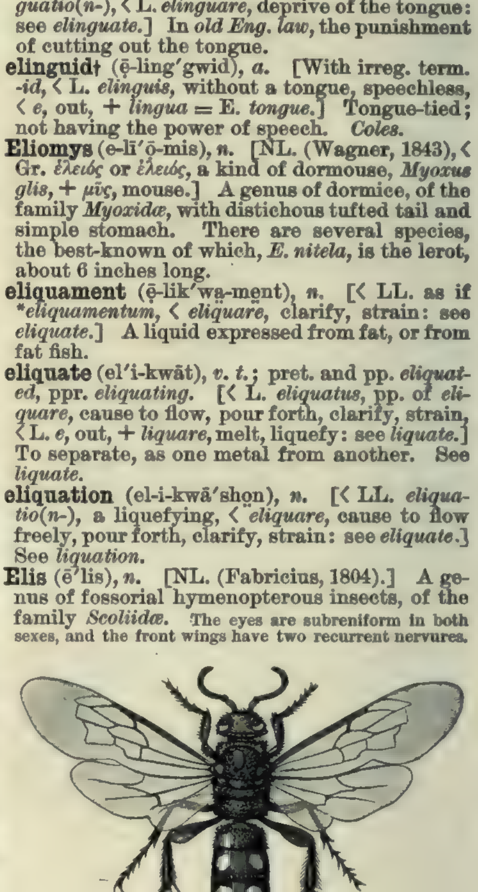
Eliomys (e-lī'ọ̄-mis), *n.* [NL. (Wagner, 1843), < Gr. ἐλειός or ἐλειός, a kind of dormouse, *Myoxus glis*, + μῦς, mouse.] A genus of dormice, of the family *Myoxidæ*, with distichous tufted tail and simple stomach. There are several species, the best-known of which, *E. nitela*, is the lerot, about 6 inches long.

eliquament (ẹ̄-lik'wa̤-mẹnt), *n.* [< LL. as if **eliquamentum*, < *eliquare*, clarify, strain: see *eliquate.*] A liquid expressed from fat, or from fat fish.

eliquate (el'i-kwāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eliquated*, ppr. *eliquating*. [< L. *eliquatus*, pp. of *eliquare*, cause to flow, pour forth, clarify, strain, < L. *e*, out, + *liquare*, melt, liquefy: see *liquate.*] To separate, as one metal from another. See *liquate*.

eliquation (el-i-kwā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *eliquatio(n-)*, a liquefying, < *eliquare*, cause to flow freely, pour forth, clarify, strain: see *eliquate.*] See *liquation*.

Elis (ē'lis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1804).] A genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, of the family *Scoliidæ*. The eyes are subreniform in both sexes, and the front wings have two recurrent nervures. They are large wasps of scoliid habits, of which 9 North American and 6 European species are known. *E. quadrinotata* and *E. plumipes* inhabit the southern United States, where they have been found on cotton-plants.



Elis quadrinotata, natural size.

elision (ẹ̄-lizh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *élision* = Sp. *elision* = Pg. *elisão* = It. *elisione*, elision, < L. *elisio(n-)*, a striking or pressing out, in gram. (LL.) the suppression of a vowel (tr. Gr. ἔκθλιψις: see *ecthlipsis*), < *elidere*, pp. *elisus*, strike out, press out: see *elide.*] 1. A striking or cutting off; specifically, in *gram.*, the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable, naturally or for the sake of euphony or meter, especially at the end of a word when the next word begins with a vowel; more generally, the suppression of any part of a word in speech or writing: as, in "th' embattled plain" there is an *elision* of *e*; in "I'll not do it" there is an *elision* of *wi*.

> The Italian is so full of Vowels, that it must euer be cumbred with *Elisions*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

He has made use of several *Elisions* that are not customary among other English Poets.
Addison, Spectator, No. 285.

> Nor praise I less that circumcision
> By modern poets call'd *elision*,
> With which, in proper station plac'd,
> Thy polish'd lines are firmly brac'd.
> *Swift*, The Dean's Answer to Sheridan.

2†. Division; separation.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an *elision* of the air, whereby, if they mean anything, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 124.

elisor (ẹ-lī'zọr), *n.* [< OF. *eliseor*, *esliseor*, *elisour*, *eliseur*, mod. F. *éliseur*, a chooser, < *elire*, mod. F. *élire*, < L. *eligere*, choose: see *elite*, *v.*, *elect*.] In *law*, a sheriff's substitute in performing the duty of returning a jury, provided in some jurisdictions when the sheriff is interested in a suit.

These *Elisors* [of Preston] (called inhabitants only in the charter) are by a bye-law of 1742 required to be capital burgesses, and in-guild burgesses.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 1686.

elite†, *v. t.* [ME. *eliten* (pp. *elit*), < OF. *elit*, *eslit* (F. *élit*), pp. of *elire*, *eslire* (F. *élire*), choose, < L. *eligere*, choose, elect: see *elect*. Cf. *élite*.] To choose; elect.

> One Creusa, . . .
> That Eneas afterward *elit* to wed.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1490.

> A mare yboned sadde, ybulked greet,
> Yformed nobully most been *elite*;
> And though she be not swyfte, a strong one gete.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

elite†, *n.* [Sc. also *elyte* (obs.); < ME. *elite*, < OF. *elit*, *eslit*, elected, pp. of *elire*, *eslire*, elect: see *elite*, *v.*, and *elect*, *v.* and *n.*] One chosen; a person elected.

The pape wild not consent, he quassed ther *elite*.
Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 209.

élite (ā-lēt'), *n.* [F., < OF. *eslite*, < *elire*, *eslire*, F. *élire*, choose, pp. *elit*, *eslit*, *élit*, choice: see *elite*, and *elect*, *v.* and *n.*] A choice or select body; the best part: as, the *élite* of society.

elix† (ẹ-liks'), *v. t.* [< LL. *elixare*, boil thoroughly, seethe, < L. *elixus*, thoroughly boiled, seethed, < *e*, out, + *lixare* (rare), boil, < *lix*, ashes, lye.] To extract.

> With a straine of fresh invention,
> She might presse out the raritie of Art;
> The pur'st *elixed* juyce of rich conceipt.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, Prol.

elixate† (ẹ-lik'sāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *elixatus*, pp. of *elixare*, boil thoroughly: see *elix*.] To boil; seethe; extract by boiling. *Richardson.*

elixation† (el-ik-sā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *élixation* = Sp. *elijacion* = Pg. *elixação*, < LL. as if **elixatio(n-)*, < *elixare*, pp. *elixatus*, boil thoroughly: see *elixate*.] The cooking, especially of meat, by boiling; extraction by boiling; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.

Elixation is the seething of meat in the stomach, by the said naturall heat, as meat is boiled in a pot; to which corruption or putrefaction is opposite.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 20.

The flesh which was included five weeks ago was this day found very good. I do not doubt but that perfect *elixation* was able to contribute something to its preservation, because the sundry principles of which flesh consisteth had, whilst the heat continued, exerted their strength upon one another far better than if, the flesh being less boiled, by reason of the great avolation of parts, had been removed from the fire, as happens in ordinary coctions.
Boyle, Second Contin. of Experiments, Art. xix., Exp. 3.

elixir (ẹ-lik'sėr), *n.* [Formerly also *elixar*; < ME. *elixir* = D. *elixer* = Sw. Dan. G. *elixir*, < OF. *elixir*, F. *élixir* = Pg. *elexir* = It. *elisire*, < Sp. *elixir*, elixir, < Ar. *el iksīr*, the philosopher's stone: *el*, *al*, the; *iksīr*, philosopher's stone, by some derived from *kasara*, break, break the edge, destroy, but prob. (like some other Ar. terms of alchemy: see *alchemy*, *alembic*, *limbeck*) of Gr. origin: < Gr. ξηρός, also ξερός, dry, perhaps akin to χερσός, χερρός, dry: see *Chersus*, *chersonese*.] **1.** In *alchemy*, a soluble solid substance which was believed to have the property of transmuting baser metals into silver or gold and of prolonging life. The *great elixir*, also called the *philosopher's stone*, or the *red tincture*, when shaken in very small quantity into melted silver, lead, or other base metal, was said to transmute it into gold. In minute doses it was supposed to prolong life and restore youth, and was then called the *elixir vitæ*. The *lesser elixir*, *stone of the second class*, or *white tincture*, was regarded as having these qualities in lesser degree; thus it transmuted baser metals into silver. The word is now often used figuratively.

> A! nay! lat be; the philosophres stoon,
> *Elixir* clept, we sechen faste echoon.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 310.

> He that has once the flower of the sun,
> The perfect ruby, which we call *elixir*, . . .
> Can confer honour, love, respect, long life;
> Give safety, valour, yea, and victory,
> To whom he will. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

What enables me to perform this great work is the use of my Obsequium Catholicum, or the grand *elixir*, to support the spirits of human nature. *Guardian*, No. 11.

The air we breathed was an *elixir* of immortality.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 89.

2. In *med.*, formerly, a tincture with more than one base; in modern pharmacy, an aromatic, sweetened, spirituous preparation containing small quantities of active medicinal substances. The first object sought in the modern elixir is an agreeable taste, and usually this is attained only by such sacrifices as to render the effect of the medicine almost nil. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 537.

3. The inmost principle; absolute embodiment or exemplification. [Rare or obsolete.]

She is not such a kind of evil as hath any good or use in it, which many evils have, but a distill'd quintessence, a pure *elixar* of mischief.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

A serenity and complacency . . . infinitely beyond the greatest bodily pleasures, the highest quintessence and *elixir* of worldly delights. *South*, Works, I. ii.

Elixir of vitriol, aromatic sulphuric acid; a mixture of sulphuric acid, cinnamon, ginger, and alcohol.—**Elixir proprietatis**, a decoction of aloes, saffron, and myrrh in vinegar. Commonly abbreviated *elixir pro.*

Paracelsus declared them an elixir made of aloes, saffron, and myrrh would prove a vivifying and preserving balsam, able to continue health and long life to its utmost limits; and hence he calls it by the lofty title of *elixir of propriety* to man; but concealed the preparation, in which Helmont asserts the alcahest is required.
P. Shaw, Chemistry, Process 81.

Elixir vitæ. See above, 1.—**Elixir vitæ of Mathiolus**, a compound of alcohol and upward of twenty aromatic and stimulating substances, at one time administered in epilepsy.

elixir (ẹ-lik'sėr), *v. t.* [< *elixir*, *n.*] To give the character of an elixir to. [Rare.]

> Yourself you have a good physician shown,
> To his much grieved friends, and to your own,
> In giving this *elixir'd* medicine,
> For greatest grief a sovereign anodyne.
> *Lovelace*, To Capt. Dudley Lovelace.

elixiviate† (ē-lik-siv'i-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *e*, out, + E. *lixiviate*.] To lixiviate or refine thoroughly. *Boyle.*

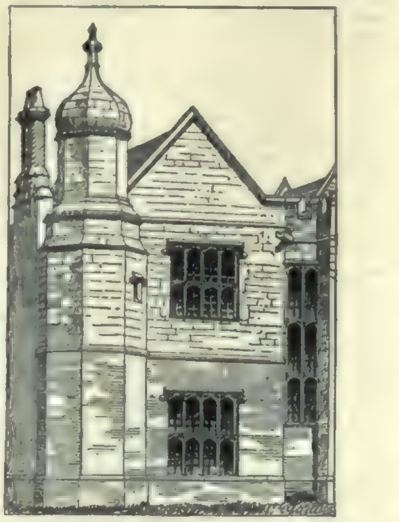
elixiviation† (ē-lik-siv-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *elixiviate* + *-ion*.] A complete or thorough process of lixiviation.

And by examining these substances by fit and proper ways, as also the cap. mort. by calcination, *elixiviation*, and (if it will bear such a fire) vitrification.
Boyle, Works, IV. 800.

Elizabethan (ẹ-liz-ạ-beth'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Elizabeth (daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn), Queen of England from 1558 to 1603, or to her times.

A new crop of geniuses like those of the *Elizabethan* age may be born in this age, and, with happy heart and a bias for theism, bring asceticism, duty, and magnanimity into vogue again. *Emerson*, in N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 417.

Elizabethan architecture, a name given to the mixed or debased architecture of the times of Elizabeth and James I., when the worst forms of the Pointed and degenerate Italian styles were combined, producing a singular heterogeneousness in detail, with, however, much picturesqueness in general effect. Its chief characteristics are: windows large, either in the plane of the wall or deeply embayed, long galleries, tall and highly decorated chimneys, and a profuse use of ornamental strapwork in parapets, window-heads, etc. The Elizabethan style is the last stage of the Tudor or Perpendicular, and, from its correspondence in period with the Renaissance of the continent, has sometimes been called the *English Renaissance*. The epithet *Jacobean* has been given to the latest variety of the Elizabethan, differing from the Elizabethan proper in showing a greater proportion of corrupt Italian forms.

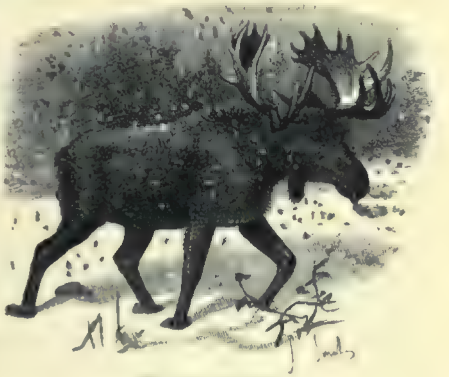


Elizabethan Architecture.—Hargrave Hall, England.

The house was an admirable specimen of complete *Elizabethan*, a multitudinous cluster of gables and porches, oriels and turrets, screens of ivy and pinnacles of slate.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 47.

Elizabethan literature, the literature produced during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which was one of the most prolific and well-marked periods of English literary activity. It was very remarkable for the variety, vigor, and permanent value of much of its prose and verse, and especially for the great number and productiveness of its dramatic writers. The two most eminent names in this literature are those of Francis Bacon, one of the greatest of philosophers, and William Shakspere, the greatest of all dramatists.—**Elizabethan type.** Same as *church text* (which see, under *church*, *a.*).

elk1 (elk), *n.* [< ME. **elk* (not found), irreg. < AS. *elch* (occurring once in a glossary of the 8th century, glossing L. *tragelaphus*) for **elh*, with the reg. breaking **eolh* (cf. *eola*, glossing L. *damma*, deer, in the same glossary), = MD. *elgh* = OHG. *elaho*, *eliho*, *elho*, MHG. *elhe*, *elch*, G. *elch*, < Icel. *elgr* = Sw. *elg* = Norw. *elg* = Dan. *els-dyr* (for **elgs-dyr*) = L. *alces* = Gr. ἄλκη (the L. and Gr. perhaps of Teut. origin), elk. D. *eland*, an elk (also, in South Africa, an eland), G. *elend*, *elen*, usually *elen-thier* (*thier* = E. *deer*, a beast), elk, are of other origin: see *eland*.] **1.** Properly, the largest existing European and Asiatic species of the deer family, or *Cervidæ*, *Alces malchis* (formerly called *Cervus alces*). It stands when full-grown about 7 feet high at the withers, and bears enormous palmate antlers weighing sometimes 50 or 60 pounds. Its nearest living relative is the American moose.



Elk (*Alces malchis*).

2. In America, the wapiti, *Cervus canadensis*, a very different animal from the elk proper, representing the red deer or stag of Europe, *C. elaphus*. See *wapiti* and *Alces*.—**3.** In Asia, among the Anglo-Indians, some large rusine or rucervine deer or stag, as the sambur, *Cervus aristotelis*. These, like the wapiti of America, are related more or less nearly to the red deer or stag, and are quite unlike the true elk and the moose.

4. Same as *eland*, 1.—**Elk bark.** See *bark*2.—**Irish elk**, the *Cervus* or *Megaceros hibernicus*, a very large extinct elk, with enormous palmate antlers, the remains of which occur in the peat-bogs of Ireland.

elk2 (elk), *n.* [E. dial., formerly also *elke*, *ilke*; ME. not found; perhaps a corruption of AS. *elfetu*, *ylfete* (for **ylfetu*), earlier (Kentish) *aelbitu* = OHG. *alpiz*, *elbiz*, MHG. *elbez*, a swan.] The wild swan, or hooper, *Cygnus ferus*. *Montagu.* [Local, Eng.]

> In water black as Styx, swims the wild swan, the *ilke*,
> Of Hollænders so termed. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxv.

elk3 (elk), *n.* [Origin uncertain; It. *elce*, dial. (Sardinian) *elighe* = Pr. *euze* = F. *yeuse*, < L. *ilex* (*ilic-*), the holm-oak: see *Ilex*.] A kind of yew of which bows are made. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Elkesaite, *n.* See *Elcesaite*.

elknut (elk'nut), *n.* The *Pyrularia oleifera*, a santalaceous shrub of the southern United States. Also called *oilnut*.

elk-tree (elk'trē), *n.* The sourwood or sorrel-tree of the United States, *Oxydendrum arboreum*.

elkwood (elk'wůd), *n.* The umbrella-tree, *Magnolia Umbrella*, of the southern United States, a small tree with soft, light, close-grained wood.

ell1 (el), *n.* [< ME. *elle*, *elne*, < AS. *eln*, an ell (18, 20¼, 24, etc., inches), = D. *el*, *elle* = OHG.

elina, *elna*, MHG. *eline*, *elne*, *ellen*, G. *elle* = Icel. *alin* = Sw. *aln* = Dan. *alen* = Goth. *aleina* (for **alina*?), an ell, whence It. *auna*, F. *aune*, an ell; orig. the forearm (as in AS. *eln-boga*, E. *elbow*), = L. *ulna*, the forearm, the elbow, an ell, = Gr. *ὠλένη*, the forearm: see *elbow*, *ulna*.] A long measure, chiefly used for cloth. The English ell, not yet obsolete, is a yard and a quarter, or 45 inches. This unit seems to have been imported from France under the Tudors; and a statute of 1409 recognizes no difference between the ell (aune) and the yard (verge). The Scotch ell was 37 Scotch inches, or 37.0958 English inches. The so-called Flemish ell differed in different places, but averaged 27.4 English inches. Other well-ascertained ells were the following: ell of Austria, 30.676 English inches; of Bavaria, 32.702 inches; of Bremen, 22.773 inches; of Cassel, 22.424 inches; of France, 47.245 inches; of Poland, 22.650 inches; of Prussia, 26.259 inches; of Saxony, 22.257 inches; of Sweden, 23.378 inches. The ell of Holland is now the meter. See *cubit*, *pik*, *endazeh*, *kut*, *braccio*, *khaleb*.

> He was, I must tell you, but seven foot high,
> And, may be, an *ell* in the waste.
> *Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, V. 221).

> O, here's a wit of cheverel that stretches from an inch narrow to an *ell* broad! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

> She [the world] boasts a kernel, and bestows a shell;
> Performs an inch of her fair promis'd *ell*.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 7.

ell^2, el^2 (el), *n.* [< ME. **el*, < AS. *el*, < L. *el*, the name of the letter L, < *e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *-l*; a L. formation, the Gr. name being *λάμβδα*.] 1. The name of the letter *L*, *l*. It is rarely so written, the symbol being used instead.—2. An addition to or wing of a house which gives it the shape of the capital letter L.—3. A pipe-connection changing the direction at right angles.

ellachick (el'a̤-chik), *n.* [Nesqually Ind. *el-la-chick*.] A tortoise of the family *Clemmyidæ*, *Chelopus marmoratus*. It is usually about 7 or 8 inches long, and is the most important economic tortoise of the Pacific coast of the United States; it lives in rivers and ponds, and lays its eggs in June. It is always on sale in the San Francisco market, and is highly esteemed for food, although inferior to the sea-turtle.

ellagic (e-laj'ik), *a.* [< **ellag*, an arbitrary transposition of F. *galle*, gall, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from gallnuts.—**Ellagic acid**, $C_{14}H_8O_9$, an acid which may be prepared from gallic acid, but is procured in largest quantities from the Oriental bezoars. Pure ellagic acid is a light, pale-yellow, tasteless powder, shown by the microscope to consist of transparent prisms. With the bases it forms salts. Also called *bezoardic acid*.

ell-bone (el'bōn), *n.* [< *ell*^{1} (taken in its orig. sense, AS. *eln* = L. *ulna*) + *bone*^{1}. Cf. *elbow*.] The bone of the forearm; the ulna.

ellebore†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *hellebore*. *Chaucer*.

elleborin (el'ẹ̄-bō-rin), *n.* [< L. *elleborus*, *helleborus*, + *-in*: see *hellebore*.] A resin of an extremely acrid taste, found in the *Helleborus hiemalis*, or winter hellebore.

elleck (el'ek), *n.* [E. dial.; origin unknown. Cf. *Elleck*, *Ellick*, *Ellek*, etc., colloquial abbreviations of Alexander.] A local English name of the red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

eller^1 (el'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *elder*^{2}.

eller^2 (el'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *alder*^{1}.

Ellerian (e-lē'ri-a̤n), *n.* A member of a sect of German Millenarians of the eighteenth century, founded by Elias Eller (died 1750). The Ellerians expected the Messiah to be born again of the wife of their leader, whose professed revelations they accepted as of equal authority with the Bible. From *Ronsdorf*, the place of their settlement, they are also called *Ronsdorfians*.

ellern, *a.* A dialectal form of *aldern*.

elles†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *else*.

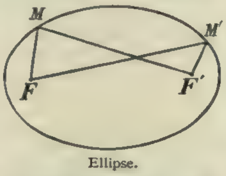
ellipochoanoid (el″i-pọ-kō'a̤-noid), *a.* and *n.* [See *Ellipochoanoida*.] I. *a.* Having incomplete septal funnels; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ellipochoanoida*. Also *ellipochoanoidal*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ellipochoanoida*.

Ellipochoanoida (el″i-pọ-kō-a̤-noi'dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλλιπής*, omitting, falling short (< *ἐλλείπειν*, omit, fall short: see *ellipse*), + *χοάνη*, a funnel, + *-ida*.] A group of nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are short, the siphon being completed by means of a more or less porous intervening connective wall: contrasted with *Holochoanoida*. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII. 260.

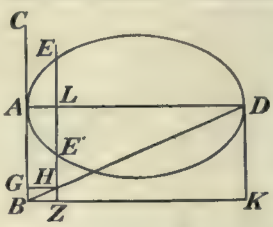
ellipochoanoidal (el″i-pọ-kō-a̤-noi'da̤l), *a.* Same as *ellipochoanoid*.

ellipse (e-lips'), *n.* [= D. Sw. *ellips* = G. Dan. *ellipse* = F. *ellipse* = Sp. *elipse* = Pg. *ellipse* = It. *ellisse*, *elisse*, ellipse, < L. *ellipsis*, a want, defect, an ellipse, < Gr. *ἔλλειψις*, a leaving out, ellipsis in grammar, a falling short, the conic section ellipse (see def.), < *ἐλλείπειν*, leave in, leave behind, omit, intr. fall short, < *ἐν*, in, + *λείπειν*, leave. Cf. *ellipsis*.] In *geom.*, a plane curve such that the sums of the distances of each point in its periphery from two fixed points, the foci, are equal. It is a conic section (see *conic*) formed by the intersection of a cone by a plane which cuts obliquely the axis and the opposite sides of the cone. The ellipse is a conic which does not extend to infinity, and whose intersections with the line at infinity are imaginary. Every ellipse has a center, which is a point such that it bisects every chord passing through it. Such chords are called *diameters of the ellipse*. A pair of conjugate diameters bisect, each of them, all chords parallel to the other. The longest diameter is called the *transverse axis*, also the latus transversum; it passes through the foci. The shortest diameter is called the *conjugate axis*. The extremities of the transverse axis are called the *vertices*. (See *conic*, *eccentricity*, *angle*.) An ellipse may also be regarded as a flattened circle—that is, as a circle all the chords of which parallel to a given chord have been shortened in a fixed ratio by cutting off equal lengths from the two extremities. The two lines from the foci to any point of an ellipse make equal angles with the tangent at that point. To construct an ellipse, assume any line whatever, AB, to be what is called the latus rectum. At its extremity erect the perpendicular AD of any length, called the latus transversum (transverse axis). Connect BD, and complete the rectangle DABK. From any point L, on the line AD, erect the perpendicular LZ, cutting BK in Z and BD in H. Draw a line HG, completing the rectangle ALHG. There are now two points, E and E', on the line LZ, such that the square on LE or LE' is equal to the rectangle ALHG. The locus of all such points, found by taking L at different places on the line AD, forms an ellipse. [The name *ellipse* in its Greek form was given to the curve, which had been previously called the section of the acute-angled cone, by Apollonius of Perga, called by the Greeks "the great geometer." The participle *ἐλλείπων*, "falling short," had long been technically applied to a rectangle one of whose sides coincides with a part of a given line (see *Euclid*, VI. 27). So *παραβάλλειν* and *ὑπερβάλλειν* (*Euclid*, VI. 28, 29) were said of a rectangle whose side extends just as far and overlaps respectively the extremity of a given line. Apollonius first defined the conic sections by plane constructions, using the latus rectum and latus transversum (transverse axis), as above. The ellipse was so called by him because, since the point L lies between A and D, the rectangle ALHG "falls short" of the latus rectum AB. In the case of the hyperbola L lies either to the left of A or to the right of D, and the rectangle ALHG "overlaps" the latus rectum. In the case of the parabola there is no latus transversum, but the line BK extends to infinity, and the rectangle equal to the square of the ordinate has the latus rectum for one side.]—**Cubical ellipse.** See *cubical*.—**Focal ellipse.** See *focal*.—**Infinite ellipse.** Same as *elliptois*.—**Logarithmic ellipse**, the section of an elliptic cylinder by a paraboloid. *Booth*, 1852.



Ellipse.

F and *F'* are the foci. *FM* + *MF'* = *FM'* + *M F'*, *M* and *M'* being any points in the curve.



ellipsis (e-lip'sis), *n.*; pl. *ellipses* (-sēz). [= D. Sw. *ellips* = G. Dan. *ellipse* = F. *ellipse* = Sp. *elipsis* = Pg. *ellipse* = It. *ellisse*, *elisse*, < L. *ellipsis*, < Gr. *ἔλλειψις*, omission, ellipsis: see *ellipse*.] 1. In *gram.*, omission; a figure of syntax by which a part of a sentence or phrase is used for the whole, by the omission of one or more words, leaving the full form to be understood or completed by the reader or hearer: as, "the heroic virtues I admire," for "the heroic virtues *which* I admire"; "prythee, peace," for "*I* pray thee, *hold thy* peace."—2. In *printing*, a mark or marks, as —, * * *, ... , denoting the omission or suppression of letters (as in *k—g* for *king*) or of words.—3†. In *geom.*, an ellipse.

> When a right cone is cut quite through by an inclining plane, the figure produced by the section agrees well with the received notion of an *ellipsis*, in which the diameters are of an unequal length. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 464.

ellipsograph (e-lip'sọ-gräf), *n.* [Prop. *elliptograph*; < Gr. *ἔλλειψις* (**ἐλλειπτ-*), ellipse (see *ellipse*), + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for describing ellipses; a trammel. Also *elliptograph*.

ellipsoid (e-lip'soid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλλειψις*, ellipse, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *geom.*, a solid figure all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.—**Axes of an ellipsoid.** See *axis*^{1}.—**Central ellipsoid**, an ellipsoid having its center at the center of mass of a body, its axes coincident with the principal axes and proportional to the radii of gyration about them.—**Ellipsoid of expansion.** See *strain-ellipsoid*, below.—**Ellipsoid of gyration**, an ellipsoid such that the perpendicular from its center to any tangent plane is equal to the radius of gyration of a given body about that axis.—**Ellipsoid of inertia.** Same as *ellipsoid of gyration*.—**Ellipsoid of revolution**, the surface generated by the rotation of an ellipse about one of its axes. When the rotation is about the major axis, the ellipsoid is *prolate*; when about the minor, the ellipsoid is *oblate*.—**Equimomental ellipsoid**, an ellipsoid whose moments of inertia about all axes are the same as those of a given body.—**Momental ellipsoid**, or **inverse ellipsoid of inertia**, a surface of which every radius vector is inversely proportional to the radius of gyration of the body about that radius vector as an axis. This is sometimes called *Poinsot's ellipsoid*, though invented by Cauchy.—**Reciprocal ellipsoid of expansion**, the surface of which each radius vector is inversely proportional to the square root of the linear expansion in the same direction.—**Strain-ellipsoid**, or **ellipsoid of expansion**, the ellipsoid into which any strain transforms any infinitesimal sphere in a body.

ellipsoidal (el-ip-soi'da̤l), *a.* Of the form of an ellipsoid.

elliptic, elliptical (e-lip'tik, -ti-ka̤l), *a.* [= F. *elliptique* = Sp. *elíptico* = Pg. *elliptico* = It. *ellittico*, *elittico* (cf. D. G. *elliptisch* = Dan. Sw. *elliptisk*), < ML. *ellipticus*, < Gr. *ἐλλειπτικός*, in grammar, elliptical, defective, < *ἔλλειψις* (**ἐλλειπτ-*), ellipsis, ellipse: see *ellipse*, *ellipsis*.] 1. Pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse. [*Elliptical* is the more common form except in technical uses, and is frequent in them.]

> In horses, oxen, goats, sheep, the pupil of the eye is *elliptical*, the transverse axis being horizontal.
> *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xii.

2. Pertaining to or marked by ellipsis; defective; having a part left out.

> In all matters they [early writers] affected curt phrases: and it has been observed that even the colloquial style was barbarously *elliptical*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 352.

> His [Thucydides's] mode of reasoning is singularly *elliptical*; in reality most consecutive, yet in appearance often incoherent. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

> Production and productive are, of course, *elliptical* expressions, involving the idea of a something produced; but this something, in common apprehension, I conceive to be, not utility, but wealth. *J. S. Mill.*

3. In *entom.*, elongate-ovate; more than twice as long as broad, parallel-sided in the middle, and rounded at both ends, but in general more broadly so at the base: applied especially to the abdomen, as in many *Hymenoptera*.—4. In *math.*, having a pair of characteristic elements imaginary: as, an *elliptic* involution.—**Elliptical gearing.** See *gearing*.—**Elliptic arc**, a part of an ellipse.—**Elliptic chuck.** Same as *oval chuck* (which see, under *chuck*^{4}).—**Elliptic compasses**, an instrument for describing an ellipse by continued motion.—**Elliptic conoid**, an ellipsoid.—**Elliptic coördinates.** See *coordinate*.—**Elliptic epicycloid.** See *epicycloid*.—**Elliptic function**, a doubly periodic function analogous to a trigonometrical function, and the inverse of an elliptic integral.—**Elliptic integral**, an integral expressing the length of the arc of an ellipse.—**Elliptic involution**, one which has no real double points.—**Elliptic motion**, motion on an ellipse so that equal areas are described about one of the foci in equal times.—**Elliptic point** on a surface, a synclastic point; a point having the indicatrix an ellipse; a point where the principal tangents are imaginary.—**Elliptic polarization**, in *optics*. See *polarization*.—**Elliptic singularity**, an ordinary or inessential singularity of a function. See *singularity*.—**Elliptic space.** (*a*) The space inclosed by an ellipse. (*b*) See *space*.—**Elliptic spindle**, a surface generated by the revolution of an elliptic arc about its chord.

elliptically (e-lip'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* 1. According to the form of an ellipse.

> Reflection from the surfaces of metals, and of very high refractive substances such as diamond, generally gives at all incidences *elliptically* polarised light.
> *Tait*, Light, § 287.

2. In the manner of or by an ellipsis; with something left out.

ellipticity (el-ip-tis'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *elliptic* + *-ity*.] The quality of being elliptic; the degree of divergence of an ellipse from the circle; specifically, in reference to the figure of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar semi-diameters divided by the equatorial: as, the *ellipticity* of the earth is $\frac{1}{293}$. It may also without appreciable error be taken as twice the difference divided by the sum of the two axes.

> In 1740 Maclaurin . . . gave the equation connecting the *ellipticity* with the proportion of the centrifugal force at the equator to gravity. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 600.

elliptograph (e-lip'tọ-gräf), *n.* Same as *ellipsograph*.

elliptoid (e-lip'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *ellipt-ic* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Somewhat like an ellipse.

II. *n.* Same as *elliptois*.

elliptois (e-lip'tọ-is), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἐλλειπτικός*, elliptic: see *elliptic*.] A curve defined by the equation $ay^{m+n} = bx^m(a - x^n)$, where m and n are both greater than 1. Also called *infinite ellipse*.—**Cubic elliptois.** See *cubic*.

ellmother (el'muᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *eldmother*. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

elloopa (e-lö'pä̤), *n.* Same as *illupi*. See *Bassia*.

Ellopia (e-lō'pi-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), < Gr. *ἔλλοψ*, *ἔλοψ*, a fish: see *Elops*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of geometrid moths, having a slender body, short, slender, obliquely ascending palpi whose third joint is conical and minute, and entire delicate wings, of one color and not bent on the exterior border. There are upward of 12 species, European, Australian, and American. (*b*) A genus of leaf-beetles (*Chrysomelidæ*), having one species, *E. pedestris,* of Tasmania.

ellwand, elwand (el′wond), *n.* [< *ell*¹ + *wand.*] 1. An old mete-yard or measuring-rod, which in England was 45 inches long, and in Scotland 37 Scotch or 37.0958 English inches, the standard being the Edinburgh ellwand.

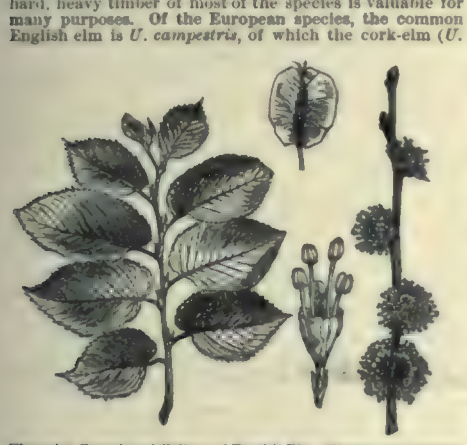
A lively, bustling, arch fellow, whose pack and oaken *ell-wand*, studded duly with brass points, denoted him to be of Autolycus's profession. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xix.

2. [*cap.*] In Scotland, the asterism otherwise known as the *Girdle* or *Belt of Orion.* Also called *Our Lady's Ellwand.*

ellyard†, *n.* [ME. *elngerd,* < *elne,* ell, + *ȝerd,* etc., yard.] A yard an ell long; a measuring-yard; an ellwand.

The hede of an *elnȝerde* the large lenkthe hade,
The grayn al of grene stele and of golde hewen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 210.

elm (elm), *n.* [< ME. *elm,* < AS. *elm* = Icel. *ālmr* = Sw. *alm* = Dan. *ælm* (*alm, elm,* obs.) = D. *olm* = OHG. *elm(-boum),* afterward (simulating L. *ulmus*) MHG. *ulm(-boum),* G. *ulme* = L. *ulmus,* elm.] The common name for species of *Ulmus* (which see), mostly large trees, some common in cultivation for shade and ornament, for which the majestic height and the wide-spreading and gracefully curving branches of the principal kinds admirably adapt them. The hard, heavy timber of most of the species is valuable for many purposes. Of the European species, the common English elm is *U. campestris,* of which the cork-elm (*U. suberosa*), with thick plates of cork on the branches, is probably only a variety. The Scotch elm, or witch-elm, *U. montana,* is a smaller tree than the English elm. The American species are distinguished as the American elm, white elm, or water-elm, *U. Americana*; the cedar-elm of Texas, *U. crassifolia*; the cork-, cliff-, hickory-, swamp-, or rock-elm, *U. racemosa*; the red elm, slippery-elm, or moose-elm, *U. fulva,* the inner bark of which is mucilaginous, and is used in medicine; and the winged elm, or wahoo, *U. alata,* with corky-winged branches. In Australia the name is given to the *Aphananthe Philippinensis,* a species allied to the true elm. In the West Indies *Cordia Gerascanthus* and *C. gerascanthoides,* of the order *Boraginaceæ,* receive the name, as also the rubiaceous *Hamelia ventricosa.* The wood is the toughest of European woods, and is considered to bear the driving of bolts and nails better than any other. It is very durable under water, and is frequently used for keels of ships, for boat-building, and for many structures exposed to wet, or when great strength is required. Because of its toughness, it is used for naves of wheels, shells for tackle-blocks, and common turnery. Witch-elm is much used by coach-makers, and by ship-builders for making jolly-boats. Rock-elm is much used in boat-building, and to some extent for bows.



Flowering Branch and Foliage of English Elm (*Ulmus campestris*), with flower and fruit on larger scale.

The *elm* delights in a sound, sweet, and fertile land, something more inclin'd to moisture, and where good pasture is produced. *Evelyn,* Sylva, iv. § 6.

When the broad *elm,* sole empress of the plain,
Whose circling shadow speaks a century's reign,
Wreathes in the clouds her regal diadem —
A forest waving on a single stem.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

elmen (el′men), *a.* [< *elm* + *-en.*] Of or pertaining to the elm, or consisting of elm. Also, less properly, *elmin.* [Rare.]

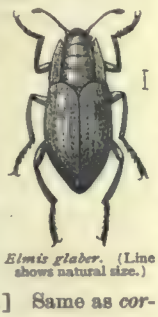
Leaning against the *elmin* tree,
With drooping head and slackened knee,
With clenched teeth, and close-clasped hands,
In agony of soul he stands! *Scott,* Rokeby, ii. 27.

elmes†, **elmesse**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *alms.*

Elmidæ (el′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elmis* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera,* taking name from the genus *Elmis*: now called *Parnidæ* (which see).

elmin, *a.* See *elmen.*

Elmis (el′mis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Parnidæ,* having only five ventral segments and rounded anterior coxæ. *E. condimentarius* is so named from being said to be used for flavoring food in Peru. The genus is wide-spread, species occurring in Europe, Australia, and North and South America. There are 21 in North America and about twice as many in other countries.



Elmis glaber. (Line shows natural size.)

Elmo's fire, St. Elmo's fire (el′mōz fīr, sānt el′mōz fīr). [After Saint *Elmo,* bishop of Formiæ, a town of ancient Italy, who died about 304, and whom sailors in the Mediterranean invoke during a storm.] Same as *corposant.*

elm-tree (elm′trē), *n.* See *elm.*

elm-wood (elm′wụd), *n.* The wood of the elm-tree.

elmy (el′mi), *a.* [< *elm* + *-y*¹.] Abounding with elms.

If thy farm extends
Near Cotswold downs, or the delicious groves
Of Symmonds, honour'd through the sandy soil
Of *elmy* Ross, . . .
Regard this sort. *Dyer,* The Fleece, i.

Thy summer woods
Are lovely, O my Mother Isle! the birch
Light bending on thy banks, thy *elmy* vales,
Thy venerable oaks! *Southey.*

elne†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ell*¹.

It must not be measured by the intemperate *elne* of it selfe. *Lord Brooke,* Letter to an Honourable Lady (1633), i.

elocation† (ē-lō-kā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *elocatio(n-),* a hiring out, < L. *elocare,* let out, hire out, < *e,* out, + *locare,* place, let, hire out: see *locate.* In the second sense taken in the lit. meaning 'put out of place.'] 1. The act of hiring out or apprenticing.

There may be some particular cases incident, wherein perhaps this [consent in marriage] may without sin or blame be forborne: as when the child, either by general permission, or former *elocation,* shall be out of the parents' disposing. *Bp. Hall,* Cases of Conscience, iv. 1.

2. Departure from the usual state or mood; displacement; an ecstasy.

In all poesy . . . there must be . . . an *elocation* and emotion of the mind. *Fotherby,* Atheomastix, p. 30.

elocular (ē-lok′ụ̄-lär), *a.* [< L. *e,* out, + *loculus,* a compartment, a little place, dim. of *locus,* a place: see *loculus, locus.*] In *bot.,* not partitioned; having no compartments or loculi.

elocution (el-ọ̄-kū′shọn), *n.* [= F. *élocution* = Sp. *elocucion* = Pg. *elocução* = It. *elocuzione,* < L. *elocutio(n-),* a speaking out, utterance, esp. rhetorical utterance, elocution, < *eloqui,* pp. *elocutus,* speak out, utter, < *e,* out, + *loqui,* speak. Cf. *eloquence.*] 1. The manner of speaking in public; the art of correct delivery in speaking or reading; the art which teaches the proper use of the voice, gesture, etc., in public speaking.

Elocution, which anciently embraced style and the whole art of rhetoric, now signifies manner of delivery, whether of our own thoughts or those of others. *E. Porter.*

2†. Eloquence in style or delivery; effective utterance or expression.

As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, so much more to express those thoughts with *elocution.* *Dryden.*

Graceful to the senate Godfrey rose,
And deep the stream of *elocution* flows.
Brooke, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, i.

3. Speech; the power or act of speaking.

Whose taste . . . gave *elocution* to the mute. *Milton,* P. L., ix. 748.

Can you deliver a series of questions without a quickening of your *elocution?* *A. Phelps,* English Style, p. 268.

=**Syn.** 1. *Elocution, Delivery.* These words are quite independent of their derivation. *Elocution* has narrowed its meaning (see quotation from E. Porter, above), and has broadened it to take in gesture. They are now essentially the same, covering bodily carriage and gesture as well as the use of the voice. *Elocution* sometimes seems more manifestly a matter of art than *delivery.* See *oratory.*

elocutionary (el-ọ̄-kū′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *elocution* + *-ary.*] Of or pertaining to elocution.

elocutioner (el-ọ̄-kū′shọn-ėr), *n.* A public speaker or declaimer. [Colloq.]

They [those] heedless young fellows, that think nothing o' the fundamentals o' their faith, but are aye crying out about the *elocutioners* and poetrymongers they've heard in Glesca. *W. Black,* In Far Lochaber.

elocutionist (el-ọ̄-kū′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *elocution* + *-ist.*] A person versed in the art of elocution; one who teaches or writes upon elocution, or who gives public elocutionary readings or exercises.

elocutive† (el′ọ̄-kū-tiv), *a.* [< *elocut-ion* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to elocution.

Preaching in its *elocutive* part is but the conception of man, and differs as the gifts and abilities of men give it lustre or depression. *Feltham,* Resolves, ii. 48.

elod (el′ōd), *n.* [< *el(ectric)* + *od.*] Electric od; the supposed odic force of electricity. *Reichenbach.*

elodian (e-lō′di-ạn), *n.* One of the marsh-tortoises, a group of chelonians corresponding to the families *Chelydidæ* and *Emydidæ.*

éloge (ā-lōzh′), *n.* [F.: see *elogy.*] A panegyric; a funeral oration; specifically, one of the class of biographical eulogies pronounced upon all members of the French academies after their death, of which many volumes have been published.

I return you, sir, the two *eloges,* which I have perused with pleasure. I borrow that word from your language, because we have none in our own that exactly expresses it. *Bp. Atterbury,* To M. Thiriot, Ep. Corr., I. 179.

elogia, *n.* Plural of *elogium.*

elogist (el′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [= F. *élogiste* = Sp. (obs.) It. *elogista;* as *elogy* + *-ist.*] One who pronounces a panegyric, especially upon the dead; one who delivers an éloge. [Rare.]

[One] made the funeral sermon who had been one of her professed suitors; and so she did not want a passionate *elogist,* as well as an excellent preacher. *Sir H. Wotton,* Reliquiæ, p. 360.

elogium (ẹ̄-lō′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *elogia* (-ạ̈). [L.: see *elogy.*] Same as *elogy.*

But if Jesus of Nazareth had raised an army in defence of their liberty, and had destroyed the Romans, . . . then they would willingly have given him that title, which was set up only in derision as the *Elogium* of his Cross, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. viii.

elogy (el′ọ̄-ji), *n.*; pl. *elogies* (-jiz). [= F. *éloge* = Sp. Pg. It. *elogio,* < L. *elogium,* a short maxim or saying, an inscription on a tombstone, a clause in a will, a judicial abstract, appar. a dim. of *logus, logos,* a word, a saying (< Gr. *λόγος,* a word: see *logos*), with prefix *e-,* after *eloqui,* speak out; cf. *eloquium,* eloquence, also a declaration.] A funeral oration; an éloge. [Rare, *eulogy,* a different word, being used in its stead.]

In the centre, or midst of the pegme, there was an aback, or square, wherein this *elogy* was written. *B. Jonson,* King James's Coronation Entertainment.

Elohim (el′ọ̄-him), *n. pl.* [Heb. *'Elōhīm,* pl. of *'Elōah*: see *Allah.*] One of the names of God, of frequent occurrence in the Hebrew text of the Old Testament. Biblical critics are not agreed as to the reason for the use of the plural form: some regard it as a covert suggestion of the Trinity; others as a plural of excellence; others as an indication of an earlier polytheistic belief; still others as an embodiment of the Hebrew faith that the powers represented by the gods of the heathen were all included in one Divine Person.

Elohism (el′ō-hizm), *n.* [< *Eloh(im)* + *-ism.*] Worship of God as Elohim.

It was the task of the great prophets to eliminate the distinctive religion of Jahveh, . . . and to bring Israel back to the primitive *Elohism* of the patriarchs. *Edinburgh Rev.,* CXLV. 502.

Elohist (el′ọ̄-hist), *n.* [< *Eloh(im)* + *-ist.*] A title given to the supposed writer (a unity of authorship being assumed) of the Elohistic passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to *Jehovist.*

The descriptions of the *Elohist* are regular, orderly, clear, simple, inartificial, calm, free from the rhetorical and poetical. *S. Davidson.*

It no longer seems worth while to write puerile essays to show that the *Elohist* was versed in all the conclusions of modern geology. *N. A. Rev.,* CXXVII. 334.

Elohistic (el-ọ̄-his′tik), *a.* [< *Elohist* + *-ic.*] A term applied to certain passages in the Pentateuch, in which God is always spoken of in the Hebrew text as Elohim, supposed by some to have been written at an earlier period than those passages in which he is spoken of as Jehovah. The Elohistic paragraphs are simpler, more pastoral, and more primitive in their character than the Jehovistic. Gen. i. 27 is Elohistic; Gen. ii. 21–24 is Jehovistic.

The New Testament authors followed the *Elohistic* account, and speak of him [Balaam] disparagingly. *Encyc. Brit.,* III. 259.

eloign, eloignate†, etc. See *eloin,* etc.

eloin, eloign (ẹ̄-loin′), *v.* [Also written *eloine, eloigne;* < OF. *eloigner, esloigner,* F. *éloigner* = Pr. *esloignar, eslueingnar,* < LL. *elongare,* remove, keep aloof, prolong, etc.: see *elong.*] I. *trans.* To separate and remove to a distance.

From worldly cares himselfe he did *esloyne.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 20.

Eloigne, sequester, and divorce her, from your bed and your board. *Chapman,* All Fools, iv. 1.

I'll tell thee now (dear love) what thou shalt do
To anger destiny, as she doth us;
How I shall stay, though she *eloigne* me thus.
Donne, Valediction to his Book.

If the person be conveyed out of the sheriff's jurisdiction, the sheriff may return that he is *eloigned*.
Blackstone, Com., III. viii.

II.† *intrans.* To abscond.

eloinate†, **eloignate**† (ẹ̄-loi'nāt), *v. t.* [< *eloin*, *eloign*, + *-ate*², after *elongate*, q. v.] To remove; eloin.

Nor is some vulgar Greek so far adulterated, and *eloignated* from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin.
Howell, Foreign Travel, p. 149.

eloinment†, **eloignment**† (ē-loin'me̤nt), *n.* [< *eloin*, *eloign*, + *-ment*, after F. *éloignement*.] Removal to a distance; hence, distance; remoteness.

He discovers an *eloignment* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality. *Shenstone.*

elome†, *n.* Orpiment.

elong† (ẹ̄-lông'), *v. t.* [< LL. *elongare*, remove, keep aloof, prolong, protract, < *e*, out, + *longus*, long: see *long*¹. Cf. *eloin*.] 1. To elongate; lengthen out.

Ne pulle it not, but goodly plaine *elonge*,
Ne pitche it not to sore into the vale,
Nor breke it not all doun aboute a dale.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

2. To put far off; retard.

By sea, and hills *elonged* from thy sight,
Thy wonted grace reducing to my mind,
Instead of sleep thus I occupy the night.
Wyatt, The Lover Prayeth Venus.

Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sat,
Elonging ioyful day with her sad note.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph, ii. 24.

elongate (ẹ̄-lông'gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *elongated*, ppr. *elongating*. [< LL. *elongatus*, pp. of *elongare*: see *elong*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make long or longer; lengthen; extend, stretch, or draw out in length: as, to *elongate* a rope by splicing.

Here the spire turns round a very *elongated* axis.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 465.

2†. To remove further off.

The first star of Aries in the time of Meton the Athenian was placed in the intersection, which is now *elongated* and removed eastward twenty-eight degrees.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

II. *intrans.* To recede; move to a greater distance; particularly, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit. [Rare.]

elongate (ẹ̄-lông'gāt), *a.* [< LL. *elongatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Lengthened; extended or produced; attenuated; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, disproportionately or comparatively long or extended: as, a worm has an *elongate* body; a proboscis is an *elongate* snout; *elongate* antennæ are about as long as the body of an insect; *elongate* elytra extend beyond the abdomen; an *elongate* flower-stem.

elongation (ē-lông-gā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *elongacioun*, < OF. *elongation*, F. *élongation* = Pg. *elongação* = It. *elongazione*, < ML. *elongatio(n-)*, < LL. *elongare*, lengthen, elongate: see *elong*, *elongate*.] 1. The act of elongating or lengthening; the state of being elongated or lengthened.

This whole universality of things, which we call the world, is indeed nothing else but a production, and *elongation*, and dilatation of the natural goodness of Almighty God. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 297.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

2. Extension; continuation.

His skin (excepting only his face and the palms of his hands) was entirely grown over with an horny excrescence called by the naturalists the *elongation* of the papillæ.
Cambridge, The Scribleriad, note.

May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains?
Pinkerton.

3†. Distance; space which separates one thing from another. *Glanville.*—4†. A removing to a distance; removal; recession.

Our voluntary *elongation* of ourselves from God's presence must needs be a fearful introduction to an everlasting distance from him. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 89.

Concerning the nature or proper effects of this spot or stain [upon the soul], they have not been agreed: some call it an obligation or a guilt of punishment. . . . Some fancy it to be an *elongation* from God, by dissimilitude of conditions. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 723.

5. In *astron.*: (*a*) The angular distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit: as, the *elongation* of Venus or Mercury. (*b*) The angular distance of a satellite from its primary. —6. In *surg.*: (*a*) A partial dislocation, occasioned by the stretching or lengthening of the ligaments. (*b*) The extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions.

elongative (ẹ̄-lông'gạ-tiv), *a.* [< *elongate* + *-ive*.] Tending to, productive of, or exhibiting elongation; extended. [Rare.]

This *elongative* effort. *Congregationalist*, Oct. 22, 1885.

elope (ẹ̄-lōp'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eloped*, ppr. *eloping*. [Formerly also *ellope*; < D. *ontloopen* (= G. *entlaufen* = Dan. *undlöbe*), run away, < *ont-* (= G. *ent-* = AS. *and-*: see *and-*), away, + *loopen*, run (> E. *lope*, q. v.), = AS. *hleápan*, E. *leap*, q. v.] To run away; escape; break loose from legal or natural ties; specifically, to run away with a lover or paramour in defiance of duty or social restraints.

But now, when Philtra saw my lands decay
And former livelod fayle, she left me quight,
And to my brother did *ellope* streight way.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 9.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politick, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Addison*, Freeholder.

Love and *elope*, as modern ladies do.
Cawthorn, Nobility.

Southey writes to his daughter Edith in 1824, "All the maids *eloped* because I had turned a man out of the kitchen at eleven o'clock on the preceding night."
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 265.

elopement (ẹ̄-lōp'me̤nt), *n.* [< *elope* + *-ment*.] A running away; an escape; private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is bound by duty or law: specifically applied to the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover.

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him.
Arbuthnot.

Her imprudent *elopement* from her father. *Graves.*

But in case of *elopement* . . . the law allows her no alimony. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xv.

eloper (ẹ̄-lō'pėr), *n.* One who elopes.

Nothing less, believe me, shall ever urge my consent to wound the chaste propriety of your character, by making you an *eloper* with a duellist. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ii.

Elopes (el'ọ-pēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Elops*.] A group of malacopterygian fishes: same as the family *Elopidæ*.

Elophilæ† (e-lof'i-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), prop. *Helophilæ*, < Gr. ἕλος, palus, a marsh, + φίλος, loving.] A group of pyralid moths.

elopian (e-lō'pi-an), *n.* A fish of the family *Elopidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Elopidæ (e-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elops* + *-idæ*.] A family of clupeiform isospondylous fishes, resembling herrings, but much larger. They have a completed lateral line and a flat membrane-bone between the branches of the lower jaw. They have cycloid scales, naked head, and terminal mouth, bounded on the sides by the supramaxillaries, which are composed of three elements. The species are very few, though widely distributed in tropical and subtropical seas, sometimes entering fresh water. They belong to the genera *Elops* and *Megalops*. See cut under *Elops*.

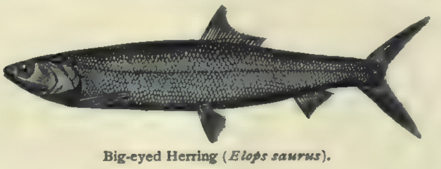
Elopina (el-ọ̄-pī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elops* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the sixth group of his *Clupeidæ*, with the upper jaw shorter than the lower, the abdomen rounded, and an osseous gular plate: same as the family *Elopidæ*.

elopine (el'ọ̄-pin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elopina*.

II. *n.* A fish of the group *Elopina*.

elopitinum†, *n.* An old name for vitriol.

Elops (el'ops), *n.* [NL., < L. *elops*, < Gr. ἔλοψ, prop. ἔλλοψ, a sea-fish, also a serpent so called, prop. adj., mute.] The typical genus of the family *Elopidæ*. *E. saurus*, known as the *ten-pounder* and *big-eyed herring*, is a widely diffused species in both the Atlantic and the Pacific.



Big-eyed Herring (*Elops saurus*).

eloquence (el'ọ̄-kwe̤ns), *n.* [< ME. *eloquence*, < OF. *eloquence*, F. *éloquence* = Pr. *eloquencia*, *eloquensa* = Sp. *elocuencia* = Pg. *eloquencia* = It. *eloquenzia* (obs.), *eloquenza*, < L. *eloquentia*, < *eloquen(t-)s*, eloquent: see *eloquent*.] 1. The quality of being eloquent; moving utterance or expression; the faculty, art, or act of uttering or employing thoughts and words springing from or expressing strong emotion in a manner to excite corresponding emotion in others; by extension, the power or quality of exciting emotion, sympathy, or interest in any way: as, pulpit *eloquence*; a speaker, speech, or writing of great *eloquence*; the *eloquence* of tears or of silent grief.

Ther is non that is here,
Of *eloquence* that shal be thy pere.
Chaucer, Prol. to Franklin's Tale, l. 6.

True *eloquence* [in source or origin] I find to be none but the serious and hearty love of truth.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

By *eloquence* we understand the overflow of powerful feelings upon occasions fitted to excite them.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

What is called *eloquence* in the forum is commonly found to be rhetoric in the study.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 111.

[Hugh] Peters would seem to have been one of those men gifted with what is sometimes called *eloquence*; that is, the faculty of stating things powerfully from momentary feeling, and not from that conviction of the higher reason which alone can give force and permanence to words.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 248.

2. That which is expressed in an eloquent manner: as, a flow of *eloquence*.

Then I'll commend her volubility,
And say she uttereth piercing *eloquence*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. *Elocution*, *Rhetoric*, etc. See *oratory*.

eloquent (el'ọ̄-kwe̤nt), *a.* [= F. *éloquent* = Pr. *eloquen* = Sp. *elocuente* = Pg. It. *eloquente*, < L. *eloquen(t-)s*, speaking, having the faculty of speech, eloquent, ppr. of *eloqui*, speak out, < *e*, out, + *loqui*, speak.] 1. Having the power of expressing strong emotions in vivid and appropriate speech; able to utter moving thoughts or words: as, an *eloquent* orator or preacher; an *eloquent* tongue.

And for to loken ouermore,
Next of science the seconde
Is Rhetoric, whose faconde
Aboue all other is *eloquent*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

Lucullus was very *eloquent*, well spoken, and excellently well learned in the Greek and Latin tongues.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 421.

She was the most *eloquent* of her age, and cunning in all languages. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

Till the sad breaking of that Parliament
Broke him, as that dishonest victory
At Chæronea, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man *eloquent*.
Milton, Sonnets, v.

2. Expressing strong emotions with fluency and power; movingly uttered or expressed; stirring; persuasive: as, an *eloquent* address; *eloquent* history; an *eloquent* appeal to a jury.

Doubtlesse that indeed according to art is most *eloquent* which returnes and approaches neerest to nature from whence it came. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Burke, though he had long and deeply disliked Chatham, combined with Fox in paying an *eloquent* tribute to his memory. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. Manifesting or exciting emotion, feeling, or interest through any of the senses; movingly expressive or affecting: as, *eloquent* looks or gestures; a hush of *eloquent* silence.

Give it breath with your mouth, and it will discourse most *eloquent* music. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2 (Globe ed.).

4. Giving strong expression or manifestation; vividly characteristic.

His whole attitude *eloquent* of discouragement.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 131.

eloquently (el'ọ̄-kwe̤nt-li), *adv.* With eloquence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect, or persuade.

Some who (their hearers swaying where they would)
Could force affections, comfort and deject,
With learned lectures *eloquently* told.
Stirling, Domes-day, The Tenth Houre.

eloquious†, *a.* [< L. *eloquium*, eloquence, < *eloqui*, speak out: see *eloquent*.] Eloquent.

Eloquious hoarie beard, father Nestor, you were one of them; And you, M. Ulisses, the prudent dwarfe of Pallas, another; of whom it is Illiadized that your very nose dropt sugarcandie. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162).

elrich (el'rich), *a.* Same as *eldrich*.

else (els), *adv.* [< ME. *elles*, *ellis*, often *elle*, < AS. *elles*, in another manner, otherwise, besides, = OFries. *elles*, *ellis* = OHG. *alles*, *elles*, MHG. *alles* = OSw. *aljes*, Sw. *eljest* = Dan. *ellers*, otherwise; an adverbial gen. of **ali-*, *ele-* (in comp. *ele-land*, another land, *elelende*, of another land, etc.) = Goth. *alis* (gen. *aljis*) = L. *alius* = Gr. ἄλλος, other. Cf. L. *alias*, prob. an old gen., at another time, otherwise: see *alias*, and cf. *alien*, *allo-*, etc.] 1†. In another or a different manner; in some other way; to a different purpose; otherwise.

Your perfect self is *else* devoted. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2.

2. In another or a different case; if the fact were different; otherwise.

Take yee hede, lest ye don your rigtwisnesse before men, that yee be sen of hem, *ellis* [authorized version, otherwise] ye shule nat han mede at youre fadir.
Wyclif, Mat. vi. 1 (Oxf.).

Thou desirest . . . not sacrifice; *else* would I give it.
Ps. li. 16.

Thou didst prevent me; I had peopled *else*
This isle with Calibans. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Shift for yourselves; ye are lost *else*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 2.

Clough must have been a rare and lovable spirit, *else* he could never have so wrapped himself within the affections of true men. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 244.

A sovereign and serene capacity to fathom the *else* unfathomable depths of spiritual nature, to solve its *else* insoluble riddles, to reconcile its *else* irreconcilable discrepancies. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 76.

3. Besides; other than the person, thing, place, etc., mentioned: after an interrogative or indefinite pronoun, pronominal adjective, or adverb (*who, what, where*, etc., *anybody, anything, somebody, something, nobody, nothing, all, little*, etc.), as a quasi-adjective, equivalent to *other*: as, *who else* is coming? *what else* shall I give you? do you expect *anything else*?

Nothing elles y ne wilnede, loverd, bote the [Nothing *else* I wished, Lord, but Thee].
St. Edm. Conf. (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 566.

If you like not my writing, go read *something else*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 22.

There is a mode in giving Entertainment, and doing *any* courtesy *else*, which trebly binds the Receiver to an Acknowledgment. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 25.

All else of earth may perish: love alone
Not Heaven shall find outgrown!
O. W. Holmes, Poems (1873), p. 232.

[The phrases *anybody else, somebody else, nobody else*, etc., have a unitary meaning, as if one word, and properly take a possessive case (with the suffix at the end of the phrase): as, this is *somebody else's* hat; *nobody else's* children act so.] — **God forbid else**†, God forbid that it should be otherwise.

Ay, and the best she shall have; and my favour
To him that does best: *God forbid else*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 2.

elsen, elsin (el'sen, -sin), *n.* [E. dial., Sc. also *elson, elshin, elsyn*, < OD. *elsene, aelsene*, mod. D. *els*, < (perhaps through OHG. *alansa, alunsa*, **alasna* (> ME. *alesna*, > It. *lesina* = Sp. *lesna, alesna* = Pr. *alena* = OF. *alesne*, F. *alêne*), an awl) OHG. *ala*, MHG. *ale*, G. *ahle*, etc., = AS. *al, eal, ǣl, awul*, E. *awl*: see *awl*.] An awl.

Nor hinds wi' *elson* and hemp lingle,
Sit soleing shoon out o'er the ingle.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 203.

elsewards (els'wạrdz), *adv.* [< *else* + *-wards*.] To another place; in another direction. [Rare.]

But these earthly sufferers [the punctual] know that they are making their way heavenwards, and their oppressors [the unpunctual] their way *elsewards*.
Trollope, Autobiography (1883), p. 293.

elsewhat† (els'hwot), *n.* [< ME. **elleswhat, elleshwat*, < AS. *elles hwæt*, something else: *elles*, else; *hwæt*, indef., what. See *else* and *what*, and cf. *somewhat*.] Something or anything else; other things.

When talking of the dainty flesh and *elsewhat* as they eate.
Warner, Albion's England, 1592.

elsewhen† (els'hwen), *adv.* [< ME. *elleswhen*; < *else* + *when*.] At another time.

We shulde make a dockett of the names of such men of nobylytie here, as we thought mete and convenyent to serve his highnes, in case his graces will were, this preasent yeare, or *elles-when*, to use ther servyce in any other foreyn countrey. *State Papers*, III. 552.

elsewhere (els'hwãr), *adv.* [< ME. *elleshwer, elleshwar*, < AS. *elles hwǣr, elles hwār*: *elles*, else; *hwǣr*, indef., where.] In another place or in other places; somewhere or anywhere else: as, these trees are not to be found *elsewhere*.

Seek you in Rome for honour: I will labour
To find content *elsewhere*.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iv. 5.

That he himself was the Author of that Rebellion, he denies both heer and *elswhere*, with many imprecations, but no solid evidence. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

We may waive just so much care of ourselves as we honestly bestow *elsewhere*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 13.

The Persian sword, formidable *elsewhere*, was not adapted to do good service against the bronze armor and the spear of the Hellenes.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 167.

elsewhither (els'hwiᴛʜ'ėr), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *elswhither*; < ME. **elleswhider, elleswhoder*, < AS. *elles hwider, elles hwyder*: *elles*, else; *hwider, hwyder*, whither.] In another direction. [Rare.]

To Yrlond heo flowe ageyn, & *elles wyder* heo mygte.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 103.

Our course lies *elsewhither*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 30.

elsewise† (els'wīz), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *elswise*; < *else* + *-wise*, after *otherwise*.] In a different manner; otherwise.

And so is this matter, which would *elswise* haue caused much spyte and hatred, opened in our names.
J. Udall, On 1 Cor. iii.

elsin, *n.* See *elsen*.

Elsner's green. See *green*.

eltchi, *n.* See *elchi*.

elth†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *eld*.

elucidate (ẹ̄-lū'si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elucidated*, ppr. *elucidating*. [< LL. *elucidatus*, pp. of *elucidare* (> Sp. Pg. *elucidar* = F. *élucider*), make light or clear, < L. *e*, out, + *lucidus*, light, clear: see *lucid*.] To make clear or manifest; throw light upon; explain; render intelligible; illustrate: as, an experiment may *elucidate* a theory.

The illustrations at once adorn and *elucidate* the reasoning. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Though several of them proffered a vast deal of information, little or none of it had much to do with the matter to be *elucidated*. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 239.

=**Syn.** *Expound*, etc. (see *explain*); to unfold, clear up.

elucidation (ẹ̄-lū-si-dā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *élucidation* = Sp. *elucidacion* = Pg. *elucidação*, < LL. as if **elucidatio(n-)*, < *elucidare*, make light or clear: see *elucidate*.] **1.** The act of elucidating or of throwing light upon any obscure subject.

We shall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, subjoin the following experiment. *Boyle.*

The *elucidation* of the organic idea . . . is the business and talk of philosophy. *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 39.

2. That which explains or throws light; explanation; illustration: as, one example may serve for an *elucidation* of the subject.

I might refer the reader to see it highly verified in David Blondel's familiar *elucidations* of the eucharistical controversie. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, § 12.

I shall . . . allot to each of them [sports and pastimes] a separate *elucidation*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 55.

elucidative (ẹ̄-lū'si-dạ̄-tiv), *a.* [< *elucidate* + *-ive*.] Making or tending to make clear; explanatory.

Such a set of documents may hope to be *elucidative* in various respects. *Carlyle*, Cromwell, I. 10.

elucidator (ẹ̄-lū'si-dā-to̤r), *n.* One who elucidates or explains; an expositor.

Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucidators*. *Abbot.*

elucidatory (ẹ̄-lū'si-dạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *elucidate* + *-ory*.] Tending to elucidate. [Rare.]

One word alone issued from his lips, *elucidatory* of what was passing in his mind. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 95.

eluctate† (ẹ̄-luk'tāt), *v. i.* [< L. *eluctatus*, pp. of *eluctari*, struggle out, < *e*, out, + *luctari*, struggle. Cf. *luctation, reluct*.] To burst forth; escape with a struggle.

They did *eluctate* out of their injuries with credit to themselves. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, I. 36.

eluctation† (ē-luk-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [< LL. *eluctatio(n-)*, < L. *eluctari*, struggle out: see *eluctate*.] The act of bursting forth, or of escaping with a struggle.

Ye do . . . sue to God . . . for our happy *eluctation* out of those miseries. *Bp. Hall*, Invisible World, ii. § 7.

elucubrate (ẹ̄-lū'kụ-brāt), *v. i.* [Cf. It. *elucubrato*, adj.; < L. *elucubrare*, dep. *elucubrari* (> F. *élucubrer*), compose by lamplight, < *e*, out, + *lucubrare*, work by lamplight: see *lucubrate*.] Same as *lucubrate*.

Just as, when grooms tie up and dress a steed,
Boys lounge and look on, and *elucubrate*
What the round brush is used for, what the square.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 240.

elucubration† (ẹ̄-lū-kụ-brā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *élucubration* = Pg. *elucubração* = It. *elucubrazione*; < *elucubrate* + *-ion*.] Same as *lucubration*.

I remember that Mons. Huygens, who used to prescribe to me the benefit of his little wax taper for night *elucubrations* preferable to all other candle or lamp light whatsoever. *Evelyn*, To Dr. Beale, Aug., 1668.

elude (ẹ̄-lūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluded*, ppr. *eluding*. [= F. *éluder* = Sp. Pg. *eludir* = It. *eludere*, < L. *eludere*, finish play, win at play, elude or parry a blow, frustrate, deceive, mock, < *e*, out, + *ludere*, play: see *ludicrous*. Cf. *allude, collude, delude, illude*.] **1.** To avoid by artifice, stratagem, deceit, or dexterity; escape; evade: as, to *elude* pursuit; to *elude* a blow or stroke.

The stroke of humane law may also . . . be evaded by power, or *eluded* by slight, by gift, by favour.
Barrow, Works, II. xxxiii.

Tho' stuck with Argus' Eyes your Keeper were,
Advis'd by me, you shall *elude* his Care.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager swain.
Pope, Spring, l. 54.

By making concessions apparently candid and ample, they *elude* the great accusation.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. To remain unseen, undiscovered, or unexplained by; baffle the inquiry or scrutiny of: as, secrets that *elude* the keenest search.

On this subject Providence has thought fit to *elude* our curiosity. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxix.

One element must forever *elude* its researches; and that is the very element by which poetry is poetry.
Macaulay, Dryden.

His mind was quick, versatile, and imaginative; few aspects of a subject *eluded* it. *Edinburgh Rev.*

The secret and the mystery
Have baffled and *eluded* me.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, i., Prol.

=**Syn.** To shun, flee, shirk, dodge, baffle, foil, frustrate.

eludible (ẹ̄-lū'di-bl), *a.* [< *elude* + *-ible*.] Capable of being eluded or escaped.

If this blessed part of our law be *eludible* at pleasure, . . . we shall have little reason to boast of our advantage in this particular over other states or kingdoms in Europe.
Swift, Drapier's Letters, vii.

Elul (ē'lul), *n.* [Heb., < *ālal*, gather, reap, harvest; cf. Aram. *alal*, corn.] The twelfth month of the Jewish civil year, and the sixth of the ecclesiastical, beginning with the new moon of August.

elumbated† (ẹ̄-lum'bā-ted), *a.* [< L. *elumbis*, hip-shot, having the hip dislocated (< *e*, out, + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumbar, loin*), + *-ate*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Weakened in the loins. *Bailey.*

eluscation† (ē-lus-kā'sho̤n), *n.* [< LL. as if **eluscatio(n-)*, < *eluscare*, make one-eyed, < L. *e*, out, + *luscus*, one-eyed.] Blear-eye or purblindness. *Bailey*, 1727.

elusion (ẹ̄-lū'zho̤n), *n.* [< ML. *elusio(n-)*, < L. *eludere*, pp. *elusus*, elude: see *elude*.] Escape by artifice or deceit; evasion; deception; fraud.

Any sophister shall think his *elusion* enough to contest against the authority of a council.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 348.

An appendix relating to the transmutation of metals detects the impostures and *elusions* of those who have pretended to it.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

elusive (ẹ̄-lū'siv), *a.* [< L. *elusus*, pp. of *eludere*, elude, + *-ive*.] Eluding, or having a tendency to elude; hard to grasp or confine; slippery.

Hurl'd on the crags, behold they gasp, they bleed!
And, groaning, cling upon th' *elusive* weed.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

Piety is too subtile and *elusive* to be drawn into and confined in definitions. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 102.

The moon was full, and snowed down the mellowest light on the gray domes, which in their soft, *elusive* outlines, and strange effect of far-withdrawal, rhymed like faint-heard refrains to the bright and vivid arches of the façade.
Howells, Venetian Life, xviii.

elusively (ẹ̄-lū'siv-li), *adv.* With or by elusion.

elusiveness (ẹ̄-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being elusive; tendency to elude.

Moreover, we had Miss Peggy, with her banjo and her bright eyes, and her malice and her mocking will-o'-the-wisp *elusiveness* of mood. *W. Black*, House-boat, x.

elusoriness (ẹ̄-lū'sọ̄-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being elusory.

elusory (ẹ̄-lū'sō-ri), *a.* [< ML. *elusorius*, deceptive, < L. *elusus*, pp. of *eludere*, elude: see *elude*.] Of an elusive character; slipping from the grasp; misleading; fallacious; deceitful.

Without this the work of God had perished, and religion itself had been *elusory*.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, III. vi. § 1.

elute (ẹ̄-lūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluted*, ppr. *eluting*. [< L. *elutus*, pp. of *eluere*, wash off, < *e*, out, off, + *luere*, wash: see *lute*^{1}, *lotion*. Cf. *dilute*.] To wash off; cleanse. [Rare.]

The more oily any spirit is the more pernicious, because it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, v.

elution (ẹ̄-lū'sho̤n), *n.* [< LL. *elutio(n-)*, a washing, < L. *eluere*, wash off.] A washing out; any process by which bodies are separated by the action of a solvent; specifically, a process of recovering sugar from molasses, which consists in precipitating the sugar as sucrate of lime, insoluble in cold water, and washing it free from soluble impurities. The sucrate is decomposed by carbonic acid, which precipitates the lime as carbonate, and the pure sugar-solution is then evaporated to crystallization.

elutriate (ẹ̄-lū'tri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elutriated*, ppr. *elutriating*. [< L. *elutriatus*, pp. of *elutriare*, wash out, decant, rack off, < *eluere*, wash out: see *elute*.] To purify by washing and straining or decanting; purify in general.

Elutriating the blood as it passes through the lungs.
Arbuthnot, Air.

elutriation (ẹ̄-lū-tri-ā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *élutriation* = Pg. *elutriação*, < L. as if **elutriatio(n-)*, <

elutriare, wash out: see *elutriate*.] The operation of cleansing by washing and decanting.

eluxate (ẹ̄-luk′sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluxated*, ppr. *eluxating*. [< L. *e*, out, + *luxatus*, pp. of *luxare*, dislocate: see *luxate*.] To dislocate, as a bone; luxate. *Boag.* [Rare.]

eluxation (ē-luk-sā′shọn), *n.* [< *eluxate* + *-ion*.] The dislocation of a bone; luxation. *Dunglison.* [Rare.]

elvan^{1}† (el′vạn), *a.* An improper form of *elfin*.

elvan^{2} (el′vạn), *n.* [Of Corn. origin.] The name given in Cornwall (England) to dikes, which are of frequent occurrence in that region, and which, throughout the principal mining districts, have a course approximately parallel with the majority of the most productive tin and copper lodes. The elvans—or elvan-courses, as they are frequently called—have almost identically the same ultimate chemical and mineralogical composition as the granites of Cornwall, but differ considerably from them in the mode of aggregation of their constituents. They vary in width from a few feet to several fathoms; they traverse alike granites and slates, but are more numerous in the vicinity of the granites than they are elsewhere. Many elvans have been worked for the tin ore which they sometimes contain. The rock of which elvans are made up when occurring in loose fragments is also called *elvan* or *elvan-rock*.

elvanite (el′vạn-īt), *n.* [< *elvan*^{2} + *-ite*^{2}.] The name given by some lithologists to the variety of rock of which the Cornish elvans are made up: nearly equivalent to *quartz-porphyry* and *granitic porphyry*.

Elvellaceæ, Elvellacei (el-ve-lā′sẹ̄-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Helvellaceæ*, *Helvellacei*.

elven (el′ven), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *elmen*.] An elm. [Prov. Eng.]

elver (el′vėr), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *eelfare*, q. v.] A young eel; especially, a young conger- or sea-eel. [Local, Eng.]

elver-cake† (el′vėr-kāk), *n.* Eel-cake.

> These *elver-cakes* they dispose of at Bath and Bristol; and when they are fried and eaten with butter, nothing can be more delicious.
> *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 306.

elves, *n.* Plural of *elf*.

elvine, *n.* [E. dial.; cf. *elver*.] The young of the eel. [Local, Eng.]

elvish, elvishly. See *elfish*, *elfishly*.

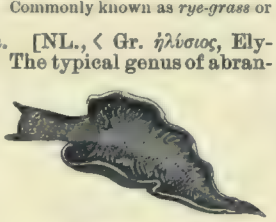
elwand, *n.* See *ellwand*.

Elymnias (e-lim′ni-as), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), irreg. < Gr. ἔλυμος, a case; cf. *elytrum*.] A genus of butterflies, giving name to the subfamily *Elymniinæ*. *E. lais* is the type-species, and there are three others, all of the old world.

Elymniinæ (e-lim-ni-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elymnias* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of old-world nymphalid butterflies, of one genus (*Elymnias*) and several species, having no ocelli, the wings greatly produced at the apex and their under surface peculiarly marked. Many of them resemble the *Danainæ* in general aspect.

Elymus (el′i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔλυμος, a kind of grain, panic or millet.] A genus of coarse perennial grasses, of northern temperate regions, allied to *Hordeum*. There are about a dozen species in the United States, some of which serve for hay and pasturage. Commonly known as *rye-grass* or *lyme-grass*.

Elysia (ẹ̄-lis′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠλύσιος, Elysian: see *Elysium*.] The typical genus of abranchiate gastropods of the family *Elysiidæ*, having well-developed tentacles and the sides of the body with wing-like expansions. *E. viridis*, of European, and *E. chlorotica*, of American seas, are examples; they resemble slugs, and are found in sea-wrack, eel-grass, etc.



Elysia viridis.

Elysian (ẹ̄-liz′iạn), *a.* [= F. *élyséen*, a., *élysien*, n.; cf. Sp. *elíseo*, *elisio* = Pg. *elysio* = It. *elisio*, < L. *elysius*, < Gr. ἠλύσιος, Elysian: see *Elysium*.] Pertaining to Elysium, or the abode of the blessed after death; hence, blessed; delightfully, exquisitely, or divinely happy; full of the highest kind of enjoyment, happiness, or bliss.

> The power I serve
> Laughs at your happy Araby, or the
> *Elysian* shades. *Massinger*, Virgin Martyr, iv. 3.

> In that *Elysian* age (misnamed of gold),
> The age of love, and innocence, and joy,
> When all were great and free! *Beattie*, Minstrel, ii.

> Hope's *elysian* isles. *O. W. Holmes*, Fountain of Youth.

> There is no Death! What seems so is transition;
> This life of mortal breath
> Is but the suburb of the life *elysian*,
> Whose portal we call Death.
> *Longfellow*, Resignation.

Elysian Fields [cf. F. *Champs-Élysées* = Sp. *Campos Eliseos* = Pg. *Campos Eliseos* or simply *Eliseos* = It. *Campi Elisi*, < L. *Campi Elysii* or simply *Elysii*, tr. of Gr. Ἠλύσια πεδία: see *Elysium*], Elysium.

elysiid (ẹ̄-lis′i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Elysiidæ*.

Elysiidæ (el-i-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elysia* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine saccoglossate pellibranchiate gastropods, with auriform tentacles, without gills, and resembling slugs, but having the sides of the body alate. The whole shape is leaf-like, the neck corresponding to a petiole. Also spelled *Elysiadæ*. See cut under *Elysia*.

Elysium (ẹ̄-liz′ium), *n.* [= F. *Élysée* = Sp. *Elíseo*, *Elisio* = Pg. *Elyseo*, *Elysio* = It. *Elisio*, < L. *Elysium* (ML. also **Elyseum*), < Gr. Ἠλύσιον (neut. of ἠλύσιος, Elysian), in Ἠλύσιον πεδίον, later in pl. Ἠλύσια πεδία, the Elysian Field, or Fields, i. e., the field of the departed, lit. of going or coming, < ἤλυσις, var. of ἔλευσις, a going or coming, advent, < ἐλεύσεσθαι, future, ἐλθεῖν (ind. ἤλυθον, ἦλθον), 2d aor., go, come (associated with ἔρχεσθαι, go, come), whence also prob. ἐλεύθερος, free.] In *Gr. myth.*, the abode of the blessed after death. Also called the *Elysian Fields*. It is placed by Homer on the western border of the earth; by Hesiod and Pindar in the Islands of the Blest; by later poets in the nether world. It was conceived of as a place of perfect delight. In modern literature *Elysium* is often used for any place of exquisite happiness, and as synonymous (without religious reference) to *Heaven*.

> Once more, farewell! go, find *Elysium*,
> There where the happy souls are crown'd with blessings.
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, iii. 1.

> The flowery-kirtled Naiades . . .
> Who, as they sung, would take the prison'd soul,
> And lap it in *Elysium*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 257.

> And, oh! if there be an *Elysium* on earth,
> It is this, it is this.
> *Moore*, Light of the Harem.

> An *Elysium* more pure and bright than that of the Greeks. *Is. Taylor.*

elytra, *n.* Plural of *elytrum*.

elytral (el′i-trạl), *a.* [< *elytrum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the elytra: as, *elytral* striæ; *elytral* sulci.—**Elytral ligula**, a tongue-like process on the inner face of the side margins of the elytrum, serving to hold it more securely to the abdomen in repose, found in certain aquatic beetles.—**Elytral plica** or **fold**, a longitudinal ridge on the interior surface of each elytrum, near the outer margin. In repose it embraces the upper surface of the abdomen.

elytriform (e-lit′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *elytrum*, elytrum, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or character of an elytrum; elytroid.

elytrigerous (el-i-trij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *elytrum*, elytrum, + L. *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] Having elytra, or bearing an elytrum.

> The order of arrangement of the *elytrigerous* and cirrigerous somites [of *Polynoë*] is very curious.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 206.

elytrine (el′i-trin), *n.* [< *elytrum* + *-ine*^{2}.] The substance of which the horny covering of coleopterous insects is composed.

elytritis (el-i-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔλυτρον, a sheath (vagina), + *-itis*.] Colpitis; vaginitis.

elytrocele (el′i-trọ̄-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἔλυτρον, a sheath (vagina), + κήλη, a tumor.] Same as *colpocele*.

elytro-episiorrhaphy (el″i-trō-ep″i-si-or′ạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔλυτρον, a sheath (vagina), + *episiorrhaphy*.] A combination of colporrhaphy with episiorrhaphy.

Elytrogona (el-i-trog′ọ̄-nä̤), *n.* [NL., < ἔλυτρον, a case, sheath, elytrum, + -γονος, producing: see *-gonous*.] A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Cassididæ*.

elytroid (el′i-troid), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλυτροειδής, < ἔλυτρον, a sheath, + εἶδος, form.] Elytriform; sheath-like; vaginal.

elytron, *n.* See *elytrum*.

elytroplastic (el″i-trọ̄-plas′tik), *a.* [As *elytroplasty* + *-ic*.] Same as *colpoplastic*.

elytroplasty (el′i-trọ̄-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ἔλυτρον, a sheath (vagina), + πλάσσειν, form.] Same as *colpoplasty*.

Elytroptera (el-i-trop′tẹ-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔλυτρον, a case, sheath, elytrum, + πτερόν, a wing.] Clairville's name (1806) of the group of insects now known as the order *Coleoptera*. It was never current, as the nearly contemporaneous arrangement of Illiger, which combined the Linnean and Fabrician systems, and adopted Ray's name *Coleoptera*, came at once into general use.

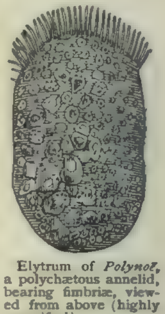
elytroptosis (el″i-trop-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔλυτρον, a sheath (vagina), + πτῶσις, a fall, < πίπτειν, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapse of the vagina.

elytrorrhaphy (el-i-tror′ạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔλυτρον, a sheath (vagina), + ῥαφή, a seam, suture, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] Same as *colporrhaphy*.

elytrotomy (el-i-trot′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔλυτρον, a sheath (vagina), + τομή, a cutting.] A cutting into the vaginal walls.

elytrum, elytron (el′i-trum, -tron), *n.*; pl. *elytra* (-trä̤). [NL., < Gr. ἔλυτρον, a cover, covering, as a case, sheath, shard of a beetle's wing, shell, husk, capsule, etc. (cf. ἔλυμος, a case, cover), < ἐλύειν, roll round, wrap up, cover.] 1. In *entom.*, the modified fore wing of beetles or *Coleoptera*, forming with its fellow of the opposite side a hard, horny, or leathery case or sheath, more or less completely covering and protecting the posterior membranous wings when these are folded at rest, and usually forming an extensive portion of the upper surface of a beetle; a shard. The elytra are also known as *wing-covers* or *wing-sheaths*. They are elevated during flight, but do not serve as wings. See cuts under *Coleoptera* and *beetle*.

2. In some chætopodous annelids, as the *Aphroditidæ*, or polychætous annelids, as the *Polynoë*, one of the squamous lamellæ overlying one another on the dorsal surface of the worm, made by a modification of the dorsal cirri of the parapodia, of which they are thus specialized appendages.—**Auriculate, bispinose, connate, dimidiate,** etc., **elytra.** See the adjectives.



Elytrum of *Polynoë*, a polychætous annelid, bearing fimbriæ, viewed from above (highly magnified).

Elzevir (el′ze-vēr), *a.* and *n.* [F. *Elzévir*, formerly also *Elsevier*, D. *Elsevier*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the Elzevir family of Dutch printers. See below.—2. Noting a cut of printing-type. See II., 2.—**Elzevir editions**, editions of the Latin, French, and German classics, and other works, published by a family of Dutch printers named Elzevir (Elsevier) at Leyden and Amsterdam, chiefly between 1583 and 1680. These editions are highly prized for their accuracy and the elegance of their type, printing, and general make-up. Those most esteemed are of small size, 24mo, 16mo, and 12mo.

II. *n.* 1. A book printed by one of the Elzevir family.—2. A form of old-style printing-type, with firm hair-lines and stubby serifs, largely used by the Elzevirs of the seventeenth century.

Elzeviran, Elzevirian (el-ze-vē′rạn, -ri-ạn), *n.* [< *Elzevir* + *-an*, *-ian*.] A collector or fancier of Elzevir books. See extract under *grangerite*.

> An "Early-English dramatist," or an *Elzevirian*.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 275.

em^{1} (em), *n.* [ME. **em*, < AS. *em*, < L. *em*, the name of the letter M, < *e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *m*; a Latin formation, the Gr. name being μῦ.] 1. The name of the thirteenth letter of the alphabet, usually written simply *m* or *M*.—2. In *printing*, the square of any size of type. The large square here shown ■ is the em of the size pica; the small one ■, one fourth the size (one half the height and breadth), is the em of the size nonpareil, the one here used. The em is the unit of measurement in calculating the amount of type in a piece of work, as a page, a column, or a book, the standard of reckoning being 1,000; thus, this page or this book contains so many thousand, or so many thousand and hundred, *ems*. In the United States it is also the unit in calculating the amount of work done by a compositor, while the en is generally used for that purpose in Great Britain.

em^{2}, **'em** (always unaccented, um), *pron.* [Usually written and printed *'em*, in 17th century often *'hem*, being regarded as a "contraction" or abbreviation of *them*; but in fact the reg. descendant of ME. *hem*, *him*, *heom*, *hom*, *ham*, < AS. *him*, *heom*, dat. pl. of *hē*, he, *heó*, she, *hit*, it, the ME. and AS. dat. becoming the E. obj. (acc. and dat.), as in *him* and *her*, and the initial aspirate falling away as in *it*, and (in easy speech) in *he*, *his*, *him*, *her*: see *he*, *she*, *it*. But though this is the origin of *em* or *'em*, the form could have arisen independently as a reduction of *them*, like *'at*, *'ere*, reduced forms in dial. speech of *that*, *there*.] In colloquial speech, the objective plural of *he*, *she*, *it*: equivalent to *them*.

> For he could coin and counterfeit
> New words with little or no wit; . . .
> And when with hasty noise he spoke *'em*,
> The ignorant for current took *'em*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 109.

em-^{1}. Assimilated form of *en-*^{1} before labials.

em-^{2}. Assimilated form of *en-*^{2} before labials.

emacerate† (ē-mas′ẹ-rāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [< L. *emaceratus*, defined 'emaciated,' equiv. to *emaciatus* (see *emaciate*), if genuine, a mistaken form for **emacratus*, < *e* + *macer* (*macr-*), lean, whence ult. E. *meager*, q. v.] To make or become lean; emaciate.

emaceration† (ē-mas-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *emacerate* + *-ion.*] A making or becoming lean; emaciation.

emaciate (ẹ-mā'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emaciated*, ppr. *emaciating.* [< L. *emaciatus*, pp. of *emaciare* (> It. *emaciare*), make lean, cause to waste away, < *e*, out, + **maciare*, make lean, < *macies*, leanness, < *macere*, be lean, *macer* (*macr-*), lean, whence ult. E. *meager*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to lose flesh gradually; waste the flesh of; reduce to leanness: as, great suffering *emaciates* the body.

> A cold sweat bedews his *emaciated* cheeks.
> *V. Knox*, Christian Philosophy, § 56.

II. *intrans.* To lose flesh gradually; become lean, as by disease or pining; waste away, as flesh.

> He [Aristotle] *emaciated* and pined away.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 14.

emaciate (ẹ-mā'shi-āt), *a.* [< L. *emaciatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Thin; wasted; greatly reduced in flesh. [Poetical.]

> Or groom invade me with defying front
> And stern demeanour, whose *emaciate* steeds . . .
> Had panted oft beneath my goring steel.
> *T. Warton*, Panegyric on Oxford Ale.

emaciation (ẹ-mā-shi-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *émaciation* = Sp. *emaciacion* = Pg. *emaciação* = It. *emaciazione*; < L. as if **emaciatio(n-)*, < *emaciare*, pp. *emaciatus*, make lean: see *emaciate.*] 1. The act of making lean or thin in flesh.—2. The state of becoming thin by gradual wasting of flesh; the state of being reduced to leanness.

> Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanness were from a phthisis, or from an hectick fever.
> *Graunt*, Bills of Mortality.

> Marked by the *emaciation* of abstinence. *Scott.*

emaculate† (ẹ-mak'ụ-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *emaculatus*, pp. of *emaculare*, clear from spots, < *e*, out, + *macula*, a spot: see *macula* and *mail*¹.] To free from spots or blemishes; remove errors from; correct.

> Lipsius, Savile, Pichena, and others have taken great pains with him [Tacitus] in *emaculating* the text, settling the reading, etc. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 273.

emaculation† (ẹ-mak-ụ-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *emaculate* + *-ion.*] The act or operation of freeing from spots.

email†, emal†, *n.* Same as *amel.*

> Set rich rubye to reed *emayle*,
> The raven's plume to peacocke's tayle.
> *Puttenham*, Partheniades, xv.

emanant (em'a̤-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *emanan(t-)s*, ppr. of *emanare*, flow out, spring out of, arise, proceed from: see *emanate.*] **I.** *a.* Flowing, issuing, or proceeding from something else; becoming apparent by an effect.

> The most wise counsel and purpose of Almighty God terminated in those two great transient or *emanant* acts or works, the works of creation and providence.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 35.

II. *n.* In *math.*, the result of operating any number of times upon a quantic with the operator ($x'd/dx + y'd/dy +$, etc.). *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853. Cayley (1856) defines it as one of the coefficients of the quantic formed by substituting for x, y, etc., the facients of the quantic to which the emanant belongs, $lx + mx$, $ly + my$, etc., and then considering l and m as the two facients of the new quantic so obtained.

emanate (em'a̤-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emanated*, ppr. *emanating.* [< L. *emanatus*, pp. of *emanare* (> It. *emanare* = Sp. Pg. *emanar* = F. *émaner*, > E. *emane*, q. v.), flow out, spring out of, arise, proceed from, < *e*, out, + *mānare*, flow: see *manation*, *madid.*] **I.** *intrans.* To flow out or issue; proceed, as from a source or origin; come or go forth: used chiefly of intangible things: as, light *emanates* from the sun; fragrance *emanates* from flowers; power *emanates* from the people.

> That subsisting form of government from which all laws *emanate*. *De Quincey.*

> All the stories we heard *emanated* from Calcutta.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 2.

> The Hebrew word used here [in Genesis] for light includes the allied forces of heat and electricity, which with light now *emanate* from the solar photosphere.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 92.

II. *trans.* To send or give out; manifest. [Rare.]

> We spoke of bright topics only, his manner all the while *emanating* the silent sympathy which helps so much because it respects so much.
> Quoted in *Merriam's* Bowles, II. 413.

emanate (em'a̤-nāt), *a.* [< L. *emanatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Issuing out; emanant. *Southey.* [Rare.]

emanation (em-a̤-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *émanation* = Sp. *emanacion* = Pg. *emanação* = It. *emanazione*; < LL. *emanatio(n-)*, an emanation, < L. *emanare*, flow out: see *emanate.*] 1. The act of flowing or issuing from a fountainhead or origin; emission; radiation.—2. In *philos.*: (*a*) Efficient causation due to the essence and not to any particular action of the cause. Thus, when the trunk of a tree is moved, the branches go along with it by virtue of *emanation.* Hence—(*b*) The production of anything by such a process of causation, as from the divine essence. The doctrine of emanation appears in its noblest form in the Enneads of Plotinus, who makes sensible things to emanate from the Ideas, the Ideas to emanate from the Nous, and the Nous to emanate from the One. Iamblichus makes the One to emanate from the Good, thus going one step further. The Gnostics and Cabalists pushed the doctrine to fantastic developments.

> In the work of the creation we see a double *emanation* of virtue from God. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 61.

3. That which issues, flows, or is given out from any substance or body; efflux; effluvium: as, the odor of a flower is an *emanation* of its particles.

> Justice is the brightest *emanation* from the gospel.
> *Sydney Smith.*

4. In *alg.*, the process of obtaining the successive emanants of a quantic.

> Regnault's chemical principle of substitution and the algebraical one of *emanation* are identical. *J. J. Sylvester.*

Facients of emanation, the facients x', y', etc., referred to in Cayley's definition of an emanant.

emanationism (em-a̤-nā'shọn-izm), *n.* [< *emanation* + *-ism.*] Devotion to theories of emanation.

> It [superstition] settled very thickly again in the first Christian centuries, as cabalism, *emanationism*, neo-platonism, etc., with their hierarchies of spirit-hosts.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 315.

emanatist (em'a̤-nā-tist), *n.* and *a.* [< *emanate* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* In *theol.*, one who believes in the efflux of other beings from the divine essence; especially, a member of one of the ancient Gnostic sects, such as that of the Valentinians, which maintained that other beings were so evolved. See *emanation*, 2 (*b*).

II. *a.* In *theol.*, of or pertaining to the doctrine of the emanatists.

> When then it was taken into the service of these *Emanatist* [Valentinian and Manichean] doctrines, the Homoousion implied nothing higher than a generic or specific bond of unity. . . . The Nicene Fathers, on the other hand, were able, under altered circumstances, to vindicate for the word [Homoöusion] its Catholic meaning, unaffected by any *Emanatist* gloss.
> *Liddon*, Bampton Lectures, pp. 439, 440.

emanative (em'a̤-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *emanate* + *-ive.*] Proceeding by emanation; issuing or flowing out, as an effect due to the mere existence of a cause, without any particular activity of the latter.

> By an *emanative* cause is understood such a cause as merely by being, no other activity or causality interposed, produces an effect. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, i. 6.

> It sometimes happens that a cause causes the effect by its own existence, without any causality distinct from its existence; and this by some is called *emanative*: which word, though feigned with repugnancy to the analogy of the Latin tongue, yet is it to be used upon this occasion till a more convenient can be found out.
> *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

> 'Tis against the nature of *emanative* effects . . . to subsist but by the continual influence of their causes.
> *Glanville*, Essays, i.

emanatively (em'a̤-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In or after the manner of an emanation; by emanation.

> It is acknowledged by us that no natural, imperfect, created being can create, or *emanatively* produce, a new substance which was not before, and give it its whole being. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System.

emanatory (em'a̤-nā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. **emanatorius* (neut. *emanatorium*, a fountain), < L. *emanare*, flow out: see *emanate.*] Having the nature of an emanation; emanative.

> Nor is there any incongruity that one substance should cause something else which we may in some sense call substance, though but secondary or *emanatory*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, i. 6.

émanche (ā-monsh'), *n.* In *her.*, same as *manche.*

emancipate (ẹ-man'si-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emancipated*, ppr. *emancipating.* [< L. *emancipatus*, pp. of *emancipare*, *emancupare* (> It. *emancipare* = Sp. Pg. *emancipar* = F. *émanciper* = D. *emanciperen* = G. *emancipiren* = Dan. *emancipere* = Sw. *emancipera*, emancipate), declare (a son) free and independent of the father's power by the thrice-repeated act of *mancipatio* and *manumissio*, give from one's own power or authority into that of another, give up, surrender, < *e*, out, + *mancipare*, *mancupare*, give over or deliver up, as property, by means of the formal act called *mancipium*, give up, transfer, < *manceps* (*mancip-*), a purchaser, a contractor, lit. one who takes (the property or a symbol of it) in hand, < *manus*, hand, + *capere*, take. From *manceps* comes also *mancipium*, the formal act of purchase, hence a thing so purchased, and esp. a slave; but *emancipare* was not used in reference to freeing slaves, the word for this act being *manumittere*: see *manumit.*] 1. To set free from servitude or bondage by voluntary act; restore from slavery to freedom; liberate: as, to *emancipate* a slave.

> When the dying slaveholder asked for the last sacraments, his spiritual attendants regularly adjured him, as he loved his soul, to *emancipate* his brethren for whom Christ had died. *Macaulay.*

2. To set free or liberate; in a general sense, to free from civil restriction, or restraint of any kind; liberate from bondage, subjection, or controlling power or influence: as, to *emancipate* one from prejudices or error.

> They *emancipated* themselves from dependence.
> *Arbuthnot.*

> No man can quite *emancipate* himself from his age and country. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 319.

=**Syn.** *Emancipate*, *Manumit*, *Enfranchise*, *Liberate*, disenthrall, release, unfetter, unshackle. To *manumit* is the act of an individual formally freeing a slave; the word has no figurative uses. To *emancipate* is to free from a literal or a figurative slavery: as, the slaves in the West Indies were *emancipated*; to *emancipate* the mind. To *enfranchise* is to bring into freedom or into civil rights; hence the word often refers to the lifting of a slave into full civil equality with freemen. *Liberate* is a general word for setting or making free, whether from slavery, from confinement, or from real or figurative oppressions, as fears, doubts, etc.

> Thought *emancipated* itself from expression without becoming its tyrant.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

> All slaves that had been taken from the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico were to be *manumitted* and restored to their country. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 52.

> In the course of his life he [a Roman master] *enfranchised* individual slaves. On his death-bed or by his will he constantly *emancipated* multitudes.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 249.

> To cast the captive's chains aside
> And *liberate* the slave.
> *Longfellow*, The Good Part.

emancipate (ẹ-man'si-pāt), *a.* [< L. *emancipatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Freed; emancipated.

> We have no slaves at home. Then why abroad?
> And they themselves, once ferried o'er the wave
> That parts us, are *emancipate* and loos'd.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 39.

emancipation (ẹ-man-si-pā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *émancipation* = Sp. *emancipacion* = Pg. *emancipação* = It. *emancipazione* = D. *emancipatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *emancipation*, < L. *emancipatio(n-)*, emancipation, < *emancipare*, emancipate: see *emancipate.*] 1. The act of setting free from bondage, servitude, or slavery, or from dependence, civil restraints or disabilities, etc.; deliverance from controlling influence or subjection; liberation: as, the *emancipation* of slaves; *emancipation* from prejudices, or from burdensome legal disqualifications; the *emancipation* of Catholics by the act of Parliament passed in 1829.

> Previous to the triumph of *Emancipation* in the Federal District there was no public provision for the education of the Blacks, whether bond or free.
> *H. Greeley*, Amer. Conflict, II. 54.

> *Emancipation* by testament acquired such dimensions that Augustus found it necessary to restrict the power; and he made several limitations, of which the most important was that no one should emancipate by his will more than one hundred of his slaves.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 249.

2. The freeing of a minor from parental control. It may be accomplished by the contract of parent and child, and in the case of a female by marriage, and in some states by judicial decree.—**Catholic Emancipation Act.** See *Catholic.* **Emancipation proclamation**, in *U. S. hist.*, the proclamation by which, on January 1st, 1863, President Lincoln, as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, declared as a military measure, in accordance with notice proclaimed September 22d, 1862, that within certain specified territory in armed rebellion all persons held as slaves "are and henceforward shall be free."

> Was the *Emancipation Proclamation* legally operative and efficient the moment it was uttered? or, as many have maintained, only so fast and so far as our armies reached the slaves or the slaves our armies? *The Nation*, I. 163.

Gradual emancipation, the freeing of slaves by degrees or according to certain individual contingencies, as between specified ages or after a prescribed length of service. Slavery was extinguished by gradual emancipation in most of the original northern United States, and it was at an early date advocated by many in the more southern States. Laws were passed at different periods for gradual emancipation in the British and Spanish West Indies and in Brazil; but they have been in each instance finally superseded by acts for the absolute abolition of slavery. =**Syn.** 1. Release, manumission, enfranchisement.

emancipationist (ẹ-man-si-pā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *emancipation* + *-ist.*] One who is in favor of or advocates the emancipation of slaves.—

Gradual emancipationist, in the history of slavery, one who favored gradual emancipation (which see, under *emancipation*).

emancipator (ẹ̄-man′si-pā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *emancipator*, < L. *emancipare*, emancipate: see *emancipate*.] One who emancipates, or liberates from bondage or restraint.

Richard seized Cyprus not as a pirate, but as an avenger and *emancipator*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 161.

emancipatory (ẹ̄-man′si-pạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *emancipate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining or relating to emancipation; favoring or giving emancipation: as, an *emancipatory* judgment, law, or decree.

The first of these [sources] was the *emancipatory* spirit of the North. *The Atlantic*, LVII. 22.

A woman the most averse to any *emancipatory* ideas concerning her sex can surely identify her name with that most sexly of occupations, needlework.
Philadelphia Times, July 24, 1883.

emancipist (ẹ̄-man′si-pist), *n.* [< F. *émancipiste*, < *émanciper*, emancipate: see *emancipate* and *-ist*.] A convict in a European penal colony who has been pardoned or emancipated.

There is much jealousy between the children of the rich *emancipist* [in New South Wales] and the free settlers.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 231.

For some time past the free colonists [in the French penal colonies], by no means a numerous class, have declined to employ *emancipists*, declaring that while they claimed the free man's wages they would not give the free man's work. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 839.

emandibulate (ē-man-dib′ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< L. *e*- priv. + *mandibula*, mandible: see *mandibulate*.] 1. In *entom.*, having no mandibles, or having those organs so modified that they cannot be used for grasping or biting, as in the *Lepidoptera* and most *Diptera*. This epithet was restricted by Kirby to species of the neuropterous family *Phryganeidæ*, in which the mandibles are soft and very minute, but the maxillæ and labium are well developed.
2. Having no lower jaw, as the lampreys and hags; cyclostomous, as a vertebrate.

emane† (ẹ̄-mān′), *v. i.* [= F. *émaner* = Sp. Pg. *emanar* = It. *emanare*, < L. *emanare*, flow out, proceed from: see *emanate*.] To flow out; issue; emanate.

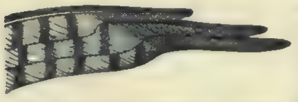
We may seem even to hear the supreme intelligence and eternal soul of all nature give this commission to the spirits which *emaned* from him.
Sir W. Jones, Mystical Poetry of the Persians and Hindus.

emang†, *prep.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *among*.

emarcid (ẹ̄-mär′sid), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *e*- + *marcidus*, withered, after *emarcescere*, wither away: see *marcid*.] In *bot.*, flaccid; wilted.

emarginate (ē-mär′ji-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emarginated*, ppr. *emarginating*. [< L. *emarginatus*, pp. of *emarginare*, deprive of the edge, < *e*, out, + *margo* (*margin*-), edge, margin: see *marginate*.] To remove the margin of; deprive of margin.

emarginate (ē-mär′ji-nāt), *a.* [< L. *emarginatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having the margin or extremity taken away. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, notched at the blunt apex: applied to a leaf, petal, stigma, or to the gills of fungi. (*b*) In *mineral.*, having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face. (*c*) In *zoöl.*, having the margin broken by a shallow notch or other incurvation; incised; nicked.—**Emarginate prothorax** or **pronotum**, in *entom.*, one having the anterior margin concave for the reception of the head, as in many *Coleoptera*.

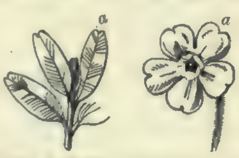

Three Emarginate Primaries of a Hawk.

emarginated (ē-mär′ji-nā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *emarginate*.

emarginately (ē-mär′ji-nāt-li), *adv.* In the form of notches.

emargination (ē-mär-ji-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *emarginate* + *-ion*.] The act of taking away the margin, or the state or condition of having the margin taken away. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, the condition of having a notch at the summit or blunt end, as a leaf or petal: as, the *emargination* of a leaf. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, the state of being emarginate; incision.

Either or both webs [of feathers] may be incised toward the end; this is called *emargination*. . . . The least appreciable forking [of a bird's tail] is called *emargination*, and a tail thus shaped is said to be emarginate. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, pp. 112, 117.



Leaf of *Buxus sempervirens* and Flower of *Primula sinensis*.
a, *a*, Emarginations.

emarginato-excavate (ē-mär-ji-nā′tō-eks′kạ̄-vāt), *a.* In *entom.*, hollowed out above, the next joint being inserted in the hollow, as a tarsal joint.

Emarginula (ē-mär-jin′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., as *emargin*(*ate*) + *-ula*.] A genus of keyhole-limpets, of the family *Fissurellidæ*, or made type of a family *Emarginulidæ*, having an emargination of the anterior edge of the deeply cupped shell. *E. elongatus*, of the Mediterranean, is an example.

Emarginulidæ (ē-mär-ji-nū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emarginula* + *-idæ*.] A family of keyhole-limpets, typified by the genus *Emarginula*, separated from the family *Fissurellidæ*.

emarginuliform (ē-mär-jin′ụ̄-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Emarginula* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a limpet of the genus *Emarginula*.

emasculate (ẹ̄-mas′kụ̄-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emasculated*, ppr. *emasculating*. [< LL. *emasculatus*, pp. of *emasculare*, < *e*, out, + *masculus*, male: see *masculine*, *male*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To deprive of the male functions; deprive of virility or procreative power; castrate; geld. Hence—2. To deprive of masculine strength or vigor; weaken; render effeminate; vitiate by unmanly softness.

Luxury had not *emasculated* their minds.
V. Knox, Spirit of Despotism, § 2.

The tastes and habits of civilization, the innumerable inventions designed to promote comfort and diminish pain, set the current of society in a direction altogether different from heroism, and somewhat *emasculate*, though they refine and soften, the character.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 136.

3. In general, to weaken; destroy the force or strength of; specifically, to weaken or destroy the literary force of, as a book or other writing, by too rigid an expurgation, or by injudicious editing.

McGlashan pruned freely. James abused McGlashan for having *emasculated* his jokes. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 111.

II. *intrans.* To become unmanned or effeminate.

Though very few, or rather none which have *emasculated* or turned women, yet very many who from an esteem or reality of being women have infallibly proved men. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

emasculate (ẹ̄-mas′kụ̄-lạ̄t), *a.* [< L. *emasculatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of the male functions; castrated; hence, unmanned; deprived of vigor.

Thus the harrast, degenerous, *emasculate* slave is offended with a jubilee, a manumission.
Hammond, Works, IV. 515.

Catholicism restricts "religion" to its priests and other *emasculate* orders, and allows the laity no nearness to God but what comes through their intercession.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 211.

emasculation (ẹ̄-mas-kụ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *émasculation*; < L. as if **emasculatio*(*n*-), < *emasculare*, emasculate: see *emasculate*.] 1. The act of depriving a male of the functions which characterize the sex; castration.—2. The act of depriving of vigor or strength; specifically, the act of eliminating or altering parts of a literary work in such a manner as to deprive it of its original force or vividness.

The *emasculations* [of an edition of "Don Quixote"] were some Scotchman's. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote.

3. The state of being emasculated; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.

emasculator (ẹ̄-mas′kụ̄-lā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *emasculator*, < *emasculare*, emasculate: see *emasculate*.] One who or that which emasculates.

emasculatory (ẹ̄-mas′kụ̄-lạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *emasculate* + *-ory*.] Serving to emasculate.

embace†, *v. t.* See *embase*.

embale†, **emball**† (em-bāl′, -bâl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embaled*, *emballed*, ppr. *embaling*, *emballing*. [< F. *emballer* (= Sp. Pg. *embalar* = It. *imballare*, make into a bale, pack up), < *en*, in, + *bale*, *balle*, a bale, ball: see *bale*³, *ball*¹.] 1. To make up into a bale, bundle, or package; pack.

All the marchandize they lade outwards, they *emball* it well with Oxe hides, so that if it take wet, it can haue no great harme. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 227.

2. To wrap up; inclose.

Her streight legs most bravely were *embayld*
In gilden buskins of costly Cordwayne.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 27.

emballing† (em-bâ′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *emball*, taken independently as < *em*-¹ + *ball*¹: see *embale*, *emball*.] The act of distinguishing by the ball or globe, the ensign of royalty; promotion to sovereignty.

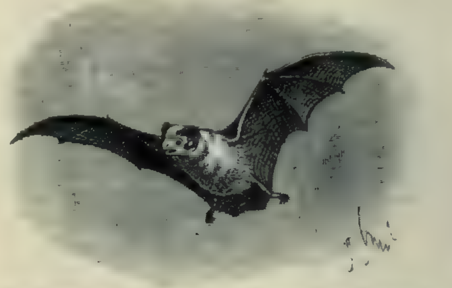
Anne. I swear again, I would not be a queen
For all the world.
Old L. In faith, for little England
You'd venture an *emballing*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

Emballonura (em-bal-ọ̄-nū′rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμβάλλειν, throw in, + οὐρά, tail.] The typical genus of bats of the family *Emballonuridæ*. The tail perforates the interfemoral membrane and appears loose upon the upper surface for a part of its own length, whence the name. There are 2 incisors and 2 premolars in each half of the upper jaw, and 3 incisors and 2 premolars in each half of the lower jaw. The genus contains a few species, distributed from Madagascar through the Malay archipelago.

emballonurid (em-bal-ọ̄-nū′rid), *n.* A bat of the family *Emballonuridæ*.

Emballonuridæ (em-bal-ọ̄-nū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emballonura* + *-idæ*.] A family of microchiropteran bats, containing about 12 genera and upward of 60 species. They are characterized by the obliquely truncated snout with prominent nostrils, the first phalanx of the middle finger folded in repose above the metacarpal bone, and by the production of the tail far beyond the interfemoral membrane, or the perforation of this membrane by the tail. There is generally a single pair of upper incisors. The family is nearly cosmopolitan, and is divided into *Emballonurinæ* and *Molossinæ*.

Emballonurinæ (em-bal″ọ̄-nụ̄-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emballonura* + *-inæ*.] The subfamily of bats typical of the family *Emballonuridæ*, having a slender tail which either perforates the interfemoral membrane above or ends in it, weak upper incisors, and long legs with slender fibulæ. The leading genera are *Furia*, *Emballonura*, *Diclidurus*, *Noctilio*, and *Rhinopoma*.


Diclidurus albus, belonging to the subfamily *Emballonurinæ*.

emballonurine (em-bal-ọ̄-nū′rin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the microchiropteran families *Emballonuridæ* and *Phyllostomidæ*. The *emballonurine alliance* is one of two series into which the *Microchiroptera* are divided, having the upper incisors approximated and the tail perforating the interfemoral membrane, or produced beyond it. See *vespertilionine*.

II. *n.* A member of the emballonurine alliance; an emballonurid or phyllostomid.

embalm (em-bäm′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbalm*; spelling altered as in *balm*; < ME. *enbawmen*, *enbaumen*, < OF. *embaumer*, earlier *embausmer*, *embasmer*, *embausemer*, *embalsemer*, etc., F. *embaumer* = Pr. *embasmar*, *embaymar* = Sp. Pg. *embalsamar* = It. *imbalsamare*, *imbalsimare*, < ML. *imbalsamare*, < L. *in*, in, + *balsamum*, balsam, balm: see *balsam*, *balm*.] 1. To dress or anoint with balm; specifically, to preserve from decay by means of balsams or other aromatic spices; keep from putrefaction by impregnating with spices, gums, and chemicals, as a dead body. The ancient process was to open the body, remove the viscera, and fill the cavities with antiseptic spices and drugs. (See *mummy*.) In modern times many substances and methods have been employed in embalming, as by injection of arsenical preparations into the blood-vessels, generally with a view only to the preservation of the body for a certain period, as during transportation to a distant point, or instead of refrigeration in hot weather during the ordinary interval before burial.

Joseph commanded his servants the physicians to *embalm* his father: and the physicians *embalmed* Israel.
Gen. l. 2.

Unto this appertained the ancient use of the Jews to *embalm* the corpse with sweet odours, and to adorn the sepulchres of certain. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 75.

Hence—2. To preserve from neglect or decay; preserve in memory.

Those tears eternal, that *embalm* the dead.
Pope, Ep. to Jervas, l. 48.

No longer caring to *embalm*
In dying songs a dead regret.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3. To impart fragrance to; fill with sweet scent.

Meanwhile,
Leucothea waked, and with fresh dews *embalm'd*
The earth. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 135.

Here eglantine *embalmed* the air.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 12.

embalmer (em-bä′mėr), *n.* [= F. *embaumeur*.] One who embalms bodies for preservation.

By this it seemeth that the Romans in Numa's time were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians were.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 171.

embalmment (em-bäm′mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *embaumement*; as *embalm* + *-ment*.] 1. The act or process of embalming.

Lord Jefferies ordered the hearseman to carry the corpse to Russell's, an undertaker in Cheapside, and leave it

there, till he sent orders for the *embalmment*, which he added should be after the royal manner.
Malone, Dryden, "Account of the Funeral."

2. A substance used in embalming. [Archaic.]

At length we found a faire new Mat, and vnder that two bundles, the one bigger, the other lesse; in the greater we found a great quantity of fine red powder, like a kinde of *imbalmement*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 222.

If I die,
Like sweet *embalmment* round my heart shall lie
This love, this love, this love I have for thee.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 331.

embank (em-bangk′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbank*; < *em-*^{1} + *bank*^{1}.] To inclose with a bank; furnish with an embankment; defend or strengthen by banks, mounds, or dikes; bank up.

embankment (em-bangk′meṇt), *n.* [Formerly also *imbankment*; < *embank* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of surrounding or defending with a bank.—2. A mound, bank, dike, or earthwork raised for any purpose, as to protect land from the inroads of the sea or from the overflow of a river, to carry a canal, road, or railway over a valley, etc.; a levee: as, the Thames *embankment* in London, England.

Once again the tide had rolled fiercely against the *embankment*, and borne part of it away.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 303.

embar† (em-bär′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embarred*, ppr. *embarring*. [Formerly also *imbar*; < OF. *embarrer*, *enbarrer*, bar, set bars on, bar in, < *en-* + *barrer*, bar: see *em-*^{1} and *bar*^{1}.] 1. To bar; close or fasten with a bar; make fast.—2. To inclose so as to hinder egress or escape; bar up or in.

Fast *embard* in mighty brasen wall.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 44.

She [the ship] was by their agreement stolen out of the harbor, where she had been long *embarred*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 88.

3. To stop; obstruct; bar out.

The first great judgment of God upon the ambition of man was the confusion of tongues; whereby the open trade and intercourse of learning and knowledge was chiefly *imbarred*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 64.

embarcation, *n.* See *embarkation*.

embarge^1† (em-bärj′), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *barge*.] To put or go on board a barge.

Triumphall music from the flood arose,
As when the soueraigne we *embarg'd* doe see,
And by faire London for his pleasure rowes.
Drayton, Legend of Robert.

embarge^2†, *v. t.* See *embargue*.

embargo (em-bär′gō), *n.* [Formerly also *imbargo*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *embargo* = F. *embargo* = It. *imbarco*, < Sp. *embargo*, an embargo, seizure, arrest (= Pg. *embargo*, embargo, objection, = Pr. *embarg*, *embarc*), < *embargar* (= Pg. *embargar*), arrest, restrain, distrain, impede, seize, lay an embargo on, < ML. as if **imbarricare*, block up, embar, < L. *in*, in, in-^{2}, + ML. *barra*, a bar: see *bar*^{1}, and cf. *barricade*, *embar*, *embarrass*.] 1. A stoppage or seizure of ships or merchandise by sovereign authority; specifically, a restraint or prohibition imposed by the authorities of a country on merchant vessels, or other ships, to prevent their leaving its ports, and sometimes amounting to an interdiction of commercial intercourse either with a particular country or with all countries. The sequestration by a nation of vessels or goods of its own citizens or subjects, for public uses, is sometimes called a *civil embargo*, in contradistinction to a general prohibition from leaving port intended to affect the trade or naval operations of another nation, called *international embargo*.

Embargoes on merchandize was another engine of royal power, by which the English princes were able to extort money from the people. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., V., App. iii.

An *embargo* . . . is, in its special sense, a detention of vessels in a port, whether they be national or foreign, whether for the purpose of employing them and their crews in a naval expedition, as was formerly practised, or for political purposes, or by way of reprisals.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 114.

Hence—2. A restraint or hindrance imposed on anything: as, to lay an *embargo* on free speech.

Her *embargo* of silence.
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, I. 34.

The chill *embargo* of the snow
Was melted in the genial glow.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Embargo acts, United States statutes forbidding the clearing of merchant vessels from any United States port excepting by special permission of the President. The most celebrated is that of 1807, amended in 1808 (2 Stat., 451 and 453), passed to countervail the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon I. and the British orders in council, by which France and Great Britain, then at war, intimated a right to interfere with and control neutral merchant vessels, whether carrying articles contraband of war or not. Similar acts were passed in 1812 (2 Stat., 700) and 1813 (3 Stat., 88).

embargo (em-bär′gō), *v. t.* [< *embargo*, *n.*] To lay an embargo upon; restrain the movement or voluntary use of, as ships or property, especially as an act of sovereignty or of public policy; make a seizure or arrestment of. See *embargo*, *n.*

embargue†, *n.* [< *embargo*, *n.*] An embargo.

To make an *Embargue* of any Stranger's Ship that rides within his Ports upon all Occasions.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 11.

embargue† (em-bärg′), *v. t.* [Also, less prop., *embarge*; < *embargo*, *v.*] To embargo.

The first, to know if there were any warres betweene Spaine and England. The second, why our merchants with their goods were *embarged* or arrested.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 555.

Howsoever, in respect of the king's departure (at which time they use here to *embarge* all the mules, and means of carriage in this town), I believe his lordship will not begin his journey so soon as he intended.
Cabbala, Sir Wm. Alston to Sec. Conway.

It was no voluntary but a constrained Act in the English, who, being in the Persian's Port, were suddenly *embargued* for the Service [for the taking of Ormus].
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 11.

embarguement†, *n.* See *embarquement*.

embark (em-bärk′), *v.* [Formerly also *embarque* and *imbark*; < OF. (and F.) *embarquer* = Sp. Pg. *embarcar* = It. *imbarcare*, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *barca*, a bark: see *bark*^{3}.] I. *trans.* 1. To put on board a ship or other vessel: as, the general *embarked* his troops and their baggage.

Sidan fled to Safi, and *embarques* his two hundred women in a Flemming; his riches, in a Marsilian.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 632.

We went on to the South Sea Coast, and there *embarked* our selves in such Canoas and Periago's as our Indian friends furnished us withal. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. iii., Int.

The French have *embarked* Fitz-James's regiment at Ostend for Scotland. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 5.

Hence—2. To place or venture; put at use or risk, as by investment; put or send forth, as toward a destination: as, he *embarked* his capital in the scheme.

I am sorry
I e'er *embarked* myself in such a business.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

I suppose thee to be one who hast *embarqu'd* many prayers for the successe of the Gospel in these darke corners of the earth.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, To the Reader.

I know not whether he can be called a good subject who does not *embark* some part of his fortune with the state, to whose vigilance he owes the security of the whole.
Steele, Spectator, No. 346.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go on board ship, as when setting out on a voyage: as, the troops *embarked* for Lisbon.

On the 14 of September I *imbarked* in another English ship. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 7.

In the evening I *embarked*, and they choose an evening for coolness, rowing all night.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 100.

Did I but purpose to *embark* with thee
On the smooth Surface of a Summer's Sea?
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. To set out, as in some course or direction; make a start or beginning in regard to something; venture; engage.

Ever *embarking* in Adventures, yet never comes to Harbour. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, i. 4.

He saw that he would be slow to *embark* in such an undertaking. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

They were most unwilling that he should *embark* in an undertaking which they knew would hamper him for so many years to come. *Lady Holland*, in Sydney Smith, vii.

embarkation, embarcation (em-bär-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *embarcation*, a boat, craft (= Sp. *embarcacion* = Pg. *embarcação*); as *embark* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of putting or going on board ship; the act of setting out or sending off by water.

The *embarcation* of the army. *Clarendon*.

Lost again and won back again, it [Salona] appears throughout those wars as the chief point of *embarcation* for the Imperial armies on their voyages to Italy.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 173.

2. That which is embarked.

Another *embarcation* of Jesuits was sent from Lisbon to Civita Vecchia. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., III. xiii.

3. The vessel on which something is embarked. [Rare.]

We must have seen something like a hundred of these *embarkations* [canal-barges] in the course of that day's paddle, ranged one after another like the houses in a street.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 109.

embarkment (em-bärk′meṇt), *n.* [Formerly also *imbarkment*, *embarguement*, *imbarquement* (and *embarquement*, q. v.); < OF. (and F.) *embarquement* (= Pg. *embarcamento* = It. *imbarcamento*), < *embarquer*, embark: see *embark*.] The act of embarking; embarkation.

He removed from his Cuman to his Pompeian villa, beyond Naples, which, not being so commodious for an *embarkment*, would help to lessen the suspicion of his intended flight. *Middleton*, Life of Cicero, ii. 289 (Ord MS.).

embarment† (em-bär′meṇt), *n.* [< *embar* + *-ment*.] An embargo. *Halliwell.*

A true report of the general *embarrement* of all English shippes. *Title of a Tract* (1584).

embarquement†, *n.* [Occurring in the following passage in Shakspere, where some editions have *embarguement*; < OF. *embarquement*, taking ship, putting into a ship, loading: see *embarkment*. *Embargo* does not appear to have been in use in any form in Shakspere's time.] A word of uncertain meaning (perhaps a loading, burdening, restraint) in the following passage:

The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,
Embarquements [var. *embarguements*] all of fury.
Shak., Cor., i. 10.

embarras (oṅ-ba-rä′), *n.* [F.] See *embarrass*.

embarrass (em-bar′a̤s), *v. t.* [< F. *embarrasser*, encumber, obstruct, block up, entangle, perplex (= Sp. *embarazar* = Pg. *embaraçar* = It. *imbarazzare*, embarrass), < L. *in*, in, + F. **barras*, Pr. *barras*, a bar; cf. Sp. *barras*, a prison, prop. pl. of Pr. Sp., etc., *barra*, F. *barre*, a bar. Cf. *embar*, *embargo*, and *debarrass*, *disembarrass*.] 1. To hamper or impede as with entanglements; encumber; render intricate or difficult; beset with difficulties; confuse or perplex, as conflicting circumstances, pecuniary complications, etc.: as, public affairs are *embarrassed*; want of order tends to *embarrass* business; the merchant is *embarrassed* by the unfavorable state of the market, or by his liabilities.

I believe our being here will but *embarrass* the interview. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

Hugo was an indefatigable and versatile writer. The stupendous quantity of work which he produced during his long literary career is hardly less *embarrassing* in variety than in amount. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 131.

2. To perplex mentally; confuse the thoughts or perceptions of; discompose; disconcert; abash: as, an abrupt address may *embarrass* a young lady.

He well knew that this would *embarrass* me.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

He [Washington] never appeared *embarrassed* at homage rendered him. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 364.

=**Syn.** 1. To hinder, impede, obstruct, harass, distress, clog, hamper.—2. *Embarrass*, *Puzzle*, *Perplex*. To *embarrass*, literally, is to bar one's way, to impede one's progress in a particular direction, to hamper one's actions; hence, to make it difficult for one to know what is best to be done; also, to confuse or disconcert one so that one has not for a time one's usual judgment or presence of mind. To *puzzle*, literally, is to pose or give a hard question to, to put into a state of uncertainty where decision is difficult or impossible; it applies equally to opinion and to conduct. To *perplex*, literally, is to inclose, as in the meshes of a net, to entangle one's judgment so that one is at a loss what to think or how to act. *Embarrass* expresses most of uncomfortable feeling and mental confusion.

Awkward, *embarrassed*, stiff, without the skill
Of moving gracefully or standing still.
Churchill, The Rosciad.

Some truth there was, but dash'd and brew'd with lies,
To please the fools, and *puzzle* all the wise.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 115.

They . . . begin by laws to *perplex* their commerce with infinite regulations, impossible to be remembered and observed. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 409.

He is perpetually *puzzled* and *perplexed* amidst his own blunders. *Addison.*

embarrass (em-bar′a̤s), *n.* [Also written, as F., *embarras*; < F. *embarras* = Sp. *embarazo* = Pg. *embaraço* = It. *imbarazzo*, embarrassment, obstruction, etc.; from the verb.] 1†. Embarrassment.

"Now," says my Lord, "the only and the greatest *embarras* that I have in the world is, how to behave myself to Sir H. Bennet and my Lord Chancellor."
Pepys, Diary, II. 148.

These little *embarrasses* we men of intrigue are eternally subject to. *Foote.*

2. In the parts of the United States formerly French, a place where the navigation of a river or creek is rendered difficult by the accumulation of driftwood, trees, etc.

embarrassingly (em-bar′a̤s-ing-li), *adv.* In an embarrassing manner; so as to embarrass.

embarrassment (em-bar′a̤s-meṇt), *n.* [< *embarrass* + *-ment*.] 1. Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement; involvement, as by debt or unfavorable circumstances.

The *embarrassments* to commerce growing out of the late regulations. *Bancroft.*

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment*. *Watts*, Logic.

Defeat, universal agitation, financial *embarrassments*, disorganization in every part of the government, compelled Charles again to convene the Houses before the close of the same year. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Perplexity or confusion of mind; bewilderment; discomposure; abashment.

You will have the goodness to excuse me, if my real, unaffected *embarrassment* prevents me from expressing my gratitude to you as I ought. *Burke*, Speech at Bristol.

embarrel† (em-bar'el), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *barrel.*] To put or pack in a barrel.

Our *embarrel'd* white herrings . . . last in long voyages. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 179).

embarren† (em-bar'en), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *barren.*] To make barren; sterilize.

Like the ashes from the Mount Vesuvius, though singly small and nothing, yet in conjoined quantities they *embarren* all the fields about it. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 9.

embase† (em-bās'), *v. t.* [< ME. *enbaissen*, < OF. *embaisser*, *embesser*, lower, abase, < *en-* + *bas*, low, base: see *base*^{1}. Cf. *abase.*] 1. To lower; degrade; depress or hollow out.

When God . . .
Had seuered the Floods, leuell'd the Fields,
Embas't the Valleys, and embost the Hils.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. To lower in value; debase; vitiate; deprave; impair.

Mixture of falsehood is like alloy in coin of gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it *embaseth* it. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

They that *embase* coin and metals, and obtrude them for perfect and natural. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 8.

A pleasure high, rational, and angelic; a pleasure *embased* by no appendant sting. *South.*

3. To lower in nature, rank, or estimation; degrade.

They saw that by this means they should somewhat *embase* the calling of John. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 11.

Should I . . .
Embase myself to speak to such as they?
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Uncleanness is hugely contrary to the spirit of government, by *embasing* the spirit of a man.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 3.

embasement^1† (em-bās'mẹnt), *n.* [< *embase* + *-ment.*] The act of embasing, or the state of being embased; a vitiated, impaired, or debased condition; depravation; debasement.

There is dross, alloy, and *embasement* in all human tempers. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 28.

embasement^2 (em-bās'mẹnt), *n.* [< **embase*, verb assumed from *embasis*, + *-ment.*] Same as *embasis.*

embasiate† (em-bas'i-āt), *n.* [An obs. form of *embassade.*] Embassy.

But when the Erle of Warwik understode of this marriage, he tooke it highly that his *embasiate* was deluded.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 90.

embasis (em'bā-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐμβασις, a bathing-tub, a foot, hoof, step, a going into, < ἐμβαίνειν, go into, < ἐν, in, + βαίνειν, go.] In *med.*, a bathing-tub, or vessel filled with warm water for bathing. Also called *embasement.* [Rare or obsolete.]

embassade†, **ambassade**† (em'-, am'ba̤-sād), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ambassad*, *ambassed*, etc. (and see *embasiate*, *ambassiate*), < late ME. *ambassade*, *ambassiade*, *ambaxade* = D. G. Dan. *ambassade* = Sw. *ambassad*, < OF. *ambassade*, also *ambaxade*, *ambayade*, and *embassade*, F. *ambassade*, < OSp. *ambaxada*, mod. Sp. *embajada* = Pg. *embaixada* = It. *ambasciata* = Pr. *ambaissat*, *ambaissada* = OF. *ambassee*, *ambaxee*, *embascee* (> E. *ambassy*, *embassy*, which are related to *ambassade*, *embassade*, as *army*^{2} to *armada*: see *ambassy*, *embassy*), < ML. **ambactiata*, spelled variously *ambaxiata*, *ambaxata*, *ambasciata*, *ambassiata*, etc., an embassade, embassy, prop. pp. fem. of **ambactiare*, *ambaxiare*, *ambasciare*, *ambassiare*, etc., go on a mission, announce, < **ambactia*, *ambaxia*, *ambascia*, *ambassia* (> OF. *ambasse*), a mission, embassy, charge, office, < L. *ambactus*, cited by Festus from Ennius as a Gallic word meaning 'servant' (*servus*), and applied by Cæsar to the vassals or retainers (*ambactos clientesque*) of the Gallic chiefs; identified by Zeuss with W. *amaeth* (for **ambaeth*, orig. type **ambact*), a husbandman, orig. perhaps a tenant, retainer, or a footman, goer about, < W. *am*, formerly *amb-* (= L. *amb-*, *ambi-*, q. v.), around, about, + *aeth* (pret.), he went. With the L. *ambactus* is connected an important Teut. word, AS. *ambeht*, *embeht*, *ombiht*, *onbeht* (rare and poet.), a servant, attendant, = OS. **ambaht*, *ambahteo* = OHG. *ambaht*, *ampaht*, m., = Icel. *ambōtt*, *ambātt* (> ME. *amboht*), fem., = Goth. *andbahts*, m., a servant; a word common in later Teut. only in the deriv. AS. *ambeht*, *ambieht*, *ambiht*, *ambyht*, *ombeht*, *onbeht* (in earliest form *ambaect*), in comp. also *anbyht* = ONorth. *embeht*, service, office, = OS. *ambaht* (in comp.) = OFries. *ombecht*, *ombeht*, *ambocht*, *ambucht*, *ombet*, *ambet*, *ambt*, *ampt*, *amt*, service, office, jurisdiction, bailiwick, = OD. *ambacht*, service, office, charge, mod. D. *ambacht*, trade, handicraft, = OHG. *ambahti*, *ambaht*, MHG. *ambet*, *ammet*, G. *amt*, service, office, charge, magistracy, jurisdiction, district, business, concern, corporation, divine service, mass, etc. (> Dan. Sw. *amt*, jurisdiction, district: see *amt*, *amtman*, *amman*), = Icel. *embætti*, service, office, divine service, = Sw. *embete*, office, place, corporation, = Dan. *embede*, office, place, = Goth. *andbahti*, service; whence the verb, AS. (ONorth.) *embehtian* = Icel. *embætta* = Goth. *andbahtjan*, serve. The Teut. word has been taken as the source of the L., but the case is prob. the other way, Goth. *and-b-* standing for L. *amb-*, which combination does not occur in Goth., while *and-b-* is common; AS. *amb-*, *omb-*, for L. *amb-*, or accom. *an-b-*, *on-b-*, the reg. reduction of AS. **and-b-*, which is never reduced to *amb-*, *omb-*, in native words (cf. *amber*^{1}).] Same as *embassy.*

But when her words *embassade* forth she sends,
Lord, how sweete musicke that unto them lends!
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie.

embassador, *n.* See *ambassador.*

This Luys hath written 3. large bookes in Spanish collected . . . out of Don Iuan de Baltasar, an Ethiopian of great accompt, who had beene *Embassador* from his Master Alexander. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 666.

embassadorial (em-bas-a̤-dō'ri-a̤l), *a.* See *ambassadorial.*

embassadress (em-bas'a̤-dres), *n.* See *ambassadress.*

With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright *embassadress* replies.
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

embassage (em'ba̤-sāj), *n.* [Formerly also *ambassage*; another form, with suffix *-age*, of *embassade* or *embassy*, q. v.] 1. The business or mission of an ambassador; embassy. [Rare.]

Carneades the philosopher came in *embassage* to Rome.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 14.

Honour persuaded him [Edward IV.] that it stood him much upon to make good the *Embassage* in which he had sent the Earl of Warwick, to a great Prince.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 205.

There he [Elder Brewster] served Mr. Davison, a godly gentleman, and secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, and attended him on his *embassage* into Holland.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 221.

2†. The commission or charge of a messenger; a message.

And ever and anone, when none was ware,
With speaking lookes, that close *embassage* bore,
He rov'd at her. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 28.

Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me;
And am I last to know it?
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4.

embassy (em'ba̤-si), *n.*; pl. *embassies* (-siz). [Formerly also *ambassy*; a var. of *embassade*, *ambassade.*] 1. The public function or mission of an ambassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy; hence, an important mission of any kind: as, he was qualified for the *embassy.*—2. A message, as that of an ambassador; a charge committed to a messenger. [Archaic.]

How many a pretty *Embassy* have I
Receiv'd from them!
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 59.

Here, Persian, tell thy *embassy*. Repeat
That to obtain thy friendship Asia's prince
To me hath proffer'd sov'reignty o'er Greece.
Glover, Leonidas, x.

Such touches are but *embassies* of love.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

3. A mission, or the person or persons intrusted with a mission; a legation.

Embassy after *embassy* was sent to Rome by the Carthaginian government. *Arnold*, Hist. Rome, xiii.

In 1155, the first year of Henry II., there was an *embassy* from the kings of Norway.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 124.

4. The official residence of an ambassador; the ambassadorial building or buildings.

embastardize† (em-bas'tär-dīz), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *bastardize.*] To bastardize. Also written *imbastardize.*

The rest, *imbastardized* from the ancient nobleness of their ancestors, are ready to fall flat.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

embaterion (em-ba-tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *embateria* (-a̤). [< Gr. ἐμβατήριον (sc. μέλος, song), the air to which soldiers marched, a march (the anapestic songs of Tyrtæus were so called), neut. of ἐμβατήριος, of or for marching in, < ἐμβαίνειν, step in, enter upon, < ἐν, in, + βαίνειν, go, step.] A war-song sung by Spartan soldiers on the march, which was accompanied by music of flutes.

embathe† (em-bāᴛʜ'), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *bathe.*] To bathe. Also written *imbathe.*

Gave her to his daughters to *embathe*
In nectar'd lavers, strew'd with asphodel.
Milton, Comus, l. 837.

embattle^1 (em-bat'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embattled*, ppr. *embattling*. [Early mod. E. also *embattail*, *embatteil*; < ME. *embatailen*, *enbatelen*, array for battle, < OF. *embataillier*, array for battle, < *en-* + *bataille*, battle: see *battle*^{1}. A different word from *embattle*^{2}, but long confused with it.] I. *trans.* To prepare or array for battle; arrange in order of battle.

Whan that he was *embatailed*,
He goth and hath the felde assailed.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 221.

It was not long
Ere on the plaine fast pricking Guyon spide
One in bright armes *embatteiled* full strong.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 2.

The English are *embattled*, you French peers.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

Here once the *embattled* farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.
Emerson, Concord Hymn.

II.† *intrans.* To form in order of battle.

We shall *embattle*
By the second hour i' the morn.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 9.

The Regent followed him [the French king], but could not overtake him till he came near to Senlis: There both the Armies encamped and *embattelled*, yet only some light Skirmishes passed between them. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 183.

embattle^2 (em-bat'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embattled*, ppr. *embattling*. [Early mod. E. also *embattail*; < ME. *enbatailen*, *enbatelen*, later *enbatell*; also, without the prefix, *batailen*, northern *battalen*, mod. *battle*^{2}, q. v.; only in pp.; altered after *bataile* (E. *battle*^{1}), < OF. **embastiller* (cf. ML. *imbattajare*, fortify), < *en-* + *bastiller*, build, fortify, embattle: see *battlement.* A different word from *embattle*^{1}, but long confused with it.] To furnish with battlements; give the form of battlements to: used chiefly in the past participle.

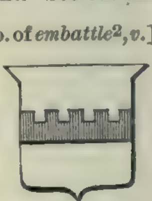
I saugh a gardeyn. . . .
Enclosed was, and walled welle,
With high walles *enbatailed.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 136.

I *enbatell* a wall, I make bastylmentes upon it to loke out at. *Palsgrave.*

Ancient towers,
And roofs *embattled* high, . . .
Fall prone. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 122.

Spurr'd at heart with fieriest energy
To *embattail* and to wall about thy cause
With iron-worded proof.
Tennyson, Sonnet to J. M. K.

embattle^2 (em-bat'l), *n.* [< *embattle*^{2}, *v.*] In *her.*, a merlon, or a single one of the series of solid projections of a battlement. See cut under *battlement.*



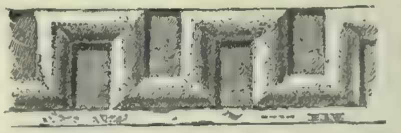
Argent, a Fesse Embattled Gules.

embattled (em-bat'ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *embattle*^{2}, *v.*] Furnished with battlements; specifically, in *her.*, broken in square projections and depressions like the merlons and intervals of battlements: said of one of the lines forming the boundaries of an ordinary or other bearing; also said of the bearing whose outline is so broken: as, a fesse *embattled.* Also *battled*, *crénelé*, *crenelated*, *crenellated.* Also written *imbattled.*

This Logryn a-mended gretly the Citee, and made towres and stronge walles *enbateiled*, and whan he hadde thus ame[n]ded it he chaunged the name and cleped it Logres, in breteigne, for that his name was Logryn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 147.

With hesitating step, at last,
The *embattled* portal-arch he passed.
Scott, L. of L. M., Int.

Battled embattled. See *battled*^{2}.—**Embattled grady.** See *grady.*—**Embattled molding**, in *arch.*, a molding indented like a battlement.



Embattled Molding.—Cathedral of Lincoln, England.

embattlement (em-bat'l-mẹnt), *n.* [Pseudo-archaic *embattailment*, *embatailement*; not found in ME.; < *embattle*^{2} + *-ment*, or rather the same as *battlement*, with superfluous prefix *em-*^{1}.] An indented parapet; a battlement.

embay^1 (em-bā′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbay*; < *em-*^{1} + *bay*^{2}.] To inclose in a bay or inlet; inclose between capes or promontories; landlock: as, the ship or fleet is *embayed*.

We were so *imbayed* with ice that we were constrained to come out as we went in. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 447.

Ships before whose keels, full long *embayed*
In polar ice, propitious winds have made
Unlooked-for outlet to an open sea.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 23.

To escape the continual shoals in which he found himself *embayed*, he stood out to sea. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 90.

embay^2† (em-bā′), *v. t.* [One of Spenser's manufactured forms; intended for *embathe*, as *bay*^{10}, q. v., for *bathe*.] To bathe; steep.

Others did themselves *embay* in liquid joyes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 60.

Then, when he hath both plaid and fed his fill,
In the warme sunne he doth himselfe *embay*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 206.

embayed (em-bād′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *embay*^{1}, *v.*] Forming, or formed in, a bay or recess. Also spelled *imbayed*.

A superb *embayed* window.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 140.

embaylet, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *embale*.

embayment (em-bā′ment), *n.* [< *embay*^{1} + *-ment*.] A part of the sea closed in and sheltered by capes or promontories.

The *embayment* which is terminated by the land of North Berwick. *Scott.*

embeam† (em-bēm′), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *beam*.] To beam upon; make brilliant, as with beams of light. *S. Fletcher.*

embed, imbed (em-, im-bed′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embedded*, *imbedded*, ppr. *embedding*, *imbedding*. [< *em-*^{1}, *im-*^{1}, + *bed*^{1}.] To lay in or as in a bed; lay in surrounding matter: as, to *embed* a thing in clay or sand.

In the absence of a vascular system, or in the absence of one that is well marked off from the *imbedding* tissues, the . . . crude blood gets what small aëration it can only by coming near the creature's outer surface.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 307.

The *imbedding* material is to be slowly poured in, until the *imbedded* substance is entirely covered.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 189.

Embedded crystal. See *crystal*.

embelif†, *a.* [ME., a word of uncertain origin, found only in Chaucer's "Treatise on the Astrolabe"; prob. an extreme corruption (the form being appar. accom. initially to ME. *embe-*, *umbe-*, *um-*, around (see *um-*), and terminally to OF. *-if*, E. *-ive*) of a word not otherwise found in ME., namely, **oblik*, mod. E. *oblique*, < L. *obliquus*, *oblicus*, slanting, oblique: see *oblique*.] Oblique; slanting.

Nota that this forseid rihte orisonte that is clepid orison rectum, diuideth the equinoxial into riht angles, and the *embelif* orisonte, wher as the pol is enhawsed vpon the orisonte, ouerkeruyth the equinoxial in *embelif* angles.
Chaucer, Astrolabe (ed. Skeat), p. 37.

embelise†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *embellish*.

embellish (em-bel′ish), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbellish*; < ME. *embelisshen*, *embelisen*, *enbelisen*, < OF. (and F.) *embelliss-*, stem of certain parts of *embellir* = Pr. *embellir*, *embellezir* = Sp. Pg. *embellecer* = It. *imbellire*, < L. *in-* + *bellus* (> OF. *bel*, etc.), fair, beautiful: see *beau*, *belle*, *beauty*.] To set off with ornamentation; make beautiful, pleasing, or attractive to the eye or the mind; adorn; decorate; deck: as, to *embellish* the person with rich apparel; to *embellish* a garden with shrubs and flowers; a style *embellished* by metaphors; a book *embellished* by engravings.

Bay leaves betweene,
And primroses greene,
Embellish the sweete violet.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

The sloping field . . . was *embellished* with blue-bells and centaury. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

And so we must suppose this ignorant Diomedes, though *embellishing* the story according to his slender means, still to have built upon old traditions. *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

All that . . . the instinct of an artistic people could do to *embellish* the fairest cities of the fair Italian land was done, and done lavishly.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 231.

=**Syn.** *Ornament*, *Decorate*, etc. (see *adorn*). See list under *decorate*.

embellisher (em-bel′ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which embellishes.

These therefore have only certain heads, which they are as eloquent upon as they can, and may be called *embellishers*. *Spectator*, No. 121.

embellishingly (em-bel′ish-ing-li), *adv.* So as to embellish; with embellishments. *Imp. Dict.*

embellishment (em-bel′ish-ment), *n.* [= OF. (and F.) *embellissement*; as *embellish* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of embellishing, or the state of being embellished.

Endeavour a little at the *Embellishment* of your Stile.
Steele, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

The selection of their ground, and the *embellishment* of it. *Prescott.*

2. Ornament; decoration; anything that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders anything tasteful or pleasing to the sense: as, rich dresses are *embellishments* of the person; virtue is an *embellishment* of the mind.

Indeed the critic deserves our pity who cannot see that the formal circumstance of sitting silent seven days was a dramatic *embellishment* in the Eastern manner.
Warburton, Divine Legation, vi., notes.

Painting and sculpture are such *embellishments* as are not without their use.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

Wisdom, and discipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellishments* of life. *Addison*, Cato.

Specifically—**3.** In *music*, an ornamental addition to the essential tones of a melody, such as a trill, an appoggiatura, a turn, etc.; a grace or decoration. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** Adornment, enrichment.

embench† (em-bench′), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *bench*.] To bank up.

Cerdicus was the first May-Lord or captaine of the Morris-daunce that on those *embenched* shelves stampt his footing. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 150).

ember^1 (em′bėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *imber*, *imbre*, *ymber*; < ME. *eymbre*, *eymery*, usually in pl. *emmeres*, *emeres*, north. *ammeris*, *ameris* (mod. Sc. *emmers*, *aumers*), < AS. *ǣmergean* (Leechd, iii. 30, 18), *ǣmyrian* (Benson), pl., = MLG. *āmere*, *ēmere*, *āmer*, LG. *emern*, *aumern* = OHG. *eimurja*, MHG. *eimere*, *eimer*, G. dial. (Bav.) *aimern*, *emmern* = Icel. *eimyrja* = Norw. *eimyrja*, *aamyrja* (also, by popular etym., *eldmyrja*, as if < *eld* = Icel. *eldr*, fire (see *elding*), + *myrja*, embers; but Norw. (eastern dial.) *myrja* = Sw. *mörja*, embers, is itself an abbr. of *eimyrja*) = Dan. *emmer*, pl., embers. The ult. origin is unknown.] A small live coal, brand of wood, or the like; in the plural, live cinders or ashes; the smouldering remains of a fire.

O gracious God! remove my great incumbers,
Kindle again my faiths neer-dying *imbers*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

He takes a lighted *ember* out of the covered vessel.
Colebrooke.

He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires.
Dryden, Æneid.

So long as our hearts preserve the feeblest spark of life, they preserve also, shivering near that pale *ember*, a starved, ghostly longing for appreciation and affection.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, x.

ember^2 (em′bėr), *n.* [In mod. E. and ME. only in comp.; < ME. *embyr-*, *ymber-*, *umbri-* (see *ember-days*, *ember-week*), < AS. *ymbren-*, in comp. *ymbren-dæg*, ember-day, *ymbren-wice*, ember-week, *ymbren-fæsten*, ember-fast; also abbr. *ymbren*, dat. pl. *ymbrenum*, ember-days; < *embryne*, *embrin*, *ymbren*, *ymbrene*, *ymbryne*, a circuit, course (*geáres ymbryne*, the year's course; *Lenctenes ymbren*, the vernal equinox, lit. the return of spring); < *ymb*, *ymbe*, *embe*, around (= OHG. *umbi-*, G. *um-*, L. *ambi-*, Gr. *ἀμφι-*, around: see *ambi-*, *amphi-*, *um-*), + *ryne*, a running, a course, < *rinnan*, run. The Icel. *imbru-dagar*, OSw. *ymberdagar*, Norw. *imbredagar*, ember-days, Icel. *imbru-nātt*, ember-night, Icel. *imbruvika*, Norw. *imbrevika*, ember-week, are in the first element from the E.; while the equiv. Sw. *tamper-dagar*, Dan. *tamper-dage*, also *kvatember*, D. *quatertemper*, *quatemper*, LG. *tamper*, *quatertamper*, G. *quatember*, formerly *kottember*, *kottemer*, etc., are corruptions of the ML. *quatuor tempora*, the four seasons, applied to the ember-days.] Literally, a circuit; a course; specifically, a regular (annual, quarterly, etc.) course; the regular return of a given season: a word now used only in certain compounds, namely, *ember-days*, *-eve*, *-fast*, *-tide*, *-week*, and in the derivative *embering*. See the etymology.

ember-days (em′bėr-dāz), *n. pl.* [Early mod. E. also *amber-dayes*; < ME. *embyr-dayes*, *ymber-dayes*, earlier *umbri-dawes*, < AS. *ymbren-dæg*, pl. *-dagas* (also simply *ymbren*), ember-days: see *ember*^{2} and *day*^{1}.] Days in each of the four seasons of the year set apart by the Roman Catholic and other western liturgical churches for prayer and fasting. They are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whit-Sunday, after September 14th, and after December 13th. The weeks in which ember-days fall are called *ember-weeks*. The Sundays immediately following these seasons are still appointed by the canons of the Anglican Church for the ordination of priests and deacons.

embered (em′bėrd), *a.* [< *ember* + *-ed*^{2}.] Strewn with embers or ashes.

On the white *ember'd* hearth
Heap up fresh fuel. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, ii.

ember-eve (em′bėr-ēv), *n.* The vigil of an ember-day. See *eve*^{1}.

It hath been sung, at festivals,
On *ember-eves*, and holy-ales.
Shak., Pericles, Prol. to i.

ember-fast (em′bėr-fȧst), *n.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *ymbren-fæsten*: see *ember*^{2} and *fast*^{3}.] The fast observed during the ember-days.

ember-goose (em′bėr-gös), *n.* [Also (dial.) *emmer-*, *imber-*, *immer-*, *ammer-goose*; cf. D. *embervogel* (D. *vogel* = E. *fowl*), G. *imber*, < Dan. *imber*, Sw. *imber*, *immer*, Norw. *imbre*, var. *ymmer*, *hymber*, *hymbern*, Faroic *imbrim*, Icel. *himbrin*, mod. *himbrimi*, the ember-goose.] A name of the great northern diver or loon, *Colymbus torquatus* or *Urinator immer*.

embering† (em′bėr-ing), *n.* [< *ember*^{2} + *-ing*^{1}.] An ember-day.

Fasting days and *emberings* be
Lent, Whitsun, Holyrood, and Lucie. *Old rime.*

embering-days† (em′bėr-ing-dāz), *n. pl.* The ember-days.

Divers of the king's subjects have of late more than in times past broken and contemned such abstinence, which hath been used in this realm upon the Fridays and Saturdays, the *embering-days*, and other days commonly called vigils. Quoted by *Hallam.*

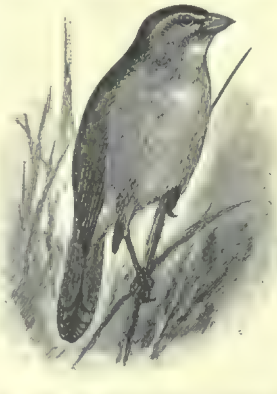
Emberiza (em-be-rī′zä̆), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus; earlier in Kilian, 1598), < G. dial. (Swiss) *embritze*, *emmeritz*, equiv. to MHG. *amerinc*, *ämerinc*, G. *emmering*, *ämmering* (= MD. *emmerinck*), G. also *emmerling*, *ämmerling* (= MD. *emmerlinck*), a bunting, dim. of OHG. *amero*, MHG. *amer*, G. *ammer*, a bunting, = AS. *amore*, E. **ammer*, *hammer*, in *yellowhammer*: see *yellowhammer*.] A genus of buntings, conirostral passerine birds of the family *Fringillidæ*, such as the common corn-bunting of Europe (*E. miliaria*), the yellow bunting (*E. citrinella*), the cirl-bunting (*E. cirlus*), the ortolan (*E. hortulana*), etc. The limits of the genus are indefinite, and the term has no more exact meaning than *bunting* (which see). In a late restricted sense it includes more than 50 species, confined to the Palæarctic, Indian, and Ethiopian regions. None of the very many North and South American buntings which have been called *Emberiza* properly belong to this genus. See *Emberizinæ*, and cuts under *bunting* and *cirl-bunting*.

Emberizidæ (em-be-riz′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emberiza* + *-idæ*.] The buntings rated as a family of conirostral passerine birds.

Emberizinæ (em″be-ri-zī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emberiza* + *-inæ*.] The true buntings rated as a subfamily of *Fringillidæ*. The group is probably insusceptible of zoölogical definition. It has of late been made one of three subfamilies of *Fringillidæ* (the others being *Coccothraustinæ* and *Fringillinæ*), having the nasal bones short, not extended backward beyond the fore border of the orbits, the mandibular tomia not conterminous throughout, leaving a gape in the commissural line of the bill, and the gonydeal angle well marked. In such acceptation, the *Emberizinæ* include about 50 genera, of most parts of the world, represented by many of the most common buntings, finches, and 'sparrows' of English-speaking countries, especially of the United States, as the chip-, snow-, and vesper-bird, lark-finch, lark- and towhee-bunting, black-throated bunting, white-throated and white-crowned sparrows, field-, fox-, song-, swamp-, and savannah-sparrows, the longspurs, etc. See *Emberiza*.

emberizine (em-be-rī′zin), *a.* [< NL. *emberizinus*: see *Emberizinæ*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Emberiza*; related to or resembling a bunting. *Coues.*

Emberizoides (em″be-ri-zoi′dēz), *n.* [NL. (C. J. Temminck, 1824), < *Emberiza* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A notable genus of South American fringilline birds with long acuminate tail-feathers, typical species of which are *E. macrura* and *E. sphenura*. Also called *Tardivola*.



Texas Sparrow (*Embernagra rufovirgata*).

Embernagra (em-bėr-nā′grä̆), *n.* [NL. (R. P. Lesson, 1831), < *Ember*(*iza*) + (*Ta*)*nagra*.] A genus of fringilline birds, related to *Pipilo*, having green as the principal color, the wings and tail much rounded, of equal length, the tarsus moderate, and the toes short; the American greenfinches. The Texas sparrow or greenfinch is *E. rufivirgata*, a common species in the lower Rio Grande valley. Also called *Limnospiza*.

embertide (em'bėr-tīd), *n.* [< *ember*^{2} + *tide.*] One of the seasons in which ember-days occur.

ember-week (em'bėr-wēk), *n.* [< ME. *ymber-weke, umbri-wike*, < AS. *ymbren-wice:* see *ember*^{2} and *week*^{1}.] A week in which ember-days fall.

> And are all fallen into fasting-days and *Ember-weeks*, that cooks are out of use? *Massinger*, The Old Law, iii. 1.

> Constant she keeps her *Ember-week* and Lent.
> *Prior*, The Modern Saint.

embesy†, *v. t.* Same as *embusy*. *Skelton.*

embetter† (em-bet'ėr), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *better*^{1}.] To make better.

> For cruelty doth not *embetter* men,
> But them more wary make than they have been.
> *Daniel*, Chorus in Philotas.

embezzle (em-bez'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embezzled*, ppr. *embezzling*. [Early mod. E. (16th cent.) *imbezzle, imbezel, embesyll, embecyll, embesel, imbesel, imbezil, imbecill*, etc., weaken, diminish, filch, < *imbecile* (accented on 2d syll.), < OF. *imbecille*, weak, feeble: see *imbecile*, and cf. *bezzle*.] **1**†. To weaken; diminish the power or extent of.

> And so *imbecill* all theyr strengthe that they are naught to me. *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 6.

> The seconde plage of the seconde angell, as the seconde judgemente of God against the regiment of Rome, and this is *imbeselynge* and dimynishe of their power and dominion, many landes and people fallynge from them.
> *J. Udall*, Revelations of St. John, xvi.

2†. To waste or dissipate in extravagance; misappropriate or misspend.

> I do not like that this unthrifty youth should *embezzle* away the money.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

> When thou hast *embezzled* all thy store.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires.

3†. To steal slyly; purloin; filch; make off with.

> A feloe . . . that had *embesled* and conveied awaye a cup of golde. *J. Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, § 83.

> The Jewels, rich apparell, presents, gold, siluer, costly furres, and such like, were conueyed away, concealed, and vtterly *embezelled*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 286.

4. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as what is intrusted to one's care; apply to one's private use by a breach of trust, as a clerk or servant who misappropriates his employer's money or valuables.

> He accused several citizens who had been entrusted with public money with *embezzling* it. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 25.

5†. To confuse; amaze.

> They came where Sancho was, astonisht and *embeseled* with what he heard and saw.
> *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote (1652), fol. 158, back.

embezzlement (em-bez'l-ment), *n.* [< *embezzle* + *-ment.*] The act of embezzling; specifically, the act by which a clerk, servant, or other person occupying a position of trust fraudulently appropriates to his own use the money or goods intrusted to his care; a criminal conversion; the appropriation to one's self by a breach of trust of the property or money of another; "a sort of statutory larceny, committed by servants and other like persons where there is a trust reposed, and therefore no trespass, so that the act would not be larceny at the common law" (*Bishop*).

> To remove doubts which had existed respecting *embezzlements* by merchants' and bankers' clerks, it was enacted, by the 39 George III. ch. 85, that if any servant or clerk should by virtue of his employment receive any money, bills, or any valuable security, goods or effects, in the name or on the account of his master or employer, and should afterwards embezzle any part of the same, he shall be deemed to have feloniously stolen the same, and should be subject to transportation for any term not exceeding fourteen years.
> *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xvii., note 3.

> *Embezzlement* is distinguished from larceny, properly so called, as being committed in respect of property which is not, at the time, in the actual or legal possession of the owner. *Burrill.*

embezzler (em-bez'lėr), *n.* One who embezzles.

Embia (em'bi-ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Embiidæ*. *E. savignii* is an Egyptian species.

embiid (em'bi-id), *n.* One of the *Embiidæ*.

Embiidæ (em-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embia* + *-idæ.*] A small family of neuropterous (pseudoneuropterous) insects, of the group *Corrodentia*, related to the *Psocidæ*, characterized by the narrow depressed body, head distinct from the thorax, many-jointed moniliform antennæ, 3-jointed tarsi, and few-veined wings of equal size. They are small phytophagous insects; their larvæ are found under stones in silken galleries. By some they are referred to the *Orthoptera*. The leading genera are *Embia, Olynthia*, and *Oligotoma*. Also written *Embidæ*.

embillow (em-bil'ō), *v. i.* [< *em-*^{1} + *billow.*] To heave, as the waves of the sea; swell. [Rare.]

> And then *enbyllowed* high doth in his pride disdaine
> With fome and roaring din all hugeness of the maine.
> *Lisle*, tr. of Du Bartas's First Booke of Noe.

Embiotoca (em-bi-ot'ō-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔμβιος, being in life, living (< ἐν, in, + βίος, life), + τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, bring forth (> τόκος, offspring).] The typical genus of the family *Embiotocidæ*. *L. Agassiz*, 1853.

embiotocid (em-bi-ot'ọ-sid), *n.* One of the *Embiotocidæ*.

Embiotocidæ (em″bi-ọ-tos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embiotoca* + *-idæ.*] A family of viviparous acanthopterygian fishes, related to the labroids; the surf-fishes, in the widest sense. They are of ordinary compressed oval form, like the white perch, and have cycloid scales, lateral line continuous and parallel with the back, head and mouth small, with jaw-teeth only, the single dorsal fin 8- to 18-spined, folding into a groove in the back, and the anal fin long and 3-spined. They are mostly small fishes, the largest only 18 inches long, the smallest 4 or 5. All are viviparous, a remarkable fact first made known to science in 1853; 10 to 20 young are born at a litter. Nearly all are marine, abounding on the Pacific coast of the United States, where they are among the inferior food-fishes, and are called perches, porgies, shiners, etc. About 20 species, referred to about a dozen genera, are now known. Of these species 17 are confined to the Pacific coast waters of North America, and one is peculiar to the fresh waters of California. The marine species belong to the subfamily *Embiotocinæ*, the fresh-water species to the subfamily *Hysterocarpinæ*. The family has also been called *Ditremidæ, Ditremata, Holconoti*, and *Holconotidæ*. See cut under *Ditremidæ*.

Embiotocinæ (em-bi-ot-ọ-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embiotoca* + *-inæ.*] The surf-fishes proper, or marine embiotocoids, the typical subfamily of *Embiotocidæ*, with the spinous portion of the dorsal shorter than the soft part, and having only from 8 to 11 spines.

embiotocine (em-bi-ot'ọ-sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Embiotocinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Embiotocinæ*.

embiotocoid (em-bi-ot'ọ-koid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Embiotocidæ*.

II. *n.* A viviparous fish of the family *Embiotocidæ;* one of the surf-fishes.

embitter (em-bit'ėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbitter;* < *em-*^{1} + *bitter*^{1}.] **1**. To make bitter or more bitter. [Rare in the literal sense.]

> One grain of bad *embitters* all the best.
> *Dryden*, Iliad, i. 775.

2. To affect with bitterness or unhappiness; make distressful or grievous: as, the sins of youth often *embitter* old age.

> Is there anything that more *embitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South*, Sermons.

> Stern Powers who make their care
> To *embitter* human life, malignant Deities.
> *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

> To open the door of escape to those who live in contention would not necessarily *embitter* the relations of those who are happy. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 240.

3. To render more violent or malignant; exasperate.

> Men, the most *embittered* against each other by former contests. *Bancroft.*

embitterer (em-bit'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which embitters.

> The fear of death has always been considered as the greatest enemy of human quiet, the polluter of the feast of happiness, and the *embitterer* of the cup of joy.
> *Johnson.*

embitterment (em-bit'ėr-ment), *n.* [< *embitter* + *-ment.*] The act of embittering.

> The commotions, terrors, expectations, and *embitterments* of repentance.
> *Plutarch*, Morals (trans.), iv. 155 (Ord MS.).

emblanch† (em-blȧnch'), *v. t.* [< ME. *emblaunchen*, < OF. *emblanchir*, **enblanchir*, *enblancir*, whiten, < *en-* + *blanchir*, whiten, < *blanc*, white: see *en-* and *blanch.*] To whiten.

> It was impossible that a spot of so deep a dye should be *emblanch'd*. *Heylin*, Life of Laud, p. 260.

emblaze (em-blāz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblazed*, ppr. *emblazing*. [< *em-*^{1} + *blaze*^{1}.] **1**. To kindle; set in a blaze.

> Works damn'd, or to be damn'd (your father's fault)!
> Go, purified by flames, ascend the sky, . . .
> Not sulphur-tipp'd, *emblaze* an alehouse fire.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 235.

2. To adorn with glittering embellishments; cause to glitter or shine.

> The unsought diamonds
> Would so *imblaze* the forehead of the deep,
> And so bestud with stars, that they below
> Would grow inured to light. *Milton*, Comus, l. 733.

> No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
> Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 136.

> And forky flames *emblaze* the blackening storm.
> *J. Barlow*, Vision of Columbus, viii.

3. To display or set forth conspicuously or ostentatiously; blazon.

> But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
> To *emblaze* the honour that thy master got.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.

> Stout Hercules
> *Emblaz'd* his trophies on two posts of brass.
> *Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

emblazon (em-blā'zọn), *v.* [< *em-*^{1} + *blazon.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**. To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial: as, a shield *emblazoned* with armorial bearings.

> Boys paraded the streets, bearing banners *emblazoned* with the arms of Aragon. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

2. To depict or represent, as an armorial ensign on a shield.

> My shield, . . .
> On which when Cupid, with his killing bow
> And cruell shafts, *emblazond* she beheld,
> At sight thereof she was with terror queld.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 55.

3. To set off with ornaments; decorate; illuminate.

> Ere heaven's *emblazon'd* by the rosy dawn,
> Domestic cares awake him. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

> The walls were . . . *emblazoned* with legends in commemoration of the illustrious pair. *Prescott.*

> Those stories of courage and sacrifice which *emblazon* the annals of Greece and Rome. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 12.

4. To celebrate in laudatory terms; sing the praises of.

> We find Augustus . . . *emblazoned* by the poets.
> *Hakewill*, Apology.

> Heroes *emblazoned* high to fame.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Coplas de Manrique.

> You whom the fathers made free and defended,
> Stain not the scroll that *emblazons* their fame!
> *O. W. Holmes*, Never or Now.

II.† *intrans.* To blaze forth; shine out.

> Th' engladden'd spring, forgetful now to weep,
> Began t' *enblazon* from her leavy bed.
> *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph after Death.

emblazoner (em-blā'zọn-ėr), *n.* **1**. One who emblazons; a herald.—**2**. A decorator; an illuminator; one who practises ornamentation.

> I step again to this *emblazoner* of his title-page, . . . and here I find him pronouncing, without reprieve, those animadversions to be a slanderous and scurrilous libel.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

emblazonment (em-blā'zọn-ment), *n.* [< *emblazon* + *-ment.*] **1**. The act of emblazoning. —**2**. That which is emblazoned. *Imp. Dict.*

emblazonry (em-blā'zọn-ri), *n.* [< *emblazon* + *-ry.*] **1**. The act or art of emblazoning.—**2**. Heraldic decoration, as pictures or figures upon shields, standards, etc.

> Who saw the Banner reared on high
> In all its dread *emblazonry*.
> *Wordsworth*, White Doe of Rylstone, iii.

> Thine ancient standard's rich *emblazonry*.
> *Abp. Trench*, Gibraltar.

emblem (em'blem), *n.* [= D. *embleem* = G. Dan. Sw. *emblem;* < OF. *embleme*, F. *emblème* = Sp. Pg. *emblema* = It. *emblema*, < L. *emblema*, pl. *emblemata*, raised ornaments on vessels, tessellated work, mosaic, < Gr. ἔμβλημα(τ-), an insertion (L. sense not recorded in Gr.), < ἐμβάλλειν, put in, lay on, < ἐν, in, + βάλλειν, cast, throw, put.] **1**†. That which is put in or on inlaid work; inlay; inlaid or mosaic work; something ornamental inserted in another body.

> Under foot the violet,
> Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay
> Broider'd the ground, more colour'd than with stone
> Of costliest *emblem*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 703.

2. A symbolical design or figure with explanatory writing; a design or an image suggesting some truth or fact; the expression of a thought or idea both in design and in words: as, Quarles's *Emblems* (a collection of such representations).

> *Emblem* reduceth conceits intellectual to images sensible. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 232.

3. Any object whose predominant quality symbolizes something else, as another quality, condition, state, and the like; the figure of such an object used as a symbol; an allusive figure; a symbol: as, a white robe is an *emblem* of purity; a balance, of justice; a crown, of royalty.

The emblems in use during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are sometimes hard to discriminate from the devices; for these, as adopted by men of distinction, were commonly emblematic. See *device*, 7.

Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle
Are *emblems* of deeds that are done in their clime?
Byron, Bride of Abydos, i. 1.

A fit *emblem*, both of the events in memory of which it is raised, and of the gratitude of those who have reared it. *D. Webster*, Speech, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

4. An example. [Rare.]

(Lord's Day) Comes Mr. Herbert, Mr. Honiwood's man, and dined with me—a very honest, plain, and well-meaning man, I think him to be; and, by his discourse and manner of life, the true *emblem* of an old ordinary serving-man. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 159.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Emblem, Symbol, Type.* *Emblem* and *symbol* refer to tangible objects; *type* may refer also to an act, as when the lifting up of the brazen serpent (Num. xxi. 8, 9) is said to be a *type* of the crucifixion, the serpent being a *type* or *emblem* of Christ. A *symbol* is generally an *emblem* which has become recognized or standard among men; a volume proposing new signs of this sort would be called a "book of *emblems*"; but an *emblem* may be a *symbol*, as the bread and wine at the Lord's supper are more often called *emblems* than *symbols* of Christ's death. *Symbol* is by this rule the appropriate word for the conventional signs in mathematics. *Emblem* is most often used of moral and religious matters, and *type* chiefly of religious doctrines, institutions, historical facts, etc. *Type* in its religious application generally points forward to an *antitype*.

Rose of the desert! thou art to me
An *emblem* of stainless purity.
D. M. Moir, The White Rose.

All things are *symbols*: the external shows
Of nature have their image in the mind.
Longfellow, The Harvest Moon.

Beauty was lent to Nature as the *type*
Of heaven's unspeakable and holy joy.
S. J. Hale, Beauty.

emblem (em'blem), *v. t.* [< *emblem*, *n.*] To represent or suggest by an emblem or symbolically; symbolize; emblematize. [Rare.]

Why may he not be *emblem'd* by the cozening fig-tree that our Saviour curs'd? *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 80.

emblema (em-blē'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *emblemata* (-ma-tạ̈). [L.: see *emblem*.] In *archæol.*: (*a*) An inlaid emblem or ornament; an ornament in mosaic. (*b*) An ornament in relief made of some precious metal, fastened upon the surface of a vessel or an article of furniture.

In another class of jewels animals or the human figure were not relieved on a ground, but embossed and cut out in outline, like the *emblemata* of later Greek art.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 265.

emblematic, emblematical (em-ble-mat'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [= F. *emblématique* = Sp. *emblemático* = Pg. It. *emblematico* (cf. D. G. *emblematisch* = Dan. Sw. *emblematisk*), < L. as if **emblematicus*, < *emblema*, emblem: see *emblem*.] 1. Pertaining to or constituting an emblem; using or dealing in emblems; symbolic.

And wet his brow with hallowed wine,
And on his finger given to shine
The *emblematic* gem. *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 8.

And so, because the name (like many names) can be made to yield a fanciful *emblematic* meaning, Homer must be a myth. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

2. Representative by some allusion or customary association; suggestive through similarity of qualities or conventional significance: as, a crown is *emblematic* of royalty; whiteness is *emblematic* of purity.

Glanced at the legendary Amazon
As *emblematic* of a nobler age.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

emblematically (em-ble-mat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an emblematic way; by way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation.

Others have spoken *emblematically* and hieroglyphically; and so did the Egyptians, unto whom the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the sun.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

He took a great stone and put it up under the oak, *emblematically* joining the two great elements of masonry.
Swift.

emblematicalness (em-ble-mat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being emblematical. *Bailey*, 1727.

emblematicize (em-ble-mat'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblematicized*, ppr. *emblematicizing*. [< *emblematic* + *-ize*.] To represent by or embody in an emblem; emblematize. [Rare.]

He [Giacomo Amiconi] drew the queen and the three eldest princesses, and prints were taken from his pictures, which he generally endeavoured to *emblematicize* by genii and cupids. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, iv. 3.

emblematist (em'blem-ạ-tist), *n.* [< L. *emblema(t-)*, emblem, + *-ist*.] A writer or an inventor of emblems.

Thus began the descriptions of griphins, basilisks, phœnix, and many more; which *emblematists* and heralds have entertained with significations answering their institutions. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

Alciato, the famous lawyer and *emblematist*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 138.

emblematize (em'blem-ạ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblematized*, ppr. *emblematizing*. [< L. *emblema(t-)*, emblem, + *-ize*.] To represent or express by means of an emblem: as, to *emblematize* a thought, a quality, or the like.

Anciently the sun was *emblematized* by a starry figure.
Bp. Hurd, Marks of Imitation.

emblement (em'ble-ment), *n.* [< OF. *emblaement, emblaiement, emblayement*, crop, harvest, < *emblaer, embleer, emblaier, emblayer*, also *emblader* (also, without prefix, *blaer, bleer, blayer*), F. *emblaver* (= It. *imbiadare*), < ML. *imbladare*, sow with grain, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *bladum* (> OF. *ble, blee, blef, bled*, F. *blé, bled* = Pr. *blat* = It. *biado, biada*), grain (orig. crop, as that which is taken away), orig. **ablatum*, neut. of L. *ablatus*, pp. of *auferre*, carry away: see *ablative*.] 1. *pl.* In *law*, those annual agricultural products which demand culture, as distinguished from those which grow spontaneously; crops which require annual planting, or, like hops, annual training and culture. Emblements thus include corn, potatoes, and most garden vegetables, but not fruits, and generally not grass. They are deemed personal property, and pass as such to the executor or administrator of the occupier, instead of going with the land to his heir, if he die before he has cut, reaped, or harvested them; they also belong to the tenant when his tenancy has been terminated by an unexpected event without his agency, as by his death or that of his landlord.

If a tenant for his own life sows the lands, and dies before harvest, his executors shall have the *emblements*, or profits of the crop. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 8.

2. The right to such crops.—**Emblements Act**, an English statute of 1851 (14 and 15 Vict., c. 25), which enacted that, instead of having a right to emblements, a tenant under a tenant for life, on the determination of the tenancy, shall hold until the expiration of the then current year; that growing crops seized under execution shall be liable for accruing rent; that the tenant may remove his improvements unless the landlord elect to take them; and that in case a tithe-rent charge is unpaid the landlord may pay it and recover as on a simple contract.

emblemize (em'ble-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblemized*, ppr. *emblemizing*. [< *emblem* + *-ize*.] Same as *emblematize*. Also spelled *emblemise*.

The demon lovers who seduce women to their ruin at once *emblemise* and punish the evil thoughts and feelings of their victims. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 562.

embloom (em-blöm'), *v. t.* [< *em*-^{1} + *bloom*^{1}.] To cover or enrich with bloom. [Rare.]

emblossom (em-blos'um), *v. t.* [< *em*-^{1} + *blossom*.] To cover with blossoms. [Poetical.]

Sweet, O sweet, the warbling throng,
On the white *emblossom'd* spray!
Nature's universal song
Echoes to the rising day.
Cunningham, Day, A Pastoral.

embodier (em-bod'i-ėr), *n.* One who or that which embodies; one who gives form to anything. Formerly also *imbodier*.

He [Shakspere] must have been perfectly conscious of his genius, and of the great trust he imposed upon his native tongue as the *embodier* and perpetuator of it.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 165.

embodiment (em-bod'i-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbodiment*; < *embody* + *-ment*.] 1. Investment with or manifestation through an animate body; incarnation; bodily presentation: as, metempsychosis is the supposed *embodiment* of previously existing souls in new forms; she is an *embodiment* of all the virtues.

The theory of *embodiment* serves several highly important purposes in savage and barbarian philosophy.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 113.

2. A bringing into or presentation in or through a form; formal expression or manifestation; formulation: as, the *embodiment* of principles in a treatise.

A visible memory of the past, and a sparkling *embodiment* of the present. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 104.

Multiform *embodiments* of selfishness in unjust laws.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 451.

He [the Sultan] has no rights, for wrong can have no rights, and his whole position is the *embodiment* of wrong.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 415.

3. Collection or formation into an aggregate body; organization; an aggregate whole; incorporation; concentration: as, the *embodiment* of troops into battalions, brigades, divisions, etc.; the *embodiment* of a country's laws.

Our own Common Law is mainly an *embodiment* of the "customs of the realm."
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 529.

embody (em-bod'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embodied*, ppr. *embodying*. [Formerly also *imbody*; < *em*-^{1} + *body*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To invest with an animate body; lodge in a physical form; incarnate; hence, to give form to; formulate; coördinate the elements or principles of; express, arrange, or exemplify intelligibly or perceptibly: as, to *embody* thought in words; legislation is *embodied* in statutes; architecture is *embodied* art.

At this turn, sir, you may perceive that I have again made use of the Platonick hypothesis, that Spirits are *embodied*. *Glanville*, Witchcraft, § 11.

The soul while it is *embodied* can no more be divided from sin, than the body itself can be considered without flesh. *South*, Sermons, XI. i.

Morals can never be safely *embodied* in the constable.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 56.

Doctrines, we are afraid, must generally be *embodied* before they can excite a strong public feeling. *Macaulay.*

Even among ourselves *embodied* righteousness sometimes takes the same abstract form.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 388.

2. To form or collect into a body or united mass; collect into a whole; incorporate; organize; concentrate: as, to *embody* troops; to *embody* scattered traditions or folk-lore.

Recorded among the visits of kings and ambassadors in a precious chronicle that *embodied* the annals of all public events and copies of public documents.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 145.

We shall be able to fall back upon the Militia battalions, which will be at once *embodied*, and through whose ranks will be poured into the fighting ranks of the active army a continual supply of drilled and disciplined recruits. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 269.

=**Syn.** 2. To combine, compact, integrate, comprehend, comprise.

II. *intrans.* To unite into a body, mass, or collection; coalesce.

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, *embody* and run into one. *Locke.*

To *embody* against this court party and its practices.
Burke, Present Discontents.

embog (em-bog'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embogged*, ppr. *embogging*. [< *em*-^{1} + *bog*^{1}.] To plunge into or cause to stick in a bog; mire.

General Murray . . . got into a mistake and a morass, . . . was enclosed, *embogged*, and defeated.
Walpole, Letters (1760), III. 392.

It would be calamitous for us, à propos of this matter, to get *embogged* in a metaphysical discussion about what real unity and continuity are. *W. James*, Mind, IX. 6.

embogue (em-bōg'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *embogued*, ppr. *emboguing*. [< Sp. *embocar*, enter by the mouth, or by a pass or narrow passage, = Pg. *embocar*, get into the mouth of a passage, = It. *imboccare*, feed, instruct, disembogue, = F. *emboucher*, put into the mouth, refl. disembogue, embogue (> *embouchure*, q. v.), < L. *in* (> Sp. *en*, etc.), in, + *bucca*, the cheek (> Sp. *boca*, Pg. *bocca*, It. *bocca*, F. *bouche*, the mouth): see *bucca*, and cf. *disembogue*.] To discharge itself, as a river, at its mouth; disembogue; debouch. [Rare or unused.]

emboil† (em-boil'), *v.* [< *em*-^{1} + *boil*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* To heat; cause to burn, as with fever.

Faynt, wearie, sore, *emboyled*, grieved, brent,
With heat, toyle, wounds, armes, smart, and inward fire,
That never man such mischiefes did torment.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 28.

II. *intrans.* To boil violently; hence, to rage with pride or anger.

The knight *emboyling* in his haughtie hart,
Knitt all his forces. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 9.

emboîtement (oṅ-bwot'moṅ), *n.* [F., a jointing, a fitting in, etc. (see def.), < *emboîter*, joint, fit in, lock (step), OF. *emboister*, lit. inclose as in a box: see *emboss*^{3}.] In *biol.*, the doctrine of generation promulgated by Bonnet, namely, the aggregation of living germs one within the other, and their detachment to produce new existences.

embola, *n.* Plural of *embolon*.

embolæmia, *n.* See *embolemia*.

embold† (em-bōld'), *v. t.* [< *em*-^{1} + *bold*.] To embolden.

But now we dare not shew our selfe in place,
Ne vs *embold* to dwel in company
There as our hert would loue right faithfully.
Court of Love.

embolden (em-bōl'dn), *v. t.* [< *em*-^{1} + *bold* + *-en*^{1}.] To give boldness or courage to; make bolder; encourage.

With these Persuasions they [Richard and Geoffery] pass over into Normandy, and join with their Brother Henry, who, *emboldned* by their Assistance, grows now more insolent than he was before. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 54.

It is generally seen among Privateers that nothing *imboldens* them sooner to mutiny than want.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 146.

Fame . . . so gentle, so retiring, that it seemed no more than an assured and *emboldened* modesty.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 54.

emboldener (em-bōl'dn-ėr), *n.* One who or that which emboldens.

embolemia, embolæmia (em-bọ-lē′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. *embolæmia*, < Gr. *ἔμβολος*, thrown in (see *embolism*, *embolus*), + *αἷμα*, blood.] The condition of the blood accompanying the formation of metabolic abscesses in pyemia.

Embolemus, *n.* See *Embolimus*.

emboli, *n.* Plural of *embolus*.

embolia^{1} (em-bō′li-ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *emboliæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐμβολή*, insertion: see *embolism*.] Same as *embolism*.

embolia^{2}, *n.* Plural of *embolium*.

embolic (em-bol′ik), *a.* [< *embolus*, or *emboly*, + *-ic*.] 1. Inserted; intercalated; embolismic.—2. In *pathol.*, relating to embolism, or plugging of a blood-vessel.—3. Pertaining to emboly; characterized by or resulting from emboly.

> The two-layered gastrula is as a rule developed from the blastosphere by . . . *embolic* invagination.
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 114.

embolimean, embolimic (em-bọ-lim′ẹ̄-ạn, -ik), *a.* [< LL. *embolimæus*, inserted: see *embolism*.] Same as *embolismic*.

Emboliminæ (em-bol-i-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embolimus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Proctotrypidæ*, having the hind wings lobed, the male antennæ 10-jointed, the female 13-jointed. There are two genera, *Embolimus* and *Pedinomma*. *Förster*, 1856.

Embolimus (em-bol′i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1833), also improp. *Embolemus*, < Gr. *ἐμβόλιμος*, inserted, interpolated: see *embolism*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Emboliminæ*, characterized by the antennal scape, which is shorter than the first joint of the funicle. One North American and two European species are known. Usually spelled *Embolemus*.

Embolimus americanus, about five times natural size.

embolism (em′bō-lizm), *n.* [= F. *embolisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *embolismo*, < LL. *embolismus*, intercalation (also as adj. intercalary, an error for *embolimus*), as if < Gr. **ἐμβολισμός*, < *ἐμβόλιμος* (LGr. also *ἐμβολιμαῖος*, > LL. *embolimæus*), inserted, intercalated (cf. *ἔμβολος*, something thrown or thrust in: see *embolus*, 2), < *ἐμβάλλειν*, throw in, put in, insert: see *embolus*.] 1. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time. The Greeks made use of the lunar year of 354 days, and to adjust it to the solar year of 365 days they added a lunar month every second or third year, which they called *ἐμβόλιμος μὴν*, or *μὴν ἐμβόλιμος*, intercalated month.
2. Intercalated time.—3. In *pathol.*, the obstruction of a vessel by a clot of fibrin or other substance abnormally present and brought into the current of the circulating medium from some more or less distant locality. Embolism commonly causes paralysis in the brain, with more or less of an apoplectic shock.—4. In *liturgics*, a prayer for deliverance from evil, inserted in almost all liturgies after the Lord's Prayer, as an expansion of or addition to its closing petition, whence the name. Also *embolismus*.

> The Lord's Prayer is followed, in almost all Liturgies, by a short petition against temptation, . . . which . . . was anciently known by the name of the *Embolismus*.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 514.

Also *embolia*.

embolismal (em-bọ-liz′mạl), *a.* [< *embolism* + *-al*.] Pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted: as, an *embolismal* month.

embolismatic, embolismatical (em″bọ-liz-mat′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [Irreg. < *embolism* + *-at-ic*, *-al*. The LGr. form *ἐμβόλισμα(τ-)* means 'a patch.'] Embolismic. *Scott.*

embolismic, embolismical (em-bō-liz′mik, -mi-kạl), *a.* [< *embolism* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to or formed by intercalation or insertion; intercalated; inserted; embolic.

> Twelve lunations form a common year, and thirteen the *embolismic* year. *Grosier*, China (trans.).

> The [Hebrew] year is luni-solar, and, according as it is ordinary or *embolismic*, consists of twelve or thirteen lunar months, each of which has 29 or 30 days.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 677.

embolismus (em-bō-liz′mus), *n.* [LL. *embolismus*, insertion, intercalation: see *embolism*.] Same as *embolism*, 4.

embolite (em′bō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμβολή*, an insertion (< *ἐμβάλλειν*, throw in, insert), + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral consisting chiefly of the chlorid of silver and the bromide of silver, found in Chili and Mexico: so called because intermediate between cerargyrite and bromyrite.

embolium (em-bō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *embolia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *ἐμβόλιον*, something thrown in, < *ἔμβολος*, thrown in: see *embolus*.] An outer or marginal part of the corium found in the hemelytra of certain heteropterous insects. It resembles the rest of the corium in consistence, and is separated from it only by a thickened rib or vein.

embolize (em′bọ-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embolized*, ppr. *embolizing*. [< *embolus* + *-ize*.] To cut off from the circulation by embolism.

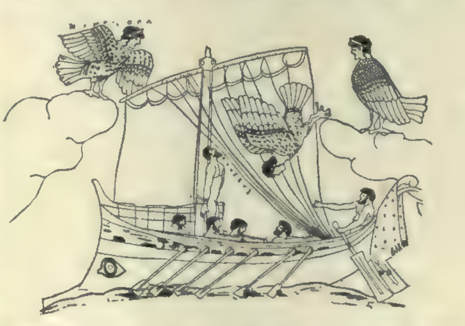
Embolomeri (em-bọ-lom′ẹ-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **embolomerus*: see *embolomerous*.] An order of extinct amphibians, having a set of vertebral centra interposed between the regular vertebral bodies, so that each vertebral arch has two centra, whence the name.

embolomerism (em-bọ-lom′ẹ-rizm), *n.* [< *embolomer-ous* + *-ism*.] Formation of the vertebral column by means of intercentra between the centra; diplospondylism.

embolomerous (em-bō-lom′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. **embolomerus*, < Gr. *ἔμβολος*, thrown in, + *μέρος*, part.] Thrown in, as intercalated centra or intercentra, between arch-bearing bodies of the vertebræ of the spinal column; having intercentra, as a spinal column; diplospondylic.

> The caudal region is *embolomerous*.
> *E. D. Cope*, Geol. Mag., II. 527.

embolon, embolum (em′bọ-lon, -lum), *n.*; pl. *embola* (-lạ̈). [L. *embolum*, < Gr. *ἔμβολον*, neut., *ἔμβολος*, masc., the bronze beak or ram of a ship: see *embolus*.] 1. The beak of an ancient war-ship. It was made of metal, in various forms, and sharpened like the prow of a modern ram, so that it might pierce an enemy's vessel beneath the water-line.



Embolon.—Ulysses and the Sirens, from Greek red-figured hydria found at Vulci. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto.")

2. Same as *embolus*.

embolophasia (em″bọ-lọ-fā′zi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔμβολος*, thrown in, + *φάσις*, a saying, < *φάναι* = L. *fari*, speak.] In *rhet.*, the interjection into discourse of meaningless and usually more or less sonorous words.

embolum, *n.* See *embolon*.

embolus (em′bọ-lus), *n.*; pl. *emboli* (-lī). [L., the piston of a pump, < Gr. *ἔμβολος*, masc., *ἔμβολον*, neut., anything pointed so as to thrust in easily, a peg, stopper, etc., prop. an adj., thrown or thrust in, or that may be thrown or thrust in, < *ἐμβάλλειν*, thrust in, throw in, < *ἐν*, in, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] 1. Something inserted into or acting within something else; that which thrusts or drives, as a piston or wedge.—2. The clot of fibrin obstructing a blood-vessel, causing embolism: as, capillary *emboli*.—3. The nucleus emboliformis of the cerebellum.

Also *embolon*, *embolum*.

emboly (em′bọ̄-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμβολή*, insertion, < *ἐμβάλλειν*, throw in: see *embolus*.] In *embryol.*, that mode of invagination by which a vesicular morula or blastosphere becomes a gastrula. It may be illustrated by the process of tucking half of a hollow india-rubber ball into the other half, and is effected by the more or less complete inclusion of the hypoblastic blastomeres within the epiblastic blastomeres, with the result of the diminution or abolition of the original blastocœle, the formation of an archenteron or primitive alimentary cavity with an orifice of invagination or blastopore, and thus the formation of a two-layered germ whose double walls consist of a hypoblastic endoderm and an epiblastic ectoderm, which is therefore a gastrula.

embondage† (em-bon′dạ̄j), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *bondage*.] To reduce to bondage; enslave.

> If the devill might have his free option, I believe he would ask nothing else but liberty to enfranchize all false Religions, and to *embondage* the true.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 4.

embonpoint (oṅ-bôṅ-pwaṅ′), *n.* [F., fullness, plumpness; orig. a phrase *en bon point*, in good condition: *en*, in; *bon*, good; *point*, point, degree, condition: see *in*^{1}, *bonus*, and *point*.] Exaggerated plumpness; rotundity of figure; stoutness: a euphemism for *fatness* or *fleshiness*.

> A clearness of skin almost bloom, and a plumpness almost *embonpoint*, softened the decided lines of her features. *Charlotte Brontë*, The Professor, xviii.

> The Queen [Victoria] was not very tall, but . . . until *embonpoint* overtook her, her figure was exquisitely beautiful. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 285.

emborder (em-bôr′dėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imborder*; < *em-*^{1} + *border*. Cf. OF. *emborder*, border, < *en-* + *bord*, border.] 1. To furnish, inclose, or adorn with a border.—2. To place as in a border; arrange as a border.

> Thick-woven arborets and flowers
> *Imborder'd* on each bank. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 438.

embordered (em-bôr′dėrd), *p. a.* [Formerly also *imbordered* (in heraldry also *embordured*); pp. of *emborder*, *v.*] Adorned with a border; specifically, in *her.*, having a border: an epithet used only when the border is of the same tincture as the field.

embosom (em-bůz′um), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbosom*; < *em-*^{1} + *bosom*.] 1. To take into or hold in the bosom; hold in nearness or intimacy; admit to the heart or affections; cherish.

> This gracelesse man, for furtherance of his guile,
> Did court the handmayd of my Lady deare,
> Who, glad t' *embosome* his affection vile,
> Did all she might more pleasing to appeare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 25.

2. To inclose; embrace; encircle.

> His house *embosomed* in the grove.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, IV. i. 21.

> The little kingdom of Navarre, *embosomed* within the Pyrenees. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

> Safe-*embosomed* by the night.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 26.

emboss^{1} (em-bos′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imboss*; early mod. E. also *enbosse*; < ME. *enbossen*, *enbocen*, < OF. *embosser*, *enbocer*, swell or arise in bunches, emboss, < *en-* + *bosse*, a boss: see *boss*^{1}.] 1. To form bosses on; fashion relief or raised work upon; ornament with bosses or raised work; cover or stud with protuberances, as a shield.

> To *enboce* thy Iowis [jaws] with mete is nat diewe [due].
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

> I le onely now *emboss* my Book with Brass,
> Dye 't with Vermilion, deck 't with Coperass.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

> Dead Corps *imboss* the Vale with little Hills.
> *Cowley*, Davideis, ii.

> All crowd in heaps, as at a night alarm
> The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
> To *emboss* their hives in clusters.
> *Dryden*, Don Sebastian.

> Hammer needs must widen out the round,
> And file *emboss* it fine with lily-flowers,
> Ere the stuff grow a ring-thing right to wear.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 7.

2. To represent in relief or raised work; specifically, in *embroidery*, to raise in relief by inserting padding under the stitches. See *embossing*.

> Exhibiting flowers in their natural colours, *embossed* upon a purple ground. *Scott.*

> Whitewashed arcade pillars, on which were *embossed* the royal arms of Castile. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 60.

emboss^{1}† (em-bos′), *n.* [< *emboss*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *boss*^{1}, *n.*] A boss; a protuberance.

> In this is a fountaine out of which gushes a river rather than a streeme, which ascending a good height breakes upon a round *embosse* of marble into millions of pearles.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 17, 1644.

emboss^{2}† (em-bos′), *v. t.* [Appar. only in the following passage, in pp. *embost*, which appears to stand for **emboskt*, pp. of **embosk*, var. *imbosk*, in other senses; the proper form would be **embosk*, < OF. *embosquer* = Sp. Pg. *emboscar* = It. *imboscare*, ML. *imboscare*, hide in a wood, set in ambush. The older form, ME. *enbussen*, etc., appears in *ambush*, q. v.] To conceal in or as in a wood or thicket.

> Like that self-gotten bird
> In the Arabian woods *embost*,
> That no second knows nor third.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1700.

emboss^{3}† (em-bos′), *v. t.* [Altered from reg. **emboist*, < OF. *emboister*, inclose, insert, fasten, put or shut up, as within a box, < *en*, in, + *boiste*, mod. F. *boîte*, a box: see *boist*^{1}, *bushel*^{1}, *box*^{2}. Cf. *emboîtement* and *embox*.] To inclose as in a box; incase; sheathe.

> A knight her mett in mighty armes *embost*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 24.

> The knight his thrillant speare againe assayd
> In his bras-plated body to *embosse*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 20.

embossed (em-bost′), *p. a.* [Formerly also *imbossed, embost, imbost;* < ME. *embosed* (def. 6); pp. of *emboss*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Formed of or furnished with bosses or raised figures: as, *embossed* leather; *embossed* writing.—2. In *bot.*, projecting in the center like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target.—3. Swollen; puffed up.

> All the *embossed* sores, and headed evils,
> That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
> Wouldst thou disgorge into the general world.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

4. In *entom.*, having several plane tracts of any shape elevated above the rest of the surface: said of the sculpture of insects.—5. In *glass-decoration*, grained.—6†. [The particular allusion in this use is uncertain; perhaps to the bubbles of foam which "emboss," as it were, the animal's mouth, or else to its puffed cheeks. See the extract from the "Babees Book" under *emboss*^{1}.] Foaming at the mouth and panting, as from exhaustion with running: a hunting term formerly applied to dogs and beasts of the chase.

> Anone vppon as she these wordis saide,
> Ther come an hert in att the chaunber dore
> All *embosed*. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 80.

> Like dastard Curres that, having at a bay
> The salvage beast *embost* in wearie chace,
> Dare not adventure on the stubborne pray,
> Ne byte before. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 22.

> Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds:
> Brach Merriman, the poor cur is *emboss'd*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.

> I am *embost*
> With trotting all the streets to find Pandolfo.
> *J. Tomkins* (?), Albumazar.

Embossed velvet. Same as *raised velvet* (which see, under *velvet*).

embosser (em-bos′ėr), *n.* One who or that which embosses; something used for producing raised figures or impressions.

> The first form of Morse recorder was the *Embosser*.
> *Preece and Sivewright*, Telegraphy, p. 67.

embossing (em-bos′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *emboss*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The art or process of producing raised or projecting figures or designs in relief upon surfaces. A common method of embossing upon a wooden surface is by driving a blunt tool into the wood according to the desired pattern, then planing the surface down to the level of the sunken design, and afterward wetting it. The moisture causes the compressed portions forming the design to rise to their original height and thus to project from the planed surface. Embossing on leather, paper, or cloth, as for book-covers, books for the blind, and various kinds of ornamental work, and also on metal, is usually effected by stamping with dies by means of an embossing- or stamping-press, or the bookbinders' arming-press. Embossing with the needle is done either by working over a pad made of cloth, sometimes in several thicknesses, or by stuffing with wool, hair, or the like, under the threads, as in couched work. See *embossing-machine*.

2. A raised figure or design; an embossment. [Rare.]

> For so letters, if they be so farre off as they cannot be discerned, shew but as a duskish paper; and all engravings and *embossings* appear plain.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 878.

embossing-iron (em-bos′ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A tool employed to produce a grained surface on marble.

embossing-machine (em-bos′ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* 1. A system of heated rolls, the faces of which are cut with an ornamental design, used to impress the design on figured velvets and other fabrics.—2. A machine for ornamenting wood-surfaces by pressing hot molds upon the wet wood and burning in the pattern, the charcoal being afterward removed. In some machines engraved rolls are used in place of stamps, and the wood is steamed and passed between the rolls while hot.

3. A machine for embossing an ornamental design on boot- and shoe-fronts.

embossing-press (em-bos′ing-pres), *n.* An apparatus for stamping and embossing paper, cardboard, book-covers, leather, etc., and for erasing checks by destroying the texture of the paper on which they are written.

embossment (em-bos′me̤nt), *n.* [< *emboss*^{1} + *-ment.*] 1. The act of embossing or forming protuberances or knobs upon a surface; the state of being embossed or studded.—2. A prominence like a boss; a knob or jutting point.

> I wish, also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three ascents and alleys, . . . which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or *embossments*.
> *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

3. Relief; raised work.

> The gold *embossment* might indeed have been done by another, but not these heads, so true to the life, and of an art so far beyond any ability of mine, that I am tempted sometimes to think that he is in league with Vulcan.
> *W. Ware*, Zenobia, I. 65.

> The admission ticket for the City festival was a rich *embossment* from a specially cut die in the old French style of Louis XIV. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 64, note.

embottle† (em-bot′l), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *bottle*^{2}.] To put in a bottle; confine in a bottle; bottle.

> Stirom, firmest fruit,
> *Embottled* (long as Priameian Troy
> Withstood the Greeks) endures, ere justly mild.
> *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

embouchure (oṅ-bö-shür′), *n.* [F., < *emboucher*, put into the mouth, refl. flow out, discharge: see *embogue*.] 1. The mouth of a river, etc.; the point of discharge of a flowing stream.

> We approached Piteå at sunset. The view over the broad *embouchure* of the river, studded with islands, was quite picturesque. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 180.

> At the entrance to Wolstenholme Sound, which, like most of these inlets, forms the *embouchure* of a glacier-river. *Schley and Söley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 6.

2. A mouthpiece. Specifically—(*a*†) The metal mounting of the opening of a purse. (*b*) In *music:* (1) The mouthpiece of a wind-instrument, especially when of metal. (2) The adjustment of the mouth of the player to such a mouthpiece. The intonation of certain instruments, such as the French horn, depends largely upon the player's embouchure.

embound† (em-bound′), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *bound*^{1}.] To shut in; inclose.

> That sweet breath,
> Which was *embounded* in this beauteous clay.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3.

embow (em-bō′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbow;* < *em-*^{1} + *bow*^{2}.] To form like a bow; arch; bend; bow. [Archaic.]

> I saw a bull as white as driven snowe,
> With gilded hornes, *embowed* like the moone.
> *Spenser*, Visions of the World's Vanity.

> For *embowed* windows, I hold them of good use.
> *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

> To walk the studious cloysters pale,
> And love the high-*embowed* roof,
> With antick pillars massy proof.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 157.

Dejected embowed. See *dejected*.—**Embowed-contrary**, in *her.*, same as *counter-embowed*.

embowel (em-bou′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emboweled* or *embowelled*, ppr. *emboweling* or *embowelling*. [Formerly also *imbowel;* < *em-*^{1} + *bowel*.] 1. To inclose in another substance; embed; bury.

> Deepe *emboweld* in the earth entyre.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 15.

2. [Equiv. to *disembowel*, q. v.] To remove the bowels or internal parts of; eviscerate.

> Fossils, and minerals, that th' *embowel'd* earth
> Displays. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

> *P. Hen.* Death hath not struck so fat a deer to-day,
> Though many dearer, in this bloody fray;
> Embowell'd will I see thee by and by;
> Till then, in blood by noble Percy lie.
> *Falstaff.* [Rising slowly.] *Embowelled!* if thou *embowel* me to-day, I'll give you leave to powder me and eat me to-morrow. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

> W. W. Known and approved for his Art of Embalming, having preserved the Corps of a Gentlewoman sweet and entire Thirteen Years, without *embowelling*.
> *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, Pref.

emboweler, emboweller (em-bou′el-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *imboweler, imboweller;* < *embowel*, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who disembowels.

embowelment (em-bou′el-me̤nt), *n.* [Formerly also *imbowelment;* < *embowel* + *-ment.*] 1. Evisceration.—2. *pl.* The bowels; viscera; internal parts.

> What a dead thing is a clock, with its ponderous *embowelments* of lead and brass. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

embower, imbower (em-, im-bou′ėr), *v.* [< *em-*^{1}, *im-*, + *bower*^{1}.] I. *intrans.* 1. To lodge or rest in or as in a bower.

> The small birds, in their wide boughs *embowring*,
> Chaunted their sundrie tunes with sweet consent.
> *Spenser*, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 225.

2†. To form a bower. *Milton.*

II. *trans.* To cover with or as with a bower; shelter with or as with foliage; form a bower for.

> A shady bank,
> Thick over-head with verdant roof *imbower'd*.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1038.

> A small Indian village, pleasantly *embowered* in a grove of spreading elms. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 96.

> And the silent isle *imbowers*
> The Lady of Shalott.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott.

> The *embowered* lanes, and the primroses and the hawthorn. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, i.

embowl (em-bōl′), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *bowl*^{1}.] To form into or as into a bowl; give a globular form to. [Rare.]

> Long ere the earth, *embowl'd* by thee,
> Beare the forme it now doth beare:
> Yea, thou art God for ever, free
> From all touch of age and year.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Ps. xc.

embowment† (em-bō′me̤nt), *n.* [< *embow* + *-ment.*] An arch; a vault.

> The roof all open, not so much as any *embowment* near any of the walls left. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 249.

embox (em-boks′), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *box*^{2}. Cf. *emboss*^{3}.] To inclose in a box; box up; specifically, to seat or ensconce in a box of a theater. [Rare.]

> *Emboxed*, the ladies must have something smart.
> *Churchill*, Rosciad.

emboyssement†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ambushment*.

> Then shuln ye euermo countrewaite *emboyssements*, and alle espiaile. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

embrace^{1} (em-brās′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embraced*, ppr. *embracing*. [Formerly also *imbrace;* < ME. *embracen, enbracen, enbrasen*, < OF. *embracer*, F. *embrasser* = Pr. *embrassar* = OSp. *embrasar, embrązar* (Sp. *abrazar*), embrace, = Pg. *embraçar*, take in the arm, as a buckler, = It. *imbracciare*, embrace, < ML. *imbrachiare*, take in the arms, embrace, < L. *in*, in, + *brachium*, arm: see *brace*^{1}.] I. *trans.* 1. To take, grasp, clasp, or infold in the arms; used absolutely, to press to the bosom, as in token of affection; hug; clip.

> And but as he *enbrased* his horse nekke he hadde fallen to the erthe all vp-right. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 331.

> Sir, I think myself happy in your acquaintance; and before we part, shall entreat leave to *embrace* you.
> *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

> Strong Son of God, immortal Love,
> Whom we, that have not seen thy face,
> By faith, and faith alone, *embrace*.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, Int.

> He took his place upon the double throne,
> She cast herself before him on her knees,
> *Embracing* his.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 412.

2. To inclose; encompass; contain; encircle.

> You'll see your Rome *embrac'd* with fire, before
> You'll speak with Coriolanus. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

> Low at his feet his spacious plain is placed,
> Between the mountain and the stream *embraced*.
> *Sir J. Denham.*

> A river sweeping round,
> With gleaming curves the valley did *embrace*,
> And seemed to make an island of that place.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 233.

3. Figuratively, to take. (*a*) To take or receive with willingness; accept as true, desirable, or advantageous; make one's own; take to one's self: as, to *embrace* the Christian religion, a cause, or an opportunity.

> With shryfte of mouthe and pennaunce smerte
> They wene ther blis for to *vmbrace*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 97.

> I thought he would have *embraced* this opportunity of speaking to me. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

> O lift your natures up;
> *Embrace* our aims; work out your freedom.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

(*b*) To receive or accept, though unwillingly; accept as inevitable.

> I *embrace* this fortune patiently,
> Since not to be avoided it falls on me.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 5.

> Thurio, give back, or else *embrace* thy death;
> Come not within the measure of my wrath.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4.

4. To comprehend; include or take in; comprise: as, natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences.—5†. To hold; keep possession of; sway.

> Even such a passion doth *embrace* my bosom:
> My heart beats thicker than a feverous pulse.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

6†. To throw a protecting arm around; shield.

> See how the heavens, of voluntary grace
> And soveraine favor towards chastity,
> Doe succor send to her distressed cace;
> So much high God doth innocence *embrace*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 29.

7. In *bot.*, to clasp with the base: as, a leaf *embracing* the stem.—8. In *zoöl.*, to lie closely in contact with (another part), imperfectly surrounding it. Thus, elytra are said to *embrace* the abdomen when their edges are turned over the abdominal margins; wings in repose *embrace* the body when they are closely appressed to it, curving down over the sides.

II. *intrans.* To join in an embrace.

> While we stood like fools
> *Embracing*, . . . out they came,
> Trustees and Aunts and Uncles.
> *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

embrace^1 (em-brās′), *n.* [Formerly also *imbrace;* from the verb.] An inclosure or clasp with the arms; specifically, a pressure to the bosom with the arms; an embracement; a hug.

Now my *embraces* are for queens and princesses,
For ladies of high mark, for divine beauties.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

Roll'd in one another's arms, and silent in a last *embrace.*
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

embrace^2 (em-brās′), *v. t.* [< OF. *embraser, embracer*, F. *embraser*, set on fire, kindle, inflame, incite, instigate, < *en-* + *braise*, live coals: see *braize*^{1}. Hence *embracer*^{2}, *embracery.*] In *law*, to attempt to influence corruptly, as a court or jury, by threats, bribes, promises, services, or entertainments, or by any means other than evidence or open argument.

Punishment for the person *embracing* [the embracer] is by fine and imprisonment; and for the juror so *embraced*, if it be by taking money, the punishment is (by divers statutes of the reign of Edward III.) perpetual infamy, imprisonment for a year, and forfeiture of the tenfold value. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. x.

embraced (em-brāst′), *p. a.* In *her.*, braced together; tied or bound together.

embracement (em-brās′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbracement;* < F. *embrassement*, < *embrasser*, embrace: see *embrace* and *-ment.*] 1. The act of embracing; a grasp or clasp in the arms; a hug; an embrace. [Obsolescent.]

These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd *embracement.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

I should freelier rejoice in that absence wherein he won honour than in the *embracements* of his bed, where he would show most love. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3.

Soft whisperings, *embracements*, all the joys
And melting toys
That chaster love allows.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

They were all together admitted to the *embracement*, and to kiss the feet of Jesus.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 346.

2. The act of taking to one's self; seizure; acceptance. [Rare.]

Such a benefactour is Almighty God, and such a tribute he requires of us; a ready *embracement* of, and a joyfull complacency in, his kindness. *Barrow*, Works, I. viii.

He shows the greatness
Of his vast stomach in the quick *embracement*
Of th' other's dinner. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

3†. Extent of grasp; comprehension; capacity.

Nor can her [the soul's] wide *embracements* filled be.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

embracer^1 (em-brā′sėr), *n.* [Formerly also *imbracer;* < *embrace* + *-er*^{1}.] One who embraces.

The Neapolitan is accounted the best courtier of ladies, and the greatest *embracer* of pleasure of any other people.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 39.

embracer^2, **embraceor** (em-brā′sėr, -sọr), *n.* [Also *embrasor;* < OF. *embraceor, embraseor, embrasour, embraseur*, one who sets on fire, an incendiary, fig. one who inflames or incites, < *embraser, embracer*, F. *embraser*, set on fire, kindle, inflame, incite, instigate: see *embrace*^{2}.] In *law*, one who practises embracery.

embracery (em-brā′sėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *imbracery;* < OF. (AF.) **embracerie*, < *embraser, embracer*, set on fire, kindle, inflame, incite, instigate: see *embrace*^{2}.] In *law*, the offense of attempting to influence a jury or court by any means besides evidence or argument in open court, such as bribes, promises, threats, persuasions, entertainments, or the like. It involves the idea of corruption attempted, whether a verdict is given or not, or whether the verdict is true or false.

embracing (em-brā′sing), *p. a.* Comprehensive; thorough. [Rare.]

The grasp of Pasteur on this class of subjects [ferments] was *embracing.* *Tyndall*, Life of Pasteur, Int., p. 24.

embracive (em-brā′siv), *a.* [< *embrace* + *-ive.*] Given to embracing; caressing. [Rare.]

Not less kind in her way, though less expansive and *embrasive*, was Madame de Montcontour to my wife.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lvii.

embraid^1† (em-brād′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *embread;* < *em-*^{1} + *braid*^{1}.] To braid.

Her golden lockes, that late in tresses bright
Embreaded were for hindring of her haste,
Now loose about her shoulders hong undight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 18.

embraid^2† (em-brād′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *embrayde;* < *em-*^{1} + *braid*^{1}, 5.] To upbraid.

To *embraide* them with their vnbelief, by this exaumple of a man being bothe a heathen and a souldier.
J. Udall, On Luke vii.

embrail (em-brāl′), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *brail.*] *Naut.*, to brail up. [Rare.]

And he who strives the tempest to disarm
Will never first *embrail* the lee yard-arm.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii.

embranchement (F. pron. oṅ-broṅsh′moṅ), *n.* [F.: see *embranchment.*] Same as *embranchment;* specifically, one of the main branches or divisions of the animal kingdom; a branch, phylum, or subkingdom.

The *embranchement* or sub-kingdom Mollusca.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 632.

embranchment (em-brȧnch′mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *embranchement*, a branching out, a branch, < *embrancher*, branch, < *en-* + *branche*, branch: see *branch.*] A branching out, as of trees; ramification; division.

This Fraternity with its *embranchments.*
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, v.

embrangle, imbrangle (em-, im-brang′gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embrangled, imbrangled*, ppr. *embrangling, imbrangling.* [< *em-*^{1}, *im-*, + *brangle*^{1}.] To mix confusedly; entangle.

I am lost and *embrangled* in inextricable difficulties.
Bp. Berkeley, quoted by J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 66.

Physiology *imbrangled* with an inapplicable logic.
Coleridge.

The half-witted boy . . . undertaking messages and little helpful odds and ends for every one, which, however, poor Jacob managed always hopelessly to *embrangle.*
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

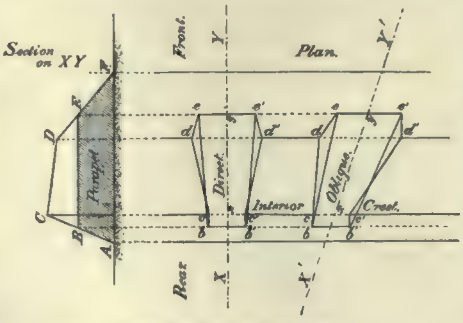
embranglement (em-brang′gl-mẹnt), *n.* [< *embrangle* + *-ment.*] Entanglement.

embrasor, *n.* See *embracer*^{2}.

embrasure^1 (em-brā′zụ̄r; in military use, em′brạ-zụ̄r), *n.* [< F. *embrasure*, an embrasure, orig. the skewing, splaying, or chamfreting of a door or window, < OF. *embraser*, skew, splay, or chamfer the jambs of a door or window (mod. F. *ébraser*, splay), < *en-* + *braser*, skew, chamfret.] 1. In *arch.*, the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall, designed to give more room or admit more light, or to provide a wider range for ballistic arms.

Meanwhile apart, in the twilight gloom of a window's *embrasure*,
Sat the lovers, and whispered together.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 3.

2. In *fort.*, an opening in a wall or parapet through which guns are pointed and fired; the indent or crenelle of an embattlement. When the directrix (the line which bisects the sole) is perpendicular to the interior crest of the parapet, the embrasure is termed *direct;* when the directrix makes an acute angle with it, the embrasure is said to be *oblique.* The axis of an embrasure is that part of the directrix which lies within the boundaries of the sole. See *battlement.*



Section and Plan of Embrasure.

A, B, E, F, section of parapet; *B, C, D, E*, elevation of one cheek of embrasure; *A, B*, genouillère; *B, E*, slope of sole; *X Y, X′ Y′*, directrices of embrasures; *c b b′ c′*, throat, or interior opening; *d e e′ d′*, mouth, or exterior opening; *x y*, axis; *c b e d, c′ b′ e′ d′*, cheeks or sides; *b b′ e′ e*, sole or bottom; *c c′ b′ b e e′ d′ d*, merlon; *b b′*, sill. The widening of the embrasure toward the front is called the splay.

We saw . . . on the side of the Hill an old ruined parapet with four or five *embrasures.* *Cook*, Third Voyage, vi. 5.

Say, pilot, what this fort may be,
Whose sentinels look down
From moated walls that show the sea
Their deep *embrasures'* frown?
O. W. Holmes, Voyage of the Good Ship Union (1862).

embrasure^2† (em-brā′sụ̄r), *n.* [Irreg. < *embrace*, F. *embrasser*, + *-ure.*] An embrace.

Where injury of chance
Puts back leave-taking, . . . forcibly prevents
Our lock'd *embrasures.* *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4.

embrave† (em-brāv′), *v. t.* [Also *imbrave;* < *em-*^{1} + *brave.*] 1. To inspire with bravery; make bold.

Psyche, *embrav'd* by Charis' generous flame,
Strives in devotion's furnace to refine
Her pious self. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, xvii., Arg.

Sage Moses first their wondrous might descry'd,
When, by some drops from hence *imbraved*, he
His triumph sung o'er th' Erythræan Tide.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 3.

2. To embellish; make fine or showy; decorate.

The faded flowres her corse *embrave.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

embrawn† (em-brân′), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *brawn.*] To make brawny or muscular.

It will *embrawne* and iron-crust his flesh.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

embread†, *v. t.* Same as *embraid*^{1}.

embreathement (em-brēᴛʜ′mẹnt), *n.* [< *em-* + *breathe* + *-ment;* a lit. translation of L. *inspiratio*(*n-*), inspiration.] The act of breathing in; inspiration. [Rare.]

The special and immediate suggestion, *embreathement*, and dictation of the Holy Ghost. *W. Lee.*

embrew^1† (em-brö′), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *brew*^{1}.] To strain or distil.

embrew^2† (em-brö′), *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *imbrue.*

embright† (em-brīt′), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *bright*^{1}.] To make bright; brighten.

Mercy, co-partner of great George's throne,
Through the *embrighted* air ascendant flies.
Cunningham, On the Death of his Late Majesty.

embring-days† (em′bring-dāz), *n. pl.* Same as *embering-days.*

embrithite (em-brith′īt), *n.* [< Gr. ἐμβριθής, heavy, weighty (< ἐν, in, + βρῖθος, weight, < βρίθειν, be heavy, weigh down), + *-ite*^{2}.] A variety of the mineral boulangerite, from Nertchinsk in Siberia.

embroach† (em-brōch′), *v. t.* [< ME. *enbrochen*, put on the spit, < OF. *embrocher*, spit, broach, run through the body (= Sp. *embrocar* = It. *imbroccare:* see *embrocado*), < *en-* + *broche*, a broach, spit: see *broach.*] To put on the spit; broach.

Enbroche hit overtwert . .
And rost it browne.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 43.

embroaden (em-brâ′dn), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *broaden.*] To broaden.

The *embroadened* brim [of the pelvis] found in certain savage tribes is a retention of a feature of adolescence.
Cleland, Nature, XXXVI. 598.

embrocado (em-brọ-kä′dō), *n.* [A Spanish-looking modification of It. *imbroccata*, a thrust with the sword, a hit, pp. fem. of *imbroccare*, hit the mark, oppose, aim, = Sp. *embrocar* (pp. *embrocado*), fasten (a shoe in making) with tacks to the last, = F. *embrocher*, spit, broach, run through the body: see *embroach.*] A pass in fencing. *Halliwell.*

embrocate (em′brọ-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embrocated*, ppr. *embrocating.* [< ML. *embrocatus*, pp. of *embrocare* (> It. *embroccare* = Sp. Pg. *embrocar* = OF. *embroquer*), foment, < *embroca*, LL. *embrocha*, < Gr. ἐμβροχή, a fomentation, < ἐμβρέχειν, soak in, foment, < ἐν, in, + βρέχειν, wet, steep, rain, send rain: see *bregma.*] To moisten and rub, as a bruised or injured part of the body, with a liquid substance, as with liniment.

I *embrocated* the tumour with ol. litior and cham.
Wiseman, Surgery, i. 9.

embrocation (em-brọ-kā′shọn), *n.* [Formerly *embrochation* (after the LL.); < OF. (and F.) *embrocation* = Sp. *embrocacion* = Pg. *embrocação* = It. *embrocazione*, < ML. *embrocatio*(*n-*), < *embrocare*, foment, < *embroca*, LL. *embrocha*, a fomentation: see *embrocate.*] 1. The act of moistening and rubbing a bruised or injured part with some liquid substance.

Embrochation, a devise that physitions have to foment the head or any other part, with some liquor falling from aloft upon it, in manner of rain, whence it took its name.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, Expl. of Obscure Words.

2. The liquid with which an affected part is rubbed; a fomentation; liniment.

To scoure away the foule dandruffe, an *embrochation* of it [wild mint] and vinegre upon the head in the sun is counted singular. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 14.

embroder†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embroider.*

embroglio (em-brō′lyō), *n.* An erroneous form (imitating *embroil*) of *imbroglio.*

embroid† (em-broid′), *v. t.* [< ME. *embroyden, enbrouden, enbrowden, enbrauden, enbrawden*, < OF. *embroder*, embroider, < *en-* + *broder*, border, broider (cf. ME. *broyden, brouden*, etc., partly var. of *breiden, braiden*, braid): see *broid, broider*, and *border.*] Same as *embroider.*

Embrouded was he, as it were a mede,
Al ful of freshe floures, white and rede.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 89.

This woful lady ylerned had in youthe
So that she werken and *embrowden* couthe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2352.

embroider (em-broi′dėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbroider, embroder, imbroder;* extended with *-er*, as in *broider*, q. v., after *broidery, embroidery*, from earlier *embroid*.] **1.** To decorate with ornamental needlework. See *embroidery*.

His garment was disguysed very vayne,
And his *embrodered* Bonet sat awry.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 9.

Thou shalt *embroider* the coat of fine linen.
Ex. xxviii. 39.

Some *imbrodered* with white beads, some with Copper, other painted after their manner.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 130.

2. To work with the needle upon a ground; produce or form in needlework, as a flower, a cipher, etc.: as, to *embroider* silver stars on velvet.

The whole Chappell covered on the outside with cloth of Tissue: the gift, as appeareth by the arms *imbroydered* thereon, of the Florentine. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 132.

3. Figuratively, to embellish; decorate with verbal or literary ornament; hence, to falsify or exaggerate: as, the story has been considerably *embroidered*.

None of his writings are so agreeable to us as his Letters, particularly those which are written with earnestness, and are not *embroidered* with verses.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

embroiderer (em-broi′dėr-ėr), *n.* One who embroiders, in any sense of the word.

Their *embroderers* are very singular workemen, who work much in gold and silver. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 122.

I am ashamed thus to employ my pen in correcting this *embroiderer*, who has stuffed his writings with so many lies that those who bear him the least ill-will are forced to blush at his fopperies and toyes.
North, Life of Qvoniambec.

embroidery (em-broi′dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *embroideries* (-iz). [< *embroider*, after *broidery*.] **1.** The art of working with the needle raised and ornamental designs in threads of silk, cotton, gold, silver, or other material, upon any woven fabric, leather, paper, etc. Embroidery has been used in all ages for the decoration of hangings and garments used for statues of divinities or in religious ceremonials; but its use in ordinary dress was especially developed during the middle ages in Europe, when garments entirely ornamented with the needle were worn by those who could afford them, and heraldry offered an opportunity for embroidery upon the surcoats and tabards of men-at-arms. The nations of Persia and the extreme East are the greatest masters of embroidery in modern times. The example most familiar to the West is the India shawl, for which see *cashmere* and *chudder*. **2.** A design produced or worked according to this art.

Next these a youthful train their vows express'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery* dress'd.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

They wore cloaks of the richest material, covered with lace and *embroidery;* corked shoes, pantofles, or slippers, ornamented to the utmost of their means; and this extravagance was anxiously followed by men of all classes.
Fairholt, I. 256.

3. Variegated or diversified ornamentation, especially by the contrasts of figures and colors; ornamental decoration.

As if she contended to have the *embroidery* of the earth richer than the cope of the sky. *B. Jonson*, The Penates.

If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were helpt and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landskip of his own possessions. *Spectator*, No. 414.

4. In *her.*, a hill or mount with several copings or rises and falls.—**Canadian, chain-stitch, chenille, cloth, cordovan embroidery.** See the qualifying words.—**Cut-cloth embroidery**, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth cut in the shape of leaves, flowers, etc., are sewed upon a foundation, the whole being assisted by decorative edging-lines and the like in needlework. See *appliqué*, and *cloth appliqué*, under *cloth*.—**Danish embroidery.** See *Danish*.—**Darned embroidery**, a kind of embroidery in which a background of a somewhat open textile fabric is filled in by the needle with new threads, so as to make a solid and opaque surface in the form of the design. This is especially used for washable materials, such as muslin for curtains.—**Etching-embroidery.** See *etching*.

embroidery-frame (em-broi′dėr-i-frām), *n.* A frame on which material to be embroidered is fastened and stretched, so that it may not be drawn in the working.

embroidery-needle (em-broi′dėr-i-nē″dl), *n.* Any one of various large needles or implements of like character used in ornamental needlework and similar processes. The chenille embroidery-needle has a large open eye and a sharp point; the worsted- or wool-work needle, for use with canvas, is usually blunt, and has the eye nearly as large as in the former. For embroidery on solid materials the needle is thin and sharp, and has a long narrow eye; for crochet- and tambour-work the so-called needle is in reality a hook.

embroidery-paste (em-broi′dėr-i-pāst), *n.* An adhesive mixture used in embroidery to make materials adhere together, and also to stiffen the embroidery at the back. *Dict. of Needlework.*

embroil[1]† (em-broil′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *broil*[1]. Appar. confused with *embroil*[2].] To broil; burn.

Fiery diseases, seated in the spirit, *embroile* the whole frame of the body. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 7.

That knowledge for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to *embroil* and consume the sacrilegious invaders.
Decay of Christian Piety.

embroil[2] (em-broil′), *v. t.* [< OF. *embroillir, enbroillir, embrouillir*, become troubled, confused, or soiled, later and mod. F. *embrouiller* (= Sp. *embrollar* = Pg. *embrulhar* = It. *imbrogliare*), entangle, confuse, embroil, < *en-* + *brouiller*, confuse, jumble: see *broil*[2].] **1.** To mix up or entangle; intermix confusedly; involve. [Rare in this literal use.]

Omitted paragraphs *embroil'd* the sense,
With vain traditions stopp'd the gaping fence.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 266.

The Christian antiquities at Rome . . . are *embroiled* with fable and legend. *Addison.*

2. To involve in contention or trouble by discord; disturb; distract.

I had no design to *embroil* my kingdom in civil war.
Eikon Basilike.

It pleas'd God not to *embroile* and put to confusion his whole people for the perverseness of a few.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

I verily believe it is the sad inequality of intellect that prevails that *embroils* communities more than any thing else. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

embroil[2]† (em-broil′), *n.* [< *embroil*[2], *v.*] Perplexity; confusion; embarrassment. *Shaftesbury.*

What an *embroil* it had made in Parliament is not easy to conjecture. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 568.

embroilment (em-broil′ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *embrouillement* (= Pg. *embrulhamento* = It. *imbrogliamento*), < *embrouiller*, embroil: see *embroil*[2] and *-ment*.] The act of embroiling, or the state of being embroiled; a state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; disturbance; entanglement.

He [the Prince of Orange] was not apprehensive of a new *embroilment*, but rather wished it.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1678.

As minister to England during the war he [Adams] had largely contributed by his firmness and discretion to save the country from a foreign *embroilment*.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 180.

embronze† (em-bronz′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bronze*.] To form or represent in bronze, as a statue.

Will you in largesses exhaust your store,
That you may proudly stalk the Circus o'er,
Or in the Capitol *embronz'd* may stand,
Spoil'd of your fortune and paternal land?
Francis, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii.

embrothel† (em-broth′el), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *brothel*[2].] To inclose or harbor in a brothel. [Rare.]

Men which choose
Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute
Worse than *embrothel'd* strumpets prostitute.
Donne.

embroude†, **embrowde**†, *v. t.* Middle English variants of *embroid*.

embrown (em-broun′), *v.* [Formerly also *imbrown;* < *em-*[1] + *brown*. Cf. OF. *embrunir*, darken, make brown or blackish, < *en-* + *brun*, brown.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make brown; darken.

Whence summer suns *embrown* the labouring swains.
Fenton, To Mr. Southern.

2. To make dark or obscure.

Where the unpierced shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bowers.
Milton, P. L., iv. 246.

II. *intrans.* To grow or become brown; acquire a brownish hue.

In the fields and woods, meanwhile, there were . . . signs and signals of the Summer: the darkening foliage; the *embrowning* grain. *Longfellow*, Kavanagh, xviii.

embrue† (em-brö′), *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *imbrue*.

embrute (em-bröt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embruted*, ppr. *embruting*. [Formerly also *imbrute;* < *em-*[1] + *brute*.] **I.** *trans.* To degrade to the condition of a brute; make brutal or like a brute; brutalize.

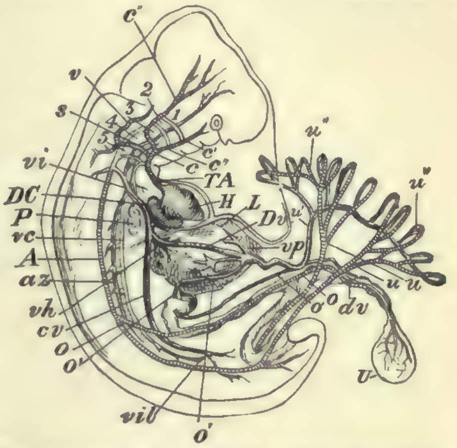
All the man *embruted* in the swine.
Cawthorne, Regulation of the Passions.

Mix'd with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute*,
That to the highth of deity aspired!
Milton, P. L., ix. 166.

II. *intrans.* To fall or sink to the condition of a brute.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies, and *imbrutes*, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being.
Milton, Comus, l. 468.

embryo (em′bri-ō), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *embrio* (also *embryon*, formerly also *embrion*); < F. *embryon* = Sp. *embrion* = Pg. *embryão* = It. *embrione*, < NL. *embryon*, erroneously taken, appar. at first by French writers, as *embryo(n-)*, as if from a Gr. **ἐμβρυών*, but properly *embryon* (reg. L. **embryum*), < Gr. *ἔμβρυον* (stem *ἐμβρυ-*), the embryo, fetus, also applied to a newly born animal, neut. of *ἔμβρυος*, growing in, < *ἐν*, in, + *βρύειν*, swell, be full.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The fecundated germ of an animal in its earlier stages of development, and before it has assumed the distinctive form and structure of the parent; a germ; a rudiment; in a more extended sense, a rudimentary animal during its whole antenatal existence. In the later stages of development, especially in man and the mammals generally, the name *fetus* commonly takes the place of *embryo*. In the cases of oviparous animals, the term *embryo* properly covers the whole course of development of the fecundated germ in the egg (which see, and see cut under *dorsal*): as, the hen's egg contained an *embryo* ready to hatch. By a late and loose, though now common, extension of the term, it is applied to various larval stages of some invertebrates, which in the course of their transformation are frequently so different from the parent as to be described as distinct species or genera: as, the *embryo* (first larval stage) of a cestoid worm.



Early Human Embryo, giving diagrammatically the principal vessels antecedent to the establishment of the regular fetal circulation.

H, heart; *P*, lungs; *L*, liver; *TA*, the aortic trunk or cardiac aorta; *c, c′, c″*, common, external, and internal carotids; *s*, subclavian artery; *v*, vertebral artery; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the aortic arches (the persistent left aortic arch hidden); *A*, subvertebral aorta; *o, o′*, omphalomeseraic artery and vein, to and from *U*, the umbilical vesicle with its vitelline duct, *dv*; *u, u*, the two hypogastric or umbilical arteries, with the ramifications, *u″, u‴*, in the placenta; *u′*, umbilical vein; *vh*, hepatic vein; *cv*, inferior vena cava; *vil*, iliac veins; *az*, an azygous vein; *vc*, a posterior cardinal vein; *vi*, innominate vein; *vp*, portal vein; *Dv*, the ductus venosus; *DC*, a ductus Cuvieri. The anterior cardinal vein is seen beginning in the head and running down to the ductus Cuvieri, on the under side of the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

The *embryos* of a man, dog, seal, bat, reptile, etc., can at first hardly be distinguished from each other.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 31.

2. In *bot.*, the rudimentary plant contained in the seed, the result of the action of pollen upon the ovule. It may be so rudimentary as to have apparently no distinction of parts; but even in its simplest form it consists virtually of a single internode of an axis, which upon germination develops at one extremity a leaf or leaves with a terminal bud, and a root at the other. In more developed embryos this initial internode or caulicle (often incorrectly called *radicle*) bears at one end one, two, or more rudimentary leaves called cotyledons, and often an initial bud or plumule. Also called *germ*. By recent authors the term is also applied to the developed oöspore in vascular cryptogams. See cuts under *albumen* and *cotyledon*.

3. The beginning or first state of anything, while yet in a rude and undeveloped condition; the condition of anything which has been conceived but is not yet developed or executed; rudimentary state: chiefly in the phrase *in embryo*.

There were Items of such a Treaty being *in Embrio*.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then *in embryo*. *Swift.*

A little bench of heedless bishops here,
And there a chancellor *in embryo*.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

Epispermic embryo. See *epispermic*.=**Syn.** *Fetus, Germ, Rudiment.* The first of these words is mainly applied to the embryos of viviparous vertebrates in the later stages of their development, when they are more subject to observation. *Germ* means especially the seed or fecundated ovum, and scarcely extends beyond the early stages of an embryo. *Rudiment* is simply the specific application of a more general term to a germ or to the early, crude, or 'rude' stages of an embryo.

II. *a.* Being in the first or rudimentary stage of growth or development; incipient; embryonic: as, an *embryo* flower.

The *embryo* manor of the German tribesman, with its village of serfs upon it, might therefore, if the same practice prevailed, differ in three ways from the later manor.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 341.

Embryo buds, in *bot.*, the hard nodules which occur in the bark of the beech, olive, and other trees, and are capable of developing leaves and shoots.

embryoctony (em-bri-ok′tọ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-κτονία*, < *κτείνειν*, destroy.] In *obstet.*, the destruction of the fetus in the uterus, as in cases of impossible delivery.

embryogenic (em″bri-ọ̄-jen′ik), *a.* Pertaining to embryogeny.

embryogeny (em-bri-oj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny.*] The formation and development of the embryo; that department of science which treats of such formation and development.

Taxonomy ought to be the expression of ancestral development, or phylogeny, as well as of *embryogeny* and adult structure.
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 49.

embryogony (em-bri-og′ọ̄-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-γονία*, generation, < *-γονος*, producing, generating: see *-gony.*] Same as *embryogeny.*

embryograph (em′bri-ọ̄-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument consisting of an ordinary microscope combined with a camera lucida for the purpose of accurately drawing the outlines of embryos and series of sections thereof. It is also used to reconstruct minute morphological and histological details on a large scale from series of microscopic sections. It was invented by Prof. His of Leipsic.

embryographic (em″bri-ọ̄-graf′ik), *a.* [< *embryograph* + *-ic.*] Drawn or graphically represented by means of the embryograph.

embryography (em-bri-og′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] That department of anatomy which describes the embryo or treats of its development.

embryologic, embryological (em″bri-ọ̄-loj′ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* Of or pertaining to embryology.

The homologies of any being, or group of beings, can be most surely made out by tracing their *embryological* development, when that is possible.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 233.

embryologically (em″bri-ọ̄-loj′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* According to or as regards the laws or principles of embryology.

Is the hyppolais a warbler *embryologically*, or is he a yellow finch, connected with serins and canaries, who has taken to singing?
Kingsley, Life, II. 203.

embryologist (em-bri-ol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *embryology* + *-ist.*] One who studies embryos; one versed in the principles and facts or engaged in the study of embryology.

embryology (em-bri-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That department of science which relates to the development of embryos.

embryon (em′bri-o̤n), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *embrion*; < F. *embryon*: see *embryo.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The earlier form of *embryo.*

Let him e'en die; we have enough beside,
In *embrion.* *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

The reverence I owe to that one womb
In which we both were *embrions*, makes me suffer
What's past.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

Give me leave: I have
An *embryon* in my brain, which, I despair not,
May be brought to form and fashion.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iii. 1.

I perceive in you the *embryon* of a mighty intellect which may one day enlighten thousands.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 230.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of leaf-beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, with one species, *E. griseovillosum*, of Brazil. *Thomson*, 1857.

II. *a.* Embryonic; rudimental; crude; not fully developed. [Archaic.]

Embryon truths and verities yet in their chaos.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

For Hot, Cold, Moist, and Dry, four champions fierce,
Strive here for mastery, and to battel bring
Their *embryon* atoms. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 900.

Even the beings of his creation lie before him [Shakspere] in their *embryon* state.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 189.

embryonal (em′bri-o̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *embryon* + *-al.* This and the following forms in *embryon-* are etymologically improper, being based on the erroneous (NL.) stem *embryon-* instead of the proper stem *embry-*, *embryo-*.] Of or pertaining to an embryo, or to the embryonic stage of an organism.

Embryonal masses of protoplasm. *Bastian.*

The arms of men and apes, the fore legs of quadrupeds, the paddles of cetacea, the wings of birds, and the breast-fins of fishes are structurally identical, being developed from the same *embryonal* rudiments.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 460.

Embryonal vesicle, in *bot.*, the germ-cell within the embryo-sac which after fertilization is developed into the embryo. Also called *oosphere.*

embryonary (em′bri-o̤n-ā̤-ri), *a.* [< *embryon* + *-ary*^{2}.] Same as *embryonal.* [Rare.]

embryonate, embryonated (em′bri-o̤n-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< *embryon* + *-ate*^{1}, *-ated.*] In the state of or formed like an embryo; relating to an embryo; possessing an embryo.

St. Paul could not mean this *embryonated* little plant, for he could not denote it by these words, "that which thou sowest," for that, he says, must die; but this little *embryonated* plant contained in the seed that is sown dies not. *Locke*, Second Reply to Bp. of Worcester.

embryonic (em-bri-on′ik), *a.* [< *embryon* + *-ic.*] Having the character or being in the condition of an embryo; pertaining or relating to an embryo or embryos; hence, rudimentary; incipient; inchoate: as, an *embryonic* animal, germ, or cell; *embryonic* development or researches; an *embryonic* scheme; civilization is in an *embryonic* state.

At what particular phase in the *embryonic* series is the soul with its potential consciousness implanted? is it in the egg? in the fœtus of this month or of that? in the new-born infant? or at five years of age?
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 68, note B.

embryonically (em-bri-on′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* As regards an embryo; as or for an embryo; in an embryonic or rudimentary manner.

The dorsal or posterior fissure is formed . . . about the seventh day, . . . and accompanies the atrophy of the dorsal section of the *embryonically* large canal of the spinal cord. *M. Foster*, Embryology, i. 255.

embryoplastic (em″bri-ọ̄-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] Pertaining to the formation of the embryo.

embryo-sac (em′bri-ō-sak), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, + *σάκκος*, L. *saccus*, sac.] **1.** In *bot.*, the reproductive cell of the ovule in phanerogams, containing the embryonal vesicle.—**2.** In *conch.*, same as *protoconch.*

embryoscope (em′bri-ọ̄-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, + *σκοπεῖν*, look at.] An instrument which is attached to an egg for the purpose of examining the embryo, a part of the shell being first removed, and the opening so made being hermetically closed by the apparatus, which has a glass disk in the middle through which the development of the germ during the first few days of its growth may be watched.

embryoscopic (em″bri-ọ̄-skop′ik), *a.* [< *embryoscope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the examination of embryos by means of the embryoscope.

embryotega (em-bri-ot′e-gä̤), *n.* [NL., also *embryotegium*, < Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, the embryo, + *τέγος*, a roof.] In *bot.*, a small callosity near the hilum of some seeds, as of the date, canna, etc., which in germination gives way like a lid, emitting the radicle.

embryothlasta (em″bri-ọ̄-thlas′tä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, the embryo, + *θλαστός*, verbal adj. of *θλάειν*, break.] A surgical instrument for dividing the fetus to effect delivery. *Dunglison.*

embryotic (em-bri-ot′ik), *a.* Same as *embryonic.* [An ill-formed word, and little used.]

Foreseeing man would need the pressure of necessity to call forth his latent energies and develop his *embryotic* capacities. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 644.

embryotocia (em″bri-ọ̄-tō′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, the embryo, + *τόκος*, delivery.] Abortion. *Dunglison.*

embryotomy (em-bri-ot′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< NL. **embryotomia* (NGr. *ἐμβρυοτομία*), < Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *τομή*, a cutting.] **1.** The dissection of embryos; embryological anatomy.—**2.** In *obstet.*, the division of the fetus in the uterus into fragments in order to effect delivery: an operation employed, for example, when the pelvis of the mother is too narrow to admit of natural delivery.

embryous† (em′bri-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυος*, growing in, neut. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo: see *embryo.*] Same as *embryonal.*

Contemplation generates; action propagates. Without the first the latter is defective; without the last the first is but abortive and *embryous.* *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 14.

emburse†, *v. t.* See *imburse.*

embush†, *v.* An obsolete form of *ambush.*

embushment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambushment.*

To the cete unsene thay soghte at the gayneste,
And sett an *enbuschement*, als theme-selfe lykys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3116.

embusy† (em-biz′i), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *embesy*, *enbesy*; < *em-*^{1} + *busy.*] To employ; keep busy.

In nedyll warke raysyng byrdes in bowres,
With vertue *enbesed* all tymes and howres.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

Whilst thus in battell they *embusied* were.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 29.

emcristene†, *n.* A Middle English contracted form of *even-christian.*

The kyndenesse that myn *emcristene* kydde me fern ȝere,
Syxty sithe ich sleuthe haue for-ȝute hit sitthe.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 46.

eme†, *n.* A Middle English form of *eam.* *Chaucer.*

emeer, *n.* See *emir.*

emell†, emel†, *prep.* See *imell.*

emembrated† (ē-mem′brā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *emembratus*, pp. of *emembrare*, *exmembrare*, deprive of members, < L. *e*, *ex*, out, + *membrum*, member.] Gelded. *Bailey*, 1727.

emend (ẹ̄-mend′), *v. t.* [The same as *amend*, which is ultimately, while *emend* is directly, from the L.: = F. *émender* = Pr. *emendar* = Sp. Pg. *emendar* = It. *emendare*, < L. *emendare*, correct, amend: see *amend.*] **1.** To remove faults or blemishes from; free from fault; alter for the better; correct; amend. [Rare.]

A strong earthquake would shake them to a chaos, from which the successive force of the sun, rather than creation, hath a little *emended* them.
Feltham, Low Countries, ii.

2. To amend by criticism of the text; improve the reading of: as, this edition of Virgil is greatly *emended.*

He [Dübner, in his edition of Arrian] confines himself almost exclusively to *emending* such forms, etc., as are inconsistent with Arrian's own uniform usage in this same piece. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 204.

=**Syn.** *Improve*, *Better*, etc. See *amend.*

emendable (ẹ̄-men′da̤-bl), *a.* [< L. *emendabilis*, < *emendare*, emend: see *emend.* Cf. *amendable.*] Capable of being emended or corrected.

emendals (ẹ̄-men′dalz), *n. pl.* [< *emend* + *-al.*] In the Society of the Inner Temple, London, England, a balance of money in the bank or stock of the houses, for the reparation of losses or other emergent occasions.

emendately† (ẹ̄-men′dāt-li), *adv.* [< **emendate*, adj., + *-ly*^{2}, after L. adv. *emendate*, faultlessly, correctly, < *emendatus*, pp. of *emendare*, correct, emend: see *emend.*] Without fault; correctly.

The prynters herof were very desirous to have the Bible come forth as faultlesse and *emendatly* as the shortnes of tyme for the recognysing of the same wold require.
Taverner, Dedication to the King (Bible, 1539).

emendation (em-en- or ē-men-dā′sho̤n), *n.* [= OF. *emendation*, F. *émendation* = Pr. Sp. *emendacion* = It. *emendazione*; < L. *emendatio(n-)*, < *emendare*, pp. *emendatus*, correct, emend: see *emend.*] **1.** The removal of errors; the correction of that which is erroneous or faulty; alteration for the better; correction.

The longer he lies in his sin without repentance or *emendation.* *Jer. Taylor.*

The question: By what machinery does experience at the beginning divide itself into two related parts, subjective and objective? would also require *emendation.*
J. Ward, Mind, XII. 569.

2. An alteration or correction, especially in a text: as, a new edition containing many *emendations.*

Containing the copy subjoined, with the *emendations* annexed to it. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

=**Syn. 1.** Amendment, rectification, reformation.

emendator (em′en- or ē′men-dā-to̤r), *n.* [= F. *émendateur* = Pr. *esmendador* = Sp. Pg. *emendador* = It. *emendatore*; < L. *emendator*, a corrector, < *emendare*, correct, emend: see *emend.*] One who emends; one who corrects or improves by removing faults or errors, as by correcting corrupt readings in a book or writing.

In the copies which they bring us out of the pretended original, there is so great an uncertainty and disagreement betwixt them, that the Roman *emendators* of Gratian themselves know not how to trust it.
Bp. Cosin, Canon of Holy Scriptures (1672), p. 123.

emendatory (ẹ̄-men′dạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [= It. *emendatorio*; < LL. *emendatorius*, corrective, < L.

emendator, a corrector: see *emendator*.] Concerned with the work of emending or correcting; amendatory.

> He had what is the first requisite to *emendatory* criticism, that intuition by which the Poet's intention is immediately discovered. *Johnson*, Pref. to Shak.

emender (ē̤-men′dėr), *n.* One who emends.

emendicate† (ē̤-men′di-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *emendicatus*, pp. of *emendicare*, obtain by begging, < *e*, out, + *mendicare*, beg: see *mendicant*.] To beg. *Cockeram.*

emerald (em′e̤-rald), *n.* and *a.* [The term. altered after Sp., It., etc.; formerly also *emerant*, *emeraud*, *emraud*, *emerod*, *emrod*; < ME. *emeraude*, *emerade*, *emeraunde*, < OF. *esmeraude*, *esmeralde*, F. *émeraude* = Pr. *esmerauda*, *maracda*, f., *maragde*, *maracde*, *maraude*, *meraude*, m., = Sp. Pg. *esmeralda* = It. *smeraldo* (ML. *esmaraldus*, *esmaraudus*, *esmerauda*, *esmaraudis*), < L. *smaragdus* (> directly E. *smaragd*, q. v.), < Gr. *σμάραγδος*, sometimes *μάραγδος*, a precious stone supposed to be the same as what is now known as the emerald. Cf. Skt. *marakata*, *marakta*, an emerald.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A variety of the mineral beryl, having a deep, clear green color, and when transparent highly prized as a gem. The peculiar shade of green which characterizes the emerald is probably due to the presence of a small amount of chromium. The finest emeralds come from the neighborhood of Muso, in the United States of Colombia, South America, where they occur in veins traversing clay-slate, hornblende-slate, and granite; they are also obtained in large crystals, though of less value as gems, in Siberia, and in Alexander county, North Carolina.

> In that Lond Men fynden many fayre *Emeraudes* and y nowe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

> The semes echon,
> As it were a maner garnishing,
> Was set with *emerauds* one and one.
> *Flower and Leaf*, l. 142.

2. The name in Great Britain of a size of printing-type, intermediate between minion (which is larger) and nonpareil (which is smaller), and measuring 138 lines to the foot. It is not used in the United States.—**3.** In *entom.*, one of several small green geometrid moths, as the grass emerald, *Pseudoterpna pruinata*, and the Essex emerald, *Phorodesma smaragdaria*.—**Emerald-green.** See *green*.—**Lithia emerald**, or **emerald spodumene**, an emerald-green variety of spodumene, also called *hiddenite*, from Alexander county, North Carolina. It is used as a gem.

II. *a.* Of a bright green, like emerald.

> My sliding chariot stays,
> Thick set with agate, and the azurn sheen
> Of turkis blue and *emerald* green.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 894.

> That vast expanse of *emerald* meadow. *Macaulay.*

> Thro' which the lights, rose, amber, *emerald*, blue,
> Flush'd. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Emerald copper. See *dioptase*.—**Emerald Isle**, Ireland: so called from its verdure. The epithet is said to have been first applied to it by Dr. William Drennan of Belfast, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, in his poem called "Erin."—**Emerald nickel.** See *nickel*.

emerald-fish (em′e̤-rald-fish), *n.* A fish, *Gobionellus oceanicus*, with a short, anteriorly convex head, and with a faint dusky streak along the sides, a dark bar below the eye, and a bright-blue and greenish tongue exhibiting reflections like an emerald. It is found in the Caribbean sea and the gulf of Mexico.

emeraldine (em′e̤-ral-din), *n.* [< *emerald* + *-ine*^{2}.] In *dyeing*, a dark-green color produced on fabrics printed with aniline black, by treating the pieces with acids before the black has been completely developed.

emerald-moth (em′e̤-rald-môth), *n.* A moth of the genus *Hipparchus*, or some related genus: so called from the grass-green color.

emerant (em′e̤-rant), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) variant of *emerald*.

> As still was her look, and as still was her ee,
> As the stillness that lay on the *emerant* lea.
> *Hogg*, Queen's Wake, Bonny Kilmeny.

emerase (em′e̤-rās), *n.* A piece of armor for the shoulder or arm, probably the gusset of the armpit.

emeraud^1†, **emeraude**^{1}†, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *emerald*.

emeraud^2†, **emeraude**^{2}†, *n.* See *emerod*^{2}.

emerge (ē̤-mėrj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emerged*, ppr. *emerging*. [= F. *émerger* = Pr. *emerger* = Sp. Pg. *emergir* = It. *emergere*, < L. *emergere*, rise out, rise up, < *e*, out, + *mergere*, dip, merge: see *merge*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To rise from or out of anything that surrounds, covers, or conceals; come forth; appear, as from concealment; come into view, as into a higher position or state: as, to *emerge* from the water or from the ocean; the sun *emerges* from behind a cloud, or from an eclipse; to *emerge* from poverty, obscurity, or misfortune.

> Thetis, not unmindful of her son,
> *Emerging* from the deep, to beg her boon,
> Pursued their track. *Dryden*, Iliad, i.

> Then from ancient gloom *emerged*
> A rising world. *Thomson.*

> Through the trees we glide,
> *Emerging* on the green hill-side.
> *M. Arnold*, Resignation.

> Many of the univalves here at San Lorenzo were filled and united together by pure salt, probably left by the evaporation of the sea-spray, as the land slowly *emerged*. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 268.

2. To issue; proceed.

> The rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism. *Newton*, Opticks.

3. To come into existence; pass from being in cause to being in act.

> Contrary opposition *emerges* when a plurality of propositions can severally deny the original enouncement. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

II.† *trans.* To immerge; sink. [Rare; an error for *immerge*.]

> Their souls are *emerged* in matter, and drowned in the moistures of an unwholesome cloud. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 700.

emergement† (ē̤-mėrj′me̤nt), *n.* [< *emerge* + *-ment*.] Something that rises suddenly into view; an unexpected occurrence.

> Go it would, as fast as one man could convey it in speech to another all the town over; it being usually observed that such *emergements* disperse in rumor unaccountably. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 401.

emergence (ē̤-mėr′je̤ns), *n.* [= F. *émergence* = Sp. Pg. *emergencia* = It. *emergenza*; < L. *emergen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *emergent*, *a.*] **1.** The act of rising from or out of that which covers or conceals; a coming forth or into view.

> We have read of a tyrant who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

> The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, . . . is compounded of various colours. *Newton*, Opticks.

> The sulphate of lime may have been derived . . . from the evaporation of the sea-spray during the *emergence* of the land. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 273.

2. In *bot.*, an outgrowth or appendage upon the surface of an organ, as the prickles and glandular hairs of roses.—**3**†. An emergency; exigency.

> But let the *emergence* be passed when they need my head and hand, and they only know me as son of the obscure portioner of Glendearg. *Scott*, Abbot, iii.

emergency (ē̤-mėr′je̤n-si), *n.* and *a.* [As *emergence*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *emergencies* (-siz). **1**†. Same as *emergence*, 1.

> The *emergency* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation. *Boyle*, Colours.

2. A sudden or unexpected happening; an unforeseen occurrence or condition; specifically, a perplexing contingency or complication of circumstances.

> Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency*. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

> A man must do according to accidents and *Emergencies*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 116.

> The uncertainty and ignorance of things to come makes the world new unto us by unexpected *emergencies*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 25.

> The *emergency* which has convened the meeting is usually of more importance than anything the debaters have in their minds, and therefore becomes imperative to them. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

3. A sudden or unexpected occasion for action; exigency; pressing necessity.

> In any case of *emergency* he would employ the whole wealth of his empire. *Addison*, Freeholder.

4†. Something not calculated upon; an unexpected gain; a casual profit.

> The rents, profits, and *emergencies* belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells. *Heylin*, Life of Laud, p. 159.

=**Syn.** 3. *Crisis*, etc. (see *exigency*); pinch, strait.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or provided for an emergency; dealing with or for use in emergencies: as, an *emergency* man; an *emergency* wagon.

> Everybody remembers the events of the autumn of 1880; how "boycotting" was inaugurated to coerce Captain Boycott, and "*emergency* men" were established to raise the siege of his farm and save his crops. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 117.

emergent (ē̤-mėr′je̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *emergente*; < L. *emergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *emergere*, rise out, rise up: see *emerge*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Rising from or out of anything that covers or surrounds; coming forth or into view; protruding.

> That love that, when my state was now quite sunk,
> Came with thy wealth and weighed it up again,
> And made my *emergent* fortune once more look
> Above the main. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

> The mountains huge appear
> *Emergent*, and their broad bare backs upheave
> Into the clouds. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 286.

> Glimpses of temple-fronts *emergent* on green hill-slopes among almond-trees. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 187.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bryology*, rising slightly above the perichætium: applied to the capsule. (*b*) In *lichenology*, protruding through the cortical layer.

2. Issuing or proceeding.

> The stoics held a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves. *South*, Sermons.

3. Coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; hence, calling for immediate action or remedy; urgent; pressing.

> She [Queen Elizabeth] composed certain prayers herself upon *emergent* occasions. *Bacon*, Collectanea of Queen Elizabeth.

> To break and distribute the bread of life according to the *emergent* necessities of that congregation. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

> It chanced that certain *emergent* and rare occasions had devolved on him to stand forth to maintain the Constitution, to vindicate its interpretation, to vindicate its authority. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 324.

> This is an elementary text-book, . . . on the maintenance of health, with the rudiments of anatomy and physiology, and the treatment of *emergent* cases. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 705.

Emergent year, the epoch or date whence any people begin to compute time: as, our *emergent year* is the year of the birth of Christ. [Rare.]

II. *n.* That which emerges or comes forth; that which appears or comes into view; a natural occurrence. [Rare.]

> No particular *emergent* or purchase to be employed to any seuerall profite, vntill the common stocke of the companie shall be furnished. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 228.

> There are many ways in which the properties of a mass differ from those of its molecules; the chief of these is, that some properties are *emergents*, not resultants. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 49.

emergently (ē̤-mėr′je̤nt-li), *adv.* As occasion demands; on emergence; by emergency.

> The particulars, whether of case or person, are to be considered occasionally and *emergently* by the judges. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 387.

emergentness (ē̤-mėr′je̤nt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being emergent. [Rare.]

emeril (em′e-ril), *n.* [Earlier form of *emery*, q. v.] **1**†. Emery.

> Whose [Jersey's] venom-hating ground
> The hard'ned *emeril* hath, which thou abroad dost send.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 53.

2. A glaziers' diamond.

emerited† (ē̤-mer′i-ted), *a.* [< L. *emeritus*, having served out one's time: see *emeritus*.] Retired from the public service after serving a full term.

> I had the honour to lay one of the first foundation stones of that royal structure, erected for the reception and encouragement of *emerited* and well-deserving seamen. *Evelyn*, III. vii. § 15.

emeritus (ē̤-mer′i-tus), *a.* and *n.* [L. *emeritus*, having served out one's time (originally applied to a soldier or public functionary who had served out his time and retired from the public service); as a noun, one who has served out his time, pp. of *emereri*, serve out one's time, also obtain by service, < *e*, out, + *mereri*, serve, earn, merit: see *merit*.] **I.** *a.* Having served out one's time; having done sufficient service; discharged with honor from the performance of public duty on account of infirmity, age, or long service, but retained on the rolls: as, a professor *emeritus*; a rector *emeritus*.

> Even after he [Josiah Quincy] had passed ninety, he would not claim to be *emeritus*, but came forward to brace his townsmen with a courage and warm them with a fire younger than their own. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 97.

II. *n.*; pl. *emeriti* (-tī). **1.** In *Rom. hist.*, a soldier or public functionary who had served out his time and retired from service. Such servants were entitled to some remuneration answering to modern half pay. Hence—**2.** One who has served out his time or done sufficient service; one who has been honorably discharged from public service or from a public office, as an officer in a university or college, usually with continuance of full or partial emolument. [Rare.]

emerod^1†, **emeroid**†, *n.* [ME. *emeraude*, *emerowde*, etc., < OF. *emmeroide*, < L. *hæmorrhois*, a hemorrhoid: see *hemorrhoid.*] Obsolete forms of *hemorrhoid.*

The men that died not were smitten with the *emerods.*
1 Sam. v. 12.

emerod²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald.*

An *emerod* estimated at 50,000 crowns.
North, tr. of Plutarch, Life of Augustus.

emeroude†, *n.* A Middle English form of *emerald. Chaucer.*

emersed (ẹ̄-mėrst′), *a.* [< L. *emersus*, pp. of *emergere*, rise out: see *emerge.*] In *bot.*, standing out of or raised above water; raised partially above surrounding leaves: applied to the capsules of mosses.

emersion (ẹ̄-mėr′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. as if **emersio(n-)* (for which *emersus*, a coming out), < *emergere*, pp. *emersus*, emerge: see *emerge.*] **1.** The act of emerging; emergence: chiefly used in contrast with *immersion*, etc.

The mersion also in water and the *emersion* thence, doth figure our death to the former, and receiving to a new life.
Barrow, Doctrine of the Sacraments.

Emersion upon the stage of authorship. *De Quincey.*

The theory of slow *emersion* and immersion of continents and islands — some of them, at least — cannot yet be overthrown. *Science*, VII. 303.

2. In *astron.*: (*a*) The reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation; also, the time of reappearance: as, the *emersion* of the moon from the shadow of the earth; the *emersion* of a star from behind the moon. (*b*) The heliacal rising of a star — that is, its reappearance just before sunrise after conjunction with the sun. *Pliny*, Nat. Hist. (trans.), xviii. 25.

Emersonian (em-ėr-sō′ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling Ralph Waldo Emerson, an American philosopher and poet (1803–1882), or his writings.

To be *Emersonian* is to be American.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 166.

Displaying in "conversations" the *Emersonian* jewels and transcendental wares. *Athenæum*, No. 3152, p. 372.

II. *n.* An admirer of Ralph Waldo Emerson or of his writings; a follower of Emerson.

It is irritating to the *Emersonians* to be compelled to admit that his strain has any essential quality.
The Century, XXVII. 930.

emery (em′e̤-ri), *n.* [Formerly *emeril* (the form *emery* being accom. to mod. F. *émeri*); = D. *amaril*, < OF. *emeril*, mod. F. *émeril* and *émeri* = Sp. Pg. *esmeril* (= G. *schmergel*, *schmirgel*, *smirgel* = Sw. Dan. *smergel*), < It. *smeriglio* (with dim. term.), < Gr. *σμύρις*, *σμίρις* (also *σμῆρις*, as if < *σμᾶν*, wipe, rub), emery.] A granular mineral substance belonging to the species corundum, which when pure consists of alumina with slight traces of various metallic oxids. Emery, however, is in general not pure corundum, but mechanically mixed with more or less magnetite or hematite. It occurs in very hard nodules or amorphous masses in various parts of the world, but the chief supply comes from Asia Minor and the Grecian archipelago. Its principal use is in grinding and polishing glass, stone, and metal surfaces. For use the stone is usually crushed to a powder of varying degrees of fineness, which is attached as a coating to paper, cloth, wood, etc. The solid stone itself, however, is sometimes used, worked into suitable shape.—**Corn emery**, the coarsest grade of emery, used in machine-work.

emery-board (em′e̤-ri-bōrd), *n.* Cardboard-pulp mixed with emery-dust and cast in cakes.

emery-cake (em′e̤-ri-kāk), *n.* A preparation of emery used upon the surfaces of buff- and glaze-wheels. It is composed of emery mixed with suet and beeswax.

emery-cloth (em′e̤-ri-klôth), *n.* A fabric coated with hot glue and dusted with powdered emery, used for smoothing metallic surfaces.

emery-paper (em′e̤-ri-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper prepared like emery-cloth.

emery-stick (em′e̤-ri-stik), *n.* A stick covered with emery-grains or emery-dust, used for facing or polishing metal surfaces.

emery-stone (em′e̤-ri-stōn), *n.* A mixture of gum shellac and emery or emery and clay, used for emery-wheels.

emery-wheel (em′e̤-ri-hwēl), *n.* A grinding- or polishing-wheel the face of which is coated with emery, is covered with emery-cloth or emery-paper, or is formed of emery-stone. Sometimes called *corundum-wheel.*

Emesa (em′e-sa̤), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < L. *Emesa*, Gr. Ἔμεσα, a city of Syria, now *Hems.*] The typical genus of the family *Emesidæ. E. longipes* is a common species in the United States.

emesid (em′e-sid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the family *Emesidæ*: as, an *emesid* bug; an *emesid* fauna. *P. R. Uhler.*

II. *n.* One of the *Emesidæ.*

Emesida (ẹ̄-mes′i-da̤), *n. pl.* Same as *Emesinæ.*

Emesidæ (ẹ̄-mes′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emesa* + *-idæ.*] A family of heteropterous insects, of the reduvioid group, characterized by the extremely slender body, with filamentous middle and hind legs, and spinous fore legs adapted for seizing.

Emesinæ (em-e-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emesa* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Emesidæ*, having a single claw on the fore tarsus. Also *Emesida.*

emesis¹ (em′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔμεσις*, a vomiting, < *ἐμέειν*, vomit: see *emetic.*] In *pathol.*, the act of vomiting; discharge from the stomach by the mouth.

Emesis² (em′e-sis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1808). Cf. *Emesa.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of butterflies, of the family *Erycinidæ. E. fatima* is the typical species, and there are several others, all South American.

emet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *emmet.*

emetia (ẹ̄-mē′shi-a̤), *n.* [NL., < *emet(ic)* + *-ia.*] Same as *emetine.*

emetic (ẹ̄-met′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *emetick*; = F. *émétique* = Sp. *emético* = Pg. It. *emetico*, < L. *emeticus*, < Gr. *ἐμετικός*, causing vomit, < *ἔμετος*, vomiting, < *ἐμεῖν* (√ **Ϝεμ-*) = L. *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit.*] **I.** *a.* Inducing vomiting.

The violent *emetick* and cathartick properties of antimony. *Boyle*, Works, II. 123.

Emetic weed, the *Lobelia inflata*, a plant possessing powerful emetic qualities, and a noted quack medicine in some parts of the United States.

II. *n.* A medicine that induces vomiting.

Indirect *emetics*, which excite vomiting by their action on the medulla oblongata, act also on other parts of the nervous system. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

emetical (ẹ̄-met′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *emetic* + *-al.*] Same as *emetic.* [Rare.]

emetically (ẹ̄-met′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting.

We have not observed a well-prepared medicine of duly refined silver to work *emetically* even in women and girls.
Boyle, Works, I. 330.

emeticize (ẹ̄-met′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emeticized*, ppr. *emeticizing.* [< *emetic* + *-ize.*] To cause to vomit. Also spelled *emeticise.* [Rare.]

Eighty out of the 100 patients became thoroughly ill; 20 were unaffected. The curious part of it is that, with very few exceptions, the 80 *emeticised* subjects were men, while the strong-nerved few who were not to be caught with chaff were women.
Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 31, 1887.

emetine (em′e-tin), *n.* [< *emet(ic)*, in allusion to its emetic action, + *-ine*².] An alkaloid found in ipecacuanha, and forming its active principle. It is white, pulverulent, and bitter, soluble in hot water and alcohol, and in large doses intensely emetic. In smaller doses it acts as an expectorant, and in still smaller quantities as a stimulant to the stomach. Also *emetia.*

emetocathartic (em′e-tō-ka̤-thär′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *emetic* + *cathartic.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, producing vomiting and purging at the same time.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy producing vomiting and purging at the same time.

emetology (em-e-tol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμετος*, vomiting (see *emetic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The medical study of vomiting and emetics.

emetomorphia (em″e-tọ̄-môr′fi-a̤), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἔμετος*, vomiting (see *emetic*), + NL. *morphia.*] Same as *apomorphine.*

emeu, *n.* See *emu*¹.

émeute (F. pron. ā-mėt′), *n.* [F., a disturbance, riot, < L. *emota*, fem. of *emotus*, pp. of *emovere*, move, stir, agitate, disturb: see *emove*, *emotion.*] A seditious commotion; a riot; a tumult; an outbreak.

emew, *n.* See *emu*¹.

E. M. F. In *elect.*, a common abbreviation of *electromotive force.*

In a circuit of uniform temperature, if metallic, the sum of the *E. M. F.* is zero by the second law of thermodynamics. *Nature*, XXX. 595.

emforth†, *prep.* A Middle English contracted form of *evenforth. Chaucer.*

emgalla, emgallo (em-gal′a̤, -ō), *n.* [Native African.] The wart-hog of southern Africa, *Phacochœrus æthiopicus.*

emicant† (em′i-ka̤nt), *a.* [< L. *emican(t-)s*, ppr. of *emicare*, break forth, spring out, become conspicuous, < *e*, out, + *micare*, quiver, sparkle: see *mica.*] Beaming forth; sparkling; flying off like sparks; issuing rapidly.

Here thou almighty vigour didst exert;
Which *emicant* did this and that way dart,
Through the black bosom of the empty space.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vii.

emication† (em-i-kā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *emicatio(n-)*, < *emicare*, break forth: see *emicant.*] A sparkling; a flying off in small particles or sparks, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors.

Thus iron in aqua fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and *emication.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

emiction (ẹ̄-mik′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *e*, out, + *mictio(n-)*, *minctio(n-)*, < *mingere*, pp. *mictus*, *minctus*, urinate: see *micturition.*] **1.** Same as *micturition.*—**2.** Urine. [Rare in both uses.]

emictory (ẹ̄-mik′tọ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [As *emiction* + *-ory.*] **I.** *a.* Promoting the flow of urine.

II. *n.*; pl. *emictories* (-riz). A medicine which promotes the flow of urine.

emiddes†, *prep.* A Middle English form of *amidst.*

Emidosaurii, *n. pl.* See *Emydosauria.*

emigrant (em′i-gra̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émigrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *emigrante* (= D. G. Dan. Sw. *emigrant*, n.), < L. *emigran(t-)s*, ppr. of *emigrare*, move away, emigrate: see *emigrate.* Cf. *immigrant.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Moving from one place or country to another for the purpose of settling there: as, an *emigrant* family: used with reference to the country from which the movement takes place. See *immigrant.*—**2.** Pertaining to emigration or emigrants: as, an *emigrant* ship.

II. *n.* One who removes his habitation from one place to another for settlement; specifically, one who quits one country or region to settle in another.

Along the Sussex roads, in coaches, in waggons, in fish-carts, aristocrat *emigrants* were pouring from revolutionary France. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 7.

We are justified in taking the elder Winthrop as a type of the leading *emigrants*, and the more we know him, the more we learn to reverence his great qualities, whether of mind or character.
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

Bounty emigrant. See *bounty.*—**Emigrant aid societies**, in *U. S. hist.*, societies formed in the northern United States by opponents of the extension of slavery, especially in 1854, to assist free-state emigrants to Kansas with the means of maintaining themselves against the opposition of slaveholding immigrants into that Territory.

emigrate (em′i-grāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *emigrated*, ppr. *emigrating.* [< L. *emigratus*, pp. of *emigrare*, move away, remove, depart from a place, < *e*, out, + *migrare*, move, remove, depart: see *migrate.* Cf. *immigrate.*] To quit one country, state, or region and settle in another; remove from one country or region to another for the purpose of residence: as, Europeans *emigrate* to America; the inhabitants of New England *emigrate* to the Western States.

The cliff-swallow alone of all animated nature *emigrates* eastward. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 99.

From Russia none can *emigrate* without permission of the czar. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 175.

The Puritan settlers of New England *emigrated* at infinite pain and cost for the single purpose of founding a truly Christian government.
A. A. Hodge, in New Princeton Rev., III. 39.

=**Syn.** *Immigrate*, etc. See *migrate.*

emigrate†, *a.* [< L. *emigratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having wandered forth; wandering; roving.

But let our souls *emigrate* meet,
And in abstract embraces greet.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 228.

emigration (em-i-grā′sho̤n), *n.* [= D. *emigratie* = G. Dan. Sw. *emigration*, < F. *émigration* = Sp. *emigracion* = Pg. *emigração* = It. *emigrazione*, < LL. *emigratio(n-)*, a removal from a place, < L. *emigrare*, move away, emigrate: see *emigrate.*] **1.** Removal from one country or region to another for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or from one section of the United States to another.

I hear that there are considerable *emigrations* from France; and that many, quitting that voluptuous climate and that seductive Circean liberty, have taken refuge in the frozen regions, and under the British despotism of Canada. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. A body of emigrants: as, the Irish *emigration.*—**3.** A going beyond or out of the accustomed place.

For however Jesus had some extraordinary transvolations and acts of *emigration* beyond the times of his even and ordinary conversation, yet it was but seldom.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, An Exhortation, § 12.

It is doubtful whether there is any addition caused by *emigration* of white corpuscles from the blood-vessels.
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 91.

emigrational (em-i-grā′sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *emigration* + *-al.*] Relating to emigration.

emigrator (em′i-grā-to̤r), *n.* [< *emigrate* + *-or.*] An emigrant. [Rare.]

émigré (ā-mē-grā′), *n.* [F., pp. of *émigrer*, < L. *emigrare*, emigrate: see *emigrate.*] An emigrant: applied specifically to those persons, chiefly royalists, who became refugees from France during the revolution which began in 1789.

A decree of the convention had issued against Talleyraud during his stay in England. He was an *émigré*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 31.

Emilian (ē̦-mil′ian), *a.* [< It. *Emilia* (see def.), so called from the *Via Emilia*, < L. *Via Æmilia*, a road (an extension of the Via Flaminia) which traversed the heart of Cisalpine Gaul, built by M. *Æmilius* Lepidus, Roman consul, 187 B. C.] Relating or pertaining to Emilia, a compartimento or general geographical division of the kingdom of Italy, lying north of the Apennines and south of the Po, and named from the ancient Via Æmilia, or Æmilian Way, which passes through it. It comprises the northern part of the former Papal States (the Romagna) and the former duchies of Parma and Modena.

eminence (em′i-nẹns), *n.* [= D. *eminentie* = G. *eminenz* = Dan. *eminence* = Sw. *eminens*, < OF. *eminence*, F. *éminence* = Pr. Sp. *eminencia* = It. *eminenza*, < L. *eminentia*, excellence, prominence, < *eminen(t-)s*, excellent, prominent, eminent: see *eminent*.] 1. A part rising or projecting beyond the rest or above the surface; something protuberant or prominent; a projection: as, the *eminences* on or in an animal body. See phrases below, and *eminentia*.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

Specifically—2. A conspicuous place or situation; a prominent position; especially, a hill or height of ground affording a wide view.

As he had lived, so he died in public; expired upon a cross, on the top of an *eminence* near Jerusalem.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

The temple of honour ought to be seated on an *eminence*. *Burke.*

3. Elevation as regards rank, worth, accomplishment, etc.; exalted station or repute; more generally, a high degree of distinction in any respect, good or bad: as, to attain *eminence* in a profession, or in the annals of crime.

The *eminence* of the Apostles consisted in their powerfull preaching, their unwearied labouring in the Word, their unquenchable charity.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

High on a throne of royal state . . .
Satan exalted sat, by merit raised
To that bad *eminence*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 6.

Where men cannot arrive at *eminence*, religion may make compensation by teaching content. *Tillotson.*

Whatever storms may rage in the lower regions of society, rarely do any clouds but clouds of incense rise to the awful *eminence* of the throne. *Irving*, Granada, p. 22.

4. Supreme degree. [Rare.]

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st
(And pure thou wert created), we enjoy
In *eminence*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 624.

5. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a title of honor attached by a consistorial decree of 1630 exclusively to cardinals and to the master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem: usually with a capital.

His *Eminence* was indeed very fond of his poet.
Bp. Hurd, Notes on Epistle to Augustus.

Louis (turns haughtily to the Cardinal). Enough!
Your *eminence* must excuse a longer audience.
Bulwer, Richelieu, iv.

Articular eminence of the temporal bone. See *articular*.—**Canine eminence.** See *canine*.—**Collateral eminence.** See *collateral*.—**Eminence of Doyère**, in *anat.*, the small elevation at the point of the muscle-fiber where the nerve-fiber enters the sarcolemma.—**Iliopectineal eminence.** See *iliopectineal*. =**Syn. 1.** Height, elevation.

eminency (em′i-nẹn-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eminencie*; as *eminence*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] Same as *eminence*. [Now rare.]

The late most grievous cruelties . . . occasioned the writing of the enclosed letters to his majesty, and these other to your *eminency*. *Milton*, To Cardinal Mazarin.

His *eminencie* aboue others hath made him a man of Worship, for hee had neuer beene prefer'd, but that hee was worth thousands.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Alderman.

The glory and *eminencies* of the Divine love, manifested in the incarnation of the Word eternal.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

You are to become a body politick, using amongst yourselves civil government, and are not furnished with persons of special *eminency* above the rest.
John Robinson, in New England's Memorial, p. 28.

eminent (em′i-nẹnt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *emynent*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *eminent*, < OF. *eminent*, F. *éminent* = Sp. Pg. It. *eminente*, < L. *eminen(t-)s*, prominent, eminent, excellent, ppr. of *eminere*, stand out, project, excel, < *e*, out, + *minere*, project, jut. Cf. *imminent*, *prominent*.] 1. Prominent; standing out above other things; high; lofty. [Now rare.]

Thys Citie of Jherusalem ys a ffayer *Emynent* Place, for it stondith vpon suche a grounde, That from whens so ever a man comyth ther he must nedys ascende.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 37.

Both sides of the Kings Chariot were adorned with Images of gold and siluer; two being most *eminent* among them; the one, of Peace, the other, of Warre.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 373.

Mischief, 'gainst goodness aim'd, is like a stone,
Unnaturally forc'd up an *eminent* hill,
Whose weight falls on our heads and buries us.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 4.

The two children . . . tumbled laughing over the grassy mounds which were too *eminent* for the short legs to bestride. *Hawthorne*, Doctor Grimshawe, i.

2. High in rank, office, worth, or public estimation; conspicuous; highly distinguished: said of a person or of his position: as, an *eminent* station; an *eminent* historian or poet. It is rarely used in a bad sense.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being *eminent*. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

These objections, though sanctioned by *eminent* names, originate, we venture to say, in profound ignorance of the art of poetry. *Macaulay.*

3. Conspicuous; such as to attract attention; manifest: as, the judge's charge was characterized by *eminent* fairness; an *eminent* example of the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence.

Those whom last thou saw'st
In triumph and luxurious wealth are they
First seen in acts of prowess *eminent*
And great exploits. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 789.

The avenging principle within us will certainly do its duty upon any *eminent* breach of ours, and make every flagrant act of wickedness, even in this life, a punishment to itself. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

4. Supreme; controlling; unrestrained by higher right or authority: chiefly in the phrase *eminent domain* (which see, under *domain*). =**Syn. 1.** Elevated.—2. *Illustrious*, *Renowned*, etc. See *famous*.

eminentia (em-i-nen′shi-ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *eminentiæ* (-ē). [L., eminence: see *eminence*.] In *anat.*, an eminence; a prominence; a protuberance.—**Eminentia capitata**, the head of a bone; specifically, the radial head of the humerus. Also called *capitellum* and *capitulum*. See cut under *capitellum*.—**Eminentia cinerea**, the lower prominent portion of the ala cinerea.—**Eminentia iliopectinea**, the iliopectineal eminence.—**Eminentia intercondylea**, the spine of the tibia.—**Eminentia papillaris, pyramidalis**, or **stapedii**, the pyramid of the tympanum.—**Eminentia symphysis**, the prominent lower border of the middle of the chin, one of the most marked features of man as distinguished from other mammals.

eminential (em-i-nen′shal), *a.* [< *eminence* (L. *eminentia*) + *-al*.] 1. Containing or pertaining to something eminently.—2. In *anat.*, pertaining to an eminentia; prominent or protuberant.—**Eminential equation**, an equation which by means of indeterminate coefficients expresses several independent equations.

eminently (em′i-nẹnt-li), *adv.* 1. In an eminent degree; in a manner to attract observation; so as to be conspicuous and distinguished from others: as, to be *eminently* learned or useful.

They in whomsoever these vertues dwell *eminently* need not Kings to make them happy, but are the architects of thir own happiness. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

The highest flames are the most tremulous; and so are the most holy and *eminently* religious persons more full of awfulness and fear. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 72.

When two races, both low in the scale, are crossed, the progeny seems to be *eminently* bad.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 21.

2. As used by the older philosophical writers, in the highest possible degree; perfectly; absolutely; in a sovereign manner: said especially of the production of an effect by a cause infinitely superior to it.

emir (e-mēr′), *n.* [Also written *emeer*, and, esp. in ref. to present rulers having this title, *ameer*, *amir*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *emir* = F. *émir* = Sp. *emir*, *amir* = Pg. *emir* = It. *emiro*, < Turk. *āmir* = Pers. Hind. *amīr*, < Ar. *amīr*, *emīr*, a commander, ruler, chief nobleman, prince: see *ameer*, and cf. *admiral*.] 1. Among Arabs and other Mohammedan peoples, a chief of a family or tribe; a ruling prince. See *ameer*.

The book of Job shows that, long before letters and arts were known to Ionia, these vexing questions were debated . . . under the tents of the Idumean *emirs*.
Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. of the Popes.

2. Specifically, a title sometimes given to the descendants of Mohammed.

An *emir* by his garb of green. *Byron*, The Giaour.

3. In Turkey, with a specific designation of office or duty, a head of a department of government; a chief officer.

emirate (e-mēr′āt), *n.* [< *emir* + *-ate*³.] The office or rank of an emir.

emissarium (em-i-sā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *emissaria* (-ạ̈). [NL., neut. of L. *emissarius*, taken in lit. sense: see *emissary*.] In *anat.*, an emissary (def. II., 3); specifically, an emissary vein.—**Emissarium Santorini**, or **emissarium parietale.** See *emissary veins*, under *emissary*.

emissary (em′i-sạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émissaire* = Sp. *emisario* = Pg. It. *emissario*, n., < L. *emissarius*, sent out (as adj., first in LL.), as a noun, a scout, spy, emissary, in LL. also an attendant, < L. *emittere*, pp. *emissus*, send out: see *emit*.] I. *a.* 1. Emitting; sending out; furnishing an outlet.—2. Of or pertaining to one sent on a mission; exploring; spying.

You shall neither eat nor sleepe;
No, nor forth your window peepe
With your *emissarie* eye.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, No. 8.

Emissary veins (*emissaria Santorini*), the veins traversing the cranial walls, and connecting the veins on the outside of the skull with the sinuses of the dura mater.

II. *n.*; pl. *emissaries* (-riz). 1. A person sent on a mission, particularly a private mission or business; an agent employed for the promotion of a cause or of his employer's interests: now commonly used in a bad or contemptuous sense, and usually implying some degree of secrecy or chicanery.

P. jun. What are *emissaries*?
Tho. Men employed outward, that are sent abroad
To fetch in the commodity.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

Its [popery's] *emissaries* are very numerous, and very busy in corners, to seduce the unwary.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xv.

Christian communities send forth their *emissaries* of religion and letters.
D. Webster, Speech at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

2. An outlet for water; a channel by which water is drawn from a lake: as, the *emissary* of the Alban lake.—3. In *anat.*, that which emits or sends out; a vessel through which excretion takes place; an excretory or emunctory: chiefly used in the plural. Also *emissarium*. =**Syn. 1.** *Spy*, *Emissary*. A *spy* is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy; an *emissary* may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils. A *spy* in war must conceal his true character, or he may suffer death if detected; an *emissary* may in some cases be known as the agent of an adversary without incurring similar hazard.

emissaryship (em′i-sạ̄-ri-ship), *n.* [< *emissary* + *-ship*.] The office of an emissary. *B. Jonson.*

emissile†, *a.* That may be cast or sent. *Bailey*, 1727.

emission (ē̦-mish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *émission* = Sp. *emision* = Pg. *emissão* = It. *emissione*, < L. *emissio(n-)*, a sending out, < *emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out: see *emit*.] 1. The act of emitting, or of sending or throwing out; a putting forth or issuing: as, the *emission* of light from the sun or other luminous body; the *emission* of steam from a boiler; the *emission* of paper money.

Because Philosophers may disagree
If sight *emission* or reception be,
Shall it be thence inferr'd I do not see?
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

Plants climb by three distinct means, by spirally twining, by clasping a support with their sensitive tendrils, and by the *emission* of aërial rootlets.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 182.

2. That which is emitted, or sent or thrown out.

An inflamed heap of stubble, glaring with great *emissions*, and suddenly stooping into the thickness of smoke.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 23.

Specifically—(*a*) In *finance*, an amount or quantity of any representative of value issued or put into circulation; an issue: as, the entire *emission* (of coin, bank-notes, or the like) has been called in or redeemed; the first, second, and third *emissions* of United States notes issued during the civil war. (*b*) In *physiol.*, a discharge, especially an involuntary discharge, of semen.—**Theory of emission**, Newton's theory of the nature of light as being an emission of particles from the luminous body. Also called the *corpuscular theory*. See *light*, and *undulatory theory*, under *undulatory*.

emissitious† (em-i-sish′us), *a.* [< L. *emissitius*, better *emissicius*, send out (*oculi emissicii*, prying, spying eyes), < *emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out.] Looking or narrowly examining; prying.

Malicious mass-priest, cast back those *emissitious* eyes to your own infamous chair of Rome.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, ii. § 8.

emissive (ẹ̄-mis'iv), *a.* [< L. *emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out (see *emit*), + *-ive.*] **1.** Sending out; emitting; radiating, as light.

> But soon a beam, *emissive* from above,
> Shed mental day, and touch'd the heart with love.
> *Brooke*, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, i.

2. Pertaining to Newton's explanation of light by the theory of emission. See *emission*.

> The other two theories equally suppose the non-existence of a vacuum: according to the *emissive* or corpuscular theory, the vacuum is filled by the matter itself of light, heat, etc. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces.

Emissive power, radiating power.

emissivity (em-i-siv'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *emissive* + *-ity.*] Emissive or radiating power. [Rare.]

> The *emissivity* of a body for any radiation is equal to the absorptive power for the same radiation at any one temperature. *Tait*, Light, § 309.

emissory (em'i-sọ̄-ri), *a.* [< NL. as if **emissorius*, < ML. *emissor*, one who sends out, < L. *emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out.] Sending or conveying out; emissive.

emit (ẹ̄-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emitted*, ppr. *emitting*. [= F. *émettre* = Sp. *emitir* = Pg. *emittir* = It. *emettere*, < L. *emittere*, send out, emit, < *e*, out, + *mittere*, send: see *missile*, etc. Cf. *admit*, *amit*², *commit*, *demit*¹, *demit*², *dimit*, *permit*, *remit*, *transmit*.] **1.** To send forth; throw or give out; vent: as, fire *emits* heat and smoke; boiling water *emits* steam; the sun and stars *emit* light.

> The dying lamp feebly *emits* a yellow gleam.
> *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

> While yon sun *emits* his rays divine.
> *Mickle*, tr. of Camoens's Lusiad, ii.

> A baker's oven, *emitting* the usual fragrance of sour bread. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, v.

> A body absorbs with special energy the rays which it can itself *emit*. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 78.

2. To let fly; discharge; dart or shoot. [Rare.]

> Pay sacred Rev'rence to Apollo's Song;
> Lest wrathful the far-shooting God *emit*
> His fatal Arrows.
> *Prior*, tr. of Second Hymn of Callimachus.

3. To issue, as an order or a decree; issue for circulation, as notes or bills of credit.

> That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judge's authority. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

> No state shall . . . *emit* bills of credit.
> *Constitution of United States*, Art. i. § 10.

To emit a declaration, in *Scots criminal law*, in the case of a person suspected of having committed a crime, to give an account of himself before a magistrate, usually the sheriff, which account is taken down in writing and made use of at the trial of the accused.

emittent (ẹ̄-mit'ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *emitten(t-)s*, ppr. of *emittere*, send out: see *emit.*] **I.** *a.* Emitting; emissive. [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who or that which emits.

> They did it [bleeding one animal into another] yesterday before the society, very successfully also, upon a bull-mastiff and a spaniel, the former being the *emittent*, the other the recipient. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 237.

emmanché (e-moṅ-shā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *emmancher*, put a handle on, haft, < *en-* + *manche*, a handle, haft, = Sp. Pg. *mango* = It. *manico*, < ML. *manicus* (cf. equiv. dim. L. *manicula*), a handle, < L. *manus*, hand.] In *her.*: (*a*) Having a handle: said of a weapon, as an ax, when the head and the handle or staff are of different tinctures. (*b*) Decorated with a doublet: said of the field.

emmantle† (e-man'tl), *v. t.* [< *em-*² + *mantle.*] **1.** To cover as with a mantle; envelop; protect.

> The world, and this, which by another name men have thought good to call heauen (under the pourprise and bending cope whereof all things are *emmantelled* and covered).
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, i. 1.

2. To place round, by way of fortification; construct as a defense.

> Besides the walls that he caused to be built and *emmantelled* about other towns. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 1.

Emmanuel (e-man'ụ̄-el), *n.* **1.** See *Immanuel*. —**2.** An ointment much used in the latter part of the sixteenth century, composed of herbs boiled in wine, and having pitch, suet, mastic, etc., afterward added.

emmarble† (e-mär'bl), *v. t.* [< *em-*¹ + *marble.*] To impart to or invest with the qualities of marble; harden or render cold like marble. Also *enmarble*.

> Thou doest *emmarble* the proud hart of her
> Whose love before their life they doe prefer.
> *Spenser*, In Honour of Love, l. 139.

emmeleia (em-e-lē'yä̤), *n.* [< Gr. ἐμμέλεια, harmony, unison, < ἐμμελής, harmonious, in unison, < ἐν, in, + μέλος, song, harmony.] In *Gr. music*: (*a*) Consonance; concord; harmony. (*b*) A formal tragic dance, or the music with which such a dance was accompanied.

emmenagogic (e-men-a̤-goj'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an emmenagogue; promoting menstruation.

emmenagogue (e-men'a̤-gog), *n.* [= F. *emménagogue* = Sp. *emenagogo* = Pg. It. *emmenagogo*, < NL. **emmenagogus*, < Gr. ἔμμηνα, menses (neut. pl. of ἔμμηνος, monthly, < ἐν, in, + μήν = L. *mensis*, a month), + ἀγωγός, leading, drawing forth, < ἄγειν, lead.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

emmeniopathy (e-men-i-op'a̤-thi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔμμηνα, menses, + πάθος, suffering, < παθεῖν, suffer, feel.] In *pathol.*, a disorder of menstruation. *Dunglison.*

emmenological (e-men-ọ̄-loj'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *emmenology* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to emmenology.

emmenology (em-e-nol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἔμμηνα, menses (see *emmenagogue*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] That special branch of medical science which deals with menstruation.

emmer-goose (em'ėr-gös), *n.* Same as *ember-goose*.

emmet (em'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *emet*, *emot*; < ME. *emet*, *emete* (also *emote*, *emotte*, *emmotte*, *ematte*, appar. simulating ME. forms of *moth*: see *moth*, *mad*², *maggot*), earlier *amete* (contr. *amte*, *ampte*, *ante*, > mod. E. *ant*), < AS. *ǣmete*, *ǣmette*, **ēmete*, an emmet, ant: see further under *ant*¹, the common form of the word.] An ant.

> The parsimonious *emmet*, provident
> Of future. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 485.

> As well may the minutest *Emmet* say
> That Caucasus was rais'd to pave his Way.
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

emmet-hunter (em'et-hun″tėr), *n.* A name of the wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. *Montagu.* [Local, Eng.]

emmetrope (em'e-trōp), *n.* [As *emmetrop-ia.*] A person with eyes normal as regards refraction.

emmetropia (em-e-trō'pi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔμμετρος, in measure, proportional (< ἐν, in, + μέτρον, measure), + ὤψ (ὠπ-), eye.] Normal power of accommodation, in which the light from a luminous point at any distance from the eye not less than 10 or 12 centimeters (3.9 or 4.7 inches) can be focused to a point on the retina. Also *emmetropy*.

emmetropic (em-e-trop'ik), *a.* [As *emmetropia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by emmetropia.

> The state of refraction may deviate in two ways from the *emmetropic* condition. *J. S. Wells*, Dis. of Eye, p. 499.

> The normal or *emmetropic* eye adjusts itself perfectly for all distances, from about five inches to infinity. It makes a perfect image of objects at all these distances.
> *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 47.

emmetropy (e-met'rọ̄-pi), *n.* Same as *emmetropia*.

> The eye of which we have been speaking is the normal or perfect eye. This normal condition is called *emmetropy*. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 46.

emmew†, immew† (e-, i-mū'), *v. t.* [< *em-*¹, *im-*¹, + *mew*².] To confine in a mew or cage; mew; coop up; cause to shrink out of sight. Also *enmew*, *inmew*.

> This outward-sainted deputy,—
> Whose settled visage and deliberate word
> Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth *emmew*,
> As falcon doth the fowl,—is yet a devil.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

emmonsite (em'ọn-zīt), *n.* [After S. F. *Emmons*, a geologist.] A doubtful ferric tellurite from the vicinity of Tombstone, Arizona.

emmove†, *v. t.* See *emove*.

emodin (em'ọ̄-din), *n.* In *chem.*, a glucoside ($C_{15}H_{10}O_5$), crystallizing in orange-yellow prisms, found in the bark of buckthorn and in the root of rhubarb.

emollescence (em-ọ-les'ẹns), *n.* [< L. *e*, out, + *mollescere*, inceptive of *mollire*, soften: see *emollient.*] In a body beginning to melt, that degree of softness which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusion.

emolliate (ẹ̄-mol'iāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emolliated*, ppr. *emolliating*. [Irreg. < L. *emollire* (pp. *emollitus*), soften: see *emollient.*] To soften; render effeminate. [Rare.]

> *Emolliated* by four centuries of Roman domination, the Belgic colonies had forgotten their pristine valour.
> *Pinkerton.*

emollient (ẹ̄-mol'yẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émollient* = Sp. *emoliente* = Pg. It. *emolliente*, < L. *emollien(t-)s*, ppr. of *emollire*, soften, < *e*, out, + *mollire*, soften, < *mollis*, soft: see *mollient*, *mollify.*] **I.** *a.* Softening; making soft or supple; serving to relax the solids of anything.

> The regular supply of a mucilage, more *emollient* and slippery than oil itself, which is constantly softening and lubricating the parts that rub upon each other.
> *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

II. *n.* A therapeutic agent or process which softens and relaxes living tissues, as a poultice or massage. The word was formerly applied to the so-called demulcents.

> The fifth means is to further the very act of assimilation and nourishment: which is done by some outward *emollients*, that make the parts more apt to assimilate.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 59.

emollition† (em-ọ-lish'ọn), *n.* [< L. as if **emollitio(n-)*, < *emollire*, soften: see *emollient.*] The act of relaxing or of making soft and pliable. [Rare.]

> All lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts—and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 730.

emollitive† (ẹ̄-mol'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *emollitus*, pp. of *emollire*, soften (see *emollient*), + E. *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Tending to soften; emollient.

> They enter likewise into those *emollitive* or lenitive plastres which are devised for the sores of the head.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 21.

II. *n.* An emollient.

> The misselto is a great *emollitive*; for it softeneth, discusseth, and resolveth also hard tumors.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 4.

emolument (ẹ̄-mol'ụ̄-mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *émolument* = Sp. Pg. It. *emolumento*, < L. *emolumentum*, *emolimentum*, effort, exertion, what is gained by labor, profit, gain, < *emoliri*, effect, accomplish, < *e*, out, + *moliri*, exert oneself: see *amolish*, *demolish.*] **1.** The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services, or which is annexed to the possession of office, as salary, fees, and perquisites.

> The deanery of Christ Church became vacant. That office was, both in dignity and in *emolument*, one of the highest in the University of Oxford.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. Profit; advantage; gain in general; that which promotes the good of any person or thing.

> Profits by salt pits, milles, water-courses (and whatsoeuer *emoluments* grew by them), and such like.
> *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England.

> Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to the public *emolument*. *Tatler.*

> Some of Mr. Whitefield's enemies affected to suppose that he would apply these collections to his own private *emolument*. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 167.

=**Syn. 1.** Remuneration, pay, wages, stipend, income.—**2.** Benefit.

emolumental (ẹ̄-mol-ū-men'ta̤l), *a.* [< *emolument* + *-al.*] Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous. [Rare.]

> The passion of his majesty to encourage his subjects in all that is laudable and truly *emolumental* of this nature.
> *Evelyn*, Sylva, To the Reader.

emong†, *prep.* An obsolete form of *among*.

> At last far off they many Islandes spy
> On every side floting the floodes *emong*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 10.

emongst†, emongest†, *prep.* Obsolete forms of *amongst*.

> And Cupid still *emongest* them kindled lustfull fyres.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 39.

emony†, *n.* A corruption of *anemone*.

emotion (ẹ̄-mō'shọn), *n.* [= F. *émotion* = Sp. *emocion* = Pg. *emoção* = It. *emozione*, < L. as if **emotio(n-)*, < *emotus*, pp. of *emovere*, move out, move away, remove, stir up, agitate: see *emove.*] **1†.** Excited or unusual motion; disturbed movement.

> I think nothing need to be said to encourage it [bathing in cold water], provided this one caution be used, that he never go into the water, when exercise has at all warm'd him or left any *emotion* in his blood or pulse.
> *Locke*, Education, § 8.

2. An agitated or aroused, and usually distinctly pleasurable or painful, state of mind directed toward some object; technically, a sensation excited by an idea and directed toward an object, and accompanied by some bodily commotion, such as blushing, trembling, weeping, or some slighter disturbance not manifest to a second party. Under violent emotion all the muscles of the body may be affected, but the most common effects are in the expression of the face—the mouth, eyes, and nose, named in the order of their expressiveness. The voice is also generally affected.

> The stirrings of pride, vanity, covetousness, impurity, discontent, resentment, these succeed each other through the day in momentary *emotions*, and are known to Him.
> *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 45.

It has been usual with psychologists to confound *emotions* with feeling, because intense feeling is essential to *emotion*. But, strictly speaking, a state of *emotion* is a complete state of mind, a psychosis, and not a psychical element, if we may so say. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 72.

Mellow, melancholy, yet not mournful, the tone seemed to gush up out of the deep well of Hepzibah's heart, all steeped in its profoundest *emotion*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

=**Syn.** 2. *Trepidation, Tremor*, etc. See *agitation*.

emotional (ẹ-mō'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *emotion* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of emotion.

Whatever moral benefit can be effected by education must be effected by an education which is *emotional* rather than perceptive. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 384.

It is *emotional* force, not intellectual, that brings out exceptional results. *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., II. 598.

2. Characterized by emotion; attended by or producing emotion; subject to emotion: as, an *emotional* poem; an *emotional* temperament.

Great intellect . . . is not readily united with a large *emotional* nature. *A. Bain*, Corr. of Forces, p. 236.

3. Employing appeal to the emotions; aiming at the production of emotion as an object: as, an *emotional* orator or harangue.

emotionalism (ẹ-mō'shọn-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *emotional* + *-ism.*] 1. The character of being emotional, or of being subject to emotion; tendency to emotional excitement.

Churchism and Moralism place the essence of Christianity in action, and *Emotionalism* puts it in feeling.
J. F. Clarke, Orthodoxy, p. 31.

2. The practice of working upon the emotions; the disposition to substitute superficial emotion for deeper feeling or right purpose.—3. The expression of emotion.

emotionalist (ẹ-mō'shọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *emotional* + *-ist.*] 1. One who is easily overcome by emotions; a person subject to or controlled by emotion.

The stiff materialist is not educated for a sound investigator any more than the limp *emotionalist*.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 262.

2. One who endeavors to excite emotional feeling; one who appeals to the emotions rather than to the reason or conscience.

emotionality (ẹ-mō-shọn-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *emotional* + *-ity.*] The quality of being emotional or of expressing emotion; emotionalism.

English which has once been in Italian acquires an *emotionality* which it does not perhaps wholly lose in returning to itself. *The Century*, XXX. 205.

The dog . . . does not possess our faculty of imitation, our facial *emotionality*.
Alien. and Neurol. (trans.), VII. 165.

emotioned (ẹ-mō'shọnd), *a.* [< *emotion* + *-ed*^{2}.] Affected by emotion. [Rare.]

As the young chief th' affecting scene surveys,
How all his form th' *emotion'd* soul betrays!
Scott, Essay on Painting.

emotive (ẹ-mō'tiv), *a.* [< L. *emotus*, pp. of *emovere*, move (see *emotion*), + *-ive.*] Producing or marked by or manifesting emotion; of an emotional character.

To him display the wonders of their frame,
His own contexture, where eternal art,
Emotive, pants within the alternate heart.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, iv.

Minds of deep *emotive* sensibility are apt to feel pained, even exasperated, by scientific explanations which decline the imaginary aid of some incomprehensible outlying agency not expressible in terms of experience.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 1.

emotively (ẹ-mō'tiv-li), *adv.* In an emotive manner. *George Eliot.*

emotiveness (ẹ-mō'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being emotive. [Rare.]

The more exquisite quality of Deronda's nature—that keenly perceptive, sympathetic *emotiveness* which ran along with his speculative tendency.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xl.

emotivity (ē-mọ-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *emotive* + *-ity.*] The capacity or state of being emotive; emotionality. [Rare.]

Sensitivity and *emotivity* have also been used as the scientific terms for the capacity of feeling.
Hickok, Mental Science, p. 176

emove† (ẹ-mōv'), *v. t.* [Less correctly *emmove*; < L. *emovere*, move out, move away, move, agitate, etc., < *e*, out, + *movere*, move: see *move.*] To move; arouse to emotion.

One day, when him high corage did *emmove*,
As wont ye knightes to seeke adventures wilde,
He pricked forth his puissant force to prove.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 50.

While with kind nature, here amid the grove,
We pass'd the harmless sabbath of our time,
What to disturb it could, fell men, *emove*
Your barbarous hearts?
Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

empæstic, empestic (em-pes'tik), *a.* [Also, less prop., *empaistic*; < Gr. ἐμπαιστική, sc. τέχνη, the art of embossing, < ἐμπαιστός, struck in, embossed, < ἐμπαίειν, strike in, stamp, emboss, < ἐν, in, + παίειν, strike. Cf. *anapest.*] Stamped, embossed, or inlaid, as work in metal.

empair† (em-pãr'), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *impair*. *Spenser.*

empaistic (em-pās'tik), *a.* Same as *empæstic*.

empale^1, **empaled**, etc. See *impale*, etc.

empale^2† (em-pāl'), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *pale*^{2}.] To cause to grow pale.

No bloodless malady *empales* their face. *G. Fletcher.*

empanel, empannel (em-pan'el), *v. t.* See *impanel*.

empanelment, empannelment (em-pan'el-mẹnt), *n.* See *impanelment*.

empanoply (em-pan'ọ-pli), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empanoplied*, ppr. *empanoplying*. [< *em-*^{1} + *panoply.*] To invest in full armor.

The lists were ready. *Empanoplied* and plumed
We enter'd in, and waited, fifty there,
Opposed to fifty. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

emparadise (em-par'ạ-dīs), *v. t.* See *imparadise*.

emparchment (em-pärch'mẹnt), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *parchment.*] To write on parchment. [A nonce-word.]

I take your Bull as an *emparchmented* Lie, and burn it.
Carlyle.

empark† (em-pärk'), *v. t.* See *impark*. *Bp. King.*

emparlaunce†, *n.* See *imparlance*.

empasm (em-pazm'), *n.* [< Gr. ἐμπάσσειν, sprinkle in or on, < ἐν, in, + πάσσειν, sprinkle.] 1. A powder used to remove any disagreeable odor from the person.—2. A cataplasm.

empassion† (em-pash'ọn), *v. t.* See *impassion*.

empassionate† (em-pash'ọn-ạt), *a.* See *impassionate*.

empaste† (em-pāst'), *v. t.* See *impaste*.

empathema (em-pa-thē'mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμπαθής, in a state of emotion or passion, < ἐν, in, + πάθος, suffering, passion.] In *pathol.*, ungovernable passion. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 45.

empatronize†, *v. t.* See *impatronize*.

empawn†, *v. t.* See *impawn*.

empeach†, *v. t.* See *impeach*.

empearl (em-pėrl'), *v. t.* See *impearl*.

empeche†, *v. t.* See *impeach*.

empeire†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *impair*. *Chaucer.*

empeirema (em-pī-rē'mạ̈), *n.* See *empirema*.

empeople† (em-pē'pl), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *people.*] 1. To furnish with inhabitants; people; populate.

We know 'tis very well *empeopled*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

2. To settle as inhabitants.

He wondred much, and gan enquere . . .
What unknowen nation there *empeopled* were.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 56.

emperess†, **emperice**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *empress*.

emperil† (em-per'il), *v. t.* See *imperil*.

emperish† (em-per'ish), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *perish.*] To destroy; ruin.

His fraile senses were *emperisht* quight,
And love to frenzy turnd, sith love is franticke hight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 20.

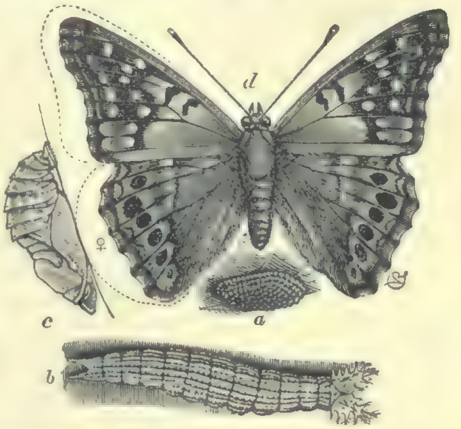
emperor (em'pėr-ọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *emperour*; < ME. *emperour, emperur, emparour, emperere*, < OF. *empereor*, F. *empereur* = Pr. *emperador* = Sp. Pg. *emperador* = It. *imperatore*, < L. *imperator, inperator*, OL. *induperator*, a military commander-in-chief, ruler, emperor, < *imperare, inperare*, command: see *empire.*] 1†. A commander-in-chief; a supreme leader of an army or of armies.

To Agamynon thai giffen the gouernaunce hole,
ffor worthiest of wit that worship to haue;
And ordant hym *Emperour* by opyn assent,
With power full playn the pepull to lede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3670.

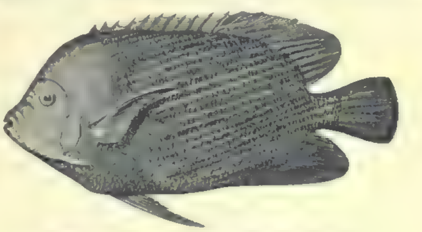
2. The sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire: a title of dignity conventionally superior to that of *king*: as, the *emperor* of Germany or of Russia. See *empire*. The title *emperor*, first assumed (with consent of the senate) by Julius Cæsar, was held by the succeeding rulers of the Roman, and afterward of the Western and Eastern empires. The line of emperors of the West terminated in A. D. 476, but the title was revived in 800 by Charlemagne, who thus laid the foundation of the elective Holy Roman Empire (which see, under *empire*). The last of his successors had, before his abdication in 1806, adopted the title of hereditary emperor of Austria. The king of Prussia was crowned emperor of Germany in 1871. Peter the Great of Russia assumed the title in 1721, and the ruler of Brazil in 1822; and it was held by Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. of France. In 1876 Queen Victoria of England was proclaimed empress of India. In western speech the sovereigns of Turkey, China, Japan, etc., are called emperors.

Under existing international arrangements the crowned heads of Europe take precedence according to the date of their accession, and their rank is precisely the same, whether their style is imperial or royal. But the proper meaning of *emperor* is the chief of a confederation of states of which kings are members.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 417.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *entom.*: (1) One of several large sphinxes or moths: as, the peacock *emperor*, *Saturnia pavonia*. (2) One of several large butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ*: as, the purple *emperor*, the popular name in Great Britain of *Apatura iris*, also called the *purple high-flier*; the tawny *emperor*, *A. herse*. See *Apatura*. (*b*) In *ornith.*, one of sundry birds notable of their kind. (*c*) A large boa of Central America, *Boa imperator*, probably a variety of the *Boa constrictor*.—**Emperor-fish.** Same as *emperor of Japan*.—**Emperor goose**, *Philacte canagica*, a handsome species of Alaska, with the plumage barred transversely and the head in part white.—**Emperor moth**, a handsome species of moth (*Saturnia pavonia*).—**Emperor of Japan**, a chætodontoid fish, *Holacanthus imperator*, of an oblong form, with a spine upon the preoperculum. It inhabits the seas of southern Japan, is resplendent in color, and notable for its savory flesh. Also called *emperor-fish*.—**Emperor penguin**, *Aptenodytes imperator* or *forsteri*, the largest known species of penguin.—**Emperor tern**, the American variety of the Caspian tern, *Sterna tschegrava imperator*.—**Purple emperor, tawny emperor.** See def. 3 (*a*) (2). =**Syn.** 2. *Monarch*, etc. See *prince*.



Tawny Emperor (*Apatura herse*).
a, eggs; *b*, larva, dorsal view; *c*, pupa, lateral view; *d*, male butterfly, with partial outline of female. (All natural size.)



Emperor of Japan (*Holacanthus imperator*).

emperorship (em'pėr-ọr-ship), *n.* [< *emperor* + *-ship.*] The rank, office, or power of an emperor.

They went and put him [Napoleon] there; they and France at large. Chief-consulship, *Emperorship*, victory over Europe. *Carlyle.*

The *emperorship* was to have been hereditary in his [Charlemagne's] family, but by the year 900 his posterity . . . was extinct. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 170.

empery (em'pėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *emperie*; < ME. *emperie, emperye*, < OF. *emperie*, var. of *empire*, empire: see *empire.*] Empire; power; government.

Oh, misery,
When Indian slaves thirst after *empery*.
Lust's Dominion, iii. 4.

I rose, as if he were my king indeed,
And then sate down, in trouble at myself,
And struggling for my woman's *empery*.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

empestic, *a.* See *empæstic*.

Empetraceæ (em-pe-trā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Empetrum* + *-aceæ.*] An order of low, shrubby, heath-like evergreens, with small polygamous or diœcious apetalous flowers and drupaceous fruit. There are only 4 species, belonging to the 3 genera *Empetrum, Corema*, and *Ceratiola*. The affinities of the order are obscure, but it is usually placed near the *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Empetrum (em'pe-trum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔμπετρον, a rock-plant, as saxifrage, neut. of ἔμπετρος, growing on rocks, < ἐν, in, on, + πέτρος, a rock:

see *pier*, *petro-*.] A genus of low, heath-like shrubs, of 2 species, the type of the natural order *Empetraceæ;* the crowberry or crakeberry. *E. nigrum* is a native of bogs and mountains in the cooler and arctic portions of the northern hemisphere. Its black berries are sometimes eaten. *E. rubrum*, with red berries, is found in the extreme southern part of South America.

emphase† (em-fāz′), *v. t.* [< *emphasis.*] To emphasize.

> *Frank.* I . . . bid you most welcome.
> *Lady F.* And I believe your most, my pretty boy,
> Being so *emphased* by you. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 1.

emphasis (em′fā̤-sis), *n.* [= F. *emphase* (> D. G. *emphase* = Dan. *emfase* = Sw. *emfas*) = Sp. *enfasis* = Pg. *emphasis* = It. *enfasi*, emphasis, < L. *emphasis* (in pure L. *significatio(n-)*: see *signification*), < Gr. *ἔμφασις*, an appearing in, outward appearance, a showing or letting a thing be seen as in a mirror (reflection, image), or as involved, hence, in rhet., pregnant suggestion, indirect indication, significance, emphasis, < *ἐμφαίνειν*, show forth, < *ἐν*, in, + *φαίνειν*, show, mid. *φαίνεσθαι*, appear, > *φάσις*, phase, appearance: see *phase.*] 1. In *rhet.*: (*a*) Originally, a figure consisting in a significant, pregnant, or suggestive mode of expression, implying (especially in connection with the context or the circumstances under which an oration is delivered) more than would necessarily or ordinarily be meant by the words used. This figure is of two kinds, according as it suggests either something more than is said, or something purposely not mentioned or professedly not intended. Poets frequently employ it for the former purpose, especially in similes and epithets. (*b*) The mode of delivery appropriate to pregnant or suggestive expression; hence, rhetorical stress; in general, significant stress; special stress or force of voice given to the utterance of a word, succession of words, or part of a word, in order to excite special attention. Emphasis on a syllable differs from syllabic accent by being exceptional in use, and altering the ordinary pronunciation of the word, either by increasing the stress on the syllable regularly accented or by transferring the accent to another syllable: as, a sin may be a sin of o′mission or a sin of com′mission (instead of omis′sion, commis′sion).

> The province of *emphasis* is so much more important than that of accent that the customary seat of the latter is transferred in any case where the claims of *emphasis* require it. *E. Porter*, Rhetorical Delivery, iv.

2. Special and significant vigor or force: as, *emphasis* of gesticulation; in general, significance; distinctiveness.

> External objects stand before us . . . in all the life and *emphasis* of extension, figure and colour.
> *Sir W. Hamilton.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Emphasis*, *Accent*, *Stress*. *Emphasis* is generally upon a word, but may be upon a combination of words or a single syllable. *Accent* is upon a syllable: as, the place of the *accent* in the word "demonstrate" is not fixed. *Stress* is a synonym for either *emphasis* or *accent*. See *inflection*.

> That voice all modes of passion can express
> Which marks the proper word with proper *stress;*
> But none emphatic can that speaker call
> Who lays an equal *emphasis* on all. *Lloyd.*

> By increasing, therefore, the degree of habitual *accent* on a given syllable, we can render emphatic the word in which it occurs. *G. L. Raymond*, Orator's Manual, § 27.

emphasize (em′fā̤-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emphasized*, ppr. *emphasizing*. [< *emphas(is)* + *-ize.*] 1. To utter or pronounce with emphasis; render emphatic; lay stress upon: as, to *emphasize* a syllable, word, or declaration; to *emphasize* a passage in reading.—2. To bring out clearly or distinctly; make more obvious or more positive; give a stronger perception of.

> In winter it [the sea] is warmer, in summer it is cooler, than the ambient air, and the difference is *emphasized* the farther we get away from the shore.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 535.

> Unequal powers have made unequal opportunities first, however much the unequal opportunities afterwards may react on and *emphasise* the situation.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 192.

emphatic (em-fat′ik), *a.* [= F. *emphatique* = Sp. *enfático* = Pg. *emphatico* = It. *enfatico* (cf. G. *emphatisch* = Dan. Sw. *emfatisk*), < Gr. *ἐμφατικός*, (< *ἔμφασις*, stem **εμφατι-*), equiv. form of *ἐμφαντικός*, expressive, vivid, forcible, < *ἐμφαίνειν* (*ἐμφαν-*), show, declare: see *emphasis.*] 1. Uttered, or to be uttered, with emphasis or stress of voice: as, the *emphatic* words in a sentence.—2. Forcibly significant; expressive; impressive: as, an *emphatic* gesture.

> When I wish to group our three homes and their names in an *emphatic* way, it certainly answers my purpose better to speak of Angeln as Old England than to speak of England as New Angeln. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 28.

> His [Fox's] acceptance of office . . . would . . . have been the most *emphatic* demonstration of the union of all parties against the invaders. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

=**Syn.** Expressive, earnest, energetic, striking.

emphatical (em-fat′i-kal), *a.* 1. Same as *emphatic*. [Obsolete or rare.]—2†. Apparent; obvious.

> It is commonly granted that *emphatical* colours are light itself, modified by refractions. *Boyle*, Colours.

emphatically (em-fat′i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. With emphasis or stress of voice.—2. Significantly; forcibly; in a striking or impressive manner.—3. Conspicuously; preëminently.

> The condition of the envious man is the most *emphatically* miserable. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 19.

> He was *emphatically* a popular writer. *Macaulay.*

> The doctrine that religion could be destined to pass through successive phases of development was pronounced to be *emphatically* unchristian. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 199.

4†. According to appearance; according to impression produced.

> What is delivered of their [dolphins'] incurvity must be taken *emphatically:* that is, not really, but in appearance.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

emphaticalness (em-fat′i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being emphatic. [Rare.]

emphlysis (em′fli-sis), *n.*; pl. *emphlyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, on, + *φλύσις*, an eruption, < *φλύειν*, break out, boil over.] In *med.*, a vesicular tumor or eruption.

emphotion (em-fō′ti-on), *n.*; pl. *emphotia* (-ä̤). [MGr. *ἐμφώτιον* (also *ἐμφώτειος ἐσθής*), lit. a garment of light, < *ἐν*, in, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the white robe put on immediately after baptism; the chrisom.

emphractic (em-frak′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμφρακτικός*, likely to obstruct, < *ἐμφράσσειν*, obstruct, block up, < *ἐν*, in, + *φράσσειν*, fence in, block, stop.] I. *a.* In *med.*, having the property of closing the pores of the skin.

II. *n.* A substance which when applied to the skin has the property of closing the pores.

emphrensy† (em-fren′zi), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *phrensy*, obs. form of *frenzy.*] To make frenzied; madden.

> Is it a ravenous beast, a covetous oppressour? his tooth like a mad dog's envenomes and *emphrensies*.
> *Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat.

emphyma† (em-fī′mä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *φῦμα*, a tumor, a growth, < *φύεσθαι*, grow.] A tumor.

emphysem (em′fi-sem), *n.* The English form of *emphysema*. [Rare.]

emphysema (em-fi-sē′mä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμφύσημα*, an inflation (of the stomach, peritoneum, etc.), < *ἐμφυσᾶν*, blow in, inflate, < *ἐν*, in, + *φυσᾶν*, blow.] In *pathol.*, distention with air or other gases.—**Interstitial emphysema**, the presence of air or other gases in the interstices of the tissues.—**Vesicular emphysema**, the permanent dilatation of the alveolar passages and infundibula of the lungs, the air-cells becoming obliterated. Also called *alveolar ectasia*.

emphysematous, emphysematose (em-fi-sem′a-tus, -tōs), *a.* [< *emphysema(t-)* + *-ous*, *-ose.*] 1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of emphysema; distended; bloated.—2. In *bot.*, bladdery; resembling a bladder.

emphyteusis (em-fi-tū′sis), *n.* [LL. (in Roman civil law), < Gr. *ἐμφύτευσις* (only in Roman use), lit. an implanting, < *ἐμφυτεύειν*, implant, ingraft, < *ἔμφυτος*, implanted, ingrafted, inborn, innate (> ult. E. *imp*, q. v.), < *ἐμφύειν*, implant, pass. grow in, < *ἐν*, in, + *φύειν*, produce, pass. grow.] In *Rom. law*, a contract by which houses or lands were given forever or for a long term on condition of their being improved and a stipulated annual rent paid to the grantor. It was usually for a perpetual term, thus corresponding to the feudal fee.

> We are told that with the municipalities began the practice of letting out agri vectigales, that is, of leasing land for a perpetuity to a free tenant, at a fixed rent, and under certain conditions. The plan was afterwards extensively imitated by individual proprietors, and the tenant, whose relation to the owner had originally been determined by his contract, was subsequently recognised by the Prætor as having himself a qualified proprietorship, which in time became known as *Emphyteusis*.
> *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 299.

emphyteuta (em-fi-tū′tä̤), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐμφυτευτής*, a tenant by emphyteusis: see *emphyteusis.*] In *Rom. law*, a tenant by emphyteusis.

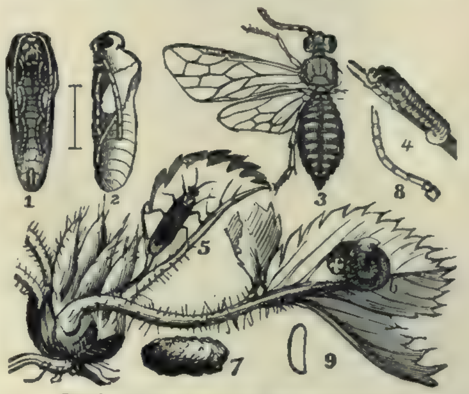
emphyteutic (em-fi-tū′tik), *a.* [< LL. *emphyteuticus*, < *emphyteuta*, q. v.] Pertaining to emphyteusis; held on the form of tenure known as emphyteusis; taken on hire, for which rent is to be paid: as, *emphyteutic* lands.

> We have distinct proof that what is called in Roman law *emphyteutic* tenure was in use among the Greeks in the case of sacred land. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 145.

Emphyteutic lease. Same as *bail à longues années* (which see, under *bail*^{2}).

emphyteuticary (em-fi-tū′ti-kā̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *emphyteuticaries* (-riz). [< LL. *emphyteuticarius*, < *emphyteuticus:* see *emphyteutic.*] In *Rom. law*, one who held lands by emphyteusis; an emphyteuta.

Emphytus (em′fi-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔμφυτος*, ingrafted, inserted: see *emphyteusis*, and *imp*, *v.*] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, founded by Klug in 1881, having short wings with 2 marginal and 3 submarginal cells, filiform 9-jointed antennæ, transverse head, prominent eyes, and a long abdomen, cylindrical in the male, and broad and carinate in the female. The larvæ have 22 legs, and are leaf-feeders. The male of *E. maculatus* is black, the female honey-yellow; its larva feeds on the strawberry, and is known in the United States and Canada as the strawberry false-worm.



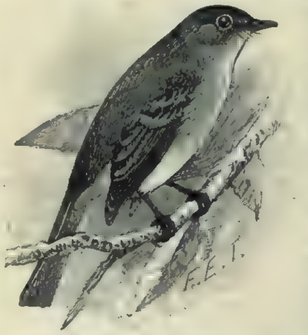
Strawberry False-worm (*Emphytus maculatus*).

1, 2, pupa, ventral and lateral views (line shows natural size); 3, fly, enlarged (wings on one side detached); 4, larva; 5, fly with wings closed; 6, larva curled up; 7, cocoon; 8, antenna; 9, egg. (4, 5, 6, and 7 natural size; 8 and 9 enlarged.)

Empidæ (em′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., contr. of *Empididæ*, < *Empis* (*Empid-*), the typical genus: see *Empis.*] A family of tetrachætous brachycerous flies, of the order *Diptera*, containing upward of 1,000 species, mostly of small size, inhabiting temperate and cold countries. They are characterized by a globose head with contiguous eyes, a simple third antenna-joint, and lengthened tarsal cells of the wings. They are very active and voracious, and in general resemble the *Asilidæ*. Species of this family may be seen dancing in swarms over running water in springtime. The slender larvæ live in garden-mold. Also *Empididæ* and *Empides*.

Empididæ (em-pid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Empidæ*.

Empidonax (em-pi-dō′naks), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1855), < Gr. *ἐμπίς* (*ἐμπιδ-*), a mosquito, gnat (see *Empis*), + *ἄναξ*, king.] A large genus of small American olivaceous flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, inhabiting North, Central, and South America, having the bill and feet moderate in length among allied genera, of mean length among related flycatchers, the wings pointed, the tail emarginate, and the plumage mostly dull-greenish. Four species are very common woodland migratory insectivorous birds of the eastern United States: the Acadian flycatcher, *E. acadicus;* Traill's, *E. trailli;* the least, *E. minimus;* and the yellow-bellied, *E. flaviventris*.



Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax trailli*).

empierce† (em-pērs′), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1} + *pierce.*] See *impierce*.

> He stroke so hugely with his borrowd blade,
> That it *empierst* the Pagans burganet.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 45.

empight† (em-pīt′), *a.* [< *em-*^{1} + *pight.*] Fixed.

> Three bodies in one wast *empight*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. x. 8.

empire (em′pīr), *n.* [< ME. *empire*, *empyre*, *empere* (also *emperie*, *emperye:* see *empery*), < OF. *empire* (also *emperie*), F. *empire* = Pr. *emperi*, *enperi* = Sp. Pg. It. *imperio*, < L. *imperium*, *inperium*, command, control, dominion, sovereignty, a dominion, empire, < *imperare*, *inperare*, command, order, < *in*, in, on, + *parare*, make ready, order: see *pare*. Cf. *imperial*, etc.] 1. Supreme power in governing; imperial power; dominion; sovereignty.

Your Maiestie (my most gracious Soueraigne) haue shewed your selfe to all the world, for this one and thirty yeares space of your glorious raigne, aboue all other Princes of Christendome, not onely fortunate, but also most sufficient vertuous and worthy of *Empire*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

He here stalks
Upon the heads of Romans, and their princes,
Familiarly to *empire*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 3.

Westward the course of *empire* takes its way.
Bp. Berkeley, Arts and Learning in America.

If we do our duties as honestly and as much in the fear of God as our forefathers did, we need not trouble ourselves much about other titles to *empire*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 244.

2. The country, region, or union of states or territories under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor or other powerful sovereign or government; usually, a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, which may be, and often is, of small extent: as, the Roman or the Russian *empire*. The designation *empire* has been assumed in modern times by some small or homogeneous monarchies, generally ephemeral; but properly an empire is an aggregate of conquered, colonized, or confederated states, each with its own government subordinate or tributary to that of the empire as a whole. Such were and are all the great historical empires; and in this sense the name is applied appropriately to any large aggregation of separate territories under one monarch, whatever his title may be: as, the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian *empires*; the *empire* of Alexander the Great; the British *empire*, etc. See *emperor*, and *Holy Roman Empire*, below.
3. Supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway: as, the *empire* of reason or of truth.

We disdain
To do those servile offices, ofttimes
His foolish pride and *empire* will exact.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

The sword turns preacher, and dictates propositions by *empire* instead of arguments.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 690.

It is to the very end of our days a struggle between our reason and our temper, which shall have the *empire* over us.
Steele, Tatler, No. 172.

Circle of the empire. See *circle*.—**Eastern Empire**, or **Empire of the East**, originally, that division of the Roman empire which had its seat in Constantinople. Its final separation from the Western Empire dates from the death of Theodosius the Great (A. D. 395), whose sons Arcadius and Honorius received respectively the eastern and western divisions of the Roman dominion. After the fall of the Western Empire, the Empire of the East is commonly known as the *Byzantine empire*. It continued until the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453.—**Empire City**, the city of New York: so called as being the chief city of the Empire State, and the commercial metropolis of the United States.—**Empire State**, the State of New York: so called from its superior population and wealth as compared with the other States of the Union.—**Holy Roman Empire**, the German-Roman empire in western and central Europe (in later times commonly styled the *German empire*), which, after a lapse of more than three hundred years, reunited a large portion of the territories formerly belonging to the Western Empire. The union of the German royal and Roman imperial crowns began with Charles the Great or Charlemagne, king of the Franks, who was crowned emperor by the Pope at Rome A. D. 800; but the line of German kings who were at the same time Holy Roman emperors begins properly with Otho the Great, crowned emperor in 962. The empire was regarded as the temporal form of a theoretically universal dominion, whose spiritual head was the Pope and the earlier emperors were crowned at Rome by the spiritual rulers of Christendom. The empire continued under monarchs of the Saxon, Franconian, and Hohenstaufen dynasties, passing in 1273 to the Austrian house of Hapsburg, the members of which line remained in uninterrupted possession of the empire from 1438 until its final extinction in 1806. It had long previously lost the greater part of the external territories which had entitled it to be called Roman; and its final dissolution was due to the conquests and encroachments of Napoleon I. (See *emperor*.) The emperors were elected by certain of the more powerful German princes called electors, whose number was definitely fixed at seven by the Golden Bull of 1356, and remained at that number with but slight changes.—**The Celestial Empire**. See *celestial*.—**Western Empire**, the distinctive designation of the western portion of the Roman world after its division into two independent empires in A. D. 395. (See *Eastern Empire*, above.) Its power very rapidly declined under the inroads of barbarians and other adverse influences, and it was finally extinguished in A. D. 476.=**Syn. 1.** Sway, dominion, rule, reign, government, supremacy.

empirema (em-pi-rē'mä), *n.*; pl. *empiremata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. as if *ἐμπείρημα, < ἐμπειρεῖν, be experienced in, < ἔμπειρος, experienced: see *empiric*.] In *logic*, a proposition grounded upon experience. Also spelled *empeirema*.

empireship (em'pīr-ship), *n.* The power, sovereignty, or dominion of an empire.

England has seized the *empireship* of India.
Library Mag., July, 1886.

empiric (em-pir'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *empirick*; < OF. *empirique*, F. *empirique* = Sp. *empírico* = Pg. It. *empirico* (cf. D. G. *empirisch* = Dan. Sw. *empirisk*), < L. *empiricus*, < Gr. ἐμπειρικός, experienced (οἱ Ἐμπειρικοί, the Empirics: see II., 1), < ἐμπειρία, experience, mere experience or practice without knowledge, esp. in medicine, empiricism, < ἔμπειρος, experienced or practised in, < ἐν, in, + πεῖρα, a trial, experiment, attempt; akin to πόρος, a way, < *περ, *παρ = E. *fare*, go.] **I.** *a.* 1. Same as *empirical*.—2. Versed in physical experimentation: as, an *empiric* alchemist.—3. Of or pertaining to the medical empirics.

It is accounted an error to commit a natural body to *empiric* physicians. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 17.

II. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] One of an ancient sect of Greek physicians who maintained that practice or experience, and not theory, is the foundation of the science of medicine.

Among the Greek physicians, those who founded their practice on experience called themselves *empirics*; those who relied on theory, methodists; and those who held a middle course, dogmatists.
Fleming, Vocab. of Philos. (ed. Krauth), p. 157.

2. An experimenter in medical practice, destitute of adequate knowledge; an irregular or unscientific physician; more distinctively, a quack or charlatan.

It is not safe for the Church of Christ when bishops learn what belongeth unto government, as *empirics* learn physic, by killing of the sick. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

This is the cause why *empirics* and old women are more happy many times in their cures than learned physicians, because they are more religious in holding their medicines.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 198.

There are many *empiricks* in the world who pretend to infallible methods of curing all patients.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. viii.

Empiricks and mountebanks.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, ii. § 2.

3. In general, one who depends mainly upon experience or intuition; one whose procedure in any field of action or inquiry is too exclusively empirical.

The *empiric*, . . . instead of ascending from sense to intellect (the natural progress of all true learning), . . . hurries, on the contrary, into the midst of sense, where he wanders at random without any end, and is lost in a labyrinth of infinite particulars. *Harris*, Hermes, iv.

Vague generalisations may form the stock-in-trade of the political *empiric*, but he is an *empiric* notwithstanding. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 91.

=**Syn. 2.** *Mountebank*, etc. See *quack*, *n.*

empirical (em-pir'i-kal), *a.* [< *empiric* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to or derived from experience or experiments; depending upon or derived from the observation of phenomena.

In philosophical language the term *empirical* means simply what belongs to or is the product of experience or observation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Now here again we may observe the error into which Locke was led by confounding the cause of our ideas with their occasion. There can be no idea, he argues, prior to experience; granted. Therefore he concludes the mind previous to it is, as it were, a tabula rasa, owing every notion which it gains primarily to an *empirical* source.
J. D. Morell.

The *empirical* generalization that guides the farmer in his rotation of crops serves to bring his actions into concord with certain of the actions going on in plants and soil. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 28.

2. Derived, as a general proposition, from a narrow range of observation, without any warrant for its exactitude or for its wider validity.

The *empirical* diagram only represents the relative number and position of the parts, just as a careful observation shows them in the flower; but if the diagram also indicates the places where members are suppressed, . . . I call it a theoretical diagram.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 525.

It is not at all impossible that Henry II. may have been among the pupils of Vacarius: certainly he was more of a lawyer than mere *empirical* education could make him.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 303.

3. Pertaining to the medical practice of an empiric, in either of the medical senses of that word; hence, charlatanical; quackish.

The *empirical* treatment he submitted to . . . hastened his end. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

Empirical certainty, cognition, ego, idealism, etc. See the nouns.—**Empirical formula** or **law**, a formula which sufficiently satisfies certain observations, but which is not supported by any established theory or probable hypothesis, so that it cannot be relied upon far beyond the conditions of the observations upon which it rests. Thus, the formula of Dulong and Petit expressing the relation between the temperature of a body and its radiative power cannot be extended to the calculation of the heat of the sun, since there is no reason for supposing that it would approximate to the truth so far beyond the temperatures at which the experiments were made.

empirically (em-pir'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an empirical manner; by experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

Every science begins by accumulating observations, and presently generalizes these *empirically*.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 22.

empiricism (em-pir'i-sizm), *n.* [< *empiric* + *-ism*. See *empiric*.] 1. The character of being empirical; reliance on direct experience and observation rather than on theory; empirical method; especially, an undue reliance upon mere individual experience.

He [Radcliffe] knew, it is true, that experience, the safest guide after the mind is prepared for her instructions by previous institution, is apt, without such preparation, to degenerate to a vulgar and presumptuous *empiricism*. *V. Knox*, Essays, xxxviii.

At present, he [Bacon] reflected, some were content to rest in *empiricism* and isolated facts; others ascended too hastily to first principles. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 344.

What is called *empiricism* is the application of superficial truths, recognized in a loose, unsystematic way, to immediate and special needs.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 203.

2. In *med.*, the practice of empirics; hence, quackery; the pretension of an ignorant person to medical skill.

Shudder to destroy life, either by the naked knife or by the surer and safer medium of *empiricism*. *Dwight.*

3. The metaphysical theory that all ideas are derived from sensuous experience—that is, that there are no innate or a priori conceptions.

The terms *Empiricism*, Empiricist, Empirical, although commonly employed by metaphysicians with contempt to mark a mode of investigation which admits no higher source than experience (by them often unwarrantably restricted to Sensation), may be accepted without demur, since even the flavor of contempt only serves to emphasize the distinction.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 14.

empiricist (em-pir'i-sist), *n.* [< *empiric* + *-ist.*] 1. One who believes in philosophical empiricism; one who regards sensuous experience as the sole source of all ideas and knowledge.

Berkeley, as a consistent *empiricist*, saw that Sensation shuts itself up within its own home, and does not include its object. The object must be supplied from without, and he supplied it provisionally by the name of God.
N. A. Rev., CXX. 409.

The *empiricist* can take no cognizance of anything that transcends experience. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 169.

2. A medical empiric.

empirictic†, **empiricutic**† (em-pi-rik'tik, em-pir-i-kū'tik), *a.* [An unmeaning extension of *empiric*.] Empirical.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empiricutick*. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

empirism (em'pi-rizm), *n.* [= F. *empirisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *empirismo* = D. Dan. *empirisme* = Sw. *empirism*, < NL. **empirismus*, < Gr. ἔμπειρος, experienced: see *empiric*.] Empiricism. [Rare.]

It is to this sense [second muscular], mainly, that we owe the conception of force, the origin of which *empirism* could never otherwise explain.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 219.

empiristic (em-pi-ris'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to empiricism or to the empiricists; empirical. [Rare.]

The *empiristic* view which Helmholtz defends is that the space-determinations we perceive are in every case products of a process of unconscious inference.
W. James, Mind, XII. 545.

Empis (em'pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr. ἐμπίς (ἐμπιδ-), a mosquito, gnat, larva of the gadfly; cf. *Apis*¹.] The typical genus of the family *Empidæ*.

emplace (em-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emplaced*, ppr. *emplacing*. [< OF. *emplacier*, place, employ, < *en-* + *placer*, place: see *place*.] To place; locate. [Rare.]

They [Iranic buildings] were *emplaced* on terraces formed of vast blocks of hewn stone, and were approached by staircases of striking and unusual design.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, i. 101.

emplacement (em-plās'ment), *n.* [< F. *emplacement*, < OF. *emplacier*, place: see *emplace*.] 1. A placing or fixing in place; location. [Rare.]

But till recently it was impossible to give to Ur any more definite *emplacement*.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, ii. 241.

2. Place or site. Specifically, in *fort.*: (*a*) The space within a fortification allotted for the position and service of a gun or battery.

The *emplacements* should be connected with each other and with the barracks by screened roads.
Nature, XXXVI. 36.

(*b*) The platform or bed prepared for a gun and its carriage.

emplaster† (em-plås'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *enplastre*, < OF. *emplastre*, F. *emplâtre* = Pr. *emplastre* = Sp. *emplasto* = Pg. *emplastro* = It. *empiastro*, *impiastro*, < L. *emplastrum*, a plaster, also, in horticulture, the band of bark which surrounds the eye in ingrafting, the scutcheon, < Gr. ἔμπλαστρον (also ἔμπλαστρος) and ἔμπλαστον, with or without φάρμακον, a plaster or salve, neut. of ἐμπλαστός, daubed on or over, < ἐμπλάσσειν, plaster up, stuff in, < ἐν, in, + πλάσσειν, form, mold. Abbr. *plaster*, q. v.] A plaster.

The spirits are sodainly moved both from vapours and passions, . . . and the parts by bathes, unguents, or *emplaisters*. *Bacon*, On Learning, iv. 2.

All *emplasters* applied to the breasts ought to have a hole for the nipples. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

emplaster† (em-plȧs'tėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *emplastren*, < OF. *emplastrer*, F. *emplâtrer* = Pr. *emplastrar* = Sp. *emplastar* = Pg. *emplastar* = It. *empiastrare*, *impiastrare*, < L. *emplastrare*, graft, bud, ML. plaster. Cf. Gr. ἐμπλαστροῦν, put on a plaster, < ἔμπλαστρον, a plaster: see *emplaster*, *n.* Abbr. *plaster*, q. v.] 1. To cover with or as with a plaster; gloss over; palliate.

> Parde, als fair as ye his name *emplastre*,
> He [Solomon] was a leechour and an ydolastre.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 1053.

2. To graft or bud.

> The tree that shall *emplastred* be therby,
> Take of the gemme, and bark, and therto bynde
> This gemme unhurt.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

emplastic (em-plas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐμπλαστικός, stopping the pores, clogging, < ἐμπλάσσειν, plaster up, stop up, stuff in, etc.: see *emplaster*, *n.*] I. *a.* Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster: as, *emplastic* applications.

II. *n.* A constipating medicine.

emplastration†, *n.* The act of budding or grafting.

> Solempnyte hath *emplastracion*,
> Wherof beforne is taught the diligence.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

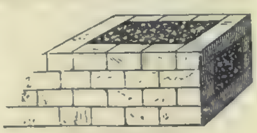
emplead†, *v. t.* See *implead*.

emplectite (em-plek'tīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἔμπλεκτος, inwoven (see *emplectum*), + *-ite*^{2}.] A sulphid of bismuth and copper, occurring in prismatic crystals of a grayish or tin-white color and bright metallic luster.

emplectum, emplecton (em-plek'tum, -ton), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἔμπλεκτον, rubble-work, neut. of ἔμπλεκτος, inwoven, < ἐμπλέκειν, inweave, entwine, entangle, < ἐν, in, + πλέκειν, weave.] In *arch.*, either of two kinds of masonry in use among the Greeks and Romans, and other peoples. (*a*) That kind of solid masonry in regular courses in which the courses are formed alternately entirely of blocks presenting one of their sides to the exterior and entirely of blocks presenting their ends to the exterior.

> Sometimes the [Etruscan] wall is built in alternate courses, in the style which has been called *emplecton*, the ends of the stones being exposed in one course, and the sides in the other. *G. Rawlinson*, Orig. of Nations, i. 114.

(*b*) That kind of masonry, much used in ancient fortification-walls, etc., in which the outside surfaces on both sides are formed of ashler laid in regular courses, and the inclosed space between them is filled in with rubble-work, cross-stones being usually placed at intervals, either in courses or as ties extending from face to face of the wall, and binding the whole together. The term is, however, a loose one, and can be applied to any sort of masonry of greater thickness than the width of a single block, and so laid that the wall is bound together by some regular alternation of blocks placed lengthwise and endwise. Sometimes erroneously written *emplection*.


Emplectum (*b*).

emplete, *v. t.* See *implead*.

emplie†, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *imply*.

emplore† (em-plōr'), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *implore*.

employ (em-ploi'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imploy*; < OF. *employer*, *emploier* (early **emplier*: see *emplie*, *imply*), F. *employer* = Pr. *empleiar* = Sp. *emplear* = Pg. *empregar* = It. *impiegare*, < L. *implicare*, infold, involve, engage, < *in*, in, + *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*, and cf. *implicate* and *imply*.] 1†. To inclose; infold.—2. To give occupation to; make use of the time, attention, or labor of; keep busy or at work; use as an agent.

> Nothing advances a business more than when he that is *employed* is believed to know the mind, and to have the heart, of him that sends him. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

> Tell him I have some business to *employ* him.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

> The mellow harp did not their ears *employ*,
> And mute was all the warlike symphony.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 218.

> This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed* on serious subjects.
> *Addison*, Freeholder.

3. To make use of as an instrument or means; apply to any purpose: as, to *employ* medicines in curing diseases.

> Xii d, halfe to be *employed* to the vse of the said Cite, and the oder halfe to the sustentacion of the said ffraternite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

> Poesie ought not to be abased and *imployed* vpon any vnworthy matter & subject.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

> Thou shalt not destroy the trees, . . . and thou shalt not cut them down . . . to *employ* them in the siege.
> Deut. xx. 19.

> You must use
> The best of your discretion to *employ*
> This gift as I intend it.
> *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

4. To occupy; use; apply or devote to an object; pass in occupation: as, to *employ* an hour, a day, or a week; to *employ* one's life.

> Some men *employ* their health, an ugly trick,
> In making known how oft they have been sick,
> And give us in recitals of disease
> A doctor's trouble, but without the fees.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 311.

> The friends of liberty wasted . . . the time which ought to have been *employed* in preparing for vigorous national defense. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

=**Syn.** 2. *Employ*, *Hire*. *Hire* and *employ* are words of different meaning. To *hire* is to engage in service for wages. The word does not imply dignity; it is not customary to speak of *hiring* a teacher or a pastor; we *hire* a man for wages; we *employ* him for wages or a salary. To *employ* is thus a word of wider signification. A man *hired* to labor is *employed*, but a man may be *employed* in a work who is not *hired*; yet the presumption is that the one *employing* pays. *Employ* expresses continuous occupation more often than *hire* does.

employ (em-ploi'), *n.* [< F. *emploi* = Sp. *empleo* = Pg. *emprego* = It. *impiego*; from the verb.] Occupation; employment.

> As to the genius of the people, they are industrious, . . . but luxurious and extravagant on the days when they have repose from their *employs*.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 10.

> With due respect and joy,
> I trace the matron at her loved *employ*.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 58.

> It happens that your true dull minds are generally preferred for public *employ*, and especially promoted to city honors; your keen intellects, like razors, being considered too sharp for common service.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

employable (em-ploi'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *employ* + *-able*.] That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use.

employé (oṅ-plwo-yā'), *n.* The French form of *employee*.

employedness (em-ploi'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being employed.

> Things yet less consistent with chemistry and *employedness* than with freedom, or with truth.
> *Boyle*, Works, VI. 38.

employee (em-ploi-ē'), *n.* [< *employ* + *-ee*^{1}, after F. *employé*, fem. *employée*, one employed, pp. of *employer*, employ.] One who works for an employer; a person working for salary or wages: applied to any one so working, but usually only to clerks, workmen, laborers, etc., and but rarely to the higher officers of a corporation or government, or to domestic servants: as, the *employees* of a railroad company. [Often written *employé* or *employe* even as an English word.]

> To keep the capital thus invested [in materials for railway construction], and also a large staff of *employés*, standing idle entails loss, partly negative, partly positive.
> *H. Spencer*, Railway Morals.

employer (em-ploi'ėr), *n.* [= F. *employeur*.] One who employs; a user; a person engaging or keeping others in service.

> By a short contract you are sure of making it the interest of the contractor to exert that skill for the satisfaction of his *employers*. *Burke*, Economical Reform.

Employers and Workmen Act, an English statute of 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 90), which enlarges the powers of county courts in disputes between masters and employees, and gives other courts certain civil jurisdiction in such cases.—**Employers' Liability Act**, an English statute of 1880, securing to employees a right to damages for injuries resulting from negligence on the part of the employer.

employment (em-ploi'mẹnt), *n.* [Formerly also *imployment*; < *employ* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of employing or using, or the state of being employed.

> The hand of little *employment* hath the daintier sense.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

> The increasing use of the pointed arch is to be clearly traced, from its first timid *employment* in construction, till it appears where no constructive advantage is gained by it. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 27.

2. Work or business of any kind, physical or mental; that which engages the head or hands; anything that occupies time or attention; office or position involving business: as, agricultural *employments*; mechanical *employments*; public *employment*.

> I left the *Imployment* [logwood trade], yet with a design to return hither after I had been in England.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 131.

> The dayly *employment* of these Recluses is to trim the Lamps, and to make devotional visits and processions to the several Sanctuaries in the Church.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 71.

> M. Dumont might easily have found *employments* more gratifying to personal vanity than that of arranging works not his own. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

3†. An implement. *Nares*. [Rare.]

> See, sweet, here are the engines [an iron crow and a halter] that must do 't.
> My stay hath been prolonged
> With hunting obscure nooks for these *employments*.
> *Chapman*, Widow's Tears.

=**Syn.** 2. *Vocation*, *Trade*, etc. (see *occupation*); function, post, employ.

emplume (em-plöm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emplumed*, ppr. *empluming*. [< *em-*^{1} + *plume*.] To adorn with or as if with plumes or feathers.

> Angelhoods, *emplumed*
> In such ringlets of pure glory.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Song for Ragged Schools.

emplunge†, **implunge**† (em-, im-plunj'), *v. t.* [< *em-*^{1}, *im-*, + *plunge*.] To plunge; immerse.

> Malbecco, seeing how his losse did lye, . . .
> Into huge waves of griefe and gealosye
> Full deepe *emplonged* was, and drowned nye.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 17.

> That hell
> Of horrour, whereinto she was so suddenly *emplung'd*.
> *Daniel*, Hymen's Triumph.

empodium (em-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *empodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*. Cf. Gr. ἐμπόδιος, at one's feet, in the way, similarly formed.] In *entom.*, a claw-like organ which in many genera of insects is seen between the ungues or true claws. It agrees with the true claws in structure, and by some authors is called *spurious claw*. It is prominent in lucanid beetles. The term was first used by Nitzch.

empoison (em-poi'zn), *v. t.* [< ME. *empoysonen*, *enpoisonen*, *enpoysonen*, < OF. *empoisonner*, *enpoisonner*, F. *empoisonner*, < *en-* + *poisonner*, poison: see *poison*.] To poison; affect with or as if with poison; act noxiously upon; embitter. [Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

> And aftre was this Soudan *enpoysound* at Damasce; and his Sone thoghte to regne aftre him be Heritage.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 37.

> A man by his own alms *empoison'd*,
> And with his charity slain. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.

> The whole earth appears unto him blasted with a curse, and *empoisoned* with the venom of the serpent.
> *Situation of Paradise* (1683), p. 62.

> Yet Envy, spite of her *empoisoned* breast,
> Shall say, I lived in grace here with the best.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

> That these disdaineous females and this ferocious old woman are placed here by the administration, not only to *empoison* the voyagers, but to affront them!
> *Dickens*, Mugby Junction, iii.

empoisoner† (em-poi'zn-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *empoysoner*, < *empoysonen*, empoison.] One who poisons.

> Thus ended ben thise homicydes two,
> And eek the false *empoysoner* also.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale (ed. Skeat), C. l. 894.

empoisonment (em-poi'zn-mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *empoisonnement*, < *empoisonner*, empoison: see *empoison* and *-ment*.] The act of administering poison; the state of being poisoned; a poisoning. [Rare.]

> It were dangerous for secret *empoisonments*. *Bacon*.

> The graver blood *empoisonments* of yellow and other fevers. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 45.

empoldered (em-pōl'dėrd), *a.* [< *em-*^{1} + *polder* + *-ed*^{2}.] Reclaimed and brought into the condition of a polder; brought under cultivation. See *polder*.

emporetic†, **emporetical**† (em-pọ̄-ret'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< L. *emporeticus* for **emporeuticus*, < Gr. ἐμπορευτικός, mercantile, commercial, < ἐμπορεύεσθαι, trade, traffic: see *emporium*.] Of or pertaining to an emporium; relating to merchandise.

emporish†, *v. t.* [ME. *enporyshen*, < OF. *emporiss-*, contracted stem of certain parts of *empovrir*, *empoverer*, make poor: see *empover*, and *impoverish*, of which *emporish* is ult. a contracted form.] To impoverish.

> And where as the coloryng of foreyns byeng and sellyng and pryuee markettes be mayntaned by suffrans of vntrewe fremen such as kepe innes, logynges and herborowyng of foreyns and straungers to the hurt and *enporysshyng* of fremen.
> *Arnold's Chronicle*, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 83).

emporium (em-pō'ri-um), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *emporio*, < L. *emporium*, < Gr. ἐμπόριον, a trading-place, mart, exchange, < ἐμπορία, trade, commerce, < ἔμπορος, a passenger, traveler, merchant, < ἐν, in, + πόρος, a way (cf. ἐμπορεύεσθαι, travel, trade, πορεύεσθαι, travel, fare), < √ *περ, παρ = E. *fare*.] 1. A place of trade; a mart; a town or city of important commerce, especially one in which the commerce of an extensive country centers, or to which sellers and buyers resort from other cities or countries; a commercial center.

> [Lyons] is esteemed the principall *emporium* or mart towne of all France next to Paris. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 59.

> That wonderful *emporium* [Manchester], which in population and wealth far surpasses capitals so much renowned

as Berlin, Madrid, and Lisbon, was then a mean and ill-built market-town, containing under six thousand people.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. A bazaar; a shop or store for the sale of a great variety of articles.

It is pride, avarice, or voluptuousness which fills our streets, our *emporiums*, our theatres with all the bustle of business and alacrity of motion.
V. Knox, The Lord's Supper, xxi.

He was clad in a new collection of garments which he had bought at a large ready-made clothing *emporium* that morning. *The Century*, XXXV. 678.

3†. In *anc. med.*, the brain, because there all mental affairs are transacted.

empound† (em-pound′), *v. t.* See *impound*.

empover†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *enpover*; < OF. *empovrir*, *enpoverir*, *enpauvrir*, *empoverer*, make poor: see *emporish* and *impoverish*.] To impoverish.

Lest they should themselves *enpover*
And be brought into decaye.
Roy and Barlow, Rede Me and Be nott Wrothe, p. 100.

empoverish† (em-pov′ėr-ish), *v. t.* See *impoverish*.

empower (em-pou′ėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *impower*; < *em-*¹ + *power*.] 1. To give power or authority to; authorize, as by law, commission, letter of attorney, verbal license, etc.: as, the commissioner is *empowered* to make terms.

Him he trusts with every key
Of highest charge, *impow'ring* him to Frame,
As he thought best, his whole Œconomy.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 143.

The Regulating Act . . . *empowered* the Crown to remove him [Hastings] on an address from the Company.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. To impart power or force to; give efficacy to; enable.

Does not the same force that enables them to heal *empower* them to destroy? *Baker*, Refl. on Learning.

=**Syn.** 1. To commission, license, warrant, qualify.

empresario (em-pre-sä′ri-ō), *n.* [Sp. *empresario* = Pg. *emprezario* = It. *impresario*, an undertaker, manager, theatrical manager: see *impresario*.] 1. In parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, one who projects and manages a mercantile or similar enterprise, or takes a leading part in it, for his own profit and at his own risk, usually implying the possession and control of a concession or grant from government in the nature of a privilege or monopoly.—2. More specifically, a contractor who engages with the Mexican government to introduce a body of foreign settlers. Also called *hobladore*.

empress (em′pres), *n.* [< ME. *empresse*, *emperesse*, *emperes*, *emperise*, *emperice*, *emprise*, *imperes*, < OF. *empereis*, *empereris*, *empereresse*, F. *impératrice* = Pr. *emperairitz* = Sp. *emperatriz* = Pg. *imperatriz* = It. *imperatrice*, < L. *imperatrix*, *inperatrix*, acc. *-tricem*, fem. of *imperator*, *inperator*, emperor: see *emperor*.] 1. A woman who rules over an empire; a woman invested with imperial power or sovereignty.

Mary, moder, blessyd mayde,
Quene of hevyn, *Imperes* of helle,
Sende me grace both nyȝt and daye!
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 358.

And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes, elate,
Sits *empress*, crowning good, repressing ill.
Sir W. Jones, Ode in Imitation of Alcæus.

2. The wife or the widow of an emperor: in the latter case called specifically *empress dowager*.

She sweeps it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an *empress* than duke Humphrey's wife.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Not Cæsar's *empress* would I deign to prove.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 87.

Empress cloth, a woolen stuff for women's wear, having a finely repped or corded surface.—**Empress gauze**, a fine transparent stuff, made of silk, or silk and linen, and having a design, usually of a flower-pattern, woven in in silk.

empresse†, *v. i.* See *impress*¹.

empressement (oṅ-pres′moṅ), *n.* [F., < *empresser*, refl., be eager, bustling, ardent, forward: see *impress*¹.] Eagerness; cordiality; demonstrative demeanor.

empride† (em-prīd′), *v. t.* [ME. *empriden*; < *em-*¹ + *pride*.] To excite pride in; make proud.

And whenne this journee was done, Pausamy was gretly *empridede* theroff, and went into the kynges palace for to take the qwene Olympias oute of it, and hafe hir with hym. *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, fol. 3.

emprint† (em-print′), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *imprint*.

emprise (em-prīz′), *n.* [< ME. *emprise*, *enprise*, < OF. *emprise* (= Pr. *empreza*, *empreiza* = Sp. *empresa* = Pg. *empreza*, *empresa* = It. *impresa*; ML. *imprisa*, *imprisia*, *impresia*), undertaking, expedition, enterprise, < *empris*, pp. of *emprendre*, *enprendre* = Sp. *emprender* = Pg. *emprehender* = It. *imprendere*, undertake, < L. *in*, in, on, + *prehendere*, *prendere*, take, seize: see *prehend*, *apprehend*, etc., and cf. *enterprise*, equiv. to *emprise*, but with diff. prefix.] An undertaking; an enterprise; an adventure; also, adventurousness. Also *emprize*. [Now chiefly poetical.]

Ye beene tall,
And large of limb t' atchieve an hard *emprize*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 53.

One hundred and sixty-six lances were broken, when the *emprise* was declared to be fairly achieved.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

The deeds of high *emprise* I sing.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Interlude.

emprise†, *v. t.* [< *emprise*, *n.*] To undertake.

In secret drifts I linger'd day and night,
All how I might depose this cruel king,
That seem'd to all so much desired a thing,
As thereto trusting I *emprised* the same.
Sackville, Duke of Buckingham, st. 58.

emprison† (em-priz′n), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *imprison*.

emprosthotonos (em-pros-thot′ọ̄-nos), *n.* [< Gr. ἐμπροσθότονος, drawn forward and stiffened (deriv. ἐμπροσθοτονία, tetanic procurvation), < ἔμπροσθεν, in front, forward, before (< ἐν, in, + πρόσθεν, before), + τείνειν, stretch, τόνος, a stretching.] In *pathol.*, tonic muscular spasm, bending the body forward, or in the opposite direction from *opisthotonos*. Also called *episthotonos*.

empte†, *v.* An obsolete form of *empty*.

emptier (emp′ti-ėr), *n.* One who or that which empties or exhausts.

For the Lord hathe turned away the glory of Jaakób, as the glorie of Israel: for the *emptiers* haue emptied them out and marred their vine branches.
Geneva Bible, Nahum ii. 2.

emptiness (emp′ti-nes), *n.* [< *empty* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being empty; the state of containing nothing, or nothing but air: as, the *emptiness* of a vessel.

The moderation of slepe must be measured by helthe and syckenes, by age, by time, by *emptyness* or fulnesse of the body, & by naturall complexions.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii.

His coffers sound
With hollow poverty and *emptiness*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

2. Lack of food in the stomach; a state of fasting.

Monks, anchorites, and the like, after much *emptiness*, become melancholy. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 611.

3. Void space; a vacuum.

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptiness* had come between. *Dryden.*

4. Want of solidity or substance.

'Tis this which causes the graces and the loves . . . to subsist in the *emptiness* of light and shadow.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

5. Unsatisfactoriness; insufficiency to satisfy the mind or heart; worthlessness.

O frail estate of human things,
Now to our cost your *emptiness* we know. *Dryden.*

Form the judgment about the worth or *emptiness* of things here, according as they are or are not of use in relation to what is to come after. *Bp. Atterbury.*

6. Want of understanding or knowledge; vacuity of mind; inanity.

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 315.

Knowledge is now no more a fountain seal'd:
Drink deep, until the habits of the slave,
The sins of *emptiness*, gossip and spite
And slander, die. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

=**Syn.** 5. Vanity, hollowness, nothingness.

emption (emp′shọn), *n.* [< L. *emptio*(*n-*), a buying, < *emptus*, pp. of *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *adempt*, *exempt*, *redeem*, *redemption*, etc.] 1. Buying; purchase. [Rare.]—2†. That which is bought; provision; supply.

He that stands charged with my Lordes House for the houll Yeir, if he maye possible, shall be at all Faires, where the groice *Emptions* shall be boughte for the House for the houll Yeir, as Wine, Wax, Beiffes, Multons, Wheite and Malt. (1512.)
Quoted in *Bourne's* Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 360.

emptional† (emp′shọn-al), *a.* [< *emption* + *-al*.] That may be purchased.

empty (emp′ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *empty*, *emty*, *emti*, *amti*, < AS. *æmtig*, *emtig*, *æmetig*, *emetig*, vacant, empty, free, idle, < **æmeta*, *æmetta*, *æmta*, leisure (cf. the verb *æmtian*, be at leisure).] I. *a.* 1. Containing nothing, or nothing but air; void of its usual or of appropriate contents; vacant; unoccupied: said of any inclosure or allotted space: as, an *empty* house or room; an *empty* chest or purse; an *empty* chair or saddle.

And thaugh the brigge hadde ben all clene *empty* it hadde not be no light thinge for to haue passed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

Tears of the widower, when he sees
A late-lost form that sleep reveals,
And moves his doubtful arms, and feels
Her place is *empty*. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xiii.

At the Round Table of King Arthur there was left always one seat *empty* for him who should accomplish the adventure of the Holy Grail.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 124.

2. Void; devoid; destitute of some essential quality or component.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress,
Or else a rude despiser of good manners,
That in civility thou seem'st so *empty*?
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

They are honest, wise,
Not *empty* of one ornament of man.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

3. Destitute of force, effect, significance, or value; without valuable content; meaningless: as, *empty* words; *empty* compliments.

A word may be of . . . great credit with several authors, and be by them made use of as if it stood for some real being; but yet if he that reads cannot frame any distinct idea of that being, it is certain to him a mere *empty* sound, without a meaning, and he learns no more by all that is said of it, or attributed to it, than if it were affirmed only of that bare *empty* sound.
Locke, Conduct of Understanding, § 28.

In nice balance, truth with gold she weighs,
And solid pudding against *empty* praise.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 54.

A concept is to be considered as *empty* and as referring to no object, if the synthesis which it contains does not belong to experience.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

Death and misery
But *empty* names were grown to be.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 366.

4. Destitute of knowledge or sense; ignorant: as, an *empty* coxcomb.

Gaping wonder of the *empty* crowd.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 160.

5. Forlorn from destitution or deprivation; desolate; deserted.

She [Nineveh] is *empty*, and void, and waste.
Nahum ii. 10.

Rose up against him a great fiery wall,
Built of vain longing and regret and fear,
Dull *empty* loneliness, and blank despair.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 359.

6. Wanting substance or solidity; lacking reality; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory: as, *empty* air; *empty* dreams; *empty* pleasures.

Frivolities which seemed *empty* as bubbles.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, i.

7†. Not burdened; not bearing a burden or a rider: as, an *empty* horse.—8. Not supplied; without provision.

They . . . beat him, and sent him away *empty*.
Mark xii. 3.

They all knowing Smith would not returne *emptie*, if it were to be had.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 205.

9. Wanting food; fasting; hungry.

My falcon now is sharp, and passing *empty*.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

10. Bearing no fruit; without useful product.

Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind.
Gen. xli. 27.

Israel is an *empty* vine. Hos. x. 1.

11. Producing no effect or result; ineffectual.

The sword of Saul returned not *empty*. 2 Sam. i. 22.

Only the case,
Her own poor work, her *empty* labour, left.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Empty engine, a locomotive running without a car or train attached. [Colloq.] =**Syn.** 1. *Void*, etc. (see *vacant*); unoccupied, bare, unfurnished.—4. Weak, silly, senseless.—6. Unsatisfying, vain, hollow.

II. *n.*; pl. *empties* (-tiz). An empty vessel or other receptacle, as a box or sack, packing-case, etc.; an empty vehicle, as a cab, freight-car, etc.: as, returned *empties*. [Colloq.]

"Well," says Leigh Hunt, "I found him [a cabman] returning from Hammersmith, and he said as an *empty* he would take me for half fare."
Frances Grundy, in Personal Traits of British Authors, [p. 241.

empty (emp′ti), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emptied*, ppr. *emptying*. [Also E. dial. *empt*; < ME. *empten*, tr. make empty, intr. be or become vacant, < AS. *æmtian*, intr., be vacant, be at leisure, < **æmeta*, *æmetta*, leisure: see *empty*, *a.*, on which the verb in mod. use directly depends.] I. *trans.* 1. To deprive of contents; remove, pour, or draw out the contents from; make vacant: with *of* before the thing removed: as, to *empty* a well or a cistern; to *empty* a pitcher or a purse; to *empty* a house *of* its occupants.

So help me God, therby shal he nat winne,
But *empte* his purse, and make his wittes thinne.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 188.

The Plague hath *emptied* its houses, and the fire consumed them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

He, on whom from both her open hands
Lavish Honour shower'd all her stars,
And affluent Fortune *emptied* all her horn.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

2. To draw out, pour out, or otherwise remove or discharge, as the contents of a vessel: commonly with *out:* as, to *empty out* the water from a pitcher.

What be these two olive branches which through the two golden pipes *empty* the golden oil *out* of themselves? Zech. iv. 12.

3. To discharge; pour out continuously or in a steady course: as, a river *empties* itself or its waters into the ocean. [A strained use, which it is preferable to avoid, since a river is not *emptied* by its flow into the ocean.]

The great navigable rivers that *empty* themselves into it [the Euxine sea]. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To lay waste; make destitute or desolate. [Archaic.]

I . . . will send unto Babylon fanners, that shall fan her, and shall *empty* her land. Jer. li. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become empty.

The chapel *empties;* and thou may'st be gone
Now, sun. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods.

2. To pour out or discharge its contents, as a river into the ocean. [See note under I., 3.]

empty-handed (emp′ti-han″ded), *a.* Having nothing in the hands; specifically, carrying or bringing nothing of value, as money or a present.

She brought nothing here, but she has been a good girl, a very good girl, and she shall not leave the house *empty-handed.* *Trollope.*

emptying (emp′ti-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *empty*, *v.*] **1.** The act of making empty.

Boundless intemperance
In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
The untimely *emptying* of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. That which is emptied out; specifically [*pl.*], in the United States, a preparation of yeast from the lees of beer, cider, etc., for leavening. [Colloq., and commonly pronounced *emptins.*]

A betch o' bread thet hain't riz once ain't goin' to rise agin,
An' it's jest money throwed away to put the *emptins* in.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 11.

empty-panneled† (emp′ti-pan″eld), *a.* Having nothing in the stomach; without food: said of a hawk.

My hawk has been *empty-pannell'd* these three houres.
Quarles, The Virgin Widow (1656), I. 57.

emptysis (emp′ti-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔμπτυσις*, a spitting, < *ἐμπτύειν*, spit upon, < *ἐν*, in, + *πτύειν*, spit, for **σπύειν* = E. *spew*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the lungs; spitting of blood; hemoptysis.

empugn†, *v. t.* See *impugn.*

empurple, impurple (em-, im-pėr′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empurpled, impurpled*, ppr. *empurpling, impurpling.* [< *em-*¹, *im-*, + *purple.*] To tinge or color with purple.

And over it his huge great nose did grow,
Full dreadfully *empurpled* all with bloud.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 6.

The bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses, smiled.
Milton, P. L., iii. 364.

Tho' roseate morn
Pour all her splendours on th' *empurpled* scene.
T. Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy.

We saw the grass, green from November till April, snowed with daisies, and the floors of the dusky little dingles *empurpled* with violets. *The Century*, XXX. 219.

Empusa (em-pū′sạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1798), < Gr. *ἔμπουσα*, a hobgoblin.] **1.** A genus of gressorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Mantidæ*, having foliaceous appendages on the head and legs, short antennæ, and a very slim thorax. *E. pauperata* is a prettily colored European species of rear-horse or praying-mantis.—**2.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—**3.** In *bot.*, the principal genus of *Entomophthoreæ*, including, as now understood, the species formerly referred to the genus *Entomophthora.* The species are parasitic upon insects. That upon the common house-fly is the one most frequently observed, forming a white halo of spores around dead flies adhering to window-panes in autumn. Spores of an *Empusa*, coming in contact with a suitable insect, enter it by means of hyphal germination and grow rapidly till the insect is killed, forming sometimes mycelium, but commonly, by budding, detached hyphal bodies of spherical or oval form. When the conditions are unfavorable to further growth the hyphal bodies may be transformed into chlamydospores, but under favorable conditions of moisture the hyphal bodies or chlamydospores produce hyphæ. At the tip of each is formed a single conidium in a sporangium similar to that of *Mucor;* or, instead of conidia, thick-walled and spherical resting spores may be formed, either asexually or by conjugation. Twenty-six species are now known in the United States, growing upon insects of all the hexapod orders.

empuse† (em-pūs′), *n.* [< ML. *empusa*, < Gr. *ἔμπουσα*, a hobgoblin assuming various shapes: sometimes identified with *Hecate.*] A goblin or specter. *Jer. Taylor.*

Empusidæ (em-pū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Empusa*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of *Orthoptera*, taking name from the genus *Empusa.* *Burmeister*, 1838.

empuzzle† (em-puz′l), *v. t.* [< *em-*¹ + *puzzle.*] To puzzle.

It hath *empuzzled* the enquiries of others . . . to make out how without fear or doubt he could discourse with such a creature. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

empyema (em-pi-ē′mạ̈), *n.* [= F. *empyème* = Sp. *empiema* = Pg. *empyema* = It. *empiema*, < ML. *empyema*, < Gr. *ἐμπύημα*, a suppuration, < *ἐμπυεῖν*, suppurate, < *ἔμπυος*, suppurating, festering, < *ἐν*, in, + *πύον*, pus.] In *pathol.*, the presence of pus in a pleural cavity; pyothorax. The word was formerly used for other purulent accumulations.

empyemic (em-pi-em′ik), *a.* [< *empyema* + *-ic.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of empyema. —**2.** Affected with empyema: as, an *empyemic* patient.

empyesis (em-pi-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμπύησις*, suppuration, < *ἐμπυεῖν*, suppurate: see *empyema.*] In *pathol.*, pustulous eruption: a term used by Hippocrates, and in Good's system including variola or smallpox.

empyocele (em′pi-ọ̄-sēl), *n.* [= F. *empyocèle*, < Gr. *ἔμπυος*, suppurating (see *empyema*), + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a collection of pus within the scrotum.

empyreal (em-pi-rē′ạl or em-pir′ẹ̄-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *emperiall* (simulating *imperial*); = F. *empyréal*, < ML. **empyræus* (as if < Gr. **ἐμπυραῖος*, a false form), LL. *empyrius* or *empyreus*, fiery, < LGr. *ἐμπύριος*, for Gr. *ἔμπυρος*, in, on, or by the fire, fiery, torrid, < *ἐν*, in, + *πῦρ* = E. *fire:* see *pyre, fire.*] **I.** *a.* Formed of pure fire or light; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven; pure.

Go, soar with Plato to th' *empyreal* sphere.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 23.

II. *n.* The empyrean; the region of celestial purity. [Rare.]

The lord-lieutenant looking down sometimes
From the *empyreal*, to assure their souls
Against chance-vulgarisms. *Mrs. Browning.*

empyrean (em-pi-rē′ạn or em-pir′ẹ̄-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *empyrée* = Pr. *empirey*, n., = Sp. *empireo* = Pg. *empyreo* = It. *empireo*, adj., < ML. **empyræus*, neut. as a noun, **empyræum:* see *empyreal.*] **I.** *a.* Empyreal; celestially refined.

In th' *empyrean* heaven, the bless'd abode,
The Thrones and the Dominions prostrate lie,
Not daring to behold their angry God.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1114.

Yet upward she [the goddess] incessant flies;
Resolv'd to reach the high *empyrean* Sphere.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 23.

Lispings *empyrean* will I sometimes teach
Thine honeyed tongue. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

II. *n.* The region of pure light and fire; the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to exist: the same as the ether, the ninth heaven according to ancient astronomy.

The deep-domed *empyrean*
Rings to the roar of an angel onset.
Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity.

empyreum† (em-pi-rē′um), *n.* [ML. **empyræum:* see *empyreal.*] Same as *empyrean.*

Passed through all
The winding orbs like an Intelligence,
Up to the *empyreum.* *B. Jonson*, Fortunate Isles.

empyreuma (em-pi-rö′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμπύρευμα*, a live coal covered with ashes to preserve the fire, < *ἐμπυρεύειν*, set on fire, kindle, < *ἔμπυρος*, on fire: see *empyreal.*] In *chem.*, the pungent disagreeable taste and odor of most animal or vegetable substances when burned in close vessels, or when subjected to destructive distillation.

empyreumatic, empyreumatical (em″pi-rö-mat′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< *empyreuma(t-)* + *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or having the taste or smell of slightly burned animal or vegetable substances. —**Empyreumatic oil**, an oil obtained from organic substances when decomposed by a strong heat.

empyreumatize (em-pi-rö′mạ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empyreumatized*, ppr. *empyreumatizing.* [< *empyreuma(t-)* + *-ize.*] To render empyreumatic; decompose by heat. [Rare.]

empyrical (em-pir′i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔμπυρος*, in fire, on fire: see *empyreal.*] Of or pertaining to combustion or combustibility. [Rare.]

Of these and some other *empyrical* marks I shall say no more, as they do not tell us the defects of the soils.
Kirwan, Manures, p. 81.

empyrosis† (em-pi-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμπύρωσις*, a kindling, heating, < *ἐμπυρόειν*, equiv. to *ἐμπυρεύειν*, kindle: see *empyreuma.*] A general fire; a conflagration.

The former opinion, that held these cataclisms and *empyroses* universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world, especially that of conflagration. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

empyry†, *n.* [ME. *empiry*, < OF. *empyree*, F. *empyrée:* see *empyrean.*] The empyrean.

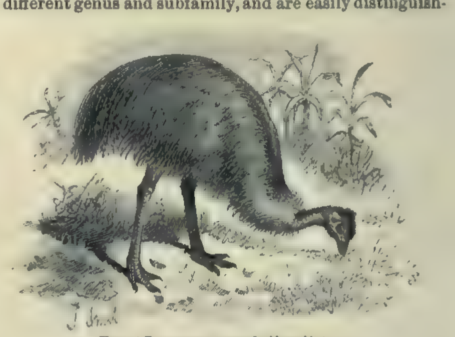
This heven is cald *empiry:* that is at say, heven that is fyry. *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 7761.

emraud†, *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald.*

emrod¹†, *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald.*

emrod²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hemorrhoid.*

emu¹ (ē′mū), *n.* [Also *emew, emeu;* = Pg. *ema*, prob. from a native name.] **1.** A large Australian three-toed ratite bird of the genus *Dromæus* (which see), of which there are several species, as *D. novæ-hollandiæ, D. ater*, and *D. irroratus.* These birds resemble cassowaries, but belong to a different genus and subfamily, and are easily distinguished by having no casque or helmet on the head, which, with the neck, is more completely feathered. The plumage is sooty-brown or blackish, and very copious, like long curly hair, there being two plumes to the quills, so that each feather seems double. The wings are rudimentary, useless for flight, and concealed in the plumage. The emus are intermediate in size between the cassowaries and the ostriches. The species first named above is the one most commonly seen in confinement.



Emu (*Dromæus novæ-hollandiæ*).

2. (*a*) [*cap.*] [NL., orig. in the form *Emeu.*] A genus of cassowaries. *Barrère*, 1745. (*b*) The specific name of the galeated cassowary of Ceram, in the form *emeu.* *Latham*, 1790. (*c*) The specific name of the east Australian *Dromæus novæ-hollandiæ*, in the form *emu.* *Stephens.*

emu² (ē′mū), *n.* An Australian wood used for turners' work. *Laslett.*

emulable (em′ụ̄-lạ-bl), *a.* [< *emul(ate)* + *-able.*] That may be emulated; capable of attainment by emulous effort; worthy of emulation. [Rare.]

This I say to all, for none are so complete but they may espy some imitable and *emulable* good, even in meaner Christians. *Abp. Leighton*, On 1 Pet. iii. 13.

emulate (em′ụ̄-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emulated*, ppr. *emulating.* [< L. *æmulatus*, pp. of *æmulari* (> E. *emule, v.*), try to equal or excel, be emulous, < *æmulus* (> F. *émule*, n.), trying to equal or excel: see *emulous.*] **1.** To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; vie or compete with the character, condition, or performance of; rival imitatively or competitively: as, to *emulate* good or bad examples; to *emulate* one's friend or an ancient author.

I would have
Him *emulate* you: 'tis no shame to follow
The better precedent. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

The birds sing louder, sweeter,
And every note they *emulate* one another.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 4.

He [Dryden] is always imitating—no, that is not the word, always *emulating*—somebody in his more strictly poetical attempts, for in that direction he always needed some external impulse to set his mind in motion.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 41.

2†. To be a match or counterpart for; imitate; resemble.

Thine eye would *emulate* the diamond.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion *emulating* this motion.
Arbuthnot.

The blossom opening to the day,
The dews of heav'n refin'd,
Could naught of purity display,
To *emulate* his mind. *Goldsmith*, Vicar. viii

3†. To envy.

The councell then present, *emulating* my successe, would not thinke it fit to spare me fortie men to be hazzarded in those vnknowne regions.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 135.

emulate† (em'ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< L. *æmulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Emulative; eager to equal or excel.

Our last king . . .
Was, as you know, by Fortinbras of Norway,
Thereto prick'd on by a most *emulate* pride,
Dar'd to the combat. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

emulation (em-ụ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *émulation* = Pr. *emulacio* = Sp. *emulacion* = Pg. *emulação* = It. *emulazione*, < L. *æmulatio(n-)*, < *æmulari*, emulate: see *emulate*.] 1. Love of superiority; desire or ambition to equal or excel others; the instinct that incites to effort for the attainment of equal or superior excellence or estimation in any respect.

Among the lower animals we see many symptoms of *emulation*, but in them its effects are perfectly insignificant when compared with those which it produces in human conduct. . . . In our own race *emulation* operates in an infinite variety of directions, and is one of the principal sources of human improvement.
D. Stewart, Moral Powers, I. ii. § 5.

Let the man who thinks he is actuated by generous *emulation* only, and wishes to know whether there be anything of envy in the case, examine his own heart.
Beattie, Moral Science, I. ii. § 5.

2. Effort to equal or excel in qualities or actions; imitative rivalry, as of that which one admires in another or others: as, the *emulation* of great actions, or of the rich by the poor.

Then younger brothers may eate grasse, yf they cannot achieue to excell; which will bring a blessed *emulacion* to England. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 11.

The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general *emulation* of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem. *South*, Sermons.

But now, since the rewards of honour are taken away, that virtuous *emulation* is turned into direct malice.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

3†. Antagonistic rivalry; malicious or injurious contention; strife for superiority. [Unusual.]

What madness rules in brain-sick men,
When, for so slight and frivolous a cause,
Such factious *emulations* shall arise.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

My heart laments that virtue cannot live
Out of the teeth of *emulation*. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 3.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Emulation*, *Competition*, *Rivalry*. The natural love of superiority is known as *emulation*; in common use the word signifies the desire and the resulting endeavor to equal or surpass another or others in some quality, attainment, or achievement. It is intrinsically neutral both as to time and motive, but it is most frequently applied to the relations of contemporaries or associates, and to feelings and efforts of an honorable nature. *Competition* is the act of striving against others; the word is used only where the object to be attained is pretty clearly in mind, and that object is not mere superiority, but some definite thing: as, *competition* for a prize; *competition* in business. *Rivalry*, unless qualified by some favorable adjective, is generally a contest in which the competitors push their several interests in an ungenerous spirit, malignant feelings being easily a result. *Rivalry* may be general in its character: as, the *rivalry* between two states or cities; in such cases it may be friendly and honorable.

A noble *emulation* heats your breast. *Dryden.*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is *emulation* in the learn'd or brave.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 191.

Competition for the crown, there is none nor can be.
Bacon.

When the worship of rank and the worship of wealth are in *competition*, it may at least be said that the existence of the two idols diminishes by dividing the force of each superstition. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

Far sighted summoner of War and Waste
To fruitful strifes and *rivalries* of peace.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

emulative (em'ụ̄-lā̦-tiv), *a.* [< *emulate* + *-ive*.] Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to compete imitatively.

Yet since her swift departure thence she press'd,
He saw th' election on himself would rest:
While all, with *emulative* zeal, demand
To fill the number of th' elected band.
Hoole, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, v.

Emulative power
Flowed in thy line through undegenerate veins.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 27.

emulatively (em'ụ̄-lā̦-tiv-li), *adv.* In an emulative manner.

emulator (em'ụ̄-lā-tọr), *n.* [F. *émulateur* = Sp. Pg. *emulador* = It. *emulatore*, < L. *æmulator*, < *æmulari*, emulate: see *emulate*.] One who emulates; an imitative rival or competitor.

As Virgil rivalled Homer, so Milton was the *emulator* of both these. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. § 4.

Full of ambition, an envious *emulator* of every man's good parts, a secret and villainous contriver against me his natural brother. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

emulatory (em'ụ̄-lā̦-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *emulate* + *-ory*.] Arising out of emulation; of or belonging to emulation; denoting emulation.

Whether some secret and *emulatory* brawles passed between Zipporah and Miriam. *Bp. Hall*, Aaron and Miriam.

At ale-drinking *emulatory* poems are sung
Between chivalrous people.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxi.

emulatress (em'ụ̄-lā-tres), *n.* [= F. *émulatrice* = It. *emulatrice*, < L. *æmulatrix*, fem. of *æmulator*: see *emulator*.] A woman who emulates. [Rare.]

Truth, whose mother is History, the *emulatress* of time, the treasury of actions, the witness of things past, and advertiser of things to come.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, II. i.

emule† (em'ụ̄l), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *æmule*; = OF. *emuler* = Sp. Pg. *emular* = It. *emulare*, < L. *æmulari*, emulate: see *emulate*.] To emulate.

Yet, *æmuling* my pipe, he tooke in hond
My pipe, before that *æmuled* of many.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 72.

This is the ground whereon the young Nassau,
Emuling that day his ancestor's renown,
Received his hurt.
Southey, Pilgrimage to Waterloo, iii.

emulge† (ẹ-mulj'), *v. t.* [< L. *emulgere* (> It. *emulgere*), milk out, drain out, < *e*, out, + *mulgere* = E. *milk*.] To drain out. *Bailey.*

emulgence (ẹ̄-mul'jẹns), *n.* [< *emulgent*: see *-ence*.] The act of draining out. [Rare.]

Weak men would be rendered nervous by the flattery of a woman's worship; or they would be for returning it, at least partially, as though it could be bandied to and fro without *emulgence* of the poetry.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xiv.

emulgent (ẹ̄-mul'jẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émulgent* = Sp. Pg. It. *emulgente*, < L. *emulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *emulgere*, milk out, drain out: see *emulge*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, draining out: applied to the renal arteries and veins, as draining the urine from the blood.

II. *n.* 1. In *anat.*, an emulgent vessel.—2. In *pharmacology*, a remedy which excites the flow of bile.

emulous (em'ụ̄-lus), *a.* [< L. *æmulus*, striving to equal or excel, rivaling; in a bad sense, envious, jealous; akin to *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate*.] 1. Desirous of equaling or excelling, as what one admires; inclined to imitative rivalry: with *of* before an object: as, *emulous of* another's example or virtues.

By strength
They measure all, *of* other excellence
Not *emulous*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 822.

The leaders, picked men of a courage and vigor tried and augmented in fifty battles, are *emulous* to distinguish themselves above each other by new merits, as clemency, hospitality, splendor of living. *Emerson*, War.

2. Rivaling; competitive.

Both striuing in *emulous* contention whether shall adde more pleasure or more profit to the Citie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 237.

3†. Envious; jealous; contentiously eager.

He is not *emulous*, as Achilles is. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor *emulous* Carthage, with her length of spite,
Shall be the work of one. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

emulously (em'ụ̄-lus-li), *adv.* With emulation, or desire of equaling or excelling.

So tempt they him, and *emulously* vie
To bribe a voice that empires would not buy.
Lansdowne, To the Earl of Peterborough.

emulousness (em'ụ̄-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being emulous.

emulsic (ẹ̄-mul'sik), *a.* [< *emuls(in)* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or procured from emulsin.—**Emulsic acid**, an acid procured from the albumen of almonds.

emulsification (ẹ̄-mul"si-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* The act of emulsifying, or the state of being emulsified.

emulsify (ẹ̄-mul'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emulsified*, ppr. *emulsifying*. [< L. *emulsus*, pp. (see *emulsion*), + *-ficare*, make.] To make or form into an emulsion; emulsionize.

Pancreatic juice *emulsifies* fat.
Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 37.

emulsin (ẹ̄-mul'sin), *n.* [< L. *emulsus*, pp. of *emulgere*, milk out, drain out (see *emulsion*), + *-in*².] In *chem.*, an albuminous or caseous substance found in the white part of both sweet and bitter almonds, and making up about one quarter of their entire weight. When pure it is an odorless and tasteless white powder, which is soluble in water and acts as a ferment, converting the amygdalin of almonds into oil of bitter almonds, hydrocyanic acid, and a sugar.

emulsion (ẹ̄-mul'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *emulsion*, F. *émulsion* = Sp. *emulsion* = Pg. *emulsão* = It. *emulsione*, < L. as if **emulsio(n-)*, < *emulsus*, pp. of *emulgere*, milk out, drain out: see *emulge*.] 1†. A draining out.

Were it not for the *emulsion* to flesh and blood in being of a public factious spirit, I might pity your infirmity.
Howard, Man of Newmarket.

2. A mixture of liquids insoluble in one another, where one is suspended in the other in the form of minute globules, as the fat (butter) in milk: as, an *emulsion* of cod-liver oil.—3. A mixture in which solid particles are suspended in a liquid in which they are insoluble: as, a camphor *emulsion*.—4. In *photog.*, a name given to various emulsified mixtures used in making dry plates, etc. See *photography*.

emulsionize (ẹ̄-mul'shọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emulsionized*, ppr. *emulsionizing*. [< *emulsion* + *-ize*.] To make an emulsion of; emulsify: as, pancreatic juice *emulsionizes* fat.

This treatment, continued for seven or eight minutes, suffices to set free the fat of the milk from its *emulsionized* state. *Med. News*, L. 587.

emulsive (ẹ̄-mul'siv), *a.* [= F. *émulsif* = Sp. Pg. It. *emulsivo*, < L. *emuls-us*, pp. (see *emulsion*), + E. *-ive*.] 1. Softening.—2. Yielding oil by expression: as, *emulsive* seeds.—3. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance: as, *emulsive* acids.—**Emulsive oil**, rancid olive-oil: in this state adapted for producing an emulsion, and used in dyeing as a fixing agent for aluminium or iron mordants.

emunctory (ẹ̄-mungk'tọ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émonctoire* = Sp. Pg. *emunctorio* = It. *emuntorio*, < L. **emunctorius*, adj., found only as a noun, neut., < LL. *emunctorium*, a pair of snuffers, < L. *emunctus*, pp. of *emungere*, wipe or blow the nose, < *e*, out, + *mungere* (scarcely used), blow the nose, = Gr. *ἀπο-μύσσειν*, mid. *ἀπο-μύσσεσθαι*, blow the nose; akin to *mucus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Excretory; depuratory; serving to excrete, carry off, and discharge from the body waste products or effete matters.

II. *n.*; pl. *emunctories* (-riz). A part or an organ of the body which has an excretory or depuratory function; an organ or a part which eliminates effete or excrementitious matters or products of decomposition, as carbonic dioxid, urea, cholesterin, etc.

emuscation† (ē-mus-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *emuscare*, clear from moss, < *e*, out, + *muscus*, moss.] A freeing from moss. [Rare.]

The most infallible art of *emuscation* is taking away the cause (which is superfluous moisture in clayey and spewing grounds), by dressing with lime. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxix.

emu-wren (ē'mū-ren), *n.* A small Australian bird of the genus *Stipiturus*. The webs of the tail-feathers are decomposed, somewhat like the plumage of the emu. There are several species; *S. malachurus* is an example. See cut under *Stipiturus*.

emyd, emyde (em'id, em'id or -īd), *n.* [= F. *émyde*.] A member of the family *Emydidæ*; a fresh-water tortoise or terrapin.

Emyda (em'i-dạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμύς* or *ἑμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*, *ἑμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise, *Emys lutaria*: see *Emys*.] A genus of soft-shelled tortoises, of the family *Trionychidæ*, having the shell very flat and subcircular in outline, and the toes webbed and with only three claws. They are aquatic, and are often found buried in the mud. *A. mutica*, of North America, is a comparatively small species, with a smooth shell. The genus is closely related to *Aspidonectes* (or *Trionyx*).

Emydæ (em'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Emydidæ*.

emyde, *n.* See *emyd*.

Emydea (e-mid'ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-ea*.] The name given by Huxley to a group of the *Chelonia*, having usually horny cutting jaws, uncovered by lips, the tympanum exposed, the limbs slenderer than in *Testudinea*, with 5-clawed digits united by a web only, and the horny plates of the carapace and plastron well developed. The *Emydea* as thus defined compose the river- and marsh-tortoises, and are divisible into two groups, the terrapins and the chelodines. See *terrapin*, *Chelodines*.

emydian (e-mid'i-an), *a.* [< *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the group of tortoises typified by the genus *Emys*.

emydid (em'i-did), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Emydidæ*.

Emydidæ (e-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also written contr. *Emydæ*; < *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of chelonians, the so-called fresh-water turtles, fresh-water tortoises, or terrapins. It includes a large series of diverse forms, some of which are as terrestrial as the true land-tortoises (*Testudinidæ*), and have a highly convex carapace, though most are aquatic, with flattened shell. There are about 60 species, of numerous genera, agreeing in their hard shell, well-formed feet adapted both for walking and swimming, usually 5-toed before and 4-toed behind, and furnished with claws. They inhabit northern temperate and tropical regions, within which they are widely distributed.

A few occur in salt or brackish water. The leading genera are *Emys*, *Cistudo* (the box-tortoises), *Chelopus* (the speckled turtles), etc. The salt-water terrapin of the Atlantic States, *Malacoclemmys palustris*, well known to epicures, belongs to this family. By some the name is supplanted by *Clemmyidæ*, the genus *Emys* being referred to the family *Cistudinidæ*, and by others the family is considered to be inseparable from the *Testudinidæ*. Also *Emydæ*. See cuts under *carapace*, *Cistudo*, and *terrapin*.

emydin (em'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. ἐμύς (ἐμυδ-), the fresh-water tortoise, + *-in*^{2}.] In *chem.*, a white nitrogenous substance contained in the yolk of turtles' eggs. It is closely related to, if not identical with, vitellin.

Emydina^1 (em-i-dī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμύς or ἑμύς (ἐμυδ-, ἑμυδ-), the fresh-water tortoise, + *-ina*^{1}.] A genus of fresh-water tortoises, typical of the *Emydinidæ*.

Emydina^2 (em-i-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-ina*^{2}.] A subfamily of *Emydidæ* or *Clemmyidæ*, typified by the genus *Emys*, and including most species of the family. It was limited by Gray to those tortoises which have the head covered with a thin hard skin, the zygomatic arch distinct, the fore limbs covered in front by thin scales and cross-bands, and the spreading toes strong and webbed.

Emydinidæ (em-i-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emydina*^{1} + *-idæ*.] A family of soft-shelled tortoises, typified by the genus *Emydina*, including a few Asiatic species referred usually to the *Trionychidæ*, having the edge of the disk strengthened by a series of internal bones, the skull oblong, convex, and swollen, and the palate with a central groove. Also *Emydinadæ*.

emydoid (em'i-doid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a tortoise of the genus *Emys*; belonging to the family *Emydidæ*.

II. *n.* A tortoise of the family *Emydidæ*.

Emydoidæ (em-i-doi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-oidæ*.] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Emys*, including the *Clemmyidæ* and *Cistudinidæ*, and divided into 5 subfamilies. *L. Agassiz.* See cut under *Cistudo*.

Emydosauria (em"i-dō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμύς or ἑμύς (ἐμυδ-, ἑμυδ-), the fresh-water tortoise, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] One of several names of the order *Crocodilia*: so called from the fact that the dermal armor of the crocodiles and alligators suggests the shell of a tortoise. *De Blainville.*

Emys (em'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμύς or ἑμύς, the fresh-water tortoise.] A genus of tortoises, giving name to the *Emydidæ*. The name has been variously employed: (*a*) For fresh-water tortoises in general of the family *Clemmyidæ*, such as *E. lutaria* of Europe, now generally called *Clemmys caspica*, and numerous American species. (*b*) Restricted to certain box-tortoises belonging to the family now called *Cistudinidæ*, such as the box-tortoise of Europe, *Emys europæa*, which is the emys of Aristotle and the ancients, and the *Emys blandingi* of North America.

en (en), *n.* [< ME. **en*, < AS. **en*, < L. *en*, < *e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *n*.] **1.** The name of the letter *N*, *n*. It is rarely written, the symbol *N*, *n*, being used instead.—**2.** In *printing*, a space half as wide as an em, sometimes used as a standard in reckoning the amount of a compositor's work. See *em*^{1}, 2.

en-^{1}. [ME. *en-*, < OF. *en-*, rarely F. *en-* = Sp. Pg. *en-* = It. *en-*, *in-*, < L. *in-* (see *in-*^{2}), an adverbial or prepositional prefix, conveying the idea, according as the verb is one of rest or of motion, of existence 'in' a place or thing, or of motion, direction, or inclination 'into' or 'to' a place or thing, < *in*, prep., in, into, = E. *in*: see *in*^{1}. In later L. *in-* usually became *im-*, and so in Rom. *en-* usually becomes *em-*, before labials: see *em-*^{1}, *im-*^{2}.] A common adverbial or prepositional prefix, representing Latin *in-*, meaning primarily 'in' or 'into.' Appearing first in Middle English words derived through Old French from Latin, *en-*^{1} (before labials *em-*) has come to be freely used as a prefix of words of native as well as of Romance or Latin origin, being equivalent to *in-*^{1} of pure English origin and to *in-*^{2} of direct Latin origin, and hence often restored to the pure Latin form. Hence forms in *en-*^{1} (*em-*^{1}) and *in-*^{2} (*im-*^{2}) are frequently found (even in Middle English) coexisting, as *enclose*, *inclose*, *enquire*, *inquire*, *enwrap*, *inwrap*, *enfold*, *infold*, with, however, a tendency in one or other of the forms to disappear, or to become partly differentiated in use. Before labials *en-* becomes *em-*, as in *embellish*, *embrace*, but may remain unchanged before *m*, as in *enmew* or *emmew*. As a verbal prefix, *en-*, when joined to a noun, or a verb from a noun, may retain its original meaning of 'in' ('put in'), as in *encage* (put in a cage), *enfold*, *enfetter*, *encapsule*, etc.; or when prefixed to an adjective or a noun, it may denote a change from one state into another ('make . . . '), as in *enable* (make able), *enrich*, *enslave*, *enfranchise*, *enlarge*, and hence has often the effect simply of a verb-forming prefix. In some cases, prefixed to a verb, it has no additional force, as in *enkindle*, *encaptivate*.

en-^{2}. [F., etc., *en-*, < L. *en-*, < Gr. ἐν- (before gutturals ἐγ-), a prefix conveying with verbs the idea of 'in' or 'at' a place, etc., with adjectives the possession of a quality, 'having,' 'with,' 'in' (= L. *in-*, > *en-*^{1}, above), < ἐν, prep., = L. *in* = E. *in*: see *in*^{1}.] An adverbial or prepositional prefix of Greek origin, meaning primarily 'in': chiefly in scientific or technical words of modern formation, as in *encephalon*, *enanthema*, etc.

-en^1. [(1) ME. *-en* (sometimes spelled *-in*, *-yn*), later often *-e*, the two forms long coexisting; earliest ME. always *-en* (weak verbs *-en* or *-ien*), < AS. *-an* (weak verbs *-an* or *-ian*, *-igean*), ONorth. *-a*, *-ia* = OS. *-an* (*-ōn*) = OFries. *-a* = D. *-en* = OHG. *-an* (*-ēn*, *-ōn*), MHG. G. *-en* = Icel. *-a* (*-ja*) = Sw. *-a* (*-ja*) = Dan. *-e* = Goth. *-an* (*-jan*), the reg. Teut. inf. suffix, quite different from the L. inf. suffix, *-re* (*-ā-re*, *-ē-re*, *-ĕ-re*, *-ī-re*), but cognate with Gr. *-εναι*, later reg. *-ειν*, and orig. dat. of **-ana*, an orig. noun suffix. (2) ME. *-en*, often only *-e*, < AS. *-en* = OS. *-an* = OFries. Fries. MD. D. MLG. LG. *-en* = OHG. *-an*, MHG. G. *-en* = Icel. *-inn* = Sw. Dan. *-en* = Goth. *-an-s*, the reg. pp. suffix of strong verbs, = L. *-n-us* = Gr. *-ν-ος* = Skt. *-n-as*, an adj. suffix. (3) < ME. *-en-en*, *-n-en* (the final syllable being a different suffix, *-en*^{1} (1)), < AS. *-n-an*, *-n-ian* (as in *fæstnian*, > E. *fasten*, make fast) = Goth. *-n-an*, prop. intr., as in Goth. *fullnan*, become full, in verbs formed on the pp. of strong verbs, *-an-s* = AS. and E. *-en*, etc. See (2), above. (4) ME. *-en*, often *-e*, in later ME. a general pl. suffix, in earlier ME. confined to ind. and subj. pret. pl. and subj. pres., the ind. pres. (and impv. pl.) having *-eth*, < AS. *-ath*, *-iath*. The AS. verb-forms with pl. term. *-n* were (in all 3 persons) subj. pres. *-en* (*-ien*), ind. pret. *-on* (*-an*), subj. *-en*. Like forms are found in the other Teut. tongues, being worn-down and assimilated forms of elements orig. of different origin.] A termination of various origin, used in the formation of verbs. (*a*) The infinitive suffix, now obsolete, as in Middle English *singen*, *escapen*, *pullen*, etc., modern English *sing*, *escape*, *pull*, etc. In late Middle English the *-n* fell away (*singe*, *escape*, *pulle*, etc.), but the *-e* continued to be pronounced, at least optionally, until near the end of the Middle English period; in modern English the *-e*, though always silent, is retained in spelling after a single consonant following a long vowel (as in *escape*) and in some other positions. (*b*) The suffix of the past participle of strong verbs (Middle English and Anglo-Saxon *-en*), as in *risen*, *written*, etc., past participles of *rise*, *write*, etc. In Middle English the *-n* often fell away (*risen* or *rise*, *writen* or *write*, etc.); hence in modern English many coexisting forms in *-en* and *-e* silent or absent, as *broken* and *broke*, *written* and *writ*, *beaten* and *beat*, *sunken* and *sunk*, etc. In most of these pairs there is a slight differentiation of use (as *sunken*, *drunken*, adj., *sunk*, *drunk*, pp.), or one form is obsolete (*writ*, pp., etc.) or regarded as "incorrect" (*broke*, *spoke*, etc.), or is merely vulgar (*riz* for *risen*, etc.). In some cases the past participle in *-en* is modern, the verb being originally weak (with past participle in *-ed*^{2}), as in *worn*, pp. of *wear*. In most of such instances the older form in *-ed*^{2} is still in prevalent use, as in *sewed* or *sewn*, *sawed* or *sawn*, *proved* or *proven*, etc., the *-ed*^{2} being in some instances absorbed, as in *hid* or *hidden*, *chid* or *chidden*. (*c*) A suffix forming verbs from adjectives, as *weaken*, *fatten*, etc. Originally such verbs were only intransitive ('*become* weak, fat,' etc.), but now they are also transitive ('*make* weak, fat,' etc.). (*d*) In Middle English, a plural suffix of verbs: as, they *aren*, *weren*, *sayen*, *singen*, *sungen*, etc. It is now reduced to silent *-e* or entirely lost.

-en^2. [< ME. *-en*, < AS. *-en* = D. *-en* = OHG. MHG. G. *-en*, etc., = Goth. *-in-s*, *-ein-s* = L. *-i-nu-s* = Gr. *-ι-νο-ς* = Skt. *-i-na-s*, an adj. suffix, radically identical with *-en*^{1} (2), pp. suffix.] A suffix forming adjectives from nouns of material, as *ashen*^{1}, *ashen*^{2}, *earthen*, *oaken*, *wooden*, *golden*, sometimes simply *-n*, as *cedarn*, *eldern*, *silvern*, etc. Many such words are obsolete, dialectic, or archaic, as *elmen*, *treen*, *clayen*, *hairen*, etc.; many are also, some chiefly or exclusively, nouns, as *aspen*, *linden*, *linen*, *woolen*.

-en^3. [< ME. *-en*, < AS. *-en* (gen. dat. *-enne*), earlier *-in*, *-inne* = OHG. *-in* (*-inna*), MHG. *-in*, *-inne*, G. *-in* = L. *-īna* (as in *regina*, queen) = Gr. *-ιννα*, *-α-ινα* = Skt. *-ānī*, fem. suffix.] A feminine suffix, of which only a few relics exist in native English words, as, for example, *vixen*, from Anglo-Saxon *fyxen* (= German *füchsin*), a female fox: in some instances regarded as having a diminutive force, as in *maiden*, from Anglo-Saxon *mægden*, etc. See *vixen*, *maiden*, and compare *elfin*.

-en^4. [< ME. *-en*, often *-e*, and, with double pl., *-en-e*, < AS. *-an*, the nom. acc. pl. (and gen. dat. etc. sing.) term. of weak nouns (nom. sing. masc. *-a*, fem. and neut. *-e*), = OS. *-un* = OHG. *-an*, MHG. G. *-en* = Goth. *-an-s* = L. *-in-es* (e. g., *homines*, pl. of *homo*) = Gr. *-εν-ες* = Skt. *-ān-as*; being, in AS., etc., the stem suffix *-an*, used as a sign of the pl., the real pl. suffix (*-as*, *-es*, *-s*) having fallen away.] The plural suffix of a few nouns, as *oxen*, *brethren*, *children*, and (archaic and poetical) *eyne* or *een* (= *eyen*), *kine* (= *kyen*), *shoon*, dial. *hosen*, *housen*, *peasen*, etc. In these the termination is of Middle English origin, except in *oxen* (from Anglo-Saxon *oxan*), *eyne*, *een* (from Anglo-Saxon *edgan*), *hosen* (from Anglo-Saxon *hosan*), *peasen* (from Anglo-Saxon *pisan*).

-en^5. A suffix of various other origins besides those mentioned above: often ultimately identical with *-an* (Latin *-anus*), as in *citizen*, *denizen*, *dozen*, etc., but having also, as in *often*, *midden*, etc., other sources ascertainable upon reference to the word concerned.

enable (e-nā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enabled*, ppr. *enabling*. [Formerly also *inable*; < ME. *enablen*; < *en-*^{1} + *able*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make able; furnish with adequate power, ability, means, or authority; render competent.

Temperance gives nature her full play, and *enables* her to exert herself in all her force and vigour. *Spectator*, No. 195.

No science of heat was possible until the invention of the thermometer *enabled* men to measure the degree of temperature. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 34.

2†. To put in an efficient state or condition; endow; equip; fit out.

Joy openeth and *enableth* the heart. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

You are beholden to them, sir, that have taken this pains for you, and my friend, Master Truewit, who *enabled* them for the business. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

=**Syn.** **1.** To empower, qualify, capacitate.

II. *intrans.* To give ability or competency.

For matter of policy and government, that learning should rather hurt than *enable* thereunto is a thing very improbable. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 16.

enablement† (e-nā'bl-ment), *n.* [< *enable* + *-ment*.] The act of enabling.

Learning . . . hath no less power and efficacy in *enablement* towards martial and military virtue and prowess. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 82.

enach (en'ȧch), *n.* [Gael. *eineach*, bounty.] In *old Scots law*, amends or satisfaction for a crime, fault, or trespass.

enact (e-nakt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *enacten*; < *en-*^{1} + *act*.] **1.** To decree; establish by the will of the supreme power; pass into a statute or established law; specifically, to perform the last act of a legislature to, as a bill, giving it validity as a law; give sanction to, as a bill.

Through all the periods and changes of the Church it hath beene prov'd that God hath still reserv'd to himselfe the right of *enacting* Church-Government. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 2.

It was *enacted* that, for every ton of Malmsey or Tyne wine brought into England, ten good bowstaves should also be imported. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 372.

2. To act; perform; effect.

The king *enacts* more wonders than a man,
Daring an opposite to every danger.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

3. To act the part of; represent on or as on the stage.

Ham. And what did you *enact*?
Pol. I did *enact* Julius Cæsar: I was killed i' the Capitol; Brutus killed me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Enacting clause, the introductory clause of a legislative bill or act, beginning "Be it enacted by," etc. A common means of defeating a bill in its initial stages is a motion to strike out its enacting clause, which if successful carries all the rest with it.

enact†, *n.* [ME.; < *enact*, *v.*] An enactment; an act.

This *enacte* so to endure by force of this present yelde [gild]. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

enactive (e-nak'tiv), *a.* [< *enact* + *-ive*.] Having power to enact, or establish as a law.

enactment (e-nakt'ment), *n.* [< *enact* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of enacting or decreeing; specifically, the passing of a bill into a law; the act of giving validity to a law by vote or decree.

In 1176, precise *enactment* established the jury system, still rude and imperfect, as the usual mode of trial. *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 61.

2. A law enacted; a statute; an act.

If we look simply at the written *enactments*, we should conclude that a considerable portion of the pagan worship was, at an early period, absolutely and universally suppressed. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 58.

3. The acting of a part or representation of a character in a play. =**Syn.** **2.** *Statute*, *Ordinance*, etc. See *law*^{1}.

enactor (e-nak'tor), *n.* [< *enact* + *-or*.] **1.** One who enacts or decrees; specifically, one who decrees or establishes a law.

This is an assertion by which the great Author of our nature, and *Enactor* of the law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured and blasphemed. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II., Pref.

2. One who acts or performs. *Shak.*

enacture† (e-nak'tūr), *n.* [< *enact* + *-ure*.] Purpose; effect; action.

> The violence of either grief or joy
> Their own *enactures* with themselves destroy.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

enage†, *v. t.* [< OF. *enagier*, *enaagier*, declare of age, pp. *enaagié*, aged, < *en-* + *aage*, age: see *age*.] To age; make old.

> That never hail did Harvest preiudice,
> That never frost, nor snowe, nor slippery ice
> The fields *en-ag'd*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Enaliornis (e-nal-i-ôr′nis), *n.* [< Gr. ἐνάλιος, in, on, or of the sea (< ἐν, in, + ἅλς, the sea), + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of fossil Cretaceous birds, discovered by Barrett in 1858 in the Upper Greensand of Cambridge, England. It was described by Seeley in 1866 under the name *Pelagornis* (*P. barretti*), which, being preoccupied by *Pelagornis* of Lartet (1857), was renamed *Enaliornis* by Seeley in 1869. The remains appear to be those of a true bird, resembling a penguin in some respects.

enaliosaur (e-nal′i-ọ̄-sâr), *n.* One of the *Enaliosauria*.

Enaliosauria (e-nal″i-ọ̄-sâ′ri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐνάλιος, living in the sea (< ἐν, = E. *in*, + ἅλς, the sea), + σαῦρος, lizard.] A superordinal group of gigantic aquatic Mesozoic reptiles, with a very long body, naked leathery skin, paddle-like limbs, numerous teeth in long jaws, and biconcave vertebræ. The group contained the ichthyosaurians, plesiosaurians, and other marine monsters now placed in different orders. The term is now little used; it sometimes, however, still covers the two current orders *Ichthyosauria* and *Plesiosauria*, or *Ichthyopterygia* and *Sauropterygia*.

enaliosaurian (e-nal″i-ọ̄-sâ′ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Enaliosauria*.

II. *n.* One of the *Enaliosauria*; an enaliosaur.

enallage (e-nal′ā-jē), *n.* [= F. *énallage* = Sp. *enalage* = Pg. It. *enallage*, < L. *enallage*, < Gr. ἐναλλαγή, an interchange, < ἐναλλάσσειν, interchange, < ἐν, in, + ἀλλάσσειν, change, < ἄλλος, other: see *allo-*.] In *gram.*, a figure consisting in the substitution of one form, inflection, or part of speech for another. Special names are given to subdivisions of this figure. The substitution of one part of speech for another is *antimeria*; that of one case for another is *antiptosis*. Interchange of the functions of two cases in one phrase is a form of *hypallage*. Enallage of gender can hardly be illustrated in English. Antiptosis is exemplified in the colloquial "It's me" for "It is I." Enallage of number is seen in the royal and literary "we" for "I," and in our modern established "you" for "thou."

> Not changing one word for another, by their accidents or cases, as the *Enallage*.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 143.

Enallostega (en-a-los′te-gä̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *Enallostegues*, D'Orbigny), < Gr. ἐν, in, + ἄλλος, other (one besides), + τέγος, roof.] A division of foraminifers, having the cells disposed in two alternating rows.

enambush† (en-am′bush), *v. t.* [< *en-*¹ + *ambush*.] To place or conceal in ambush.

> Explor'd th' embattled van, the deep'ning line,
> Th' *enambush'd* phalanx, and the springing mine.
> *Cawthorn*, Elegy on Capt. Hughes.

enamel (e-nam′el), *n.* [< ME. *enamaile* (with prefix *en-*, due to the verb *enamelen*), prop. **amaile*, *amel*, *amell*, *amelle*, *amall*, *aumayl*, later *ammell* (> D. G. *email* = Dan. *emaille* = Sw. *emalj*), < OF. *esmail*, F. *émail*, enamel: see *amel*.] **1.** In *ceram.*, a vitrified substance, either transparent or opaque, applied as a coating to pottery and porcelain of many kinds. It is simply a fusible kind of glass, and when transparent is commonly called *glaze*. A vitreous coating of similar character is applied to a class of iron utensils for cooking, etc., and is made to serve other useful purposes.

2. In the *fine arts*, a vitreous substance or glass, opaque or transparent, and variously colored, applied as a coating on a surface of metal or of porcelain (see def. 1) for purposes of decoration. It consists of easily fusible salts, such as the silicates and borates of sodium, potassium, lead, etc., to which various earths and metallic oxids are added to give the desired colors. These enamels are now prepared in the form of sticks, like sealing-wax, and for use are pulverized, and applied to the surface either dry or moistened so as to form a paste. The object to be enameled is then exposed to a moderate temperature in a muffle, and the vitreous substance becomes sufficiently fluid to form a brilliant and adhesive coating. Enamels in modern times include an infinite number of tints; but those of the ancient Orientals and of the Byzantine empire present but few colors, and those distinctly contrasting. See def. 3, and *Limoges enamel*, below.

3. Enamel-work: a piece or sort of work whose chief decorative quality lies in the enamel itself: as, a fine piece of cloisonné *enamel*; a specimen of *enamel* à jour. Of this work there are three distinct classes: (1) *cloisonné enamel*, in which partitions surrounding the compartments of enamel of each different color are formed of wire of rectangular section secured to the body or foundation; (2) *champlevé enamel*, in which the surface of the background is engraved or hollowed out to receive the enamel; (3) *surface-enamel*, in which the whole surface of a plate of metal is covered with the enamel, which when fused affords a smooth ground for painting. A familiar instance of the last kind of enamel-work is the dial of a common watch, which is enameled on copper in white, the figures being painted upon it in black enamel. Champlevé enamel is most used for jewelry and similar decorative work.

> About her necke a sort of faire rubies
> In white floures of right fine *enamaile*.
> *The Assembly of Ladies*, l. 534.

4. Any smooth, glossy surface resembling enamel, but produced by means of varnish or lacquer, or in some other way not involving vitrification: as, the *enamel* of enameled leather, paper, slate, etc.—**5.** In *anat.*, the hardest part of a tooth; the very dense, smooth, glistening substance which crowns a tooth or coats a part of its surface: distinguished from *dentin* and from *cement*. It is always superficial, and represents a special modification of epithelial substance. It is usually white, sometimes red, as in the front teeth of most rodents, or reddish-black, as in the teeth of most shrews. See cut under *tooth*.

> All the bones of the body are covered with a periosteum, except the teeth; where it ceases, and an *enamel* of ivory, which saws and files will hardly touch, comes into its place. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xi.

6. Figuratively, gloss; polish.

> There is none of the ingenuity of Filicaja in the thought, none of the hard and brilliant *enamel* of Petrarch in the style. *Macaulay.*

7. In *cosmetics*, a coating applied to the skin, giving the appearance of a beautiful complexion.—**Battersea enamel**, a kind of surface-enamel produced in Battersea, London, in the eighteenth century. The pieces of this enamel are usually decorated by a transfer process similar to that used for porcelain and English delft; they include needle-cases, étuis, and especially plaques with portraits.—**Canton enamel**, a variety of surface-enamel in which the ground is usually plain white, yellow, or light blue, and is decorated with enamel paintings in many colors, representing conventional flowers, scrolls, etc. Vases, incense-burners, etc., are made of it, and it is one of the most successful of modern Chinese artistic industries.—**Champlevé enamel.** See def. 3, and *champlevé*. **Cloisonné enamel.** See def. 3, and *cloisonné*.—**Enamel à jour**, a kind of enamel in which there is no background, the enamel being made to fill all the space between the narrow bars or wires which form the design. Such enamel when translucent shows as a pattern seen by transmitted light.—**Enamel-columns**, the minute six-sided prisms of which the enamel of the teeth is composed. Also called *enamel-prisms*, *enamel-rods*, and *enamel-fibers*.—**Enamel-cuticle**, a thin horny cuticle covering the outer surface of the enamel in unworn teeth. Also called *Nasmyth's membrane* and *cuticula dentis*.—**Enamel en basse taille**, a variety of champlevé enamel in which the background of the lowered or sunken parts is sculptured with figures in relief, the enamel itself being transparent to allow them to be seen.—**Enamel en taille d'épargne**, a variety of champlevé enamel in which the field is almost wholly cut away or hollowed out for the reception of the enamel, leaving only narrow dividing lines of the metallic background.—**Flocked enamel**, enamel used for ornamenting a glass surface which has been made dull by grinding or by the use of acid.—**Glass enamel**, an opaque or semi-opaque glass having a milky appearance, due to the addition of binoxid of tin. It is used for window transparencies and "porcelain" lamp-shades.—**Incrusted enamel**, disks or similar small flat pieces of enameled metal inlaid in a larger surface, as of chased metal or filigree.—**Limoges enamel**, a variety of surface-enamel produced especially at Limoges in France, in which vessels and decorative pieces of various kinds and sizes are ornamented with pictorial subjects painted in many colors and in gold. This work reached its greatest excellence at the time of the Renaissance.

enamel (e-nam′el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enameled* or *enamelled*, ppr. *enameling* or *enamelling*. [< ME. *enamelen*, *enaumaylen*, < OF. *enamailler*, *enameler*, *enamaler* (in pp.), < *en-* + *esmailler*, > ME. *amelen*, *amilen* (see *amel*, *v.*), F. *émailler* (> D. *emailleren* = G. *emailliren* = Dan. *emaillere* = Sw. *emaljera*) = Sp. Pg. *esmaltar* = It. *smaltare*, enamel; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay enamel upon; cover or decorate with enamel.

> Ther wer bassynes ful bryȝt of brende golde clere,
> *Enaumaylde* with aȝer & eweres of sute.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1457.

> A knife he bore,
> Whose hilt was well *enamelled* o'er
> With green leaves on a golden ground.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 107.

2. To form a glossy surface like enamel upon: as, to *enamel* cardboard; specifically, to use an enamel upon the skin.—**3**†. To variegate or adorn with different colors.

> The pleasing fume that fragrant Roses yeeld,
> When wanton Zephyr, sighing on the field,
> *Enammels* all.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Enameled cloth. See *cloth*.—**Enameled glass.** See *glass*.

II. *intrans.* To practise the use of enamel or the art of enameling.

> Though it were foolish to colour or *enamel* upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object. *Boyle.*

enamelar, enamellar (e-nam′el-ä̤r), *a.* [< *enamel* + *-ar*.] Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy. [Rare.]

enamel-blue (e-nam′el-blö), *n.* Same as *smalt*.

enameler, enameller (e-nam′el-ėr), *n.* [< *enamel* + *-er*¹.] One who enamels; one whose occupation is the laying on of enamels.

> She put forth unto him a little rod or wand all fiery, such as painters or *enamellers* use.
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 461.

> It is certain that in the reigns of the two first Edwards there were Greek *enamellers* in England, who both practised and taught the art. *Walpole*, Anecdotes, I. ii., note.

Enamelers' copper. See *copper*.

enamel-germ (e-nam′el-jėrm), *n.* The epithelial germ of the enamel of teeth; the rudiment of the enamel-organ.

enamelist, enamellist (e-nam′el-ist), *n.* [< *enamel* + *-ist*.] Same as *enameler*.

enamel-kiln (e-nam′el-kil), *n.* A kiln in which pottery, glass, etc., are exposed to a low heat, such as is suitable for fixing enamel-colors, gold, etc. Such kilns are generally built of large earthenware slabs, having flues through which the smoke and flame of the fire pass without entering the body of the kiln.

enamellar, enameller, etc. See *enamelar*, etc.

enamel-membrane (e-nam′el-mem″brān), *n.* The layer of cylindrical cells of the enamel-organ of a tooth which stand on the surface of the dentinal part of a developing tooth.

enamel-organ (e-nam′el-ôr″ga̤n), *n.* The enamel-germ of a tooth after it has separated from the epithelium of the mouth and forms a cap over the dentinal portion of the tooth. It consists of a lining of cylindrical cells and a covering of cubical cells, and is wadded with stellate cells in abundant jelly-like intercellular substance.

enamel-painting (e-nam′el-pān″ting), *n.* Painting in vitrifiable colors, especially upon a surface of porcelain, glass, or metal, the work being subsequently fired in a muffle or kiln. See *enamel*.

enamorado† (e-nam-ọ̄-rä′dō), *n.* [Sp. (= It. *innamorato*, q. v.), < ML. *inamoratus*, pp. of *enamorar*, *inamorare* (> Sp., etc.), put in love: see *enamour*.] One deeply in love.

> An *enamorado* neglects all other things to accomplish his delight. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 74.

enamour (e-nam′o̤r), *v. t.* [Also written, but rarely, *enamor*; < ME. *enamoured*, pp., < OF. *enamourer*, *enamorer*, F. *enamourer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *enamorar*, *namorar* = It. *innamorare*, < ML. *inamorare*, put in love, *inamorari*, be in love, < L. *in*, in, + *amor* (> F. *amour*, etc.), love: see *amor*, *amorous*.] To inflame with love; charm; captivate: used chiefly in the past participle, with *of* or *with* before the person or thing: as, to be *enamoured of* a lady; to be *enamoured of* or *with* books or science.

> What trust is in these times?
> They that when Richard liv'd would have him die,
> Are now become *enamour'd* on his grave.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

> Oh, death!
> I am not yet *enamour'd of* this breath
> So much but I dare leave it.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

> Or should she, confident,
> Descend with all her winning charms begirt
> To *enamour*, as the zone of Venus once
> Wrought that effect on Jove. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 214.

> He became passionately *enamoured of* this shadow of a dream. *Irving.*

=**Syn.** To fascinate, bewitch.

enamourite† (e-nam′o̤-rīt), *n.* [< *enamour* + *-ite*¹, as in *favorite*.] A lover. [Rare.]

> Is this no small servitude for an *enamourite*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 510.

enamourment (e-nam′o̤r-me̤nt), *n.* [< *enamour* + *-ment*. Cf. OF. *enamourement*, < *enamourer*, enamour.] The state of being enamoured; a falling desperately in love. *Mrs. Cowden Clarke.*

enanthema (en-an-thē′mä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + ἄνθημα, as in ἐξάνθημα, an eruption: see *exanthema*.] In *pathol.*, an eruption of the mucous membrane: distinguished from *exanthema*, an eruption of the skin.

enanthesis (en-an-thē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + ἄνθησις, blossom, < ἀνθεῖν, blossom, bloom. Cf. *enanthema*.] In *pathol.*, an eruption on the skin from internal disease, as in scarlet fever, measles, etc.

enantioblastous (e-nan″ti-ọ̄-blas′tus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐναντίος, opposite (see *enantiosis*), + βλαστός, germ.] In *bot.*, having the embryo at the end of the seed directly opposite to the hilum.

enantiomorphic (e-nan″ti-ọ̄-môr′fik), *a.* Same as *enantiomorphous*.

enantiomorphous (e-nan″ti-ọ-môr′fus), *a.* [< NL. *enantiomorphus*, < Gr. ἐναντίος, opposite, + *μορφή*, form.] Contrasted in form; specifically, similar in form, but not superposable; related, as an object to its image in a mirror, or a right- to a left-hand glove. The corresponding right- and left-handed hemimorphic forms of quartz are enantiomorphous.

enantiopathic (e-nan″ti-ọ-path′ik), *a.* [= F. *énantiopathique;* as *enantiopathy* + *-ic.*] Serving to excite an opposite passion or feeling; specifically, in *med.*, palliative.

enantiopathy (e-nan-ti-op′a̤-thi), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἐναντιοπάθεια*, < *ἐναντιοπαθής*, having contrary properties, < *ἐναντίος*, contrary, opposite, + *πάθος*, suffering, passion.] 1. An opposite passion or affection.

Whatever may be the case in the cure of bodies, *enantiopathy*, and not homœopathy, is the true medicine of minds. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Allopathy: a term used by homeopathists.

enantiosis (e-nan-ti-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐναντίωσις*, contradiction, < *ἐναντιόεσθαι*, contradict, gainsay, < *ἐναντίος*, contrary, opposite, < *ἐν-*, in, + *ἀντίος*, contrary, < *ἀντί*, against: see *anti-*.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in expression of an idea by negation of its contrary, or by use of a word of opposite meaning. The term *antiphrasis* was originally used as equivalent to *enantiosis* in both forms, but is now usually limited to signify enantiosis by use of a word of opposite meaning. Enantiosis by negation of the contrary, as, "he is no fool" for "he is wise," is generally called *litotes*. Enantiosis or antiphrasis in such instances as the "Eumenides" (that is, "the gracious ones") for the "Erinyes" (Furies), or the "Good People" for the fairies, passes into euphemism. See *irony*.

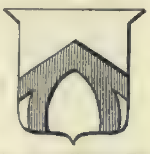
Enantiotreta (e-nan″ti-ọ-trē′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **enantiotretus:* see *enantiotretous*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a division of infusorians, having an intestine, and two apertures, at opposite ends of the body.

enantiotretous (e-nan″ti-ọ-trē′tus), *a.* [< NL. **enantiotretus*, < Gr. *ἐναντίος*, opposite, + *τρητός*, perforated, verbal adj. of *τετραίνειν* (√ **τρα*), bore, perforate.] Having an opening at each end of the body, as the *Enantiotreta*.

enarch† (en-ärch′), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *inarch*.

enarché (en-är-shā′), *a.* [F., < *en-* + *arche*, arch: see *arch*^{1}.] In *her.*, same as *enarched;* also, rarely, same as *arched*.

enarched (en-ärcht′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enarch*, *v.* Cf. *enarché*.] In *her.*, combined with or supported by an arch. A chevron enarched has a round or pointed arch beneath it, seeming to support it at the angle.—**Bend enarched.** Same as *bend archy* (which see, under *bend*^{2}).



Argent, a Chevron Enarched Gules.

enargite (en-är′jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐναργής*, visible, palpable, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἀργός*, bright, + *-ite*^{2}.] A sulpharsenite of copper occurring in small black orthorhombic crystals, also massive, in Peru, Chili, Colorado, etc.

enarm† (en-ärm′), *v.* [< ME. *enarmen*, < OF. *enarmer*, arm, equip, provide with arms or armor, provide, as a shield, with straps, < *en*, in, + *armes*, arms: see *arm*^{2}.] I. *trans.* 1. To equip with arms or armor.

How mony knightes there come & kynges *enarmed*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 87.

I will, by God's grace, fully set forth the same, to *enarm* you to withstand the assaults of the papists herein, if you mark well and read over again that which I now write.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 142.

2. In *old cookery*, to lard.

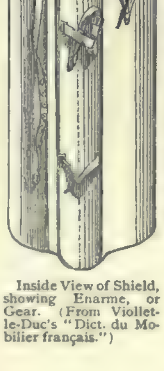
The crane is *enarmed* ful wele I wot
With larde of porke.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 29.

II. *intrans.* To arm; put on armor or take weapons.

While shepherds they *enarme* vnus'd
to danger.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's
[Judith, i. 371.

enarme†, *n.* [OF., < *enarmer*, provide, as a shield, with straps: see *enarm*.] The gear for holding the shield by passing the arm through straps or the like.

enarmed (en-ärmd′), *a.* [< *en-*^{1} + *armed*.] In *her.*, having arms (that is, horns, hoofs, etc.) of a different color from that of the body.



Inside View of Shield, showing Enarme, or Gear. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

enarming†, *n.* [ME. *enarmynge;* verbal n. of *enarm*, *v.*] Same as *enarme*.

He griped the shelde so faste by the *enarmynge* that the catte myght it not hym be-reve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 667.

enarration† (ē-na-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *énarration* = Sp. *enarracion* = Pg. *enarração* = It. *enarrazione*, < L. *enarratio(n-)*, < *enarrare*, pp. *enarratus*, relate in detail, < *e*, out, + *narrare*, relate: see *narrate*.] Recital; relation; account; exposition.

This book did that high-priest embezell, wherein was contained their genealogies to the dayes of Phineas, together with an historicall *enarration* of the years of their generation of life. *Bp. Hall*, Def. of Remonstrance.

enarthrodia (en-är-thrō′di-ä̤), *n.* Same as *enarthrosis*.

enarthrodial (en-är-thrō′di-a̤l), *a.* [< *enarthrodia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to enarthrosis; having the character of a ball-and-socket joint: as, *enarthrodial* movements or articulations.

enarthrosis (en-är-thrō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνάρθρωσις*, a kind of jointing, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Cf. *arthrosis*, *diarthrosis*.] In *anat.*, a ball-and-socket joint; a kind of movable arthrosis or free articulation which consists in the socketing of a convex end of a bone in a concavity of another bone, forming a joint freely movable in every direction. The hip and shoulder are characteristic examples. Also *enarthrodia*.

enascent† (ē-nas′ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *enascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *enasci*, spring up, issue forth, < *e*, out, + *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*.] Coming into being; incipient; nascent.

You just get the first glimpse, as it were, of an *enascent* equivocation. *Warburton*, Occasional Reflections, ii.

enatation† (ē-nā̤-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **enatatio(n-)*, < *enatatus*, pp. of *enatare*, swim out, < *e*, out, + *natare*, swim: see *natant*, *natation*.] A swimming out; escape by swimming.

enate (ē′nāt), *a.* [< L. *enatus*, pp. of *enasci*, be born: see *enascent*.] 1. Growing out.

The parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from their bodies, are either the adnate or the *enate* parts, either the epiphyses or the apophyses of the bones. *J. Smith*, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 176.

2. Related through the mother; maternally cognate; as a noun, one so related.

In all tribal society, either the agnates or the *enates* are clearly distinguished from the other cognates, and organized into a body politic, usually called the clan or gens. *J. W. Powell*, Science, V. 347.

enation (ẹ-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **enatio(n-)*, < *enatus*, pp. of *enasci*, be born: see *enate*, *enascent*.] 1. In *bot.*, the production of outgrowths or appendages upon the surface of an organ.—2. In *ethnol.*, maternal relationship.

enaunter†, *adv.* [For *en aunter*, after ME. *in aunter*, peradventure: *in*, F. *en*, in; *aunter*, *aventure*, chance, adventure.] Lest that.

Anger nould let him speake to the tree,
Enaunter his rage mought cooled bee.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

en avant (oṅ a-voṅ′). [F.: *en*, < L. *inde*, hence; *avant*, before, forward: see *avant*, *advance*.] Forward; onward.

enavigate† (ẹ-nav′i-gāt), *v. i.* and *t.* [< L. *enavigatus*, pp. of *enavigare*, sail out, sail over, < *e*, out, + *navigare*, sail: see *navigate*.] To sail out or over. *Cockeram.*

enb-. See *emb-*.

en barbette (oṅ′ bär-bet′). [F.] In barbette; so as to fire over the parapet. See *barbette*.

enbase†, *v. t.* Same as *embase*.

enbaste†, *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *baste*^{3}.] To steep or imbue. *Davies.*

It is not agreeable for the Holy Ghost, which may not suffer the Church to err in interpreting the Scriptures, to permit the same notwithstanding to be oppressed with superstition, and to be *enbasted* with vain opinions.
Philpot, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 379.

enbaume†, **enbawme**†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *embalm*.

enbibe†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *imbibe*.

enblanch†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emblanch*.

en bloc (oṅ blok). [F.: *en*, in; *bloc*, block: see *in* and *block*^{1}.] In block; in a lump: as, the shares will be sold *en bloc*.

We are bound to take Nature *en bloc*, with all her laws and all her cruelties, as well as her beneficences.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 81.

enbose^1†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emboss*^{1}.

enbose^2†, *v. t.* Same as *emboss*^{2}.

enbrace†, *v.* An obsolete form of *embrace*.

enbraude†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *embroid*.

enbreame†, *a.* [Irreg. < *en-*^{1} + *breame*, var. of *brim*^{4}, *a.*] Strong; sharp. *Nares.*

We can be content (for the health of our bodies) to drink sharpe potions, receive and indure the operation of *enbreame* purges. *Northbrooke*, Dicing (1577).

enbroude†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *embroid*.

enbuschement†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambushment*.

A gret *enbuschement* they sett,
Thare the foster thame mett.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, fol. 136.

enbusy†, *v. t.* Same as *embusy*.

enc. An abbreviation of *encyclopedia*.

en cabochon (oṅ ka-bọ-shôṅ′). [F.] See *cabochon*.

en cachette (oṅ ka-shet′). [F.: *en*, in; *cachette*, hiding-place, < *cacher*, hide: see *cache*^{1}.] In hiding; secretly.

The vice-consul informed me that, in divers discussions with the Turks about the possibility of an Englishman finding his way *en cachette* to Meccah, he had asserted that his compatriots could do everything, even pilgrim to the Holy City. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 486.

encænia, *n. pl.* See *encenia*.

encage, incage (en-, in-kāj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encaged*, *incaged*, ppr. *encaging*, *incaging*. [< F. *encager*, < *en-*^{1}, *in-*, in, + *cage*, cage.] To put in a cage; shut up or confine in a cage; hence, to coop up; confine to any narrow limits.

He [Samson] carries away the gates wherein they thought to have *encaged* him. *Bp. Hall*, Sampson's End.

encalendar (en-kal′en-dä̤r), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *calendar*.] To register in a calendar, as the saints of the Roman Catholic Church.

For saints preferred,
Of which we find these four have been,
And with their leader still to live *encalendar'd*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxiv.

encallow (en-kal′ō), *n.* [< *en-* (of which the force or origin is not clear) + *callow*^{2}, q. v.] Among the brickmakers near London, England, the soil, vegetable mold, etc., resting upon the brick-earth or clay.

encallow (en-kal′ō), *v. t.* [< *encallow*, *n.*] To remove encallow from.

encalm (en-käm′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *calm*^{1}.] To place calmly or reposefully.

With an illumined forehead, and the light
Whose fountain is the mystery of God
Encalmed within his eye.
N. P. Willis, Scene in Gethsemane.

encamp (en-kamp′), *v.* [< *en-*^{1} + *camp*^{2}.] I. *intrans.* To go into camp; form and occupy a camp; settle in temporary quarters, formed by tents or huts, as an army or a company.

The Levites . . . shall *encamp* round about the tabernacle. Num. i. 50.

Encamp against the city and take it. 2 Sam. xii. 28.

The four and twentieth of July, the King in Person, accompanied with divers of the Nobility, came to Calais; and the six and twentieth *encamped* before Boulogne on the North-side. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 292.

He was *encamped* under the trees, close to the stream.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 464.

II. *trans.* To form into or fix in a camp; place in temporary quarters.

Beyond the river we'll *encamp* ourselves.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

Sultan Selim *encamped* his army in this place when he came to besiege Cairo.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 23.

encampment (en-kamp′mẹnt), *n.* [< *encamp* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of forming and occupying a camp; establishment in a camp.

We may calculate that a square of about seven hundred yards was sufficient for the *encampment* of twenty thousand Romans. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, i.

2. The place where a body of men is encamped; a camp.

When a general bids the martial train
Spread their *encampment* o'er the spacious plain,
Thick rising tents a canvas city build. *Gay*, Trivia.

encanker† (en-kang′kėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *canker*.] To corrode; canker.

What needeth me for to extoll his fame
With my rude pen *encankered* all with rust?
Skelton, Elegy on the Earl of Northumberland.

encanthis (en-kan′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκανθίς*, a tumor in the corner of the eye, < *ἐν*, in, + *κάνθος*, the corner of the eye: see *cant*^{1}.] In *pathol.*, a small tumor or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye.

en cantiel. [Heraldic F.: F. *en*, in; **cantiel*, appar. var. of OF. *cantel*, corner: see *cantle*.] In *her.*, placed aslant—that is, with the pale not vertical to the beholder, but sloping, usually with the top toward the left: said of an escutcheon, which is often so placed in seals.

encapsulate (en-kap′sụ̄-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encapsulated*, ppr. *encapsulating*. [< *en-*^{1} + *capsule* + *-ate*^{2}.] To inclose in a capsule.

encapsulation (en-kap-sụ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *encapsulate* + *-ion*.] The act of surrounding with a capsule.

encapsule (en-kap′sụl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encapsuled*, ppr. *encapsuling*. [< *en-*¹ + *capsule*.] To encapsulate.

> *Encapsuled* by a more or less homogeneous membranous layer. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 107.

encaptivate (en-kap′ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encaptivated*, ppr. *encaptivating*. [< *en-*¹ + *captivate*.] To captivate. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

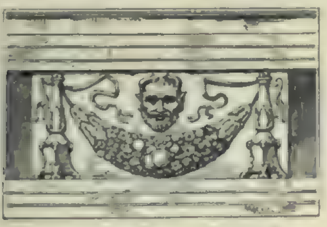
encarnalize (en-kär′nạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encarnalized*, ppr. *encarnalizing*. [< *en-*¹ + *carnalize*.] To make carnal; sensualize. [Rare.]

> Dabbling a shameless hand with shameful jest,
> *Encarnalize* their spirits. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

encarpi, *n.* Plural of *encarpus*.

encarpium (en-kär′pi-um), *n.*; pl. *encarpia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἐγκάρπιος, containing seed, as fruit (ἔγκαρπος, containing fruit), < ἐν, in, + καρπός, fruit.] Same as *sporophore*.

encarpus (en-kär′pus), *n.*; pl. *encarpi* (-pī). [NL., prop. **encarpum*, L. only pl. *encarpa*, < Gr. ἔγκαρπα, pl., festoons of fruit on friezes or capitals of columns, neut. pl. of ἔγκαρπος, containing fruit, < ἐν, in, + καρπός, fruit.] In *arch.*, a sculptured ornament in imitation of a garland or festoon of fruits, leaves, or flowers, or of other objects, suspended between two points. The garland is of greatest size in the middle, and diminishes gradually to the points of suspension, from which the ends generally hang down. The encarpus is sometimes composed of an imitation of drapery similarly disposed, and frequently of an assemblage of musical instruments, or implements of war or of the chase, according to the purpose to which the building it ornaments is appropriated.



Encarpus.— From Palazzo Niccolini, Rome.

encase, encasement. See *incase, incasement*.

encashment (en-kash′mẹnt), *n.* [< **encash* (< *en-*¹ + *cash*²) + *-ment*.] In *Eng. banking*, payment in cash of a note, draft, etc.

encastage (en-kås′tāj), *n.* [Appar. < *en-*¹ + *cast*¹, *v.*, + *-age*.] The arrangement in a pottery- or porcelain-kiln of the pieces to be fired, inclosed in their seggars if these are employed.

encauma† (en-kâ′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔγκαυμα, a mark burnt in, a sore from burning, < ἐγκαίειν, burn in: see *encaustic*.] In *surg.*: (*a*) The mark left by a burn, or the bleb or vesicle produced by it. (*b*) Ulceration of the cornea, causing the loss of the aqueous humors.

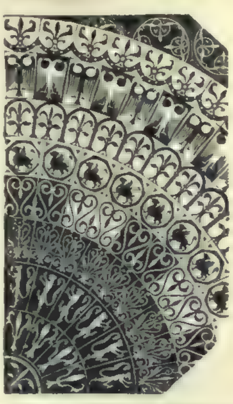
encaustic (en-kâs′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *encaustique*, < L. *encausticus*, < Gr. ἐγκαυστικός, of or for burning in, ἡ ἐγκαυστική (sc. τεχνη), L. *encaustica*, the art of encaustic painting, < ἔγκαυστος, burnt in, painted in, encaustic, < ἐγκαίειν, burn in, < ἐν, in, + καίειν, burn: see *caustic*. From the neut. ἔγκαυστον (> LL. *encaustum*, purple-red ink) is derived E. *ink*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the art of painting with pigments in which wax enters as a vehicle, or to a painting so executed.

> It is a vaulted apartment. . . . decorated with *encaustic* ornaments of the most brilliant colors. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 123.

Encaustic painting. (*a*) The art of painting with wax as a vehicle: strictly applicable only to painting executed or finished by the agency of heat, but applied also to modern methods of painting in wax, in which the wax-colors are dissolved in a volatile oil and used in the ordinary way. In the hot process colored sticks of wax and resin are melted on a heated palette, applied with the brush, and afterward modeled and united with a heated iron and spatula. After the surface has become cool and hard, it is rubbed with a candle and gone over with a clean linen cloth. According to another method, tested by Count Caylus, the ground of cloth or wood is first rubbed over with a piece of beeswax, and afterward with chalk or whiting, in order to form a surface on which the colors will adhere. The colors are mixed simply with water, and are applied in the ordinary way. When the picture is dry, it is heated, and the wax softens and absorbs the colors, forming a firm and durable coating. Encaustic painting was in very common use among the ancient Greeks and Romans. Paintings executed in encaustic occupy, in color and general effect, a place midway between paintings in oil and in fresco. (*b*) In *ceram.*, an arbitrary name given by Josiah Wedgwood to his attempted imitation of the painted decoration of Greek vases, the effort being to produce fired colors without the gloss of enamel.— **Encaustic tile**, a tile for pavement- and wall-decoration, in which the pattern is inlaid or incrusted in clay of one color in a ground of clay of another color. The manufacture and employment of encaustic tiles were brought to great excellence in connection with the architecture of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, particularly in France and England; and the art has been successfully revived in the nineteenth century. The name is an arbitrary one, without relation to the process of manufacture.— **Encaustic vase**, a vase painted with the so-called encaustic colors of Wedgwood ware. See *encaustic painting* (*b*).

II. *n.* [< L. *encaustica*, < Gr. ἐγκαυστική. See I.] The art, method, or practice of encaustic painting.

encaustum (en-kâs′tum), *n.* [< Gr. ἔγκαυστον, neut. of ἔγκαυστος, burnt in: see *encaustic*.] The enamel of a tooth.



Part of a Medieval Pavement of Encaustic Tiles.— Church of St. Pierre-sur-Dive, Normandy. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

encave, incave (en-, in-kāv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encaved, incaved*, ppr. *encaving, incaving*. [< *en-*¹, *in-*, + *cave*¹.] To hide in or as in a cave or recess.

> Do but *encave* yourself,
> And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns,
> That dwell in every region of his face.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1.

> An abrupt turn in the course of the ravine placed a protecting cliff between us and the gale. We were completely *encaved*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 264.

-ence, -ency. See *-ance, -ancy*, and *-ent*.

enceinte (oṅ-saṅt′), *n.* [F., < *enceinte* (< L. *incincta*), fem. pp. of *enceindre* = Pr. *encenher* = It. *incingere*, < L. *incingere*, gird about, surround, < *in*, in, + *cingere*, gird: see *ceint, cincture*, and cf. *encincture*.] **1.** In *fort.*, an inclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, often composed of bastions or towers and curtains. The enceinte with the space inclosed within it is called the *body of the place*.

> The best authorities estimate the number of habitations [in El-Medinah] at about 1500 within the *enceinte*, and those in the suburb at 1000. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 239.

2. The close or precinct of a cathedral, abbey, castle, etc.

enceinte (oṅ-saṅt′), *a.* [F., fem. of *enceint* (< L. *incinctus*), pp. of *enceindre*, < L. *incingere*, gird about: see *enceinte, n.*] Pregnant; with child.

encenia, encænia (en-sē′ni-ạ̈), *n. pl.*, used also as *sing.* [< L. *encænia*, < Gr. ἐγκαίνια, neut. pl., a feast of renovation or consecration, a name for Easter, < ἐν, in, + καινός, new, recent.] **1.** Festive ceremonies observed in early times in honor of the construction of cities or the consecration of churches, and in later times at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge in honor of founders and benefactors: exceptionally used as a singular.

> The elegies and *encænias* of those days were usually of a formidable length. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. lxvii.

Specifically — **2.** In the Greek New Testament, and hence sometimes in English writing, the Jewish feast of the dedication. See *feast*.

encense†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *incense*.

Encephala¹ (en-sef′ạ-lạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *encephalus*, < Gr. ἐγκέφαλος, in the head; as a noun, the brain: see *encephalon*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In Haeckel's classification, a group of molluscous or soft-bodied animals, composed of the snails (*Cochlides*) and cuttles (*Cephalopoda*): one of his two main divisions of *Mollusca*, the other being *Acephala*, or the brachiopods and lamellibranchs. (*b*) As used by E. R. Lankester, a prime division or branch of the *Mollusca*, represented by two series, *Lipoglossa* and *Echinoglossa*, as together contrasted with *Lipocephala*. The *Encephala* in this sense contain the gastropods, cephalopods, pteropods, and other forms. (*c*) A group of mollusks including those which have a head. Synonymous with *Cephalata* or *Cephalophora* (which see): distinguished from *Acephala*.

encephala² (en-sef′ạ-lạ̈), *n.* Plural of *encephalon*.

encephalalgia (en-sef-ạ-lal′ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (= F. *encéphalalgie*), < Gr. ἐγκέφαλος, within the head (see *encephalon*), + ἄλγος, pain, ache.] Same as *cephalalgia*.

Encephalartos (en-sef-ạ-lär′tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐγκέφαλος, within the head (as a noun, the edible pith of young palm-shoots), + ἄρτος, bread.] A genus of *Cycadaceæ*, having short cylindrical or spherical trunks, with a terminal crown of pinnate leaves, which have coriaceous, often spiny, leaflets. There are about a dozen species, found only in southern Africa, but some of them are grown in conservatories for ornament. The Kafirs use the spongy farinaceous pith of the trunk and cones as food; hence they have received the name of *Kafir-bread*.

Encephalata (en-sef-ạ-lā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *encephalatus*: see *encephalate*.] Animals which have an encephalon, as all cranial vertebrates: nearly synonymous with *Vertebrata*, and exactly with *Craniota*.

encephalate (en-sef′ạ-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *encephalatus*, < *encephalon*, brain: see *encephalon*.] Having an encephalon, or a brain and skull; cranial, as a vertebrate.

encephalatrophic (en-sef″ạ-lạ-trof′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, + ἀτροφία, atrophy: see *encephalon* and *atrophy*.] Pertaining to or afflicted with atrophy of the brain.

encephalic (en-se-fal′ik or en-sef′ạ-lik), *a.* [< *encephalon* + *-ic*; = F. *encéphalique* = Sp. *encefálico* = Pg. *encephalico*, < NL. *encephalicus*, < *encephalon*, the brain: see *encephalon*.] **1.** Pertaining to the encephalon; cerebral.—**2.** Situated in the head or within the cranial cavity; intracranial.

encephalitic (en-sef-ạ-lit′ik), *a.* [< *encephalitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or afflicted with encephalitis.

encephalitis (en-sef-ạ-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *encephalon* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the brain.

encephalocele (en-sef′ạ-lọ-sēl), *n.* [= F. *encéphalocèle* = Sp. *encefálocele*, < Gr. ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, + κήλη, tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the brain.

encephalocœle (en-sef′ạ-lọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, + κοῖλος, hollow.] In *anat.*, the entire cavity of the encephalon, consisting of the several cœliæ or ventricles and their connecting passages. [Rare.]

encephaloid (en-sef′ạ-loid), *a.* [= F. *encéphaloïde*, < Gr. ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling the matter of the brain.— **Encephaloid cancer**, a soft, rapidly growing, and very malignant carcinoma or cancer, with abundant epithelial cells and scanty stroma: so named from its brain-like appearance and consistence. Also called *carcinoma molle* and *medullary cancer*.

encephalology (en-sef-ạ-lol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< NL. *encephalologia*, < Gr. ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A description of the encephalon or brain; the science of the brain.

encephaloma (en-sef-ạ-lō′mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *encephalomata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL., < *encephalon* + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, an encephaloid cancer.

encephalomalacia (en-sef″ạ-lọ-ma-lā′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, + μαλακία, softness, < μαλακός, soft.] In *pathol.*, softening of the brain.

encephalomata, *n.* Plural of *encephaloma*.

encephalomere (en-sef′ạ-lọ-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, + μέρος, part.] In *anat.*, an encephalic segment; one of the series of parts into which the brain is naturally divisible, as the prosencephalon, diencephalon, etc. [Rare.]

> Five definite encephalic segments or *encephalomeres*. *Wilder*, New York [Medical Jour., [XLI. 327.

encephalon (en-sef′ạ-lon), *n.*; pl. *encephala* (-lạ̈). [= F. *encéphale* = Pg. *encephalo* = It. *encefalo*, < NL. *encephalon*, also *encephalos*, < Gr. ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, prop. adj.

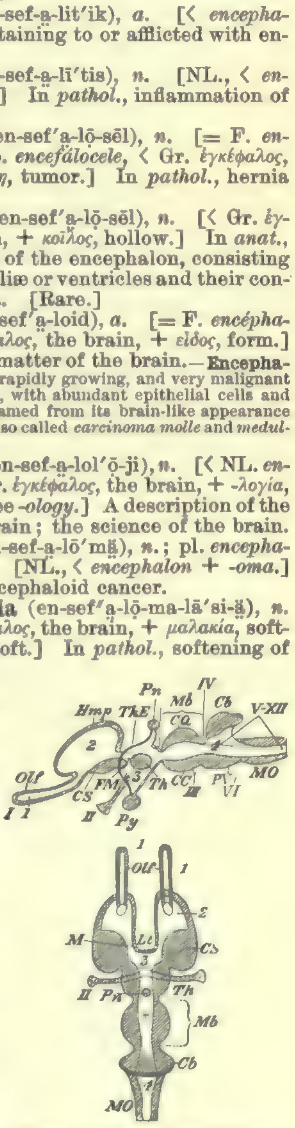


Diagram of Vertebrate Encephalon: upper figure in longitudinal vertical section and lower figure in horizontal section.

Mb, mid-brain: in front of it all is fore-brain, behind it all is hind-brain; *Lt*, lamina terminalis, represented by the heavy black line in upper figure; *Olf*, olfactory lobes; *Hmp*, cerebral hemispheres; *ThE*, thalamencephalon; *Pn*, pineal body, or conarium; *Py*, pituitary body; *FM*, or *M*, foramen of Monro; *CS*, corpus striatum; *Th*, optic thalamus; *CQ*, corpora quadrigemina; *CC*, crura cerebri; *Cb*, cerebellum; *PV*, pons Varolii; *MO*, medulla oblongata; *I*, olfactory nerves; *II*, optic nerves; *III*, point of exit from brain of the oculimotores; *IV*, of the pathetici; *VI*, of the abducentes; *V-XII*, origins of other cerebral nerves; 1, olfactory ventricle; 2, lateral ventricle; 3, third ventricle; 4, fourth ventricle; + is in the iter e tertio ad quartum ventriculum.

(sc. *μυελός*, marrow, the brain), within the head, < *ἐν*, in, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] In *anat.*, that which is contained in the cranial cavity as a whole; the brain.

encephalopathia, encephalopathy (en-sef″-a̤-lọ-path′i-ä̤, en-sef-a̤-lop′a̤-thi), *n.* [= F. *encéphalopathie*, < NL. *encephalopathia*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the encephalon.

encephalospinal (en-sef″a̤-lō-spī′na̤l), *a.* [< NL. *encephalon*, brain, + L. *spina*, spine, + *-al.*] Pertaining to the brain and the spinal cord.

encephalotomy (en-sef-a̤-lot′ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *τομή*, a cutting.] Dissection of the brain.

encephalous (en-sef′a̤-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head: see *encephalon*. The right form for this meaning is *cephalous*.] In *conch.*, having a head, as most mollusks; of or pertaining to the *Encephala*: an epithet applied to mollusks, excepting the *Lamellibranchia*, which are said, in distinction, to be *acephalous*.

enchace^1†, *v. t.* See *enchase*^{1}.

enchace^2†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *enchase*^{2}.

enchafe† (en-chāf′), *v.* [< ME. *enchaufen*, < *en-* + *chaufen*, chafe, as if ult. < L. *incalefacere*, make warm or hot: see *en-*^{1} and *chafe*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make warm or hot; heat.

> Ever the gretter merite shal he have that most restreyneth the wikkede *enchaufing* or ardure of this sinne.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> So in the body of man, when the bloud is moved, it invadeth the vitall and spirituall vessels, and being set on fire, it *enchafeth* the whole body.
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 694.

2. To chafe or fret; provoke; enrage; irritate.

> And yet as rough,
> Their royal blood *enchaf'd*, as the rud'st wind,
> That by the top doth take the mountain pine
> And make him stoop to the vale.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

> Seizes the rough, *enchafed* northern deep.
> *J. Baillie.*

II. *intrans.* To become warm.

> As thei *enchaufe*, thei shul be losid fro ther place.
> *Wyclif*, Job vi. 17 (Oxf.).

enchain (en-chān′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inchain*; < OF. *enchainer*, F. *enchaîner* = Pr. Sp. *encadenar* = Pg. *encadear* = It. *incatenare*, < ML. *incatenare*, enchain, < L. *in*, in, + *catenare* (> OF. *chainer*, F. *chaîner*, etc.), chain: see *en-*^{1} and *chain*.] **1.** To chain; fasten with a chain; bind or hold in or as if in chains; hold in bondage; enthrall. [Obsolete in the literal use.]

> In times past the Tyrians . . . *enchained* the images of their Gods to their shrines, for fear they would abandon their city and be gone. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 712.

> What should I do? while here I was *enchain'd*,
> No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd.
> *Dryden*, Æneid.

2. To hold fast; restrain; confine: as, to *enchain* the attention.

> The subtilty of nature and operations will not be *inchained* in those bonds.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 215.

> It was the Time when silent Night began
> T' *enchain* with Sleep the busie Spirits of Man.
> *Cowley*, Davideis, i.

3. To link together; connect. [Rare.]

> One contracts and *enchains* his words. *Howell.*

enchainment (en-chān′ment), *n.* [< F. *enchaînement* = Pr. *encademen* = Sp. *encadenamiento* = Pg. *encadeamento* = It. *incatenamento*, < ML. **incatenamentum*, < *incatenare*, enchain: see *enchain* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of enchaining, or the state of being enchained; a fastening or binding; bondage.

> It is quite another question what was the time and what were the circumstances which, by an *enchainment* as of fate, brought on the period of crime and horror which before the war with England had already coloured the advancing stages of the Revolution [in France].
> *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 923.

2. A linking together; concatenation. [Rare.]

> And we shall see such a connection and *enchainment* of one fact to another, throughout the whole, as will force the most backward to confess that the hand of God was of a truth in this wonderful defeat.
> *Warburton*, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, ii. 3.

> The idea of a systematic *enchainment* of phenomena, in which each is conditioned by every other, and none can be taken in isolation and explained apart from the rest, was foreign to his [Epicurus's] mind.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 475.

enchair (en-chãr′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *chair*.] To seat or place in a chair; place in a position of authority or eminence. [Rare.]

> But thou, Sir Lancelot, sitting in my place
> *Enchair'd* to-morrow, arbitrate the field.
> *Tennyson*, Last Tournament.

enchant (en-chȧnt′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inchant*; < ME. *enchaunten*, < OF. *enchanter*, *encanter*, F. *enchanter* = Pr. *encantar*, *enchantar* = Sp. Pg. *encantar* = It. *incantare*, < L. *incantare*, bewitch, enchant, say over, mutter or chant a magic formula, < *in*, in, on, + *cantare*, sing, chant: see *chant* and *incantation*.] **1.** To practise sorcery or witchcraft on; subdue by charms or spells; hold as by a spell; bewitch.

> By the Witchcraft of fair Words, [Rowena] so *enchanted* the British Nobility that her Husband Vortigern was again established in the Kingdom. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 4.

> John thinks them all *enchanted*; he inquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To impart a magical quality or effect to; change the nature of by incantation or sorcery; bewitch, as a thing.

> And now about the caldron sing,
> Like elves and fairies in a ring,
> *Enchanting* all that you put in.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

3. To delight in a high degree; charm; fascinate.

> Bid me discourse; I will *enchant* thine ear.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 145.

> The prospect such as might *enchant* despair.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 469.

=**Syn.** 3. *Enchant*, *Charm*, *Fascinate*, captivate, enrapture, carry away. To *fascinate* is to bring under a spell, as by the power of the eye; to *enchant* and to *charm* are to bring under a spell by some more subtle and mysterious power. This difference in the literal affects also the figurative senses. *Enchant* is stronger than *charm*. All generally imply a pleased state in that which is affected, but *fascinate* less often than the others.

> So stands the statue that *enchants* the world.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1346.

> The books that *charmed* us in youth recall the delight ever afterwards. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, i.

> Many a man is *fascinated* by the artifices of composition, who fancies that it is the subject which had operated so potently. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

> She sat under Mrs. Mackenzie as a bird before a boa-constrictor, doomed—fluttering—*fascinated*.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lxxiii.

enchanter (en-chȧn′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *enchanter*, *enchaunter*, *enchauntour*, < OF. *enchanteor*, *enchanteur*, F. *enchanteur* = Pr. *encantaire*, *encantador* = Sp. Pg. *encantador* = It. *incantatore*, < L. *incantator*, an enchanter, < *incantare*, charm, enchant: see *enchant*.] **1.** One who enchants or practises enchantment; a sorcerer or magician.

> Flatereres ben the develes *enchauntours*, for they maken a man to wenen himself be lyke that he is not lyke.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> Than Pharo called for the wyse men and *enchaunters* of Egypte; and they did in lyke manner with their sorcery.
> *Bible* (1551), Ex. vii.

2. One who charms or delights.—**Enchanter's nightshade**, a name of the common species of the genus *Circæa*, natural order *Onagraceæ*, low and slender erect herbs with small white flowers, inhabiting cool, damp woods of the northern hemisphere.

enchanting (en-chȧn′ting), *p. a.* Charming; ravishing; delightful to mind or sense: as, an *enchanting* voice; an *enchanting* face.

> Simplicity in . . . manners has an *enchanting* effect.
> *Kames*, Elem. of Criticism, iii.

> The mountains rise one behind the other, in an *enchanting* gradation of distances and of melting blues and grays.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 242.

enchantingly (en-chȧn′ting-li), *adv.* In an enchanting manner; so as to delight or charm.

> Yet he's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all sorts *enchantingly* beloved.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

enchantment (en-chȧnt′ment), *n.* [< ME. *enchantement*, *enchauntement*, < OF. *enchantement*, *encantement*, F. *enchantement* = Pr. *encantamen* = Cat. *encantament* = Sp. *encantamento*, *encantamiento* = Pg. *encantamento* = It. *incantamento*, < L. *incantamentum*, a charm, incantation, < *incantare*, charm, enchant: see *enchant*.] **1.** The pretended art or act of producing effects by the invocation or aid of demons or the agency of spirits; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation; that which produces magical results.

> A-noon as thei were a-bedde, Merlin be-gan an *enchauntement*, and made hem to slepe alle.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 609.

> The magicians of Egypt, they also did in like manner with their *enchantments*. Ex. vii. 11.

> She is a witch, sure,
> And works upon him with some damn'd *enchantment*.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, False One, iii. 2.

2. The state or condition of being enchanted, literally or figuratively; especially, a very delightful influence or effect; a sense of charm or fascination.

> Warmth of fancy—which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment*. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

3. That which enchants or delights; the power or quality of producing an enchanting effect.

> As we grow old, many of our senses grow dull, but the sense of beauty becomes a more perfect *enchantment* every year. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 187.

=**Syn.** 1. Charm, fascination, magic, spell, sorcery, necromancy, witchery, witchcraft.—2. Rapture, transport, ravishment.

enchantress (en-chȧn′tres), *n.* [< ME. *enchaunteresse*, < OF. **enchanteresse*, F. *enchanteresse* = It. *incantatrice*, < LL. **incantatrix*, fem. of *incantator*, an enchanter: see *enchanter*.] A woman who enchants, as by magic spells, beauty, manner, or the like; a sorceress.

> From this *enchantress* all these ills are come. *Dryden.*

enchantry†, *n.* [ME. *enchantery*, *enchaunterye*, < OF. *enchanterie*, enchantment, < *enchanter*, enchant: see *enchant*.] Enchantment.

> Tho the clerke hadde yseid hys *enchaunterye*,
> Ther fore Silui hym let sle.
> *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 10.

encharge† (en-chärj′), *v. t.* [< ME. *enchargen*, < OF. *encharger*, *enchargier*, *encarchier*, *encarkier*, etc., < ML. *incaricare*, load, charge, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *caricare*, *carricare* (> F. *encharger* = Pr. Sp. *encargar* = Pg. *encarregar* = It. *incaricare*, < *charger*, etc.), charge, load: see *en-*^{1} and *charge*.] To give in charge or trust.

> I have dispatched away Mr. Meredith, his Majesty's secretary of the embassy here, by the Catherine yacht, and *encharged* with my main pacquet to the secretary.
> *Sir W. Temple*, To my Lord Treasurer, July 20, 1678.

> His countenance would express the spirit and the passion of the part he was *encharged* with. *Jeffrey.*

encharge† (en-chärj′), *n.* [< *encharge*, *v.*] An injunction; a charge.

> A nobleman being to passe through a water, commaunded his trumpetter to goe before and sound the depth of it; who to shew himselfe very mannerly, refus'd this *encharge*, and push'd the nobleman himselfe forward, saying: No, sir, not I, your lordship shall pardon me.
> *A. Copley*, tr. of Wits, Fits, and Fancies (ed. 1614).

enchase^1†, *v. t.* [< ME. *enchasen*, *enchacen*, < OF. *enchacier*, *enchacer*, *enchasser*, *encachier*, *encacier* (= Pr. *encassar*), chase away, < *en-* + *chacier*, *chacer*, *chasser*, chase: see *en-*^{1} and *chase*^{1}.] To drive or chase away.

> After the comynge of this myghty kynge,
> Oure olde woo and troubille to *enchace*.
> *Lydgate.* (*Halliwell.*)

> And ne we ne shall no helpe haue of hym that sholde hem alle *enchace* oute of this londe, that is the kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 182.

enchase^2 (en-chās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enchased*, ppr. *enchasing*. [Also *inchase*, and early mod. E. *enchace*, *inchace*; < F. *enchâsser*, enchase, < *en-* + *châsse*, a frame, chase, > E. *chase*^{2}, q. v. Hence by apheresis *chase*^{3}, q. v.] **1.** To inlay; incrust with precious stones or the like.

> Thou shalt have gloss enough, and all things fit
> T' *enchase* in all show thy long-smothered spirit.
> *Chapman*, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

> Then fear the deadly drug, when gems divine
> *Enchase* the cup and sparkle in the wine.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 40.

> And precious stones, in studs of gold *enchased*,
> The shaggy velvet of his buskins graced.
> *Mickle*, tr. of the Lusiad, ii.

Hence—**2.** To incrust or enrich in any manner; adorn by ornamental additions or by ornamental work.

> She wears a robe *enchased* with eagles eyes,
> To signify her sight in mysteries.
> *B. Jonson*, The Barriers.

> Vain as swords
> Against the *enchased* crocodile.
> *Keats*, Endymion, i.

3. To chase, as metal-work. See *chase*^{3}, 1.—**4**†. To inclose or contain as something enchased.

> My ragged rimes are all too rude and bace
> Her heavenly lineaments for to *enchace*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 23.

enchaser (en-chā′sėr), *n.* One who enchases; a chaser.

enchasten (en-chā′sn), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *chasten*^{1}.] To chasten; chastise; correct. *H. K. White.*

enchaufe†, *v.* A Middle English form of *enchafe*.

encheason†, *n.* See *encheson*.

encheck† (en-chek′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *check*^{1}.] To checker.

> Where th' art-full shuttle rarely did *encheck*
> The cangeant colour of a Mallards neck.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, The Decay.

enchecker†, **enchequer**† (en-chek′ėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *checker*, *chequer*.] To checker; arrange in a checkered pattern. *Davies.*

For to pave
The excellency of this cave,
Squirrels' and children's teeth late shed
And neatly here *enchequered*.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 177.

enchede†, *a.* [ME., with accom. E. suffix *-ed*^{2}, < OF. *encheu*, fallen, pp. of *encheoir*, fall, < *en-* + *cheoir*, < L. *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*, *case*^{1}.] Fallen; vanquished.

And the *enchede* kynge in the gay armes,
Lys gronande one the grownnde, and girde thorowe evene!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3938.

encheer† (en-chēr'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *cheer*^{1}.] To enliven; cheer.

And in his soveraine throne gan straight dispose
Himselfe, more full of grace and Majestie,
That mote *encheare* his friends, and foes mote terrifie.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 24.

encheirion (en-kī'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *encheiria* (-ä). [Gr. ἐγχείριον, < ἐν, in, + χείρ, a hand.] A handkerchief or napkin hanging from the zone or girdle, formerly worn as one of the vestments of the Greek clergy. It is regarded by some as the original form of the present epigonation.

Enchelia (en-kē'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔγχελυς, an eel.] Ehrenberg's name (1830) of the group of infusorians now called *Enchelyidæ*.

Enchelycephali (en"kel-i-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *enchelycephalus*: see *enchelycephalous*.] A group of apodal teleostean fishes, containing the true eels and congers, as distinguished from the murænoids, etc., which form the group *Colocephali*. The technical characters are the absence of a precoracoid arch and symplectic bone, in connection with a developed preoperculum and opercular bones. In Cope's system the group is an order of physostomous fishes; in Gill's, a suborder of *Apodes*.

enchelycephalous (en"kel-i-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *enchelycephalus*, < Gr. ἔγχελυς, an eel, + κεφαλή, head.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Enchelycephali*.

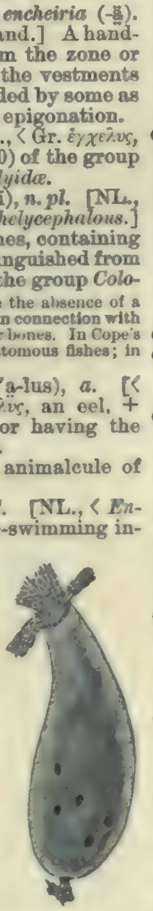
enchelyid (en-kel'i-id), *n.* An animalcule of the family *Enchelyidæ*.

Enchelyidæ (en-ke-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enchelys* + *-idæ*.] A family of free-swimming infusorial animalcules. They are holotrichous ciliate infusorians more or less ovate in form, and ciliated throughout, the oral cilia being slightly larger than those of the general cuticular surface. The cuticle is soft and flexible, the oral aperture terminal or lateral, and the anterior extremity of the body never prolonged in a necklike manner. They are found in stagnant water, and multiply by fission. Also *Enchelia*, *Enchelina*, *Enchelinæ*, *Enchelya*, etc.

Enchelys (en'ke-lis), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1786), < Gr. ἔγχελυς, an eel.] The typical genus of the family *Enchelyidæ*, with simply ciliate terminal mouth, as in *E. farcimen*. Also spelled *Enchelis*.

enchequer†, *v. t.* See *enchecker*.

enchère (oṅ-shãr'), *n.* [F. *enchère*, OF. *enchiere* (ML. reflex *incheria*), auction, auctioning, < *encherir*, F. *enchérir*, < ML. *incariare*, bid for a thing at auction, < L. *in*, in, + *carus*, dear, precious.] In *French law*, an auction; sale by auction.



Enchelys pupa, much enlarged.

encheson†, **encheason†**, *n.* [ME. *encheson*, *enchesun*, *enchesoun*, earlier *ancheson*, *ancheison*, *ancheisun*, *ancheisoun*, later often abbr. *cheson*, *chesun*, *chesoun* (cf. It. *cagione*); with altered prefix, prop. *achesoun* (rare), < OF. *achaison*, *achoison*, *achesen*, var. of *ochoison*, *ocoison*, etc., = Pr. *ocaizo*, *ochaizo*, *achaizo* = It. *cagione*, also *occasione*, < L. *occasio(n-)*, occasion, cause: see *occasion*. Archaic in Spenser.] Cause; reason; occasion.

What is the *enchesoun*
And final cause of wo that ye endure?
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 681.

Frendis, be noght afferde afore,
I schall ȝou saye *encheson* why. *York Plays*, p. 191.

"Certes," said he, "well mote I shame to tell
The fond *encheason* that me hither led."
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 30.

enchest†, *v. t.* See *inchest*.

enchiridion (en-ki-rid'i-on), *n.*; pl. *enchiridions*, *enchiridia* (-onz, -ä). [LL., < Gr. ἐγχειρίδιον, a handbook, manual, neut. of ἐγχειρίδιος, in the hand, < ἐν, in, + χείρ, the hand.] A book to be carried in the hand; a manual; a handbook. [Rare.]

We have . . . thought good to publish an edition in a smaller volume, that as an *enchiridion* it may be more ready and usefull. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, Int.

Enchiridions of meditation all divine.
Thoreau, Letters, p. 29.

Specifically—(*a*) A Roman Catholic service-book containing the Little Office of the Virgin. (*b*) An ecclesiastical manual of the Greek Church.

enchisel (en-chiz'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enchiseled*, *enchiselled*, ppr. *enchiseling*, *enchiselling*. [< *en-*^{1} + *chisel*^{2}.] To cut with a chisel. *Craig*.

enchondroma (en-kon-drō'mä), *n.*; pl. *enchondromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + χόνδρος, cartilage, + *-oma*.] Same as *chondroma*.

enchondromatous (en-kon-drom'a-tus), *a.* [< *enchondroma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Same as *chondromatous*.

enchondrous (en-kon'drus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐν, in, + χόνδρος, cartilage.] Cartilaginous. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Enchophyllum (en-kọ-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < Gr. ἔγχος, spear, lance, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, a leaf.] A genus of homopterous insects of the family *Membracidæ*, of arched compressed form, with a long, curved, horn-like process on the back pointing forward. *E. cruentatum*, so called from its red markings, inhabits tropical America.

enchorial (en-kō'ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *enchorius* (< Gr. ἐγχώριος, in or of the country, < ἐν, in, + χώρα, country) + *-al*.] Belonging to or used in a certain country; native; indigenous; demotic: specifically applied to written characters: as, an *enchorial* alphabet. See *demotic*.

The demotic or *enchorial* writing is merely a form of hieratic used for the vulgar dialect, and employed for legal documents from the time of Dyn. XXVI. downwards.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 721.

enchoric (en-kor'ik), *a.* Same as *enchorial*.

enchoristic (en-kọ-ris'tik), *a.* [As *enchor-ial* + *-istic*.] Belonging to a given region; native, indigenous, or autochthonous.

enchylema (en-ki-lē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + χυλός, juice: see *chyle*.] 1. The fluid and unorganized part of vegetable protoplasm.—2. The hyaline or granular substance of the nucleus of a cell, in which the other nuclear elements are embedded.

This basal substance, *enchylema*, is probably more or less nearly fluid during life, and is equivalent to the "kernsaft" of those German writers who apply that term in its proper and restricted sense. *Science*, VIII. 125.

enchymatous (en-kim'a-tus), *a.* [< Gr. ἔγχυμα(τ-), an infusion (< ἐγχεῖν, pour in, infuse, < ἐν, in, + χεῖν, pour: see *chyme*^{1}), + *-ous*.] Infused; distended by infusion: an epithet applied to glandular epithelial cells.

encincture (en-singk'tụ̄r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encinctured*, ppr. *encincturing*. [< *en-*^{1} + *cincture*. Cf. *enceinte*.] To surround with or as with a cincture, girdle, or band; bind about.

encincture (en-singk'tụ̄r), *n.* [< *encincture*, *v.*] A cincture or girdle.

Fancy, free, . . .
Hath reached the *encincture* of that gloomy sea
Whose waves the Orphean lyre forbade to meet
In conflict. *Wordsworth*, Source of the Danube.

encindered† (en-sin'dėrd), *a.* [< *en-*^{1} + *cinder*; suggested prob. by *encinerate*.] Burned to cinders. *Cockeram*.

encinerate† (en-sin'e-rāt), *v. t.* See *incinerate*.

encino (en-sē'nō), *n.* [Mex.] In California, the coast live-oak, *Quercus agrifolia*. It is a large evergreen tree, with hard, heavy wood, but of little value except for fuel.

encipher (en-sī'fėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *cipher*.] To put into cipher. Also spelled *encypher*.

To *encipher* a message in the General Service Code.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., III. 113

en cirage (oṅ sē-räzh'). [F.: *en*, in; *cirage*, waxing, blacking, < *cirer*, wax: see *cere*.] In the manner of waxing; appearing to be waxed: an epithet applied to a monochrome picture in various shades of yellow. See *camaieu*.

encircle (en-sėr'kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encircled*, ppr. *encircling*. [Also *incircle*, formerly also *incercle*, *incircule*; < *en-*^{1} + *circle*.] 1. To form a circle round; inclose or surround circularly; embrace as in a ring or circle; gird: as, luminous rings *encircle* Saturn.

Then let them all *encircle* him about.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.

Young Hermes next, a close contriving God,
Her browes *encircled* with his serpent rod,
Then plots and fair excuses fill'd her brain.
Parnell, Hesiod, Rise of Woman.

2. To encompass; surround; environ: as, the army *encircled* the city.—3. To move about in a circular direction; make the circuit of.

Towards the South and South-west of this Cape is found a long and dangerous shoule of rocks and sand, but so farre as I *incercled* it, I found thirty fathome water and a strong currant. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 194.

encirclet† (en-sėr'klet), *n.* [Also *incirclet*; irreg. < *en-*^{1} + *circlet*, after the verb *encircle*.] A circle; a ring.

In whose *incirclets* if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread the lover's maze.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

enclareted† (en-klar'e-ted), *a.* [< *en-*^{1} + *claret* + *-ed*^{2}.] Mingled with claret; claret-colored. [Rare.]

Lips she has all rubie red,
Cheeks like creame *enclarited*.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 146.

enclasp, **inclasp** (en-, in-klȧsp'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1}, *in-*^{2}, + *clasp*.] 1. To fasten with a clasp.—2. To clasp; embrace.

The flattering ivy who did ever see
Inclasp the huge trunk of an aged tree?
F. Beaumont, The Hermaphrodite.

enclave (F. pron. oṅ-klav'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enclaved*, ppr. *enclaving*. [In mod. use directly from mod. F.; ME. *enclaven*, < OF. *enclaver*, F. *enclaver*, inclose, lock in, < Pr. *enclavar* = It. *inchiavare*, lock, < ML. *inclavare*, inclose, < L. *in* + *clavis*, a key (or *clavus*, a nail, bolt?).] To inclose or surround, as a region or state, by the territories of another power.

enclave (F. pron. oṅ-klav'), *n.* [D. G. *enclave* = Dan. *enklave* = Sw. *enklav* (def. 1), < F. *enclave*, < *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave*, *v.*] 1. Something closed; specifically, a small outlying portion of a country which is entirely surrounded by the territories of another power. Enclaves are especially common among the states of the German empire.

Monaco is to be as it was before 1792, and Avignon, the Venaissin, Montbelliard, and all other *enclaves* within these limits are to be French territory.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 410.

In the centre of the Galla country are small *enclaves*, like Harár. *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. of Africa, p. 125.

2. In *her.*, anything let into something else, especially when the thing let in is square.

enclavé (F. pron. oṅ-kla-vā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Let into another bearing or division of the field, especially when the projecting piece is of square form. (*b*) Divided by a line broken in square projections: similar to *embattled*, but in larger parts: said of the field.

enclavement (F. pron. oṅ-klav'moṅ), *n.* [< F. *enclavement* (= It. *inchiavamento*), < *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave* and *-ment*.] The state or condition of being an enclave, or surrounded by an alien territory. *Wor. Supp.*

enclear†, *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *clear*.] To make clear; lighten up; brighten.

While light of lightnings flash
Did pitchy clouds *encleare*.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. lxxxvii.

encline†, *v.* An obsolete form of *incline*.

enclisis (en'kli-sis), *n.* [< Gr. ἔγκλισις, inclination, < ἐγκλίνειν, incline: see *incline*.] In *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, pronunciation as an enclitic; attachment of a word in pronunciation to the previous word, to which it transfers its accent: opposed to *orthotonesis*. Also called *inclination*. See *enclitic*, *n.*

Retaining the convenient terms orthotonesis and *enclisis* to designate this alternating accent.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 218.

enclitic (en-klit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *enclitique*; < LL. *encliticus*, < Gr. ἐγκλιτικός, enclitic, lit. leaning on, < ἐγκλίνειν (= L. *inclinare*, > E. *incline*), lean toward, incline, < ἐν, in, + κλίνειν = E. *lean*: see *lean*^{1}, and cf. *cline*, *incline*.] I. *a.* 1. Leaning on or against something else. [Rare.]

The barrel . . . stood in a little shed or *enclitical* penthouse. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, ii. 7.

Specifically—2. In *gram.*, subjoined and accentually dependent: said of a word or particle which in regard to accent forms a part of a preceding word and is treated as if one with it, or gives up its separate accent, sometimes affecting that of its predecessor.—3. In *obstet.*, opposed to *synclitic* (which see).

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word accentually connected with a preceding word, as *que* (and) in Latin: *arma virumque*, arms and the man.

enclitical (en-klit'i-kal), *a.* [< *enclitic* + *-al*.] Same as *enclitic*.

enclitically (en-klit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back.

enclitics (en-klit'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *enclitic* (see *-ics*), with reference to Gr. ἔγκλισις, inclination, the mode of a verb: see *enclisis*.] The art of inflecting words. [Rare.]

enclog† (en-klog′), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *clog.*] To clog or encumber.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to *enclog* the guiltless keel.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

encloister (en-klois′tėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *incloister*; < OF. **encloistrer*, *enclostrer* (cf. *encloistre*, *enclostre*, n., an inclosure, cloister) (F. *encloîtrer* = Pr. *enclostrar* = Sp. Pg. *enclaustrar* = It. *inclaustrare*), < *en-*, in, + *cloistrer*, inclose, < *cloistre*, an inclosure, cloister: see *cloister*.] To confine in a cloister; cloister; immure.

Those that sprung
From Ponda, that great king of Mercia; holy Tweed,
And Kinisdred, with these their sisters, Kinisweed,
And Eadburg, last, not least, at Godmanchester all
Encloister'd.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxix.

enclose, encloser, etc. See *inclose*, etc.

enclothe (en-klōᴛʜ′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enclothed*, ppr. *enclothing*. [< *en-*1 + *clothe.*] To clothe. *Westminster Rev.*

encloud (en-kloud′), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *cloud*1, *v.*] To cover with clouds; becloud; shade.

The heavens on everie side *enclowded* bee.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 571.

In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be *enclouded*.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

enclow†, **encloy**†, *v.* See *accloy*.

encoach (en-kōch′), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *coach.*] To carry in a coach. [Rare.]

Like Phaëton . . . *encoached* in burnished gold.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. i. 3.

en cœur (oṅ kėr). [F.: *en*, in; *cœur*, < L. *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*: see *core*1.] 1. In heart-shape; heart-shaped; hence, V-shaped, or with a sharp point downward: a phrase used in dressmaking and the like, applied especially to the bodice of a dress of which the neck is so shaped.—2. In *her.* See *cœur*.

encoffin (en-kof′in), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *coffin.*] To put or inclose in a coffin.

His body rested here in quietness until the dissolution, when, for the gain of the lead in which it was *encoffined*, it was taken up and thrown into the next water.
Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments.

encoignure (F. pron. oṅ-kwo-nyür′), *n.* [F., OF. also *encognure*, corner, corner-piece, < OF. *encoignier*, place in a corner, < *en*, in, + *coin*, corner: see *coin*1, *coign*.] A piece of furniture made to occupy the corner of a room, especially an ornamental piece, as a cabinet, étagère, or the like.

encollar (en-kol′är), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *collar.*] To surround with a collar. *Boothroyd.*

encolor, encolour (en-kul′or), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *color*, *colour*. Cf. OF. *encolorer*, *encolourer*, *encouleurer*, color.] To color or invest with color. *Mrs. Browning.*

encolpion, encolpium (en-kol′pi-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *encolpia* (-ä). [LGr. ἐγκόλπιον, prop. neut. of ἐγκόλπιος, on the bosom, < ἐν, in, + κόλπος, bosom, lap.] 1. In the early and medieval church, a small reliquary or a casket containing a miniature copy of the Gospels, worn hanging in front of the breast; an amulet: often in the shape of a cross. Hence—2. In the medieval church and in the present Greek Church, a bishop's pectoral cross.

encolure (F. pron. oṅ-ko-lür′), *n.* [F., the neck and shoulders, OF. *encolure*, *encoleure*, a neck of land, an isthmus (cf. *encoler*, put on the neck, embrace), < *en* (< L. *in*), in, on, + *col*, < L. *collum*, the neck: see *collar*.] 1. The neck and shoulders, as of a horse.

Hair in heaps lay heavily
Over a pale brow spirit-pure,
Carved like the heart of the coal-black tree,
Crisped like a war-steed's *encolure*.
Browning, Statue and Bust.

2. The opening at the neck of a dress, and also that at the armhole to receive the top of the sleeve. *Dict. of Needlework.*

encomber†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *encumber*.

encomberment†, *n.* See *encumberment*.

encomiast (en-kō′mi-ast), *n.* [= F. *encomiaste* = Sp. *encomiasta* = It. *encomiaste*, < Gr. ἐγκωμιαστής, < ἐγκωμιάζειν, praise, < ἐγκώμιον, an ode of praise, eulogy: see *encomium*.] One who praises another; one who utters or writes encomiums or commendations; a panegyrist.

The Jesuits . . . [are] the great *encomiasts* of the Chineses.
Locke, Human Understanding, i. 4.

In his writings he appears a servile *encomiast*.
Goldsmith, Voltaire.

encomiastic (en-kō-mi-as′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *encomiástico* = Pg. It. *encomiastico*, < Gr. ἐγκωμιαστικός, < ἐγκωμιάζειν, praise: see *encomiast*.] I. *a.* Bestowing praise; commendatory; laudatory; eulogistic: as, an *encomiastic* address or discourse.

To frame some *encomiastic* speech upon this our metropolis.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Both [epitaphs] are *encomiastic*, and describe the character and work of the deceased with considerable fullness and beauty of expression.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 495.

II.† *n.* An encomium.

I thank you, Master Compass, for your short *Encomiastic.*
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

encomiastical (en-kō-mi-as′ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *encomiastic*.

encomiastically (en-kō-mi-as′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In an encomiastic manner.

If I have not spoken of your majesty *encomiastically*, your majesty will be pleased only to ascribe it to the law of an history.
Bacon, To the King, letter 84.

encomiologic (en-kō-mi-ọ-loj′ik), *a.* [< LL. *encomiologicus*, < Gr. ἐγκωμιολογικός (as a noun in neut., ἐγκωμιολογικόν, sc. μέτρον), < ἐγκώμιον, a laudatory ode, + -λογικός, < -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] In *anc. pros.*, noting a compound or episynthetic verse, consisting of a dactylic penthemim (⏗ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏗ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏗̲) followed by an iambic penthemim (⏓ ⏗ | ⏑ ⏗ | ⏓). Sometimes the term is used in a wider sense to include both this meter and a similar meter with a longer iambic colon, commonly called the *elegiambus*.

encomion† (en-kō′mi-on), *n.* Same as *encomium*.

encomium (en-kō′mi-um), *n.* [Formerly also *encomion* (and *encomy*, q. v.); = F. Sp. Pg. It. *encomio*, < L. *encomium*, **encomion*, < Gr. ἐγκώμιον, a laudatory ode to a conqueror, a eulogy or panegyric on a living person, neut. of ἐγκώμιος, belonging to the praise or reward of a conqueror, prop. to the Bacchic revel, in which the victor was led home in procession with music, dancing, and merriment, < ἐν, in, + κῶμος, a revel: see *Comus*, *comedy*.] Formal praise; laudation; a discriminating expression of approval, either of a person or of a thing.

His first *Encomium* is that the Sun looks not upon a braver, nobler convocation then is that of King, Peers, and Commons.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

It is strange the galley-slave should praise
His oar or strokes; or you, that have made shipwreck
Of all delight upon this rock call'd Marriage,
Should sing *encomions* on 't.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 1.

Tush, thou wilt sing *encomions* of my praise.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

=Syn. *Panegyric*, etc. See *eulogy*.

encommon† (en-kom′ọn), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *common.*] To make common.

That their mysteries might not come to be *encommoned* by the vulgar.
Feltham, Resolves.

encompass (en-kum′pạs), *v. t.* [Formerly also *incompass*; < *en-*1 + *compass*.] 1. To form a circle about; encircle.

Look, how my ring *encompasseth* thy finger.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

2. To environ; inclose; surround; shut in: as, the besieging army *encompassed* Jerusalem.

With the great glorie of that wondrous light
His throne is all *encompassed* around.
Spenser, Heavenly Beautie.

Canutus before the Death of K. Ethelred had besieged the City, and now with a large Trench *encompassed* it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 15.

We live *encompassed* by mysteries; we are flooded by influences of awe, tenderness, and sympathy which no words can adequately express, no theories thoroughly explain. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 223.

3. To go or sail round: as, Drake *encompassed* the globe.—4†. To get into one's toils; get round; gain power over.

Ah! ha! Mistress Ford and Mistress Page, have I *encompassed* you?
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

5. To compass or bring about; accomplish. [Rare.]

Whatever the method employed for *encompassing* his death, or wherever he may be found, the tiger proves himself a splendid beast.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 201.

=Syn. 2. To gird, invest, hem in, shut up.

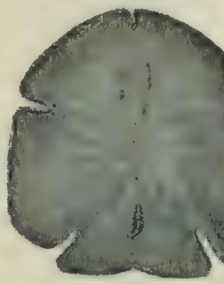
encompassment (en-kum′pạs-mẹnt), *n.* [< *encompass* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of encompassing, or the state of being encompassed.—2. Circumlocution in speaking; periphrasis. [Rare.]

And finding,
By this *encompassment* and drift of question,
That they do know my son, come you more nearer
Than your particular demands will touch it.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

encomy†, *n.* [< L. *encomium*: see *encomium*.] Same as *encomium*.

Many popish parasites and men pleasing flatterers have written large commendations and *encomies* of those.
Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 7.

Encope (en′kō-pē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐγκοπή, an incision, a hindrance, < ἐγκόπτειν, make incisions, hinder, < ἐν, in, + κόπτειν, cut.] A genus of irregular clypeastroid sea-urchins, of the family *Mellitidæ*. It is notable for the massiveness of the calcareous test, and has a large lunule between the posterior ambulacra, in addition to five incisions opposite the ambulacra, as in *E. emarginata*. The mass of the test is greatest in *E. grandis*, a species of the west coast of Mexico.



Encope emarginata.

en coquille (oṅ kọ-kēly′). [F.: *en*, in; *coquille*, shell, cockle: see *cockle*2.] In *dressmaking*, etc., arranged in the shape of a scallop-shell; scalloped; imbricated: said of knots or rosettes of ribbons, trimmings, and the like.

encore (oṅ-kōr′), *adv.* [F., < OF. *encore* = Pr. *encara*, *enquera* = OSp. *encara* = It. *ancora*, again, once more, < L. (*in*) *hanc horam*, lit. (to) this hour: *hanc*, acc. fem. of *hic*, this; *horam*, acc. of *hora*, > ult. E. *hour*.] Again; once more: used in calling for a repetition of a particular part in a theatrical or musical performance. This use is unknown to the French, who employ the word *bis* (twice, a second time) for the same purpose.

encore (oṅ-kōr′), *n.* [< *encore*, *adv.*] 1. A call by an audience for a repetition of some part of a performance.—2. A repeated performance; a repetition in or as if in response to a recall: as, the conductor refused to give any *encores*.

It was evident he felt this device to be worth an *encore*: he repeated it more than once.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv.

encore (oṅ-kōr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encored*, ppr. *encoring*. [< *encore*, *adv.*] To call for a repetition of (a particular part of an entertainment).

Dolly, in her master's shop,
Encores them, as she twirls her mop.
W. Whitehead, Apology for Laureats.

encorpore†, *v. t.* [ME. *encorporen*, *encorperen*, < OF. *encorporar*, < L. *incorporare*, embody, incorporate: see *incorporate*.] To incorporate.

Putte the element of watir, that is to seye .iiij. lb of watir vpon j lb af mater and putte by .vij. daies to *encorpere* wel as tofore in the bath of marien.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

And eek of our materes *encorporing*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), G. l. 815.

encorre†, *v.* A Middle English form of *incur*.

encoubert (en-kö′bėrt), *n.* [Appar. a F. form of Sp. *encubierto* = Pg. *encoberto*, pp. of Sp. Pg. *encobrir*, Sp. also *encubrir*, cover, conceal, < *en-* + Sp. *cobrir*, *cubrir* = Pg. *cobrir*, cover: see *cover*1.] A typical armadillo of the family *Dasypodidæ* and subfamily *Dasypodinæ* (which see), such as the peludo, *Dasypus villosus*. The term has had a more extensive application. See cut under *armadillo*.

en couchure (oṅ kö-shür′). [F.: *en*, in; *couchure*, < *coucher*, lie down, couch: see *couch*1.] In *embroidery*, made, according to an early fashion, with coarse gold thread or spangles sewed in rows one beside another.

encounter (en-koun′tėr), *v.* [Formerly also *incounter*; < ME. *encountren*, < OF. *encontrer*, *encuntrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *encontrar* = It. *incontrare*, meet, come against, < L. *in*, in, to, + *contra*, against: see *counter*1, *counter*3, and cf. *rencounter*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To come upon or against; meet with; especially, to meet casually, unexpectedly, reluctantly, or the like.

If I must die,
I will *encounter* darkness as a bride.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

When we came near any of these [Tonquin] Villages, we were commonly *encountered* with Beggars.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 14.

If it became him [the saint] to *encounter* the pain of sacrifice and to be "acquainted with grief," it behooved him also to triumph over both.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 97.

2. To meet antagonistically; engage in conflict of any kind with; contend with; make an attack upon.

There are mise as bigge as our countrey dogs, and therefore they are hunted with dogs, because cats are not able to *incounter* them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 55.

And as we find our passions do rebel,
Encounter them with reason.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

3†. To oppose; oppugn.

Nothing is so vnpleasant to a man, as to be *encountred* in his chiefe affection.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 225.

Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them.
Sir M. Hale.

4†. To befall; betide.

Good time *encounter* her! *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

=**Syn.** 2. To confront, struggle with, contend against.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To meet; come together; come into contact or collision.

Upon that were my thoughts tiring, when we *encountered.* *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 6.

More than once
Full met their stern *encountering* glance.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 5.

2. To meet in opposition or conflict; come together in combat; contend; fight.

I prophesy thy death, my living sorrow,
If thou *encounter* with the boar to-morrow.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 672.

encounter (en-koun'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *incounter;* < ME. *encontre* (rare), < OF. *encontre*, F. *encontre* = Pr. *encontre* = Sp. *encuentro* = Pg. *encontro* = It. *incontro*, a meeting; from the verb. Cf. *rencounter*, *n.*] **1.** A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting, of two or more persons or bodies of any kind; a coming together or in contact.

To shun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope.*

Specifically — **2.** In *physics*, the coming within the sphere of one another's action of the rapidly moving molecules of a gaseous body. The word is so used by some writers in order to avoid *collision*, which might be understood to imply impact. The molecules of gases move in nearly rectilinear paths, until they come so close to one another that they are suddenly deflected. This very brief mutual action is the encounter. See *gas*.

When the distance between any two molecules is so small that they are capable of exerting sensible forces upon one another, there will be said to be an *encounter* between them.
H. W. Watson, Kinetic Theory of Gases, p. 27.

3. A meeting in opposition or conflict of any kind; a conflict; a battle; specifically, a contest between individuals or a small number of men, or an accidental meeting and fighting of detachments.

Full jolly knight he seemd, and faire did sitt,
As one for knightly giusts and fierce *encounters* fitt.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 1.

Leave this keen *encounter* of our wits.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

Who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open *encounter?* *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 52.

4. Manner of encountering; mode of accost or address; behavior in intercourse.

Thus has he . . . only got the tune of the time, and outward habit of *encounter.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

=**Syn.** 3. *Encounter*, *Rencounter*, *Skirmish*, *Brush*, collision, affair. As conflicts in war these are shorter, with fewer engaged, and of less importance, than those compared under *battle.* An *encounter* is often an accidental meeting, resulting in some conflict, but not suffered to grow into a general engagement. *Rencounter* is the same thing, expressed by a term less common. A *skirmish* is an irregular or desultory contest between parts of armies, as scouting parties or skirmish-lines, not generally resulting in battle. A *brush* is short and sharp, perhaps engaging the whole of some force for a time, but not being pushed into a long or hard-fought struggle. See *strife.*

encounterer (en-koun'tėr-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist.—**2.** One who goes to an encounter, or seeks encounters; one who is ready for encounter of any kind.

O, these *encounterers*, so glib of tongue,
That give a coasting welcome ere it comes,
And wide unclasp the table of their thoughts
To every tickling reader! *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

encourage (en-kur'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encouraged*, ppr. *encouraging.* [Formerly also *incourage;* < OF. *encouragier*, *encoraigier*, *encourager*, F. *encourager* (= Pr. *encorajar* = Sp. Pg. *encorajar* = It. *incoraggiare*, *incoraggire*), < *en*, in, + *courage*, courage, heart: see *courage*, *n.* and *v.* Cf. ML. *incordari*, encourage, inspire, < L. *in*, in, + *cor(d-)* = E. *heart.*] **1.** To give courage to; inspire with courage, spirit, or firmness of mind; incite to action or perseverance.

But charge Joshua, and *encourage* him. Deut. iii. 28.

King Richard, to *encourage* his Soldiers, made a solemn Speech to them. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 233.

The actors behind the scene, who ascribed this pause to his natural timidity, attempted to *encourage* him.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

2. To help forward; promote; give support to: as, to *encourage* manufactures.

The occupation dearest to his heart
Was to *encourage* goodness.
Cowper, Task, ii. 709.

Whatever is meant by Christ's yoke being easy, Christ does not *encourage* sin.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 101.

3†. To make stronger.

Erasmus had his Lagena or flagon of wine (recruited weekly from his friends at London), which he drank sometimes singly by itselfe, and sometimes *encouraged* his faint Ale with the mixture thereof.
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, V. 48.

encouragement (en-kur'āj-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *incouragement*, *incoragement;* < OF. *encoragement*, *encouragement*, F. *encouragement* (= It. *incoraggiamento*, *incoraggimento*), < *encoragier*, *encourager*, encourage: see *encourage* and *-ment.*] **1.** The act of encouraging, or of giving courage or confidence of success; incitement to action or to perseverance; a promoting or advancing.

Somewhile with merry purpose, fit to please,
And otherwhile with good *encouragement.*
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 32.

For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Otway*, Orphan.

As a general rule, Providence seldom vouchsafes to mortals any more than just that degree of *encouragement* which suffices to keep them at a reasonably full exertion of their powers. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

2. That which serves to excite courage or confidence; an encouraging fact or circumstance; an incentive or inducement; that which serves to promote or advance.

What *encouragement* is there to venture an acquaintance with the rash and unstable?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiii.

To think of his paternal care
Is a most sweet *encouragement* to prayer.
Byrom, On the Lord's Prayer.

encourager (en-kur'āj-ėr), *n.* One who encourages, incites, or stimulates to action; one who promotes or advances.

He [Plato] would have women follow the camp, to be spectators and *encouragers* of noble actions.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 529.

The pope is a master of polite learning, and a great *encourager* of arts. *Addison.*

The extraordinary collections made in every way by the late king [of Saxony], who was the greatest *encourager* of arts and sciences, and of every thing that is curious.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 235.

encouragingly (en-kur'āj-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to give courage or hope of success.

encradle (en-krā'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encradled*, ppr. *encradling.* [< $en\text{-}^1$ + *cradle.*] To lay in a cradle.

Beginne from first, where he *encradled* was
In simple cratch, wrapt in a wad of hay.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.

encratic (en-krat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐγκρατής*, having power, possession, or control, self-controlling, < *ἐν*, in, + *κράτος*, power, strength, < *κρατύς*, strong, hard, = E. *hard.*] Of or pertaining to self-control and self-denial, especially in the forms of continence and fasting or abstinence from animal food.

Encratism (en'krā-tizm), *n.* [< *encrat-ic* + *-ism.*] The principles of the Encratites; especially, the doctrine that the union of the sexes is essentially evil.

Encratite (en'krā-tīt), *n.* [< LL. *Encratitæ*, < Gr. *ἐγκρατῖται*, pl. of *ἐγκρατίτης*, lit. the self-disciplined, continent, < *ἐγκρατής*, self-disciplined, continent, being master, being in possession of power, < *ἐν*, in, + *κράτος*, power, strength.] In the early history of the church, especially among the Gnostics, one of those ascetics who refrained from marriage and from the use of flesh-meat and wine. They were members of various heretical sects, although sometimes spoken of as a distinct body founded by the apologist Tatian, of the second century. They were also called *Continents.*

It was the heresy of the Gnostics, that it was no matter how men lived, so they did but believe aright; which wicked doctrine Tatianus, a learned Christian, did so detest, that he fell into a quite contrary, . . . and thence came the sect *Encratites.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 312.

encraty (en'krā-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγκράτεια*, mastery, control, self-control, < *ἐγκρατής*, having power, possession, or control: see *encratic.*] Mastery over the senses; abstinence from pleasures of sense; self-control, as exercised in fasting and continence, especially the latter.

The martyrs at Lyons, as we have seen, and it may be said the School of S. John in general, were distinguished by a noble moderation: by *encraty*, or temperance, in the truest sense of the word. *Mahan*, Church History, p. 161.

encrease†, *v.* An obsolete form of *increase.*

encrest†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *increase.* *Chaucer.*

encreste†, *v.* An obsolete form of *increase.*

Not doubting but, if the same may be contynued emonges theym, they shall so therby be *encrested* in welth, that they wold not gladly be pulled therefro.
State Papers, iii. 269.

encrimson (en-krim'zn), *v. t.* [< $en\text{-}^1$ + *crimson.*] To make crimson; redden.

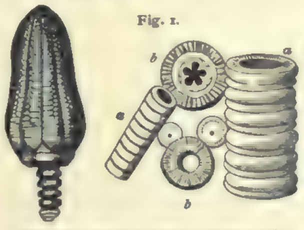
Look here what tributes wounded fancies sent me,
Of paled pearls, and rubies red as blood;
Figuring that they their passions likewise lent me,
Of grief and blushes, aptly understood
In bloodless white and the *encrimson'd* mood.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 201.

encrinal (en'kri-nal), *a.* [< *encrin(ite)* + *-al.*] Pertaining to an encrinite or encrinites; relating to or containing fossil crinoids; belonging to extinct forms of the order *Crinoidea* (which see).

encrinic (en-krin'ik), *a.* [< *encrin(ite)* + *-ic.*] Same as *encrinal.*

Encrinidæ (en-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encrinus* + *-idæ.*] The former name of a family of crinoids which contained the permanently stalked forms, rooted during life. Nearly all the fossil forms, the stone-lilies or encrinites, are of this character. But the family was also represented by several living genera, or sea-lilies, as distinguished from the free feather-stars. It is now divided into numerous families. As now used by some authors, the family is restricted to fistulatous crinoids with a dicyclic base, basal plates with well-developed axial canal, brachials of two pieces, and generally without anal plates. They lived chiefly in the Triassic seas. See *Crinoidea.*

Fig. 1.

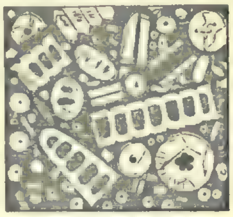


Encrinite: head and piece of stem on the left.
a, *a*, parts of the stem; *b*, *b*, separate joints.

encrinital (en'kri-nī-tal), *a.* [< *encrinite* + *-al.*] Same as *encrinal.*

encrinite (en'kri-nīt), *n.* [= F. *encrinite*, < NL. *encrinites*, < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*), + *-ites*, E. -ite^2.] Any fossil crinoid; a stone-lily: a term especially applied to the ordinary stalked form with a cylindrical stem and well-formed arms. Encrinites compose vast strata of marble in northern Europe and North America. In fig. 2 the variety in the figures of the encrinites is caused by the different sections represented. See *Crinoidea.* [The words associated with *encrinite* are now archaic in zoölogy. In composition *encrinite* (NL. *encrinites*) is generally represented by its radical element (Gr. *κρίνον*), giving two parallel series of generic words ending in *-crinus* and *-crinites.*]

Fig. 2.



Piece of Derbyshire Marble, showing Encrinites.

Encrinites (en-kri-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL.] The prior form of *Encrinus.*

encrinitic, encrinitical (en-kri-nit'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *encrinite* + *-ic*, *-ical.*] Same as *encrinal.*

Encrinoidea (en-kri-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of crinoids. See *Crinoidea.*

Encrinuridæ (en-kri-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encrinurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of Silurian trilobites.

Encrinurus (en-kri-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *κρίνον*, lily (see *encrinite*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of the family *Encrinuridæ.*

Encrinus (en'kri-nus), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *κρίνον*, lily: see *encrinite.*] The name-giving genus of crinoids of the family *Encrinidæ*, formerly of wide extent, but now restricted to a few closely related species. Also *Encrinites.*

encrisped (en-krispt'), *a.* [< ME. *encrisped;* pp. of **encrisp*, *v.*, < $en\text{-}^1$ + *crisp.*] Curled; formed in curls. [Rare.]

Thai shall have softe *encrisped* wolle [wool]
And wonderly prolonged atte the fulle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

With heris [hairs] *encrisped*, yalowe as the golde.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 289.

encroach (en-krōch'), *v.* [Formerly also *incroach;* < ME. *encrochen*, < OF. *encrochier*, *encrocher*, *encrocier*, *encroquier*, *encrocquier* (ML. *incrocare*), seize upon, take, < *en*, in, + *croc*, a hook: see *crook*, and cf. *accroach.*] **I.†** *trans.* To seize; take; take possession of; get; obtain.

He *encrochez* kenely by craftez of armez
Countrese and castelles that to thy coroun langez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1243.

Thay ar happen also that for her harme wepes,
For thay schal comfort *encroche* in kythes ful mony.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 18.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To enter, intrude, or trespass upon the possessions, jurisdiction, rights, province, domain, or limits of some other person or thing; infringe upon or restrict another's right in any way; specifically, in *law*, to extend one's possession of land so as to transgress the boundary between it and the rightful possession or enjoyment of another or of the public: with *on* or *upon* before the object.

Exclude the *encroaching* cattle from thy ground.
Dryden.

Those who are gentle and uncomplaining, too candid to intrigue, too delicate to *encroach*, suffer much.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 61.

Among primitive men, individual conflicts for food pass into conflicts between hordes, when, in pursuit of food, one *encroaches on* another's territory.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

2. Figuratively, to intrude gradually; lay hold, as if by stealth or irresistible power: with *on* or *upon* before the object: as, old age is *encroaching upon* me.

Superstition, . . . a creeping and *encroaching* evil.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

And listened long to the sweet sounds that thrilled
The frosty air, till now the *encroaching* cold
Recalled her to herself.
Bryant, Little People of the Snow.

=**Syn.** *Trench upon, infringe upon*, etc. (see *trespass, v. i.*); to invade, violate, creep upon.

encroach† (en-krōch′), *n.* [< *encroach, v.*] The act of encroaching; encroachment.

I cannot imagine that hereticks who err fundamentally, and by consequence damnably, took the first rise, and began to set up with a fundamental error, but grew into it by insensible *encroaches* and gradual insinuations.
South, Works, IV. ix.

encroacher (en-krō′chėr), *n.* One who encroaches; one who lessens or limits anything, as a right or privilege, by narrowing its boundaries.

Sir John Mason, Treasurer of the Queen's Chamber, a grave and Learned Man, but a great Usurper and *Encroacher* upon Ecclesiastical Livings.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 337.

The bold *encroachers* on the deep
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land.
Swift, Run upon the Bankers, 1720.

encroachingly (en-krō′ching-li), *adv.* By encroachment.

encroachment (en-krōch′ment), *n.* [< OF. (AF.) *encrochment*, < *encrochier*, encroach: see *encroach* and *-ment.*] **1.** The act of encroaching or intruding or trespassing; an entering on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion in general; assumption of the rights and privileges of another.

It is the surest policy in princes
To govern well their own than seek *encroachment*
Upon anothers right. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

But ambitious *encroachments* of the federal government on the authority of the state governments would not excite the opposition of a single state, or of a few states only.
Madison, The Federalist, No. xlvi.

It will be seen that the system which effectually secured our liberties against the *encroachments* of kingly power gave birth to a new class of abuses from which absolute monarchies are exempt.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

2. The thing taken by encroaching.

The general rule is that if the wrongful act is acquiesced in, the *encroachment* (i. e., the land added) is considered as annexed to the original holding.
Rapelje and Lawrence.

3. Figuratively, the act of intruding gradually and as if by stealth; approach, seizure, or progress: as, the *encroachments* of disease.

encrown†, *v. t.* [ME. *encrownen*, < OF. *encoroner*, < *en-* + *coroner, coronner, couronner*, crown: see *en-*¹ and *crown.*] To crown.

This lawe of armys was founded on the IX order of angellys in heven *encrownyd* vith precyous stonys of colour and of vertues dyvers. Also of theym are fyguryed the colours in armys.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 103.

encrownment†, *n.* [ME. *encorownment*, < OF. *encoronement*, < *encoroner*, crown: see *encrown* and *-ment.*] Coronation.

Kepede fore *encorownmentes* of kynges enoynttede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4198.

encrust, encrustation, etc. See *incrust*, etc.

encrystal† (en-kris′tal), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enchristal*; < *en-*¹ + *crystal.*] To inclose in crystal; surround with or bury in ice.

We hear of some *enchristal'd*, such as have
That, which produc'd their death, become their grave.
Cartwright, On the Great Frost.

encuirassed (en-kwē-rȧst′ or en-kwē′rast), *a.* [< *en-*¹ + *cuirass* + *-ed*².] In *zoöl.*, furnished with a structure or outer coat likened to a cuirass, such as is developed by certain infusorians; loricate.

encumber, incumber (en-, in-kum′bėr), *v. t.* [< ME. **encumbren, encombren*, < OF. *encombrer, encumbrer* (= Pr. *encombrar* = It. *ingombrare*), < *en-* + *combrer*, cumber: see *en-*¹ and *cumber.*] **1.** To clog or impede with a load, burden, or other hindrance; render difficult or laborious in motion or operation; embarrass; overload; perplex; obstruct.

Into the bestes throte he shal hem caste,
To sleke hys hunger, and *encombre* hys teth.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2006.

Encombre neuere thy conscience for couetyse of Mede [gain]. *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 51.

Though laden, not *encumber'd* with her spoil.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 17.

Knowledge, . . .
Till smooth'd, and squar'd, and fitted to its place,
Does but *encumber* whom it seems t' enrich.
Cowper, Task, vi. 95.

Specifically—**2.** To place (property) under a charge or servitude; load with debt or liability: as, to *encumber* an estate with mortgages, or with a widow's dower; an *encumbered* title. See *encumbrance*, 3. =**Syn. 1.** To oppress, overload, hinder, entangle, handicap, weigh down.

encumber†, *n.* [< ME. *encomber*, < OF. *encombre*, < *encombrer*, v., encumber: see *encumber, v.*] An encumbrance; a hindrance.

Thei spedde her iourneyes that thei com to the Castell of Charroye with-oute eny *encomber*, and ther thei made of the kynge Bohors grete ioye.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 358.

encumberingly, incumberingly (en-, in-kum′bėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to encumber or impede.

encumberment†, *n.* [= F. *encombrement* = Pr. *encombrament* = It. *ingombramento*; as *encumber* + *-ment.*] The act of encumbering; obstruction; interference.

Into the se of Spayn [they] wer dryuen in a torment
Among the Sarazins, bot God, that grace tham lent,
Saued tham alle tho tymes fro ther *encumberment*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 148.

The best advizement was, of bad, to let her
Sleepe out her fill without *encomberment*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 38.

encumbrance, incumbrance (en-, in-kum′brans), *n.* [< ME. *encombrance, encombraunce*, < OF. *encombrance*, < *encombrer*, encumber: see *encumber.*] **1.** The act of encumbering, or the state of being encumbered.

Ther-fore, wyte ye well that this is the *encombraunce* of the deuell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 5.

2. That which encumbers, burdens, or clogs; anything that impedes action, or renders it difficult and laborious; an obstruction or impediment; an embarrassment.

Let none thinke they incountred not with all manner of *incumbrances*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 214.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of horrific wood. *Thomson.*

Specifically—**3.** In *law*, a charge or servitude affecting property, which diminishes the value of ownership, or may impair its enjoyment, so as to constitute a qualification or diminution of the rights of ownership. It does not impair ownership or power to convey, but implies a burden which will continue on the property in the hands of the purchaser. If a person owns only an undivided share in land, the share of his cotenant is not designated an encumbrance on his share; but if the land is subject to unpaid taxes or to a right of way, or if the land or one's share is subject to a mortgage or a mechanic's lien, it is said to be encumbered.

4. A family charge or care; especially, a child or a family of children: as, a widow without *encumbrance* or *encumbrances*. [Colloq.]—**Covenant against encumbrances**, a covenant, sometimes inserted in conveyances of land, that there are no encumbrances except such as may be specified.—**Mesne encumbrances.** See *mesne*. =**Syn. 2.** Burden, check, hindrance, drag, weight, dead weight.

encumbrancer, incumbrancer (en-, in-kum′bran-sėr), *n.* One who holds an encumbrance or a legal claim on an estate.

encumbrous†, *a.* [ME. *encombrous, encomberous*, < OF. *encombros, encombrous, encombrus*, < *encombre*, n., encumber: see *encumber, n.*] Cumbrous; tedious; embarrassing; burdensome.

Ful *encomberouse* is the usynge.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 42.

What helpp shall he
Whos sleves *encombrous* so syde trayle
Do to his lorde?
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 107.

To avoid many *encumbrous* arguments, which wit can devise against the truth, I send to your grace the copy of mine answer. *Strype*, Cranmer, ii. 3, note.

encurtain† (en-kėr′tān), *v. t.* [ME. *encurtynen, encorteinen*, < OF. *encortiner, encourtiner*, < *en-* + *cortiner*, curtain: see *en-*¹ and *curtain.*] To curtain; inclose with curtains.

And all within in preuy place
A softe bedde of large space
Thei hadde made, and *encorteined* [var. *encurtyned*].
Gower, Conf. Amant., I.

ency., encyc. Abbreviations of *encyclopedia*.

encyclic, encyclical (en-sik′lik, -li-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *encyclique* = Sp. *encíclico* = Pg. *encyclico* = It. *enciclico*, < NL. *encyclicus* (after L. *cyclicus*: see *cyclic*), equiv. to L. *encyclios*, < Gr. ἐγκύκλιος, rounded, circular, periodic, general, < ἐν, in, + κύκλος, a circle.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Circular; sent to all members of some circle or class. In the early church letters sent by members of a council to all the churches, or by bishops to churches of a particular diocese, were called *encyclic letters*. The term is now by the Roman Catholic Church exclusively applied to letters on topics of interest to the whole church, addressed by the Pope to all the bishops in communion with him.

An imperial *encyclic letter* branded with an anathema the whole proceedings at Chalcedon, and the letter of Pope Leo, as tainted with Nestorianism.
Milman, Latin Christianity, iii. 1.

The *Encyclic* Epistle commences with the duty of preserving the faith pure and undefiled as it was at first.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 1194.

2. In *bot.*, isomerous, with regular alternation of parts: applied to flowers in which the petals, stamens, etc., are equal in number in each whorl, alternating with each other.

If all the whorls have an equal number of parts and are alternate, it [a flower] is *encyclic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 127.

II. *n.* A circular letter.

He [Leo XIII.] teaches by *encyclicals*; his predecessor taught by allocutions. *The Century*, XXXVI. 90.

encyclopedia, encyclopædia (en-sī-klō-pē′di-ä), *n.* [Formerly also *encyclopedy, encyclopedie, encyclopædy*, < F. *encyclopédie* = Sp. *enciclopedia* = Pg. *encyclopedia* = It. *enciclopedia*, < NL. *encyclopædia*, < Gr. ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία (a rare and barbarous form found in L. authors), prop. ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, the circle of arts and sciences, the general education preceding professional studies: ἐγκύκλιος, in a circle, circular, periodic, general (see *encyclic*); παιδεία, education, < παιδεύειν, educate, bring up a child, < παῖς (παιδ-), child: see *pedagogue.*] **1.** The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction in several or all departments of knowledge.

And therefore, in this *encyclopedie* and round of knowledge like the great and exemplary wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

Some by this art have become universally learned in a far larger compass than the old reputed *encyclopedy*.
Boyle, Works, VI. 335.

To Systematic Theology belongs also formal *Encyclopædia*, or an exhibition of theology as an organic whole, showing the relationship of the different parts, and their proper function and aim.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 5.

Specifically—**2.** A work in which the various topics included under several or all branches of knowledge are treated separately, and usually in alphabetical order.

It [a public library] should be rich in books of reference, in *encyclopædias*, where one may learn without cost of research what things are generally known. For it is far more useful to know these than to know those that are not generally known. *Lowell*, Books and Libraries.

3. In a narrower sense, a cyclopedia. See *cyclopedia*, 1.

Abbreviated *enc., ency., encyc.*

French Encyclopedia (Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, etc.), a celebrated French work in 28 folio volumes (including 11 volumes of plates), the first of which appeared in 1751 and the last in 1765. Five volumes of supplements were issued in 1776–7, and two volumes of index in 1780, the complete work thus consisting of 35 volumes folio. The chief editor was Diderot, who was assisted by D'Alembert, and many of the great contemporary literary men of France (hence called the *encyclopedists*) contributed to it. From the skeptical character of many of the articles, the work excited the bitterest ecclesiastical enmity, and had no small part in bringing about the state of public opinion which prepared the way for the French revolution.

encyclopediacal (en-sī″klō-pē-dī′a-kal), *a.* Same as *encyclopedic*. [Rare.]

encyclopedian (en-sī-klō-pē′di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *encyclopedic*. [Rare.]

II.† *n.* The circle of sciences or knowledge; the round of learning.

Let them have that *encyclopædian*, all the learning in the world, they must keep it to themselves.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 191.

encyclopedic, encyclopædic (en-sī-klō-pē′dik or -ped′ik), *a.* [= F. *encyclopédique* = Sp. *enciclopedico* = Pg. *encyclopedico* = It. *enciclopedico*, < NL. *encyclopædia*: see *encyclopedia.*] 1.

Pertaining to or of the nature of an encyclopedia; relating to all branches of knowledge.

The range of Dante's study and acquirement would be *encyclopedic* in any age.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 7.

We still used, with our multifarious strivings, an *encyclopedic* training, a wide command over the resources of our native tongue. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

2. Possessing wide and varied information; specifically, possessing an extensive but fragmentary knowledge of facts rather than a comprehensive understanding of principles.

encyclopedical, encyclopædical (en-sī-klọ̄-pē´di-kạl or -ped´i-kạl), *a.* Same as *encyclopedic.*

Klein's gigantic work ["History of the Drama"], in its inception reminding one of the *encyclopedical* works of the middle ages. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 167.

Aristotle was not only one of the most inquiring and *encyclopædical*, but also one of the most thoroughly sensible, of all writers. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 516.

encyclopedism, encyclopædism (en-sī-klọ̄-pē´dizm), *n.* [< *encyclopedia* + *-ism.*] 1. That method of collecting and stating information which is characteristic of an encyclopedia.— 2. That phase of religious skepticism in the eighteenth century of which the French Encyclopedia was the exponent. See *encyclopedia.*

From the divine Founder of Christianity to the withered Pontiff of *Encyclopedism*, in all times and places, the Hero has been worshipped.
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, i.

encyclopedist, encyclopædist (en-sī-klọ̄-pē´-dist), *n.* [= F. *encyclopédiste* = Sp. *enciclopedista* = Pg. *encyclopedista* = It. *enciclopedista;* < *encyclopedia* + *-ist.*] 1. One who is engaged in the compilation of an encyclopedia.

Doubtless it is no great distinction at present to be an *encyclopædist*, which is often but another name for bookmaker, craftsman, mechanic, journeyman, in his meanest degeneration. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

Specifically—2. In *French literature*, one of the collaborators in the great Encyclopedia of Diderot and D'Alembert (1751–65). The encyclopedists as a body were the chief exponents of the French skepticism of the eighteenth century; hence the name *encyclopedist* has been extended to other persons advocating similar opinions. See *encyclopedia.*

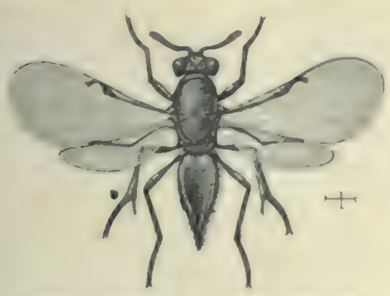
Very rapidly, after the accession of Catherine II., the friend of Voltaire and the *Encyclopædists*, it [French influence] sank deeper. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 389.

The application of these principles to social and political life, and the attempt to give them popular currency, was the task undertaken by the so-called *Encyclopædists.*
W. G. T. Shedd, Hist. Christian Doctrine, II. 217.

encyclopedy† (en-sī-klọ̄-pē´di), *n.* Same as *encyclopedia.*

Encyrtidæ (en-sėr´ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encyrtus* + *-idæ.*] The *Encyrtinæ* as a family of *Hymenoptera.* [Not in use.]

Encyrtinæ (en-sėr-tī´nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encyrtus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous insects of the family *Chalcididæ.*



Encyrtus cecidomyiæ. (Cross shows natural size.)

They are distinguished by a compact form, the absence of parapsidal sutures, a short marginal vein on the fore wings, a sharp occipital ridge, and a large mesotibial spur. The group contains chiefly species of small size and great activity, parasitic in the main upon bark-lice and lepidopterous larvæ, though occasionally infesting other insects.

Encyrtus (en-sėr´tus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), < Gr. *ἔγκυρτος*, curved, arched, < *ἐν*, in, + *κυρτός*, curved.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, typical of the subfamily *Encyrtinæ.*

encyst (en-sist´), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *en-*^{1} + *cyst.*] To inclose or become inclosed in a cyst or vesicle.

A different mode of *encysting.*
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 442.

Encysted tumor, a tumor inclosed in a well-defined membrane.

encystation (en-sis-tā´shọn), *n.* [< *encyst* + *-ation.*] Same as *encystment.*

The Helizoa propagate by simple division, with or without previous *encystation.* *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 564.

encystment (en-sist´mẹnt), *n.* [< *encyst* + *-ment.*] The process of becoming or the state of being encysted. Specifically, in *biol.*: (*a*) A process which goes on in protozoans, by which, the pseudopodia or other prolongations of the body being withdrawn, the animal assumes a spherical shape, and becomes coated with a comparatively tough resisting layer, which thus forms a cyst. The process is usually preliminary to reproduction, one of the consequences of encystment being the formation within of spore-masses or plastidules, which at length escape on rupture of the cyst, and take up an independent existence. In infusorians three kinds of encystment are distinguished, technically called *protective*, *duplicative*, and *sporular*. (*b*) A similar process occurring in certain fresh-water algæ, especially desmids. (*c*) The hydatid or encysted stage of flukes and tapeworms, as an echinococcus. See cut under *Tænia.* (*d*) The similar encysted states of sundry other animals, or their ova, embryos, or larvæ.

end (end), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ende* (E. dial. also *eend*); < ME. *ende, eende,* < AS. *ende* = OS. *endi* = OFries. *enda, einde, eind, ein* = MD. *ende, einde,* D. *eind, einde* = MLG. LG. *ende* = OHG. *anti, andi, enti, ente, ende,* MHG. *ente, ende,* G. *ende* = Icel. *endir,* m., *endi,* neut., = Sw. *ände, ända* = Dan. *ende* = Goth. *andeis* (with orig. suffix **-ya*) = Skt. *anta*, end, limit, border, vicinity. From an orig. case-form of this noun were prob. developed the prepositions and prefixes included under *and-* (> *an-*^{2}, *a-*^{5}), *ante-*, *anti-*: see these.] 1. One of the terminal points or parts of that which has length, or more length than breadth; the part which lies at one of the extremities of a line, or of whatever has longitudinal extension: as, the *end* of a house or of a table; the *end* of the street; each *end* of a chain or rope.

The holi man sah the heg engel atte alteres *ende.*
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), ii. 145.

Slowly, easily, gently, softly, negligently, as caring not what *ende* goes forward. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 86.

I was this morning walking in the gallery, when Sir Roger entered at the *end* opposite to me.
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

Specifically—(*a*) In *coal-mining*, the extremity of a working-place, stall, or breast. (*b*) In *spinning*, a loose untwisted ribbon of cotton or wool; a sliver. (*c*) The stem of a plant. [Prov. Eng.]

2. One of the extreme or furthermost parts of an extended surface; especially, the part or limit furthest away from the speaker, or from a customary point of view: as, the *ends* of the earth; the southern *end* of the Atlantic ocean; she is at the *end* of the garden.

An hunting for to pleyen him bi the wode's [wood's] *ende.*
Life of St. Kenelm, l. 150 (Early Eng. Poems, [ed. Furnivall).

And now from *end* to *end*
Night's hemisphere had veil'd the horizon round.
Milton, P. L., ix. 51.

3. The point at which continuity or duration ceases or terminates; the close or termination of a series, or of whatever has continuity or duration; conclusion: the opposite of *beginning*: as, the *end* of time; the *end* of a controversy or of a book; the *end* of the year or of the season.

And ye schulen be in hate to alle men for my name, but he that lasteth into the *eende* schaal be saaf.
Wyclif, Mark xiii. 13.

At the *end* of two months . . . she returned.
Judges xi. 39.

Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no *end.* Isa. ix. 7.

The "Boston Hymn" . . . is a rough piece of verse, but noble from beginning to *end.* *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, x.

4. Used absolutely, the close of life; death.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the *end* of that man is peace. Ps. xxxvii. 37.

Think on thy life and *end*, and call for mercy.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 6.

For few usurpers to the shades descend
By a dry death, or with a quiet *end.*
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 179.

He now turned his thoughts to his approaching *end.*
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

5. A cause of death, destruction, or ruin: as, this cough will be the *end* of me.

And award
Either of you to be the other's *end.*
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

6. A remnant or portion left over; a fragment: as, candle-*ends.*

Thus I clothe my naked villainy
With odd old *ends*, stolen forth of holy writ.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch, who living saved a candle's *end.*
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 293.

7. That for which anything exists or is done; a result designed or intended; ultimate object or purpose: as, "the *end* justifies the means."

The *end* of the commandment is charity. 1 Tim. i. 5.

To gain our *ends* we can do any thing,
And turn our souls into a thousand figures.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 4.

As for the third unity, which is that of action, the ancients meant no other by it than what the logicians do by their finis, the *end* or scope of any action; that which is the first in intention, and last in execution.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

Art is the spirit's voluntary use and combination of things to serve its *end.* *Emerson*, Art.

A life that moves to gracious *ends*
Thro' troops of unrecording friends.
Tennyson, To ——.

8. A necessary termination or consequence; an inevitable issue or conclusion; especially, in *logic*, a result toward which the action of anything tends, in such a manner that if its attainment in one way is prevented some other action tending to the same result will be set up, or so that there is some tendency to such substitution of one means for another.

The *end* of those things is death. Rom. vi. 21.

Whose *ende* is good or evill, the same thing is good or evill. A sweard is good, because it is good for a manne to defende himself. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason.

There's a divinity that shapes our *ends*,
Rough-hew them how we will.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

9. In *archery*, the number of arrows shot from one end of the range, before proceeding to shoot from the other.

By the rules of the York Round three arrows to each archer constitute an *end.*
M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 52.

An end. See *an-end.*—**At loose ends,** in disorder; slack; undisciplined.

Things are getting worse and worse every day. We are all *at loose ends.* *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

At one's wit's end, at the end of one's ability to decide or act; in a position where one does not know what further to do.

Astrymyanes also aren *at her wittes ende;*
Of that was calculed of the element the contrarie thei
fynde. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 364.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are *at their wit's end.* Ps. cvii. 27.

Candle's end. See *candle-end.*—**Dead on end.** See *dead.*—**End for end.** (*a*) In reverse position; so that each end occupies the place that the other did before: as, to turn a plank *end for end.*

To shift a fall *end for end* is to reeve it the opposite way, so that the hauling part becomes the standing part.
Hamersley.

(*b*†) *Naut.*, entirely: said of running ropes, cables, etc., when entirely run out of the blocks or the hawsehole.—**End man.** See *end-man.*—**End on.** (*a*) Having the end pointing directly toward an object: specifically applied in nautical use to a ship when her head is in a direct line with an object: opposed to *broadside on.*

In higher latitudes we look at the [auroral] streamers almost *end-on.* *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 97.

(*b*) In *coal-mining*, at right angles to the cleat, or most distinctly marked set of joint-planes: said of a mode of working a mass of coal: opposed to *face on.*—**External end,** the effect which it is desired to produce upon something different from the subject. Thus, the external end of oratory is to persuade, while the internal end is to speak eloquently.—**In the end,** at last.

The very world, which is the world
Of all of us,—the place where, *in the end*,
We find our happiness, or not at all!
Wordsworth, Prelude, xi.

Latter end, the latter part; the ultimate end; the conclusion: chiefly with reference to the end of life.

O that they were wise, . . . that they would consider their *latter end!* Deut. xxxii. 29.

I will sing it in the *latter end* of a play, before the duke.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

The *latter end* of May is the time when spring begins in the high Alps. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 311.

No end. (*a*) [As noun.] A great deal; a great but indefinite amount or number: as, we had *no end* of fun; he spends *no end* of money. [Colloq.]

Another intensive of obvious import. They had *no end* of tin, i. e., a great deal of money. He is *no end* of a fool, i. e., the greatest fool possible.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 40.

(*b*) [As adverb.] Without end or limit; infinitely; extremely. [Colloq.]

He is rich; and he is *no end* obliging.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 185.

Objective or **absolute end,** or **end in itself,** in *Kantian philos.*, that which is the condition of the possibility of all other ends.—**Odds and ends.** See *odds.*—**On end** [= *an end, an-end:* see *an-end*]. (*a*) Resting or standing on one end; upright: as, place the log *on end.*

And Katerfelto with his hair *on end.*
Cowper, Task, iv. 86.

(*b*) In immediate sequence or succession; continuously.

Three times *on end* she dreamt this dream.
Fair Margaret of Craignargat (Child's Ballads, VIII. 250).

He looked out of the window for two hours *on end.*
Dickens.

Principal or **chief end,** the end or purpose mainly intended.

Qu. What is the *chief end* of man?
Ans. Man's *chief end* is to glorify God, and to enjoy him forever. *The Shorter Catechism*, ques. 1.

Secondary or **succedaneous end**, some additional object to be attained.—**Subjective** or **relative end**, that to which some particular impulse tends.—**Subordinate end**, that which is aimed at as a means to some further end. **The better end** (*naut.*), the inner and little-used end, as of a cable. *Bartlett.*

We rode with two anchors ahead, and the cables veered out to *the better end.* *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe.

The ends of the earth, in *Scrip.*, the remotest parts of the earth, or the inhabitants of those parts. Deut. xxxiii. 17; Ps. xcviii. 3.—**To burn the candle at both ends.** See *candle.*—**To drink off candles' ends†.** See *candle.*—**To get the better end of.** (*a*) To get the better of. *Davies.*

By all which it should seem we have rather cheated the devil than he us, and have *gotten the better end of* him.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, I. 183.

(*b*) To get the better part of; have the advantage in: as, to *get the better end of* a bargain.—**To give one a rope's end**, to give one a beating with the end of a rope.—**To have** (something) **at one's fingers' ends**, to have it at command; be ready to impart it; be thoroughly posted in it.

Ay, sir, I *have* them [jests] *at my fingers' ends.*
Shak., T. N., i. 3.

To make an end. (*a*) To finish; come to a stop; do no more: used absolutely, or with *of* before the thing concerned.

Believe 't, my lord and I have *made an end;*
I have no more to reckon, he to spend.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 4.

How dull it is to pause, to *make an end*,
To rust unburnish'd, not to shine in use!
Tennyson, Ulysses.

(*b*) To bring about the end; effect the termination or conclusion: with *of.*

There was noe other way but *to make* that shorte *end of* them which was made. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I will *make an end of* my dinner; there's pippins and cheese to come. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 2.

To make both ends meet, to make one's income and expenditure balance each other; keep within one's means.

Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring onely to *make both ends meet;* and as for that little that lapped over, he gave it to pious uses. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cumberland.

The other impecunious person contrived to *make both ends meet* by shifting his lodgings from time to time.
W. Black.

To put an end to, to finish; terminate: as, to *put an end to* one's sufferings.

The revolution *put an end . . . to* the long contest between the King and the Parliament.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

Sweet is death, who *puts an end to* pain.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

To the bitter end. See *bitter*^{1}.—**To the end of the chapter.** See *chapter.*—**To the end (that)**, in order (that).

I schalle schewe how ȝee schulle knowe and preve *to the ende that* ȝee schulle not been disceyved. *Mandeville*, p. 51.

Confess them [our sins] . . . *to the end that* we may obtain forgiveness of the same.
Book of Common Prayer, Exhortation to Confession of Sins.

=**Syn.** See *extremity.*

end (end), *v.* [< ME. *enden, endien*, < AS. *endian*, usually *geendian* = OS. *endiōn, endōn* = OFries. *endia, enda, einda* = D. *einden* = OHG. *enteōn, entōn*, MHG. G. *enden* = Icel. *enda* = Sw. *ända* = Dan. *ende*, end; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring to an end or a close; make an end of; terminate: as, to *end* a controversy; to *end* a war.

On the seventh day God *ended* his work. Gen. ii. 2.

Let death, which we expect, and cannot fly from,
End all contention.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, v. 2.

Specifically—2. To bring the life of to an end; kill; destroy; put to death.

The Lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeness; for, instead of thee, King Harry,
This sword hath *ended* him. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Why should I, beastlike as I find myself,
Not manlike *end* myself?—our privilege—
What beast has heart to do it?
Tennyson, Lucretius.

3. To furnish the end of, as for protection or embellishment: as, to *end* a cane with an iron ferrule.—4. To set on end; set upright.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come to an end or a close; reach the ultimate or finishing point; terminate; conclude; cease: as, a voyage *ends* with the return of a ship.

Her *endeth* nu thiss goddspell thuss.
Ormulum, l. 6514.

All's well that *ends* well. *Proverb.*

The angel *ended*, and in Adam's ear
So charming left his voice, that he awhile
Thought him still speaking, still stood fix'd to hear.
Milton, P. L., viii. 1.

The philosophy of Plato began in words and *ended* in words. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. Specifically, to die.

Thus *ended* an excellent and virtuous lady, universally lamented. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 22, 1652.

To end even. See *even*^{1}.

endable (en'da-bl), *a.* [< *end* + *-able.*] Capable of being ended or terminated; terminable.

end-all (end'âl), *n.* [< *end, v.*, + obj. *all.*] That which ends all; conclusion.

That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the *end-all* here.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

endalong†, *prep.* and *adv.* See *endlong.*

endamage (en-dam'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endamaged*, ppr. *endamaging.* [Formerly also *endammage, indamage, endomage;* < ME. *endamagen*, < OF. *endommager, endommaigier*, F. *endommager*, endamage, < *en-* + *dommager*, damage: see *en-*^{1} and *damage.*] To bring loss or damage to; harm; injure; prejudice. [Obsolescent.]

If you bee a good man, rather make mud walls with them, mend high wayes, . . . than thus they shuld *endammage* mee to my eternall vndooing.
Quoted in *Dyce's ed. of Greene's Plays*, Int., p. xcvi.

The deceitfull Phisition, which recounteth all thinges that may *endomage* his patient, neuer telling any thing that may recure him. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 172.

Nothing is sinne, to count of, but that which *endamageth* ciuill societie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 295.

endamageable† (en-dam'āj-a-bl), *a.* [< *endamage* + *-able.*] Capable of being damaged or injured.

endamagement† (en-dam'āj-ment), *n.* [= F. *endommagement;* as *endamage* + *-ment.*] The act of endamaging, or the state of being endamaged; loss; injury.

These flags of France, that are advanced here
Before the eye and prospect of your town,
Have hither march'd to your *endamagement.*
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

endamnify†, *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *damnify.*] To damage.

Those who hired the fishing of that lake adjoining were *endamnified* much by the violent breaking in of the seas.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 276.

endanger (en-dān'jėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *indanger;* < *en-*^{1} + *danger.*] 1. To bring into danger or peril; expose to loss or injury.

What Necessity should move us, most valiant Prince, for obtaining of a Title to *endanger* our Lives?
Baker, Chronicles, p. 15.

Every one hath a natural dread of everything that can *endanger* his happiness. *Tillotson.*

By an act of unjust legislation, extending our power over Texas, we have *endangered* peace with Mexico.
Sumner, Orations, I. 8.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be *endangered.*
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 112.

2†. To put within the danger (of); bring within the power (of).

Another giveth the king counsel to *endanger* unto his grace the judges of the realm, that he may ever have them on his side, and that they may, in every matter, dispute and reason for the king's right.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

3†. To incur the hazard of; cause or run the risk of.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

Mr. Pincheon offered his assistance, but wrote to the governour . . . that it would *endanger* a war.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 397.

Albeit I must confesse to be half in doubt whether I should bring it forth or no, it being so contrary to the eye of the world, and the world so potent in most men's hearts, that I shall *endanger* either not to be regarded, or not to be understood. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. To hazard, risk, peril, imperil, jeopard.

endangerment (en-dān'jėr-ment), *n.* [< *endanger* + *-ment.*] The act of endangering, or the state of being endangered; danger.

He was forced to withdraw aside,
And bad his servant Talus to invent
Which way he enter might without *endangerment.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 20.

Yokes not to be lived under without the *endangerment* of our souls. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

endark† (en-därk'), *v. t.* [< ME. *endirken*, **enderken*, < *en-*^{1} + *derk*, dark.] To make dark; darken.

Yet dyuerse there be industrious of reason,
Som what wolde gadder in their coniecture
Of such an *endarked* chaptre some season;
Howe be it, it were hard to construe this lecture.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

endarken† (en-där'kn), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *darken.*] Same as *endark.*

Vapours of disdain so overgrown,
That my life's light wholly *endarken'd* is.
Daniel, Sonnets to Delia, xxi.

endarteritis (en-där-tẹ-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the inner coat of an artery. Also *endoarteriitis, endoarteritis.*

end-artery (end'är″tẹ-ri), *n.* An artery which, with its branches, forms no anastomosis with neighboring arteries on its way to supply a capillary district.

Endaspideæ (en-das-pid'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield (scute), + *-eæ.*] In Sundevall's system of ornithological classification, the second cohort of scutelliplantar oscines, consisting of the neotropical *Furnariinæ, Synallaxinæ*, and *Dendrocolaptinæ*, or the South American oven-birds, piculules or tree-creepers, and their allies.

endaspidean (en-das-pid'ẹ-an), *a.* [As *Endaspideæ* + *-an.*] In *ornith.*, having that modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus in which the scutellæ lap around the inner side of the tarsus, but are deficient on the outer side. Distinguished from *exaspidean.* See *scutelliplantar.*

endaunt†, *v. t.* [ME. *endaunten*, < *en-* + *daunten*, tame, daunt: see *en-*^{1} and *daunt.*] 1. To tame.

He *endauntede* a doune [dove] day and nyght here fedde.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 171.

2. To respect or stand in fear of.

endaunture†, *n.* [ME.; < *endaunt* + *-ure.*] A taming.

end-bulb (end'bulb), *n.* In *anat.* and *physiol.*, one of the bulbous end-organs or functional terminations of sensory nerves.

end-day†, *n.* [ME. *ende day, endedai, endedeie*, < AS. *endedæg* (= MHG. *endetac*), < *ende*, end, + *dæg*, day.] The day of one's end; the day or time of one's death.

And sithe at his *ende-day* he was buried there.
Robert of Gloucester, App.

endear (en-dēr'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *indear;* < *en-*^{1} + *dear*^{1}.] 1. To make dear in feeling; render valued or beloved; attach; bind by ties of affection.

And thou, to be *endeared* to a king,
Made it no conscience to destroy a prince.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

I . . . sought by all means, therefore,
How to *endear*, and hold thee to me firmest.
Milton, S. A., l. 796.

He lived to repent; and later services did *endear* his name to the Commonwealth. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 337

Rafflesia possesses many other sterling qualities far more calculated than simple bigness to *endear* it to a large and varied circle of insect acquaintances.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 177.

2†. To engage by attractive qualities; win by endearment.

The expenses of his funeral, forty pounds, were directed to be paid from the public Treasury, "as a testimonial of the Colony's *endeared* love and affection to him."
Plymouth Colony Records, in Appendix to New England's [Memorial, p. 467.

3†. To make dear or costly; raise the price of.

Whereas, the excesse of newe buildings and erections hath daily more encreased, and is still like to do so; whereby and by the immoderate confluence of people thither, our said city [London] and the places adjoining, are, and daily will be, more and more pestred, all victuals and other provisions *endeared*, &c.
King James's Procl. conc. Buildings (1618), Rym. Fœd., [i. 107.

endearance† (en-dēr'ans), *n.* [< *endear* + *-ance.*] Affection. *Davies.*

But my person and figure you'll best understand
From the picture I've sent by an eminent hand,
Show it young Lady Betty, by way of *endearance*,
And to give her a spice of my mien and appearance.
C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, x.

endearedly (en-dēr'ed-li), *adv.* Affectionately; dearly. *Imp. Dict.*

endearedness (en-dēr'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being endeared. *More.*

endearing (en-dēr'ing), *p. a.* [Formerly also *indearing;* ppr. of *endear, v.*] Having a tendency to make dear or beloved; awakening affection: as, *endearing* qualities.

Nor gentle purpose nor *endearing* smiles
Wanted, nor youthful dalliance, as beseems
Fair couple. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 337.

With those *endearing* ways of yours . . . I could be brought to forgive anything.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

All Irish art is faulty and irregular, but often its faults are *endearing*, and in its discords there is sweet sound.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 260.

endearingly (en-dēr'ing-li), *adv.* In an endearing manner; so as to endear.

endearly† (en-dēr'li), *adv.* [Irreg. (for *dearly*) < *endear* + *-ly*^{2}.] Dearly.

Portia so *endearly* reverenced Cato as she would for his preservation swallow coals. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, iii.

endearment (en-dēr'ment), *n.* [< *endear* + *-ment.*] 1. The state of being endeared; tender affection; love.

When a man shall have done all to create *endearment* between them. *South.*

Speaking words of *endearment*, where words of comfort availed not. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 5.

2. Endearing action; a manifestation of affection; loving conduct; a caress, or the like.

> We have drawn you, worthy sir,
> To make your fair *endearments* to our daughter,
> And worthy services known to our subjects.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 1.

> If the name of mother be an appellative of affections and *endearments*, why should the mother be willing to divide it with a stranger?
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 40.

endeavor, endeavour (en-dev'o̤r), *v.* [The second form usual in England. Early mod. E. also *endevor, endevoir, indevor, indevour, indever*, < late ME. *endevor, indevor*, a verb due to the orig. phrase *put in dever: in*, prep., taken in comp. as the prefix *en-, in-*; *dever, devor, devour*, duty, obligation: see *dever, devoir*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To put, apply, or exert (one's self) to do a thing: used reflexively.

> I *indever my selfe* to do a thyng, I payne my selfe, I *indever me* to do the best I can. *Palsgrave.*

2. To attempt to gain; try to effect; strive to achieve or attain; strive after. [Archaic.]

> Lord Loudoun arrived at Philadelphia, expressly, as he told me, to *endeavor* an accommodation between the governor and Assembly. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 253.

> This intensity of mood which insures high quality is by its very nature incapable of prolongation, and Wordsworth, in *endeavoring* it, falls more below himself.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 243.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To labor or exert one's self to do or effect something; strive; try; make an effort: followed by an infinitive.

> But he *endevored* with speaches mild
> Her to recomfort, and accourage bold.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 34.

> A great slaughter was made after this among the routed, and many of the first nobility were slain in *endeavouring* to escape. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 203.

> Amy hastily *endeavoured* to recall what she were best to say, which might secure herself from the imminent dangers that surrounded her. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

2. To direct one's efforts or labor toward some object or end; fix one's course; aim: with *at, for*, or *after*. [Archaic.]

> Thinking it sufficient to obtain immortality by their descendants, without *endeavouring at* great actions.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iii., Expl.

> It was into this Gulph that Capt. Davis was gone with the two Canoas, to *endeavour for* a Prisoner, to gain intelligence, if possible, before our Ships came in.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 125.

> I could heartily wish that more of our country clergy would . . . *endeavour after* a handsome elocution.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 106.

> We have a right to demand a certain amount of reality, however small, in the emotion of a man who makes it his business to *endeavor at* exciting our own.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 369.

=**Syn.** *Undertake, Endeavor*, etc. (see *attempt*); to seek, aim, struggle.

endeavor, endeavour (en-dev'o̤r), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *endevour*; < *endeavor, v.*] An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of physical or mental powers toward the attainment of an object.

> His *endeuour* is not to offend, and his ayme the generall opinion.
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Plausible Man.

> If the will and the *endeavour* shall be theirs, the performance and the perfecting shall be his.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

> Is the philanthropist or the saint to give up his *endeavours* to lead a noble life, because the simplest study of man's nature reveals, at its foundations, all the selfish passions and fierce appetites of the merest quadruped?
> *Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 131.

To do one's endeavor, to do one's best; exert one's self. [Now colloq.]

> Thinking myself bound in conscience and Christian charity to *do my endeavor*.
> *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 450).

> And yet I have *done my* best *endeavors*.
> *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 448.

=**Syn.** Struggle, trial.

endeavorer, endeavourer (en-dev'o̤r-ėr), *n.* One who makes an effort or attempt. [Rare.]

> Greater matters may be looked for than those which were the inventions of single *endeavourers* or results of chance. *Glanville*, Essays, iii.

> Voice, stature, motion, and other gifts, must be very bountifully bestowed by nature, or labour and industry will push the unhappy *endeavourer* in that way the further off his wishes. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 167.

endeavorment† (en-dev'o̤r-ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. *endevourment*; < *endeavor* + *-ment*.] The act of endeavoring; effort.

> The Husbandman was meanly well content
> Triall to make of his *endevourment*.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 297.

endeavour, *v.* and *n.* See *endeavor*.

endeca-. An improper form of *hendeca-*.

endecagon, endecagonal. See *hendecagon, hendecagonal*.

endeictic (en-dīk'tik), *a.* [Prop. **endictic*, < Gr. ἐνδεικτικός, probative, indicative, < ἐνδεικνύναι, point out, show, give proof, indicate, < ἐν, in, + δεικνύναι, point out: see *deictic, apodictic*.] Showing; exhibiting.—**Endeictic dialogue,** in the *Platonic philos.*, a dialogue which exhibits a specimen of dialectic skill.

endeixis (en-dīk'sis), *n.* [NL., prop. *endixis*, < Gr. ἔνδειξις, a pointing out, demonstration, < ἐνδεικνύναι, point out: see *endeictic*.] An indication: sometimes used as a synonym of *symptom*.

endellionite (en-del'yon-īt), *n.* [< *Endellion* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] The mineral bournonite, found in the parish of Endellion, in Cornwall, England. Also *endellione*.

endemial† (en-dē'mi-a̤l), *a.* [< Gr. ἐνδήμιος, belonging to the people: see *endemic*.] Same as *endemic*.

> There are *endemial* and local infirmities proper unto certain regions, which in the whole earth make no small number. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

> The distemper . . . is *endemial* among the great, and may be termed a scurvy of the spirits.
> *Goldsmith*, Proper Enjoyment of Life.

endemic (en-dem'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *endémique* = Sp. *endémico* = Pg. It. *endemico* (cf. D. G. *endemisch* = Dan. Sw. *endemisk*), < Gr. as if *ἐνδημικός for ἐνδήμιος, equiv. to ἔνδημος, native, belonging to a people, < ἐν, in, + δῆμος, the people: see *deme*^{2}. Cf. *epidemic*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Peculiar to a people or nation, or to the residents of a particular locality: chiefly applied to diseases.

> This deformity, as it was *endemic*, and the people little used to strangers, it had been the custom . . . to look upon as the greatest ornament of the human visage.
> *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

> We have not been able to escape one national and *endemic* habit, and to be liberated from interest in the elections and in public affairs. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 329.

> A disease is said to be *endemic* . . . when it is owing to some peculiarity in a situation or locality. Thus, ague is *endemic* in marshy countries; goitre, at the base of lofty mountains. *Dunglison.*

2. In *phytogeog.* and *zoögeog.*, peculiar to and characteristic of a locality or region, as a plant or an animal; indigenous or autochthonous in some region, and not elsewhere.

> It [the New Zealand flora] consists of 935 species, our own [British] islands possessing about 1500; but a very large proportion of these are peculiar, there being no less than 677 *endemic* species, and 32 *endemic* genera.
> *A. R. Wallace.*

> They [bees] visit many exotic flowers as readily as the *endemic* kind. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 415.

Endemic disease, a disease to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject, and which for that reason may be supposed to proceed from local causes, as bad air or water. A disease may be *endemic* in a particular season and not in others, or *endemic* in one place and *epidemic* in another. See *epidemic*.

II. *n.* A prevalence of endemic disease.

> In the light of these instructive, if not pleasant historical facts and surroundings, and of our own investigations, we are to look for the cause of the recent *endemic* of fever.
> *Sanitarian*, XV. 31.

endemical (en-dem'i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *endemic*.

> That fluxes are the general and *endemical* diseases in Ireland, I need not tell you. *Boyle*, Works, II. 190.

endemically (en-dem'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an endemic manner.

> Colds have been known to prevail *endemically* among the healthy crews of vessels lately arrived from the Arctic. *Arc. Cruise of the Corwin*, 1881, p. 18.

endemicity (en-de-mis'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *endemic* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being endemic.

> The *endemicity* of cholera in Lower Bengal means that the same state of soil which used to arise from time to time at the great religious fairs has been gradually and permanently induced over a wide tract of soil in the basins and delta of the Ganges and Brahmapootra.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 209.

endemiology (en-dē-mi-ol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἐνδήμιος (see *endemic*) + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study and investigation of endemic diseases; the knowledge resulting from such investigation; what is known regarding endemics.

endemious† (en-dē'mi-us), *a.* [< Gr. ἐνδήμιος, belonging to the people: see *endemic*.] Same as *endemic*. *Kersey*, 1715.

endemism (en'dem-izm), *n.* [As *endem-ic* + *-ism*.] Same as *endemicity*.

> The Pyrenees are relatively as rich in endemic species as the Alps, and among the most remarkable instances of that *endemism* is the occurrence of the sole European species of Dioscorea (yam), the D. pyrenaica, on a single high station in the Central Pyrenees, and that of the monotypic genus Xatardia only on a high Alpine pass between the Val d'Eynes and Catalonia.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 126.

endenization (en-den-i-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *endenize* + *-ation*.] Admission to the rights of a denizen. [Rare.]

endenize† (en-den'iz), *v. t.* [Short form of *endenizen*.] Same as *endenizen*.

> Specially since that learning, after long banishment, was recalled in the time of King Henry the Eighth, it [our tongue] hath been beautified and enriched out of other good tongues, partly by enfranchising and *endenizing* strange words. *Camden*, quoted in Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 6.

> And having by little and little in many victories vanquished the nations bordering upon them, [they] brought them at length to be *endenized* and naturalized in their owne name, like as the Persians also did.
> *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 401.

endenizen (en-den'i-zn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *endenizon*; < *en-*^{1} + *denizen*.] To make a denizen of; recognize as a legal resident; naturalize to a partial extent. [Rare.]

> Yet a Man may live as renown'd at home, in his own country, or a private village, as in the whole World. For it is Vertue that gives Glory; That will *endenizon* a Man every where. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

> Jews and Mahometans may be permitted to live in a Christian commonwealth with the exercise of their religion, but not to be *endenizon'd*.
> *Locke*, Third Letter on Toleration, iii.

endent†, *v. t.* See *indent*.

ender (en'dėr), *n.* One who or that which ends, terminates, or finishes.

> Allas, myn hertes queen! allas, my wyf!
> Myn hertes lady, *endere* of my lyf!
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1918.

> But yield them up where I myself must render,
> That is, to you, my origin and *ender*.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 222.

ender†, *prep.* An obsolete dialectal form of *under*.

> That saw Roben hes men,
> As thay stode *ender* a bow [bough].
> *Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 21).

ender-day†, *n.* [ME., also *enders-, enderes-, endres-, endris-, andyrs-day*, < *ender-*, appar. < Icel. *endr*, adv., in times of yore, formerly, before (ult. akin to L. *ante*, before: see *and, ante-*, and *end*) (hardly, as has been suggested, a dial. or foreign form of *other*, AS. *ōther* = G. *ander*, etc.), + *day*.] Former day; other day: a word used only in the adverbial phrase *this ender-day*, the other day (that is, at some indefinite time recently past).

> The mater of the [metyng] migtow here finde,
> As i descriued *this ender day* whan thow thi drem toldest.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3042.

> I me wente *this endres-daye*,
> Full faste in mynd makane my mone.
> *Thomas of Ersseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 98).

> Quhen I was young *this hendre day*,
> My fadyr wes kepar off yor houss.
> *Barbour MS.*, x. 551.

endermatic (en-dėr-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐν, in, + δέρμα(τ-), the skin (see *derm*), + *-ic*.] Same as *endermic*.

endermic (en-dėr'mik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐν, in, + δέρμα, the skin (see *derm*), + *-ic*.] In *med.*, involving direct application to the skin: said of that method of administering medicines in which they are applied to the skin after the epidermis has been removed by blistering. See *hypodermic*.

enderon (en'de-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + δέρος, the skin.] The substance of skin or mucous membrane; the corium, derma, or true skin, and the corresponding deep part of mucous membrane, as distinguished from epidermis or epithelium. See cut under *skin*.

> Teeth formed by the calcification of papillary elevations of the *enderon* of the lining of the mouth are confined to the Vertebrata; unless . . . the teeth of the Echinidea have a similar origin. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 56.

enderonic (en-de-ron'ik), *a.* [< *enderon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the enderon; of the nature of, formed by, or derived from the enderon.

> In Vertebrata true teeth are invariably *enderonic*, or developed, not from the epithelium of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, but from a layer between this and the vascular deep substance of the enderon, which answers to the dermis in the integument.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

endetted†, *a.* A Middle English form of *indebted*.

endew†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endue*^{1}, *endue*^{2}, *endue*^{3}.

endexoteric (en-dek-sọ̄-ter'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + ἐξωτερικός, outside: see *exoteric*.] In *med.*, resulting from internal and external causes simultaneously; including both esoteric and exoteric agency.

endiable†, *v. t.* [< F. *endiabler* = Pr. Sp. *endiablar* = Pg. *endiabrar* = It. *indiavolare*, possess with a devil, < L. *in*, in, + LL. *diabolus* (> F. *diable*, etc.), devil: see *devil*.] To possess with or as if with a devil. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> Such an one as might best *endiablee* the rabble, and set them a bawling against popery.
> *Roger North*, Examen, p. 571.

endiablement†, *n.* [< *endiable* + *-ment.*] Diabolical possession. *Davies.* [Rare.]

There was a terrible rage of faces made at him, as if an *endiablement* had possessed them all.
Roger North, Examen, p. 608.

endiaper (en-dī′a-pėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *diaper.*] To decorate with or as with a diaper pattern; variegate.

Who views the troubled bosome of the maine
Endiapred with cole-blacke porpesies.
Claudius Tiberius Nero, sig. G, 2.

endict†, **endictment**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *indict*, etc.

ending (en′ding), *n.* [< ME. *ending*, *-yng*, *-ung*, < AS. *endung*, verbal n. of *endian*, end: see *end*, *v.*] 1. The act of bringing or coming to an end; termination, as of life; conclusion.

The king is not bound to answer the particular *endings* of his soldiers, the father of his son, nor the master of his servant; for they purpose not their death when they purpose their services.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

Much adoe is made about the beginning and *ending* of Daniels weekes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 356.

2. In *grdm.*, the terminating syllable or letter of a word; the termination, whether of declension, of conjugation, or of derivation.

ending-day†, *n.* [ME. *endyng-day.* Cf. *end-day.*] The day of death.

To myn *endyng-day.* *Chaucer*, Complaint of Venus, l. 55.

endirk†, *v. t.* Same as *endark.*

end-iron (end′ī″ėrn), *n.* [< *end* + *iron.* In the second sense confused with *andiron.*] 1. One of two movable iron cheeks or plates used in cooking-stoves to enlarge or contract the grate at pleasure.—2. One of two short, thick bars of iron used to hold the ends of the sticks in a wood-fire built on a hearth. The end-irons are generally movable, and can be brought more or less near at will. They differ from fire-dogs or andirons in lying flat upon the hearth. They are much used in the south of Europe.

endiron†, *n.* An obsolete form of *andiron.*

endite† (en-dīt′), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *indite.*

enditer† (en-dī′tėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *inditer.*

endive (en′div), *n.* [< ME. *endyve* = D. *andijvie* = G. Dan. *endivie* = Sw. *endivia*, < OF. *endive*, F. *endive* = Sp. *endibia*, formerly *endivia* = Pr. Pg. It. *endivia*, < ML. *intiba*, fem. sing., L. *intibus*, *intubus*, *intybus*, masc., *intibum*, *intybum*, neut., < Gr. **ἔντυβον*, endive. Cf. Ar. *hindiba*, appar. of European origin.] A plant, *Cichorium Endivia*, of the natural order *Compositæ*, distinguished from the chicory, *C. Intybus*, by its annual root, much longer unequal pappus, and less bitter taste. It is probably identical with *C. pumilum*, a wild species common throughout the Mediterranean region; but it has long been in cultivation, and is in common use as a salad.

Endive, or succory, is of several sorts: as the white, the green, and the curled.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

endless (end′les), *a.* [< ME. *endeles*, < AS. *endeleás* (= OS. *endilōs* = D. *eindeloos* = G. *endlos* = Dan. *endelös* = Sw. *ändelös*), < *ende*, end, + *-leás*, -less.] 1. Not having a termination; continuing without end, really or apparently; having no limit or conclusion: as, *endless* progression; *endless* bliss; the *endless* pursuit of an object.

My sone, God of his *endeles* goodnesse
Walled a tonge with teeth, and lippes eke,
For man sholde him avyse what he speke.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 218.

Let *endlesse* Peace your steadfast hearts accord.
Spenser, Prothalamion, l. 102.

The *endless* islands which we have seen along the northern part of the Dalmatian shore, bare and uninhabited rocks as many of them are, are without history.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 190.

It is impossible to conceive a limit to the extent of matter in the universe; and therefore science points rather to an *endless* progress, through an *endless* space, of action involving the transformation of potential energy into palpable motion, and thence into heat, than to a single finite mechanism, running down like a clock, and stopping for ever. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., I. ii., App. E.

2. Not having ends; returning upon itself so as to exhibit neither beginning nor end: as, an *endless* belt or chain; a circular race-course is *endless.*—3. Perpetually recurring; interminable; incessant; continual: as, *endless* praise; *endless* clamor.

If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What *endless* melodies were poured,
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!
O. W. Holmes, The Voiceless.

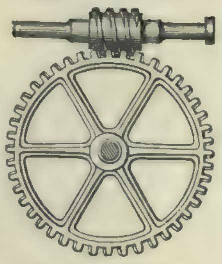
4†. Without object, purpose, or use.

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opposition of particular passages in them. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

5†. Without profitable conclusion; fruitless.

All loves are *endless.* *Beau. and Fl.*

Endless belt, cable, chain, etc., one made without detached ends, or with its ends joined together, so as to pass continuously over two wheels at a greater or less distance from each other.—**Endless saw.** Same as *band-saw.*—**Endless screw**, a mechanical arrangement consisting of a screw the thread of which gears into a wheel with skew teeth, the obliquity corresponding to the angle of pitch of the screw. It is generally used as a means of producing slow motion in the adjustments of machines, moving the valve-gear of marine engines by hand, etc., rather than for the transmission of any great amount of power. Also called *perpetual screw.*=**Syn.** 1. Eternal, everlasting, perpetual, unceasing, imperishable, uninterrupted, boundless, immeasurable, unlimited.



Endless Screw and Wheel.

endlessly (end′les-li), *adv.* In an endless manner; without end or termination.

From glooming shadows of eternal night,
Shut up in darkness *endlessly* to dwell.
Drayton, Pierce Gaveston.

endlessness (end′les-nes), *n.* [< ME. *endelesnes*, < AS. *endeleásnes*, < *endeleás*, endless, + *-nes*, -ness.] The character of being endless; extension without end or limit; perpetuity; endless duration. *Donne.*

endleve†, **endleven**†, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete (Middle English) forms of *eleven.*

endlichite (end′lik-īt), *n.* [After Dr. F. M. *Endlich.*] An arsenic-vanadate of lead, intermediate between mimetite and vanadinite, found in New Mexico.

endlong† (end′lông), *prep.* and *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *endelong* and *endalong* (as if < *end* + *long* or *along*), < ME. *endelonge*, orig. *andlong*, < AS. *andlang*, > E. *along*: see *along*1.] I. *prep.* Along; lengthwise of; from end to end of.

This lady rometh . . . *endelonge* the stronde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1498.

And as thay went *endlande* [read *endlange*] this revere, abowte the viij houre of the day thay come tille a castelle that stode in a littille ile in this forsaid ryvere.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, fol. 27. (*Halliwell.*)

And so he went *endelonge* the Cloyster there we sat at ye table and dalt to euery Pylgryme as he passed a pap wt relyques of ye holy place aboute Jherusalē.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

Sir Cuthbert Ratcliff, with divers of the most wise borderers, devised a watch to be set from sunset to sunrise at all passages and fords *endalong* all the middle marches over against North Tynedale and Redesdale.
Hodgson, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and [Vagrancy, p. 86.

II. *adv.* 1. Along; lengthwise.

The enemies . . . were within the towne by their trenches both *endlong* and ouerthwart.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 89.

2. Continuously; from end to end.

So takes in hond
To seeke her *endlong* both by sea and lond.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 19.

endly†, *a.* [(= MHG. *endĕlich*, *endlīch*, G. *endlich*, final) < *end* + *-ly*1.] Final.

An *endly* or finall processe of peace by authoritie.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 206.

endly†, *adv.* [< ME. *endely* (= MHG. *endelīche*, *endlīche*, G. *endlich*), finally; < *end* + *-ly*2.] Finally.

Pees shalle be whereas now trouble is,
After this lyfe *endely* in blys.
MS. Harl., 3869. (*Halliwell.*)

end-man (end′man), *n.* 1. A man at one end of a row or line; hence, an extremist; one who takes the most advanced view of anything.

A very long series of resolutions, expressing the sentiments of a few *end men* on most of the open questions in the broad sphere of modern life, were approved.
Science, IV. 113.

Specifically—2. In minstrel-troupes, a man who sits at an end of the semicircle of performers during the opening part of the entertainment. In the early days of negro minstrelsy each troupe had two end-men, of whom one played the tambourine and the other the clappers, or bones, and both alternately cracked jokes with the middle-man and told funny stories after each song sung by one of the company. The larger troupes have since had two, and sometimes four, of each class of end-men.

endmost (end′mōst), *a. superl.* [< *end* + *-most.*] Situated at the very end; furthest.

endo- (en′dō). [< Gr. *ἐνδο-*, combining form of *ἔνδον*, in, within, in the house, at home (= OL. *endo-*, *indu-*, in comp.; cf. *intus*, within), < *ἐν* = L. *in* = E. *in*1.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'within,' 'inside': equivalent to *ento-*: opposed to *ecto-* or *exo-*, and in some cases to *apo-*, *epi-*, and *peri-*.

endoarian (en-dọ-ā′ri-ạn), *a.* Having internal genitalia, as an actinozoan; of or pertaining to the *Endoarii*; not exoarian.

Endoarii (en-dọ-ā′ri-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ᾠάριον*, dim. of *ᾠόν* = L. *ovum*, egg.] The actinozoans: so named by Rapp (1829), with reference to their internal genitalia: distinguished from *Exoarii.*

endoarteriitis, **endoarteritis** (en″dō-är″tẹ-ri-ī′tis, -är-tẹ-rī′tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *endarteritis.*

endobasidium (en″dọ-bā-sid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *endobasidia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + NL. *basidium.*] In *mycol.*, a basidium that is inclosed in a dehiscent or indehiscent conceptacle, as in *Gasteromycetes.*

endoblast (en′dọ-blást), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *biol.*, the internal blastema or substance of the endoderm: same as *hypoblast.*

endoblastic (en-dọ-blas′tik), *a.* [< *endoblast* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to endoblast; constituting or consisting of endoblast; endodermal; hypoblastic.

endocardiac (en-dọ-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *καρδία*, = E. *heart* (see *endocardium*), + *-ac.* Cf. *cardiac.*] 1. Situated within the heart.—2. Relating to the endocardium, or to the interior of the heart: as, an *endocardiac* sound or murmur.—3. Situated in the cardiac portion of the stomach.

endocardial (en-dọ-kär′di-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *καρδία*, = E. *heart* (see *endocardium*), + *-al.*] 1. Situated within the heart.—2. Pertaining to the endocardium.

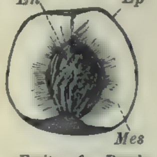
Endocardines (en-dọ-kär′di-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge: see *cardo*, *cardinal.*] A group of fossil (Cretaceous) lamellibranch mollusks, containing the *Rudistæ* only, thus corresponding to the family *Hippuritidæ*: opposed to *Exocardines.* They had an inner hinge, with teeth on one valve.

endocarditic (en″dọ-kär-dit′ik), *a.* [< *endocarditis* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to endocarditis.

endocarditis (en″dọ-kär-dī′tis), *n.* [NL. (= F. *endocardite*), < *endocard-ium* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endocardium.

endocardium (en-dō-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *καρδία* = E. *heart.*] In *anat.*, the lining of the heart, as distinguished from the pericardium, or investing membrane of that organ; the membrane forming the inner surface of the walls of the cardiac cavities, or this surface itself.

endocarp (en′dō-kärp), *n.* [= F. *endocarpe*, < NL. *endocarpium*, < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the inner wall of a pericarp which consists of two dissimilar layers. It may be hard and stony as in the plum and peach, membranous as in the apple, or fleshy as in the orange. The endocarp or stone, the epicarp or outer skin, and the mesocarp or fleshy part of a peach are shown in the cut.



Fruit of Peach (*Amygdalus Persica*). *En*, endocarp; *Ep*, epicarp; *Mes*, mesocarp.

Endocarpeæ1 (en-dọ-kär′pẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Endocarpon* (the typical genus) + *-eæ.*] In *bot.*, a family of angiocarpous lichens having a foliaceous thallus. Also *Endocarpei.*

Endocarpeæ2 (en-dọ-kär′pẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *καρπός*, fruit, + *-eæ.*] In *zoöl.*, a division of nematophorous *Cœlenterata*, containing those whose genitalia develop from the endoderm: opposed to *Ectocarpeæ.* The division contains the *Scyphomedusæ*, and also the *Actinozoa* proper or *Anthozoa.* *Hertwig Brothers*, 1879.

endocarpein (en-dọ-kär′pẹ-in), *a.* [< *Endocarpeæ* + *-in*1.] Same as *endocarpoid.*

endocarpoid (en-dō-kär′poid), *a.* [< *Endocarpon* + *-oid.*] In *lichenology*, having the apothecia sunken in the substance of the thallus, as in the genus *Endocarpon.*

Endocarpon (en-dọ-kär′pon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the representative genus of *Endocarpeæ.* It has the apothecia immersed in the thallus.

Endocephala (en-dọ-sef′ạ-lä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **endocephalus*: see *endocephalous.*] The headless mollusks: same as *Acephala.*

endocephalous (en-dọ-sef′ạ-lus), *a.* [< NL. **endocephalus*, < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] Having the head, as it were, within; acephalous or headless, as a lamellibranch mollusk; pertaining to the *Endocephala.*

endoceratid (en-dọ-ser′a-tid), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Endoceratidæ*.

Endoceratidæ (en″dọ-se-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + *-idæ*.] A family of nautiloid cephalopods having large holochoanoid siphons, endocones or sheaths, an endosiphon, and the whorls fusiform in transverse section. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII. 266.

endocervical (en-dọ-sėr′vi-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the inside of the cervix of the uterus.

endocervicitis (en-dọ-sėr-vi-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lining of the cervix of the uterus.

endochona (en-dọ-kō′na̤), *n.*; pl. *endochonæ* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + χώνη, a funnel: see *chone*.] An endochone: distinguished from *ectochona*. *Sollas*.

endochondral (en-dọ-kon′drạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + χόνδρος, cartilage, + *-al*.] Situated within a cartilage.

endochone (en′dọ-kōn), *n.* [< NL. *endochona*.] The inner division of a chone. *Sollas*.

endochorion (en-dọ-kō′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *endochoria* (-a̤). [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + χόριον, a membrane, the chorion.] In *anat.*, the inner chorion: a term sometimes applied to the vascular layer of the allantois, lining the chorion.

endochorionic (en-dọ-kō-ri-on′ik), *a.* [< *endochorion* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the endochorion.

endochroa (en-dok′rọ-a̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + χρόα, χροιά, surface.] In *bot.*, a name given by Hartig to a supposed interior layer of the cuticle.

endochrome (en′dọ-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + χρῶμα, color.] 1. In *bot.*, the brown cell-contents in *Diatomaceæ*, colored by diatomin. The term has also been applied generally to the coloring matter, other than green, of flowers, etc.—2. In *zoöl.*, the highly colored endoplasm of a cell.—**Endochrome plates**, the colored portions of the cell-contents of diatoms.

endochyme (en′dọ-kīm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + χυμός, juice: see *chyme*¹.] In *zoöl.*, the inner chyme-mass; endoplasm.

endoclinal (en-dọ-klī′nạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + κλίνειν, lean (see *clinode*), + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having the clinode (hymenium) inclosed in a conceptacle.

endocœlar (en-dọ-sē′lạ̈r), *a.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + κοῖλος, hollow, κοιλία, the belly, + *-ar*.] Situated on the inner wall, or intestinal surface or visceral side, of the cœloma or body-cavity; splanchnopleural: used chiefly of bodies derived from a four-layered germ, and hence with reference to the splanchnopleural or visceral division of the mesoderm: opposed to *exocœlar*.

> The intestinal fibrous layer. From this is developed, firstly, the *endocœlar*, that is, the inner or visceral cœlom epithelium, the layer of cells covering the outer surface of the whole intestine. *Haeckel*, Evol. (trans.), I. 271.

endocœlarium (en″dọ-sẹ-lā′ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see *endocœlar*.] In *zoöl.*, the layer of cells forming the epithelium of the visceral or inner wall of the body-cavity; the visceral epithelium of the cœloma.

endocondyle (en-dọ-kon′dil), *n.* Same as *entocondyle*.

endocone (en′dọ-kōn), *n.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + κῶνος, cone.] One of the internal concentric cones formed by the sheaths of the siphons of some cephalopods, as those of the family *Endoceratidæ*. *Hyatt*.

endoconic (en-dọ-kon′ik), *a.* [< *endocone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the endocone of a cephalopod.

endocranial (en-dọ-krā′ni-ạl), *a.* [< *endocranium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the endocranium; situated or taking place within the cranium.

endocranium (en-dọ-krā′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + κρανίον, the skull.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a collective name for the processes which project inward from the cranium of an animal, and serve to support the organs of the head: applied by Huxley to the hard pieces found in the head of an insect, and invisible without dissection. In the cockroach these form a cruciform partition in the middle of the head, and they assume various forms in other insects. Also called *tentorium*, and by Kirby *cephalophragma*.

> There is [in the cockroach] a sort of internal skeleton (*endocranium* or tentorium), which extends as a cruciform partition from the inner face of the lateral walls of the cranium . . . to the sides of the occipital foramen. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 348.

endoctrinate† (en-dok′tri-nāt), *v. t.* See *indoctrinate*.

endoctrine† (en-dok′trin), *v. t.* [= F. *endoctriner* = Pr. *endoctrinar*; as *en-*¹ + *doctrine*.] Same as *indoctrinate*.

endocyclic (en-dọ-sik′lik), *a.* [< NL. *endocyclicus*, < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + κύκλος, circle.] Having a centric anus, as a regular sea-urchin; specifically, pertaining to the *Endocyclica*. Also *endocyclical*.

Endocyclica (en-dọ-sik′li-ka̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *endocyclicus*: see *endocyclic*.] An order of echinoderms, containing the regular or desmostichous sea-urchins, having the anus centric, as the cidarids and ordinary sea-eggs: same as *Desmosticha*: opposed to *Exocyclica*.

endocyclical (en-dọ-sik′li-kạl), *a.* Same as *endocyclic*.

endocyemate (en-dọ-sī′e-māt), *a.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + κύημα, an embryo (< κυεῖν, conceive), + *-ate*¹.] In *embryol.*, developed in the manner characteristic of reptiles, birds, and mammals, in which the embryo is bodily invaginated in an involution of the blastodermic membrane, and an amnion is developed in consequence; amniotic and allantoic, as vertebrates above batrachians: opposed to *epicyemate*.

> The formation of the amnion in the *endocyemate* types of the Chordata. *J. A. Ryder*, Amer. Nat. (1885), p. 1118.

endocyesis (en″dọ-sī-ē′sis), *n.*; pl. *endocyeses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + κύησις, conception, < κυεῖν, conceive.] The state or quality of being endocyemate; the process by which an endocyemate embryo becomes such.

endocyst (en′dọ-sist), *n.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + κύστις, bladder: see *cyst*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The inner layer or membrane of the body-wall of a polyzoön. If there is no ectocyst, the endoderm forms the entire integument. (*b*) In *Polyzoa*, the proper ectodermal layer of the organism inside the hard ectocyst, together with the parietal layer of the mesoderm which lines and secretes the cells of the exoskeleton. See cut under *Plumatella*.

endoderm (en′dọ-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + δέρμα, skin.] In *zoöl.*, the completed inner layer of cells in all metazoan animals, formed by the cells of the hypoblast or endoblast, and representing, under whatever modification, the lining of the enteron: opposed to *ectoderm*. Primitively, it is the wall of the gastrular body-cavity, as the ectoderm is that of the whole body. Also *entoderm*. See cut under *Hydrozoa*.

> The inner, or *endoderm*, is formed by the "invagination" of that layer into the space left void by the dissolution of the central cells of the "morula." *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 391.

endodermal (en-dọ-dėr′mạl), *a.* [< *endoderm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the endoderm; constituting an endoderm; consisting of endoderm. Also *entodermal*, *endodermic*, *entodermic*.

endodermic (en-dọ-dėr′mik), *a.* [< *endoderm* + *-ic*.] Same as *endodermal*.

endodermis (en-dọ-dėr′mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + δέρμα, skin.] In *bot.*, the layer of modified parenchyma-cells which are united to form the sheath surrounding a fibrovascular bundle.

endoenteritis (en″dọ-en-tẹ-rī′tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *enteritis*.

endogamous (en-dog′ạ-mus), *a.* [< *endogam-y* + *-ous*.] Marrying, or pertaining to the custom of marrying, within the tribe or group; pertaining to, practising, or characterized by endogamy: opposed to *exogamous*.

> These [the Roman usus and confarreatio] are . . . forms appropriate to marriages between members of the same family-group or tribe; and . . . could only have originated among *endogamous* tribes. *McLennan*, Prim. Marriage, iii.

> The outer or *endogamous* limit, within which a man or woman must marry, has been mostly taken under the shelter of fashion or prejudice. It is but faintly traced in England, though not wholly obscured. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 224.

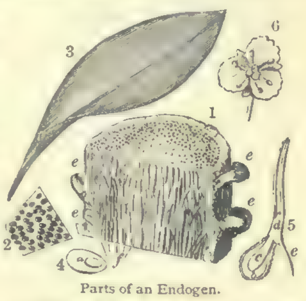
endogamy (en-dog′ạ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + γάμος, marriage.] Marriage within the tribe: a custom among some savage peoples: opposed to *exogamy*.

> The rule which declares the union of persons of the same blood to be incest has been hitherto unnamed. . . . The words *endogamy* and exogamy (for which botanical science affords parallels) appear to be well suited to express the ideas which stand in need of names, and so we have ventured to use them. *McLennan*, Prim. Marriage, iii., note.

> Evidently *endogamy*, which at the outset must have characterized the more peaceful groups, and which has prevailed as societies have become less hostile, is a concomitant of the higher forms of the family. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 290.

endogastritis (en″dọ-gas-trī′tis), *n.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + γαστήρ, stomach, + *-itis*: see *gastritis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach; gastritis.

endogen (en′dọ-jen), *n.* [< NL. *endogenus*, adj., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + -γενης, producing: see *-gen*, *-genous*. Cf. the like-formed Gr. ἐνδογενής, born in the house.] A plant belonging to one of the large primary classes into which the vegetable kingdom is divided: so named from the belief that the fibrovascular bundles were developed only about the center of the stem, in distinction from the *exogens* or "outside growers"; a monocotyledon. In their structure the endogens differ from the exogens chiefly in the absence of a cambium layer and in the course of the vascular bundles, which, instead of being parallel to each other in successive concentric rings, have a variously oblique or curved direction, crossing each other, and forming a stem which has ordinarily no distinction of pith or bark, and in cross-section shows the bundles irregularly disposed, either scattered over the whole surface or gathered more compactly toward the circumference. The other organs of the plants are also characteristic. The leaves are generally parallel-veined, the flowers usually have three organs in each whorl, the seed has an embryo with one cotyledon, and the radicle issues from a sheath and is never developed into a tap-root in germination. The endogens are divided into 34 natural orders, including about 1,500 genera and from 18,000 to 20,000 species. By the characters of the inflorescence they are also distinguished as either spadiceous, as in the *Palmæ* and *Araceæ*, petaloideous, as in the *Orchidaceæ*, *Liliaceæ*, *Iridaceæ*, and *Amaryllidaceæ*, or glumaceous, as in the *Gramineæ* and *Cyperaceæ*. These 8 orders embrace over four fifths of the whole number of species, the *Orchidaceæ* alone including nearly 5,000. This class contains many of the most valuable food-producing plants of the vegetable kingdom, such as the cereals and forage-plants among the grasses, the palms, plantains, etc.; and the petaloideous division supplies also very many of the most showy ornaments of the garden and greenhouse.



Parts of an Endogen.

1. Section of the stem of a palm: *e*, *e*, remains of leaf-stalks; *f*, bundles of woody fiber. 2. Portion of stem, natural size, showing the ends of the bundles of woody fiber. 3. Endogenous leaf, showing its parallel veins. 4. Monocotyledonous seed, showing (*a*) its single cotyledon. 5. Germination of palm: *b*, albumen; *c*, cotyledon; *d*, plumule; *e*, radicle issuing from a short sheath, the coleorhiza. 6. Flower of endogen.

> The structure of the roots of *endogens* and exogens is essentially the same in plan with that of their respective stems. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 375.

Endogenæ (en-doj′e-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*) of *endogenus*: see *endogenous*.] In *bot.*, as a classifying name, the endogens. See *monocotyledon*.

endogenetic (en″dọ-jẹ-net′ik), *a.* Having an origin from internal causes: as, *endogenetic* diseases. *Dunglison*.

endogenous (en-doj′e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *endogenus*: see *endogen*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the class of endogens; growing or proceeding from within: as, *endogenous* trees or plants; *endogenous* growth.

> It is in the mode of arrangement of these bundles that the fundamental difference exists between the stems which are commonly designated as *endogenous* . . . and those which are more correctly termed exogenous. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 365.

(*b*) Originating within; internal; specifically, formed within another body, as spores within a sporangium.

> The zygospore is strictly an *endogenous* formation. *Bessey*.

2. In *anat.*: (*a*) Same as *autogenous*. (*b*) Inclosed in a common cavity of the matrix, as cartilage-cells. **Endogenous cell-formation**, the development of daughter-cells within the mother-cell.

endogenously (en-doj′e-nus-li), *adv.* In an endogenous manner; internally.

endognathal (en-dog′nạ-thạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + γνάθος, jaw, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a modification of the three terminal joints of the gnathostegite or third thoracic appendage in brachyurous crustaceans. See *gnathostegite*.

> The three terminal joints of the limb remain small, and constitute a palpiform appendage — the *endognathal* palp. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 299.

endogonidium (en″dọ-gọ-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *endogonidia* (-a̤). [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] A gonidium (conidium) formed inside of a cell by free cell-formation, as in *Saprolegnia*, *Mucor*, *Vaucheria*, the yeast-plant, etc.

> These *endogonidia* being set free by the dissolution of the wall of the parent-cell soon enlarge and comport themselves as ordinary yeast-cells. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 311.

endogonium (en-dọ-gō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *γόνος*, seed.] In *bot.*, the contents of the nucule of a chara. *Treasury of Botany.*

endolaryngeal (en'dọ-lā-rin'jẹ-a̤l), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + *-al.*] Situated within the larynx.

endolymph (en'dọ-limf), *n.* [= F. *endolymphe*, < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *lympha*, water: see *lymph.*] In *anat.*, the peculiar limpid fluid which is contained within the membranous labyrinth of the ear, as distinguished from the perilymph, which surrounds it. Both are inside the bony labyrinth. The endolymph may contain hard bodies called otoconites. It is also known as the *liquor Scarpæ* and the *vitreous humor* of the ear.

endolymphangial (en"dọ-lim-fan'ji-a̤l), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *lympha*, water (see *lymph*), + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-al.*] Situated or contained in lymphatic vessels: an epithet applied to certain nodules in serous membrane in relation with the lymphatic system: opposed to *perilymphangial*: as, *endolymphangial* nodules.

endolymphatic (en"dọ-lim-fat'ik), *a.* [< *endolymph* + *-atic*¹.] Pertaining to the endolymph, or to the cavity of the labyrinth which contains that fluid; endolymphic: as, the *endolymphatic* fluid (that is, the endolymph); the *endolymphatic* duct (which persists in some vertebrates, as sharks, as a communication between the labyrinth and the exterior). See *ductus.*

endolymphic (en-dọ-lim'fik), *a.* [< *endolymph* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of endolymph.

> She [Laura Bridgman] does not appear to be in the least ataxic; but it will be remarkable if touch and muscle-sense have . . . so well learned to discharge those [functions] now generally supposed to be due to *endolymphic* pressure. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 262.

endomage†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endamage.*

endome (en-dōm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endomed*, ppr. *endoming.* [< *en-*¹ + *dome*¹.] To cover with or as if with a dome.

> The blue Tuscan sky *endomes*
> Our English words of prayer.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Child's Grave at Florence.

endomersion (en-dọ-mėr'shọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + LL. (gloss.) *mersio(n-)*, a dipping in, immersion, < L. *mergere*, dip: see *merge.*] Immersion: a word used only in the phrase *endomersion objective* (which see, under *objective, n.*).

endometrial (en-dọ-mē'tri-a̤l), *a.* [< *endometrium* + *-al.*] **1.** Situated within the uterus.—**2.** Pertaining to the endometrium.

endometritis (en"dọ-mẹ-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *endometrium* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endometrium.

endometrium (en-dọ-mē'tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *μήτρα*, uterus: see *matrix.*] The lining membrane of the uterus.

endomorph (en'dọ-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *μορφή*, form.] In *mineral.*, a mineral inclosed in a crystal of another mineral. Thus there are found in quartz crystals a great variety of minerals, as rutile, tremolite, tourmalin, hematite, etc.

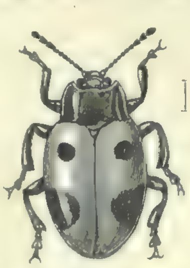
endomorphic (en-dọ-môr'fik), *a.* [< *endomorph* + *-ic.*] Occurring in the form of an endomorph; of or relating to minerals occurring as endomorphs.

endomychid (en-dom'i-kid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Endomychidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the family *Endomychidæ*; a fungus-beetle.

Endomychidæ (en-dọ-mik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Endomychus* + *-idæ.*] A family of trimerous or cryptotetramerous clavicorn beetles, related to the ladybirds or *Coccinellidæ.* They have cylindrical maxillary palpi with the terminal joint filiform; long antennæ; an elongated head; often grooves at the base of the prothorax; the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous; the ventral free; the wings not fringed; the tarsi typically 3-jointed, with the second joint dilated; and the claws simple. There are about 400 species, which live on fungi in both the larval and the mature state, and are sometimes called *fungus-beetles.* In some the tarsi are evidently 4-jointed. The family is most numerous in the tropics.

Endomychus (en-dom'i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Paykull, 1798), < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *μυχός*, the innermost part, inmost nook or corner, < *μύειν*, close, shut.] The typical genus of the family *Endomychidæ. E. coccineus* and *E. biguttatus* are examples. *E. bovistæ* is a British species; *E. biguttatus* is the only North American one.



Fungus-beetle (*Endomychus biguttatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

endomysial (en-dọ-mis'i-a̤l), *a.* [< *endomysium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or consisting of endomysium.

endomysium (en-dọ-mis'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *μῦς*, muscle: see *muscle.*] In *anat.*, the areolar tissue between the fibers of the fasciculi of muscles.

> There seems to be a connection between the sarcolemma and the *endomysium.* *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, V. 63.

endonephritis (en"dọ-ne-frī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + NL. *nephritis*, q. v.] Same as *pyelitis.*

endoneurial (en-dọ-nū'ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *endoneurium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or consisting of endoneurium.

endoneurium (en-dọ-nū'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] In *anat.*, the delicate connective tissue which supports and separates from one another the nerve-fibers within the funiculus.

endonucleolus (en"dọ-nụ-klē'ọ-lus), *n.*; pl. *endonucleoli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + NL. *nucleolus*, q. v.] A highly refractive speck or particle of protoplasm in the interior of an ovum; an endoplastule.

> The protoplasm is made very opaque by the presence of a very large quantity of yolk spherules. A nucleus containing nucleolus and *endonucleoli* is always visible after staining or crushing. *R. J. H. Gibson*, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., XXXII. 634.

endoparasite (en-dō-par'a̤-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *παράσιτος*, parasite: see *parasite.*] An internal parasite; a parasite which lives in the internal parts or organs of the host, as distinguished from an *ectoparasite*, which infests the skin or surface. The entozoans are of this character. The term has no classificatory meaning.

endoparasitic (en"dō-par-a̤-sit'ik), *a.* [< *endoparasite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an endoparasite.

> Dr. Grassi has investigated the *endoparasitic* "Protista," and recognizes five families of Flagellata. *Smithsonian Report*, 1883, p. 704.

endopathic (en-dọ-path'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πάθος*, suffering, + *-ic.*] In *pathol.*, pertaining to the production of disease from causes within the body.

endopericarditic (en-dō-per"i-kär-dit'ik), *a.* [< *endopericarditis* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with endopericarditis.

endopericarditis (en-dọ-per"i-kär-dī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, simultaneous inflammation of the endocardium and pericardium.

endoperidia, *n.* Plural of *endoperidium.*

endoperidial (en"dọ-pe-rid'i-a̤l), *a.* [< *endoperidium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the character of an endoperidium.

endoperidium (en"dọ-pe-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *endoperidia* (-a̤). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + NL. *peridium*, q. v.] The inner peridium, where two are present, as in *Geaster.* Compare *exoperidium.*

endoperineuritis (en-dọ-per"i-nụ-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + NL. *perineurium*, q. v., + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endoneurium and perineurium.

endophagous (en-dof'a̤-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *-ous.*] Cannibalistic within the tribe; given to endophagy.

endophagy (en-dof'a̤-ji), *n.* [As *endophag-ous* + *-y.*] Cannibalism practised within the tribe; the practice of devouring one's relations.

endophlebitic (en"dọ-fle-bit'ik), *a.* [< *endophlebitis* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with endophlebitis.

endophlebitis (en"dọ-fle-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the inner coat of a vein.

endophlœum (en-dọ-flē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φλοιός*, bark.] In *bot.*, the liber or inner bark. See *liber.*

> The internal [layer] or *endophlœum*, which is more commonly known as the liber. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 372.

endophragm (en'dọ-fram), *n.* [< NL. *endophragma*, < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φράγμα*, a partition, < *φράσσειν*, shut in, fence in. Cf. *diaphragm.*] In *zoöl.*, a kind of diaphragm or partition formed by apodemes of opposite sides of a somite of a crustacean.

endophragmal (en-dọ-frag'ma̤l), *a.* [< *endophragm* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an endophragm.

> The internal face of the sternal wall of the whole of the thorax and of the post-oral part of the head presents a complicated arrangement of hard parts, which is known as the *endophragmal* system. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 157.

endophyllous (en-dọ-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*, a leaf), + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, being or formed within a sheaf, as the young leaves of monocotyledons.

endophytal (en'dọ-fī-ta̤l), *a.* [< *endophyte* + *-al.*] Same as *entophytic.*

endophyte (en'dọ-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] Same as *entophyte.*

endophytic (en-dọ-fit'ik), *a.* [< *endophyte* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, same as *entophytic.*

endophytically (en-dọ-fit'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* Same as *entophytically.*

endophytous (en-dof'i-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φυτόν*, a plant, + *-ous.*] In *entom.*, penetrating within the substance of plants and trees; living within wood during a part of life, while some transformations are effected: said of the larvæ of certain insects.

> The larvæ of the castnians are . . . *endophytous*, boring the stems and roots of orchids and other plants. *C. V. Riley.*

endoplasm (en'dọ-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πλάσμα*, a thing formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] **1.** In *bot.*, the inner granular and somewhat fluid part of the protoplasm of a cell, as distinct from the *ectoplasm.*—**2.** In *zoöl.*, the interior protoplasm or sarcodous substance of a protozoan, as a rhizopod, as distinguished from the *ectoplasm*: same as *endosarc.* Also called *chyme-mass, parenchyma.*

endoplasmic (en-dọ-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *endoplasm* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or formed of endoplasm.

endoplast (en'dọ-plast), *n.* [< NL. **endoplastum*, < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πλαστός*, formed, molded, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] The so-called nucleus of protozoan animals. The endoplast is regarded as the homologue of the nucleus of any true cell of the metazoic animals. See cuts under *Actinosphærium* and *Paramecium.*

> The "nucleus" is a structure which is often wonderfully similar to the nucleus of a histological cell, but, as its identity with this is not fully made out, it may better be termed *endoplast.* . . . In a few Protozoa there are many *endoplasts.* *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 74.

endoplastic (en-dọ-plas'tik), *a.* [< *endoplast* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the endoplast: as, *endoplastic* substance.—**2.** Having an endoplast; being one of the *Endoplastica*: as, an *endoplastic* protozoan.

Also *entoplastic.*

Endoplastica (en-dọ-plas'ti-kä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **endoplasticus*, endoplast.] A higher group of the *Protozoa*, conveniently distinguished from the *Monera* or lower *Protozoa* by the possession of an endoplast, the so-called nucleus. See extract under *endoplast*, and *moner.* The leading divisions of the *Endoplastica*, as named by Huxley, are the *Amœboidea* (here called *Protoplasta*), *Gregarinida, Infusoria, Radiolaria*, and probably the *Catallacta.*

> The Protozoa are divisible into a lower and a higher group. . . . In the latter — the *Endoplastica* — a certain portion of this substance [protoplasm] (the so-called nucleus) is distinguishable from the rest. [Note] I adopt this distinction as a matter of temporary convenience, although I entertain great doubt whether it will stand the test of further investigation. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 73.

endoplastular (en-dọ-plas'tụ̄-lä̤r), *a.* [< *endoplastule* + *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to an endoplastule; nucleolar.

endoplastule (en-dọ-plas'tụ̄l), *n.* [< *endoplast* + *-ule.*] The so-called nucleolus of *Protozoa*, as of an amœba or other rhizopod, or of an infusorian, which may lie within or by the side of the endoplast. See cut under *Paramecium.*

> Attached to one part of it [the endoplast] there is very generally . . . a small oval or rounded body, the so-called "nucleolus" or *endoplastule.* *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 98.

endopleura (en-dọ-plö'rä̤), *n.*; pl. *endopleuræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πλευρά*, a rib, usually in pl., the ribs, the side.] In *bot.*, the delicate inner coat of a seed. See cut under *episperm.*

endopleural (en-dọ-plö'ra̤l), *a.* [< *endopleur(ite)* + *-al.*] Pertaining to an endopleurite. Also *endopleuritic.*

endopleurite (en-dọ-plö'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + E. *pleurite.*] That part of the apodeme of a crustacean which arises from the interepimeral membrane which connects the somites; a pleural or lateral piece of the endothorax, as distinguished from an endosternite.

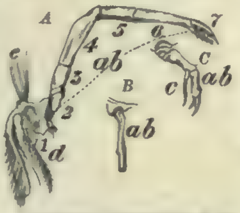
> The floor of the thoracic cavity [of the crawfish] is seen to be divided into a number of incomplete cells, or chambers, by . . . apodemal partitions, which . . . arise partly from the intersternal, partly from the interepimeral mem-

brane connecting every pair of somites. The former portion of each apodeme is the endosternite, the latter the *endopleurite*. . . . The *endopleurite* . . . divides into three apophyses, one descending or arthrodial, and two which pass nearly horizontally inwards.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 269.

endopleuritic (en″dọ̄-plọ̈-rit′ik), *a.* [< *endopleurite* + *-ic.*] Same as *endopleural.*

endoplutonic (en-dọ̄-plọ̈-ton′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + E. *plutonic.*] An epithet applied by some geologists to rocks "supposed to have been generated within the first-formed crust of the earth."

endopodite (en-dop′ọ̄-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*, + *-ite.*] The inner one of the two main divisions of the typical limb of a crustacean: the opposite of *exopodite.* Both endopodite and exopodite are parts borne upon that part which is called the *protopodite*, and both are variously modified in different parts of the body of the same animal. The epipodite may become a gill, etc. The endopodite becomes in the thoracic region an ambulatory limb, and is then the ordinary "leg" or "claw" of a crab or lobster. When thus fully developed, it consists of 7 joints. These are the coxopodite, basipodite, ischiopodite, meropodite, carpopodite, propodite, and dactylopodite, named from base to tip of the leg, in Milne-Edwards's and Huxley's nomenclature. The nippers or chelæ at the end of such a developed endopodite are the sixth and seventh of its joints, namely, the propodite and its movably apposable dactylopodite.



A, Developed Endopodite, or ordinary ambulatory leg of the crawfish as a thoracic appendage: *ab*, the whole extent of the endopodite with seven joints; 1, coxopodite; 2, basipodite, 3, ischiopodite; 4, meropodite; 5, carpopodite; 6, propodite; 7, dactylopodite; *e*, filaments borne on coxopodite; *d*, an epipodite. *B* and *C*, appendages respectively of first and second abdominal somite of the male: *ab*, endopodite; *c*, exopodite.

endopoditic (en-dop-ọ̄-dit′ik), *a.* [< *endopodite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the endopodite.

On the other hand, the inner or *endopoditic* division of the antenna becomes immensely lengthened, and at the same time annulated, while the outer or exopoditic division remains relatively short, and acquires its characteristic scale-like form.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 218.

Endoprocta (en-dọ̄-prok′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **endoproctus*: see *endoproctous.*] A division of the *Polyzoa*, established by Nitsche, having the anus inside of the circle of tentacles: opposed to *Ectoprocta.*

In the *Endoprocta*, . . . the endocyst is composed of only one layer, and the endoderm of the alimentary canal has no second or external coat. The perivisceral cavity, or interspace between the endoderm and ectoderm, is occupied by ramified mesodermal cells.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 571.

endoproctous (en-dọ̄-prok′tus), *a.* [< NL. **endoproctus*, < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + πρωκτός, anus.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Endoprocta*: as, an *endoproctous* polyzoan.

endoptile (en-dop′til), *a.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + πτίλον, feather, down, wing, leaf.] Same as *monocotyledonous*: an epithet proposed by Lestiboudois, because the plumule is inclosed within the cotyledon.

endoral (en-dō′ral), *a.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *-al.*] Situated between the adoral and preoral cilia in certain *Oxytrichidæ*: said of certain cilia.

endore¹†, *v. t.* [ME. *endoren*, *endouren*, < OF. *endorer*, gild, glaze, < *en-* + *dorer*, F. *dorer*, gild, < LL. *deaurare*, gild: see *deaurate*, and cf. *adore*², *Dorado*, *dory*¹.] In *cookery*, to make of a bright golden color, as by the use of the yolks of eggs; glaze.

Enbroche hit fayre, . . .
Endore hit with ȝolkes of egges then
With a fedyr at fire.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 37.

Potage . . . with rosted motton, vele, porke,
Chekyns or *endoured* pygyons.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.

Darielles [curries] *endordide*, and daynteez ynewe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 199.

endore²†, *v. t.* [ME. *endoren*, var. of *adoren*, adore: see *adore*¹.] To adore.

Rebuke me neuer with wordeȝ felle,
Thaȝ I forloyne me dere *endorde*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 368.

endorhizal (en-dọ̄-rī′zạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + ῥίζα, root, + *-al.*] In *bot.*, having the radicle of the embryo inclosed within a sheath: a characteristic of endogenous plants. See cut under *endogen.*

endorhizous (en-dọ̄-rī′zus), *a.* Same as *endorhizal.*

endorsable, **endorse**, etc. See *indorsable*, etc.

endosalpingitis (en-dọ̄-sal-pin-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, > L. *salpinx* (*salping-*), + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lining membrane of a Fallopian tube.

endosarc (en′dọ̄-särk), *n.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + σάρξ (σαρκ-), the flesh.] In *zoöl.*, the inner or interior sarcode or protoplasm of the amœbæ or other protozoans, in any way distinguished from the exterior sarcodous substance or ectosarc; endoplasm. It corresponds to the general substance of a cell, as distinguished from a cell-wall and cell-nucleus. See cut under *Paramecium.*

endosarcodous (en-dọ̄-sär′kọ̄-dus), *a.* [< *endosarc* (*sarcode*) + *-ous.*] Same as *endosarcous.*

endosarcous (en′dọ̄-sär-kus), *a.* [< *endosarc* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of endosarc.

endoscope (en′dọ̄-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A diagnostic instrument designed for obtaining a view of some internal part of the body, especially the bladder, uterus, and stomach.

endoscopic (en-dọ̄-skop′ik), *a.* [< *endoscope* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or effected by means of an endoscope.—2. In *math.*, viewing coefficients with reference to their internal constitution as composed of roots or other elements. Thus, the methods of Lagrange and Abel for resolving an equation are endoscopic. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853.

endosiphon (en-dọ̄-sī′fọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + σίφων, a tube.] The inner siphon of cephalopods; a median tube, inside the tube formed by the true funnels connecting the apices of the fleshy sheaths, and surrounded by a layer of shell.

This, the *endosiphon*, had the same thin covering as the sheaths themselves or the secondary diaphragms.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXXII. 328.

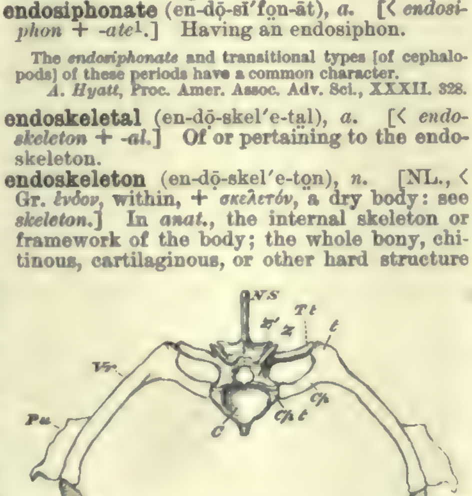
endosiphonal (en-dọ̄-sī′fọn-ạl), *a.* [< *endosiphon* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or having the character of an endosiphon.

endosiphonate (en-dọ̄-sī′fọn-āt), *a.* [< *endosiphon* + *-ate*¹.] Having an endosiphon.

The *endosiphonate* and transitional types [of cephalopods] of these periods have a common character.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXXII. 328.

endoskeletal (en-dọ̄-skel′e-tạl), *a.* [< *endoskeleton* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the endoskeleton.

endoskeleton (en-dọ̄-skel′e-tọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + σκελετόν, a dry body: see *skeleton.*] In *anat.*, the internal skeleton or framework of the body; the whole bony, chitinous, cartilaginous, or other hard structure which lies within the integument, and is covered by flesh and skin, as distinguished from the *exoskeleton*. In man and nearly all other mammals it constitutes the whole skeleton. In invertebrates the term covers any hard interior framework supporting soft parts, as the apodemal system of arthropods, the cuttle of a squid, etc. The endoskeleton of vertebrates is divisible into two independent portions: the *axial endoskeleton*, belonging to the head and trunk, and the *appendicular endoskeleton*, to the limbs. The axial endoskeleton consists of the entire series of vertebral and cranial segments, including ribs, breast-bones, hyoid bones, and jaws. The appendicular endoskeleton consists of the bones of the limbs, regarded as diverging appendages, and inclusive of the pectoral and pelvic arches (shoulder- and hip-girdles), by which these appendages are attached to the axial elements.



Segment of Endoskeleton from Thoracic Region of Crocodile.

C, centrum of a vertebra, over which rises the neural arch, inclosing the neural canal and ending in *NS*, the neural spine; *Z*, prezygapophysis; *Z′*, postzygapophysis; *Tt*, transverse process which articulates with *t*, tubercle of a rib; *Cpt*, that which articulates with *Cp*, capitulum of a rib; *Vr*, ossified vertebral rib, or pleurapophysis; *Vr′*, cartilaginous part of same; *Str*, sternal rib, or hemapophysis; *St*, segment of sternum; *Pu*, uncinate process of a rib or epipleura. From *Cpt* to *St*, on either side, is the hemal arch.

endosmic (en-dos′mik), *a.* Same as *endosmotic.*

endosmometer (en-dos-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *endosmomètre*; < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + ὠσμός, impulsion (see *endosmosis*), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the force of endosmotic action.

endosmometric (en-dos-mọ̄-met′rik), *a.* [< *endosmometer* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or designed for the measurement of endosmotic action.

endosmose (en′dos-mōs), *n.* [= F. *endosmose*, < NL. *endosmosis*, q. v.] Same as *endosmosis.*

M. Poisson has further attempted to show that this force of *endosmose* may be considered as a particular modification of capillary action.
Whewell.

endosmosis (en-dos-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + ὠσμός, impulsion, < ὠθεῖν, push, thrust, impel.] The transmission of a fluid inward through a porous septum or partition which separates it from another fluid of different density: opposed to *exosmosis*: see *osmosis.* The general phenomenon of the interdiffusion of fluids through septa, including both endosmosis and exosmosis, is termed *diosmosis* or *osmosis*, but *endosmosis* is also used in this sense. The phenomena differ from diffusion proper in being affected by the nature of the septum.—**Electrical endosmosis**, the cataphoric action of the electric current; the passage of an electrolyzed liquid through a diaphragm from the anode to the cathode. Some of the laws of the phenomenon have been made out, although it is not fully understood. The amount which passes is proportional to the intensity of the current and to the specific resistance of the liquid, and is independent of the area and thickness of the diaphragm. The hydrostatic pressure required to present the phenomenon is proportional to the thickness and inversely as the area of the diaphragm.

endosmosmic (en-dos-mos′mik), *a.* An incorrect form for *endosmotic* or *endosmic.*

endosmotic (en-dos-mot′ik), *a.* [< *endosmosis* (*-osmot-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to endosmosis; of the nature of endosmosis. Also *endosmic.*

Root-pressure is probably a purely physical phenomenon, due to a kind of *endosmotic* action taking place in the root-cells.
Bessey, Botany, p. 174.

Endosmose is independent of any interchange, since it results entirely from the attraction of the dissolving substance for the solvent; and this attraction is invariable at the same temperature, and may be termed *endosmotic* force.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 597.

Endosmotic equivalent, the number expressing the ratio of the amount by weight of water which passes through a porous membrane into a saline solution to that of the amount of salt passing in the opposite direction.

endosmotically (en-dos-mot′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of endosmosis; in an endosmotic manner.

The nutritive fluid passes *endosmotically* into the body parenchyma.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 307.

endosomal (en′dọ̄-sō-mạl), *a.* [< *endosome* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the endosome of a sponge.

endosome (en′dọ̄-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + σῶμα, body.] The innermost part of the body of a sponge, composed of endoderm and its associated deep mesoderm, exclusive of the choanosome: distinguished from both *choanosome* and *ectosome.*

In some sponges a part of the endoderm and associated mesoderm may likewise develop independently of the rest of the sponge, as in the Hexactinellida, where the choanosome forms a middle layer between a reticulation of ectosome on the one side and of endoderm and mesoderm, i. e., *endosome*, on the other.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

endosperm (en′dọ̄-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, the albumen of the seed; the substance stored in the ovule or seed about the embryo for its early nourishment. By recent authors it is limited to the deposit formed within the embryo-sac. In some seeds, as of the *Cannaceæ*, there is an additional deposit within the testa, but outside of the embryo-sac, which is distinguished as the *perisperm.* See *albumen*, 2, and cut under *episperm.*

The macrospore of these plants gives rise to a small cellular prothallium bearing one or more archegonia, which in the Rhizocarps extends beyond the limits of the spore, but does not become free from it; . . . in the Phanerogams, where it is termed the *endosperm*, it remains permanently . . . enclosed.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 430.

endospermic (en-dọ̄-spėr′mik), *a.* [< *endosperm* + *-ic.*] Containing or associated with endosperm: applied to seeds and embryos.

endospore (en′dọ̄-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *endosporium*, < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + σπόρος, seed: see *spore.*] 1. In *bot.*, the inner coat of a spore, corresponding to the *intine* of a pollen-grain. Compare *epispore*, *exospore.*

Their further history has been traced out by Kirchner; who found that their [oöspores'] germination commenced in February with the liberation of the spherical *endospore* from its envelope.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 240.

2. In *bacteriology*, a spore formed within a cell, as distinguished from *arthrospore.*

Also *endosporium.*

Endosporeæ (en-dọ̄-spō′rẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + σπόρος, seed, + *-eæ.*] The second of the two groups into which the *Myxomycetæ* are divided. It is characterized by the production of spores inclosed within sporangia, and includes all of the order except one genus, which is referred to the *Exosporeæ.* It comprises 42 genera grouped under 18 so-called families.

endosporium (en-dọ-spō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *endosporia* (-ä̤). [NL.] Same as *endospore*.

The zygospore does not immediately germinate; but, after a longer or shorter period of rest, the exosporium and the *endosporium* burst, and a bud-like process is thrown out. *Huxley*, Biology, v.

endosporous (en-dos'pọ-rus), *a.* [< *endospore* + *-ous*.] Forming spores endogenously within a cell or spore-cavity: in bacteriology, opposed to *arthrosporous*.

endoss† (en-dos'), *v. t.* [= D. *endosseren* = G. *endossiren* = Dan. *endossere* = Sw. *endossera* = Pr. *endossar* = Sp. *endosar* = Pg. *endossar*, < F. *endosser*, OF. *endosser*, put on the back, indorse; < *en*, in, + *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, the back: see *dorse*, and cf. *indorse*, *endorse*.] **1.** To put on the back; put on (armor).

They no sooner espyed the morninges mistresse, with disheueled tresses, to mount her iuorie chariot, but they *endossed* on their armours.
Knight of the Sea, quoted in Todd's Spenser, VI. 294, note.

2. To write; engrave; carve.

Her name in every tree I will *endosse*.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 632.

endostea, *n.* Plural of *endosteum*.

endosteal (en-dos'tẹ-ạl), *a.* [< *endosteum* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the endosteum; situated in the interior of a bone.—**2.** Autogenous or endogenous, as the formation of bone; ossifying from the interior of a cartilaginous matrix.

The ossification of the human sternum is *endosteal*, or commencing within the substance of the primitive hyaline cartilage. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 72.

3. Endoskeletal, as the bone or endosteum of a cuttlefish.

endosternite (en-dọ-stėr'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + *sternite*.] In *zoöl.*, that part of an apodeme of a crustacean which arises from the intersternal membrane connecting successive somites; a sternal piece of the endothorax. See *endopleurite*. *Milne-Edwards; Huxley.*

endosteum (en-dos'tẹ-um), *n.*; pl. *endostea* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + ὀστέον, a bone.] **1.** In *anat.*, the lining membrane of the medullary cavity of a bone; the internal periosteum. It is a prolongation of the fibrovascular covering of a bone into its interior through the Haversian canals, finally forming a delicate vascular membrane lining the medullary cavity.
2. Cuttlebone.

endostoma (en-dos'tọ-mä̤), *n.*; pl. *endostomæ* (-mē). [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + στόμα, the mouth.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, a part situated behind and supporting the labrum in some *Crustacea*.—**2.** In *pathol.*, an osseous tumor within a bone.

endostome (en'dọ-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + στόμα, the mouth.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The orifice at the apex of the inner coat of the ovule. (*b*) The inner peristome of mosses. See cut under *exostome*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, same as *endostoma*.

endostosis (en-dos-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + ὀστέον, bone, + *-osis*.] **1.** In *pathol.*, the formation of an endostoma.—**2.** Ossification beginning in the substance of cartilage.

endostracal (en-dos'trạ-kạl), *a.* [< *endostracum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of endostracum.

endostracum (en-dos'trạ-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + ὄστρακον, shell.] The inner layer of the hard shell or exoskeleton of a crustacean.

endostyle (en'dọ-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + στῦλος, a column: see *style*^{2}.] A longitudinal fold or diverticulum of the middle of the hemal wall of the pharynx of an ascidian, which projects as a vertical ridge into the hemal sinus contained between the endoderm and ectoderm, but remains in free communication with the pharynx by a cleft upon its neural side. From one point of view it appears deceptively as a hollow rod, whence the name. *Huxley.* See cuts under *Doliolidæ* and *Tunicata*.

endostylic (en-dọ-stil'ik), *a.* [< *endostyle* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the endostyle of ascidians.—**Endostylic cone**, a short cæcal process of the endoderm forming the extremity of the endostyle in the embryonic ascidian.

The *endostylic cone* gives rise to the whole alimentary canal of the bud. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 525.

endote†, *v. t.* [< *en-* + *dote*^{2}. Cf. *endow*.] To endow.

Their own heirs do men disherit to *endote* them.
Tyndale, Works, I. 249.

endotheca (en-dọ-thē'kä̤), *n.*; pl. *endothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + θήκη, a case: see *theca*.] The hard structure upon the inner surface of the wall, or proper investment of the visceral chamber, of a coral: distinguished from the *exotheca*, and also from the *epitheca*.

endothecal (en-dọ-thē'kạl), *a.* [< *endotheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the endotheca of a coral; consisting of endotheca, as a portion of corallum.

endothecate (en-dọ-thē'kāt), *a.* [< *endotheca* + *-ate*^{1}.] Provided with an endotheca.

endothecial (en-dọ-thē'ṣi-ạl), *a.* [< *endothecium* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to the endothecium.—**2.** Having the asci inclosed, as in the pyrenomycetous fungi and angiocarpous lichens.

endothecium (en-dọ-thē'ṣi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + θήκη, a case: see *theca*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The inner lining of an anther-cell. (*b*) In mosses, the central mass of cells in the rudimentary capsule, from which the archespore is generally developed.

endothelial (en-dọ-thē'li-ạl), *a.* [< *endothelium* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of endothelium.

endothelioid (en-dọ-thē'li-oid), *a.* [< *endothelium* + *-oid*.] Resembling endothelium.

The locality of the tumor gives abundant opportunity for the origin of the *endothelioid* formations.
Medical News, LII. 301.

endothelioma (en-dọ-thē-li-ō'mä̤), *n.*; pl. *endotheliomata* (-mạ-tä̤). [NL., < *endothelium* + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a malignant growth or tumor developed from endothelium.

endothelium (en-dọ-thē'li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + θηλή, nipple. Cf. *epithelium*.] In *anat.*, the tissue, somewhat resembling epithelium, which lines serous cavities, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. It consists of a single layer of thin flat cells, applied to one another by their edges. Also called *vasalium* and *cœlarium*.

endothermic (en-dọ-thėr'mik), *a.* [< Gr. ἔνδον, within, + θέρμη, heat, + *-ic*.] Relating to absorption of heat. Endothermic compounds are those whose formation from elementary substances is attended with absorption of heat, and whose decomposition into other simpler compounds or into elements is attended with liberation of heat. Nitroglycerin and other explosives are examples of endothermic compounds.

endothermous (en-dọ-thėr'mus), *a.* Same as *endothermic*.

endothoracic (en″dọ-thọ-ras'ik), *a.* [< *endothorax* (*-ac-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the endothorax of an arthropod; situated in the thoracic cavity.

endothorax (en-dọ-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + θώραξ, a breastplate, the chest.] In arthropods, as crustaceans and insects, the apodemal system of the thorax or the cephalothorax, formed by various processes and continuations of the dermal skeleton, and so constituting an interior framework of this part of the body, supporting and giving attachment to soft parts, as nerves and muscles.

These processes are very greatly developed on the cephalothorax of the higher crustacea. They are found chiefly in the head and thorax in many orders of the Insecta, where they form a complicated structure known as the *endothorax*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 249.

Endothyrinæ (en″dọ-thi-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + θύρα, a door, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lituolidæ* with the test more calcareous and less sandy than in the other groups of *Lituolidæ*, sometimes perforate, and with septation distinct.

endoute†, *v. t.* [ME. *endouten*, < OF. **endouter*, later *endoubter*, < *en-* + *douter*, fear, doubt: see *en-*^{1} and *doubt*^{1}.] To doubt; suspect.

And if I ne had *endouted* me
To have ben hated or assailed,
My thankes wol I not haue failed.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1664.

endow (en-dou'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *indow* (also *endew*, *endue*: see *endue*^{2}); < ME. *endowen*, < AF. *endower*, OF. *endouer* (= Pr. *endotar*), < *en-* + *douer*, *doer*, F. *douer*, endow: see *dow*^{4}, *dower*^{2}, *dowry*. Cf. *endue*^{2}.] **1.** To bestow or settle a dower on; provide with dower.

With all my worldly goods I thee *endow*.
Book of Common Prayer, Marriage Service.

I would not marry her, though she were *endowed* with all that Adam had left him before he transgressed.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

A wife is by law entitled to be *endowed* of all lands and tenements of which her husband was seized in fee simple or fee tail during the coverture. *Blackstone.*

2. To settle money or other property on; furnish with a permanent fund or source of income: as, to *endow* a college or a church.

Our Laws give great encouragement to the best, the noblest, the most lasting Works of Charity; . . . *endowing* Hospitals and Alms-houses for the impotent, distemper'd, and aged Poor. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.

But thousands die without or this or that,
Die, and *endow* a college, or a cat.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 96.

3. To furnish, as with some gift, quality, or faculty, mental or physical; equip: as, man is *endowed* by his Maker with reason; to be *endowed* with beauty, strength, or power.

For the gode vertues that the body is *endowed* with of nature. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 252.

Being desirous to improve his workmanship, and *endow*, as well as create, the human race.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

Nature had largely *endowed* William with the qualities of a great ruler. *Macaulay*, Hist Eng., vii.

Beings *endowed* with life, but not with soul.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, x.

Endowed Schools Act, a British statute of 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 56), empowering commissioners to remodel such schools as had been founded and endowed for special purposes, to alter or add to the trusts, directions, and provisions of the endowments, or to make new trusts, etc. Also known as *Forster's Act*.=**Syn.** *Endue*, *Endow*. See *endue*^{2}.

endower^1 (en-dou'ėr), *n.* [< *endow* + *-er*^{1}.] One who endows.

endower^2† (en-dou'ėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *dower*^{2}.] To furnish with a dower or portion; endow.

This once renowned church . . . was gloriously decked with the jewels of her espousals, richly clad in the tissues of learning, and frankly *endowered*.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 142.

endowment (en-dou'mẹnt), *n.* [< *endow* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of settling dower on a woman.—**2.** The act of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of any person or object, as a student, a professorship, a school, a hospital, etc.—**3.** That which is bestowed or settled; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object: as, the *endowments* of a church, hospital, or college.

A chapel will I build, with large *endowment*. *Dryden.*

Professor Stokes, having been appointed to deliver three annual courses of lectures, on the *endowment* of John Burnett, of Aberdeen, chose Light as his general subject.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 129.

4. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind; gift of nature; in the plural, natural equipment of body or mind, or both; attributes or aptitudes.

I had seen
Persons of meaner quality much more
Exact in fair *endowments*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 2.

His early *endowments* had fitted him for the work he was to do. *Is. Taylor.*

One of the *endowments* which we have received from the hand of God. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

The very idea that reforms may and ought to be effected peacefully implies a large *endowment* of the moral sense.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 473.

Endowment policy, or, in full, **endowment insurance policy**, a life-insurance policy of which the amount is payable to the insured at a specified time, or sooner to his representatives should he die before the time named.=**Syn.** **3.** Bequest, present, gift, fund.—**4.** *Acquirements*, *Acquisitions*, *Attainments*, etc. (see *acquirement*); gift, talent, capacity, genius, parts. See comparison under *genius*.

end-paper (end'pā″pėr), *n.* In *bookbinding*, one of the white or blank leaves usually put before and after the text of a book in binding, one or more in each place. End-papers are not to be confounded with the *lining-papers*, of which one leaf is pasted down inside of each cover, and the other corresponds to it in the color of its outer surface.

end-piece (end'pēs), *n.* **1.** A distinct piece or part attached to or connected with the end of a thing; specifically, in a watch, the support for the end of a pivot.—**2.** A transverse timber or bar of iron by which the ends of the two wheel-pieces of a truck-frame are connected together. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

end-plate (end'plāt), *n.* In *anat.*, the expanded termination of a motor nerve in a muscular fiber under the sarcolemma.

end-play (end'plā), *n.* The play or lateral motion of an axle, etc. Also called *end-shake*.

endree†, **endry**†, *v. t.* [ME. *endryen*, (only once) erroneously for *adryen*, *adrigen*, < AS. *ā-dreógan*, suffer, < *ā-* + *dreógan*, ME. *drigen*, *dryen*, dree: see *dree*^{1}.] To suffer.

In courte no lenger shulde I, owte of dowte,
Dwellen, but shame in all my life *endry*.
Court of Love, l. 726.

endrudge† (en-druj'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *drudge*^{1}.] To make a drudge or slave of.

A slave's slave goes in rank with a beast; such is every one that *endrudgeth* himself to any known sin.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 29.

endry†, *v. t.* See *endree*.

end-shake (end'shāk), *n.* Same as *end-play*.

end-speech† (end'spēch), *n.* An epilogue. *Imp. Dict.*

end-stone (end′stōn), *n.* One of the plates of a watch-jewel, against which the pivot abuts. *E. H. Knight.*

enducet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *induce.*

endue¹ (en-dū′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endued*, ppr. *enduing.* [Early mod. E. also *endew, indew*, now usually *indue*; < L. *induere*, put on (an article of clothing or ornament), clothe, deck, put on (a character), assume (a part): see *indue*¹. Cf. *endue*², with which *endue*¹ is partly confused.] To clothe; invest: same as *indue*¹.

Endue them with thy Holy Spirit.
Book of Common Prayer (English).

Thus by the organs of the eye and ear,
The soul with knowledge doth herself *endue.*
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xv.

endue² (en-dū′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endued*, ppr. *enduing.* [Early mod. E. also *endew*; a variant form of *endow*; partly confused with *endue*¹, *indue*¹.] **1†.** To furnish with dower: same as *endow*, 1.

Returne from whence ye came, and rest a while,
Till morrow next that I the Elfe subdew,
And with Sansfoyes dead dowry you *endew.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 51.

2†. To furnish with a permanent fund: same as *endow*, 2.

There are a great number of Grammer Schooles throughout the realme, and those verie liberallie *endued* for the better relief of pore scholers.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. lviii.

3. To invest with some gift, quality, or faculty: used especially of moral or spiritual gifts, and thus partially differentiated from *endow*, 3.

God may *endue* men extraordinarily with understanding as it pleaseth him. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 7.

Learning *endueth* men's minds with a true sense of the frailty of their persons.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 32.

Nature was never more lavish of its gifts than it had been to her, *endued* as she was with the most exalted understanding. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

=**Syn.** **3.** *Endue, Endow. Endue* is used of moral and spiritual qualities, viewed as given rather than acquired; *endow*, of the body, external things, and mental gifts. (See *acquirement.*) An institution or a professorship is richly or fully *endowed*; a person is *endowed* with beauty or intellect; he is *endued* with virtue or piety.

Tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem until ye be *endued* with power from on high. Luke xxiv. 49.

Pandora, whom the gods
Endow'd with all their gifts.
Milton, P. L., iv. 715.

endue³† (en-dū′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *endew*; < OF. *enduire, induire, indure*, bring in, introduce, cover, digest, F. *enduire* = Pr. *enduire, endurre*, cover, coat, < L. *inducere*, bring in or on, lead in: see *induce.*] To digest: said especially of birds.

'Tis somewhat tough, sir,
But a good stomach will *endue* it easily.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

Cheese that would break the teeth of a new hand-saw
I could *endue* now like an estrich.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 2.

Endew is when a Hawk digesteth her meat, not only putting it over from her gorge, but also cleansing her pannell.
Latham's Faulconry (Explan. of Words of Art), 1658.

enduement (en-dū′ment), *n.* [Also *induement*; < *endue*¹, = *indue*¹, + *-ment.*] The act of enduing or investing, or that with which one is endued: endowment.

enduginet, *n.* [See *dudgeon*².] Resentment; dudgeon.

Which shee often perceiving, and taking in great *endugine*, roundly told him that if hee used so continually to look after her, shee would clappe such a paire of hornes upon his head. *Gratiæ Ludentes* (1638), p. 118.

endungeon†, *v. t.* To confine in a dungeon.

Were we *endungeon'd* from our birth, yet wee
Would weene there were a sunne.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 26.

endurability (en-dūr-a̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *endurable*: see *-bility.*] The quality of being endurable; capability of being endured.

They use this irritation [of the eye] as a test of the *endurability* of the atmosphere within the chamber.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 336.

endurable (en-dūr′a̤-bl), *a.* [< F. *endurable*, < *endurer*, endure: see *endure* and *-able.*] **1.** That can be endured or suffered; not beyond endurance.

Novelties which at first sight inspire dread and disgust, become in a few days familiar, *endurable*, attractive.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

2. Durable. [Local, Eng. and U. S.]

endurableness (en-dūr′a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being endurable; tolerableness.

endurably (en-dūr′a̤-bli), *adv.* In an endurable or durable manner; so as to be endured.

endurance (en-dūr′ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *indurance*; < OF. *endurance*, F. *endurance*, < *endurer*, endure: see *endure* and *-ance.* Cf. *durance.*] **1†.** Continuance; duration.

Some of them are of very great antiquity, . . . others of less *endurance.* *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. Continuance in bearing or suffering; the fact or state of enduring stress, hardship, pain, or the like; a holding out under adverse force or influence of any kind: as, the *endurance* of iron or timber under great strain; a person's *endurance* of severe affliction.

Patience likewise hath two parts, hardness against wants and extremities, and *indurance* of pain or torment.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 200.

The victory of *endurance* born.
Bryant, The Battle-field.

3. Ability to endure; power of bearing or suffering without giving way; capacity for continuance under stress, hardship, or infliction; as, to test the *endurance* of a brand of steel; that is beyond *endurance*, or surpasses *endurance.*

O, she misused me past the *endurance* of a block; an oak with but one green leaf on it would have answered her. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

To push thee forward thro' a life of shocks,
Dangers, and deeds, until *endurance* grow
Sinew'd with action. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

4†. Delay; procrastination. [Rare.]

My lord, I look'd
You would have given me your petition, that
I should have ta'en some pains to bring together
Yourself and your accusers; and to have heard you
Without *endurance* further. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

[The meaning of the word in the above extract has been disputed, some thinking it equivalent to *durance, confinement*; others, to *suffering.*] =**Syn.** **2** and **3.** *Fortitude*, etc. (see *patience*); permanence, persistence, continuance, suffering, sufferance, tolerance.

endurant (en-dūr′a̤nt), *a.* [< F. *endurant*, ppr. of *endurer*, endure: see *endure.*] Enduring; able to bear fatigue, pain, or the like. [Rare.]

The difficulty of the chase is further increased by the fact that the Ibex is a remarkably *endurant* animal, and is capable of abstaining from food or water for a considerable time. *J. G. Wood.*

endure (en-dūr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *endured*, ppr. *enduring.* [Early mod. E. also *indure*; < ME. *enduren, endeuren, induren, indowren*, tr. bear, suffer, intr. last, continue (tr. also as in L., make hard), < OF. *endurer*, F. *endurer* = Pr. Sp. OPg. *endurar* = It. *indurare, indurire*, tr., bear, < L. *indurare*, tr. make hard, intr. become hard, ML. bear, endure, < *in*, in, + *durare*, make hard, become hard, last, etc., < *durus*, hard: see *dure.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To make hard; harden; inure.

Therfore of whom God wole he hath mercy, and whom he wole he *endurith.* *Wyclif*, Rom. ix. 18.

That age despysed nicenesse vaine,
Enur'd to hardnesse and to homely fare,
Which them to warlike discipline did trayne,
And manly limbs *endur'd* with little care
Against all hard mishaps and fortunelesse misfare.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

2†. To preserve; keep.

Somer wol it [wine] soure and so confounde,
And winter wol *endure* and kepe it longe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

3. To last or hold out against; sustain without impairment or yielding; support without breaking or giving way.

After that the kynge Pignoras smote in to the stour with his swerde in honde, and be-gan to yeve soche strokes that noon armure hym myght *endure.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.

'Tis in grain, sir: 'twill *endure* wind and weather.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

Thou canst fight well; and bravely
Thou canst *endure* all dangers, heats, colds, hungers.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure.*
Dryden.

4. To bear with patience; bear up under without sinking or yielding, or without murmuring or opposition; put up with.

We shalbe able to brooke that which other men can *indure.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. iii.

Therefore I *endure* all things for the elect's sakes.
2 Tim. ii. 10.

Neither father nor son can ever since *endure* the sight of me. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

Square windows, round Ragusan windows, might well be *endured.* *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 253.

5. To undergo; suffer; sustain.

If ye *endure* chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons. Heb. xii. 7.

And since your Goodliness admits no blot,
Still let your Virtue too *indure* no stain.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 211.

How small, of all that human hearts *endure*,
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure.
Johnson, Lines added to Goldsmith's Traveller.

And I, in truth (thou wilt bear witness here),
Have all in all *endured* as much, and more
Than many just and holy men, whose names
Are register'd and calendar'd for saints.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

6†. To continue or remain in; abide in.

Absteyne you stithly, that no stoure fall;
And *endure* furthe your dayes at your dere ese.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2661.

The deer *endureth* the womb but eight months.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

=**Syn.** **4.** To brook, submit to, abide, tolerate, take patiently.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To become hard; harden.

Alsike is made with barly, half mature
A party grene and uppon repes bounde
And in an oven ybake and made to *endure.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

2. To hold out; support adverse force or influence of any kind; suffer without yielding.

So that wee may seen apertely, that ȝif wee wil be gode men, non enemye ne may not *enduren* aȝenst us.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 261.

He was so chaufed whan it was a-boute the houre of noone that nothinge myght agein hym *endure.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 549.

A courage to *endure* and to obey. *Tennyson*, Isabel.

3. To continue; remain; abide.

Fre am I now, and fre I wil *endure.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 62.

Nowe schalle thou, lady, belde with me,
In blisse that schall euere *in-dowre.*
York Plays, p. 495.

Some would keep the boat, doubting they might be amongst the Indians, others were so wet and cold they could not *endure*, but got on shore.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 47.

Fresh be the wound, still-renew'd be its smarting,
So but thy image *endure* in its prime!
M. Arnold, Faded Leaves, Separation.

4. To continue to exist; continue or remain in the same state without perishing; last; persist.

The Lord shall *endure* for ever. Ps. ix. 7.

The Indian fig, which covers acres with its profound shadow, and *endures* while nations and empires come and go around its vast circumference.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 121.

=**Syn.** To last, remain, continue, abide, bear, suffer, hold out.

endurement† (en-dūr′ment), *n.* [< OF. *endurement* = It. *induramento, indurimento*; as *endure* + *-ment.*] Endurance.

Certainly these examples [Regulus and Socrates] should make us courageous in the *endurement* of all worldly misery, if not out of religion, yet at least out of shame.
South, Works, VIII. ix.

endurer (en-dūr′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who endures, bears, suffers, or sustains.

They are very valiaunte and hardye, for the most part great *endurours* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardiness.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. One who or that which continues long, or remains firm or without change.

enduring (en-dūr′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *endure*, *v.*] Lasting; permanent; unchangeable: as, an *enduring* habitation.

Ah, vain
My yearning for *enduring* bliss of days
Amidst the dull world's hopeless, hurrying race.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 340.

It is now known that the colouring principle of the Mytilus is so *enduring* that it is preserved when the shell itself is completely disintegrated.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 209.

Can I have any absolute certainty that what seem to me to be the feelings of an *enduring* "me" may not really be those of something utterly unknown?
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 25.

enduring (en-dūr′ing), *prep.* [ME. *enduryng*; ppr. of *endure*, *v.*, used like *during*, *prep.*] During. [Old Eng., and local U. S.]

Ther to warde and kepe hir faders tresoure;
Enduryng hir life.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4629.

enduringly (en-dūr′ing-li), *adv.* Lastingly; for all time.

Already at the end of the first Punic war some eminent Romans were in their full manhood, whose names are *enduringly* associated with the events of the second.
Dr. Arnold, Hist. Rome, xlii.

enduringness (en-dūr′ing-nes), *n.* The quality of enduring; durability; permanence. *H. Spencer.*

endways (end′wāz), *adv.* [< *end* + *-ways* for *-wise.*] Same as *endwise.*

endwise (end′wīz), *adv.* [< *end* + *-wise.*] 1. On end; erectly; in an upright position.

> Pitiful huts and cabins made of poles set *endwise*.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation.

2. With the end forward or upward: as, to present or hold a staff *endwise*.

endyma (en′di-mä̤), *n.* [NL. (Wilder), < Gr. *ἔνδυμα*, a garment, < *ἐνδύειν*, put on, get into: see *endue*^{1}, *indue*^{1}.] Same as *ependyma*.

> All parts of the true cavities of the vertebrate brain are lined by a smooth epithelium called ependyma or *endyma*, the shorter name being preferable.
> *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 413.

endymal (en′di-mal̤), *a.* [< *endyma* + *-al.*] Same as *ependymal*.

Endymion (en-dim′i-o̤n), *n.* [NL., < L. *Endymion*, < Gr. *Ἐνδυμίων*, in myth. a son of Jupiter and Calyce, beloved by Selene.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of butterflies, named by Swainson in 1832. Its only species, *E. regalis*, is now placed in the genus *Evenus*.—2. A genus of crustaceans.

endysis (en′di-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδυσις*, a putting on (of clothing), an entering into, < *ἐνδύειν*, put on, get into: see *endyma*.] In *ornith.*, the acquisition of plumage by a bird; the act of putting on plumage: opposed to *ecdysis*.

ene^1†, *adv.* An obsolete contraction of *even*^{1}.

ene^2†, *n.* An obsolete contraction of *even*^{2}.

E. N. E. An abbreviation of *east-northeast*.

-ene. [< L. *-ēnus* (Gr. *-ηνος*), an adj. term. as in *serēnus*, serene, *terrēnus*, terrene, etc. Cf. *-anus* (E. *-an*), *-īnus* (E. *-ine*, *-in*), *-ōnus* (E. *-one*), etc.] 1. An adjective termination of Latin origin, as in *serene*, *terrene*.—2. In *chem.*, a termination indicating a hydrocarbon which belongs to the olefine series, having the general formula C_nH_{2n}: as, *ethylene* (C_2H_4), *propylene* (C_3H_6).

enecate† (en′ē̤-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *enecatus* (also *enectus*), pp. of *enecare*, *enicare*, kill off, < *e*, out, + *necare*, kill.] To wear out; exhaust; kill off.

> Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity that, in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they *enecate* in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits.
> *Harvey*, The Plague.

en échelle (oṅ ā-shel′). [F.: *en*, in; *échelle*, ladder.] Arranged in horizontal bars, like those of a ladder, as trimmings of any kind upon a garment, or any other ladder-like formation.

enecia (ē̤-nē′shi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠνεκής*, bearing onward, far-stretching, continuous, earlier only in comp. *διηνεκής*, etc., continuous, < *διηνεγκεῖν*, irreg. 2d aor. associated with *διαφέρειν*, carry through or to the end, < *διά*, through, + *ἠνεγκεῖν* (√ **ἐνεκ*, **ἐνεγκ*), associated with *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] A continued fever.

ened†, *n.* [ME., also *ende*, < AS. *ened*, a duck: see *drake*^{1}.] A duck.

enema (en′e-mä̤ or e-nē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνεμα*, an injection, clyster, < *ἐνιέναι*, inject, send in, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἱέναι*, send.] 1. Pl. *enemata* (e-nem′a̤-tä̤). In *med.*, a quantity of fluid injected into the rectum; a clyster; an injection.

> Many adhere to the old plan and still use *enemata* of food (and stimulants) not specially prepared, such as ordinary milk, beef-tea, and brandy. *Jour. Ment. Sci.*, XXX. 22.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of scarabæoid beetles, founded by Hope in 1837. There are about 6 Mexican and North American species.

enemiable†, *a.* [ME. *enemyable*, *enmyable*, < OF. *enemiable*, *ennemiable*, *anemiable*, < ML. **inimicabilis* (in adv. *inimicabiliter*), unfriendly, hostile, < L. *in-* priv. + *amicabilis*, friendly, amicable: see *amicable*, and cf. *enemy*^{1}.] Hostile; inimical.

> A bure he made aȝen the *enmyable* [var. *enemyable*] folc. *Wyclif*, Ecclus. xlvi. 7 (Oxf.).

enemity†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity*.

enemy^1 (en′e̤-mi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *enemie*; < ME. *enemy*, *enemye*, often syncopated *enmy* (cf. *enmity*), < OF. *enemi*, *anemi*, F. *ennemi* = Pr. *enemic* = Sp. *enemigo* = Pg. *inimigo* = It. *nemico*, < L. *inimicus*, an enemy, lit. an unfriend, < *in-* priv., = E. *un-*^{1}, + *amicus*, a friend: see *amiable*, *amicable*, *amity*. Cf. *inimical*, *inimicous*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *enemies* (-miz). 1. One who opposes, antagonizes, or seeks to inflict, or is willing to inflict, injury upon another, from dislike, hatred, conflict of interests, or public policy, as in war; one who is hostile or inimical.

> With my wyf, I wene,
> We schal yow wel acorde,
> That watz your *enmy* kene.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2406.

> I say unto you, Love your *enemies*. Mat. v. 44.

> It [the rhinoceros] is *enemie* to the Elephant.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 503.

> An *enemy* to truth and knowledge. *Locke.*

Specifically—2. An opposing military force. See *the enemy*, below.—3. A foreign state which is in a condition of open hostility to the state in relation to which the former is regarded, or a subject of such a state.—4. That which is inimical; anything that is hurtful or dangerous: as, strong drink is one of man's worst *enemies*; a bad conscience is an *enemy* to peace.

> I am sure care's an *enemy* to life. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

Alien enemy, a natural-born subject of a sovereign state which is actually at war with the state in relation to which such person is regarded.—**Public enemy, king's enemy, queen's enemy**, an enemy with whom the state is at open war, including pirates on the high seas.—**The enemy.** (*a*) *Milit.*, the opposing force: used as a collective noun, and construed with a verb or pronoun either in the singular or plural.

> *The enemy* thinks of raising threescore thousand men for the next summer. *Addison*, State of the War.

> We have met *the enemy*, and they are ours.
> *Com. O. H. Perry* (in despatch announcing the battle [of Lake Erie, Sept. 10th, 1813).

(*b*) The adversary of mankind; the devil; Satan. (*c*) Time: as, how goes *the enemy?* (=what o'clock is it?); to kill *the enemy*. [Slang.]

> "How goes *the enemy*, Snobb?" asked Sir Mulberry Hawk. "Four minutes gone."
> *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xix.

=**Syn.** *Antagonist*, *Opponent*, etc. See *adversary*.

II. *a.* 1†. Inimical; hostile; opposed.

> They . . . every day grow more *enemy* to God.
> *Jer. Taylor.*

2. In *international law*, belonging to a public enemy; belonging to a hostile power or to any of its subjects: as, *enemy* property.

> *Enemy* ship does not make *enemy* goods.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 195.

enemy^1†, *v. i.* [ME. *enemyen*, < OF. *enemier*, *ennemier*, < L. *inimicare*, make hostile, < *inimicus*, hostile, an enemy: see *enemy*^{1}, *n.*] To be hostile. *Wyclif.*

enemy^2 (en′e̤-mi), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *anemone*.

> Doon i' the woild' *enemies*.
> *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer (O. S.).

enemy^3, *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) corruption of *emmet*.

enemy-chit (en′e̤-mi-chit), *n.* The female of the stickleback. [Local, Eng.]

enemyte†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity*.

enepidermic (en-ep-i-dėr′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐν*, in, + NL. *epidermis* + *-ic*.] In *med.*, upon the surface of the skin: used of the treatment of diseases by applying remedies, as plasters, blisters, etc., to the skin.

enerd†, *v. i.* [ME. *enerden*, < *en-* + *erden*, < AS. *eardian*, dwell, < *eard*, country: see *eard*.] To dwell; live.

> Ofte faght that freike & folke of the Cité,
> With Enmys *enerdande* in ylis aboute.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12857.

energetic (en-ėr-jet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνεργητικός*, active, < *ἐνεργεῖν*, be in action, operate, tr. effect, < *ἐνεργός*, at work, active: see *energy*.] Possessing, exerting, or manifesting energy; specifically, acting or operating with force and vigor; powerful in action or effect; forcible; vigorous: as, an *energetic* man or government; *energetic* measures, laws, or medicines.

> If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal, but also as a being eternally *energetick*.
> *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 1.

> Nitric acid of 40° is too *energetic* and costly.
> *W. H. Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 34.

> The most *energetic* element in contemporary socialism is political rather than economical.
> *Rae*, Contemp. Socialism, p. 106.

=**Syn.** Strenuous, assiduous, potent.

energetical (en-ėr-jet′i-kal̤), *a.* [< *energetic* + *-al*.] Same as *energetic*. [Rare.]

> He would do veneration to that person whose name he saw to be *energetical* and triumphant over devils.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 270.

energetically (en-ėr-jet′i-kal̤-i), *adv.* With force and vigor; with energy and effect.

energeticalness (en-ėr-jet′i-kal̤-nes), *n.* The quality of being energetic; activity; vigor. *Scott.*

energetics (en-ėr-jet′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *energetic*: see *-ics*.] The science of the general laws of energy.

> A science whose subjects are material bodies and physical phenomena in general, and which it is proposed to call the science of *energetics*.
> *Rankine*, Proc. of Phil. Soc. of Glasgow, May 2, 1855.

energic (e-nėr′jik), *a.* [Formerly *energick*; < F. *énergique* = Sp. *enérgico* = Pg. It. *energico* (cf. D. G. *energisch* = Dan. Sw. *energisk*), < Gr. *ἐνεργός*, at work, active: see *energy*.] 1. Energetic; endowed with or manifesting energy. [Rare.]

> Arise, as in that elder time,
> Warm, *energick*, chaste, sublime!
> *Collins*, The Passions.

> To me hath Heaven with bounteous hand assigned
> *Energic* Reason and a shaping mind.
> *Coleridge*, On a Friend.

2. In *physics*, exhibiting energy or force; producing direct physical effect; acting; operating: as, heat is an *energic* agent.

energical (e-nėr′ji-kal̤), *a.* [< *energic* + *-al*.] Same as *energic*.

> The learned and moderate of the reformed churches abhor the foppery of such conceits, and confess our polity to be productive of more *energical* and powerful preachers than any church in Europe.
> *Waterhouse*, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 85.

energico (e-ner′jē-kō̤), *a.* [It.: see *energic*.] In *music*, energetic: indicating a passage to be rendered with strong articulation and accentuation.

energize (en′ėr-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *energized*, ppr. *energizing*. [< *energy* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To endow with energy; impart active force or strength to; make vigorous.

> First comes, of course, the creation of matter, its chaotic or nebulous condition, and the *energizing* of it by the brooding spirit. *Science*, III. 600.

II. *intrans.* To act with energy or force; operate with vigor; act in producing an effect.

> Those nobler ecstasies of *energizing* love, of which flesh and blood, the animal part of us, can no more partake than it can inherit heaven. *Horsley*, Works, III. xxv.

Also spelled *energise*.

energizer (en′ėr-jī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which gives energy, or acts in producing an effect. Also spelled *energiser*.

> Every energy is necessarily situate between two substantives: an *energizer*, which is active, and a subject, which is passive. *Harris*, Hermes, i. 9.

energumen (en-ėr-gū′men), *n.* [= F. *énergumène* = Sp. *energúmeno* = Pg. It. *energumeno*, < L. *energumenus*, < Gr. *ἐνεργούμενος*, ppr. pass. of *ἐνεργεῖν*, effect, execute, work on: see *energetic*, *energy*.] One possessed by an evil spirit; a demoniac. In the early church the energumens were officially recognized as a separate class, to be benefited spiritually and mentally by special prayer for them, frequent benediction, and daily imposition of the exorcist's hands.

> There have been also some unhappy sectaries, viz.: Quakers and Seekers, and other such *Energumens* (pardon me, reader, that I have thought them so), which have given uggly disturbances to these good spirited men in their temple-work. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 3.

> The Catechumens, *Energumens*, and Penitents, says S. Dionysius, are allowed to hear the holy modulation of Psalms, and the Divine recitation of sacred Scripture, but the Church invites them not to behold the sacred works and mysteries that follow.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 208.

energy (en′ėr-ji), *n.*; pl. *energies* (-jiz). [= D. G. *energie* = Dan. Sw. *energi*, < F. *énergie* = Sp. *energía* = Pg. It. *energia*, < LL. *energia*, < Gr. *ἐνέργεια*, action, operation, actuality, < *ἐνεργής*, active, effective, later form of *ἐνεργός*, at work, active, etc., < *ἐν*, in, + *ἔργον* = E. *work*.] 1. The actual exertion of power; power exerted; strength in action; vigorous operation.

> The world was compact, and held together by its own bulk and *energy*. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

> There is no part of matter that does ever, by its sensible qualities, discover any power or *energy*, or give us ground to imagine that it could produce anything.
> *Hume*, Human Understanding, i. § 7.

> The last series of cognate terms are act, operation, *energy*. They are all mutually convertible, as all denoting the present exertion or exercise of a power, a faculty, or a habit. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, vii.

> We must exercise our own minds with concentrated and continuous *energy*. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 19.

> My desire, like all strongest hopes,
> By its own *energy* fulfill'd itself.
> *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Activity considered as a characteristic; habitual putting forth of power or strength, physical or mental, or readiness to exert it.

> Something of indescribable barbaric magnificence, spiritualized into a grace of movement superior to the *energy* of the North and the extravagant fervor of the East.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

3. The exertion of or capacity for a particular kind of force; action or the power of acting in any manner; special ability or agency: used of the active faculties or modes of action regarded severally, and often in the plural: as, creative *energy*; the *energies* of mind and body.

The work of reform required all the *energies* of his powerful mind, backed by the royal authority.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

4. In the *Aristotelian philos.*, actuality; realization; existence; the being no longer in germ or in posse, but in life or in esse: opposed to *power*, *potency*, or *potentiality*. Thus, *first energy* is the state of acquired habit; *second energy*, the exercise of a habit: one when he has learned to sing is a singer in *first energy*; when he is singing, he is a singer in *second energy*. See *act*.

5. A fact of acting or actually being.

All verbs that are strictly so called denote *energies*.
Harris, Hermes, i. 9.

6. In *rhet.*, the quality of awakening the imagination of the reader or hearer, and bringing the meaning of what is said home to him; liveliness.

Who did ever, in French authors, see
The comprehensive English *energy?*
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march, and *energy* divine.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 269.

7. In *physics:* (*a*) Half the sum of the masses of the particles of a system each multiplied by the square of its velocity; half the vis viva. See *vis viva*. This sense, introduced by Dr. Thomas Young, is now obsolete. It gave rise to the following, which was introduced about 1850 by Sir William Thomson, and is now widely current. (*b*) Half the greatest value to which the sum of the masses of all the particles of a given system each multiplied by the square of its velocity, could attain except for friction, viscosity, and other forces dependent on the velocities of the particles; otherwise, the amount of work (see *work*) which a given system could perform were it not for resistance dependent on the velocities. The law of *energy* is precisely the principle that these two definitions are equivalent. This law applies solely to forces dependent alone on the relative positions of particles—that is, to attractions, repulsions, and their resultants. It is shown mathematically that, taking any two level or equipotential surfaces (see *equipotential*) which a particle might traverse in its motion, the difference of the squares of its velocities as it passed through them would be the same no matter from what point of space it started, nor what might be the direction and velocity of its initial motion. Thus, the square of the velocity at any instant could be deduced from that at any other by simply adding or subtracting a quantity dependent merely on the positions at these instants. In like manner, if a number of particles were moving about, subject to mutual attractions and repulsions, it is shown in dynamics that if to the sum of the masses, each multiplied by the square of its velocity, be added a certain quantity dependent only on the positions of the particles at that instant, this last sum would remain constant throughout the motion. Of these quantities, half the mass of a particle into the square of its velocity is termed its *actual energy*, or *energy of motion*—that is, its *kinetic activity;* while the quantity to be added to the sum of the actual energy in order to obtain a constant sum is termed the *potential energy*—that is, the latent or slumbering activity, or *energy of position;* the constant sum being termed the *total energy*. The corresponding general principle of physics is that the total energy of the physical universe is constant; this is the principle of the *persistence* or *conservation of energy*. (See below.) Examples of actual energy are the energy of sensible motion as in a moving cannon-ball, of sound-waves, of heat; of potential energy, the energy of position of a weight raised above the earth, of elasticity as in a bent bow, of electricity, chemical combination, etc. Potential or positional energy and actual or kinetic energy are in incessant interconversion; for positional energy implies force, or a tendency to motion, as much as kinetic energy implies motion or change of position. Thus, in the case of a swinging pendulum, the actual energy is null at the turning-points at the extremities of the swing, while the potential energy is at its minimum when the center of gravity is lowest; and the oscillation, but for resistances (as friction), would continue forever. Another equivalent version of the law of energy is as follows: Suppose a system of bodies were moving under the influence of those positional forces to which the law exclusively applies, and suppose that at any one instant all the particles were to strike squarely against elastic surfaces so as to have the directions of their motions reversed, but their velocities otherwise unaltered; then the whole series of motions would be performed backward, so that the particles would again pass through the same positions they had already passed through, and in the same intervals of time, but in the reverse order. Thus, a squarely rebounding cannon-ball in vacuo would move backward over the same trajectory, and with the same velocities, as in its forward motion, plunging into the mouth of the cannon again with exactly the velocity with which it had issued.

The heat which any ray, luminous or nonluminous, is competent to generate is the true measure of the *energy* of the ray.
Tyndall, Radiation, § 9.

The quantity of *energy* can always be expressed as that of a body of a definite mass moving with a definite velocity.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xcvii.

If we multiply half the momentum of every particle of a body by its velocity, and add all the results together, we shall get what is called the kinetic *energy* of the body.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 29.

Correlation of energies or **of forces**, the transformability of one form of energy into another. Thus, for example, when mechanical energy disappears, as in friction when a railroad-train is stopped at a station, or in percussion when a cannon-ball is arrested by a target, some other form of energy, chiefly heat, is produced in its place; moreover, there is a definite numerical relation existing between the energy expended and the heat which is produced as its equivalent. (See *equivalent*.) A water-wheel is an arrangement for transforming the energy of water into some other form of mechanical energy, as for sawing wood or grinding corn; a steam-engine is used to transform the potential chemical energy of coal or wood and oxygen of the air into mechanical energy, as in a mill; and in a voltaic battery the potential energy of the zinc and acid is transformed into the energy of an electric current, and this in turn may be transformed into light and heat, or mechanical motion, or chemical separation (as in electroplating). It is found, however, that in every transformation, while no energy is absolutely lost, a considerable portion is lost as useful or available energy, being transformed into useless heat; further, it can be shown that the process which is continually going on is a change from a higher type of energy to a lower, as from heat at a high temperature to heat at a lower—that is, a *degradation* or *dissipation of energy*. If the change were to go on until all bodies were at the same temperature, then no work of any kind would be possible. The principal *stores of energy* on the earth, available for the purposes necessary to human life and comfort, are: (*a*) the energy of coal, wood, oil, and other combustibles; (*b*) of water in motion, or in an elevated position; (*c*) of air in motion, as the wind; (*d*) the muscular energy of animals. To these might be added the energy of direct solar radiation, the energy of the tides, and some others of less importance. The source of all these forms of energy, except that of the tides, is to be found in the radiant energy of the sun.—**Energy of recoil,** the capacity for work which a body has upon a recoil, as a gun when fired.—**Energy of rotation** or **translation,** the capacity of a body for doing work in virtue of its motion of rotation or translation. See *motion*.—**Extensive energy,** the number of different coöperating powers which enter into a mental state. The phrase is also applied to a kind of elasticity.—**Radiant energy,** that form of energy which is emitted by a hot body and which is propagated by undulations in the luminiferous ether at a rate of about 186,000 miles per second, as the energy sent out by a stove, by the electric arc-light, or by the sun. Every body sends out radiant energy, whatever its temperature, but as its temperature rises the amount increases, and to the sum of rays before emitted are added others of shorter and shorter wave-length. When the temperature of a solid body is raised to about 600° C. it begins to be luminous—that is, to radiate rays of red light—and as it grows hotter it emits rays corresponding to the successive colors of the spectrum. At 1500° C. it becomes white-hot—that is, radiates all the rays of the spectrum. That portion of radiant energy which is incapable of affecting the eye is generally spoken of as *radiant heat*, in distinction from *radiant light*. See *heat*, *light*, *spectrum*.—**The law of the conservation of energy or of force,** the law that, fundamentally speaking, there are no forces in nature to which the law of energy does not apply; the principle that the total energy of the universe is constant, no energy being created or destroyed in any of the processes of nature, every gain or loss in one form of energy corresponding precisely to a loss or gain in some other form or forms. (See *correlation of energies*.) This is the great fundamental principle of modern physics; it was perhaps first enunciated by K. F. Mohr in 1837, though several physicists were independently led to its discovery. Those uniformities of nature which present phenomena of irreversible actions—such as friction and other resistances, the conduction of heat and the phenomena of the second law of thermodynamics in general, chemical reactions, the growth and development of organic forms, etc.—cannot, according to this doctrine, result from the laws of force alone, but are to be accounted as statistical uniformities, due to vast numbers of fortuitously moving molecules. =**Syn.** 2. Activity, intensity, push, stir, zeal.

enervate (ẹ-nėr′vāt or en′ėr-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enervated*, ppr. *enervating*. [< L. *enervatus*, pp. of *enervare*, deprive of nerves or sinews, weaken: see *enerve*.] **1.** To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; weaken; render feeble: as, idleness and voluptuous indulgences *enervate* the body.

For great empires, while they stand, do *enervate* and destroy the forces of the natives which they have subdued, resting upon their owne protecting forces.
Bacon, Vicissitude of Things.

Sheepish softness often *enervates* those who are bred like foundlings at home.
Locke.

It is the tendency of a tropical climate to *enervate* a people, and thus fit them to become the subjects of a despotism.
Everett, Orations, p. 11.

2. Figuratively, to deprive of force or applicability; render ineffective; refute.

Quoth he, it stands me much upon
T' *enervate* this objection.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 706.

3. To cut the nerves of: as, to *enervate* a horse. =**Syn.** 1. To enfeeble, unnerve, debilitate, paralyze, unstring, relax.

enervate (ẹ̄-nėr′vāt or en′ėr-vāt), *a.* [< L. *enervatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Weakened; weak; enervated.

The soft *enervate* Lyre is drown'd
In the deep Organ's more majestick Sound.
Congreve, Hymn to Harmony.

Without these intervening storms of opposition to exercise his faculties, he would become *enervate*, negligent, and presumptuous.
Goldsmith, National Concord.

enervation (en-ėr-vā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *énervation* = Sp. *enervacion* = Pg. *enervação* = It. *enervazione*, < LL. *enervatio(n-)*, < L. *enervare*, enerve: see *enerve*, *enervate*.] The act of enervating, or the state of being enervated; reduction or weakening of strength; effeminacy.

This colour of meliority and pre-eminence is a sign of *enervation* and weakness.
Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil.

This day of shameful bodily *enervation*, when, from one end of life to the other, such multitudes never taste the sweet weariness that follows accustomed toil.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, x.

enervative (ẹ-nėr′vā̤-tiv or en′ėr-vā̤-tiv), *a.* [< *enervate* + *-ive*.] Having power or a tendency to enervate; weakening. [Rare.]

enerve† (ẹ̄-nėrv′), *v. t.* [= D. *enerveren* = G. *enerviren* = Dan. *enervere* = Sw. *enervera*, < F. *énerver* = Sp. Pg. *enervar* = It. *enervare*, < L. *enervare*, take out the nerves or sinews, < *enervis*, *enervus*, without nerves or sinews, < *e*, out, + *nervus*, nerve, sinew: see *nerve*. Cf. *enervate*.] To weaken; enervate.

Such object hath the power to soften and tame
Severest temper, smoothe the rugged'st brow,
Enerve . . . at will the manliest, resolutest breast.
Milton, P. R., ii. 165.

Age has *enerv'd* her charms so much,
That fearless all her eyes approach.
Dorset, Antiquated Coquet.

enervose (ē-nėr′vōs), *a.* [< L. *enervis*, *enervus*, without nerves or sinews (see *enerve*), + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, without nerves or veins: applied to leaves.

enervous (ē-nėr′vus), *a.* [< L. *enervis*, *enervus*, without nerves or sinews (see *enerve*), + *-ous*. Cf. *enervose*.] Without force; weak; powerless. [Rare.]

They thought their whole party safe ensconced behind the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, with their partisans of ignoramus; and that the law was *enervous* as to them.
State Trials, Stephen College, an. 1681.

enes†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *once*.

eneuch, eneugh (ẹ̄-nūch′), *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* Scotch forms of *enough*.

He that has just *eneuch* may soundly sleep,
The o'ercome only fashes folk to keep. *Ramsay*.

enfame†, *n.* A Middle English form of *infamy*. *Testament of Love*.

en famille (oṅ fa-mēly′). [F.: *en*, in; *famille*, family.] With one's family; domestically; at home.

Deluded mortals whom the great
Choose for companions tête-à-tête,
Who at their dinners *en famille*
Get leave to sit where'er you will. *Swift*.

enfamine†, *v.* [ME. *enfamynen*, *enfaminien*; < *en-*^{1} + *famine*.] **I.** *trans.* To make hungry; famish.

II. *intrans.* To become hungry; famish.

His folke forpyned
Of werynesse, and also *enfamyned*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2429.

enfamish† (en-fam′ish), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *famish*.] To famish.

enfarce†, *v. t.* [Also *infarce*; < OF. *enfarcir*, < L. *infarcire*, *infercire*, stuff into, stuff, < *in*, in, + *farcire*, stuff: see *en-*^{1} and *farce*, *v.*] To fill; stuff.

Not with bellies, but with souls, replenished and *enfarced* with celestial meat. *Becon*, Potation for Lent, I. 91.

enfaunce†, *n.* A Middle English form of *infancy*.

enfaunt†, *n.* A Middle English form of *infant*. See *faunt*.

enfavor†, enfavour†, *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *favor*, *favour*.] To favor.

If any shall *enfavour* me so far as to convince me of any error therein, I shall in the second edition . . . return him both my thanks and amendment.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, I.

enfear†, *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *fear*^{1}.] To alarm; put in fear.

But now a woman's look his hart *enfeares*.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v. 38.

enfect†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *infect*.

enfeeble (en-fē′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfeebled*, ppr. *enfeebling*. [Formerly also *infeeble*; < ME. *enfeblen*, < OF. *enfeblir*, *enfebleir*, *enfieblir*, *enfoiblir* (= Pr. *enfeblir*) (cf. OF. Pr. *afeblir*), enfeeble, < *en-* + *feble*, feeble: see *en-*^{1} and *feeble*.] To make feeble; deprive of strength; reduce the strength or force of; weaken; debilitate; enervate: as, intemperance *enfeebles* the body; long wars *enfeeble* a state.

We by synne *enfeblen* our feith.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 94.

So much hath hell debased, and pain
Enfeebled me, to what I was in heaven.
Milton, P. L., ix. 488.

Some . . . *enfeeble* their understandings by sordid and brutish business. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

=**Syn.** See list under *enervate*.

enfeeblement (en-fē′bl-mẹnt), *n.* [< *enfeeble* + *-ment*.] The act of enfeebling, or the state of being enfeebled; enervation; weakness.

enfeebler (en-fē′blėr), *n.* One who or that which enfeebles or weakens.

Bane of every manly art,
Sweet *enfeebler* of the heart!
O, too pleasing is thy strain,
Hence, to southern climes again.
Philips, To Signora Cuzzino.

enfeeblish† (en-fē′blish), *v. t.* [< ME. *enfeblishen*, < OF. *enfebliss-*, stem of certain parts of *enfeblir*, enfeeble: see *enfeeble* and *-ish*^{2}.] To enfeeble.

Who of his neiȝbore eny thing of thes askith to borwe, and it were *enfeblished* [var. *feblid*] or deed, the lord not present, he shal be compelled to ȝeeld.
Wyclif, Ex. xxii. 14 (Oxf.).

enfeff†, *v. t.* See *enfeoff.*

enfeffement†, *n.* See *enfeoffment.*

enfellowship†, *v. t.* [ME. *enfelaushippe* (Halliwell); < *en-*^{1} + *fellowship.*] To accompany.

enfelon† (en-fel′on), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *felon.*] To render fierce, cruel, or frantic.

With that, like one *enfelon'd* or distraught,
She forth did rome whether her rage her bore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 48.

enfeoff (en-fef′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *infeoff*; the spelling, as also in the simple *feoff*, q. v., is artificial, after the ML. (Law L.) form *infeoffare, infeofare, feoffare*; prop. spelled *enfeff*, < ME. *enfeffen*, < OF. *enfeffer, enfeofer* (ML. reflex *infeoffare, infeofare*), < *en-* (L. *in-*) + *feffer*, invest with a fief: see *feoff, v.*] **1.** In *law*, to give a feud to; hence, to invest with a fee; give any corporeal hereditament to in fee simple or fee tail.

Alsoe, that as often as it shall happen that seaven of the said ffeoffees dye, those seaven who shall be then liveing shall *enffeoffe* of the premisses certain other honest men.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 256.

The dispossessed Franks of Armenia and Palestine . . . he *enfeoffed* with estates of land in Cyprus.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 165.

2†. Figuratively, to surrender or give up.

The skipping king . . .
Grew a companion to the common streets,
Enfeoff'd himself to popularity.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

enfeoffment (en-fef′ment), *n.* [< ME. *enfeffement*, < OF. *enfeffement*, < *enfeffer*, enfeoff: see *enfeoff* and *-ment.*] In *law*: (*a*) The act of giving the fee simple of an estate. (*b*) The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate. (*c*) The estate thus obtained.

For thee y ordeyned paradijs;
Ful riche was thin *enfeffement.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

enferm†, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *affirm.*

enfertile†, *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *fertile.*] To fertilize.

The rivers Dee . . . and Done make way for themselves and *enfertile* the fields.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 46.

enfetter (en-fet′ėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *fetter.*] To fetter; bind in fetters.

His soul is so *enfetter'd* to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

enfever (en-fē′vėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *fever*, after F. *enfiévrer.*] To excite fever in. [Rare.]

In vain the purer stream
Courts him, as gently the green bank it laves,
To blend the *enfevering* draught with its pellucid waves.
Anna Seward, Sonnets.

enfierce† (en-fērs′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *fierce.*] To make fierce.

But more *enfierced* through his currish play,
Him sternly grypt, and, hailing to and fro,
To overthrow him strongly did assay.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 8.

enfilade (en-fi-lād′), *n.* [< F. *enfilade*, a suite of rooms, a string (as of phrases, etc.), a raking fire, lit. a thread, < *enfiler*, thread, string, rake (a trench), rake (a vessel): see *enfile.*] *Milit.*, a line or straight passage; specifically, the situation of a place, or of a body of men, which may be raked with shot through its whole length.

enfilade (en-fi-lād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfiladed*, ppr. *enfilading.* [< *enfilade, n.*] *Milit.*, to pierce, scour, or rake with shot through the whole length, as a work or line of troops; be in a position to attack (a military work or a line of troops) in this manner.

The Spaniards, carrying the tower, whose guns completely *enfiladed* it, obtained possession of this important pass into the beleaguered city. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.

While this was going on, Sherman was confronting a rebel battery which *enfiladed* the road on which he was marching. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 505.

A strong and well-constructed earth-work, which was so placed as to *enfilade* the narrow and difficult channel for a mile below. *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 216.

Enfilading battery. See *battery.*

enfile† (en-fīl′), *v. t.* [< OF. *enfiler*, F. *enfiler*, thread, string, rake (a trench), rake (a vessel), = Sp. *enfilar* = Pg. *enfiar* = It. *infilare*, < ML. *infilare*, put on a thread, thread, string, < L. *in*, on, + *filum*, a thread: see *file*^{3}, *n.* and *v.*] To put on a thread; thread; string.

Thei taughten hym a lace to braied
And weue a purs, and to *enfile*
A perle. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

The common people of India make holes through them, and so wear them *enfiled* as carkans and collars about their neckes. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxvii. 6.

enfiled (en-fīld′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enfile, v.*] In *her.*, transfixing and carrying any object, as the head of a man or beast: said of a sword the blade of which transfixes the object.

enfire† (en-fīr′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *fire.*] To inflame; set on fire; kindle.

It glads him now to note how th' Orb of Flame
Which girts this Globe doth not *enfire* the Frame.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

enflame†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *inflame.*

enflesh (en-flesh′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *flesh.*] **1**†. To incorporate as with the flesh; embody; incarnate.

Vices which are habituated, inbred, and *enfleshed* in him. *Florio*, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, p. 173.

2. To clothe with flesh. [Rare.]

What though the skeletons have been articulated and *enfleshed?* *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 57.

enfleurage (F. pron. oṅ-flė-räzh′), *n.* [F., < *en-*, < L. *in-*, + *fleur*, < L. *flos* (*flōr-*), flower; cf. *inflorescence.*] The process of extracting delicate perfumes from flowers by the agency of inodorous fats.

enflower† (en-flou′ėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *enflore*; < *en-*^{1} + *flower.*] To cover or bedeck with flowers.

These odorous and *enflowered* fields
Are none of thine; no, here's Elysium.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 1.

enfold (en-fōld′), *v. t.* See *infold.*

enfoliate† (en-fō′li-āt), *v. t.* See *infoliate.*

enforce (en-fōrs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enforced*, ppr. *enforcing.* [Formerly also *inforce*; < ME. *enforcen, enforsen*, < OF. *enforcer, enforcier* (F. *enforcir*), < ML. *infortiare*, strengthen, < *in-* + *fortiare*, strengthen, < *fortia* (OF. *force*), strength, force: see *force*^{1}, and cf. *afforce, deforce, efforce.* Cf. *effort.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To increase the force or strength of; make strong; strengthen; fortify.

Hur seemely cities too sorowen hem all,
Enforced were the entres with egre men fele,
That hee ne might in that marche no maner wende.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 908.

And what there is of vengeance in a lion
Chaf'd among dogs or robb'd of his dear young,
The same, *enforc'd* more terrible, more mighty,
Expect from me. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

2. To urge or impress with force or energy; make forcible, clear, or intelligible: as, to *enforce* remarks or arguments.

This fable contains and *enforces* many just and serious considerations. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

3. To gain or extort by force or compulsion; compel: as, to *enforce* obedience.

Sometimes with lunatic bans, sometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3.

My business, urging on a present haste,
Enforceth short reply. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

4. To put or keep in force; compel obedience to; cause to be executed or performed: as, to *enforce* laws or rules.

Law confines itself necessarily to such duties as can be *enforced* by penalties.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 31.

5†. To discharge with force; hurl; throw.

As swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

6. To impel; constrain; force. [Archaic.]

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

Through fortune's spight, that false did prove,
I am *inforc'd* from thee to part.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).

Thou shalt live,
If any soul for thee sweet life will give,
Enforced by none.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 318.

7†. To press or urge, as with a charge.

If he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3.

Now, when I come to *inforce*, as I will do,
Your cares, your watchings, and your many prayers,
Your more than many gifts. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

8†. To prove; evince.

Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be reason shewed, which may necessarily *enforce* that the law of reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

9†. To force; violate; ravish. *Chaucer.*—**10**†. Reflexively, to strain one's self; put forth one's greatest exertion. *Chaucer.*

Also the Cristene men *enforcen hem*, in alle maneres that thei mowen, for to fighte, and for to desceyven that on that other. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 137.

=**Syn.** 3. *Extort*, etc. See *exact, v. t.*

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To grow strong; become fierce or active; increase.

Whan Hervy saugh hym so delyuered, he hente the horse and lepte vp lightly, and ran in to the presse that dide sore encrese and *enforse.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 330.

2. To strive; exert one's self. *Chaucer.*—**3.** To make headway.

Whanne the schip was rauyschid and myghte not *enforce* aghens the wynd, whanne the schip was gheuun to the blowingis of the wynd, we weren borun with cours into an yle that is clepid Canda. *Wyclif*, Acts xxvii. 15, 16.

enforce† (en-fōrs′), *n.* [< *enforce, v.* Prop. *force.*] Force; strength; power.

These shifts refuted, answer thy appellant,
Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight,
As a petty enterprise of small *enforce.*
Milton, S. A., l. 1223.

enforceable, enforcible (en-fōr′sa̤-bl, -si-bl), *a.* Capable of being enforced.

Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and *enforcible* by good reason. *Barrow*, Works, I. 71.

The public at large would have no *enforceable* right.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 14.

enforcedly (en-fōr′sed-li), *adv.* By violence or compulsion; not by choice. [Rare.]

If thou didst put this sour-cold habit on
To castigate thy pride, 'twere well: but thou
Dost it *enforcedly*; thou 'dst courtier be again.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

enforcement (en-fōrs′ment), *n.* [< OF. *enforcement*, < *enforcer*, enforce: see *enforce.*] **1.** The exercise of force; compulsory or constraining action; compulsion; coercion. [Archaic.]

Such a newe herte and lusty corage vnto the lawe warde canste thou neuer come by of thyne owne strength and *enforcement*, but by the operacion and workinge of the spirite. *J. Udall*, Prol. to Romans.

At my *enforcement* shall the king unite
Their nuptial hands. *Glover*, Athenaid, xx.

O Goddess! hear these tuneless numbers, wrung
By sweet *enforcement* and remembrance dear.
Keats, Ode to Psyche.

2. That which enforces, urges, or compels; constraining or impelling power; efficient motive; impulse; exigence. [Archaic.]

Let gentleness my strong *enforcement* be.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

The Law enjoyns a Penalty as an *enforcement* to Obedience. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 50.

Rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law.
Locke.

His assumption of our flesh to his divinity was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wisdom that were ever made use of in the world. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

3. The act of enforcing; the act of giving force or effect to, or of putting in force; a forcing upon the understanding or the will: as, the *enforcement* of an argument by illustrations; *enforcement* of the laws by stringent measures.—**Enforcement act**, an act for enforcing the collection of the revenues of the United States, passed in 1833 after the nullification of the tariff act of 1832 by South Carolina.

enforcer (en-fōr′sėr), *n.* One who or that which compels, constrains, or urges; one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect.

Julio. With my soveraignes leave
I'll wed thee to this man, will he, nill he.
Phil. Pardon me, sir, I'll be no love *enforcer*:
I use no power of mine unto those ends.
Fletcher (*and Rowley*), Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

That is even now an ineffective speaking to which grimace and gesture ("action," as Demosthenes called them) are not added as *enforcers.* *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 767.

enforcible, *a.* See *enforceable.*

enforcive† (en-fōr′siv), *a.* [< *enforce* + *-ive.*] Serving or tending to enforce or constrain; compulsory.

Cæs. But might we not win Cato to our friendship
By honouring speeches, nor persuasive gifts?
Me. Not possible.
Cæs. Nor by *enforcive* usage?
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, i. 1.

enforcively† (en-fōr′siv-li), *adv.* By enforcement; compulsorily. *Marston.*

enforest (en-for′est), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enforrest*; < OF. *enforester*, < ML. *inforestare*, convert into forest, < *in*, in, + *foresta*, forest: see *en-*^{1} and *forest.*] To turn into or lay under forest; afforest.

Henry the VIIIth *enforrested* the grounds thereabouts, . . . though they never attained the full reputation of a forrest in common discourse.
Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex.

enform† (en-fôrm′), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *inform*^{1}.

enforsooth†, *v. t.* [ME. *enforsothen*; < *en-*^{1} + *forsooth*.] To make true; rectify; reform.

Y *enforsothe* me othir whilis,
And thinke y wolde lyue a trewe lijf.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 183.

enfort† (en-fōrt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *enfortir* = Pr. *enfortir* = It. *infortire*, strengthen, < L. *in*, in, + *fortis*, strong: see *fort*, and cf. *enforce*.] To strengthen; fortify.

As Salem braveth with her hilly bullwarks,
Roundly *enforted*, soe the greate Jehova
Closeth his servantes, as a hilly bullwark
Ever abiding.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. cxxv.

enfortune† (en-fôr′t̮ūn), *v. t.* [ME. *enfortunen*, < OF. *enfortuner*, < *en-* + *fortune*, fortune: see *en-*^{1} and *fortune*.] To endow with a fortune.

He that wroght it *enfortuned* it so
That every wight that had it shulde have wo.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 259.

enfouldered†, *p. a.* [Pp. of **enfoulder*, < OF. *en-* + *fouldre*, F. *foudre*, < L. *fulgur*, lightening, flashing, < *fulgere*, flash: see *fulgent*.] Mingled with lightning.

Hart cannot thinke what outrage and what cries,
With fowle *enfouldred* smoake and flashing fire,
The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 40.

enframe (en-frām′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enframed*, ppr. *enframing*. [< *en-*^{1} + *frame*.] To inclose in or as in a frame. [Rare.]

All the powers of the house of Godwin
Are not *enframed* in thee. *Tennyson*, Harold, i. 1.

Out of keeping with the style of the relief upon the gates which it [the frieze] *enframes*.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 115.

enfranchise (en-fran′chiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfranchised*, ppr. *enfranchising*. [Formerly also *infranchise*; < OF. *enfranchis-*, stem of certain parts of *enfranchir*, *enfraunchir*, *enfranchier*, set free, enfranchise, < *en-* + *franchir*, set free: see *franchise*.] **1.** To set free; liberate, as from slavery; hence, to free or release from custody, bad habits, or any restraint.

If a man have the fortitude and resolution to *enfranchise* himself [from drinking] at once, that is the best.
Bacon, Nature in Men (ed. 1887).

This is that which hath *enfranchis'd*, enlarg'd and lifted up our apprehensions degrees above themselves.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 50.

Our great preserver!
You have *enfranchis'd* us from wretched bondage.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

Prisoners became slaves, and continued so in their generations, unless *enfranchised* by their masters.
Sir W. Temple.

The *enfranchised* spirit soars at last!
Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 28.

2. To make free of a state, city, or corporation; admit to the privileges of a freeman or citizen; admit to citizenship.

The English colonies, and some septs of the Irishry, *enfranchised* by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

Specifically — **3.** To confer the electoral franchise upon; admit to the right of voting or taking part in public elections: as, to *enfranchise* a class of people; to *enfranchise* (in Great Britain) a borough or a university.

From the year 1246 a mayor took the place of the aldermen, . . . but the portman-mote and the merchant guild retained their names and functions, the latter as a means by which the freemen of the borough were *enfranchised*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

4. To endenizen; naturalize.

These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us. *Watts*.

=**Syn. 1.** *Manumit*, *Liberate*, etc. See *emancipate*.

enfranchisement (en-fran′chiz-ment), *n.* [< *enfranchise* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of setting free; release from slavery or from custody; enlargement.

As low as to thy foot does Cassius fall,
To beg *enfranchisement* for Publius Cimber.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

2. The admission of a person or persons to the freedom of a state or corporation; investiture with the privileges of free citizens; the incorporating of a person into any society or body politic; now, specifically, bestowment of the electoral franchise or the right of voting.

How came the law to retreat after apparently advancing farther than the Middle Roman Law in the proprietary *enfranchisement* of women?
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 325.

Enfranchisement of copyhold lands, a legal conveyance in fee simple of copyhold tenements by the lord of a manor to the tenants, so as to convert such tenements into freeholds.

enfranchiser (en-fran′chi-zėr), *n.* One who enfranchises.

enfray†, *n.* [A Middle English variant of *affray*.] An affray.

Let no man wyt that we war,
For ferdnes of a fowle *enfray*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 179.

enfree† (en-frē′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *free*.] To set free; release from captivity.

To render him,
For the *enfreed* Antenor, the fair Cressid.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1.

enfreedom† (en-frē′dum), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *freedom*.] To give freedom to; set free.

By my sweet soul, I mean, setting thee at liberty, *enfreedoming* thy person. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

enfreeze† (en-frēz′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *freeze*.] To freeze; turn into ice; congeal.

Thou hast *enfrosen* her disdainefull brest.
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 146.

enfrenzy (en-fren′zi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfrenzied*, ppr. *enfrenzying*. [< *en-*^{1} + *frenzy*.] To excite to frenzy; madden. [Rare.]

With an *enfrenzied* grasp he tore the jasey from his head. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 363.

en froid (oṅ frwo). [F.: *en*, < L. *in*, in; *froid*, < L. *frigidus*, cold.] In a cold state: said of anything which is more commonly put on or finished by the agency of heat.

Specimens (of majolica) on which gold is applied *en froid*. *South Kensington Handbook*, Spanish Arts.

enfroward† (en-frō′wärd), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *froward*.] To make froward or perverse.

The multitude of crooked and side respects, which are the only clouds that eclipse the truth from shining more lightly on the face of the world, and the only pricks which so *enfroward* men's affections as not to consider and follow what were for the best, do cause that this chief unity findeth small acceptation.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

enfume† (en-fūm′), *v. t.* [< F. *enfumer* = Pr. *enfumar*, smoke, blind with smoke, < *en-* + *fumer*, smoke: see *fume*.] **1.** To dry or cure by smoking; smoke.—**2.** To blind or obscure with smoke.

Perturbations . . . gainst their Guides doe fight,
And so *enfume* them that they cannot see.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 38.

eng (eng), *n.* [Native name.] A large deciduous tree, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*, of Chittagong in Bengal, and of Burma. The wood is reddish and hard, and is largely used for house-posts, canoes, etc. It yields a clear yellow resin.

Eng. A common abbreviation of *England* and of *English*.

engage (en-gāj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *engaged*, ppr. *engaging*. [Formerly also *ingage*; = D. *engageren* = G. *engagiren* = Dan. *engagere* = Sw. *engagera*, < OF. *engager*, F. *engager* = Pr. *engatgar*, *enguatgar*, *engatjar* = It. *ingaggiare*, < ML. *invadiare*, pledge, engage, < *in*, in, + *vadiare* (> F. *gager*, etc.), pledge, gage: see *en-*^{1} and *gage*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pledge; bind as by pledge, promise, contract, or oath; put under an obligation to do or forbear doing something; specifically, to make liable, as for a debt to a creditor; bind as surety or in betrothal: with a reflexive pronoun or (rarely) a noun or personal pronoun as object: as, nations *engage* themselves to each other by treaty.

Who is this that *engaged* his heart to approach unto me?
Jer. xxx. 21.

I have *engag'd* myself to a dear friend.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

To the Pope hee *ingag'd* himself to hazzard life and estate for the Roman Religion. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xx.

Besides disposing of all patronage, civil, military, legal, and ecclesiastical, for this end, he [Lord Townshend] *engaged* himself to new pensions said to amount to 25,000*l*. a year. *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 461.

The league between virtue and nature *engages* all things to assume a hostile front to vice. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. To pawn; stake; pledge.

He is a noble gentleman; I dare
Engage my credit, loyal to the state.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

For an armour he would haue *engaged* vs a bagge of pearle, but we refused.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 83.

And most perfidiously condemn
Those that *engag'd* their lives for them.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 338.

He that commends another *engages* so much of his own reputation as he gives to that person commended.
Steele, Spectator, No. 188.

3. To secure for aid, employment, use, or the like; put under requisition by agreement or bargain; obtain a promise of: as, to *engage* one's friends in support of a cause; to *engage* workmen; to *engage* a carriage, or a supply of provisions.

I called at Melawé to complain of our treatment at Shekh Abadé, and see if I could *engage* him, as he had nothing else to employ him, to pay a visit to my friends at that inhospitable place. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 92.

He *engaged* seven [reindeer], which arrived the next evening, in the charge of a tall, handsome Finn, who was to be our conductor. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 109.

4. To gain; win and attach; draw; attract and fix: as, to *engage* the attention.

Your bounty has *engag'd* my truth.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 2.

The Servant . . . joyfully acquaints his Master how gratefully you receiv'd the present: and this still *engages* him more; and he will complement you with great respect whenever he meets you. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 55.

This humanity and good-nature *engages* everybody to him. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Home.

While the nations of Europe aspire after change, our constitution *engages* the fond admiration of the people by which it has been established.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I., Int.

5. To occupy; employ the attention or efforts of: as, to *engage* one in conversation; to be *engaged* in war; to *engage* one's self in party disputes.

I left my people behind with my firelock, and went alone to see if I could *engage* them in a conversation.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 157.

Thus shall mankind his guardian care *engage*.
Pope, Messiah, l. 55.

Sir Peter. So, child, has Mr. Surface returned with you?
Maria. No, sir, he was *engaged*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

It is considered extremely sinful to interrupt a man when *engaged* in his devotions.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 92.

6. To enter into contest with; bring into conflict; encounter in battle: as, the army *engaged* the enemy at ten o'clock.

He *engages* the bravest warrior of all the Greeks, Achilles; and falls by his hand, in single combat.
Bacon, Moral Fables, i.

The great commanders of antiquity never *engaged* the enemy without previously preparing the minds of their followers by animating harangues.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 368.

Grey was forced to leave Herbert, and hurry back to bring up the reserves; returning, he attacked Arundel with artillery, and completely *ingaged* him.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

7. To interlock and become entangled; entangle; involve.

There be monks in Russia, for penance, that will sit a whole night in a vessel of water, till they be *engaged* with hard ice. *Bacon*, Custom and Education (ed. 1887).

O limed soul, that struggling to be free,
Art more *engag'd*! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

Once, however, *engaged* among the first ravines and hill spurs thrown out by the great mountain chain, I turned my horse's head and rode swiftly in the direction of Merv.
O'Donovan, Merv, xv.

8. In *mech.*, to mesh with and interact upon; enter and act or be acted upon; interlock with, as the teeth of geared wheels with each other, or the rack and pinion in a rack-and-pinion movement. =**Syn. 1.** To commit, promise.—**5.** To engross, busy.—**6.** To attack, join battle with.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pledge one's word; promise; assume an obligation; become bound; undertake: as, a friend has *engaged* to supply the necessary funds.

Many brave lords and knights likewise
To free them did *engage*.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 89).

How proper the remedy for the malady, I *engage* not.
Fuller.

I dare *engage*, these creatures have their titles and distinctions of honour. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.

How commonly . . . rulers have *engaged*, on succeeding to power, not to change the established order!
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 468.

2. To occupy one's self; be busied; take part: as, to *engage* in conversation; he is zealously *engaged* in the cause.

'Tis not indeed my talent to *engage*
In lofty trifles. *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires.

The present argument is the most abstracted that ever I *engaged* in. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

All her slumbering energies *engage* with real delight in what lies before them. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 318.

3. To have an encounter; begin to fight; enter into conflict.

Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the Earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and *engage* with it.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

It is a part of the military art to reconnoitre and feel your way before you *engage* too deeply.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 454.

4. In *fencing*, to cross weapons with an adversary, pressing against his with sufficient force to prevent any manœuver from taking one unawares. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**5.** In *mach.*, to mesh and interact.

Fixed on a horizontal shaft above the vessel [a sort of water-clock] was a small toothed wheel, with which the toothed rack *engaged*, and which was, therefore, caused to turn by the rise of the float.
American Anthropologist, I. 47.

Engaging and disengaging machinery, machinery in which one part is alternately united to and separated from another, as occasion may require.

engaged (en-gājd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *engage*, *v.*] **1.** Affianced; betrothed: as, an *engaged* pair.—**2.** Busy or occupied with matters which cannot be interrupted; not at leisure: as, when I call I always find him *engaged*.—**3.** In *arch.*, partly built or sunk into, or having the appearance of being partly built or sunk into, something else: as, *engaged* columns.

All these sculptures have been attached as decorations to a marble background; the figures are not, therefore, sculptured in the round, but, if we may borrow a term used by architects, are *engaged* figures.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 78.

Engaged column. See *column*.—**Engaged wheels,** in *mech.*, wheels that are in gear with each other. The driver is the engaging wheel, and the follower is the wheel engaged.

engagedly (en-gā′jed-li), *adv.* In an engaged manner; with entangling attachment, as a partizan.

Far better it were for publick good there were more . . . progressive pioneers in the mines of knowledge, than controverters of what is found; it would lessen the number of conciliatours; which cannot themselves now write, but as *engagedly* biassed to one side or other.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 233.

engagedness (en-gā′jed-nes), *n.* The state of being engaged, or seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation.

engagement (en-gāj′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *ingagement*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *engagement*, < F. *engagement* = It. *ingaggiamento*, < ML. *invadiamentum*, engagement, < *invadiare* (> F. *engager*, etc.), engage: see *engage* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of engaging, binding, or pledging, or the state of being engaged, bound, or pledged.

These are they who have bound the land with the sinne of Sacrilege, from which mortal *ingagement* wee shall never be free till wee have totally remov'd with one labour as one individuall thing Prelaty and Sacrilege.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. That to which one is engaged or pledged; an agreement; an appointment; a contract; an undertaking: as, he failed to fulfil his *engagement*.

If the superior officers prevailed, they would be able to make good their *engagement*; if not, they must apply themselves to him [the king] for their own security.
Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 186.

We damsels shall soon be obliged to carry a book to enrol our *engagements* . . . if this system of reversionary dancing be any longer encouraged.
Disraeli, Young Duke, ii. 3.

Specifically—**3.** The state of having entered into a contract of marriage; betrothal: as, their *engagement* has been announced.—**4.** That which engages or binds; obligation.

He was kindly used, and dismissed in peace, professing much *engagement* for the great courtesy he found there.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 232.

This is the greatest *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

Religion, which is the chief *engagement* of our league.
Milton.

5†. Strong attachment or adherence; partiality; bias; partizanship.

The opportunity of so fit a messenger, and my deep *engagement* of affection to thee, makes me write at this time.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 437.

This may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at pains to examine. *Swift*.

6. Occupation; employment of the attention; affair of business.

Play, either by our too long or too constant *engagement* in it, becomes like an employment or profession. *Rogers*.

7. In *mach.*, the act or state of meshing together and acting upon each other: as, the *engagement* of geared wheels.—**8.** A combat between armies or fleets; a fight; a conflict; a battle.

The showr of Arrows and Darts overpass't, both Battels attack'd each other with a close and terrible *ingagement*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

All full of expectation of the fleete's *engagement*, but it is not yet. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 418.

Our army, led by valiant Torrismond,
Is now in hot *engagement* with the Moors. *Dryden*.

To recite at this time the circumstances of the *Ingagement* at Brandywine, which have been bandied about in all the Newspapers, would be totally unnecessary.
Washington, to Col. Sam'l Washington, N. A. Rev., [CXLIII. 480.

9. In *fencing*, the joining of weapons with an adversary: as, an *engagement* in carte, tierce, etc. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**The Engagement,** in *British hist.*, the name given to a treaty entered into in 1647 between Charles I., then in the hands of the Parliamentary army, and commissioners on behalf of the moderate Presbyterians in Scotland, whereby the latter, for certain concessions on the king's part, engaged to deliver him from captivity by force of arms. =**Syn. 2.** *Pledge*, etc. (see *promise*, *n.*), contract.—**8.** *Conflict*, *Fight*, etc. See *battle*^{1}.

engager (en-gā′jėr), *n.* **1.** One who engages or secures.—**2.** One who enters into an engagement or agreement; a surety.

And that they [Italian operas] might be performed with all decency, seemliness, and without rudeness and profaneness, John Maynard . . . and several sufficient citizens were *engagers*. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

3. [*cap.*] In *Scottish hist.*, one of a party who supported the treaty called "The Engagement," and who joined in the invasion of England consequent on it. See phrase under *engagement*.

engaging (en-gā′jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *engage*, *v.*] Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention, the interest, or the affections; pleasing: as, *engaging* manners or address.

His [Horace's] addresses to the persons who favoured him are so inimitably *engaging*, that Augustus complained of him for so seldom writing to him.
Steele, Tatler, No. 173.

That common-sense which is one of the most useful, though not one of the most *engaging*, properties of the [English] race. *Lowell*, Books and Libraries.

The Greeks combine the energy of manhood with the *engaging* unconsciousness of childhood.
Emerson, History.

engagingly (en-gā′jing-li), *adv.* In an engaging manner; so as to win the affections.

engagingness (en-gā′jing-nes), *n.* The quality of being engaging; attractiveness; attraction: as, the *engagingness* of his manners.

engallant† (en-gal′ant), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *gallant*.] To make a gallant of.

I would have you direct all your courtship thither; if you could but endear yourself to her affection, you were eternally *engallanted*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

engaol† (en-jāl′), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enjail*.

engarboil† (en-gär′boil), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *garboil*.] To disorder.

It is strange, that for wishing, advising, and in his owne particular using and ensuing that moderation, thereby not to *engarboile* the church, and disturb the course of piety, he should so . . . bee blamed.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, ix.

engarland (en-gär′land), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *garland*.] To encircle with a garland. [Poetical.]

Muses! I oft invoked your holy aid,
With choicest flowers my speech t' *engarland* so.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 530).

Engarlanded and diaper'd
With inwrought flowers.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

engarrison (en-gar′i-sn), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *garrison*.] To place in garrison or in a state of defense.

In this case we encounter sin in the body, like a besieged enemy; and such an one, when he has *engarrison'd* himself in a strong hold, will endure a storm.
South, Works, IX. v.

There was John *engarrison'd*, and provided for the assault with a trusty sword, and other implements of war.
Glanville, Witchcraft, p. 127.

engastrimyth† (en-gas′tri-mith), *n.* [Also *engastromith*, *engastrimuth*; < Gr. ἐγγαστρίμυθος, a ventriloquist, generally used of women who delivered oracles by ventriloquy, < ἐν γαστρί, in the belly (ἐν, in; γαστρί, dat. of γαστήρ, akin to L. *venter*, belly), + μῦθος, speech. See *myth*.] A ventriloquist.

So, all incenst, the pale *engastromith*
(Rul'd by the furious spirit he's haunted with)
Speaks in his womb.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

engender (en-jen′dėr), *v.* [Formerly also *ingender*; < ME. *engendren*, < OF. *engendrer*, F. *engendrer* = Pr. *engenrar*, *engendrar* = Sp. Pg. *engendrar* = It. *ingenerare*, < L. *ingenerare*, beget, < *in*, in, + *generare*, beget, produce, generate: see *generate* and *gender*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To breed; beget; generate.

Thus, delves made, on hem shall weete and heete,
Thai two dooth all *engendre* grapes greete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

Hence—**2.** To produce; cause to exist; bring forth; cause; excite: as, intemperance *engenders* disease; angry words *engender* strife.

This bastard love is *engendered* betwixt lust and idleness. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Sir Philip Sidney very pretily closed vp a dittie in this sort:

What medcine, then, can such disease remoue
Where loue breedes hate, and hate *engenders* loue?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 181.

Of that airy
And oily water, mercury is *engendered*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,
Blown up with high conceits *ingendering* pride.
Milton, P. L., iv. 809.

From the prejudices *engendered* by the Church, I pass to the prejudices *engendered* by the army itself.
Sumner, Orations, I. 59.

=**Syn. 2.** To call forth, create, give rise to, occasion, stir up.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be caused or produced; come into existence.

Take hede they speake no wordes of villany, for it causeth much corruption to *ingender* in them.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there.
Dryden.

2. To come together; meet in sexual embrace.

Luff *ingendreth* with ioye, as in a iust sawle,
And hate in his hote yre hastis to wer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7959.

The council of Trent and the Spanish inquisition, *ingendering* together, brought forth those catalogues and expurgating indexes. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

engenderer (en-jen′dėr-ėr), *n.* [= F. *engendreur* = Pr. *engenraire*, *engenrador* = Sp. *engendrador* = It. *ingeneratore*, < L. as if **ingenerator*, < *ingenerare*, engender: see *engender*.] One who or that which engenders; a begetter.

The *ingenderers* and ingendered.
Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. O, 1.

engendrure†, *n.* [ME., also *engendure*, < OF. *engendrure*, *engendreure*, *engenrure*, *engenreure* = Pr. *engenradura*, < L. as if **ingeneratura*, < *ingenerare*, engender: see *engender*.] **1.** The act of generation; a begetting.

Haddestow as greet a leeve as thou hast myght,
To parfourne al thy lust in *Engendrure*,
Thou haddest bigeten many a creature.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 59.

2. Descent; lineage.

Hys *engendrure* to declare and tell,
Comyn is he off full noble linage.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6345.

engild (en-gild′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engilded*, *engilt*, ppr. *engilding*. [< *en-*^{1} + *gild*.] To gild; brighten.

Fair Helena; who more *engilds* the night
Than all yon fiery oes and eyes of light.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

engin†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *engine*.

engin. An abbreviation of *engineering*.

engin-à-verge (F. pron. oṅ-zhaṅ′ä-verzh′), *n.* A military engine or catapult for throwing large stones, barrels of combustibles, etc., by means of a mast or staff rotating about one end, and having at the other a spoon, hook, or other device for holding the projectile.

engine (en′jin), *n.* [Also dial. *ingine*, *ingin*; < ME. *engin*, *engyn*, *engen*, rarely *ingyne* (with accent on second syllable, whence by apheresis often *gin*, *gyn*, *ginne*, *gynne*, > mod. E. *gin*^{4}, q. v.), < OF. *engin*, *enging*, *engeng*, *engeinh*, *enginh*, natural ability, artifice, a mechanical contrivance, esp. a war-engine, a battering-ram, F. *engin* = Pr. *engin*, *engen* = OSp. *engeño*, Sp. *ingenio* = Pg. *engenho* = It. *ingegno*, < L. *ingenium*, innate or natural quality, nature, genius, a genius, an invention, in LL. a war-engine, battering-ram, < *ingignere* (pp. *ingenitus*), instil by birth, implant, produce in: see *ingenious*, and cf. *genius*.] **1†.** Innate or natural ability; ingenuity; craft; skill.

But consydreth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne *engin*.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, Pref.

Virgil won the bays,
And past them all for deep *engine*, and made them all to gaze
Upon the books he made. *Churchyard*.

Such also as made most of their workes by translation out of the Latine and French toung, & few or none of their owne *engine*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 68.

He does 't by *engine* and devices, he!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

2†. An artful device or contrivance; a skilfully devised plan or method; a subtle artifice.

Therefore this craftie *engine* he did frame,
Against his praise to stirre up enmitye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 23.

The edict of the emperor Julianus . . . was esteemed and accounted a . . . pernicious *engine* and machination against the Christian faith.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 69.

I must visit Contarino; upon that
Depends an *engine* shall weigh up my losses,
Were they sunk low as hell.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 4.

3. An instrumental agent or agency of any kind; anything used to effect a purpose; an instrumentality.

> In the tyme that we ly be-fore this town ther may be taken a-nother town other be famyn or be other *engyne*, for as soone shall we take tweyne as oon.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 255.

> Dexterity and sufferance, brave Don,
> Are *engines* the pure politic must work with.
> *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

> And say, finally, whether peace is best preserved by giving energy to the government, or information to the people. This last is the most certain and the most legitimate *engine* of government.
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 276.

> An age when the Dutch press was one of the most formidable *engines* by which the public mind of Europe was moved. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. An apparatus for producing some mechanical effect; especially, a skilful mechanical contrivance: used in a very general way.

> States, as great *engines*, move slowly.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Specifically—(*a*†) A snare, gin, or trap.

> A fissher of the contrey com to the Lak de Losane with his nettes and his *engynes*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 665.

> Item, Whereas it is contained in the Statute of Westminster the Second, that young salmons shall not be taken nor destroyed by nets, nor by *engines*, at milldams, from the midst of April till the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
> *Statute of* 13*th Richard II.*, quoted in Walton's [Complete Angler, p. 62, note.

(*b*) A mechanism, instrument, weapon, or tool by which a violent effect is produced, as a musket, cannon, rack, catapult, battering-ram, etc.; specifically, in old use, a rack for torture; by extension, any tool or instrument: as, *engines* of war or of torture.

> The kyng of kynggea erly vppe he rose,
> And sent for men of craft in all the hast,
> To make *engenys* after his purpose,
> The wallis to breke, the Citee for to wast.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2887.

> The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible *engines* of death, will be well employed. *Raleigh*, Essays.

> O most small fault,
> How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show!
> Which, like an *engine*, wrench'd my frame of nature
> From the fix'd place. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

> But that two-handed *engine* at the door
> Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 130.

> He takes the gift with reverence, and extends
> The little *engine* [scissors] on his fingers' ends.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 132.

More particularly—(*c*) A skilfully contrived mechanism or machine, the parts of which concur in producing an intended effect; a machine for applying any of the mechanical or physical powers to effect a particular purpose; especially, a self-contained, self-moving mechanism for the conversion of energy into useful work: as, a hydraulic *engine* for utilizing the pressure of water; a steam-, gas-, or air-*engine*, in which the elastic force of steam, gas, or air is utilized; a fire-*engine*; stationary or locomotive *engines*. In popular absolute use, the word generally has reference to a locomotive engine. See these words.

> In mechanicals, the direction how to frame an instrument or *engine*, is not the same with the manner of setting it on work. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 278.

> Some cut the pipes, and some the *engines* play,
> And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire.
> *Dryden.*

> As the barometric oscillations are due to solar radiation, it follows that the earth and sun together constitute a thermodynamic *engine*.
> *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 830.

Agricultural, ammoniacal, annular, assistant, atmospheric engine. See the adjectives.—**Balance-wheel engine.** See *balance-wheel*.—**Binary engine.** See *binary*.—**Bisulphid-of-carbon engine**, an engine using the vapor of bisulphid of carbon as a motive agent. The liquid boils at 110° F., and at the usual temperature of exhaust-steam will give a pressure of sixty-five pounds to the square inch. The vapor in such engines is condensed after passing through the cylinder, and returned to the boiler to be converted again into vapor; it can be thus used continuously with very little loss.—**Caloric engine.** See *caloric*.—**Carbonic-acid engine.** See *carbonic*.—**Compound engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Compressed-air engine.** See *compressed*.—**Concentric engine**, a rotating engine.—**Cornish engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Cycloidal engine**, a machine for engraving the wavy or curved lines upon the plates from which bank-checks, bonds, etc., are printed. The lines are produced by a compound motion given to the graver, or by a combined movement of graver and plate.—**Dental engine**, an apparatus for conveying power to dental surgical instruments.—**Direct-action engine**, an engine in which the piston-rod is directly coupled to the connecting-rod.—**Disk engine**, an engine in which motive power is obtained by the application of steam to the oscillation of a disk.—**Double-acting engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Electrodynamic engine**, an engine operated by an electric current.—**Electromagnetic engine.** See *electric machine*, under *electric*.—**Elevator-engine**, a special form of steam hoisting-engine that can be controlled from the elevator-car or from any floor, or made to operate automatically at any point of the travel of the car.—**Empty engine.** See *empty*.—**Ether-engine**, a machine similar to the steam-engine, in which the vapor of ether is substituted for steam.—**Geared engine**, an engine which actuates the driven machinery through the intervention of gearing.—**Half-beam engine**, a steam-engine having a beam so arranged as to be moved about a pivot at one end by the action of the engine placed at the other end, the crank being placed beneath the middle of the beam.—**Harmonic engine**, an electromagnetic engine of small size, invented by Edison.—**High-duty engine**, an engine designed to work with minimum consumption of fuel.—**Horizontal engine**, an engine set with the axes of its steam-cylinders and its center-lines horizontal.—**Hydraulic engine.** See *hydraulic*.—**Hydrocarbon engine**, another name for the petroleum engine, or for any oil-and-vapor motor.—**Inclined engine**, an engine of which the line of action is inclined to the horizon.—**Internal-combustion engine**, an engine in which the working cylinder is also the furnace.—**Man engine**, an apparatus set in mine-shafts, consisting of two parallel and vertical rods alternately rising and falling, and carrying at suitable intervals platforms, of which a pair stop opposite each other at each stroke of the engine. In another form one set of platforms is stationary and fixed to the walls of the shaft, there being but a single oscillating rod. Miners, by stepping back and forth from one platform to another at each stroke of the engine, are raised to the surface or transported to the bottom of the mine.—**Marine engine.** See *marine*.—**Mogul engine**, a locomotive of a peculiar and heavy type, built for hauling heavy trains, and having six coupled driving-wheels and a single pair of truck-wheels.—**Non-condensing engine.** See *non-condensing*.—**Non-rotative engine**, an engine which does not turn a fly-wheel and crank-shaft.—**Oscillating engine**, an engine in which the piston-rod is coupled directly to the crank-pin, the steam-cylinder oscillating on trunnions to permit the requisite lateral movement of the rod.—**Pendulous** or **inverted oscillating engine**, an engine in which the steam-cylinder is supported by and oscillates about trunnions at the upper end, the piston-rod being directly connected to the crank below.—**Rose engine.** See *rose-engine*.—**Side-lever engine.** Same as *marine engine*.—**Stationary engine**, any form of motor on a fixed bed, as distinguished from a portable, road, or locomotive engine.—**Trunk-engine**, an engine in which the connecting-rod is coupled to crank and piston, reaching the latter through a large hollow "trunk" or rod forming a part of the structure.—**Twin engine**, a combination of two engines of the same construction, coupled so as to work together.—**Vertical engine**, an engine without a beam, set in the vertical line.—**Wildcat engine**, a locomotive engine that runs without a train: so called because it has no regular time. [U. S.]

engine (en'jin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engined*, ppr. *engining*. [< ME. *enginen*, *engynen*, contrive, deceive, torture, < OF. *engignier*, *engigner*, *engenier*, *engenhier*, contrive, invent, deceive, intrigue, etc., = Pr. *enginhar* = OSp. *engeñar*, Sp. *ingeniar* = Pg. *engenhar* = It. *ingegnare*, deceive, dupe, etc., < ML. *ingeniare*, contrive, attack with engines, dep. *ingeniari*, intrigue, deceive, < L. *ingenium*, genius, invention, LL. an engine: see *engine*, *n.*] **1**†. To contrive.

> And now shal Lucifer leue it thowgh hym loth thinke;
> For Gygas the geaunt with a gynne *engyned*
> To breke and to bete doune that ben ȝeines Iesus.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 250.

2†. To assault with engines of war. *Davies.*

> Infidels, profane and professed enemies to *engine* and batter our walls. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 29.

3†. To torture by means of an engine; rack.

> The mynistres of that toun
> Han hent the cartere and so sore him pyned,
> And eek the hostiller so sore *engyned*,
> That they biknewe hir wikkednes anoon.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 240.

4. To furnish with an engine or engines: as, the vessel was built on the Clyde and *engined* at Greenwich.

engine-bearer (en'jin-bãr"ėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the sleepers or pieces of timber in a steamer placed between the keelson and the boilers of the steam-engine, to form a proper seat for the boilers and machinery.

engine-counter (en'jin-koun"tėr), *n.* A registering device for recording or counting the movements of engines or machinery; a speed-indicator. See *speed-recorder*.

engined (en'jind), *a.* Same as *engine-turned*.

engine-driver (en'jin-drī"vėr), *n.* One who drives or manages an engine; especially, one who manages a locomotive engine: in the United States commonly called *engineer*.

engineer (en-ji-nēr'), *n.* [Formerly *enginer*, rarely *ingener*; < OF. *engignier* = Sp. *ingeniero* = Pg. *engenheiro* = It. *ingegnere*, *ingegnero*, < ML. *ingeniarius*, one who makes or uses an engine, < *ingenium*, an engine: see *engine*. Cf. D. G. *ingenieur* = Dan. Sw. *ingeniör*, < F. *ingénieur*, OF. *engigneor*, *engigneour*, one who makes an engine, < ML. **ingeniator*, < *ingeniare*, contrive: see *engine*, *v.*] **1.** A person skilled in the principles and practice of any department of engineering. Engineers are classified, according to the particular business pursued by them, as *military*, *naval* or *marine*, *civil*, *mining*, and *mechanical* or *dynamic engineers*. (See *engineering*.) In the United States navy engineers are classed as follows: *Engineer in chief*, ranking with a commodore and having charge of the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the Navy Department; *chief engineers*, ranking, according to length of service, with lieutenant-commanders, commanders, or captains; *passed assistant engineers*, officers who have passed their examination for chief engineer, and who rank with lieutenants; and *assistant engineers*, who rank with ensigns or lieutenants. **2.** An engine-driver; one who manages an engine; a person who has charge of an engine and its connected machinery, as on board a steam-vessel.—**3.** One who carries through any scheme or enterprise by skill or artful contrivance; a manager.—**Chief of engineers**, in the United States army, a high official of the War Department, head of the corps of engineers, who has supervisory charge of fortifications, torpedo service, military bridges, river and harbor improvements, military surveys, etc.—**Corps of engineers.** See *corps*^{2}.—**Fleet engineer.** See *fleet*^{2}.

engineer (en-ji-nēr'), *v. t.* [< *engineer*, *n.*] **1.** To plan and direct the formation or carrying out of; direct as an engineer: as, to *engineer* a canal or a tunnel.

> Carefully *engineered* waterways.
> *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 14.

2. To work upon; ply; try some scheme or plan upon.

> Unless we *engineered* him with question after question, we could get nothing out of him. *Cowper.*

3. To guide or manage by ingenuity and tact; conduct through or over obstacles by contrivance and effort: as, to *engineer* a bill through Congress.

> An exhibition *engineered* by a native prince is quite a novelty even in India. *The American*, VII. 24.

engineering (en-ji-nēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *engineer*, *v.*] **1.** The art of constructing and using engines or machines; the art of executing civil or military works which require a special knowledge or use of machinery, or of the principles of mechanics. Abbreviated *engin.*—**2.** Careful management; manœuvering.

> Who kindling a combustion of desire,
> With some cold moral think to quench the fire,
> Though all your *engineering* proves in vain.
> *Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 321.

Civil engineering, that branch of engineering which relates to the construction or care of roads, bridges, railroads, canals, aqueducts, harbors, drainage-works, etc.—**Electrical engineering.** See *electrical*.—**Hydraulic engineering.** See *hydraulic*.—**Mechanical** or **dynamic engineering**, that branch which relates strictly to machinery, such as steam-engines, machine-tools, mill-work, etc.—**Military engineering**, that branch which relates to the construction and maintenance of fortifications, and all buildings necessary in military posts, and includes a thorough knowledge of every point relative to the attack and defense of places. The science also embraces the surveying of a country for the various operations of war.—**Mining engineering**, that branch which relates to all the operations involved in selecting, testing, opening, and working mines.—**Naval** or **marine engineering**, that branch which relates to the construction and management of engines for the propulsion of steamships.

engineership (en-ji-nēr'ship), *n.* [< *engineer* + *-ship*.] The post of engineer. [Rare.]

> His nephew, David Alan Stevenson, joined with him at the time of his death in the *engineership*, is the sixth of the family who has held, successively or conjointly, that office.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, in Contemporary Rev., LI. 790.

engine-house (en'jin-hous), *n.* A building for the accommodation of an engine or engines.

> Boilers, dynamos, and *engine-house* must all be arranged for that size. *Elect. Rev.*, XXII. 243.

engine-lathe (en'jin-lāᴛʜ), *n.* A large form of lathe employed for the principal turning-work of a machine-shop.

engineman (en'jin-man̤), *n.*; pl. *enginemen* (-men). A man who manages an engine, as in steamers, steam-cars, manufactories, etc.

engine-plane (en'jin-plān), *n.* In *coal-mining*, an underground way over which the coal is conveyed by means of an endless chain or rope worked by an engine.

enginer† (en'ji-nėr), *n.* [Also *ingener*; earlier form of *engineer*: see *engineer*.] **1.** An engineer; one who manages a military engine.

> For 'tis the sport to have the *enginer*
> Hoist with his own petar.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4 (quartos).

2. A skilful contriver; an artful or ingenious deviser.

> He is a good *enginer* that alone can make an instrument to get preferment. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 134.

> There's yet one more, Gabinius,
> The *enginer* of all. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

engine-room (en'jin-röm), *n.* The room or apartment of a vessel in which the engines are placed.

> Where, for example, are the *engine-room* logs of any of the ships he warms? *The Engineer*, LXV. 108.

enginery (en'jin-ri), *n.* [< *engine* + *-ry*.] **1.** The act or art of managing engines or artillery.—**2.** Engines collectively; mechanism; machinery; especially, artillery; instruments of war.

> Not distant far with heavy pace the foe
> Approaching, gross and huge, in hollow cube
> Trailing his devilish *enginery*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 553.

I have lived to mark
A new and unforeseen creation rise
From out the labours of a peaceful Land
Wielding her potent *enginery* to frame
And to produce. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, viii.

The earth is shaken by our *engineries*.
Emerson, Success.

With a mighty inward whirring and buzzing of the *enginery* which constitutes her [an automaton's] muscular system. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 129.

3. Any carefully prepared scheme to compass an end, especially a bad end; machinations; devices; system of artifice.

The fraudful *enginery* of Rome. *Shenstone*, Economy.

All his own devilish *enginery* of lying witnesses, partial sheriffs, etc. *Macaulay.*

Such a comprehensive and centralized scheme of national education, if once thoroughly realized, would prove the most appalling *enginery* for the propagation of anti-Christian and atheistic unbelief.
New Princeton Rev., II. 134.

4†. Engineering.

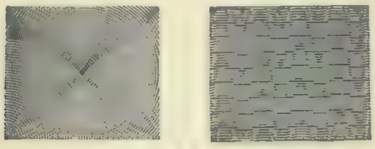
They may descend in mathematicks to fortification, architecture, *enginery*, or navigation. *Milton*, Education.

engine-shaft (en'jin-shȧft), *n.* In *mining*, a shaft used exclusively for the pumping-machinery.

engine-tool (en'jin-töl), *n.* Same as *machine-tool.*

engine-turned (en'jin-tėrnd), *a.* Ornamented with designs produced by a rose-engine. Also *engined*.

engine-turning (en'jin-tėr″ning), *n.* A class of ornament executed by what is termed a rose-engine. It is used for such work as the network of curved lines on a bank-note engraving or a watch-case. See *rose-engine.*


Specimens of Engine-turning.

enginous† (en'ji-nus), *a.* [< ME. *enginous*, < OF. *engignos, engignous*, F. *ingénieux* = Pr. *enginhos* = OSp. *engeñoso*, Sp. *ingenioso* = Pg. *engenhoso* = It. *ingegnoso*, < L. *ingeniosus*, ingenious, < *ingenium*, natural ability, genius, LL. an engine. See *engine*, and *ingenious*, of which *enginous* is the older form.] Ingenious; inventive; mechanical.

It maketh a man ben *enginous*
And swifte of fote and eke irous.
Gower, Conf. Amant., VII. 99.

All the *Enginous* Wheeles of the Soule are continually going. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 30.

Those beams, by *enginous* art, made often to mount and spread like a golden and glorious canopy over the deified persons that are placed under it.
Middleton, Triumphs of Integrity.

That's the mark of all their *enginous* drifts,
To wound my patience.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

engird (en-gėrd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engirt* or *engirded*, ppr. *engirding.* [< *en-*^{1} + *gird*^{1}.] To surround; encircle; encompass.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
Whose flood begins to flow within mine eyes;
My body round *engirt* with misery.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

While they the church *engird* with motion slow.
Wordsworth, Processions in the Vale of Chamouny.

engirdle (en-gėr'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engirdled*, ppr. *engirdling.* [< *en-*^{1} + *girdle.*] To inclose; surround.

Or when extending wide their flaming trains,
With hideous grasp the skies *engirdle* round,
And spread the terrours of their burning locks.
Glover, Sir Isaac Newton.

engirt† (en-gėrt'), *v. t.* [For *engird*, altered through influence of its pp. *engirt.*] To encircle; engird.

A lily prison'd in a gaol of snow; . . .
So white a friend *engirts* so white a foe.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 364.

engiscope, *n.* See *engyscope.*

englad† (en-glad'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *glad.*] To make glad; cause to rejoice.

Lyke as the larke vpon the somer's daye,
When Titan radiant burnisheth his bemes bryght,
Mounteth on hye, with her melodious laye
Of the sonshyne *engladid* with the lyght.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 536.

englaim†, *v.* [ME. *englaymen, engleymen*, besmear, make sticky, cloy, < *en-*^{1} + *glaymen, gleymen*, smear: see *glaim.*] I. *trans.* 1. To besmear.

The gorre [gore] guschez owte at ones
That alle *englaymez* the gresse, one grounde ther he standez! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1131.

2. To render furry or clammy; make sticky.

His tongue *engleymed*, and his nose black.
Liber Festivalis, fol. 16 b.

3. To clog; cloy.

The man that moche hony eteth his mawe it *engleymeth.*
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 56.

II. *intrans.* To stick, or stick fast.

That noon offes white
Englayme uppon the rootes of her tonnge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

englaimous†, *a.* [ME. *englaymous*; < *englaim* + *-ous.* Cf. *glaimous.*] Smeared; sticky.

Som gomys thourghe gyrde with gaddys of yryne,
Comys gayliche clede *englaymous* wapene!
Archers of Inglande fulle egerly schottes,
Hittis thourghe the harde stele hertly dynnttis!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3685.

Englander (ing'glạn-dėr), *n.* [= G. *Engländer* = Dan. *Englænder*; as *England* + *-er*^{1}.] A native of England; an English man or woman. [Rare.]

I marvel what blood thou art — neither *Englander* nor Scot. *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

There are two young *Englanders* in the house, who hate all the Americans in a lump.
H. James, Jr., Daisy Miller, p. 35.

englanté (F. pron. on̄-glon̄-tā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., better **englandé*, < *en-*, = E. *en-*, + *glandé* (equiv. to *englanté*), acorned, < *glande*, < L. *glan(d-)s*, an acorn: see *gland.*] In *her.*, bearing acorns: said of an oak-tree used as a bearing.

engle†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *ingle.*

English (ing'glish. The historical pron. would be eng'glish; the change to ing'glish is due to the great frequency of *i*, and the almost entire absence of *e*, before *ng* in mod. native E. words), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *English, Englisch, Englissh, Englyssh, Englisse* (= D. *Engelsch* = G. *Englisch* = Dan. Sw. *Engelsk*; cf. OF. *Englesche*, usually *Angleis, Anglois*, F. *Anglais* = Sp. *Inglés* = Pg. *Inglez* = It. *Inglese*, English, after E. *English*, as if from a ML. **Anglensis* (see *-ese*), for *Anglicus*: see *Anglic, Anglican*), < AS. *Englisc*, rarely *Ænglisc*, English, i. e., Anglo-Saxon, pertaining to the Angles, a Low German tribe, < *Engle, Ængle*, the Angles, who settled in Britain, giving to the southern part of it the name of *Engla land* (> ME. *Englelond, Englond, England*, mod. *England*), i. e., the land of the Angles: see *Angle*^{2}, *Anglo-Saxon.*] I. *a.* 1. Belonging to or characteristic of England (the largest of the three kingdoms which with the principality of Wales form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland), or to its inhabitants, institutions, etc.: often used for *British.*

Englische men beth Saxoynes,
That beth of Engistes Soones.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 521.

And thanne ther Remayned in the shippe iiij *Englyssh* prestis moo. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 56.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;
Or close the wall up with our *English* dead!
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1.

O the roast beef of Old England!
And O the old *English* roast beef!
Fielding, Roast Beef of Old England.

2. Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the language spoken by the people of England and the peoples derived from them. See II., 2.—**Early English architecture.** See *early.*—**English basement, bond, horn,** etc. See the nouns.—**English disease**, rickets.

II. *n.* 1. Collectively, in the plural, the people of England; specifically, natives of England, or the people constituting the English race, particularly as distinguished from the Scotch, Welsh, and Irish.

There goes the Talbot, with his colours spread,
And all the troops of *English* after him.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2. [ME. *English, Englisch*, etc., < AS. *Englisc, Ænglisc*, neut. adj. as noun (also with a noun, *Englisc gereord* or *getheód*), the English language — that is, the language spoken by the Angles and, by extension, by the Saxons and other Low German tribes who composed the people called Anglo-Saxons. See etymology above, *Anglo-Saxon*, and def.] The language of the people of England and of the peoples derived from them, including those of English descent in the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the British dependencies in India, Africa, and other parts of the world. The signification of the term *English*, as applied to language, has varied with its changes of signification in political use. Originally applied to the language of the Angles, it came in time to be the general designation of the aggregate of slightly differing Low German dialects, Anglian and Saxon, which was recognized as the national tongue of the Teutonic invaders of Britain. This tongue, now generally known as *Anglo-Saxon* (see *Anglo-Saxon*), underwent in the course of time, by the Scandinavian invasion in the ninth century, and by the Norman conquest and the introduction of Norman French in the eleventh century, changes so extensive and profound as to make the "English" language of the later periods practically another tongue. Accordingly, the older stages of the language have at different periods received some special designation, as *Saxon, Anglo-Saxon, English-Saxon*, or *Saxon-English* for the language before the Norman conquest, and *Old English* or *Early English* for the period between the Norman conquest and the modern period. Recently some British scholars have insisted on using *English* to cover the whole range of the language, applying *Old English*, or, as some term it, *Oldest English*, to the Anglo-Saxon period. But, apart from the question as to the practical differences of the Anglo-Saxon and the language later called *English*, this tends to confusion, the term *Old English* having long had a distinct and well-understood application to the mixed language developed after the Norman conquest. Various divisions have been made of the periods of English. All are more or less arbitrary, there being no absolute gap even between the Anglo-Saxon and the following period. A common division, adopted in this dictionary, is as follows: (1) *Anglo-Saxon*, meaning usually and chiefly West-Saxon, but including all other Anglo-Saxon dialects, Kentish, Mercian, Old Northumbrian, etc., from the middle of the fifth century, or rather from the seventh century, when the first contemporary records (in Anglo-Saxon) begin, to the middle or end of the twelfth century (A. D. 450 (600)–1150 (1200)); (2) *Middle English*, also called *Old English*, from the middle or end of the twelfth century to the beginning of the sixteenth century (A. D. 1150 (1200)–1500); (3) *Modern English*, or simply *English*, from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the present time. Each of these periods is divided, when convenient, into three subperiods by the terms *early* and *late* applied to the first and the last part of the main periods. The periods of transition cannot be exactly fixed, and in the etymologies of this dictionary the designation "early Middle English," for example, with reference to a word or form, may coincide in date with the designation "late Anglo-Saxon," as applied to another word or form of earlier aspect or spelling. So "early modern English," referring properly to the first part of the sixteenth century (A. D. 1500–1550), may in some cases refer back to the last decades of the fifteenth century, or, in regard to archaic forms and spellings, may extend to the end of the sixteenth century. In particular cases the date of the century or the date of the year is given. Philologically, English, considered with reference to its original form, Anglo-Saxon, and to the grammatical features which it retains of Anglo-Saxon origin, is the most conspicuous member of the Low German group of the Teutonic family, the other Low German languages being Old Saxon, Old Friesic, Old Low German, and other extinct forms, and the modern Dutch, Flemish, Friesic, and Low German (Platt Deutsch). These, with High German, constitute the "West Germanic" branch, as Gothic and the Scandinavian tongues constitute the "East Germanic" branch, of the Teutonic family. (See the terms used.) By mixture with the Celtic and Latin of the Anglo-Saxon period, and later with the kindred Scandinavian, and then with the Old French of the Norman and other dialects, especially with the Norman French as developed in England (the Anglo-French), and with later French, and finally, in consequence of the spread of English exploration, commerce, conquest, and colonization, with nearly all the other great languages of the globe, English has become the most composite language spoken by man. The vocabulary of common life is still about three fourths of Anglo-Saxon origin; but the vocabulary of literature and commerce contains a majority of words of foreign origin, chiefly Latin or Greek, coming in great part through the Romance tongues, and of these chiefly through French. The languages from which the next greatest contributions have been received are the Scandinavian (Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian), the Low German (Dutch, Flemish, etc.), Celtic, Hebrew, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Turkish, Malay, Chinese, American Indian, etc. The words derived from the more remote languages are, however, in great part names of products or customs peculiar to the countries concerned, and few of them enter into actual English use.

Dan Chaucer, well of *English* undefyled.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.

The critical study of *English* has but just commenced. We are at the beginning of a new era in its history. Great as are its powers, men are beginning to feel that its necessities are still greater.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxviii.

3. The English equivalent of a foreign word; an English rendering.

"Lithcock! it's Latin," the lady said,
"Richard's the *English* of that name."
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 269).

And for English gentlemen me thinks it must needs be a pleasure to them to see so rich a toong [as Italian] outvide by their mother-speech, as by the manie-folde *Englishes* of manie wordes in this is manifest.
Florio, It. Dict., To the Reader, p. 14.

4. In *printing*, a size of type between pica and great primer: in the United States, about 5⅛ lines to the linear inch.

This line is in English type.

5. In *billiards*, a twisting or spinning motion imparted by a quick stroke on one side to the cue-ball. All deviations by the cue-ball from such motion as would naturally result from a straight central stroke with the cue, or from the slant given by impact on the side of an object-ball after such a stroke, are governed by the same principle; but as most force-shots have special names (*draw, follow, massé*, etc.), the word *English* is generally used only when the ball glances after impact in a direction more or less sharply angular from the object-ball or cushion. [U. S.]—**Pidgin English.** See *Pidgin-English.*—**Sandal-wood English.** See the extract.

White men and natives communicate with each other [in the South-Sea islands] by means of a very singular jargon . . . known as *sandal-wood English*, or the "bêche de mer lingo." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 200.

The king's (or queen's) English, idiomatic or correct English.

Here will be an old abusing of God's patience and *the king's English*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

English (ing'glish), *v.* [< *English*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To translate into the English language; render in English. [Often without a capital.]

Often he woulde *englyshe* his matters out of the Latine or Greeke vpon the sodeyne. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 7.

Those gracious Acts whereof so frequently hee makes mention may be *english'd* more properly Acts of feare and dissimulation against his mind and conscience. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

Lucretius *English'd!* 'twas a work might shake
The power of English verse to undertake.
Otway, To Mr. Creech.

2. To furnish with English speech. [Rare.]

Even a poor scantily-*Englished* Frenchman, who wasted time in trying to ask how long the cars stopped, . . . made a good dinner in spite of himself. *Howells*, Their Wedding Journey.

3†. To express in speech; give an account of.

A vain-glorious knight, over-*englishing* his travels. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

4. In *billiards*, to cause to twist or spin and to assume a more or less sharply angular direction after impact: as, he *Englished* his ball too much. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* In *billiards*, to impart a twisting or spinning motion to the cue-ball: as, I *Englished* just right. [U. S.]

Englishable (ing'glish-a-bl), *a.* [< *English* + *-able.*] Capable of being rendered in English. *Imp. Dict.*

Englisher (ing'glish-ėr), *n.* An Englishman. [Rare.]

William the Bastard could scarce have found the hardy *Englishers* so easy a conquest as Walter the Well-born may find these eunuch Romans. *Bulwer*, Rienzi, p. 138.

Englishman (ing'glish-man), *n.*; pl. *Englishmen* (-men). [< ME. *Englischman*, *Engliseman*, < AS. *Englisc man* (*mon*) (rare) (= D. *Engelschman* = Dan. *Engelskmand* = Sw. *Engelskman*), as two words: see *English* and *man*.] 1. A man who was born in or is a citizen of England; in a broad sense, a man of the English race who preserves his distinctive racial character, wherever he resides.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
Though banish'd, yet a true-born *Englishman*.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Then presently again prepare themselves to sing
The sundry foreign Fields the *Englishmen* had fought.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 443.

2. An English ship.

He indicated the lumping steamer that lay among the sailing-ships. She was not an *Englishman*, though I really forget the nationality of the colour she flew at the peak. *W. C. Russell*, A Strange Voyage, iv.

Englishness (ing'glish-nes), *n.* [< *English* + *-ness*.] The quality of being English, or of having English characteristics. [Rare.]

Easily recognized by its *Englishness*. *Art Jour.*, April, 1888, p. 121.

Englishry (ing'glish-ri), *n.* [< *English* + *-ry.*] 1. The state of being an Englishman. [Archaic.]

The law of *Englishry*, by which a man found killed was held to be a Frenchman, and the hundred was made responsible under this special law, unless evidence could be brought to show that the slain man was an Englishman. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 297.

"*Englishry* was not proved, therefore there are three fines." This refers to a rule made by the Conqueror, for the protection of his followers, that the hundred or township in which a foreigner was slain should be fined if the slayer was not produced. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 423.

2. A population of English descent; especially, the persons of English descent in Ireland.

Eight years had elapsed since an arm had been lifted up in the conquered island [Ireland] against the domination of the *Englishry*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxv.

Presentment of Englishry, in *old Eng. law*, during the dominion of the Normans, a plea or claim before the coroner, at an inquest on the death of an unknown man, that the deceased was not a Norman, but English, and the vill or hundred was therefore not liable to the fine which the dominant race imposed for the death of one who could be supposed to be of their own number.

Englishwoman (ing'glish-wům"an), *n.*; pl. *Englishwomen* (-wim"en). A woman who is a native of England, or a member of the distinctive English race.

The Old-English Kings almost always married *Englishwomen*. *E. A. Freeman*, Old Eng. Hist., p. 45.

englislet (eng'glis-let), *n.* In *her.*, an escutcheon of pretense.

engloom (en-glöm'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *gloom*.] To make gloomy; surround with gloom. [Rare.]

Is this the result for the attainment of which the gymnasium remorselessly *englooms* the life of the German boy? *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 535.

englue† (en-glö'), *v. t.* [< ME. *engluer*, < OF. *engluer*; < *en-*^{1} + *glue*.] To glue; join or close fast, as with glue.

Whan he sawe, and redie fonde
This coffre made, and well *englued*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

englut† (en-glut'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inglut*; < F. *engloutir* = Pr. *englotir* = OSp. *englutir* = It. *inghiottire*, < ML. *inglutire*, swallow, < L. *in*, in, + *glutire* (> F. *gloutir*, etc.), swallow: see *en-*^{1} and *glut*.] 1. To swallow or gulp down.

My particular grief . . .
Engluts and swallows other sorrows.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

2. To fill to repletion; glut.

Being once *englutted* with vanity, he will straightway loath all learning. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

engobe (en-gōb'), *n.* [Origin not obvious.] Any earthy white or cream-colored paste used as a slip in coating naturally colored pottery, in order to mask or tone down its coarser and less agreeable tint.

The red or brown ware was coated with a thin coating of white clay called an *engobe* or slip. *Wheatley and Delamotte*, Art Work in Earthenware, p. 22.

The true Naukratian [ware], coated with a creamy white *engobe*, on which the decoration is laid in black or orange. *J. P. Taylor*, Andover Rev., VII. 447.

engold† (en-gōld'), *v. t.* [ME. *engolden* (tr. L. *inaurare*); < *en-*^{1} + *gold*.] To cover or adorn with gold. *Wyclif*, Rev. xvii. 4 (Oxf.).

engomphosis (en-gom-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *γόμφος*, a nail, tooth, + *-osis*.] Same as *gomphosis*.

engore^1† (en-gōr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engored*, ppr. *engoring*. [< *en-*^{1} + *gore*^{1}.] To make gory. *Davies*.

A most unmanly noise was made with those he put to sword,
Of groans and outcries. The flood blush'd to be so much *engor'd*
With such base souls. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxi. 22.

engore^2† (en-gōr'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *gore*^{2}.] 1. To pierce; gore; wound.

Lo! where beyond he lyeth languishing,
Deadly *engored* of a great wilde Bore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 38.

2. To infuriate.

As salvage Bull, whom two fierce mastives bayt,
When rancour doth with rage him once *engore*,
Forgets with wary warde them to awayt.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 42.

engorge (en-gôrj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *engorged*, ppr. *engorging*. [Formerly also *ingorge*; < F. *engorger* (= Pr. *engorgar*, *engorjar* = It. *ingorgare*, *ingorgiare*), < *en-* + *gorge*, the throat: see *gorge*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To swallow; devour; gorge; properly, to swallow with greediness or in large quantities.

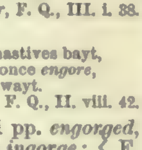
That is the Gulfe of Greedinesse, they say,
That deepe *engorgeth* all this worldes pray.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 3.

2. To fill to excess; gorge; specifically, in *med.*, to fill to excess with blood; cause hyperemia in. —**Engorged papilla**, the edematous and swollen optic papilla associated with hyperemic and tortuous veins: same as *choked disk*.

II.† *intrans.* To devour; feed with eagerness or voracity.

Nor was it wonder that he thus did swell,
Who had *engorged* and drunken was with Hell.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xv. 293.

engorgement (en-gôrj'ment), *n.* [< F. *engorgement* (= Pr. *engorjamen* = It. *ingorgamento*, *ingorgiamento*), < *engorger*, engorge: see *engorge* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity.—2. In *pathol.*, the state of being filled to excess, as the vessels of an organ with blood; hyperemia; congestion. —3. In *metal.*, the partial choking up of a blast-furnace by an accumulation of material not thoroughly fused. Ordinarily called *scaffolding*.



A Bend Engoulée.

engouled (en-göld'), *a.* Same as *engoulée*.

engoulée (oṅ-gö-lā'), *a.* [F., fem. pp. of F. *engouler* = Pr. *engolir*, *engouller* = Sp. *engullir* = Pg. *engulir*, swallow up, < L. *in*, in, + *gula* (> OF. *goule*, F. *gueule*, etc.), the throat: see *gullet*, *gules*.] In *her.*, swallowed; being swallowed. Specifically— (*a*) An epithet applied to all bends, crosses, saltiers, etc., when their extremities enter the mouths of animals. (*b*) Being devoured: said of a child or other creature in the jaws of a serpent, or the like, which is swallowing it.

engraff†, **engraffment†**. Obsolete forms of *ingraft*, *ingraftment*.

engraft, **engraftation**, etc. See *ingraft*, etc.

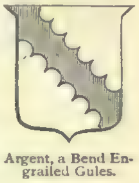
engrail (en-grāl'), *v.* [Also *ingrail*; < F. *engréler*, engrail, < *en-* + *grêle*, hail: see *grail*^{3}.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To variegate; spot, as with hail.

A cauldron new *engrail'd* with twenty hewes. *Chapman*, Iliad, p. 325.

2. To make serrate; give an indented outline to. [Archaic.]

Over hills with peaky tops *engrail'd*.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

II. *intrans.* To form an edging or border; run in a waving or indented line.



Argent, a Bend Engrailed Gules.

engrailed (en-grāld'), *p. a.* [Also *ingrailed*; < ME. *engrelyd*, etc.; < *engrail* + *-ed*^{1}.] In *her.*, cut into concave semicircular indents: said of a line and also of the bearing, such as a fesse, bordure, or the like, whose edge is broken in this way: as, a bordure *engrailed*. Also *engreslé*.

Polwheel beareth a saltier *engrail'd*. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

engrailing (en-grā'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *engrail*, *v.*] An ornament consisting of a broken or indented line or band. Also written *ingrailing*.

engrailment (en-grāl'ment), *n.* [< *engrail* + *-ment*.] 1. A ring of dots round the edge of a medal.—2. In *her.*, the state of being engrailed; indentation in curved lines.

Also written *ingrailment*.

engrain, **engrainer**. See *ingrain*, *ingrainer*.

engrapple† (en-grap'l), *v. i.* [< *en-*^{1} + *grapple*.] To grapple; struggle at close quarters.

There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy son, as fierce as he.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.

engrasp† (en-gråsp'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *grasp*.] To seize with a grasping hold; hold fast by inclosing or embracing; grip.

So both together fiers *engrasped* bee,
Whyles Guyon standing by their uncouth strife does see.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 20.

Engraulidæ (en-grâ'li-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Engraulididæ*.

engraulidid (en-grâ'li-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Engraulididæ*.

Engraulididæ (en-grâ-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Engraulis* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Engraulis*; the anchovies: a synonym of *Stolephoridæ* (which see). Also *Engraulidæ*. See cut under *anchovy*.

Engraulina (en-grâ-lī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Engraulis* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Clupeidæ*. They are characterized by having the mouth very wide and lateral; the intermaxillary very small and firmly united to the maxillary, which is elongate, and scarcely protractile; and the upper jaw projecting. The group is the same as the family *Engraulididæ* or *Stolephoridæ*.

Engraulis (en-grâ'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐγγραυλίς, a small fish (also called ἐγκρασίχολος, < ἔγκρασις, a mixing in, + χόλος, χολή = E. *gall*^{1}, bile).] The typical and most extensive genus of clupeoid fishes of the family *Engraulididæ*. The common anchovy, *E. encrasicholus*, is the best-known species. The genus is also called *Stolephorus*. See *anchovy*.

engrave^1 (en-grāv'), *v. t.*; pret. *engraved*, pp. *engraved* or *engraven*, ppr. *engraving*. [Formerly also *ingrave*; < OF. *engraver*, F. *engraver*, engrave, < *en-* + *graver*, engrave: see *en-*^{1} and *grave*^{1}. The Gr. ἐγγράφειν, cut into, engrave, is related, if at all, only remotely: see *grave*^{1}.] 1. To cut in; make by incision; produce or form by incision on a hard surface.

These were the words that were *ingraven* upon her Tombe. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 5.

To all these there be divers Witnesses, both 'Squires and Ladies, whose Names are *engraven* upon the Stone. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 9.

"From Edith" was *engraven* on the blade.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To imprint; impress deeply; infix.

It will scarce seem possible that God should *engrave* principles in men's minds in words of uncertain signification. *Locke*.

3. To cut or carve in sunken patterns; incise with letters or figures, or with the lines representing any object: applied especially to work on metal, but also to work on stone and other hard materials.

So fond were the ancients of these costly and beautiful works that the Emperor Heliogabalus is recorded to have covered his shoes with *engraved* gems. *Fairholt*.

engrave^{2}† (en-grāv′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *grave*^{2}. Cf. *grave*^{1}, *v. t.*] To deposit in a grave; bury; inter; inhume.

> The sixt had charge of them, now being dead,
> In seemly sort their corses to *engrave*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 42.

engravement (en-grāv′ment), *n.* [< *engrave*^{1} + *-ment.*] 1. The act of engraving, or the state of being engraved.—2†. The work of an engraver; an engraving.

> We, . . . being the offspring of God, ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, the *engravement* of art and man's device.
> *Barrow*, Expos. of Decalogue.

engraver (en-grā′vėr), *n.* One who engraves; especially, an artist who produces ornaments, patterns, or representations of objects by means of incisions on a hard surface; specifically, one who produces such designs with a view to the taking from them of impressions in printers' ink or other pigment.

> To work all manner of work, of the *engraver*, and of the cunning workman, and of the embroiderer. Ex. xxxv. 35.

> Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or *engraver* makes the image in the table or metal. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 47.

Engravers' sand-bag, a leather cushion tightly packed with sand, used to prop up a copper plate at a convenient working angle, or to permit the free movement of a plate or wooden block, when fine lines are being engraved upon it.

engravery† (en-grā′vėr-i), *n.* [< *engrave*^{1} + *-ery.*] The work of an engraver.

> Some handsome *engraveries* and medals.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Miscellanies, p. 210.

engraving (en-grā′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *engrave*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act or art of cutting designs, inscriptions, etc., on any hard substance, as stone, metal, or wood. Many branches of the art, as gem-engraving, cameo-cutting, and die-sinking, are of great antiquity.
2. Specifically, the art of forming designs by cutting, corrosion by acids, a photographic process, etc., on the surface of metal plates or of blocks of wood, etc., for the purpose of taking off impressions or prints of the design so formed. Wood-engraving appears to have come first into use, the earliest dated wood-engraving, representing St. Christopher, bearing the date of 1423, while the earliest engraving worthy of the name from a metal plate was produced by Maso Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence, in 1452. Relief-engraving on wood was, however, in use among the Orientals at a far earlier period. In engraving on metal the lines or marks which are to appear on the paper are sunk into the plate, and before being printed from are filled with ink, the rest of the surface being cleaned before the impression is taken. On a block of wood the lines for impression are left prominent, the blank parts being cut away, so that the wooden block serves as a type. Copper and steel plates are printed from separately on a press specially adapted for this use; wooden blocks, on the ordinary printing-press, commonly along with the accompanying text. The wood generally used for fine engraving is box, and the metals commonly employed by engravers are copper and steel. Different methods or styles of engraving on steel or copper are known as *aquatint*, *etching*, *mezzotint*, *stipple*, *line-engraving*, etc.

> In facsimile *engraving*, . . . the drawing is made upon the wood with a pen or the point of a brush, generally by another person, and all that the engraver does is just to hollow all the little areas of wood that are left inkless.
> *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 413.

3. That which is engraved, or produced by engraving; an engraved representation, or an incised plate or block intended to be printed from: as, an *engraving* on a monument or a watch-case; a steel or a wood *engraving*.

> With the work of an engraver in stone, like the *engravings* of a signet, shalt thou engrave the two stones with the name of the children of Israel. Ex. xxviii. 11.

4. An impression taken from an engraved plate or block; a print.—**Anaglyptographic engraving, anastatic engraving.** See the adjectives.—**Bureau of Engraving and Printing.** See *bureau.*—**Chalk engraving,** a form of stipple engraving used to imitate drawings made in chalk. The grain of the chalk drawing is reproduced by irregular dots of different forms and sizes.—**Copperplate engraving,** the art of engraving on prepared plates of copper for printing. To the plate is given a surface which is perfectly plane and highly polished. It is next heated sufficiently to melt wax, with which it is then rubbed over, so that when cooled it is covered with a white skin, to which the design or drawing is transferred. The engraver, with a steel point, follows the lines of the drawing, pressing lightly so as to penetrate through the wax and line faintly the copper surface beneath. The wax is then melted off, the surface cleaned, and the engraving is proceeded with, a burin or graver being used to cut the lines, a scraper to remove the slight bur raised by the burin, and a burnisher to soften or tone down the lines and remove scratches. The engraver uses also a woolen rubber and a little olive-oil to clean the face of the plate, in order to render the condition of his work plainly visible; and this rubber serves also to polish off the burs.—**Facsimile engraving,** engraving on wood, in which every line is either drawn on the block or else photographed from pen or pencil drawing in reduced size, the work of the engraver being to remove the wood from between these lines. This is the earliest method of wood-engraving, and is called *facsimile* in contradistinction to *tint engraving*, in which, the drawing being in wash, gauche, or oil paint, the engraver has to invent the lines, which he cuts in such a manner as to render when printed the exact shades of the original drawing—a method of engraving of comparatively recent origin.—**Line-engraving,** the art, methods, etc., of engraving in incised lines on metal. Modern line-engravers frequently begin by etching, and complete their work with the dry-point and the burin. After the design has been transferred to the etching-ground, and the parts to be bitten in, such as grass, foliage, sea-waves, and the flowing lines of draperies, have been drawn with the needle, all white objects, such as drapery, satin, clouds, ice, the light parts of water, etc., are stopped out, to preserve them from the corroding acid. A ruling-machine, consisting of a straight bar of steel with a sliding socket having a perpendicular tube containing a diamond-pointed pen attached to its side, is used to lay flat tints, such as clear-blue skies, in parallel lines, either straight or curved, as the shape of the object to be represented may demand. When the plate has been bitten in, the ground is removed and the unbitten parts are engraved with the burin. This instrument is handled in various ways, according to the texture of the object under treatment, as by cross-hatchings, undulating or straight lines, dots in lozenge-shaped or square spaces formed by the intersection of lines, etc.; care being taken to avoid sameness of stroke, and to give as much variety as possible to the necessarily more or less mechanical patterns produced by a stiff unyielding instrument.—**Photographic engraving,** any method of engraving in which an application of photography is a chief factor in the production of the block or plate from which the impressions are taken.—**Photo-intaglio engraving,** any process for producing lines on a plate by photography, and subsequently etching them in.—**Process engraving,** a name often given to photographic engraving. Also called *process.* (See also *etching*, *heliotypy*, *lithography*, *mezzotint*, *photo-engraving*, *photogravure*, etc.)

engreaten† (en-grā′tn), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *greaten.*] To make great or greater; augment; aggravate.

> As sin is grievous in its own nature, so it is much *engreatened* by the circumstances which attend it.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 396.

engredge†, *v. t.* [ME. *engredgen*, *engreggen*, < OF. *engregier*, < ML. **ingrariare* for L. *ingravare*, make heavy, weigh down, aggravate, < *in*, on, + *gravis*, heavy. Cf. *engrieve*, and see *aggravate*, *aggrieve*, *aggredge.*] To aggravate; lie heavy on.

> All thise thinges . . . *engreggen* the conscience.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

engrieve† (en-grēv′), *v.* [< ME. *engreven*, < OF. *engrever*, grieve, aggrieve, < *en-* + *grever*, grieve. Cf. *engredge* and *aggrieve.*] To grieve; pain.

> For yit no thyng *engreveth* me. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3444.

> Aches, and hurts, and corns do *engrieve* either towards rain or towards frost. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

engross (en-grōs′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *ingross*; < ME. *engrossen*, write large, < OF. *engrossir*, *engroisser*, *engrossier*, *engroissier* = Sp. *engrosar* = Pg. *engrossar* = It. *ingrossare*, < ML. *ingrossare*, make large, write large, engross, *ingrossari*, become large, < L. *in-* + LL. *grossus*, thick, gross, ML. also large: see *gross.*] 1†. To make large or larger; make additions to; increase in bulk or quantity.

> For this they have *engrossed* and pil'd up
> The canker'd heaps of strange-achieved gold.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

> Not sleeping, to *engross* his idle body,
> But praying, to enrich his watchful soul.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

2†. To make thick or gross; thicken.

> The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
> *Engrost* with mud. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 46.

3. To take in the gross or in bulk; take the whole of; get sole possession of; absorb completely: with or without *all*.

> Cato . . . misliking greatly the *engrossing* of offices in Rome that one man should haue many at once.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 174.

> If thou *engrossest all* the griefs as thine,
> Thou robb'st me of a moiety.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2.

> Now with my friend I desire not to share or participate, but to *engross* his sorrows.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

> These negroes, in fact, like the monks of the dark ages, *engross all* the knowledge of the place, . . . being infinitely more adventurous and more knowing than their masters. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 99.

Specifically—4. To monopolize the supply of, or the supplies in; get entire possession or control of, for the purpose of raising prices and enhancing profits: as, to *engross* the importations of tea; to *engross* the market for wheat.

> Some by *engrossing* of looms into their hands, and letting them out at such unreasonable rents.
> *Act of Philip and Mary*, quoted in English Gilds
> [(E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxiii.

> What your people had you haue *ingrossed*, forbidding them our trade.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 207.

5. To occupy wholly; take up or employ entirely, to the exclusion of other things: as, business *engrosses* his attention or thoughts; to be *engrossed* in study.

> Barakát, excited by this tale, became *engrossed* with the desire of slaying his own father, whom he was made to believe to be his father's murderer.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 122.

6. To write out in a fair large hand or in a formal or prescribed manner for preservation, as a public document or record. The engrossing of documents was formerly executed in England, and for some purposes till a late period, in a peculiar hand, called the *engrossing-hand*, derived from the ancient court-hand, nearly illegible to all but experts. The engrossing-hand of the present day is a fair round hand, purposely made as legible as possible. The engrossing of testimonials and other commemorative documents is often a work of much art involving the employment of ornamental characters of various forms, and sometimes also of elaborate adornment, and a studied arrangement for effective display.

> That the actes of the yelde and of other yelds precedents shullen be enacted and *engrossed* in a quayer of parchemyn.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 379.

> Jack had provided a fair copy of his father's will, *engrossed* in form upon a large skin of parchment.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, xi.

=**Syn.** 3 and 4. *Swallow up*, *Engulf*, etc. (see *absorb*); to lay hold of, monopolize.

engrosser (en-grō′sėr), *n.* 1. One who takes, or gets control of, the whole; a monopolizer; specifically, a monopolizer of commodities or a commodity of trade or business.

> A new sort of *engrossers*, or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

> Lord Bolingbroke tells us, that "we have lost the spirit of our Constitution; and therefore we bear, from little *engrossers* of delegated power, that which our fathers would not have suffered from true proprietors of the Royal authority." *V. Knox*, Essays, cxix.

2. One who copies a writing in large fair characters, or in an ornamental manner.

engrossing-hand (en-grō′sing-hand), *n.* The handwriting employed in engrossing. See *engross*, 6.

engrossment (en-grōs′ment), *n.* [< *engross* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of engrossing; the appropriation of things in large or undue quantities; exorbitant acquisition. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.—2. The act of copying out in large fair or ornamental characters: as, the *engrossment* of a deed, or of a testimonial.—3. The copy of an instrument or writing made in large fair characters.

> Which clause, being approved by all parties, was in the king's presence entered in the bill that his majesty had signed; and being afterwards added to the *engrossment*, it was again thus reformed. *Clarendon*, Life, II. 495.

4. The state of being engrossed or entirely occupied about something, to the exclusion of other things; appropriation; absorption.

> In the *engrossment* of her own ardent and devoted love.
> *Bulwer.*

engrossure (en-grōs′ūr), *n.* [< *engross* + *-ure.*] Same as *engrossment*, 4.

> *Engrossure* in his work. *Missionary Rev.*, IX. 278.

enguard† (en-gärd′), *v. t.* [< OF. *engarder*, < *en-* + *garder*, guard: see *en-*^{1} and *guard.*] To guard; defend.

> A hundred knights! Yes, that on every dream,
> Each buz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,
> He may *enguard* his dotage with their powers,
> And hold our lives in mercy. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

enguiché (oṅ-gē-shā′), *a.* [F., < OF. *enguiché*, < *en-* + *guiche*, a handle of a shield, buckler, etc.] In *her.*, having a rim around the mouth: said of a hunting-horn used as a bearing, and used only when the rim is of a different tincture from the rest of the horn.

engulf, ingulf (en-, in-gulf′), *v. t.* [< OF. *engolfer*, engulf (= Sp. Pg. *engolfar*, get into narrow sea-room, refl. plunge into a business, = It. *ingolfare*, engulf), < L. *in* + ML. *golfus*, *gulfus* (OF. *golfe*, etc.), gulf: see *gulf.*] 1. To swallow up in or as in a gulf or whirlpool; overwhelm by swallowing or submerging.

> You begin to believe that the hat was invented for the sole purpose of *ingulfing* coppers, and that its highest type is the great Triregno itself, into which the pence of Peter rattle. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 310.

2. To cast into or as into a gulf.

> If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *engulf* ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*

engulfment, ingulfment (en-, in-gulf′ment), *n.* [< *engulf*, *ingulf*, + *-ment.*] The act of engulfing, or the state of being engulfed.

> The formation of the crevasses was violent, accompanied by an explosive noise; and, where they traversed villages, escape from *ingulfment* was by no means easy.
> *Science*, V. 351.

engyn†, engyne†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *engine*.

Engyschistæ (en-jis-kis′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐγγύς, near (with ref. to narrowness), + σχιστός, verbal adj. of σχίζειν, cleave.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the second subfamily of *Murænidæ*, characterized by the reduction of the branchial apertures in the pharynx to narrow slits, whence the name. It includes the typical *Murænidæ*, or morays. See cut under *Murænidæ*.

engyscope (en′ji-skōp), *n.* [Less prop. *engiscope*; < Gr. ἐγγύς, near (with ref. to narrowness), + σκοπεῖν, view.] A kind of reflecting microscope.

enhabile†, *v.* An obsolete form of *enable*.

enhabit† (en-hab′it), *v. t.* See *inhabit*.

enhable†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enable*.

enhalo (en-hā′lō), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *halo*.] To surround with a halo or glory. [Rare.]

> Her captain still lords it over our memories, the greatest sailor that ever sailed the seas, and we should not look at Sir John Franklin himself with such admiring interest as that with which we *enhaloed* some larger boy who had made a voyage in her [the sloop Harvard].
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 41.

enhalse† (en-hals′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *halse*.] To clasp round the neck; embrace.

> The other me *enhalse*,
> With welcome cosin, now welcome out of Wales.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 406.

enhance (en-hȧns′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enhanced*, ppr. *enhancing*. [Formerly also *inhance*; early mod. E. also *enhaunce*, *enhaunse*, < ME. *enhauncen*, generally with *s*, *enhaunsen*, *enhansen*, also, with altered prefix, *anhansen*, and without prefix, *haunsen*, etc. (see *hance*); also rarely *enhausen*: < OF. *enhauncer*, *enhaunsier*, *enhaucer*, *enhaucier*, *enhalcer*, < *en-* + *haucer*, *haucier*, F. *hausser* = Pr. *alsar*, *ausar* = Sp. *alzar* = It. *alzare*, raise, < OF. *halt*, *haut*, F. *haut*, etc., < L. *altus*, high (see *haughty*, *altitude*); the forms with *n* (OF. *enhauncer*, etc.) being appar. due to association with Pr. *enansar*, *enanzar*, promote, further, < *enant*, before, rather, < L. *in* + *ante*, before. Cf. Pr. *avant*, F. *avant*, etc., before, < L. *ab* + *ante* (> ult. E. *advance*, equiv. to *enhance*): see *avant*, *avaunt*, *advance*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To raise up; lift up; elevate.

> He that mekith himself shall be *enhaunsed*.
> *Wyclif*, Mat. xxiii. 12.

> He was *enhaunsyt* full high in his hed toune.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13378.

> Both of them high attonce their handes *enhaunst*,
> And both attonce their huge blowes down did sway.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 31.

2. To raise to a higher degree; increase to a higher point; carry upward or to a greater extent; heighten; make greater: as, to *enhance* prices, or one's reputation or dignity; to *enhance* misery or sorrow.

> I move you, my lords, not to be greedy and outrageous in *enhancing* and raising of your rents.
> *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo will contribute to *enhance* our pleasure. *Bp. Atterbury.*

> The pulsation of a stretched string or wire gives the ear the pleasure of sweet sound before yet the musician has *enhanced* this pleasure by concords and combinations.
> *Emerson*, Art.

=**Syn.** 2. To swell, augment, aggravate.

II. *intrans.* To be raised; swell; grow larger: as, a debt *enhances* rapidly by compound interest. [Rare.]

> Leaving fair Voya cross'd up Danuby,
> As high as Saba, whose *enhauncing* streams
> Cut 'twixt the Tartars and the Russians.
> *Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

enhanced (en-hȧnst′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enhance*, *v.*] In *her.*, removed from its proper position and set higher in the field: said of any bearing. Also *inhanced*.

enhancement (en-hȧns′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *inhancement*; < *enhance* + *-ment*.] The act of enhancing, or the state of being enhanced; increase in degree or extent; augmentation; aggravation: as, the *enhancement* of value, price, enjoyment, pleasure, beauty, evil, grief, punishment, crime, etc.

> Their yearly rents . . . are not to this day improved at all, the landlords making no less gain by fines and income then there is raised in other places by *enhancement* of rents. *Bacon*, Office of Alienations.

> Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an *enhancement* of guilt.
> *Government of the Tongue.*

enhancer (en-hȧn′sėr), *n.* [< ME. *enhaunsere*.] One who enhances; one who or that which carries to a greater degree or a higher point.

> There may be just reason, . . . upon a dearth of grain or other commodities, to highten the price; but in such cases we must be so affected as that we grudge to ourselves our own gain, that we be not in the first file of *enhancers*. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 2.

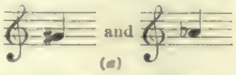
enharbor† (en-här′bor), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *harbor*.] To dwell in or inhabit.

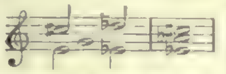
> O true delight! *enharboring* the brests
> Of those sweet creatures with the plumy crests.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 3.

enharden† (en-här′dn), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *harden*.] To harden; encourage; embolden.

> France useth . . . to *enharden* one with confidence; for the gentry of France have a kind of loose becoming boldness. *Howell*, Foreign Travel, p. 192.

enharmonic, enharmonical (en-här-mon′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *enharmonique* = Sp. *enarmónico* = Pg. *enharmonico* = It. *enarmonico*, < Gr. ἐναρμονικός, usually ἐναρμόνιος, in accord or harmony, < ἐν, in, + ἁρμονία, harmony: see *harmony*, *harmonic*.] **1.** In *Gr. music*, pertaining to that genus or scale that is distinguished from the diatonic and the chromatic by the use of intervals of less than a semitone.—**2.** In *mod. music*: (*a*) Pertaining to a scale or an instrument using smaller intervals than a semitone. (*b*) Pertaining to a use of notes which, though differing in name and in position on the staff, refer on instruments of fixed intonation, like the pianoforte, to identical keys or tones; thus (*a*) are enharmonically distinct, but practically identical.—**Enharmonic change** or **modulation**, a change of key or of chord-relationship effected by indicating a given tone first by one staff-degree and then by another, so as to associate it with two distinct tonalities. It is a somewhat arbitrary use of the imperfect modulatory capacities of instruments of fixed intonation.—**Enharmonic diësis.** See *diesis*.—**Enharmonic interval** or **relation**, an interval or a relation based on the nominal distinction mentioned in def. 2 (*b*).—**Enharmonic organ**, an organ having more than twelve keys to the octave.—**Enharmonic scale**, a scale having more than twelve tones to the octave.





enharmonically (en-här-mon′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an enharmonic manner, or in accordance with an enharmonic scale.

enharmonion† (en-här-mō′ni-on), *n.* [< Gr. ἐναρμόνιον, neut. of ἐναρμόνιος, in accord: see *enharmonic*.] A song of many parts, or a concert of several tunes.

> *Enharmonion*, one of the three general sorts of musick; song of many parts, or a curious concert of sundry tunes.
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, Expl. of Obscure Words.

enhause†, *v. t.* [ME.: see *enhance*.] To lift up; elevate; exalt. *Chaucer.*

> Full many thereof raised vp hath she,
> Fro pouerte *enhaused* to rychesse.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6255.

enhearten (en-här′tn), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *hearten*.] To hearten up; encourage; animate; embolden. [Rare.]

> When their agents came to him to feel his pulse, they found it beat so calm and even that he sent them messages to *enhearten* them.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 141.

> The enemy exults and is *enheartened*. *Jer. Taylor.*

enhedge† (en-hej′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *hedge*.] To surround with or as if with a hedge.

> These, all these thither brought; and their young boyes
> And frightfull matrons making wofull noise,
> In heaps *enhedg'd* it. *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632).

enhendé (oṅ-oṅ-dā′), *a.* [Heraldic F.] In *her.*, same as *potence*: applied to a cross only. [Rare.]

enheritage†, *n.* See *inheritage*.

enheritance†, *n.* See *inheritance*. *Tyndale.*

enhort† (en-hôrt′), *v. t.* [ME. *enhorten*, *enorten*, < OF. *enhorter*, < L. *inhortari*, incite, instigate, < *in*, in, to, + *hortari*, urge: see *hortation*. Cf. *exhort*, *dehort*.] To encourage; urge; exhort.

> He his nevywe Jason wolde *enhorte*,
> To saylen to that londe.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1440.

enhouse† (en-houz′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *house*.] To house; harbor.

> *Enhoused* there where majesty should dwell.
> *Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, i.

enhuile†, *v. t.* See *enoil*.

enhunger (en-hung′gėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *hunger*.] To make hungry. [Rare.]

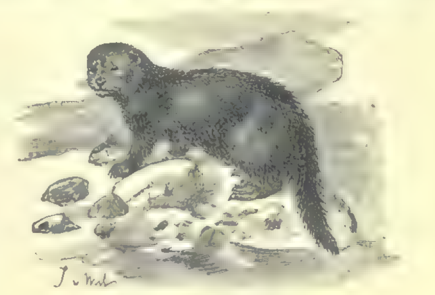
> Its first missionaries bare it [the gospel] to the nations, and threw it into the arena of the world to do battle with its superstitions, and . . . to grapple with those animal passions which vice had torn from their natural range, and *enhungered* to feed on innocence and life. *J. Martineau.*

Enhydra (en′hi-drạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνυδρος, in water, living in water, containing water: see *Enhydris* and *enhydrous*.] Same as *Enhydris*.

enhydric (en-hī′drik), *a.* Same as *enhydrous*.

Enhydrinæ (en-hi-drī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enhydris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of marine carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Mustelidæ*; the sea-otters. The hind feet are greatly enlarged and fully webbed, somewhat resembling seals' flippers; the fore feet are small; the tail is comparatively short; the muzzle is blunt; the cranial portion of the skull is very prominent; and the teeth are all blunt, 32 in all, but there are no median lower incisors. There is but one living genus, *Enhydris*. Also *Enhydrina*.

Enhydris (en′hi-dris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνυδρις, an otter, < ἔνυδρος, in water, living in water: see *enhydrous*.] **1.** A genus of reptiles.—**2.** The typical genus of sea-otters of the subfamily *Enhydrinæ*. The grinding-teeth are of peculiar shape, without any trenchant edges or acute cusps, all being bluntly tubercular on the crowns, and rounded off in contour. The palms of the fore feet are naked, with webbed digits, and the hind feet are furry on both sides, with small hidden claws. *E. lutris*, the sea-otter of the northern Pacific, is about 4 feet long, the tail being a foot or less in length, and of dark liver-brown color, bleaching about the head, and everywhere silvered over with the hoary ends of the longer hairs. Its pelt is highly valued. Also written *Enhydra*, *Enydris*.



Sea-otter (*Enhydris lutris*).

enhydrite (en-hī′drīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἔνυδρος, containing water (see *enhydrous*), + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral containing water.

enhydros (en-hī′dros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνυδρος, containing water: see *enhydrous*.] A geode of translucent chalcedony containing water.

enhydrous (en-hī′drus), *a.* [< Gr. ἔνυδρος, in water, living in water, containing water, < ἐν, in, + ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water.] Having water within; containing drops of water or other fluid: as, *enhydrous* quartz. Also *enhydric*.

enhypostasia (en-hī-pọ-stā′si-ạ̈), *n.* [MGr. *ἐνυποστασία, < ἐνυπόστατος, really existent: see *enhypostatic*.] In *theol.*: (*a*) Substantial or personal existence. (*b*) Possession of personality not independently but by union with a person: sometimes used as a name descriptive of the relation of the human nature of Christ to the person of God the Son. *Schaff*, in Smith and Wace's Dict. Christ. Biog., I. 495.

enhypostatic (en-hī-pọ-stat′ik), *a.* [< MGr. ἐνυποστατικός, < ἐνυπόστατος, really existent, having substantial existence, < ἐν, in, + ὑπόστατος, substantially existing: see *hypostasis*, *hypostatic*.] In *theol.*: (*a*) Possessing substantial or personal existence. (*b*) Possessing or endued with personality by existence in or intimate union with a person.

enhypostatize (en-hī-pos′tạ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enhypostatized*, ppr. *enhypostatizing*. [< *enhypostat-ic* + *-ize*.] In *theol.*, to endow with substantiality or personality; especially, to endow with personality by incorporation into or intimate union with a person. See *enhypostasia*.

> His humanity was *enhypostatized* through union with the Logos, or incorporated into his personality.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 67.

Enicuridæ (en-i-kū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* See *Henicuridæ*.

Enicurus (en-i-kū′rus), *n.* See *Henicurus*.

enigma (ẹ-nig′mạ̈), *n.* [Formerly also *ænigma* (and by contraction, corruptly, *egma*); = F. *énigme* = Sp. Pg. *enigma* = It. *enigma*, *enimma*, < L. *ænigma*(*t-*), < Gr. αἴνιγμα(*τ-*), a riddle, < αἰνίσσεσθαι, speak in riddles, < αἶνος, a tale, story, fable, saying.] **1.** A dark saying or representation, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure words or forms; a question, saying, figure, or design containing a hidden meaning which is proposed for discovery; a riddle.

> One while speaking obscurely and in riddle called *Ænigma*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 128.

> A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it. *Pope.*

2. Anything inexplicable to an observer, such as the means by which something is effected, the motive for a course of conduct, the cause of a phenomenon, etc.: as, how it was done is an *enigma*; his conduct is to me an *enigma*.

Faith itself is but *ænigma*, a dark representation of God to us, till we come to that state, To see God face to face, and to know as also we are known.
Donne, Sermons, xxi.

The origin of physical and moral evil: an *enigma* which the highest human intellects have given up in despair.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Divested of its colour-charm, attracting less study, the spectrum might still have remained an *enigma* for another hundred years.
O. N. Rood, Modern Chromatics, p. 306.

enigmatic, enigmatical (ē-nig-mat′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *énigmatique* = Sp. *enigmático* = Pg. *enigmatico* = It. *enigmatico*, *enimmatico*, < Gr. *αἰνιγματικός*, < *αἴνιγμα(τ-)*, a riddle: see *enigma*.] Relating to or containing an enigma; obscure; darkly expressed or indicated; ambiguous.

Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 4.

That the prediction of a future judgment should induce a present repentance, that was never an *enigmatical*, a cloudy doctrine, but manifest to all, in all prophecies of that kind.
Donne, Sermons, vi.

The mysterious darkness in which the *enigmatic* prophecies in the Apocalypse concerning antichrist lay involved for many ages.
Warburton, Rise of Antichrist.

Enigmatical canon. See *canon*¹.—**Enigmatical cognition.** See *cognition*.=**Syn.** Mysterious, puzzling, dark, recondite.

enigmatically (ē-nig-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an obscure manner; in a meaning different from that which the words or circumstances commonly indicate.

His death also was *enigmatically* described by the destruction or demolishment of his bodily temple.
Barrow, Works, II. xxvii.

enigmatise, *v. t.* See *enigmatize*.

enigmatist (ẹ-nig′ma-tist), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *enigmatista*, < Gr. *αἰνιγματιστής*, < *αἴνιγμα(τ-)*, a riddle: see *enigma*.] A maker of or dealer in enigmas or riddles. *Addison*.

2. **enigmatize** (ẹ-nig′ma-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp.
cutti *igmatized*, ppr. *enigmatizing*. [= Pg. *enigma-*
cess, *r* = It. *enigmatizzare*; as *enigma(t-)* + *-ize*.]
blocks of woo talk in enigmas; deal in riddles.
off impressions o *nigmatise*. [Rare.]
Wood-engraving appea (ẹ-nig-ma-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr.
earliest dated wood-engr + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.]
pher, bearing the date of nigmas or riddles.
ing worthy of the name from a-tol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr.
by Maso Finiguerra, a goldsm *νία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see
Relief-engraving on wood was, ho
Orientals at a far earlier period. nigmas and their so-
the lines or marks which are to app
sunk into the plate, and before being p variant of *once*.
with ink, the rest of the surface being pp. *enisled*, ppr.
impression is taken. On a block of w
impression are left prominent, the blank make an island
away, so that the wooden block serves as etical.]
and steel plates are printed from separately
cially adapted for this use; wooden blocks, hrown,
nary printing-press, commonly along with the
ing text. The wood generally used for fine eng
box, and the metals commonly employed by engra farguerite.
copper and steel. Different methods or styles of e
ing on steel or copper are known as *aquatint*, *etc* ol, *in-*
mezzotint, *stipple*, *line-engraving*, etc. *ngeo-*

In facsimile *engraving*, . . . the drawing is made up *en-*
the wood with a pen or the point of a brush, generally by +
another person, and all that the engraver does is just to
hollow all the little areas of wood that are left inkless.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 413.

3. That which is engraved, or produced by engraving; an engraved representation, or an incised plate or block intended to be printed from: as, an *engraving* on a monument or a watch-case; a steel or a wood *engraving*.

With the work of an engraver in stone, like the *engravings* of a signet, shalt thou engrave the two stones with the name of the children of Israel. Ex. xxviii. 11.

4. An impression taken from an engraved plate or block; a print.—**Anaglyptographic engraving, anastatic engraving.** See the adjectives.—**Bureau of Engraving and Printing.** See *bureau*.—**Chalk engraving**, a form of stipple engraving used to imitate drawings made in chalk. The grain of the chalk drawing is reproduced by irregular dots of different forms and sizes.—**Copperplate engraving**, the art of engraving on prepared plates of copper for printing. To the plate is given a surface which is perfectly plane and highly polished. It is next heated sufficiently to melt wax, with which it is then rubbed over, so that when cooled it is covered with a white skin, to which the design or drawing is transferred. The engraver, with a steel point, follows the lines of the drawing, pressing lightly so as to penetrate through the wax and line faintly the copper surface beneath. The wax is then melted off, the surface cleaned, and the engraving is proceeded with, a burin or graver being used to cut the lines, a scraper to remove the slight bur raised by the burin, and a burnisher to soften or tone down the lines and remove scratches. The engraver uses also a woolen rubber and a little olive-oil to clean the face of the plate, in order to render the condition of his work plainly visible; and this rubber serves also to polish off the burs.—**Facsimile engraving**, engraving on wood, in which every line is either drawn on the block or else photographed from pen or pencil drawing in reduced size, the work of the engraver being to remove the wood from between these lines. This is the earliest method of wood-engraving, and is called *facsimile* in contradistinction to *tint engraving*, in which, the drawing being in wash,

Enjoin me any penance; I'll build churches,
A whole city of hospitals.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 5.

3. In *law*, to prohibit or restrain by a judicial order called an injunction: used absolutely of a thing, or with *from* of a person: as, the court *enjoined* the prosecution of the work; the defendant was *enjoined from* proceeding.

He had *enioyned* them *from* their wiues, & railed as fast against him. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 10.

This is a suit to *enjoin* the defendants *from* disturbing the plaintiffs. *Chancellor Kent.*

4. To lay as an injunction; enforce by way of order or command: as, I *enjoin* it on you not to disappoint me; he *enjoined* upon them the strictest obedience.

I needes must by all meanes fulfill
This penaunce, which *enjoyned* is to me.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 30.

=**Syn.** 2. *Enjoin*, *Direct*, *Command*; to bid, require, urge, impress upon. Johnson says *enjoin* is more authoritative than *direct* and less imperious than *command*. It has the force of pressing admonition with authority: as, a parent *enjoins* on his children the duty of obedience. But it has also the sense of *command*: as, the duties *enjoined* by God in the moral law.

enjoiner (en-joi′nėr), *n.* One who enjoins. *Johnson*.

enjoinment† (en-join′ment), *n.* [< *enjoin* + *-ment*.] The act of enjoining, or the state of being enjoined.

Critical trial should be made by publick *enjoinment*, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

enjoy (en-joi′), *v.* [< ME. *enjoyen*, < OF. *enjoier*, *anjoier*, *enjoer*, give joy, receive with joy, possess, refl. rejoice (= It. *ingiojare*, fill with joy) (It. also, like Sp. *enjoyar*, adorn with jewels), < *en-* + *joie*, joy: see *joy*.] I. *trans.* 1. To feel or perceive with joy or pleasure; take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of: as, to *enjoy* the dainties of a feast, the conversation of friends, or our own meditations; to *enjoy* foreign travel.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison*, Cato.

The works of Milton cannot be comprehended or *enjoyed*, unless the mind of the reader co-operate with that of the writer. *Macaulay*, Milton.

But in Ghirlandaio the skill and the imagination are equal, and he gives us a delightful impression of *enjoying* his own resources. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 298.

2. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction; have, hold, or occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable: as, he *enjoys* a large fortune, or an honorable office.

That the children of Israel may *enjoy* every man the inheritance of his fathers. Num. xxxvi. 8.

It [Syria] came into the hands of the Saracens, from whom it was taken by the present Ottoman family, that *enjoy* the Turkish empire.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 88.

3. To derive pleasure from association with or observation of; take delight in being with or in: as, to *enjoy* one's friends; I *enjoyed* Paris more than London; to *enjoy* the country.

So I might *enjoy* my Saviour at the last, I could with
2†. atience be nothing almost unto eternity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 7.

ecifically—4. To have sexual intercourse
3. To
whole of ill, on whose high top he [Endymion] was the first
pletely: w found
be's wand'ring course; so skilful in her sphere,
Cato . . . ck not to say that he *enjoy'd* her there.
Rome that one *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vii. 124.

ver did thy beauty, since the day
If thou *en* e first and wedded thee, adorn'd
Thou robb's perfections, so inflame my sense
ur to *enjoy* thee. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1032.

Now with my friend possess, as something good or
but to *engross* his sorro eneral sense: as, he *enjoys* the
Si ommunity; the paper *enjoys* a
These negroes, in fact,
engross all the knowled
finitely more adventurous ving *enjoyed*, by the benefit of his
masters. ealthy life and a gentle and easy
Johnson.
Specifically—4. To n ts who started up under the reign
or the supplies in; get ot one who *enjoyed* a life of peace
trol of, for the purpos *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, x.
enhancing profits: as, t feel pleasure or satisfaction in
tions of tea; to *engross* ce delight from the pleasures in
ppy.
Some by *engrossing* of looms
ting them out at such unreaso tion in friendly and social ac-
Act of Philip and Mar *enjoy myself*.
[(E. y, Advice to an Author, iii. 2.
Saints
What your people had you ha in heaven.
them our trade.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith* *nnyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.
5. To occupy wholly; take happiness; take plea-
tirely, to the exclusion of other re.]
ness *engrosses* his attention or d to another Eve,
engrossed in study. *ng*, I extinct.
Milton, P. L., ix. 829.

enjoy†, *n.* [< *enjoy*, *v.*] Enjoyment.

As true love is content with his *enjoy*,
And asketh no witnesse nor no record.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 203.

enjoyable (en-joi′a-bl), *a.* [< *enjoy* + *-able*.] That may be enjoyed; capable of yielding enjoyment.

The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most *enjoyable* of them. *Pope.*

To be *enjoyable*, a book must be wholesome, like nature, and flavored with the religion of wisdom.
Alcott, Tablets, p. 132.

enjoyableness (en-joi′a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being enjoyable.

The *enjoyableness* is complete if the man's life has been happy and free from reproach. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 269.

enjoyer (en-joi′ėr), *n.* One who enjoys.

God can order even his word and precepts so, and turn them to the destruction of the unprofitable, unworthy *enjoyers* of them. *South*, Works, IX. ii.

enjoyment (en-joi′ment), *n.* [< *enjoy* + *-ment*.] 1. The state of enjoying; pleasurable emotion or sensation; followed by *of*, a viewing or experiencing with pleasure or delight: as, her *enjoyment* was manifest; *enjoyment of* a play, or *of* a good dinner.

A lover, when struck with the idea or fancy of his *enjoyment*, promises himself the highest felicity if he succeeds in his new amour.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. 2.

To the ignorant and the sensual, happiness consists in physical *enjoyment* and the possession of the good things of life. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 23.

2. The possession, use, or occupancy of anything with satisfaction or pleasure; in *law*, the exercise of a right: as, the *enjoyment* of an estate, or of civil and religious privileges.

The contented use and *enjoyment* of the things we have.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, ii. 4.

To enjoy rights without having proper security for their *enjoyment*, ought not indeed to satisfy any political reasoners. *Ames*, Works, XI. 212.

3. That which gives pleasure or satisfaction; cause of joy or gratification; delight: as, the *enjoyments* of life.

To despise the little things of present sense, for the hope of everlasting *enjoyments*. *Glanville*, Sermons, i.

=**Syn.** Pleasure, gratification, happiness, satisfaction.

enkennel† (en-ken′el), *v. t.* [< *en-*¹ + *kennel*¹.] To shut up in a kennel.

The Dog [Diogenes]
That alwaies in a tub *enkennell'd* lies.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 84.

enker†, *a.* [ME., appar. of Scand. or LG. origin: MD. *eenckel*, *enckel*, D. *enkel* = MLG. *enkel*, *enkelt* = Sw. Norw. *enkel* = Dan. *enkelt*, single, simple; cf. Norw. *einka*, unique, remarkable, = Icel. *einka-*, sometimes *einkar-*, in comp., only, special, particular, in older form *einga-*, only (< **einigr* = AS. *ǣnig*, E. *any*), < *einn* = AS. *ān*, E. *one*: see *any* and *one*.] Simple; unmixed; sole; complete.

The knyȝt in the *enker* gren.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2477.

enkerchief (en-kėr′chif), *v. t.* [< *en-*¹ + *kerchief*.] To bind with or inclose in a kerchief.

I know that soft, *enkerchief'd* hair,
And those sweet eyes of blue.
M. Arnold, Switzerland, i. (Meeting).

enkerly†, *adv.* [ME., < *enker* + *-ly*, -ly².] Completely; in detail.

Thene the emperour was egree, and *enkerly* fraynes
The answere of Arthure.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 507.

enkernel (en-kėr′nel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enkerneled*, *enkernelled*, ppr. *enkerneling*, *enkernelling*. [< *en-*¹ + *kernel*.] To inclose in a kernel. *Davies*.

When I muse
Upon the aches, anxieties, and fears
The Maggot knows not, Nicholas, methinks
It were a happy metamorphosis
To be *enkernell'd* thus. *Southey*, Nondescripts, vi.

enkindle (en-kin′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enkindled*, ppr. *enkindling*. [< *en-*¹ + *kindle*¹.] 1. To kindle; set on fire; inflame.

Enkindle all the sparks of nature,
To quit this horrid act. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

That literary heaven which our youth saw dotted thick with rival glories we find now to have been a stage-sky merely, artificially *enkindled* from behind.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 115.

Hence—2. To excite; rouse into action; inflame: as, to *enkindle* the passions; to *enkindle* zeal; to *enkindle* war or discord, or the flames of war.

Fearing to strengthen that impatience
Which seem'd too much *enkindled*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

It *enkindled* in France the fiery eloquence of Mirabeau.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

enlace (en-lās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enlaced*, ppr. *enlacing*. [Also *inlace*; < ME. *enlacen*, < OF. *enlacer*, F. *enlacer*, interlace, infold, = Pr. *enlassar*, *enlaissar* = Sp. *enlazar* = Pg. *enlaçãr* = It. *inlacciare*, ensnare, entangle, < L. *in*, in, + *laqueus*, a string, lace: see *lace*.] 1. To fasten or inclose with or as if with a lace; encircle; surround; infold.

That man . . . *enlaceth* hym in the cheyne with whiche he may be drawen.
Chaucer, Boethius, i. meter 4.

Tymber stronge *enlace* it for to abyde,
Eke pave or floore it wele in somer tyde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Ropes of pearl her neck and breast *enlace*.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 34.

2†. To entangle; intertwine.

That the questioun of the devyne purveaunce is *enlaced* with many other questiouns, I understonde wel.
Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 1.

enlacement (en-lās′ment), *n.* [< *enlace* + *-ment*.] The act of enlacing, or the state of being enlaced; an encircling; embracement.

And round and round, with fold on fold,
His tail about the imp he roll'd
In fond and close *enlacement*.
Southey, The Young Dragon, i.

enlangoured†, *a.* [< OF. *enlangouré*, pp. of *enlangourer*, languish, < *en-* + *langor*, *langur*, languor: see *languor*.] Faded.

Of such a colour *enlangoured*,
Was Abstinence ywis coloured.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7397.

enlard† (en-lärd′), *v. t.* [Also *inlard*; < OF. *enlarder*, spit, < *en-* + *larder*, lard: see *lard*, *v.*] To cover with lard or grease; baste.

That were to *enlard* his fat-already pride.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

enlarge (en-lärj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enlarged*, ppr. *enlarging*. [Formerly also *inlarge*; < ME. *enlargen*, < OF. *enlargier*, *enlargir*, *enlarger* (cf. Pr. Pg. *alargar* = Sp. *allargar* = It. *allargare*), < *en-* + *large*, large: see *en-*^{1} and *large*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make larger; add to; increase in extent, bulk, or quantity; extend; augment: as, to *enlarge* a building or a business.

At night the Lord remembered us, and *enlarged* the wind to the N.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 18.

But he [Ahab] now heartily repented for the time; and for the time of repentance God *inlarged* his time of forbearance.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

Bacon . . . published a small volume of Essays, which was afterwards *enlarged* . . . to many times its original bulk.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. To increase the capacity or scope of; expand; make more comprehensive.

This is that science which would truly *enlarge* men's minds were it studied.
Locke.

The world is *enlarged* for us, not by new objects, but by finding more affinities and potencies in those we have.
Emerson, Success.

3. To increase in appearance; magnify to the eye.

Fancy's beam *enlarges*, multiplies,
Contracts, inverts, and gives ten thousand dyes.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 35.

4. To set at large or at liberty; give freedom or scope to; release from limitation, confinement, or pressure.

Hear me when I call, O God of my righteousness; thou hast *enlarged* me when I was in distress.
Ps. iv. 1.

We have commission to possess the palace,
Enlarge Prince Drusus, and make him our chief.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 3.

I make little doubt but Noah was exceedingly glad when he was *enlarged* from the ark.
Cowper.

5†. To state at large; expatiate upon: in this sense now followed by *on* or *upon*. See II., 2.

Then in my tent, Cassius, *enlarge* your griefs,
And I will give you audience. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 2.

Were there nought else t' *enlarge* your virtues to me,
These answers speak your breeding and your blood.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

6†. To awaken strong religious feeling in; "enlarge the heart" of; hence, to move to utterance; cause or permit to expatiate: often reflexive.

Mr. Wilson was much *inlarged*, and spake so terribly, yet so graciously, as might have affected a heart not quite shut up. *T. Shepard*, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 11.

My mind was not to *enlarge my selfe* any further, but in respecte of diverse poore souls here.
Lyford, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 184.

I will *enlarge myself* no further to you at this time.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 29.

7. In *old law*, to give further time to; extend, postpone, or continue: as, to *enlarge* a rule or an order.—**Enlarging-hammer.** See *hammer*.—**Enlarging statute.** See *statute*.—**To enlarge the heart**†, to awaken religious emotion.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow large or larger; increase; dilate; expand: as, a plant *enlarges* by growth; an estate *enlarges* by good management.

There is an immense field here for the growing powers and the *enlarging* activities of women; but we do not seem to be getting at and into it in the best way.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 164.

2. To speak at large; be diffuse in speaking or writing; expatiate; amplify: with *on* or *upon*.

This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge on* it.
Decay of Christian Piety.

The Turks call it Merchab, and *enlarge* much *upon* the Sieges it has sustain'd in former times.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 17.

While supper was preparing, he *enlarged upon* the happiness of the neighboring shire.
Addison, The Tory Foxhunter.

3. To exaggerate.

At least, a severe critic would be apt to think I *enlarge* a little, as travellers are often suspected to do.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 4.

4. In *photog.*, to make enlargements; practise solar printing. See *enlargement*, 8.

enlarge† (en-lärj′), *n.* [< *enlarge*, *v.*] Freedom; liberty; enlargement.

My absence may procure thy more *enlarge*.
Middleton, Family of Love, i. 2.

enlarged (en-lärjd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enlarge*, *v.*] Not narrow or confined; expanded; broad; comprehensive; liberal.

They are extremely suspicious of any *enlarged* or general views.
Brougham, Lord Chief Justice Gibbs.

Enlarged tarsi, in *entom.*, same as *dilated tarsi* (which see, under *dilated*).

enlargedly (en-lär′jed-li), *adv.* With enlargement.

Justification is taken two ways in Scripture; strictè magis, and extensivè; precisely . . . and *enlargedly*.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, vi.

enlargedness (en-lär′jed-nes), *n.* The state of being enlarged. *Christian Examiner.*

enlargement (en-lärj′ment), *n.* [< *enlarge* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of increasing in size or bulk, real or apparent; the state of being increased; augmentation; dilatation; expansion: as, the *enlargement* of a field by the addition of two or three acres; *enlargement* of the heart.

Simple *enlargement* of the spleen occurs under a variety of circumstances.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1510.

2. Something added on; an addition.

Every little *enlargement* is a feast to the poor, but he that feasts every day feasts no day.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 8.

And all who told it added something new;
And all who heard it made *enlargements* too.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 471.

3. Expansion or extension, as of powers and influence; an increase of capacity, scope, or comprehension, as of the sympathies and character.

Earnestly intreat the immortal God for the *enlargement* and extension here of the kingdom of Christ.
Peter Martyr, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. 406.

However, these little, idle, angry controversies proved occasions of *enlargements* to the church of God.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., i. 6.

4. Release from captivity, bondage, distress, or the like; a setting at large or at liberty.

Then shall there *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews.
Esther iv. 14.

Chrys. How does my dear Eugenia?
Eug. As well
As this restraint will give me leave, and yet
It does appear a part of my *enlargement*
To have your company.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 1.

5. The state or condition of being at large or unrestrained.

The desire of life and health is implanted in man's nature; the love of liberty and *enlargement* is a sister passion to it.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 4.

6. Diffuseness of speech or writing; expatiation on a particular subject; extended discourse or argument.

He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

7. In the calculus of finite differences, the operation of changing a function by adding unity to the variable. It is denoted by the letter E. Thus, $E \log x = \log (x + 1)$.—8. In *photog.*, a picture of any kind, especially a positive, made of a larger size than the negative from which it is taken. See *solar printing*, under *printing*.—**Calculus of enlargement.** See *calculus*.

enlarger (en-lär′jėr), *n.* One who or that which enlarges, increases, extends, or expands; an amplifier.

Bollousus the Gaule, that was the *inlarger* thereof, swayed it [Milan] many years.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 130.

The newspaper is the great *enlarger* of our intellectual horizon.
The American, VI. 407.

enlaurel (en-lâ′rel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enlaureled* or *enlaurelled*, ppr. *enlaureling* or *enlaurelling*. [< *en-*^{1} + *laurel*.] To crown with laurels. [Poetical.]

For Swaines that con no skill of holy rage
Bene foe-men to faire skil's *enlawrell'd* Queen.
Davies, Eclogue, p. 20.

enlay† (en-lā′), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *inlay*.

enleague (en-lēg′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enleagued*, ppr. *enleaguing*. [< *en-*^{1} + *league*^{1}.] To bring into league. [Poetical.]

For now it doth appear
That he, *enleagued* with robbers, was the spoiler.
J. Baillie.

enlegeance†, *n.* A variant of *allegeance*^{2}.

enlengthen† (en-leng′thn), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *lengthen*.] To lengthen; prolong; elongate.

Never Sunday or holiday passes without some publicke meeting or other: where intermixed with women they [the Greeks] dance out the day, and with full crown'd cups *enlengthen* their jollity.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 11.

enlevé (F. pron. oṅ-lė-vā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *enlever* = Pr. Sp. (obs.) Pg. *enlevar*, lift up, < L. *inde*, thence, + *levare*, lift, < *levis*, light: see *levity*, and cf. *elevate*.] In *her.*, raised or elevated: often synonymous with *enhanced*. [Rare.]

enleven†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *eleven*.

enliance†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *enliance*, bond, obligation; cf. *alliance*.] Same as *alliance*.

enlight† (en-līt′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *light*^{1}. Cf. AS. *inlȳhtan*, *inlīhtan*, also *onlȳhtan*, etc., illuminate, < *in* or *on*, on, + *lȳhtan*, > E. *light*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *enlighten*.] To illuminate; enlighten.

The wisest king refus'd all Pleasures quite,
Till Wisdom from above did him *enlight*.
Cowley, The Mistress, Wisdom.

enlighten (en-lī′tn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inlighten*; < *en-*^{1} + *lighten*^{1}. Cf. *enlight*.] 1. To shed light upon; supply with light; illuminate. [Obsolete or archaic.]

His lightnings *enlightened* the world.
Ps. xcvii. 4.

Syene, seated under the Tropick of Cancer, in which was a well of marvellous depth, *enlightned* throughout by the Sun.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 86.

2. To give intellectual or spiritual light to; illuminate by increase of knowledge and wisdom; instruct; impart knowledge to: as, to *enlighten* an ignorant community; she was soon *enlightened* as to his motives.

For it is impossible for those who were once *enlightened*, . . . if they shall fall away, to renew them again unto repentance.
Heb. vi. 4–6.

'Tis he who *enlightens* our understandings.
Rogers.

The conscience *enlightened* by the Word and Spirit of God.
Abp. Trench.

=**Syn.** 1. To illume, illumine, irradiate.—2. To teach.

enlightened (en-lī′tnd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enlighten*, *v.*] 1†. Illuminated; supplied with light; light-giving.

Mr. Bradley, F. R. S., supposes the Will with the Wisp to be no more than a Group of small *enlightened* Insects.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 372.

2. Possessing or manifesting enlightenment; having or showing much knowledge or acquired wisdom; specifically, freed from blinding ignorance, prejudice, superstition, etc.: used to note the highest stage of general human advancement, as in the series savage, barbarous, half-civilized, civilized, and *enlightened*.

It pleases me sometimes to think of the very great number of important subjects which have been discussed in the Edinburgh Review in so *enlightened* a manner.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iv.

enlightener (en-lī′tn-ėr), *n.* One who illuminates; one who or that which communicates light to the eye or clear views to the mind.

O sent from Heaven,
Enlightener of my darkness, gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 271.

He is the prophet shorn of his more awful splendours, burning with mild equable radiance, as the *enlightener* of daily life.
Carlyle.

enlightenment (en-lī′tn ment), *n.* [< *enlighten* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enlightening, or the state of being enlightened; attainment or possession of intellectual light; used absolutely, a lighting up or enlargement of the understanding by means of acquired knowledge and wisdom; more narrowly, an illumination of the mind or acquisition of knowledge with regard to a particular subject or fact.

Their laws, if inferior to modern jurisprudence, do not fall short of the *enlightenment* of the age in which Parliament designed them. *Sir E. May*, Const. Hist. Eng., I. vi.

She wanted it [his approval] passionately, with an insistance which even her own complete *enlightenment* as to the difference between them never affected.
Mrs. Oliphant, A Poor Gentleman, xiii.

2. [Tr. G. *aufklärung*.] Independence of thought; rationalism, especially the rationalism of the eighteenth century.

This *enlightenment* Hegel had received at first in its sober German form — in the dry analysis and superficial criticism of the post-Wolffian age; but at the university he came to know it in its more intensive French form, which was to the German *enlightenment* as wine to water.
J. Caird.

enlimn† (en-lim′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *limn*. Cf. *enlumine* and *illumine*, ult. of same elements.] To illuminate or adorn with ornamented letters or with pictures, as a book. *Palsgrave.*

enlink (en-link′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *link*^{1}.] To link; connect as if into a chain.

What is it then to me, if impious war,
Array'd in flames, like to the prince of fiends,
Do, with his smirch'd complexion, all fell feats
Enlink'd to waste and desolation?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3.

enlist (en-list′), *v.* [Formerly also *inlist*; < *en-*^{1} + *list*^{5}. Hence, by apheresis, *list*^{5}, *v.*, 2.] I. *trans.* 1. To enter, as a name on a list; enroll; register.—2. To engage for public service, especially military or naval service, by enrolling after mutual agreement: as, to *enlist* men for the army.

They [the Romans] even, it is said, allowed the Carthaginians to levy soldiers in their dominions, that is, to *enlist* . . . Lucanian, or Samnite, or Bruttian mercenaries.
Dr. Arnold, Hist. Rome, xlii.

[In construing the pension and other laws relating to soldiers, *enlisted* applies to drafted men as well as to volunteers, whose names are duly entered on the military rolls. *Sheffield vs. Otis*, 107 Mass., 282.]

3. To unite firmly to a cause; employ in advancing some interest; engage the services of: as, to *enlist* one's sympathies in the cause of charity.

Methodically to *enlist* the members of a community, with due regard to their several capacities, in the performance of its public duties, is the way to make that community powerful and healthful.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 103.

Never before had so large an amount of literary ability been *enlisted* in politics. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Enroll*, etc. See *record*, *v.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To engage in public service, especially military service, by subscribing articles or enrolling one's name; specifically, to engage in such service voluntarily.—2. To enter heartily into a cause, with devotion to its interests.

enlistment (en-list′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *inlistment*; < *enlist* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enlisting, or the state of being enlisted; the levying of soldiers or sailors by voluntary enrolment.

In England, with *enlistment* instead of conscription, this supply was always precarious.
Buckle, Civilization, II. viii.

2. The writing by which a soldier (other than one who has entered the military service under a commission as an officer) is bound.

enlive† (en-līv′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *life*, appearing as *live* in *alive*, *livelong*, *live*, *a.*, etc. Cf. *enliven*.] To enliven; quicken; animate.

This dissolved body shall be raised out of the dust and *enlived*. *Bp. Hall*, Select Thoughts, § 30.

enliven (en-lī′vn), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *life* (*live*) + *-en*^{1} (3). Cf. *enlive*.] 1. To give life, action, or motion to; make vigorous or active; vivify; quicken.

It [the spawn of carp] lies ten or twelve days before it be *enlivened*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 142.

There, warm'd alike by Sol's *enlivening* power,
The weed, aspiring, emulates the flower. *Shenstone.*

For if there be but one life from which every man is alike *enlivened*, . . . then the unity of the creature . . . is not only a philosophic truth to which all things in heaven are conformed, but must become also a scientific truth or truth of the senses, to which all things on earth will eventually bow. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 262.

2. To give spirit or vivacity to; animate; make sprightly, gay, or cheerful.

The Reader cannot but be pleased to find the Depths of Philosophy *enlivened* with all the Charms of Poetry.
Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

A projecting point of gray rocks veined with color, *enlivened* by touches of scarlet bushes and brilliant flowers.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 324.

=**Syn.** 2. To exhilarate, cheer, inspirit, gladden, invigorate, rouse, wake up.

enlivener (en-lī′vn-ėr), *n.* One who or that which enlivens, animates, vivifies, or invigorates.

Fire, th' *enlivener* of the general frame.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 427.

enlivening (en-lī′vn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *enliven*, *v.*] That which enlivens or makes gay.

The good man is full of joyful *enlivenings*.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 84.

enlivenment (en-lī′vn-ment), *n.* [< *enliven* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enlivening or of making or becoming live, vigorous, or active.

The rappings, the trance mediums, the visions of hands without bodies, . . . the *enlivenment* of furniture — we have invented none of them, they are all heirlooms.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 150.

2. The act of making or becoming gay, animated, or vivacious.

His talk was full of little unexpected turns — in the midst of sober discussion, a flash of *enlivenment*.
Quoted in *Merriam's* Life of Bowles, II. 408.

enlock† (en-lok′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *lock*^{1}.] To lock up; inclose.

That sacred Saint my soveraigne Queene,
In whose chast brest all bountie naturall
And treasures of true love *enlocked* beene.
Spenser, F. Q., IV., Prol., st. 4.

enlumine† (en-lū′min), *v. t.* [< ME. *enluminen*, < OF. *enluminer* = Pr. *enlumenar*, *enlhumenar*, < L. *inluminare*, *illuminare*, light up: see *illumine*, and cf. *enlimn*.] To illumine; enlighten; give light to.

That same great glorious lampe of light
That doth *enlumine* all these lesser fyres.
Spenser, F. Q., V., Prol., st. 7.

Even so doe those rough and harsh termes *enlumine*, and make more clearly to appeare, the brightnesse of brave and glorious words. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Ded.

enluring† (en-lūr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **enlure*, v., < *en-*^{1} + *lure*.] Luring; enticement. *Davies.*

They know not the detractions of slander, . . . provocations, heats, *enlurings* of lusts.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 311.

enlute†, *v. t.* [ME. *enluten*; < *en-*^{1} + *lute*^{1}.] To daub with clay so as to make air-tight.

Of the pot and glasses *enluting* [var. *engluting*, Tyrwhitt].
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 213.

enmanché (F. pron. oṅ-moṅ-shā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < *en*, = E. *en-*^{1}, + *manche*, a sleeve.] In *her.*, as if resembling or covered with a sleeve.

enmarble† (en-mär′bl), *v. t.* Same as *emmarble*.

en masse (oṅ mas). [F.: *en*, in; *masse*, mass: see *in* and *mass*^{2}.] In mass; all together: as, the audience rose *en masse*.

enmesh (en-mesh′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *mesh*. Now more commonly *immesh*, q. v.] To inclose in or as if in meshes; immesh; entangle; snare.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall *enmesh* them all. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Fly thither? But I cannot fly;
My doubts *enmesh* me if I try.
Lowell, Credidimus Jovem Regnare.

The system which is supposed to be analogous to the circulatory system of higher animals is very complex in many of the higher holothurids, extends over the alimentary canal, and *enmeshes* one of the respiratory trees.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 177.

enmeshment (en-mesh′ment), *n.* [< *enmesh* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enmeshing, or the state of being entangled or entrapped.—2. Woven work of meshes; network.

The moon, low in the west, was drawing a seine of fine-spun gold across the dark depths of the valley. In that enchanted *enmeshment* were tangled all the fancies of the night.
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mts., p. 120.

enmew† (en-mū′), *v. t.* Same as *emmew*.

enmiddest†, *prep.* A Middle English variant of *amidst*.

Enmyddes the medew founde where he stode,
Thys cruell geaunt which that he had slain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3097.

enmingle† (en-ming′gl), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *mingle*. More commonly *immingle*, q. v.] To mingle.

Love embittered with tears
Suits but ill with my years
When sweets bloom *enmingled* around.
Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor, I. i.

enmious† (en′mi-us), *a.* [< *enmy*, obs. form of *enemy*, + *-ous*. Cf. OF. *enemieux*.] Full of enmity; inimical. *Fox.*

enmity (en′mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *enmities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *enmitie*, *enimitie*; < ME. *enmyte*, *enemyte*, *enemytee*, < OF. *enemite*, *ennemite*, usually *enemistie*, older *enamistiet*, mod. restored *inimitié* = Pr. *enemistat* = Sp. *enemistad* = Pg. *inimizade* = It. *nemistà*, *nemistade*, *nemistate*, < ML. as if **inimicita(t-)s* for L. *inimicitia*, enmity, < L. *inimicus*, an enemy, > OF. *enemi*, > E. *enemy*: see *enemy*^{1}. Cf. *amity*, the same word as *enmity*, without the negative.] The quality or state of being hostile; a feeling or condition of antagonism; ill will; variance; discord.

I will put *enmity* between thee and the woman.
Gen. iii. 15.

The friendship of the world is *enmity* with God.
Jas. iv. 4.

There is now professed actual *Enmity* betwixt France and Spain. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 18.

Such an opportunity could not but be welcome to a nature which was implacable in *enmity*.
Macaulay, Addison.

=**Syn.** *Animosity*, *Ill will*, *Malice*, etc. See *animosity* and *odium*.

enmoss (en-môs′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *moss*.] To cover with moss: as, "*enmossed* realms," *Keats.* [Poetical.]

enmove†, *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *move*.] Same as *emove*.

The knight was much *enmoved* with his speach.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 48.

enmuffle† (en-muf′l), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *muffle*.] To wrap up or infold, as in a muffler; muffle.

enmure† (en-mūr′), *v. t.* See *immure*.

enmy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enemy*^{1}.

enmyte†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity*.

ennated† (e-nā′ted), *a.* [Var. of *innated*, equiv. to *innate*.] Innate.

But I have noted in her, from her birth,
A strange *ennated* kind of courtesy.
Webster (*and Dekker* ?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, ii. 2.

Ennea (en′ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐννέα = E. *nine*.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, or snails, of the family *Helicidæ*. *Adams*, 1858.

ennea-. [< Gr. ἐννέα (with prothetic ἐ- and doubled ν; cf. ἐνενήκοντα (ἐννεν-), ninety), orig. *νεϝεν = L. *novem* = E. *nine*: see *nine*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'nine.'

Enneacanthus (en″ẹ̄-a-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐννέα, nine, + ἄκανθα, the spine.] A genus of small American sunfishes, of the family *Centrarchidæ*, having the caudal fin convex, and nine dorsal spines (whence the name). *E. obesus* is about 3 inches long and marked with dark vertical bands.

ennead (en′ẹ̄-ad), *n.* [< Gr. ἐννεάς (ἐννεαδ-), a body of nine, the number nine, < ἐννέα = E. *nine*. Cf. *enneatic*.] 1. The number nine; a system of nine objects; especially, in *math.*, a system of nine points common to different plane cubic curves, or a system of nine lines common to cubic curves.—2. One of the divisions of Porphyry's collection of the doctrines of Plotinus: so named from the fact that each of the six divisions contains nine books.

The *Enneads* of Plotinus are the primary and classical document of Neoplatonism. The doctrine of Plotinus is mysticism, and like all mysticism it consists of two main divisions [theoretical and practical].
Harnack, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 335.

enneadic (en-ẹ̄-ad′ik), *a.* [< *ennead* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an ennead, or to the number nine. Also, improperly, *enneatic*.—**Enneadic system**, in *math.*, a system of ten points, such that on joining any one to all the rest the nine lines form an ennead.—**Enneadic system of numeration**, a system of numeration by nines.

enneagon (en′ẹ̄-ạ-gon), *n.* [< Gr. ἐννέα, = E. *nine*, + γωνία, an angle.] In *geom.*, a polygon or plane figure with nine angles.

enneagonal (en-ẹ̄-ag′ọ-nạl), *a.* [< *enneagon* + *-al*.] In *geom.*, having nine angles; pertaining to an enneagon.—**Enneagonal number**, a number of the form $\frac{1}{2}n(7n-5)$. Such are 1, 9, 24, 46, etc.

enneagynous (en-ẹ̄-aj′i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐννέα, = E. *nine*, + γυνή, a woman (in mod. bot. a pistil), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having nine pistils or styles: said of a flower or plant.

enneahedra, *n.* Plural of *enneahedron*.

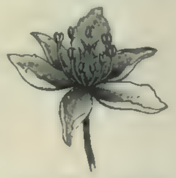
enneahedral (en″ẹ̄-ạ-hē′drạl), *a.* [< *enneahedron* + *-al*.] In *geom.*, having nine faces.

enneahedria, enneahedron (en″ẹ̄-ạ-hē′dri-ạ̈, -dron), *n.*; pl. *enneahedriæ*, *enneahedra* (-ē, -drạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἐννέα, = E. *nine*, + ἕδρα, a seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid having nine faces.

ennealogy† (en-ẹ̄-al′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἐννέα, = E. *nine*, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A speaking or treating of nine points; also, an oration or a treatise divided into nine points or chapters. *Bailey*, 1727.

enneander (en-ẹ̄-an′dėr), *n.* [< NL. **enneandrus*: see *enneandrous*.] In *bot.*, a plant having nine stamens.

Enneandria (en-ẹ̄-an′dri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < **enneandrus*: see *enneandrous*.] The ninth class of the Linnean system of plants, comprising such as have perfect flowers with nine stamens.



Flower of *Butomus umbellatus*, belonging to the class *Enneandria*.

enneandrian (en-ẹ̄-an′dri-ạn), *a.* Same as *enneandrous.*

enneandrous (en-ẹ̄-an′drus), *a.* [< NL. **enneandrus*, < Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having nine stamens.

enneapetalous (en″ẹ̄-ạ-pet′ạ-lus), *a.* [< NL. **enneapetalus*, < Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] Having nine petals.

Enneapterygii (en″ẹ̄-ap-tẹ-rij′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *πτέρυξ*, fin.] A group of fishes having, or supposed to have, nine fins.

enneasemic (en″ẹ̄-ạ-sē′mik), *a.* [< Gr. as if **ἐννεάσημος* (cf. *δίσημος*, etc., *ὀκτάσημος*), < *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *σῆμα*, sign, mark, *σημεῖον*, sign, mark, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or equal to nine semeia (moræ) or units of metrical measurement; having a magnitude of nine times or normal shorts: as, an *enneasemic* colon; an iambic or a trochaic tripody is *enneasemic.*

enneasepalous (en″ẹ̄-ạ-sep′ạ-lus), *a.* [< NL. **enneasepalus*, < Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, + E. *sepal.*] In *bot.*, having nine sepals.

enneaspermous (en″ẹ̄-ạ-spėr′mus), *a.* [< NL. **enneaspermus*, < Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, having nine seeds: as, *enneaspermous* fruits.

enneastyle (en′ẹ̄-ạ-stīl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, + *στῦλος*, column: see *style*2.] Consisting of nine columns or pillars; nine-columned.

The misshapen monument called the Basilica, at Pæstum. . . . has a front of nine columns, or an *enneastyle* arrangement. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 410.

enneasyllabic (en″ẹ̄-ạ-si-lab′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐννεασύλλαβος*, nine-syllabled, < *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *συλλαβή*, syllable.] Containing or consisting of nine syllables: as, an *enneasyllabic* verse.

enneatic†, enneatical† (en-ẹ̄-at′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* A mistaken form for *enneadic*, **enneadical*. **Enneatical days,** every ninth day of a disease.—**Enneatical years,** every ninth year of a man's life.

enneation (en-ẹ̄-ā′shọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐννέα* = E. *nine.*] In *entom.*, the ninth segment of insects. *Maunders.*

Enneoctonus (en-ẹ̄-ok′tọ̄-nus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, + *κτείνειν*, kill.] A genus of shrikes, of the family *Laniidæ:* so called from the tradition that the shrike kills nine victims daily. The type is the European *E. collurio.* See *nine-killer.*

ennew† (e-nū′), *v. t.* [< ME. *ennewen*, < *en-*1 + *newe*, new. Cf. L. *innovare*, > E. *innovate*, of similar elements.] To make new; renew.

And maister Chaucer, that nobly enterprysed
How that our Englysshe myght fresshely be *ennewed.*
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 389.

enniche (en-nich′), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *niche.*] To place in a niche. [Rare.]

Slawkenbergius . . . deserves to be *en-nich'd* as a prototype for all writers, of voluminous works at least, to model their books by. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 38.

ennis, innis (en′is, in′is). [Ir. and Gael. *innis*, *inis*, an island, a sheltered valley, a grazing-place for cattle.] A frequent element in Irish place-names: as, *Ennis*, *Enniscorthy*, *Enniskillen*, *Innisfallen*, etc.

ennoble (e-nō′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ennobled*, ppr. *ennobling.* [< OF. (and F.) *ennoblir*, < *en-* + *noble*, noble: see *en-*1 and *noble.*] **1.** To make noble; confer a title of nobility on.

On what principle was Hampden to be attainted for advising what Leslie was *ennobled* for doing? *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

When nobility depends on office bestowed by the king, it is plain that the king can *ennoble;* so at Rome, where nobility depended on office bestowed by the people, it would not be too much to say that the people could *ennoble.* *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 304.

Seven commoners were *ennobled* for their good offices. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 113.

2. To dignify; exalt; elevate in degree, excellence, or respect.

What can *ennoble* sots, or slaves, or cowards?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 215.

Only those who know the supremacy of the intellectual life—the life which has a seed of *ennobling* thought and purpose within it—can understand the grief of one who falls from that serene activity into the absorbing . . . struggle with worldly annoyances. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 346.

Ennobling this dull pomp, the life of kings,
By contemplation of diviner things.
M. Arnold, Mycerinus.

His images are noble, or, if borrowed from humble objects, *ennobled* by his handling. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xvi.

3†. To make notable, famous, or memorable.

The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks. *Bacon.*

This man [Carolus Martellius] is much *ennobled* by many classical Historiographers. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 47.

Naples . . . is backt by mountains *enobled* for their generous wines. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 198.

ennoblement (e-nō′bl-mẹnt), *n.* [< *ennoble* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of ennobling, or advancing to nobility; the state of being ennobled.

He [Henry VII.] added during parliament to his former creations the *ennoblement* or aduancement in nobilitie of a few others. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 15.

2. Exaltation; elevation in degree of excellence; dignity.

The eternal wisdome . . . enricht him with those *ennoblements* which were worthy him that gave them. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, i.

ennobler (e-nō′blėr), *n.* One who or that which ennobles.

Above all, the ideal with him [Spenser] was not a thing apart and unattainable, but the sweetener and *ennobler* of the street and the fireside. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 357.

Ennomidæ (e-nom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ennomus* + *-idæ.*] A proposed family of moths: same as *Ennominæ.* *Guenée*, 1857.

Ennominæ (en-ọ̄-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ennomus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of geometrid moths, having as type the genus *Ennomus.* *Packard*, 1876. Other names of the same group are *Ennomidæ* and *Ennomites.*

Ennomus (en′ọ̄-mus), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), < Gr. *ἔννομος*, feeding in, inhabiting (a place), < *ἐν*, in, + *νέμειν*, feed, pasture, *νέμεσθαι*, feed, graze.] A genus of geometrid moths, typical of the subfamily *Ennominæ*, having the body robust, the wings dentate, and the antennæ stout. The larvæ are tuberculate, and feed on the leaves of trees. The few species are confined to Europe. Originally *Ennomos.*

ennoy†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *annoy.*

ennui (on-nwē′), *n.* [F., the mod. form of OF. *enui*, older *anoi* > E. *annoy:* see *annoy, n.*] A painful or wearisome state of mind due to the want of any object of interest, or to enforced attention to something destitute of interest; the condition of being bored; tedium.

The only fault of it is insipidity; which is apt now and then to give a sort of *ennui*, which makes one form certain little wishes that signify nothing. *Gray*, Letters.

Undoubtedly the very tedium and *ennui* which presume to have exhausted the variety and the joys of life are as old as Adam. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 12.

The dreadful disease of *ennui*, of life-weariness, attacks all who have no aim, no permanent purpose. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 35.

ennuyé (on-nwẹ̄-yā′), *a.* and *n.* [F. (fem. *ennuyée*), pp. of *ennuyer*, affect with ennui, the mod. form of OF. *anoier*, > E. *annoy:* see *annoy, v.*, and cf. *ennui.*] **I.** *a.* Affected with ennui; bored; sated with pleasure.

II. *n.* One affected with ennui; one whom satiety has rendered incapable of receiving pleasure from the occupations of life; one indifferent to or bored by ordinary pleasures or interests.

enodal (ē-nō′dạl), *a.* [< *e-* + *nodal.*] **1.** In *bot.*, without nodes; jointless.—**2.** Not having nodes: said of an aspect of a polyhedron. *Kirkman.*

Also *enodous.*

enodally (ē-nō′dạl-i), *adv.* In an enodal manner or shape.

enodation† (ē-nọ̄-dā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *enodatio*(*n-*), < *enodare*, clear from knots, < *e*, out, + *nodus* = E. *knot.*] **1.** In *husbandry*, the cutting away of the knots of trees. *Bailey*, 1727.—**2.** The act or operation of clearing of knots, or of untying; hence, solution, as of a difficulty.

Scarcely anything that way proved too hard for him for his *enodation.* *W. Sclater*, Sermon at Funeral of A. Wheelock, 1654.

enode† (ẹ̄-nōd′), *a.* [= F. *énode*, < L. *enodis*, knotless, < *e*, out, + *nodus* = E. *knot.*] Destitute of knots; knotless.

enode† (ẹ̄-nōd′), *v. t.* [< L. *enodare*, make free from knots, < *enodis*, free from knots: see *enode, a.*] To clear of knots; make clear. *Cockeram.*

Enodia (e-nō′di-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνόδιος*, in or by the way, by the wayside, < *ἐν*, in, + *ὁδός*, way.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of butterflies, including such as *E. portlandia* and a few other species. *Hübner*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of wasps, of the family *Sphegidæ:* synonymous with *Parasphex.* *Dahlbom*, 1843.

enodous (ē-nō′dus), *a.* [< *e-* + *nodous.*] Same as *enodal.*

enoff†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *enough.*

enoil†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *enhuile* (after F.); < ME. *enoylen*, < OF. *enoilier*, *enolier*, *ennulier*, *ennuilier*, *enhuilier*, etc., < ML. *inoleare*, anoint with oil: see *anoil* (doublet of *enoil*) and *anele.*] To anoint.

Their manner was to *enhuile* or anoint their very altars all over. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 771.

enoint†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *anoint.*

enology (ẹ̄-nol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The art of making wine.

The school of "viticulture and *enology*," or vine-growing and wine-making, at Conegliano [Italy], dates from 1876. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 461.

enomotarch (e-nom′ọ̄-tärk), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνωμοτάρχης*, < *ἐνωμοτία*, an enomoty, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] The commander of an enomoty. *Mitford.*

enomoty (e-nom′ọ̄-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνωμοτία*, a division of the Spartan army, lit. a sworn band, < *ἐνώμοτος*, sworn, bound by oath, < *ἐν*, in, + **ὠμοτός*, verbal adj. of *ὀμνύναι*, swear.] In *Gr. antiq.*, any band of sworn soldiers; specifically, the smallest subdivision of the Lacedæmonian army, from twenty-five to thirty-two or thirty-six in number, bound together by a common oath.

enophthalmus (en-of-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.] In *pathol.*, retraction of the bulb of the eye from spasm of the extrinsic muscles of the eye.

Enopla (en′ọ̄-plạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνοπλος*, armed, in armor, < *ἐν*, in, + *ὅπλα*, arms.] A subordinal group of nemerteans or rhynchocœlous turbellarians, containing those nemertine worms which have the proboscis armed with stylets: opposed to *Anopla.* The group is equivalent to the family *Amphiporidæ* (which see), of the order *Turbellaria.* The species are of microscopic size, and live in fresh or salt water, whence they sometimes find their way into the alimentary canals of higher animals.

Enoplidæ (e-nop′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enopla* + *-idæ.*] A family of non-parasitic, free, and mostly marine threadworms, of the order *Nematoidea*, resembling and related to the *Anguillulidæ* or vinegar-eels. The leading genera are *Enoplus*, *Enchelidium*, and *Dorylæmus.*

Many of the species have a peculiar spinning-gland at the posterior end of the body and opening on the under side of the tail. . . . One end of the thread is glued fast, the other floats the animal in the water. Most of the *Enoplidæ* avoid the neighborhood of putrefaction, but delight in pure soils and waters, in which they often abound. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 209.

enoplios (e-nop′li-os), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνόπλιος*, in arms, armed (the meter being so called from its use in war-songs and war-dances), < *ἐν*, in, + *ὅπλον*, a tool, pl. *ὅπλα*, arms.] In *anc. pros.*, an anapestic tripody, with admission of an iambus as the first foot instead of an anapest or anapestic spondee (⏒⏒ –́ | ⏑ ⏑ –́ | ⏑ ⏑ –́, or ⏑ –́ | ⏑ ⏑ –́ | ⏑ ⏑ –́). It was also analyzed by some ancient metricians as consisting of four feet, an iambus or a spondee, a pyrrhic, a trochee, and an iambus (⏒ – | ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ | ⏑ –), or of two feet, an Ionic a majore and a choriambus (– – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ –).

enoploteuthid (e-nop-lọ̄-tū′thid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Enoploteuthidæ;* an onychoteuthid. *Hoyle*, 1886.

Enoploteuthidæ (e-nop-lọ̄-tū′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enoploteuthis* + *-idæ.*] A family of cuttlefishes: same as *Onychoteuthididæ.*

Enoploteuthis (e-nop-lọ̄-tū′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνοπλος*, in arms, + *τευθίς*, a cuttlefish.] A genus of cuttlefishes, of the family *Onychoteuthididæ*, in which the sessile arms have hooks but no suckers.

Enoplus (en′ọ̄-plus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνοπλος*, in arms, < *ἐν*, in, + *ὅπλον*, a tool, pl. *ὅπλα*, arms.] **1.** The typical genus of nematodes or threadworms of the family *Enoplidæ.* *E. tridentatus* is an example.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of *Scarabæidæ*, containing one species, *E. tridens*, from Lifu island. *Reiche*, 1860.

enoptomancy (e-nop′tọ̄-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνοπτος*, seen in (< *ἐν*, in, + √ **ὀπ*, see: see *optic*), + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a mirror. *Smart.*

enorchis (e-nôr′kis), *n.* [L. (Pliny), < Gr. *ἔνορχις*, having testicles, < *ἐν*, in, + *ὄρχις*, a testicle.] The name given by some ancient authors to a species of eaglestone having a nucleus inclosed in an outer crust.

enorle†, *v. t.* [ME. *enorlen*, *enourlen*, < OF. **enorler*, < *en-* + *orler*, *ourler* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *orlar* = It. *orlare*), edge, ornament with an edging, < *orle*, edge: see *orle.*] To edge; border; clothe.

The vale was evene rownde with vynes of silver,
Alle with grapis of golde, gretter ware never!
Enhorilde with arborye and alkyns trees,
Erberis fulle honeste, and byrdez there undyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3245.

Angelez *enourled* in alle that is clene,
Bothe with-inne & with-outen, in wedez ful bryȝt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 19.

enorm† (ẹ̄-nôrm′), *a.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *enorm* = F. *énorme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *enorme*, < L. *enormis*, irregular, immoderate, immense, < *e*, out of, + *norma*, rule: see *norm*. Cf. *enormous*.] **1.** Deviating from rule or standard; abnormal.

All uniform,
Pure, pervious, immixed, . . . nothing *enorm*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, I. ii. 22.

2. Excessively wicked; enormous.

That they may suffer such punishment as so *enorm* . . . actions have justly deserved.
Sir C. Cornwallis, To James I., Supp. to Cabala, p. 99.

enorm† (ẹ̄-nôrm′), *v. t.* [Also *inorm*; < *enorm*, *a.*] To make monstrous.

Then lets hee friends the fantacie *enorme*
With strong delusions and with passions dire.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 9.

enormal (ē-nôr′mal̤), *a.* [As *enorm* + *-al*.] Deviating from the norm, standard, or type of form; subtypical; etypic. [Rare.]

enormious† (ẹ̄-nôr′mi-us), *a.* [< L. *enorm-is* (see *enorm*) + E. *-ous*. Cf. *enormous*.] Enormous.

Observe, sir, the great and *enormious* abuse hereof amongst Christians, confuted of an Ethnicke philospher.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

The *enormious* additions of their artificial heights.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 60.

enormitan† (ẹ̄-nôr′mi-tan̤), *n.* [Irreg. < *enormity* + *-an*.] A wretch; a monster. *L'Estrange.*

enormity (ẹ̄-nôr′mi̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *enormities* (-tiz). [< OF. *enormite*, F. *énormité* = Sp. *enormidad* = Pg. *enormidade* = It. *enormità*, *enormitade*, *enormitate* = D. *enormiteit* = G. *enormität*, < L. *enormita(t-)s*, irregularity, hugeness, < *enormis*, irregular, huge: see *enorm*, *enormous*.] **1.** The state or quality of being enormous, immoderate, or extreme; atrociousness; vastness: in a bad sense: as, the *enormity* of his offense.

We are told that crimes of great *enormity* were perpetrated by the Athenian Government and the democracies under its protection. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. Enormousness; immensity: without derogatory implication. [Rare.]

In the Shakspeare period we see the fulness of life and the *enormity* of power throwing up a tropical exuberance of vegetation. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

3. That which surpasses endurable limits, or is immoderate, extreme, or outrageous; a very grave offense against order, right, or decency; atrocious crime; an atrocity.

And if any deeme it a shame to our Nation to haue any mention made of those *inormities*, let them pervse the Histories of the Spanyards Discoveries and Plantations.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 164.

As to salutations, . . . I observe, as I stroll about town, there are great *enormities* committed with regard to this particular. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 259.

=**Syn. 1** and **3.** *Enormity, Enormousness. Enormousness* is strictly limited to vastness in size; *enormity*, to vastness in atrocity, baseness, etc.

enormous (ẹ̄-nôr′mus), *a.* [< L. *enorm-is* (see *enorm*) + *-ous*. Cf. *enormious*.] **1†.** Deviating from or transgressing the usual measure or rule; abnormal.

The seal
And bended dolphins play: part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, *enormous* in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 411.

2†. Spreading or extending beyond certain limits; redundant.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point. *Newton*, Opticks.

3. Greatly surpassing the common measure; exceeding the usual size: as, *enormous* debts; a man of *enormous* size.

An *enormous* harvest here, and every appearance of peace and plenty. *Sydney Smith*, To the Countess Grey.

The mischiefs wrought by uninstructed law-making, *enormous* in their amount as compared with those caused by uninstructed medical treatment, are conspicuous to all who do but glance over its history.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 48.

4. Extremely wicked; uncommonly atrocious: as, *enormous* crime or guilt.

A certaine fellow . . . had been a notorious robber and a very *enormous* liver. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 91.

5†. Disordered; perverse.

I . . . shall find time
From this *enormous* state — seeking to give
Losses their remedies. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

The influences of a spirit possess'd of an active and *enormous* imagination may be malign and fatal, where they cannot be resisted. *Glanville*, Essays, vi.

=**Syn. 3.** *Enormous, Immense, Excessive*, huge, vast, monstrous, prodigious, gigantic, immoderate, unwieldy. The first three words agree in expressing greatness, and the first two vastness; anything, however small, is *excessive* if for some special reason too great in amount. Literally, *enormous* is out of rule, out of proportion; *immense*, unmeasured, immeasurable; *excessive*, going beyond bounds, surpassing what is fit, right, tolerable, etc. *Enormous* is peculiarly applicable to magnitude, primarily physical, but also moral: as, *enormous* egotism; *immense*, to extent, quantity, and number: as, an *immense* national debt; *immense* folly; *excessive*, to degree: as, an *excessive* dose; an *excessive* opinion of one's own merits.

The total quantity of saline matter carried invisibly away by the Thames from its basin above Kingston will . . . reach, in the course of a year, to the *enormous* amount of 548,230 tons. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 126.

The controversy between Protestantism and Catholicism comprises an *immense* mass of complicated and heterogeneous arguments. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 177.

An *excessive* expenditure of nerve-force involves *excessive* respiration and circulation, and *excessive* waste of tissue. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 21.

4. *Villainous, Abominable*, etc. (see *nefarious*); heinous, atrocious.

enormously (ẹ̄-nôr′mus-li), *adv.* In or to an enormous degree; extremely; vastly; beyond measure.

The rise in the last year . . . affords the most consoling and encouraging prospect. It is *enormously* out of all proportion. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

But there can be no doubt that all the forms of living matter are *enormously* complex in chemical constitution.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 315.

enormousness (ẹ̄-nôr′mus-nes), *n.* The state of being enormous or extreme; greatness beyond measure.

Loud sounds have a certain *enormousness* of feeling.
W. James, Mind, XII. 3.

=**Syn.** Immensity, vastness, hugeness. See *enormity*.

enorn†, enourn†, *v. t.* [ME. *enurnen*, *enournen*, var. of *anournen*, var. of *aornen*, *aournen*, for *adornen*, adorn: see *adorn*.] To adorn.

An auter *enournet* in nome of a god.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1675.

enorthotrope (en-ôr′thọ̄-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἐν, in, + ὀρθός, straight, right, + τρέπειν, turn.] A toy similar to the thaumatrope, consisting of a card on different parts of which are detached portions of a picture, which on rapid revolution appear to become joined, by virtue of the principle of persistence in visual impressions. See *thaumatrope*.

enostosis (en-os-tō′sis), *n.*; pl. *enostoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + ὀστέον, bone, + *-osis*.] A circumscribed bony growth in the interior of a bone: opposed to *exostosis*.

enough (ẹ̄-nuf′), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *inough*, etc., and *enow*, dial. *enow*, *enoo* (also *enuf*, *enif*, a spelling recognized even in late ME. *enoffe*) = Sc. *eneuch*, *eneugh*; < ME. *enogh*, *enoh*, *enow*, *enou*, also with prefix spelled *i-*, *y-*, *a-*, *inough*, *inogh*, *inouh*, *inoh*, *inow*, *inou*, etc., *ynough*, etc., *anough*, etc., pl. ending in *-e*, *enoghe*, *enowe*, etc., earliest ME. *genoh*, < AS. *genōh*, pl. *genōge* = OS. *ginōg*, *ginuog* = OFries. *enōch*, *anog*, *noch* = D. *genoeg* = LG. *genaug*, *enaug*, *naug* = OHG. *ginuog*, *ginuoc*, MHG. *genuoc*, also OHG. *ginōgi*, MHG. *ginuege*, G. *genug*, sometimes *gnug*, *genung* = Icel. *gnōgr* = Sw. *nog* = Dan. *nok* = Goth. *ganōhs*, enough, sufficient, abundant, in pl. many (cf. Goth. *ganauha*, sufficiency, AS. *genyht* = OHG. *ginuht*, G. *genüge*, sufficiency); < AS. *geneah* = OHG. *ginah* = Goth. *ganah* (Goth. also *binah*, with pp. *binauhts*), it suffices, an impers. pret. pres. verb; < *ga-*, *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + Teut. √ **noh* = Skt. √ *naç*, attain, reach to, = L. *nancisci* (√ **nac*), acquire, = Gr. ἤνεγκα (√ *νεκ), irreg. 2d aor. of φέρειν, bear.] **I.** *a.* Answering the purpose; adequate to want or demand; sufficient; satisfying desire; giving content; meeting reasonable expectation.

The nexte daye, Frydaye, that was Newe Yeres daye, there was metely wynde *ynoughe*, but it was so scarse towardes oure waye that we made noo spede.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 72.

How many hired servants of my father's have bread *enough* and to spare! Luke xv. 17.

It were *enough* to put him to ill thinking.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

Have you not yet found means *enow* to waste
That which your friends have left you?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

[*Enough* usually follows the noun which it qualifies, but it is sometimes put before it.

There is not *enough* leek to swear by.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1.]

=**Syn.** *Sufficient*, *Competent*, etc. See *adequate*.

II. *n.* A quantity of a thing or act, or a number of things or persons, sufficient to satisfy desire or want, or adequate to a purpose; sufficiency: as, we have *enough* of this sort of cloth.

He answerde, that he was gret Lord y now, and well in pees, and hadde *ynowghe* of worldly Ricchesse.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 146.

Inough is a feast; more than *ynough* is counted foolishnesse. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

And Esau said, I have *enough*, my brother.
Gen. xxxiii. 9.

What I attempted to consider was the mischief of setting such a value upon what is past as to think we have done *enough*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 374.

Enough and enough†, more than enough.

Every one of us, from the bare sway of his own inherent corruption, carrying *enough and enough* about him to assure his final doom. *South*, Sermons, VI. cxxvi.

=**Syn.** Plenty, abundance.

enough (ẹ̄-nuf′), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *inough*, etc., and *enew*, etc.; < ME. *enogh*, etc. (like the adj.), < AS. *genōh* (= OS. *ginog*, *ginuog* = OFries. *enōch*, etc., = D. *genoeg* = LG. *genaug*, *enaug*, *naug* = OHG. MHG. *ginuog*, G. *genug*, etc.), adv., neut. acc. of adj.] **1.** In a quantity or degree that answers the purpose, satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants; to a sufficient degree; sufficiently.

The wey from Rome it ys knowen perfyghthly *I now* with many Sondry persons to Englond, And ther for I Doo not wryght itt. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 67.

The land, behold, it is large *enough* for them.
Gen. xxxiv. 21.

I have seen many a philosopher whose world is large *enough* for only one person. *Emerson*, Society and Solitude.

2. To a notable extent; fairly; rather: used to denote a slight augmentation of the positive degree, the force depending upon the connection or the emphasis: as, he is ready *enough* to embrace the offer.

It is sometimes pleasant *enough* to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing.
Addison.

Another admired simile in the same play, . . . though academical *enough*, is certainly just.
Goldsmith, Sequel to a Poetical Scale.

3. In a tolerable or passable degree: used to denote diminution, or a degree or quality rather less than is desired, or such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence rather than full satisfaction: as, the performance is well *enough*.

I was . . . virtuous *enough*: swore little; diced, not above seven times a week. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

Thou singest well *enough* for a shift.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

4†. To a great degree; very much.

Game of hounde's he louede *inou* & of wilde best.
Robert of Gloucester, l. 375.

enough (ẹ̄-nuf′), *interj.* An elliptical exclamation, signifying 'it (or that) is enough,' 'I have had enough,' 'you have done enough,' etc.

Lay on, Macduff!
And damn'd be him that first cries "Hold, *enough!*"
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Henceforth I'll bear
Affliction, till it do cry out itself,
Enough, enough, and die. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

enounce (ẹ̄-nouns′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enounced*, ppr. *enouncing*. [< F. *énoncer* = Sp. Pg. *enunciar* = It. *enunciare*, *enunziare*, < L. *enunciare*, prop. *enuntiare*, say out, declare: see *enunciate*. Cf. *announce*, *denounce*, etc.] To utter; declare; enunciate; state, as a proposition or an argument.

Aristotle, in whose philosophy this presumption obtained the authority of a principle, thus *enounces* the argument. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Very few of the enlightened deputies who occasionally *enounce* the principle [the necessity of good roads for the nation] feel the necessity of having good roads in their own district. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 226.

enouncement (ẹ̄-nouns′mẹnt), *n.* [< *enounce* + *-ment*.] The act of enouncing; enunciation.

It might seem to him too evidently included in the very conception of the argument to require *enouncement*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

enourn†, *v. t.* See *enorn*.

enow (ẹ̄-nou′), *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* A dialectal or obsolete form of *enough*.

enpaire†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *impair*.

en passant (oṅ pa-soṅ′). [F.: *en*, in, < L. *in*; *passant*, verbal n. of *passer*, pass.] While passing; by the way: often used as introductory to an incidental remark or a sudden disconnected thought. In chess, when, on moving a pawn two squares, an adversary's pawn is at the time in such a position as to take the pawn moved if it were moved but one square, the moving pawn may be taken *en passant*, the phrase being used in its literal sense.

enpatron† (en-pā′trọn), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *patron*.] To have under one's patronage or guardianship; be the patron saint of.

For these, of force, must your oblations be,
Since I their altar, you *enpatron* me.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 224.

enpayre†, enpeire†, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *impair*.

en pied (oṅ pyā). [F.: *en*, in, on; *pied*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *her.*, standing erect: said of a creature used as a bearing, especially a bear.

enpierce†, *v. t.* See *impierce.*
enpight†, *v. t.* See *empight.*
enplede†, **enpleet**†, *v. t.* See *implead.*
enpoison†, *v. t.* See *empoison.*
enpover†, *v. t.* See *empover.*
enpowder†, *v. t.* [< *en-* + *powder.*] To sprinkle; powder.

Clothe of golde *enpowdered* emong patches of canuesse, or perles and diamond emong peeble stones.
Udall, To Queen Katherine.

enprent†, **enpreynt**†, *v. t.* See *imprint.*
enpress†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *impress.*
en prince (oṅ praṅs). [F.] In a princely style or manner; liberally; magnificently: as, he does everything *en prince.*

I supp'd this night with Mr. Secretary, at one Mr. Houblon's, a French merchant, who had his house furnish'd *en prince*, and gave us a splendid entertainment.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 16, 1679.

enprint†, *v. t.* See *imprint.*
enprise†, *n.* See *emprise.*
enprison†, *v. t.* See *imprison.*
enpropre†, *v. t.* A variant of *appropre. Chaucer.*
enquere†, *v. t.* See *inquire.*
enquest†, *n.* See *inquest.*
enquicken† (en-kwik'n), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *quicken.*] To quicken; make alive.

He hath not yet *enquickened* men generally with this deiform life. *Dr. H. More*, Notes on Psychozoia.

enquire, enquiry, etc. See *inquire*, etc.
enrace† (en-rās'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *race*^{2}.] To give race or origin to; implant; enroot.

Eternall God, in his almightie powre, . . .
In Paradize whylome did plant this flowre;
Whence he it fetcht out of her native place,
And did in stocke of earthly flesh *enrace.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 52.

enrage (en-rāj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enraged*, ppr. *enraging.* [< OF. *enrager*, intr., rage, rave, storm, F. *enrager* (= Pr. *enrabiar*, *enratjar*, *enrapjar*, *enranjar*), < *en-* + *rage*, rage: see *rage.*] **I.** *trans.* To excite rage in; exasperate; provoke to fury or madness; make furious.

I pray you, speak not; he grows worse and worse;
Question *enrages* him. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

What doubt we to incense
His utmost ire? which, to the highth *enraged*,
Will . . . quite consume us. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 95.

=**Syn.** To irritate, incense, anger, madden, infuriate.
II. *intrans.* To become angry or enraged. [A Gallicism.]

My father . . . will only *enrage* at the temerity of offering to confute him. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ix. 7.

enraged (en-rājd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enrage*, *v.*] **1.** Angry; furious; exhibiting anger or fury: as, an *enraged* countenance.

The loudest seas and most *enraged* winds
Shall lose their clangor.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

2†. Aggravated; heightened; passionate.

By my troth, my lord, I cannot tell what to think of it; but that she loves him with an *enraged* affection it is past the infinite of thought. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

3. In *her.*, having a position similar to that noted by *salient:* said of a horse used as a bearing.

enragement† (en-rāj'ment), *n.* [< OF. *enragement*; as *enrage* + *-ment.*] The act of enraging, or the state of being enraged; excitement; exaltation.

With sweete *enragement* of celestiall love.
Spenser, Heavenly Love.

enrail† (en-rāl'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *rail*^{1}.] To surround with a rail or railing; fence in.

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,
An *enrail'd* column rears its lofty head.
Gay, Trivia, ii.

enrange† (en-rānj'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *enraunge*; < *en-*^{1} + *range.* Cf. *arrange.*] **1.** To put in order or in line.

Fayre Diana, in fresh sommers day,
Beholdes her nymphes *enraung'd* in shady wood.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 7.

2. To rove over; range.

In all this forrest and wyld wooddie raine:
Where, as this day I was *enraunging* it,
I chaunst to meete this knight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 9.

enrank† (en-rank'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *rank*^{2}.] To place in ranks or in order.

No leisure had he to *enrank* his men.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

en rapport (oṅ ra-pôr'). [F.: *en*, in; *rapport*, connection: see *rapport.*] In relation or connection; in or into communication or association; especially, in sympathetic relation: as, to bring A *en rapport* with B, or two persons with each other.

enrapt (en-rapt'), *a.* [< *en-*^{1} + *rapt.*] Rapt; ravished; in a state of rapture or ecstasy.

I myself
Am like a prophet suddenly *enrapt*,
To tell thee that this day is ominous.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3.

He stands *enrapt*, the half-known voice to hear,
And starts, half-conscious, at the falling tear.
Crabbe, Works, V. 24.

enrapture (en-rap'ṯūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enraptured*, ppr. *enrapturing.* [< *en-*^{1} + *rapture.*] To move to rapture; transport with pleasure; delight beyond measure; ravish.

As long as the world has such lips and such eyes,
As before me this moment *enraptured* I see,
They may say what they will of their orbs in the skies,
But this earth is the planet for you, love, and me.
Moore, Irish Melodies.

The natives of Egypt are generally *enraptured* with the performances of their vocal and instrumental musicians.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 61.

enravish† (en-rav'ish), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *ravish.*] To ravish; enrapture.

What wonder, . . .
Fraile men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,
At sight thereof so much *enravisht* bee?
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 119.

enravishingly† (en-rav'ish-ing-li), *adv.* Ravishingly; ecstatically.

The subtilty of the matter will . . . more exquisitely and *enravishingly* move the nerves than any terrestrial body can possibly.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, App., xiii.

enravishment† (en-rav'ish-mėnt), *n.* [< *enravish* + *-ment.*] Ravishment; rapture.

They [the beauties of nature] contract a kind of splendour from the seemingly obscuring veil; which adds to the *enravishments* of her transported admirers.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiv.

enregiment (en-rej'i-mėnt), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *regiment.*] To enroll in regiments. [Rare.]

You cannot drill a regiment of knaves into a regiment of honest men, *enregiment* and organize as cunningly as you will. *Froude*, Carlyle, II.

enregister (en-rej'is-tėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inregister*; < F. *enregistrer*, < *en-* + *registrer*, register: see *register.*] To register; enroll or record. [Obsolete or rare.]

To reade *enregistred* in every nooke
His goodnesse, which his beautie doth declare.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 132.

en règle (oṅ reg'l). [F.: *en*, in; *règle*, < L. *regula*, rule: see *rule.*] According to rule; in order; in due form; as it should be.

enrheum† (en-röm'), *v. i.* [< F. *enrhumer*, give a cold to, refl. take a cold, < *en-* + *rhume*, rheum: see *rheum.*] To have rheum through cold.

The physician is to enquire where the party hath taken cold or *enrheumed.* *Harvey.*

enrich (en-rich'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inrich*; < ME. *enrichen*, < OF. *enrichier*, *enrichir*, F. *enrichir* (= Pr. *enrequezir*, *enriquir*, *enrriquir*, *enrequir* = Sp. Pg. *enriquecer* = It. *inricchire*), < *en-* + *riche*, rich: see *rich.*] **1.** To make rich, wealthy, or opulent; supply with abundant property: as, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures *enrich* a nation.

Hee *inriched* with reuenues and indued with priuiledges al places of religion within his Islands.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 12.

War disperses wealth in the very instant it acquires it; but commerce, well regulated, . . . is the only thing that ever did *enrich* extensive kingdoms.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 367.

Lavish as the Government was of titles and of money, its ablest servant was neither ennobled nor *enriched.*
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. To fertilize; make fertile; supply with nutriment for plants.

The benefit and usefulness of this effusion of the Spirit; like the Rivers of Waters that both refresh and *enrich*, and thereby make glad the City of God.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

See the sweet brooks in silver mazes creep,
Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep.
Sir R. Blackmore.

3. To supply with an abundance of anything desirable; fill or store: as, to *enrich* the mind with knowledge, science, or useful observations.

Enrich my fancy, clarify my thoughts,
Refine my dross. *Quarles*, Emblems, i., Inv.

The commentary with which Lyndwood *enriched* his text was a mine of learning.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

Across the north of Africa came again the progressive culture of Greece and Rome, *enriched* with precious jewels of old-world lore. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 266.

4. To supply with anything splendid or ornamental; adorn: as, to *enrich* a painting with elegant drapery; to *enrich* a poem or an oration with striking metaphors or images; to *enrich* a capital with sculpture.

The columns are *enrich'd* with hieroglyphics beyond any that I have seen in Egypt.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 76.

A certain mild intellectual apathy belonged properly to her type of beauty, and had always seemed to round and *enrich* it. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 296.

=**Syn.** 3. To endow.—4. To decorate, ornament, embellish.

enricher (en-rich'ėr), *n.* One who or that which enriches.

enrichment (en-rich'mėnt), *n.* [< *enrich* + *-ment.*] The act of enriching. (*a*) The act of making rich; augmentation of wealth.

The *enrichment* of the rich, the poverty of the poor, the public dishonesty, the debasement of the coinage, the robbery of the Church and of learning, went on undiminished.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

The hard sufferings of the poor are intensified by the wrongful conversion of the Government to the *enrichment* of its partisans. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 274.

(*b*) Fertilization, as of the soil; a making productive. (*c*) Improvement by the abundant supply of what is useful or desirable.

I grant that no labour tends to the permanent *enrichment* of society which is employed in producing things for the use of unproductive consumers. *J. S. Mill.*

The great majority of those who favor some *enrichment* of the meager ritual of the Puritan churches yet prefer that the leader of their worship shall have some liberty of expression. *The Century*, XXXI. 152.

(*d*) The garnishing of any object with rich ornaments, or with elaborate decorative motives: as, the *enrichment* of a bookbinding, or of a stole; also, the ornamentation itself: as, ornamented with a brass *enrichment.*

West of the Church stands the atrium, with the windows of the west front and the remains of mosaic *enrichment* rising above it. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 106.

enridge† (en-rij'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *ridge.*] To ridge; form into ridges.

As I stood here below, methought his eyes
Were two full moons; he had a thousand noses,
Horns whelk'd, and wav'd like the *enridged* sea.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

enring (en-ring'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *ring*^{1}.] To form a circle about; encircle; inclose.

Ivy . . . *enrings* the barky fingers of the elm.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

The Muses and the Graces, group'd in threes,
Enring'd a billowing fountain in the midst.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

enripen† (en-rī'pn), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *ripen.*] To ripen; bring to perfection.

The Summer, how it *enripen'd* the year;
And Autumn, what our golden harvests were.
Donne, Elegies, xiv.

enrive† (en-rīv'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *rive.*] To rive; cleave.

The wicked shaft, guyded through th' ayrie wyde
By some bad spirit that it to mischiefe bore,
Stayd not, till through his curat it did glyde,
And made a griesly wound in his *enriven* side.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 34.

Where shall I unfold my inward pain
That my *enriven* heart may find relief?
Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 260).

enrobe (en-rōb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enrobed*, ppr. *enrobing.* [< *en-*^{1} + *robe.*] To clothe; attire; invest; robe.

Quaint in green, she shall be loose *enrob'd.*
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6.

In flesh and blood *enrob'd.* *J. Baillie.*

enrobement (en-rōb'mėnt), *n.* [< *enrobe* + *-ment.*] Vesture; clothing; investment.

The form of dialogue is here [in Plato] no external assumption of an imaginary *enrobement*, for the sake of increased attractiveness and heightened charm.
Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 41.

enrockment (en-rok'ment), *n.* [< *en-*^{1} + *rock*^{1} + *-ment.*] A mass of large stones thrown into the water to protect the outer face of a dike or breakwater, or a shore subject to encroachment of the sea.

enroll, enrol (en-rōl'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inroll*, *inrol*, early mod. E. also *enroule*, *inroule*; < ME. *enrollen*, < OF. *enroller*, *enrouler* (also *enrotuler*), F. *enróler*, write in a roll, = Sp. *enrollar* = Pg. *enrolar* (cf. equiv. Sp. *arrollar* = It. *arrolare*), roll up, < ML. *inrotulare*, write in a roll, < L. *in*, in, + *rotulus*, a little wheel, ML. a roll: see *en-* and *roll.*] **1.** To write in a roll or register; insert or enter the name of in a list or catalogue: as, to *enroll* men for military service.

For that [the religion of Mahomet] makes it not only lawfull to destroy those of a different Religion, but *enrolls* them for Martyrs that die in the Field.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ii.

Heroes and heroines of old
By honour only were *enroll'd*
Among their brethren of the skies. *Swift.*

2. To record; insert in records; put into writing or on record.

That this saide ordynauncez and constitucionz . . . schall be ferme and stable, we the saide Maiour bailifs and commune counsayle haue lette *enroll* hit in a roll.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 334.

He swore consent to your succession,
His oath *enrolled* in the parliament.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

An unwritten law of common right, so engraven in the hearts of our ancestors, and by them so constantly enjoyed and claimed, as that it needed not *enrolling*. *Milton.*

3†. To roll; involve; wrap.

Great heapes of them, like sheepe in narrow fold,
For hast did over-runne, in dust *enrould.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 41.

To enroll one's self, to place one's name upon a roll or list; enlist as a soldier.

All the citizens capable of bearing arms *enrolled themselves.* *Prescott.*

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Enlist*, *Register*, etc. See *record*, *v.*

enroller (en-rō'lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *inroller*; cf. F. *enrôleur.*] One who enrolls or registers.

enrolment, enrollment (en-rōl'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *inrolment*; < F. *enrôlement*, < *enrôler*, enroll: see *enroll.*] 1. The act of enrolling; specifically, the registering, recording, or entering of a deed, judgment, recognizance, acknowledgment, etc., in a court of record. In chancery practice a decree, though awarded by the court, was not deemed fixed until it had been engrossed on parchment and delivered to the proper clerk as a roll of the court.

Hee appointed a generall review to be made, and *enrolment* of all Macedonians. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1221.

2. That in which anything is enrolled; a register; a roll.

The king himself caused them to be enrolled, and testified by a notary public; and delivered the *enrolments*, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

Clerk of enrolments. See *clerk.*—**Statute of enrolment**, an English statute of 1535, enacting that no land shall pass by bargain and sale unless it be by writing sealed, indented, and enrolled.—**Statute of enrolments.** See *statute.*

enroot (en-röt'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *root*^{1}.] To fix by the root; fix fast; implant deep.

His foes are so *enrooted* with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

enround† (en-round'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *round*^{2}.] 1. To make round; swell.

And other while an hen wol have the pippe,
A white pellet that wol the tonge *enrounde*,
And softely of[f] wol with thi nailes slippe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

2. To environ; surround; inclose.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

en route (on röt). [F.: *en*, in; *route*, way, route: see *route.*] On the way; upon the road.

ens (enz), *n.*; pl. *entia* (en'shi-ä). [ML., an object, < L. *en(t-)s*, ppr. of *esse*, be (first used, says Priscian, by Julius Cæsar); formed after Gr. *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*); the earlier form **sen(t-)s* appears in *absen(t-)s*, E. *absent*, *præ-sen(t-)s*, E. *present.* See *am* (under *be*), and cf. *essence.*] 1. That which in any sense is; an object; something that can be named and spoken of.

Ens has been viewed as the primum cognitum by a large proportion, if not the majority of philosophers.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, p. 934.

To thee, Creator uncreate,
O Entium *Ens!* divinely great.
M. Green, The Spleen.

We cannot speak of a thing at all except in terms of feeling, cannot imagine an *ens* except in relation to a sentiens. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 13.

2. The same as *first ens* (which see, below). *Johnson.*—**Apparent** or **intentional ens**, a real but unsubstantial appearance, as a rainbow.—**Complex ens**, a fact, as that Columbus discovered America. Not to be confounded with a *composite ens*, which is an object composed of different objects.—**Dependent ens**, that which is caused by another: opposed to *independent ens.*—**Ens of reason** (*ens rationis*), a product of mental action.—**Ens per accidens**, something existing only as an accident of a substance, or *ens per se.*—**Fictitious ens**, a product of the inventive imagination.—**First ens** (*ens primum*), with Paracelsus and other old chemists, that which contains the virtue of the substance from which it is extracted.

This liquor, being sealed up in a convenient glass, must be exposed to the sun for about six weeks, at the end of which time there will swim at the top of it the *primum ens* of the plant in a liquid form, transparent, and either green or red or perhaps of some other colour, according to the nature of the plant.
Boyle, Usefulness of Nat. Phil., ii., Essay 5.

Imaginary ens, an object of imagination in its widest sense. Thus, an object remembered is an imaginary ens.—**Most perfect ens** (*ens realissimum*), that whose essence involves all perfections, including existence.

Being is not a predicate which can be found in the subject of any judgment, and if we desire to add it synthetically, we must have some third term beyond the idea of the subject. Such third term, possible experience, is wanting in the case of the *Ens Realissimum*, which transcends experience. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant.

Necessary ens, that the non-existence of which involves contradiction, owing to its having been defined as existent.—**Objective ens**, something which exists in the mind, but only in so far as it is an object of perception.—**Positive ens**, something not a mere privation or negation.—**Real ens**, anything whose characters are independent of what any person or any number of persons may think them to be.—**Relative** or **respective ens**, something which exists only so far as a correlate exists.—**Subjective ens**, something which has an existence otherwise than merely as an object.

ensafe† (en-sāf'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *safe.*] To render safe.

ensaint†, *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *saint*^{1}.] To canonize.

For his *ensainting*, looke the almanacke in the beginning of Aprill, and see if you can find out such a saint as Saint Gildarde, which, in honour of this gilded fish, the pope so *ensainted.*
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 174).

ensame†, *v. t.* See *enseam*^{2}, 2.

ensame†, *n.* [< *ensame*, *v.*] The grease of a hawk.

ensample (en-sam'pl), *n.* [< ME. *ensample*, < OF. *ensample*, an alteration, with *en-* for *es-*, of OF. *essample*, example: see *example.*] 1†. A sample or specimen; an instance; a typical example.

Yet better were attonce to let me die,
And shew the last *ensample* of your pride.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxv.

2. A pattern or model; a guiding example. [Archaic and poetical.]

Ze scholde zeven *ensample* to the lewed peple, for to do wel; and zee zeven hem *ensample* to don evylle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 137.

Neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being *ensamples* to the flock. 1 Pet. v. 3.

And drawing foul *ensample* from fair names,
Sinn'd also, till the loathsome opposite
Of all my heart had destined did obtain,
And all thro' thee! *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

ensample† (en-sam'pl), *v. t.* [< ME. *ensamplen*; < *ensample*, *n.*] To exemplify; show by example.

Homere, who in the Persons of Agamemnon and Ulysses hath *ensampled* a good governour and a vertuous man.
Spenser, F. Q., To the Reader.

ensanguine (en-sang'gwin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensanguined*, ppr. *ensanguining.* [< *en-*^{1} + *sanguine* (< L. *sanguis*, blood): see *sanguine.*] 1. To stain or cover with blood; smear with gore.

Where cattle pastured late, now scatter'd lies
With carcases and arms the *ensanguined* field,
Deserted. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 654.

He answered not, but with a sudden hand
Made bare his branded and *ensanguined* brow.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxiv.

2. To color like blood; impart a crimson color to.

In general color they were pink, . . . but the outer petals were dashed with a deep carmine, *ensanguined*, brilliant. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 67.

ensate (en'sāt), *a.* [< NL. *ensatus*, < L. *ensis*, a sword.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, ensiform: as, the *ensate* ovipositors of certain *Orthoptera.*

enscale (en-skāl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enscaled*, ppr. *enscaling.* [< *en-*^{1} + *scale*^{1}.] To carve or form with scales. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

enschedule (en-sked'ūl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enscheduled*, ppr. *enscheduling.* [< *en-*^{1} + *schedule.*] To schedule; insert in a schedule.

Our just demands;
Whose tenors and particular effects
You have, *enschedul'd* briefly, in your hands.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

ensconce (en-skons'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensconced*, ppr. *ensconcing.* [Formerly also *insconce*, *inskonse*; < *en-*^{1} + *sconce.*] 1. To cover or shelter as with a sconce or fort; protect; hide securely; give shelter or security to.

I with small Boates and 200. men would haue gone to the head of the riuer Chawonock, with sufficient guides by land, *inskonsing* my selfe euery two dayes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 88.

I will *ensconce* me behind the arras.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Convey him to the sanctuary of rebels,
Nestorius' house, where our proud brother has
Ensconc'd himself.
Shirley (*and Fletcher?*), Coronation, iv. 1.

Pedro de Vargas, a shrewd, hardy, and vigilant soldier, alcayde of Gibraltar, . . . lay *ensconced* in his old warrior rock as in a citadel. *Irving*, Granada, p. 75.

Hence—2. To fix firmly or snugly; settle; lodge: as, he *ensconced* himself in his comfortable arm-chair. [Colloq.]

ensculpture (en-skulp'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensculptured*, ppr. *ensculpturing.* [< *en-*^{1} + *sculpture.*] To carve; sculpture. [Poetical.]

Those shapes distinct
That yet survive *ensculptured* on the walls
Of palaces or temples, 'mid the wreck
Of famed Persepolis. *Wordsworth*, Apology.

enseal (en-sēl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *enselen*, < OF. *enseeler*, *enseler*, *ensceler*, *enseller*, etc., < ML. *insigillare*, enseal, < *in*, in, + *sigillare*, seal: see *seal*^{2}, *v.*] 1. To set one's seal to; ratify formally. [Archaic.]

Syn my fader, in so heigh a place
As parlement, hath hire eschaunge *ensealed.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 559.

And than he lete write a letter, and it dide *ensele* with his seell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 617.

[He]r bul *enselyd*, concludyng in sentence
[Th]at none of al thys ordyr ys neuer like to the.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 84.

2. To seal up; keep secret.

Enseled til another day. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 151.

enseam^1†, **inseam**† (en-, in-sēm'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1}, *in-*^{1}, + *seam*^{1}.] 1. To seam; sew up.

A name engraved in the revestiary of the temple one stole away, and *enseamed* it in his thigh. *Camden.*

2. To gather up; include; comprehend.

And bounteous Trent, that in him selfe *enseames*
Both thirty sorts of fish and thirty sundry streames.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 35.

enseam^2† (en-sēm'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *seam*^{3}.] 1. To make greasy; befoul with or as if with grease.

Nay, but to live
In the rank sweat of an *enseamed* bed.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. To purge from glut and grease: said of a hawk. Also *ensame.*

ensear† (en-sēr'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *sear*^{1}.] To sear; cauterize.

Ensear thy fertile and conceptious womb.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

ensearch† (en-sėrch'), *v.* [< ME. *enserchen*, *encerchen*, < OF. *encercher*, *encerchier* (= Pr. *ensercar*, *essercar*), < *en-* + *cercher*, etc., search: see *en-*^{1} and *search.*] I. *trans.* To search.

Another man perаunter, that wolde peynen him and travaylle his Body for to go in to tho Marches, for to *encerche* tho Contrees, myghten ben blamed be my Wordes, in rehercynge manye straunge thinges.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 314.

He that *enserchith* the derknes of nyȝt,
And the myst of the morowtide may se,
He schal know bi cristis myȝt
If ȝouthe kunne synge reuertere.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

II. *intrans.* To make a search.

At whiche tyme as they beganne fyrst to *ensearche* by reason and by reporte of olde menne there about, what thing had bene the occasion that so good an haven was in so fewe years so sore decayed. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 227.

ensearch† (en-sėrch'), *n.* [< *ensearch*, *v.*] Search; inquiry.

I pray you make some good *ensearch* what my poor neighbours have lost.
Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 298).

enseel† (en-sēl'), *v. t.* [Also *ensile*; < *en-*^{1} + *seel*^{3}.] To close the eyes of; seel, as a hawk.

ensegge†, *v.* and *n.* [ME.] Same as *siege.*

enseint†, *a.* An obsolete form of *enceinte.* *Blackstone.*

ensemble† (F. pron. on-som'bl), *adv.* [ME. *ensemble*, < OF. *ensemble*, F. *ensemble* = Pr. *ensems*, *ensemps*, *essemps* = OCat. *ensems* = OSp. *ensemble* = OPg. *ensembra* = It. *insieme*, *insembre*, *insembra*, together, < LL. *insimul*, at the same time, mixed with *insemel*, at once, < *in* + *simul*, together, akin to *semel*, once, both akin to E. *same*, q. v. Cf. *assemble*, *resemble.*] Together; all at once; simultaneously.

In time togeders we haue be *ensemble*,
Where-of of pete my hert doth trimble.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3996.

ensemble (F. pron. on-som'bl), *n.* [F., < *ensemble*, together: see *ensemble*, *adv.*] 1. The union of parts in a whole; all the parts of anything taken together, so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; specifically, the general effect of a work of art, piece of music, drama, etc.—2. In *music*, the union of all the performers in a concerted composition, as in a chorus with full orchestral accompaniment.—3. In *math.*, a manifold or collection of elements, discrete or continuous, finite, infinite, or superinfinite. The elements of the ensemble are usually termed its points. The integrant parts of an ensemble are all the other ensembles whose elements are elements of it. Two ensembles whose elements are capable of being put into a one-to-one correspondence with one another are said to have the same value or to be equivalent. The *first value* is the smallest infinite value, or that of the ensemble of positive whole numbers. A *linear ensemble* is one whose elements can be brought into correspondence each with a different point of one line. A *derived ensemble* is one which consists of all the limits of elements in a primitive ensemble. An ensemble is said to be condensed within a certain interval if there are elements of the ensemble in every part of the interval, however small. *Disconnected ensembles* are ensembles which have no common element. A *definite ensemble* is an ensemble such that every object is either determined to be an element of it or determined not to be so, and no object is determined in both ways. An *ordered ensemble* is one in which the elements have a definite succession. A *perfect ensemble* is one which is its own derived ensemble. See *number*. **First genus of ensembles**, that class of ensembles which have only a finite number of successive derived ensembles, since the elements of the *n*th derived ensemble have no limits.—**Second genus of ensembles**, that class of ensembles which have an infinite succession of derived ensembles.—**Tout ensemble**, the entire combination or collocation; the assemblage of parts or arrangement of details viewed as a whole: as, the *tout ensemble* of the piece is admirable.

ensete (en-sē´tē), *n.* [Abyssinian.] An Abyssinian name of *Musa Ensete*, a noble plant of the banana genus. It produces leaves about 20 feet long and 3 or 4 broad, the largest entire leaf as yet known. The flower-stalk, which is as thick as a man's arm, is used for food, but the fruit is worthless.

enshade†, inshade† (en-, in-shād´), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1}, *in-*^{1}, + *shade*.] To mark with different gradations of colors. *Latham.*

> Lily-white *inshaded* with the rose.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

enshadow (en-shad´ō), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *shadow*.] To cast a shadow upon; obscure; overspread with shade. [Rare.]

> That enthusiasm which foreshortens and *enshadows* every fault. *The Independent*, April 22, 1862.

enshawl† (en-shâl´), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *shawl*.] To cover or invest with a shawl. *Quinn.*

ensheathe, *v. t.* See *insheathe*.

enshield† (en-shēld´), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enshielded* (pp. abbr. *enshield* in extract). [< *en-*^{1} + *shield*.] To shield; cover; protect.

> These black masks
> Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder
> Than beauty could. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

enshore† (en-shōr´), *v. t.* [< *en-* + *shore*^{1}.] To enharbor. *Davies.*

> Then Death (the end of ill unto the good)
> *Enshore* my soule neer drownd in flesh and bloud.
> *Davies*, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 40.

enshrine (en-shrīn´), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enshrined*, ppr. *enshrining*. [Formerly also *inshrine*; < *en-*^{1} + *shrine*.] To inclose in or as in a shrine or chest; deposit for safe-keeping in or as in a cabinet; hence, to preserve with care and affection; cherish.

> In his own verse the poet still we find,
> In his own page his memory lives *enshrined*.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Bryant's Seventieth Birthday.

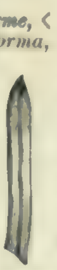
> The whole of the dagoba, which is 8 ft. in diameter, has been hollowed out to make a cell, in which an image of Buddha is *enshrined*.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 132.

enshroud (en-shroud´), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inshroud*; < *en-*^{1} + *shroud*.] To cover with or as with a shroud; hence, to envelop with anything which conceals from observation: as, the sun was *enshrouded* in mist; to *enshroud* one's purpose in mystery.

> They lurk *enshrouded* in the vale of night.
> *Churchill*, The Apology.

ensiferous† (en-sif´e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ensifer* (< *ensis*, a sword, + *-fer*, < *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}) + *-ous*.] Bearing or carrying a sword. *Coles*, 1717; *Bailey*, 1733.

ensiform (en´si-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *ensiforme*, < NL. *ensiformis*, < L. *ensis*, a sword, + *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, sword-shaped; straight, sharp on both edges, and tapering to a point; xiphoid; ensate: as, an *ensiform* leaf or organ.—**Ensiform antennæ**, in *entom.*, those antennæ which are equal and tapering, with compressed joints having one sharp edge.—**Ensiform appendage** or **cartilage**. See *cartilage*.



Ensiform Leaf.

ensign (en´sin), *n.* [Formerly *ensigne* (and corruptly *auncient*, *ancient*, in the sense of standard-bearer: see *ancient*^{2}), < OF. *ensigne*, *enseigne*, F. *enseign* = Pr. *enseigna*, *enseyna*, *essenha* = OSp. *enseña* = Sp. Pg. *insignia* = It. *insegna*, < ML. *insigna*, L. *insigne*, a standard, badge, mark (pl. *insignia*), neut. of *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, remarkable: see *insignia*. Cf. *ensign*, *v.*] **1.** The flag or banner distinguishing a company of soldiers, an army, or a vessel; colors; a standard.

> Hang up your *ensigns*, let your drums be still.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

> Those arms, those *ensigns*, borne away,
> Accomplished Rokeby's brave array,
> But all were lost on Marston's day.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, v. 4.

> We heard
> The drowsy folds of our great *ensign* shake
> From blazon'd lions o'er the imperial tent
> Whispers of war. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

> I saw no sailors, but a great Spanish *ensign* floated over, and waved, a funereal plume.
> *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 90.

Specifically—**2.** In Great Britain, a flag composed of a field of white, blue, or red, with the union in the upper corner, next the staff. Formerly flags with fields of all the three colors were used in the naval service, but now the white only is used for men-of-war, the red flag being assigned to the merchant service and the blue to the Royal Naval Reserve. In the United States navy the ensign is the national flag. See *flag*^{2} and *union*.

3†. A sign or signal.

> At the rebuke of five shall ye flee: till ye be left . . . as an *ensign* on an hill. Isa. xxx. 17.

4. A badge; a mark of distinction, rank, or office; a symbol; in the plural, insignia.

> The Olive was wont to be the *ensigne* of Peace and quietnesse. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April, Glosse.

> His arms, or *ensigns* of power, are a pipe in his left hand, composed of seven reeds. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

> Cupids . . . all armed with bows, quivers, wings, and other *ensigns* of love. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Beauty.

> The tax on the armorial bearings or *ensigns* blazoned on the carriage. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 178.

5†. Name and rank used as a battle-cry or watchword.

> Whan the Duke saugh hem come, he cride his *ensigne*, and lete renne to theym that he sye comynge, and smote in amonge hem fiercely. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.

6. In the British army, until 1871, one of the lowest grade of commissioned officers in a regiment of infantry, the senior of whom carried the ensign or colors of the regiment: now called *second lieutenant*. (See *lieutenant*.) The rank of ensign also existed in the American revolutionary army.

> It was on occasion of one of these suppers that Sir James Mackintosh happened to bring with him a raw Scotch cousin, an *ensign* in a Highland regiment.
> *Lady Holland*, in Sydney Smith, iv.

7. In the United States navy, one of the lowest grade of commissioned officers, ranking with second lieutenant in the army. The title was first introduced in 1862, taking the place of *passed midshipman*.—**8†.** A company of troops led by an ensign.

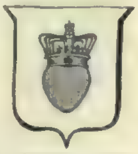
> Which also was defended a while with certain *ensigns* of footmen and certain pieces of artillery.
> *Expedition in Scotland* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 117).

ensign (en-sīn´ or en´sīn), *v. t.* [< ME. *ensignen*, *ensygnen*, < OF. *ensigner*, *enseigner*, mark, point out, tell, inform, indicate, F. *enseigner*, tell, inform, teach, instruct, = Pr. *enseignar*, *ensegnar*, *esseignar* = Sp. *enseñar* = Pg. *ensinhar* = It. *insegnare*, < ML. *insignare*, mark, indicate; cf. L. *insignire*, put a mark upon, distinguish, *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, < *in*, on, + *signum*, sign: see *sign*, and cf. *ensign*, *n.*, on which the E. verb in part depends.] **1†.** To mark or distinguish by some sign; form the badge of.

> Henry but joined the roses, that *ensigned*
> Particular families, but this hath joined
> The Rose and Thistle.
> *B. Jonson*, Prince Henry's Barriers.

2. In *her.*, to distinguish (a charge) by a mark or an ornament, as a crown, coronet, or miter, borne on or over it: as, the heart in the arms of Douglas is *ensigned* with a royal crown (see the cut)—that is, with a crown borne on the top of it. A staff is sometimes said to be *ensigned* with a flag.—**3†.** To point out to; signify to.

> Whan the quene had called them and demaunded theym the place where our lord Ihesu cryst had be crucefyed, they wold neuer telle ne *ensygne* hyr.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 157.



Argent, a heart gules, ensigned with a royal crown.

ensign-bearer (en´sīn-bãr˝ėr), *n.* One who carries the flag; an ensign.

> If it be true that the giants ever made war against heaven, he had been a fit *ensignbearer* for that company.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*

ensigncy (en´sīn-si), *n.* [< *ensign* + *-cy*.] Same as *ensignship*.

> It is, perhaps, one of the curious anomalies which pervade many parts of our system, that an *ensigncy* should exist in the engineer department, there being no colours to be carried in that corps. *Rees*, Cyc.

ensignship (en´sīn-ship), *n.* [< *ensign* + *-ship*.] The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

ensilage (en´si-lạ̄j), *n.* [< F. *ensilage*: see *ensile*^{1}.] **1.** A mode of storing fodder, vegetables, etc., in a green state, by burying it or them in pits or silos dug in the ground. See *silo*. This method has been practised in some countries from very early times, and has been recommended by modern agriculturists. Brick-lined chambers are often used in modern practice, having a movable wooden covering upon which is placed a heavy weight, say half a ton to the square yard. The pits or chambers are constructed in such a way as to exclude the air as far as possible.

> It is not the least of the recommendations of the new process of preserving green fodder, called *ensilage*, that the exclusion of oxygen is an essential feature in it, fire-risks being thus avoided.
> *W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 79.

> One of the earliest of Latin writers refers to subterranean vaults (silos), wherein the ancient Romans preserved green forage, grain, and fruit, and the Mexicans have practised the system for centuries. This, at any rate, is vouched for by Mr. John M. Bailey, one of the pioneers of the system in the United States, whose "Book of *Ensilage*," etc. *Mark Lane Express.*

2. The fodder, etc., thus preserved.

> This is probably the kind of fermentation by which grass is converted into *ensilage*. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, VIII. 336.

ensilage (en´si-lạ̄j), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensilaged*, ppr. *ensilaging*. [< *ensilage*, *n.*] To store by ensilage; store in a pit or silo for preservation. See *silo*.

> The advantage of an *ensilaged* crop is that it makes the farmer independent of drought.
> *West Chester* (*Pa.*) *Republican*, VI. 4.

ensile (en´sīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensiled*, ppr. *ensiling*. [< Sp. *ensilar*, preserve grain in a place under ground, < *en*, in, + *silo*, < L. *sirus*, < Gr. *σιρός*, also *σειρός*, a pit to keep grain in: see *silo*.] To preserve in or as if in a silo; prepare as ensilage.

> *Ensiling* has been accomplished without any chamber at all, the green fodder being simply stacked in the open and heavily pressed, the outer parts being, however, exposed to the air. *H. Robinson*, Sewage Question, p. 222.

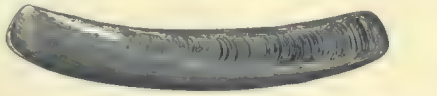
ensiludium (en-si-lū´di-um), *n.*; pl. *ensiludia* (-ạ̈). [ML., < L. *ensis*, a sword, + *ludere*, play.] In the middle ages, a friendly contest with swords, usually with bated or blunted weapons. Compare *hastilude*.

ensilver†, *v. t.* [ME. *ensilveren*; < *en-*^{1} + *silver*.] To cover or adorn with silver. *Wyclif*, Bar. vi. 7 (Oxf.).

ensindon†, *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *sindon*.] To wrap in a sindon or linen cloth. *Davies.*

> Now doth this loving sacred Synaxie
> (With diuine orizons and deuout teares)
> *Ensindon* Him with choicest draperie.
> *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 28.

Ensis (en´sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *ensis*, a sword.] A genus of razor-clams, of the family *Solenidæ*, including those species in which the hinge-teeth are several and the shell is curved. *Ensis americanus* is the common razor-fish or razor-clam of American waters. The genus was formerly included in *Solen*.



Razor-clam (*Ensis americanus*).

ensise†, *n.* [Erroneous form of ME. *assise*, E. *assize*, abbr. *size*^{1}.] Assize; quality; stamp; character.

ensisternal (en-si-stėr´nạl), *a.* [< L. *ensis*, a sword, + Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone (see *sternum*), + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the ensiform appendage or xiphoid cartilage; xiphisternal. *Béclard.*

ensky (en-skī´), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enskied*, ppr. *enskying*. [< *en-*^{1} + *sky*.] To place in heaven or among the gods; make immortal. [Poetical.]

> I hold you as a thing *ensky'd* and sainted.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 5.

enslander†, *v. t.* [< ME. *ensclaundren*, < *en-* + *sclaundren*, slander: see *en-*^{1} and *slander*.] To slander; bring reproach upon.

> ȝif ther be in bretherhede eny riotour, other contekour, other such by whom the fraternite myght be *ensclaundred*, he shal be put out therof. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

enslave (en-slāv´), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enslaved*, ppr. *enslaving*. [< *en-*^{1} + *slave*.] **1.** To make a slave of; reduce to slavery or bondage; subject to the arbitrary will of a master: as, barbarous nations *enslave* their prisoners of war.

> What do these worthies,
> But rob, and spoil, burn, slaughter, and *enslave*
> Peaceable nations? *Milton*, P. R., iii. 75.

> It was also held lawful to *enslave* any infidel or person who did not receive the Christian faith.
> *Sumner*, Orations, I. 217.

2. Figuratively, to reduce to a condition analogous to slavery; deprive of moral liberty or power; subject to an enthralling influence: as, to be *enslaved* by drink or one's passions.

> *Enslav'd* am I, though King, by one wild Word,
> And my own Promise is my cruel Lord.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 192.

> Having first brought into subjection the bodies of men, had no hard task, afterwards, to *enslave* their souls.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

> Women of genius, even more than men, are likely to be *enslaved* by an impassioned sensibility.
> *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 102.

enslavedness (en-slā′ved-nes), *n.* The state of being enslaved.

enslavement (en-slāv′ment), *n.* [< *enslave* + *-ment.*] The act of enslaving, or the state of being enslaved, literally or figuratively; slavery; bondage; servitude.

Abolition by sovereign will of a slave State now ceased, and as for *enslavement* by a free State's legislation, this had never been attempted. *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., III. 136.

The effect of his [the negro's] *enslavement*, then, was not to civilize him in any sense, but merely to change him from a wild animal into a domesticated or tame one.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 233.

enslaver (en-slā′vėr), *n.* One who or that which enslaves or reduces to bondage, either literal or figurative.

What indignation in her mind
Against *enslavers* of mankind! *Swift.*

enslumber†, *v. t.* [ME. *enslombren;* < *en-*^{1} + *slumber.*] To dull; enervate.

Son, lett not ydelnesse ȝou *enslombre*,
Nor wydnesse of clothys ȝou encombre.
MS. Ashmole, 52, fol. 65. (*Halliwell.*)

ensnare, ensnarer. See *insnare, insnarer.*

ensnarl^{1}† (en-snärl′), *v. i.* [< *en-*^{1} + *snarl*^{1}.] To snarl, as a dog; growl. *Cockeram.*

ensnarl^{2}† (en-snärl′) *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *snarl*^{2}.] To entangle as in a snarl; insnare.

With noyse whereof when as the caytive carle
Should issue forth, in hope to find some spoyle,
They in awayt would closely him *ensnarle.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 9.

ensober† (en-sō′bėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *sober.*] To make sober.

God sent him sharpnesses and sad accidents to *ensober* his spirits. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 834.

ensorcel†, *v. t.* [< OF. *ensorceler*, bewitch, < *en-* + *sorceler*, bewitch: see *sorcery.*] To bewitch; use sorcery upon.

Not any one of all these honor'd parts
Your princely happes and habites that do moue,
And as it were *ensorcell* all the hearts
Of Christen kings to quarrel for your loue.
Wyatt, quoted in Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 187.

ensoul (en-sōl′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *soul.*] To endow or imbue with a soul.

Maugre my endeuour
My Numbers still by habite haue the Feuer;
One-while with heat of heauenly fire *ensoul'd;*
Shivering anon, through faint vn-learned cold.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Passion beholds its object as a perfect unit. The soul is wholly embodied, and the body is wholly *ensouled.*
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 167.

In such language (surcharged and flooded with life), not only are thoughts embodied, but words are *ensouled.*
Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 226.

enspangle† (en-spang′gl), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *spangle.*] To cover with spangles; spangle. *Davies.*

One more by thee, love and desert have sent
T' *enspangle* this expansive firmament.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 204.

ensphere, insphere (en-, in-sfēr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensphered, insphered*, ppr. *ensphering, insphering.* [< *en-*^{1}, *in-*^{2}, + *sphere.*] **1.** To place in or as in a sphere.

His ample shoulders in a cloud *enspheard'd*
Of fierie chrimsine.
Chapman, tr. of Homeric Hymn to Hermes.

Now it seemed as if we ourselves, sitting there *ensphered* in color, flew around the globe with the quivering rays.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 164.

2. To make into a sphere.

One shall *ensphere* thine eyes; another shall
Impearl thy teeth.
Carew, Obsequies to the Lady Ann Hay.

enstall†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *install. Holland; Stirling.*

enstamp† (en-stamp′), *v. t.* [Also *instamp;* < *en-*^{1} + *stamp.*] To impress with or as with a stamp; impress deeply; stamp.

Nature hath *enstamped* upon the soul of man the certainty of a Deity. *Hewyt*, Sermons (1658), p. 194.

enstate†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *instate.*

enstatite (en′stạ-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἐνστάτης, an adversary (cf. ἐνστατικός, opposing, checking, starting difficulties) (< ἐνίστασθαι, stand against, < ἐν, in, on, + ἱστάναι, mid. ἵστασθαι, stand), + *-ite*^{2}.] A silicate, chiefly of magnesium, with some iron, belonging to the pyroxene group. It varies in color from white to green, and crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. It is infusible before the blowpipe, whence the name. It is a common mineral in certain rocks, especially in peridotites and the serpentines derived from them; also in many meteoric stones. Bronzite is a ferriferous enstatite. Chladnite, from the Bishopville (South Carolina) meteorite, is nearly pure magnesium enstatite.

enstatite-diabase (en″stạ-tīt-dī′ạ-bās), *n.* Same as *palatinite.*

enstile, *v. t.* See *enstyle.*

enstock† (en-stok′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *stock.*] To fix as in the stocks.

Not that (as Stoïks) I intend to tye
With Iron Chains of strong Necessity
Th' Eternal's hands, and his free feet *enstock*
In Destinies hard Diamantine Rock.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

enstore† (en-stōr′), *v. t.* [ME. *enstoren, instoren* (accom. to *restoren*, > E. *restore*, q. v.), < L. *instaurare*, renew, restore: see *instaurate.*] To restore; renew; repeat; recapitulate.

And if ther be ony othir maundement, it is *instorid* in this word, thou schalt loue thi neighbore as thi silf.
Wyclif, Rom. xiii. 9.

enstrangle†, *v. t.* [ME. *enstranglen;* < *en-*^{1} + *strangle.*] To strangle.

Thei scholde suffren to gret peyne, ȝif thei abyden to dyen be hem self, as Nature wolde: and whan thei ben thus *enstrangled*, thei eten here Flesche, in stede of Venysoun. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 194.

enstuff†, *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *stuff.*] To stuff; stow; cram.

Hast thou not read how wise Ulysses did
Enstuffe his eares with waxe?
Wyatt, To his Friend T.

In the dark bulk they closde bodies of men
Chosen by lot, and did *enstuff* by stelth
The hollow womb with armed soldiers.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

enstyle† (en-stīl′), *v. t.* [Also *enstile;* < *en-*^{1} + *style*^{1}.] To style; name; call.

A man,
Built with God's finger, and *enstyled* his Temple.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

But now then, for these parts he must
Be *enstiled* Lewis the Just,
Great Henry's lawful heir.
Bp. Corbet, Journey into France.

That renowned isle,
Which all men Beauty's garden-plot *enstyle.*
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

ensuable† (en-sū′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *ensue* + *-able.*] Ensuing; following. *J. Hayward.*

ensuant† (en-sū′ạnt), *a.* [< *ensue* + *-ant*^{1}.] Following in natural sequence; sequent; accordant.

Make his dittie sensible and *ensuant* to the first verse in good reason. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 74.

ensue (en-sū′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ensued*, ppr. *ensuing.* [Formerly also *insue;* early mod. E. also *ensew, ensewe;* < ME. *ensuen*, < OF. *ensuire, ensuir, ensuivre, ensuevre*, etc., F. *ensuivre* = Pr. *enseguir, ensegre*, etc., < L. *insequi*, follow upon, < *in*, upon, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent, sue.* Cf. *insecution*, ult. < L. *insequi.*] **I.**† *trans.* To follow or follow after; pursue.

Whos stepes glade to *Ensue*
Ys eueri woman in their degre.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 43.

Seek peace and *ensue* it. 1 Pet. iii. 11.

Ne was Sir Satyrane her far behinde,
But with like fierceness did *ensew* the chace.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 5.

You will set before you the end of this your short cross, and the great glory which will *ensue* the same.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 126.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To come after; move behind in the same direction; follow.

Then after *ensued* three other Bashas, with slaues about them, being afoote. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 113.

But nowe adue! I must *ensue*
Where fortune doth me lede.
Nut-brown Maid (Percy's Reliques, p. 184).

2. To follow in order, or in a train of events or course of time; succeed; come after.

The sayd ambassadours are to summon and ascite the foresayd English man to appeare at the terme next *insuing.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 152.

As to appearance, famine was like to *ensue*, if not some way prevented.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 83.

Then grave Clarissa graceful waved her fan;
Silence *ensu'd.* *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 8.

Discourse *ensues*, not trivial, yet not dull.
Cowper, Task, iv. 174.

3. To follow as a consequence; result, as from premises.

Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly *ensue* that, the light of Scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned that now we need it not. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Succeed*, etc. (see *follow*); to arise, proceed, spring, result.

ensuffer†, *v. t.* [ME. *ensufferen;* < *en-*^{1} + *suffer.*] To suffer.

Where failled hert haue men full many,
Ensuffering full ofte ryght gret misery.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4627.

en suite (oṅ swēt). [F.: *en*, in; *suite*, suit, suite: see *suit, n., suite.*] In a set or connected series; forming a series or set with something else in the same style: as, apartments to be let *en suite* or singly.

176: an oblong Louis XVI. cabinet of ebony. . . . 177: an upright secrétaire *en suite.*
Hamilton Sale Catalogue, 1882.

ensure (en-shör′), *v.* See *insure.*

enswathe (en-swāᴛʜ′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enswathed*, ppr. *enswathing.* [< *en-*^{1} + *swathe.*] To swathe. Also written *inswathe.* [Poetical.]

With sleided silk feat and affectedly
Enswathed, and seal'd to curious secrecy.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 49.

enswathement (en-swāᴛʜ′ment), *n.* [< *enswathe* + *-ment.*] The act of enswathing, or the state of being enswathed.

The *enswathement* of the globe in a magnetic current.
J. Cooke.

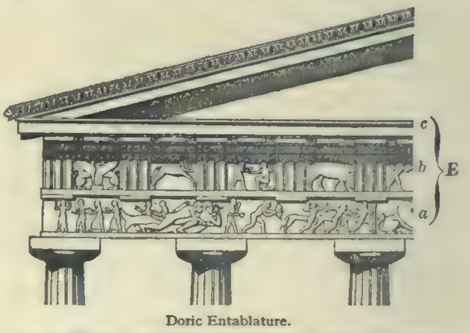
ensweep (en-swēp′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enswept*, ppr. *ensweeping.* [< *en-*^{1} + *sweep.*] To sweep over; pass over rapidly. [Rare.]

A blaze of meteors shoots: *ensweeping* first
The lower skies. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1109.

ensweeten†, *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *sweeten.*] To sweeten.

-ent. [ME. *-ent*, also *-ant, -aunt*, etc., < OF. *-ent, -ant, -aunt* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ente*, < L. *-en(t-)s*, acc. *-entem*, suffix of ppr. of verbs in 2d, 3d, and 4th conjugations. See further under *-ant*^{1}. Cf. *-ence, -ance.*] A suffix of adjectives, and of nouns originally adjectives (primarily, in the original Latin, a present participle suffix), cognate with the original form of the English present participle suffix *-ing*^{2}, as in *ardent*, burning, *cadent*, falling, *crescent*, growing, *orient*, rising, etc.: equivalent to *-ant*^{1}. Adjectives in *-ent* are usually accompanied by derived nouns in *-ence* or *-ency*, as *cadence, ardency*, etc. See *-ant*^{1}, *-ance, -ancy.*

entablature (en-tab′lā-ṭūr), *n.* [Formerly also *intablature;* < OF. *entablature*, entablature, more commonly a base, pedestal, < OF. *entabler*, < ML. *intabulare*, construct a basis (*intabulatum*), < L. *in*, in, on, + ML. *tabulare*, L. only as pp. adj. *tabulatus*, boarded, floored, neut. *tabulatum*, a flooring, < *tabula*, a board, plank: see *table.*] **1.** In *arch.*, that part of a lintel construction, or a structure consisting of horizontal members supported by columns or vertical members, which rests upon the columns and extends upward to the roof, or to the tympana of the pediments if these features are present. In the classical styles it consists of three members, the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. In large buildings projecting features, similar in form to entablatures proper, and also called by this name, are often carried around the whole edifice, or along the front only; and the term is applied by engineers to similar parts of the framing of machinery wherein architectural design is introduced. See also cut under *column.*



Doric Entablature.

E, entablature: *a*, epistyle or architrave; *b*, frieze; *c*, cornice.
(From Archæol. Inst. Report on Assos Expedition.)

At the entrance to the court of the temple are remains of some buildings, of very large hewn stone, particularly an *entablature* in a good taste.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 15.

We could see the elaborately-ornamented gables and *entablatures*, with minarets and gilt spires.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 307.

2. In *mach.*, a strong iron frame supporting a paddle-shaft. *E. H. Knight.*—**Block cornices and entablatures.** See *block*^{1}.

entablement†, *n.* [F., < *entabler:* see *entablature.*] An entablature.

They differ in nothing either in height, substance, or *entablement* from the feminine Ionic, and masculine Doric.
Evelyn, Architecture.

en tablier (oṅ tab-li-ā′). [F.: *en*, in; *tablier*, an apron, platform, table, board, < ML. *tabularium*, a table, board, desk, neut. of *tabularius*, < L. *tabula*, table: see *table, tabular.*] **1.** In the form of an apron, or of the outline of an apron: said of trimmings when so applied to the skirt of a dress.—**2.** Decorated by trimmings, frillings, etc., arranged in this way: said of the skirt itself.

entackle† (en-tak′l), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *tackle.*] To supply with tackle.

Your storm-driven shyp I repaired new,
So well *entackled*, what wind soever blow,
No stormy tempest your barge shall o'erthrow.
Skelton, Poems, p. 26.

entad (en'tad), *adv.* [< Gr. ἐντός, within, + *-ad*^{3}.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, in a direction from without inward, or in, to, or toward a situation or position relatively nearer the center or central parts (than something else); in, on, or to the inside or inner side: opposed to *ectad:* as, the corium lies *entad* of the cuticle.

Entada (en'ta-dä), *n.* [NL., from the Malabar name.] A small genus of very tall leguminous climbers of tropical regions. *E. scandens* is widely distributed, and bears very large flattened pods a foot or two long, or more, and 4 or 5 inches wide, constricted between the seeds, which are 2 inches broad.

entail (en-tāl'), *v. t.* [Also *intail;* < ME. *entailen*, < OF. *entailler*, F. *entailler* = Pr. *entalhar*, *entaillar* = Sp. *entallar* = Pg. *entalhar* = It. *intagliare*, < ML. *intaliare*, **intaleare*, cut into, carve, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *taliare*, *taleare* (> F. *tailler*, etc.), cut: see *tail*^{2}, *tally.*] **1†.** To cut; carve for ornament.

Thanne was the chaptire-hous wrouȝt as a greet chirche,
Coruen and couered and queyntliche *entayled.*
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 200.

The mortale steele despiteously *entayld*
Deep in their flesh. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

In gilden buskins of costly Cordwayne,
All bard with golden bendes, which were *entayld*
With curious antickes. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 27.

2. In *law*, to limit and restrict the descent of (lands and tenements) by gift to a man and to a specified line of heirs, by settlement in such wise that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it: as, to *entail* a manor to A. B. and to his eldest son, or to his heirs of his body begotten, or to his heirs by a particular wife. See *entail*, *n.*, 3.

He [Moses] doth not (Now) study to make his Will,
T' *Entail* his Land to his Male-Issue still:
Wisely and iustly to divide his Good,
To Sons and Daughters, and his neerest Blood.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

I here *entail*
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Hence—**3.** To fix inalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants; transmit in an unalterable course; devolve as an unavoidable consequence.

My grief's *entailed* upon my wasteful breath,
Which no recov'ry can cut off but death.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 15.

The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and *entail* a secret curse upon their estates. *Tillotson.*

It is *entailed* upon humanity to submit.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

A vicious form of legal procedure, for example, either enacted or tolerated, *entails* on suitors costs, or delays, or defeats. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 50.

4. To bring about; cause to ensue or accrue; induce; involve or draw after itself.

Political economy tells us that loss is *entailed* by a forced trade with colonies. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 501.

No member of the chamber can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding *entailing* penalties, unless seized in the act or within 24 hours of the same. *Keltie.*

Whose whole career was lie *entailing* lie
Sought to be sealed truth by the worst lie last!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 183.

entail (en-tāl'), *n.* [Formerly also *intail;* < ME. *entaile*, *entayle*, < OF. *entaille*, F. *entaille* (ML. *intalia*), f., = Pr. *entalh* = OSp. *entalle* = Pg. *entalho* = It. *intaglio* (> E. *intaglio*, q. v.), m., a cutting, cut, notch, groove; from the verb.] **1†.** Engraved or carved work; intaglio; inlay.

A worke of rich *entayle* and curious mould,
Woven with antickes and wyld ymagery.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 4.

2†. Shape; that which is carved or shaped.

An image of another *entaile*
A lifte halfe was her fast by,
Her name aboue her heed saw I,
And she was called Felony.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 162.

3. In *law:* (*a*) The limitation of land to certain members of a particular family or line of descent; a prescribed order of successive inheritances, voluntarily created, to keep land in the family undivided; the rule of descent settled for an estate.

He [Walpole] scoffed at . . . the practice of *entail*, and tasked the ingenuity of conveyancers to tie up his villa in the strictest settlement. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

(*b*) An estate entailed or limited to particular heirs; an estate given to a man and his heirs. The word is now, however, often loosely used, since strict entails are obsolete, to indicate the giving of property to one or to two successively for life with suspension of power of alienation meanwhile. By early English law, as fully established under the Norman conquest, a feoffment or grant of land to "A and the heirs of his body" created an entail, so that neither A nor any successive heir taking under the grant could alien the land; and if the line of heirs failed, the land reverted to the lord who made the grant, or his heirs. In course of time the inconveniences of the restriction on alienation led the courts to hold that such a gift must be understood not as a gift to the heirs after A, but to A on condition that he should have heirs; in other words, that the heirs could not claim as donees under the feoffment, but only as heirs under A, and that hence A took a fee, which, if he had heirs of his body, became absolute, and enabled him to alien the land. This practical abolition of entails by the courts was followed by the statute of Westminster of 1285, known as the *statute de Donis Conditionalibus*, which enacted that the will of the donor in such gifts according to the form manifestly expressed should be observed, so that such a grantee should have no power to alien. Under this act, which reestablished entails, a large part of the land in England was fettered by such grants. The courts, still disfavoring entails, termed the estate thus granted a fee tail (see *tail*), and sustained alienations by the tenant in tail, subject, however, to the right of the heirs in tail, or, if none, of the lord, to enter on the death of the tenant who had conveyed. (See *base fee*, under *fee*^{2}.) They subsequently also sanctioned absolute alienations by allowing the tenant in tail to have an action brought against him in which he collusively suffered the plaintiff to recover the land. (See *fine*^{2}, *recovery*, and *Taltarum's case*, under *case*^{1}.) In 1833 a direct deed was substituted by statute for this fiction. The object of entails is now, to some extent, secured by family or marriage settlements, which are often, but inaccurately, spoken of as if effecting entails. In most if not all of the United States, and in Canada, entails have been abolished, either as in England or by statutes declaring that words which would formerly create an entail create a fee simple, or, as in some States, a life estate with remainder in fee simple to heirs.—**Quasi entail**, an entail of an estate less than a fee, such as an estate for the life of a third person.—**Statute of entail**, a name sometimes given to the statute de Donis Conditionalibus (which see, above).—**To bar an entail, to dock an entail**, to defeat the restrictions of an entail by aliening or resettling the land.

entailer (en-tā'lėr), *n.* One who executes an entail; one who limits the descent of his property to a particular heir or series of heirs.

The *entailer* cannot disappoint those children who have rights to a portion of his property. *Brougham.*

entailment (en-tāl'ment), *n.* [< *entail* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of entailing, or of limiting the descent of an estate to a particular heir and his descendants.—**2.** The state of being entailed.

ental (en'tal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐντός, within, + *-al.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, inner; internal: opposed to *ectal.* See *entad.*

entalent†, *v. t.* [ME. *entalenten*, < OF. *entalenter* = Pr. *entalentar*, *entalantar* = It. *intalentare*, excite, raise a desire, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *talentum*, an inclination, desire: see *en-*^{1} and *talent.*] To implant a desire in; endow with.

Trust parfite loue, entire charite,
Feruent will, and *entalented* corage.
Letter of Cupid.

Entalis (en'ta-lis), *n.* [NL.; a perversion of *Dentalium.*] A genus of tooth-shells, of the family *Dentaliidæ.* *E. striolata* is an American species.

entame^{1}†, *v. t.* [ME. *entamen*, < OF. *entamer* = Pr. *entamenar*, < ML. *intaminare*, touch, contaminate, < L. *in*, in, on, + **taminare*, touch: see *attame*^{2} and *contaminate.*] To harm; hurt; tear open.

Let not my foe no more my wounde *entame.*
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 79.

Thay hafe up hys hawberke thane, and handilez therundyre, . . .
Bothe his bakke and his breste, and his bryghte armez:
Thay ware fayne that they fande no flesche *entamede.*
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1160.

entame^{2}† (en-tām'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *tame.*] To tame; subdue.

'Tis not . . . your cheek of cream
That can *entame* my spirits to your worship.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

entangle (en-tang'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entangled*, ppr. *entangling.* [Formerly also *intangle;* < *en-*^{1} + *tangle.*] **1.** To tangle; intermix the parts of confusedly; make confused or disordered: as, to *entangle* the hair. See *tangle.* [Rare.]

What a happiness would it have been, could Hester Prynne . . . have distinguished and unravelled her own darling's tones, amid all the *entangled* outcry of a group of sportive children. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, vi.

2. To insnare; involve, so as to render extrication difficult; subject to constraining or bewildering complications: as, to *entangle* fish in the meshes of a net; to *entangle* a person in a labyrinth.

They are *entangled* in the land, the wilderness hath shut them in. Ex. xiv. 3.

Nature catches, *entangles*, and holds all such outrages and insurrections in her inextricable net. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

It is under this representation [of sensual pleasure] chiefly, that sin deceives, betrays, *entangles*, bewitches, destroys the souls of men. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

Snow is white and opaque in consequence of the air *entangled* among its crystals. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 154.

3. To involve in difficulties or embarrassments; embarrass, puzzle, or distract by adverse or perplexing circumstances, interests, demands, etc.; hamper; bewilder.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. Mat. xxii. 15.

I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts, and *entangle* their understandings, would be easily resolved. *Locke.*

=**Syn.** 1. To tangle, knot, snarl, mat.—2. *Involve*, etc. See *implicate.*—3. To confuse, mystify.

entangled (en-tang'gld), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *fretted.* [Rare.]

entanglement (en-tang'gl-ment), *n.* [< *entangle* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of entangling, or the state of being entangled; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity.

The sad, dangerous, and almost fatal *entanglements* of this corporeal world.
Dr. H. More, Pre-existence of the Soul, Pref.

It is to fence against the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the art of sophistry, that distinctions have been multiplied. *Locke.*

2. That which entangles; specifically, in *fort.*, an obstruction placed in front or on the flank of a fortification, to impede an enemy's approach. It is a kind of abatis made by partially severing the trunks of trees, pulling down the tops, and securing them to the ground by means of pickets or crotchets.—**Wire entanglements**, military entanglements made by placing at least three rows of stout pickets across the space to be obstructed, and twisting wire around them. The pickets are arranged in quincunx order, with the wires crossing diagonally.

entangler (en-tang'glėr), *n.* One who entangles. *Johnson.*

entangling (en-tang'gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *entangle*, *v.*] An entanglement or complication. [Rare.]

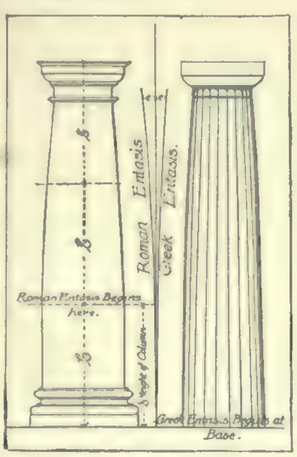
But miracles, like the hero's sword, divided these *entanglings* at a stroke, and at once made their way through them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. viii.

entangling (en-tang'gling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *entangle*, *v.*] Serving to entangle, involve, or embarrass.

Honest friendship with all nations, *entangling* alliances with none. *Jefferson*, Inaugural Address.

entasia (en-tā'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.: see *entasis.*] Same as *entasis*, 2.

entasis (en'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντασις, a stretching, distention, < ἐντείνειν (= L. *intendere*), stretch, < ἐν, in, on, + τείνειν = L. *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*^{1}.] **1.** In *arch.*, the swelling or outward curve of the profile of the shaft of a column. The entasis exists in perfection in the finest examples of Greek Doric, in which the swelling is greatest a little below the middle point of the shaft, but never so great as to interfere with the steady diminution of the shaft from the base upward. The entasis is designed both to counteract the optical illusion which would cause the profiles of the shafts to appear curved inward if they were bounded by straight lines, and to give the effect of life and elasticity to the column in its function of supporting superimposed weight.



Entasis.

e e, arcs of entasis (The proportions and the amount of entasis are much exaggerated for the purpose of illustration.)

2. In *pathol.*, constrictive or tonic spasm, as cramp, lockjaw, etc. See *tetanus.* Also *entasia.*

entask† (en-tåsk'), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *task.*] To lay a task upon. *Davies.*

Yet sith the Heav'ns haue thus *entaskt* my layes, . . .
It is enough, if heer-by I incite
Some happier spirit to do thy Muse more right.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

entasse† (en-tas'), *v. t.* [ME. *entassen*, < OF. *entasser*, F. *entasser*, < ML. *intassare*, heap up, < L. *in*, in, on, + ML. *tassus*, *tassa* (> F. *tas*, etc.), a heap.] To heap up; crowd together.

Gawein leide honde to his swerde and smote in to the thikkest of the presse, and passed thourgh the stour as thikke as thei weren *entassed*, and his felowes spake moche of the prowesse that thei saugh hym do.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 410

entassement† (en-tas'ment), *n.* [ME., < OF. *entassement*, F. *entassement*, < *entasser*, heap up: see *entasse.*] A heap; an accumulation; a crowd.

Ther was grete *entassement* of men and of horse vpon hepes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.

entastic (en-tas′tik), *a.* [Irreg. < *entasis.*] In *pathol.*, relating to, of the nature of, or characterized by entasis, or tonic spasm: as, an *entastic* disease.

entaylet†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *entail.*

The mortall steele despiteously *entayld*
Deepe in their flesh, quite through the yron walles.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

enté (oṅ′tā), *a.* [F. *enté*, pp. of *enter*, graft: see *ante*^{2}.] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *ante*^{2}. (*b*) Divided from the rest of the field by a wedge-shaped or chevron-like outline.

Enté en rond, similar to indented, but formed with curved instead of straight lines. *Aveling*, Heraldry, p. 142.

entecessour†, *n.* [A ME. form of *antecessor.*] A predecessor. See *antecessor.*

Loo, these ben iij. thynges, as seyn our *entecessours*,
That this trewe loveres togedir muste susteine.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 151. (*Halliwell.*)

enteche†, *v. t.* [ME. *entechen*, *entecchen*, affect, < OF. *entechier*, *enteichier*, *entecier*, *entessier*, also *entachier*, *antaichier*, *entacher*, *entequier*, *entoichier*, etc., affect, touch, esp. with evil or disease, infect, taint, mod. F. *entacher*, infect, taint (= Pr. *entecar*, *entacar*, *entachar*, infect, taint, = It. *intaccare*, cleave unto, charge with fault, blame, vilify, debase, etc.), < *en*, in, on, + *tache*, a spot, stain, blemish, reproach, *teche*, *taiche*, a spot, stain, ill habit, bad disposition, a natural quality or disposition: see *en-*^{1} and *tech*, *tetch.*] 1. To affect; especially, to taint, as with evil.

Who so that ever is *entecched* and defouled with yvel.
Chaucer, Boëthius, p. 120.

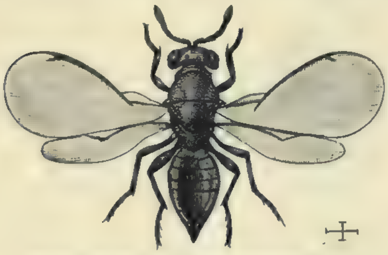
2. To endow.

On [one] of the best *enteched* creature,
That is, or shal, while that the world may dure.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 832.

enteche†, *n.* [ME., < *enteche*, *v.*] A spot; a stain.

I saide him sadly that i sek were,
& told him al treuly the *entecches* of myn euele.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 558.

Entedon (en′te-don), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1820), irreg. < Gr. ἐντός, within, + ἔδων, ppr. of ἔδειν, eat, = L. *edere* = E. *eat.*] The typical genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects of the subfamily *Entedoninæ*, as *E. imbrasus.*



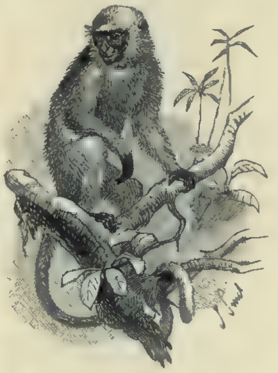
Entedon imbrasus. (Cross shows natural size.)

Entedoninæ (en″te-dọ-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entedon* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, distinguished by the four-jointed tarsi, the submarginal vein broken before reaching the costa, and the marginal vein reaching beyond the middle of the fore wing. The species are all parasitic, many of them being secondary parasites — that is, parasitic upon parasites. Also in the form *Entedonoidæ.*

entelechy (en-tel′e-ki), *n.* [< L. *entelechia*, < Gr. ἐντελέχεια, actuality, < ἐν τέλει ἔχειν, be complete (cf. ἐντελής, complete, full): ἐν, in; τέλει, dat. of τέλος, end, completion; ἔχειν, have, hold, intr. be.] Realization: opposed to *power* or *potentiality*, and nearly the same as *energy* or *act* (actuality). The only difference is that *entelechy* implies a more perfect realization. The idea of entelechy is connected with that of form, the idea of power with that of matter. Thus, iron is potentially in its ore, which to be made iron must be worked; when this is done, the iron exists in *entelechy.* The development from being in posse or in germ to entelechy takes place, according to Aristotle, by means of a change, the imperfect action or energy, of which the perfected result is the entelechy. Entelechy is, however, either first or second. *First entelechy* is being in working order; *second entelechy* is being in action. The soul is said to be the first entelechy of the body, which seems to imply that it grows out of the body as its germ; but the idea more insisted upon is that man without the soul would be but a body, while the soul, once developed, is not lost when the man sleeps. Cudworth terms his plastic nature (which see, under *nature*) a first entelechy, and Leibnitz calls a monad an entelechy.

To express this aspect of the mental functions, Aristotle makes use of the word *entelechy.* The word is one which explains itself. Frequently, it is true, Aristotle fails to draw any strict line of demarcation between *entelechy* and energy; but in theory, at least, the two are definitely separated from each other, and ἐνέργεια represents merely a stage on the path toward ἐντελέχεια. *Entelechy* in short is the realization which contains the end of a process: the complete expression of some function — the perfection of some phenomenon, the last stage in that process from potentiality to reality which we have already noticed. Soul then is not only the realization of the body; it is its perfect realization or full development.
E. Wallace, Aristotle's Psychology, p. xlii.

entellus (en-tel′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐντέλλειν, command, enjoin, < ἐν, in, + τέλλειν, make to arise, make accomplish.] The commonest semnopithecoid monkey of India, *Semnopithecus entellus*, indigenous to the hot regions of the Gangetic basins, but introduced in other parts of India, where it is held in veneration and treated with great honor by the natives. It is one of the slow or sedate monkeys, having little of the restlessness characteristic of most of the tribe, and is of moderate size, yellowish color, reddening on the limbs, with black hands and feet and blackish face. The most conspicuous feature is the cap of fur radiating from the top of the head, and peaked over the eyebrows, with full whiskers and beard on the cheeks and chin. The length of the head and body is about 2 feet, that of the tail about 3; the latter is not prehensile. Also called *hanuman.*



Entellus (*Semnopithecus entellus*).

entempest (en-tem′pest), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *tempest.*] To disturb as by a tempest; visit with storm. [Poetical.]

Such punishment I said were due
To natures deepliest stained with sin —
For aye *entempesting* anew
The unfathomable hell within.
Coleridge, Pains of Sleep.

entemple† (en-tem′pl), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *temple*^{1}.] To enshrine.

What virtues were *entempled* in her breast!
Chettle, Dekker, and Haughton, Patient Grissel.

entencion†, *n.* See *intention.*

entend†, *v.* An obsolete form of *intend.*

entender† (en-ten′dėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *tender*^{2}.] 1. To treat tenderly; cherish; succor.

Virtue alone *entenders* us for life:
I wrong her much — *entenders* us forever.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 525.

2. To make tender; soften; mollify.

For whatsoever creates fear, or makes the spirit to dwell in a righteous sadness, is apt to *entender* the spirit, and to make it devoute and pliant to any part of duty.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 7.

A man of a social heart, *entendered* by the practice of virtue, is awakened to the most pathetic emotions by every uncommon instance of generosity.
Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

entendment†, *n.* See *intendment.*

ententet†, *n.* and *v.* See *intent.*

entente cordiale (oṅ-toṅt′ kôr-di-al′). [F., cordial understanding: *entente*, understanding, intent; *cordiale*, fem. of *cordial*, cordial: see *intent*, *n.*, and *cordial.*] Cordial understanding; specifically, in *politics*, the friendly relations existing between one government and another.

There was not only no originality, but no desire for it — perhaps even a dread of it, as something that would break the *entente cordiale* of placid mutual assurance.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 339.

ententif†, **ententifly**†. See *intentive*, *intentively.*

enter^{1} (en′tėr), *v.* [< ME. *entren*, < OF. *entrer*, F. *entrer* = Pr. *intrar*, *entrar* = Sp. Pg. *entrar* = It. *entrare*, *intrare*, < L. *intrare*, go into, enter, < *intro*, to the inside, within, on the inside, contr. abl. of **interus* (> compar. *interior*, inner: see *interior*), < *in*, in (= E. *in*^{1}), + *-ter*, compar. suffix. Cf. *inter*^{2}, *enter-*, *inter-*.] I. *trans.* 1. To come or go into; pass into the inside or interior of; get into, or come within, in any manner: as, to *enter* a house, a harbor, or a country; a sudden thought *entered* his mind.

That darkesome cave they *enter*, where they find
That cursed man, low sitting on the ground,
Musing full sadly in his sullein mind.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 35.

For mischiefs manifold, and sorceries terrible
To *enter* human hearing. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

The garrison, in a panic, evacuated the fort, and the English *entered* it without a blow. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2. To penetrate into; pass through the outer portion or surface of; pierce: as, the post *entered* the soil to the depth of a foot.

Calf-like, they my lowing follow'd, through
Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking goss, and thorns,
Which *enter'd* their frail shins. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To go inside of; pass through or beyond: as, I forbid you to *enter* my doors.

Alone he *enter'd*
The mortal gate o' the city. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

4. To begin upon; make a beginning of; take the first step in; initiate: as, the youth has *entered* his tenth year; to *enter* a new stage in a journey.

You are not now to think what's best to do,
As in beginnings, but what must be done,
Being thus *entered.* *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

5. To engage or become involved in; enlist in; join; become a member of: as, to *enter* the legal profession, the military service or army, an association or society, a university, or a college.

You love, remaining peacefully,
To hear the murmur of the strife,
But *enter* not the toil of life.
Tennyson, Margaret.

The person who *entered* a community acquired thereby a share in certain substantial benefits.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 131.

He *entered* the public grammar school at the age of eight years. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, i.

6†. To initiate into a business, service, society, or method; introduce.

Come, mine own sweetheart, I will *enter* thee:
Sir, I have brought a gentleman to Court.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

This sword but shown to Cæsar, with this tidings,
Shall *enter* me with him. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 12.

I'll be bold to *enter* these gentlemen in your acquaintance. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

I am glad to *enter* you into the art of fishing by catching a Chub. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 68.

7. To insert; put or set in: as, to *enter* a wedge; to *enter* a tenon in a mortise; to *enter* a fabric to be dyed into the dye-bath.—8. To set down in writing; make a record of; enroll; inscribe: as, the clerk *entered* the account or charge in the journal.

Agues and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished.
Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

The motion was ordered to be *entered* in the books, and considered at a more convenient time.
Addison, Cases of False Delicacy.

I shall not *enter* his name till my purse has received notice in form. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 2.

9. To cause to be inscribed or enrolled; offer for admission, reception, or competition: as, to *enter* one's son or one's self at college; to *enter* a friend's name at a club; to *enter* a horse for a race.—10. To report at the custom-house, as a vessel on arrival in port, by delivering a manifest: as, to *enter* a ship or her cargo.—11. In *law:* (*a*) To go in or upon and take possession of, as lands. See *entry.* (*b*) To place in regular form before a court; place upon the records of a court: as, to *enter* a writ, an order, or an appearance.

Master Fang, have you *enter'd* the action?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

12. To set on game; specifically, of young dogs, to set on game for the first time.

No sooner had the northern carles begun their hunts-up but the Presbyterians flock'd to London from all quarters, and were like hounds ready to be *entred.*
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 143.

Before being *entered*, the dogs must be taught to lead quietly. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 219.

To enter a bill short, in *banking*, to note down in a customer's account the receipt, due-date, and amount of a bill not yet due, but which has been paid into the bank by the customer, the amount being carried to his credit only when the bill has been honored.—**To enter lands**, to file an application for public land in the proper land-office, in order to secure a prior right of purchase.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make an entrance, entry, or ingress; pass to the interior; go or come from without inward: used absolutely or with *in*, *into*, *on*, or *upon.* See phrases below.

Full grete was the bataile and the stour mortall, where as these wardes of Benoyk were *entred*, and medled with their enmyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 402.

But he that *entereth in* by the door is the shepherd of the sheep. John x. 2.

Will you vouchsafe to teach a soldier terms
Such as will *enter* at a lady's ear,
And plead his love-suit to her gentle heart?
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

Specifically — 2. To appear upon the stage; come into view: said of personages in a drama, or of actors: as, *enter* Lady Macbeth, reading a letter.

Back fly the scenes, and *enter* foot and horse.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 315.

3†. To begin; make beginning.

The year *entering.* *Evelyn.*

O pity and shame, that they, who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside!
Milton, P. L., xi. 630.

To enter into. (*a*) To get into the inside or interior of, or within the external inclosure or covering of; penetrate.

Although we know the Christian faith and allow of it, yet in this respect we are but entering; *entered* we are not *into* the visible Church before our admittance by the door of Baptism. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

(*b*) To engage in: as, to *enter into* business.

The original project of discovery had been *entered into* with indefinite expectations of gain.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

(*c*) To be or become initiated in; comprehend.

As soon as they once *entered into* a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies, and divisions.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

He *entered* freely *into* the distresses and personal feelings of his men. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

(*d*) To deal with or treat fully of, as a subject, by way of discussion, argument, and the like; make inquiry or scrutiny into; examine.

I cannot now *enter into* the particulars of my travels.
Gray, Letters, I. 240.

Into the merits of these we have hardly *entered* at all.
Brougham.

(*e*) To be an ingredient in; form a constituent part in: as, lead *enters into* the composition of pewter.

Among the Italians there are not only sentences, but a multitude of particular words, that never *enter into* common discourse. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Bohn), I. 393.

To enter into recognizances, in *law*, to become bound under a penalty, by a written obligation before a court of record, to do a specified act, as to appear in court, keep the peace, pay a debt, or the like.—**To enter on** or **upon.** (*a*) To begin; make a beginning of; set out on: as, to *enter upon* the duties of an office.

To take the childe for a chaunse & his choise moder,
And euyn into Egypt *entre on* his way.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4309.

We are now going to *enter upon* a new scene of events.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 20.

I protest, Clara, I shall begin to think you are seriously resolved to *enter on* your probation.
Sheridan, The Duenna, iii. 3.

(*b*) To begin to treat or deal with, as a subject, by way of discussion, argument, and the like.—**To enter with a superior,** in *Scots law*, to take from a superior a charter or writs by progress: said of a vassal on a change of ownership caused by death or sale.

enter²†, *v. t.* See *inter*¹.

enter³†, *a.* An obsolete form of *entire*.

enter-. [< ME. *enter-*, *entre-*, < OF. *entre-*, F. *entre-* = Sp. Pg. *entre-* = It. *inter-*, < L. *inter-*, < *inter*, between: see *inter-*.] A prefix immediately of French origin, but ultimately of Latin origin, signifying 'between': same as *inter-*. Though formerly the regular representative in English of the Latin *inter-*, and used as an English formative even in composition with native English words (as in *enterbathe*, *enterbraid*, *enterflow*, etc.), *enter-* has given way to the Latin form *inter-*, and now remains in only a few words, as *enterprise*, *entertain*, etc., where its force as a prefix is not felt. See *inter-*.

entera, *n.* Plural of *enteron*.

enteradenography (en-tẹ-rad-e-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *ἀδήν*, a gland, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of or treatise upon the intestinal glands.

enteradenology (en-tẹ-rad-e-nol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *ἀδήν*, a gland, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which relates to the intestinal glands.

enteralgia (en-tẹ-ral′ji-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia of the intestines.

enteralgy (en′tẹ-ral-ji), *n.* Same as *enteralgia*.

enterate (en′tẹ-rāt), *a.* [< *enteron* + *-ate*¹.] Having an enteron; provided with an alimentary canal: opposed to *anenterous*.

It is, I think, desirable to keep one's mind open to the possibility that anenterous parasites are not necessarily modifications of free, *enterate* ancestors.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 558.

enterbathe†, *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *bathe*.] To bathe mutually. *Davies.*

Cast away their spears,
And, rapt with joy, them *enterbathe* with tears.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

enterbraid†, *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *braid*.] To interlace. *Davies.*

Their shady boughs first bow they tenderly,
Then *enterbraid*, and bind them curiously.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

enterclose (en′tėr-klōs), *n.* [< OF. *entreclos*, a partition, separation, inclosure, < ML. *interclusus*, pp. of *intercludere*, inclose, < L. *inter*, between, + *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*¹, *close*².] In *arch.*, a passage between two rooms, or a passage leading from a door to the hall.

enterdeal† (en′tėr-dēl), *n.* See *interdeal*.

enterectomy (en-tẹ-rek′tọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *ἐκτομή*, cutting out.] In *surg.*, removal of a portion of the intestine.

If *enterectomy* becomes necessary the two ends of the bowel should always be united with a Czerny Lambert suture. *N. Senn*, Med. News, XLVIII. 506.

enterepiplomphalocele (en-tẹ-rep″i-plom-fal′ọ̄-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + NL. *epiploön* (q. v.), + Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia of the umbilicus, with protrusion of the omentum and intestines.

enterer (en′tėr-ėr), *n.* One who enters.

If any require any other little booke meet to enter children; the Schoole of Vertue is one of the principall and easiest for the first *enterers*, being full of precepts of ciuilitie, and such as children will soone learne and take a delight in. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxiii.

enterflow†, *n.* [< *enter-* + *flow*.] A channel.

These Ilands are severed one from another by a narrow *enterflow* of the Sea betweene.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, II. 215.

enteric (en-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντερικός*, < *ἔντερον*, intestine: see *enteron*.] Belonging to the intestines; intestinal. Specifically, in *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having an enteron or intestine; enterate: opposed to *anenterous*. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the enteron, or to the endoderm, which primitively forms the enteron: opposed to *deric*: as, *enteric* tube, the alimentary canal or digestive tract; *enteric* walls; *enteric* appendages.—**Enteric fever.** Same as *typhoid fever*. See *fever*¹.

entering (en′tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *enter*, *v.*] 1. The act of coming or going in, inserting, registering, etc.—2†. The opening or place at which one enters; entrance.

The cristin hem chaced to the see, and hilde hem so shorte in the *entringe* to the shippes that ther were of hem slain and drowned the haluendell or more.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 602.

3†. A beginning.

The *enterings* and endings of wars.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 306).

entering (en′tėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *enter*, *v.*] In *entom.*, an epithet applied to the canthus or process of the front when it is small, forming a little notch or sinus in the inner margin of the eye, as in many *Hymenoptera*.

entering-chisel (en′tėr-ing-chiz″el), *n.* See *chisel*².

entering-file (en′tėr-ing-fīl), *n.* See *file*¹.

entering-port (en′tėr-ing-pōrt), *n.* A port cut down to the level of the gun-deck, for the convenience of persons entering and leaving a ship.

enteritic (en-tẹ-rit′ik), *a.* [< *enteritis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to enteritis.

enteritis (en-tẹ-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine (see *enteron*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the intestines. In recent usage it denotes inflammation of the mucous and submucous tissue, and not of the serous or peritoneal coat. Also *endoenteritis*.

enterkiss†, *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *kiss*.] To kiss mutually; come in contact. *Davies.*

And water 'nointing with cold-moist the brims
Of th' *enter-kissing* turning globes extreams,
Tempers the heat.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

enter-know†, *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *know*.] To be mutually acquainted with. *Davies.*

I have desired . . . to *enter-know* my good God, and his blessed Angels and Saints.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World, Pref.

enterlace†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *interlace*.

entermet†, **entermeting**†. See *entermit*, *entermitting*.

entermewer (en′tėr-mū-ėr), *n.* [< *enter-* + *mewer*, < *mew*, change.] In *falconry*, a hawk gradually changing the color of its feathers, commonly in the second year.

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of Eyass and Ramage Hawks, of Sores and *Entermewers*.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, No. 5.

entermit†, **entermet**†, *v.* [ME. *entermitten*, *entermetten*, *entremeten*, < OF. *entremetre*, F. *entremettre* = Pr. *entremetre* = Sp. Pg. *entremeter* = It. *intramettere*, interpose, < ML. **intramittere* (also *intermittere*), put in among, mingle, < L. *intra*, within (*inter*, among), + *mittere*, send, put: see *mission*, and cf. *intermit*.] I. *trans.* Reflexively, to interpose (one's self in a matter); concern (one's self with a thing): with *with* or *of*.

He is coupable that *entremettith him* or mellith him *with* such thing as aperteyneth not unto him.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus, p. 178.

Noghte for to lene sumtyme gastely ocupacyone and *entermete the with* werldly besynes in wyse kepynge and dispendynge of thi werldly gudes, and gud rewlynge of thi seruauntes. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

II. *intrans.* To concern one's self (with a thing); have to do; interpose; intermeddle: with *of*.

Ye shull swere neuer to *entermete of* that arte, and I will that ye be confessed and take youre penaunce so that youre soules be not dampned. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 39.

entermitting†, **entermeting**†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *entermit*, *v.*] Intermeddling; interference.

Thow sholdest haue knowen that Clergye can and conceiued more thorugh Resoun;
For Resoun wolde haue reherced the rizte as Clergye saide,
Ac for thine *entermetyng* here artow forsake.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 406.

entero-. [The combining form (*enter-* before a vowel) of Gr. *ἔντερον*: see *enteron*.] An element in words of Greek origin, signifying 'intestine.'

enterocele (en′tẹ-rọ̄-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντεροκήλη*, < *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernial tumor, in any situation, whose contents are a portion of the intestines.

enterocelic (en″tẹ-rọ̄-sē′lik), *a.* [< *enterocele* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with enterocele.

enterochlorophyl, enterochlorophyll (en″tẹ-rō-klō′rọ̄-fil), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + NL. *chlorophyllum*, chlorophyl.] A form of chlorophyl which occurs in animals.

enterocholecystotomy (en″tẹ-rō-kol″ẹ̄-sis-tot′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *cholecystotomy*, q. v.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation providing a passage from the gall-bladder into the intestine.

Enterocœla (en″tẹ-rọ̄-sē′lä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *enterocœlus*: see *enterocœle*.] In Huxley's classification (1874), a series of deuterostomatous metazoans whose body-cavity is an enterocœle, as the echinoderms, chætognaths, enteropneustans, mollusks, brachiopods, and probably polyzoans: opposed to *Schizocœla* and *Epicœla*.

enterocœle (en′tẹ-rọ̄-sēl), *n.* [< NL. *enterocœlus*, adj., < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *κοῖλος*, hollow, *κοιλία*, belly.] That kind of body-cavity or cœloma which is proper to the *Actinozoa*; the somatic or perivisceral cavity of an actinozoan, consisting of the intermesenteric chambers collectively, made one with the gastric or proper enteric cavity by means of a common axial chamber. See *Actinozoa*, and extract under *ctenophoran*, *n.*

enterocœlic (en″tẹ-rọ̄-sē′lik), *a.* [< *enterocœle* + *-ic*.] Same as *enterocœlous*.

This latter space being *enterocœlic* in origin.
Nature, XXXVII. 334.

enterocœlous (en″tẹ-rọ̄-sē′lus), *a.* [< NL. *enterocœlus*: see *enterocœle*.] 1. Being or constituting an enterocœle: as, an *enterocœlous* cavity or formation.—2. Having an enterocœle; pertaining to the *Enterocœla*: as, an *enterocœlous* animal.

enterocolitis (en″tẹ-rō-kọ̄-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *κόλον*, the colon, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the small intestine and the colon.

enterocystocele (en″tẹ-rō-sis′tọ̄-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernia formed by the bladder and a portion of the intestine.

Enterodela† (en″tẹ-rọ̄-dē′lä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *enterodelus*: see *enterodelous*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a division of his *Infusoria polygastrica*, containing those infusorians which have an alimentary canal with oral and anal orifices: opposed to *Anentera*.

enterodelous (en″tẹ-rọ̄-dē′lus), *a.* [< NL. *enterodelus*, < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *δῆλος*, manifest.] Having an intestine, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the *Enterodela*.

enterodynia (en″tẹ-rọ̄-din′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the intestine.

entero-epiplocele (en″tẹ-rō-e-pip′lọ̄-sēl), *n.* [More correctly **enterepiplocele* (cf. *enterepiplomphalocele*), < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *ἐπιπλοκήλη*, a rupture of the omentum, < *ἐπίπλοον*, omentum, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernia which contains a part of the intestine and a part of the omentum.

enterogastritis (en″tẹ-rō-gas-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *γαστήρ*, belly, + *-itis*: see *gastritis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

enterogastrocele (en′tẹ-rō-gas′trọ̄-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *γαστήρ*, belly, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, an abdominal hernia.

enterography (en-tẹ-rog′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The anatomical description of the intestines.

enterohemorrhage (en″tẹ-rō-hem′ọ-rāj), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *αἱμορραγία*, hemorrhage.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage in the intestines; enterorrhagia.

enterohydrocele (en″tẹ-rō-hī′drọ̄-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *κήλη*, tumor: see *hydrocele*.] In *surg.*, intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.

entero-ischiocele (en″te̤-rō-is′ki-ọ-sēl), *n.* [More correctly **enterischiocele*, < Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *ἰσχίον*, ischium, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, ischiatic hernia formed of intestine.

enterolite, enterolith (en′te̤-rọ-līt, -lith), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *λίθος*, a stone.] An intestinal concretion or calculus: a term which embraces all those concretions which resemble stones generated in the stomach and bowels. Bezoars are enterolites.

enterolithiasis (en″te̤-rọ-li-thī′a̤-sis), *n.* [NL., < *enterolith* + *-iasis.*] In *pathol.*, the formation of intestinal concretions.

enterolithic (en″te̤-rọ-lith′ik), *a.* [< *enterolith* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an enterolite: as, an *enterolithic* concretion.

enterology (en-te̤-rol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the intestines or the viscera; what is known concerning the internal organs.

enteromerocele (en″te̤-rō-mē′rọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *μηρός*, thigh, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, femoral hernia containing intestine.

enteromesenteric (en″te̤-rō-mez-en-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *μεσεντέριον*, mesentery, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the mesentery and the intestines.—**Enteromesenteric fever**, enteric or typhoid fever.

Enteromorpha† (en″te̤-rọ-môr′fa̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *μορφή*, form.] A genus of green marine algæ. Its principal forms are now referred to *Ulva enteromorpha*. This has linear or lanceolate fronds composed of two layers of cells, which often separate, forming a tube. It is common in all parts of the world.

enteromphalus, enteromphalos (en-te̤-rom′fa̤-lus, -los), *n.*; pl. *enteromphali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *ὀμφαλός*, the navel.] In *surg.*, an umbilical hernia filled with intestine.

enteron (en′te̤-ron), *n.*; pl. *entera* (-ra̤). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, usually *ἐντερα*, the entrails, guts, intestines, neut. of **ἐντερος* (= L. **interus*, the assumed base of *interior*: see *interior*, *enter*), < *ἐν*, = E. *in*¹, + *-τερος*, compar. suffix.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the intestine, alimentary canal, or digestive space which is primitively derived from the endoderm, including its annexes and appendages, but excluding any digestive space which is primitively derived from an ingrowth of ectoderm (stomodæum or proctodæum). In its original undifferentiated state the enteron is called *archenteron*; in any subsequent changed state, *metenteron*, the intestine of ordinary language.—**Cephalic enteron.** See *cephalic*.

enteroparalysis (en″te̤-rō-pa-ral′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the intestines.

enteropathy (en-te̤-rop′a̤-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the intestines.

enteroperistole (en″te̤-rō-pe-ris′tọ-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *περιστολή*, taken in sense of 'constriction' with reference to the related *peristaltic*, q. v., < *περιστέλλειν*, wrap around, < *περί*, around, + *στέλλειν*, send.] In *surg.*, constriction or obstruction of the intestines, from a cause which acts either within the abdomen or without it, as strangulated hernia.

enteroplasty (en′te̤-rọ-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation for the restoration of an injured intestine.

Enteropneusta (en″te̤-rop-nūs′ta̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + **πνευστός* (cf. *πνευστικός*), verbal adj. of *πνεῖν*, breathe.] A group of animals of uncertain position, related to the tunicates, and constituted by the genus *Balanoglossus* alone. See cut under *Balanoglossus*.

enteropneustal (en″te̤-rop-nūs′ta̤l), *a.* [< *Enteropneusta* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the *Enteropneusta*, or to *Balanoglossus*.

enteroraphy, *n.* See *enterorrhaphy*.

enterorrhagia (en″te̤-rọ-rā′ji-a̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break. Cf. *hemorrhage.*] In *pathol.*, intestinal hemorrhage.

enterorrhaphia (en″te̤-rọ-rā′fi-a̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *ῥαφή*, a seam, suture, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] In *surg.*, the operation of sewing up the intestine where it has been cut or lacerated, as by a stab or gun-shot wound. It is now occasionally performed with success in cases where surgical interference was formerly deemed impracticable.

enterorrhaphic (en″te̤-rọ-raf′ik), *a.* [< *enterorrhaphy* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to enterorrhaphy: as, an *enterorrhaphic* operation.

enterorrhaphy, enteroraphy (en-te̤-ror′a̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Same as *enterorrhaphia*.

enterorrhœa (en″te̤-rọ-rē′a̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, undue increase of the mucous secretion of the intestines.

enterosarcocele (en″te̤-rō-sär′kọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, intestinal hernia complicated with sarcocele.

enteroscheocele (en-te̤-ros′kẹ-ọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *ὄσχεον*, scrotum, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, scrotal hernia consisting of intestine.

enterostenosis (en″te̤-rō-ste-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *στένωσις*, a straitening, < *στένος*, narrow, strait.] In *pathol.*, stricture of the intestines.

enterosyphilis (en″te̤-rō-sif′i-lis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + NL. *syphilis.*] In *pathol.*, a syphilitic affection of the intestine.

enterotome (en′te̤-rọ-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] An instrument for slitting intestines in dissection of the bowels, and for other purposes. It is a pair of scissors, with one blade longer than the other and hooked, so that the hook catches and holds the intestine while the instrument cuts.

enterotomy (en-te̤-rot′ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *τομή*, a cutting. Cf. *anatomy.*] 1. In *anat.*, dissection of the bowels or intestines.—2. In *surg.*, incision of the intestine, as in the operation for artificial anus, or for the removal of an obstruction.

Enterozoa (en″te̤-rọ-zō′a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *enterozoön.*] 1. Same as *Entozoa* (*b*).—2. A synonym of *Metazoa*; the whole of the second grade of animals, being those which, excepting anenterous worms, have an intestine or enteron, as distinguished from the *Plastidozoa* (*Protozoa*). [Little used.] *E. R. Lankester.*

enterozoan (en″te̤-rọ-zō′a̤n), *n.* [< *Enterozoa* + *-an.*] One of the *Enterozoa*, as an intestinal worm; a metazoan.

enterozoön (en″te̤-rọ-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντερον*, intestine, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] One of the *Enterozoa*; an enterozoan.

> The individual *Enterozoon* is not a single cell; it is an aggregate of a higher order, consisting essentially of a digestive cavity around which two layers of cells are disposed. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 830.

enterparlance† (en-tėr-pär′la̤ns), *n.* [< *enter-* + *parlance.*] Parley; mutual talk or discussion; conference.

> During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field.
> *Sir J. Hayward.*

enterparle† (en′tėr-pärl), *n.* A parley; a conference. *Richardson.*

> And therefore doth an *enterparle* exhort;
> Persuades him leave that unbeseeming place.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, ii.

enterpart†, entrepart†, *v. t.* [ME. *enterparten*, < *enter-* + *parten*, part.] To share; divide.

> It is frendes right, soth for to sayn,
> To *entreparten* wo, as glad desport.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 592.

enterpass†, *v. t.* [ME. *enterpassen*, *entirpassen*, < OF. *entrepasser*, pass, meet, encounter, < *entre*, between, + *passer*, pass: see *pass*, *v.*] To pass; meet; encounter.

> He was a goode knyght and hardy, and Gawein hym smote in *entirpassinge* thourgh the helme to the sculle.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

enterpassant†, *a.* [ME. *enterpassaunt*, < OF. *entrepassant*, ppr. of *entrepasser*, pass: see *enterpass.*] Passing; encountering.

> And Boors *enterpassaunt* hit hym on the helme with his swerde so fiercely that he hente on his horse croupe.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 329.

enterpendant†, *a.* [ME., also *enterpendaunt*; by error for **enterprendant*, < OF. *entreprendant*, equiv. to *entreprenant*, enterprising, bold: see *enterpreignant.*] Enterprising; adventurous; bold.

> Ffor the kynge Ventres was a noble knyght, and hardy and *enterpendaunt*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 177.

enterplead, enterpleader. See *interplead*, *interpleader*.

enterpreignant†, *a.* [ME. *entrepreignant*, < OF. *entreprenant*, also *entreprendant* (see *enterpendant*), enterprising, ppr. of *entreprendre*, undertake: see *enterprise.*] Enterprising; adventurous; bold.

> A full good knight was, gentile and wurthy,
> *Entrepreignant*, coragious and hardy.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2504.

enterprise (en′tėr-prīz), *n.* [Formerly also *enterprize* (cf. the simple *prize*¹); < OF *entreprise*, also *entreprinse* (F. *entreprise*), an enterprise, < *entrepris*, pp. of *entreprendre*, undertake, < ML. *interprendere*, undertake, < L. *inter*, among, + *prendere*, *prehendere*, take in hand. See *apprehend*, *comprehend*, *reprehend*, *apprentice*, *prize*¹. Cf. *emprise.*] 1. An undertaking; something projected and attempted; particularly, an undertaking of some importance, or one requiring boldness, energy, or perseverance.

> Alone shall I bere the strokes and dedes,
> For alone I haue take this *entreprise*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4685.

> Their hands cannot perform their *enterprise*. Job v. 12.

> *Enterprises* of great pith and moment,
> With this regard, their currents turn awry,
> And lose the name of action. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

> New *enterprises* and ceaseless occupation were the aliment of that restless and noble spirit.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 259.

2. An adventurous and enterprising spirit; disposition or readiness to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger, or which require boldness, promptness, and energy.

> He possessed industry, penetration, courage, vigilance, and *enterprise*. *Hume.*

> The unbought grace of life, the cheap defence of nations, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic *enterprise*, is gone.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Gift enterprise. See *gift*.=**Syn. 1.** Adventure, venture, attempt, effort, endeavor.—**2.** Energy, activity, alertness.

enterprise (en′tėr-prīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enterprised*, ppr. *enterprising*. [Formerly also *enterprize*; < *enterprise*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To undertake; attempt to perform or bring about. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> But rather gan in troubled mind devize
> How she that Ladies libertie might *enterprize*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. xii. 28.

> The men of Kent, Surrey, and part of Essex, *enterprised* the Seige of Colchester, nor gave over till they won it.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

> You *enterprised* a railroad through the valley, you blasted its rocks away, and heaped thousands of tons of shale into its lovely stream. *Ruskin*, Sesame and Lilies, ii.

2†. To essay; venture upon.

> Only your heart he dares not *enterprise*.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Dancing.

3†. To give reception to; entertain.

> In goodly garments that her well became,
> Fayre marching forth in honourable wize,
> Him at the threshold mett and well did *enterprize*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 14.

4†. To attack, as with a malady; overcome.

> When thei herde Merlin thus speke, thei were so hevy and so pensef that thei wiste not what to say ne do. Whan the kynge Arthur saugh hem so *enterprised*, he be-gan for to wepe with his yien. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 315.

5†. To surround; circumstance.

> And semed well that thei were alle come of gode issue, and it be-com hem well, that thei com so *entreprised*, and thei helde it a grete deboncrte that thei helde to-geder so feire. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 371.

II. *intrans.* To engage in an undertaking; essay; venture. [Rare.]

> Full many knights, adventurous and stout,
> Have *enterpriz'd* that Monster to subdew.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 45.

> He *enterprised* not toward the Orient, where he had begun & found the Spicerie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 217.

enterpriser (en′tėr-prī-zėr), *n.* An adventurer; a person who engages in important or hazardous undertakings. [Rare.]

> Every good deed sends back its own reward
> Into the bosom of the *enterpriser*.
> *Middleton*, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

enterprising (en′tėr-prī-zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *enterprise*, *v.*] Having a disposition for or a tendency to enterprise; ready to undertake, or resolute or prompt to attempt, important or untried schemes.

> What might not be the result of their enquiries, should the same study that has made them wise make them *enterprising* also? *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

> A family solicitor, unlike those who administer affairs of state, has no motive whatever for being *enterprising* in his client's affairs. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 10.

=**Syn.** *Adventurous*, *Enterprising*, *Rash*, etc. (see *adventurous*); alert, stirring, energetic, smart, wide-awake.

enterprisingly (en′tėr-prī-zing-li), *adv.* In an enterprising or resolute and adventurous manner.

enterprize†, *n.* and *v.* See *enterprise*.

entersole (en′tėr-sōl), *n.* Same as *entresol*.

entertain (en-tėr-tān′), *v.* [Formerly also *intertain*; < OF. *entretenir*, F. *entretenir* = Pr. *entretenir* = Sp. *entretener* = Pg. *entreter* = It. *intertenere*, *intrattenere*, < ML. *intertenere*, entertain, < L. *inter*, among, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*, and cf. *contain*, *detain*, *pertain*, etc. Cf. also D. *onderhouden* (= G. *unterhalten* = Dan. *underholde* = Sw. *underhålla*), entertain, < *onder*, etc., = E. *under*, + *houden*, etc., = E. *hold.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To maintain; keep up; hold.

There are a sort of men whose visages
Do cream and mantle like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stillness *entertain*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

He *entertain'd* a show so seeming just,
And therein so ensconced his secret evil,
That jealousy itself could not mistrust.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1514.

2†. To maintain physically; provide for; support; hence, to take into service.

A mantle and bow, and quiver also,
I give them whom I *entertain*.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 210).

In all his Kingdome were so few good Artificers, that hee *entertained* from England Goldsmiths, Plummers, Carvers and Polishers of stone, and Watch-makers.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 45.

To baptize all nations, and *entertain* them into the services and institutions of the holy Jesus. *Jer. Taylor.*

They have many hospitals well *entertained*.
Bp. Burnet, Travels, p. 49.

3. To provide comfort or gratification for; care for by hospitality, attentions, or diversions; gratify or amuse; hence, to receive and provide for, as a guest, freely or for pay; furnish with accommodation, refreshment, or diversion: as, to *entertain* one's friends at dinner, or with music and conversation; to be *entertained* at an inn or at the theater.

See, your guests approach;
Address yourself to *entertain* them sprightly,
And let's be red with mirth. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

The Queen going in progress, passed thro' Oxford, where she was *entertain'd* by the Scholars with Orations, Stage-plays, and Disputations. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 380.

4†. To provide for agreeably, as the passage of time; while away; divert.

I play the noble housewife with the time,
To *entertain* it so merrily with a fool.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 2.

Where he may likeliest find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and *entertain*
The irksome hours. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 526.

We *entertained* the time upon severall subjects, especialy the affaires of England and the lamentable condition of our Church. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 2, 1651.

5†. To take in; receive; give admittance to; admit.

Princes, and worthy personages of your own eminence have *entertained* poems of this nature with a serious welcome. *Ford*, Fancies, Ded.

Here shall they rest also a little, till we see how this newes was *entertained* in England.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 78.

When our chalice is filled with holy oil, . . . it will *entertain* none of the waters of bitterness.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

6. To take into the mind; take into consideration; consider with reference to decision or action; give heed to; harbor: as, to *entertain* a proposal.

Romeo,
Who had but newly *entertain'd* revenge.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

If thou *entertainest* my love, let it appear in thy smiling.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

I would not *entertain* a base design.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

The question of questions for the politician should ever be — "What type of social structure am I tending to produce?" But this is a question he never *entertains*.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 26.

7. To hold in the mind; maintain; cherish: as, to *entertain* decided opinions; he *entertains* the belief that he is inspired.—**8†.** To engage; give occupation to, as in a contest.

O noble English, that could *entertain*
With half their forces the full pride of France.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

Caesar in his first journey, *entertain'd* with a sharp fight, lost no small number of his Foot. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

9†. To treat; consider; regard.

I'll *entertain* myself like one that I am not acquainted withal. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

We say that it is unreasonable we should not be *entertained* as men, because some think we are not as good Christians as they pretend to with us.
Penn, Liberty of Conscience, v.

=**Syn.** 3. *Divert, Beguile.* See *amuse*.

II. *intrans.* To exercise hospitality; give entertainments; receive company: as, he *entertains* generously.

entertain† (en-tėr-tān′), *n.* [< *entertain*, *v.*] Entertainment.

But neede, that answers not to all requests,
Bad them not looke for better *entertayne*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

Your *entertain* shall be
As doth befit our honour, and your worth.
Shak., Pericles, i. 1.

entertainer (en-tėr-tā′nėr), *n.* One who entertains, in any sense.

We draw nigh to God, when, upon our conversion to him, we become the receptacles and *entertainers* of his good Spirit. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 89.

[They] proved ingrateful and treacherous guests to their best friends and *entertainers*.
Milton, Articles of Peace with Irish.

entertaining (en-tėr-tā′ning), *p. a.* Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting: as, an *entertaining* story; an *entertaining* friend.

His [James II.'s] brother had been in the habit of attending the sittings of the Lords for amusement, and used often to say that a debate was as *entertaining* as a comedy.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

entertainingly (en-tėr-tā′ning-li), *adv.* In an entertaining manner; interestingly; divertingly.

When company meet, he that can talk *entertainingly* upon common subjects . . . has an excellent talent.
Bp. Sherlock, Discourses, xxxvi.

My conversation, says Dryden very *entertainingly* of himself, is dull and slow, my humour saturnine and reserved. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

entertainingness (en-tėr-tā′ning-nes), *n.* The quality of being entertaining or diverting.

entertainment (en-tėr-tān′ment), *n.* [< OF. *entretenement*, F. *entretènement* = Sp. *entretenimiento* = Pg. *entretenimento* = It. *intertenimento*, *intrattenimento*, < ML. *intertenementum*, < *intertenere*, entertain: see *entertain*.] **1.** The act of furnishing accommodation, refreshment, good cheer, or diversion; that which entertains, or the act of entertaining, as by hospitality, agreeable attentions, or amusement. Specifically—(*a*) Hospitable treatment, accommodation, or provision for the physical wants, as of guests, with or without pay: as, a house of *entertainment* for travelers.

He *entertainement* gave to them
With venison fat and good.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 360).

We are all in very good health, and, having tried our ship's *entertainment* now more than a week, we find it agree very well with us.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 441.

Enter therefore and partake
The slender *entertainment* of a house
Once rich, now poor. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

(*b*) An exhibition or a performance which affords instruction or amusement; the act of providing gratification or diversion: as, the *entertainment* of friends with a supper and dance; a musical or dramatic *entertainment*.

At recitation of our comedy,
For *entertainment* of the great Valois,
I acted young Antinous. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

Beautiful pictures are the *entertainments* of pure minds, and deformities of the corrupted. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces. *Gay.*

2†. Maintenance; support; physical or mental provision; means of maintenance, or the state of being supported, as in service, under suffering, etc.

He must think us some band of strangers i' the adversary's *entertainment*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1.

The *entertainment* of the general upon his first arrival was but six shillings and eight pence.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

These chuffs, that every day may spend
A soldier's *entertainment* for a year,
Yet make a third meal of a bunch of raisins.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 1.

3. Mental enjoyment; instruction or amusement afforded by anything seen or heard, as a spectacle, a play, conversation or story, music or recitation.

The stage might be made a perpetual source of the most noble and useful *entertainment* were it under proper regulations. *Addison.*

4†. Reception; treatment.

1 *Serv.* Here's no place for you: Pray, go to the door.
Cor. I have deserv'd no better *entertainment*,
In being Coriolanus. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

5. A holding or harboring in the mind; a taking into consideration: as, the *entertainment* of extravagant notions; the *entertainment* of a proposal.

This friar hath been with him, and advised him for the *entertainment* of death. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

Such different *entertainment* as we call "belief, conjecture, guess, doubt, wavering, distrust, disbelief," &c.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xvi. 9.

That simplicity of manners which should always accompany the sincere *entertainment* and practice of the precepts of the gospel. *Bp. Sprat*, Sermons (1676).

=**Syn.** 1 and 3. *Diversion, Recreation*, etc. See *pastime*.

entertake† (en-tėr-tāk′), *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *take*; formed, by Spenser, after *entertain* and *undertake*.] To entertain; receive.

With more myld aspect those two, to *entertake*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 35.

entertissued† (en-tėr-tish′ṳd), *a.* [< *enter-* + *tissue*.] Interwoven; having various colors or materials intermixed.

The *enter-tissued* Robe of Gold and Pearle.
Shak., Hen. V. (1623), iv. 1.

entetch†, *v. t.* See *entech*.

entheal†, enthean† (en′thē̦-al, -an), *a.* [< L. *entheus*, < Gr. *ἔνθεος*, inspired: see *enthusiasm*.] Divinely inspired; enthusiastic.

Amidst which high
Divine flames of *enthean* joy, to her
That level'd had their way.
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).

entheasm (en′thē-azm), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἐνθεασμός*, < *ἐνθεάζειν*, be inspired, < *ἔνθεος*, inspired: see *entheal*.] Divine inspiration; ecstasy of mind; enthusiasm. [Rare.]

Altho' in one absurdity they chime
To make religious *entheasm* a crime.
Byrom, Enthusiasm.

A steady fervor, a calm persistent enthusiasm or *entheasm*, . . . which we regret, for the honor and the good of human nature, is too rare in medical literature, ancient or modern. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 127.

entheastic† (en-thē̦-as′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνθεαστικός*, inspired, < *ἐνθεάζειν*, be inspired: see *entheasm*.] Possessing or characterized by entheasm. *Smart.*

entheastically† (en-thē̦-as′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an entheastic manner; with entheasm. *Clarke.*

entheate† (en′thē̦-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνθεος*, inspired (see *entheal*), + *-ate*¹.] Divinely inspired; filled with holy enthusiasm.

Their orby crystals move
More active than before,
And, *entheate* from above,
Their sovereign prince laud, glorify, adore.
Drummond, Divine Poems.

enthelmintha (en-thel-min′thạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*), a worm.] In *med.*, a general name of intestinal worms, or *Entozoa*: of no definite classificatory significance.

enthelminthic (en-thel-min′thik), *a.* [< *enthelmintha* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to enthelmintha.

enthetic (en-thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνθετικός*, fit for implanting or putting in, < *ἔνθετος*, verbal adj. of *ἐντιθέναι*, put in, < *ἐν*, in, + *τιθέναι*, put: see *thesis*.] Introduced or placed in.—**Enthetic diseases**, diseases propagated by inoculation, as syphilis.

entheus (en′thē̦-us), *n.* [Improp. (as a noun in abstract sense) < L. *entheus*, < Gr. *ἔνθεος*, inspired: see *entheal*, *enthusiasm*.] Inspiration. [Rare.]

Without the *entheus* Nature's self bestows,
The world no painter nor no poet knows.
J. Scott, Essay on Painting.

enthral, *v. t.* See *enthrall*.

enthraldom (en-thrâl′dum), *n.* [< *enthrall* + *-dom*.] Same as *enthralment*. [Rare.]

The chief instrument in the *enthraldom* of nations.
Alison, Hist. Europe (Harper's ed., 1842), II. 59.

enthrall, enthral (en-thrâl′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inthrall*, *inthral*; < *en-*¹ + *thrall*.] **1.** To reduce to the condition of or hold as a thrall or captive; enslave or hold in bondage or subjection; subjugate.

I being the first Christian this proud King and his grim attendants euer saw: and thus *inthralled* in their barbarous power.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 30.

Whereby are meant the victories and conquests of Venice *inthralling* her enemies. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 254.

Hence—**2.** To reduce to or hold in mental subjection of any kind; subjugate, captivate, or charm: as, to *enthrall* the judgment or the senses.

She soothes, but never can *inthral* my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be joyn'd?
Prior.

Men will gain little by escaping outward despotism, if the Soul continues *enthralled*.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 257.

The beauty and sorrow [of the Italian cause] *enthralled* her. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 139.

enthralment, enthrallment (en-thrâl′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *inthralment*, *inthrallment*; < *enthrall* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of enthralling, or the state of being enthralled.

Till by two brethren (these two brethren call
Moses and Aaron) sent from God to claim
His people from *enthralment*, they return.
Milton, P. L., xii. 171.

2. Anything that enthralls or subjugates.

But there are
Richer entanglements, *enthrallments* far
More self-destroying. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

enthrill† (en-thril′), *v. t.* [< *en-*¹ + *thrill*.] To pierce; cause to thrill.

A dart we saw, how it did light
Right on her breast, and therewithal pale Death
Enthrilling it to reave her of her breath.
Mir. for Mags., p. 265.

enthrone (en-thrōn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enthroned*, ppr. *enthroning*. [Formerly also *inthrone*; ME. *entronen*, < OF. *enthroner*, < *en-* + *throne*, throne. Cf. *enthronize*.] **1.** To place on a throne; exalt to the seat of royalty; invest with sovereign authority; hence, to seat loftily; exalt eminently.

Aparty was he proude, presit after seruys,
He wold not gladly be glad, ne glide into myrth
But euermore ymaginand & *entrond* in thoghtes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3842.

Antony,
Enthron'd in the market-place, did sit alone.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

Beneath a sculptured arch he sits *enthroned.* *Pope.*

2. *Eccles.*, same as *enthronize*, 2.

At five o'clock Evensong, the new bishop was formally *enthroned.* *The Churchman*, LIV. 463.

enthronement (en-thrōn′mẹnt), *n.* [< *enthrone* + *-ment.*] The act of enthroning, or the state of being enthroned.

The *enthronement* of . . . as Archbishop of Canterbury took place. *The American*, V. 413.

enthronization (en-thrō-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *enthronize* + *-ation*; = Sp. *entronizacion* = Pg. *entronização* = It. *intronizzazione*, < ML. *inthronizatio(n-)*, < *inthronizare, inthronisare*, enthrone: see *enthronize.*] The act of enthronizing or enthroning; *eccles.*, the act of formally placing a bishop for the first time on the episcopal seat or throne (*cathedra*) in his cathedral. Also spelled *enthronisation.*

We have it confirmed by the voice of all antiquity, calling the bishop's chair a throne, and the investiture of a bishop, in his church, an *enthronization.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 240.

enthronize (en-thrō′nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enthronized*, ppr. *enthronizing.* [Formerly also *inthronize*; = Sp. *entronizar* = Pg. *entronizar* = It. *intronizzare*, < ML. *inthronisare*, < Gr. *ἐνθρονίζειν*, set on a throne, < *ἐν*, in, + *θρόνος*, a throne.] 1†. To enthrone; seat on high; exalt.

King of starres, *enthronized* in the mids of the planets.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 13.

With what grace
Doth mercy sit *enthroniz'd* on thy face!
John Hall, Poems (1646), p. 78.

2. *Eccles.*, to enthrone as a bishop; place a newly consecrated bishop on his episcopal throne. Also spelled *enthronise.*

enthunder† (en-thun′dėr), *v. i.* [< *en-*^{1} + *thunder.*] To thunder; hence, to perform any act that produces a noise resembling thunder, as discharging cannon.

Against them all she proudly did *enthunder*,
Until her masts were beaten overboard.
Mir. for Mags., p. 850.

enthuse (en-thūz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enthused*, ppr. *enthusing.* [Assumed as the appar. basis of *enthusiasm, enthusiastic.*] I. *trans.* To make enthusiastic; move with enthusiasm: as, he quite *enthused* his hearers. [Colloq.]

Being touched with a spark of poetic fire from heaven, and *enthused* by the African's fondness for all that is conspicuous in dress, he had conceived for himself the creation of a unique garment which should symbolize in perfection the claims and consolations of his apostolic office.
The Century, XXXV. 947.

II. *intrans.* To become enthusiastic; show enthusiasm: as, he is slow to *enthuse.* [Colloq.]

He did not, if we may be allowed the expression, *enthuse* to any extent on the occasion. *Cor. New York Tribune.*

enthusiasm (en-thū′zi-azm), *n.* [= D. G. *enthusiasmus* = Dan. *enthusiasme* = Sw. *entusiasm*, < F. *enthousiasme* = Sp. *entusiasmo* = Pg. *enthusiasmo* = It. *entusiasmo*, < Gr. *ἐνθουσιασμός*, inspiration, enthusiasm (produced, e. g., by certain kinds of music), < *ἐνθουσιάζειν*, intr. be inspired or possessed by a god, be rapt, be in ecstasy, tr. inspire, < *ἔνθους*, later contr. form of *ἔνθεος* (> L. *entheus*), having a god (Bacchus, Eros, Ares, Pan, etc.) in one, i. e., possessed or inspired by a god—of prophecy, poesy, etc., inspired from heaven; < *ἐν*, in, + *θεός*, a god: see *theism.*] 1. An ecstasy of mind, as if from inspiration or possession by a spiritual influence; hence, a belief or conceit of being divinely inspired or commissioned. [Archaic.]

Enthusiasm is nothing but a misconceit of being inspired. *Dr. H. More*, Discourse of Enthusiasm, § 2.

Enthusiasm . . . takes away both reason and revelation, and substitutes in the room of it the ungrounded fancies of a man's own brain, and assumes them for a foundation both of opinion and conduct.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xix. 3.

Inspiration is a real feeling of the Divine Presence, and *enthusiasm* a false one.
Shaftesbury, Letter concerning Enthusiasm, § 7.

2. In general, a natural tendency toward extravagant admiration and devotion; specifically, absorbing or controlling possession of the mind by any interest, study, or pursuit; ardent zeal in pursuit of some object, inspiring energetic endeavor with strong hope and confidence of success. Enthusiasm generally proceeds from honorable and exalted motives or ideas, whether correct or erroneous.

If there be any seeming extravagance in the case, I must comfort myself the best I can, and consider that all sound love and admiration is *enthusiasm*: the transports of poets, the sublime of orators, the rapture of musicians, the high strains of the virtuosi, all mere *enthusiasm!* Even learning itself, the love of arts and curiosities, the spirit of travellers and adventurers, gallantry, war, heroism—all, all *enthusiasm!* *Shaftesbury*, The Moralists, iii. § 2.

Enthusiasm is that state of mind in which the imagination has got the better of the judgment.
Warburton, Divine Legation, v., App.

It was found that *enthusiasm* was a more potent ally than science and munitions of war without it.
Emerson, Harvard Com.

A new religious *enthusiasm* was awakening throughout Europe: an *enthusiasm* which showed itself in the reform of monasticism, in a passion for pilgrimages to the Holy Land, and in the foundation of religious houses.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 495.

3. An experience or a manifestation of exalted appreciation or devotion; an expression or a feeling of exalted admiration, imagination, or the like: in this sense with a plural: as, his *enthusiasms* were now all extinguished; the *enthusiasm* of impassioned oratory.

He [Cowley] was the first who imparted to English numbers the *enthusiasm* of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less. *Johnson*, Cowley.

=**Syn.** 2. *Earnestness, Zeal*, etc. (see *eagerness*); warmth, ardor, passion, devotion.

enthusiast (en-thū′zi-ast), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *enthusiast* = Sw. *entusiast*, < F. *enthousiaste* = Sp. *entusiasta* = Pg. *enthusiasta* = It. *entusiasta, entusiaste*, < eccles. Gr. *ἐνθουσιαστής*, an enthusiast, a zealot, < *ἐνθουσιάζειν*: see *enthusiasm.*] 1. One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or that he is divinely instructed or commissioned. [Archaic.]

Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted on by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke.*

2. One who is given to or characterized by enthusiasm; one whose mind is excited and whose feelings are engrossed in devotion to a belief or a principle, or the pursuit of an object; one who is swayed to a great or an undue extent by emotion in regard to anything; a person of ardent zeal.

Chapman seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthusiast* in poetry. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

'Tis like the wondrous strain
That round a lonely ruin swells,
Which wandering on the echoing shore
The *enthusiast* hears at evening.
Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

The noblest *enthusiast* cannot help identifying himself more or less with the object of his enthusiasm; he measures the advance of his principles by his own success.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 23.

3. [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, one of the names given to a Euchite. =**Syn.** 2. Visionary, fanatic, devotee, zealot, dreamer. See comparison under *enthusiastic.*

enthusiastic (en-thū-zi-as′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *enthusiastick*; = Sp. *entusiástico* = Pg. *enthusiastico* = It. *entusiastico* (cf. D. G. *enthusiastisch* = Dan. *enthusiastisk* = Sw. *entusiastisk*), < Gr. *ἐνθουσιαστικός*, inspired, excited, act. inspiring, exciting, esp. of certain kinds of music, < *ἐνθουσιάζειν*, be inspired: see *enthusiasm.*] I. *a.* 1. Filled with or characterized by enthusiasm, or the conceit of special intercourse with God, or of direct revelations or instructions from him. [Archaic.]

An *enthusiastick* or prophetick style, by reason of the eagerness of the fancy, doth not always follow the even thread of discourse. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. Prone to enthusiasm; zealous or devoted; passionate in devotion to a belief or a principle, or the pursuit of an object: as, an *enthusiastic* reformer.

A young man . . . of a visionary and *enthusiastic* character. *Irving.*

3. Elevated; ardent; inspired by or glowing with enthusiasm: as, the speaker addressed the audience in *enthusiastic* strains.

Feels in his transported soul
Enthusiastic raptures roll. *W. Mason*, Odes, v.

=**Syn.** *Enthusiastic, Fanatical*; eager, zealous, devoted, fervent, passionate, glowing; heated, inflamed, visionary. *Enthusiastic* is most frequently used with regard to a person whose sympathies or feelings are warmly engaged in favor of any cause or pursuit, and who is full of hope and ardent zeal; while *fanatical* is generally said of a person who has fantastic and extravagant views on religious or moral subjects, or some similarly absorbing topic. See *superstition.*

II.† *n.* An enthusiast.

The dervis and other santoons, or *enthusiasticks*, being in the croud, express their zeal by turning round.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 326.

enthusiastical (en-thū-zi-as′ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *enthusiastic*, 1. [Now rare.]

Very extravagant, therefore, and unwarrantable are those flights of devotion which some *enthusiastical* saints . . . have indulged themselves in.
Bp. Atterbury, Works, I. ix.

enthusiastically (en-thū-zi-as′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In an enthusiastic manner; with enthusiasm.

He [John Oxenbridge] preached very *enthusiastically* in several places in his travels to and fro.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

I became *enthusiastically* fond of a sequestered life.
V. Knox, Essays, xxix.

enthymema (en-thi-mē′mạ̈), *n.* [L.] Same as *enthymeme.*

enthymematical (en″thi-mẹ̄-mat′i-kạl), *a.* [< *enthymema(t-)* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to or including an enthymeme.

enthymeme (en′thi-mēm), *n.* [= F. *enthymème*, < L. *enthymema*, < Gr. *ἐνθύμημα*, a thought, argument, an enthymeme, < *ἐνθυμεῖσθαι*, consider, keep in mind, < *ἐν*, in, + *θυμός*, mind.] 1. In *Aristotle's logic*, an inference from likelihoods and signs, which with Aristotle is the same as a rhetorical syllogism.

Must we learn from canons and quaint sermonings . . . to illumine a period, to wreath an *enthymeme* with masterous dexterity? *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. A syllogism one of the premises of which is unexpressed. This meaning of the word, which is the current one, arose from the preceding through a change in the conception of a rhetorical argument with the Roman writers (Quintilian, etc.).

However, an inference need not be expressed thus technically; an *enthymeme* fulfils the requirements of what I have called Inference.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 252.

Enthymeme of the first or **second order**, a syllogism with only the major or minor premise expressed.

entice (en-tīs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enticed*, ppr. *enticing.* [Formerly also *entise, intice, intise*; < ME. *enticen, entisen*, < OF. *enticer, enticher*, excite, entice; origin unknown.] To draw on or induce by exciting hope or desire; incite by the presentation of pleasurable motives or ideas; allure; attract; invite; especially, in a bad sense, to allure or induce to evil.

Will *intised* to wantonnes, doth easelie allure the mynde to false opinions. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

By fair persuasions, mix'd with sugar'd words,
We will *entice* the Duke of Burgundy
To leave the Talbot, and to follow us.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

He an unfeigned Ulysses to her, for whose sake neither the wiles of Circe, or enchantments of Sirens, or brunts of war, could force or *entice* to forgetfulness.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, i.

When the worm is well baited, it will crawl up and down as far as the lead will give leave, which much *enticeth* the fish to bite without suspicion.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 150.

=**Syn.** *Lure, Decoy*, etc. (see *allure*^{1}); tempt, inveigle, wheedle, cajole.

enticeable (en-tī′sạ̈-bl), *a.* [< *entice* + *-able.*] Capable of being enticed or led astray.

enticement (en-tīs′mẹnt), *n.* [Formerly also *inticement*; < ME. *enticement, entysement*, < OF. *enticement*, < *enticer*, entice: see *entice* and *-ment.*] 1. The act or practice of enticing or of inducing or instigating by exciting hope or desire; allurement; attraction; especially, the act of alluring or inducing to evil: as, the *enticements* of evil companions.

By mysterious *enticement* draw
Bewilder'd shepherds to their path again.
Keats, Endymion, i.

2. Means of enticing; inducement; incitement; anything that attracts by exciting desire or pleasing expectation.

Their promises, *enticements*, oaths, and tokens, all these engines of lust. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 5.

They [Carmelite nuns] never see any man, for fear of *inticements* to vanity. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 18.

3. The state or condition of being enticed, seduced, or led astray. =**Syn.** 1. Temptation, blandishment, inveiglement, coaxing.—2. Lure, decoy, bait.

enticer (en-tī′sėr), *n.* One who or that which entices; any one inducing or inciting to evil, or seducing.

A sweet voice and music are powerful *enticers.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 481.

enticing (en-tī′sing), *p. a.* Alluring; attracting; charming. Formerly also *inticing.*

She gave him of that fair *enticing* fruit.
Milton, P. L., ix. 996.

For the impracticable, however theoretically *enticing*, is always politically unwise. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 166.

enticingly (en-tī′sing-li), *adv.* In an enticing or winning manner; charmingly. Formerly also *inticingly.*

She strikes a lute well,
Sings most *inticingly*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 1.

entiltment† (en-tilt'mẹnt), *n.* [< *en-*^{1} + *tilt* + *-ment.*] A shed; a tent. *Davies.*

The best houses and walls there were of mudde, or canvaz, or poldavies *entiltments*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 171).

Entimus (en'ti-mus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1826), < Gr. ἔντιμος, honored, prized, < ἐν, in, + τιμή, honor.] A remarkable genus of curculios or weevils, of the subfamily *Otiorhynchinæ*, including such as the diamond-beetle of South America, *E. imperialis*, an inch or more in length, deeply punctate, black, the punctures lined with brilliant green scales. There are about 6 other species, all South American. See cut under *diamond-beetle*.

entire (en-tīr'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *intire*, *entyre*, *intyre*; < ME. *entyre*, *enter*, < OF. (and F.) *entier* = Pr. *entier*, *enteir* = Sp. *entero* = Pg. *inteiro* = It. *intero*, < L. *integer*, acc. *integrum*, whole: see *integer*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Whole; unbroken; undiminished; perfect; not mutilated; complete; having all its normal substance, elements, or parts: as, not an article was left *entire*.

One *entire* and perfect chrysolite. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

With strength *entire*, and free-will arm'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 9.

The walls of this Towne are very *intyre*, and full of towers at competent distances. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 7, 1641.

The second qualification required in the Action of an Epic Poem is, that it should be an *entire* Action.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

2. In *bot.*, without toothing or division: applied to leaves, petals, etc.—**3.** In *her.*, reaching the sides of the shield and apparently made fast to them: said of a bearing, such as a cross.—**4.** Not castrated or spayed; uncut: as, an *entire* horse (that is, a stallion as distinguished from a gelding).—**5.** Full; complete; undivided; wholly unshared, undisputed, or unmixed: as, the general had the *entire* command of the army; to have one's *entire* confidence.

Of what bless'd angel shall my lips inquire
The undiscover'd way to that *entire*
And everlasting solace of my heart's desire?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.

In thy presence joy *entire*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 265.

6†. Essential; real; true.

Love's not love
When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from the *entire* point. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

7†. Interior; internal.

Casting secret flakes of lustfull fire
From his false eyes into their harts and parts *entire*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 48.

[This use is perhaps due to a belief that *entire* and *interior* are from the same root.]—**Entire function.** See *function.* **Entire horse.** See 4.—**Entire tenancy**, in *law*, ownership by one person, in contradistinction to a *several tenancy*, which implies a tenancy jointly or in common with others.=**Syn. 1** and **5.** *Whole, Total*, etc. See *complete*. (See also *radical*^{1}.)

II. *n.* **1.** The total; the whole matter or thing; entirety. [Rare.]

I am narrating as it were the Warrington manuscript, which is too long to print in *entire*.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxiii.

2. A kind of malt liquor known also as *porter* or *stout*. [Before the introduction of porter in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, the chief malt liquors in Great Britain were ale, beer, and twopenny. A good deal of trouble was caused by demands for mixtures of these. At last a brewer hit upon a beverage which was considered to combine the flavors of these three, and which was called *entire*, as being drawn from one cask. As it was much drunk by porters and other working people, it also received the name of *porter*. In England, at present, the word *entire* is seldom heard or seen, except in connection with the name of some brewer or firm, as part of a sign or advertisement. See *porter*^{3}.]

entire† (en-tīr'), *adv.* [< *entire*, *a.*] Entirely; wholly; unreservedly: as, your *entire* loving brother.

Blest is the maid and worthy to be blest
Whose soul, *entire* by him she loves possest,
Feels every vanity in fondness lost.
Lord Lyttelton, Advice to a Lady.

entirely†, *a.* [ME. *enterly*; < *entire* + *-ly*^{1}.] Entire.

Beseechynge you ever with myn *enterly* hert.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 41.

entirely (en-tīr'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *intirely*; < ME. *entierly*, *entyerly*, *entyreliche*; < *entire* + *-ly*^{2}.] **1.** Wholly; completely; fully; without exception or division: as, the money is *entirely* lost.

Thei kepen *entierly* the Cômaundement of the Holy Book Alkaron, that God sente hem be his Messager Machomet.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 139.

Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea. *Raleigh.*

The place was so situated as *entirely* to command the mouth of the Tiber. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

2. Without admixture or qualification; unreservedly; heartily; sincerely; faithfully.

And the kynge and the quene prayed hym right *entierly*, soone for to come a-gein. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 678.

Loue god, for he is good and grounde of alle treuthe;
Loue thyn enemy *entyerly* godes heste to ful-fille.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 142.

To highest God *entirely* pray. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 32.

His father, that so tenderly and *entirely* loves him.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

entireness (en-tīr'nes), *n.* [< *entire* + *-ness*.] **1.** Completeness; fullness; unbroken form or state: as, the *entireness* of an arch or a bridge.

And a little off stands the Sepulchre of Rachell, by the Scripture affirmed to have been buryed hereabout, if the *entirenesse* thereof doe not confute the imputed antiquity.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 137.

2. Integrity; wholeness of heart; faithfulness: as, the *entireness* of one's devotion to a cause.

The late land
I took by false play from you, with as much
Contrition and *entireness* of affection
To this most happy day again I render.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

Christ, the bridegroom, praises the bride, his Church, for her beauty, for her *entireness*.
Bp. Hall, Beauty of the Church.

3†. Intimacy; familiarity.

True Christian love may be separated from acquaintance, and acquaintance from *entireness*. *Bp. Hall.*

entirety (en-tīr'ti), *n.*; pl. *entireties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *intirety*, *entierty*; < *entire* + *-ty*, suggested by its doublet *integrity*, q. v.] **1.** The state of being entire or whole; wholeness; completeness: as, *entirety* of interest.

Since in its *entirety* it is plainly inapplicable to England, it cannot be copied. *Gladstone.*

The aqueduct as now building can be utilized in its *entirety*. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8890.

It is not in detached passages that his [Chaucer's] charm lies, but in the *entirety* of expression and the cumulative effect of many particulars working toward a common end.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 260.

2. That which is entire; an undivided whole.

Sometimes the attorney . . . setteth down an *entirety*, where but a moiety . . . was to be passed.
Bacon, Office of Alienations.

Tenancy by entireties, in *law*, a kind of tenure created by a conveyance or devise of an estate to a man and his wife during coverture, who at common law are then said to be *tenants by entireties*—that is, each is seized of the whole estate, and neither of a part.

entitative (en'ti-tạ̄-tiv), *a.* [< *entity* + *-ative*.] Pertaining to existence or entity: usually opposed to *objective* in the old sense of the latter word.

Whether it [moral evil] has not some natural good for its subject, and so the *entitative* material act of sin be physically or morally good?
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things (1811), p. 340.

Entitative act, actuality, that which distinguishes existence, or being in actu, from being in power or in germ. Thus, the *entitative material act of sin* is the existence of sin considered as an outward event, not as sin.—**Entitative being**, real being, opposed to intentional or objective being, which is existence merely as an object of consciousness.—**Entitative power**, the power of becoming something; potential being.

entitatively (en'ti-tạ̄-tiv-li), *adv.* Intrinsically; taken itself apart from extrinsic circumstances.

entitle (en-tī'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entitled*, ppr. *entitling*. [Formerly also *intitle* (also *entitule*, *intitule*, after mod. F. and ML.); < ME. *entitlen*, < OF. *entituler*, F. *intituler* = Pr. *intitular*, *entitular*, *entitolar* = Sp. Pg. *intitular* = It. *intitolare*, < ML. *intitulare*, give a title or name to, < L. *in*, in, + *titulus*, a title: see *title*.] **1.** To give a name or title to; affix a name or appellation to; designate; denominate; name; call; dignify by a title or honorary appellation; style: as, the book is *entitled* "Commentaries on the Laws of England"; an ambassador is *entitled* "Your Excellency."

That which in mean men we *entitle* patience.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 2.

Some later writers . . . *entitle* this ancient fable, Penelope. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

2. To give a title, right, or claim to; give a right to demand or receive; furnish with grounds for laying claim: as, his services *entitle* him to our respect.

A Queen, who wears the crown of her forefathers, to which she is *entitled* by blood.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. viii.

If he had birth and fortune to *entitle* him to match into such a family as ours, she knew no man she would sooner fix upon. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

3†. To appropriate as by title; attribute or attach as by right.

If his Maiestie would please to *intitle* it to his Crowne, and yearely that both the Gouernours here and there may giue their accounts to you.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 106.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* Christianity to their designs! *Locke.*

4†. To attribute; ascribe.

The ancient proverb . . . *entitles* this work . . . peculiarly to God himself. *Milton.*

Entitled in the cause, in *law*, having as a heading or caption the name of a cause or suit, to indicate that the paper so entitled is a proceeding therein.=**Syn. 1.** To christen, dub.

entitule (en-tit̮'ụ̄l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entituled*, ppr. *entituling*. [Formerly also *intitule*; < OF. *entituler*, F. *intituler*, entitle: see *entitle*.] To entitle; give a name or title to: as, the act *entituled* the General Police (Scotland) Act, 1860. [Great Britain.]

Nor were any of the elder Prophets so *entituled*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 173.

entity (en'tị-ti), *n.*; pl. *entities* (-tiz). [= F. *entité* = Sp. *entidad* = Pg. *entidade* = It. *entità*, < ML. *entita(t-)s*, < *en(t-)s*, a thing: see *ens*.] **1.** Being: in this, its original sense, the abstract noun corresponding to the concrete *ens*.

Where *entity* and quiddity,
The ghosts of defunct bodies, fly.
Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 145.

When first thou gav'st the promise of a man,
When th' embrion spark of *entity* began. *Hart.*

2. An independent ens; a thing; a substance; an ontological chimera. As a concrete noun, it is chiefly used to express the current notion of the mode of being attributed by scholastic metaphysicians to general natures and to formalities. Modern writers have generally said the schoolmen made *entities* of words, a judgment which seems to espouse the nominalistic side of the great dispute, although the writers who use this phrase are not decided nominalists. Such being the connection which by its associations gives the word *entity* its meaning, the latter is necessarily vague.

The schools have of late much amused the world with a way they have got of referring all natural effects to certain *entities* that they call real qualities, and accordingly attribute to them a nature distinct from the modification of the matter they belong to, and in some cases separable from all matter whatsoever. . . . Aristotle usually calls substances simply ὄντα, *entities*.
Boyle, Origin of Forms (Works, 2d ed., III. 12, 16).

The realists maintained that general names are the names of general things. Besides individual things, they recognised another kind of things, not individual, which they technically called second substances, or universals a parte rei. Over and above all individual men and women there was an *entity* called Man—Man in general, which inhered in the individual men and women, and communicated to them its essence.
J. S. Mill, Exam. of Hamilton, xvii.

The scientific acceptance of laws and properties is quite as metaphysical as the scholastic acceptance of *entities* and quiddities; but the justification of the one set is their objective validity, i. e. their agreement with sensible experience; the illusoriness of the other is their incapability of being resolved into sensible concretes.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 62.

There is scarcely a less dignified *entity* than a patrician in a panic. *Disraeli.*

The foremost men of the age accept the ether not as a vague dream, but as a real *entity*.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 125.

Will is essentially a self-procreating, self-sustaining, spiritual *entity*, which owns no natural cause, obeys not law, and has no sort of affinity with matter.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. i.

Actual entity, actual existence.—**Determinative entity**, the mode of existence of a singular thing in a definite time and place.—**Positive entity**, hæcceity, as being that mode of existence by which a general nature is determined to be individual.—**Quidditative entity**, the mode of being of a general nature not determined to be individual.

ento-. [Gr. ἐντο-, combining form of ἐντός (= L. *intus*), within, inside, < ἐν = E. *in*: see *in*^{1}.] A prefix, chiefly used in biological terms, denoting 'within, inside, inner, internal': opposed to *ecto-* and *exo-*. It is the same as *endo-*, but is less frequently used; in some cases it is synonymous with *hypo-*, since that which is internal is also under the surface.

entoblast (en'tọ̄-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. ἐντός, within, + βλαστός, bud, germ.] In *biol.*, the nucleolus of a cell. *Agassiz.*

entobliquus (en-tob-lī'kwus), *n.*; pl. *entobliqui* (-kwī). [NL., < Gr. ἐντός, within, + L. *obliquus*, oblique.] The internal oblique muscle of the abdomen; the obliquus abdominis internus.

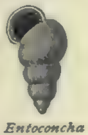
entobranchiate (en-tọ̄-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. ἐντός, within, + *branchiate*, q. v.] Having the gills or branchiæ internal or concealed, as in most mollusks.

entocarotid (en"tọ̄-ka-rot'id), *n.* [< Gr. ἐντός, within, + *carotid*, q. v.] The internal carotid artery; the inner branch of the common carotid. See cut under *embryo*.

entocele (en'tọ̄-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἐντός, within, + κήλη, rupture.] In *pathol.*, morbid displacement of parts; ectopia.

entocœlian (en-tọ-sē'li-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *κοιλία*, belly.] Situated in a cavity of the brain: applied to that part of the corpus striatum (the nucleus caudatus) which appears in the lateral ventricle.

Entoconcha (en-tọ-kong'ka̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντος*, within, + *κόγχη*, a shell: see *conch.*] A remarkable genus of gastropod mollusks parasitic in holothurians, degraded by parasitism, and of uncertain systematic position among *Gastropoda*. These mollusks are still imperfectly known, but are supposed to be nudibranchs. *E. mirabilis* is an internal worm-like parasite of *Synapta digitata*, with one end hanging free in the body-cavity of *Synapta*, the other attached to the alimentary canal of the host, and contained in what is called the molluskigerous sac occasionally found in *Synapta*. The eggs develop a velum and an operculated shell, found free in the body-cavity of the host, whence the name. *E. muelleri* is another species of the genus, found in the trepang, *Holothuria edulis.*


Entoconcha muelleri, enlarged.

entoconchid (en-tọ-kong'kid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Entoconchidæ.*

Entoconchidæ (en-tọ-kong'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entoconcha* + *-idæ.*] The family of parasitic mollusks which *Entoconcha* represents. The position of the family has been questioned. It has been considered to represent a tænioglossate monochlamydate azygobranchiate septant gastropod.

entocondyle (en-tọ-kon'dil), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *condyle*, q. v.] The inner or internal condyle of a bone, on the side next to the body: said especially of the condyles at the lower end of the humerus and femur respectively: opposed to *ectocondyle*. See *epicondyle.*

entocuneiform (en-tọ-kū'nẹ̄-i-fôrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *cuneiform*, q. v.] In *anat.*, the innermost one of the three cuneiform bones of the distal row of tarsal bones; the inner cuneiform bone; the entosphenoid of the foot, in relation with the inner digit. See cut under *foot.*

entoderm (en'tọ-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Same as *endoderm.*

entodermal (en-tọ-dėr'ma̤l), *a.* [< *entoderm* + *-al.*] Same as *endodermal.*

> The *entodermal* lining of the gastro-vascular canals.
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 100.

entodermic (en-tọ-dėr'mik), *a.* [< *entoderm* + *-ic.*] Same as *endodermal.*

> The division of the margin of the ectodermal disk into two parts, one resting directly on the *entodermic* yoke.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, III. 172.

ento-ectad (en"tō-ek'tad), *adv.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ectad*, q. v.] From within outward. See *ecto-entad.*

entogastric (en-tọ-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *gastric*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the interior of the stomach or gastric cavity of certain animals.—**Entogastric proliferation, entogastric gemmation**, phrases proposed by Huxley to designate a method of multiplication observed in certain *Discophora* of the group *Trachynemata*, and unknown among other *Hydrozoa*. It consists in the growth of a bud from the gastric cavity, into which it eventually passes on its way outward; while in all other cases gemmation takes place by the formation of a diverticulum of the whole wall of the gastrovascular cavity, which projects on the free surface of the body, and is detached thence (if it becomes detached) immediately into the circumjacent water. See *allœogenesis.*

> The details of this process of *entogastric gemmation* have been traced by Haeckel in Carmarina hastata, one of the Geryonidæ. . . . What makes this process of asexual multiplication more remarkable is that it takes place in Carmarinæ which have already attained sexual maturity, and in males as well as in females.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 135.

entogastrocnemius (en-tọ-gas-trok-nē'mi-us), *n.*; pl. *entogastrocnemii* (-ī). [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *gastrocnemius*, q. v.] The inner gastrocnemial muscle, or inner head of the gastrocnemius; the gastrocnemius internus. *Coues*, 1887.

entoglossal (en-tọ-glos'a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Situated in the tongue. Specifically applied—(*a*) in *ornith.*, to the bony part of the hyoidean arch, which specially supports the tongue, and is usually called the *glossohyal*; (*b*) in *ichth.*, to an anterior median bone of the hyoidean arch, supporting the tongue, analogous to if not homologous with the glossohyal of higher vertebrates.

> In the perennibranchiate Proteidea, the hyoidean arches are united by narrow median *entoglossal* and urohyal pieces, as in Fishes. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 154.

II. *n.* The entoglossal bone.

entoglutæus (en"tọ-glọ̈-tē'us), *n.*; pl. *entoglutæi* (-ī). [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *γλουτός*, the rump, buttocks: see *glutæus.*] The least gluteal muscle; the glutæus minimus. See *glutæus.*

entogluteal, entoglutæal (en"tọ-glọ̈-tē'a̤l), *a.* [< *entoglutæus* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the entoglutæus.

entoil† (en-toil'), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *toil*2.] To take with or as with toils; insnare; entangle.

> He cut off their land forces from their ships, and *entoyled* both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by sea and land.
> *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

entoire, entoyer (en-toi'ėr), *a.* In *her.*, charged with bearings not representing living creatures, such as mullets or annulets, eight, ten, or more in number: said of a bordure only. The more modern custom is to blazon "on a bordure sable eight plates," or the like.

Entolithia (en-tọ-lith'i-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *λίθος*, stone.] Those radiolarians whose silicious skeleton lies more or less completely inside the central capsule: opposed to *Ectolithia*. *Claus.*

entolithic (en-tọ-lith'ik), *a.* [As *Entolith-ia* + *-ic.*] Intracapsular or endoskeletal, as the skeleton of a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Entolithia*; not ectolithic.

Entoma† (en'tọ-mä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομα*, pl. of *ἔντομον*, insect, lit. (like equiv. L. *insectum*, insect) cut into, neut. of *ἔντομος*, cut into, cut to pieces, < *ἐντέμνειν*, *ἐνταμεῖν*, cut into, cut in two, cut to pieces, < *ἐν*, in, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] One of the eight prime divisions of animals made by Aristotle, corresponding to the more modern *Insecta*, and containing all the articulates or arthropods excepting the crustaceans.

entomatography (en"tọ-mạ-tog'ra̤-fi), *n.* An improper form of *entomography.*

entomb (en-töm'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *intomb*; < OF. *entomber*, < ML. *intumulare*, entomb, < L. *in*, in, + *tumulus*, a mound, tomb.] To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body; bury; inter.

> Processions were first begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were *entombed.* *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

> The sepulchre of Christ is not in Palestine! . . . He lies buried wherever man, made in his Maker's image, is *entombed* in ignorance. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 117.

entombment (en-töm'me̤nt), *n.* [< *entomb* + *-ment.*] The act of entombing, or the state of being entombed; burial; sepulture.

> Many thousands have had their *entombments* in the waters. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 16.

The entombment, specifically, the placing of the body of Christ in the tomb, as described in the Gospels. It has been made the subject of many works of art, the most celebrated of which is the painting by Titian, now in the Louvre at Paris.

entomere (en'tọ-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *embryol.*, the more granular of the two blastomeres into which the mammalian ovum divides, or a descendant of it in the first stages of development. The entomeres come to form the center of the mass of blastomeres, the other and outer blastomeres being called *ectomeres.*

entomic, entomical (en-tom'ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *Entoma* + *-ic, -ical.*] Relating to insects.

entomo-. [The combining form (*entom-* before a vowel) of Gr. *ἔντομον*, usually in pl. *ἔντομα*, insect: see *Entoma.*] An element in words of Greek origin, signifying 'insect.'

Entomocrania (en"tọ-mọ-krā'ni-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *κρανίον* (L. *cranium*), the skull.] One of many names of that division of vertebrates which is represented by the headless lancelet, amphioxus, or *Branchiostoma*: same as *Acrania*, *Pharyngobranchii*, *Leptocardia*, and *Cirrostomi.*

entomogenous (en-tọ-moj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, an insect, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-genous.*] In *mycol.*, growing upon or in insects: said of certain fungi.

entomographic (en"tō-mọ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *entomography* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to entomography; biographic, as applied to insects. *C. V. Riley.*

entomography (en-tọ-mog'ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, an insect, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. Descriptive entomology; the written description of insects; a treatise on insects.—2. A description of the life-history of any insect. *C. V. Riley.*

entomoid (en'tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Like an insect.

II. *n.* An object having the appearance of an insect.

Entomoletes (en-tọ-mol'e-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, an insect, + *ὀλέτης*, equiv. to *ὀλετήρ*, a destroyer, < *ὀλλύναι*, destroy, kill.] Same as *Chaptia*. *Sundevall*, 1872.

entomolin, entomoline (en-tom'ọ-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *-ol-* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] Same as *chitin.*

entomolite (en-tom'ọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil insect: a name applied to trilobites and related organisms, formerly classed with insects.

entomolith (en-tom'ọ-lith), *n.* Same as *entomolite.*

entomolithi, *n.* Plural of *entomolithus*, 2.

entomolithic (en"tọ-mọ-lith'ik), *a.* [< *entomolith* + *-ic.*] Resembling, containing, or pertaining to entomolites.

Entomolithus† (en-tọ-mol'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *λίθος*, stone.] 1. An old Linnean genus of trilobites, the few forms of which then known were named *Entomolithus paradoxus*. Hence—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *entomolithi* (-thī).] Trilobites in general; entomostracites.

entomolitic (en"tọ-mọ-lit'ik), *a.* [< *entomolite* + *-ic.*] Same as *entomolithic.*

entomologic, entomological (en"tọ-mọ-loj'ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* [= F. *entomologique* = Sp. *entomológico* = Pg. It. *entomologico*, < NL. *entomologicus*, < *entomologia*, entomology: see *entomology.*] Pertaining to the science of entomology.

> Our investigations into *entomological* geography.
> *Wollaston*, Var. of Species, v.

entomologically (en"tọ-mọ-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an entomological manner; according to or in accordance with the science of entomology.

entomologise, *v. i.* See *entomologize.*

entomologist (en-tọ-mol'ọ-jist), *n.* [= F. *entomologiste*; as *entomology* + *-ist.*] One versed in, or engaged in the study of, entomology.

> Monographia Apum Angliæ, a work which the young *entomologist* may take as a model. *Owen*, Anat., xvii.

entomologize (en-tọ-mol'ọ-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *entomologized*, ppr. *entomologizing*. [< *entomology* + *-ize.*] To study or practise entomology; gather entomological specimens. Also spelled *entomologise.*

> It is too rough for trawling to-day, and too wet for *entomologizing.* *Kingsley*, Life, I. 171.

entomology (en-tọ-mol'ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *entomologie* = Sp. *entomología* = Pg. It. *entomologia* = D. G. *entomologie* = Dan. Sw. *entomologi*, < NL. *entomologia*, < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of zoölogy which treats of insects, or *Insecta*. Formerly most articulates were regarded as *Entoma*, or "insects," and the science of entomology was equally extensive. The term is now usually restricted to the science of the true *Insecta*, *Condylopoda*, or *Hexapoda* (which see).

entomometer (en-tọ-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, an insect, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the parts of insects.

Entomophaga (en-tọ-mof'a̤-gä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *entomophagus*: see *entomophagous.*] 1. A subsection of *Hymenoptera terebrantia*, or boring hymenopterous insects. It contains the insectivorous or parasitic species, such as the ichneumon-flies and cuckoo-flies, which have the abdomen stalked; the female with a freely projecting ovipositor forming a borer or terebra, which is straight and inserted at the apex of the abdomen; and the larvæ apodal and aproctous, usually parasitic in the larvæ of other insects. The group is distinguished among the *Terebrantia* from the *Phytophaga* or saw-flies. The subsection includes the families *Chalcididæ*, *Proctotrypidæ*, *Braconidæ*, *Ichneumonidæ*, *Evaniidæ*, *Cynipidæ*, and *Chrysididæ*. *Westwood*, 1840. Also *Entomophagi*. [Scarcely in modern use.] 2. A division of marsupial mammals, containing those which have three kinds of teeth in both jaws, and a cæcum, as the bandicoots and opossums. *Owen*, 1839.—3. A division of edentate mammals, one of two primary groups of *Bruta* (the other being *Phytophaga*), containing insectivorous and carnivorous forms, as the ant-eaters and pangolins. It was divided into 4 groups, *Mutica*, *Squamata*, *Loricata*, and *Tubulidentata*. *Huxley.*—4. A division of chiropterous mammals, containing the ordinary bats, as distinguished from the fruit-bats. Also called *Insectivora*, *Animalivora*, and *Microchiroptera.*

entomophagan (en-tọ-mof'a̤-ga̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entomophaga*, in any sense of that word.

II. *n.* One of the *Entomophaga*, in any sense of that word, but chiefly used in entomology.

entomophagous (en-tọ-mof'a̤-gus), *a.* [< NL. *entomophagus*, < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding on insects; insectivorous.

entomophilous (en-tọ-mof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *φίλος*, loving.] Literally, insect-loving: applied to flowers in which, on account of their structure, fertilization can ordinarily be effected only by the visits of insects.

> There must also have been a period when winged insects did not exist, and plants would not then have been rendered *entomophilous*.
> *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 400.

Entomophthora (en-tọ̄-mof′thọ̄-rä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντομον, insect, + φθορά, destruction, < φθείρειν, destroy.] Formerly, a genus of *Entomophthoreæ*, now regarded as a subgenus or synonym of *Empusa*, 3.

Entomophthoreæ (en″tọ̄-mof-thō′rẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entomophthora* + *-eæ*.] A small group of fungi, most of which are parasites of insects. They produce hyphæ of large diameter and fatty contents, which at length emerge from the insect in white masses, and produce at their tips conidia which are forcibly thrown into the air. Resting spores are also produced. Five genera are recognized, of which the principal one is *Empusa*.

entomophytous (en-tọ̄-mof′i-tus), *a.* [< NL. *entomophytus*, < Gr. ἔντομον, insect, + φυτός, grown, verbal adj. of φύεσθαι, grow.] In *mycol.*, growing upon or in insects or their remains; entomogenous.

entomosis (en-tọ̄-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντομον, insect, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a disease caused by a parasitic hexapod insect.

Entomostega (en-tọ̄-mos′te-gä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντομον, insect, + στέγος, roof, house.] A division of *Foraminifera*, having the cells subdivided by transverse partitions.

Entomostomata (en″tọ̄-mos-tō′ma-tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντομον, insect, + στόμα, mouth.] In De Blainville's system, a family of siphonobranchiate gastropods, having the lip of the shell notched. It was made to include the modern families *Buccinidæ*, *Muricidæ*, *Harpidæ*, *Doliidæ*, *Cassididæ*, *Cerithiidæ*, *Plenaxidæ*, *Terebridæ*, and *Cancellariidæ*.

Entomostraca (en-tọ̄-mos′trạ̄-kä̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (O. F. Müller, 1785), neut. pl. of *entomostracus*, < Gr. ἔντομον, insect, + ὄστρακον, an earthen vessel, a shell, esp. of *Testacea*. See *ostracism*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Latreille's name for all crustaceans, except the stalk-eyed and sessile-eyed groups. It is restricted to a portion of the lower crustaceans, but the classifications vary so much that the term is gradually being abandoned. The groups usually noted by it are the *Ostracoda*, as *Cypris*; *Copepoda*, as *Cyclops*; *Cladocera*, as *Daphnia* (see *Daphnia*); *Branchiopoda*, as the brine-shrimp (*Artemia salina*) and the glacier-flea (*Podura nivalis*); *Trilobites*, all of which are extinct; *Merostomata*, of which *Eurypterus* and *Pterygotus* are the best-known examples among fossils, the king-crab being the only living example. To these some add the *Epizoa*, or parasitic crustaceans. No zoölogical definition can be framed to include all these groups, each of which is now usually regarded as a distinct order. The *Entomostraca* appear to have been first named by O. F. Müller in 1785, and have also been called *Gnathopoda*, as by H. Woodward. (*b*) In various systems, one of two main divisions of *Crustacea* proper (the other being *Malacostraca*). It is divided into *Cirripedia* (including *Rhizocephala*), *Copepoda* (including *Siphonostoma*), *Ostracoda*, and *Branchiopoda* (the latter covering both *Cladocera* and *Phyllopoda*). (*c*) As restricted, defined, and retained by Huxley, those *Crustacea* which have not more than three maxilliform gnathites and completely specialized jaws, the abdominal segments (counting as such those which lie behind the genital aperture) devoid of appendages, if there be any abdomen, and the embryo almost always leaving the egg as a nauplius-form. Thus defined, the *Entomostraca* are divided into: 1, *Copepoda*; 2, *Epizoa*; 3, *Branchiopoda*; 4, *Ostracoda*; 5, *Pectostraca*.

entomostracan (en-tọ̄-mos′trạ̄-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entomostraca*.

II. *n.* One of the *Entomostraca*.

> When we come to the coal-measures, the Malacostraca disappear: but we then find the gigantic *entomostracan* called the king-crab. *Owen*, Anat.

entomostracite (en-tọ̄-mos′trạ̄-sīt), *n.* [As *Entomostraca* + *-ite*².] A trilobite; one of the fossils known as *entomolites*.

entomostracous (en-tọ̄-mos′trạ̄-kus), *a.* [< NL. *entomostracus*: see *Entomostraca*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of *Entomostraca*.

> Within the stomach [of *Pollicipes Polymerus*] from top to bottom, there were thousands of a bivalve *entomostracous* crustacean. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 318.

entomotaxy (en″tọ̄-mọ̄-tak′si), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντομον, insect, + τάξις, arrangement.] The art of preparing, setting, and preserving insects as cabinet specimens. *C. V. Riley.*

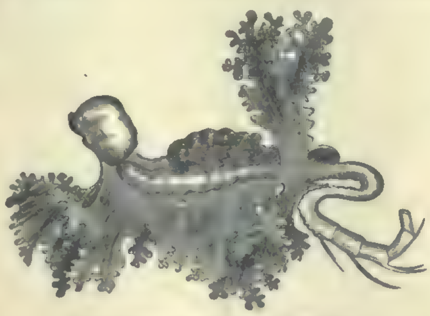
entomotomist (en-tọ̄-mot′ọ̄-mist), *n.* [< *entomotomy* + *-ist*.] One who studies the interior structure of insects; an entomological anatomist.

entomotomy (en-tọ̄-mot′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντομον, insect, + τομή, a cutting.] 1. The dissection of insects; entomological anatomy.— 2. The science of the anatomical structure of insects.

entonic (en-ton′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἔντονος, strung, stretched, < ἐντείνειν, stretch: see *entasis*, and cf. *tonic*.] In *pathol.*, exhibiting high tension or violent action.

Entoniscidæ (en-tọ̄-nis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entoniscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans parasitic in the body-cavity of other crustaceans, as cirripeds, crabs, etc. Some are parasites of parasites. It contains such genera as *Cryptoniscus* and *Entoniscus*.

Entoniscus (en-tọ̄-nis′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐντός, within, + NL. *Oniscus*, q. v.] The typical genus of parasitic isopods of the family *Entoniscidæ*. *E. porcellanæ* is an internal parasite of a Brazilian crab of the genus *Porcellana*.



Entoniscus parasites (female), magnified.

entoparasite (en-tō-par′a̤-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἐντός, within, + παράσιτος, parasite: see *parasite*.] An internal parasite; a parasite living in the interior of the host.

entoparasitic (en″tō-par-a̤-sit′ik), *a.* [< *entoparasite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of an entoparasite; living in the interior of the host, as an entoparasite.

entopectoralis (en″tō-pek-tō-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *entopectorales* (-lēz). [NL. (Coues, 1887), < Gr. ἐντός, within, + L. *pectoralis*: see *pectoral*.] The inner or lesser pectoral muscle; the pectoralis minor (which see, under *pectoralis*).

entoperipheral (en″tō-pe-rif′e̤-ra̤l), *a.* [< Gr. ἐντός, within, + περιφέρεια, periphery, + *-al*.] Situated or originated within the periphery or external surface of the body: specifically applied to feelings set up by internal disturbances: opposed to *epiperipheral*: as, hunger is an *entoperipheral* feeling. See extract under *epiperipheral*.

entophyta (en-tof′i-tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *entophytum*: see *entophyte*.] Entophytes.

entophytal (en′tọ̄-fī-ta̤l), *a.* Same as *entophytic*.

entophyte (en′tọ̄-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *entophytum*, < Gr. ἐντός, within, + φυτόν, a plant.] A plant growing within an animal or another plant, usually as a parasite. Entophytes are chiefly parasitic fungi, and in use the term is not commonly employed except for those growing within animals. The commonest and most generally distributed entophytes are the bacteria, some of which are harmless and may occur in healthy animals; but many species produce diseases, especially contagious diseases. (See *bacterium*, *Schizomycetes*.) Certain groups of fungi are almost entirely entophytic in habit, as *Cordyceps* and the related forms of *Isaria*, the *Entomophthoreæ*, and others. (See cut under *Cordyceps*.) Also *endophyte*.

entophytic (en-tọ̄-fit′ik), *a.* [< *entophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, having the character or habit of an entophyte. Also *entophytal*, *entophytous*, *endophytal*, *endophytic*.

> The *entophytic* fungi which infest some of the vegetables most important to man . . . constitute a group of special interest to the microscopist. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 319.

entophytically (en-tọ̄-fit′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* As an entophyte; in an entophytic manner. Also *endophytically*.

> Wounded places, . . . though of very small extent, are always in the natural course of things the parts where the *endophytically* developed Fungus first makes its attack. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

entophytous (en′tọ̄-fī-tus), *a.* Same as *entophytic*.

entoplastic (en-tọ̄-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐντός, within, + πλαστικός, < πλαστός, verbal n. of πλάσσειν, form.] Same as *endoplastic*.

> These products are therefore either ectoplastic or *entoplastic*. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 832.

entoplastron (en-tō-plas′tro̤n), *n.*; pl. *entoplastra* (-trä̤). [NL., < Gr. ἐντός, within, + NL. *plastron*, q. v.] The single median and anterior one of the nine pieces of which the plastron usually consists in chelonians or turtles and tortoises: so named by Huxley to avoid the use of the more frequent name *entosternum*, as the plastron is not now supposed to contain any sternal elements. See *epiplastron*, and cuts under *carapace*, *Chelonia* (second cut), and *plastron*.

entopopliteal (en″tō-pop-lit′ẹ̄-a̤l), *a.* [< Gr. ἐντός, within, + *popliteal*, q. v.] In *anat.*, situated on the inner side of the popliteal space or region. *Coues*, 1887.

Entoprocta (en-tọ̄-prok′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *entoproctus*: see *entoproctous*.] One of two divisions of *Polyzoa* established by Nitsche (the other being *Ectoprocta*), including those *Polyzoa* in which the anus opens within the circlet of tentacles of the lophophore.

entoproctous (en-tō-prok′tus), *a.* [< NL. *entoproctus*, < Gr. ἐντός, within, + πρωκτός, the anus.] Having the anus inside the tentacular circlet of the lophophore; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entoprocta*.

entopterygoid (en-top-ter′i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *entopterygoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the entopterygoid, or to the internal pterygoid bone or process.

II. *n.* A bone of the skull in *Vertebrata*, forming an internal part of the palate; the internal or true pterygoid bone. It is free and distinct in most vertebrates in which it occurs, but in man and mammals generally it forms the so-called internal pterygoid process of the sphenoid, being in adult life firmly ankylosed with the sphenoid. See cut under *palatoquadrate*.

> The palato-quadrate arch [of teleostean fishes] is represented by several bones, of which the most constant are the palatine in front, and the quadrate behind and below. Besides these there may be three others: an external, ectopterygoid; an internal, *entopterygoid*, and a metapterygoid. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 136.

entopterygoideus (en-top-ter-i-goi′dẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *entopterygoidei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. ἐντός, within, + NL. *pterygoideus*.] The internal pterygoid muscle. See *pterygoideus*.

entoptic (en-top′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐντός, within, + ὀπτικός, pertaining to sight: see *optic*.] Of or pertaining to the interior of the eye.

> Many forms emerge from the macula lutea in *entoptic* seeing with closed eye, suggesting that it is a seat of memory for images that reach it from without. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 312.

Entoptic phenomena, visual perceptions dependent on the eyeball itself, and not on external objects, as muscæ volitantes, phosphenes, etc.

entoptically (en-top′ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an entoptic way or manner.

entoptics (en-top′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *entoptic*: see *-ics*.] The sum of knowledge concerning the phenomena of the interior of the eye.

entoptoscopic (en-top-tọ̄-skop′ik), *a.* [< *entoptoscopy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to entoptoscopy: as, "*entoptoscopic* methods," *B. A. Randall*, Med. News, L. 259.

entoptoscopy (en-top-tos′kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ἐντός, within, + ὀπτός, verbal adj. of √ ὀπ, fut. ὄψεσθαι, see, + σκοπεῖν, view.] The autoscopic investigation of the appearances presented by the structures in the healthy or diseased eye.

entortilation† (en-tôr-ti-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *entortiller*, twist (< *en-* + *tortiller*, twist, < L. *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*, *torsion*), + *-ation*.] A turning into a circle. *Donne.*

Entosphærida (en-tọ̄-sfer′i-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐντός, within, + σφαῖρα, a ball, + *-ida*.] A division of radiolarians made by Mivart for those forms which have a spheroidal intracapsular shell not traversed by radii, and no nuclear vesicle, as in the genus *Haliomma*, which is typical of this division.

entosphenoid (en-tọ̄-sfē′noid), *n.* [< Gr. ἐντός, within, + σφηνοειδής, wedge-shaped: see *sphenoid*.] The internal cuneiform bone of the foot, usually called the *entocuneiform*. *Coues.*

entosternal (en-tọ̄-stėr′na̤l), *a.* [< *entosternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the entosternum or entoplastron.

entosternite (en-tọ̄-stėr′nīt), *n.* [< *entosternum* + *-ite*².] An internal cartilaginous plate developed to support a series of muscles in various arthropods, as in tarantulas, scorpions, the king-crab, etc. Generally called *endosternite*.

> In the Arachnids (Mygale, Scorpio) and in Limulus a large internal cartilaginous plate — the *ento-sternite* — is developed as a support for a large series of muscles. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 676.

entosternum (en-tọ̄-stėr′num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐντός, within, + στέρνον, the breast, chest: see *sternum*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A collective name for the apodemes or interior processes of the sternum in the thorax of an insect. (*b*) Any one of these processes, generally distinguished as antefurca, mesofurca, and postfurca.

entosthoblast (en-tos′thọ̄-blast), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντοσθε, before a vowel ἔντοσθεν, from within (< ἐντός, within, + -θε, -θεν, a demonstrative suffix, from), + βλαστός, a bud, germ.] In *physiol.*, the so-called nucleus of the nucleolus or entoblast. *Agassiz.*

entotic (en-tot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐντός, within, + οὖς (ὠτ-), = E. *ear*^{1}, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the interior of the ear; being or arising within the ear: an epithet applied to auditory sensations which are independent of external vibrations, but arise from changes in the ear itself.

It [vacillation of intensity] is observed in cases of perforated tympanum, and so cannot be due to periodic tension of *entotic* muscles. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 327.

entotriceps (en-tot′ri-seps), *n.*; pl. *entotricipites* (en-tot-ri-sip′i-tēz). [< Gr. ἐντός, within, + L. *triceps*, q. v.] The inner head or internal division of the triceps muscle of the arm, including the anconeus. *Wilder*, 1882.

entourage (F. pron. oṅ-tö-räzh′), *n.* [F., < *entourer*, surround, < *en tour*, around: *en*, < L. *in* = E. *in*; *tour*, round: see *tour*^{2}.] Surroundings; environment; specifically, the persons among whom as followers or companions one is accustomed to move.

entoyer, *a.* See *entoire.*

Entozoa (en-tọ-zō′ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *entozoön*, q. v.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In Cuvier's system, the second class of *Radiata*, containing the intestinal worms, divided into two orders, *Nematoidea* and *Parenchymata.* These divisions correspond to some extent with the general groups of the round worms and the flat worms, but are not coincident with any modern orders. (*b*) Now, a general name, of no classificatory significance, of internal parasites, such as intestinal worms: opposed to *Ectozoa*, the ectoparasites. It applies to all entoparasites, the effect of the former usage of the word making it still specially applicable to the entoparasitic nematoids, trematoids, and cestoids. Also *Enterozoa.* (*c*) [Used as a singular.] A genus of arachnids. (*d*) [*l. c.*] Plural of *entozoön.*

entozoal (en-tọ-zō′al), *a.* Same as *entozoic.*

entozoan (en-tọ-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *entozoön* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *entozoic.*

II. *n.* One of the *Entozoa;* an internal parasite.

entozoarian (en″tọ-zọ-ā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *entozoön* + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *entozoic.*

II. *n.* Same as *entozoan.*

This had been described by Rathke in 1841 as an *Entozoarian*, but has since been proved by its transformation to be a Cirripede, and was named Peltogaster. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 647.

entozoic (en-tọ-zō′ik), *a.* [As *entozoön* + *-ic.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, living inside the body of another animal; entoparasitic; pertaining to *Entozoa.*—2. In *bot.*, growing within animals, usually parasitic, as many entophytes.

entozoical (en-tọ-zō′i-kal), *a.* [< *entozoic* + *-al.*] Same as *entozoic.*

entozoölogist (en″tọ-zọ-ol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *entozoology* + *-ist.*] A student of entozoölogy; an investigator of the natural history of the *Entozoa.*

This great *entozoölogist* [Rudolphi], who devoted the leisure of a long life to the successful study of the present uninviting class, divided the parenchymatous entozoa, here associated in the class Sterelmintha, into four orders. *Owen.*

entozoölogy (en″tọ-zọ-ol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἐντός, within, + ζῷον, animal (see *entozoön*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of zoölogy which treats of the *Entozoa.*

entozoön (en-tọ-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *entozoa* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. ἐντός, within, + ζῷον, an animal.] One of the *Entozoa;* an internal parasite; an entozoan.

There exists a creature called the Gregarina, [not] very similar in structure to the Hydatid, but which is admitted to be an *entozoon.* *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 492.

Entozoön folliculorum, the *Demodex folliculorum* (which see, under *Demodex*).

entozoötic (en″tọ-zọ-ot′ik), *a.* [< *entozoön* + *-ot-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an entozoön.

entr'acte (oṅ′tr-akt′), *n.* [F., < *entre*, between, + *acte*, act.] 1. The interval between two acts of a play or an opera.—2. Instrumental music performed during such an interval.—3. A light musical composition suitable for such use.

entrail^1 (en′trāl), *n.* The rarely used singular of *entrails.*

Lest Chichevache yow swelwe in hir *entraille.*
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1132.

entrail^2† (en-trāl′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + F. *treiller*, lattice, < *treille*, a lattice, trellis: see *trail*^{2}, *trellis.*] To interweave; diversify; entwine or twist together.

Before, they fastned were under her knee
In a rich jewell, and therein *entrayld*
The ends of all the knots.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 27.

Her high-pric'd necklace of *entrailed* pearls.
Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, i. 3.

entrailed (en-trāld′), *p. a.* [< *entrail* + *-ed*^{2}.] In *her.*, having the same tincture as the field upon which it is borne, but darker. Also called *umbrated, shadowed*, and *purfled.* [Rare.]

entrails (en′trālz), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *entrals, entralls, intrails, intrals;* < ME. *entraile* (sing., rare), < OF. *entraille*, usually in pl. *entrailles*, F. *entrailles* = Pr. *intralias*, < ML. *intralia* (neut. pl. of **intralis*), equiv. to OF. *entraigne* = Sp. *entrañas* = Pg. *entranhas*, pl., = It. *entragno*, sing., < ML. *intrania, intranea*, for L. *interanea*, pl. of *interaneum*, intestine, neut. of *interaneus*, interior, internal, inward, < *inter*, in the midst: see *inter-, enter-.*] 1. The internal parts of animal bodies; the viscera; the bowels; the guts: seldom used in the singular.

O Julius Cæsar, thou art mighty yet!
Thy spirit walks abroad, and turns our swords
In our own proper *entrails.* *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3.

Hence—2. The internal parts of anything.

Within the massy *entrails* of the earth.
Marlowe, Faustus, i. 1.

This is all this huge masse containeth within his darksome *entralls.* *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 102.

entrain† (en-trān′), *v. t.* [< F. *entraîner*, < *en* + *traîner*, train: see *train.*] To draw on.

And with its destiny *entrained* their fate.
Vanbrugh, Æsop, ii.

entrammel† (en-tram′el), *v. t.* [Formerly also *entramel;* < *en-*^{1} + *trammel.*] 1. To trammel; entangle.

They were meant for accusations, but are most pitiful failings, *entrammeled* with fictions and ignorance. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 104.

2. To make into ringlets; curl; frizzle.

Passe-fillons, small earlocks . . . ; hence, any frizzled locks or *entramelled* tufts of hair. *Cotgrave.*

entrance^1 (en′trans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *entraunce, enterance, enteraunce;* < OF. *entrance*, entrance, < *entrant*, entering, entrant: see *entrant.*] 1. The act of entering, as a place, an occupation, a period of time, etc.; a going or coming into; hence, accession; the act of entering into possession: with *into* or *upon:* as, the *entrance* of a person *into* a room; the *entrance* of an army; one's *entrance upon* study, *into* business, *into* or *upon* the affairs of life, or *upon* his twentieth year; the *entrance* of a man *into* office, or *upon* the duties of his office; the *entrance* of an heir *into* his estate.

Beware
Of *entrance* to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear 't that the opposed may beware of thee.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

When I was at Adrianople I saw the *entrance* of an ambassador extraordinary from the emperor on the conclusion of the peace. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 141.

2. The power or liberty of entering; admission.

Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to such companions? *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

Oft, at your Door, make him for *Entrance* wait.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Or her, who world-wide *entrance* gave
To the log-cabin of the slave.
Whittier, Lines on a Fly-Leaf.

3. Means or place of access; an opening for admission; an inlet: as, the *entrance* to a house or a harbor.

Shew us, we pray thee, the *entrance* into the city.
Judges i. 24.

And wisdom at one *entrance* quite shut out.
Milton, P. L., iii. 50.

The town . . . is entered by a gateway of late date, but of some dignity; but it is not much that the frowning *entrance* leads to. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 323.

4. An entering upon or into a course, a subject, or the like; beginning; initiation; introduction.

The *enteraunce* or beginnyng is the former parte of the oracion, whereby the will of the standers by or of the judge is sought for and required to heare the matter.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, fol. 4.

He that travelleth into a country before he hath some *entrance* into the language goeth to school, and not to travel. *Bacon*, Travel (ed. 1887).

St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his discourses, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill*, Apology.

5. A report by the master of a vessel, first in person and afterward in writing, of its arrival at port to the chief officer of customs residing there, in the manner prescribed by law.—6. The bow of a vessel, or form of the forebody, under the load water-line: opposed to *run.*

The Miranda has a fine handsome clipper bow, a good *entrance*, and her forebody is better than her afterbody.
Boston Herald, July, 1888.

Entrance examination. See *examination.*—**The Great Entrance**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the solemn procession in which the eucharistic elements are taken from the prothesis, through the body of the church, into the bema. This entrance is the most impressive ceremony in the ritual of the Greek Church, and the procession is often long and magnificent.—**The Little Entrance**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the solemn procession in which the book of the Gospels is carried through the church and taken into the bema.=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Ingress, entry, admittance.—3. Inlet, avenue, portal.

entrance^2 (en-trȧns′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entranced*, ppr. *entrancing.* [Formerly also *intrance;* < *en-*^{1} + *trance.*] 1. To put into a trance; withdraw consciousness or sensibility from; make insensible to present objects.

With which throng the lady Clara meeting,
Fainted, and there fell down, not bruis'd, I hope,
But frighted and *entranc'd.*
Middleton (*and Rowley*), Spanish Gypsy, iii. 2.

Him, still *entranced* and in a litter laid,
They bore from field and to the bed conveyed.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii.

There is no doubt that many persons charged with witchcraft became insane or *entranced*, and that while *entranced* or insane they did see . . . images or imps, confessed accordingly, and were—very logically—hanged therefor.
G. M. Beard, Psychol. of Salem Witchcraft, p. 11.

Now, except when attacked at the vulnerable point, there is no reason why previously hypnotised persons should be more liable to be *entranced* than any one else.
E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 227.

2. To put into an ecstasy; ravish with delight or wonder; enrapture.

And I so ravish'd with her heavenly note,
I stood *entranc'd*, and had no room for thought,
But, all o'erpower'd with ecstasy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of paradise.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 119.

I sank
In cool soft turf upon the bank,
Entranced with that place and time,
So worthy of the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

[Chiefly in the present and past participles in both senses.]

entrance-hall (en′trans-hâl), *n.* A hall at the entrance to a dwelling-house or other building.

entrancement (en-trȧns′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *intrancement;* < *entrance*^{2} + *-ment.*] The act of entrancing, or the state of being entranced; trance; ecstasy.

entrant (en′trant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. and F. *entrant* (= Sp. Pg. It. *entrante*), < L. *intran(t-)s*, ppr. of *intrare* (> OF. *entrer*, etc.), enter: see *enter.*] **I.** *a.* Entering; giving entrance or admission: as, an *entrant* orifice.

II. *n.* One who enters; a beginner; a new member, as of an association, a university, etc.

The *entrant* upon life. *Bp. Terrot.*

entrap (en-trap′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entrapped*, ppr. *entrapping.* [Also *intrap;* < OF. *entraper*, *entrapper*, catch in a trap, entrap, embarrass, hinder, trammel, < *en*, in, + *trape*, a trap: see *en-*^{1} and *trap*^{1}.] To catch, as in a trap; insnare; hence, to catch by artifice; involve in difficulties or distresses; entangle; catch or involve in contradictions.

Here in her hairs,
The painter plays the spider; and hath woven
A golden mesh to *entrap* the hearts of men,
Faster than gnats in cobwebs. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

The highest power of the soule is first *intrapped*, the lusting and sensible faculties follow after.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

entrapment (en-trap′ment), *n.* [< *entrap* + *-ment.*] The act of entrapping or catching, as in a snare or trap.

Where given to understand
Of some *entrapment* by conspiracy, [he]
Gets into Wales. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv.

entrappingly (en-trap′ing-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to entrap.

entre†, *n.* An obsolete form of *entry.*

entre-†. See *enter-.*

entreasure†, **intreasure**† (en-, in-trez′ūr), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1}, *in-*^{2}, + *treasure.*] To lay up in or as in a treasury; furnish with treasure.

Things
As yet not come to life; which in their seeds,
And weak beginnings, lie *intreasured.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

So he [the jeweler] *entreasures* princes' cabinets,
As thy wealth will their wished libraries.
Chapman, on B. Jonson's Sejanus.

entreat (en-trēt′), *v.* [Formerly also *intreat;* < ME. *entreten*, treat, deal with, also entreat, beseech, < OF. *entraiter*, *entraitier*, treat of, entertain, < *en-* + *traiter*, *traitier*, treat: see *treat.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To treat, use, or manage; deal with; act toward. [Archaic.]

There was oure Lord first scourged; for he was scourged and vileynsly *entreted* in many places.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 95.

Troste noo lenger to my curtessy,
I haue *entretyd* the full Ientelly.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3428.

I will cause the enemy to *entreat* thee well. Jer. xv. 11.

Be patient, and *entreat* me fair. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

Noailles. But does your gracious Queen *entreat* you king-like?
Courtenay. 'Fore God, I think she *entreats* me like a child.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 3.

2†. To partake of; enjoy.

A thick Arber goodly over-dight,
In which she often usd from open heat
Her selfe to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 53.

3. To ask earnestly; beseech; petition with urgency; supplicate; solicit pressingly; importune.

And Ruth said, *Intreat* me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee. Ruth i. 16.

I *entreat* you with me home to dinner.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Here his Brother John submits himself to him, and with great shew of Penitence *intreats* his Pardon, which he readily granted. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 65.

4. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation; persuade or cause to yield by entreaty.

So the Lord was *intreated* for the land, and the plague was stayed from Israel. 2 Sam. xxiv. 25.

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power whom no prayers could *entreat.* *Rogers.*

=**Syn.** 3. *Ask, Request, Beg*, etc. See *ask*^{1}. See list under *beseech.*

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To treat of something; discourse.

All other kinde of poems except Eglogue, whereof shal be *entreated* hereafter, were onely recited by mouth or song with the voyce to some melodious instrument.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 27.

Yet seemeth it in no case to be omitted, but to be *intreated* of in the first place. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 553.

2†. To treat with another or others; negotiate.

Alexander . . . was the first that *entreated* of true peace with them. 1 Mac. x. 47.

Buck. What answer makes your grace to rebels' supplication?
K. Hen. I'll send some holy bishop to *entreat.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

3. To make an earnest petition or request.

The Janizaries *entreated* for them as valiant men.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

entreat† (en-trēt′), *n.* [< *entreat, v.*] Entreaty; prayer.

This is he
For whom I thwarted Solomon's *entreats*,
And for whose exile I lamented.
Kyd (?), Soliman and Perseda.

From my sovereign's mouth,
Lady, you are invited, the chief guest:
His edict bears command, but kind *entreats*
Summon your lovely presence.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

Wear not your knees
In such *entreats.*
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

entreatable (en-trē′ta-bl), *a.* [< *entreat* + *-able.*] Susceptible of being entreated, or readily influenced by entreaty. *Huloet.*

entreatance† (en-trē′tans), *n.* [< *entreat* + *-ance.*] **1.** Treatment.

Which John Fox having been thirteen or fourteen years under their gentle *entreatance*, and being too weary thereof, minding his escape, weighed with himself by what means it might be brought to pass.
Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 205).

2. Entreaty; solicitation.

That may by petition and faire *entreatance* be easily obtained of that heroicall prince. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

These two *entreatance* made they might be heard,
Nor was their just petition long denied. *Fairfax.*

entreater (en-trē′tėr), *n.* One who entreats or asks earnestly.

Yet are they no advocates of ours, but petitioners and *entreaters* for us.
Fulke, Com. on Rhenish Testament (1617), p. 825.

entreatful† (en-trēt′fůl), *a.* [In Spenser *intreatfull*; < *entreat* + *-ful.*] Full of entreaty.

To seeke for succour of her and her Peares,
With humble prayers and *intreatfull* teares.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 6.

entreatingly (en-trē′ting-li), *adv.* In an entreating manner.

entreative† (en-trē′tiv), *a.* [< *entreat* + *-ive.*] Used in entreaty; pleading; treating.

Oft embellish'd my *entreative* phrase
With smelling flowers of vernant rhetorick.
A. Brewer (?), Lingua, i. 1.

entreatment† (en-trēt′ment), *n.* [< *entreat* + *-ment.*] Something entreated, as a favor. This is the probable sense in the following passage, where different interpretations are given by the editors: "favor entreated" (Hazlitt) (as in definition); "interview" (Clark and Wright, Globe ed.); "invitation received" (Schmidt); "entertainment, conversation" (Nares). Polonius is speaking to his daughter, Ophelia:

From this time . . .
Be somewhat scanter of your maiden presence;
Set your *entreatments* at a higher rate
Than a command to parley. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

entreaty (en-trē′ti), *n.*; pl. *entreaties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *entreatie, intreaty, intreatie*; < *entreat* + *-y*, after *treaty*, q. v.] **1†.** Treatment; entertainment; reception.

The Emperour . . . vsed no ill *entreatie* towards them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 251.

Seeing banishment with loss of goods is likely to betide you all, prepare yourselves for this hard *entreaty.*
John Penry, in L. Bacon's Genesis of New Eng. [Churches, p. 192.

Yet if those cunning palates hither come,
They shall find guests' *entreaty*, and good room.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, Prol.

2. Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication.

I am not made of stone,
But penetrable to your kind *entreaties.*
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Neither force nor *intreaty* could gain any thing upon these Shepherds. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 462.

Yet not with brawling opposition she,
But manifold *entreaties*, many a tear, . . .
Besought him. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

=**Syn.** 2. *Request, Appeal*, etc. (see *prayer*), solicitation, importunity.

entrechaunge†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *interchange. Chaucer.*

entrecommune†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *intercommune.*

entree†, *n.* An obsolete form of *entry.*

entrée (oṅ-trā′), *n.* [F., < OF. *entree*, > ME. *entree*, E. *entry*, q. v.] **1.** Entry; freedom of access: as, the *entrée* of a house.

An eminent banker . . . asked the Minister to give him the *entrée* of the Horse Guards. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 12.

2. A made dish served at the dinner-table between the chief courses.—**3.** In *music*: (*a*) Formerly, a slow composition, in march rhythm, usually in two parts, each repeated: so called because often used to accompany the entry of processions in operas and ballets. (*b*) An introduction or a prelude; especially, in an opera or a ballet, the next movement after the overture; an intrada.—**4.** The act of entering; entrance: as, his *entrée* was very effective.

entremes†, entremesse†, *n.* [ME., also *entermes*, < OF. *entremes* (mod. F. *entremets*) (= It. *intramesso*), < *entre*, between, + *mes*, mod. F. corruptly *mets*, a dish, a mess: see *enter-* and *mess.*] **1.** A relish or a dainty dish served at table between the principal courses.

Commaunde ȝe that youre dysshe be welle fyllyd and hepid, and namely of *entermes*, and of pitance with-oute fat. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

2. A short dramatic entertainment, with or without music, originally on an allegorical or heroic subject, later of a burlesque character: first used in the thirteenth century; probably the germ of the modern opera.—**3.** A short entertainment, musical or not, inserted between parts of a larger work; an interlude or entr'acte.

It had probably been customary from early times to insert in the mysteries so-called *entremeses* or interludes.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 414.

entremets (oṅ-tr-mā′), *n.* [F.: see *entremes.*] The French form now used instead of *entremes*, 1.

The true chard used in pottages and *entremets.*
Mortimer, Husbandry.

entrench, entrenchment (en-trench′, -ment). See *intrench, intrenchment.*

entre nous (oṅ′tr nö). [F., < L. *inter nos*, between ourselves.] Between ourselves.

entrepart†, *v. t.* See *enterpart.*

entrepas (oṅ′tr-pä), *n.* [F., < *entre*, between, + *pas*, pace.] In the *manège*, a broken pace; an amble.

entrepôt (oṅ′tr-pō), *n.* [F., < L. *interpositum*, neut. of *interpositus*, pp. of *interponere*, place between, < *inter*, between, + *ponere*, place: see *interpose*, etc. Cf. *depot.*] **1.** The depositing, storage, or warehousing of foreign merchandise while awaiting payment of duties, or transit or reëxportation without such payment; also, a warehouse or magazine where such storage is made, or a port where it is permitted. [Now little used in either of these meanings.]

The right of *entrepôt*, given by this article, is almost the same thing as the making all their ports free ports for us. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 282.

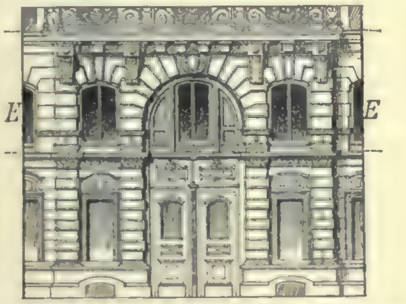
2. A mart, as a seaport or inland town, to which goods are sent to be distributed over a country or over the world wherever customers are found: as, London is the great *entrepôt* of the world; Shanghai and Hongkong are *entrepôts* for China. [Now the principal use of the word.]

The gold coinage of Tarentum is evidence of its wealth, which it owed partly to the richness of its products, both terrestrial and marine, but still more to the excellence of its landlocked harbour, and to the convenience of its situation as an *entrepôt* for the commerce of Greece and Egypt.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 408.

entrepreneur (oṅ-tr-prė-nėr′), *n.* [F., < *entreprendre*, undertake: see *enterprise.*] One who undertakes a large industrial enterprise; a contractor.

The most distinctive part of Mr. Walker's teaching is perhaps his view that profits — i. e., the employer's or *entrepreneur's*, as distinguished from the capitalist's share of the product of industry — cannot be reduced to the same category as interest or wages.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 553.

entresol (en′tėr-sol or, as F., oṅ′tr-sol), *n.* [F., < *entre*, between, + *sol*, ground, soil: see *soil.*] A low story between two others of greater height, especially one so treated architecturally that from the exterior it appears to form a single story with the one below it; a low apartment or apartments, usually placed above the ground floor. Also *entersole, mezzanine story.*



Part of House on Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris. *E, E*, entresol.

They could take the premier now, instead of the little *entresol* of the hotel they occupied. *Thackeray.*

entrete^{1}†, *v.* A Middle English form of *entreat.*

entrete^{2}†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *entrait, entraict, entret*, m., also *entraite*, f., a bandage used in binding up wounds or in applying liniments or plasters, a plaster, poultice, < *entraire*, draw on, cover, < ML. *intrahere*, draw on, draw away, < L. *in*, on, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*^{1}.] A plaster.

It sal drawe owt the felone or the appostyme, and alle the filthe, and hele it withowttene any *entrete*, bot new it evene and morne.
MS. Lincoln Med., fol. 302. (*Halliwell.*)

entrike†, *v. t.* [ME. *entriken*, < OF. *entriquer* = Pr. *entricar, intricar* = Sp. Pg. *intricar*, OSp. *entricar*, < L. *intricare*, entangle, perplex: see *intricate.*] To entangle; embarrass; bring into difficulty; hinder.

Which of yow that love most *entriketh*
God sende hym hyr, that sorest for hym syketh.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 403.

entrochal (en′trọ̄-kal), *a.* [< *entroch*(*ite*) + *-al.*] Belonging to or consisting of entrochite.—**Entrochal marble**, a limestone, chiefly of Carboniferous age, into which fragments of encrinites enter largely.

entrochi, *n.* Plural of *entrochus.*

entrochite (en′trọ̄-kīt), *n.* [As *entrochus* + *-ite*^{2}.] One of the wheel-like joints of encrinites, which occur in great profusion in certain limestones, and are commonly called *screw-stones, wheelstones*, or *St. Cuthbert's beads.*

entrochus (en′trọ̄-kus), *n.*; pl. *entrochi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + τροχός, a wheel.] Same as *entrochite.*

entropion, entropium (en-trō′pi-on, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐντροπία, ἐντροπή, a turning toward, < ἐν, in, + τρέπειν, turn.] Inversion or turning in of the fore edge of the eyelid, so that the lashes come in contact with the eyeball.

entropy (en′trọ̄-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ἐντροπία, a turning toward: see *entropion.*] In *physics*: (*a*) As used by Clausius, the inventor of the word, and others, that part of the energy of a system which cannot be converted into mechanical work without communication of heat to some other body, or change of volume. (*b*) As used by Tait and others, the available energy; that part of the energy which is not included under the entropy in sense (*a*).

The *entropy* of a system is the mechanical work it can perform without communication of heat, or alteration of its total volume, all transference of heat being performed by reversible engines. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 186.

entrust (en-trust′), *v. t.* See *intrust.*

entry (en′tri), *n.*; pl. *entries* (-triz). [< ME. *entree, entre,* < OF. *entree,* F. *entrée* (see *entrée*) = Pr. *intrada* = Sp. Pg. *entrada* = It. *entrata,* < ML. *intrata,* entry, entrance, orig. fem. pp. of L. *intrare* (> OF. *entrer,* etc.), enter: see *enter*¹.] **1.** The act of entering; entrance; ingress; especially, a formal entrance.

The day being come, he made his *entry:* he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely. *Bacon.*

The Lake of Constance is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. *Addison,* Travels in Italy.

The house was shut up, awaiting the *entry* of some new tenant. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.

2. A place of ingress or entrance; specifically, a passageway or space allowing ingress or access; an entrance-hall or entrance-room in a building, or any similar means of access; hence, in English cities, a short lane leading to a court or another street: as, St. Mary's *entry.*

We Passyd also by Gulfe of Sana, that yˢ the *entre* into Hungeri. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 16.

Zedekiah . . . took Jeremiah . . . into the third *entry* that is in the house of the Lord. Jer. xxxviii. 14.

A straight long *entry* to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror overhead.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1158.

3†. Beginning; commencement.

A-boute the *entre* of May, . . . these wodes and medowes beth florished grene. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 191.

4. The act of beginning; an initial movement or entrance, as in a course or upon a subject or consideration. [Rare.]

Attempts and *entries* upon religion. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. The act of entering or recording in a book; the act of setting down in writing, as a memorandum; the making of a record.

The enactments relating to the distillery provide for the licenses and the registration, or *entry* as it is termed, of the distillery premises, the stills and utensils.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 213.

6. That which is entered or set down in writing; a record, as of a fact, or an item in an account.

A notary made an *entry* of this act.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

Credit is likely to be more extensively used as a purchasing power when bank notes or bills are instruments used, than when the credit is given by mere *entries* in an account. *J. S. Mill.*

7. A statement as to an importation of merchandise made under oath by an importer, to the effect that the merchandise described in such statement is of the actual value declared at the time and place where purchased or procured.—**8.** The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house to procure license to land goods, or the act of giving an account of a ship's cargo to the officer of the customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods.—**9**†. In *music,* an act of an opera, burletta, etc.—**10.** In *law:* (*a*) The act of taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting foot on the same. There is a *right of entry* when the party claiming may, for his remedy, either enter into the land or have an action to recover it, and a *title of entry* where one has lawful entry given him in the land, but has no action to recover till he has entered. An *actual entry* is made when one enters into and takes physical possession, either in person or by agent or attorney. (*b*) The act of intrusion into a building, essential to complete the crime of burglary or housebreaking. (*c*) In *Scots law,* the recognition of the heir of a vassal by the superior. (*d*) A memorandum of an act made in the appropriate record provided therefor. (*e*) In relation to public lands, the filing of a written application in the proper land-office, in order to secure a right of purchase.—**11**†. In medieval universities, a house or houses hired by a club of students to reside in at the university; a hostel; a hall. See *hostel.*

These hostels were sometimes called "inns," "*entries,*" or "halls." *Laurie,* Universities, p. 249.

Bill of entry. See *bill*³.—**Forcible entry.** See *forcible.*—**Single and double entry,** in *com.* See *bookkeeping.*

entryman (en′tri-man), *n.*; pl. *entrymen* (-men). In the United States, one who, intending to settle, enters upon a homestead or other allotment of public land.

The *entryman,* under the timber culture act, is not compelled to plant any trees until the third year from date of entry, when if he likes he may file a relinquishment of his claim, and the land is again open for entry.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 59.

entryway (en′tri-wā), *n.* A passage or space for ingress; an entry. See *entry,* 2.

entune† (en-tūn′), *v. t.* [< ME. *entunen,* < OF. *entoner,* F. *entonner* = Pr. Sp. *entonar* = Pg. *entoar* = It. *intonare,* < L. *intonare,* intone, chant: see *intone.*] To chant; intone.

Ful wel sche sang the servise divyne,
Entuned in hire nose ful semely.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 123.

Thei herde the songe of the fowles and briddes that myrily were *entuned.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 561.

A company of yong gentlemen . . . and maydes . . . sung hyms and sonnets . . . *entuned* in a solemne and mournful note. *Hakewill,* Apology, iv. 10.

entune†, *n.* [ME. *entune, entewne;* < *entunen,* v.] A tune; a song.

Was never herd so swete a steven,
But hyt hadde be a thynge of heven,
So mery a soune, so swete *entewnes.*
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 309.

entwin†, *v. t.* [< *en-*¹ + *twin, v.*] To separate. *Audelay.*

entwine, intwine (en-, in-twīn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *entwined, intwined,* ppr. *entwining, intwining.* [< *en-*¹, *in-*², + *twine.*] **I.** *trans.* To twine; twist round.

Which opinion, though false, yet *entwined* with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

Love was with thy Life *entwin'd*
Close as Heat with Fire is join'd.
Cowley, Elegy upon Anacreon.

Round my true heart thine arms *entwine.*
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

II. *intrans.* To become twisted or twined.

Harmonious youths,
Around whose brows *entwining* laurels play.
Glover, Leonidas, ii.

entwinement (en-twīn′mẹnt), *n.* [< *entwine* + *-ment.*] A twining or twisting round or together; intimate union.

Like a mixture of roses and woodbines in a sweet *entwinement.* *Bp. Hacket,* Abp. Williams, p. 81.

entwist (en-twist′), *v. t.* [< *en-* + *twist.*] To twist or wreathe round.

So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle
Gently *entwist.* *Shak.,* M. N. D., iv. 1.

entwisted (en-twis′ted), *p. a.* In *her.,* same as *annodated.*

entwite†, *v. t.* [< *en-*¹ + *twite.* Cf. *atwite.*] To twit; blame; chide. *Davies.*

Thou doest naught to *entwite* me thus,
And with soche wordes opprobrious
To vpbraid the giftes amorous
Of the glittreyng Goddesse Venus.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 165.

enubilate† (ẹ̄-nū′bi-lāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *enubilatus,* pp. of *enubilare,* free from clouds, clear, < L. *e,* out, + *nubila,* clouds, pl. of *nubilum,* cloudy weather: see *nubilous,* and cf. *nubilate.*] To clear from clouds, mist, or obscurity. *Smart.*

enubilous† (ẹ̄-nū′bi-lus), *a.* [< L. *e,* out, + *nubilosus,* cloudy, nubilous: see *nubilous,* and cf. *enubilate.*] Clear from fog, mist, or clouds. *Bailey,* 1727.

enucleate (ẹ̄-nū′klẹ̄-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enucleated,* ppr. *enucleating.* [< L. *enucleatus,* pp. of *enucleare,* take out the kernels, clear from the husk, explain, < *e,* out, + *nucleus,* kernel: see *nucleus.*] **1.** To remove (a body, as a kernel, seed, tumor, the eyeball, etc.) from its cover, case, capsule, or other envelop.

Lie? *enucleate* the kernel of thy scabbard.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 1.

2. Figuratively, to lay open; disclose; explain; manifest.

The kynge . . . demaunded of euery man seuerally, what they sayde of these thynges whych Perkyn had both *enucleated* and requyred. *Hall,* Hen. VII., an. 7.

Mark me, the kernel of the text *enucleated,* I shall confute, refute, repel, refel.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour, i. 2.

enucleate (ẹ̄-nū′klẹ̄-āt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *nucleatus,* having a kernel: see *nucleate,* and cf. *enucleate, v.*] Having no nucleus.

enucleater (ẹ̄-nū′klẹ̄-ā-tėr), *n.* One who enucleates.

enucleation (ẹ̄-nū-klẹ̄-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *énucléation;* as *enucleate, v.,* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of enucleating, or removing a body (as a kernel, seed, tumor, the eyeball, etc.) from its cover, case, capsule, or other envelop.—**2.** Figuratively, the act of explaining or making manifest; explanation; exposition.

Neither air, nor water, nor food seem directly to contribute anything to the *enucleation* of this disease [the plica polonica]. *Tooke.*

enucleator (ẹ̄-nū′klẹ̄-ā-tọr), *n.*; pl. *enucleatores* (ẹ̄-nū″klẹ̄-ạ-tō′rēz). [NL., < L. *enucleare,* pp. *enucleatus,* enucleate: see *enucleate.*] In *ornith.:* (*a*) The specific name of the pine-grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator,* from its habit of picking out seeds in eating. (*b*) *pl.* [*cap.*] A name of the *Psittaci,* the crackers or parrots.

enudation† (ē-nụ-dā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *enudatio(n-),* < *enudare,* pp. *enudatus,* make bare, < L. *e,* out, + *nudare,* make bare, < *nudus,* bare: see *nude.*] The state of being naked or plain; the act of laying open. *Bailey,* 1727.

enumbre†, *v. t.* [ME. *enumbren, enoumbren,* < OF. *enombrer, enumbrer* = Pr. *enombrar* = It. *inombrare,* < L. *inumbrare,* overshadow, cover, conceal, < *en,* in, on, + *umbra,* shade: see *umbra.*] To overshadow; conceal.

And there he wolde of his blessednesse *enoumbre* him in the seyd blessed and gloriouse Virgine Marie, and become Man. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 1.

enumerable (ẹ̄-nū′mẹ-rạ-bl), *a.* [< NL. **enumerabilis,* < L. *enumerare,* number: see *enumerate.*] Capable of being enumerated; numerable. In mathematics a collection or ensemble is said to be *enumerable* if it can be put into one-to-one correspondence with integer numbers, even though it may be infinite. Thus, the rational numbers, the algebraic numbers, etc., are *enumerable;* but the points in a line, however short, are not *enumerable.*

enumerate (ẹ̄-nū′mẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enumerated,* ppr. *enumerating.* [< L. *enumeratus,* pp. of *enumerare* (> It. *enumerare* = Sp. Pg. *enumerar* = F. *énumérer*), count over, count out, number, < *e,* out, + *numerare,* count, number: see *number, numerate.*] To count; ascertain or tell over the number of; number; hence, to mention in detail; recount; recapitulate: as, to *enumerate* the stars in a constellation.

The newspapers are for a fortnight filled with puffs of all the various kinds which Sheridan *enumerated*—direct, oblique, and collusive. *Macaulay,* Montgomery's Poems.

Noses (again) are in some cases chosen as easily *enumerated* trophies. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Sociol., § 351.

Doctrine of enumerated powers, the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States confers upon the general government only the powers expressly mentioned in it.

enumeration (ẹ̄-nū-mẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *énumération* = Sp. *enumeracion* = Pg. *enumeração* = It. *enumerazione,* < L. *enumeratio(n-),* < *enumerare,* enumerate: see *enumerate.*] **1.** The act of enumerating. (*a*) The act of counting; a numbering. (*b*) The act of stating in detail, as in a list.

I will make a true and exact *enumeration* of all the inhabitants within the subdivision assigned to me.
Enumerator's Oath, United States Census of 1880.

2. An account of a number of things in which detailed mention is made of particular articles.

Because almost every man we meet possesses these, we leave them out of our *enumeration.*
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxvi.

3. In *rhet.,* a recapitulation of the principal points or heads of a discourse or argument. The enumeration or recapitulation is the most important part of the epilogue or peroration, and sometimes occupies the whole of it. Also called *anacephalæosis.* See *epanodos.*
4. In *logic,* abscissio infiniti (which see); the method of exclusions.

Enumeration is a kind of argument wherein, many things being reckoned up and denied, one thing onely of necessitie remayneth to be affirmed.
Blundeville, Logic (1599), v. 28.

Argument from enumeration. See *argument.*—**Induction by simple enumeration,** the drawing of a general conclusion simply on the ground that there are many cases in which it holds, and none known to the contrary.

Induction by simple enumeration may in some remarkable cases amount practically to proof.
J. S. Mill, Logic, III. iii. § 2.

enumerative (ẹ̄-nū′mẹ-rạ̄-tiv), *a.* [= F. *énumératif;* as *enumerate* + *-ive.*] Serving to enumerate; counting; reckoning up. [Rare.]

Being particular and *enumerative* of the variety of evils which have disordered his life.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. § 3.

Enumerative geometry. See *geometry.*

enumerator (ē-nū′mẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *énumérateur,* < NL. **enumerator,* < L. *enumerare,* enumerate: see *enumerate.*] One who enumerates or numbers; specifically, one who obtains the data for a census by going from house to house.

Few noses are straight, but one *enumerator* found most to turn to the right, another to the left. *Mind,* IX. 96.

enunciability (ē-nun-ṣi-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *enunciable:* see *-bility.*] Capability of being expressed in speech.

enunciable (ẹ̄-nun′ṣi-ạ-bl), *a.* [< NL. **enuntiabilis,* < L. *enuntiare,* enunciate: see *enunciate.*] Capable of being enunciated or expressed: a term of the old logic.

enunciate (ẹ̄-nun′ṣi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enunciated,* ppr. *enunciating.* [< L. *enunciatus,* prop. *enuntiatus,* pp. of *enunciare,* prop. *enuntiare* (> It. *enunciare* = Pg. Sp. *enunciar* = F. *énoncer,* > E. *enounce,* q. v.), say out, tell, divulge, declare, < *e*, out, + *nuntiare*, announce, tell, < *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio*. Cf. *enounce*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To utter, as words or syllables; pronounce: used especially with reference to manner: as, he *enunciates* his words distinctly.—**2.** To declare deliberately or in set terms; proclaim distinctly; announce; state: as, to *enunciate* a proposition.

The terms in which he *enunciates* the great doctrines of the gospel. *Coleridge.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Articulate*, etc. See *utter*, *v.*

II. *intrans.* To utter words or syllables: used especially with reference to manner: as, he *enunciates* distinctly.

Each has a little sound he calls his own,
And each *enunciates* with a human tone.
Hart, Vision of Death.

enunciation (ẹ-nun-ṣi-ā´shọn), *n.* [= F. *énonciation* = Sp. *enunciacion* = Pg. *enunciação* = It. *enunciazione*, < L. *enunciatio(n-)*, prop. *enuntiatio(n-)*, < *enuntiare*, enunciate: see *enunciate*.] **1.** The act or mode of enunciating or pronouncing; manner of utterance; pronunciation or utterance: used especially with reference to manner.

Without a graceful and pleasing *enunciation*, all your elegancy of style in speaking is not worth one farthing. *Chesterfield.*

2. The act of announcing or stating, or that which is announced; deliberate or definite declaration; public attestation.

The *enunciation* of the gospel, that life and immortality were brought to light by Jesus Christ.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iv., notes.

The bare *enunciation* of the thesis at which the lawyers and legislators arrived gives a glow to the heart of the reader. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

3. In *logic*, a proposition; that which is subject to truth and falsity; a judgment set forth in words.

An *enunciation* is an oration, form of speech, or declaration, in which something true or false is pronounced of another. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Binary enunciation. See *binary*.—**Composite enunciation**, an enunciation which states some relation between facts described in dependent clauses: opposed to *simple enunciation*. A composite enunciation is copulative, hypothetical, disjunctive, adversative, or relative, according to the nature of the conjunctions uniting the clauses.—**Exceptive enunciation**, an enunciation which contains an exceptive expression: as, all mankind were drowned except Noah and his family.—**Exclusive enunciation.** See *exclusive*. **Exponible enunciation**, an enunciation which has to be replaced by another form of speech before applying the rules of syllogism, etc.—**Modal enunciation**, an enunciation which states some fact to be possible or impossible, necessary or contingent: contradistinguished from *pure enunciation*. **Pure enunciation**, an enunciation which states a fact as positive or undeniable.—**Restrictive enunciation**, an enunciation which contains a restrictive expression: as, Christ, in respect to his divine nature, is omnipresent. See *proposition*.—**Simple enunciation**, an enunciation consisting of a subject and predicate; a categorical proposition: opposed to *composite enunciation*.

enunciative (ẹ-nun´ṣi-ạ-tiv), *a.* [= F. *énonciatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *enunciativo*, < L. *enunciativus*, prop. *enuntiativus*, < *enuntiare*, enunciate: see *enunciate*.] Declaring something as true; declarative.

The instance of Isaac blessing Jacob, which in the several parts was expressed in all forms, indicative, optative, *enunciative*. *Jer. Taylor*, Office Ministerial.

enunciatively (ẹ-nun´ṣi-ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* Declaratively. *Johnson.*

enunciator (ẹ-nun´ṣi-ā-tọr), *n.* [= It. *enunciatore*, < LL. *enunciator*, prop. *enuntiator*, a declarer, < L. *enuntiare*, enunciate, declare: see *enunciate*.] One who enunciates, pronounces, proclaims, or declares.

The news of which she was the first, and not very intelligible *enunciator*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Ennui, xv.

enunciatory (ẹ-nun´ṣi-ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *enunciate* + *-ory*.] **1.** Pertaining to utterance or sound. *Smart.*—**2.** Enouncing; giving utterance; serving as a means of enouncing: as, an *enunciatory* discourse.

enure, *v.* See *inure*.

enuresis (en-ụ-rē´sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνουρεῖν*, make water in, < *ἐν*, in, + *οὐρεῖν*, make water, < *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, incontinence or involuntary discharge of urine.

enurny, enurney (en-ėr´ni), *a.* In *her.*, charged with beasts, especially lions, or rather lioncels, eight, ten, or more in number: said of a bordure only. The more modern custom is to blazon "on a border azure, eight lioncels or," or the like.

envapor†, envapour† (en-vā´pọr), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *vapor*.] To surround with vapor.

On a still-rocking couch lies blear-ey'd Sleep,
Snorting alowd, and with his panting breath,
Blowes a black fume, that all *envapoureth*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

envassal† (en-vas´al), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *vassal*.] To reduce to vassalage; make a slave of.

There lie, thou husk of my *envassail'd* state.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

envault (en-vâlt´), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *vault*.] To inclose in a vault; entomb. [Rare.]

I wonder, good man! that you are not *envaulted*;
Prithee! go and be dead, and be doubly exalted.
Swift, Conclusion drawn from two preceding Epigrams.

envecked (en-vekt´), *a.* See *invecked*.

enveigle† (en-vē´gl), *v. t.* See *inveigle*.

enveil (en-vāl´), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *veil*.] To veil.

The back of the head *enveiled*.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 357.

envelop (en-vel´up), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enveloped*, ppr. *enveloping*. [Also *envelope*, and formerly *invelop*, *invelope*; < ME. *envolupen*, *envolipen* (rare), < OF. *envoluper*, *enveloper*, *envelopper* (mod. F. *envelopper* = Pr. *envolopar*, *envolupar*, *envelopar* = It. *inviluppare*, formerly also *ingoluppare*), wrap up, envelop, < *en-* + **veloper*, wrap (a verb found also in *desveloper*, etc., > E. *develop*, q. v.); the forms cited point to an orig. type **vlopp-*, which must be of OLG. origin, namely, from the verb corresponding to ME. *wlappen* (> mod. E. *lap*^{3}), another form of *wrappen* (> mod. E. *wrap*), wrap, envelop: see *lap*^{3}, *wrap*. Thus *envelop* is a Rom. doublet of *inwrap*, *enwrap*.] **1.** To cover, as by wrapping or folding; inwrap; invest with or as with a covering; surround entirely; cover on all sides.

I rede that our host heer shal biginne,
For he is most *envoluped* in sinne.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 942.

Is not every great question already *enveloped* in a sufficiently dark cloud of unmeaning words?
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

2. To form a covering about; lie around and conceal.

The best and wholesomest spirits of the night
Envelop you, good provost! *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

A cloud of smoke *envelops* either host. *Dryden.*

The dust-cloud of notoriety which follows and *envelops* the men who drive with the wind bewilders contemporary judgment. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 347.

3†. To line; cover on the inside.

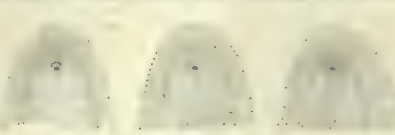
His iron coat, all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold.
Spenser, F. Q.

Enveloping cone of a surface, the locus of all tangents to the surface passing through a fixed point. =**Syn. 1.** To encircle, encompass, infold, wrap up.

envelop, envelope (en-vel´up, en´ve-lōp: see below), *n.* [= OF. *envelope*, F. *enveloppe*, a cover, envelop; from the verb.] **1.** A wrapper; an inclosing cover; an integument: as, the *envelop* of a seed. Specifically—**2.** A prepared wrapper for a letter or other paper, so made that it can be sealed. [In this sense, with the spelling *envelope*, often pronounced as if French, oṅ´ve-lōp.]

Lend these to paper-sparing Pope,
And when he sits to write,
No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight.
Swift, Advice to Grub Street Verse-Writers.

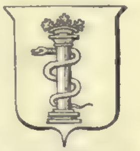
3. In *fort.*, a work of earth in form of a parapet, or of a small rampart with a parapet, raised to cover some weak part of the works.—**4.** In *astron.*, a shell partly surrounding the nucleus of a comet on the side next the sun and away from the tail, and appearing like a semicircular arch. Large comets generally show several of these under the telescope. They successively rise from the nucleus and disappear.



Envelops of Comets.

5. In *geom.*, a curve or surface touching a continuous series of curves or surfaces. Thus, suppose a plane curve to undergo a continuous change in its shape and position; then the curve as it is at any instant is intersected by the curve as it is at any subsequent instant, and the closer the second instant follows after the first the closer do these intersections approach certain positions on the first curve. These positions are points on the envelop, and in this way all the points on the envelop are determined. If t is a variable parameter, and $P = 0$ is the equation of the surface, then the equation obtained by eliminating t between $P = 0$ and $dP / dt = 0$ is the equation to the envelop. Or if there are two variable parameters, s and t, the equation of the envelop is obtained by eliminating them between $P = 0$, $dP / ds = 0$, and $dP / dt = 0$. Every curve may thus be regarded as an envelop. Caustics, evolutes, etc., are so by their definitions.—**Floral envelop**, the perianth of a flower.—**Stamped envelop**, an envelop imprinted with a postage-stamp or other sign of value by government authority, and sold at a post-office for use in the mails at its face value, usually with a small addition to cover the cost of paper and manufacture.

enveloped (en-vel´upt), *p. a.* In *her.*, entwined: applied to charges around which serpents, or laurels or other plants, are loosely wound. Also *inwrapped*.



Column Ducally Crowned and Enveloped by a Snake.

envelop-machine (en-vel´up-mạ-shēn´´), *n.* A power-machine for making envelops for letters. It cuts the blanks from a continuous roll of paper, bends them into shape, and gums, folds, and presses the edges together. The machine then gums the edge of the flap, dries the gum, folds the flap, counts the finished envelops into bundles of twenty-five, delivers them, and records the total count. Sometimes the blanks are first cut to shape in a separate machine. The capacity of a good machine is estimated at 120 envelops a minute, or 72,000 in one day.

envelopment (en-vel´up-mẹnt), *n.* [= OF. *envelopement*, F. *enveloppement* = Pr. *envolopament*, *evolopament* = It. *inviluppamento*; as *envelop* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of enveloping, or of inwrapping or covering on all sides.—**2.** A wrapper or covering; anything that surrounds, inwraps, or conceals.

They have found so many contrary senses in the same text that it is become difficult to see any sense at all through their *envelopments*.
Search, Free Will (1763), Pref.

His thoughts are like mummies, . . . wrapped about with curious *envelopments*. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 5.

envenime†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *envenom*.

envenom (en-ven´um), *v. t.* [Formerly also *envenome*, *invenom*, *invenome*; < ME. *envenimen*, *envenymen*, also *anvenimen*, *anvempnen*, < OF. *envenimer*, *envelimer*, F. *envenimer* = Pr. *enverinar*, *everinar* = Sp. Pg. *envenenar* = It. *invelenare*, *invelenire* (obs.), poison, envenom (It. now *invelenire*, intr. or refl., be exasperated), < ML. *invenenare*, poison, envenom, < L. *in*, in, on, + *venenum* (> It. *veleno* = Sp. Pg. *veneno* = OF. *venim*, *venin*), poison, venom: see *en-*^{1} and *venom*.] **1.** To taint or impregnate, as meat, drink, or weapons, with venom or any substance noxious to life; make poisonous: chiefly in the past participle: as, an *envenomed* arrow or shaft; an *envenomed* potion.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenom'd*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

News was brought to the Court for certain, that the King was slain at Oking, twenty Miles from London, stabbed with an *invenomed* Knife. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 408.

They powre the water out of the dores, because the Angell of Death washeth his sword (lately vsed) in water, and *enuenometh* it. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 219.

2. Figuratively, to imbue as it were with venom; taint with bitterness or malice.

To hear
The *envenomed* tongue of calumny traduce
Defenceless worth. *Smollett*, The Regicide.

3†. To make odious or hateful.

O, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it!
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3.

4†. To make angry; enrage; exasperate.

Envenoming men one against another.
Glanville, Essays, iv.

enverdure (en-vėr´dụ̈r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enverdured*, ppr. *enverduring*. [< *en-*^{1} + *verdure*.] To invest or cover with verdure. *Mrs. Browning.*

envermeil† (en-vėr´mil), *v. t.* [< OF. *envermeillir*, make red, < *en-* + *vermeil*, vermilion: see *vermeil*, *vermilion*.] To dye red; give a red color to.

That lovely dye
That did thy cheek *envermeil*.
Milton, Death of Fair Infant, l. 6.

enveron†, enveroun†, *adv.* and *v.* See *environ*.

enviable (en´vi-ạ-bl), *a.* [< F. *enviable* (= Pg. *invejavel* = Sp. *envidiable* = It. *invidiabile*), < *envier*, envy: see *envy* and *-able*.] That may excite envy; worthy to be envied.

They [honest burghers of Communipaw] live in profound and *enviable* ignorance of all the troubles, anxieties, and revolutions of this distracted planet.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 99.

If he [Procter] escaped the discipline of learning in suffering what he taught in song, I, for one, do not regret this *enviable* exception to a very bitter rule.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 108.

enviableness (en´vi-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* [< *enviable* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being enviable.

enviably (en´vi-ạ-bli), *adv.* In an enviable manner.

envie†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *envy*.

envier (en´vi-ėr), *n.* One who envies.

They ween'd . . .
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the *envier* of his state. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 89.

To pursue what is right amidst all the persecutions of surrounding *enviers*, dunces, and detractors.
V. Knox, Essays, lxxxix.

Its opulence was an object it could not conceal from its *enviers*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 361.

envine†, *v. t.* [ME. *envinen*, *envynen*, < OF. *enviner*, F. *enviner*, < *en-* + *vin*, < L. *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] To furnish or store with wine.

A bettre *envyned* man was nowher noon.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 342.

envious (en′vi-us), *a.* [< ME. *envious*, *envyose*, *envius*, < OF. *envios*, *envieus*, F. *envieux* = Pr. *inveios*, *envios* = Sp. *envidioso* = Pg. *invejoso* = It. *invidioso*, < L. *invidiosus*, envious, exciting envy, invidious, < *invidia*, envy: see *envy*^{1}, *n.* Cf. *invidious*, a doublet of *envious*.] 1. Feeling or disposed to feel envy.

Claudas was a noble knyght and a sure and moche and stronge, but he was euer *enviouse* a-gein alle tho that were a-bove hym. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

Be not thou *envious* against evil men. Prov. xxiv. 1.

For him in vain the *envious* seasons roll
Who bears eternal summer in his soul.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vii.

2. Tinctured with envy; manifesting or expressing envy: as, an *envious* disposition; an *envious* attack; an *envious* tongue.

Cesar and Pompey of martialle wodnesse,
By theyr *enuyose* compassyd cruelte,
Twene Germany and Affrik was gret enmyte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

Then down together hands they shook,
Without any *envious* sign.
Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 261).

3†. Calculated to inspire envy; enviable.

He to him lept, and that same *envious* gage
Of victors glory from him snatcht away.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 39.

4†. Jealous; watchful; exceedingly careful.

As keen dogs keep sheep in cotes or folds of hurdles bound,
And grin at every breach of air, *envious* of all that moves.
Chapman, Iliad, x. 159.

No men are so *envious* of their health. *Jer. Taylor.*

=**Syn.** See *invidious*.

enviously (en′vi-us-li), *adv.* In an envious manner; with envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another; spitefully.

How *enviously* the ladies look
When they surprise me at my book! *Swift.*

enviousness (en′vi-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being envious. *Bailey*, 1727.

envire†, *v. t.* [ME. *enviren*, *enveren*, < OF. *envirer*, turn back, turn, < *en-* + *virer*, turn: see *veer*. Cf. *environ*.] To surround; environ.

Of the Holy Gost rounde aboute *envirid*.
Lydgate. (*Halliwell.*)

Myne armez are of ancestrye *enveryde* with lordez,
And has in banere bene borne sene syr Brut tyme.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1694.

environ†, *adv.* [ME. *environ*, *environ*, *envyroun* (usually joined with *aboute*, about), < OF. *environ*, F. *environ* (= Pr. *environ*, *enviro*, *eviron*), around, about, < *en*, in, + *viron*, a turn (also used as an adv., equiv. to *environ*), < *vironner*, turn, veer, < *virer*, turn, veer: see *veer*.] About; around.

A compas *environn*. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 300.

The erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute *envyroun*, be aboven and be benethen 20425 miles. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 185.

And he kepte right wele the Citee and the contre *environ*, that noon that entred ne myght but litill it mysdo.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 179.

Lord Godfrey's eye three times *environ* goes.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 80.

environ (en-vī′rọn), *v. t.* [< ME. *environen*, *envirounen*, *environnen*, *envyronen*, *enverounen*, < OF. *enviruner*, *environner*, F. *environner* (= Pr. *environar*), surround, < *environ*, around: see *environ*, *adv.*] 1. To surround; encompass; encircle; hem in.

Thei be-hilde the town that was right feire, and well sette in feire contrey and holsom air, ffor the town was *envyroned* a-boute with the wode and the river.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 545.

Methought, a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

She was *environed* on every point of her territory by her warlike foe. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., vii.

2†. To go about; pass around; traverse the circuit of.

To *envyrone* that holy Lond with his blessede Feet.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 1.

3. Figuratively, to hedge about; involve; envelop: as, the undertaking was *environed* with difficulties.

A good sherris-sack . . . ascends me into the brain; dries me there all the foolish, and dull, and crudy vapours which *environ* it. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

When I call back this oath,
The pains of hell *environ* me.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

environment (en-vī′rọn-mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *environnement*, < *environner*, surround: see *environ* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of environing or surrounding, or the state of being environed.—2. That which environs; the aggregate of surrounding things or conditions.

It is, however, in the insect world that this principle of the adaptation of animals to their *environment* is most fully and strikingly developed.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 56.

The step which distinguishes, so far as it can be distinguished, the animal kingdom from the vegetable one, takes place when, relatively to the needs of the organism, the *environment* is heterogeneous both in Time and Space.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 151.

Conditions of environment, in *biol.*, the sum of the agencies and influences which affect an organism from without; the totality of the extrinsic conditioning to which an organism is subjected, as opposed to its own intrinsic forces, and therefore as modifying its inherent tendencies, and as a factor in determining the final result of organization. It is an expression much used in connection with modern theories of evolution in explaining that at a given moment a given organism is the resultant of both intrinsic and extrinsic forces, the latter being its *conditions of environment* and the former its inherited conditions.

environmental (en-vī-rọn-men′tạl), *a.* [< *environment* + *-al*.] Having the character of an environment; environing; surrounding: as, *environmental* influences.

In analyzing the popular generalization that "like begets like," it may eventually be shown how much of that likeness may be due to the hammering of the same *environmental* forces which formerly played upon the parent.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 421.

environmentally (en-vī-rọn-men′tạl-i), *adv.* By means of the environment or aggregate of surrounding things or conditions.

Environmentally-initiated Sensations are classified according to the nature of the agent by which they are aroused. *Mind*, IX. 338.

environs (en-vī′rọnz or en′vi-rọnz), *n. pl.* [< F. *environs*, pl., < *environ*, adv., around.] Places lying circumjacent; surrounding parts or localities: as, the *environs* of a city or town.

Small streams, brought from the Cydnus, traverse the *environs*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 233.

envisage (en-viz′ạj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *envisaged*, ppr. *envisaging*. [< F. *envisager*, < *en*, in, + *visage*, visage: see *visage*.] To look in the face of; face; view; regard; hence, to apprehend directly; perceive by intuition: sometimes, as a term of philosophy, equivalent to *intuit*.

To bear all naked truths,
And to *envisage* circumstance, all calm,
That is the top of sovereignty.
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

Nature, to the Buddhist, . . . is *envisaged* as a nexus of laws, which reward and punish impartially both obedience and disobedience.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, i. § 7.

We can only affirm and mentally *envisage* the one [idea] by denying and suppressing the representation of the other; and yet we have to strive to predicate both, and to embody them together in the same mental image.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 69.

envisagement (en-viz′ạj-mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *envisagement*; as *envisage* + *-ment*.] The act of envisaging; view; apprehension: as a term of philosophy, equivalent to *intuition* (which see).

In the Schoolmen, likewise, Platonizing Christianity rises to an *envisagement* of its significance and function.
Jour. Spec. Philos., XIX. 49.

envoi†, *n.* An obsolete form of *envoy*^{1}.

envolume (en-vol′ūm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *envolumed*, ppr. *envoluming*. [< *en-*^{1} + *volume*.] To form into or incorporate with a volume. [Rare.]

envolupe†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *envelop*.

envoy^1† (en-voi′), *v. t.* [ME. *envoyen*, < OF. *envoyer*, *envoier*, earlier *enveier*, *envier*, *entveier*, F. *envoyer*, send, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *enviar* = It. *inviare*, < L. *in*, in, upon (or, as to OF. *ent-*, < L. *inde*, thence, away), + *via*, way (> L. *viare*, > OF. *veier*, *voyer*, travel): see *via*, *voyage*.] To send. *Lydgate.* (*Halliwell.*)

envoy^1 (en-voi′), *n.* [< ME. *envoye*, *envoy*, < OF. *envoy*, F. *envoi*, a message, a sending, the postscript to a poem, < *envoyer*, send: see *envoy*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *invoice*.] 1. Formerly, and sometimes still archaically, a postscript to a composition, particularly a ballade or other sentimental poem, to enforce or recommend it. It sometimes served as a dedication. As a title it was often, and is still occasionally, written with the French article, *l'envoy* or *l'envoi* (len-voi′).

The Blind Minstrel is a vigorous versifier. . . . As a specimen of his graver style we may give his *envoy* or concluding lines. *Craik*, Eng. Lit., I. 390.

2. Figuratively, termination; end.

Lor. [Sets his foot on Alonzo's breast.]
Alon. Long since
I looked for this *l'envoy*.
Massinger, Bashful Lover, v. 1.

envoy^2 (en′voi), *n.* [In form assimilated to *envoy*^{1}; < F. *envoyé* (= Sp. Pg. *enviado* = It. *inviato*), a messenger, envoy, lit. one sent, pp. of *envoyer*, send: see *envoy*^{1}.] One despatched upon an errand or a mission; a messenger; specifically, a person deputed by a ruler or government to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign ruler or government. Formerly the word was usually applied to a public minister sent on a special occasion or for one particular purpose; hence an *envoy* was distinguished from an *ambassador*, or permanent resident at a foreign court, and was of inferior rank.

The Castilian *envoy*, Don Luis Carroz, was not present at Mechlin, but it [the treaty] was ratified and solemnly sworn to by him, on behalf of his sovereign, in London, April 18th. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23, note.

Henry [II.] received the *envoys*, and sent them back with ambassadors of his own and large presents.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 124.

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, in *diplomacy*, the full title of a minister of the second grade resident in a foreign country, next in dignity to an ambassador. =**Syn.** See *ambassador*, 1.

envoyse†, *v. t.* [ME. *envoysen*, < OF. *envoisier*, *envoysier*, *enveisier*, *envisier*, amuse, divert, entertain.] To amuse; entertain.

After soper whan the clothes weren vp thei *enuoysed* the worthi knyghtes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 463.

envoyship (en′voi-ship), *n.* [< *envoy*^{2} + *-ship*.] The office of an envoy.

envy^1 (en′vi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *envie*; < ME. *envy*, *envye*, *envie*, < OF. *envie*, F. *envie* = Pr. *enveia*, *eveia*, *evea* = Sp. *envidia* = Pg. *inveja* = It. *invidia*, envy, odium, < L. *invidia*, hatred or ill will felt by a person, jealousy, envy, or hatred or ill will felt toward a person, odium, unpopularity, < *invidus*, having hatred or ill will, envious, < *invidere*, hate, envy, look at with ill will, orig. look askance at, cast an evil eye upon, < *in*, upon, + *videre*, see: see *vision*, etc.] 1. A feeling of uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the contemplation of another's superiority, prosperity, or success, accompanied with some degree of enmity or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to discomfit or mortify the person envied: usually followed by *of*.

Ffor thei diden so well, that the knyghtes of the rounde table ther-of hadde *envye*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 455.

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in *envy of* great Cæsar.
Shak., J. C., v. 5.

Envy is an uneasiness of mind caused by the consideration of a good we desire, obtained by one we think should not have had it before us.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 13.

Base *envy* withers at another's joy,
And hates that excellence it cannot reach.
Thomson, Spring, l. 283.

My punctuality, industry, and accuracy fixed his dislike, and gave it the high flavor and poignant relish of *envy*.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, iv.

2†. Hatred; ill will; malice.

You turn the good we offer into *envy*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

I am justly payed,
That might have made by profit of his service,
But by mistaking, have drawn on his *envy*.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

3†. Public odium; ill repute.

To discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion.
Bacon.

Lucius Bestia,
The tribune, is provided of a speech,
To lay the *envy* of the war on Cicero.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 5.

4. An object of envy.

This constitution in former days used to be the *envy* of the world. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=**Syn.** 1. *Jealousy*, *Envy*. *Jealousy* is the malign feeling which is often had toward a rival, or possible rival, for the possession of that which we greatly desire, as in love or ambition. *Envy* is a similar feeling toward one, whether rival or not, who already possesses that which we greatly desire. *Jealousy* is enmity prompted by fear; *envy* is enmity prompted by covetousness.

Jealousy is never satisfied with anything short of an omniscience that would detect the subtlest fold of the heart. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 2.

Envy is only a malignant, selfish hunger, casting its evil eye on the elevation or supposed happiness of others.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 81.

envy^1 (en′vi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *envied*, ppr. *envying*. [Early mod. E. also *envie*; < ME. *envyen*, *envien*, < OF. *envier*, *anvier*, F. *envier*, envy, long for, desire, = Pr. *enveiar* = Sp. *envidiar* = Pg. *invejar* = It. *invidiare*, envy; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To regard with envy; look upon as the possessor of what is wanting in or to one's self, with a longing for it, and either with or without a desire for the deprivation or discomfiture of him who has it: often with both the possessor and the thing possessed as objects. The verb often expresses a much milder feeling than that which is usually denoted by the noun — one that may be consistent with perfect friendship and loyalty: as, I *envy* you your good health; I *envy* you your happy temper. But the feeling of envy is apt to beget repugnance and ill will, and some degree of these qualities is generally implied by the verb as well as by the noun.

He that thinketh he liues most blamelesse, liues not without enemies, that *enuy* him for his good parts, or hate him for his euill.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.

Envy thou not the oppressor. Prov. iii. 31.

So much the sweetness of your manners move,
We cannot *envy* you, because we love.
Dryden, Epistles, x. 34.

Dim and remote the joys of saints I see,
Nor *envy* them that heaven I lose for thee.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 72.

Whoso *envies* another confesses his superiority.
Johnson, Rambler.

2. To feel envy on account of; regard grudgingly or wistfully another's possession or experience of, either with or without malevolent feeling.

Come, come, we know your meaning, brother Gloster,
You *envy* my advancement, and my friends'.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

Go, go, poor soul, I *envy* not thy glory.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

Or climb his knee the *envied* kiss to share.
Gray, Elegy.

3†. To regard unfavorably; revolt against; oppose.

Whiche, regardyng not their bounden dutie and obeisance to their prynce & souerain Lord, *enuied* the punishment of traiters and torment of offenders.
Hall, Hen. IV., an. 6.

4†. To do harm to; injure.

If I make a lie
To gain your love, and *envy* my best mistress,
Pin me against a wall. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be affected with envy; have envious feelings; regard something pertaining to another with grudge or longing: formerly often followed by *at*.

In seeking tales and informations
Against this man (whose honesty the devil
And his disciples only *envy at*),
Ye blew the fire that burns ye.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 2.

envy^{2}† (en-vī′), *v.* [< ME. *envien*, *envyen* (also, by apheresis, *vien*, *vyen*, E. *vie*), < OF. *envier*, *anvier*, invite, proffer, challenge, vie (in gaming), = Sp. Pg. *envidar* = It. *invitare*, invite, vie, < L. *invitare*, invite, challenge: see *invite*. See also *vie*, an aphetic form of *envy*^{2}, which is itself an older form of *invite*.] I. *trans.* 1. To challenge (in a game).—2. To vie with; emulate.

Let later age that noble use *envy*,
Vyle rancour to avoid and cruel surquedry.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 13.

II. *intrans.* To strive; contend; vie.

As thogh the erthe *envye* wolde
To be gayer than the heven.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 406.

envy^{2}† (en-vī′), *n.* [< ME. *envie*, *envye*, *enveye*, *envaye*, < OF. *envi* (F. *envi*), m., *envie*, f., a challenge, vying, emulation; from the verb: see *envy*^{2}, *v.* Hence, by apheresis, *vie*, *n.*] 1. A challenge (in a game); a vying: a vie.—2. A contention; an attempt; an attack.

Ther was grete slaughter of men and horse vpon bothe partyes, but at that *enuaye* loste the kynge Tradylyuant moche of his peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 232.

3. Emulation.

Such as cleanliness and decency
Prompt to a virtuous *envy*. *Ford.*

envyne†, *v. t.* See *envine*.

enwall (en-wâl′), *v. t.* See *inwall*.

enwallow† (en-wol′ō), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *wallow*.] To wallow.

All in gore
And cruddy blood *enwallowed* they fownd
The lucklesse Marinell lying in deadly swownd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 34.

enwheel, *v. t.* See *inwheel*.

enwiden† (en-wī′dn), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *widen*.] To make wider. *Cockeram.*

enwind (en-wīnd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enwound*, ppr. *enwinding*. [< *en-*^{1} + *wind*^{1}.] To wind or coil about. [Rare.]

Around
The tree-roots, gleaming blue black, could they see
The spires of a great serpent, that, *enwound*
About the smooth bole, looked forth threateningly.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 15.

enwoman (en-wům′a̤n), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *woman*.] To endow with the qualities of woman; make womanish. [Rare.]

That grace which doth more than *enwoman* thee
Lives in my lines, and must eternal be.
Daniel, Sonnets, xlii.

enwomb (en-wöm′), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *womb*.] 1†. To make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwombed* of this childe.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 50.

2. To bury; hide as in a womb, pit, or cavern. [Poetical.]

The Africk Niger stream *enwombs*
Itself into the earth. *Donne*, Elegies.

enworthy† (en-wėr′ᴛʜi), *v. t.* [< *en-*^{1} + *worthy*.] To make worthy.

The gift of the Muses will *enworthy* him in his love.
Bacon, in Spedding, I. 380.

enwound (en-wound′). Preterit and past participle of *enwind*.

enwrap, enwrapped, etc. See *inwrap*, etc.

enwreathe, *v. t.* See *inwreathe*.

enwrite (en-rīt′), *v. t.*; pret. *enwrote*, pp. *enwritten*, ppr. *enwriting*. [< *en-*^{1} + *write*.] To write upon something; inscribe; imprint. [Poetical.]

What wild heart histories seemed to lie *enwritten*
Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres!
Poe, To Helen.

enwrought, *p. a.* See *inwrought*.

Enyidæ (e-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enyo* + *-idæ*.] A family of retetelarian spiders, typified by the genus *Enyo*, and peculiar in the structure of the spinnerets. See *Zodariidæ*. Also *Enyoidæ*.

Enyo (en′i-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἐνυώ, a goddess of battle (equiv. to L. *Bellona*).] 1. A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Enyidæ*. *Savigny and Audouin*, 1825–7.—2. A genus of sphinx-moths. *Hübner*, 1816.

Enyphantæ† (en-i-fan′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Enyphanta*, < Gr. ἐνυφαντός, inwoven, < ἐνυφαίνειν, weave in, < ἐν, in, + ὑφαίνειν, weave.] A group of tineid moths. *Hübner.*

enzie†, *n.* [Sc. for *ensenzie*, ensign: see *ensign*.] An ensign. [Scotch.]

When the Grants came doun the brae,
Their *Enzie* shook for fear.
Marquis of Huntley's Retreat (Child's Ballads, VII. 273).

enzone (en-zōn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enzoned*, ppr. *enzoning*. [< *en-*^{1} + *zone*.] To inclose as with a zone or belt; encircle.

The chapel-like farm-house, half-hidden among the groves that *enzone* Greenbank. *J. Wilson.*

enzoötic (en-zọ-ot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *enzootique*; < Gr. ἐν, in, among, + ζῷον, an animal, + *-otic* (as in *epizoötic*, etc.).] I. *a.* Permanently apt to affect brutes in a particular district: said of diseases. *Enzootic* and *epizootic* have the same meaning in reference to brutes as *endemic* and *epidemic* in reference to man.

II. *n.* 1. The continuous prevalence of a disease among brutes in a particular district.—2. A disease of brutes locally prevalent.

This substance [ergotized grasses], although used in veterinary practice, often produces disastrous *enzoötics*, differing, however, in their apparent symptoms.
Science, IV., No. 91, p. vi.

enzym, enzyme (en′zim), *n.* [< MGr. ἔνζυμος, leavened, fermented, < Gr. ἐν, in, + ζύμη, leaven. Cf. *azym*.] 1. Any of the unorganized ferments, as diastase, maltin, pepsin, trypsin, etc., which exist in seeds, etc.—2. Leavened bread, or a loaf of leavened bread; especially, the eucharistic bread used by the orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, except the Armenians and Maronites: opposed to *azym*. Usually in the plural.

"If," says he [Theorianus, A. D. 1170], "the Divine virtue changes the oblations into the Body and Blood of Christ, it is superfluous to dispute whether they were of Azymes or *Enzymes*, or of red or white wine."
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 1074.

enzymotic (en-zi-mot′ik), *a.* [< *enzym* + *-otic*, after *zymotic*.] Pertaining or relating to the unorganized chemical ferments.

eoan (ẹ-ō′a̤n), *a.* [< L. *eous*, < Gr. ἠῷος, ἠοῖος, of the morning, eastern, < ἠώς = L. *aurora*, dawn: see *aurora* and *east*.] Of or pertaining to the dawn; eastern. [Poetical.]

The Mithra of the Middle World,
That sheds *Eoan* radiance on the West.
Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, iii. 5.

Eocene (ē′ọ-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἠώς, dawn (see *Eos*), + καινός, recent.] I. *a.* 1. Literally, of the dawn of the recent: applied in geology to one of the divisions of the Tertiary, as originally suggested by Lyell.—2. In *paleon.*, having existed in this geological period: said of animals whose remains occur in the Eocene.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, a division of the Tertiary. See *Tertiary*.

Eocidaris (ē-ọ-sid′a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + κίδαρις, a tiara.] A genus of paleozoic tessellate encrinites or fossil crinoids.

eode†. See *yead*, *yede*, and *go*.

Eogæa (ē-ọ-jē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + γαῖα, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, a great zoölogical division of the earth's land-surface, by which the African, South American, Australian, and New Zealand realms are collectively contrasted with *Cænogæa*. *T. Gill.*

Eogæan (ē-ọ-jē′a̤n), *a.* [< *Eogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to *Eogæa*.

Eohippus (ē-ọ-hip′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + ἵππος = L. *equus*, horse: see *Equus*.] A genus of Eocene horses, representing the oldest known type of the family *Equidæ*, founded by Marsh (1876) upon remains from the coryphodon-beds of the Lower Eocene of New Mexico, indicating a kind of horse about as large as a fox, with four toes and a half on each fore foot, all incased in horn and forming hoofs, and three hoofed toes on each hind foot.

From the same Eocene [Tertiary of the Rocky Mountains] come the two earliest equines, *Eohippus* and Orohippus, and a host of other strange forms, all of them widely different from anything now living.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 614.

Eohyus (ē-ọ-hī′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + ὗς = L. *sus*, hog, swine: see *swine*.] A genus of Eocene swine, representing the oldest type of the *Suidæ*, founded upon remains from the Lower Eocene of North America. *Marsh*, 1877.

Eolian, Eolic. See *Æolian*, *Æolic*.

Eolidæ, Eolididæ, *n. pl.* Less proper forms of *Æolididæ*.

Eolidinæ, *n. pl.* See *Æolidinæ*.

eolipile, eolipyle, *n.* See *æolipile*.

Eolis, *n.* See *Æolis*.

eolithic (ē-ọ-lith′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἠώς, the dawn, + λίθος, a stone.] In *archæol.*, of or pertaining to the early part of the paleolithic period of prehistoric time.

eon, æon (ē′on), *n.* [< LL. *æon* (def. 2), < Gr. *αἰών*, a period of existence, an age, a lifetime, a long space of time, eternity, later in philos. an eon (def. 2), = L. *ævum*, OL. *ævom*, a space of time, an age, = Goth. *aiws*, an age, a long period: see *ay*^{1}, *aye*^{1}, *age*, *etern*.] 1. A long space of time; a secular period, either indefinite or limited to the duration of something, as a dispensation or the universe: used as equivalent to *age*, *era*, or *cycle*, and sometimes to *eternity*.

Then a scratch with the trusty old dagger . . . will save . . . me from any more philosophic doubts for a few *æons* of ages, till we meet again in new lives.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xxi.

Where, *æons* ago, with half-shut eye,
The sluggish saurian crawled to die.
Lowell, Pictures from Appledore.

Out of the deep,
Where all that was to be, in all that was,
Whirl'd for a million *æons* thro' the vast
Waste dawn of multitudinous-eddying light.
Tennyson, De Profundis.

The rigidity of old conceptions has been relaxed, the public mind being rendered gradually tolerant of the idea that not for six thousand, nor for sixty thousand, nor for six thousand thousand, but for *eons* embracing untold millions of years, this earth has been the theatre of life and death. *Tyndall.*

2. In *Platonic philos.*, a virtue, attribute, or perfection existing throughout eternity. The Platonists represented the Deity as an assemblage of eons. The Gnostics considered eons as certain substantial powers or divine natures emanating from the Supreme Deity, and performing various parts in the operations of the universe.

eonian, æonian (ẹ-ō′ni-a̤n), *a.* [< Gr. αἰώνιος, lasting for an age, perpetual, eternal, < αἰών, an age: see *eon*.] Lasting for eons or ages; everlasting. [Poetical.]

Streams that swift or slow
Draw down *Æonian* hills, and sow
The dust of continents to be.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxv.

Some sweet morning yet, in God's
Dim *æonian* periods,
Joyful I shall wake to see
Those I love who rest in Thee.
Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

eonic, æonic (ẹ-on′ik), *a.* [< *eon*, *æon*, + *-ic*.] Cyclic; eternal.

Suns are kindled and extinguished. Constellations spread the floor of heaven for a time, to be swept away by the *æonic* march of events. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 547.

eonist, æonist (ē′ọ-nist), *n.* [< *eon*, *æon*, + *-ist*.] One who believes in the eternal duration of the world. *N. E. D.*

Eonycteris (ē-ọ-nik′tẹ-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, the east, + νυκτερίς, a bat.] A genus of fruit-bats, of the macroglossine section of *Pte-*

ropodidæ, represented by *E. spelæa*, inhabiting caves in Burma, and differing from *Notopteris* in the dental formula. The teeth are, in each half-jaw, 2 incisors, 1 canine, and 3 premolars above and below, and 2 upper and 3 lower molars. The index-finger has no claw, as in *Notopteris*.

eophyte (ē′ọ-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *φυτόν*, a plant, < *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *paleon.*, a fossil plant found in eozoic rocks.

eophytic (ē-ọ-fit′ik), *a.* [< *eophyte* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to eophytes; relating to the oldest fossiliferous rocks; eozoic.

Eopsaltria (ē-op-sal′tri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, the east, + *ψάλτρια*, a female harper: see *Psaltria*.] A genus of Australian and Oceanican shrikes, containing such as *E. australis* and *E. gularis*.

eorl†, *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form of *earl*.

Eos (ē′os), *n.* [Gr. *ἠώς*, Attic *ἕως*, Doric *ἀώς*, Æolic *αὔως*, the dawn, the east, = L. *aurora* = E. *east*: see *aurora* and *east*.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of the dawn, who brings up the rosy light of day from the east: same as the Roman *Aurora*. She was represented in art and poetry as a young and beautiful winged maiden.

Eos either appears herself in a quadriga, in magnificent form, or as the guide of the horses of the sun.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 400.

2. [NL.] A genus of lories, by some ranked only as a section of *Domicella*, containing several species, as *E. histrio*, *E. rubra*, *E. cardinalis*, etc. *Wagler*, 1832.

eosin (ē′ọ-sin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *-in*2.] Tetrabromfluoresceïn ($C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$), a valuable dye derived from coal-tar products, forming red or yellowish-red crystals. It forms a potassium salt, the eosin of commerce, which is a brown powder, soluble in water, and dyes silk and woolen goods rose-red. Also *eosinic acid*.

If a transpiring branch be placed in a solution of *eosin*, the colour, as is well known, gradually spreads over the whole specimen, so that the leaves become discoloured and the wood of the smallest twigs shows a bright pink colour. *Proc. of Cambridge Phil. Soc.*, V. v. 358.

eosinate (ē′ọ-sin-āt), *n.* [< *eosin* + *-ate*1.] A compound of eosin with a base, as potash or soda.

eosinic (ē-ọ-sin′ik), *a.* [< *eosin* + *-ic.*] Related to eosin.—**Eosinic acid.** Same as *eosin*.

eosinophil (ē-ọ-sin′ọ-fil), *a.* Having affinity for eosin: in bacteriology applied to the bodies which are readily stained by eosin or other acid aniline dyes.

eosphorite (ẹ-os′fọ-rīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its pink color; < Gr. *ἑωσφόρος*, bringing the dawn (used as a name of the morning star; cf. *Lucifer* and *phosphorus*) (< *ἕως*, *ἠώς*, dawn, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1), + *-ite*2.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and manganese, with a small amount of iron. It occurs in prismatic crystals and cleavable masses, usually of a delicate rose-pink color. It is closely related to childrenite, which, however, contains chiefly iron with but little manganese.

Eotherium (ē-ọ-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians, founded upon the cast of a brain from nummulitic limestone of Eocene age, in Egypt, near Cairo. *E. ægyptiacum* is notable as the oldest known form of the *Sirenia*.

-eous. [See *-ous*, *-aceous*, and the words mentioned below.] A termination consisting of *-ous* with a preceding original or inserted vowel. Compare *-ious*. It occurs in *cretaceous*, *sebaceous*, etc. (See *-aceous*.) In some words it is a false spelling of *-ious*, as in *calcareous* (Latin *calcarius*), *beauteous*, *duteous* (properly *beautious, *dutious); in *hideous* it is a substitute for *-ous*, and in *gorgeous* an accommodation of a different termination. In *righteous*, and the occasional *wrongeous*, *wrongous*, it is a perversion of the original *-wis*. See the words mentioned.

eozoic (ē-ọ-zō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *ζωή*, life.] Of or pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks, such as the Laurentian and Huronian of Canada, from the supposition that they contain the first or earliest traces of animal life; paleozoic.

Eozoön (ē-ọ-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *ζῷον*, animal.] A name given in 1865 by the geologists of the Canada survey to a certain aggregate of minerals, viewed by them as a fossilized organic body, belonging to the *Foraminifera*. The best-characterized specimens of so-called *Eozoön* exhibit on the polished surface to the naked eye alternating bands of grayish and greenish color. These bands, which are generally from one to four tenths of an inch in thickness, vary considerably as regards the regularity of their occurrence, and between them are frequently seen layers of a mineral made up of fine parallel fibers. The whitish mineral is usually calcite; the greenish, serpentine; and the fibrous bands are the variety of serpentine called chrysotile. Microscopic examination has shown that the whole is an alteration-product of various minerals. The calcite has frequently running through it, and grouped in a great variety of ways, branching forms, which were supposed by the advocates of the foraminiferal nature of the *Eozoön* to represent the canal-system of that form of organisms. This same structure has, however, been frequently observed in minerals forming part of rocks of undoubted igneous origin, as well as in those occurring as veinstones, and there can no longer be any doubt as to the inorganic nature of the *Eozoön*. This supposed foraminifer, having been found in rocks called at that time Azoic, and later Archæan, was believed to be the oldest recognized organic form, and to represent the "dawn of life"; hence the generic name. The supposed species was called *E. canadense* by J. W. Dawson.

eozoönal (ē-ọ-zō′ọn-ạ̈l), *a.* [< *Eozoön* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or characterized by the supposed fossil called *Eozoön*: as, *eozoönal* structure.

The calcium and magnesium carbonates were very unequally distributed in the *eozoönal* limestones.
Science, IV. 327.

Eozoönina (ē-ọ-zō-ọ-nī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eozoön* + *-ina.*] A group of supposed foraminifers, represented by *Eozoön*, whose tests form irregular or acervuline adherent masses. Also *Eozoöninæ*, as a subfamily of *Nummulinidæ*.

ep-. The form of *epi-* before a vowel.

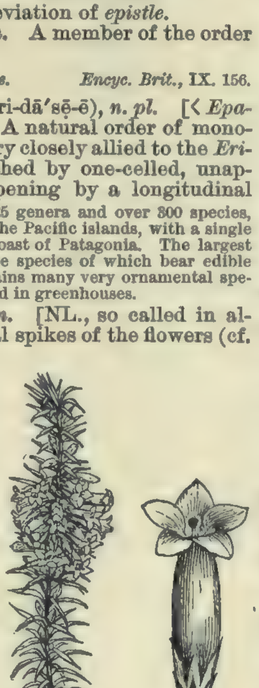
ep. A common abbreviation of *epistle*.

epacrid (ep′ạ̈-krid), *n.* A member of the order *Epacridaceæ*.

Certain acacias, *epacrids*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 156.

Epacridaceæ (ep″ạ̈-kri-dā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Epacris* (*-id-*) + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of monopetalous exogens, very closely allied to the *Ericaceæ*, but distinguished by one-celled, unappendaged anthers opening by a longitudinal slit. There are about 25 genera and over 300 species, natives of Australia and the Pacific islands, with a single species on the western coast of Patagonia. The largest genus is *Leucopogon*, some species of which bear edible berries. The order contains many very ornamental species, sparingly represented in greenhouses.

Epacris (ep′ạ̈-kris), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the terminal spikes of the flowers (cf. Gr. *ἐπάκριος*, on the heights), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἄκρον*, top, summit: see *acro-*.] The typical genus of the order *Epacridaceæ*, of 25 shrubby, heath-like species, mostly Australian. From the abundance and beauty of their flowers, which are generally in leafy spikes, several species have been favorites in cultivation.



Flowering Branch of *Epacris impressa*, with flower on larger scale.

epact (ē′pakt), *n.* [< OF. *epacte*, F. *épacte* = Sp. Pg. It. *epacta*, < LL. *epacta*, always in pl. *epactæ*, < Gr. *ἐπακτή*, the epact, pl. *ἐπακταί* (sc. *ἡμέραι*), intercalary days, fem. of *ἐπακτός*, brought in, intercalated, adscititious, < *ἐπάγειν*, bring in or to, add, intercalate, < *ἐπί*, to, + *ἄγειν* = L. *agere*, bring, lead: see *act*, etc.] **1.** The excess of a solar over a lunar year or month. Hence, usually—**2.** A number attached to a year by a rule of the calendar to show the age, in days completed and commenced, of the calendar moon at the beginning of the year—that is, on January 1st in the Gregorian, Victorian, and early Latin calendars, or March 22d in the Dionysian calendar, or old style. A rule for the epact has been attached to every calendar of the Western churches, except the German Evangelical calendar of A. D. 1700–1779. The epact usually increases by 11 from one year to the next, 30 being subtracted from the sum when the latter exceeds 30 (a circumstance which indicates 13 new moons in the year); but in some years the increase is 12 instead of 11, and this is called a leap of the moon. In the Gregorian calendar the increase is sometimes only 10. In the earliest calendars the leaps of the moon took place every 12 years, and later every 14; but since the adoption of the Victorian calendar in the fifth century, they have taken place every 19 years. To find the epact in old style, divide the number of the year by 19, take 11 times the remainder after division, divide the product by 30, and the remainder after this division is the epact. When there is no remainder, some chronologers make the epact 29, but 30 is preferable. This epact shows the age of the calendar moon on March 22d, by means of which the age on every other day can be calculated, by allowing alternately 29 and 30 days to a lunation. This would also agree with the age of the mean moon were the calendar perfect. The intercalary day of leap-year necessarily removes the calendar moon one day from the mean moon in certain years; and the error of the 19-year period accumulates to one day every 310 years, so that to approximate more closely to the age of the moon the epact should be increased by 2 for every 300 years from the middle of the fifth century. It should also be increased by 1 for leap-years and years following leap-year. The Gregorian epact exceeds the Dionysian by 1 in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, agrees with it in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (but instead of 30 an asterisk, *, is written), and falls short of it by 1 in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. This irregularity is because the Gregorian epact receives a solar correction, being a deduction of 1, at the advent of every century-year not a leap-year, and a lunar correction, being an addition of 1, every 300 years beginning with A. D. 1800 until seven such corrections have been applied, when 400 years elapse before a new series of seven corrections commences. This is called the *cycle* or *period of epacts*. The Gregorian epact shows the age of the calendar moon on January 1st. This will rarely differ by more than one day from the real moon.—**Annual epact**, the excess of the Julian solar over the lunar year of 12 lunations, being 10.9 days.—**Astronomical epact**, the epact in sense 1.—**Embolismic epact**, an epact exceeding 18, so that that of the following year will be less or *.—**Epact of a day**, the age of the calendar moon on that day.—**Gregorian epact**, the epact of the Gregorian calendar.—**Julian epact**, a number showing the age of the Gregorian calendar moon on January 1st in the old style.—**Menstrual epact**, the excess of a civil calendar month over a synodical month, or the amount by which the moon is older at the end than at the beginning of the calendar month.

epactal (ẹ-pak′tạ̈l), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπακτός*, brought in, intercalated (see *epact*), + *-al.*] In *anat.* and *anthropol.*, intercalated or supernumerary, as a bone of the skull; Wormian. All the ordinary Wormian bones, the epipteric bone, etc., are epactal.

epagoge (ep-a-gō′jē), *n.* [< LL. *epagoge*, < Gr. *ἐπαγωγή*, induction, < *ἐπάγειν*, lead to, bring on, add: see *epact*.] **1.** Induction; more loosely, in *rhet.*, proof by example; argumentation from a similar case or cases, or by contrast with dissimilar cases; rhetorical induction. Extended or strict induction is not feasible in oratory, as it would weary instead of convincing. See *example* and *paradigm*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*.

epagogic (ep-a-goj′ik), *a.* [< *epagoge* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to induction.

epagomenal (ep-a-gom′e-nạ̈l), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπαγόμενος* (*ἐπαγόμεναι ἡμέραι*, intercalated days), ppr. pass. of *ἐπάγειν*, bring on, add, intercalate: see *epact*.] Remaining over as a part of one period after the completion of another.—**Epagomenal days**, in the Alexandrian and other calendars, 5 or 6 days remaining over after the completion of 12 months of 30 days each, to complete the year, and not included in any month.

epaleaceous (ē-pal-ẹ-ā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *epaleaceus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *palea*, chaff, + *-aceous*, q. v.] In *bot.*, without chaff or chaffy scales.

epalpate (ē-pal′pāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + NL. *palpus*, a feeler: see *palp*.] In *entom.*, having no palps or feelers.

epanadiplosis (ep″a-nạ̈-di-plō′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπαναδίπλωσις*, a doubling, repetition, < *ἐπαναδιπλοῦν*, double, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀναδιπλοῦν*, double: see *anadiplosis*.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which a sentence begins and ends with the same word: as, "*Rejoice* in the Lord alway: and again I say, *Rejoice*," Phil. iv. 4.

epanalepsis (ep″a-nạ̈-lep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπανάληψις*, a repetition, regaining, < *ἐπαναλαμβάνειν*, take up again, repeat, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀναλαμβάνειν*, take up: see *analepsis*.] In *rhet.*, repetition or resumption; especially, a figure by which the same word or phrase is repeated after one or more intervening words, or on returning to the same subject after a digression. An example of epanalepsis is found in 1 Cor. xi.: "(v. 18) When ye come together in the church, I hear that there be divisions among you. . . . (v. 20) When ye come together therefore into one place, this is not to eat the Lord's supper."

epanaphora (ep-a-naf′ọ-rạ̈), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐπαναφορά*, a reference, repetition, < *ἐπαναφέρειν*, bring back again, refer, < *ἐπί* + *ἀναφέρειν*, bring back: see *anaphora*.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which the same word or group of words is repeated at the beginning of two or more clauses, sentences, or verses in immediate succession or in the same passage. This figure is very frequent in the Book of Psalms; as, for example, in the twenty-ninth Psalm, the phrase "Give unto the Lord" is used three times in the first two verses, and the phrase "The voice of the Lord" occurs seven times in verses 3–9. Similarly, the words "by faith" or "through faith" (both renderings representing the one Greek word, *πίστει*) begin eighteen out of twenty-nine verses in Heb. xi. The name *epanaphora* is retained when synonyms or words of similar meaning are substituted for the word or words to be repeated: as, "*Praise* the Lord, all ye Gentiles; and *laud* him, all ye people," Rom. xv. 11. The converse of epanaphora is *epiphora*. Also called *anaphora*, and sometimes *epibole*.

epanastrophe (ep-a-nas′trọ-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπαναστροφή*, a return, repetition of a word at the opening of a sentence, < *ἐπαναστρέφειν*, return, < *ἐπί* + *ἀναστρέφειν*, turn back: see *anastrophe*.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which a word or phrase which ends one clause or sentence is immediately repeated as the beginning of the next: same as *anadiplosis*.

epanisognathism (ep″a-ni-sog′nā-thizm), *n.* [As *epanisognath-ous* + *-ism.*] That inequality of the teeth of opposite jaws in which the upper are narrower than the lower ones.

The two types of anisognathism may be termed hypanisognathism (Lepus, Diplarthra) and *epanisognathism* (Caviidæ). *Cope*, Amer. Nat., XXII. 11.

epanisognathous (ep″a-ni-sog′nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, over, + ἄνισος, unequal, + γνάθος, jaw. Cf. *anisognathous.*] Having the upper teeth narrower than the lower ones; marked by that case of anisognathism which is the opposite of hypanisognathism. *Cope.*

epanodont (e-pan′ọ-dont), *a.* [< NL. **epanodus* (*-odont-*), < Gr. ἐπάνω, above, on top (< ἐπί, upon, + ἄνω, above: see *epi-* and *ano-*), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] Having only upper teeth, as a serpent; of or pertaining to the *Epanodonta*.

Epanodonta (e-pan-ọ-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **epanodus* (*-odont-*): see *epanodont.*] A suborder of angiostomous *Ophidia* having only upper teeth, whence the name: conterminous with the family *Typhlopidæ* (which see). The technical characters are otherwise the same as those of *Catodonta*, excepting that the maxillary is free and vertical and there is no pubis.

epanodos (e-pan′ọ-dos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπάνοδος, a rising up, a return, recapitulation, < ἐπί, upon, to, + ἄνοδος, a way up: see *anode.*] In *rhet.*: (*a*) Recapitulation of the chief points or heads in a discourse; enumeration; especially, recapitulation of the principal points in an order the reverse of that in which they were previously treated, recurring to the last point first, and so returning toward the earlier topics or arguments. (*b*) Repetition of names or topics singly, with further discussion or characterization of each, after having at first merely mentioned or enumerated them.

epanody (e-pan′ọ-di), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπάνοδος, a return: see *epanodos.*] In *bot.*, the reversion of an abnormally irregular form of flower to a regular form.

epanorthosis (ep″an-ôr-thō′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπανόρθωσις, a correction, < ἐπανορθοῦν, set up again, restore, correct, < ἐπί, upon, to, + ἀνορθοῦν, set up again, < ἀνά, up, + ὀρθοῦν, make straight, < ὀρθός, straight.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in immediate revocation of a word or statement in order to correct, justify, mitigate, or intensify it, usually the last: as, "Most *brave* act. *Brave*, did I say? Most *heroic* act." Also called *epidiorthosis*.

epanthem (e-pan′them), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπάνθημα (see the def.), < ἐπανθεῖν, bloom, effloresce, be on the surface, < ἐπί, upon, + ἀνθεῖν, bloom.] A blooming; efflorescence; the most striking part.—**Epanthem of Thymaridas**, a rule of algebra to the effect that, if the sum of a number of quantities be given, together with all the sums of the first of them added to each of the others, then the sums of these pairs diminished by the first sum is the first quantity multiplied by a number less by 2 than the number of the quantities.

epanthous (e-pan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ἄνθος, a flower.] In *bot.*, growing upon flowers, as certain fungi.

epapillate (ē-pa-pil′āt), *a.* [< NL. **epapillatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *papilla*, nipple: see *papilla.*] Not papillate; destitute of papillæ or protuberances.

epapophyses, *n.* Plural of *epapophysis*.

epapophysial (ep″a-pọ-fiz′i-al), *a.* [< *epapophysis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to an epapophysis: as, an *epapophysial* process.

epapophysis (ep-a-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *epapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ἀπόφυσις, an outgrowth, apophysis: see *apophysis.*] In *anat.*, a median process of a vertebra upon the dorsal aspect of its centrum: opposed to *hypapophysis*.

epappose (ē-pap′ōs), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + NL. *pappus*, pappus.] In *bot.*, having no pappus.

eparch (ep′ärk), *n.* [< Gr. ἔπαρχος, a commander, prefect, < ἐπί, on, + ἀρχή, government, rule, < ἄρχειν, rule.] 1. In ancient and modern Greece, the governor or prefect of an eparchy.

> The prefects and the *eparchs* will resort
> To the Bucoleon with what speed they may.
> *Sir H. Taylor*, Isaac Comnenus, ii. 3.

2. In the *Russian Ch.*, a bishop as governing an eparchy; especially, a metropolitan. See *eparchy*, 2.

eparchy (ep′är-ki), *n.*; pl. *eparchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. ἐπαρχία, < ἔπαρχος, eparch: see *eparch.*] 1. In ancient Greece, a province, prefecture, or territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch or governor; in modern Greece, a subdivision of a nomarchy or province, itself divided into demes, corresponding to the arrondissements and communes of France.—2. In the *early church* and in the *Gr. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical division answering to the civil province. An eparchy was a subdivision of a diocese in the ancient sense, that is, a patriarchate or exarchate, and in its turn contained dioceses in the modern sense (*parœciæ*). In the Russian Church all dioceses are called *eparchies*.

eparterial (ep-är-tē′ri-al), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ἀρτηρία, artery: see *artery, arterial.*] Situated above an artery.

epatka (e-pat′kä), *n.* An Alaskan name of the horned puffin, *Fratercula corniculata*. *H. W. Elliott.*

epaule (e-pâl′), *n.* [< F. *épaule*, the shoulder: see *epaulet.*] In *fort.*, the shoulder of a bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

epaulement, *n.* See *epaulment*.

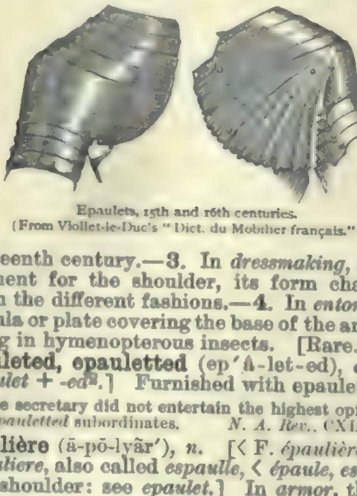
epaulet, epaulette (ep′â-let), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *epaulette* = Sw. *epålett*, < F. *épaulette*, an epaulet, dim. of *épaule*, OF. *espaule, espalle* = Pr. *espatla* = Sp. Pg. *espalda* = It. *spalla*, the shoulder, < L. *spatula*, a broad piece, a blade, ML. the shoulder: see *spatula.*] 1. A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder; specifically, a strap proceeding from the collar, and terminating on the shoulder in a disk, from which depends a fringe of cord, usually in bullion, but sometimes in worsted or other material, according to the rank of the wearer, etc. Epaulets were worn in the British army until 1855, and are still worn in the navy by all officers of and above the rank of lieutenant, and by some civil officers. They were worn by all officers in the United States army until 1872; since that time only general officers wear them; all other commissioned officers wear shoulder-knots of gold bullion. All United States naval officers above the grade of ensign wear epaulets. In the French army the private soldiers wear epaulets of worsted. See *shoulder-strap, shoulder-knot*.

Their old vanity was led by art to take another turn: it was dazzled and seduced by military liveries, cockades, and *epaulets*. *Burke*, Appeal to Old Whigs.

2. (*a*) The shoulder-piece in the armor of the fourteenth century, especially when small and fitting closely to the person, as compared with the large pauldron of later days.

The *epaulettes* are articulated. *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, II. ix.

(*b*) The shoulder-covering of splints forming part of the light and close-fitting armor of the sixteenth century.—3. In *dressmaking*, an ornament for the shoulder, its form changing with the different fashions.—4. In *entom.*, the tegula or plate covering the base of the anterior wing in hymenopterous insects. [Rare.]

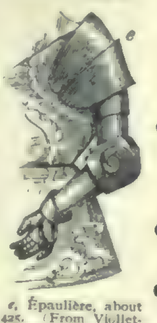


Epaulets, 15th and 16th centuries.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

epauleted, epauletted (ep′â-let-ed), *a.* [< *epaulet* + *-ed*².] Furnished with epaulets.

The secretary did not entertain the highest opinion of his *epauletted* subordinates. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 546.

épaulière (ā-pō-lyãr′), *n.* [< F. *épaulière*, OF. *epauliere*, also called *espaulle*, < *épaule, espaule*, the shoulder: see *epaulet.*] In *armor*, the devices, more or less elaborate according to the period, etc., serving to protect the shoulder, or to connect breastplate and backpiece at the shoulder. Also *espaulière*.



e, Épaulière, about 1425. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

epaulment, epaulement (e-pâl′ment), *n.* [F. *épaulement*, < *épauler*, shoulder, support, protect by an epaulment, < *épaule*, the shoulder: see *epaule.*] In *fort.*, originally, a mass of earth raised for the purpose either of protecting a body of troops at one extremity of their line, or of forming a wing or shoulder of a battery to prevent the guns from being dismounted by an enfilading fire. The term is now, however, used by the artillery arm of the service to designate the whole mass of earth or other material which protects the guns in a battery both in front and on either flank; and an epaulment can be distinguished from a parapet only by being without the banquette or step at the foot of the interior side on which the men stand to fire over a parapet. Its application includes the covering mass for a mortar-battery, also the mass thrown up to screen reserve artillery.

epaxal (ep-ak′sal), *a.* Same as *epaxial*. *Wilder.*

epaxial (ep-ak′si-al), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + L. *axis*, axis: see *axis*¹, *axial.*] In *anat.*, of vertebrates: (*a*) Situated upon or over the axis of the body formed by the series of bodies of vertebræ: opposed to *hypaxial*: thus equivalent to *neural* as distinguished from *hemal*, or to *dorsal* as distinguished from *ventral*.

From this axis [the back-bone] we have seen corresponding arches to arise and enclose the spinal marrow; . . . and such arches, as they extend above the axis, have been termed *epaxial*. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 219.

(*b*) Situated upon the back or dorsal aspect of a limb: thus, the elbow is *epaxial*.

Also *epaxal, epiaxial*.

epaxially (ep-ak′si-al-i), *adv.* In an epaxial situation or direction: as, muscles which lie *epaxially*.

Epeira (e-pī′rä), *n.* [NL., named in reference to its web, prop. *Epira*, < Gr. ἐπί, on, + εἶρος, wool.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Epeiridæ*, having a nearly globular abdomen. The common British garden-spider, diadem-spider, or cross-spider, *E. diadema*, is a handsome and characteristic species; there are many others. *Walckenaer*, 1805. See cut under *cross-spider*.

Epeiridæ (e-pī′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epeira* + *-idæ.*] A family of sedentary orbitelarian spiders which spin circular webs consisting of radiating threads crossed by a spiral. They have two pulmonary sacs, the first two pairs of legs longer than the others, and eight eyes, of which the lateral pairs are widely separated from the middle four. It is a large family of brightly colored and in some cases oddly shaped species, among the most showy of spiders. They make no attempt to conceal the web. *Epeira* is the leading genus; *Nephila* is another. Also *Epiridæ*.

Epeirote, Epeirot, *n.* See *Epirote*.

epeisodion (ep-ī-sō′di-on), *n.*; pl. *epeisodia* (-ä). [< Gr. ἐπεισόδιον: see *episode.*] In the *anc. Gr. drama*, especially in tragedy, a part of a play following upon the first entrance (the parodos) of the chorus, or upon the entrance or reëntrance of actors after a stasimon or song of the whole chorus from its place in the orchestra; hence, one of the main divisions of the action in a drama; a division of a play answering approximately to an act in the modern drama.

epencephal (ep-en′sef-al), *n.* Same as *epencephalon*.

epencephala, *n.* Plural of *epencephalon*.

epencephalic (e-pen-sẹ-fal′ik or ep-en-sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *epencephalon* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the epencephalon: as, the *epencephalic* region of the brain.—2. Occipital, as a bone; hindmost, as one of four cranial segments or so-called cranial vertebræ. *Owen.*

The *epencephalic* or occipital vertebra has also a neural and a hæmal arch. *Todd and Bowman*, Physiol. Anat., ii. 597.

epencephalon (ep-en-sef′a-lon), *n.*; pl. *epencephala* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, on, + ἐγκέφαλος, the brain: see *encephalon.*] In *anat.*: (*a*) That part of the brain which consists of the cerebellum and pons Varolii. Also called *metencephalon* (which see). (*b*) The foregoing together with the medulla oblongata.

While it is convenient to recognize the *epencephalon*, its precise limits are difficult to assign. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 478.

Also *epencephal*.

ependutes, *n.* See *ependytes*.

ependyma (e-pen′di-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπένδυμα, an upper garment, < ἐπενδύειν, ἐπενδύνειν, put on over, < ἐπί, upon, over, + ἐνδύειν, put on, > ἔνδυμα, a garment: see *endyma.*] The lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles (except the fifth) and of the central canal of the spinal cord. Also *endyma*.

ependymal (e-pen′di-mal), *a.* [< *ependyma* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the ependyma of the brain; entocœlian, with reference to the lining membrane of the cavities of the brain: as, *ependymal* tissue. Also *endymal*.

ependymitis (e-pen-di-mī′tis), *n.* [< *ependyma* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ependyma.

ependysis (e-pen′di-sis), *n.* [MGr. ἐπένδυσις, < Gr. ἐπενδύειν, put on over: see *ependyma.*] Same as *ependytes* (*b*).

ependytes (e-pen′di-tēz), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπενδύτης, a tunic worn over another, < ἐπενδύειν, put on over: see *ependyma.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) Anciently, an outer mantle or garment, usually of skins, worn especially by monks and hermits. Apparently the name was sometimes retained even when it was the only garment. (*b*) The outer altar-cloth. Also called *ependysis*, *haploma*, and *trapezophoron*. Also *ependutes*.

> While the catasarka is being fastened to the table, Psalm 132 is sung; and while the *ependutes* is laid over it, Psalm 93 is sung. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 1045.

epenetic† (ep-ẹ̄-net′ik), *a.* [Formerly also *epenetick*, *epænetick*; < Gr. *ἐπαινετικός*, given to praising, laudatory, < *ἐπαινεῖν*, praise, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *αἰνεῖν*, praise, < *αἶνος*, a tale, praise.] Laudatory; bestowing praise.

> In whatever kind of poetry, whether the epick, the dramatick, . . . the *epænetick*, the bucolick, or the epigram. *E. Phillips*, Theatrum Poetarum, Pref.

epenthesis (e-pen′the-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπένθεσις*, insertion, as of a letter, < **ἐπένθετος*, inserted, < *ἐπεντίθεσθαι*, insert, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἐντίθεσθαι*, put in, < *ἐν*, in, + *τίθεσθαι*, put: see *thesis*.] In *gram.*, the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *alituum* for *alitum*.

> *Epenthesis* is the addition of elements, chiefly to facilitate pronunciation. *S. S. Haldeman*, Etymology, p. 29.

epenthesy (e-pen′the-si), *n.* [< LL. *epenthesis*.] Same as *epenthesis*.

epenthetic (ep-en-thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπενθετικός*, inserted, < **ἐπένθετος*, inserted, < *ἐπεντίθεσθαι*, insert: see *epenthesis*.] Of the nature of epenthesis; inserted in the middle of a word.

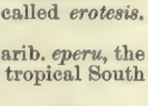
> In a language that permits the coexistence of three accentuations of one word, . . . as Modern Greek does, the shifting of an accent from an original to an *epenthetic* vowel cannot be regarded as astonishing or abnormal. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 511.

epergne (e-pern′), *n.* [Appar. < F. *épargne*, thrift, economy, though the connection is not clear. The French word equivalent to *epergne*, especially in the sense of a purely ornamental or artistic piece, is *surtout*.] An ornamental piece serving as a centerpiece for the dinner-table, and, in its complete form, having one or several baskets or small dishes, which are usually detachable and serve to contain flowers, fruit, bonbons, and other articles of the dessert, etc.: sometimes merely ornamental, as a group of figures. Epergnes are usually of silver, sometimes of gilt bronze, glass, or other material.

Épernay (ā-per-nā′), *n.* [< *Épernay*, a town in France.] 1. A white French wine produced near Épernay, in the department of Marne, famous since the middle ages.—2. A name given to certain sparkling champagnes, usually because the manufacturing establishments are situated about the town of Épernay.

eperotesis (ep-er-ọ̄-tē′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπερώτησις*, a questioning, consulting, < *ἐπερωτᾶν*, consult, inquire, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *ἐρωτᾶν*, ask, inquire: see *erotesis*.] In *rhet.*, the use of a question or questions without expecting an answer from another person, in order to express astonishment, or to suggest to the minds of the hearers answers favorable to the speaker's cause; especially, the use of an unbroken series of rhetorical questions. Sometimes called *erotesis*. See *hypophora*.

Eperua (e-per′ö-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Carib. *eperu*, the name of the fruit.] A genus of tropical South American leguminous trees, of half a dozen species, of which the wallaba (*E. falcata*) is the most important. The tree is abundant in the forests of British Guiana, and bears a large, curiously curved flat pod. Its wood is hard and heavy, of a deep-red color, and impregnated with a resinous oil, which makes it very durable.



Flower of *Eperua grandiflora*.

epexegesis (ep-ek-sẹ̄-jē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπεξήγησις*, a detailed account, explanation, < *ἐπεξηγεῖσθαι*, recount in detail, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἐξηγεῖσθαι*, recount, explain: see *exegesis*.] Subjoined explanation or elucidation; specifically, in *rhet.*, the act of subjoining a word, phrase, clause, or passage in order to explain more fully the meaning of an indefinite or obscure expression; the immediate restatement of an idea in a clearer or fuller form.

epexegetic, epexegetical (ep-ek-sẹ̄-jet′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< *epexegesis* (*-get-*) + *-ic*, *-ical*. Cf. *exegetic*.] Subjoined by way of explanation; marking an explanatory addition, or used in additional explanation: as, an *epexegetical* phrase; the *epexegetic* infinitive; *and* is sometimes *epexegetic*.

epexegetically (ep-ek-sẹ̄-jet′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In or as an explanatory addition; for the purpose of additional explanation: as, a clause introduced *epexegetically*; the infinitive may be used *epexegetically*.

ephah, epha (ē′fạ̈), *n.* [Repr. Heb. *ēphāh* (cf. Coptic *ōipi*, LGr. *οἰφί*, *οἰφεί*, LL. *ephi*), a measure: perhaps of Egyptian origin: cf. Coptic *ēpi*, measure, *ōp*, *ōpi*, count.] A Hebrew dry measure, equal to the liquid measure called a *bath* (which see).

> Ye shall have just balances, and a just *ephah*, and a just bath. The *ephah* and the bath shall be of one measure, that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the *ephah* the tenth part of an homer. Ezek. xlv. 10, 11.

> And Gideon went in, and made ready a kid, and unleavened cakes of an *ephah* of flour. Judges vi. 19.

ephebe (ef′ēb), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔφηβος*, a youth, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἥβη*, youth: see *Hebe*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, particularly at Athens, a young man, the son of a citizen, between the ages of 18 and 20. At Athens, upon attaining the age of 18 each youth was subjected to an examination as to his physical development and his legal claims to citizenship, and received his first arms. During the next two years his education, both mental and physical, was taken in charge by the state, and conducted under the most rigid discipline, in conformity with a fixed course designed to prepare him to understand and to perform the duties of citizenship. Upon being admitted to take the sacred oath he received some of the citizen's privileges, and he became a full citizen after completing with honor his two years as an ephebe. Hence, in works on Greek art, etc., the name is applied to any youth, particularly if bearing arms, or otherwise shown to be of free estate. Also *ephebos*.

ephebeum (ef-ẹ̄-bē′um), *n.*; pl. *ephebea* (-ạ̈). [< Gr. *ἐφηβεῖον*, < *ἔφηβος*, a youth: see *ephebe*.] A building, inclosure, etc., devoted to the exercise or recreation of ephebes.

> The *ephebeum*, the large circular hall in the centre of the whole [thermæ]. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 292.

ephebic (e-fē′bik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐφηβικός*, < *ἔφηβος*, a youth: see *ephebe*.] Of or pertaining to an ephebe, or to the ancient Greek system of public instruction of young men to fit them for the duties and privileges of citizenship.

> It is possible, however, that the Diogeneium — the only gymnasium mentioned in the *Ephebic* inscriptions of the imperial period — was built about this time. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 9.

ephebolic (ef-ẹ̄-bol′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ephebology; relating to the later adolescent and the mature stages of an animal organism.

> This [clinologic stage] immediately succeeded the *ephebolic* stage, and during its continuance the nealogic and *ephebolic* characteristics underwent retrogression. *Science*, XI. 42.

ephebologic (e-fē-bọ̄-loj′ik), *a.* [< *ephebology* + *-ic*.] Characterized by the acquisition at puberty and possession during adult life of specific or peculiar features; of or pertaining to ephebology.

ephebology (ef-ẹ̄-bol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔφηβος*, a youth (see *ephebe*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of puberty; especially, the doctrine of the morphological correlations of the later adolescent and earlier adult stages of growth of any animal, during which it acquires characters more or less specific or peculiar to itself, in comparison with related organisms. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887.

Ephedra (ef′e-drạ̈), *n.* [NL. ("quasi planta rebus vicinis insidens"—Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἕδρα*, a seat.] A genus of low, diœcious, gnetaceous shrubs, of about 20 species, found in desert or alkaline regions of the warmer temperate latitudes. Six or eight species occur in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. They are nearly leafless, with numerous opposite or ternate equisetum-like branches. The fruit consists of from 1 to 3 hard, coriaceous, triangular envelops, surrounded by several pairs of bracts, and each inclosing a single seed. The fruit, or the inclosing bracts, are sometimes fleshy. The stems contain a considerable amount of tannin, and are used as a popular remedy for venereal diseases.

ephelis (e-fē′lis), *n.*; pl. *ephelides* (-li-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐφηλίς*, *ἔφηλις* (*-ιδ-*), in pl. rough spots which stud the face (or, according to others, freckles, the sense taken in mod. use), < *ἐπί*, on, + *ἧλος*, a nail, stud, wart (or, irreg., < *ἥλιος*, the sun).] A freckle (which see).

ephemera^1 (e-fem′ẹ-rạ̈), *n.*; pl. *ephemeræ* or *ephemeras* (-rē, -rạ̈z). [< NL. *ephemera* (in def. 1, sc. *febris*, fever; in def. 3, sc. *musca*, fly), fem. of *ephemerus*, < Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, for the day, daily, living but a day, short-lived (*τὸ ἐφήμερον*, an insect, perhaps *Ephemera longicauda*; *πυρετός ἐφήμερος*, a fever lasting for a day): see *ephemerous*.] 1. A fever which lasts but a day or a very short period.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of May-flies or day-flies of the family *Ephemeridæ*, having three long caudal filaments. *E. vulgata* is a common European species; *E.* (*Leptophlebia*) *cupida* is one of the commonest in the northeastern United States. See cut under *day-fly*. 3. A May-fly, day-fly, or shad-fly; an ephemerid. See *Ephemeridæ* and *May-fly*.

> The *Ephemera*, weak as it is individually, maintains itself in the world by its prolificacy. Brooks and ponds are richly populated with their young, and through the summer, when they come to maturity and take their flight, these delicate beings appear in immense numbers. They rise from the waters of our great inland lakes, fall a rapid prey to the waves, and are washed ashore in enormous quantities, their dead bodies forming windrows, comparable in extent with the sea-wrack of oceanic shores. They settle down in clouds in the streets of the lake cities, obscuring the street-lamps, and astonishing the passer-by. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 152.

4. Anything very short-lived.

ephemera^2 (e-fem′ẹ-rạ̈), *n.* Plural of *ephemeron*.

Ephemeræ (e-fem′e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ephemera*^{1}.] The May-flies collectively, without implication of their taxonomic rank as a group.

ephemeral (e-fem′e-rạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *ephemerous* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *zoöl.*, lasting but one day; ephemeric; ephemerous. Hence — 2. Existing or continuing for a very short time only; short-lived; transitory.

> Esteem, lasting esteem, the esteem of good men like himself, will be his reward, when the gale of *ephemeral* popularity shall have gradually subsided. *V. Knox*, Grammar Schools.

> *Ephemeral* monsters, to be seen but once!
> Things that could only show themselves and die.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, x.

> This suggests mention of the *ephemeral* group of lyrists that gathered about the serials of his time. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 255.

> They [reviews] share the *ephemeral* character of the rest of our popular literature. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 55.

Also, rarely, *ephemeric*.

=**Syn.** 2. Transient, fleeting, evanescent.

II. *n.* Anything which lasts or lives but for a day or for a very short time, as certain insects.

ephemerality (e-fem-ẹ-ral′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *ephemeralities* (-tiz). [< *ephemeral* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being ephemeral; that which is ephemeral; a transient trifle.

> This lively companion . . . chattered *ephemeralities* while Gerard wrote the immortal lives. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lxi.

ephemeran (e-fem′ẹ-rạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *ephemerous* + *-an*.] Same as *ephemeral*. [Rare.]

ephemeric (ef-ẹ̄-mer′ik), *a.* [< *ephemer-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *ephemeral*.

ephemerid (e-fem′e-rid), *n.* In *entom.*, an insect of the family *Ephemeridæ*.

Ephemeridæ (ef-ẹ̄-mer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephemera*^{1}, 2, + *-idæ*.] The typical and single family of pseudoneuropterous insects of the suborder *Ephemerina*; the May-flies, day-flies, or ephemerids, so called from the shortness of their lives after reaching the perfect winged state, in which they have no jaws, take no food, but propagate and speedily die. The head is small and rounded, with large eyes meeting on top, and minute subulate 3-jointed antennæ; the mouth-parts are wanting or are very rudimentary; the thorax is globose, with a small collar-like prothorax; the abdomen is elongate and slender, terminated by 2 or 3 long, slender filaments; and the wings are closely net-veined, the hinder pair much smaller than the fore, or wanting. Though so fragile and fugacious in the imago, these insects in the larval and pupal states are long-lived, existing many months or for two or three years, have well-developed jaws, and are predaceous; they live in the water, and are notable for molts or castings of the skin, sometimes to the number of 20; they are well known to anglers as bait. There are about 12 leading genera, and individuals of various species swarm in prodigious numbers. In the United States many of the species are indiscriminately called *shad-flies*, from their appearance when shad are running. Also *Ephemerida*, *Ephemerides*, *Ephemerina*, *Ephemerinæ*. See cut under *day-fly*.

ephemerides, *n.* Plural of *ephemeris*; formerly sometimes used as a singular.

ephemeridian (e-fem-ẹ-rid′i-ạn), *a.* [< *ephemeris* (*-rid-*) + *-ian*.] Relating to an ephemeris.

ephemerii, *n.* Plural of *ephemerius*.

Ephemerina (e-fem-ẹ-rī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephemera*^{1}, 2, + *-ina*.] A subordinal group of pseudoneuropterous insects, the May-flies: same as *Agnathi* or *Subulicornes*.

ephemerinous (e-fem-ẹ-rī′nus), *a.* [< *Ephemera*^{1}, 2, + *-ine*^{1} + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or structurally allied to the *Ephemeridæ*.

ephemeris (e-fem′e-ris), *n.*; pl. *ephemerides* (ef-ẹ̄-mer′i-dēz). [< L. *ephemeris*, < Gr. *ἐφημερίς*, a diary, journal, calendar, < *ἐφήμερος*, for the day, daily: see *ephemerous*, *ephemera*^{1}.] 1. A daily record; a diary; a chronological statement of events by days; particularly, an almanac; a calendar: in this sense formerly sometimes with the plural as singular. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> He used to make unto himself an *ephemeris* or a journal, in which he used to write all such notable things as either he did see or hear each day that passed.
> Quoted in *Bradford's* Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. xix.

> That calendar or *ephemerides*, which he maketh of the diversities of times and seasons.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 8.

> Are you the sage master-steward, with a face like an old *ephemerides!* *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 2.

2. In *astron.*, a table or a collection of tables or data showing the daily positions of the planets or heavenly bodies, or of any number of them; specifically, an astronomical almanac, exhibiting the places of the heavenly bodies throughout the year, and giving other information regarding them, for the use of the astronomer and navigator. The chief publications of this sort are the French "Connaissance des Temps" (from 1679), the British "Nautical Almanack and Astronomical Ephemeris" (from 1766), the Berlin "Astronomisches Jahrbuch" (from 1776), and the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac" (from 1855).

> By comparing these observations with an *ephemeris* computed from a former orbit, three normal places were found, the four observations made in May and June being neglected. *Science*, III. 401.

3. Anything lasting only for a day or for a very brief period; something that is ephemeral or transient; especially, a publication or periodical of only temporary interest or very short duration.

ephemerist (e-fem'ẹ-rist), *n.* [< *ephemer-is* + *-ist.*] **1.** One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.

> The night before he was discoursing of and slighting the art of foolish astrologers, and genethliacal *ephemerists*, that pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Howell.*

2. One who keeps an ephemeris; a diarist. [Archaic.]

ephemerite (e-fem'ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< NL. *ephemerites* (Geinitz, 1865), < *Ephemera*^{1}, 2, + *-ites*, E. *-ite*^{2}.] A fossil ephemerid.

ephemerius (ef-ẹ-mē'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *ephemerii* (-ī). [< Gr. *ἐφημέριος*, on, for, or during the day, serving for the day (NGr. as a noun, as in def.), equiv. to *ἐφήμερος*, for the day: see *ephemerous.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The priest whose turn it is to officiate; the officiant or celebrant. (*b*) A priest in charge; a parish priest. (*c*) A domestic chaplain. (*d*) A monastic officer whose duty it is to prepare, elevate, and distribute the loaf used at the ceremony called the *elevation of the panagia*. See *panagia*.

ephemeromorph (e-fem'ẹ-rọ̄-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, for a day, ephemeral, + *μορφή*, form.] A general designation given by Bastian to the lowest forms of life. *E. D.*

ephemeron (e-fem'ẹ-ron), *n.*; pl. *ephemera* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐφήμερον*, a short-lived insect, the May-fly: see *ephemera*^{1}.] An insect which lives but for a day or for a very short time; hence, any being whose existence is very brief.

> If God had gone on still in the same method, and shortened our days as we multiplied our sins, we should have been but as an *ephemeron*; man should have lived the life of a fly or a gourd. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 256.

> The *ephemeron* perishes in an hour; man endures for his threescore years and ten. *Whewell.*

ephemerous (e-fem'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ephemerus*, < Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, the more common form of *ἐφημέριος*, on, for, or during the day, living or lasting but for a day, short-lived, temporary, < *ἐπί*, on, + *ἡμέρα*, dial. or poet. *ἡμέρη*, *ἁμέρα*, *ἦμαρ*, day. Cf. *ephemera*^{1}, *ephemeral.*] Living or lasting but for a day; ephemeral. *Burke.*

Ephemerum (e-fem'ẹ-rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφήμερον*, a poisonous plant, neut. of *ἐφήμερος*, lasting but for a day: see *ephemeron*, *ephemerous.*] A genus of mosses, belonging to the tribe *Phascaceæ:* formerly the type of the tribe *Ephemereæ*, which is not now retained. There are 3 British and 7 American species.

Ephesian (e-fē'zian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ephesius*, < Gr. *Ἐφέσιος*, < *Ἔφεσος*, Ephesus.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Ephesus, an ancient city of Ionia on the coast of Asia Minor at the mouth of the river Caÿster, famous as the seat of a peculiar form of the worship of Artemis, for the legends of Amazons connected with this cultus, for the magnificent temple of Artemis (the Artemision or Artemisium, commonly called the temple of Diana), and as a large and important commercial city. In Christian times Ephesus became noted as a center of St. Paul's work in Asia Minor (one of his epistles also being inscribed "to the Ephesians"), as one of the seven churches of the Apocalypse, and as the residence and death-place of St. John, after whom a modern village on the site is called *Aiasuluk* (that is, Ἅγιος Θεόλογος, the Holy Divine). It had the title of apostolic see, and its metropolitan had a rank nearly equal to that of patriarch, till overshadowed by the rise of the patriarchate of Constantinople. It was also the scene of a number of ecclesiastical councils, one of them ecumenical. Also *Ephesine*.—**Ephesian Artemis.** See *Diana*.—**Ephesian** or **Ephesine Council**, any one of the several church councils held at Ephesus, the earliest of which met in A. D. 196 to settle a dispute as to the time of keeping Easter; especially, the third general or ecumenical council, held at Ephesus A. D. 431, under the emperors Theodosius II. and Valentinian III., the most prominent member of which was St. Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria. It deposed Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, and condemned his teaching as to the person of Christ. (See *Nestorianism.*) It also decreed that no bishop should subject to himself any ecclesiastical province which had not from the beginning been under the authority of his predecessors, and that any province so subjected should be restored, and the original rights of each province always remain inviolate.—**Ephesian** or **Ephesine Latrocinium**, a Eutychian council which met at Ephesus A. D. 449. It claimed to be ecumenical, but all its acts were annulled at the Chalcedonian council, A. D. 451. See *Latrocinium*.—**Ephesian** or **Ephesine liturgies, Ephesine class, family,** or **group** (of liturgies), the group or class to which the ancient liturgies of Gaul and Spain belong, and probably those of Britain also. The original or typical form represented by the various extant offices of this family is called the *Ephesine liturgy*. The connection of this type of office with Ephesus is a matter of inference. It is also sometimes called the *liturgy of St. Paul* or *of St. John*. See *Gallican*.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Ephesus: as, the epistle of Paul to the *Ephesians*.

> What man is there that knoweth not how that the city of the *Ephesians* is a worshipper of the great goddess Diana? Acts xix. 35.

2†. A boon companion; a jolly fellow.

> *P. Hen.* What company?
> *Page.* *Ephesians*, my lord; of the old church.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Ephesine (ef'e-sin), *a.* [< Gr. *Ἔφεσος*, Ephesus, + *-ine*^{1}.] Same as *Ephesian*.

ephesite (ef'e-sīt), *n.* [< L. *Ephesus*, Gr. *Ἔφεσος*, a city in Asia Minor (see *Ephesian*), + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of aluminium, found near Ephesus. It is related to margarite.

ephialtes (ef-i-al'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφιάλτης*, Æolic *ἐπιάλτης*, nightmare, lit. one who leaps upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἰάλλειν*, verbal adj. *ἰαλτός*, send, throw.] **1.** The nightmare.

> The Author of the Vulgar Errors tells us, that hollow Stones are hung up in Stables to prevent the Night Mare, or *Ephialtes*. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 97.

2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of owls: same as *Scops*. *Keyserling and Blasius*, 1840.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Pimplinæ*, containing insects of moderate or small size with a long ovipositor, usually parasitic on lepidopterous larvæ. There are about 12 North American and nearly 20 European species. *Schrank*, 1802.

ephidrosis (ef-i-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφίδρωσις*, superficial perspiration, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἵδρωσις*, perspiration, < *ἱδρόειν*, perspire, sweat.] In *med.*, a sweating of any sort.—**Ephidrosis cruenta**, hematidrosis.

ephippia, *n.* Plural of *ephippium*.

ephippial (e-fip'i-ạl), *a.* [< *ephippium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an ephippium.—**Ephippial ovum** or **egg**, an egg inclosed in an ephippium, as that of the genus *Daphnia*.

> Bodies of a different nature from these "agamic ova" . . . are developed within the ovary, the substance of which acquires an accumulation of strongly refracting granules at one spot, and forms . . . the so-called *ephippial ovum*.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 250.

ephippiid (e-fip'i-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Ephippiidæ*.

Ephippiidæ (ef-i-pī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephippius* + *-idæ.*] In *ichth.*, a small family of chætodont fishes. They are characterized by the limitation of the branchial apertures to the sides, and their separation by a wide scaly isthmus extending from the pectoral region to the chin; the spinous and soft parts of the dorsal fin are distinct; the upper jaw is scarcely protractile; and the post-temporal or uppermost bone of the shoulder-girdle is articulated by two processes with the skull. It includes a few marine fishes, among which the most notable are the species of *Chætodipterus*, as *C. faber*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, known in the markets of Washington and Baltimore as the *porgy*, but not to be confounded with the porgy of New York. See cut under *Chætodipterus*.

Ephippiinæ (e-fip-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephippius* + *-inæ.*] The *Ephippiidæ* rated as a subfamily.

ephippioid (e-fip'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ephippius* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ephippiidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ephippiidæ*.

Ephippiorhynchus (e-fip'i-ọ̄-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < Gr. *ἐφίππιον*, a saddle-cloth (see *ephippium*), + *ῥύγχος*, bill.] A genus of African storks, of the family *Ciconiidæ;* the saddle-billed storks, having a membrane saddled on the base of the bill, whence the name. *E. senegalensis* resembles the jabiru in its somewhat recurved bill, which is red, black, and yellow; the legs are black, with reddish feet; the plumage is white, with black head, neck, wings, and tail.

ephippium (e-fip'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ephippia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < L. *ephippium*, < Gr. *ἐφίππιον* (with or without *στρῶμα*, a spread, covering, horse-cloth), a horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, neut. of *ἐφίππιος*, for putting on a horse, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἵππος* = L. *equus*, a horse: see *Equus*, *hippo-*.] **1.** In *anat.*, the sella turcica or pituitary fossa of the human sphenoid bone, or other formation or appearance likened to a saddle.—**2.** In branchiopods, as *Daphnia*, an altered part of the carapace, of a saddle-shaped figure, representing a large area over which both inner and outer layers of the integument have acquired a brownish color, more consistency, and a peculiar texture. It is an alteration due to the development of that kind of egg known as *ephippial*.

> When the next moult takes place, these altered portions of the integument, constituting the *ephippium*, are cast off, together with the rest of the carapace, which soon disappears, and then the *ephippium* is left, as a sort of double-walled spring box (the spring being formed by the original dorsal junction of the two halves of the carapace) in which the ephippial ova are enclosed. The *ephippium* sinks to the bottom and, sooner or later, its contents give rise to young Daphniæ. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 250.

3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of brachycerous dipterous insects, of the family *Stratiomyidæ*. The larvæ of *E. thoracicum* are found in ants' nests. *Latreille*, 1802.—**4.** [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks. *Bolten*, 1798.

Ephippius (e-fip'i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφίππιος*, belonging to a horse or to riding: see *ephippium.*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Ephippiidæ*. The long dorsal spine suggests the whip of a coachman. Also written *Ephippus*. *G. Cuvier*.

ephod (ef'od), *n.* [< LL. *ephod* (Vulgate), < Heb. *ēphōd*, a vestment, < *āphad*, put on, clothe.] **1.** A Jewish priestly vestment, specifically that worn by the high priest. It was woven "of gold, blue, purple, scarlet, and fine twined linen," and was made in the form of a double apron, covering the upper part of the body in front and behind, the two parts of the apron being united at the shoulders by a seam or by shoulder-straps, and drawn together lower down by a girdle of the same material as that of the garment itself. On each shoulder was fixed an onyx stone set in gold and engraved with the names of six of the tribes of Israel, and just above the girdle was fixed the breastplate of judgment. (See Ex. xxviii. 6–12.) In later times the ephod was not worn exclusively by the high priest, but when worn by others, as priests of lower rank, it was usually made of linen.

> And David danced before the Lord with all his might; and David was girded with a linen *ephod*. 2 Sam. vi. 14.

> The shirt of hair turn'd coat of costly pall,
> The holy *ephod* made a cloak for gain.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, iv.

2. An amice: a name formerly sometimes used in the Western Church, and also in use in the Coptic and Armenian churches. See *vakass*.

ephor (ef'ọr), *n.* [< L. *ephorus*, < Gr. *ἔφορος*, an overseer, title of a Dorian magistrate, < *ἐφορᾶν*, oversee, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ὁρᾶν*, see, look at.] One of a body of magistrates common to many ancient Dorian constitutions, the most celebrated being that of the Spartans, among whom the board of ephors consisted of five members, and was elected yearly by the people unrestrictedly from among themselves. Their authority ultimately became superior to that of the kings, and virtually supreme before the office was abolished, in 225 B. C., by Cleomenes III., after killing the existing incumbents. The ephors were afterward reëstablished by the Romans. Also *ephorus*.—**Ephor eponymos.** See *eponymos*.

ephoral (ef'ọr-ạl), *a.* [< *ephor* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to the office of ephor.

ephoralty (ef'ọr-ạl-ti), *n.* [< *ephoral* + *-ty.*] The office or term of office of an ephor, or of the ephors; the body of ephors.

> Aristotle observes that the *Ephoralty* in Sparta was corrupt. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 13.

ephorate (ef'ọr-āt), *n.* [< *ephor* + *-ate*^{3}.] Same as *ephoralty*.

> In Venice the Council served to keep the sovereign multitude in check, itself belonging to the Gerusia; in Sparta the *Ephorate* rose out of the aristocratic demos, and kept in check the monarchy and the principal families.
> *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 134, note.

ephorus (ef'ọr-us), *n.*; pl. *ephori* (-ī). [L.: see *ephor.*] Same as *ephor*.

Ephraitic (ē-frạ-it'ik), *a.* [< *Ephra(im)* + *-ite*^{2} + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Hebrew tribe of Ephraim, or to the kingdom of Israel, poetically called that of Ephraim from the prominence of this tribe among the ten tribes which under the lead of Jeroboam separated from the kingdom of Judah.

Ephthianura (ef″thi-a̤-nū′ra̤), *n.* [NL.] A genus of Australian warblers. *E. albifrons* is the white-fronted ephthianure. Also written *Epthianura* and *Hephthænura*. *Gould*, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1837.

ephthianure (ef′thi-a̤-nūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Ephthianura*.

Ephydra (ef′i-dra̤), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. ἔφυδρος, living on the water, < ἐπί, upon, + ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water.] A genus of dipterous insects or flies, of the family *Ephydridæ*, the larvæ of which are notable as living in prodigious numbers in salt or strongly alkaline waters. The waters of Lake Mono in California swarm with millions of *E. californica*, which drift in immense quantities along the shore. The larvæ are used for food by the Indians, under the name of *koochahbee; ahuatle* is the similar food prepared from *E. hians*, a Mexican species which swarms in Lake Tezcuco. The described North American species are 11 in number. Also, improperly, *Ephidra*.

Ephydridæ (e-fid′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Loew, 1863), < *Ephydra* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Diptera*, typified by the genus *Ephydra*, having the face convex, without membranous antennal furrows, oral cavity rounded, antennæ short, and the sixth abdominal segment small. The flies live in wet places and the larvæ in water, some of them only in saline water. Also *Ephydrinidæ*. *Stenhammer*, 1843.

ephymnium (e-fim′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *ephymnia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἐφύμνιον, the burden or refrain of a hymn, < ἐπί, upon, to, + ὕμνος, hymn: see *hymn*.] 1. In *anc. pros.*, originally, a brief standing acclamation to a god following a number of lines or a metrical system in a hymn; the refrain at the end of a stanza in a hymn; in general, a short colon subjoined to a metrical system, strophe or antistrophe. See *mesymnion, methymnion, proÿmnion*.—2. In the Greek and other Oriental churches: (*a*) A line of separate construction at the end of a hymn or stanza of a hymn, often sung by other voices than those singing the remainder of the stanza or hymn. (*b*) The repetition (of the antiphon).

ephyra (ef′i-ra̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἐφύρα, a sea-nymph, eponym of Ἐφύρα, Ephyra, another name of Corinth.] 1. Pl. *ephyræ* (-rē). One of the so-called *Medusæ bifidæ;* an attached or free-swimming lobate discoidal medusoid, resulting from transverse fission, by agamogenetic multiplication, in the scyphistoma stage, of the actinula of a discophorous hydrozoan. By the development of the ephyræ, and before these become detached, the young discophoran passes into the strobila stage. The word was used as a generic name before the character of the objects had been ascertained. See *scyphistoma, strobila*, and *hydra tuba*, under *hydra*.

2. [*cap.*] *pl.* Same as *Ephyromedusæ*.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of geometrid moths. *Ephyra punctaria* is popularly known as the *maiden's-blush; E. orbicularia* is the dingy mocha; *E. pendularia*, the birch-mocha. *Duponchel*, 1829.

4. [*cap.*] A genus of crustaceans. *Roux*, 1831. —5. [*cap.*] A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

Ephyramedusæ (ef″i-ra̤-mē̤-dū′sē), *n. pl.* See *Ephyromedusæ*.

Ephyridæ (e-fir′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyra* + *-idæ*.] A family of ephyromedusans with broad radial pouches, and without terminal branched canals. In these forms the manubrium is simple, four-cornered, with central mouth, and no mouth-arms. There are mostly 16 (8 ocular and 8 tentacular) broad radial pouches, rarely up to 32, alternating with as many short solid tentacles; mostly 16 (rarely 32 or 64) marginal flaps, with or without simple pouches, and never with branched canals; and 4 interradial or 8 adradial gonads in the subumbrellar wall of the gastral cavity.

Ephyromedusæ (ef″i-rọ-mē̤-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyra* + *Medusæ*.] Hydrozoans which produce ephyræ or scyphistomes, generating by strobilation: synonymous with *Scyphomedusæ* (which see). Also *Ephyramedusæ, Ephyræ*.

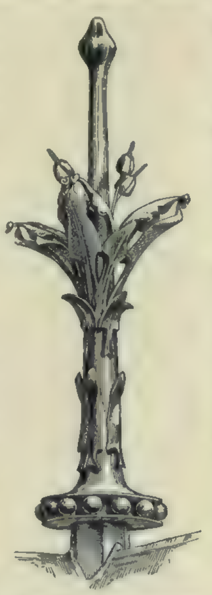
ephyromedusan (ef″i-rọ-mē̤-dū′san), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ephyromedusæ;* scyphomedusan.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ephyromedusæ*.

Ephyropsidæ (ef-i-rop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyropsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Ephyromedusæ* having a small disk, simple gastric sacs without oral arms, only 8 marginal tentacles, and 4 pairs of genital organs, which do not lie in umbrellar cavities. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 261.

Ephyropsis (ef-i-rop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Gegenbaur, 1850), < *ephyra* + Gr. ὄψις, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Ephyropsidæ*. *E. pelagica* of the Mediterranean and Adriatic is an example.

épi (ā-pē′), *n.* [F. *épi*, an ear (of corn), top, finial, < OF. *espi*, < L. *spicus*, rare form of *spica*, a point, spike, or ear of corn, top, tuft, etc.: see *spike*.] A light slender finial of metal or terra-cotta, ornamenting the extremities or intersections of roof-ridges or forming the termination of a pointed roof or spire.



Épi of Lead, 13th century—Cathedral of Chartres. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

epi-. [NL., etc., < Gr. ἐπι- (before a vowel ἐπ-, before the rough breathing ἐφ-), < ἐπί, prep., with verbs of rest, on, upon, in, at, near, before, etc.; with verbs of motion, on, upon, on to, up to, to, toward, etc.; causally, over, on, etc.; in comp. ἐπι-, on, upon, to, toward, etc., in addition to, besides; of time, upon, after, etc.; = L. *ob*, to, before (see *ob-*), = Skt. *api*, on to, near to, moreover, related to *apa* = Gr. ἀπό = L. *ab* = E. *off*, *of*. See *apo-, ab-, off, of*.] A prefix (before a vowel *ep-*, before the rough breathing *eph-*) of Greek origin, signifying primarily 'upon, on,' and variously implying position on, motion to or toward, addition to (a second or subordinate form). See the etymology.

epialid (ē-pi-al′id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A moth of the family *Epialidæ*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the *Epialidæ*.

Epialidæ, Hepialidæ (ē-, hē-pi-al′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epialus, Hepialus*, + *-idæ*.] A family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects of the bombycine series, having short moniliform antennæ, long, narrow, deflexed wings, and ecarinate thorax; the ghost-moths, goat-moths, or swifts. The larvæ are naked fleshy grubs with 16 feet, which burrow in the roots or beneath the bark of trees, whence the group is also called *Xylotropha*. It corresponds in the main, or exactly, to the old genera *Epialus* and *Cossus*, and to groups known as *Epialides, Epialites*, and *Epialina*. See cut under *Cossus*.

epialine (ē̤-pī′a̤-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Epialidæ*.

Epialites (ē̤-pī-a̤-lī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epialus* + *-ites*.] A division of nocturnal *Lepidoptera* in Latreille's system of classification, represented by the Fabrician genera *Epialus* and *Cossus*, corresponding to the modern *Epialidæ*.

Epialus, Hepialus (ē̤-, hē̤-pī′a-lus), *n.* [NL., orig. *Hepialus* (Fabricius, 1776), < Gr. ἠπίαλος, equiv. to ἠπιάλης, also ἠπιόλης, a nightmare; cf. ἠπίολος, a moth (a 'ghost-moth'; or perhaps a diff. word, akin to L. *vappo*(*n-*), a moth). Cf. ἠπίαλος, a fever attended with violent shivering. The form ἠπιάλης appears to simulate ἐφιάλτης, a nightmare: see *ephialtes*.] The typical genus of the family *Epialidæ*, the ghost-moths. *E. humuli* is a common species.

epiaxial (ep-i-ak′si-al), *a.* Same as *epaxial*.

epibasal (ep-i-bā′sal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βάσις, base: see *base*², *basal*.] In *bot.*, anterior to the basal wall: used by Leitgeb in designating portions of the developing oöspore of vascular cryptogams, the basal wall being the primary wall dividing the oöspore into two halves.

epibatus (e-pib′a̤-tus), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *epibatus* (Martianus Capella), < Gr. ἐπιβατός, trodden to, marked by special beating of time, also that can be walked to, accessible, < ἐπιβαίνειν, walk on, tread on, go to, < ἐπί, upon, to, + βαίνειν, go: see *base*².] I. *a.* In *anc. pros.*, marked by special beating of time (as with the foot): a distinctive epithet of a pæonic foot of doubled or decasemic magnitude, in contradistinction to the pæon diagyios (see *diagyios*), or ordinary pæonic foot of pentasemic magnitude, commonly called the *cretic*.

II. *n.* The decasemic pæon (*pæon epibatus*). See I.

epiblast (ep′i-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βλαστός, a bud, germ; cf. ἐπιβλαστάνειν, grow or sprout on.] 1. In *bot.*, a name applied by Richard to a second small cotyledon which is found in wheat and some other grasses.—2. In *embryol.*, the outer or external blastodermic membrane or layer of cells, forming the ectoderm or epiderm: distinguished at first from *hypoblast*, then from both *hypoblast* and *mesoblast*. See cut under *blastocœle*.

epiblastema (ep″i-blas-tē′ma̤), *n.*; pl. *epiblastemata* (-ma̤-ta̤). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βλάστημα, a germ. Cf. *epiblast*.] In *bot.*, a superficial outgrowth upon any part of a plant, as trichomes, the crown of a corolla, etc.

epiblastic (ep-i-blas′tik), *a.* [< *epiblast* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an epiblast.

> The derivation of the original structureless layer of the cornea is still uncertain. . . . The objections to Kessler's view of its *epiblastic* nature are rather a priori than founded on definite observation. *M. Foster*, Embryology, p. 153.

epiblema (ep-i-blē′ma̤), *n.*; pl. *epiblemata* (-ma-ta̤). [NL., < Gr. ἐπίβλημα, a cover, a patch, lit. that which is thrown over, < ἐπιβάλλειν, throw over, < ἐπί, upon, over, + βάλλειν, throw.] In *bot.*, the imperfectly formed epidermis which supplies the place of the true epidermis in submerged plants and on the extremities of growing roots.

epibole (e-pib′ọ-lē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπιβολή, a throwing on, a setting or laying upon, the addition or disposition of words or ideas, < ἐπιβάλλειν, throw or lay upon, < ἐπί, upon, + βάλλειν, throw.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure by which successive clauses begin with the same word or words or with a word or phrase of similar meaning; epanaphora.—2. In *embryol.*, same as *epiboly*.

> The gastrula is formed by a process known as *epibole*.
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 115.

epibolic (ep-i-bol′ik), *a.* [< *epibole* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epiboly.

epibolism (e-pib′ọ-lizm), *n.* [< *epibol-ic* + *-ism*.] Same as *epiboly*.

epiboly (e-pib′ọ-li), *n.* [< *epibole*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, that kind of gastrulation in which the inclusion of the hypoblastic blastomeres within the epiblastic blastomeres appears to result from the growth of the latter over the former, instead of being the consequence of a proper emboly, or true process of invagination of the hypoblast within the epiblast. See *emboly*. Also *epibole, epibolism*.

epibranchial (ep-i-brang′ki-al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βράγχια, gills, + *-al*.] I. *a.* Literally, upon the gills: applied in zoölogy—(*a*) to a part of a bird's hyoid bone (see II.); (*b*) in brachyurous crustaceans, to an anterior division of the carapace forming part of the roof of the branchial chamber. See cut under *Brachyura*.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, the posterior or terminal element of the long horn of the hyoid bone, an osseous element developed in the third postoral (first branchial) visceral arch of a bird, forming the end-piece of the complex hyoid bone, borne upon the ceratobranchial. It is the ceratobranchial of some, the ceratohyal of others. *Parker*.

> The cerato- and *epibranchials* together are badly called the thyro-hyals, and, in still more popular language, the greater cornua or horns of the hyoid; . . . the ceratobranchials are long, and the *epibranchials* so extraordinarily elongated as to curl up over the back of the skull.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 167.

Epibulinæ (e-pib-ụ̄-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epibulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes, represented by the genus *Epibulus*, and characterized by the very extensile jaws and a concomitant mode of articulation for the lower jaw. The species are confined to the tropical Pacific.

Epibulini (e-pib-ụ̄-lī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epibulus* + *-ini*.] Same as *Epibulinæ*. *C. L. Bonaparte*.

Epibulus (e-pib′ụ̄-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίβουλος, plotting against, treacherous, < ἐπιβουλή, a plot, < ἐπί, upon, against, + βουλή, a plan, scheme: see *boule*².] A genus of fishes, of the family *Labridæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Epibulinæ*. *Cuvier*, 1817.

epic (ep′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *epick;* = F. *épique* = Sp. Pg. It. *epico* (cf. D. G. *episch* = Dan. Sw. *episk*), < L. *epicus*, < Gr. ἐπικός, epic, < ἔπος, a word, a speech, tale, pl. epic poetry: see *epos*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or constituting an epos or heroic poem; narrating at length and in metrical form as a poetic whole with subordination of parts a series of heroic achievements or of events under supernatural guidance. The epic or heroic poem in its typical form (the *national* or *popular epic*) is exemplified in the great mythological epics, in Greek the Homeric epics (the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*), in Sanskrit the *Mahābhārata* and *Rāmāyana*, in Persian the *Shah-nameh*, in Middle German the *Nibelungenlied*, in Anglo-Saxon the *Beōwulf*, and in Spanish the *Poem of the Cid*. Epics compiled in recent times from national traditions are the Finnish *Kalevala* and the North American Indian *Hiawatha*. The *artificial* or *literary epic* is not of popular origin, but imitated more or less closely from the national epics. Examples are: in Latin, Virgil's *Æneid*, and the modern epics; in Italian, the romantic epics, Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* and Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*; in Portuguese, Camoëns's *Lusiad*; in English, Milton's *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*; in German, Klopstock's *Messias*. An epic in which animals are actors, exemplified in the Homeric *Batrachomyomachia* and in the medieval Low German *Reynard the Fox*, has been called the *animal epic*.

According to Aristotle, the story of an *epic* poem must be on a great and noble theme: it must be one in itself.
R. C. Jebb, Primer of Greek Lit., I. ii. § 2.

Hence—2. Of heroic character or quality; bold in action; imposing.

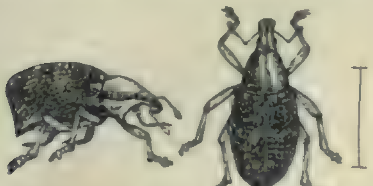
"Take Lilia, then, for heroine," clamour'd he,
"And make her some great Princess, six feet high,
Grand, *epic*, homicidal." *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

The epic cycle. See *cycle*¹.

II. *n.* A narrative poem of elevated character, describing generally the exploits of heroes; an epic poem. See I.

He burnt
His *epic*, his King Arthur, some twelve books.
Tennyson, The Epic.

Epicærus (ep-i-sē'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίκαιρος, seasonable, opportune, important, vital, < ἐπί, upon, + καιρός, fit time, opportunity.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the subfamily *Otiorhynchinæ*. It was established by Schönherr upon a few Central and North American species, having the body more or less pyriform, densely scaly, the elytra brownish or luteous, with the tip and two sinuous bands much paler. *E. imbricatus* (Say), the imbricated snout-beetle, is the best-known species, abundant in the eastern United States; it feeds upon many different plants, and is frequently very injurious to cabbages. It is extremely variable in size, shape, and coloration. Its larva is still unknown.



Imbricated Snout-beetle (*Epicærus imbricatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

epical (ep'i-kạl), *a.* [< *epic* + *-al.*] Epic; of epic or heroic character; like an epic.

Life made by duty *epical*
And rhythmic with the truth.
Whittier, My Namesake.

epically (ep'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an epic manner; as an epic.

epicalyx (ep-i-kā'liks), *n.*; pl. *epicalyces* (-kal'i-sēz). [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κάλυξ, calyx.] In *bot.*, the outer accessory calyx in plants with two calyces, formed either of sepals or bracts, as in mallow and potentilla.

epicanthi, *n.* Plural of *epicanthus*.

epicanthic (ep-i-kan'thik), *a.* [< *epicanthis* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an epicanthis; growing in or upon a canthus or corner of the eye.

epicanthis (ep-i-kan'this), *n.*; pl. *epicanthides* (-thi-dēz). [NL., < Gr. ἐπικανθίς, equiv. to ἐγκανθίς, a tumor in the corner of the eye, < ἐπί, upon, + κανθός, the corner of the eye: see *canthus*.] In *anat.*, a fold of skin, congenital in origin, concealing the inner, rarely the outer, canthus of the eye.

epicanthus (ep-i-kan'thus), *n.*; pl. *epicanthi* (-thī). [NL.] Same as *epicanthis*.

epicardial (ep-i-kär'di-ạl), *a.* [< *epicardium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the epicardium.

epicardium (ep-i-kär'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + καρδία = E. *heart*.] In *anat.*, the cardiac or visceral layer of the pericardium, lying directly upon the heart.

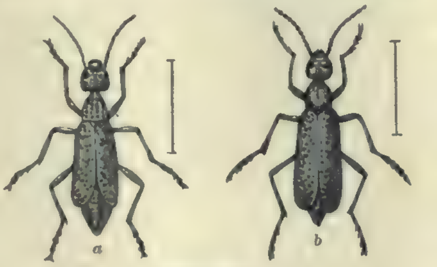
epicaridan (ep-i-kar'i-dạn), *n.* One of the *Epicarides*.

Epicarides (ep-i-kar'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, on, + καρίς, a shrimp.] In Latreille's system (1826), a section of the Linnean genus *Oniscus*, containing small parasitic isopods without eyes or antennæ, and corresponding to the modern family *Bopyridæ*. They are parasitic upon shrimps. [Not in use.]

epicarp (ep'i-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, the outer skin of fruits, the fleshy substance or edible portion being termed the *mesocarp*, and the inner portion the *endocarp*. See cut under *endocarp*.

epicatophora (ep'i-ka-tof'ọ-rạ̈), *n.* In *astrol.*, the eighth house of the heavens.

Epicauta (ep-i-kâ'tạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίκαυτος, burnt at the end or on the surface, < ἐπικαίειν, burn on the surface, < ἐπί, upon, + καίειν, burn: see *caustic*.] A genus of blister-beetles, of the family *Meloidæ*. It comprises those species of the group *Cantharides* in which the penultimate tarsal joint is not bilobed, the mandibles are not prolonged beyond the labrum, and the claws are divided into two nearly equal parts. The anterior femora have a sericeous spot, and the antennæ are filiform. The numerous species are of medium size, elongate, cylindric, and more or less densely punctulate and pubescent. *E. pardalis* (J. L. Le Conte) and *E. maculata* (Say) are not rare in the western territories of the United States; both are black, with dense yellowish-white pubescence, and have on the elytra denuded black spots, large and smooth in *E. pardalis*, small, opaque, and pubescent in *E. maculata*. *E. marginata* (Fabricius), which is common in the Atlantic States, is black, with the head and thorax usually covered with cinereous pubescence, and the elytra either entirely black or narrowly margined with cinereous. The larvæ of *Epicauta* prey upon locusts' eggs.



Blister-beetles.
a, *Epicauta pardalis*; *b*, *Epicauta maculata*.
(Lines show natural sizes.)

epicede†, epiced† (ep'i-sēd, -sed), *n.* [< LL. *epicedium*, q. v.] A funeral song or discourse; an epicedium.

And on the banckes each cypress bow'd his head,
To hear the swan sing her owne *epiced*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

epicedia, *n.* Plural of *epicedium*.

epicedial (ep-i-sē'di-ạl), *a.* [< *epicedium* + *-al.*] Same as *epicedian*.

epicedian (ep-i-sē'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *epicedium* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an epicedium; elegiac.

Epicedian song, a song sung ere the corpse be buried.
Cockeram.

II. *n.* An epicedium.

Black-ey'd swans
Did sing as woful *epicedians*
As they would straightways die.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, iv.

epicedium (ep-i-sē'di-um), *n.*; pl. *epicedia* (-ạ̈). [LL., < Gr. ἐπικήδειον, a dirge, neut. of ἐπικήδειος, of or for a funeral, < ἐπί, on, + κῆδος, care, sorrow, esp. for the dead, funeral rites.] A funeral song or dirge.

Funerall songs were called *Epicedia* if they were sung by many. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 39.

A more moving quill
Than Spenser used when he gave Astrophil
A living *epicedium*. *Massinger*, Sero sed Serio.

Nor were men wanting among ourselves who, owing all they had and all they were to democracy, thought it had an air of high-breeding to join in the shallow *epicedium* that our bubble had burst.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 153.

epicene (ep'i-sēn), *a.* [< L. *epicœnus*, < Gr. ἐπίκοινος, common, < ἐπί, upon, to, + κοινός, common: see *cenobite*, etc.] Belonging to or including both sexes: especially, in grammar, applied to nouns having only one form of gender to indicate animals of both sexes: thus, the Greek ὄϊς and Latin *ovis*, a sheep, are feminine words, whether applied to males or to females.

Not the male generation of critics, not the literary prigs *epicene*, not of decided sex the blues celestial. *J. Wilson.*

epicenter (ep'i-sen-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *epicentrum*, < Gr. ἐπίκεντρος, on the center-point, < ἐπί, on, + κέντρον, center.] In *seismology*, a point on the earth's surface from which earthquake-waves seem to go out as a center. It is situated directly above the true center of disturbance, or seismic focus.

epicentra, *n.* Plural of *epicentrum*.

epicentral (ep-i-sen'tral), *a.* and *n.* [< *epicentrum* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated upon a vertebral centrum, as a spine of a fish's back-bone.—2. Pertaining to an epicenter.

II. *n.* An epicentral scleral spine, adhering to a vertebral centrum.

These "scleral" spines are termed, according to the vertebral element they may adhere to, "epineurals," "*epicentrals*," and "epipleurals"; . . . all three kinds are present in the herring. *Owen*, Anat., I. 43.

epicentrum (ep-i-sen'trum), *n.*; pl. *epicentra* (-trạ̈). [NL.: see *epicenter*.] Same as *epicenter*.

The point or area on the surface of the ground above the origin [of an earthquake] is called the *epicentrum*.
J. Milne, Earthquakes, p. 9.

epicerastic† (ep″i-se-ras'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπικεραστικός, tempering the humors, < ἐπικεραννύναι, mix in addition, < ἐπί, upon, to, + κεραννύναι, mix: see *crasis*.] Lenient; assuaging. *Smart.*

epiceratohyal (ep-i-ser″a-tọ-hī'ạl), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, on, + *ceratohyal*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* A bone of the hyoid arch of fishes, situated between the interhyal and the basihyal, and above the ceratohyal.

II. *a.* Situated over or above the ceratohyal; pertaining to the epiceratohyal.

The lower part of the [hyoid] arch retains its connection with the upper part, in fishes, by means of an interhyal piece, between which and the basihyal are generally found *epiceratohyal*, ceratohyal, and hypohyal pieces.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 21.

epicerebral (ep-i-ser'ẹ-brạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + *-al.*] Situated upon the brain.

epichile (ep'i-kīl), *n.* [< NL. *epichilium*.] Same as *epichilium*.

epichilium (ep-i-kil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *epichilia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἐπιχειλής, on or at the lips or brim, < ἐπί, on, + χεῖλος, lip, brim.] In *bot.*, the terminal lobe of the lip of an orchid, when the lip is so divided.

epichirema (ep″i-kī-rē'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *epichiremata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἐπιχείρημα, an undertaking, an attempted proof, < ἐπιχειρεῖν, undertake, attempt, put one's hand to, < ἐπί, upon, + χείρ, the hand.] In *logic*: (*a*) As used by Aristotle, a reasoning based on premises generally admitted but open to doubt. (*b*) As commonly used, a syllogism having the truth of one or both of its premises confirmed by a proposition annexed (called a *prosyllogism*), so that an abridged compound argument is formed: as, All sin is dangerous; covetousness is sin (for it is a transgression of the law); therefore, covetousness is dangerous. "For it is a transgression of the law" is a prosyllogism, confirming the proposition that "covetousness is sin."

epichordal (ep-i-kôr'dạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + χορδή, chord, cord (see *chord*), + *-al.*] In *anat.*, situated upon or about the intracranial part of the notochord: applied to certain segments of the brain: opposed to *prechordal*.

Even if there proves to be no true serial homology between the præchordal and *epichordal* regions of the brain.
Wilder, N. Y. Med. Jour., March 21, 1885, p. 328.

epichorial (ep-i-kō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπιχώριος, in or of the country, < ἐπί, on, in, + χώρα, country.] Of or pertaining to the country; rural. Also *epichoric*, *epichoristic*. [Rare.]

Local or *epichorial* superstitions from every district of Europe come forward by thousands.
De Quincey, Modern Superstition.

epichoriambic (ep-i-kō-ri-am'bik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπιχοριαμβικός, having a choriambus following upon a different measure, < ἐπί, upon, in addition, + χορίαμβος, choriambus.] In *anc. pros.*, containing a choriambus (– ⏑ ⏑ –) preceded by a trochaic dipody: an epithet applied by some Greek metricians to verses, such as the Sapphic hendecasyllabic and the Eupolidean, which are now classed as logaœdic meters. See *epionic*.

epichoric (ep-i-kō'rik), *a.* [As *epichor-ial* + *-ic.*] Same as *epichorial*.

The *epichoric* alphabet was supplanted by the Ionic variety. *The Academy*, March 3, 1888, p. 154.

epichoristic (ep″i-kọ-ris'tik), *a.* [< *epichor-ial* + *-ist* + *-ic.*] Same as *epichorial*.

The *epichoristic* idiom has suffered a disintegration which is equivalent to absorption into the lingua franca of Dorism. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 436.

Epichthonii (ep-ik-thō'ni-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, on, + χθών, the earth.] A group of woodpeckers which frequent the ground, as the species of *Gecinus*, founded by Gloger in 1842.

epiclesis (ep-i-klē'sis), *n.* [Gr. ἐπίκλησις, a calling upon, invocation, < ἐπικαλεῖν, call upon, < ἐπί, upon, + καλεῖν, call: see *calends*, *ecclesia*, etc.] In *liturgics*, that part of the prayer of consecration, as found in many liturgies, in which, after the institution and great oblation (or in some forms after the institution but before the oblation), God is called upon to send down the Holy Spirit upon the worshipers and upon the sacramental gifts. Also *epiklesis*.

epiclidal (ep-i-klī'da̤l), *a.* [< *epiclidium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the epiclidium: as, an *epiclidal* center of ossification. Also *epiclidian.*

epiclidia, *n.* Plural of *epiclidium.*

epiclidian (ep-i-klī'di-a̤n), *a.* [< *epiclidium* + *-an.*] Same as *epiclidal.*

epiclidium (ep-i-klī'di-um), *n.*; pl. *epiclidia* (-ä). [NL., also *epicleidium*, < Gr. ἐπί, on, + κλειδίον, clavicle, dim. of κλείς (κλειδ-), key.] In *ornith.*, an expansion or separate ossification of the superior or distal end of the clavicle, at the end of the bone opposite the hypoclidium. See cut under *epipleura.*

> Such expansion is called the *epicleidium;* in passerine birds it is said to ossify separately, and it is considered by Parker to represent the precoracoid of reptiles.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 147.

epiclinal (ep-i-klī'na̤l), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κλίνη, a bed: see *clinic.*] In *bot.*, placed upon the torus or receptacle of a flower.

Epicœla (ep-i-sē'lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *epicœlus:* see *epicœlous, epicœle.*] In Huxley's classification of 1874, a series of deuterostomatous metazoans which have an epicœle, as distinguished from a schizocœle or an enterocœle, as the ascidians and vertebrates.

epicœlar (ep-i-sē'lär), *a.* Same as *epicœlian.*

epicœle (ep'i-sēl), *n.* [< *epicœlia.*] 1. In *anat.*, same as *epicœlia.*—2. In *zoöl.*, a perivisceral cavity formed by an invagination of the ectoderm, as the atrium of an ascidian. It is also that kind of body-cavity which the vertebrates are considered to possess.

epicœlia (ep-i-sē'li-ä), *n.*; pl. *epicœliæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + κοιλία, belly (with ref. to 'ventricle'), < κοῖλος, hollow. Cf. *epicœlous.*] The cavity of the epencephalon (which see); the ventricle of the cerebellum or so-called fourth ventricle of the brain, roofed over by the cerebellum and valve of Vieussens. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 478.

epicœliac (ep-i-sē'li-ak), *q.* [< *epicœlia* + *-ac.*] Same as *epicœlian.*

epicœliæ, *n.* Plural of *epicœlia.*

epicœlian (ep-i-sē'li-a̤n), *a.* [< *epicœlia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the epicœlia. Also *epicœlar, epicœliac.*

epicœlous (ep-i-sē'lus), *a.* [< NL. *epicœlus*, < Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + κοῖλος, hollow, > κοιλία, belly. Cf. *epicœlia.*] 1. Having the character of an epicœle; forming an epicœle: as, an *epicœlous* cavity.—2. Having an epicœle; of or pertaining to the *Epicœla:* as, an *epicœlous* animal.

> The Vertebrata are not schizocœlous, but *epicœlous.*
> *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 54.

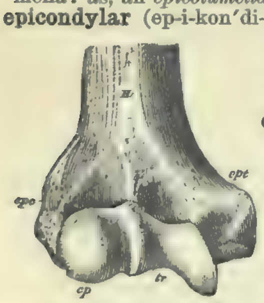
epicolic (ep-i-kol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κόλον, the colon: see *colic, colon*^{2}.] In *anat.*, relating to that part of the abdomen which is over the colon.

epicolumella (ep-i-kol-ụ-mel'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + NL. *columella*, q. v.] A proximal element of the columella auris of some reptiles, as *Clepsydrops*, considered not as a suprastapedial element, but as almost certainly homologous with the incus.

> It appears to be unrepresented in the reptilian columella, and I have therefore called it the *epicolumella.*
> *Cope*, Memoirs of Nat. Acad. Sci. (1885), III. 94.

epicolumellar (ep-i-kol-ụ-mel'är), *a.* [< *epicolumella* + *-ar*^{2}.] Pertaining to the epicolumella: as, an *epicolumellar* ossification.

epicondylar (ep-i-kon'di-lär), *a.* [< *epicondyle* + *-ar*^{2}.] Of or pertaining to the epicondyle; supracondylar.



Anterior View, Distal End, of Right Humerus of a Man.

H, humerus; *epc*, epicondyle, or external supracondyloid protuberance; *ept*, epitrochlea, or internal supracondyloid protuberance; *cp*, capitellum, or convex articular surface for head of radius; *tr*, trochlea, or transversely concave articular surface for the ulna; *epc* and *cp* are together the ectocondyle, and *ept* and *tr* are together the entocondyle.

epicondyle (ep-i-kon'dil), *n.* [< NL. *epicondylus*, < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κόνδυλος, a knuckle: see *condyle.*] In *anat.*, a name given by Chaussier to the external condyle or outer protuberance on the lower extremity of the humerus or arm-bone, which aids in forming the elbow-joint. The epicondyle was originally distinguished from the epitrochlea on the inner (ulnar) side of the bone; but the term was afterward extended to both the inner and outer supracondylar protuberances. See phrases following.

> The *epicondyle* has been called "outer" or "external condyle," and more recently by Markoe (1880) and others "external *epicondyle.*"
> *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 160.

External epicondyle, the external or radial supracondylar eminence of the humerus.—**Internal epicondyle,** the internal or ulnar supracondylar eminence of the humerus. Also called *epitrochlea.*

epicondylus (ep-i-kon'di-lus), *n.*; pl. *epicondyli* (-lī). [NL.] Same as *epicondyle.*

epicoracohumeral (ep-i-kor″a̤-kō-hū'me̤-ra̤l), *a.* [< NL. *epicoracohumeralis*, < *epicoraco(id)* + *humerus.*] Pertaining to the epicoracoid bone and to the humerus: applied to muscles having such attachments, as in sundry reptiles.

epicoracohumeralis (ep-i-kor″a̤-kō-hū-me̤-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *epicoracohumerales* (-lēz). [NL.] An epicoracohumeral muscle, as of sundry reptiles.

epicoracoid (ep-i-kor'a̤-koid), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + *coracoid*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* A bone or cartilage of the scapular arch of some animals, as batrachians, bounding the fontanel internally. See *coracoid, n.*, extract under *precoracoid, a.*, and cuts under *pectoral* and *omosternum.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the epicoracoid.

epicoracoidal (ep-i-kor'a̤-koi-da̤l), *a.* [< *epicoracoid* + *-al.*] Same as *epicoracoid.*

> [In *Crocodilia*] the pectoral arch has no clavicle, and the coracoid has no distinct *epicoracoidal* element.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 220.

epicorolline (ep″i-kọ-rol'in), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + E. *corolla* + *-ine*^{1}.] In *bot.*, inserted upon the corolla.

epicotyl (ep-i-kot'il), *n.* [Abbr. of **epicotyledon*, < Gr. ἐπί, on, + κοτυληδών, a cup-shaped hollow (cotyledon).] In *bot.*, the part of a growing embryo above the cotyledons.

epicotyledonary (ep-i-kot-i-lē'dọ-nā-ri), *a.* [< **epicotyledon* (see *epicotyl*) + *-ary.*] In *bot.*, situated above the cotyledons; pertaining to the epicotyl.

epicrania, *n.* Plural of *epicranium.*

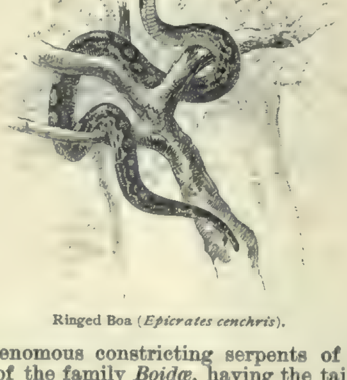
epicranial (ep-i-krā'ni-a̤l), *a.* [< *epicranium* + *-al.*] 1. In *entom.*, pertaining to or situated on the epicranium, or upper surface of an insect's head.—2. In *anat.*, situated upon the cranium or skull: specifically applied to the tendinous part of the occipitofrontalis muscle.—**Epicranial suture,** in *entom.*, a longitudinal impressed line on the top of the head, dividing before into two branches, which pass toward the bases of the antennæ. It is generally visible only in immature insects, and indicates that the upper part of the epicranium is primitively divided into two lateral parts. See cut under *Insecta.*

epicranium (ep-i-krā'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *epicrania* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κρανίον, the cranium.] 1. In *entom.*, the upper surface of an insect's head, between the compound eyes, and extending from the occiput to the border of the mouth. It is generally divided into three regions: the upper, called the *vertex;* the middle, called the *front;* and the lower, called the *clypeus* or *epistoma;* but these terms vary much with the different orders. Many writers exclude the clypeus. See cut under *Insecta.*

> The *epicranium*, or that piece (sclerite) bearing the eyes, ocelli and antennæ, and in front the clypeus and labrum.
> *A. S. Packard*, Amer. Nat., XVII. 1138.

2. In *anat.*, that which is upon the cranium or skull; the scalp; the galea capitis: especially applied to the muscular and tendinous parts underlying the skin, as the occipitofrontalis.

Epicrates (e-pik'rạ-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπικρατής, having mastery, < ἐπί, upon, + κράτος, might.] A genus of South American boas, or non-venomous constricting serpents of huge size, of the family *Boidæ*, having the tail prehensile, the scales smooth, labial fossæ present, and plates of the head extending over the muzzle and front. *E. cenchris* is the ringed boa, or aboma, of a dark-yellowish gray, with a dorsal row of large brown rings, and lateral blotches of dark color with lighter centers.



Ringed Boa (*Epicrates cenchris*).

epicrisis (e-pik'ri-sis), *n.*; pl. *epicrises* (-sēz). [< Gr. ἐπίκρισις, determination, < ἐπικρίνειν, determine, < ἐπί, upon, + κρίνειν, separate, decide, judge: see *crisis, critic.*] 1. Methodical or critical judgment of a passage or work, with discussion of a question or questions arising from its consideration.—2. An annotation or a treatise embodying such discussion or judgment; a critical note, criticism, or review. In Hebrew Bibles the epicrisis to a book is a brief series of observations appended to it by the Massoretes, stating the number of letters, verses, and chapters, and sometimes also of sections and paragraphs, and quoting the middle sentence of the whole book.

> That the Massoretes themselves recognized no real separation [between the books of Ezra and Nehemiah] is shown by their *epicrisis* on Nehemiah.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 832.

Epictetian (ep-ik-tē'sha̤n), *a.* [< *Epictetus* + *-ian.*] Pertaining to Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher of the first and second centuries, who, after being a slave and a philosopher at Rome, established a school at Nicopolis in Epirus. His doctrines were recorded by his pupil Arrian. Epictetus taught that we should not allow ourselves to be dependent upon good things not within our own power, and that we should worship our consciences.

epicure (ep'i-kūr), *n.* [< *Epicure*, < F. *Épicure*, < L. *Epicurus*, < Gr. Ἐπίκουρος, a philosopher of this name (see *Epicurean, n.*), lit. an assistant, ally, < ἐπί, upon, to, + κόρος, κοῦρος, a (free-born) youth (acting as assistant in sacrifices, etc.).] 1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A follower of Epicurus; an Epicurean: seldom, if ever, used without odium.

> Here [Isa. xiv. 14] he describeth the furye of the *Epicures* (which is the highest and depest mischeif of all impiete); even to contempne the very God.
> *Joye*, Expos. of Dan., xii.

> Lucretius the poet . . . would have been seven times more *epicure* and atheist than he was.
> *Bacon*, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

2. Popularly (owing to a misrepresentation of the ethical part of the doctrines of Epicurus), one given up to sensual enjoyment, and especially to the pleasures of eating and drinking; a gormand; a person of luxurious tastes and habits.

> *Cæs.* Will this description satisfy him?
> *Ant.* With the health that Pompey gives him; else he is a very *epicure.* *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

> Live while you live, the *epicure* would say,
> And seize the pleasures of the present day.
> *Doddridge*, Epigram on his Family Arms.

=**Syn. 2.** *Epicure, Gourmet*, and *Gormand* agree in representing one who cares a great deal for the pleasures of the table. The *epicure* selects with a fastidious taste, but is luxurious in the supply of that which he likes. The *gourmet* is a connoisseur in food and drink, and a dainty feeder. The *gormand* differs from a glutton only in having a more discriminating taste.

epicure† (ep'i-kūr), *v. i.* [< *epicure, n.*] To live like an epicure; epicurize.

> They did *Epicure* it in daily exceedings, as indeed where should men fare well, if not in a King's Hall?
> *Fuller*, Hist. Cambridge, II. 48.

epicureal† (ep-i-kū'rẹ-a̤l), *a.* [< *epicure* + *-al.*] Epicurean.

> But these are *epicureal* tenets, tending to looseness of life, luxury, and atheism. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 387.

Epicurean (ep″i-kụ-rē'a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Épicurien* (cf. Sp. *Epicúreo* = Pg. It. *Epicureo*), < L. *Epicurēus*, < Gr. Ἐπικούρειος, < Ἐπίκουρος, Epicurus: see *epicure.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or founded by Epicurus, the Greek philosopher; relating to the doctrines of Epicurus.

> The sect
> *Epicurean*, and the Stoick severe.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 280.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Devoted to the pursuit of pleasure as the chief good.

> Only such cups as left us friendly-warm,
> Affirming each his own philosophy—
> Nothing to mar the sober majesties
> Of settled, sweet, *Epicurean* life.
> *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

3. [*l. c.*] Given to luxury or indulgence in sensual pleasures; of luxurious tastes or habits, especially in eating and drinking; fond of good living.—4. [*l. c.*] Contributing to the pleasures of the table; fit for an epicure.

> *Epicurean* cooks
> Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1.

II. *n.* 1. A follower of Epicurus, the great sensualistic philosopher of antiquity (341–270 B. C.), who founded a school at Athens about 307 B. C. He held, like Bentham, that pleasure is the only possible end of rational action, and that the ultimate pleasure is freedom from disturbance. In logic the Epicureans are distinguished from all the other ancient schools, not only in maintaining an experiential theory of cognition and the validity of inductive reasoning, but also in denying the value of definitions, syllogism, and the other apparatus of the a priori method. Like J. S. Mill, they based induction upon the uniformity of nature. Epicurus was very strenuous in the advocacy of natural causes for all phenomena, and in resisting hypotheses of the interference of supernatural beings in nature. He adopted the atomistic theory of Democritus, while bringing into it the doctrine of chance, which is the very life of that theory. His views were thus more like those of a modern scientist than were those of any other philosopher of antiquity. Owing, however, to the natural repugnance to doctrines seeming to lower the nature of man, Epicurus and his school have been much hated and abused; so that *an Epicurean* has come to mean also a mere votary of pleasure. See 2.

> I know it, and smile a hard-set smile, like a stoic, or like
> A wiser *epicurean*, and let the world have its way.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 4.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A votary of pleasure, or one who pursues the pleasures of sense as the chief good; one who is fond of good living; a person of luxurious tastes, especially in eating and drinking; a gourmet; an epicure.

> The brotherhood
> Of soft *Epicureans* taught — if they
> The ends of being would secure, and win
> The crown of wisdom — to yield up their souls
> To a voluptuous unconcern.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

Epicureanism (ep″i-kū-rē′an-izm), *n.* [< *Epicurean* + *-ism.*] 1. The philosophical system of Epicurus, or attachment to his doctrines, especially the doctrine that pleasure is the chief good in life.

> *Epicureanism* had indeed spread widely in the empire, but it proved little more than a principle of disintegration or an apology for vice, or at best the religion of tranquil and indifferent natures animated by no strong moral enthusiasm. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 184.

2. [*l. c.*] Attachment to or indulgence in luxurious habits; fondness for good living. See *epicure*, *n.*, 2.

epicurely† (ep′i-kūr-li), *adv.* [< *epicure* + *-ly*2.] Luxuriously. *Davies.*

> His horses . . . are provendered as *epicurely*.
> *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 179).

epicureous†, *a.* [< L. *Epicureus*, < Gr. Ἐπικούρειος, < Ἐπίκουρος, Epicurus.] Epicurean.

> D. Samson, late B. of Chichester, and now the double-faced *epicureous* bite-sheepe of Co. Lich.
> *Bp. Gardiner*, True Obedience, Translator to the Reader.

epicurism (ep′i-kūr-izm), *n.* [= D. *epikurismus* = G. *epikuräismus* = Dan. *epikuræisme* = Sw. *epikurism*, < F. *épicurisme* = Sp. Pg. *epicurismo* = It. *epicureismo*, < L. *Epicurus*, Epicurus.] 1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] The doctrine of Epicurus, that enjoyment, or the pursuit of pleasure in life, is the chief good; Epicureanism.

> Infidelity, or modern Deism, is little else but revived *Epicureism*, Sadducism, and Zendichism.
> *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 80.

> He . . . called in the assistance of sentiment to refine his enjoyments: in other words, all his philosophy consisted in *epicurism*. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

2. By extension, luxury or indulgence in gross pleasure; sensual enjoyment; voluptuousness. See *epicure*, *n.*, 2.

> *Epicurism* and lust
> Make it more like a tavern or a brothel.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

epicurize (ep′i-kūr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *epicurized*, ppr. *epicurizing*. [< *epicure* + *-ize.*] 1. To be or become Epicurean in doctrine; profess the doctrines of Epicurus.

> The tree of knowledge mistaken for the tree of life, . . . *Epicurizing* philosophy, Antinomian liberty, under the pretence of free grace and a gospel spirit.
> *Cudworth*, Sermons, p. 87.

2. To play the epicure; indulge in sensual pleasures; feast; riot.

> A fellow here about town, that *epicurizes* upon burning coals, & drinks healths in scalding brimstone.
> *Marvell*, Works, II. 60.

epicycle (ep′i-sī-kl), *n.* [< ME. *episicle*, < LL. *epicyclus*, < Gr. ἐπίκυκλος, epicycle, < ἐπί, upon, + κύκλος, circle: see *cycle*.] 1. A circle moving upon or around another circle, as one of a number of wheels revolving round a common axis. See *epicyclic train*, under *epicyclic*.—2. In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a little circle, conceived for the explanation of planetary motion, whose center was supposed to move round in the circumference of a greater circle; a small circle whose center, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, was supposed to be carried along with the deferent, and yet by its own peculiar motion to carry the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper center. Copernicus also made use of epicycles, which, however, were banished by Kepler.

> The moone moevyth the contrarie from othere planetes as in hire *episicle*, but in non other manere.
> *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 35.

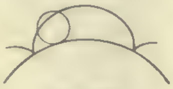
> The same phænomena in astronomy are satisfied by the received astronomy of the diurnal motion, and the proper motions of the planets, with their eccentrics and *epicycles*.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 179.

> Tycho hath feigned I know not how many subdivisions of *epicycles* in *epicycles*, &c., to calculate and express the moon's motion. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 297.

Deferent of the epicycle. See *deferent*.

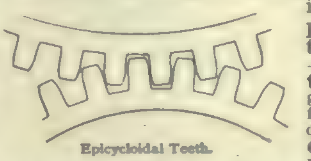
epicyclic (ep-i-sik′lik), *a.* [< *epicycle* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an epicycle.—**Epicyclic train**, in *mech.*, any train of gearing the axes of the wheels of which revolve around a common center. The wheel at one end of such a train, if not those at both ends, is always concentric with the revolving frame.

epicycloid (ep-i-sī′kloid), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κύκλος, a circle, + εἶδος, form. Cf. *epicycle* and *cycloid*.] In *geom.*, a curve generated by the motion of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the convex side of a fixed circle. These curves were invented by the Danish astronomer Roemer in 1674.—**Elliptic epicycloid**, a curve of the fourth order traced by a point in the plane of an ellipse which rolls upon an equal fixed ellipse.—**Exterior epicycloid**, an epicycloid proper, opposed to an *interior epicycloid*, which is a hypocycloid.—**Interior epicycloid**, a hypocycloid.—**Parabolic epicycloid**, the locus of a point upon the plane of a parabola which rolls upon an equal fixed parabola.—**Spherical epicycloid**, the locus of a point on the plane of a circle which rolls upon another circle so that the two planes have a constant inclination to each other.

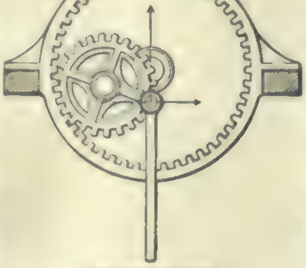


Epicycloid.

epicycloidal (ep″i-sī-kloi′dạl), *a.* [< *epicycloid* + *-al.*] In the form of an epicycloid; depending upon the properties of the epicycloid.—**Epicycloidal teeth**, teeth for gearing cut in the form of an epicycloid.—**Epicycloidal wheel**, a wheel or ring fixed to a framework, toothed on its inner side, and having in gear with it another toothed wheel, of half the diameter of the first, fitted so as to revolve about the center of the latter. It is used for converting circular into alternate motion, or alternate into circular. While the revolution of the smaller wheel is taking place, any point whatever on its circumference will describe a straight line, or will pass and repass through a diameter of the circle, once during each revolution. In practice a piston-rod or other reciprocating part may be attached to any point on the circumference of the smaller wheel.



Epicycloidal Teeth.



Epicycloidal Wheel.

epicyemate (ep″i-sī-ē′māt), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κύημα, an embryo (< κυεῖν, be pregnant), + *-ate.*] In *embryol.*, having that mode of development characteristic of *Ichthyopsida*, or fishes and batrachians, in which the embryo is not invaginated in the blastodermic vesicle, but remains superimposed upon a large yolk inclosed by the vesicle: the opposite of *endocyemate*. *J. A. Ryder.*

epicyesis (ep″i-sī-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, on, + κύησις, pregnancy, < κυεῖν, be pregnant.] The quality or condition of an epicyemate embryo; the mode of development of the embryo in low vertebrates, which have no amnion nor allantois.

epicystotomy (ep″i-sis-tot′ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + *cystotomy*.] In *surg.*, the high or suprapubic operation of opening the urinary bladder.

epideictic, epideictical, *a.* See *epidictic*, *epidictical*.

epideistic (ep″i-dẹ-is′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + *deistic*.] Ultradeistic; with religious spirit or purpose.

> The German expositions were essentially scientific and critical, not *epideistic*, nor intended to make converts.
> *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVII. 110.

epidemic (ep-i-dem′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *epidemus* (< Gr. ἐπίδημος, also ἐπιδήμιος, among the people, general, epidemic, < ἐπί, upon, + δῆμος, people), + *-ic.*] I. *a.* Common to or affecting a whole people or a great number in a community; generally diffused and prevalent. A disease is said to be *epidemic* in a community when it appears in a great number of cases at the same time in that locality, but is not permanently prevalent there. In the latter case it is said to be *endemic*.

> Whatever be the cause of this *epidemic* folly, it would be unjust to ascribe it to the freedom of the press.
> *Warburton*, Divine Legation, Ded. to Freethinkers (1738).

> A dread of mad dogs is the *epidemic* terror which now prevails. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxix.

> The hint becomes the more significant from the marked similarity of the cholera-track of the present year to that which has on former occasions been followed, after a twelvemonth's interval, by a regular invasion of *epidemic* cholera. *Saturday Rev.*, Oct. 21, 1865.

II. *n.* 1. A temporary prevalence of a disease throughout a community: as, an *epidemic* of smallpox.

> The earlier *epidemics* of malignant cholera which visited Europe were believed to have been heralded by an unusual prevalence of "fevers" and diarrhœal affections.
> *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 441.

2. The disease thus prevalent.

> Those dreadful exterminating *epidemicks*, which, in consequence of scanty and unwholesome food, in former times not unfrequently wasted whole nations.
> *Burke*, On Scarcity.

epidemical (ep-i-dem′i-kạl), *a.* [< *epidemic* + *-al.*] Of the character of an epidemic; epidemically diffused; epidemic.

> These vices [luxury and intemperance] are grown too *Epidemical*, not only in the City but the Countries too.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

epidemically (ep-i-dem′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an epidemic manner.

epidemicalness (ep-i-dem′i-kạl-nes), *n.* The state of being epidemic. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

epidemiography (ep-i-dē-mi-og′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπιδήμιος, epidemic, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A treatise on or description of epidemic diseases.

epidemiological (ep-i-dē″mi-ọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *epidemiology* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to epidemiology.

epidemiologically (ep-i-dē″mi-ọ-loj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an epidemiological manner.

epidemiologist (ep-i-dē-mi-ol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *epidemiology* + *-ist.*] One conversant with epidemiology.

epidemiology (ep-i-dē-mi-ol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπιδήμιος, epidemic, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of epidemics; the sum of human knowledge concerning epidemic diseases.

epidemy† (ep′i-dem-i), *n.* [Late ME. *epydymye*; < Gr. ἐπιδημία, prevalence of an epidemic, < ἐπίδημος, epidemic: see *epidemic*.] An epidemic.

> In the xix. yere of this Charlys, yᵉ lande of Fraunce was greuously vexyd with the plage *ipydymye*, of which sykenesse a great multitude of people dyed.
> *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1599.

Epidendrum (ep-i-den′drum), *n.* [NL., so called from their growing on trees (cf. Gr. ἐπιδένδριος, on a tree), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + δένδρον, a tree.] A large genus of orchids, most of the species of which are epiphytic, growing on trees. There are about 400 species, confined for the most part to the tropics, though several species are found in Florida. They vary much in habit, but the stems are often pseudobulbs, bearing strap-shaped, leathery leaves. There are many species in cultivation for their handsome flowers.

epiderm (ep′i-dėrm), *n.* [< LL. *epidermis*: see *epidermis*.] Same as *epidermis*.

epidermal (ep-i-dėr′mạl), *a.* [< *epiderm* + *-al.*] Relating to the epidermis or scarf-skin; cuticular; exoskeletal. Also, rarely, *epidermatoid*, *epidermose*, *epidermous*, *epidermidal*.—**Epidermal tissue, structure,** or **system,** in *bot.*, the simple or more or less complex structure which forms the covering of plants, including cuticle, epidermis, bark, cork, etc.

epidermale (ep″i-dėr-mā′lē), *n.*; pl. *epidermalia* (-li-ạ). [NL., < *epidermis*. Cf. *epidermal*.] A sponge-spicule on the outer surface with free projecting differentiated ray only. *F. E. Schulze.*

epidermatoid (ep-i-dėr′mạ-toid), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπιδερματίς, equiv. to ἐπιδερμίς, epidermis, + εἶδος, form.] 1. Same as *epidermal* or *epidermic*.—2. Resembling epidermis; having some character of epiderm, without being exactly that tissue. Also *epidermoid*.

epidermeous (ep-i-dėr′mẹ-us), *a.* [< *epiderm* + *-eous.*] Same as *epidermic*. [Rare.]

epidermic, epidermical (ep-i-dėr′mik, -mi-kạl), *a.* [< *epiderm*(*is*) + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Belonging or relating to or resembling the epidermis; covering the skin; epidermal. **Epidermic method,** a method of administering medicinal substances by applying them to the skin. Also called *iatraliptic method*.

epidermidal (ep-i-dėr′mi-dạl), *a.* [< *epidermis* (*-id-*) + *-al.*] Same as *epidermal* or *epidermic.* [Rare.]

epidermis (ep-i-dėr′mis), *n.* [< LL. *epidermis*, < Gr. ἐπιδερμίς (-μιδ-), the outer skin, < ἐπί, upon, + δέρμα, skin.] 1. In *anat.*, the cuticle or scarf-skin; the non-vascular outer layer of the skin. Its outer portions usually consist of flattened or hardened cells in one or more layers, cohering into a pellicle, which readily peels off and is constantly being shed and renewed. It is derived from the epiblast, and is entered by fine nerve-fibrils, but by no blood-vessels. The following strata are recognized, from without inward: stratum corneum, stratum granulosum, and stratum spinosum. See cuts under *skin* and *sweat-gland.*

2. In *zoöl.*, broadly, some or any outermost integument or tegumentary covering or envelop of the body, or some part of the body: a term nearly synonymous with *exoskeleton.* Thus, nails, claws, hoofs, horns, scales, feathers, etc., consist of much thickened or otherwise specialized epidermis; the whole skin which a snake sheds is epidermis.

3. In *embryol.*, the outermost blastodermic membrane; the ectoderm or epiblast, which will in due course become an epidermis proper. —4. In *conch.*, specifically, the rind or peel covering the shell of a mollusk; the external animal integument of the shell, as distinguished from the shell-substance proper: commonly found as a tough, fibrous, or stringy dark-colored bark, which readily peels off in shreds.—5. In *bot.*, the outer layer or layers of cells covering the surfaces of plants.

> On all the softer parts of the higher plants . . . we find a surface-layer, differing in its texture from the parenchyma beneath, and constituting a distinct membrane, known as *Epidermis.* *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 377.

Also *epiderm.*

epidermization (ep-i-dėr-mi-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *epidermis* + *-ation.*] In *surg.*, the operation of skin-grafting.

epidermoid (ep-i-dėr′moid), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπιδερμίς, epidermis, + εἶδος, form.] Same as *epidermatoid*, 2.

epidermomuscular (ep-i-dėr-mō-mus′kụ̄-lär), *a.* [< LL. *epidermis*, cuticle, + L. *musculus*, muscle, + *-ar.*] Cuticular and contractile; epidermal and muscular, as the ectodermal cells of a fresh-water polyp, *Hydra.* See *neuromuscular.*

epidermose (ep-i-dėr′mōs), *n.* and *a.* [< *epiderm* + *-ose.*] I. *n.* Same as *ceratin.*

II. *a.* Same as *epidermal.*

epidermous (ep-i-dėr′mus), *a.* Same as *epidermal.*

epidictic, epideictic (ep-i-dik′tik, -dīk′tik), *a.* [< L. *epidicticus*, declamatory (cf. LL. *epidicticalis*, normal), < Gr. ἐπιδεικτικός, fit for displaying or showing off, < ἐπιδεικνύναι, display, show, exhibit, < ἐπί, upon, + δεικνύναι, show, point out. Cf. *deictic, apodictic.*] Demonstrative; serving for exhibition or display: applied to that department of oratory which comprises orations not aiming directly at a practical result, but of a purely rhetorical character. In deliberative oratory the immediate object is to persuade the assembly to adopt or to deter it from adopting the measure under discussion; in judicial oratory it is accusation or defense of the person under trial; but in epidictic oratory it is simply the treatment of a subject before an audience for the purpose of affording pleasure or satisfaction.

> I admire his [Junius's] letters as fine specimens of eloquence of that kind which the ancient rhetoricians denominated the *epidictic.* *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, xxix.

> He [Christ] would not work any *epideictic* miracle at their bidding, any more than at the bidding of the tempter. *Farrar.*

> For Isokrates Wagner distinguishes between the early period of work for the courts and the late period of *epideictic* discourses. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 332.

epidictical, epideictical (ep-i-dik′ti-kạl, -dīk′ti-kạl), *a.* [< *epidictic* + *-al.*] Same as *epidictic.*

epididymal (ep-i-did′i-mạl), *a.* [< *epididymis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the epididymis: as, *epididymal* ducts; *epididymal* tissues.

epididymis (ep-i-did′i-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιδιδυμίς, epididymis, < ἐπί, upon, + δίδυμος, testicle, lit. twin: see *didymous.*] An elongated oblong body resting upon and alongside the testicle, mostly enveloped in the tunica vaginalis. It is composed of a convoluted tube 20 feet long, ending at the lower end, or globus minor, in the vas deferens. The upper portion, or globus major, is formed in part by the coiled terminations of the vasa efferentia of the testis, which, 12 to 20 in number, open into the convoluted canal.

epididymitis (ep-i-did-i-mī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *epididymis* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the epididymis.

epidiorite (ep-i-dī′ọ̄-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + *diorite.*] A variety of diorite which contains fibrous instead of compact hornblende.

epidiorthosis (ep-i-dī-ôr-thō′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπιδιόρθωσις, the correction of a previous expression, < ἐπιδιορθοῦν, correct afterward, < ἐπί, upon, after, + διορθοῦν, correct, make straight: see *diorthosis.*] In *rhet.*, same as *epanorthosis.*

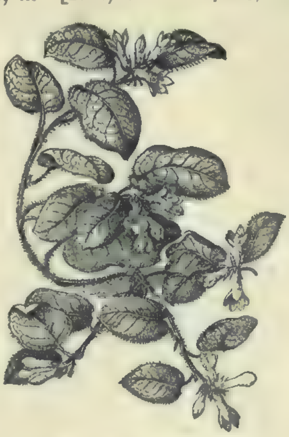
epidosite (e-pid′ọ̄-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπίδοσις, a giving besides, increase (< ἐπιδιδόναι, give besides: see *epidote*), + *-ite*².] A rock composed essentially of the mineral epidote, in a granular condition, with which some quartz is mixed. The epidote is usually of a bright grass-green color. Also called *pistacite-rock.*

epidote (ep′i-dōt), *n.* [= F. *épidote* (so named by Haüy, from the enlargement of the base of the primary in some of the secondary forms), < Gr. as if *ἐπιδοτός, < ἐπιδιδόναι, give besides, give unto, intr. increase, grow, < ἐπί, upon, in addition, + διδόναι, give.] A common mineral, occurring in prismatic crystals belonging to the monoclinic system, also massive, generally of a pistachio-green color and of a vitreous luster. It is a silicate of aluminium, iron, and calcium. The epidote group of minerals includes, besides epidote proper, the manganese epidote piedmontite, the cerium epidote allanite, and the calcium epidote zoisite. Epidote is also called *arendalite* and *pistacite.*

epidotic (ep-i-dot′ik), *a.* [< *epidote* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, containing, or resembling epidote.

epidromia (ep-i-drō′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιδρομή, a flux, < ἐπιδραμεῖν, run to or upon, < ἐπί, upon, + δραμεῖν, 2d aor., run, associated with τρέχειν, run: see *dromedary.*] In *pathol.*, afflux of humors, particularly of blood, to any part of the body.

Epigæa (ep-i-jē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίγαιος, a once-occurring dial. form (τὰ ἐπίγαια, the parts on or near the ground), < ἐπί, upon, + γαῖα, poet. (dial.) form of γέα, γῆ, the earth, the ground: see *epigeous.*] 1. A genus of ericaceous plants, of two species, one a native of Asia, the other, *E. repens*, the well-known May-flower or trailing arbutus of the United States. They are prostrate or creeping evergreens, with fragrant rose-colored or white flowers appearing in early spring. Also *Epigea.*



Trailing Arbutus (*Epigæa repens*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

epigæal, epigæous, *a.* See *epigeal, epigeous.*

epigaster (ep-i-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γαστήρ, belly.] A posterior part of the peptogaster, including the large intestine or its equivalent, as the colon, cæcum, and rectum; the "hind-gut" of some writers, translating *Hinterdarm* of the German morphologists.

epigastræal (ep″i-gas-trē′ạl), *a.* [< *epigastræum* + *-al.*] Same as *epigastric.*

epigastræum (ep″i-gas-trē′um), *n.* [NL.: see *epigastrium.*] Same as *epigastrium.*

epigastral (ep-i-gas′trạl), *a.* [< *epigaster* + *-al.*] 1. In *anat.*, same as *epigastric.*—2. In *biol.*, pertaining to the epigaster or hind-gut.

epigastrale (ep″i-gas-trā′lē), *n.*; pl. *epigastralia* (-li-ạ̈). [NL.: see *epigastral.*] A sponge-spicule on the gastral surface with free differentiated ray only. *F. E. Schulze.*

epigastralgia (ep″i-gas-tral′ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιγάστριον, epigastrium, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain at the epigastrium.

epigastralia, *n.* Plural of *epigastrale.*

epigastrial (ep-i-gas′tri-ạl), *a.* [< *epigastrium* + *-al.*] Same as *epigastric.*

epigastric (ep-i-gas′trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γαστήρ, stomach, + *-ic.*] I. *a.* Lying upon, distributed over, or pertaining to the abdomen or the stomach. Also, rarely, *epigastræal, epigastral, epigastrial.*—**Epigastric artery.** (*a*) *Deep* or *inferior*, a branch of the external iliac distributed to the abdominal walls. (*b*) *Superficial*, a recurrent branch of the femoral supplying the abdominal walls below the umbilicus. (*c*) *Superior*, the abdominal branch of the internal mammary.—**Epigastric lobes** of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean, an anterior subdivision of the complex gastric lobe. See cut under *Brachyura.*—**Epigastric plexus.** See *plexus.*—**Epigastric region**, the epigastrium, a region of the abdomen. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal.*—**Epigastric veins**, the veins which accompany any of the epigastric arteries.

II. *n.* An epigastric artery.

epigastriocele (ep-i-gas′tri-ọ̄-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπιγάστριον, epigastrium, + κήλη, tumor.] An abdominal hernia in the region of the epigastrium. Also *epigastrocele.*

epigastrium (ep-i-gas′tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιγάστριον, the region of the stomach from the breast to the navel (all below being the ὑπογάστριον, > E. *hypogastrium*), neut. of ἐπιγάστριος, over the belly, < ἐπί, upon, over, + γαστήρ, belly.] 1. The upper and median part of the abdomen, especially of its surface, or that part lying over the stomach; the epigastric region, commonly called the *pit of the stomach.*—2. In *entom.*, a term used by some of the older entomologists for the lower side of the mesothorax and metathorax in the *Coleoptera, Hemiptera*, and *Orthoptera.*

Also, sometimes, *epigastræum.*

epigastrocele (ep-i-gas′trọ̄-sēl), *n.* Same as *epigastriocele.*

Epigea, *n.* See *Epigæa*, 1.

epigeal (ep-i-jē′ạl), *a.* [< *epige-ous* + *-al.*] 1. Same as *epigeous.*—2. In *entom.*, living near the surface of the ground, as on low herbs, or on mosses, roots, and other surface vegetation.

Also *epigæal.*

epigean (ep-i-jē′ạn), *a.* [< *epige-ous* + *-an.*] Same as *epigeous.*

epigee (ep′i-jē), *n.* [< NL. *epigeum*, neut. of *epigeus*, < Gr. ἐπίγειος, on or of the earth: see *Epigæa.*] Same as *perigee.*

epigene (ep′i-jēn), *a.* [(Cf. Gr. ἐπιγενής, growing after or late, < ἐπιγίγνεσθαι, be born after), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + -γενης, produced, < √ *γεν, produce: see *-gen, -gene.*] 1. In *geol.*, formed or originating on the surface of the earth: opposed to *hypogene*: as, *epigene* rocks.

> The whole *epigene* army of destructive agencies. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 24.

2. In *crystal.*, foreign; unnatural; unusual: said of forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found.

epigenesis (ep-i-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + γένεσις, generation: see *genesis.*] 1. The coming into being in the act or process of generation or reproduction; the theory or doctrine of generation in which the germ is held to be actually procreated by the parents, not simply expanded or unfolded or made to grow out of an ovum or spermatozoön in which it preëxisted or had been preformed. Thus, in its application to plants, this theory maintains that the embryo does not preëxist in either the ovary or the pollen, but is generated by the union of the fecundating principles of the male and female organs. In zoölogy the doctrine supplanted the theory of incasement (see *incasement*), as held by both the animalculists and the ovulists, and may be considered to have itself "incased" the germ of all modern doctrines of ontogenetic biogeny, or evolution of the individual from preëxisting individuals. The theory was promulgated in substance in 1759 by C. F. Wolff, and in a modified form, as above, is the doctrine now accepted.

> More correctly, perhaps, *epigenesis* is an event of evolution, and evolution impossible without *epigenesis*; for evolution, strictly speaking, is the unfolding of that which lies as a preformation in germ, which a new product with new properties manifestly does not, any more than the differential calculus lies in a primeval atom; while *epigenesis* signifies a state that is the basis of, and the causative impulse to, a new and more complex state. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 170.

2. In *geol.*, same as *metamorphism.*—3. In *pathol.*, an accessory symptom; a new symptom that does not indicate a change in the nature of a disease.

epigenesist (ep-i-jen′e-sist), *n.* [< *epigenes*(*is*) + *-ist.*] One who supports the theory of epigenesis.

epigenetic (ep″i-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *epigenesis*, after *genetic.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by epigenesis.

> He criticises the ideas of progress and of the unity of history, and contends for an *epigenetic* as distinguished from an evolutionary view of the origins of civilisation. *Mind*, XII. 629.

epigenetically (ep″i-jẹ̄-net′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an epigenetic manner; by means of epigenesis.

epigenic (ep-i-jen′ik), *a.* [As *epigene* + *-ic.*] Originating on the surface of the earth.

epigenous (e-pij′e-nus), *a.* [As *epigene* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, growing upon the surface of a part, as many fungi on the surface of leaves: often limited to the upper surface, in distinction from *hypogenous.*

epigeous (ep-i-jē′us), *a.* [Also written, less exactly, *epigæous*, < Gr. ἐπίγειος (dial. ἐπίγαιος), on or of the earth, on the ground, < ἐπί, upon, +

γέα, γῆ, dial. *γαῖα*, the earth, the ground: see *Epigæa.*] 1. Growing on or out of the earth: as, *epigeous* plants.—2. Borne above ground in germination, as the cotyledons of beans, etc.

Also *epigeal, epigean.*

epigeum (ep-i-jē′um), *n.* [NL., neut. of **epigeus*, < Gr. *ἐπίγειος*, on the earth: see *epigeous.*] Same as *perigee.*

epiglot (ep′i-glot), *n.* Same as *epiglottis.*

epiglottic (ep-i-glot′ik), *a.* [< *epiglott-is* + *-ic.*] Situated upon the glottis; specifically, pertaining to the epiglottis.—**Epiglottic gland**, a quantity of areolar and adipose tissue situated in a space between the pointed base of the epiglottis and the hyo-epiglottidean and thyro-hyoidean ligaments. It is not a gland.

epiglottidean (ep″i-glo-tid′ẹ̄-ạn), *a.* Same as *epiglottic.*

epiglottidei, *n.* Plural of *epiglottideus.*

epiglottides, *n.* Plural of *epiglottis.*

epiglottideus (ep″i-glo-tid′ẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *epiglottidei* (-ī). [NL., < *epiglottis* (*-id-*) + *-eus.*] A muscle of the epiglottis. Three epiglottidei are described in man, named *thyro-epiglottideus*, and *aryteno-epiglottideus superior* and *inferior.* The latter, also called *Hilton's muscle* and *compressor sacculi laryngis*, is in important relation with the sacculus of the larynx.

epiglottis (ep-i-glot′is), *n.*; pl. *epiglottides* (-i-dēz). [< NL. *epiglottis*, < Attic Gr. *ἐπιγλωττίς*, common Gr. *ἐπιγλωσσίς*, epiglottis, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *γλωττίς, γλωσσίς*, glottis: see *glottis.*] 1. A valve-like organ which helps to prevent the entrance of food and drink into the larynx during deglutition. In man the epiglottis is of oblong figure, broad and round above, attached by its narrow base to the anterior angle of the upper border of the thyroid cartilage or Adam's-apple, and also to the hyoid or tongue-bone, and the tongue itself; its ligaments for these attachments are the thyro-epiglottic, hyo-epiglottic, and glosso-epiglottic, the latter three in number, forming folds of mucous membrane. The muscles of the epiglottis are three, the thyro-epiglottideus and the superior and inferior aryteno-epiglottideus. Its substance is elastic yellow fibrocartilage, covered with mucous membrane continuous with that of the fauces and air-passages. In its ordinary state, as during respiration, the epiglottis stands upon end, uncovering the opening of the larynx; during the act of deglutition it is brought backward so as to protect this orifice. Any similar structure in the lower animals receives the same name. See cuts under *alimentary* and *mouth.*

2. In *Polyzoa*, same as *epistoma.*—3. In *entom.*, same as *epipharynx.*—**Cushion** or **tubercle of the epiglottis**, a rounded elevation, covered with mucous membrane of a bright-pink color, in the middle line below the base of the epiglottis and above the rima glottidis. *Quain; Holden.*—**Depressor epiglottidis**, the depressor of the epiglottis, a part of the thyro-epiglottidean muscle continued on to the margin of the epiglottis.—**Frenum epiglottidis** (bridle of the epiglottis), one of the three folds of mucous membrane, or glosso-epiglottic ligaments, which pass between the epiglottis and the tongue.

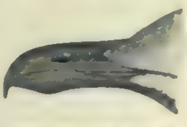
epiglottohyoidean (ep-i-glot″ō-hī-oi′dẹ̄-ạn), *a.* [< *epiglottis* + *hyoid* + *-e-an.*] Pertaining to the epiglottis and to the hyoid bone; hyo-epiglottic.

epignathi, *n.* Plural of *epignathus.*

epignathism (e-pig′nạ̄-thizm), *n.* [< *epignathous* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of being epignathous; the epignathous structure of the bill of a bird.

> Exhibited in the intermaxillary bone, divested of the sheath which often forms a little overhanging point, but does not constitute *epignathism.*
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 101.

epignathous (e-pig′nạ̄-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith.*, hook-billed; having the end of the upper mandible decurved over and beyond that of the lower one, as a bird of prey, parrot, petrel, or gull.



Epignathous Bill of Gull.

> With reference to the relation of the tips of the mandibles to each other: (1) the upper mandible overreaches the under, and is deflected over it; (2) the under mandible extends beyond the upper; (3) the two meet at a point; (4) the points of the mandibles cross each other. I propose to call these conditions *epignathous*, hypognathous, paragnathous, and metagnathous respectively.
> *Coues*, Proc. Phila. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1869, p. 213.

epignathus (e-pig′nạ̄-thus), *n.*; pl. *epignathi* (-thī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *teratol.*, an amorphous acardiac monster connected with the jaw of the twin fetus.

epigonal (e-pig′ọ-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *γονή*, the seed, + *-al.*] Borne upon or beside the germ-gland: applied to a special thickened part of the tissue of the genital ridge in the embryos of some fishes, as that part which is not modified into a germ-gland or an ovary.

epigonation (ep″i-gọ-nā′ti-on), *n.*; pl. *epigonatia* (-shiạ̈). [< MGr. *ἐπιγονάτιον* (cf. Gr. *ἐπιγονατίς*, a garment reaching to the knee), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *γόνυ* = E. *knee.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the episcopal vestments, consisting of a piece of brocade or some other stiff material shaped like a rhomb or lozenge, and worn on the right side at or below the knee, hanging by one of its angles from the zone or girdle. The other three angles have tassels attached to them, and it is embroidered with a cross or other ornamentation. As late as the eighth century, and in some places as late as the eleventh, a handkerchief or napkin (the *encheirion*, which see) was worn in a similar manner, as it still is in the Armenian Church, and the epigonation is probably a more modern form of this. Accordingly, some writers connect this vestment with the towel (*λέντιον*) with which Christ girded himself before washing the disciples' feet. John xiii. 5.

> Attached to the . . . [zone], on the right side, the Bishop wears an ornament . . . termed the *epigonation*; it is . . . made of brocade, or some other stiff material, a tassel being attached to the lower corners. This was at first, like the Latin maniple, a mere handkerchief.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 311.

epigone[1] (ep′i-gōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπίγονος*, born after, one born after, in pl. offspring, successors, posterity, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *-γονος*, < √ **γεν*, bear, produce: see *-gen, -gene.*] One born after; a successor or heir.

> These writers [Malthus, Ricardo, Senior, James Mill, and John Stuart Mill] contributed various parts of that economic system which the *epigones* in political economy contemplate with awe and admiration as something not to be questioned.
> *R. T. Ely*, Past and Present of Pol. Econ., p. 9.

epigone[2] (ep′i-gōn), *n.* [< NL. *epigonium.*] Same as *epigonium.*

epigonia, *n.* Plural (*a*) of *epigonion*, and (*b*) of *epigonium.*

epigonion (ep″i-gọ-nī′on), *n.*; pl. *epigonia* (-ạ̈). [< Gr. *ἐπιγόνειον* (see def.), < *Ἐπίγονος*, a person so named, lit. after-born: see *epigone*[1].] An ancient lyre with forty strings, named from its Greek inventor, Epigonos. The date of the invention is uncertain.

epigonium (ep-i-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *epigonia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *γονή*, the seed.] In *Hepaticæ*, the old archegonium, which after fertilization forms a membranous bag inclosing the young capsule: same as *calyptra.* It is ruptured as the capsule elongates. Also *epigone.* [Not in use.]

epigram (ep′i-gram), *n.* [Formerly *epigramme*; < F. *épigramme* = Sp. *epigrama* = Pg. It. *epigramma* = G. *epigramm* = Dan. Sw. *epigram*, < L. *epigramma*, < Gr. *ἐπίγραμμα*(*τ-*), an inscription, an epigram, an epitaph, < *ἐπιγράφειν*, inscribe: see *epigraph.*] 1. In *Gr. lit.*, a poetical inscription placed upon a tomb or public monument, as upon the face of a temple or public arch. The term was afterward extended to any little piece of verse expressing with precision a delicate or ingenious thought, as the pieces in the Greek Anthology. In Roman classical poetry the term was somewhat indiscriminately used to designate a short piece in verse; but the works of Catullus, and especially the epigrams of Martial, contain a great number with the modern epigrammatic character.

> This *Epigramme* is but an inscription or writting made as it were vpon a table, or in a windowe, or vpon the wall or mantell of a chimney in some place of common resort.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 43.

> Probably the first application of the newly adapted art [engraving words on stone or metal] was in dedicatory inscriptions or *epigrams*, to use this word in its original sense. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 100.

Hence—2. In a restricted sense, a short poem or piece in verse, which has only one subject, and finishes by a witty or ingenious turn of thought; hence, in a general sense, an interesting thought represented happily in a few words, whether verse or prose; a pointed or antithetical saying.

> The qualities rare in a bee that we meet
> In an *epigram* never should fail;
> The body should always be little and sweet,
> And a sting should be left in its tail.
> *Trans. from Latin* (author unknown).

> From the time of Martial, indeed, the *epigram* came to be characterized generally by that peculiar point or sting which is now looked for in a French or English *epigram*; and the want of this in the old Greek compositions doubtless led some minds to think them tame and tasteless. The true or the best form of the early Greek epigram does not aim at wit or seek to produce surprise. *Lord Neaves.*

epigramist, epigrammist (ep′i-gram-ist), *n.* [= Sp. *epigramista* = It. *epigramista*; as *epigram* + *-ist.*] Same as *epigrammatist.* [Rare.]

> The *epigrammist* [Martial] speaks the sense of their drunken principles. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 2.

epigrammatarian (ep-i-gram-ạ-tā′ri-ạn), *n.* [< L. *epigramma*(*t-*), epigram, + *-arian.*] An epigrammatist. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, I. ix. 29.

epigrammatic (ep″i-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *épigrammatique* = Sp. *epigramático* = Pg. It. *epigrammatico* (cf. D. G. *epigrammatisch* = Dan. Sw. *epigrammatisk*), < LL. *epigrammaticus*, < LGr. *ἐπιγραμματικός*, < Gr. *ἐπίγραμμα*(*τ-*), epigram: see *epigram.*] 1. Dealing in epigrams; speaking or writing in epigram: as, an *epigrammatic* poet.—2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; having the quality of an epigram; antithetical; pointed: as, *epigrammatic* style or wit.

> Those remarkable poems have been undervalued by critics who have not understood their nature. They have no *epigrammatic* point. *Macaulay.*

epigrammatical (ep″i-gra-mat′i-kạl), *a.* [< *epigrammatic* + *-al.*] Same as *epigrammatic.*

> Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous forespeaking to lie in names.
> *Camden.*

> Had this old song ["Chevy Chase"] been filled with *epigrammatical* turns and points of wit, it might perhaps have pleased the wrong taste of some readers.
> *Spectator*, No. 74.

epigrammatically (ep″i-gra-mat′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an epigrammatic manner or style; tersely and pointedly.

> It has been put *epigrammatically*, that formerly nobody in Oxford was married except the heads, but that now the heads are the only people who remain unmarried.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 611.

epigrammatism (ep-i-gram′ạ-tizm), *n.* [< *epigrammat-ic* + *-ism.*] The use of epigrams; epigrammatical character.

> The latter [derivation] would be greedily seized by nine philologists out of ten, for no better cause than its *epigrammatism.* *Poe*, Marginalia, lxvii.

epigrammatist (ep-i-gram′ạ-tist), *n.* [= F. *épigrammatiste* = Sp. *epigramatista* = Pg. It. *epigrammatista*, < LL. *epigrammatista*, < LGr. *ἐπιγραμματιστής*, < Gr. *ἐπιγραμματίζειν*, write an epigram: see *epigrammatize.*] One who composes epigrams or writes epigrammatically.

> The conceit of the *epigrammatist.* *Fuller.*

> Among the buffoon poets of this age is also to be reckoned John Heywood, styled the *epigrammatist*, from the six centuries of epigrams, or versified jokes, which form a remarkable portion of his works. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 431.

epigrammatize (ep-i-gram′ạ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epigrammatized*, ppr. *epigrammatizing.* [= F. *épigrammatiser*, < Gr. *ἐπιγραμματίζειν*, write an epigram, < *ἐπίγραμμα*(*τ-*), an epigram: see *epigram.*] To represent or express by epigrams; write epigrammatically.

epigrammatizer (ep-i-gram′ạ-tī-zėr), *n.* One who composes epigrams, or who writes epigrammatically; an epigrammatist.

> He [Pope] was only the condenser and *epigrammatizer* of Bolingbroke—a very fitting St. John for such a gospel.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 416.

epigrammist, *n.* See *epigramist.*

epigraph (ep′i-gråf), *n.* [= F. *épigraphe* = Sp. *epigrafe* = Pg. *epigraphe* = It. *epigrafe*, < NL. *epigraphe*, < Gr. *ἐπιγραφή*, an inscription, < *ἐπιγράφειν*, write upon, inscribe, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *γράφειν*, write. Cf. *epigram.*] 1. An inscription cut or impressed on stone, metal, or other permanent material, as distinguished from a writing in manuscript, etc.; specifically, in *archæol.*, a terse inscription on a building, tomb, monument, or statue, denoting its use or appropriation, and sometimes incorporated in its scheme of ornamentation.

> Dr. Meret, a learned man and Library Keeper, shew'd me . . . the statue and *epigraph* under it of that renowned physitian Dr. Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 3, 1662.

2. A superscription or title at the beginning of a book, a treatise, or a part of a book.—3. In *lit.*, a citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work or of one of its separate divisions; a motto.

> Leave here the pages with long musing curled,
> And write me new my future's *epigraph.*
> *Mrs. Browning.*

epigraph (ep′i-gråf), *v. t.* [< *epigraph, n.*] To inscribe an epigraph on.

> Also a paper *epigraphed*: "Lo que dijo J. B. Piata a Don Juan de Indiaquez, 24 June, 1586."
> *Motley*, United Netherlands, I. 526.

epigrapher (e-pig′rạ-fėr), *n.* Same as *epigraphist.*

> It is a new doctrine that the most meritorious fieldwork will make a man a linguist, an *epigrapher*, and an historian. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 562.

epigraphic (ep-i-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *épigraphique* = Pg. *epigraphico* = It. *epigrafico*, < NL. *epigraphicus*, < *epigraphe*, épigraph: see *epigraph.*] Of, pertaining to, or bearing an epigraph or inscription; of or pertaining to epigraphy.

> The *epigraphic* adjuration "Siste, viator."
> *Saturday Rev.*

It [the Arabic of Mohammed] was the peculiar dialect of the tribes near Mecca, and up to the present no *epigraphic* monument anterior to the sixth century of our era has attested its existence. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 144.

The authority of the *epigraphic* monuments, as briefly given above, is thus placed in direct opposition to the authority of the Homeric text as understood by Meyer. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 420.

epigraphical (ep-i-graf'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *epigraphic* + *-al.*] Of the character of an epigraph; epigraphic.

Verses never intended for such a purpose [inscription on a monument, etc.], but assuming for artistic reasons the *epigraphical* form. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 477.

epigraphically (ep-i-graf'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* Considered as an epigraph; in the manner of an epigraph.

Epigraphically of the same age. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 133.

epigraphics (ep-i-graf'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *epigraphic*: see *-ics.*] The science of inscriptions; epigraphy.

epigraphist (e-pig'ra̤-fist), *n.* [< *epigraph*(*y*) + *-ist.*] One versed in epigraphy.

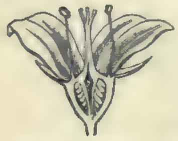
We shall acquire a long series of inscriptions for the *epigraphist*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 80.

The post of *epigraphist* to the Government of India, held till lately by Mr. Fleet, may be speedily revived. *Athenæum*, No. 3076.

epigraphy (e-pig'ra̤-fi), *n.* [= F. *épigraphie* = It. *epigrafia*, < NL. *epigraphia*, < Gr. *ἐπιγραφή*, an epigraph: see *epigraph.*] The study or knowledge of epigraphs; that branch of knowledge which deals with the deciphering and explanation of inscriptions; epigraphics. Epigraphy is a science ancillary to philology, archæology, and history. It is principally and properly devoted to the consideration of inscriptions in the strict sense—that is, texts cut, engraved, or impressed upon stone, bronze, or other material more or less rigid and durable, or one capable of becoming so, such as clay. *Graffiti*, or texts consisting of characters incidentally scratched on a wall, etc., and *dipinti*, in which the characters are painted, not carved, are for convenience' sake also classed as inscriptions. On the other hand, the study of the lettering (legends, etc.) on coins belongs to numismatics.

In England the new science of Greek *epigraphy*, which may be said to deal with the chronological and geographical classification of Greek inscriptions, has found few followers. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 2.

epigynous (e-pij'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *γυνή*, a woman (in mod. bot. a pistil), + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, growing upon the top of the ovary, or seeming to do so, as the corolla and stamens of the cranberry.



Epigynous Stamens and Petals in flower of *Philadelphus coronarius*.

Epihippus (ep-i-hip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of fossil horses from the Upper Eocene of North America, having four toes in front and three behind. *Marsh*, 1877.

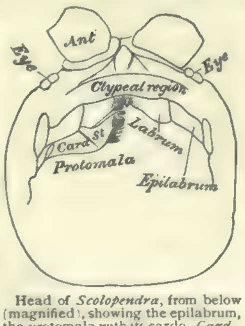
epihyal (ep-i-hī'a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *hy*(*oid*), q. v., + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to one of the pieces of the hyoidean arch: as, an *epihyal* bone or ligament. In the human subject the ligament which connects the so-called styloid process of the temporal bone with the so-called lesser cornu of the hyoid bone is an epihyal structure.

II. *n.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, one of the pieces of the hyoidean arch; one of the elements of the second postoral visceral arch; a bone intervening between the stylohyal and the ceratohyal, represented in the human subject by the stylohyoid ligament, but of usual occurrence as a bone in other mammals.

epiklesis, *n.* See *epiclesis.*

epiky†, *n.* [< ML. *epikeia*, prop. *epiecia*, < Gr. *ἐπιείκεια*, reasonableness, equity, as opposed to strict law, < *ἐπιεικής*, fitting, reasonable, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *εἰκός*, likely, reasonable.] Equity, as opposed to strict law.

I am provoked of some to condemn this law, but I am not able, so it be but for a time, and upon weighty considerations, . . . for avoiding disturbance in the commonwealth such an *epiky* and moderation may be used in it. *Latimer*, Sermons and [Remains, I. 182.

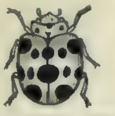


Head of *Scolopendra*, from below (magnified), showing the epilabrum, the protomala with its cardo (*Card*), and stipes (*St*); *Ant*, antenna.

epilabrum (ep-i-lā'-brum), *n.*; pl. *epilabra* (-brä̤). [NL. (Packard, 1883), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *labrum*, lip: see *labrum.*] In *Myriapoda*, a transverse sclerite, broader than long, flanking the labrum, and having the cardo of the protomala or so-called mandible attached to its outer edge.

What we have for brevity called the *epilabra* are the laminæ fulcientes labri of Meinert. *A. S. Packard*, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., XXI. 198.

Epilachna (ep-i-lak'nä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, above, + *λάχνη*, woolly hair.] A genus of cryptotetramerous coleopterans, of the family *Coccinellidæ*, or ladybirds, forming with a few others the group of phytophagous or vegetable-feeding *Coccinellidæ*, the rest of the family being insectivorous. The distinguishing character of the group is the form of the mandibles, which are armed with several teeth at the tip. The species of *Epilachna* are very numerous, especially in the tropical zone; they are comparatively large, very convex, and hairy above, whence the name. *E. borealis* (Kirby) is very abundant in southern parts of the United States, and is often injurious to cultivated plants, especially squashes. It is of a honey-yellow color, with black spots. *E. globosa* and *E. undecimmaculata* are European species.



Ladybird (*Epilachna borealis*), slightly enlarged.

epilate (ep'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epilated*, ppr. *epilating.* [< L. as if **epilatus*, pp. of **epilare* (> F. *épiler*, deprive of hair), < L. *e*, out, + *pilus*, a hair (> *pilare*, deprive of hair). Cf. *depilate.*] To deprive of hair; eradicate (hair).

I have by *epilating* such hairs [white] and stimulating the part succeeded in replacing them by a vigorous growth of natural coloured hairs. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 298.

epilation (ep-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *épilation*; as *epilate* + *-ion.*] Eradication of hair.

epilepsia (ep-i-lep'si-ä̤), *n.* [LL.] Same as *epilepsy.*

epilepsy (ep'i-lep-si), *n.* [= D. G. *epilepsie* = Dan. Sw. *epilepsi* = F. *épilepsie* = Pr. *epilepsia*, *epilemcia*, *epilencia* = Sp. Pg. *epilepsia* = It. *epilessia*, < LL. *epilepsia*, < Gr. *ἐπιληψία*, also *ἐπίληψις*, epilepsy, lit. a seizure, < *ἐπιλαμβάνειν*, seize upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take, seize. Cf. *catalepsy.*] A disease of the brain characterized by recurrent attacks of (*a*) loss of consciousness with severe muscular spasm (*major attack*), or (*b*) loss of consciousness attended with little or no muscular disturbance, or, rarely, slight muscular spasm without loss of consciousness (*minor attack*).

My lord is fallen into an *epilepsy*;
This is his second fit; he had one yesterday.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

Cortical epilepsy, epilepsy dependent on disease of the cerebral cortex.—**Epilepsy of the retina**, a temporary anemic condition of the retina which has been observed during an epileptiform attack.—**Peripheral epilepsy**, epilepsy which seems to be produced by a peripheral lesion.—**Toxic epilepsy**, epilepsy induced by toxic substances in the blood.

epileptic (ep-i-lep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *épileptique* = Sp. *epiléptico* = Pg. *epileptico* = It. *epilettico* (cf. D. G. *epileptisch* = Dan. Sw. *epileptisk*), < LL. *epilepticus*, < Gr. *ἐπιληπτικός*, < *ἐπίληψις* (*ἐπιληπτ-*), epilepsy: see *epilepsy.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epilepsy.

Besides madness, and (what are so nearly allied to it) *epileptic* fits, I know of no distemper that the ancients ascribed to possession: unless, perhaps, fits of apoplexy. *Farmer*, Demoniacs of New Testament, i. § 5.

As a piece of magnificent invective, [Victor Hugo's] Les Châtiments is undoubtedly a powerful work. . . . It is written in a transport of rage which is almost *epileptic* in its strength. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 155.

2. Affected with epilepsy.

A plague upon your *epileptic* visage!
Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

Epileptic aura. See *aura*1.

II. *n.* One affected with epilepsy.

Epileptics are very often found to have had a father or mother attacked with some nervous disorder. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 445.

epileptical (ep-i-lep'ti-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *epileptic.*

Prescribing it to one who was almost daily assaulted with *epileptical* fits. *Boyle*, Works, II. 223.

epileptically (ep-i-lep'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In connection with or in consequence of epilepsy; caused by epilepsy.

We must also bear in mind that there are on record many homicides committed by *epileptically* insane persons. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 483.

epileptiform (ep-i-lep'ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *épileptiforme*, < Gr. *ἐπίληψις* (*ἐπιληπτ-*), epilepsy, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling epilepsy.

A man long subject to very limited *epileptiform* seizures may at length have seizures beginning in the same way, and becoming universal; but these are not epileptic seizures, they are only more severe *epileptiform* seizures. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 179.

epileptogenic (ep-i-lep-tọ̄-jen'ik), *a.* [As *epileptogen-ous* + *-ic.*] Giving rise to epilepsy or to an epileptic attack.

epileptogenous (ep″i-lep-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπίληπτος*, suffering from epilepsy (see *epilepsy*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous.*] Giving rise to epilepsy.

Basilar motor centers [of the brain] may acquire the *epileptogenous* property. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 449.

epileptoid (ep-i-lep'toid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπίληψις* (*ἐπιληπτ-*), epilepsy, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling epilepsy: as, an *epileptoid* attack.

epilobe (ep'i-lōb), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *λοβός*, lobe.] In *entom.*, a narrow piece often bordering the inner side of one of the lobes of the mentum of beetles, when the latter is bilobed. The epilobes are joined in the middle, and frequently produced in a central prominence called the *tooth of the mentum.*

Epilobium (ep-i-lō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *λοβός*, a pod, lobe: see *lobe.*] A herbaceous genus of the natural order *Onagraceæ*, widely distributed through temperate and arctic regions, and including, according to the latest authority, over 150 species. The flowers are pink or purple, or rarely yellow, and the seeds are crowned with a tuft of long silky hairs. The name *willow-herb* is given to the more common species, of which the most conspicuous, *E. angustifolium*, is a tall perennial with a simple stem bearing a spike of large purple flowers and willow-like leaves.

epilogic, epilogical (ep-i-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιλογικός*, < *ἐπίλογος*, epilogue.] Relating to or like an epilogue; epilogistic. *Quarterly Rev.*

epilogism† (e-pil'ọ̄-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιλογισμός*, a reckoning over, calculation, < *ἐπιλογίζεσθαι*, reckon over, < *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *λογίζεσθαι*, reckon, < *λόγος*, an account: see *logic*, *logistic.*] Excess in reckoning; addition in computation.

The Greek and Hebrew making a difference of two thousand years, . . . this *epilogism* must be detracted from the Hebrew or superadded to the Greek. *Gregory*, Posthuma (1650), p. 171.

epilogistic (ep″i-lọ̄-jis'tik), *a.* [< *epilog*(*ue*) + *-ist-ic*; cf. Gr. *ἐπιλογιστικός*, able to calculate: see *epilogism.*] Pertaining to epilogues; of the nature of an epilogue.

These lines are an *epilogistic* palinode to the last elegy. *T. Warton*, Notes to Milton's Smaller Poems.

epilogize (ep'i-lọ̄-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *epilogized*, ppr. *epilogizing.* [Also *epiloguize*; < Gr. *ἐπιλογίζεσθαι*, address the peroration or epilogue, < *ἐπίλογος*, peroration, epilogue: see *epilogue.*] **I.** *trans.* To add to in the manner of an epilogue.

The laugh of applause with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was *epilogizing* his happy raillery. *Student* (1750), I. 143.

II. *intrans.* To write or pronounce an epilogue; use the style of epilogues.

epilogue (ep'i-log), *n.* [= D. *epiloog* = G. *epilog* = Dan. Sw. *epilog*, < F. *épilogue* = Sp. *epilogo* = Pg. It. *epilogo*, < L. *epilogus*, < Gr. *ἐπίλογος*, a conclusion, peroration of a speech, epilogue of a play, < *ἐπιλέγειν*, say in addition, < *ἐπί*, in addition, + *λέγειν*, say.] **1.** In *rhet.*, the conclusion or closing part of a discourse or oration; the peroration. The office of the epilogue is not merely to avoid an abrupt close and provide a formal termination, but to confirm and increase the effect of what has been said, and leave the hearer as favorably disposed as possible to the speaker's cause and unfavorably to that of his opponents. Accordingly, an epilogue in its more complete form consists of two divisions—(*a*) a repetition of the principal points previously treated, and (*b*) an appeal to the feelings.

2. In dramatic or narrative writing, a concluding address; a winding up of the subject; specifically, in spoken dramas, a closing piece or speech, usually in verse, addressed by one or more of the performers to the audience.

A good play needs no *epilogue.*
Shak., As you Like it, Epil.

Why there should be an *epilogue* to a play,
I know no cause, the old and usual way
For which they were made, was to entreat the grace
Of such as were spectators in this place.
Beaumont, Custom of the Country, Epil.

epilogue† (ep'i-log), *v. i.* [< *epilogue*, *n.*] To epilogize.

Pleasure . . .
Begins the play in youth, and *epilogues* in age.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 13.

epiloguize (ep'i-log-īz), *v.* [Also *epiloguise*; < *epilogue* + *-ize.* Cf. *epilogize.*] Same as *epilogize.*

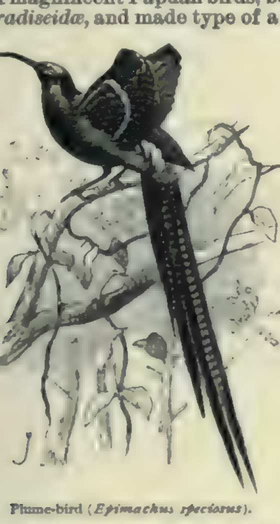
The dances ended, the spirit *epiloguises.*
Stage Direction in Milton's Comus.

epiloguizer (ep'i-log-ī″zėr), *n.* One who epiloguizes; a writer or speaker of epilogues. [Rare.]

Go to, old lad, 'tis true that thou art wiser;
Thou art not framed for an *epiloguizer*. *Hoadley.*

Epimachinæ (ep″i-ma-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epimachus* + *-inæ.*] A group of slender-billed or tenuirostral birds, typified by the genus *Epimachus;* the plume-birds. They resemble the true birds of Paradise, or *Paradiseinæ*, in the exceeding luxuriance and brilliancy of their plumage. (*a*) In most arrangements the *Epimachinæ* have been referred to the family of hoopoes, *Upupidæ*, or closely associated with the *Promeropidæ*. G. R. Gray (1869) constitutes the group by the genera *Ptilorhis*, *Craspedophora*, *Epimachus*, *Seleucides*, *Semioptera*, and *Falculia*, some of which genera are now referred to the *Paradiseinæ*. The group thus constituted should be abolished. (*b*) In later arrangements the *Epimachinæ* are made one of two subfamilies of *Paradiseidæ*, containing the slender-billed forms represented by four genera, *Epimachus*, *Drepanornis*, *Seleucides*, and *Ptilorhis*.

Epimachus (e-pim'a̤-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), appar. < Gr. ἐπίμαχος, that may easily be attacked, assailable (also equipped for battle), < ἐπί, upon, to, + μάχεσθαι, fight, < μάχη, battle.] A genus of magnificent Papuan birds, belonging to the *Paradiseidæ*, and made type of a subfamily *Epimachinæ*, having a slender bill, densely feathered nostrils, and highly developed plumage of the wings and tail, which latter is several times longer than the body; the plume-birds proper. The superb plume-bird or grand promerops of New Guinea, *E. speciosus*, *E. maximus*, or *E. superbus*, is the type species; *E. ellioti* is another species. Also called *Cinnamolegus*.



Plume-bird (*Epimachus speciosus*).

epimacus (e-pim'a̤-kus), *n.*; pl. *epimaci* (-sī). [Appar. for *epimachus*, < Gr. ἐπίμαχος, equipped for battle: see *Epimachus*.] In *her.*, an imaginary beast, somewhat resembling a griffin, the chief difference being that all four paws are those of lions: the tail also is usually without the tuft.

epimandibular (ep'i-man-dib'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + L. *mandibula*, jaw: see *mandible*, *mandibular*.] **I.** *a.* Borne upon the mandible or lower jaw, as a bone of some of the lower vertebrates.

II. *n.* A bone of the mandible of some of the lower vertebrates, identified with the hyomandibular of fishes. See *hyomandibular*.

> The proof that the hyomandibular is equivalent to the *epimandibular*.
> *G. Baur*, Micros. Sci., xxviii. 179.

epimanika, *n.* Plural of *epimanikon*.

epimanikion (ep'i-ma-nik'i-on), *n.*; pl. *epimanikia* (-ä̤). [< MGr. ἐπιμανίκιον, also (as NGr.) ἐπιμάνικον, < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + μανίκιον, μάνικα, NGr. μανίκι, sleeve, < L. *manica*, sleeve, < *manus*, the hand: see *manus*, *manual*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the eucharistic vestments, consisting in a kind of cuff or movable sleeve, usually made of silk, worn on each arm, and reaching about half way up from the wrist to the elbow. Epimanikia were originally worn by bishops only, but have now for many centuries been worn by all priests, and since A. D. 1600 by deacons.

> The *epimanikia* come nearest to the Latin maniple, but they do not resemble it in shape, and are worn on both hands, instead of on the left only.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 307.

epimanikon (ep-i-man'i-kon), *n.*; pl. *epimanika* (-kä̤). Same as *epimanikion*.

Epimedium (ep-i-mē'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *epimedion*, an unknown plant (Pliny), < Gr. ἐπιμήδιον (Dioscorides), barrenwort, *Epimedium alpinum*.] A small berberidaceous genus of low herbs, of Europe and temperate Asia, with ternately divided leaves, and racemes of white, pink, or yellowish flowers. Several species are cultivated for ornament, especially *E. alpinum* of Europe and *E. macranthum* of Japan.

epimera, *n.* Plural of *epimeron*.

epimeral (ep-i-mē'ra̤l), *a.* [< *epimeron* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an epimeron or to the epimera.

epimerite (ep-i-mē'rīt), *n.* [As *epimeron* + *-ite*^{2}.] An anterior proboscis-like appendage borne upon the protomerite of the septate gregarines. It serves to attach the parasite to its host, and may be armed with hooklets for that purpose. It is always deciduous. When it is present, the gregarine is known as a *cephalont;* after it is shed, as a *sporont*.

epimeritic (ep"i-mē̤-rit'ik), *a.* [< *epimerite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the epimerite.

epimeron, epimerum (ep-i-mē'ron, -rum), *n.*; pl. *epimera* (-rä̤). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + μηρός, thigh.] One of the side-pieces in the segment of an arthropod or articulate animal. In the *Crustacea* the epimera form part of the dorsal arc, and the legs are articulated to them. In insects the term is generally restricted to these pieces in the thoracic segments, where an epimeron is the middle one of three sclerites into which any pleuron is divisible; they are situated behind the episterna, between the tergum and the insertions of the legs.

epinaos (ep-i-nā'os), *n.*; pl. *epinaoi* (-oi). [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ναός, temple.] An open vestibule behind the cella of some ancient temples, corresponding to the pronaos in front. See *opisthodomos* and *posticum*.

epinastic (ep-i-nas'tik), *a.* [< *epinasty* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epinasty.

> With respect to this downward movement of the leaves, Kraus believes that it is due to their *epinastic* growth.
> *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 250.

epinastically (ep-i-nas'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an epinastic manner.

> The marginal portion of the pileus is somewhat curved over and bent downwards (*epinastically*) in towards the surface of the stipe.
> *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 294.

epinasty (ep'i-nas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ναστός, pressed close, solid, < νάσσειν, press close, stamp down.] In *bot.*, a movement or state of curvature due to the more active growth of the ventral side of an organ.

Epinephelini (ep-i-nef-e-lī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1875), < *Epinephelus* + *-ini*.] A group or subfamily of *Serranidæ*, including the genera *Epinephelus*, *Mycteroperca*, *Dermatolepis*, *Promicropterus*, *Enneacentrus*, and other closely related non-American genera.

Epinephelus (ep-i-nef'e-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch, 1793), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + νεφέλη, cloud.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Serranidæ*. It contains numerous species, chiefly of the tropical and subtropical seas, having the interorbital space narrow, the eyes subcentral, the scales of the lateral line simple, and the anal fin short, with only 8 or 9 rays, the inner teeth of both jaws depressible, and some of the anterior ones caniniform, and the preoperculum entire below. *E. morio* is the red grouper of the Mexican coast and the South Atlantic coast of the United States. See *grouper*.

épinette (ā-pē-net'), *n.* [F. *épinette*, a spinet: see *spinet*.] A kind of cage in which fowls are confined for the purpose of fattening. It commonly consists of a series of coops in tiers, arranged in a circular frame, the whole frame turning on its axis for convenience in feeding the fowls, which is performed mechanically by means of a force-pump. Also called *chicken-feeder*.

Épineuil (ā-pē-nēly'), *n.* [F.: see def.] A red wine produced around the village of Épineuil in the neighborhood of Tonnerre, in the department of Yonne, France, resembling Burgundy of the second grade, and much esteemed, though not often exported.

epineural (ep-i-nū'ra̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + *neural*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Situated upon a neural arch, as a spine of a fish's backbone.

> In Esox and Thymallus the *epineural* and epicentral spines are present; in Cyprinus the *epineural* and epipleural.
> *Owen*, Anat., I. 43.

II. *n.* A scleral spine attached to a neural arch. See extract under *epicentral*.

epineuria, *n.* Plural of *epineurium*.

epineurial (ep-i-nū'ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *epineurium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of epineurium: as, *epineurial* sheaths.

epineurium (ep-i-nū'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *epineuria* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + νεῦρον, nerve.] The sheath of connective tissue around a fasciculus of nerve-tissue, as distinguished from the finer sheath of perineurium which similarly surrounds the smaller bundles or funiculi of which a nerve is ultimately composed. See *funiculus* and *perineurium*.

epinglette (ep-ing-glet'), *n.* [F. *épinglette*, a primer, a priming-wire, dim. of *épingle*, a pin, < OF. *espingle*, < L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spinule*, *spine*.] An iron needle for piercing the cartridge of a piece of ordnance before priming; a priming-wire.

epinicia, *n.* Plural of *epinicion*.

epinicial (ep-i-nis̤-ia̤l), *a.* Same as *epinician*.

> The spoils won in victory were carried in triumph, while an *epinicial* song was chanted.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry

epinician (ep-i-nis̤-ia̤n), *a.* [Written less prop. *epinikian*, < Gr. ἐπινίκιος, of victory: see *epinicion*.] Pertaining to or celebrating victory.

epinicion (ep-i-nis'i-on), *n.*; pl. *epinicia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. ἐπινίκιον, a song of victory, neut. of ἐπινίκιος, of victory, < ἐπί, upon, + νίκη, victory.] **1.** A song of triumph; a poem in celebration of a victory; especially, in ancient Greece, a poem in honor of a victory in an athletic contest, as at the Olympic, Pythian, Nemean, or Isthmian games. The poems of Pindar which have come down to us are almost all epinicia.

> A triumphal *epinicion* on Hengist's massacre.
> *T. Warton*, Rowley Enquiry, p. 69.

> Of his [Pindar's] extant *epinicia*, Sicily claims 15.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 172.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the triumphal hymn; the Sanctus (which see).

epinyctis (ep-i-nik'tis), *n.*; pl. *epinyctides* (-ti-dēz). [NL., < Gr. ἐπινυκτίς, epinyctis, < ἐπί, on, + νύξ (νυκτ-) = E. *night*.] In *pathol.*, a pustule appearing in the night, or especially troublesome at night.

epionic (ep-i-on'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπιωνικός, having an Ionic following upon a measure of a different kind, < ἐπί, upon, + Ἰωνικός, Ionic: see *Ionic*.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. pros.*, containing an Ionic preceded by an iambic dipody: an epithet applied by some Greek writers on metrics to some of the meters classed as logaœdic by recent writers.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a verse containing an Ionic following upon an iambic dipody. Verses of this kind are analyzed by modern authorities as logaœdic (that is, as mixtures of cyclic dactyls with trochees, or of cyclic anapests with iambi), the line generally beginning with a prefixed syllable (anacrusis).

Epiornis, *n.* An improper form of *Æpyornis*.

epiotic (ep-i-ot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + οὖς (ὠτ-) = E. *ear:* see *ear*^{1}, *-otic*.] **I.** *a.* Literally, upon the ear: applied to a center of ossification in the mastoid region of the periotic bone.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, one of the three principal bones or separate ossifications which compose the periotic bone or auditory capsule: distinguished from the *proötic* and the *opisthotic*, and also from the *pterotic* when this fourth element is present. It is the superior and external one of the three, developed in special relation with the posterior semicircular canal of the ear. It usually forms part of the petrosal bone, or petrous portion of the temporal bone, and may be indistinguishably ankylosed therewith. See cuts under *Crocodilia* and *Cyclodus*.

Epipactis (ep-i-pak'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιπακτίς, a plant also called ἑλλεβορίνη.] A genus of terrestrial orchids, of northern temperate regions. They have stout, leafy stems, and a raceme of purplish-brown or whitish flowers. Two species are found in the United States.

epiparodos (ep-i-par'ǫ-dos), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπιπάροδος, a parodos following upon another, < ἐπί, upon, + πάροδος, a parodos: see *parodos*.] In *anc. Gr. tragedy*, a second or additional parodos or entrance of the chorus. See *metastasis* and *parodos*.

epipedometry (ep"i-pe-dom'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπίπεδος, on the ground, plane (< ἐπί, on, + πέδον, ground), + -μετρία, < μέτρον, a measure.] The mensuration of surfaces.

epiperipheral (ep"i-pe-rif'e̤-ra̤l), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + περιφέρεια, periphery (see *periphery*), + *-al*.] Situated or originating upon the periphery or external surface of the body: specifically applied to feelings or sensations originating at the ends of nerves distributed on the outer surface: opposed to *entoperipheral:* as, the sensation produced by touching an object with the finger is an *epiperipheral* sensation.

> On comparing these three great orders of feelings, we found that whereas the *epiperipheral* are relational to a very great extent, the entoperipheral, and still more the central, have but small aptitudes for entering into relations.
> *H. Spencer.*

epipetalous (ep-i-pet'a̤-lus), *a.* [< NL. *epipetalus*, < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + πέταλον, leaf (mod. petal): see *petal*.] Borne upon the petals of a flower: applied to stamens, and to plants whose stamens are attached to the corolla.

epiphany (ē̤-pif'a-ni), *n.* [< ME. *epyphany*, < OF. *epiphanie*, F. *épiphanie* = Pr. *epifania*, *epiphania* = Sp. *epifania* = Pg. *epiphania* = It. *epifania*, *pifania*, *befania* (see *befana*), < LL. *epiphania*, fem. sing., *epiphania*, neut. pl., < Gr. ἐπιφάνεια, fem. sing., appearance, manifestation, sudden appearance, apparition, LGr. the epiphany, < ἐπιφανής, appearing (suddenly), becoming manifest (esp. of deities), < ἐπιφαίνειν, show forth, manifest, < ἐπί + φαίνειν, show: see *fancy*, *phantasm*, etc.] **1.** An appearance; manifestation of one's presence: used especially with reference to appearances of a deity.

Him, whom but just before they beheld transfigured, and in a glorious *epiphany* upon the mount.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 93.

Every 19th year, we are told, . . . the god [Apollo] himself appeared to his worshippers about the vernal equinox, and during a long *epiphany* "would harp and dance in the sky until the rising of the Pleiades."
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 90.

2. Among the ancient Greeks, a festival held in commemoration of the appearance of a god in any particular place.—3. [*cap.*] A Christian festival, closing the series of Christmas observances, celebrated on the 6th of January, the twelfth day after Christmas (hence called Twelfth-day), in commemoration of the manifestations of Christ to the world as the Son of God, in the West especially that to the Gentiles through the visit of the Magi in his infancy. It was early instituted in the East in celebration both of his nativity and of his baptism, the former being afterward transferred to the 25th of December. In the West it has been observed since the fourth century with special reference to the visit of the Magi or the three kings, with which are combined in the Roman Catholic Church his baptism and his first miracle at Cana of Galilee.

Therefore, though the church do now call Twelfth-day *Epiphany*, because upon that day Christ was manifested to the Gentiles in those wise men who came then to worship him, yet the ancient church called this day [the day of Christ's birth] the *Epiphany*, because this day Christ was manifested to the world, by being born this day.
Donne, Sermons, iv.

epipharyngeal (ep″i-fā̤-rin′jē̤-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *epipharynx* (*-pharyng-*) + *-e-al.*] **I.** *a.* Situated over or upon the pharynx; pertaining to or having the character of the epipharynx. Specifically—(*a*) In *ichth.*, applied to the uppermost bones of the branchial arches of osseous fishes. See the extract, and *hypopharyngeal*.

The anterior four pair [of branchial arches] are composed of several joints, and the uppermost articulations of more or fewer of them usually expand, bear teeth, and form the *epipharyngeal* bones.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 136.

(*b*) In ascidians, situated on the upper part of the pharyngeal cavity or branchial sac.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, an epipharyngeal bone.

epipharynx (ep-i-far′inks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φάρυγξ, throat: see *pharynx*.] In *entom.*, a fleshy lobe beneath the labrum, forming a valve which covers the opening of the pharynx or gullet. It is best seen in the *Hymenoptera*. Also called *epiglottis*. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.

Median projections on the internal surface of the upper and lower lips [of an insect] are distinguished as *epipharynx* and hypopharynx respectively.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 524.

Epiphegus (ep-i-fē′gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φηγός = L. *fāgus* = AS. *bōc*, the beech: see *Fagus*, *beech*^{1}.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Orobanchaceæ*, of a single species, *E. Virginiana*, which is parasitic upon the roots of the beech. It is a native of the United States east of the Mississippi, and is a slender branching herb of a dull purple or yellowish-brown color, with small scattered scales in place of leaves. It is known as *beech-drops* or *cancer-root*.

epiphenomenon (ep″i-fē̤-nom′e-non), *n.*; pl. *epiphenomena* (-nä̤). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, on, upon, + φαινόμενον, phenomenon: see *phenomenon*.] In *pathol.*, a symptom or complication arising during the course of a malady.

From these investigations [of Billroth] it was generally concluded that septic infection was due to an unorganized though perhaps organic substance; that the presence of bacteria was an *epiphenomenon*—a sequence, not a cause. *W. T. Belfield*, Rel. of Micro-Org. to Disease, p. 37.

epiphlœodal (ep-i-flē′ọ̄-dạl), *a.* [< *epiphlœum* + *-ode* + *-al*.] Same as *epiphlœodic*.

epiphlœodic (ep″i-flē̤-od′ik), *a.* [< *epiphlœum* + *-ode* + *-ic*.] In *lichenology*, living upon the surface of the bark of a plant. Compare *hypophlœodic*.

epiphlœum (ep-i-flē′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φλοιός, bark.] In *bot.*, the corky envelop or outer portion of the bark, lying next beneath the epidermis. The term is not used by late authorities.

The *epiphlœum* is generally composed of one or more layers of colourless or brownish cells.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 372.

epiphonem (e-pif′ọ-nem), *n.* [Also *epiphoneme*; < L. *epiphonema*, q. v.] Same as *epiphonema*.

The wise man . . . in th' ende cryed out with this *Epyphoneme*, Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 85.

epiphonema (ep″i-fọ-nē′mä̤), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἐπιφώνημα, a finishing sentence, a moral; also an exclamation, < ἐπιφωνεῖν, say upon or with respect to, apply to, call to, address to, < ἐπί + φωνεῖν, speak loud, speak, < φωνή, voice, sound.] In *rhet.*, a sentence (that is, a general observation or striking reflection) subjoined to a descriptive, narrative, argumentative, or other passage, or at the end of a whole discourse, to confirm, sum up, or conclude it.

I believe those preachers who abound in *epiphonemas*, if they look about them, would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep.
Swift, To Young Clergymen.

epiphora (e-pif′ọ-rä̤), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἐπιφορά, a bringing to or upon, an addition, a sudden attack; in med., a defluxion (of humors); in rhet., the second clause in a sentence; in logic, a conclusion; < ἐπιφέρειν, put or lay upon, bring to or upon, < ἐπί, upon, to, + φέρειν = E. *bear*^{1}.] 1. In *pathol.*, watery eye, in which the tears, from increased secretion or some disease of the lacrymal passages, accumulate in front of the eye and trickle over the cheek.—2. In *rhet.*, same as *epistrophe*.

epiphragm (ep′i-fram), *n.* [< NL. *epiphragma*, < Gr. ἐπίφραγμα, a covering, lid, < ἐπιφράσσειν, block up, stop, protect, < ἐπί, upon, + φράσσειν, block, stop, fence in: see *diaphragm*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) The disk-like apex of the columella of *Polytricheæ*, which extends over the mouth of the capsule below the operculum. (*b*) A delicate membrane closing the cup-like receptacle of the *Nidulariacei*.—2. In *conch.*, the plate of hardened mucus secreted by a gastropod, as a snail, to plug up or seal the opening of the shell during hibernation; a sort of temporary or false operculum, sometimes hardened by calcareous deposit. See *clausilium*.

This is known as the *epiphragm*, and is formed when the animal retires in winter or in a season of drought. In Clausilia this *epiphragm* is a permanent structure, and is fastened to the mouth of the shell by an elastic stalk, so that it works as a trap-door. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 304.

epiphragma (ep-i-frag′mä̤), *n.*; pl. *epiphragmata* (-mạ-tä̤). [NL.: see *epiphragm*.] Same as *epiphragm*.

epiphragmal (ep-i-frag′mạl), *a.* [< *epiphragm* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the epiphragm: as, *epiphragmal* mucus.

epiphragmata, *n.* Plural of *epiphragma*.

epiphylline (ep-i-fil′in), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φύλλον (= L. *folium*), leaf, + *-ine*^{1}.] Same as *epiphyllous*.

epiphyllospermous (ep-i-fil-ọ-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φύλλον (= L. *folium*), leaf, + σπέρμα, seed, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, bearing the fruit or spores on the back of the leaves or fronds, as ferns.

epiphyllous (ep-i-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φύλλον (= L. *folium*), a leaf, + *-ous*.] Growing upon a leaf, as applied to fungi; epigenous: often limited to the upper surface, in distinction from *hypogenous*. Also *epiphylline*.

Part of Epiphyllospermous Frond.

Epiphyllum (ep-i-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the apparent position of the flower), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φύλλον (= L. *folium*), a leaf.] A Brazilian genus of low cactaceous plants, with numerous branches formed of short, flattened, bright-green joints, bearing showy rose-red flowers at the summit. There are three species. *E. truncatum* and *E. Russellianum* are frequently cultivated in greenhouses.

h
E
gtr
E
n
ltr
E
et
it
ec
ic
E
Right Femur of a Youth.

E, *E*, epiphyses; *gtr*, *ltr*, greater and lesser trochanter; *h*, head; *et*, *it*, external and internal tuberosity; *ec*, *ic*, external and internal condyle; *n*, neck.

epiphyses, *n.* Plural of *epiphysis*.

epiphysial, epiphyseal (ep-i-fiz′i-al, -ē̤-al), *a.* [< *epiphysis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphysis. *Owen*.

epiphysis (e-pif′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *epiphyses* (-sēz). [L., < Gr. ἐπίφυσις, an outgrowth, epiphysis, < ἐπιφύεσθαι, grow upon, < ἐπί, upon, + φύεσθαι, grow.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) A part or process of bone which has its own center of ossification separate from the main center of the shaft or body of the bone, and which therefore only gradually joins the rest of the bone by the progress of ossification: so called because it grows upon the body of the bone. Thus, the end of a long bone, as the humerus or femur, has for a while a gristly cap of cartilage, which ossifies separately from one or several ossific centers, and finally coössifies with the shaft. An *epiphysis* is properly distinguished from an *apophysis*, or mere bony process or outgrowth without independent ossific center, being always autogenous or endogenous, and not merely exogenous; but the distinction is not always observed, especially as a completed and coössified epiphysis cannot be recognized as such with certainty. See cut under *endoskeleton*.

The *epiphysis* of the fœtus becomes the apophysis of the adult. *Dunglison*.

(*b*) Some part or organ that grows upon or to another.—2. A small superior piece of each half of an alveolus of a sea-urchin, united below to its own half of the alveolus, joined to its fellow of the other half of the same alveolus, and connected by the rotula with the epiphysis of another alveolus. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern*.—**Epiphysis cerebri**, the conarium or pineal body of the brain: contrasted with the *hypophysis cerebri*, or pituitary body.

epiphytal (ep′i-fī-tạl), *a.* [< *epiphyte* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an epiphyte; epiphytic.

epiphyte (ep′i-fīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φυτόν, a plant.] 1. In *bot.*, a plant which grows upon another plant, but which does not, like a parasite, derive its nourishment from it. Very many orchids and species of the *Bromeliaceæ* are epiphytes; also some ferns and many mosses, liverworts, lichens, and algæ. The term is used by De Bary to denote any plant, whether parasitic or not, growing on the surface of another plant, as distinguished from *entophyte*. 2. In *zoöl.*, a fungus parasitic on the skin and its appendages or on mucous surfaces of man and other animals, causing disease; a dermatophyte. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

epiphytic, epiphytical (ep-i-fit′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *epiphyte* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphyte.

The *epiphytic* orchids have often a very curious look, with all their domestic economy in view—their long, straggling white roots reaching down into the air below them to gather nutriment and moisture from it.
The Century, XXX. 231.

epiphytically (ep-i-fit′i-kạl-i), *adv.* After the manner of an epiphyte.

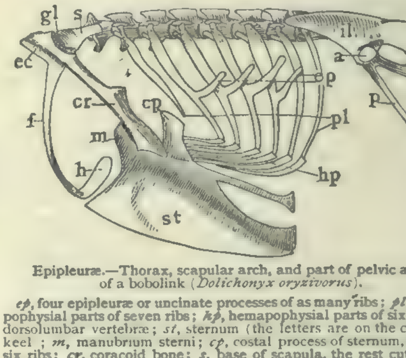
epiplasm (ep′i-plazm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + πλάσμα, anything formed, < πλάσσειν, form.] A name given by De Bary to the protoplasmic residuum in the spore-sacs of the *Ascomycetæ* after the spores are formed: same as *glycogen-mass*.

epiplastron (ep-i-plas′trọn), *n.*; pl. *epiplastra* (-trä̤). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + NL. *plastron*, q. v.] The anterior lateral one of the nine pieces of which the plastron of a turtle may consist. It has been usually called *episternum*, from a mistaken view of its sternal character. There are a pair of epiplastra, one on each side of the single median entoplastron, and in front of the hyoplastra. See *plastron*, second figure under *carapace*, and second cut under *Chelonia*.

The entoplastron and the two *epiplastra* correspond with the median and lateral thoracic plates of the Labyrinthodont Amphibia, and very probably answer to the interclavicle and clavicles of other Vertebrata.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 175.

epiplerosis (ep″i-plē̤-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιπλήρωσις, an overfilling, < ἐπιπληροῦν, fill up again, < ἐπί, upon, in addition, + πληροῦν, fill, < πλήρης, full.] In *pathol.*, excessive repletion; distention.

epipleura (ep-i-plö′rä̤), *n.*; pl. *epipleuræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + πλευρά, a rib, the side: see *pleura*.] 1. A scleral spine or process superposed upon a rib, as in various fishes. "The latter [epipleural spines] have been called 'upper ribs' and in *Polypterus* are stronger than the ribs themselves" (*Owen*, Anat., I. 43). 2. In *ornith.*, one of the uncinate processes borne upon most of the ribs of a bird, forming



Epipleuræ.—Thorax, scapular arch, and part of pelvic arch of a bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).

cp, four epipleuræ or uncinate processes of as many ribs; *pl*, pleurapophysial parts of seven ribs; *hp*, hemapophysial parts of six ribs; *v*, dorsolumbar vertebræ; *st*, sternum (the letters are on the carina or keel ; *m*, manubrium sterni; *cp*, costal process of sternum, bearing six ribs; *cr*, coracoid bone; *s*, base of scapula, the rest cut away; *f*, furcula; *ec*, epiclidium of furcula; *h*, hypoclidium of furcula; *gl*, glenoid fossa, formed by coracoid and scapula; *il*, ilium; *is*, ischium; *p*, pubis; *a*, acetabulum.

a series of splint-bones passing obliquely backward from one rib to overlie the succeeding rib or ribs, and thus increasing the stability of the walls of the thorax. These splints are either articulated or ankylosed with their respective ribs, and have independent centers of ossification. They do not occur on the posterior or sacral ribs, and are found only upon the pleurapophysial part of any rib. Also *epipleural*. **3.** In *entom.*, the outer side of a beetle's wing-cover when it is inflexed or turned down so as to cover partially the side of the thorax and abdomen. Also called the *side-cover*. Though commonly applied to the whole inflexed portion, the term is properly limited to a distinct part bordering the inner margin, and often much narrower than the inflexed portion, or entirely wanting. The name is also applied to an inflexed part of each side of the pronotum, distinguished as the *prothoracic epipleura*.—**Discoidal epipleuræ.** See *discoidal*.

epipleural (ep-i-plö′ra̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< *epipleura* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated upon a pleurapophysis or pleural element of a vertebra, as a spine of a fish's back-bone; specifically, in *vertebrate zoöl.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an epipleura.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to, on, or bordering the epipleura or inflexed outer side of a beetle's elytrum.—**Epipleural appendage**, an epipleura.—**Epipleural carina**, in *entom.*, a ridge dividing such an inflexed portion from the rest of the elytrum.—**Epipleural fold**, in *entom.*, the outer part of the elytrum when it is sharply turned down over the thorax and abdomen.

II. *n.* Same as *epipleura*, 2.

epiplexis (ep-i-plek′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπίπληξις*, chastisement, blame, reproof, < *ἐπιπλήσσειν*, chastise, blame, reprove, lit. strike at, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλήσσειν*, strike.] In *rhet.*, the employment of rebuke or reproaches, in order to produce an oratorical effect, as when a speaker seeks to rouse a legislative or popular assembly and impel it to decided action: accounted by some a figure. Also called *epitimesis*.

epiploa, *n.* Plural of *epiploön*.

epiploce (e-pip′lọ-sē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιπλοκή*, a plaiting together, interweaving of clauses by way of epanastrophe or climax, < *ἐπιπλέκειν*, plait together, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλέκειν*, plait, twist.] **1.** In *rhet.*, a figure by which in a number of successive clauses the last (or the last important) word of one clause recurs as the first of the next; accumulated epanastrophe; in general, climax, especially climax combined with epanastrophe: as, "he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued them, but advanced them." See *climax*.—**2.** In *pros.*, according to the nomenclature of ancient metricians, a group or class of measures comprising as subclasses measures or feet of the same magnitude, but of opposed or contrasted form—that is, feet containing the same number of longs and shorts, but with these following in a reversed or different sequence.

epiplocele (e-pip′lọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia of the epiploön or omentum; omental hernia.

epiploic (ep-i-plō′ik), *a.* [< *epiploön* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the epiploön; omental.

epiploischiocele (ep″i-plọ-is′ki-ọ-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *ἰσχίον*, the hip-joint, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia in which the omentum protrudes through the sciatic foramen.

epiploitis (ep″i-plọ-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *epiploön* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the epiploön.

epiplomerocele (ep″i-plọ-mē′rọ-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *μηρός*, the thigh, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, femoral hernia with protrusion of the omentum.

epiplomphalocele (ep-i-plom′fa̤-lọ-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia with protrusion of the omentum at the navel.

epiploön (e-pip′lọ-on), *n.*; pl. *epiploa* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *-πλοος*, as in *διπλόος*, double, twofold: see *diploë*.] **1.** The caul or apron of the intestines; the great omentum; a quadruplicature of the peritoneum, hanging down in front of the intestines from the stomach and transverse colon. It consists actually of four layers of peritoneum, which become two by union of their apposed (outer) surfaces, and thus form a duplicature of the peritoneum looping down from the stomach and colon, the interior of which is the lesser cavity of the peritoneum communicating with the greater cavity by the foramen of Winslow, and the folds or walls of which usually contain much fat. See *omentum*.

2. In *entom.*, the peculiar fatty substance in insects.

epiploscheocele (ep-i-plos′kẹ-ọ-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *ὄσχεον*, scrotum, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernia in which the omentum descends into the scrotum.

epipodia, *n.* Plural of *epipodium*.

epipodial (ep-i-pō′di-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< *epipodium* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the epipodialia.—**2.** In *conch.*, of or pertaining to the epipodium.

> In this genus [*Aplysia*], and in Gasteropteron, there are very large *epipodial* lobes, by the aid of which some species propel themselves like Pteropods.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 438.

II. *n.* One of the epipodialia: as, the *epipodials* of the leg are the tibia and the fibula. See cut under *crus*.

epipodialia (ep-i-pō-di-ā′li-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιπόδιος*, upon the feet: see *epipodium*.] In *vertebrate anat.*, the corresponding bones of both fore and hind limbs, which extend from the elbow to the wrist, and from the knee to the ankle, thus constituting the morphological segments which intervene between the propodialia and the mesopodialia.

> Marsh has proposed (1880) to apply general names to the corresponding bones of the arm and leg. Thus, the bones of the proximal segments are the ossa propodialia; the radius and ulna, the tibia and fibula, constitute the *epipodialia*; the bones of the carpus and tarsus are mesopodialia; the metacarpalia and metatarsalia are . . . the metapodialia.
> *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 41.

epipodite (e-pip′ọ-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*¹. Cf. *epipodium*.] A third branch of the limb of a crustacean, as distinguished from both the endopodite and the exopodite; a segment of the typical limb, actually developed in some of the limbs in relation with the branchiæ, and articulated with the protopodite or coxopodite. Also called *flabellum*. See cut under *endopodite*.

> The four anterior pairs of ambulatory limbs [of the crayfish] differ from the last pair in possessing a long curved appendage, which ascends from the coxopodite, with which it is articulated, and passes into the branchial chamber, in which it lies. This is the *epipodite*.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 270.

epipoditic (ep″i-pọ-dit′ik), *a.* [< *epipodite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to an epipodite.

epipodium (ep-i-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *epipodia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιπόδιος*, upon the feet, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] One of the appendages of the side of the foot of certain mollusks, as the odontophorous or cephalophorous univalves; some lateral part or process of the foot, in any way distinguished from the mesial propodium, mesopodium, and metapodium. In pteropods a pair of large wing-like epipodia serve as fins to swim with, and in fact give name to the order *Pteropoda*. The funnels of cephalopods are supposed by some to be modified epipodia.

epipolic (ep-i-pol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιπολή*, a surface, < *ἐπιπέλεσθαι*, come to or upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *πέλεσθαι*, come, be.] Pertaining to or produced by epipolism or fluorescence.—**Epipolic dispersion**, a phrase applied by Sir John Herschel to the phenomena of fluorescence.

epipolism (e-pip′ọ-lizm), *n.* [As *epipol-ic* + *-ism.*] Fluorescence.

epipolized (e-pip′ọ-līzd), *a.* [As *epipol-ic* + *-ize* + *-ed*².] Affected or modified by the phenomena of fluorescence: as, *epipolized* light.

epipsyche (ep-i-sī′kē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ψυχή*, spirit, life: see *Psyche*.] In *anat.*, the afterbrain or medulla oblongata; the myelencephalon or metencephalon. *Haeckel*.

epiptere (ep′ip-tēr), *n.* [< F. *épiptère* (Duméril, 1806), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, fin.] In *ichth.*, the dorsal fin. [Rare.]

epipteric (ep-ip-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, + *-ic.*] Situated over the alisphenoid or greater wing of the sphenoid bone: specifically applied, in human anatomy, to a supernumerary or epactal bone of the skull sometimes found in the fontanel at the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone, just above the end of the alisphenoid.

epipterous (e-pip′te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having a wing on the summit: applied to seeds, etc.

epipubes, *n.* Plural of *epipubis*.

epipubic (ep-i-pū′bik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *pubis*, q. v.] **1.** Situated upon or before the pubes: applied to the so-called marsupial bones of marsupial mammals. Specifically—**2.** Of or pertaining to the epipubis: as, an *epipubic* bone or cartilage.

epipubis (ep-i-pū′bis), *n.*; pl. *epipubes* (-bēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *pubis*, q. v.] A median symphyseal bone or cartilage situated in front of and upon the pubis proper. It is supposed to correspond, in the pelvic arch, to the episternum of the scapular arch.

Epira, Epiridæ. See *Epeira, Epeiridæ*.

Epirote, Epirot (e-pī′rōt, -rot), *n.* [< Gr. *Ἠπειρώτης*, an Epirote, < *Ἤπειρος*, Epirus, lit. the mainland (sc. of western Greece, as opposed to the adjacent islands), < *ἤπειρος*, the mainland, a continent.] A native or an inhabitant of Epirus, the northwestern part of ancient Greece, now chiefly included in Albania, Turkey; anciently, a member of one of the indigenous tribes of Epirus. Epirus was at one time a powerful kingdom, and was always independent till conquered by the Romans in 168 B. C. The Epirotes proper, though closely connected with Grecian history, were not regarded as Greeks. Also written *Epeirote, Epeirot*.

> Of the *Epirots* there are bronze coins of the regal period, and both silver and bronze of the republic (238–168 B. C.).
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 641.

Epirotic (ep-i-rot′ik), *a.* [< *Epirote* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Epirus or the Epirotes.

> Achilles calls upon the Zeus of the *Epirotic* Dodona as the ancestral divinity of his house.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 431, note.

epirrhema (ep-i-rē′mạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπίρρημα*, what is said afterward (in comedy, a speech spoken by the coryphæus after the parabasis), also an adverb, a nickname, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ῥῆμα*, what is said, a word, a verb: see *rhematic*.] In *anc. Gr. comedy*, a part of the parabasis (or second parabasis also, if there is one), consisting in a direct address of the chorus to the spectators, and containing humorous complaints and direct attacks upon the follies and vices of the public, the mismanagement of state affairs, etc., with special reference to passing events and hits at well-known individuals.

epirrhematic (ep″i-rẹ-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιρρηματικός*, only in sense of 'adverbial,' < *ἐπίρρημα*(*τ-*), epirrhema (also an adverb): see *epirrhema*.] Of or pertaining to the epirrhema of the Attic old comedy; containing or of the character of the epirrhema.

> His [Zielinski's] theory of the original *epirrhematic* composition of a comedy as compared with the "epeisodic" of a tragedy.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 183.

epirrheology (ep″i-rẹ-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπίρροια*, equiv. to *ἐπιρροή*, afflux, influx, inflow (< *ἐπιρρεῖν*, flow upon, flow in, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ῥεῖν*, flow), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of physiological botany which treats of the effects of physical agents, as climate, upon plants.

epirrhizous (ep-i-rī′zus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ῥίζα*, root, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, growing on a root.

episcenium (ep-i-sē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *episcenia* (-ạ̈). [L., < Gr. *ἐπισκήνιον*, also *ἐπίσκηνος*, a place above or on the stage, < *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *σκηνή*, the stage: see *scene*.] According to Vitruvius, a chamber or the like, or a merely ornamental structure, over the stage in some Greek theaters.

episcleral (ep-is-klē′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σκληρός*, hard (see *sclerotic*), + *-al.*] Situated upon the sclerotic coat of the eye.

episcleritis (ep″is-klẹ-rī′tis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σκληρός*, hard (see *sclerotic*), + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the connective tissue covering the sclerotic coat of the eye.

episcopacy (ẹ-pis′kō-pa̤-si), *n.* [As *episcopate*² + *-acy.*] **1.** Government of the church by bishops; that form of church government in which there are three distinct orders of ministers—bishops, priests or presbyters, and deacons. In episcopacy the order of bishops is superior to the other clergy, and has exclusive power to confer orders. Episcopacy is the organic system since early times of all the Oriental churches (Greek, Armenian, Coptic, etc.) and of the Roman Catholic Church, and also of the Anglican Church and its various branches. These churches teach that it is of apostolic origin and essential to the maintenance of valid orders. Government by bishops was continued in the Scandinavian churches (called *Lutheran*) in Denmark and Sweden, in the latter country apparently without interruption at the Reformation. The Moravian Church also claims an uninterrupted succession. The bishops of the Moravian and American Methodist Episcopal churches are itinerant, and have no special diocesan jurisdiction. The Mormons also have an officer called bishop. Maintainers of episcopacy hold that (whether the word *bishop*, *ἐπίσκοπος*, *episcopus*, was for a time equivalent to presbyter or not) there was in apostolic times an order of presbyters superior in authority to ordinary presbyters, consisting of the twelve apostles, other apostles, and their colleagues, who transmitted so much of their authority as was to be used in continuing and governing the ministry to successors, called *bishops* after the first century, constituting an order which has continued till the present day. **2.** The state of being a bishop; episcopal rank or office.

> Under Canute and his successors the practice of investiture with the ring and staff, or crozier, seems to have

been begun. Those emblems of *episcopacy* were sent by the chapter to the King, when a vacancy occurred, and were returned by him with a notification of the person whom he appointed.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iii., note.

episcopal (ẹ̄-pis'kọ̄-pa̤l), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *episkopaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *episkopal* = F. *épiscopal* = Sp. Pg. *episcopal* = It. *episcopale*, < LL. *episcopalis*, pertaining to a bishop, < *episcopus*, a bishop, > ult. E. *bishop*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; characteristic of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops; characterized by episcopacy: as, *episcopal* jurisdiction; *episcopal* authority; the *episcopal* costume; the *Episcopal* Church.

There is just before the entrance of the choir a little subterraneous chapel, dedicated to St. Charles Borromée, where I saw his body, in *episcopal* robes, lying upon the altar in a shrine of rock-crystal.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 368.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Episcopal Church, especially some branch of the Anglican Church specifically so called; relating to or connected with Episcopalianism: as, *Episcopal* principles or practices; an *Episcopal* clergyman or diocese; the Protestant *Episcopal* liturgy.—**Episcopal bench.** See *bench.*—**Episcopal chaplain.** See *chaplain.*—**Episcopal ring.** Same as *bishop's ring* (which see, under *bishop*).—**Episcopal staff.** See *staff.*—**The Episcopal Church**, the name popularly given to the Anglican Church in a broad sense, in the United States and elsewhere. (See *Anglican Church* (*b*), under *Anglican*, and *Church of England*, under *church*.) In the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States each diocese has its own bishop, and a diocesan convention consisting of clerical members and lay members representing the parishes. This convention elects the bishop and legislates for the diocese. A General Convention, consisting of a House of Bishops and a House of Clerical and Lay Deputies from the dioceses, meets triennially, and is the supreme ecclesiastical legislature. The senior bishop, with the title of Presiding Bishop, has the presidency among the bishops, and represents the church to foreign churches. Each parish and congregation is governed in spiritual matters by the rector or priest in charge, while temporal affairs are intrusted to the churchwardens and the vestry elected by the people. The rector is elected by the vestry and appointed by the bishop. The Apostles' and the Nicene Creed and the Thirty-nine Articles are the standards of doctrine in both the English and American branches of the church; but the American church omits the Athanasian Creed, which the English church retains, and has made some alterations in the Thirty-nine Articles, omitting Article xxi. The church acknowledges two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, as generally necessary to salvation (see *sacrament*), practises infant baptism, admits none to communion till confirmed or ready and desirous to be confirmed, suffers those only to officiate as ministers who have received episcopal orders, and does not agree doctrinally with either Arminians or Calvinists. There are three vaguely defined parties in the Episcopal Church. Those who especially emphasize the apostolic origin and authority of the church in contradistinction to non-Episcopal denominations are popularly called *High-churchmen*, and those who attach less importance to this distinction are known as *Low-churchmen.* (See *High-churchman*, *Low-churchman.*) Those who urge the largest liberty of faith and practice within the church communion are called *Broad-churchmen.* Those of rationalizing tendencies generally affiliate themselves with this party; hence the name *Broad Church* is often used to signify a rationalistic element in the Episcopal Church and even in non-Episcopal denominations.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] An Episcopalian. [Rare.]

The dissenting *episcopals*, perhaps discontented to such a degree as . . . would be able to shake the firmest loyalty.
Swift, Letter on the Sacramental Test, iv. 42.

Whether the *Episcopals* shun us as the Catholic Review says the devil shuns holy water. *The Interior.*

episcopalian (ẹ̄-pis-kọ̄-pā'li-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *episcopal* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Pertaining to government by bishops; relating to episcopacy.

The departure of King Richard from England was succeeded by the *episcopalian* regency of the Bishops of Ely and Durham. *Peacock*, Maid Marian, ix.

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Episcopal*, 2: as, the *Episcopalian* Church.

II. *n.* Properly, one who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline; popularly [*cap.*], a member of the Anglican Church in general, but more especially of some branch of that church specifically called Episcopal. See *episcopal.*

We are considered as parishioners of the missionaries, no less than professed *episcopalians.*
Secker, Ans. to Dr. Mayhew.

episcopalianism (ẹ̄-pis-kọ̄-pā'li-a̤n-izm), *n.* [< *episcopalian* + *-ism.*] **1.** The system of episcopal church government; episcopacy.—**2.** [*cap.*] Adherence to or connection with the Episcopal Church; belief in Episcopal principles or doctrines.

episcopalism (ẹ̄-pis'kọ̄-pa̤l-izm), *n.* [< *episcopal* + *-ism.*] That theory of the constitution of the Catholic Church according to which the pope is the chief bishop, but only primus inter pares, or first among equals, who can exercise no legislative power in ecclesiastical matters except with the consent of the bishops as representatives of the entire church. This doctrine was defended by the Gallicans, but was dogmatically rejected by the Vatican Council (1869–70). Compare *collegialism*, *papalism*, and *territorialism.*

episcopally (ẹ̄-pis'kọ̄-pa̤l-i), *adv.* By episcopal agency or authority; in an episcopal manner.

The act of uniformity required all men who held any benefices in England to be *episcopally* ordained.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1661.

episcopant† (ẹ̄-pis'kọ̄-pa̤nt), *n.* [< ML. *episcopan(t-)s*, ppr. of *episcopare*, deponent *episcopari*, be a bishop: see *episcopate*[1].] A bishop.

The intercession of all these Apostolick Fathers could not prevaile with them to alter their resolved decree of reducing into Order their usurping and over provender'd *Episcopants.* *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

episcoparian† (ẹ̄-pis-kọ̄-pā'ri-a̤n), *a.* [< ML. as if **episcoparius*, equiv. to *episcopalis*, episcopal: see *episcopal.*] Episcopalian. [Rare.]

The *episcoparian* government then lately thrown out of doors. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 305.

episcopate[1]† (ẹ̄-pis'kọ̄-pāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *episcopatus*, pp. of *episcopare*, deponent *episcopari*, be a bishop, < LL. *episcopus*, a bishop: see *episcopal*, *bishop.*] To act as a bishop; fill the office of a prelate.

There he commits to the presbyters only full authority, both of feeding the flock and *episcopating.*
Milton, Church-Government, i. 2.

episcopate[2] (ẹ̄-pis'kọ̄-pāt), *n.* [= D. *episkopaat* = G. *episkopat* = F. *épiscopat* = Sp. Pg. *episcopado* = It. *episcopato*, < LL. *episcopatus*, the office and dignity of a bishop, < *episcopus*, a bishop, + *-atus*, E. -ate[3].] **1.** The office and dignity of a bishop; a bishopric.—**2.** The incumbency of a bishop.

Germanus, . . . in his twenty-five years' *episcopate*, contrived so to fill up his suffragan Sees as to have a majority of Greeks. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 159.

3. The order of bishops; the episcopal institution; a body of bishops.

It is, indeed, from Dunstan that we may date the beginnings of that political *episcopate* which remained so marked a feature of English history from this time to the Reformation. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 333.

There was a territorial *episcopate*, and the bishops exercised their judicial powers with the help of archdeacons and deans. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 299.

episcopicide[1] (ẹ̄-pis'kọ̄-pi-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *episcopus*, a bishop, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills a bishop.

episcopicide[2] (ẹ̄-pis'kọ̄-pi-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *episcopus*, a bishop, + L. *-cīdium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a bishop.

episcopize (ẹ̄-pis'kọ̄-pīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *episcopized*, ppr. *episcopizing.* [< LL. *episcopus*, bishop, + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To act as a bishop. *W. Broome.*

> Who will *episcopize* must watch, fast, pray,
> And see to worke, not oversee to play.
> *T. Scot*, Philomythie (ed. 1616).

II. *trans.* To consecrate to the episcopal office; make a bishop of.

There seems reason to believe that Wesley was willing to have been *episcopized* upon this occasion.
Southey, Wesley, xxvi.

episcopus (ẹ̄-pis'kọ̄-pus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *episcopus*, a bishop: see *bishop.*] The name of a typical tanager, *Tanagra episcopus.*

episcopy† (ẹ̄-pis'kọ̄-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπισκοπία, a looking at (the second sense is taken from ἐπισκοπή, the office of a bishop), < ἐπισκοπεῖν, look at, oversee: see *bishop.*] **1.** Survey; superintendence; search.

The censor, in his moral *episcopy.*
Milton, Church-Government.

2. Episcopacy.

It was the universal doctrine of the Church for many ages . . . that *episcopy* is the divine or apostolical institution. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, I. iv. 9.

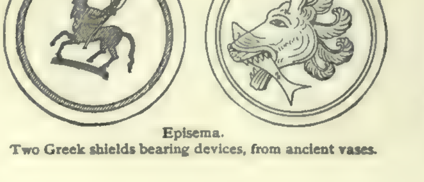
episeiorrhagia, *n.* See *episiorrhagia.*

episeiorrhaphy, *n.* See *episiorrhaphy.*

episemon (ep-i-sē'mon), *n.*; pl. *episema* (-mä). [< Gr. ἐπίσημον (cf. equiv. ἐπίσημα), any distinguishing mark, a device, as on a coin or shield, a badge, crest, ensign, neut. of ἐπίσημος, having a mark or device on, marked, < ἐπί, on, + σῆμα, a sign, mark.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a device or badge, corresponding to the crest of later times, as that borne on the shield of a soldier, or that chosen as its distinguishing mark by a city, etc.

The *episemon* of the town is a Ram's head.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 470.

2. In the Greek alphabet, one of three obsolete letters used only as numerals. They are ϛ, a form of the digamma, Ϝ, βαῦ, vau (a similar character being used, later, as a ligature for ςτ, στ, and called *stigma*); Ϙ, κόππα, koppa; and ϡ, σάν, san, later called σάμπι or σαμπῖ, sampi. As numerals they were written with a mark over them: thus, ϛ' = 6, Ϙ' = 90, ϡ' = 900. See *vau*, *koppa*, *san*, *sampi.*



Episema.
Two Greek shields bearing devices, from ancient vases.

episepalous (ep-i-sep'a̤-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, borne upon or opposite to a sepal: applied to stamens.

episiohæmatoma (ep-i-sī-ọ̄-hē-ma-tō'mä), *n.*; pl. *episiohæmatomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἐπίσειον, the pubes, + *hæmatoma*, q. v.] A pudendal hematocele. Also spelled *episiohematoma.*

episioperineorrhaphy (ep-i-sī-ọ̄-per″i-nẹ̄-or'a̤-fi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίσειον, the region of the pubes, + *perineorrhaphy*, q. v.] Episiorrhaphy combined with perineorrhaphy.

episiorrhagia (ep-i-sī-ọ̄-rā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίσειον, the region of the pubes, + *-ραγία*, < ῥηγνύναι, break forth.] Hemorrhage from some part of the vulva. Also spelled *episeiorrhagia.*

episiorrhaphy (ep″i-sī-or'a̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπίσειον, also written ἐπίσιον and ἐπείσιον, the region of the pubes, + ῥαφή, a sewing, suture, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] A plastic operation for prolapsus uteri. Also spelled *episeiorrhaphy.*

episkeletal (ep-i-skel'e-ta̤l), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + σκελετόν, a dry body (see *skeleton*), + *-al.*] In *anat.*, situated above the axial endoskeleton; epaxial, as those muscles collectively which are developed in the most superficial portion of the three parts into which the protovertebræ of a vertebrate are differentiated: opposed to *hyposkeletal.*

As the *episkeletal* muscles are developed out of the protovertebræ, they necessarily, at first, present as many segments as there are vertebræ. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 44.

episodal (ep'i-sō-da̤l), *a.* [< *episode* + *-al.*] Same as *episodic.*

episode (ep'i-sōd), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *episode* = Sw. *episod* = F. *épisode* = Sp. Pg. It. *episodio*, < NL. **episodium*, < Gr. ἐπεισόδιον, a parenthetic addition, episode, neut. of ἐπεισόδιος, following upon the entrance, coming in besides, adventitious (cf. ἐπείσοδος, a coming in besides, entrance), < ἐπί, besides, + εἴσοδος, entrance (εἰσόδιος, coming in), < εἰς, into, + ὁδός, a way.] **1.** A separate incident, story, or action introduced in a poem, narrative, or other writing for the purpose of giving greater variety; an incidental narrative or digression separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.

> But since we have no present Need
> Of Venus for an *Episode*,
> With Cupid let us e'en proceed.
> *Prior*, The Dove.

Faithfully adhering to the truth, which he does not suffer so much as an ornamental *episode* to interrupt.
Hallam, Introd. Lit. of Europe.

The tale [the history of Zara] is a strange *episode* in a greater *episode.* *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 123.

2. An incident or action standing out by itself, but more or less connected with a complete series of events: as, an *episode* of the war; an *episode* in one's life.

Then you think that *Episode* between Susan, the Dairy-Maid, and our Coach-Man is not amiss.
Congreve, Double-Dealer, iii. 10.

3. In *music*, an intermediate or digressive section of a composition, especially in a contrapuntal work, like a fugue.

episodial (ep-i-sō'di-a̤l), *a.* [< *episode* + *-ial.*] Same as *episodic.*

episodic (ep-i-sod'ik), *a.* [= F. *épisodique* = Sp. *episódico* = Pg. It. *episodico* (cf. D. G. *episodisch* = Dan. Sw. *episodisk*); as *episode* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the character of an episode; contained in an episode or digression. Also, sometimes, *episodal*, *episodial.*

Now this *episodic* narration gives the Poet an opportunity to relate all that is contained in four books.
Pope, Odyssey, xii., note.

episodical (ep-i-sod'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *episodic* + *-al.*] Same as *episodic.*

In an *episodical* way he had studied and practised dentistry. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

Up to 1865 poetry was, as he [Whittier] himself wrote, “something *episodical*, something apart from the real object and aim of my life.” *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 376.

episodically (ep-i-sod′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an episodical manner; by way of episode.

A distant perspective of burning Troy might be thrown into a corner of the piece . . . *episodically*.
Bp. Hurd, Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry.

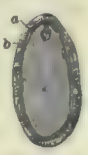
Passing *episodically* to a broader ground, my paper argues that there are some positive reasons for the enfranchisement of persons who contribute to the revenue and to the national wealth. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 172.

epispastic (ep-i-spas′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπισπαστικός*, drawing to oneself, adapted, as drugs, to draw out humors, < *ἐπισπαστός*, drawn upon oneself, < *ἐπισπᾶν*, draw upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *σπᾶν*, draw.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, producing a blister when applied to the skin.

II. *n.* An application to the skin which produces a serous or puriform discharge by exciting inflammation; a vesicatory; a blister.

Epispastica (ep-i-spas′ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπισκαστικός*, drawing (blistering): see *epispastic*.] A group of coleopterous insects; the blister-beetles.

episperm (ep′i-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, the testa or outer integument of a seed. The figure shows (*a*) the episperm, (*b*) the endopleura, and (*c*) the endosperm.



Section of Seed.

epispermic (ep-i-spėr′mik), *a.* [< *episperm* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to the episperm.—**Epispermic embryo**, an embryo immediately covered by the episperm or proper integument, as in the kidney-bean.

episporangium (ep′i-spō-ran′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *episporangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *sporangium*.] In *bot.*, an indusium overlying the spore-cases of a fern.

epispore (ep′i-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *episporium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, the second or outer coat of a spore, corresponding to the extine of pollen-grains.

episporium (ep-i-spō′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore*.] Same as *epispore*.

Immovable oospores, which are finally red, and are surrounded by a double *episporium* or coat.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 100.

epistal†, *n.* An erroneous form of *epistyle*.

epistasis (e-pis′tạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίστασις*, scum, < *ἐφίστασθαι*, stand upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἵστασθαι*, stand.] A substance swimming on the surface of urine: opposed to *hypostasis*, or sediment.

epistaxis (ep-is-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἐπισταξις* (a false reading for *ἐπισταγμός*, a bleeding at the nose), < *ἐπιστάζειν*, bleed at the nose again, let fall in drops upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στάζειν*, fall in drops: see *stacte*.] Bleeding from the nose; nose-bleed.

epistel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *epistle*.

epistemological (ep-i-stē-mō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *epistemology* + *-ic-al*.] Relating or pertaining to epistemology.

Prof. Volkelt expressly declines, as not forming part of the *epistemological* problem, the inquiries into the metaphysical nature of this relation.
R. Adamson, Mind, XII. 128.

epistemology (ep″i-stẹ-mol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιστήμη*, knowledge (< *ἐπίστασθαι*, know), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The theory of cognition; that branch of logic which undertakes to explain how knowledge is possible. Probably first used by Ferrier.

Epistemology may be said to have passed with Hegel into a completely articulated “logic,” that claimed to be at the same time a metaphysic, or an ultimate expression of the nature of the real. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 794.

episterna, *n.* Plural of *episternum*.

episternal (ep-i-stėr′nal), *a.* [< *episternum* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the episternum; anterior, as a pleural sclerite.—**Episternal granules**, minute irregular ossicles found in man and some animals, supposed to be in some cases, as that of the howling monkey (*Mycetes*), represented by a distinct bone on each side of the presternum.

episternite (ep-i-stėr′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + E. *sternite*.] In *entom.*, one of the pieces primarily composing the sides of a segment; a pleurite. Lacaze-Duthiers applied this term to the upper pair of plates forming the valves of the female ovipositor, especially of orthopterous insects. These are modified side pieces of one of the abdominal rings.

episternum (ep-i-stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *episterna* (-nạ). [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *στέρνον*, breast, chest, breast-bone: see *sternum*.] **1.** In mammals, the manubrium sterni: the presternum of most authors. *Gegenbaur*.—**2.** In lower vertebrates, some presternal part. See *interclavicle*.

A [median] posterior plate which has the name of a sternum, and an anterior plate known as the *episternum* [in batrachians]. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 179.

3. In *entom.*, the anterior one of the three sclerites into which the propleuron, the mesopleuron, and the metapleuron of an insect are severally typically divisible, lying above the sternum, below the tergum, and in front of an epimeron.

The lateral regions are divided into an anterior piece, *episternum*, and a posterior, epimerum.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 525.

4. In *Chelonia*, same as *epiplastron*: so called by most anatomists, who have considered it an element of a sternum. See second cut under *Chelonia*.—**5.** *pl.* In *comparative anat.*, the lateral pieces of the inferior or ventral arc of the somite of a crustacean.

episthotonos (ep-is-thot′ọ-nos), *n.* [Given as < Gr. “**ἐπισθεν*, forward” (but there is no such word, it being appar. made up from *ἐπί*, upon, + *-σθεν*, in imitation of *ὄπισθεν*, behind, back), + *τόνος*, a stretching, tension: see *tone*.] Same as *emprosthotonos*.

epistilbite (ep-i-stil′bīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιστίλβειν*, glisten on the surface, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στίλβειν*, glisten, glitter, gleam, shine: see *stilbite*.] A white translucent mineral crystallizing in the monoclinic system and belonging to the zeolites. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

epistlar (ẹ-pis′lär), *a.* [< *epistle* + *-ar*². Cf. *epistolar*, *epistler*.] Pertaining to an epistle or epistles: specifically applied (*eccles.*) to the side of the altar on which the epistle is read.

epistle (ẹ-pis′l), *n.* [< ME. *epistle*, *epistel*, *epystolle*, etc. (of mixed AS. and OF. origin), < AS. *epistol* = D. *epistel* = OHG. *epistula*, G. *epistel* = Dan. Sw. *epistel* = OF. *epistle*, *epistre*, mod. F. *épître* = Pr. *pistola* = Sp. *epístola* = Pg. It. *epistola*, < L. *epistola*, usually accom. *epistula*, < Gr. *ἐπιστολή*, a letter, message, < *ἐπιστέλλειν*, send to, < *ἐπί*, to, + *στέλλειν*, send. This word, like *apostle*, which is of similar formation, appears also in ME. and AS. without the initial vowel: see *pistle*, *postle*.] **1.** A written communication directed or sent to a person at a distance; a letter; a letter missive: used particularly in dignified discourse or in speaking of ancient writings: as, the *epistles* of Paul, of Pliny, or of Cicero.

Called nowe Corona, in Morea, to whome seynt Poule wrote sondry *epystolles*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

I Tertius, who wrote this *epistle*, salute you in the Lord.
Rom. xvi. 22.

He has here writ a letter to you; I should have given it you to-day morning, but as a madman's *epistles* are no gospels, so it skills not much when they are delivered.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

2. [*cap.*] In *liturgics*, one of the eucharistic lessons, taken, with some exceptions, from an epistolary book of the New Testament and read before the gospel. In the early church a lection from the Old Testament, called the *prophecy*, preceded it, and such a lection is still sometimes used instead of it. In the Greek Church the epistle (called the *apostle*, as also in the early church) is preceded by the prokeimenon and followed by “Peace to thee” and “Alleluia”; in the Western Church it is preceded by the collects and followed by the Deo gratias, the gradual, tract, or alleluia, with the verse or sequence. It is read in the Greek Church by the anagnost or lector at the holy doors, and in the Western Church by the subdeacon or epistler (in the Roman Catholic Church the celebrant also reciting it in a low voice) at the south side of the altar, that is, at a part of the front of the altar on the celebrant's right as he faces it. Formerly it was read from the ambo (sometimes from a separate or epistle ambo) or pulpit, or from the step of the choir. Sometimes called the *lection* simply.

3†. Any kind of harangue or discourse; a communication.

So prelatyk he sat intill his cheyre!
Scho roundis than ane *epistil* intill eyre.
Dunbar, Poems (in Maitland's MS., p. 72).

Canonical epistles. See *canonical*.—**Ecclesiastical epistles.** See *ecclesiastical*.—**Epistle side of the altar** (*eccles.*), the south side; the side to the left of the priest when facing the people.—**Pastoral Epistles**, a general name given to the epistles of Paul to Timothy and Titus, because these letters largely consist of directions respecting the work of a pastor.

epistle† (ẹ-pis′l), *v. t.* [< *epistle*, *n.*] To write as a letter; communicate by writing or by an epistle.

Thus much may be *epistled*. *Milton.*

epistler (ẹ-pis′lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *epistoler*; = F. *épistolaire* = Sp. *epistolero* = Pg. *epistoleiro*, < LL. *epistolarius*, *epistularius*, also *epistolaris*, *epistularis*, a secretary, prop. adj., of or pertaining to a letter or an epistle: see *epistolary*, *epistolar*.] **1.** A writer of epistles.

What needs the man to be so furiously angry with the good old *epistler* for saying that the apostle's charge . . . is general to all? *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy.

2. In the *Anglican Ch.*, the bishop, priest, or deacon who acts as subdeacon at the celebration of the eucharist or holy communion: so called from his office of reading the liturgical epistle, in distinction from the gospeler or deacon.

In all cathedral and collegiate churches the Holy Communion shall be administered upon principal feast-days, . . . the principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the gospeler and *epistler* agreeably.
24th Canon of the Church of England.

epistling† (ẹ-pis′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *epistle*, *v.*] Epistolary matter; correspondence.

Here's a packet of *Epistling*, as bigge as a Packe of Woollen cloth.
G. Harvey, quoted in Dyce's ed. of Greene's Plays, p. xcvi.

epistolar† (ẹ-pis′tọ-lär), *a.* [= F. *épistolaire* = Sp. Pg. *epistolar* = It. *epistolare*, < LL. *epistolaris*, *epistularis*, of or belonging to a letter: see *epistolary*.] Epistolary.

This *epistolar* way will have a considerable efficacy upon them. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 7.

epistolary (ẹ-pis′tọ-lạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *épistolaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *epistolario*, < LL. *epistolarius*, *epistularius*, of or belonging to a letter, < L. *epistola*, *epistula*, a letter: see *epistle*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar: as, an *epistolary* style.

I . . . write in loose *epistolary* way.
Dryden, Ded. of Æneid.

If you will have my opinion, then, of the serjeant's letter, I pronounce the style to be mixed, but truly *epistolary*; the sentiment relating to his own wound is in the sublime; the postscript of Pegg Hartwell, in the gay.
Steele, Tatler, No. 87.

The few things he wrote are confined to the *epistolary* . . . manner.
Goldsmith, Encouragers and Discouragers of Eng. Lit., ii.

2. Contained in letters; carried on by letters.

A free *epistolary* correspondence. *W. Mason.*

II. *n.*; pl. *epistolaries* (-riz). A book formerly in use in the Western Church, containing the liturgical epistles. In the Greek Church the epistles are contained in a book called the *apostle* (*apostolos* or *apostolus*, a name also used in the West), or, as comprising the lections from both the Acts and the epistles, the *praxapostolos*. The epistolary was sometimes known as the *lectionary*. Also in the forms *epistolare*, *epistolarium*. See *comes*.

epistolean (ẹ-pis-tọ-lē′an), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *epistola*, an epistle, + *-ean*.] A writer of epistles or letters; a correspondent. *Mrs. Cowden Clarke.*

epistoler (ẹ-pis′tọ-lėr), *n.* A form of *epistler*.

epistolet (ẹ-pis′tọ-let), *n.* [= It. *epistoletta*, dim., < L. *epistola*, *epistula*, a letter: see *epistle*.] A short epistle or letter. [Humorous.]

You see thro' my wicked intention of curtailing this *epistolet* by the above device of large margin.
Lamb, To Barton.

epistolic, epistolical (ep-is-tol′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= Sp. (obs.) *epistólico* = Pg. It. *epistolico*, < L. *epistolicus*, < Gr. *ἐπιστολικός*, < *ἐπιστολή*, a letter: see *epistle*.] Pertaining to letters or epistles; epistolary.

epistolise, epistoliser. See *epistolize*, *epistolizer*.

epistolist (ẹ-pis′tọ-list), *n.* [< L. *epistola*, a letter, + *-ist*.] A writer of letters; a correspondent. [Rare.]

James Howell fulfils all the requirements of a pleasant letter-writer, and was, less than most *epistolists* of his age, dependent on his matter for the charm of his correspondence. *Quarterly Rev.*

epistolize (ẹ-pis′tọ-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *epistolized*, ppr. *epistolizing*. [< L. *epistola*, a letter, + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To write epistles or letters. [Rare.]

Very, very tired! I began this epistle, having been *epistolising* all the morning. *Lamb*, To Miss Fryer.

II. *trans.* To write letters to. [Rare.]

A “Lady, or the Tiger?” literature was the result, of which a part found its way into print. . . . Of course such an excuse for *epistolizing* the author was not neglected.
The Century, XXXII. 405.

Also spelled *epistolise*.

epistolizer (ẹ-pis′tọ-lī-zėr), *n.* A writer of epistles. Also spelled *epistoliser*.

Some modern authors there are, who have exposed their letters to the World, but most of them, I mean your Latin *Epistolizers*, go freighted with mere Bartholomew Ware.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 1.

epistolographic (ẹ-pis″tọ-lọ-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *épistolographique*, < Gr. *ἐπιστολογραφικός*, used in writing letters, < *ἐπιστολογράφος*, a letter-writer:

see *epistolography.*] Pertaining to the writing of letters.—**Epistolographic characters** or **alphabet**, the ancient Egyptian demotic characters, so called because they were used in correspondence. See *demotic.*

> In Egypt, written language underwent a further differentiation: whence resulted the hieratic and the *epistolographic* or enchorial: both of which are derived from the original hieroglyphic.
> *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 19.

epistolography (ē-pis-tō-log'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *épistolographie*, < Gr. as if **ἐπιστολογραφία*, < *ἐπιστολογράφος*, a letter-writer, < *ἐπιστολή*, a letter, + *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of writing letters.

epistom (ep'i-stom), *n.* [See *epistoma.*] Same as *epistoma* (*b*).

> The posterior antennæ [of decapods] are usually inserted externally, and somewhat ventrally to the first pair, on a flat plate placed in front of the mouth (*epistom*).
> *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), I. 476.

epistoma (e-pis'tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *epistomata* (ep-is-tō'ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *zoöl.*, some part, region, or organ borne upon or lying before the mouth. Specifically—(*a*) In *Polyzoa*, a process overhanging the mouth of many species; the prostomium. Also *epiglottis.* (*b*) In *Crustacea*, a preoral part or parts above and before the mouth, on the antennary somite, and formed more or less by the sternite of that somite. It lies between the labrum and the bases of the antennæ. Sometimes called *antennary sternites.* Also *epistom.* See cuts under *Brachyura*, *cephalothorax*, and *Cyclops.*

> In front of the labrum and mandibles [of the crayfish] is a wide, somewhat pentagonal area, prolonged into a point in the middle line forwards, and presenting a small spine on each side; this is the *epistoma.*
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 272.

(*c*) In *entom.*: (1) That part of an insect's head which is between the front and labrum. It is sometimes membranous or softer than the rest of the surface. When large, this part is commonly called the *clypeus.* See cut under *Hymenoptera.* (2) An outer envelop of the rostrum, or anterior prolongation of the head, found in the *Tipulidæ. Osten-Sacken.*

Also *epistome.*

epistomal (e-pis'tō-mal), *a.* [< *epistoma* + *-al.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or constituting an epistoma; preoral; prostomial.

epistomata, *n.* Plural of *epistoma.*

epistome (ep'i-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *epistoma*, q. v.] Same as *epistoma.*

epistomium (ep-i-stō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *epistomia* (-ä). [L., < Gr. *ἐπιστόμιον*, a faucet, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στόμα*, mouth, spout.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a faucet.

epistrophe (e-pis'trō-fē), *n.* [= F. *épistrophe* = Pg. *epistrophe* = It. *epistrofe*, < LL. *epistrophe*, < Gr. *ἐπιστροφή*, a turning about, < *ἐπιστρέφειν*, turn about, turn to, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στρέφειν*, turn.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation: as, "Are they Hebrews? *so am I.* Are they Israelites? *so am I.* Are they the seed of Abraham? *so am I.*" 2 Cor. xi. 22.—2. In *music*, in a cyclic composition, the original concluding melody, phrase, or section, when repeated at the end of the several divisions; a refrain.—3. In *bot.*, the arrangement of chlorophyl-grains, under the influence of light, on the surface-walls of cells and on those parts of the walls which bound intercellular spaces (*Frank*), or more properly on those walls which are at right angles to the plane of incident light (*Moore*).

epistropheal (ep-i-strō'fē-al), *a.* [< *epistropheus* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the epistropheus.

epistropheus (ep-i-strō'fē-us), *n.*; pl. *epistrophei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιστροφεύς*, the first cervical vertebra, < *ἐπιστρέφειν*, turn about, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στρέφειν*, turn.] In *anat.*, the second cervical or odontoid vertebra; the axis: so called because the atlas turns upon it.

epistrophic (ep-i-strof'ik), *a.* [< *epistrophe* + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to epistrophe.

epistrophize (e-pis'trō-fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epistrophized*, ppr. *epistrophizing.* [< *epistrophe* + *-ize.*] To induce epistrophe in the chlorophyl-grains of, as a plant.

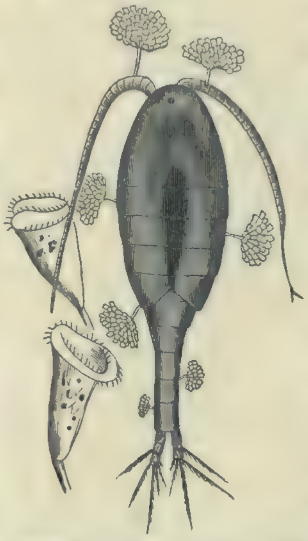
epistrophy (e-pis'trō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιστροφή*, a turning about: see *epistrophe.*] In *bot.*, the reversion of an abnormal form to the normal one, as when the cut-leafed beech reverts to the normal type.

epistylar (ep'i-stī-lär), *a.* [< *epistyle* + *-ar*^{2}.] Of or belonging to the epistyle.—**Epistylar arcuation**, a system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves.

epistyle (ep'i-stīl), *n.* [< L. *epistylium*, < Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*, epistyle, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στῦλος*, column, style: see *style*^{2}.] In *anc. arch.*, the lower member of the entablature, properly of a Greek order, also known by its Roman name, the *architrave*: a massive horizontal beam of stone or wood resting immediately upon the abaci of the capitals of a range of columns or pillars. See cut under *entablature.*

> The walls and pavement of polished marble, circled with a great Corinthian wreath, with pillars, and *Epistols* of like workmanship.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 224.

Epistylis (ep-i-stī'lis), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*, epistyle), < *ἐπί*, on, + *στῦλος*, column: see *epistyle.*] A genus of peritrichous infusorians, of the family *Vorticellidæ*, having the branched pedicle rigid throughout, only the base of the body contractile, the ciliary disk axial, and no collar-like membrane. These animalcules grow in dendriform colonies, forming a zoödendrium. They are campanulate, ovate, or pyriform, and structurally resemble the ordinary bell-animalcules of the genus *Vorticella*. *E. anastatica* is the species longest known, having been described by Linnæus in 1767 as a species of *Vorticella.* It is found in fresh water, on water-fleas and other entomostracous crustaceans, and on aquatic plants. About 20 species are described, from various sites, as aquatic shells, insect-larvæ, plants, etc.



Epistylis anastatica, magnified, growing in seven zoödendria or dendriform colonies of zoöids, on an entomostracous crustacean. (Two detached individuals at the left are much more highly magnified.)

episyllogism (ep-i-sil'ō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *συλλογισμός*, syllogism: see *syllogism.*] A syllogism having for one of its premises the conclusion of another syllogism.

episynalœphe (ep-i-sin-a-lē'fē), *n.* [< LGr. *ἐπισυναλοιφή*, elision or synalœphe at the end of a verse, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *συναλοιφή*, synalœphe: see *synalœphe.*] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Elision of a vowel ending one line before a vowel beginning the next; synalœphe of the final vowel of a verse with the initial vowel of the verse succeeding it. (*b*) Union of two vowels in one syllable; synæresis.

episynthetic (ep″i-sin-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπισυνθετικός*, compounding, < *ἐπισύνθετος*, compound: see *episyntheton.*] In *anc. pros.*, composed of cola of different measures or classes of feet; compound: as, an *episynthetic* meter.

episyntheton (ep-i-sin'the-ton), *n.*; pl. *episyntheta* (-tä). [< Gr. *ἐπισύνθετον* (sc. *μέτρον*, meter), neut. of *ἐπισύνθετος*, compound, < *ἐπισυντιθέναι*, add besides, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *συντιθέναι*, put together: see *synthesis.*] In *anc. pros.*, a meter composed of cola of different measures.

epitactic (ep-i-tak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιτακτικός*, commanding, authoritative.] Of the nature of an injunction or command.

> The categorical form involves an *epitactic* meaning.
> *Whewell*, Elements of Morality, Pref., p. 16.

epitaph (ep'i-tåf), *n.* [< ME. *epitaphe*, < OF. *epitaphe*, F. *épitaphe* = Sp. *epitafio* = Pg. *epitaphio* = It. *epitaffio*, *epitafio* = D. *epitaaf* = G. *epitaph* = Dan. Sw. *epitaf*, *epitafium*, < ML. *epitaphium*, L. *epitaphium* or *epitaphius*, < Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος* (sc. *λόγος*), a funeral oration, adj. over or at a tomb, < *ἐπί*, over at, + *τάφος*, a tomb, < *θάπτειν* (√ **ταφ*), dispose of the dead, burn or bury. Cf. *cenotaph.*] 1. An inscription on a tomb or monument in memory of the dead.

> After your death you were better have a bad *epitaph* than their [the players'] ill report while you lived.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. A brief enunciation or sentiment relating to a deceased person, in prose or verse, composed as if to be inscribed on a monument.

> An *Epitaph* . . . is an inscription such as a man may commodiously write or engraue vpon a tombe in few verses, pithie, quicke, and sententious, for the passer by to peruse and iudge vpon without any long tariaunce.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 45.

epitaph (ep'i-tåf), *v.* [< *epitaph*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To commemorate in an epitaph. [Rare.]

> If I neuer deserue anye better remembrance, let mee . . . be *Epitaphed* the Inuentor of the English Hexameter.
> *G. Harvey*, Foure Letters, etc. (1592).

> He is dead and buried,
> And *epitaphed*, and well forgot.
> *Lowell*, On Planting a Tree at Inverara.

II. *intrans.* To make epitaphs; use the epitaphic style.

> The Commons, in their speeches, *epitaph* upon him, as on that pope, "He lived as a wolfe, and died as a dogge."
> *Bp. Hall*, Heaven upon Earth, § 18.

epitapher (ep'i-tåf-ėr), *n.* A writer of epitaphs; an epitaphist.

> *Epitaphers* . . . swarme like Crowes to a dead carcas.
> *Nash*, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon, p. 14.

epitaphial (ep-i-taf'i-al), *a.* [< *epitaph* + *-i-al.*] Of or pertaining to an epitaph; used in epitaphs. [Rare.]

> *Epitaphial* Latin verses are not to be taken too literally.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 16.

epitaphian (ep-i-taf'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, adj.: see *epitaph.*] Pertaining to an epitaph; of the nature of or serving as an epitaph. [Rare.]

> To imitate the noble Pericles in his *epitaphian* speech, stepping up after the battle to bewail the slain Severianus.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

epitaphic (ep-i-taf'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *epitaph* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to epitaphs; having the form or character of an epitaph.

II.† *n.* An epitaph.

> An *epitaphic* is the writing that is sette on deade mennes tombes or graues in memory or commendacion of the parties there buried.
> *J. Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 221.

epitaphist (ep'i-tåf-ist), *n.* [< LL. *epitaphista*, < LGr. **ἐπιταφιστής*, < Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, epitaph: see *epitaph.*] A writer of epitaphs.

epitasis (e-pit'ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίτασις*, a stretching, increase in intensity, epitasis, < *ἐπιτείνειν*, stretch upon, stretch more, increase in intensity, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *τείνειν*, stretch: see *tend*^{1}.] 1. That part of an ancient drama which embraces the main action of the play and leads on to the catastrophe; also, that part of an oration which appeals to the passions: opposed to *protasis.*

> Do you look . . . for conclusions in a protasis? I thought the law of comedy had reserved [them] . . . to the catastrophe; and that the *epitasis*, as we are taught, and the catastasis had been intervening parts.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

> How my Uncle Toby and Trim managed this matter . . . may make no uninteresting underplot in the *epitasis* and working up of this drama.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

2. In *logic*, the consequent term of a proposition.—3†. In *med.*, the beginning and increase of a fever.—4. In *music*, the raising of the voice or the strings of an instrument from a lower to a higher pitch: opposed to *anesis.*

epitela (ep-i-tē'lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *tela*, a web, tissue: see *tela.*] In *anat.*, the thin and delicate tissue of the valvula or valve of Vieussens.

> It is so thin that it might well be included with the other telæ as the *epitela.*
> *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 491.

epitelar (ep-i-tē'lär), *a.* [< *epitela* + *-ar*^{1}.] Pertaining to or consisting of epitela.

epithalamia, *n.* Plural of *epithalamium.*

epithalamial (ep″i-thā-lā'mi-al), *a.* [< *epithalamium* + *-al.*] Same as *epithalamic.*

> He [Filelfo] wrote *epithalamial* and funeral orations.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 162.

epithalamic (ep″i-thā-lam'ik), *a.* [< *epithalamium* + *-ic.*] Relating to or after the manner of an epithalamium. *North British Rev.*

epithalamium, epithalamion (ep″i-thā-lā'mi-um, -on), *n.*; pl. *epithalamia* (-ä). [L. *epithalamium* (neut., sc. *carmen*), < Gr. *ἐπιθαλάμιος*, (m., sc. *ὕμνος*; fem., sc. *ᾠδή*), a nuptial song, prop. adj., of or for a bridal, nuptial, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *θάλαμος*, a bedroom, bride-chamber: see *thalamus.*] A nuptial song or poem; a poem in honor of a newly married person or pair, in praise of and invoking blessings upon its subject or subjects.

> I made it both in form and matter to emulate the kind of poem which was called *epithalamium*, and (by the ancients) used to be sung when the bride was led into her chamber.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

> The book of the Canticles is a representation of God in Christ, as a bridegroom in a marriage-song, in an *epithalamion.*
> *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

epithalamize (ep-i-thal'a-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *epithalamized*, ppr. *epithalamizing.* [< *epithalamium* + *-ize.*] To compose an epithalamium.

epithalamy† (ep-i-thal′a̤-mi), *n.* Same as *epithalamium.*

Those [rejoicings] to celebrate marriages were called songs nuptiall, or *Epithalamies*, but in a certaine misticall sense. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

Sanctvm-Sanctorvm is thy Song of Songs, . . .
Where thou (devoted) doost divinely sing
Christ's and his Chvrches *Epithalamy.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

epithalline (ep-i-thal′in), *a.* [< *epithallus* + *-ine*^{2}.] In *cryptogamic bot.*, situated or growing upon the thallus: applied to various outgrowths or protuberances, as tubercles, squamules, etc., on a lichen thallus.

epithallus (ep-i-thal′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *θαλλός*, a branch.] In some lichens, the amorphous upper crust of the cortical layer.

epitheca (ep-i-thē′kä̤), *n.*; pl. *epithecæ* (-sē). [NL. (cf. Gr. *ἐπιθήκη*, an addition, increase), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*, a continuous external layer investing and surrounding the thecæ of certain corals. It is the external indication of tabulæ, and is well seen in the *Tubiporæ*, or organ-pipe corals. It is a secondary calcareous investment, probably a tegumentary secretion, very commonly developed both in simple and in compound corals. In the former it is placed outside the proper wall, to which it may be closely applied, or separated by the costæ. It may be very thin or quite dense, and in the latter case it is developed at the expense of the proper wall, which is then often indistinguishable. In compound corals it is not unusual to find a well-formed epitheca inclosing the whole corallum below, while each individual corallite has its own wall. See *tabula.* **2.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Libellulidæ*, or dragonflies.

epithecal (ep-i-thē′kal), *a.* [< *epitheca* + *-al.*] Pertaining to an epitheca.

epithecate (ep-i-thē′kāt), *a.* [< *epitheca* + *-ate*^{1}.] Provided with an epitheca, as a coral.

epithecium (ep-i-thē′si-um), *n.*; pl. *epithecia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*, and cf. *epitheca.*] The surface of the fruiting disk in discocarpous lichens and discomycetous fungi.

Epithelaria (ep″i-thẹ̄-lā′ri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *θηλή*, nipple, teat, + *-aria*, neut. pl. of *-arius*: see *-ary*^{1}.] A prime division of the grade *Cœlentera*, including all the cœlenterates excepting the sponges, which are distinguished as *Mesodermalia.* Also called *Nematophora*, *Cnidaria*, and *Telifera.* *R. von Lendenfeld.*

epithelarian (ep″i-thẹ̄-lā′ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Epithelaria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Epithelaria.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Epithelaria.*

epithelial (ep-i-thē′li-a̤l), *a.* [< *epithelium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to epithelium, in any sense; constituting or consisting of epithelium: as, *epithelial* cells; *epithelial* tissue.

Cells placed side by side, and forming one or more layers which invest the surface of the body or the walls of the internal spaces, are called *epithelial.* *Epithelial* tissue, then, consists simply of cells. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 21.

epithelicell (ep-i-thē′li-sel), *n.* [< NL. *epithelium* + *cella*, cell.] An epithelial cell; the form-element of epithelium or of epithelial tissue. *Coues.*

epithelioid (ep-i-thē′li-oid), *a.* [< *epithelium* + *-oid.*] Resembling epithelium.

The *epithelioid* tubes formed in the two halves of the heart remain for some time separate. *M. Foster*, Embryology, p. 88.

epithelioma (ep-i-thē-li-ō′mä̤), *n.*; pl. *epitheliomata* (-ma̤-tä̤). [NL., < *epithelium* + *-oma.*] In *pathol.*, carcinoma of the skin or mucous membrane.

epitheliomatous (ep-i-thē-li-om′a̤-tus), *a.* [< *epithelioma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of epithelioma.

epithelium (ep-i-thē′li-um), *n.* [NL., orig. used to designate the outer layer of the integument of the lips, which covers the papillæ; < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *θηλή*, the nipple, teat, < *θάειν*, suckle.] **1.** In *anat.*, the superficial layer of cells of mucous membranes, covering the connective-tissue layer, corresponding to the epidermis of the outer skin and continuous with it at the mouth and other natural openings.

The usual meaning of the word, however, is somewhat wider than this, and includes all tissues similar in structure to the above. It embraces the proper tissue of secreting glands, whether derived from the hypoblast, as in the case of the gastric and intestinal glands, the liver and the pancreas, or from the epiblast, as in the case of the sudoriparous, sebaceous, and mammary glands, or from the mesoblast, as in the case of the kidneys, ovaries, and testes; it is applied, moreover, to the ependyma of the cerebrospinal ventricular cavities and to the epidermis itself. With what seems a distinct widening of its meaning, the term is not infrequently employed to designate the endothelium of blood- and lymph-channels and of serous membranes. The epithelium is thus the covering of all free surfaces, mucous, external, and even serous, and forms the glands and other organs derived from these coverings. Epithelial tissue consists of cells, usually compactly set; the nuclei are usually distinct, with an intranuclear network and nucleoli. The intercellular substance is scanty, often inappreciable, and is called *cement.* It contains no blood-vessels or lymphatics, but nerve-fibrils extend into it. The epithelial tissue, forming the outermost covering of free surfaces, is favorably situated for performing protective and secreting functions. The protective function is not only exhibited by the general layer of easily replaced cells coating the mucous membrane and outer skin, but in the latter case by a peculiar tendency to form keratin, and this results in a quite impervious outer horny layer, which guards against minor violence, the absorption of deleterious substances, and the invasion of pathogenic bacteria, as well as in the development of such especial means of protection as scales and feathers, hair and nails. This chemical feature of that epithelium which is especially devoted to protection, the production of keratin, can be matched by no single peculiarity on the part of the secretory epithelium; for that must respond equally whether it is called upon to eliminate waste products, or to elaborate digestive ferments, or to manufacture milk. It is probable that some of the cells lining the digestive tract have an active absorptive function with reference to the products of digestion, and that they select and take up certain substances from the intestine, and after more or less elaboration pass them on to the blood- or lymph-channels. This forms a kind of inverted secretion. The epithelial cells of secreting glands are, in part at least, under the direct control of the nervous system. Whether epithelial cells having a purely protective function are, as regards their nutrition, under similar control is still a question. See cuts under *Malpighian* and *villus.*

The *epithelium* is the epidermis of the mucous membrane. *Wilson*, Anat. (1847), p. 540.

2. In *ornith.*, specifically, the dense, tough cuticular lining of the gizzard. It is sometimes even bony, and sometimes deciduous.—**3.** In *bot.*, a delicate layer of cells lining the internal cavities of certain organs, as the young ovary, etc.: also applied to the thin epidermis of petals.—**Ciliated epithelium**, any variety of true epithelium the cells of which are individually furnished on their free surface with cilia. The cells are usually of columnar form, packed closely side by side, with the cilia on their exposed ends. These cilia are microscopic processes of the cell, like eyelashes from an eyelid, and keep up a continual lashing or vibratile motion, by which mucus is swept along the passages. Ciliated epithelium is found in man in the whole respiratory tract, the middle ear and Eustachian tube, the Fallopian tubes and part of the uterus, in portions of the seminal passages, and in the cavities of the brain and spinal cord.—**Columnar** or **cylindrical epithelium**, epithelium whose cells are more or less rod-like in shape, set on end, and joined together by their sides into a membrane. These cells are usually flattened or somewhat prismatic by mutual pressure. Goblet-cells are a modification of ordinary columnar epithelium cells, scattered here and there among the latter.—**Germinal epithelium.** See the extract.

The epithelial investment of the abdominal cavity retains its primitive character along a tract which corresponds to the rudiment of the primitive kidney longer than it does in other regions; and this epithelial layer may be distinguished as the *germinal epithelium.* *Gegenbauer*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 608.

Pavement epithelium, epithelium in which the cells are flattened and coherent by their irregular polygonal edges, like the tiles of a mosaic pavement. Also called *tessellated*, *squamous*, *lamellose*, *lamellar*, and *flattened epithelium.* It may be either *simple*, when it consists of a single layer of cells, as in the epithelium of the pulmonary alveoli, or *stratified*, when it consists of several layers, as in the epidermis.—**Simple epithelium**, any epithelium whose cells form a single layer: distinguished from *stratified epithelium.*—**Spheroidal epithelium**, glandular epithelium, characteristic of the terminal recesses and crypts of the secreting surfaces of glands, with more or less spherical or polyhedral cells.—**Stratified epithelium**, any epithelium whose cells are in two or more layers or strata, one upon another.—**Tegumentary epithelium**, the epidermis.—**Tessellated epithelium.** Same as *pavement epithelium.*—**Transitional epithelium**, stratified epithelium of three distinguishable layers of cells, such as occurs in the ureters and urinary bladder.—**Vascular epithelium**, the epithelial or endothelial lining of blood-vessels and lymphatics.

epithem (ep′i-them), *n.* [< LL. *epithema*, a poultice, < Gr. *ἐπίθημα*, something put on, a lid, cover, slab, etc., < *ἐπιτιθέναι*, put on: see *epithet.*] In *med.*, any external topical application not a salve or plaster, as a fomentation, a poultice, or a lotion.

Upon this reason, *epithems* or cordial applications are justly applied unto the left breast. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

epithema (ep-i-thē′mä̤), *n.*; pl. *epithemata* (-ma̤-tä̤). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίθημα*, something put on: see *epithem.*] In *ornith.*, a horny or fleshy excrescence upon the beak of a bird. [Little used.]

epithesis (ė-pith′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίθεσις*, a laying on, an addition, < *ἐπιτιθέναι*, lay on, add: see *epithet.*] **1.** In *gram.*, same as *paragoge.*—**2.** The rectification of crooked limbs by means of instruments. *Dunglison.*

epithet (ep′i-thet), *n.* [Formerly also *epitheton*; = F. *épithète* = Sp. *epiteto* = Pg. *epitheto* = It. *epiteto*, < L. *epitheton*, < Gr. *ἐπίθετον*, an epithet, neut. of *ἐπίθετος*, added, < *ἐπιτιθέναι*, put on, put to, add, < *ἐπί*, on, to, + *τιθέναι* (√ **θε*), put, = E. *do*^{1}: see *thesis* and *do*^{1}.] **1.** An adjective, or a word or phrase used as an adjective, expressing some real quality of the person or thing to which it is applied, or attributing some quality or character to the person or thing: as, a *benevolent* or a *hard-hearted* man; a *scandalous* exhibition; *sphinx-like* mystery; a *Fabian* policy.

When ye see all these improper or harde *Epithets* vsed, ye may put them in the number of vncouths, as one that said, the flouds of graces. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 214.

By the judicious employment of *epithets* we may bring distinctly to view, with the greatest brevity, an object with its characteristic features. *A. D. Hepburn*, Rhetoric, § 60.

In no matter of detail are the genius and art of the poet more perceptible and nicely balanced than in the use of *epithets.* *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 455.

Hence—**2.** In *rhet.*, a term added to impart strength or ornament to diction, and differing from an adjective in that it designates as well as qualifies, and may take the form of a surname: as, Dionysius *the Tyrant;* Alexander *the Great.*

The character of Bajazet . . . is strongly expressed in his surname of Ilderim, or the lightning; and he might glory in an *epithet* which was drawn from the fiery energy of his soul and the rapidity of his destructive march. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, lxiv.

3†. A phrase; an expression.

"Suffer love;" a good *epithet!* I do suffer love, indeed, for I love thee against my will. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

epithet (ep′i-thet), *v. t.* [< *epithet*, *n.*] To entitle; describe by epithets. [Rare.]

Never was a town better *epitheted.* *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 566.

epithetic, epithetical (ep-i-thet′ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιθετικός*, added (neut. *ἐπιθετικόν*, an epithet, adjective), < *ἐπίθετος*, added: see *epithet.*] Pertaining to an epithet; containing or consisting of epithets; characterized by epithets; abounding with epithets: as, the style is too *epithetic.*

Some, Milton-mad (an affectation
Glean'd up from college education),
Approve no verse but that which flows
In *epithetic* measur'd prose. *Lloyd*, Rhyme.

The principal made his way to the bar; whither Sam, after bandying a few *epithetical* remarks with Mr. Smouch, followed at once. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xl.

epithetically (ep-i-thet′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an epithetic manner; by means of epithets.

epitheton (e-pith′e-ton), *n.* [< L. *epitheton*, < Gr. *ἐπίθετον*, an epithet: see *epithet.*] An epithet.

Alter the *epithetons*, and I will subscribe. *Foxe*, Martyrs (Second Exam. of J. Palmer).

I spoke it, tender juvenal, as a congruent *epitheton*, appertaining to thy young days, which we may nominate tender. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

epithymetical† (ep″i-thi-met′i-ka̤l), *a.* [Written irreg. *epithumetical;* < Gr. *ἐπιθυμητικός*, desiring, coveting, lusting after (*τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν*, that part of the soul which is the seat of the desires and affections), < *ἐπιθυμεῖν*, set one's heart on, desire, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *θυμός*, mind, heart.] Belonging to the desires and appetites.

The heart and parts which God requires are divided from the inferior and *epithumetical* organs. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

epitimesis (ep″i-ti-mē′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιτίμησις*, reproof, censure, criticism, < *ἐπιτιμᾶν*, lay a value upon, lay a penalty upon, censure, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τιμᾶν*, value, honor, < *τιμή*, value, honor.] In *rhet.*, same as *epiplexis.*

epitomator (ẹ̄-pit′ọ̄-mā-to̤r), *n.* [< ML. *epitomator*, < LL. *epitomare*, epitomize, < *epitome*, epitome: see *epitome.*] An epitomizer. [Rare.]

This elementary blunder of the dean, corrected by none, is repeated by nearly all his *epitomators*, expositors, and imitators. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

epitome (ẹ̄-pit′ọ̄-mē), *n.* [< L. *epitome*, *epitoma*, < Gr. *ἐπιτομή*, an abridgment, also a surface-incision, < *ἐπιτέμνειν*, cut upon the surface, cut short, abridge, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] **1.** An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of a subject, or of a more extended exposition of it; a compendium containing the substance or principal matters of a book or other writing.

He that shall out of his own reading gather for the use of another must (I think) do it by *epitome* or abridgment, or under heads and commonplaces. *Epitomes* also may be of two sorts; of any one art or part of knowledge out of many books, or of one book by itself. *Essex*, Advice to Sir Fulke Greville, 1596 (in Bacon's Letters, II. 22).

As for the corruptions and moths of history, which are *Epitomes*, the use of them deserveth to be banished.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 127.

Epitomes are helpful to the memory. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Hence — 2. Anything which represents another or others in a condensed or comprehensive form.

Thus God beholds all things, who contemplates as fully his works in their *epitome* as in their full volume.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 50.

A man so various that he seem'd to be
Not one, but all mankind's *epitome*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 546.

The Church of St. Mark's itself, harmonious as its structure may at first sight appear, is an *epitome* of the changes of Venetian architecture from the tenth to the nineteenth century. *Ruskin.*

A work of art is an abstract or *epitome* of the world. It is the result or expression of nature in miniature.
Emerson, Misc., p. 27.

=Syn. *Compendium*, *Compend*, etc. See *abridgment*.

epitomise, epitomiser. See *epitomize*, *epitomizer*.

epitomist (ẹ̄-pit′ọ̄-mist), *n.* [< *epitome* + *-ist.*] An epitomizer.

Another famous captain Britomarus, whom the *epitomist* Florus and others mention. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

The notes of a scholiast or *epitomist*.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 7.

epitomize (ẹ̄-pit′ọ̄-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *epitomized*, ppr. *epitomizing*. [< *epitome* + *-ize*. Cf. equiv. LL. *epitomare:* see *epitomator*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make an epitome of; shorten or abridge, as a writing or a discourse; reduce to an abstract or a summary the principal matters of; contract into a narrow compass.

All the Good she [Nature] did impart
To Womankind *Epitomiz'd* in you.
Cowley, To a Lady who made Posies for Rings.

Want of judgment . . . too often observable in compilers, whereby they frequently leave far better things than they take, . . . want of skill to understand the author they cite and *epitomize*. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 56.

What the former age has *epitomized* into a formula or rule for manipular convenience, it [the mind] will lose all the good of verifying for itself. *Emerson*, History.

2†. To diminish, as by cutting off something; curtail; abbreviate.

We have *epitomized* many . . . words to the detriment of our tongue. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. To describe briefly or in abstract.

Epitomize the life; pronounce, you can,
Authentic epitaphs on some of these.
Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

=Syn. 1. To reduce, condense, summarize.

II. *intrans.* To make an epitome or abstract.

Often he [Alfred] *epitomizes* as if he were giving the truth of the paragraph that had just been read to him.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., ii.

Also spelled *epitomise*.

epitomizer (ẹ̄-pit′ọ̄-mī-zėr), *n.* One who abridges or summarizes; a writer of an epitome. Also spelled *epitomiser*.

I shall conclude with that of Baronius and Spondanus his *epitomizer*. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I., vii. 1.

epitonion (ep-i-tō′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *epitonia* (-ạ̈). [Gr. ἐπιτόνιον, < ἐπιτείνειν, stretch out, < ἐπί, upon, + τείνειν, stretch.] In *anc. Gr. music*, a tuning-wrench or -handle; also, a pitch-pipe.

Epitragus (e-pit′rạ̄-gus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + τράγος, a goat.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, confined to the new world. They are mostly South American, but 9 species are found in North America. *E. tomentosus*, of Florida, feeds upon scale-insects.

Epitricha† (e-pit′ri-kạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a division of anenterous infusorians, containing such ciliated forms as *Cyclidina* and *Peridinæa*. Also *Epitrichia*.

epitrichium (ep-i-trik′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + τρίχιον, dim. of θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] A superficial layer of epidermis detached from the surface in an early stage of development in some animals, so as to form a case inclosing the embryo.

The same speaker presented a paper on a new membrane of the human skin, which he homologizes with the *epitrichium* of the Sauropsida. It is situated outside the horny layer, and is entirely distinct from it: an extension covers both hairs and glands. It probably causes the vernix caseosa by retaining the sebaceous secretion.
Science, VI. 226.

epitrite (ep′i-trīt), *n.* [< LL. *epitritos*, < Gr. ἐπίτριτος, containing one and one third, i. e., in the ratio of 4 to 3; the name of a metrical foot, compounded of a spondee (4 short) with an iambus or a trochee (3 short); < ἐπί, upon, + τρίτος = E. *third*.] In *pros.*, a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one, and denominated first, second, third, or fourth epitrite, according as the short syllable is the first, second, third, or fourth: as, sălūtāntēs, cōncĭtātī, īntērcălāns, īncāntārĕ.

epitritic (ep-i-trit′ik), *a.* [< *epitrite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an epitrite: as, an *epitritic* foot in prosody.

epitrochlea (ep-i-trok′lẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *epitrochleæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + NL. *trochlea*, q. v.] In *anat.*, the inner condyle of the humerus, opposite the epicondyle and over or above the trochlea, or trochlear surface with which the ulna articulates. Latterly also called the *internal epicondyle*. See *epicondyle*.

epitrochlear (ep-i-trok′lẹ̄-ạ̈r), *a.* [< NL. *epitrochlearis*, < *epitrochlea*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the epitrochlea.—**Epitrochlear foramen.** See *foramen*.

epitrochlearis (ep-i-trok-lẹ̄-ā′ris), *n.*; pl. *epitrochleares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *epitrochlea*.] A muscle, constant in some animals, occasional in man, extending from the border of the latissimus dorsi to the ulna at or near the elbow.

epitrochleo-anconeus (ep-i-trok″lẹ̄-ō-ang-kọ̄-nē′us), *n.* [NL., < *epitrochlea* + *ancon*.] A small anconal muscle of the inner side of the elbow, arising from the epitrochlea or inner condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the olecranon of the ulna.

epitrochoid (ep-i-trō′koid), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + τροχός, a wheel, + εἶδος, form.] In *geom.*, the curve traced by a point in the plane of a circle which rolls on the convex side of a fixed circle. The curve thus generated belongs to the family of roulettes, and becomes an epicycloid when the generating point is in the circumference of the rolling circle. *Hirst.*

It appears, then, that a planetary system with a direct epicycle belongs to both the *epitrochoid* and the external hypotrochoid. *Penny Cyc.*, XXV. 284.

epitrochoidal (ep″i-trọ̄-koi′dạl), *a.* [< *epitrochoid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an epitrochoid.

epitrope (e-pit′rọ̄-pē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπιτροπή, a reference, < ἐπιτρέπειν, turn over, yield, permit, < ἐπί, upon, + τρέπειν, turn.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which one commits or concedes something to others. Especially—(*a*) Professed readiness to leave one's cause entirely to judge, jury, or audience, in order to express entire confidence in its justice, or to excite compassion. (*b*) Permission to an opponent to call an act or a fact by any name he pleases, implying that his choice of words cannot alter its true character. (*c*) Concession of a point to an opponent, in order to forestall his use of it, or to show that he will gain nothing by urging it: as, I admit that all this may be true, but what is this to the purpose? I concede the fact, but it overthrows your own argument.

epitropous (e-pit′rọ̄-pus), *a.* [< NL. **epitropus* (cf. Gr. ἐπίτροπος, n., one to whom anything is trusted), < Gr. ἐπιτρέπειν, turn to, turn over to, intrust, < ἐπί, upon, + τρέπειν, turn.] In *bot.*, turned toward: the reverse of *apotropous:* applied by Agardh to an ovule with its raphe turned away from the placenta when erect or ascending, or toward it when pendulous.

epitympanic (ep″i-tim-pan′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + τύμπανον, a drum (see *tympanum*), + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* In *ichth.*, situated above or upon, or forming the uppermost piece of, the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes; hyomandibular.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, the uppermost or proximal bone of the tympanomandibular or third cranial hemal arch in fishes, by means of which the lower jaw is suspended from the skull: so named by Owen, but now usually called the *hyomandibular* (which see). The term is correlated with *hypotympanic*, *mesotympanic*, and *pretympanic*.

The piers, or points of suspension of the arch, are formed by the *epitympanics*. *Owen*, Anat., I. 121.

epiural (ep-i-ū′rạl), *a.* and *n.* Same as *epural*. *Huxley.*

epixylous (e-pik′si-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ξύλον, wood, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, growing upon wood, as many fungi and other plants.

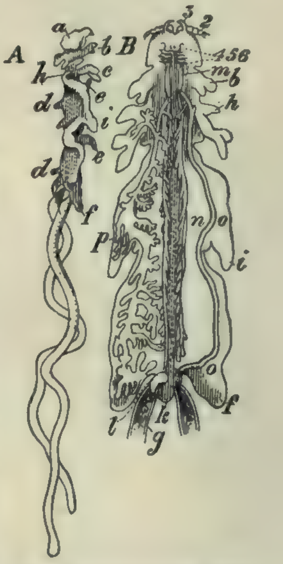
epizeuxis (ep-i-zūk′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπίζευξις, a fastening together, repetition of a word, < ἐπιζευγνύναι, fasten together, join to, < ἐπί, to, + ζευγνύναι = L. *jungere*, join: see *join*, *zeugma*.] 1. In *anc. pros.*, union of two successive Ionics a minore so that the last syllable of the first and the first syllable of the second interchange quantities: thus, ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ | – ⏑ – – for ⏑ ⏑ – – | ⏑ ⏑ – –. The syllables representing an Ionic a majore (– – ⏑ ⏑) thus suffer anaclasis, taking the form – ⏑ – ⏑.

2. In *rhet.*, immediate or almost immediate repetition of a word, involving added emphasis. An example of accumulated (fourfold) epizeuxis is:

Alone, alone, all, all alone,
Alone on a *wide*, *wide* sea.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iv.

See *palillogy*. Also called *diplasiasmus*.

Epizoa (ep-i-zō′ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *epizoön*.] 1. External parasites or ectoparasites which live upon the surface or in the skin of the host: the opposite of *Entozoa*. The term is a collective name, having no systematic or classificatory significance in zoölogy. Among *Epizoa* are lice, fleas, ticks, etc., as well as some parasites which burrow in the skin, as itch-insects and follicle-mites. 2. Specifically, an order of very singular low aberrant *Crustacea* degraded by parasitism, including the many grotesque forms commonly known as *fish-lice*. The *Epizoa* are sometimes rated as a subclass of *Crustacea*, divided into the orders *Siphonostomata* and *Lernæoidea*. They are also called *Ichthyophthira*. *Chondracanthus gibbosus*, a louse of the angler (*Lophius piscatorius*), is an example. See *Chondracanthus* and *fish-louse*. 3. [*l. c.*] Plural of *epizoön*.



Female of *Chondracanthus gibbosus*, enlarged; an example of the crustaceous *Epizoa*.

A, lateral view; *B*, ventral view: *a*, head; *b*, *c*, appendages; *d*, *d*, mediodorsal processes; *e*, *e*, medioventral processes; *f*, *i*, *h*, lateral processes; *g*, ovisacs; *k*, terminal segment; *l*, minute male lodged in vulva of female; *m*, *n*, mediodorsal ovarian tubes; *p*, lateral ovarian tubes; *o*, *o*, oviduct; 2, 3, antennules; 4, 5, 6, antennæ, gnathites.

epizoal (ep-i-zō′ạl), *a.* [< *epizoön* + *-al*.] Same as *epizoic*.

epizoan (ep-i-zō′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *epizoön* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *epizoic*.

II. *n.* One of the *Epizoa*, in any sense; an ectoparasite.

epizoic (ep-i-zō′ik), *a.* [As *epizoön* + *-ic*.] 1. In *nat. hist.*, living on the surface or in the skin of animals, as lice, ticks, and many other insects, various parasitic fungi, etc. Also *epizoötic*.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the crustaceous parasites known as *Epizoa*. *Huxley.*

Also *epizoal*, *epizoan*.

epizonal (ep-i-zō′nal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + E. *zone* + *-al*.] Cut by a zone.

epizoön (ep-i-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *epizoa* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ζῷον, an animal.] One of the *Epizoa*; an epizoan.

epizoötic (ep″i-zọ̄-ot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ζῷον, an animal, + term. -ωτ-ικός.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *nat. hist.*, same as *epizoic*, 1.—2†. In *geol.*, containing fossil remains: said of mountains, rocks, formations, and the like.

Epizoötic mountains are of secondary formation.
Kirwan.

3. Prevailing among the lower animals: applied to diseases, and corresponding to *epidemic* as applied to diseases prevalent among men.

In 1871, rabies showed itself in a truly *epizoötic* and alarming manner, on account of which the "Dogs Act, 1871," was passed and almost immediately enforced.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 108.

II. *n.* 1. The temporary prevalence of a disease among brutes at a certain place: used in exactly the same way as *epidemic* in reference to human beings.—2. A disease thus prevalent.

epizoöty (ep-i-zō′ọ̄-ti), *n.* [As *epizoöt-ic* + *-y*.] Same as *epizoötic*.

Mr. Fleming ascribes the wide and serious extension of the *epizoöty* in a great measure to the insufficiency of the police measures adopted in the different towns and districts. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 109.

eplicate (ē-plī′kāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *plicatus*, folded: see *plicate*.] In *bot.*, not plaited.

e pluribus unum (ē plö′ri-bus ū′num). [L.: *e*, out of, of; *pluribus*, abl. pl. of *plus*, more, pl. *plures*, more, several, many; *unum*, neut. of *unus* = E. *one:* see *e-*, *ex-*, *ex*, *plural*, *unity*. This phrase does not seem to occur in classical Latin; it appears as a motto on the title-page of the "Gentleman's Magazine" in 1731.] One from many; one (composed) of many: the motto of the United States of America, as being one nation formed of many independent States.

epoch (ē′pok or ep′ok), *n.* [= F. *époque* = Sp. Pg. It. *epoca* = D. *epoque* (< F.) = G. *epoche* = Dan. *epoke* = Sw. *epok*, < ML. *epocha*, < Gr. *ἐποχή*, a check, cessation, stop, pause, epoch of a star, i. e., the point at which it seems to halt after reaching the highest, and generally the place of a star; hence, a historical epoch; < *ἐπέχειν*, hold in, check, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἔχειν*, have, hold, = Skt. √ *sah*, bear, undergo, endure.] 1. A point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; especially, a point of time distinguished by some remarkable event, or the event itself as distinguishing the time of its occurrence.

> Diocletian reared the palace which marks a still greater *epoch* in Roman art than his political changes mark in Roman polity. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 140.

> It is an *epoch* in one's life to read a great book for the first time. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 318.

Hence — 2. A specific period of time; any space of time considered as a unit with reference to some particular characteristic or course of events.

> The fifteenth century was the unhappy *epoch* of military establishments in time of peace. *Madison.*

> By the side of the half-naked, running Bedouins, they [the Turkish infantry] looked as if *epochs* disconnected by long centuries had met. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 468.

3. In *geol.*, specifically, one of the shorter divisions of geological time. This word is used differently by different geological writers. Thus, Jukes divides the entire series of fossiliferous strata into only three epochs, while Dana makes eight out of the Lower Silurian alone. Some later writers avoid the use of such words as *epoch* and *age*, saying, for instance, instead of *Silurian epoch* or *age*, simply *Silurian*.

> The "second bottoms," probably, are later than the yellow loam, and belong to the "terrace *epoch*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 523.

4. In *astron.*, an arbitrary fixed date, for which the elements of a planetary or cometary orbit, or of any motion, are given. — **Antiochian, elephantine, glacial, Gregorian,** etc., **epoch.** See the adjectives. — **Mohammedan, Olympiadic, Persian, Spanish,** etc., **epoch.** See equivalent phrases under *era.* = **Syn. 1.** *Epoch, Era, Period, Age. Epoch* and *era* should be distinguished, though in common usage they are interchanged. "An *era* is a succession of time: an *epoch* is a point of time. An *era* commonly begins at an *epoch*. We live in the Christian *era*, in the Protestant *era*, in the *era* of liberty and letters. The date of the birth of Christ was an *epoch*: the *period* of the dawn of the Reformation was an *epoch*" (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 365). *Period* may be the opposite of *epoch*, in being the date at which anything ends, or it may be mere duration, or duration from point to point; the word is very free and often indefinite in its range of meaning. The meaning of *age* is modified by its connection with human life, so as often to be associated with a person: as, the *age* of Pericles; but it is also freely applied to time, viewed as a *period* of some length: as, the bronze *age*; the golden *age*; this is an *age* of investigation.

epocha (ep′ọ-kạ̈), *n.* [< ML. *epocha*: see *epoch*.] An epoch. [Archaic.]

> The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable *epocha* in the history of America. *J. Adams*, To Mrs. Adams, July 3, 1776.

> But why of that *epocha* make such a fuss? *Burns*, To Wm. Tytler.

epochal (ep′ọ̄-kạl), *a.* [< *epoch* + *-al*.] Belonging to an epoch; of the nature of an epoch; relating to epochs; marking an epoch.

> Who shall say whether . . . this epic . . . will stand out . . . as one of the *epochal* compositions by which an age is symbolized? *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 180.

> An *epochal* treatment of a portion of general European History. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 96.

epoch-making (ē′pok-mā″king), *a.* [= G. *epochemachend*.] Constituting an epoch; opening a new era; introducing new conceptions or a new method in the treatment of a subject. [Recent.]

> "The Methods of Ethics" was published in 1874, but whether or not most of the joint-work of Profs. Fowler and Wilson was written before that time, it is at least fair to say that the position of Prof. Sidgwick is not dealt with in the way which is demanded by the *epoch-making* character of his book. *Mind*, XII. 596, note.

epode (ep′ōd), *n.* [< OF. *epode*, F. *épode* = Sp. Pg. It. *epodo*, < L. *epodos*, < Gr. *ἐπῳδός*, an epode, an aftersong, adj., singing to or over, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, besides, + *ἀείδειν*, *ᾄδειν*, sing, > *ᾠδή*, a song, ode: see *ode*.] 1. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A third and metrically different system subjoined to two systems (the *strophe* and *antistrophe*) which are metrically identical or corresponsive, and forming with them one pericope or group of systems.

> The Third Stanza was called the *Epode* (it may be as being the After-song), which they sung in the middle, neither turning to one Hand nor the other. *Congreve*, The Pindaric Ode.

(*b*) A shorter colon, subjoined to a longer colon, and constituting one period with it; especially, such a colon, as a separate line or verse, forming either the second line of a distich or the final line of a system or stanza. As the closing verse of a system, sometimes called *ephymnium*. (*c*) A poem consisting of such distichs. Archilochus (about 700 B. C.) first introduced these. The Epodes of Horace are a collection of poems so called because mostly composed in epodic distichs.

> Horace seems to have purged himself from those splenetic reflections in those odes and *epodes*, before he undertook the noble work of satires. *Dryden*, Ded. of Juvenal.

> I shall still be very ready to write a satire upon the clergy, and an *epode* against historiographers, whenever you are hard pressed. *Gray*, Letters, I. 262.

Specifically — 2. In *music*, a refrain or burden.

epodic (e-pod′ik), *a.* [< *epode* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing an epode.

epollicate (ē-pol′i-kāt), *a.* [< NL. *epollicatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *pollex* (*pollic-*), the thumb.] In *zoöl.*, having no pollex or thumb.

Epollicati† (ē-pol-i-kā′tī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *epollicate*.] A group of birds having no hallux. *Illiger.*

Epomophorus (ep-ọ̄-mof′ọ̄-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ὦμος*, shoulder, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A remarkable genus of fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ* and suborder *Megachiroptera*, confined to ultra-Saharic Africa. They have, in the males, large distensible pharyngeal air-sacs, and peculiar glandular pouches on the neck near each shoulder, lined with long yellowish hairs projecting or forming a tuft like an epaulet, whence the name; also, a white tuft of hairs on the ears, the tail rudimentary or wanting, and the premaxillaries united in front. The teeth are: incisors, 2 or 1 in each half of each jaw; canines, 1; premolars, 2 in upper jaw and 3 in lower; and molars, 1 in upper jaw and 2 in lower. There are about half a dozen species, of which *E. franqueti* is a leading example. They feed chiefly on figs.

eponychium (ep-ọ̄-nik′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail: see *onyx*.] In *embryol.*, a mass of hardened epidermis on the dorsal surface of the distal extremity of a phalanx of the embryo, preceding the formation of a true nail.

eponym (ep′ō-nim), *n.* [Formerly also written *eponyme*; < Gr. *ἐπώνυμος*, given as a name, surnamed, named after a person or thing, giving one's name to (as a noun, in pl., *ἐπώνυμοι*, sc. *ἥρωες*, eponymous heroes, legendary or real founders of tribes or cities, as those after whom the Attic phylæ had their names), < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *ὄνυμα*, Æolic for *ὄνομα* = L. *nomen* = E. *name*: see *onym*.] 1. A name of a place, people, or period derived from that of a person.

> The famous Assyrian *Eponym* Canon, which gives an unbroken series of the officers after whom each year was named for about two hundred and sixty-five years, and also notes the accession of each successive Assyrian king during that time. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 53.

2. A name of a mythical or historical personage from whom the name of a country or people has come or is supposed to have come: thus, Italus, Romulus, Brutus, Heber, the names of imaginary persons invented to account for *Italy, Rome, Britain, Hebrew*, are mythical *eponyms*; Bolivar is the historical *eponym* of Bolivia.

> In short, wherever there was a clan there was an *Eponym*, or founder, whether real or legendary, of that clan. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 145.

3. A name of something, as a part or organ of the body, derived from a person: thus, circle of Willis, fissure of Sylvius, aqueduct of Fallopius, are *eponyms*. [Rare.]

> The very awkward dionymic *eponym*, Circulus Willisi. *Wilder*, Trans. Amer. Neurol. Assoc. (1885), p. 349.

eponymal (e-pon′i-mạl), *a.* [< *eponym* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an eponymos. — 2. Same as *eponymic*.

eponymic (ep-ọ̄-nim′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπωνυμικός*, called after or by the name of a person, < *ἐπώνυμος*, given as a name: see *eponym*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to an eponym: as, an *eponymic* name or legend.

> *Eponymic* myths, which account for the parentage of a tribe by turning its name into the name of an imaginary ancestor. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 7.

2. Name-giving, mythically or historically; from whom the name of a country, people, or period is derived: as, Hellen was the *eponymic* ancestor of the Hellenes or Greeks.

> The invention of ancestries from *eponymic* heroes or name-ancestors has . . . often had a serious effect in corrupting historic truth, by helping to fill ancient annals with swarms of fictitious genealogies. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 361.

eponymist (e-pon′i-mist), *n.* [< *eponym* + *-ist*.] One from whom a country or people is named; an eponymic ancestor, hero, or founder. *Gladstone.*

eponymos (e-pon′i-mos), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *ἐπώνυμος*: see *eponym*.] A titular epithet of the first archon (*archon eponymos*) in ancient Athens, and of the first ephor (*ephor eponymos*) in Sparta, because the year of the service of each was designated by his name in the public records, etc.

eponymous (e-pon′i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπώνυμος*, given as a name: see *eponym*.] Giving one's name to a tribe, people, city, year, or period; regarded as the founder or originator.

> Will Summer — the name of Henry VIII.'s court-fool, whose celebrity probably made him *eponymous* of the members of his profession in general. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 144.

> Lydus and Asies are . . . *eponymous* heroes; Meles is an ideal founder of the capital. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, i. 74.

eponymy (e-pon′i-mi), *n.*; pl. *eponymies* (-miz). [< Gr. *ἐπωνυμία*, a surname, < *ἐπώνυμος*, given as a name, giving a name: see *eponym, eponymos*.] 1. The office, dignity, or prerogatives of an eponymos. — 2. The period or year of office of an eponymos: used, as at Athens, as a unit of reckoning and reference for dates.

> The earliest examples of the barred form of the letter shin are found on three tablets dated from the *eponymies* of Silim-assur and Sin-sar-uzur (650 – 640 B. C.). *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 237.

epoöphoron (ep-ọ̄-of′ọ̄-ron), *n.*; pl. *epoöphora* (-rạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ᾠοφόρος*, laying eggs: see *oöphorous*.] Same as *parovarium*.

epopee (ep-ọ̄-pē′), *n.* [< NL. *epopœia*, < Gr. *ἐποποιία*, epic poetry or an epic poem, < *ἔπος*, an epic, + *ποιεῖν*, make.] 1. An epic poem.

> The Kalevala, or heroic *epopee* of the Finns. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 306.

2. The history, action, or fable which makes or is suitable for the subject of an epic.

> The stories were an endless *epopee* of suffering. *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXV. 760.

epopœia (ep-ọ̄-pē′iạ̈), *n.* Same as *epopee*.

epopœist (ep-ọ̄-pē′ist), *n.* [< *epopœia* + *-ist*.] A writer of epopees.

> It is not long since two of our best-known *epopœists*, or, to use the more common term, of our novel-writers, have concluded each a work published by instalments. *S. Phillips*, Essays from the Times, II. 321.

epopt (ep′opt), *n.* [< NL. *epopta*, < Gr. *ἐπόπτης*, a watcher, spectator, one admitted to the third grade of the Eleusinian mysteries, < *ἐπόψεσθαι*, fut. associated *ἐφορᾶν*, look on, < *ἐπί*, on, + *ὁρᾶν*, fut. *ὄψεσθαι*, look, see.] A seer; one initiated into the secrets of any mystical system. *Carlyle.*

epopta (e-pop′tạ̈), *n.*; pl. *epoptæ* (-tē). [NL.: see *epopt*.] Same as *epopt*.

epoptic (e-pop′tik), *a.* [< *epopt* + *-ic*.] 1. Having the character or faculty of an epopt or seer. — 2. Perceived by an epopt: as, an *epoptic* vision. — **Epoptic figures,** in *optics*. See *idiophanous*.

Eporosa (ep-ọ̄-rō′sạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eporosus*: see *eporose*.] A group of stone-corals with eporose or imperforate corallum. See *Aporosa*.

eporose (ē-pō′rōs), *a.* [< NL. *eporosus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *porus*, pore: see *pore, porous*.] Without pores; aporose.

epos (ep′os), *n.* [< L. *epos*, < Gr. *ἔπος*, a word, a speech, tale, saying, pl. poetry in heroic verse, orig. *Ϝέπος* = Skt. *vachas*, a word; akin to *ὄψ* (**Ϝοπ-ς*) = Skt. *vāch* = L. *vox* (*vōc-*), voice: see *voice, vocal, vowel*.] 1. An epic poem, or its subject; an epopee; epic poetry.

> The early *epos* of Greece is represented by the Iliad and the Odyssey, Hesiod and the Homeric hymns; also by some fragments of the "Cyclic" poets. *Prof. Jebb.*

2. In *anc. pros.*, a dactylic hexameter. — 3. In *paleography*, a series of words or letters, approximately of the length of a dactylic hexameter, anciently used as a line of normal size in writing manuscripts or estimating their length. It seems to have averaged from 34 to 38 letters. See *colon*[1], *n.*, 3, and *stichometry*.

eposculation† (ep-os-kụ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *osculatio*(*n-*), a kissing: see *osculation*.] A kissing. *Becon.*

epotation† (ep-ọ̄-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *epotare*, drink out, drink up, < *e*, out, + *potare*, drink: see *potation*.] A drinking or drinking out.

> When drunkenness reigns, the devil is at war with man, and the *epotations* of dumb liquor damn him. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 84.

eprouvette (e-prö-vet′), *n.* [F. *éprouvette*, < *éprouver*, try, assay, < *e-* + *prouver*, try: see *prove.*] **1.** An apparatus for testing the explosive force of powders or other explosives. The most simple form is a pistol having the muzzle closed by a plate, which is maintained in position by a spring. When the pistol is fired, the tension of the spring is overcome and the plate is blown back, turning a ratchet-wheel which registers the force of the explosion. **2.** A spoon used in assaying metals.—**3.** A short mortar.

epruinose (ē-prö'i-nōs), *a.* [< NL. **epruinosus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *pruina*, frost: see *pruinose.*] In *bot.*, not pruinose.

epsilon (ep-sī'lon), *n.* [< LGr. ἒ ψιλόν, 'simple ε' (ψιλόν, neut. of ψιλός, simple): so called by late grammarians to distinguish it from the diphthong αι, which had come to be pronounced like ε. So LGr. ὒ ψιλόν, 'simple υ,' as distinguished from the diphthong οι, which had come to be pronounced like υ: see *upsilon*, *ypsilon.*] The fifth letter of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to short *e*.

epsomite (ep'sum-īt), *n.* [< *Epsom* + *-ite*².] Native Epsom salt, occasionally found as a delicate fibrous or capillary efflorescence on rocks, in the galleries of mines, upon the damp walls of cellars, etc. Also called *hair-salt.*

Epsom salt. See *salt.*

epulation† (ep-ụ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *epulatio(n-)*, < *epulari*, banquet, < *epulæ*, a banquet.] A feasting; a feast.

He [Epicurus] was contented with bread and water, and when he would dine with Jove, and pretend unto *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of Cytheridian cheese. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

epulis (e-pū'lis), *n.*; pl. *epulides* (-li-dēz). [NL., < Gr. ἐπουλίς, a gum-boil, < ἐπί, upon, + οὖλον, usually pl. οὖλα, the gums.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A small elastic tumor of the gums, most frequently a sarcoma. (*b*) Loosely, any other variety of neoplasm appearing in this situation.

epulosis (ep-ụ̄-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπούλωσις, a cicatrization, < *ἐπουλωτός, verbal adj. of ἐπουλοῦσθαι, cicatrize, be scarred over, < ἐπί, upon, + οὐλοῦσθαι, be scarred over, < οὐλή, a wound scarred over, a cicatrix, < οὖλος, Epic and Ionic form of ὅλος, whole, = L. *salvus*, whole, safe: see *holo-*.] In *med.*, cicatrization.

epulotic (ep-ụ̄-lot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπουλωτικός, promoting cicatrization, < *ἐπουλωτός, verbal adj. of ἐπουλοῦσθαι, cicatrize: see *epulosis.*] **I.** *a.* Healing; cicatrizing.

II. *n.* A medicament or an application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcers.

The ulcer, incarned with common sarcoticks, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like *epuloticks.* *Wiseman*, On Inflammation.

epupillate (ē-pū'pi-lāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *pupilla*, pupil: see *pupillate.*] Having no pupil: applied in entomology to a color-spot when it is surrounded by a ring of another color, but is without a central dot or pupil.

epural (e-pū'ral), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + οὐρά, tail, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Situated upon the tail, or over the caudal region of the axial column. Compare *hypural.*

II. *n.* One of the osseous or cartilaginous neural spines, or pieces upon the upper side of the hinder end of the axial column of fishes, which may or may not support fin-rays. *J. A. Ryder.*

Also *epiural.*

epuration (ep-ụ̄-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *e*, out, + *purare*, pp. *puratus*, purify, < *purus*, pure.] The act of purifying.

The *epuration* of sewage, by irrigation and agriculture. *Science*, III., No. 66, p. v.

epure (ē-pūr'), *n.* [F. *épure*, a clean draft, working-drawing, < *épurer*, purify, clarify, cleanse, refine, < L. *e*, out, + *purare*, purify: see *epuration.*] In *arch.*, the plan of a building, or part of a building, traced on a wall or on a horizontal surface, on the same scale as that of the work to be constructed.

Epyornis, *n.* See *Æpyornis.*

equability (ē-kwạ- or ek-wạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Formerly *æquability*; < L. *æquabilita(t-)s*, < *æquabilis*, equable: see *equable.*] The condition or quality of being equable; continued equality, regularity, or uniformity: as, the *equability* of the velocity of the blood; the *equability* of the temperature of the air; *equability* of temper.

For the celestial . . . bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions . . . argue them to be ordained and governed by wisdom and understanding. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

I should join to these other qualifications a certain *æquability* or evenness of behaviour. *Spectator*, No. 68.

This [Patagonian] line of coast has been upheaved with remarkable *equability*, and that over a vast space both north and south of S. Julian. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 347.

equable (ē'kwạ- or ek'wạ-bl), *a.* [= It. *equabile*, < L. *æquabilis*, that can be made equal, equal, consistent, uniform, < *æquare*, make equal: see *equate.*] **1.** Characterized by uniformity, invariableness, or evenness; equal and uniform at all times; regular in action or intensity; not varying; steady: as, an *equable* temperature.

He spake of love, such love as spirits feel,
In worlds whose course is *equable* and pure.
Wordsworth, Laodamia.

He was naturally of an *equable* temper, and inclined to moderation in all things. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

His spirits do not seem to have been high, but they were singularly *equable.* *Macaulay.*

2†. Even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form: as, an *equable* globe or plain.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it; to be everywhere smooth and *equable*, and as plain as Elysian fields. *Bentley.*

Equable motion, motion by which equal spaces are described in equal times.

equableness (ē'kwạ- or ek'wạ-bl-nes), *n.* Equability.

equably (ē'kwạ- or ek'wạ-bli), *adv.* In an equable manner.

If bodies move *equably* in concentrick circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Cheyne.*

Equably accelerated, accelerated by equal increments in equal times.

equal (ē'kwal), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *equall*; < ME. *equal* (also *egal*: see *egal*), < OF. *equal*, *equail*, *equaul*, *egual*, *egal*, *aigal*, *ugal*, etc., *ewal*, *euwel*, *yewel*, *yevel*, *ievel*, *ivel*, *yvel*, etc., F. *égal* = Pr. *egual* = Sp. Pg. *igual* = It. *eguale*, *uguale*, < L. *æqualis*, equal, like, < *æquus*, plain, even, level, flat (cf. *æquum*, a plain, *æquor*, a level, esp. the level sea), equal, like; perhaps akin to Skt. *ēka*, one.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having one measure; the same in magnitude, quantity, degree, amount, worth, value, or excellence. Thus, two collections of objects are equal in number when the operation of counting, applied to the two, ends with the same number; two lengths are equal when either will cover the other; two stars appear of equal brightness when the eye can detect no difference between them in this respect. Quantities of two or more dimensions are equal only when they are equal in each dimension separately. Thus, two vectors are not necessarily equal because they are equal in length; it is necessary that they should also be parallel. It is therefore preferable not to speak of two forces (or anything else capable of representation by vectors) as equal, unless they are parallel. Nevertheless, the prevalent mathematical usage is, or has been until recently, to call two such things equal when their tensors or moduli are equal. On the other hand, common usage presents an opposite inconsistency in refusing to call geometrical figures (particularly triangles) equal unless they can be superposed. Euclid and some modern geometers make it an axiom that figures which can be superposed are equal; but others define equal figures as such as can be superposed.

They . . . made the maimed, orphans, widows, yea, and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves. 2 Mac. viii. 30.

Thou therefore also taste, that *equal* lot
May join us, *equal* joy, as *equal* love.
Milton, P. L., ix. 881.

Here, however, I could use the word *equal* only in its practical sense, in which two things are *equal* when I cannot perceive their difference; not in its theoretical sense, in which two things are *equal* when they have no difference at all. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 266.

The difference between Rome and any other Latin city appears at once in the fact that Rome by herself always deals on at least *equal* terms with the Latin league as a whole. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 316.

2. Even; uniform; not variable; equable: as, an *equal* mind.

An *equal* temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd.
Dryden.

Let us swear an oath, and keep it with an *equal* mind.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

3. Having a just relation or proportion; correspondent; commensurate.

Were my fortunes *equal* to my desires, I could wish to make one there. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

I hope your noble usage has been *equal*
With your own person.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

It is not permitted me to make my commendations *equal* to your merit. *Dryden*, Fables, Ded.

4. Impartial; not biased; just; equitable; not unduly favorable to any party: as, the terms and conditions of the contract are *equal*; *equal* laws.

Ye say, the way of the Lord is not *equal.* Ezek. xviii. 25.

The condemn'd man
Has yet that privilege to speak, my lord;
Law were not *equal* else.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 3.

Oh, *equal* Heaven, how wisely thou disposest
Thy several gifts!
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

O, you *equal* gods,
Whose justice not a world of wolf-turned men
Shall make me to accuse. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

It could not but much redound to the lustre of your milde and *equall* Government. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

5. Of the same interest or concern; of like moment or importance.

They who are not disposed to receive them may let them alone or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne.*

6. Adequate; having competent power, ability, or means: with *to*: as, the army was not *equal to* the contest; we are not *equal to* the undertaking.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers as *equal to* fight with the English. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

His health was not *equal to* the voyage, and he did not live to reach Virginia. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 117.

7. Of the same rank or dignity; having a common level or standing; having the same rights, interests, etc.: as, we are all *equal* in the sight of God.

These last have wrought but one hour, and thou hast made them *equal* unto us, which have borne the burden and heat of the day. Mat. xx. 12.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created *equal*; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. *Declaration of Independence.*

8. In *bot.*, symmetrical, as applied to leaves and to various organs of cryptogams; of uniform thickness, as the stipe of an agaric.—**9.** In *entom.*, same as *equate.*—**Curve of equal approach.** See *approach.*—**Equal counterpoint**, in *music*, counterpoint made up of tones of equal duration; a contrapuntal composition thus constituted.—**Equal decrement of life.** See *decrement.*—**Equal propositions**, propositions which state the same fact.—**Equal Rights party.** See *Locofoco.*—**Equal surface**, in *entom.*, one without marked irregularities or sculpture, but not necessarily plane; an equate surface.—**Equal temperament.** See *temperament.*—**Equal voices**, in *music*, strictly, voices having the same quality and compass, but often applied to male voices as opposed to female, or vice versa.—**Surface of equal head.** See *head.* =**Syn. 2.** Equable, regular, unvarying.—**3.** Proportionate, conformable, equivalent.—**4.** Fair, even-handed.—**6.** Fit, competent.

II. *n.* **1.** One who or that which is not different in all or some respects from another; specifically, one who is not inferior or superior to another; a person having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, etc.

It was thou, a man mine *equal*, my guide, and mine acquaintance. Ps. lv. 13.

Miranda is indeed a gentleman
Of fair desert and better hopes; but yet
He hath his *equals.*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

Those who were once his *equals* envy and defame him. *Addison.*

In taste and imagination, in the graces of style, in the arts of persuasion, in the magnificence of public works, the ancients were at least our *equals.* *Macaulay*, History.

2†. The state of being equal; equality.

Thou that presum'st to weigh the world anew,
And all things to an *equall* to restore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 34.

equal (ē'kwal), *adv.* [< *equal*, *a.*] Equally; in a manner equal (to). [Obsolete or colloq.]

Thou art
A thing that, *equal* with the Devil himself,
I do detest and scorn.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

The head is painted *equal* to Titian; and though done, I suppose, after the clock had struck five-and-thirty, yet she retains a great share of beauty. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 365.

equal (ē'kwal), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equaled* or *equalled*, ppr. *equaling* or *equalling*. [< ME. *equalen*, *equelen*; < *equal*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be or become equal to; be commensurate with; be as great as; correspond to or be on a level with in any respect; be adequate to: as, your share *equals* mine; no other dramatist *equals* Shakspere.

And will she yet abase her eyes on me, . . .
On me, whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

And (according to all the opinions of the Iesuites there abiding) *equalling* or exceeding in people foure of the greatest Cities in Europe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

No falsehood
Equals a broken faith.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 2.

2. To make equivalent to; recompense fully; answer in full proportion.

She sought Sicheus through the shady grove,
Who answer'd all her cares, and *equall'd* all her love.
Dryden, Æneid.

3. To count or consider as equal; make comparable.

I think no man, for valour of mind and ability of body, to be preferred, if *equalled*, to Argalus.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

And haue thereupon obtruded on many other dayes as religious respects or more then on this (which yet the Apostles entitled in name and practise The Lords Day), with the same spirit whereby they haue *equalled* traditions to the holy Scriptures. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 121.

And smiled on porch and trellis
The fair democracy of flowers,
That *equals* cot and palace.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

To equal aquals, to make things equal; bring about an equality, or a proper balance or adjustment. See *equal-aqual*. [Scotch.]

If I pay debt to other folk, I think they suld pay it to me — that *equals aquals*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, viii.

II.† *intrans.* To be equal; match.

I think we are a body strong enough,
Even as we are, to *equal* with the king.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

equal-aqual (ē'kwa̤l-ä'kwa̤l), *a.* [A varied reduplication of *equal.*] Alike. [Scotch.]

equal-ended (ē'kwa̤l-en″ded), *a.* In *oölogy*, elliptical, as an egg, in long section, and therefore having both ends alike; not distinguishable as to point and butt.

equal-falling (ē'kwa̤l-fâ″ling), *a.* Having equal velocities of fall.

equaliflorous (ē″kwa̤l-i-flō'rus), *a.* [< L. *æqualis*, equal, + *flos* (*flōr-*), flower, + *-ous.*] Having equal flowers: applied to a plant when all the flowers of the same head or cluster are alike in form as well as character. *A. Gray.* Also spelled *æqualiflorous*.

equalisation, equalise, etc. See *equalization*, etc.

equalitarian (ē̤-kwol-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *equality* + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Believing in the principle of equality among men. [Rare.]

The *equalitarian* American — proud of his city, proud of his State, devoted to local interests, as a good citizen should be — protests, as one can readily understand, against the supremacy of New York.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 226.

II. *n.* One who believes in or maintains the principle of equality among men. [Rare.]

equality (ē̤-kwol'i̤-ti), *n.* [ME. *egalite*, < OF. *egalite*: see *egality*; OF. *equalite*, *egalite*, *egalte*, *eugalte*, *igalete*, *ivelte*, etc., F. *égalité* = Pr. *engaltat* = Sp. *igualdad* = Pg. *igualdade* = It. *egualità*, *ugualità*, < L. *æqualita(t-)s*, equalness, < *æqualis*, equal: see *equal.*] **1.** The state of being equal; identity in magnitude or dimensions, value, qualities, degree, etc.; the state of being neither superior nor inferior, greater nor less, better nor worse, stronger nor weaker, etc., with regard to the thing or things compared.

Equality of two domestic powers
Breeds scrupulous faction.
Shak., A. and C., i. 3.

If they [the democrats] restrict the word *equality* as carefully as they ought, it will not import that all men have an equal right to all things, but that, to whatever they have a right, it is as much to be protected and provided for as the right of any persons in society.
Ames, Works, II. 210.

In the federal constitution, the *equality* of the States, without regard to population, size, wealth, institutions, or any other consideration, is a fundamental principle; as much so as is the *equality* of their citizens, in the governments of the several States, without regard to property, influence, or superiority of any description.
Calhoun, Works, I. 186.

2. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course; equableness: as, *equality* of surface; an *equality* of temper or constitution.

Alle fortune is blysful to a man by the egreablete or by the *egalyte* of hym that suffreth hyt.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 4.

Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers; conceive a regularity in mutations, with an *equality* in constitutions.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Circle of equality, an equant.—**Double** or **triple equality**, a system of two or of three equations.—**Ratio of equality**, the ratio of two equal quantities.—**Sign of equality**, the sign =, used—(*a*) In *math.*, between the symbols of two quantities, to indicate their equality: as, 6 + 5 = 11; $2x + 3y = 13$, the whole forming an *equation* (which see). (*b*) In other cases, to indicate equality or equivalence of sense: as, Latin *gratias* = *thanks*. (*c*) In a limited use, as in the etymologies of this dictionary, to indicate specifically equality (ultimate identity) of form: as, English *two* = Latin *duo* = Greek δυο = Sanskrit *dva*.

equalization (ē'kwa̤l-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *equalize* + *-ation.*] The act of equalizing, or the state of being equalized. Also spelled *equalisation*.

Making the major part of the inhabitants . . . believe that their ease, and their satisfaction, and their *equalization* with the rest of the fellow-subjects of Ireland, are things adverse to the principles of that connection.
Burke, Affairs of Ireland.

Board of equalization, in the State and county governments of some of the United States, a board of commissioners whose duty it is, in order that the incidence of State or county taxation may be the same in all the local subdivisions, to reduce to a uniform basis the valuations made by local assessors.

equalize (ē'kwa̤l-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equalized*, ppr. *equalizing*. [= F. *égaliser*; as *equal* + *-ize.*] **1**†. To be equal to; equal.

Outsung the Muses, and did *equalize*
Their king Apollo. *Chapman*, Ep. Ded. to Iliad.

In some parts were found some Chesnuts whose wild fruit *equalize* the best in France, Spaine, Germany, or Italy. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 122.

It could not *equalize* the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart.
Waller, At Penshurst.

2†. To represent as equal; place on a level (with another).

The Virgin they do at least *equalize* to Christ.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, v.

3. To make equal; cause to be equal in amount or degree as compared: as, to *equalize* accounts; to *equalize* burdens or taxes.

Death will *equalise* us all at last.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 356.

The philosophers among the democrats will no doubt insist that they do not mean to *equalize* property, they contend only for an equality of rights.
Ames, Works, II. 210.

One poor moment can suffice
To *equalize* the lofty and the low. *Wordsworth.*

Also spelled *equalise*.

equalizer (ē'kwa̤l-ī-zėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which equalizes or makes equal; an adjuster; a leveler.

We find this digester of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudality, *equalizer* of public burdens, &c., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts of oppression. *Brougham.*

Islam, like any great Faith, and insight into the essence of man, is a perfect *equalizer* of men.
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, ii.

2. Specifically, a pivoted bar attached to the pole of a wagon and carrying at its ends the swingletrees to which the horses are attached; an evener. Also called *equalizing-bar*.

Also spelled *equaliser*.

equalizer-spring (ē'kwa̤l-ī-zėr-spring), *n.* A spring which rests on an equalizing-bar and carries the weight of a car. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

equalizing-bar (ē'kwa̤l-ī-zing-bär), *n.* See *bar*[1].

equalizing-file (ē'kwa̤l-ī-zing-fīl), *n.* See *file*[1].

equally (ē'kwa̤l-i), *adv.* **1.** In an equal manner or to the same degree; alike.

God loves *equally* all human beings, of all ranks, nations, conditions, and characters; . . . the Father has no favorites and makes no selections.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 67.

2. In equal shares or portions: as, the estate is to be *equally* divided among the heirs.

No particular faculty was preëminently developed; but manly health and vigour were *equally* diffused through the whole. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

3. Impartially; with equal justice.

I do require them of you, so to use them,
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May *equally* determine. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Equally pinnate, in *bot.*, same as *abruptly pinnate* (which see, under *abruptly*).

equalness (ē'kwa̤l-nes), *n.* The state of being equal, in any sense; equality.

Let me lament . . . that our stars,
Unreconciliable, should divide
Our *equalness* to this. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1.

equangular (ē̤-kwang'gṳ̄-la̤r), *a.* Same as *equiangular*. [Rare.]

equanimity (ē-kwa̤-nim'i̤-ti), *n.* [< L. *æquanimita(t-)s*, calmness, patience, even-mindedness, < *æquanimis*, even-minded: see *equanimous.*] Evenness of mind or temper; calmness or firmness, especially under conditions adapted to excite great emotion; a state of resistance to elation, depression, anger, etc.

This watch over a man's self, and the command of his temper, I take to be the greatest of human perfections. . . . I do not know how to express this habit of mind, except you will let me call it *equanimity*. *Tatler.*

When selfishness has given way to generosity, and perfect love has cast out fear — then all this shows itself in that equipoise of soul which we call good temper or *equanimity*. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 287.

equanimous† (ē̤-kwan'i-mus), *a.* [< L. *æquanimis* (only in glosses), mild, kind, lit. even-minded, < *æquus*, even, equal, + *animus*, mind.] Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed.

Out of an *equanimous* civility to his many worthy friends. *Eikon Basilike.*

equant (ē'kwa̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *æquan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquare*, make equal: see *equate.*] **I.** *a.* Having equal arcs described in equal times; figuratively, regulating. See II. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Love is the circle *equant* of all other affections.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 438.

II. *n.* In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a circle about whose center the center of the epicycle of a planet was supposed to describe equal angles in equal times. Also called *eccentric equator*.

equate (ē̤-kwāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equated*, ppr. *equating*. [< L. *æquatus*, pp. of *æquare*, make equate, like, even, level, etc., < *æquus*, equal, even: see *equal.*] **1.** To make equal or equivalent; regard or treat as equal. [Rare.]

We *equate* four hundred and forty-five early Greek years with the last three hundred and twenty English years. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

Am I at liberty to *equate* Widefleet with Broadwall, the present boundary line between Lambeth and Southwark?
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 444.

2. To reduce to an average; make such correction or allowance in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison, or will bring to a true result: as, to *equate* observations in astronomy.—**3.** To be equal or equivalent to; equal. [Rare.]

No doubt Fori *equates* "Cheap" as a place of barter, but the real Roman Forum would become a closed building, like a town-hall. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 156.

Equated anomaly. Same as *true anomaly* (which see, under *anomaly*).—**Equated bodies,** a line on Gunter's scale showing the ratio of volumes of two regular bodies.

equate (ē'kwāt), *a.* [< L. *æquatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, smooth, as a surface; having no special elevations or depressions. Also *equal*.

equatic (ē̤-kwat'ik), *a.* [< *equate* + *-ic.*] In *entom.*, equal: said of a surface without large elevations or depressions, though it may be convex or gibbous as a whole, and have punctures or other small sculptural marks on it.

equation (ē̤-kwā'sho̤n or -zho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *equacion*, *equacioun*, < L. *æquatio(n-)*, an equalizing, equal distribution, < *æquare*, make equal: see *equate.*] **1**†. A making equal, or an equal division; equality.

Again the golden day resum'd its right,
And rul'd in just *equation* with the night.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan, ii.

2. In *math.*, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two terms dissimilar but of equal value: as, 3 lb. = 48 oz.; $x = b + m - r$. In the latter case x is equal to b added to m with r subtracted from the sum, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand. An equation is termed simple, quadratic, cubic, or biquadratic, or of the 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th degree, according as the index of the highest power of the unknown quantity is one, two, three, or four; and generally an equation is said to be of the 5th, 6th, nth, etc., degree, according as the highest power of the unknown quantity is of any of these dimensions.

3. In *astron.*, the correction or quantity to be added to or subtracted from the mean position of a heavenly body to obtain the true position; also, in a more general sense, the correction arising from any erroneous supposition whatever.—**4.** In *chem.*, a collection of symbols used to indicate that two or more definite bodies, simple or compound, having been brought within the sphere of chemical action, a reaction will take place, and new bodies be produced. The symbols of the bodies which react on each other form the left-hand member of the equation, and are connected by the sign of equality with the symbols of the products of the reaction. It is called an equation because the weight of the substances reacting must exactly equal the weight of the products of reaction.—**Abelian equation.** See *Abelian*[2].—**Absolute equation.** See *absolute*.—**Absolute personal equation.** See *personal equation*.—**Adfected** or **affected equation.** See *adfected*.—**Algebraic equation.** See *algebraic*.—**Bernoulli's equation.** (*a*) The equation $dy/dx = Py + Qy^m$, where P and Q are functions of x only. It is solved by substituting $z = y^{1-m}$. (*b*) An equation for the steady motion of a liquid, namely,

$$\int\frac{dp}{\rho} + V + \tfrac{1}{2}q^2 = C,$$

where p is the pressure, ρ the density, V the potential of the impressed forces, q the velocity, and C a constant for each stream-line and vortex-line, and in the case of irrotational motion a constant for all space.—**Bessel's equation,** the equation $d^2y/dx^2 + x^{-1}dy/dx + (1-\nu^2/x^2)y=0$, the solution of which involves the Besselian function.—**Binomial equation.** See *binomial*.—**Biquadratic equation.** Such equations were first solved by the Italian mathematician Ludovico Ferrari (1522–65). His method is as follows: Let the biquadratic be $x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$. Find a root of the cubic $y^3 - by^2 + (ac - 4d)y - d(a^2 - 4b) - c^2 = 0$. Then the roots of the biquadratic are the same as those of the two quadratics

$$(a^2 - 4b + 4y)(2x^2 + ax + y) \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4b + 4y}\,[x(a^2 - 4b + 4y) + ay - 2c] = 0.$$

Canonical equation, an equation brought into a standard form; especially, the Lagrangian and Hamiltonian equations of dynamics.—**Characteristic equation**, an algebraic equation which leads to the solution of a linear differential or difference equation with constant coefficients.—**Chemical equation.** See *chemical*.—**Circulating equation**, a difference equation in which the coefficients take successive forms of a cycle of forms for successive values of the variable. Thus, if we have the equation $u_{x+1} + P_x u_x = 0$, where $P = 1$ when x is divisible by 3, $P = x$ when $x - 1$ is divisible by 3, and $P = 2^x$ when $x + 1$ is divisible by 3, the equation given is a circulating equation.—**Clairaut's equation**, the equation $y = x\mathrm{d}y/\mathrm{d}x + F(\mathrm{d}y/\mathrm{d}x)$.—**Complete equation.** See *incomplete equation*.—**Compound equation.** Same as *adfected equation*.—**Connected equations**, a system of equations such that one of them can be deduced from the rest.—**Constitutive equation**, the equation which expresses the conditions of a problem.—**Construction of equations.** See *construction*.—**Conversion of equations.** See *conversion*.—**Cubic equation**, an equation of the third degree. The algebraic solution of the general cubic equation was discovered by Scipione dal Ferro (died 1525?). His method, commonly known as that of Cardan, and perfected by Hudde, is as follows: Let the cubic equation be $x^3 + 3ax^2 + 6bx + 2c = 0$. Calculate three subsidiary quantities, p, q, R, by means of the equations $p = 2b - a^2$, $q = a^3 - 3ab + c$, $R^2 = p^3 + q^2$. Then, denoting by ρ any cube root of unity, and by the radical a real quantity,

$$x = \rho\sqrt[3]{-q + R} + \rho^2\sqrt[3]{-q - R} - a,$$

which gives three values for the three values of ρ. If all the roots are real, this method is inconvenient; and we have the "irreducible case of Cardan's solution," when we may calculate two subsidiary quantities, r and θ, by the equations $r^6 = q^2 - R^2$, $\tan^2 3\theta = -R^2/q^2$, and the three roots will be $x_1 = -2r\cos\theta - a$, $x_2 = -2r\cos(\theta + 120°) - a$, $x_3 = -2r\cos(\theta - 120°) - a$.—**Darboux's equation**, the equation $A\mathrm{d}x + B\mathrm{d}y + C(y\mathrm{d}x - x\mathrm{d}y) = 0$, where A, B, C are rational functions of x and y.—**Depression of an equation.** See *depression*.—**Derived equation**, the equation which expresses the vanishing of the differential coefficient of a given equation. Thus, if $x^5 + x^3 = x^2 + 1$ is the given equation, the derived equation is $5x^4 + 3x^2 = 2x$.—**Determinate equation**, an equation containing only one unknown quantity, or only as many as there are equations in the system.—**Difference equation**, an equation expressing a relation between the value of a function (or the values of several functions) for all values of the variable or variables and the values when the several variables are increased by 1, 2, 3, etc. Thus, $f(x, y) = f(x + 1, y) + f(x, y - 3)$ is a difference equation. The *order* of a difference equation is equal to the difference between the highest and lowest values of the variable it involves. Thus, the equation just given is of the first order with respect to x and of the third order with respect to y. The *degree* of a difference equation is the degree of the equation in the unknown functions as variables. Thus, $f(x + 2) - [f(x + 1)]^2 + fx = 0$ is a difference equation of the second degree. But some mathematicians would make the degree of a difference equation strictly analogous to that of a differential equation. A linear difference equation with constant coefficients is solved by means of its characteristic equation (which see, above).—**Differential equation**, an equation expressing a relation between functions and their differential coefficients. An *ordinary differential equation* is one which contains only one independent variable; a *partial differential equation* is one which contains two or more independent variables. The *order* of a differential equation is that of the highest differential coefficient it contains. The *degree* of a differential equation is that of the power to which the highest differential coefficient is raised when the equation is in rational form and freed from fractions. A *solution* of a differential equation is an equation containing no differentials nor integrals unless of explicit functions and such that the given differential equation can be deduced from it. A *general solution* is one which is as indeterminate as possible—that is, which contains the number of arbitrary constants or functions indicated by the order of the equation. A *particular solution* is—(*a*) with modern writers, a solution which is a particular case of the general solution; (*b*) with older writers, any solution not general. A *singular solution* is one which is neither general nor implied in the general solution. The *complete integral of a partial differential equation* is a solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants or functions.—**Disjunctive equation.** See *disjunctive*.—**Eminential equation.** See *eminential*.—**Equation of achromaticity**, an equation between the radii of curvature of a compound lens, determining it to be achromatic; also, a similar equation determining the distance between the lenses of an eyepiece.—**Equation of condition.** See *condition*.—**Equation of continuity.** See *continuity*.—**Equation of differences**, the equation for the squared differences of the roots of a given algebraic equation.—**Equation of hydrodynamics**, an equation often used in solving problems in hydrodynamics, expressing a differential relation between the pressure, the components of the velocity, and the forces.—**Equation of Laplace's functions**, the partial differential equation

$$\left\{\left(\sin\theta\,\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\phi}\right)^2 + n(n+1)(\sin\theta)^2\right\} y = 0.$$

Also called *Laplace's secondary equation*.—**Equation of light.** (*a*) In older writings, the sum of those equations of the moon's motion which depend on its distance from the sun. (*b*) In modern writings, the correction to be applied to the position of a planet or to the time of an eclipse, etc., owing to the finite velocity of light.—**Equation of living force** (vis viva), an equation derived from the immediate application of the principle that the living force added to the potential energy is a constant.—**Equation of moments**, an equation of rigid dynamics expressing the forces of rotation.—**Equation of motion**, the differential equation of dynamics connecting the forces and accelerations.—**Equation of payments**, an arithmetical rule for the purpose of ascertaining at what time it is equitable that a person should make payment of a whole debt which is due in different parts payable at different times.—**Equation of rest**, a special case of the equation of motion, showing the conditions of equilibrium.—**Equation of the argument**, in *old astron.*, the angle at the earth between a planet and the center of its epicycle; but in the cases of the sun and moon, the difference between the true and mean places. (*Clavius*, In Sacro Bosco.)—**Equation of the center.** (*a*) In *old astron.*, usually, the difference between the true and mean place of the center of the epicycle (*Short*, Kepler, § 43); but in the case of the moon, generally the angle at the center of the epicycle between the true and mean apogee (*Clavius; Ozanam*), but sometimes the first inequality (*Halma*, Almagest, V. vii.). (*b*) In *modern astron.*, the excess of the true over the mean anomaly. (*Gauss*, Theoria Motus, I. 7.)—**Equation of the orbit**, in *old astron.*: (*a*) The total correction of the mean place of a planet to give its true place. (*b*) The equation of the argument. (*Kepler*, De Motibus Martis, I. iv.)—**Equation of time**, the reduction from mean solar time to apparent solar time.—**Equation of translation**, the differential equation for the translation of a system.—**Equation to a curve, surface**, etc., an equation defining the shape and position of the curve, surface, etc.—**Equation to corresponding altitudes**, in *astron.*, a correction which must be applied to the apparent time of noon (found by means of the time elapsed between the instants when the sun had equal altitudes, both before and after noon) in order to ascertain the true time.—**Eulerian equation.** (*a*) The equation expressing the addition theorem of elliptic functions. (*b*) Any one of the usual equations of hydrodynamics, where the components of the velocity at fixed points of space are taken as variables: so called in contradistinction to the Lagrangian equations where the coördinates of a definite particle are taken as variables; these equations, though also discovered by Euler, having been used by Lagrange.—**Exponential equation.** See *exponential*.—**Fluential equation**, the equation of the fluents: corresponding to the solution of a differential equation.—**Fluxional equation**, the equation of the fluxions.—**Functional equation**, an equation in which the unknown is not a quantity, but a functional operator. Such, for example, is the equation $F^2 = I$, which means that the operation F is such that the result of performing it twice is to restore the original operand.—**General equation**, an equation in which no account is taken of initial conditions, or of special or exceptional features of a problem.—**Group of an equation**, a group of permutations of the roots such that they all give the same values for rational functions of the known and adjunct quantities, and for no others.—**Hamiltonian equation**, one of a certain system of equations for expressing problems of dynamics. The equations are $\mathrm{d}p/\mathrm{d}t = -\delta H/\delta u$ and $\mathrm{d}u/\mathrm{d}t = \delta H/\delta p$, where u is an element of position, p is the differential coefficient of the vis viva relatively to u', and H is the total energy.—**Hesse's equation**, an equation of the ninth degree, expressing the positions of the inflections of a plane cubic.—**Homogeneous equation**, one of which all the terms are of the same degree.—**Identical equation**, one which is satisfied by all values of the literal quantities.—**Incomplete equation**, an equation in which some power of the unknown quantity lower than the highest does not appear. Thus, $x^3 + 3px + 2q = 0$ is an incomplete equation.—**Independent equations**, a system of equations no one of which is necessarily satisfied when the others are satisfied.—**Indeterminate equation** or **system of equations**, an equation with two unknown quantities, or a system of equations less in number than the unknown quantities.—**Intrinsic equation of a plane curve**, an equation between the arc measured from a fixed point upon it and the radius of curvature.—**Irreducible differential equation**, one which admits only of proper solutions.—**Irreducible equation**, an equation whose first member, after all the terms have been transposed to one side, has no rational divisor.—**Jacobi's equation**, the equation

$$\begin{aligned}&(ax + by + cz)(y\mathrm{d}z - z\mathrm{d}y)\\ &+ (a'x + b'y + c'z)(z\mathrm{d}x - x\mathrm{d}z)\\ &+ (a''x + b''y + c''z)(x\mathrm{d}y - y\mathrm{d}x) = 0.\end{aligned}$$

Lagrange's equation, one of the equations $\mathrm{d}x/P = \delta y/Q = \delta z/R$ used in the solution of Lagrange's linear equation.—**Lagrange's linear equation**, the equation $P\,\delta z/\delta x + Q\,\delta z/\delta y = R$, where P, Q, R are explicit functions of x, y, z.—**Lagrangian equation.** (*a*) An equation of the form

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\frac{\partial T}{\partial u'} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial u} = 0,$$

where T is the living force, Y the positional energy, u an element of position, and t the time. (*b*) A general equation of hydrodynamics, in which, instead of considering the velocity at each fixed point of space, the motion of each particle is followed out. This is called a Lagrangian equation because used by Lagrange in his "Méchanique Analitique," though invented by Euler.—**Lamé's equation**, the equation $\mathrm{d}^2y/\mathrm{d}x^2 - [m(m+1)k^2\,\mathrm{sn}^2 x + h]y = 0$, where m is an integer and k is the modulus of the elliptic function $\mathrm{sn}\,x$.—**Laplace's equation**, the equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

Also called *Laplace's principal equation*. See *equation of Laplace's functions*, above.—**Legendre's equation**, the equation

$$(1 - x^2)\frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} - 2x\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + n(n+1)y = 0.$$

Linear equation, an equation of the first degree.—**Literal equation**, one in which all the quantities are expressed by letters.—**Local equation**, the equation of a locus.—**Lunar equation**, the correction of the Gregorian calendar for the error of the lunar cycle, which adds 1 to the epact in 1800, 2100, etc. See *epact*.—**Mixed equation of differences**, or **equation of mixed differences**, an equation which contains both differences and differential coefficients.—**Modular equation**, in elliptic functions, an equation between λ and k, where

$$\frac{M\mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{1 - y^2 . 1 - \lambda^2 y^2}} = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 . 1 - k^2x^2}}.$$

Monge's equation, the equation

$$R\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + S\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x . \partial y} + T\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = V,$$

where R, S, T, V are functions of x, y, z, $\partial z/\partial x$, and $\partial z/\partial y$.—**Normal equation**, in least squares, one of the system of equations equal in number to the unknown quantities, which are formed from the more numerous equations of condition, according to the rule of least squares.—**Numeral** or **numerical equation**, an equation having all its coefficients individual numbers.—**Optical equation**, in *anc. astron.*, the apparent displacement of a planet owing to the eccentricity of the orbit; more precisely, the angle at the center of the epicycle between the center of the world and that of the orbit.—**Ordinary equation, partial equation.** See *differential equation*.—**Particular equation**, an equation which takes account of initial positions and velocities or other peculiarities of a special problem.—**Personal equation.** (*a*) The constant which must be added to every time observed by one observer, in order to make the mean of such observations agree with those of another observer. If, for example, two observers note the times of passage of a series of stars over the same meridian, it will generally be found that one observer has a tendency to note the time later than the other, so that the mean difference, say for sets of twenty-five observations, presents some approach to constancy. In consequence of this, if we have to combine observations of the two observers, it will be proper to apply to all the observations of one of them a constant, in order to give the times such as they would have been observed by the other. This constant is the personal equation. The *absolute personal equation* is the amount which has to be added to the time as observed by any given observer in order to reduce the error of the mean of a large number of his observations to zero, or as nearly so as possible by any such constant correction. The personal equation is said to be eliminated when the observations are so treated that it does not affect the result. Thus, in determining the difference of longitude of two stations by the telegraphic transmission of the times of transit of stars over the two meridians, the result will be affected by the personal equation between the observers at the two stations. But if the observers afterward change places and redetermine the difference of longitude, the personal equation will enter into this second result with the opposite sign to that which it had before. Consequently, the mean of the two results will give a third result which is free from the effect of any constant personal equation. Hence, loosely—(*b*) Any kind of tendency to error of a determinate kind and amount peculiar to a given observer or reasoner for which it is possible to make any approximate allowance.—**Physical equation**, in *astron.*, the displacement of a planet from the position which an equable circular motion would give it owing to the eccentricity of the orbit being only one half that of the equant.—**Primitive equation**, any equation from which another is derived in any way.—**Pure equation**, one in which each unknown occurs to only one degree.—**Quadratic equation**, an equation of the second degree. Such equations were solved by the ancients. Given $Ax^2 + 2Bx + C = 0$, the solution is

$$x = -\frac{B}{A} \pm \frac{B}{A}\sqrt{1 - \frac{AC}{B^2}}.$$

When B^2 is much larger than $\pm AC$, the two roots are nearly

$$-\frac{2B}{A} + \frac{C}{2B} \quad\text{and}\quad -\frac{C}{2B} + \frac{AC^2}{8B^3}.$$

Quadrato-quadratic equation†, a biquadratic equation.—**Quartic equation**, one of the fourth degree.—**Quintic equation**, one of the fifth degree. The general equations of the fifth and higher degrees cannot be solved by means of radicals.—**Reciprocal equation**, an equation which is satisfied by the reciprocal of the unknown quantity.—**Resolvent equation**, an algebraic equation which has to be solved in order to solve another equation. Thus, the cubic which has to be solved in order to solve a biquadratic is a resolvent equation.—**Riccati's equation**, the equation $\mathrm{d}y/\mathrm{d}x + by^2 = cx^m$.—**Root of an equation**, a number or known quantity which substituted for the unknown quantity in the equation satisfies the latter identically.—**Secular equation**, the equation of the secular inequalities.—**Simple equation**, an equation of the form $Ax^m + B = 0$.—**Simultaneous equations**, two or more equations which are true at the same time.—**Solar equation**, the correction of the epact in the Gregorian calendar for the fact that three out of every four century-years are not leap-years. See *epact*.—**Solution of an equation.** See *differential equation*.—**Symbolic equation.** (*a*) A functional equation, or an equation whose members are not quantities. (*b*) An equation of analytical geometry in which certain curves are represented by single letters. Thus, if $U = 0$, $V = 0$, $W = 0$, represent the equations of three circles, $UV = W^2$ is the symbolic equation of a bicircular quartic.—**The equation of a quantic**, the equation formed by putting the quantic equal to zero. *Cayley*, 1854.—**Theory of equations**, that branch of algebra which seeks those functions of the roots of any given equation that are expressible rationally as functions of its coefficients and of certain given irrationals called the adjuncts of the equation. *Gaulois*.—**To eliminate the personal equation**, to remove from the results of an observation or calculation the amount of error to which the person making it is found to be liable; hence, in a general sense, to make allowance for personal prejudice or bias in considering a statement or an expression of opinion. See *personal equation*, above.—**Total differential equation**, one which has only one independent variable, but two or more dependent variables.—**Transcendental equation**, one in which the unknowns enter in a more complicated way than in algebraic equations.—**Transforming equation.** See *equation of limits*, above.—**Vector equation**, an equation between vectors. (See also *formula*, *theorem*, *series*, *law*.)

equational (ẹ̄-kwā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *equation* + *-al*.] In *mach.*, equalizing; adjusting: equivalent to *differential* as applied to gearing and the like.—**Equational box**, a system of differential gearing used in bobbin-and-fly machines to obtain changes in the relative speed of the bobbin and flier. See *differential gear* (under *differential*), *bobbin*, and *fly-frame*.

equator (ẹ̄-kwā'tọr), *n.* [< ME. *equator* = F. *équateur* = Pg. *equador* = Sp. *ecuador* = It. *equatore* = D. *æquator* = G. *äquator* = Dan. *ækvator* = Sw. *eqvator*, < ML. *æquator*, the equator, < L. *æquare*, make equal: see *equate*.] 1. In *astron.*, that imaginary great circle in the heavens the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth. It is everywhere 90° distant from the celestial poles, which coincide with the extremities of the earth's axis, supposed to be produced to meet the heavens, and its axis is this produced axis. It divides the celestial sphere into the northern and southern hemispheres. During his apparent yearly course the sun is twice in the equator, in the months of March and September. Then the day and night are everywhere equal, whence the name *equator*.

> This same cercle is cleped also the weyere, *equator*, of the day, for whan the sonne is in the hevedes of Aries & Libra, than ben the daies & the nyhtes illike of lengthe in al the world. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 17.

> As when his beams at noon
> Culminate from the *equator*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 617.

2. In *geog.*, that great circle of the earth every point of which is 90° from the earth's poles, which are also its poles, its axis being also the axis of the earth. It is in the plane of the celestial equator. Our earth is divided by it into the northern and southern hemispheres. From this circle is reckoned the latitude of places both north and south.

Hence—3. A similarly situated circle about any spherical body, or the region adjacent to it.—**Eccentric equator.** Same as *equant*.—**Magnetic equator**, a line which nearly coincides with the geographical equator, and at every point of which the vertical component of the earth's magnetic attraction is zero—that is to say, a dipping-needle carried along it remains horizontal. It is hence called the *aclinic line*.

equatorial (ē-kwā-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *équatorial*, etc., < ML. *æquator*, equator: see *equator*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the equator: as, *equatorial* climates; the *equatorial* diameter of the earth is longer than the polar diameter.—**Equatorial circle.** See II.—**Equatorial dial.** See *dial*.—**Equatorial migration.** See *migration*.—**Equatorial telescope** or **instrument.** See II.

II. *n.* An astronomical instrument contrived for the purpose of directing a telescope upon any celestial object of which the right ascension and declination are known, and of keeping the object in view for any length of time notwithstanding the diurnal motion. For these purposes a principal axis resting on firm supports is placed parallel to the axis of the earth's rotation, and consequently pointing to the poles of the heavens. On this polar axis there is placed, usually near one of its extremities, a graduated circle, the plane of which is perpendicular to the polar axis, and therefore parallel to the equator. This circle is called the *equatorial circle*, and measures by its arcs the hour-angles, or differences of right ascension. The polar axis carries a second circle, called the *declination-circle*, the plane of which is at right angles to that of the equatorial circle. This last circle has a telescope attached to it for making observations, which moves along with it in the same plane. The name *equatorial*, or *equatorial instrument*, is sometimes given to any astronomical instrument which has its principal axis of rotation parallel to the axis of the earth.

equatorially (ē-kwạ̄-tō'ri-ạl-i), *adv.* In an equatorial manner; so as to have the motion or position of an equatorial.

> With the *equatorially* mounted refracting telescopes, only the usual observations were conducted. *Science*, IV. 62.

equery, equerry (ek'we-ri or ẹ̄-quer'i), *n.*; pl. *equeries, equerries* (-riz). [Altered, in simulation of L. *equus*, a horse, from OF. *escuyrie*, *escuirie*, mod. F. *écurie*, a stable, < ML. *scuria*, a stable, < OHG. *sciura*, MHG. *schiure*, G. *scheuer*, a shed. Hence, by apheresis, *querry*, *quirry*: see *querry*. In the second sense appar. mixed with OF. *escuyer*, a squire, in the phrase *escuyer d'escuyrie*, an equery, lit. squire of the stable; *esquyer*, > E. *esquire*, *squire*: see *esquire*¹, *squire*.] 1†. A stable for horses.

> I made the proof ofttimes upon Sir R. P., that is, . . . Sir Robert Pye of the *equerry*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 354.

2. In the household of a prince or nobleman, an officer who has the superintendence and management of horses. In England the equeries are officers of the household of the sovereign, in the department of the Master of the Horse, of whom the first is styled chief equery and clerk-marshal. Their duties fall in rotation, and when the sovereign rides abroad in state an equery goes in the leading coach. Officers with the same denomination form part of the establishments of the members of the royal family.

> The King in royal robes and equipage. Afterwards follow'd *equerries*, footemen, gent. pensioners. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 23, 1661.

eques (ē'kwēz), *n.*; pl. *equites* (ek'wi-tēz). [L., a horseman, a knight, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, one of the knights, an order of Roman citizens. See *equites*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of fishes of the percoid series and family *Sciænidæ*, represented by species found in the Caribbean sea and along the Atlantic coasts of tropical America, typical of the subfamily *Equitinæ*. The belted horseman, *Eques lanceolatus*, is a conspicuously striped species, having an oblong body, with the back humped and the dorsal line very convex, a short, high, and acute first dorsal fin, a long, low second dorsal fin, and belted broadly with blackish-brown on a grayish-yellow ground, each belt being edged with a whitish color. Two other species are known from the Atlantic coast and one from the Pacific.

equestrian (ẹ̄-kwes'tri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *équestre* = Sp. *ecuestre* = Pg. It. *equestre*, < L. *equester* (*equestr-*), belonging to a horse (or to a horseman), < *equus*, a horse (> *eques* (*equit-*), a horseman): see *Equus*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to horses or horsemanship; concerned with horses or riding; consisting in or accompanied with performances on horseback: as, a person of *equestrian* tastes; an *equestrian* picture; *equestrian* feats, exercise, or sports.

> I should be glad if a certain *equestrian* order of ladies, some of whom one meets in the evening at every outlet of the town, would take this subject into their serious consideration. *Spectator*, No. 104.

2. Riding or represented as riding on a horse; exercising or mounted on horseback: as, *equestrian* performers; an *equestrian* statue of Washington. Equestrian statues are usually cast in bronze and mounted on a stone pedestal. Few early monuments of this kind are extant, the valuable metal they contained tempting ravagers to destroy them.

> An *equestrian* lady appeared upon the plain. *Spectator*.

3. Of or pertaining to the Roman equites or knights: as, the *equestrian* order. See *equites*.

II. *n.* A rider on horseback; specifically, one who earns his living by performing feats of agility and skill on horseback in a circus.

equestrianism (ẹ̄-kwes'tri-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *equestrian* + *-ism*.] The performance of an equestrian; horsemanship.

equestrienne (ẹ̄-kwes-tri-en'), *n.* [A spurious F. form (in circus-bill French), < *equestrian* + F. fem. suffix *-enne*.] A female rider or performer on horseback.

equi-. [L. *æqui-*, before a vowel *æqu-*, combining form of *æquus*, equal: see *equal*.] An element of words of Latin origin, meaning 'equal' ('having equal . . .'), as in *equidistant*, *equivalent*, etc.

equiangled (ē'kwi-ang"gld), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *angle*³ + *-ed*². Cf. *equiangular*.] Having equal angles; equiangular.

> For, whereas that consists of twelve æquilateral and *æquiangled* pentagons, almost all the planes that made up our granite were quadrilateral. *Boyle*, Works, III. 534.

equiangular (ē-kwi-ang'gū-lär), *a.* [Formerly, in accordance with strict L. analogy, *equangular*; < L. *æquus*, equal, + *angulus*, an angle, + *-ar*².] In *geom.*, having all the angles equal.—**Equiangular spiral**, the logarithmic spiral, a curve making everywhere the same angle with its radius vector.

equianharmonic (ē-kwi-an-här-mon'ik), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *anharmonic*.] Equally anharmonic: applied in mathematics to the situation of four points or other elements (one of which at least must be imaginary) whose anharmonic ratio is a cube root of unity.

equianharmonically (ē-kwi-an-här-mon'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an equianharmonic situation.

equibalance (ē-kwi-bal'ạns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equibalanced*, ppr. *equibalancing*. [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *balance*. Cf. *equilibrate*.] To be of equal weight with something; counterbalance. [Rare.]

> In Mahomet . . . the passions of amorousness and ambition were almost *equibalanced*. *Christian Religion's Appeal*, p. 48 (Ord MS.).

equibiradiate (ē"kwi-bī-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *bi-*, two-, + *radius*, ray.] Having two equal rays, as a sponge-spicule. *Sollas.*

equiconvex (ē-kwi-kon'veks), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *convexus*, convex.] Having two convex surfaces of equal curvature.

equicrescent (ē-kwi-kres'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *crescen*(*t-*)*s*, increasing.] Increasing at the same rate; having equal increments.

equicrural (ē-kwi-krö'rạl), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg, + *-al*.] Having legs of equal length; isosceles.

> We successively draw lines from angle to angle, until seven *equicrural* triangles be described. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

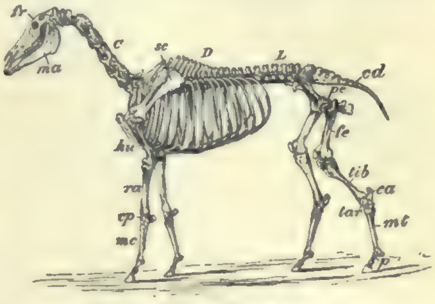
equicrure† (ē'kwi-krör), *a.* Same as *equicrural*.

> An *equicrure* triangle . . . goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. *Sir K. Digby*, Bodies, ix.

Equiculus (ẹ̄-kwik'ụ̄-lus), *n.* Same as *Equuleus*, 1.

equid (ek'wid), *n.* A hoofed mammal of the family *Equidæ*.

Equidæ (ek'wi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Equus* + *-idæ*.] A family of solidungulate perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds; the horse family. The middle digit and hoof of each foot are enlarged, and alone support the body; and the lateral digits are more or less reduced in size, and are functionless or wanting. In living genera the first and fifth digits and corresponding metapodials are wanting; the second and fourth digits are also wanting, but their metapodials are present, though reduced to mere splint-bones; the femur has a fossa above the ectocondyle; the shaft of the ulna is atrophied, and its extremity is consolidated with the radius; the fibula is rudimentary and ankylosed with the tibia; the skull is much elongated; the lower jaw is very deep behind; and the bony orbit of the eye is complete. The dentition is: milk-teeth, di. $\frac{3}{3}$, dc. $\frac{1}{1}$, dm. $\frac{4}{4}$; permanent teeth, i. $\frac{3}{3}$, c. $\frac{1}{1}$, pm. and m. $\frac{6}{6} \times 2 = 40$. The two genera *Equus* and *Asinus* (scarcely distinct from each other) are the only living representatives of the family; but there are many fossil genera, ranging through the Tertiary, as *Hipparion*, *Merychippus*, *Protohippus*, *Miohippus*, *Epihippus*, and *Eohippus*. See these words; see also *horse*, *ass*¹, *zebra*, *quagga*, and cuts under *hock*, *hoof*, *perissodactyl*, and *solidungulate*.



Skeleton of Horse (*Equus caballus*).

fr, frontal bone; *C*, cervical vertebræ; *D*, dorsal vertebræ; *L*, lumbar vertebræ; *cd*, caudal vertebræ; *sc*, scapula; *pe*, pelvis; *ma*, mandible; *hu*, humerus; *ra*, radius; *cp*, carpus; *mc*, metacarpus; *fe*, femur; *tib*, tibia; *ca*, calcaneum; *tar*, tarsus; *mt*, metatarsus; *p*, phalanges.

equidifferent (ē-kwi-dif'ėr-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *differen*(*t-*)*s*, different.] 1. Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.—2. In *crystal.*, having a common difference; having a different number of faces presented by the prism and by each summit, the three numbers forming a series in arithmetical progression, as 6, 4, 2.—**Equidifferent series**, an arithmetical series having the difference between the first and second, the second and third, the third and fourth terms, etc., the same; an arithmetical progression.

equidistally (ē-kwi-dis'tạl-i), *adv.* Peripherally; equally as regards distal arrangement.

> The genus Actinophrys has been cited, where the animal is composed of cells arranged *equidistally* around a common center. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 192.

equidistance (ē-kwi-dis'tạns), *n.* [= It. *equidistanza*, < NL. **equidistantia*, **æquidistantia*, < LL. *æquidistan*(*t-*)*s*, equidistant: see *equidistant*.] Equal distance.

> The collateral *equidistance* of cousin-german from the stock whence both descend. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 5.

equidistant (ē-kwi-dis'tạnt), *a.* [= F. *équidistant* = Pr. *equidistant* = It. *equidistante*, < LL. *æquidistan*(*t-*)*s*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *distan*(*t-*)*s*, distant.] Equally distant.

> The compleat Circle; from whose every-place
> The Centre stands an *equi-distant* space.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

> Any constant periodical appearance or alternation of ideas in seemingly *equidistant* spaces of duration, if constantly and universally observable, would have as well distinguished the intervals of time as those that have been made use of. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiv. 19.

equidistantly (ē-kwi-dis'tạnt-li), *adv.* At the same or an equal distance.

> The porch is simple, consisting only of sixteen pillars, disposed *equidistantly*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 389.

equidiurnal (ē"kwi-dī-ėr'nạl), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*, *diurnal*.] Having or pertaining to days of equal length: equivalent to *equinoctial*.

> The circle which the sun describes in his diurnal motion when the days and nights are equal the Greeks called the *equidiurnal*, the Latin astronomers the equinoctial, and the corresponding circle on the earth was the equator. *Whewell.*

equiform (ē'kwi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *æquiformis*, uniform, < *æquus*, equal, + *forma*, shape.] Having the same shape or form.

equiformal (ē'kwi-fôr-mạl), *a.* [< *equiform* + *-al*.] Same as *equiform*.

> The teeth being *equiformal*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 660.

equiformity† (ē-kwi-fôr'mị-ti), *n.* [< *equiform* + *-ity*.] The character of being equiform; uniformity.

The heavens admit not these sinister and dexter respects; there being in them no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and *equiformity* in motion continually succeeding each other. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

Equilateral Triangle.

equilateral (ē-kwi-lat′ẹ-rạl), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *æquilateralis*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *latus* (*later-*), side.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *geom.*, having all the sides equal: as, an *equilateral* triangle.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having the two sides equal: said of surfaces which can be divided into two parts of the same form by a longitudinal median line. (*b*) Having all the sides equal. (*c*) Having all the convolutions of the shell in one plane: said chiefly of foraminifers.—**Equilateral bivalve**, a shell in which a transverse line, drawn through the apex of the umbo of either of the valves, bisects the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts.—**Equilateral hemianopsia, hyperbola, prism**, etc. See the nouns.=**Syn. 2.** *Equilateral, Equivalve.* In *conch.*, an *equilateral* bivalve has one half of each valve of the same size and shape as the other half of the same valve; an *equivalve* bivalve has each valve shaped like the other one.

II. *n.* A figure having all its sides equal.

equilaterally (ē-kwi-lat′ẹ-rạl-i), *adv.* **1.** With all the sides equal.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Equally on two sides: as, *equilaterally* rounded; *equilaterally* bisinuate. (*b*) So as to have two sides equal: as, *equilaterally* produced; *equilaterally* angulose.

equilibrant (ē-kwi-lī′brant), *n.* [< L. as if **æquilibran(t-)s*, ppr. of **æquilibrare*, balance equally: see *equilibrate*.] In *physics*, a system of forces which would bring another given system of forces to equilibrium.

Any system of forces which if applied to a rigid body would balance a given system of forces acting on it is called an *equilibrant* of the given system. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 558.

equilibrate (ē-kwi-lī′brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equilibrated*, ppr. *equilibrating*. [< LL. *æquilibratus* (adj., equiv. to *æquilibris*: see *equilibrium*), pp. of **æquilibrare* (> It. *equilibrare* = Sp. Pg. *equilibrar* = F. *équilibrer*), balance equally, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *librare*, balance, poise: see *librate*.] To balance equally; keep even with equal weight on each side; keep in equipoise.

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they swim. *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air.

Here, as wherever there are antagonistic actions, we see rhythmical divergences on opposite sides of the medium state — changes which *equilibrate* each other by their alternate excesses. *H. Spencer.*

equilibration (ē″kwi-lī-brā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *equilibracion* = Pg. *equilibração* = It. *equilibrazione*; as *equilibrate* + *-ion*.] Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even; the state of being equally balanced; the maintenance of equilibrium.

In so great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are observed. *Sir J. Denham.*

Considered in the widest sense, the processes which we have seen to coöperate in the evolution of organisms are all processes of *equilibration* or adjustment. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., II. 64.

equilibratory (ē-kwi-lī′brạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *equilibrate* + *-ory*.] Tending or serving to equilibrate or balance: as, *equilibratory* action. *Jevons.*

equilibre†, *n.* [< F. *équilibre*, < L. *æquilibrium*, an even balance: see *equilibrium*.] Equilibrium. [Rare.]

It is by the *equilibre* of the muscles . . . that the head maintains its erect posture. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., ix.

equilibrial (ē-kwi-lib′ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-al*.] Pertaining to equilibration.

equilibrious† (ē-kwi-lib′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-ous*.] Being in a state of equilibrium or equipoise; balanced.

Our rational and sensitive propensions are made in such a regular and *equilibrious* order that, proportionably as the one does increase in activity, the other always decays. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, i. 2.

equilibriously† (ē-kwi-lib′ri-us-li), *adv.* In an equilibrious or balanced manner; in equipoise.

Some truths seem almost falsehoods, and some falsehoods almost truths; wherein falsehood and truth seem almost *equilibriously* stated. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 3.

equilibrism (ē-kwi-lī′brizm), *n.* [< L. *æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-ism*.] A special form of the doctrine of free will which supposes a power of counteracting every volition by an opposite inhibitory volition.

equilibrist (ē-kwi-lī′brist), *n.* [= F. *équilibriste* = Sp. Pg. *equilibrista*; as L. *æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-ist*.] One who balances equally; one who practises balancing in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, as a rope-dancer or funambulist.

A monkey has lately performed, . . . both as a rope-dancer and an *equilibrist*, such tricks as no man was thought equal to before the Turk appeared in England. *Granger*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 307.

The case of the *equilibrist* and rope-dancer . . . is particularly favourable to this explanation. *Dugald Stewart.*

equilibrity (ē-kwi-lib′rị-ti), *n.* [< L. *æquilibrita(t-)s*, < *æquilibris*, evenly balanced: see *equilibrium*.] The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on both sides; equilibrium; equipoise: as, the theory of *equilibrity*.

equilibrium (ē-kwi-lib′ri-um), *n.* [Formerly also *æquilibrium*; = F. *équilibre* = Sp. *ecuilibrio* = Pg. It. *equilibrio*, < L. *æquilibrium*, an even balance, a horizontal position, < *æquilibris*, level, horizontal, evenly balanced, < *æquus*, equal, + *libra*, a balance: see *libra*.] **1.** Equipoise; the state of being equally balanced; a situation of a body in which the forces acting on it balance one another; also, a determination of forces such that they balance one another, so that their resultant vanishes. Thus, when a heavy body rests on a table, the weight and the elastic forces which the weight evokes are *in equilibrium* (a phrase often used in the Latin form *in æquilibrio*, or more commonly *in equilibrio*)—that is, are precisely equal and opposite; thus, a man walking a tight-rope usually carries a pole or balancing-rod to aid him in preserving his equilibrium—that is, in keeping his center of gravity over the rope, so that his weight and the spring of the rope may act in the same vertical line. Similarly, a floating body is in equilibrium when its weight and the upward pressure or buoyancy of the liquid are exactly equal and opposite. When a body, being slightly moved out of its position, always tends to return to its position, the latter is said to be one of *stable equilibrium*; when a body, on the contrary, once removed, however slightly, from the position of equilibrium, tends to depart from it more and more, like a needle balanced on its point, its position is said to be one of *unstable equilibrium*; and when a body, being moved more or less from its position of equilibrium, will rest in any of the positions in which it is placed, and is indifferent to any particular position, its equilibrium is said to be *neutral* or *indifferent*. A perfect sphere, of uniform material, resting upon a horizontal plane, is in a state of neutral equilibrium; an oblate spheroid with its axis of rotation vertical is in stable equilibrium; while a prolate spheroid with its axis vertical is in unstable equilibrium on the same plane. A body suspended by its center of gravity is in a state of neutral or indifferent equilibrium. If a body is suspended by any other point, it will be in a state of stable equilibrium when its center of gravity is perpendicularly below the point of suspension; but if the center of gravity is above the point of suspension, the equilibrium will be unstable.

If any forces, acting on a solid or fluid body, produce *equilibrium*, we may suppose any portions of the body to become fixed . . . without destroying the *equilibrium*. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 564.

When at rest under the action of two equal and opposite forces, a point is said to be in *equilibrium*. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 6.

2. The state of balance of any causes, powers, or motives, so that no effect is produced.

The balance is turned, and wherever this happens there is an end of the doubt or *æquilibrium*. *Sharp*, A Doubting Conscience.

Enabled them eventually to restore the *equilibrium* which had been disturbed by the undue preponderance of the aristocracy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

3. A state of just poise; a position of due balance. Especially—(*a*) Mental balance.

Only Shakespeare was endowed with that healthy *equilibrium* of nature whose point of rest was midway between the imagination and the understanding. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 316.

(*b*) In the *fine arts*: (1) The just poise or balance of a figure or other object, making it appear to stand firmly. (2) The properly balanced disposition or arrangement of objects, lights, shadows, etc.

4. Equality of influence or effect; due or just relationship.

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between these two powers. *Arbuthnot.*

Center of equilibrium. See *center*1.—**Relative equilibrium**, the instantaneous equilibrium of a particle; a situation from which a particle does not tend to move so long as other particles are held in their actual positions. Thus, a drop of water on the crest of a wave is in *relative equilibrium*.—**Thermal equilibrium**, such a distribution of heat within a gas subject to external forces (say the atmosphere) that no slow currents of its parts will alter the distribution of the heat in space. Thus, if the increase of pressure due to bringing a portion of air from any height to the earth would increase its temperature just enough to bring that air to the temperature of the surrounding air, the atmosphere would be in *thermal equilibrium*.

equilibrium-scale (ē-kwi-lib′ri-um-skāl), *n.* A scale or balance for weighing so arranged that if disturbed by any increase or diminution of the weight on the platform it will immediately return to a state of equilibrium or constant balance. It is used in recording the increase or loss of weight in living plants or animals, under varying circumstances of work or feeding, evaporation, etc.

equilibrium-valve (ē-kwi-lib′ri-um-valv), *n.* A valve having nearly equal pressure on both sides, to enable it to be easily worked.

equilobed (ē′kwi-lōbd), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + NL. *lobus*, lobe, + *-ed*2.] In *bot.*, having equal lobes.

equimomental (ē″kwi-mọ-men′tạl), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *momentum*, moment, + *-al*.] In *physics*, having equal moments of inertia about parallel axes, or axes which may be brought into parallelism, all at once.—**Equimomental ellipsoid.** See *ellipsoid*.

equimultiple (ē-kwi-mul′ti-pl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *équimultiple* = It. *equimultiplice*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *multiplex* (*-plic-*), multiple: see *multiple*.] **I.** *a.* Produced by multiplication by the same number or quantity; divisible by the same number or quantity.

II. *n.* In *arith.* and *geom.*, one of two or more numbers or quantities produced by multiplying other numbers or quantities by the same number or quantity; one of two or more numbers or quantities divisible by the same number or quantity: as, *m*A, *m*B are *equimultiples* of A and B. Equimultiples are always in the same ratio to each other as the numbers or quantities multiplied. If 6 and 9 are each multiplied by 4, the equimultiples 24 and 36 will be to each other as 6 to 9.

equinal† (ẹ-kwī′nạl), *a.* [ME. *equinall*; as *equine* + *-al*.] Same as *equine*. [Rare.]

Chalchas devisde the high *equinall* pile,
That his huge vastnesse might all entrance bar.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

equine (ē′kwin or -kwīn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *equinus*, pertaining to a horse, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a horse, or its structure, etc.; belonging to the horse kind; in a narrow sense, like a horse, as distinguished from an ass: as, *equine* and asinine genera, traits, etc.

The shoulders, body, thighs, and mane are *equine*; the head completely bovine. *Barrow.*

II. *n.* A horse; an animal of the horse family.

equinecessary† (ē-kwi-nes′e-sạ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *necessarius*, necessary.] Equally necessary. [Rare.]

For both to give blows and to carry [bear],
In fights are *equi necessary*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1034.

equinia (ẹ-kwin′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *equinus*, of a horse: see *equine*.] A dangerous infectious disease, communicated usually by contagion, occurring principally in horses, asses, and mules, but also occasionally in other domestic animals except cattle, and in man. The salient features of the disease are the formation of small tubercles, breaking down into ulcers, and the diffuse infiltration of large and irregular patches with a serous fluid containing numerous round cells. In addition, abscesses of considerable size are formed, and the lymphatics become inflamed and swollen. These processes go on for the most part in the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues, and in the mucous and submucous tissues of the lungs and air-passages, especially the nose. If the cutaneous symptoms are in abeyance while the mucous membrane of the nose is severely affected and the discharge profuse, the disease is called *glanders*; if the cutaneous symptoms are well developed while the discharge from the nose is insensible, it is called *farcy*. Each of these forms may be either acute or chronic. Equinia in man is in a majority of cases fatal. It seems to be caused by a bacillus of about the size of the tubercle-bacillus.

equinna (ẹ-kwin′ạ̈), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (Oregon).] Same as *quinnat*.

equinoctia (ē-kwi-nok′shiạ̈), *n. pl.* [< L. *æquinoctia*, pl. of *æquinoctium*: see *equinox*.] The equinoxes. [Rare.]

Tempests in State . . . are commonly greatest when things grow to equality, as natural tempests about the *equinoctia*. *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

equinoctial (ē-kwi-nok′shạl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *æquinoctial*; < ME. *equinoctial*, *equinoxial* = OF. *equinocial*, F. *équinoxial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *equinoccial* = It. *equinoziale*, < L. *æquinoctialis*, < *æquinoctium*, equinox: see *equinox*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the equinoxes; marking an equal length of day and night: as, the *equinoctial* line, or equator.

The middel cercle in wydnesse of thise 3 is cleped the cercle *equinoxial* upon whiche turneth evermo the hedes of Aries and Libra. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 17.

Thrice the *equinoctial* line
He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
From pole to pole, travérsing each colure.
Milton, P. L., ix. 64.

2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line, or equator; in or near that line: as, *equinoctial* heat; an *equinoctial* sun; *equinoctial* wind.—**3.** Occurring at the time of an equinox: as, an *equinoctial* storm.—**Equinoctial colure**, the great circle passing through the poles and equinoctial points. See *colure*.—**Equinoctial dial.** See *dial*.—**Equinoctial flowers**, flowers that open at a regular stated hour.—**Equinoctial points**, the two points in which the celestial equator and the ecliptic intersect each other. The one is the first point of Aries, and is called the *vernal point* or *equinox;* the other is the first point of Libra, and is called the *autumnal point* or *equinox.* (See *equinox.*) These points are found to be moving backward or westward at the rate of 50″ of a degree in a year, a movement constituting the precession of the equinoxes. See *precession.*—**Equinoctial time**, time reckoned from the instant at which the sun passes the vernal equinox: a method of reckoning time independent of the longitude, invented by Sir John Herschel.

II. *n.* [For *equinoctial line.*] **1.** In *astron.*, the celestial equator: so called because when the sun is on it the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world.

> Whereby a Ship . . .
> Knowes where she is; and in the Card descries
> What degrees thence the *Equinoctiall* lies.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. A gale or storm occurring at or near the time of an equinox.

> The wind increased to half a gale, while heavy showers kept rattling along the decks. . . . "We are in for it at last." "The *equinoctials!*" "Yes."
> *W. Black*, White Wings, xxi.

equinoctially (ē-kwi-nok′shal-i), *adv.* In the direction of the equinoctial. Formerly also *æquinoctially.*

> The floure [convolvulus] twists *æquinoctially* from the left hand to the right. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iv.

equinox (ē′kwi-noks), *n.* [(ME. *equinoxium*, pl. *equinoxiis*, < L.) < F. *équinoxe*, formerly *equinocce* = Pr. *equinocci* = Sp. Pg. *equinoccio* = It. *equinozio*, < L. *æquinoctium*, the equinox, < *æquus*, equal, + *nox* (*noct-*) = E. *night:* see *night.*] **1.** The moment when the sun crosses the plane of the earth's equator, making the day and night everywhere of equal length (whence the name). There are two annual equinoxes, the *vernal*, which falls in the spring, namely, on the 21st of March according to the Gregorian calendar, and the *autumnal*, which falls in the autumn, namely, on the 22d of September. The term *equinox* is also loosely applied to the *equinoctial points* (which see, under *equinoctial*).

> Live long, nor feel in head or chest
> Our changeful *equinoxes.*
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

2. An equinoctial gale or storm; an equinoctial. [Rare.]

> The passage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,
> Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new,
> No more than usual *equinoxes* blew.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther.

3. Anything equal; an equal measure. [Rare.]

> Do but see his vice;
> 'Tis to his virtue a just *equinox*,
> The one as long as the other.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Precession of the equinoxes. See *precession.*

equinumerant (ē-kwi-nū′me̤-rant), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *numeran(t-)s*, ppr. of *numerare*, number: see *numerate.*] Having or consisting of the same number. [Rare.]

> This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant*, nor yet equiponderant, as to any other, yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins.

equip (ẹ-kwip′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equipped*, ppr. *equipping.* [Formerly *esquip, eskip;* < OF. *equiper, esquiper*, equip, fit out, etc., F. *équiper*, equip (a soldier, horseman, ship, fleet, etc.), > Sp. *esquipar*, fit out a ship, = Pg. *esquipar*, equip (a ship, etc.); < Icel. *skipa*, place in order, arrange, appoint, establish, equip, man (usually of a ship or boat, provide with a crew, but also used of manning a hall with warriors; even a tree is said to be "*alskipadhr* af eplum," fully "equipped" with apples), = Norw. *skipa*, place in order, arrange, appoint, etc., man (a ship or boat), = Sw. *skipa*, administer, distribute, dispense; prob. connected with Icel. Norw. Sw. *skapa* = E. *shape*, form, etc., but the word came to be associated, in both Scand. and Rom., with the notion of furnishing a *ship* (Icel. Norw. *skip* = Sw. *skepp* = Dan. *skib* = D. *schip* = AS. *scip*, E. *ship*): cf. Icel. *skipa upp*, unload a cargo, = Norw. *skipa* (also *skjepa*, *skapa* = Sw. *skeppa*), ship, put on a ship, = Dan. *skibe*, *indskibe*, *afskibe*, ship; so Sp. *esquifar*, arm a boat with oars, fit out a ship, < *esquife*, a small boat, = F. *esquif* (> E. *skiff*), < OHG. *scif*, MHG. *schif* = E. *ship:* see *ship*, *n.* and *v.*] **1.** To fit out; furnish with means for the prosecution of a purpose; provide with whatever is needed for efficient action or service: extended from the fitting out of ships and armies to that of other things, and also of persons either materially or mentally: as, to *equip* a ship with rigging, sails, tackle, etc., for a cruise or voyage; to *equip* a soldier or an army with arms and accoutrements, or a traveler with clothing and conveniences for a journey; to be *equipped* with knowledge and skill for a vocation.

> To me his secret thoughts he first declar'd,
> Then, well *equipp'd*, a rapid bark prepar'd.
> *Hoole*, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xiii.

> I had never heard a parliamentary speech that was so vigorous, or which seemed to come from a man so thoroughly *equipped.*
> *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 286.

Specifically—**2.** To fit up; dress out; array; accoutre.

> The church, as it is now *equipped*, looks more like a green-house than a place of worship. The middle aisle is a very pretty shady walk, and the pews look like so many arbours on each side of it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.

> Then over all, that he might be
> *Equipp'd* from top to toe,
> His long red cloak, well-brush'd and neat,
> He manfully did throw. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

equipage[1] (ek′wi-pā̤j), *n.* [= Sp. *equipaje* = Pg. *equipagem* = It. *equipaggio*, < OF. *equipage*, F. *équipage* = D. G. Dan. *equipage* = Sw. *ekipage;* < OF. *equiper*, F. *équiper*, equip: see *equip.*] **1.** An outfit; provision of means or materials for carrying out a purpose; furniture for efficient service or action; an equipment: specifically applied to the outfit of a ship or an army, including supplies of all kinds for the former, and munitions of war for the latter. For an army, *camp equipage* consists of tents, utensils, and everything necessary for encampment, and *field equipage* consists of military apparatus, means of transport, and all requisites for march or action.

> The Emir Hadge, or Prince of the pilgrims that go to Mecca, is named yearly from Constantinople, and generally continues in the office two years, to make amends for the great expence he is at the first year for his *equipage.*
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 165.

2. Furniture; garniture; accoutrements; habiliments; dress.

> And thus wel armd, and in good *equipage*,
> This Galant came vnto my fathers courte.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 51.

> He never saw so many complete gentlemen in his life, for the number, and in a neater *equipage.*
> *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 21.

> Nowhere, out of tropical regions, is the vernal *equipage* of nature so rich . . . as precisely in this unhappy Egypt.
> *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

3. Retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, etc.; a train of attendants or dependents; especially, a coach with the horses, servants, liveries, harness, etc.: as, the *equipage* of a prince; Lady A.'s *equipage* was the handsomest in the park.

> A Country Squire, with the *Equipage* of a Wife and two Daughters, came to Mrs. Snipwell's Shop while I was there.
> *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iv. 8.

4†. A collection of little implements often carried about the person, either in an étui made for the purpose, or suspended from a chatelaine, especially in the eighteenth century. They consisted of tweezers, a toothpick, an earpick, nail-cleaner, bodkin, and often knife and scissors, and sometimes even the private seal.

> Behold this *equipage* by Mathers wrought,
> With fifty guineas (a great penn'orth) bought,
> See on the toothpick Mars and Cupid strive;
> And both the struggling figures seem alive.
> *Lady M. W. Montagu*, Town Eclogues.

equipage[1] (ek′wi-pā̤j), *v. t.* [< *equipage*[1], *n.*] To furnish with an equipage or outfit.

> Well dressed, well bred,
> Well *equipaged*, is ticket good enough
> To pass us readily through ev'ry door.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 98.

equipage[2]† (ek′wi-pā̤j), *n.* [An erroneous use of *equipage*[1], due to a supposed derivation from L. *æquus*, equal.] Equality. [This sense, as Bishop Jacobson observes, clears up the passage in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," which has perplexed commentators. The expression occurs only in the quarto, and is not found in the best modern editions. *Davies.*

> *Fals.* I will not lend thee a penny.
> *Pist.* I will retort the sum in *equipage.*
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.]

> Nor doth it sound well that the examples of men, though never so godly, should, as to the effect of warranting our actions, stand in so near *equipage* with the commands of God as they are here placed jointly together, without any character of difference so much as in degree.
> *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, Pref. (1655), ii. 10.

equiparable (ẹ-kwip′a-ra̤-bl), *a.* [< L. *æquiparare*, compare, + *-able.*] Comparable. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

equiparance, equiparancy (ẹ-kwip′a̤-rans, -ra̤n-si), *n.* [< *equiparant.*] Identity of reciprocal relations. Thus, cousins are said to be in a relation of *equiparance*, because if A is cousin to B, then B is equally cousin to A. [Rare.]

> Relateds synonymous are usually called relateds of *æquiparancy;* as, friend, rival, etc.
> *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, I. vii. 17.

equiparant (ẹ-kwip′a̤-rant), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *æquiparan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquiparare*, compare: see *equiparate.*] **I.** *n.* Anything whose relation to another thing is that of equiparance. [Rare.]

II. *a.* Identically reciprocal.

equiparate (ẹ-kwip′a̤-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equiparated*, ppr. *equiparating.* [< L. *æquiparatus*, pp. of *æquiparare*, better *æquiperare* (> It. *equiparare* = Sp. Pg. *equiparar*), put on an equality, compare, liken, intrans. become equal to, < *æquus*, equal, + *parare*, make equal, < *par*, equal (cf. LL. *æquipar*, perfectly equal), or (?) *parare*, make ready, prepare. Cf. *compare.*] **1.** To compare. [Rare.]—**2.** To reduce to a level; raze; assimilate. [Rare.]

> Th' emperiall citie, cause of all this woe,
> King Latines throne, this day I'le ruinate,
> And houses tops to th' ground *æquiparate.*
> *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632).

equiparation (ẹ-kwip-a̤-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *æquiparatio(n-)*, *æquiperatio(n-)*, < *æquiparare*, make equal: see *equiparate.*] Equal ranking; the putting on a relation of equality: as, the *equiparation* of legacies effected by changes in the law made by Justinian, who abolished previous artificial distinctions, and enacted that all legacies should be of one kind, and might be sued for by real as well as personal actions. [Rare.]

> The *equiparation* of legacies and singular trust-gifts, and the application of some of their rules to mortis causa donations. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 714.

equipedal (ē-kwi-ped′a̤l), *a.* [= F. *équipède*, < LL. *æquipedus*, also *æquipes* (*-ped-*), equal-footed, isosceles, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] Equal-footed; in *zoöl.*, having the pairs of feet equal.

equipendency (ē-kwi-pen′dẹn-si), *n.* [= Pg. *equipendencia:* see *equipendent* and *-cy.*] The act of hanging in equipoise; the state of being not inclined or determined either way.

> The will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand.
> *South*, Works, I. ii.

equipendent (ē-kwi-pen′dẹnt), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *pendere*, hang: see *pendent.*] Hanging in equipoise; evenly balanced. *Maunder.*

equipendy†, *n.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *pendere*, hang. Cf. *equipendent.*] A plumb-line; a perpendicular or straight line. *Halliwell.*

equipensate† (ē-kwi-pen′sāt), *v. t.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *pensatus*, pp. of *pensare*, weigh, > ult. E. *poise.* Cf. *equipoise.*] To weigh equally; esteem alike. *Coles*, 1717.

equiperiodic (ē-kwi-pē-ri-od′ik), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + NL. *periodus*, period, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or occurring in equal periods: as, *equiperiodic* vibrations.

equipment (ẹ-kwip′mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *équipement*, < *équiper*, equip: see *equip* and *-ment.*] **1.** The act of equipping or fitting out, or the state of being equipped, as for a voyage or an expedition.

> The *equipment* of the fleet was hastened by De Witt.
> *Hume*, Works, vi. 454.

2. Anything that is used in or provided for equipping, as furniture, habiliments, warlike apparatus, necessaries for an expedition or for a voyage, or the knowledge and skill necessary for a vocation: as, the *equipments* of a hotel, a ship, or a railroad; the *equipment* of a man for the ministry, or for the law.

> The several talents which the orator employs, the splendid *equipment* of Demosthenes, of Æschines, . . . deserve a special enumeration. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

> The Greeks generally showed themselves excellent soldiers; their *equipment* made them at once superior to their neighbors. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 132.

Specifically—**3.** *pl. Milit.*, certain of the necessaries for officers and soldiers, as horses, horse-appointments, and accoutrements; the clothes, arms, etc., of a soldier, or certain furnishings for artillery. Thus, the cannoneers' equipments are the priming-wire, vent-punch, thumb-stall, primer-pouch, cartridge-pouch or haversack, and hausse-pouch. The equipments for a field-piece include the vent-cover, paulin, tompion, and strap; the other articles used in the service of cannon are called *implements.*—**Equipment company**, a form of organization common in railroad business, for the purpose of furnishing the rolling-stock or equipment of a railroad or railroads by creating a car-trust (which see, under *trust*), and transferring the contract to do so to the trustee as security for bonds to be issued by the equipment company to raise funds for the purpose of providing the equipment.=**Syn.** 2 and 3. Accoutrement, rigging, gear, outfit.

equipoise (ē′kwi-poiz), *n.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *poise.* Cf. *equipensate.*] **1.** An equal distribution of weight; equality of weight or force; just balance; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced or kept in equilibrium: as, hold the scales in *equipoise.*

> So does the mind, when influenced by a just *equipoise* of the passions, enjoy tranquillity.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xlvii.

The life which is, and that which is to come,
Suspended hang in such nice *equipoise*,
A breath disturbs the balance.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

2. A balancing weight or force; a counterpoise. [Rare.]

From that moment the Scotch aristocracy began to decline; and, the *equipoise* to the clergy being removed, the Church became so powerful that during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was the most effectual obstacle to the progress of Scotland. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. ii.

equipollence, equipollency (ē-kwi-pol′e̤ns, -e̤n-si), *n.* [Formerly also *equipolence, æquipollënce*; < ME. *equipolence* = F. *équipollence* = Sp. *equipolencia* = Pg. *equipollencia* = It. *equipollenza*, < ML. as if **æquipollentia*, < LL. *æquipollen(t-)s*, having equal power: see *equipollent*.] 1. Equality of power or force.

These phænomena do much depend upon a mechanical *æquipollence* of pressure. *Boyle*, Works, III. 612.

2. In *logic*, identity of meaning of two or more propositions.

And if he have noon sich pitaunces,
Late him study in *equipolences*,
And late lies and fallaces. *Rom. of the Rose.*

The immediate inference of *equipollence* is merely the grammatical translation of an affirmation into a double negation, or of a double negation into an affirmation.
Sir W. Hamilton.

3. In *math.*, equality of length with parallelism of direction.

equipollent (ē-kwi-pol′e̤nt), *a.* [ME. *equipolent*, < OF. *equipolent*, F. *équipollent* = Sp. *equipolente* = Pg. It. *equipollente*, < LL. *æquipollen(t-)s* (ML. erroneously *æquipolen(t-)s*), having equal power, equivalent, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *pollen(t-)s*, ppr. of *pollere*, be strong.] 1. Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Superstition is now so well advanced that men of the first blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and votary resolution is made *equipollent* to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon*, Custom and Education (ed. 1887).

2. In *logic*, having the same meaning: applied to two propositions.—3. In *math.*, equal and parallel.

equipollently (ē-kwi-pol′e̤nt-li), *adv.* With equal power.

Both the spirit of God and the power of God St. Paul doth *equipollently* express by the power of the Holy Ghost.
Barrow, Sermons, I. xxxiv.

equiponderance, equiponderancy (ē-kwi-pon′dėr-a̤ns, -a̤n-si), *n.* [= F. *équipondérance* = Pg. *equiponderancia* = It. *equiponderanza*; as *equiponderant* + *-ce*.] Equality of weight; equipoise.

equiponderant (ē-kwi-pon′dėr-a̤nt), *a.* [= F. *équipondérant* = Sp. Pg. It. *equiponderante*, < ML. *æquiponderan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquiponderare*, regard as equal, compare: see *equiponderate*.] 1. Being of the same weight; evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise.

Suppose in the two scales of a balance there was placed two equally capacious and *equiponderant* phials.
Boyle, Works, III. 633.

2. Of equal weight, force, or influence.

Having accurately weighed the reasons, . . . I find them . . . nearly *equiponderant*.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 1.

equiponderate (ē-kwi-pon′dėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equiponderated*, ppr. *equiponderating*. [< ML. *æquiponderare*, tr., regard as equal, compare (= It. *equiponderare* = Sp. Pg. *equiponderar*), < L. *æquus*, equal, + *ponderare*, weigh: see *ponder*.] I. *intrans.* To be equal in weight; weigh as much as another thing. [Rare.]

The evidence on each side doth *equiponderate*.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 1.

II. *trans.* To weigh as much as in an opposite scale; counterbalance.

More than *equiponderated* the declension in that direction. *De Quincey.*

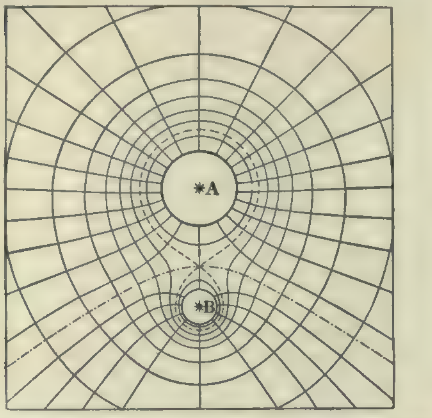
equiponderous† (ē-kwi-pon′dėr-us), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight: see *ponderous*.] Having equal weight. *Bailey.*

equipondious† (ē-kwi-pon′di-us), *a.* [< L. *æquipondium*, an equal weight, counterpoise, < *æquus*, equal, + *pondus*, a weight.] Having equal weight on both sides.

The Scepticks affected an indifferent *equipondious* neutrality. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci., xxiii.

equipotential (ē′kwi-pō-ten′sha̤l), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *potentia*, power: see *potential*.] In *physics*, connected with a single value of the potential. See *potential*.

These planes and their bounding line around the mountain are called with respect to gravitation *equipotential* planes and *equipotential* lines.
J. Trowbridge, New Physics, p. 164.



Equipotential Lines about two similarly electrified spheres, *A* and *B*, the quantities of electricity being as 2 : 1. The lines of force are also shown radiating from the spheres. (Maxwell.)

Equipotential line, a line drawn on an equipotential surface; one along which the potential is everywhere the same. Thus, if two points in an electrically equipotential line be joined by a conductor, no flow through the conductor will take place.—**Equipotential surface**, a surface throughout which the potential (see *potential*) is everywhere the same; one which is everywhere perpendicular to the lines of force which it meets. If a particle were subject to the attractions and repulsions of a number of bodies that were held motionless, there would be a resultant force upon it in some certain direction. If, while held so that it could not acquire momentum, it were either allowed to move as urged by the resultant force or compelled to move directly counter thereto, it would describe a course, called a *line of force*, having an attracting body at one extremity and a repelling one at the other, or else passing off to infinity in one direction or the other. Through every point of space there would be such a line; and a surface so bending as to be everywhere perpendicular to these lines of force would be an *equipotential* or *level surface*. If such a surface were to be rendered impenetrable, the particle could lie upon it without tendency to move along it in any direction. Similarly, if any two points of an electrically equipotential surface are joined by a conductor, no flow will take place. The term *equipotential* is most generally used as applying to electrical or magnetic forces, but is also extended to gravitation, or forces having any origin whatever.

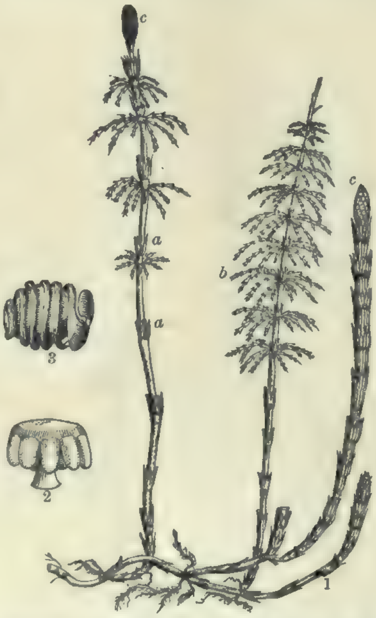
equiprobabilist (ē-kwi-prob′a̤-bil-ist), *n.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *probabilis*, probable, + *-ist*.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, one of a school of casuists. See the extract.

Equiprobabilists, who teach that in a balance of opinions the less safe opinion may be lawfully followed, provided it be as probable, or nearly as probable, as its opposite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 636.

equirotal (ē-kwi-rō′ta̤l), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *rota*, a wheel, + *-äl*.] Having wheels of the same size or diameter; having equal rotation.

équisé (ā-kwē-zā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *aiguisé*.

equisegmental (ē″kwi-seg-men′ta̤l), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *segmental*.] In *math.*, having equal segments: applied to two lines such that to any segment of the one corresponds an equal segment of the other.



1. *Equisetum sylvaticum*: *a*, *a*, sheath crowned with teeth; *b*, branches; *c*, *c*, fruiting spikes. 2. Clypeola, bearing sporangia. 3. Spore, with elaters coiled about it. (2 and 3 magnified.) (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Equisetaceæ (ek″wi-sẹ-tā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Equisetum* + *-aceæ*.] A very distinct natural order of vascular cryptogamous plants. Perennial, solid, running rootstocks are present in most cases, producing usually upright hollow stems with a grooved surface. In addition to the central canal of the latter, there is near the surface a circle of smaller canals (vallicular canals), opposite to the grooves (valliculæ) which mark the surface. Opposite the ridges is another set of still smaller cavities (carinal canals). The stomata are in the grooves, in some species forming a row on each side of the groove. The cuticle of the stem in many species contains a large amount of silica. The stem is jointed, and the central canal is intercepted by a partition (diaphragm) at each joint. Each joint bears at its upper end a circle of leaves which are united to form a sheath, while their tips project as teeth, which are deciduous in some species, in others persistent. Branches, when present, are formed in whorls at the joints of the stem, which they resemble, except in the absence of the central canal; and these may be again branched. The stems are either perennial and evergreen or annual. The fructification, borne either by the vegetative stems or by special fruiting stems, is a terminal conical structure whose central axis bears numerous angular, shield-shaped bodies (clypeolas) attached by horizontal pedicels. Each clypeola bears from 6 to 9 sporangia, which open on their inner side and discharge their spores. The spores are spherical. The outer coat breaks into four slender, club-shaped filaments (elaters), which are attached to one side of the spore, and are coiled about it when moist, uncurling when dry. Their elasticity aids the discharge of the spores from the sporangia, and favors distribution. The germination of the spores results in irregularly lobed diœcious prothallia above ground. *Equisetum* is the only genus. See cut in preceding column.

equisetaceous (ek″wi-sẹ-tā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, pertaining to the *Equisetaceæ*.

equisetic (ek-wi-sē′tik), *a.* [< *Equisetum* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to, existing in, or derived from *Equisetum*.—**Equisetic acid.** Same as *aconitic acid* (which see, under *aconitic*).

equisetiform (ek-wi-sē′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Equisetum* + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of *Equisetum*; resembling *Equisetum*.

Equisetites (ek″wi-sẹ-tī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Equisetum* + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil plants, belonging to the *Calamariæ*, an order represented at the present time by the *Equisetaceæ* (which see). This genus, although now of little importance, was once most widely distributed, and formed a very conspicuous portion of the flora of the earth, especially during the Carboniferous and Triassic periods. There is much difficulty in classifying the fossil *Equisetaceæ*, in consequence of the imperfect preservation of important portions of the specimens studied. By some authors the genus *Equisetites* is not admitted as having been clearly established. Some also retain the name *Equisetaceæ* (instead of *Calamariæ*) for the fossil order, as well as for the recent.

Equisetum (ek-wi-sē′tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *equisætum*, *-sæta*, *-sætis*, < *equus*, a horse, + *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle.] A genus of plants, constituting alone the order *Equisetaceæ*. There are about 25 species known, of which 8 are found in Great Britain and 13 in North America, some being common to both countries. The cuticle abounds in silica, on which account the stems of some species are used for polishing wood and metal. *Equisetum hiemale*, the scouring-rush, is best suited for this purpose, and is largely imported into England from the Netherlands. The species of *Equisetum* are popularly called *horsetails*. See cut in preceding column.

equisided (ē′kwi-sī-ded), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *side*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Equilateral. [Rare.]

equison (ek′wi-so̤n), *n.* [< L. *equiso(n-)*, a groom, stable-boy, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] A horse-jockey; one who manages race-horses. [Rare.]

Who announces to the world the works and days of Newmarket, the competitors at its games, their horses, their *equisons*, and colours. *Landor*, Southey and Porson.

equisonance (ē′kwi-sō-na̤ns), *n.* [Formerly also *æquisonance*; = F. *équisonnance*; < *equisonant*.] In *anc.* and *medieval music*, such consonance as that of the unison, the octave, or the double octave.

equisonant (ē′kwi-sō-na̤nt), *a.* [Formerly also *æquisonant*; < L. *æquus*, equal, + *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*.] In *music*, unisonal or consonant in the octave or double octave.

equitable (ek′wi-ta̤-bl), *a.* [< F. *équitable* = Sp. *equitable*; as *equity* + *-able*.] 1. According to the principles of equity; just and right under all the circumstances of the particular case; fair and equal: as, an *equitable* decision; an *equitable* distribution.

The law of Moses did allow of retaliation in case of real injuries, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; and so, by an *equitable* construction of the law, it may extend to personal affronts. *Stillingfleet*, Works, IV. vii.

I can demand it as my right by the most *equitable* law in nature. *Goldsmith*, To Edward Mills.

2. Pertaining to or dependent upon strict equity or justice; regarding or relating to abstract right in individual cases: applied in law to the administration of justice by courts of equity, and to the principles established and methods

of procedure practised by them: as, *equitable* rights or remedies; *equitable* rules or powers. See *equity.*

There is hardly a subject of litigation, between individuals, which may not involve those ingredients of fraud, accident, trust, or hardship, which would render the matter an object of *equitable*, rather than of legal, jurisdiction, as the distinction is known and established in several of the states. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. lxxx.

Equitable assets. (*a*) Property not leviable under execution, and only to be reached by interposition of a court of equity. (*b*) Property belonging to the estate of a decedent by law not subject to payment of his debts in course of administration, but voluntarily charged by the testator with payment of debts generally, or upon which equity fastens a trust for that purpose.—**Equitable conversion,** a transformation of a fund from real to personal or from personal to real, assumed in equity to have been made in order to secure the application to the succession to or administration of that fund of the principles which the intention of a testator or the rights of parties interested require. Thus, where a will imperatively directs real property to be sold and distributed as money, the court may treat the fund as equitably converted from the testator's death, although the executors neglect to make an actual conversion into money.—**Equitable defense** or **plea,** a defense or plea which, though it would not be available at common law, is available under the rules of equity.—**Equitable disseizin, estate, estoppel, mortgage, owner, seizin, waste,** etc. See the nouns.—**Equitable title.** See *equitable estate*, under *estate.*=**Syn. 1.** Fair, upright, honest, even-handed.

equitableness (ek′wi-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being equitable or impartial; justice; equity; fairness: as, the *equitableness* of a judge; the *equitableness* of a decision, or of a distribution of property.

Demonstrating both the *equitableness* and practicableness of the thing. *Locke.*

equitably (ek′wi-tạ-bli), *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially; fairly.

Now, say the objectors, had the law concealed a future state from the Jews, it is plain they were not *equitably* dealt with, since they were to be judged in a future state. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, i. 4.

More justly and perhaps more *equitably.* *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

equitancy (ek′wi-tạn-si), *n.* [< *equitan(t)* + *-cy.*] Horsemanship. [Rare.]

equitangential (ē-kwi-tan-jen′shal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *tangential.*] Having equal tangents.—**Equitangential curve.** See *curve.*

equitant (ek′wi-tạnt), *a.* [= F. *équitant* (in sense 2), < L. *equitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *equitare*, ride, < *eques* (*equit-*), a horseman, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus.*] **1.** Riding on horseback; mounted upon a horse. *Smart.* [Rare.]—**2.** Straddling. Hence—(*a*) In *bot.*, conduplicate and overlapping: applied to distichous leaves whose crowded, conduplicate bases successively overlap from below upward, the upper part of the leaf being a flat, vertical blade; also to a form of vernation in which two-ranked (distichous) or three-ranked leaves similarly overlap.

The leaves of the Iris are said to be *equitant.* *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 383.

(*b*) In *entom.*, applied to the antennæ or other jointed organs when they are compressed, and each joint appears to be longitudinally folded, inclosing the base of the succeeding one.

equitation (ek-wi-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *équitation* = Sp. *equitacion* = Pg. *equitação* = It. *equitazione*, < L. *equitatio(n-)*, < *equitare*, pp. *equitatus*, ride: see *equitant.*] **1.** The act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

The pretender to *equitation* mounted. *Irving.*

There is a species of *equitation* peculiar to our native land, in which a rail from the nearest fence . . . is converted into a steed. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 203.

2†. A ride on horseback.

I haue lately made a few rural *equitations* to visit some seats, gardens, etc. Quoted in *Nichols's* Illus. of Lit. History, IV. 497.

equitemporaneous (ē-kwi-tem-pọ-rā′nẹ-us), *a.* [= It. *equitemporaneo*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporal*¹, and cf. *contemporaneous.*] Isochronous; occupying the same length of time. [Rare.]

Till Galileo . . . took notice of the vibrations with a mathematical eye, men knew not this property of swinging bodies, that the greater and smaller arches were, as to sense, *equitemporaneous.* *Boyle*, Works, III. 476.

equites (ek′wi-tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *eques*, a horseman, knight, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus.*] **1.** In ancient Rome, the knights, a body originally constituting the cavalry of the army, of patrician rank, and equipped by the state, but afterward comprising also rich plebeians, and in part finding their own equipments. The equites, or the *equestrian order* (in distinction from the *senatorial order*), finally lost in great part their distinctive military character, and were constituted as a class intermediate between the senatorial order and the ordinary citizens, based on certain limits of property, with a prescriptive right to judicial and financial offices, to high military rank, and to some social distinctions.

2†. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a Linnean group of butterflies, corresponding to the old genus *Papilio.*

equitoon (ek-wi-tön′), *n.* A kind of African antelope, *Antelope adenota*, found on the Gambia. Also called *kobana.*

equity (ek′wi-ti), *n.* [< ME. *equitee*, < OF. *equite*, F. *équité* = Pr. *equitat* = Sp. *equidad* = Pg. *equidade* = It. *equità*, < L. *æquita(t-)s*, equality, justice, fairness, < *æquus*, equal, just, fair: see *equal.*] **1.** That which is equally right or just to all concerned; equal or impartial justice; fairness; impartiality.

This Kyng is so rightfulle and of *equytee* in his Doomes that men may go sykerlyche thorghe out alle his Contree. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 198.

He dede *equite* to alle euene-forth his powere. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 305.

With righteousness shall he judge the world, and the people with *equity.* Ps. xcviii. 9.

Justice is not postponed. A perfect *equity* adjusts its balance in all parts of life. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. In *law:* (*a*) Fairness in the adjustment of conflicting interests; the application of the dictates of good conscience to the settlement of controversies: often called *natural equity.*

Equity in Law is the same that the Spirit is in Religion, what every one pleases to make it. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 46.

(*b*) The system of jurisprudence or body of doctrines and rules as to what is equitable and fair and what is not, by which the defects of, and the incidental hardships resulting from, the inflexibility of the forms and the universality of the rules of the common-law tribunals are corrected or remedied, and substantial justice is done. In the early history of the English people it was found, as society advanced, that many grievances arose which were not included in the classes of cases which the common law authorized the judges to take cognizance of. Hence it became customary for those who could not obtain redress in the courts, because no common-law action appropriate to their grievance had been sanctioned, or because the common law, while equitable and fair in its general application, was unfair in its application to their particular case, to apply to the king in Parliament or in council for justice. Petitioners in such cases (if it could be shown that there was no adequate remedy at law, or that the operation of the common law was unfair in its application to the particular case in hand) were referred to the chancellor (originally an ecclesiastic), the keeper of the king's conscience, who, after hearing the parties, required what was equitable and just to be done, under penalty of imprisonment, excommunication, etc. Thus, the common-law remedy of collecting a debt by getting judgment and execution became established at a time when property consisted almost entirely of lands and goods; but as wealth increased, and appeared in the forms of intangible property, such as valuable rights in action, contracts, securities, patents, copyrights, etc., the chancellor would entertain a complaint (called a *bill in equity*) from a creditor, setting forth that he was unable to collect his judgment out of property that could be reached by legal process, and that the debtor had other property which ought to be applied in payment, and asking that the defendant be compelled to do what equity and good conscience required to be done. The chancellor (the Court of Chancery) could compel the debtor to assign his intangible property to a receiver, a mode of relief which the law had never conferred on a sheriff the power to afford. Or if a creditor, to secure his demand, obtained from his debtor a deed which in terms was an absolute conveyance, and was proceeding to enforce it as if it were so intended, the Court of Chancery would entertain a complaint from the debtor offering to pay the debt, and asking to be allowed to redeem the land. The steady growth of the complexities of property and of business and social relations increased the cases requiring equitable remedies to supply the deficiency of common-law remedies, or equitable interference with the unconscionable enforcement of common-law rules, until the procedure in equity developed a substantive system of doctrines and remedies covering a great variety of subjects scarcely contemplated by the common law. In England and the United States the doctrines of the common law have now generally been subjected to the established modifications introduced by equity, and in many jurisdictions the two systems of rules thus merged and modified are administered by the same courts. This new system is generally known in the United States as the *code practice*, or the *new* or *reformed procedure.*

There is not . . . a single department of the law which is more completely fenced in by principle, or that is better limited by considerations of public convenience, both in doctrine and discipline, than *equity.* *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 540.

(*c*) The court or jurisdiction in which these doctrines are applied: as, a suit in *equity.* (*d*) An equitable right; that to which one is justly entitled; specifically, a right recognized by courts of equity which the common law did not provide for: as, the wife's *equity*, or her right, when her husband sought to enforce his common-law claim to reduce her property to his own possession, to have a portion of it settled on herself. (*e*) The remaining interest belonging to one who has pledged or mortgaged his property, or the surplus of value which may remain after the property has been disposed of for the satisfaction of liens. [U. S.] (*f*) A right or obligation incident to a property or contract as between two persons, but not incident to the property or contract from its own nature. In this sense used in the plural. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*—**Equity of a statute,** effect given to a statute in accordance with what is deemed its reason and spirit, which might not be given to it by a strictly literal reading.—**Equity of redemption.** (*a*) The right of a mortgager or a pledger by absolute deed to redeem the property by paying the debt, even after forfeiture, but before sale under foreclosure, or unconditional transfer of title, or before this right is barred by statutes of limitation. (*b*) In conveyancing, in the United States, the ownership of or title to real property which is subject to a mortgage: sometimes simply called *equity.*—**Equity side of the court,** or **equity term,** in a court in which both equity and the common law are separately retained and administered, a session or a term in which causes in equity are heard, as distinguished from those in which common-law causes are heard.=**Syn. 1.** Rectitude, fairness, honesty, uprightness.—**2.** *Right, Law*, etc. See *justice.*

equity-draftsman (ek′wi-ti-dråfts′man), *n.* In England, a barrister who draws pleadings in equity.

equivale (ē′kwi-vāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equivaled*, ppr. *equivaling.* [< LL. *æquivalere*, have equal power, be equivalent, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *valere*, be strong, have power: see *valiant*, *valid*, and cf. *equivalent.*] To be equivalent to. [Rare.]

A unit of thought would *equivale* many units of life; and a unit of life, many units of purely mechanical force. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 515.

equivalence (ẹ-kwiv′ạ-lẹns), *n.* [= F. *équivalence* = Sp. Pg. *equivalencia* = It. *equivalenza*, < ML. *æquivalentia*, < LL. *æquivalen(t-)s*, equivalent: see *equivalent.*] The condition of being equivalent; equality in value; correspondence in signification, force, nature, or the like: as, a universal *equivalence* of weights and measures is extremely desirable; exact *equivalence* between different words is rare. Also *equivalency.*

To restore him to some proportion or *equivalence* with that state of grace from whence he is fallen. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 182.

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny. *Bp. Smalridge.*

Since we regard as the highest life that which, like our own, shows great complexity in the correspondences, . . . the *equivalence* between degree of life and degree of correspondence is unquestionable. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 32.

Equivalence of force, the doctrine that force of one kind becomes transformed into force of another kind of the same value. See *energy.*—**Equivalence of functions.** See *function.*

equivalence† (ẹ-kwiv′ạ-lẹns), *v. t.* [< *equivalence, n.*] To be equivalent to; counterpoise.

Whether the resistibility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

equivalency (ẹ-kwiv′ạ-lẹn-si), *n.* **1.** Same as *equivalence.*—**2.** In *chem.*, the property possessed by an element or radical of combining with another element or radical or of replacing it in a compound body in definite and unalterable proportions. The word is sometimes used as synonymous with *valence* or *quantivalence*, as in the extract. See *law of equivalents*, under *equivalent.*

A radicle may as a rule be made to change its *equivalency*, or basic power, by the removal of hydrogen. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 1068.

equivalent (ẹ-kwiv′ạ-lẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *équivalent* = Sp. Pg. It. *equivalente*, < LL. *æquivalen(t-)s*, having equal power, ppr. of *æquivalere*, have equal power: see *equivale.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Equal in value, force, measure, power, effect, import, or meaning; correspondent; agreeing; tantamount: as, circumstantial evidence may be almost *equivalent* to full proof.

There is no Request of yours but is *equivalent* to a Command with me. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 34.

Samson, far renown'd,
The dread of Israel's foes, who with a strength
Equivalent to angels, walk'd their streets,
None offering fight. *Milton*, S. A., l. 343.

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent.* *South*, Sermons.

Expressions which are identical are also *equivalent*, but the converse does not hold. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 80.

If the constraining force be not literally law, but something of *equivalent* effect, such as a social opinion or expectation, the morality that results will be of the same kind. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 159.

2. In *geol.*, contemporaneous in origin; corresponding in position in the scale of rocks: as, the *equivalent* strata of different countries. See II., 2.—**3.** In *geom.*, having equal areas or equal dimensions: said of surfaces or magnitudes.—**4.** In *biol.*, having the same morphic valence; homologous in structure.—**Calculus of equivalent statements.** See *calculus.*

II. *n.* **1.** That which is equal in value, measure, power, force, import, or meaning, to something else; something that corresponds, balances, compensates, etc.

For every dinner he gave them, they returned an *equivalent* in praise. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

[Some men] fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another. *Rogers.*

2. In *geol.*, a stratum or series of strata in one district formed contemporaneously with a stratum or series of a different lithological character in a different region, or occupying the same relative position in the scale of rocks, and agreeing in the character of its fossils if deposited under similar circumstances: thus, the Caen building-stone of France is the *equivalent* of the English Bath oölite.—**Endosmotic equivalent.** See *endosmotic.*—**Law of equivalents,** in *chem.*, the law that the several combining weights of any number of bodies which form compounds with a given other body are either the same or simple multiples of the combining weights of these several bodies when they form compounds with one another. Thus, if a body A unite with other bodies B, C, D, then the quantities B, C, D (the letters being used to denote the combining quantities as well as the bodies) which unite with it, or some simple multiples of these quantities, represent for the most part the proportions in which they unite among themselves. The various quantities A, B, C, D (or multiples of them) are termed the *equivalents* of one another. Thus, 1 part by weight of hydrogen unites with 8 parts by weight of oxygen to form water, with 35.5 of chlorin to form hydrochloric acid, with 16 of sulphur to form sulphureted hydrogen; these quantities or their multiples are therefore regarded as equivalents of one another, 8 parts of oxygen uniting with 35.5 of chlorin to form chlorin monoxid (Cl_2O), and 16 of sulphur with 8 × 2 of oxygen to form sulphurous oxid (SO_2). When the atomic weights are taken into account ($H = 1$, $O = 16$, $S = 32$, $Cl = 35.5$), it is seen that one atom of hydrogen is the combining equivalent of one of chlorin, and two atoms of hydrogen of one of oxygen and one of sulphur; and taking the quantivalence of hydrogen as unity, chlorin is *univalent*, oxygen and sulphur are *bivalent*. Upon this equivalency or quantivalence of the different elements is based their classification into *monads*, *dyads*, *triads*, *tetrads*, etc., and accents (sloping strokes) are frequently appended to the symbols in a formula to show to which class the bodies belong, as H_2O'', $N'''H_3$, $C''''H_4$ or $C^{iv}H_4$.—**Mechanical** or **dynamic equivalent of heat,** in *physics*, the amount of mechanical energy which is equivalent to (that is, which when transformed into heat will produce) one heat unit. This constant quantity has been determined in several ways. The first accurate experiments were by Joule, who measured the amount of heat produced by the friction of a paddle-wheel in a vessel of water, the energy required to turn the paddle being supplied by a known weight descending through a known distance. Joule found that to raise one pound of water 1° F. (heat unit), 772 foot-pounds of mechanical work were required, and to raise it through 1° C., 1,390 foot-pounds. This constant is often called *Joule's equivalent*. See *heat.*—**Morphological equivalents,** the similar forms which occur in different genetic series having a common origin, and probably due to similar causes. *A. Hyatt.*

equivalent (ẹ̄-kwiv′ạ-lẹnt), *v. t.* [< *equivalent*, *a.*] To produce or constitute an equivalent to; answer in full proportion; equal or equalize. *J. N. Lockyer.*

equivalently (ẹ̄-kwiv′ạ-lẹnt-li), *adv.* **1.** In an equivalent manner.

We seldom in kind, or *equivalently*, are ourselves clear of that which we charge upon others. *Barrow*, Works, I. xx.

2†. In a manner equal to the occasion; sufficiently; adequately.

Insufficient am I
His grace to magnify,
And laude *equivalently*.
Skelton, Poems, p. 88.

equivalue (ē-kwi-val′ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equivalued*, ppr. *equivaluing*. [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *value*. Cf. *equivale*.] To put the same value upon; rate as equal. [Rare.]

He has the fault of all our antiquaries, to *equivalue* the noble and the rabble of authorities. *W. Taylor*, in Robberds, I. 470.

equivalve (ē′kwi-valv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *valva*, the leaf of a door, a folding door: see *valve*.] **I.** *a.* In *conch.*, having valves equal in size and form, as a bivalve mollusk. Also *equivalvular*. =**Syn.** See *equilateral*.

II. *n.* A bivalve shell in which the valves are of equal size and form.

equivalved (ē′kwi-valvd), *a.* [< *equivalve* + *-ed*².] Same as *equivalve*. [Rare.]

equivalvular (ē-kwi-val′vụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *equivalve*, after *valvular*.] Same as *equivalve*.

equivocacy† (ẹ̄-kwiv′ọ̄-kạ̄-si), *n.* [< *equivoca(te)*, *a.*, + *-cy*.] Equivocalness.

It is unreasonable to ascribe the *equivocacy* of this form unto the hatching of a toad. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

equivocal (ẹ̄-kwiv′ọ̄-kạl), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *equivocale*, < LL. *æquivocus*, of like sound, ambiguous: see *equivoke*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being of doubtful signification; capable of being understood in different senses; ambiguous; doubtful: as, an *equivocal* word, term, or sense; an *equivocal* answer.

The beauties of Shakspere are not of so dim or *equivocal* a nature as to be visible only to learned eyes. *Jeffrey.*

One man's gift is to tell the truth. . . . He does not know how to say anything which is insincere, or even *equivocal* or dubious. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 418.

2. Of doubtful quality, origin, or significance; capable of being ascribed to different motives or causes; suspicious; dubious: as, an *equivocal* character; *equivocal* relations; an *equivocal* reputation.

For this reason he has cut but an *equivocal* figure in benevolent societies. *Lamb*, My Relations.

3†. Equivocating.

What an *equivocal* companion is this! *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

Equivocal action. See *action.*—**Equivocal cause†,** a principal cause which is of a different nature from and better than its effect.—**Equivocal chord.** See *chord*, 4.—**Equivocal generation,** in *biol.*, a supposed spontaneous evolution from something of a different kind. See *spontaneous generation*, under *generation*, and *abiogenesis*.—**Equivocal symptom,** in *pathol.*, a symptom which may arise from several different diseases.—**Equivocal test,** an inconclusive test.

I know well enough how *equivocal* a *test* this kind of popular opinion forms of the merit that obtained it [public confidence]. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

=**Syn.** *Doubtful*, *Ambiguous*, etc. (see *obscure*, *a.*); indeterminate.

II. *n.* A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different interpretations.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us? *Dennis.*

In languages of great ductility, *equivocals* like those just referred to are rarely found. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 168.

equivocally (ẹ̄-kwiv′ọ̄-kạl-i), *adv.* In an equivocal manner; so as to leave the matter uncertain; ambiguously; uncertainly; doubtfully.

Which [courage and constancy] he that wanteth is no other than *equivocally* a gentleman, as an image or carcase is a man. *Barrow*, Sermon on Industry in our Several Callings.

No language is so copious as to supply words and phrases for every complex idea, or so correct as not to include many *equivocally* denoting different ideas. *Madison*, Federalist, No. xxxvii.

equivocalness (ẹ̄-kwiv′ọ̄-kạl-nes), *n.* [< *equivocal* + *-ness*.] The character of being equivocal; ambiguity; double meaning.

The *equivocalness* of the title gave a handle to those that came after. *Waterland*, Hist. Athanasian Creed, viii.

equivocant (ẹ̄-kwiv′ọ̄-kạnt), *a.* [< ML. *æquivocan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquivocari*, be called by the same name, have the same sound: see *equivocate*, *v.*] **1.** Having like sounds but different significations.—**2.** Equivocal.

An answere by oracle . . . which verely was true, but no less ambiguous and *equivocant*, Aio te, Æacide, Romanos vincere posse, I say, thyself Æacides the Romans vanquish may. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 224.

equivocate (ẹ̄-kwiv′ọ̄-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equivocated*, ppr. *equivocating*. [< ML. *æquivocatus*, pp. of *æquivocari*, be called by the same name, have the same sound (> It. *equivocare* = Sp. Pg. *equivocar* = F. *équivoquer*, equivocate), < LL. *æquivocus*, having the same sound, ambiguous: see *equivocal*, *equivoke*.] **I.** *intrans.* To use words of a doubtful signification; express one's opinions in terms which admit of different interpretations; specifically, to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; prevaricate.

They were taught by the Jesuits to *equivocate* on oath. *Proceedings against Garnet* (1606), sig. V, 3.

You have a sly *equivocating* vein
That suits me not. *Shelley*, The Cenci, i. 2.

Prebendaries and rectors were not ashamed to avow that they had *equivocated*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

II.† *trans.* To render equivocal; render false or lying.

He *equivocated* his vow by a mental reservation. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Richard III., p. 142.

equivocate† (ẹ̄-kwiv′ọ̄-kāt), *a.* [< ML. *æquivocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having a double signification.

equivocation (ẹ̄-kwiv-ọ̄-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *équivocation* = Sp. *equivocacion* = Pg. *equivocação* = It. *equivocazione*, < ML. *æquivocatio(n-)*, < *æquivocari*, have the same sound: see *equivocate*, *v.*] **1.** In *logic*, a fallacy depending upon the double signification of some one word: distinguished from *amphibology*, which depends upon the doubtful interpretation of a whole sentence.

The great sophism of all sophisms being *equivocation* or ambiguity of words and phrase, specially of such words as are most general and intervene in every inquiry. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. iii. 394.

Although there be no less than six [verbal fallacies], yet are there but two thereof worthy our notation, and unto which the rest may be referred: that is, the fallacy of *equivocation*, and amphibology, which conclude from the ambiguity of some one word, or the ambiguous syntaxis of many put together. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

2. Ambiguity of speech; specifically, the use, with a view to mislead, of words or expressions susceptible of a double signification; prevarication.

To lurk under shifting ambiguities and *equivocations* of words in matters of principal weight is childish. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 1.

I pull in resolution, and begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

=**Syn.** *Prevarication*, etc. (see *evasion*); shuffling, quibbling, quibble, equivoke.

equivocator (ẹ̄-kwiv′ọ̄-kā-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *æquivocator*, < *æquivocari*, have the same sound: see *equivocate*.] One who equivocates; a prevaricator.

Knock, knock: who's there i' the other devil's name? 'Faith, here's an *equivocator*, that could swear in both the scales against either scale; . . . yet could not equivocate to heaven; O, come in, *equivocator*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

A secret liar or *equivocator* is such a one as by mental reservations, and other tricks, deceives him to whom he speaks, being lawfully called to deliver all the truth. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 390.

equivocatory (ẹ̄-kwiv′ọ̄-kạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *equivocate* + *-ory*.] Indicating or characterized by equivocation. *Craig.*

equivock†, *n.* See *equivoke*.

equivoke, equivoque (ek′wi-vōk), *n.* [Formerly also *equivock*; = G. *equivoque* = Dan. *ekvivok* = Sw. *ekivok*, < F. *équivoque* = Pr. *equivoc* = Sp. *equívoco* = Pg. It. *equivoco*, < L. *æquivocus*, of like sound, of the same sound but of different senses, ambiguous, < *æquus*, equal, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice, sound, word, *vocare*, call: see *vocal*.] **1†.** One of two or more things of different nature but having the same name or designated by the same vocable.

I know your *equivocks*,
You are growne the better fathers of 'em o' late.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

Equivokes be such things as have one self name, and yet be divers in substance or definition: as a natural dog and a certain star in the firmament are both called by one name in Latin, Canis, yet they be nothing like in substance, kind, or nature. *Blundeville* (1599).

2. An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations.

I loved you almost twenty years ago; I thought of you as well as I do now; better was beyond the power of conception; or, to avoid an *equivoque*, beyond the extent of my ideas. *Bolingbroke*, To Swift.

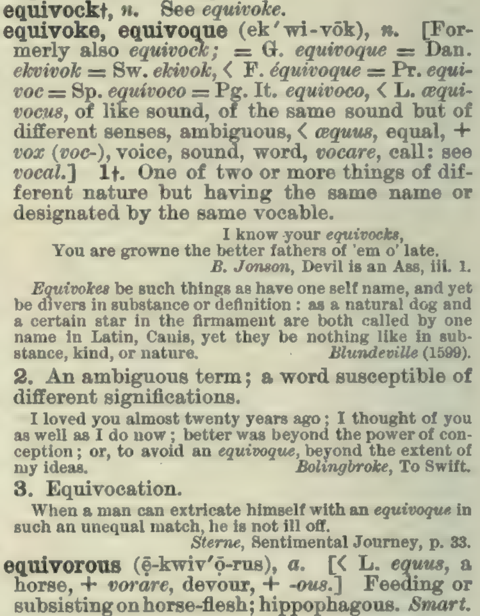
3. Equivocation.

When a man can extricate himself with an *equivoque* in such an unequal match, he is not ill off. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 33.

equivorous (ẹ̄-kwiv′ọ̄-rus), *a.* [< L. *equus*, a horse, + *vorare*, devour, + *-ous*.] Feeding or subsisting on horse-flesh; hippophagous. *Smart.*

Equivorous Tartars. *Quarterly Rev.*

Equula (ek′wọ̈-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *equula*, a little mare.] A genus of fishes, type of the family *Equulidæ*, embracing a few species of the West Indies and the Pacific ocean, as *E. edentula*.



Equula edentula.

Equuleus (e-kwö′lẹ̄-us), *n.* [L., usually contr. *eculeus*, a colt, a rack (instrument of torture) in the shape of a horse, dim. of *equus*, a horse.] **1.** An ancient northern constellation, supposed to represent a horse's head. It lies west of the head of Pegasus, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude. Also *Equiculus*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a kind of rack used for extorting confessions from suspected or accused persons.—**Equuleus pictoris** [painter's easel], generally called *Pictor*, a southern constellation invented by Lacaille. It lies south of the Dove and west of Canopus, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

Equulidæ (e-kwö′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Equula* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Equula*. They have an oblong, compressed body covered with deciduous cycloid scales, an elevated supra-occipital crest, very protractile jaws, minute teeth on the jaws and none on the palate, a long dorsal fin with about 8 spines in front, and a long anal fin with 3 spines. These fishes have been generally approximated to the scombroids, but have rather the aspect of *Gerridæ*. About 20 species of small size occur in the Indo-Pacific region.

Equus (ē′kwus), *n.* [L., a horse, = AS. *eoh*, *eh* (poet.), a horse, = OS. *ehu* = OHG. *ehu*, a horse, = Icel. *jōr*, acc. *jō* (poet.), a horse, stallion, = Gr. *ἵππος*, dial. *ἴκκος* = Skt. *açva*, a horse.] The typical genus of the family *Equidæ*, formerly conterminous with the family, now often restricted to the horses proper, as distinguished from the asses and zebras. The horse is *E. caballus*. See *horse*, and cut under *Equidæ*.

er†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *ere*^{1}.

-er^1. [< ME. *-ere* (in early ME., as in AS., the final *e* was sounded), < AS. *-ere* = OS. *-eri* = OFries. *-ere*, *-er* = D. *-er* = MLG. *-ere*, *-er*, LG. *-er* = OHG. *-āri*, *-ări*, *-eri*, MHG. *-ere*, *-er*, G. *-er* = Icel. *-ari* = Sw. *-are* = Dan. *-er* = Goth. *-arei-s*; a common Teut. formative, suffixed to verbs to form nouns of the agent, as in AS. *bæcere*, a baker, *creópere*, a creeper (cripple), *delfere*, a delver, etc.; = L. *-āriu-s* (whence directly E. *-ary*^{1}, *-ari-an*, and ult. *-er*^{2}) = Gr. *-ήριο-ς* (in L. and Gr. forming adjectives (used also as nouns) from nouns or verbs); orig. a compound suffix, < **-ar* + *-ia*.] An English suffix, originally and properly attached to verbs to form nouns of the agent, as in *baker*, *creeper*, *delver*, *driver*, *reader*, *sower*, *writer*, etc. Though denoting usually a person, it may denote also, or only, a thing, as *ruler*, *heater*, *grater*, *poker*, etc. In use it is equivalent to the Latin *-or* in such forms as *instructor*, one who instructs, *actor*, one who acts, *confessor*, one who confesses, etc. Accordingly, English verbs from Latin supine or perfect participle stems may form their noun of the agent with English *-er*^{1} or Latin *-or*: *instructer* or *instructor*, *confesser* or *confessor*, etc. Usually they prefer the Latin form, taking it directly (or mediately through Middle English *-our*, < Old French *-our*, < Latin *-or*, etc.) from the Latin, or forming it by analogy (as *depositor*, *radiator*, etc., for which there is no Latin original). The suffix *-or* is thus a rough means of distinguishing words of Latin origin: compare *auditor*, *instructor*, *factor*, etc., with their literal English equivalents *hearer*, *teacher*, *doer*, etc. In many words, as *biographer*, *geographer*, *philologer*, *philosopher*, etc., there is no accompanying verb, the suffix, which is equally referable to *-er*^{2}, being attached, cumulatively (first in *philosopher*), to the original (Latin or Greek) term signifying an agent. (See *-er*^{2}.) In another use, also without reference to a verb, *-er*, attached to names of towns or countries, signifies an inhabitant of or one who belongs to the town or country, as *Londoner*, *New-Yorker*, *Hollander*, *Englander*, *New-Englander*, etc., like German *Berliner*, *Leipziger*, *Engländer*, *Holländer*, etc.

-er^2. [< ME. *-er*, *-ere*, < OF. *-er*, *-ier*, F. *-ier* = Sp. Pg. *-iero*, *-ero* = It. *-iere*, *-ero*, < L. *-ārius* (whence directly E. *-ary*^{1}, *-ari-an*, as in *antiquary*, *antiquarian*, *n.*, *justiciary*, etc.) = *-er*^{1}: see *-er*^{1}.] A suffix of Latin origin, denoting usually a person, and often an agent, but not, like *-er*^{1}, usually associated with a verb. It appears in *justicer*, *commissioner*, *officer*, *prisoner*, *pensioner*, etc. In many words of more recent formation the suffix may be taken as either *-er*^{1} or *-er*^{2}. In some words, as *chancellor*, it has assumed the form of Latin *-or*. In words recently formed or taken from the French it appears as *-ier* or *-eer*. In many words it has become merged or is mergeable with the English *-er*^{1}.

-er^3. [< ME. *-er*, with suffix of declension *-ere*, often with syncope *-re*, < AS. *-er*, *-or* in adverbs, but in adjectives always with suffix of declension, masc. *-a*, fem. and neut. *-e*, and reg. with syncope *-r-a*, *-r-e*; = OS. *-ir-o* = D. *-er* = OHG. *-ir-o*, *-ro*, MHG. *-ere*, *-er*, G. *-er* = Icel. *-r-i* = Sw. *-r-e* = Dan. *-r-e* = Goth. *-iz-a*, *-ōz-a*, fem. *-iz-ei*, *-ōz-ei*, neut. *-iz-ō*, *-ōz-ō* = L. m. f. *-iōr*, neut. *-ius* (*-iōr*) = Gr. m. f. *-ίων* (*-ιον-*), neut. *-ιον* = Skt. *-īyas* (nom. m. *-īyān*, f. *-īyasī*, n. *-īyas*); a comparative suffix, of the orig. Indo-Eur. form **-ias*. It appears as *-es-* in the superlative suffix *-est*^{1}, q. v.] A suffix of adjectives, forming the comparative degree, as in *colder*, *deeper*, *greater*, *bigger*, etc., and being cognate with the Latin comparative suffix *-or*, *-ior*, neuter *-us*, *-ius*, represented in English in *major*, *minor*, *minus*, *prior*, *superior*, *inferior*, etc. In *lesser*, *former*, the suffix is cumulative. In *better*, *worse*, *less* (for irregular suffix, see etymology), the suffix is attached to a now non-existing positive. In *upper*, *inner*, *outer*, *utter*, etc., the positive is adverbial. See the words mentioned.

-er^4. [< ME. *-er-en*, < AS. *-er-ian* (not common) = D. *-er-en* = G. *-er-en*, *-er-n*, etc.] A suffix of verbs, giving them a frequentative and sometimes a diminutive sense, as *patter* from *pat*, *swagger* from *swag*, *flutter* from *float*, *sputter* from *spout*, etc. It is equivalent to and cognate with the frequentative *-le* (that is, *-el*), as in dialectal *pattle* = *patter*, *scuttle* from *scud*, etc. As a formative of new words it is scarcely used.

-er^5. [< OF. *-er*, *-re*, term. of nouns from inf., < inf. *-er*, *-re*, < L. *-āre*, *-ēre*, *-ere*, inf. suffix of 1st, 2d, and 3d declensions respectively.] A suffix of certain nouns, mostly technical terms of the law (from Old Law French), as *attainder*, *misnomer*, *trover*, *user*, *non-user*, *waiver*, etc. In *endeavor*, *endeavour*, the orig. *-er* is disguised in the spelling.

Er. In *chem.*, the symbol for *erbium*.

er. In *her.*, an abbreviation of *ermine*.

era (ē′rä), *n.* [First in the LL. form *æra*; = G. *ära* = Sw. *era* = Dan. *æra* = F. *ère* = Sp. Pg. It. *era*, < LL. *æra*, an era or epoch from which time is reckoned (first in Isid. Orig. 5, 36, in the 7th century), appar. a particular use of LL. *æra*, a given number according to which a reckoning or calculation is to be made (occurring but once in this sense, and somewhat doubtful), this being a particular use of *æra*, an item of an account, a sing. formed from *æra*, pl., the items of an account, counters, pl. of *æs*, ore, brass, money: see *æs* and *ore*^{1}. Some refer the LL. word to Goth. *jēr* = E. *year*, q. v.] **1.** A tale or count of years from a fixed epoch; a period during which, in some part or parts of the world, years are numbered and dates are reckoned from a particular point of time in the past, generally determined by some historical event. See phrases below.

> The series of years counted from any civil epoch is termed an *era* or count of years. Thus, we speak of the *era* of the olympiads, of the foundation of Rome, etc. The practice of some historians of treating the terms epoch and *era* as synonymous is not advisable.
>
> *Ideler*, Handbook of Chronology (trans.).

> It is our purpose . . . to fix the epochs at which the *eras* respectively commenced.
>
> *W. L. R. Cates*, Encyc. Brit., V. 711.

2. A series of years having some distinctive historical character: as, the *era* of good feeling (see below).—**3.** Loosely, an epoch from which time is reckoned, or a point of time noted for some event or occurrence; an epoch in general: as, the *era* of Christ's appearance.—**Armenian era**, an era commencing A. D. 552, July 9th.—**Byzantine era.** Same as *era of Constantinople*.—**Cæsarean era**, one of several eras used in Syria, commencing from 49 to 47 B. C. —that is, between the battle of Pharsalia and the arrival of Cæsar in Syria.—**Çāka** or **Saka era**, an era much used in India, beginning A. D. 78.—**Catonic era.** See *era of the foundation of Rome*.—**Chaldean era**, an era beginning in the autumn of 311 B. C., but identified by some chronologers with the era of the Seleucidæ.—**Christian era.** See *vulgar era*.—**Common era.** Same as *vulgar era*.—**Era of Actium**, an era dating from the battle of Actium, 31 B. C., September 3d.—**Era of Alexander**, an era dating from the death of Alexander the Great, in May or June, 323 B. C. —**Era of Alexandria**, one of two eras used by early Christians in Alexandria. According to that which was used previous to the accession of Diocletian, that event (A. D. 284) took place in the year 5787 of the world; but soon afterward ten years were struck off from the count.—**Era of Antioch.** (*a*) A Cæsarean era beginning 49 B. C., Sept. 1st. (*b*) A Cæsarean era beginning 48 B. C., Oct. 1st. (*c*) An era coinciding with the reformed era of Alexandria.—**Era of Augustus**, an era dating from the accession of C. Octavius to the title of Augustus, 27 B. C.—**Era of Christ.** Same as *vulgar era*.—**Era of Constantinople**, the era used in the Greek Church, according to which the beginning of the vulgar era fell in the year 5509 of the world. The civil year commences September 1st, but the ecclesiastical year in the spring. Also called *Byzantine era*.—**Era of contracts.** Same as *Seleucidan era*.—**Era of Diocletian**, an era beginning A. D. 284, August 29th, being the beginning of the first Egyptian year after the accession of the emperor Diocletian.—**Era of good feeling**, in *U. S. hist.*, a period corresponding to the greater part of the administrations of James Monroe, or about 1817 to 1824, during which there was little party strife, Monroe being reelected President in 1820 without opposition.—**Era of kings.** Same as *Seleucidan era*.—**Era of martyrs**, the era of Diocletian: so called because of the great persecutions during his reign.—**Era of Nabonassar**, an important era in ancient astronomy, dating from 747 B. C., February 26th, at noon.—**Era of the Cæsars.** Same as *Spanish era*.—**Era of the foundation of Rome** (abbreviation, A. U. C., representing the Latin *anno urbis conditæ*, in the year of the building of the city), the era of ancient Rome, usually reckoned after Varro from 753 B. C. Other dates are those fixed by M. Porcius Cato (the Catonic era), 751 B. C.; Polybius, 750; and Fabius Pictor, 747. All these eras begin April 21st.—**Era of the Incarnation.** Same as *vulgar era*.—**Era of Tyre**, an era reckoning from 126 B. C., October 19th.—**Era of Varro.** See *era of the foundation of Rome*.—**Era of Vikramāditya**, an era much used in India, beginning 57 B. C.—**Era of Yezdegird**, an era beginning with the accession of Yezdegird III., A. D. 632, June 16th.—**Gelalæan era.** Same as *Persian era*.—**Jewish era**, the era used in modern times by the Jews, dating from about 3760 B. C., and connected with their intricate calendar.—**Julian era**, an era dating from the reform of the calendar by Julius Cæsar, 46 B. C., January 1st. —**Mohammedan era**, the era in use among the Arabs, Turks, etc., dating from the hejira, A. D. 622, July 16th. The calendar is lunar.—**Mundane era**, an era beginning with the supposed epoch of the creation. Such are the Jewish and other eras. Bishop Ussher placed this event in the year 4004 B. C.—**Olympiadic era**, the epoch of the first Olympiad, 776 B. C., July 1st.—**Persian era**, an era having the same epoch as that of Yezdegird, but reckoning the years according to a complicated solar-lunar calendar. Also called *Gelalæan era*.—**Pharaonic era**, a supposed era attributed to the Egyptians under the Pharaohs. —**Philippic era.** Same as the *era of Alexander*: so called after Philippus Arrhidæus, the half-brother and successor of Alexander.—**Seleucidan era**, an era dating from the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator, in the autumn of 312 B. C., extensively followed in the Levant, and not yet entirely disused. Also called *era of kings* and *era of contracts*.—**Spanish era**, an era dating from 38 B. C., January 1st, in use in Spain until the end of the fourteenth century. Also called *era of the Cæsars*.—**Vulgar era**, or **Christian era**, the era beginning with the birth of Christ; the ordinary count of years in Christian countries; the "years of our Lord," the "years of grace," etc. The abbreviation A. D. (Latin *anno Domini*, in the year of the Lord), or P. C. (Latin *post Christum*, after Christ), is prefixed to the number of years after the epoch, and B. C. (before Christ), or A. C. (Latin *ante Christum*, before Christ), is suffixed to the years before the epoch. The year preceding A. D. 1 is 1 B. C.; but astronomers call the latter year 0, and the year preceding it 1. The vulgar era was invented in the sixth century by Dionysius Exiguus, and came into general use under the Carlovingians. The years were originally and are now considered as beginning January 1st. Dionysius supposed that Jesus Christ was born December 25th, A. D. 1, a date which is now universally considered to be from three to six years too late. It was, however, until this century generally understood that the era was fixed upon the supposition that Christ was born December 25th, 1 B. C. It was for several centuries a common practice to begin the year on March 25th, the day of the Annunciation. The result was that in some places the year, which according to the original and now universal practice would begin on January 1st, was taken to begin on the previous March 25th, while in other places it was taken to begin on the subsequent March 25th. In England the latter method was used. The year was often taken to begin on December 25th. During a part of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries both years were commonly given to dates between December 25th and the following March 25th: thus, January 9th, $169\frac{2}{3}$. Also called *common era*, *era of Christ*, *era of the Incarnation*. = **Syn. 2.** *Period*, *Age*, etc. See *epoch*.

eradiate† (ē-rā′di-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *e*, out, + *radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*, radiate: see *radiate*.] To shoot forth, as rays of light; radiate; beam.

> A kind of life *eradiating* and resulting both from intellect and Psyche. *Dr. H. More*, Notes on Psychozoia.

eradiation (ẹ-rā-di-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *eradiate* + *-ion*.] Emission of rays or beams, as of light; emission by or as if by rays; radiation.

> He first supposeth some *eradiation* and emanation of spirit, or secret quality, or whatsoever, to be directed from our bodies to the blood dropped from it.
>
> *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 288.

> God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him from whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majesty.
>
> *Eikon Basilike.*

eradicable (ẹ-rad′i-ka-bl), *a.* [< *eradica(te)* + *-ble*.] Capable of being eradicated.

eradicate (ẹ-rad′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eradicated*, ppr. *eradicating*. [< L. *eradicatus*, pp. of *eradicare* (> It. *eradicare* = OF. *eradiquer*, *erradiquer*, vernacularly *aracier*, *arachier*, F. *arracher*: see *arace*^{1}), root out, < *e*, out, + *radix* (*radic-*), a root: see *radical*, etc.] **1.** To pull up by the roots; destroy at the roots; root out; extirpate: as, to *eradicate* weeds.

> Making it not only mortall for Adam to taste the one [forbidden fruit], but capitall unto his posterity to *eradicate* the other [mandrake].
>
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

> An oak tree *eradicated*, that is, torn up by the roots.
>
> *Scott.*

Hence—**2.** To destroy thoroughly; remove utterly: as, to *eradicate* errors or disease.

> Some men, under the notion of weeding out prejudices, *eradicate* virtue, honesty, and religion.
>
> *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

> The work of *eradicating* crime is not by making punishments familiar, but formidable.
>
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvii.

eradication (ẹ-rad-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *eradication*, < L. *eradicatio(n-)*, < *eradicare*, root out: see *eradicate*.] **1.** The act of plucking up by the roots, or the state of being plucked up by the roots; extirpation.

> The third [assertion] affirmeth the roots of Mandrakes doe make a noyse or give a shreeke upon *eradication*.
>
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

Hence—**2.** Complete destruction or removal in general.

> Be true and sincere to thy best hopes and interest, by a perfect *eradication* of all thy exorbitant lusts and corruptions. *Hallywell*, Melampronœa, p. 105.

eradicative (ẹ-rad′i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *eradicatif* = It. *eradicativo*; as *eradicate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to eradicate or extirpate; removing or serving to remove entirely.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy that effects a radical cure.

> Thus sometimes *eradicatives* are omitted, in the beginning requisite.
>
> *Whitlock*, Manners of English People, p. 88.

eradiculose (ē-ra-dik′ụ̄-lōs), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *radicula*, a rootlet (see *radicle*), + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, without rootlets.

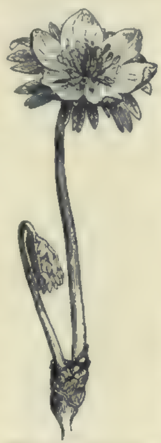
Eragrostis (er-a-gros′tis), *n.* [NL., prob. < Gr. *ἔρα*, earth, + *ἄγρωστις*, a kind of grass: see *Agros-*

tis.] A large genus of grasses, distinguished from *Poa* by the more flattened spikelets and the deciduous, carinate, three-nerved flowering glume. There are about 100 species, of warm and temperate regions, of which 20 are found in the United States. They are of little agricultural value.

erand†, *n.* An obsolete form of *errand*^{1}.

Eranthemum (ẹ-ran'the-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἦρ, contr. of ἔαρ (orig. *Ϝέαρ = L. *ver*), spring (see *ver*, *vernal*), + ἄνθεμον, a flower, < ἀνθεῖν, flower, bloom. Cf. *chrysanthemum*.] A tropical genus of acanthaceous plants, including 30 species, a few of which are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses.

Eranthis (ē-ran'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἦρ, contr. of ἔαρ (= L. *ver*), spring, + ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus of dwarf spring-flowering herbs, of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, allied to *Helleborus*. The stem bears a solitary flower with several colored sepals. There are only two species, the winter aconite, *E. hiemalis*, of Europe, and *E. Sibiricus*, of the mountains of Asia.



Winter Aconite (*Eranthis hiemalis*).

erasable, erasible (ẹ-rā'sa-bl, -si-bl), *a.* [< *erase* + *-able*, *-ible*.] Capable of being erased. *Clarke.*

erase (ẹ-rās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *erased*, ppr. *erasing*. [< L. *erasus*, pp. of *eradere*, scratch out, < *e*, out, + *radere*, scrape, scratch: see *rase*, *raze*.] 1. To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; efface; blot or strike out; obliterate; expunge: as, to *erase* a word or a name.

> The image that, wellnigh *erased*,
> Over the castle gate he did behold,
> Above a door well wrought in colored gold
> Again he saw.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 328.

Hence — 2. To remove or destroy, as if by rubbing or blotting out.

> New England, we love thee; no time can *erase*
> From the hearts of thy children the smile on thy face.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Semi-Centennial of the N. E. Society, p. 136.

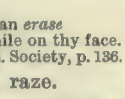
3†. To destroy to the foundation; raze.

> The city [Aquileia] was entirely *erased* by Attila in the year four hundred and fifty-three.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 266.

=**Syn.** 1. *Cancel*, *Obliterate*, etc. (see *efface*); wipe out, rub off, remove.

erase (ẹ-rās'), *a.* [< L. *erasus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, sinuate, with the sinuses cut into smaller irregular notches: applied especially to the wings of certain *Lepidoptera*.

erased (ẹ-rāst'), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as having been forcibly torn off, the separated parts being left jagged, as opposed to *couped*. Also *erazed*.



A Lion's Head Erased.

erasement† (ẹ-rās'mẹnt), *n.* [< *erase* + *-ment*.] Same as *erasure*, 1. *Bailey* (1727), Suppl.

eraser (ẹ-rā'sėr), *n.* One who or that which erases. Specifically — (*a*) A sharp-pointed knife or blade set in a handle for scraping out ink-marks. (*b*) A piece of prepared caoutchouc used for rubbing out pencil-marks or ink-marks; a rubber.

erasible, *a.* See *erasable*.

erasion (ẹ-rā'zhọn), *n.* [< L. as if *erasio(*n*-), < *eradere*, pp. *erasus*, erase: see *erase*.] Same as *erasure*, 1.

Erasmian (ẹ-ras'mi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Erasmus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Erasmus, a famous Dutch theologian, scholar, and satirist (died 1536).

> He is sighing for . . . the monastery of the White Fathers, where he sipped the golden cordial, and listened to *Erasmian* stories while the mistral rushed howling through the belfry. *Essays from The Critic*, p. 121.

Erasmian pronunciation (of Greek). See *pronunciation*.

II. *n.* One who supports the system of ancient Greek pronunciation advocated by Erasmus: opposed to *Reuchlinian*.

Erastian (ẹ-ras'tịạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Erastus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Thomas Erastus, a Swiss polemic (1524–83), author of a work on excommunication, in which he purposed to restrict the jurisdiction of the church. Erastianism, or the doctrine of state supremacy in ecclesiastical matters, is often, but erroneously, attributed to him.

> An *Erastian* policy has often smoothed the way for Hildebrandine domination.
> *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 102.

> The *Erastian* doctrine, according to which the Church, as such, has none of the prerogatives of government, which inhere wholly in the State, had its adherents in England, and left its influence upon the English polity.
> *G. P. Fisher*, The Reformation, p. 500.

II. *n.* One who maintains the doctrines held by or attributed to Erastus.

Erastianism (ẹ-ras'tịạn-izm), *n.* [< *Erastian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of the supremacy of the state over the church. See *Erastian*, *a.*

> This, they said, was absolute *Erastianism*, or subjection of the Church of God to the regulations of an earthly government. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxi.

erasure (ẹ-rā'zụ̈r), *n.* [< *erase* + *-ure*.] 1. The act of erasing, or rubbing or scraping out or off; obliteration. Also *erasion*.

> Fear would prevent any corruptions of them [records] by wilful mutilation, changes, or *erasures*.
> *Horsley*, Prophecies of the Messiah.

2. An instance of erasing, or that which has been erased, scratched out, or obliterated; the place where something has been erased or obliterated: as, there were several *erasures* in the document.

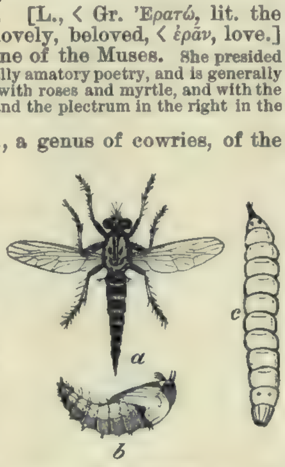
> Tischendorf and Tregelles, in their separate examinations of several thousands of corrections and *erasures*, differed in hardly a single case respecting the original reading.
> *T. H. Horne*, Introd. to Study of Holy Script., IV. xv.

> If some words are erased [in the deed] and others superinduced, you mention that the superinduced words were written on an *erasure*. *Prof. Menzies.*

3†. The act of razing or destroying to the foundation; total destruction: as, the *erasure* of cities. *Gibbon.*

Erato (er'a-tō), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἐρατώ, lit. the Lovely, < ἐρατός, lovely, beloved, < ἐρᾶν, love.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the Muses. She presided over lyric and especially amatory poetry, and is generally represented crowned with roses and myrtle, and with the lyre in the left hand and the plectrum in the right in the act of playing.
2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of cowries, of the family *Cypræidæ*. *Risso*, 1826.

Erax (ē'raks), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ἐρᾶν, love.] A genus of dipterous insects, or flies, of the family *Asilidæ*, founded by Macquart in 1838 (after Scopoli, 1763). It is characterized by a prominent face, by the third joint of the antennæ being longer than the first, and by the second submarginal cell of the wing being appendicular. The larva of *Erax bastardi* feeds on the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust, *Caloptenus spretus*.



Erax bastardi.

a, fly; *b*, pupa; *c*, full-grown larva. (All natural size.)

erazed (ẹ-rāzd'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *erased*.

erb†, **erbe**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *herb*.

erber^1†, **erbere**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *arbor*^{2}.

> Orchezardes and *erberes* euesed well clene.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 166.

> In a lytyl *erber* that I have.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 97 (1st version).

erber^2†, *n.* [ME.] The gullet: a hunting term.

> Sythen thay slyt the slot, sesed the *erber*,
> Schaued wyth a scharp knyf, & the schyre knitten.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1330.

erbia (ėr'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *erbium*.] In *chem.*, the oxid of the metal erbium (Er_2O_3), a white powder soluble in acids only.

erbium (ėr'bị-um), *n.* [NL., < (*Ytt*)*erby* in Sweden, where gadolinite, the mineral which contains this substance, is found.] Chemical symbol, Er; A rare metal found along with yttrium, terbium, and a number of other rare elements in some rare minerals, as euxenite, fergusonite, and gadolinite, in which it exists as a tantalate or silicate.

erde†, *v. i.* [ME., < AS. *eardián*, dwell, < *eard*, dwelling, country: see *eard*.] To dwell.

ere^1 (ãr), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [Also dial. *ear* (see *ear*^{4}), *yer*; < ME. *ere*, *er*, *œr*, *ar*, *or* (see *or*^{1}), < AS. *ǣr*, adv., before, sooner, earlier, formerly; prep., before; in the conjunctional phrases *ǣr tham the*, *ǣr thon the* (*ǣr*, prep., before; *tham*, dat. of *thæt*, that; *the*, rel. conj., that), abbr. *ǣr tham*, *œr thon*, or simply *ǣr*, conj., before (always with reference to time); a contr. of the full compar. form *ǣror*, adv., which also is frequent (= OS. *ēr* = OFries. *ēr* = D. *eer*, sooner, = OHG. *er*, G. *eher*, *ehe* = Icel. *ār*, early, = Goth. *airis*, sooner), compar. form of AS. *ǣr* = Icel. *ār* = Goth. *air*, adv., soon, early. See the superl. *erst* and the deriv. *early*.] **I.**† *adv.* 1. Early; soon.

> *Er* ant late y be thy fo. *Lyrical Poems* (ed. Wright), p. 99.

> Or thay be dantit [daunted] with dreid, *erar* will thai de.
> *Gawan and Gologras*, ii. 16.

2. Before; formerly.

> When it turnyt to the tyme as I told *ere*.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 980.

> Whan Galashyn hadde herde that Gawein hadde seide, he was neuer *er* so gladde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

> Sich noyse hard [heard] I never *ere*.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 156.

II. *prep.* Before, in respect of time.

> We sculen . . . forleten ure misdede *er* ure lives ende.
> *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), I. 19.

> He would *ere* long make it dearer, and make a Penny Loaf be sold for a Shilling. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 75.

> Our fruitful Nile
> Flow'd *ere* the wonted season.
> *Dryden*, All for Love.

III. *conj.* Before; sooner than.

> But his term was tint, *or* it time were.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 30.

> It was not long *ere* she inflam'd him so,
> That he would algates with Pyrochles fight.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 20.

> *Yer* Eurus blew, *yer* Moon did Wex or Wane,
> *Yer* Sea had fish, *yer* Earth had grass or grain,
> God was not void of sacred exercise.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

> The nobleman saith unto him, Sir, come down *ere* my child die. John iv. 49.

ere^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ear*^{1}.

ere^3†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ear*^{3}.

erear†, *v. t.* [An erroneous spelling of *arear*^{1}, appar. by association with *erect*.] To raise up.

> That other love infects the soul of man; this cleanseth; that depresseth, this *erears*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

Erebus (er'e-bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἔρεβος, in Homer, etc., a place of nether darkness between the Earth and Hades (see def. 1); in Hesiod a mythical being; cf. adj. ἐρεβεννός, contr. ἐρεμνός, dark, gloomy; perhaps akin to ὄρφνη, the darkness of night, night, or else to Goth. *rikwis*, darkness, Skt. *rajas*, the atmosphere, thick air, mist, darkness.] 1. In *classical myth.*: (*a*) A place of nether darkness through which the shades pass on their way to Hades.

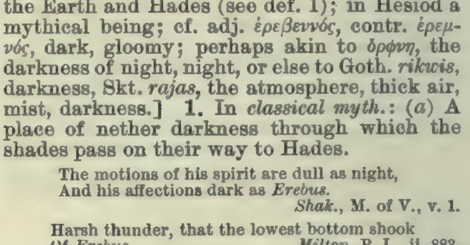
> The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
> And his affections dark as *Erebus*.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

> Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook
> Of *Erebus*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 883.

(*b*) The son of Chaos, who married his sister Night and was the father of Æther (the pure air) and Day; darkness. — 2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of noctuid moths. *E. odora* is the largest North American species of *Noctuidæ*, expanding six inches or more, and is of a dark-brown color sprinkled with gray scales; the reniform spot is black, with blue scales, and encircled with brownish-yellow. The species is found from Maine to Brazil. See cut under *Noctuidæ*.

Erechtheion (er-ek-thī'on), *n.* Same as *Erechtheum*.

Erechtheum (er-ek-thē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἐρέχθειον, < Ἐρέχθευς, Erechtheus.] The "house of Erechtheus"; a temple of Ionic order on the Acropolis of Athens, noted as one of the most original achievements of Hellenic architecture. In the Erechtheum were grouped together the distinct cults of Athena Polias (this foundation taking the place of the ancient temple destroyed by the Persians), of Poseidon, of the mythical hero-king of Athens, Erechtheus, and of other subordinated divinities and heroes. The material of the Erechtheum was Pentelic marble almost throughout; there was but little plastic decoration, apart from the caryatids; but the architectural carving, all the proportions, the masonry, and the execution in general were of the utmost perfection and refinement. (See cuts under *anthemion-molding*, *egg-and-dart molding*, and *caryatid*.) The temple was completed toward the close of the fifth century B. C. In the court of the temple grew the original olive-tree, created by Athena, which sprouted again in one night after its destruction by the Persians; and in buildings connected with this court dwelt the priestess of Athena and her attendant maidens called arrhephores.



The Erechtheum, eastern elevation.

Erechthites (er-ek-thī′tēz), *n.* [NL., orig. erroneously *Erechtites* (Rafinesque), appar. < Gr. *ἐρεχθίτης* (Dioscorides), a name for *Senecio* or groundsel, < *ἐρέχθειν*, rend, break.] A small genus of senecioid composite plants, found in America, Australia, and New Zealand. The only species in the United States is the fireweed, *E. hieracifolia*, a coarse annual with numerous heads of whitish flowers and abundant soft white pappus. It is especially frequent where recent clearings have been burned over.

erect (ẹ̄-rekt′), *v.* [< L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigere* (> It. *erigere*, *ergere* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *erigir* = F. *ériger*), set up, < *e*, out, up, + *regere*, make straight, rule: see *regent*. Cf. *arrect*, *correct*, *direct*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular position; set up; raise up: as, to *erect* a telegraph-pole or a flagstaff.

There is a little Chappell made conduitwise, wherein is *erected* the picture of Christ and the Virgin Mary.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 11.

Once more
Erect the standard there of ancient Night.
Milton, P. L., ii. 986.

There came out from the niche a low laugh that *erected* the hairs upon my head. *Poe*, Tales, I. 352.

2. To raise, as a building; build; construct: as, to *erect* a house or a temple; to *erect* a fort.

Inscriptions round the bases of the pillars inform us that the hall was *erected* by Darius and Xerxes, but repaired or restored by Artaxerxes Mnemon, who added the inscriptions. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 200.

3. To set up or establish; found; form; frame: as, to *erect* a kingdom or commonwealth; to *erect* a new system or theory.

There has been more religious wholesome laws
In the half-circle of a year *erected*
For common good than memory e'er knew of.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

He had drawn above twenty persons to his opinion, and they were intended to *erect* a plantation about the Narragansett Bay. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 209.

They procured a royal patent for *erecting* an academy of projectors in Lagado. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 4.

4. To raise from a lower level or condition to a higher; elevate; exalt; lift up.

This King [Henry II.] founded the Church of Bristol, which K. Henry the Eighth afterward *erected* into a Cathedral. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 58.

I am far from pretending to infallibility; that would be to *erect* myself into an apostle.
Locke, On the Epistles of St. Paul.

When it [Palestine] was in possession of the Israelites, it was *erected* into a kingdom under Saul.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 1.

They tried to *erect* themselves into a community where all should be equally free. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

5†. To animate; encourage.

Erect your princely countenances and spirits.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

Variety (as both Musick and Rhetorick teaches us) *erects* and rouses an Auditory, like the maisterfull running over many Cords and divisions.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

6†. To advance or set forth; propound.

Malebranche *erects* this proposition. *Locke.*

7. To draw, as a figure, upon a base; construct, as a figure: as, to *erect* a horoscope; to *erect* a circle on a given line as a semidiameter; to *erect* a perpendicular to a line from a given point in the line.

To *erect* a figure of the heavens at birth. This is merely to draw a map of the heavens as they may appear at the moment a child was born.
Zadkiel, Gram. of Astrology, p. 375.

Erecting glass. Same as *erector*, 1 (*b*).—**Erecting prism.** See *prism*.=**Syn. 1.** Upraise, uprear.—**2** and **3.** Construct, build, institute, establish, plant.—**1** and **4.** *Elevate.* See *raise*.

II. *intrans.* To take an upright position; rise.

The trifoile, against raine, swelleth in the stalk, and so standeth more upright; for by wet, stalkes doe *erect*, and leaves bow downe. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 827.

erect (ẹ̄-rekt′), *a.* [< ME. *erect* (= Pg. *erecto* = It. *eretto*, *erto*: see *alert*), < L. *erectus*, pp., upright, set up: see the verb.] **1.** Having an upright posture; standing; directed upward; raised; uplifted.

His piercing eyes, *erect*, appear to view
Superior worlds, and look all nature through.
Pope.

Among the Greek colonies and churches of Asia, Philadelphia is still *erect*—a column in a scene of ruins.
Gibbon.

Tall and *erect* the maiden stands,
Like some young priestess of the wood.
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

The head is drooped as an accompaniment of shame; it is held *erect* and firm when defiance is expressed.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 40.

Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, set vertically in some unusual way: thus, a boar's head charged with the muzzle or snout uppermost, pointing to the top of the field, is said to be *erect*. (*b*) In *bot.*, vertical throughout; not spreading or declined; upright: as, an *erect* stem; an *erect* leaf or ovule. (*c*) In *entom.*, upright: applied to hairs, spines, etc., when they are nearly but not quite at right angles to the surface or margin on which they are situated. In this sense distinguished from *perpendicular* or *vertical*.

Hence—**2.** Upright and firm; bold.—**3.** Intent; alert.

That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted and dulled.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

All this they read with saucer eyes, and *erect* and primitive curiosity. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 115.

Erect decliner, a dial which stands erect, but does not face any cardinal point.—**Erect dial.** See *dial*.—**Erect direct,** in the position, as a dial, of vertically facing a cardinal point.—**Erect stem,** in *bot.*, an upright stem; a stem that does not twine or require a support.—**Erect vision,** the seeing things right side up—that is, the proper association between local signs of the different parts of the retina and the different parts of the body.—**Erect wings,** those wings which in repose are held upright over the body, as in most butterflies.

erectable (ẹ̄-rek′tạ-bl), *a.* [< *erect* + *-able*.] Capable of being erected; erectile.

These *erectable* feathers, that form the auricles [of the short-eared owl] when alive, are scarcely longer than the rest, and are always depressed in a dead bird.
Montagu, Ornith. Dict.

erected† (ẹ̄-rek′ted), *p. a.* Mentally or morally elevated; magnanimous; generous; noble; aspiring.

Having found in him a mind of most excellent composition, a piercing wit, quite void of ostentation, high *erected* thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Glory, the reward
That sole excites to high attempts, the flame
Of most *erected* spirits. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 27.

erecter (ẹ̄-rek′tėr), *n.* One who or that which erects; specifically, one who raises or builds.

Erecti (ẹ̄-rek′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigere*, erect.] A group of mammals containing man alone: same as *Bimana*, *Archencephala*, *Archontia*, *Anthropidæ*, *Hominidæ*. See these words. *Illiger*, 1811.

erectile (ẹ̄-rek′til), *a.* [= F. *érectile*; as *erect* + *-ile*.] Capable of erection; susceptible of being erected, as tissue. **Erectile tissue,** very vascular connective tissue, which when distended with blood causes the part to become turgid and more or less rigid. The substance of the cavernous and spongy bodies of the penis, the parts composing and surrounding the clitoris, the mammary nipples, and to some extent the lips, are examples of this tissue.

erectility (ē-rek-til′ị-ti), *n.* [< *erectile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being erectile or capable of erection.

erection (ẹ̄-rek′shọn), *n.* [= F. *érection* = Sp. *ereccion* = Pg. *erecção* = It. *erezione*, < L. *erectio(n-)*, < *erectus*, pp. of *erigere*, set up, erect: see *erect*.] **1.** The act of erecting, or setting upright; a raising or lifting up; a stiffening or bristling up: as, the *erection* of a flagstaff or of a building; the *erection* of drooping leaves or of a crest of feathers.

He was chosen by all the congregation testifying their consent by *erection* of hands.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 136.

2. The state of being erect.

And so indeed of any we yet know man onely is erect. . . . As for the end of this *erection*, to look up toward heaven, though confirmed by several testimonies, and the Greek etymologie of man, it is not so readily to be admitted. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

3. The act of building or constructing: as, the *erection* of a church.

I employed a whole day in walking about this great city, to find out proper places for the *erection* of hospitals.
Addison, A Friend of Mankind.

4. That which is erected, especially a building or structure of any kind: as, there are many ancient *erections* of unknown use.—**5.** The act of establishing or founding; establishment; settlement; formation; institution: as, the *erection* of a commonwealth; the *erection* of a bishopric or of an earldom.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the *erection*, continuance, and dissolution of every society.
South, Sermons.

6. The act of raising from a lower position or condition to a higher; elevation: as, the *erection* of a church into a cathedral.

The history of the various and strange vicissitudes they [the Jews] underwent, from their first *erection* into a people down to their final excision.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

7†. Elevation or exaltation of sentiments.

Ah! but what misery is it to know this?
Or, knowing it, to want the mind's *erection*
In such extremes?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

8†. The act of rousing; excitation.

When a man would listen suddenly he starteth; for the starting is an *erection* of the spirits to attend. *Bacon.*

9. In *physiol.*, turgidity and rigidity of a part into which erectile tissue enters: specifically said chiefly of the penis and clitoris.

erective (ẹ̄-rek′tiv), *a.* [< *erect* + *-ive*.] Setting upright; raising.

erectly (ẹ̄-rekt′li), *adv.* In an erect posture; upright.

For birds, they generally carry their heads *erectly* like man. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

erectness (ẹ̄-rekt′nes), *n.* The state of being erect; uprightness of posture or form.

If we take *erectness* strictly, and so as Galen hath defined it, . . . they onely, saith he, have an erect figure, whose spine and thigh bone are carried in right lines.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

erectopatent (ẹ̄-rek-tō-pā′tẹnt), *a.* [< L. *erectus*, erect, + *paten(t-)s*, spreading: see *patent*.] **1.** In *bot.*, having a position intermediate between erect and spreading.—**2.** In *entom.*, having, as the wings of an insect when in repose, the anterior pair erect or nearly so, and the posterior pair horizontal, as in the skipper-butterflies.

erector (ẹ̄-rek′tọr), *n.*; pl. *erectors* or *erectores* (-tọrz, ē-rek-tō′rēz). [< NL. *erector*, < L. *erigere*, pp. *erectus*, erect: see *erect*.] **1.** One who or that which raises or erects. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, a muscle which erects or assists in the erection of a part or an organ, as the penis or clitoris. (*b*) In *optics*, an attachment to a compound microscope, inserted in the draw-tube, which causes a second inversion of the image, so that the object viewed is seen in an erect or normal position. Also called *erecting glass*.

2. One who builds, establishes, or founds.

The three first Monarchies of the world; whereof the founders and the *erectors* thought that they could never have ended. *Raleigh* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 654).

A teacher of learning, and *erector* of schools.
Waterhouse, Apology, p. 21.

Erector spinæ, the longest muscle of the back. It assists in maintaining the erect posture. It has several subdivisions, the principal of which are the longissimus dorsi and the sacrolumbalis, or iliocostalis. Also called *spinirector*.

erelong (ãr′lông′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *ere*[1] + *long*; not prop. a compound, but a prep. phrase.] Before the lapse of a long time; before long; soon.

Mounted upon his [a horse's] backe, and soe following the stagge, *erelonge* slewe him. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep.
Milton, P. L., xi. 627.

[Commonly, and preferably, written as two words, *ere long*.]

eremacausis (er″e-ma-kâ′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠρέμα*, slowly, gently, quietly, + *καῦσις*, a burning, < *καίειν*, burn: see *caustic*.] In *chem.*, a slow combustion or oxidation; the act of gradual combination of the combustible elements of a body with the oxygen of the air, as in the slow decay of wood, in the formation of acetic acid from alcohol, or of niter by the decomposition of animal matter, and in numerous other processes: a term introduced by Liebig.

Slow combustion, such as that of *eremacausis* or decay, may cause light, as in the luminosity of decaying wood.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 458.

eremic (e-rē′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, desert, *ἐρημία*, a desert (see *eremite*), + *-ic*.] Inhabiting deserts; living in dry, sandy places: chiefly used in zoölogy.

eremitage† (er′ẹ̄-mi-tāj), *n.* [< *eremite* + *-age*. Cf. *hermitage*.] Hermitage.

A leaden box . . . found in the ruins of an old *eremitage*, as it was a repairing. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, p. 136.

eremital† (er′ẹ̄-mī-tạl), *a.* [< *eremite* + *-al*.] Eremitic.

Not that a conventual, and still less an *eremital*, way of life would have been more rational.
Southey, The Doctor, lxviii.

eremite (er′ẹ̄-mīt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *eremit*; = D. *eremiet*, *heremiet* = G. Dan. Sw. *eremit* = F. *ermite*, *hermite* (whence the older E. forms *ermit*, *hermit*, now only *hermit*) = Pr. *ermita* = It. *eremita* (cf. Pr. *hermitan* = Sp. *ermitaño* = Pg. *ermitão*, < ML. *eremitanus*), < LL. *eremita*, < Gr. *ἐρημίτης*, a hermit, prop. adj., of the desert, < *ἐρημία*, a solitude, desert, wilderness, < *ἐρῆμος*, desolate, lonely, solitary, desert; prob. akin to *ἠρέμα*, stilly, quietly, gently, slowly, Lith. *ramu*, quiet, tranquil, Goth. *rimis*, n., quiet, Skt. √ *ram*, rest, find pleasure in: see *hermit*, a doublet of *eremite*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who lives in a wilderness or in retirement; a hermit.

Thou seem'st beneath thy huge, high leaf of green,
An *Eremite* beneath his mountain's brow.
G. Croly, Lily of the Valley.

Specifically—**2.** In *church hist.*, in the earlier period, a Christian who, to escape persecution, fled to a solitary place, and there led a life of contemplation and asceticism. Later the name was applied to a religious order whose members lived isolated from one another: as, the *Eremites* of St. Augustine.

> The king of Portugall caused a Church to be made there, . . . where there are onely resident *Eremits*, and all other are forbidden to inhabite there.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 280.

> No wild Saint Dominics and Thebaid *Eremites*, there had been no melodious Dante. *Carlyle.*

=**Syn.** See *anchoret.*

II. *a.* Eremitic.

eremitic, eremitical (er-ẹ̄-mit′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *érémitique* = Pg. It. *eremitico*, < ML. *eremiticus*, < *eremita*, an eremite: see *eremite.*] Relating or pertaining to, having the character of, or like an eremite or hermit; living in solitude or in seclusion from the world.

> The austere and *eremitical* harbinger of Christ.
> *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

> Persons of heroical and eminent graces and operations, . . . of prodigious abstinencies, of *eremitical* retirements.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 46.

> The *eremitic* instinct is not peculiar to the Thebais, as many a New England village can testify.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 73.

eremitish (er′ẹ̄-mī-tish), *a.* [< *eremite* + *-ish*¹.] Of or pertaining to or resembling a hermit; eremitic.

> I account Christian good fellowship better than an *eremitish* and melancholike solitariness.
> *Bp. Hall*, Meditations and Vows.

> A priest, old, bearded, wrinkled, cowled — never being more perfectly *eremitish*. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 213.

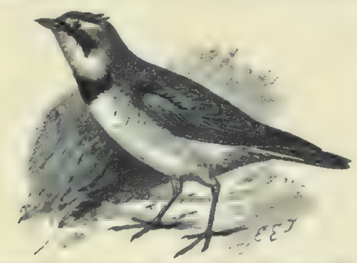
eremitism (er′ẹ̄-mī-tizm), *n.* [< *eremite* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of a hermit; voluntary seclusion from social life.

eremobryoid (e-rē-mọ̄-brī′oid), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρῆμος, desolate, solitary (see *eremite*), + βρύον, a kind of seaweed, + *-oid.*] In ferns, having the fronds produced at intervals (nodes) along the sides of the rootstock, not at the end, and having the stipes articulated with the rootstalk, becoming detached when old, leaving protuberances with a concave surface. This is the case in the tribe represented by *Polypodium*. See *Desmobrya.*

Eremomela (er-ẹ̄-mom′e-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρῆμος, solitary, + μέλος, a song.] The typical genus of African warblers of the subfamily *Eremomelinæ*. *C. J. Sundevall*, 1850.

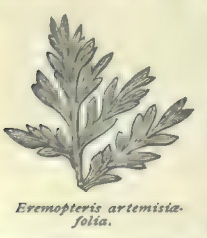
Eremomelinæ (er-ẹ̄-mom-e-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eremomela* + *-inæ.*] A group of warbler-like African birds, of some 50 species, of doubtful relationships, commonly referred to the *Timeliidæ.*

Eremophila (er-ẹ̄-mof′i-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρῆμος, solitary, + φίλος, loving.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. In this sense commonly written *Eremophilus*. *Humboldt*, 1805.—2. In *ornith.*, a notable genus of larks, of the family *Alaudidæ*, containing the horned larks or shore-larks, characterized by the plumicorn on each side of the head. There are several species or varieties, inhabiting the northern hemisphere, of which the best-known is *E. alpestris*, common to Europe and North America. Also called *Phileremos* and *Otocorys*. *Boie*, 1828. 3. In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous insects. *Burmeister*, 1838.



Horned Lark, or Shore-lark (*Eremophila alpestris*).

Eremopteris (er-ẹ̄-mop′tẹ-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρῆμος, solitary, + πτερίς, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns, separated from *Sphenopteris* by Schimper in 1869, by whom it is said to have no analogy with any living fern. The upper part of the fronds is dichotomous. It is found in the coal-measures of Great Britain, and all through the Appalachian coal-field in the United States.



Eremopteris artemisiæfolia.

erenach†, *n.* [Also written *herenach*, repr. Ir. *airchinneach*, "a vicar, an erenach, or lay superintendent of church lands" (Donovan), the same as *airchindeach* (*airchindech*, *archennach*, etc.), "a superior, prior of a convent, provincial of a religious order" (O'Reilly), these being other forms of *airchidechoin*, *airchideochain*, an archdeacon, < LL. *archidiaconus*: see *archdeacon.*] In the *Irish Ch.*, previous to the twelfth century, the name of an ecclesiastic having duties akin to those of an archdeacon.

erenow (ãr′nou′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *ere*¹ + *now.*] Before this time. [Now written as two words.]

> My father has repented him *erenow*. *Dryden.*

erept† (ẹ̄-rept′), *a.* Snatched away. *Bailey*, 1727.

ereptation† (ē-rep-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **ereptatio(n-)*, < **ereptare*, assumed freq. of *erepere*, creep out, < *e*, out, + *repere*, creep: see *reptile.*] A creeping forth. *Bailey*, 1727.

ereption† (ẹ̄-rep′shọn), *n.* [< L. *ereptio(n-)*, < *ereptus*, pp. of *eripere*, snatch away, < *e*, away, + *rapere*, snatch, seize. Cf. *correption.*] A taking or snatching away by force. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

erer†, **erere**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *earer.*

Eresidæ (ẹ̄-res′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eresus* + *-idæ.*] A family of saltigrade or leaping spiders, typified by the genus *Eresus*, having the cephalothorax much elevated and convex in front, the two posterior eyes much further apart than the next pair, and the tarsi furnished with 2 or 3 claws. Also *Eresoidæ* and *Eresides.*

Eresinæ (er-e-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eresus* + *-inæ.*] One of two subfamilies of *Eresidæ*, having an inframammillary organ and calamistrum (wanting in *Palpimaninæ*). It is composed of the genera *Eresus* and *Dorceus.*

Eresus (er′e-sus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Eresidæ*, containing a few species, such as *E. lineatus* and *E. cinnabarinus*. *Walckenaer*, 1805.

erethic (e-reth′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἐρέθειν, excite: see *erethism.*] Excitable; restless. [Rare.]

> My mental make-up is inherited mostly from the paternal side, and is *erethic* in quality.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 375.

erethism (er′e-thizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρεθισμός, irritation, < ἐρεθίζειν, equiv. to ἐρέθειν, rouse to anger, excite, irritate.] In *physiol.*, excitement or stimulation of any organ or tissue, specifically of the organs of generation: as, the sexual *erethism.*—**Mercurial erethism**, an irritated state of the system produced by the poisonous action of mercury, accompanied by depression of strength, irregular action of the heart, etc.

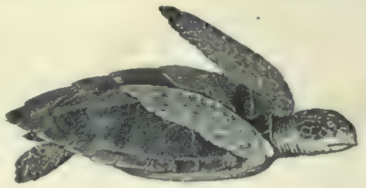
erethismic (er-e-thiz′mik), *a.* [< *erethism* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to erethism.—**Erethismic shock**, a shock in which symptoms of excitement are combined with those of prostration.

erethistic (er-e-this′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρεθιστικός, < ἐρεθίζειν, excite: see *erethism.*] Relating to erethism.

erethitic (er-e-thit′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *ereth-ism* + *-it-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of erethism; characterized by erethism; excited; restless.

Erethizon (er-e-thī′zon), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. ἐρεθίζων, ppr. of ἐρεθίζειν, excite, irritate: see *erethism.*] A genus of porcupines, of the family *Hystricidæ*, having a stout form, short spines overlaid by hair, a short, thick, blunt, and flattened tail, non-prehensile, the toes four in front and five behind, all armed with strong curved claws, and the habits arboreal and terrestrial. There are two living species, *E. dorsatus*, the urson or Canada porcupine, of eastern North America, and *E. epixanthus*, the yellow-haired porcupine, of western North America. A fossil form is described as *E. cloacinus*. *Echinoprocta* is a synonym. See cut under *porcupine.*

Eretmochelys (er-et-mok′e-lis), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρετμόν, an oar (< ἐρέσσειν, row), + χέλυς, tortoise.] A genus of sea-turtles, including the caret or hawkbill, *E. imbricata.*



Hawkbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*).

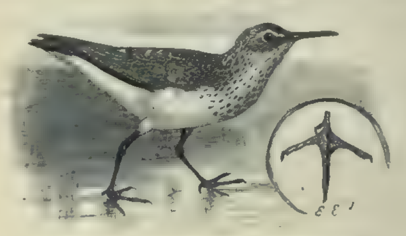
Eretmopodes† (er-et-mop′ọ̄-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρετμόν, an oar, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] A division of schizognathous swimming birds, containing the grebes and finfeet, or the families *Podicipedidæ* and *Heliornithidæ.*

Eretmosauria (e-ret-mọ̄-sâ′ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eretmosaurus* + *-ia.*] A group of reptiles, taking name from the genus *Eretmosaurus*. Also *Eretmosauræ.*

Eretmosaurus (e-ret-mọ̄-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρετμός, an oar, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A genus of reptiles. *Seeley*, 1874.

Eretrian (e-rē′tri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Eretria*, Gr. Ἐρέτρια, Eretria (see def.), + *-an.*] Pertaining to Eretria, an ancient city in the island of Eubœa, Greece.—**Eretrian school of philosophy**, the Eliac or Elean school: so called from the fact that it removed to Eretria.

Ereunetes (er-ọ̄-nē′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. ἐρευνητής, a searcher, < ἐρευνᾶν, search after.] A genus of small sandpipers, of the family *Scolopacidæ*, having the general characters of that section of the genus *Tringa* grouped under the genus *Actodromas*, but the feet semipalmate. The type species, *E. pusillus*, is one of the commonest sandpipers of North America, well known as the *semipalmated sandpiper* or *peep.*



Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*).

erewhile (ãr′hwīl′), *adv.* [< *ere*¹ + *while.*] Some time ago; a little while before.

> I am as fair now as I was *erewhile.*
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.

> O, did you find it now? You said you bought it *erewhile.* *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, v. 1.

> The knife that was levell'd *erewhile* at his throat,
> Is employ'd now in ripping the lace from his coat.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 16.

erewhile (ãr′hwīl′), *a.* [< *erewhile*, *adv.*] Former; recent.

> Disraeli . . . has . . . been in a great degree all things to all men, complimenting now the Home Rulers on their good taste and moderation, now some *erewhile* antagonist on the conscientious energy of his career.
> *Escott*, quoted in Higginson's Eng. Statesmen, p. 49.

erf (ėrf), *n.* [ME. *erf*, *erfe*, < AS. *yrfe* = OS. *erbi* = D. *erf*, inheritance, patrimony, ground, = OHG. *erbi*, *arbi*, G. *erbe* = Dan. *arv* = Sw. *ärfv(ande)* = Goth. *arbi*, inheritance.] 1†. Inheritance; patrimony; specifically, stock; cattle.

> Ilk kinnes *erf* . . .
> Was mad of erthe.
> *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 183.

2. [D. *erf.*] In Cape Colony, some parts of the State of New York, and other regions originally settled by the Dutch, a small inherited house-and-garden lot in a village or settlement.

erf-kin†, *n.* [ME., < *erf* + *kin*¹.] Cattle.

> Al *erf-kin* hauen he ut-led.
> *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 3177.

erg (ėrg), *n.* [< Gr. ἔργον = E. *work*, q. v. Cf. *energy.*] In *physics*, the unit of work in the centimeter-gram-second system — that is, the amount of work done by the unit of force, one dyne, acting through the unit of distance, one centimeter. One foot-pound is approximately equal to 1.356×10^7 ergs, and one horse-power (English) is equal to 7.46×10^9 ergs per second. Also *ergon.*

> We request that the word *ergon*, or *erg*, be strictly limited to the C. G. S. unit of work, or what is, for purposes of measurement, equivalent to this, the C. G. S. unit of energy. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Const., p. 167.

ergasilan (ėr-gas′i-lạn), *n.* One of the *Ergasilidæ.*

Ergasilidæ (ėr-gạ-sil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ergasilus* + *-idæ.*] A family of epizoic siphonostomatous crustaceans. Species of *Ergasilus* are parasitic upon fishes; others, of the genus *Nicothoë*, upon lobsters.

Ergasilus (ėr-gas′i-lus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Ergasilidæ*. Also *Ergasilius.*

ergat†, *v.* See *ergot*².

ergata† (ėr′gạ-tạ̈), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἐργάτης, a sort of capstan or windlass, also a workman, < ἔργον = E. *work.*] A capstan; a windlass; a crane. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Ergates (ėr′gạ-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐργάτης, a workman, < ἔργον = E. *work.*] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the group *Prioninæ*. It is a very wide-spread genus, though it has but few species, being found in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North and South America. *E. faber* is a large pitch-brown European species, from 1¼ to 2 inches long, the larva of which feeds on pine-wood. *E. spiculatus* is the only form known to be found in the United States.

Ergatis (ėr′ga̤-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐργάτις, fem. of ἐργάτης, worker.] 1. A genus of spiders, of the family *Agalenidæ*, having several European species. *Blackwall*, 1841.—2. A genus of tineid moths, of the subfamily *Gelechinæ*. There are 6 species, all European, as *E. brizella*. *Heinemann*, 1870.

ergo (ėr′gō), *conj.* [L., therefore. Cf. *argal*².] Therefore: used technically in logic to introduce the conclusion of a complete and necessary syllogism.

> Here an Anabaptist will say, "Ah, Christ refused the office of a judge; *ergo*, there ought to be no judges nor magistrates among christian men."
> *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

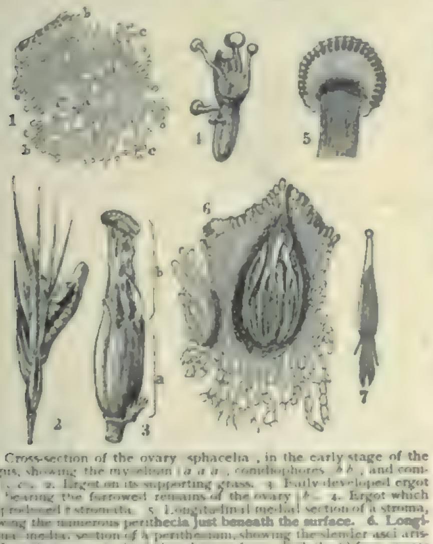
> He that loves my flesh and blood is my friend; *ergo*, he that kisses my wife is my friend. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

ergometer (ėr-gom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἔργον, work, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring work; a dynamometer. Watt's indicator-diagram is an example of an ergometer. Also called *electro-ergometer*.

> Work-measuring dynamometers, or *ergometers*, as the author terms them. *Nature*, XXX. 220.

ergon (ėr′gon), *n.* [< Gr. ἔργον = E. *work*. See *erg*.] Same as *erg*.

ergot¹ (ėr′go̤t), *n.* [< F. *ergot*, also *argot*, a spur, the extremity of a dead branch, in bot. ergot; origin unknown.] 1. In *farriery*, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, of about the size of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern-joint, and commonly hidden under the tuft of the fetlock.—2. A morbid growth arising from a diseased condition of the ovary of various grasses, caused by a fungus of the genus *Claviceps*. The growth of the fungus begins by the formation of a filamentous mycelium upon the surface of the ovary, which it destroys and displaces, retaining approximately its shape. The surface of this tissue is marked by furrows. At this stage conidia are produced upon the tips of short hyphæ; and in this form it was formerly considered a distinct species, under the generic name *Sphacelia* (which has become a common name coordinate with *sclerotium*). When the formation of conidia is at its height, a thick belt of more compact hyphæ is formed at the base of the mass. This assumes a dark-violet color, and continues to grow, pushing upward the sphacelia, which is torn from its attachments, and soon falls off.



1. Cross-section of the ovary (sphacelia), in the early stage of the fungus, showing the mycelium (*a a a*), conidiophores (*b b*), and conidia (*c c*). 2. Ergot on its supporting grass. 3. Early developed ergot (*a*), bearing the furrowed remains of the ovary (*b*). 4. Ergot which has produced stromata. 5. Longitudinal medial section of a stroma, showing the numerous perithecia just beneath the surface. 6. Longitudinal medial section of a perithecium, showing the slender asci arising from the base. 7. An isolated ascus from which the filiform spores are escaping. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 somewhat reduced; 5, magnified; 1, 6, and 7, highly magnified.

The resulting structure is the *sclerotium* or *ergot*. It is a horn-like mass, often one inch in length. It lies dormant till fall or usually till the following spring, when branches arise in a tuft. Each becomes a stroma, consisting of a stalk and a small head. In the head are formed a number of flask-shaped perithecia, each containing many asci, of which each in turn incloses several filiform spores. The ergot of rye is caused by *Claviceps purpurea*. Ergot is said to cause a sort of gangrene in cattle, especially in the feet. It is used in medicine to cause contraction of the uterus and of the arterioles and as an abortifacient, and also in certain morbid states of the cerebrospinal axis, where its effect may or may not be due entirely to its action on the vessels. Also called *spurred rye*.
3. In *anat.*, the calcar, spur, or hippocampus minor of the brain. [Rare.]

ergot²† (ėr′go̤t), *v.* [Also *ergat*; < F. *ergoter* (= Sp. *ergotear*), cavil, quibble, < *ergo*, < L. *ergo*, therefore.] I. *trans.* To infer; arrive at.

> Little doth it concern us what the schoolmen *ergat* in their schools. *Hewyt*, Sermons, p. 178.

II. *intrans.* To draw conclusions.

ergoted (ėr′go̤t-ed), *a.* [< *ergot*¹ + *-ed*².] Diseased, as rye and other grasses, by the attack of the fungus *Claviceps purpurea*. See *ergot*¹.

ergotic (ėr-got′ik), *a.* [< *ergot*¹ + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from ergot.—**Ergotic acid**, a volatile acid said to exist in ergot.

ergotina (ėr-gọ̄-tī′nạ̈), *n.* [NL.] Same as *ergotine*.

ergotine (ėr′go̤t-in), *n.* [= F. *ergotine*; < *ergot*¹ + *-ine*².] 1. An amorphous alkaloid of ergot.—2. An aqueous extract of ergot, purified of albumen and gum, and evaporated to a soft extract: specifically called *Bonjean's ergotine*.—3. An extract of ergot soluble in alcohol but insoluble in water or ether.

ergotinine (ėr-got′i-nin), *n.* [< *ergotine* + *-ine*².] A crystallizable alkaloid from ergot: suspected, however, of being a mixture.

ergotism¹ (ėr′go̤t-izm), *n.* [< F. *ergotisme*, < *ergot*, ergot: see *ergot*¹ and *-ism*.] 1. The spur of rye; ergot.—2. The morbid state induced by the excessive ingestion of ergot, as from the use of spurred or ergoted rye as food. Spasmodic and gangrenous forms are distinguished.

ergotism²† (ėr′go̤t-izm), *n.* [< F. *ergotisme*, < *ergoter*, cavil, quibble: see *ergo*.] A logical inference; a conclusion.

> States are not governed by *ergotisms*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 4.

ergotized (ėr′go̤t-īzd), *a.* [< *ergot* + *-ize* + *-ed*².] Changed to ergot; infested with the fungus (*Claviceps*) which produces ergot: as, *ergotized* grasses.

erg-ten (ėrg′ten), *n.* A unit of work, based on the c. g. s. system of units, equal to 10^{10} (10,000,000,000) ergs, or about 737 foot-pounds.

> One horse-power is about three-quarters of an *erg-ten* per second. More nearly, it is 7.46 erg-nines per second; and one force-de-cheval is 7.36 erg-nines per second.
> *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Const., p. 168.

eri, eria, *n.* [Native name, Assam.] The name given in Assam to one of the wild silkworms, which feeds on the castor-oil bean, and is more frequently domesticated than the other native varieties. It was described by Boisduval as *Attacus ricini*, and is now referred to the genus *Philosamia*. It is a very near relative of the ailantus-silkworm, *Bombyx cynthia*. The worms are reared in houses, and the silk obtained is worth from 12 annas to 1 rupee per seer of sicca weight.

eriach†, *n.* Same as *eric*.

Erian (ē′ri-a̤n), *a.* [< *Erie* + *-an*.] Relating to Lake Erie or its shores.

> The term *Erian* is used as synonymous with Devonian, and probably should be preferred to it, as pointing to the best development of this formation known, which is on the shores of Lake Erie. *Princeton Rev.*, March, 1879, p. 280.

> On the islands and coasts of this sea was introduced the *Erian* flora. *Sir William Dawson*, Pop. Sci. Mo.

Erianthus (er-i-an′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔριον, wool, + ἄνθος, flower: so called from the densely villous pedicels of the flowers.] A genus of coarse grasses, chiefly American. *E. Ravennæ*, of the Mediterranean region, grows to a height of 8 or 10 feet, with large handsome plumes, and is cultivated for ornament and winter decoration.

eric, erick (er′ik), *n.* [Formerly also *eriach*, < Ir. *eiric*.] A pecuniary fine formerly paid in Ireland by one guilty of murder to the family of the murdered person.

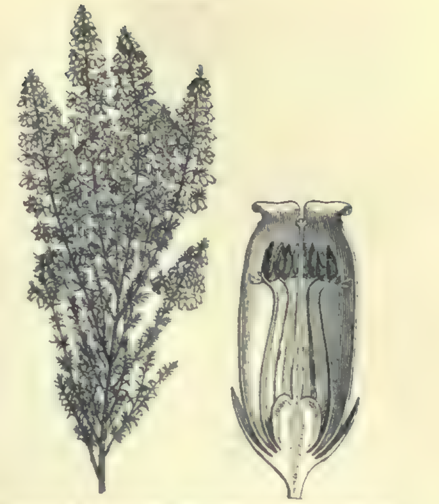
> The malefactor shall give unto them [the friends], or to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an *eriach*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> According to this [the Brehon] Code, murder was not punishable by death, but only by fine levied on the relatives of the murderer, and called an *Erick*. Hence bloodshed was frequent; and no Irishman's life was safe.
> *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 140.

> In cases of aggravated manslaughter, when a man could not pay the *Eric*, he was put into a boat and set adrift on the sea. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, I. ii.

Erica (e-rī′kạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. **erica*, *erice*, < Gr. ἐρείκη or ἐρίκη, heath.] A large genus of branched rigid shrubs, of the natural order *Ericaceæ*, consisting of more than 400 species, most of which are natives of southern Africa, a few being found in Europe and Asia; the heaths. The leaves are very small, narrow, and rigid, and the globose or tubular four-lobed flowers are axillary, or in terminal racemes. The common British heaths are *E. Tetralix* and *E. cinerea*. Many of the Cape species are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their flowers. See *heath*.

Ericaceæ (er-i-kā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erica* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous exogenous plants, including 73 genera and over 1,300 species, mostly natives of temperate and cold regions, shrubby, or sometimes herbaceous, and often evergreen. They are divided into 4 suborders, which are by some authors regarded as distinct orders: viz., *Vaccinieæ*, shrubs, mostly American, distinguished by the inferior baccate fruit; *Ericeæ*, shrubs or trees with superior ovary, gamopetalous corolla, and introrse anthers; *Pyroleæ*, mostly herbs with superior ovary, polypetalous corolla, and extrorse anthers; and *Monotropeæ*, herbaceous root-parasites without green herbage. The genera *Gaylussacia* and *Vaccinium*, of the *Vaccinieæ*, yield the huckleberry, blueberry, and cranberry. Besides the large genera *Erica*, *Rhododendron*, and *Gaultheria*, the *Ericeæ* include *Kalmia*, *Arbutus*, *Andromeda*, *Epigæa*, and other well-known genera. In the *Pyroleæ* the more common genera are *Clethra*, *Pyrola*, and *Chimaphila*; and the more notable of the *Monotropeæ* are the Indian-pipe, *Monotropa*, and the snowplant, *Sarcodes*.



Branch of *Erica cinerea*, with section of flower magnified.

ericaceous (er-i-kā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *ericaceus*, < L. **erica*, heath. Cf. *Ericaceæ*.] Of or pertaining to heath or to the *Ericaceæ*; resembling or consisting of heaths.

erical (e-rī′ka̤l), *a.* [< *Erica* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or including the *Ericaceæ*.

Ericeæ (e-ris′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erica* + *-eæ*.] A group of the natural order *Ericaceæ*, containing the true heaths.

ericetal (er-i-sē′ta̤l), *a.* [< L. as if **ericetum*, a heath (< *erice*, heath), + *-al*.] Composed of heaths; pertaining to species of the genus *Erica*.

> The botany of the high-lands east of Macclesfield is nearly *ericetal* in its nature. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 589.

ericinone (e-ris′i-nōn), *n.* [< NL. *ericinus* (< L. *erice*, heath) + *-one*.] In *chem.*, a crystalline substance obtained by the dry distillation of ericaceous plants: identical with *hydroquinone*.

ericius (e-ris′i-us), *n.* [L., also *erinaceus* (see *Erinaceus*), a hedgehog, both prop. adj., < *ēr* (once in LL.), orig. **hēr* = Gr. χήρ (only in Hesychius), a hedgehog, prob. akin to χέρσος, Attic χέῤῥος, hard, dry, stiff, L. *hirsutus*, bristly, hairy (> E. *hirsute*), *horrere*, be bristly, bristle, Skt. √ *harsh*, bristle: see *horrid*, *horror*. Hence (from L. *ericius*) ult. E. *urchin*, a hedgehog: see *urchin*. The AS. name for hedgehog was *igl*, contr. *il*.] A hedgehog. See *Hemicentetes*.

> And I will make it a possession for the *ericius* and pools of waters, and I will sweep it, and wear it out with a besom, saith the Lord of Hosts. Isa. xiv. 23 (Douay version).

erick, *n.* See *eric*.

Eridanus (ẹ̄-rid′a̤-nus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἠριδανός, the mythical and poetical name of a river later identified with the Po, *Padus*, by others with the Rhone, *Rhodanus*, or the Rhine, *Rhenus*.] The ancient southern constellation of the River. It is situated south of Taurus, and contains the star Achernar, or Acanar, of the first magnitude, which is, however, invisible in Europe, and barely visible in Alexandria. In the United States it can be seen in winter anywhere south of Savannah.

The Constellation Eridanus.

erigant†, *n.* [ME., an erroneous form for *arrogance*.] Arrogance.

> Thou praysed me & my place ful pouer & ful [g]nede,
> That watz so prest to aproche my presens here-inne;
> Hopez thou I be a harlot thi *erigant* to prayse?
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 148.

Erigeron (ẹ̄-rij'ẹ-ron), *n.* [NL., < L. *erigeron*, equiv. to *senecio*, groundsel, < Gr. ἠριγέρων, groundsel, lit. early-old, so called from its hoary down, < ἦρι, adv., early, connected with ἠέριος, adj., early, + γέρων, old, an old man.] A genus of composite herbs, nearly related to *Aster*, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the narrower and usually more numerous ray-florets and by the equal and less herbaceous bracts of the involucre. There are over 100 species, 70 of which are found in North America. They are of little importance. The horseweed, *E. Canadensis*, a native of the United States, and widely naturalized in other countries, yields a volatile oil, which is used in medicine as a stimulant. *E. Philadelphicus* (the common fleabane of North America), *E strigosus* (the daisy-fleabane), and *E. annuus* (the sweet scabious) are employed as diuretics.

erigible† (er'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< L. *erig-ere*, erect (see *erect*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being erected.

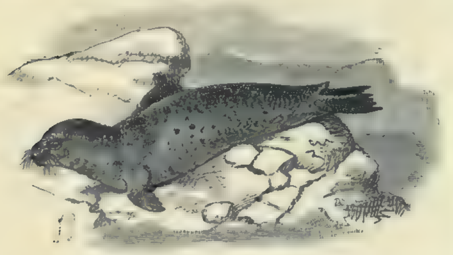
> On each side the base of the tail there is a very strong spine, . . . *erigible* at the pleasure of the animal.
> *Shaw*, Zoölogy, IV. 378.

Eriglossa (er-i-glos'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρι-, a strengthening prefix, + γλῶσσα, the tongue.] A suborder of *Lacertilia*, including the lizards proper; all existing lacertilians excepting the chameleons or *Rhiptoglossa*. They are characterized by the flattened tongue, the presence of clavicles whenever limbs are developed, contact of the pterygoid with the quadrate, and entrance of nasal bones into the formation of the nasal apertures. See *Rhiptoglossa*.

> Twenty families are combined in the suborder Lacertilia vera, which may be better called *Eriglossa*.
> *Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885, I. 801.

eriglossate (er-i-glos'āt), *a.* [< *Eriglossa* + *-ate*2.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Eriglossa* or true lizards.

Erignathus (e-rig'nạ-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρι-, a strengthening prefix, + γνάθος, the jaw.] A genus of earless hair-seals, of the family *Phocidæ* and subfamily *Phocinæ*. The type is the bearded seal, *E. barbatus*, a circumpolar species of dark color and large size, the male sometimes attaining a length of 10 and the female 7 feet. The genus is closely related to *Phoca* proper, but differs from it in various osteological and especially cranial characters. *Gill*, 1867.



Bearded Seal (*Erignathus barbatus*).

Erigone (e-rig'ọ-nē), *n.* [NL.] A genus of spiders, of the family *Theridiidæ*, including some of the smallest known spiders, the males of which often have curious protuberances or horns on the head, upon the ends of which the eyes may be borne, and maxillæ dilated at the base.

Erimyzon (er-i-mī'zon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρι-, a strengthening prefix, + μύζειν, suck.] A genus of suckers, of the family *Catostomidæ*. *E. sucetta*, the chub-sucker, is found in most streams of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. *D. S. Jordan*, 1876. See cut under *chub-sucker*.

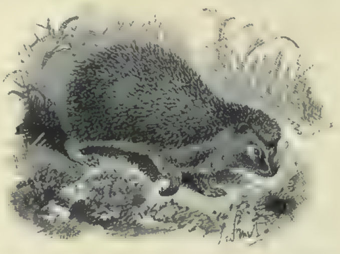
erinaceid (er-i-nā'sẹ-id), *n.* An animal of the family *Erinaceidæ*; a hedgehog or gymnure.

Erinaceidæ (er″i-nạ-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erinaceus* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial insectivorous mammals, the hedgehogs and gymnures. They have no cæcum, a slight pubic symphysis, slender or imperfect zygomatic arches, a skull with a small brain-case, no postorbital processes, a triangular foramen magnum, flaring occipital condyles, distinct paroccipital and mastoid processes, and annular tympanic bones. The tibia and fibula are ankylosed above. The family contains two very distinct subfamilies, *Erinaceinæ* and *Gymnurinæ*. See these words.

Erinaceinæ (er-i-nā-sẹ-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erinaceus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Erinaceidæ*, containing the hedgehogs. They are characterized by a defective palate, a spinigerous skin, a highly developed subcutaneous muscle or panniculus carnosus, and the absence of a tail, the caudal vertebræ being rudimentary. The group contains the genera *Erinaceus*, with several subdivisions, and *Atelerix*; it is widely distributed in the old world, throughout Europe and Africa and in the greater part of Asia.

erinaceous (er-i-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *erinaceus*, a hedgehog, prop. adj., pertaining to a hedgehog: see *Erinaceus*.] Belonging to the hedgehog family; resembling a hedgehog.

Erinaceus (er-i-nā'sẹ-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *erinaceus*, a hedgehog, prop. adj., like the equiv. *ericius*, a hedgehog: see *ericius*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Erinaceinæ*, containing the true hedgehogs. There are several species, of which the European hedgehog (*E. europæus*) is the best-known and the most peculiar. All have the power of rolling themselves into a ball, presenting the bristling spines in every direction, a process effected by enormously developed and complicated cutaneous muscles, by the action of which the animals tie themselves up in their own skins. See *hedgehog*.



Common European Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europæus*).

erineum (e-rin'ẹ-um), *n.*; pl. *erinea* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. ἐρίνεος, woolly, woolen, < ἔριον, wool, from the same root as E. *wool*, q. v.] An abnormal growth of hair-like structures caused on leaves by attacks of mites (*Acarida*), the latter generally, perhaps always, belonging to the genus *Phytoptus*. The erinea were formerly considered to constitute a genus of fungi.

eringo (e-ring'gō), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *eryngo* to suit *Eryngium*; a corrupt form (cf. Sp. It. *eringio*) of L. *eryngion* or *erynge*. See *Eryngium*.] A common name for species of the genus *Eryngium*, especially for *E. maritimum*, which is found in Great Britain on sandy seashores. Its roots were formerly candied as a sweetmeat, and were believed to possess strong aphrodisiac properties.

> Let the sky rain potatoes, . . . hail kissing-comfits, snow *eringoes*, let there come a tempest of provocation.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5.

> Who lewdly dancing at a midnight ball,
> For hot *eringoes* and fat oysters call.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 419.

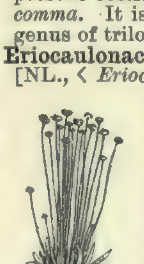
erinose (er'i-nōs), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρι(ον), wool, + νόσος, disease.] A disease of the leaves of the grape-vine caused by a minute acarid, the *Phytoptus vitis*.

Erinys (e-rī'nis), *n.*; pl. *Erinyes* (e-rin'i-ēz). [L., less correctly *Erinnys* (e-rin'is), < Gr. Ἐρινύς, pl. Ἐρινύες, an avenging deity, in Homer always in the plural; in later poets the number is given as three, to whom afterward the names *Tisiphone*, *Megæra*, and *Alecto* became attached. They were identified with the Roman *Furiæ*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the Furies: usually in the plural, *Erinyes*. See *fury* and *Eumenides*1.

> Mysterious, dreadful, and yet beautiful, there is the Greek conception of spiritual darkness; of the anger of fate, . . . the anger of the *Erinnyes*, and Demeter *Erinnys*, compared to which the anger either of Apollo or Athena is temporary and partial.
> *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 151.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of butterflies, of the family *Hesperidæ*, or skippers. As at present restricted, it has but one species, *E. comma*. It is usually spelled *Erynnis*. (*b*) A genus of trilobites, of the family *Proëtidæ*.

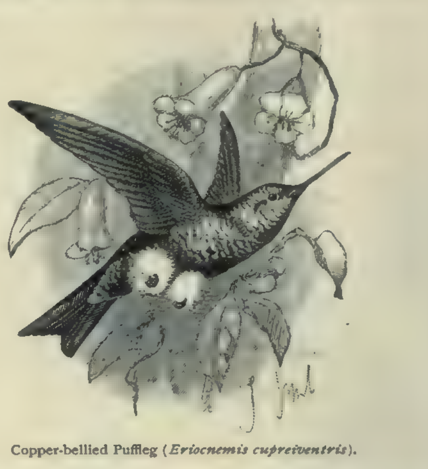
Eriocaulonaceæ (er″i-ọ-kâ-lọ-nā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eriocaulon* (the typical genus) (< Gr. ἔριον, wool, + καυλός = L. *caulis*, a stalk: see *caul*3, *caulis*, *cole*2) + *-aceæ*.] An order of aquatic herbs or marsh-herbs, stemless or nearly so, with a cluster of linear leaves, and naked scapes bearing dense heads of minute monœcious or diœcious flowers. There are 6 genera and about 325 species, mostly found in the warmer regions of the globe. They are known as *pipeworts*. The principal genera are *Eriocaulon* and *Pæpalanthus*. There are a few species found in the United States, of which *Eriocaulon septangulare* occurs also in the west of Ireland and in the isle of Skye, and is the only species found in Europe or northern Asia.



Pipewort (*Eriocaulon setaceum*).

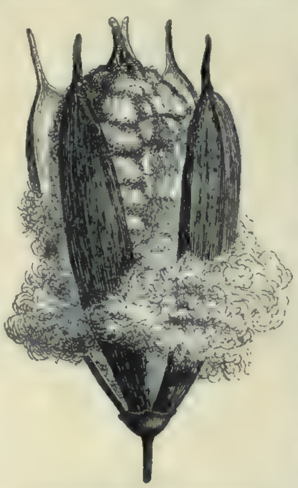
Eriocera (er-i-os'ẹ-rä), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1838), < Gr. ἔριον, wool, + κέρας, horn.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Tipulidæ*, or crane-flies, widely distributed, and containing 6 North American species. *E. longicornis* is common in eastern parts of North America.—2. A genus of noctuid moths, of the subfamily *Gonepterinæ*, remarkable for the long tuft of hairs on the palpi. There is only one known species, *E. mitrula*. *Guenée*, 1852.

Eriocnemis (er″i-ok-nē'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔριον, wool, + κνημίς, leggin.] 1. A genus of humming-birds, containing about 18 species, which have downy puffs or muffs about the legs, whence the name. *Reichenbach*, 1849. Also *Eriopus*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of large beetles, of the family *Lucanidæ*, of which more than 12 species, from Australia, the East Indies, the Moluccas, and Java, have been described.



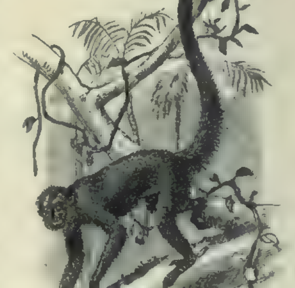
Copper-bellied Puffleg (*Eriocnemis cupreiventris*).

Eriodendron (er″i-ọ-den'drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔριον, wool, + δένδρον, a tree.] A genus of tropical malvaceous trees, including 8 species, all but one American. They grow from 50 to 100 feet high, and have palmate leaves and showy red or white flowers. From the abundant cottony covering of the seeds, they are known as *silk-cotton trees*, and the material is used for stuffing cushions and for similar purposes.



Pod of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*.

Eriodes (er-i-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔριον, wool, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of South American sapajous or spider-monkeys, of the subfamily *Cebinæ* and family *Cebidæ*, having the thumb more or less rudimentary. *E. arachnoides* is the leading species. Also called *Brachyteles*. *I. Geoffroy*, 1829.



Spider-monkey (*Eriodes arachnoides*).

Eriodictyon (er″i-ọ-dik'ti-on), *n.* [NL. (so called from the woolly, net-veined leaves), < Gr. ἔριον, wool, + δίκτυον, a net.] A small genus of low, evergreen, resinous shrubs, of the order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, found from California to New Mexico. The species are said to possess medicinal virtues, but their real value is doubtful. *E. glutinosum* is used as a stimulating expectorant.

Eriogaster (er″i-ọ-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1811), < Gr. ἔριον, wool, + γαστήρ, belly.] 1. A genus of bombycid moths, remarkable for the densely woolly apex of the abdomen of the female. *E. lacustris* is the type. Species are found in Europe, Africa, Australia, and South America.—2. A genus of flies, of the family *Empidæ*. *Macquart*, 1838.

Eriogonum (er-i-og´ọ̄-num), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *γόνυ*, the knee. The original species is tomentose and geniculate.] A large genus of plants, characteristic of the flora of the western United States. Of the more than 120 species, 2 only are found east of the Mississippi, and 2 in Mexico. It belongs to the order *Polygonaceæ*, and is the type of a tribe characterized by having involucrate flowers and no stipules. They are mostly low herbs or woody-based perennials, very variable in their manner of growth, with small flowers, and of no recognized value.

eriometer (er-i-om´e-tėr), *n.* [‹ Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibers from the size of the colored rings produced by the diffraction of the light in which the objects are viewed.

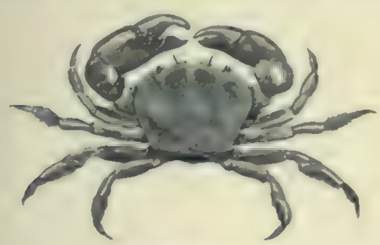
Eriophorum (er-i-of´ọ̄-rum), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐριοφόρος*, wool-bearing (cf. *δένδρον ἐριοφόρον*, the cotton-tree), ‹ *ἔριον*, wool, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] A small genus of cyperaceous plants, found in the cooler parts of the northern hemisphere, distinguished by the delicate capillary bristles of the perianth, which lengthen greatly after flowering, and form a conspicuous cotton-like tuft; the cotton-grass.

Eriopinæ (er´i-ō-pī´nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Eriopus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Eriopus*. More correctly *Eriopodinæ*.

Eriopus (e-rī´ọ̄-pus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Eriopinæ*, having the fore and hind legs furnished with long hairs, whence the name. The species are found all over the world. *Treitschke*, 1825.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *Eriocnemis*. *Gould*, 1847.

Eriosoma (er´i-ọ̄-sō´mạ̈), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. Same as *Schizoneura*. *Leach*, 1829.—2. A genus of cerambycid beetles: synonymous with *Xylocharis*. *Blanchard*, 1842.—3. A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*. *Lioy*, 1864.

Eriphia (e-rif´i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, or ordinary crabs, of the family *Cancridæ*. *E. lævimana* is an example. *Latreille*, 1817.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of flies, of the family *Anthomyidæ*, founded by Meigen in 1838. It contains large blackish-gray species, whose metamorphoses are unknown. There are a few European species, and 10 have been described by Walker from the Hudson's Bay Territory. (*b*) A genus of zygænid moths. *Felder*, 1874. (*c*) A genus of tineid moths. *Chambers*, 1875.

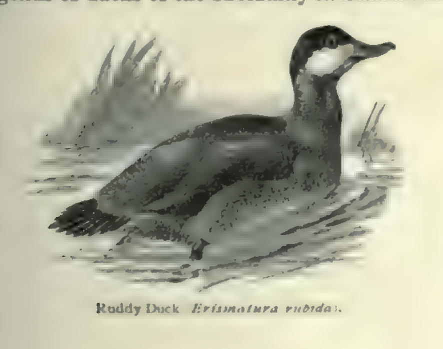


Eriphia lævimana.

Erirhinidæ (er-i-rin´i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Erirhinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Erirhinus*. Also *Erirhinides*.

Erirhinus (er-i-rī´nus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr), ‹ Gr. *ἐρι-*, a strengthening prefix, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] A genus of curculios or weevils, giving name to the family *Erirhinidæ*. *E. infirmus* is an example.

Erismatura (e-ris-ma-tū´rạ̈), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔρεισμα*(*τ-*), support, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of ducks of the subfamily *Erismaturinæ*. *E. rubida* is the common ruddy duck of the United States, and there are several other species. See *duck*^{2}. Also called *Cerconectes*, *Gymnura*, *Oxyura*, and *Undina*.



Ruddy Duck (*Erismatura rubida*).

Erismaturinæ (e-ris″ma-tụ̄-rī´nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Erismatura* + *-inæ*.] The rudder-ducks, a subfamily of *Anatidæ*. They are distinguished from *Fuligulinæ* by the stiffened lance-linear tail-feathers, from 16 to 20 in number, exposed to the base by reason of the shortness of the coverts; a comparatively small head and thick neck; a moderate bill; short tarsi; and very long toes. There are several species, as of the genera *Erismatura*, *Nomonyx*, etc.

Eristalinæ (e-ris-tạ-lī´nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Eristalis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Syrphidæ*, typified by the genus *Eristalis*.

Eristalis (e-ris´tạ-lis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A remarkable genus of flies, typical of the subfamily *Eristalinæ*, having the marginal cell closed and petiolate, the thorax without any yellow markings, and the front evenly arched. The larvæ are known as *rat-tail maggots*, and feed in manure and soft decaying vegetable substances. The genus is widely distributed over the globe, and more than 20 North American species are described. *E. tenax* is an almost cosmopolitan species, occurring in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and closely resembles a large bumblebee.

eristic (e-ris´tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *éristique* = It. *eristico*, ‹ Gr. *ἐριστικός*, given to strife, ‹ *ἐρίζειν*, strive, dispute, ‹ *ἔρις*, strife.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to disputation or controversy; controversial; disputatious; captious.

> The ground for connecting any such associations [materialistic] with this ideal of perfect identity without difference lies in what Plato would have called its *eristic* character: that is, its tendency to exclude from judgment, and therefore from truth and knowledge, all ideal synthesis. *B. Bosanquet*, Mind, XIII. 357.

Eristic science, logic.

II. *n.* 1. One given to disputation; a controversialist.

> Fanatick Errour and Levity would seem an Euchite as well as an *Eristick*, Prayant as well as Predicant, a Devotionist as well as a Disputant.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 93.

2. An art of logical criticism practised by the Megarics and other ancient philosophers. It has the appearance of mere captiousness and quibbling, but had a serious motive.

eristical (e-ris´ti-kạl), *a.* [‹ *eristic* + *-al*.] Same as *eristic*.

erithace†, *n.* [‹ Gr. *ἐριθάκη*, bee-bread.] The honeysuckle.

Erix, *n.* See *Eryx*.

erke†, *a.* A Middle English form of *irk*.

erliche†, *adv.* See *early*.

erlish†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *eldrich*.

> And up there raise an *erlish* cry—
> "He's won amang us a'!"
> *The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 124).

erl-king (ėrl´king), *n.* [E. accom. of G. *erl-könig*, *erlen-könig*, accom. of Dan. *elle-konge*, *elver-konge*, lit. king of the elves, *elle-*, *elver-*, being the pl. (only in comp.; = Sw. *elfvor*, pl.) of *alf*, pl. otherwise *alfer*, = E. *elf*; cf. Dan. *alfe-konge*, elf-king.] In German and Scandinavian poetical mythology, a personified natural power which devises and works mischief, especially to children.

> The hero of the present piece is the *Erl* or Oak *King*, a fiend who is supposed to dwell in the recesses of the forest, and thence to issue forth upon the benighted traveller to lure him to his destruction. *Scott*, Erl King, Pref.

erly†, *adv.* See *early*.

erme†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *earn*^{4}.

ermeful†, *a.* A Middle English form of *yearnful*.

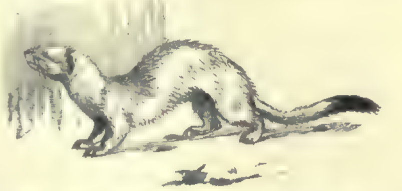
ermelin† (ėr´mē̤-lin), *n.* [Also *ermilin*, *hermeline* (and *ermly*); ‹ G. *hermelin* (whence also It. *ermellino*, etc.), the ermine: see *ermine*^{1}.] Same as *ermine*.

> Sables, Marternes, Beuers, Otters, *Hermelines*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 493.

> They haue in their eies adamants that will drawe youth as the Iet the strawe, or the sight of the Panther the *Ermly*. *Greene*, Never Too Late.

> Fair as the furry coat of whitest *ermilin*.
> *Shenstone*, Schoolmistress.

ermine^1 (ėr´min), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ermin*, *ermyn*; ‹ ME. *ermin*, *ermyn*, *ermine*, ‹ OF. *ermin*, *ermine*, *hermine*, mod. F. *hermine* = Pr. *ermini*, *ermi*, *hermin* = Sp. *armiño* = Pg. *arminho*, ermine: the same, with reduced term., as E. *ermelin*, *ermly* (obs.) = Sw. Dan. *hermelin* = It. *ermellino*, *armellino* (ML. *armelinus*), ‹ MHG. *hermelin*, G. *hermelin* (cf. LG. *harmke*, *hermelke*), ermine, dim. of MHG. *harme*, OHG. *harmo*, the ermine, = AS. *hearma* (in glosses, e. g., "netila, *hearma*" between *otor*, otter, and *mearth*, marten, an ermine or rather weasel (*netila* is a scribe's error for L. *mustela*), = Lith. *szermu*, *szarmů*, *szarmonys*, a weasel. The common "derivation" from *Armenia* (cf. *Ermine*^{2}), as if *mus Armenius*, 'Armenian mouse,' equiv. to *mus Ponticus* (Pliny), an ermine, is without any foundation.] 1. The stoat, *Putorius erminea*, a small, slender, short-legged carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, *Mustelidæ*, and order *Feræ*, found throughout the northerly and cold temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. The term is specially applied to the condition of the animal when it is white with a black tip to the tail, a change from the ordinary reddish-brown color, occurring in winter in most latitudes inhabited by the animal. The ermine is a near relative of the weasel, the ferret, and the European polecat, all of which belong to the same genus. There are several allied species or varieties of the stoat which turn white in winter and yield a fur known as ermine. The ermine fur of commerce is chiefly obtained from northern Europe, Siberia, and British America, and is in great request. See *stoat*.



Ermine, or Stoat (*Putorius erminea*), in winter pelage.

> I'l rob no *Ermyn* of his dainty skin
> To make mine own grow proud.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 117.

2. In *entom.*, one of several arctiid moths: so called by English collectors. The buff ermine is *Arctia lubricipeda*; the water-ermine is *A. urticæ*.—3. The fur of the ermine, especially as prepared for ornamental purposes, by having the black of the tail inserted at regular intervals so that it contrasts with the pure white of the fur. The fur, with or without the black spots, is used for lining and facing certain official and ceremonial garments, especially, in England, the robes of judges.

> Their chiefe furres are . . . Blacke fox, Sables, . . . Gurnestalles or *Armins*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 477.

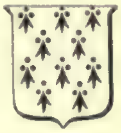
> Law and gospel both determine
> All virtues lodge in royal *ermine*.
> *Swift*, On Poetry.

Hence—4. The office or dignity of a judge, and especially the perfect rectitude and fairness of mind essential to the judge's office: as, he kept his *ermine* unspotted.

> I call upon . . . the judges to interpose the purity of their *ermine* to save us from this pollution.
> *Lord Chatham*.

5. In *her.*, one of the furs, represented with its peculiar spots black on a white ground (argent, spots sable). The black spots are indeterminate in number. In some cases a single spot suffices for one surface: thus, in a *mantling ermine* the dags have each one spot in the middle. Abbreviated *er*.

> The arms of Brittany were "*Ermine*," i. e. white, with black ermine spots.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 96, note 3.



Ermine.

Ermine spot, in *her.*, one of the black spots representing the tail of the ermine and contributing to form the tincture so called.

ermine^1 (ėr´min), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ermined*, ppr. *ermining*. [‹ *ermine*^{1}, *n.*] To cover with or as with ermine.

> The snows that have *ermined* it [a tree] in winter.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 237.

Ermine^2**†**, *n.* [ME.; cf. OF. *Ermenie*, ML. *Hermenia*, Armenia.] An Armenian. *Chaucer*.

erminé (ėr-mi-nā´), *a.* [Heraldic F., ‹ OF. *ermin*, *ermine*, ermine.] In *her.*, composed of four ermine spots: said of a cross so formed. This cross is always sable on a field argent, and this need not be mentioned in the blazon; it is also blazoned four ermine spots in cross.

ermined (ėr´mind), *a.* 1. Clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur of the ermine.

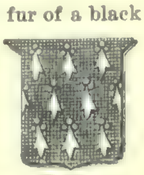
> *Ermined* Age, and Youth in arms renown'd,
> Honouring his scourge and hair-cloth, meekly kissed the ground.
> *Scott*, Don Roderick, st. 29.

2. Invested with the judicial power, or with the office or dignity of a judge.

ermine-moth (ėr´min-môth), *n.* A moth, *Yponomeuta padella*, so called from its white and black coloration.

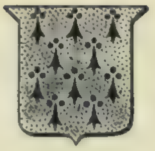
ermines (ėr´minz), *n.* In *her.*, a fur of a black ground with white spots (sable, spots argent): the reverse of *ermine*. Also called *counter-ermine*, *contre-ermine*.

erminites (ėr´mi-nīts), *n.* In *her.*, a fur sometimes mentioned, the same as *ermine*, but with a single red hair on each



Ermines.

side of the black spots. This can be shown only on a very large scale, and is rare.



Erminois.

erminois (ėr′mi-nois), *n.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *ermin*, ermine.] In *her.*, a fur of a tincture resembling ermine, except that the ground is or.

ermit†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hermit*. *Jer. Taylor.*

ern^{1}†, **erne**^{1}†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *earn*^{1}.

ern^{2}†, **erne**^{2}†, *v. i.* Obsolete forms of *earn*^{2}.

ern^{3}, **erne**^{3}, *n.* See *earn*^{3}.

ern^{4}†, **erne**^{4}†, *v. i.* Same as *earn*^{4}.

ern^{5}†, *n.* [AS. *ærn*, a retired place or habitation, scarcely used except in comp. (*-ærn*, *-ern*), as in *berern*, contr. *bern* (> E. *barn*^{1}), *eorth-ern*, a grave, etc.] A retired place or habitation: chiefly in composition. See etymology.

-ern. [L. *-ernus*, *-erna*, *-ternus*, *-terna*, prop. a compound suffix, < *-er*, *-ter* + *-no-*; used to form nouns and adjectives.] A termination of Latin origin, occurring in nouns, as in *cavern*, *cistern*, *lantern*, *tavern*, etc., also in adjectives, as *modern*, but in adjective use generally extended with *-al*, as in *eternal*, *fraternal*, *maternal*, *paternal*, *external*, *internal*, *infernal*, *supernal*, etc. In some words *-ern* is an accommodation of various other terminations, as in *pastern*, *pattern*, *postern*, *bittern*, etc.

ern-bleater (ėrn′blē″tėr), *n.* The common snipe, *Gallinago media* or *cælestis*. Also called *bog-bleater*, *heather-bleater*.

ernest^{1}†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *earnest*^{1}.

ernest^{2}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *earnest*^{2}.

Ernestine (ėr′nes-tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the elder and ducal branch of the Saxon house which descended from Ernest (German *Ernst*), Elector of Saxony (1441–86), who in 1485 divided with his younger brother Albert the territories ruled by them in common. The Ernestine and Albertine lines thus founded still continue. The latter wrested the electoral title from the former in 1547, and became the royal house of Saxony in 1806. The Ernestine line now holds the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar and the duchies of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—**Ernestine pamphlet,** a pamphlet published about 1530, under the auspices of the Ernestine Saxon line, advocating the debasement of the currency. See *Albertine tracts*, under *Albertine*.

erode (ẹ̄-rōd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eroded*, ppr. *eroding*. [< L. *erodere*, gnaw off, < *e*, out, off, + *rodere*, gnaw: see *rodent*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To gnaw or eat into or away; corrode.

> It hath been anciently received, that the sea-air hath an antipathy with the lungs if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 983.

> The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessels. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

Hence—**2.** To wear away, as if by gnawing: specifically used in geology of the action of water, etc., in wearing down the earth's surface.

> When this change began, it caused a decreasing river-slope in the northern portions, and a diminishing power to *erode*. *Science*, III. 57.

II. *intrans.* To become worn away.—**Eroded margin,** in *entom.*, a margin with irregular teeth and emarginations.—**Eroded surface,** in *entom.*, a surface with many irregular and sharply defined depressions, appearing as if gnawed or carious.

erodent (ẹ̄-rō′dẹnt), *n.* [< L. *eroden(t-)s*, ppr. of *erodere*, gnaw off: see *erode*.] A drug which eats away, as it were, extraneous growths; a caustic.

Erodii (e-rō′di-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρωδιός, the heron or hernshaw.] Same as *Herodii*.

Erodium (e-rō′di-um), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρωδιός, also ῥωδιός (= L. *ardea*), the heron (*Ardea cinerea*, *A. egretta*, *A. stellaris*, *A. nycticorax*).] A genus of plants, closely related to *Geranium*, from which it differs in having only five fertile stamens, and the tails of the carpels bearded upon the inside. There are about 50 species, natives mostly of the old world, though several are very widely naturalized. Some of the common species are known as *heron's-bill* or *stork's-bill*.

erogate† (er′ọ-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *erogatus*, pp. of *erogare* (> It. *erogare* = Sp. Pg. *erogar*), pay, pay out, expend (prop. out of the public treasury, after asking the consent of the people), < *e*, out, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*. Cf. *arrogate*, *derogate*.] To expend, as public money; lay out; bestow.

> For to the acquirynge of science belongeth understandyng and memorye, which, as a treasory, hath power to retayne, and also to *erogate*, and dystribute, when opportunitie happeneth. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 22.

erogation† (er-ọ-gā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *erogacion* = It. *erogazione*, < L. *erogatio(n-)*, < *erogare*, pay out: see *erogate*.] The act of erogating.

> Some think such manner of *erogation* not to be worthy the name of liberality. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour.

> Touching the Wealth of England, it never also appeared so much by public *Erogations* and Taxes, which the long Parliament raised. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 47.

erogenic (er-ọ-jen′ik), *a.* Same as *erogenous*.

> In somnambulism the various hyper-excitable spots or zones—*erogenic*, reflexogenic, dynamogenic, hypnogenic, hysterogenic—are best studied. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 497.

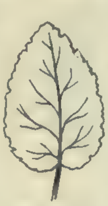
erogenous (e-roj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἔρως, love (see *Eros*), + -γενής, producing: see *-genous*.] Inducing erotic sensation; producing sexual desire.

Eros (ē′ros), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἔρως (Ἐρωτ-), the god of love, a personification of ἔρως (ἐρωτ-), love, < ἐρᾶν, love.] **1.** Pl. *Erotes* or *Eroses* (e-rō′tēz, ē′ros-ez). In *Gr. myth.*, the god of love, identified by the Romans with Cupid. See *Cupid*.

> On the front of the base [of the statue of Zeus at Olympia] were attached works in gold representing in the centre Aphrodite rising from the sea and being received by *Eros* and crowned by Peitho. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 127.

> A bevy of *Eroses* apple-cheek'd,
> In a shallop of crystal ivory-beak'd.
> *Tennyson*, The Islet.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of malacodermatous beetles, of the family *Telephoridæ*. There are many species, of Europe and America, as *E. mundus* of North America.



Erose Leaf.

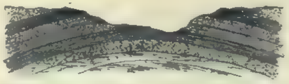
erose^{1} (ẹ̄-rōs′), *a.* [< L. *erosus*, pp. of *erodere*, gnaw off: see *erode*.] Gnawed; having small irregular sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed: applied to a leaf, to an insect's wing, etc.

erose^{2} (ē′rōs), *a.* See *ærose*.

erosion (ẹ̄-rō′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *érosion* = Sp. *erosion* = Pg. *erosão* = It. *erosione*, < L. *erosio(n-)*, < *erodere*, pp. *erosus*, gnaw off: see *erode*.] **1.** The act or operation of eating or gnawing away. Hence—**2.** The act of wearing away by any means. Specifically—(*a*) In *gun.*, the wearing away of the metal around the interior of the vent, around the breech-mechanism, and on the surfaces of the bore and chamber of cannon, due to the action of powder-gas at the high pressures and temperatures reached in firing.

> The heated gases, passing over these fused surfaces at a high velocity and pressure, absolutely remove that surface, and give rise to that *erosion* which is so serious an evil in guns where large charges are employed. *Science*, V. 392.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*, the abrasion or wearing away of a surface or margin, as if by gnawing; the state of being erose; the act of eroding. (*c*) In *geol.*, the wearing away of rocks by water and other agencies of geological change.



Section showing the erosion of the summit of a mass of stratified rock bent into a low anticlinal.

> *Erosion* through solvent action is promoted by the presence in the waters both of carbonic acid and organic acids. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 186.

3. The state of being eaten or worn away; corrosion; canker; ulceration.—**Erosion theory,** in *geol.*, the theory that valleys are due to the wearing influences of water and ice, chiefly in the form of glaciers, as opposed to the theory which regards them as the result of fissures in the earth's crust produced by strains during its upheaval.

erosionist (ẹ̄-rō′zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *erosion* + *-ist*.] In *geol.*, one who holds the erosion theory.

> There were the *erosionists*, or upholders of the efficacy of superficial waste. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 5.

erosive (ẹ̄-rō′siv), *a.* [= It. *erosivo*, < L. *erodere*, pp. *erosus*, erode (see *erode*, *erose*^{1}), + *-ive*.] **1.** Having the property of eating away or corroding; corrosive.—**2.** Wearing away; acting by erosion.

> The great *erosive* effect of water on the clay soil of the west. *Science*, III. 214.

erostrate (ē-ros′trāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *rostratus*, beaked, < *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] In *bot.*, having no beak.

erotematic (er″ọ-tẹ-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρωτηματικός, interrogative, < ἐρώτημα(τ-), interrogation: see *eroteme*.] Proceeding by means of questions.—**Erotematic method,** a method of instruction in which the teacher asks questions, whether catechetical or dialogical.

eroteme (er′ọ-tēm), *n.* [< LL. *erotema*, < Gr. ἐρώτημα, a question, < ἐρωτᾶν, ask.] The mark or note of interrogation: a name adopted by the grammarian Goold Brown, but not in common use.

Erotes, *n.* Latin plural of *Eros*.

erotesis (er-ọ-tē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρώτησις, a questioning, < ἐρωτᾶν, question, ask.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in the use of a question or questions for oratorical purposes, as, for instance, to imply a negative, as in the following quotation. Also called *eperotesis* and *epitrochasmus*. See *question*.

> Must we but weep o'er days more blest?
> Must we but blush?—Our fathers bled.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, iii., The Isles of Greece (song).

erotetic (er-ọ-tet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρωτητικός, skilled in questioning, < ἐρωτᾶν, question, ask.] Interrogatory.

erotic (e-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *erotick*; = F. *érotique* = Sp. *erótico* = Pg. It. *erotico* (cf. D. G. *erotisch* = Dan. Sw. *erotisk*), < Gr. ἐρωτικός, pertaining to love, < ἔρως (ἐρωτ-), love: see *Eros*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or prompted by love; treating of love; amorous.

> An *erotic* ode is the very last place in which one would expect any talk about heavenly things. *Saturday Rev.*

II. *n.* An amorous composition or poem.

erotical (e-rot′i-kạl), *a.* [< *erotic* + *-al*.] Same as *erotic*.

> So doth Jason Pratensis . . . (who writes copiously of this *eroticall* love) place and reckon it amongst the affections of the braine. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 442.

erotomania (e-rō-tō-mā′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρωτομανία, raving love, < ἔρως (ἐρωτ-), love, + μανία, madness.] In *pathol.*, mental alienation or melancholy caused by love; love-sickness.

erotomaniac (e-rō-tọ-mā′ni-ak), *n.* [< *erotomania* + *-ac*.] A person suffering from or afflicted with erotomania.

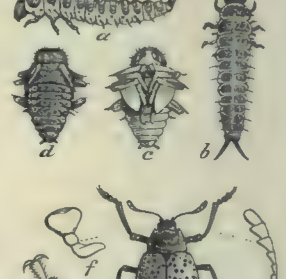
erotomany (er-ọ-tom′ạ̄-ni), *n.* [< NL. *erotomania*.] Same as *erotomania*.

erotylid (e-rot′i-lid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Erotylidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Erotylidæ*.

Erotylidæ (er-ọ-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erotylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*. The dorsal abdominal segments are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are four-jointed, more or less dilated and spongy beneath; the wings are not fringed with hairs; and the anterior coxæ are globose. The species are mostly South American, and fungicolous. Groups corresponding more or less nearly to the *Erotylidæ* are named *Erotyli*, *Erotylinæ*, *Erotylida*, *Erotylides*, and *Erotylusidæ*.

Erotylus (e-rot′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρωτύλος, a darling, sweetheart, dim. of ἔρως (ἐρωτ-), love.] The typical genus of the family *Erotylidæ*, distinguished by the two spines with which the maxillæ are armed at the tip, and the ovate, not cylindric, form of the body. The species are peculiar to Central and South America, only one, *E. boisduvali*, extending from Mexico into Arizona and Colorado. It is 10 millimeters long, obovate, black, opaque, with the elytra ocherous and covered with numerous deeply impressed black punctures, and having a triangular black spot near the middle of the side margin. It lives in fungi growing on old pine logs.



Fungus-beetle (*Erotylus boisduvali*).

a, *b*, larva, lateral and dorsal views; *c*, *d*, pupa, ventral and dorsal surfaces; *e*, beetle; *f*, palpus; *g*, tarsus, from below; *h*, terminal joint of tarsus, from above; *i*, antenna. *f*, *g*, *h*, and *i* enlarged.

erpetology (ėr-pe-tol′ọ-ji), *n.* An erroneous form of *herpetology*.

err (ėr), *v.* [< ME. *erren*, < OF. *errer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *errar* = It. *errare*, < L. *errare*, wander, stray, err, mistake, orig. **ersare* = Goth. *airzjan*, tr., cause to err, mislead, = OHG. *irreōn*, *irrōn*, MHG. G. *irren*, intr., wander, stray, err; cf. Goth. *airzjis*, adj., = OHG. *irri*, G. *irre*, astray; prob. the same word as OHG. *irri* = AS. *yrre*, *eorre*, angry, enraged (for sense cf. L. *delirus*, crazy, raving, lit. out of the furrow: see *delirious*), but (?) cf. L. *ira*, anger.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To wander; go in a devious and uncertain course. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> O verrey goost, that *errest* to and fro.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 302.

> O, in no labyrinth can I safelier *err*,
> Than when I lose myself in praising her.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

2. To deviate from the true course or purpose; hence, to wander from truth or from the path of duty; depart from rectitude; go astray morally.

> We have *erred* and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, General Confession.

But *errs* not Nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descend?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 141.

Aim'd at the helm, his lance *err'd*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To go astray in thought or belief; be mistaken; blunder; misapprehend.

Thereby shall we shadow
The numbers of our host, and make discovery
Err in report of us. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 4.

They do not *err*
Who say that, when the poet dies,
Mute Nature mourns her worshipper.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 1.

II.† *trans.* 1. To mislead; cause to deviate from truth or rectitude.

Sometimes he [the devil] tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, &c., *errs*, dejects, saves, kills, protects, and rides some men as they do their horses.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 50.

2. To miss; mistake.

I shall not lag behind, nor *err*
The way, thou leading. *Milton*, P. L., x. 266.

errable (ėr'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *err* + *-able.*] Liable to mistake; fallible. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

errableness (ėr'a̤-bl-nes), *n.* Liability to mistake or err. [Rare.]

We may infer, from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced.
Decay of Christian Piety.

errabund (er'a̤-bund), *a.* [< L. *errabundus*, wandering to and fro, < *errare*, wander: see *err.*] Erratic; wandering; rambling. [Rare.]

Your *errabund* guesses, veering to all points of the literary compass. *Southey*, The Doctor, Interchapter xiii.

errancy (er'a̤n-si), *n.* The condition of erring; liability to err.

errand^1 (er'a̤nd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *errant*, *arrand*, *arrant*; < ME. *erende*, *erande*, *arende*, etc., < AS. *ǣrende* = OS. *ārundi* = OHG. *āranti*, *ārunti*, *ārandi*, etc., = Icel. *eyrendi*, *örendi* = Sw. *ärende* = Dan. *ærende*, errand, message; cf. AS. *ār* = OS. pl. *ēri* = Icel. *ārr* = Goth. *airus*, a messenger; origin uncertain; perhaps ult. connected with Skt. √ *ar*, go.] A special business intrusted to a messenger; a verbal charge or message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done: as, the servant was sent on an *errand*; he told his *errand*; he has done the *errand*.

Ye do symply youre mayster *erende*, as he yow comaunded for to seche Merlin. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 43.

I have a secret *errand* unto thee, O king. Judges iii. 19.

One of the four and twenty qualities of a knave is to stay long at his *arrand*. *Howell*, Eng. Proverbs, p. 2.

Fool's or **gawk's errand**, the pursuit of something unattainable; an absurd or fruitless search or enterprise. To send one on a *fool's errand* is to direct or induce one to set about doing something that the sender knows, or should know, will be useless or without result.

errand^2†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *arrant*.

errant^1 (er'a̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arrant* (see *arrant*, now differentiated from *errant*); < ME. *erraunt*, *arraunt*, < OF. *errant* (*un chevalier errant*, a knight errant, *le Juif errant*, the wandering Jew, etc.), usually taken as the ppr. (< L. *erran(t-)s*) of *errer*, < L. *errare*, wander (see *err*); by some taken as the ppr. of *errer*, make a journey, travel: see *errant*^{2}.] I. *a.* 1. Wandering; roving; rambling: applied particularly to knights (*knights errant*) of the middle ages, who are represented as wandering about to seek adventures and display their heroism and generosity.

An outlawe, or a theef *erraunt*.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 120.

Where as noon *arraunt* knyght sholde not cesse to karole, till that a certein knyght com thider.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 363.

A shady glade
Of the Riphœan hils, to her reveald
By *errant* Sprights, but from all men conceald.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 6.

I am an *errant* knight that follow'd arms,
With spear and shield.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

2. Deviating; straying from the straight, true, or right course; erring.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and *errant* from his course of growth.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

But she that has been bred up under you, . . .
Having no *errant* motion from obedience,
Flies from these vanities as mere illusions.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

Supped at the Lord Chamberlaine's, where also supped the famous beauty and *errant* lady the Dutchesse of Mazarine. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 6, 1676.

But when the Prince had brought his *errant* eyes
Home from the rock, sideways he let them glance
At Enid, where she droopt. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. In *zoöl.*, free; not fixed; locomotory; specifically, pertaining to the *Errantia*; not tubicolous: as, the *errant* annelids.—4†. Notorious; manifest: in this sense now spelled only *arrant*. See *arrant*, 2.

II. *n.* A knight errant. [Rare.]

"I am no admirer of knights," he said to Hogg, "and if we were *errants*, you should have the tilting all to yourself." *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 166.

errant^2† (er'a̤nt), *a.* [< OF. *errant*, ppr. of *errer*, *esrer*, *oirer*, *oirrer*, earlier *edrer*, *edrar*, make a journey, travel, go, move, etc., < ML. *iterare* (for LL. *itinerari*), make a journey, travel, < L. *iter* (*itiner-*), a journey, road, way, > OF. *erre*, *eire*, ME. *erre*, *eire*, *eyre*, mod. E. (in archaic spelling) *eyre*, a journey, circuit: see *eyre*, *itinerant*. Cf. *errant*^{1}.] Itinerant.

Our judges of assize are called justices *errant*, because they go no direct course, but this way and that way from one town to another, where their sittings be appointed.
C. Butler, Eng. Grammar (1633).

Errantia (e-ran'shiạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *erran(t-)s*, ppr. of *errare*, wander: see *errant*^{1}.] A group of active locomotory polychætous annelids, as distinguished from the sedentary or tubicolous group of the same order. They seldom construct tubular habitations, have numerous parapodia not confined to the anterior parts of the body, and possess a præstomium, and usually eyes, tentacles, and a proboscis armed with chitinous teeth. Like the rest of the *Polychæta*, they are normally diœcious and marine worms, vermiform in shape, with large setigerous feet, and gills on the back; they correspond somewhat to the Linnean genus *Nereis* (which see), and are known as *Antennata*, *Rapacia*, *Notobranchia*, *Chætopoda*, etc., ranking as an order or a suborder. The families *Nereidæ* and *Nephthyidæ* are central groups. See *Polynöe*, a typical member of the group.

errantry (er'a̤nt-ri), *n.* [< *errant*^{1} + *-ry.*] 1†. A wandering; a roving or rambling about.

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas, he got safe back to Dunkirk. *Addison*, Freeholder.

2. The condition or way of life of a knight errant. See *knight-errantry*.

In our day the *errantry* is reversed, and many a stronghearted woman goes journeying up and down the land, bent on delivering some beloved hero from a captivity more terrible than any the old legends tell.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 238.

errata, *n.* Plural of *erratum*.

errate†, *n.* [< L. *erratum*, mistake: see *erratum*.] A mistake; a fault. *Hall.* (*Halliwell.*)

erratic (e-rat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *erratik*, *erratyk*, < OF. (and F.) *erratique* = Pr. *erratic*, *eratic* = Sp. *errático* = Pg. It. *erratico*, < L. *erraticus*, wandering, < *errare*, wander: see *err.*] I. *a.* 1. Wandering; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination.

Short remnants of the wind now and then came down the narrow street in *erratic* puffs.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 150.

2. Deviating from the proper or usual course in opinion or conduct; eccentric.

A fine *erratic* genius, . . . he has not properly used his birthright. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 249.

3. Moving; not fixed or stationary: applied to the planets as distinguished from the fixed stars.

Ther he saugh, with ful avysemente,
The *erratyk* sterres, herkenynge armonye,
With sownes ful of hevenyssh melodie.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1812.

4. In *med.*, irregular; changeable; moving from point to point, as rheumatic or other pains, or appearing at indeterminate intervals, as some intermittent fevers.

They are incommoded with a slimy mattery cough, stink of breath, and an *erratick* fever. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

5. In *geol.*, relating to or explanatory of the condition and distribution of erratics. See II., 2.—**Erratic blocks**, the name given by geologists to those boulders or fragments of rocks which appear to have been transported from their original sites by ice in the Pleistocene period, and carried often to great distances. Such blocks are on the surface or in the most superficial deposits. See *boulder*.—**Erratic map**, one on which the distribution of the erratics in a certain district is illustrated.—**Erratic phenomena**, the phenomena connected with erratic blocks.=**Syn. 4.** Abnormal, unreliable. See *irregular*.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which has wandered; a wanderer.

William, second Earl of Lonsdale, who added two splendid art galleries to Lowther Castle, which he . . . made a haven of rest for various *erratics* from other collections.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 509.

Specifically—2. In *geol.*, a boulder or block which has been conveyed from its original site, probably by ice, and deposited at a distance; an erratic block. See *erratic blocks*, under I.

We have good reason to believe that the climate of America during the glacial epoch was even then somewhat more severe than that of Western Europe, for the *erratics* of America extend as far south as latitude 40°, while on the old continent they are not found much beyond latitude 50°. *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 72.

3. An eccentric person.

We have *erratics*, unscholarly foolish persons.
J. Cook, Marriage, p. 98.

erratical (e-rat'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *erratic* + *-al.*] Same as *erratic*. [Rare.]

erratically (e-rat'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an erratic manner; without rule, order, or established method; irregularly.

They . . . come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other, but in specifical and regular shapes. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

erraticalness (e-rat'i-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The state of being erratic.

erration† (e-rā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *erratio(n-)*, < *errare*, wander: see *err.*] A wandering. *Cockeram.*

erratum (e-rā'tum), *n.*; pl. *errata* (-tạ̈). [L., neut. of *erratus*, pp. of *errare*, err, make a mistake: see *err*. Cf. *errate.*] An error or mistake in writing or printing. The list of the *errata* of a book is usually printed at the beginning or end, with references to the pages and lines in which they occur.

A single *erratum* may knock out the brains of a whole passage. *Cowper.*

erre†, *n.* A Middle English form of *arr*^{1}.

errhine (er'in), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἔρρινον, an errhine, < ἐν, in, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), the nose.] I. *a.* In *med.*, affecting the nose, or designed to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose.

II. *n.* A medicine to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus; a sternutatory.

erringly (ėr'ing-li), *adv.* In an erring manner.

He serves the muses *erringly* and ill
Whose aim is pleasure, light and fugitive.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, Ded.

erroneous (e-rō'nẹ̄-us), *a.* [Formerly also *erronious*; < L. *erroneus*, wandering about, straying (cf. *erro(n-)*, a wanderer, *error*, wandering), < *errare*, wander: see *err.*] 1†. Wandering; roving; devious; unsettled; irregular.

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate. *Philips.*

2. Controlled by error; misled; deviating from the truth.

A man's conscience and his judgment is the same thing, and as the judgment, so also the conscience may be *erroneous*. *Hobbes*, Works, III. 29.

And because they foresaw that this wilderness might be looked upon as a place of liberty, and therefore might in time be troubled with *erroneous* spirits, therefore they did put in one article into the confession of faith, on purpose, about the duty and power of the magistrate in matters of religion.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 146.

3. Containing error; false; mistaken; not conformable to truth or justice; liable to mislead: as, an *erroneous* opinion; *erroneous* doctrine or instruction.

I must . . . protest against making these old most *erroneous* maps a foundation for new ones, as they can be of no use, but must be of detriment.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 267.

There are, probably, few subjects on which popular judgments are commonly more *erroneous* than upon the relations between positive religions and moral enthusiasm. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 150.

erroneously (e-rō'nẹ̄-us-li), *adv.* In an erroneous manner; by mistake; not rightly; falsely.

The profession and vse of Poesie is most ancient from the beginning, and not, as manie *erroniously* suppose, after, but before any ciuil society was among men.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 3.

How innumerable have been the instances in which legislative control was *erroneously* thought necessary!
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 439.

erroneousness (e-rō'nē-us-nes), *n.* [< *erroneous* + *-ness.*] The state of being erroneous, wrong, or false; deviation from truth or right: as, the *erroneousness* of a judgment or proposition.

error (er'o̤r), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *errour*; < ME. *errour*, *arrore*, < OF. *error*, *errur*, mod. F. *erreur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *error* = It. *errore*, < L. *error*, a wandering, straying, uncertainty, mistake, error, < *errare*, wander, err: see *err.*] 1. A wandering; a devious and uncertain course. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He [Æneas] through fatall *errour* long was led
Full many yeares. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 41.

Driv'n by the winds and *errours* of the sea.
Dryden, Æneid.

The damsel's headlong *error* thro' the wood.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. A deviation from the truth; a discrepancy between what is thought to be true and what is true; an unintentional positive falsity; a false proposition or mode of thought.

Lord, such *arrore* amange them thei haue,
It is grete sorowe to see. *York Plays*, p. 283.

Error is . . . a mistake of our judgment, giving assent to that which is not true.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xx 1

In my mind he was guilty of no *error*, he was chargeable with no exaggeration, he was betrayed by his fancy into no metaphor, who once said, that all we see about us, King, Lords, and Commons, the whole machinery of the state, all the apparatus of the system, and its varied workings, end in simply bringing twelve good men into a box. *Brougham.*

There is but one effective mode of displacing an *error*, and that is to replace it by a conception which, while readily adjusting itself to conceptions firmly held on other points, is seen to explain the facts more completely. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int. I. i. § 6.

When men do not know the truth, they do well to agree in common *error* based upon common feeling; for thereby their energies are fixed in the unity of definite aim, and not dissipated to waste in restless and incoherent vagaries. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 219.

3. An inaccuracy due to oversight or accident; something different from what was intended, especially in speaking, writing, or printing: as, a clerical *error* (which see, below).

Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.
Dryden, All for Love, Prol.

4. A wrong-doing; a moral fault; a sin, especially one that is not very heinous.

Who can understand his *errors?* cleanse thou me from secret faults. Ps. xix. 12.

If to her share some female *errors* fall,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 17.

If it were thine *error* or thy crime,
I care no longer. *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin, Epil.

5. The difference between the observed or otherwise determined value of a physical quantity and the true value: also called the *true error*. By *the error* is often meant the error according to some possible theory. Thus, in physics, the rule is to make the sum of the squares of the errors a minimum—that is, that theory is adopted according to which the sum of the squares of the errors of the observations is represented to be less than according to any other theory. The *error of an observation* is separated into two parts, the *accidental error* and the *constant error*. The accidental error is that part of the total error which would entirely disappear from the mean of an indefinitely large series of observations taken under precisely the same circumstances; the constant error is that error which would still affect such a mean. The *law of error* is a law connecting the relative magnitudes of errors with their frequency. The law is that the logarithm of the frequency is proportional to the square of the error. This law holds only for the accidental part of the error, and only for certain kinds of observations, and to those only when certain observations affected by abnormal errors have been struck out. The *probable error* is a magnitude which one half the accidental errors would in the long run exceed; this is a well-established but unfortunate expression. The *mean error* is the quadratic mean of the errors of observations similar to given observations.

6. In *law*, a mistake in a judicial determination of a court, whether in deciding wrongly on the merits or ruling wrongly on an incidental point, to the prejudice of the rights of a party. It implies, without imputing corruptness, a deviation from or misapprehension of the law, of a nature sufficiently serious to entitle the aggrieved party to carry the case to a court of review.

7†. Perplexity; anxiety; concern.

He . . . thought well in his corage that thei were right high men and gretter of astate than he cowde thinke, and a-boute his herte com so grete *errour* that it wete all his visage with teeres of his yien. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

Assignment of errors, in *law*, specification of the errors suggested or objected to.—**Clerical error**, a mistake in writing; the erroneous writing of one thing for another; a slip of the pen: from all writers having been formerly called clerics or clerks.—**Court of error, court of errors**, a court exercising appellate jurisdiction by means of writs of error. The highest judicial court of Connecticut is called the Supreme Court of Errors, those of Delaware and New Jersey the Courts of Errors and Appeals.—**Error in fact**, a mistake of fact, or ignorance of a fact, embraced in a judicial proceeding and affecting its validity, as, for example, the granting of judgment against an infant as if he were adult.—**Error of a clock**, the difference between the time indicated by a clock and the time which the clock is intended to indicate, whether sidereal or mean time.—**Error of collimation.** See *collimation*.—**Joinder in error**, in *law*, the taking of issue on the suggestion of error.—**Writ of error**, a process issued by a court of review to the inferior court, suggesting that error has been committed, and requiring the record to be sent up for examination: now generally superseded by *appeal*. =**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Mistake, Bull*, etc. See *blunder*.

errorist (er′ọr-ist), *n.* [< *error* + *-ist*.] One who errs, or who encourages and propagates error. [Rare.]

Especially in the former of these Epistles [Colossians and Ephesians] we find that the Apostle Paul censures a class of *errorists* who are not separated from the Church, but who cherish and inculcate notions evidently Gnostical in their character. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 387.

ers (ėrs), *n.* [< F. *ers* = Pr. *ers* = Cat. *er* = Sp. *yervo* = It. *ervo*, < L. *ervum*, the bitter vetch: see *Ervum*.] A species of vetch, *Vicia Ervilia*.

Erse (ėrs), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Earse*; a corruption of *Irish*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the Celts of Ireland and Scotland or their language: as, the *Erse* tongue.

The native peasantry everywhere sang *Erse* songs in praise of Tyrconnel. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. *n.* The language of the Gaels or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland, as being of Irish origin. The Highlanders themselves call it *Gaelic*.

The *Erse* has many dialects, and the words used in some islands are not always known in others. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

ersh, *n.* See *earsh*.

erst (ėrst), *adv.* [Early mod. E. (dial.) also *yerst*; < ME. *erst, arst, ærst, erest, ærest*, first, once, formerly, for the first time, < AS. *ǣrest*, adv., first (cf. adj. *ǣresta*, ME. *erste*, the first), superl. of *ǣr*, before, formerly, sooner, in positive use soon, early: see *ere*^{1}, *early*, etc.] **1.** First; at first; at the beginning.

On of Ector owne brether, that I *erst* neuenyt,
And Modernus, the mayn kyng, on the mon set.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6792.

2. Once; formerly; long ago.

Once All was made; not by the hand of Fortune
(As fond Democritus did *yerst* importune).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Gentle spirit of sweetest humour, who *erst* did sit upon the easy pen of my beloved Cervantes. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 24.

3. Before; till then or now; hitherto.

Hony and wex as *erst* is nowe to make,
What shal be saide of wyne is tente to take.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

Whence look the Soldier's Cheeks dismay'd and pale?
Erst ever dreadful, know they now to dread?
Prior, Ode to the Queen.

[Archaic in all senses.]

At erst†. (*a*) At first; for the first time. (*b*) At length, at present: especially with *now* (*now at erst*).

In dremes, quod Valerian, han we be
Unto this tyme, brother myn, ywis;
But *now at erst* in trouthe our dwelling is.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 264.

My boughes with bloosmes that crowned were at firste . . .
Are left both bare and barrein *now at erst*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

Of erst, formerly.

The enigmas which *of erst* puzzled the brains of Socrates and Plato and Seneca. *The Catholic World*, April, 1884.

erst†, *a.* [ME. *erste*, < AS. *ǣresta* = OS. *ērista* = OFries. *ērosta, ārista* = OHG. *ēristo*, MHG. *ereste*, G. *erst*, first: see *erst, adv.*] First.

erstwhile (ėrst′hwīl), *adv.* [< *erst* + *while*.] At one time; formerly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Those thick and clammy vapors which *erstwhile* ascended in such vast measures . . . must at length obey the laws of their nature and gravity. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

The beautiful dark tresses, *erstwhile* so smoothly braided about the small head, . . . were tangled and matted until no trace of their former lustre remained. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 227.

ert^1†, *v.* An obsolete form of *art*^{1}.

ert^2†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *art*^{3}.

erthe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *earth*.

erubescence, erubescency (er-ọ̈-bes′ẹns, -ẹn-si), *n.* [= F. *érubescence* = Sp. *erubescencia* = It. *erubescenza, erubescenzia*, < LL. *erubescentia*, blushing (for shame), < *erubescen(t-)s*, ppr., blushing: see *erubescent*.] A becoming or growing red; specifically, redness of the skin or other surface; a blush.

erubescent (er-ọ̈-bes′ẹnt), *a.* [= F. *érubescent* = It. *erubescente*, < L. *erubescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *erubescere*, grow red, redden, esp. for shame, blush, < *e*, out, + *rubescere*, grow red: see *rubescent*.] Growing red or reddish; specifically, blushing.

erubescite (er-ọ̈-bes′īt), *n.* [< L. *erubescere*, redden, + *-ite*^{2}.] An ore of copper, so called because of the bright colors of its surface when tarnished. Its surface is often iridescent with hues of blue, purple, and red: hence called *variegated copper ore*, and by miners *peacock ore* and *horse-flesh ore*, and by the French *cuivre panaché*. It is a sulphid of copper and iron, with a varying proportion of the latter. Also called *bornite*.

eruca (e-rö′kạ̈), *n.* [L., a caterpillar, a canker-worm, also a sort of colewort: see *eruke*.] **1.** An insect in the larval state; a caterpillar.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A small genus of cruciferous plants, of the mountains of Europe and central Asia. *E. sativa* is the garden-rocket, which when young and tender is frequently eaten as a salad, especially on the continent of Europe.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of univalve mollusks.

eruciform (e-rö′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *eruca*, a caterpillar, + *forma*, form.] **1.** In *entom.*, resembling a caterpillar: said of certain larvæ, as those of the saw-fly.—**2.** In *bot.*, worm-like; shaped like a caterpillar: applied to the spores of certain lichens. Also *erucæform*.

erucivorous (er-ọ̈-siv′ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *erucivorus*, < L. *eruca*, a caterpillar, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] In *entom.* and *ornith.*, feeding on caterpillars, as the larvæ of ichneumon-flies and many other *Hymenoptera*, and various birds.

eruct† (ẹ̄-rukt′), *v. t.* [= It. *eruttare* = Sp. *eructar*, < L. *eructare*, belch or vomit forth, cast forth, < *e*, out, + *ructare*, belch: see *ructation*.] Same as *eructate*. *Bailey*, 1727.

eructate (ẹ̄-ruk′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eructated*, ppr. *eructating*. [< L. *eructatum*, pp. of *eructare*, belch forth: see *eruct*.] To belch forth or eject, as wind from the stomach.

Ætna in times past hath *eructated* such huge gobbets of fire. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 27.

eructation (ē-ruk-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *éructation* = Pr. *eructatio* = Sp. *eructacion* = Pg. *eructação* = It. *eruttazione*, < LL. *eructatio(n-)*, < L. *eructare*, belch: see *eruct*.] **1.** A belching of wind from the stomach; a belch.

Cabbage ('tis confess'd) is greatly accused for lying undigested in the stomach, and provoking *eructations*. *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

2. A violent bursting forth or ejection of matter from the earth.

Thermæ are hot springs or fiery *eructations*. *Woodward.*

erudiate† (e-rö′di-āt), *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *erudire*, pp. *eruditus*, instruct: see *erudite*.] To instruct; educate; teach.

The skilful goddess there *erudiates* these
In all she did. *Fanshaw.*

erudite (er′ọ̈-dīt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *érudit* = Sp. Pg. It. *erudito*, < L. *eruditus*, learned, accomplished, well informed, pp. of *erudire*, instruct, educate, cultivate, lit. free from rudeness, < *e*, out, + *rudis*, rude: see *rude*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Instructed; taught; learned; deeply read.

The kinges highnes as a most *erudite* prince and a most faithfull kinge. *Sir T. More*, Works (trans.), p. 645.

2. Characterized by erudition.

Erudite and metaphysical theology. *Jer. Taylor.*

II. *n.* A learned person.

We have, therefore, had logicians and speculators on the one hand, and *erudites* and specialists on the other. *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., I. 140.

eruditely (er′ọ̈-dīt-li), *adv.* With erudition; learnedly. *Bailey*, 1727.

eruditeness (er′ọ̈-dīt-nes), *n.* [< *erudite* + *-ness*.] The quality of being erudite. *Coleridge.*

erudition (er-ọ̈-dish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *érudition* = Sp. *erudicion* = Pg. *erudição* = It. *erudizione*, < L. *eruditio(n-)*, an instructing, learning, erudition, < *erudire*, instruct: see *erudite*.] Learning; scholarship; knowledge gained by study or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in literature, history, antiquities, and languages, as distinct from knowledge of the mathematical and physical sciences.

There hath not been . . . any king . . . so learned in all literature and *erudition*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 4.

Fam'd be thy tutor, and thy parts of nature
Thrice-fam'd beyond, beyond all *erudition*.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

The great writings of St. Thomas Aquinas and his followers, and, in more modern times, the massive and conscientious *erudition* of the Benedictines, will always make certain periods of the monastic history venerable to the scholar. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 222.

Those who confound commentatorship with philosophy, and mistake *erudition* for science, may be said to study, but not to study the universe. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 53.

There is a superfluity of *erudition* in his novels that verges upon pedantry, because it is sometimes paraded with an appearance of ostentation, and is introduced in season and out of season. *Edinburgh Rev.*

=**Syn.** *Learning, Scholarship, Lore*, etc. See *literature*.

erugate† (er′ọ̈-gāt), *a.* [< L. *erugatus*, pp. of *erugare*, clear from wrinkles, < *e*, out, + *ruga*, wrinkle: see *rugate*.] Freed from wrinkles; smoothed; smooth. *Smart.*

erugation† (er-ọ̈-gā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *erugatio(n-)*, < *erugare*, pp. *erugatus*, clear from wrinkles: see *erugate*.] The act of smoothing, or freeing from wrinkles. *Bailey.*

eruginous, *a.* See *æruginous*.

eruke†, *n.* [ME., < L. *eruca*, canker-worm.] A canker-worm. *Wyclif.*

erumpent (ẹ̄-rum′pẹnt), *a.* [< L. *erumpen(t-)s*, ppr. of *erumpere*, break out: see *erupt*.] In *bot.*, prominent, as if bursting through the cortical layer or epidermis, as is seen in some tetraspores of algæ, certain structures in lichens, and many leaf-fungi.

erunda, erundie (e-run′dạ̈, -di), *n.* [E. Ind., < Skt. *eranda*.] The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.

erupt (ẹ̄-rupt′), *v.* [< L. *eruptus*, pp. of *erumpere*, break out, burst forth, tr. cause to break out, < *e*, out, + *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*. Cf. *abrupt, corrupt, irrupted*.] **I.** *intrans.* To burst forth suddenly and violently; break or belch out; send forth matter.

"Old Faithful" is by no means the most imposing of the geysers, either in the volume of its discharge or in the height to which it *erupts*. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 20.

II. *trans.* To throw out suddenly and with great violence; emit violently; cast out, as lava from a volcano; belch.

It must be borne in mind, however, that it [a volcano] does not "burn" in the sense in which a fire burns, but it merely offers a channel through which heated matter is *erupted* from below. *Huxley.*

The summit of Flagstaff Hill once formed the lower extremity of a sheet of lava and ashes, which were *erupted* from the central, crateriform ridge. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 88.

eruption (ẹ-rup'shọn), *n.* [= F. *éruption* = Sp. *erupcion* = Pg. *erupção* = It. *eruzione*, < L. *eruptio(n-)*, a breaking out, < *erumpere*, pp. *eruptus*, break out: see *erupt*.] **1.** A bursting forth; a sudden breaking out, as from inclosure or confinement; a violent emission or outbreak: as, an *eruption* of flame and lava from a volcano; an *eruption* of military force; an *eruption* of ill temper.

This bodes some strange *eruption* to our state. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

The Turks having then embraced the Mahometan superstition; which was two hundred and fourteen years after their *eruption* out of Scythia. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 34.

Dr. Junghuhn ascribes the origin of each volcano [in Java] to a succession of subaërial *eruptions* from one or more central vents. *Lyell.*

The period of *eruption*, or "cutting" of the teeth. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 350.

2. The act of forcibly expelling matter from inclosure or confinement.

Pompeii . . . was overwhelmed by the *eruption* of Vesuvius, Aug. 24, 79. *Amer. Cyc.*, XIII. 694.

3. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A breaking out, as of a cutaneous disease.

Seven initial symptoms, followed on the third day by an *eruption* of papules. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1442.

(*b*) The exanthema accompanying a disease, as the rash of scarlet fever.

The declining rash of measles leaves a mottling of the skin, not unlike the mulberry *eruption* of typhus. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 927.

=Syn. 1. Outburst, outbreak.

eruptional (ẹ-rup'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *eruption* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to eruptions; of the nature of an eruption; eruptive: as, *eruptional* phenomena. *R. A. Proctor.*

eruptive (ẹ-rup'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *éruptif* = Sp. Pg. *eruptivo* = It. *eruttivo*, < L. *eruptus*, pp. of *erumpere*, break out: see *erupt*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Bursting forth; of the nature of or like an eruption.

The sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud.
Thomson, Summer, l. 130.

2. In *pathol.*, attended with a breaking out or eruption; accompanied with an eruption or rash: as, an *eruptive* fever.

All our putrid diseases of the worst kind; I mean the *eruptive* fevers, the petechial fever, . . . and the malignant sore throat. *Sir W. Fordyce*, Muriatic Acid, p. 1.

It is the nature of these *eruptive* diseases in the state to sink in by fits, and to re-appear. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

3. In *geol.*, produced by eruption: as, *eruptive* rocks, such as the igneous or volcanic.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, a rock or mineral produced by eruption.

The more southerly rocks are all *eruptives*. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 241.

Quartz veins that are sometimes auriferous, and cut by *eruptives* of the granitic group. *Science*, III. 762.

eruptivity (ẹ-rup-tiv'ị-ti), *n.* [< *eruptive* + *-ity.*] Eruptive action. [Rare.]

In one of these the volcano continues in a state of comparatively gentle *eruptivity*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 483.

Ervilia, Ervillia (ėr-vil'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A genus of siphonate acephalous mollusks, of the family *Amphidesmidæ*. *Turton*, 1822; *Gray*, 1847. —**2.** A genus of infusorians, giving name to the *Erviliinæ*. *Dujardin*, 1841; *Stein*, 1878.

ervilian (ėr-vil'i-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Erviliinæ*.

Erviliinæ (ėr-vil-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ervilia* + *-inæ.*] **1.** In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, represented by *Ervilia*, *Trochilia*, and *Huxleya*.—**2.** In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), a family of ciliate infusorians, consisting of the genera *Ervilia* and *Trochilia*.

Ervillia, *n.* See *Ervilia*.

Ervum (ėr'vum), *n.* [NL., < L. *ervum* (> It. *ervo* = Sp. *yervo* = Pr. F. *ers*: see *ers*), a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch, = Gr. ὄροβος, the bitter vetch (cf. ἐρέβινθος, the chick-pea, = Skt. *aravinda*, the name of a certain plant), = OHG. *araweiz*, *arwiz*, MHG. *erweiz*, *arwiz*, G. *erbse* = D. *erwet*, *erwt*, *ert*, the pea; hence the Scand. forms, Icel. *ertr*, pl., = Sw. *ärter* = Dan. *ært*, *ert*, pl. *ærter*, *erter*, peas.] A leguminous genus of plants not now maintained, its species being referred to *Vicia* and *Lens*.

ery (er'i), *a.* A dialectal contraction of *every*^{1}.

-ery. [Early mod. E. also *-erie*; < ME. *-erie*, < OF. *-erie*, F. *-erie* = Sp. It. *-eria*, *-aria*, < L. *-eria*, *-aria*, fem. of *-erius*, *-arius*: see *-ary*, *-er*^{1}, *-er*^{2}. Etymologically, *-er-y* is *-er*^{2} (ult. *-er*^{1}) with an abstract fem. ending.] A suffix originally of nouns from the French, but now used freely as an English formative. It is added to nouns, adjectives, and sometimes verbs, to form nouns in which the force of the suffix varies. Originally abstract, denoting the collective qualities of the subject (as in *foxery*, *foolery*, *goosery*, *hoggery*, *witchery*, etc.), it has also or only a concrete sense, as in *finery*, *greenery*, etc. In a particular phase of this use it denotes a business, as in *fishery*, *grocery*, *pottery*, etc.; hence it came to refer to wares, etc., collectively, as in *grocery*, now usually in plural *groceries*, *pottery*, *crockery*, etc., and to the place where such wares are made or sold, or to any place of business, as in *grocery*, *pottery*, etc., *cannery*, *fishery*, *tannery*, *tripery*, etc., or to any place where the things represented by the subject are collected, as in *fernery*, *pinery*, *rockery*, etc., especially to places where animals are collected, or to the animals collectively, as in *hennery*, *goosery*, *rookery*, *piggery*, *hoggery*, etc. This termination easily associates with *-er* of whatever origin, especially with *-er*^{1} or *-er*^{2}, denoting a person engaged in business. Compare *fisher* and *fishery*, *grocer* and *grocery*, *potter* and *pottery*, *crocker* and *crockery*, *tanner* and *tannery*, etc. In many cases it appears syncopated as *-ry*, especially in the collective use, as in *citizenry*, *Englishry*, *yeomanry*, etc.

Erycidæ (e-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryx* (*Eryc-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of colubriform serpents found in deserts of many parts of the world, having a pair of conical anal protuberances, and a short, thick, non-prehensile tail, which assists the creature in working its way into sand and gravel; the sand-snakes. *Charina* has been regarded as an American representative, but is quite distinct. The family is seldom maintained, most of its members being placed in *Boidæ*, *Charina* being made the type of another family. See *Eryx*.

Erycina (er-i-sī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *Erycina*, < Gr. Ἐρυκίνη, an epithet of Venus (Aphrodite), fem. of *Erycinus*, Gr. Ἐρύκινος, adj., < Ἔρυξ, L. *Eryx*, the name of a high mountain in Sicily (now called *San Giuliano*), and of a city near it famous for its temple of Venus.] **1.** A genus of butterflies, giving name to the family *Erycinidæ*. The species are of brilliant colors and known as *dryads*. *Fabricius*, 1808.—**2.** A genus of bivalve mollusks. Also *Erycinia*. *Lamarck*, 1805.

Erycinæ (er-i-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryx* (*Eryc-*) + *-inæ.*] In *herpet.*, a subfamily of *Boidæ*, represented by the genus *Eryx* and its relatives, having a non-prehensile tail. It corresponds to the *Erycidæ* without the genus *Charina*, or the old-world sand-snakes. See cut under *Eryx*.

erycinid (e-ris'i-nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Erycinidæ*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *conch.*, a bivalve mollusk of the family *Erycinidæ*.—**2.** A butterfly of the family *Erycinidæ*.

Erycinidæ (er-i-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1851), < *Erycina* + *-idæ.*] **1.** A family of butterflies, named from the genus *Erycina*. Also called *Lemoniidæ* (which see). They are intermediate between the nymphalids and lycænids. There are about 100 species, mainly tropical and especially South American, divided into 36 genera and 4 subfamilies.

2. A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Erycina*. The shell is thin and usually transparent; the hinge narrow, with 1 or 2 teeth, and generally elongated cardinal ones; the muscular impressions small and indistinct, and the pallial line simple. The species are of small size, and are found in most seas.

Eryngium (ẹ-rin'ji-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *eryngion* and *erynge*, < Gr. ἠρύγγιον, dim. of ἤρυγγος, also ἠρύγγη, a sort of thistle, the eringo: see *eringo*.] A genus of coarse, umbelliferous, perennial herbs, with coriaceous toothed or prickly leaves, and blue or white bracted flowers, closely sessile in dense heads. There are more than 100 species, found in temperate and subtropical climates. A few are occasionally cultivated for ornament. *E. maritimum* and *E. campestre*, European species known as eringo, were formerly celebrated as diuretics. (See *eringo*.) The button-snakeroot, *E. yuccæfolium*, a native of the United States, is reputed to be diaphoretic and expectorant. *E. fœtidum* is cultivated in tropical America for flavoring soups.

eryngo, *n.* See *eringo*.

eryngus†, *n.* [< Gr. ἤρυγγος, eringo: see *Eryngium*, *eringo*.] Same as *eringo*.

When the leading goats . . . have taken an *eryngus*, or sea holly, into their mouths, all the herd will stand still. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 775.

Erynnis, *n.* See *Erinys*, 2 (*a*).

Eryon (er'i-on), *n.* [NL. (so called from the large expanded carapace), < Gr. ἐρύων, ppr. of ἐρύειν, draw, draw out, keep off.] A genus of fossil macrurous crustaceans, representing a peculiar type occurring in the Mesozoic rocks, and giving name to the subfamily *Eryoninæ*. The species lived in the seas of the Secondary period.

Eryonidæ (er-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryon* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Eryontidæ*.

Eryoninæ (er″i-ọ-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryon* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of marine and chiefly fossil crawfish, of the family *Astacidæ*, having four or five pairs of chelate feet. *Eryon* is a fossil genus from the Solenhofen (Bavaria) slates; *Polycheles* (or *Willemoesia*) is a deep-sea form.

eryontid (er-i-on'tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Eryontidæ*.

II. *n.* A crustacean of the family *Eryontidæ*.

Eryontidæ (er-i-on'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryon* + *-idæ.*] A family of macrurous crustaceans, related to *Astacidæ*, typified by the genus *Eryon*. The broad carapace has lateral margins horizontally compressed and serrate, the cephalon is dorsally depressed and without a rostrum, the eyes are wanting or abnormal, the first pair of antennæ support two multiarticulate flagella, and the foot-jaws or gnathopodites are pediform. The typical genus is extinct, but a number of deep-sea relatives have been described in recent years. Also *Eryonidæ*.

Erysimum (e-ris'i-mum), *n.* [NL., < L. *erysimum*, a sort of grain also called *irio* (Pliny), < Gr. ἐρύσιμον (var. εἰρύσιμον, ῥύσιμον), hedge-mustard.] A genus of cruciferous plants having narrow entire leaves and yellow or orange flowers. The number of species is variously estimated at from 20 to over 100, natives of the mountains of Europe and central Asia, and of North America. Two or three species are cultivated for their showy flowers, among them the western wallflower, *E. asperum*, common over a large part of the United States, with large flowers resembling those of the wallflower.

erysipelas (er-i-sip'e-las), *n.* [Formerly *erysipely*; < OF. *erysipele*, F. *érysipèle* = Pr. *erisipila* = Sp. Pg. *erisipela* = It. *risipola*, < L. *erysipelas*, < Gr. ἐρυσίπελας (-πελατ-), erysipelas, lit. 'red-skin,' < ἐρυσι-, equiv. to ἐρυθρός, red (see *Erythrus*), + πέλλα, skin, = E. *fell*^{3}.] A disease characterized by a diffuse inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous areolar tissue, spreading gradually from its initial site and accompanied by fever and other general disturbance. It seems to be caused by a micrococcus. Also called *St. Anthony's fire*, and popularly in Great Britain *rose*.

erysipelatoid (er″i-si-pel'ạ-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐρυσιπελατοειδής, contr. ἐρυσιπελατώδης, like erysipelas, < ἐρυσίπελας, erysipelas, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling erysipelas.

erysipelatous (er″i-si-pel'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *erysipelas* (*-pelat-*) + *-ous.*] Of the nature of or resembling erysipelas; accompanying or accompanied by erysipelas.

When a person, who for some years had been subject to *erysipelatous* fevers, perceived the usual forerunning symptoms to come on, I advised her to drink tar-water. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 6.

erysipelous (er-i-sip'e-lus), *a.* [< *erysipel(as)* + *-ous.*] Same as *erysipelatous*. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

Erysiphe (e-ris'i-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυσι-, equiv. to ἐρυθρός, red, + σίφων, a tube.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the group *Erysipheæ*, in which the perithecia have appendages similar to the mycelium, and each perithecium contains several asci. *E. communis* is injurious to the common pea and other plants. *E. Cichoracearum* grows on numerous plants, especially of the order *Compositæ*.

Erysipheæ, Erysiphei (er-i-sif'ẹ-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. or masc. pl. of **erysipheus*, adj., < *Erysiphe*, q. v.] A group of parasitic cleistocarpous pyrenomycetous fungi. Their vegetative portion consists of a loose network of threads spread over the surface of the supporting leaf (or stem), appearing as a white mildew. Reproduction is of two kinds. Conidia are formed in chains by abstriction at the tips of erect hyphæ. Some of these were formerly referred to the genus *Oïdium*. The sexual fruit consists of closed spheroidal perithecia, which appear as blackish specks among the mycelial threads. Each perithecium has several or many appendages radiating from it, like the spokes of a wheel. In the genera *Podosphæra* and *Microsphæra* the appendages are dichotomously forked at the tip, often in a very beautiful manner. Each perithecium contains from one to many asci, according to the genus and species to which it belongs, and the asci contain from two to eight spores. The principal genera are *Sphærotheca*, *Erysiphe*, *Uncinula*, *Phyllactinia*, *Podosphæra*, and *Microsphæra*. Many species are injurious to cultivated plants.

Erythaca (e-rith'ā-kạ̈), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Erythacus*.] **1.** In *ornith.*, same as *Erythacus*.—**2.** A genus of mollusks. *Swainson*, 1831.

Erythacinæ (er″i-thạ-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythacus* + *-inæ.*] A group of oscine passerine birds, of no determinate limits or exact definition, containing the genus *Erythacus* and several others, chiefly of the old world.

Erythacus (e-rith'ā-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800, improp. for *Erithacus* (Gesner, 1555); Linnæus), < L. *erithacus* (Pliny), < Gr. ἐρίθακος, an unidentified solitary bird which could be taught to speak; also called the ἐρίθυλος and ἐριθεύς; supposed, erroneously, to be connected with ἐρυθρός, red, and hence assumed to mean 'red breast,' whence the NL. use and spelling.] A genus of old-world oscine passerine birds, of the family *Sylviidæ*, the type of which is the European robin redbreast, *Erythacus rubecula*. Also *Erythaca*. See cut under *robin*.

erythanthema (er-i-than'the-ma̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρος, red (see *Erythrus*), + ἄνθημα (in comp.), a flowing; cf. *exanthema*.] In *pathol.*, an angioneurotic and neurotic affection of the skin in which inflammation is prominent.

erythema (er-i-thē'ma̤), *n.*; pl. *erythemata* (-ma-ta̤). [NL., < Gr. ἐρύθημα, a redness or flush on the skin, < ἐρυθαίνειν, poet. for ἐρυθραίνειν, redden, < ἐρυθρός, red.] A superficial redness of some portion of the skin; specifically, in *pathol.*, such a redness, varying in extent and form, which may be attended with more general disorder.

> The blush of shame and anger is an *erythema* produced by the immediate action of the vaso-motor nervous system.
> *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 464.

erythematic, erythematous (er"i-thẹ-mat'ik, er-i-them'a̤-tus), *a.* [< *erythema*(*t-*) + *-ic*, *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of erythema; attended with erythema.

erythematoid (er-i-them'a̤-toid), *a.* [< *erythema*(*t-*) + *-oid*.] Resembling erythema.

erythematous, *a.* See *erythematic*.—**Erythematous eczema.** See *eczema*.

Erythræa (er-i-thrē'a̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθραία, fem. of ἐρυθραῖος, equiv. to ἐρυθρός, red: see *Erythrus*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Gentianaceæ*, of about 30 widely distributed species. They are low herbs, mostly annuals, with red or pink flowers, and are bitter tonics, like the gentians. The centaury, *E. Centaurium*, is a common species of Europe. About a dozen species are found in western North America and Mexico, where several are in medicinal repute under the name of *canchalagua*. *E. Centaurium* and *E. Chilensis* are used in medicine like gentian.

erythrean (er-i-thrē'a̤n), *a.* [< L. *erythræus*, reddish, < Gr. ἐρυθραῖος, red, reddish; 'Ερυθραῖος πόντος, 'Ερυθραία θάλασσα, the Red Sea (Indian ocean). See *Erythræa*.] Of a red color.—**Erythrean Sea**, in *anc. geog.*, the Indian ocean, including its two arms, the Red Sea and the Persian gulf.

erythric (e-rith'rik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to erythrin.—**Erythric acid.** Same as *erythrin*, 1.

Erythrichthini (er"i-thrik-thī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrichthys* + *-ini*.] A group of fishes, typified by the genus *Erythrichthys*: same as *Erythrininæ*. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1837.

Erythrichthys (er-i-thrik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + ἰχθύς, a fish.] The typical genus of *Erythrichthini*: same as *Erythrinus*.

erythrin (e-rith'rin), *n.* [< *erythr-ic* + *-in*².] 1. An organic principle ($C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$) obtained from *Roccella tinctoria*, *Lecanora tartarea*, and other lichens, which furnish the blue dyestuff called litmus. It is a crystalline compound formed by the union of ether, orsellinic acid, and erythrite. Also called *erythric acid*, *erythrinic acid*.
2. Same as *erythrite*, 1.

Erythrina (er-i-thrī'na̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red. Cf. *Erythrinus*.] A genus of leguminous shrubs or trees, of 25 species, mostly tropical, with trifoliate leaves, and terminal racemes of large flowers, usually blood-red. They are ordinarily known as *coral-trees*. One species, *E. herbacea*, is common through the southeastern part of the United States, and two others, tropical American species, are also found in Florida. Several are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their flowers. *E. Indica* is often mentioned by Indian poets, and is fabled to have been stolen from the celestial gardens by Krishna for his wives. It is a spiny species, and is planted for hedges. *E. Caffra*, the kafirboom of South Africa, furnishes, like the last mentioned, a very soft and light wood, which has industrial value.

erythrinic (er-i-thrin'ik), *a.* [< *erythrin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of erythrin.—**Erythrinic acid.** Same as *erythrin*, 1.

Erythrinidæ (er-i-thrin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of characinoid fishes, typified by the genus *Erythrinus*, containing such *Characinidæ* as have no adipose dorsal fin.

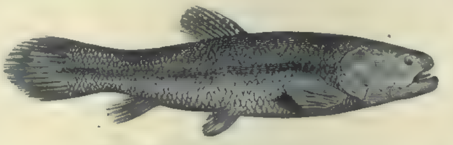
Erythrinina (e-rith-ri-nī'na̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-ina*².] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of *Characinidæ*, having no adipose dorsal fin. Its constituents are dispersed by others among the subfamilies *Erythrininæ*, *Lebiasininæ*, *Pyrrhulininæ*, and *Stevardiinæ*.

Erythrininæ (e-rith-ri-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-inæ*.] A South American subfamily of fishes, of the family *Characinidæ*, differing from others of the family in having no adipose fin. They have an elongated form, short dorsal and anal fins, ventrals under the dorsal, and acute conic teeth in the jaws and palate. They are fresh-water fishes, some of them of economic importance. They are known as *haimra*, *trahira*, *waubeen*, and *yarrow*, and belong to the genera *Erythrinus*, *Heterythrinus*, and *Macrodon*. Also *Erythrichthini*.

erythrinine (e-rith'ri-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Erythrininæ*.
II. *n.* A characinoid fish of the subfamily *Erythrininæ*.

erythrinoid (e-rith'ri-noid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *erythrinine*.

Erythrinus (er-i-thrī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρῖνος, a kind of red mullet, < ἐρυθρός, red.] A genus of South American characinoid fishes, as *E. unitæniatus*, giving name to the subfamily *Erythrininæ*.


Waubeen (*Erythrinus unitæniatus*).

erythrism (e-rith'rizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, ruddy, + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, a condition of dichromatism characterized by excess of red pigment in the plumage of birds which are normally brown, gray, etc. It is constantly exhibited by sundry owls, as species of *Scops* and *Glaucidium*, the common screech-owl of the United States (*Scops asio*), for example, occurring indifferently in the red or the gray plumage. Compare *albinism* and *melanism*.

erythrismal (er-i-thriz'ma̤l), *a.* [< *erythrism* + *-al*.] Characterized by erythrism; exhibiting erythrism: as, "the *erythrismal* condition," *Coues*. Also *erythritic*.

erythrite (e-rith'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + *-ite*².] 1. A hydrous arseniate of cobalt, of a rose-red color, occurring in radiated or acicular crystalline forms and as a pulverulent incrustation. Also called *cobalt-bloom* and *erythrin*.—2. A rose-red variety of orthoclase feldspar from amygdaloid near Kilpatrick, Scotland.—3. A crystalline organic principle ($C_4H_6(OH)_4$) obtained from several species of lichens by extraction with milk of lime.

erythritic (er-ith-rit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + *-it-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or containing erythrite, in either sense.—2. Same as *erythrismal*.

erythrobenzene (e-rith-rọ-ben'zēn), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + E. *benzene*, q. v.] A red coloring matter made directly from nitrobenzol by the action of iron-filings and concentrated hydrochloric acid.

erythrocarpous (e-rith-rọ-kär'pu̧s), *a.* [< NL. *erythrocarpus*, < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + καρπός, fruit.] In *lichenology*, red-fruited; having red or reddish apothecia.

erythrodextrine (e-rith-rọ-deks'trin), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + E. *dextrine*, q. v.] A modification of dextrine, which is colored red by iodine. It is an amorphous substance, soluble in water, dextrorotatory, not directly fermentable, but fermenting in the presence of diastase.

Erythrogonys (er-ith-rog'ọ-nis), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1837), < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + γόνυ = E. *knee*.] A genus of Australian plovers, the type and only species of which is the red-kneed dotterel, *E. cinctus*.

erythroid (er'ith-roid), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρυθροειδής, of a ruddy look, < ἐρυθρός, ruddy, + εἶδος, form.] Of a red color.

Erythroides (er-ith-roi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθροειδής, of a ruddy look: see *erythroid*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes: same as *Erythrinidæ*. *Cuvier and Valenciennes*, 1846.

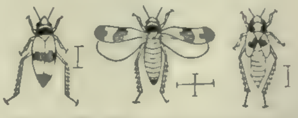
erythroleic (er-ith-rō'lẹ-ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, having a red color and an oily appearance: applied to an acid obtained from archil.

erythrolein (er-ith-rō'lẹ-in), *n.* [As *erythroleic* + *-in*².] A compound contained in litmus. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalis, and gives a purple color.

erythrolitmin (e-rith-rọ-lit'min), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + NL. *litmus* + *-in*².] A compound contained in litmus. Its color is red, and it dissolves with a blue color in alkalis.

erythromelalgia (e-rith"rọ-me-lal'ji-a̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρομέλας, blackish red (< ἐρυθρός, red, + μέλας, black), + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, an affection of the feet and occasionally of the hands, characterized by burning pain and tenderness in the soles (or palms) attended with a purplish coloration.

Erythroneura (e-rith-rọ-nū'ra̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + νεῦρον, nerve, sinew, = L. *nervus*, > E. *nerve*.] A genus of homopterous insects, containing small slenderly fusiform species, with four cells on the wing-covers, confined to their tips, as *E. tricincta*. *E. vitis* is a United States species which infests grape-leaves, is ivory-yellow in color, and is marked with black and crimson. This species is everywhere erroneously called by American grape-growers the *grape-vine thrips*. See *leafhopper*.


Imago (with wings closed and spread) and Pupa of *Erythroneura tricincta*. (Cross and lines show natural sizes.)

Erythronium (er-i-thrō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρόνιον, a certain plant of the satyrium kind, < ἐρυθρός, red.] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, natives of northern temperate regions, commonly known as the *dog-tooth violet*. They are low and nearly stemless herbs, with a solid scaly bulb, two smooth leaves which are often mottled, and a scape bearing one or several large yellow, purplish, or white nodding lily-like flowers. The only species found in the old world is *E. Dens-canis*, which has solitary purple flowers. The remaining 10 or 12 species are North American.
2. [*l. c.*] A name sometimes given to vanadate of lead.

Erythrophlœum (e-rith-rọ-flē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + φλοιός, bark.] A genus of tropical trees, natural order *Leguminosæ*, containing three species, two found in Africa, and the third in Australia. *E. Guineense*, the sassy-bark of Sierra Leone, is a large tree, native of western tropical Africa, the bark of which is a powerful poison, and is used by the natives in their ordeals. The red juice of the tree is equally poisonous. Both kinds are sometimes used merely as strong emetics.

erythrophobe (e-rith'rọ-fōb), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + φοβεῖν, fear.] An animal so constituted as to be made uncomfortable by red light, and which hence seeks to avoid it, as if fearing it.

erythrophyl, erythrophyll (e-rith'rọ-fil), *n.* [= F. *érythrophylle*; < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf. Cf. *chlorophyl*.] A name given by Berzelius to the substance to which the red color of leaves in autumn is due.

erythrophyllin (e-rith-rọ-fil'in), *n.* [As *erythrophyl* + *-in*².] Same as *erythrophyl*.

erythrophytoscope (e-rith-rọ-fī'tọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + φυτόν, a plant, + σκοπεῖν, view.] Same as *erythroscope*.

erythroprotid (e-rith-rọ-prō'tid), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + E. *prot-ein* + *-id*.] A reddish-brown amorphous matter obtained from protein.

erythroscope (e-rith'rọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A form of optical apparatus devised by Simler, used in examining the light reflected from different bodies. It consists of two plates of glass, one of them cobalt-blue in color, thick enough to allow the extreme red of the spectrum to pass through, but no orange or yellow, the other of deep yellow, capable of transmitting the light-rays as far as the violet. A landscape viewed through these glasses is strikingly transformed, the green of the foliage appearing of a deep red (since green leaves reflect the red rays), the sky greenish-blue, the clouds purplish-violet, and so on. The effect of light and shade are left unchanged. Also called *erythrophytoscope*.

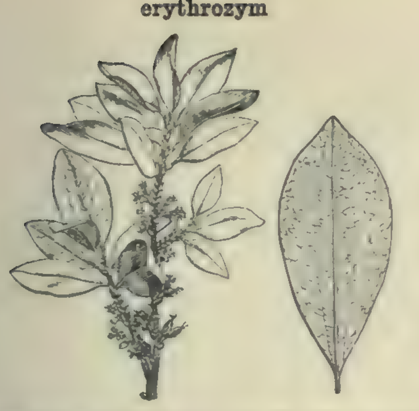
erythrosis (er-i-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, plethora or polyemia.

erythrostomum (er-i-thros'tọ-mum), *n.*; pl. *erythrostomata* (e-rith-rọ-stō'ma̤-ta̤). [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + στόμα, mouth.] A term proposed by Desvaux for an aggregate fruit composed of drupelets, as in the blackberry; a form of hetærio.

erythroxyl (er-ith-rok'sil), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the *Erythroxyleæ*.

Erythroxyleæ (e-rith-rok-sil'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythroxylon* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of the natural order *Linaceæ*, distinguished from the rest of the order by a shrubby or arboreous habit and by the drupaceous fruit.

Erythroxylon (er-ith-rok'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + ξύλον, wood.] The principal genus of the tribe *Erythroxyleæ*. It contains 30 species, natives mainly of tropical America. The best-known species, *E. Coca*, of Bolivia and Peru, yields the drug coca. (See *coca*¹.) Several other South American species are reputed to possess medicinal properties. *E. monogynum* is a small tree of southern India, with a very hard dark-brown heart-wood, which is used as a substitute for sandal-wood. Some others have a bright-red wood, occasionally used in dyeing. See cut on next page.

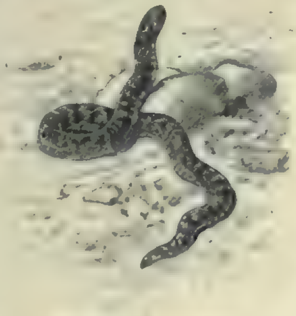


Flowering Branch of *Erythroxylon Coca*, with leaf on larger scale.

erythrozym (e-rith'rọ̄-zim), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + ζύμη, leaven.] A name given to the peculiar fermentative substance of madder, which has the power of effecting the decomposition of rubian.

Erythrus (er'ith-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, √ *ἐρυθ, *ῥυθ, = E. *red*, *rud*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects. *Walker*, 1829. (*b*) A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, erected upon certain eastern Asiatic forms by White in 1853.

Eryx (ē'riks), *n.* [NL., appar. named from L. *Eryx*, a mountain in Sicily (now *San Giuliano*): see *Erycina*.] 1. The typical genus of sand-snakes of the family *Erycidæ*. *E. jaculus* is a European and Asiatic representative; *E. johni* is an Indian species. *Daudin*, about 1800.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*: synonymous with *Cistella*. *Stephens*, 1832.—3. A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Swainson*, 1840.—4. A genus of crustaceans.



Sand-snake (*Eryx jaculus*).

Also *Erix*.

es¹, *n.* See *ess*.

es² (es), *n.* [G.] In *music*, E♭.—**Es dur**, the key of E♭ major.—**Es moll**, the key of E♭ minor.

es-¹. [ME. *es-*, *as-*, < OF. *es-*, *as-*, < L. *ex-*: see *ex-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, being a French or other Romance modification of Latin *ex-*. Examples are seen in *escheat*, *eschaufe*, etc. Words having in Middle English *es-* have reverted to the original Latin *ex-*. See *exchange*, *exploit*, etc.

es-². [ME. *es-*, < F. *es-*, Sp. Pg. *es-*, < LL. *i-s-*: see def.] An apparent prefix, of Romance origin, being radical initial *s* before another consonant, preceded by a slight euphonic vowel, as in *escalade*, *esquire*, *especial*, *estate*, *estray*, of ultimate Latin origin, and *escarp*, *eschew*, etc., of Teutonic origin, some of which have also forms (original or aphetic) without the *e-*, as *scutcheon*, *squire*, *special*, *state*, *stray*, etc., while some with original (Old French or Middle English) *es-* have only *s-* in modern English, as *scrivener*, *spiritual*, *strain*, etc. This Old French *es-* in most cases became later *e-*, modern French *é-*: see *equery*, *écu*. In *exchequer* this original *es-* has become *ex-*, suggesting falsely a Latin origin.

-es¹. [Mod. E. reg. written *'s*, < ME. *-es*, *-is*, < AS. *-es*: see *-s*¹.] The early form of the possessive or genitive case singular, now regularly written *'s*, but still pronounced as *-es* (-ez) after a sibilant, namely, *s*, *z*, *sh*, *ch* (= *tsh*), *j*, written *-dge*, *-ge* (= *dzh*), *x* (= *ks*), as in *lass's*, *pace's*, *horse's*, *rose's*, *bush's*, *church's*, *hedge's*, *fox's*, etc. (formerly written *lasses*, *paces*, *horses*, *roses*, *bushes*, *churches*, *hedges*, *foxes*, etc.), words forced to conform in spelling to other words, like *boy's*, *man's*, etc. (formerly written *boys*, *mans*, etc.), where the *e* is actually suppressed in pronunciation; in Middle English and earlier the suffix was regularly *-es*, which still remains in possessives like *horses* (Anglo-Saxon and Middle English *horses*), *guides* (Middle English *gides*), now written with the apostrophe, like other words, *horse's*, *guide's*. See *-s*¹.

-es². [Mod. E. *-es* or *-s* according to preceding consonant, < ME. *-es*, *-is*, < AS. *-as*, nom. and acc. pl. of masc. and neut. nouns having orig. vowel-stems: see *-s*².] The earlier form of the now more common plural suffix *-s*, retained after a sibilant (like the phonetically similar possessive suffix: see *-es*¹), as in *lasses*, *paces*, *horses*, *roses*, *bushes*, *churches*, *hedges*, *foxes*, etc. When the nominative singular ends in a final silent *e*, the plural suffix is regarded, orthographically, as simply *-s*, but it is historically *-es* (the nominative final *e* being dropped before inflectional suffixes, and the medial *e* (in *-es*) being suppressed by syncope after vowels and nonsibilant consonants), as in *does*, *dues*, *ties*, etc., *companies*, *families*, etc., plural of *doe*, *due*, *tie*, etc., *company*, *family*, and other words in *-y*, originally *-ie*.

-es³. [ME. *-es*, *-s*: see *-s*³.] The earlier form of *-s*³, the suffix of the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs, retained after a vowel, as in *huzzaes*, *goes*, *does*, etc. When the infinitive ends in silent *e*, the personal suffix is regarded, orthographically, as simply *-s*, but it is historically *-es*, the infinitive *-e* being dropped before inflectional suffixes, as in *rues*, *endues*, etc., *defies*, *supplies*, *accompanies*, etc., infinitive *rue*, *endue*, *defy*, *accompany*, etc., the termination *-y* being formerly *-ie*.

-es⁴. [L. *-es*, nom. sing. term. of some nouns and adjectives of the 3d declension, being usually stem-vowel *-e-* or *-i-* + nom. sing. *-s*.] The nominative singular termination of some Latin nouns and adjectives of the third declension. Examples of such nouns, used in New Latin or English, are *tabes*, *pubes*.

-es⁵. [L. *-es*, also *-is*, nom. and acc. pl. of masc. and fem. nouns and adjectives of the 3d declension, = AS. *-as*, E. *-es*, *-s*: see *-es*², *-s*².] The nominative plural termination of Latin masculine and feminine nouns and adjectives of the third declension. Examples of such nouns, used in New Latin or English, are *Aves*, *Pisces*, *fasces*.

escalade (es-kạ̄-lād'), *n.* [Formerly also *escalado*; < OF. *escalade* (also F.), < Sp. Pg. *escalada* (= It. *scalata*), an escalade, prop. fem. pp. of *escalar* (= It. *scalare*), scale, climb, < *escala* = It. *scala*, < L. *scala*, a ladder: see *scale*³.] A mounting by means of a ladder or ladders; especially, an assault on a fortified place by troops who mount or pass its defenses by the aid of ladders.

In this Time of the Regent's Absence from Paris, the King of France drew all his Forces thither, using all Means possible, by *Escalado*, Battery, and burning the Gates, to enter the City. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 184.

Sin enters, not by *escalade*, but by cunning or treachery.
Buckminster.

escalade (es-kạ̄-lād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *escaladed*, ppr. *escalading*. [= F. *escalader*; from the noun.] To scale; mount and pass or enter by means of a ladder: as, to *escalade* a wall.

The Spaniards, by battering a breach in the wall with their cannon on the first day, and then *escalading* the inner works with remarkable gallantry upon the second, found themselves masters of the place.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 318.

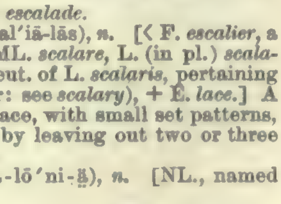
escalader (es-kạ̄-lā'dėr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *escalador* = It. *scalatore*; from the verb.] One who enters a fortified or other place by escalade.

The successful *escaladers* opened the gates to the entire Persian host. *Grote*, Hist. Greece, V. 117.

escalado†, *n.* See *escalade*.

escalier-lace (es-kal'iā-lās), *n.* [< F. *escalier*, a staircase (< LL. ML. *scalare*, L. (in pl.) *scalaria*, a staircase, neut. of L. *scalaris*, pertaining to a stair or ladder: see *scalary*), + E. *lace*.] A solid or filled-up lace, with small set patterns, of squares, made by leaving out two or three stitches at a time.

Escallonia (es-ka-lō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after *Escallon*, a Spanish traveler in South America, who first found the species in the United States of Colombia.] A South American genus of trees or shrubs, of the natural order *Saxifragaceæ*, allied to the *Itea* of the United States. There are about 25 species, evergreens, bearing panicles of red or white flowers. A few have been introduced into cultivation.

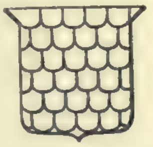


Escallonia macrantha.

escallop, escalop (es-kol'ọ̈p), *n.* and *v.* Same as *scallop*.

escallopé (es-kal-ọ̈-pā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escalloped*.

escalloped, escaloped (es-kol'ọ̈pt), *a.* In *her.*, represented as covered with escallop- or scallop-shells: said of the field; also, covered with an imbricated pattern of curving lines. Also *escallopé*, *counter-escalloped*, *counter-scalloped*.



The Field Escalloped.

escallop-shell (es-kol'ọ̈p-shel), *n.* See *scallop-shell*.

escambio (es-kam'bi-ō), *n.* [< It. *escambio*, now *scambio* (= E. *exchange*), < ML. *excambium*, exchange: see *exchange*.] In *Eng. law*, a writ formerly granted to merchants to empower them to draw bills of exchange on persons beyond the sea.

escapable (es-kā'pạ̈-bl), *a.* [< *escape* + *-able*.] Capable of being escaped; avoidable. *North British Rev.*

escapade (es-kạ̄-pād'), *n.* [< OF. and F. *escapade*, a prank, trick, frolic, fling of a horse, orig. an escape, < It. *scappata* (= Sp. Pg. *escapada*), escape, flight, prank, < *scappare*, escape: see *escape*.] 1. The fling of a horse, or a fit of flinging and capering about.

He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every hand survey'd,
Sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade*;
Not moving forward, yet with every bound
Pressing, and seeming still to quit his ground.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, i. 1.

2. A capricious or freakish action; a wild prank; a foolish or reckless adventure.

There was an almost insane streak in her, showing itself in strange freaks and *escapades*.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 135.

More than once I have had to pay for the *escapades* of my horse in snatching up a bunch of spring onions and incontinently devouring it under the nose of the merchant.
O'Donovan, Merv, vi.

escape (es-kāp'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *escaped*, ppr. *escaping*. [< ME. *escapen*, assibilated *eschapen*, more commonly with initial *a*, *ascapen*, *askapen*, *aschapen*, *achapen*, and by apheresis *scapen* (> mod. *scape*¹, q. v.), < OF. *escaper*, *eschaper*, *exaper*, F. *échapper* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *escapar* = It. *scappare*, escape, prob. orig. 'slip out of one's cape or cloak' (with ref. to thus expediting flight, or getting away after being seized); < ML. *ex capa*, *ex cappa*, out of cape or cloak: L. *ex*, out of; ML. *capa*, *cappa*, a cape or cloak: see *cape*¹, *cope*¹. Cf. It. *incappare*, invest with a cape or cope, fall into a snare, be caught; Gr. ἐκδύεσθαι, escape, get away, lit. put off one's clothes.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To slip or flee away; succeed in evading or avoiding danger or injury; get away from threatened harm: as, he *escaped* scot-free.

Escape for thy life; . . . *escape* to the mountain, lest thou be consumed. Gen. xix. 17.

All perishen of man, of pelf,
Ne aught *escapen'd* but himself.
Shak., Pericles, ii., Prol.

Thieves at home must hang, but he that puts
Into his overgorg'd and bloated purse
The wealth of Indian provinces *escapes*.
Cowper, Task, i. 738.

2. To free or succeed in freeing one's self from custody or restraint; gain or regain liberty.

Our soul is *escaped* as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers; the snare is broken, and we are *escaped*.
Ps. cxxiv. 7.

Like the caged bird *escaping* suddenly,
The little innocent soul flitted away.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

=**Syn.** To abscond, decamp, steal away, break loose, break away.

II. *trans.* To succeed in evading, avoiding, or eluding; be unnoticed, uninjured, or unaffected by; evade; elude: as, the fact *escaped* his attention; to *escape* danger or a contagious disease; to *escape* death.

A small number that *escape* the sword shall return.
Jer. xliv. 28.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not *escape* calumny. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

How few men *escape* the yoke,
From this or that man's hand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 220.

escape (es-kāp'), *n.* [< *escape*, *v.* Also, by apheresis, *scape*: see *scape*¹, *n.*] 1. Flight to shun danger, injury, or restraint; the act of fleeing from danger or custody.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm and tempest. Ps. lv. 8.

2. The condition of being passed by without receiving injury when danger threatens; avoidance of or preservation from some harm or in-

jury: as, *escape* from contagion, or from bankruptcy.

> You have cause
> (So have we all) of joy; for our *escape*
> Is much beyond our loss. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

3. In *law*, the regaining of liberty or transcending the limits of confinement, without due course of law, by a person in custody of the law. A *constructive escape* is where the prisoner, though still under restraint, gets more liberty than the law allows him. The word *escape* is commonly used in reference to the liability of the sheriff for suffering an escape; and, thus considered, escapes are *voluntary* or *involuntary* or *negligent*: voluntary, when an officer permits an offender or a debtor to quit his custody without consent of the creditor or without legal discharge; and involuntary or negligent, when an arrested person quits the custody of the officer against his will.

4. A means of flight; that by which danger or injury may be avoided, or liberty regained: as, a fire-*escape*.

> The refuge and consolation of serious and truly religious minds is more and more in literature and in the free *escapes* and outlooks which it supplies.
> *John Burroughs*, The Century, XXVII. 926.

5†. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.

> St. Paul himself did not despise to remember whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all *escape* by way of ignorance.
> *Raleigh.*

6†. That which escapes attention; an oversight; a mistake.

> Readyer to correct *escapes* in those languages, then to be controlled, fitter to teach others, then learne of anye.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 459.

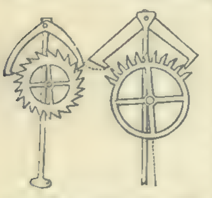
> In transcribing there would be less care taken, as the language was less understood and so the *escapes* less subject to observation. *Brerewood*, Languages.

7†. An escapade; a wild or irregular action.

> Rome will despise her for this foul *escape*.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2.

8. In *bot.*, a plant which has escaped from cultivation, and become self-established, more or less permanently, in fields or by roadsides.—9. Leakage or loss, as of gas, or of a current of electricity in a telegraph or electric-light circuit by reason of imperfect insulation; also, in *elect.*, a shunt or derived current.—10. In *arch.*, the curved part of the shaft of a column where it springs out of the base; the apophyge. See cut under *column*.

escapement (es-kāp′ment), *n.* [< OF. **escapement*, *eschapement*, *eschappement*, F. *échappement* = Sp. *escapamiento* = It. *scampamento*; as *escape* + *-ment*.] 1†. The act of escaping; escape.—2. The general contrivance in a timepiece by which the pressure of the wheels (which move always in one direction) and the vibratory motion of the pendulum or balance-wheel are accommodated the one to the other. By this contrivance the wheelwork is made to communicate an impulse to the regulating power (which in a clock is the pendulum and in a watch the balance-wheel), so as to restore to it the small portion of force which it loses in every vibration, in consequence of friction and the resistance of the air. The leading requisite of a good escapement is that the impulse communicated to the pendulum be invariable, notwithstanding any irregularity or foulness in the train of wheels. Various kinds of escapements have been contrived: such as the *crown-* or *verge-escapement*, used in common watches, and the *anchor-* or *crutch-escapement*, in common clocks—both also termed *recoiling escapements;* the *dead-beat escapement* and the *gravity-* or *remontoir-escapement*, used in the finer kind of clocks; the *horizontal escapement* or *cylinder-escapement*, the *detached escapement*, the *lever-escapement*, the *duplex escapement*, the *pinwheel escapement*, all used in the finer classes of watches; and the *half-dead escapement*, in which there is a slight recoil. In the horizontal escapement the teeth of a horizontal wheel act upon a hollow cylinder on the axis of the balance, to give the impulse.



Recoiling and Dead-beat Escapements.

escaper (es-kā′pėr), *n.* One who or that which escapes. 2 Ki. ix. 15, margin.

escape-valve (es-kāp′valv), *n.* A loaded valve fitted to the end of a steam-cylinder for the escape of the condensed steam, or of water carried mechanically from the boilers with the steam; a priming-valve. *E. H. Knight.*

escarbuncle (es-kär′bung-kl), *n.* [< F. *escarboucle* (with excrescent *es-*), a carbuncle: see *carbuncle*.] In *her.*, same as *carbuncle*.

escargatoire†, *n.* [Prop. **escargotoire*, repr. a possible F. **escargotoire*, equiv. to *escargotière*, < *escargot*, a snail, OF. *escargol* (with excrescent *es-*) = Sp. Pg. *caracol*, a snail: see *caracole*.] A nursery of snails.

> At the Capuchins I saw the *escargatoire*. . . . It is a square place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large snails, that are esteemed excellent food when they are well dressed.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 517.

escarp (es-kärp′), *v. t.* [< F. *escarper* = Sp. Pg. *escarpar* = It. *scarpare*, cut steep, as rocks or slopes, to render them inaccessible. Hence, by apheresis, *scarp*, the usual E. form: see *scarp*, *v.*] In *fort.*, to slope; give a slope to.

escarp, escarpe (es-kärp′), *n.* [< F. *escarpe* (= Sp. Pg. *escarpa* = It. *scarpa*); from the verb. Hence, by apheresis, *scarp*, the usual E. form: see *scarp*, *n.*] In *fort.*, that side of a ditch surrounding a rampart which is nearest to the rampart: the opposite of *counterscarp*.

escarpment (es-kärp′ment), *n.* [< F. *escarpement*, < *escarper*, escarp: see *escarp* and *-ment*.] 1. In *fort.*, ground cut away, nearly vertically, about a position in order to render it inaccessible to an enemy.

> The old Porto Batavo walls still surround the town, with moat and *escarpments*.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 22.

> Arch, tower, and gate, grotesquely windowed hall,
> And long *escarpment* of half-crumbled wall.
> *Whittier*, The Panorama.

Hence—2. The precipitous side of any hill or rock; the abrupt face of a high ridge of land; a cliff.

> We here [in the mountains of New South Wales] see an original *escarpment*, not formed by the sea having eaten back into the strata, but by the strata having originally extended only thus far.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 149.

escartelé (es-kär-te-lā′), *a.* [OF., pp. of *escarteler*, quarter, < *quartier*, fourth, quarter: see *quarter*.] In *her.*, broken by a square projection or depression: said of a straight line serving as the division between two parts of the field, and also of either of the divisions.

escarteled (es-kär′teld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escartelé*.—**Escarteled counter**, in *her.*, broken by projections, one tincture into the other and reciprocally. Properly this should be limited to square projections, but pointed and even curved breaks of the boundary-line are sometimes blazoned in this way.

escartelee (es-kär′te-lē), *a.* [< OF. *escartelé*, pp. of *escarteler*, quarter: see *escartelé*.] Same as *escartelé*.

-esce. [L. *-escere*, parallel to *-iscere*, *-ascere* = Gr. *-έσκειν*, *-ίσκειν*, *-άσκειν*, being a formative suffix *-sc* added to the simple verb-stem to form the present, rarely other tenses, with inceptive force. The L. suffix *-escere*, *-iscere* is also the ult. source of the termination *-ish* in E. verbs like *abolish*, *diminish*, *finish*, etc.: see *-ish*². The suffix *-sc* appears also in Teut., in the verb *mix*, AS. *miscan:* see *mix*.] A termination of verbs of Latin origin, having usually an inceptive or inchoative force, as in *convalesce*, begin to be well, *effervesce*, begin to boil up, *deliquesce*, begin to melt away, etc.; in some verbs, as *coalesce*, the inceptive force is less obvious. The present participle of such verbs appears in English as an adjective in *-escent*, as in *effervescent*, *deliquescent*, etc., such adjectives often existing without a corresponding verb in *-esce* (which, however, is optionally usable), as in *opalescent*, *phosphorescent*, etc. The noun is in *-escence*, as *effervescence*, *opalescence*, etc.

-escence, -escent. See *-esce*.

esch†, *n.* The fish commonly called the grayling.

> The *esch* (thymallus), the trout (trutta).
> *Hoole*, Orbis Pictus, xxxiv.

eschalot (esh-a-lot′), *n.* [< OF. *eschalote:* see *shallot*.] Same as *shallot*.

eschar¹ (es′kär), *n.* [Formerly also *escarre*, < OF. *escare*, < L. *eschara*, < Gr. *ἐσχάρα*, a scab, scar: see *scar*¹, the same word through ME.] In *pathol.*, a crust or scab on the skin, such as is occasioned by a burn or caustic application, and which sloughs off.

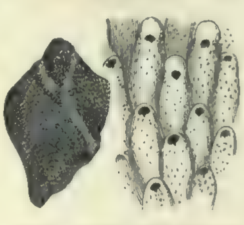
> The ashes of certain locusts . . . cause the thick roufes and *escarres* that grow about the brims of ulcers to fall off.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 13.

> At length nature seem'd to make a separation between the cancerated and sound breast, such as you often see where a caustic hath been applied, the *eschar* divides between the living and the dead. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 647.

eschar²†, *n.* See *eskar*.

Eschara (es′ka-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐσχάρα*, a scar, scab: see *eschar*¹.] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Escharidæ*.

Escharidæ (es-kar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eschara* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Eschara*. They have the principal opening of the cell semicircular or circular, the secondary opening reduced, the colony consisting either of rounded or flattened branches, with the cells on opposite sides. The polyzoarium is calcareous, radicate, and erect, foliaceous or ramose, or incrusting; the zoœcia are urceolate, entirely calcified in front, and the cells are disposed quincuncially on one or both sides of the zoarium.

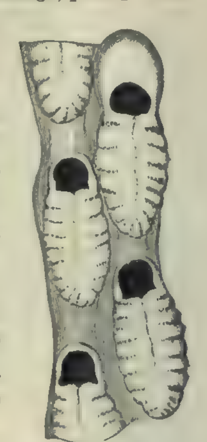


Eschara elegans, natural size and magnified.

Escharina (es-ka-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eschara* + *-ina*.] A superfamily of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, containing those with the zoœcium mostly calcareous, and a lateral opening of the quadrate or semi-oval cell, as in the families *Eschariporidæ*, *Escharidæ*, and others.

Escharipora (es-ka-rip′ọ-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐσχάρα*, a scar, + *πόρος*, a passage, pore.] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Eschariporidæ*. *Hall*, 1847.

Eschariporidæ (es″ka-ri-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Escharipora* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, having rhomboid or cylindrical cells, with semicircular opening, and the anterior margin split or perforated.



Escharipora philomela, highly magnified, showing three cells and halves of two others.

escharotic (es-ka-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐσχαρωτικός*, forming a scar, < *ἐσχαροῦν*, form a scar, < *ἐσχάρα*, a scar: see *eschar*¹.] I. *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.

> After the nature of septick and *escharotick* medicines, it corrodes and consumes the flesh in a very short time.
> *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming, [p. 272.

II. *n.* A caustic application which sears or destroys flesh.

> An eschar was made by the catharetick, which we thrust off, and continued the use of *escharotics*. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

eschatologic, eschatological (es″kạ-tọ-loj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *eschatology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to eschatology.

> I do not mean to say that Christ never expressed Himself in the *eschatological* language which occupies so prominent a part of the utterances assigned Him in the Gospels.
> *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 85.

eschatologist (es-kạ-tol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *eschatology* + *-ist*.] One versed in or engaged in the study of eschatology.

eschatology (es-kạ-tol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔσχατος*, furthest, uttermost, extreme, last (*τὸ ἔσχατον*, the end), prob. transposed from **ἔξατος*, superl. of *ἐξ*, out (cf. *utmost*, *uttermost*, superl. of *out*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine of the last or of final things; that branch of theology which treats of the end of the world and man's condition or state after death. The topics which belong theologically to eschatology are death, immortality, the resurrection, the second coming of Christ, the millennium, the judgment, and the future state of existence.

> Harnack also lays great stress on the *eschatology* of the early believers, which he makes, in fact, their distinguishing peculiarity. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 175.

eschaufe†, *v. t.* [ME. *eschaufen*, *eschawfen*, < OF. *eschaulfer*, F. *échauffer* (= Pr. *escalfar*), < L. *excalfacere*, heat, < *ex*, out, + *calfacere*, heat: see *chafe*. Cf. *excalfaction*.] To make hot; heat.

> The develes fornays that is *eschaufid* with the fuyr of helle. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> Which that apperid as thing infinite;
> With wine of Angoy, and als of Rochel tho
> Which wold *eschawfe* the braines appetite.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 969.

eschaunge†, *n.* A Middle English form of *exchange*.

escheat (es-chēt′), *n.* [< ME. *eschete*, also abbr. *chete*, an escheat, < OF. *eschet*, *escheit*, *escheoit*, AF. *escheat*, m., also *eschete*, *escheite*, *escheoite*, etc., f., that which falls to one, rent, spoil, orig. pp. of *escheoir*, F. *échoir* = Pr. *eschazer* = It. *scadere*, fall to one's share, < ML. *excadere*, fall upon, meet, a restored form of reg. L. *excidere*, fall upon, fall from, < *ex*, out, + *cadere*, fall: see *case*¹, *chance*, *accident*, *decay*, etc., from the same ult. source. Hence, by apheresis, *cheat*.] 1. The reverting or falling back of lands or tenements to the lord of the fee or to the state, whether through failure of heirs or (formerly) through the corruption of the blood of the tenant by his having been attainted, or by forfeiture for treason. By modern legislation there can be no escheat on failure of the whole blood wherever there are collateral kindred capable of inheriting; and in the United States there can be no escheat to any private person.

There is no more certain argument that lands are held under any as lord than if we see that such lands in defect of heirs do fall by *escheat* unto him.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

All Lands in his Monarchie are his, giuen and taken at his pleasure. *Escheats* are many by reason of his seueritie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 545.

To the high honor of Kentucky, as I am informed, she is the owner of some slaves by *escheat*, and has sold none, but liberated all.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 202.

2. In England, the place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats.—3. A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession.—4. The possessions which fall to the lord or state by escheat.

God is the supreme Lord, to whom these *escheats* devolve, and the poor are his receivers.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 8.

The profits which came in to the king in his character of feudal lord, the reliefs, the *escheats*, the aids.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 295.

5†. That which falls to one; a reversion or return.

To make one great by others losse is bad *excheat*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 25.

escheat (es-chēt′), *v.* [< ME. **escheten*, abbr. *cheten*, tr., confiscate, with verbal n. *chetynge*, *chetinge*, cheating, i. e., escheating, < OF. *escheoiter*, receive an escheat, succeed; from the noun: see *escheat*, *n.* From ME. form and sense were developed the mod. form and sense of *cheat*, defraud, swindle: see *cheat*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* To suffer escheat; revert or fall back by escheat.

The images of four brothers who poysoned one another, by which meanes there *escheated* to yᵉ Republic that vast treasury of relicques now belonging to the church.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

He had proclaimed that all landed estates should, in lack of heirs male, *escheat* to his own exchequer.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 55.

II. *trans.* 1. To divest of an estate by confiscation: as, he was *escheated* of his lands in Scotland.—2. To confiscate; forfeit. [Rare.]

The ninepence with which she was to have been rewarded being *escheated* to the Kenwigs family.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xv.

escheatable (es-chē′ta-bl), *a.* [< *escheat* + *-able*.] Liable to escheat. *Bacon.*

escheatage (es-chē′tāj), *n.* [< *escheat* + *-age*.] The right of succeeding to an escheat. *Sherwood.*

escheator (es-chē′tor), *n.* [Formerly also *excheator*; < ME. *escheter*, *excheter*, **eschetour*, < OF. (AF.) *eschetor*, *eschetour*, *escheoitor*, *eschoictour*, escheator, < *escheoiter*, *eschoiter*, succeed, escheat: see *escheat*, *v.* Hence, by apheresis, *cheater*, now with the sense of 'swindler': see *cheat*¹, *cheater*.] An officer anciently appointed in English counties to look after the escheats of the sovereign and certify them into the treasury.

In 1396 Richard II. conferred the same dignity on York [made it a county with an elective sheriff], constituting the mayor the king's *escheator*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 488.

escheatorship (es-chē′tor-ship), *n.* [< *escheator* + *-ship*.] The post or office of an escheator.

When he applied for the *escheatorship*, he informed Lord Castlereagh that he intended to have his seat transferred to Mr. Balfour.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 789.

escheker†, *n.* [ME. form of *checker*¹, *exchequer*.] 1. A chess-board.

And alle be hit that in that place square
Of the listes, I mene the *estcheker*.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, fol. 263.

2. Exchequer (which see).

eschel†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *eschele*, *eschelle*, *esciele*, *eskiele*, *esquiere*, *scare*, < OHG. *skara*, MHG. G. *schar*, a company, troop. Cf. *échauguette*.] A troop or company.

A stiff man & a stern, that was the kinges stiward,
& cheueteyn was chose that *eschel* to lede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3379.

Eschel blue. Same as *smalt*.

escheve†, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *achieve*.

eschevin† (es′che-vin), *n.* [OF. *eschevin*, F. *échevin* = Sp. *esclavin* = It. *schiavino*, *scabino*, < ML. *scabinus*, a sheriff, < OHG. *scaffin*, *sceffin*, *sceffino*, MHG. *scheffen*, *scheffe*, G. *schöffe*, also (after LG.) *schöppe* (= OLG. *scepino* = D. *schepen*), sheriff, justice; < OHG. *scaffan*, MHG. G. *schaffen*, shape, form, order, etc., = E. *shape*, q. v.] The elder or warden who was principal of an ancient guild.

eschew† (es-chö′), *a.* [ME. *eschew*, *eschiewe*, < OF. *eschiu*, *eskiu*, shy, unwilling, = Pr. *esquiu* = Sp. Pg. *esquivo* = It. *schifato*, reserved, discreet, circumspect, etc., < OHG. **scioh*, MHG. *schiech* (G. *scheu*) = E. *shy*: see *shy*¹, *a.* Hence *eschew*, *v.*] Unwilling; disinclined.

He . . . is the moore *eschew* for to schryven hym.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

eschew (es-chö′), *v. t.* [< ME. *eschewen*, *eschuen*, *eschuwen*, < OF. *eschuer*, *eschiwer*, *eschiver*, *eschever*, *eschiuver*, *eskiver*, etc., = Pr. *eschivar*, *esquivar* = Sp. Pg. *esquivar* = It. *schifare*, avoid, shun, eschew, < OHG. *sciuhen*, MHG. *schiuhen*, G. *scheuchen*, frighten, *scheuen*, avoid, shun, fear, < OHG. **scioh*, MHG. *schiech* (G. *scheu*), shy: see *eschew*, *a.*, and *shy*¹, *a.*] 1. To refuse to use or participate in; stand aloof from; shun; avoid.

If thou wilt haue health of body euill dyet *eschew*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

Let him *eschew* evil, and do good. 1 Pet. iii. 11.

For, *eschewing* books and tasks,
Nature answers all he asks.
Whittier, Barefoot Boy.

2†. To escape from; evade.

Than is it wisdom, as it thinketh me,
To maken vertu of necessité,
And take it wel, that we may nat *eschue*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 2185.

A certaine wall that they made to *eschew* the shot of the bulwarks.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 86.

He who obeys, destruction shall *eschew*. *Sandys.*

eschewal (es-chö′al), *n.* [< *eschew* + *-al*.] The act of eschewing; eschewment. *S. Wentworth.*

eschewance (es-chö′ans), *n.* [< *eschew* + *-ance*.] The act of eschewing; avoidance. *Imp. Dict.*

eschewer (es-chö′ėr), *n.* One who eschews.

eschewment (es-chö′ment), *n.* [< *eschew* + *-ment*.] The act of eschewing. [Rare.]

Eschscholtzia (e-shōlt′si-ä), *n.* [NL., named after J. F. von *Eschscholtz*, a German naturalist (1793–1831).] 1. A small genus of delicate glabrous and glaucous herbs, of the natural order *Papaveraceæ*, natives of California and the adjacent region. They have finely divided leaves and bright-yellow or orange-colored flowers. *E. Californica*, the California poppy, is very common in cultivation. 2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles, of the family *Elateridæ*. Also called *Athous*. *Laporte*, 1840. (*b*) A genus of saccate ctenophorans, of the family *Cydippidæ*. *E. cordata* is a Mediterranean species. Also *Eschscholthia*. *Lesson*, 1843.

eschue†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *eschew*. *Chaucer.*

eschynite, *n.* See *æschynite*.

esclandre (es-klan′dėr), *n.* [F., scandal: see *slander* and *scandal*.] Disturbance; a cause of scandal; a scene.

Scoutbush, to avoid *esclandre* and misery, thought it well to waive the proviso.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xi.

esclatté (es-kla-tā′), *a.* [OF. *esclaté*, pp. of *esclater*, mod. F. *éclater*, shiver, shatter: see *éclat*.] In *her.*, violently broken; shattered: thus, a shield *esclatté* is a bearing representing a shield shattered as by the blow of a battle-ax.

esclavage (F. pron. es-kla-väzh′), *n.* [F.] A heavy necklace worn by women in the middle of the eighteenth century. It was commonly composed of several chains, or strings of beads, arranged in festoons so as to cover the neck and fall very low in front, to correspond with the low-cut waist of the period. The famous diamond necklace of Marie Antoinette was of this sort.

esclopette (es-klo-pet′), *n.* [F.] A light gun. See *escopet* and *sclopos*.

escocheon†, **escochion**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *escutcheon*.

escopet (es-ko-pet′), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *escopeta*, a firelock, a gun, = OF. *escopette*, a carbine, < It. *schioppetto* (also *scoppietto*), dim. of *schioppo* (also *scoppio*), a gun, musket: cf. *scoppio*, a burst, crack, explosion, < *scoppiare*, burst, crack. Cf. ML. *sclupare*, shoot, < L. *scloppus*, var. *sclopus*, the sound produced by striking suddenly upon the inflated cheek.] A carbine or short rifle, especially a form used by the Spanish Americans. Compare *escopette*.

escopette (es-ko-pet′), *n.* [OF.: see *escopet*.] A hand-gun. (*a*) Same as *sclopette*. (*b*) A carbine or short rifle. See *escopet*.

escorial (es-kō′ri-al), *n.* [Sp.] In the western mining districts of the United States, a place where a mine has been exhausted.

escort (es′kôrt), *n.* [< F. *escorte* = Sp. Pg. *escolta*, < It. *scorta*, an escort, guide, convoy, fem. pp. of *scorgere*, see, perceive, guide, < L. as if **excorrigere*, < *ex*, out, + *corrigere* (> It. *corgere*), set right, correct: see *correct*.] 1. A protecting, guiding, or honorary guard in a progress of any kind; a person or a body of persons accompanying another or others for protection, guidance, or compliment; especially, an armed guard, as a company of soldiers or a vessel or vessels of war, for the protection of travelers, merchant ships, munitions of war, treasure, or the like.

The extent of an *escort* is usually proportioned either to the dignity of the person attended, if it be meant as a compliment, or, if of treasure, according to the sum and the dangers lying in the way.
Rees, Cyc.

2. Protection, safeguard, or guidance on a journey or an excursion: as, to travel under the *escort* of a friend.

escort (es-kôrt′), *v. t.* [< F. *escorter* = Sp. *escoltar*, < It. *scortare*, escort; from the noun.] To attend and guard on a journey or voyage; accompany; convoy, as a guard, protector, or guide, or by way of compliment: as, the guards *escorted* the Duke of Wellington; to *escort* a ship, a traveler, or a lady.

In private haunt, in public meet,
Salute, *escort* him through the street.
P. Francis, tr. of Horace's Satires, i.

Burleigh was sent to *escort* the Papal Legate, Cardinal Pole, from Brussels to London.
Macaulay, Burleigh.

=**Syn.** To conduct, convoy.

escot† (es-kot′), *n.* [OF.] Same as *scot*.

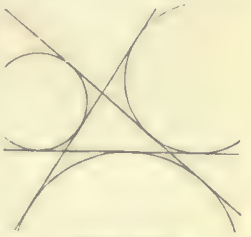
escot† (es-kot′), *v. t.* [OF. *escotter*; from the noun: see *escot*, *n.*, and *scot*.] To pay a reckoning for; support or maintain.

Who maintains them? how are they *escoted*?
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

escouade† (es-kö-äd′), *n.* [F., < Sp. *escuadra*, a squad, = It. *squadra*, > OF. *esquadra*, *escadre*, > E. *squad*, q. v.] Same as *squad*.

escout† (es-kout′), *n.* An obsolete form of *scout*¹.

escribe (es-krīb′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *escribed*, ppr. *escribing*. [< L. *e*, out, + *scribere*, write: so formed in distinction from *exscribe*, < L. *exscribere*, write out: see *exscribe*.] To draw so as to touch the one side of a triangle outside of the triangle, and the other two sides produced: as, an *escribed* circle.



Escribed Circles.

escrime (es-krēm′), *n.* [F. *escrime* (= Pr. *escrima* = Sp. Pg. *esgrima* = It. *scherma*), fencing, < *escrimer*, OF. *eskermir* = Pr. *escrimir* = Sp. Pg. *esgrimir* = It. *schermare*, *schermire*, fence, skirmish: see *skirm*, *skirmish*.] The art of using weapons other than missive weapons, including attack and defense with sword and shield, sword and buckler, saber, rapier, and poniard, small-sword, and even the ax and mace: generally restricted to the use of the sword or saber according to some one of the recognized methods in use at the present day.

escript† (es-kript′), *n.* [< OF. *escript*: see *script*.] A writing; manuscript. *Cockeram.*

Ye have silenced almost all her able guides, and daily burn their *escripts*.
British Bellman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 625).

escritoire, **escritoir** (es-kri-twor′), *n.* [< F. *écritoire*, < OF. *escriptoire* = Pr. *escriptori* = Sp. Pg. *escritorio*, Pg. also *escriptorio* = It. *scrittorio*, *scrittoria*, a writing-desk, pen-tray, earlier a writing-room, scriptorium, < ML. *scriptorium*, a writing-room: see *scriptorium*.] A piece of furniture with conveniences for writing, as an opening top or falling front panel, places for inkstand, pens, and stationery, etc.; also, a tray to hold inkstand, pens, and other implements for writing.

A hundred guineas will buy you a rich *escritoir* for your billets-doux.
Farquhar, Constant Couple, v. 1.

escritorial (es-kri-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *escritoire* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an escritoire. *Cowper.*

escrivener†, *n.* Same as *scrivener*.

escrod, *n.* See *scrod*.

escroll (es-krōl′), *n.* [See *scroll*.] In *her.*, same as *scroll*—that is, the ribbon upon which the motto is displayed. Also *escrol*.

escrow (es-krō′), *n.* [< ME. **escrowe*, by apheresis *scrowe*, a scroll, < AF. *escrowe*, OF. *escroue* *escroe* (> ML. *escroa*, *scroa*, *scrua*), a roll of wr ings, a bond, F. *écrou*, an entry in the jail-b See further under *scrow*, *scroll*.] 1. In writing fully executed by the parties, into the custody of a third person to h the fulfilment of some condition, when it is to be delivered to the grantee. Not until such delivery does it take effect as a deed or binding contract, and then it ceases to be called an *escrow*. But the word *deed* is often applied in a loose way to the writing from the time of its execution, in anticipation of its becoming the deed of the party by ultimate delivery.

> The defendant asserted that he had executed an *escrow*, making his resignation null and void thereby.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 429.

2. The conditional execution and deposit of an instrument in such way.—3. The custody of a writing so deposited.

escry†, *v.* [< ME. *escrien*, var. of *ascrien*, *ascryen*: see *ascry*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To call out.—**2.** To descry.

> He could not *escry* aboue 80. ships in all.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 596.

II. *intrans.* To cry out.

> They beyng aferd *escried* and sayd veryly this is an empty vessell.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

escuage (es'kṳ̄-ā̤j), *n.* [< OF. *escuage*, F. *écuage*, < OF. *escu*, F. *écu*, a shield: see *écu* and *scutage*.] In *later feudal law*, a commutation paid by feudal tenants in lieu of military service; scutage.

> The most and best part that spake was for the remaining of *escuage*: but the generalest applause was upon them that would have taken it away.
> *Sir T. Wilson*, Note of Dec. 4, 1606.

> *Escuage*, which was the commutation for the personal service of military tenants in war, having rather the appearance of an indulgence than an imposition, might reasonably be levied by the king.
> *Hallam*, Middle Ages, viii. 2.

escudero (es-kö-dā'rō), *n.* [Sp., = E. *esquire*, q. v.] A shield-bearer; an esquire.

> His *escuderos* rode in front,
> His cavaliers behind.
> *T. B. Aldrich*, Knight of Aragon.

escudo (es-kö'dō), *n.* [Sp. (= It. *scudo* = F. *écu*, a coin), < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*, *scudo*, *écu*.] A Spanish silver coin, in value equal to about 50 cents in United States money.

Esculapian, *a.* and *n.* See *Æsculapian*.

esculent (es'kṳ̄-lent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *esculentus*, good to eat, eatable (cf. LL. *escare*, eat), < *esca*, food, for **edsca*, < *edere* = E. *eat*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Eatable; edible; fit to be used for food: as, *esculent* plants; *esculent* fish.

> We must not . . . be satisfied with dividing plants, as Dioscorides does, into aromatic, *esculent*, medicinal, and vinous.
> *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, II. 115.

2. Furnishing an edible product: as, the *esculent* swift (a bird, *Collocalia esculenta*, whose nests are eaten in soup).

II. *n.* **1.** Something that is eatable; that which is or may be used as food. Specifically —**2.** In common use, an edible vegetable, especially one that may be used as a condiment without cooking.

> This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as in radish and parsnips, it will make the root the greater.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

esculetin (es-kṳ̄-lē'tin), *n.* Same as *esculin*.

esculin, æsculin (es'kṳ̄-lin), *n.* [< *Æsculus* + -*in*^{2}.] A crystalline bitter principle, difficultly soluble in water and alcohol, which is found in the bark of the horse-chestnut tree, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*.

escutcheon (es-kuch'o̤n), *n.* [Formerly *escocheon*, *escochion* (rare), but in E. first in the abbr. form, *scutcheon*, *scutchion*, *scuchin*, etc., < OF. *escusson*, *escuçon*, F. *écusson*, an escutcheon, < OF. *escu*, *escut*, F. *écu*, < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scute*, *scutum*, *scutcheon*.] **1.** In *her.*, the surface upon which are charged a person's armorial bearings, other than the crest, motto, supporters, etc., which are borne separately. This surface is usually shield-shaped, and *shield* is often used as synonymous with *escutcheon*. But the escutcheon of a woman is lozenge-shaped and should not be styled a shield, and the sculptured escutcheons of the eighteenth century were commonly panels of fantastic form, surrounded by rococo scrollwork, and usually having a convex rounded surface. (See *cartouche*, 7.) The space within the outline of the escutcheon is called, for the purposes of blazon, the *field*. (See *field*.) A shield used as a bearing is sometimes improperly called an escutcheon. See *shield*. Also *scutcheon*.

> The duke's private band, . . . displaying on their breasts broad silver *escutcheons*, on which were emblazoned the arms of the Guzmans.
> *Prescott*.

2. Something, either artificial or natural, having more or less resemblance to an escutcheon. Specifically—(*a*) *Naut.*, the panel on a ship's stern where her name is painted. (*b*) In *carp.*, a plate for protecting the keyhole of a door, or to which the handle is attached; a scutcheon. (*c*) In *mammal.*, a shield-like surface or area upon the rump, defined by the color or texture of the hair. It is conspicuous in many animals, especially of the deer and antelope kind, forming a large white or light area of somewhat circular form over the tail, as in the North American antelope and wapiti. The escutcheon is also a distinctive mark of some breeds of domestic cattle. (*d*) In *conch.*, the depression behind the beak of a bivalve mollusk which corresponds to the lunule or that in front of the beak. (*e*) In *entom.*, the scutellum, or small piece between the bases of the elytra, in a coleopterous or hemipterous insect.—**Escutcheon of pretense**, in *her.*, a small escutcheon charged upon the main escutcheon, indicating the wearer's pretensions to some distinction, or to an estate, armorial bearings, etc., which are not his by strict right of descent. It is especially used to denote the marriage of the bearer to an heiress whose arms it bears. Also called *inescutcheon*. Compare *impalement*.—**False escutcheon**, in *entom.*, the postscutellum.

escutcheoned (es-kuch'o̤nd), *a.* Having a coat of arms or an ensign; marked with or as if with an escutcheon.

> For what, gay friend! is this *escutcheoned* world,
> Which hangs out Death in one eternal night?
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 356.

escutellate (ē-skū'tel-āt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + NL. *scutellum*: see *scutellum*, *scutellate*.] In *entom.*, having no visible scutellum: applied to *Coleoptera* in which the scutellum of the mesothorax is hidden under the elytra. Also *exscutellate*.

ese†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ease*.

-ese. [OF. *-ese*, later *-ois*, *-ais* = Sp. Pg. *-es* = It. *-ese*, < L. *-ensis*, forming adjectives from names of places, as *Hispani-ensis*, of Hispania, Spain, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, added to names of places (towns or countries), (*a*) properly, to form adjectives meaning 'of or belonging to' such a place, and hence (the same being used as nouns by omission of the appropriate noun) to signify (*b*) 'an inhabitant of' such a place, or (*c*) the 'language' or 'dialect of' such a place, as in *Chinese*, *Japanese*, *Portuguese*, *Milanese*, *Veronese*, *Viennese*, *Berlinese*, etc. Nouns with this suffix (being originally adjectives) remain unchanged in the plural, though plurals like *Chineses* (Milton), *Portugueses*, etc., occur in the literature of the seventeenth century. Nouns in *-ese* (which are much oftener used in the plural than in the singular) are sometimes popularly regarded as plurals in *-s*, and give rise to singulars like *Chinee*, *Portuguee*. With reference to language, this suffix is sometimes used humorously with the name of a person, as in *Johnsonese*, *Carlylese*, etc., the language or style of Dr. Johnson, Carlyle, etc. In *burgess* the suffix, of earlier introduction, is shortened; in *bourgeois*, of recent introduction, it retains the French form.

E. S. E. An abbreviation of *east-southeast*.

esement†, *n.* A Middle English form of *easement*.

esemplastic (es-em-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐς, εἰς, into, + ἕν, neut. of εἷς (ἑν-), one (= E. *same*), + πλαστικός, skilful in molding or shaping: see *plastic*, *emplastic*.] Molding, shaping, or fashioning into one.

> It was instantly felt that the Imagination, the *esemplastic* power, as Coleridge calls it, had produced a truer history . . . than the professed historian.
> *A. Falconer*.

eseptate (ē-sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *septum*, partition: see *septum*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, without septa or partitions.

eserine (es'e̤-rin), *n.* [< *esere*, a native name of the plant, + -*ine*^{2}.] An alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean, *Physostigma venenosum*, assumed by some authorities to be identical with physostigmine. It forms colorless bitter crystals, which are an active poison; applied to the conjunctiva, it produces contraction of the pupil.

esguard† (es-gärd'), *n.* [Improp. < *es-* + *guard*, formally after OF. *esgard*, respect, heed, regard (where the prefix is superfluous); perhaps suggested by *escort*.] Guard; escort: as, "one of our *esguard*," *Beau. and Fl.*

esh (esh), *n.* [Teut. *esch*.] A dialectal form of *ash*^{1}. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

> Breäk me a bit o' the *esh* for his 'eäd, lad, out o' the fence!
> *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, New Style.

esie†, *a.* A Middle English form of *easy*.

esilich†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *easily*.

esiphonal (ē-sī'fo̤-na̤l), *a.* [< *e-* priv. + *siphon* + *-al*.] Having no siphons: applied to nummulitic or foraminiferous shells when they were supposed to be minute fossil cephalopods.

esiphonate (ē-sī'fo̤-nāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + E. *siphon* + -*ate*^{1}.] Same as *asiphonate*.

eskar, esker (es'kär, -kėr), *n.* [Also, less prop., *escar*, *eschar*; < Ir. *eiscir*, a ridge.] In *geol.*, a ridge of water-worn materials running across valleys and plains, along hillsides, and even over watersheds, and forming a very marked feature in the topography of certain regions, especially Sweden, Scotland, Ireland, and parts of New England. These ridges are often very narrow on the top, having steep slopes, and may sometimes be followed for many miles. The word *eskar* was until recently used only by Irish geologists, but it is now sometimes employed by writers in English on glacial geology, as the equivalent of the Swedish *ås*. "That these ridges are in some way connected with the former glaciation of the regions where they occur is considered highly probable by most geologists; but no very satisfactory explanation of the mode of their formation has yet been given." *A. Geikie* (1885). Called in Scotland *kame*.

> The great elongated ridges of gravel called *eskers*, and the wide-spread deposits of similar material which are met with so abundantly, especially in the central parts of Ireland, have long been famous.
> *J. Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 374.

Eskimo (es'ki-mō), *n.* and *a.* [Pl. prop. *Eskimos*, but also like sing., in imitation of the F. pl. *Esquimaux*, pron. es-kē̤-mō'; < Dan. *Eskimo*, pl. *Eskimoer*; G. *Esquimo*, sing. and pl., based, like the obsolescent E. *Esquimaux*, pl. (> sing. *Esquimau*), on F. *Esquimaux*, pl., > Sp. Pg. *Esquimales*, etc. The name was orig. applied by the Indians of Labrador to the Eskimos of that region; Abenaki *Eskimatsic*, Ojiba *Askimeg*, are said to mean 'those who eat raw flesh.' The natives call themselves *Innuit*, the people.] **I.** *n.* One of a race inhabiting Greenland and parts of arctic America and Asia (on the Bering sea), on or near the coasts. They are generally short and stout, with broad faces, are naturally of a light-brown color, live by hunting and fishing, and dress in skins. Their dwellings are tents of skin in summer and close huts in winter, usually partly underground, and often, for temporary use, made of snow and ice. Their affinities are uncertain, and some regard them as remains of a prehistoric coast race of Europe. The Eskimo language is polysynthetic, and has been cultivated to some extent by missionaries. Also *Esquimau*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Eskimos.—**Eskimo curlew**, the dough-bird, *Numenius borealis*. See *curlew* and *Numenius*.—**Eskimo dog.** See *dog*.

eskin (es'kin), *n.* [E. dial.] A pail or kit. [North. Eng.]

esloin†, **esloyne**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *eloin*.

esmal†, **esmayle**†, *n.* Same as *amel*.

Esmia (es'mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A genus of gastropods: same as *Aplysia*. *J. E. Gray*, 1847, after Leach's MS.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, containing one species, *E. turbata* of Brazil. *Pascoe*, 1860.

esne, *n.* [AS.: see *earn*^{1}.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, a hireling of servile condition.

> The *esne* or slave who works for hire.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 37.

esnecy (es'ne-si), *n.* [< ML. *æsnecia* (*ainescia*, *ænescia*, *enecea*, *eyneia*), < OF. *ainsneece*, *ainsneesse*, *aainneesche*, etc., mod. F. *aînesse* (ML. type **antenatitia*), OF. also *ainsneage*, *aisneage*, *esneage*, etc. (ML. *antenagium*), the right of the first-born, < OF. *ainsné*, F. *aîné*, < ML. *antenatus*, first-born, one born before: see *ante-nati*.] In *Eng. law*, the right of the eldest coparcener, when an estate descends to daughters jointly for want of a male heir, to make the first choice in the division of the inheritance. Also spelled *æsnecy*.

eso-. [< Gr. ἔσω, older form of εἴσω, adv., to within, within, < ἐς, εἰς, prep., into, orig. prob. *ἐνς. Cf. ἐν = L. *in* = E. *in*.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'within.'

Esoces (es'o̤-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Esox*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, without adipose dorsal fin, with short intestine having no cæca, and the edge of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillary, or, when not thus formed, the maxillary edentulous, and concealed in the thickness of the lips. It included the pikes, *Esocidæ*, and a number of fishes of other families now known to be little related to the type.

esocid (es'o̤-sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Esocidæ*; a lucioid.

Esocidæ (e-sos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Esox* (*Esoc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of haplomous physostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Esox*. They have a long slender body, with long head, flattened snout, and mouth armed with numerous strong sharp teeth, some of which are movable; upper jaw not protrusile, its border formed by the maxillary bone; dorsal fin far back, opposite the anal; scales small; and no pyloric cæca. The family is now restricted to the single genus *Esox*, the pikes. (See cuts under *Esox*, *optic*, and *scapulocoracoid*.) In Bonaparte's and some other early systems it was equivalent to Cuvier's *Esoces*. Groups approximately or exactly corresponding to *Esocidæ* have been named *Esoces* (Cuvier, 1817), *Esocinæ* (Swainson, 1839), *Esocini* (Bonaparte, 1841), and *Esoxidea* (Rafinesque, 1815). Also called *Luciidæ*.

esociform (e-sos'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *esox* (*esoc-*), pike (see *Esox*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pike; pike-like.

esocoid (es'o̤-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Esox* (*Esoc-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Esocidæ*.

II. *n.* An esocid or pike.

esoderm (es'o̤-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. ἔσω, within, + δέρμα, skin.] In *entom.*, the delicate cutaneous layer forming the inner surface of the integuments, elytra, etc. *Kirby*.

esodic (e-sod'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐς, εἰς, into, + ὁδός, a way.] In *physiol.*, conducting impressions to the brain and spinal cord; afferent: said of certain nerves.

eso-enteritis (es-ọ̄-en-tẹ-rī′tis), *n.* [< Gr. ἔσω, within, + *enteritis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines; enteritis.

esogastritis (es″ọ̄-gas-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔσω, within, + *gastritis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach; gastritis.

esonarthex (es-ọ̄-när′theks), *n.* [< Gr. ἔσω, within, + νάρθηξ, the court or exterior portico of a Greek church: see *narthex*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the inner narthex or vestibule, when there are two, the outer being called the *exonarthex*.

> The *esonarthex* opens on to the church by nine doors, to the exonarthex by five.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 245.

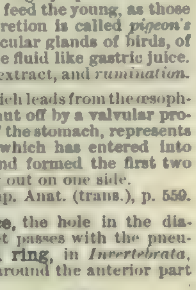
esophageal, œsophageal (ē-sọ̄-faj′ẹ̄-al), *a.* [< *esophagus*, NL. *œsophagus*: see *esophagus*.] Pertaining or relating to the esophagus: as, *esophageal* glands.—**Esophageal fold.** (*a*) One of the ordinary lengthwise folds or ridges of the esophagus when undistended. (*b*) The lip of the special esophageal groove of ruminants.—**Esophageal glands,** numerous small compound racemose crypts or follicles of the esophagus, as of man, lodged in the submucous tissue and opening by excretory ducts upon the mucous surface of the tube. In some cases, as of birds, they are highly specialized and yield a copious milky fluid used to feed the young, as those of the crop of pigeons. This secretion is called *pigeon's milk*. The remarkable proventricular glands of birds, of similar character, yield a digestive fluid like gastric juice.—**Esophageal groove.** See the extract, and *rumination*.

> A groove (*œsophageal groove*) which leads from the œsophagus into the reticulum, and is shut off by a valvular process from the first two divisions of the stomach, represents that portion of the œsophagus which has entered into the formation of the stomach and formed the first two portions of that organ by bulging out on one side.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 559.

Esophageal opening or **orifice,** the hole in the diaphragm through which the gullet passes with the pneumogastric nerves.—**Esophageal ring,** in *Invertebrata*, a circlet of commissural nerves around the anterior part of the alimentary canal, connecting the cerebral or preoral ganglia with the ventral ganglionic chain. It is a usual structure in annelidous, arthropodous, and many other invertebrate animals, but varies greatly in its details. See *cerebral*. Also known as *esophageal commissures*, *nerve-ring*, *nerve pentagon* (in echinoderms), etc.—**Esophageal teeth,** certain enameled processes of the backbone which project into the gullet of serpents of the subfamily *Dasypeltinæ*. See *Rhachiodontidæ*.

esophagean, œsophagean (ē-sọ̄-faj′ẹ̄-an), *a.* Same as *esophageal*.

esophagotomy, œsophagotomy (ẹ̄-sof-a-got′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. οἰσοφάγος, esophagus, + τομή, a cutting.] In *surg.*, the operation of making an incision into the esophagus, as for the purpose of removing any foreign substance that obstructs the passage.



Esophageal Ring.

Anterior end of nervous system of *Polynoë*, a polychætous annelid, showing, *a*, cerebral ganglia, connected by the esophageal ring, *b*, with the ventral series of ganglia, *c*.

esophagus, œsophagus (ẹ̄-sof′a-gus), *n.* [< NL. *œsophagus*, < Gr. οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, lit. the passage for food, < οἴσειν, fut. inf., associated with φέρειν = E. *bear*^{1}, carry, + φαγεῖν, eat.] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach. In man the esophagus is a musculomembranous tube about nine inches long, extending from the pharynx to the stomach. It begins in the neck, where the pharynx is reduced from a funnel to a tube, opposite the fifth intervertebral space, descends vertically upon the front of the spinal column behind the windpipe, traverses the chest in the posterior mediastinum upon the front of the spine, perforates the diaphragm together with the pneumogastric nerves, and ends at the cardiac orifice of the stomach, opposite the ninth dorsal vertebra. It is nearly straight, but has a slight curvature both anteroposteriorly and laterally. Its surgical relations are very important, especially in the neck. The esophagus has two principal coats. The muscular coat is composed of two planes of contractile fibers, the outer longitudinal and the inner circular. They are continuous above with fibers of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx. The muscles in the upper part of the esophagus are red and in part at least striped, but below are pale, unstriped, and "involuntary." The mucous coat is internal, continuous with that of the pharynx above and the stomach below. It is thick, of a reddish color above and paler below, disposed in longitudinal folds or plicæ, which disappear on distention. Its surface is studded with minute papillæ and invested throughout with stratified pavement epithelium. The mucous and muscular coats are loosely connected with each other by a layer of connective tissue, sometimes described as the *areolar coat*, between which and the mucous membrane is a layer of longitudinal unstriped muscular fibers called the *muscularis mucosæ*. The esophagus is well supplied with glands called *esophageal* (which see, and see cuts under *alimentary*, *diaphragm*, and *mouth*). In lower animals the esophagus, as a canal from the mouth or fauces to the stomach, undergoes numberless modifications of relative size, of shape, structure, and position. It very often presents special dilatations, as the crop or craw of birds, and its lower end, where it enters the stomach, may present special contrivances for conducting food and drink, as the esophageal groove of a ruminant. Special aggregations of esophageal glands are also found.

Esopian, *a.* See *Æsopian*.

Esopic (ẹ̄-sop′ik), *a.* Same as *Æsopian*.

esorediate (ē-sọ̄-rē′di-āt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *soredium* + *-ate*^{1}.] In *lichenology*, without soredia; not granular.

esoteric (es-ọ̄-ter′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐσωτερικός, inner; prob. first suggested by its opposite ἐξωτερικός (see *exoteric*); < ἔσω, within (see *eso-*), + -τερος, compar. suffix, + -ικός.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Literally, inner: originally applied to certain writings of Aristotle of a scientific, as opposed to a popular, character, and afterward to the secret or acroamatic teachings of Pythagoras; hence, in general, secret; intended to be communicated only to the initiated; profound.

> There grew up, in the minds of some commentators, a supposition of exoteric doctrine as denoting what Aristotle promulgated to the public, contrasted with another secret or mystic doctrine reserved for a special few, and denoted by the term *esoteric*; though this term is not found in use before the days of Lucian. I believe the supposition of a double doctrine to be mistaken in regard to Aristotle; but it is true as to the Pythagoreans, and is not without some colour of truth even as to Plato. *Grote.*

> He [Josephus] fancied himself to have learned all, whilst in fact there were secret *esoteric* classes which he had not so much as suspected to exist.
> *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, ii.

> When there exist two distinct explanations, or statements, about the signification of an emblem, the true one *esoteric*, and known only to the few, the other exoteric, incorrect, and known to the many, it is clear that a time may come when the first may be lost, and the last alone remain. *T. Inman*, Symbolism, Int., p. viii.

> The religion of Egypt perished from being kept away from the people, as an *esoteric* system in the hands of priests. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, i. § 7.

2. In *embryol.*, endoblastic. See the extract. [Rare.]

> An upper layer of cells differentiated from the lower, an *esoteric* as contrasted with an exoteric layer, the representatives of these being respectively the apicals and basals in the earliest stages of the Calcispongiæ, and in later stages the endoblast and ectoblast.
> *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 91.

II. *n.* **1.** An esoteric doctrine. [Rare.]

> As to what *esoterics* I have vented, such as the foundation of moral duties upon self-interest; the corporeity of mental organs; . . . these seemed necessary to compleat a regular system. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, V. ii. § 6.

2. A believer in esoteric doctrines.

esoterical (es-ọ̄-ter′i-kal̤), *a.* [< *esoteric* + *-al.*] Same as *esoteric*.

esoterically (es-ọ̄-ter′i-kal̤-i), *adv.* In an esoteric manner.

esotericism (es-ọ̄-ter′i-sizm), *n.* [< *esoteric* + *-ism.*] Esoteric doctrine or principles; devotion to or inclination for mysticism or occultism. Also *esoterism*.

esoterics (es-ọ̄-ter′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *esoteric*: see *-ics.*] Mysterious or hidden doctrines; occult science.

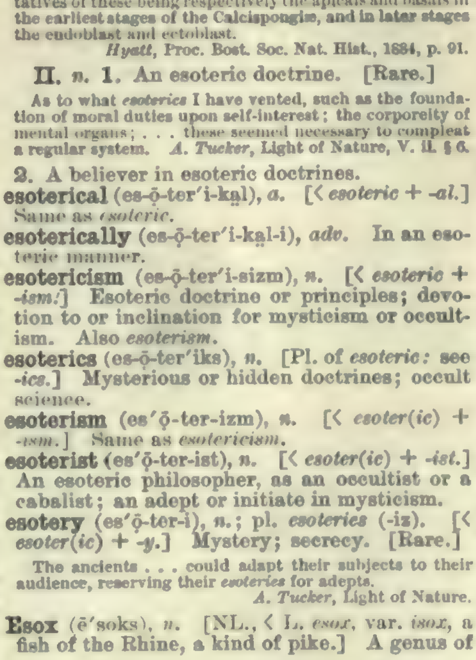
esoterism (es′ọ̄-ter-izm), *n.* [< *esoter*(*ic*) + *-ism.*] Same as *esotericism*.

esoterist (es′ọ̄-ter-ist), *n.* [< *esoter*(*ic*) + *-ist.*] An esoteric philosopher, as an occultist or a cabalist; an adept or initiate in mysticism.

esotery (es′ọ̄-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *esoteries* (-iz). [< *esoter*(*ic*) + *-y.*] Mystery; secrecy. [Rare.]

> The ancients . . . could adapt their subjects to their audience, reserving their *esoteries* for adepts.
> *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature.

Esox (ē′soks), *n.* [NL., < L. *esox*, var. *isox*, a fish of the Rhine, a kind of pike.] A genus of fishes, typical of the *Esocidæ*, formerly used in a very comprehensive sense, including representatives of diverse families, but now restricted to the common pike and closely related species. Also called *Lucius*. See cut under *pike*.



Cartilaginous Cranium of the Pike (*Esox lucius*), with its intrinsic ossifications.

A, top view; *B*, side view: *V*, *VIII*, exits of trigeminal and of pneumogastric nerves; 3, small ossifications in the rostrum; *N*, *N*, nasal fossæ; *IOr*, interorbital septum; *Eth*, ethmoid; *Prf*, *Ptf*, prefrontal and postfrontal; *PrO*, prootic; *EpO*, epiotic; *OpO*, opisthotic; *Pt*, pterotic; *EO*, exoccipital; *BO*, basioccipital; *BS*, basisphenoid; *AS*, alisphenoid.

espadon (es′pạ̄-don), *n.* [Sp. (> F. *espadon*), = It. *spadone*, aug. of *spada* = OF. *espee*, F. *épée*, a sword: see *spade*^{1} and *spade*^{2}.] A kind of two-handed sword used by infantry in the fifteenth century and later. See *spadone*.

espalier (es-pal′yėr), *n.* [< F. *espalier*, formerly *espallier* (ult. identical with *épaulière*, q. v.), < It. *spalliera*, a support for the shoulders, back (of a chair, etc.), espalier (= Sp. *espaldera*, espalier), < *spalla* = Sp. Pg. *espalda* = OF. *espaule*, F. *épaule*, the shoulder, < L. *spatula*, a broad piece, a blade: see *epaule*, *spatula*.] In *horticulture*: (*a*) A trelliswork of various forms on which the branches of fruit-trees or -bushes are extended horizontally, in fan shape, etc., in a single plane, with the object of securing for the plant a freer circulation of air as well as better exposure to the sun.

> O blackbird! sing me something well: . . .
> The *espaliers* and the standards all
> Are thine; the range of lawn and park.
> *Tennyson*, The Blackbird.

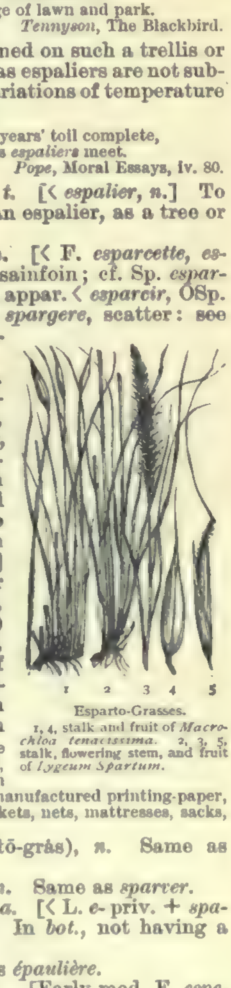
(*b*) A tree or plant trained on such a trellis or system. Trees trained as espaliers are not subjected to such abrupt variations of temperature as wall-trees.

> Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete,
> His arbors darken, his *espaliers* meet.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 80.

espalier (es-pal′yėr), *v. t.* [< *espalier*, *n.*] To train on or protect by an espalier, as a tree or trees.

esparcet (es-pär′set), *n.* [< F. *esparcette*, *esparcet*, < Sp. *esparceta*, sainfoin; cf. Sp. *esparcilla*, spurry, both dim., appar. < *esparcir*, OSp. *espargir*, scatter, < L. *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*.] A kind of sainfoin.

esparto (es-pär′tō), *n.* [< Sp. *esparto*, < L. *spartum*, < Gr. σπάρτον, also, more commonly, σπάρτος, a broom-like plant, comprising, it is said, both *Spartium junceum* and *Stipa tenacissima*; also applied to the common broom: see *Spartium*.] A name given to two or three species of grass, the *Macrochloa* (*Stipa*) *tenacissima*, *M. arenaria*, and *Lygeum Spartum* of botanists, and especially to the first, which is abundant in northern Africa. The others are found in Spain and Portugal, and elsewhere in southern Europe. From esparto are manufactured printing-paper, cordage, shoes, matting, baskets, nets, mattresses, sacks, etc.



Esparto-Grasses.

1, 4, stalk and fruit of *Macrochloa tenacissima*. 2, 3, 5, stalk, flowering stem, and fruit of *Lygeum Spartum*.

esparto-grass (es-pär′tō-grȧs), *n.* Same as *esparto*.

esparver (es-pär′vėr), *n.* Same as *sparver*.

espathate (ē-spā′thāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *spatha*, spathe, + *-ate*^{1}.] In *bot.*, not having a spathe.

espaulière, *n.* Same as *épaulière*.

especial (es-pesh′al̤), *a.* [Early mod. E. *especiall*, < ME. *especial*, < OF. *especial*, mod. F. *spécial* = Sp. Pg. *especial* = It. *speziale*, < L. *specialis*, belonging to a particular kind, < *species*, kind: see *species*, *special*.] Of a particular kind; distinguished from others of the same class or kind; particular; eminent; principal; chief: as, in an *especial* manner or degree.

> Abraham, the father of the faithful, and *especial* friend of God, was called out of his country, and from his kindred, to wander in a strange land.
> *Barrow*, Works, III. viii.

> Take *especial* knowledge, pray,
> Of this dear gentleman, my absolute friend.
> *Fletcher (and another?)*, Nice Valour, i. 1.

In especial, especially. [Archaic.]

> With grete wronge and a-gein right do the barouns of this londe a-gein hym werre, and *in especiall* thei that ought hym to love and holde moste dere.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

> *In especial* all officers to dyne with the olde maire.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 418.

=**Syn.** See *special*.

especially (es-pesh′al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *especially*; < *especial* + *-ly*^{2}.] In an especial manner; particularly; principally; chiefly; peculiarly;

specially; in reference to one person or thing in particular.

Pirrus full priuely persayuit onon,
By a spie, that *especially* sped for to wete,
That hys Emes full egurly etlit to wode,
Forto hunt in the holtes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13518.

A savage holds to his cows and his women, but *especially* to his cows. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 205.

The Duke was *especially* angered with Michelangelo because he refused to select a site for a fortress which he wished to build at Florence.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 295, note.

especialness (es-pesh′al-nes), *n.* The state of being especial. *Loe.* [Rare.]

espeir†, *n.* [ME., also *espeyre*, < OF. *espeir*, *espoir* (= Pr. *esper*), hope, < *esperer*, hope, < L. *sperare*, hope.] Expectation.

Thus stante envie in good *espeire*
To ben him self the divels heire.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 265.

esperance† (es′pe-rans), *n.* [< ME. *esperaunce*, < OF. *esperance*, F. *espérance* = Pr. *esperansa* = Sp. *esperanza* = Pg. *esperança* = It. *speranza*, hope, < L. *speran(t-)s*, ppr. of *sperare*, hope.] Hope.

There is a credence in my heart,
An *esperance* so obstinately strong,
That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

Esperella (es-pe-rel′ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Esperellinæ*. *Vosmaer.*

Esperellinæ (es″pe-re-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Esperella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sponges, of the family *Desmacidonidæ*, typified by the genus *Esperella*, whose fiber is not characterized by projecting spicules. *Ridley and Dendy.*

Esperia (es-pē′ri-ä), *n.* See *Hesperia*.

espiaille†, *n.* A Middle English form of *espial*.

espial (es-pī′al), *n.* [< ME. *espiaile*, *espiaille*, < *espien*, espy: see *espy*. Hence, by abbrev., *spial*.] 1. The act of espying; observation; watch; scrutiny.

He had a somonour redy to his hond,
A slyer boy was noon in Engelond;
For subtillye he had his *espiaille*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 25.

Screened from *espial* by the jutting cape.
Byron, Corsair, i.

The Council remained doubtful of the conformity of Mary's chaplains: and her house, for the next thing, was placed under *espial*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

2†. A spy.

By your *espials* were discovered
Two mightier troops. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3.

Her father and myself (lawful *espials*)
Will so bestow ourselves, that, seeing, unseen,
We may of their encounter frankly judge.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

Our judge stands as an *espial* and a watch over our actions. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 111.

espibawn (es′pi-bân), *n.* [Ir. *easpuig-ban*.] An Irish name for the whiteweed or oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

espièglerie (es-piā-glė-rē′), *n.* [F.] Jesting; raillery; good-humored teasing or bantering.

They chaff one another with sickening *espièglerie*.
Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 48.

espier (es-pī′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *aspiere*, < *aspien*, *espien*, espy. see *aspy*, *espy*.] One who espies, or watches like a spy.

Ye covetous misers, . . . ye crafty *espiers* of the necessity of your poor brethren!
Harmar, tr. of Beza's Sermons (1587), p. 175.

espignole (es-pi-nyōl′), *n.* [OF.] An early war-engine somewhat resembling the modern mitrailleuse, having a number of barrels mounted on a cart and fired by machinery. Compare *orgues*.

espinel (es-pi-nel′), *n.* [< OF. *espinelle*, F. *spinelle*: see *spinel*.] Same as *spinel*.

espinette (es-pi-net′), *n.* Same as *spinet*.

espionage (es′pi-ọ-nāj or, as F., es-pē-ọ-näzh′), *n.* [< F. *espionnage*, < *espion*, a spy, < It. *spione*, a spy: see *spy*, *espy*.] The practice of spying; secret observation of the acts or utterances of another by a spy or emissary; offensive surveillance.

espiotte (es′pi-ot), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *espiote*, a sharp-pointed weapon.] A species of rye.

espirituel†, *a.* [< OF. *espirituel*, < L. *spiritualis*, spiritual: see *spiritual*.] A Middle English form of *spiritual*.

esplanade (es-plā-nād′), *n.* [< OF. *esplanade* = Sp. Pg. *esplanada* = It. *spianata*, < OF. *esplaner*, level, explain, = Sp. *esplanar*, *explanar* = It. *spianare*, < L. *explanare*, level, explain, etc.: see *explain*. Hence, by apheresis, *splanade*.] 1. In *fort.*: (*a*) The glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country. (*b*) The open space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.—2. Any open level space or course near a town, especially a kind of terrace along the seaside, for public walks or drives.

There was a temple here [at Tenedos] to Sminthean Apollo, which probably was in the fine *esplanade* before the castle, where there now remain some fluted pillars of white marble. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 21.

All the world was gathered on the terrace of the Kursaal and the *esplanade* below it, to listen to the excellent orchestra. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 181.

esplees (es-plēz′), *n. pl.* [OF. *esples*, *espleits* (pl. of *espleit*, pp.), < ML. *expleta*, the products of land, pl. of *expletum*, rent, service, etc.: see *exploit*.] In *law*, the products of land, as the hay of meadows, herbage of pastures, corn of arable lands, rents, services, etc.

espleit†, **espleyt†**, *v.* Obsolete forms of *exploit*.

esponton (es-pon′ton), *n.* Same as *spontoon*.

espousage† (es-pou′zāj), *n.* [< *espouse* + *-age*. Hence, by apheresis, *spousage*.] Espousal; wedlock.

Such a one as the king can find in his heart to love, and lead his life in pure and chaste *espousage*.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

espousal (es-pou′zal), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *espousall*, < ME. *espousaile*, < OF. *espousailles*, pl., F. *épousailles* = Pr. *esposalhas* = Sp. *esponsales* = Pg. *esponsaes*, *esponsalias*, < L. *sponsalia*, a betrothal, neut. pl. of *sponsalis*, adj. (see *sponsal*), < *sponsus*, fem. *sponsa*, one betrothed, a spouse: see *spouse*. Hence, by apheresis, *spousal*.] I. *n.* 1. The act of espousing or betrothing; formal contract or celebration of marriage: frequently used in the plural.

I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine *espousals*. Jer. ii. 2.

This was the burnt offering which Shalum offered in the day of his *espousals*. *Addison*, Hilpah and Shalum.

2. Assumption of the protection or defense of anything; advocacy; a taking upon one's self; adoption as by wedding.

If political reasons forbid the open *espousal* of his cause, pity commands the assistance which private fortunes can lend him. *Walpole.*

Espousals of the Blessed Virgin, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a festival celebrated on January 23d.

II. *a.* Relating to the act of espousing or betrothing; marriage (used adjectively).

The ambassador . . . put his leg . . . between the *espousal* sheets. *Bacon*, Henry VII., p. 80.

espouse† (es-pouz′), *n.* [< ME. *espouse*, < OF. *espous*, *espoux*, m., *espouse*, f. (= It. *sposo*, m., *sposa*, f.), < L. *sponsus*, m., *sponsa*, f., one betrothed, pp. of *spondere*, promise, promise in marriage: see *sponsor*, *respond*, etc. Hence, by apheresis (though actually older in E.), *spouse*, *n.*, q. v.] A spouse.

The Erle the *espouse* courtoisly forth lad.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 954.

espouse (es-pouz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *espoused*, ppr. *espousing*. [< ME. *espousen*, < OF. *espouser*, F. *épouser* = Pr. *espozar* = It. *sposare*, < LL. *sponsare*, betroth, espouse, < L. *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, promise, promise in marriage, betroth: see *espouse*, *n.* Hence, by apheresis (though actually older in E.), *spouse*, *v.*, q. v.] 1. To promise, engage, or bestow in marriage; betroth.

When as his mother Mary was *espoused* to Joseph.
Mat. i. 18.

I have *espoused* you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ. 2 Cor. xi. 2.

If her sire approves,
Let him *espouse* her to the peer she loves. *Pope.*

2. To take in marriage; marry; wed.

He which shall *espouse* a woman bringeth witnesses, and before them doth betroth her with money, or somewhat money-worth, which he giueth her, saying, Be thou *espoused* to me according to the Law of Moses and Israel.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 213.

The rest [of the Bucentaur is] accommodated with seats; where he [the Doge] solemnly *espouseth* the Sea; confirmed by a ring thrown therein.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 2.

3. To take to one's self, or make one's own; embrace; adopt; become a participator or partizan in: as, to *espouse* the quarrel of another; to *espouse* a cause.

They have severally owned to me that all men who *espouse* a party must expect to be blackened by the contrary side. *Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

He that doth not openly and heartily *espouse* the cause of truth will be reckoned to have been on the other side.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiv.

The Puritans *espoused* the cause of civil liberty mainly because it was the cause of religion. *Macaulay*, Milton.

4†. To pledge; commit; engage.

In the election of our friends we do principally avoid those which are impatient, as those that will *espouse* us to many factions and quarrels.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 315.

espousement (es-pouz′ment), *n.* [< *espouse* + *-ment*.] The act of espousing; espousal. *Craig.*

espouser (es-pou′zėr), *n.* 1. One who espouses, or betroths or weds.

As wooers and *espousers*, having commission or letters of credence to treat of a marriage.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 156.

2. One who defends or maintains something, as a cause.

The *espousers* of that unauthorized and detestable scheme haue been weak enough to assert that there is a knowledge in the elect, peculiar to those chosen vessels.
Allen, Sermon before Univ. of Oxford (1761), p. 11.

espressivo (es-pres-sē′vọ), *a.* [It., = E. *expressive*.] In *music*, expressive: noting a passage to be rendered with ardent expression.

espringal†, **espringald†**, **espringale†**, **espringole†**, *n.* See *springal*.

esprit (es-prē′), *n.* [F., < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *sprite*, *spirit*.] Spirit; wit; aptitude, especially of comprehension and expression.—**Esprit de corps**, the common spirit or disposition developed among men in association, as in a military company, a body of officials, etc.

espy (es-pī′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *espied*, ppr. *espying*. [Formerly also *espie*; < ME. *espyen*, usually with initial *a*, *aspyen*, *aspien*, also abbr. *spyen*, *spien*, mod. E. *spy*: see *aspy* and *spy*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To see at a distance; catch sight of or discover at a distance.

I did *espie*
Where towards me a sory wight did cost.
Spenser, Daphnaïda.

I was forced to send Captaine Stafford to Croatan, with twentie to feed himselfe, and see if he could *espie* any sayle passe the coast.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 92.

Now as Christian was walking solitary by himself, he *espied* one afar off, come crossing over the field to meet him. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 92.

2. To see or discover suddenly, after some effort, or unexpectedly, as by accident: with reference to some person or thing in a degree concealed or intended to be hidden: as, to *espy* a man in a crowd.

"If it be soth," quod Pieres, "that ȝe seyne I shal it sone
asspye!
ȝe ben wastoures, I wote wel and Treuthe wote the sothe!"
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 131.

M. More thinketh that his errors be so subtilly couched that no man can *espy* them.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 15.

As one of them opened his sack, . . . he *espied* his money. Gen. xlii. 27.

Apollyon, *espying* his opportunity, began to gather up close to Christian, and, wrestling with him, gave him a dreadful fall. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 128.

3†. To inspect narrowly; explore and examine; observe and keep watch upon; spy.

Full secretly he goth hym to *aspye*,
Hym for to do sum shame and velanye.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1357.

In Ebron, Josue, Calephe, and here Companye comen first to *aspyen*, how thei myghte wynnen the Lond of Beheste. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 66.

Moses . . . sent me . . . to *espy* out the land; and I brought him word again. Josh. xiv. 7.

He sends angels to *espy* us in all our ways. *Jer. Taylor.*

=**Syn.** To discern, descry, perceive, catch sight of.

II.† *intrans.* To look narrowly; keep watch; spy.

Stand by the way and *espy*. Jer. xlviii. 19.

And to *espie* in this meane while, if any default were in the Lambe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 123.

espy† (es-pī′), *n.* [Formerly also *espie*; < ME. *espie*, usually with initial *a*, *aspye*, *aspie*; abbr. *spye*, *spie*, mod. E. *spy*: see *spy*, *n.*] 1. A spy; scout; watch.

Than thei sente their *espyes* thourgh-oute the londe, for to knowe the rule of kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 146.

Of these he made subtile inuestigation
Of his owne *espie*, and other mens relation.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 203.

2. Espial; espionage.

The muster-master general . . . thought a check upon his office would be a troublesome *espy* upon him.
Swift, Character of the Earl of Wharton.

Esq., **Esqr.** Abbreviations of *esquire*^{1}, as an appended title.

esquamate (ē-skwā′māt), *a.* [< NL. **esquamatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *squama*, scale, + *-ate*^{1}: see *squamate*.] In *zoöl.*, not squamate; having no scales.

esquamulose (ē-skwam′ ụ-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **esquamulosus*, < L. *e-* priv. + NL. *squamula*, dim. of L. *squama*, a scale: see *squamulose.*] In *bot.*, without squamulæ or minute scales.

-esque. [< F. *-esque*, < It. *-esco*, < OHG. *-isc*, MHG. G. *-isch* = AS. *-isc*, E. *-ish*^{1}, an adj. suffix, = L. *-iscus*, a dim. suffix of nouns: see *-ish*^{1} and *-iscus*, *-isk*.] A termination in adjectives of French or other Romance origin, meaning 'having the style or manner of,' as in *grotesque*, *picturesque*, *arabesque*, *Moresque*, *Dantesque*, etc.

Esquimau, *n.*; pl. *Esquimaux*. See *Eskimo*.

esquire^1 (es-kwīr′), *n.* [< OF. *esquier*, *escuier*, *escuyer*, an esquire, shield-bearer, also a shield-maker, mod. F. *écuyer* = Pr. *escudier*, *escuder*, *escuier* = Sp. *escudero* = Pg. *escudeiro* = It. *scudiere*, *scudiero*, < ML. *scutarius*, a squire, a shield-bearer, shield-maker, < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*, *scute*, *scutage*, *escutcheon*, *scutcheon*, etc. Hence, by apheresis (though actually older in E.), *squire*, q. v.] 1†. A shield-bearer or armor-bearer; an armiger; an attendant on a knight. See *squire*^{1}, 1.—2. A title of dignity next in degree below that of *knight*. In England this title is properly given to the eldest sons of knights and the eldest sons of the younger sons of noblemen and their eldest sons in succession, officers of the king's courts and of the household, barristers, justices of the peace while in commission, sheriffs, gentlemen who have held commissions in the army and navy, etc. There are also esquires of knights of the Bath, each knight appointing three at his installation. The title is now usually conceded to all professional and literary men. In the United States the title is regarded as belonging especially to lawyers. In legal and other formal documents *Esquire* is usually written in full after the names of those considered entitled to the designation; in common usage it is abbreviated *Esq.* or *Esqr.*, and appended to any man's name as a mere mark of respect, as in the addresses of letters (though this practice is becoming less prevalent than formerly). In the general sense, and as a title either alone or prefixed to a name, the form *Squire* has always been the more common in familiar use. See *squire*.

> I am Robert Shallow, sir; a poor *esquire* of this county, and one of the king's justices of the peace.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

> *Esquires* and gentlemen are confounded together by Sir Edward Coke, who observes that every *esquire* is a gentleman, and a gentleman is defined to be one qui arma gerit, who bears coat-armour, the grant of which was thought to add gentility to a man's family. It is indeed a matter somewhat unsettled what constitutes the distinction, or who is a real *esquire*; for no estate, however large, per se confers this rank upon its owner.
> 1 *Broom and Had. Com.* (Wait's ed.), p. 317.

> The office of the *esquire* consisted of several departments; the *esquire* for the body, the *esquire* of the chamber, the *esquire* of the stable, and the carving *esquire*; the latter stood in the hall at dinner, carved the different dishes, and distributed them to the guests.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 10.

> It makes an important practical difference to an Englishman, by the way, whether he is legally rated as *Esquire* or "Gentleman," the former class being exempt from some burthensome jury duties to which the latter is subject. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 408, note.

3. A gentleman who attends or escorts a lady in public. **Esquire bedel.** See *bedel*.

esquire^1† (es-kwīr′), *v. t.* [< *esquire*^{1}, *n.*] To attend; wait on; escort, as a gentleman attending a lady in public. *Todd.* See *squire*^{1}, *v.*

esquire^2 (es-kwīr′), *n.* [< OF. *esquiere*, *esquierre*, *esquarre*, a square: see *square* and *squire*^{2}.] In *her.*, a bearing somewhat resembling the gyron, but extending across the field so that the point touches the opposite edge of the escutcheon.

esquirearchy (es-kwīr′är-ki), *n.* [< *esquire*^{1} + *-archy*, as in *hierarchy*, *oligarchy*, etc., < Gr. ἀρχή, rule. Cf. *squirearchy*.] The dignity or rank of an esquire; squirearchy. [Rare.]

> As to the tender question of *esquirearchy*, I am convinced that the only prudent principle now is to bestow the envied title on every one alike.
> *Mrs. Chas. Meredith*, My Home in Tasmania, p. 317.

ess, es^1 (es), *n.* [< ME. *es*, *ess*, < AS. *ess*, < L. *es*, the name of the letter S, s, < *e*, the usual assistant vowel in forming the names of letters, + *s*.] 1. The name of the letter *S*, *s*. It is rarely so written, the symbol *S*, *s*, being used in its stead.—2. A large worm: so called from its often assuming the shape of an S. [Prov. Eng.]

-ess. [(1) Early mod. E. also *-esse*, *-isse*, *-is*, < ME. *-esse*, *-isse*, < (*a*) OF. *-esse*, F. *-esse*, (*b*) AS. *-isse* (as in *abbodisse*, abbess), < L. *-issa*, < Gr. *-ισσα* (i. e., *-ι-σσα*, the vowel ι and sometimes the first σ-, in that case orig. τ-, prop. belonging to the stem of the noun), a fem. suffix of adjectives, and nouns from adjectives, orig. compound, < *-κ* (as in *-ι-κο-ς*, L. *-i-cu-s*, E. *-ic*) + *-ια* (as in *-ιο-ς*, L. *-iu-s*, fem. *-ια*, L. *-ia*), both common Indo-Eur. formatives. (2) In some words, as in *empress*, *-ess* is a reduced form of Latin *-trix*, *-tricem*, in E. usually *-tress*, as in *actress*, *directress*, etc., fem. forms usually associated with masc. ones in *-tor*, *-tress* being in popular apprehension equiv. to *-tor* + *-ess* (1).] A suffix theoretically attachable to any noun denoting an (originally masculine) agent, to form a noun denoting a female agent, as *hostess*, *abbess*, *prioress*, *chieftainess*, *authoress*, etc. It is most frequent with nouns in *-er*^{1}, as *bakeress*, *breweress*, *Quakeress*, etc. In such words as *instructress*, *directress*, *editress*, *mistress*, *visitress*, etc., the suffix is really *-tress* (see *-tress*), but in popular apprehension it is *-ess* added to the termination of the corresponding masculines, *instructor*, *director*, *editor*, *mister* (*master*), *visitor*, etc., such masculines being usually in pronunciation, and sometimes in spelling, assimilated to native English nouns in *-er*, as *directer*, *instructer*, *visiter*, etc., *editor* as if **editer*, etc. In some cases the feminine form exists, while the masculine form is obsolete, as in *governess* (*governor* in a corresponding sense being obsolete); *mistress*, used in some senses without a corresponding use of *mister* or *master*.

essay (es′ā, formerly e-sā′), *n.* [The older E. form is *assay*, q. v.; < ME. *assay*, *asay*, *assai*, *asaie*, trial, attempt, < OF. *asai*, *essai*, *essay* (later only *essai*, > later E. *essay*), mod. F. *essai* = Pr. *essay* = Sp. *ensayo* = Pg. *ensaio* = It. *saggio*, assay, trial, experiment, < LL. *exagium*, a weighing, a weight, a balance, < L. **exagere*, *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, drive out, require, exact, examine, try, < *ex*, out, + *agere*, drive, lead, bring, etc. See *examen*, *examine*, from the same source. The Gr. ἐξάγιον, sometimes quoted as the origin of the L. *exagium*, is rare LGr., and is taken from the L. term; it denotes a certain weight, 1½ drachmæ. Popular etym. altered the form to ἑξάγιον, as if < ἕξ = E. *six*.] 1. A trial, attempt, or endeavor; an effort made; exertion of body or mind to perform or accomplish anything: as, an *essay* toward reform; an *essay* of strength.

> All th' admirable Creatures made beforn,
> Which Heav'n and Earth and Ocean doo adorn,
> Are but *Essays*, compar'd in every part
> To this divinest Master-Piece of Art.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

> Your *essay* in crossing the channel gave us great hopes you would experience little inconvenience on the rest of the voyage. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 331.

> Well hast thou done, great artist Memory,
> In setting round thy first experiment
> With royal frame-work of wrought gold;
> Needs must thou dearly love thy first *essay*.
> *Tennyson*, Ode to Memory.

> My *essay* in the profession after which my soul had longed was an ignoble failure.
> *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 42.

2. An experimental trial; a test.

> I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this but as an *essay* or taste of my virtue. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

> The Poet here represents the Supreme Being as making an *Essay* of his own Work, and putting to the tryal that reasoning Faculty with which he had endued his Creature.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 345.

3†. An assay or test of the qualities of a metal. See *assay*, *n.*—4. In *lit.*, a discursive composition concerned with a particular subject, usually shorter and less methodical and finished than a treatise; a short disquisition: as, an *essay* on the life and writings of Homer; an *essay* on fossils; an *essay* on commerce.

> To write just treatises requireth leisure in the writer and leisure in the reader, . . . which is the cause that hath made me choose to write certain brief notes, set down rather significantly than curiously, which I have called *Essays*. The word is late, but the thing is ancient.
> *Bacon*, To Prince Henry.

> Seneca's Epistles to Lucilius, if one mark them well, are but *Essays*, that is dispersed meditations, though conveyed in the form of epistles. *Bacon*, quoted in Abbott, p. 438.

> The *essay* is properly a collection of notes, indicating certain aspects of a subject, or suggesting thought concerning it, rather than the orderly or exhaustive treatment of it. It is not a formal siege, but a series of assaults, essays, or attempts upon it. It does not pursue its theme like a pointer, but goes hither and thither like a bird to find material for its nest, or a bee to get honey for its comb. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 228.

To take the essay† (of a dish), to try it by tasting: formerly done in great houses by the steward or the master carver. *Nares.*

> To come and uncover the meat, which was served in covered dishes, then *taking the essay* with a square slice of bread which was prepared for that use and purpose.
> *G. Rose*, Instruct. for Officers of the Mouth (1682), p. 20.

=**Syn.** 1. Struggle.—4. Treatise, dissertation, disquisition, paper, tract, tractate. See definition of *treatise*.

essay (e-sā′), *v. t.* [The older E. form is *assay*, q. v.; < ME. *assayen*, *asayen*, *assaien*, *asaien*, try, make trial of, < OF. *asaier*, *essayer*, F. *essayer* = Pr. *assaiar*, *essaier* = Sp. *ensayar* = Pg. *ensaiar* = It. *saggiare*, *assaggiare*, try; from the noun.] 1. To make trial of; attempt; exert one's power or faculties upon; put to the test: as, to *essay* a difficult feat; to *essay* the courage of a braggart.

> While I this unexampled task *essay*.
> *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, i.

> Then in my madness I *essay'd* the door:
> It gave. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

> And twice or thrice he feebly *essays*
> A trembling hand with the knife to raise.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone.

2†. To try and test the value and purity of, as metals. Now written *assay* (which see).

> The standard of our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable. *Locke.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Undertake*, *Endeavor*, etc. See *attempt*.

essayer (e-sā′ėr), *n.* 1. One who essays or attempts to do something; one who makes trial. —2 (es′ā-ėr). One who writes essays; an essayist. [Rare.]

> A thought in which he hath been followed by all the *essayers* upon friendship that have written since his time.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 68.

essayette (es-ạ-yet′), *n.* [F., < *essayer*, test: see *essay*, *v.*] In *ceram.*, a piece used as a test of all the contents of a kiln, by means of which the degree of baking of the other pieces in the kiln can be judged. The essayette is put where it can easily be seen by a person looking through the montre.

essayish (es′ạ-ish), *a.* [< *essay* + *-ish*^{1}.] Resembling or having the character of an essay.

> Carefully elaborated, confessedly *essayish*; but spoken with perfect art and consummate management.
> *Trevelyan*, Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, II. 281.

essayist (es′ạ-ist), *n.* [= F. *essayiste*; as *essay* + *-ist*.] A writer of an essay; one who practises the writing of essays.

> Such are all the *essayists*, even their master Montaigne.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

> I make, says a gentleman *essayist* of our author's age, as great difference between Tacitus and Seneca's style and his [Cicero's] as musicians between Trenchmore and Lachrymæ. *B. Jonson*, Masques.

> "If then," said the gentleman, . . . "if I am not to have admittance as an *essayist*, I hope I shall not be repulsed as an historian." *Goldsmith*, A Reverie.

essayistic (es-ạ-is′tik), *a.* [< *essayist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of an essay or of an essayist.

> Good specimens of De Quincey's writings—autobiographical, imaginative, narrative, critical, and *essayistic*.
> *H. W. Beecher*, quoted in Independent, May 29, 1862.

ess-cock (es′kok), *n.* The European water-ouzel or dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Aberdeen, Scotland.] *C. Swainson.*

essed, esseda (es′ed, es′ẹ-dä), *n.* [L. *essedum*, later also fem. *esseda*, of old Celtic origin.] A heavy two-wheeled war-chariot, used by the ancient Britons and Gauls, and adopted at Rome as a pleasure vehicle.

> British chariots have been described by Roman historians as consisting of two kinds, called respectively the covina and the *esseda*; this last from esse, a Celtic word. The former was very heavy and armed with scythes, the latter much lighter, and consequently better calculated for use in situations where it would be difficult to employ the covina. *E. M. Stratton*, World on Wheels, p. 250.

essence (es′ẹns), *n.* [= D. *essence* = G. *essenz* = Dan. Sw. *essens*, < F. *essence* = Pr. *essentia* = Sp. *esencia* = Pg. *essencia* = It. *essenzia* (obs.), *essenza*, < L. *essentia*, the being or essence of a thing, an artificial formation from *esse* (as if < **essen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr.), to translate Gr. οὐσία, being, < ὤν (ὀντ-), ppr. of εἶ-ναι = L. *es-se*, be: see *am* (under *be*^{1}), and *ens*, *entity*.] 1. The inward nature, true substance, or constitution of anything. The Greek οὐσία (see the etymology) denotes a subject *in esse*, something whose mode of being corresponds to that of a subject, as distinguished from a predicate, in speech. But while this is the original conception, the word *essence*, even in Latin, usually carries a different sense. The essence is rather the idea of a thing, the law of its being, that which makes it the kind of thing that it is, that which is expressed in its definition. In regard to artificial things, the conception of an essence is usually tolerably clear; thus, the essence of a bottle is that it should be a vessel with a tubular orifice. Those philosophers who speak of the essences of natural things hold that natural kinds are regulated by similar ideas. Nominalists hold that definitions do not belong to things, but to words; and accordingly they speak of the essences of words, meaning what is directly implied in their definitions.

> Justice in her very *essence* is all strength and activity.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

> First, *essence* may be taken for the being of anything, whereby it is what it is. And thus the real internal, but generally in substances unknown, constitution of things, whereon their discoverable qualities depend, may be called their *essence*. . . . Secondly, . . . but, it being evident that things are ranked under names into sorts or species only as they agree to certain abstract ideas, to which we have annexed those names, the *essence* of each genus or sort comes to be nothing but that abstract idea which the general or sortal (if I may have leave so to call it from sort, as I do general from genus) name stands for. And this we shall find to be that which the word *essence* imports in its most familiar use. These two sorts of *essences*, I suppose, may not unfitly be termed, the one the real, the other the nominal, *essence*.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. iii. 15.

Whatever makes a thing to be what it is, is properly called its *essence*. Self-consciousness, therefore, is the *essence* of the mind, because it is in virtue of self-consciousness that the mind is the mind — that a man is himself.
Ferrier.

But when in heaven she shall his *essence* see,
This is her soveraigne good and perfect blisse.
Sir J. Davies.

I shall not fear to know things for what they are. Their *essence* is not less beautiful than their appearance.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 180.

To hold everything worthy of knowledge but the faith by which he has lived, is to hold the accidents of life better than its *essence*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 218.

Hence — 2. The distinctive characteristic; that which is expressed by the definition of any term: as, the *essence* of a miser's character is avarice.

When Louis XIV. said, "I am the state," he expressed the *essence* of the doctrine of unlimited power.
D. Webster, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

The *essence* of savagery seems to consist in the retention of a primordial condition.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 235.

He who believes in goodness has the *essence* of all faith. He is a man "of cheerful yesterdays and confident tomorrows." *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 259.

3. That part of anything which gives it its individual character or quality: as, this summary contains the *essence* of the book.

Mix'd with bestial slime,
This *essence* to incarnate and imbrute.
Milton, P. L., ix. 166.

4. Existence; being.

I might have been persuaded to have resign'd my very *essence*. *Sidney.*

I would resign my *essence*, that he were
As happy as my love could fashion him.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 4.

Our love scarce measur'd a short hour in *essence*,
But in expectancy it was eternal.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

5. An elementary ingredient or constituent; anything uncompounded: as, the fifth *essence* (that is, the fifth element in the philosophy of Aristotle, or the upper air, the other four being, in their order, earth, water, air, and fire). See *quintessence*.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, because he is temperate and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*.
Bacon.

6. Anything of ethereal, pure, or heavenly substance; anything immaterial. [This meaning is derived from the use of *fifth essence* for the ether or upper air (see def. 5).]

Her honour is an *essence* that's not seen.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

As far as gods and heavenly *essences*
Can perish. *Milton*, P. L., i. 138.

7. Any kind of matter which, being an ingredient or a constituent of some better-known substance, gives it its peculiar character; an extract; especially, an oil distilled at a comparatively low temperature from a plant in which it already exists: as, *essence* of peppermint. In pharmacy the term is applied also to solutions of such oils in alcohol, to strong alcoholic tinctures, etc.

These poems differ from others as atar of roses differs from ordinary rose water, the close packed *essence* from the thin diluted mixture. *Macaulay*, Milton.

8. Perfume; odor; scent; also, the volatile matter constituting perfume.

What though the Flower it self do waste,
The *Essence* from it drawn does long and sweeter last.
Cowley, The Mistress, Dialogue.

Nor let th' imprisoned *essences* exhale.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 94.

His *essences* turn'd the live air sick.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 1.

9†. Importance; moment; essentiality.

I hold the entry of common-places to be a matter of great use and *essence* in studying.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 231.

There's something
Of *essence* to my life, exacts my care.
Shirley, The Brothers, iv. 1.

Banana essence. See *banana*.—**Being of essence.** See *quidditative being*, under *being*.—**Bergamot-pear essence**, an artificial essence imparting the flavor of the bergamot-pear. It is a solution of 30 parts of acetate of amyl ether and 1 of acetic ether in 200 parts of alcohol.—**Essence of anchovies**, a kind of anchovy-sauce.—**Essence of bergamot.** See *bergamot*1.—**Essence of cumin.** See *cumin*.—**Essence of mirbane.** Same as *nitrobenzol*.—**Essence of pineapple.** Same as *ethyl butyrate* (which see, under *butyrate*).—**Nominal, real essence.** See the citation from Locke under def. 1.—**Oriental-pearl essence, essence of the East**, a liquor prepared from the scales of various cyprinoid and clupeoid fishes, some of which are popularly known as whitings, as the bleak, *Alburnus lucidus*, and used to give their brilliant iridescent coating to artificial pearls. The scales are taken from the fish, left in water until the slimy matter adhering to them settles, then rubbed down in a mortar with fresh water, and strained through a linen cloth. Ammonia is added, both to prevent decomposition and, by its volatilization, to aid in coating the pearls, whether the nacreous film is to be on the interior surface of a blown pearl or on the exterior of a bead of glass or paste, as for Chinese or Roman pearls.

essence (es′e̤ns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *essenced*, ppr. *essencing*. [< *essence*, *n.*, 8.] To perfume; scent.

Let not powder'd Heads, nor *essenc'd* Hair,
Your well-believing, easie Hearts ensnare.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

And tender as a girl, all *essenced* o'er
With odours. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 227.

essence-peddler (es′e̤ns-ped″lėr), *n.* The skunk. [Low, U. S.]

Essenes (e-sēnz′), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *Essens*; < LL. *Esseni*, < Gr. Ἐσσηνοί, also Ἐσσαῖοι, the Essenes. The origin of the name is unknown. See *Assidean*.] A community of Jews in Palestine formed in the second century B. C., originally representing a tendency rather than constituting an organized sect, and aiming at a higher degree of holiness than that attained by other Jews. Later they were organized into a sort of monastic society, bound together by oaths to piety, justice, obedience, honesty, and secrecy. According to Philo, their conduct was regulated by three rules — "the love of God, the love of virtue, and the love of man." They rejected animal sacrifices, but were strict in their observance of the non-Levitical Mosaic law. They were ascetics and generally celibates. They never extended, as a body, beyond the bounds of Palestine, and disappeared after the destruction of Jerusalem.

Except happely we like the profession of the *Essens*, of whom Josephus speaketh, that thei will neither have wife nor servauntes. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric (1553).

Essenian (e-sē′ni-a̤n), *a.* [< *Essene* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Essenes.

The survivors of those [Jews] who had suffered in Egypt under Trajan, who were half Christian and *Essenian*, . . . had at first no dislike to Hadrian.
N. A. Rev., CXXXVII. 496.

Essenism (e-sē′nizm), *n.* [< *Essene* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, principles, or practices of the Essenes.

essential (e-sen′sha̤l), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *essentiel* = Pr. *essencial* = Sp. *esencial* = Pg. *essencial* = It. *essenziale*, < ML. *essentialis*, < L. *essentia*, essence: see *essence*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Involved in the essence, definition, or nature of a thing or of a word: as, an *essential* character; an *essential* quality.

Life's but a word, a shadow, a melting dream,
Compar'd to *essential* and eternal honour.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

The soul's *essential* pow'rs are three:
The quick'ning pow'r, the pow'r of sense, and reason.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxiii.

In proportion to the diversity and multiplicity of the cases to which any statement applies is the probability that it sets forth the *essential* relations.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 262.

As physicists we are forced to say that, while somewhat has been learned as to the properties of matter, its *essential* nature is quite unknown to us.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, Int., p. 2.

2. Constituting or making that which is characteristic or most important in a thing; fundamental; indispensable: as, an *essential* feature of Shakspere's style.

To the Nutrition of the Body there are two *essential* Conditions required, Assumption and Retention.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 9.

I doubted if the near neighborhood of man was not *essential* to a serene and healthy life.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 143.

For verification is absolutely *essential* to discovery.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 128.

3. Specifically, in *med.*, idiopathic, not symptomatic merely.—4. Pertaining to or proceeding from an essence; of the nature of an essence or extract.

From humble violet, modest thyme,
Exhaled, the *essential* odors climb.
Wordsworth, Devotional Incitement.

Essential act. See *act*.—**Essential breadth.** See *breadth*.—**Essential character**, a character involved in the definition of that to which it belongs.—**Essential cognition**†. See *cognition*.—**Essential convenience**†, unity of essence; identity.

Simple *convenience* is either essential or accidental. *Essential* is that which we call identity.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 20.

Essential definition. See *definition*.—**Essential difference, distinction, diversity**, a difference, distinction, etc., given in the definitions of the things distinguished.—**Essential dignity.** See *dignity*.—**Essential form.** Same as *substantial form* (which see, under *form*).—**Essential harmony.** See *harmony*.—**Essential notes.** See *note*.—**Essential oil**, a volatile oil occurring in a plant, and giving it its characteristic odor. Essential oils are either distilled or expressed; they are mostly hydrocarbons. Many of them have precisely the same chemical composition, and though they are distinguished by various physical characters, their excellence can only be determined by the sense of smell.—**Essential perfection.** See *perfection*.—**Essential seventh**, in *music*, the seventh tone or the seventh chord of the dominant of any key.—**Essential singularity**, a singularity of a function consisting in the latter becoming altogether indeterminate for a certain value of the variable. Thus, $e^{1/x}$ is altogether indeterminate for $x = 0$; for it is represented by an infinite series of circles tangent to one another at one point; and one of these circles is infinitesimal.—**Essential whole**, that whose parts are matter and form. =**Syn. 2.** *Requisite*, etc. (see *necessary*), vital.

II. *n.* 1†. Existence; being. [Rare.]

His utmost ire, which, to the heighth enraged,
Will either quite consume us, and reduce
To nothing this *essential*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 97.

2. A fundamental or constituent principle; a distinguishing characteristic.

I maintain this to be a dedication, notwithstanding its singularity in the three great *essentials*, of matter, form, and place. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 8.

The dispute . . . about surplices and attitudes had too long divided those who were agreed as to the *essentials* of religion. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

In what regards poetry I should just as soon expect a sound judgment of its *essentials* from a boatman or a waggoner as from the usual set of persons we meet in society.
Landor.

essentiality (e-sen-shi-al′ị-ti), *n.* [< *essential* + *-ity*.] The quality of being essential.

Another property, the desirableness and *essentiality* of which is no less obvious on the part of an aggregated mass of testimony, is that of being complete.
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, i. 2.

The *essentiality* of what we call poetry.
Poe, Poetic Principle.

essentially (e-sen′sha̤l-i), *adv.* 1. By reason of natural constitution; in essence: as, minerals and plants are *essentially* different.

That I *essentially* am not in madness,
But mad in craft. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Malvolio is not *essentially* ludicrous. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

We cannot describe the time of an event except by reference to some other event, or the place of a body except by reference to some other body. All our knowledge, both of time and place, is *essentially* relative.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xviii.

2. In an essential manner or degree; in effect; fundamentally: as, the two statements do not differ *essentially*.

In estimating Shakespeare, it should never be forgotten that, like Goethe, he was *essentially* observer and artist, and incapable of partisanship.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 152.

essentialness (e-sen′sha̤l-nes), *n.* Same as *essentiality*.

essentiate† (e-sen′shi-āt), *v.* [< L. *essentia*, essence, + *-ate*2.] **I.** *intrans.* To become of the essence of something.

What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner *essentiate*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of His Humour, v. 4.

II. *trans.* To form or constitute the essence or being of. *Boyle.*

essling (es′ling), *n.* A young salmon. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 352. [Eng.]

essoin†, **essoign**† (e-soin′), *n.* and *a.* [= Sc. *essonyie*, *essonzie*; < ME. *essoyne*, *essoine*, *essonie*, *asoine*, *assoine*, excuse, < OF. *essoine*, *essoigne*, *exoine*, mod. F. *exoine*, reflected in ML. *essonia*, *exoina*, *exonia* (> E. *exon*, q. v.), < *es-*, L. *ex*, out, + *soin*, care, trouble. Cf. *bisognio*.] **I.** *n.* 1. In *old Eng. law*, an excuse for not appearing in court to defend an action on the day appointed for that purpose; the alleging of such an excuse.

In which suite no *essoine*, protection, wager of lawe, or iniunction shall be allowed. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 371.

The freeman who ought to have attended [the Popular Courts] preferred to stay at home, sending his excuse or *essoin* for the neglect, and submitting to a fine if it were insufficient. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 178.

2. Excuse; exemption.

From everie worke he chalenged *essoyne*
For contemplation sake. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 20.

3. One who is excused for non-appearance in court on the day appointed.—**Clerk of the essoins.** See *clerk*.

II. *a.* In *law*, allowed for the appearance of suitors: an epithet applied to the first three days of a term, now disused.

essoin† (e-soin′), *v. t.* [< *essoin*, *n.*] In *old Eng. law*, to allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; excuse for absence.

Away, with wings of time; I'll not *essoin* thee;
Denounce these fiery judgements, I enjoin thee.
Quarles, Hist. Jonah (1620), sig. G, 3. (*E. D.*)

essoiner† (e-soi′nėr), *n.* One who essoins, or offers an excuse for non-appearance in court; specifically, an attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of his clients or of one who has been summoned.

essonier (e-so-niā′), *n.* In *her.*, a diminutive of the orle, having usually half its width.

essonite (es′ọ̄-nīt), *n.* Same as *hessonite*.

essorant (es′ọ̄-rant), *a.* [< F. *essorant*, ppr. of *essorer*, soar: see *soar*.] In *her.*, about to soar: said of a bird, especially an eagle, standing with the wings lifted up as if about to rise on the wing.

est¹†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *east*.

est²†, **este**†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *ēst* (= OFries. *ēst*, *ust* = OS. *anst* = OHG. *anst* = Icel. *āst* = Goth. *ansts*), grace, favor.] Grace; favor.

> As y yow say, be Goddys *est!*
> *Rom. of Syr Tryamoure* (ed. Halliwell), l. 1416.

-est¹. [ME. *-est*, < AS. *-est*, *-ast*, *-ost*, *-st* = OS. *-ist*, *-ost* = OFries. *-ist*, *-ost*, *-est* = D. *-est* = MLG. LG. *-est* = OHG. *-ist*, *-ost*, MHG. *-ist*, *-est*, G. *-est* = Icel. *-str*, *-astr* = Sw. *-ast* = Dan. *-est* = Goth. *-ist*, *-ost* = L. *-iss-imus* (regarded, without much probability, as an assimilation of **-ist-imus*: for the additional suffix *-mu-s*, see *former*¹ and *-most*) = Gr. *-ιστος* = Skt. *-ishtha*; a superl. suffix, of the orig. form **-yas-ta*, being the compar. **-yas*, E. *-er*³, + *-ta*, E. *-th* in ordinals, etc.: see *-er*³, and *-th*³, *-eth*². The suffix appears as *-st* in some contracted forms, as *best*, *erst*, *first*, *last*, *least*, *most*, *worst*, *next* (for ME. *nehst*), obs. *hext* (for ME. *hehst*).] A suffix of adjectives, forming the superlative degree, as in *coldest*, *deepest*, *greatest*, *biggest*, etc. See *-er*³.

-est². [ME. *-est*, < AS. *-est*, *-ast*, *-st* = OS. *-is*, *-os* = OFries. *-est*, *-st* = D. *-est*, *-st* = MLG. LG. *-est*, *-st* = OHG. *-is*, MHG. *-es*, *-est*, G. *-est*, *-st* = Icel. *-r*, *-ar* = Goth. *-is*, *-os*, *-eis* = L. *-is*, *-as*, *-es* = Gr. *-σι*, *-εις* = Skt. *-si*, prob. orig. identical with the second personal pronoun, Gr. *σύ* = L. *tu* = AS. *thū*, E. *thou*: see *thou*. Cf. *-eth*³, *-es*³.] The suffix of the second person singular of the present and preterit indicative of English verbs, often syncopated to *-st*: as, present *singest* or *singst*, *doest* or *dost*, *hast*, etc., preterit *sangest*, *sungest*, *thoughtest* or *thoughtst*, *diddest* or *didst*, *hadst*, etc. Its use in the preterit of strong verbs is comparatively recent and is rare (the auxiliary construction *thou didst sing*, etc., being used instead); and, owing to the disappearance of *thou* in ordinary speech, its use in either tense is now confined almost entirely to the language of prayer and poetry.

estable†, *a.* A Middle English form of *stable*¹. *Chaucer.*

establish (es-tab′lish), *v. t.* [< ME. *establissen*, < OF. *establiss-*, stem of certain parts of *establir*, F. *établir* (cf. D. *etablisseren* = G. *etabliren* = Dan. *etablere* = Sw. *etablera*) = Pr. *establir*, *stablir* = Sp. *establecer* = Pg. *estabelecer* = It. *stabilire*, establish, < L. *stabilire*, make stable, < *stabilis*, stable: see *stable*¹. Hence, by apheresis, *stablish*, q. v.] **1.** To make stable, firm, or sure; appoint; ordain; settle or fix unalterably.

> I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant. Gen. xvii. 19.

> O king, *establish* the decree. Dan. vi. 8.

> The country being thus taken into the king's hands, his majesty was pleased to *establish* the constitution to be by a governor, council, and assembly.
> *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 53.

2. To put or fix on a firm basis; settle stably or fixedly; put in a settled or an efficient state or condition; inceptively, set up or found: as, his health is well *established*; an *established* reputation; to *establish* a person in business; to *establish* a colony or a university.

> He [Stephen] got the Kingdom by Promises, and he *Establish'd* it by Performances. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 46.

> As my favour with the Bey was now *established* by my midnight interviews, I thought of leaving my solitary mansion at the convent. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 39.

> A government was to be *established*, without a throne, without an aristocracy, without castes, orders, or privileges. *D. Webster*, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

3. To confirm or strengthen; make more stable or determinate.

> So were the churches *established* in the faith.
> Acts xvi. 5.

> Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid: yea, we *establish* the law. Rom. iii. 31.

> I pray continually, that God will please to *establish* your heart, and bless these good beginnings.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 407.

4. To confirm by affirmation or approval; sanction; uphold.

> Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void. Num. xxx. 13.

5. To make good; prove; substantiate; show to be valid or well grounded; cause to be recognized as valid or legal; cause to be accepted as true or as worthy of credence: as, to *establish* one's claim or one's case; to *establish* a marriage or a theory.

> For they, . . . going about to *establish* their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God. Rom. x. 3.

> The certainty of them [miracles] was so well *established* and transmitted to after-ages as that no fair, impartial considerer should be able to doubt of it.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. 1.

6. To fix or settle permanently, or as if permanently: with a reflexive pronoun.

> From that period Sir Giles had *established himself* in what were called the "state apartments."
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 17.

> The ability of the English to *establish themselves* in New England in spite of the objections of the original inhabitants, was tested in a serious manner twice, and only twice. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 147.

7. To settle, as property.

> We will *establish* our estate upon
> Our eldest, Malcolm. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 4.

Established church. See *church*. = **Syn. 2.** To plant, constitute, organize, form, frame.

establisher (es-tab′lish-ėr), *n.* One who establishes, in any sense.

> God being the author and *establisher* of nature, and the continual sustainer of it by his free providence.
> *Barrow*, Works, II. xx.

> I reverenced the holy fathers as divine *establishers* of faith. *Lord Digby.*

establishment (es-tab′lish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *establissement*, F. *établissement* (= Sp. *establecimiento* = Pg. *estabelecimento*; cf. It. *stabilimento*), < *establir*, establish: see *establish* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of establishing, ordaining, confirming, setting up, or placing on a firm basis or sure footing; the act of settling or fixing permanently, or of proving, substantiating, or making good: as, the *establishment* of a factory; the *establishment* of a claim.

> Linnæus, by the *establishment* of the binomial nomenclature, made an epoch in the study of systematic botany.
> *G. Bentham*, Euphorbiaceæ, p. 193.

> This *establishment* or discovery of relations — we naturally call it *establishment* when we think of it as a function of our own minds, discovery when we think of it as a function determined for us by the mind that is in the world — is the essential thing in all understanding.
> *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 132.

2. A fixed or settled condition; secured or certain permanence; fixity or certainty.

> There he with Belgæ did awhile remaine . . .
> Untill he had her settled in her raine
> With safe assuraunce and *establishment*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 35.

> Whilst we set up our hopes and *establishment* here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Abp. Wake.*

3. Fixed or settled order of things; constituted order or system, as of government; organization.

> Bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

4. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary.

> His excellency, who had the whole disposal of the emperour's revenue, might gradually lessen your *establishment*. *Swift.*

5. That which has been established or set up for any purpose. Specifically — (*a*) A permanent civil or military force or organization, such as a fixed garrison or a local government: as, the king has *establishments* to support in the four quarters of the globe. (*b*) An organized household or business concern and everything connected with it, as servants, employees, etc.; an institution, whether public or private: as, a large *establishment* in the country; a large iron or clothing *establishment*; a hydropathic or water-cure *establishment*.

> However, Augusta has her carriage and *establishment*.
> *Charlotte Bronte*, Villette, vi.

6. The authoritative recognition by a state of a church, or branch of a church, as the national church; the legal position of such a church in relation to the state; hence, also, the religious body thus recognized by the state, and maintained and more or less supported as the state church; especially used of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland. See *established church*, under *church*.

> The essence of an *Establishment* seems to be that it is maintained by law, which secures the payment of its endowments, accruing from the soil, or produce of the country. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 295.

> The church is accepted by the state as the religious body in England which is the legitimate possessor of all property set apart and devoted to religious uses, except the rights of some other religious body be specially expressed. . . . Its rights are carefully guarded by law. . . . This position of the church towards the state is called its *Establishment*. It has arisen not from any definite act of parliament or the state, but from the gradual interpenetration of the state by the church, and from their having mutually grown up together. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 380.

7. The quota or number of men in an army, regiment, etc.: as, a peace *establishment*.— **Establishment of the port**, the mean interval between the time of high water at any given port and the time of the moon's passing the meridian immediately preceding. This interval is influenced by local circumstances, and consequently is different at different places. For New York the establishment is 8 hours 13 minutes.

establishmentarian (es-tab″lish-men-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *establishment* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or connected with an established church, or the doctrine of establishment in religion. [Rare.]

II. *n.* An upholder of the doctrine of the recognition of a church by the state and its maintenance by law. [Rare.]

establishmentarianism (es-tab″lish-men-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine or principle of establishment in religion; support of an established church. [Rare.]

> *Establishmentarianism*, all the more grateful for its "linked sweetness long drawn out," was, however, wont, no doubt, to roll over the prelatial tongue as the most savoury of polysyllables. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 44.

estacade (es-ta-kād′), *n.* [< F. *estacade*, < Sp. Pg. *estacada* (= It. *steccata*, *steccato*), a paling, a palisade, < *estacar*, stake, inclose with stakes set in the ground, < *estaca* = It. *stecca* = OF. *estaque*, *estache*, a stake, of LG. origin: see *stake*.] A dike formed of piles set in the sea, a river, or a morass, and connected by chains, to check the approach of an enemy.

estadal (Sp. pron. es-tä-däl′), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish long measure, equal to 12 feet of Burgos, or 10 feet 11.6 inches English. The older statement which makes it exceed 11 feet is incorrect. In Peru the estadal is equal to only 6 Peruvian feet, or 5 feet 7 inches English.

estafet, estafette (es-ta-fet′), *n.* [< F. *estafette* = Sp. Pg. *estafeta*, < It. *staffetta*, a courier, < It. *staffa*, a stirrup, < OHG. *stapho*, *staph*, MHG. *stapf*, a step, = E. *step*, q. v.] A military courier; an express of any kind.

> An *estafet* was despatched on the part of our ministers at the Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to suspend his march. *Sir P. Boothby*, To Edmund Burke, p. 84.

estall†, *v. t.* [ME.; var. of *stall*, or *enstall*, *install*.] To install.

> She was translated eternally to dwelle
> Amonge sterres, where that she is *estalled*.
> *MS. Digby*, 230. (*Halliwell.*)

estamin (es-tam′in), *n.* [< OF. *estamin*, *estamine*, F. *étamine*, bolting-cloth: see *etamine*, *tamin*, *taminy*, *tammy*, *stamin*.] A woolen stuff made in Prussia, used for cartridges, sackcloth, plush caps, etc.; tammy. *Simmonds.*

estaminet (es-ta-mē-nā′), *n.* [F., of unknown origin.] A cheap coffee-house where smoking is allowed; a tap-room.

> Frequenters of billiard-rooms and *estaminets*, patrons of foreign races and gaming-tables. *Thackeray.*

> We scrambled ashore and entered an *estaminet* where some sorry fellows were drinking with the landlord.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 31.

estancia (es-tan′si-ä), *n.* [Sp. Pg., = E. *stance*, q. v.] A mansion; a dwelling; an establishment; in Spanish America, a landed estate; a domain.

> We stopped for a time at Mr. Holt's large *estancia*, where . . . the traces of the ravages of the locusts were only too visible. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

estate (es-tāt′), *n.* [< ME. *estat*, < OF. *estat*, F. *état* = Pr. *estat*, *stat* = Sp. Pg. *estado* = It. *stato*, < L. *status*, state, condition: see *state*, which is partly an aphetic form of *estate*.] **1.** A fixed or established condition; a special form of existence; state.

> I gin to be a-weary of the sun,
> And wish the *estate* o' the world were now undone.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

2. Condition or circumstances of a person or thing; situation; especially, the state of a person as regards external circumstances.

> I will settle you after your old *estates*. Ezek. xxxvi. 11.

> The congregated college have concluded
> That labouring art can never ransom nature
> From her inaidable *estate*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

> Dost thou look back on what hath been,
> As some divinely gifted man,
> Whose life in low *estate* began
> And on a simple village green?
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxiv.

> Thou, O Most Compassionate!
> Who didst stoop to our *estate*.
> *Whittier*, My Dream.

3. Rank; quality; status.

> Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate!*
> *Sir P. Sidney.*

He [the chancellor] had said . . . that "if he had done anything that touched the king in his sovereign *estate*, he would not answer for it to any person alive save only to the king when he came to his age."
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 333.

4. Style of living: usually with a distinctive epithet, *high, great*, etc., implying pomp or dignity.

His doughter quene of Inde as ye shall here,
Kepyng right *grete estate* withynne the lande.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 18.

5. In *law:* (*a*) The legal position or status of an owner, considered with respect to his property; ownership, tenancy, or tenure; property in land or other things. When the thing in question is an immovable, such as land, etc., the estate, if a fee, or for a life or lives, is termed *real*. (See *real*.) If it is only for a term of years, or relates only to movables, it is termed *personal*.

Land was once not regarded as property at all. People owned not the land, but an *estate* in the land; and these *estates* still continue to haunt, like ghosts, the language of real property law.
Sir J. F. Stephen, National Rev., Laws relating to Land.

(*b*) More technically, and with relation only to land, the degree or quantity of interest, considered in respect to the nature of the right, its period of duration, or its relation to the rights of others, which a person has in land. If that interest, in a given case, does not amount to an absolute entire ownership, it is because there is at the same time another interest in the same thing pertaining to other persons. Thus, one man may have the ultimate right of property, another the right of possession, and a third actual possession: each of these interests being *qualified* or *incomplete estates*, which, if transferred to and merged in one person, would constitute an *absolute estate* or fee simple. (See *merger*.) Such special estates are said to be carved out of the fee. A *future estate*—that is, one which is not to be enjoyed until a future time—is nevertheless deemed to have a present existence in anticipation, even if it may never take effect, or if it is wholly uncertain who will be its owner; it is, in such case, called a *contingent estate*. *N. Y. Rev. St.*, III. 2175, § 5.

The grant of land to a man, without specifying what *estate* he is to take, will to this day give him no interest beyond his own life.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 55.

6. Property in general; possessions; particularly, the property left at a man's death: as, at his death his *estate* was of the value of half a million; the trustees proceeded to realize the *estate*.

Which charge of feeding so many beastly [beasts'] mouths is able to eat up a countryman's *estate*.
The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 89).

7. A piece of landed property; a definite portion of land in the ownership of some one: as, there is more wood on his *estate* than on mine.

No need to sweat for gold, wherewith to buy
Estates of high-priz'd land.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.

But that old man, now lord of the broad *estate* and the Hall,
Dropt off gorged from a scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd.
Tennyson, Maud, i. 5.

8†. The body politic; state; commonwealth; public; public interest.

The Moscouite, with no lesse pompe and magnificence, . . . sends his Ambassadors to forren Princes, in the affaires of *estate*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 251.

The true Greatness of Kingdoms and *Estates*.
Bacon, Title of Essay.

I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people.
Bacon, Essays.

9. One of the orders or classes into which the population of some countries is or has been divided, with respect to political rights and powers. In modern times this division has been into nobility, clergy, and people (now, in Great Britain, lords temporal and spiritual and commons), called the *three estates*. Formerly in France a legislative assembly representing the three estates, called the *states-general*, was summoned only in emergencies; the last began the revolution of 1789.

When the crowned Northman consulted on the welfare of his kingdom, he assembled the *estates* of his realm. Now an *estate* is a class of the nation invested with political rights. There appeared the *estate* of the clergy, of the barons, of other classes. In the Scandinavian kingdom to this day the *estate* of the peasants sends its representatives to the diet.
Disraeli.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is governed by its king or queen and two Houses of Parliament. These are commonly known as the "Three *Estates* of the Realm"; but this phrase properly applies to the three classes of which Parliament is composed, viz., the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons.
A. Fonblanque, How we are Governed, p. 11.

10†. A person of high station or rank; a noble.

Richard, Duke of Gloucestre, [was] . . . harde fauoured of vysage, such as in *estates* is called a warlike vysage, and amonge commen persons a crabbed face.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 314.

She is a dutchess, a great *estate*.
Latimer.

Herod on his birthday made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* [revised version, *men*] of Galilee.
Mark vi. 21.

Cap of estate. Same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).—**Cloth of estate.** See *cloth*.—**Conditional estate,** or **estate upon condition,** an estate the existence of which depends upon the happening or not happening of some uncertain event, whereby the estate may be either originally created or enlarged, or finally defeated. *Blackstone.* See *condition*, 8.—**Conventional estates.** See *conventional*.—**Convention of estates.** See *convention*.—**Equitable estate or title,** a right to claim the profits or enjoyment of ownership from the person who holds the legal title as trustee; a beneficial interest, recognized by courts of equity as belonging to one person, while the legal title—that is, the title recognized by courts of common law—is in another person. Thus, sometimes a trustee is said to hold the legal title to the trust property, and the beneficiary an equitable estate or title.—**Estate at will,** that estate held by one who is in possession of the land of another by his consent, and holds it at the will of the latter, or at the will of both parties.—**Estate by statute.** See *statute*.—**Estate by sufferance.** See *sufferance*.—**Estate by the courtesy.** See *courtesy of England* (under *courtesy*).—**Estate for life,** an estate limited to a man to hold the same for the term of his own life, or for that of any other person, or for more lives than one. (*Stephen.*) When used without qualification, the phrase usually implies tenancy for one's own life.—**Estate for years,** an estate which, by the terms of its creation, is measured by the lapse of a specified period of time (it may be a fraction of a year or more), so that it must expire by a certain date. An *estate for years* is often called a *term*.—**Estate in common.** See *tenancy*.—**Estate in expectancy.** See *expectance*.—**Estate in fee.** See *fee*^{2}.—**Estate in joint tenancy,** an estate held, whether in fee, for life, for years, or at will, by several persons jointly (as distinguished from an *estate in severalty*, or held separately). Its characteristics are that it was created as a single estate, in which the owners were conjoined (*unity of estate*), and must therefore owe its origin to one act or deed (*unity of title*), the interest of each commencing at the same time (*unity of time*), and the possession of either being legally equivalent to the possession of all (*unity of possession*). It follows from these qualities that on the death of one the entire estate remains in the others, who are said to take by *right of survivorship*. A conveyance by one of his interest terminates the joint character of the interest conveyed, because the unities are not preserved, and the transferee, if a stranger, is a tenant in common. To illustrate the distinction, trustees hold as joint tenants, heirs as tenants in common. See *tenancy*.—**Estate in possession.** See *possession*.—**Estate in severalty.** See *severalty*.—**Estate in tail,** an estate in fee cut down (*taillé*) by restricting it to certain descendants or classes of descendants, leaving usually a right of reëntry in the creator of the estate, in the event of the failure of such descendants. See *tail* and *entail*.—**Estate of inheritance,** an estate that on the death of the owner survives, and if he dies intestate passes to his heirs. One subject to a condition that might prevent its passing (as where the lord's consent was necessary) has been termed an *estate of inheritance qualified*.—**Estate tail female,** an estate limited to females and female descendants of females.—**Estate tail general,** an estate limited to the heirs of the donee's body generally, without restriction, in which case it would descend to every one of his lawful posterity who could take in due course.—**Estate tail male,** an estate limited to males and male descendants of males, thus securing that the land should always be owned by one of the same surname as the ancestor.—**Estate tail special,** an estate limited to certain heirs of the holder's body, usually the issue of a particular marriage.—**Executed estate,** an estate in possession, as distinguished from an *executory estate*, which depends on some contingency for coming into existence in enjoyment in the future.—**Executory estate,** a future estate which is contingent, but yet is not necessarily dependent, for its commencement in possession upon the time when some precedent estate shall have terminated, as distinguished from one which is limited to take effect on the termination of a precedent estate, and is termed a *remainder*. See *executory devise*, under *devise*, and *remainder*.—**Expectant estate.** See *expectance*.—**Fourth estate.** (*a*) A name for the lowest classes of society, as the artisans, servants, day-laborers, etc., as distinguished from the third estate or commons; the proletariat. (*b*) A name humorously given in recent times to the newspaper press, or the body of journalists, as constituting a power in the state distinct from that of the three recognized political orders.—**Freehold estate.** See *freehold*.—**Future estate.** See def. 5 (*b*).—**Landed Estates Court.** See *court*.—**Legal estate.** See *equitable estate*, and *legal*.—**Merger of estates.** See *merger*.—**Particular estate,** the estate, usually a lesser one, that precedes a remainder. See *particular*.—**Settled Estates Act.** See *settle*.—**Third estate,** the common people in their relations to the state or to political power: a phrase made famous by the struggles of the representatives of this order (the *tiers état*) in the last French states-general for power equal to that of both the other orders, and their final assumption of supreme authority, consummating the great revolution.—**Vested estate,** an estate in which there is an immediate right of present enjoyment or a present fixed right of future enjoyment, or in regard to which, if all precedent estate should instantly terminate, the right to enjoyment would immediately be in an existing person. If, however, notwithstanding such supposed termination, the right of enjoyment would still depend on an unascertained contingency, the estate is said to be *contingent*.

estate (es-tāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estated*, ppr. *estating*. [< *estate, n.*] 1†. To establish in possession; settle.

Sir, I demand no more than your own offer; and I will *estate* your daughter in what I have promised.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 1.

Our nature will return to the innocence and excellency in which God first *estated* it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 672.

2†. To settle as a possession; bestow; deed.

A contract of true love to celebrate;
And some donation freely to *estate*
On the bless'd lovers.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

He intended that son to my profession, and had provided him already 300£. a-year, of his own gift in church livings, and hath *estated* 300£. more of inheritance for their children.
Donne, Letters, lxx.

To the onely use and behoof of my s'd child, I do hereby *estate* and intrust all the particulers hereafter mentioned.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 458.

3. To settle an estate upon; endow with an estate or other property.

Then would I,
More especially were he, she wedded, poor,
Estate them with large land and territory
In mine own realm beyond the narrow seas.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

estately†, *a.* [< ME. *estately, estatly, estatlich*; < *estate* + *-ly*^{1}. Hence, by apheresis, *stately*.] Stately; dignified.

It peined hire to countrefeten chere
Of court, and ben *estatlich* of manere,
And to ben holden digne of reverence.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 140.

estatute†, *n.* An obsolete form of *statute*. *Chaucer.*

este†, *n.* See *est*^{2}.

esteem (es-tēm′), *v.* [First at end of 16th century; < F. *estimer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *estimar* = It. *estimare, stimare*, < L. *æstimare, æstumare*, value, rate, weigh, estimate: see *estimate*, and *aim*, an older word, partly a doublet of *esteem*.] I. *trans.* 1. To estimate; value; set a value on, whether high or low; rate.

Then he forsook God which made him, and lightly *esteemed* the Rock of his salvation.
Deut. xxxii. 15.

One man *esteemeth* one day above another; another *esteemeth* every day alike.
Rom. xiv. 5.

You would begin then to think, and value every article of your time, *esteem* it at the true rate.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

Specifically—2. To set a high value on; prize; regard favorably, especially (of persons) with reverence, respect, or friendship.

Will he *esteem* thy riches?
Job xxxvi. 19.

Not he yat hath seene most countries is most to be *esteemed*, but he that learned best conditions.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 245.

On the backs of these Hawksbill Turtle grows that shell which is so much *esteem'd* for making Cabinets, Combs, and other things.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 103.

3. To consider; regard; reckon; think.

Those things we do *esteem* vain, which are either false or frivolous.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 38.

When I consider his disregard to his fortune, I cannot *esteem* him covetous.
Steele, Tatler, No. 211.

Conversation in its better part
May be *esteem'd* a gift, and not an art.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 4.

=**Syn.** 2. *Value, Prize, Esteem*, etc. (see *appreciate*); to respect, revere.—3. To think, deem, consider, hold, account.

II. *intrans.* To regard or consider value; entertain a feeling of esteem, liking, respect, etc.: with *of*.

For his sake,
Though in their fortunes faln, they are *esteem'd of*
And cherish'd by the best.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

They [the Tamoyes] *esteem of* gold and gems, as we *of* stones in the streets.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 841.

We our selves *esteem* not *of* that obedience or love or gift, which is of force.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 25.

esteem (es-tēm′), *n.* [< *esteem, v.*] 1. Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit.

And live a coward in thine own *esteem*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

Specifically—2. Favorable opinion, formed upon a belief in the merit of its object; respect; regard; liking.

Who can see,
Without *esteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabricius?
Dryden, Æneid.

I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any *esteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me.
Pope.

3. The character which commands consideration or regard; value; worth.

This arm—that hath reclaim'd
To your obedience fifty fortresses, . . .
Besides five hundred prisoners of *esteem*—
Lets fall his sword before your highness' feet.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4.

And let me tell you that angling is of high *esteem*, and of much use in other nations.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 50.

4†. Valuation; price.

I will deliver you in ready coin
The full and dearest *esteem* of what you crave.
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, ii. 2.

=**Syn** 1 and 2. *Estimate, Esteem, Estimation, Respect, Regard*; honor, admiration, reverence, veneration. *Estimate*, both as noun and as verb, supposes an exercise of the judgment in determining external things, as amount, weight, size, value; or internal things, as intellect, excellence. It may be applied to that which is unfavorable: as, my *estimate* of the man was not high. *Esteem* as a noun has commonly the favorable meanings of the verb; it is a moral sentiment made up of respect and attachment, the result of the mental process of reckoning up the merits or useful qualities of a person: as, he is held in very general *esteem*. *Estimation* has covered the meanings of both *estimate* and *esteem*. *Respect* is commonly the result of admiration and approbation: as, he is entitled to our *respect* for his abilities and his probity; it omits, sometimes pointedly, the attachment expressed in *esteem*. *Regard* may include less admiration than *respect* and be not quite so strong as *esteem*, but its meaning is not closely fixed in quality or degree.

> The nearest practical approach to the theological *estimate* of a sin may be found in the ranks of the ascetics.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 117.

> The trial hath indamaged thee no way,
> Rather more honour left, and more *esteem*.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 207.

> Dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
> Just *estimation* priz'd above all price.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 34.

> *Estimation* of one's society is a reflex of self-estimation; and assertion of one's society's claims is an indirect assertion of one's own claims as a part of it.
> *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 265.

> Peel, too, had, even at the beginning of his career, too great a *respect* for his own character to allow himself to be dragged through the dirt by his superior colleagues.
> *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 220.

> A generation whom his choice *regard*
> Should favour equal to the sons of heaven.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 653.

esteemable (es-tē'ma̤-bl), *a.* [< *esteem* + *-able*. Cf. *estimable*.] Worthy of esteem; estimable. [Rare.]

> Homer . . . allows their characters *esteemable* qualities.
> *Pope*, Iliad, vi. 390, note.

esteemer (es-tē'mėr), *n.* One who esteems; one who sets a high value on anything.

> This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others.
> *Locke.*

ester (es'tėr), *n.* Same as *compound ether* (which see, under *ether*).

esthacyte (es'thā-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive, feel, + *κύτος*, a hollow (cell).] One of the supposed sense-cells of sponges. See the extract. Also *æsthacyte*.

> *Æsthacytes* were first observed by Stewart and have since been described by Von Lendenfeld. . . . They are spindle-shaped cells, . . . the distal end projects beyond the ectodermal epithelium in a fine hair or palpocil; the body is granular and contains a large oval nucleus, and the inner end is produced into fine threads which extend into the collenchyme and are supposed . . . to become continuous with large multiradiate collencytes.
> *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 420.

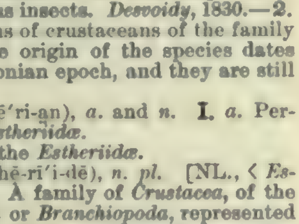
esthematology, æsthematology (es-thē-ma̤-tol'ō̤-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *αἴσθημα(τ-)*, a perception (< *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, *αἴσθεσθαι*, perceive: see *esthetic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of science which relates to the senses, or the apparatus of the senses.

Estheria (es-thē'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., said to be an anagram of the name of St. *Theresa*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.—2. The typical genus of crustaceans of the family *Estheriidæ*. The origin of the species dates back to the Devonian epoch, and they are still existent.

estherian (es-thē'ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Estheriidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Estheriidæ*.

Estheriidæ (es-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Estheria* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Crustacea*, of the order *Phyllopoda* or *Branchiopoda*, represented by such genera as *Estheria*, *Limnadia*, and *Limnetis*. The shell is bivalve; the antennæ are highly developed; the antennulæ small; the swimming-feet from 10 to 27 in number; the telson is large, with a pair of appendages; and one or more pairs of legs are chelate in the male. The soft, bivalve carapace resembles that of *Daphnia*; but the numerous segments of the body and the foliaceous limbs are those of typical *Phyllopoda*. The males are equal in number to the females, or may exceed them. The structure of the family is clearly illustrated under *Limnetis*. Also called *Limnadiidæ*.


Estheria californica, highly magnified.

esthesia, *n.* See *æsthesia*.

esthesiogen, æsthesiogen (es-thē'si-ō̤-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *αἴσθησις*, feeling (see *æsthesia*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A substance whose contact with or proximity to the body is supposed to give rise to certain unexplained nervous actions or affections, as exalted sensation. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.*, Oct., 1886, p. 150.

esthesiogenic, æsthesiogenic (es-thē″si-ō̤-jen'ik), *a.* [< *esthesiogen*, *æsthesiogen*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an esthesiogen or to esthesiogeny.

> *Æsthesiogenic* points are developed.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 499.

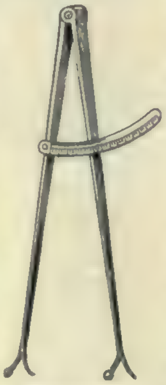
esthesiogeny, æsthesiogeny (es-thē-si-oj'e-ni), *n.* [As *esthesiogen*, *æsthesiogen*, + *-y*.] The action of an esthesiogen; the induction of exalted sensations.

> The transference of hemianæsthesia by magnets (the form of *æsthesiogeny* which has been most debated).
> *F. W. H. Myers*, Proc. Soc. Psych. Res., Oct., 1886, p. 151.

esthesiography, æsthesiography (es-thē-si-og'ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἴσθησις*, feeling, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of or a treatise on the organs of sense.

esthesiology, æsthesiology (es-thē-si-ol'ō̤-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *αἴσθησις*, perception, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which is concerned with sensations. *Dunglison.*

esthesiometer, æsthesiometer (es-thē-si-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἴσθησις*, feeling, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the degree of tactile sensibility. It resembles a pair of dividers, having the points or extremities of the legs somewhat blunted. The two points are pressed upon the skin, and the distance between them necessary to their being distinguished as two, as shown on the scale, gives the degree of tactile sensibility of the skin at that spot.


Esthesiometer.

esthesioneurosis, æsthesioneurosis (es-thē″si-ō̤-nṳ̄-rō'sis), *n.* [NL. *æsthesioneurosis*, < Gr. *αἴσθησις*, perception, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-osis*.] An affection of sensation, especially when marked by no discoverable anatomical lesion. It is applicable to cases in which there is loss of sensation in a part (anæsthesia); loss of the sense of pain (analgesia); pain on slight stimulation (hyperalgesia); and formication and other disorders of sensation.

esthesionosus, æsthesionosus (es-thē-si-on'ō̤-sus), *n.* [NL. *æsthesionosus*, < Gr. *αἴσθησις*, perception (see *æsthesia*), + *νόσος*, disease.] Same as *esthesioneurosis*.

esthesis, æsthesis (es-thē'sis), *n.* [NL. *æsthesis*, < Gr. *αἴσθησις*: see *æsthesia*.] Same as *æsthesia*.

esthesodic, æsthesodic (es-thē̤-sod'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἴσθησις*, sensation, + *ὁδός*, a road, a way.] In *physiol.*, sensitive; sensory; conveying sensory impulses or impressions.

> He [Schiff] named it the *æsthesodic* substance.
> Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 304.

esthete, æsthete (es'thēt), *n.* [< *esthetic*, *æsthetic*, formed after the analogy of *athlete*, *athletic*.] 1. Properly, one who cultivates the sense of the beautiful; one in whom the artistic sense or faculty is highly developed; one very sensible of the beauties of nature or art.—2. Commonly, a person who affects great love of art, music, poetry, and the like, and corresponding indifference to practical matters; one who carries the cultivation of subordinate forms of the beautiful to an exaggerated extent: used in slight contempt.

> You perhaps mean the mania of the *æsthetes*—boudoir pictures with Meissonier as the chief deity—an art of mere fashions and whims.
> *A. D. White*, Century's Message, p. 16.

esthetic, æsthetic (es-thet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *esthétique* = Sp. *estético* = Pg. *esthetico* = It. *estetico*, < Gr. *αἰσθητικός*, perceptive, sensitive, < *αἰσθητός*, perceptible by the senses (cf. *αἴσθησις*, perception), < *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, *αἴσθεσθαι*, perceive by the senses, extended from *ἀΐειν*, hear, perceive, akin to L. *audire*, hear: see *audient*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the science of taste or beauty; pertaining to or originating in the sense of the beautiful: as, the *esthetic* faculty.

> Comparative criticism teaches us that moral and *æsthetic* defects are more nearly related than is commonly supposed.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 127.

> Beauty, if it does not take precedence of Utility, is certainly coeval with it; and when the first animal wants are satisfied, the *æsthetic* desires seek their gratification.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 18.

2. Having a sense of the beautiful; characterized by a love for the beautiful.

> On the whole, birds appear to be the most *æsthetic* of all animals, excepting of course man, and they have nearly the same taste for the beautiful as we have.
> *Darwin*, Descent of Man, II. 37.

3. Pertaining to the practice of the fine arts; pertaining to or accordant with the rules, principles, or tendencies of the fine arts: as, an *esthetic* pose; *esthetic* dress.—4. In the *Kantian philos.*, pertaining to sensation or the sensibility; sensuous.—**Esthetic accent.** See *accent*, 8 (*a*).—**Esthetic certainty**, that kind of certainty which can be produced by inductive reasoning; scientific certainty, as opposed to philosophical or discursive certainty.—**Esthetic clearness.** See *clearness*.—**Esthetic perfection**, beauty.—**Esthetic sense**, the mental power to perceive and appreciate the beautiful.

II. *n.* 1. The science of beauty. See *esthetics*.

> It is now nearly a century since Baumgarten, a celebrated philosopher of the Leibnitzio-Wolfian school, first applied the term *æsthetic* to the doctrine which we vaguely and periphrastically denominate the philosophy of taste, the theory of the fine arts, the science of the beautiful and sublime, etc.; and this term is now in general acceptance, not only in Germany, but throughout the other countries of Europe.
> *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. In the *Kantian philos.*, the forms of sensation (space and time), or of sensibility.—**Transcendental esthetic**, in the *Kantian philos.*, the science of the a priori principles of sensibility, space, and time. Its main proposition, according to Kant, is that space and time are pure intuitions and forms of sensibility, not things, or forms of things, independent of the perceiving mind.

esthetical (es-thet'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *esthetic* + *-al*.] Same as *esthetic*.

esthetically, æsthetically (es-thet'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* According to the principles of esthetics; with reference to the sense of the beautiful.

> Bowles, in losing his temper, lost also what little logic he had, and though, in a vague way, *æsthetically* right, contrived always to be argumentatively wrong.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 430.

> In the evening . . . I again repaired to the "Navel of the World"; this time *æsthetically* to enjoy the delights of the hour after the "gaudy, babbling, and remorseful day."
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 396.

esthetician, æsthetician (es-thē̤-tish'a̤n), *n.* [< *esthetic*, *æsthetic*, + *-ian*.] One skilled or engaged in the study of esthetics; a professor of esthetics.

estheticism, æstheticism (es-thet'i-sizm), *n.* [< *esthetic*, *æsthetic*, + *-ism*.] 1. The principles or doctrines of esthetics.—2. Attachment to esthetics; a tendency to indulge and cultivate the sense of the beautiful: often used in a disparaging sense, to imply an exaggerated devotion to the subordinate forms of the beautiful, which often results in mere whimsicality or grotesqueness.

estheticize, æstheticize (es-thet'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estheticized*, *æstheticized*, ppr. *estheticizing*, *æstheticizing*. [< *esthetic*, *æsthetic*, + *-ize*.] To render esthetic; bring into conformity with the principles of esthetics.

> Schasler speaks of these essays [of English writers] as "Empiristic æsthetics," tending in one direction to raw materialism, in the other, by want of method, never lifting itself above the plane of "an *æstheticising* dilettanteism."
> *J. Sully*, Encyc. Brit., I. 221.

esthetics, æsthetics (es-thet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *esthetic*, *æsthetic*: see *-ics*.] The science which deduces from nature and taste the rules and principles of art; the theory of the fine arts; the science of the beautiful, or that branch of philosophy which deals with its principles; the doctrines of taste.

> The name *Æsthetics* is intended to designate a scientific doctrine or account of beauty in nature and art, and of the faculties for enjoying and for originating beauty which exist in man.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 194.

> Categorical *æsthetics* are useless, because the final judgment of the world on questions of taste is intuitive.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 466.

esthetophore, æsthetophore (es-thet'ō̤-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθητός*, sensible, perceptible by the senses (see *esthetic*), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A hypothetical substance which may sustain consciousness; a supposed physical basis of consciousness and primary means of its manifestation other than ordinary matter.

> Like combustion, which is only communicable under suitable conditions, consciousness, having been once transmitted to a new *æsthetophore*, lives on it, and requires constant supplies of material for its sustenance.
> *E. D. Cope*, Amer. Naturalist, XVI. 467.

esthiology, æsthiology (es-thi-ol'ō̤-ji), *n.* [Short for *esthesiology*, *æsthesiology*, q. v.] Same as *esthophysiology*.

esthiomene (es-thi-om'e-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐσθιομένη*, fem. of *ἐσθιόμενος*, ppr. mid. of *ἐσθίειν*, eat, corrode: see *esthiomenous*.] In *pathol.*, lupus of the genitals. [Rare.]

esthiomenous (es-thi-om'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐσθιόμενος*, ppr. mid. of *ἐσθίειν*, eat, corrode.] In *pathol.*, eating; corroding: applied to diseases which quickly eat away the part affected, as in syphilis or cancer.

Esthonian (es-thō'ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Esthonia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Esthonia, a government of Russia lying between the gulf of Finland on the north and Livonia on the south.

A German aristocracy, with German traders in the towns, ruled over a peasantry of the *Esthonian*, Lettish, and Lithuanian races. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 325.

II. *n.* 1. One of a Finnish people inhabiting Esthonia, Livonia, and other districts of Russia.—2. The language of the Esthonians. It belongs to the Finnish family, and exists under two principal dialects, the Dorpat Esthonian and the Reval Esthonian.

esthophysiology, æsthophysiology (es″thō-fiz-i-ol′ọ-ji), *n.* [Short for **esthesiophysiology*, **æsthesiophysiology*, < Gr. *αἴσθησις*, perception (see *esthetic*), + E. *physiology*.] The physiology of sensation; that branch of science which treats of the correlation of phenomena of consciousness and nervous phenomena; nervous phenomena treated as phenomena of consciousness.

Æstho-physiology has a position that is entirely unique. It belongs neither to the objective world nor to the subjective world, but, taking a term from each, occupies itself with the correlation of the two.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 52.

estiferous, æstiferous (es-tif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *æstus*, heat (see *estive*^{1}), + *ferre*, = E. *bear*^{1}, + *-ous*.] Producing heat. *Coles*, 1717.

estimable (es′ti-ma̤-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *estimable* = Pr. Sp. *estimable* = Pg. *estimavel* = It. *estimabile, stimabile*, < L. *æstimabilis*, worthy of estimation, < *æstimare*, value, esteem: see *estimate, esteem*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Capable of being estimated or valued: as, *estimable* damage.—2†. Valuable; worth a price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable*, profitable, neither,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving of good opinion or regard.

A lady said of her two companions that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*. *Temple.*

He now . . . found that such friends as benefits had gathered round him were little *estimable*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

Jesus was always more tender with the Sadducees than with the Pharisees. He evidently regarded an honest sceptic as more *estimable* than a ritualist.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 185.

II.† *n.* That which is valuable or highly esteemed; one who or that which is worthy of regard. [Rare.]

The Queen of Sheba, among presents unto Solomon, brought some plants of the balsam tree, as one of the peculiar *estimables* of her country. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 50.

estimableness (es′ti-ma̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being estimable; the quality of deserving esteem or regard.

estimably (es′ti-ma̤-bli), *adv.* In an estimable manner; so as to be capable of being estimated.

estimate (es′ti-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estimated*, ppr. *estimating*. [< L. *æstimatus*, pp. of *æstimare*, older form *æstumare*, value, rate, esteem: see *esteem*.] 1. To form a judgment or opinion regarding the value, size, weight, degree, extent, quantity, etc., of; compute, appraise, or value by judgment, opinion, or approximate calculation; fix the worth of; judge; reckon.

There is so much infelicity in the world, that scarce any man has leisure from his own distresses to *estimate* the comparative happiness of others. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 103.

John of Salisbury's acquaintance with Roman literature can only be *estimated* by a careful reading of the Polycraticus. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 154.

My belief is that, as years gather more and more upon us, we *estimate* more and more highly our debt to preceding ages. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 13.

2†. To esteem; honor.

A man . . . *estimated* by his brethren.
Hoffman, Course of Legal Study (2d ed., 1836), p. 196.

=**Syn.** *Value, Prize, Esteem*, etc. (see *appreciate*); to count, judge, appraise.

estimate (es′ti-māt), *n.* [< *estimate*, *v.*] 1. A judgment or opinion as to the value, degree, extent, quantity, etc., of something; especially, a valuing determined by judgment, where exactness is not sought or is not attainable.

Let us apply the rules which have been given, and take an *estimate* of the true state and condition of our souls.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xii.

Shrewd, keen, practical *estimates* of men and things.
W. Black.

'Tis as different from dreams,
From the mind's cold, calm *estimate* of bliss,
As these stone statues from the flesh and blood.
Browning, In a Balcony.

2†. Estimation; reputation.

There stands the castle; . . .
In it are the lords of York, Berkley, and Seymour,
None else of name and noble *estimate*.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

Commissioners of estimate and assessment. See *commissioner*. =**Syn.** *Estimation, Respect*, etc. See *esteem*.

estimation (es-ti-mā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *estymacyon*, < OF. *estimation*, F. *estimation* = Pr. *estimatio* = Sp. *estimacion* = Pg. *estimação* = It. *estimazione, stimazione*, < L. *æstimatio(n-)*, a valuation, < *æstimare*, value: see *estimate, esteem*.] 1. The act of estimating; the act of judging something with respect to value, degree, quantity, etc.

Dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just *estimation* priz'd above all price.
Cowper, Task, ii. 34.

2. Calculation; computation; especially, an approximate calculation of the worth, extent, quantity, etc., of something; an estimate: as, an *estimation* of distance, magnitude, or amount, of moral qualities, etc.

The Tolle and the Custom of his Marchantes is withouten *estymacioun* to ben nombred.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 149.

If the scale do turn
But in the *estimation* of a hair,
Thou diest, and all thy goods are confiscate.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

3. In *chem.*, the process of ascertaining by analysis the quantity of a given substance contained in a compound or mixture.—4. Opinion or judgment in general; especially, favorable opinion held concerning one by others; esteem; regard; honor.

The very true cause of our wanting *estimation* is want of desert. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. Wisdom viii. 10.

Tacitus, in the obscure passage in which he describes the apportionment of the land, mentions the dignatio, or *estimation* of the individual, as one of the principles of partition. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 14.

5†. Conjecture; supposition; surmise.

I speak not this in *estimation*
As what I think might be, but what I know
Is ruminated, plotted, and set down.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

=**Syn.** 2. Appraisement, valuation.—4. *Estimate, Regard*, etc. (see *esteem*); admiration, reverence, veneration.

estimative (es′ti-mā̤-tiv), *a.* [Formerly also *æstimative*; = F. *estimatif* = Pr. *estimatiu* = Pg. *estimativo* = It. *estimativo, stimativo*; as *estimate* + *-ive*.] 1. Having the power of estimating, comparing, or judging.

The errour is not in the eye, but in the *estimative* faculty, which mistakingly concludes that colour to belong to the wall which indeed belongs to the object. *Boyle*, Colours.

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. Meditative; contemplative. [Rare.]

Phantasie, or imagination, which some call *æstimative*, or cogitative, . . . is an inner sense which doth more fully examine the species perceived by common sense, . . . and keeps them longer, recalling them to mind againe, or making new of his owne. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 23.

estimator (es′ti-mā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *estimateur* = Sp. Pg. *estimador* = It. *estimatore, stimatore*, < L. *æstimator*, < *æstimare*, value, estimate: see *estimate*.] One who estimates or judges.

Yet if other learned men, that are competent *estimators*, . . . profess themselves satisfied with them, the probations may yet be cogent. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 175.

estinto (es-tēn′tọ̄), *a.* [It. (< L. *extinctus*, extinct), pp. of *estinguere*, < L. *extinguere*, extinguish: see *extinct, extinguish*.] In *music*, extinguished: noting the extreme of softness in piano-music.

estivage (es′ti-vā̤j), *n.* [F., < *estiver* = Sp. *estivar*, pack: see *steve*.] A mode of stowing cargoes by pressing or screwing by means of capstan machinery, in order to trim the vessel: practised in American and Mediterranean ports. Also called *estive*.

estival, æstival (es′ti-va̤l), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *estival* = It. *estivale*, < LL. *æstivalis*, equiv. to L. *æstivus*, of summer: see *estive*^{1}.] Pertaining or appropriate to summer.

Beside vernal, *estival*, and autumnal, . . . the ancients had also hyemal garlands. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 92.

Occident estival, Orient estival. See the nouns.

estivate, æstivate (es′ti-vāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *estivated, æstivated*, ppr. *estivating, æstivating*. [< L. *æstivatus*, pp. of *æstivare* (> Pr. *estivar* = F. *estiver*), pass the summer, < *æstivus*, of the summer: see *estive*^{1}.] 1. To pass the summer, as in a given place or in a given manner. *Smart.*—2. In *zoöl.*, to pass into or remain in the summer sleep, as some mollusks; be dormant in summer.

They [certain mollusks] also *æstivate*, or fall into a summer sleep, when the heat is great. *Müller.*

The curious Binneia, with a body much larger than its shell, envelopes itself, in *æstivating*, in a case of materials similar to the hibernacula of other land shells.
Science, IV. 366.

estivation, æstivation (es-ti-vā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *estivation* = Sp. *estivacion*, < L. as if **æstivatio(n-)*, < *æstivare*, pass the summer: see *estivate*.] 1. The act of passing the summer.

On the under storey, towards the garden, let it be turned to a grotto, or place of shade, or *estivation*.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

Specifically—2. In *zoöl.*, the summer sleep of certain animals, as mollusks; the act of falling into a more or less permanent condition of sleep or dormant state in summer.—3. In *bot.*, prefloration; the disposition of the parts of a flower in the bud.

estive^{1}†, **æstive**†, *a.* [< L. *æstivus*, of summer, < *æstas* (*æstat-*), summer, akin to *æstus*, fire, heat, glow, surge, tide (> ult. E. *estuary, estuate*), to Gr. *αἰθήρ*, the upper air (> E. *ether*^{1}), *αἶθος*, fire, heat, and AS. *ād*, funeral pile, *āst*, a kiln (> E. *oast*), etc.; from the verb repr. by Gr. *αἴθειν*, glow, Skt. √ *idh*, kindle.] Of summer; of glowing heat.

Auriga mounted in a chariot bright
(Else styl'd Heniochus) receives his light
In th' *æstive* circle.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, iii.

estive^{2} (es′tiv), *n.* [F., = Sp. *estiva* = It. *stiva*, the stowing of a cargo; from the verb, F. *estiver*, Sp. Pg. *estivar*, It. *stivare*, pack: see *steve*.] Same as *estivage*.

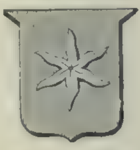
estivous†, *a.* [ME. *estyvous*, < L. *æstivus*, of summer: see *estive*^{1}, *estival*.] Of summer; summer-like.

It wol moost avannce
In landes that beth *estyvous* for heete
The figtree latly riping forto gete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

estoc† (es-tok′), *n.* [OF., < G. *stock* = E. *stock*: see *stock*, *n.*, and cf. *tuck*^{2}.] A sword used for thrusting, especially a second sword carried by knights in the middle ages. In some cases it was worn in place of the dagger at the right side, in others attached to the saddle, while the sword of arms was attached to the belt or armored skirt of the knight.

estocade† (es-to-kād′), *n.* [F. (after Sp. Pg. *estocada* = It. *stoccata*), < *estoc*, a sword: see *estoc, tuck*^{2}.] In the latter part of the sixteenth century, a heavy rapier: so called to distinguish it from the swords used more for cutting and for breaking through steel armor than for thrusting. The term continued in use throughout the seventeenth century for a thrusting-sword of any sort.

estoile (es-toil′), *n.* [Also *étoile*, OF. *estoile*, F. *étoile*, a star, < L. *stella*, a star: see *stellate*.] In *her.*, a star, usually having six points, and then distinguished from the mullet in having the rays wavy instead of straight. When it has more than six points they are either all waved or more usually alternately waved and straight. The number of points must always be mentioned in the blazon when it exceeds six. Also *etoile*.—**Estoile of four points**, in *her.*, same as *cross estoilé* (which see, under *cross*^{1}).



Gules, an estoile argent.

estoilé (F. pron. es-two-lā′), *a.* [OF. *estoilé*, pp. of *estoiler*, set with stars, < *estoile*, a star: see *estoile*.] In *her.*, like a star.—**Cross estoilé.** See *cross*^{1}.

estop (es-top′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estopped*, ppr. *estopping*. [< OF. *estoper, estouper*, stop with tow, impede, cram, F. *étouper* = OSp. *estopar* = It. *stoppare*, < ML. *stupare*, stop with tow, cram. From the same ult. source, through AS., comes E. *stop*: see *stop*.] To bar; stop; debar; specifically, in *law*, to bar, prevent, or preclude, usually by one's own act. See *estoppel*.

A man shall always be *estopped* by his own deed, or not permitted to aver or prove anything in contradiction to what he has once . . . solemnly avowed.
Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

The President of the United States . . . is a politician, chosen for but four years to the highest office open by election to man, and conventionally *estopped*, at least in modern times, from essaying any other line of public preferment after leaving the presidential office.
The Century, XXXV. 964.

estoppel, estopple (es-top′el), *n.* [Formerly also *estopel, estople*; < *estop*, *v.*] 1. Stoppage; impediment.

But *estoples* of water courses doe in some places grow by such meanes, as one private man or two cannot by force or discretion make remedie.
Norden, Surveiors Dialogue (1610).

2. In *law*, the stopping of a person by the law from asserting a fact or claim, irrespective of its truth, by reason of a previous representation, act, or adjudication inconsistent therewith.

If a tenant for years levies a fine to another person, it shall work as an *estoppel* to the cognizor. *Blackstone.*

Estoppel by deed, estoppel resulting from the execution of an instrument under seal.—**Estoppel by record,** estoppel resulting from an adjudication of a court of record.—**Estoppel en pais, or equitable estoppel,** estoppel resulting from conduct or words under circumstances rendering it inequitable to allow the party to withdraw from the position taken: thus, where the claimant of property has stood by and allowed it to be sold as the property of another without objection, the law holds him estopped from reclaiming it from the buyer.

estoufade (es-tö-fād′), *n.* [< OF. *estouffade*, F. *étouffade*, < OF. *estouffer*, F. *étouffer*, stifle, choke, suffocate: see *stuff*.] In *cookery*, a mode of stewing meat slowly in a closed vessel.

estovers (es-tō′vėrz), *n. pl.* [< OF. *estover*, *estoveir*, *estovoir*, *estevoir*, *estavoir*, *estuver*, etc., need, necessity, necessaries, being a substantive use of the inf. *estover*, *estovoir*, etc., be necessary, be fit. Hence, by apheresis, *stover*, q. v.] In *law:* (*a*) So much of the wood and timber of the premises held by a tenant as may be necessary for fuel, for the use of the tenant and his family, while in possession of the premises, and so much as may be necessary for keeping the buildings and fences thereon in suitable repair. *Bingham.* See *bote*^{1}, 2 (*b*). (*b*) The right which the common law gave a tenant to take such wood. (*c*) In a more general sense, supplies, as alimony for a wife, or supplies for the use of a felon and his family during his imprisonment.—**Common of estovers.** See (*b*), above.

estrade (es-trād′), *n.* [F., < Sp. Pg. *estrado*, a drawing-room or guest-chamber, its carpets, etc., = Pr. *estrat* = It. *strato*, floor, pavement, carpet, etc., < L. *stratum*, a pavement, floor, bed-covering, couch, etc.: see *stratum* and *street*.] An elevated part of the floor of a room; a raised platform or dais.

> He [the teacher] himself should have his desk on a mounted *estrade* or platform.
> *J. G. Fitch*, Lectures on Teaching, p. 69.

estradiot (es-trad′i-ot), *n.* [< OF. *estradiot* = Sp. *estradiote* = It. *stradiotto*, < Gr. *στρατιώτης*, a soldier: see *stratiotes*, *stradiot*.] A soldier of a light cavalry corps in the Venetian service and in the service of other European countries in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The estradiots were recruited in Dalmatia, Albania, etc.; they wore a semi-oriental dress, and carried javelin, bows and arrows, etc. Also *stradiot*.

> Accompanied with crosse-bowe men on horsebacke, *estradiots*, and footmen. *Comines*, tr. by Danet, sig. Ff 3.

estrait†, *v. t.* [Var. of *strait*, *v.*] To narrow or confine; straiten.

> So that at this day the Turk hath *estrayted* us very nere, and brought it within a right narrow compass.
> *Sir T. More*, Dialoge, p. 145.

estramaçon (es-tram′a-son), *n.* [F., < It. *stramazzone*, a cut with a sword, gash: see *stramazoun*, *stramash*.] 1. A long and heavy sword for cutting as well as thrusting.—2. That part of the edge of a cutting-sword which is near the point.—3. A cut with the edge of a sword: a term in sword-play. [Rare in English in any sense.]

estrange†, *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *estraunge*, < OF. *estrange*, F. *étrange* = Sp. *extraño* = Pg. *estranho* = It. *estraneo*, *estranio*, *straneo*, *stranio*, < L. *extraneus*, foreign, outside, < *extra*, without: see *extraneous*, *extra*. Hence, by apheresis, *strange*, q.v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Foreign; strange.—2. Reserved; haughty.

> His highe porte and his manere *estraunge*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 1084.

II. *n.* A stranger; a foreigner.

> Yt is to sey yt non *estraunges* bey or selle wt any oder *estraunges* any maner marchandises wythyn ye fraunches of the same cite vpon peyne of forfetur of yt same marchandise. *Charter of London*, in Arnold's Chron., p. 39.

estrange (es-trānj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estranged*, ppr. *estranging*. [< OF. *estranger*, F. *étranger* (= Pr. *estranhar* = Sp. *extrañar* = Pg. *estranhar* = It. *straniare*, *stranare*), alienate, < OF. *estrange*, adj., strange: see *estrange*, *a.*] 1. To alienate; divert from its original use or possessor; apply to a purpose foreign to its original, proposed, or customary one.

> They . . . have *estranged* this place, and have burned incense in it unto other gods. Jer. xix. 4.

2. To alienate the affections of; turn from kindness to indifference or enmity; turn from intimate association to strangeness, indifference, or hostility.

> I believe that our *estranged* and divided ashes shall unite again. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 48.

> Will you not dance? How come you thus *estrang'd*?
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

> All sorts of men, by my successful arts,
> Abhorring kings, *estrange* their alter'd hearts
> From David's rule. *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., l. 290.

> In truth, there could hardly be found a more efficient device for *estranging* men from each other, and decreasing their fellow-feeling, than this system of state-almsgiving. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 351.

3. To keep at a distance; withdraw; withhold: generally used reflexively.

> Had we . . . *estranged ourselves* from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause?
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

> I thus *estrange* my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

> We must *estrange* our belief from everything which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

4†. To cause to appear strange or foreign.

> Sure they are these garments that *estrange* me to you.
> *B. Jonson*, Challenge at Tilt.

estrangedness (es-trān′jed-nes), *n.* The state of being estranged.

> Disdaining to eat with one being the greatest token of *estrangedness* or want of familiarity one with another.
> *Prynne*, Vind. of Four Questions (1645), p. 2.

estrangeful† (es-trānj′fụl), *a.* [< *estrange*, *a.*, + *-ful*.] Strange; foreign.

> Over these they drew greaves or buskins, embroidered with gold and interlaced with rows of feathers; altogether *enstrangeful* and Indian-like.
> *Beaumont* (*and others*), Mask of the Middle Temple [and Lincoln's Inn.

estrangement (es-trānj′mẹnt), *n.* [< *estrange* + *-ment*.] The act of estranging, or the state of being estranged, in any sense of that word.

> Desires, . . . by a long *enstrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them.
> *South*, Works, II. vi.

estranger (es-trān′jėr), *n.* One who estranges. *Browning.*

estrangle† (es-trang′gl), *v. t.* [< OF. *estrangler*, strangle: see *strangle*.] To strangle. *Golden Legend.*

estrapade (es-tra-pād′), *n.* [F., estrapade (see def.), also strappado, < It. *strappata*, a pulling out, wringing, strappado, < *strappare*, pull, wring, tear off, break: see *strappado*.] In the *manège*, the action of a horse that tries to get rid of his rider by rearing and kicking.

estray† (es-trā′), *v. i.* [< OF. *estrayer*, *estraier*, stray: see *astray* and *stray*.] To stray.

> How much from verity this age *estrays*.
> *Middleton*, Micro-Cynicon, i. 1.

estray (es-trā′), *n.* [< *estray*, *v.*] 1. A tame beast, or valuable animal, as a horse, ox, or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner; a beast supposed to have strayed from the power or the inclosure of its owner. In law it implies that the owner is unknown, wherefore the common law gave the ownership to the sovereign. In other than legal usage the more common form is *stray*.

> The king had a right to . . . *estrays*—valuable animals found wandering in a manor, the owner being unknown, after due proclamation made in the parish church and two market towns next adjoining to the place where they were found. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 25.

> Then the sombre village crier,
> Ringing loud his brazen bell,
> Wandered down the street proclaiming
> There was an *estray* to sell.
> *Longfellow*, Pegasus in Pound.

2. Figuratively, anything which has strayed away from its owner.

> Our minds are full of waifs and *estrays* which we think are our own. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 287.

> How he grides upon some promising *estray*, and makes the most of it! *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 33.

estre^1†, *n.* [ME., state, condition, < OF. *estre*, being, state, condition, etc., prop. inf. *estre*, mod. F. *être*, be, < L. *esse* (LL. **essere*, > **estere*, > OF. *estre*), be: see *am* (under *be*^{1}) and *essence*.] State; condition.

> What schal I telle unto Silvestre,
> Or of your name or of your *estre*? *Gower.*

> Porus the kyng had will with the mestre
> To wite of Alisaundres *estre*;
> To wite his *estre* and his beyng
> Grete wille had Porus the kyng.
> *King Alisaunder*, l. 5466 (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

estre^2†, **estree**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *estree*, *stree*, *strae*, a way, road, passage, F. dial. (Norm.) *estrée*, a paved road, a street, < L. *strata* (sc. *via*), a paved road, a street: see *street*, of which *estre*^{2} is a doublet.] A way; a passage: usually in the plural: applied to the various passages, turnings, etc., of a house, garden, etc.

> The *estres* of the grisly place,
> That highte the grete temple of Mars in Trace.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1113.

> Than ȝede a grom of Grece in the gardyn to pleie,
> To bi-hold the *estres* and the herberes [arbors] so faire.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1768.

estreat (es-trēt′), *n.* [< OF. *estret*, *estrait*, *estreite* (F. *extrait*), an abstract, extract (= Pr. *estrat* = It. *estratto*), < *estraire* (F. *extraire*), < L. *extrahere*, draw out, extract: see *extray*, *extract*.] In *Eng. law*, an extract or a copy of a writing; a certified extract from a judicial record, especially of a fine or an amercement imposed by court.

> The said commissioners are to make their *estreats* as accustomed of peace, and shall take the ensuing oath.
> *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

> The commissioners were to amerce severely all rebellious or disobedient jurors and bailiffs of the king or lords of liberties who should neglect to attend and to assist and obey them, causing the *estreats* of the amercements to be sent into the exchequer.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 55.

Clerk of the estreats, a clerk charged with recording estreats in the English Exchequer. The office was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 99.

estreat (es-trēt′), *v. t.* [< *estreat*, *n.*] In *Eng. law:* (*a*) To extract or copy from records of a court of law, as a forfeited recognizance, and return to the Court of Exchequer for prosecution.

> If the condition of such recognizance be broken, . . . the recognizance becomes forfeited or absolute; and being *estreated* or extracted (taken out from the other records, and sent up to the Exchequer), the party and his sureties . . . are sued for the several sums in which they are respectively bound. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xviii.

(*b*) To levy (fines) under an estreat.

> The poor . . . seem to have a title, as well by justice as by charity, to the amerciaments that are *estreated* upon trespasses against their lord.
> *Boyle*, Against Swearing, p. 112.

Estrelda (es-trel′dạ̈), *n.* [NL., also *Estrilda* (Swainson, 1827), *Astrelda*, *Astrilda*.] A genus of small conirostral oscine passerine birds, based on the *Loxia astrilda* of Linnæus, commonly referred to a subfamily *Spermestinæ*, of the family *Ploceidæ*, and held to cover a large number of African species.

Estremenian (es-tre-mē′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *Estremeño*, an inhabitant of Estremadura, + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Estremadura.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the ancient province of Estremadura in Spain.

estrepe (es-trēp′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *estreped*, ppr. *estreping*. [< OF. *estreper* = Pr. *estrepar*, waste, ravage, destroy, < L. *extirpare*, *exstirpare*, root out, uproot: see *extirpate*.] In *law*, to commit waste or destruction, to the damage of another, as by depriving trees of their branches, lands of their trees, buildings, etc.

estrepement (es-trēp′mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *estrepement* (ML. *estrepamentum*), a wasting, waste, < *estreper*, waste: see *estrepe*.] In *law*, spoil; waste; a stripping of land by a tenant, to the prejudice of the owner.—**Writ of estrepement,** an ancient common-law process to prevent waste.

estrich, estridge (es′trich, -trij), *n.* [Early mod. E. var. forms of *ostrich:* see *ostrich*.] 1†. An ostrich.

> Let them both remember that the *estridge* disgesteth hard yron to preserve his health. *Lyly*, Euphues, sig. N 4, b.

> All plum'd like *estridges* that with the wind
> Bated—like eagles having newly bath'd.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

> The brains of peacocks, and of *estriches*,
> Shall be our food. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

2. The commercial name of the fine down of the ostrich. *Brande*, Dict. of Sci., Lit., and Art.

E-string (ē′string), *n.* In a stringed instrument, a string which is tuned to give the note E when open; specifically, the smallest and highest string of the violin; the chanterelle.

estro†, *n.* [< L. *œstrus*, < Gr. *οἶστρος*, a gadfly: see *œstrus*.] 1. An œstrus; a gadfly. Hence—2. Any violent or irresistible impulse. *Nares.*

> But come, with this free heat,
> Or this same *estro*, or enthusiasme
> (For these are phrases both poetical),
> Will we go rate the prince.
> *Marston*, The Fawne, ii.

estuance†, *n.* See *æstuance*.

estuant†, *a.* [ME. *estuant*, < L. *æstuan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *æstuare*, burn, glow: see *estuate*.] Burning; glowing.

> Yit leve a litel hool oute atte to brethe
> Thaire heetes *estuant* forto alethe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

estuarian (es-tụ̄-ā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *estuary* + *-an*.] Same as *estuarine*.

estuarine (es′tụ̄-ạ-rin), *a.* [< *estuar-y* + *-ine*^{1}.] 1. Of or pertaining to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

> Beds of red clay with marly concretions, which from their mineralogical resemblance to the overlying Pampean formation seemed to indicate that at an ancient period the Rio Plata had deposited an *estuarine* formation.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 367.

Fossil remains of land animals are, of course, rarely found except in lacustrine or *estuarine* deposits.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 285.

2. Inhabiting or found in estuaries: as, "fluviatile or *estuarine* Cetacea," *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 342.

estuary (es'tū-ā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *æstuary;* < L. *æstuarium*, a part of the sea-coast which during the flood-tide is overflowed but at the ebb-tide is left covered with mud, a channel extending inland from the sea, an air-hole, in ML. also a hot bathing-room, < *æstus* (*æstu-*), the swell of the sea, the surge, the tide, also glowing heat, fire, etc.: see *estive*^{1}.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *estuaries* (-riz). 1. An arm or inlet of the sea, particularly one that is covered by water only at high tide. [The original sense, now rare.]—2. That part of the mouth or lower course of a river flowing into the sea which is subject to tides; specifically, an enlargement of a river-channel toward its mouth in which the movement of the tides is very prominent. The principal estuaries, as thus restricted, are those of the St. Lawrence in North America, the Plata in South America, the Thames in England, the Elbe in Germany, and the Gironde in France.

The other side of the peninsula is washed by the mouth—here we must not say *estuary*—of a stream yellow as Tiber.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 99.

3†. A place where water boils up.

Whether it be observed that over the *estuary* . . . there arise any visible mineral fumes or smoak, . . . and, if such fumes ascend, how plentiful they are, of what colour, and of what smell?
Boyle, Works, IV. 799.

II. *a.* Belonging to or formed in an estuary: as, *estuary* strata.

We may conclude that the mud of the Pampas continued to be deposited to within the period of this existing *estuary* shell.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 317.

estuate†, estuation†. See *æstuate, æstuation.*

estuf†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stuff.*

estufa (es-tö'fä), *n.* [Sp.: see *stove.*] A stove; an oven; a close room where heat or a fire is steadily maintained for any purpose. See the extract, and *stove* (in horticulture). *F. Parkman.* [Used in parts of the United States originally settled by Spaniards.]

At different points about the premises were three circular apartments sunk in the ground, the walls being of masonry. These apartments [in which a fire is kept constantly burning] the Pueblo Indians called *estufas*, or places where the people held their political and religious meetings.
L. H. Morgan, Amer. Ethnol., p. 157.

esture†, *n.* See *æsture.*

esurient (ẹ̄-sū'ri-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *esurien(t-)s*, ppr. of *esurire, essurire*, be hungry, hunger, lit. desire to eat, desiderative of *edere*, pp. *esus*, eat, = E. *eat:* see *eat.*] **I.** *a.* Inclined to eat; hungry. [Rare.]

The severest exaction surely ever invented upon the self-denial of poor human nature . . . is to expect a gentleman to give a treat without partaking of it; to sit *esurient* at his own table, and commend the flavour of his venison upon the absurd strength of his never touching it himself.
Lamb, Elia, p. 427.

II.† *n.* One who is hungry or greedy.

Sure it is that he was a most dangerous and seditious person, a politic pulpit driver of independency, an insatiable *esurient* after riches and what not, to raise a family, and to heap up wealth.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

esurine† (es'ụ̄-rin), *a.* and *n.* [Improp. < L. *esurire*, be hungry (see *esurient*); in the adj. use with ref. to *edere*, eat.] **I.** *a.* Eating; corroding; corrosive.

Over-much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid.
Wiseman.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a drug which stimulates the appetite or causes hunger.

et, *prep.* A dialectal variant of *at.*

-et^1. [ME. *-et*, < OF. *-et*, m., *-ete*, f., mod. F. *-et, -ette* = Sp. *-eto, -eta* = It. *-etto, -etta*, a dim. suffix; cf. *-ette*, and *-ot, -otte*. E. *-et* represents both F. *-et*, m., and *-ette*, f.; later words from F. *-ette* retain that ending in E. Cf. *-let*. In some words *-et* is of AS. origin: see def.] A suffix of French or other Romance origin, properly diminutive in force, as in *billet*^{1}, *billet*^{2}, *bullet, fillet, hatchet, islet, jacket, locket, mallet, pallet, pullet, ticket*, etc. In most words of this sort the diminutive force is but slightly or not at all felt in English, and it is no longer used as an English formative, except as in *-let*. In *summit* this diminutive suffix appears as *-it*. In some words, as *gannet, hornet*, perhaps *linnet*, etc., *-et* is of Anglo-Saxon origin.

-et^2. [See *-ate*^{1}, *-ad*^{1}.] A suffix of Latin origin, another form of *-ate, -ad*, as in *ballet, sallet, sonnet*, etc. Compare the doublets *ballad, salad, sonata.*

eta (ē'- or ā'tạ̈), *n.* [Gr. ἦτα, orig. the name of the aspirate, < Phen. (Heb.) *hēth*. See *H.*] The seventh letter of the Greek alphabet, written H or η.

etaac, *n.* Same as *blauwbok*, 1.

etacism (ā'tạ̈-sizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἦτα (as pronounced ā'tạ̈) + *-c-ism*. Cf. *iotacism, rhotacism, lambdacism*, etc.] The Erasmian pronunciation of ancient Greek, characterized by giving the letter η its ancient sound of *a* in *mate* or *ey* in *they:* opposed to *iotacism*, the Reuchlinian and modern Greek method, which gives to η and to some other vowels and some diphthongs the sound of *e* in *be* or *i* in *machine.*

etacist (ā'tạ̈-sist), *n.* [As *etac-ism* + *-ist.*] One who practises or upholds etacism.

étagère (ā-ta-zhãr'), *n.* [F., < *étager*, place in rows one above another, < *étage*, a stage: see *stage.*] An ornamental piece of furniture consisting essentially of a set of open shelves intended for holding small ornamental objects.

et al. A common abbreviation of Latin *et alii* (masculine) or *et aliæ* (feminine), 'and others': used in legal captions: as, Smith, Brown, Jones, *et al.*

Etamin (et'ạ-min), *n.* [Ar. *ras-el-tannin*, the dragon's head.] A star of the second magnitude above the head of the Dragon; γ Draconis. It is the zenith-star of the Greenwich observatory, where it has always been used for determinations of aberration.

etamine (et'ạ-min), *n.* [< F. *étamine*, OF. *estamine*, bolting-cloth: see *estamin, tamin, tammy, stamin.*] A textile fabric; a kind of bunting. See *tamin.*

Cream-colored *etamines* with close canvas ground. . . . Then there are cotton *etamines.*
Philadelphia Times, March 21, 1886.

etape (e-tap'), *n.* [F. *étape:* see *staple.*] 1. A public store-house for goods; a staple-town. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—2. An allowance of provisions and forage for soldiers during the time of their march through a country to or from winter quarters. *Bailey*, 1727.—3. In Russia, a prison-like building with a stockaded yard, used to confine and shelter at night parties of exiles proceeding under guard from one place to another.

Our convict party spent Tuesday night in the first regular *étape* at Khaldeyeva. . . . Half the prisoners slept on the floor under the nares [sleeping-platforms] and in the corridors. . . . The sleeping-platforms and the walls of every Siberian *étape* bear countless inscriptions, left there by the exiles of one party for the information . . . of their comrades in the next.
Kennan, The Century, XXXVII. 43.

etapier†, *n.* [F. *étapier*, < *étape:* see *etape*. Cf. *stapler.*] One who contracts to furnish troops with provisions and forage in their march through a country. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

état-major (ā-tä'ma-zhôr'), *n.* [F.] *Milit.*, the staff of an army or a regiment. See *staff.*

etc. A common abbreviation of *etcetera.*

et cetera, etcetera (et-set'ẹ-rạ̈). [L.: *et*, and; *cetera*, neut. pl. of *ceterus*, fem. *cetera*, neut. *ceterum*, other, another, rare in sing., usually pl. *ceteri, ceteræ, cetera*, the others, the other things, the rest, the remainder (the L. spelling *cētera*, etc., is preferred, but *cætera* is in good use); prob. < **ci-*, *qui-*, pronominal stem in *quis*, any one, etc., + *-terus*, compar. suffix, as in *alter*, other. See *alter, other*, etc. In E. also written *etcætera, et cætera;* also abbr. *etc., &c.*, formerly *&c.*, the character &, &, being a ligature of *et.*] And others; and so forth; and so on: generally used when a number of individuals of a class have been specified, to indicate that more of the same sort might have been mentioned, but for shortness are omitted: as, stimulants comprise brandy, rum, whisky, wine, beer, *etcetera*. [It is sometimes used as an English noun, with plural *etceteras.*]

Come we to full points here, and are *etceteras* nothing?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

And is indeed the selfsame case
With theirs that swore *et cæteras.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 650.

I have by me an elaborate treatise on the aposiopesis called an *et cætera.*
Addison, Tatler, No. 133.

I called the pangs of disappointed love
And all the sad *etcetera* of the wrong,
To help him to his grave.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

An oath imposed on the clergy by the Anglican bishops in 1640, "binding them to attempt no alteration in the government of the Church by bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c."
Hallam, Const. Hist., ix.

etch^1 (ech), *v.* [< D. *etsen*, etch, = Dan. *ætse* = Sw. *etsa*, < G. *ätzen*, feed, bait, corrode, etch, < MHG. *etzen*, OHG. *ezzen*, give to eat, lit. cause to eat, caus. of *ezan* = E. *eat:* see *eat.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut or bite with an acid or mordant; specifically, to engrave by the use of a mordant: as, to *etch* a design on a copperplate: applied in the fine arts either to a design or to the plate upon which it is made. See *etching.*

I have very seldom seen lovelier cuts made by the help of the best tempered and best handled gravers than I have seen made on plates *etched*, some by a French and others by an English artificer.
Boyle, Works, III. 459.

It was found to liberate iodine from potassium iodide, attack mercury, and *etch* glass.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 317.

2. To sketch; delineate.—**To etch with the dry-point**, to draw in free-hand upon bare copper with a sharp tool ground to a cutting edge.

II. *intrans.* To practise etching.

etch^2 (ech), *n.* A contracted form of *eddish.*

Lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

etch^3 (ech), *v. t.* [< ME. *echen*, var. of *eken*, eke: see *eke.*] A dialectal or obsolete variant of *eke.*

Where the lion's skin is too short, we must *etch* it out with the fox's case.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, v.

It is, not without all reason, supposed that there are many such empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems, where their understandings could not furnish them with conceptions from things.
Locke.

etcher (ech'ėr), *n.* One who etches; one whose profession is etching.

etch-grain (ech'grān), *n.* A crop sown in spring after plowing the stubble. [Prov. Eng.] See *eddish*, 2.

etching (ech'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *etch*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A process of engraving in which the lines are produced by the action of an acid or mordant instead of by a burin. A plate (usually of copper, but sometimes of glass, stone, etc., according to the use to which it is to be put, or the effect sought to be produced) is covered with a ground made of asphaltum, wax, and pitch, which is evenly blackened with the smoke of wax tapers. (See *etching-ground.*) On this ground the design is drawn with a steel point or needle, as with a pencil on paper (care being taken not to cut the metal), the point leaving the metal exposed where it passes. The plate is then submerged in a bath of dilute acid, which bites in those parts of the surface exposed by the drawn lines, while the remainder of the surface is protected from its action by the wax coating. Furrows are thus formed which, when the plate has been cleaned and charged with ink, will, if impressed upon a piece of moist paper, print an impression of the design. When blackened, the plate may be plunged into cold water to give its surface a polish. For copperplates to be used in printing, the mordant commonly used is nitric acid, but in its place some modern etchers employ a so-called "Dutch mordant," made of muriatic acid and chlorate of potash. When the fainter lines of the design appear to be sufficiently bitten in, the plate is taken from the bath and, after being carefully washed in cold water these lines are stopped out with a paint-brush charged with a varnish made of asphaltum and turpentine, so that they will be protected from the acid when the plate is replaced in it. This process is repeated from time to time until the strongest lines in the design have been sufficiently bitten in, after which the remaining ground is washed off with spirits of turpentine, and the plate is ready to be inked. Artists who etch from nature while the plate is in the acid bath proceed inversely—that is, they begin by biting in the stronger lines, and end with the fainter; but in either case, whether the latter are stopped out or last put in, they are subjected to a smaller degree of acid action. If the first impressions are imperfect, the plate can be retouched with the dry-point, or rebitten after a fresh ground has been laid on with a roller. The tools used in etching comprise needles, gravers or burins of different shapes, scrapers, burnishers, oil-rubbers, dabbers, camel's-hair brushes, etc. A surface of porcelain may be etched and bitten, and the sunken lines then filled with a metallic pigment which on refiring can be burned into the ware and covered with glaze.

Some plates were sent abroad about the year 1530, eaten with aqua fortis after Parmesano; and *etching* with corrosive waters began by some to be attempted with laudable success.
Evelyn, Sculpture.

2. An impression taken from an etched plate.—3. A line etched, or appearing as if etched. [Rare.]

Never is my imagination so busy as in framing his responses from the *etchings* of his countenance.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 32.

Calligraphic etching, a process consisting in drawing with a pen dipped in common ink on a well-cleaned copperplate. When the ink is dry the plate is covered with a thin etching-ground, and afterward smoked. It is then left for a quarter of an hour in a bath of cold water, which softens the ink, so that when on removal from the bath the surface is gently rubbed with a piece of flannel, the ink and the varnish over it will come away together, leaving the design clearly traced in bright lines on the copper, to be bitten in as usual.—**Etching-embroidery**, a kind of fancy-work done with black silk and with water-color, such as sepia and India ink, upon a light silk ground, in imitation of prints from engravings and etchings. It was very much in fashion during the early part of the nineteenth century.—**Etching figure.** See *figure.*—**Painter's etching**, a phrase used to designate an etching which in first conception, composition, delineation, and mechanical execution is entirely the work of one artist, as opposed to an etching executed after a design or picture by another artist.—**Soft-ground etching**, also called *gravure en manière de crayon*, an etching executed by covering a plate with a ground made of equal parts of the ordinary etching-ground and tallow, or, in summer, of two thirds of the first and one third of the second, melted together, which, when cooled, is rolled into balls wrapped in silk. After laying the ground and smoking it lightly, a piece of thin paper with a grain is laid upon it, on which a design is drawn with a lead-pencil. As the varnish attaches itself to the paper in proportion to the pressure of the hand, when the paper is lifted the lines traced by the pencil are exposed upon the plate, and when bitten in will yield a facsimile impression of the design.

etching-ground (ech′ing-ground), *n.* The varnish or coating used in etching to protect the surface of the metal plate from the action of the mordant. An ordinary ground is made of 2 ounces of natural or Egyptian asphaltum, 1½ ounces of virgin wax, and 1 ounce of Burgundy pitch. These ingredients are melted over a slow fire, thoroughly compounded, and, while still pliant, rolled into balls for use. A transparent ground for retouching is made of 5 parts of white wax, to which, when melted, 8 parts of gum mastic in powder have been added; or of 1 ounce of resin and 2 ounces of wax, set to simmer over a fire in a glazed pipkin; or of turpentine varnish with a small quantity of oxid of bismuth.

etching-needle (ech′ing-nē″dl), *n.* A sharp instrument of steel for tracing outlines, etc., on plates to be etched. Needles for use in etching proper are sharpened perfectly round and are of several degrees of fineness; those used in etching with the dry-point are sharpened on a flat hone but not strapped, so as to produce a cutting angle on one side of the point.

etching-point (ech′ing-point), *n.* A steel or diamond point employed in etching; an etching-needle.

eteopolymorphism (et″ẹ-ọ-pol-i-môr′fizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἐτεός, true, + E. *polymorphism.*] True polymorphism. [Rare.]

eteostic (et-ẹ-os′tik), *n.* [With last syllable accom. as in *acrostic*, q. v.; prop. **eteostich*, < Gr. ἔτος (ἐτεο-), a year, + στίχος, a line, a verse.] A chronogrammatical composition; a phrase or piece the numeral letters in which form a date; a chronogram.

eterio, *n.* See *hetærio.*

eterminable† (ẹ-tėr′mi-nạ-bl), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + E. *terminable.* Cf. *interminable.*] Without end; interminable. *Skelton.*

etern, eterne (ẹ-tėrn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eterne*, < OF. *eterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *eterno*, < L. *æternus*, everlasting, eternal, contr. of **æviternus*, (with suffix *-turnus*) < *ævum*, older *ævom*, an age, eternity, = Gr. *αἰών* (**αἰϝών*), an age (> *æon, eon*): see *age, ay*¹, *eon.*] **I.** *a.* Eternal; perpetual; everlasting. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now be welle ware that thou have not misdrawe
Hire tendir ȝougthe fro God that is *eterne.*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Ant., 134, fol. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

But in them nature's copy 's not *eterne.*
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

O thou *Eterne* by whom all beings move!
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

A library . . . full of what Lamb calls "Great Nature's Stereotypes," the *eterne* copies that never can grow stale or unproductive. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 8.

II. *n.* Eternity. *Chaucer.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

etern†, **eterne**†, *v. t.* [< *etern*, *a.* Cf. *eternish.*] To make eternal or immortal.

O Idiot's shame, and Envy of the Learned!
O Verse [Psalms of David] right-worthy to be ay *eterned!*
O richest Arras, artificiall wrought
With liveliest Colours of Conceipt-full Thought!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

eternal (ẹ-tėr′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eternal, eternall* (with the simple form *eterne*: see *etern*), < OF. *eternel*, F. *éternel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *eternal* = It. *eternale*, < LL. *æternalis*, < L. *æternus*, everlasting, eternal: see *etern.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing without beginning or end of existence; existing throughout all time.

To know whether there is any real being whose duration has been *eternal.* *Locke.*

2. Having a beginning but no end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; imperishable: as, *eternal* fame.

He there does now enjoy *eternall* rest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 40.

Thus did this holy ordinance which God had instituted for the refreshing of their bodies, the instruction of their soules, and as a type of *æternal* happiness, vanish into a smoky superstition amongst them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 123.

3. In a special metaphysical use, existing outside of all relations of time; independent of all time-conditions; not temporal.

For there were no days and nights and months and years before the heaven was created, but when he created the heaven he created them also. All these are the parts of time and the past and future are created species of time, which we unconsciously but wrongly transfer to the *eternal* essence; for we say indeed that he was, he is, he will be, but the truth is that "he is" alone truly expresses him, and that "was" and "will be" are only to be spoken of generation in time.
Plato, Timæus (trans. by Jowett), § 38.

4. By hyperbole, having no recognized or perceived end of existence; indefinite in duration; perpetual; ceaseless; continued without intermission.

Thenceforth *eternall* union shall be made
Betweene the nations different afore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 49.

The summer is here *eternal*, caus'd by the natural and adventitious heate of the earth, warm'd through the subterranean fires. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

The sound the water made,
A sweet *eternal* murmur, still the same.
Bryant, Sella.

Eternal generation, in *theol.*, the communication of the divine essence from God the Father to God the Son. The Catholic, orthodox, or Trinitarian doctrine is that God the Son, being truly God equally with God the Father, is existent from all eternity to all eternity, and that accordingly God has always existed as Father and as Son, so that the divine act of generation is itself eternal, that is, never had a beginning and can never have an end. This doctrine is opposed to the Arian teaching that "there was [a time] when he [the Son] was not," and that "before being begotten he was not." As involving paternity and filiation, the act by which the Son proceeds from the Father is distinctively called *begetting* or *generation*, while that by which the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father (according to John xv. 26 and the terminology of the Eastern Church), or from the Father and the Son (in the language of Western theology), is called *procession* simply, or distinctively *spiration.* =**Syn.** *Eternal, Everlasting, Immortal, Perpetual*; interminable, perennial, imperishable. *Eternal* primarily means without beginning or end, but secondarily without end; *everlasting* properly means lasting from the present to an endless future. Both *eternal* and *everlasting* are peculiarly associated with the divine being or function. *Immortal* applies to that which cannot or will not die: as, "*immortal* hate," *Milton*, P. L., i. 104; "married to *immortal* verse," *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 137. It is sometimes applied to God (1 Tim. i. 17). *Perpetual* points to the future, and applies especially to that which is established: as, a *perpetual* covenant, desolation, feud. It is freely applied to anything that lasts indefinitely. All the four words are often used by hyperbole for that which has long duration. See *incessant.*

What can it then avail, though yet we feel
Strength undiminish'd, or *eternal* being,
To undergo *eternal* punishment?
Milton, P. L., i. 155.

Those summer seas, quiet as lakes, and basking in *everlasting* sunshine. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

Some, for renown, on scraps of learning dote,
And think they grow *immortal* as they quote.
Young, Love of Fame, i. 89.

Their time seems to have been consumed in a *perpetual* struggle with the sea, which they had not yet learned to confine with dykes and embankments.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 51.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is everlasting. [Rare.]

All godlike passion for *eternals* quench'd. *Young.*

2. Eternity. [Rare.]

Since *eternal* is at hand,
To swallow time's ambitions,
. . . what avail
High titles, high descent, attainments high,
If unattain'd our highest?
Young, Night Thoughts, viii. 34.

The Eternal, God.

The law whereby *the Eternal* himself doth work.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

His trust was with *the Eternal* to be deem'd
Equal in strength, and rather than be less
Cared not to be at all. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 46.

eternalist (ẹ-tėr′nạl-ist), *n.* [< *eternal* + *-ist.*] One who holds that matter or the world has existed from eternity.

I would ask *eternalists* what mark is there that they could expect or desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? *Bp. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

eternality (ẹ-tėr-nal′ị-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *eternalitie, eternalitee*; = It. *eternalità*; as *eternal* + *-ity.*] The condition or quality of being eternal; eternalness.

The great goodness of God . . . dyd, in the fayth of the sayd Mediatour, remytte and forgeue theim the *eternalitie* of the payne dew unto theyr offence.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1292.

For thus he speaketh unto Moses, I am that I am; signifying an *eternalitee*, and a nature that cannot chaunge.
J. Udall, On John ix.

eternalize (ẹ-tėr′nạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eternalized*, ppr. *eternalizing.* [< *eternal* + *-ize.*] To make eternal; give endless existence to; eternize. [Rare.]

We do not *eternalize* memory by making it inherent in them [atoms]. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 96.

eternally (ẹ-tėr′nạl-i), *adv.* **1.** Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only; with reference to or throughout eternity.

That which is morally good . . . must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so. *South*, Sermon.

Both body and soul live *eternally* in unspeakable bliss.
Sharp, Works, I. xii.

2. Perpetually; incessantly; at all times.

Where western gales *eternally* reside.
Addison, Letter from Italy, l. 65.

Eternally in pursuit of happiness, which keeps *eternally* before us. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 95.

The sea
Sighed further off *eternally*,
As human sorrow sighs in sleep.
D. G. Rossetti, Ave.

eternalness (ẹ-tėr′nạl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being eternal.

eterne. See *etern.*

eternify† (ẹ-tėr′ni-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *æternus*, eternal, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] To make eternal or everlasting; eternize.

True Fame, the trumpeter of heau'n, that doth desire inflame
To glorious deeds, and by her power *eternifies* the name.
Mir. for Mags., p. 559.

This said, her winged shoes to her feet she tied,
Formed all of gold, and all *eternified.* *Chapman.*

eternisation, eternise. See *eternization, eternize.*

eternish† (ẹ-tėr′nish), *v. t.* [< *etern* + *-ish*².] To make eternal or immortal.

If this order had not bene in our predecessors, . . . they had neuer bene *eternished* for wise men.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 126.

eternity (ẹ-tėr′nị-ti), *n.*; pl. *eternities* (-tiz). [< ME. *eternite, eternytee*, < OF. *eternite*, F. *éternité* = Pr. *eternitat* = Sp. *eternidad* = Pg. *eternidade* = It. *eternità*, < L. *æternita(t-)s*, eternity, < *æternus*, eternal: see *etern.*] **1.** The condition or quality of being eternal. (*a*) Infinite duration or continuance, or existence without beginning or end.

Democritus . . . expressly asserts the *eternity* of matter, but denies the *eternity* of the world.
Bacon, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

By being able to repeat the idea of any length of duration we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity.*
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 5.

(*b*) The state of things in which the flow of time has ceased.

There time, like fire, having destroyed whatever it could prey on, shall, at last, die itself, and shall go out into *eternity.* *Boyle*, Seraphic Love.

(*c*) Existence outside of the relations of time.

Some years ago I ventured to make an apology for the popular conception of *eternity*, as being endless time, in opposition to the ordinary metaphysical doctrine that *eternity* is timelessness. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 601.

2. The state or condition of existence preceding life, or subsequent to death.

Sho myght be assumpt, I pray thyn excellence,
Vnto thi troone, and so to be commende,
In bodye and saule euer withoutyn ende
With the to reyne in thyne *eternyte.*
York Plays, p. 515.

At death we enter on *eternity.* *Dwight.*

The narrow isthmus 'twixt two boundless seas,
The past, the future, two *eternities!*
Moore, Veiled Prophet.

3. Indefinite duration of time or vast extent of space; anything that seems endless; endless round: as, an *eternity* of suspense; the great desert with its *eternity* of sand.

Thus maketh thai of thaire fertilitee
In helping nature a feire *eternytee.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

Call this *eternity* which is to-day,
Nor dream that this our love can pass away.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 238.

Small matters acting constantly in the *eternities*, or in the vast tracts of space and periods of time, produce great effects. *The Century*, Feb., 1884.

eternization (ẹ-tėr-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *eternize* + *-ation.*] The act of eternizing; the act of rendering immortal or enduringly famous. Also spelled *eternisation.* *Imp. Dict.*

eternize (ẹ-tėr′nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eternized*, ppr. *eternizing.* [< OF. *eterniser*, F. *éterniser* (= Sp. Pg. *eternizar*), < *eterne*, L. *æternus*, eternal: see *etern* and *-ize.*] **1.** To make eternal, everlasting, or endless.

Where is the fame
Which the vainglorious mighty of the earth
Seek to *eternize!* *Shelley*, Queen Mab, iii.

2. To prolong the existence or duration of indefinitely; perpetuate.

With two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with happiness,
And immortality; that fondly lost,
This other served but to *eternize* woe.
Milton, P. L., xi. 60.

3. To make forever famous; immortalize: as, to *eternize* the exploits of heroes.

Julius Cæsar was noe less diligent to *eternize* his name be the pen then be the suord.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 2.

The Queen Philippa . . . added one thing more to the *eternising* of her husband's and son's famous and renowned valours. *Eng. Stratagem* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 608).

My verse your vertues rare shall *eternize.*
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxv.

Also spelled *eternise.*

eternness† (ẹ-tėrn′nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *eternesse*; < *etern* + *-ness.*] The quality of being eternal. *Nares.*

> Corruption and *eternesse* at one time,
> And in one subject, let together, loosse?
> *Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy.

etesian (ẹ-tē'zian), *a.* [= F. *étésiens*, pl., = Sp. Pg. It. *etesio* (It. more common *etesie*, pl.), < L. *etesius*, < Gr. ἐτήσιος, lasting a year, recurring yearly, annual, < ἔτος, a year, orig. Ϝέτος = L. *vetus*, old: see *veteran*.] Recurring every year; occurring at stated times of the year; periodical. The term was especially applied by Greek and Roman writers to the winds which blow from the north during the summer months, with great regularity and accompanied by a clear sky, over the Mediterranean, especially in its eastern portion. The etesian wind is the trade-wind abnormally prolonged toward the north by the peculiar climatic influences of the Sahara.

> And he who rules the raging wind,
> To thee, O sacred ship, be kind;
> And gentle breezes fill thy sails,
> Supplying soft *Etesian* gales.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Horace's Odes, i. 3.

étêté (F. pron. ā-tā-tā'), *a.* [F., < *é-* priv. + *tête*, head: see *tête*.] In *her.*, headless: applied to a beast or bird used as a bearing. Such a bearing is usually represented with the neck erased, as if the head had been torn off violently.

eth (eth or eᴛʜ), *n.* [< *e*, the usual assistant vowel in letter-names, as in *es*, *em*, etc., + *th*, representing AS. đ: see *th*.] A name of the Anglo-Saxon character đ or ð, used to distinguish it from the other character for *th*, namely þ, called *thorn*. See *thorn* and *th*.

-eth¹. [See *-th*¹.] A suffix now merged in *-th*¹, of which it is one of the forms. See *-th*¹.

-eth². [See *-th*².] The form of *-th*, the ordinal suffix, after a vowel, as in *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, etc. See *-th*².

-eth³. [ME. *-eth*, < AS. *-eth*, *-ath*, etc. See *-th*³ and *-es*³, *-s*³.] The older form of the suffix of the third person singular present indicative of verbs, as in *singeth*, *hopeth*, etc. See *-th*³ and *-es*³, *-s*³.

ethal (ē'thal), *n.* [< *eth*(*er*) + *al*(*cohol*).] Cetyl alcohol ($C_{16}H_{33}OH$), a substance separated from spermaceti by Chevreul, and named by him. It is a solid, fusible at nearly the same point as spermaceti, and on cooling crystallizes in plates. It is susceptible of union with various bases, with which it forms salts or soaps.

ethaldehyde (ẹ-thal'dẹ-hīd), *n.* [< *eth*(*er*) + *aldehyde*.] An oxidation product of alcohol (CH_3CHO). It is a mobile inflammable liquid having a pungent odor, used in the arts as a solvent and reducing agent. Also called *acetic aldehyde* or *acetaldehyde*.

ethe†, *a.* and *adv.* See *eath*.

ethel¹ (eth'el), *n.* [AS. *ēthel*, inheritance, property, home: see *allodium*, *udal*.] In Anglo-Saxon times, the domain or allotment of an individual.

> Whatever land a man could call his own, whether it was the house and enclosure of the free Townsman or the domain of the king or great man, was his *ethel* or alod.
> *K. E. Digby*, Hist. Law of Real Prop., p. 11.

> The land held in full ownership might be either an *ethel*, an inherited or otherwise acquired portion of original allotment, or an estate created by legal process out of the public land. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 36.

ethel²† (eth'el), *a.* See *athel*².

etheling, *n.* See *atheling*.

ethene (ē'thēn), *n.* [< *eth*(*er*) + *-ene*.] Same as *ethylene*.

Etheostoma (ē-thẹ-os'tọ-mạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), provided by the orig. namer with a def. ('having different mouths') which shows that he was attempting to form **Heterostoma* (Gr. ἕτερος, other, different), but accepted by zoölogists in the orig. form and provided with another etymology, namely, irreg. < Gr. ἠθεῖν, sift, strain, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of small American fresh-water fishes, typical of a subfamily *Etheostominæ* and family *Etheostomidæ*. They are known as *darters*. See *darter*.

Etheostomatinæ (ē-thẹ-os"tọ-ma-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Etheostoma*(*t-*) + *-inæ*.] Same as *Etheostominæ*.

etheostomatine (ē"thẹ-ọ-stō'ma-tin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Etheostominæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Etheostomatinæ* or *Etheostominæ*.

etheostome (ē'thẹ-ọ-stōm), *n.* A percoid fish of the subfamily *Etheostominæ*.

etheostomid (ē-thẹ-os'tọ-mid), *n.* One of the *Etheostomidæ*.

Etheostomidæ (ē"thẹ-ọ-stō'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Etheostoma* + *-idæ*.] The darters as a family of percoid fishes.

Etheostominæ (ē-thẹ-os-tọ-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Etheostoma* + *-inæ*.] The darters as a subfamily of *Percidæ*. They have 6 branchiostegal rays, obsolete pseudobranchiæ, and generally an unarmed preoperculum. There are about 70 species. Also *Etheostomatinæ*. See cut under *darter*.

etheostomoid (ē-thẹ-os'tọ-moid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Etheostomoidæ* or *Etheostomidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Etheostomoidæ* or *Etheostomidæ*. *L. Agassiz.*

Etheostomoidæ (ē-thẹ-os-tọ-moi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Etheostomidæ* or *Etheostominæ*. *L. Agassiz.*

ether¹ (ē'thėr), *n.* [Also *æther*; = F. *éther* = Pr. *ether* = Sp. *eter* = Pg. *ether* = It. *etere* = D. *ether* = G. *äther* = Dan. *æther* = Sw. *eter*, < L. *æther*, < Gr. αἰθήρ, the upper, purer air (opposed to ἀήρ, the lower air), hence heaven, the abode of the gods; also the blue sky (cf. αἴθρα, αἴθρη, the clear sky, fair weather), < αἴθειν, kindle, burn, glow: see *estive*¹, *estival*.] **1.** The upper air; the blue heavens. It was supposed by Aristotle to extend from the fixed stars down to the moon.

> There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow,
> Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
> *Dryden.*

> It lies in Heaven, across the flood
> Of *ether*. *D. G. Rossetti*, Blessed Damozel.

2. In *astron.* and *physics*, a hypothetical medium of extreme tenuity and elasticity supposed to be diffused throughout all space (as well as among the molecules of which solid bodies are composed), and to be the medium of the transmission of light and heat. See the extract.

> The phenomena of Light are best explained as those of undulations; but undulations, even in the most extensive use of the term, as signifying any periodic motion or condition whose periodicity obeys the laws of wave motion, must be propagated through some medium. Heat, while passing through space, presents exactly the same undulatory character, and requires a medium for its propagation. Electrical attraction and repulsion are explained in far the most satisfactory way by considering them as due to local stresses in such a medium. Current electricity seems due to a throb or series of throbs in such a medium, when released from stress. Magnetic phenomena seem due to local whirlpools, set up in such a medium. . . . We are led to infer, therefore, that there is such a medium, which we call the Luminiferous *Ether*, or simply the *Ether*; that it can convey energy; that it can present it at any instant, partly in the form of kinetic, partly in that of potential energy; that it is therefore capable of displacement and of tension; and that it must have rigidity and elasticity. Calculation leads us to infer that its density is (Clerk Maxwell) $\frac{936}{1000000000000000000000}$ that of water, or equal to that of our atmosphere at a height of about 210 miles, a density vastly greater than that of the same atmosphere in the interstellar spaces, and that its rigidity is about $\frac{1}{1000000000}$ that of steel; hence, that it is easily displaceable by a moving mass, that it is not discontinuous or granular, and hence that as a whole it may be compared to an impalpable and all pervading jelly through which Light and Heat waves are constantly throbbing, which is constantly being set in local strains and released from them, and being whirled in local vortices, thus producing the various phenomena of Electricity and Magnetism, and through which the particles of ordinary matter move freely, encountering but little retardation, if any, for its elasticity, as it closes up behind each moving particle, is approximately perfect.
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 208.

3. In *chem.*: (*a*) One of a class of organic bodies divided into two groups: (1) *Simple ethers*, consisting of two basic hydrocarbon radicals united by oxygen, and corresponding in constitution to the metallic oxids, as CH_3OCH_3, methyl ether, or methyl oxid, analogous to AgOAg, silver oxid. (2) *Compound ethers*, consisting of one or more basic or alcohol radicals and one or more acid hydrocarbon radicals united by oxygen, and corresponding to salts of the metals, as $CH_3COO\,C_2H_5$, ethyl acetate, or acetic ether, corresponding to CH_3COONa, sodium acetate. Also called *esters*. (*b*) Specifically, ethyl oxid or ethyl ether $(C_2H_5)_2O$, also called, but improperly, *sulphuric ether*, because prepared from a mixture of sulphuric acid and alcohol. Ether is a light, mobile, colorless liquid having a characteristic refreshing odor and burning taste. It is highly volatile and inflammable. It is chiefly used as an anesthetic agent, by inhalation. The ordinary ether of the United States Pharmacopœia consists of 74 per cent., and the stronger (ether fortior) of 94 per cent., of ethyl oxid.—**Acetic ethers.** See *acetic*.—**Benzoic, butyric, chloric, formic,** etc., **ether.** See the adjectives.—**Ether-engine.** See *engine*.—**Gelatinized ether,** in *med.*, ether shaken with white of eggs until it forms an opaline jelly. *U. S. Dispensatory.*—**Hydrochloric ether.** Same as *chloric ether* (which see, under *chloric*).—**Methylic ether,** $(CH_3)_2O$, methyl oxid, a colorless agreeable-smelling gas.

ether²†, *a.*, *pron.*, and *conj.* An obsolete form of *either*.

ether³, *n.* and *v.* A dialectal variant of *edder*¹.

ether⁴, *n.* A dialectal form of *adder*¹.

ethereal (ẹ-thē'rẹ-ạl), *a.* [Prop., as formerly, *etherial*, formerly also *æthereal*; < L. *ætherius*, < Gr. αἰθέριος, high in air, heavenly, ethereal, < αἰθήρ (αἰθερ-), ether: see *ether*¹.] **1.** Formed of or containing or filled with ether (sense 1); hence, relating or belonging to the heavens or heaven; heavenly; celestial; spiritual: as, *ethereal* space; *ethereal* regions.

> Nor would I, as thou dost ambitiously aspire
> To thrust thy forked top into th' *etherial* fire.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vii.

> Go, heavenly guest, *ethereal* messenger,
> Sent from whose Sovran Goodness I adore!
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 646.

> Those *æthereal* fires shall then be scattered and dispersed throughout the Universe, so that the Earth and all the works that are therein shall be turned into one funeral Pile. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xi.

2. Figuratively, having the characteristics of ether or air; light, intangible, etc.

> A lady . . . with . . . an *ethereal* lightness that made you look at her beautifully slippered feet, to see whether she trod on the dust or floated in the air.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

3. Existing in the air; resembling air; looking blue like the sky; aërial: as, "*ethereal* mountains," *Thomson*.—**4.** In *physics*, of, pertaining to, or having the constitution of ether (sense 2).

> It has been supposed for a long time that light consists of waves transmitted through an extremely thin *ethereal* jelly that pervades all space.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 85.

5. In *chem.*, of or pertaining to an ether or to ether: as, "*ethereal* liquids," *Gregory*.—**Ethereal extract,** an extract made by means of a menstruum containing ether.—**Ethereal medium,** the ether.—**Ethereal oil.** (*a*) The oleum ætherium of the pharmacopœia, a volatile liquid consisting of equal volumes of heavy oil of wine and of stronger ether. Also called *heavy oil of wine*. (*b*) Same as *volatile oil* (which see, under *volatile*). =**Syn. 1.** Airy, aërial, empyreal.

etherealisation, etherealise. See *etherealization*, *etherealize*.

etherealism (ẹ-thē'rẹ-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *ethereal* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being ethereal; ethereality. *Eclectic Rev.*

ethereality (ẹ-thē-rẹ-al'ị-ti), *n.* [< *ethereal* + *-ity*.] The quality or condition of being ethereal; incorporeity; spirituality.

> The ghost, originally conceived as quite substantial, fades into *ethereality*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 115.

> In the Tonga islands, the future life was a privilege of caste; for while the chiefs and higher orders were to pass in divine *ethereality* to the happy land of Bolotu, the lower ranks were believed to be endowed only with souls that died with their bodies.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 19.

etherealization (ẹ-thē"rẹ-ạl-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *etherealize* + *-ation*.] The act or the result of etherealizing, or making ethereal or spiritual. Also spelled *etherealisation*.

> He [Aristotle] conceives the moral element as . . . *etherealization*, spiritualization of the physical, rather than as something purely intellectual. *J. H. Stirling.*

etherealize (ẹ-thē'rē-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etherealized*, ppr. *etherealizing*. [< *ethereal* + *-ize*.] To make ethereal; purify and refine; spiritualize. Also spelled *etherealise*.

> *Etherealized*, moreover, by spiritual communications with the better world. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xi.

ethereally (ẹ-thē'rẹ-ạl-i), *adv.* In an ethereal manner; as or with reference to ether.

> Something [light] intermediate between Spirit and Matter *etherially* bridging the measureless chasm.
> *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 74.

etherealness (ẹ-thē'rẹ-ạl-nes), *n.* [< *ethereal* + *-ness*.] The quality of being ethereal. *Bailey*, 1727.

ethereous (ẹ-thē'rẹ-us), *a.* [Prop. *etherious* (= Sp. *etéreo* = Pg. *ethereo* = It. *etereo*), < L. *ætherius* (not **æthereus*), < Gr. αἰθέριος, of ether, ethereal: see *ethereal*.] Formed of ether; heavenly; ethereal.

> This *ethereous* mould whereon we stand,
> This continent of spacious heaven, adorn'd
> With plant, fruit, flower ambrosial, gems, and gold.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 473.

Etheria, *n.* See *Ætheria*.

etheric (ẹ-ther'ik), *a.* [= F. *éthérique*; as *ether* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the ether.

> The "*etheric* force" of Mr. T. A. Edison was primarily a question of physics, but for its investigation needed and obtained the coöperation of physiologists.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 331.

2. Of or pertaining to or of the nature of the chemical substance known as ether: as, *etheric* oils.

etherical (ẹ-ther'i-kạl), *a.* [< *etheric* + *-al*.] Same as *etheric*.

Etheridæ, *n. pl.* See *Ætheriidæ*.

etherification (ē"thėr-i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *etherify* (see *-fy*) + *-ation*.] The formation of the chemical substance ether.

> Several attempts were made to prepare this compound [ethylic dinitroethylate] by the usual methods of *etherification*, but with only partial success.
> *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 224.

etheriform (ē′thėr-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *æther*, ether, + *forma*, form.] Having the character of ether.

The author believes that the original *etheriform* mass of our solar system condensed to cosmical clouds; the solid particles aggregated forming large rotating bodies like the earth, which continue to enlarge by the addition of cosmical material from without. *Science*, V. 432.

etherify (ē′thėr-i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etherified*, ppr. *etherifying*. [< L. *æther*, ether, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To convert into the chemical substance ether.

Various salts are . . . capable of *etherifying* alcohol, if heated strongly with it under pressure. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 1142.

etherin (ē′thėr-in), *n.* [< *ether*1 + *-in*2.] In *chem.*, a polymeric form of ethylene which separates in transparent, tasteless crystals from heavy oil of wine. Also called *concrete oil of wine*.

ethering (ē′thėr-ing), *n.* and *a.* [< *ether*3 + *-ing*.] **I.** *n.* A flexible rod used in making hedges.

II. *a.* Made of flexible rods.

When you intend to stock a pool with Carp or Tench, make a close *ethering* hedge across the head of the pool, about a yard distance of the dam, and about three feet above the water, which is the best refuge for them I know of, and the only method to preserve pool-fish. Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 200, note.

etherisation, etherise, etc. See *etherization*, etc.

etherism (ē′thėr-izm), *n.* [< *ether*1 + *-ism*.] In *med.*, the aggregate of the phenomena produced by administering ether as an anesthetic.

etherization (ē″thėr-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *etherize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of administering ether as an anesthetic.—2. The state of the system when under the anesthetic influence of ether.—3. In *chem.*, the process of producing ether; etherification.

Also spelled *etherisation*.

etherize (ē′thėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etherized*, ppr. *etherizing*. [= F. *éthériser* = It. *eterizzare*; as *ether*1 + *-ize*.] 1. To convert into the chemical substance ether.—2. To subject to the influence of ether: as, to *etherize* a patient.

And gradually the mind was *etherized* to a like dreamy placidity, till fact and fancy, the substance and the image, floating on the current of reverie, became but as the upper and under halves of one unreal reality. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 139.

Also spelled *etherise*.

etherizer (ē′thėr-ī-zėr), *n.* An apparatus for administering ether. Also spelled *etheriser*.

etherol (ē′thėr-ol), *n.* [< *ether*1 + *-ol*.] In *chem.*, a pale-yellow oily liquid, having an aromatic odor, obtained from heavy oil of wine.

ethic (eth′ik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *éthique* = Sp. *etico* = Pg. *ethico* = It. *etico*, < LL. *ethicus*, moral, ethic, < Gr. *ἠθικός*, of or for morals, moral, expressing character, < *ἦθος*, character, moral nature: see *ethos*. II. *n.* ME. *ethique*, < OF. *ethique*, F. *éthique* = Sp. *etica* = Pg. *ethica* = It. *etica*, < LL. *ethica*, fem. sing., also neut. pl., < Gr. *ἠθική*, fem. sing. also *ἠθικά*, neut. pl. of *ἠθικός*, ethic: see I.] **I.** *a.* Same as *ethical*.

A minority of minds of high calibre and culture, lovers of freedom, moreover, who, though its objective hull be riddled by logic, still find the *ethic* life of their religion unimpaired. *Tyndall*.

II. *n.* Same as *ethics*.

The maxims of *ethic* are hypothetical maxims. *W. K. Clifford*.

[Rare in both uses.]

ethical (eth′i-kal), *a.* [< *ethic* + *-al*.] Relating to morals or the principles of morality; pertaining to right and wrong in the abstract or in conduct; pertaining or relating to ethics.

He [Pope] is the great poet of reason, the first of *ethical* authors in verse. *T. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

In the absence of a social environment *ethical* feelings have no existence. *Mind*, X. 7.

Ethical dative, the dative of a first or second personal pronoun, implying a degree of interest in the person speaking or the person addressed, used colloquially to give a lively or familiar tone to the sentence: thus, *τί σοι μαθήσομαι*, what shall I learn *for you?* quid *mihi* Celsus agit, how is *my* Celsus?

It [sack] ascends *me* into the brain; dries *me* there all the foolish, dull, and crudy vapours which environ it; . . . then the vital commoners and inland petty spirits muster *me* all to their captain, the heart. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Ethical truth, the agreement of what is said with what is really believed; veracity: opposed to *lying*.

ethically (eth′i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the doctrines of morality.

The law-giver has the same need to be *ethically* instructed as the individual man. *Gladstone*, Church and State, ii. § 69.

The principle of non-resistance is not *ethically* true, but only that of non-aggression. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 300.

ethicist (eth′i-sist), *n.* [< *ethic* + *-ist*.] A writer on ethics; one versed in ethical science. *Imp. Dict.*

ethicize (eth′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ethicized*, ppr. *ethicizing*. [< *ethic* + *-ize*.] To render ethical; assign ethical attributes to.

It . . . [the English school] by naturalizing ethics reverses the idealizing process which rather *ethicizes* nature.
J. Martineau, Types of Ethical Theory, quoted in Science, [VI. 136.

ethicoreligious (eth″i-kō-rẹ̄-lij′us), *a.* Touching both ethics or morality and religion.

In its interpretation of Christianity, theosophy does not limit itself to its practical *ethico-religious* import for man, but seeks to apprehend its cosmical meaning, its significance for the universe. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 241.

ethics (eth′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *ethic* (see *-ics*), after Gr. *τὰ ἠθικά*, neut. pl., *ἡ ἠθική*, fem. sing., ethics: see *ethic*.] 1. The science of right conduct and character; the science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation and of the rules which ought to determine conduct in accordance with this obligation; the doctrine of man's duty in respect to himself and the rights of others. Kant distinguishes between pure morals, or the science of the necessary moral laws of a free will, and *ethics* properly so called, which considers those laws as under the influence of sentiments, inclinations, and passions to which all human beings are more or less subject.

This fable seems to contain a little system of morality; so that there is scarce any better invention in all *ethics*. *Bacon*, Fable of Dionysius.

Ethics may either be regarded as an inquiry into the nature of the Good, the intrinsically preferable and desirable, the true end of action, &c.: or as an investigation of the Right, the true rules of conduct, Duty, the Moral Law, &c. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 2.

Professor Birks came nearer a satisfying definition when he said that *Ethics* is the science of ideal humanity—the only objection to it being that it does not necessarily imply self-determination and obligation. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 183.

Ethics, taken in its proper signification, includes two things. On the one hand, it consists of an investigation into the nature and constitution of human character; and, on the other hand, it is concerned with the formulating and enunciating of rules for human conduct. *Mind*, XIII. 89.

2. The whole of the moral sciences; natural jurisprudence. In this application *ethics* includes moral philosophy, international law, public or political law, civil law, and history, profane, civil, and political.

3. A particular system of principles and rules concerning moral obligations and regard for the rights of others, whether true or false; rules of practice in respect to a single class of human actions and duties: as, social *ethics*; medical *ethics*.—**Stoical ethics.** See *stoical*. = **Syn.** 1. *Virtue*, *Manners*, etc. See *morality*.

ethide (eth′id or -īd), *n.* [< *eth*(*yl*) + *-ide*.] In *chem.*, a compound formed by the union of an element or a radical with the monad radical ethyl.

ethine (ē′thin), *n.* [< *eth*(*er*)1 + *-ine*2.] Same as *acetylene*.

ethionic (ē-thi-on′ik), *a.* [< *e*(*thylene*) + Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-ic*.] Relating to the combination of a radical of the ethylene group with a sulphur acid.—**Ethionic acid**, $C_2H_4.H_2S_2O_7$, a dibasic acid (ethylene sulphonic acid), known only in aqueous solution, which forms crystalline but very unstable salts.—**Ethionic anhydrid**, $C_2H_4S_2O_6$, a crystalline compound formed by the action of sulphur trioxid on absolute alcohol. Also called *carbyl sulphate*.

Ethiop (ē′thi-op), *n.* [< L. *Æthiops*, pl. *Æthiopes*, < Gr. *Αἰθίοψ*, pl. *Αἰθίοπες*, an Ethiop, Ethiopian, i. e., an inhabitant of Ethiopia, an indefinite region south of Egypt. The Ethiopians of Homer are mythical; later the term came to imply a negro, a blackamoor, and popular etymology, followed by modern writers, derived the name from *αἴθειν*, burn (or *αἰθός*, burnt), + *ὄψ*, *ὤψ*, eye, face; as if 'the Burnt-Faces' (cf. *αἴθοψ*, fiery-looking, flashing, sparkling, fiery, hot, in LGr. also swart, black, < *αἰθός*, burnt, fiery, + *ὄψ*, face); but the form *Αἰθίοψ* would not result from such composition, and it is probably a corruption of some Egyptian or African original.] 1. An inhabitant of ancient Ethiopia; an Ethiopian.—2. In a wider sense, in both ancient and modern times, an African; a negro.

> Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night
> As a rich jewel in an *Ethiop's* ear.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.

Also spelled *Æthiop*.

Ethiopian (ē-thi-ō′pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also formerly *Æthiopian*; < L. *Æthiopia*, < Gr. *Αἰθιοπία*, Ethiopia: see *Ethiop*.] **I.** *a.* In *geog.*, relating to Ethiopia or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Ethiopia, an ancient region of eastern Africa, south of Egypt, including modern Abyssinia. The dominant race of Ethiopians, also called *Cushites*, were Semitic, and are represented by the modern Abyssinians, who, however, have become much mixed. Ethiopia in a restricted sense denoted a kingdom corresponding partly with Nubia, and also called Meroë.

A man of Ethiopia, an eunuch of great authority under Candace queen of the *Ethiopians*. Acts viii. 27.

2. In an extended sense, an African in general; a negro. See *Ethiop*, 2.

Can the *Ethiopian* change his skin, or the leopard his spots? Jer. xiii. 23.

Also *Æthiopian*.

Ethiopic (ē-thi-op′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Æthiopicus*, < Gr. *Αἰθιοπικός*, pertaining to the Ethiopians or to Ethiopia.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Ethiopia or Abyssinia; Ethiopian.

The alphabet of the early Christian period, which is still used by the Abyssinians for liturgical purposes, is usually called the *Ethiopic*. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 350.

II. *n.* The language of ancient Ethiopia or Abyssinia, a Semitic tongue, most allied to the Himyaritic of southwestern Arabia, and having a Christian literature. Also called *Geëz*.

ethiops, *n.* See *æthiops*.

ethmocranial (eth-mọ̄-krā′ni-al), *a.* [< *ethmo*(*id*) + *cranial*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the rest of the cranium: as, the *ethmocranial* angle (the angle made by the inclination of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone with reference to the basicranial axis).

ethmofrontal (eth-mọ̄-fron′tal), *a.* [< *ethmo*(*id*) + *frontal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and frontal bones: as, the *ethmofrontal* notch.

ethmoid (eth′moid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἠθμοειδής*, like a strainer or sieve (*τὸ ἠθμοειδὲς ὀστοῦν* (Galen), the ethmoid bone), < *ἠθμός*, a strainer, colander, sieve, < *ἤθειν*, *ἠθέειν*, sift, strain.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sieve-like; cribriform: in anatomy specifically applied to a bone of the skull. See II.—2. Specifically, pertaining to the ethmoid: as, the *ethmoid* region of the skull.

II. *n.* A bone of the cranium, situated in the middle line of the skull, in advance of the sphenoid, above the basicranial axis, transmitting the filaments of the olfactory nerve, and constituting the bony skeleton of the organ of smell: so called because, in the human subject and mammalia generally, it has a cribriform plate perforated with numerous holes for the passage of the olfactory nerves. The human ethmoid is comparatively small, of a cubical figure, with its cribriform plate horizontal. It consists of a median perpendicular plate or mesethmoid, and of the horizontal or cribriform plate, from which latter the main body of the bone depends on either side, forming the so-called lateral masses, or ethmoturbinals. The texture of these is extremely light and spongy, full of large cavities connecting with the frontal and sphenoidal sinuses, and lined with mucous membrane, the Schneiderian membrane, upon which the olfactory nerves ramify after leaving the cavity of the cranium through the holes in the cribriform plate. (See cut under *nasal*.) The so-called os planum of the ethmoid is simply the exterior surface of these lateral masses, which contributes to the inner wall of the orbit of the eye. The lateral masses are each partially divided into two, called the superior and middle turbinate bones, or scroll-bones (the inferior turbinate being a different bone), which respectively overlie the corresponding nasal meatuses. (See cut under *mouth*.) The ethmoid is wedged into the ethmofrontal notch of the frontal bone, and also articulates with the vomer, sphenoid, sphenoturbinals, nasals, maxillaries, lacrymals, palatals, and maxilloturbinals. It is developed from three ossific centers, one for the perpendicular plate, and one for each lateral mass. In other animals the ethmoid exhibits a wide range of variation in size, shape, and connections, and below mammals loses much or all of the particular characters it presents in man. (See cut under *Esox*.) It is relatively larger and more complicated in mammals of keen scent, as carnivores and ruminants.

ethmoidal (eth′moi-dal), *a.* [< *ethmoid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid.—**Anterior ethmoidal canal**, a canal formed from a groove on the anterior part of the ethmoidal edge of the orbital plate of the frontal bone by articulation with the ethmoid. It transmits the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels.—**Ethmoidal foramina.** See *foramen*.—**Posterior ethmoidal canal**, a canal formed from a groove on the posterior part of the ethmoidal edge of the orbital plate of the frontal bone by articulation with the ethmoid bone. It transmits the posterior ethmoidal vessels.

ethmolacrymal (eth-mọ̄-lak′ri-mal), *a.* [< *ethmo*(*id*) + *lacrymal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the lacrymal bones: as, the *ethmolacrymal* articulation.

ethmomaxillary (eth-mọ̄-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* [< *ethmo*(*id*) + *maxillary*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the maxillary bones: as, the *ethmomaxillary* suture.

ethmonasal (eth-mọ̄-nā′zal), *a.* [< *ethmo*(*id*) + *nasal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the nasal bones: as, the *ethmonasal* suture.

ethmopalatal (eth-mọ̄-pal′ā-tal), *a.* [< *ethmo*(*id*) + *palatal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the palatal bones: as, the *ethmopalatal* notch.

ethmopresphenoidal (eth-mọ-prē-sfẹ-noi′da̤l), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *presphenoidal.*] Of or pertaining to the ethmoid and to the presphenoid bone: as, the *ethmopresphenoidal* suture. *Huxley.*

ethmose (eth′mōs), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἠθμός, a sieve, + *-ose.*] **I.** *a.* Full of interstices or small openings; ethmoidal; areolar: as, *ethmose* tissue.

II. *n.* In *histol.*, areolar tissue.

Ethmosphæra (eth-mọ-sfē′rä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠθμος, a sieve, + σφαῖρα, sphere.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Ethmosphæridæ. Haeckel*, 1860.

Ethmosphæridæ (eth-mọ-sfē′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ethmosphæra* + *-idæ.*] A family of monocyttarian radiolarians, of the group *Polycystina*, typified by the genus *Ethmosphæra.*

ethmosphenoid (eth-mọ-sfē′noid), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *sphenoid.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and sphenoid bones: as, the *ethmosphenoid* articulation.

ethmoturbinal (eth-mọ-tėr′bi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *turbinal.*] **I.** *a.* Turbinated or scroll-like, as the lateral masses of the ethmoid; pertaining to the ethmoturbinal.

II. *n.* One of the two so-called lateral masses of the ethmoid bone, constituting the greater part of that bone, as distinguished from the perpendicular and cribriform plates; the light cellular or spongy bone of which the ethmoid chiefly consists, known in human anatomy as the *superior* and *middle turbinate* bones, forming most of the inner wall of the orbit of the eye, and nearly filling the nasal fossæ above the inferior meatus of the nose. See cut under *nasal.*

ethmoturbinate (eth-mọ-tėr′bi-nāt), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *turbinate.*] Same as *ethmoturbinal.*

ethmovomerine (eth-mọ-vom′e̤-rin), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *vomerine.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the vomer, or to the ethmoidal and vomerine regions of the skull: specifically applied to a forward expansion of the trabeculæ cranii of an embryo, which forms the foundation of the future mesethmoid and ethmoturbinal bones. See cut under *chondrocranium.*

The *ethmovomerine* cartilages spread over the nasal sacs, roof them in, cover them externally, and send down a partition between them. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 22.

ethnarch (eth′närk), *n.* [< Gr. ἐθνάρχης, < ἔθνος, a nation, people, + ἄρχειν, rule.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a viceroy; a governor of a province.

In lieu thereof, he created him *ethnarch*, and as such permitted him to govern nine years.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 78.

ethnarchy (eth′när-ki), *n.*; pl. *ethnarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. ἐθναρχία, < ἐθνάρχης, an ethnarch: see *ethnarch.*] The government or jurisdiction of an ethnarch.

ethnic (eth′nik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *ethnique*; < F. *ethnique* = Sp. *etnico* = Pg. *ethnico* = It. *etnico*, < L. *ethnicus*, < Gr. ἐθνικός, of or for a nation, national, in eccles. writers gentile, heathen, < ἔθνος, a company, later a people, nation; pl., in eccles. use, τὰ ἔθνη, L. *gentes*, 'the nations,' i. e., the gentiles, the heathen.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to race; peculiar to a race or nation; ethnological.

Between Frenchmen, Spaniards, and northern Italians there is, indeed, a close *ethnic* affinity.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 86.

Unless we are sure that an *ethnic* title is one which a race gives itself, we can draw no conclusion from its etymology. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, ii. 226.

2. Pertaining to the gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity; heathen; pagan: opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian.*

This man beginning at length to loath and mislike the *ethnik* religion, and the multitude of false gods, applyed his minde vnto the religion of Christ.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 222.

"What means," quoth he, "this Devil's procession
With men of orthodox profession?
'Tis *ethnique* and idolatrous,
From heathenism deriv'd to us."
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 761.

Those are ancient *ethnic* revels,
Of a faith long since forsaken. *Longfellow.*

II. *n.* A heathen; a gentile; a pagan.

No certain species, sure; a kind of mule
That's half an *ethnic*, half a Christian!
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

The people of God redeem'd, and wash'd with Christs blood, and dignify'd with so many glorious titles of Saints, and sons in the Gospel, are now no better reputed then impure *ethnicks*, and lay dogs.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

ethnical (eth′ni-ka̤l), *a.* [< *ethnic* + *-al.*] Same as *ethnic.*

The High Priest . . . went abroad in Procession, . . . having a rich silver crosse carried before him, and accompanied with many that carried silke banners and flags after a very *Ethnicall* and prophane pompe.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 4.

ethnically (eth′ni-ka̤l-i), *adv.* With regard to race; racially.

Viewed *ethnically*, the Celtic race, he [Bismarck] argued, was of the female sex, while the Teutonic people was the masculine element permeating and fructifying all Europe.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 588.

ethnicism (eth′ni-sizm), *n.* [< *ethnic* + *-ism.*] Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.

A hallowed temple, free from taint
Of *ethnicisme*, makes his muse a saint.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xiii.

The other was converted to Christianity from *Ethnicisme.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 66.

ethnogenic (eth-nọ-jen′ik), *a.* [< *ethnogeny* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to ethnogeny.

ethnogeny (eth-noj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ἔθνος, a nation, + *-γενεια, < -γενης, producing: see *-geny.*] That branch of ethnology which treats of the origin of races and nations of men.

ethnographer (eth-nog′ra̤-fėr), *n.* One who is engaged or versed in the study of ethnography.

ethnographic, ethnographical (eth-nọ-graf′ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *ethnography* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to ethnography.

The document [the tenth chapter of Genesis] is in fact the earliest *ethnographical* essay that has come down to our times. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, ii. 168.

If the Greeks were as purely Aryan as their language would lead us to believe, all our *ethnographic* theories are at fault. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 232.

ethnographically (eth-nọ-graf′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* As regards ethnography; in accordance with the methods or principles of ethnography.

He [Mr. Bancroft] divides the natives of the Pacific Coast into seven groups, arranged geographically rather than *ethnographically.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 37.

ethnographist (eth-nog′ra̤-fist), *n.* [< *ethnography* + *-ist.*] An ethnographer.

A five-year-old girl playing with her doll is a better medium for studying primitive mythologies than the heaviest volumes of anthropologists and *ethnographists.*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV.

ethnography (eth-nog′ra̤-fi), *n.* [= F. *ethnographie* = Sp. *etnografía* = Pg. *ethnographia* = It. *etnografia*, < Gr. ἔθνος, a people, a nation, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The scientific description and classification of the different races and nations of mankind. See extract under *ethnology.*

It is the object of *ethnography*, or ethnology, whichever we like to call it, to trace out, as far as the facts of history, of physiology, and of language permit, the interconnection of nations.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, ii. 175.

ethnologer (eth-nol′ọ-jėr), *n.* An ethnologist.

A body which the *ethnologer* proper would most likely call mainly Celtic. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 93.

ethnologic, ethnological (eth-nọ-loj′ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *ethnology* + *-ic-al.*] Relating to ethnology.

The *ethnological* confusion is like that of another self-styled Imperial personage, who thought that he could get at a Tartar by scratching a Russian.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 160.

ethnologically (eth-nọ-loj′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* As regards race or nationality; according to or in accordance with the methods or principles of ethnology.

People and folk in the singular form usually meant, in Old-English, a political state, or an *ethnologically* related body of men, considered as a unit: in short, a nation.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

ethnologist (eth-nol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *ethnology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in ethnology; a student of ethnology.

The *ethnologist*, from his point of view, is much less concerned with individuals than with masses.
Nature, XXXVII. 293.

ethnology (eth-nol′ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *ethnologie* = Sp. *etnología* = Pg. *ethnologia*, < Gr. ἔθνος, a people, a nation, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the races of men and of their character, history, customs, and institutions. See the extract.

Ethnography and *Ethnology* bear the same relation almost to one another as geology and geography. While *ethnography* contents herself with the mere description and classification of the races of man, *ethnology*, or the science of races, "investigates the mental and physical differences of mankind, and the organic laws upon which they depend; seeks to deduce from these investigations principles of human guidance in all the important relations of social and national existence." *Krauth-Fleming.*

ethnopsychological (eth″nọ-sī-kọ-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* Of or pertaining to ethnopsychology.

Prince Bismarck has been the first to solve the *ethnopsychological* problem which lies concealed in the nature of the Oriental, by treating the Turks with indulgence and perseverance. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 131.

ethnopsychology (eth″nọ-sī-kol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἔθνος, a people, a nation, + E. *psychology*, q. v.] The investigation of the spiritual conditions and institutions of races.

For this method [philological] we propose to substitute, as one main instrument, the method of Völkerpsychologie, or "Folklore," or *ethnopsychology*, or anthropology, or, to use Dr. Taylor's term, "the Hottentotic method."
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 58.

ethography (ẹ-thog′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἦθος, custom, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A description of the moral characteristics of man. *Krauth-Fleming.*

ethologic, ethological (eth-ọ-loj′ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *ethology* + *-ic-al.*] Treating of or pertaining to ethics or morality.

ethologist (ẹ-thol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *ethology* + *-ist.*] **1.** One versed in ethology; one who studies or writes on the subject of manners and morals.— **2**†. A mimic. *Bailey*, 1727.

ethology (ẹ-thol′ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *éthologie* = Pg. *ethologia* = It. *etologia*; in sense based on the moral sense of *ethos, ethics*; in form < L. *ethologia*, < Gr. ἠθολογία, the art of depicting character by mimic gestures, < ἠθολόγος, L. *ethologus*, depicting, or one who depicts, character by mimic gestures, < Gr. ἦθος, character, manners, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** The science of ethics; especially, applied ethics.

Mr. Mill calls *ethology* the science of the formation of character. *Krauth-Fleming.*

We want an *ethology* of the schoolroom, somewhat more discriminative than that *ethology* of the assembly that Aristotle gives in his "Rhetoric."
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 259.

2†. Mimicry. *Bailey*, 1731.

ethopoetic (ē″thọ-pọ-et′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἠθοποιητικός, expressive of character, < ἠθοποιεῖν, form or express character or manners, < ἦθος, character, manners, + ποιεῖν, make.] Pertaining to or suitable for the formation of character; character-making. [Rare.]

ethos (ē′thos), *n.* [< Gr. ἦθος, an accustomed seat, in pl. abodes or haunts (of animals, etc.); custom, usage; the manners and habits of man, his disposition, character (L. *ingenium, mores*); in pl., manners; a lengthened form of ἔθος, custom, habit (orig. *σϝεθ-), = AS. *sidu, sido, seodu* (lost in E.) = OS. *sidu* = D. *zede* = OHG. *situ*, MHG. *site*, G. *sitte* = Icel. *sidhr* = Sw. *sed* = Dan. *sæd* = Goth. *sidus*, custom, habit, etc., = Skt. *svadhā*, wont, custom, pleasure. The verb appears in the Gr. ἔθων, being accustomed, perf. εἴωθα, as pres. be accustomed, perf. part. εἰωθώς, accustomed.] **1.** Habitual character and disposition.

Many other social forces, national character, ideas, customs — the whole inherited *ethos* of the people — individual peculiarities, love of power, sense of fair dealing, public opinion, conscience, local ties, family connections, civil legislation — all exercise upon industrial affairs as real an influence as personal interest; and, furthermore, they exercise an influence of precisely the same kind.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 211.

From the end of the second to the beginning of the sixteenth century there can be no doubt as to the contents and *ethos* of that system.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 188.

Specifically — **2.** In the *Gr. fine arts*, etc., the inherent quality of a work which produces, or is fitted to produce, a high moral impression, noble, dignified, and universal, as opposed to a work characterized by *pathos*, or the particular, accidental, passionate, realistic quality.

By *ethos*, as applied to the paintings of Polygnotus, we understand a dignified bearing in his figures, and a measured movement throughout his compositions.
Encyc. Brit., II. 359.

Ethusa, *n.* See *Æthusa.*

ethyl (eth′il), *n.* [< *eth(er)* + *-yl.*] C_2H_5. The radical of ordinary alcohol and ether. It has never been obtained in the free state. Alcohol is the hydrate of ethyl.—**Ethyl butyrate.** See *butyrate.*—**Ethyl oxid, ethyl ether.** See *ether*[1], 3 (*b*).—**Ethyl salts,** salts in which the radical ethyl plays the part of a base.

ethylamine (eth′il-am-in), *n.* [< *ethyl* + *amine.*] An organic base formed by the substitution of ethyl for all or part of the hydrogen of ammonia.

ethylate (eth′i-lāt), *n.* [< *ethyl* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *alcoholate.*

ethylated (eth′i-lā-ted), *a.* Mixed or combined with ethyl or its compounds.

ethyl-blue (eth′il-blö), *n.* A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by treating spirit-blue with ethyl chlorid. The blue possesses a purer tone than spirit-blue, and is used for dyeing silk.

ethylendiamine (eth″i-len-dī′a̤-min), *n.* [< *ethyl* + *-ene* + *di-*^{2} + *amine.*] A powerfully poisonous substance ($C_2H_4(NH_2)_2H_2O$) formed by the putrefaction of fish-flesh.

ethylene (eth′i-lēn), *n.* [< *ethyl* + *-ene.*] C_2H_4. A colorless poisonous gas having an unpleasant, suffocating smell. It burns with a bright luminous flame, and when mixed with air explodes violently. It is one of the constituents of illuminating gas. Also called *ethene, elayle, olefiant gas, bicarbureted hydrogen, heavy carbureted hydrogen.*—**Ethylene platinochlorid,** $C_2H_4PtCl_2$, a substance prepared by boiling platinic chlorid with alcohol and evaporating the solution in a vacuum. A very dilute solution of it heated on a sheet of glass or a porcelain plate yields a lustrous coating of platinum.

ethylene-blue (eth′i-lēn-blö), *n.* A substance similar to methylene-blue, diethylaniline being used in place of dimethylaniline.

ethylic (e-thil′ik), *a.* [< *ethyl* + *-ic.*] Related to or containing the radical ethyl: as, *ethylic* alcohol.

Et Incarnatus (et in-kär-nā′tus). [So called from the first words: L. *et*, and; *incarnatus*, incarnate.] 1. In the Roman Catholic mass, a section of the Credo.—2. A musical setting of that section.

etiolate (ē′ti-ọ-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etiolated*, ppr. *etiolating*. [Formed, as if from a L. pp. in *-atus*, < F. *étioler*, blanch, < OF. *estioler*, become slender or puny (Roquefort); F. dial. (Norm.) refl. *s'eticuler*, grow into stalks or straw, < *esteule*, straw, stubble, F. *éteule*, stubble, < L. *stipula*, straw: see *stipule.*] I. *intrans.* To grow white from absence of the normal amount of coloring matter, as the leaves or stalks of plants; be whitened by exclusion of the light of the sun, as plants: sometimes, in pathology, said of persons.

II. *trans.* To blanch; whiten by exclusion of the sun's rays or by disease.

> Celery is in this manner blanched or *etiolated*.
> *Whewell*, Bridgewater Treatises (Astron. and Physics), xiii.

> Who could have any other feeling than pity for this poor human weed, this dwarfed and *etiolated* soul?
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 60.

=**Syn.** *Blanch*, etc. See *whiten*.

Also *etiolize*.

etiolation (ē″ti-ọ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *etiolate* + *-ion.*] 1. The becoming white through loss of natural coloring matter as a result of the exclusion of light or of disease. Specifically—2. In *hort.*, the rendering of plants white, crisp, and tender by excluding the action of light from them, as celery for the table. Compare *albinism*.

etiolin (ē′ti-ọ-lin), *n.* [< *etiol(ate)* + *-in*^{2}.] A yellow modification of chlorophyl, formed by plants growing in darkness.

etiolize (ē′ti-ọ-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etiolized*, ppr. *etiolizing*. [As *etiol-ate* + *-ize.*] Same as *etiolate*.

etiological, etiologically, etc. See *ætiological*, etc.

etiquette (et-i-ket′), *n.* [< F. *étiquette*, f., formerly also *étiquet*, m., a ticket, a label, hence (> Sp. Pg. *etiqueta* = It. *etichetta*), conventional forms (of a court, of society, etc.), a mod. sense due to the use of tickets giving information or directions as to the observances to be followed on particular occasions. See *ticket*, the earlier E. form.] 1. A ticket or label, specifically one attached to a specimen of natural history. [Rare.]—2. Conventional requirement or custom in regard to social behavior or observance; prescriptive usage, especially in polite society or for ceremonial intercourse; propriety of conduct as established in any class or community or for any occasion; good manners; polite behavior.

> Without hesitation kiss the slipper, or whatever else the *etiquette* of that court requires. *Chesterfield.*

> In strict *etiquette*, the visitor should not, at first, suffer his hands to appear, when entering the room, or when seated. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 255.

> *Etiquette*, with all its littlenesses and niceties, is founded upon a central idea of right and wrong.
> *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 279.

> A strangled titter, out of which there brake
> On all sides, clamouring *etiquette* to death,
> Unmeasured mirth. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

etna (et′nä̤), *n.* [< *Etna*, It. *Etna*, < L. *Ætna*, < Gr. *Αἴτνη*, a volcano in Sicily; perhaps connected with Gr. *αἴθειν*, burn: see *ether*^{1}.] A vessel used for heating water in the sick-room or at table, consisting of a cup or vase for the water, with a fixed saucer surrounding it in which alcohol is burned. [U. S.]

Etnean (et-nē′an), *a.* [< L. *Ætnæus*, < Gr. *Αἰτναῖος*, Etnean, < *Αἴτνη* Etna.] Pertaining to Etna, the celebrated volcanic mountain in Sicily: as, the *Etnean* fires. Also spelled *Ætnean*.

étoile (ā-twol′), *n.* [F., < OF. *estoile*, < L. *stella*, a star: see *stellate, estoile.*] 1. In *her.*, same as *estoile*.—2. A name given to the star-shaped or many-lobed spots or figures in embroidery.

Etonian (ẹ-tō′ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eton* + *-ian.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eton or Eton College in England.

II. *n.* One who is or has been a pupil at Eton College, a famous educational establishment of England, at Eton in Buckinghamshire, opposite Windsor, founded in 1440 by Henry VI.

étoupille (F. pron. ā-tö-pēly′), *n.* [F., < *étouper*, stop with tow, oakum, etc.: see *stop.*] A quick match for firing explosives, made of three strands of cotton steeped in spirits mixed with mealed gunpowder.

Et Resurrexit (et res-u-rek′sit). [So called from the first words: L. *et*, and; *resurrexit*, he rose again, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *resurgere*, rise again: see *resurrection.*] 1. In the Roman Catholic mass, a section of the Credo.—2. A musical setting of that section.

Etrurian (ẹ-trö′ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Etruria*, *Hetruria*, the country of the Etrusci: see *Etruscan.*] Same as *Etruscan*.

Etruscan (ẹ-trus′ka̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Etruscus*, Etrurian (pl. *Etrusci*, the Etrurians), < *Etruria*, Etruria. Hence ult. *Tuscan*, q. v.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Etruria, an ancient country in central Italy, bordering on the part of the Mediterranean called the Tyrrhenian sea, between Latium and Liguria (including modern Tuscany), or to its inhabitants, and especially to their civilization and art. These, before Hellenic influence was actually felt in Etruria, resembled in many ways those of primitive Greece. Compare *Tuscan*.—**Etruscan art,** the art of ancient Etruria; an artistic development believed with probability to have grown up independently from the same root as the art of Greece, but far inferior in every way to Greek art, though in its later stages influenced by it. Etruscan masonry closely resembles the Greek in its progress from the massive polygonal to admirable rectangular work in even courses; the arch and the vault were consistently employed, and were passed on to become the characteristic feature of Roman architecture; while the Etruscan house of rectangular plan with central court was the prototype of the Roman house. (See *Tuscan order*, under *Tuscan*.)

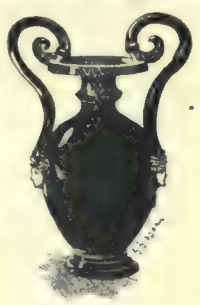
Etruscan Art.—Etruscan Sarcophagus in terra-cotta, from Chiusi: period of full development.—Museo Egizio, Florence.

The best works of Etruscan sculpture were its strongly colored terra-cotta statues, of life-size and larger, and its sarcophagi of terra-cotta bearing reclining figures on their lids, showing, however, but little anatomical truth, despite much research in details of dress and ornament. The native Etruscan jewelry exhibits massiveness and intrinsic value, as in heavy and complicated chains, pendants, and the like, in preference to the delicacy and artistic refinement of the imported Greek and Phenician examples found with the native productions in the tombs. See *bulla*.—**Etruscan pottery.** (*a*) The pottery of the ancient Etruscans, which may be roughly divided into four main classes: (1) the early cinerary urns, called *Canopic vases*, with covers in the form of human heads (see *Canopic*); (2) the black, unglazed ware, with ornamental figures and designs, impressed or in low relief, called *bucchero* or *bucchero nero vases* (see *bucchero*); (3) the painted vases imitated more or less closely from those of Greek manufacture; (4) the vases coated with a brilliant black varnish, and bearing reliefs, called *Etrusco-Campanian* (which see). (*b*) An epithet erroneously applied to Greek painted vases. This application, originating in the eighteenth century, before the study of archæology had made much advance, is still in use among persons whose ideas about these subjects are obtained from books. Wedgwood had this use in mind when he named his works *Etruria*.—**Etruscan ware,** a pottery made by a person named Dillwyn, at Swansea in Wales, about 1850, and decorated with figures, borders, etc., of classical design, usually in black or red. This ware was known as *Dillwyn's Etruscan ware*, and these words were printed in black on the bottom of each piece. *Jewitt.*

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Etruria; a member of the primitive race of ancient Etruria. The Etruscans were distinguished ethnologically from all neighboring races, and their affinities are unknown, though there were similar people in ancient Rhætia, Thrace, etc. They called themselves *Rasena*, and the Greeks called them *Tyrrhenians*, between which and *Etruscans* there is probably a philological connection. See *Tyrrhenian*.

2. The language of the Etruscans, which from its few remains appears to have been unlike any other known tongue. It was spoken by many people in Italy outside of Etruria, till gradually superseded by Oscan and Latin; but a form of it continued in use in Rhætia (the Grisons and Tyrol) several centuries longer.

Etrusco-Campanian (ẹ-trus″kō-kam-pā′ni-a̤n), *a.* Pertaining to Etruria and Campania, of ancient Italy.—**Etrusco-Campanian pottery,** the latest class of Etruscan pottery, made also in Campania, in the third century B. C. and later. The vases of this class are coated with a brilliant black varnish, present a great diversity of forms, and, like the older bucchero vases, affect shapes more appropriate to metal than to clay. All bear ornament in relief, from simple ribs or flutings to medallions, groups of figures, etc.



Etrusco-Campanian Vase.

et seq. An abbreviation of the Latin *et sequentia*, or *et sequentes*, meaning 'and what follows,' 'and the following': as, compare page 45 *et seq.*

-ette. [See *-et*^{1}.] A French suffix, the feminine form of *-et*^{1} (which see), retained in French words of recent introduction, as *grisette, silhouette, etiquette, palette, sextette, coquette*, etc. Some of these have older English forms in *-et*^{1}, as *ticket, pallet*, or are recently so spelled, as *sextet, octet, coquet*, etc.

etten†, *n.* [Also written *ettin, eaton*, etc.; < ME. *eten, eotend*, etc., < AS. *eoten*, a giant (only in the poem of "Beowulf"), = Icel. *jötunn* = Dan. *jette* = Sw. *jätte*, a giant.] A giant or goblin.

> Quen Dauid fagt gaine that *etin*
> Has he nogt his staf for-getin;
> Vn-to the bataile he hit bare,
> Mugt na kinge squorde do mare.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

> They say the King of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

etter (et′ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *atter*^{1}.

ettercap (et′ėr-kap), *n.* A Scotch form of *attercop*.

> A fiery *etter-cap*, a fractious chiel,
> As het as ginger, and as stieve as steel.
> *Robertson of Struan.*

etter-pike (et′ėr-pīk), *n.* [< Sc. *etter*, = E. *atter*, poison, + *pike*, a fish.] Same as *adder-pike*.

ettle^1 (et′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ettled*, ppr. *ettling*. [Sc., also written *ettil, attle, attel*, etc.; < Icel. *ætla, etla*, think, mean, suppose, intend, purpose, related to AS. *eahtian*, meditate, devise (= OS. *ahtōn*, meditate, devise, = OFries. *achtja* = D. *achten* = OHG. *ahtōn*, MHG. *ahten*, G. *achten*, regard, esteem, = Dan. *agte* = Sw. *akta*, esteem, intend, observe, heed), connected with Goth. *aha*, understanding, *ahma*, soul, *ahjan*, think.] I. *trans.* 1. To aim; propose; intend; attempt; try.

> Heraude in Anger *atled* to sle
> Cryste thurgh his curstnes, as the clause tellus.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4304.

> I never *ettled* harm to thee.
> Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 178.

2. To expect; reckon: as, I'm *ettling* he'll be here the morn.

> I saye the syr Arthure es thyne enmye forever,
> And *ettelles* to bee overlynge of the empyre of Rome,
> That alle his ancestres aughte, bot Utere hymselfe.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 520.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take aim.

> Nixt scharp Mnestheus war and awysee,
> Vnto the heid has halit vp on hie
> Baith arrow and ene, *etland* at the merk.
> *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 144.

2. To make attempt.

> If I but *ettle* at a sang, or speak,
> They dit their lugs [stop their ears].
> *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 66.

3. To direct one's course.

> The cherl groching forth goth with the gode child,
> & euene to themperour thei *atteleden* sone.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 272.

4. To aspire; be ambitious.

> Geordie will be to us what James Watt is to the *ettling* town of Greenock, so we can do no less than drink prosperity to his endeavors. *Galt*, The Provost, p. 237.

[Obsolete in all uses except in Scotch.]

ettle^1 (et′l), *n.* [< *ettle*^{1}, *v.*] Intention; intent; aim. [Scotch.]

> Nannie, far before the rest,
> Hard upon noble Maggie prest,
> And flew at Tam wi' furious *ettle*.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

ettle^2 (et′l), *n.* A variant of *addle*^{2}.

ettle^3 (et′l), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *nettle; a nettle* taken as *an ettle*, like *a nadder* taken as *an adder:* see *adder*^{1}.] A nettle. [Prov. Eng.]

> In the Ch'wardens' accounts of Minchinghampton, 1688, one shilling appears as paid "for cutting *ettles*."
> *Archæologia*, XXXV. 451.

ettlement (et′l-ment), *n.* [< *ettle*^{1} + *-ment.*] Intention. [Scotch.]

ettler (et′lėr), *n.* One who ettles or aims at a particular object. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

> An eydent *ettler* for preferment.
> *Galt*, Ringan Gilhaize, II. 298.

ettlings (et′lingz), *n. pl.* [Verbal n. of *ettle*^{2} = *addle*^{2}.] Earnings; wages. [North. Eng.]

ettow (et′ō), *n.* [Appar. of W. Ind. origin.] The *Cordia Sebestena*, a boraginaceous shrub of the West Indies, with handsome scarlet flowers and a drupaceous fruit.

ettwee†, *n.* See *étui.*

étude (ā-tüd′), *n.* [F., < L. *studium*, study: see *study.*] A study; a lesson; especially, in *music*, a composition having more or less artistic value, but intended mainly to exercise the pupil in overcoming some particular technical difficulty, or two or more related difficulties.—**Étude de concert**, concert-study; an étude of exceptional brilliancy or artistic value.

étui (ā-twē′), *n.* [Formerly also *ettuy* (= D. G. Dan. Sw. *etui*), and in vernacular spelling *etwee, ettwee;* < F. *étui*, formerly *estui, estuy* = Pr. *estui, estug* = Sp. *estuche* = Pg. *estojo* = It. *astuccio*, a case, box. With loss of the initial vowel (by apheresis), *etwee* became *twee*, whence, in the plural, with a deflection of sense, *tweese, tweeze*, whence *tweezers:* see *twee, tweeze, tweezers.*] A small case, especially one of ornamental character and intended to contain delicate or costly objects. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries such cases were carried hanging from the belt by ladies, and used to contain their utensils for needlework and some articles of the toilet.

> *Estuy* [F.], a sheath, case or box to put things in, and particularly, a case of little instruments, or sizzers, bodkin, penknife, etc., now commonly tearmed an *ettwee.*
> *Cotgrave.*

etwee† (et-wē′), *n.* See *étui.*

-ety. See *-ity* and *-ty.*

etym., etymol. Abbreviations of *etymology, etymological, etymologically, etymologist.*

etymic (e-tim′ik), *a.* [< *etymon* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the etymon or primitive form of a word.

etymologer† (et-i-mol′ọ̄-jėr), *n.* [As F. *étymologue* = Sp. *etimólogo* = It. *etimologo* = G. Dan. Sw. *etymolog*, < L. *etymologos*, < Gr. ἐτυμολόγος, an etymologist: see *etymology* and *-er*^{1}.] An etymologist.

> Laws there must be; and "lex à ligando," saith the *etymologer:* it is called a law from binding.
> *Dr. Griffith*, Fear of God and the King (1660), p. 82.

etymologic, etymological (et″i-mọ̄-loj′ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* [= F. *étymologique* = Sp. *etimológico* = Pg. *etymologico* = It. *etimologico* (cf. G. *etymologisch* = Sw. Dan. *etymologisk*), < LL. *etymologicus*, < Gr. ἐτυμολογικός, belonging to etymology, < ἐτυμολογία, etymology: see *etymology.*] Pertaining to, treating of, or determined by etymology.

> Without help from *etymologic* or other record we may safely go back ages further. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 165.

etymologica, *n.* Plural of *etymologicon.*

etymologically (et″i-mọ̄-loj′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* According to or by means of etymology; as regards etymology.

> We prefer the form which we have employed, because it is *etymologically* correct.
> *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

> Vergers do not seem to have been recognised as "cardinal" by the Commission, though they might *etymologically* make good their claim to that title as doorkeepers.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 175.

etymologicon, etymologicum (et″i-mọ̄-loj′i-kon, -kum), *n.*; pl. *etymologica* (-ka̤). [ML., < Gr. ἐτυμολογικόν, an etymological dictionary, neut. of ἐτυμολογικός, etymological: see *etymologic.*] A work containing the etymologies of the words of a language; an etymological dictionary; a treatise on etymology.

> No English dictionary at all fulfils the requisites either of a truly scientific or of a popular *etymologicon.* They all attempt too much and too little—too much of comparative, too little of positive etymology.
> *G. P. Marsh*, Lectures on Eng. Lang., iii.

etymologise, *v.* See *etymologize.*

etymologist (et-i-mol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [= F. *étymologiste* = Sp. It. *etimologista* = Pg. *etymologista;* as *etymology* + *-ist.*] One versed in etymology; one who specially studies, teaches, or writes the history of words; a historian of words.

etymologize (et-i-mol′ọ̄-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etymologized*, ppr. *etymologizing.* [< F. *étymologiser*, formerly *etymologizer*, = Sp. *etimologisar* = Pg. *etymologizar* = It. *etimologizzare*, < ML. *etymologisare* (cf. equiv. ML. *etymologicare*, Gr. ἐτυμολογεῖν); as *etymology* + *-ize.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To study etymology or the history of words; search into the origin of words.—2. To provide or suggest etymologies for words.

> How perilous it is to *etymologize* at random.
> *Abp. Trench*, Study of Words, p. 208.

II. *trans.* To give the etymology of; trace the etymology of; provide or suggest an etymology for.

> Breeches, quasi bear-riches; when a gallant bears all his riches in his breeches.—Most fortunately *etymologized!*
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels.

> The habit of *etymologizing* words off-hand from expressive sounds, by the unaided and often flighty fancy of a philologer. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 147.

Also spelled *etymologise.*

etymology (et-i-mol′ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *etymologies* (-jiz). [Early mod. E. *etymologie, etimologie;* = G. *etymologie* = Dan. Sw. *etymologi*, < F. *etymologie*, now *étymologie* = Sp. *etimología* = Pg. *etymologia* = It. *etimologia*, < L. *etymologia*, ML. also *etimologia, ethimologia*, < Gr. ἐτυμολογία, the analysis of a word so as to find its origin, etymology (translated *notatio* (see *notation*) and *veriloquium* (see *veriloquent*) by Cicero, and *originatio* (see *origination*) by Quintilian), < ἐτυμολόγος, studying etymology, telling the true origin of a word (as a noun, an etymologist), < ἔτυμον, the true literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak, tell: see *etymon* and *-ology.*] 1. That part of philology which treats of the history of words in respect both to form and to meanings, tracing them back toward their origin, and setting forth and explaining the changes they have undergone.

> *Etymology* treats of the structure and history of words. It includes classification, inflection, and derivation.
> *F. A. March*, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 33.

Specifically—2. The particular history of a word, including an account of its various forms and senses. In its widest sense, the etymology of a word includes all its variations of form and spelling, and all its different meanings and shades of meaning, from its first appearance in the language to the present time, and, further, the same facts concerning the original or the cognate forms of the word in other languages. This would be impracticable for any large number of words, and accordingly the fullest etymologies, as in this dictionary, give but one form or a few typical forms for a given period of a language, or but one form for the whole period of the language, with a like summary treatment of the meanings, a more complete exhibition of forms and meanings being given only at critical or important points in the history. In a very restricted but common acceptation, the word implies merely the "derivation" of the word, namely, the mention of the word or root from which it is derived, as when *bishop* is said to be "from Greek ἐπίσκοπος," or *chief* "from Latin *caput.*"

> Expoundinge also and declaringe the *etimologie* and native signification of suche wordes as we have borowed of the Latines or Frenche menne, not evyn so comonly used in our quotidiene speche.
> Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxi.

> This terme [barbarous] being then so vsed by the auncient Greekes, there haue bene since, notwithstanding, who haue digged for the *Etimologie* somewhat deeper, and many of them haue said that it was spoken by the rude and barking language of the Affricans now called Barbarians. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 210.

> Before attempting an *etymology*, ascertain the earliest form and use of the word; and observe chronology. Observe history and geography; borrowings are due to actual contact. Observe phonetic laws.
> *Skeat*, Etym. Dict., Pref., p. xxi.

> Those *etymologies* which seemed strong because of likeness in sound, until it was shown that likeness in sound made them impossible. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 59.

3. In *gram.*, that division of grammar which treats of the parts of speech and their inflections.

etymon (et′i-mon), *n.* [= Sp. *etimo* = Pg. *etymon*, < L. *etymon*, < Gr. ἔτυμον, the true literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology, its primitive form or root; prop. neut. of ἔτυμος (also in lengthened form ἐτήτυμος, both chiefly poetical), true, sure, real; with formative -μος, akin to ἐτεός, true, real, genuine, ὅσιος, hallowed, sacred, holy, pious, devout (= Skt. *satyas*, true); cf. ἐτάζειν, examine, test; the root *ετ being ult. a reduced form of *σεντ, **sant*, which appears in ὤν (ὀντ-), dial. ἐών (ἐοντ-) (= L. *ens* (*ent-*), orig. *sens* (*sent-*), as in *absens*, absent, *præsens*, present), ppr. of εἶναι, be, = AS. *sōth* (orig. **santh*), E. *sooth* = Icel. *sannr*, true, sooth: see *sooth*, and *ens, entity, ontology*, etc., and *am* (under *be*^{1}), which represents the orig. root of all these words. Hence *etymology*, etc.] 1. The original element of a word; the root or primitive.

> Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw.
> *Peacham*, On Drawing.

> The etymologist, therefore, whoever he were, hath deceived himself in assigning the *etymon* of this word Assyria, while he forgeth this distinction between it and Syria. *J. Gregory*, Posthuma (1650), p. 179.

2. The original or fundamental sense; the primary or root meaning.

> The import here given as the *etymon* or genuine sense of the word. *Coleridge.*

etypic (ē-tip′ik), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + E. *typic.*] In *biol.*, unconformable to type; diverging or divergent from a given type; developing away from a norm or standard of structure: opposed to *attypic.*

etypical (ē-tip′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *etypic* + *-al.*] Same as *etypic.*

> *Etypical* characters are exceptional ones, and . . . are exhibited by an eccentric offshoot from the common stock of a group. *Gill*, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1873, p. 293.

eu-. [L., etc., *eu-*, < Gr. εὐ-, a very common prefix, being the stem of the old adj. ἐύς (dial. ἠύς), good, brave, noble, neut. acc. ἐύ, later εὖ (dial. ἠύ), as an adv., well; prob. orig. *ἐσύς, < √ *εσ (= Skt. √ *as*), be, in εἶναι, be: see *am* (under *be*^{1}), *etymon*, etc. The prefix is strictly the stem of the adj., and not the adv. εὖ; but the distinction is slight, and is generally disregarded, the prefix being more conveniently referred directly to the adverb. The prefix is used in Greek primarily to form adjectives, the second element being usually a noun or verb root, and the compound being an adjective meaning 'with good . . .,' 'having good . . .,' 'well-' or 'easily ——ed,' as in εὔχειρ, having good (quick, dexterous) hands, well-handed, εὐφυής, well-grown, having a good nature, εὐώνυμος, having a good name, well-named, εὐάγγελος, bringing good news, etc.; such adjectives being often used as nouns, and often having abstract or other nouns derived from them.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'good' (for the purpose) or, as used adverbially, 'well,' 'easily,' implying excellence, fitness, abundance, prosperity, facility, easiness. It is opposed to *dys-*, as in *eulogy, eupepsy*, opposed to *dyslogy, dyspepsy.* In *evangel* and its derivatives *eu-* has taken the form *ev-*, which also appears, less properly, in some recent New Latin formations.

euaster (ụ-as′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + ἀστήρ, a star.] In sponges, a regular polyact or stellate calcareous spicule with stout conic rays radiating from one center.

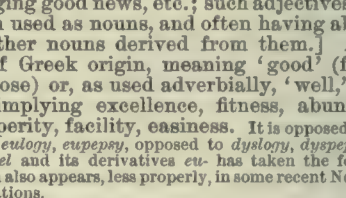
Euastrosa (ū-as-trō′sa̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **euastrosus:* see *euastrose.*] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a group of choristidan tetractinellid sponges having microscleres or flesh-spicules in the form of starlike or radiated spicules, without spirasters, as in the family *Stellettidæ:* distinguished from *Spirastrosa* and *Sterrastrosa.*

euastrose (ụ-as′trōs), *a.* [< NL. **euastrosus*, < Gr. εὖ, well, + ἄστρον, a star.] Of or pertaining to the *Euastrosa.*

Eubagis (ū′bạ̄-jis), *n.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1832).] In *entom.*, a genus of nymphalid butterflies, of which *E. arthemon* is the type and sole species.

eublepharid (ụ-blef′a̤-rid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Eublepharidæ.*

Eublepharidæ (ū-ble-far′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eublepharis* + *-idæ.*] A family of gecko-like lizards, typified by the genus *Eublepharis*, having amphicœlous vertebræ, united parietal bones, no parietal bar, and incomplete orbital ring.



Eublepharis hardwicki.

Eublepharis (ụ-blef′a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, and βλέφαρα, the eyelids.] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Eublepharidæ*, containing such as *E. hardwicki.*

eublepharoid (ụ-blef'ạ-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Eublepharidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Eublepharidæ*.

Eublepharoidea (ụ-blef-ạ-roi'dẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eublepharis* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, conterminous with the family *Eublepharidæ*, having concavo-concave vertebræ, proximally dilated and loop-shaped clavicles, and no postfrontal or postorbital squamosal arches. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885.

Eubœan (ụ-bē'ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eubœa* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eubœa, a large island of Greece northeast of Attica and Bœotia, or to its inhabitants: as, the *Eubœan* standard of coinage.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Eubœa.

eucairite, *n.* See *eukairite*.

eucalin (ū'kạ-lin), *n.* [Written less prop. *eucalyn*; < *Eucal(yptus)* + *-in*².] A non-fermentable, sweetish, syrupy body ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) produced in the fermentation of melitose (the sugar of *Eucalyptus*). It is dextrorotatory and reduces copper salts like sugar.

eucalypt (ū'kạ-lipt), *n.* A plant belonging to the genus *Eucalyptus*.

Eucalyptocrinidæ (ū-kạ-lip-tō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucalyptocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil crinoids, typified by the genus *Eucalyptocrinus*. Also *Calyptocrinidæ*.

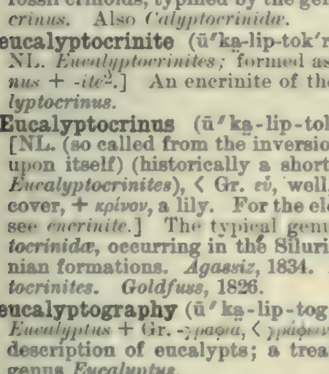
eucalyptocrinite (ū'kạ-lip-tok'ri-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Eucalyptocrinites*; formed as *Eucalyptocrinus* + *-ite*².] An encrinite of the genus *Eucalyptocrinus*.

Eucalyptocrinus (ū'kạ-lip-tok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL. (so called from the inversion of the calyx upon itself) (historically a shortened form of *Eucalyptocrinites*), < Gr. εὖ, well, + καλύπτειν, cover, + κρίνον, a lily. For the element *-crinus*, see *encrinite*.] The typical genus of *Eucalyptocrinidæ*, occurring in the Silurian and Devonian formations. *Agassiz*, 1834. Also *Eucalyptocrinites*. *Goldfuss*, 1826.

eucalyptography (ū'kạ-lip-tog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< *Eucalyptus* + Gr. -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The description of eucalypts; a treatise upon the genus *Eucalyptus*.

eucalyptol (ū-kạ-lip'tol), *n.* [< *Eucalyptus* + *-ol*.] A volatile, colorless, limpid oil having a strong aromatic odor, obtained from *Eucalyptus globulus*.

Eucalyptus (ū-kạ-lip'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + καλύπτειν, cover, conceal.] An important genus of myrtaceous evergreen trees and shrubs, including about 120 species, abundant in all parts of Australia, and occurring rarely in New Guinea, Timor, and the Moluccas. The flowers are usually in axillary umbels, with a firm, deciduous, calyptra-like calyx, no petals, and very numerous stamens. The seeds are very small. The leaves are thick and smooth, mostly similar on both sides, and thrown into a vertical position by a twist of the petiole, glandular-punctate, and with a strong, peculiar odor. The matured wood is always hard, and the timber is often very valuable. Many of the arboreous species are very tall; and some, as *E. amygdalina* and *E. diversicolor*, reach a height of over 400 feet, exceeding in this respect all other known trees. Many species exude a gum (a kind of kino), whence the common name of *gum-tree*. From the extreme hardness or the fibrous character of the bark, some are known as iron-bark or stringy-bark trees, and others are distinguished as mountain-ash, box, or mahogany trees, etc. *E. sideroploia*, which is the principal iron bark-tree, and *E. resinifera*, are the chief source of Botany Bay kino. The leaves of various species, especially of *E. globulus*, and the oil extracted from them, are said to have important remedial powers in asthma, bronchitis, and various other diseases. The trees are of very rapid growth, and several species, especially the blue-gum, *E. globulus*, have been extensively planted in warm countries for their timber. Their culture in malarious districts has also been recommended for the purpose of counteracting miasmatic influences.


Flowering Branch of Blue-gum Tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*).

eucatalepsia (ụ-kat-ạ-lep'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + κατάληψις, a grasping, seizing: see *catalepsy*.] In Bacon's philosophy, true understanding: a term designating the attempt, made by means of successive inductions, rising from narrower to wider laws, to make nature intelligible.

> That which I meditate and propound is not acatalepsia, but *eucatalepsia*; not denial of the capacity to understand, but provision for understanding truly.
> *Bacon*, Novum Organum (ed. Spedding), I. § 126.

Eucephala¹ (ụ-sef'ạ-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of *eucephalus*: see *eucephalous*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds, so called from the beauty of the head. *E. grayi* is a fine Ecuadorian species, with blue head and golden-green body. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

Eucephala² (ụ-sef'ạ-lạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eucephalus*: see *eucephalous*.] In *entom.*, a group of tipularian or nemocerous dipterous insects, the larvæ of which have usually a well-differentiated head.

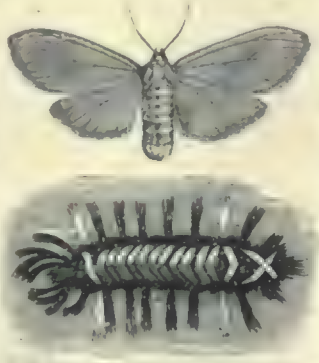
eucephalous (ụ-sef'ạ-lus), *a.* [< NL. *eucephalus*, < Gr. εὖ, well, + κεφαλή, the head.] Well-headed, as a larval crane-fly; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Eucephala*.

> After moulting the larval skin the *eucephalous* larvæ become quiescent or freely moveable pupæ.
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 577.

Eucera (ū'se-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1769), < Gr. εὐκέραος, εὐκέρας, with beautiful horns, < εὖ, well, + κέρας, the horn.] A genus of solitary bees, of the family *Apidæ*, having the antennæ in the male as long as the whole body, the thorax thickly pubescent, and the fore wings with only two submarginal cells. There are over 30 European species. One has been recognized in North America, but is probably not indigenous.

Eucerocoris (ū-se-rok'ọ̄-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + κέρας, a horn, + κόρις, a bug.] A notable genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Capsidæ* or *Phytocoridæ*, having antennæ nearly twice as long as the body. *Westwood*.

Euchætes (ụ-kē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + χαίτη, long, loose, flowing hair.] **1.** A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Dejean*, 1834. —**2.** A genus of bombycid moths, formed by Harris in 1841. The subcostal vein gives rise to two marginal nervules, and a short costal cell is formed between the second marginal nervule and the apical. *E. egle* is slaty-gray, and has a brightly tufted orange, white, and black larva, which feeds on *Asclepias*. *E. collaris* is white, and has a white, hairy larva, which feeds on *Apocynum*.


Moth and Larva of *Euchætes egle*, natural size.

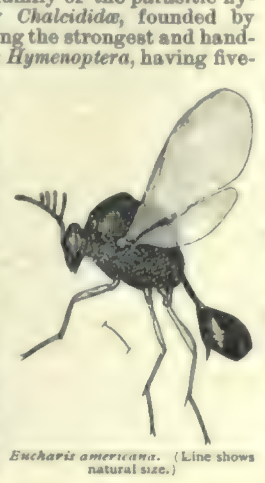
3. A genus of birds. *Sclater*, 1858.

Euchalina (ū-ka-lī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + χαλινός, a bridle.] The typical genus of *Euchalininæ*. *Lendenfeld*.

Euchalininæ (ū-ka-li-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchalina* + *-inæ*.] A group of marine sponges, typified by the genus *Euchalina* of Lendenfeld (*Chalina* of authors generally), containing regularly digitate slender forms with a fine network of fibers and slender spicules.

Eucharinæ (ū-ka-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucharis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, founded by Leach (1812), including the strongest and handsomest forms among *Hymenoptera*, having five-jointed tarsi, no stigmal vein, a wonderful development of the mesothorax, and an extension of the second abdominal segment which incloses all subsequent segments. Also *Eucharida*.

Eucharis (ū'ka-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὔχαρις, agreeable, < εὖ, well, + χάρις, grace.] **1.** In *entom.*, the typical genus of chalcidians of the subfamily *Eucharinæ*. *Latreille*, 1804.—**2.** A genus of mollusks: same as *Glaucus*. *Péron*, 1807.—**3.** A genus of ctenophorans. *Eschscholtz*, 1829. —**4.** A genus of 3 species of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants of the Andes of Colombia, of which *E. grandiflora* (*E. Amazonica*) is frequently cultivated. Its flowers, borne upon the summit of the scape, are large, pure white, and very fragrant.


Eucharis americana. (Line shows natural size.)

eucharist (ū'kạ̄-rist), *n.* [= F. *eucharistie* = Sp. *eucaristía* = Pg. *eucharistia* = It. *eucaristia*, < LL. *eucharistia*, < Gr. εὐχαριστία, thankfulness, a giving of thanks, in eccles. use the sacrament of the Lord's supper (with ref. to the giving of thanks before partaking of the elements), < εὐχάριστος, grateful, thankful, < εὖ, well, + χαρίζεσθαι, show favor to, gratify, please, < χάρις, grace, favor, gratitude, thanks (cf. χαρά, joy), < χαίρειν, rejoice. See *grace* and *yearn*¹.] **1†.** The act of giving thanks; thanksgiving.

> When St. Laurence was in the midst of the torments of the gridiron, he made this to be the matter of his joy and *eucharist*, that he was admitted to the gates through which Jesus had entered. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 26.

2. The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the communion; the sacrifice of the mass. See *communion*, *mass*¹, and *transubstantiation*.

> Of all those Comforts and Exercises of Devotion which attend that Blessing [redemption], the *Eucharist* or Holy Sacrament may claim the prime Place.
> *Howell*, Letters, iii. 4.

> The Corinthians desecrated the Holy *Eucharist*; but their gluttony and drunkenness did not lead St. Paul to hinder the guiltless among them from participating in that holy rite. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 178, note.

> Bingham shows that the administration of the *Eucharist* to infants continued in France till the twelfth century.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 6.

3. The consecrated elements in the Lord's supper.

> To imagine that, for the first five hundred years, each one of the faithful who was allowed to stay in church throughout the whole celebration of the holy sacrifice always received the *eucharist* at it, is no small mistake.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 139, note.

> Clement of Alexandria speaks of the ministers distributing the *eucharist*, that is, the elements, to the communicants. *W. Smith*, Dict. of Christian Antiq., I. 625.

eucharistic, eucharistical (ū-kạ̄-ris'tik, -ti-kạl), *a.* [= F. *eucharistique* = Sp. *eucaristico* = Pg. *eucharistico* = It. *eucaristico*, < LL. *eucharistia*, eucharist: see *eucharist*.] **1†.** Containing expressions of thanks; of the nature of thanksgiving or a thanksgiving service.

> The latter part was *eucharistical*, which began at the breaking and blessing of the bread.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

> This [profusion of Mary Magdalene's anointing] Jesus received, as he was the Christ and anointed of the Lord; and by this he suffered himself to be designed to burial, and he received the oblation as *eucharistical* for the ejection of seven devils. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 24.

[See other examples under *euctical*.]—**2.** Pertaining to the eucharist or sacrament of the Lord's supper.

> The doctrine of the *Eucharistic* sacrifice depends upon the doctrine of the real objective Presence.
> *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 33.

> Our own *eucharistic* service and the Roman mass alike are founded upon the doctrine of an atoning sacrifice.
> *Quarterly Rev.*

Eucharistic vestments, the vestments worn by a priest when engaged in the service of the mass or the Lord's supper.

Eucheira, Eucheiridæ. See *Euchira*, *Euchiridæ*.

euchelaion (ū-ke-lā'on), *n.* [NGr. εὐχέλαιον, < Gr. εὐχή, prayer, + ἔλαιον, oil: see *Elæis* and *oil*.] Unction of the sick with oil: one of the seven sacraments or mysteries of the Greek Church, inherited from apostolic or early Christian usage, and answering to the sacrament of extreme unction in the Latin or Roman Catholic Church.

Euchira (ụ-kī'rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὔχειρ, quick or ready of hand, < εὖ, well, + χείρ, hand.] A genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Pierinæ*. *E. socialis* is a Mexican species remarkable for undergoing its metamorphosis in a community of individuals, one parchment-like nest, flask-shaped and 8 or 10 inches long, serving for a whole brood. *Westwood*, 1834. Also spelled *Eucheira*.

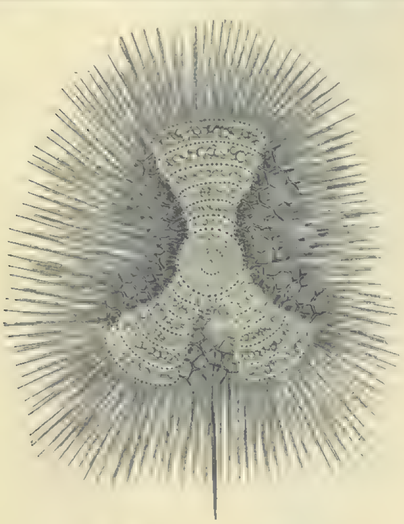
Euchiridæ (ụ-kir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchirus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, taking name from the genus *Euchirus*. *Hope*, 1837. Also spelled *Eucheiridæ*.

Euchite (ū'kīt), *n.* [< LGr. εὐχίτης (in pl. εὐχῖται) (see def.), < Gr. εὐχή, prayer, < εὔχεσθαι, pray.] A member of a sect which arose in the fourth century in the East, particularly in Mesopotamia and Syria. Its members attached supreme importance to prayer and the presence of the Holy Spirit, led an ascetic life, and rejected sacraments and the moral law. The sect continued until the seventh century, and was for a short time revived a few centuries later. Its members are also variously called *Adelphians, Enthusiasts, Eustathians, Messalians*, etc.

Euchitonia (ū-ki-tō′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + χιτών, a tunic.] The typical genus of *Euchitoniidæ*. *Haeckel.*

euchitoniid (ū-ki-ton′i-id), *n.* A member of the *Euchitoniidæ*.

Euchitoniidæ (ū″ki-tọ-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchitonia* + *-idæ*.] A pelagic family of radioflagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Euchitonia*. The animalcules are free-floating, with a diversiform cancellate silicious lorica having a central capsule, ray-like pseudopods from all parts of the surface, and a flagellate appendage anteriorly. They resemble radiolarians. Also *Euchitonidæ*. *S. Kent.*

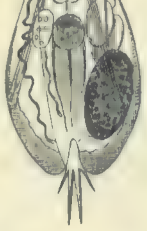


Euchitonia virchowi, magnified.

Euchlanidæ (ụ-klan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchlanis* + *-idæ*.] A family of rotifers having the trochal disk rounded, the wreath in interrupted curves and clusters, the trophi submalleate or virgate, lorica in two parts meeting in a furrow or entire with additional pieces, and the foot jointed, feebly retractile, not telescopic or transversely wrinkled, furcate or stylate.

Euchlanidota (ū-klan-i-dō′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchlanis* (*Euchlanid-*) + *-ota*, neut. pl. of *-otus*: see *-ote*.] A group of rotifers or wheel-animalcules, taking name from the genus *Euchlanis*, but more comprehensive than the modern family *Euchlanidæ*. *Ehrenberg.*

Euchlanis (ū′klā-nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + χλανίς (χλανιδ-), an upper garment of wool.] 1. The typical genus of rotifers of the family *Euchlanidæ*, or referred to a family *Brachionidæ*. *E. macrura* is an example.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, based on *E. collaris*, from Sarawak. *Pascoe*, 1869.



Euchlanis macrura, magnified.

euchlore (ū′klōr), *a.* [< Gr. εὖ, well, + χλωρός, greenish.] Same as *euchloric*. [Rare.]

euchloric (ụ-klō′rik), *a.* [< *euchlore* + *-ic*.] Having a distinct green color.—**Euchloric gas.** Same as *euchlorin*.

euchlorin (ụ-klō′rin), *n.* [< Gr. εὖ, well, + χλωρός, greenish, + *-in*^{2}. See *chlorin*.] A very explosive gas, a mixture of chlorin and chlorin dioxid, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on potassium chlorate.

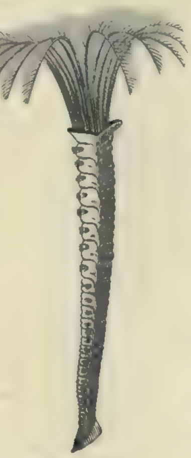
euchologion (ū-kọ-lō′ji-on), *n.*; pl. *euchologia* (-ạ̈). [NL.] Same as *euchology*.

euchology (ụ-kol′ọ-ji), *n.*; pl. *euchologies* (-jiz). [< LGr. εὐχολόγιον, a prayer-book, < εὐχή, prayer, + λέγειν, say.] The book which contains the ritual of the Greek Church for the celebration of the eucharist and other sacraments, and for all ecclesiastical ceremonies, corresponding to the Missal, Pontifical, and Ritual of the Latin Church; more generally, any liturgy.

> He . . . took out of the ancient *euchologies*, or prayer-books of the Jews, what was good and laudable in them.
> *Bp. Bull*, Works, II. 556.

> The Liturgies . . . are frequently printed with the administration of the remaining Sacraments, and other forms of prayer, and are then known by the name of the *Euchology*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 829.

Euchone (ụ-kō′nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + χώνη, a funnel.] A genus of tubicolous annelids, of the family *Terebellidæ*. *E. elegans*, a beautiful worm of the New England coast, builds a slender tube covered with fine sand, from which it protrudes its long branchiæ like a spreading flower.



Euchone elegans.

euchre (ū′kėr), *n.* [Sometimes written *eucre*; the spelling is evidently corrupt. If of G. origin, as sometimes said (with some probability; cf. *bower*^{6} in this game, of G. origin), it would perhaps represent a LG. form **juker*, but no connection is made out. Cf. G. *jucks*, a joke (= E. *joke*), with E. *joker*, a certain card; LG. *juch-hei*, a merry company, an exclamation of boisterous joy, = MHG. *juch*, > G. *jauchzen*, shout.] 1. A game of cards played by two, three, or four persons with the 32, 28, or 24 highest cards of the pack. Five cards are dealt to each player, two and then three at a time, or three and then two, and one to mark trumps is turned face up; the eldest hand has the right either of ordering this card into the dealer's hand, who discards another, and then playing the game, or of "passing"—that is, doing nothing; likewise the second and third hands if more than two play; should all pass, the dealer can take up into his hand the trump card, or can pass, which he does by turning down the card which had been turned face up; if the latter, the eldest hand either names a new suit as trumps, the game being then played through, or passes again. Should he pass, the second hand, the third hand, and the dealer in turn have the same right of naming the trump or passing. If all pass on this second round, then a new deal is made by the hand next in order. In playing the hands, each player throws one card, following suit if possible, and the highest card takes the trick; the winning of three tricks counts one, of five tricks two; should a player on one side order up, take up, or name the trump and fail to secure at least three tricks, that side is euchred, and its opponent scores two. The cards rank from ace through king, queen, etc., to the lowest card used, except in trumps, where the knave, known as the right bower, is the highest, and the other knave of the same color, or left bower, is the next highest. Sometimes an additional card, called the *joker*, which is the highest of all the cards, is used, the game being then known as *railroad euchre*.
2. The winning of at least three tricks in a hand, in a game of euchre, from the side which makes the trump: as, that is a *euchre*.—**Cut-throat euchre**, three-handed euchre, in which one person plays against the other two together.—**French euchre**, a variety of the game of euchre played by four persons with the 24 highest cards of the pack. Each player, in turn, has the right of bidding, or offering to take a certain number of tricks, and that one who bids highest names the trump. The game then proceeds as in four-handed euchre. If the bidding player and his partner take the number of tricks proposed, they add that to their score; if not, their opponents do.—**Progressive euchre**, a series of games of euchre played by three or more sets of four persons each. All the sets begin playing at the same time, and when those at the first or "head" table finish, those at the other tables must stop playing. Those who win or are ahead score one, and are advanced to the next table, except those already at the head table, who stay where they are. Those who lose or are behind stay where they are, except when at the first table, in which case they go back to the last or "booby" table. All who lose while at the last table score one as "boobies." At the end of the play prizes are given.—**Six-handed** or **bid euchre**, a variety of the game of euchre played by six persons (three on a side), with the joker and the 29, 32, or 34 highest cards of the pack. That player who bids or offers to make the most points names the trump. The game then proceeds as in four-handed euchre. If the player who bids and his partners secure the number of points proposed, they add it to their score; if not, it is counted for their opponents. When more than 30 cards are used, those not dealt are placed face down on the table, and are called "the widow"; the player who names the trump has the privilege of selecting such of them as he may wish, and using them in place of others discarded from his hand.

euchre (ū′kėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *euchred*, ppr. *euchring*. [< *euchre*, *n.*] In the game of euchre, to win a hand over, when an opponent has ordered up, taken up, or named the trump, thus securing two points; hence, to turn the tables on; defeat; get the better of. See the noun.

> Don't you think you cried game just a little too fast,
> That you played a lone hand and got *euchred* at last?
> Quoted in *Bartlett's* Dict. of Americanisms.

euchroic (ụ-krō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. εὔχροος, well-colored, < εὖ, well, + χρόα, color.] In *chem.*, used in the phrase *euchroic acid*, a dibasic acid forming a white crystalline powder, obtained by heating paramide with alkalis.

euchroite (ū′krọ-īt), *n.* [< Gr. εὔχροος, well-colored (< εὖ, well, + χρόα, χροιά, color), + *-ite*^{2}.] A transparent and brittle mineral, an arseniate of copper, of a light emerald-green color.

euchrone (ū′krōn), *n.* [< *euchr*(*oic*) + *-one*.] In *chem.*, a dark-blue substance, of unknown composition, precipitated when zinc is added to an aqueous solution of euchroic acid. It is soluble in alkalis, and oxidizes quickly to euchroic acid.

euchymy† (ū′ki-mi), *n.* [< Gr. εὐχυμία, goodness of flavor, < εὔχυμος, well-flavored, < εὖ, well, + χυμός, juice: see *chyme*.] In *med.*, a good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

euclase (ū′klās), *n.* [< Gr. εὖ, well, + κλάσις, a breaking (cf. εὔκλαστος, easily broken), < κλᾶν, break.] A very brittle mineral of a pale-green color and high luster, crystallizing in prismatic crystals belonging to the monoclinic system. It consists of silica, aluminium, and glucinum, and occurs in the topaz districts of Brazil and the gold districts of the southern Ural, and sparingly in the Alps.

Euclea (ụ-klē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. εὔκλεια, glory, < εὐκλεής, glorious, < εὖ, well, + κλέος, glory, fame.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Limacodidæ*, peculiar to North and South America. The species are often merged in *Limacodes*. (*b*) A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, confined to the Malay archipelago. *Newman*, 1842. (*c*) A genus of dragon-flies, of the family *Libellulidæ*, containing only North American species. *Selys-Longchamps*, 1861.

Euclidean (ū-kli-dē′ạn), *a.* [< L. *Euclides*, < Gr. Εὐκλείδης, a man's name (see def.), prop. a patronymic, < εὐκλεής, glorious: see *Euclea*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Euclid, an illustrious Greek mathematician (who lived about 300 B. C.), the author of the "Elements of Geometry," which has been the chief text-book of this subject down to recent times, and is still much used in England. By fixing the admission of certain propositions as more elementary than others, the work has greatly influenced the mode of presentation of mathematical theories.
2. Of or pertaining to Euclid, or Eukleides, Archon Eponymos of Athens for the year 403 B. C. The term specifically notes this date in Greek epigraphy, because under Eukleides the so-called Ionian alphabet, with the letters *eta* and *omega* and the upright *gamma* and *lambda*, was first brought into official use for public documents, and thereafter became usual, and soon universal, in all inscriptions, etc.; hence it also notes the alphabet commonly used at Athens after the year of Eukleides.

Also spelled *Eukleidean*.

Euclidean geometry. See *geometry*.—**Euclidean space**, space as having the properties attributed to it by Euclid, especially the property that the sum of the three angles of every plane triangle is equal to two right angles.

euclionism† (ū′kli-on-izm), *n.* [< *Euclio*(*n-*), a miser in Plautus's "Aulularia," + *-ism*.] Stinginess. *Davies.*

> Strooke with such stinging remorse of their miserable *euclionisme* and snudgery.
> *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., vi. 147).

Eucnemidæ (ūk-nem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1839), < *Eucnemis* + *-idæ*.] A family of sternoxine beetles, allied to the click-beetles or *Elateridæ* (in which it is sometimes merged), but having the antennæ inserted at the internal border of the eyes and the epistoma trapezoidal. The larvæ resemble those of buprestids. Nearly 100 genera are known.

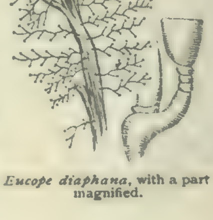
Eucnemis (ụk-nē′mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + κνημίς, a greave, leggin.] The typical genus of *Eucnemidæ*.

Eucnide (ūk′ni-dē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + κνίδη, a nettle: see *cnida*.] A genus of loasaceous plants, of northern Mexico and the adjacent region. They are low, adhesively bristly herbs, with mostly showy yellow flowers. *E. bartoniodes* is sometimes cultivated.

Eucœla (ụ-sē′lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1833, *Eucoila*), < Gr. εὖ, well, + κοῖλος, hollow.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Cynipidæ*, or gall-flies, belonging to the subfamily *Figitinæ*, having moniliform antennæ, 13-jointed in the female, 15-jointed in the male. The genus is wide-spread, and a number of American and European species have been described. They are parasitic upon aphids.

eucolite (ū′kọ-līt), *n.* See *eudialyte*.

Eucope (ụ-kō′pē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὔκωπος, well equipped with oars, < εὖ, well, + κώπη, an oar.] The typical genus of the family *Eu-*



Eucope diaphana, with a part magnified.

copidæ. *E. variabilis* is an example. *Gegenbaur*, 1856.

Eucopidæ (ū-kop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucope* + *-idæ*.] A family of vesiculate or campanularian *Hydromedusæ*: same as *Campanulariidæ*.

eucrasy† (ū'krạ-si), *n.* [< Gr. εὐκρασία, a good temperature, mildness (of the air, etc.), a good temperament, < εὔκρατος, well-tempered, temperate, < εὖ, well, + κεραννύναι, mix: see *crasis*, *crater*.] In *med.*, that combination of qualities in the body which constitutes health or soundness.

eucrite (ū'krīt), *n.* [< Gr. εὔκριτος, easy to discern, < εὖ, well, + κρίνειν, discern, decide.] A name proposed by Rose for all massive anorthite-augite rocks, similar to Zirkel's designation *corsite* for those composed of anorthite and hornblende.

eucryptite (ụ-krip'tīt), *n.* [< Gr. εὔκρυπτος, easy to be hidden (< εὖ, well, + κρύπτειν, hide), + *-ite*2.] A silicate of aluminium and lithium associated with albite as alteration products of spodumene.

euctical† (ūk'ti-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. εὐκτικός, expressing a wish, votive, optative, < εὐκτός, wished for, desired, < εὔχεσθαι, wish for, vow, pray.] Containing acts of supplication; supplicatory; precatory.

The *euctical* or eucharistical offering must consist of three degrees or parts; the offering of the heart, of the mouth, of the hand. *J. Mede*, Discourses, i. 48.

Sacrifices . . . distinguished into expiatory, *euctical*, and eucharistical. *Law*, Theory of Religion, p. 226.

eucyclic (ụ-sik'lik), *a.* [< Gr. εὖ, well, + κυκλικός, circular: see *cyclic*.] In *bot.*, isomerous, with regular alternation of parts: applied to flowers in which the petals, stamens, etc., are equal in number in each whorl, and alternate with one another.

Eucyrtidiidæ (ụ-sėr-ti-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucyrtidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of polycystine monocyttarian radiolarians, typified by the genus *Eucyrtidium*.

Eucyrtidium (ū-sėr-tid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + κυρτίδιον, dim. of κύρτος, κύρτη, a fishing-basket, creel, < κυρτός, bent, curved.] The typical genus of the family *Eucyrtidiidæ*, or referred to the family *Polycystinidæ*. *E. galea* and *E. cranoides* of Haeckel are examples.

eudemon, eudæmon (ụ-dē'mọn), *n.* [< Gr. εὐδαίμων, adj., blest with a good genius, fortunate, happy, < εὖ, well, + δαίμων, a genius, spirit, etc.: see *demon*. Cf. *Agathodæmon*, *cacodemon*.] **1.** A good angel or spirit.

The simple appendage of a tail will cacodemonize the *Eudæmon*. *Southey*, The Doctor, Fragment on Beards.

2. In *astrol.*, the eleventh house of a celestial figure: so called on account of its good and prosperous significations, as store of friends, attainment of hopes, etc. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

eudemonics (ū-dẹ-mon'iks), *n.* [< Gr. εὐδαιμονικά, the constituents of happiness, neut. pl. of εὐδαιμονικός, conducive to happiness, < εὐδαίμων, happy: see *eudemon*.] Eudemonism.

eudemonism, eudæmonism (ū-dē'mọn-izm), *n.* [< Gr. εὐδαιμονισμός, a thinking happy, < εὐδαιμονίζειν, think or call happy, < εὐδαίμων, having a good genius, happy, fortunate: see *eudemon* and *-ism*.] The doctrine of happiness, or the system of philosophy which makes human happiness its highest object, declaring that the production of happiness is the sole criterion for the validity of moral maxims; hedonism. Some writers distinguish *eudemonism*, as including the satisfaction of altruistic sentiments under happiness, from the purely egoistic *hedonism*.

Ethics braced up into stoical vigour by renouncing all effeminate dallyings with *Eudæmonism* would indirectly have co-operated with the sublime ideals of Christianity. *De Quincey*, Last Days of Kant.

The discussion of the different sorts, degrees, and consequences of enjoyment led to the true *eudæmonism* of the Epicureans, who taught that mental pleasure was preferable to that of the senses, and that friendship, and freedom from passion and desire, were the supreme forms of happiness. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 179.

eudemonist (ụ-dē'mọn-ist), *n.* [As *eudemonism* + *-ist*.] A believer in eudemonism.

I am too much of a *eudemonist*. I hanker too much after a state of happiness both for myself and others. *De Quincey*.

eudemonistic (ụ-dē-mọn-is'tik), *a.* [< *eudemonist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to eudemonism.

The mundane positive *eudæmonistic* morality. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 179.

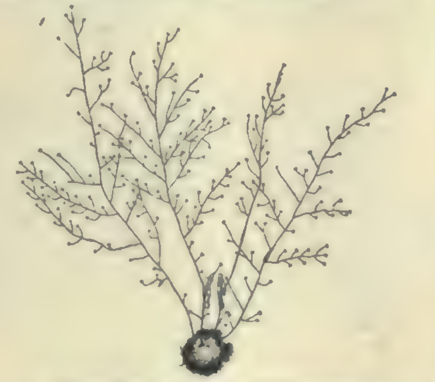
Christianity itself proceeds from a *eudæmonistic* pessimism *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 455.

eudemonological (ụ-dē'mọn-ō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *eudemonistic*. *Mind*, XI. 137.

eudemonology (ụ-dē-mọn-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. εὐδαίμων, happy (see *eudemon*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of human happiness.

Eudendriidæ (ū-den-drī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eudendrium* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydropolypinæ* which form colonies, all polyps of which may mature sexual products whereby they are often changed into polypostyles without mouth or tentacles. The alimentary zoöids possess one verticil of filiform tentacles, and mature the generative elements on tentacular appendages. During the maturing of the sexual products the sexual zoöids often become rudimentary and lose their tentacles. *Eudendrium cochleatum* is a good example. Also *Eudendridæ*.

Eudendrium (ụ-den'dri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + δενδρίον, dim. of δένδρον, a tree.] A genus of gymnoblastic hydrozoans, type of a family *Eudendriidæ*, the stock of which is stiffened by a horny, chitinous substance which is secreted by the animal as a covering, and extends all over the colony excepting the zoöids.



Eudendrium cochleatum, about natural size.

One of the most common forms [of hydroids] found in shallow water . . . from Vineyard Sound northward is *Eudendrium dispar*. It grows in colonies from two to nearly four inches in length, and the parts of the colony which correspond in appearance to the stems and branches of a plant are dark brown or black. At the tip of each branch and branchlet is a hydra-like animal or zooid, which is directly connected with every other one in the colony. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 79.

eudialyte (ụ-dī'a-līt), *n.* [< Gr. εὐδιάλυτος, easy to break up or dissolve, < εὖ, well, + διάλυτος, dissolved, < διαλύειν, dissolve: see *dialysis*.] A mineral of a brownish-red color, occurring in rhombohedral crystals, also massive, in Greenland. When powdered it dissolves readily in hydrochloric acid, whence the name. It is a silicate of zirconium, iron, manganese, calcium, sodium, and other elements. *Eucolite* is the same mineral from Norway. Also spelled, erroneously, *eudyalite*.

eudiometer (ū-di-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. εὔδιος, calm, fine, clear, serene (of air, weather, sea, etc.) (< εὖ, well, + δι-, seen in δῖος, heavenly, Ζεύς, orig. the sky, etc.: see *deity*), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument originally designed for ascertaining the purity of the air or the quantity of oxygen it contains, but now generally employed in the analysis of gases, for the determination of the nature and proportion of the constituents of any gaseous mixture. One form consists of a graduated glass tube, either straight or bent in the shape of the letter U, hermetically sealed at one end and open at the other. Two platinum wires, intended for the conveyance of electric sparks through any mixture of gases, so as to cause the union of certain of them, are inserted through the glass near the shut end of the tube, and closely approach but do not touch each other. The nature and proportions of the constituents of the gaseous mixture are determined by the diminution in volume after the passing of the spark.

eudiometric, eudiometrical (ū"di-ọ-met'rik, -ri-kạl), *a.* Pertaining to a eudiometer or to eudiometry; performed or ascertained by a eudiometer: as, *eudiometrical* experiments or results.

eudiometry (ū-di-om'e-tri), *n.* [As *eudiometer* + *-y*.] The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air, or of determining the nature and proportions of the constituents of any gaseous mixture, by means of the eudiometer.

eudipleural (ū-di-plö'ral), *a.* [< Gr. εὖ, well, + δίς, two-, + πλευρά, side, + *-al*.] Bilaterally symmetrical; having lateral antimeres well marked; exhibiting right and left sides of the body as symmetrically opposed and antimerically disposed parts.

The *eudipleural* form, which is generally known as that of bilateral symmetry. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 128.

Eudist (ū'dist), *n.* [< F. *Eudiste*: see def.] One of a Roman Catholic congregation founded in France in 1643 by Jean Eudes, a priest of the Oratory, for educational and missionary purposes. Its official name is *The Congregation of Jesus and Mary*. The order was suppressed in 1792, and revived in 1826.

Eudocimus (ụ-dos'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + δόκιμος, esteemed, notable, < δοκεῖν, think, seem.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of ibises, containing such species as the white and scarlet ibises of America, *E. alba* and *E. rubra*. *Wagler*, 1832.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of *Coleoptera*. *Schönherr*, 1836.

Eudoxia (ụ-dok'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὔδοξος, of good repute: see *Eudoxian*.] A spurious genus of hydrozoans, of the family *Diphyidæ*; a group of individuals, consisting of a nutritive polyp with nematocysts, gonophores, and usually a hydrophyllium, separated from any diphyid, as a species of *Diphyes* and of *Abyla*. The term is retained as the name of such objects.

Eudoxian (ụ-dok'si-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. Εὐδόξιος, a proper name, < εὔδοξος, of good repute, honored, famous, < εὖ, well, + δόξα, opinion, reputation.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eudoxius or his doctrines. See II.

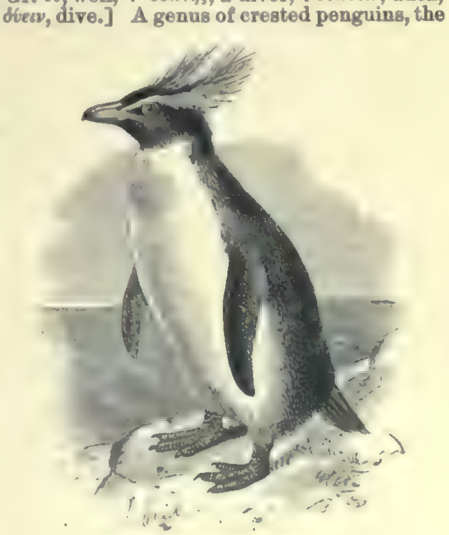
II. *n.* A follower of Eudoxius, a bishop of Constantinople and an extreme Arian of the fourth century: same as *Anomœan*, *Aëtian*, and *Eunomian*.

Eudromias (ụ-drō'mi-as), *n.* [NL. (Brehm, 1831), < Gr. εὐδρομίας, a good runner, < εὖ, well, + -δρομος, running, < δραμεῖν, run.] A genus of plovers, of the family *Charadriidæ*, the type of which is the common dotterel, *E. morinellus*. There are several species, of different parts of the world. See cut under *dotterel*.

eudyalite, *n.* See *eudialyte*.

Eudynamis (ū-dī'nạ-mis), *n.* [NL., also spelled *Eudynamys* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826); < Gr. εὖ, well, + δύναμις, power.] A genus of Indian, Australian, and Papuan cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ*, containing such as *E. honorata* of India, *E. mindanensis* of the Philippines, and *E. cyanocephala* of Australia.

Eudyptes (ū-dip'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. εὖ, well, + δύπτης, a diver, < δύπτειν, duck, < δύειν, dive.] A genus of crested penguins, the rock-hoppers, containing such species as the jackass-penguin or macaroni of the sealers, *E. chrysocome* or *chrysolophus*.



Rock-hopper (*Eudyptes chrysocome*).

Eudyptula (ụ-dip'tụ-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Eudyptes*.] A genus of Australian pygmy penguins, the type of which is *E. minor*, a bluish species with white throat and no collar, crest, or tracheal septum. Also *Eudyptila*. *Bonaparte*, 1856.

Euechinoidea (ụ-ek-i-noi'dẹ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, + *-oidea*.] The ordinary sea-urchins collectively, as distinguished from the exclusively fossil ones, or *Tessellata*; the *Echinoidea* less the *Palæchinoidea*.

Euelephas (ụ-el'e-fas), *n.* [NL. (Falconer), < Gr. εὖ, well, + ἐλέφας, elephant.] A genus of proboscidean mammals, of which the Asiatic elephant, *Elephas* or *Euelephas indicus*, is the type: distinguished from *Loxodon*, the African elephant, by the extremely deep, narrow intervals, completely filled with cement, between the ridges of the molar teeth: same as *Elephas* proper. See *Loxodon* and *elephant*.

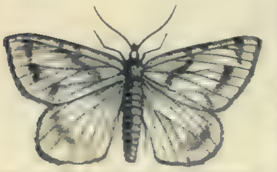
euemerism, euemerist, etc. See *euhemerism*, etc.

Eureta (ụ-er′e-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἐρέτης*, a rower, an oar (usually in pl.), < *ἐρέσσειν*, row.] Huxley's name for a group of turtles composed of the two genera *Sphargis* and *Chelone*, inhabiting the seas of warm climates. They have a blunt snout with hooked horny beak, the tympanum hidden by the integument, and the limbs, of which the anterior pair are much the longer, converted into paddles, the digits being flattened and bound immovably together by integument, and only one or two of them bearing nails. See *Sphargis* and *Chelone*.

euergetes (ụ-ėr′je-tēz), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐεργέτης*, a well-doer, < *εὖ*, well, + *ἔργον*, work, a deed (cf. *ἐργάτης*, a doer), < **ἔργειν*, work, do: see *work*.] A benefactor: a title of honor in ancient Greece of such as had done the state some service, and sometimes assumed as a royal surname, as by Ptolemy III. of Egypt (Ptolemy Euergetes), and Ptolemy VII. (Euergetes II.).

> As *euergetes* of Greek cities, Hadrian completed the Olympieion at Athens.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 191.

Eufitchia (ū-fich′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Packard, 1876), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *Fitchia*, q. v.] A genus of geometrid moths. *E. ribearia* is a species which lays its eggs in the autumn on the stems of currant- and gooseberry-bushes. They hatch when the bushes are in full bloom in the spring, and the larva, a whitish measuring-worm with black spots and yellow stripes, called the *gooseberry-spanworm*, feeds upon the leaves until full-grown, when it goes under ground to pupate, remaining in this state for two or three weeks before it issues as a moth. The remedies are powdered hellebore, either in solution or applied dry when the plants are moist, and hand-picking.



Female Moth of Gooseberry-spanworm (*Eufitchia ribearia*), natural size.

euge† (ū′jē), *interj.* [L., < Gr. *εὖγε*, good! well said! well done! an exclamatory use of the adv. *εὖγε*, or *εὖ γε*, well, rightly, in replies confirming or approving what has been said: *εὖ*, well (see *eu-*); *γε*, an enclitic particle.] Well done! well said! good! an exclamation of applause, encouragement, joy, and the like.

> To solemnize the *euges*, the passionate welcomes of heaven poured out on penitents.
> *Hammond*, Works, IV. 500.

eugenesic (ū-jẹ̄-nes′ik), *a.* [< *eugenes*(*is*) + *-ic*.] Same as *eugenetic*.

eugenesis (ụ-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The quality of breeding freely; fertility; specifically, the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks.

eugenetic (ū-jẹ̄-net′ik), *a.* [< *eugenesis*, after *genetic*, q. v.] Of, belonging to, or characterized by eugenesis. Also *eugenesic*.

Eugenia (ụ-jē′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.; in def. 1, named in honor of Prince *Eugene* of Savoy (died 1736); in def. 2, named from the Empress *Eugénie* of France. The name *Eugene*, G. *Eugen*, F. *Eugène*, etc., NL. *Eugenius*, fem. *Eugenia*, G. *Eugenie*, F. *Eugénie*, etc., NL. *Eugenia*, means 'well-born,' < Gr. *εὐγενής*, well-born: see *eugeny*.] **1.** A genus of myrtaceous shrubs and trees, of over 500 species, which are found in tropical or subtropical America and tropical Asia, with a few species in Africa and Australia. About half a dozen are found in Florida. The flowers are tetramerous, with numerous stamens, and are followed by a baccate fruit. The leaves are opposite, and often glandular-punctate and fragrant, and the wood is hard and sometimes of value. The most important species is *E. caryophyllata*, of India, which yields the clove of commerce. (See cut under *clove*.) Several species bear edible fruits, as the rose-apple (*E. Jambos*) and the jambolana (*E. Jambolana*), which are cultivated in tropical countries. The astringent bark of the latter is used in dyeing and tanning, and in medicine. Others are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their foliage or flowers.

2. A genus of humming-birds. *E. imperatrix* is a fine species from Ecuador, green with a violet throat-spot. *Gould*, 1855.—**3.** A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

Eugeniacrinidæ (ụ-jē′ni-ạ-krin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eugeniacrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of encrinites or fossil crinoids, ranging from the Oölite to the Cretaceous.

eugeniacrinite (ụ-jē-ni-ak′ri-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Eugeniacrinites*; as *Eugeniacrinus* + *-ite*².] An encrinite of the family *Eugeniacrinidæ*.

Eugeniacrinites (ū-jē-ni-ak-ri-nī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Eugeniacrinus*.] Same as *Eugeniacrinus*.

Eugeniacrinus (ụ-jē-ni-ak′ri-nus), *n.* [NL. (reduced from *Eugeniacrinites*), < Gr. *εὐγενής*, well-born, of noble race, + *κρίνον*, a lily.] The typical genus of the family *Eugeniacrinidæ*. *Agassiz*, 1834.

eugenic¹ (ụ-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐγενής*, well-born (see *eugeny*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to race-culture.

> If *eugenic* principles were universally adopted, the chance of exceptional and elevated natures would be largely reduced. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 459.

eugenic² (ụ-jen′ik), *a.* [< *Eugen-ia*, 1, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cloves.—**Eugenic acid**, an acid derived from cloves. It is a colorless oil, becoming dark in color and resinous when exposed to the air. It reddens litmus-paper, and has a spicy burning taste and a strong smell of cloves.

eugenics (ụ-jen′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *eugenic*¹: see *-ics*.] The science of generative or procreative development; the doctrine of progress or evolution, especially in the human race, through improved conditions in the relations of the sexes.

> The ingenious speculations of Mr. F. Galton in the delicate domain of *eugenics*, and in the idiosyncrasies of mental imagery, . . . are now recognised as a necessary development of the method into which Darwin has cast the thought of the age. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 110.

> The heredity of genius has been fully proved by that very interesting writer and accurate observer, Francis Galton, and he has put forward in a masterly way the claims of *eugenics*, or race-culture. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 641.

eugenin (ū′jẹ̄-nin), *n.* [< *Eugen-ia*, 1, + *-in*².] A substance ($C_{10}H_{12}O_2$) which settles spontaneously from the distilled water of cloves. It crystallizes in small laminæ, which are colorless, transparent, and pearly, but in time become yellow.

eugeny† (ū′je-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐγένεια*, poet. *εὐγενία*, nobility of birth, < *εὐγενής*, well-born, of noble race, < *εὖ*, well, + *γένος*, race, family: see *genus*.] Nobleness of birth. *Ogilvie*.

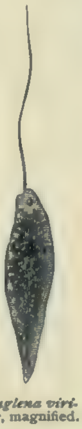
eugh†, **eughen**†. Lawless spellings of *yew*, *yewen*. *Spenser*.

Euglena (ụ-glē′nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *γλήνη*, the pupil of the eye, the socket of a joint.] The typical genus of infusorians of the family *Euglenidæ*. *E. viridis* is one of the commonest and best-known of infusorians, inhabiting stagnant pools, often occurring in vast shoals on the surface of the water. *Ehrenberg*, 1832.

Euglenia (ū-glē′ni-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euglena*.] A group of flagellate infusorians, taking name from the genus *Euglena*, and corresponding nearly to the *Astasiæa* of Ehrenberg and less exactly to the modern family *Euglenidæ*. *Dujardin*.

euglenid (ū-glen′id), *n.* An infusorian of the family *Euglenidæ*.

Euglenidæ (ụ-glen′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euglena* + *-idæ*.] A large family of monomastigate eustomatous flagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Euglena*, highly diversiform or metabolic, with brilliant, usually green, endoplasm. These remarkable animalcules form a natural family, whose bright colors (for the most part green, though sometimes red) and peculiar endogenous multiplication (noted below) are highly characteristic. They vary much in the different genera, being free-swimming or sedentary, naked or loricate, and solitary or colonial. The flagellum is single and terminal; the oral aperture is distinct; the endoplasm often contains highly refractive particles of apparently amylaceous substance; one or more eye-like pigment-specks are often developed at the anterior end; and the contractile vacuole and the endoplast are conspicuous, the former usually located close to the anterior border. The euglenids multiply both by longitudinal and transverse fission, by the subdivision of the body-substance into sporular elements, and by the development of independent germinal bodies out of the substance of the endoplast. The sporulation, or breaking up of the colored endoplasm, usually consequent upon a process of encystment, results in the formation of germs variable in number and of irregular contour, released as small green amœbiforms, without trace of the flagellum, oral aperture, or pigment-spot, which are subsequently acquired. The fusiform zoöids resulting from the sporulation of the endoplasm of motile euglenids, on the contrary, appear to be usually furnished with a flagellum and an eye-speck. Another form of encystment, not connected with reproduction, occurs in euglenids when the water dries up in the ponds or ditches where they live. The animalcules become spherical and quiescent, develop a gelatinous covering which indurates, and in this condition have been mistaken for green algals. These several changes of the animalcule give rise to the term *euglenoid*, applied to other organisms, as gregarines, which present similar conditions of encystment and sporulation. According to Saville Kent, the genera composing the family as at present recognized are *Euglena*, *Amblyophis*, *Phacus*, *Chloropeltis*, *Trachelomonas*, *Rhaphidomonas*, *Cœlomonas*, *Ascoglena*, and *Colacium*. Nearly all occur in fresh water, especially when stagnant, though a few are found in brackish water. They may be single or in small groups, or may form very extensive colonies.



Euglena viridis, magnified.

Euglenina (ū-glẹ-nī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [< *Euglena* + *-ina*.] In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), same as *Euglenidæ*.

euglenoid (ụ-glē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Euglena* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the form of or resembling infusorians of the family *Euglenidæ*; especially, becoming encysted and sporulating like the *Euglenidæ*; exhibiting the movements during the process of reproduction which characterize species of *Euglena*.

> The movements [of gregarines after fission] now become neither vibratile nor amœboid, but definitely restrained, and are best described as *euglenoid*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 852.

> They are apparently Gregarinæ, which have been killed in various states of *euglenoid* movement.
> *W. B. Benham*, Micros. Science, XXVII. 570.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Euglenoidea*.

II. *n.* A sporozoan, as a gregarine, in the euglenoid state.

> The *euglenoid* is always a single contractile sac, with one mass of medullary substance, in which floats the large vesicular transparent nucleus.
> *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 853.

Euglenoidea (ū-glẹ̄-noi′dẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euglena* + *-oidea*.] In Bütschli's system of classification, an order of flagellate infusorians, represented by the *Euglenidæ* and related groups, of large size and well organized, uniflagellate or rarely with a pair of flagella, and having a mouth and pharynx. The families besides *Euglenina* assigned to this order are *Menoidina*, *Peranemina*, and *Petalomonadina*.

eugnomosyne (ūg-nọ̄-mos′i-nē), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐγνωμοσύνη*, considerateness, indulgence, < *εὐγνώμων*, kind-hearted, considerate, < *εὖ*, well, + *γνώμη*, the mind: see *gnome*.] The faculty of judging well concerning matters which fall under no known rule and concerning which one has had no experience; good sense in novel situations and unexpected emergencies. [Rare.]

eugonidia (ū-gọ̄-nid′i-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + NL. *gonidia*, q. v.] In *lichenology*, proper or typical gonidia, as distinguished from gonimia. They are inclosed in a distinct cellular membrane, and are usually bright-green.

Eugubine (ū′gụ̄-bin), *a.* [< It. *Eugubbio* (NL. *Eugubium*), usually *Gubbio*, < L. *Iguvium*, a city of Umbria.] Of or belonging to the ancient town of Eugubium or Iguvium (now Gubbio) in Umbria, Italy: specifically applied to certain tablets or tables of bronze (seven in number) discovered there in 1444, and now preserved in the town-hall of Gubbio. These tablets, called the *Eugubine* or *Iguvine tables*, constitute an important memorial of the ancient Umbrian tongue, and show that it somewhat resembled the ancient Latin, as well as the Oscan. Only four of the tables are wholly Umbrian, one is partly Umbrian and partly Latin, and two are Latin. The inscriptions relate to the acts of a corporation of priests, and contain the names of several deities otherwise unknown.

euharmonic (ū-här-mon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἁρμονικός*, harmonic.] Producing perfectly concordant sounds, as opposed to sounds produced by tempered instruments.—**Euharmonic organ**, an organ or harmonium having enough keys to the octave to provide for playing in pure intonation.

euhemerism (ụ-hē′mẹ-rizm), *n.* [Also *euemerism*; < L. *Euhemerus*, < Gr. *Εὐήμερος*, a Greek philosopher of the 4th century B. C., who wrote a work setting forth the view of mythology which goes under his name. The name means 'having a happy day, cheerful,' < *εὖ*, well, + *ἡμέρα*, day.] The doctrine that polytheistic mythology arose exclusively, or in the main, out of the deification of dead heroes; the system of mythological interpretation which reduces the gods to the level of distinguished men, and so regards the myths as founded on real histories; hence, the derivation of mythology from history.

> *Euhemerism* has become the recognized title of that system of mythological interpretation which denies the existence of divine beings, and reduces the gods of old to the level of men.
> *Max Müller*, Sci. of Lang., 2d ser., p. 416.

> Again very many Arab tribes are named after gods or goddesses, and the *euhemerism* which explains this by making the deity a mere deified ancestor has no more claim to attention in the Arab field than in other parts of the Semitic world.
> *W. R. Smith*, Kinship and Marriage, p. 17.

euhemerist (ụ-hē′mẹ-rist), *n.* and *a.* [Also *euemerist*; < *Euhemerus* (see *euhemerism*) + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* A believer in the doctrine of euhemerism.

II. *a.* Euhemeristic.

euhemeristic (ụ-hē-mẹ-ris′tik), *a.* [Also *euemeristic*; < *euhemerist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to euhemerism or euhemerists; given to or concerned with the derivation of mythology from history: as, *euhemeristic* historians.

> A *Euhemeristic* réchauffé of Phœnician theology and mythology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 764.

euhemeristically (ū-hē-mẹ-ris'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* After the manner of Euhemerus; rationalistically: as, to explain a myth *euhemeristically.* Also *euemeristically.*

euhemerize (ū-hē'mẹ-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *euhemerized*, ppr. *euhemerizing*. [< *Euhemerus* (see *euhemerism*) + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To treat or explain in the manner of Euhemerus; treat or explain rationalistically: as, to *euhemerize* a myth (that is, to explain it as being founded on a basis of history). See *euhemerism.*

He [the ethnographer] can watch how the mythology of classic Europe, once so true to nature and so quick with her ceaseless life, fell among the commentators to be plastered with allegory or *euhemerised* into dull sham history. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 249.

By the beginning of the twelfth century, the Irish had long been Christians, their deities had been either *euhemerized* into mortals or degraded into demons and fairy chiefs. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 196.

II. *intrans.* To believe in or practise euhemerism; treat or explain myths euhemeristically.

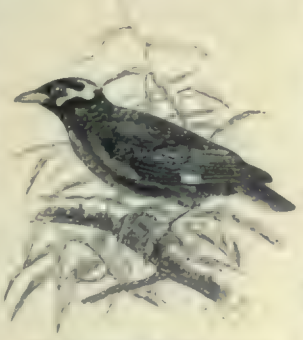
Euichthyes (ū-ik'thi-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] In Claus's system of classification, a subclass of fishes, containing all fishes except the *Cyclostomi* and *Leptocardii.*

Euisopoda (ū-i-sop'ọ-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *ἴσος*, equal, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] A group of isopodous crustaceans, having seven free appendaged thoracic segments, with a comparatively short and broad abdomen, whose appendages form branchial lamellæ, and containing the typical isopods.

eukairite, eucairite (ū-kā'rīt), *n.* [Prop., in Latinized form, **eucærite*; so called by Berzelius because found "opportunely" soon after the discovery of the metal selenium; < Gr. *εὔκαιρος*, timely, opportune (< *εὖ*, well, + *καιρός*, time, season), + *-ite*².] A mineral of a shining lead-gray color and granular structure, consisting chiefly of selenium, copper, and silver.

Eukleidean, *a.* See *Euclidean.*

Eulabes (ū'lạ-bēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Eulabetinæ*, based upon the *Gracula religiosa* of Linnæus, the mina or mino. There are several other species of these religious grackles, often seen in confinement.



Mina, or Religious Grackle (*Eulabes religiosa*).

Eulabetinæ (ū"lạ-be-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulabes* (*-et-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of old-world sturnoid passerine birds, of the family *Sturnidæ*, related to the starlings proper, typified by the genus *Eulabes.* They are the so-called grackles of India and the eastern islands. There are about 12 species, of several genera, commonly known as *minas* (*minos*, *mynahs*, etc.).

eulachon (ū'la-kon), *n.* [A native name in the northern Pacific islands.] The candle-fish, *Thaleichthys pacificus.*—**Eulachon-oil,** oil obtained from the *Thaleichthys pacificus*, which has been proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Eulalia (ū-lā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *εὔλαλος*, sweet-spoken, < *εὖ*, well, + *λαλεῖν*, talk, speak.] 1. A genus of errant chætopodous annelids, of the family *Phyllodocidæ. Savigny*, 1817.—2. A genus of caraboid beetles.—3. A genus of tall grasses, the species of which are now referred to other genera, chiefly to *Pollinia.* *E. Japonica* is often cultivated for the decoration of lawns, on account of its handsome plumes and often variegated foliage.

Eulerian (ū-lē'ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Euler* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to or invented by the Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler (1707–83).—**Eulerian constant,** the value of

$$1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\dots+\frac{1}{n-1}-\left(\frac{1}{n+1}+\frac{1}{n+2}+\dots\frac{1}{n^2-1}\right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{3n^2}-\frac{1}{10n^4}+\frac{1}{126n^6},$$

where n is infinite. It is 0.57721566490153286060 +.—**Eulerian equation.** See *equation.*—**Eulerian function,** the function

$$Px=\sum_0^\infty(-1)^n/n!\,(x+n).$$

Eulerian integral of the first kind, the integral

$$B(p,q)=\int_0^{\pi/2} 2\cos^{2p-1}\phi.\ \sin^{2q-1}\phi.\ d\phi.$$

Eulerian integral of the second kind, the gamma function, or

$$\Gamma n=\int_0^\infty x^{n-1}\,e^{-x}.\ dx.$$

Eulerian method, in *hydrodynamics*, the ordinary method, by the use of the Eulerian equations.

Euler's numbers, Euler's solution. See *number*, *solution.*

Eulima (ū-lī'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *λιμός*, hunger, famine.] A remarkable genus of gastropods, formerly referred to the family *Pyramidellidæ*, but now regarded as typical of a family *Eulimidæ.* Some of the species live on holothurians or other echinoderms. An American species, *E. oleacea*, is a parasite of *Thyone briareus*, a common holothurian of the Atlantic coast.

Eulimacea (ū-li-mā'sē-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulima* + *-acea.*] Same as *Eulimidæ.*

eulimid (ū'li-mid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Eulimidæ.*

Eulimidæ (ū-lim'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulima* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropods, taking name from the genus *Eulima.* The animal has subulate tentacles, with eyes sessile outside, and the shell is turreted, milky-white, and polished, and has an oval mouth with smooth columellar lip. Numerous species live in different seas. Also *Eulimacea.*

eulogia (ū-lō'ji-ạ̈), *n.* [ML., the eucharist, etc., < Gr. *εὐλογία*, praise, blessing: see *eulogy.*] In the *early church*: (*a*) The sacrament of the Lord's supper. (*b*) Later, the name of the portion of the eucharist sent to the sick, or by bishops to other bishops and churches as a token of Christian love. These practices were early discontinued, because of the growing reverence for the elements. (*c*) Later still, the name given to the unconsecrated bread not needed in the eucharist, but blessed and distributed as a substitute for the eucharist among those members of the congregation who, though they had the right to take the communion, did not commune. This custom still exists in the Greek Church. Also called *antidoron* (which see). Also *eulogy.*

As soon as Mass had been ended, a loaf of bread was blessed, and then, with a knife very likely set apart for the purpose, cut into small slices, for distribution among the people, who went up and received it from the priest, whose hand they kissed. This holy loaf, or *eulogia*, was meant to be an emblem of that brotherly love and union which ought always to bind Christians together. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 137.

eulogically† (ū-loj'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a manner to convey praise; eulogistically. [Rare.]

Give me leave *eulogically* to enumerate a few of those many attributes. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 387.

eulogise, *v. t.* See *eulogize.*

eulogist (ū'lọ-jist), *n.* [< *eulog-y* + *-ist.*] One who pronounces a eulogy; one who praises highly or excessively.

Such bigotry was sure to find its *eulogist.* *Buckle*, Civilization, II. vii.

A name . . . that *eulogists* hold up to the world as without spot or blemish. *Theodore Parker*, Historic Americans (Franklin).

eulogistic, eulogistical (ū-lọ-jis'tik, -ti-kạl), *a.* [< *eulogist* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to or containing eulogy, or high or excessive praise; laudatory.

Eulogistic phrases, first used to supreme men, descend to men of less authority, and so downwards. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 395.

eulogistically (ū-lọ-jis'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* With high or undue commendation or eulogy.

eulogium (ū-lō'ji-um), *n.* [< ML. *eulogium*, eulogy: see *eulogy.*] Eulogy, or a eulogy. [Now rare.]

A lavish and undistinguishing *eulogium* is not praise. *Ames*, Works, II. 72.

=**Syn.** See *eulogy.*

eulogize (ū'lọ-jīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eulogized*, ppr. *eulogizing.* [< *eulog-y* + *-ize.*] To pronounce a eulogy upon; praise highly or excessively; extol in speech or writing. Also spelled *eulogise.*

Bishop Horsley . . . publicly *eulogized* this treatise in the charges delivered to his clergy, recommending it to their particular perusal. *V. Knox*, The Lord's Supper, Pref., p. 8.

Stanhope *eulogised* the law of Charles II. absolutely forbidding the importation of French goods into England. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

eulogy (ū'lọ-ji), *n.*; pl. *eulogies* (-jiz). [First in ML. form *eulogium* (> OF. *euloge*); later *eulogy* = F. *eulogie*, < ML. *eulogia* (a blessing, salutation, present, etc.), < Gr. *εὐλογία*, good or fine language, praise, eulogy, panegyric, in N. T. blessing (see *eulogia*), < *εὐ*, well, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** High commendation of a person or thing, especially when expressed in a formal manner or to an undue degree; specifically, a speech or writing delivered or composed for the express purpose of lauding its subject.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praises and famous *eulogies* of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Yet are there many worthy personages that deserve better than dispersed report or barren *eulogies.* *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 132.

2. Same as *eulogia.*

At Angers one Lent he [St. Malan] gave what is called the "*eulogie*" (sacred bread) to four bishops. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 14.

=**Syn. 1.** *Encomium, Eulogy, Eulogium, Panegyric.* These words are best understood through their history. (See the derivations.) *Eulogy* is stronger than *encomium*, but still is the most general word. An *encomium* is an expression of warm praise, of some fullness and completeness, like the ancient laudatory ode: *encomium* is not a distinctive name for a set speech; the others may be: as, Everett's *Eulogy* upon the Pilgrim Fathers; the *Panegyric* of Isocrates. *Eulogium* is only a more formal word for *eulogy.* The last three may be used abstractly, but not *encomium*; we may say, it was mere *eulogy* or *panegyric*, but not mere *encomium.* *Eulogy*, *a eulogy*, and *an encomium* may be tempered with criticism; *panegyric* and *a panegyric* are only praise; hence, *panegyric* is often used for exaggerated or undiscriminating praise.

Plutarch assures us that our author [Cicero] . . . made a speech in public full of the highest *encomiums* on Crassus. *Melmoth*, tr. of Cicero, i. 5, note 3.

Men with tears coursing down their cheeks in listening to his [Choate's] sonorous periods in his *eulogy* upon Webster yet slily made a memorandum that they would count the words in some of those periods when they should be printed. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 99.

Collectors of coins, dresses, and butterflies have astonished the world with *eulogiums* which would raise their particular studies into the first ranks of philosophy. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char., p. 375.

I think I am not inclined by nature or policy to make a *panegyrick* upon anything which is a just and natural object of censure. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Eulophia (ū-lō'fi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the crested lip, < Gr. *εὔλοφος*, well-plumed, having a beautiful crest: see *Eulophus.*] A genus of epiphytal or terrestrial orchids, of Africa and southern Asia. The tubers of some Asiatic species were formerly used as salep.

Eulophinæ (ū-lọ-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulophus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of parasitic insects, of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, founded by Westwood in 1840. They have 4-jointed tarsi, unbroken submarginal veins, slender hind thighs, and undivided mesoscutum. The males of many species have branched or flabellate antennæ. All the species, so far as known, are parasitic, usually upon lepidopterous larvæ.

Eulophus (ū'lọ-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὔλοφος*, beautifully crested, well-plumed, < *εὖ*, well, + *λόφος*, crest.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Eulophinæ.* *Geoffroy*, 1764.

eulysite (ū'li-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐλυσία*, readiness in loosing, < *εὔλυτος*, easy to loosen, untie, or dissolve: see *eulytite.*] The name given by Axel Erdmann, in 1849, to a rock found by him at Tunaberg in Sweden, which he described as being a granular mixture of diallage, garnet, and altered olivin. This rock contains also grains of magnetite, and the olivin is now and then altered into serpentine. It is one of the varieties of peridotite. Rocks similar in composition to eulysite have been found in Germany, Italy, and Greece.

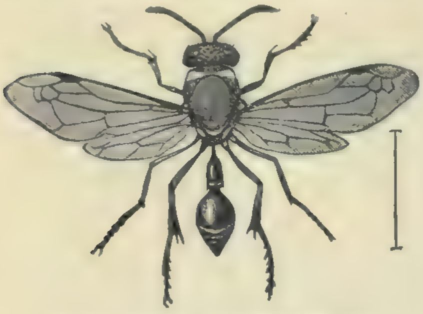
eulytin (ū'li-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *εὔλυτος*, easy to untie, loose, or dissolve (see *eulytite*), + *-in*².] Same as *eulytite.*

eulytite (ū'li-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *εὔλυτος*, easy to untie, loose, or dissolve (< *εὖ*, well, + *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, loose, dissolve), + *-ite*².] A mineral consisting chiefly of silicate of bismuth, found at Schneeberg in Saxony. It occurs in groups of tetrahedral crystals of a delicate brown or yellow color. Also called *eulytin* and *bismuth-blende.*

Eumæus (ū-mē'us), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *Εὔμαιος*, a man's name.] A genus of lycænid butterflies, of a few North and Central American species, bronzed black with a golden sheen, and with bright-green or blue maculate borders. *E. atala* is very abundant in Florida, where the bright-red larva is known as the *coontie-worm*, from the Indian name of the plant *Zamia integrifolia*, a cycad, which it defoliates.

Eumeces (ū-mē'sēz), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐμήκης*, of a good length, great, considerable, < *εὖ*, well, + *μῆκος*, length. Cf. *μακρός*, long.] A genus of skinks, of the family *Scincidæ.* It contains small harmless lizards known as *bluetails* and *scorpions*, of which there are many species in the warmer portions of the globe; about 12 occur in the United States. They have well-developed 5-toed limbs, a smooth fusiform tail, the nostrils in a single median plate, thin polished scales, and no palatine teeth. *E. fasciatus*, the common bluetail of the United States, is 8 or 9 inches long, green with yellow stripes, passing on the tail into blue, and pearly-white below. *E. longirostris* is the Bermuda skink.

Eumenes (ū′me-nēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *εὐμενής*, well-disposed, friendly, gracious, ‹ *εὖ*, well, + *μένος*, mind, temper, disposition.] The typical genus of wasps of the family *Eumenidæ*, having the abdomen pyriform, with a very long pedicel formed by the first abdominal segment. *E. fraterna* is a common North American species.



Eumenes fraterna. (Line shows natural size.)

Eumenidæ (ụ-men′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Eumenes* + *-idæ*.] A family of true wasps, by some ranked only as a subfamily, containing the solitary wasps, and distinguished from the social wasps by having the claws armed with a tooth instead of being simple. These wasps are of only two forms, male and female, the latter having the dual rôle of queen and worker. Also *Eumenida, Eumenides.*

Eumenides¹ (ụ-men′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., ‹ Gr. *Εὐμενίδες* (sc. *θεαί*), lit. the gracious goddesses, ‹ *εὐμενής*, well-disposed, favorable, gracious, ‹ *εὖ*, well, + *μένος*, mind, temper, disposition.] In *classical myth.*, the Erinyes or Furies: a euphemistic name. See *Erinys* and *fury*.

> While Apollo or Athena only slay, the power of Demeter and the *Eumenides* is over the whole life.
> *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 151.

Eumenides² (ụ-men′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Eumenes* + *-ides*.] 1. Same as *Eumenidæ*.—2. A group of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*, 1836.

Eumeninæ (ū-me-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Eumenes* + *-inæ*.] The *Eumenidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Vespidæ*.

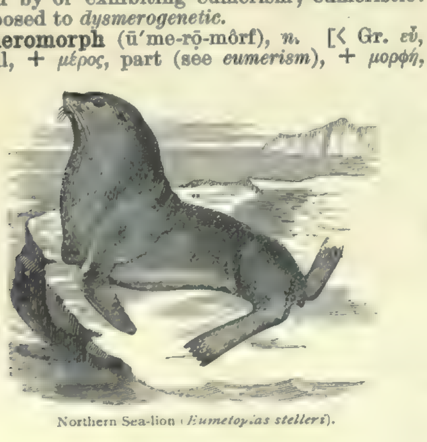
eumerism (ū′me-rizm), *n.* [‹ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μέρος*, part (division) (see *eumeristic*), + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, an aggregate of eumeristic parts; a process or result of eumerogenesis: a kind of merism opposed to *dysmerism*.

eumeristic (ū-me-ris′tik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *εὐμέριστος*, easily divided, ‹ *εὖ*, well, + *μεριστός*, divided, divisible, ‹ *μερίζειν*, divide, ‹ *μέρος*, a part.] In *biol.*, regularly repeated in a set or series of like parts which form one integral whole; eumerogenetic: opposed to *dysmeristic*.

eumerogenesis (ū″me-rọ̄-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μέρος*, part (division) (see *eumerism*), + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *biol.*, the genesis, origination, or development of many like parts in a regular series forming an integral whole; repetition of forms without modification or specialization: opposed to *dysmerogenesis*. Ordinary cell-division and the budding of successive joints of a tapeworm are examples.

eumerogenetic (ū″me-rọ̄-jẹ̄-net′ik), *a.* [‹ *eumerogenesis*, after *genetic*.] In *biol.*, produced by or resulting from eumerogenesis; characterized by or exhibiting eumerism; eumeristic: opposed to *dysmerogenetic*.

eumeromorph (ū′me-rọ̄-môrf), *n.* [‹ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μέρος*, part (see *eumerism*), + *μορφή*, shape.] An organic form resulting from eumerogenesis; a eumeristic organism: opposed to *dysmeromorph*.

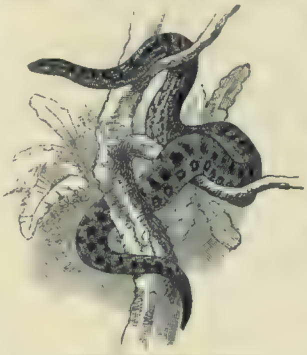


Northern Sea-lion (*Eumetopias stelleri*).

eumeromorphic (ū″me-rọ̄-môr′fik), *a.* [‹ *eumeromorph* + *-ic*.] Having the character or quality of a eumeromorph; eumerogenetic or eumeristic in form: opposed to *dysmeromorphic*.

Eumetopias (ū-me-tō′pi-as), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1866), ‹ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μετωπίας*, having a broad forehead, ‹ *μέτωπον*, the forehead, ‹ *μετά*, between, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), the eye.] A genus of eared seals, of the family *Otariidæ*. The type is the northern sea-lion, *E. stelleri*, which inhabits the northern Pacific from Bering's strait to Japan and California. The male measures from 12 to 14 feet in length, and weighs upward of a thousand pounds; the female is much smaller and more slender. See cut in preceding column.

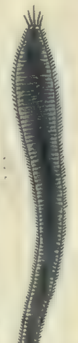
Eunectes (ụ-nek′tēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *νήκτης*, a swimmer (cf. *νηκτός*, adj., swimming), ‹ *νήχειν*, swim.] 1. A genus of enormous South American serpents, of the family *Boidæ*, or boas. *E. murinus* is the anaconda (which see). *Wagler*, 1830.—2. A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Dytiscidæ*, containing about 12 species, of Europe, Asia, Australia, and South America. *Erichson*, 1832.



Anaconda (*Eunectes murinus*).

Eunectus (ụ-nek′tus), *n.* [NL.: see *Eunectes*.] Same as *Eunectes*.

Eunice (ū-nī′sē), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *Εὐνείκη* or *Εὐνίκη*, a Nereid.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of annelids, typical of the family *Eunicidæ*. It is characterized by having no fewer than 9 distinct dentary pieces, 2 large flat ones united below, and 3 dextral and 4 sinistral cutting teeth working against each other. *E. gigantea* is a large West Indian sea-centipede, with several hundred joints. *E. antennata* is another example.



Eunice antennata.

Euniceæ (ụ-nis′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Eunice* + *-eæ*.] A group of annelids approximately corresponding to the family *Eunicidæ*.

Eunicidæ (ū-nis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Eunice* + *-idæ*.] A family of errant, predaceous, polychætous annelids, typified by the genus *Eunice*. The body has many segments; the præstomium bears tentacles; the parapodia are usually uniramous, sometimes biramous, and ordinarily provided with dorsal and ventral cirri as well as branchiæ. There are several genera.

Eunomia (ụ-nō′mi-ặ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *Εὐνομία*, daughter of Themis, a personification of *εὐνομία*, good order: see *eunomy*.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of zygænid moths. *Hübner*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of polyps. *Lamarck*, 1821. (*c*) A genus of worms. *Risso*, 1826. (*d*) A genus of North American bees, of the family *Andrenidæ*, having the apical joint of the antennæ spoon-shaped. There are two species, *E. apacha* and *E. heteropoda*.—2. In *astron.*, the fifteenth planetoid, discovered at Naples by De Gasparis in 1851.

Eunomian (ụ-nō′mi-ạ̈n), *a.* and *n.* [‹ LL. *Eunomius*, ‹ Gr. *Εὐνόμιος*, a proper name, ‹ *εὔνομος*, well-ordered: see *eunomy*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eunomius or his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Eunomius, an extreme Arian of the fourth century, pupil of Aëtius, and some time bishop of Cyzicus: same as *Anomœan*, *Aëtian*, and *Eudoxian*.

eunomy (ū′nọ̄-mi), *n.* [‹ Gr. *εὐνομία*, good order, good laws well obeyed, ‹ *εὔνομος*, well-ordered, under good laws, ‹ *εὖ*, well, + *νόμος*, law.] Equal law, or a well-adjusted constitution of government. *Mitford.*

Eunota (ụ-nō′tặ), *n. pl.* [‹ Gr. *εὔνωτος*, well-backed, stout-backed, ‹ *εὖ*, well, + *νῶτος*, the back.] A group of existing *Lacertilia*, having the more important characters of the *Platynota*, but distinguished from them by having two nasal bones, and the integument of the head covered with epidermic plates.

eunuch (ū′nuk), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *eunuque* = Sp. It. *eunuco* = Pg. *eunucho*, ‹ L. *eunuchus*, ‹ Gr. *εὐνοῦχος*, a chamberlain (in Asia, and later in the Greek empire, generally a castrated man); hence, a castrated man (applied also to castrated beasts and to seedless fruits); ‹ *εὐνή*, bed, + *ἔχειν*, have, hold, keep.] I. *n.* 1. In the East, a chamberlain; a keeper of the bedchamber, or of the women in a large or polygamous household: an office generally (and in the latter case always) held by castrated men, and often bringing to its holders in princely houses great political influence.

> From the domestic service of the palace, and the administration of the private revenue, Narses the *eunuch* was suddenly exalted to the head of an army.
> *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, xli.

Hence, in general—2. Any castrated male of the human species.

II. *a.* Unproductive; barren. [Rare.]

> He had a mind wholly *eunuch* and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste. *Godwin*, Mandeville, III. 96.

eunuch (ū′nuk), *v. t.* [‹ *eunuch*, *n.*] To make a eunuch of; castrate, as a man. [Rare.]

> They *eunuch* all their priests; from whence 'tis shewn
> That they deserve no children of their own.
> *Creech*, tr. of Lucretius.

eunuchate† (ū′nuk-āt), *v. t.* [‹ LL. *eunuchatus*, pp. of *eunuchare*, make a eunuch, ‹ L. *eunuchus*, a eunuch.] Same as *eunuch*.

> It were . . . an impossible act to *eunuchate* or castrate themselves. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

eunuchism (ū′nuk-izm), *n.* [‹ LL. *eunuchismus*, ‹ LGr. *εὐνουχισμός*, ‹ *εὐνουχίζειν*, make a eunuch, ‹ *εὐνοῦχος*: see *eunuch*.] The state of being a eunuch.

> That *eunuchism*, not in itself, but for the kingdom of heaven, is better than it [marriage], we doubt not.
> *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 54.

euomphaloid (ū-om′fạ-loid), *a.* Like species of the genus *Euomphalus*: as, a *euomphaloid* shell. *P. P. Carpenter.*

Euomphalus (ụ-om′fạ-lus), *n.* [NL., in allusion to the wide umbilicus, ‹ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, umbilicus.] A large genus of fossil gastropods, belonging to the family *Turbinidæ*, appearing in the Silurian strata, and keeping its place till the Triassic period. The remains consist of depressed or discoidal shells, with a polygonal aperture and very wide umbilicus (whence the name). The operculum is round, shelly, and multispiral.

euonym (ū′ọ̄-nim), *n.* [‹ Gr. *εὐώνυμος*, having a good name, ‹ *εὖ*, well, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, a name.] In *terminol.*, a good, proper, or fitting name of anything; a term which conforms to the rules and answers the requirements of a system of naming, and is therefore available as a technical designation: opposed to *caconym*. [Rare.]

euonymin (ụ-on′i-min), *n.* [‹ *Euonymus* + *-in*².] 1. An uncrystallizable, bitter substance, soluble in alcohol and water, obtained from *Euonymus*.—2. A complex substance precipitated from the tincture of euonymus by adding water.

Euonymus (ụ-on′i-mus), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *euonymos* (Pliny), ‹ Gr. *εὐώνυμος* (*τὸ εὐώνυμον δένδρον*), the spindle-tree, ‹ *εὐώνυμος*, having a good name, honored, prosperous, lucky, ‹ *εὖ*, well, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, name: see *onym*.] 1. A celastraceous genus of shrubs and small trees, natives of northern temperate regions, including about 40 species. They have opposite leaves, and loose cymes of small purplish flowers, followed by usually crimson or rose-colored capsules, which on opening disclose the seed wrapped in an orange-colored aril. The spindle-tree of Europe, *E. Europæa*, the leaves, flowers, and fruit of which are said to be poisonous to animals, is sometimes cultivated, but less frequently than the more ornamental American species, *E. atropurpurea* and *E. Americana*, known respectively as the *wahoo* or *burning-bush* and the *strawberry-bush*. *E. Japonica*, sometimes called *Chinese box*, is a handsome evergreen species of Japan, often with finely variegated leaves. All parts of the European spindle-tree are emetic and purgative, and the bark of the wahoo is used as an active purgative. See cut under *burning-bush*.

2. [*l. c.*] The bark of *Euonymus atropurpurea*, which is used as a purgative and laxative.

euonymy (ụ-on′i-mi), *n.* [As *euonym* + *-y*. Cf. *synonymy*, etc.] A system of or the use of euonyms; right or proper technical nomenclature. [Rare.]

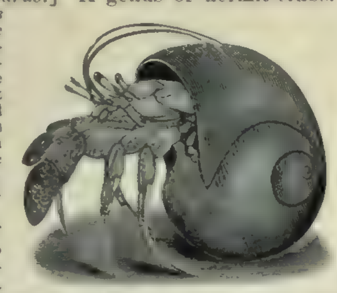
Euornithes (ụ-ôr′ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird.] A superordinal group of birds, containing all living birds excepting the struthious or ratite forms, the tinamous, and the penguins. It is the same as *Carinatæ* without the tinamous and penguins.

euornithic (ū-ôr-nith′ik), *a.* [‹ *Euornithes* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Euornithes*.

euotomous (ụ-ot′ọ̄-mus), *a.* An incorrect form of *eutomous*.

euouæ (ū-ŏ′ē), *n.* See *evovæ*.

Eupagurus (ū-pa-gū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐ, well, + *Pagurus.*] A genus of hermit-crabs. *E. bernhardus* is one of the commonest species of hermit-crab along the Atlantic coast of the United States, and is often found in the shell of the sea-snail *Lunatia heros* and others.


Hermit-crab (*Eupagurus bernhardus*) in Shell of Sea-snail (*Lunatia heros*).

eupathia (ụ̄-path′i-ạ̈), *n.* [See *eupathy.*] In *pathol.*, same as *euphoria.*

eupathy† (ū′pạ̈-thi), *n.* [< Gr. εὐπάθεια, the enjoyment of good things, comfort; with the Stoics, a happy condition: < εὐπαθής, enjoying good things, in happy condition, < εὐ, well, + πάθος, feeling.] Right feeling.

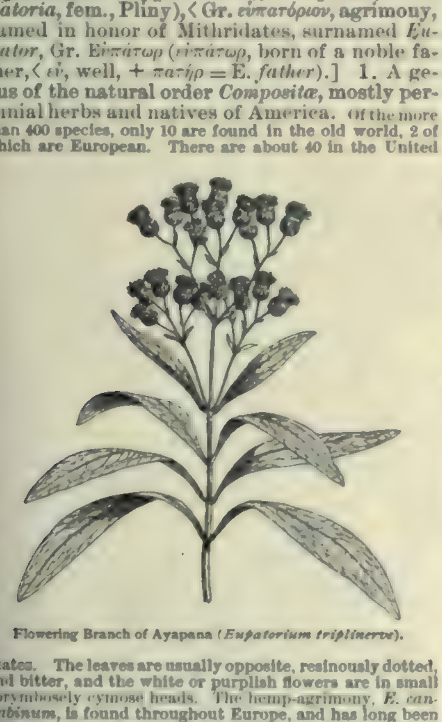
> And yet verily they themselves againe do terme those joyes, those promptitudes of the will, and wary circumspections, by the name of *eupathies*, i. e. good affections, and not of apathies, that is to say, impossibilities; wherein they use the words aright and as they ought.
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 62.

Eupatoriaceæ (ū-pạ̈-tō-ri-ā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupatorium* + *-aceæ.*] A tribe of the natural order *Compositæ*, having perfect flowers (never yellow) in discoid heads, the anthers not caudate, and the elongated clavate style-branches stigmatic only below the middle. It includes 35 genera and over 750 species, of which only 16 belong to the old world. The principal genera are *Eupatorium*, *Stevia*, *Mikania*, and *Brickellia*.

eupatoriaceous (ū-pạ̈-tō-ri-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the tribe *Eupatoriaceæ.*

eupatorine (ū-pạ̈-tō′rin), *n.* [< *Eupator-ium* + *-ine*^{2}.] An alkaloid contained, according to Righoni, in *Eupatorium cannabinum.* It is a white powder, having a peculiar sharp and bitter taste, insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and alcohol. It combines with sulphuric acid, and the salt crystallizes in silky needles.

Eupatorium (ū-pạ̈-tō′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (L. *eupatoria*, fem., Pliny), < Gr. εὐπατόριον, agrimony, named in honor of Mithridates, surnamed *Eupator*, Gr. Εὐπάτωρ (εὐπάτωρ, born of a noble father, < εὐ, well, + πατήρ = E. *father*).] 1. A genus of the natural order *Compositæ*, mostly perennial herbs and natives of America. Of the more than 400 species, only 10 are found in the old world, 2 of which are European. There are about 40 in the United States. The leaves are usually opposite, resinously dotted, and bitter, and the white or purplish flowers are in small corymbosely cymose heads. The hemp-agrimony, *E. cannabinum*, is found throughout Europe, and has long been in common use as a tonic and febrifuge. Thoroughwort or boneset, *E. perfoliatum*, which is a popular stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic, and the joepye-weed, *E. purpureum*, are common species of the United States. Various other species are used medicinally, as the bitter-bush, *E. villosum*, of Jamaica, and the ayapana, *E. triplinerve*, of Reunion.


Flowering Branch of Ayapana (*Eupatorium triplinerve*).

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

eupatory (ū′pạ̈-tọ̄-ri), *n.* Same as *eupatorium*, 2.

eupatrid (ụ̄-pat′rid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* One of the Eupatridæ.

> At the beginning of Athenian history we find the Athenian commonalty the bondslaves, through debt, of the *Eupatrids.* *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 167.

> The honour given to the heads of the houses, which everywhere formed the primary mould of the Aryan community, . . . was certainly one great source of nobility. This was the patent, so to speak, of the Roman patrician, of the Greek *eupatrid*, of the Teutonic warrior.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*

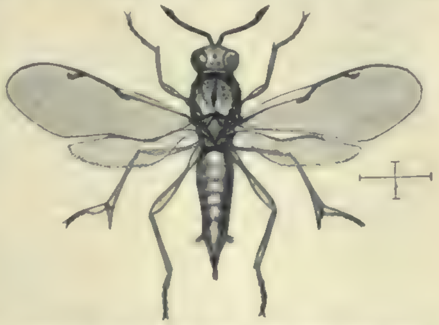
II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Eupatridæ.

> Just as a Roman or Athenian noble, settled at any point of the Ager Romanus or the Attic territory, would still count himself a member of his patrician house or *eupatrid* tribe. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 271.

Eupatridæ (ụ̄-pat′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [< Gr. εὐπατρίδης, born of a noble father, of noble family; pl. Εὐπατρίδαι, the Eupatridæ; < εὐ, well, + πατήρ = E. *father.*] The ancient aristocracy of Athens and other Greek states, in whom, in primitive times, were vested the privileges and powers of lawgivers, the lower classes having no voice. See *patrician.*

Eupelminæ (ū-pel-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupelmus* + *-inæ.*] A prominent subfamily of insects, of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, chiefly distinguished by the enlarged first joint of the middle tarsi and the long spine at the tip of the middle tibiæ. The antennæ are 13-jointed, and the wings have a long stigmal vein. Many of the species are parasitic in the eggs of other insects, while others live in larvæ.

Eupelmus (ụ̄-pel′mus), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1820), < Gr. εὐ, well, + πέλμα, the sole of the foot.] The typical genus of *Eupelminæ.* There are many species, of wide geographical distribution, differing much as regards the insects which they infest. *E. floridanus* is a handsome North American species.


Female of *Eupelmus floridanus.* Cross shows natural size.)

eupepsia, eupepsy (ụ̄-pep′si-ạ̈, -si), *n.* [NL. *eupepsia*, < Gr. εὔπεπτος, easy of digestion, having a good digestion, < εὐ, well, + πεπτός, verbal adj. of πέπτειν, πέσσειν, digest: see *dyspepsy*, *pepsin*, *peptic.*] Good digestion: opposed to *dyspepsia.*

> An age merely mechanical! *Eupepsy* its main object.
> *Carlyle*, Signs of the Times.

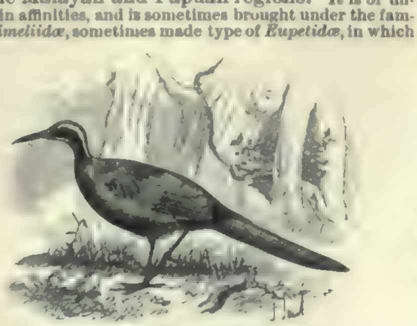
eupeptic (ụ̄-pep′tik), *a.* [< Gr. εὔπεπτος, easy of digestion, having a good digestion: see *eupepsia.*] 1. Having good digestion: opposed to *dyspeptic.*

> The *eupeptic* right-thinking nature of the man . . . fitted Baillie to be a leader in General Assemblies.
> *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 224.

> Thus it seems easy for a large, *eupeptic*, and jolly-looking man to have a good temper.
> *Saturday Rev.*, March 2, 1877, p. 351.

2. Easy of digestion.

Eupetes (ū′pe-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1830), < Gr. εὐπετής, flying well, < εὐ, well, + πέτεσθαι, fly.] A remarkable genus of passerine birds of the Malayan and Papuan regions. It is of uncertain affinities, and is sometimes brought under the family *Timeliidæ*, sometimes made type of *Eupetidæ*, in which the grallatorial genus *Mesites* has been placed, there being some superficial resemblance between these two genera. It appears to be nearest the *Crateropodidæ*, or true babbling thrushes. The bill is long, the neck extremely slender, and covered like the head with short, velvety feathers. The type species, *E. macrocercus*, inhabits the Malay peninsula and Sumatra; *E. cærulescens* is found in New Guinea.


Eupetes macrocercus.

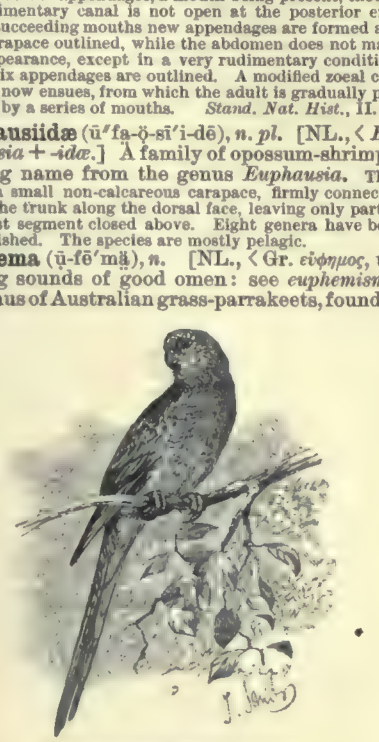
Eupetidæ† (ụ̄-pet′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupetes* + *-idæ.*] A highly unnatural association of the passerine genus *Eupetes* and the grallatorial genus *Mesites*, made by G. R. Gray in 1869.

Euphausia (ū-fạ̈-ö′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. εὐ, well, + φαίνειν (√ *φα), make to appear (cf. εὐφαής, very bright, < εὐ, well, + φάος, φῶς, light, < φαίνειν (√ *φα), make to appear) (see *phantasm*, *fancy*), + οὐσία, substance.] A genus of schizopodous crustaceans or opossum-shrimps, typical of the family *Euphausiidæ.* *Dana*, 1850.

> *Euphausia* leaves the egg as a true nauplius with its three pairs of appendages, a mouth being present, though the alimentary canal is not open at the posterior end. With succeeding mouths new appendages are formed and the carapace outlined, while the abdomen does not make its appearance, except in a very rudimentary condition, until six appendages are outlined. A modified zoeal condition now ensues, from which the adult is gradually produced by a series of mouths. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 43.

Euphausiidæ (ū″fạ̈-ọ̈-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euphausia* + *-idæ.*] A family of opossum-shrimps, taking name from the genus *Euphausia.* They have a small non-calcareous carapace, firmly connected with the trunk along the dorsal face, leaving only part of the last segment closed above. Eight genera have been established. The species are mostly pelagic.

Euphema (ụ̄-fē′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὔφημος, uttering sounds of good omen: see *euphemism.*] A genus of Australian grass-parrakeets, founded by Wagler in 1830. It contains such species as *E. elegans* and *E. pulchella*, and was made by G. R. Gray in 1840 to include such species as *E. discolor.* Also *Euphemia.*


Grass-parrakeet (*Euphema elegans*).

euphemism (ū′fẹ̄-mizm), *n.* [< Gr. εὐφημισμός, euphemism, i. e., the use of an auspicious for an inauspicious word, < εὐφημίζειν, use a good for a bad, an auspicious for an inauspicious word, < εὔφημος, uttering sounds of good omen, abstaining from inauspicious words, < εὐ, well, + φήμη, a voice, a prophetic voice, rumor, talk (= L. *fama*, rumor, fame), < φάναι, speak, say: see *fame*, *fate.*] 1. In *rhet.*, the use of a mild, delicate, or indirect word or expression in place of a plainer and more accurate one, which by reason of its meaning or its associations or suggestions might be offensive, unpleasant, or embarrassing.

> This instinct of politeness in speech — *euphemism*, as it is called — which seeks to hint at an unpleasant or an indelicate thing rather than name it directly, has had much to do in making words acquire new meanings and lose old ones: thus 'plain' has usurped the sense of 'ugly'; 'fast,' of 'dissipated'; 'gallantry,' of 'licentiousness.'
> *Chambers*, Inf. for the People.

2. A word or expression thus substituted: as, to employ a *euphemism.*

> When it was said of the martyr St. Stephen that "he fell asleep," instead of "he died," the *euphemism* partakes of the nature of a metaphor, intimating a resemblance between sleep and the death of such a person.
> *Beattie*, Moral Science, § 866.

euphemistic, euphemistical (ū-fẹ̄-mis′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by euphemism.

euphemistically (ū-fẹ̄-mis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a euphemistic manner; as a euphemism.

euphemize (ū′fẹ̄-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *euphemized*, ppr. *euphemizing.* [< Gr. εὐφημίζειν: see *euphemism.*] I. *trans.* To make euphemistic; express by a euphemism.

II. *intrans.* To indulge in euphemism; speak euphemistically.

Euphoberia (ū-fọ̄-bē′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐ, well, + φοβερός, fearful, formidable, < φόβος, fear.] An extinct genus of myriapods, typical of the family *Euphoberiidæ.*

Euphoberiidæ (ū″fō-be-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euphoberia* + *-idæ.*] An extinct family of myriapods, of the order *Archipolypoda.* They had the anterior and posterior parts differentiated, the dorsal plates more or less consolidated, and several longitudinal rows of spines or protuberances along the back. The species lived during the Carboniferous epoch.

euphone (ụ-fō'nē), *n.* [< Gr. εὔφωνος, sweet-voiced, musical.] In *organ-building*, a sixteen-foot stop, consisting of a set of pipes with free reeds, and giving a sweet, subdued, clarinet-like tone.

Euphonia (ụ-fō'ni-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Desmarest, 1805), < Gr. εὔφωνος, sweet-voiced, musical: see *euphonous, euphony.*] 1. A large genus of Central and South American tanagers, of the family *Tanagridæ*, giving name to a section *Euphoniinæ* of that family. *E. musica* is the organist-tanager of the West Indies. One species, *E. elegantissima*, is found on the borders of the United States; 31 others extend through the neotropical regions to Bolivia and Paraguay. Also called *Cyanophonia*, *Acroleptes*, *Iliolopha*, and *Phonasca*. Also written *Euphona*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

> The very peculiar structure of the digestive tube of the *euphonias* was first pointed out by Lund.
> *P. L. Sclater*, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XI. 53.

euphoniad (ụ-fō'ni-ad), *n.* [< *euphony* + *-ad*[1].] A musical instrument of the orchestrion class.

euphonic (ụ-fon'ik), *a.* [As *euphon-ous* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by euphony; agreeable to the ear; easy or pleasing in respect to utterance.

> The conclusion was drawn that the vowel is an important element in the make-up of the verb for *euphonic* purposes. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 6., App.

euphonical (ụ-fon'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *euphonic* + *-al.*] Same as *euphonic.*

> Our English hath what is comely and *euphonical* in each of these [other European languages], without any of their inconveniences. *Bp. Wilkins*, Real Character, iii. 14.

Euphoniinæ (ụ-fō-ni-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euphonia* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of tanagers, having a short turgid bill, the upper mandible usually with terminal notch and also some slight serrature, a short tail, and certain peculiarities of the stomach. There are 4 genera, *Euphonia*, *Chlorophonia*, *Pyrrhuphonia*, and *Hypophæa*. Also *Euphoninæ*.

euphonious (ụ-fō'ni-us), *a.* [< LL. *euphonia* (< Gr. εὐφωνία), euphony, + *-ous.* See *euphonous.*] Consisting of agreeable articulate elements; well-sounding; euphonic.

> *Euphonious* languages are not necessarily easy of acquirement. The Fin, in which it is rare to find two concurrent consonants in the same syllable, is too fine and delicate for remembrance. The mind wants consonantal combinations, or something equally definite, to lay hold of. *Latham*, Elem. of Comp. Philol.

euphoniously (ụ-fō'ni-us-li), *adv.* With euphony; harmoniously.

euphonism (ū'fọ-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. εὔφωνος, euphonous (see *euphonous*), + *-ism.*] An agreeable sound or combination of sounds. *Oswald.* [Rare.]

euphonium (ụ-fō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὔφωνος, sweet-voiced, musical: see *euphonous.*] 1. A musical instrument, consisting of a set of glass tubes, connected with graduated steel bars, to be put in vibration by the moistened finger: invented by Chladni in 1790.—2. A musical instrument, the lowest or bass of the saxhorn family, having a compass of about three octaves upward from the second C below middle C. Its tone is powerful, but unsympathetic.

euphonize (ū'fọ-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *euphonized*, ppr. *euphonizing.* [< Gr. εὔφωνος, having a good voice, sweet-voiced, musical (see *euphonous*), + *-ize.*] To make euphonic or agreeable in sound.

> The spreading of classical learning had not at first that general effect in *euphonizing* our language which might have been expected.
> *Mitford*, Harmony of Language (1774), p. 174.

euphonous (ū'fọ-nus), *a.* [< Gr. εὔφωνος, having a good voice (i. e., having a sweet voice, as a singer, e. g., the Muses, or having a loud, distinct voice, as a herald) (appar. not used with ref. to easy or agreeable pronunciation), < εὖ, well, + φωνή, voice, sound: see *euphony.*] Same as *euphonious.* *Mitford.*

euphony (ū'fọ-ni), *n.* [= F. *euphonie* = Sp. *eufonía* = Pg. *euphonia* = It. *eufonia*, < LL. *euphonia*, < Gr. εὐφωνία, the quality of having a good voice (i. e., a sweet or a loud voice), loudness of voice, euphony, < εὔφωνος, having a good voice: see *euphonous.*] 1. Easy enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation which is pleasing to the sense; agreeable utterance. As a principle active in the historical changes of language, *euphony* is a misnomer, since it is ease of utterance, economy of effort on the part of the organs of speech, and not agreeableness to the ear, that leads to and governs such changes.

> *Euphony*, which used to be appealed to as explanation [of phonetic change], is a false principle, except so far as the term may be made an idealized synonym of economy [in utterance]. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 773.

2. Harmonious arrangement of sounds in composition; a smooth and agreeable combination of articulate elements in any piece of writing.

> *Euphony* consists, also, in a well-proportioned variety of structure in successive sentences. A monotonous repetition of any construction can not be made euphonious, except by singing it. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 327.

=**Syn.** *Euphony*, *Melody*, *Harmony*, *Rhythm.* *Euphony* in style respects simply the question of pleasing sounds in the words themselves. *Melody* respects the succession of sounds, especially as affected by the pitch appropriate to the thought and required by the arrangement of clauses. *Harmony* respects the adaptation of sound to sense. *Rhythm* respects the emphasis—that is, the succession of emphatic and unemphatic syllables. In music *melody* respects the agreeable combination of successive sounds of various pitch, while *harmony* respects the agreeable blending of simultaneous sounds of different pitch, the sounds in either case being from voices or musical instruments; thus, a song for children to sing must depend for its effect upon *melody* rather than *harmony*.

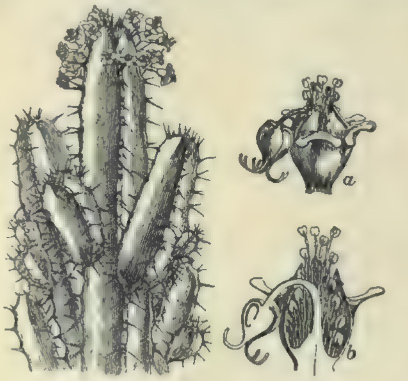
> The Attic *euphony* in it, and all the aroma of age.
> *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

> The river that I sate upon
> It made such a noise as it ron,
> Accordaunt with the birdes *armony*,
> Me thought it was the beste *melody*
> That mighte ben yheard of any mon.
> *Chaucer*, Cuckoo and Nightingale, l. 81.

> By the *harmony* of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion, as our solemn musick, which is inarticulate poesy, does in churches. *Dryden*, Tyrannic Love, Pref.

> Ourself have often tried
> Valkyrian hymns, or into *rhythm* have dash'd
> The passion of the prophetess.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Euphorbia (ụ-fôr'bi-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (L. *euphorbea* and *euphorbeum*), < Gr. εὐφόρβιον, an African plant, also its juice (*euphorbium*, q. v.), said to be named from *Euphorbus*, Εὔφορβος, physician to the king of Mauretania. The name Εὔφορβος is prop. an adj., εὔφορβος, well-fed, < εὖ, well, + φέρβειν, feed.] 1. The typical genus of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, characterized by having its achlamydeous, unisexual flowers within a cup-shaped, calyx-like involucre, the central solitary pistillate flower being surrounded by numerous monandrous staminate ones, and the whole resembling a perfect flower. There are over 600 species, known generally as *spurges*, found in all temperate regions, and more sparingly within the tropics. They vary greatly in habit, especially the tropical species, which are sometimes shrubs or trees; and many African species have succulent, leafless, spiny, and angled stems, resembling columnar *Cactaceæ*. They abound in an acrid milky juice, which possesses active medicinal and sometimes poisonous properties. The blooming spurge, *E. corollata*, and the ipecac spurge, *E. Ipecacuanha*, of the United States, and numerous other species, are employed medicinally in the countries where they are native. (See *euphorbium.*) Various species are also cultivated for ornament, as *E. marginata* for its color-margined leaves, *E. pulcherrima* for its bright-colored floral bracts, *E. fulgens* for its bright-red involucre, and several African species for their cactus-like habit, as *E. resinifera*.



Top of Stem of *Euphorbia resinifera*.
a, involucre with inclosed flowers; *b*, section of same.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Euphorbiaceæ (ụ-fôr-bi-ā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euphorbia* + *-aceæ.*] An important order of mostly apetalous plants, including 200 genera and over 3,000 species, found in all temperate and tropical regions, but especially abundant in South America. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees with monœcious or diœcious flowers, and the fruit a tricoccous 3-seeded or 6-seeded capsule. They have an acrid milky juice, and some are poisonous; but the fruits of a few species are edible, and the roots of others abound in starch. The order includes the box-tree (*Buxus*), the cassava plant (*Manihot*), the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus*), the croton-oil and cascarilla plants (*Croton*), several species that furnish caoutchouc (*Hevea*, *Castilloa*, etc.), and numerous other more or less useful plants. The larger genera are *Euphorbia*, *Croton*, *Phyllanthus*, and *Acalypha*.

euphorbiaceous, euphorbial (ụ-fôr-bi-ā'shius, ụ-fôr'bi-a̤l), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Euphorbiaceæ*.

euphorbium (ụ-fôr'bi-um), *n.* [ME. *euforbia*; < NL. *Euphorbium*, formerly applied to the plant now distinguished as *Euphorbia*, < Gr. εὐφόρβιον, the African plant, also its acrid juice: see *Euphorbia.*] 1. A gum-resin, the product of *Euphorbia resinifera*, a leafless, cactus-like plant of Morocco. It is extremely acrid, and was formerly used, even by the ancients, as an emetic and a purgative, but it is now employed only as an ingredient in plasters and in veterinary practice.

> Fixe therinne the 5 essence of tho laxatyues that purgen flewme and viscous humoris, as a litil of *euforbie*, or turbit, or sambucy.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

> *Euphorbium*, the gummy Juice or Sap of that Tree much us'd in Physick and Surgery. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

2†. Same as *euphorbia*, 2.

> His Shield flames bright with gold, imbossed hie
> With Wolves and Horse seem-running swiftly by,
> And freng'd about with sprigs of Scammony,
> And of *Euphorbium*, forged cunningly.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

euphoria (ụ-fō'ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐφορία, power of bearing easily, < εὔφορος, bearing well, < εὖ, well, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A disposition to bear pain well. (*b*) The state of feeling well, especially when occurring in a diseased person. Also called *eupathia*.

euphoric (ụ-for'ik), *a.* [< *euphoria* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or characterized by euphoria.

> Dr. Battaglia, director of an insane asylum in Cairo, describes many experiments upon himself with different qualities of hashish. . . . He produced a great variety of symptoms with great uniformity, but never the commonly reported *euphoric* apathy. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 361.

euphotide (ụ-fō'tid or -tīd), *n.* [F. *euphotide*, < Gr. εὖ, well, + φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-ide.*] See *gabbro.*

Euphrasia (ụ-frā'si-ä̤), *n.* [NL.; ML. also *eufrasia*; < Gr. εὐφρασία, delight, good cheer, < εὐφραίνειν, delight, cheer, gladden (cf. εὔφρων (εὐφρον-), cheering, gladdening, < εὖ, well, + φρήν (φρεν-), the mind): see *frantic*, *frenzy*, *phrenetic*, etc.] A small genus of low herbs, of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, widely distributed. The flowers are small, in dense spikes. The common eyebright of Europe, *E. officinalis*, is the only North American species. It is astringent, and was formerly in repute as a remedy for diseases of the eyes.

euphrasy (ū'frạ-si), *n.* [< ME. *euphrasy (spelled *heufrasy*), < ML. *eufrasia*, *euphrasia*: see *Euphrasia.*] The eyebright, *Euphrasia officinalis*.

> Then purged with *euphrasy* and rue
> The visual nerve; for he had much to see.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 414.

> With fairy *euphrasy* they purged my eyes,
> To let me see their cities in the skies.
> *Hood*, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 114.

Euphratean (ụ-frā'tẹ-a̤n), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Euphrates, an important river of Asia, rising in Armenia, and after a course of 1,600 miles falling into the Persian gulf. The region called Mesopotamia is included between the Euphrates and the Tigris, which flows into the Euphrates from the east about 100 miles from its mouth.

> The early life of the "Father of the Faithful" belongs to the time when Turanian and Semitic elements were mingled in the *Euphratean* valley.
> *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 253.

euphroe, *n.* See *uphroe.*

Euphrosyne (ụ-fros'i-nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Euphrosyne*, < Gr. Εὐφροσύνη, one of the three Bœotian Charites, or Graces, who, with her fellows, presided over all that constitutes the charm and brilliancy of life; lit. mirth, merriment, festivity, < εὔφρων, merry, cheerful: see *Euphrasia.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of errant chætopodous annelids, of the family *Amphinomidæ*.

euphuism (ū'fū-izm), *n.* [< *Euphues*, the hero of two works by John Lyly, viz., "Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit," 1579, and "Euphues and his England," 1580, written in a strange ornate and affected style, which became fashionable at the court of Elizabeth, + *-ism.* The name *Euphues* (prop. **Euphyes*) is taken from Gr. εὐφυής, well-shaped, of good natural disposition, naturally clever (ὁ εὐφυής, a man of genius), etc., < εὖ, well, + φυή, growth, stature, nature, < φύειν, produce, pass. φύεσθαι, grow.] In *Eng. lit.*, an affected literary style, originating in the fifteenth century, characterized by a wide vocabulary, alliteration, consonance, verbal antithesis, and odd combinations of words. The style, although bombastic and ridiculous originally, contributed to the flexibility and verbal resources of later English. It assumed its most extreme form in the works of John Lyly, called the Euphuist.

> All our Ladies were then his [Lyly's] Scholars; and that Beauty in Court which could not Parley *Eupheisme* was as little regarded as She which now there speaks not French.
> *Edward Blount*, in Lyly's Euphues, Epist. to Reader.

The discourse of Sir Piercie Shafton, in "The Monastery," is rather a caricature than a fair sample of *euphuism*. . . . Perhaps, indeed, our language is, after all, indebted to this writer [Lyly] and his *euphuism* for not a little of its present euphony. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lang., I. 495.

So far, then, there is in the father of *euphuism* [Lyly] nothing but an exaggerated developement of tastes and tendencies which he shared not only with a generation of writers, but with the literary currents of a century, indeed of more centuries than one. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 156.

=**Syn.** This word is sometimes confounded with *euphemism* and *euphony*. It has nothing to do with either.

euphuist (ū'fū-ist), *n.* [As *euphu-ism* + *-ist.*] One who uses the euphuistic style; one who affects excessive elegance and refinement of language: applied particularly to a class of writers in the age of Queen Elizabeth, at the head of which stood John Lyly.

euphuistic (ū-fū-is'tik), *a.* [< *euphuist* + *-ic.*] Characterized by euphuism; of or pertaining to the euphuists: as, *euphuistic* pronunciation.

The all-seeing poet laughs rather at the pedantic schoolmaster than at the fantastic knight; and the *euphuistic* pronunciation which he makes Holofernes so malignantly criticise was most probably his own and that of the generality of his educated contemporaries. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lang., I. 473.

The *euphuistic* style was an exaggeration of the "Italianating" taste which had begun with the revival of our poetical literature in the days of Henry VIII., but to which Lyly was the first to give full expression in prose. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 157.

euphuistically (ū-fū-is'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a euphuistic manner.

A most bland and *euphuistically* flattering note. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 42.

euphuize (ū'fū-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *euphuized*, ppr. *euphuizing*. [As *euphu-ism* + *-ize.*] To express one's self by euphuism; use an affectedly fine and delicate style.

If thou *Euphuize*, which once was rare,
And of all English phrase the life and blood, . . .
I'll say thou borrow'st.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

euphyllum (ū-fil'um), *n.*; pl. *euphylla* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf.] A true or foliage leaf, in distinction from *cataphyllum*, *prophyllum*, etc.

eupion, eupione (ū-pī'on, -ōn), *n.* [< Gr. εὐπίων, very fat, < εὖ, well, + πίων, fat.] In *chem.*, the name given by Reichenbach to a fragrant, colorless, highly volatile, and inflammable liquid, produced in the destructive distillation of bones, wood, coal, and many other organic bodies, and consisting essentially of hydrid of amyl. It is insoluble in water, but mixes with alcohol, ether, and oils, and acts as a solvent of fats, camphor, heated caoutchouc, etc.

Eupithecia (ū-pi-thē'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1825), < Gr. εὖ, well, + πίθηκος, an ape.] A genus of geometrid moths with non-tufted thorax and narrow wings. It is of great extent, comprising over 100 species, more than 80 of which are European, others being found in Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and North America. *E. subnotata* is a well-known English species. Some are called *pugs*; thus, *E. venosata* is the netted pug; *E. pulchellata*, the foxglove-pug.

euplastic (ū-plas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. εὔπλαστος, easy to mold or form, < εὖ, well, + πλάσσειν, mold, form.] **I.** *a.* In *physiol.*, capable of being transformed into permanent organized tissue.

II. *n.* A substance thus transformable.

Euplecoptera (ū-ple-kop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Euplexoptera*.

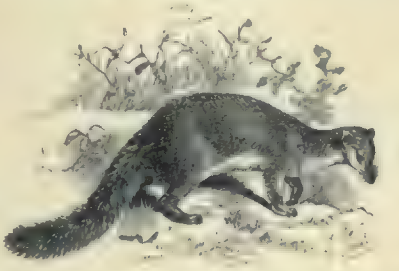
Euplectella (ū-plek-tel'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὔπλεκτος, well plaited, well-twisted, < εὖ, well, + πλεκτός, < πλέκειν, plait.] A genus of *Hyalospongiæ*, referred to the family *Hexactinellidæ*, or made type of a family *Euplectellidæ*. It includes the beautiful glass-sponge, *E. aspergillum*, known as Venus's flower-basket, in which the highly developed silicious spicula form a regular polygonal network, as the wall of a deep cup or basket attached by its base.

Venus's Flower-basket (*Euplectella aspergillum*).

Euplectellidæ (ū-plek-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Euplectella* + *-idæ.*] A family of silicious sponges, or *Hyalospongiæ*, taking name from the genus *Euplectella*, and presenting a very beautiful type of six-rayed spicules; the glass-sponges: often merged in a family *Hexactinellidæ*.

euplere (ū'plēr), *n.* A species of the genus *Eupleres*.

Eupleres (ū-plē'rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + πλήρης, full.] A remarkable genus of viverriform carnivorous quadrupeds of Madagascar, related to the *Viverridæ*, from which it differs in some cranial and dental characters, forming the type of a family *Eupleridæ*. The only species known is *E. goudoti*, the falanaka. *Doyère*.



Falanaka (*Eupleres goudoti*).

euplerid (ū'ple-rid), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Eupleridæ*.

Eupleridæ (ū-pler'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupleres* + *-idæ.*] A family of viverriform carnivorous quadrupeds, represented by the single genus *Eupleres*, differing from the *Viverridæ* in the convexity of the skull posteriorly, the small canine teeth, and the unapproximated incisors. The type is peculiar to Madagascar.

Euplexoptera (ū-plek-sop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + L. *plexus*, q. v., + Gr. πτερόν, a wing.] An aberrant suborder of orthopterous insects, or an order of insects, the same as *Dermaptera*, constituted by the earwigs or *Forficulidæ:* so called from the crosswise and lengthwise folding of the under wings. See *Forficulidæ*. Also *Euplecoptera*.

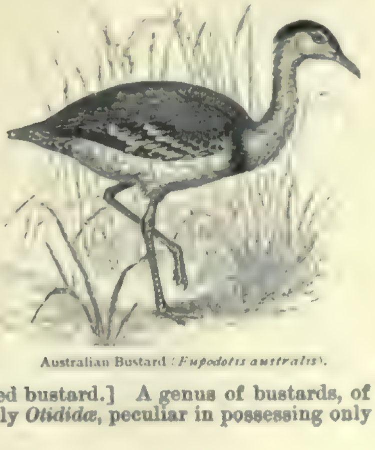
euplexopterous (ū-plek-sop'te-rus), *a.* Having the characters of the suborder *Euplexoptera*.

eupnœa (ūp-nē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + πνοή, breath, < πνεῖν, breathe.] In *pathol.*, a normal condition of respiration.

Eupoda (ū'pō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] In Latreille's system of classification (1817), the fifth family of tetramerous *Coleoptera*, corresponding to the modern family *Crioceridæ*, and divided into the *Sagrides* and *Criocerides*.

Eupodia (ū-pō'di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.* Cf. Gr. εὐποδία, goodness of foot.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, an order of *Holothurioida*, containing the holothurians proper or sea-cucumbers, as distinguished from *Apodia* (*Synapta*).

Eupodotis (ū-pō-dō'tis), *n.* [< Gr. εὖ, well, + πούς (ποδ-), = E. *foot*, + *Otis*, a bustard, well-footed bustard.] A genus of bustards, of the family *Otididæ*, peculiar in possessing only one carotid artery, the right. *E. australis* is the bustard of Australia. *Lesson*, 1839.



Australian Bustard (*Eupodotis australis*).

Eupolidean (ū"pō-li-dē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. Εὔπολις (-ιδ-) (see def.) + *-ean.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eupolis, a dramatist of the Attic old comedy, who flourished about 425 B. C.: as, the *Eupolidean* verse or meter.—**Eupolidean epionic.** See *epionic*, *n.*

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a meter, confined to Greek comedy, composed of a first glyconic and a trochaic tetrapody catalectic: thus,

⏓ ⏔ – ⏔ – ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏓ ⏔ – ⏔ – ⏑ –.

Eupolyzoa (ū-pol-i-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + *Polyzoa*, q. v.] The *Polyzoa* in the usual sense; the *Polyzoa* proper. The term is used by some who place certain worm-like organisms in a class *Polyzoa* and then proceed to divide it into three sections, *Vermiformia* (genus *Phoronis* alone), *Pterobranchia* (genera *Rhabdopleura* and *Aphalodiscus*), and *Eupolyzoa*.

eupolyzoan (ū-pol-i-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Eupolyzoa;* polyzoan in the proper or usual sense.

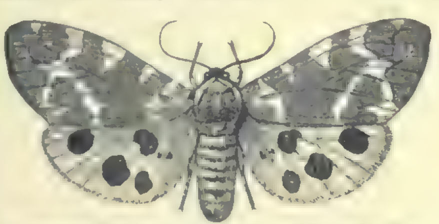
II. *n.* A polyzoan proper.

eupolyzoön (ū-pol-i-zō'on), *n.* One of the *Eupolyzoa;* a eupolyzoan. *Lankester.*

eupractic (ū-prak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. εὔπρακτος, easy to be done, well-to-do, prosperous, < εὖ, well, + πράσσειν, do: see *practic*, *practice.*] Doing well; prosperous. [Rare.]

Good-humoured, eupeptic, and *eupractic*. *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 215.

Euprepia (ū-prep'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐπρεπής, well-looking, < εὖ, well, + πρέπειν, become, suit.] A genus of bombycid moths, sometimes giving name to a family *Euprepiidæ*, and containing such tiger-moths as *E. caja* and *E. plantaginis*, the long-haired larvæ of which are known as bear-caterpillars. Also called *Chelonia*.



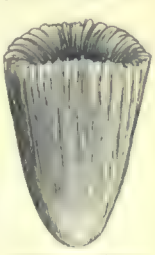
Tiger-moth (*Euprepia caja*), about two thirds natural size.

Euprepiidæ (ū-pre-pī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euprepia* + *-idæ.*] A family of bombycid moths, named from the genus *Euprepia*.

Eupsalis (ūp'sā-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + ψαλίς, a pair of shears.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, or weevils, of the family *Brenthidæ*. *E. minuta* is a common United States species, averaging half an inch in length, of a shining mahogany-brown spotted with yellow, whose larva is found in decaying oak-wood. See cut under *Brenthus*.

Eupsamma (ūp-sam'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + ψάμμος or ψάμμη, sand.] A genus of perforate stone-corals, as *E. brongniartiana*, of the family *Eupsammidæ*. Also *Eupsammia*.

Eupsammidæ (ūp-sam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupsamma* + *-idæ.*] A family of perforate stone-corals, taking name from the genus *Eupsamma*. They have the corallum simple or compound, with numerous well-developed lamellar septa for the most part perforated, a spongy columella, interseptal loculi open or with few dissepiments, and rudimentary costæ.



Eupsamma brongniartiana.

eupyrchroite (ū-pėr'krō-īt), *n.* [< Gr. εὖ, well, + πῦρ, fire, + χροιά, χρόα, color, + *-ite*².] A massive variety of apatite from Crown Point, New York. It has a concentric subfibrous structure and an ash-gray or bluish-gray color, and gives a green phosphorescence when heated (whence the name).

eupyrion (ū-pir'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + πῦρ = E. *fire.*] Any contrivance for obtaining light, as lucifer-matches, etc.

-eur. [F. *-eur*, < OF. *-ur*, *-or*, < L. *-or*, acc. *-orem:* see *-or.*] A form of the suffix *-or* in abstract nouns, occurring in recent words from the French, as in *grandeur*, and mostly pronounced as French, as in *hauteur*.

Euraquilo (ū-rak'wi-lo), *n.* [LL.: see *Euroclydon.*] Same as *Euroclydon*.

A tempestuous wind, which is called *Euraquilo*. Acts xxvii. 14 (revised version).

Eurasia (ū-rā'shiä or -zhiä), *n.* [< *Eur*(*ope*) + *Asia.*] The name given by some geographers to the continental mass which is made up of

Europe and Asia, there being no natural division between the two land-masses.

Eurasian (ụ-rā'shian or -zhian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eurasia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to Eurasia; consisting of both Europe and Asia. See *Eurasia.*

The mountains of England . . . stand apart from its main water-partings; but those of the *Eurasian* continent coincide with the lines of separation of the great watersheds. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 303.

2. Having both European and Asian connections; combining European and Asiatic blood. See II.

The *Eurasian* girl is often pretty and graceful. . . . What if upon her lips there hung the accents of her tchi-tchi tongue? *G. A. Mackay*, Tour of Sir Ali Baba.

II. *n.* A half-caste one of whose parents is European, or of pure European descent, and the other Asiatic: originally restricted to one born in Hindustan of a Hindu mother and a European (especially a Portuguese) father, but now applied to all half-breeds of mixed Asiatic and European blood, and their offspring. Also called *chee-chee.*

The shovel-hats are surprised that the *Eurasian* does not become a missionary, or a schoolmaster, or a policeman, or something of that sort. The native papers say, "Deport him"; the white prints say, "Make him a soldier"; and the *Eurasian* himself says, "Make me a Commissioner, give me a pension." *G. A. Mackay*, Tour of Sir Ali Baba.

Eurasiatic (ū-rā-shi- or ụ-rā-zhi-at'ik), *a.* [< *Eurasia* + *-atic*, after *Asiatic.*] Same as *Eurasian.*

A fact of the same character meets us at the other side of the *Eurasiatic* continent, the Japanese and the Amurland crayfishes being closely allied. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 311.

eureka (ụ-rē'kạ̈). [Prop. **heureka*, < Gr. εὕρηκα, I have found (it), perf. ind. act. of εὑρίσκειν (εὑρ-, εὑρε-), find, discover.] Literally, I have found (it): the reputed exclamation of Archimedes when, after long study, he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in King Hiero's crown (see *crown problem*, under *crown*); hence, an exclamation of triumph at a discovery or supposed discovery. It was adopted as the motto of the State of California, in allusion to the discovery of gold there.—**Eureka projectile.** See *projectile.*

Eurema (ụ-rē'mạ̈), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heurema*, < Gr. εὕρημα, an invention, discovery: see *curematics.*] A large genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Pierinæ*, containing upward of 100 species: now usually called *Terias* (which see).

eurematics (ū-rẹ-mat'iks), *n.* [Prop. **heurematics*, < Gr. εὕρημα(τ-), an invention, discovery, < εὑρίσκειν, find out, invent, discover: see *eureka.*] The history of invention; that department of knowledge which is concerned with mechanical inventions.

Invention responds to want, and the want may originate in some crisis or event having no apparent affinity in character with the want it engendered or the invention that sprang to meet it. And these are not mere accidents: they are the natural course of what I venture to call the fixed laws of *eurematics.* *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 28.

Euretes (ụ-rē'tēz), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Euretidæ.* *Carter.*

euretid (ụ-ret'id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Euretidæ.*

Euretidæ (ụ-ret'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euretes* + *-idæ.*] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges with radially situated scapulæ, branched anastomosing tubes, and the skeletal network in several layers. *F. E. Schulze.* Also *Eureteidæ.*

Eurhipidura (ụ-rip-i-dū'rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill, 1873), neut. pl. of *eurhipidurus*: see *eurhipidurous.*] A primary group of birds, distinguished by the concentration of the caudal vertebræ into a coccyx terminated by a pygostyle, around which the tail-feathers are arranged like a fan, whence the name. It includes all existing birds (commonly placed in the two subclasses *Ratitæ* and *Carinatæ*), as distinguished from the *Saururæ*, or lizard-tailed birds of the Jurassic period.

The most homogeneous [class] is that of Birds, all the living representatives of which seem to be members of a single order (which may be distinguished by the name *Eurhipidura*). *Gill*, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., VI. 435.

eurhipidurous (ụ-rip-i-dū'rus), *a.* [< NL. *eurhipidurus*, < Gr. εὖ, well, + ῥιπίς (ῥιπιδ-), a fan, + οὐρά, tail.] Having the tail-feathers disposed like a fan, as a bird; not saururous; specifically, belonging to or having the characters of the *Eurhipidura.*

euripe† (ū'rīp), *n.* [< L. *euripus*, < Gr. εὔριπος, a strait, channel: see *euripus.*] A euripus or channel.

On either side there is an *euripe* or arm of the sea. *Holland.*

A sea full of shelves and rocks, sands, gulfs, *euripes*, and contrary tides. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 594.

euripus (ụ-rī'pus), *n.* [L., < Gr. εὔριπος, any strait or narrow sea where the flux and reflux is violent (see def.), < εὖ, well, + ῥιπή, impetus, rush, as of wind or waters.] A strait or narrow sea where the flow of the tide in both directions is violent, as in the strait between the island of Eubœa and Bœotia in Greece, specifically called *Euripus.* The name was also given to a water-channel or canal between the arena and the cavea of the Roman hippodrome.

The *Euripus* as well as the basin (lacus) of the spina (distinctly to be seen in the circus of Caracalla and in mosaics) served to moisten the sand. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 290.

eurite (ū'rīt), *n.* [F. *eurite*, appar. < Gr. εὐρύς, wide (or Εὖρος, Eurus?), + *-ite*².] A name given in 1819 by D'Aubuisson to a rock described by him as being a fine-grained, homogeneous granite, consisting mainly of feldspar (the other ingredients being intimately mingled with the feldspar, as if fused with it), having a hardness a little less than that of quartz, and being partly fusible before the blowpipe. The name is at present but little used in France, where *petrosilex* is preferred, and hardly at all in other countries. See *quartz-porphyry* and *felsite.*

eurithmy, *n.* See *eurythmy.*

euritic (ụ-rit'ik), *a.* [< *eurite* + *-ic.*] Containing, composed of, or resembling eurite.

Near the Pacific, the mountain-ranges are generally formed of syenite or granite, or an allied *euritic* porphyry. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 470.

Euroclydon (ụ-rok'li-don), *n.* [< Gr. Εὐροκλύδων, only in Acts xxvii. 14; appar. < Εὖρος, Eurus, the east or east-southeast wind, + κλύδων, a wave, a billow, < κλύζειν, wash, dash, as waves; but the formation is unusual, and the readings vary. Εὐροκλύδων is prob. an accom., by popular etym., of εὐρακύλων, another reading, confirmed by the Vulgate *Euro-aquilo*, better *Euraquilo*, in the same passage; this being a Roman compound, < L. *Eurus*, Gr. Εὖρος, the east or east-southeast wind, + L. *Aquilo*(*n*-), the north wind; *Euro-aquilo* being thus the northeast wind. See *aquilon.*] A tempestuous northeast or north-northeast wind that frequently blows in the Levant; a levanter; hence, the northeast wind in general; a northeaster.

Not long after there arose against it a tempestuous wind called *Euroclydon* [revised version *Euraquilo*]. Acts xxvii. 14.

Then comes, with an awful roar,
Gathering and sounding on,
The storm-wind from Labrador,
The wind *Euroclydon*,
The storm-wind!
Longfellow, Midnight Mass.

Europasian (ū-rọ-pā'shian or -zhian), *a.* [< *Europe* + *Asia* + *-an.*] Same as *Eurasian*, 1.

The languages of the *Europasian* continent.
J. A. H. Murray, 8th Ann. Address to Phil. Soc., p. 26.

European (ū-rọ-pē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Europæus*, < Gr. Εὐρωπαῖος, pertaining to Εὐρώπη, L. *Europa*, Europe.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to or connected with Europe; native to or derived from Europe: as, the *European* race of men; *European* plants; *European* civilization; *European* news.—**European alcornoque, fan-palm**, etc. See the nouns.—**European plan**, that method of conducting a hotel according to which the charge per day includes only lodging and service, the guests taking their meals à la carte at the attached restaurant, or wherever they please, and paying for them separately: opposed to the *American plan*, in which the charge per day includes both board and lodging. [U. S.]

II. *n.* 1. A native of Europe; a person born of European parents or belonging to Europe.—2. More generally, a member of the European race, or of any one of the races of Europe; a person of European descent in any country outside of Europe, as distinguished from the indigenous people of such country.

Europeanism (ū-rọ-pē'an-izm), *n.* [< *European* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of being European or Europeanized; European character, or inclination toward that which is European.

The men of ideas, who are suspected of the deadly sin of *Europeanism* or Westernism. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 332.

Europeanization (ū-rọ-pē"an-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Europeanize* + *-ation.*] The process of making or becoming European.

Everything is thus already provided for the opening out and complete *Europeanization* of North Africa, except the colonists. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 534.

Europeanize (ū-rọ-pē'an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Europeanized*, ppr. *Europeanizing.* [< *European* + *-ize.*] To make or cause to become European; assimilate to Europeans in any respect, or bring into a condition characteristic of Europe: as, a *Europeanized* Hindu.

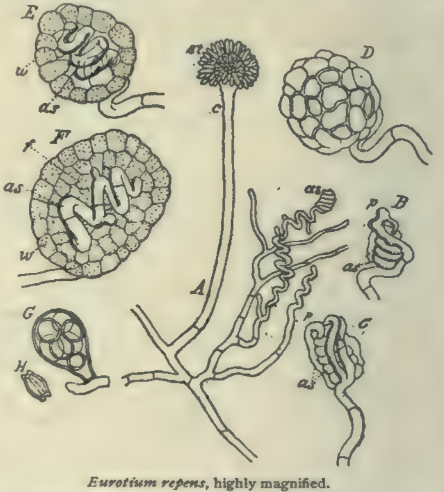
Without being *Europeanized*, our discussion of important questions in statesmanship, political economy, in æsthetics, is taking a broader scope and a higher tone. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 78.

A few of the streets [in Moscow] have been *Europeanized*—in all except the paving, which is everywhere execrably Asiatic. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 409.

Europeo-Asiatic (ū-rọ-pē"ō-ā-shi-at'ik), *a.* In *phytogeog.*, pertaining to Europe and Asia; palæarctic.

Under the name of *Europæo-Asiatic* or North temperate and Mountain region of the Old World, I would designate that vast area extending from the Atlantic to the North Pacific. *G. Bentham*, Notes on Compositæ, p. 542.

Eurotium (ū-rō'shi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐρώς (εὐρωτ-), mold, dank, decay.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, belonging to the *Perisporiaceæ*, and closely related to the *Erysipheæ.* The fructification consists of yellow closed perithecia, each containing numerous asci, which are filled with spores. In this genus the process of reproduction in ascomycetous fungi is easily observed. A portion of a mycelial thread assumes a spiral form and constitutes the female organ, while a branch arising at the base of the spiral becomes the male organ. After fertilization these organs and some additional branches develop into the perithecium and its contents. There is also a conidial fruit, which is a gray mold. It consists of erect hyphæ, each terminated by a capitate enlargement upon which numerous sterigmata are situated; each of the latter bears a chain of spores. This was formerly considered a distinct fungus, known as *Aspergillus.* *Eurotium* with its conidial form is a common mold which grows on a great variety of substances, especially dead herbs and jellies.



Eurotium repens, highly magnified.

A, a small portion of the mycelium with a conidiophore (*c*), terminated by the sterigmata (*st*), from which the spores have fallen, also with the spiral female organ, the ascogonium (*as*). *B*, the spiral ascogonium (*as*) with the antheridium (*p*). *C*, the same beginning to be surrounded by threads, out of which the wall of the perithecium is formed. *D*, a perithecium. *E*, *F*, sections of young perithecia: *w*, cells composing the wall; *f*, false parenchyma underneath the wall; *as*, ascogonium. *G*, ascus. *H*, an ascospore. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

Eurus (ū'rus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Εὖρος, the east or more exactly the east-southeast wind. Cf. *Euroclydon*, *Euraquilo.*] The southeast wind.

Euryale (ụ-rī'a-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐρύαλος, with broad threshing-floor, broad, < εὐρύς, broad, wide, + ἅλως, a threshing-floor (a round area): see *halo.*] 1. The typical genus of sand-stars or brittle-stars of the family *Euryalidæ*, or referred to the family *Astrophytidæ.* Species are known as the *Medusa's-head*, *gorgon's-head*, *basket-fish*, etc. See these words, and *Astrophyton.*
2. A genus of water-lilies, of India and China, with large peltate leaves and a spiny calyx. The only species, *E. ferox*, is sometimes cultivated in hothouses. Its seeds are edible. Baillon refers the *Victoria regia* of the Amazons to this genus.

Euryaleæ (ū-ri-ā'lẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-eæ.*] The euryaleans, or ophiurians with branched arms: contrasted with *Ophiureæ.* *J. Müller.*

euryalean (ū-ri-ā'lē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having extensive and branching arms, as a sand-star; resembling a brittle-star of the genus *Euryale* or family *Euryalidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Euryaleæ* or *Euryalidæ.*

Also *euryalidan.*

Euryalida (ū-ri-al'i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-ida.*] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, an order of *Asteroidea*, represented by such forms as *Astrophyton.*

Euryalidæ (ū-ri-al'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-idæ.*] A family of ophiurians, or brittle-stars, of the order *Ophiuroidea*, having much-branched arms without plates, and the ventral groove closed by soft skin. See *Astrophytidæ*.

euryalidan (ū-ri-al′i-dạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *euryalean*.

Euryapteryx (ū-ri-ap′tẹ-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐρύς, wide, + NL. *Apteryx*, q. v.] A genus of dinornithic birds of New Zealand, of the family *Palapterygidæ*.

Eurybia (ū-rib′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐρυβιάς, of far-extended might, mighty, < εὐρύς, wide, + βία, might, force.] 1. A genus of butterflies, of which *E. nicæus* is the type. *Hübner*, 1816. —2. A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, of the family *Eurybiidæ*. *Rang*, 1827.—3. A genus of acalephs. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.—4. A genus of buprestid beetles, with one species, *E. chalcodes*, from Swan river, Australia. *Castelnau and Gory*, 1838.

Eurybiidæ (ū-ri-bī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurybia* + *-idæ*.] A family of pteropods, taking name from the genus *Eurybia*.

eurycephalic (ū″ri-se-fal′ik or ū-ri-sef′ạ-lik), *a.* [< Gr. εὐρύς, wide, + κεφαλή, the head, + *-ic*.] In *ethnol.*, broad-headed: applied to a subdivision of the brachycephalic or short broad-skulled races of mankind having heads of excessive breadth.

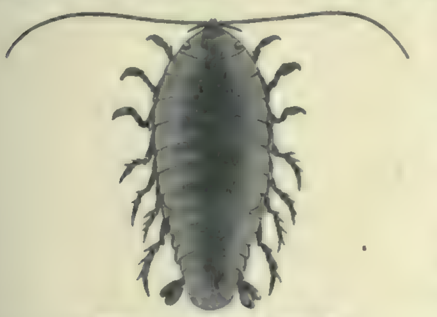
Euryceros (ụ-ris′e-ros), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1830), < Gr. εὐρύκερως, having broad horns: see *eurycerous*.] The only genus of *Eurycerotinæ*. The sole species, *E. prevosti*, is black, with rufous back and wings. Also, improperly, *Euriceros*. *Bonaparte*, 1849.

Eurycerotinæ (ụ-ris″e-rọ-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryceros* (*-cerot-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sturnoid passerine birds peculiar to Madagascar, represented by the genus *Euryceros*. Also, improperly, *Euricerotinæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1849.

eurycerous (ụ-ris′e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. εὐρύκερως, having broad horns, < εὐρύς, broad, + κέρας, a horn.] Having broad horns. *Smart.*

eurycoronine (ū″ri-kọ-rō′nin), *a.* [< Gr. εὐρύς, broad, + κορώνη, crown, + *-ine*¹.] In *zoöl.*, having broad-crowned molars: specifically applied to the dinotherian type of dentition, as distinguished from the stenocoronine or hippopotamine type. *Falconer.*

Eurydice (ụ-rid′i-sē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Εὐρυδίκη, in myth. the wife of Orpheus.] 1. A genus of isopods, of the family *Cymothoidæ*, containing such as *E. pulchra*. *W. E. Leach*, 1818.—2. A genus of mollusks. *Eschscholtz*, 1826.

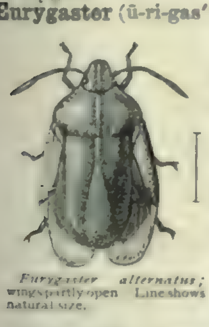


Eurydice pulchra, about natural size.

Eurygæa (ū-ri-jē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1884), < Gr. εὐρύς, broad, + γαῖα, poet. for γῆ, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, one of the prime realms or zoölogical divisions of the earth's land surface, including Europe, Africa north of the Sahara, and Asia north of the Himalayas, its southern line nearly corresponding with the tropic of Cancer in lowlands, and with the isotherm of the same in more elevated regions.

Eurygæan (ū-ri-jē′ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Eurygæa.

Eurygaster (ū-ri-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐρύς, broad, + γαστήρ, belly.] 1. The typical genus of bugs of the family *Scutelleridæ* and subfamily *Eurygastrinæ*.—2. A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*. *Macquart*, 1835.



Eurygaster alternatus; wings partly open. Line shows natural size.

Eurygastrinæ (ū″ri-gas-trī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurygaster* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Scutelleridæ*, of oval form, more or less deeply convex, with a comparatively long and narrow scutellum, and coloration either brown or mixed gray and yellow. Also *Eurygastrida*, *Eurygastrides*.

Eurygona (ụ-rig′ō-nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐρύς, broad, + γόνυ = E. *knee*.] 1. A genus of butterflies, giving name to the subfamily *Eurygoninæ*. *Boisduval*, 1836.—2. A genus of tenebrionid beetles, having as type *E. chilensis*. *Castelnau*, 1840.

Eurygoninæ (ū″ri-gọ-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurygona* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Euselasiinæ*.

Eurylæmidæ (ū-ri-lem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylæmus* + *-idæ*.] A family of passerine birds, formerly supposed, from their resemblance to rollers, barbets, etc., to be picarian. The feet are syndactyl, by connection of the outer and middle toes; the syrinx is mesomyodian and tracheobronchial; the plantar tendons are desmopelmous; the oil-gland is untufted; cæca are present; and the sternum is passerine, though without a furcate manubrium. It is a small family of East Indian birds, containing such genera as *Eurylæmus*, *Serilophus*, *Psarisomus*, *Cymbirhynchus*, and *Calyptomena*, represented by less than a dozen species, known as *broadmouths*, *broadbills*, and *gapers*. Also written *Eurylaimidæ*.

Eurylæminæ (ū″ri-lẹ-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylæmus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, the same as the family *Eurylæmidæ* minus the genus *Calyptomena*. Formerly, the group was considered picarian, and referred to the family *Coraciidæ*, from some superficial resemblance to the rollers. Also *Eurylaiminæ*, *Eurylaimini*.

Eurylæmoideæ (ū″ri-lē-moi′dẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylæmus* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of passerine birds, represented by the *Eurylæmidæ*. Also, improperly, *Eurylaimoideæ*. *Stejneger*, 1885.

Eurylæmus (ū-ri-lē′mus), *n.* [NL. (Horsfield, 1820, as *Eurylaimus*) (so called from the breadth of the bill, which resembles that of some rollers), < Gr. εὐρύς, broad, + λαιμός, the throat.] The typical genus of the family *Eurylæmidæ*. The type is *E. javanus*, of Java, Sumatra, etc. Also written *Eurylaimus*. Also called *Platyrhynchus*.

euryleme (ū′ri-lēm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eurylæmus*. Also written *eurylaime*.

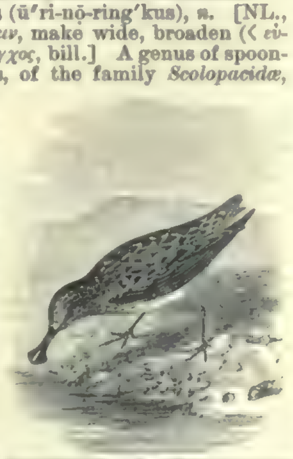
Eurylepta (ū-ri-lep′tạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐρύς, broad, + λεπτόν, the small gut.] The typical genus of the family *Euryleptidæ*.

Euryleptidæ (ū-ri-lep′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylepta* + *-idæ*.] A family of dendrocœlous marine turbellarians, having a broad, smooth, or papillate body, in front of the middle of which is placed the mouth. They have numerous eyes near the anterior margin, and a pair of tentaculiform lobes on the head. The sexual openings are distinct.

Eurymela (ụ-rim′e-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐρύς, broad, + μέλος, a limb.] The typical genus of bugs of the family *Cercopidæ* and subfamily *Eurymelinæ*. *E. fenestrata* is an Australian species, half an inch long, and of a bronzed black color, varied with white and orange. There are some 20 species, all Australian or Tasmanian.

Eurymelinæ (ū″ri-me-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurymela* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of homopterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Cercopidæ*. They are characterized by a conical figure, with a broad, blunt head; a triangular scutellum as long as or longer than the prothorax; thick, oblique elytra extending beyond the conic-acute abdomen; stout, short, prismatic legs, bristly on the thighs and shanks; and hind shanks with two teeth. Also *Eurymelida* and *Eurymelides*.

Eurynorhynchus (ū′ri-nọ-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. εὐρύνειν, make wide, broaden (< εὐρύς, broad), + ῥύγχος, bill.] A genus of spoon-billed sandpipers, of the family *Scolopacidæ*, having a spatulate bill. *E. pygmæus*, the only species, is a rare Asiatic and Alaskan sandpiper, of small size, closely resembling a stint in size, form, and coloration, but with the bill very broadly dilated or spooned at the end. In other respects the genus is much the same as that section of the genus *Tringa* referred to *Actodromas*. Also, improperly, *Eurinorhynchus*.



Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*).

Euryomia (ū-ri-ō′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐρύς, broad, + ὦμος, shoulder.] 1. A genus of cetonian lamellicorn beetles. *E. inda* is a common species of the United States, about half an inch long, light-brown in color with black spots, and emitting a peculiar acrid odor when irritated.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus: as, "the melancholy *euryomia*," *Riley and Howard*, Insect Life, p. 55.

Euryophrys (ū-ri-of′ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐρύς, broad, + ὀφρύς = E. *brow*.] A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, of the subfamily *Pireninæ*, having the eyes far apart, the short 10-jointed antennæ inserted at the border of the mouth, and 4-jointed maxillary palpi. Formerly called *Calypso*, a name preoccupied in botany.

Eurypauropodidæ (ū-ri-pâ-rọ-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypauropus* + *-idæ*.] A family of myriapods, established for the reception of the genus *Eurypauropus*.

Eurypauropus (ū-ri-pâ′rọ-pus), *n.* [NL. (J. A. Ryder, 1879), < Gr. εὐρύς, broad, + NL. *Pauropus*.] A genus of myriapods, having the more mobile portion of the head beneath the cephalic shield, the mouth-parts confined to a small circular area, no eyes, and the legs ending in a single curved claw.

eurypharyngid (ū″ri-fạ̄-rin′jid), *n.* A fish of the family *Eurypharyngidæ*. Also *eurypharyngoid*.

Eurypharyngidæ (ū″ri-fạ̄-rin′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypharynx* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Eurypharynx*. The branchio-anal portion is much shorter than the rostrobranchial; the tail is very elongate, but moderately attenuate backward; the head is flat above with a transverse rostral margin, at the outer angles of which the eyes are exposed; the jaws are excessively elongated backward, the upper being parallel and closing against each other as far as the articulation of the two suspensorial bones; there are minute teeth in both jaws; the dorsal and anal fins are well developed, and continue nearly to the end of the tail; and there are very small narrow pectoral fins. The family embraces two most remarkable deep-sea fishes, *Eurypharynx pelecanoides* and *Gastrostomus bairdi*, of a black color, and two feet or more in length.

eurypharyngoid (ū′ri-fạ̄-ring′goid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Eurypharyngidæ*.

II. *n.* Same as *eurypharyngid*.

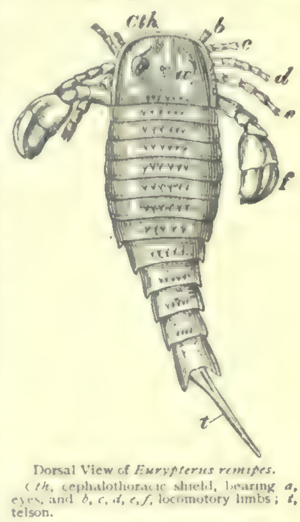
Eurypharynx (ụ-rif′ạ-ringks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐρύς, wide, + φάρυγξ, throat: see *pharynx*.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Eurypharyngidæ*. *E. pelecanoides* is the typical species, remarkable for the enormous capacity of the pharynx.

Euryplegma (ū-ri-pleg′mạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Schulze), < Gr. εὐρύς, wide, + πλέγμα, anything twisted.] The typical genus of the family *Euryplegmatidæ*.

Euryplegmatidæ (ū″ri-pleg-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryplegma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of hexactinellidan *Silicispongiæ*, typified by the genus *Euryplegma*. They are goblet- or saucer-shaped sponges, having the wall deeply folded longitudinally so as to produce a number of dichotomously branched canals or covered-in grooves.

Euryptera (ụ-rip′tẹ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐρύς, broad, + πτερόν, wing.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of cerambycid beetles of North and South America. *E. lateralis* is a species found in the United States. *Serville*, 1825. (*b*) A genus of Oriental hemipterans, of the family *Fulgoridæ*. *Guérin*, 1834.

Eurypterida (ū-rip-ter′i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-ida*.] A group of extinct Silurian *Crustacea*, sometimes included in *Merostomata*, sometimes made a distinct order. Some of them attained a large size, and in many respects resembled *Limulus*, while in others they approached the *Copepoda*. An anterior cephalothorax, bearing eyes and limbs, is succeeded by 12 or more free somites, the body then terminating in a telson. Some of the anterior limbs may be chelate, as in *Pterygotus*, and the terminal joints of the last pair are usually expanded and paddle-like. Also *Eurypterina*.



Dorsal View of *Eurypterus remipes*.

Cth, cephalothoracic shield, bearing *a*, eyes, and *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, locomotory limbs; *t*, telson.

Eurypteridæ (ū-rip-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil *Crustacea*, taking name from the genus *Eurypterus*. See the extract.

The powerful body of the *Eurypteridæ* . . . consists of a cephalothoracic shield with median ocelli as well as large projecting marginal eyes, also of an abdomen with numerous segments (usually 12), which become longer posteriorly, and of a caudal shield, which is prolonged into a spine. Round the mouth on the under side there are five pairs of long spiny legs, of which the last is much the largest, and ends in a broad swimming fin. Some of the anterior appendages may be armed with a chela. The resemblance of the true *Eurypteridæ* . . . to the Scorpionidæ is very striking. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 479.

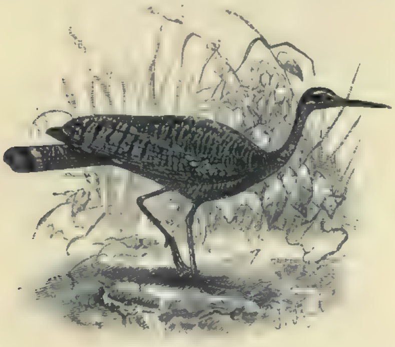
Eurypterina (ụ-rip-tẹ-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-ina*².] Same as *Eurypterida*.

eurypterine (ụ-rip'tẹ-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Eurypterina*.

II. *n.* One of the *Eurypterina*.

Eurypterus (ụ-rip'tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *πτερόν*, wing.] **1.** The typical genus of *Eurypteridæ*. *E. remipes* is an example. *De Kay*, 1826.—**2.** A genus of hesperid butterflies, the type of which is *E. gigas* of the Peruvian Andes. *Mabille*, 1877.

Eurypyga (ū-ri-pī'gä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *πυγή*, the rump.] A genus of birds, constituting the family *Eurypygidæ*. *E. helias* is the South American sun-bittern. *Illiger*, 1811.


Sun-bittern (*Eurypyga helias*).

Eurypygidæ (ū-ri-pij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypyga* + *-idæ*.] An American family of altricial grallatorial birds; the sun-bitterns. They have a peculiar aspect, resembling both rails and herons, with ample wings and tail, comparatively short legs and low hind toe, slender bill, very slim neck, and soft plumage of variegated colors. They lay blotched eggs. There is but one genus, *Eurypyga*.

Eurypygoideæ (ū″ri-pi-goi'dẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypyga* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, composed of the *Eurypygidæ*, or American sun-bitterns, the *Rhynochætidæ*, or kagus, of New Caledonia, and the Madagascan *Mesitidæ*.

eurypylous (ụ-rip'i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *eurypylus*, < Gr. *εὐρυπυλής*, with wide gates, < *εὐρύς*, wide, + *πύλη*, a gate.] In *zoöl.*, having large and wide openings, placing the endodermal chambers in direct and free communication with both excurrent and incurrent canals: said of a type of sponge-structure.

This may be termed the *eurypylous* type of rhagon canal system. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.

Eurystomata (ū-ri-stō'mạ-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eurystomatus*: see *eurystomatous*.] An order of ctenophorans, having an oval or oblong body without oral lobes or tentacles, and a very large mouth, whence the name. *Beroë* and *Neis* are examples.

eurystomatous (ū-ri-stom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *eurystomatus*, < Gr. as if **εὐρυστόματος*, equiv. to *εὐρύστομος*, wide-mouthed, < *εὐρύς*, wide, + *στόμα* (*στόματ-*), mouth.] Having a wide or large mouth. Specifically—(*a*) In *herpet.*, having a dilatable mouth, as most serpents; not angiostomatous.

The two halves of the jaw are movably connected together in the *eurystomatous* Ophidii.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 463.

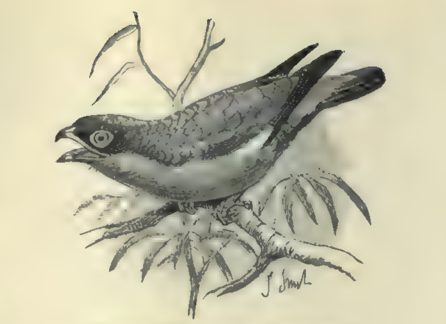
(*b*) In ctenophorans, pertaining to the *Eurystomata*.

Also *eurystomous*.

eurystome (ū'ri-stōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eurystomus*.

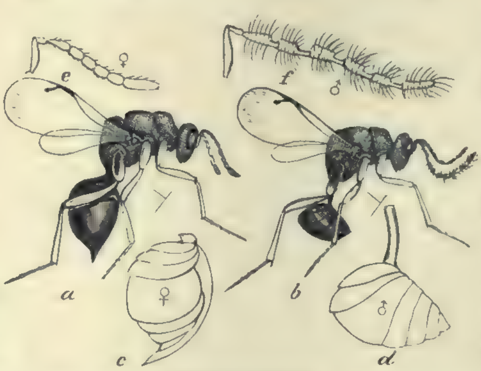
eurystomous (ū-ris'tọ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐρύστομος*, wide-mouthed: see *eurystomatous*.] Same as *eurystomatous*.

Eurystomus (ụ-ris'tọ-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύστομος*, wide-mouthed: see *eurystomatous*.] A genus of African, Indian, and Oriental picarian birds, of the family *Coraciidæ*, having the bill dilated and the coloration lilac or blue; the broad-billed rollers. There are several species, of which *E. orientalis*, one of the best-known, is chiefly blue, with red bill and feet, and about 11 inches long. A section, *Cornopio*, contains the ruddy African and Madagascan eurystomes.


Dollar-bird (*Eurystomus pacificus*).

eurythmy (ụ-rith'mi), *n.* [Also, improp., *eurithmy*; < Gr. *εὐρυθμία*, rhythmical order or movement, harmony, < *εὔρυθμος*, rhythmical, orderly, < *εὖ*, well, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm.] **1.** In the *fine arts*, harmony, orderliness, and elegance of proportion.—**2.** In *med.*, regularity of pulse.

Eurytoma (ụ-rit'ọ-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *τομή*, a cutting, a segment.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, founded by Rossi in 1807. The wings are perfectly hyaline; the marginal vein is but slightly larger than the stigmal; the posterior tibiæ are nearly smooth; the mesonotum is umbilicate-punctate; and the claws are sharp. The species of this genus are especially parasitic upon gall-making insects. *E. prunicola* is bred from the oak-gall of *Cynips quercus-prunus*.



Eurytoma prunicola.

a, female; *b*, male; *c*, abdomen of female; *d*, abdomen of male; *e*, antenna of female; *f*, antenna of male. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

Eurytomidæ (ū-ri-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurytoma* + *-idæ*.] The *Eurytominæ* regarded as a family. Also *Eurytomides*. *Walker*; *Westwood*.

Eurytominæ (ū″ri-tọ-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurytoma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, founded by Walker in 1832. It is distinguished by the very prominent subquadrate pronotum, the abdomen usually compressed from the sides and often highly arched, and by the incised joints and conspicuous whorls of hair of the antennæ in the male. The genus *Isosoma* of this group is not parasitic, but plant-feeding.

Eusebian (ụ-sē'bi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eusebius* + *-an*. The proper name *Eusebius*, Gr. Εὐσέβιος, means 'pious, godly,' < Gr. *εὐσεβής*, pious, godly, < *εὖ*, well, + *σέβεσθαι*, honor with pious awe, reverence, worship.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eusebius of Nicomedia, an Arian bishop of Constantinople in the fourth century A. D., or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Eusebius. See *Arian*¹.

Euselasia (ū-se-lā'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *εὐσέλαος*, bright-shining), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σέλας*, brightness.] A genus of butterflies, giving name to the *Euselasiinæ*. *Hübner*, 1816.

Euselasiinæ (ū-se-lā-si-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euselasia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of erycinid butterflies, containing over 70 species, in which the wings are usually abruptly truncate at the apex, with deep marginal sinuses. Also called *Eurygoninæ*.

Eusepii (ụ-sē'pi-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σηπία*, the cuttlefish.] A subfamily of sepioid cuttlefishes, containing the typical squids: same as the family *Sepiidæ*.

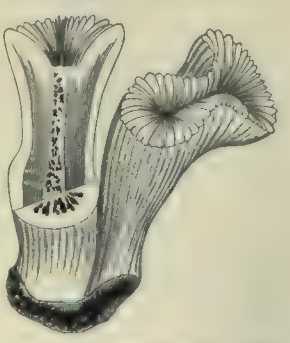
Euskara (ụs-kä'rä), *n.* [Basque.] The native name of the Basque language. See *Basque*¹.

Euskarian (ụs-kar'i-ạn), *a.* [< *Euskara* + *-ian*.] Basque. See *Euskara*.

Nor can we ever absolutely know that the Basques did not borrow their *Euskarian* dialect, as the French their Romanic dialect.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 275.

Eusmilia (ụ-smil'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σμίλη*, a knife for cutting.] A genus of star-corals, or eporose madreporarian stone-corals, of the family *Astræidæ*, having a cespitose polypary. The polyps are produced by fission, and remain only basally connected. *E. knoeri* is an example.

Eusmiliinæ (ụ-smil-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eusmilia* + *-inæ*.] A group of corals, taking name from the genus *Eusmilia*. Also written *Eusmilinæ*.


Star-coral (*Eusmilia knoeri*). Left branch shown in section.

Eusmilus (ụ-smī'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σμῖλος*, poet. for *σμῖλαξ*, the jaw.] A genus of fossil saber-toothed tigers, representing the culmination of the machærodont dentition, having in the lower jaw only four incisors, a pair of small canines, one pair of premolars, and one pair of sectorial molars. The ramus of the jaw was greatly expanded to protect the enormous upper canines.

Euspiza (ụ-spī'zä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1832), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σπίζα*, *σπίζη*, a finch.] A genus of North American buntings, of the family *Fringillidæ*, the type of which is the common black-throated bunting of the United States, *E. americana*. Also called *Spiza*.

Euspongia (ụ-spon'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σπογγιά*, *σπόγγος*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] The typical genus of fibrous sponges of the family *Spongiidæ*, having a very elastic and homogeneous framework throughout. It contains the ordinary bath-sponges, usually placed in *Spongia*.

eusporangiate (ū-spọ-ran'ji-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + NL. *sporangium* + *-ate*¹.] Having sporangia formed from a group of epidermal cells, as in *Ophioglossaceæ* and *Marattiaceæ*. Compare *leptosporangiate*.

Eustachian (ụ-stā'ki-ạn), *a.* [< *Eustachius* + *-an*. The proper name *Eustachius* (> It. *Eustachio*, Sp. *Estaquio*, Pg. *Estacio*, F. *Eustache*, E. *Eustace*) (sometimes confused with *Eustathius*, of different origin: see *Eustathian*) is from Gr. *εὔσταχυς*, rich in corn, blooming, fruitful, < *εὖ*, well, + *στάχυς*, an ear of corn: see *stachys*.] Pertaining to or named from Bartolomeo Eustachio, an Italian anatomist (died 1574).—**Eustachian canal.** See *canal*¹.—**Eustachian tube,** the tube leading from the middle ear to the pharynx. It is the communication between the cavity of the tympanum and that of the mouth. Morphologically, this tube is a part of the remains of the primitive visceral cleft of the embryo which places the mouth in direct communication with the exterior through the ear. Were it not for the membrane of the tympanum or ear-drum, which stops up the passage, there would be nothing to prevent the passage of a sufficiently slender and flexible probe from the mouth through the Eustachian tube, tympanum, and external meatus of the ear, and the passage would correspond to that of a twig or the finger into a fish's mouth and out through one of the gill-slits. In man the Eustachian tube is 1½ to 2 inches long, directed downward, forward, and inward from the tympanum to the fauces. It is formed partly of bone, partly of gristly and fibrous tissue. The bony part, about half an inch long, is included in the temporal bone, between its squamosal and petrosal portions. The cartilaginous part is about an inch long, formed of a scroll-like piece of fibrocartilage, the interval between whose edges is completed by fibrous tissue. It is trumpet- or funnel-shaped, and ends by an oral orifice at the upper back part of the pharynx, a little to one side of the median line, and nearly opposite the middle meatus of the nose. The mucous membrane of the pharynx continues directly through the tube, and is covered with ciliated epithelium. See cut under *ear*.—**Eustachian valve,** a semi-lunar membranous fold in the right auricle of the heart, between the mouth of the inferior vena cava and the auriculoventricular aperture, serving to direct the course of the blood.

Eustathian (ụ-stā'thi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eustathius* + *-an*. The proper name *Eustathius* (> It. *Eustazio*, F. *Eustathe*, G. *Eustathius*, etc.) (sometimes confused with *Eustachius*, as above) is from Gr. *εὐσταθής*, well-based, well-built, steady, stable, < *εὖ*, well, + *σταθ-*, as in *σταθερός*, steady, firm, stable, < *ἱστάναι*, set up, cause to stand: see *stand*, *steady*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eustathius. See II.

II. *n.* **1.** A member of the orthodox faction in Antioch in the fourth century A. D., who objected to the replacing of Eustathius, Bishop of Antioch, by an Arian.—**2.** A member of an extreme ascetic sect of the fourth century A. D., probably so called from Eustathius, Bishop of Sebaste in Pontus.

> For the churches of the reformation, I am certain they acquit . . . the *Eustathians* for denying invocation of saints. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 317.

Eustomata (ū-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eustomatus*: see *eustomatous*.] 1. A superfamily of *Infusoria*, having a definite oral aperture, whence the name. The ectosarc is comparatively firm, and the body, as a rule, is less plastic than is usual in infusorians. There are not more than two flagella. There are several families and numerous genera. 2. In Saville Kent's system, one of four classes of *Protozoa*, consisting of most of the *Infusoria*, as *Ciliata*, *Cilioflagellata*, and some other forms.

eustomatous (ū-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *eustomatus*, < Gr. as if *εὐστοματος, equiv. to εὔστομος, having a good mouth, < εὖ, well, + στόμα (στοματ-), mouth.] Having a well-formed mouth or definite oral aperture; specifically, having the characters of the *Eustomata*.

Eustrongylus (ū-stron'ji-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + NL. *Strongylus*, q. v.] A genus of nematoid worms, of the family *Strongylidæ*: same as *Strongylus* proper. *E. gigas* is a large parasitic nematoid worm, found in the kidneys and elsewhere in various animals, rarely in man. The female may attain a length of a meter and a thickness of a centimeter, or a little more; usually the dimensions are much less. The male is only one third the length of the female. *Diesing*, 1851.

eustyle (ū'stīl), *a.* [< Gr. εὔστυλος, with goodly columns, with columns at the proper intervals, < εὖ, well, + στῦλος, a column, pillar: see *style*².] Having the columns at the proper intervals; specifically, in *arch.*, noting an intercolumniation of two and a quarter diameters.

eusynchite (ū-sing'kīt), *n.* [< Gr. εὖ, well, + συγχεῖν, commingle (< σύν, together, + χέειν, χεῖν, pour), + *-ite*².] A native vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in nodular or stalactitic forms of a yellowish-red color.

Eutænia (ū-tē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + ταινία, a band: see *Tænia*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A large genus of common, harmless colubriform serpents; the garter-snakes, so called from their characteristic striped coloration. There are about 20 species in North America, of which the best-known are *E. sirtalis* and *E. saurita*, the common striped and the swift or ribbon garter-snake. (*b*) A genus of cerambycid beetles: synonymous with *Rhaphidopsis*. *Thomson*, 1857. (*c*) A genus of arctiid moths, having as type *E. scapulosa* from the Transvaal. *Wallengren*, 1876.

eutaxiological (ū-tak'si-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *eutaxiology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to eutaxiology. [Rare.]

> One of which [arguments] he calls the teleological and the other the *eutaxiological*. *The American*, XXVI. 118.

eutaxiology (ū-tak-si-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. εὖ, well, + τάξις, order, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of plan or method as an argument for the existence of God: correlated with *teleology*, the doctrine of design or purpose in the same argument. *Hicks*, 1883. [Rare.]

eutaxitic (ū-tak-sit'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *eutaxy* + *-ite*² + *-ic*. The analogical form would be **eutactic*.] Characterized by eutaxy; well-ordered.

> They [the apparently distinct types] were evidently all derived from one magma, and exhibit very beautifully the structure termed by Fritsch and Reiss *Eutaxitic*, which is so commonly observed in acid lavas like trachyte and phonolite. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXVIII. 261.

eutaxy (ū'tak-si), *n.* [< Gr. εὐταξία, good arrangement, good order, < εὔτακτος, well-ordered, orderly, < εὖ, well, + τακτός, verbal adj. of τάσσειν, arrange, order: see *tactic*.] Good or right order.

> This ambition made Absalom rebel; nay, it endangered a crack in the glorious *eutaxy* of heaven.
> *Waterhouse*, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 134.

eutectic (ū-tek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. εὖ, well, + τήκειν, melt, fuse, > τηκτός, molten, dissolved (> τηκτικός, able to dissolve).] I. *a.* Fusing easily; solidifying at a low temperature: specifically applied by Guthrie to a mixture of substances in such proportions that the fusing-point is lower than that of either of the constituents themselves. Alloys are regarded as eutectic compounds, and the same principles apply to the mixtures of fused silicates of which volcanic glass, slags, etc., are formed.

> Metallic alloys are true homologues of the cryohydrates; the ratios in which metals unite to form the alloy possessing the lowest melting point are never atomic ratios, and when metals do unite in atomic ratios the alloy produced is never *eutectic* i. e. having a minimum solidifying point. Thus pure cast-iron is not a carbide of iron, but an *eutectic* alloy of carbon and iron. Similar hyperchemical mass ratios are found to exist among anhydrous salts; when one salt fused per se acts as a solvent to another salt, forming *eutectic* salt alloys, similar to *eutectic* metallic alloys and the cryohydrates. *F. Guthrie*, Nature, XXXIII. 21.

II. *n.* A eutectic substance or mixture, as an alloy.

Euterpe (ū-tėr'pē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Εὐτέρπη, one of the Muses, lit. the well-pleasing, < εὖ, well, + τέρπειν, please, delight.] 1. In *classic myth.*, one of the Muses, a divinity of joy and pleasure, inventress of the double flute, favoring rather the wild and simple melodies of primitive peoples than the more finished art of music, and associated more with Bacchus than with Apollo; the patroness of flute-players. She is usually represented as a virgin crowned with flowers, having a flute in her hand, or with various musical instruments about her. 2. [NL.] A genus of palms, having slender cylindrical stems, sometimes nearly 100 feet in height, crowned by a tuft of pinnate leaves, with the leaflets narrow, regular, and close together. The bases of the leaf-stalks are dilated, and form cylindrical sheaths round a considerable portion of the upper part of the stem. The fruit is a small drupe. There are 7 or 8 species, natives of South America and the West Indies. *E. oleracea* and *E. edulis* are cabbage-palms, the growing bud of which is eaten. The fruit of the first furnishes an oil, and the wood is used for floors. The latter is the assai-palm of Brazil, which has a fruit resembling a sloe in size and color, from which a beverage called assai-i is made. Mixed with cassava flour, assai-i forms an important article of diet. 3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of butterflies. Also called *Archonias*. *Swainson*, 1831. (*b*) A genus of crustaceans. *Claus*, 1862.

Euterpean (ū-tėr'pē-an), *a.* [< *Euterpe* + *-an*.] Pertaining or relating to Euterpe; hence, pertaining to music.

euthanasia (ū-tha-nā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐθανασία, an easy, happy death, < εὐθάνατος, dying easily or happily, < εὖ, well, + θάνατος, death.] An easy, tranquil death; death of an easy, painless kind.

> A recovery in my case and at my age is impossible; the kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia*.
> *Arbuthnot*, To Pope.

> Though we conceive that, from causes which we have already investigated, our poetry must necessarily have declined, we think that, unless its fate had been accelerated by external attacks, it might have enjoyed an *euthanasia*. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Inward euthanasia, freedom from distress, fear, and agitation of mind in one's last hours.—**Outward euthanasia**, freedom from bodily pain in death.

euthanasy (ū-than'a-si or ū'tha-nā-zi), *n.* [< *euthanasia*.] Same as *euthanasia*.

> Dare I, profane, so irreligious be,
> To greet or grieve her soft *euthanasy!*
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, cii.

Eutheria (ū-thē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + θηρίον, a beast.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A term proposed by Gill in 1872 for one of the major groups of the *Mammalia*, including the *Monodelphia* and the *Didelphia*, as together contrasted with *Prototheria*. (*b*) Restricted later by Huxley to the *Monodelphia*, the *Didelphia* being called *Metatheria*: in this sense, an exact synonym of *Monodelphia* and *Placentalia*.

euthumia†, *n.* See *euthymia*.

euthymia (ū-thim'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐθυμία, a composed condition of mind, tranquillity, < εὖ, well, + θυμός, mind.] Philosophical cheerfulness and calm; the avoidance of disturbing passions, as inculcated by Democritus and Epicurus.

Euthyneura (ū-thi-nū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. εὐθύς, straight, + νεῦρον, nerve.] A prime division of anisopleural gastropods, containing those in which the visceral nerve-loop is not twisted, as in the opisthobranchs and pulmonifers. It includes the two orders of opisthobranchiate and pulmonate gastropods.

euthyneural (ū-thi-nū'ral), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Euthyneura*.

euthyneurous (ū-thi-nū'rus), *a.* Same as *euthyneural*.

euthysymmetrical (ū"thi-si-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< Gr. εὐθύς, straight, + συμμετρικός, symmetrical.] Possessing right symmetry; having such a relation of parts that the one half is like the image of the other in a mirror.

> While the mean lines lie in the plane of symmetry, the planes of the optic axes for different colours may be perpendicular to this plane. In this case the stauroscopic figure is of course *euthysymmetrical* to the trace of the plane of symmetry. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 112.

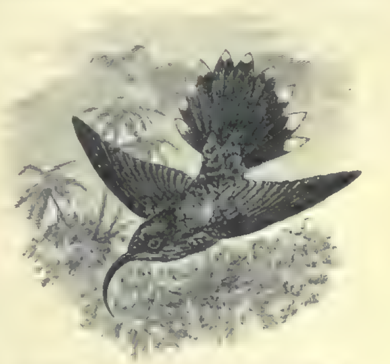
euthysymmetrically (ū"thi-si-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a euthysymmetrical manner.

> The first mean line for each color may lie in the plane containing the oblique axes of the system. The planes containing the optic axes may lie in this plane. In this case the trace of this plane divides *euthysymmetrically* the stauroscopic figure. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 112.

euthytatic (ū-thi-tat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. εὐθύς, straight, + τάσις, a stretching, tension, < τατός, verbal adj. of τείνειν, stretch, extend: see *tend*¹.] In *physics*, pertaining to direct or longitudinal stress. *Rankine*, Royal Society, June 21, 1855.

eutomous (ū'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. εὔτομος, well-divided (of a city), lit. well-cut, < εὖ, well, + τομός, verbal adj. of τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *mineral.*, having distinct cleavages; cleaving readily.

Eutoxeres (ū-tok-sē'rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + τοξήρης, furnished with a bow, bowed, < τόξον, a bow (see *toxic*), + ἀραρίσκειν (√ *ἀρ), join, fit, equip.] A genus of *Trochilidæ* of large size and rather plain coloration, wedge-tailed, and with falcate bill bent into nearly a third of a circle; the sickle-billed or bow-billed humming-birds. There are three species, of Central America, Colombia, and Ecuador.



Sickle-billed Humming-bird (*Eutoxeres aquila*).

eutrophic (ū-trof'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *eutrophy* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or promoting healthy nutrition.

II. *n.* A medical agent employed to improve the nutrition.

eutrophy (ū'trō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. εὐτροφία, good nurture, thriving condition, < εὔτροφος, nourishing, well-nourished, thriving, < εὖ, well, + τρέφειν, nourish.] In *physiol.*, healthy nutrition.

eutropic (ū-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. εὔτροπος, easily turning (used in sense of 'versatile'), < εὖ, well, + τρέπειν, turn: see *tropic*.] In *bot.*, revolving with the sun; dextrorse, as that word is often used. *Gray*.

Eutychian (ū-tik'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eutyches* + *-ian*. The proper name *Eutyches*, < Gr. Εὐτυχής, means 'having good fortune, fortunate, lucky,' < εὖ, well, + τύχη, fortune.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eutyches or his doctrine.

II. *n.* A follower or one holding the doctrine of Eutyches, a monk of Constantinople in the fifth century, who taught that Christ had but one nature, the divine, so that it was proper to say that God had been crucified for us. He was an opponent of Nestorius, and the founder of the sect of Monophysites. See *Monophysite*.

Eutychianism (ū-tik'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Eutychian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of Eutyches, or belief in his doctrine.

> The orthodox doctrine maintains, against *Eutychianism*, . . . the distinction of natures even after the act of incarnation, without confusion or conversion.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 65.

euxanthic (ūk-san'thik), *a.* [< *euxanth-in* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from euxanthin.—**Euxanthic acid**, $C_{21}H_{18}O_{11}$, an acid obtained from purree or Indian yellow (see *euxanthin*); it forms yellow compounds with the alkalis and the earths. Also called *purreic acid*.

euxanthin (ūk-san'thin), *n.* [< Gr. εὖ, well, + ξανθός, yellow, + *-in*².] The essential constituent of purree or Indian yellow, which is used as a pigment. It is obtained from India, and is said to be derived from the bile or urine of buffaloes which have been fed on mango-leaves, and also from that of the camel and elephant. It is also said to be obtained from a vegetable juice saturated with magnesia and boiled down. It forms small yellow crystals, and is the magnesium salt of euxanthic or purreic acid.

euxanthone (ūk-san'thōn), *n.* [< Gr. εὖ, well, + ξανθός, yellow, + *-one*.] A neutral crystalline substance ($C_{20}H_{12}O_6$) derived from purree or Indian yellow.

euxenite (ūk'se-nīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the number of different metals it contains; < Gr. εὔξενος, hospitable, friendly (see *Euxine*), + *-ite*².] A brownish-black mineral with a submetallic luster, found in Norway, which contains the metals yttrium, niobium (columbium), titanium, uranium, and some others.

Euxine (ūk'sin), *n.* [< L. *Euxinus* (sc. *pontus*) or *Euxinum* (sc. *mare*), < Gr. Εὐξεινος, Ionic form of Εὔξενος (sc. πόντος), lit. the hospitable sea, a change, perhaps euphemistic, from the earlier name Ἄξενος, i. e., inhospitable, so called with ref. to the savage tribes surrounding it; < εὐ, well (or ἀ- priv.), + ξένος, a stranger, guest.] The ancient name of the sea between Russia and Asia Minor, still often used; the Black Sea.

evacate† (ẹ̄-vā'kāt), *v. i.* [< L. *e*, out, + *vacatus*, pp. of *vacare*, be empty: see *vacate.*] To evacuate; discharge.

> Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate venene bodies, or to *evacate* them.
> *Harvey*, On the Plague.

evacuant (ẹ̄-vak'ụ̄-ạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *evacuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *evacuare*: see *evacuate.*] I. *a.* In *med.*, emptying; provoking evacuation or the act of voiding; purgative.

II. *n.* 1. A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the normal secretions and excretions.

> In some cases the influence of an *evacuant* over a secreting organ may be remote.
> *Pereira*, Materia Medica, p. 234.

2. In *organ-building*, a valve to let out the air from the bellows.

evacuate (ẹ̄-vak'ụ̄-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evacuated*, ppr. *evacuating*. [< L. *evacuatus*, pp. of *evacuare* (> It. *evacuare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *evacuar* = F. *évacuer*), empty out, discharge, < *e*, out, + *vacuare*, make empty, < *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make empty; cause to be emptied; free from anything contained: as, to *evacuate* a vessel; to *evacuate* the stomach by an emetic. [Now rare except in medical use.]

> There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Hence—2. To leave empty; vacate; depart from; quit: as, the enemy *evacuated* the place.

> They understood that Prince Rupert and others of the King's party were marched out of the town in pursuance of them, and that the garrison would be entirely *evacuated* before they could signify their pleasure to the army.
> *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 14.

> The Norwegians were forced to *evacuate* the country.
> *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 6.

3. To make void or empty of something essential; deprive; strip. [Rare.]

> *Evacuate* the Scriptures of their most important meaning. *Coleridge.*

> Mr. Marsh, in passing sentence on "in respect of," takes his stand on an idea of grammar which *evacuates* the bygone usage of our ancestors of all authority to determine what it was right that they should say.
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 86.

4†. To make void; nullify; make of no effect; vacate: as, to *evacuate* a marriage or a contract.

> Lest the cross of Christ should be *evacuated* and made of none effect, he came to make this fulness perfect by instituting and establishing a church. *Donne*, Sermons, i.

> General councils may become invalid, either by their own fault, or by some extrinsical supervening accident, either of which *evacuates* their authority.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 345.

> He that pretends a disability . . . *evacuates* the precept.
> *South.*

5. To void; discharge; eject: as, to *evacuate* excrementitious matter.

> The white [hellebore] dote *evacuat* the offencive humours which cause diseases. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 4.

II.† *intrans.* To produce an evacuation, as by letting blood.

> If the malady continue, it is not amiss to *evacuate* in a part in the forehead. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

evacuatio† (ẹ̄-vak-ụ̄-ā'shi-ō), *n.* [LL.: see *evacuation.*] In *medieval music*, the writing of full-faced notes in outline only, by which their value was reduced one half.

evacuation (ẹ̄-vak-ụ̄-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *évacuation* = Pr. *evacuacio* = Sp. *evacuacion* = Pg. *evacuação* = It. *evacuazione*, < LL. *evacuatio(n-)*, < L. *evacuare*, make empty, evacuate: see *evacuate.*] 1. The act of evacuating or exhausting; the act of emptying or clearing of contents; clearance by removal or withdrawal, as of an army or garrison: as, the *evacuation* of the bowels; the *evacuation* of a theater, or of a besieged town.

> A country so exhausted . . . was rather an object that stood in need of every kind of refreshment and recruit than one which could subsist under new *evacuations*.
> *Burke*, Affairs of India.

2. A diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means; depletion.

> Where the humour is strong and predominant, there the prescription must be rugged, and the *evacuation* violent. *South*, Works, IX. v.

3†. Abolition.

> Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it by utter *evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

4. That which is evacuated or discharged; especially, a discharge by stool or other natural means: as, dark-colored *evacuations*.—**Evacuation day**, the day on which the British troops evacuated the city of New York after the treaty of peace and independence, November 25th, 1783, which has since been annually celebrated there.

evacuative (ẹ̄-vak'ụ̄-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *évacuatif* = Pr. *evacuatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *evacuativo*; as *evacuate* + *-ive.*] Serving or tending to evacuate; cathartic; purgative.

evacuator (ẹ̄-vak'ụ̄-ā-tọr), *n.* [< *evacuate* + *-or.*] One who or that which evacuates, empties, or makes void.

> Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any father in a dangerous expression, or in excusing the great *evacuators* of the law. *Hammond*, Works, I. 175.

evacuatory† (ẹ̄-vak'ụ̄-ạ-tọ̄-ri), *n.*; pl. *evacuatories* (-riz). [< *evacuate* + *-ory.*] A purge. *Davies.*

> An imposthume calls for a lance, and oppletion for unpalatable *evacuatories*. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 309.

evacuity† (ē-va-kū'ị-ti), *n.* [Improp. for *vacuity*, with prefix taken from *evacuate.*] A vacancy.

> Fit it was, therefore, so many *evacuities* should be filled up, to mount the meeting to a competent number.
> *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. ix. 7.

evadable, evadible (ē-vā'dạ-bl, -di-bl), *a.* [< *evade* + *-able*, *-ible.*] Capable of being evaded. *De Quincey*; *Coleridge.*

evade (ẹ̄-vād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evaded*, ppr. *evading*. [= F. *évader* = Sp. Pg. *evadir* = It. *evadere*, < L. *evadere*, tr. pass over or beyond, leave behind, escape from, intr. go out, go away, < *e*, out, + *vadere*, go: see *wade*. Cf. *invade*, *pervade.*] I. *trans.* 1. To avoid by effort or contrivance; escape from or elude in any way, as by dexterity, artifice, stratagem, or address; slip away from; get out of the way of: as, to *evade* a blow; to *evade* pursuers.

> In this point charge him home, that he affects
> Tyrannical power: If he *evade* us there,
> Enforce him with his envy to the people.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

> Where shall the line be drawn between free Greece and free Bulgaria? It must surely be the frightful difficulty of this question . . . which makes diplomatists so anxious to *evade* it by leaving an enslaved land between the two.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 226.

> He seemed always to pursue an enticing shadow, which always just *evaded* his grasp.
> *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 9.

2. To escape the reach or comprehension of; baffle or foil: as, a mystery that *evades* inquiry.

> We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge and *evades* his powers. *South.*

II. *intrans.* 1†. To escape; slip away: with *from*.

> His wisdom, by often *evading from* perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a providence to prevent. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

2. To practise evasion; use elusive methods.

> The ministers of God are not to *evade* and take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways. *South*, Sermons.

> He [Charles I.] hesitates; he *evades*; at last he bargains to give his assent for five subsidies. *Macaulay.*

evadible, *a.* See *evadable*.

evagation (ē-vạ-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *évagation* = Sp. *evagacion* = It. *evagazione*, < L. *evagatio(n-)*, a wandering, straying, < *evagari*, wander forth, < *e*, out, + *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant.*] The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling. [Rare.]

> These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents east and west, serve to stop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries. *Ray.*

evaginable (ẹ̄-vaj'i-nạ-bl), *a.* [< *evagin(ate)* + *-able.*] Capable of being evaginated or unsheathed; protrusible.

evaginate (ẹ̄-vaj'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evaginated*, ppr. *evaginating*. [< LL. *evaginatus*, pp. of *evaginare*, unsheathe, < L. *e*, out, + *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina.*] To unsheathe; withdraw from a sheath: opposed to *invaginate*.

evagination (ẹ̄-vaj-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *evaginatio(n-)*, a spreading out, lit. unsheathing, < *evaginare*, unsheathe: see *evaginate.*] 1. The act of unsheathing. *Craig.* [Rare.]—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The act or process of evaginating, unsheathing, or withdrawing; hence, a protrusion of some part or organ. (*b*) That which is protruded, unsheathed, or evaginated: said of any protrusible part or organ.

> The eye [of chelonians] occurs as a hollow vertical *evagination* from the upper surface of the pineal outgrowth, and leaves the stalk of the latter at the beginning of its distal fourth, measuring from its rear end.
> *Amer. Naturalist*, XXI. 1126.

eval† (ē'vạl), *a.* [< L. *ævum*, an age (see *age*, *etern*), + *-al*. Cf. *coeval.*] Relating to an age.

> Every one at all skilled in the Greek language knows that αἰων, age, and αἰώνιος, *eval*, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity.
> *Letter to Abp. of Canterbury* (1791), p. 67.

evaluate (ẹ̄-val'ụ̄-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evaluated*, ppr. *evaluating*. [< F. *évaluer*, value, estimate (< *é-* + *value*, value: see *value*), + *-ate*².] To determine or ascertain the value of; appraise carefully; specifically, in *math.*, to ascertain the numerical value of.

> To *evaluate* the effect produced under the second hypothesis, . . . it is necessary to employ mathematical analysis of a high order.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 297.

> The evidence is of a kind which it is peculiarly difficult either to disentangle or *evaluate*.
> *Rep. Comm. Soc. Psych. Research*, 1884, p. 24.

evaluation (ẹ̄-val-ụ̄-ā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *évaluation* (> late ML. *evaluatio*), < *évaluer*, value: see *evaluate.*] Careful valuation or appraisement; specifically, in *math.*, the ascertainment of the numerical value of any expression: as, the *evaluation* of a definite integral, of a probability, of an expectation, etc.

> Before applying the doctrine of chances to any scientific purpose, the foundation must be laid for an *evaluation* of the chances, by possessing ourselves of the utmost attainable amount of positive knowledge.
> *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. xviii. § 3.

evalvular (ē-val'vụ̄-lär), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + NL. *valvula*, dim. of L. *valva*, valve: see *valvular.*] In *bot.*, without valves; not opening by valves.

evanesce (ev-ạ-nes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *evanesced*, ppr. *evanescing*. [< L. *evanescere*, vanish away, < *e*, out, + *vanescere*, vanish: see *vanish*. Cf. *evanish.*] 1. To vanish away or by degrees; disappear gradually; fade out or away; be dissipated: as, *evanescing* colors or vapors.

> I believe him to have *evanesced* or evaporated.
> *De Quincey*, Confessions, p. 79.

> Platitudinous is, unquestionably, very much more serviceable than any *evanescing* squib of only one or two syllables. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 310.

2. To disappear, as the edge of a polyhedron, by the rotation of two adjacent faces into one plane. *Kirkman.*

evanescence (ev-ạ-nes'ẹns), *n.* [< *evanescent*: see *-ence.*] 1. A vanishing away; gradual departure or disappearance; dissipation, as of vapor.

> The sudden *evanescence* of his reward.
> *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 163.

> Taking the world as it is, we may well doubt whether more would not be lost than gained by the *evanescence* of the standard of honour, whether among boys or men.
> *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 237.

2. The quality of being evanescent; liability to vanish and escape observation or possession: as, the *evanescence* of mist or dew; the *evanescence* of earthly hopes.

evanescent (ev-ạ-nes'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *evanescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *evanescere*, vanish away: see *evanesce.*] 1. Vanishing, or apt to vanish or be dissipated, like vapor; passing away; fleeting: as, the pleasures and joys of life are *evanescent*.

> We cannot approach beauty. Its nature is, like opaline doves' neck lustres, hovering and *evanescent*.
> *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 162.

> In 1604 the astronomer Kepler . . . saw, between Jupiter and Saturn, a new, brilliant, *evanescent* star.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 169.

> He [Wordsworth] seems to have caught and fixed forever in immutable grace the most *evanescent* and intangible of our intuitions, the very ripple-marks on the remotest shores of being.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 243.

2. Lessening or lessened beyond the reach of perception; impalpable; imperceptible.

> The difference between right and wrong, in some petty cases, is almost *evanescent*. *Wollaston.*

> It is difficult to define what is so *evanescent*, so impalpable, so chimerical, so unreal.
> *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

3. In *nat. hist.*, unstable; unfixed; hence, uncertain; unreliable: applied to characters which are not fixed or uniformly present, and therefore are valueless for scientific classification.—4. In *entom.*, tending to become obsolete in one part; fading out: as, antennal scrobes *evanescent* posteriorly.

evanescently (ev-ạ-nes'ẹnt-li), *adv.* In an evanescent or vanishing manner.

> So quickly and *evanescently* as to pass unnoticed.
> *Chalmers*, Bridgewater Treatise, II. i. 310.

evanescible (ev-a̤-nes'i-bl), *a.* [< *evanesce* + *-ible.*] Capable of evanescing.—**Evanescible edge** of a polyhedron, one which is not terminated by a triace nor is in two faces that have one one summit and the other another, that are in one face.

evangel (ẹ̄-van'jel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *evangell, evangile,* < ME. *evangile, evaungile, evangelie, ewangely,* etc., < OF. *evangile,* F. *évangile* = Pr. *evangeli* = Sp. *evangelio* = Pg. *evangelho* = It. *evangelio* = D. *evangelie* = G. Dan. Sw. *evangelium,* < LL. *evangelium,* prop. *euangelium* (the change in pronunciation of *u,* Gr. *υ,* to *v* before a vowel being a late development in both L. and Gr.), the gospel, < Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον* (in New Testament), the gospel, lit. good news, glad tidings, being used in this lit. sense by Plutarch, Lucian, etc., and earlier by Cicero (written as Gr.); in classical Gr. only in the proper sense of 'a reward for good news, given to the messenger'; usually in pl. *εὐαγγέλια* (cf. *εὐαγγέλια θύειν,* make a thank-offering for good news; *θύειν,* make sacrifice); < *εὐάγγελος,* bringing good news, < *εὖ,* well, + *ἀγγέλλειν,* bring news, bear a message, announce, > *ἄγγελος,* a messenger, later an angel: see *angel.*] **1.** The gospel, or one of the Gospels. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> The *Evangiles* and Acts teach us what to believe, but the Epistles of the Apostles what to do.
> *Donne,* Letters, xcvi.

> The first apostles alone were the depositaries of the pure and perfect *evangel.*
> *Swinburne,* Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 170.

2. [In later use, with ref. to orig. sense.] Good tidings.

> Above all the Servians . . . read with much avidity the *evangile* of their freedom. *Landor.*

> We wait for thy coming, sweet wind of the south,
> For the touch of thy light wings, the kiss of thy mouth;
> For the yearly *evangel* thou bearest from God,
> Resurrection and life to the graves of the sod!
> *Whittier,* April.

> Paul and Silas, in their prison,
> Sang of Christ, the Lord arisen, . . .
> But, alas! what holy angel
> Brings the Slave this glad *evangel!*
> *Longfellow,* Slave Singing at Midnight.

3. [In this sense prop. < Gr. *εὐάγγελος,* bringing good news: see etymology.] A messenger or bearer of good tidings; an evangelist. [Rare.]

> When the *evangell* most toil'd souls to winne,
> Even then there was a falling from the faith.
> *Stirling,* Doomes-day, Second Houre.

> Strong friends in the ranks of the enemy saved the rash *evangel* of the rights of labor. *The Money-Makers,* p. 314.

evangelian (ē-van-jel'ia̤n), *a.* [A forced sense, < *evangel* + *-ian* (cf. Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον,* a reward for good tidings): see *evangel.*] Rendering thanks for favors. *Craig.*

evangeliary (ē-van-jel'i-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *evangeliaries* (-riz). [< ML. *evangeliarium,* < LL. *evangelium,* gospel: see *evangel.*] Same as *evangelistary.*

> The existing Greek and Syriac lectionaries, or *evangeliaries* and synaxaries, . . . which contain the Scripture reading lessons for the churches.
> *Schaff,* Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 81.

evangelic (ē-van-jel'ik), *a.* [Early mod. E. *evangelick, evangelik;* = F. *évangelique* = Pr. *evangelic* = Sp. *evangelico* = Pg. It. *evangelico* (cf. D. G. *evangelisch* = Dan. Sw. *evangelisk*), < LL. *evangelicus,* prop. *euangelicus* (see *evangel*), < Gr. *εὐαγγελικός,* of or for the gospel, of or for good tidings, < *εὐαγγέλιον,* the gospel, good tidings: see *evangel.*] Same as *evangelical.*

> In the tother parte (as it were with an *euangelik* sermone) he calleth them all and vs to the knowledge of Cryste. *Joye,* Expos. of Daniel, ii.

> What *evangelic* religion is, is told in two words: faith and charitie; or beleef and practise. *Milton,* Civil Power.

> Such a fear of God's power and justice as is sweetly allayed and tempered by a sense of his goodness: that is, if it be an *evangelic* and filial fear, composed of an equal mixture of awe and delight, of love and reverence.
> *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, II. xv.

evangelical (ē-van-jel'i-ka̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< *evangelic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the gospel of Jesus Christ; comprised in or relating to the Christian revelation or dispensation: as, the *evangelical* books of the New Testament; the *evangelical* narrative or history; *evangelical* interpretation.—**2.** Conformable to the requirements or principles of the gospel, especially as these are set forth in the New Testament; characterized by or manifesting the spirit of Christ; consonant with the Christian faith: as, *evangelical* doctrine.

> The righteousness *evangelical* must be like Christ's seamless coat, all of a piece from the top to the bottom; it must invest the whole soul. *Jer. Taylor,* Sermons, III. i.

> The first requisite, in order to extemporaneous preaching, is a heart glowing and beating with *evangelical* affections. *Shedd,* Homiletics, ix.

3. Adhering to and contending for the doctrines of the gospel: specifically applied to a section in the Protestant churches who profess to base their principles on Scripture alone, and who give distinctive prominence to such doctrines as the corruption of man's nature by the fall, atonement by the life, sufferings, and death of Christ, justification by faith in Christ, the work of the Holy Spirit in conversion and sanctification, and the divine exercise of free and unmerited grace.

> One of the *Evangelical* clergy, a disciple of Venn.
> *George Eliot,* Scenes from Clerical Life, x.

> "Mrs. Waule always has black crape on. . . ." "And she is not in the least *evangelical,*" said Rosamond, . . . as if that religious point of view would have fully accounted for perpetual crape. *George Eliot,* Middlemarch, xii.

4. In a restricted sense, relating or pertaining to the spirituality of the gospel; seeking to promote conversion and a strictly religious life: as, *evangelical* preaching or labors.—**Evangelical Alliance,** the name of an association of Christians belonging to the evangelical denominations. It was organized by a world's convention in London in 1846, and its object is to promote Christian intercourse between the different orthodox Protestant denominations and more effective coöperation in Christian work. Branches of the Alliance exist in all countries where there are considerable communities. Several general conferences have been held, in which reports were received concerning the religious condition of the world. Among the most important results attained by the Alliance is the establishment of a week of prayer, the first week of January in each year, now largely observed throughout Protestant Christendom.—**Evangelical Association,** the proper name of the body sometimes erroneously called the German Methodist Church. It was organized at the beginning of the nineteenth century by Jacob Albright in eastern Pennsylvania, and grew out of an attempt on his part to introduce certain reforms in the German churches. In its mode of worship, form of organization, and doctrinal beliefs, it resembles the Methodist Church.—**Evangelical Church,** the abbreviated name of the German United Evangelical Church, founded in Prussia in 1817 by a union of Lutheran and Reformed churches. It is the largest of the Protestant churches in Germany, is Presbyterian in polity, and is partially supported by the government, which appoints the consistories or provincial boards.—**Evangelical Church Conference,** the name of a periodical convention of delegates from the evangelical churches of Germany—that is, the Lutheran, Reformed, United, and Moravian churches. Its aim was the religious unity of Germany. The movement originated about 1848, but its influence has gradually declined.—**Evangelical counsels.** See *counsel.*—**Evangelical Union,** a religious body formed in 1843 by several Scottish ministers, of whom the most prominent was James Morison of Kilmarnock, a minister deposed by the United Secession Church for holding anti-Calvinistic views. The church government of the body is Independent; its theology is Arminian.—**Independent Evangelical Church of Neuchâtel.** See *church.*=**Syn. 2.** See *orthodox.*

II. *n.* One who maintains evangelical principles. The name *Evangelicals* is specifically applied to that party in the Church of England, often designated the Low-church party, which insists on the acceptance and promulgation of distinctively evangelical doctrines. See I., 3, above.

> It is equally certain that the violence of the *Evangelicals,* and their hard, artificial, yet feeble, theology, is alienating numbers, and that the younger members of their families are specially feeling the Romish temptation.
> *F. D. Maurice,* Biog., I. 423.

evangelicalism (ē-van-jel'i-ka̤l-izm), *n.* [< *evangelical* + *-ism.*] Adherence to and insistence upon evangelical doctrines, especially in the Church of England: sometimes employed as a term of opprobrium.

> The worst errors of Popery and *Evangelicalism* combined.
> *Dr. Arnold.*

> *Evangelicalism* had cast a certain suspicion as of plague-infection over the few amusements which survived in the provinces. *George Eliot,* Middlemarch, xvi.

evangelically (ē-van-jel'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an evangelical manner; in accordance with the gospel.

> It appears that acts of saving grace are *evangelically* good, and well-pleasing to God.
> *Bp. Barlow,* Remains, p. 432.

evangelicalness (ē-van-jel'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being evangelical in spirit or doctrine.

evangelicism (ē-van-jel'i-sizm), *n.* [< *evangelic* + *-ism.*] Evangelical principles.

evangelicity (ẹ̄-van-je-lis'i-ti), *n.* [< *evangelic* + *-ity.*] The quality of being evangelical; evangelicalism.

> A thorough earnestness and *evangelicity.* *Eclectic Rev.*

evangelisation, evangelise, etc. See *evangelization,* etc.

evangelism (ẹ̄-van'jel-izm), *n.* [< ML. *evangelismus,* the promulgation of the gospel (*Evangelismi festum,* the fifth Sunday after Easter), < LL. *evangelium,* gospel: see *evangel.*] The promulgation of the gospel; evangelical preaching; specifically, earnest effort for the spread of the gospel, as by itinerant evangelists.

> Thus was this land saved from infidelity . . . through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism* of St. Bartholomew. *Bacon,* New Atlantis.

> An aggressive *evangelism* is now the demand of every Western community, and never was there a more determined zeal than at present.
> *The Congregationalist,* Aug. 19, 1886.

evangelist (ē-van'jel-ist), *n.* [< ME. *evangeliste, evaungeliste, ewangeliste,* < OF. *evangeliste,* F. *évangéliste* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *evangelista* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *evangelist,* < LL. *evangelista,* prop. *euangelista,* < Gr. *εὐαγγελιστής,* in N. T. a preacher of the gospel, eccles. one of the writers of the four Gospels, < *εὐαγγελίζεσθαι,* preach the gospel, in classical Gr. bring good news, announce good news, < *εὐάγγελος,* bringing good news: see *evangel.*] **1.** In the New Testament, a class of teachers next in rank to apostles and prophets, but probably not constituting a permanent order.

> And we entered into the house of Philip the *evangelist,* which was one of the seven; and abode with him.
> Acts xxi. 8.

> But watch thou in all things, endure afflictions, do the work of an *evangelist,* make full proof of thy ministry.
> 2 Tim. iv. 5.

2. In *church hist.,* an itinerant preacher who travels from place to place, according to opportunity or requisition, in contradistinction to the pastor or teacher, who is settled in one place and instructs the people of a special charge.

> *Evangelists* many of them did travel, but they were never the more *evangelists* for that; but only their office was writing or preaching the gospel; and thence they had their name. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 170.

> Men do the work of *evangelists,* leaving their homes to proclaim Christ and deliver the written gospels to those who were ignorant of the faith.
> *Eusebius,* Ecclesiastical Hist. (?) (trans.), iii. 37.

3. One of the writers of the four evangels or Gospels.

> Almighty God, who hast instructed thy holy Church with the heavenly doctrine of thy *Evangelist* Saint Mark.
> *Book of Common Prayer,* Collect for St. Mark's Day.

> The careful and minute study of the *Evangelists,* in the light of grammar, of philology, and of history, results in the unassailable conviction of their trustworthiness.
> *Shedd,* Homiletics, i.

4. In the *Mormon Ch.,* an ecclesiastical official, also called a patriarch, whose duty it is "to bless the fatherless in the Church, foretelling what shall befall them and their generation. He also holds authority to administer in other ordinances of the Church" (*Mormon Catechism,* xvii.).

evangelistarion (ẹ̄-van″jel-is-tā'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *evangelistaria* (-a̤). [< MGr. *εὐαγγελιστάριον*: see *evangelistary.*] Same as *evangelistary.*

> I . . . consult the *Evangelistarion,* to see what is the tone for the week.
> *J. M. Neale,* Eastern Church, i. 903, note.

evangelistary (ẹ̄-van-je-lis'ta̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *evangelistaries* (-riz). [= It. *evangelistario,* < ML. *evangelistarium,* < MGr. *εὐαγγελιστάριον,* a book containing selections from the Gospels, < Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον,* the gospel: see *evangel.*] In the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a book containing passages from the Gospels to be read at divine service. Also *evangelistarion, evangeliary.*

> The criticks complain that the *evangelistaries* and lectionaries have often transfused their readings into the other manuscripts. *Porson,* To Travis, p. 230.

> He compared the various readings in S. Jerome's *Evangelistaries.* *E. E. Hale,* In His Name, p. 77.

evangelistic (ẹ̄-van-je-lis'tik), *a.* [< *evangelist* + *-ic.*] Evangelical; designed or tending to evangelize; pertaining to an evangelist or his labors: as, *evangelistic* methods; *evangelistic* efforts.

> Underlying and giving character to all great *evangelistic* and missionary movements there are profound convictions of truth. *Bibliotheca Sacra,* XLIII. 579.

> Buildings, books, and other apparatus, necessary for their [missionaries'] educational and *evangelistic* labours.
> *Quarterly Rev.,* CLXIII. 122.

evangelization (ē-van″jel-i-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *évangelisation* = Pr. *evangelisation;* as *evangelize* + *-ation.*] The act of evangelizing. Also spelled *evangelisation.*

> The work of Christ's ministers is *evangelization:* that is, a proclamation of Christ, and a preparation for his second coming; as the *evangelization* of John Baptist was a preparation to his first coming. *Hobbes,* Leviathan, xlii. § 270.

evangelize (ẹ̄-van'jel-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evangelized,* ppr. *evangelizing.* [< ME. *evangelizen, -isen,* < OF. *evangelizer, evangeliser,* F. *évan-*

géliser = Pr. Sp. Pg. *evangelizar* = It. *evangelizzare*, < LL. *evangelizare*, prop. *euangelizare*, < Gr. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι, preach the gospel, in classical Gr. bring or announce good news, < εὐάγγελος, bringing good news: see *evangel*.] **I.** *intrans.* To preach the gospel.

> Thus did our heavenly Instructor . . . fulfil the predictions of the prophets, and his own declarations, that he would *evangelize* to the poor.
> *Bp. Porteous*, Works, II. xii.

> At that time [1786] the *evangelizing* energy of Christendom had almost died out. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 118.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To bring as good tidings; announce as good news.

> And I am sent to thee to speke and to *evangelise* to thee these thingis. *Wyclif*, Luke i. 19.

2. To instruct in the gospel; preach the gospel to; convert by preaching: as, to *evangelize* the heathen.

> The Spirit,
> Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends
> To *evangelize* the nations. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 499.

> The apostolic benediction of the Roman pontiff followed families which exiled themselves to *evangelize* infidels.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 19.

Also spelled *evangelise*.

evangelizer (ẹ̄-van'jel-ī-zėr), *n.* One who evangelizes or proclaims the gospel. Also spelled *evangeliser*.

> Now, the Essenes, if Christians, stood precisely in that situation of *evangelizers*. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

evangely† (ẹ̄-van'jel-i), *n.* [< ME. *evangelie*; a var. of *evangel*, q. v.] The gospel; good tidings: same as *evangel*.

> For thees aren wordes wryten in the *euangelye*,
> Date et dabitur uobis. *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 196.

> Faithfullie I shall knowlege and shall doo you seruice due vnto you of the kingdome of Scotland aforesaid, as God me so helpe, and these holie *euangelies*.
> *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Britain, xxii.

> Good Lucius
> That first received Christianity,
> The sacred pledge of Christes *Evangely*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 53.

evangile† (ẹ̄-van'jil), *n.* An obsolete form of *evangel*.

Evania (e-vā'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐάνιος, taking trouble easily, < εὖ, well, + ἀνία, trouble.] The typical genus of the family *Evaniidæ*. *E. appendigaster* is a parasite of the cockroach.

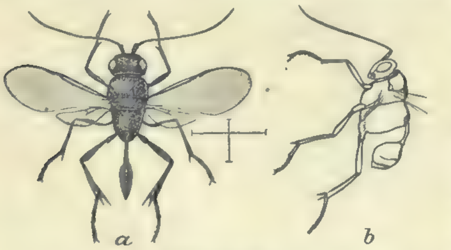
Evaniadæ (ev-ạ̈-nī'ạ̈-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Evaniidæ*.

evanid† (ẹ̄-van'id), *a.* [< L. *evanidus*, passing away, faint, frail, < *evanescere*, pass away: see *evanesce*.] Vanishing; evanescent.

> I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths as between the sun and an . . . *evanid* meteor. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

> When they awake out of their fancifull visions and return to a strength and consistency of reason, they then discerne them to have been only *evanid* appearances represented (as all dreams are) upon the scene of imagination.
> *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 88.

Evaniidæ (ev-ạ̈-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Evania* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic hymenopterous insects, related to the *Ichneumonidæ*, founded by Westwood in 1840, characterized by the filiform or bristly antennæ with from 13 to 16 joints, pedunculate abdomen, straight and often prominent ovipositor, the front wings with a distinct radial cell and from one to three cubital cells, and the hind wings almost veinless. All the species are parasitic. Also *Evaniadæ*, *Evaniades*, *Evanidæ*, *Evaniites*.



Evania lævigata.

a, dorsal view; *b*, lateral view, showing point of attachment of petiole to abdomen. (Cross shows natural size.)

Evaniocera (e-vā-ni-os'ẹ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐάνιος, taking trouble easily (see *Evania*), + κέρας, horn.] A genus of heteromerous beetles, of the family *Rhipiphoridæ*, having a few widely distributed species, as the common European *E. dufouri*.

evanish (ẹ̄-van'ish), *v. i.* [< OF. *evaniss-*, *esvaniss-*, stem of certain parts of *evanir*, *esvanir*, evanish, after L. *evanescere*, vanish: see *evanesce* and *vanish*.] To vanish. [Chiefly poetical.]

> No more the ghost to Margaret said,
> But, with a grievous groan,
> *Evanish'd* in a cloud of mist,
> And left her all alone.
> *Sweet William's Ghost* (Child's Ballads, II. 148).

> Or like the rainbow's lovely form
> *Evanishing* amid the storm.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

evanishment (ẹ̄-van'ish-mẹnt), *n.* [< *evanish* + *-ment*.] A vanishing; disappearance.

> Their *evanishment* has taken place quietly.
> *Daily Telegraph* (London), Sept. 22, 1882.

evanition (ev-ạ-nish'ọn), *n.* [< OF. *evanition*, *esvanition*, < *evanir*, evanish: see *evanish*.] Evanishment. *Carlyle.*

evansite (ev'ạnz-īt), *n.* [Named after Brooke *Evans* of England.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, occurring in reniform masses on limonite.

evapor† (ẹ̄-vā'pọr), *v. t.* or *i.* [< F. *évaporer* = Pr. *evaporar*, *esvaporar* = Sp. Pg. *evaporar* = It. *evaporare*, < L. *evaporare*, disperse in vapors, < *e*, out, + *vaporare*, emit vapor, < *vapor*, vapor: see *vapor*.] To evaporate.

> Ætna here thunders with an horrid noise;
> Sometimes blacke clouds *euaporeth* to skies.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 243.

evaporable (ẹ̄-vap'ọ̄-rạ̈-bl), *a.* [< *evapor* + *-able*.] Capable of being dissipated by evaporation.

> The substances which emit these streams . . . must be in likelihood a far more *evaporable* and dissipable kind of bodies than minerals or adust vegetables.
> *Boyle*, Works, III. 675.

evaporate (ẹ̄-vap'ọ̄-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evaporated*, ppr. *evaporating*. [< LL. *evaporatus*, pp. of *evaporare*, disperse in vapor: see *vapor*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; escape and be dissipated in vapor, either visible or invisible; exhale.

> As for rosin and gum, they are mingled with the rest, to incorporate the drugs and spices, and to keepe in the sweet odour thereof, which otherwise would *evaporate* and soone be lost. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xiii. 1.

2. Figuratively, to escape or pass off without effect; be dissipated; be wasted: as, anger that *evaporates* in words; the spirit of a writer often *evaporates* in a translation.

> Thus ancient wit in modern numbers taught,
> Wanting the warmth with which its author wrote,
> Is a dead image, and a senseless draught.
> While we transfuse, the nimble spirit flies,
> Escapes unseen, *evaporates*, and dies.
> *Granville*, To Dryden, on his Translations.

II. *trans.* **1.** To convert or resolve into vapor; dissipate in fumes or steam; convert from a solid or liquid state into a gaseous state; vaporize: as, heat *evaporates* water.—**2.** Figuratively, to waste; dissipate.

> All Enthusiastick unintelligible Talk, which tends to confound Men's Notions of Religion, and to *evaporate* the true Spirit of it into Fansies. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. x.

> Whatever airs I give myself on this side of the water, my dignity, I fancy, would be *evaporated* before I reached the other. *Goldsmith*, To Daniel Hodson.

> He from whose bosom all original infusion of American spirit has become so entirely *evaporated* and exhaled.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

evaporate (ẹ̄-vap'ọ̄-rāt), *a.* [< L. *evaporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dispersed in vapors. [Rare.]

> How still the breeze! save what the filmy threads
> Of dew *evaporate* brushes from the plain.
> *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1212.

evaporating-cone (ẹ̄-vap'ọ̄-rā-ting-kōn), *n.* An evaporator for saccharine solutions, in the form of a hollow cone with double walls, the space between which is filled with steam. Over the inner and the outer surfaces of the cone the solution to be evaporated is caused to run in a thin film, thus becoming heated. *E. H. Knight.*

evaporating-dish (ẹ̄-vap'ọ̄-rā-ting-dish), *n.* A shallow dish of glass or porcelain used in pharmacy in processes requiring evaporation.

> The vessels used in the preparation of pyroxyline may be large porcelain or glass *evaporating-dishes*.
> *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 53.

evaporating-pan (ẹ̄-vap'ọ̄-rā-ting-pan), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a large iron vessel in which the juice of the sugar-cane is evaporated.

evaporation (ẹ̄-vap-ọ̄-rā'shọ̈n), *n.* [= F. *évaporation* = Pr. *evaporacio* = Sp. *evaporacion* = Pg. *evaporação* = It. *evaporazione*, < L. *evaporatio(n-)*, < *evaporare*, disperse in vapor: see *vapor*, *evaporate*.] **1.** The act of resolving or the state of being resolved into vapor; the conversion of a solid or liquid by heat into vapor, fumes, or steam; vaporization. The process of evaporation is constantly going on at the surface of the earth, but principally at the surface of the sea and other bodies of water. The vapor thus formed, being specifically lighter than atmospheric air, rises to considerable heights above the earth's surface, and afterward, by a partial condensation, forms clouds, and finally descends in rain. The effect of evaporation is to reduce the temperature of the evaporating surface, and the evaporation of certain volatile liquids, such as ether, produces an intense degree of cold. Evaporation by direct heat (boiling down) is often practised on fluids, especially in pharmacy and cookery, in order to reduce them to a denser consistence, or to obtain in a dry and separate state the fixed matters contained in them.

> So in pestilent fevers, the intention is to expel the infection by sweat and *evaporation*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 968.

> In the seven last months of the year 1688, the *evaporation* amounted to 22 inches 5 lines; but the rain only to 11 inches 6¾ lines. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, i. 5, note 7.

2. The matter evaporated or exhaled; vapor. [Rare.]

> They are but the fruits of adusted choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove.

> *Evaporations* are . . . greater according to the greater heat of the sun. *Woodward.*

3. In *alg.*, the disappearance of a solution of a system of equations by passing off to infinity. Thus, the solution of the two equations $x-ky=a$ and $x-y=b$, which disappears when $k=1$, is said to pass off by *evaporation*.

evaporation-gage (ẹ̄-vap-ọ̄-rā'shọ̈n-gāj), *n.* A graduated vessel of glass for determining the rate of evaporation of a liquid placed in it, in a given time and exposure.

evaporative (ẹ̄-vap'ọ̄-rạ̄-tiv), *a.* [= F. *évaporatif* = Pr. *evaporatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *evaporativo*, < LL. *evaporativus*, apt to evaporate, < *evaporare*, evaporate: see *evapor*, *evaporate*.] Causing evaporation; pertaining to evaporation: as, an *evaporative* process.

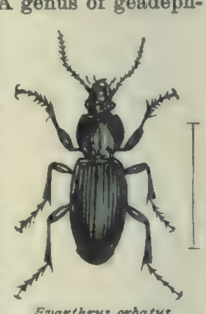
evaporator (ẹ̄-vap'ọ̄-rā-tọ̈r), *n.* [< *evaporate* + *-or*¹.] Any apparatus used to facilitate the evaporation of the water contained in fruit, vegetable juices, saline liquids, glue, syrups, etc.; a furnace or pan used in condensing vegetable and other juices.

> Those who have fruit *evaporators* for sale give extravagant statements about the increased value of evaporated over sun-dried fruit.
> *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, July 22, 1887.

evaporimeter (ẹ̄-vap-ọ̄-rim'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *evaporometer*.

evaporometer (ẹ̄-vap-ọ̄-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < LL. *evaporare*, evaporate, + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a liquid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

Evarthrus (e-vär'thrus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + ἄρθρον, a joint.] A genus of geadephagous ground-beetles, of the family *Carabidæ* and tribe *Pterostichini*, closely allied to *Pterostichus*, from which it differs in the form of the maxillary palpi, the last joint being shorter than the penultimate one, which is plurisetose near the tip. The species are all North American. They are elongate, subconvex, shining or opaque, the elytra striate-punctate, with one dorsal puncture near the third stria. *E. orbatus* (Newman) occurs in the eastern United States under stones and logs in dry places.



Evarthrus orbatus.
(Line shows natural size.)

évasé (ā-va-zā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *évaser*, widen, cause to flare, as a vase, < *é-* (< L. *ex-*, out) + *vase*, vase: see *vase*.] Spreading or flaring outward: said of the neck of a bottle, vase, or similar vessel, of the capital of a column, etc.

evasible (ẹ̄-vā'si-bl), *a.* [< L. *evasus*, pp. of *evadere*, evade, + *-ible*.] Capable of being evaded. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

evasion (ẹ̄-vā'zhọ̈n), *n.* [= F. *évasion* = Sp. *evasion* = Pg. *evasão* = It. *evasione*, < LL. *evasio(n-)*, < L. *evasus*, pp. of *evadere*, evade: see *evade*.] **1.** The act of evading or eluding; a getting away or out of the way; avoidance by artifice or strategy; artful escape or flight. [Rare in physical application.]

> How may I avoid,
> Although my will distaste what it elected,
> The wife I chose? there can be no *evasion*
> To blench from this, and to stand firm by honour.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

> If your present objection . . . be meant as an *evasion* of my offer, I desist. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxx.

> In regard to disagreeable and formidable things, prudence does not consist in *evasion*, or in flight, but in courage. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 215.

> On Tuesday, the 5th of June, Madame de la Motte . . . escaped from the penitentiary of the Salpêtrière, where she had been sentenced to be immured for life; and in her *evasion* Marie Antoinette, it was said, had been an influential agent. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 289.

2. A means of avoidance or escape; an evasive or elusive contrivance; a subterfuge; a shift.

He speaks unseasonable Truths sometimes, because he has not Wit enough to invent an *Evasion*.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 6.

He is likewise to teach him the art of finding flaws, loopholes, and *evasions*, in the most solemn compacts.
Spectator, No. 305.

Are we to say, with the great body of Latin casuists, that, while equivocations and *evasions* of all kinds are permissible, a downright falsehood can never be excused?
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 106.

3. In *fencing*, the avoiding of a thrust by moving the body without changing the position of the feet. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth). = **Syn.** *Evasion, Equivocation, Prevarication, Shift, Subterfuge*, quibble, all express artful or dishonorable modes of escaping from being frustrated or found out. The first three imply the use of language; *shift* and *subterfuge* may be by words or actions. *Evasion* in speech may be simply avoiding, as by turning the conversation or meeting one question with another. *Equivocation* is using words in double and deceptive senses. *Prevarication* may be in action, but is properly understood to be in words; it includes all tricks of language that fall short of downright falsehood; it is, literally, a stepping on both sides of the truth; the word is a strong one. All these words convey opprobrium in proportion to the amount of insincerity implied. *Shift* and *subterfuge* may be modes of *evasion; shift*, a thing turned to as a mean expedient, a trick; *subterfuge*, a place of hiding, hence an artifice. *Shift* does not necessarily express a dishonorable course, and *evasion* and *subterfuge* are often lightly used. See *artifice* and *expedient*, *n.*

This detached and insulated form of delivering thoughts [in aphorisms] was, in effect, an *evasion* of all the difficulties connected with composition. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

I . . . begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

Th' august tribunal of the skies,
Where no *prevarication* shall avail,
Where eloquence and artifice shall fail, . . .
And conscience and our conduct judge us all.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 657.

For little souls on little *shifts* rely,
And cowards' arts of mean expedients try.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 2217.

We may observe how a persecuting spirit in the times drives the greatest men to take refuge in the meanest arts of *subterfuge*. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 276.

evasive (ẹ-vā'siv), *a.* [= F. *évasif* = Sp. Pg. It. *evasivo*, < L. *evasus*, pp. of *evadere*, evade: see *evade*.] 1. Using evasion or artifice to avoid; shuffling; equivocating.

He . . . answered *evasive* of the sly request. *Pope.*

2. Containing or characterized by evasion; artfully contrived for escape or elusion: as, an *evasive* answer; an *evasive* argument.

He received very *evasive* and ambiguous answers.
Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

Evasive arts will, it is feared, prevail, so long as distilled spirits of any kind are allowed. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 107.

3. Escaping the grasp or observation; not easily seized or comprehended; faintly or indistinctly perceived; elusive; vanishing: as, an *evasive* thought or idea; *evasive* colors.

Above the cities of the plain the tender
Evasive strains dropt gently from the sky.
C. De Kay, Vision of Nimrod, vi.

evasively (ẹ-vā'siv-li), *adv.* By evasion or equivocation; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or charge.

I answered *evasively*, or at least indeterminately.
Bryant.

evasiveness (ẹ-vā'siv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being evasive.

evat†, *n.* Same as *evet*, *effet*, etc., uncontracted forms of *eft*^{1}.

eve^1 (ēv), *n.* [< ME. *eve*, a common form of *even*, the final *n*, prop. belonging to the stem, being often regarded as inflectional, and dropped: see *even*^{2}.] 1. The close of the day; the evening. [Poetical.]

From morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy *eve*.
Milton, P. L., i. 743.

Winter oft at *eve* resumes the breeze. *Thomson.*

2. The night or evening (often, and specifically in the Roman Catholic Church, the day and night) before certain holy days of the church, marked more or less generally by religious and popular observances. The religious observance usually consists of a service only, and in the Church of England of the reading of the collect peculiar to the festival. (See *vigil*.) Technically, an eve is not observed with a fast. Also *even*.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feast.
Bp. Duppa, Rules and Helps of Devotion.

In former times it was customary in London, and in other great cities, to set the Midsummer watch upon the *eve* of Saint John the Baptist, and this was usually performed with great pomp and pageantry.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 464.

I remember one Christmas *Eve* in the afternoon passing one of those places, and seeing the porter putting up the shutters, thinking some one had died suddenly, I inquired what was the matter. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 505.

3. The period just preceding some specific event; a space of time proximate to the occurrence of something: as, the *eve* of a battle; on the *eve* of a revolution.

The French seem to be at the *eve* of taking Antwerp and Brussels, the latter of which is actually besieged.
Walpole, Letters, II. 5.

Bobus is upon the *eve* of his return [from India], and I rather think we shall see him in the spring.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland, vi.

eve^1 (ēv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eved*, ppr. *eving*. [< *eve*^{1}, *n.*] To become damp. [Prov. Eng.]

eve^2 (ēv), *n.* [Appar. < *eves*, early form of *eaves*, sing. taken as plural: see *eaves*.] A hen-roost. [Prov. Eng.]

eve-churr (ēv'chėr), *n.* The night-jar or night-churr, *Caprimulgus europæus*. [Local, Eng.]

evecket†, evicket† (ev'ek, -ik), *n.* [A doubtful form, appar. based on L. *ibex* (*ibic-*) (> OF. *ibice*, Sp. *ibice*, etc.), an ibex: see *ibex*.] A species of wild goat.

Which archer-like (as long before he took his hidden stand,
The *evicke* skipping from a rock) into the breast he smote.
Chapman, Iliad, iv. 122.

evectant (ẹ-vek'tant), *n.* [< **evect* (in *evection*) + *-ant*.] In *math.*, a contravariant considered as generated by operating upon a covariant or contravariant with an evector.

evectics† (ẹ-vek'tiks), *n.* [< L. *evectus*, pp. of *evehere*, carry out or away: see *evection*.] That department of medicine which teaches the method of acquiring a good habit of body. *Crabb.*

evection (ẹ-vek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *évection* = Sp. *eveccion*, < LL. *evectio(n-)*, a carrying upward, a flight, < L. *evehere*, carry out or forth, lift up, < *e*, out, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*, *vector*.] 1†. The act of carrying out or away; a lifting up; exaltation.

His [Joseph's] being taken out of the dungeon represented Christ's resurrection, as his *evection* to the power of Egypt, next to Pharaoh, signified the session of Christ at the right hand of the Father.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, v.

2. In *astron.*: (*a*) The second lunar inequality, described by Ptolemy. It comes to its maximum value at the quadratures, and disappears at the conjunctions and oppositions. Ptolemy accounted for it by supposing that the apogee of the moon's orbit or deferent of its epicycle recedes to the west at a uniform angular rate of 11° 2′ per diem, while the center of the epicycle advances to the east at a uniform angular rate of motion about the earth of 13° 11′, the mean sun always bisecting the arc of the zodiac between the lunar apogee and the center of the lunar epicycle. This theory represented the longitudes with remarkable accuracy, but was utterly inconsistent with the most obvious observations respecting the moon's apparent diameter. According to modern astronomy, the evection is a perturbation of the moon by the sun, due to the fact that the sun tends to separate the moon and the earth by attracting more the nearer body. It thus exaggerates the effect of the eccentricity of the moon's orbit when the transverse axis of the latter lies near the line of syzygies. (*b*) The moon's libration.—**Evection of heat†**, the diffusion of heated particles through a fluid in the process of heating it; convection.

evectional (ẹ-vek'shọn-al), *a.* [< *evection* + *-al*.] Relating or belonging to the evection.

evector (ẹ-vek'tọr), *n.* [NL. *evector*, < L. *evehere*, pp. *evectus*, carry out: see *evection*.] In *math.*, an operative quantic formed by replacing the coefficients of a quantic a, nb, $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)c$, etc., by d/da, d/db, d/dc, etc., and the facients of the quantic by the indeterminate coefficients of an adjoint linear form.

eveling (ēv'ling), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *evening*. [Prov. Eng.]

evelong†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *avelong*.

Evemydoidæ (ev''e-mi-doi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + ἐμύς, the water-tortoise, + εἶδος, form.] In L. Agassiz's classification of tortoises, a subfamily of his *Emydoidæ*, containing the box-tortoise of Europe and similar species, having a movable hinged plastron and little webbed toes.

even^1 (ē'vn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *even*, *evin*, *efen*, sometimes, esp. in inflection, *emn* (in comp. *efen-*, *em-*), < AS. *efen*, often, esp. in inflection, contr. *efn*, *emn* = OS. *ebhan* = OFries. *even*, *ivin* = D. *even* = OHG. *eban*, MHG. G. *eben* = Icel. *jafn*, *jamn* = Sw. *jämn* = Dan. *jævn* = Goth. *ibns*, even; prob. connected with Goth. *ibuks*, adj., back, backward, and perhaps with *ebb*, q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Level, plane, or smooth; hence, not rough or irregular; free from inequalities, irregularities, or obstructions: as, *even* ground; an *even* surface.

First, if all obstacles were cut away,
And that my path were *even* to the crown.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Smooth and *even* as an ivory ball.
Cowper, Anti-Thelypthora, l. 47.

At last they issued from the world of wood,
And climb'd upon a fair and *even* ridge.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Uniform in action, character, or quality; equal or equable; unvarying; unwavering: as, an *even* temper; to hold an *even* course.

And yet for all that, howe *euen* a mind did shee beare, how humble opinion she had of herselfe also.
Vives, Instruction of Christian Women, i. 10.

There shall be a resurrection of the body; and that is the last thing that shall be done in heaven; for after that there is nothing but an *even* continuance in equal glory.
Donne, Sermons, xviii.

Prosperity follows the execution of *even* justice.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., Int.

3. Situated on a level, or on the same level; being in the same line or plane; parallel; consentaneous; accordant: followed by *with*.

For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies . . . shall lay thee *even with* the ground. Luke xix. 43, 44.

Not wholly eleuated from the Horizon; but all the way the nether part of the Sun seeming iust and *euen with* it.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

There nought hath pass'd,
But *even with* law, against the wilful sons
Of old Andronicus. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 4.

4. On an equality in any respect; on an equal level or footing; of equal or the same measure or quantity; in an equivalent state or condition; equally balanced or adjusted: as, our accounts are *even;* an *even* chance; an *even* bargain; letters of *even* date; to get *even* with an antagonist.

I am too high, and thou too low. Our minds are *even* yet. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 6.

5. Plain to comprehension; lucid; clear.

I have promis'd to make all this matter *even*. . . .
To make these doubts all *even*.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4.

6. Without fractional parts; neither more nor less; entire; unbroken: as, an *even* mile; an *even* pound or quart; an *even* hundred or thousand.—7. Divisible, as a number, by 2: thus, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, are *even* numbers: opposed to *odd*, as 1, 3, etc. See *evenly even*, *unevenly even*, below.

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars is *even* or odd. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

The army that presents a front of *even* numbers is called the *even* hoste, and the other the odd hoste.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 414.

8. Without projecting parts; having all the ends terminating in the same plane: in ornithology, said of the tail of a bird all the feathers of which are of equal length.

The edge [of a book in gilding] should be scraped quite flat and perfectly *even*. *Workshop Receipts*, IV. 245.

9. In *entom.*, plane; horizontal, flat, and not deflexed at the margins: applied especially to the elytra when they form together a plane surface, and to the wings when they are extended horizontally in repose. [*Even* was formerly used in composition with the sense of *fellow-* or *co-*. See *even-Christian*, *even-bishop*, *even-servant*.]—**Even chance.** See *chance*.—**Even function.** See *function*.—**Evenly even**, divisible by 4.—**Even or odd**, a very old game of chance played with coins or any small pieces. See the extract. Now commonly called *odd or even*.

The play consists in one person concealing in his hand a number of any small pieces, and another calling *even* or *odd* at his pleasure; the pieces are then exposed, and the victory is decided by counting them; if they correspond with the call, the hider loses; if the contrary, of course he wins. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 493.

Even page, in *printing*, a left-hand page of a printed book, which bears an even number, as 2, 4, etc.—**On an even keel.** See *keel*.—**On even ground**, on equally favorable terms; having equal advantages: as, the advocates meet *on even ground* in argument. **To be even with**, to have retaliated upon; to have squared accounts with.

Mahomet . . . determined with himselfe at once to *be even with* them [the Venetians] for all, and to imploy his whole forces both by sea and land for the gaining of that place [the island of Eubœa]. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, p. 405.

Literature *was even with* them [the Roundheads], as, in the long run, it always is with its enemies.
Macaulay, Milton.

To get even with, to retaliate upon; square accounts with.—**To make even, make even lines**, or **end even**, in *type-setting*, to space out a "take" or piece of copy so as to make the last line full when it is not the end of a paragraph. Hence the widely spaced lines immediately followed by more closely spaced ones often seen in newspapers, resulting from the necessary division of the work into small parts.—**To make even**, to square accounts; come out even; leave nothing owing.

> Since if my soul *make even* with the week,
> Each seventh note by right is due to thee.
> *G. Herbert.*

Unevenly even, divisible by 2, but not by 4.=**Syn. 1.** *Flat*, etc. See *level*.

II. *n.* In the *Pythagorean philos.*, that element of the universe which is represented by the even numbers: identified with the unlimited and imperfect.

even^{1} (ē′vn), *adv.* [Also contr. (dial. and poet.) *een*, *ene* (usually written *e'en*); < ME. *even*, *evene*, *efne*, < AS. *efne*, even, exactly, just, likewise (= OS. *efno* = OFries. *efne*, *evna*, *ivin* = D. *even* = OHG. *ebano*, MHG. *ebene*, *eben*, G. *eben*, adv., = Sw. *äfven*, even, likewise, also, too), < *efen*, adj., even: see *even*^{1}, *a.*] **1.** In an even manner; so as to be even; straight; evenly: as, to run *even*.—**2†.** Straightway; directly.

> He went *euen* to themperour & enys him sayde,
> Knelyng on his kne curteysli & faire.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1093.

> The ȝatis [gates of hell] to-burste, and gan to flee,
> God took out Adam and Eue ful *euene*,
> And alle hise chosen companye.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

> When he swiftly hade sworne to that swete maidon,
> Thai entrid full *evyn* into an Inner chamber.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 749.

3. Just; exactly; at or to the very point; moreover; likewise; so much as: used to emphasize or strengthen an assertion: as, he was not satisfied *even* then; *even* this was not enough. In verse often contracted *e'en*.

> Lered ne lewed he let no man stonde,
> That he hitte *euene* that euere stirred after.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 102.

> Than asked the kynge Arthur what a-visiouns ben thei, and Merlin hym tolde *euen* as the kynge hadde mette in his dreme, that the kynge hym-self knewe well he seide trouthe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 416.

> And, behold, I, *even* I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth. Gen. vi. 17.

> The Northren Ocean *even* to the frozen Thule was scatter'd with the proud Ship-wracks of the Spanish Armado.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

> Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs cease. *Pope.*

> Some observed that, *even* if they took the town, they should not be able to maintain possession of it.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 33.

even^{1} (ē′vn), *v.* [< ME. *evenen*, *efnen*, *emnien*, make even, level, make equal, compare, < AS. *efnian*, level, i. e., lay prostrate (once, doubtful), *ge-efnian*, compare (cf. *emnettan*, make even, regulate, *ge-emnettan*, make even, level, make equal, compare), < *efen*, *efn*, *emn*, adj., even: see *even*^{1}, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make even or level; level; lay smooth.

> This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

> It will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

2. To place in an equal state as to claim or obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; balance, as accounts.

> Nothing . . . shall content my soul,
> Till I am *even'd* with him, wife for wife.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

3. To equal; compare; bring into comparison, as one thing with another; connect or associate, as one thing or person with another: as, such a charge can never be *evened* to me.

> The multitude of the Perciėnes, quod he, may noȝte be *evend* to the multitude of the Grekes, for sewrly we are ma than thay. *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, fol. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

> God never thought this world a portion worthy of you: he would not *even* you to a gift of dirt and clay.
> *Rutherford*, Letters, vi.

> Would ony Christian *even* yon bit object to a bonny, sonsy, weel-faurd young woman like Miss Catline?
> *Lockhart*, Reginald Dalton, III. 119.

4†. To act up to; keep pace with.

> But we'll *even*
> All that good time will give us.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

II.† *intrans.* To be or become even; have or come to an equality in any respect; range, divide, settle, etc., evenly: followed by *with*.

> A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth with* the first. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

> To Westminster, where all along I find the shops *evening with* the sides of the houses, even in the broadest streets; which will make the City very much better than it was. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 9.

> *Evened with* W. Hewer for my expenses upon the road this last journey. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 275.

even^{2} (ē′vn), *n.* [Also contr. (dial. and poet.) *een*, *ene* (usually written *e'en*), and abbr. *eve* (see *eve*^{1}); < ME. *even*, *efen*, *œven*, *æfen*, also abbr. *eve*, < AS. *ǣfen* (the deriv. form *ǣfnung* is rare: see *evening*) = OS. *ābhand* = OFries. *avend*, *ioven*, *iuven*, etc., = D. *avond* = OHG. *ābant*, MHG. *abent*, G. *abend*, even, evening. The Scand. forms are different: Icel. *aptan*, *aftan* = Sw. *afton* = Dan. *aften*, where the vowel has been shortened and the *t* inserted, perhaps in simulation of Icel. *aptr*, *aftr*, etc., back, back again, behind (= E. *aft*, *after*, q. v.), as if the evening were considered as the latter part of the day. The Goth. form is not recorded (the Goth. word for 'evening' is *andanahti*, lit. the time toward night). There is nothing to bring the word into connection with *off*, Goth. *af*, AS. *of*, etc.] **1.** Evening: the earlier word for *evening*, but now archaic or poetical.

> As falls a Meteor in a Sommer *Even*,
> A sodain Flash coms flaming down from Heav'n.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

> Her tears fell with the dews at *even*.
> *Tennyson*, Mariana.

2. Same as *eve*^{1}, 2.

> Estern *evyn*, I com to Seynt John Muryan, ther I a bode Ester Day all Day.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

> Tokyn he Stevene, and stonyd hym in the way;
> And therefor is his *evyn* on Crystes owyn day.
> *St. Stephen and Herod* (Child's Ballads, I. 318).

Often contracted *e'en*.

Good even. Same as *good evening* (which see, under *good*).

even-bishop† (ē′vn-bish″op), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *efenbisceop* (translating ML. *coepiscopus*), < *efen*, even, equal, + *bisceop*, bishop.] A co-bishop.

even-christian† (ē′vn-kris″tian), *n.* [< ME. *evencristene*, *emcristene*, *-cristen*, < AS. **efencristena* (evidenced by the forms *evenchristen*, *emcristen*, quoted in the Latin version of the laws of Edward the Confessor, § 36) (= OFries. *ivinkerstena*, *evnkristena* = OHG. *ebanchristani*, MHG. *ebenkristen*; in G. expressed by *mit-christ*), < *efen*, equal, + *cristena*, Christian: see *even*^{1} and *christen*, *Christian*^{1}.] Fellow-Christian; neighbor, in the Scriptural sense.

> He that hath desdayn of his neighebour, that is to seyn, of his *evencristen*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> Do non yuel to thine *euenecrystene* nouȝt by thi powere.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 104.

> This gospel tellith bi a parable how eche man shulde love his *evencristene*.
> *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 31.

> And the more pity, that great folk should have countenance in this world to drown or hang themselves, more than their *even christian*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

even-down (ē′vn-doun), *a.* [In Sc. usually spelled *even-doun*; < *even*^{1}, *adv.*, + *down*^{3}, *doun*. Cf. *downright*.] **1.** Perpendicular; downright: specifically applied to a heavy fall of rain.

> The rain, which had hitherto fallen at intervals, in an undecided manner, now burst forth in what in Scotland is emphatically called an *even-down* pour.
> *Miss Ferrier*, Inheritance, II. xvi.

2. Downright; direct; plain; flat: as, an *even-down* lie.

> This I ken likewise, that what I say is the *even-doun* truth. *Galt*, Entail, II. 119.

3. Mere; sheer.

> Oh what a moody moralist you grow!
> Yet in the *even-down* letter you are right.
> *Sir H. Taylor*, Ph. van Artevelde, I., i. 10.

> But gentlemen, an' ladies warst,
> Wi' *ev'n-doun* want o' wark are curst.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

evene^{1}**†** (ē-vēn′), *v. i.* [< L. *evenire*, happen: see *event*^{1}.] To happen.

> How often and frequently doth it *evene*, that after the love of God hath gained the dominion and upper-hand in the soul of man, that he is resolved to live well and religiously. *Hewyt*, Sermons (1658), p. 83.

evene^{2}**†**, *adv.* See *even*^{1}.

evener (ē′vn-ėr), *n.* [< *even*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** A person or thing that makes even, as a stick with which to push off an excess of grain from a measure.—**2.** In *weaving*, an instrument used for spreading out the warp as it goes on the beam; a raivel or raithe; the comb which guides the threads with precision on to the beam. [Scotch.]—**3.** In vehicles, same as *equalizing-bar* (*b*) (which see, under *bar*^{1}).

> If the farmer wishes to carry a heavy load, he must harness his horses tandem, because the conservating force of vested interest has forbidden the introduction of the American *evener*. *F. H. Stoddard*, Andover Rev., VIII. 155.

evenfall (ē′vn-fâl), *n.* [< *even*^{2} + *fall*.] The fall of evening; early evening; twilight. [Poetical.]

> Alas for her that met me,
> That heard me softly call,
> Came glimmering thro' the laurels
> At the quiet *evenfall*.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxvi. 11.

evenforth†, *adv.* [ME., also contr. *emforth*; < *even*^{1}, *adv.*, + *forth*^{1}.] Straight onward; even-forward.

> And thanne y entrid in and *even-forth* went.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 163.

even-forward, *adv.* Directly forward; straight onward. [North. Eng.]

evenhand† (ē′vn-hand), *n.* [< *even*^{1} + *hand*.] Equality or parity of rank or degree.

> Whoso is out of hope to attain to another's virtue will seek to come at *evenhand* by depressing another's fortune.
> *Bacon*, Envy.

even-handed (ē′vn-han″ded), *a.* [< *even*^{1} + *hand* + *-ed*^{2}.] Impartial; rightly balanced; equitable.

> This *even-handed* justice
> Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice
> To our own lips. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

> O *even-handed* Nature! we confess
> This life that men so honor, love, and bless
> Has filled thine olden measure.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Bryant's Seventieth Birthday, Nov. 3, 1864.

even-handedly (ē′vn-han″ded-li), *adv.* In an even-handed manner; justly; impartially.

even-handedness (ē′vn-han″ded-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being even-handed; impartiality; justice.

> Had Smith been the only offender, it might have been expected that he would have been gladly sacrificed as an evidence of Elizabeth's *evenhandedness*.
> *Froude*, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, vii.

even-hands (ē′vn-handz), *adv.* [Sc.] On an equal footing. *Jamieson.*

> I's be *even-hands* wi' them an' mair, an' then I'll laugh at the leishest o' them. *Hogg*, Perils of Man, I. 325.

evenhede†, *n.* A variant of *evenhood*.

evenhood† (ē′vn-hůd), *n.* Equality; equity.

evening (ēv′ning), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *evening*, *evenyng*, < AS. *ǣfnung* (rare), evening, < *ǣfen*, even, + *-ung*, E. -ing^{1}: see *even*^{2} and *-ing*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun; the time from sunset till darkness; in common usage, the latter part of the afternoon and the earlier part of the night before bedtime.

> The *evening* and the morning were the first day. Gen. i. 5.

> Now came still *evening* on, and twilight gray
> Had in her sober livery all things clad.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 598.

> And now you are happily arrived to the *evening* of a day as serene as the dawn of it was glorious; but such an *evening* as, I hope, and almost prophecy, is far from night; it is the *evening* of a summer's sun, which keeps a daylight long within the skies. *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, Ded.

Hence—**2.** The decline or latter part of any state or term of existence: as, the *evening* of life; the *evening* of his power.

> He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity, and not well known till his *evening*.
> *Clarendon*, Of the Earl of Northampton.

3. The time between noon and dark, including afternoon and twilight. [Eng. and southern U. S.]—**4†.** The delivery at evening of a certain portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant. *Kennett.*

II. *a.* Being, or occurring at, or associated with the close of day: as, the *evening* sacrifice.

> Soon as the *evening* shades prevail,
> The moon takes up the wondrous tale.
> *Addison*, Ode.

> Those *evening* bells! those *evening* bells!
> How many a tale their music tells!
> *Moore*, Those Evening Bells.

Evening flower, a bulbous plant from the Cape of Good Hope, of the genus *Hesperantha*: so called because the flowers expand in the early evening.—**Evening gun.** See *gun*.—**Evening hymn.** Same as *even-song*, 2.—**Evening primrose.** See *Œnothera*.—**Evening star**, a bright planet, as Venus or Jupiter, seen in the west after sunset. Venus is the evening star during alternate periods of 292 days; Jupiter is usually considered as the evening star for some months before conjunction, which occurs once in 398 days; and Mercury is the evening star when it can be seen at its eastern elongation.

evening-song (ēv′ning-sông), *n.* Same as *even-song*.

> It passed from a day of religion to be a day of order, and from fasting till night to fasting till *evening-song*, and *evening-song* to be sung about twelve o'clock.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 692.

evenlight†, *n.* [ME. *evenlight*, *evenelyȝth*, < AS. *ǣfenleóht* (= G. *abendlicht*), < *ǣfen*, even, + *leóht*, light.] The light of evening; twilight.

> Anone sche bidt me go away,
> And sey it is ferr in the nyght,
> And I swere it is *evenlight*.
> *MS. Cantab.*, Ff. i. 6, fol. 66. (*Halliwell.*)

evenlike†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *evenly*.

evenliness (ē′vn-li-nes), *n.* Equality. *Fairfax.*

evenlong† (ē′vn-lông), *adv.* Along in the same line. *Wright.*

> One the upper syde make holys *evenelonge*, as many as thou wylt.
> *Porkington MS.*

evenly (ē′vn-li), *adv.* [< ME. *evenly*, *evenliche*, *efenlike*, < AS. *efenlīce*, evenly, equally, < *efenlīc*, adj., even, equal, < *efen*, even, + *-līc*, -ly^{1}.] 1. With an even, level, or smooth surface; without roughness, or elevations and depressions; without inequalities; uniformly: as, the field slopes *evenly* to the river.

> A palish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread.
> *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. In an even or equal manner; so as to produce or possess equality of parts, proportions, force, or the like: as, to divide anything *evenly* in the middle; they are *evenly* matched.

> All men know that there is no great art in dividing *evenly* of those things which are subject to number and measure.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 60.

3†. In an equal degree or proportion; to an equal extent; equally.

> But the sovereyne good (quod she) that is *eveneliche* purposed to the good folk and to badde.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 2.

> The surface of the sea is *evenly* distant from the centre of the earth.
> *Brerewood.*

4. Without inclination toward either side; equally distant from extremes; impartially; without bias or variation.

> You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince; it behoves you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both.
> *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

5. Smoothly; straightforwardly; harmoniously.

> Charity and self-love become coincident, and doth run together *evenly* in one channel. *Barrow*, Works, I. xxv.

> Since . . . we are so apt to forget God's administration of the great affairs below, when they go on *evenly* and regularly, he is pleased, I say, by awakening notices, now and then to put us in mind of it.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.

6†. Straightway.

> Eche man was esed *euenli* at wille,
> Wanted hem no thing that thei haue wold.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5338.

Evenly even. See *even*^{1}, *a.*

even-minded (ē′vn-mīn″ded), *a.* [< *even*^{1} + *mind* + *-ed*^{2}. Equiv. to L. *æquanimis*: see *equanimous*.] Having equanimity.

even-mindedly (ē′vn-mīn″ded-li), *adv.* With equanimity.

evenness (ē′vn-nes), *n.* [< ME. *evennes*, *-nesse*, < AS. *efennys*, equality, equity, < *efen*, even, + *-nys*, -ness.] 1. The state of being even, level, or smooth; equality of surface: as, the *evenness* of the ground; the *evenness* of a fluid at rest.

> The explication of what is said concerning the *evenness* of the surface of the lunar spots.
> *Derham*, Astro-Theology, Pref.

2. Uniformity; regularity; equality: as, *evenness* of motion.

> These gentlemen will learn of my admired reader an *evenness* of voice and delivery. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 147.

3. Equal distance from either extreme; freedom from inclination to either side; impartiality.

> A crooked stick is not straitened unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle estate of *evenness* between both.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

> In her lap she held a perpendicular or level, as the ensign of *evenness* and rest.
> *B. Jonson*, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

4. Calmness; equality of temper; freedom from perturbation; equanimity.

> He bore the loss with great composure and *evenness* of mind.
> *Hooker.*

> We . . . are likely to perish . . . unless we correct those aversenesses and natural indispositions, and reduce them to the *evennesses* of virtue.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

> So mock'd, so spurn'd, so baited two whole days—
> I lost myself and fell from *evenness*,
> And rail'd.
> *Tennyson*, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.

even-servant†, *n.* [ME.] A fellow-servant.

> His *even servant* fell down and prayed him.
> *Wyclif*, Mat. xviii. 29.

even-song (ē′vn-sông), *n.* [< ME. *evensong*, *evesong*, or *-sang*, < AS. *ǣfensang* (= Dan. *aftensang*), < *ǣfen*, evening, + *sang*, *gesang*, song.] 1. In the *Anglican Ch.*, a form of worship appointed to be said or sung at evening. Known as *vespers* in the Roman Catholic Church. *Lee's Glossary.*

> Thus the yonge kyng entred into Reynes, the Saturday at *euensongtyme*.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccclxix.

> Again, both in matins and in *evensong*, is idolatry maintained for God's service.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 201.

> After *evensong*, they may meet their sweethearts, and dance aboute a maypole. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 519.

2. A song or hymn sung at evening.

> Thee, chauntress, oft, the woods among,
> I woo, to hear thy *even-song*.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 64.

3. The time of even-song; evening.

> He tuned his notes both *even-song* and morn. *Dryden.*

Also *evening-song*.

even-star† (ē′vn-stär), *n.* [< ME. *evensterre*, < AS. *ǣfensteorra* (= D. *avondster* = G. *abendstern* = Dan. *aftenstjerne*), evening star, < *ǣfen*, even, + *steorra*, star.] The evening star.

event^{1} (ẹ-vent′), *n.* [= OF. *event* = Sp. Pg. It. *evento*, < L. *eventus* (*eventu-*), also *eventum* (prop. neut. pp.), an event, occurrence, < *evenire*, pp. *eventus*, happen, fall out, come out, < *e*, out, + *venire*, come: see *venture*, and cf. *advent*, *convent*, *invent*, etc., *convene*, *evene*, etc.] 1. That which comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out; especially, an occurrence of some importance; a distinctly marked incident: as, the succession of *events*.

> There is one *event* to the righteous and to the wicked.
> Eccles. ix. 2.

> Do I forebode impossible *events*,
> And tremble at vain dreams?
> *Cowper*, Task, v. 491.

> 'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore,
> And coming *events* cast their shadows before.
> *Campbell*, Lochiel's Warning.

> There is no greater *event* in life than the appearance of new persons about our hearth, except it be the progress of the character which draws them.
> *Emerson*, Domestic Life.

2. The consequence of anything; that in which an action, an operation, or a series of operations terminates; the issue; conclusion; end.

> Of my ill-boding Dream
> Behold the dire *Event*.
> *Congreve*, Semele, iii. 8.

> My temporal concerns are slowly rectifying themselves; I am astonished at my own indifference to their *event*.
> *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 409.

> One God, one law, one element,
> And one far-off divine *event*,
> To which the whole creation moves.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3. In public games and sports, each contest or single proceeding in a program or series: as, the *events* of the day were a bicycle-race, a foot-race, high jumps, etc.; the steeplechase was a spirited *event*.—4. A contingent, probable, or possible happening; a coming to pass; in the theory of probabilities, anything which may or may not be; any general state of things considered as having a probability: as, in the *event* of his death his interest will lapse.—**Compound event**, that which in reference to its probability is regarded as consisting in the concatenation or coincidence of two or more different events.—**Double event**, two races, or other trials of strength or skill, upon the winning of both of which depends the winning of a certain wager or stake.—**Simple event**, in the doctrine of probabilities, something whose probability is deduced from direct observation. =**Syn. 1.** *Event*, *Occurrence*, *Incident*, *Circumstance*, affair. An *event* is of more importance than an *occurrence*; the word is generally applied to the larger transactions in history. *Occurrence* is literally that which meets us in our progress through life, and does not connect itself with the past as an *event* does. An *incident* is that which falls into a state of things to which it does not primarily belong: as, the *incidents* of a journey. It is applied to matters of minor importance. *Circumstance* does not necessarily mean anything that happens or takes place, but may simply mean one of the surrounding or accompanying conditions of an occurrence, incident, or event; it is also applied to incidents of minor moment which take place along with something of more importance. A person giving an account of a campaign might dwell on the leading *events* which it produced, might mention some of its striking *occurrences*, might refer to some remarkable *incidents* which attended it, and might give details of the favorable or adverse *circumstances* by which it was accompanied. See *exigency*.

event^{1}† (ẹ-vent′), *v.* [< L. *eventus*, pp. of *evenire*, come out: see the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To come out; break forth.

> O that thou saw'st my heart, or did'st behold
> The place from which that scalding sigh *evented*!
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, v. 3.

II. *trans.* To bring to pass; execute.

> There are diuers things which are praised and dispraised, as deedes doen by worthy men and pollicies *euented* by great warriors. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 11.

event^{2}† (ẹ-vent′), *v. t.* [< F. *éventer*, fan. Cf. *eventilate*.] To fan; cool.

> A loose and rorid vapour that is fit
> T' *event* his searching beams.
> *Marlowe and Chapman*, Hero and Leander, iii.

> The fervour of so pure a flame
> As this my city bears might lose the name
> Without the apt *eventing* of her heat.
> *B. Jonson*, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

even-tempered (ē′vn-tem″pėrd), *a.* Having a placid temper.

eventerate† (ẹ-ven′tẹ-rāt), *v. t.* [Prop. **eventrate* (cf. equiv. F. *éventrer*), < L. *e*, out, + *venter* (*ventr-*), belly: see *venter*, *ventral*. Cf. *eventration*.] To eviscerate; disembowel.

> A bear which the hunters *eventerated* or opened.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

eventful (ẹ-vent′fůl), *a.* [< *event* + *-ful*.] Full of events or incidents; attended or characterized by important or striking occurrences: as, an *eventful* reign; an *eventful* journey.

> Last scene of all,
> That ends this strange *eventful* history,
> Is second childishness.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

> The Colonial period, as I regard it, was the charmed, *eventful* infancy and youth of our national life.
> *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 44.

eventide (ē′vn-tīd), *n.* [< ME. *even-tide*; < *even*^{2} + *tide*.] The time of evening. [Archaic.]

> And thei leiden hondes on hem and puttiden hem into warde into the morewe, for it was then *euen-tide*.
> *Wyclif*, Acts iv. 3.

> Isaac went out to meditate in the field at the *eventide*.
> Gen. xxiv. 63.

eventilate† (ẹ-ven′ti-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *eventilatus*, pp. of *eventilare*, set the air in motion, fan (> OF. *eventiler*, *esventiler*, ventilate), < *e*, out, + *ventilare*, toss, swing, winnow, fan: see *ventilate*.] 1. To ventilate; sift by fanning. *Cockeram.* Hence—2. To discuss.

> Having well *eventilated* it [another circumstance], we shall find that it depends upon the same principles.
> *Sir K. Digby*, Sympathetic Powder.

eventilation† (ẹ-ven-ti-lā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *esventilation*, < L. as if **eventilatio(n-)*, < *eventilare*, fan: see *eventilate*.] 1. The act of ventilating or fanning; ventilation.

> Now for the nature of this heat, it is not a destructive violent heat, as that of fire, but a generative gentle heat, joined with moisture, nor needs it air for *eventilation*.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 35.

> That there is really such a thing as vital flame is an opinion of some moderns: [and] . . . that it requires constant *eventilation*, through the trachea and pores of the body.
> *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 205.

Hence—2. Discussion; debate. *Bailey*, 1731.

eventless (ẹ-vent′les), *a.* [< *event* + *-less*.] Without event or incident; monotonous.

> Upon the tranquil little islands her life had been *eventless*, and all the fine possibilities of her nature were like flowers that never bloomed.
> *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 121.

eventognath (e-ven′tọ-gnath), *n.* One of the *Eventognathi*.

Eventognathi (ev-en-tog′nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἐντός*, within, + *γνάθος*, the jaw.] A large suborder of fresh-water physostomous fishes, of most parts of the world: so called on account of the peculiar development of the lower pharyngeal bones. The brain-case is produced between the orbits; the basis cranii is simple, and the anus is normal in position; there is a distinct dorsal fin; and the lower pharyngeal bones are falciform, and parallel with the branchial arches. The group embraces the cyprinids, catostomids, and cobitids; it is rated by some authors as an order equivalent to *Plectospondyli*, by others as a suborder of plectospondylous fishes.

eventognathous (ev-en-tog′nạ-thus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Eventognathi*.

eventour†, *n.* A corrupt form of *aventure*.

eventration (ē-ven-trā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *e*, out, + *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *-ation*. Cf. F. *éventrer*. See *eventerate*.] In *med.*: (*a*) The condition of a monster in which the abdominal viscera are contained in a membranous sac projecting from the abdomen. (*b*) Ventral hernia. (*c*) The pendulous condition of the lower abdomen in some women who have borne many children. (*d*) The escape of a considerable part of the intestine from a wound of the abdomen.

eventual (ẹ-ven′tụ̄-al), *a.* [= D. *eventueel* = Dan. Sw. *eventuel*, < F. *éventuel* = Sp. Pg. *eventual* = It. *eventuale*, < L. *eventus* (*eventu-*), an event: see *event*^{1}.] 1. Pertaining to the event or issue; happening or to happen or exist finally; ultimate: as, his *eventual* success was unexpected.

> It is curious to observe the prophetic accuracy with which he discerned, not only the existence, but the *eventual* resources of the western world.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 18.

> *Eventual* provision for the payment of the public securities.
> *Hamilton.*

> Perhaps there was some idea of the *eventual* union of Belgium with France. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 119.

2. Contingent upon a future or as yet unknown event; depending upon an uncertain event; that may happen or come about: as, an *eventual* succession.

Creating a new paper currency, founded on an *eventual* sale of the church lands. *Burke.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Ultimate*, *Conclusive*, etc. See *final*.

eventuality (ẹ̄-ven-ṭụ̄-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *eventualities* (-tiz). [= F. *éventualité* = Sp. *eventualidad* = Pg. *eventualidade* = It. *eventualità*; as *eventual* + *-ity*.] **1.** A contingent occurrence; a result of environment; that which happens from the force of circumstances.

The *eventualities* and vicissitudes to which our American life is often subject. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVIII. 158.

The staff was . . . constantly employed in drawing up and revising schemes of concentration suited to every *eventuality*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 306.

The only effect was that the hens left the nest, and, joining the male birds, prepared for *eventualities*, nor did they take wing until we had begun to walk up to the rookery. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 890.

2. In *phren.*, a disposition to take note of events or occurrences; one of the perceptive faculties, whose organ is supposed to be situated at the lower part of the forehead, below comparison and above individuality. See cut under *phrenology*.

eventually (ẹ̄-ven′ṭụ̄-al-i), *adv.* In the event; in the final result or issue; in the end.

Allow things to take their natural course, and if a man have in him that which transcends the common, it must *eventually* draw to itself respect and obedience. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 125.

The organic matter is oxidised, and may thus be *eventually* converted into products which are perfectly harmless. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 126.

eventuate (ẹ̄-ven′ṭụ̄-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eventuated*, ppr. *eventuating*. [< L. *eventus* (*eventu-*), an event, + *-ate*^{2}.] **1.** To culminate; close; terminate: as, the agitation against slavery *eventuated* in civil war.

The ideas conveyed, sentiments inculcated, and usages taught to children by parents who themselves were similarly taught, *eventuate* in a rigid set of customs. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 535.

2. To fall out; happen; come to pass; result as an event or a consequence.

If Mr. —— were condemned, a schism in the National Church would *eventuate*. *Dr. M. Davies.*

eventuation (ẹ̄-ven-ṭụ̄-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *eventuate* + *-ion*.] The act of eventuating; the act of falling out or happening. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

ever (ev′ėr), *adv.* [Also contr. (dial. and poet.) *e'er*; < ME. *ever*, *evere*, *evre*, *efer*, *efere*, *efre*, *ævere*, *avere*, *æfre*, always, at all times, at any time; with comparatives, in any degree, in such degree; with indef. (orig. interrogative) pronouns, a generalizing addition; < AS. *ǣfre*, ever, i. e., always (rarely, ever, i. e., at any time), prob. ult. < *ā*, ever, always, ay (see *ay*^{1}, *aye*^{1}), orig. **āw* (= Goth. *aiw*) with umlaut of the vowel (cf. *ǣw*, *ǣ*, law, of the same origin) and change of *w* to *f* (*v*), + *-re*, dat. fem. adj. suffix, often formative of adverbs. Cf. AS. *ēce*, everlasting, from the same ult. source: see *eche*^{4}. Hence, with prefixed negative, *never*, q. v.] **1.** At all times; always; continually.

And iewes lyuen in lele lawe owre lorde wrote it hym-selue,
In stone, for it stydfast was and stonde sholde *eure*.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 573.

Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth. 2 Tim. iii. 7.

This honey tasted still is *ever* sweet.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

The wisest, happiest of our kind are they
That *ever* walk content with nature's way.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, v.

2. At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future: in negative, interrogative, or comparative sentences: as, no man is *ever* the happier for injustice; did you *ever* see anything like it? I do not think I *ever* did.

I sall yow telle als trewe a tale,
Als *euer* was herde by nyghte or daye.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 97).

No man *ever* yet hated his own flesh. Eph. v. 29.

Thou art a hopeful boy,
And it was bravely spoken: for this answer
I love thee more than *ever*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Such is now the one city in which the Turk *ever* ruled on our side of Hadria. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 331.

3†. In any degree; any; at all: usually in connection with an adverb or adjective in the comparative degree, and after a negative.

Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Bp. Hall.*

The cruse of oil would not fail *ever* the sooner for bestowing a portion of it on a prophet, or any of the sons of the prophets. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. viii.

4. To any possible degree; in any possible case: with *as*: a word of enforcement or emphasis: as, *as* soon *as ever* he had done it.

His felawes fledde *as* fast *as euer* they myght.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1003.

Sometime the Dutchesse bore the child,
As wet *as ever* she could be.
Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 302).

Ever among†, ever and anon. *Spenser.*

And *ever among*,
A mayden song,
Lullay, by by, lullay.
Carol of 15*th Century.*

Ever and anon. See *anon*.—**Ever in one**†, always; constantly; continually. *Chaucer*.—**Ever so**, to whatever extent; to whatever degree; greatly; exceedingly: as, *ever so* long; be he *ever so* bold.

And grete thou doe that ladye well,
Ever soe well ffroe mee.
Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 314).

For ever. (*a*) Eternally; in everlasting continuance.

This is my name *for ever*. Ex. iii. 15.

(*b*) For all time; to the end of life.

His master shall bore his ear through with an awl; and he shall serve him *for ever*. Ex. xxi. 6.

But here at my right hand attendant be
For ever. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 42.

(*c*) Continually; incessantly; without intermission: as, he is *for ever* in the way; she is *for ever* singing, from morning to night. [Colloq.] [These words are sometimes repeated for the sake of emphasis: as, *for ever and ever*, or *for ever and for ever*. They are most commonly written together as one word, *forever*.]—**For ever and a day**, for ever, emphatically; eternally. [Colloq.]—**Or ever.** See *or*^{1}. =**Syn.** 1. Perpetually, incessantly, constantly, eternally.

ever-bloomer (ev′ėr-blö″mėr), *n.* A gardeners' or florists' name for a "perpetual" rose.

We have grown over sixty [varieties] named *ever-bloomers* or tea-roses.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, May 3, 1887.

ever-during (ev′ėr-dūr″ing), *a.* Enduring forever; everlasting: as, *ever-during* glory. [Poetical.]

Heaven open'd wide
Her *ever-during* gates. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 206.

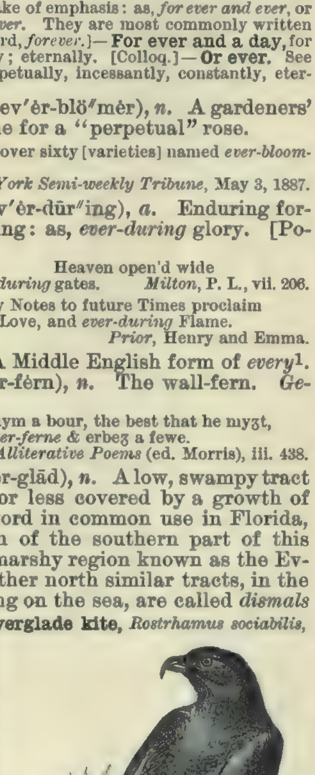
My Notes to future Times proclaim
Unconquer'd Love, and *ever-during* Flame.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

everecht†, *a.* A Middle English form of *every*^{1}.

everfern† (ev′ėr-fėrn), *n.* The wall-fern. *Gerard.*

He busked hym a bour, the best that he myȝt,
Of hay & of *euer-ferne* & erbeȝ a fewe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 438.

everglade (ev′ėr-glād), *n.* A low, swampy tract of land, more or less covered by a growth of tall grass: a word in common use in Florida, a large portion of the southern part of this State being a marshy region known as the Everglades. Further north similar tracts, in the region bordering on the sea, are called *dismals* or *pocosins*.—**Everglade kite**, *Rostrhamus sociabilis*, having a long, very slender, and much-hooked bill. (See *Rostrhamus*.) This bird is from 16 to 18 inches long, and about 44 inches in extent of wings. The adult of both sexes is slate-colored or dark plumbeous, blackening on the wings and tail, with the base of the tail white, and its end with a pale-grayish zone. The bill and claws are black; the base of the bill, the cere, and the feet are orange; the iris is red. The young birds are much varied with brown, yellowish, and white. This bird inhabits the Everglades of Florida and parts of the West Indies and South America. In general habits it resembles the marsh-harrier. It feeds on reptiles, insects, etc., nests in bushes, and lays commonly two eggs measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches, whitish in color, irregularly blotched with brown.



Everglade Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*).

evergreen (ev′ėr-grēn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Always green; verdant throughout the year; sempervirid: as, the pine is an *evergreen* tree.

The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

II. *n.* **1.** A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons, as the pine and other coniferous trees, the holly, laurel, holm-oak, ivy, rhododendron, and many others. Evergreens shed their old leaves in the spring or summer, after the new foliage has been formed, and consequently are verdant through all the seasons.

I find you are against filling an English garden with *evergreens*. *Addison*, Spectator.

Flourish'd a little garden square and wall'd:
And in it throve an ancient *evergreen*,
A yewtree. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

For ornament carrying two or three pyramidal *evergreens*, stiff as grenadiers.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.

2. A woolen material similar to cassimere: a term in use about 1850.

everich†, **everilk**†, *a.* Middle English forms of *every*^{1}.

everichon†, **everichoon**†, *pron.* See *every one*, under *every*^{1}.

everlasting (ev-ėr-lȧs′ting), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *everlastynge*, older *evrelestinde*; < *ever* + *lasting*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Lasting forever; existing or continuing without end; having infinite duration.

The joye of God, he sayth, is perdurable: that is to sayn, *everlasting*. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

And Abraham planted a grove in Beer-sheba, and called there on the name of the Lord, the *everlasting* God.
Gen. xxi. 33.

2. Continuing indefinitely long; having no determinable or prospective end; enduring beyond calculation.

And I will give unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an *everlasting* possession. Gen. xvii. 8.

But since now safe ye seised have the shore,
And well arrived are (high God be blest!),
Let us devize of ease and *everlasting* rest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 17.

3. Recurring without final cessation; happening again and again without end; incessant: as, I am tired of these *everlasting* disputes. [Colloq.]

Heard thy *everlasting* yawn confess
The pains and penalties of idleness.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 343.

I saw but one way to cut short these *everlasting* delays.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 296.

Everlasting pea. See *pea*. =**Syn.** 1. *Perpetual*, *Immortal*, etc. See *eternal*.—**2** and **3.** Interminable, unceasing, uninterrupted, perennial, imperishable.

II. *n.* **1.** Eternity; eternal duration, past and future.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God. Ps. xc. 2.

2. A strong woolen cloth, now used especially for the tops of boots. Also called *lasting* and *prunella*, and formerly *durance* (which see).

Were't not for my smooth, soft, silken citizen, I would quit this transitory trade, get me an *everlasting* robe, sear up my conscience, and turn sergeant.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

3. A common name for plants whose scarious flowers retain their form, color, and brightness long after being gathered. It is applied to common species of *Gnaphalium*, *Anaphalis*, and *Antennaria*, and to cultivated species of the allied genera *Helichrysum*, *Xerophyllum*, etc. Also called *immortelle*.—**The Everlasting**, the Eternal Being; God.

O, . . . that *the Everlasting* had not fix'd
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

everlasting (ev-ėr-lȧs′ting), *adv.* Very; exceedingly: as, *everlasting* mean. [Vulgar, U. S.]

New York is an *everlasting* great concern.
Major Downing, May-day in New York.

everlastingly (ev-ėr-lȧs′ting-li), *adv.* **1.** Eternally; perpetually; forever.

Things *everlastingly* required by the law of that Lord of lords, against whose statutes there is no exception to be taken. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

2. For all time, or for an indefinitely long time; permanently; continuously; incessantly: often used hyperbolically: as, you are *everlastingly* grumbling.

Say, I will love her *everlastingly*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridiculous.
Swift.

3. Beyond limitation or bounds; excessively; immoderately: as, he is *everlastingly* stingy. [Vulgar, U. S.]

everlastingness (ev-ėr-lȧs′ting-nes), *n.* [< ME. *everlastyngenesse*.] The state or quality of being everlasting; endlessness or indefinite length of duration; immortality; enduring permanence.

The conscience, the character of a God stampt in it, and the apprehension of eternity, do all prove it [a soul] a shoot of *everlastingness*. *Feltham*, Resolves, No. 64.

Nothing could make me sooner to confess
That this world had an *everlastingness*.
Donne, Progress of the Soul.

ever-living (ev′ėr-liv″ing), *a.* **1.** Deathless; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence.

So many idle hours as here he loiters,
So many *ever-living* names he loses.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

The *everliving*
High and most glorious poets!
R. W. Gilder, Call me not Dead.

2. Continual; unfailing; permanent: as, an *ever-living* principle.

> That most glorious house, that glistreth bright
> With burning starres and *everliving* fire.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 50.

everly†, *adv.* Constantly; continually. *Mackay.*

evermo†, *adv.* [ME. *evermo, evere mo*, etc.: see *ever* and *mo.*] Evermore.

> And in a tour, in anguish and in wo,
> Dwellen this Palamon and eke Arcite,
> For *evermo*, there may no gold hem quite.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 1034.

evermore (ev'ėr-mōr), *adv.* [< ME. *evermore, evere mor*, etc.: see *ever* and *more, adv.*] 1. Always; forever; eternally, or for all coming time: often preceded by *for*.

> *For evermore* ye schulen have pore men with you, and whanne ye wolen ye moun do wel to hem, but ye shulen not *evermore* have me. *Wyclif*, Mark xiv. 7.

> Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God *for evermore*. *Tillotson.*

> Let me be
> *Evermore* numbered with the truly free
> Who find thy service perfect liberty!
> *Whittier*, What of the Day?

2. At all times; continually: as, *evermore* guided by truth.

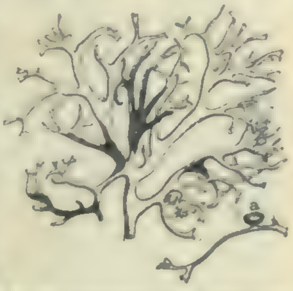
> Also a Knyght of the Temple wooke there; and wyssched a Purs *evere more* fulle of Gold. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 147.

> Their gates to all were open *evermore*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 36.

> In matters of religion, women have *evermore* had a great hand, though sometimes on the left, as well as on the right hand. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiii.

> The sign and symbol of all which Christ is *evermore* doing in the world. *Abp. Trench.*

Evernia (e-vėr'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐερνής, sprouting well, < εὖ, well, + ἔρνος, sprout.] A genus of parmeliaceous lichens having a fruticulose or pendulous thallus, and apothecia with a concave disk of a color different from that of the thallus. *Evernia Prunastri* is used for dyeing, and was formerly used, ground down with starch, for hair-powder



Evernia furfuracea, with a branch bearing *a*, an apothecium.

everniæform (e-vėr'ni-ē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Evernia* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling *Evernia* in the form of the thallus.

evernic (e-vėr'nik), *a.* [< *Evernia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the lichen genus *Evernia*.—**Evernic acid**, an organic acid found in lichens of the genus *Evernia*.

everninic (e-vėr-nin'ik), *a.* [< *Evernia* + *-in-ic.*] Same as *evernic*.

evernioid (e-vėr'ni-oid), *a.* [< *Evernia* + *-oid.*] Similar in form and substance to *Evernia*.

everriculum (ē-ve-rik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *everricula* (-lä). [L., a drag-net, sweep-net, < *everrere*, sweep out, < *e*, out, + *verrere*, sweep, brush, scrape.] In *surg.*, an instrument, shaped like a scoop, for removing sand, fragments of stone, or clotted blood from the bladder during or after the operation of lithotomy.

everse† (ē-vėrs'), *v. t.* [< OF. *everser*, < L. *eversus*, pp. of *evertere*, overthrow: see *evert.*] To overthrow or subvert.

> The foundation of this principle is totally *evers'd* by the most ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings, Dr. H. More, in his book of Immortality.
> *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

eversible (ē-vėr'si-bl), *a.* [< L. *eversus*, pp. of *evertere*, overturn (see *evert*), + *-ible.*] Capable of being everted, or turned inside out. Also *evertile*.

> This latter appendage is *eversible*, and contains a pointed calcareous concretion (spiculum amoris).
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 383.

eversion (ē-vėr'shon), *n.* [= OF. *eversion*, F. *éversion* = Sp. *eversion* = Pg. *eversão* = It. *eversione*, < L. *eversio(n-)*, a turning out, an overthrowing, < *evertere*, pp. *eversus*, overturn: see *evert.*] 1†. Overthrow; subversion; destruction.

> Will you cause your own *eversion*,
> Beginning with despair, ending with woe?
> *Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, i.

> All these reasons doe moue me to coniecture that Quinsay is now by *euersion* of Earth quake, Warres, or both, and by diuersion of the Court from thence, conuerted into this smaller Sucheum. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

> The *eversion* of their well-established governments.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Cases of Conscience.

2. A turning outward, or inside out.—3. In *bot.*, the protrusion of organs that are generally produced in a cavity. *Cooke's Manual.*—**Eversion of the eyelid**, ectropion, in which the eyelid, as the result of disease or accident, is turned outward so as to expose the red internal lining. It occurs most frequently in the lower lid.

eversive† (ē-vėr'siv), *a.* [< L. *eversus*, pp. of *evertere*, overthrow (see *evert*), + *-ive.*] Designed or tending to overthrow; subversive. [Rare.]

> A maxim . . . *eversive* of all justice and morality.
> *Dr. Geddes.*

evert (ē-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *evertere*, *evortere*, turn out, turn over, overthrow, < *e*, out, + *vertere, vortere*, turn: see *verse, vertex*, etc., and cf. *avert, advert, convert, invert, pervert, revert, subvert.*] 1†. To overthrow; subvert; destroy.

> Have I, fond wretch,
> With utmost care and labour brought thee up,
> And hast thou in one act *everted* all?
> *Chapman*, All Fools, iv. 1.

2. To turn outward, or inside out.

> In Lagena the mouth is narrowed and prolonged into a tubular neck. . . . This neck terminates in an *everted* lip.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 479.

> They attack mollusks by *everting* their stomachs.
> *Pop. Encyc.*

evertebral (ē-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *vertebræ*, vertebræ, + *-al.*] Not derived from vertebræ; not vertebral in character: applied to that portion of the skull which is not primitively traversed by the notochord.

> [That] portion of the cranium which is vertebral, and the anterior, or *evertebral*, portion, which does not exhibit any relations to the vertebræ.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 447.

Evertebrata (ē-vėr-tē-brā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **evertebratus*: see *evertebrate.*] Same as *Invertebrata*.

evertebrate (ē-vėr'tē-brāt), *a.* [< NL. **evertebratus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *vertebræ*, vertebræ.] Not vertebrate; invertebrate.

evertile (ē-vėr'til), *a.* [< *evert* + *-ile.*] Same as *eversible*.

every¹ (ev'ri), *a.* and *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *everie*; < ME. *every, everi*, earlier *everich, everech, everuch, everych*, etc., *evrich, efrich*, etc., *everilc, everilk, æverelch, æverelc*, etc., *æverælc*, < AS. *ǣfre ǣlc*, every, lit. ever each: *ǣfre*, ever, a generalizing adverb; *ǣlc*, each: see *ever* and *each*. Thus *-y* in *every* represents *each*, and *every* is *each* generalized.] I. *a.* Each, considered indefinitely as a unitary part of an aggregate; all, of a collective or aggregate number, taken one by one; any, as representing all of whom or of which the same thing is predicated. A proposition containing *every* before a class name is equivalent to the totality of statements formed by replacing this expression by the name of each individual of the class. But if *not* is placed before *every*, the meaning is that some one or more of these individual propositions are not true. Thus, "not every man is a poet" does not mean that not any man is a poet, but only that some men are not poets. In many cases, however, *every* is ambiguous.

> The mother was an elfe by auenture
> Ycome, by charmes or by sorcerie,
> And *everich* man hatith hire compagnie.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 5176.

> "Certes," seide the kynge, "*euery* day and *euery* hour haue I to yow nede and myster."
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 631.

> Peace! thou hast told a tale whose *every* word
> Threatens eternal slaughter to the soul.
> *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, ii. 5.

> The inductive method has been practised ever since the beginning of the world by *every* human being.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

Every bit, in every respect; in all points; altogether: as, his claim is *every bit* as good as yours. [Colloq.]—**Every bullet has its billet.** See *billet*¹.—**Every deal†**, in every part; wholly.

> Am I noght your loue *eueridell*!
> Fro me shold ye noght hide no maner thing.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2920.

Every each†, every other.—**Every now and then**, repeatedly; at short intervals; frequently.—**Every once in a while**, now and then; from time to time. [Colloq., U. S.] **Every one** [ME. *everich on, everych on* (*oon*, etc.), generally written as one word, *everichon*, etc.: see *every* and *one*], each one (of the whole number); every person; everybody. [Now commonly written as two words, but in accent and grammatical use practically one word, as formerly written.]

> Marcial saith men in dyvers wise
> Her figges keep, and oon for *everichoone*,
> As campaine hem kepeth, shall suffice.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

> *Every one* that flatters thee
> Is no friend in misery.
> *Shak.*, Pass. Pilgrim, xxi.

Every other. See *other*.

II. *pron.* Each of any number of persons or things; every one. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> *Everich* of hem doth other greet honour.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 906.

> *Euery* bewepte hys deth mornyngly
> Thys Erle beried ryght ful solempnely.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 650.

> And *every* of them strove with most delights
> Him to aggrate, and greatest pleasures shew.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 33.

> If *every* of your wishes had a womb,
> And fertile every wish. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

> I desire I may enjoy my liberty herein, as *every* of yourselves do. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 142.

every²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivory*. *Wright.*

> The towres shal be of *every*,
> Clene corvene by and by. *Porkington MS.*

everybody (ev'ri-bod″i), *n.* [< *every*¹ + *body*. Cf. *anybody, somebody, nobody.*] Every person; every individual of a body or mass of persons; people in general, taken collectively.

> *Everybody* knows how the mental faculties open out and become visible as a child grows up.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 94.

every-day (ev'ri-dā), *a.* [< *every day*, adv. phrase.] Pertaining to daily or common life or occasions; used or occurring habitually; suitable for or that may be seen every day; common; usual: as, *every-day* clothing or employments; an *every-day* event or scene.

> This was no *every-day* writer.
> *Pope*, quoted in Johnson's Akenside.

> A plain, business-like speaker; a man of *everyday* talents in the House. *Brougham*, Mr. Dundas.

> The antique in itself is not the ideal, though its remoteness from the vulgarity of *everyday* associations helps to make it seem so. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 204.

> The regular *everyday* facts of this common life of men.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 68.

everyone (ev'ri-wun), *pron.* See *every one*, under *every*¹, *a.*

everything (ev'ri-thing), *n.* [< *every*¹ + *thing*. Cf. *anything, something, nothing.*] 1. All things, taken separately; any total or aggregate, considered with reference to its constituent parts; each separate item or particular: as, *everything* in the house or in the world; *everything* one says or does.

> This hairy Covering is my only Bed,
> My shirt, my cloke, my gown, my *every-thing*.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 121.

> We feast on good cheer, with wine, ale, and beer,
> And *ev'rything* at our command.
> *Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

> Newcastle . . . had found that the Court and this aristocracy, though powerful, were not *everything* in the state.
> *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

2. That which is important in the highest degree: as, it will be *everything* to him to get this office.—3. Very much; a great deal: as, he thinks *everything* of her. [Colloq., U. S.]

everywhen (ev'ri-hwen), *adv.* [< *every*¹ + *when*. After *everywhere*. Cf. *anywhen, somewhen, nowhen.*] At all times. [Rare.]

> Eternal law is silently present everywhere and *everywhen*. *The Century*, XXVI. 531.

everywhere (ev'ri-hwãr), *adv.* [< ME. *everihwar, eaver ihwer*, < *ever, evere*, etc. (AS. *ǣfre*), ever, a generalizing adverb, + *ihwar, ihwer*, < AS. *gehwǣr*, everywhere, on every side, < *ge-*, an indef. generalizing prefix, + *hwǣr*, where. Thus, while *everywhere* is regarded as composed of *every*¹ + *where*, it is historically made up of *ever* + *y-where*, the *y-* being a prefix, as in *y-clept, y-wis*, etc. (see *i-*), and quite different from the *-y* in *every*¹. Cf. *anywhere, somewhere, nowhere.*] 1. In every place; in all places.

> And the whole drifte of his discourse is this, that Christ, being both God and man, by the nature and substance of his Godhead is *euerywhere*. *Bp. Jewell*, Defence, p. 88.

> *Everywhere* weighing, *everywhere* measuring, *everywhere* detecting and explaining the laws of force and motion.
> *D. Webster*, Mechanics' Inst., Nov. 12, 1828.

> *Everywhere* among primitive peoples trespasses are followed by counter trespasses.
> *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 97.

2. Wherever; to whatever place or point: as, you will see them *everywhere* you go. [Colloq.]

everywhither (ev'ri-hwiᴛʜ″ėr), *adv.* [< *every*¹ + *whither*. Cf. *anywhither, somewhither, nowhither.*] To every place; in every direction. *George Eliot.* [Rare.]

Everyx (ev'e-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + *Eryx*, a generic name variously applied.] A genus of sphinx-moths. *E. myron* is the green grapevine sphinx, of general distribution in the United States, expanding about 2½ inches, of varied greenish and gray colors, the hind wings mostly reddish.

eves†, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *eaves*.

evesdrop†, evesdropper†. See *eavesdrop, eavesdropper*.

evese†, *v. t.* [ME. *evesen*, < AS. *efesian, efsian*, shear: see *eaves, evesing.*] To border.

evese†, *n.* An obsolete form of *eaves.*

evestar†, *n.* [ME. *evesterre:* see *even-star.*] The evening star.

evestigate† (ẹ-ves′ti-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *evestigatus*, pp., traced out, < *e*, out, + *vestigatus*, trace. See *investigate*, *vestigate.*] To investigate. *Bailey.*

evet (ev′et), *n.* [E. dial. also *evat*, *efet* (contr. *eft*, also *ewt*, whence, from *an ewt* taken as *a newt*, the other form *newt*), < AS. *efete*, a newt: see *eft*^{1}, *newt.*] 1. Same as *eft*^{1}.—2. A name of the crimson-spotted triton of the United States.

evibrate† (ẹ-vī′brāt), *v. i.* [< L. *evibratus*, pp. of *evibrare*, swing forward, move, excite, < *e*, out, + *vibrare*, swing: see *vibrate.*] To vibrate.

evicke†, *n.* See *evecke.*

evict (ẹ-vikt′), *v. t.* [< L. *evictus*, pp. of *evincere*, overcome, prevail over, recover one's property by judicial decision, succeed in proving: see *evince.*] 1. To dispossess by a judicial process or course of legal proceedings; expel from lands or tenements by legal process.

> If either party be *evicted* for the defect of the other's title. *Blackstone.*

2. To wrest or alienate by reason of the hostile assertion of an irresistible title, though without judicial process. See *eviction*, 2.

> His lands were *evicted* from him. *King James's Declaration.*

Hence—3. To expel by force; turn out or remove in any compulsory way: as, to *evict* disturbers from a theater.—4†. To evince; prove.

> I do not desire to be equal to those that went before, but to have my reason examined with theirs, and so much faith to be given them, or me, as those shall *evict*. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

> The main question is *evicted*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 156.

5†. To set aside; displace; annul.

> The will had been disputed; and the possible heir-at-law had been bound over by the Council, "if he do *evict* the will, to stand to the King's award and arbitrement." *E. A. Abbott*, Francis Bacon (1885), p. 171.

6†. To force out; compel. [Rare.]

> Your happy exposition . . .
> *Evicts* glad grant from me you hold a truth.
> *Chapman*, Cæsar and Pompey, iv. 3.

eviction (ẹ-vik′shọn), *n.* [= F. *éviction* = Sp. *eviccion* = Pg. *evicção* = It. *evizione*, < LL. *evictio(n-)*, recovery of one's property by judicial decision, < *evictus*, pp. of *evincere*, evict: see *evict.*] 1. Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by due course of law.

> *Eviction* is the one dread of the Irish tenant, for once evicted he has before him only emigration, the workhouse, or the grave. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 161.

2. An involuntary loss of possession, or inability to get a promised possession, by reason of the hostile assertion of an irresistible title. Hence—3. Forcible expulsion; the act of turning out or driving away, as a trespasser or disturber of the peace.—4†. Proof; conclusive evidence.

> Rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

evictor (ẹ-vik′tọr), *n.* One who evicts.

> As it is notorious that tenants rarely have any money laid by, one of the main ideas in the mind of *evictors* since its passing has been to break their tenancies under it [the Act of 1881]. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 129.

evidence (ev′i-dẹns), *n.* [< ME. *evidence*, < OF. *evidence*, F. *évidence* = Pr. *evidencia*, *evidensa* = Sp. Pg. *evidencia* = It. *evidenza*, *evidenzia*, < L. *evidentia*, clearness, LL. a proof, < *eviden(t-)s*, ppr., clear, evident: see *evident.*] 1. The state of being evident, clear, or plain, and not liable to doubt or question; evidentness; clearness; plainness; certitude. See *mediate* and *immediate evidence*, etc., below. [Rare in common use.]

> Those beliefs are "evidently" true which can, on reflection, be seen to be so evident that we require no grounds at all for believing them save the ground of their own very *evidence.* *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 133.

2. The means by which the existence or non-existence or the truth or falsehood of an alleged fact is ascertained or made evident; testimony; witness; hence, more generally, the facts upon which reasoning from effect to cause is based; that which makes evident or plain; the experiential premises of a proof.

> "These aren *euydences*," quath Hunger, "for hem that wolle nat swynken,
> That here [their] lyflode be lene, and lytel worth here clothes." *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 263.

> There is not a greater *Evidence* of God's Care and Love to his Creature than Affliction. *Howell*. Letters, I. vi. 57.

> *Evidence* for the imputation there was scarcely any; unless reports wandering from one mouth to another, and gaining something by every transmission, may be called *evidence.* *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

> Whenever a true theory appears, it will be its own *evidence.* *Emerson*, Nature, p. 7.

> *Evidence* signifies that which demonstrates, makes clear, or ascertains the truth of the very fact or point in issue, either on the one side or on the other. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxiii.

Specifically, in *law:* (*a*) A deed; an instrument or document by which a fact is made evident: as, *evidences* of title (that is, title-deeds); *evidences* of debt (that is, written obligations to pay money).

> A boxe with iiij. *ewydence.* *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

> Of the pith or heart of the tree is made paper for bookes and *euidences.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 506.

> I sent you the *evidence* of the piece of land
> I motion'd to you for the sale.
> *Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.

(*b*) One who supplies testimony or proof; a witness: now used chiefly in the phrase "turning state's (or queen's) *evidence.*"

> Infamous and perjured *evidences.* *Scott.*

(*c*) Information, whether consisting of the testimony of witnesses or the contents of documents, or derived from inspection of objects, which tends, or is presented as tending, to make clear the fact in question in a legal investigation or trial; testimony: as, he offered *evidence* of good character.

> His *evidence*, if he were called by law
> To swear to some enormity he saw,
> For want of prominence and just relief
> Would hang an honest man and save a thief.
> *Cowper*, Conversation.

> The *evidence* of a deeply interested witness, given on the side which his interest would incline him to give it, is of no value when the circumstances are such that he cannot be contradicted on the subject-matter of his *evidence.* *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 456.

(*d*) In a more restricted sense, that part of such information or testimony which is properly receivable or has actually been received by the court on the trial of an issue: sometimes more specifically characterized as *judicial evidence:* as, that is not *evidence*, my lord; the age of the accused is not in *evidence.* In this latter sense sometimes, especially in equity practice, spoken of as the *proofs.* (*e*) The rules by which the reception of testimony is regulated in courts of justice: as, a treatise on *evidence;* professor of pleading and *evidence.*—**Adminicular, circumstantial, conclusive, cumulative, extrinsic, hearsay,** etc., **evidence.** See the adjectives.—**Demurrer to evidence.** See *demurrer*^{2}.—**Direct evidence,** that which goes expressly to the very point in question; that which, if believed, proves the point without aid from inference or reasoning, as the testimony of an eye-witness to an occurrence, as distinguished from *indirect* or *circumstantial evidence*, which goes expressly to other facts only, from which it is proposed to infer what was the fact on the point in question.—**Documentary evidence,** evidence supplied by written instruments.—**Documentary Evidence Act,** an English statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 37), making all laws, proclamations, and other official documents which purport to be printed in the *Gazette* or by the government printer, or certified by the clerk of the Privy Council, and also, by an amendment in 1882 (45 Vict., c. 9), if they purport to be printed by authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, receivable in evidence without further proof.—**Evidence aliunde.** See *aliunde.*—**Evidences of Christianity.** See *Christianity.*—**Formal evidence,** the character of the act of reason by which anything is recognized as certain and indubitable.—**Immediate evidence,** that state or degree of evidentness which belongs to an object plainly perceived.—**In evidence.** (*a*) In *law*, having been received by the court as competent evidence in the cause on trial; being a part of the accepted proofs. (*b*) Plainly visible; conspicuous: a recent phrase adopted from the French *en évidence.*—**Instruments of evidence,** the media, such as witnesses, documents, etc., through which the evidence of facts is conveyed to the mind of a judicial tribunal. *Best.*—**King's evidence, queen's evidence, state's evidence,** one charged with a crime who waives his privilege against criminating himself in order that his testimony as a witness may be used to convict another implicated with him.—**Law of evidence,** that part of the law which determines the necessity, the methods, and the sufficiency of proof of facts as a basis for the administration of justice. It is a system consisting partly of principles and partly of artificial rules, established partly by precedent and partly by statute, and originating partly in logical principles and partly in judicial experience in investigating controversies by means of human testimony; the object of the system being to guide courts in deciding what subjects require proof, what facts are to be received as evidence, what testimony or documents may be used for the purpose and in what manner, and what the effect of evidence thus received should be.—**Mediate evidence,** the clearness and force of a demonstration.—**Moral evidence,** the evidence of an irresistible probable argument.—**Negative evidence.** See *positive evidence.*—**Objective evidence,** the character of the object of a certain and indubitable cognition.—**Opinion evidence.** See *opinion.*—**Oral evidence, parole evidence,** evidence by word of mouth; testimony, as distinguished from documentary evidence. Testimony taken by deposition, and thus presented in writing, is deemed oral evidence, not documentary evidence.—**Positive evidence.** (*a*) Direct evidence (which see, above). (*b*) Testimony to having witnessed an act or event, as distinguished from *negative evidence*, or the testimony of a witness who was present and observant, that such act or event did not take place. As between equally credible witnesses, positive testimony is entitled to more weight than negative, because it may be that one witness, though present, did not see or hear that which another witness did.—**Presumptive evidence, prima facie evidence,** evidence sufficient if not controverted: used technically in two distinct senses which are often confused—(*a*) Evidence sufficient to go to the jury, and on which therefore it would be error for the judge to decide in place of the jury, but on which the jury may fairly decide either way. (*b*) Evidence sufficient not only to go to the jury, but to require them to find accordingly if no credible contrary evidence be given.—**Primary evidence,** the best evidence, as distinguished from *secondary evidence;* or evidence of such a nature as to imply (unless explanation is given) that better evidence exists and is kept back. Thus, if it is sought to prove the contents of a written contract, the instrument itself is the best evidence of the contents, and it must be produced, or satisfactory excuse must be given, before witnesses can be allowed to testify what the contents were. But among such witnesses the testimony of the writer of it, though more satisfactory than that of others, is not therefore deemed the best or primary evidence in the technical sense.—**Real evidence,** the evidence afforded by inspection or actual examination of the person or thing by the court or jury, when the question involves the condition of such person or thing.—**Satisfactory evidence,** or **sufficient evidence,** such evidence as in amount is adequate to justify the court or jury in adopting the conclusion in support of which it is adduced.—**Secondary evidence,** evidence not primary, but which may be admitted upon showing proper reasons for failure to obtain primary evidence. =**Syn.** *Testimony*, *Evidence*, *Proof*, *Exhibit*, deposition, affidavit. In law, *testimony* is evidence given by witnesses. *Evidence* is the broader term, including that which is given by witnesses or afforded by documents or by the inspection of the person or object itself. *Proof* is the effect of evidence in establishing the conclusion of fact to support which it is adduced. *Proofs* are the evidence in a cause, including testimony and documents. An *exhibit* is a document which has been presented as evidence.

evidence (ev′i-dẹns), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *evidenced*, ppr. *evidencing.* [< *evidence*, *n.*] 1. To make evident or clear; show clearly; prove.

> These things the Christian religion requires, as might be *evidenced* from texts. *Tillotson.*

> If a beam of wood, freely suspended, be very gently scratched with a pin, its particles will be thrown into a state of vibration, as will be *evidenced* by the sound given out, but the beam itself will not be moved. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 255.

> The new chancellor of the exchequer [Gladstone] introduced his budget, April 18, 1853, in a speech which *evidenced* a commanding grasp of fiscal details. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 321.

2†. To attest or support by evidence or testimony; witness.

> The commissioners weighed ye cause and passages, as they were clearly represented & sufficiently *evidenced* betwixte Uncass and Myantinomo. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 424.

evidencer† (ev′i-dẹn-sėr), *n.* A witness.

> Oates wrought, as it seems, for his good, to bring him into the preferment of an *evidencer's* place. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 238.

evident (ev′i-dẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *evident*, < OF. *evident*, F. *évident* = Pr. *evident*, *eviden* = Sp. Pg. It. *evidente*, < L. *eviden(t-)s*, visible, apparent, clear, plain (cf. LL. *evideri*, appear plainly), < L. *e*, out, + *videre*, ppr. *viden(t-)s*, see, deponent *videri*, appear, seem.] **I.** *a.* 1. Plainly seen or perceived; manifest; obvious; plain: as, an *evident* mistake; it is *evident* that he took the wrong path.

> And on my side it is so well apparel'd,
> So clear, so shining, and so *evident*,
> That it will glimmer through a blind man's eye.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

> As for lying in the Campagnia, the Rain was so vehement we could not do that, without an *evident* danger both to our Selves and Horses. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 9.

2. Clearly discernible or distinguishable; certain; indubitable: as, in entomology, an *evident* scutellum (that is, one well developed, or not concealed by other parts).

> We must find
> An *evident* calamity, though we had
> Our wish which side should win.
> *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

3†. Furnishing evidence; conclusive.

> Render to me some corporal sign about her
> More *evident* than this; for this was stolen.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

=**Syn.** 1. *Clear*, *Plain*, etc. (see *manifest*, *a.*); palpable, patent, unmistakable. See list under *apparent.*

II. *n.* Something which serves as evidence; evidence; specifically, in *Scots law*, a writ or title-deed by which property is proved: a term used in conveyancing.

evidential (ev-i-den′shal), *a.* [< LL. *evidentia*, evidence, + *-al.*] Of the nature of evidence; affording evidence; proving; indicative. Also *evidentiary.*

> The miracles of the English saints, about which we have lately heard so much, never seem to have been regarded as *evidential.* *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 180.

> An anticipation, again, which was unknown and unheard of until some of the ancient Fathers began to speculate about it, long after it could have been of any *evidential* use as a prophetic anticipation applicable to Christ. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 95

Evidential or **evidentiary facts,** in *law*, details, circumstances, and consequences proper to be shown by way of evidence, but not necessary or proper to be pleaded as an essential part of the cause of action or defense.

evidentially (ev-i-den'sha̤l-i), *adv.* In an evidential manner; as evidence.

Even the Angels stoop down and pry into the mysteries of God. . . . Therefore they do not fully and *evidentially* know them, for these are the postures not of those who know already, but of those that endeavour to know.
South, Works, IX. xi.

evidentiary (ev-i-den'shi-ạ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *evidentia*, evidence, + *-ary.*] Same as *evidential.*

The supposed *evidentiary* fact must be connected in some particular manner with the fact of which it is deemed *evidentiary.* *J. S. Mill*, Logic, V. ii. § 1.

To present in the strongest light the *evidentiary* value of these facts [in zoölogy and botany], I shall therefore have recourse to an analogous series of facts in a quite distinct science. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 443.

Evidentiary facts. See *evidential.*

evidently (ev'i-de̤nt-li), *adv.* [< ME. *evidently*; < *evident* + *-ly*^{2}.] Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; so as to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly.

O foolish Galatians, who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth, before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been *evidently* set forth, crucified among you?
Gal. iii. 1.

The Bishop of Rochester preached at St. Paul's Cross, and there shewed the Blood of Hales, affirming it to be no Blood, but Honey clarified and coloured with Saffron, as it had been *evidently* proved before the King and Council.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 286.

He was *evidently* in the prime of youth. *Irving.*

evidentness (ev'i-de̤nt-nes), *n.* The state of being evident; clearness; obviousness; plainness.

evigilate† (ẹ-vij'i-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *evigilatus*, pp. of *evigilare*, wake up, < *e*, out, + *vigilare*, wake: see *vigilant.*] To watch diligently. *Bailey*, 1727.

evigilation† (ẹ-vij-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *evigilatio(n-)*, < L. *evigilare*, intr., wake up: see *evigilate.*] A waking or watching.

The *evigilation* of the animal powers when Adam awoke.
Bibliotheca Bibliographica Oxon. (1720), I. 157.

evil^{1} (ē'vl), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Early mod. E. also *evill*, *evel*, *evyl*; < ME. *evel*, *ivel*, *uvel*, *yvel*, < AS. *yfel* = OS. *ubhil* = OFries. *evel* = D. *euvel* = LG. *övel* = OHG. *ubil*, MHG. *ubel*, *übel*, G. *übel*, adj., ill, = Sw. *illa*, adv., = Dan. *ild*, adj., obs., *ilde*, adv., ill (> E. *ill*), = Goth. *ubils*, evil. II. *n.* < ME. *evel*, *ivel*, *uvel*, *yvel*, < AS. *yfel* = OS. *ubil* = OFries. *evel* = D. *euvel* = LG. *övel* = OHG. *ubil*, MHG. *ubel*, *übel*, G. *übel* = Goth. *ubil*, n., evil; neut. of the adj. Cf. *ill*, which is a contracted form (of Scand. origin) of *evil.* In the ME. period the place of *evil* as an adj. in common use began to be taken by *bad*, which is now the more familiar word, and has a wider range, *evil* being restricted usually to things morally bad. The noun *evil* is applicable to anything bad, whether morally or physically. The antithesis of both *evil* and *bad* is *good.*] I. *a.*; compar. usually *worse*, superl. *worst* (see *bad*^{1}), or *more evil*, *most evil* (rarely *eviler*, *evilest*). 1. Having harmful qualities or characteristics; productive of or attended by harm or injury; hurtful to the body, mind, or feelings; effecting mischief, trouble, or pain; bad: as, an *evil* genius; *evil* laws.

Hony is *yuel* to defye and engleymeth the mawe.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 63.

An *evil* beast hath devoured him. Gen. xxxvii. 33.

Some say, no *evil* thing that walks by night . . .
Hath hurtful power o'er true Virginity.
Milton, Comus, l. 432.

Every man calleth that which pleaseth, and is delightful to himself, good; and that *evil* which displeaseth him.
Hobbes.

What is apt to produce pain in us we call *evil.*
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 42.

2. Proceeding from a desire to injure; hostile.

Grete doel and pite was it for the *euyll* will be-twene hem and the kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.

3. Contrary to an accepted standard of right or righteousness; inconsistent with or violating the moral law; bad; sinful; wicked: as, *evil* deeds; an *evil* heart.

Every *evil* word I had spoken once,
And every *evil* thought I had thought of old,
And every *evil* deed I ever did,
Awoke and cried, "This Quest is not for thee."
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

And one, in whom all *evil* fancies clung
Like serpent eggs together, laughingly
Would hint at worse. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

4. Proceeding from, due to, or purporting to be due to immorality or badness of conduct or character.

Far and wide
That place was known, and by an *evil* fame.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 337.

The evil eye, a baleful faculty superstitiously attributed to certain persons in former times, and still in some communities, of inflicting injury or bringing bad luck upon a person by looking at him.—**The evil one**, the devil: sometimes written with capitals as a personification—*the Evil One.* =**Syn. 1.** Pernicious, injurious, hurtful, deleterious, destructive, noxious, baneful, unhappy, adverse, calamitous.—**3** and **4.** Bad, vile, base, vicious, wicked, iniquitous.

II. *n.* 1. Anything that causes injury, as to the body, mind, or feelings; anything that harms or is likely to harm.

And in soche maner it may be that it ought not to be refused, for of two *euelles* it is gode to take the lesse; and this is oure counseile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 82.

There is only one cure for the *evils* which newly acquired freedom produces; and that cure is freedom.
Macaulay, Milton.

2. A malady or disease: as, the king's *evil* (which see, below).

While my moder lyuede, heo hedde an *vuel* longe,
And sougte in-to diuerse studes, and mihte haue non hele.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 633.

What's the disease he means?—
'Tis call'd the *evil.* *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

His Majestie began first to touch for yᵉ *evil*, according to costome. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 6, 1660.

3. Conduct contrary to the standard of morals or righteousness, or a disposition toward such conduct; violation of the moral law; harmful intention or purpose.

Thei ben alle the contrarie, and evere enclyned to the *Evylle*, and to don *evylle.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 137.

The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil.* Eccles. ix. 3.

No state of virtue is complete, however total the virtue, save as it is won by a conflict with *evil.*
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 247.

4†. A harmful or wrong deed. [Rare.]

Observe the malice, yea, the rage of creatures
Discovered in their *evils.* *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

King's evil, scrofula: originally so called in England because it was believed that the touch of the sovereign was a sure remedy for it. The first to "touch for the evil" was King Edward the Confessor (1042–66).—**The social evil**, sexual immorality; specifically, prostitution.

evil^{1}† (ē'vl), *adv.* [< ME. *evill*, *evell*, *evele*, *uvele*, < AS. *yfele*, *yfle* = OS. *ubhilo*, etc., adv.; from the adj.] 1. Injuriously.

Troiell with tene turnyt with the kyng,
Gird hym to ground, & greuit him *euill.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9927.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us.
Deut. xxvi. 6.

2. Not happily; unfortunately.

It went *evil* with his house. 1 Chron. vii. 23.

3. Not virtuously; not innocently.—4. Not well; ill.

And ther-with he wax so *euell* at ese that he wiste not what to do. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 608.

Ah, froward Clarence! how *evil* it beseems thee
To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

evil^{1}†, *v. i.* [ME. *evilen*, *evylen*; from the adj.] To fall ill or sick.

Sone aftyrware she *evyld*,
And deyd sunner than she wylde.
MS. Harl. (1701), fol. 53. (*Halliwell.*)

evil^{2} (ē'vl), *n.* [E. dial.] 1. A fork; a hayfork.—2. A halter. [Prov. Eng.]

evil-disposed (ē'vl-dis-pōzd'), *a.* Inclined to wickedness or wrong-doing.

The *evil-disposed* affections and sensualities in us are always contrary to the rule of our salvation.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

evil-doer (ē'vl-dō"ėr), *n.* [< ME. *eveldoer*; < *evil*^{1} + *doer.*] One who does evil; one who commits moral wrong.

They speak against you as *evildoers.* 1 Pet. ii. 12.

He [our Saviour] adviseth his Disciples neither to suffer as Fools, nor as *evil-doers*, but to be wise as Serpents and harmless as Doves. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. v.

evil-eel (ē'vl-ēl), *n.* A local Scotch (Aberdeen) name of the conger-eel.

evil-eyed (ē'vl-īd), *a.* Supposed to possess the evil eye; looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy, or bad design.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most step-mothers,
Evil-ey'd unto you. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 2.

evil-favored† (ē'vl-fā"vọrd), *a.* Ill-favored.

evil-favoredly† (ē'vl-fā"vọrd-li), *adv.* In an ugly or ill-favored aspect.

In their Temples they haue his image *euill-favouredly* carved. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 138.

evil-favoredness† (ē'vl-fā"vọrd-nes), *n.* Deformity.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord thy God any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish, or any *evilfavouredness.*
Deut. xvii. 1.

evilly (ē'vl-li), *adv.* [< *evil*^{1}, *a.*, + *-ly*^{2}. See *evil*^{1}, *adv.*] In an evil manner; not well.

O, monument
And wonder of good deeds *evilly* bestow'd!
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

Must thy eye
Dwell *evilly* on the fairness of thy kindred,
And seek not where it should?
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 1.

It is possible to be just as immoderately and *evilly* addicted to work as to indulgence.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 331.

evil-minded (ē'vl-mīn"ded), *a.* Having an evil mind; having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or vice; malicious; malignant; wicked.

But most she feared that, travelling so late,
Some *evil-minded* beasts might lie in wait,
And without witness wreak their hidden hate.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 689.

evilness (ē'vl-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being evil; badness; viciousness: as, *evilness* of heart.

Every will and deed are good in the nature of the deed, and the *evilness* is a lack that there is.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 190.

The apostle hath taught how wee should feast, not in the leuen of *euilnesse*, but in the sweet dough of puritie and truth. *Lisle*, tr. of Du Bartas's Sermon on Easter-Day.

2†. Badness of quality or condition; debasement; loss of value.

They say that the *evilness* of money hath made all things dearer. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

evil-starred (ē'vl-stärd), *a.* Same as *ill-starred.*

In wild Mahratta-battle fell my father *evil-starr'd.*
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

evilty†, *n.* [ME. *evelte*; < *evil*^{1} + *-ty*^{1}.] Evil; injury.

Men dide me moche *euelte*
Myn owyn that ougt for to be.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

evil-willing (ē'vl-wil"ing), *a.* Malevolent. *Mackay.*

evince (ẹ-vins'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evinced*, ppr. *evincing.* [= F. *évincer* = It. *evincere*, dispossess, evict, < L. *evincere*, overcome, conquer, prevail over, recover one's property by a judicial decision (see *evict*), succeed in proving, convince, < *e*, out, + *vincere*, conquer: see *vanquish*, *victor.*] 1†. To overcome; conquer.

Errour by his own arms is best *evinced.*
Milton, P. R., iv. 235.

2. To show clearly or make evident; make clear by convincing evidence; manifest; exhibit.

That which can be justly prov'd hurtfull and offensive to every true Christian will be *evinc't* to be alike hurtful to monarchy. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Tradition then is disallow'd
When not *evinc'd* by Scripture to be true.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 190.

The greater absurdities are, the more strongly they *evince* the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow. *Bp. Atterbury.*

In the quicker turns of the discourse,
Expression slowly varying, that *evinced*
A tardy apprehension. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

evincement (ẹ-vins'mẹnt), *n.* [< *evince* + *-ment.*] The act of evincing.

evincible (ẹ-vin'si-bl), *a.* [< *evince* + *-ible.*] Capable of proof; demonstrable. [Rare.]

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reason to be such. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 62.

Now if these ways of secret conveyance may be made out to be really practicable, yea if it be *evincible* that they are as much as possibly so, it will be a warrantable presumption of the verity of the former instance.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

evincibly (ẹ-vin'si-bli), *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate or compel conviction. [Rare.]

evincive (ẹ-vin'siv), *a.* [< *evince* + *-ive.*] Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate. *Smart.* [Rare.]

evirate† (ev'i-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *eviratus*, pp. of *evirare*, castrate, weaken, < *e*, out, + *vir*, man: see *virile.*] To emasculate; castrate.

Origen and some others that voluntarily *evirated* themselves. *Bp. Hall*, Christ. Moderation, § 4.

evirate† (ev'i-rāt), *a.* [= OF. *evire*, F. *éviré* = It. *evirato*, < L. *eviratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Emasculated.

A certain esquier or targuetier, borne a verie *evirate* eunuch, but such an expert and approved warriour, that he might be compared either with old Sicinius or Sergius.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 321.

eviration† (ev-i-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *éviration*, < L. *evirare*, castrate: see *evirate*, *v.*] Castration.

eviscerate (ẹ-vis'ẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eviscerated*, ppr. *eviscerating.* [< L. *evisceratus*, pp. of *eviscerare* (> It. *eviscerare*, *sviscerare* = OF. *eviscerer*), disembowel, < *e*, out, + *viscera*, bowels: see *viscera.*] 1. To remove the viscera from; take out the entrails of; disembowel.

One woman will *eviscerate* about two dozen of herrings in a minute. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 259.

2. Figuratively, to deprive of essential or vital parts.

The philosophers who, like Dr. Thomas Brown, quietly *eviscerate* the problem of its sole difficulty. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 586.

3. To unbosom; reveal; disclose.

Now that I have thus *eviscerated* myself, and dealt so clearly with you, I desire by way of Correspondence that you would tell me what Way you take in your Journey to Heaven. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

evisceration (ẹ̄-vis-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *éviscération* = Sp. *evisceracion*, < L. *eviscerare*, pp. *evisceratus*, eviscerate: see *eviscerate*.] The act of eviscerating.

evitable (ev'i-tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *évitable* = Sp. *evitable* = Pg. *evitavel* = It. *evitabile*, < L. *evitabilis*, avoidable, < *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*.] Capable of being shunned; avoidable. [Rare.]

Of two such evils, being not both *evitable*, the choice of the less is not evil. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 9.

The union of Canada to the United States is *evitable* only through the establishment of complete freedom of commercial intercourse. *The American*, VIII. 55.

evitate† (ev'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *evitatus*, pp. of *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*.] To shun; avoid; escape.

She doth *evitate* and shun
A thousand irreligious cursed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

evitation† (ev-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *evitacion* = Sp. *evitacion* = Pg. *evitação* = It. *evitazione*, < L. *evitatio(n-)*, < *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*, *evitate*.] An avoiding; a shunning.

The Englishman Pole had been preferred by election; and, true to his destiny of *evitation*, had declined the toils and honours of the Papacy. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

evite† (ẹ̄-vīt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *eviter*, F. *éviter* = Sp. Pg. *evitar* = It. *evitare*, < L. *evitare*, shun, avoid, < *e*, out, + *vitare*, shun.] To shun; avoid.

What we ought t' *evite*
As our disease, we hug as our delight.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 8.

The blow once given cannot be *evited*. *Drayton.*

eviternal (ev-i-tėr'nạl), *a.* [Formerly also *æviternal*; = OF. *eviternel*, also, without suffix, *eviterne*, < L. **æviternus*, contr. *æternus*, eternal: see *etern*, *eternal*.] Enduring forever throughout all changes; eternal.

Angels are truly existing, . . . *eviternal* creatures. *Bp. Hall*, Mystery of Godliness, § 9.

eviternally (ev-i-tėr'nạl-i), *adv.* Eternally.

The body hangs on the crosse; the soule is yeelded; the Godhead is *eviternally* united to them both; acknowledges, sustaines them both. *Bp. Hall*, Passion Sermon, an. 1609.

eviternity (ev-i-tėr'nị-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *æviternity*; = OF. *eviternite*, < L. **æviternita(t-)s*, contr. *æternita(t-)s*, eternity: see *eternity*.] Duration infinitely long; eternity.

There shall we indissolubly, with all the chore of heaven, passe our *eviternity* of blisse in lauding and praising the incomprehensibly glorious majesty of our Creator. *Bp. Hall*, Invisible World.

evittate (ē-vit'āt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *vittæ*, bands (see *vitta*), + *-ate*¹.] In *bot.*, without vittæ: applied to the fruit of some umbellifers.

evocable (ev'ọ̄-kạ-bl), *a.* [< L. *evocare*, call forth (see *evoke*), + *-able*.] That may be called forth.

An inner spirit *evocable* at call. *The Independent* (New York), Aug. 26, 1886.

evocate† (ev'ọ̄-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *evocatus*, pp. of *evocare*, call forth: see *evoke*.] To call forth; evoke.

He [Saul] had already shown sufficient credulity, in thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to *evocate* the dead. *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible, v. 3.

evocation (ev-ọ̄-kā'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *evocacion*, F. *évocation* = Pr. *evocatio* = Sp. *evocacion* = Pg. *evocação* = It. *evocazione*, < L. *evocatio(n-)*, < *evocare*, call forth: see *evoke*.] 1. A calling or bringing from concealment; a calling forth: as, among the ancient Romans, the *evocation* of the gods of a besieged city to join the besiegers.

Would Truth dispense, we could be content with Plato that Knowledge were but a remembrance; that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscential *evocation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., Pref.

He had called up spirits, by his *evocation*, more formidable than he looked for or could lay. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

If emotion, with him, infallibly resolves itself into memory, so memory is an *evocation* of throbs and thrills. *H. James, Jr.*, The Century, XXXV. 871.

2. In *civil law*, the removal of a suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal.

evocator (ev'ọ̄-kā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *evocator*, < *evocare*, call forth: see *evoke*.] One who evokes: as, the *evocator* of spirits. *Byron.*

evoke (ẹ̄-vōk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evoked*, ppr. *evoking*. [= F. *évoquer* = Sp. Pg. *evocar* = It. *evocare*, < L. *evocare*, call forth, summon, call a deity out of a besieged city, < *e*, out, + *vocare*, call: see *vocation*, and cf. *avoke*, *convoke*, *invoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*.] 1. To call or summon forth or out.

It was actually one of the pretended feats of these fantastick Philosophers to *evoke* the Queen of the Fairies in the solitude of a gloomy grove. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 496.

He beheld . . . the old magistrate himself, with a lamp in his hand . . . and a long white gown enveloping his figure. He looked like a ghost, *evoked* unseasonably from the grave. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xii.

A warlike, a refined, an industrial society, each *evokes* and requires its specific qualities, and produces its appropriate type. *Lecky*, Hist. Europ. Morals, I. 165.

2. To call away; remove from one tribunal to another.

The cause was *evoked* to Rome. *Hume.*

evolatic†, **evolatical**† (ev-ọ̄-lat'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< L. *evolare*, fly away (after *volaticus*, flying): see *evolation*.] Apt to fly away.

evolation† (ev-ọ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *evolatio(n-)*, < *evolare*, fly away, < *e*, out, away, + *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] The act of flying away.

Upon the wings of this faith is the soul ready to mount up toward that heaven which is open to receive it, and in that act of *evolation* puts itself into the hands of those blessed Angels who are ready to carry it up to the throne of glory. *Bp. Hall*, The Christian, § 13.

evolute (ev'ọ̄-lūt), *n.* [< L. *evolutus*, pp. of *evolvere*, unroll, unfold: see *evolve*.] In *math.*, a curve which is the locus of the center of curvature of another curve, or the envelop of the normals to the latter.—**Imperfect evolute**, the envelop of all the lines cutting a plane curve under any constant angle.

evolution (ev-ọ̄-lū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *évolution* = Sp. *evolucion* = Pg. *evolução* = It. *evoluzione*, < L. *evolutio(n-)*, an unrolling or opening (of a book), < *evolutus*, pp. of *evolvere*, unroll, unfold: see *evolve*.] 1. The act or process of unfolding, or the state of being unfolded; an opening out or unrolling.

The wise, as flowers, which spread at noon
And all their charms expose,
When evening damps and shades descend,
Their *evolutions* close. *Young*, Resignation, i.

The first appearance of the eye consists in the protrusion or *evolution* from the medullary wall of the thalamencephalon or interbrain of a vesicle. *H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 121.

Hence—2. The process of evolving or becoming developed; an unfolding or growth from, or as if from, a germ or latent state, or from a plan; development: as, the *evolution* of history or of a dramatic plot.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is so collected and presentifickly represented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or shall be, were at this very instant really present. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

Ability to recognize and act up to this law [of equal freedom] is the final endowment of humanity—an endowment now in process of *evolution*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 481.

The *evolution* of the sickening vapours emitted by foul oxide need not be a source of annoyance, as the oxide can be revivified in the purifiers. *W. R. Bowditch*, Coal Gas, xi. 21.

Specifically—(*a*) In *biol.*: (1) The actual formation of a part or of the whole of an organism which previously existed only as a germ or rudiment; ordinary natural growth, as of living creatures, from the germinal or embryonic to the adult or perfect state: as, the *evolution* of an animal from the ovum, or of a plant from the seed; the *evolution* of the blossom from the bud, or of the fruit from the flower; the *evolution* of the butterfly from the caterpillar; the *evolution* of the brain from primitive cerebral vesicles, or of the lungs from an offshoot of the intestine. (2) The release, emergence, or exclusion of an animal or a plant, or of some stage or part thereof, from any covering which contained it: as, the *evolution* of spores from an encysted animalcule; the *evolution* of a moth from the cocoon, of an insect from the wood or mud in which it lived as a larva, of a chick from the egg-shell which contained it as an embryo.

The parasite is often taken for the Hessian fly. . . . Many have been deceived by the specious circumstance of its *evolution* from the pupa of the destroying insect. *Say.*

(3) Descent or derivation, as of offspring from parents; the actual result of generation or procreation. As a fact, this evolution is not open to question. As a doctrine or theory of generation, it is susceptible of different interpretations. In one view, the germ actually preëxists in one or the other parent, and is simply unfolded or expanded, but not actually formed, in the act of procreation. (See *ovulist*, *spermatist*.) This view is now generally abandoned, the current opinion being that each parent furnishes materials for or the substance of the germ, whose evolution results from the union of such elements. See *epigenesis*. (4) The fact or the doctrine of the derivation or descent, with modification, of all existing species, genera, orders, classes, etc., of animals and plants, from a few simple forms of life, if not from one; the doctrine of derivation; evolutionism. (See *Darwinism*.) In this sense, *evolution* is opposed to *creationism*, or the view that all living things have been created at some time substantially as they now exist. Modern evolutionary theories, however, are less concerned with the problem of the origination of life than with questions of the ways and means by which living organisms have assumed their actual characters or forms. Phylogenetic evolution insists upon the direct derivation of all forms of life from other antecedent forms, in no other way than as, in ontogeny, offspring are derived from parents, and consequently grades all actual affinities according to propinquity or remoteness of genetic succession. It presumes that, as a rule, such derivation or descent, with modification, is from the more simple to the more complex forms, from low to high in organization, and from the more generalized to the more specialized in structure and function; but it also recognizes retrograde development, degeneration or degradation. The doctrine is now accepted by most biologists as a conception which most nearly coincides with the ascertained facts in the case, and which best explains observed facts, though it is held with many shades of individual opinion in this or that particular. See *natural selection*, under *selection*.

Evolution, or development, is, in fact, at present employed in biology as a general name for the history of the steps by which any living being has acquired the morphological and the physiological characters which distinguish it. *Huxley*, Evolution in Biology.

(*b*) In general, the passage from unorganized simplicity to organized complexity (that is, to a nicer and more elaborate arrangement for reaching definite ends), this process being regarded as of the nature of a growth. Thus, the development of planetary bodies from nebular or gaseous matter, and the history of the development of an individual plant or animal, or of society, are examples of evolution.

Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity; and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 145.

The hypothesis of *evolution* supposes that in all this vast progression there would be no breach of continuity, no point at which we could say, "This is a natural process," and, "This is not a natural process"; but that the whole might be compared to that wonderful process of development which may be seen going on every day under our eyes, in virtue of which there arises, out of the semi-fluid, comparatively homogeneous substance which we call an egg, the complicated organization of one of the higher animals. That, in a few words, is what is meant by the hypothesis of *evolution*. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 10.

(*c*) Continuous succession; serial development.

3. In *math.*: (*a*) In *geom.*, the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent. The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle or other curve is such a gradual approach of the circumference to straightness that its parts do not concur and equally evolve or unbend, so that the same line becomes successively a smaller arc of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they change into a straight line. (*b*) The extraction of roots from powers: the reverse of *involution* (which see).—4. A turning or shifting movement; a passing back and forth; change and interchange of position, especially for the working out of a purpose or a plan; specifically, the movement of troops or ships of war in wheeling, countermarching, manœuvering, etc., for disposition in order of battle or in line on parade: generally in the plural, to express the whole series of movements.

These *evolutions* are doublings of ranks or files, countermarches, and wheelings. *Harris.*

5. That which is evolved; a product; an outgrowth.

evolutional (ev-ọ̄-lū'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *evolution* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to evolution; produced by or due to evolution; constituting evolution.

It is not certain whether the idiots' brains had undergone any local *evolutional* change as the result of education or training. *H. Spencer*, Inductions of Biology.

The origin of life, and the conditions which have gradually given rise to organization, are essential *evolutional* moments, as yet in the twilight of mere fanciful conjecture. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 457.

evolutionary (ev-ọ̄-lū'shọn-ā̤-ri), *a.* [< *evolution* + *-ary*.] 1. Of or pertaining to evolution or development; developmental: as, the *evolutionary* origin of species.

Mr. Freeman owns no especial allegiance to Mr. Spencer or to any general *evolutionary* philosophy. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 202.

The bond of continuity which makes man the central link between his ancestors and his posterity is *evolutionary*, and, as such, dynamical. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 255.

2. Of or pertaining to evolutions or manœuvers, as of an army, a fleet, etc.

The French are making every effort to perfect the training of their naval officers and seamen. *Evolutionary* squadrons are constantly at sea, accompanied by rams and torpedo-boats. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 435.

evolutionism (ev-ọ̄-lū'shọn-izm), *n.* [< *evolution* + *-ism*.] The metaphysical or the biological doctrine of evolution or development.

I do not know whether *Evolutionism* can claim that amount of currency which would entitle it to be called

British popular geology; but, more or less vaguely, it is assuredly present in the minds of most geologists.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 243.

Those who find most satisfaction in insisting upon *evolutionism* as a finality are those who, unlike positivists, need a creed. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 189.

The context shows that "uniformitarianism" here means that doctrine, as limited in application by Hutton and Lyell, and that what I mean by *evolutionism* is consistent and thoroughgoing uniformitarianism.
Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XXI. 486, note.

evolutionist (ev-ọ̄-lū′shọn-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *evolution* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** One skilled in evolutions, specifically in military evolutions.—**2.** A believer in the biological or cosmological doctrine of evolution.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine of evolution; based upon or believing in the doctrine of evolution.

Theories that are *evolutionist* in the more special "dynamical" sense, such as that of Leibniz, . . . introduce the conception of an end towards which the evolution of the world is the necessary movement.
T. Whittaker, Mind, XII. 105.

Now, the great impression produced by Darwin's speculations and the prevalence of the *evolutionist* philosophy have produced a leaning in the other direction.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 338.

evolutionistic (ev-ọ̄-lū-shọn-is′tik), *a.* [< *evolutionist* + *-ic.*] Same as *evolutionist*.

Nor do I consider it fair for Mr. Romanes to infer that isolation, &c., do not explain the cause of variation, and therefore that they fail as *evolutionistic* agents.
Nature, XXXIII. 128.

evolutive (ev′ọ̄-lụ̄-tiv), *a.* [< *evolute* + *-ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or causing evolution or development; evolutionary.

Our question—Supernormal or abnormal?—may then be phrased, *Evolutive* or dissolutive?
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 31.

The written sign of the idea came into the *evolutive* history of man much later [than the spoken form], just as we observe in childhood.
Tr. in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 212.

evolvable (ẹ̄-vol′va-bl), *a.* [< *evolve* + *-able.*] Capable of being drawn or developed.

The vertical and horizontal forces are connected by intermediary diagonal forces into which they are convertible, and from which they are *evolvable*.
The Engineer, LXV. 438.

evolve (ẹ̄-volv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evolved*, ppr. *evolving*. [< L. *evolvere*, roll out, unroll, unfold, disclose, < *e*, out, + *volvere*, roll: see *volve*, *voluble*, *volute*, and cf. *convolve*, *devolve*, *involve*, *revolve.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unfold; open and expand.

The animal soul sooner *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. *Hale.*

2. To unfold or develop by a process of natural, consecutive, or logical growth from, or as if from, a germ, latent state, or plan.

Animals that are but little *evolved* perform actions which, besides being slow, are few in kind and severally uniform in composition. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 5.

In every living creature we may feel assured that a host of long-lost characters lie ready to be *evolved* under proper conditions. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 369.

3. To unfold by elaboration; work out; bring forth or make manifest by action of any kind: as, to *evolve* a drama from an anecdote; to *evolve* the truth from a mass of confused evidence; to *evolve* bad odors by stirring a muck-heap.

Only see one purpose and one will
Evolve themselves i' the world, change wrong to right.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 329.

It [the Scottish school] strove for the first time to *evolve* a system out of the manifold complications of nature.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 30.

II. *intrans.* To open or disclose itself; become developed.

Here, then, are sundry experiences, eventually grouped into empirical generalizations, which serve to guide conduct in certain simple cases. How does mechanical science *evolve* from these experiences?
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 104.

evolvement (ẹ̄-volv′mẹnt), *n.* The act of evolving, or the state of being evolved; evolution. *Ferguson.*

evolvent (ẹ̄-vol′vẹnt), *n.* [< L. *evolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *evolvere*: see *evolve.*] In *geom.*, a curve considered as correlative to its evolute; an involute.

evolver (ẹ̄-vol′vėr), *n.* One who or that which evolves or unfolds.

Evolution implies an *evolver*.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 309.

Evolvulus (ẹ̄-vol′vụ̄-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *evolvere*, unroll: see *evolve*. Cf. *Convolvulus*, < L. *convolvere.*] A genus of low herbaceous or suffrutescent plants, of the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*, including about 60 species, natives of warm countries, and chiefly American. They have small funnel-shaped flowers and do not twine. There are half a dozen species in the southern portions of the United States.

evomit† (ẹ̄-vom′it), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *evomet*; < L. *evomitus*, pp. of *evomere*, spew out, vomit forth, < *e*, out, + *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit.*] To vomit; spew out.

These hath he not yet all, as vnsauerye morsels, *evometed* for Christ, diffinynge rather wyth Aristotle than with Paule in hys dayly disputations.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, ii., Pref.

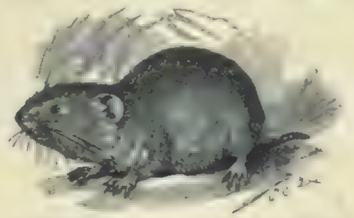
evomitation† (ẹ̄-vom-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *evomit* + *-ation*. Cf. *evomition.*] Same as *evomition*.

He was to . . . receive immediate benefit, either by eructation, or expiration, or *evomitation* [in some editions *evomition*]. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

evomition† (ē-vọ̄-mish′ọn), *n.* [After L. *vomitio(n-)*, < L. *evomitus*, pp. of *evomere*: see *evomit.*] The act of vomiting.

evorye†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivory*. *Weber.*

Evotomys (e-vot′ọ̄-mis), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1874), < Gr. εὐ, well, + οὖς (ὠτός), ear, + μῦς, a mouse.] A genus of myomorphic rodents, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Arvicolinæ*, containing voles with semirooted molar teeth, ears distinctly overtopping the fur (whence the name), and sundry cranial characters, particularly of the palate. The type is *E. rutilus*, the northern red-backed meadow-mouse, a circumpolar species of which there are several varieties, as *E. gapperi* of the United States.



Red-backed Meadow-mouse (*Evotomys rutilus*).

evour†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivory*. *Lydgate.*

And the ȝates of the palace ware of *evour*, wonder whitt, and the bandez of thame and the legges of ebene.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, fol. 25. (*Halliwell.*)

evovæ (e-vō′vē), *n.* [A mnemonic word made up of the vowels of *seculorum amen*, the last two words of the Gloria Patri.] In *Gregorian music*, the trope or concluding formula, varying according to the mode used, at the end of the melody for the Less Doxology; also, any trope. Also *euouæ*.

evulgate† (ẹ̄-vul′gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *evulgatus*, pp. of *evulgare*, make public: see *evulge.*] To publish. *Todd.*

evulgation† (ē-vul-gā′shon), *n.* A divulging or publishing. *Bailey*, 1727.

evulge† (ẹ̄-vulj′), *v. t.* [< L. *evulgare*, make public, < *e*, out, + *vulgare*, *volgare*, make public: see *vulgate*. Cf. *divulge.*] To publish. *Davies.*

I made this recueil meerly for mine own entertainment, and not with any intention to *evulge* it.
Pref. to Annot. on Sir T. Browne's Religio Medici.

evulsion (ẹ̄-vul′shọn), *n.* [= F. *évulsion* = Pg. *evulsão*, < L. *evulsio(n-)*, < *evulsus*, pp. of *evellere*, pull or pluck out, < *e*, out, + *vellere*, pluck. Cf. *avulsion*, *convulsion.*] The act of plucking or pulling out by force; forcible extraction, as of teeth. [Rare.]

ew†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *yew*.

ewage†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *ewage*, *evage*, of the color of water (applied to precious stones), also, with additional forms *euwage*, *eauage*, *aigage*, living in or by the water, filled with water, watery, pluvious, < L. *aquaticus*, pertaining to water, living in or by the water: see *aquatic* and *ewe*^{2}.] Some precious stone having the color of water; a beryl.

Fetislich hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre,
And there-on red rubyes as red as any glede,
And diamantz of derrest pris and double manere safferes,
Orientales and *ewages* enuenymes to destroye.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 14.

ewe^{1} (ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yewe*, E. dial. *yow*; < ME. *ewe*, dial. *awe*, *ouwe*, etc., < AS. *eowu*, rarely written *ewe* (fem., rarely with masc. gen., *eowes*, *ewes*) = D. *ooi* = LG. *ouwe*, *oye* = OFries. *ei*, *ey*, Fries. *ei*, *ey*, *öje*, *öj*, *öe*, etc., = OHG. *awi*, *au*, *ouwi*, MHG. *ouwe* = Icel. *ær*, a ewe, = Goth. **awi*, a sheep, in deriv. *awethi* (= AS. *eowede*, *eowde*, *eowd*), a flock of sheep, *awistr*, a sheepfold; OBulg. (prop. dim.) *ovitsa* = Bulg. Serv. *ovtsa* = Bohem. *ovce* = Pol. *owca* = Russ. *ovtsa* = Lith. *awis*, *awinas* (> Finn. *oinas*) = OPruss. *awins* = L. *ovis* (> ult. E. *ovine*) = Gr. ὄϊς (*ὄϝις), a sheep, = Skt. *avi*, a sheep.] A female sheep; the female of an ovine animal.

The *ewe* that will not hear her lamb when it baes will never answer a calf when he bleats.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

A press
Of snowy shoulders, thick as herded *ewes*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

ewe^{2}†, *n.* [ME., < AF. *ewe*, OF. *ewe*, *euwe*, etc., *euve*, *eve*, *eive*, *aive*, *eave*, *eauve*, etc., *aigue*, *aige*, *auge*, etc. (in many variant forms), F. *eau* = Pr. *aigua*, *aiga* = Sp. Pg. *agua* = OIt. *aigua*, It. *acqua*, < L. *aqua* (= Goth. *ahwa* = AS. *eá*, etc.), water: see *aqua*. Hence *ewage*, *ewer*^{1}, *ewer*^{2}, *ewery*.] Water.

Ac water is kendeliche cheld [naturally chilled],
Thagh hit be warmd of fere [fire];
Ther-fore me mey cristin ther-inne,
In whaut time falthe a yere of yse;
So mey me naught in *ewe* ardaunt,
That neth no wateris wyse.
William de Shoreham (Wright).

ewe-cheese (ū′chēz), *n.* Cheese made from the milk of ewes.

ewe-gowan†, *n.* The common daisy. *Brockett.*

ewe-lease (ū′lēs), *n.* A high grassy and furzy down, or comb, in the south of England. *T. Hardy.*

ewe-neck (ū′nek), *n.* A thin hollow neck: used of horses.

The animal he bestrode was a broken-down plough-horse, . . . gaunt and shagged, with a *ewe-neck*, and a head like a hammer. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 436.

ewe-necked (ū′nekt), *a.* Having a thin, hollow neck like a ewe's, as a horse.

ewer^{1}† (ū′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *ewer*, *ewere*, *eware*, *euwere*, < AF. *ewer*, *ewere*, OF. *ewer*, **eweire*, *aiguier*, a water-bearer (= Sp. *Acuario* = Pg. It. *Aquario*, the Water-bearer, Aquarius), < L. *aquarius*, m. (ML. also *aquaria*, f.), a water-bearer, the Water-bearer, Aquarius, prop. adj. (> OF. *aiguier*, adj.), of or pertaining to water, < *aqua*, water: see *Aquarius*, *aqua*, and *ewe*^{2}, and cf. *ewer*^{2}. Hence the surname *Ewer.*] A water-bearer; a servant or household officer who supplied guests at the table with water to wash their hands, etc.

An *euwere* in halle there nedys to be,
And chandelew schalle haue and alle napere;
He schalle gef water to gentilmen.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

ewer^{2} (ū′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *ewer*, *ewere*, *eware*, < AF. *ewer*, OF. *ewaire*, *eweire*, *aiguiere*, *ayguiere*, F. *aiguière*, f., < ML. *aquaria*, f., a water-pitcher, ewer; cf. OF. *aiver*, *yauver*, *aiguier*, *aighier*, *ayguier*, a water-pitcher (also, with the additional forms *euwier*, *evier*, F. *évier*, a sink for water, = It. *acquajo*, a cistern, conduit, gutter, sewer), < L. *aquarium*, a watering-place for cattle, ML. also a conduit (and prob. also a water-pitcher); fem. and neut., respectively, of L. *aquarius*, of or pertaining to water, < *aqua*, water: see *Aquarius*, *aqua*, and cf. *ewer*^{1}.] **1.** A large water-pitcher with a wide spout, usually coupled with a basin for purposes of ablution.

Set downe your basen and *Ewer* before your soueraigne, and take the *ewer* in your hand, and gyue them water.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

First, as you know, my house within the city
Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
Basins and *ewers*, to lave her dainty hands.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

2. In *decorative art*, any vessel having a spout and handle, especially a tall and slender vessel with a foot or base. See *aiguière*.

ewer^{3} (ū′ėr), *n.* [E. dial., also *ure*, *yure*; a contr. of *udder.*] An udder. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

ewery (ū′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *eweries* (-iz). [Also *ewry*, early mod. E. *ewerie*, *ewrie*; < ME. *ewery*, *ewrie*, appar. < OF. **ewerie* (not found), < *ewere*, a water-pitcher, *ewer*, a water-bearer: see *ewer*^{1}, *ewer*^{2}.] **1.** An office in great houses where water was made ready in ewers for the service of guests, and where also the table-linen was kept. An office so called still exists in the royal household of England.

Cover thy cuppeborde of thy *ewery* with the towelle of diapery. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

"No," says the King, "shew me y^{e} way, I'll go to Sir Richard's chamber," which he immediately did, walking along the entries after me; as far as the *ewrie*, till he came up into the roome where I also lay.
Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1671.

2†. The scullery of a religious house.

ewght†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *yew*.

ewk (ūk), *v. i.* [Sc., a var. of *yuck*, ult. < AS. *giccan* = D. *jeuken* = G. *jucken*, itch: see *itch.*] To itch.

ewky (ū′ki), *a.* Itchy. [Scotch.]

ewle†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *yule*.

ewn, *n.* [A dial. contr. of *oven.*] An oven. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

ewt†, *n.* [ME. *ewte:* see *eft*^{1}, *newt.*] A newt.

> In that Abbeye ne entrethe not no Flye ne Todes ne *Ewtes*, ne suche foule venymouse Bestes, ne Lyzs ne Flees, be the Myracle of God and of oure Lady.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 61.

ewte, *v. t.* [E. dial., ult. < AS. *geótan*, pour: see *gush*, *gut.*] To pour in. *Grose.* (*Exmoor.*)

ex^1, *n.* A dialectal variant of *ax*^{1}.

ex^2, *n.* A dialectal form of *ax*^{2}.

ex^3, *v.* A dialectal variant of *ask*^{1}.

ex^4 (eks), *n.* [< ME. **ex* = AS. **ex*, < L. *ix*, < *i*, an assistant vowel, + *x*; or a transposition of the Gr. name *ξι*, *xi.*] The name of the letter *X*, *x*. It is rarely written, the symbol being used instead.

ex^5 (eks), *prep.* [L. *ex*, prep., out of, from. See *ex-*.] A Latin preposition, meaning 'out,' 'out of.' It is used in English only in certain commercial formulas, as—(*a*) "20 chests tea *ex* Sea-King," where *ex* means taken out of or delivered from the vessel named; (*b*) "*ex* div."—that is, without dividend (meaning that the dividend on the stocks sold has been declared and is reserved by the seller); and in some Latin phrases: *ex mero motu*, of his own accord; *ex necessitate rei*, from the necessity of the case; *ex officio*, by virtue of his office; *ex parte*, on one side only; *ex post facto* (which see); *ex vi termini*, from the very meaning of the term.

ex-. [ME. *ex-*, *es-*, *as-*, OF. *ex-*, *es-*, F. *ex-*, *é-* = Sp. Pg. *ex-*, *es-* = It. *ex-*, *es-*, *s-*, etc., < L. *ex-*, prefix, < *ex*, prep. (so always before vowels, before consonants either *ex* or *e*, more frequently *ex*), of place, out of, from, away from, beyond; of time, after, from, since; of cause, from, through, by reason of, etc.; in comp., out, forth, out of, throughout, to the end, hence thoroughly, utterly, etc. (equiv. to *out* or *up* used intensively); in LL. *ex-* is also used, as now in E., to signify 'out of office': *exconsularis*, an ex-consul, etc. As a prefix *ex-* stands before vowels and *h* and before *c*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and before *s*, the *s* being in this case optionally dropped; e. g., *exsistere* (**ecs-sistere*) or *existere*, exist, one *s*, orthographically the second, phonetically the first (*existere* being pronounced *ec-sistere*), being omitted; before *f* *ex-* becomes *ef-*, sometimes *ec-*, rarely remaining unchanged; elsewhere *e-*. L. *ex* = Gr. ἐξ (before a vowel), ἐκ (before a consonant), out of, from (in comp. ἐξ-, ἐκ-), = Russ. *iz'*, out. In ME., OF., Sp., etc., *ex-* may appear as *es-*; ME. also *as-*, and sometimes by confusion or interchange *en-* (cf. *example*, ME. *ex-*, *es-*, *as-*, and *en-sample*). In most cases of this kind the L. form *ex-* has been restored. See further under *es-*.] A prefix of Latin, and in some cases of Greek origin, meaning primarily 'out,' 'out of.' In English words it preserves or reproduces its particular uses in the language of its origin. (See etymology.) Thus, in *exclude*, *exhale*, etc., it signifies 'out,' 'out of'; in *exscind*, 'off'; in *exceed*, *excel*, etc., 'beyond.' It is often (especially in the reduced form *e-*) simply privative, as in *exstipulate*, *eplicate*. In some words it is intensive merely, in others it has no particular force. Prefixed to names implying office, *ex-* signifies that the person has held but is now 'out of' that office: as, *ex*-president, *ex*-minister, *ex*-senator.

Ex. An abbreviation of *Exodus*.

exacerbate (eg-zas'ėr-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exacerbated*, ppr. *exacerbating.* [< L. *exacerbatus*, pp. of *exacerbare* (> It. *esacerbare* = Sp. Pg. *exacerbar*), irritate, exasperate, < *ex* + *acerbus*, bitter: see *acerb.*] To increase the bitterness or virulence of; make more violent, as a disease, or angry, hostile, or malignant feelings; aggravate; exasperate.

> A factious spirit is sure to be fostered, and unkindly feelings to be *exacerbated*, if not engendered. *Brougham.*

> I thought it prudent not to *exacerbate* the growing moodiness of his temper by any comment. *Poe*, Tales, I. 56.

> The march of events outside the frontiers of Piedmont was calculated to *exacerbate* the resentment occasioned amidst the people by the sudden downfall of their hopes.
> *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 120.

exacerbation (eg-zas-ėr-bā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *exacerbation* = Sp. *exacerbacion* = Pg. *exacerbação* = It. *esacerbazione*, < LL. *exacerbatio*(*n-*), < L. *exacerbare*, pp. *exacerbatus*, irritate: see *exacerbate.*] **1.** The act of exacerbating, or the state of being exacerbated; increase of violence or virulence; aggravation; exasperation.

> The gallant Jacobus Van Curlet . . . absolutely trembled with the violence of his choler and the *exacerbations* of his valor. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 204.

> With such *exacerbation* of temper at the commencement of negotiations, their progress was of necessity stormy and slow. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 158.

> Every attempt at mitigating this [normal amount of suffering] eventuates in *exacerbation* of it.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 356.

2. In *med.*, an increase of violence in a disease; specifically, the periodical aggravation of the febrile condition in remittent and continued fevers: as, nocturnal *exacerbations*.

> Likewise the patient himself may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptome in the *exacerbation*, and so by time turn suffering into nature.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 61.

exacerbescence (eg-zas-ėr-bes'e̤ns), *n.* [< LL. *exacerbescere*, become irritated, inceptive of *exacerbare*, irritate: see *exacerbate.*] A state of increasing irritation or violence, particularly in a case of fever or inflammation.

exacervation† (eg-zas-ėr-vā'sho̤n), *n.* [< LL. as if **exacervatio*(*n-*), < *exacervare*, pp. *exacervatus*, heap up, < *ex*, out, + *acervare*, heap, < *acervus*, a heap.] The act of heaping up. *Bailey.*

exacinate (eg-zas'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exacinated*, ppr. *exacinating.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *acinus*, a berry, the stone of a berry: see *acinus.*] To deprive of the kernel. *Craig.* [Rare.]

exacination (eg-zas-i-nā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *exacinate* + *-ion.*] The act of taking out the kernel. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

exact (eg-zakt'), *v.* [< OF. *exacter*, < ML. *exactare*, freq. < L. *exactus*, pp. of *exigere*, drive out, take out, demand, claim as due, also measure by a standard, examine, weigh, test, determine, < *ex*, out, + *agere*, drive: see *agent*, *act.* Cf. *exigent*, *examen*, *examine*, etc., from the same source.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To force or compel to be paid or yielded; demand or require authoritatively or menacingly.

> Jehoiakim . . . *exacted* the silver and the gold of the people. 2 Ki. xxiii. 35.

> They [Turks] take occasion to *exact* from Passengers, especially Franks, arbitrary and unreasonable Sums, and, instead of being a safe-guard, prove the greatest Rogues and Robbers themselves.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 4.

> What is it your Saviour requires of you, more than will also be *exacted* from you by that hard and evil master who desires your ruin?
> *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 347.

> Nature imperiously *exacts* her due;
> Spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 141.

> After presents freely given have passed into presents expected and finally demanded, and volunteered has passed into *exacted* service, the way is open for a further step.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 543.

2. To demand of right or necessity; enjoin with pressing urgency.

> And why should not I preach this, which not my calling alone but the verie place it selfe *exacteth*?
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 96.

> Years of service past
> From grateful souls, *exact* reward at last.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 1132.

3†. To claim; require.

> My designs
> *Exact* me in another place. *Massinger.*

=**Syn.** **1.** *Exact*, *Extort*, *Enforce*. *Extort* is much stronger than *exact*, and implies more of physical compulsion applied or threatened. *Exact* and *extort* apply to something to be got; *enforce* to something to be done. *Enforce* expresses more physical and less moral compulsion than *extort*.

> From us, his foes pronounced, glory he *exacts*.
> *Milton*, P. R., iii. 120.

> The cheat, the defaulter, the gambler, cannot *extort* the knowledge of material and moral nature which his honest care and pains yield to the operative.
> *Emerson*, Compensation.

> Adam, now *enforced* to close his eyes,
> Sunk down. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 419.

II.† *intrans.* To practise exaction.

> The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. Ps. lxxxix. 22.

exact (eg-zakt'), *a.* [= F. *exact* = Sp. Pg. *exacto* = It. *esatto*, < L. *exactus*, precise, accurate, exact, lit. determined, ascertained, measured, pp. of *exigere* in sense of 'measure by a standard, examine, determine': see *exact*, *v.*] **1.** Closely correct or regular; strictly accurate; truly adjusted, adapted, conformable, or the like.

> The map of Ireland made by Sir William Petty is believ'd to be the most *exact* that ever yet was made of any country. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 22, 1675.

> All which, *exact* to rule, were brought about,
> Were but a combat in the lists left out.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 277.

2. Precisely correct or right; real; actual; veritable: as, the *exact* sum or amount; the *exact* time; those were his *exact* words. A statement is *exact* which does not differ from the true by any quantity, however small. See synonyms under *accurate*.

> It is positively affirm'd that seven thousand have died in one day of the plague; in which they say they can make an *exact* computation, from the number of biers that are let to carry out the dead.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 38.

3. Methodical; careful; not negligent; observing strict accuracy, method, rule, or order: as, a man *exact* in keeping appointments; an *exact* thinker.

> My soul hath wrestled with her, and in my doings I was *exact*. Ecclus. li. 19.

> 'Tis most true
> That he's an excellent scholar, and he knows it;
> An *exact* courtier, and he knows that too.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, ii. 1.

> One must be extremely *exact*, clear, and perspicuous in everything one says. *Chesterfield*, Letters.

> The *exactest* vigilance cannot maintain a single day of unmingled innocence. *Johnson*, Rambler.

4. Characterized by or admitting of exactness or precision; precisely thought out or stated; dealing with definite facts or precise principles: as, an *exact* demonstration; the *exact* sciences.

> Yea, there was nothing appertaininge either to God or men, wherein he [Joseph] semed not to have had *exact* knowledge. *Golding*, tr. of Justine, fol. 137.

> That we might not go away without some reward for our pains, we took as *exact* a survey as we could of these Chambers of darkness.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 22.

> If a writer can not express his meaning in *exact* definition, it is fair to presume that he can never be depended on for *exact* discussion. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 119.

5†. Steady; even; well-balanced.

> They say . . . that such a one who hath an *exact* temperament may walk upon the waters, stand in the air, and quench the violence of the fire.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I ix.

The exact sciences. See *science.* =**Syn.** *Accurate*, *Correct*, etc. See *accurate*.

exacter (eg-zak'tėr), *n.* [See *exactor.*] One who exacts; an extortioner.

> The poller and *exacter* of fees . . . justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon*, Judicature (ed. 1887).

> This rigid *exacter* of strict demonstration for things which are not capable of it. *Tillotson.*

exacting (eg-zak'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *exact*, *v.*] **1.** Given to or characterized by exaction; severe in requirement or requisition; exigent in action or procedure: as, an *exacting* master; an *exacting* inquiry.

> With a temper so *exacting*, he was more likely to claim what he thought due than to consider what others might award. *Dr. Arnold*, Hist. Rome.

2. Attended by exaction; requiring close attention or application; arduous; laborious; absorbing: as, an *exacting* office or employment; *exacting* duties; *exacting* demands upon one's time.

exactingness (eg-zak'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being exacting, in either sense.

> It has fallen out that, because of *exactingness* as regards proof, philosophy is detained in what seems to be barren inquiry, while because of a certain license as regards proof science has prospered. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 757.

exaction (eg-zak'sho̤n), *n.* [< F. Pr. *exaction* = Sp. *exaccion* = Pg. *exacção* = It. *esazione*, < L. *exactio*(*n-*), < *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, demand, exact: see *exact*, *v.*] **1.** The act of demanding with authority and compelling to pay or yield; compulsory or authoritative demand; excessive or arbitrary requirement: as, the *exaction* of tribute or of obedience.

> Take away your *exactions* from my people. Ezek. xlv. 9.

> Under pretence of preserving the Sanctuary there from the violations, and the Fryars who have the custody of it, from the *exactions* of the Turks.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 46.

> We may, without being chargeable with *exaction*, ask of him to remit a little the rigour of his requirements.
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 348.

2. That which is exacted; a requisition; especially, something compulsorily required without right, or in excess of what is due or proper.

> Subjects as well as strangers . . . pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

> His own *exactions*, and the Persian's boons,
> O'erload his treasure. *Glover*, Athenaid, xv.

3. In *law*, a wrong done by an officer or one in pretended authority, by taking a reward or fee for that for which the law allows none. See *extortion*.

exactitude (eg-zak'ti-tūd), *n.* [< F. *exactitude* = Sp. *exactitud*, < L. *exactus*, exact.] The quality of being exact; exactness; accuracy; particularity.

> Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter and point, seem to have been weighed with the nicest *exactitude*.
> *Dr. A. Geddes*, Prospectus of Trans. of the Bible, p. 92.

> We can reason a priori on mathematics, because we can define with an *exactitude* which precludes all possibility of confusion. *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

exactly (eg-zakt'li), *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely according to rule, measure, fact, circumstance, etc.; with minute correctness; accurately: as, a tenon *exactly* fitted to the mortise.

As concerninge the mischaunce of Cotta and Sabinus, he learned the treuth more *exactly* by hys prisoners.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 141.

The gardens are *exactly* kept, and the whole place very agreeable and well water'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 30, 1682.

We say that a lute is in tune whether it be *exactly* played upon or no, if the strings be all so duly stretched that it would appear to be in tune if it were played upon.
Boyle, Origin of Forms.

It is seldom that an Egyptian workman can be induced to make a thing *exactly* to order.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 385.

exactness (eg-zakt'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being exact; strict conformity to what is required; accuracy; nicety; precision: as, to make experiments with *exactness; exactness* of method.

I copied them [inscriptions] with all the *exactness* I possibly could, tho' many of them were very difficult to be understood. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 102.

They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another. *Rogers.*

He had . . . that sort of *exactness* which would have made him a respectable antiquary. *Macaulay.*

Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience he stands waiting, with *exactness* grinds he all.
Longfellow, tr. of Friedrich von Logau's Retribution.

exactor (eg-zak'tọr), *n.* [< ME. *exactour*, < OF. *exactor*, F. *exacteur* = Sp. Pg. *exactor* = It. *esattore*, < L. *exactor*, an expeller, demander, tax-gatherer, etc., < *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, exact: see *exact.*] **1.** One who exacts or levies; specifically, an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs.

Hereby the land was filled with bitter cursings (though in secret) by those that wish such vnreasonable *exactors* neuer to see good end of the vse of that monie.
Holinshed, Hen. III., an. 1229.

The *exactors* of rates came to Simon Peter, asking him if his Master paid the accustomed imposition.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 209.

2. One who or that which requires or demands by authority: as, an *exactor* of etiquette.

It . . . is the rigidest *exactor* of truth, in all our behaviour, of any other doctrine or institution whatsoever.
South, Works, I. xii.

3. One who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; one who is unreasonably strict in his demands or requirements.

In requyting a good tourne, shew not thy selfe negligent nor contrarye: bee not an *exactour* of another man.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of patience at the hands of them that are sick.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, ii. § 3.

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the command of it shall find it an unreasonable task-master, and an unmeasurable *exactor*.
South, Works, II. i.

exactress (eg-zak'tres), *n.* [= It. *esattrice*, < LL. *exactrix*, fem. of *exactor*, exactor: see *exactor.*] A female who exacts or is strict in her requirements. [Rare.]

That were a heavy and hard task, to satisfy Expectation, who is so severe an *exactress* of duties.
B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.

exacuate† (eg-zak'ụ̄-āt), *v. t.* [Irreg., with *-ate*², < L. *exacuere*, pp. *exacutus*, sharpen, < *ex*, out, + *acuere*, sharpen: see *acute.*] To sharpen; whet.

Sense of such an injury received
Should so *exacuate* and whet your choler
As you should count yourself an host of men
Compared to him.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

exacuation† (eg-zak-ụ̄-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *exacuate* + *-ion.*] The act of whetting; a sharpening. *Coles*, 1717.

exæresis† (eg-zer'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξαίρεσις, a taking out (of the entrails of victims, of teeth, etc.), < ἐξαιρεῖν, take out, < ἐξ, out, + αἱρεῖν, take: see *heresy*, *apheresis.*] In *med.* and *surg.*, the removal from the body of anything that is useless or injurious by evacuation, extraction, excision, etc.

Exæreta (eg-zer'e-tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξαίρετος, chosen, choice, < ἐξαιρεῖν, take out, pick out: see *exæresis.*] **1.** A genus of moths, of the family *Notodontidæ*, having very short palpi. The only species is *E. ulmi* of Europe, which strongly resembles some noctuids. *Hübner*, 1816.—**2.** A genus of bees, of the family *Apidæ*, from Guiana. Also *Exærete*. *Erichson*, 1848.—**3.** A genus of bugs, of the family *Capsidæ*. Also *Exæretus*. *Fieber*, 1864.—**4.** A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, such as *E. unicolor* of South Australia. *Pascoe*, 1865.—**5.** A genus of flies, of the family *Stratiomyidæ*. Also *Exaireta*. *Schiner*, 1867.

exaggerate (eg-zaj'ẹ-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exaggerated*, ppr. *exaggerating*. [< L. *exaggeratus*, pp. of *exaggerare* (> F. *exagérer* = Sp. Pg. *exagerar* = It. *esagerare*), heap up, increase, enlarge, magnify, amplify, exaggerate, < *ex*, out, up, + *aggerare*, heap up, < *agger*, a heap, mound: see *agger.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To heap up; accumulate.

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To increase immoderately or extravagantly; make incongruously large or extended; amplify beyond proper bounds.

Our days witness no such extreme servilities of expression as were used by ecclesiastics in the dedication of the Bible to King James, nor any such *exaggerated* adulations as those addressed to George III. by the House of Lords.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 574.

Strychnia . . . possesses the power of considerably *exaggerating* the excitability of the brain.
Tr. in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 7.

3. To cause to appear immoderately large or important; amplify in representation or apprehension; enlarge beyond truth or reason.

When . . . faithfully describing the state of his feelings at that time, Bunyan was not conscious that he *exaggerated* the character of his offences.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 15.

He *exaggerates* a few occasional acts of smuggling into an immense and regular importation.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

4. In the *fine arts*, to heighten extravagantly or disproportionately in effect or design: as, to *exaggerate* particular features in a painting or statue. =**Syn.** 3 and 4. To strain, stretch, overcolor, caricature. See list under *aggravate*.

II. *intrans.* To amplify unduly in thought or in description; use exaggeration in speech or writing.

exaggerated (eg-zaj'ẹ-rā-ted), *p. a.* In *zoöl.*, larger, more conspicuous, or more positive than that which is normal; specifically, in *entom.*, of deeper color: as, a species with *exaggerated* characters; *exaggerated* marks, spines, processes, etc.; a dark band *exaggerated* in the center.

exaggeratedly (eg-zaj'ẹ-rā-ted-li), *adv.* To an excessive or exaggerated degree.

They are intensely, even *exaggeratedly*, negroid in the form of the nose.
W. H. Flower, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 319.

exaggeration (eg-zaj-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exagération* = Sp. *exageracion* = Pg. *exageração* = It. *esagerazione*, < L. *exaggeratio(n-)*, a heaping up, an exaltation, < *exaggerare: see exaggerate.*] **1**†. A heaping together; accumulation; a pile or heap.

Some towns that were anciently havens and ports are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. An undue or excessive enlargement or development.

A very indulgent apologist might perhaps attempt to show that his errors were but the *exaggeration* of virtues.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele's Plays, p. xi.

3. Amplification; unreasonable or extravagant overstating or overdrawing in the representation of things; hyperbolical representation.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws would have an odd sound at Westminster. *Swift.*

The language of *exaggeration* is forbidden by the modesty of his nature. *Sumner*, Hon. John Pickering.

4. In the *fine arts*, a representation of things in which their natural features are emphasized or magnified.—**5.** In *zoöl.*, amplification or intensification; emphasis or conspicuousness, as of any characteristics: as, this form is but an *exaggeration* of the other. =**Syn.** 3. *Exaggeration*, *Hyperbole.* Strictly, *exaggeration* is always greater than truth or good taste would allow, while as a figure *hyperbole* is an overstatement not likely to mislead, and sanctioned by good taste, rising above the truth only as a means of lifting the sluggish mind of the hearer to the level of the truth. *Hyperbole* is occasionally used of overstatement that is mere *exaggeration*, or otherwise against good taste.

As the Brazen Age shows itself in other men by *exaggeration* of phrase, so in him [Thoreau] by extravagance of statement. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 202.

He [Dryden] was at first led to give greater weight to correctness and to the restraint of arbitrary rules from a consciousness that he had a tendency to *hyperbole* and extravagance. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 397.

exaggerative (eg-zaj'ẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *exagératif* = Sp. Pg. *exagerativo* = It. *esagerativo*; as *exaggerate* + *-ive.*] Tending to or characterized by exaggeration; exaggerating.

Not a history, but *exaggerative* pictures of the Revolution, is Mazzini's summing-up. *The Century*, XXXI. 406.

Hear Vicars, a poor human soul zealously prophesying, as if through the organs of an ass, in a not mendacious, yet loud-spoken, *exaggerative*, more or less asinine, manner. *Carlyle*, Cromwell, I. 142.

exaggeratively (eg-zaj'ẹ-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an exaggerated manner; with exaggeration.

Filled with what I *exaggeratively* thought a thousand or two of human creatures. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 7.

exaggerator (eg-zaj'ẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* [< F. *exagérateur* = Sp. Pg. *exagerador* = It. *esageratore*, < LL. *exaggerator*, one who increases or enlarges, < L. *exaggerare*, increase, enlarge: see *exaggerate.*] One who exaggerates.

You write so of the poets and not laugh?
Those virtuous liars, dreamers after dark,
Exaggerators of the sun and moon,
And soothsayers in a tea-cup?
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

exaggeratory (eg-zaj'ẹ-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *exaggerate* + *-ory.*] Containing exaggeration.

You fall into the common errours of *exaggeratory* declamation, by producing, in a familiar disquisition, examples of national calamities, and scenes of extensive misery.
Johnson, Rasselas, xxviii.

exagitate† (eg-zaj'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exagitatus*, pp. of *exagitare* (> It. *esagitare* = Pg. *exagitar*), shake up, stir up, rouse, disturb, rail at, reproach, < *ex*, out, + *agitare*, shake: see *agitate.*] **1.** To shake violently; agitate.

Did presage
Th' ensuing storms *exagitated* rage.
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).

2. To pursue with invectives or reproaches; rail at.

This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament . . . than *exagitate*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 11.

exagitation† (eg-zaj-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [= It. *esagitazione*, < LL. *exagitatio(n-)*, agitation, < L. *exagitare*, shake up: see *exagitate.*] Violent agitation; a shaking.

Thunder's strong *exagitations*.
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).

exalate (eks-ā'lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *alatus*, winged: see *alate*².] In *bot.*, not alate; wingless.

exalbuminose (eks-al-bū'mi-nōs), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + E. *albuminose.*] Same as *exalbuminous*.

exalbuminous (eks-al-bū'mi-nus), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + E. *albuminous.*] In *bot.*, without albumen: applied to seeds.

exalt (eg-zâlt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *exalter*, F. *exalter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exaltar* = It. *esaltare*, < L. *exaltare*, lift up, raise, elevate, exalt, < *ex*, out, up, + *altus*, high: see *alt*, *altitude.*] **1.** To raise high; lift to a great or unusual altitude; elevate in space.

I have seen
The ambitious ocean swell, and rage, and foam,
To be *exalted* with the threat'ning clouds.
Shak., J. C., i. 3.

Rise, crown'd with light, imperial Salem, rise!
Exalt thy towery head, and lift thine eyes!
Pope, Messiah, l. 86.

2. To elevate in degree or consideration; bring to a higher or more intense state or condition; raise up, as in rank, character, or quality: as, to *exalt* a person to a high office; to *exalt* the passions.

Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high.
Ezek. xxi. 26.

Now, Mars, she said, let Fame *exalt* her voice. *Prior.*

Bridget's memory, *exalted* by the occasion, warmed into a thousand half-obliterated recollections of things and persons. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

These apparently trivial causes had the effect of rousing and *exalting* the imagination in a way that was mysterious to herself. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 6.

3. To attribute or accord exaltation to; make high or elevated in estimation or expression; magnify; glorify; praise; extol.

Whosoever *exalteth* himself shall be abased.
Luke xiv. 11.

He is . . . my father's God, and I will *exalt* him.
Ex. xv. 2.

"It [Christianity] *exalts* the lowly virtues," the love of peace, charity, humility, forgiveness, resignation, patience, purity, holiness. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 431.

4†. In *chem.*, to purify; refine: as, to *exalt* the juices or the qualities of bodies.

I *exalt* our med'cine,
By hanging him in balneo vaporoso,
And giving him solution.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

With chemic art *exalts* the mineral powers.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 243.

=**Syn.** 1. *Elevate*, *Lift*, etc. See *raise*.—**2.** To ennoble, dignify, aggrandize.—**3.** To glorify.

exaltate†, *a.* [ME. *exaltat*, < L. *exaltatus*, pp. of *exaltare*, lift up, exalt: see *exalt*.] Exalted; exercising high influence.

> Mercurie is desolat
> In Pisces, wher Venus is *exaltat*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 704.

exaltation (eks-âl-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *exaltacioun*, < OF. *exaltacion*, *exaltation*, F. *exaltation* = Pr. *exaltatio* = Sp. *exaltacion* = Pg. *exaltação* = It. *esaltazione*, < LL. *exaltatio*(*n*-), elevation, pride, < L. *exaltare*, lift up, exalt: see *exalt*.] 1. The act of raising high, or the state of being raised high; elevation as to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence; a state of dignity or loftiness: as, *exaltation* of rank or character. The word is specifically applied to the induction of a pope into office: as, the *exaltation* of Leo XIII.

> Wondering at my flight, and change
> To this high *exaltation*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 90.

2. Mental elevation; a state of mind in which a person possesses elevated thoughts and noble aspirations.

> Th' Heroick *Exaltations* of Good
> Are so far from understood,
> We count them Vice.
> *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, vii. 2.

> You are only aware of the impetuosity of the senses, the upwelling of the blood, the effusion of tenderness, but not of the nervous *exaltation*, the poetic rapture.
> *Taine* (trans.).

3†. In *alchemy*, the refinement or subtilization of bodies or of their qualities and virtues.—4. In *astrol.*, an essential dignity, next in importance to that of house; that situation of a planet in the zodiac where it was supposed to have the most influence. The sun is in exaltation in the 19th degree of Aries, the moon in the 3d degree of Taurus, Jupiter in the 15th degree of Cancer, Mercury in the 15th degree of Virgo, Saturn in the 21st degree of Libra, Mars in the 28th degree of Capricorn, Venus in the 27th degree of Pisces. The position of the sun's exaltation is that in which he passes wholly to the upper side of the zodiac. The reasons for the other positions given by Ptolemy are arbitrary and fanciful.

> Mercurie loveth wysdom and science,
> And Venus loveth ryot and dispence;
> And for hire diverse disposicioun
> Ech falleth in otheres *exaltacioun*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 702.

> Astrologers tell us that the sun receives its *exaltation* in the sign Aries. *Dryden*.

5†. In *falconry*, a flight of larks.—**Exaltation of the Cross.** See *cross*^{1}.

exalted (eg-zâl′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *exalt*, *v.*] Raised to a height; elevated highly; dignified; sublime; lofty.

> All the books of the Bible are either already most admirable and *exalted* pieces of poesy, or are the best materials in the world for it. *Cowley*, Davideis.

> When the music was strong and bold, she looked *exalted*, but serious. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 503.

> Her *exalted* state did not remove her above the sympathies of friendship. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

exaltedness (eg-zâl′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being exalted, elevated, or elated.

> The *exaltedness* of some minds . . . may make them insensible to these light things. *Gray*, To West, vi.

exalter (eg-zâl′tėr), *n.* One who or that which exalts or raises to dignity.

> O noble sisters, cryed Pyrocles, now you be gone, who were the only *exalters* of all womenkind, what is left in that sex but babling and business?
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

> But thou, Lord, art my shield, my glory,
> Thee, through my story,
> The *exalter* of my head I count.
> *Milton*, Ps. iii. 9.

exaltment† (eg-zâlt′mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *exaltement*, < *exalter*, exalt: see *exalt* and *-ment*.] Exaltation.

> Sanctity implying a discrimination, a distance, an *exaltment* in nature or use of the thing which is denominated thereby. *Barrow*, Sermons.

exam (eg-zam′), *n.* [Abbr. of *examination*.] An examination. [College slang.]

> Things may be altered since the writer of this novelette went through his *exam*. *Driven to Rome* (1877), p. 67.

examen† (eg-zā′men), *n.* [= F. *examen* = Sp. *exámen* = Pg. *exame* = It. *esame* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *examen*, < L. *examen*, the tongue of a balance, a weighing, consideration, examination, contr. of **exagmen*, < **exagere*, *exigere*, measure by a standard, weigh, examine, < *ex*, out, + *agere*, weigh: see *exact*, *essay*, *assay*, *exigent*. Hence *examine*, etc.] Examination; disquisition; inquiry; scrutiny.

> After so fair an *examen*, wherein nothing has been exaggerated. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

> No questions were put to them [deacons to be ordained] by the bishop, for that part of the service called the *Examen* belonged not to their degree.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

exameter†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hexameter*. *Puttenham*.

examinability (eg-zam″i-nạ-bil′ị-ti), *n.* [< *examinable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being examinable or open to inquiry. *Law Reports*.

examinable (eg-zam′i-nạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *examinable*; as *examine* + *-able*.] Capable of being examined; proper for examination or inquiry.

> The draughts and first laws of the game are positive. But how? Merely ad placitum, and not *examinable* by reason. *Bacon*, Works, I. 224 (Ord MS.).

examinant (eg-zam′i-nạnt), *n.* [< L. *examinan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *examinare*, examine: see *examine*.] One who examines; an examiner.

> The *examinants* or posers were Dr. Duport, Greek Professor at Cambridge; Dr. Fell, Deane of Christ Church, Oxon; etc. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 13, 1661.

> One window was so placed as to throw a strong light at the foot of the table at which prisoners were usually posted for examination, while the upper end, where the *examinants* sat, was thrown into shadow.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiii.

examinate (eg-zam′i-nāt), *n.* [< L. *examinatus*, pp. of *examinare*, examine: see *examine*.] A person examined.

> Many inquisitions therefore by torments holden one after another, and some *examinates* through excessive and dolorous tortures killed.
> *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 363.

> He asked in scorne one of the *examinates*, . . . "I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been an Emperor, what would you have done?" *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

> The *examinate* found it so difficult to answer the question that he suddenly became afflicted with deafness.
> *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, p. 52.

examination (eg-zam-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *examination* = F. *examination* = Pr. Sp. *examinacion* = Pg. *examinação* = It. *esaminazione*, < L. *examinatio*(*n*-), < *examinare*, examine: see *examine*.] 1. The act of examining, or the state of being examined; scrutiny by inquiry, study, or experiment; careful search and investigation into parts, qualities, conditions, and relations, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth and the real state of things; inspection by observation, interrogation, or trial: as, *examination* of a ship or a machine; *examination* of the books of a firm; *examination* of one's mental condition; *examination* of a wound, or of a theory or thesis.

> The proper office of *examination*, enquiry, and ratiocination is, strictly speaking, confined to the production of a just discernment and an accurate discrimination.
> *Cogan*, The Passions, ii., Int.

> Nothing that is self-evident can be the proper subject of *examination*. *South*, Works, V. vii.

2. In *legal proceedings*: (*a*) An inquiry into facts by evidence; an attempt to ascertain truth by questioning: as, the *examination* of a witness. The steps in the examination of a witness are the *examination in chief*, or *direct examination* by the party calling him, and the *cross-examination* by the opposite party; after which may follow a *reëxamination* or *redirect examination* by the former, a *re-cross-examination* by the latter, etc.

> The king's attorney, on the contrary,
> Urg'd on the *examinations*, proofs, confessions
> Of divers witnesses. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

> There remained *examinations* and cross-*examinations*, . . . bickerings . . . between the managers of the impeachment and the counsel for the defence.
> *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

(*b*) In *criminal law*, in particular, an inquiry conducted by a magistrate before whom a prisoner is brought charged with crime, to ascertain whether he should be held, bailed, or discharged. It is conducted by questioning the witnesses offered, and receiving the voluntary statement, if any, of the prisoner. (*c*) The result of judicial inquiries; testimony taken and duly reduced to writing.

> Master constable, let these men be bound, and brought to Leonato; I will go before, and show him their *examination*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 2.

3. A process prescribed or assigned for testing the qualifications, capabilities, knowledge, experience, or progress of a person who is a candidate for some position or rank in a profession, occupation, school or other organization, etc.: as, the *examination* of a candidate for admission to the ministry or bar; the periodical *examination* of a school.

> To animate the students in the pursuit of literary merit and fame, . . . there shall be annually a public *examination*, in the presence of a joint committee of the Corporation and Overseers. *Revised Laws of Harvard College*, 1790.

4. Trial or assay by the appropriate methods or tests, as of minerals or chemical compounds.—**Digital examination**, in *med.*, an examination or exploration made with the fingers.

> Bob made what a surgeon would call a *digital examination* of the dungeon door.
> *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxiv.

Entrance examination, an examination for admission to a school, college, etc.—**Examination in chief**, the questioning of a witness by the party who has put him on the stand, for the purpose of eliciting the testimony to give which he is called: distinguished from the subsequent *cross-examination* by the opposite party, and *reëxamination* by the former party.—**Examination of party**, a proceeding allowed under the new forms of legal procedure to compel an adverse party to submit to interrogation in advance of the trial.—**Examination of the brackets.** See *bracket*^{1}, 5.—**Examination on the voir dire**, a preliminary interrogation of a witness by the party adverse to him who called him, allowed on a trial at common law, to ascertain whether he is competent, etc.—**Middle-class examinations.** See *middle-class*.—**Pass examination**, an examination in which the leading object is to insure a certain standard, required as a qualification for employment in the civil service, or the like.—**Senate House examination**, the examination for degrees and honors in the University of Cambridge, England.

> It was to correct this fault that the *Senate House examination* was introduced, and I am inclined to think that it had its origin about the year 1780.
> *W. W. R. Ball*, Mathematical Tripos.

=**Syn. 1.** *Examination*, *Inquiry*, *Investigation*, *Inquisition*, *Scrutiny*, *Search*, *Research*, *Inspection*; overhauling, probing, canvassing. *Examination* is the general word; where it is applied to any work of severity, thoroughness, etc., the fact is expressed by a strong adjective or other modifier: as, a superficial, thorough, brief, protracted, or searching *examination* into facts, into a question, of a candidate, or of a locality or premises. *Inquiry* is made by asking questions, but figuratively by study or *investigation*: as, an *inquiry* into the value of circumstantial evidence. An *investigation* is an *examination* long enough, systematic enough, and minute enough to be thorough. An *inquisition* is something still more thorough and searching than an *investigation*, implying vigor with severity; in modern times it generally implies a somewhat hostile spirit, or that from which the person concerned would shrink. *Scrutiny* is primarily a close examination with the eye: as, the *scrutiny* of one's features, of a manuscript, of a field of vision; but it is also a critical examination by the mind: as, the careful *scrutiny* of evidence. *Search* is the effort to find primarily that which may be seen, but secondarily that which may be apprehended by the mind: as, the *search* for a lost coin, or for a clue to a mystery. *Research* is *search* only of the second class above, and in out-of-the-way fields of knowledge: as, archæological *research*. *Inspection*, literally a looking into, is sometimes a rather general word and equivalent to *examination*; but more often it implies an official *examination*: as, an *inspection* of work done under contract; the sanitary *inspection* of a jail, or of a ship just come into port.

> It is possible then, without disloyalty to our convictions, to examine their grounds, even though they are to fail under the *examination*, for we have no suspicion of this failure. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 184.

> A careful . . . *Inquiry* into the modern prevailing Notions of that Freedom of the Will which is supposed to be Essential to Moral Agency. *Edwards* (title of treatise).

> I have been speaking of *investigation*, not of *inquiry*; it is quite true that *inquiry* is inconsistent with assent, but *inquiry* is something more than the mere exercise of inference. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 181.

> Davenant emulated Spenser; and if his poem "Gondibert" had been as good as his preface, it could still be read in another spirit than that of *investigation*.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 37.

> The judges shall make diligent *inquisition*.
> Deut. xix. 18.

> Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view
> And narrower *scrutiny*. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 515.

> *Search* for the truth is the noblest occupation of man, its publication a duty.
> *Madame de Staël*, Germany (trans.), iv. 2.

> Oh! rather give me commentators plain,
> Who with no deep *researches* vex the brain.
> *Crabbe*, Parish Register, i., Int.

> The measureless region of scientific *Research* is not only capable of calling out every intellectual faculty, but is one in which no exercise is sterile.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int. I. i. § 24.

> The habit of believing what will not bear *inspection* has . . . completely become a second nature to men.
> *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 266.

examinational (eg-zam-i-nā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *examination* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to examination.

> The extortionate *examinational* aberration which brings the cramming system into existence.
> *W. B. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 657.

> He [Dr. Michael Foster] was sorry to say that he knew some who had succeeded to the fullest extent during the *examinational* period of their life, yet did not maintain their prestige as time rolled on. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 282.

examinationism (eg-zam-i-nā′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *examination* + *-ism*.] The excessive practice of or reliance upon examinations as tests of fitness, qualifications, progress, etc.

> A reaction against that miserable *examinationism* which earns for us the title of the "Chinese of Europe."
> *London Jour. Sci.*, No. cxxiv., p. 240.

examination-paper (eg-zam-i-nā′shọn-pā″pėr), *n.* 1. A written or printed series of questions, problems, or other matters, to be answered or worked out, to demonstrate the knowledge, skill, or progress of the person examined.

> A goodly supply of questions is already at hand in the *examination-papers* set at the Institute in past years.
> *Nature*, XXXVII. 458.

2. A written series of answers or solutions by a person examined.

examinator (eg-zam′i-nā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *examinateur* = Sp. Pg. *examinador* = It. *esaminatore*, < LL. *examinator*, a weigher, examiner, < L. *examinare*, weigh, examine: see *examine*.] An examiner: as, "a prudent *examinator*," *Scott.*

Sufficiently qualified for learning, manners, and that by the strict approbation of deputed *examinators*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

examine (eg-zam′in), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *examined*, ppr. *examining*. [Formerly also *examin*; < ME. *examinen*, *examenen*, < OF. *examiner*, F. *examiner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *examinar* = It. *esaminare* = D. *examineren* = G. *examiniren* = Dan. *examinere* = Sw. *examinera*, < L. *examinare*, weigh, ponder, consider, test, examine, < *examen* (*examin-*), the tongue of a balance, a weighing: see *examen*.] **1.** To inspect or survey carefully; look into the state of; scrutinize and compare the parts of; view or observe in all aspects and relations, with the purpose of forming a correct opinion or judgment: as, to *examine* a ship (to learn whether she is seaworthy); to *examine* a composition (for the purpose of correcting its errors).

And Ezra the priest, with certain chief of the fathers, . . . sat down in the first day of the tenth month to *examine* the matter.
Ezra x. 16.

Let a man *examine* himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup.
1 Cor. xi. 28.

The busy race *examine* and explore
Each creek and cavern of the dangerous shore.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 151.

If, for instance, we *examine* the address of Clytemnestra to Agamemnon on his return, or the description of the seven Argive chiefs, by the principles of dramatic writing, we shall instantly condemn them as monstrous.
Macaulay, Milton.

2. To subject to legal inquisition; put to question in regard to conduct or to knowledge of facts; interrogate: as, to *examine* a witness or a suspected or accused person.

Time is the old justice that *examines* all such offenders.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

The Watch-men are armed with Staves, and stand in the Street by the Watch-houses, to *examin* every one that passeth by.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 77.

3. To inquire into the qualifications, capabilities, or progress of, by interrogatories: as, to *examine* the candidates for a degree, or for a license to practise in a profession; to *examine* applicants for office or employment.

First, there are the opposing lawyers, who were once *examined* for admission to the bar, and who may be disbarred for unworthy or unprofessional conduct.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 655.

4. To try or assay by appropriate methods or tests: as, to *examine* minerals or chemical compounds. =**Syn. 1.** To scrutinize, investigate, study, consider, canvass.—**2.** To interrogate, catechize.

examine† (eg-zam′in), *n.* [< *examine*, *v.* Cf. *examen*.] Examination.

Divers persons were excommunicat att this tyme, both for ignorance, and being absent from the dyetts of *examine*.
Lamont, Diary, p. 195.

examinee (eg-zam-i-nē′), *n.* [< *examine* + *-ee*^{1}.] One examined, or who undergoes an examination.

After repeating the Samaritan's saying to the inn-keeper, "When I come again I will repay thee," the unlucky *examinee* added: "This he said, knowing that he should see his face no more."
Cambridge Sketches.

The treatment of the special subject is always one of the best features of our examination: that in which the best side of the mind of each *examinee* is as a rule most distinctly shown.
Stubbs, Medieval and Mod. Hist., p. 97.

examiner (eg-zam′i-nėr), *n.* **1.** One who examines, inspects, or tries; one who interrogates a witness or an accused person.

A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner* will make a witness speak what he truly never meant.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

2. A person appointed to conduct an examination, as in a school or college; one appointed to examine candidates for degrees or for public employment: as, the *examiners* in natural science, metaphysics, classics, etc.; civil-service *examiners*.

Coming forward with assumed carelessness, he threw towards us the formal reply of his *examiners*.
Harvardiana, III. 9.

3. In the English chancery, an officer of court who examines on oath the witnesses produced on either side, or the parties themselves.—**4.** In the United States Patent Office, an official, subordinate to the commissioner of patents, whose duty it is to examine and report upon applications for the issue and reissue of patents and upon alleged cases of interference with rights secured by patent.—**5.** A custom-house officer appointed to examine merchandise, baggage, etc., in order to detect and prevent smuggling and other frauds on the treasury: called an *inspector* in the United States customs service.

examinership (eg-zam′i-nėr-ship), *n.* [< *examiner* + *-ship*.] The office of examiner: as, the chief *examinership* of the civil-service commission.

I had myself, in several *examinerships* in the school of Law and Modern History, the best opportunities of marking its effects.
E. A. Freeman, Contemporary Rev., LI. 824.

examiningly (eg-zam′i-ning-li), *adv.* Scrutinizingly.

She still kept her hand in his, and looked at him *examiningly*.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, li.

examplary†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *exemplary*.

example (eg-zam′pl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *exemple*; < ME. *example*, *exsample*, also *asaumple*, and by apheresis *sample* (> E. *sample*, q. v.), but commonly *ensample*, *ensampel*, *ensaumple*, < OF. *example*, *exemple*, also *essample*, and rarely *ensample* (with prefix *en-* for *es-*, *ex-*), F. *exemple* = Pr. *exemple*, *essemple*, etc., = Sp. *ejemplo* = Pg. *exemplo* = It. *esempio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *exempel*, < L. *exemplum*, lit. what is taken out (as a sample), a sample, pattern, specimen, copy for imitation, etc., < *eximere*, pp. *exemptus*, take out, < *ex*, out, + *emere*, buy: see *exempt*. Cf. *ensample*, *sample*, *exemplar*.] **1.** One of a number of things, or a part of anything, generally a small quantity, exhibited or serving to show the character or quality of the whole; a representative part or instance; a sample; a specimen; an exemplar.

These pillars are singularly graceful in their form and elegant in their details, and belong to a style which, if there were more *examples* of it, I would feel inclined to distinguish as the "Gupta style."
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 247.

The Duomo of Fiesole, the exquisite Church of San Miniato al Monte near Florence, the Duomo at Pisa, are *examples* of the work of the Tuscan architects of the eleventh century.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 26.

2. An instance serving for illustration; a particular case or circumstance, quotation, or other thing, illustrating a general statement, proposition, rule, or truth. [Though etymologically the same as *sample*, an example, in this use of the word, is not, like a sample, commonly taken at random, but chosen with care for the purpose of aiding the mind of a reader or hearer in comprehending an abstract proposition or description. An example is, in fact, but a single instance, either given alone or with a small number of others, and in such a manner that the reader or person addressed has no means of judging as to how it has been chosen; it therefore affords little or no ground for inductive reasoning. See *sample*.]

An audience rushing out of a theatre on fire, and in their eagerness to get before each other jamming up the doorway so that no one can get through, offers a good *example* of unjust selfishness defeating itself.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 486.

Of the union of several distinct cities, standing apart, each with its own territory, to form one greater political whole, Greek history contains one *example* only.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 266.

3. A pattern in morals or manners worthy of imitation; a model of conduct or manner; an archetype; one who or that which is proposed or is proper to be imitated.

Al *exemples* are not imitable.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

I have given you an *example* that ye should do as I have done to you.
John xiii. 15.

Oh, thou art gone, and gone with thee all goodness,
The great *example* of all equity.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Moral principles rarely act powerfully upon the world, except by way of *example* or ideals.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 287.

4. An instance serving for a warning; a warning.

God that is almyghty wolde haue it to be shewed in *exsample* that men sholde not be prowde for worldly richesse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

Then Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a publick *example*, was minded to put her away privily.
Mat. i. 19.

O tak *example* frae me, Maries,
O tak *example* frae me.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 327).

5. In *zoöl.*, a prepared specimen.—**6.** In *math.*, an arithmetical or algebraic problem, illustrating a rule or method, to be worked out by a student: as, an *example* in addition; an *example* in quadratics.—**Argument from example**, the same as *reasoning from analogy*, which latter expression has superseded the former, except in translations from Aristotle and other ancient writers on logic.

An *example* is a maner of argumentation, wher one thing is proved by another, for the likenesse that is founde to be in them bothe.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason.

=**Syn.** *Example*, *Pattern*, *Model*, *Precedent*, *Ideal*, *Instance*; archetype, prototype; exemplification. *Example* is the most general of these words; it is the only one of them that admits application to that which is to be avoided. An *example* is something to guide the understanding, so that one may decide what to do and what not to do. *Pattern* and *model* express that which is to be closely followed or copied; they primarily refer to physical shape: as, an artist's *model*; but also freely to the shaping of conduct and character: as, a *pattern* of sobriety; a *model* of virtue. Perhaps *model* suggests the more complete *example*, but the difference between the two words in this respect is small. A *precedent* is an *example* set in the past, as a legal decision which may be pleaded in law as the basis of a further decision, and in private affairs a thing once done or allowed, and so pleaded as a reason or an excuse for more of the same sort: as, a *precedent* for indulgence. An *ideal* is a model of perfection, primarily imaginary, but by hyperbole sometimes real. An *example* is generally a representative person or thing, but the word is sometimes used instead of *instance* with reference to a representative act or course of conduct: as, to prove a rule by *examples*; to prove a man's fidelity or treachery by *instances* or *examples*.

Princes that would their people should do well
Must at themselves begin, as at the head;
For men by their *example* pattern out
Their imitations and regard of laws.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

They already furnish an exhilarating *example* of the difference between free governments and despotic misrule.
D. Webster, Speech at Bunker Hill Monument.

I do not give you to posterity as a *pattern* to imitate, but as an *example* to deter.
Junius, Letters, xiii., To the Duke of Grafton.

Yet he survives, the *model* and the monument of a century.
Story, Speech at Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

We have followed *precedents* as long as they could guide us; now we must make *precedents* for the ages which are to succeed us.
O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 115.

Every man has at times in his mind the *ideal* of what he should be but is not.
Theodore Parker, Crit. and Misc. Writings, i.

All that can be expected in an *ideal* is that it should be perfect in its own kind, and should exhibit the type most needed in its age, and most widely useful to mankind.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 163.

The world . . . has produced fewer *instances* of truly great Judges than it has of great men in almost every other department of civil life.
Horace Binney, John Marshall.

example (eg-zam′pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exampled*, ppr. *exampling*. [< *example*, *n.* Cf. the older verb forms *ensample* and *sample*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To furnish with examples; give examples of.

I'll *example* you with thievery:
The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction
Robs the vast sea; the moon's an arrant thief,
And her pale fire she snatches from the sun.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

2†. To justify by the authority of an example.

I will have that subject newly writ o'er, that I may *example* my digression by some mighty precedent.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2.

3. To set or make an example of; present as an example.

Burke devoted himself to this duty . . . with a fervid assiduity that has not often been *exampled*, and has never been surpassed.
John Morley, Burke, p. 87.

Search, sun, and thou wilt find
They are the *exampled* pair, and mirror of their kind.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xciv.

II.† *intrans.* To give an example.

I will *example* unto you: Your opponent makes entry as you are engaged with your mistress.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

exampler† (eg-zam′plėr), *n.* [< ME. *exampleir*: see *exemplar* and *sampler*. Cf. ME. *ensampler*.] An exemplar or a sampler; an example; a pattern.

In hys swete langage ther he me vnfold
That I ther take the *exampleir* wold
Off a boke of his which that he had made.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 131.

I referre me to them which are skilfull in the Italian tongue, or may the better iudge, if it please them to trie the same, casting aside this *exampler*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 121.

exampless† (eg-zamp′les), *a.* [Contr. of **exampleless* (Dan. Sw. *exempellös*); < *example* + *-less*.] Having no example; beyond parallel.

They that durst to strike
At so *exampless* and unblamed a life.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 4.

exanguious†, *a.* See *exsanguious*.

exangulous† (eks-ang′gū-lus), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *angulus*, a corner.] Having no angles or corners. *Bailey*, 1727.

exanimate† (eg-zan′i-māt), *v. t.* [< L. *exanimatus*, pp. of *exanimare* (> It. *esanimare*), deprive of breath, life, or strength, < *ex-* priv. + *anima*, life: see *animate*.] **1.** To deprive of life; kill. *Bailey*, 1731.—**2.** To dishearten; discourage. *Bailey*, 1731.

exanimate (eg-zan′i-māt), *a.* [= OF. *exanimé* = It. *esanimato*, < L. *exanimatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Inanimate; lifeless.

On whose sharp cliftes the ribs of vessels broke;
And shivered ships, which had beene wrecked late,
Yet stuck with carkases *exanimate*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 7.

At the beginning of the skirmish I had primed my pistols, and sat with them ready for use. . . . Shaykh Nur, *exanimate* with fear, could not move.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 361.

2. Spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits.

The grey morn
Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch
Exanimate by love. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1052.

exanimation (eg-zan-i-mā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *exanimacion* = Pg. *exanimação* = It. *esanimazione*, < L. *exanimatio*(*n*-), < *exanimare*, deprive of breath, life, or strength: see *exanimate*.] Deprivation of life or of spirits; real or apparent death.

ex animo (eks an′i-mō). [L.: *ex*, out of, from; *animo*, abl. of *animus*, mind, heart: see *animus*.] From the mind or heart; sincerely; conscientiously.

exanimous† (eg-zan′i-mus), *a.* [< L. *exanimis*, also *exanimus*, lifeless, < *ex*- priv. + *anima*, life.] Lifeless; dead. *Johnson.*

exannulate (eks-an′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex*- priv. + *annulus*, prop. *anulus*, a ring: see *annulate*.] In *bot.*, without a ring: applied to those ferns in which the sporangium is without the elastic ring or annulus.

exanthem (eg-zan′them), *n.* [< LL. *exanthema*.] 1. Same as *exanthema*, 1.—2. In *bot.*, a blotch or excrescence on the surface of a leaf, etc.

exanthema (ek-san-thē′mä̤), *n.*; pl. *exanthemata* (-ma̤-tä̤). [LL., < Gr. ἐξάνθημα, an efflorescence, eruption, pustule, < ἐξανθεῖν, bloom, blossom, break out, < ἐξ, out, + ἀνθεῖν, flower, < ἄνθος, a flower.] 1. Any diffuse or multiple affection of the skin marked by inflammation or simple hyperemia, or by effusion of lymph, or excessive exfoliation of epidermis, but usually restricted to skin-affections belonging to zymotic fevers. Also *exanthem*.

Dermatologists discriminate the febrile rashes or *exanthems* of local or individual origin — urticaria, erythema, and roseola — from the true *exanthemata*, which are acute specific infectious diseases. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

2. A zymotic fever of which a skin-affection is normally one of the symptoms, as scarlatina or measles.

exanthematic (eg-zan-thẹ-mat′ik), *a.* [< *exanthema*(*t*-) + -*ic*.] Same as *exanthematous*.

exanthematology (ek-san-thē-ma̤-tol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἐξάνθημα(τ-), eruption, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -*ology*.] The study of or knowledge concerning the exanthemata.

exanthematous (ek-san-them′a̤-tus), *a.* [< *exanthema*(*t*-) + -*ous*.] Of or pertaining to exanthemata.

Dr. Woakes . . . has indicated that . . . most important nervous disorders arising from acute disease in the ear may, by sympathetic connection, be induced from the irritation from teething and from the *exanthematous* diseases. *W. B. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 199.

exanthesis (ek-san-thē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξάνθησις, efflorescence, eruption, < ἐξανθεῖν, bloom, blossom, break out: see *exanthema*.] In *med.*, the appearing of an exanthema. See *exanthema*, 1.

exantlate† (eg-zant′lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exantlatus*, pp. of *exantlare*, draw out, as a liquid, bear up under, endure, go through, exhaust, < *ex*, out, + **antlare* = Gr. ἀντλεῖν, draw out water, bail out, as a ship, also exhaust, come to the end of (cf. ἄντλος, the hold of a ship, etc.), ult. < ἀνά, up, + *τλᾶν = L. **tla*- in *tlatus*, later *latus*, pp., associated with *ferre* = E. *bear*¹. Cf. *atlas*¹, *ablative*, etc. The L. verb is also spelled *exanclare*, and is referred by some to *ex* + *anclare* or *anculare*, serve, < *anculus*, a servant: see *ancille*.] To draw out; bring out; exhaust.

By time those seeds were wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts upon the stage of the universe any longer. *Boyle*, Works, I. 497.

exantlation† (ek-sant-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *exantlate* + -*ion*.] The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

What libraries of new volumes after ages will behold, in what a new world of knowledge the eyes of our posterity may be happy, a few ages may joyfully declare; and is but a cold thought unto those who cannot hope to behold this *exantlation* of truth.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

exarate† (ek′sa̤-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exaratus*, pp. of *exarare*, plow up, < *ex*, out, up, + *arare*, plow: see *arable*, *ear*³.] To plow; hence, to mark as if by a plow; write; engrave. *Blount.*

exarate (ek′sa̤-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exaratus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, having longitudinal and parallel furrows which are distinctly defined, with perpendicular margins, and are separated by wide elevated spaces.—**Exarate pupæ**, those pupæ in which the limbs are free, but closely attached to the body, as in many *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera*.

exaration† (ek-sa̤-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *exaratio*(*n*-), < *exarare*, plow up: see *exarate*.] The act of plowing; hence, the act of marking as with a plow, or of writing or engraving. *Bailey*, 1727.

exarch (eks′ärk), *n.* [Formerly also *exarche*; = F. *exarche*, *exarque*, < LL. *exarchus*, < Gr. ἔξαρχος, a leader, beginner, later a prefect, < ἐξάρχειν, begin, < ἐξ, out, + ἄρχειν, be first, rule.] 1. The ruler of a province in the Byzantine empire. The most important was the exarch of Ravenna. See *exarchate*.

This City [Vercellis] . . . revolted to Smaragdus the Second *Exarche* of Ravenna. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 105.

2. In the *early church*, a prelate presiding over a diocese: as, the *exarch* of Ephesus. The title is often used as synonymous with *patriarch*; but strictly the exarch was inferior in rank and power to the patriarch, and superior to the metropolitan.

It was decreed that the bishop of the chief see should not be entitled the *exarch* of priests, or the highest priest, or anything of like sense, but only the bishop of the chiefest see. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 16.

3. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a legate of a patriarch, whose duty it is to sustain the authority of the patriarch, and to obtain accurate information concerning the lives of the clergy, ecclesiastical observances, monastic discipline, etc., in the provinces assigned to him. The power of the exarchs is very great. They can absolve, depose, or excommunicate in the name of the patriarch.

exarchate (eks′är-kāt or eg-zär′kāt), *n.* [Formerly also *exarchat*; = F. *exarchat*, < ML. *exarchatus*, < *exarchus*, exarch: see *exarch* and -*ate*³.] The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch, or the territory ruled by an exarch; specifically, the Byzantine dominion in Italy after its reconquest from the Ostrogoths by Narses in the middle of the sixth century, called from its capital the exarchate of Ravenna. At first it embraced all Italy, but parts of it were rapidly lost, until only the region around Ravenna (the Romagna) was retained by the exarch. This was conquered by the Lombards in 751, and taken from them by Pepin the Short, king of the Franks, in 755, and given to the pope, who thus became a temporal sovereign.

Pepin, not unobedient to the Pope's call, passing into Italy, frees him out of danger, and wins for him the whole *exarchat* of Ravenna. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

If we would suppose the pismires had but our understandings, they also would have the method of a man's greatness, and divide their little mole-hills into provinces and *exarchates*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 4.

exareolate (eks-a-rē′ọ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex*- priv. + NL. *areola* + -*ate*¹.] In *bot.*, not areolate; without areolæ.

exarillate (eks-ar′i-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex*- priv. + NL. *arilla* + -*ate*¹.] In *bot.*, having no aril.

exaristate (eks-a̤-ris′tāt), *a.* [< L. *ex*- priv. + NL. *arista* + -*ate*¹.] In *bot.*, destitute of an arista, awn, or beard.

exarticulate (eks-är-tik′ụ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exarticulated*, ppr. *exarticulating*. [< L. *ex*- priv. + *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, joint: see *articulate*.] 1. To disjoint; put out of joint; luxate. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. In *surg.*, to sever the ligamentous connections of at a joint; amputate at a joint: as, to *exarticulate* the thumb.

exarticulate (eks-är-tik′ụ-lạt), *a.* [< L. *ex*- priv. + *articulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *zoöl.*, not jointed; not consisting of two or more joints; inarticulate; composed of a single joint, as the antennæ or palpi of certain insects.—**Exarticulate limbs**, limbs without joints, as the prolegs of a caterpillar.

exarticulation (eks-är-tik-ụ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *exarticulate* + -*ion*.] 1. Luxation; the dislocation of a joint.—2. Removal of a member at the articulation.—3. The state of being exarticulate or jointless.

exasper† (eg-zas′pėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *exasperer*, F. *exaspérer* = Sp. Pg. *exasperar* = It. *exasperare*, < L. *exasperare*, roughen, irritate, < *ex*, out, + *asperare*, roughen, < *asper*, rough: see *asper*¹, *asperate*.] To exasperate.

A lyon is a cruell beast yf he be *exaspered*.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, vii.

exasperate (eg-zas′pe̤-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exasperated*, ppr. *exasperating*. [< L. *exasperatus*, pp. of *exasperare*, irritate: see *exasper*.] I. *trans.* 1. To irritate to a high degree; make very angry; provoke to rage; enrage: as, to *exasperate* an opponent.

You know my hasty temper, and should not *exasperate* it. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

Roger Niger . . . flying from the wrath of the king, whom he has *exasperated* by savage invective.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 147.

2†. To incite by means of irritation; stimulate through anger or rage; stir up.

I did *exasperate* you to kill or murder him.
Shirley, The Traitor, iv. 1.

3. To make grievous or more grievous; aggravate; embitter: as, to *exasperate* enmity.

Alas! why didst thou on This-Day create
These harmfull Beasts, which but *exasperate*
Our thorny life?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Many have studied to *exasperate* the ways of death, but fewer hours have been spent to soften that necessity.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 13.

4. To augment the intensity of; exacerbate: as, to *exasperate* inflammation or a part inflamed.

The plaster would pen the humour . . . and so *exasperate* it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Her illness was *exasperated* by anxiety for her husband.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

Our modern wealth stands on a few staples, and the interest nations took in our war was *exasperated* by the importance of the cotton trade.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

=**Syn.** 1. *Provoke*, *Incense*, *Exasperate*, *Irritate*; vex, chafe, nettle, sting. The first four words all refer to the production of angry and generally demonstrative feeling. *Irritate* often has to do with the nerves, but all have to do with the mind. *Provoke* is perhaps the most sudden; *exasperate* is the strongest and least self-controlled; *incense* stands second in these respects.

In seeking just occasion to *provoke*
The Philistine, thy country's enemy,
Thou never wast remiss. *Milton*, S. A., l. 237.

I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world
Have so *incens'd* that I am reckless what
I do to spite the world. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Intemperance . . . first *exasperates* the passions, and then takes off from them the restraints of the reason.
Everett, Orations, I. 375.

It *irritates* to an incurable resentment the minds of your adversaries, to overrun them with the mercenary sons of rapine and plunder.
Chatham, Speech against the American War, Nov., 1777.

II.† *intrans.* To increase in severity.

The distemper *exasperated*, till it was manifest she could not last many weeks.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 158.

exasperate (eg-zas′pe̤-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exasperatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Irritated; inflamed. [Rare.]

Matters grew more *exasperate* between the two kings of England and France. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 79.

No? why art thou then *exasperate*, thou idle immaterial skein of sley'd silk? *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

2. In *bot.*, rough; covered with hard, projecting points.

exasperated (eg-zas′pe̤-rā-ted), *p. a.* In *her.*, in an attitude indicating rage or ferocity. [Rare.]

exasperater (eg-zas′pe̤-rā-tėr), *n.* One who exasperates or provokes; a provoker. *Johnson.*

exasperating (eg-zas′pe̤-rā-ting), *p. a.* Irritating; vexatious.

A boy who doubtless was often rude and disobedient and *exasperating* to the last degree, but was her boy.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 200.

exasperation (eg-zas-pe̤-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *exaspération* = Sp. *exasperacion* = Pg. *exasperação* = It. *esasperazione*, < LL. *exasperatio*(*n*-), < L. *exasperare*, roughen, irritate: see *exasperate*.] 1. The act of exasperating, or the state of being exasperated; irritation; provocation.

A word extorted from him by the *exasperation* of his spirits. *South*, Works, X. ix.

2. Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation, as of a disease. [Rare.]

Judging, as of patients in fevers, by the *exasperation* of the fits. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 457.

Exaspideæ (eks-as-pid′ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξ, out, + ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), a shield (with ref. to the scutellum), + -*eæ*.] In Sundevall's system, the third cohort of scutelliplantar passerine birds, consisting of several South American families, as the tyrant flycatchers, todies, and manakins, divided into *Lysodactylæ* for the first of these families and *Syndactylæ* for the other two.

exaspidean (eks-as-pid′ẹ-a̤n), *a.* [As *Exaspideæ* + -*an*.] In *ornith.*, having that modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus in which the anterior scutella overlap around the outside, but are deficient on the inside.

exauctorate† (eg-zâk′tọ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exauctoratus*, pp. of *exauctorare*, ML. also *exautorare*, dismiss from service, < *ex*, out, + *auctorare*, hire oneself out, bind, < *auctor*, author: see *author*.] To dismiss from service; deprive of an office or a dignity; degrade. Also *exauthorate*.

> The first bishop that was *exauctorated* was a prince too, prince and bishop of Geneva.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 147.

exauctoration† (eg-zâk-tọ̄-rā'shọn), *n.* Dismission from service; removal from an office or a dignity; deprivation; degradation. Also *exauthoration.*

> Consequents harsh, impious, and unreasonable in despight of government, in *exauctoration* of the power of superiours, or for the commencement of schisms and heresies. *Jer. Taylor*, Apol. for Set Forms of Liturgy, Pref.

exaugurate (eg-zâ'gụ̄-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exaugurated*, ppr. *exaugurating.* [< L. *exauguratus*, pp. of *exaugurare*, < *ex*, out, + *augurare*, consecrate by auguries, < *augur*, an augur: see *augur.* Cf. *inaugurate.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, to deprive of a sacred character; hence, to secularize. See *exauguration.*

> He determined to *exaugurate* and to unhallow certain churches and chappels. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 38.

exauguration (eg-zâ-gụ̄-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *exauguratio(n-)*, < *exaugurare*: see *exaugurate.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, the act of depriving a thing or person of sacred character; secularization: a ceremony necessary before consecrated buildings could be used for secular purposes, or priests resign their sacred functions, or enter into matrimony in cases where celibacy was required.

> The birds by signes out of the augur's learning admitted and allowed the *exauguration* and unhallowing all other cels and chappels besides. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 38.

exauspication† (eg-zâs-pi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **exauspicatio(n-)*, < *exauspicare*, pp. *exauspicatus*, take an augury, < *ex*, out, + *auspicari*, take auspices: see *auspicate.*] An unlucky beginning, as of an enterprise. *Bailey*, 1727.

exauthorate† (eg-zâ'thọr-āt), *v. t.* Same as *exauctorate.*

exauthoration† (eg-zâ-thọr-ā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *exauthoration*, < ML. *exauctoratio(n-)*, < L. *exauctorare*, dismiss from service: see *exauctorate.*] Same as *exauctoration.* *Bp. Hall.*

exauthorize† (eg-zâ'thọr-īz), *v. t.* [< ML. *exautorizare*, < L. *ex*, out, + ML. *autorizare*, authorize: see *authorize.* Cf. *exauctorate.*] To deprive of authority. *Selden.*

Excæcaria (ek-sē-kā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., so called from the effect of its juice upon the eyes, < L. *excæcare*, make blind: see *excecate.*] A genus of euphorbiaceous trees and shrubs, of tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa. The milky juice of most of the species is acrid and very poisonous. The Chinese tallow-tree, *E. sebifera*, is a handsome tree, cultivated in China, Japan, and northern India. The seeds are embedded in a solid inodorous fat which is largely used in China for candles; they also yield an oil, and the bark yields a black dye.

excæcation†, *n.* See *excecation.*

excalcarate (eks-kal'kạ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *calcar*, a spur (see *calcar*^{1}), + *-ate*^{1}.] In *entom.*, having no spurs or calcars; ecalcarate.

excalceate† (eks-kal'sẹ̄-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *excalceatus*, pp. of *excalceare*, unshoe, < *ex-* priv. + *calceare*, shoe: see *calceate.*] To deprive of shoes; make barefooted. *Chambers.*

excalceation† (eks-kal-sẹ̄-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *excalceate* + *-ion.*] The act of excalceating or depriving of shoes. *Chambers.*

excalfaction† (eks-kal-fak'shọn), *n.* [< L. *excalfactio(n-)*, < *excalfacere*, warm, < *ex*, out, + *calfacere*, warm: see *chafe*, and cf. *eschaufe.*] The act of making warm; calefaction. *Blount.*

excalfactive† (eks-kal-fak'tiv), *a.* [< *excalfaction* + *-ive.*] Same as *excalfactory.* *Cotgrave.*

Excalfactoria (eks-kal-fak-tō'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *excalfactorius*: see *excalfactory.*] A genus of diminutive quails, of which the sexes are dissimilar in plumage and the coloration is much variegated, inhabiting Africa, Asia, Australia, etc.; the painted quails. The best-known species is the blue-breasted Chinese quail, *E. chinensis.* *Bonaparte*, 1856.

excalfactory† (eks-kal-fak'tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *excalfactorius*, < *excalfacere*, warm: see *excalfaction.*] Tending to heat or warm; heating; warming.

> The Greeks have gone so neare, that they have scraped the very filth from the walls of their publicke halls and places of wrestling, and such like exercises; and the same (say they) hath a speciall *excalfactorie* vertue.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 4.

excamb, excambie (eks-kamb', -kam'bi), *v. t.* [< ML. *excambiare*, exchange: see *exchange.*] To exchange: applied specifically to the exchange of land. [Scotch.]

> The power to *excamb* was gradually conferred on entailed proprietors. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 783.

excambiator (eks-kam'bi-ā-tọr), *n.* [ML., < *excambiare*, exchange: see *exchange.*] An exchanger; a broker; one employed to exchange lands.

excambie, *v. t.* See *excamb.*

excambium, excambion (eks-kam'bi-um, -on), *n.* [ML., exchange: see *exchange.*] Exchange; barter; specifically, in *Scots law*, the contract by which one piece of land is exchanged for another.

> He . . . acquired . . . divers lands, . . . for which he gave in *excambion* the lands of Cambo.
> *Spotswood*, Hist. Church of Scotland, p. 100.

excandescence, excandescency (eks-kan-des'ẹns, -ẹn-si), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *escandecencia* = It. *escandescenza, escandescenzia*, < L. *excandescentia*, nascent anger, lit. a growing hot, < *excandescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *excandescere*, grow hot: see *excandescent.*] 1. A white heat; glowing heat. [Rare.]—2†. Heat of passion; violent anger. *Bailey*, 1727.

excandescent (eks-kan-des'ẹnt), *a.* [= Pg. *escandecente* = It. *escandescente*, < L. *excandescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *excandescere*, grow hot, burn, burn with anger, < *ex*, out, + *candescere*, begin to glow: see *candescent, candid.*] White with heat. [Rare.]

excantation† (eks-kan-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **excantatio(n-)*, < *excantare*, charm forth, bring out by enchantment, < *ex*, out, + *cantare*, sing, charm: see *cant*^{2}, and cf. *incantation.*] Disenchantment by a countercharm. [Rare.]

> They . . . which imagine that the mynde is eyther by incantation or *excantation* to bee ruled are as far from trueth as the East from the West.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 349.

> The don—enchanted in his cage, out of which there was no possibility of getting out, but by the power of a higher *excantation.* *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 277.

excarnate (eks-kär'nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excarnated*, ppr. *excarnating.* [< ML. *excarnatus*, pp. of *excarnare* (> Pg. *escarnar* = F. *excarner*), deprive of flesh, < L. *ex-* priv. + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh. Cf. *incarnate.*] To deprive or clear of flesh; separate, as blood-vessels, from the surrounding fleshy parts.

> He [Dr. Gleeson] hath likewise given us certain notes for the more easy distinguishing of the vena cava, porta, and vasa fellea in *excarnating* the liver. *Wood*, Fasti, I.

excarnate (eks-kär'nāt), *a.* [< ML. *excarnatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divested of flesh; disembodied. *Sears.*

excarnation (eks-kär-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *excarnation* = Pg. *escarnação*, < ML. **excarnatio(n-)*, < *excarnare*, pp. *excarnatus*, deprive of flesh: see *excarnate.*] 1. The act of divesting of flesh; the state of being divested of flesh: opposed to *incarnation.*

> The apostles mean by the resurrection of Christ the *excarnation* of the Son of man, and the consequent emergence out of natural conditions to his place of power on high. *Sears.*

2. In the preparation of casts of anatomical cavities (as of the blood-vessels of an organ or of the air-passages of the lungs), the removal of the tissues, as by a corrosive liquid, after the cavities have been filled with a hardening injection.

excarnicate† (eks-kär'ni-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: the term. appar. in imitation of *excarnificate.*] To lay bare the flesh of; scarify.

> I did even *excarnicate* his [a horse's] sides with my often spurring of him. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 33.

excarnificate (eks-kär'ni-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excarnificated*, ppr. *excarnificating.* [< L. *excarnificatus*, pp. of *excarnificare* (> OF. *excarnifier*), cut or tear any one to pieces, ML. devour the flesh of, < *ex*, out, + *carnificare*, cut in pieces, behead, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *facere*, make. See *carnifex.*] To deprive of flesh; free from flesh. *Sir T. More.*

excarnification (eks-kär'ni-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *excarnificate* + *-ion.*] The act of clearing or depriving of flesh. *Johnson.*

ex cathedra. See *cathedra.*

excathedrate (eks-kath'e-drāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excathedrated*, ppr. *excathedrating.* [< *ex cathedra* + *-ate*^{2}.] To condemn with authority, or ex cathedra. [Rare.]

> Whom sho'd I feare to write to, if I can
> Stand before you, my learn'd diocesan?
> And never shew blood-guiltinesse or feare
> To see my lines *excathedrated* here.
> *Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 66.

excaudate (eks-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate.* Cf. *ecaudate.*] In *zoöl.*, tailless; destitute of a tail or tail-like process; ecaudate.

excavate (eks'kạ̄-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excavated*, ppr. *excavating.* [< L. *excavatus*, pp. of *excavare*, hollow out, < *ex*, out, + *cavare*, make hollow, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*^{1}. Cf. *excave.*] 1. To hollow out, or make a hollow or cavity in, by digging or scooping out the inner part, or by removing extraneous matter: as, to *excavate* a tumulus or a buried city for the purpose of exploring it; to *excavate* a cocoanut.

> Faber himself put a thousand of them [cups turned of ivory by Oswaldus Norlinger of Suevia] into an *excavated* pepper corn. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

2. To form by scooping or hollowing out; make by digging out material, as from the earth: as, to *excavate* a tunnel or a cellar.

> Striges . . . are those *excavated* channels, by our workmen called flutings and grooves. *Evelyn*, Architecture.

> It is only when we examine the chasm more minutely, and find that it has actually been *excavated* out of the solid rock, that we begin to see that the work has been done by running water.
> *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 11.

> I was living at this period in a tomb, which was *excavated* in the side of the precipice, above Sheick Abd el Gournoo. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 102.

excavate, excavated (eks'kạ̄-vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* In *zool.*: (*a*) Formed as if by excavation; hollowed, but having the inner surface irregularly rounded.

> The front is deeply *excavated* for the insertion of the antennæ. *Packard.*

(*b*) Widely and irregularly notched: said of a margin or mark.—**Excavated palpi**, in *entom.*, those palpi in which the last joint is concave at its apex.

excavation (eks-kạ̄-vā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *excavation* = Sp. *excavacion* = Pg. *excavação* = It. *escavazione*, < L. *excavatio(n-)*, < *excavare*, hollow out: see *excavate.*] 1. The act of making a thing hollow by removing the interior substance or part; the digging out of material, or its removal by any means, so as to form a cavity or hollow: as, the *excavation* of land by flowing water.

> The appearance therefore of the dry land was by the *excavation* of certain sinus and tracts of the earth, and exaggerating and lifting up other parts of the terrestrial matters. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 299.

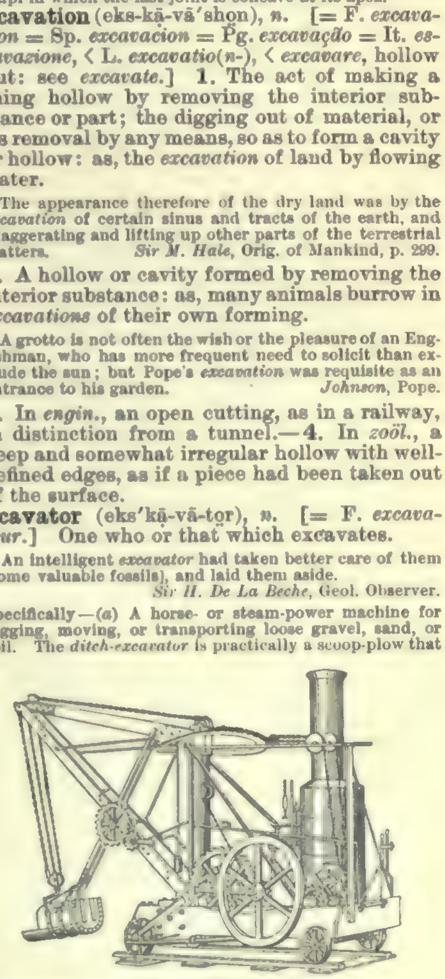
2. A hollow or cavity formed by removing the interior substance: as, many animals burrow in *excavations* of their own forming.

> A grotto is not often the wish or the pleasure of an Englishman, who has more frequent need to solicit than exclude the sun; but Pope's *excavation* was requisite as an entrance to his garden. *Johnson*, Pope.

3. In *engin.*, an open cutting, as in a railway, in distinction from a tunnel.—4. In *zoöl.*, a deep and somewhat irregular hollow with well-defined edges, as if a piece had been taken out of the surface.

excavator (eks'kạ̄-vā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *excavateur.*] One who or that which excavates.

> An intelligent *excavator* had taken better care of them [some valuable fossils], and laid them aside.
> *Sir H. De La Beche*, Geol. Observer.



Excavator, def. (*a*).

Specifically—(*a*) A horse- or steam-power machine for digging, moving, or transporting loose gravel, sand, or soil. The *ditch-excavator* is practically a scoop-plow that loosens the sod, while an endless band armed with buckets scoops the soil, raises it, and throws it out at one side of the machine. The *transporting excavator* loosens the soil and raises it upon a traveling apron to a hopper. When the hopper is full the machine is dragged away upon a carrying-line to the place where the load is to be discharged. (*b*) An instrument used by dentists in removing carious parts of a tooth preparatory to filling it.—**Odorless excavator**, an apparatus consisting of a pump, tank, and odor-consumer, used for emptying cesspools.—**Pneumatic excavator**, an apparatus for raising by pneumatic force sand, silt, etc., from a shaft in excavating, or for sinking a pile by means of air-pressure.

excave† (eks-kāv'), *v. t.* [< F. *excaver* = Sp. Pg. *excavar* = It. *scavare*, < L. *excavare*, hollow out: see *excavate, v.*] To excavate. *Cockeram.*

excecate† (ek-sē'kāt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *excæcate*, < L. *excæcatus*, pp. of *excæcare*, make blind, < *ex* + *cæcare*, make blind, < *cæcus*, blind.] To make blind. *Cockeram.*

excecation† (ek-sẹ̄-kā′shọn), *n.* [Also spelled *excæcation*; = OF. *excecation*, < L. as if **excæcatio(n-)*, < *excæcare*, make blind: see *excecate*.] The act of making blind.

Their own wicked hearts will still work and improve their own induration, *excecation*, and irritation to further sinning. *Bp. Richardson*, Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 359.

excede†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *exceed*.

excedent† (ek-sē′dẹnt), *n.* [< L. *exceden(t-)s*, ppr. of *excedere*, exceed: see *exceed*.] Excess.

In France the population would double in one space of two hundred and fourteen years, if no war, or no contagious disease, were to diminish the annual *excedent* of the births. *Humboldt*, Polit. Essays (trans.), I. 82 (Ord MS.).

exceed (ek-sēd′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *excede*; < ME. *exceden*, < OF. *exceder*, F. *excéder* = Sp. Pg. *exceder* = It. *eccedere*, *escedere*, < L. *excedere*, go out, go forth, go beyond a certain limit, overpass, exceed, transgress, < *ex*, out, forth, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*, and cf. *accede*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pass or go beyond; proceed beyond the given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity of: as, the task *exceeds* his strength; he has *exceeded* his authority.

Name the time; but let it not
Exceed three days. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

He has a temper malice cannot move
To *exceed* the bounds of judgment.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

Aged Men, whose Lives *exceed* the space
Which seems the Round prescrib'd to mortal Race.
Congreve, To the Memory of Lady Gethin.

Nothing can *exceed* the vanity of our existence but the folly of our pursuits. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

2. To surpass; be superior to; excel.

The forme and manner therof *excedyd* all other that ever I Saw, so much that I canne nott wryte it.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 14.

Divine contemplations *exceed* the pleasures of sense.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

Where all his counsellors he doth *exceed*,
As far in judgment as he doth in state.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, i.

To be nameless in worthy deeds *exceeds* an infamous history. The Canaanitish woman lives more happily without a name than Herodias with one. *Sir T. Browne.*

=**Syn.** 2. To transcend, outdo, outvie, outstrip.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go too far; pass the proper bounds; go over any given limit, number, or measure: as, to *exceed* in eating or drinking.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not *exceed*.
Deut. xxv. 3.

Æmulations, all men know, are incident among Military men, and are, if they *exceed* not, pardonable.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

2. To bear the greater proportion; be more or larger; predominate.

Justice must punish the rebellious deed,
Yet punish so as pity shall *exceed*. *Dryden.*

3†. To excel.

Marg. I saw the duchess of Milan's gown, that they praise so.
Hero. O, that *exceeds*, they say. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

These hils many of them are planted, and yeeld no lesse plentie and varietie of fruit then the river *exceedeth* with abundance of fish.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 118.

exceedable† (ek-sē′dạ-bl), *a.* [< *exceed* + *-able*.] Capable of exceeding or surpassing. *Sherwood.*

exceeder (ek-sē′dėr), *n.* One who exceeds or passes the proper bounds or limits of anything.

That abuse doth not evacuate the commission: not in the *exceeders* and transgressors, much lesse in them that exceed not. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, xxxvi.

exceeding† (ek-sē′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *exceed*, *v.*] The amount by which anything exceeds a recognized limit; excess; overplus.

He used to treat strangers at his table with good chear, and seemingly kept pace with them in eating morsell for morsell, whilst he had a secret contrivance wherein he conveyed his *exceedings* above his monasticall pittance.
Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire.

exceeding (ek-sē′ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *exceed*, *v.*] **1.** Very great in extent, quantity, or duration; remarkably large or extensive.

Cities were built an *exceeding* space of time before the great flood. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Their learning is not so *exceeding* as the first Chinian relations report, in the Mathematikes and other liberall Sciences. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 439.

2. Surpassing; remarkable for beauty, etc. [Rare.]

How long shall I live ere I be so happy
To have a wife of this *exceeding* form?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

exceeding (ek-sē′ding), *adv.* [< *exceeding*, *a.*] In a very great degree; unusually: as, *exceeding* rich. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Genoese were *exceeding* powerful by sea. *Raleigh.*

I am thy shield and thy *exceeding* great reward.
Gen. xv. 1.

Atalanta, who was *exceeding* fleet, contended with Hippomenes in the course. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iv.

exceedingly (ek-sē′ding-li), *adv.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much; extremely.

Isaac trembled very *exceedingly*. Gen. xxvii. 33.

We shall find that while they [kings] adhered firmly to God and Religion, the Nation prospered *exceedingly*, as for a long time under the Reigns of Solomon and Asa.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

exceedingness† (ek-sē′ding-nes), *n.* Surpassingness in quantity, extent, or duration.

Never saw she creature so astonished as Zelmane, exceeding sorry for Pamela, but exceedingly exceeding that *exceedingness* in feare for Philoclea.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

excel (ek-sel′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *excelled*, ppr. *excelling*. [Formerly also *excell*; < OF. *exceller*, F. *exceller* = Pg. *exceller* = It. *eccellere*, < L. *excellere*, raise, elevate, intr. rise, be eminent, surpass, excel, < *ex*, out, + **cellere*, impel, pp. *celsus*, raised, high, lofty.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To surpass in respect to something; be superior to; outdo in comparison; transcend, usually in something good or commendable, but sometimes in that which is bad or indifferent.

Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou *excellest* them all. Prov. xxxi. 29.

By the wisdom of the law of God David attained to *excel* others in understanding; and Solomon likewise to *excel* David. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

I would ascribe to dead authors their just praises, in those things wherein they have *excelled* us.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to Conquest of Granada, ii.

Our great metropolis does far surpass
Whate'er is now, and equals all that was;
Our wit as far does foreign wit *excel*,
And, like a king, should in a palace dwell.
Dryden, Prol. to King's House, l. 25.

2. To exceed or be beyond. [Rare.]

She open'd, but to shut
Excell'd her power; the gates wide open stood.
Milton, P. L., ii. 883.

II. *intrans.* To have certain qualities, or to perform certain actions, in an unusual degree; be remarkable, distinguished, or eminent for superiority in any respect; surpass others.

Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that *excel* in strength.
Ps. ciii. 20.

'Mongst all Flow'rs the Rose *excels*.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 21.

It was in description and meditation that Byron *excelled*.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

The art in which the Egyptians most *excel* is architecture. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 2.

excellence (ek′sẹ-lẹns), *n.* [< ME. *excellense*, < OF. *excellence*, F. *excellence* = Pr. *excellencia* = Sp. *excelencia* = Pg. *excellencia* = It. *eccellenzia* (obs.), *eccellenza* = D. *excellentie* = G. *excellenz* = Dan. *excellence* = Sw. *excellens*, < L. *excellentia*, superiority, excellence, < *excellen(t-)s*, excellent: see *excellent*.] **1.** The state of excelling in anything or of possessing good qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; merit; goodness; virtue; superiority; eminence.

Consider first, that great
Or bright infers not *excellence*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 91.

Every beautiful person shines out in all the *excellence* with which nature has adorned her. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 151.

It is true now as ever, indeed it is even more true, that labor must be rewarded in proportion to its *excellence*, or there will else be no *excellence* to reward.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 182.

The Greek conception of *excellence* was the full and perfect development of humanity in all its organs and functions, and without any tinge of asceticism.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 308.

2. A mark or trait of superiority; a valuable quality; anything highly laudable, meritorious, or virtuous in persons, or valuable and esteemed in things; a merit.

Memmius, him whom thou profusely kind
Adorn'st with every *excellence* refined.
Beattie, Lucretius, i.

3. Same as *excellency*, 2. [Rare.]

They humbly sue unto your *excellence*,
To have a godly peace concluded of.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Nor shall you need excuse, since you're to render
Account to that fair *excellence*, the princess.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 2.

excellency (ek′sẹ-lẹn-si), *n.*; pl. *excellencies* (-siz). [As *excellence*: see *-ence*.] **1.** Same as *excellence*, 1 and 2. [Obsolete or archaic; but *excellencies* is still sometimes used by mistake as the plural of *excellence*.]

Is it not wonderful that base desires should so extinguish in men the sense of their own *excellency* as to make them willing that their souls should be like to the souls of beasts? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

For God was . . . desirous that human nature should be perfected with moral, not intellectual *excellencies*.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Ded.

Eloquence is . . . improved by the perusal of the great masters, from whose *excellencies* rules have been afterwards formed. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

The *excellencies* of the British Constitution had already exercised and exhausted the talents of the best thinkers and the most eloquent writers and speakers that the world ever saw. *Burke*, Appeal to Old Whigs.

2. A title of honor given to governors, ambassadors (as representing not the affairs alone but the persons of sovereign princes, to whom the title was formerly applied), ministers, and other high officers: with *your*, *his*, etc.; hence, a person entitled to this designation. The title *His Excellency* is given to the governor by the constitutions of New Hampshire and Massachusetts; and it is conventionally applied to the governors of other States and the President of the United States, and sometimes to the incumbents of other high offices.

Your *excellencies*, having been the protectors of the author of these Memoirs during the many years of his exile, are justly entitled to whatever acknowledgment can be made. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I., Ep. Ded.

"It was in the castle-yard of Königsberg in 1861," said Bismarck, once, "that I first became an *Excellency*."
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 270.

excellent (ek′sẹ-lẹnt), *a.* [< ME. *excellent*, *excelent*, < OF. *excellent*, F. *excellent* = Sp. *excelente* = Pg. *excellente* = It. *eccellente* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *excellent*, < L. *excellen(t-)s*, high, lofty, eminent, distinguished, superior, excellent, ppr. of *excellere*, rise, be eminent: see *excel*.] **1.** Excelling; possessing excellence; eminent or distinguished for superior merit of any kind; of surpassing character or quality; uncommonly laudable or valuable for any reason; characterized by good or sensible qualities; remarkably good: as, an *excellent* magistrate; an *excellent* farm, horse, or fruit; an *excellent* workman.

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle, and low: an *excellent* thing in woman.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

A private Man, vilified and thought to have but little in him, but come to the Crown, never any Man shewed more *excellent* Abilities. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 44.

The World cries you up to be an *excellent* Divine and Philosopher. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 41.

She is *excellent* to be at a play with, or upon a visit.
Lamb, Mackery End.

2†. Surpassing; transcendent; consummate; complete: in an ill sense.

This is the *excellent* foppery of the world! that, when we are sick in fortune . . . we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

That *excellent* grand tyrant of the earth
Thy womb let loose, to chase us to our graves.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

Elizabeth was an *excellent* hypocrite. *Hume.*

=**Syn.** 1. Worthy, fine, admirable, choice, prime, valuable, select, exquisite.

excellent† (ek′sẹ-lẹnt), *adv.* [< *excellent*, *a.*] Excellently; exceedingly.

Pol. Do you know me, my lord?
Ham. *Excellent*, *excellent* well; you're a fishmonger.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

Gentlemen, please you change a few crowns for a very *excellent* good blade here? I am a poor gentleman, a soldier.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

excellently (ek′sẹ-lẹnt-li), *adv.* **1.** In an excellent manner; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful.

Oliv. Is 't not well done?
Viol. *Excellently* done, if God did all. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

2†. Exceedingly; superlatively; surpassingly.

Sir Philip Sidney in the description of his mistresse *excellently* well handled this figure of resemblaunce by imagerie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 204.

Hesperus entreats thy light,
Goddess, *excellently* bright.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

A sorrow shews in his true glory,
When the whole heart is *excellently* sorry.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 2.

Here, as e'en in hell, there must be still
One giant-vice, so *excellently* ill
That all beside one pities, not abhors.
Pope, Satires of Donne, ii. 4.

excelsior (ek-sel′si-ôr), *a.* [< L. *excelsior*, masc. and fem. compar. (neut. *excelsius*) of *excelsus*, elevated, lofty, high, pp. of *excellere*, rise, be lofty, be eminent: see *excel*.] Loftier; more elevated; higher: the motto of New York State, hence sometimes called the *Excelsior State*.

From the sky, serene and far,
A voice fell, like a falling star,
Excelsior! *Longfellow*, Excelsior.

excelsior (ek-sel′si-ôr), *n.* [< *excelsior*, *a.*] The trade-name of a fine quality of wood-shavings, used as stuffing for cushions, beds, etc., and as a packing material.

excelsitude† (ek-sel′si-tūd), *n.* [< L. as if **excelsitudo*, < *excelsus*, high: see *excelsior*.] Highness. *Bailey*, 1727.

excelsity† (ek-sel′si̤-ti), *n.* [< L. *excelsita(t-)s*, loftiness, < *excelsus*, high, lofty: see *excelsior*.] Altitude; haughtiness. *Bailey*, 1727.

excentral (ek-sen′tra̤l), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *centrum*, center, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, out of the center.

excentric, excentrically, etc. See *eccentric*, etc.

Excentrostomata (ek-sen-trọ-stō′ma̤-tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Eccentrostomata*, < Gr. ἐξ, ἐκ, out, + κέντρον, a point, center, + στόμα, mouth.] De Blainville's name for a group of irregular or exocyclic sea-urchins; heart-urchins, as the spatangoids: so called from the eccentric position of the mouth.

except (ek-sept′), *v.* [< ME. *excepten*, < OF. *excepter*, F. *excepter* = Pr. *exceptar* = Sp. *exceptar* (obs.), *exceptuar* = Pg. *exceptuar* = It. *eccettare*, *eccettuare*, < L. *exceptare*, take out, ML. except, freq. of *excipere*, pp. *exceptus*, take out, except, make an exception of, take exception to, < *ex*, out, + *capere*, take: see *capable*. Cf. *accept*.] **I.** *trans.* To take or leave out of consideration; exclude from a statement or category, as one or more of a number, or some particular or detail; omit or withhold: as, to *except* a few from a general condemnation.

When he saith all things are put under him, it is manifest that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him.
1 Cor. xv. 27.

He was *excepted* by name out of the acts against the Papists.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 208.

Errors excepted, errors and omissions excepted, formulas used in rendering an account, or in making a tabulated numerical statement of any kind, commonly placed at the close in the abbreviated forms *E. E.*, *E. and O. E.*, to invite scrutiny, or to guard against a suspicion of intentional misstatement.

II. *intrans.* To object; take exception: now usually followed by *to*, but formerly sometimes by *against*: as, to *except to* a witness or *to* his testimony.

They have heard some talk, "Such a one is a great rich man," and another *except to* it, "Yea, but he hath a great charge of children."
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

The Athenians might fairly *except against* the practice of Democritus, to be buried up in honey.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

I shall make use only of such reasons and authorities as religion cannot *except against*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

But anything that is new will be *excepted to* by minds of a certain order.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 334.

except (ek-sept′), *prep.* and *conj.* [< ME. *except* (= Sp. Pg. *excepto* = It. *eccetto*), prop. used absolutely as in L., < L. *exceptus*, pp., taken out, excepted, used absolutely in the ablative; e. g., in the first example *except Christ* would be in L. *excepto Christo*. As in other instances (e. g., *during*, *notwithstanding*), the participle came to be regarded as a prep. governing the following noun. Cf. *excepting*.] **I.** *prep.* Being excepted or left out; with the exception of; excepting: usually equivalent to *but*, but more emphatic.

It were a3eynes kynde . . .
That any creature shulde kunne al *excepte* Cryste one [i. e., alone].
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 53.

Richard *except*, those whom we fight against
Had rather have us win, than him they follow.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

I could see nothing *except* the sky. *Swift.*

II. *conj.* Excepting; if it be not that; unless.

Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it.
Ps. cxxvii. 1.

Corv. You know not wherefore I have brought you hither?
Cel. Not well, *except* you told me.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 4.

Fertility of a country is not enough, *except* art and industry be joined unto it.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 57.

Parted without the least regret,
Except that they had ever met.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

No desire can be satisfied *except* through the exercise of a faculty.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 92.

exceptant (ek-sep′ta̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< *except* + *-ant*.] **I.** *a.* Making or implying exception. *Lord Eldon.* [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who excepts or takes an exception, as to a ruling of a court.

excepter (ek-sep′tėr), *n.* One who excepts.

excepting (ek-sep′ting), *prep.* and *conj.* [Ppr. of *except*, *v.* Cf. *barring*², *during*, etc.] **I.** *prep.* Making exception of; excluding; except.

Thy deeds, thy plainness, and thy housekeeping
Hath won the greatest favour of the commons,
Excepting none but good Duke Humphrey.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Our watch to-night, *excepting* your worship's presence, have ta'en a couple of as arrant knaves as any in Messina.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 5.

II. *conj.* Unless; except.

Excepting in barbarous times, no such atrocious outrages could be committed.
Brougham.

exception (ek-sep′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *exception* = Sp. *excepcion* = Pg. *excepção* = It. *eccezione*, < L. *exceptio(n-)*, < *excipere*, pp. *exceptus*, take out, except: see *except*, *v.*] **1.** The act of excepting or leaving out of count; exclusion, or the act of excluding from some number designated, or from a statement or description: as, all voted for the measure with the *exception* of five.

He doth deny his prisoners;
But with proviso, and *exception*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Do 't for you! by this air, I will do any thing, without *exception*, be it a good, bad, or indifferent thing.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

2. That which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general statement or description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included: as, almost every general rule has its *exceptions*.

Nay, soft; this operation hath another *exception* annexed thereto then you have yet heard: For . . . if the divisor contayne 2 digits or mo . . . this rule will not serve nor hold in that point.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600).

I know no manner of speaking so offensive as that of giving praise and closing it with an *exception*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

Such rare *exceptions*, shining in the dark,
Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 841.

The *exceptions* do not destroy the authority of the rule.
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

3. An objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation: with *to*, sometimes with *against*.

I will answer what *exceptions* he can have *against* our account.
Bentley.

4. Objection with dislike; offense; slight anger or resentment: with *at* or *against*, but more commonly with *to*, and generally used with *take*: as, to *take exception at* a severe remark; to *take exception to* what was said.

Thou hast *taken against* me a most just *exception*.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

What will you say now,
If he deny to come, and *take exceptions*
At some half-syllable, or sound deliver'd
With an ill accent, or some style left out?
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 2.

5. In *law*: (*a*) In conveyancing, a clause in a deed taking out something from that which appears to be granted by the preceding part of the deed, by which means it is severed from the estate granted, and does not pass. (*b*) The thing or part of the premises thus withheld. (*c*) In equity practice, an allegation, required to be in writing, pointing out the particular matter in an adversary's pleading which is objected to as insufficient or improper. (*d*) In common-law practice, the specific statement, required to be in writing or noted on the record, of an objection taken by a party to a ruling or decision by the court or a referee, the object being to show to the higher court to which the matter may be appealed that the ruling was adhered to and carried into effect against explicit objection, or to inform the adverse party of the precise point of the objection, or both. See *bill of exceptions*, below. In the Roman law *exceptio* was a plea similar to our confession and avoidance. Thus, such a plea would be a claim to offset a debt. In a narrower sense, however, it was restricted to the plea that an action competent in law should be excluded on the ground of equity. Such a plea was held to be dangerous, because, the facts alleged by way of exception being once disproved, the claim of the plaintiff was held to be proved as good in law by the pleading of the *exceptio*. Hence, probably, the maxim "The *exception* proves the rule" (Latin *exceptio probat regulam*, 11 Coke 41; French *l'exception prouve la règle*), which is certainly of legal origin. The words "in cases not excepted" (Latin *in casibus non exceptis*) are, however, commonly added; and the maxim is taken to mean that an express exception implies that the general rule is the opposite of the case mentioned.

As *exception* corroborates the application of law in cases not excepted, so enumeration invalidates it in cases not enumerated.
Bacon, De Augmentis (ed. Spedding), VIII. iii.

If it be well weighed, that certificate makes against them; for as *exceptio firmat legem in casibus non exceptis*, so the excepting of that shire by itself doth fortify that the rest of the shires were included in the very point of difference.
Bacon, Jurisdiction of the Marches.

Bill of exceptions, in common-law practice, the document drawn up by the party unsuccessful at the trial for authentication by the trial judge, to show to an appellate court all the rulings complained of as error, and the exceptions thereto taken on the trial.—**The exception proves the rule.** See def. 5 (*d*).—**To note an exception.** See *note*.

exceptionable (ek-sep′sho̤n-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *exception* + *-able*.] Liable to exception or objection; that may be objected to; objectionable.

This passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

That may be defensible, nay laudable, in one character, that would be in the highest degree *exceptionable* in another.
Steele, Spectator, No. 290.

The German visitors even drink the *exceptionable* beer which is sold in the wooden cottages on the little hillock at the end of the gardens.
Howells, Venetian Life, xvii.

exceptionableness (ek-sep′sho̤n-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being exceptionable.

exceptionably (ek-sep′sho̤n-a̤-bli), *adv.* In a manner that may be excepted to; objectionably.

exceptional (ek-sep′sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [= F. *exceptionnel* = It. *eccezionale*; as *exception* + *-al*.] Relating to or forming an exception; contrary to the rule; out of the regular or ordinary course.

Tom's was a nature which had a sort of superstitious repugnance to everything *exceptional*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

The mastery of Shakespeare is shown perhaps more strikingly in his treatment of the ordinary than of the *exceptional*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 136.

The mode of migration [by sea] which was natural, and even necessary, in the seventeenth century was altogether *exceptional* in the fifth.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 102.

=**Syn.** Irregular, unusual, uncommon, unnatural, peculiar, anomalous.

exceptionality (ek-sep-sho̤-nal′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *exceptional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being exceptional, or of constituting an exception.

Artistic feeling is . . . of so rare occurrence that its *exceptionality* . . . proves the rule.
The Century, XXVI. 824.

exceptionally (ek-sep′sho̤n-a̤l-i), *adv.* In an exceptional or unusual manner; in or to an unusual degree; especially: as, he was *exceptionally* favored.

Neither should we doubt our intuitions as to necessary truth. To do so is not to be *exceptionally* intellectual, but *exceptionally* foolish.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 138.

The country behind it is *exceptionally* fertile, and is covered over with thriving farms.
Froude, Sketches, p. 86.

exceptionalness (ek-sep′sho̤n-a̤l-nes), *n.* Exceptional character or quality.

It is not the meritoriousness but the *exceptionalness* of the achievement which makes the few willing to attempt it.
Spectator, No. 3035, p. 1142.

exceptionary (ek-sep′sho̤n-ā̤-ri), *a.* [< *exception* + *-ary*.] Indicating or noting an exception. [Rare.]

After mentioning the general privation of the "bloomy flush of life," the *exceptionary* "all but" includes, as part of that bloomy flush, an aged decrepit matron.
Scott, Essays, p. 263 (Ord MS.).

exceptioner† (ek-sep′sho̤n-ėr), *n.* One who takes exception or objects; an objector.

Thus much (Readers) in favour of the softer spirited Christian; for other *exceptioners* there was no thought taken.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

exceptionless (ek-sep′sho̤n-les), *a.* [< *exception* + *-less*.] Without exception; incapable of being excepted to. *Bancroft.*

exceptious† (ek-sep′shus), *a.* [< *excepti-on* + *-ous*.] Disposed to take exception or make objection; inclined to object or cavil; captious.

Tom. So; did you mark the dulness of her parting now?
Alon. What dulness? thou art so *exceptious* still!
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, ii. 1.

Go dine with your Earl, sir; he may be *exceptious*: we are your friends and will not take it ill to be left.
Wycherley, Country Wife, i.

He has indeed one good Quality, he is not *Exceptious*; for he so passionately affects the reputation of understanding raillery that he will construe an Affront into a Jest.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 2.

It is his ancestor, the original pensioner, that has laid up this inexhaustible fund of merit, which makes his Grace so very delicate and *exceptious* about the merit of all other grantees of the crown.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

exceptiousness† (ek-sep′shus-nes), *n.* The character of being exceptious. *Barrow.*

exceptive (ek-sep′tiv), *a.* [= OF. *exceptif* = Sp. Pg. *exceptivo*; as *except*, *v.*, + *-ive*.] **1.** Making or constituting an exception.

A dispensation, improperly so called, is rather a particular and *exceptive* law; absolving and disobliging from a more general command for some just and reasonable cause.
Milton, Divorce, v. (Ord MS.).

I do not think we shall err in conceiving of the character of Buddha as embracing that rare combination of qualities which lends to certain *exceptive* personalities a strange power over all who come within the range of their influence.
Faiths of the World, p. 42.

2. Disposed to take exception; inclined to object.—**Exceptive enunciation** or **proposition**, a proposition which contains an exceptive particle.

> *Exceptive propositions* will make such complex syllogism; as, None but physicians came to the consultation; the nurse is no physician; therefore the nurse came not to the consultation. *Watts*, Logic, iii. 2.

Exceptive law, a law establishing an exception.—**Exceptive particle**, a conjunction introducing an exception, as *but*, *besides*, *except*, etc.

exceptless† (ek-sept′les), *a.* [< *except* + *-less.*] Making no exception; extending to all.

> Forgive my general and *exceptless* rashness,
> You perpetual sober gods! I do proclaim
> One honest man. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

exceptor (ek-sep′tọr), *n.* [< *except* + *-or.*] 1. One who objects or takes exception.

> The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

2. In *law*, one who enters an exception.

excerebrate (ek-ser′ẹ-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excerebrated*, ppr. *excerebrating.* [< LL. *excerebratus*, pp. of *excerebrare*, deprive of brains, < L. *ex-* priv. + *cerebrum*, the brain.] 1. To remove or beat out the brains of. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]—2. To cast out from the brain or mind.

> Hath it [faith] not sovereign virtue in it to *excerebrate* all cares, expectorate all fears and griefs? *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 25.

excerebration (ek-ser-ẹ-brā′shọn), *n.* [< *excerebrate* + *-ion.*] The act of removing or beating out the brains; specifically, in *obstet.*, the removal of the brain of the child to facilitate delivery. Also called *eccephalosis*.

excerebrose (ek-ser′ẹ-brōs), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *cerebrum*, the brain, + *-ose.*] Having no brains. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

excern† (ek-sėrn′), *v. t.* [< L. *excernere*, pp. *excretus*, sift out, separate, < *ex*, out, + *cernere*, separate: see *certain*. Cf. *excrete.*] To separate and emit through the pores or through small passages of the body; excrete.

> That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do *excern*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

> There is no Science but is full of such stuff, which by Direction of Tutor, and Choice of good Bookes, must be *excerned*. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

excerp† (ek-sėrp′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *exerp*; < OF. *excerper*, < L. *excerpere*, pick out, choose, select, < *ex*, out, + *carpere*, pick, pluck: see *carp*1.] To pick out; excerpt.

> In your reading *excerp*, and note, in your books, such things as you like. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 288.

excerpt (ek-sėrpt′), *v. t.* [< L. *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpere*, pick out: see *excerp.*] To take or cull out (a passage in a written or printed work); select; cite; extract.

> Out of which we have *excerpted* the following particulars. *Fuller.*

> Justinian, indeed, has *excerpted* in the Digest and put in the forefront of his Institutes a passage from an elementary work of Ulpian's, in which he speaks of a jus naturale that is common to man and the lower animals. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 703.

excerpt (ek-sėrpt′), *n.* [< L. *excerptum*, an extract, selection from a book or writing, neut. of *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpere*, pick out: see *excerp*, *excerpt*, *v.*] An extract from a written or printed work: as, *excerpts* from the records.

> His commonplace book was filled with *excerpts* from the year-books. *Lord Campbell*, Lord Commissioner Maynard.

excerpta (ek-sėrp′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *excerptum*, an excerpt: see *excerpt*, *n.*] Passages extracted; excerpts. [Rare.]

excerption (ek-sėrp′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *excerptio(n-)*, an extract, < L. *excerpere*, pp. *excerptus*, pick out: see *excerp*, *excerpt.*] 1. The act of excerpting or picking out; a gleaning; selection.—2. That which is selected or gleaned; an excerpt. [Rare.]

> Times have consumed his works, saving some few *excerptions*. *Raleigh.*

> There is also extant among them, under the name of *Excerptions*, a collection . . . which might be compared with the collections of the West, and perhaps referred to their class. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

excerptive (ek-sėrp′tiv), *a.* [< *excerpt* + *-ive.*] Excerpting; choosing. *Mackenzie.*

excerptor (ek-sėrp′tọr), *n.* [< *excerpt* + *-or.*] One who excerpts; a selecter; a culler.

> I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark, or asterism, as he has done. I am no such *excerptor*. *Barnard*, Heylin, p. 12.

excess (ek-ses′), *n.* [< ME. *exces*, *excess*, < OF. *exces*, F. *excès* = Pr. *exces* = Sp. *exceso* = Pg. *excesso* = It. *eccesso*, < L. *excessus*, a departure, going beyond the bounds of reason, going beyond the subject, < *excessus*, pp. of *excedere*, exceed: see *exceed.*] 1. A going beyond ordinary, necessary, or proper limits; superfluity in number, quantity, or amount; undue quantity; superabundance: as, an *excess* of provisions; *excess* of bile in the system.

> With taper-light
> To seek the beauteous eyes of heaven to garnish,
> Is wasteful and ridiculous *excess*.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2.

> I will dazzle Cæsar with *excess* of glory.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iii. 3.

> Every *excess* causes a defect; every defect an *excess*.
> *Emerson*, Compensation.

> Raw meat and other nutritious substances, given in *excess*, kill the leaves. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 110.

2. Undue indulgence of appetite; want of restraint in gratifying the desires; intemperance; over-indulgence.

> After al this *excesse* he had an accidie [fit of sloth],
> That he slepe Saterday and Sonday til sonne ȝede to reste.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 366.

> He plunged into wild and desperate *excesses*, ennobled by no generous or tender sentiment.
> *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

> Like one that sees his own *excess*,
> And easily forgives it as his own.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

> 'Tis but the fool that loves *excess*; hast thou a drunken soul?
> Thy bane is in thy shallow skull, not in my silver bowl!
> *O. W. Holmes*, On Lending a Punch-bowl.

3. The amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another; overplus; surplus: as, the *excess* of revenue over expenditures is so much.—**Spherical excess**, in *trigon.*, the quantity by which the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles.

excessive (ek-ses′iv), *a.* [= F. *excessif* = Pr. *excessiu* = Sp. *excesivo* = Pg. *excessivo* = It. *eccessivo*, < ML. *excessivus*, immoderate, < L. *excessus*, pp. of *excedere*, exceed: see *excess*, *exceed.*] Exceeding the usual or proper limit, degree, measure, or proportion; being in excess of what is requisite or proper; going beyond what is sanctioned by correct principles; immoderate; extravagant; unreasonable: as, *excessive* bulk; *excessive* labor; *excessive* charges; *excessive* vanity; *excessive* indulgence.

> They were addicted to *excessive* banketting and drunkennesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 68.

> If a man worke but three daies in seuen, hee may get more then hee can spend vnless hee will be exceedingly *excessiue*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 201.

> Who is not *excessive* in the discourse of what he extremely likes? *Steele*, Tatler, No. 182.

> His information would have been *excessive*, but for the noble use he made of it ever in the interest of humanity. *Emerson*, Theodore Parker.

=**Syn.** *Immense*, etc. (see *enormous*); superabundant, superfluous; inordinate, outrageous, extreme; intemperate, violent.

excessively (ek-ses′iv-li), *adv.* 1. With excess; in an extreme degree; beyond measure: as, *excessively* impatient; *excessively* grieved; the wind blew *excessively*.

> The wind is often so *excessively* hot, that it is like the air of an oven, and people are forced to retire into the lower rooms and to their vaults, and shut themselves close up. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 195.

> A man must be *excessively* stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side. *Addison.*

2. Exceedingly; extremely: as, she was *excessively* beautiful. [Now only in loose use.]

> Crébillon said, then he would keep the picture himself—it was *excessively* like. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 295.

3†. In excess; intemperately.

> Which having swallowd up *excessively*,
> He soone in vomit up againe doth lay.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 3.

excessiveness (ek-ses′iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

exch. A common abbreviation of *exchange* and *exchequer*.

exchange (eks-chānj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exchanged*, ppr. *exchanging.* [The verb does not appear in ME.; the prefix restored to the orig. *ex-*; < OF. *eschanger*, *echanger*, F. *échanger* = Pr. *escanjar*, *escambiar* = It. *scambiare*, < ML. *excambiare*, exchange, < *ex*, out, + *cambiare*, change, > OF. *changer*, etc., E. *change*: see *change*, *v.*, which is in part an abbreviation, by apheresis, of *exchange*.] I. *trans.* 1. In *com.*, to part with in return for some equivalent; transfer for a recompense; barter: as, to *exchange* goods in foreign countries for their native productions; the workman *exchanges* his labor for money.

> They shall not sell of it, neither *exchange*, nor alienate the first fruits of the land. Ezek. xlviii. 14.

> He has something to *exchange* with those abroad. *Locke.*

2. To give and receive reciprocally; give and take; communicate mutually; interchange: as, to *exchange* horses, clothes, thoughts, civilities.

> *Exchange* forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

> Prisoners are generally *exchanged* within the same rank man for man, and a sum of money or other equivalent is paid for an excess of them on one side.
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 146.

> We *exchanged* a word or two of Scotch.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 56.

3. To quit or part with for something else; give up in substitution; make a change or transition from: as, to *exchange* a crown for a cowl; to *exchange* a throne for a cell or a hermitage; to *exchange* a life of ease for a life of toil.

> Wrong of right, and bad of good did make,
> And death for life *exchanged* foolishlie.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 6.

> When, like the men of Rome and the men of Athens, you *exchanged* the rule of kings for that of magistrates, you did but fall back on the most ancient polity of the English folk. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 365.

=**Syn.** To change, trade, truck, swap, bandy, commute. See the noun.

II. *intrans.* To make an exchange; pass or be taken as an equivalent: as, how much will a sovereign *exchange* for in American money?

> As a general rule, then, things tend to *exchange* for one another at such values as will enable each producer to be repaid the cost of production with the ordinary profit.
> *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 1.

exchange (eks-chānj′), *n.* [The prefix restored to the orig. *ex-*; < ME. *eschange*, *eschaunge*, < OF. *eschange*, *escange*, mod. F. *échange* = Pr. *escambi* = It. *scambio*, < ML. *excambium*, exchange, < *excambiare*, exchange: see *exchange*, *v.* See also *change*, *n.*, which in some uses is an abbreviation of *exchange*.] 1. The giving of one thing or commodity for another; the act of parting with something in return for an equivalent; traffic by interchange of commodities; barter.

> *Exchange* is so important a process in the maximising of utility and the saving of labor that some economists have regarded their science as treating of this operation alone. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., iv.

2. The act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another: as, the *exchange* of a crown for a cloister.

> I am glad 'tis night, you do not look on me,
> For I am much asham'd of my *exchange* [of garments].
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 6.

3. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; mutual transfer: as, an *exchange* of thoughts or of civilities.

> When, and where, and how
> We met, we woo'd, and made *exchange* of vow,
> I'll tell thee as we pass. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3.

4. Mutual substitution; return: used chiefly in the phrase *in exchange*.

> Joseph gave them bread *in exchange* for horses.
> Gen. xlvii. 17.

> O spare her life, and *in exchange* take mine. *Dryden.*

> The Lord Arundel, endeavouring to make good his promise of procuring my *exchange* for his two sons, earnestly solicited the king to it. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 94.

5. That which is given in return for something received, or received in return for what is given.

> There's my *exchange*: what in the world he is
> That names me traitor, villain-like he lies.
> *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

> The respect and love which was paid you by all who had the happiness to know you was a wise *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden.*

> An Atheist's laugh 's a poor *exchange*
> For Deity offended!
> *Burns*, Epistle to a Young Friend.

Hence—6. Among journalists, a newspaper or other regular publication sent in exchange for another.—7. In *law*: (*a*) A reciprocal transfer of property for property, as distinguished from a transfer for a money consideration. (*b*) At common law, more specifically, a reciprocal or mutual grant of equal interests in land, the one in consideration of the other, as a grant of a fee simple in return for a fee simple.—8. In *com.*: (*a*) The giving or receiving of the money of one country or region in return for an equivalent sum in that of another, or the giving or receiving of a sum of money in one place for a bill ordering the payment of an equivalent sum in another.

> Down to the time of Henry VII., the business of *exchange* was a royal monopoly, and carried on at the same office as the mint or "boullion," as it was anciently called; and the royal exchanger alone was entitled to give native coin for foreign coin or for bullion.
> *Bithell*, Counting-House Dict., p. 119.

(*b*) The method or system by which debits and credits in different places are settled without the actual transference of the money—documents, usually called *bills of exchange*, representing values, being given and received. (*c*) The rate at which the documentary transfer of funds can be made; the course or rate of exchange: as, if the debts reciprocally due by two places be equal, the *exchange* will be at par; but when greater in one than in the other, the *exchange* will be against that place which has the larger remittances to make, and in favor of the other. Abbreviated *exch.*—**9.** A place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city in general, or those of a particular class, meet at certain hours daily to transact business with one another by purchase and sale. In some exchanges, as the great Merchants' Exchange of London, the dealings include all kinds of commodities, stocks, bonds, and bills; in others, as the Bourse of Paris and the Stock Exchange of New York, they are confined chiefly or entirely to public and corporate stocks and bonds; and still others are devoted to transactions in single classes of commodities or investments, as cotton, corn, or produce in general, mining-stocks, etc.

I was at the Pallace, where there is an *exchange:* that is, a place where the Marchants doe meete at those times of the day, as our Marchants doe in London. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 30.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man as he does in the market and *exchange* who sells several things under the same name. *Locke.*

10. The central station where the lines from all the subscribers in any telephone system meet, and where connections can be made between the lines.—**11.** In *arith.*, a rule for finding how much of the money of one country is equivalent to a given sum of the money of another. All the calculations in exchange may be performed by the rule of proportion, and the work may often be abbreviated by the method of aliquot parts.—**Arbitration of exchange.** See *arbitrage*, 2.—**Bill of exchange.** See *bill*^{3}.—**Bills of Exchange Act.** (*a*) A British statute of 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 74) which abolished days of grace on bills and notes payable at sight or on presentation. (*b*) A statute of 1878 (41 Vict., c. 13) which declared signature a sufficient acceptance. (*c*) A statute of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 61) which codifies the whole body of English law relating to bills, notes, and checks.—**Course** or **rate of exchange,** the varying rate or price, estimated in the currency of one country, given for a fixed sum in the currency of another.—**Documentary exchange.** Same as *document bill* (which see, under *document*).—**Dry exchange,** an old expression for a device for concealing usury, by the borrower drawing a bill on an imaginary drawee in some foreign place which the payee accepts for the sake of a higher commission, and costs of protest and damages on return of the dishonored bill.

Dry exchange seemeth to bee a cleanly terme inuented for the disguising of foule vsury, in the which something is pretended to passe of both sides, whereas in truth, nothing passeth, but on the one side; in which respect, it may well be called *Drie*. *Minsheu.*

Exchange cap. See *cap*^{1}, 3.—**Feigned exchange,** an old expression for the lending of money upon agreement that if not repaid by a certain day, in order to enable the lender to meet a bill feigned to be drawn upon him from a foreign country, the borrower may be charged with the expenses and commissions: a device for charging the price of foreign exchange and incidental expenses upon a domestic loan.—**First, second,** or **third of exchange,** the first, second, or third of a set of bills of exchange drawn in duplicate or triplicate, all being of "the same tenor and date," any one of which being accepted, the others are void.—**Nominal exchange,** exchange in its relation to the comparative market values of the currencies of the different countries, without reference to the trade transactions between them.—**Owelty of exchange.** See *owelty*.—**Real exchange,** exchange in its relation to the interchange of commodities, and not in the relation of the moneys of the different countries.—**Theory of exchanges,** a theory introduced by Prevost for explaining the equilibrium of temperature of any body. It is founded on the supposition that the quantity of heat which a body diffuses by radiation is equal to the quantity which it receives by radiation from surrounding bodies, and which it absorbs either wholly or in part.—**To note a bill of exchange.** See *note*.=**Syn.** 1–3. *Exchange, Interchange. Exchange* may bring only one actor into prominence, or two may be equally prominent; if more than two take part in an *exchange*, the mind rests upon the act as performed by pairs. An *interchange* is not the act of one, nor generally of two, but of more than two, *interchange* in this bearing to *exchange* the relation that *among* bears to *between*. *Exchange* is primarily a single act; *interchange* may be a single act, but is often a system or succession of changes.

I give away myself for you, and dote upon the *exchange*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

Interchanges of cold frosts and piercing winds. *Bp. Hall*, Heaven upon Earth, § 8.

exchangeability (eks-chān-ja-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *exchangeable:* see *-bility*.] The property or state of being exchangeable.

The law ought not to be contravened by an express article admitting the *exchangeability* of such persons. *Washington.*

exchangeable (eks-chān'ja-bl), *a.* [= F. *échangeable*; as *exchange* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

Bank bills *exchangeable* for gold and silver. *Ramsay.*

The officers captured with Burgoyne were *exchangeable* within the powers of General Howe. *Marshall.*

2. Ratable by exchange; to be estimated by what may be procured in exchange: as, the *exchangeable* value of goods.

But as soon as a limitation becomes practically operative, as soon as there is not so much of the thing to be had as would be appropriated and used if it could be obtained for asking, the ownership or use of the natural agent acquires an *exchangeable* value. *J. S. Mill.*

exchanger (eks-chān'jėr), *n.* One who exchanges; one who practises exchange.

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the *exchangers*. Mat. xxv. 27.

excheat†, **excheator**†. See *escheat*, *escheator*.

exchequer (eks-chek'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *excheker*; < ME. *escheker*, also abbr. *cheker* (> mod. E. *checker*), a court of revenue, treasury, also lit. a chess-board, < OF. *escheker*, *eschekier*, later *eschequier*, *eschiquier* (mod. F. *échiquier*) (ML. *scaccarium*), a chess-board, checker-board; hence, the checkered cloth on which accounts were calculated by means of counters; then applied to a court of revenue, and the public treasury; < OF. *eschecs*, chess, *eschec*, check at chess: see *check*^{1}, and cf. *checker*^{1}, the more vernacular form of *exchequer*.] **1.** [*cap.*] In England, an ancient court or tribunal, more fully designated the *Court of Exchequer*, in which all causes affecting the revenues of the crown were tried and decided. In course of time it acquired the jurisdiction of ordinary superior common-law courts, by allowing any suitor who desired to bring his complaint before it to allege that by the defendant's injustice he was prevented from discharging his debts to the king's revenues, which allegation the court did not allow to be denied. The court also had, up to 1841, an equity side. The judges were called barons. In 1875 the court was made the Exchequer Division of the new High Court of Justice.

The *Exchequer* of the Norman kings was the court in which the whole financial business of the country was transacted; and as the whole administration of justice, and even the military organisation, was dependent upon the fiscal officers, the whole framework of society may be said to have passed annually under its review. It derived its name from the chequered cloth which covered the table at which the accounts were taken, a name which suggested to the spectator the idea of a game at chess between the receiver and the payer, the treasurer and the sheriff. As this name never occurs before the reign of Henry I., and as the tradition of the court preserved the remembrance of a time when the business which took place in it was transacted 'ad taleas,' 'at the tallies,' it seems certain that the date of complete organisation should be referred to this period. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 126.

2. [*cap.*] In Scotland, a court of similar nature and history, abolished in 1857.—**3.** [*cap.*] In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that department of the government which has charge of all matters relating to the public revenue of the kingdom, the head of which is called the Chancellor of the Exchequer. See *chancellor*, 3 (*c*).—**4.** A state treasury: as, the war drained the *exchequer*.

Registering against each separate viceroyalty, from Algiers to Lahore beyond the Indus, what was the amount of its annual tribute to the gorgeous *exchequer* of Susa? *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

5. Pecuniary resources; finances: as, my *exchequer* was getting low. [Colloq.]—**Auditors of the Exchequer.** See *commissioners of audit*, under *audit*.—**Barons of the Exchequer.** See *baron*, 2.—**Court of Exchequer Chamber,** in England, formerly, a court composed of the judges of any two of the three superior common-law courts (King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer) sitting to hear appeals from any of the three. Appeal from its decision lay to the House of Lords. It was supplanted by the Court of Appeal in 1875.—**Exchequer bill,** a negotiable interest-bearing bill of credit, issued under the authority of acts of Parliament, by the Exchequer Department of the British government, for the purpose of raising money for temporary purposes, or to meet some sudden emergency. Exchequer bills run for five years; the interest is payable per attached coupons half-yearly, and is fixed every year, but can never exceed 5½ per cent. per annum. They are issued for sums of £100 each, or some multiple of £100. They were first issued in 1696, and form a large part of the unfunded public debt of Great Britain.—**Exchequer bonds,** bonds issued in Great Britain by the Commissioners of the Treasury, under authority of the same act as exchequer bills, and for the same purpose, which run for a definite period of time, not exceeding six years, the interest payable on the same, which can never exceed 5½ per cent. per annum, being fixed at the time of issue.

He [Disraeli] therefore now repealed the Act for the war sinking fund, and re-borrowed the amount in *exchequer bonds*. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 331.

Exchequer of the Jews, a branch of the Court of Exchequer in England, prior to 1290, which had charge of the revenues exacted from the Jews.

exchequer† (eks-chek'ėr), *v. t.* [< *exchequer*, *n.*] To sue in the Court of Exchequer.

Among other strange words, the following has arisen in vulgar language, viz. to *exchequer* a man. *Pegge*, Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.

excide (ek-sīd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excided*, ppr. *exciding*. [< L. *excidere*, cut out, < *ex*, out, + *cædere*, cut. Cf. *excise*^{1}.] Same as *excise*^{1}. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

excipient (ek-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *excipient*, < L. *excipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *excipere*, take out, except: see *except*.] **I.** *a.* Taking exception; objecting. [Rare or obsolete.]

It is a good exception, if such person be a capital enemy, or a conspirator against the party *excipient*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

II. *n.* **1.** One who excepts. [Rare or obsolete.]—**2.** In *med.*, an inert or slightly active substance, as conserve of roses, sugar, jelly, etc., employed as the medium or vehicle for the administration of an active medicine.

exciple (ek'si-pl), *n.* [Also *excipule*; < NL. *excipulum*, < L. *excipulum*, a vessel for receiving liquids, < *excipere*, take out, receive: see *except*.] In *lichenology*, the margin of the apothecium. See cut under *apothecium*.—**Proper exciple,** an exciple that is not formed by the thallus, but consists of a special development of the apothecium itself.—**Thalline exciple,** an exciple composed of a portion of the thallus, which forms a rim about the apothecium.

excipular (ek-sip'ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *excipulum*, exciple, + *-ar*.] In *lichenology*, pertaining to the exciple.

excipule (ek'si-pūl), *n.* [< NL. *excipulum:* see *exciple*.] Same as *exciple*.

excipuliform (ek-sip'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *excipulum*, exciple (see *exciple*), + L. *forma*, shape.] Like an exciple; having a rim.

excipulum (ek-sip'ū-lum), *n.* [NL.] Same as *exciple*.

The further growth of the rudiment of the apothecium is now occasioned by the increase in size of the *excipulum* by the formation of new fibres. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 268.

excircle (ek-sėr'kl), *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *circulus*, circle.] An escribed circle; also, the radius of the same.

excisable (ek-sī'za-bl), *a.* [< *excise*^{2} + *-able*.] Liable or subject to excise: as, beer is an *excisable* commodity. Also spelled *exciseable*.

The most material are the general licences which the law requires to be taken out by all dealers in *exciseable* goods. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

The licenses which hitherto auctioneers had been required to take out if they sold *exciseable* articles. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 25.

excise^1 (ek-sīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excised*, ppr. *excising*. [Formerly also *excize*; < L. *excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut out, < *ex*, out, + *cædere*, cut: see *excide*.] To cut out or off: as, to *excise* a tumor.

The copy of . . . [the book] was taken from the author [John Birkenhead] by those who said they could not rob, because all was theirs; so *exciz'd* what they liked not. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

To Mr. Collier . . . we owe the discovery of a noble passage *excised* in the piratical edition which gives us the only version extant of this unlucky play ["The Massacre of Paris"]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 557.

excise^2 (ek-sīz'), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption (associated, as in the 2d extract below, with *excise*^{1}, < L. *excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut off: see *excise*^{1}) of earlier *accise* = MD. *aksiis*, *aksys* = G. *accise* = Dan. *accise* = Sw. *accis*, excise; cf. mod. F. *accise*, It. *accisa* (ML. *accisia*), excise, appar. a corruption (as if < L. *accisus*, pp. of *accidere*, cut into) of OF. *assis*, assessments, taxes (cf. Sp. Pg. *sisa*, excise, tax), < *assise*, an assize, sessions: see *assize*, *assess*, *size*^{1}. The assumed change of *assise* to *accise* is irreg., and the relation of the Teut. and Rom. forms is uncertain.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An inland tax or duty imposed on certain commodities of home production and consumption, as spirits, tobacco, etc., or on their manufacture and sale. In Great Britain the licenses to pursue certain callings, to keep dogs, to carry a gun, and to deal in certain commodities, are included in the excise duties, as well as the taxes on armorial bearings, carriages, servants, plate, railways, etc. Excise duties were first imposed by the Long Parliament in 1643.

We have brought those exotic words plundring and storming, and that once abominable word *excise*, to be now familiar among them. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts (1660), p. 37.

But the success of internal or inland duties on articles of consumption—or *excises* as they were termed, from the excision of a part of the article taxed—in Holland, had brought prominently into notice the advantages of taxes of this description. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 8.

Excises is a word generally used in contradistinction to imposts in its restricted sense, and is applied to internal or inland impositions, levied sometimes upon the consumption of a commodity, sometimes upon the retail sale of it, and sometimes upon the manufacture of it. *Andrews*, On Revenue Law, § 133.

An *excise* "is based on no rule of apportionment or equality whatever," but is a fixed, absolute, and direct charge laid on merchandise, products, or commodities, without any regard to the amount of property belonging to those on whom it may fall, or to any supposed relation between money expended for a public object and a special benefit occasioned to those by whom the charge is paid.
Blackwell, On Tax Titles (4th ed.), 1, n. 1.

2. That branch or department of the civil service which is connected with the levying of such duties. In the United States this office is called the *Office of Internal Revenue.*—**Act of the Hereditary Excise**, an English statute of 1660 (12 Car. II., c. 24) establishing duties on beer and other beverages, and settling them upon the crown in lieu of the profits of the courts of wards and liveries and of purveyance and preemption then abolished. A similar grant for the king's life only was termed the *temporary excise* (12 Car. II., c. 23).—**Commissioners of excise.** See *commissioner.* =**Syn.** 1. *Duty*, *Impost*, etc. See *tax*, *n.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the excise: as, *excise* acts; *excise* commissioners.

The genius of the people will illy brook the inquisitive and peremptory spirit of *excise* laws.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. xii.

excise² (ek-sīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excised*, ppr. *excising.* [< *excise*², *n.*] 1. To lay or impose a duty on; levy an excise on.

No Statesman e'er will find it worth his pains
To tax our labours, and *excise* our brains.
Churchill, To Robert Lloyd.

It was certain that, should she [the queen] command never so little a fee, the people would say straight that their drink was "*excised*," as it was in Flanders, and would be more *excised* hereafter, and so the people and the brewers would both repine at it.
Stow, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in England, IV. 118.

2. To impose upon; overcharge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

excised (ek-sīzd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *excise*¹, *v.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, notched or retuse.

End sinuately *excised.* *Wolle.*

Scutal margin [of *Dichelaspis warwicki*] deeply *excised* at a point corresponding with the apex of the scuta.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 121.

exciseman (ek-sīz'man), *n.*; pl. *excisemen* (-men). In Great Britain, an officer engaged in collecting excise duties, and in preventing infringement of the excise laws.

A certain number of Gaugers, called by the Vulgar *Excise-men.* *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 108.

At a meeting of his brother *excisemen* in Dumfries, Burns, being called upon for a song, handed these verses to the president.
J. Currie, Note on Burns's The Deil's awa' wi' the [Exciseman.

excision (ek-sizh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *excision* = Sp. *excision* = Pg. *excisão*, < L. *excisio(n-)*, a cutting out, < *excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut out: see *excide*, *excise*¹.] 1. The act of cutting off, out, or away, as a part (especially a small diseased part) of the body by a surgical operation, the tap-roots or other parts of a tree, etc.

They [the Egyptians] borrowed of the Iewes abstinence from Swines-flesh and circumcision of their males, to which they added *excision* of their females.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 577.

2. A cutting off from intercourse or union; a setting aside or shutting out; exclusion; excommunication.

O poore and myserable citie, what sondry tourmentes, *excisions*, subuertions, depopulations, and other euyll aduentures hath hapned vnto the!
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 22.

This can no way be drawn to the condemnation and final *excision* of such persons who after baptism fall into any great sin, of which they are willing to repent.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, ix. § 4.

3†. Extirpation; total destruction.

That extermination and *excision* of the Canaanites, which carries so horrible an appearance of severity.
Barrow, Works, III. xxxvii.

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have . . . grown ripe for *excision.*
Bp. Atterbury.

excitability (ek-sī-tạ-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [= F. *excitabilité* = Sp. *excitabilidad* = Pg. *excitabilidade* = It. *eccitabilità*; as *excitable* + *-ity.*] 1. The quality of being excitable; readiness or proneness to be provoked or moved into action; the quality of being easily agitated; nervousness.

This early *excitability* prepared his mind for the religious sentiment that afterwards became so powerfully dominant.
L. Horner, tr. of Villari's Savonarola, i. 2.

2. In *physiol.*, irritability.

Nerves during regeneration may fail to show *excitability* to electrical stimulus, yet be capable of transmitting sensory or motor impulses.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 142.

excitable (ek-sī'tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *excitable* = Sp. *excitable* = Pg. *excitavel*; as *excite* + *-able.*] Susceptible of or prone to excitement; capable of being excited; easily stirred up or stimulated: as, an *excitable* temperament.

His affections were most quick and *excitable* by their due objects. *Barrow*, Works, I. 575.

=**Syn.** Passionate, choleric, hasty, hot.

excitant (ek-sī'tạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *excitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *excitare*, excite: see *excite.*] I. *a.* Tending to excite; exciting.

The donation of heavenly graces, prevenient, subsequent, *excitant*, adjuvant.
Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of Catechism, p. 60.

II. *n.* That which excites or rouses to action or increased action; specifically, in *therap.*, whatever produces, or is fitted to produce, increased action in any part of a living organism.

The French [affect] *excitants*, irritants—nitrous oxide, alcohol, champagne. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

The strength of dilute sulphuric acid generally employed as an *excitant* for the Smee battery is one part (volume) of sulphuric acid to ten parts of water.
J. W. Urquhart, Electrotyping, p. 47.

excitate† (ek'si-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *excitatus*, pp. of *excitare*, excite: see *excite.*] To excite; rouse.

It would *excitate* & stir them vp, so that they would be willing to reade and to learne of them selues.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. 3.

The Earth, being *excitated* to wrath, in revenge of her children brought forth Fame, the youngest sister of the giants. *Bacon*, Sister of the Giants, or Fame.

But their iterated clamations to *excitate* their dying or dead friends, or revoke them into life again, was a vanity of affection. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

excitation (ek-si-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *excitation* = Sp. *excitacion* = Pg. *excitação* = It. *eccitazione*, < LL. *excitatio(n-)*, < L. *excitare*, excite: see *excite.*] 1. The act of exciting or rousing to action; a stirring up or awakening.

Here are words of fervent *excitation* to the frozen hearts of others. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 293.

It may be safely said that the order of *excitation* is from muscles that are small and frequently acted on to those which are larger and less frequently acted on.
H. Spencer, Direction of Motion, § 90.

2. The state of being excited; excitement.

All the circumstances under which an *excitation* originally occurred being supposed the same, the degree of revivability of the feeling that was produced varies with the physiological conditions that exist when the revival takes place or is attempted.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 101.

Excitation of electricity, the disturbance of the electric equilibrium by friction, elevation of temperature, contact, etc.

excitative (ek-sī'tạ-tiv), *a.* [= F. *excitatif* = Sp. Pg. *excitativo* = It. *eccitativo*; as *excite* + *-ative.*] Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite; excitatory.

Admonitory of duty, and *excitative* of devotion.
Barrow, The Creed.

excitator (ek'si-tā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *excitateur* = It. *eccitatore*, < LL. *excitator*, < L. *excitare*, pp. *excitatus*, excite: see *excite.*] In *elect.*, an instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar or other electrical apparatus in such a manner as to secure the operator from the force or effect of the shock.

excitatory (ek-sī'tạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< *excitate* + *-ory.*] Tending to excite; containing or characterized by excitement; excitative.

The experiments of physiology prove a definite measurable period of molecular commotion, known as the *excitatory* stage, to precede invariably the excitation of the sensation. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 104.

excite (ek-sīt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excited*, ppr. *exciting.* [< ME. *exciten*, *exiten*, < OF. *exciter*, F. *exciter* = Sp. Pg. *excitar* = It. *eccitare*, < L. *excitare*, call out, call forth, arouse, wake up, stimulate, freq. of *exciere*, call out, arouse, excite, < *ex*, out, + *ciere*, call, summon: see *cite*, and cf. *accite*, *concite*, *incite*, etc.] 1. To call into movement or active existence by some stimulating influence; quicken into manifestation; stir or start up; set in motion or operation: as, to *excite* a mutiny; to *excite* hope or animosity.

They might *excite* contest, emulation, and laudable endeavours. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The news of the fall of Calcutta reached Madras, and *excited* the fiercest and bitterest resentment.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

Many of her acts had been unusual, but *excited* no uproar. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 39.

Feelings of admiration and devotion are of various degrees, and are *excited* by various objects.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 71.

Emotions are *excited*, not by physical agencies themselves, but by certain complex relations among them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 97.

2. To induce action or activity in; stimulate; animate; arouse.

The degree to which a gland is *excited* can be measured only by the number of the surrounding tentacles which are inflected, and by the amount and rate of their movement.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 233.

3. To impel by incentives or motives; instigate; incite: as, to *excite* the people to revolt.

Beaten for loyalty
Excited me to treason. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

The remarkable smoothness of that Language [Malay], I confess, might *excite* some people to learn it out of curiosity: but the Tonquinese are not so curious.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 59.

4. To arouse the emotions of; agitate or perturb mentally; move: as, he was greatly *excited* by the news.

I will *excite* their minds
With more desire to know.
Milton, P. L., iv. 522.

=**Syn.** To awaken, incite, inflame, kindle, irritate, provoke.

excitedly (ek-sī'ted-li), *adv.* In an excited manner.

exciteful† (ek-sīt'fụl), *a.* [< *excite* + *-ful.*] Fitted to excite; full of exciting matter: as, *exciteful* stories or prayers. *Chapman.*

excitement (ek-sīt'ment), *n.* [= It. *eccitamento*; as *excite* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of exciting; stimulation.

When I view the fairness and equality of his temper and carriage, I can in truth descry in his own name no original *excitement* of such distaste, which commonly ariseth, not so much from high fortune as from high looks. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 553.

2. The state of being excited or roused into action; agitation; sensation; commotion: as, the news caused great *excitement*; an *excitement* of the people.

Remove the pendulum of conventional routine, and the mental machinery runs on with a whir that gives a delightful *excitement* to sluggish temperaments, and is, perhaps, the natural relief of highly nervous organizations.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 128.

A man worn to skin and bone by perpetual *excitement*, with baldish head, sharp features, and swift, shining eyes.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 151.

3. In *med.*, a state of increased, and especially unduly increased, activity in the body or in any of its parts.—4. That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive.

Just before the battle of Trebia, the General, encouraging his followers, by all the usual *excitements*, to do their duty, concludes with a promise of the most magnificent spoils. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ix. 2.

The cares and *excitements* of a season of transition and struggle. *Talfourd.*

exciter (ek-sī'tėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which excites; one who puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves or sets in operation.—2. In *med.*, a stimulant; an excitant.—3. A small dynamo-electric machine used to excite the fields of a larger machine.

exciting (ek-sī'ting), *p. a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; stimulating: as, *exciting* events; an *exciting* story.

It is little matter for wonder that the idea of equality, as presented to us by the modern Democrats, should be, amongst the masses who do not detect its falsehood, the most *exciting* idea that could be offered to the human imagination. *W. H. Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 207.

Exciting cause, in *med.*, whatever immediately produces a particular state or disease, as distinguished from *predisposing cause.*

Exposure to cold or damp is the *exciting cause* of a catarrh. *Hooper*, Med. Dict.

excitingly (ek-sī'ting-li), *adv.* So as to excite.

excitive (ek-sī'tiv), *a.* [< *excite* + *-ive.*] Tending to excite; excitatory. *Clarke.*

excitomotor (ek-sī'tō-mō″tọr), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *excitare*, excite, + *motor*, a mover: see *motor.*] In *physiol.*, exciting muscular contraction; pertaining to reflex action.—**Excitomotor system**, Marshall Hall's term for that part of the spinal cord which is concerned in reflex action together with the afferent and efferent nerves which belong to it.

excitomotory (ek-sī'tō-mō″tọ-ri), *a.* Same as *excitomotor.*

exclaim (eks-klām'), *v.* [< OF. *exclamer*, F. *exclamer* = Sp. Pg. *exclamar* = It. *esclamare*, *sclamare*, < L. *exclamare*, cry out, < *ex*, out, + *clamare*, cry, shout: see *claim*¹.] I. *intrans.* To cry out; speak with vehemence; make a loud outcry in words: as, to *exclaim* against oppression; to *exclaim* with wonder or astonishment.

I will *exclaim* to the world on thee, and beg justice of the Duke himself; villain! I will.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 1.

The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the exercise of arbitrary power. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

How I would wake weeping, and in the anguish of my heart *exclaim* upon sweet Calne in Wiltshire!
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

II. *trans.* To say loudly or vehemently; cry out: as, he *exclaimed*, I will not!

While Man *exclaims*, "See all things for my use!"
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 45.

He bless'd the bread, but vanish'd at the word,
And left them both *exclaiming*, 'Twas the Lord!
Cowper, Conversation, l. 534.

exclaim† (eks-klām′), *n.* [< *exclaim*, *v.*] Outcry; clamor; exclamation.

For thou hast made the happy earth thy hell,
Fill'd it with cursing cries and deep *exclaims*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

Their *exclaims*
Move me as much as thy breath moves a mountain.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

exclaimer (eks-klā′mėr), *n.* One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat, passion, or much noise: as, an *exclaimer* against tyranny.

I must have leave to tell this *exclaimer*, in my turn, that if that were his real aim, his manner of proceeding is very strange, wonderful, and unaccountable.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II., Pref.

exclamation (eks-klạ-mā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *exclamation*, F. *exclamation* = Pr. *exclamatio* = Sp. *exclamacion* = Pg. *exclamação* = It. *esclamazione*, < L. *exclamatio*(*n*-), a loud calling or crying out, < *exclamare*, cry out: see *exclaim*.] **1.** The act of exclaiming; an ejaculatory expression of surprise, admiration, pain, anger, dissent, or the like; an emphatic or clamorous outcry.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Ded.

Thus will I drown your *exclamations*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

2. That which is uttered with emphasis or passion; a vehement speech or saying.

It is said, that Monsieur Torcy, when he signed this instrument, broke into this *exclamation*: Would Colbert have signed such a treaty for France? *Tatler*, No. 20.

A festive *exclamation* not unsuited to the occasion.
Abp. Trench.

3. The mark or sign in writing and printing (!) by which emphatic utterance or interjectional force is indicated: usually called *exclamation-mark* or *-point*, and formerly *note of admiration*. See *ecphoneme*.—**4.** In *gram.*, a word expressing outcry: an interjection; a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear, or grief.—**5.** In *rhet.*, same as *ecphonesis*, 1.—**6.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, same as *ecphonesis*, 2.

exclamation-mark, exclamation-point (eks-klạ-mā′shọn-märk, -point), *n.* See *exclamation*, 3.

exclamative (eks-klam′a̤-tiv), *a.* [= F. *exclamatif* = Sp. Pg. *exclamativo* = It. *esclamativo*, < L. as if **exclamativus*, < *exclamare*, pp. *exclamatus*, exclaim: see *exclaim*.] Containing exclamation: exclamatory. *Ash.*

exclamatively (eks-klam′a̤-tiv-li), *adv.* In an exclamative manner.

exclamatorily (eks-klam′a̤-tọ̄-ri-li), *adv.* In an exclamatory manner.

exclamatory (eks-klam′a̤-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **exclamatorius*, < *exclamare*, pp. *exclamatus*, exclaim: see *exclaim*.] **1.** Using exclamation: as, an *exclamatory* speaker. *Ash.*—**2.** Containing or expressing exclamation: as, an *exclamatory* phrase.

Which point I shall conclude with those *exclamatory* words of St. Paul, so full of wonder and astonishment, in Rom. xi. 33: How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out! *South*, Works, IV. vii.

exclave (eks′klāv), *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *-clave*, in *enclave*: opposed to *enclave*.] A part of a country, province, or the like which is disjoined from the main part.

The term Thuringia also, of course, includes the various "*exclaves*" of Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Bohemia which lie embedded among them.
Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 331.

exclude (eks-klöd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excluded*, ppr. *excluding*. [< ME. *excluden*, < L. *excludere* (> It. *eschiudere*, *escludere* = Sp. Pg. *excluir* = Pr. *esclaure*, *esclure* = OF. *esclore*, *esclowre*, *esclure*, F. *exclure*), shut out, < *ex*, out, + *claudere*, in comp. *cludere*, shut: see *close*^{1}, *close*^{2}, etc., and *clause*. Cf. *conclude*, *include*, *occlude*, *preclude*, *seclude*.] **1.** To shut out; debar from admission or participation; prevent from entering or sharing.

It [poesy], hath had access and estimation in rude times and barbarous regions where other learning stood *excluded*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 143.

All the Roman Catholic lords were by a new act for ever *excluded* the Parliament, which was a mighty blow.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 15, 1678.

No glad Beams of Light can ever play,
But Night, succeeding Night, *excludes* the Day.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

2. To except or reject, as from a privilege or grant, from consideration, etc.

What is opposite to the eternal rules of reason and good sense must be *excluded* from any place in the carriage of a well-bred man. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 75.

As no air-pump can by any means make a perfect vacuum, so neither can any artist entirely *exclude* the conventional, the local, the perishable, from his book, or write a book of pure thought. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 76.

Nature, as the word has hitherto been used by scientific men, *excludes* the whole domain of human feeling, will, and morality. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 85.

3. To thrust out; eject; extrude.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith *excluding* but one a day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible proruption, antedates their period of exclusion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

In some cases, as in some species of Lepas, the larvæ, when first *excluded* from the egg, have not an eye.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 10.

Principle of excluded middle or **third**. See *middle*. =**Syn.** To exile, expel, bar out, preclude, prohibit. See *banish*.

excluder (eks-klö′dėr), *n.* One who or that which excludes, or shuts or thrusts out.

The substances preferred [for antiseptic treatment of timber] should be not only germicides, but germ *excluders*.
Engin. Mag., XXXI. 496.

excluse†, *a.* [< L. *exclusus*, pp. of *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude*.] Shut out; kept out.

Clyves [hills] ther [where] humoure is not *excluse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

exclusion (eks-klö′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *exclusion* = Pr. *exclusio* = Sp. *exclusion* = Pg. *exclusão* = It. *esclusione*, < L. *exclusio*(*n*-), < *exclusus*, pp. of *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude*.] **1.** The act of excluding or shutting out; a debarring; non-admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it doth hurt. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Whether to dare
The fiend by easy ascent, or aggravate
His sad *exclusion* from the doors of bliss.
Milton, P. L., iii. 525.

A bill was brought in for the total *exclusion* of the duke from the crown of England and Ireland.
Hume, Hist. Eng., lxvii.

2. Non-inclusion or non-reception; exception.

There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

3. In *logic*, the relation of two terms each of which is totally denied of the other. Thus, animal and plant stand to each other in a relation of *exclusion*, provided it is true that no animal is a plant.—**4.** The act of thrusting out or expelling; ejection; extrusion.

How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay, sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion*? *Ray*, Works of Creation.

The larvæ in this final stage, in most of the genera, have increased many times in size since their *exclusion* from the egg. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 14.

5†. That which is emitted or thrown out; excretion.

There may, I confess, from this narrow time of gestation ensue a minority or smalness in the *exclusion*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

Argument from exclusion. See *argument*.—**Exclusion Bill**, in *Eng. hist.*, a bill introduced into the House of Commons, in 1679, for the purpose of debarring the Duke of York (afterward James II.) from succeeding to the throne, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic. The bill passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the House of Lords during 1680–81.

But Titus said, with his uncommon sense,
When the *Exclusion Bill* was in suspense,
"I hear a lion in the lobby roar;
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door
And keep him there, or shall we let him in,
To try if we can turn him out again?"
Bramston, Art of Politics.

Exclusion of the pupil, synechia in which the iris adheres to the capsule of the lens around the circumference of the pupil, but the center of the pupil is left clear and the vision good. Also called *circular* or *annular synechia*.—**Method of exclusions.** (*a*) The method of reasoning about natural phenomena advocated by Francis Bacon, in which all possible explanations but one are successively excluded by crucial instances. (*b*) A method in the theory of numbers invented by Frenicle de Bessy, and now forgotten.

exclusionary (eks-klö′zhọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *exclusion* + *-ary*.] Tending to exclude or debar. [Rare.]

exclusioner (eks-klö′zhọn-ėr), *n.* Same as *exclusionist*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

exclusionism (eks-klö′zhọn-izm), *n.* [< *exclusion* + *-ism*.] Exclusive principles or practice.

exclusionist (eks-klö′zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *exclusion* + *-ist*.] One who would practise exclusion; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of a party of politicians in the time of Charles II. favorable to a bill to exclude his popish heirs from the throne.

The *exclusionists* had a fair prospect of success, and their plan being clearly the best, they were justified in pursuing it. *Fox*, Hist. James II., i.

The gentlemen of every county, the traders of every town, the boys of every public school, were divided into *exclusionists* and abhorrers. *Macaulay.*

The *exclusionist* in religion does not see that he shuts the door of heaven on himself, in striving to shut out others. *Emerson*, Compensation.

exclusive (eks-klö′siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exclusif* = Sp. Pg. *exclusivo* = It. *esclusivo*; < L. *excludere*, pp. *exclusus*, shut out, exclude: see *exclude*, *excluse*, and *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Causing or intended for exclusion; having the effect of excluding from admission or share; not inclusive or comprehensive: as, *exclusive* regulations; to make *exclusive* provision for one's self or one's friends.

Obstacle find none
Of membrane, joint or limb, *exclusive* bars.
Milton, P. L., viii. 624.

2. Appertaining to the subject alone; not including, admitting, or pertaining to any other or others; undivided; sole: as, an *exclusive* right or privilege; *exclusive* jurisdiction.

Exclusive devotion to any object, while it narrows the mental range, and contracts, if it does not paralyze, the sympathies, usually diminishes the cause of temptation.
G. Ripley, in Frothingham, p. 210.

Land being, in early settled communities, the almost *exclusive* source of wealth, it happens inevitably that during times in which the principle that might is right remains unqualified, personal power and ownership of soil go together. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 458.

3. Existing or considered to the exclusion of something else; not admitting or reckoning the part or parts (one or both extremes of some series) mentioned: usually followed by *of*, or used absolutely, as if adverbial: as, you owe me so much, *exclusive of* interest; from 10 to 21 *exclusive*.

I know not whether he reckons the dross *exclusive* or inclusive with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper.
Swift.

The truth . . . is necessarily *exclusive of* its opposite; and to propose a peace between them is simply a disguised mode of proposing to truth suicide, and obtaining for falsehood victory. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 95.

4. Prone to exclude; tending to reject; specifically, disposed to exclude other persons from, or chary in admitting them to, society or fellowship; fastidious as to the social rank of associates: as, an *exclusive* clique.

I believe such words as fashionable, *exclusive*, aristocratic and the like, to be wicked unchristian epithets that ought to be banished from honest vocabularies.
Thackeray.

Cottage life [at the White Sulphur Spring] was never the *exclusive* affair that it is elsewhere; the society was one body, and the hotel was the centre.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 210.

Exclusive Brethren. See *brother*.—**Exclusive enunciation** or **proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which asserts something to be true of a certain class of things and to be false of everything else. By some logicians exclusives are regarded as simple propositions with quantified predicates, but the more usual view is that they are compound propositions.—**Exclusive privilege**, in *Scots law*, in a limited sense, the rights and franchises, of the nature of monopolies, formerly enjoyed by the different incorporated trades of a royal burgh, in virtue of which the craftsmen or members of those incorporations were entitled to prevent "unfreemen," or tradesmen not members of the corporation, from exercising the same trade within the limits of the burgh.

II. *n.* **1.** That which excludes or rejects.

This man is so cunning in his inclusiues and *exclusiues* that he dyscerneth nothing between copulatiues and disiunctiues. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 943.

2. One belonging to a coterie of persons who exclude others from their society or fellowship; one who limits his acquaintance to a select few.

The *exclusive* in fashionable life does not see that he excludes himself from enjoyment, in the attempt to appropriate it. *Emerson*, Compensation.

exclusively (eks-klö′siv-li), *adv.* **1.** With the exclusion of all others; without admission of others to participation.

There he must rest, sole judge of his affairs,
While they might rule *exclusively* in theirs.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 71.

The powers and privileges which the twelve were to exercise *exclusively* are now to be exercised by others.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

2. With the exclusion of the part or parts (one or both extremes of some series, as in an account or number) mentioned; not admitting or reckoning these parts; not inclusively.

The first part lasts from the date of citation to the joining of issue, *exclusively*; the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

exclusiveness (eks-klö'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being exclusive, in any sense of that word.

French *exclusiveness* and the hatred of compromise, then, is the first reason why representative institutions have not flourished in France.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 99.

exclusivism (eks-klö'siv-izm), *n.* [= Sp. *exclusivismo*; as *exclusive* + *-ism*.] The practice of excluding or of being exclusive; exclusiveness.

In Geneva and Lausanne I understood that a more than American *exclusivism* prevailed in families that held themselves to be peculiarly good, and believed themselves very old.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 578.

exclusivist (eks-klö'siv-ist), *n.* [< *exclusive* + *-ist*.] One who favors exclusivism or exclusiveness in some particular direction.

Cannot these *exclusivists* see . . . the unlovely, unfraternal position into which their logic thrusts them?
The Independent (New York), Jan. 6, 1870.

exclusory (eks-klö'sọ̄-ri), *a.* [< LL. *exclusorius*, < L. *exclusus*, pp. of *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude*.] Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude. *Bailey*, 1731.

excoct† (eks-kokt'), *v. t.* [< L. *excoctus*, pp. of *excoquere*, boil out, < *ex*, out, + *coquere*, cook, boil: see *cook*1.] To boil out; extract by boiling.

Salt and sugar, which are *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 843.

excoction† (eks-kok'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *excoctio(n-)*, a boiling or baking thoroughly, < *excoctus*, pp. of *excoquere*, boil out: see *excoct*.] The act of excocting or boiling out.

In the *excoctions* and depurations of metals it is a familiar error, that to advance *excoction* they augment the heat of the furnace or the quantity of the injection.
Bacon, Learning, v. 2.

excodication† (eks-kod-i-kā'sho̤n), *n.* [< LL. *excodicatio(n-)*, *excaudicatio(n-)*, < *excodicare*, *excaudicare*, < L. *ex*, out, + *codex*, *caudex*, stem, trunk.] Removal of the earth from the root of a vine.

Atte Jannerie ablaqueacion
The vynes axe [ask] in places temporate;
Italiens *excodicacion*
Hitt calle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), l. 44.

excogitate (eks-koj'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excogitated*, ppr. *excogitating*. [< L. *excogitatus*, pp. of *excogitare* (> It. *escogitare* = Sp. Pg. *excogitar* = OF. *excogiter*), think out, contrive, devise, < *ex*, out, + *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate*.] To think out; contrive; devise.

They have also wittily *excogitated* and devised instruments of divers fashions.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

In his incomparable warres and busynes almost incredible, he [Cæsar] dydde *excogitate* most excellent pollycies and deuyses, to vanquish or subdewe his ennemyes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 23.

He must first think, and *excogitate* his matter, then choose his words.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Did at last *excogitate*
How he might keep the good and leave the bad.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 121.

excogitation (eks-koj-i-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *excogitation* = Pg. *excogitação*, < L. *excogitatio(n-)*, < *excogitare*, think out: see *excogitate*.] A thinking out; the act of devising in the mind; contrivance.

The labour of *excogitation* is too violent to last long.
Johnson, Rasselas, xliii.

ex commodo (eks kom'ọ̄-dō). [L.] Leisurely.

excommune† (eks-ko̤-mūn'), *v. t.* [< F. *excommunier* (OF., in vernacular form, *escomengier*, *escomungier*, etc.) = Pr. *escomeniar*, *escomengar*, *escumenjar*, *escumergar* = Sp. *excomulgar* = Pg. *excommungar* = It. *escomunicare*, *scomunicare*, < LL. *excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate*.] To exclude from communion, fellowship, or participation; excommunicate.

Poets indeed were *excommuned* Plato's commonwealth.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 21.

excommunicable (eks-ko̤-mū'ni-ka̤-bl), *a.* [< *excommunic-ate* + *-able*.] Liable or deserving to be excommunicated; that may incur or give occasion for excommunication.

Yea although they bee impious idolaters, wicked heretickes, persons *excommunicable*, yea, and cast out for notorious improbitie.
Bp. Hall, Apology, Advert. to the Reader.

What offences are *excommunicable*. *Keble*.

excommunicant (eks-ko̤-mū'ni-ka̤nt), *n.* [< LL. *excommunican(t-)s*, ppr. of *excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate*. The form prop. means 'one who excommunicates.' The sense given here, prop. that belonging to *excommunicate*, *n.*, seems to rest on an assumed derivation < *ex-* + *communicant*.] One who has been excommunicated. [Rare.]

Innumerable swarms of *excommunicants* — Donatists, Arians, Monophysites, Albigenses, Hussites.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 416.

excommunicate (eks-ko̤-mū'ni-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excommunicated*, ppr. *excommunicating*. [< LL. *excommunicatus*, pp. of *excommunicare*, expel from communion, < L. *ex*, out, + *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] **1.** *Eccles.*, to cut off by an ecclesiastical sentence, either from the sacraments of the church or from all fellowship and intercourse with its members. See *excommunication*.

Christ hath *excommunicated* no nation, no shire, no house, no man; he gives none of his ministers leave to say to any man, thou art not redeemed.
Donne, Sermons, iii.

Elizabeth was *excommunicated*, and her subjects absolved from their allegiance, by four successive Popes.
Phelan, quoted in Wordsworth's Church of Ireland, p. 227.

Hence — **2.** To expel from and deprive of the privileges of membership in any association.

I trow you must *excommunicate* me, or els you must goe without their companie, or we shall wante no quareling.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 57.

3†. To prohibit on pain of excommunication.

Martin the 5 by his Bull not only prohibited, but . . . was the first that *excommunicated* the reading of heretical books.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 10.

excommunicate (eks-ko̤-mū'ni-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *excommunicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Cut off from communion; excommunicated.

Thou shalt stand curs'd and *excommunicate*;
And blessed shall he be that doth revolt
From his allegiance to an heretic.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

Offenders they put from their fellowship: and he which is thus *excommunicate* may not receiue food offered of any other, but, eating grasse and herbes, is consumed with famine.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 145.

II. *n.* One who is excommunicated; one cut off from any privilege.

Poor Fernando, for her sake, must stand
An *excommunicate* from every blessing.
Shirley, The Brothers, iii. 1.

Because thou hast neglected to abstain from the House of that *Excommunicate*, in that House thou shalt die.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

I . . . was accordingly considered an *excommunicate*, and had so many little pieces of private malice practised on me . . . that I found myself obliged to comply and pay the money.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 79.

excommunication (eks-ko̤-mū-ni-kā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *excommunication* = Pr. *escumeniazon* = Sp. *excomulgacion*, *excomunicacion* (obs.) = It. *escomunicazione*, *scomunicazione*, < LL. *excommunicatio(n-)*, < *excommunicare*, pp. *excommunicatus*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate*, *v.*] A cutting off or casting out from communication; deprivation of communion or the privileges of intercourse; specifically, the formal exclusion of a person from religious communion and privileges. Excommunication, often with very severe consequences, was practised in various ways among the ancient Greeks, Romans, and Jews, and is still in use among the Mohammedans. In the early Christian church it consisted simply in the exclusion of an offending member from fellowship by some formal action, and this is the practice in most modern Protestant churches. As the power of the church increased, excommunication became more complicated in method and severe in effect. As now practised in the Roman Catholic and related churches, it may be either partial or total, temporary or perpetual. By the partial, called the *minor* or *lesser excommunication*, the offender is suspended from the use of the sacraments, and perhaps from the privileges of church worship; by the total, or the *major* or *greater excommunication*, he is also cut off from the society and fellowship of the church, and it may be from all intercourse with its members. Further distinctions as to the sentence and its effects are made in the Roman Catholic Church. See *anathema*, *discipline*.

Bring into the Church of England open discipline of *excommunication*, that open sinners may be stricken withal.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

The act of *excommunication* . . . neither shutteth out from the mystical, nor clean from the visible, but only from fellowship with the visible in holy duties.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

Excommunication seems but a light thing when there are many communions. It was no light thing when it was equivalent to outlawry; when the person excommunicated might be seized and imprisoned at the will of the ordinary; when he was cut off from all holy offices; when no one might speak to him, trade with him, or show him the most trivial courtesy; and when his friends, if they dared to assist him, were subject to the same penalties.
Froude, Hist. Eng., I. 185.

Excommunication by candle. See *candle*.

excommunicator (eks-ko̤-mū'ni-kā-to̤r), *n.* [< ML. *excommunicator*, < LL. *excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate*, *v.*] One who excommunicates.

He caused all the infringers of it to be horribly excommunicated by all the bishops of England, in his owne presence, and of all his barons; and himselfe was one of the *excommunicators*. *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, i. 19.

excommunicatory (eks-ko̤-mū'ni-kạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [= OF. *excommunicatoire*; < ML. *excommunicatorius*, < LL. *excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate*, *v.*] Relating to or causing excommunication.

excommunion† (eks-ko̤-mū'nyo̤n), *n.* [= Pg. *excommunhão*, < ML. *excommunio(n-)*, < L. *ex*, out of, + *communio(n-)*, communion. Cf. *excommunicate*.] Excommunication.

Excommunion is the utmost of Ecclesiastical Judicature, a spiritual putting to death.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

ex concesso (eks kon-ses'ō). [L.: *ex*, out of, from; *concesso*, abl. of *concessum*, neut. of *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede*.] From what has been conceded or granted: as, an argument *ex concesso* (that is, from what has been granted to that which is to be proved).

excoriable (eks-kō'ri-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *excori-ate* + *-able*.] Capable of being excoriated or flayed; that may be rubbed or stripped off.

Observable in such a natural net as the scaly covering of fishes, of mullets, carps, tenches, &c., even in such as are *excoriable*, and consist of smaller scales.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

excoriate (eks-kō'ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excoriated*, ppr. *excoriating*. [< LL. *excoriatus*, pp. of *excoriare* (> It. *escoriare* = Sp. Pg. *excoriar* = F. *excorier*), strip off the skin, < L. *ex*, out, off, + *corium*, the skin: see *coriaceous*.] **1.** To flay; strip off the skin of. *Bailey*, 1731. Hence — **2.** To abrade; gall; break and remove the outer layers of (the skin) in any manner.

The heat of the Island Squauena Gregory used to call infernal; for, says he, it *excoriates* the skin, melts hard Indian wax in a cabinet, and sears your shoes like a red hot iron.
Boyle, Works, V. 694.

excoriation (eks-kō-ri-ā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *excoriation* = Pr. *excoriacio* = Sp. *excoriacion* = Pg. *excoriação* = It. *escoriazione*, < L. **excoriatio(n-)*, < *excoriare*, strip off the skin: see *excoriate*.] **1.** The act of flaying; the operation of stripping off the skin. *Bailey*, 1731. Hence — **2.** The act or process of abrading or galling; especially, a breaking or removal of the outer layers of the skin.

Full twenty years and more, our labouring stage
Has lost on this incorrigible age:
Our poets, the John Ketches of the nation,
Have seem'd to lash ye, even to *excoriation*.
Dryden, Prol. to Albion and Albanius, l. 4.

3. An abraded, galled, or broken surface of the skin.

It healeth weeping eies that have run with water a long time, and the *excoriations* or frettings of the eye-lids.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 3.

4†. The act of stripping of possessions; spoliation; robbery.

It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort. *Howell*.

excorticate (eks-kôr'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excorticated*, ppr. *excorticating*. [< ML. *excorticatus*, pp. of *excorticare*, strip off the bark or rind, < L. *ex*, off, + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cork*1, *corticate*.] To strip off the bark or rind of.

Moss . . . is to be rubbed and scraped off with some fit instrument of wood, which may not *excorticate* the tree.
Evelyn, Sylva, xxix.

excortication (eks-kôr-ti-kā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *excorticate* + *-ion*.] The act of stripping off bark. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

excreable† (eks'krẹ̄-a̤-bl), *a.* [< L. *excreabilis*, *exscreabilis*, < *excreare*, *exscreare*, spit out: see *excreate*.] Capable of being excreated or discharged by spitting. *Coles*, 1717.

excreate† (eks'krẹ̄-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *excreatus*, *exscreatus*, pp. of *excreare*, *exscreare*, cough up, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *screare*, cough, hawk, hem.] To spit out; discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting. *Cockeram*.

excreation† (eks-krẹ̄-ā'sho̤n), *n.* The act of spitting out. *Bailey*, 1731.

excrement1 (eks'krẹ̄-me̤nt), *n.* [= D. *excrement* = G. *excremente*, pl., = Dan. Sw. *exkrementer*, pl., < F. *excrément* = Sp. Pg. *excremento* = It. *escremento*, < L. *excrementum*, what is sifted out, refuse, usually of animal ejections, ordure, < *excernere*, pp. *excretus*, sift out, separate: see *excern*, *excrete*.] Any matter eliminated as useless from the living body; specifically, the feces.

The earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a composture stolen
From general *excrement*.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

excrement^2 (eks'krẹ-me̤nt), *n.* [With sense due appar. to *excrescence*, < LL. *excrementum*, an elevation, prominence, ML. also an increase, lit. that which has grown up, < L. *excrescere*, grow out, grow up, rise: see *excrescent*. Cf. *increment*.] Anything growing naturally on the living body, as hair, nails, feathers, etc.; an outgrowth or natural excrescence. [Rare.]

Why is Time such a niggard of hair, being, as it is, so plentiful an *excrement?* *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

Upon this [head] grows the hair, which though it be esteemed an *excrement*, is of great use to cherish and keep warm the brain. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

excremental (eks-krẹ-men'ta̤l), *a.* [= Sp. *excremental* = It. *escrementale;* as *excrement*^{1} + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling excrement.

Whether those little dusty particles, upon the lower side of the leaves, be seeds and seminal parts, or rather, as it is commonly conceived, *excremental* separations, we have not been able to determine. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

excrementary (eks-krẹ-men'ta̤-ri), *a.* [< *excrement* + *-ary*^{1}.] Excrementitious.

Wherever this man speaks, one gets a perception of Swedenborg's *Excrementary* Hells.
New York Tribune, May 17, 1862.

excrementitial (eks"krẹ-men-tish'a̤l), *a.* Same as *excrementitious.*

excrementitious^1 (eks"krẹ-men-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *excrementicio*, < L. as if **excrementicius*, < *excrementum*, refuse, excrement: see *excrement*^{1}.] Pertaining to excrement; of the nature of excrement.

Excrementitious animal juices, such as musk [and] civet.
Goldsmith, Taste.

Rain-water collected from the roofs of houses, and stored in underground tanks, . . . is often polluted to a dangerous extent by *excrementitious* matters, and is rarely of sufficiently good quality to be employed for dietetic purposes with safety. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 553.

excrementitious^2 (eks"krẹ-men-tish'us), *a.* [< *excrement*^{2} + *-itious;* after *excrementitious*^{1}.] Of the nature of a natural outgrowth or excrement.

Hair is but an *excrementitious* Thing.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 31.

excrescence, excrescency (eks-kres'e̤ns, -e̤n-si), *n.*; pl. *excrescences, excrescencies* (-e̤n-sez, -siz). [= F. *excrescence* = Sp. *excrecencia* = Pg. *excrescencia* = It. *escrescenza* (fem. sing.), an excrescence, < L. *excrescentia*, morbid excrescences on the body, neut. pl. of *excrescen(t-)s*, growing out: see *excrescent.*] 1. An abnormal superficial growth or appendage, as a wart or tubercle; anything which grows unnaturally, and without organic use, out of something else, as nutgalls; hence, a superfluity; a disfiguring addition.

Providence . . . assigns to christians no more but "food and raiment" for their own use: all other *excrescencies* of possessions being intrusted to the rich man's dispensation, only as to a steward. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 228.

A man hath reason to doubt that his very best actions are sullied with some unhandsome *excrescency.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 799.

An *excrescence* and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden.*

2†. Figuratively, an extravagant or excessive outbreak: as, "*excrescences* of joy," *Jer. Taylor.*

Cauliflower excrescence, in *pathol.* See *cauliflower.*

excrescent (eks-kres'e̤nt), *a.* [< L. *excrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *excrescere*, grow out, grow up, rise up, in particular of morbid excrescences on the body, < *ex*, out, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent.*] Growing out of something else; specifically, abnormally put forth or added; hence, superfluous and incongruous: as, a wart is an *excrescent* growth on the hand; *excrescent* knots on a tree; *excrescent* ornaments on a dress or on a building.

Expunge the whole, or lop th' *excrescent* parts.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 49.

excrescential (eks-kre-sen'shal), *a.* [< *excrescence* (L. *excrescentia*) + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling an excrescence; of the nature of an excrescence.

excreta (eks-krē'tä̤), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, separate: see *excern, excrete.*] Any matter eliminated as useless from the living body; specifically, such substances as have really entered into the tissues of the body and are the product of its metabolism, as urine or sweat. In this restricted sense the word would not include the feces.

excretal (eks-krē'ta̤l or eks'krẹ-ta̤l), *a.* [< *excreta* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of excreta; excremental; excrementitious.

The surface waters of towns are certainly not clean, but where the streets are efficiently scavenged they are free from taint of human *excretal* refuse, and fit for admission into the rivers. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8836.

excrete (eks-krēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excreted*, ppr. *excreting.* [< L. *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, sift out, separate: see *excern* and *excrement*^{1}. Cf. *concrete, secrete.*] To throw out or eliminate; specifically, to eliminate from an organic body by a process of secretion and discharge.

Certain plants *excrete* sweet juice, apparently for the sake of eliminating something injurious from their sap.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 95.

excrete (eks'krēt), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *excreto*, < L. *excretum*, neut. of *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, separate: see *excrete, v.*] That which has been excreted; an excretion.

The fluid they excrete is the grand outlet for the nitrogenous *excretes* of the animal body.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 211.

excretion (eks-krē'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *excrétion* = Sp. *excrecion* = Pg. *excreção* = It. *escrezione*, < L. as if **excretio(n-)*, < *excernere*, pp. *excretus*, separate: see *excern, excrete.*] 1. The act of excreting.

In the case of the glands on the stipules of Vicia sativa, the *excretion* [of a sweet fluid] manifestly depends on changes in the sap, consequent on the sun shining brightly.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 403.

2. The substance excreted, as sweat or urine, or certain juices in plants.

Nor do they [toads] contain those urinary parts which are found in other animals, to avoid that serous *excretion.*
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

=**Syn.** *Excretion, Secretion.* *Secretion* is the more general word, and includes *excretion.* The latter is restricted to the elimination of useless or harmful substances from the body. Thus, the secretion of saliva or of milk would not be called *excretion;* but the latter term would be applied to the secretion of the urine. Both terms are applied to the products as well as to the functions.

excretive (eks-krē'tiv or eks'krẹ-tiv), *a.* [< *excrete* + *-ive.*] Having the power to excrete.

A diminution of the body happens by the *excretive* faculty, excerning and evacuating more than necessary.
Harvey, Consumptions.

excretory (eks'krẹ-tọ̄-ri or eks-krē'tọ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *excrétoire* = Sp. Pg. *excretorio* = It. *escretorio*, < ML. *excretorius*, < L. *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, separate: see *excern, excrete.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to excretion.—2. Conducting off; serving for excretion: as, *excretory* ducts.

These glandules are respectively furnished with an artery, a vein, a nerve, and usually also an *excretory* vessel suitable to its size and uses. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 733.

The fact, however, of its being prolonged to the anus, which is in a different position in the larva and mature state, shows that the stomach serves, at least, as an *excretory* channel. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 20.

II. *n.* An excretory organ.

Excretories of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood.
Cheyne.

excruciable (eks-krö'shi-a̤-bl), *a.* [< L. *excruciabilis*, worthy of or deserving torture, torturing, < *excruciare*, torture: see *excruciate.*] Liable to torment; worthy to be tormented. *Bailey*, 1727.

excruciament†, *n.* [< L. as if **excruciamentum*, torture, < *excruciare*, torture: see *excruciate.*] Excruciation.

To this wild of sorrowes and *excruciament* she was confined. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 177).

excruciate (eks-krö'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excruciated*, ppr. *excruciating.* [< L. *excruciatus*, pp. of *excruciare* (> OF. *excrucier*), torture greatly, < *ex*, out, + *cruciare*, torture (on the cross), < *crux* (*cruc-*), cross: see *cruciate*^{1}, *crucify, cross*^{1}.] To torture; torment; inflict very severe pain upon, as if by crucifying: as, to *excruciate* the feelings.

Whilst they feel hell, being damned in their hate,
Their thoughts, like devils, them *excruciate.*
Drayton, Worldly Crosses.

excruciating (eks-krö'shi-ā-ting), *p. a.* 1. Extremely painful; torturing; tormenting.

Leave them, as long as they keep their hardness and impenitent hearts, to those gnawing and *excruciating* fears.
Bentley.

He had long been troubled with a cancer in his cheek, by which *excruciating* disease he died.
Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

The North American Indians . . . are trained from their infancy to the total suppression of their emotions of every kind, and endure the most *excruciating* torments at the stake without signs of suffering. *Everett*, Orations, I. 310.

2. Extremely precise or elaborate; extreme: as, *excruciating* politeness. [Colloq., U. S.]

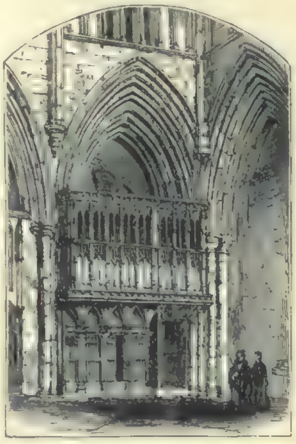
excruciatingly (eks-krö'shi-ā-ting-li), *adv.* 1. In an excruciating manner.—2. Extremely: as, *excruciatingly* polite. [Colloq., U. S.]

excruciation (eks-krö-shi-ā'sho̤n), *n.* [= OF. *excruciation*, < LL. *excruciatio(n-)*, < L. *excruciare*, torture: see *excruciate.*] The act of excruciating or inflicting extreme pain, or the state of being excruciated; torture.

The frettings, the thwartings, and the *excruciations* of life. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 57.

excubation† (eks-kū-bā'sho̤n), *n.* [< LL. *excubatio(n-)*, a watching, keeping watch, < *excubare*, lie or sleep out of doors, usually lie out on guard, keep watch, < *ex*, out, + *cubare*, lie.] The act of watching all night.

excubitorium (eks-kū-bi-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *excubitoria* (-ä̤). [LL., a post where guards were stationed, < *excubare*, pp. *excubitus*, keep watch: see *excubation.*] In *arch.*, a gallery in a church where public watch was formerly kept at night on the eve of some festival, and from which the great shrines were observed. The watching-loft of St. Albans, in England, is a beautiful structure of wood; the excubitorium at Lichfield is a gallery over the door of the sacristy.



Excubitorium, or Watching-loft, St. Albans Cathedral, England.

excude† (eks-kūd'), *v. t.* [< L. *excudere*, strike, beat, or hammer out, mold, form, make, < *ex*, out, + *cudere*, strike.] To beat out on an anvil; forge; coin. *Bailey*, 1727.

excudit (eks-kū'dit). [L., 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *excudere*, strike, beat, or hammer out: see *excude.*] Literally, he engraved (it): a word appended to the foot of an engraving, preceded by the name of the artist: as, Bartolozzi *excudit.*

exculpable (eks-kul'pa̤-bl), *a.* [< *exculp-ate* + *-able.*] Capable or worthy of exculpation. *Sir G. Buck.*

exculpate (eks-kul'pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exculpated*, ppr. *exculpating.* [< ML. **exculpatus*, pp. of **exculpare* (cf. ML. *exculpatio(n-)*), < L. *ex*, out, + *culpare*, blame, < *culpa*, fault, blame: see *culprit.* Cf. *inculpate.*] 1. To clear from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; vindicate from an accusation of wrong-doing.

He *exculpated* himself from being the author of the heroic epistle. *W. Mason*, To Dr. Shebbeare, note.

2. Serve to relieve of or free from blame; serve as an excuse for. =**Syn.** To exonerate, acquit, absolve, pardon, justify.

exculpation (eks-kul-pā'sho̤n), *n.* [< ML. *exculpatio(n-)*, < **exculpare*, pp. **exculpatus*, clear from blame: see *exculpate.*] The act of exculpating or of exonerating from a charge of fault or crime; vindication.

In Scotland, the law allows of an *exculpation*, by which the prisoner is suffered before his trial to prove the thing to be impossible. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1684.

Letters of exculpation, in *Scots law*, a warrant granted at the suit of the accused citing witnesses in his defense.

exculpatory (eks-kul'pā-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *exculpate* + *-ory.*] Fitted or intended to clear from a charge of fault or guilt; exonerating; excusing: as, *exculpatory* evidence.

He [Pope] wrote an *exculpatory* letter to the Duke [of Chandos], which was answered with great magnanimity.
Johnson, Pope.

excur† (eks-kėr'), *v. i.* [< L. *excurrere*, run out, run forth, project, make an excursion or irruption, < *ex*, out, + *currere*, run: see *current*^{1}.] To go beyond proper limits; run to an extreme.

His disease was an asthma, oft *excurring* to an orthopnœia. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

ex curia (eks kū'ri-ä̤). [L.: *ex*, out of; *curia*, abl. of *curia*, court: see *curia.*] Out of court.

excurrent (eks-kur'e̤nt), *a.* [< L. *excurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *excurrere*, run out, project: see *excur.*] 1. Running out.

The insoluble residue of the introduced food [in sponges], together with the fluid excreta, is carried out through the oscule by the *excurrent* water. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 413.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Projecting or running beyond the edge or point of anything, as when the midrib of a leaf projects beyond the apex. (*b*) Prolonged to the very summit: applied to the trunk of a tree which is undivided to the top, as in the spruce, in distinction from a *deliquescent* growth.—3. Giving passage outward; affording exit: as, an *excurrent* orifice.

In higher forms of sponges . . . the chambers cease to open abruptly into the *excurrent* canals: each is prolonged into a narrow canal, aphodus or abitus, which usually directly, sometimes after uniting with one or more of its fellows, opens into an *excurrent* canal.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.

excurse (eks-kėrs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *excursed*, ppr. *excursing*. [< L. *excursus*, pp. of *excurrere*, run out, run forth, etc.: see *excur*.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a digression or an excursion. [Rare.]

But how I *excurse!* Yet thou usedst to say thou likedst my excursions. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iii. 71.

When the Franklins and Sabines were *excursing* in Ireland, they went through some difficult pass.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 31.

II. *trans.* To pass or journey through. *Hallam.* [Rare.]

excursion (eks-kėr′shọn), *n.* [= F. *excursion* = Sp. *excursion* = Pg. *excursão* = It. *escursione*, < L. *excursio(n-)*, a running out, an inroad, invasion, a setting out, beginning of a speech, < *excurrere*, pp. *excursus*, run out: see *excur*.] **1.** The act of running out or forth; hence, deviation from a fixed or usual course; a passing or advancing beyond fixed or usual limits.

The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat are very obscure.
Arbuthnot, Effects of Air.

But in low numbers short *excursions* tries.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 738.

2. Digression; deviation; a wandering from a subject or main design; an excursus.

No *excursions* upon words, good doctor; to the question briefly. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

This *excursion* vpon this occasion, wherein I haue found diuers Interpreters mute, will (I hope) find pardon with the Reader, who happily himselfe may finde some better resolution. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 134.

I am not in a scribbling mood, and shall therefore make no *excursions*. *Cowper.*

3. A journey; specifically, a short journey, jaunt, or trip to some point for a special purpose, with the intention of speedy return: as, a pleasure *excursion;* a scientific *excursion*.

Making an *excursion* to S. Thecla from Sidonaia, we dined at Touaney, in a house appointed for the entertainment of strangers. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 132.

4. A company traveling together for a special purpose; a joint expedition, especially a holiday expedition.

An *excursion* numbering several hundreds, gathered along the river towns by the benevolent enterprise of railway officials, came up to the mountain one day.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 65.

5. In *physics*, a movement of a moving or vibrating body from a mean position: as, the *excursion* of a planet from the ecliptic, of a satellite from the apparent position of its primary, or of the prong of a tuning-fork.

That sleepy-looking kind of escapement in which the second-hand moves very slowly and the *excursion* of the pendulum beyond the impulse is very little.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 89.

6. In *mach.*, the range of stroke of any moving part; the travel: as, the *excursion* of a piston-rod.—**7**†. A projecting addition to a building. *Davies.*

Sure I am that small *excursion* out of gentlemen's halls in Dorcetshire (respect it East or West) is commonly called an orial. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 285.

Circle of excursion, a circle in the heavens parallel to the ecliptic and so drawn that it is not traversed by any or by some one of the planets. =**Syn.** *Trip, Travel*, etc. See *journey, n.*

excursion (eks-kėr′shọn), *v. t.* [< *excursion, n.*] To make an excursion. [Rare.]

Yesterday I *excursioned* twenty miles: to-day I write a few letters. *Lamb*, To Wordsworth.

excursional (eks-kėr′shọn-al), *a.* [< *excursion* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of an excursion.

Pray let me divide the little *excursional* excesses of the journey among the gentlemen.
Dickens, To Mrs. Cowden Clarke, Letters (1848), III. 98.

excursioner (eks-kėr′shọn-ėr), *n.* An excursionist. [Rare.]

The royal *excursioners* did not return till between six and seven o'clock. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 111.

excursionist (eks-kėr′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *excursion* + *-ist.*] One who makes an excursion; specifically, a member of a company making a journey for pleasure.

An excursion is always resented by the regular occupants of a summer resort, who look down upon the *excursionists*, while they condescend to be amused by them.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 64.

excursionize (eks-kėr′shọn-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *excursionized*, ppr. *excursionizing*. [< *excursion* + *-ize.*] To make an excursion; take part in an excursion. *Imp. Dict.*

excursive (eks-kėr′siv), *a.* [< *excurse* + *-ive.*] **1.** Given to making excursions; rambling; wandering. *Johnson.* Hence—**2.** Veering from point to point; wandering off from a subject; deviating; desultory; erratic: as, an *excursive* fancy or imagination.

He [William IV.] made another speech in French, in the course of which he travelled over every variety of topic that suggested itself to his *excursive* mind.
Greville, Memoirs, Sept. 17, 1831.

excursively (eks-kėr′siv-li), *adv.* In an excursive manner.

The flesh of animals which feed *excursively* is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up. *Boswell*, Johnson.

excursiveness (eks-kėr′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being excursive; a disposition to ramble or deviate.

Remember that your *excursiveness* (allow me the word; I had a rasher in my head) upon old maids and your lord can only please yourself.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 313.

Excursores (eks-kėr-sō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *excursor*, a runner, skirmisher, scout, < *excurrere*, pp. *excursus*, run out: see *excur*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the snatchers, comprising sundry birds which secure their prey as do the shrikes and flycatchers, which sally forth to snatch it and return to their post after such an excursion. [Not in use.]

excursus (eks-kėr′sus), *n.*; pl. *excursus* or *excursuses* (-sus, -ez). [< L. *excursus*, a sally, inroad, excursion, digression, < *excurrere*, run out: see *excur*.] **1.** A digression; an excursion.

Catechising concerning articles of export and import, with an occasional *excursus* of more indirect utility.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 211.

Returning, now, from the *excursus* upon the topic of command of language, let us pass to consider a fourth cause of the formation of a loose style.
A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 107.

2. A dissertation inserted in a work, as an edition of a classic, to elucidate some obscure or important point of the text.

The principal point to be noticed in the *excursuses* is that a suggestion is made which carries the theory of a Judeo-Christian origin of the Teaching further than it has yet been pushed. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 108.

excurvate, excurvated (eks-kėr′vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *curvatus*, curved, bent: see *curvate*.] Everted; excurved.

excurvature (eks-kėr′vạ-ṭūr), *n.* [< *excurvate* + *-ure*, after *curvature*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) The state of being excurved. (*b*) A part of a margin, mark, etc., curved outwardly, or away from the center of the body or organ.

excurved (eks-kėrvd′), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + E. *curved*.] In *zoöl.*, curved outward, or away from the disk or center of a part or an organ: as, an *excurved* margin; an *excurved* mark.—**Excurved antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ constantly curved outward or away from each other.

excusable (eks-kū′zạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *excusable*, < OF. *excusable*, F. *excusable* = Pr. Sp. *excusable* = Pg. *escusavel* = It. *scusabile*, < L. *excusabilis*, *excussabilis*, < *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse*.] **1.** Deserving to be excused; pardonable: as, the man is *excusable*.

Nay, nay, Octavia, not only that—
That were *excusable*, that, and thousands more
Of semblable import—but he hath wag'd
New wars 'gainst Pompey. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 4.

A little timidity is *excusable* in a statesman placed in a prominent station. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 194.

2. Admitting of excuse or palliation: as, an *excusable* delay.

Before the Gospel impenitency was much more *excusable*, because men were ignorant. *Tillotson.*

Excusable homicide. See *homicide*^{2}. =**Syn.** *Pardonable*, etc. See *venial*. *Excusable, Justifiable.* An action injurious to another is *excusable* when not entirely free from blame yet not ill-intentioned or culpably negligent; *justifiable*, when so far provoked or necessitated as to be entirely free from blame.

These sort of speeches, issuing from just and honest indignation, are sometimes *excusable*, sometimes commendable. *Barrow*, Works, I. xvi.

Clive was more than Omichund's match in Omichund's own arts. The man, he said, was a villain. Any artifice which would defeat such knavery was *justifiable*.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

excusableness (eks-kū′zạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse.

excusably (eks-kū′zạ-bli), *adv.* In an excusable manner; so as to be pardoned; without blame.

Why may not I *excusably* agree with St. Chrysostom?
Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy, p. 16.

If even then we refuse it [restitution], unless the cause be that we *excusably* mistake the nature of the case, we preserve no ground for hope. *Secker*, Works, I. xii.

excusation† (eks-kụ̄-zā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *excusacion*, < OF. *excusation*, F. *excusation* = Pr. *excuzatio* = Sp. *excusacion* = Pg. *escusação* = It. *scusazione*, < L. *excusatio(n-)*, *excussatio(n-)*, < *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse, v.*] Excuse; apology.

For oure mys-meuyng mon we make;
Helpe may none *excusacioune*.
York Plays, p. 501.

Ye shall not withstond nor disobaey the somnes of the Master and Wardens for the tyme beyng, but there-to be obedyent at al tymys, with owt resonabell *excusacion*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

Prefaces, and passages, and *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time. *Bacon*, Dispatch (ed. 1887).

excusator† (eks′kụ̄-zā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *excusador* = Pg. *escusador* = It. *scusatore*, < LL. *excusator*, *excussator*, < L. *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse, v.*] One who makes or is authorized to make an excuse or apology.

This brought on the sending an *excusator* in the name of the king and kingdom, to show that the king was not bound to appear upon the citation.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation.

excusatory (eks-kū′zạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [= OF. *excusatoire*, < ML. *excusatorius*, < L. *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse, v.*] Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical: as, an *excusatory* plea.

Yet upon further advice, having sent an *excusatory* letter to the king, they withdrew themselves into divers parts beyond the seas. *Lives of English Worthies.*

He made *excusatory* answers.
Wood, Ann. Univ. Oxford, 1557.

excuse (eks-kūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excused*, ppr. *excusing*. [< ME. *excusen*, *escusen*, < OF. *excuser*, *escuser*, F. *excuser* = Sp. *excusar* = Pg. *escusar* = It. *scusare*, < L. *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse, allege in excuse, lit. free from a charge, < *ex*, out, + *causa*, *caussa*, a charge: see *cause*. Cf. *accuse*.] **1.** To offer an excuse or apology for: often reflexively.

Sche of that sclaunder *excused* hire al-gate,
& seide the child was in the see sunken ful ȝore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4045.

Think ye that we *excuse ourselves* unto you?
2 Cor. xii. 19.

He *excused* his conduct to others, and perhaps to himself, by pleading that, as a commissioner, he might be able to prevent much evil. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To furnish or serve as an excuse or apology for; serve as justification for; justify.

Ignorance of the Law *excuses* no man.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 65.

He alleges the uprightness of his intentions to *excuse* his possible failings. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

The sinne or ignoraunce of the priestes shall not *excuse* the people. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

3. To pardon, as a fault; forgive entirely, or overlook as venial or not blameworthy.

I must *excuse*
What cannot be amended. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7.

4. To free or release from an obligation or duty; release by favor.

In the evening he sent me out of the Palace, desiring to be *excused*, that he could not entertain me all night.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 99.

I pray thee have me *excused*. Luke xiv. 19.

5. To remit; refrain from exacting: as, to *excuse* a fine.—**6.** To regard, permit, or receive with indulgence.

Excuse some courtly strains.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 215.

If ever despondency and asperity could be *excused* in any man, they might have been *excused* in Milton.
Macaulay, Milton.

7. To shield from blame.

When he was at school he was whipped thrice a week for faults he took upon him to *excuse* others.
Steele, Spectator, No. 82.

=**Syn.** **2.** To extenuate.—**4.** To exempt, release, let off.

excuse (eks-kūs′), *n.* [< F. *excuse* = Sp. *excusa* = Pg. *escusa* = It. *scusa*, an excuse; from the verb.] **1.** The act of excusing or apologizing, exculpating or justifying.

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'st win the more thy father's love,
Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

2. A plea offered or reason given in extenuation of a fault or a failure in duty; an apology: as, the debtor makes *excuses* for delay of payment.

Noo man then be absent w^t-oute a resonable and sufficiaunt *excuse*, vppon payne of euery Broder absente a li. of wax, to be paied to the Gilde.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

They ever returning, and the planters so farre absent, who could contradict their *excuses?*
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 145.

I reject, at once, all such defence, *excuse*, or apology, or whatever else it may be called.
D. Webster, Speech, Jan. 24, 1832.

3. That which serves as a reason or ground for excusing; an extenuating or justifying fact or argument, or what is adduced as such by way of apology or to secure pardon.

My nephew's trespass may be well forgot,
It hath the *excuse* of youth.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

There is no *excuse* to forget what everything prompts unto us. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 10.

If eyes were made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own *excuse* for being.
Emerson, The Rhodora.

=**Syn.** *Apology, Excuse, Plea.* See *apology.*

excuseless (eks-kūs'les), *a.* [< *excuse, n.,* + *-less.*] 1. Having no excuse.

You are likely to come so *excuseless* to your torments, so unpitied and so scorned, so without all honour in your sufferings. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 524.

2. Inexcusable.

excusement† (eks-kūz'mẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *excusement*, < OF. *excusement* = Pr. *escusament* = It. *scusamento*, < LL. *excusamentum*, an excuse, < L. *excusare, excussare*, excuse: see *excuse, v.*] An excuse.

But there ayene the counsaile saide
That thei be nought excused so,
For he is one and thei be two:
And two have more witte than one,
So thilke *excusement* was none.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

excuser (eks-kū'zėr), *n.* 1. One who offers excuses or pleads for himself or for another.

In vain would his *excusers* endeavour to palliate his enormities by imputing them to madness. *Swift.*

2. One who excuses or accepts the excuse or apology of another.

excusion†, *n.* Execution. *Chaucer.*

excuss (eks-kus'), *v. t.* [< L. *excussus*, pp. of *excutere*, shake out or off, < *ex*, out, + *quatere*, shake: see *quash.* Cf. *concuss, discuss, percuss.*] 1†. To shake off or out; get rid of.

They could not totally *excuss* the notions of a Deity out of their minds. *Stillingfleet*, Origines Sacræ, i. 1.

2†. To discuss; unfold; decipher.

To take some pains in *excussing* some old documents.
F. Junius.

3. To seize and detain by law, as goods.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate have been first *excussed.* *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

excussion† (eks-kush'ọn), *n.* [= Sp. *excusion* = Pg. *excussão* = It. *escussione*, < LL. *excussio(n-)*, a shaking down, < L. *excutere*, pp. *excussus*, shake out: see *excuss.*] 1. The act of excussing, discussing, unfolding, or deciphering; discussion.

Aphorismes . . . cannot be made but out of the pyth and heart of sciences: for illustration and *excussion* are cut off; variety of example is cut off.
Bacon, On Learning, vi. 2.

2. A seizing by law; in *civil law*, the act of exhausting legal proceedings against a debtor or his property, before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt; discussion.

excussory† (eks-kus'ọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *excussorius*, serving to shake out, < *excutere*, pp. *excussus*, shake out or off: see *excuss.*] Shaking off or out. *Bailey*, 1727.

excutient† (eks-kū'shi-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *excutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *excutere*, shake out or off: see *excuss.*] Shaking off. *Bailey*, 1727.

ex div. An abbreviation of *ex dividendo* (without the dividend), used on the stock exchange, and implying that the stock, bond, or other security is bought and sold without the dividend due or accruing. Also written *ex d.* and *xd.*

exe^1, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ax*^{1}.

exe^2, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ax*^{2}.

exeat (eks'ẹ̄-at), *n.* [L., let him depart, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exire*, go out, depart: see *exit.*] 1. Leave of absence granted to a student in the English universities.

Exeats, or permission to go down during term, were never granted but in cases of life and death, and an unusual number of chapels were exacted. [Cambridge.]
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 181, note.

2. Permission granted by a bishop to a priest to leave his diocese. See *ne exeat.*

exec. An abbreviation of *executor.*

execrable (ek'sẹ̄-kra-bl), *a.* [= F. *exécrable* = Sp. *execrable* = Pg. *execravel* = It. *esecrabile*, < L. *execrabilis, exsecrabilis*, < *execrare, exsecrare*, curse: see *execrate.*] 1. Deserving to be execrated or cursed; very hateful; abhorred; abominable: as, an *execrable* wretch.

Try whether you can make a Conquest of yourself, in subduing this *execrable* custom [of swearing].
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

Whence and what art thou, *execrable* shape?
Milton, P. L., ii. 681.

But is an enemy so *execrable* that, though in captivity, his wishes and comforts are to be disregarded and even crossed? I think not. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 159.

2. Very bad; intolerable: as, an *execrable* pun. [Colloq.]—3†. Piteous; lamentable; cruel.

The *execrable* passion of Christ.
R. Hill, Pathway to Pity (1629), p. 49.

=**Syn.** *Flagitious, Villainous*, etc. (see *nefarious*), cursed, accursed, detestable; odious.

execrableness (ek'sẹ̄-kra-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being execrable. [Rare.]

execrably (ek'sẹ̄-kra-bli), *adv.* In an execrable manner; detestably.

Such a person deserved to bear the guilt of a fact so *execrably* base. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxvi.

execrate (ek'sẹ̄-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *execrated*, ppr. *execrating.* [< L. *execratus, exsecratus*, pp. of *execrare, exsecrare* (= It. *esecrare* = Sp. Pg. *execrar* = F. *exécrer*), take a solemn oath with imprecations, curse, < *ex*, out, + *sacrare*, consecrate, also declare accursed: see *sacred.* Cf. *consecrate, desecrate.*] 1. To curse; imprecate evil upon; hence, to detest utterly; abhor; abominate.

They gaze upon the links that hold them fast,
With eyes of anguish, *execrate* their lot,
Then shake them in despair and dance again.
Cowper, Task, ii. 665.

He [Pitt] *execrated* the Hanoverian connection, . . . [then] declared that Hanover ought to be as dear to us as Hampshire. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

He was very generally *execrated* as the real source of the disturbances of the kingdom.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

2†. To declare to be accursed; denounce as deserving to be cursed or abominated.

As if mere plebeian noise . . . were enough to . . . *execrate* anything as . . . devilish.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 156.

The learned Le Fevre wrote a most elegant copy of Latin verses, *execrating* the flute and all the commentators on it. *Colman*, Comedies of Terence, Pref., p. 33.

=**Syn.** See comparison under *malediction.*

execration (ek-sẹ̄-krā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exécration* = Sp. *execracion* = Pg. *execração* = It. *esecrazione*, < L. *execratio(n-), exsecratio(n-)*, a cursing, < *execrare*, curse: see *execrate.*] 1. The act of cursing; imprecation of evil; malediction; utter detestation expressed.

Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

There was another form of consecration, or, we should rather say, of *execration*, by which the vengeance of one or more deities was invoked on an offender, and he was solemnly consigned to them for punishment in this world and the next. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 193.

2. The object execrated; a thing held in abomination.

They shall be an *execration*, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach. Jer. xliv. 12.

=**Syn.** *Curse, Imprecation*, etc. See *malediction.*

execratious† (ek-sẹ̄-krā'shus), *a.* [< *execrati-on* + *-ous.*] Imprecatory; cursing; execrative.

A whole volley of such like *execratious* wishes.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 99.

execrative (ek'sẹ̄-krā-tiv), *a.* [< *execrate* + *-ive.*] Imprecating evil; cursing; denouncing.

Into the body of the poor Tatars, *execrative* Roman history intercalated an alphabetic letter; and so they continue Tartars of fell Tartarean nature to this day.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 1.

execratively (ek'sẹ̄-krā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an execrative manner; with cursing.

Foul old Rome screamed *execratively* her loudest, so that the true shape of many things is lost for us.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 1.

execratory (ek'sẹ̄-krā-tọ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. as if **execratorius*, **exsecratorius*, < L. *execrare, exsecrare*, curse: see *execrate.*] I. *a.* Denunciatory; abusive.

I shall take the liberty of narrating Lancelot's fanatical conduct without *execratory* comment, certain that he will still receive his just reward of condemnation.
Kingsley, Yeast, xiv.

II. *n.*; pl. *execratories* (-riz). A formulary of execration.

This notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to the *execratory* which is now used by them, wherein they profoundly curse the Christians.
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 179.

exect†, *v. t.* See *exsect.*

exection†, *n.* See *exsection.*

executable (ek'sẹ̄-kū-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *exécutable* = Sp. *ejecutable*; as *execute* + *-able.*] Capable of being executed or carried out.

The whole project is set down as *executable* at eight millions. *Edinburgh Rev.*, Jan., 1856, p. 244.

executant (eg-zek'ụ̄-tạnt), *n.* [< F. *exécutant*, ppr. of *exécuter*, execute: see *execute.*] One who executes or performs; specifically, in *music*, a performer, whether vocal or instrumental.

Great *executants* on the organ. *De Quincey.*

Rosamond, with the *executant's* instinct, had seized his manner of playing. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvi.

The *executant* . . . may be congratulated upon his return to the concert-room. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 59.

execute (ek'sẹ̄-kūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *executed*, ppr. *executing.* [< ME. *executen* (= D. *executeren*), < OF. *executer*, F. *exécuter* = Sp. *ejecutar* = Pg. *executar* = It. *esecutare*, execute, < L. *executus, exsecutus*, pp. of *exequi, exsequi*, pursue, follow out, < *ex*, out, + *sequi*, follow: see *sue, sequent.* Cf. *persecute, prosecute.*] I. *trans.* 1. To follow out or through to the end; perform completely, as something projected, prescribed, or ordered; carry into complete effect; accomplish: as, to *execute* a purpose, plan, design, or scheme.

They were as ferfent as ony fyre
To *execute* her lordys byddyng.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 138.

Spirits . . . in what shape they choose,
Dilated or condensed, bright or obscure,
Can *execute* their aery purposes.
Milton, P. L., i. 430

2. To perform or do: as, to *execute* a difficult gymnastic feat; to *execute* a piece of music.

If the acceleration which tends to restore a body to its median position bear a fixed proportion to the displacement, the body will *execute* a simple harmonic motion whose period is independent of the amplitude of oscillation. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 77.

3. In *law*: (*a*) To complete and give validity to, as a legal instrument, by performing whatever is required by law to be done, as by signing and sealing, attestation, authentication, etc.: as, to *execute* a deed or lease. An instrument is said to be *executed* when it is so authenticated as to be complete as an instrument, although the contract or declaration of purpose embodied in the instrument may still remain executory. See *executory contract*, under *contract.* (*b*) To perform or carry out fully, as the conditions of a deed, contract, etc. A contract containing reciprocal obligations may in this sense be *executed* on one side while remaining executory on the other, as, for instance, when the purchaser pays the price in full before he receives a conveyance.

4. To give effect to; put in force; enforce: as, to *execute* law or justice; to *execute* a writ; to *execute* judgment or vengeance.

This King [William I.] ordained so good Laws, and had them so well *executed*, that it is said a Girl might carry a bag of Money all the Country over without Danger of robbing. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 28.

But, for the use of arms he did not understand,
Except some rock or tree, that, coming next to hand,
He ras'd out of the earth to *execute* his rage.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 477.

He who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be *executed.*
Lincoln, quoted in The Century, XXXIV. 390.

5. To perform judgment or sentence on; specifically, to inflict capital punishment on; put to death in accordance with law or the sentence of a court: as, to *execute* a traitor.

The duke hath lost never a man, but one that is like to be *executed* for robbing a church. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

Hence—6. To put to death; kill; do to death.

The treacherous Falstolfe wounds my heart!
Whom with my bare fists I would *execute.*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Executed consideration, contract, estate, etc. See the nouns.—**Executed trust**, one manifested by an instrument which defines its terms, as distinguished from an *executory trust*, or one so manifested as to require a further instrument to declare some of its terms. See *executory.*—**Executed use**, a use to which the legal title has been united, either by conveyance or by force of the statute of uses. See *use.* =**Syn. 1.** *Accomplish, Effect*, etc. (see *perform*), fulfil, consummate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To carry out or accomplish a course of action, a purpose, or a plan; produce an effect or result aimed at.

There comes a fellow crying out for help,
And Cassio following him with determin'd sword,
To *execute* upon him. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Judgment commands,
But resolution *executes.* *Ford*, Broken Heart, i. 2.

With courage on he goes; doth *execute*
With counsel; and returns with victory.
Daniel, Death of the Earl of Devonshire.

2. To perform a piece of music: as, he *executes* well.

execute†, *a.* [ME. *execut*, < L. *executus, exsecutus*, pp.: see the verb.] Executed; accomplished.

Execut was al. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 622.

executer (ek'sẹ̄-kū-tėr), *n.* One who performs or carries into effect. See *executor.*

Would it not redound to the discredit of an earthly prince, to permit, that . . . the *executers* of his edicts should have the least injury offered them?
Barrow, Works, I. xii.

execution (ek-sẹ̄-kū′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *execucion* (= D. *executie* = G. *execution* = Dan. Sw. *exekution*), < OF. *execution*, F. *exécution* = Sp. *ejecucion* = Pg. *execução* = It. *esecuzione*, < L. *executio(n-)*, *exsecutio(n-)*, a carrying out, performance, a prosecution, etc., < *exequi*, *exsequi*, pp. *executus*, *exsecutus*, carry out, execute: see *execute*.] **1.** The act or process of completing or accomplishing; the act or process of carrying out in accordance with a plan, a purpose, or an order.

Whatsoever thou, Lord, hast decreed to thyself above in heaven, give me a holy assiduity of endeavour, and peace of conscience in the *execution* of thy decrees here.
Donne, Sermons, vi.

The intention is good, and the method indicated is no doubt sound, but it is impossible to speak highly of the *execution*. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 172.

2. The act of performing or doing, in general; performance; hence, mode, method, or style of performance; the way in which a desired effect is produced; especially, in *art* and *music*, the technical skill manifested; facility in the manipulation of a work or an instrument, in singing, or in performing a part.

No art of *execution* could redeem the faults of such a design. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

If Petrarch had put nothing more into his sonnets than *execution*, there are plenty of Italian sonneteers who would be his match. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 420.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The act of affixing, as to an instrument, the tokens of assent, as by signing, sealing, delivering, etc., or by the performance of such acts and the observance of such forms as are required by law to make it the act of the party: as, the *execution* of a deed. (*b*) The instrument, warrant, or official order by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment of a court into effect: properly called a *writ of execution*. An execution for debt is issued by a court or an officer of a court, and is levied by a sheriff, his deputy, or a marshal or a constable, on the property or person of the debtor.

The *writ of execution*, that
Her heading did perport:
The which was executed soone
And in a solemne sort.
Warner, Albion's England, x. 56.

(*c*) Popularly, the levy itself.

Lady Sneer. But do your brother's distresses increase?
Joseph S. Every hour. I am told he has had another *execution* in the house yesterday.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

4. The act of giving effect (to) or of carrying into effect; the act of enforcing; enforcement; especially, the carrying into effect of the sentence or judgment of a court.

The dealings of men who administer government, and unto whom the *execution* of that law belongeth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

Specifically—**5.** The carrying out of a death sentence; capital punishment; the act of putting to death as directed by a judge of court: as, the *execution* of a murderer.

The high court of justice appointed a committee to inspect the parts about Whitehall for a convenient place for the *execution* of the King. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 244.

I believe that I could show that all the *executions* for religious causes in England, by all sides and during all time, are not so many as were the sentences of death passed in one year of the reign of George III. for one single sort of crime, the forging of bank-notes.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 329.

6. Effective work, or the result attained by it: generally after *do*: as, the speech *did* good *execution* for our side; every shot *did execution*.

A maner sergeant was this privee man,
The which that feithful ofte founden hadde
In thinges grete, and eek swich folk wel can
Don execucion on thinges badde.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 466.

Even as an adder when she doth unroll
To *do* some fatal *execution*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3.

Women are armed with fans as men with swords, and sometimes *do* more *execution* with them.
Addison, The Fan Exercise.

7†. The pillaging or plundering of a country by the enemy's army. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

You know his marches,
You have seen his *executions*. Is it yet peace?
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 6.

Arrest in execution. See *arrest*[1], 5.—**Dormant execution.** See *dormant*.—**Droit d'exécution.** See *droit*.—**Execution by a messenger-at-arms** or **other officer of the law**, in *Scots law*, an attestation under the hand of the messenger or other officer that he has given the citation or executed the diligence, in terms of his warrant for so doing.

executioner (ek-sẹ̄-kū′shọn-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who executes or carries into effect; especially, one who carries into effect a death sentence of a court or tribunal; a functionary who inflicts capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant; a headsman or hangman.

Is not the causer of the timeless deaths . . .
As blameful as the *executioner*?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be *executioner* of the law of nature. *Locke.*

Having made a speech, and taken off his George, he kneeled down at the block, and the *executioner* performed his office. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 244.

2. That by means of which anything is performed; an instrument or implement used in producing a desired effect. [Rare.]

All along
The walls—abominable ornaments!—
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung;
Fell *executioners* of foul intents.
Crashaw, Sospetto d'Herode.

executive (eg-zek′ụ̄-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exécutif* = Sp. *ejecutivo* = Pg. *executivo* = It. *esecutivo*, < L. *executus*, pp. of *exequi*, *exsequi*, execute: see *execute*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Concerned with or pertaining to executing, performing, or carrying into effect: specifically applied to that branch of government which is intrusted with the execution of the laws, as distinguished from the *legislative* and *judicial*. The body that deliberates and enacts laws is *legislative*; the body that judges or determines the application of the laws to particular cases, their constitutionality, etc., is *judicial*; the person, or body of persons, who carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them, is *executive*: thus, in the government of the United States these three bodies are respectively the two houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President with the officials subordinate to him.

It is of the nature of war to increase the *executive*, at the expense of the legislative authority.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. viii.

2. Suited for executing or carrying into effect; of the kind requisite for practical performance or direction: as, *executive* ability.—**Executive officer**, the officer on board a United States man-of-war who has charge of all details of the drills, police, cleanliness, and general management of the ship. He is next in command to the commanding officer.

II. *n.* That branch of a government to which the execution of the laws is intrusted; an officer of a government, or an official body, charged with the execution and enforcement of the laws. The executive may be a king, emperor, president, council, or other magistrate or body.

Besides the direct commerce which may take place between the *Executive* and a member, there are other evils resulting from their appointment to office, wholly at war with the theory of our government and the purity of its action. *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 85.

The *executive* was henceforward known as "the President." *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 121.

The liberty of the subject to act or speak, or even to think, was reduced to a minimum under an *executive* familiar with constructive treasons.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 264.

executively (eg-zek′ụ̄-tiv-li), *adv.* In the way of executing or performing; by active agency.

Who did . . . *executively* by miraculous operation conduct our Saviour into his fleshly tabernacle.
Barrow, Works, I. xxxii.

It was the first appearance of that mysterious thing which we call Life. How shall we account for its introduction? Naturally or supernaturally? Spontaneously or *executively*? Atheistically or Divinely?
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 120.

exécutoire (eg-zā-kü-twor′), *n.* [F., < LL. *exsecutorius*: see *executory*.] In *French law*, an act setting forth a judgment, or a notarial deed, by virtue of which the creditor may proceed to execution by seizing and selling the goods of his debtor.

executor (eg-zek′ụ̄-to̤r, sometimes ek′sẹ̄-kū-to̤r in senses 1 and 2), *n.* [< ME. *executour*, *executur*, *exequitour*, < OF. *executour*, *executeur*, *essecutor*, F. *exécuteur* = Pr. *exequtor*, *executor* = Sp. *ejecutor* = Pg. *executor* = It. *esecutore*, *eseguitore*, < L. *executor*, *exsecutor*, a performer, accomplisher, prosecutor, ML. also executor (of a will), < *exequi*, *exsequi*, pp. *executus*, *exsecutus*, perform, accomplish, execute: see *execute*.] **1.** One who executes or performs; a doer; an executer.

Executor of this office, dirge for to synge,
Shall begynne ye bisshope of seynt as [Asaph].
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

My sweet mistress
Weeps when she sees me work; and says such baseness
Had never like *executor*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

His [the mayor's] functions as receiver and *executor* of writs devolved on the sheriffs of the newly constituted shire. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

2†. An executioner.

This every lewed viker or persoun
Can seye, how ire engendreth homycide;
Ire is in soth *executour* of pride.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 304.

The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to *executors* pale
The lazy yawning drone. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

3. Specifically, the person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see its provisions carried into effect.

The deuil is his *executur* of his gold and is tresure.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

Thou schalte be myn *executur*, for y am lyke to dye.
Nugæ Poeticæ (ed. Halliwell), p. 25.

I make your grace my *executor*, and, I beseech you,
See my poor will fulfill'd.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

Confirmation of executor. See *confirmation*.—**Executor creditor**, in *Scots law*, a creditor who, when the executor nominate and the other executors legally entitled to expede confirmation have declined to confirm, obtains, in virtue of a liquid ground of debt, confirmation to the extent of administering as much of the estate as is sufficient to pay his debt.—**Executor dative**, in *Scots law*, an executor appointed by the court: equivalent to *administrator* in England.—**Executor de son tort**, one who, without authority, intermeddles with the goods of a deceased person, by which he subjects himself to the burden of executorship without the profits or advantages.—**Executor nominate**, an executor appointed by the will of the testator.

executorial (eg-zek-ụ̄-tō′ri-a̤l), *a.* [= It. *esecutoriale*, < ML. *executorialis*, < LL. *exsecutorius*, executory: see *executory*.] Pertaining to an executor; executive.

The ancient *executorial* rolls written and signed by Queen Eleanor's executors, dated 1291–4.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 117.

executorship (eg-zek′ụ̄-to̤r-ship), *n.* [< *executor* + *-ship*.] The office of executor.

executory (eg-zek′ụ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [= F. *exécutoire* = Sp. *ejecutorio* = Pg. *executorio*, < LL. *exsecutorius*, < L. *exequi*, *exsequi*, pp. *executus*, *exsecutus*, execute: see *executor*, *execute*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to execution, especially to the performance of official duties; required or fitted to be carried into effect; executive.

A vigilant and jealous eye over *executory* and judicial magistracy. *Burke.*

Two systems of administration were to be formed; one which should be in the real secret and confidence; the other merely ostensible, to perform the official and *executory* duties of government. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

In some traits of our politics we are not one. . . . You may say these are subordinate, *executory*, instrumental traits. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 486.

2. In *law*, to be executed or carried into effect in future; containing provision for its execution or carrying into effect; intended or of such a nature as to take effect on a future contingency: as, an *executory* contract, devise, limitation, or remainder.

In spite of the Austrian representation, the conference refused to make its decisions *executory*.
E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 362.

Executory consideration, contract, devise, estate, etc. See the nouns.—**Executory process**, in *civil law*, an ex parte proceeding for the enforcement of a debt by seizure and sale of property under an instrument notarially authenticated, which therefore is allowed to be enforced by judicial powers like a judgment, without ordinary suit brought.—**Executory trust**, a trust which requires a further instrument, either to declare its terms fully or carry it into effect, as where A devises property to B in trust to convey it to C.—**Executory uses**, springing uses. See *use*.

executress (eg-zek′ụ̄-tres), *n.* [< *executor* + *-ess*. Cf. *executrice*.] A female who executes, accomplishes, or carries into effect. See *executrix*.

executrice† (eg-zek′ū-tris), *n.* [ME. *executrice*, < OF. *executeresse*, F. *exécutrice* = It. *esecutrice*, executrice, < ML. *executrix* (*-tric-*), fem. of *executor*, executor: see *executor*.] A female doer or accomplisher.

But O Fortune, *executrice* of wierdes!
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 617.

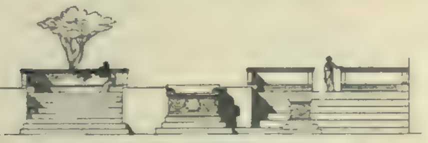
executrix (eg-zek′ụ̄-triks), *n.* [ML., fem. of *executor*: see *executrice*.] A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

A female at fourteen is at years of legal discretion, and may choose a guardian; at seventeen may be *executrix*; and at twenty-one may dispose of herself and her lands.
Blackstone, Com., I. xvii.

executry (eg-zek′ụ̄-tri), *n.* [< *executor* + *-y*.] In *Scots law*, the whole movable estate and effects of a defunct person (with the exception only of heirship movables), being the proper subject of the executor's administration.

exedent (ek′se-dent), *a.* [< L. *exeden(t-)s*, ppr. of *exedere*, eat of, < *ex*, out, + *edere* = E. *eat*.] Eating; eating out: as, an *exedent* tumor.

exedra (eks′e-drä̤ or ek-sē′drä̤), *n.*; pl. *exedræ* (-drē). [L. *exedra*, a hall furnished with seats, < Gr. ἐξέδρα, < ἐξ, out, + ἕδρα, a seat.] In *anc. arch.*, a raised platform with steps, in the open air, often by a roadside or in some other public place, provided with seats for the purpose of repose and conversation. The form of the exedra was arbitrary, but it was always open to the sun and air.



Exedra, Street of Tombs, Assos.
(From Report of Archæological Institute of America.)

The term is now sometimes applied to an apse, a recess, or a large niche in a wall, or a porch or chapel projecting from a large building. Also, less properly, *exhedra*.

exegesis (ek-sẹ̄-jē′sis), *n.* [= F. *exégèse* = Pg. *exegese*, *exegesis* = It. *esegesi* = D. G. Dan. *exegese* = Sw. *exeges*, < NL. *exegesis*, < Gr. ἐξήγησις, explanation, interpretation, < ἐξηγεῖσθαι, explain, interpret, < ἐξ, out, + ἡγεῖσθαι, guide, lead, < ἄγειν, lead: see *agent*. Cf. *epexegesis*.] **1.** The exposition or interpretation of any literary production or passage; more particularly, the exposition or interpretation of Scripture. See *exegetical theology*, under *exegetical*.

Every progress in *exegesis* must have its effect upon systematic theology and the symbolic statement of truth.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 169.

The ingenuity of orthodox *exegesis* has always been equal to the task of making Scripture mean whatever is required. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 227.

2. A discourse intended to explain or illustrate a subject; specifically, an exercise in Biblical interpretation sometimes prescribed to students of theology when on examination preliminary to licensure or ordination.—**3**†. In *math.*, in the language of Vieta and other early algebraists, the numerical or geometrical solution of an equation.

exegesist (ek-sẹ̄-jē′sist), *n.* [< *exeges(is)* + *-ist.*] Same as *exegetist*. [Rare.]

A recent writer, speaking of the religious tendencies of the negroes, says that he would rather risk his chance of the New Jerusalem, holding to the girdle of some negro saints he has known who could neither read nor write, than with the sharpest *exegesist* and the best creeded theologian in the world.
The Independent (New York), May 15, 1862.

exegete (ek′sẹ̄-jēt), *n.* [= F. *exégète* = Sp. Pg. *exegeta* = D. *exegeet* = G. *exeget*, < Gr. ἐξηγητής, a leader, adviser, expounder, interpreter, < ἐξηγεῖσθαι, lead, explain: see *exegesis*.] One who expounds or interprets a literary production, particularly Scripture; one skilled in exegesis; an exegetist.

Solitary monks and ambitious priests, hard-headed critical *exegetes*, allegorists, mystics, all found something congenial in his [Origen's] writings. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 842.

The change of interpretation on the part of *exegetes* is not proof that Moses did not write with "scientific accuracy." *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 324.

exegetic (ek-sẹ̄-jet′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exégétique* = Sp. Pg. *exegetico* = It. *esegetico* (cf. D. G. *exegetisch* = Dan. Sw. *exegetisk*), < NL. *exegeticus*, < Gr. ἐξηγητικός, explanatory, < ἐξηγητής, an expounder, < ἐξηγεῖσθαι, explain: see *exegete*, *exegesis*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of exegesis; explanatory; tending to interpret or illustrate; expository. Also *exegetical*.

II. *n.* **1.** Exegetical theology; exegetics; exegesis.—**2**†. That part of algebra which treats of the methods of solving equations, whether numerically or geometrically; the theory of equations, in an early form.

exegetical (ek-sẹ̄-jet′i-kạl), *a.* [< *exegetic* + *-al.*] Same as *exegetic*.—**Exegetical theology**, that branch of theology which treats of the exposition and interpretation of the Bible. It includes the study of the original languages of the Bible, its archæology, and the rules and principles of its criticism and interpretation. Also called *exegetics*.

Exegetical Theology, or Biblical Science, has for its object the study and exposition of the Book of books, the Book of God for all ages and for all mankind.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 2.

exegetically (ek-sẹ̄-jet′i-kạl-i), *adv.* By or by way of exegesis; as explanation.

This is not added *exegetically* or by way of exposition.
Bp. Bull, Works, I. 200.

The phrase "in the form of God" . . . is used by the apostle with respect unto that other of "the form of a servant," *exegetically* continued "in the likeness of man."
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, ii.

exegetics (ek-sẹ̄-jet′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *exegetic*: see *-ics.*] Exegetical theology (which see, under *exegetical*).

In all Western Aramæa . . . there was but one way of treating, whether *exegetics* or doctrine, the practical.
J. H. Newman, Development of Christ. Doct., v.

exegetist (ek-sẹ̄-jē′tist), *n.* [< Gr. ἐξηγητής, exegete, + *-ist.*] One skilled in exegetical theology; an exegete. *Quarterly Rev.*

exeltered†, *a.* [For *exletreed, < *exletree*, = *axletree*, + *-ed*².] Furnished with an axletree.

Strong *exeltered* cart that is clouted and shod.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 36.

exembryonate (eks-em′bri-ọ-nāt), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *embryonate.*] In *bot.*, without an embryo: applied to the spores of cryptogams, which differ in this respect from the seeds of phænogams.

exemplaire†. See *exemplar*, *a.*, and *exemplar*, *n.*

exemplar (eg-zem′plär), *a.* [< ME. *exemplaire*, < OF. *exemplaire*, F. *exemplaire* = Sp. *ejemplar* = Pg. *exemplar* = It. *esemplare* (cf. G. *exemplarisch* = Dan. Sw. *exemplarisk*), < LL. *exemplaris*, that serves as pattern or model, < L. *exemplum*, a pattern, copy: see *example*, *sample*, *exemplar*, *n.*] **1**†. Serving as an example; exemplary.

Thys lady full swete and ryght debonair,
To all other lades *exemplair*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6377.

It hath pleased God to ordain and illustrate two *exemplar* states of the world for arms, learning, moral virtue, policy, and laws: the state of Græcia, and the state of Rome. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 129.

They could not deny but that he [Christ] was a man of God, of *exemplar* sanctity, of an angelical chastity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 21.

He was a man of great parts and very *exemplar* virtues.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

2†. Conveying a warning; fitted to warn or deter.

One judicial and *exemplar* iniquity in the face of the world doth trouble the fountains of justice more than many particular injuries passed over by connivance.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 315.

3. Pertaining or relating to an example or to examples; containing or constituting an example.—**Exemplar proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which states something to be true of an example of a class: namely, either of any example which may be chosen, as "any man would struggle for his life," or of a suitably chosen example, as "a man has been caught up to heaven," or of any proportion of examples as they occur, as "a citizen of the United States is about as likely to belong to one political party as to the other." Many propositions in the logic of relatives can hardly be expressed otherwise than in the exemplar form. Such is the following: "Through any four given points and tangent to any given line two conics can be drawn."

exemplar (eg-zem′plär), *n.* [< ME. *exemplaire*, < OF. *exemplaire*, *essemplaire*, F. *exemplaire* = Sp. *ejemplar* = Pg. *exemplar* = It. *esemplare* = D. *exemplaar* = G. Dan. Sw. *exemplar*, < L. *exemplar*, rarely *exemplare*, neut., *exemplaris*, m., LL. also *exemplarium*, neut., a copy, pattern, model, example, < *exemplaris* (LL.), that serves as a pattern or model: see *exemplar*, *a.*] **1.** A model, original, or pattern to be copied or imitated; the idea or image of a thing formed in the mind; an archetype.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was first in God.
Sir W. Raleigh.

We are fallen from the pure *exemplar* and idea of our nature. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 28.

The second [kind of verse] was of a didactic, yet elevated, nature, and had the imaginative strain of Wordsworth for its loftiest *exemplar*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 4.

2. A specimen; a copy, especially a copy of a book or writing.

They [the printers] desyred hym . . . diligently to overloke and peruse the hole copy, and in case he should fynd any notable default that needed correction, to amende the same according to the true *exemplars*.
Taverner, Ded. to New Test. (1539).

This epistle he wrote from Athenes by Tichicus, a ministre, after the Grekes writinges: and our Latine argumentes saye also, that Onesimus bare him cumpanye: howbeit there is no certayne auctour in the commune *exemplares*. *J. Udall*, Pref. to 1 Thes.

exemplarily (ek′sem- or eg-zem′plạ̄-ri-li), *adv.* **1.** In an exemplary or excellent manner; in a manner to deserve imitation.

A blessed creature she was, and one that loved and feared God *exemplarily*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 16, 1678.

2. In a manner that may warn others; in such a manner that others may be deterred or restrained from evil; by way of example.

Some he punisheth *exemplarily* in this world.
Hakewill, Apology.

exemplariness (ek′sem- or eg-zem′plạ̄-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being exemplary.

None should know (things better and) better things than princes; for their virtues and their vices, . . . by an influential *exemplariness*, fashion and sway their subjects.
Boyle, Works, II. 311.

exemplarity† (ek-sem-plar′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *exemplarité* = Pg. *exemplaridade* = It. *esemplarità*, < ML. *exemplarita(t-)s*, < LL. *exemplaris*, exemplary: see *exemplar*, *a.*, *exemplary*.] **1.** Exemplariness.

This is a scheme of Christian religion that some men have laid down to themselves; and if it be a true one, then what becomes of the *exemplarity* of Christ's life?
Abp. Sharp, Works, V. v.

2. The quality of serving as a warning.

The evil also shall fall upon their persons, like the punishment of quartering traitors, . . . punishment with the circumstances of detestation and *exemplarity*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 38.

exemplary (ek′sem- or eg-zem′plạ̄-ri), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *exemplarie*, *examplarie*; < LL. *exemplaris*, that serves as a pattern or model: see *exemplar*, *a.*] **1.** Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation.

Therefore the good and *exemplarie* things and actions of the former ages were reserued only to the historicall reportes of wise and graue men: those of the present time left to the fruition and iudgement of our sences.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 32.

We are not of opinion, therefore, as some are, that nature in working hath before her certayne *exemplarie* [in some editions *examplarie*] draughtes or patternes.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. § 3.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church: . . . their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary*. *Bacon.*

2. Such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from wrong-doing: as, *exemplary* punishment.

In the fourth Year of the Queen, *exemplary* Justice was done upon a great Person. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 323.

Vague as were Arran's allusions to his royal descent, they were followed, within the year, by his *exemplary* fall from power and wealth and titles.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 469.

3†. Serving as an example, whether good or bad; attracting imitation; influential.

Besides the good and bad of Princes is more *exemplarie*, and thereby of greater moment, than the priuate persons.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

4†. Exemplifying; serving as an illustration.

Exemplary is the coat of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; five scallop-shells on a plain cross, speaking his predecessors' valour in the holy war.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 271.

Exemplary damages. See *damage*.

exemplary† (ek′sem- or eg-zem′plạ̄-ri), *n.* [< LL. *exemplarium*, also *exemplaris*, a copy: see *exemplar*.] An exemplar; a specimen; a copy, as of a book or writing. *Donne.*

Whereof doth it come that the *exemplaries* and copies of many books do vary, but by such means?
Hunting of Purgatory (1561), fol. 322, b.

exemplifiable (eg-zem′pli-fi-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *exemplify* + *-able.*] Capable of being exemplified.

exemplification (eg-zem′pli-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *ejemplificacion* = Pg. *exemplificação* = It. *esemplificazione*, < ML. *exemplificatio(n-)*, < *exemplificare*, exemplify: see *exemplify*.] **1.** The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example.

For the more *exemplification* of the same, he sent the Lorde de Roche with letters of credence.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 22.

It is to be remarked, that many words written alike are differently pronounced, . . . of which the *exemplification* may be generally given by a distich.
Johnson, Plan of Eng. Dict.

2. That which exemplifies; something that serves for illustration, as of a principle, theory, or the like.

Alone of vice, as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of the devil. *South.*

3. A copy or transcript; especially, an attested copy, as of a record, under seal; an exemplified copy (which see, under *exemplify*).

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace. *Sir J. Hayward.*

exemplifier (eg-zem′pli-fī-ėr), *n.* One who exemplifies; one whose character or action serves for exemplification.

Nor can any man with clear confidence say that Jesus (the author, master, and *exemplifyer* of these doctrines) is the Lord, . . . but by the Holy Ghost.
Barrow, Works, III. lxv.

exemplify (eg-zem′pli-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exemplified*, ppr. *exemplifying*. [= Pr. Pg. *exemplificar* = Sp. *ejemplificar* = It. *esemplificare*, < ML. *exemplificare*, show by example, transcribe, narrate, < L. *exemplum*, example, + *facere*, make: see *example* and *-fy*.] **1.** To show or illustrate by example.

He did but . . . *exemplify* the principles in which he had been brought up. *Cowper.*

Learn we might, if not too proud to stoop
To quadruped instructors, many a good
And useful quality, and virtue too,
Rarely *exemplified* among ourselves.
Cowper, Task, vi. 624.

I shall . . . proceed to *exemplify* the elementary principles which have been established. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 91.

2. To copy; transcribe; make an attested copy or transcript of under seal.

There were ambassadors sent to Athens, . . . who were commanded to *exemplifie* and copie out the famous and worthie lawes of Solon. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 109.

3. To prove or show by an attested copy.—4†. To make an example of, as by punishing.

Your *exemplified* malefactors,
That have survived their infamy and punishment.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

Exemplified copy, a duplicate of the record of an act or a proceeding, authenticated under the great seal of the state or under the seal of the court, with a certificate from the authorities appearing to have official custody of the record that they have caused it to be exemplified.

exempli gratia (eg-zem′plī grā′shi-ạ̈). [L.: *exempli*, gen. of *exemplum*, example; *gratiā*, abl. of *gratia*, sake, favor, grace.] For the sake of example; by way of example; for example: usually abbreviated *ex. gr.* or *e. g.*

exempt (eg-zempt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *exempten*, < OF. (and F.) *exempter* = Sp. *exentar* = Pg. *exemptar* = It. *esentare*, < ML. *exemptare*, freq., < L. *eximere*, pp. *exemptus* (> Pr. *eximir* = Sp. Pg. *eximir* = It. *esimere*), take out, deliver, free, < *ex*, out, + *emere*, take, buy: see *emption*, and cf. *adempt*, *preëmpt*, *redeem*. Hence also (from L. *eximere*) *example*, *exemplar*, *eximious*.] To free or permit to be free (from some undesirable requirement or condition); grant immunity (to); release; dispense: as, no man is *exempted* from pain and suffering.

Indeed we are *exempted* from no vice absolutely, but on condition that we watch and strive. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 299.

Whatsoever his former conduct may be, . . . his circumstances should *exempt* him from censure now. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vi.

I perceive not wherefore a king should be *exempted* from all punishment. *Macaulay*, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Like the Copts, and for a like reason, the Jews pay tribute, and are *exempted* from military service. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 344.

exempt (eg-zempt′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *exempt* = Pr. *exempt*, *exem* = Sp. *exento* = Pg. *exempto* = It. *esento*, < L. *exemptus*, pp. of *eximere*, take out, exempt: see *exempt*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Exempted; having exemption; free or clear, as from subjection or liability to something disagreeable, onerous, or dangerous; dispensed: as, to be *exempt* from military duty; *exempt* from the jurisdiction of a court.

The convent [of Mount Sinai] is *exempt* from all jurisdiction, and is govern'd by a bishop, who has the title and honours of an archbishop. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 151.

Here again his [Wordsworth's] lot has been similar to that of Goethe, who has lost men's sympathies, partly because he was *exempt* from suffering. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 97.

2†. Removed; remote.

And this our life, *exempt* from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

3†. Standing apart; separated; select.

Of whose fair sex we come to offer seven,
The most *exempt* for excellence.
Chapman, Iliad, ix. 604.

II. *n.* 1. One who is exempted or freed from duty; one dispensed from or not subject to service, especially military or other obligatory public service.

The only legal *exempts* were the clergy, hidalgos, and paupers. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

2. In England, one of four officers of the yeomen of the royal guard, styled *corporals* in their commission; an exon.

The *exempt* of the yeomen of the Guard is a resident officer, who sleeps at St. James's as commandant of the Yeomen on duty, which no other officer of the corps does. *Thom*, Bk. of the Court, p. 370, quoted in N. and Q., [6th ser., XI. 93.

exemptible (eg-zemp′ti-bl), *a.* [< *exempt*, *v.*, + *-ible*.] Capable of being exempted; privileged. *Cotgrave*.

exemption (eg-zemp′shọn), *n.* [= F. *exemption* = Pr. *exemptio* = Sp. *exencion* = Pg. *exempção* = It. *esenzione*, < L. *exemptio(n-)*, a taking out, < *eximere*, pp. *exemptus*, take out: see *exempt*.] 1. The act of exempting; the state of being exempt; freedom from some undesirable requirement or condition; immunity; dispensation: as, *exemption* from servitude; *exemption* from taxation.

All Laws both of God and Man are made without *exemption* of any person whomsoever. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to such as built ships or traded in corn. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

The Mahh'mil is borne by a fine tall camel, which is generally indulged with *exemption* from every kind of labour during the remainder of its life. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 182.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a regulation through which places or individuals are brought directly under the control of the Holy See, instead of being subject to the authority of the diocesan bishop.

exemptitious† (ek-semp-tish′us), *a.* [< L. as if **exemptitius*, *-icius*, < *exemptus*, exempt: see *exempt*, *a.*] Capable of being exempted or taken out; separable.

If motion were loose or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own. *Dr. H. More.*

exencephali, *n.* Plural of *exencephalus*.

exencephalous (ek-sen-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *exencephalus*, < Gr. ἐξ, out, + ἐγκέφαλος, brain.] Having the character of an exencephalus; pertaining to cerebral hernia.

exencephalus (ek-sen-sef′ạ-lus), *n.*; pl. *exencephali* (-lī). [NL.: see *exencephalous*.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the brain, more or less malformed, is exposed by the incompleteness of the cranium.

exenterate (eks-en′tẹ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exenteratus*, *exinteratus*, pp. of *exenterare*, *exinterare*, disembowel, accom. of Gr. ἐξεντερίζειν, disembowel, < ἐξ, out, + ἔντερα, bowels, entrails: see *enteron*.] To disembowel; eviscerate. [Rare.]

They alighted out of the coach, and went into a poor woman's house at the bottom of Highgate Hill, and bought a hen and made her *exenterate* it, and then stuffed the body with snow, and my lord [Bacon] did help to do it himself. *Aubrey*, quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 50.

exenterate (eks-en′tẹ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exenteratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Disemboweled; eviscerated. [Rare.]

A soldier-bee
That yields his life, *exenterate* with the stroke
O' the sting that saves the hive.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 262.

exenteration (eks-en-tẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *exenterate* + *-ion*.] 1. Disemboweling; evisceration. [Rare.]

Bellonius hath been more satisfactorily experimental, not only affirming they [chameleons] feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon *exenteration* he found these animals in their bellies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

2. The act of turning inside out; exposure of the secrets of anything. [Rare.]

Dilaceration of the spirit and *exenteration* of the inmost mind. *Lamb.*

Exenterus (eks-en′tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1837), < Gr. ἐξεντερίζειν, disembowel: see *exenterate*, *v.*] A genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Tryphoninæ*: so called from their habits. About 50 European species are known. Those of America which have been so called all belong to a genus *Ctensicus*. *E. marginatorius* of Europe is a parasite of the larvæ of sawflies.

exequatur (ek-sẹ̄-kwā′tėr), *n.* [L., let him perform or execute (it); 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequi*, *exsequi*, pursue to the end, execute: see *execute*.] 1. An authoritative recognition or authentication, as of a document or a right; an official warrant or permission.

He complained bitterly of the conduct of the councils in those states which refused to allow the publication of his bulls without the royal *exequatur*. *Prescott.*

2. The right asserted by secular rulers and by bishops to exclude from their territory or dioceses any papal bulls which they consider injurious.—3. A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent issued by the government to which he is accredited, and authorizing him to exercise his powers.

exequial (ek-sē′kwi-ạl), *a.* [< L. *exequialis*, *exsequialis*, < *exequiæ*, *exsequiæ*, exequies: see *exequy*.] Pertaining to funerals; funereal. [Rare.]

Thetis herself to all our peers proclaims
Heroic prizes and *exequial* games.
Pope, Odyssey, xxiv.

exequious (ek-sē′kwi-us), *a.* [< L. *exequiæ*, *exsequiæ*, exequies (see *exequy*), + *-ous*.] Of or belonging to exequies. [Rare.]

Prepare yourselves to build the funeral pile;
Lay your pale hands to this *exequious* fire.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii.

exequy (ek′sẹ̄-kwi), *n.*; pl. *exequies* (-kwiz). [Usually in plural; = OF. *exeques* = Pr. *exequias* = Sp. Pg. *exequias* = It. *esequie*, < L. *exequiæ*, *exsequiæ*, pl., a funeral procession, funeral rite, < *exequi*, *exsequi*, follow, follow out, accompany to the grave, < *ex*, out, + *sequi*, follow: see *execute*. Cf. *obsequies*.] 1. *pl.* Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; obsequies.

Thay shul fynden iiij. torches, ffor to brenne the principal day at messe, and at *exequises* of euery brothir and sistir that dies. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Let's not forget
The noble Duke of Bedford, late deceas'd,
But see his *exequies* fulfill'd in Rouen.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Which civil society carrieth out their dead, and hath *exequies*, if not interments. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

The due order of Charity not less than the voice of Scripture required prayers to be said for souls departed, and alms to be given for masses and *exequies*. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., vi.

2. A funeral hymn or elegy: as, the *exequy* on the death of his wife by Henry King, Bishop of Chichester. [Rare.]

exerce†, *v. t.* [ME. *exercen*, < OF. *exercer*, F. *exercer* = Pr. *exercir* = Sp. *ejercer* = Pg. *exercer* = It. *esercere*, exercise, < L. *exercere*, drive on, drive, keep at work, work, employ, exercise, refl. exercise oneself, practise, < *ex*, out, + *arcere*, keep off, shut up: see *ark*^{2}. Hence *exercise*, *n.*, *exercise*, *v.*, *exercitation*.] To exercise.

Certes all thing that *exerceth* or corigeth, it profiteth. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv.

exercent (eg-zėr′sẹnt), *a.* [< L. *exercen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exercere*, exercise: see *exerce*, *exercise*.] Exercising; practising; acting. [Rare.]

The judge may oblige every *exercent* advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

exercisable (ek′sėr-sī-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *exercise* + *-able*.] Capable of being exercised, used, employed, or exerted.

It is natural to see such powers with a jealous eye; and, when stretched in the exercise, they alarm and disgust those over whom they are *exercisable*. *Hargrave*, Judicial Arguments (1797), p. 10.

exercise (ek′sėr-sīz), *n.* [< ME. *exercise*, < OF. *exercise*, F. *exercise* = Pr. *exercici*, *exercisi* = Sp. *ejercicio* = Pg. *exercicio* = It. *esercizio* = D. *exercitie* = G. *exercitium* = Dan. *exercits* = Sw. *exercis*, < L. *exercitium*, exercise (training of soldiers, horsemen, etc.), play, ML. also use, art, etc., < *exercitus*, pp. of *exercere*, exercise, refl. exercise oneself, practise: see *exerce*.] 1. A carrying on or out in action; active performance or fulfilment; a physical or mental doing or practising: used of the continued performance of the functions, or observance of the requirements, of the subject of the action: as, the *exercise* of an art, a trade, or an office; the *exercise* of religion, of patience, etc.

To vex them, he appoints a Fair to be kept at Westminster, forbidding under great Penalty all *Exercise* of Merchandize within London for fifteen Days. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 82.

She [the queen] is also allowed 28 Ecclesiastics of any Order, except Jesuits; a Bishop for her Almoner, and to have private *Exercise* of her Religion for her and her Servants. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 22.

He [God] cannot but love virtue, wherever it is, and reward it, and annex happiness always to the *exercise* of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi.

2. Voluntary action of the body or mind; exertion of any faculty; practice in the employment of the physical or mental powers: used absolutely, or with reference to the reflex effect of the action upon the actor: as, to take *exercise* in the open air; corporeal or spiritual *exercise*; violent, hurtful, pleasurable, or healthful *exercise*.

Bodily *exercise* profiteth little. 1 Tim. iv. 8.

To choke his days
With barbarous ignorance, and deny his youth
The rich advantage of good *exercise*.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

The joy, the danger, and the toil o'erpays;
'Tis *exercise* and health and length of days.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 91.

There is a back yard to it, with a high stone wall round it, where a couple of prisoners might easily get a little *exercise* unseen. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xxi.

3. A specific mode or employment of activity; an exertion of one or more of the physical or mental powers; practice in the use of a faculty or the faculties, as for the attainment of skill or facility, the accomplishment of a purpose, or the like: as, an *exercise* in horsemanship; *exercises* of the memory; outdoor *exercises*.

He was strong of body, and so much the stronger, as he, by a well-disciplined *exercise*, taught it both to do and to suffer. *Sir P. Sidney.*

For hunting was his daily *exercise*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

What more manly *exercise* than hunting the Wild Boar? *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 30.

Patience is more oft the *exercise*
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude.
Milton, S. A., l. 1287.

Natural philosophy was considered in the light merely of a mental *exercise*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

> But for the unquiet heart and brain,
> A use in measured language lies;
> The sad mechanic *exercise*,
> Like dull narcotics, numbing pain.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, v.

4. A disciplinary task or formulary; something done or to be done for the attainment of proficiency or skill; a set or prescribed performance for improvement, or an example or study for improving practice: as, school *exercises;* an *exercise* in composition or music; *exercises* for the piano or violin.

She began to sing her florid *exercises*. *Miss Sheppard*, Charles Auchester, xvii.

5. A performance or procedure in general; a definite or formal act for a purpose; specifically, a feature or part of a program or round of proceedings: as, the *exercises* of a college commencement, or of a public meeting; graduating *exercises*.

The *exercises* lasted a full hour longer, and it was half-past 10 before the presiding elder gave the benediction. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, x.

6. A spiritual or religious action or effort; an act or procedure of devotion or for spiritual improvement; religious worship, exhortation, or the like.

In my *exercise* among them (as you know) wee attend foure things, besides prayer unto God. *T. Shepard*, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 30.

The meeting began with a weighty *exercise* and travail in prayer, that the Lord would glorify his own name that day. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

Specifically—(*a*) Among the Puritans, a church service or week-day sermon: still occasionally used.

> We of the pious shall be afraid to go
> To a long *exercise*, for fear our pockets should
> Be pick'd. *Sir W. Davenant*, The Wits.

An extraordinary cold Storm of wind and Snow. . . . Came not out to afternoon *exercise*. [New England Diary of 1716.] Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 732.

The second service of the Lord's Day was generally about two in the afternoon, a substantial repetition of the morning *exercise*. *G. L. Walker*, Hist. First Church in Hartford, p. 230.

(*b*) Family worship. [Scotch.]

That honest person was, according to his own account, at that time engaged in the *exercise* of the evening. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxviii.

(*c*) Formerly, in Scotland, the critical explication of a passage of Scripture, at a meeting of presbytery, by a teaching presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrines contained in it by another, both discourses being judged of, and censured, if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. (*d*) Formerly, also, the presbytery. [Scotch.]

The ministers of the *Exercise* of Dalkeith. *Act of James IV.*

7. A disciplinary spiritual experience or trial; spiritual agitation.

An heavy weight and unusual oppression fell upon me; yea, it weighed me almost to the grave, that I could almost say, "My soul was sad even unto death." I knew not at present the ground of this *exercise;* it remained about twenty-four hours upon me. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

Art and exercise, scholastic education and training in bodily accomplishments.—**Exercise and addition**, the name given to one of the exercises prescribed to students of theology in the Scotch universities, and also to candidates for the office of the ministry, being an exposition of a passage of the Greek New Testament.—**Manual exercise.** See *manual*.—**Spiritual Exercises**, the name given by Ignatius Loyola to a series of meditations composed by him, and used in the Roman Catholic Church, especially among the Jesuits.

exercise (ek′sėr-siz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exercised*, ppr. *exercising*. [< ME. *exercisen*, *exercysen*, < *exercise*, *n.* For the older and orig. verb, see *exerce*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put in practice; carry out in action; perform the functions or duties of: as, to *exercise* authority or power; to *exercise* an office.

The new fest of whiche iij in the yere we *exercyse*. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 71.

We need not pick Quarrels and seek Enemies without Doors, we have too many Inmates at Home to *exercise* our Prowess upon. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 1.

Many of them *exercise* merchandize in vessels called Carmasals; and have of late gotten the use of the Compasse, yet dare they not adventure into the Ocean. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 61.

But he [Byron] would not resign without a struggle the empire which he had *exercised* over the men of his generation. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

2. To put in action; employ actively; set or keep in a state of activity; make use of in act or procedure: as, to *exercise* the body, the voice, etc.; to *exercise* the reason or judgment; *exercise* your skill in this work.

Moderatly *exercise* your body with some labour, or playeng at the tennys. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

> A fortune sent to *exercise*
> Your virtue, as the wind doth try strong trees.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 1.

He kiss'd me afore a great many Lords, and said I was a brave Man's Son that taught him to *exercise* his Arms. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

This right was *exercised* by all the organized communities. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

3. To train or discipline by means of exertion or practice; put or keep in practice; make, or cause to make, specific trials: as, to *exercise* one's self in music; to *exercise* troops.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age, even those who by reason of use have their senses *exercised* to discern both good and evil. Heb. v. 14.

The Arabs who came out to meet the Cashif *exercised* themselves all the way on horseback, by running after one another with the pike, in the usual way. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 57.

He wore hair cloth next his skin, and *exercised* himself with fasts, vigils, and stripes. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

4. To give mental occupation or exercise to; cause to think earnestly or anxiously; make uneasy: as, he is *exercised* about his spiritual state.

In that day we were an *exercised* people, our very countenances and deportment declared it. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

Our friends in the legislature are getting somewhat *exercised*, but are not half so frightened as I wish they were. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 291.

Several years ago my own housemaid was very much *exercised*, and well-nigh spell-bound, by an inexplicable tinkling at short intervals of the door-bell. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 418.

5. To impart as an effect; put forth as a result or consequence; communicate; exert.

I am far from saying that the presence of the adopted members *exercises* no influence on the body into which they are adopted; but the body into which they are adopted *exercises* an incalculably greater influence on them. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 92.

=**Syn.** 2. To apply.—3. To drill.—4. To try, afflict, pain, annoy.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use action or exertion; exert one's self; take exercise: as, to *exercise* for health or amusement.

A man must often *exercise*, or fast, or take physic, or be sick. *Sir W. Temple.*

2†. To conduct a religious exercise, as the exposition of Scripture.

Mr. Shepherd prayed with deep confession of sin, etc., and *exercised* out of Eph. v. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 214.

exerciser (ek′sėr-si-zėr), *n.* One who or that which exercises.

God never granteth any power or authority, but he appointeth also who shall be the lawfull *exercisers* and executors of the same. *Fulke*, Against Allen (1586), p. 488.

exercisible (ek′sėr-si-zi-bl), *a.* [< *exercise* + *-ible*.] Same as *exercisable*. [Rare.]

An incorporeal hereditament . . . annexed to or *exercisible* within the same. *Blackstone.*

exercitation (eg-zėr-si-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *exercitacioun*, < OF. *exercitation*, F. *exercitation* = Pr. *exercitacio* = Sp. *ejercitacion* = Pg. *exercitação* = It. *esercitazione*, < L. *exercitatio(n-)*, exercise, practice, < *exercitare*, exercise diligently, freq. of *exercere*, exercise: see *exerce*, *exercise*.] **1.** Exercise; practice; use.

Nor is he [the king] in the least unfit, as was reported, for any kind of royal *exercitation*. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, v.

2. An exercise; an act; a performance; particularly, a mental act or performance; a play of the mind.

The scholastic terms, which had been banished from the schools, as we have seen, the year before, were not restored in these private *exercitations;* but otherwise freedom of speech was allowed, or rather encouraged. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

Sometimes they [resemblances] have no reality at all, but they are of the nature of pure paradox, and then they are but the *exercitations* of an ingenious fancy. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 149.

exercitor (eg-zėr′si-tor), *n.* [< L. *exercitor*, an exerciser, trainer, LL. one who exercises any calling, as an inn-keeper, shipmaster, etc., < *exercere*, exercise: see *exerce*.] In *law*, the person to whom the profits of a ship or trading-vessel belong; the owner, managing owner, or charterer.

exercitorial (eg-zėr-si-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *exercitor* + *-ial*.] Pertaining or belonging to an exercitor.—**Exercitorial action**, an action given against the owners of a ship upon contracts entered into by the master.

exergual (eg-zėr′gạl), *a.* [< *exergue* + *-al*.] Belonging to the exergue.

An artist's name is sometimes written on the *exergual* line. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 112.

exergue (eg-zėrg′), *n.* [< F. *exergue*, lit. that which is out of the work, accessory, < Gr. ἐξ, out, + ἔργον = E. *work*.] In *numis.*, that part of the reverse of a coin or medal which is below the main device ("type"), and distinctly separated from it, generally by a line. The exergue is either left plain or is filled by an inscription, symbol, or numeral, which is then described as being "*in the exergue*," or (as commonly abbreviated) "*in ex.*" See cut under *numismatics*.

On an ancient Phœnician coin, we find . . . the words Baal Thurz, in Phœnician characters, on the *exergue*. *R. P. Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 20.

exert (eg-zėrt′), *v.* [Also in the lit. sense (def. 1) *exsert;* < L. *exertare*, *exsertare*, freq. < *exertus*, *exsertus*, pp. of *exerere*, *exserere*, stretch out, put forth, < *ex*, out, + *serere*, join, put together: see *series*. Cf. *insert*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To put forth; thrust out; push out; emit.

> The orchat loves to wave
> With winter winds, before the gems *exert*
> Their feeble heads. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

2. To put forth, as strength, force, or ability; put in action; bring into active operation: as, to *exert* the strength of the body; to *exert* powers or faculties.

My friend was in some doubt whether he should not *exert* the justice of peace upon such a band of lawless vagrants. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 117.

A little spirit *exerted* on your side might perhaps restore your authority. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

The influence of the Government had been *exerted* to the utmost, and the Church was still unwavering in its allegiance. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. To put forth as the result of effort; do or perform.

When the will has *exerted* an act of command on any faculty of the soul. *South*, Sermons.

To exert one's self, to use one's utmost efforts; strive with energy; put forth exertion.

He [Barwell] was most desirous to return to England, and *exerted himself* to promote an arrangement which would set him at liberty. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Force *exerted itself* as strongly under Napoleon as under Peter the Great and Frederick the Great and Lewis the Great. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 237.

II. *intrans.* To put forth effort or energy. [Rare.]

> Provok'd at last, he strove
> To show the little minstrel of the grove
> His utmost powers, determined once to try
> How art, *exerting*, might with nature vie.
> *A. Philips*, Pastorals, v.

exert, exerted (ek-sėrt′, ek-sėr′ted), *a.* See *exserted*.

exertion (eg-zėr′shọn), *n.* [< *exert* + *-ion*. Cf. *exsertion*.] The act of exerting; the act of putting into motion or action; effort; a striving: as, an *exertion* of strength or power; an *exertion* of the limbs or of the mind.

The constitution of their bodies was naturally so feeble, and so unaccustomed to the laborious *exertions* of industry, that they were satisfied with a proportion of food amazingly small. *W. Robertson*, Hist. America, ii.

The dread of an ignominious death may stimulate sluggishness to *exertion*. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

=**Syn.** Endeavor, attempt, trial.

exertive (eg-zėr′tiv), *a.* [< *exert* + *-ive*.] Exerting; having power to exert. [Rare.]

exertment† (eg-zėrt′mẹnt), *n.* [< *exert* + *-ment*.] Exertion.

exesion† (eg-zē′zhọn), *n.* [< L. *exesus*, pp. of *exedere*, eat out, < *ex*, out, + *edere* = E. *eat*.] The act of eating out or through.

Who, though he [Theophrastus] denieth the *exesion* or forcing through the belly [of vipers], conceiveth nevertheless that upon a full and plentifull impletion there may perhaps succeed a disruption of the matrix. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 16.

exestuate† (eg-zes′ṭū-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *exæstuatus*, pp. of *exæstuare*, boil up, < *ex*, out, + *æstuare*, boil, surge: see *estuate*, *estuant*.] To boil up; be agitated.

exestuation† (eg-zes-ṭū-ā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *exæstuatio(n-)*, < L. *exæstuare*, boil up: see *exestuate*.] A boiling; ebullition; effervescence.

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body; . . . physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward *exestuations* of the blood and humours. *Boyle*, Works, I. 364.

Exetastes (eks-e-tas′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < Gr. ἐξεταστής, an examiner, < ἐξετάζειν, examine, inquire into, < ἐξ, out, + ἐτάζειν, examine, try the truth of, < ἐτεός, true, real: see *etymon*.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Ophioninæ*, having slender tarsi with impectinate claws. There are about 30 European and over 20 North American species.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of South American cotingas, related to *Tityra*. *Cabanis and Heine*, 1859.

exeunt (eks′ẹ-unt). [L., they go out; 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. of *exire*, go out: see *exit*.] They go out: a word used in the text of plays to denote that point in the action at which two or more actors leave the stage.

Exeunt all but Hamlet and Horatio.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. (Stage direction.)

[Sometimes improperly used as an English verb.

It would have had a good effect, i' faith, if you could *exeunt* praying! — yes, and would vary the established mode of springing off with a glance at the pit.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.]

Exeunt omnes, all go out: indicating that all the actors leave the stage at the same time.

ex facie (eks fā'shi-ē). [L.: *ex*, from; *facie*, abl. of *facies*, face.] From the face: said of what appears on the face of a writing or other document, as distinguished from what appears indirectly respecting its contents.

exfamiliation (eks"fa-mil-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *familia*, family, + *-ation.*] Expulsion or separation from the family; a dissolving of family ties. [Rare.]

This power of admission on the one side, and on the other side of expatriation — or, perhaps, I should rather say of *exfamiliation* — even when the change was absolute, and not merely a transfer from one Household to another, were always solemn public acts requiring the consent of the community. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 131.

exfetation (eks-fē-tā'shọn), *n.* [Also written, less prop., *exfœtation;* < L. *ex*, out, + E. *fetation.*] Extra-uterine fetation, or imperfect fetation in some organ exterior to the uterus.

exfiguration (eks-fig-ụ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *exfigure* + *-ation.*] A typifying; a figurative presentment; a type. [Rare.]

Nature through her infinitely varied forms is the forthgoing and *exfiguration* of the Divine reason in self-manifestation.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 443.

exfigure (eks-fig'ụ̈r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exfigured*, ppr. *exfiguring.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *figura*, figure.] To typify; set forth in a figure. [Rare.]

As surely as body involves spirit, and the natural world involves and *exfigures* the spiritual.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 28.

exflected (eks-flek'ted), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *flectere*, bend, + *-ed*^{2}.] Turned or bent outward: the opposite of *inflected.*

exfodiation (eks-fō-di-ā'shọn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *ex*, out, + *fodire*, dig, + *-ation.* The reg. form would be **effosion.*] A digging up; exhumation.

exfoliate (eks-fō'li-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exfoliated*, ppr. *exfoliating.* [< LL. *exfoliatus*, pp. of *exfoliare* (> Sp. Pg. *exfoliar* = F. *exfolier*), strip of leaves, < L. *ex*, out, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To throw off scales or flakes; peel off in thin fragments; desquamate: as, the *exfoliating* bark of a tree.

The rails near a station are caused to *exfoliate* by the gliding of the wheel. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 190.

In the deep layer of the skin cells are formed by fission, which, as they enlarge, are thrust outwards, and becoming flattened to form the epidermis, eventually *exfoliate*, while the younger ones beneath take their places.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 219.

Specifically — **2.** In *surg.*, to separate and come off in scales, as carious bone.

While the bone was *exfoliating*, we deterg'd and cicatriz'd the lips, disposing them to incarn with the flesh rising from the *exfoliated* edges of the bone. *Wiseman*, Surgery, v. 9.

3. In *mineral.*, to split into scales; especially, to become scaly at the surface in consequence of heat or decomposition: as, vermiculite *exfoliates* before the blowpipe.

The mountains of gneiss-granite are to a remarkable degree abruptly conical, which seems caused by the rock tending to *exfoliate* in thick, conically concentric layers.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 426.

II. *trans.* To scale; free from scales or splinters.

exfoliation (eks-fō-li-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exfoliation* = Sp. *exfoliacion* = Pg. *exfoliação*, < LL. as if **exfoliatio(n-)*, < *exfoliare*, exfoliate: see *exfoliate.*] **1.** A scaling off; the peeling off or separation of scales or laminæ, as from the cuticle, diseased bone, disintegrating rocks, etc.; desquamation.

The bullet struck in the Bishop of Orkney's arm, and shattered it so, though he lived some years after, that they were forced to open it every year for an *exfoliation*.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1699.

Acting upon a tract of granite, they [the denuding actions of air and water] here work scarcely an appreciable effect; there cause *exfoliations* of the surface.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 37.

2. That which is exfoliated or scaled off.

exfoliative (eks-fō'li-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *exfoliate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Having the power of causing or hastening exfoliation.

II. *n.* That which has the power or quality of causing or hastening exfoliation: formerly used of certain applications supposed to have such power, as alcohol, oil of turpentine, etc.

Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, and keep the ulcer open, till the burnt bone is cast off.
Wiseman, Surgery, ii. 7.

ex. gr. An abbreviation of *exempli gratia.*

exhalable (eks-hā'lạ-bl), *a.* [< *exhale* + *-able.*] Capable of being exhaled.

They do not appear to emit any at all, if they be examined after the same manner with other *exhalable* bodies.
Boyle, Works, III. 286.

exhalant (eks-hā'lạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *exhalan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exhalare*, breathe out: see *exhale.*] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of exhaling or emitting. In sponges, specifically applied to the osculum or opening through which water streams out. See *Ascetta* and *Porifera.*

The walls of the deeply cup-shaped Gastrula become perforated by the numerous inhalent ostioles, while the primitive opening serves as the *exhalent* aperture.
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 51.

II. *n.* That which exhales or is exhaled.

As a general rule he [Dr. Cullen] supposes expectorants to operate . . . by increasing the flow of the superficial *exhalents* at large. *Good.*

Also, less properly, *exhalent.*

exhalate (eks-hā'lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhalated*, ppr. *exhalating.* [< L. *exhalatus*, pp. of *exhalare*, breathe out: see *exhale.*] To exhale. [Rare.]

The flitting clouds it ceaseless *exhalates.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

exhalation (eks-hạ-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *exalation, -cion*, < OF. *exhalation*, F. *exhalation* = Pr. *exhalacio* = Sp. *exhalacion* = Pg. *exhalação* = It. *esalazione*, < L. *exhalatio(n-)*, an exhalation, vapor, < *exhalare*, breathe out: see *exhale.*] **1.** The act or process of exhaling, or emitting as an effluence; evaporation.

It hath but a salt foundation, which, being moistened by water driven through it by the force of the shaking *exhalation*, is turned into water also.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 292.

2. That which is exhaled; that which is emitted as or like breath, or which rises in the form of vapor; emanation; effluvium: as, *exhalations* from marshes, animal or vegetable bodies, decaying matter, and other substances.

Anon out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose, like an *exhalation.* *Milton*, P. L., i. 711.

Thou art fled,
Like some frail *exhalation* which the dawn
Robes in its golden beams. *Shelley*, Alastor.

3. In *her.*, a representation of a waterspout, a torrent of rain falling from a cloud, or some similar meteorological phenomenon: a rare bearing, used as a rebus by a person whose name allows of it.

exhale^{1} (eks-hāl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exhaled*, ppr. *exhaling.* [< F. *exhaler* = Sp. Pg. *exhalar* = It. *esalare*, < L. *exhalare*, breathe out, exhale, intr. expire, < *ex*, out, + *halare*, breathe. Cf. *inhale.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To send out as breath or as if by breathing; emit an effluence of; give out as vapor, either perceptible or imperceptible: as, marshes *exhale* noxious effluvia.

Less fragrant scents the unfolding rose *exhales.* *Pope.*

While discontent *exhaled* itself in murmurs among the common people, however, it fomented in dangerous conspiracies among the nobles. *Irving*, Granada, p. 24.

2. To draw out as an effluence; cause to be sent out or emitted in vapor; evaporate: as, the sun *exhales* the moisture of the earth.

Move in that obedient orb again,
Where you did give a fair and natural light;
And be no more an *exhal'd* meteor,
A prodigy of fear. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Till *exhal'd* asphodel,
And rose, with spicy fannings interbreathed,
Came swelling forth. *Keats*, Endymion, ii. 663.

3†. To draw forth; cause to flow, as blood.

For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To rise or pass off as an effluence; go off in vapor.

And se the floode be goode ther thou will duelle;
For ofte of it *exaleth* myst impure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

Thy clear fount
Exhales in mist to heaven.
Keats, Endymion, ii. 723.

He wrote verses in which his heart seems to *exhale* in a sigh of sadness. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 11.

exhale^{2}† (eks-hāl'), *v. t.* **1.** To hale or drag out.

Nay, I beseech you, gentlemen, do not *exhale* me thus.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2. To draw, as a sword. [Humorous.]

O braggard vile, and damned furious wight!
The grave doth gape, and doting death is near;
Therefore *exhale.* [Pistol and Nym draw.]
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1.

exhalement† (eks-hāl'mẹnt), *n.* [< *exhale*^{1} + *-ment.*] The act of exhaling; matter exhaled; vapor; exhalation.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

exhalence† (eks-hā'lẹns), *n.* [< *exhalen(t)* + *-ce.*] The act of exhaling; the matter exhaled. *Imp. Dict.*

exhalent, *a.* and *n.* A less correct form of *exhalant.*

exhaust (eg-zâst'), *v. t.* [< ML. *exhaustare, exaustare*, freq. < L. *exhaustus*, pp. of *exhaurire* (> It. *esaurire* = Pg. *exhaurir*), draw out, drink up, empty, exhaust, < *ex*, out, + *haurire*, draw (esp. water), drain.] **1.** To draw out or drain off the whole of; draw out till nothing of the matter drawn is left; remove or take out completely: as, to *exhaust* the water of a well, or the air from a receiver; to *exhaust* the contents of a mine, or of one's purse.

The greatest loues do nouryshe most fast, for as moch as the fyre hath not *exhausted* the moisture of them.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii.

2. To use up or consume completely; expend or make away with the whole of; cause the total removal or loss of: as, to *exhaust* the fertility of the soil; to *exhaust* one's strength or resources; you have *exhausted* my patience.

The wealth
Of the Canaries was *exhaust*, the health
Of his good Majesty to celebrate.
Habington, Castara, ii.

When the morning arrived on which we were to entertain our young landlord, it may easily be supposed what provisions were *exhausted* to make an appearance.
Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.

Encomium in old time was poets' work;
But poets having lavishly long since
Exhausted all materials of the art,
The task now falls into the public hand.
Cowper, Task, vi. 717.

These monsters, critics! with your darts engage,
Here point your thunder, and *exhaust* your rage!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 555.

3. To empty by drawing out the contents of; make empty by drawing from; specifically, in *chem.*, to empty or deprive of one or more ingredients by the use of solvents: as, to *exhaust* a closed vessel by means of an air-pump; to *exhaust* a cistern. Hence — **4.** To make weak or worthless by deprivation of essential properties or possessions; despoil of strength, resources, etc.; make useless or helpless: as, a man *exhausted* by fatigue or disease; bad husbandry *exhausts* the land; the long war *exhausted* the country.

And of their wonted vigor left them drain'd,
Exhausted, spiritless, afflicted, fallen.
Milton, P. L., vi. 852.

A breed
Sure to *exhaust* the plant on which they feed.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 604.

The Thirty Years' War *exhausted* Germany; even the victorious powers were worn out, much more the defeated ones. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 230.

5. To treat or examine exhaustively; take a complete view of; consider or view in all parts, bearings, or relations: as, to *exhaust* a topic, a study, or a pursuit; to *exhaust* a book by careful reading or study.

That theme *exhausted*, a wide chasm ensues,
Filled up at least with interesting news.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 393.

6†. To draw forth; excite.

Spare not the babe,
Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their mercy.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

These barbarous contumelies would *exhaust* tears from my eyes. *Shadwell*, Bury Fair.

Exhausted receiver, in *physics*, a receptacle, as a bell-glass, in which a vacuum has been formed by means of an air-pump.

exhaust† (eg-zâst'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *exhausto* = It. *esausto*, < L. *exhaustus*, pp.: see the verb.] Expended; drained; exhausted, as of energy or strength.

Single men, though they may be many times more charitable, because their means are less *exhaust*, yet, on the other side, they are more cruel and hardhearted.
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

Intemperate, dissolute, *exhaust* through riot.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 63.

exhaust (eg-zâst'), *n.* [< *exhaust*, *v.*] **1.** Same as *exhaust-steam.* — **2.** Eduction; emission, as of steam from an engine.

If during the back stroke the process of *exhaust* is discontinued before the end, and the remaining steam is

compressed, this cushion of steam will finally fill the volume of the clearance; and by a proper selection of the point at which compression begins the pressure of the cushion may be made to rise just up to the pressure at which steam is admitted when the valve opens.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 487.

exhaust-chamber (eg-zâst'chām"bėr), *n.* A chamber or compartment in the smoke-box of a locomotive, so situated as to prevent unequal draft of the tubes.

exhauster (eg-zâs'tėr). *n.* One who or that which exhausts; specifically, in *gas-making*, a device for preventing the reflex pressure of gas upon the retorts.

exhaust-fan (eg-zâst'fan), *n.* A fan used for creating a draft by the formation of a partial vacuum, in contradistinction to a *blower*.

exhaustible (eg-zâs'ti-bl), *a.* [< *exhaust* + *-ible.*] Capable of being exhausted, drained off, consumed, or used up.

Though employed with profusion, and even with prodigality, yet its sum total was definite and easily *exhaustible.* *Eustace*, Tour through Italy, xii.

exhaustibility (eg-zâs-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *exhaustible:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being exhaustible; the capability of being exhausted.

exhausting (eg-zâs'ting), *p. a.* Tending to exhaust, enfeeble, or drain the strength: as, *exhausting* labor.

The study of the principles of government is the most profound and *exhausting* of any which can engage the human mind. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 616.

exhaustion (eg-zâs'tyọn), *n.* [= F. *exhaustion*, < L. as if **exhaustio(n-)*, < *exhaurire*, pp. *exhaustus*, exhaust: see *exhaust.*] 1. The act of exhausting, or of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents.

I found, by the long use of two or three physicians, the *exhaustion* of my purse as great as other evacuations.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 561.

2. The state of being exhausted or emptied, or of being deprived of strength or energy.

Great *exhaustions* cannot be cured with sudden remedies, no more in a kingdom than in a natural body.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 334.

Specifically—3. In *geom.*, a method formerly used for demonstrating the properties of curvilinear areas. Two such areas, as P and Q, being given, it is shown that there is a series of rectilinear constructions, x_1, x_2, etc., all less than P, but each after the first differing from it by less than half as much as the one preceding it in the series. Suppose there is another series of constructions, y_1, y_2, etc., related in the same way to Q. Then, if $x_1 : y_1 = x_2 : y_2 =$ etc., it will follow that $x_1 : y_1 = P : Q$. The standard example of this method is the second proposition of the twelfth book of Euclid.
4. In *logic*, a method of proof in which all the arguments tending to an opposite conclusion are brought forward, discussed, and proved untenable or absurd, thus leaving the original proposition established by the exclusion of every alternative.—5. In *physics*, the act of removing the air from a receiver, as by an air-pump, or the extent to which the process has been carried.

A man thrusting in his arme [into Boyle's vacuum] upon *exhaustion* of yᵉ aire, had his flesh immediately swelled so as the bloud was neare bursting the veines.
Evelyn, Memoirs, May 7, 1662.

6. In *chem.*, the process of completely extracting from a substance whatever is removable by a given solvent, or the state of being thus completely deprived of certain soluble matters.

If the precipitate, after *exhaustion* with boiling alcohol, is treated with boiling water, the latter dissolves a considerable quantity of the body in question.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 32.

exhaustive (eg-zâs'tiv), *a.* [< *exhaust* + *-ive.*] Exhausting; tending to exhaust; exhausting all parts or phases; thorough: specifically applied to a disquisition, treatise, criticism, etc., which treats of a subject in such a way as to leave no part of it unexamined.

An *exhaustive* fulness of sense. *Coleridge.*

In so far as his knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of matter is *exhaustive*, . . . his conclusions . . . will be correct. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 197.

exhaustively (eg-zâs'tiv-li), *adv.* In an exhaustive manner; in such a manner as to leave no point of a subject unexamined; thoroughly: as, he treated the subject *exhaustively*.

New methods of preparation are constantly revealing novelties in whole classes of objects which (it was supposed) had been already studied *exhaustively*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 54.

exhaustiveness (eg-zâs'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being exhaustive.

A distinguishing characteristic of all these papers is the *exhaustiveness* with which the subjects deemed worthy of consideration are analyzed and discussed.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 160.

An injudicious method of teaching, which confounds thoroughness with *exhaustiveness.*
Quoted in *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVII. 35.

exhaustless (eg-zâst'les), *a.* [< *exhaust* + *-less.*] Incapable of being exhausted; that cannot be wholly expended, consumed, or emptied; inexhaustible: as, an *exhaustless* fund or store.

So with superiour boon may your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er ev'ry land, the naked nations clothe,
And be the *exhaustless* granary of a world.
Thomson, Spring.

The *exhaustless* mine of corruption opened by the precedent . . . of the late payment of the debts of the civil list. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

exhaustment† (eg-zâst'mẹnt), *n.* [< *exhaust* + *-ment.*] Exhaustion; draft or drain upon a thing.

This bishoprick [is] already very meanly endowed in regard of the continual charge and *exhaustments* of the place. *Cabbala*, Dr. Williams, to the Duke.

exhaust-nozle (eg-zâst'noz"l), *n.* 1. In locomotive and some other steam-engines, the blast-nozle or -orifice which discharges exhaust-steam into the uptake to make a forced draft.—2. A device for silencing the noise occasioned by the escape of exhaust-steam, or the steam of an ejector used with a vacuum-brake; a quieting-chamber.

exhaust-pallet (eg-zâst'pal"et), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pallet or valve in the bellows by which the air may be rapidly let out. Also called *exhaust-valve.*

exhaust-pipe (eg-zâst'pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, the pipe that conveys waste steam from the cylinder to the condenser, or through which it escapes to the atmosphere.

exhaust-port (eg-zâst'pōrt), *n.* In a steam-engine, the exit passage for the steam from a cylinder.

exhaust-steam (eg-zâst'stēm), *n.* The steam allowed to escape from the cylinder of an engine after it has produced motion of the piston. Also called *exhaust.*

exhausture† (eg-zâs'tụ̄r), *n.* [< *exhaust* + *-ure.*] Exhaustion.

To the absolute *exhausture* of our own magazines.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 199.

exhaust-valve (eg-zâst'valv), *n.* 1. In a steam-engine, the valve which regulates the passage of waste steam from the cylinder; a valve in the eduction-passage of the steam-cylinder of an engine, placed between the cylinder and the air-pump, and operated by the tappet-motion, so as to open shortly after the equilibrium-valve, and admit the steam to the condenser. *Weale.*—2. Same as *exhaust-pallet.*

exhedra, *n.* See *exedra.*

exheredate (eks-her'ẹ-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exheredatus*, pp. of *exheredare* (> It. *esredare* = Sp. *exheredar* = Pg. *exherdar* = F. *exhéréder*), disinherit, < *exheres* (*exhered-*), disinherited, a disinherited person, < *ex-* priv. + *heres*, an heir: see *heir*, *hereditary.*] To disinherit.

Madam, . . . though *exheridated* and disowned, I am yet a Douglas. *Scott*, Abbot, II. 222.

exheredation (eks-her-ẹ-dā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exhérédation* = Sp. *exheredacion* = Pg. *exherdação*, < L. *exheredatio(n-)*, < *exheredare*, disinherit: see *exheredate.*] In *Rom. law*, a disinheriting; the act of a father in excluding a child from inheriting any part of his estate.

I shall first demand whether sons may not lawfully and reasonably fear punishment from their parents, in case they shall deserve it, even the greatest punishment, *exheredation*, and casting out of the family, upon their continuing disobedient and refractory to their father's commands. *Hammond*, Works, II. ii. 144.

exhibit (eg-zib'it), *v.* [< L. *exhibitus*, pp. of *exhibere* (> It. *esibire* = Sp. Pg. *exhibir* = F. *exhiber*), hold forth, present, show, display, < *ex*, out, + *habere*, hold, have: see *habit.* Cf. *inhibit*, *prohibit.*] I. *trans.* 1. To offer or present to view; present for inspection; place on show: as, to *exhibit* paintings; to *exhibit* an invention; to *exhibit* documents in court.

Tournaments and justs were usually *exhibited* at coronations, royal marriages, and other occasions of solemnity where pomp and pageantry were thought to be requisite.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 12.

The first thing men think of, when they love, is to *exhibit* their usefulness and advantages to the object of their affection. *Emerson*, Woman.

2. To display; manifest conspicuously; bring to light; furnish or constitute: as, to *exhibit* an example of bravery or generosity.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually *exhibiting* a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body. *Pope.*

The dispersion of the colours of the solar rays is *exhibited* on the most magnificent scale by Nature herself in the splendid phenomenon of the rainbow.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 122.

A sudden and severe demand develops as well as *exhibits* latent forces, but it cannot create what had no previous existence. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 116.

3. To present for consideration; bring forward publicly or officially; make a presentation of. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Why, I'll *exhibit* a bill in the parliament for the putting down of men. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

We shall, by the merit and excellency of this oblation, *exhibit* to God an offertory in which he cannot but delight. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

He suffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

4. In *med.*, to administer, as a specified drug.—5. In English universities, to hold forth (a foundation or prize) to be competed for by candidates.—6. To present or declaim (a speech or an essay) in public.

If any student shall fail to perform the exercise assigned him, or shall *exhibit* anything not allowed by the Faculty, he may be sent home. *Laws of Yale College* (1837), p. 16.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make an exhibition; open a show; present something to public view: as, to *exhibit* at the Academy.—2. In universities, to offer or present an exhibition. [Eng.]—3. To present an essay in public; speak in public at an exhibition or college commencement.

No student who shall receive any appointment to *exhibit* before the class, the College, or the public, shall give any treat or entertainment to his class.
Laws of Yale College (1837), p. 29.

exhibit (eg-zib'it), *n.* [< *exhibit*, *v.*] 1. Anything or any collection of things exhibited publicly: as, the Japanese *exhibit* in the Paris Exposition.—2. A showing; specifically, a written recital or report showing the state of any matter at a particular date, as of the estate of a bankrupt, etc.

What kind of historical development of the articular infinitive do we find between Thukydides and Demosthenes? The chronological *exhibit* is crossed all the time by the law of the department, by the fancy of the individual.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 54.

3. In *law*, a paper attached to a contract, pleading, affidavit, or other principal instrument, identified in and referred to by it; a document offered in evidence in an action, and marked to identify it or authenticate it for future reference.

He [Gardiner] put in several other *exhibits*, and among them his book against Cranmer on the Sacrament.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

=**Syn.** 1. See *exhibition.*

exhibitant (eg-zib'i-tạnt), *n.* [< *exhibit* + *-ant.*] In *law*, one who makes an exhibit.

exhibiter (eg-zib'i-tėr), *n.* One who exhibits. See *exhibitor.*

He seems indifferent;
Or, rather, swaying more upon our part
Than cherishing the *exhibiters* against us.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

exhibition (ek-si-bish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *exhibition* = Sp. *exhibicion* = Pg. *exhibição* = It. *esibizione*, < LL. *exhibitio(n-)*, a handing out, giving up, sustenance (mod. senses from the mod. verb), < *exhibere*, present, exhibit: see *exhibit.*] 1. The act of exhibiting or displaying for inspection; a showing or presenting to view.

We may be assured, gentlemen, that he who really loves the thing itself loves its finest *exhibitions.*
D. Webster, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

2. The producing or showing of titles, authorities, or papers of any kind before a tribunal, in proof of facts; hence, in *Scots law*, an action for compelling delivery of writings.—3. That which is exhibited; a show; especially, a public show or display, as of natural or artificial productions, or of personal performances: as, an international or universal *exhibition* (of productions and manufactures); a school *exhibition;* an athletic or dramatic *exhibition.*

Ode sung at the Opening of the International *Exhibition.*
Tennyson (title of poem).

4. In *med.*, the act of administering as a remedy: as, the *exhibition* of stimulants.—5†. An allowance for subsistence; a provision of money or other things; stipend; pension.

Thou art a younger brother, and hast nothing but thy bare *exhibition.* *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

Page, will you follow me? I'll give you good *exhibition.*
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 2.

My son lives here in Naples, and in 's riot
Doth far exceed the *exhibition* I allowed him.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 1.

Hence—6. A benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in English universities, not depending on the foundation: in Scotland called a *bursary*.

There were very well learned scholars in the university, able to teach and preach, who had neither benefice nor *exhibition*. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

=**Syn.** *Exhibition, Exhibit, Exposition, Exposure, Exposé*; manifestation. *Exhibition* is more general than *exhibit*, the latter expressing sometimes a section of the former. As contrasted with *exposition*, *exhibition* deals more often with visible things and *exposition* with things mental: as, an *exhibition* of machinery; an *exposition* of a text or doctrine of philosophy. Hence in part, perhaps, the disinclination of some to use *exposition* for a show. This new and French use of *exposition*, so far as it prevails, is limited to a large or international *exhibition*, a "world's fair." *Exposure* expresses a laying open (as *exposure* to the sun, or a southern *exposure*), especially in some undesirable way, as to danger, unpleasant observation, etc. *Exposé* is not far from being synonymous with *exhibit*, being a formal *exhibition* of facts in detail for the information of those concerned, and sometimes the revelation in detail of things that it was desirable to keep secret: as, an *exposé* of certain tricks of the trade.

Copley's picture of Lord Chatham's death is an *exhibition* of itself. *Beattie.*

Although every State and Territory in the Union, with the exception of Utah, was represented by a handsome collective *exhibit* of its natural resources, the enterprise was essentially Southern. *The Century*, XXXI. 153.

His [Burnet's] work on the Thirty-nine Articles is perhaps the most accredited *exposition* of the doctrines of Anglicanism. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

exhibitional (ek-si-bish′ọn-a̤l), *a.* [< *exhibition* + *-al.*] Pertaining to an exhibition.

Madame and her suite had gone to partake of their yearly *exhibitional* refreshments. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 121.

exhibitioner (ek-si-bish′ọn-ėr), *n.* In English universities, one who has an exhibition, pension, or allowance granted for his maintenance.

On receiving each instalment the *exhibitioner* shall declare his intention of presenting himself either at the two examinations for B. A., or at the two examinations for B. Sc. *Regulations of Univ. of London*, 1865.

exhibitive (eg-zib′i-tiv), *a.* [< *exhibit* + *-ive.*] Serving for exhibition; tending to exhibit or show; representative.

But as the rock was a symbol of the one true Christ, so is the sacramental bread a symbol *exhibitive* of the one true body of Christ. *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 234.

A Last Confession is Rossetti's dramatic chef-d'œuvre, and at the same time *exhibitive* of his mastership over the difficult medium of blank verse. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 321.

exhibitively (eg-zib′i-tiv-li), *adv.* By representation.

The word Christ, which is the predicate in one proposition ["that rock was Christ"], is to be literally understood, and the trope lies in the verb was, put for signify or *exhibitively* signifies. *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 233.

exhibitor (eg-zib′i-tọr), *n.* [= It. *esibitore*, < LL. *exhibitor*, < L. *exhibere*, pp. *exhibitus*, show: see *exhibit.*] One who exhibits, or makes an exhibition of any kind; in *law*, one who makes a documentary exhibit in court, or presents an exhibit.

The *exhibitors* of that shew politickly had placed whiflers armed and linked through the hall. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 245.

exhibitory (eg-zib′i-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *exhibit* + *-ory.*] Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

In an *exhibitory* bill, or schedule, of expences for their removal this year . . . mention is made of carrying the clock from the college-hall to Garsington-house. *T. Warton*, Sir T. Pope, p. 379.

The order pronounced might be . . . *exhibitory*, when he [the respondent] was ordained to produce something he was unwarrantably detaining, e. g., the body of a freeman he was holding as his slave, or a will in which the complainer alleged that he had an interest. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 709.

exhilarant (eg-zil′a̤-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *exhilaran(t-)s*, ppr. of *exhilarare*, gladden: see *exhilarate.*] **I.** *a.* Exhilarating; causing exhilaration.

II. *n.* That which exhilarates.

To Leonard it was an *exhilarant* and a cordial which rejoiced and strengthened him. *Southey*, The Doctor, lxxvii.

exhilarate (eg-zil′a̤-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exhilarated*, ppr. *exhilarating.* [< L. *exhilaratus*, pp. of *exhilarare*, gladden, make merry, delight, < *ex*, out, up, + *hilarare*, gladden, cheer, < *hilaris*, glad: see *hilarious.*] **I.** *trans.* To make cheerful, lively, or merry; render glad or joyous; cheer; enliven; gladden.

The physician prescribeth cures of the mind in phrensies and melancholy passions; and pretendeth also to exhibit medicines to *exhilarate* the mind. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 185.

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds,
Exhilarate the spirit, and restore
The tone of languid Nature. *Cowper*, Task, i. 182.

=**Syn.** To animate, inspirit, elate.

II.† *intrans.* To become cheerful or joyous.

The shining of the sun whereby all things *exhilarate*. *Bacon*, Speech in Parliament to Speaker's Excuse.

exhilarating (eg-zil′a̤-rā-ting), *p. a.* Stimulating; enlivening.

That fallacious fruit,
That with *exhilarating* vapour bland
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost powers
Made err. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1047.

exhilaratingly (eg-zil′a̤-rā-ting-li), *adv.* In an exhilarating manner.

exhilaration (eg-zil-a̤-rā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *exhilaratio(n-)*, a gladdening, < L. *exhilarare*, gladden: see *exhilarate.*] **1.** The act of exhilarating, or of enlivening or cheering; the act of making glad or cheerful.—**2.** The state of being enlivened or cheerful; elevation of spirits; joyous enlivenment.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 721.

=**Syn. 2.** Animation, joyousness, gaiety, hilarity, glee.

exhilarator (eg-zil′a̤-rā-tọr), *n.* [< *exhilarate* + *-or.*] One who or that which exhilarates.

exhort (eg-zôrt′), *v.* [< ME. *exhorten*, *exorten*, < OF. *exhorter*, F. *exhorter* = Sp. Pg. *exhortar* = It. *esortare*, < L. *exhortari*, exhort, < *ex*, out, + *hortari*, urge, incite, exhort. Cf. *dehort.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To incite by words or advice; animate or urge by arguments to some act, or to some course of conduct or action; stir up.

And *exortyd* every man to confession and repentaunce. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

Young men likewise *exhort* to be soberminded. Tit. ii. 6.

Gregory with pious and Apostolic perswasions *exhorts* them not to shrink back from so good a work, but cheerfully to go on in the strength of divine assistance. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

2. To advise; admonish; caution.

I *exhort* you to restrain the violent tendency of your nature for analysis, and to cultivate synthetical propensities. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

=**Syn.** To incite, stimulate, encourage; appeal to, beg, enjoin, adjure.

II. *intrans.* To deliver exhortation; *eccles.*, to use appeals or arguments to incite; practise public exhortation.

And with many other words did he testify and *exhort*. Acts ii. 40.

His brethren and friends intreat, *exhort*, adjure. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

exhort† (eg-zôrt′), *n.* [< *exhort*, *v.*] The act of exhorting; an exhortation.

The haue disceiued and betrayed, lo!
By the *exort* of vntrew man makyng,
Al this me hath made my cosin to doo.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3972.

Drown Hector's vaunts in loud *exhorts* of fight. *Pope*, Iliad, xii.

exhortation (ek-sôr-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *exhortacion*, < OF. (also F.) *exhortation* = Sp. *exhortacion* = Pg. *exhortação* = It. *esortazione*, < L. *exhortatio(n-)*, < *exhortari*, pp. *exhortatus*, exhort: see *exhort.*] **1.** The act or practice of exhorting; incitement by means of argument, appeal, or admonition; the argument or appeal made.

I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

The Souldiers by his firm and well grounded *Exhortations* were all on a fire to the onset. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

When he [James II.] found his hearers obdurate to *exhortation*, he resorted to intimidation and corruption. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. Incitement to action, as of a nerve; stimulation; irritation. [Rare.]

Dr. Sanderson . . . gave the results of a series of experiments conducted with regard to the measurement of the period of time elapsing between the *exhortation* of the [electric] fish and the delivery of its shock, and also concerning the duration of the shock. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 225.

Exhortation week, the week prior to Septuagesima Sunday: so called because the services of the week contain exhortations to the faithful to prepare duly for Lent. *Lee's Glossary.* =**Syn. 1.** *Homily*, etc. See *sermon.*

exhortative (eg-zôr′ta̤-tiv), *a.* [= F. *exhortatif* = Pg. *exhortativo* = It. *esortativo*, < L. *exhortativus*, < *exhortari*, pp. *exhortatus*, exhort: see *exhort.*] Containing exhortation; hortatory.

Considering St. Paul's style and manner of expression in the preceptive and *exhortative* part of his epistles. *Barrow*, Works, I. viii.

A little slip of paper upon which are written a few words, generally *exhortative* to charity (as "He who giveth alms will be provided for"). *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 317.

exhortator (ek′sôr-tā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *exhortador* = It. *esortatore*, < LL. *exhortator*, < L. *exhortari*, exhort: see *exhort.*] An exhorter; an encourager. [Rare.]

exhortatory (eg-zôr′ta̤-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [= F. *exhortatoire* = Sp. Pg. *exhortatorio* = It. *esortatorio*, < LL. *exhortatorius*, < L. *exhortari*, pp. *exhortatus*, exhort: see *exhort*, *exhortator.*] Tending to exhort; serving for exhortation.

He wrote vnto those Scots letters *exhortatorie*, requiring them most instantlie to an vnitie of Catholike orders as might be agreeable with the church of Christ. *Holinshed*, Chronicles, England, an. 610.

All of them [the Psalms] afford ground of praise at least; the doctrinal, the *exhortatory*, the historical, as well as the rest. *Secker*, Works, III. xxvi.

exhorter (eg-zôr′tėr), *n.* **1.** One who exhorts or encourages.

The which writing many bee agrieued withall: when euery one taketh the matter, as said by himselfe, and will not heare mee, as an *exhorter* and counseller. *Vives*, Instruction of Christian Women, Pref.

2. In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, a layman, licensed by the pastor, at the recommendation of the class-meeting or leader's meeting, to hold meetings for prayer and exhortation under the direction of the preacher in charge, and to attend all the sessions of the quarterly conference. He is subject to an annual examination of character in the quarterly conference.

exhorto (eks-ôr′tō), *n.* [Sp., < *exhortar*, exhort: see *exhort.*] In *Mexican* and *Spanish law*, letters requisitorial sent from one judge to another; specifically, an order or a warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive peon.

exhumate (eks-hū′māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhumated*, ppr. *exhumating.* [< ML. *exhumatus*, pp. of *exhumare*, exhume: see *exhume.*] To exhume; disinter. [Colloq.]

Exhumate. Somebody has coined this verb from the good English noun "exhumation." The true verb is "exhume." *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 366.

exhumation (eks-hụ̄-mā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *exhumation* = Sp. *exhumacion* = Pg. *exhumação* = It. *esumazione*, < ML. *exhumatio(n-)*, < *exhumare*, pp. *exhumatus*, exhume: see *exhume.*] The act of exhuming or disinterring that which has been buried: as, the *exhumation* of a dead body.

Mr. Flaquet says, in his collection of tracts relative to the *exhumation* in the great church at Dunkirk, that the town became more healthy after the bodies of those who had been buried in it had been taken up. *W. Seward*, Anecdotes, V. 288.

There remain, then, only the metallic poisons which can be reckoned on as open to detection through *exhumation*, practically three in number, arsenic, antimony, and mercury. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 11.

exhume (eks-hūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhumed*, ppr. *exhuming.* [= F. *exhumer* = Sp. Pg. *exhumar* = It. *esumare*, < ML. *exhumare*, dig out of the ground, < L. *ex*, out, + *humus*, the ground: see *humus.* Cf. *inhume.*] To dig out of the earth, as something, especially a dead body, which has been buried; disinter.

In they brought Formosus' self,
The body of him, dead, even as embalmed
And buried duly in the Vatican
Eight months before, *exhumed* thus for the nonce.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 169.

exiccate, exiccation. See *exsiccate*, *exsiccation.*

exiconize† (eks-ī′kọ̄-nīz), *v. t.* [< Gr. *ἐξεικονίζειν*, explain by a simile, be like, < *ἐξ*, out, + *εἰκονίζειν*, put into form, make like, < *εἰκών*, a form, image: see *icon.*] To image forth; delineate; depict.

Our faith, if you take in the whole, is no other but what is *exiconized* in the Apostle's creed, included in the Scriptures. *Hammond*, Works, II. 101.

Exidia (ek-sid′i-a̤), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the group *Tremellini*. The jew's-ear fungus is often referred to this genus under the name *Auricula-Judæ*.

exies (ek′siz), *n. pl.* [Sc., contr. of *ecstasies*: see *ecstasy.*] Ecstasies; hysterics.

That silly fliskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the *exies*, and done naething but laugh and greet . . . for twa days successively. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxv.

exigeant, exigeante (eg-zē-zhoṅ′, -zhoṅt′), *a.* [F. *exigeant*, fem. *exigeante*, exacting, particular, ppr. of *exiger*, < L. *exigere*, exact: see *exact*, *v.*, and *exigent.*] Exacting.

To his highly developed imagination and fastidiously *exigeant* intellect, no amount of relative or approximate truth could compensate for a deficiency in that absoluteness which he regarded as truth's supremest altitude. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 319.

As a woman and a comrade for Shelley she was not to be compared to Mary, but she might be less *exigeante* as to his conduct. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 302.

exigency, exigence (ek′si-jẹn-si, -jẹns), *n.*; pl. *exigencies*, *exigences* (-siz, -jẹn-sez). [< OF. *exi-*

gence, F. *exigence* = Sp. Pg. *exigencia* = It. *esigenza*, *esigenzia*, < ML. *exigentia*, < L. *exigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exigere*, exact: see *exigent*.] 1. The state of being urgent; pressing need or demand; urgency: as, the *exigency* of the case or of business.

Goldsmith . . . had had a lifelong familiarity with duns and borrowing, and seemed very contented when the *exigency* of the hour was tided over. *W. Black*, Goldsmith, vii.

2. A pressing necessity; an urgent case; any case which demands prompt action, supply, or remedy: as, in the present *exigency* no time is to be lost.

When the Romans were pressed with a foreign enemy, the ladies voluntarily contributed all their rings and jewels to assist the government under the public *exigence*. *Addison*, Party Patches.

In this *exigence*, . . . my only resource was to order my son, with an important air, to call our coach. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

Let our aim be, as hitherto, to give a good all-round education fitted to cope with as many *exigencies* of the day as possible. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

3. A state of difficulty or want; a condition of distress or need.

My Lord Denbigh is returned from attempting to relieve Rochel, which is reduced to extreme *Exigence*. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 6.

4. Command; requirement: as, the *exigency* of a writ. =**Syn.** 2. *Occurrence*, *Occasion*, *Exigency*, *Emergency*, *Crisis*; pressure, strait, conjuncture, pass, pinch. An *occasion* is an *occurrence*, or separate event, usually involving considerations of importance, with the observance of a degree of ceremony; an *exigency* is an *occasion* of urgency and suddenness, where something helpful needs to be done at once; an *emergency* is more pressing and naturally less common than an *exigency*; a *crisis* is an *emergency* on the outcome of which everything depends. See *event*^{1}.

Upon laying his head on the block, [Sir Thomas More] gave instances of that good humour with which he had always entertained his friends in the most ordinary *occurrences*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 349.

There is always a rivalry between the orator and the *occasion*, between the demands of the hour and the prepossession of the individual. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

The *exigencies* of foreign policy again speedily modified the home policy of England. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

There are certain *emergencies* of nations, in which expedients that in the ordinary state of things ought to be forborne become essential to the public weal. *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. 36.

In all movements of the human mind which tend to great revolutions there is a *crisis* at which moderate concession may amend, conciliate, and preserve. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

exigend† (ek′si-jend), *n.* [< AF. *exigende*, < ML. *exigenda*, a writ of exigent, the state of one against whom the writ of exigent was issued; < L. *exigendus*, ger. of *exigere*, drive out, etc.: see *exigent*.] A writ of exigent.

If he [the sheriff] return, that he [a laborer who fled from his employer] is not found, he shall have an *Exigend* at the first Day, and the same pursue till he be outlawed. *Laws of Edw.* III. (modern version), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 50.

exigendary (ek-si-jen′dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *exigendaries* (-riz). [< *exigend* + *-ary*.] Same as *exigenter*.

exigent (ek′si-jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exigeant* (see *exigeant*) = Sp. Pg. *exigente* = It. *esigente*, < L. *exigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exigere*, drive out, drive forth, demand, exact, etc.: see *exact*, *v.*] I. *a.* Urgently requiring; exacting.

At this *exigent* moment, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied. *Burke*.

But now this body, *exigent* of rest,
Will needs put in a claim.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., i. 2.

II. *n.* 1†. An urgent occasion; an occasion that calls for immediate aid or action; an exigency.

Instead of doing anything as the *exigent* required, he began to make circles and all those fantasticall defences that hee had ever heard were fortifications against devils. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

Why do you cross me in this *exigent*? *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1.

From this needlesse surmisall I shall hope to disswade the intelligent and equal auditor, if I can but say successfully that which in this *exigent* behoovs me. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

2†. End; extremity.

By this time we were driuen to an *exigent*, all our prouision within the Citie stooping very lowe. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 126.

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

3. In *Eng. law*, formerly, a writ preliminary to outlawry, which lay where the defendant could not be found, or after a return of *non est inventus* on former writs.

exigenter (ek′si-jen-tėr), *n.* [< *exigent* + *-er*^{1}. Cf. *exigendary*.] An officer formerly employed in the Court of Common Pleas in England, who made out exigents and proclamations in cases of outlawry. Also *exigendary*.

The cursitors are by counties; these are the Lord Chancellor's. The philizers and *exigenters* are by counties also, and are of the Common Pleas. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 186.

exigible (ek′si-ji-bl), *a.* [< F. *exigible* = Sp. *exigible* = Pg. *exigivel* = It. *esigibile*, < L. as if **exigibilis*, < *exigere*, exact: see *exact*, *v.*] Capable of being exacted; demandable; requirable.

Discount is a deduction allowed for a payment being made at a date prior to the time when the full amount is *exigible*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 536.

exiguity (ek-si-gū′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *exiguïté* = Sp. *exiguïdad* = Pg. *exiguidade*, < L. *exiguita(t-)s*, scantiness, smallness, < *exiguus*: see *exiguous*.] 1. Smallness; slenderness; tenuity. [Rare.]

To prosecute a little what I was saying of the conduciveness of bringing a body into small parts, in some cases the comminution may be much promoted by employing physical, after mechanical, ways; and that, when the parts are brought to such a pitch of *exiguity*, they may be elevated much better than before. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 296.

The comparative *exiguity* of the gowns led to a corresponding diminution in the quantity of material required. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 291.

2. Scantiness; slightness; meagerness: as, the *exiguity* of a description. *Jour. London Soc. Psych. Research*. [Rare.]

exiguous (eg-zig′ū-us), *a.* [= F. *exigu* = Sp. Pg. *exiguo* = It. *esiguo*, < L. *exiguus*, scanty in measure or number, small, slender, lit. measured, exact (cf. *immense*, great, huge, lit. unmeasured), < *exigere*, measure, determine, etc.: see *exact*, *a.*, and *examen*.] Small; slender; diminutive.

Protected mice,
The race *exiguous*, uninur'd to wet,
Their mansions quit, and other countries seek.
J. Philips, Fall of Chloe's Jordan.

To tempt the coins from the *exiguous* purses of ancient maidens. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LIX. 839.

Over the little brook which wimpled along below towered an arch, as a bit of Shakespeare bestrides the *exiguous* rill of a discourse which it was intended to ornament. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 206.

exiguousness (eg-zig′ū-us-nes), *n.* The character of being exiguous; exiguity; diminutiveness. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

exile^1 (ek′sīl, formerly eg-zīl′), *n.* [< ME. *exil*, *exile*, < OF. *exil*, *essil*, F. *exil* = Pr. *essil* = Sp. Pg. *exilio* = It. *esilio*, < L. *exilium*, *exsilium*, banishment, < *exul*, *exsul*, a banished man, an exile; formation uncertain; perhaps < *exsilire* (**exsal-*), spring forth (go forth), < *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap, spring, orig. go, = Skt. √ *sar*, go: see *salient*, and cf. *exult*, *exilition*; less prob. lit. one driven from his native soil, < *ex*, out of, from, + *solum*, the ground, the soil, one's native soil, land, country: see *soil*^{1}.] 1. Expulsion from one's country or home by an authoritative decree, for a definite period or in perpetuity; banishment; expatriation: as, the *exile* of Napoleon; *exile* to Siberia.

All these puissant legions whose *exile*
Hath emptied heaven. *Milton*, P. L., i. 632.

2. Residence in a foreign land or a remote place enforced by the government of which one has been a subject or citizen, or by stress of circumstances; separation from one's native or chosen home or country and friends; the condition of living in banishment.

You little think that all our life and Age
Is but an *Exile* and a Pilgrimage.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

He [Carolus Magnus] sent him [the King of the Longobards] captive to Liege, . . . where he died in *Exile*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 105.

His [Clarendon's] long *exile* had made him a stranger in the country of his birth. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

3†. Removal.

Fermors during their term shall not make waste, sale, nor *exile* of house, woods, or men, nor of anything belonging to the tenements that they have to ferm without special license. *Statute of Marlbridge*.

4. [In this sense an accom. of F. *exilé*, an exile, prop. pp. of *exiler*, exile (see *exile*, *v.*), to *exile* above; or an accom. of the L. *exul*, an exile: see *exul*.] A banished person; a person expelled from his country or home by authority, or separated from it by necessity: as, Siberian *exiles*; a band of *exiles*.

The captive *exile* hasteneth that he may be loosed, and that he should not die in the pit. Isa. li. 14.

The pensive *exile*, bending with his woe,
To stop too fearful, and too faint to go.
Goldsmith, Traveller.

=**Syn.** 1. Proscription, expulsion, ostracism.

exile^1 (ek′sīl, formerly eg-zīl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exiled*, ppr. *exiling*. [< ME. *exilen*, < OF. *exiler*, *essiller*, F. *exiler* = Pr. *essilhar* = It. *esiliare*, < ML. *exiliare*, send into exile, < L. *exilium*, exile: see *exile*^{1}, *n.*] 1. To banish from a country or from a particular jurisdiction by authority, with a prohibition of return, for a limited time or for life; expatriate.

And wanhope [despair] also y wole *exile*,
For he is not of oure fraternitee.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

For that offence,
Immediately we do *exile* him hence.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

So I, *exiled* the circle of the court,
Lose all the good gifts that in it I 'joyed.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

Hence—2. To constrain to abandon country or home; drive to a foreign country, literally or figuratively; expel.—**To exile one's self**, to quit one's country with the intention not to return. =**Syn.** *Expel*, *Exclude*, etc. See *banish*.

exile^2† (ek′sil), *a.* [< OF. *exile* = It. *esile*, < L. *exilis*, small, thin, slender, lank, contr. of **exigilis*, equiv. to *exiguus*, small, etc.: see *exiguous*.] Slender; thin; fine; light.

Nowe late in lande ther ayer is hoot & drie,
And erthe *exile* or hilly drie or lene,
Vynes beth best ysette to multiplie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more *exile* sound than when the lid is open. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

exiled† (ek′sild), *a.* [< *exile*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] Slender; weak. *Nares*.

Which (to my *exiled* and slender learning) have made this little treatise. *Northbrooke*, Dicing (1677).

exilement† (ek′sil-ment), *n.* [< *exile*^{1}, *v.*, + *-ment*.] Banishment.

Fitz Osborn . . . was discarded into a foreign service, for a pretty shadow of *exilement*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 103.

exilian (eg-zil′i-an), *a.* [< L. *exilium*, exile, + *-an*.] Pertaining to exile or banishment; specifically, belonging to the period of the exile of the Jews to Babylon.

The Messianic promise binds together the primitive, the patriarchal, the Mosaic, the prophetic, the *exilian*, and the post-*exilian* periods. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 46.

exilic (eg-zil′ik), *a.* [< *exile*^{1} + *-ic*.] Same as *exilian*.

The *Exilic* and post-Exile prophets do not write in a lifeless tongue, and Hebrew was still the language of Jerusalem in the time of Nehemiah (ch. xiii.), in the middle of the 5th century B. C. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 597.

There are indications . . . in Deuteronomy and Ezekiel sufficient to preclude the supposition that the priestly legislation was a creation of the *exilic* period. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 298.

exilition† (ek-si-lish′on), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *exilire*, *exsilire*, spring forth, < *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap, spring: see *exult*.] A sudden springing or leaping out.

From salt-petre proceedeth the force and the report; for sulphure and smal-coal mixed will not take fire with noise or *exilition*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

exility† (eg-zil′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *esilità*, < L. *exilita(t-)s*, smallness, < *exilis*, small: see *exile*^{2}.] 1. Slenderness; thinness; tenuity.

It is with great propriety that subtlety, which, in its original import, means *exility* of particles, is taken, in its metaphorical meaning, for nicety of distinction. *Johnson*, Cowley.

2. Fineness; refinement.

Neither France nor Germany nor England had yet greatly advanced in the civil intercourse of life, and could not appreciate such *exility* of elegance and such sublimated refinement. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 327.

eximiety†, *n.* [< LL. *eximieta(t-)s*, excellence, < L. *eximius*, excellent: see *eximious*.] Excellence. *Bailey*, 1727.

eximious† (eg-zim′i-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *eximio* = It. *esimio*, < L. *eximius*, select, choice, distinguished, excellent, also exempt, < *eximere*, take out: see *exempt*.] Excellent; eminent; distinguished.

Take a taste out of the beginning of his dedicatory epistle: "Egregious Doctors and masters of the *eximious* and arcane Science of Physick." *Fuller*, Worthies, London.

He [Cromwell] respected all persons that were *eximious* in any art. *Whitelocke*.

eximiousness†, *n.* Excellency. *Bailey*, 1727.

exinanite (eg-zin′a-nīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exinanited*, ppr. *exinaniting*. [< L. *exinanitus*, pp. of *exinanire*, make empty, < *ex*, out, + *inanis*, empty: see *inane*.] To make empty; weaken; make of little value, force, or repute.

He *exinanited* himself [Latin *semet ipsum exinanivit*] and took the form of a servant. *Rhemish Trans. of New Test.*, Phil. ii. 7.

exinanition (eg-zin-a-nish′on), *n.* [= F. *exinanition* = Sp. *exinanicion* = Pg. *exinanição* = It. *esinanizione*, < L. *exinanitio(n-)*, an emptying, < *exinanire*, empty: see *exinanite*.] 1. An emptying or evacuation; a weakening.

Diseases of *exinanition* are more dangerous than diseases of repletion. *G. Herbert*, Country Parson, xxvi.

We are not commanded to imitate a life whose story tells of . . . fastings to the *exinanition* of spirits, and disabling all animal operations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 23.

Hence—2. Privation; loss; destitution; low estate.

Some theologians make a proper distinction between *exinanition* and humiliation, and confine the former to the life, the latter to the death of Christ.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 85.

exindusiate (eks-in-dū′si-āt), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *indusiate.*] In *bot.*, not having an indusium: applied to ferns.

exine (ek′sin), *n.* Same as *extine.*

exinguinal (eks-ing′gwi-na̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *inguen* (*inguin-*), groin: see *inguinal.*] I. *a.* In *entom.*, situated outside the inguen or groin, or beyond the insertion of the leg. See II.

II. *n.* The second joint of a spider's leg, the first of the two forming the thigh, and corresponding to the trochanter of a true insect.

exintine (eks-in′tin), *n.* [< *ex*(*tine*) + *intine.*] A name given by Fritzche to a supposed middle membrane intermediate between the extine and the intine in the pollen-grains of certain plants. See *intextine.*

exist (eg-zist′), *v. i.* [= F. *exister* = Sp. Pg. *existir* = It. *esistere* (= G. *existiren* = Dan. *existere* = Sw. *existera*, after F.), < L. *existere, exsistere*, stand forth, come forth, arise, be, < *ex*, out, + *sistere*, set, place, caus. of *stare*, stand: see *stand.* Cf. *assist, consist, desist, insist, persist, resist.*] 1. To have actual being of any kind; actually be at a certain moment or throughout a certain period of time.

By all the operation of the orbs,
From whom we do *exist*, and cease to be.
Shak., Lear, i. 1.

The bright Idea both *exists* and lives,
Such vital Heat thy genial Pencil gives.
Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

New freedom could not *exist* in safety under the old tyrant. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

Upon a very common confusion of the word *exist* with the verb to be, which does not necessarily imply existence, he founded his argument against the possibility of creation: creation cannot be, for being cannot arise out of non-being; nor can non-being be. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 1.

Hence—2. To live; continue to have life or animation: as, men cannot *exist* without air, nor fishes without water.

Thou art not thyself;
For thou *exist'st* on many a thousand grains
That issue out of dust. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

We know that the reindeer and the aurochs *existed* in Europe up to the time of the Romans, and the great Irish deer up to the time of modern peat bogs.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 161.

existability (eg-zis-ta̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* See *existibility.*

existence (eg-zis′te̤ns), *n.* [< ME. *existence*, < OF. *existence*, F. *existence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *existencia* = It. *esistenza* (= G. *existenz* = Dan. Sw. *existens*, after F.), existence, < ML. *existentia*, < L. *existen*(*t-*)*s*, existent: see *existent.*] 1. Actual being; being at a certain moment or throughout a certain period of time; being such as ordinary objects possess. See *being.*

Between creatures of mere *existence* and things of life there is a large disproportion of nature.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 33.

If I know I doubt, I have as certain perception of the *existence* of the thing doubting as of that thought which I call doubt. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. ix. § 3.

It is indeed an opinion strangely prevailing amongst men, that houses, mountains, rivers, and in a word all sensible objects, have an *existence* natural or real, distinct from their being perceived by the understanding.
Bp. Berkeley.

Hence—2. Life; vital or sentient being; state of life.

Is death to be feared that will convey thee to so happy an *existence*? *Addison*, Vision of Mirza.

The soul, secured in her *existence*, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

I use the term Struggle for *Existence* in a large and metaphorical sense, including dependence of one being on another, and including not only the life of the individual, but success in leaving progeny.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 62.

3. That which exists; that which actually is an individual thing; an actuality.

The fact is as remarkable as it is incontrovertible that the human race, all but universally, has conceived of some *Existence* more exalted than man.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 3.

What is that to him that reaps not harvest of his youthful joys,
Tho' the deep heart of *existence* beat for ever like a boy's?
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Existence—that is to say, the only *Existence* contemplated by us—is objective Experience: it is the external aspect of Feeling.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 8.

4†. Reality; fact; truth.

She [Fortune] maketh, thurgh hir adversite,
Men fulle clerly for to se
Hym that is freend in *existence*
From hym that is by apparence.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5546.

Being of existence. See *being.*—**Finite existence.** See *finite.*

existency (eg-zis′te̤n-si), *n.* Same as *existence.*

Nor is it onely of rarity, but may be doubted whether it be of *existency*, or really any such stone in the head of a toad at all. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

existent (eg-zis′te̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *existant* = Sp. Pg. *existente* = It. *esistente*, < L. *existen*(*t-*)*s*, *exsisten*(*t-*)*s*, existing, ppr. of *existere, exsistere*, exist: see *exist.*] I. *a.* Existing; having existence.

The eyes and mind are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent*. *Dryden.*

The universe, according to Aristotle, is a continuous chain; at the one end is the purely potential, matter without form or qualities; at the other end is pure unconditioned actuality, the ever *existent*, or God.
Encyc. Brit., II. 522.

Existent power, a power of doing or becoming something belonging to an existing thing. Also called *entitative power.*

II. *n.* That which exists, or has actual being.

The contention of those who declare the Absolute to be unknowable is, that beyond the sphere of knowable phenomena there is an *Existent*, which partially appears in the phenomena, but is something wholly removed from them, and in no way cognizable by us.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 8.

existential (ek-sis-ten′sha̤l), *a.* [< ML. **existentialis* (in deriv. *existentialita*(*t-*)*s*), < *existentia*, existence: see *existence.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting in existence; ontological.

Enjoying the good of existence, and the being deprived of that *existential* good. *Bp. Barlow*, Remains, p. 483.

There is a certain parallelism between the logical and *existential* analyses.
S. Hodgson, Philos. of Reflection, III. vii. § 1.

2. Expressing or stating the fact of existence.

Convention does not allow us to say "It executes," as we say "It blows" or "It thunders," because (if for no other reason) the group of phenomena is not one of familiar immemorial occurrence. But we can just as conveniently adopt the *existential* form, "There was an execution," as the predicative form, "A man was hanged"; and as a matter of fact, one form would be as readily employed as the other. *J. Venn*, Mind, XIII. 415.

existentially (ek-sis-ten′sha̤l-i), *adv.* In an existential manner; in an existing state; actually. [Rare.]

Whether God was *existentially* as well as essentially intelligent. *Coleridge.*

exister (eg-zis′tėr), *n.* One who or that which exists. [Rare.]

Given a somewhat humdrum and monotonous existence; the *exister* finding "Denmark a prison."
The Atlantic, LIX. 572.

existibility (eg-zis-ti-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *existible*: see *-bility.*] Capacity or possibility of existence. Also *existability.*

The *existability* of perfect numbers.
Nature, XXXVII. 417.

existible (eg-zis′ti-bl), *a.* [< *exist* + *-ible.*] Capable of existing or of existence.

It is evident that all corporeal and sensible perfections are in some way *existible* in the human mind.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, p. 119.

existimation† (eg-zis-ti-mā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *existimatio*(*n-*), judgment, opinion, estimation, < *existimare, existumare*, judge, estimate, < *ex*, out, + *æstimare, æstumare*, value, estimate: see *esteem, estimate.*] Esteem; estimation.

If . . . a man should bring forth any thing that he hath read done in times past, or that he hath seen done in other places; there the hearers fare as though the whole *existimation* of their wisdom were in jeopardy to be overthrown.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Men's *existimation* follows us according to the company we keep. *Spectator*, No. 456.

exit (ek′sit), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *exito* = It. *esito*, < L. *exitus*, a going out, egress, a way out (in the stage use, in E., < *exit, v.*), also in ML. issue, offspring, vent, < *exire*, pp. *exitus*, go out, < *ex*, out, + *ire*, go. Cf. *issue, n.*, nearly a doublet of *exit.*] 1. A way of departure; a passage out.

Moving on I found
Only the landward *exit* of the cave.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. The departure of a player from the stage when he has performed his part.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their *exits*, and their entrances.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Hence—3. Any departure; specifically, the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease.

We made our *exit* out of the Sepulcher, and returning to the Convent din'd with the Fryars.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 76.

No ideas strike more forcibly upon our imaginations than those which are raised from reflections upon the *exits* of great and excellent men.
Steele, Spectator, No. 133.

exit (ek′sit). [L., he goes out, a stage direction in plays; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *exire*, go out: see *exit, n.*] In plays, a direction to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage.

exitial (eg-zish′a̤l), *a.* [< L. *exitialis*, destructive, fatal, < *exitium*, destruction, ruin, also lit. (like *exitus*) a going out, egress, < *exire*, go out: see *exit.*] Destructive to life; fatal; dangerous.

Most *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthraces, or carbuncles, are to be censured pestilential. *Harvey*, The Plague.

exitious (eg-zish′us), *a.* [< L. *exitiosus*, destructive, etc., < *exitium*: see *exitial.*] Same as *exitial.*

To this end is come that beginning of setting up of images in churches, then iudged harmlesse, in experience proved not only harmfull, but *exitious* and pestilent, and to the destruction and subversion of all good religion.
Homilies, Against Peril of Idolatry, iii.

exitus (ek′si-tus), *n.* [L.: see *exit, n.*] In *law*: (*a*) Issue; offspring. (*b*) Yearly rent or profits of land.

exle† (ek′sl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *axle.* *Florio.*

ex lege (eks lē′jē). [L.: *ex*, out of; *lege* abl. of *lex*, law.] Arising from law.

exlex† (eks′leks), *n.* [L., prop. adj., beyond the law, lawless, < *ex*, out of, + *lex*, law: see *legal.* Cf. E. *outlaw.*] An outlaw.

ex libris (eks lī′bris). [L.: *ex*, out of; *libris*, abl. pl. of *liber*, a book.] 1. Literally, from the books (of): as, an *ex libris* exhibition (an exhibition of books from the books or library of certain collectors).—2. A book-plate printed with the name of the owner, and usually his arms also; or, more rarely, a device or impresa the motto of which should have some reference to books or study.

I recently came across a curious *ex libris*. . . . It is not mentioned by Mr. Warren in his list of early dated book plates. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 486.

ex necessitate (eks nẹ-ses-i-tā′tē). [L.: *ex*, out of; *necessitate*, abl. of *necessita*(*t-*)*s*, necessity: see *necessity.*] Of necessity; from the necessity of the thing or of the case; necessarily.

exo-. [Gr. ἔξω, adv., without, out of, outside, < ἐξ, prep., out: see *ex-*. Cf. *ecto-*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, meaning 'without,' 'outside': used chiefly in scientific compounds, where it is usually equivalent to *ecto-*: opposed to *endo-* or *ento-*.

exoarian (ek-sọ̄-ā′ri-a̤n), *a.* Having external genitals, as a hydrozoan; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Exoarii*: opposed to *endoarian.*

Exoarii (ek-sō-ā′ri-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + ᾠάριον, dim. of ᾠόν = L. *ovum*, egg.] The hydrozoans: so called by Rapp (1829), with reference to their external genitalia: distinguished from *Endoarii.*

exocardiac (ek-sọ̄-kär′di-ak), *a.* Same as *exocardial.*

exocardial (ek-sọ̄-kär′di-a̤l), *a.* < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + καρδία, = E. *heart*, + *-al.*] Situated without, or external to, the heart.

Exocardines (ek-sọ̄-kär′di-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + L. *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge.] A division of lamellibranch mollusks, containing all the forms except the *Endocardines.*

exocarp (ek′sọ̄-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, the outer layer of a pericarp when it consists of two dissimilar layers.

exoccipital (ek-sok-sip′i-ta̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *occiput* (*occipit-*), occiput: see *occipital.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or constituting that part of the occipital bone of the skull which lies on the right or left side of the foramen magnum.

II. *n.* A lateral occipital bone; one of a pair of bones situated on each side of the basioccipital, and with this and generally with the supraoccipital circumscribing the foramen magnum. It is the neurapophysial element of the occipital bone, corresponding to the greater part of the neural arch of a vertebra. (See cuts under *Anura, Balænidæ, Cyclodus*, and *Esox.*) In the embryo it has a distinct center of ossification; in the adult of man and other mammals it chiefly forms the condyloid portion of the occipital bone.

Exoceides (ek-sọ̄-sē′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Exocœtidæ.*

Exocephala (ek-sǫ-sef′ạ-lạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **exocephalus*, < Gr. ἔξω, without, + κεφαλή, head.] A group of mollusks, comprising the cephalophorous forms: contrasted with *Endocephala*.

Exochnata (ek-sok-nā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793), a perverted form intended for *Exognatha*, neut. pl. of **exognathus*, < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + γνάθος, jaw.] In Fabricius's classification of insects with biting mouth-parts, a division characterized by having many maxillæ outside the labium (whence the name), and containing the macrurous decapod crustaceans.

Exochorda (ek-sǫ-kôr′dạ̈), *n.* [NL. (so called because the thread-like placentas are left standing after the fall of the carpels), < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + χορδή, a string: see *chord*.] A rosaceous genus of northern China, closely related to *Spiræa*. The only species, *E. grandiflora*, is a beautiful shrub with axillary racemes of large white flowers, and is found in cultivation.

exocœlar (ek-sǫ-sē′lär), *a.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + κοῖλος, hollow, κοιλία, the hollow of the body, the belly, + *-ar*.] In *zoöl.*, situated on the outer wall, or parietal surface, or somatic side, of the cœloma or body-cavity; somatopleural: said chiefly of bodies derived from a four-layered germ, and hence with reference to the somatopleure or parietal division of the mesoderm.

> From the innermost layer of cells of this secondary germ-layer develops the *exocœlar*—that is, the outer, or parietal—cœlom-epithelium.
> *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 271.

exocœlarium (ek″sǫ-sē-lā′ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see *exocœlar*.] In *zoöl.*, the exocœlar layer of cells forming the epithelium of the parietal, somatopleural, or outer wall of the body-cavity; the parietal epithelium of the cœloma; exocœlar cœlarium. *Haeckel*.

Exocœtidæ (ek-sǫ-sē′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exocœtus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Exocœtus*. They have an elongate form, the head being of moderate size, and the jaws not extending into long dentigerous weapons, though sometimes elongated; feeble teeth; posterior and opposite dorsal and anal fins, the caudal fin with the lower lobe more or less enlarged, generally enlarged ventrals, and well-developed pectorals. The chief distinction from the *Belonidæ* or garfishes lies in the skull, especially the lower jaw, and in the vertebræ. The family embraces the soft-rayed flying-fishes, and also some others agreeing in structure, and has been divided into three subfamilies, *Exocœtinæ*, *Hemirhamphinæ*, and *Scomberexocinæ*. Also *Exoceides*.

Exocœtinæ (ek″sǫ-sẹ-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exocœtus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Exocœtidæ*.

exocœtine (ek-sǫ-sē′tin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exocœtinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Exocœtinæ*.

exocœtoid (ek-sǫ-sē′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exocœtidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Exocœtidæ*.

exocœtous (ek-sǫ-sē′tus), *a.* [< L. *exocœtus*: see *Exocœtus*.] Same as *exocœtoid*.

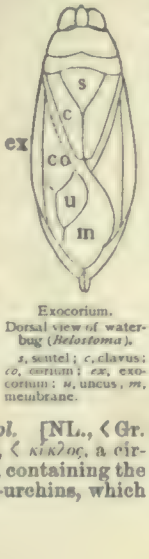
Exocœtus (ek-sǫ-sē′tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *exocœtus*, < Gr. ἐξώκοιτος, a fish supposed to come upon the beach to sleep (also called ἄδωνις), < ἔξω, out, + κοῖτος, a bed, sleep, < κεῖσθαι, lie, sleep.] The typical genus of *Exocœtidæ* and *Exocœtinæ*. Eight species have been recorded as visitors to the United States coast, among which are *E. volitans*, *E. exiliens*, and *E. rondeleti*, which are found along the eastern coast, and *E. californicus* (one of the largest of the genus), which is common along the Lower Californian coast. See cut under *flying-fish*.

exocorium (ek-sǫ-kō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *exocoria* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + NL. *corium*, q. v.] A narrow external marginal part of the hemelytron of certain hemipterous insects.

exoculation (ek-sok-ụ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *exoculare*, pp. *exoculatus*, put out the eyes, < *ex*, out, + *oculus*, the eye.] The act of putting out the eyes; excecation. [Rare.]

> The history of Europe during the dark ages abounds with examples of *exoculation*. *Southey*, Roderick, ii., note.

exocyclic (ek-sǫ-sik′lik), *a.* Pertaining to the *Exocyclica*; having an eccentric anus, as a clypeastroid or spatangoid sea-urchin.



Exocorium.
Dorsal view of water-bug (*Belostoma*).
s, scutel; *c*, clavus; *co*, corium; *ex*, exocorium; *u*, uncus; *m*, membrane.

Exocyclica (ek-sǫ-sik′li-kạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + κυκλικός, circular, < κύκλος, a circle.] An order of echinoderms, containing the irregular or petalostichous sea-urchins, which have the anus eccentric, as the shield-urchins and heart-urchins.

Exod. An abbreviation of *Exodus*.

exode¹ (ek′sōd), *n.* [= F. *exode* = Sp. Pg. *exodo* = It. *esodo*, < LL. *exodus*, a going out, the book so named: see *exodus*.] Same as *exodus*. [Rare.]

> Their [the Israelites'] number increased in every generation so vastly, that they could bring, at that time of the *exode*, six hundred thousand fighting men into the field.
> *Bolingbroke*, Minutes of Essays.

exode² (ek′sōd), *n.* [< F. *exode*, < L. *exodium*, a comic afterpiece, a conclusion, end, < Gr. ἐξόδιον, the finale of a tragedy, a tragical conclusion, a catastrophe, neut. of ἐξόδιος, of or belonging to an exit (ἐξόδιοι νόμοι, the finale of a play), < ἔξοδος, a going out, exit, close: see *exodus*.] 1. In the *Gr. drama*, the concluding part of a play, or the part which comprehends all that is said after the last choral ode.—2. In the *Rom. drama*, a farce or satire, played as an afterpiece or as an interlude.

> The Romans had three plays acted one after another, on the same subject; the first a real tragedy, the second the Atellane, the third a satire or *exode*, a kind of farce of one act. *Roscommon*.

exodic (ek-sod′ik), *a.* [= F. *exodique*; as *exode*¹ + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to an exodus, or a going out. Specifically—2†. In *physiol.*, same as *efferent*.

exodist (ek′sǫ-dist), *n.* [< *exode*¹ + *-ist*.] One who makes an exodus; an emigrant; one of a band of emigrants. [Rare.]

> As Want was the prime foe these hardy *exodists* had to fortify themselves against, so it is little wonder if that traditional feud is long in wearing out of the stock.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

exodus (ek′sǫ-dus), *n.* [< LL. *Exodus*, the book so named, < Gr. ἔξοδος, a going out, a marching out, a way out, issue, end, close; the name in the Septuagint of the second book of the Old Testament; < ἐξ, out, + ὁδός, a way.] 1. A going out; departure from a place; especially, the migration of large bodies of people or animals from one country or region to another; specifically, in *hist.*, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the leadership of Moses.

> *Exodus* out of Egypt is entrance to the promised land.
> *Theodore Parker*, Int. to Serm. on Theism, etc.

> *Exodus* of birds from sundry places afflicted with cholera has been recorded.
> *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 730.

2. [*cap.*] The second book of the Old Testament, designated by the Jews by its two initial words, or, more commonly, by the second of them, *Shemōth*. The Greek name *Exodus* was attached to it in the Septuagint version. The book consists of two distinct portions. The first (ch. i.–xix.) gives a detailed account of the circumstances under which the departure of the Israelites was accomplished. The second (ch. xx.–xl.) describes the giving of the law, and the institutions which completed the organization of the people. Abbreviated *Ex.*, *Exod.*

exody† (ek′sǫ-di), *n.* [Irreg. accom. of LL. *exodus*.] An exodus.

> In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and sixty-five days, ever since the time of the Jewish *exody*, at least. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

ex officio (eks ǫ-fish′i-ō). [L.: *ex*, from; *officio*, abl. of *officium*, office: see *office*.] By virtue of office (and without other especial authority): as, a justice of the peace may *ex officio* take sureties of the peace: also used adjectively: as, an *ex officio* member of a body.

exogamic (ek-sǫ-gam′ik), *a.* [< *exogamy* + *-ic*.] Same as *exogamous*.

> The first stage is the tribe, based on consanguinity with *exogamic* marriage. *Science*, III. 54.

exogamitic (ek″sǫ-ga-mit′ik), *a.* [Improp. for *exogamic*.] Same as *exogamous*.

exogamous (ek-sog′ạ-mus), *a.* [< *exogamy* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exogamy; characterized by exogamy; practising exogamy.

> Thus there are in China large bodies of related clansmen, each generally bearing the same clan name. They are *exogamous*: no man will marry a woman having the same clan name as himself.
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 223.

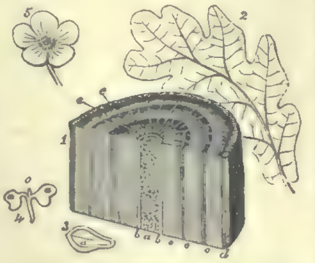
> Peace and friendship were unknown between separate groups or tribes in early times, except when they were forced to unite against common enemies. . . . While this state of enmity lasted, *exogamous* tribes never could get wives except by theft or force.
> *McLennan*, Prim. Marriage, iii.

exogamy (ek-sog′ạ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + -γαμία, < γάμος, marriage.] The custom among certain tribes which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe.

> With respect to *exogamy* itself, Mr. MacLennan believes that it arose from a scarcity of women, owing to female infanticide, aided perhaps by other causes.
> *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 103.

exogastritis (ek″sǫ-gas-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + γαστήρ, belly, + *-itis*.] Same as *perigastritis*.

exogen (ek′sǫ-jen), *n.* [< NL. *exogenus*, < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + -γενής, producing: see *-gen*, *-genous*.] In *bot.*, a plant in which the growth of the stem is in successive concentric layers. The exogens, otherwise called *dicotyledons* (see *dicotyledon*), form the larger of the two classes into which phænogamous plants are divided. They are usually considered as including two subclasses, the angiosperms and the gymnosperms, though the latter, which have essentially the same structure and mode of growth, but differ in having naked ovules, are by some late authorities separated as a distinct class. See *endogen*.



Exogen.
1. Section of a branch of three years' growth: *a*, medulla or pith; *b b*, medullary sheath; *c c*, medullary rays; *c c c*, circles of annual growth; *d*, bark. 2. Netted veined leaf (oak). 3. Dicotyledonous seed: *a*, cotyledon. 4. Germination of dicotyledonous seed: *a a*, seed-leaves or cotyledons; *o*, plumula. 5. Exogenous flower (crowfoot).

Exogenæ (ek-soj′e-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*) of *exogenus*: see *exogen*.] In *bot.*, the exogens.

exogenetic (ek-sǫ-jẹ-net′ik), *a.* Having an origin from external causes: as, an *exogenetic* disease. *Dunglison*.

exogenite (ek-soj′e-nīt), *n.* [< *exogen* + *-ite*.] A generic name proposed, but not generally adopted, for fossil exogenous wood of unknown affinities.

exogenous (ek-soj′e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *exogenus*: see *exogen*.] 1. Growing by additions on the outside; specifically, in *bot.*, belonging to or characteristic of the class of exogens.—2. Produced on the outside, as the spores of hyphomycetous and many other fungi; growing out from some part: specifically applied in anatomy to those processes of a vertebra which have no independent ossific centers of their own, but are mere outgrowths.

> The various processes of the vertebræ have been divided into those that are autogenous, or formed from separate ossific centers, and *exogenous*, or outgrowths from . . . primary vertebral constituents.
> *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 18.

> The origin of lateral members is either *exogenous* or endogenous. It is the former when they are formed by lateral outgrowth of a superficial cell or of a mass of cells including the outer layers of tissue, as in the case of all leaves and hairs and most normal leaf-forming shoots.
> *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 149.

Exoglossinæ (ek″sǫ-glo-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exoglossum* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of cyprinoid fishes remarkable for the development of the lower jaw, the dentary bones being laterally expanded and mesially united for their whole length. It is represented by a single genus and species, *Exoglossum maxillingua*, confined to the United States, and popularly known as *cut-lips* and *stone-toter*.

exoglossine (ek-sǫ-glos′in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exoglossinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Exoglossinæ*.

Exoglossum (ek-sǫ-glos′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] An American genus of cyprinoid fishes having the mandibular rami of the lower jaw united in front: so called because this formation resembles a projecting tongue. It typifies the subfamily *Exoglossinæ*. *Rafinesque*.

exolete† (ek′sǫ-lēt), *a.* [< L. *exoletus*, pp. of *exolescere*, grow out, mature, grow out of use, become obsolete, decay, < *ex*, out, + *olescere* (only in comp.), grow; cf. *obsolete*.] Obsolete; worn; faded; flat; insipid.

> There is a Greeke inscription which I could not understand, by reason of the antiquity of those *exolete* letters.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 223.

exomis (ek-sō′mis), *n.* [Gr. ἐξωμίς, a vest without sleeves, leaving one shoulder bare, < ἐξ, out, + ὦμος, shoulder: see *humerus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, originally, a form of the short Dorian tunic or chiton, which was fastened over the left shoulder only, leaving the right arm entirely free. Later, tunics were sometimes woven with a short sleeve for the left arm, and none for the right, the right shoulder remaining uncovered. This formed a usual dress for slaves and workmen, as the limbs of the wearer were unhampered.

exomologesis† (ek-sọ̄-mol-ọ̄-jē′sis), *n.* [NL., < LL., < Gr. *ἐξομολόγησις*, a full confession, < *ἐξομολογεῖσθαι*, confess in full, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ὁμολογεῖν*, agree, assent, confess: see *homologate.*] A complete or a common confession.

And upon this account all publick criminals were tied to a publick *exomologesis* or repentance in the church, who by confession of their sins acknowledged their error, and entered into the state of repentance. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, x.

exomphalos, exomphalus (eg-zom′fa̤-los, -lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξόμφαλος*, with prominent navel, as n. a prominent navel, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ὀμφαλός*, navel.] A hernia at the navel; an umbilical hernia.

exon (ek′so̤n), *n.* [See *essoin.*] In England, the name given to each of four officers of the yeomen of the royal body-guard; an exempt.

exonarthex (ek-sọ̄-när′theks), *n.* [MGr. *ἐξωνάρθηξ*, < *ἔξω*, outside, + *νάρθηξ*, narthex.] In a Greek church, the outer narthex or vestibule, in case there were two, as in the church of St. Sophia in Constantinople, the inner narthex being called the *esonarthex.*

The *exonarthex* is of inferior workmanship, and has been thought by some of later date than the rest of the church. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 246.

exoner† (eg-zon′ėr), *v. t.* [< F. *exonérer* = Sp. Pg. *exonerar* = It. *esonerare*, < L. *exonerare*, disburden: see *exonerate.*] To exonerate.

My youthful heart was won by love,
But death will me *exoner.*
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 198).

exonerate (eg-zon′e̤-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exonerated*, ppr. *exonerating.* [< L. *exoneratus*, pp. of *exonerare*, disburden, discharge, < *ex-* priv. + *onerare*, load, burden, < *onus* (*oner-*), a load: see *onus, onerous.*] **1†.** To unload; disburden.

Neither did this riuer *exonerate* it selfe into any sea, but was swallowed vp by an hideous gulfe into the bowels of the earth. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 113.

I would examine the Caspian Sea, and see where and how it *exonerates* itself. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 289.

2†. To ease (one's self) at stool.

They eat three times a day: but when they feast they sit all the day long, unlesse they rise to *exonerate* nature, and forthwith return again. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 51.

3. To relieve, as of a charge or of blame resting on one; clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation: as, to *exonerate* one from blame, or from an accusation of crime.

We should not *exonerate* an assassin who pretended that his dagger was guilty of the murder laid to his charge rather than himself. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 166.

4. To relieve of, as an obligation, debt, or duty; discharge of responsibility or liability: as, a bail *exonerates* himself by producing his principal in court.

Because the whole cure of the diocess is in the bishop, he cannot *exonerate* himself of it, for it is a burden of Christ's imposing. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 216.

=**Syn. 3.** To exculpate, absolve, acquit, justify, vindicate.

exonerate (eg-zon′e̤-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exoneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Exonerated; freed. [Rare.]

By right of birth *exonerate* from toil.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

exoneration (eg-zon-e̤-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *exonération* = Sp. *exoneracion* = Pg. *exoneração*; < LL. *exoneratio*(*n-*), an unloading, lightening, < L. *exonerare*, disburden: see *exonerate.*] The act of exonerating, or of disburdening, discharging, or freeing, or the state of being exonerated, disburdened, discharged, or freed from an accusation, imputation, obligation, debt, or duty.

He [Henry VIII.] chose to exact money by loan and then to come to the nation that lent the money for *exoneration.* *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 263.

exonerative (eg-zon′e̤-rā̤-tiv), *a.* [< *exonerate* + *-ive.*] Of the nature of exoneration; exonerating; freeing from a burden or an obligation.

exonerator (eg-zon′e̤-rā-to̤r), *n.* [< LL. *exonerator*, < L. *exonerare*: see *exonerate.*] One who exonerates.

exoneratur (eg-zon-e̤-rā′tėr), *n.* [L., he is discharged; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of *exonerare*, disburden, discharge.] In *law*, an order of discharge; in particular, an order indorsed by a judge on a bail-piece, discharging the bail from their liability as such, as upon their surrender of the person bailed.

exoneural (ek-sọ̄-nū′ra̤l), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *νεῦρον*, nerve: see *neural.*] In *anat.*, situated or occurring outside of the nervous system.

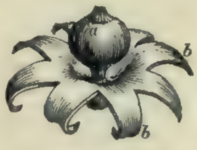
exoneurally (ek-sọ̄-nū′ra̤l-i), *adv.* In an exoneural manner.

exonship (ek′so̤n-ship), *n.* [< *exon* + *-ship.*] In England, the office of exon of the royal body-guard.

exopathic (ek-sọ̄-path′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *πάθος*, suffering, + *-ic.*] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or resulting from pathogenic factors external to the organism: contrasted with *autopathic.*

The doctrine of disease . . . is mostly an *exopathic* one, although a small residue of it may be autopathic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 362.

exoperidium (ek″sọ̄-pe-rid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *exoperidia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + NL. *peridium.*] In *mycol.*, the outer peridium of a fungus when more than one are present, especially in *Geaster*, in which the outer peridium separates, and expands into a stellate form. Compare *endoperidium.*



Geaster tenuipes.

a, endoperidium; *b*, *b*, exoperidium. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

exophagous (ek-sof′a̤-gus), *a.* [< *exophagy* + *-ous.*] Practising exophagy.

But, as a rule, cannibals are *exophagous*, and will not eat the members of their tribe. *London Daily News*, June 7, 1883.

exophagy (ek-sof′a̤-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A custom of certain cannibal tribes, prohibiting the eating of persons of their own tribe.

It would be interesting if we could ascertain that the rules of *exophagy* and exogamy are co-extensive among cannibals. *London Daily News*, June 7, 1883.

exophthalmia (ek-sof-thal′mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξόφθαλμος*, with prominent eyes: see *exophthalmus.*] In *pathol.*, a protrusion of the eyeball, caused by disease. Also *exophthalmy.*

exophthalmic (ek-sof-thal′mik), *a.* [< *exophthalmia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with exophthalmia.—**Exophthalmic goiter**, a disease characterized by exophthalmia, enlargement of the thyroid gland, and frequent pulse. Also called *Graves's* or *Basedow's disease.*

exophthalmus (ek-sof-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξόφθαλμος*, with prominent eyes, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] **1.** A person exhibiting exophthalmia, or protrusion of the eyeball.—**2.** Protrusion of the eyeball.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of curculios, with over 60 West Indian, Mexican, and Central American species, and one from Senegal. They vary much in aspect, are usually covered with a powdery efflorescence, and are often large and brightly colored.

exophthalmy (ek-sof-thal′mi), *n.* [< NL. *exophthalmia.*] Same as *exophthalmia.*

exophyllous (ek-sọ̄-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having a naked plumule: a word proposed as equivalent to *dicotyledonous.*

exoplasm (ek′sọ̄-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *biol.*, external protoplasm or outer sarcode, as of a cell or single-celled animal; an outer cell-substance, in any way distinguished from an inner or *endoplasm.* It constitutes sometimes a pretty distinct cell-wall, cuticle, or other investment, but is oftener indistinguishable by any structural character.

The "*exoplasm*" and "endoplasm" described in Amœbæ, &c., by some authors are not distinct layers, but one and the same continuous substance—what was internal at one moment becoming external at another, no really structural difference existing between them. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 838.

exopodite (ek-sop′ọ̄-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*^{2}.] In *Crustacea*, the outer one of two main branches into which the typical limb or appendage of any somite is divided or divisible: opposed to *endopodite.* Compare *epipodite.* Like the endopodite, the exopodite is very variously modified in different regions of the body of the same animal. Thus, in the tail-fin, as of the crawfish, it forms the outer part of the broad flat swimmeret on each side of the tail. In abdominal and thoracic somites it may be very small, or entirely suppressed, especially when the endopodite is highly developed as an ambulatory leg. (See cut under *endopodite.*) In maxillipedary segments it forms a variously modified appendage of those parts (see cut under *Cyclops*); in an antennary segment it may be a mere scale at the base of the very long and many-jointed endopodite (antenna or feeler).

The middle division of each maxillipede, answering to the *exopodite*, is long, slender, many-jointed, and palpiform. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 271.

exopoditic (ek″sọ̄-pọ̄-dit′ik), *a.* [< *exopodite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the exopodite: as, the *exopoditic* division of a limb or of an antenna.

exoptable† (eg-zop′ta̤-bl), *a.* [< L. *exoptabilis*, desirable, < *exoptare*, desire: see *exoptation.*] Capable of being desired or sought after; desirable. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

exoptation† (ek-sop-tā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *exoptare*, pp. *exoptatus*, desire, long for, < *ex*, out, + *optare*, desire: see *optation.*] Earnest desire or wish. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

exoptile (ek-sop′til), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *πτίλον*, a feather, down, plumage.] In *bot.*, a plant having a naked plumule: same as *dicotyledon.* [Not in use.]

exorable (ek′sọ̄-ra̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *exorable* = Sp. *exorable* = Pg. *exoravel* = It. *esorabile*, < L. *exorabilis*, < *exorare*, move by entreaty, gain by entreaty: see *exorate.*] Susceptible of being moved or persuaded by entreaty.

He seemes offended at the very rumour of a Parlament divulg'd among the people: as if hee had tak'n it for a kind of slander that men should think him that way *exorable*, much less inclin'd. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

It [religion] prompts us . . . to be patient, *exorable*, and reconcileable to those that give us greatest cause of offence. *Barrow*, Works, I. i.

exorate (ek′sọ̄-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exorated*, ppr. *exorating.* [< L. *exoratus*, pp. of *exorare*, move by entreaty, gain by entreaty, < *ex*, out, + *orare*, pray: see *oration.*] To obtain by request. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

exoration (ek-sọ̄-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *exoratio*(*n-*), < *exorare*, move by entreaty: see *exorate.*] A prayer; an entreaty. [Rare.]

I am blind
To what you do; deaf to your cries; and marble
To all impulsive *exorations.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 3.

exorbitance, exorbitancy (eg-zôr′bi-ta̤ns, -ta̤n-si), *n.* [= F. *exorbitance* = Sp. Pg. *exorbitancia* = It. *esorbitanza*, < ML. *exorbitantia*, < L. *exorbitan*(*t-*)*s*, exorbitant: see *exorbitant.*] **1†.** A going out of or beyond proper limits or bounds; transgression of normal limitations or restrictions; hence, inordinate extension or expansion; extravagant enlargement.

Great Worthies heertofore by disobeying Law ofttimes have sav'd the Common-wealth: and the Law afterward by firme Decree hath approv'd that planetary motion, that unblamable *exorbitancy* in them. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

To such *exorbitancy* were things arived.
Evelyn, Diary, May 12, 1641.

A good reign is the only time for the making of laws against the *exorbitance* of power. *Addison*, The Head-dress.

2. Extravagance in degree or amount; excessiveness; inordinateness: as, the *exorbitance* of desires, demands, or taxes.

exorbitant (eg-zôr′bi-ta̤nt), *a.* [= F. *exorbitant* = Sp. Pg. *exorbitante* = It. *esorbitante*, < L. *exorbitan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *exorbitare*, go out of the track, deviate, < *ex*, out, + *orbita*, track: see *orbit.*] **1†.** Deviating from proper limitation or rule; excessively enlarged or extended; out of order or proportion.

Sin is no plant of God's setting. He seeth and findeth it a thing irregular, *exorbitant*, and altogether out of course. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Acts of this bold and most *exorbitant* strain.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

2. Going beyond the bounds of reason; extravagantly exacting or exacted; inordinate; excessive: as, *exorbitant* charges or prices; an *exorbitant* usurer.

Once more I will renew
His lapsed powers, though forfeit and enthrall'd
By sin to foul *exorbitant* desires.
Milton, P. L., iii. 177.

An *exorbitant* miser, who never yet lent
A ducat at less than three hundred per cent.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 46.

He was . . . the steadfast antagonist of the *exorbitant* pretensions of Spain. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 87.

=**Syn. 2.** Inordinate, unreasonable, unconscionable.

exorbitantly (eg-zôr′bi-ta̤nt-li), *adv.* **1†.** In an exorbitant, excessive, or irregular manner; extravagantly.

'Tis the naked man's apparel which we shut up in our presses, or which we *exorbitantly* ruffle and flaunt in. *Barrow*, Works, I. xxxi.

2. In an excessive degree or amount; beyond reasonable limits; inordinately: as, to charge *exorbitantly* for a service.

exorbitate† (eg-zôr′bi-tāt), *v. i.* [< L. *exorbitatus*, pp. of *exorbitare* (> Pg. *exorbitar*), go out of the track: see *exorbitant.*] To go beyond the usual track or orbit; deviate from the usual limit.

The planets . . . sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn. *Bentley*, Sermons, viii.

exorcisation† (ek-sôr-si-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *exorsisacioun*, < OF. *exorcisacion*, < ML. *exorcizatio*(*n-*), < LL. *exorcizare*, pp. *exorcizatus*, exorcise: see *exorcise.*] Exorcism; conjuration.

Olde wyches, sorceresses,
That usen *exorsisaciouns.*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1263.

exorcise (ek′sôr-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exorcised*, ppr. *exorcising*. [Formerly also *exorcize* (the proper spelling according to the analogy of other verbs in *-ize*); < ME. **exorcisen* (in deriv.), < OF. *exorciser*, F. *exorciser* = Sp. Pg. *exorcizar* = It. *esorcizzare*, < LL. *exorcizare*, < Gr. *ἐξορκίζειν*, in eccles. writers drive away (an evil spirit) by adjuration, in classical Gr. equiv. to the earlier *ἐξορκοῦν*, swear a person, administer an oath, < *ἐξ* + *ὁρκίζειν*, *ὁρκοῦν*, administer an oath, < *ὅρκος*, an oath.] 1. To expel by conjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; drive out by religious or magical agencies: as, to *exorcise* evil spirits.

One of these was the Reverend Mr. Portpipe, whom we have already celebrated for his proficiency in the art of *exorcising* goblins by dint of venison and Medeira.
Peacock, Melincourt, i.

Abate, cross your breast and count your beads
And *exorcise* the devil, for here he stands
And stiffens in the bristly nape of neck,
Daring you drive him hence!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 250.

2. To purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons: as, to *exorcise* a house.

And friars, that through the wealthy regions run,
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 28.

Do all you can to *exorcise* crowds who are in some degree possessed as I am. *Spectator*, No. 402.

3†. To call up or forth, as a spirit; conjure up.

He impudently *exorcizeth* devils in the church.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I. vi. 12.

exorciser (ek′sôr-sī-zėr), *n.* 1. One who casts out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.

They compared this performance of our Lord with those, and perhaps with things which they had seen done in their own times by professed *exorcisers*. *Horsley*, Works, I. x.

2†. One who calls up spirits; a conjurer.

Gui. No *exorciser* harm thee!
Arv. Nor no witchcraft charm thee!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

exorcism (ek′sôr-sizm), *n.* [< ME. *exorcisme* = F. *exorcisme* = Sp. Pg. *exorcismo* = It. *esorcismo*, < LL. *exorcismus*, < Gr. *ἐξορκισμός*, eccles. exorcism, classical Gr. administration of an oath, < *ἐξορκίζειν*, swear a person, exorcise: see *exorcise*.] 1. The act or process of expelling evil spirits by conjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; a conjuration or ceremony employed for this purpose. Exorcism has been practised in all times wherever a belief has existed in literal demoniacal possession. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches it is used in the baptism of both adults and infants, in the consecration of water, salt, oil, etc., and in specific cases of individuals supposed to be possessed by evil spirits. Exorcism in baptism is still retained also in some Lutheran churches.

It is the nature of the devil of tyranny to tear and rend the body which he leaves. Are the miseries of continued possession less horrible than the struggles of the tremendous *exorcism*? *Macaulay*, Milton.

The growth of Neoplatonism and kindred philosophies greatly strengthened the belief, and some of the later philosophers, as well as many religious charlatans, practised *exorcism*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 405.

2†. The act of, or formula used in, raising the devil or other spirit.

Will her ladyship behold and hear our *exorcisms*? . . . Madam, sit you, and fear not; whom we raise, we will make fast within a hallow'd verge. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

exorcismal (ek-sôr-siz′mal), *a.* [< *exorcism* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exorcism.

In a short time nearly all the female population, excited by the *exorcismal* practices of the clergy, fell a prey to the disease [hysteria]. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 740.

exorcist (ek′sôr-sist), *n.* [< ME. *exorcist* = F. *exorciste* = Sp. Pg. *exorcista* = It. *esorcista*, < LL. *exorcista*, < Gr. *ἐξορκιστής*, an exorcist, < *ἐξορκίζειν*, exorcise: see *exorcise*.] 1. One who exorcises evil spirits; *eccles.*, a member of an order of ecclesiastics, which became a distinct class during the third century, whose office it was to expel evil spirits. This order still exists in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, with its original office and a few minor duties added, such as bidding the non-communicants give place to the communicants at the celebration of the eucharist.

He began to play the *exorcist*: "In the name of God," said he, "and all saints, I command thee to declare what thou art." *Foxe* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 109).

Some few *exorcists* among the Jews cured some demoniacs and distracted people.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 239.

The *exorcist*, by loud noises, frightful grimaces, abominable stenches, etc., professes to drive out the malicious intruder. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 206.

2†. One who calls or conjures up evil spirits.

Thou, like an *exorcist*, hast conjur'd up
My mortified spirit. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

exordial (eg-zôr′di-al), *a.* [< *exordium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an exordium; introductory; initial.

But the greatest underweening of this life is to undervalue that unto which this is but *exordial*, or a passage leading unto it. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

If the *exordial* verses of Homer be compared with the rest of the poem, they will not appear remarkable for plainness or simplicity, but rather eminently adorned and illuminated. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 158.

exordium (eg-zôr′di-um), *n.* [= F. *exorde* = Sp. Pg. *exordio* = It. *esordia*, *esordio*, < L. *exordium*, a beginning, the warp of a web, < *exordiri*, begin, weave, < *ex*, out, + *ordiri*, begin a web, lay the warp, begin.] The beginning of anything; specifically, the introductory part of a discourse, intended to prepare the audience for the main subject; the preface or proemial part of a composition.

This whole *exordium* [of "Paradise Lost"] rises very happily into noble language and sentiment, as I think the transition to the fable is exquisitely beautiful and natural.
Addison, Spectator, No. 303.

The letters of invitation from the Pope to the princes were sent by a legate, each commencing with the *exordium* "To my beloved son." *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 299.

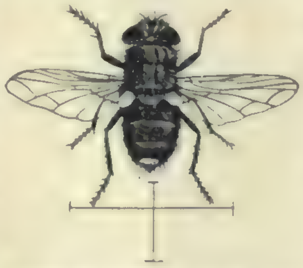
=**Syn.** Proem; *Prelude*, *Preface*, etc. See *introduction*.

exorganic (ek-sôr-gan′ik), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *organic*.] Having ceased to be organic or organized. *North British Rev.*

exorhiz, exorhiza (ek′sọ̄-riz, ek-sọ̄-rī′zạ̈), *n.* [NL. *exorhiza*, < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *ῥίζα*, root.] A plant having the radicle of the embryo naked: equivalent to *exogen* or *dicotyledon*. [Rare.]

exorhizal, exorhizous (ek-sọ̄-rī′zal, -zus), *a.* In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an exorhiz. [Rare.]

Exorista (ek-sọ̄-ris′tạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξόριστος*, banished, < *ἐξορίζειν*, banish, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ὁρίζειν*, separate by a boundary, bound: see *horizon*.] A genus of parasitic flies, of the family *Tachinidæ*, chiefly distinguished by the antennæ, which are inserted above the middle of the face, and have the third joint from two to six times longer than the second joint. The larvæ are parasitic in caterpillars, in which the white oval eggs are deposited by the flies. *E. flavicauda* (Riley) is parasitic upon the army-worm, *Leucania unipuncta* (Haworth). See *tachina-fly*.



Yellow-tailed Tachina-fly (*Exorista flavicauda*). (Cross shows natural size.)

exornate† (eg-zôr′nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exornatus*, pp. of *exornare* (> Sp. Pg. *exornar* = It. *esornare* = OF. *exorner*), fit out, equip, deck, adorn, < *ex*, out, + *ornare*, fit out, equip, deck, adorn: see *ornate*.] To ornament. [Rare.]

Their hemimeris of halfe foote serued not by licence Poeticall or necessitie of words, but to bewtifie and *exornate* the verse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 108.

exornation† (ek-sôr-nā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *exornacion* = Pg. *exornação* = It. *esornazione*, < L. *exornatio(n-)*, < *exornare*, pp. *exornatus*, adorn: see *exornate*.] Ornamentation; decoration; embellishment.

So is there yet requisite to the perfection of this arte another maner of *exornation*, which resteth in the fashioning of our makers language and style.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 114.

She doth give it that sweet, quick grace, and *exornation* in the composure.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

Hyperbolical *exornations*, elegancies, &c., many much affect. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 24.

exortive† (eg-zôr′tiv), *a.* [< L. *exortivus*, pertaining to the rising of the heavenly bodies, eastern, < *exoriri*, pp. *exortus*, rise out or forth, < *ex*, out, + *oriri*, rise: see *orient*.] Rising; relating to the east or the place of rising of the heavenly bodies. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

exoscopic (ek-sọ̄-skop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, + *-ic*.] Considering a thing in a superficial way, or without taking into account its interior constitution.—**Exoscopic method**, in *alg.*, a method of considering a quantic in which the coefficients are regarded as monads, without reference to their internal constitution. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853.

exosculate (eg-zos′kụ̄-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exosculated*, ppr. *exosculating*. [< L. *exosculatus*, pp. of *exosculari*, kiss fondly, < *ex* + *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] To kiss; especially, to kiss repeatedly and fondly.

exoskeletal (ek-sọ̄-skel′e-tạl), *a.* [< *exoskeleton* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the exoskeleton. *Exoskeleton* has acquired such latitude of signification that *exoskeletal* is nearly synonymous with *tegumentary*, *cuticular*, or *epidermal*, and is applicable to any hardened superficial structure, as hair, fur, feathers, claws, horns, hoofs, nails, etc.

The connective tissue and muscles of the integument are exclusively developed in the enderon; while from the epidermis all cuticular and cellular *exoskeletal* parts, and all the integumentary glands, are developed.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 55.

exoskeleton (ek-sọ̄-skel′e-tọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *σκελετόν*, a dried body: see *skeleton*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, any structure produced by the hardening of the integument, as the shells of crustaceans or the scales and plates of fishes and reptiles, especially when such modified integument is of the nature of bone, as the carapace of a turtle or the plates of a sturgeon; the dermoskeleton: opposed to *endoskeleton*.

In the highest Annulosa, the *exoskeleton* and the muscular system never lose all traces of their primitive segmentation. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 409.

exosmic (ek-sos′mik), *a.* Same as *exosmotic*.

exosmose (ek′sos-mōs), *n.* [< NL. *exosmosis*.] Same as *exosmosis*.

exosmosis (ek-sos-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξ*, out, + *ὠσμός*, a thrusting, an impulse, < *ὠθεῖν*, thrust, push, drive; cf. *ἐξωθεῖν*, thrust out, force out: see *osmosis*, and cf. *endosmosis*, *diosmosis*.] The passage of gases, vapors, or liquids through membranes or porous media from within outward, in the phenomena of osmosis, the reverse process being called *endosmosis*. See *endosmosis*, *osmosis*.

exosmotic (ek-sos-mot′ik), *a.* [< *exosmosis* (*exosmot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exosmosis: as, an *exosmotic* current. Also *exosmic*.

exosperm (ek′sọ̄-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Same as *exospore*.

exospore (ek′sō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *exosporium*: see *spore*.] 1. The outer coat of a spore, corresponding to the extine of pollen-grains: same as *epispore*.—2. An outer coat of dried protoplasm adhering to the surface of a spore, as to the resting-spores of *Peronospora* and *Mucor*.

Exosporeæ (ek-sọ̄-spō′rẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *-eæ*.] The first of the two groups into which the *Myxomycetes* are divided. It is characterized by the production of spores externally upon a conidiophore, and includes a single genus, *Ceratium*, which Saccardo's classification refers to *Hyphomycetes*. Compare *Endosporeæ*.

exosporium (ek-sọ̄-spō′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore*.] Same as *exospore*.

The product of conjugation is termed a zygospore. Its cellulose coat becomes separated into an outer layer of a dark blackish hue, the *exosporium*, and an inner colourless layer, the endosporium. *Huxley*, Biology, v.

exosporous (ek-sọ̄-spō′rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *σπόρος*, seed (see *spore*), + *-ous*.] Producing spores exogenously; having naked spores.

exossate† (ek-sos′āt), *v. t.* [< L. *exossatus*, pp. of *exossare*, deprive of bone, bone, < *exossis*, *exossus*, also *exos* (*exoss-*), without bones, < *ex*, out, + *os* (*oss-*), a bone.] To deprive of bones; bone. *Bailey*, 1731.

exossation† (ek-so-sā′shọn), *n.* [< *exossate* + *-ion*.] The act of exossating, or depriving of bones or of any similar hard substance; the state of being so deprived.

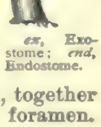
Experiment solitary touching the *exossation* of fruits.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 854.

exosseous† (ek-sos′ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *exossis*, *exossus*, boneless (see *exossate*), + *-eous*. Cf. *osseous*.] Having no bones; boneless.

The like also in snails, a soft and *exosseous* animal, whereof in the naked and greater sort . . . nature, neer the head, hath placed a flat white stone, or rather testaceous concretion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

Exostema (ek-sọ̄-stē′mạ̈), *n.* [NL. (so called with ref. to the exserted stamens), < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *στῆμα*, stamen.] A genus of rubiaceous trees or shrubs, of tropical America, nearly allied to *Cinchona*. West Indian or Princewood bark, used in the West Indies as a tonic, is obtained from *E. Caribbæum*.

exostome (ek′sọ̄-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The aperture through the outer integument of an ovule which, together with the endostome, completes the foramen. (*b*) The outer peristome of mosses.



ex, Exostome; *end*, Endostome.

exostosed (ek-sos'tōzd), *a.* 1. Affected with exostosis. *Erasmus Wilson*, Anat.—2. Ossified externally; dermosseous.

The gaseous, liquid, and solid molecular conditions, being characters distinguishing otherwise allied substances in the same way morphologically (we can not say yet developmentally) as the cartilaginous, osseous, and *exostosed* or dermosseous characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 46.

exostosis (ek-sos-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis.*] 1. In *pathol.*, a morbid bony growth on the surface of a bone, arising from bone, periosteum, or articular or epiphyseal cartilage.—2. In *bot.*, the formation of woody, wart-like excrescences upon the stems or roots of plants.

exostotic (ek-sos-tot'ik), *a.* [< *exostosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of exostosis.

exostracize (ek-sos'trạ-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exostracized*, ppr. *exostracizing.* [< Gr. *ἐξοστρακίζειν*, banish by ostracism, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ὀστρακίζειν*, ostracize: see *ostracize.*] To consign to a state of ostracism.

That the dictionaries have overlooked the use of this word which Mr. White *exostracizes* goes for nothing.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 70.

exoteric (ek-sọ-ter'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exotérique* = Sp. *exotérico* = Pg. *exoterico* = It. *esoterico* (= D. G. *exoterisch* = Dan. Sw. *exoterisk*), < LL. *exotericus*, < Gr. *ἐξωτερικός*, external, belonging to the outside, < *ἔξω*, outside, + *-τερος*, compar. suffix.] **I.** *a.* 1. External; open; suitable for or communicated to the general public; popular: originally applied to the public teachings of Aristotle and other ancient philosophers, and sometimes used in a more special sense as opposed to fancied or real esoteric doctrines. See *esoteric.*

He has ascribed to Kant the foppery of an *exoteric* and esoteric doctrine. *De Quincey.*

2. Pertaining to the outside; holding an external relation; publicly instructed.

He divided his disciples (says Origen) into two classes, the one he called esoteric, the other *exoteric.* For to those he intrusted the more perfect and sublime doctrines; to these he delivered the more vulgar and popular.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. § 3.

3. In *embryol.*, ectoblastic. See extract under *esoteric.*

II. *n.* One admitted only to exoteric instruction; one of the uninitiated.

I am an *exoteric*—utterly unable to explain the mysteries of this new poetical faith. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

exoterical (ek-sọ-ter'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *exoteric* + *-al.*] Of an exoteric character or quality; pertaining to exoterics.

It being no unprecedented thing for the gardener to carry his own fruit to market, nor for the wholesale dealer to have a separate shop wherein he carries on the retail business: why may not I be indulged in the like attempt, and permitted to try how the esoterics will look when manufactured in the *exoterical* form?
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, V. ii. § 7.

exoterically (ek-sọ-ter'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an exoteric or public manner.

But if the nature of the subject will not teach these objectors that it must needs be handled *exoterically*, Jamblichus's authority must decide between us.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. 3.

exotericism (ek-sọ-ter'i-sizm), *n.* [< *exoteric* + *-ism.*] Exoteric doctrines or principles, or the profession or teaching of such.

exoterics (ek-sọ-ter'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *exoteric* (see *-ics*), after Gr. (*τὰ*) *ἐξωτερικά*, neut. pl. of *ἐξωτερικός*, exoteric.] That which is publicly taught; popular instruction, especially in philosophy: originally applied to the public lectures and published writings of Aristotle.

It is then evident from these passages that, in his *exoterics*, he gave the world both a beginning and an end.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iii., note.

exotery (ek'sọ-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *exoteries* (-iz). [< *exoteric* + *-y.* Cf. *esotery.*] That which is obvious or common; that which is exoteric. [Rare.]

Reserving their esoteries for adepts, and dealing out *exoteries* only to the vulgar. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature.

exotheca (ek-sọ-thē'kạ̈), *n.*; pl. *exothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *θήκη*, a case.] The aggregate of hard structures which are developed upon the exterior of the wall, or the proper investment of the visceral chamber, of a coral: distinguished from *endotheca*, and also from *epitheca.*

exothecal (ek-sọ-thē'ka̤l), *a.* [< *exotheca* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to exothecæ; composed of or developed in exothecæ.

They [the costæ of the coral] may be ornamented with spines or tubercles, and they may be united by transverse plates ("*exothecal* dissepiments") which run horizontally across the intercostal spaces. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 374.

exothecate (ek-sọ-thē'kāt), *a.* [< *exotheca* + *-ate*^{1}.] Provided with exothecæ, as a coral.

exothecium (ek-sọ-thē'si-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca.*] In *bot.*, the outer coat of an anther.

exothermic (ek-sọ-thėr'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *-ic.*] Relating to a liberation of heat.—**Exothermic compounds**, those compounds whose formation from elementary substances is attended with liberation of heat, and whose decomposition into simpler compounds or elementary substances is attended with absorption of heat.

exothermous (ek-sọ-thėr'mus), *a.* Same as *exothermic.*

exotic (eg-zot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *exotick*; = F. *exotique* = Sp. *exótico* = Pg. *exotico* = It. *esotico* (cf. G. *exotisch* = Dan. Sw. *exotisk*), < L. *exoticus*, < Gr. *ἐξωτικός*, foreign, alien, eccles. heathen, < *ἔξω*, outside.] **I.** *a.* Of foreign origin or character; introduced from a foreign country; not native, naturalized, or familiarized; extraneous: as, an *exotic* plant; an *exotic* term or word.

Your pedant should provide you some parcels of French, or some pretty commodity of Italian, to commence with, if you would be *exotic* and exquisite.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

Nothing was so splendid and *exotic* as the [Russian] ambassador. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 24, 1681.

I suppose a writer may be allowed to use *exotic* terms, when custom has not only denizened them, but brought them into request.
Boyle, Considerations touching Experimental Essays.

Birds, Fishes, Beasts of each *exotic* Kind
I to the Limits of my Court confin'd.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

I know not whether ever operas can be kept up in England; they seem to be entirely *exotic.*
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 8.

II. *n.* Anything of foreign origin, as a plant, tree, word, practice, etc., introduced from a foreign country, and not fully acclimated, naturalized, or established in use.

Versification in a dead language is an *exotic*, a far-fetched, costly, sickly imitation of that which elsewhere may be found in healthful and spontaneous perfection.
Macaulay, Milton.

exotical (eg-zot'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *exotic* + *-al.*] Same as *exotic.*

exoticalness (eg-zot'i-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The state of being exotic.

exoticism (eg-zot'i-sizm), *n.* [< *exotic* + *-ism.*] 1. The state of being exotic.—2. Anything exotic, as a foreign word or idiom.

Exoucontian (ek-sọ̈-kon'ti-a̤n), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων*, lit. from things not being: *ἐξ*, from; *οὐ* (before vowels *οὐκ*), not; *ὄντων*, gen. pl. of *ὄν*, neut. of *ὤν*, ppr. of *εἶναι*, be: see *am* (under *be*^{1}), *ens*, *entity*, *ontology.*] In *church hist.*, one who held in regard to the Trinity that the Son once was not: a name sometimes given to the followers of Arius. See *Arian*^{1}.

The Son, he said, "did not exist before he was begotten." In other words, "He is of a substance that once was not (*ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων*)"—hence the name of *Exoucontians* sometimes given to his followers. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 537.

expalpate (eks-pal'pāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *palpus*, a feeler, + *-ate*^{1}.] In *entom.*, having no palpi or feelers, as the mouth of a hemipterous insect.

expand (eks-pand'), *v.* [= Sp. Pg. *expandir* = It. *espandere*, *spandere*, < L. *expandere*, pp. *expansus*, spread out, < *ex*, out, + *pandere*, spread, perhaps connected with *patere*, be open: see *patent.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To spread or stretch out; unfold; display.

Then with *expanded* wings he steers his flight.
Milton, P. L., i. 225.

My wife and daughters *expanded* their gayest plumage upon this occasion. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

2. To increase in extent, size, bulk, or amount; inflate; distend; extend: as, to *expand* the chest by inspiration; heat *expands* all bodies.

[The editor] has thus succeeded in *expanding* the volume into one of the thickest . . . that we ever saw.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

Hence—3. To make broader in scope or more comprehensive: as, to *expand* the heart or affections, or the sphere of benevolence.

Let the Turk spread his Alcoran by the Sword, but let Christianity *expand* herself still by a passive Fortitude.
Howell, Letters, iv. 29.

The grand object to which he dedicated himself seemed to *expand* his whole soul. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 18.

Expanded type, in *typog.*, a form of Roman type of broader or wider face than that of the standard text-types of books and newspapers.—**To expand an insect**, in *entom.*, to prepare it for the cabinet by spreading the wings on a setting-board.—**To expand a pair**, in *math.*, to take its prior member one earlier and its posterior member one later in the linear series from which they are chosen. =**Syn.** 1. To unfold, evolve.—2. To swell, blow up, fill, fill out, increase.

II. *intrans.* 1. To open out; become unfolded, spread out, or displayed.

His faculties, *expanded* in full bloom,
Shine out. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 661.

2. To increase in extent, size, bulk, amount, etc.; become dilated, distended, or enlarged.

Just so much play as lets the heart *expand.*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 66.

The trees have ample room to *expand* on the water side, and each sends forth its most vigorous branch in that direction. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 202.

When a gas *expands* suddenly its temperature falls, because a certain amount of its heat passes out of existence in the act of producing mechanical effect.
B. Stewart, Conserv. of Energy, p. 112.

3. In *zoöl.*, to spread over a certain space: used in stating the distance from tip to tip of outspread wings—in the case of insects, of anterior wings.

Erebus is a gigantic moth; . . . our largest species is Erebus odora, Drury; it *expands* about five inches.
Packard.

Expanding arbor, auger, bit, chuck, drill, hanger, etc. See the nouns.

expander (eks-pan'dėr), *n.* One who or that which expands; especially, a tool or machine used to expand something; specifically, in *plumbing*, a tool used to spread lead-packing into the inner flange-recesses of pipe-connections.

expanse (eks-pans'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *expans*, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out, expand: see *expand.*] **I.**† *a.* 1. Expanded; spread out.—2. Separate; single: said especially of years in old planetary tables.

Hise tables Tolletanes forth he brought
Ful wel corrected, ne ther lakked nought,
Neither his collect, ne his *expans* yeres.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 547.

II. *n.* [< L. *expansum*, neut. of *expansus*, pp.] 1. Spatial or superficial extension; an uninterrupted stretch or area, especially one of considerable extent.

Let there be lights
High in the *expanse* of heaven, to divide
The day from night. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 340.

On the smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes
The sinking stone at first a circle makes. *Pope.*

Specifically—2. In *zoöl.*, the extent or stretch of wing; the distance from tip to tip when the wings, as of an insect or a bird, are fully expanded. Also called *alar expanse* or *extent.*—3. Enlargement; extension; expansion. [Rare.]

To shut off the mighty movement of the great revolt from its destined *expanse.* *Motley*, United Netherlands, IV. 532.

=**Syn.** 2. See *extent.*

expanse† (eks-pans'), *v. t.* [< L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand: see *expand.*] To expand; stretch out.

The like doth Beda report of Belerophon's horse, which, framed of iron, was placed between two loadstones, with wings *expansed*, pendulous in the ayre.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

expansibility (eks-pan-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *expansibilidad* = Pg. *expansibilidade*; as *expansible*: see *-bility.*] The quality of being expansible; capacity of extension in surface or bulk, or of distention: as, the *expansibility* of air.

Else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities. *N. Grew.*

A metal of low conducting power and high *expansibility* is necessary, and lead answers these conditions best.
Silliman's Journal, IX. 105.

expansible (eks-pan'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *expansible* = Sp. *expansible* = Pg. *expansivel* = It. *espansibile*, < L. as if **expansibilis*, < *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand: see *expand*, *expanse.*] Capable of being expanded or spread; admitting of being extended, dilated, or diffused.

All have springiness in them, and (notwithstanding) be, by reason of their shape, readily *expansible* on the score of their native structure. *Boyle*, Works, V. 614.

Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight.
N. Grew.

Expansible pair, in *math.*, a pair containing neither the first nor the last of the series of objects from which it is taken.

expansibleness (eks-pan'si-bl-nes), *n.* Expansibility.

expansibly (eks-pan'si-bli), *adv.* In an expansible manner; so as to be expanded.

expansile (eks-pan'sil), *a.* [< L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand (see *expand*), + *-ile.*] Capable of expanding or of expansion; of a nature to expand: as, *expansile* action. *Scott.*

expansion (eks-pan'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *expansion* = Sp. *expansion* = Pg. *expansão* = It. *espansione*, < LL. *expansio(n-)*, a spreading out, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out: see *expand.*] 1. The act of expanding. (*a*) The act of spreading out.

The extent of his fathome, or distance betwixt the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon *expansions*, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

(*b*) The act of extending or distending, or of increasing in extent, size, bulk, amount, etc.

It was an *expansion*, an awakening, a coming to manhood in a graver fashion. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 220.

2. The state of being expanded; enlargement; distention; dilatation; increase of extent, size, bulk, amount, etc. In the case of the expansion of solids by heat, account is taken of the increase in length or linear expansion, in surface (superficial expansion), and in volume (cubical expansion). The increment in length of the unit for a change of 1° in temperature, or the rate of increase of the unit with the temperature, is called the coefficient of linear expansion; and the coefficients of superficial and cubical expansion, which are respectively two and three times the linear coefficient, are similarly defined. In the case of liquids and gases the expansion in volume is alone considered. The real or absolute expansion of a liquid is the actual increase in volume, while the apparent expansion is that which is observed when a liquid contained in a vessel is heated, and which is less than the real expansion, because of the simultaneous expansion of the vessel itself. It is found that the coefficient of expansion is nearly the same for different gases, and sensibly so for the so-called permanent gases, as hydrogen, oxygen, etc. This coefficient is equal to .003667 for 1° C., or about $\frac{1}{273}$—that is, at 273° C. the volume of a gas expanding under constant pressure is double its volume at 0°; and at −273° C. the volume would be theoretically zero. This last temperature is called the absolute zero.

Spread not into boundless *expansions* either of designs or desires. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 19.

Some remarkable examples of *expansion* are furnished by the influence of sunshine on the Britannia Tubular Bridge. *Ure*, Dict., II. 319.

Specifically—3. The increase in bulk of steam in the cylinder of an engine when its communication with the boiler is cut off, in which case its pressure on the piston retreating before it is in inverse ratio to the space it fills.—4. A part which constitutes an increase or in which the expanding occurs; specifically, in *entom.*, a flat projection of a margin, generally lateral: as, a frontal *expansion* covering the base of the antennæ.—5. Extension or spread of space; extent in general; hence, wide extent; immensity.

> It would for ever take an useless flight,
> Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite.
> *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation.

> Venus, all-bounteous queen, whose genial pow'r
> Diffuses beauty, in unbounded store,
> Through seas and fertile plains, and all that lies
> Beneath the starr'd *expansion* of the skies.
> *Beattie*, Lucretius, i.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, to avoid confusion, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which by some is used to express this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter, and so includes or at least intimates the idea of body. . . . I prefer also the word *expansion* to space, because space is often applied to distance of fleeting successive parts, as well as to those which are permanent. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xv. 1.

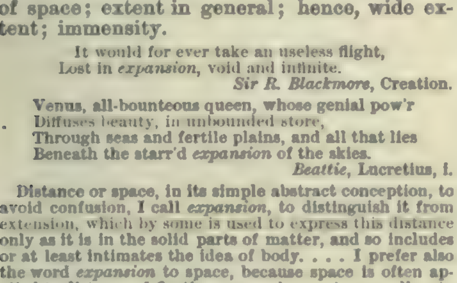
6. In *math.*, the development at length of an expression indicated in a contracted form, especially by means of the distributive principle.

Ellipsoid of expansion. See *ellipsoid*.

expansion-cam (eks-pan'sho̤n-kam), *n.* A cam used to determine the point of cut-off of a steam-engine.

expansion-curb (eks-pan'sho̤n-kėrb), *n.* A contrivance to counteract expansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers.

expansion-drum (eks-pan'sho̤n-drum), *n.* In *mach.*, a drum of adjustable diameter used with a belt to effect changes as desired in the speed of machinery. The drum consists of a central base and several radiating arms, which can be moved in or out, the belt passing over curved plates at the end of the arms.



a. Expansion-drum.

expansion-engine (eks-pan'sho̤n-en″jin), *n.* A steam-engine in which the supply of steam is cut off previous to the completion of the stroke, the expansive power of the steam admitted being sufficient to complete the stroke.—**Triple expansion-engine**, a steam-engine in which steam is expanded in three cylinders in succession, the exhaust from the first driving the piston of the second, and so on.

expansion-gear (eks-pan'sho̤n-gēr), *n.* In a steam-engine, all those parts of the mechanism that control the admission of the live steam from the boiler to the main valve-system and thus to the cylinder. The expansion-gear is intermediate between the actual controlling system of mechanism, which makes the engine automatic, and the steam, controlling the automatic system by independent eccentric systems that may be automatic or may be controlled by the governor or by appliances practically outside the engine. The effect of this supplementary system is to cut off the supply of steam to the slide-valves at any required point of the stroke, for the purpose of using the expansion of the steam already admitted to finish the stroke. This cut-off of the steam may be variable where the expansion admits of it, changing the point of cut-off at will while the engine is at work; it may be fixed or secured at some predetermined point of the stroke; or it may be automatic or self-varying. The most common apparatus includes an expansion-valve moving on the slide-valve and controlled by an eccentric cam on the shaft or by the governor. See *cut-off* and *link-motion*.

expansionist (eks-pan'sho̤n-ist), *n.* One who favors expansion, as of the currency, or the extension of national territory; one who advocates the annexation of outlying territory.

expansion-joint (eks-pan'sho̤n-joint), *n.* In *steam-engin.*: (*a*) Any kind of joint for connecting steam-pipes which permits the pipe to expand or contract under varying temperatures without increase of its length over all. (*b*) An attachment of a boiler in its framing to allow the former to expand without affecting the latter.

expansion-valve (eks-pan'sho̤n-valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, a valve which shuts off the steam in its passage to the slide-valves when the piston has traveled a certain distance in the cylinder, leaving the remaining part of the stroke to be performed by the expansion of the steam. See *expansion-gear*.

expansive (eks-pan'siv), *a.* [= F. *expansif* = Sp. Pg. *expansivo*, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out: see *expand*, *expanse*.] 1. Capable of causing or effecting expansion: as, the *expansive* force of heat.

This internal pressure, resulting from the solidifying of the fluid particles in the interstices of the ice, acts on the mass of the ice as an *expansive* force. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 253.

2. Capable of being expanded, or of expanding or spreading out in volume or extent; dilatable: as, the *expansive* quality of air; *expansive* gases or substances.—3. Embracing a large number of objects or particulars; wide-extending; comprehensive: as, *expansive* benevolence; an *expansive* outlook.

A distant view of Ægina and of Megara, of the Piræus and of Corinth, . . . melted the soul of an ancient Roman, for a while suspended his private sorrows, and absorbed his sense of personal affliction in a more *expansive* and generous compassion for the fate of cities and states. *Eustace*, Tour through Italy, x.

4. Comprehensive in feeling or action; sympathetic; effusive.

We English "are not an *expansive* people," and so we seldom use the word poor in a sentimental sense of the living, though we do so use it of the dead. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 474.

Expansive balance. See *balance*.

expansively (eks-pan'siv-li), *adv.* In an expansive manner; by expansion.

expansiveness (eks-pan'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expansive.

Her talk was charming, bright, eager, full of a fine *expansiveness*. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 81.

expansivity (eks-pan-siv'i-ti), *n.* [< *expansive* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being expansive; expansiveness. [Rare.]

In a word, offences (of elasticity or *expansivity*) have accumulated to such height in the lad's fifteenth year that there is a determination taken on the part of Rhadamanthus-Scriblerus to pack him out of doors. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 87.

expansure† (eks-pan'gṳ̄r), *n.* [< *expanse* + *-ure*.] Expanse.

> Now love in night, and night in love exhorts
> Courtship and dances: all your parts employ,
> And suit night's rich *expansure* with your joy.
> *Marlowe and Chapman*, Hero and Leander.

ex parte (eks pär'tē). [L., from a part: *ex*, out of, from; *parte*, abl. of *par(t-)s*, a part: see *party*.] With reference to or in connection with only one of the parties concerned: as, the respondent being absent, the case was proceeded with *ex parte*.

ex-parte (eks-pär'tē), *a.* [< *ex parte*.] In *law*, proceeding from or concerned with only one part or side of a matter in question: with reference to any step taken by or on behalf of one of the parties to a suit or in any judicial proceeding without notice to the other: as, an *ex-parte* application; an *ex-parte* hearing; *ex-parte* evidence. Ex-parte hearings, evidence, etc., are often resorted to for temporary relief, or for convenience and expedition, and are not supposed to affect the substantial rights of the absent party. But outside of legal use the term often insinuates partiality or deficient accuracy: as, a mere *ex-parte* statement. **Ex-parte council**, in *Congregationalism*, a council called by one of the parties concerned in a controversy when the other party or the church refuses to cooperate in calling a mutual council.

Councils are of two kinds—mutual and ex-parte. A mutual council is one in the calling of which all parties to the difficulty or perplexity concerning which relief is sought unite. An *ex-parte council* is one which is called by one of those parties, after every proper effort to induce all interested to call a mutual council has failed. *H. M. Dexter*, Congregationalism (ed. 1865), p. 64.

expatiate (eks-pā'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expatiated*, ppr. *expatiating*. [< L. *expatiatus*, *exspatiatus*, pp. of *expatiari*, *exspatiari*, go out of the course, wander, digress, enlarge, < *ex*, out, + *spatiari*, walk, take a walk, roam, < *spatium*, space: see *space*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move at large; rove without prescribed limits; wander without restraint.

I never travelled but in map or card, in which my unconfined thoughts have freely *expatiated*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 16.

> Bids his free soul *expatiate* in the skies.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 254.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* therein. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 494.

Like winter flies, which in mild weather crawl out from obscure nooks and crannies to *expatiate* in the sun. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 79.

2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; be copious in argument or discussion: with *on* or *upon*.

[He] talked with ease, and could *expatiate upon* the common topics of conversation with fluency. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

The passions of kings are often *expatiated on*; but, in the present anti-monarchical period [time of Charles I.], the passions of parliaments are not imaginable! *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 380.

II. *trans.* To allow to range at large; give free exercise to; expand; broaden. [Rare.]

How can a society of merchants have large minds, and *expatiate* their thoughts for great and publick undertakings, whose constitution is subject to such frequent changes, and who every year run the risk of their capital? *C. Davenant*, Essays on Trade, II. 421.

expatiation (eks-pā-shi-ā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *expatiate* + *-ion*.] The act of expatiating.

Take them from the devil's latitudes and *expatiations*; . . . from the infinite mazes and bypaths of error. *Farindon*, Sermons (1647), I. ii.

expatiator (eks-pā'shi-ā-to̤r), *n.* [< *expatiate* + *-or*.] One who enlarges or amplifies in language.

The person intended by Montfaucon as an *expatiator* on the word "Endovellicus" I presume is Thomas Reinesius. *Pegge*, Anonymiana, p. 201.

expatiatory (eks-pā'shi-ā̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< *expatiate* + *-ory*.] Expatiating; amplificatory. *Bissett.*

expatriate (eks-pā'tri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expatriated*, ppr. *expatriating*. [< ML. *expatriatus*, pp. of *expatriare* (> It. *spatriare* = Sp. Pg. *expatriar* = F. *expatrier*), banish, < L. *ex*, out of, + *patria*, one's native country, fatherland, < *pater* = E. *father*: see *patrial*. Cf. *depatriate*, *repair*^{2}.] 1. To banish; send out of one's native country.

The allied powers possess also an exceedingly numerous, well-informed, sensible, ingenious, high-principled, and spirited body of cavaliers in the *expatriated* landed interest of France. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

2. Reflexively, to withdraw from one's native country; renounce the rights of citizenship where one was born, and become a citizen of another country.

expatriation (eks-pā-tri-ā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *expatriation* = Sp. *expatriacion* = Pg. *expatriação*, < ML. as if **expatriatio(n-)*, < *expatriare*, pp. *expatriatus*, expatriate: see *expatriate*.] 1. The act of banishing, or the state of being banished; banishment.

Expatriation was a heavy ransom to pay for the rights of their minds and souls. *Palfrey.*

2. In *law*, the voluntary renunciation of one's nationality and allegiance, by becoming a citizen of another country. The *right of expatriation*, or the right voluntarily to change one's allegiance, so as to be free from the obligation of natural allegiance, was formerly denied in England, and doubted by jurists in the United States, although always maintained politically in the latter country; it was finally established by Congress in 1868, and by Parliament in 1870. In other civilized countries it had previously been conceded, with some specific limitations.

expect (eks-pekt'), *v.* [= OF. *expecter*, *especter* = It. *espettare*, < L. *expectare*, *exspectare*, look for, await, anticipate, expect, < *ex*, out, + *spectare*, look: see *spectacle*. Cf. *aspect*, *inspect*, *prospect*, *respect*, *suspect*.] I. *trans.* 1. To look for; wait for; await. [Archaic.]

> The guards,
> By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect*
> Their motion. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 591.

Being at this time in most prodigious confusion and under no government, every body *expecting* what would be next and what he would do. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 3, 1660.

The emperor and his whole court stood on the shore, *expecting* the issue of this great adventure.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 5.

2. To look for with anticipation; believe in the occurrence or the coming of; await as likely to happen or to appear.

Luc. When *expect* you them?
Cap. With the next benefit o' the wind.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Whilst evil is *expected*, we fear; but when it is certain, we despair. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 639.

Expect her soon with footboy at her heels.
Cowper, Task, iv. 550.

To incur a risk is not to *expect* reverse; and if my opinions are true, I have a right to think that they will bear examining. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 183.

3. To reckon upon, as something to be done, granted, or yielded; desire with confidence or assurance: as, to *expect* obedience or aid; I shall *expect* to find that job finished by Saturday; you are *expected* to be quiet.

There is a pride of doing more than is *expected* of us, and more than others would have done.
Dryden, Amphitryon, Pref.

4. To count upon in relation to something; trust or rely upon to do or act in some specified way; require or call upon expectantly: as, I *expect* you to obey, or to perform a task.

England *expects* every man to do his duty.
Lord Nelson (signal at the battle of Trafalgar).

5. To suppose; reckon; conclude: applied to things past or present as well as to things future: as, I *expect* he went to town yesterday. [Prov. Eng., and local, U. S.] [This use, though naturally derivable from sense 3, is probably in some instances due to confusion with *suspect:* as, I rather *expect* he doesn't intend to come.] = **Syn.** To anticipate, look forward to, calculate upon, rely upon. "*Hope, Expect.* Both express the anticipation of something future; when the anticipation is *welcome*, we *hope;* when it is less or more *certain*, we *expect*." (*Angus*, Handbook of the Eng. Tongue, p. 378.) *Expect, Suppose. Expect* properly refers to the future; *suppose* may refer to the present, the past, or the future. The two words do not differ materially in the degree of certainty felt.

It would be the wildest of human imaginations to *expect* a poor, vicious, and ignorant people to maintain a good popular government.
D. Webster, Speech at Pittsburg, July, 1833.

I *suppose*,
If our proposals once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick result.
Milton, P. L., vi. 617.

II.† *intrans.* To wait; stay.

I will *expect* until my change in death,
And answer at thy call.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 22.

Where there is a Banquet presented, if there be Persons of Quality there, the People must *expect* and stay till the great ones have done. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 80.

Frosts that constrain the ground, and birth deny
To flowers that in its womb *expecting* lie.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 132.

expect† (eks-pekt'), *n.* [< *expect, v.*] Expectation.

And be 't of less *expect*
That matter needless, of importless burden,
Divide thy lips. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

expectable (eks-pek'ta-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *espectable* = Pg. *expectavel*, < L. *expectabilis, exspectabilis*, to be expected, < *expectare, exspectare*, expect: see *expect.*] To be expected; that may be expected. [Rare.]

Occult and spiritual operations are not *expectable.*
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

expectance, expectancy (eks-pek'tạns, -tạn-si), *n.* [< ML. *expectantia*, < L. *expectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *expectare*, look for, expect: see *expectant.*] 1. The act or state of expecting; anticipatory belief or desire.

There is *expectance* here from both the sides,
What further you will do. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

How bright he stands in popular *expectance!*
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 3.

The returns of prayer, and the blessings of piety, are certain, . . . though not dispensed according to the *expectances* of our narrow conceptions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

2. Something on which expectations or hopes are founded; the object of expectation or hope. [Rare.]

The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

The Nations hailed
Their great *expectancy.*
Wordsworth, Prelude, vi.

3. Same as *expectative*, 2.—**Estate in expectancy**, or *expectant estate*, a present right or interest, either vested or contingent, the enjoyment of which in possession is postponed to a future time. Expectant estates are reversions, remainders, or executory interests.—**Tables of expectancy**, tables showing the length of life which remains on the average to males or females of every given age.

expectant (eks-pek'tạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *expectant*, < OF. *expectant* = F. *expectant* = Pg. *expectante*, < L. *expectan(t-)s, exspectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *expectare, exspectare*, look for, expect: see *expect.*] I. *a.* 1. Having expectation; expecting.

Expectant ay tille I may mete
To geten mercy of that swete.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4571.

Expectant of that news which never came.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Rosy years that stood *expectant* by
To buckle the winged sandals on their feet.
Lowell, Agassiz.

2. Looking forward with confidence; assured that a certain future event will occur.

Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to remove scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir. *Swift.*

3. In *med.*, relating to or employed in the expectant method: as, an *expectant* medicine. *Dunglison.*—**Expectant estate.** See *estate in expectancy*, under *expectance.*—**Expectant method**, in *med.*, the therapeutic method which recognizes the futility of attempting an immediate cure in certain diseases, as typhoid fever, but consists in watching for and checking any untoward symptoms as they may arise.

II. *n.* 1. One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good.

The boldest *expectants* have found unhappy frustration.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

Meantime, he is merely an *expectant;* but with prospects greatly improved by the death of Salisbury.
E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 177.

2†. In Scotland, a candidate for the ministry who has not yet received a license to preach.

No *expectant* shall be permitted to preach in publike before a congregation till first he be tryed after the same manner. *Act of Assembly of Glasgow*, Aug. 7, 1641.

expectantly (eks-pek'tạnt-li), *adv.* In an expectant manner; with expectation.

As it was, she listened *expectantly.*
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 357.

expectation (eks-pek-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *expectation* = Pr. *espectacio, expectacion* = Sp. *expectacion* = Pg. *expectação* = It. *espettazione*, < L. *expectatio(n-), exspectatio(n-)*, < *expectare, exspectare*, expect: see *expect.*] 1. The act or state of waiting or awaiting with confident anticipation.

And there have sat
The livelong day with patient *expectation*,
To see great Pompey pass the streets of Rome.
Shak., J. C., i. 1.

2. The act or state of expecting; a looking forward to an event as about to happen; belief in the occurrence of something hereafter.

The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd *expectations* produces petulance in disappointment. *Irving.*

She spoke and turn'd her sumptuous head, with eyes
Of shining *expectation* fixt on mine.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Christian nations live in a perpetual state of *expectation*, always hoping for something new and good; heathen nations expect little, hope for little, and therefore accomplish little. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 409.

3. That which is expected; what is anticipated or looked forward to.

Now clear I understand . . .
Why our great *Expectation* should be call'd
The seed of woman. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 378.

4. Prospect of future good, as of possessions, honors, advancement, and the like: usually in the plural.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him. Ps. lxii. 5.

You must know that I have a dev'lish rich uncle in the East Indies, Sir Oliver Surface, from whom I have the greatest *expectations.* *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

His magnificent *expectations* made him . . . the best match in Europe. *Prescott.*

5†. A state or qualities in a person which excite anticipation in others of some future excellence; promise.

Sum not your travels up with vanities;
It ill becomes your *expectation.*
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

By all men's eyes, a youth of *expectation;*
Pleas'd with your growing virtue I receiv'd you.
Otway.

6. In *med.*, same as *expectant method* (which see, under *expectant*).—7. In the theory of probabilities, the present value of contingent future gain. It is equal to the value to be gained multiplied by the probability of gaining it. No account is taken of interest, as not being germane to the problems usually treated.—**Expectation of life**, the average duration of life beyond any age of persons who have attained that age.—**Expectation week**, the interval between Ascension day and Whit-Sunday: so called because it was the season of the apostles' earnest prayer for and expectation of the Comforter. = **Syn. 2.** Anticipation, expectance, expectancy, confidence, trust, reliance, presumption.

expectative (eks-pek'tạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *expectative* = Sp. Pg. *expectativa* = It. *espettativa*, n., < ML. **expectativus* (fem. *expectativa*, n.), < L. *expectare, exspectare*, pp. *expectatus, exspectatus*, expect: see *expect.*] I. *a.* 1. Constituting an object of expectation; giving rise to expectation; anticipatory. [Rare.]

Expectative graces or mandates nominating a person to succeed to a benefice. *Robertson.*

2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to an expectative. See II., 2.

II. *n.* 1. That which is expected; something in expectation.

Though blessedness seem to be but an *expectative*, a reversion reserved to the next life, yet so blessed are they in this testimony of a rectified conscience, which is this purity of heart, as that they have this blessedness in a present possession. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

Specifically—2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the right to be collated in the future to a benefice not vacant when the right is granted. Expectatives were either *papal*, granted by a mandate of the pope, or *royal*, granted by a mandate of the temporal sovereign. Hence, the mandate so given is sometimes incorrectly called an *expectative.* The right was abolished by the Council of Trent in the sixteenth century, except in a few specified cases. Also called *expectance, expectancy*, and, when the benefice was specified, a *survivorship.*

The king conferred upon him as many ecclesiastical preferments . . . as he could be legally possessed of, as supports of his state and dignity, while this great *expectative* was depending. *Bp. Lowth*, Wykeham, p. 34.

Before his return, Ximenes obtained a papal bull, or *expectative*, preferring him to the first benefice of a specified value which should become vacant in the see of Toledo. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

Expectatores (eks-pek-tạ-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *expectator, exspectator*, one who watches, a spectator, < *expectare, exspectare*, look out, expect: see *expect.*] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the watchers, as the herons and their allies: nearly equivalent to the modern *Herodiones.* [Not in use.]

expectatorium (eks-pek-tạ-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *expectatoria* (-ạ̈). [ML., < L. *expectare, exspectare*, wait for, expect: see *expect.*] In the middle ages, a disputation by cursory bachelors in theology, in the University of Paris and elsewhere.

expectedly (eks-pek'ted-li), *adv.* In an expected manner; at a time or in a manner expected or looked for.

Lord Mansfield . . . unexpectedly is supported by the late Chancellor, the Duke of Newcastle, and that part of the Ministry, and very *expectedly* by Mr. Fox.
Walpole, Letters (1758), III. 277.

expecter (eks-pek'tėr), *n.* One who expects; one who waits for something or for another person. Also *expector.*

Æneas, call my brother Troilus to me;
And signify this loving interview
To the *expecters* of our Trojan part.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

expectingly (eks-pek'ting-li), *adv.* With expectation.

Prepar'd for fight, *expectingly* he lies.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

expectless† (eks-pekt'les), *a.* [< *expect* + *-less.*] 1. Unsuspicious.

But when he saw me enter so *expectless*,
To hear his base exclaims of murther, murther.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, ii. 1.

2. Unexpected; not looked for; unforeseen.

expector (eks-pek'tọr), *n.* Same as *expecter.*

Dam. Who's that, boy?
Boy. Another juggler, with a long name. O that your *expectors* would be gone hence, now, at the first act; or expect no more hereafter than they understand.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i.

expectorant (eks-pek'tọ-rạnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *expectorant* = Sp. Pg. *expectorante* = It. *espettorante*, < L. *expectoran(t-)s*, ppr. of *expectorare:* see *expectorate.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or promoting expectoration.

II. *n.* Something, as a drug, which promotes or facilitates expectoration.

expectorate (eks-pek'tọ-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expectorated*, ppr. *expectorating.* [< L. *expectoratus*, pp. of *expectorare* (> It. *espettorare* = Sp. Pg. *expectorar* = F. *expectorer*), only fig. banish from the mind, but lit. (as in mod. use) expel from the breast, < *ex*, out of, + *pectus* (*pector-*), the breast: see *pectoral.*] I. *trans.* 1. To eject from the trachea or lungs; discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing or hawking and spitting; spit out.

They affirm that as well the one as the other doth *expectorate* the fleame gathered in the chest.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 16.

2. To eject or reject as if by spitting; cast out or aside as useless or worthless. [Rare.]

Hath it [faith] not sovereign virtue in it to excerebrate all cares, *expectorate* all fears and griefs?
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 25.

II. *intrans.* To eject matter from the lungs or throat by coughing or hawking and spitting; by euphemism, to spit.

Inability to *expectorate* is often the immediate cause of death. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

expectoration (eks-pek-tọ̄-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *expectoration* = Sp. *expectoracion* = Pg. *expectoração* = It. *espettorazione*, < L. as if **expectoratio(n-)*, < *expectorare*, pp. *expectoratus*, in lit. sense: see *expectorate*.] 1. The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the throat or lungs, by coughing or hawking and spitting; euphemistically, a spitting.

The act of *expectoration* is, as a rule, most easy in that position in which respiration is most free.
Quain, Med. Dict.

2. The matter expectorated.

Saline matter is abundant in the transparent viscid *expectoration*. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

expectorative (eks-pek′tọ̄-rạ̄-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *expectorativo*; as *expectorate* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

II. *n.* An expectorant.

Syrups and other *expectoratives*, in coughs, must necessarily occasion a greater cough. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

expede (eks-pēd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expeded*, ppr. *expeding*. [= D. *expediëren* = G. *expediren* = Dan. *expedere* = Sw. *expediera*, < OF. *expedier*, F. *expédier*, despatch (< ML. as if **expeditare*, freq.), = Sp. Pg. *expedir* = It. *espedire*, *spedire*, despatch, < L. *expedire*, expedite, orig. free the feet, as from a snare, hence disengage, despatch, etc., impers. be serviceable or expedient, < *ex*, out, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. *impede*, *despatch*, *depeach*, *impeach*. Also *expedite*; hence (from L. *expedire*) *expedient*, *expedite*, etc.] To despatch; expedite. [Now only Scotch.]

When any see was vacant, a writ was issued out of the chancery for seising on all the temporalities of the bishoprick, and then the king recommended one to the Pope, upon which his bulls were *expeded* at Rome.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, i.

To expede letters, in *Scots law*, to write out the principal writ and get it signed, sealed, or otherwise completed.

expediate† (eks-pē′di-āt), *v. t.* [< L. as if **expediatus* for *expeditus*: see *expede* and *expedite*.] To expedite.

Great alterations in some kind of merchandise may serve for the present instant to *expediate* their business.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

expedience (eks-pē′di-ẹns), *n.* [< OF. *expedience*, F. *expédience* = Pg. *expediencia*, < ML. *expedientia*, < L. *expedien(t-)s*, expedient: see *expedient*.] 1. Fitness; suitableness: same as *expediency*. [Rare.]

The *expedience* of retirement is yet greater, as it removes us out of the way of the most pressing and powerful temptations that are incident to human nature.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

2†. An expedition; an adventure.

Then let me hear
Of you, my gentle cousin Westmoreland,
What yesternight our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear *expedience*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

3†. Expedition; haste; despatch.

Three thousand men of war
Are making hither, with all due *expedience*.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

expediency (eks-pē′di-ẹn-si), *n.* [As *expedience*: see *-ency*.] 1. The quality of being expedient; fitness or suitableness to effect some desired end or the purpose intended; propriety or advisability under the particular circumstances of a case; advantageousness.

We understand the *expediency* of keeping the functions of cook and coachman distinct.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. That which is expedient or suitable; the proper or most efficient mode of procedure for gaining a desired end.

Much declamation may be heard in the present day against *expediency*, as if it were not the proper object of a deliberative assembly, and as if it were only pursued by the unprincipled. *Whately*, Rhetoric, ii. 1, note.

When Infinite Wisdom established the rules of right and honesty, he saw to it that justice should be always the highest *expediency*. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 19.

3. Specifically, the principle of doing what is deemed most practicable or serviceable under the circumstances; utilitarian wisdom. [The sinister meaning often attached to this word is not inherent in it, but arises from the frequent disregard of moral considerations in determining what is expedient. Expediency may under proper conditions be consonant with the highest morality.]

Through the whole system of society *expediency* is the only governing principle. *Brougham.*

This will hardly be deemed strongly ethical language: to many it will sound like the language of *expediency* rather than of ethics. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 539.

The ill-repute which attaches to considerations of *expediency*, so far as it is well founded, is chiefly due to the fact that, when the question of conduct at issue is one which the person debating it has a private interest in deciding one way or the other — when he himself will gain pleasure or avoid pain by either decision — the admission of *expediency* as the ground of decision is apt to give him an excuse for deciding in his own favour.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 330.

4†. An expedient. *Davies.*

He proposed a most excellent *expediency* (which would be of happy use if still continued), for the satisfaction of some scrupulous members in the House of Commons, about the ceremonies of our Church.
Barnard, Heylin's Hist. Reformation, p. cxvii.

expedient (eks-pē′di-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *expedient*, F. *expédient* = Sp. Pg. *expediente* = It. *espediente*, < L. *expedien(t-)s*, ppr. of *expedire*, bring forward, despatch, etc., impers. be serviceable, profitable, advantageous, expedient: see *expede*, *expedite*.] I. *a.* 1†. Serving to promote or urge forward; quick; expeditious.

Expedient manage must be made, my liege,
Ere further leisure yield them further means.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 4.

2†. Direct; without deviation or unnecessary delay.

His marches are *expedient* to this town.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

3. Tending to promote some proposed or desired object; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances; advisable.

It is *expedient* for you that I go away. John xvi. 7.

All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not *expedient*. 1 Cor. vi. 12.

Though set times and forms of prayer are not absolutely necessary in private prayer, yet they are highly *expedient*.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 246.

He [Cleomenes] should not spare to do anything that should be *expedient* for the honour of Sparta.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 675.

4. Conducive or tending to present advantage or self-interest.

For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient,
And too fond of the right to pursue the *expedient*.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 40.

=**Syn.** 3 and 4. Advisable, desirable, advantageous, profitable, useful, best, wise.

II. *n.* 1. That which serves to promote or advance a desired result; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end.

It puzzleth the wisest among our selves to find out *expedients* to keep us from ruining one of the best Churches of the Christian World. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

What sure *expedient* then shall Juno find,
To calm her fears, and ease her boding mind?
A. Phillips, Fable of Thule.

2. Means devised or employed in an exigency; a shift; a device.

The Roman religion is commodious in nothing more than in finding out *expedients*, either for removing quite away, or for shifting from one to another, all personal punishments. *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel at Endor, xxi.

New *expedients* must accordingly be devised to meet the unexpected emergency.
Theodore Parker, Sermon on Providence.

The *expedient*, in this case, was a very simple one, neither more nor less than a bribe.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

=**Syn.** *Expedient*, *Resource*, *Resort*, *Contrivance*, *Device*, *Shift*. *Expedient*, *contrivance*, and *device* indicate artificial means of escape from difficulty or embarrassment; *resource* indicates natural means or something possessed; *resort* and *shift* may indicate either. A *shift* is a temporary, poor, or desperate *expedient*. When one's *resources* begin to fail, one has recourse to *contrivances*, *expedients*, etc., and finally to almost any *shift*. *Resort* is less often applied to the thing resorted to than to the act of resorting. *Contrivance* and *device* suggest most of ingenuity.

We have the present Yankee, full of *expedients*, half-master of all trades, inventive in all but the beautiful, full of *shifts*, not yet capable of comfort.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

Different races of ants have very different *resources*, and . . . different individuals, even in the same race, show a very different amount of resource in dealing with the same difficulty. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 262.

Between justice as my prime support,
And mercy, fled to as the last *resort*,
I glide and steal along with Heav'n in view.
Cowper, Hope, l. 378.

They [new settlers] have a motive to labour more assiduously, and to adopt *contrivances* for making their labour more effectual. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. viii. § 2.

Courage the highest gift, that scorns to bend
To mean *devices* for a sordid end.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, Ded.

You see what *shifts* we are enforc'd to try,
To help out wit with some variety.
Dryden, Indian Queen, Epil.

expediential (eks-pē-di-en′shạl), *a.* [< *expedience* (ML. *expedientia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to expediency; regulated by expediency: as, an *expediential* policy.

Calculating *expediential* understanding. *Hare.*

Some churchmen have almost stript it of doctrinal significance and left it with a mere *expediential* or political value, as a sort of Episcopal Presbyterianism or so-called Congregationalism tinctured with Episcopacy.
The Century, XXXI. 78.

expedientially (eks-pē-di-en′shạl-i), *adv.* In an expediential manner; for the sake of expediency.

We should never deviate save *expedientially*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 39.

expediently (eks-pē′di-ẹnt-li), *adv.* 1†. Hastily; quickly.

Do this *expediently*, and turn him going.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 1.

2. In an expedient manner; fitly; suitably; conveniently.

expediment† (eks-ped′i-mẹnt), *n.* [< ML. *expedimentum*, explained 'impedimentum' but prop. of opposite meaning, < L. *expedire*, set free, disengage, despatch, etc.: see *expede*, *expedite*. Cf. *impediment*.] An expedient.

A like *expediment* to remove discontent. *Barrow.*

expeditate (eks-ped′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expeditated*, ppr. *expeditating*. [< ML. (Law L.) *expeditatus*, pp. of *expeditare*, < L. *ex-* priv. + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *Eng. forest law*, to cut out the balls or claws of the fore feet of, as a dog, to render incapable of hunting.

In the forest laws, every one that keeps a great dog not *expeditated* forfeits three shillings and four pence to the king. *Chambers.*

expeditation (eks-ped-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *expeditatio(n-)*, < *expeditare*, expeditate: see *expeditate*.] The act of expeditating, or the state of being expeditated.

expedite (eks′pẹ-dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expedited*, ppr. *expediting*. [< L. *expeditus*, pp. of *expedire*, despatch, etc., impers. be serviceable, advantageous, or expedient: see *expede*.] 1. To remove impediments to the movement or progress of; accelerate the motion or progress of; hasten; quicken: as, the general sent orders to *expedite* the march of the army; artificial heat may *expedite* the growth of plants.

By sin and Death a broad way now is paved,
To *expedite* your glorious march.
Milton, P. L., x. 474.

The Prince himself had repeatedly offered to withdraw forever from the country, if his absence would *expedite* a settlement satisfactory to the provinces.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 519.

2. To despatch; send forth; issue officially.

Though such charters be *expedited* of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion. *Bacon.*

Orders were undoubtedly *expedited* from Jerusalem to Damascus, as soon as messengers could be interchanged.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

=**Syn.** 1. To speed, forward, advance, press on, press forward, urge on, urge forward, drive, push.

expedite† (eks′pẹ-dīt), *a.* [= D. *expediet* = Dan. Sw. *expedit* = Sp. Pg. *expedito* = It. *espedito*, *spedito*, < L. *expeditus*, unimpeded, free, ready, easy, pp. of *expedire*, despatch: see *expede*, *expedite*, *v.*] 1. Cleared of impediments; unobstructed; unimpeded; unencumbered.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither so fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and *expedite*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

That the ways of his Lord and ours might be made clear, ready, and *expedite*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

2. Ready; quick; expeditious.

The second method of doctrine was introduced for *expedite* use and assurance sake.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 224.

Speech is a very short and *expedite* way of conveying their thoughts. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 19.

expeditely (eks′pẹ-dīt-li), *adv.* Expeditiously.

Who would not more readily learn to write fairly and *expeditely* by imitating one good copy than by hearkening to a thousand oral prescriptions?
Barrow, Works, III. ii.

expedition (eks-pẹ-dish′ọn), *n.* [= D. *expeditie* = G. Dan. Sw. *expedition*, < OF. *expedition*, F. *expédition* = Sp. *expedicion* = Pg. *expedição* = It. *espedizione*, *spedizione*, < L. *expeditio(n-)*, a despatching, a military enterprise, an expedition, < *expedire*, despatch, etc.: see *expede*, *expedite*.] 1. The state of being freed from impediments; hence, expeditiousness; promptness; haste; speed; quickness; despatch.

Calvin therefore dispatcheth with all *expedition* his letters unto some principal pastor in every of those cities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii., Pref.

Even with the speediest *expedition*,
I will despatch him to the emperor's court.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

With winged *expedition*,
Swift as the lightning glance, he executes
His errand on the wicked. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1283.

2†. The state of being expedited or put in motion; progress; march.

Let us deliver
Our puissance into the hand of God,
Putting it straight in *expedition*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

The silent *expedition* of the bloudy blast from the murdering Ordnance. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 27.

3. An excursion, journey, or voyage made by a company or body of persons for a specific purpose; also, such a body and its whole outfit: as, the *expedition* of Xerxes into Greece; Wilkes's exploring *expedition;* a trading *expedition* to the African coast.

He [Temple] talks . . . of sleeping on straw for one night, of travelling in winter when the snow lay on the ground, as if he had gone on an *expedition* to the North Pole.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

=**Syn.** 1. Celerity, nimbleness, alertness.—3. Trip, raid.

expeditionary (eks-pẹ̄-dish'ọn-ā̤-ri), *a.* [< *expedition* + *-ary.*] Pertaining to or composing an expedition.

The *expeditionary* forces were now assembled.
Goldsmith, Hist. Greece.

Fresh water was extremely scarce, the *expeditionary* force spending much time in digging wells.
O'Donovan, Merv, ii.

Lord Wolseley, who commands the *expeditionary* army.
The American, IX. 350.

expeditioner (eks-pẹ̄-dish'ọn-ėr), *n.* Same as *expeditionist.*

expeditionist (eks-pẹ̄-dish'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *expedition* + *-ist.*] One who makes or takes part in an expedition. [Rare.]

Fortunately the zeal of the *expeditionists* averted the risk . . . that rather brusque usage would cause some of the most important members of the expedition to withdraw their aid. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 103.

expeditious (eks-pẹ̄-dish'us), *a.* [< *expediti-on* + *-ous.*] 1. Performed with celerity; quick; hasty; speedy: as, an *expeditious* march.

That method of binding, torturing, or detaining will prove the most effectual and *expeditious* which makes use of manacles and fetters. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, vii., Expl.

2. Nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity: as, an *expeditious* messenger or runner.

I entreated them to be *expeditious*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxiv.

expeditiously (eks-pẹ̄-dish'us-li), *adv.* In an expeditious manner; speedily; with celerity or despatch.

The surgeon boasted that he could not only shave, which on the continent is a surgical operation, but that he could dress hair neatly and *expeditiously*.
T. Cogan, On the Passions, i., note A.

expeditiousness (eks-pẹ̄-dish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being expeditious; quickness; expedition. *Bailey*, 1727.

expeditive† (eks-ped'i-tiv), *a.* [= F. *expéditif* = Sp. *expeditivo* = It. *espeditivo, speditivo;* as *expedite* + *-ive.*] Performing with speed; expeditious.

I mean not to purchase the praise of *expeditive* in that kind; but as one that have a feeling of my duty, and of the ease of others, my endeavour shall be to hear patiently.
Bacon, Speech on taking his place in Chancery.

expeditory† (eks-ped'i-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< ML. *expeditorius*, < L. *expedire*, pp. *expeditus*, despatch: see *expede, expedite.*] Making haste; expeditious. *Franklin.*

expel (eks-pel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expelled*, ppr. *expelling.* [Formerly also *expell;* < ME. *expellen*, < OF. *expeller* = Sp. *expeler* = Pg. *expellir* = It. *espellere*, < L. *expellere*, drive or thrust out or away, < *ex*, out, + *pellere*, drive, thrust: see *pulse.* Cf. *compel, dispel, impel, propel, repel.*] 1. To drive or force out or away; send off or away by force or constraint; compel to leave; dismiss forcibly or compulsorily: as, to *expel* air from a bellows or from the lungs; to *expel* an invader or a traitor from a country; to *expel* a student from a college, or a member from a club.

The force of sorrow to *expell*,
To view strange countreys hee intends.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).

Till that infernall feend with foule uprore
Forewasted all their land and them *expeld*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 5.

Off with his robe! *expel* him forth this place!
Whilst we rejoice and sing at his disgrace.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

A united army of Bavarians and Hessians *expelled* the Austrians from the greater part of Bavaria, and on Oct. 22 reinstated the Emperor in Munich.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. To exclude; keep out or off. [Rare.]

O, that that earth which kept the world in awe
Should patch a wall to *expel* the winter's flaw!
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

3†. To reject; refuse.

And would ye not poore fellowship *expell*,
My selfe would offer you t' accompanie.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 96.

=**Syn.** 1. *Exile, Exclude*, etc. (see *banish*), expatriate, ostracize; eject, dislodge.

expellable (eks-pel'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *expel* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being expelled or driven out: as, "acid *expellable* by heat," *Kirwan.*—2. Subject to expulsion: as, members of a club not *expellable* on account of political opinions.

expellant (eks-pel'ant), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Expelling or having the power to expel: as, an *expellant* medicine. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

II. *n.* That which expels: as, calomel is a powerful *expellant.*

expeller (eks-pel'ėr), *n.* One who or that which expels.

From Cunegiasus he cometh to the foresaid Maglocunus, whome he nameth the Dragon of the Isles, and the *expeller* of manie tyrants. *Holinshed*, Chron., England, I. v. 17.

Unspotted faith, *expeller* of all vice.
Fanshawe, tr. of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 74.

expence†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *expense.* See *-ce*⁴.

expend (eks-pend'), *v. t.* [= OF. *espendre, spendre* = Sp. Pg. *expender* = It. *spendere*, < L. *expendere*, weigh out, pay out, expend, < *ex*, out, + *pendere*, weigh, akin to *pendēre*, hang: see *pend, pendent, poise.* Cf. *dispend* and *spend.*] 1. To lay out; disburse; spend; pay out.

I held it ever
Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than nobleness and riches; careless heirs
May the two latter darken and *expend*.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2.

The king of England wasted the French king's country, and thereby caused him to *expend* such sums of money as exceeded the debt. *Sir J. Hayward.*

It is far easier to acquire a fortune like a knave than to *expend* it like a gentleman. *Cotton.*

2. To consume by use; spend in using: as, to *expend* time, labor, or material; the oil of a lamp is *expended* in burning; water is *expended* in mechanical operations; the ammunition was entirely *expended.*

For I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I would time *expend* with such a snipe,
But for my sport and profit. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Youth, health, vigor to *expend*
On so desirable an end.
Cowper, The Moralizer Corrected, l. 33.

expendable (eks-pen'da̤-bl), *a.* [< *expend* + *-able.*] That can be expended or consumed by use: as, articles *expendable* and not *expendable.*

expender (eks-pen'dėr), *n.* One who expends, uses, or consumes in using.

Among organisms which are large *expenders* of force, the size ultimately attained is, other things equal, determined by the initial size. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 49.

expenditor (eks-pen'di-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *expendedor*, a spendthrift, = It. *spenditore*, < ML. *expenditor*, < L. *expendere*, expend: see *expend.*] In *old Eng. law*, a person appointed to disburse money.

expenditrix (eks-pen'di-triks), *n.* [< ML. **expenditrix*, fem. of *expenditor:* see *expenditor.*] A woman who disburses money.

Mrs. Celier was the go-between and *expenditrix* in affairs, which lay much in relieving of Catholics, and taking them out of prisons. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 257.

expenditure (eks-pen'di-tụ̄r), *n.* [< ML. *expenditus*, irreg. pp. of L. *expendere* (cf. *expenditor*), + *-ure.*] 1. The act of expending; a laying out, using up, or consuming; disbursement; outlay, as of money, materials, labor, time, etc.; used absolutely, outlay of money or pecuniary means.

There is not an opinion more general among mankind than this, that the unproductive *expenditure* of the rich is necessary to the employment of the poor. *J. S. Mill.*

2. That which is expended; expense. [Rare.]

And making prize of all that he condemns,
With our *expenditure* defrays his own.
Cowper, Task, ii. 605.

expense (eks-pens'), *n.* [Until recently also *expence;* < ME. *expense, expence*, < OF. *expense, espense* = Sp. Pg. *expensas*, pl., = It. *spesa*, < ML. *expensa* (sc. *pecunia*), L. *expensum*, money spent, fem. and neut. of L. *expensus*, pp. of *expendere*, expend: see *expend.*] 1. A laying out or expending; the disbursing of money; employment and consumption, as of time or labor; expenditure.

Godely of giftes, grettist in *expense*,
Ay furse on his fos, and to fight redy.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3766.

The person who was very zealous in prosecuting the same, deseruing honourable remembrance for his good minde, and *expense* of life in so vertuous an enterprise.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 145.

Extraordinary *expense* must be limited by the worth of the occasion. *Bacon*, Expense.

Raw in fields the rude militia swarms;
Mouths without hands, maintained at vast *expense;*
In peace a charge, in war a weak defense.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 401.

Specifically—2. Great or undue expenditure; prodigality.

This sudden solemn feast
Was not ordain'd to riot in *expense.*
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 5.

I was always a fool, when I told you what your *expences* would bring you to. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 1.

3. That which is expended, laid out, or consumed; especially, money expended; cost; charge: as, a prudent man limits his *expenses* by his income.

For his *expencez* and for his aray,
For hors or men that maye be for your spede,
He shall not lakke no thyng that hym nede.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 348.

We shall not spend a large *expense* of time.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

4. Cost through diminution or deterioration; damage or loss from any detracting cause, especially a moral one: preceded by *at:* as, he did this *at* the *expense* of his character.

Courting popularity *at* his party's *expense.*
Brougham, Sheridan.

His skill in the details of business had not been acquired *at* the *expense* of his general powers.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Death-bed expenses. See *death-bed.* =**Syn.** 3. *Charge, Cost*, etc. See *price.*

expenseful (eks-pens'fůl), *a.* [< *expense* + *-ful.*] Costly; expensive. [Archaic.]

See, you rate him,
To stay him yet from more *expenceful* courses.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

My mind very heavy for this my *expenseful* life.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 13, 1661.

No part of structure is more . . . *expenseful* . . . than windows. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

expensefully (eks-pens'fůl-i), *adv.* In an expenseful or costly manner; with great expense. [Archaic.]

expenseless (eks-pens'les), *a.* [< *expense* + *-less.*] Without cost or expense. [Rare.]

What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,
Is all *expenseless*, and procur'd with ease.
Sir R. Blackmore.

expensive (eks-pen'siv), *a.* [< *expense* + *-ive.*] 1. Costly; requiring or entailing much expense: as, an *expensive* dress or equipage; an *expensive* family; *expensive* tastes or habits.

The loud and impetuous winds, and the shining fires of more laborious and *expensive* actions, are profitable to others only, like a tree or balsam, distilling precious liquor for others, not for its own use.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 30.

It was asserted, with reason, that Anjou would be a very *expensive* master, for his luxurious and extravagant habits were notorious. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 521.

2†. Free in expending; liberal; extravagant; lavish.

Hee is now very *expensiue* of his time, for hee will waite vpon your Staires a whole Afternoone.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Vniuersitie Dunne.

This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness. *Bp. Sprat.*

expensively (eks-pen'siv-li), *adv.* In an expensive manner; with great expense.

I never knew him live so great and *expensively* as he hath done since his return from exile. *Swift.*

expensiveness (eks-pen'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expensive, or of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money; costliness; extravagance: as, the *expensiveness* of war; *expensiveness* of one's tastes.

The courtiers studied to please the king's taste, and gave in to an *expensiveness* of equipage and dress that exceeded all bounds. *Bp. Lowth*, Wykeham, p. 203.

expergefaction† (eks-pėr-jẹ̄-fak'shọn), *n.* [< L. *expergefactio(n-)*, an awakening, < *expergefacere*, pp. *expergefactus*, awaken, arouse, < *expergere*, awaken, arouse (see *experrection*), + *facère*, make.] An awakening or arousing.

Having, after such a long noctivagation and variety of horrid visions, return'd to my perfect *expergefaction.*
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 45.

experience (eks-pē′ri-ens), *n.* [< ME. *experience, experiens*, < OF. *experience*, F. *expérience* = Pr. *experientia, esperientia* = Sp. Pg. *experiencia* = It. *esperienza, sperienza, esperienzia, sperienzia*, < L. *experientia*, a trial, proof, experiment, experimental knowledge, experience, < *experien(t-)s*, ppr. of *experiri*, try, put to the test, undertake, undergo, < *ex*, out, + **periri*, go through, in pp. *peritus*, experienced, expert: see *expert* and *peril*.] **1.** The state or fact of having made trial or proof, or of having acquired knowledge, wisdom, skill, etc., by actual trial or observation; also, the knowledge so acquired; personal and practical acquaintance with anything; experimental cognition or perception: as, he knows what suffering is by long *experience; experience* teaches even fools.

> He that hath as much *Experience* of you as I have had will confess that the Handmaid of God Almighty was never so prodigal of her Gifts to any. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 14.

> We were sufficiently instructed by *experience* what the holy Psalmist means by the Dew of Hermon, our Tents being as wet with it as if it had rain'd all Night.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 57.

> A man of science who . . . had made *experience* of a spiritual affinity more attractive than any chemical one.
> *Hawthorne*, Birthmark.

> Till we have some *experience* of the duties of religion, we are incapable of entering duly into the privileges.
> *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 245.

2. In *philos.*, knowledge acquired through external or internal perception; also, the totality of the cognitions given by perception, taken in their connection; all that is perceived, understood, and remembered. Locke defines it as our observation, employed either about external sensible objects or about the internal operations of our minds, perceived and reflected upon by ourselves. The Latin *experientia* was used in its philosophical sense by Celsus and others, and in the middle ages by Roger Bacon. It translates the Greek *ἐμπειρια* of the Stoics. See *empiric*.

> The great and indeed the only ultimate source of our knowledge of nature and her laws is *experience*, by which we mean not the *experience* of one man only, or of one generation, but the accumulated *experience* of all mankind in all ages, registered in books, or recorded by tradition.
> *Sir J. Herschel.*

> The unity of *experience* embraces both the inner and the outer life. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 387.

Specifically—**3.** That which has been learned, suffered, or done, considered as productive of practical judgment and skill; the sum of practical wisdom taught by all the events, vicissitudes, and observations of one's life, or by any particular class or division of them.

> That which all men's *experience* teacheth them may not in any wise be denied. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

> Who shall march out before ye, coy'd and courted
> By all the mistresses of war, care, counsel,
> Quick-ey'd *experience*, and victory twin'd to him?
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 3.

> Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers, and he bears a laden breast,
> Full of sad *experience*, moving toward the stillness of his rest. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

> In a world so charged and sparkling with power, a man does not live long and actively without costly additions of *experience*, which, though not spoken, are recorded in his mind. *Emerson*, Old Age.

4. An individual or particular instance of trial or observation.

> Real apprehension is, as I have said, in the first instance an *experience* or information about the concrete.
> *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 21.

> The like holds good with respect to the relations between sounds and vibrating objects, which we learn only by a generalization of *experiences*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol.

> This is what distance does for us; the harsh and bitter features of this or that *experience* are slowly obliterated, and memory begins to look on the past. *W. Black.*

5†. An experiment.

> She caused him to make *experience*
> Upon wild beasts. *Spenser*, F. Q.

> If my affection be suspected, make
> *Experience* of my loyalty, by some service.
> *Shirley*, Love Tricks, i. 1.

6. A fixed mental impression or emotion; specifically, a guiding or controlling religious feeling, as at the time of conversion or resulting from subsequent influences.

> All that can be argued from the purity and perfection of the word of God, with respect to *experiences*, is this, that those *experiences* which are agreeable to the word of God are right, and cannot be otherwise; and not that those affections must be right which arise on occasion of the word of God coming to the mind.
> *Edwards*, Works, III. 32.

> The rapture of the Moravian and Quietist, . . . the revival of the Calvinistic churches, the *experiences* of the Methodists, are varying forms of that shudder of awe and delight with which the individual soul always mingles with the universal soul. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 256.

Experience meeting, a meeting, especially in the Methodist Church, where the members relate their religious experiences; a covenant or conference meeting.

> He is in that ecstasy of mind which prompts those who were never orators before to rise in an *experience meeting* and pour out a flood of feeling in the tritest language and the most conventional terms.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 127.

=**Syn.** *Experience, Experiment, Observation. Experience* is strictly that which befalls a man, or which he goes through, while *experiment* is that which one actively undertakes. *Observation* is looking on, without necessarily having any connection with the matter: it is one thing to know of a man's goodness or of the horrors of war by *observation*, and quite another to know of it or them by *experience*. To know of a man's goodness by *experiment* would be to have put it to actual and intentional test. See *practice*.

experience (eks-pē′ri-ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *experienced*, ppr. *experiencing*. [< *experience*, *n.*] **1.** To learn by practical trial or proof; try or prove by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; have happen to or befall one; acquire a perception of; undergo: as, we all *experience* pain, sorrow, and pleasure; we *experience* good and evil; we often *experience* a change of sentiments and views, or pleasurable or painful sensations.

> Your soul will then *experience* the most terrible fears.
> *Southwell*, Poetical Works, Pref., p. 56.

> You have not yet *experienced* at her hands
> My treatment. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 309.

2†. To practise or drill; exercise.

> The youthful sailors thus with early care
> Their arms *experience* and for sea prepare.
> *W. Harte*, tr. of Sixth Thebaid of Statius.

To experience religion, to become converted. [Colloq.]

> I *experienced religion* at one of brother Armstrong's protracted meetings. *Widow Bedott Papers*, p. 108.

experienced (eks-pē′ri-enst), *p. a.* Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation: as, an *experienced* artist; an *experienced* physician.

> I esteem it a greater Advantage that so worthy and well-*experienced* a Knight as Sir Talbot Bows is to be my Collegue and Fellow-Burgess. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 4.

> We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species; or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are *experienced* in them. *Locke.*

experiencer (eks-pē′ri-en-sėr), *n.* One who experiences; one who makes trials or experiments. [Rare.]

> A curious *experiencer* did affirm that the likeness of any object, . . . if strongly inlightned, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, . . . even after he shall have turned his eyes from it. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Bodies, viii.

experient† (eks-pē′ri-ent), *a.* [< OF. *experient*, < L. *experien(t-)s*, ppr. of *experiri*: see *experience*.] Experienced.

> Which wisdom sure he learn'd
> Of his *experient* father.
> *Chapman*, All Fools, i. 1.

> Why is the Prince, now ripe and full *experient*,
> Not made a dore in the State?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Cupid's Revenge, iii. 1.

experiential (eks-pē-ri-en′shal), *a.* [< L. *experientia*, experience, + *-al*.] Relating to or having experience; derived from experience; empirical.

> Again, what are called physical laws — laws of nature — are all generalisations from observation, are only empirical or *experiential* information. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

> It is evident that this distinction of necessary and *experiential* truths involves the same antithesis which we have already considered — the antithesis of thoughts and things. Necessary truths are derived from our own thoughts; *experiential* truths are derived from our observation of things about us. The opposition of necessary and *experiential* truths is another aspect of the fundamental antithesis of philosophy.
> *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, I. 27.

> But notwithstanding the utter darkness regarding ways and means, our imagination can reach much more readily the final outcome of our transcendental than of our *experiential* attitude. *Mind*, IX. 358.

experientialism (eks-pē-ri-en′shal-izm), *n.* [< *experiential* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that all our knowledge has its origin in experience, and must submit to the test of experience.

> *Experientialism* is, in short, a philosophical or logical theory, not a psychological one. *G. C. Robertson.*

experientialist (eks-pē-ri-en′shal-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *experiential* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who holds the doctrines of experientialism.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to experientialism.

experiment (eks-per′i-ment), *n.* [< ME. *experiment* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *experiment*, < OF. *experiment, esperiment* = Sp. Pg. *experimento* = It. *esperimento*, < L. *experimentum*, a trial, test, experiment, < *experiri*, try, test: see *experience*.] **1.** A trial; a test; specifically, the operation of subjecting objects to certain conditions and observing the result, in order to test some principle or supposition, or to discover something new.

> The craft of coniuracioun tho cumly did vse;
> With Spretis & *experyment* so spend thai there lyf.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13217.

> A political *experiment* cannot be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours. *J. Adams.*

> Observation is of two kinds; for either the objects which it considers remain unchanged, or, previous to its application, they are made to undergo certain arbitrary changes, or are placed in certain factitious relations. In the latter case the observation obtains the specific name of *experiment*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

> 'All successful action is successful *experiment* in the broadest sense of the term, and every mistake or failure is a negative *experiment*, which deters us from repetition.
> *Jevons*, Social Reform, p. 253.

2†. A becoming practically acquainted with something; an experience.

> This was a useful *experiment* for our future conduct.
> *Defoe.*

Cavendish's experiment, an important mechanical experiment, first actually made by Henry Cavendish, for the purpose of ascertaining the mean density of the earth by means of the torsion-balance.—**Controlling experiment.** See *control*. =**Syn.** *Observation*, etc. (see *experience*), test, examination, assay.

experiment (eks-per′i-ment), *v.* [= D. *experimenteren* = G. *experimentiren* = Dan. *experimentere* = Sw. *experimentera*, < F. *expérimenter* (OF. *espermenter*) = Pr. *experimentar, expermentar* = Sp. Pg. *experimentar* = It. *esperimentare, sperimentare*, < ML. *experimentare*, experiment; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To make trial; make an experiment; operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known: as, philosophers *experiment* on natural bodies for the discovery of their qualities and combinations.

> We live, and they *experiment* on life,
> Those poets, painters, all who stand aloof
> To overlook the farther. *Browning*, In a Balcony.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To try; search out by trial; put to the proof.

> This naphta is . . . apt to inflame with the sunbeams or heat that issues from fire; as was mirthfully *experimented* on one of Alexander's pages.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa.

2. To know or perceive by experience; experience.

> When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one *experiments* while he sleeps soundly. *Locke.*

experimenta, *n.* Plural of *experimentum*.

experimental (eks-per-i-men′tal), *a.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *experimental* (in comp.), < F. *expérimental* = Sp. Pg. *experimental* = It. *esperimentale*, < ML. **experimentalis*, < L. *experimentum*, experiment: see *experiment*.] **1.** Pertaining to, derived from, founded on, or known by experiment; given to or skilled in experiment: as, *experimental* knowledge or philosophy; an *experimental* philosopher.

> He [Calvert] was a liberal in politics, and had a lively, if amateurish, interest in *experimental* science.
> *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 209.

2. Taught by experience; having personal experience; known by or derived from experience; experienced.

> Trust not my reading, nor my observations,
> Which with *experimental* seal doth warrant
> The tenour of my book. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1.

> Admit to the holy communion such only as profess and appear to be regenerated and *experimental* Christians.
> *H. Humphrey.*

> Of liberty, such as it is in small democracies, of patriotism, such as it is in small independent communities of any kind, they had, and they could have, no *experimental* knowledge. *Macaulay*, History.

Experimental proposition, in *logic*, a proposition which is founded upon experience.—**Experimental philosophy**, that philosophy which accepts nothing as absolutely certain, but holds that opinions will gradually approximate to the truth in scientific researches into nature.

> The chief reason why I prefer the mechanicall and *experimentall philosophy* before the Aristotelean is not so much because of its greater certainty, but because it puts inquisitive men into a method to attain it, whereas the other serves only to obstruct their industry by amusing them with empty and insignificant notions.
> *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., 2d ed. (1667), p. 47.

Experimental religion, religion that exists as an actual experience, as distinct from that which is held simply as an opinion or practised externally from some ulterior considerations; a state of religious feeling or principle which has sustained the test of trial, as opposed to a religious belief which is held merely as a theory.

experimentalise, *v. i.* See *experimentalize*.

experimentalist (eks-per-i-men′tal-ist), *n.* [< *experimental* + *-ist*.] One who makes experiments; one who practises experimentation.

> In respect of the medical profession, there is an obvious danger of a man's being regarded as a dangerous *experimentalist* who adopts any novelty.
> *Whately*, Rhetoric, I. iii. § 2.

experimentalize (eks-per-i-men′tal-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *experimentalized*, ppr. *experimen-*

talizing. [< *experimental* + *-ize.*] To make experiment. Also spelled *experimentalise.*

The impression . . . [of Mr. Weller] was that Mr. Martin was hired by the establishment of Sawyer, late Nockemorf, to take strong medicine, or to go into fits and be *experimentalized* upon. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlviii.

The old school has gone — gone, it may be added, to the regret of all who do not share the modern rage for *experimentalizing*, and who are inclined to suspect that our fathers were at least as wise as ourselves.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 258.

experimentally (eks-per-i-men′ta̤l-i), *adv.* By experiment; by experience or trial; by operation and observation of results.

He will *experimentally* find the emptiness of all things.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 22.

It is not only reasonably to be expected, but *experimentally* felt, that in weak and ignorant understandings there are no sufficient supports for the vigorousness of a holy life. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 751.

The law being thus established *experimentally.*
J. S. Mill, Logic.

experimentarian (eks-per″i-men-tā′ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *experiment* + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Relying upon experiments or upon experience.

Hobbes . . . treated the *experimentarian* philosophers as objects only of contempt. *D. Stewart.*

II. *n.* One given to making experiments.

Another thing . . . that qualifies an *experimentarian* for the reception of revealed religion.
Boyle, Works, V. 537.

experimentation (eks-per″i-men-tā′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *expérimentation;* as *experiment*, *v.*, + *-ation.*] The act or practice of making experiments; the process of experimenting.

Thus far the advantage of *experimentation* over simple observation is universally recognized: all are aware that it enables us to obtain innumerable combinations of circumstances which are not to be found in nature, and so add to nature's experiments a multitude of experiments of our own. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. vii. § 3.

experimentative (eks-per-i-men′ta̤-tiv), *a.* [< *experiment* + *-ative.*] Experimental. *Coleridge.*

experimentator† (eks-per′i-men-tā-to̤r), *n.* [= F. *expérimentateur* = Sp. Pg. *experimentador* = It. *esperimentatore, sperimentatore*, < ML. *experimentator*, < *experimentare*, experiment: see *experiment*, *v.*] An experimenter.

The examination of some of them was protracted for many days, the nature of the experiments themselves, and also the design of the *experimentators*, requiring such chasms. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 507.

experimented† (eks-per′i-men-ted), *p. a.* Proved by experience.

There be divers that make profession to have as good and as *experimented* receipts as yours.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

experimenter (eks-per′i-men-tėr), *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments; an experimentalist.

experimentist (eks-per′i-men-tist), *n.* [< *experiment* + *-ist.*] An experimenter.

experimentize (eks-per′i-men-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *experimentized*, ppr. *experimentizing.* [< *experiment* + *-ize.*] To try experiments; experiment. Also spelled *experimentise.*

It has been one of the greatest oversights in my work that I did not *experimentise* on such [small and inconspicuous] flowers.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 387.

experimentum (eks-per-i-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *experimenta* (-tä̤). [L.: see *experiment.*] An experiment.—**Experimentum crucis**, a crucial or deciding experiment or test. See *crucial*, 3.

experrection† (eks-pe-rek′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *experrectus*, pp. of *expergisci*, be awakened, awake, < *expergere*, tr., wake, arouse, < *ex*, out, + *pergere*, wake, arouse, pursue, proceed, go on, < *per*, through, + *regere*, keep straight, guide, direct: see *regent.* Cf. *insurrection*, *resurrection.*] A waking up or arousing.

The Phrygians also, imagining that God sleepeth all winter and lieth awake in the summer, thereupon celebrate in one season the feast of lying in bed and sleeping, in the other, of *experrection* or waking, and that with much drinking and belly cheer. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1069.

expert (eks-pėrt′ as *a.*; eks-pėrt′ or eks′pėrt as *n.*), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *expert*, < OF. *expert, espert*, F. *expert* = Pr. *expert, espert* = Sp. Pg. *experto* = It. *esperto, sperto*, < L. *expertus* (for **experitus;* cf. equiv. *peritus*), experienced, skilled, expert, pp. of *experiri*, try, put to the test, go through: see *experience.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having had experience; experienced; practised; trained; taught by use, practice, or experience.

Experte am I thaire planntes best to growe
But sette hem nowe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

And nouhte to hem of elde that bene *experte*
In governaunce, nurture, and honeste.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

2. Skilful; dexterous; adroit; having facility acquired by practice.

Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool,
Able t' express the parts, but not dispose the whole.
Dryden.

The sceptic is ever *expert* at puzzling a debate which he finds himself unable to continue.
Goldsmith, English Clergy.

3. Pertaining to or resulting from experience; due to or proceeding from one having practical knowledge or skill: as, *expert* workmanship; *expert* testimony.

What practice, howsoe'er *expert*, . . .
Hath power to give thee as thou wert?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

=**Syn.** *Adroit, Dexterous, Expert*, etc. (see *adroit*); trained, practised. See *skilful.*

II. *n.* **1.** An experienced, skilful, or practised person; one skilled or thoroughly informed in any particular department of knowledge or art.

The point is one difficult to settle; and none can be consulted about it but natives or *experts.*
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 11.

To read two or three good books on any subject is equivalent to hearing it discussed by an assembly of wise, able, and impartial *experts*, who tell you all that can be known about it. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 313.

He was a man of wide and scholarly culture, with especial aptness in literary quotation, an *expert* in social science and public charities.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 68.

2. In *law*, a person who, by virtue of special acquired knowledge or experience on a subject, presumably not within the knowledge of men generally, may testify in a court of justice to matters of opinion thereon, as distinguished from ordinary witnesses, who can in general testify only to facts.=**Syn.** *Adept, Expert.* See *adept, n.*

expert (eks-pėrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *expertus*, pp. of *experiri*, try, test: see *expert*, *a.*] **1†.** To experience.

We deeme of Death as doome of ill desert;
But knewe we, fooles, what it us bringes until,
Dye would we dayly, once it to *expert!*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

2. [< *expert, n.*] To examine (books, accounts, etc.) as an expert; have examined by an expert: as, the accounts have been *experted.* [Colloq.]

expertly (eks-pėrt′li), *adv.* [< ME. *expertly;* < *expert* + *-ly*^{2}.] **1†.** By actual experiment.

Unbynde it thenne, and there *expertly* se
How oon tree is in til an other ronne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

2. In an expert or skilful or dexterous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.

expertness (eks-pėrt′nes), *n.* The quality of being expert; skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness: as, *expertness* in musical performance, or in seamanship; *expertness* in reasoning.

You shall demand of him whether one Captain Dumain be i' the camp, a Frenchman; what his reputation is with the duke, what his valour, honesty, and *expertness* in wars.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

There were no marks of *expertness* in the trick played by the woman of Endor upon the perturbed mind of Saul.
T. Cogan, Theol. Disquisitions, ii.

=**Syn.** *Facility, Knack*, etc. See *readiness.*

expetible† (eks-pet′i-bl), *a.* [< L. *expetibilis*, desirable, < *expetere*, desire, long for, seek after, < *ex*, out, + *petere*, seek: see *petition, compete.*] Fit to be sought after; desirable.

An establishment . . . is more *expetible* than an appointment in some circumstances more perfect, without the same uniform order and peace therewith.
T. Puller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 410.

expiable (eks′pi-a̤-bl), *a.* [< OF. *expiable*, < L. as if **expiabilis*, < *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate.*] Capable of being expiated or atoned for: as, an *expiable* offense; *expiable* guilt.

They allow them to be such as deserve punishment, although such as are easily pardonable: remissible, of course, or *expiable* by an easie penitence.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 9.

The Gregorian purgatory supposed only an expiation of small and light faults, as immoderate laughter, impertinent talking, which nevertheless he himself sayes are *expiable* by fear of death.
Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, II. ii. § 2.

expiament† (eks′pi-a̤-me̤nt), *n.* [< L. as if **expiamentum*, < *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate.*] An expiation. *Bailey*, 1727.

expiate (eks′pi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expiated*, ppr. *expiating.* [< L. *expiatus*, pp. of *expiare* (> It. *espiare* = Sp. Pg. *expiar* = F. *expier*), atone for, make satisfaction for, < *ex*, out, + *piare*, appease, propitiate, make atonement, < *pius*, devout, pious: see *pious.*] **1.** To atone for; make satisfaction or reparation for; remove or endeavor to remove the moral guilt of (a crime or evil act), or counteract its evil effects, by suffering a penalty or doing some counterbalancing good.

It is true indeed, and granted, that the blood of Christ alone can *expiate* sin. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

The pernicious maxims early imbibed by Mr. Fox led him . . . into great faults which, though afterwards nobly *expiated*, were never forgotten. *Macaulay*, Lord Holland.

2. To avert by certain observances. [Rare.]

Frequent showers of stones . . . could . . . be *expiated* only by bringing to Rome Cybele.
T. H. Dyer, Hist. Rome, § 2.

expiate† (eks′pi-āt), *a.* [< L. *expiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Expired.

Make haste, the hour of death is *expiate.*
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 3.

expiation (eks-pi-ā′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *expiation* = Pr. *expiacio* = Sp. *expiacion* = Pg. *expiação* = It. *espiazione*, < L. *expiatio(n-)*, < *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate.*] **1.** The act of expiating, or of making satisfaction or reparation for an offense; atonement; reparation. See *atonement.*

His liberality seemed to have something in it of self-abasement and *expiation.* *Irving*

Our Lord offered an *expiation* for our sins. *Church Dict.*

In the *expiations* of the heathen peoples the main thing is to have enough suffered; for the apprehended wrath will be stayed when the rages of the gods are glutted.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 83.

2. The means by which atonement, satisfaction, or reparation of crimes is made; an atonement.

Those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats.
Milton, P. L., xii. 291.

3†. An observance or ceremony intended to avert omens or prodigies.

Upon the birth of such monsters, the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. *Sir J. Hayward.*

The Great Day of Expiation, an annual solemnity of the Jews, observed on the 10th day of the month Tisri, which answers to our September.

expiational (eks-pi-ā′sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *expiation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or for the purpose of expiation.

The most intensely *expiational* form of Christianity, instead of being most robust and steadfast, is poorest.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 91.

expiator (eks′pi-ā-to̤r), *n.* [= It. *espiatore*, < LL. *expiator*, < L. *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate.*] One who expiates.

expiatorious† (eks″pi-ạ-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *expiatorius:* see *expiatory.*] Same as *expiatory.*

Which are not to be expounded as if ordination did confer the first grace, which in the schools is understood only to be *expiatorious.* *Jer. Taylor*, Office Ministerial, § 7.

expiatory (eks′pi-ạ-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [= F. *expiatoire* = Sp. Pg. *expiatorio* = It. *espiatorio*, < LL. *expiatorius*, < L. *expiare*, pp. *expiatus*, expiate: see *expiate, expiator.*] Having the power to make atonement or expiation; offered by way of expiation.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

expilate† (eks′pi-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *expilatus*, pp. of *expilare* (> It. *espilare* = Pg. *expilar*), pillage, plunder, < *ex*, out, + *pilare*, pillage, plunder: see *compile* and *pillage.*] To pillage; plunder.

expilation† (eks-pi-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [= Pg. *expilação* = It. *espilazione*, < L. *expiliatio(n-)*, < *expilare*, pillage: see *expilate.*] The act of pillaging or plundering; the act of committing waste.

So many grievances of the people, *expilations* of the church, abuses to the state, entrenchments upon the royalties of the crown, were continued.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 100.

Within the same space [the last six months of his reign] he [Edward VI.] lost by way of gift about twice as much of the relics of the monastic spoil as he had lost in the whole of any of his former years (except the first two). . . . This final *expilation*, for such it was, avenged upon the son the sacrilege of the father.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

expilator† (eks′pi-lā-to̤r), *n.* [= It. *espilatore*, < L. *expilator*, < *expilare*, pillage: see *expilate.*] One who expilates or pillages.

Where profit hath prompted, no age hath wanted such miners [for sepulchral treasure], for which the most barbarous *expilators* found the most civil rhetorick.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

expirable (eks-pīr′a̤-bl), *a.* [< *expire* + *-able.*] That may come to an end. *Smart.*

expirant (eks-pīr′a̤nt), *n.* [= F. *expirant* = Sp. *espirante*, < L. *expiran(t-)s*, *exspiran(t-)s*, ppr. of *expirare, exspirare,* expire: see *expire.*] One who is expiring. *Is. Taylor.*

expiration (eks-pi-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *expiration* = Pr *espiracio* = Sp. *espiracion* = Pg. *expiração* = It. *espirazione,* < L. *expiratio(n-), exspiratio(n-),* a breathing out, < *expirare, exspirare,* breathe out: see *expire.*] 1. The act of breathing out; expulsion of air from the lungs in the process of respiration: opposed to *inspiration.*

The movements [in respiration] are both thoracic and abdominal, the former being distinctly made up of expansion and elevation during inspiration, of retraction and depression during *expiration,* especially when a full breath is taken. *Quain,* Med. Dict., p. 1339.

2. The last emission of breath; cessation; death.

This is a very great cause of the dryness and *expiration* of men's devotion, because our souls are so little refreshed with the waters and holy dews of meditation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 66.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration.*
Johnson, Rambler.

3. Close; end; conclusion; termination: as, the *expiration* of a month or year; the *expiration* of a contract or a lease.

Thou . . . art come,
Before the *expiration* of thy time.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

4. That which is produced by audible expiring or breathing out, as a sound.

The aspirate "he," which is none other than a gentle *expiration.* *Abp. Sharp,* Dissertations, p. 41.

5. Emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation: as, the *expiration* of oxygen by plants. [Rare or obsolete.]

The true cause of cold is an *expiration* from the globe of the earth. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 866.

expirator (eks'pi-rā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *expirare,* pp. *expiratus,* breathe out: see *expire.*] A device for sending a stream of air outward.

The instrument has . . . a simpler form when required to act only as an aspirator. . . . When an increased resistance has to be overcome, the instrument being used either as aspirator or as *expirator,* the tube *f* is drawn farther out. *Ure,* Dict., I. 261.

expiratory (eks-pīr'ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *expire* + *-atory.*] Pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs.

expire (eks-pīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expired,* ppr. *expiring.* [< OF. *expirer, espirer,* F. *expirer* = Pr. *expirar, espeirar* = Sp. *espirar* = Pg. *expirar* = It. *espirare, spirare,* < L. *expirare, exspirare,* breathe out, exhale, breathe one's last, expire, < *ex,* out, + *spirare,* breathe: see *spirit.* Cf. *aspire, conspire, inspire, perspire, respire, suspire, transpire.*] I. *trans.* 1. To breathe out; expel from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration; emit from the lungs: opposed to *inspire.*

All his hundred Mouths at once *expire*
Volumes of curling Smoke.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, ii.

This year Captain Miles Standish *expired* his mortal life.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 262.

This chaf'd the boar, his nostrils flames *expire,*
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire.
Dryden, Meleager and Atalanta, l. 121.

2. To give out or forth insensibly or gently, as a fluid or volatile matter; exhale; yield. [Rare or obsolete.]

And force the veins of dashing flints to *expire*
The lurking seeds of their celestial fire. *Spenser.*

The *expiring* of cold out of the inward parts of the earth in winter. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 69.

3†. To exhaust; wear out; bring to an end.

To swill the drinke that will *expyre* thy date?
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 77.

Now when as Time, flying with winges swift,
Expired had the terme.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 308.

II. *intrans.* 1. To emit the breath: opposed to *inspire.* Specifically—2. To emit the last breath; die.

My last was a Discourse of the Latin or primitive Roman Tongue, which may be said to be *expir'd* in the Market, tho' living yet in the Schools. *Howell,* Letters, ii. 59.

Thus on Mæander's flowery margin lies
Th' *expiring* swan, and as he sings he dies.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 66.

Wind my thread of life up higher,
Up, through angels' hands of fire!
I aspire while I *expire.*
Mrs. Browning, Bertha in the Lane.

3. To come to an end; close or conclude, as a given period; come to nothing; cease; terminate; fail or perish; end: as, the lease will *expire* on the first day of May; all his hopes of empire *expired.*

And when forty years were *expired,* there appeared to him in the wilderness of mount Sina an angel of the Lord in a flame of fire in a bush. Acts vii. 30.

For still he knew his power
Not yet *expired.* *Milton,* P. R., iv. 395.

4†. To come out; fly out.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,
The linstocks touch, the ponderous ball *expires.*
Dryden.

=**Syn.** 2. *Perish,* etc. See *die*^{1}.

expiring (eks-pīr'ing), *p. a.* 1. Pertaining to or used in the breathing out of air from the lungs.

If the inspiring or *expiring* organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly dies. *I. Walton,* Complete Angler.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the close of life; occurring just before death: as, *expiring* efforts; *expiring* groans.

expiry (eks'pi-ri), *n.* [< *expire* + *-y.*] Expiration; termination.

We had to leave at the *expiry* of the term.
Lamb, To Wordsworth.

Expiry of the legal, in *Scots law,* the expiration of the period within which the subject of an adjudication may be redeemed, on payment of the debt adjudged for.

expiscate (eks-pis'kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *expiscatus,* pp. of *expiscari,* search out, find out, lit. fish out, < *ex,* out, + *piscari,* fish, < *piscis* = E. *fish.*] To search out; hence, to discover by subtle means or by strict examination.

Expiscating if the renown'd extreme
They force on us will serve their turns.
Chapman, Iliad, x. 181.

That he had passed a riotous nonage, that he was a zealot, . . . and that he figured memorably in the scene on Magus Muir, so much and no more could I *expiscate.*
R. L. Stevenson, Hist. of Fife.

expiscation (eks-pis-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *expiscate* + *-ion.*] The act of expiscating, fishing, or fishing out; hence, the act of getting at the truth of any matter by strict inquiry and examination.

All thy worth, yet, thyselfe must patronise
By quaffing more of the Castalian head;
In *expiscation* of whose mysteries,
Our nets must still be clogg'd with heavie lead
To make them sinke and catch.
Chapman, On B. Jonson's Sejanus.

expiscator (eks'pis-kā-tọr), *n.* [< *expiscate* + *-or.*] One who expiscates or examines carefully and minutely into the truth or meaning of something.

This battle of Biggar is worthy of the attention of these mighty *expiscators* and exploders of myths, Sir George C. Lewis, and our own inevitable Burton.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 329.

expiscatory (eks-pis'kạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *expiscate* + *-ory.*] Fitted or designed to expiscate or get at the truth of a matter by inquiry and examination.

By innumerable confrontations and *expiscatory* questions, through entanglements, doublings, and windings that fatigue eye and soul, this most involute of lies is finally winded off. *Carlyle,* Diamond Necklace, xvi.

explain (eks-plān'), *v.* [< OF. *explaner* = Sp. Pg. *explanar* = It. *spianare,* < L. *explanare,* flatten, spread out, make plain or clear, explain, < *ex,* out, + *planare,* flatten, make level, < *planus,* level, plain: see *plain, plane.* Cf. *esplanade, splanade.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To make plain or flat; spread out in a flattened form; unfold.

The Constantinopolitan, or horse chesnut, is turgid with buds and ready to *explain* its leaf.
Evelyn, Letter to Sec. of Royal Society.

2. To make plain or clear to the mind; render intelligible; unfold, analyze, state, or describe in such a manner as to make evident to the minds of others; exhibit the nature, meaning, or significance of; interpret; elucidate; expound.

'Tis revelation satisfies all doubts,
Explains all mysteries except her own,
And so illuminates the path of life
That fools discover it, and stray no more.
Cowper, Task, ii. 528.

Commentators *explain* the difficult passages. *Gay.*

3. To exhibit, disclose, or state the grounds or causes of the existence or occurrence of; reveal or state the causal or logical antecedents or conditions of; account for.

Why from Comparisons should I refrain,
Or fear small things by greater to *explain*?
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

His errors are at once *explained* by a reference to the circumstances in which he was placed.
Macaulay Machiavelli.

If protestants commit suicide more often than catholics, we *explain* this fact by showing that suicide is increased by civilization, and that in the main catholics are more ignorant and uncivilized. *F. H. Bradley,* Logic, III. ii. 2.

To explain away, to deprive of significance by explanation; nullify or get rid of the apparent import of; clear away by interpretation: generally with an adverse implication: as, *to explain away* a passage of Scripture; to *explain away* one's fault or offense.

Those *explain* the meaning quite *away.*
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 117.

Conscience is no longer recognized as an independent arbiter of actions; its authority is *explained away.*
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 312.

=**Syn.** *Explain, Expound, Interpret, Elucidate. Explain* is the most general of these words, and means to make plain, clear, and intelligible. *Expound* is used of elaborate, formal, or methodical explanation: as, to *expound* a text, the law, the philosophy of Aristotle. To *interpret* is to *explain,* as if from a foreign language, to make clear what before was dark, and generally by following the original closely, as word by word and line by line: as, to *interpret* Hegel, Swedenborg, Emerson. To *elucidate* is to bring or work out into the light that which before was dark, usually by means of illustration; the word generally implies, like *expound,* a somewhat protracted or elaborate process. See *translate.*

The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands; we should only spoil it by trying to *explain* it.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

The aim in *expounding* a great poem should be, not to discover an endless variety of meanings often contradictory, but whatever it has of great and perennial significance. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 44.

One speaks the glory of the British Queen,
And one describes a charming Indian screen;
A third *interprets* motions, looks, and eyes.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 2.

The scheme of the Gospel is not only of the most transcendent use, as it confirms, *elucidates,* and enforces the moral law, but of the most absolute necessity.
Bp. Hurd, Works, VI. iv.

II. *intrans.* To give explanations.

I shall not extenuate, but *explain* and dilucidate, according to the custom of the ancients.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

explainable (eks-plā'nạ-bl), *a.* [< *explain* + *-able.*] Capable of being explained or made plain; interpretable.

It is symbolically *explainable,* and implieth purification and cleanness, when in the burnt offerings the priest is commanded to wash the inwards and legs thereof in water.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

explainer (eks-plā'nėr), *n.* One who explains; an expositor; an interpreter.

Unless he can show his authority to be the sole *explainer* of fundamentals, he will in vain make such a pudder about his fundamentals. Another *explainer,* of as good authority as he, will set up others against them.
Locke, Vind. of Christianity.

explait†, *n.* [ME. *explait, esplait, expleit, espleit,* < OF. *esplait, espleit, expleit,* an action, exploit, etc.: see *exploit, n.,* of which *explait* is an earlier form.] 1. Achievement.—2. Advantage; furtherance; promotion.

For *explait* of their spede, thai spekyn in fere
To chese hom a cheftayn to be chefe of them all.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3661.

explait†, *v. t.* [Also *explate;* < ME. **expleiten, espleiten,* < OF. *espleiter, expleiter,* achieve, perform, exploit: see *exploit, v.,* of which *explait* is an earlier form.] 1. To perform; achieve; promote.—2. To explicate; explain.

Thou dost deal
Desired justice to the public weal,
Like Solon's self *explat'st* the knotty laws
With endless labours.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxv.

explanate (eks'plā-nāt), *a.* [< L. *explanatus,* pp. of *explanare,* flatten, spread out: see *explain.*] 1. In *bot.* and *zoöl.,* flattened; spread out.—2. In *entom.,* having the margin flat and dilated, forming an edge: said of the thorax or elytra when the outer sides are so dilated, of the mandibles, etc.

explanation (eks-plạ-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *explanation* (rare) = Sp. *explanacion* = Pg. *explanação,* < L. *explanatio(n-),* an explanation, interpretation, < *explanare,* explain: see *explain.*] 1. The act of explaining. (*a*) The act or process of making plain or clear the nature, meaning, or significance of something; the act of rendering intelligible what was before obscure, as by analysis or description; elucidation; interpretation: as, the *explanation* of a passage in Scripture, or of a contract or treaty.

Explanation, then, is analysis, real or ideal, sensible or extra-sensible. It takes the object, or the feeling, to pieces; and is a perfect analysis when the pieces that are obtained can be put together again, and form the original whole. *G. H. Lewes,* Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 3.

(*b*) The process of showing by reasoning or investigation the causal or logical antecedents or conditions of some thing or event which is to be accounted for; specifically, the making clear by reasoning how certain observed or admitted facts may have been brought about by the action of known principles, if a certain supposition is allowed; the unification of a confused mass of facts, by means of a single known or supposed fact from which they would all necessarily or probably result.

The word *explanation* occurs so continually, and holds so important a place in philosophy, that a little time spent in fixing the meaning of it will be profitably employed. An individual fact is said to be explained, by pointing out its cause, that is, by stating the law or laws of causation, of which its production is an instance. Thus, a conflagration is explained, when it is proved to have arisen from a spark falling into the midst of a heap of combustibles. *J. S. Mill,* Logic, III. xii. § 1.

What is called the *explanation* of a phenomenon by the discovery of its cause, is simply the completion of its description by the disclosure of some intermediate details which had escaped observation.
G. H. Lewes, Aristotle, p. 76.

We suppose the cryptograph to be an English cipher, because, as we say, this explains the observed phenomena that there are about two dozen characters, that one occurs much more frequently than the rest, especially at the ends of words, etc. The *explanation* is: Simple English ciphers have certain peculiarities; this is a simple English cipher: hence, this necessarily has these peculiarities. This *explanation* is present to the mind of the reasoner, too; so much so, that we commonly say that the hypothesis is adopted for the sake of the *explanation*. *C. S. Peirce.*

2. That which is adduced as explaining or seeming to explain; specifically, a meaning or interpretation assigned; the sense given by an expounder or interpreter.

The ill effects that were like to follow on those different *explanations* [of the Trinity] made the bishops move the king to set out injunctions requiring them to see to the repressing of error and heresy with all possible zeal.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1698.

3. An inquiry into language used, actions, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences; hence, reconciliation or reëstablishment of good understanding between persons who have been at variance. =**Syn.** 1. Explication, elucidation, description.

explanative (eks-plan'a̤-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **explanativus*, < *explanare*, pp. *explanatus*, explain: see *explain*.] Explanatory.

What follows . . . is *explanative* of what went before.
Warburton, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, ii. 5.

explanatorily (eks-plan'ạ̄-tọ̄-ri-li), *adv.* In an explanatory manner; by way of explanation; with a view to explain.

"All . . . were absorbed in the batter," said the Professor *explanatorily*. *Philadelphia Times*, June 2, 1885.

explanatoriness (eks-plan'ạ̄-tọ̄-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being explanatory. *Bailey*, 1727.

explanatory (eks-plan'ạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< LL. *explanatorius*, < L. *explanare*, pp. *explanatus*, explain: see *explain*.] Serving to explain; containing explanation; of the nature of explanation: as, *explanatory* notes.

To give a long catalogue of pictures and statues without *explanatory* observations appeared absurd.
Eustace, Tour in Italy, I., Pref., p. ix.

These *explanatory* ideograms, which in Egyptian and Cuneiform are called determinatives, in Chinese go by the name of keys, radicals, or primitives.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 30.

explatet†, *v. t.* See *explait*.

expleitt†, **expleitet**†, *n.* and *v.* See *explait*.

explement (eks'plẹ̄-mẹnt), *n.* [< L. *explementum*, that which fills up, a filling, < *explere*, fill up: see *expletion*. Cf. *complement*.] In *geom.*, the amount by which an angle falls short of four right angles.

expletion† (eks-plē'shọn), *n.* [< L. *expletio(n-)*, a filling up, a satisfying, < *expletus*, pp. of *explere*, fill up, < *ex*, out, + *plere*, fill: see *plenty*. Cf. *completion, depletion*.] A fulfilling; accomplishment; fulfilment; satisfaction.

They conduce nothing at all to the perfection of men's natures, nor the *expletion* of their desires.
Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 374.

expletive (eks'plẹ̄-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *explétif* = Pr. *expletiu* = Sp. Pg. *expletivo* = It. *espletivo*, < LL. *expletivus*, serving to fill out (applied to conjunctions, etc.), < L. *expletus*, pp. of *explere*, fill up: see *expletion*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to fill up; added to fill a vacancy, or for factitious emphasis: specifically used of words. See II., 2.

There is little temptation to load with *expletive* epithets.
Johnson, Addison.

II. *n.* 1. Something used to fill up; something not necessary but used for embellishment.

The custard-pudding which Mrs. Quick had tossed up, adorned with currant-jelly, a gooseberry tart, with other ornamental *expletives* of the same kind.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, ix. 15.

She ever promised to be a mere *expletive* in the creation.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcii.

2. In *rhet.* and *gram.*, a word or syllable which is not necessary to the sense or construction, or to an adequate description of a thing, but which is added for rhetorical, rhythmical, or metrical reasons, or which, being once necessary or significant, has lost notional force. Expletives of the former kind are usually trite adjectives, added, as in feeble prose or verse, for the mere sound or to fill out a line, or else irrelevant words or terms used for factitious emphasis, as in profane swearing. Expletives of the latter kind are usually particles like the introductory *there*, used without local reference, and the auxiliary *do*, used as in the first line of the quotation from Pope.

Expletives their feeble aid do join,
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 346.

Circuitous phrases and needless *expletives* distract the attention and diminish the strength of the impression produced. *H. Spencer*, Style.

What are called *expletives* in rhetorical treatises are grammatically allied to the interjections, though widely differenced from them by the want of meaning, which the interjection is never without.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

3. Hence, by euphemism, an oath; an exclamatory imprecation: as, his conversation was garnished with *expletives*.

He who till then had not known how to speak unless he put an oath before and another behind to make his words have authority, discovered that he could speak better and more pleasantly without such *expletives* than he had ever done before. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 16.

expletively (eks'plẹ̄-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of an expletive.

expletory (eks'plẹ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **expletorius*, < *explere*, pp. *expletus*, fill up: see *expletion*.] Serving to fill up; superfluous; expletive.

Dr. Garden is so fond of this *expletory* embellishment as even to introduce it twice in the same verse.
British Critic, Feb., 1797.

explicable (eks'pli-ka̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *explicable* = Sp. *explicable* = Pg. *explicavel* = It. *esplicabile*, < L. *explicabilis*, < *explicare*, unfold, explicate: see *explicate*.] Capable of being unfolded, explained, or made clear or plain; capable of being accounted for; admitting explanation.

A beauty not *explicable* is dearer than a beauty which we can see to the end of. *Emerson*, Essays, 2d ser., p. 21.

The obvious fact that there has been a gradual increase in variety and elevation of living beings, from the earlier periods until now, is often adduced as an evidence of derivation, but is equally *explicable* on the supposition of a creative plan. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 143.

explicableness (eks'pli-ka̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being explicable or explainable. *Bailey*, 1727.

explicand (eks-pli-kand'), *n.* [< L. *explicandus*, ger. of *explicare*, explicate: see *explicate*.] A fact or speech to be explained.

explicate (eks'pli-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *explicated*, ppr. *explicating*. [< L. *explicatus*, pp. of *explicare* (> It. *esplicare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *explicar* = F. *expliquer*), unfold, spread out, set in order, treat, explain, explicate, < *ex*, out, + *plicare*, fold: see *plait, pleat, plicate*. From the other form of the pp. of *explicare*, namely *explicitus*, come E. *explicit, explait, exploit*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To unfold; expand; open.

They *explicate* the leaves and ripen food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. To unfold the meaning or sense of; explain; interpret.

He might have altered the shape of his argument, and *explicated* them better in single scenes.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

We may easily suppose him [Christ] to teach us many a new truth which we knew not, and to *explicate* to us many particulars of that estate which God designed for man in his first production, but yet did not then declare to him. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref., p. 14.

There is no truth concerning God which is not *explicated* by truths of our own moral consciousness.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 14.

For a logic mainly concerned with inference — i. e., with *explicating* what is implicated in any given statements concerning classes — there is nothing more to be done but to ascertain agreements or disagreements.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 78.

II. *intrans.* To give an explanation.

Let him *explicate* who hath resembl'd the whole argument to a Comedy, for Tragicall, he sayes, were too ominous. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

explicate (eks'pli-kāt), *a.* [< L. *explicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Unfolded; explicated.

Thus was his person made tangible, and his name utterable, and his mercy brought home to our necessities, and the mystery made *explicate*, at the circumcision of this holy babe. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, i. § 5.

explication (eks-pli-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *explication* = Sp. *explicacion* = Pg. *explicação* = It. *esplicazione*, < L. *explicatio(n-)*, < *explicare*, unfold, explain: see *explicate*.] 1. The act of unfolding or opening.

Theology may be described as the *explication* and articulation of the idea of God, or the interpretation of Nature, Man, and History, through that idea.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 203.

2. Explanation; especially, an exposition of the meaning of any sentence or passage.

The exposition and *explication* of authors, which resteth in annotations and commentaries.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 256.

Explications of every material difficulty in the text, in notes at the bottom of each page. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

A declaration is called an *explication* when the predicate or defining member indeterminately evolves only some of the characters belonging to the subject. It is called an exposition when the evolution of the notion is continued through several *explications*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

explicative (eks'pli-kạ̄-tiv), *a.* [= F. *explicatif* = Pr. *explicatiu* = Sp. Pg. *explicativo* = It. *esplicativo*, < L. as if **explicativus*, < *explicare*, pp. *explicatus*, unfold, explicate: see *explicate*.] Serving to explicate, or unfold or explain; tending to make clear or intelligible; explanatory. Also *explicatory*.

Thought is, under this condition, merely *explicative* or analytic. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 578.

Explicative judgment, in the *Kantian logic*, a judgment which does no more than explicitly declare what is implicitly contained in the notion of the subject; an analytical judgment; an essential proposition.

explicator (eks'pli-kā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *explicateur* = Pg. *explicador* = It. *esplicatore*, < L. *explicator*, < *explicare*, unfold, explicate: see *explicate*.] One who unfolds or explains; an expounder.

The supposition of Epicurus and his *explicator* Lucretius, and his advancer Gassendus.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

explicatory (eks'pli-kạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *explicate* + *-ory*.] Same as *explicative*.

Hereupon . . . are grounded those evangelical commands, *explicatory* of this law, as it now standeth in force.
Barrow, Works, I. xxv.

explicit[1] (eks-plis'it), *a.* [= F. *explicite* = Sp. Pg. *explicito* = It. *esplicito*, < L. *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, explain, etc., the later pp. *explicatus* being more common: see *explicate* and *exploit*.] 1. Open to the understanding; express; clear; not obscure or ambiguous: opposed to *implicit*: as, *explicit* instructions.

All that Leibnitz effected was therefore to render *explicit* what had been implicit in the argument of Locke.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 408.

The language of the proposition was too *explicit* to admit of doubt. *Bancroft.*

2. Plain; open; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation; outspoken: applied to persons: as, he was *explicit* in his terms.

He that curses in his heart shall die the death of an *explicit* and bold blasphemer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 200.

Seeing that my informant was determined not to be *explicit*, I did not press for a disclosure.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 181.

Explicit differentiation. See *differentiation*. — **Explicit function**, in *alg.*, a function whose value is given in terms of the independent variable or variables. Thus, if $y = x^5 + ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$, y is an explicit function of x, while x is an implicit function of y. *Brande.* — **Explicit proposition** or **declaration**, one in which the words, in their common acceptation, express the true meaning of the person who utters them, and in which there is no ambiguity or disguise. =**Syn.** *Explicit, Express*; definite, determinate, positive, categorical, unambiguous, unmistakable. *Explicit* means clear and definite; *express* means clear, definite, and emphatic. *Explicit* (literally, unfolded) directions are detailed enough to leave no room for mistake. An *express* prohibition is one that is clearly and emphatically laid down.

If you place yourselves as I directed, you shall hear his *explicit* declaration. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

An *express* command, under penalty, to deliver his head in the view of Angelo. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

explicit[2] (eks'pli-sit), *v. impers.* [Orig. an abbr. of L. *explicitus* (*est liber*), the book is unfolded or ended: *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, arrange; but later understood as a 3d sing. pres. ind.: see second extract.] It is finished or completed: a word formerly inserted at the conclusion of a book, in the same way as *finis*. See etymology.

The Liber Festivalis of Caxton concludes with "*Explicit*: Emprynted at Westminster, &c., mccccxxxiij."
Johnson.

The title of the work was written at the end of the roll; and at the same place was recorded the number of columns and lines, στίχοι, which it contained — probably for the purpose of estimating the price. To roll and unroll was εἰλεῖν and ἐξειλεῖν, *plicare* and *explicare*; the work unrolled and read to the end was the *liber explicitus*. Hence comes the common *explicit* written at the end of a work; and from the analogy of *incipit liber* in titles, the word was afterward taken for a verb, and appears in such phrases as *explicit liber, explicit, expliceat*, &c.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 144.

explicitly (eks-plis'it-li), *adv.* Plainly; without disguise or reservation of meaning; not by inference or implication; clearly; unmistakably: as, he *explicitly* avows his intention.

explicitness (eks-plis'it-nes), *n.* The quality of being explicit; plainness of language or statement; direct expression of knowledge, views, or intention, without reserve or ambiguity; outspokenness.

explode (eks-plōd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exploded*, ppr. *exploding*. [= It. *esplodere* = G. *explodiren* = Dan. *explodere* = Sw. *explodera*, ‹ L. *explodere*, *explaudere*, pp. *explosus*, *explausus*, drive out by clapping, hoot off (an actor), hence drive away, disapprove, reject, ‹ *ex*, out, + *plaudere*, clap, applaud: see *applaud*, *plausible*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To decry or reject with noise; express disapprobation of with noise or marks of contempt; hiss or hoot off: as, to *explode* a play or an actor.

> That which one admires another *explodes* as most absurd and ridiculous.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 22.

> I am, therefore, in the first place, to acknowledge with all manner of gratitude their civility, who were pleased . . . not to *explode* an entertainment which was designed to please them. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, Pref.

> He was universally *exploded* and hissed off the stage.
> *Æsop's Fables* (ed. c. 1720).

2. To destroy the repute or demonstrate the fallacy of; disprove or bring into discredit or contempt; do away with: as, an *exploded* custom; an *exploded* hypothesis.

> I shall talk very freely on a custom which all men wish *exploded*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

> Some late authors have thought that this [Mount Tabor] was not the place of the transfiguration; but as the tradition has been so universal, their opinion is generally *exploded*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 65.

> Old *exploded* contrivances of mercantile error. *Burke.*

3. To cause to burst suddenly and noisily into an expanded or gaseous state, or into fragments, as gunpowder or the like, a steam-boiler, etc. See II.

> Some of these experiments [on guncotton] are made by *exploding* under water equal weights of the same substances under identical circumstances. *Ure*, Dict., II. 761.

4. To drive out with sudden violence and noise.

> But late the kindled powder did *explode*
> The massy ball. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

5. In *physiol.*, to cause to break out or burst forth; bring into sudden action or manifestation; develop rapidly and violently.

> From some peculiar neurotic state, either induced by alcohol, or existing before alcohol was used, or *exploded* by this drug, a profound suspension of memory and consciousness and literal paralysis of certain brain-functions follow. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 189.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To burst with force and noise, as gunpowder or an elastic fluid, through suddenly developed chemical reaction, as from the application of fire or friction.

> Chloride of nitrogen, when covered with a film of water, *explodes* with great violence when brought into contact with a decomposing agent. *Ure*, Dict., II. 321.

2. To be broken up suddenly with a loud report by an internal force; fly into pieces with violence and noise from any cause, as a boiler from excessive pressure of steam, a bombshell from the expansion of its charge by heat, or a wheel from too rapid revolution.—**3.** To burst noisily into sudden activity; break out with loud noise from some internal force, or into violent outcry or speech, as from emotion: as, a geyser which *explodes* at regular intervals; to *explode* with rage or with laughter.

> No lack of customers beating their bosoms and *exploding* with incredulity at the prices demanded.
> *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 241.

4. In *physiol.*, to break out or burst forth; become suddenly manifest in operation or effect.

> The irritation may exist as such for an indefinite time, or may so reduce the vitality and resisting power of the tissue of the disc and surrounding parts, as to develop gradually, or *explode* suddenly, into an actual inflammation — that is, into a neuritis.
> *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 130.

Exploding mass, in cephalopods. See extract under *spermatophore*.

explodent (eks-plō′dent), *n.* In *philol.*, same as *explosive*, 2.

exploder (eks-plō′dėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which explodes.—**2**†. A hisser; one who rejects with contempt.

> According to the republican divinity of some scandalous *exploders* of the doctrine of passive obedience.
> *South*, Works, VI. vii.

exploit (eks-ploit′), *n.* [‹ ME. **exploit*, *esploit* (also *expleit*, *espleit*, *explait*, *esplait*: see *explait*), advantage, achievement, ‹ OF. *esploit*, *esploict*, earlier *espleit*, *expleit*, an exploit, action, deed, an execution of or upon a judgment, a seizure, the possession or using of a thing, also revenue, profit, etc., mod. F. *exploit*, an exploit, etc., a writ, = Pr. *esplec*, *espleg*, *espleit*, *espley*, m., *esplecha*, f., ‹ ML. **explictum*, pl. *explicta*, also (altered partly in imitation of the OF., and partly by merging with L. *expletus*, pp. of *explere*) *expletum*, *expletus*, *expleytus*, etc., a judicial act, writ, execution, seizure, revenue, profit, products of land (*esplees*, q. v.), contr. of L. *explicitum*, neut. of L. *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, display, arrange, settle, adjust, regulate, etc.: see *explicate*, and cf. *plait*, *pleat*.] **1.** Achievement; performance; usually, a deed or act of some exceptional or remarkable kind; a conspicuous performance; more especially, a spirited or heroic act; a great or noble achievement: as, the *exploits* of Alexander, of Cæsar, of Wellington.

> He seem'd
> For dignity composed and high *exploit*.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 111.

> His own *exploits* with boastful glee he told,
> What ponds he emptied and what pikes he sold.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 101.

> Looking back with sad admiration on *exploits* of youthful lustihood which could be enacted no more.
> *Prof. Blackie.*

> The recovery of Acre from the forces of the King of Naples . . . was the one brilliant *exploit* of a long and otherwise unhappy reign.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 181.

2†. Advantage; benefit.

> The sail goth up and forth they straught,
> But none *esploit* therof they caught.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 258.

=**Syn.** **1.** *Deed*, *Feat*, etc. See *feat*^{1}.

exploit (eks-ploit′), *v.* [‹ ME. **exploiten*, *esploiten*, also **expleiten*, *espleiten* (see *explait*), ‹ OF. *esploiter*, later *exploicter*, earlier *espleiter*, perform, despatch, execute, achieve, etc., mod. F. *exploiter*, cultivate, farm, work, grow, etc., = Pr. *expleitar*, *explectar*, *espleyar*, *explechar*, ‹ ML. *explectare*, *explictare*, execute: from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To achieve; accomplish.

> There . . . a man may see well and diligently *exploited* and furnished, not only those things which husbandmen do commonly in other countries, as by craft and cunning to remedy the barrenness of the ground — but also a whole wood by the hands of the people plucked up by the roots in one place, and set again in another place.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

> He made haste to *exploit* some warlike service. *Holland.*

2. To make complete use of; work up; bring into play; utilize; cultivate. [Recent, from modern French *exploiter*.]

> Perhaps it was as well that they did not *exploit* that passion of patriotism as an advertisement.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 89.

> Freedom — that was the word; the right of a man to *exploit* his nature from the top to the bottom.
> *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 96.

> Plutarch's dialogue "On the Cessation of Oracles" — a quarry largely *exploited* by the poets, but still unexhausted.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 161.

Specifically—**3.** To employ or utilize selfishly; turn to one's own advantage without regard to right or justice; make subservient to self-interest. [Recent.]

> Better far, he [Marx] holds, for the labourer to stick to day's wages, for he can be much more easily and extensively *exploited* by the piece system.
> *Rae*, Contemp. Socialism, p. 166.

> He *exploits* them all for his own service.
> *G. Allen*, Colin Clout's Calendar (1883), p. 118.

> In the economic field as amongst animals, in the struggle for existence and in the conflict of selfish interests, the strongest will crush or *exploit* the weakest, unless the State, as an organ of justice, intervene to secure to each what is his due. *Orpen*, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 272.

> The noisy, passionate quarrel between the two factions of the ruling class about the question, which of the two *exploited* the labourers the more shamefully, was on each hand the midwife of the truth.
> *Marx*, Capital (trans.), xxv. § 5.

II. *intrans.* To make research or experiment; explore. [Rare.]

> Some two years ago, M. Debay, a Belgian engineer, proposed to *exploit* for petroleum. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 857.

exploitable (eks-ploi′tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *exploitable*, ‹ ML. *explectabilis*, ‹ *explectare*, exploit: see *exploit*, *v.*] Capable of being exploited, in any sense.

> It is not the diminished rate either of the absolute or of the proportional increase in labour-power, or labouring population, which causes capital to be in excess, but conversely this excess of capital that makes *exploitable* labour-power insufficient. *Marx*, Capital (trans.), xxv.

exploitage (eks-ploi′tāj), *n.* [‹ *exploit* + *-age*.] Same as *exploitation*, 2.

> It [mere profit-sharing with workmen in one's employ] would do nothing toward the extinction of *exploitage*.
> *William Morris*, The Century, XXXII. 397.

exploitation (eks-ploi-tā′shọn), *n.* [‹ F. *exploitation*, cultivation, improving, working, ‹ *exploiter*, exploit: see *exploit*, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of exploiting, making use of, or working up; utilization by the application of industry, argument, or other means of turning to account: as, the *exploitation* of a mine or a forest, of public opinion, etc.

> Joint stock companies, or associations of capital, are now very advantageously employed for the *exploitation* of different branches of industry.
> *J. C. Brown*, Reboisement in France, p. 201.

Specifically—**2.** The act of exploiting solely for one's own purposes or advantage; selfish use or employment, regardless of abstract right; self-seeking utilization: as, the *exploitation* of the weak by the strong, or of the laborer by the capitalist. Also *exploitage*.

> Marx holds that the system of piece payment is so prone to abuse that when one door of *exploitation* shuts another only opens, and legislation will always remain ineffectual.
> *Rae*, Contemp. Socialism, p. 166.

> All who voluntarily engage in the *exploitation* of man by man, or of race by race, as opposed to the service of the common weal, are slave-drivers at heart.
> *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 374.

exploitative (eks-ploi′tạ-tiv), *a.* Serving for or used in exploitation: as, *exploitative* industry.

exploiter (eks-ploi′tėr), *n.* [= F. *exploiteur*, ‹ *exploiter*, exploit: see *exploit*, *v.*] **1.** One who exploits or utilizes; one who works up or develops.

> Happy mining company, . . . these fortunate *exploiters*.
> *The Nation*, March 10, 1870, p. 152.

Specifically—**2.** One who exploits selfishly, unjustly, or oppressively.

> The pockets of all the railroad *exploiters* of that State have now for some years been crammed with public money.
> *The Nation*, Feb. 17, 1870, p. 101.

exploiter (eks-ploi′tėr), *v. t.* [‹ *exploiter*, *n.*] An error for *exploit*.

> It is sad to see the well-meaning, but ignorant, disciples of this Church in America *exploitered* by a twofold jesuitry. *Theodore Parker*, Sermons on Theism, Atheism, [and Popular Theology.

exploiture (eks-ploi′tụ̄r), *n.* [‹ *exploit* + *-ure*.] The act of exploiting.

> The commentaries of Julius Cæsar, which he made of his *exploiture* in Fraunce and Britaine.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 11.

explorable (eks-plōr′ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *explorable*; as *explore* + *-able*.] Capable of being explored.

explorate† (eks-plō′rāt), *v. t.* [‹ L. *exploratus*, pp. of *explorare*, explore: see *explore*.] To explore.

> They [snails] will . . . exclude their hornes, and therewith *explorate* their way.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 20.

exploration (eks-plọ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *exploration* = Sp. *exploracion* = Pg. *exploração* = It. *esplorazione*, ‹ L. *exploratio(n-)*, ‹ *explorare*, explore: see *explore*.] The act of exploring; search, examination, or investigation, especially for the purpose of discovery; specifically, the investigation of an unknown country or part of the earth.

> For the apostolical imposition of hands that there was an *exploration* of doctrine, and a profession of faith, the history doth manifestly witness.
> *Bp. Hall*, Imposition of Hands, Acts xix.

> Good folk, who dwell in a lawful land, . . . may for want of *exploration* judge our neighbourhood harshly.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 28.

explorative (eks-plōr′ạ-tiv), *a.* [‹ *explorate* + *-ive*.] Exploring; tending to explore; exploratory.

explorator (eks′plọ-rā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *explorateur* = Sp. Pg. *explorador* = It. *esploratore*, ‹ L. *explorator*, a searcher out, an examiner, scout, spy, skirmisher, etc., ‹ *explorare*, explore: see *explore*.] One who explores; one who searches or examines closely. [Rare.]

> This envious *explorator* or searcher for faults.
> *Hallywell*, Melampronœa, p. 92.

exploratory (eks-plōr′ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [= OF. *exploiratoire*, ‹ L. *exploratorius*, ‹ *explorare*, pp. *exploratus*, explore: see *explore*, *explorator*.] Exploring; searching; examining.

> All honor to the pioneers by whom this first *exploratory* work has been so nobly done. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 33.

explore (eks-plōr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *explored*, ppr. *exploring*. [= OF. *explorer*, *esplorer*, F. *explorer* = Sp. Pg. *explorar* = It. *esplorare*, ‹ L. *explorare*, search out, seek to discover, investigate, explore, ‹ *ex*, out, + *plorare*, cry out, wail, weep; cf. *deplore*.] **1**†. To search for; look for with care and labor; seek after.

> *Explores* the lost, the wand'ring sheep directs.
> *Pope*, Messiah, l. 51.

2. To search through, examine, or investigate, especially for the purpose of making discoveries in general or for the discovery of some particular thing; hence, to examine or search into with care, for the purpose of ascertaining the appearance, nature, condition, circumstances, etc., of; inquire into; scrutinize; specifically, to traverse or range over (a part or country) for the purpose of geographical discovery: as, Moses sent spies to *explore* the land of Canaan; to *explore* a gunshot-wound to find the bullet.

> *Explore* all their intents;
> And what you find may profit the republic,
> Acquaint me with it. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 2.

> Behold them, leaning on their scythes, look o'er
> The labour past, and toils to come *explore*.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 9.

> The attempt to *explore* the Red river, . . . though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally successful. *Jefferson*, Works, VIII. 66.

> To *explore* the hitherto unexplored resources of our own country. *D. Webster*, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1838.

=Syn. 2. *Scrutinize*, etc. See *search*.

explorement (eks-plōr'ment), *n.* [< *explore* + *-ment*.] The act of exploring; search; trial. [Rare.]

> It is surely very rare, as we are induced to believe from some enquiry of our own . . . and the frustrated search of Porta, who, upon the *explorement* of many, could scarce finde one. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

explorer (eks-plōr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which explores: oftenest applied to a geographical worker. Specifically—(*a*) One who makes geographical discoveries by traveling in unknown or imperfectly known regions. (*b*) Any instrument used in exploring or sounding a wound, or a cavity in a tooth, etc. (*c*) An apparatus employed in examining the bottom of a body of water.

exploring (eks-plōr'ing), *p. a.* Employed in or designed for exploration: as, *exploring* parties.

explosible (eks-plō'zi-bl), *a.* [= F. *explosible*; < L. *explosus*, pp. of *explodere*, explode, + *-ible*.] Capable of exploding or of being exploded.

> It proved itself to be by no means so readily *explosible* as has usually been supposed. *Athenæum*, No. 3155, p. 473.

explosion (eks-plō'zhọn), *n.* [= F. *explosion* = Sp. *explosion* = Pg. *explosão* = It. *esplosione*, < L. *explosio(n-)*, a driving off by clapping, < *explodere*, pp. *explosus*, clap, explode: see *explode*.] 1. The act of exploding; a sudden expansion of a substance, as gunpowder or an elastic fluid, with force and, usually, a loud report; a sudden and loud discharge: as, the *explosion* of powder; an *explosion* of fire-damp.

> In *explosion* vast
> The thunder raises his tremendous voice.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1131.

> Explosive mixtures of coal-gas and air may be inflamed by sparks struck from metal or stone. Thus an *explosion* may arise from the blow of the tool of a workman against iron or stone, from the tramp of a horse upon pavement, etc. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 541.

2. A sudden bursting, or breaking up or in pieces, from an internal or other force; a blowing up or tearing apart: as, the *explosion* of a steam-boiler.—3. A bursting into sudden activity; a violent outburst, as of natural forces or of human emotion, expression, or action.

> He [the Bishop of Ossory] has left a narrative of his brief episcopate, in which, amid the *explosions* of rancour and disappointment, it is possible to discern the reality of some things concerning the Church and country of Ireland. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

> Is not the inaudible, inward laughter of Emerson more refreshing than the *explosions* of our noisiest humorists? *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

4. The discharge of a nerve-cell; the emission of nervous energy from a cell or from a group of cells.

> Keeping up the treatment till all tendency to psychical or motor *explosion* in the cerebral centers disappears, if it takes a lifetime to do it. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 105.

> Somehow, though we cannot tell how, the exquisitely fine and complex organisation of nerve-structure is damaged by the intense molecular commotion which is the condition of the epileptic *explosion*. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 261.

explosive (eks-plō'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *explosus*, pp. of *explodere*, explode, + *-ive*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of explosion; tending or liable to explode, or to cause explosion: as, the *explosive* force of gunpowder; *explosive* mixture; *explosive* paroxysms of nerve-force.—2. In *philol.*, involving in utterance the breach of a complete closure of the organs; not continuous; mute; forming a complete vocal stop: as, an *explosive* consonant. See II., 2.

II. *n.* 1. Any substance by whose decomposition or combustion gas is generated with such rapidity that it can be used for blasting or in firearms. Of these substances gunpowder, often called simply powder, is by far the best-known, and has been in use for a long time. Guncotton, nitroglycerin, and various preparations containing nitroglycerin, known as potentite, forcite, etc., are some of the explosives more recently introduced. The principal explosive agents used for military purposes are guncotton, dynamite, the various gunpowders, nitroglycerin, and the fulminates. See these words.

2. In *philol.*, a non-continuous or mute consonant, as *k*, *t*, *p*. Also *explodent*.

> The law of least effort requires that the vowel should precede the continuants and follow the *explosives*. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 144, note.

High explosive, an explosive which is quicker or more powerful than gunpowder.

explosively (eks-plō'siv-li), *adv.* In an explosive manner; by or with explosion.

explosiveness (eks-plō'siv-nes), *n.* The property of being explosive.

expoliation† (eks-pō-li-ā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *expoliacion*, < LL. *expoliatio(n-)*, *exspoliatio(n-)*, < *expoliare*, *exspoliare*, rob, spoil, < *ex*, out, from, + *spoliare*, rob, strip: see *spoil*.] A spoiling; spoliation.

> Now thy bloody passion begins; a cruel *exspoliation* begins that violence. *Bp. Hall*, The Crucifixion.

expolish† (eks-pol'ish), *v. t.* [After *polish*, q. v., < L. *expolire*, smooth off, polish, < *ex*, out, + *polire*, polish: see *polish*.] To polish with care.

> To strive, where nothing is amiss, to mend;
> To polish and *expolish*, paint and stain.
> *Heywood*, Hist. Women (1624).

expone† (eks-pōn'), *v. t.* [= D. *exponeren* = G. *exponiren* = Dan. *exponere* = Sw. *exponera* = Sp. *exponer* = It. *esponere*, *esporre*, < L. *exponere*, set forth, expound: see *expound*.] 1. To set forth; explain; expound.

> *Expone* me this; and yee shall sooth it find.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 197.

> Ye say it belongs to you alone to *expone* the covenant. *Drummond*, Skiamachia.

2. To expose, as to danger.

> The *exponing* of this christian calling to be euill spoken of is a greater sinne. *Rollocke*, On 1 Thes., p. 183.

3. To represent; characterize.

> He declared the marquis of Argyle his good opinion he conceived of the people of Aberdeen, taking them to be worse *exponed* than they were indeed. *Spalding*, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, II. 200.

exponent (eks-pō'ne̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *exponent* = Sp. Pg. *exponente* = It. *esponente*, < L. *exponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exponere*, set forth, indicate, expound: see *expone*, *expound*, and *expose*.] I. *a.* Exemplifying; explicating.—**Exponent proposition**, a proposition setting forth the meaning of an obscure proposition of the kind called exponible, and stating it in regular form. See *exponible*.

II. *n.* 1. One who expounds or explains.

> We find him [Mr. Green] for the first time coming forward as the *exponent* of Coleridge's view of the "National Clerisy." *Saturday Rev.*

2. One who or that which stands as an index or representative; one who or that which exemplifies or represents the principle or character of something: as, the leader of a party is the *exponent* of its principles.

> It is always a little difficult to decipher what this public sense is; and when a great man comes who knots up into himself the opinions and wishes of the people, it is so much easier to follow him as an *exponent* of this. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

> The religions that demanded toleration but meant tyranny were no true *exponents* of religious liberty. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 235.

3. In *alg.*, a symbol placed above and at the right of another symbol (the base), to denote that the latter is to be raised to the power indicated by the former. Thus, $a^2 = aa$, 2 being the exponent. The process symbolized by a negative exponent is the same as taking the reciprocal of the quantity with the positive exponent. Thus, $a^{-2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$. A fractional exponent, the numerator of the fraction being unity, indicates the operation of taking that root of the base which is indicated by the denominator of the exponent: thus, $x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{x}$. Exponents are usually understood to follow the associative law $(a^b)^c = a^{(bc)}$, and the distributive law $a^{b+c} = a^b a^c$. But in quaternions and multiple algebra the latter holds only in a modified form. In Hamilton's notation of quaternions, $(a^b)^c = a^{(cb)}$. Exponents were introduced into the notation of algebra by Descartes.

4. A particular example illustrating the meaning of a general statement.

exponential (eks-pọ̄-nen'sha̤l), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to an exponent or exponents; involving variable exponents.—**Exponential calculus**, the doctrine of the fluxions and fluents, or differentials and integrals, of exponential functions.—**Exponential curve** or **equation**, a curve or an equation depending upon an exponential function.—**Exponential function**, a function into which the variable enters as a part of the exponent: often restricted to cases in which the base of the exponent is real.—**Exponential integral**, the integral

$$\int_{\infty}^{-x} \frac{e^{-u}}{u}\, du.$$

Exponential theorem, the theorem that every quantity is equal to the sum of all the positive integral powers of its logarithm, each divided by the factorial of its exponent; or, in algebraical form,

$$e^x = 1 + x + \tfrac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{x^4}{1.2.3.4} +, \text{ etc.}$$

II. *n.* The function expressed by the infinite series $1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 +$, etc., or the Napierian base raised to the power indicated by the variable. Thus, $e^x = \exp. x$ is the *exponential* of x.

exponible (eks-pō'ni-bl), *a.* [= It. *esponibile*, < L. *exponere*, set forth (see *expone*, *expound*), + *-ible*.] 1. That can be explained.—2. Admitting or requiring exposition.—**Exponible enunciation.** See *enunciation*.—**Exponible proposition**, an obscure proposition, or one containing a sign not included in the regular forms of propositions recognized by logic. Such are, Man alone cooks his food; Every man but Enoch and Elijah is mortal.

export (eks-pōrt'), *v. t.* [= F. *exporter* = Sp. *exportar* = D. *exporteren* = G. *exportiren* = Dan. *exportere* = Sw. *exportera*, < L. *exportare*, carry out, carry away, < *ex*, out, + *portare*, carry, bear: see *port*.] 1. To take or carry away.

> They *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon*, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

Specifically—2. To send to a distant point, as commodities; send for sale or exchange to other countries or places.

> The liberty of *exporting* wool had . . . been cut down before the English manufactures were able to take up the home supply. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 410.

export (eks'pōrt), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *export*; from the verb.] 1. The act of exporting; exportation: as, to prohibit the *export* of grain.

> An efficient patrol of the sea by armed cruisers would stop the importation of food and the *export* of commodities in a week. *The Engineer*, LXV. 407.

2. That which is exported; a commodity carried from one place or country to another for sale: generally in the plural.

> The ordinary course of exchange . . . between two places must likewise be an indication of the course of their *exports* and imports. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, iv. 3.

> The amount of *exports* for 1833 being, according to the treasury estimate, no less than ninety millions of dollars. *D. Webster*, Senate, March 18, 1834.

exportable (eks-pōr'ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *export* + *-able*.] Capable of being exported.

> We are putting up the price of our *exportable* products. *The American*, IX. 477.

exportation (eks-pōr-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exportation* = Sp. *exportacion* = Pg. *exportação* = It. *esportazione*, < L. *exportatio(n-)*, a carrying out, exportation, < *exportare*, carry out: see *export*.] 1. The act of carrying out or taking away.

> They were wont to speak by it [the corpse] from the time of its death till its *exportation* to the grave. *Bourne*, Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1725), p. 15.

Specifically—2. The act of conveying or sending to a distance, especially to another state or country, commodities in the course of commerce.

> The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessaries, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift*.

3. The thing or things exported.

exporter (eks-pōr'tėr), *n.* One who exports; specifically, one who ships goods, wares, and merchandise of any kind to a foreign country or distant place for sale: opposed to *importer*.

> Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*. *Locke*.

exposal (eks-pō'za̤l), *n.* [< *expose* + *-al*.] Exposure.

> I believe our corrupted air, and frequent thick fogs, are in a great measure owing to the common *exposal* of our wit. *Swift*, Advice to a Young Poet.

expose (eks-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exposed*, ppr. *exposing*. [< OF. *exposer* (= Pr. *expauzar*), < L. *exponere*, pp. *expositus*, set forth, lay open, expose (see *expone*, *expound*), but in form confused with OF. *poser*, etc., ML. *pausare*, place. Cf. *appose*[1], *appose*[2], *compose*, *depose*, *impose*, *propose*, *repose*, *suppose*, *transpose*.] 1. To place or set forth so as to be seen or known; lay open to view; lay bare; uncover; reveal: as, to *expose* a thing to the light; to *expose* a secret.

> To deal plainly with you, it were an Injury to the public Good not to *expose* to open Light such divine Raptures. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 12.

> The lid of the chest stood open, *exposing*, amid their perfumed napkins, its treasure of stuffs and jewels. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 362.

2. To place on view; exhibit; show: as, to *exposé* goods for sale.

> It was now neere Easter, and many images were *expos'd* with scenes & stories representing yᵉ Passion. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 18, 1644.

The Chatelet (where those are *exposed* who are found Murthered in the Streets, which is a very common business at Paris). *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 67.

3. To present to the action or influence of something: as, in photography, to *expose* a sensitized plate to the action of the actinic rays of light.

Those who seek truth only freely *expose* their principles to the test. *Locke.*

4. To place or leave in an unprotected place or state; specifically, to abandon to chance in an open or unprotected place: as, among the ancient Greeks it was not uncommon for parents to *expose* their children.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him. *Locke.*

The hero, we are told, was grandson to a Greek emperor in Constantinople, but, being illegitimate, was *exposed* by his mother, immediately after his birth, on a mountain. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 211.

5. To place in the way, as of something which it would be better to avoid; subject, as to some risk; make liable: as, vanity *exposes* a person to ridicule; the movement *exposed* him to the danger of a raking fire in his flanks.

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

From them I go
This uncouth errand sole, and one for all
Myself *expose*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 828.

The multitude of evil accidents, which the state of human life will necessarily *expose* him to. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, I. ix.

6. To make known the actions or character of; reveal the secret or secrets of; lay open to comment, ridicule, reprehension, or the like, by some revelation: as, to *expose* a hypocrite or a rogue; to *expose* an impostor.

Though she *exposes* all the whole town, she offends no one body in it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.

We have, if we do not deceive ourselves, completely *exposed* the calculations on which his theory rests. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Smith's perception of moral distinctions is so acute, that he easily *exposes* the deceptions of style and sentiment. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 159.

7. To expound, as a theory. [Rare.]

exposé (eks-pọ-zā′), *n.* [F., < *exposer*, expose: see *expose.*] 1. A formal recital of the causes and motives of an act or acts, or of the facts of a case.—2. Exposure; specifically, an undesired or undesirable exposure.

She has been negotiating with them for some time through the agency of Sir Lucius Grafton, and the late *exposé* will not favour her interests. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, v. 12.

=**Syn.** *Exposition*, *Exhibit*, etc. See *exhibition*.

exposed (eks-pōzd′), *p. a.* 1. Unconcealed; bare or open; specifically, in *entom.*, externally visible; not concealed under other parts: especially applied to a part of the upper surface of the abdomen which is left uncovered by the elytra in repose, as in many *Coleoptera*. —2. Unprotected; unsheltered; open to wind, cold, attack, risk, etc.: as, an *exposed* situation. —**Exposed antennæ**, antennæ which, in repose, are not concealed in grooves beneath the body.

exposedness (eks-pō′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being exposed; exposure: as, *exposedness* to sin or temptation.

exposer (eks-pō′zėr), *n.* One who exposes, uncovers, lays bare, etc.: as, an *exposer* of fraud.

exposition (eks-pọ-zish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *exposicioun*, *exposicion*, < OF. *exposition*, F. *exposition* = Pr. *expositio*, *espositio* = Sp. *exposicion* = Pg. *exposição* = It. *esposizione*, < L. *expositio*(*n*-), a setting forth, narration, explanation, < *exponere*, pp. *expositus*, set forth: see *expone*, *expound*, *expose.*] 1. The act of exposing, uncovering, making bare, revealing, laying out to or bringing into view, or the state of being exposed or brought clearly into view.

They could not repent, in matters little or great, because they felt that their actions were a sincere *exposition* of the wants of their souls. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 257.

2. An exhibition or show, as of the products of art and manufacture.

With steam transportation from the heart of the city [Philadelphia] to the *exposition* grounds, and with unprecedentedly low railroad rates, there is every assurance of success. *The Century*, XXXI. 153.

3. The act of exposing to danger; exposure. [Rare.]

It is absolutely certain that in antiquity men of genuine humanity . . . counselled without a scruple the *exposition* of infants. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 20.

4. The act of expounding; an extended explication, as of a doctrine; a detailed explanation, as of a passage or book of Scripture.

It needeth *exposicyon* written wel with cunning honde
To strive toward devocyon and hit the better understonde.
Quoted in *Hampole's* Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), [Pref., p. vii.

Swedenborg, a sublime genius who gave a scientific *exposition* of the part played severally by men and women in the world, and showed the difference of sex to run through nature and through thought. *Emerson*, Woman.

5. In *logic*, the making clear of any general relation by means of an indeterminate supposition of an individual case: a translation of the Greek ἔκθεσις as used by Aristotle. This is the ordinary mode of demonstration in mathematics.

The term *exposition* is employed by Aristotle and most subsequent logicians to denote the selection of an individual instance whose qualities may be perceived by sense, in order to prove a general relation apprehended by the intellect. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

6†. Openness of situation as regards some direction or point of the compass; exposure.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition*. *Arbuthnot.*

Erasmus ascribes the plague (from which England was hardly ever free) and the sweating-sickness partly to the incommodious form and bad *exposition* of the houses, to the filthiness of the streets, and to the sluttishness within doors. *Jortin*, Erasmus (ed. 1808), I. 69.

I did not observe that the common greens were wanting, and suppose that, by choosing an advantageous *exposition*, they can raise all the more hardy esculent plants. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

Exposition of the sacrament, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the public exposure of the sacrament for the adoration of the faithful. In the Roman Catholic churches of the United States the exposition is made at least once a year for forty hours. In early times it was made only on Corpus Christi day or on occasions of public distress. *Cath. Dict.* —**Transcendental exposition**, in the *Kantian philos.*, the explication of a concept as a principle from which the possibility of other synthetical cognitions a priori can be understood. =**Syn.** 2. *Exposure*, *Exposé*, etc. See *exhibition*. 4. Elucidation, explication.

expositive (eks-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, expound (see *expose*), + *-ive.*] Serving to expound or explain; expository; explanatory.

The opinion of Durandus is to be rejected, as not *expositive* of the Creed's confession. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, v.

expositor (eks-poz′i-tọr), *n.* [= F. *expositeur*, OF. *expositeur*, *espositeur*, *exposeor*, *esposeor* = Sp. Pg. *expositor* = It. *espositore*, < L. *expositor*, < *exponere*, pp. *expositus*, expound: see *expose*, *expound*, *exposition.*] One who or that which (as a book) expounds or explains; an interpreter.

I read many doctors, but none could content me; no *expositor* could please me, nor satisfy my mind in the matter. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Into the special doctrines of Swedenborgianism we must confess our entire inability to enter unaided by an *expositor*. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 227.

expositorium (eks-poz-i-tō′ri-um), *n.* [ML., neut. of **expositorius*: see *expository.*] Same as *monstrance*.

expository (eks-poz′i-tọ-ri), *a.* [= OF. *expositoire*, < ML. **expositorius*, < L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, set forth, expose: see *expone*, *expound*, *expose.*] 1. Serving to explain; tending to expound.

This book may serve as a glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers. *Johnson*, Abridged Dict., Pref.

2. Setting forth, or set forth, as an instance; specifically, in *logic*, singular; relating to a single individual. Thus, an *expository* syllogism is one in which the middle term is a singular.

ex post facto (eks pōst fak′tō). [More accurately written *ex postfacto*; LL., adv. phrase (lit. from what is done afterward), afterward, subsequently: *ex*, from; *postfacto*, abl. of *postfactum*, neut. of *postfactus* (a loose compound, also written *post factus*), done afterward: *post*, after; *factus*, done: see *ex*^{5}, *post-*, and *fact.*] From a subsequent state of facts; from a later point of view; with reference to a former state of facts; retrospectively: as, the transaction was made void by matter *ex post facto*; a lease made by a life tenant to run beyond his own life may be confirmed *ex post facto* by the reversioner.—**Ex post facto law**, a law made after the offense, and under which prosecution for the offense is possible; a law operating on matters which took place before it was passed; as used in the restrictions imposed by United States constitutional law, a law which if allowed validity would operate to make an act criminal which was not so when done, or to increase the severity of the punishment of a previous act, or in any way so to alter the rules of criminal procedure or evidence as to put one accused of a crime committed previous to the law in a worse position before the courts. Such laws are prohibited by the Constitution of the United States.

expostulate (eks-pos′tụ̄-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expostulated*, ppr. *expostulating*. [< L. *expostulatus*, pp. of *expostulare*, demand, require, intr. find fault, dispute, expostulate, < *ex*, out, + *postulare*, demand: see *postulate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To reason earnestly with a person against something that he intends to do or has done: followed by *with* before the person, by *upon* or *on* before the thing.

The King, in a Parliament now assembled, fell to *expostulate with* the Lords, asking them what Years they thought him to be. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 142.

The emperour's ambassadour did *expostulate with* the king, that he had broken his league with the emperour. *Sir J. Hayward.*

The Moone, say they, *expostulated with* God, because the Sunne shined with her, whereas no Kingdome could endure a partner. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 205.

[He] sensibly enough *expostulated upon* my obstinacy. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxviii.

=**Syn.** *Expostulate with*, *Reprove*, *Rebuke*, *Reprimand*, etc. See *censure*, and list under *remonstrate*.

II.† *trans.* To discuss; examine into; reason about.

My liege, and madam, to *expostulate*
What majesty should be, what duty is,
Why day is day, night, night, and time is time,
Were nothing but to waste night, day, and time.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

That makes me to *expostulate* the wrong
So with him, and resent it as I do.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

I could say more,
But 'tis dishonour to *expostulate*
These causes with a woman.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

expostulation (eks-pos-tụ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *expostulatio*(*n*-), < *expostulare*, expostulate: see *expostulate.*] 1. The act of expostulating or remonstrating with a person or persons; argumentative protest; dissuasion.

Expostulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

The zealous attempt to bring about conversion by preaching and *expostulation* was fair and commendable. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

2. In *rhet.*, an address containing expostulation. *Imp. Dict.*

expostulator (eks-pos′tụ̄-lā-tọr), *n.* One who expostulates.

He is no opponent, only an *expostulator*. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

expostulatory (eks-pos′tụ̄-lạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *expostulate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing expostulation: as, an *expostulatory* address or debate.

This fable is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between Bounty and Ingratitude. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It was an unpardonable omission to proceed so far as I have already done, before I had performed the due discourses, *expostulatory*, supplicatory, or deprecatory. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iii.

exposture† (eks-pos′tụ̄r), *n.* [As if ult. < ML. **expositura*, < L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, expose: see *expose*. Cf. *exposure*, and *composture*, *composure.*] Exposure.

Determine on some course
More than a wilde *exposture* to each chance
That starts i' th' way before thee.
Shak., Cor., iv. 1 (fol. 1623).

exposure (eks-pō′zụ̄r), *n.* [< *expose* + *-ure.*] 1. The act of opening to view, laying bare, or revealing: as, the *exposure* of a vein of ore, or of a crime.

And when we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet,
And question this most bloody piece of work,
To know it further. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

2. The state of being open or subject to some action or influence; a being placed in the way of something, as observation, attack, etc.: as, *exposure* to cold or to the air; *exposure* to danger or to contagion.

They suffer little from *exposure* of the bare person to the cold of winter, or the scorching sun of summer, being accustomed to it from infancy. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 22.

In comparing an existing harbour with a proposed one, perhaps the most obvious element is what may be termed the line of maximum *exposure*, or, in other words, the line of greatest fetch or reach of open sea, and this can be easily measured from a chart. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 456.

3. The thing revealed or exposed.

This species [*Sphenophyllum antiquum*] was fully described by me, . . . from specimens obtained from the rich *exposures* at Gaspé Bay. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 65.

4. In *photog.*, the act of presenting to the action of the actinic rays of light: as, the *exposure* was too long.

In taking views, the process is exactly the same as in the case of portraits, except that the *exposure* is very much less. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 261.

5. Situation with regard to the access of light or air; position relative to the sun or to the

points of the compass; aspect: as, a southern *exposure*.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the house in pots two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure*. *Evelyn.*

I believe that is the best *exposure* of the two for woodcocks. *Scott.*

6. The act of casting out, or abandoning to chance, in some unsheltered or unprotected place; abandonment to death from cold, starvation, etc.: as, the *exposure* of a child. = **Syn.** 1. *Exposition, Exposé*, etc. See *exhibition*.—2. *Venture, Hazard*, etc. See *risk, n.*

expound (eks-pound′), *v. t.* [< ME. *expounden, expounen, expownen* (with *ex-* for *es-*), < OF. *espondre* = Pr. *esponer, exponer, expondre* = Sp. *exponer* = Pg. *expór* = It. *esporre*, < L. *exponere*, set out, put out, expose, set forth, explain, < *ex*, out, + *ponere*, put, set, place: see *expone*, a doublet of *expound*, and cf. *compound*^{1}.] 1†. To lay open; examine.

He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To set forth the points or principles of; lay open the meaning of; explain; interpret: as, to *expound* a text of Scripture; to *expound* a law.

"In Englisch," quod Pacyence, "it is wel harde wel to *expounen*;
Ac somdel I shal seyne it by so thow vnderstonde."
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 277.

He *expounded* unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself. Luke xxiv. 27.

Solomon doth excellently *expound* himself in another place of the same book.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 10.

That ancient Fathers thus *expound* the page,
Gives truth the reverend majesty of age.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 336.

= **Syn.** 2. *Interpret, Elucidate*, etc. See *explain*.

expounder (eks-poun′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *expownere*, < *expounen, expownen*, expound: see *expound*.] One who expounds; an explainer; one who formally interprets or explains anything: as, an *expounder* of the Constitution.

The Pundits are the *expounders* of the Hindu Law; in which capacity two constantly attended the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William.
Sir W. Jones, To C. Chapman, note.

The people call you prophet: let it be:
But not of those that can expound themselves.
Take Vivien for *expounder*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

expoune†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *expound*.

express (eks-pres′), *v. t.* [< ME. *expressen*, < OF. *expresser* = Sp. *expresar* = Pg. *expressar*, < L. *expressus*, pp. of *exprimere* (> It. *esprimere* = Sp. Pg. *exprimir* = Pr. *exprimar, espremer, exprimir* = F. *exprimer*), press or squeeze out, press, form by pressure, form, represent, portray, imitate, describe, express, esp. in words, < *ex*, out, + *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*^{1}. Cf. *appressed, compress, depress, impress, repress*.] 1. To press or squeeze out; force out by pressure: as, to *express* the juice of grapes or of apples.

Spirit is a most subtle vapour, which is *expressed* from the blood. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 96.

A kind of Balme *expressed* out of the herbe Copaibas.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

The drawing-room heroes put down beside him [the farmer] would shrivel in his presence—he solid and unexpressive, they *expressed* to gold-leaf.
Emerson, Farming.

2†. To extort; elicit.

Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgment waits thee.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

3. To manifest or exhibit by speech, appearance, or action; make known in any way, but especially by spoken or written words.

Believe me, on mine honour,
My words *express* my purpose.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4.

Affliction
Expresseth virtue fully, whether true,
Or else adulterate. *Webster*, White Devil, i. 1.

They *expressed* in their lives those excellent doctrines of morality. *Addison.*

4. Reflexively, to utter one's thoughts; make known one's opinions or feelings: as, to *express one's self* properly.

It charges me in manners the rather to *express myself*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 1.

5. To manifest in semblance; constitute a copy or resemblance of; be like; resemble. [Archaic.]

So kids and whelps their sires and dams *express*.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

6. To represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; form a likeness of, as in painting or sculpture. [Archaic.]

A little peece of plate, wherein was *expressed* effigies of the Virgin Mary. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 12.

A stately tomb of the old Prince of Orange, of marble and brass; wherein, among other rarities, there are the angels with their trumpets, *expressed* as it were crying.
Pepys, Diary, I. 66.

In mode of olden time
His garb was fashioned, to *express*
The ancient English minstrel's dress.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 15.

7†. To denote; designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men, which are *expressed* by their names. Num. i. 17.

8. [< *express, a.*, 4; *express, n.*, 3, 4.] To send express; despatch by express; forward by special opportunity or through the medium of an express: as, to *express* a letter, a package, or merchandise.—**Expressed oils**, in *chem.*, vegetable oils which are obtained from bodies only by pressing, as olive-oil: so named to distinguish them from essential oils obtained by other methods. = **Syn.** 3. To declare, utter, state, signify, testify, set forth, denote.

express (eks-pres′), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *expresse*, < OF. *expres*, F. *exprès* = Sp. *expreso* = Pg. *expresso* = It. *espresso*, < L. *expressus*, clearly exhibited, manifest, plain, express, distinct, pp. of *exprimere*, press out, describe, represent, etc.: see *express, v.* II. *n.* = D. G. *expresse* = Dan. *expres* = Sw. *express* = Sp. *expreso* = Pg. *expresso* = It. *espresso*; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* 1. Clearly made known; distinctly expressed or indicated; unambiguous; explicit; direct; plain: as, *express* terms; an *express* interference. In *law*, commonly used in contradistinction to *implied*: as, *express* warranty; *express* malice; an *express* contract.

There is not any positive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal *express* consent, as in councils. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

An *express* contradiction is then when one of the terms is finite and the other infinite; as, man, not man.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Whether the free assent of nations take the form of *express* agreement or of usage, it places them alike under the obligation of contract.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 28.

2. Distinctly like; closely representative; bearing an exact resemblance.

The brightness of his glory, and the *express* image of his person. Heb. i. 3.

Still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love, his face
Express, and of his steps the track divine.
Milton, P. L., xi. 354.

3. Distinctly adapted or suitable; particular; exact; precise: as, he made *express* provision for my comfort.

Rapes make wele to smelle
In condyment is nowe the tyme *expresse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

4. [< *express, n.*, 2, 3, 4.] Special; used or employed for a particular purpose; specially quick or direct: as, *express* haste; an *express* messenger.—**Express allegiance, contract, malice, notice**, etc. See the nouns. = **Syn.** 1. See *explicit*^{1}.

II. *n.* 1†. A clear or distinct declaration, expression, or manifestation.

Whereby [by hieroglyphical pictures] they [the Egyptians] discoursed in silence, and were intuitively understood from the theory of their *expresses*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

What is less natural and charitable than to deny the *expresses* of a mother's affection?
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 41.

2. A particular or special message or despatch sent by a messenger.

Popular captations which some men use in their speeches and *expresses*. *Eikon Basilike.*

3. A messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion; usually, a courier sent to communicate information of an important event, or to deliver important despatches.

They being but two of y^{e} commission, and so not impower'd to determine, sent an *expresse* to his Ma^{ty} and Council to know what they should do.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 25, 1665.

Isabella, who was at Segovia, was made acquainted by regular *expresses* with every movement of the army.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

4. Any regular provision made for the speedy transmission of messages, parcels, commissions, and the like; a vehicle or other conveyance sent on a special message; specifically, an organization of means for safe and speedy transmission of merchandise, etc., or a railway passenger-train which travels at a specially high rate of speed, stopping only at principal stations: as, the American and European *Express*; to travel by *express*. Expresses for carrying valuable parcels, merchandise, money, etc., under guaranty of personal care, speed, and safe delivery, originated in the regular journeys with small parcels first made by William F. Harnden between New York and Boston in 1839. The business rapidly became immense in the United States, under the charge not only of individuals, but of great organized companies, each operating over extensive regions, and some of them over nearly the whole civilized world.

5. The name of a modern sporting-rifle, a modification of the Winchester model of 1876. It takes a large charge of powder and a light bullet, which give a very high initial velocity and a trajectory practically a right line up to 150 yards. Upon striking the object the bullet spreads outwardly, inflicting a death-wound. This arm is well adapted for killing large game at short range. Also called *express-rifle*.

In my hand I held a Winchester repeating carbine, but the distance was too great for me to use it with effect, so I turned to Gobo, who was shivering with terror at my side, and handing him the carbine, took from him my *express*. *Haggard*, Maiwa's Revenge.

express (eks-pres′), *adv.* [< ME. *expresse*, < OF. *expres*, F. *exprès* = It. *espresso* = G. *express*; from the adj.] 1. Expressly; distinctly; plainly.

Hys helme wasted sore, rent and broken all,
And hys hauberke disma[i]lled all *expresse*,
In many places holes gret and small.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4347.

As yet is proued *expresse* in his profecies.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), ii. 1158.

2. Specially; for a particular purpose.

And further mair, he sent *express*,
To schaw his collours and ensenzie.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

Plenty of ale and some capital songs by Lucian Gay, who went down *express*, gave the right cue to the mob.
Disraeli, Coningsby, vi. 3.

3. [Prop. *express, n.*, 3, used elliptically.] As an express—that is, with special swiftness or expedition; post-haste; post: as, to travel *express*.

I . . . journeyed *express* with the officer in charge of the mails, who fortunately was as late as myself, by special engine and carriage till we overtook the mail-train beyond Lyons. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 3.

expressage (eks-pres′ạ̄j), *n.* [< *express, n.*, 4, + *-age*.] The business of carrying by express; the charge for carrying anything, as a parcel or message, by express.

express-bullet (eks-pres′bůl″et), *n.* A short bullet of large caliber made of soft lead. It is much lighter than the ordinary rifle-bullet of the same caliber, and, being fired with a large charge of powder, has a high velocity and very flat trajectory for short ranges. These projectiles are sometimes rendered explosive to increase their destructive effect by placing a bursting charge and detonating primer in the front end.

express-car (eks-pres′kär), *n.* A long box- or house-car for carrying light or fast freight sent by express. It is sometimes combined with a mail-car, or with a baggage- or passenger-car.

expresser (eks-pres′ėr), *n.* One who expresses.

expressible (eks-pres′i-bl), *a.* [< *express, v.*, + *-ible*.] 1. Capable of being squeezed out by pressure.—2. Capable of being uttered, declared, shown, or represented.

This is a diphthong composed of our first and third vowels, and *expressible*, therefore, by them, as in the word Vaidya. *Sir W. Jones*, Orthog. of Asiatic Words.

expressing† (eks-pres′ing), *n.* An expression.

And yet I cannot hope for better *expressings* than I have given of them. *Donne*, Letters, xcv.

expression (eks-presh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *expression* = Sp. *expresion* = Pg. *expressão* = It. *espressione*, < L. *expressio(n-)*, a pressing out, a projection, LL. expression, vividness, < *exprimere*, pp. *expressus*, press out, express: see *express, v. t.*] 1. The act of expressing or forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils from plants.

The box in which he put those worms was anointed with a drop, or two or three, of the oil of ivy-berries, made by *expression* or infusion.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 127.

The blubber . . . is . . . rudely tried out by exposure in vats or hot *expression* in iron boilers.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 23.

2. The act of expressing, or embodying or representing in speech, writing, or action; utterance; declaration; representation; manifestation: as, an *expression* of the public will.

The evening was spent in firing cannon, and other *expressions* of military triumphes. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1641.

Nor unhappy, nor at rest,
But beyond *expression* fair
With thy floating flaxen hair.
Tennyson, Adeline, i.

It is only by good works, it is only on the basis of active duty, that worship finds *expression*.
Emerson, Remarks at Free Relig. Assoc.

The idea which, gazing on nature and human life by the intuitive force of imagination, the great artist has divined, he gives shape and *expression* to in sensible forms and images. *J. Caird.*

3. Mode of expressing; manner of giving forth or manifesting thoughts, feelings, sentiments, ideas, etc.

With respect to joy, its natural and universal *expression* is laughter. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 218.

4. Used absolutely, expressive utterance; significant manifestation; lucid exposition of thoughts or ideas: as, he lacks *expression*, or the faculty of *expression*.

The imitators of Shakespeare, fixing their attention on his wonderful power of *expression*, have directed their imitation to this. *M. Arnold.*

5. The outward indication of some interior state, property, or function; especially, appearance as indicative of character, feeling, or emotion; significant look or attitude: as, a mild or a fierce *expression* (of the eye or of the whole person); a peculiar *expression*.

Expression is the grand diversifier of appearance among civilized people: in the desert it knows few varieties. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 319.

Looking at a certain man we recognize that he is fatigued. How can we analyze the *expression* of fatigue? *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 255.

The general law of *expression* is simply that conscious state as feeling is stimulant and directive of action, whether the feeling be pleasurable or painful. *Mind*, XI. 73.

6. That which is expressed or uttered; an utterance; a saying; a phrase or mode of speech: as, an uncommon *expression*.

[They] offered us a great present of wampompeag, and beavers, and otter, with this *expression*, that we might, with part thereof, procure their peace with the Naragansetts. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 463.

Light and darkness are our familiar *expression* for knowledge and ignorance. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 29.

7. In *rhet.*, the peculiar manner of utterance as affected by the subject and sentiment; elocution; diction.

No adequate description can be given of the nameless and ever-varying shades of *expression* which real pathos gives to the voice. *E. Porter.*

8. In *art* and *music*, the method of bringing out or exhibiting the character and meaning of a work in all or any of its details; clear representation of ideas, emotions, etc., in a work of art or a musical performance; effective execution.

Place ourselves in the position of those to whom their *expression* [that of old buildings] was originally addressed. *Ruskin.*

9. In *alg.*, any algebraical symbol, or, especially, a combination of symbols, as $(x + y)z$. An expression may denote either a quantity or an operation; but an equation or inequality, since it constitutes a proposition, is not considered as an expression, but as the statement of a relation between expressions. =**Syn. 6.** See *term*.

expressional (eks-presh'o̤n-al), *a.* [< *expression* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to expression; having the power of expression; particularly, in the *fine arts*, embodying a conception or emotion; representing a definite meaning or feeling.

Whether you take Raphael for the culminating master of *expressional* art in Italy. *Ruskin.*

Specifically—**2.** Of or pertaining to a literary expression or phrase.

To enumerate and criticize all the verbal and *expressional* solecisms which disfigure our literature would be an undertaking of enormous labour. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 36.

expressionless (eks-presh'o̤n-les), *a.* [< *expression* + *-less*.] Destitute of expression.

It is difficult, when we see them [the Kalmuks] for the first time, to believe that a human soul lurks behind their *expressionless*, flattened faces, and small, dull, obliquely set eyes. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 340.

The hard, glittering, *expressionless* eyes were watching her. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, xvi.

expression-mark (eks-presh'o̤n-märk), *n.* In *musical notation*, a sign or verbal direction indicating the desired mode of rendering or expression, such as <, *staccato*, *ritenuto*, etc. The use of such signs and words did not become general until late in the eighteenth century, though the thing indicated was carefully transmitted by tradition.

expression-point (eks-presh'o̤n-point), *n.* The point or stage in evolution at which is expressed or established a kind or degree of difference which may be recognized and used in classification. [Rare.]

Now, the *expression-point* of a new generic type is reached when its appearance in the adult falls so far prior to the period of reproduction as to transmit it to the offspring and to their descendants, until another *expression-point* of progress be reached. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 79.

expression-stop (eks-presh'o̤n-stop), *n.* In the harmonium, a stop that closes the escape-valve of the bellows, making it possible to vary the wind-pressure, and thus the force of the tone, by a quick or slow use of the pedals.

expressive (eks-pres'iv), *a.* [= F. *expressif* = Pr. *expressiu* = Sp. *expresivo* = Pg. *expressivo* = It. *espressivo*, < L. as if **expressivus*, < *expressus*, pp. of *exprimere*, express: see *express*.] **1.** Full of expression; forcibly expressing or clearly representing; significant.

The Duke of York . . . did hear it all over with extraordinary content; and did give me many and hearty thanks, and in words the most *expressive* tell me his sense of my good endeavours. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 9.

The inheritance of most of our *expressive* actions explains the fact that those born blind display them, as I hear from the Rev. R. H. Blair, equally well with those gifted with eyesight. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 352.

2. Serving to express, utter, or represent: followed by *of*: as, a look *expressive of* gratitude.

Each verse so swells *expressive of* her woes. *Tickell.*

Expressive organ, the harmonium. =**Syn. 1.** Forcible, energetic, lively, vivid.—**2.** Indicative.

expressively (eks-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In an expressive manner; plainly and emphatically; with much significance; clearly; fully; specifically, in *music*, with feeling, or in accordance with the written expression-marks.

expressiveness (eks-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expressive; power or force of expression, as by words or looks; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind: as, the *expressiveness* of a word or an adage; the *expressiveness* of the eye, of the features, or of sounds.

John Prideaux, an excellent linguist; but so that he would make words wait on his matter, chiefly aiming at *expressivenesse* therein. *Fuller*, Worthies, Devonshire.

The murrain at the end [of the third Georgic] has all the *expressiveness* that words can give it. *Addison*, Virgil's Georgics.

expressless† (eks-pres'les), *a.* [< *express* + *-less*.] Inexpressible. [Rare.]

I may pour forth my soul into thine arms,
With words of love, whose moaning intercourse
Hath hitherto been stayed with wrath and hate
Of our *expressless* bann'd inflictions.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., v. 1.

expressly (eks-pres'li), *adv.* [< ME. *expressely*; < *express*, *a.*, + *-ly*^{2}.] In an express, direct, or pointed manner; of set purpose; in direct terms; plainly; explicitly.

For this may every man well wite,
That bothe kinde and lawe write
Expressely stonden there ayein.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I.

Kill the poys and the luggage! 'tis *expressly* against the law of arms. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

The religion of the Jews is *expressly* against the Christian, and the Mahometan against both. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 25.

expressman (eks-pres'man), *n.*; pl. *expressmen* (-men). [< *express*, *n.*, + *man*.] A man employed in any department of the business of carrying packages or articles by express; especially, a driver of an express-wagon who receives and delivers parcels. [U. S.]

expressment† (eks-pres'ment), *n.* [ME. *expressement*; < *express* + *-ment*.] The act of expressing; expression.

A mighty man and tyrannous of conditions, named Eboryn, as shall appeare by his condicions ensuynge, when the tyme convenyent of the *expressement* of them shall come. *Fabyan*, Works, I. xxxvii.

expressness (eks-pres'nes), *n.* The state of being express.

They were heathens, such as the Prophet speaks, had not the knowledge of God's law (viz.) in the fulness and *expressness* of it; and yet they repented. *Glanville*, Sermons, ix.

express-rifle (eks-pres'rī''fl), *n.* Same as *express*, 5.

express-train (eks-pres'trān), *n.* A railroad-train intended for the expeditious conveyance of passengers, mail, or parcels, and making few or no stops between terminal stations: distinguished from a local or accommodation train.

expressure† (eks-presh'ūr), *n.* [< *express* + *-ure*. Cf. *pressure*.] **1.** The process of squeezing out.—**2.** Expression; utterance; representation.

An operation more divine
Than breath, or pen, can give *expressure* to.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

3. Mark; impression.

Nightly, meadow-fairies, look, you sing,
Like to the Garter's compass, in a ring:
The *expressure* that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile-fresh than all the field to see.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

express-wagon (eks-pres'wag''o̤n), *n.* A wagon used for collecting and delivering articles transmitted by express, specifically one of a particular form and construction designed for the purpose. [U. S.]

exprime†, *v. t.* [< OF. *exprimer*, < L. *exprimere*, express: see *express*, *v.*] To express.

exprobrate† (eks-prō'- or eks'prọ̄-brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exprobratus*, pp. of *exprobrare* (> It. *esprobrare* = Pg. *exprobrar* = OF. *exprobrer*), reproach, upbraid, censure, < *ex*, out, + *probrum*, a shameful or disgraceful act; cf. *opprobrium*.] To censure as disgraceful or reproachful; upbraid; blame; condemn.

The stork in heaven knoweth her appointed times, the turtle, crane, and swallow observe the time of their coming, but my people know not the judgment of the Lord. Wherein to *exprobrate* their stupidity, he induceth the providence of storks. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

It was so known a business that one city should have but one bishop, that Cornelius *exprobrates* to Novatus his ignorance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 229.

exprobration† (eks-prọ̄-brā'sho̤n), *n.* [= OF. *exprobration*, *exprobracion* = Pg. *exprobração*, < L. *exprobratio(n-)*, < *exprobrare*, censure: see *exprobrate*.] The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; an upbraiding.

It must needs be a fearful *exprobration* of our unworthiness when the Judge himself shall bear witness against us. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 622.

This weak *exprobration* itself was the last instrument of an English primate [Warham] who died legate of the Apostolic See. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

exprobrative† (eks-prō'brạ̄-tiv), *a.* [< *exprobrate* + *-ive*.] Expressing exprobration or reproach; upbraiding.

All benefits losing much of their splendour, both in the giver and receiver, that do bear with them an *exprobrative* term of necessity. *Sir A. Shirley*, Travels.

exprobratory† (eks-prō'brạ̄-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *exprobratorio*; as *exprobrate* + *-ory*.] Same as *exprobrative*.

ex professo (eks prọ̄-fes'ō). [L.: *ex*, out of; *professo*, abl. of *professus*, pp. of *profiteri*, profess: see *profess*.] Professedly; by profession.

expromission (eks-prọ̄-mish'o̤n), *n.* [< L. as if **expromissio(n-)*, < *expromissus*, pp. of *expromittere*, promise to pay, either for oneself or for another, < *ex*, out, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise*.] In *civil law*, the act by which a creditor accepts a new debtor in place of a former one, who is discharged.

expromissor (eks-prọ̄-mis'o̤r), *n.* [< LL. *expromissor*, < L. *expromittere*, promise to pay: see *expromission*.] In *civil law*, one who becomes bound for the debt of another by substituting himself as principal debtor in room of the former obligant.

expropriate (eks-prō'pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expropriated*, ppr. *expropriating*. [< L. as if **expropriatus*, pp. of **expropriare* (> It. *espropriare* = Sp. *expropiar* = Pg. *expropriar* = F. *exproprier*, > Dan. *expropriere* = Sw. *expropriera*), < *ex*, out, + *proprius*, one's own; cf. *appropriate*, *v.*] **1.** To hold no longer as one's own; disengage from appropriation; give up a claim to the exclusive property of.

When you have resigned, or rather consigned, your *expropriated* will to God. *Boyle*, Seraphic Love.

2. To take or condemn for public use by the right of eminent domain, thus divesting the title of the private owner.

A Republican Ministry thinks itself quite conservative when it pleads that to *expropriate* mines for the benefit of miners would be burdensome to the State, because of the compensations such a proceeding would involve. *Spectator*, No. 3018, p. 572.

Hence—**3.** To dispossess; exclude, in general.

Women, once more like the labourers, have been *expropriated* as to their rights as human beings, just as the labourers were *expropriated* as to their rights as producers. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 213.

It has been urged as a justification for *expropriating* savages from the land of new colonies that tribes of hunters have really no moral right to property in the soil over which they hunt. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 251, note.

expropriation (eks-prō-pri-ā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *expropriation* = Sp. *expropiacion* = Pg. *expropriação* = It. *espropriazione*, < L. as if **expropriatio(n-)*, < **expropriare*: see *expropriate*.] **1.** The act of expropriating, or discarding appropriation or declining to hold as one's own; the surrender of a claim to exclusive property. [Rare.]

The soul of man, then, is capable of a state of much peace and equanimity in all exterior bands and agitations; but this capacity is rather an effect of the *expropriation* of our reason than a virtue resulting from her single ca-

pacity; for it is the evacuation of all self-sufficiency that attracteth a replenishment from that Divine plenitude.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays (1648), i. 342.

2. The act of taking for public use upon providing compensation; condemnation by right of eminent domain.—3. The act of dispossessing an owner, either wholly or to a limited extent, of his property or proprietary rights.

Perpetuity of tenure on the part of the tenant would be the virtual *expropriation* of the landlord. *Gladstone.*

There is no theory of socialism thought of at present, so far as we know, in which questions of property do not occupy the first place, and the *expropriation* of the holders of property does not really lie at the foundation of the system or systems.
Woolsey, Communism and Socialism, p. 13.

expuate† (eks′pū̦-āt), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *expuere*, *exspuere*, pp. *exputus*, *exsputus*, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *spuere* = E. *spew*: see *exspuition*.] Spit out; ejected.

A poore and *expuate* humour of the Court.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, ii. 1.

expugn† (eks-pūn′), *v. t.* [= OF. *expugner* = Sp. Pg. *expugnar* = It. *espugnare*, < L. *expugnare*, take by assault, storm, capture, conquer, subdue, reduce, < *ex*, out, + *pugnare*, fight, < *pugna*, a battle, fight: see *pugnacious*. Cf. *impugn*.] To overcome; conquer; take by assault.

Oh, the dangerous siege
Sin lays about us! and the tyranny
He exercises when he hath *expugn'd!*
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

When they could not *expugne* him by arguments.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1710.

expugnable (eks-pug′- or eks-pū′na̤-bl), *a.* [= OF. and F. *expugnable* = Sp. *expugnable* = Pg. *expugnavel* = It. *espugnabile*, < ML. *expugnabilis*, < L. *expugnare*, take by assault: see *expugn*.] Capable of being overcome or taken by assault. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

expugnance† (eks-pug′na̤ns), *n.* [< *expugn* + *-ance*. Cf. *repugnance*.] Expugnation.

If he that dreadful Ægis bears, and Pallas, grant to me
Th' *expugnance* of well-builded Troy, I first will honour thee
Next to myself with some rich gift.
Chapman, Iliad, viii. 247.

expugnation (eks-pug-nā′sho̤n), *n.* [< OF. *expugnation* = Sp. *expugnacion* = Pg. *expugnação* = It. *espugnazione*, < L. *expugnatio(n-)*, < *expugnare*, take by assault: see *expugn*.] Conquest; the act of overcoming or taking by assault. [Rare.]

Since the *expugnation* of the Rhodian isle,
Methinks a thousand years are overpass'd.
Kyd (?), Soliman and Perseda.

Solyman, . . . whose wishes and endeavours are said to have aimed at three things, . . . but the third, which was the *expugnation* of Vienna, he could never accomplish.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 26.

expugner† (eks-pū′nėr), *n.* One who conquers or takes by assault.

He will prove
Of the yet taintless fortress of Byron
A quick *expugner*, and a strong abider.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1.

expuition, *n.* See *exspuition*.

expulse† (eks-puls′), *v. t.* [= F. *expulser* = Sp. Pg. *expulsar*, < L. *expulsus*, pp. of *expellere*, drive out, expel: see *expel*.] To drive out; expel.

No man need doubt that learning will *expulse* business.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 22.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

What defaming invectives have lately flown abroad against the Subjects of Scotland, and our poore *expulsed* Brethren of New England!
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

expulsion (eks-pul′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *expulsion* = Sp. *expulsion* = Pg. *expulsão* = It. *espulsione*, < L. *expulsio(n-)*, < *expellere*, pp. *expulsus*, drive out: see *expulse*, *expel*.] The act of expelling or driving out; a driving away by force; forcible ejection; compulsory dismissal; banishment: as, the *expulsion* of the Tarquins; the *expulsion* of morbid humors from the body; the *expulsion* of a student from a college, or of a member from a club.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's *expulsion*, if the universe had been Paradise? *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Sole victor, from the *expulsion* of his foes,
Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 880.

expulsitive† (eks-pul′si-tiv), *a.* [< *expulse* + *-itive*.] Expulsive.

The philosophers have written of the nature of ginger, 'tis *expulsitive* in two degrees.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

expulsive (eks-pul′siv), *a.* [< *expulse* + *-ive*.] Serving to expel; having the power of driving out or away.

In Study there must be an *expulsive* Virtue to shun all that is erroneous. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

expulsiveness (eks-pul′siv-nes), *n.* The expulsive faculty. *Bailey*, 1727.

expunction (eks-pungk′sho̤n), *n.* [< LL. *expunctio(n-)* (only in derived sense of 'execution, performance'), < L. *expungere*, pp. *expunctus*, expunge: see *expunge*.] The act of expunging or erasing; removal by erasure; a blotting out or leaving out. [Rare.]

The consonant in the middle of the words being chiefly that fixed upon for *expunction*.
Roscoe, tr. of Sismondi's Lit. South of Europe, xxxvi., note.

expunge (eks-punj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expunged*, ppr. *expunging*. [= Sp. Pg. *expungir* = It. *espungere*, < L. *expungere*, prick out, expunge, settle an account, execute, < *ex*, out, + *pungere*, prick, pierce: see *pungent*, *point*.] 1. To mark or blot out, as with a pen; rub out; erase, as words; obliterate.

God made none to be damned, . . . though some would *expunge* out of our Litany that rogation, that petition, That thou wouldst have mercy upon all men.
Donne, Sermons, vii.

2. Figuratively, to efface; strike out or wipe out; destroy; annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense
The balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence?
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 13.

The Expunging Resolution, in *U. S. hist.*, specifically, a resolution adopted by the Senate in 1837 to expunge from its journal a resolution passed by it in 1834 censuring President Jackson. =**Syn.** *Erase*, *Cancel*, etc. See *efface*.

expunger (eks-pun′jėr), *n.* One who expunges; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one of those senators who in 1837 were in favor of expunging from the journal of the Senate a resolution passed by it in 1834 censuring President Jackson.

The *expungers* had the numbers; but the talent, the eloquence, the moral power, "not an unequal match for numbers," were arrayed against them.
N. Sargent, Public Men, I. 339.

expurgate (eks-pėr′gāt or eks′pėr-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expurgated*, ppr. *expurgating*. [< L. *expurgatus*, pp. of *expurgare* (> It. *espurgare*, *spurgare* = Sp. Pg. *expurgar* = Pr. *espurgar*, *espurjar* = F. *expurger*), purge, cleanse, purify, < *ex*, out, + *purgare*, purge, cleanse: see *purge*.] To purge; cleanse; remove anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous from; specifically, to free from what is objectionable on moral or religious grounds: as, to *expurgate* a book; an *expurgated* edition of Shakspere.

He [Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury] shocked the prejudices of the vulgar by *expurgating* from the English calendar names of saints dear to the natives, but not accredited on the continent. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 228.

expurgation (eks-pėr-gā′sho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *expurgacion* = OF. *espurgacion*, F. *expurgation* = Sp. *expurgacion* = Pg. *expurgação* = It. *espurgazione*, *spurgazione*, < L. *expurgatio(n-)*, < *expurgare*, purge: see *expurgate*.] 1. The act of purging or cleansing, or the state of being purged or cleansed; a cleansing; purification from anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous; specifically, the removal, as in an edition of a book, of what is offensive from the point of view of morals or religion.

Thaire [bees'] dwellyng places *expu(r)gacion*
Of every filthe aboute Aprill Calende
Wol have of right ther Wynter hath it shende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

This work will ask as many more officials to make *expurgations* and expunctions, that the commonwealth of learning be not damnified. *Milton.*

All the intestines . . . serve for *expurgation*.
Wiseman, Surgery.

2†. In *astron.*, the emerging of the sun or moon from eclipse, beginning with the cessation of the total or annular phase (or with the middle of the eclipse if this is partial) and ending with the cessation of the partial phase. See *eclipse*.

expurgator (eks′pėr-gā-to̤r), *n.* [= Pg. *expurgador* = It. *espurgatore*, < NL. *expurgator*, < L. *expurgare*, purge: see *expurgate*.] One who expurgates or purifies; specifically, one who expurgates a book.

Henricus Boxhornius was one of the principal *expurgators*. *Jenkins*, Hist. Ex. of Councils, p. 6.

expurgatorial (eks-pėr-gạ-tō′ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *expurgatory* + *-al*.] Expurgating or expunging; expurgatory.

Himself he exculpated by a solemn *expurgatorial* oath.
Milman, Latin Christianity, v. 2.

expurgatorious (eks-pėr-gạ-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *expurgatorius*: see *expurgatory*.] Same as *expurgatory*. [Rare.]

Your monkish prohibitions and *expurgatorious* indexes.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

expurgatory (eks-pėr′gạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *expurgatoire* = Sp. Pg. *expurgatorio* = It. *espurgatorio*, < NL. *expurgatorius*, < L. *expurgare*, pp. *expurgatus*, purge: see *expurgate*.] Serving to purify from anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous.

Herein there surely wants *expurgatory* animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

Expurgatory index. See *index*.

expurge† (eks-pėrj′), *v. t.* [< OF. *expurger*, < L. *expurgare*, purge: see *expurgate*.] To purge away; cleanse by purging.

The Council of Trent and the Spanish Inquisition, ingendering together, brought forth or perfected those catalogues and *expurging* indexes that rake through the entrails of many an old good author. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

exquire† (eks-kwīr′), *v. t.* [= OF. *esquerre*, *exquerre*, < L. *exquirere*, rarely *exquærere*, search out, seek for, ask, inquire, < *ex*, out, + *quærere*, ask: see *query*, and cf. *acquire*, *inquire*, *require*.] To search into or out.

Make her name her conceal'd messenger,
That passeth all our studies to *exquire*.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, iv. 1.

This ring was sent me from the Queen;
How she came by it, yet is not *exquir'd*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou shouldst my delinquencies *exquire*
And with variety of fortunes tire?
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 16.

exquisite (eks′kwi-zit), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *exquisite* = Sp. Pg. *exquisito* = It. *esquisito* (cf. F. *exquis*), < L. *exquīsītus*, choice, excellent, exquisite, pp. of *exquīrere*, search out, seek out: see *exquire*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Exceedingly choice, elegant, fine, or dainty; very delightful, especially from delicacy of beauty or perfection of any kind: as, a vase of *exquisite* workmanship; an *exquisite* miniature; *exquisite* lace.

I would fain invent some strange and *exquisite* new fashions. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

Not a square inch of the surface—floor, roof, walls, cupola—is free from *exquisite* gemmed work of precious marbles. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 169.

2. Very accurate, delicate, or nice in action or function; especially, of keen or delicate perception or discrimination; delicately discriminating: as, *exquisite* taste, etc.

The largeness of their [learned men's] mind can hardly confine itself to dwell in the *exquisite* observation or examination of the nature and customs of one person.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 33.

Hauing before gathered out of the whole bodie of their Law an hundred most *exquisite* questions.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 259.

By *exquisite* reasons and theorems almost mathematically demonstrative. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

3. Giving or susceptible of pleasure or pain in the highest degree; intense; keen; poignant: as, *exquisite* joy or torture; an *exquisite* sensibility.

It will be rare, rare, rare!
An *exquisite* revenge! but peace, no words!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

Some grief must break my heart, I am ambitious
It should be *exquisite*.
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lovers' Progress, iv. 3.

But [among the Turks] the man-slayer is delivered to the kindred or friends of the slain, to be by them put to death with all *exquisite* torture. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 45.

The most *exquisite* of human satisfactions flows from an approving conscience. *J. M. Mason.*

4†. Curious; careful.

Be not over-*exquisite*
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.
Milton, Comus, l. 359.

5. Skilful; cunning; consummate.

There are of us can be as *exquisite* traitors
As e'er a male-conspirator of you all.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 5.

His [Marlborough's] former treason, thoroughly furnished with all that makes infamy *exquisite*, placed him under the disadvantage which attends every artist from the time that he produces a masterpiece.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

6†. Recondite; deep. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 10. =**Syn.** 1. Delicate, matchless, perfect.—2. Discriminating, refined.—3. Acute, intense.

II. *n.* A superfine gentleman; a dandy; a fop; a coxcomb.

O rare specimen of a race fast decaying! specimen of the true fine gentleman, ere the word dandy was known, and before *exquisite* became a noun substantive. *Bulwer.*

Padding out a sentence with useless epithets, till it became as stiff as the bust of an *exquisite*.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

His contemporaries soon found out that he [the Earl of Peterborough] was something more than an *exquisite* of the first order, who had served a campaign or two for fashion's sake, as others made the grand tour.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 189.

=**Syn.** *Fop, Dandy*, etc. See *coxcomb.*

exquisitely (eks'kwi-zit-li), *adv.* **1.** In an exquisite manner.

We were now arrived at Spring Garden, which is *exquisitely* pleasant at this time of year.
Addison, Sir Roger at Vauxhall.

(*a*) Elegantly; daintily; with great perfection: as, a work *exquisitely* finished.

> Her shape
> From forehead down to foot, perfect — again
> From foot to forehead *exquisitely* turn'd.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*) With nice perception or discrimination.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

(*c*) With intense or keen feeling, or susceptibility of feeling: as, to feel pain *exquisitely*.

She is so *exquisitely* restless and peevish, that she quarrels with all about her. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.

Every one of Spenser's senses was as *exquisitely* alive to the impressions of material as every organ of his soul was to those of spiritual beauty.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 169.

To feel widely and at the same time to feel *exquisitely* is an exceptional gift. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 712.

2†. With particularity.

Also there shalbe one lawier who . . . shall sett downe and teache *exquisitely* the office of a justice of peace and sheriffe, not medling with plees or cunning poinctes of the law. *Sir H. Gilbert*, Queene Elizabethes Achademy
[(E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 7.

exquisiteness (eks'kwi-zit-nes), *n.* The quality of being exquisite. (*a*) Nicety; exactness; elegance; finish; perfection: as, *exquisiteness* of workmanship.

Separated from others, first in cleanenesse of life; secondly, in dignitie; thirdly, in regard of the *exquisiteness* of those observations whereto they were separated.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, II. viii. § 3.

To make beautiful conceptions immortal by *exquisiteness* of phrase is to be a poet, no doubt.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 211.

(*b*) Nicety of perception or discrimination. (*c*) Keenness; sharpness; extremity: as, *exquisiteness* of pain or grief.

Christ suffered only the *exquisiteness* and heights of pain, without any of those mitigations which God is pleased to temper and allay it with, as befalls other men.
South, Works, III. ix.

exquisitism (eks'kwi-zi-tizm), *n.* [< *exquisite* + *-ism.*] The state, quality, or character of an exquisite; coxcombry; dandyism; foppishness. [Rare.]

exquisitive (eks-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *exquisitus*, pp. of *exquirere*, search out (see *exquire, exquisite*), + *-ive.*] Curious; eager to discover; particular. [Rare.]

exquisitively† (eks-kwiz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* Curiously; minutely.

To a man that had never seen an elephant, or a rhinoceros, who should tell him most *exquisitively* all their shape, colour, bigness, and particular marks.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

exquisitiveness† (eks-kwiz'i-tiv-nes), *n.* Wrongly used for *exquisiteness.*

If this specimen of Slawkenbergius's tales, and the *exquisitiveness* of his moral, should please the world, translated shall a couple of volumes be.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 118.

exsanguinate (ek-sang'gwi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exsanguinated*, ppr. *exsanguinating.* [< L. *exsanguinatus*, deprived of blood, bloodless, as if pp. of **exsanguinare*, < *ex-* priv. + *sanguinare*, be bloody.] To render bloodless.

exsanguine (ek-sang'gwin), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *sanguine*, after L. *exsanguis*, bloodless, < *ex-* priv. + *sanguis*, blood.] Bloodless.

Such versicles, *exsanguine* and pithless, yield neither pleasure nor profit. *Lamb*, To Barton.

exsanguined (ek-sang'gwind), *a.* [< *exsanguine* + *-ed*².] Drained of blood; bloodless; hence, pale or wan: as, *exsanguined* lips or cheeks.

exsanguineous (ek-sang-gwin'ē̤-us), *a.* [As *exsanguine* + *-e-ous.*] Same as *exsanguinous.*

exsanguinity (ek-sang-gwin'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *exsanguine* + *-ity.*] In *pathol.*, deficiency of blood; anemia.

exsanguinous (ek-sang'gwi-nus), *a.* [As *exsanguine* + *-ous.*] Destitute of or deficient in blood, as an animal; anemic. Also *exsanguineous.*

exsanguious† (ek-sang'gwi-us), *a.* [< L. *exsanguis*, bloodless (see *exsanguine*), + *-ous.*] Exsanguinous.

The *exsanguious* [insects] alone . . . cannot be fewer than 3000 species, perhaps many more.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

exscind (ek-sind'), *v. t.* [< L. *exscindere*, cut out, tear out, extirpate, < *ex*, out, + *scindere*, cut, tear, rend, or break asunder.] To cut off; cut out.

Eusebius had mentioned seven Epistles, but Ussher — deceived by a mistake on the part of St. Jerome — *exscinded* the Epistle to Polycarp, and condemned it as spurious. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 478.

exscinded (ek-sin'ded), *p. a.* In *entom.*, ending suddenly in an angular notch.

exscribe† (eks-krīb'), *v. t.* [< L. *exscribere*, write out, copy, < *ex*, out, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe.*] To copy; transcribe.

His proof is from a passage in the Misnah, which Maimonides has also *exscribed.* *Hooker.*

> I that have been a lover, and could shew it,
> Though not in these, in rhymes not wholly dumb,
> Since I *exscribe* your sonnets, and become
> A better lover and much better poet.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xlvii.

I have now put into my Lord of Bath and Wells' hands the sermon faithfully *exscribed.* *Donne*, Letters, lxxv.

exscript† (eks-kript'), *n.* [< L. *exscriptum*, neut. of *exscriptus*, pp. of *exscribere*: see *exscribe.*] A copy; a transcript.

> Ah, might it please Thy dread Exuperance
> To write th' *excript* thereof in humble hearts!
> *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 13.

exsculptate (eks-kulp'tāt), *a.* [< L. *exsculptus*, pp. of *exsculpere*, carve out (< *ex*, out, + *sculpere*, carve), + *-ate*¹.] In *entom.*, said of a surface covered with irregular and varying longitudinal depressions, so that it appears like carved work.

exsculption (eks-kulp'sho̤n), *n.* [< LL. *exsculptio(n-)*, a carving out: see *exsculptate.*] The act of carving or cutting out; excision of a hard material so as to form a cavity.

[This word signifies] the manner by which that excavation [of Christ's tomb] was performed, by incision or *exsculption.* *Bp. Pearson*, On the Creed, p. 396, note.

exscutellate (ek-skū'tel-āt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *scutellum* + *-ate*¹.] Same as *escutellate.*

exsect (ek-sekt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *exect*; < L. *exsectus*, pp. of *exsecare, execare, exicare*, cut out or away, < *ex*, out, + *secare*, cut: see *section.*] To cut out; cut away.

In this case, also, there is a descending lethal process of the same form as in the *exsected* nerve — that is, with an initial rise and a subsequent fall and entire loss of irritability. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 142.

exsection (ek-sek'sho̤n), *n.* [Formerly also *exection*; < L. *exsectio(n-)*, < *exsecare*, pp. *exsectus*, cut out: see *exsect.*] A cutting out or away.

Sometimes also they [frogs] would nimbly leap first out of the vessel, and then about the room, surviving the *exsection* of their hearts, some about an hour, and some longer. *Boyle*, Works, II. 69.

exserted, exsert (ek-sėr'ted, -sėrt'), *a.* [Also badly written *exert, exerted*; < L. *exsertus*, thrust out, pp. of *exserere, exerere*, stretch out, thrust out, etc.: see *exert.*] Protruded; projecting from a cavity or sheath; projecting beyond the surrounding parts: as, stamens *exsert*; *exserted* organs in an animal, etc.: opposed to *included.*

A small portion of the basal edge of the shell *exserted.*
Barnes.

The *exserted* stigma of the long-styled form [*Coccocypselum*] stands a little above the level of the *exserted* anthers of the short-styled form.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 133.

Exserted aculeus, sting, or **ovipositor,** in *entom.*, an aculeus, etc., that cannot be withdrawn within the body. — **Exserted head,** in *entom.*, a head entirely free from the thorax, as in most *Diptera* and *Hymenoptera.*

exsertile (ek-sėr'til), *a.* [< *exsert* + *-ile.*] Capable of being protruded; protrusile.

exsertion (ek-sėr'sho̤n), *n.* [< *exsert* + *-ion.* Cf. *exertion.*] The state or quality of being exserted.

The degree of *exsertion* of the spire. *T. Gill.*

exsiccant (ek-sik'a̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *exiccant*; < L. *exsiccan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exsiccare*, dry up: see *exsiccate.*] **I.** *a.* Drying; removing moisture; having the property of drying.

If it be dry bare, you must apply next to it some dry or *exsiccant* medicine. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vi. 5.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a drug having drying properties.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others, dry in themselves, yet require *exsiccants*, as bones.
Wiseman, Surgery, vi. 5.

exsiccatæ, exsiccati (ek-si-kā'tē, -tī), *n. pl.* [NL., f. (sc. *plantæ*) and m. (sc. *fungi*, etc.) of L. *exsiccatus*, pp. of *exsiccare*, dry up: see *exsiccate.*] In *bot.*, dried specimens of plants, especially specimens issued in uniform numbered sets for herbariums. Cryptogams, as fungi and algæ, are frequently distributed by hundreds (centuries), each hundred or century constituting a volume in the series.

exsiccate (ek-sik'āt or ek'si-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exsiccated*, ppr. *exsiccating.* [Also written *exiccate*; < L. *exsiccatus, exiccatus*, pp. of *exsiccare, exiccare*, dry up, make quite dry, < *ex* + *siccare*, make dry, < *siccus*, dry; cf. *desiccate.*] To dry; remove moisture from by evaporation or absorption.

Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture . . . of the earth. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

exsiccati, *n. pl.* See *exsiccatæ.*

exsiccation (ek-si-kā'sho̤n), *n.* [Also written *exiccation*; = F. *exsiccation* = Pr. *exsicatio* = Pg. *exsiccação* = It. *essiccazione*, < LL. *exsiccatio(n-)*, a drying up, < L. *exsiccare*, pp. *exsiccatus*: see *exsiccate.*] The act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; desiccation; dryness.

That which is concreted by *exsiccation* or expression of humidity will be resolved by humectation, as earth, dirt, and clay. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

An universal drought and *exsiccation* of the earth.
Bentley, Sermons, iv.

Had the *exsiccation* been progressive, such as we may suppose to have been produced by an evaporating heat, how came it to stop at the point at which we see it?
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxii.

exsiccative (ek-sik'a̤-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *exsiccativo* = It. *essiccativo*; as *exsiccate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Tending to make dry; having the power of drying.

II. *n.* A medicine or preparation having drying properties.

It is one of the ingredients also to those emplastres which are devised for gentle refrigeratives and *exsiccatives.* *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 13.

exsiccator (ek'si-kā-to̤r), *n.* [= It. *essiccatore*, < NL. **exsiccator*, < L. *exsiccare*, dry up: see *exsiccate.*] **1.** An arrangement for drying moist substances, generally consisting of an apartment through which heated air passes, and which may also contain sulphuric acid, quicklime, or other absorbents.— **2.** In *chem.*, a vessel having a tightly fitting cover and containing strong sulphuric acid or other absorbent of moisture, in which chemical preparations are dried, or crucibles, etc., are allowed to cool before weighing. Also *desiccator.*

exspuition (ek-spṳ̄-ish'o̤n), *n.* [= F. *exspuition*, < L. *exspuitio(n-)*, *expuitio(n-)*, a spitting out, < *exspuere*, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *spuere* = E. *spew.*] A discharge of saliva by spitting; the act of spitting. Also spelled *expuition.* [Rare.]

exsputory (ek-spū'tō̤-ri), *a.* [< L. *exsputus, exputus*, pp. of *exspuere, expuere*, spit out (see *exspuition*), + *-ory.*] Spit out or rejected. [Rare.]

I cannot immediately recollect the *exsputory* lines.
Cowper.

exstipulate (ek-stip'ṳ̄-lāt), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *stipulate, a.*] In *bot.*, having no stipules.

exstrophy (eks'trō-fi), *n.* [Irreg. for **ecstrophy*, < Gr. ἐκστροφή, dislocation, lit. a turning out, < ἐκστρέφειν, turn out, turn inside out, < ἐκ, out, + στρέφειν, turn: see *strophe.*] In *pathol.*, a turning inside out of a part; specifically, a congenital malformation of the bladder.

exstruction†, *n.* [< L. *exstructio(n-)*, a building up, erection, < *exstruere*, pp. *exstructus*, build up, < *ex*, out, + *struere*, build; cf. *construct, destruct, destroy.* The sense here given is imported from *destruction.*] Destruction. *Heywood.*

exsuccous (ek-suk'us), *a.* [Also written *exuccous*; < L. *exsuccus*, prop. *exsūcus*, juiceless, sapless, < *ex-* priv. + *succus*, prop. *sūcus*, juice, sap.] Destitute of juice or sap; dry.

exsuction (ek-suk'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *exsuctus*, pp. of *exsugere*, suck out, < *ex*, out, + *sugere*, suck: see *suck.*] The act of sucking out. *Boyle.*

exsudation, *n.* See *exudation.*

exsufflate (ek-suf'lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exsufflated*, ppr. *exsufflating.* [< LL. *exsufflatus, exufflatus*, pp. of *exsufflare, exufflare*, blow away, eccles. blow at or upon a person or thing, esp. as a charm against the devil, < L. *ex*, out, + *sufflare*, blow upon, blow at, < *sub*, under, + *flare* = E. *blow*¹.] *Eccles.*, to exorcise, drive away, or remove by blowing. In the early church, a catechumen before baptism was commanded to turn to the west and thrice *exsufflate* Satan.

The exorcising such a demon is practised by white men as a religious rite, even including the act of *exsufflating* it, or blowing it away, which our Mojave Indian illustrated by the gesture of blowing away an imaginary spirit, and which is well known as forming a part of the religious rites of both the Greek and Roman Church.
E. B. Tylor, Science, IV. 547.

exsufflation (ek-suf-lā'sho̤n), *n.* [< OF. *exsufflation*, < ML. *exsufflatio(n-)*, the form of exsufflating the devil, < LL. *exsufflare*, exsufflate: see *exsufflate.*] 1†. A blowing or blast.

Of volatility the . . . next [degree] is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring. *Bacon*, Physiological Remains.

2. A kind of exorcism, performed by blowing at the evil spirit. See *exsufflate.*

That wondrous number of ceremonies in exorcism, *exsufflation*, use of salt, spittle, inunction, &c., in the Church of Rome required. *T. Puller*, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 282.

exsuffle†, *v. t.* [< OF. *exsuffler*, < LL. *exsufflare*, blow away, blow at or upon by way of exorcism: see *exsufflate.*] To exsufflate.

At Easter and Whitsontide . . . they which were to be baptized were attired in white garments, exorcised, and *exsuffled*, with sundrie ceremonies, which I leave to the learned in Christian antiquities. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 768.

exsufflicate† (ek-suf'li-kāt), *a.* [A blunder, or deliberate extension for the sake of the meter (cf. Shakspere's *intrinsecate*, a similar false form), for *exsufflate, a.*, < LL. *exsufflatus*, pp. of *exsufflare*, blow away, blow at or upon: see *exsufflate, v.*] A word of uncertain meaning (see etymology) used by Shakspere in the following passage, explained as meaning either 'blown away, exorcised'—that is, 'renounced, rejected as evil'—or 'puffed out, exaggerated':

When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsufflicate* and blow'd surmises.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

exsuperable† (ek-sū'pe̤-ra̤-bl), *a.* [Also spelled *exuperable*; < L. *exsuperabilis*, *exuperabilis*, that may be overcome, < *exsuperare*, *exuperare*, overcome: see *exsuperate.*] Capable of being exsuperated.

exsuperance† (ek-sū'pe̤-ra̤ns), *n.* [Also spelled *exuperance*; < L. *exsuperantia*, *exuperantia*, preeminence, < *exsuperan(t-)s*, preëminent: see *exsuperant.*] A passing over or beyond; a surpassing; excess.

The *exuperance* of the density of A to water is 10 degrees, but the *exuperance* of B to the same water is 100 degrees. *Sir K. Digby*, Of Bodies, x.

exsuperant† (ek-sū'pe̤-ra̤nt), *a.* [Also spelled *exuperant*; < L. *exsuperan(t-)s*, *exuperan(t-)s*, surpassing, preëminent, ppr. of *exsuperare*, *exuperare*, surpass: see *exsuperate.*] Passing over or beyond; surpassing.

exsuperate† (ek-sū'pe̤-rāt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *exuperate*; < L. *exsuperatus*, *exuperatus*, pp. of *exsuperare*, *exuperare*, mount up, appear above, tr. surmount, surpass, exceed, < *ex*, out, + *superare*, rise above, surmount, surpass, < *super*, above: see *super-*.] To pass over or beyond; surpass; exceed; surmount.

exsurgent (ek-sėr'je̤nt), *a.* [Also spelled *exurgent*; < L. *exsurgen(t-)s*, *exurgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exsurgere*, *exurgere*, rise up, < *ex*, out, + *surgere*, rise: see *surge* and *source*. Cf. *insurgent*, *resurgent.*] Rising up.

exsuscitate† (ek-sus'i-tāt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *exuscitate*; < L. *exsuscitatus*, pp. of *exsuscitare*, arouse from sleep, awaken, stir, excite, < *ex*, out, + *suscitare*, lift up, raise, elevate, excite, < *sub*, under, + *citare*, move, rouse, excite, call, cite: see *cite*, *excite*. Cf. *resuscitate.*] To rouse; excite.

exsuscitation† (ek-sus-i-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [Also spelled *exuscitation*; < L. *exsuscitatio(n-)*, < *exsuscitare*, arouse: see *exsuscitate.*] A rousing or exciting.

Virtue is not a thing that is merely acquired and transfused into us from without, but rather an *exsuscitation* . . . of those intellectual principles . . . which were essentially engraven and sealed upon the soul at her first creation. *Hallywell*, Excellency of Moral Virtue, p. 54.

extance† (eks'ta̤ns), *n.* [See *extancy.*] A standing out to view; actual existence.

Who [God] hath in his intellect the ideal existences of things and entities before their *extances*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

extancy† (eks'tan-si), *n.* [Also *extance*; < L. *extantia*, *exstantia*, a standing out, prominence, < *extan(t-)s*, *exstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *extare*, *exstare*, stand out, etc.: see *extant.*] 1. The state of standing out or being manifest or conspicuous.—2. A part rising above the rest.

And then it is odds but the order of the little *extancies*, and consequently that of the little depressions in point of situation, will be altered likewise. *Boyle*, Works, I. 687.

extant (eks'ta̤nt or eks-tant'), *a.* [= F. *extant* (OF. *estant* = Sp. Pg. *estante*, extant, existing, being in part from the simple L. *stan(t-)s*, ppr.), < L. *extan(t-)s*, *exstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *extare*, *exstare*, stand out, stand forth, be visible, appear, exist, be, < *ex*, out, + *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *constant*, *instant*, *restant.*] 1†. Standing out or above any surface; protruding.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums. *Ray.*

If a body have part of it *extant* and part of it immersed in fluid, then so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part shall be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

2. Conspicuous; manifest; evident; publicly known. [Obsolete or archaic.]

'Tis *extant*, that which we call comedia was at first nothing but a simple continued song. *B. Jonson.*

This glory of God, consisting in making Himself *extant* to His creatures, began with creation, when the morning stars sang together. *H. B. Smith*, System of Theology, p. 138.

3. Now being; now subsisting; still existing; not destroyed or lost: as, the *extant* works of the Greek philosophers.

His [Athelstan's] Laws are *extant* among the Laws of other Saxon Kings to this day. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

I do not know that there is to this Day *extant* in our Language one Ode contriv'd after his Model. *Congreve*, Discourse on the Pindaric Ode.

His despatches form one of the most amusing and instructive collections *extant*. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

extasy†, **extatic†**. See *ecstasy*, *ecstatic*.

extemporal† (eks-tem'pọ̄-ra̤l), *a.* [= Sp. *extemporal* = It. *estemporale*, < L. *extemporalis*, on the spur of the moment, extempore, < *extempore*: see *extempore.*] Extemporary; extemporaneous.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste or be *extemporal*. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Demades (that passed Demosthenes
For all *extemporal* orations).
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

extemporality† (eks-tem-pọ̄-ral'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *extemporal* + *-ity.*] A promptness or readiness to speak without premeditation or study. *Bailey*, 1727.

extemporally† (eks-tem'pọ̄-ra̤l-i), *adv.* Without premeditation; extemporaneously.

The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

extemporanean† (eks-tem-pọ̄-rā'nẹ̄-a̤n), *a.* Same as *extemporaneous*.

And for those other faults of barbarisme, Dorick dialect, *extemporanean* stile, tautologies, apish imitation, etc. *Burton*, Democritus to the Reader, p. 9.

extemporaneous (eks-tem-pọ̄-rā'nẹ̄-us), *a.* [= Sp. *extemporáneo* = It. *estemporaneo*, < L. as if **extemporaneus*, equiv. to *extemporalis*: see *extemporal.*] Made, done, furnished, or procured at the time, without special preparation; resulting from or provided for the immediate occasion; unpremeditated: as, an *extemporaneous* address or performance; *extemporaneous* support or shelter.

The *extemporaneous* effusions of the glowing bard seem naturally to have fallen into this measure, and it was probably more easily suited to the voice or harp. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. i.

Extemporaneous prayer, in the pulpit and out of it, is full of language which needs constant watching lest it should become effete. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 149.

=**Syn.** *Extemporaneous*, *Unpremeditated*. There is now some disposition to apply *extempore* and *extemporaneous* to that which is unpremeditated only in form. *Extemporaneous* speaking or preaching is, by this view, carefully prepared in thought, arrangement, etc., only the choice of words and phraseology being left to the inspiration of the moment. *Extemporary* has not this sense. *Unpremeditated* is thus opposed to *premeditated*, and *extemporaneous* to *written* or *recited*.

It is only the form, like the occasion, that is *extemporaneous*. *H. W. Beecher*, Yale Lect. on Preaching, 1st ser., p. 216.

My celestial patroness, who . . .
. . . dictates to me slumbering, or inspires
Easy my *unpremeditated* verse.
Milton, P. L., ix. 24.

extemporaneously (eks-tem-pọ̄-rā'nẹ̄-us-li), *adv.* In an extemporaneous manner; without preparation.

extemporaneousness (eks-tem-pọ̄-rā'nẹ̄-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being extemporaneous.

Extemporaneousness, again, a favorable circumstance to impassioned eloquence, is death to Rhetoric. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

extemporarily (eks-tem'pọ̄-rạ̄-ri-li), *adv.* Without previous study or preparation.

To prevent those that are yet children to speak *extemporarily* is to give them occasion to talk extream idly. *Plutarch*, Morals (trans.), I. i. 19.

extemporary (eks-tem'pọ̄-rạ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **extemporarius*, equiv. to *extemporalis*: see *extemporal.*] 1. Composed, performed, uttered, or applied without previous study or preparation: as, an *extemporary* sermon.

I believe they have an *extemporary* knowledge, and upon the first motion of their reason do what we cannot without study or deliberation. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 33.

2. Made or procured for the occasion or for the present purpose; extemporaneous.

A providence ministering to our natural necessities, by an *extemporary* provision. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 194.

Those who first planted here, finding so delicious a situation, were in haste to come to the enjoyment of it; and therefore nimbly set up those *extemporary* habitations. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 125.

=**Syn.** See *extemporaneous*.

extempore (eks-tem'pọ̄-rē), *adv.*, *a.*, and *n.* [Prop. an adv. phrase, L. *ex tempore*, on the spur of the moment, forthwith, lit. out of the moment: *ex*, out of, from; *tempore*, abl. of *tempus*, time, point of time, moment: see *temporal.*] I. *adv.* On the spur of the moment; without previous study or preparation; offhand: as, to write or speak *extempore*.

Prithee sing a verse *extempore* in honour of it. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

He had, in a long and eloquent speech, delivered *extempore*, confuted the accusation of his enemies. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Eng., II. iii.

My resolution never again to make acquaintances *extempore*. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. iv.

II. *a.* Extemporary; extemporaneous.

The body of the book is made up of mere tradition, and as it were vehement enthusiastic *extempore* preaching. *Carlyle.*

=**Syn.** See *extemporaneous*.

III. *n.* Language uttered or written without previous preparation. [Rare.]

God himself prescribed a set form of blessing the people, appointing it to be done, not in the priest's *extempore*, but in an established form of words. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 260.

extemporiness† (eks-tem'pọ̄-ri-nes), *n.* [< *extempore*, *a.*, + *-ness.*] Extemporaneousness. *Bailey*, 1727.

extemporization (eks-tem″pọ̄-ri-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *extemporize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of extemporizing; a speaking, performing, or contriving without premeditation, or with scanty preparation or means.—2. A musical performance, either vocal or instrumental, improvised by the performer.

Also spelled *extemporisation*.

extemporize (eks-tem'pọ̄-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *extemporized*, ppr. *extemporizing*. [< *extempore* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make or provide for a sudden and unexpected occasion; prepare in haste with the means within one's reach: as, to *extemporize* a speech or a dinner; to *extemporize* a couch or a shelter.

Pitt, of whom it was said that he could *extemporize* a Queen's speech. *Lord Campbell*, Eldon.

The fraternization to be successful should not have been *extemporized* in the heats of a strike. *The American*, VI. 307.

Specifically—2. To compose without premeditation on a special occasion: as, he *extemporized* a brilliant accompaniment.

II. *intrans.* 1. To speak extempore; speak without previous study or preparation; discourse without notes or written draft.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit. *South*, Works, II. iii.

Preachers are prone either to *extemporize* always, or to write always. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 109.

2. To sing, or play on an instrument, composing the music as it proceeds; improvise. See *improvise*.—**Extemporizing-machine**, a machine for recording an extemporaneous performance on the organ or piano, by means of mechanism connected with the keyboard. Several such machines have been invented, one by the great mathematician Euler.

Also spelled *extemporise*.

extemporizer (eks-tem'pọ̄-rī-zėr), *n.* One who extemporizes. Also spelled *extemporiser*.

extend (eks-tend'), *v.* [< ME. *extenden*, < OF. *extendre*, *estendre*, F. *étendre* = Pr. *estendre*, *extendre* = Sp. Pg. *extender* = It. *estendere*, *stendere*, < L. *extendere*, pp. *extentus*, later, and in derivatives, *extensus* (cf. Gr. ἐκτείνειν: see *ectasis*), stretch out, < *ex*, out, + *tendere*, pp. *tentus*, stretch (cf. Gr. τείνειν, stretch): see *tend*^{1}, *tension*. Cf. *attend*, *contend*, *intend*, *pretend.*] I. *trans.* 1. To stretch out in any direction, or in all directions; carry forward or continue in length or enlarge in area; expand or dilate: as, to *extend* roads, limits, or bounds; to *extend* the territories of a kingdom; to *extend* a metal plate by hammering.

The Vines . . . may the more *extend* their branches in length.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 102.

Athens *extended* her citizenship over all Attica; she *extended* her dominion over the greater part of the Ægæan coasts and islands, and over some points beyond.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 315.

2. To place horizontally, at full length.

Her Father and Idæus first appear,
Then Hector's Corps, *extended* on a Bier.
Congreve, Iliad.

3. To hold out or reach forth.

I *extend* my hand to him thus, quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of control. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

Peace o'er the world her olive wand *extend*.
Pope, Messiah, l. 19.

And innocently *extending* her white arms,
"Your love," she said, "your love — to be your wife."
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. To make more comprehensive; enlarge the scope of; give a wider range to: as, to *extend* the sphere of usefulness; to *extend* commerce; to *extend* a treatise or a definition.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge.
Locke.

The invention of the barometer enabled men to *extend* the principles of mechanics to the atmosphere.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 121.

5. To continue; prolong: as, to *extend* the time of payment; to *extend* a leave of absence.

If I *extend* this sermon, if you *extend* your devotion, or your patience, beyond the ordinary time, it is but a due and a just celebration of the day. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

With lenient arts *extend* a mother's breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 410.

6. To hold out as a grant or concession; communicate; bestow; impart: as, to *extend* mercy to an offender.

I will *extend* peace to her like a river. Isa. lxvi. 12.

It is more grace than ever I could have hoped, but that it pleaseth your ladyships to *extend*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

7. To hold out in effort; put forth the strength or energy of: used reflexively. [Rare.] — **8†.** To take by seizure; become seized of; pass by seizin or right of possession.

Labienus
(This is stiff news) hath, with his Parthian force,
Extended Asia. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

But when
This manor is *extended* to my use,
You'll speak in humbler key.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, v. 1.

9. In *law*, to make a seizure of; fasten a process or grant upon, as lands under a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt, or a writ of execution to levy and value. — **10†.** To magnify; extol.

2d Gent. You speak him far.
1st Gent. I do *extend* him, sir, within himself.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1.

11†. To plant or set out.

In landes drie and hoote noo vyne *extende*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

12†. To survey; measure the extent of, as land. *Robert of Brunne.* — **Extended compass, harmony,** etc. See the nouns. — **Extended letter,** in *printing*, a letter the face of which is broader relatively to the height than is usual. — **To extend a deed,** to make a fair copy of a deed on paper, parchment, etc., for signature; engross a deed. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To be stretched or drawn out; be continued in length, or in all directions; be expanded; stretch out: as, the line *extends* from corner to corner; the skin *extends* over nearly the whole body; his influence is gradually *extending*.

My goodness *extendeth* not to thee. Ps. xvi. 2.

The commandment *extendeth* more over the wills of men, and not only over their deeds and services.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 97.

It used to be thought that the eastern, the most inland division, was the elder, and that the city *extended* to the west. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 162.

extendant (eks-ten′da̤nt), *a.* [< OF. *extendant*, *estendant* (F. *étendant*), ppr. of *estendre*, < L. *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] Extending; stretched out; in *her.*, same as *displayed*.

extended (eks-ten′ded), *p. a.* **1.** Having extent or extension; occupying space; dimensional; spatial.

We perceive it [body] as something different from our perception, and we perceive it as having something not in our perception; we perceive it, in short, as *extended*.
McCosh, Berkeley, p. 67.

As soon as definite perception begins, the body as an *extended* thing is distinguished from other bodies, and such organic sensations as can be localized at all are localized within it. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 84.

2. In *her.*, same as *displayed*.

extendedly (eks-ten′ded-li), *adv.* In an extended manner; with extension.

My lords; being to speak unto your lordships, somewhat more *extendedly* than what is my use, . . . I find myself obliged, etc. *Parliamentary Hist.*, 12 Charles II., 1660.

extender (eks-ten′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *extendour*; < *extend* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who or that which extends or stretches.

Those muscles which are inserted into the thigh, . . . as the first *extender*, Gluteus major.
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 65.

2†. A surveyor; one who appraises landed property.

In his auhtend gere that William was regnand,
Extendours he sette forto extend the land,
Erldam & baronie how mykelle thei helde.
Robert of Brunne, p. 83.

extendibility (eks-ten-di-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *extendible*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being extended; extensibility.

Fire is cause of *extendibility*.
Old Poem, in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum, p. 58.

extendible (eks-ten′di-bl), *a.* [< *extend* + *-ible*. Cf. *extensible*.] **1.** Capable of being extended or expanded; extensible.

Warrants for vagrants are not *extendible* to knight-errants! *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 263.

2. In *law*, capable of being taken by a writ of extent and valued.

extendless† (eks-tend′les), *a.* [< *extend* + *-less*.] Extended without limit.

extendlessness† (eks-tend′les-nes), *n.* Unlimited extension.

Certain moleculæ seminales must be supposed to make up that defect, and to keep the world and its integrals from an infinitude and *extendlessness* of excursions every moment into new figures and animals.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

extendure† (eks-ten′dūr), *n.* [< *extend* + *-ure*. Cf. *extensure*.] Extent.

Abridg'd the large *extendure* of your grounds.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

extense (eks-tens′), *a.* [= OF. *extense*, *estense*, < L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] Extended. [Rare.]

Men and gods are too *extense*;
Could you slacken and condense?
Emerson, Alphonso of Castile.

extensibility (eks-ten-si-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *extensibilité* = Sp. *extensibilidad* = Pg. *extensibilidade*; as *extensible* + *-ity*.] The quality of being extensible: as, the *extensibility* of a fiber or of a plate of metal.

The *extensibility*, and consequently the divisibleness, of gold is probably far more wonderful.
Boyle, Subtilty of Effluviums, ii.

The articulation of the lower jaw loses in strength, while it gains in *extensibility*, as is seen in the development of the line of the eels among fishes.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 335.

extensible (eks-ten′si-bl), *a.* [< F. *extensible* = Sp. *extensible* = Pg. *extensivel*, < L. as if **extensibilis*, < *extendere*, pp. *extentus*, later *extensus*, extend: see *extend*, *extense*.] **1.** Capable of being extended; admitting of being stretched in length or breadth; susceptible of enlargement or expansion.

The lungs act like a sphygmoscope: they are dilated by internal pressure until their resistance to further dilatation is equal to the dilating force. The less *extensible* they are or become, the sooner will this limit be reached.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 304.

2. In *zoöl.*, capable of being thrust out; extensile; protrusile.

The malleus, being fixed to an *extensible* membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inward.
Holder.

extensibleness (eks-ten′si-bl-nes), *n.* Extensibility.

extensile (eks-ten′sil), *a.* [< L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend (see *extend*, *extense*), + *-ile*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, capable of being extended; extensible; protrusile; adapted for stretching out.

If we view the articulated moveable spines and the *extensile* and prehensile tubes in the light of primitive forms of locomotive extremities, we shall see in their great numbers and irrelative repetition an illustration of the same law. *Owen*, Anat., x.

extension (eks-ten′sho̤n), *n.* [= OF. *extension*, *estension*, F. *extension* = Sp. *extension* = Pg. *extensão* = It. *estensione*, < L. *extensio(n-)*, a stretching out, extension, < *extendere*, pp. *extentus*, *extensus*, stretch out: see *extend*.] **1.** The act of extending; a stretching or expanding. Specifically — (*a*) In *surg.*, the act of pulling the broken part of a limb in a direction from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bone into their natural situation. (*b*) In *anat.*: (1) The protrusion of a part away from another part: as, *extension* of the tongue. (2) The straightening of a part, as a limb. (3) The action or function of any extensor muscle, whatever its effect. The continued action of a muscle which straightens a limb may carry a part not only to but beyond a right line, or, if the successive joints of a part be already straight, may bend them. Thus, when the hand is bent back at the wrist, or the end of the thumb is recurved, or the whole trunk of the body is thrown back from the hips, the action or movement is literally *flexion*; but it results from the action of muscles which in most positions of the parts tend to straighten or extend them, and is termed *extension*. See *abduction*, *adduction*, *flection*.

2. The state of being extended; enlargement; expansion; extent.

We entered a large and thick wood of palm-trees, whose greatest *extension* seemed to be south by east.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 52.

3. In *physics* and *metaph.*, continuous quantity of space; also, that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.

By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body distinguished from the *extension* of space: the *extension* of body being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, movable parts; and the *extension* of space the continuity of unsolid, inseparable, and immovable parts. . . . This space, considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering anything else between them, is called distance; if considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think it may be called capacity. The term *extension* is usually applied to it in what manner soever considered. . . . There are some who would persuade us that body and *extension* are the same thing. . . . If therefore they mean by body and *extension* the same that other people do — viz., by body something that is solid and extended, whose parts are separable and movable different ways, and by *extension* only the space that lies between the extremities of those solid coherent parts, and which is possessed by them — they confound very different ideas with one another. . . . If any one ask me what this space I speak of is, I will tell him when he tells me what his *extension* is. For to say, as is usually done, that *extension* is to have partes extra partes, is to say only that *extension* is *extension*: for what am I the better informed in the nature of *extension* when I am told that *extension* is to have parts that are extended exterior to parts that are extended? . . . To avoid confusion in discourses concerning this matter, it were possibly to be wished that the name *extension* were applied only to matter or the distance of the extremities of particular bodies.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. iv.–xiii.

Doubtless, *Extension* is the fundamental aspect of the objective world as it offers itself to our apprehension. In our everyday view of things, which psychology has to render account of, space has the same appearance of external reality as the body that fills it; and *extension* is the one attribute that is common alike to body and to space.
G. C. Robertson, Mind, XIII. 420.

4. The character of having continuous quantity of any kind, as length of time, weight, etc.

Rate not th' *extension* of the human mind
By the plebeian standard of mankind,
But by the size of those gigantic few
Whom Greece and Rome still offer to our view.
Jenyns, Immortal. of Soul.

5. In *logic*, the totality of subjects of which a logical term is predicable. Logical extension is generally understood to consist of individual objects, but some logicians make it consist of species. The extension is also called the *supposita*, the *subjective parts*, the *external quantity*, the *scope*, the *denotation*, and the *breadth*. (See *breadth*.) It is contrasted with *comprehension* and *intention*. Many logicians say that the greater the extension of a term, the less its comprehension — that is, the more subjects it can be predicated of, the fewer the predicates that can be asserted of it universally. But this statement takes no account of increase of knowledge.

6. A grant of further time in which to do something which has been set down for a particular day. Specifically — (*a*) In *legal proceedings*, a postponement, by agreement of the parties or act of the court, of the time set for service of papers or for other acts. (*b*) In *com.*, a written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt; more especially, an agreement made between an embarrassed debtor and his creditors, by which the latter agree to wait a fixed time after their claims are due before demanding payment, in order to enable the former to meet his obligations. The agreement is often effected by issuing notes that mature at various times.

7. That by which something is extended or enlarged; particularly (in the United States), an addition to a house, usually at the rear, and not so high as the main building: as, a dining-room *extension*. The term applies whether the extension is part of the original building or is a subsequent addition. — **Difform extension,** the extension of a heterogeneous body, such as a pudding-stone. — **Extension of title,** in *law*, in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, the certificate of location usually issued by a local commissioner appointed for the purpose, to designate the particular land on which an original grant is to take effect. It is a title of possession, and necessary to perfect the original grant, which does not attach to any specified land. By its issue the grant is said to be extended upon the land designated. — **Uniform extension,** the extension of a homogeneous body, such as a piece of gold.

extensional (eks-ten′sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *extension* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having extension or extent; existing in space.

You run upon these *extensional* phantasms, which I look upon as contemptuously as upon the quick wrigglings up and down of pismires. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

extension-pedal (eks-ten′sho̤n-ped″a̤l), *n.* In the pianoforte, a pedal for raising the dampers and thus prolonging the tone; the damper-pedal, or loud pedal.

extension-table (eks-ten′shọn-tā′bl), *n.* A table the frame of which is capable of being drawn out in length for the insertion of additional leaves on the top. Such tables are especially used for dining-tables. There are several different mechanical contrivances used in their manufacture.

extensity (eks-ten′si-ti), *n.* [< L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend (see *extense*), + *-ity*; after *intensity*.] That kind or element of sensation from which the perception of extension is developed. It is, according to some psychologists, an element in most of our sensations, and is more or less in amount, according to the greater or smaller number of nerve-terminals excited. Other psychologists deny or doubt the existence of any such special feeling.

In a given sensation, more particularly in our organic sensations, we can distinguish three variations: viz., variations of quality, of intensity, and of what Dr. Bain has called massiveness, or, as we will say, *extensity*.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 46.

Extensity is Mr. Ward's name . . . for this primitive quality of sensation, out of which our several perceptions of extension grow. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 183, note.

extensive (eks-ten′siv), *a.* [= F. *extensif* = Pr. *extensiu* = Sp. Pg. *extensivo* = It. *estensivo*, *stensivo*, < LL. *extensivus*, < L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] 1†. That may be extended or spread out; extensible.

But these two
Make the rest ductile, malleable, *extensive*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 3.

Silver-beaters choose the finest coin, as that which is most *extensive* under the hammer. *Boyle.*

2. Having considerable extent; wide; large; embracing a wide area or a great number of objects; diffusive: as, an *extensive* farm; an *extensive* sphere of operations; *extensive* benevolence.

Op'ning the map of God's *extensive* plan,
We find a little isle, this life of man.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 147.

3. Pertaining to or characterized by extension in space or in any quantity; having extent or extension.

We do not first experience a succession of touches or of retinal excitations by means of movements, and then, when these impressions are simultaneously presented, regard them as *extensive* because they are associated with or symbolize the original series of movements; but, before and apart from movement altogether, we experience that massiveness or extensity of impressions in which movements enable us to find positions, and also to measure. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53.

All our sensations are positively and inexplicably *extensive* wholes. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 536.

4. Pertaining to logical extension.—**Extensive completeness** of a cognition, the perfection of extensive distinctness; thoroughness.—**Extensive distinctness**, the division of the logical extension of a term, in the apprehension of it, into many coördinated marks. Thus, a man who knows all the genera of a zoölogical or botanical family may increase the *extensive distinctness* of his knowledge by learning all the species.—**Extensive energy.** See *energy*.—**Extensive proposition**, in the logic of Sir William Hamilton and his followers, a proposition whose predicate is regarded as a whole under which the subject is contained.—**Extensive quantity.** (*a*) Continuous quantity of space and time.

I call an *extensive quantity* that in which the representation of the whole is rendered possible by the representation of its parts, and therefore necessarily preceded by it. I cannot represent to myself a line, however small it may be, without drawing it in thought.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller.

(*b*) Logical extension.

The external or *extensive quantity* of a concept is determined by the greater or smaller number of classified concepts or realities contained under it. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Extensive sublimity, the possession of so great a multitude of parts that the imagination sinks under the attempt to represent the whole by an image, thus giving rise to a peculiar emotion.=**Syn.** 2. Broad, comprehensive, capacious, extended, spacious, roomy, ample.

extensively (eks-ten′siv-li), *adv.* 1. With regard to extension or extent.

By more complex efforts that are found to procure tactile impressions (continuous or discrete, as the case may be)—efforts not interpretable as movements till they have done their part in the work of psychological construction—we distinguish this and that *extensively* within such body, and the body as a whole in relation to our own bodily frame. *G. C. Robertson*, Mind, XIII. 423.

2. In an extensive manner; widely; largely; to a great extent: as, a story *extensively* circulated.

'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgement concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances, and surveying them *extensively*.
Watts, Improvement of Mind.

Like boys who are throwing the sun's rays into the eyes of a mob by means of a mirror, you must shift your lights and vibrate your reflexions at every possible angle, if you would agitate the popular mind *extensively*.
De Quincey, Style, i.

extensiveness (eks-ten′siv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being extensive.

One great cause of our insensibility to the goodness of the Creator is the very *extensiveness* of his bounty.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxvi.

2†. The capacity of being extended; extensibility.

Here, by the by, we take notice of the wonderful dilatability or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

3. Same as *extensity*. [Rare.]

Extensiveness, being an entirely peculiar kind of feeling, indescribable except in terms of itself, and inseparable in actual experience from some sensational quality which it must accompany, can itself receive no other name than that of sensational element. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 2.

extensometer (eks-ten-som′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring minute degrees of expansion or contraction in metal bars under the influence of temperature or under strain. See *expansion*.

extensor (eks-ten′sọr), *n.*; pl. *extensors*, *extensores* (eks-ten′sọrz, eks-ten-sō′rēz). [= F. *extenseur* = Pg. *extensor* = It. *estensore*, < LL. *extensor*, lit. a stretcher (used of one who stretches on the rack, a torturer), < L. *extendere*, pp. *extensus*, stretch out: see *extend*.] In *anat.*, a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger: opposed to *flexor*. See cut under *muscle*.—**Extensor brevis digitorum**, the short extensor of the toes; a muscle of the dorsum of the foot, extending the toes. Also called *brevextensor digitorum*.—**Extensor carpi radialis brevior**, the shorter radial wrist-extensor; the shorter one of two muscles on the radial aspect of the forearm, extending the hand.—**Extensor carpi radialis longior**, the longer radial wrist-extensor; the longer one of two muscles upon the radial aspect of the forearm, extending the hand.—**Extensor carpi ulnaris**, the ulnar wrist-extensor; a muscle upon the ulnar aspect of the forearm, extending the hand.—**Extensor coccygis**, the extensor of the coccyx; a muscle, rudimentary in man, upon the back of the coccyx, the termination of the general extensor system of the back: in many animals an important muscle, lifting the tail.—**Extensor communis digitorum**, the common extensor muscle of the fingers, lying upon the back of the forearm and hand. See cut under *muscle*.—**Extensor indicis**, the extensor of the forefinger; a deep-seated muscle of the back of the forearm and hand.—**Extensor longus digitorum**, the long extensor of the toes; a muscle upon the front of the leg and dorsum of the foot, extending the toes collectively.—**Extensor minimi digiti**, the special extensor of the little finger.—**Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis**, the extensor of the metacarpal bone of the thumb; a deep-seated muscle of the forearm, extending the metacarpal bone of the thumb.—**Extensor patagii**, in *ornith.* See *patagium*.—**Extensor primi internodii pollicis**, the extensor of the first joint of the thumb; a deep-seated muscle of the forearm, extending the proximal phalanx of the thumb.—**Extensor proprius pollicis**, the proper extensor of the great toe; a long muscle of the front of the leg and dorsum of the foot, extending the great toe. Also called *extensor longus pollicis* and *extensor hallucis*. See cut under *muscle*.—**Extensor secundi internodii pollicis**, the extensor of the second joint of the thumb; a deep-seated muscle of the forearm, extending the terminal joint of the thumb. See *quadriceps*, *triceps*.

extensum (eks-ten′sum), *n.* [< L. *extensum*, neut. of *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend: see *extend*, *extense*.] An extended body.

To suppose every soul to be but one physical minimum, or smallest *extensum*, is to imply such an essential difference in matter or extension as that some of the points thereof should be naturally devoid of all life, sense, and understanding, and others again sensitive and rational.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, v. § 3.

extensure† (eks-ten′sūr), *n.* [< L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend (see *extense*), + *-ure*. Cf. *extendure*.] Extent; extension.

I spy'd a goodly tree,
Under the *extensure* of whose lordly arms
The small birds warbled their harmonious charms.
Drayton, The Owl.

extent (eks-tent′), *n.* [< ME. *extente*, valuation, < OF. *extente*, *exstente*, *estente*, *estende*, *estande*, extent, extension; in law (AF. *extente*, AL. *extenta*), survey, valuation; < L. *extendere*, pp. *extentus*, extend, ML. (AL.), refl. *se extendere*, extend itself, i. e., amount, be worth: see *extend*.] 1. The space or degree to which a thing is or may be extended; length; compass; bulk; size; limit: as, the *extent* of a line; a great *extent* of country or of body; the utmost *extent* of one's ability.

The practice of burning was also of great antiquity, and of no slender *extent*. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

The real measure of *extent* is not the area on the map, but the means of communication.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 353.

The excuses of the appellants were to some *extent* a confession of guilt. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 303.

2†. Communication; distribution; bestowal.

Was ever seen
An emperor in Rome thus overborne,
Troubled, confronted thus; and, for the *extent*
Of egal justice, used in such contempt?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

3. In *law*: (*a*) Valuation; specifically, a census or general valuation put upon lands, for the purpose of regulating the proportion of public subsidies or taxes exigible from them, as well as for ascertaining the amount of the casualties due to the superior.

Item, that all schirefis be sworne to the king or his deputis, that thai sall lelely and treuly ger [cause] this *extent* be fulfillit of all the landis and gudis.
Acts James I., 1424 (ed. 1814), p. 4.

Let my officers of such a nature
Make an *extent* upon his house and lands.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 1.

(*b*) A peculiar remedy to recover debts of record due to the crown, differing from an ordinary writ of execution at the suit of a subject, in that under it the body, lands, and goods of a debtor may be all taken at once, in order to compel the payment of the debt. It is not usual, however, to seize the body. (*Wharton.*) *Extents*, or *writs of extent*, or *writs of extendi facias*, are so called because directing the property to be appraised at its full value (*extent*). They are issued at suit of the crown (*extents in chief*), or at suit of a private creditor who is himself indebted to the crown (*extents in aid*). Extents have been used in some of the United States, by which a judgment creditor could have the lands of the debtor valued, and transferred to himself, absolutely or for a term of years, instead of having them sold in satisfaction of the debt.

A bond for £800 made by Lord Strange to plaintiff, and an *extent* upon the lands of Ferdinand.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 9.

4. Logical extension or breadth.—5†. A violent attack. *Wright.*

Let thy fair wisdom, not thy passion, sway
In this uncivil and unjust *extent*
Against thy peace. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 1.

Alar extent. See *alar*.=**Syn.** 1. *Expanse*, *Extent*; magnitude, volume, stretch, compass. In zoölogy *expanse* and *extent* are the same, as applied to the stretch of the wings, or alar extent; but usually *expanse* is said of insects' wings, *extent* of birds'.

extent† (eks-tent′), *a.* [< L. *extentus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] Extended.

Both his handes . . .
Above the water were on high *extent*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 61.

Our king with royal apparayle,
With swerd drawen bright and *extent*
For to chastise enimies violent.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 202.

extent (eks-tent′), *v.* [< *extent*, *n.*, 3.] I. *trans.* To assess; lay on or apportion, as an assessment. [Now only Scotch.]

Plaintiffs estate in Lowton and Newton *extented* upon judgments at the suit of defendant.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 41.

II. *intrans.* To be assessed; be rated for assessment. [Scotch.]

extenuate (eks-ten′ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *extenuated*, ppr. *extenuating*. [< L. *extenuatus*, pp. of *extenuare* (> It. *estenuare*, *stenuare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *extenuar* = F. *exténuer*), make thin, reduce, diminish, lessen, weaken, < *ex* + *tenuare*, make thin, < *tenuis*, thin, = E. *thin*: see *tenuis* and *thin*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make thin, lean, slender, or rare; reduce in thickness or density; draw out; attenuate. [Now rare in this literal sense.]

He the congealed vapours melts again
Extenuated into drops of rain.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 53.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from which it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail.
N. Grew, Museum.

Nor were they less astonished at the appearance of the pale, *extenuated* [in some editions *attenuated*], half dead, yet still lovely female, whom the queen upheld by main strength with one hand. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

2. To make smaller in degree or appearance; make less blamable in fact or in estimation; lower in importance or degree, as a fault or crime; mitigate; palliate: opposed to *aggravate*.

Speak of me as I am; nothing *extenuate*,
Nor set down aught in malice.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Whatever little office he can do for you, he is so far from magnifying it that he will labour to *extenuate* it in all his actions and expressions. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 346.

I have no desire to *extenuate* guilt, or to break down the distinction between virtue and vice.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 75.

3. To detract from, as a person or thing; lessen in honor, estimation, or importance. [Now rare.]

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton*, P. L., x. 644.

Christianity has never altogether denied, but only *extenuated* the claims of Art and Science.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 121.

=**Syn.** 2. See *palliate*.

II. *intrans.* To become thin or thinner or more slender; be drawn out or attenuated. [Rare.]

The subtil dew in air begins to soar,
Spreads as she flies, and, weary of her name,
Extenuates still, and changes into flame.
Dryden, Pythagorean Philos., l. 379.

extenuate† (eks-ten′ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *extenuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Thin; slender.

The body slender, lank, and *extenuate*. *Huloet.*

extenuatingly (eks-ten′ū-ā-ting-li), *adv.* In an extenuating manner; by way of extenuation.

extenuation (eks-ten-ū-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *exténuation* = Sp. *extenuacion* = Pg. *extenuação* = It. *estenuazione*, < L. *extenuatio(n-)*, a thinning, lessening, diminution, < *extenuare*, make thin: see *extenuate*.] 1. The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh. [Rare.]

A third sort of marasmus is an *extenuation* of the body caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

2. The act of making less, or that which makes less, in importance or degree; a diminishing of blame or guilt in fact or in estimation; mitigation; palliation: as, his faults deserve no *extenuation*; a charitable purpose is no *extenuation* of crime.

Yet such *extenuation* let me beg.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Every *extenuation* of what is evil. *Is. Taylor.*

We are often told, in *extenuation* of war and conquest, that the state and the individual are governed by separate laws of right. *Sumner*, Oration, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

extenuative (eks-ten′ū-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *extenuate* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of extenuation; tending to extenuate; extenuating.

II. *n.* An extenuating plea or circumstance.

Enter then a concise character of the times, which he puts forward as another *extenuative* of the intended rebellion. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 370.

extenuator (eks-ten′ū-ā-tọr), *n.* [= Pg. *extenuador*; < L. as if **extenuator*, < *extenuare*, extenuate: see *extenuate*, *v.*] One who extenuates, in any sense.

The *extenuators* of the sacrament sometimes suggest a hint that the command to perform this slight service may possibly not extend to us in these days.
V. Knox, The Lord's Supper.

extenuatory (eks-ten′ū-ạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *extenuatorius*, attenuating, < *extenuare*, pp. *extenuatus*, make thin: see *extenuate*.] Tending to extenuate.

exterial†, *a.* [< OF. *exterial*, < L. *exterus*, outward, outside: see *exterior*.] External.

Fyrst beware in especiall
Of the outwarde man *exteriall*,
Though he shewe a fayre aperaunce.
Roy and Barlow, Read me and be nott Wroth, p. 123.

exterior (eks-tē′ri-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *exteriour*; < OF. **exteriour*, later *exterieur*, F. *extérieur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exterior* = It. *esteriore*, < L. *exterior*, outward, outer, compar. of *exter* or *exterus*, outward, on the outside, foreign, < *ex*, out, + *-ter*, *-terus*, compar. suffix. Cf. *interior*. The corresponding L. superl. is *extremus*: see *extreme*.] I. *a.* 1. Situated or being outside; pertaining to or connected with that which is outside; outward; outlying; external: as, the *exterior* relations or possessions of a country; an *exterior* boundary or line of fortification. In mathematics applied to a position with reference to a surface in space such that from that position it would be possible to proceed by a continuous motion to infinity without crossing the surface. In like manner, on a surface a position is exterior to a contour if from that position it would be possible to move to the limit of the surface, or to infinity, without crossing the contour. Also, if a space, a surface, or a line be divided into three parts in such a manner that from the first it would not be possible to pass to the third without traversing the second, the first and third are said to be exterior to the second. Upon a closed surface, or curve, the term *exterior* can have only a modified meaning: the larger part is generally regarded as the exterior. When two lines are crossed by a third line eight angles are formed, and of these those that are outside of the space between the first two are termed *exterior*, although if another pair of the three lines is considered as the first pair other angles will be exterior.

2. Related to or connected with the outside; acting or originating from without; outwardly manifested or perceived; not intrinsic.

If I affect it more
Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience rise,
Which my most true and inward duteous spirit
Teacheth, this prostrate and *exterior* bending!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

And what is faith, love, virtue, unassay'd
Alone, without *exteriour* help sustain'd?
Milton, P. L., ix. 336.

'Twere well if his *exterior* change were all —
But with his clumsy port the wretch has lost
His ignorance and harmless manners too.
Cowper, Task, iv. 649.

3. Consisting of or constituting the outer or visible part; outwardly observable; external; manifest.

Something you have heard
Of Hamlet's transformation; so I call it,
Since not the *exterior* nor the inward man
Resembles what it was. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Seraphick and common lovers behold *exterior* beauties as children and astronomers consider Galileo's optick glasses. *Boyle.*

4. Being on the outer side or outer part; of or pertaining to the outer surface, or to that surface as viewed from the outside: as, the *exterior* decorations of a church.—5. In *bot.*, on the side away from the axis: same as *anterior*. [Rare.]—**Exterior angle.** See *angle*3, 1.—**Exterior epicycloid.** See *epicycloid*.—**Exterior object,** in *metaph.*, a real thing independent of our thoughts; an object without the mind.—**Exterior relations** of a state, its foreign relations.—**Exterior school.** See *school*.—**Exterior side,** in *fort.*, the side of an imaginary polygon upon which the plan of a fortification is constructed.—**Exterior slope** or **talus,** in *fort.*, that slope of a work toward the country which is next outward beyond its superior slope. =**Syn.** *Exterior, Outward, External, Extraneous, Extrinsic. Exterior* is opposed to *interior*, *outward* to *inward*, *external* to *internal*, *extraneous* to *essential* or *germane*, *extrinsic* to *intrinsic*. *Extrinsic* is only mental, except in anatomy; the others are primarily physical, although *extraneous* seems quite as much mental as physical.

Not alone in habit and device,
Exterior form, outward accoutrement.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

Each perturbation smooth'd with *outward* calm.
Milton, P. L., iv. 120.

Nothing *external* can tell me what a glorious principle the mind is. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 22.

By self-existence we clearly mean existence which is not dependent on any *extraneous* existence.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 7.

The desire of knowledge, though often animated by *extrinsic* and adventitious motives, seems on many occasions to operate without subordination to any other principle. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 103.

II. *n.* 1. The outer surface or aspect; the outside; the external features: as, the *exterior* of a building; we can seldom judge a man by his *exterior*.

She did so course o'er my *exteriors* with such a greedy intention. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

His high reputation and brilliant *exterior* made him one of the most distinguished ornaments of the royal circle.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

2. Outward or visible deportment, form, or ceremony; visible act: as, the *exteriors* of religion. =**Syn.** *Surface*, etc. See *outside*.

exteriority (eks-tē-ri-or′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *exteriorities* (-tiz). [= F. *extériorité* = Sp. *exterioridad* = Pg. *exterioridade* = It. *esteriorità*; < L. as if **exteriorita(t-)s*, < *exterior*, outer: see *exterior*.] 1. The character or fact of being exterior; superficiality; externality.—2. Something exterior or external; an outward circumstance.

Such a picture of mental triumph over outward circumstances has surely seldom been surpassed; housebuilders, smoky chimney, damp draughts, restless dripping dog, and toothache form what our friend, Miss Masson, called a "concatenation of *exteriorities*" little favorable to literary composition of any sort.
F. A. Kemble, Pers. Traits of Brit. Authors, p. 47.

exteriorization (eks-tē″ri-ọr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *exteriorize* + *-ation*.] Same as *externalization*.

It was like the awakening and *exteriorization* of sensations already stored up in the organism.
F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886, [p. 169.

exteriorize (eks-tē′ri-ọr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exteriorized*, ppr. *exteriorizing*. [< *exterior* + *-ize*.] Same as *externalize*.

Merely to indicate an idea by way of suggestion is not enough; it must be impressed. It must not only be introduced into the mind of the hypnotized subject, but must be reinforced along the various associative lines of force, for we *exteriorize* associations as well as single images. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 517.

He had at last *exteriorized* his consciousness, and was very near being some one else than himself.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 340.

exteriorly (eks-tē′ri-ọr-li), *adv.* Outwardly; externally.

And you have slander'd nature in my form,
Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind
Than to be butcher of an innocent child.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Insects are attracted by five drops of nectar, secreted *exteriorly* at the base of the stamens, so that to reach these drops they must insert their proboscides outside the ring of broad filaments, between them and the petals.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 95.

exterminable (eks-tėr′mi-nạ-bl), *a.* [< LL. *exterminabilis*, < L. *exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] Capable of being exterminated.

exterminate (eks-tėr′mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exterminated*, ppr. *exterminating*. [< L. *exterminatus*, pp. of *exterminare* (> F. *exterminer*, etc.: see *extermine*), drive out or away, banish, abolish, extirpate, destroy: see *extermine*.] 1. To drive beyond the limits or borders; drive away; expel. [Rare.]

By the chacing of the Britons out of England into Wales, their language was wholly *exterminated* from hence with them. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 163.

2. To bring to an end; destroy utterly; root out; extirpate.

If any one species does not become modified and improved in a corresponding degree with its competitors, it will be *exterminated*. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 103.

How far in any particular district the vanquished were slain, how far they were simply driven out, we never can tell. It is enough that they were *exterminated*, got rid of in one way or another, within what now became the English border. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 133.

3. In *alg.*, to take away; eliminate: as, to *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities. =**Syn.** 2. To uproot, abolish, annihilate.

extermination (eks-tėr-mi-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *extermination* = Sp. *exterminacion* = Pg. *exterminação* = It. *esterminazione*, < LL. *exterminatio(n-)*, destruction, < L. *exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] 1. The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation: as, the *extermination* of inhabitants or tribes, of error or vice, or of weeds from a field.

The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and *extermination* of people?
Bacon.

2. In *alg.*, the process of causing to disappear, as unknown quantities from an equation; elimination.

exterminator (eks-tėr′mi-nā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *exterminateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exterminador* = It. *esterminatore*, < LL. *exterminator*, a destroyer, < L. *exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] One who or that which exterminates.

Such a saint as Simon de Montfort, the *exterminator* of the Albigenses. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. iii.

exterminatory (eks-tėr′mi-nạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< *exterminate* + *-ory*.] Serving or tending to exterminate.

Against this new, this growing, this *exterminatory* system, all these churches have a common concern to defend themselves. *Burke*, To R. Burke.

extermine† (eks-tėr′min), *v. t.* [< F. *exterminer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exterminar* = It. *esterminare*, < L. *exterminare*, drive out or away, banish, abolish, destroy, < *ex*, out, + *terminus*, a boundary: see *terminus*.] To exterminate.

If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love your sorrow and my grief
Were both *extermin'd*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.

exterminion†, *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *exterminio* = It. *esterminio*, < LL. *exterminium*, ejection, banishment, < L. *exterminare*, put out of limits, exterminate: see *exterminate*.] Extermination.

To whom she werketh vtter confusion and *exterminion*, the same persones she doeth firste laughe upon and flatre with some vnquod prosperitee of things.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 182.

extern (eks-tėrn′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *externe*, outer, outward (as a noun, a day-scholar), = Sp. Pg. *externo* = It. *esterno*, < L. *externus*, outward, external, < *exter*, outward: see *exterior*.] I.† *a.* 1. Outward; external; visible.

Considering neither the diversity of times concerning the external ecclesiastical polity, nor the true liberty of the Christian religion in *extern* rites and ceremonies.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 382.

My outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In complement *extern*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

2. Being outside; coming from without.

When two bodies are pressed one against another, the rare body not being so able to resist division as the dense, and being not permitted to retire back by reason of the *extern* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be severed. *Sir K. Digby.*

Extern maternity, in *hospital parlance*, the lying-in of women at their own homes, under attendance from the hospital.

The *extern maternity* charities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 302.

Extern monk. See *monk*.

II. *n.* 1†. Outward form or part; exterior.

Were 't aught to me I bore the canopy,
With my *extern* the outward honouring?
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

2. A student or pupil who does not live or board within a college or seminary; a day-scholar.

The *externes* or day-pupils exceeded one hundred in number. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, viii.

external (eks-tėr′nạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *extern* + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Situated on or pertaining to the outside; located in a part of space not occupied by or within the thing referred to.

Without being struck or pushed by anything *external*, bodies which are alive suddenly change from rest to movement, or from movement to rest.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 62.

2. Outer or outermost; specifically, in *zoöl.*, on the side furthest away from the body, from the median line, or from the center of a radially symmetrical form: as, the *external* side of an insect's leg; the *external* edge of the carapace; *external* border, etc.—3. Being outside in any figurative sense; coming from or pertaining to the outside; not internal: as, *external* evidence; specifically, in *metaph.*, forming part of or pertaining to the world of things or phenomena in space, considered as outside of the perceiving mind.

The self of which we are conscious is manifold in its states and because it stands in relation to an *external* world. *E. Caird*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 83.

4. Belonging to a thing in its relations with other things; extrinsic: as, *external* constraint.

God, to the intent of further healing mans deprav'd mind, to this power of the Magistrat which contents it self with the restraint of evil doing in the *external* man added that which we call censure, to purge and remove it clean out of the inmost soul. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Religion . . . will glide by degrees out of the mind, unless it be invigorated and reimpressed by *external* ordinances. *Johnson*, Milton.

5. Outward; exterior; visible from the outside; hence, capable of being perceived; apparent.

If they had swallowed poison, 'twould appear
By *external* swelling. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

Nothing more is to be granted to the sacraments than to the *external* word of God.
Peter Martyr, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. 404.

6. Pertaining to the surface merely; superficial: as, *external* culture.—7. Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations: as, *external* trade or commerce; the *external* relations of a state or kingdom.—**External absorption.** See *cutaneous absorption*, under *absorption*.—**External adjunct,** in *logic*, an object, sign, or circumstance.—**External agreement,** agreement in regard to an external adjunct.—**External angle.** See *angle*3, 1.—**External capsule.** See *capsule*.—**External cause,** a cause not a part of the thing caused, namely, either an efficient or a final cause: opposed to matter and to form.—**External criterion of truth.** See *criterion*.—**External criticism, denomination, end, epicondyle, good, multiplication,** etc. See the nouns.—**External diversity,** the opposite of *external agreement*.—**External form of reasoning,** the mode in which a given kind of reasoning is expressed.—**External object,** an object whose characters are independent of our thoughts; an exterior thing.—**External perception,** perception of objects as external in space: opposed to *internal perception*, or perception of what is passing in the mind.

External Perception, or Perception simply, is the faculty presentative or intuitive of the phenomena of the Non-Ego or matter—if there be any intuitive apprehension allowed of the Non-Ego at all. *Internal Perception*, or Self-consciousness, is the faculty presentative or intuitive of the phenomena of the Ego or mind.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, xvii.

External quantity, in *logic*, logical extension.—**External work.** See *work*.—**External world,** the totality of external objects; the world in space and time revealed by external perception; the material or objective world.—**Hosteler external.** See *hosteler*.=**Syn.** See *exterior*.

II. *n.* 1. An outward part; something pertaining to the exterior.

Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals;* he had a beautiful body, as well as an immortal soul.
South, Sermons.

2. An outward rite or ceremony; a visible form or symbol: as, the *externals* of religion.

God in *externals* could not place content.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 66.

externalisation, externalise. See *externalization, externalize*.

externalism (eks-tėr′na̤l-izm), *n.* [< *external* + *-ism*.] 1. Same as *phenomenalism*.

Some men . . . imagine that in mere physics is wisdom to be found, and that the true magician's wand for striking out the most important results is induction. This is the very madness of *externalism*.
Prof. Blackie, Self Culture, p. 21.

2. Attention or devotion to externals; especially, undue regard to externals, as of religion.

This work . . . is destined, I believe, to hurt only *externalism* and ecclesiastical authority.
Congregationalist, April 29, 1886.

Externalism gave Catholicism a great advantage on all sides. *The Century*, XXVI. 106.

externality (eks-tėr-nal′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *externalities* (-tiz). [< *external* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being external. (*a*) The state of being located outside or on the outside. (*b*) In *metaph.*, existence in space, or existence of any kind outside of the perceiving mind; the essential characteristics of such existence.

Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists.
Adam Smith, The External Senses.

The *externality* of the perceived object to consciousness seems to be taken for granted, even by those who would be quite ready to tell us that the "things" which we talk of conceiving are but "nominal essences."
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 59.

(*c*) Superficiality.

2. An external; an outward rite, ceremony, or form.

The subjective standpoint of the mystic made him not only independent of, but averse to, the *externalities* of sacerdotalism and its rites.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 402.

3. Undue regard to externals; the sacrifice of substance to form.

While he [Pepys] was still sinning and still undiscovered, he seems not to have known a touch of penitence. . . . Once found out, however, and he seems to himself to have lost all claim to decent usage. It is perhaps the strongest instance of his *externality*.
R. L. Stevenson, Samuel Pepys.

externalization (eks-tėr″na̤l-i-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *externalize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of externalizing; the fact or condition of being externalized, made objective or real in space and time, or embodied; embodiment. Also *externalisation*.

A number of strange heterogeneous narratives might be explained and connected by supposing them to represent the various stages of *externalisation* of a telepathic impact in the percipient's mind.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 163.

In proportion as the sensorial element in hallucination is attenuated and dim, or full and distinct, will the perception appear internal or external; and these cases are simply the most internal sort, between which and the most external sort there exist many degrees of partial *externalization*. *Mind*, X. 187.

externalize (eks-tėr′na̤l-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *externalized*, ppr. *externalizing*. [< *external* + *-ize*.] 1. To embody in an outward form; give shape and form to.

The idea of a normative analogy of faith discovered within Scripture was *externalized*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 746.

2. To confer the quality of externality or external reality upon; invest with actual objectivity: a word used in modern psychology to indicate a mental operation whereby, for instance, one's name arising in the mind as a subjective concept is heard as a word spoken from without, and therefore as a sense-percept.

An idea of the agent was most vividly presented to the percipient (often even *externalising* itself as a hallucination of the senses), while yet the agent's mind at the time was presumably not dwelling on himself or his appearance. *E. Gurney*, Mind, XII. 230.

We find in the case of phantasms corresponding to some accident or crisis which befalls a living friend, that there seems often to be a latent period before the phantasm becomes definite or *externalised* to the percipient's eye or ear. *Phantasms of the Living*, Int., p. lxv.

We are obviously as yet only on the threshold of Apparitions as commonly understood—the visible phantoms, *externalised* in space. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 136.

Also spelled *externalise*.

externally (eks-tėr′na̤l-i), *adv.* 1. In an external manner or position; with reference to the outside or to externality.

These injuries having been comforted *externally* with patches of pickled brown paper, and Mr. Pecksniff having been comforted internally with some stiff brandy-and-water, the eldest Miss Pecksniff sat down to make the tea.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ii.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, away from the median line, or the center of a radially symmetrical form; ectad.

externat (eks-tėr′nat), *n.* [< F. *externat*, a day-school, < *externe*, a day-scholar: see *extern*.] A day-school.

The establishment was both a pensionat and an *externat*.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, viii.

externity (eks-tėr′ni̤-ti), *n.* [< *extern* + *-ity*.] Outwardness. [Rare.]

The internity of His ever-living light kindled up an *externity* of corporeal irradiation.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 249.

externization (eks-tėr-ni-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *externize* + *-ation*.] Same as *externalization*.

The universe is the *externization* of the soul.
Emerson, The Poet.

externize (eks-tėr′nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *externized*, ppr. *externizing*. [< *extern* + *-ize*.] Same as *externalize*.

Language is merely that product and instrumentality of the inner powers which exhibits them most directly and most fully in their various modes of action; by which, so far as the case admits, our inner consciousness is *externized*, turned up to the light for ourselves and others to see and study. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 304.

externomedial (eks-tėr-nō-mē′di-a̤l), *a.* Same as *externomedian*.

externomedian (eks-tėr-nō-mē′di-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *externus*, outward, + *medius*, middle, + *-an*.] In *entom.*, exterior to the central line.—**Externomedian cell,** a cell at the base of the wing of an insect, between the subcostal and median veins: used especially in describing *Hymenoptera*.—**Externomedian vein** or **nervure,** a longitudinal vein of the wing of an insect which runs near and parallel to the anterior margin. This vein is especially prominent in the tegmina of *Orthoptera*, limiting the anterior, marginal, or lower field or area; in *Lepidoptera* and other insects it is the median vein.

exterraneous (eks-te-rā′nẹ-us), *a.* [< LL. *exterraneus*, of another country, < *ex*, out, + *terra*, country.] Foreign; belonging to or coming from abroad. [Rare.]

exterritorial (eks-ter-i-tō′ri-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *territorium*, territory: see *territory, territorial*.] Of or pertaining to exterritoriality; not subject to the jurisdiction of the laws of the country in which one resides. Also *extraterritorial*.

exterritoriality (eks-ter-i-tō-ri-al′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *exterritorial* + *-ity*.] A legal fiction by which the persons and residences of ambassadors and sovereigns when abroad are treated as being still within their own territory; the privilege extended by law and custom to all diplomatic representatives of foreign powers and their families resident within the territory of a nation, of enjoying in general the same rights and privileges as belong to them in their own country. Also *extraterritoriality*.

Certain classes of aliens are, by the comity of nations, exempted in a greater or less degree from the control of the laws in the land of their temporary sojourn. They are conceived of as bringing their native laws with them out of their native territory; and the name given to the fiction of law—for it seems there must be a fiction of law to explain a very simple fact—is *exterritoriality*.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 64.

exterritorially (eks-ter-i-tō′ri-a̤l-i), *adv.* In an exterritorial manner; with reference to exterritoriality. Also *extraterritorially*.

extersion (eks-tėr′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. as if **extersio(n-)*, < *extergere*, pp. *extersus*, wipe or rub off, < *ex*, out, + *tergere*, wipe: see *terse*.] The act of wiping or rubbing out.

extil† (ek-stil′), *v. i.* [< L. *extillare, exstillare*, drop or trickle out, < *ex*, out, + *stillare*, drop, < *stilla*, a drop: see *still*2. Cf. *distil, instil*.] To drop or distil from. *Johnson*.

extillation† (ek-sti-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *extil* + *-ation*.] The act of distilling from, or falling from in drops.

They seemed made by an exsudation or *extillation* of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth.
Derham, Physico-Theology.

extimulate† (ek-stim′ụ̄-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *extimulatus, exstimulatus*, pp. of *extimulare, exstimulare* (> Pg. *extimular*), prick up, goad, stimulate, < *ex*, out, up, + *stimulare*, prick, goad, stimulate.] To stimulate.

Choler is . . . one excretion whereby nature excludeth another; which, descending . . . into the bowels, *extimulates* . . . them unto expulsion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

extimulation† (ek-stim-ū-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *extimulate* + *-ion*.] Stimulation. *Bacon*.

extinct (eks-tingkt′), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *estinto* = Pg. *extincto*, < L. *extinctus, exstinctus*, pp. of *extinguere, exstinguere*, put out, destroy, abolish, extinguish: see *extinguish*.] I. *a.* 1. Extinguished; put out; quenched.

They are *extinct*, they are quenched as tow. Isa. xliii. 17.

Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fires.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 418.

2. Having ceased; being at an end; out of existence or out of force; terminated: as, an *extinct* family or race; an *extinct* law.

My days are *extinct*, the graves are ready for me.
Job xvii. 1.

Past away
The music, and *extinct* the lay.
Wordsworth, Written on a Blank Leaf of Macpherson's [Ossian.

When specific types disappear without any known successors, under circumstances in which it seems unlikely that we should have failed to discover their continuance, we may fairly assume that they have become *extinct*, at least locally. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 232.

Nor is the fascinating mantilla quite *extinct* among women. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 22.

II.† *n.* Extinction. [Rare.]

To the uttermost *extinct* of life.
Ford, Honour Triumphant.

extinct† (eks-tingkt′), *v. t.* [< L. *extinctus, exstinctus*, pp. of *extinguere, exstinguere*, quench: see *extinct*, *a.*] To put out; destroy.

Give renew'd fire to our *extincted* spirits,
And bring all Cyprus comfort!
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

extincteur (eks-tingk'tėr), *n.* [F., ‹ L. *extinctor*, *exstinctor*, an extinguisher, destroyer, ‹ *extinctus*, *exstinctus*, pp. of *extinguere*, *exstinguere*: see *extinguish*.] Same as *extinguisher* (*b*).

They [the crew] were afraid to open the hatches, to discover where the fire was, until the hose and *extincteurs* were ready to work.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxi.

extinction (eks-tingk'shọn), *n.* [= F. *extinction* = Sp. *extincion* = Pg. *extincção* = It. *estinzione*, ‹ L. *extinctio*(*n-*), *exstinctio*(*n-*), extinction, annihilation, ‹ *extinguere*, *exstinguere*, pp. *extinctus*, *exstinctus*, extinguish: see *extinguish*.] 1. The act of extinguishing, or the state of being extinguished; a quenching or putting out, as of fire or flame.

Red-hot needles and wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of position and *extinction*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

Hence—2. A bringing or coming to an end; a putting out of existence; suppression; destruction.

There is reason to believe that the *extinction* of a whole group of species is generally a slower process than their production. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 299.

An order which takes in few or no new members tends to *extinction*; if it does not die out, it will at least sensibly lessen. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 289.

3. In *optics*, the arresting of a beam of light by polarization, by the imperfect transparency of the medium, or otherwise. Thus, extinction takes place when the vibration-planes of the two Nicol prisms in a polariscope are set at right angles to each other (see *polarization*), for then the light which passes through the first, or polarizer, is arrested or extinguished by the second, or analyzer. The extinction-directions in a section of a transparent doubly refracting substance are the principal planes of light-vibration; for if the section is placed between the crossed nicols, it remains dark only when these directions coincide with the vibration-planes of the nicols. If these directions coincide with the crystallographic axes, the extinction is said to be *parallel*, otherwise it is *oblique*. See *microscope*.—**Extinction of mercury**, trituration of mercury with lard or other substance until the metallic globules disappear. *Dunglison.*

extincture† (eks-tingk'tụ̄r), *n.* [‹ *extinct* + *-ure*.] Extinction; the act of extinguishing, or the state of being extinguished.

Cold modesty, hot wrath,
Both fire from hence and chill *extincture* hath.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 294.

extine (eks'tin), *n.* [‹ L. *ext*(*erus*), outside, + *-ine*^{2}.] In *bot.*, the outer coat of the pollen-grain or of a spore. Also *exine*.

extinguish (eks-ting'gwish), *v. t.* [With suffix *-ish*^{1} (after *abolish*, *banish*, etc.), ‹ L. *extinguere*, *exstinguere*, pp. *extinctus*, *exstinctus*, put out (what is burning), quench, extinguish, deprive of life, destroy, abolish, ‹ *ex*, out, + *stinguere* (rare), put out, quench, extinguish. Cf. *distinguish*.] 1. To put out; quench; stifle: as, to *extinguish* fire or flame.

A light which the fierce winds have no power to *extinguish*. *Prescott.*

2. To destroy; put an end to; suppress: as, to *extinguish* an army; to *extinguish* desire or hope; to *extinguish* a claim or title.

King Hardiknute, dying without Issue, as having never been married, . . . the Danish Line [was] clean *extinguished*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 18.

Thus this late mighty [Turkish] Empire, *extinguisht* in Egypt by the Mamelucks, . . . was for a time deprived of all principality. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 35.

Natural bodies possess the power of *extinguishing*, or, as it is called, absorbing the light that enters them.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 69.

3. To put under a cloud; obscure; eclipse; make unnoticed or unnoticeable: as, he was completely *extinguished* in this brilliant company.

Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount:
Mad, natural graces that *extinguish* art.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

4. In *law*, to put an end to. See *extinguishment*, 2.

extinguishable (eks-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [‹ *extinguish* + *-able*.] Capable of being extinguished.

The old heroes in Homer dreaded nothing more than water or drowning; probably upon the old opinion of the fiery substance of the soul only *extinguishable* by that element. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

extinguisher (eks-ting'gwish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which extinguishes, or suppresses or puts out of existence. Specifically—(*a*) A hollow conical cap for extinguishing the flame of a candle or lamp.

A hollow chrystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a brode *extinguisher* he makes,
And holds the flames that to their quarry strove.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 281.

(*b*) A portable apparatus for extinguishing fire. See *fire-extinguisher*.—**Chemical extinguisher**, a fire-extinguisher which acts by a chemical agency, as by the generation of a flow of carbonic-acid gas which can be directed on the fire.

extinguishment (eks-ting'gwish-mẹnt), *n.* [‹ AF. *extinguishment* (in legal use); as *extinguish* + *-ment*.] 1. The act or process of extinguishing; a bringing to an end: as, the *extinguishment* of a fire, or of life.

Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguishment* of the civil wars of France. *Bacon.*

For when Death's form appears, she feareth not
An utter quenching or *extinguishment*.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

The reasons for persevering in the *extinguishment* of the financial obligations of the Civil War are innumerable.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 209.

2. In *law*, the extinction or annihilation of a right, an estate, etc., by merging or consolidating it with another, generally with one greater or more extensive. Extinguishment is of various natures as applied to various rights: as, *extinguishment* of estates, commons, copyholds, debts, liberties, services, and ways.

These releases may enure. . . . By way of *extinguishment*: as, if my tenant for life makes a lease to A for life, remainder to B and his heirs, and I release to A, this extinguishes my right to the reversion.
Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

extirp† (ek-stėrp'), *v.* [‹ OF. *extirper*, F. *extirper* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *extirpar* = It. *estirpare*, *stirpare*, ‹ L. *extirpare*, *exstirpare*, root out, eradicate, extirpate, ‹ *ex*, out, + *stirps*, also *stirpes* and *stirpis*, the lower part of the trunk of a tree (including the roots), the stem, stalk: see *extirpate*.] **I.** *trans.* To extirpate; root out; eradicate; expel.

Yes, in good sooth, the vice is of a great kindred; it is well allied; but it is impossible to *extirp* it quite, friar, till eating and drinking be put down. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

If those persons would *extirp* but that one thing in which they are principally tempted.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 912.

II. *intrans.* [A mistaken use, appar. intended for **exturp*, with ref. to L. *turpare*, disgrace, abuse, ‹ *turpis*, bad, base.] To speak abusively; rail. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 9.

She did *extirpe* against his Holinesse.
S. Rowley, When you See me you Know mee, fol. H 2, back.

extirpable† (ek-stėr'pa-bl), *a.* [‹ *extirp* + *-able*.] Capable of being extirpated or eradicated.

Let it infect the ground with a plant not easily *extirpable*. *Evelyn*, Terra.

extirpate (ek-stėr'- or eks'tėr-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extirpated*, ppr. *extirpating*. [Formerly also *exterpate*, *exterpat*; ‹ L. *extirpatus*, *exstirpatus*, pp. of *extirpare*, *exstirpare*, root out: see *extirp*.] To pull up by the roots; root out; eradicate; get rid of; expel; destroy totally: as, to *extirpate* weeds or noxious plants from a field; to *extirpate* cancer or a tumor; to *extirpate* a sect; to *extirpate* error or heresy.

As it *exterpats* all religions and civill supremacies, so itself should be *exterpat*. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 54.

The king, at the beginning of this campaign, declared that his intention was not to carry on war with the Dobas as with an ordinary enemy, but totally to *extirpate* them as a nuisance. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 85.

=**Syn.** To uproot, exterminate, abolish, annihilate.

extirpation (eks-tėr-pā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *extirpation* = Sp. *extirpacion* = Pg. *extirpação* = It. *estirpazione*, *stirpazione*, ‹ L. *extirpatio*(*n-*), *exstirpatio*(*n-*), ‹ *extirpare*, *exstirpare*: see *extirpate*.] The act of extirpating or rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction: as, the *extirpation* of weeds from land; the *extirpation* of a diseased gland; the *extirpation* of evil principles from the heart; the *extirpation* of heresy.

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all those passions and vices which render men unsociable and troublesome to one another. *Tillotson.*

Men may ask why the Canaanites in Joshuas time were dealt with so severely, that nothing but utter *extirpation* would satisfie the Justice of God against them?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

extirpative (eks'tėr-pạ̄-tiv), *a.* [‹ *extirpate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of or effecting extirpation.

extirpator (eks'tėr-pā-tor), *n.* [= F. *extirpateur* = Sp. Pg. *extirpador* = It. *estirpatore*, *stirpatore*, ‹ L. *extirpator*, *exstirpator*: see *extirpate*.] One who extirpates or roots out; a destroyer.

extirpatory (ek-stėr'pạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [‹ *extirpate* + *-ory*.] Extirpating or serving to extirpate, root out, or destroy.

extirper† (ek-stẹ̀r'pėr), *n.* One who extirps or extirpates.

Extirpers of tyrants, fathers of the people, and other eminent persons in civil merit, were honored.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 72.

extispex (eks-tis'peks), *n.*; pl. *extispices* (-pi-sēz). [L., ‹ *exta*, the nobler internal organs of the body, + *specere*, view.] In *Rom. antiq.*, one who inspected entrails for the purpose of divination: same as *haruspex*.

extispicious† (eks-ti-spish'us), *a.* [‹ L. *extispicium*, an inspection, ‹ *extispex* (*-spic-*), an inspector of entrails for the purpose of divination: see *extispex*.] Relating to the inspection of entrails for the purpose of divination.

Thus hath he deluded many nations in his augurial and *extispicious* inventions, from casual and uncontrived contingencies divining events succeeding.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 11.

extol (eks-tōl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extolled*, ppr. *extolling*. [Formerly also *extoll*; ‹ OF. *extoller*, *extoler*, *estoler* = It. *estollere*, *stollere*, ‹ L. *extollere*, raise up, lift up, elevate, exalt, ‹ *ex*, out, + *tollere*, raise: see *elate* and *tolerate*.] 1†. To raise aloft; set on high; elevate.

She left th' unrighteous world, and was to heaven *extold*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 37.

A lone vine in a naked field
Never *extols* her branches, never bears
Ripe grapes, but with a headlong heaviness wears
Her tender body. *B. Jonson*, The Barriers.

2. To speak in laudatory terms of; praise strongly; eulogize: as, to *extol* the virtues or the exploits of a person.

Extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name Jah. Ps. lxviii. 4.

In the forrest of merry Sheerwood,
I shall *extol* your fames.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 215).

Caesar, to *extoll* his own Victorie, *extoll'd* the man whom he had vanquish'd. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

The whole assembled troop was pleas'd as well,
Extolled the award, and on their knees they fell,
To bless the gracious king.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 429.

=**Syn.** 2. *Applaud*, etc. (see *praise*, *v.*); laud, commend, celebrate, glorify, exalt.

extoller (eks-tō'lėr), *n.* One who extols; a praiser or eulogizer.

Extollers of the pope's supremacy.
Bacon, Charge at Session for the Verge.

extolment† (eks-tōl'mẹnt), *n.* [‹ OF. *extollement*, ‹ *extoller*, raise: see *extol* and *-ment*.] The act of extolling, or the state of being extolled.

In the verity of *extolment*, I take him to be a soul of great article. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

extorsive (eks-tôr'siv), *a.* [Prop. **extortive*, ‹ L. *extortus*, pp. of *extorquere* (see *extort*), + *-ive*.] Serving to extort; tending to draw out or secure by compulsion.

The value of all our possessions, by a complication of *extorsive* measures, would be gradually depreciated, till it became a mere shadow. *A. Hamilton*, Works, II. 50.

extorsively (eks-tôr'siv-li), *adv.* In an extorsive manner; by extortion. *Johnson.*

extort (eks-tôrt'), *v.* [‹ L. *extortus*, pp. of *extorquere* (› It. *estorquere* = Pg. *extorquir* = OF. *estordre*, *extordre*, F. *extorquer*), twist out, wrench out or away, take away by force, extort, ‹ *ex*, out, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*. Cf. *contort*, *detort*, *distort*, *retort*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To obtain, as from a holder of desired possessions or knowledge, by force or compulsion; wrest or wring away by any violent or oppressive means, as physical force, menace, duress, torture, authority, monopoly, or the necessities of others.

Till the injurious Romans did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1.

Thy sad fate *extorts* the heart-wrung tear.
Goldsmith, Taking of Quebec.

A man whose irresistible energy and inflexible firmness *extorted* the respect of his enemies.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. In *law*, to take illegally under color of office. See *extortion*. =**Syn.** 1. *Enforce*, etc. (see *exact*, *v. t.*); wrench, force.

II. *intrans.* To practise extortion.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon all men where they came. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

extort† (eks-tôrt'), *a.* [‹ L. *extortus*, pp.: see the verb.] Extortionate.

Taking their goodes from them, or by spending the same by their *extorte* taking of coyne and liverie.
Sir H. Sidney, State Papers, I. 24.

extorter (eks-tôr'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *extortour*; ‹ OF. *extorteur*, ‹ L. *extortor*, ‹ *extorquere*, pp. *extortus*, extort: see *extort*.] One who extorts or practises extortion; an extortioner. [Rare.]

Is the violent *extortour* of other men's goods carried away with his couetous desire? Thou mayest liken him to a wolfe. *Boethius*, Philosophical Comfort (trans.), p. 98.

> You strict *Extorters*, that the Poor oppress,
> And wrong the Widdow and the Father-less.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

extortion (eks-tôr'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *extorcioun*, *extorcion*, < OF. *extorcion*, *extorsion*, F. *extorsion* = Pr. *extorsion*, *estorsio* = Sp. *extorsion* = Pg. *extorsão* = It. *estorsione*, *storsione*, < LL. *extorsio(n-)*, (ML.) *extortio(n-)*, an extortion, < L. *extorquere*, pp. *extortus*, extort: see *extort*. Cf. *torsion*.] 1. The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting anything from a person by force, duress, menace, authority, or any undue exercise of power; oppressive or illegal exaction, as of excessive price, rent, or interest.

Oppression and *extortion* did extinguish the greatness of that house. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

The Dover boatmen, whose *extortions* may boast the prescriptions of three centuries, carried off his portmanteau. *J. S. Brewer*, English Studies, p. 353.

2. In *law*, strictly, the crime of obtaining money or other property, or service, from another under color of public office, when none is due, or not so much is due, or before it is due. In some of the United States, however, a wider meaning is given to the word by statute.—3. That which is extorted; a gross overcharge: as, the price you paid was an *extortion*.

extortionable† (eks-tôr'shọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *extortion* + *-able*.] Extortionate. *Lithgow*.

extortionary (eks-tôr'shọn-ạ̄-ri), *a.* [= F. *extorsionnaire* = Pg. *extorsionario*; as *extortion* + *-ary*1.] Practising extortion; containing extortion.

extortionate (eks-tôr'shọn-ạ̄t), *a.* [< *extortion* + *-ate*1.] Characterized by extortion; oppressive; excessive: as, an *extortionate* price.

extortioner (eks-tôr'shọn-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *extorcionere*; < *extortion* + *-er*1.] One who practises extortion; specifically, one who obtains excessive prices, rent, interest, etc., by means of monopoly or some other advantage.

God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are, *extortioners*, unjust, adulterers. Luke xviii. 11.

As when some covetous *extortioner*, out of the strength of his purse, buyes up the whole lading of the ship, that he may have the sole power of the wares to sell them at pleasure. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 5.

extortionist (eks-tôr'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *extortion* + *-ist*.] One who extorts something from another, or makes an extortionate demand or charge; an extortioner.

extortionous† (eks-tôr'shọn-us), *a.* [< OF. *extorcionous*, *estorsionneus*, < *extorcion*, extortion: see *extortion* and *-ous*.] Extortionate. *Craig*.

extortious† (eks-tôr'shus), *a.* [Formerly also *extorsious*; < *extorti-on* + *-ous*.] Extortionate; oppressive; violent; unjust.

Hardly escaping the fury of the sword and fire of their outrageous neighbours, or the famyne with the same, which their *extortious* lordes have driven them unto. *Sir H. Sidney*, State Papers, I. 24.

To curb the lawless insolence of some, the seditious machinations of others, the *extortious* cruelties of some, the corrupt wresting of justice in others. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 77.

extortiously† (eks-tôr'shus-li), *adv.* By extortion; oppressively.

That office . . . was commonly misused *extorsiously*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1207.

extra (eks'trä̤), *a.* and *n.* [From the use of *extra-* in comp., esp. in *extraordinary*, of which *extra* may be regarded as an abbreviation.] I. *a.* More than what is usual, or than what is due, appointed, or expected; supplementary; additional; supernumerary: as, an *extra* price; an *extra* edition of a newspaper; *extra* diet; *extra* charges at a boarding-school.—**Extra efficient.** See *efficient*, *n.*—**Extra induced current**, in *elect.* See *induction*.

II. *n.* [= F. *extra*, n.] 1. Something in addition to what is usual or expected; something over and above the usual course or charge, or beyond what is usual.

"I've been to a day-school too," said Alice; "you needn't be so proud as all that."
"With *extras?*" asked the Mock Turtle a little anxiously.
"Yes," said Alice, "we learned French and music."
L. Carroll, Alice in Wonderland, ix.

Specifically—2. An edition or a copy of a newspaper issued at an unusual hour to convey special intelligence.

Hourly *extras* were issued, and the circulation, which six months before had been less than 5000, reached upon one day of the riot more than 70,000 copies. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 690.

extra (eks'trä̤), *adv.* Beyond the ordinary standard or measure; extraordinarily; unusually; uncommonly: as, this is done *extra* well; that is an *extra* high price. [Colloq.]

People are so apt to fancy that if a man stands up for religion he must pose as a sort of *extra* good fellow, one who has less relish for pleasure and who is stronger against temptations than his neighbours are. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 238.

extra-. [L. *extrā*, OL. *extrad*, adv. on the outside, without, conj. except, prep. outside of, without, beyond; abl. fem. (sc. *parte*) of *exter*, outside: see *exterior*. As a prefix, *extra-* occurs in classical L. only in *extraordinarius*, extraordinary; in LL. it occurs in three or four words; it is more common in ML., but most words with this prefix are of mod. formation.] A prefix of Latin origin, originally an adverb and preposition, meaning 'outside, beyond.' In Latin, and in modern formations on Latin analogies, it is especially used—(*a*) as a preposition in composition with a noun, the preposition with its object noun forming a unitary phrase to which is then attached an adjective termination, as in *extraordinary* (Latin *extraordinarius*), pertaining to or characterized by something beyond the usual order (*extra ordinem*); (*b*) as an adverb, in composition with a verb, as in *extravagant*. As a mere English prefix it is often a quasi adjective, and is often detached as an adjective proper. (See *extra*, *a.*) The compounds given below are chiefly of the first class (*a*), of the type *extra-* + noun + adjective termination, as *extra-aliment-ary*; as the second and third elements usually exist also as a simple adjective, the etymology is obvious, and is not usually inserted.

extra-alimentary (eks"trä̤-al-i-men'tạ̄-ri), *a.* Situated beyond or outside of the alimentary canal.

Thousands of embryos [of *Trichina*] . . . bore their way into the *extra-alimentary* tissues of their host. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 551.

extra-atmospheric (eks'trä̤-at-mọs-fer'ik), *a.* Beyond or outside of the atmosphere.

It appears to be highly probable, from the observations thus far made, that the maximum ordinate in the *extra-atmospheric* curve lies much nearer to the violet than it does in the curve after absorption. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 305.

extra-axillary, -axillar (eks'trä̤-ak'si-lạ̄-ri, -lär), *a.* In *bot.*, growing from above or below the axils: as, an *extra-axillary* bud.

extracalicular (eks"trä̤-ka-lik'ụ̄-lär), *a.* Placed outside the calyx or cup of a cœlenterate.

The absence of the "Rand-platte" implies almost necessarily the absence of *extracalicular* calicoblasts. *G. H. Fowler*, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 16.

extracapsular (eks-trä̤-kap'sụ̄-lär), *a.* Situated outside of a capsule; specifically, in *Radiolaria*, situated without the central capsule; pertaining to the extracapsularium. Also *extracapsulary*.

Gelatinous substance is frequently formed peripherally by the *extracapsular* protoplasm, constituting a kind of soft mantle which is penetrated by the pseudopodia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 849.

extracapsularium (eks"trä̤-kap-sụ̄-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *extracapsularia* (-ä̤). [NL., < L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *capsula*, capsule, + *-arium*.] In *zoöl.*, the extracapsular part of a radiolarian.

extracapsulary (eks-trä̤-kap'sụ̄-lạ̄-ri), *a.* In *Radiolaria*, same as *extracapsular*.

extracardial (eks-trä̤-kär'di-ạl), *a.* Situated or coming from outside of the heart: as, *extracardial* murmurs.

extracellular (eks-trä̤-sel'ụ̄-lär), *a.* Being, occurring, or done outside of a cell: opposed to *intracellular*: as, cavitary or *extracellular* digestion, respiration, etc., as distinguished from any vital process or physiological activity inside of the cells of which the body is composed.

extracerebral (eks-trä̤-ser'ẹ̄-brạl), *a.* Situated or occurring outside the limits of the cerebrum.

extrachristian (eks-trä̤-kris'ṭiạn), *a.* Beyond or outside of Christianity.

Science and philosophy . . . are neither Christian nor Unchristian, but are *Extrachristian*, and have a world of their own, which . . . is not only unsectarian, but is altogether secular. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 341.

extracloacal (eks"trä̤-klọ̄-ā'kạl), *a.* In *anat.*, situated outside the cloaca, as the penes of snakes and lizards. *Huxley*.

extraconstellary (eks-trä̤-kon'ste-lạ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + E. *constell(ation)* + *-ary*1.] Outside of the constellations: an epithet applied to those stars which are not classed under any constellation.

extracostalis (eks"trä̤-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *extracostales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *extra*, outside, + *costa*, rib: see *costal*.] An external intercostal muscle; one of the intercostales externi. *Coues*.

extracranial (eks-trä̤-krā'ni-ạl), *a.* Situated beyond the cranium; not entering into the composition of the cranium, though associated therewith.

The hyoid [in *Insectivora*] is formed generally, like that of the Carnivora, with three complete *extracranial* ossifications in the anterior arch. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 151.

extracruræus (eks"trä̤-krọ̈-rē'us), *n.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + NL. *cruræus*, q. v.] The outer portion of the cruræus muscle, commonly called the *vastus externus*. *Coues*.

extract (eks-trakt'), *v. t.* [< L. *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere* (see *extray*), draw out, drag out, withdraw, extricate, also prolong, protract, < *ex*, out, + *trahere*, draw: see *trace*1, *tract*1, and cf. *abstract*, *attract*, *contract*, *detract*, *protract*, *retract*, etc.] 1. To draw out; withdraw; take or get out; pull out or remove from a fixed position, literally or figuratively.

> May it be possible that foreign hire
> Could out of thee *extract* one spark of evil
> That might annoy my finger? *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

> The bee
> Sits on the bloom *extracting* liquid sweet.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 25.

2. To separate or eliminate, as a constituent part from the whole, as by distillation or heat, or other chemical or physical means: as, to *extract* spirit from cane-juice, or salt from seawater. Hence—3. Figuratively, to obtain as if by distillation or chemical action; draw or bring out by some process: as, to *extract* pleasure from a quiet life; to *extract* instruction from adversity.

Shivering at cold windows of print-shops, to *extract* a little amusement. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

4. To pick out or select; segregate, as from a collection, or from a book or writing.

I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Swift*.

The passage is *extracted* in Roscoe's elegant version of the Spanish novelists. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3, note.

Dr. Munch succeeded in *extracting* from the Vatican archives matter which settles the main question of her [the Manx Church's] history, of which we had no record. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 67.

To extract the root, in *math.*, to ascertain by a process of calculation the root of a number or quantity.

extract (eks'trakt), *n.* [= OF. *estrait*, *extrait*, etc., m., *estraite*, etc., f., extract (in various senses), F. *extrait* = Pr. *estrat* = Sp. Pg. *extracto* = It. *estratto* = D. G. *extract* = Dan. Sw. *extrakt*, < ML. *extractus*, *extracta*, an extract (def. 2), < L. *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere*, draw out: see *extract*, *v.* Cf. *extreat*, *estreat*.] 1. That which is extracted or drawn out. [Archaic.]

The words of Adam may be fitly the words of Christ concerning his Church, "flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bones," a true native *extract* out of mine own body. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 56.

2. Anything drawn from a substance by distillation, heat, solution, or other chemical or physical process, as an essence or tincture. A pharmaceutical extract consists of the active principles of a drug, obtained by maceration, percolation, or decoction with a suitable menstruum, or by using the expressed juice of the fresh plant, and reducing the solution thus obtained to a proper consistency and strength by evaporation. The menstrua used are water, alcohol, and ether, or two of these combined, and in some cases aqua ammoniæ, glycerin, or hydrochloric or acetic acid is added. Hard, soft, and fluid extracts are distinguished. Soft extracts are of pilular consistence; fluid extracts are (U. S. P., 1880) brought to such bulk that one cubic centimeter represents one gram of the crude drug.

Gum tragacanth may be considered a pure gummy *extract*. *Dunglison*.

Hence—3†. A concentration of the principles or elements of anything; a condensed embodiment or representation.

Heathen opinion . . . supposed th world to be the image of God, and man to be an *extract* or compendious image of the world. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 153.

4. In *chem.*, a peculiar principle once supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts. Also called the *extractive principle*.—5. In *lit.*, a passage taken from a book or writing; an excerpt; a citation; a quotation.

Some books also may be read by deputy, and *extracts* made of them by others. *Bacon*, Studies.

6†. Extraction; descent; origin.

> *Host.* But yet the lady, the heir, enjoys the land?
> *Lov.* And takes all lordly ways how to consume it. . . .
> *Host.* She shews her *extract*, and I honour her for it.
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract*. *South*, Sermons.

They themselves are sprung from some mean rank or *extract*. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 446).

7. In *Scots law*, a copy, authenticated by the proper officer, of a deed, writing, or other entry, the principal of which is in a public record, or a transcript of which taken from the

principal has been preserved in a public record. — **Ethereal extract.** See *ethereal.* — **Fir-wool extract.** See *fir-wool.* — **Mucilaginous extracts.** See *mucilaginous.*

extractable, extractible (eks-trak'ta̤-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *extract* + *-able, -ible.*] Capable of being extracted.

No more money was *extractable* from his pocket. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xxviii.

extractiform (eks-trak'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *extractum*, an extract, + *forma*, form.] In *chem.*, having the appearance or nature of an extract.

extracting (eks-trak'ting), *p. a.* 1. Drawing or taking out.—2†. Distracting; absorbing.

A most *extracting* frenzy of mine own
From my remembrance clearly banish'd his.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

extraction (eks-trak'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *extraction* = Pr. *extraccio* = Sp. *extraccion* = Pg. *extracção* = It. *estrazione, strazione*, < L. as if **extractio(n-)*, < *extrahere*, pp. *extractus*, draw out, extract: see *extract.*] 1. The act of extracting. (*a*) The act of drawing out: as, the *extraction* of a tooth.

Where the pain arises from impaction of wisdom-teeth, relief from pressure must be given by *extraction*. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

(*b*) The operation of drawing anything from a substance, as an essence, tincture, or the like.

The distillations of waters, *extractions* of oils, and such like experiments are unknown to the ancients. *Hakewill*, Apology.

(*c*) The act of taking out or copying a part, as a passage from a book. (*d*) In *arith.* and *alg.*, the rule or operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity. See *root.*

2. That which is extracted; extract; essence.

They [books] do preserve as in a violl the purest efficacie and *extraction* of that living intellect that bred them. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 5.

3. Descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family.

He adorned his family and *extraction* with a more worthy comportment. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 140.

A family of an ancient *extraction* transported with the conqueror out of Normandy. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

extractive (eks-trak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *extractif* = Sp. Pg. *extractivo* = It. *estrattivo*; as *extract* + *-ive.*] I. *a.* 1. Of the nature of an extract; extracted.

He found 1 lb. of it [soil near Turin] to contain from 20 to 30 grains of *extractive* matter which flamed and burned. *Kirwin*, Manures, p. 55.

2. Tending or serving to extract; extracting. — **Extractive principle.** Same as *extract*, 4.

II. *n.* 1†. An extract. *Parr.*—2. In *phar.*, the substance which, during the evaporation in making an extract, becomes dark in color and at last insoluble. Its nature is doubtful.

The leaves of the plant are first boiled to remove *extractives*. *Nature*, XXX. 224.

3. In *physiol. chem.*, one of various substances existing in small quantities in animal tissue, such as creatine and xanthin.

Another class of food ingredients which contain nitrogen, and are hence commonly included with the protein compounds, are the so-called "*extractives*," known to chemists by the names "creatin," "creatinin," etc. *The Century*, XXXVI. 135.

extractor (eks-trak'to̤r), *n.* [= F. *extracteur* = Sp. Pg. *extractor* = It. *estrattore*, < NL. *extractor*, < L. *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere*, extract: see *extract*, *v.*] One who or that which extracts. Specifically—(*a*) In *surg.*, a forceps; one of a class of instruments used in lithotomy and midwifery, and in extracting teeth. (*b*) That part of the mechanism of a breech loading arm which, when the gun is opened, ejects the discharged cartridge-case from the chamber; an implement for extracting the cartridge-case from a breech-loading gun. (*c*) A device for removing an exploded cap from the nipple of a cartridge case. (*d*) Same as *drying-machine*. (*e*) An air tight globular vessel of metal in which bones are treated with steam to obtain from them gelatin and glue. (*f*) In the Scottish Court of Session, the official person by whom the extract of a decree or other judicial proceeding is prepared and authenticated.

extracture† (eks-trak'tūr), *n.* [< *extract* + *-ure.*] A drawing forth; extraction.

Let each note breathe the heart of passion,
The sad *extracture* of extreamest griefe.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., iv. 1.

extradictionary† (eks-trä-dik'sho̤n-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *dictio(n-)*, a saying, a mode of expression, ML. a word (see *diction*), + *-ary*1.] Outside of words or language; consisting not in words but in realities.

Of these *extradictionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle and logicians make in number six. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

extraditable (eks-tra-dī'ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *extradite* + *-able.*] 1. Warranting extradition: as, an *extraditable* offense.—2. Subject to extradition or to the provisions of an extradition treaty: as, an *extraditable* person.

extradite (eks'tra-dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extradited*, ppr. *extraditing*. [Formed from *extradition*, as if < L. *ex* + *traditus*, pp. of *tradere*: see *extradition.*] 1. To deliver or give up, as to another nation: as, to *extradite* a criminal.

Nothing did so much to dispel the German Chancellor's apprehensions of a Russo-French alliance as the refusal of the French Government (in the spring of 1880) to *extradite* Hartmann, the Nihilist, who was suspected of having planned the railway plot against the Czar at Moscow (in December, 1879). *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 120.

2. To project in perception by a psychological process (a sensation) to a distance from the body. Thus, when we strike the ground with a cane, we seem to feel the blow at the further end of the cane—that is, *extradite* the sensation to that point. [Recent.]

It would appear therefore that, in the first instance at any rate, a sensation can be projected or *extradited*, only if it form a part of a space-volume felt all at once or in continuous succession. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 205.

extradition (eks-tra-dish'o̤n), *n.* [< F. *extradition* = Sp. *extradicion*, < L. *ex*, out, + *traditio(n-)*, a giving up, < *traditus*, pp. of *tradere*, give up, give over: see *tradition.*] 1. Delivery by one state or nation to another, particularly of fugitives from justice.

Bismarck had demanded *extradition* of the assassins of German soldiers, but his request was refused. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 12.

2. The projection, in the act of perception, of a sensation to a distance from the body. [Recent.]

If we shake a locked iron gate, we feel the middle, on which our hands rest, move; but we equally feel the stability of the ends, where the hinges and the lock are; and we seem to feel all three at once. Such examples open up the whole subject of *extradition*, one of the most difficult problems which can occupy the space-philosopher. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 206.

Extradition treaty, a treaty by which each of two nations becomes bound to give up criminal refugees from the territory of the other, in specified cases.

extrados (eks-trā'dos), *n.* [F., < L. *extra*, beyond, + *dorsum*, F. *dos*, the back: see *doss*1, *dorse*1.] 1. The upper or convex surface of an arch or of a vault. The extrados of an arch is the curved surface formed by the upper or outer faces of the voussoirs in position, when this surface and the intrados are concentric and parallel. See first cut under *arch*1. 2. The outer curve of a voussoir. See *arch*1, 2.—3. In *mech.*, the locus of the lower ends of wires, of uniform weight per unit of length, hanging down from points on a cord which is perfectly flexible, inextensible, and without weight. When the wires are equally distant from one another and of equal length, the extrados is a parabola.

extradosed (eks-trā'dost), *a.* [< *extrados* + *-ed*2.] Having an extrados (of a certain kind): applied to a true arch in which the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric and parallel. See *arch*1, 2.

extradotal (eks-trä-dō'ta̤l), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *dos* (*dot-*), dowry, + *-al.*] In *civil law*, not forming part of the dowry; paraphernal: said of a married woman's property. *Kent.*

extra-enteric (eks"trä-en-ter'ik), *a.* In *zoöl.*, situated outside of the enteron; perivisceral; somatic, as a body-cavity.

extra-essential (eks"trä-e-sen'sha̤l), *a.* Outside of what is necessary or indispensable.

They perswaded modesty in all *extraessential* doctrines, and suspense of judgment in things that were not absolutely certain. *Glanville*, Essays, vii.

extrafloral (eks-trä-flō'ral), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *-al.*] Outside of a flower.

extrafoliaceous (eks"trä-fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliaceous.*] In *bot.*, away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them: as, *extrafoliaceous* prickles.

extraforaneous (eks"trä-fọ-rā'nẹ-us), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *foris*, a door; cf. *foras*, out of doors: see *forum.*] Outdoor. [Rare.]

Fine weather and a variety of *extraforaneous* occupations . . . make it difficult for me to find opportunities for writing. *Cowper.*

extrageneous (eks-trä-jē'nẹ-us), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *genus*, kind.] Belonging to another kind. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

extrahazardous (eks-trä-haz'är-dus), *a.* Unusually hazardous: specifically used in insurance in classifying risks.

extrajudicial (eks"trä-jö-dish'al), *a.* Outside of judicial proceedings; out of the proper court, or the ordinary course or scope of legal procedure: as, *extrajudicial* declarations (those made out of court).

On these *extra-judicial* proceedings of mankind, an unmannerly jest is frequently as capital as a premeditated murder. *Addison*, Charge to the Jury.

The execution of Lord Welles and Sir Thomas Dymock in 1470 was an *extra-judicial* murder. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

extrajudicially (eks"trä-jö-dish'a̤l-i), *adv.* In an extrajudicial manner; out of court, or in a manner out of the ordinary course of legal procedure; without recourse to legal proceedings: as, the case was settled *extrajudicially.*

St. Paul [sware] . . . *extra-judicially*, when the glory of God was concerned in it. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 207.

The power of seizing a man's property *extrajudicially* in satisfaction of your demand was, as Professor Solam justly remarks, a sort of two-edged sword. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 273.

extralimital (eks-trä-lim'i-ta̤l), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *limes* (*limit-*), bounds, limit, + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Not found within a given limit of geographical distribution or zoögeographical area: as, an *extralimital* species. Thus, the tapirs are at present almost confined to the southern part of the American continent, but there is an *extralimital* species in the Malay islands. (*b*) Lying outside of a circumscribed part or surface: as, median area of the wings spotted with white, with a few *extralimital* spots on the internal area.

extralimitary (eks-trä-lim'i-tā̤-ri), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *limes* (*limit-*), bounds: see *limitary.*] 1. Being beyond the limit or bounds: as, *extralimitary* land.—2. Same as *extralimital.*

extralogical (eks-trä-loj'i-ka̤l), *a.* Lying out of or beyond the province of logic, when this is conceived to be restricted to syllogistic and subsidiary doctrines, and to have no further concern with the truth or falsity of reasonings. This term originated in the narrowest school of formal logic, and is used by those who wish to exclude from logic any study of actual reasonings.

This distinction proceeds on a material, consequently on an *extralogical* difference. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

extralogically (eks-trä-loj'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an extralogical manner; beyond the sphere of logic.

Though a universal quantification of the predicate in affirmatives has been frequently recognized, this was by logicians recognized contingently, and therefore *extralogically.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

extramalleolus (eks"trä-ma-lē'ọ-lus), *n.*; pl. *extramalleoli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *extra*, outside, + NL. *malleolus.*] In *anat.*, the outer malleolus of the ankle, formed by the lower end of the fibula.

extrambulacral (eks-tram-bụ-lā'kra̤l), *a.* In *zoöl.*, situated beyond or outside of the ambulacra.

extramedullary (eks"trä-mẹ-dul'a̤-ri), *a.* Outside of the medulla spinalis or spinal cord.

extramission (eks-trä-mish'o̤n), *n.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *missio(n-)*, a sending.] A sending out; emission.

They hold that sight is made by reception, and not by *extramission*; by receiving the raies of the object into the eye, and not by sending any out. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 7.

extramundane (eks-trä-mun'dān), *a.* [< LL. *extramundanus*, beyond the world, < L. *extra*, beyond, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane.*] Being beyond the limit of the world; pertaining to a region not included (*a*) in our world, (*b*) in any world, or (*c*) in the material universe.

The first cause was an *extramundane* being, too excellent, as well as too remote, to be approached and addressed to in the first instance. *Warburton*, Works, IX. v.

Extramundane space, that part of the receptacle of space which lies beyond the material universe, when this is supposed to be limited.

extramural (eks-trä-mū'ra̤l), *a.* [Cf. LL. *extramuranus*, beyond the walls; < L. *extra*, beyond, + *murus*, wall, + *-al.*] Situated without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city or a university; hence, outside of the fixed limits or boundaries of a place: as, *extramural* interment; an *extramural* lecturer.

The term cemetery has . . . been appropriately applied in modern times to the burial grounds, generally *extramural*, which have been substituted for the over-crowded churchyards of populous parishes. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 329.

The peculiar arrangements by which medical men not connected with the university give instruction, and prepare young men for medical graduation. "*Extra-mural*" instruction is the term employed. *Science*, III. 371.

extraneity (eks-trā-nē'ị-ti), *n.* [< *extraneous* + *-ity.*] 1. The state of being extraneous or foreign; the state of being without or beyond something.—2. Something extraneous. [Rare.]

Ready to be drawn forth by the action of that very *extraneity* called "sun."
London Spectator, quoted in Library Mag., July 10, 1886, [p. 2491.

extraneous (eks-trā′nẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *extraneus*, that is without, external, strange, foreign, < *extra*, outside, without: see *extra*. Cf. *estrange*, *strange*, from the same source.] Not belonging or proper to a thing; not intrinsic or essential, though attached; foreign: as, to separate gold from *extraneous* matter; *extraneous* ornaments or observances.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but is something *extraneous* and superinduced. *Locke.*

To men of Mr. Deane's stamp, what goes on among the young people is as *extraneous* to the real business of life as what goes on among the birds and butterflies.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 8.

Extraneous factor, in *math.*, a factor which an invariant or reciprocant assumes upon linear transformation, and which depends on that transformation only.—**Extraneous modulation**, in *music*, a modulation into a distant or unrelated key. =**Syn.** See *exterior*.

extraneously (eks-trā′nẹ̄-us-li), *adv.* In an extraneous manner; from without.

By their being *extraneously* overruled.
Law, Theory of Religion, iii.

extranuclear (eks-trạ̈-nū′klẹ̄-ạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *nucleus*, q. v., + *-ar*³.] Situated outside the nucleus of a cell.

He [Sedgwick] . . . demonstrated the continuity of the *extranuclear* and intranuclear networks.
Micros. Science, XXVIII. 97.

extra-ocular (eks-trạ̈-ok′ū-lạ̈r), *a.* Situated outside of or away from the eyes: in *entom.*, said of antennæ which are distant from or behind the compound eyes.

extra-official (eks″trạ̈-ọ-fish′ạl), *a.* Not being within the limits of official duty, rights, etc.

The various *extra-official* fees not only bring our consulates into disrepute abroad, . . . but they have had at home a deleterious and debauching influence upon public opinion. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 91.

extraordinarily (eks-trôr′- or eks-trạ̈-ôr′di-nạ̄-ri-li), *adv.* **1.** In an extraordinary manner; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; eminently.

For I begin to forget all my hate,
And tak't unkindly that mine enemy
Should use me so *extraordinarily* scurvily.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv.

2. Not in the ordinary or common way; in a peculiar manner; specially.

The olive-green light . . . is composed of ordinarily refracted rays, which vibrate at right angles, and of *extraordinarily* refracted rays, which vibrate parallel to the axis. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 313.

extraordinariness (eks-trôr′- or eks-trạ̈-ôr′di-nạ̄-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being extraordinary; uncommonness; remarkableness.

I chuse some few, either for the *extraordinariness* of their guilt or, etc. *Government of the Tongue.*

He had a strange persuasion in his mind . . . that there was bestowed on him the gift of curing the king's evil; which, for the *extraordinariness* of it, he thought fit to conceal for some time. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

extraordinary (eks-trôr′- or eks-trạ̈-ôr′di-nạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *extraordinaire* = Pr. *extraordinari* = Sp. Pg. *extraordinario* = It. *estraordinario*, *straordinario*, < L. *extraordinarius*, out of the common order, rare, extraordinary, < *extra*, beyond, + *ordo* (*ordin-*), order, rule (> *ordinarius*, ordinary): see *order*, *ordinary*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being beyond or out of the common order or rule; not of the usual, customary, or regular kind; not ordinary: as, *extraordinary* evils require *extraordinary* remedies.

In *extraordinary* distresses, we pray for *extraordinary* reliefs. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

All good things for mans sustenance may with . . . facility be had by a little *extraordinary* labour.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 191.

Extraordinary expenses should be sanctioned both by the assembly and the separate assemblies or estates of the duchies. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 428.

It is an *extraordinary* fact that the Old Testament Hebrews, though not wholly without the idea of existence after death, had yet no distinct idea of future reward and punishment. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 378.

2. Not pertaining to a regular system or sequence; exceptional; special: as, an *extraordinary* courier or messenger; an ambassador *extraordinary;* the *extraordinary* jurisdiction of a court; a gazette *extraordinary*.

Souldiers of another country that come to serve for paye: *extraordinarie* souldiers. *Nomenclator.*

At supper the pilgrim is first served with a dish *extraordinary*, and afterwards the guardian, which is carried to none of the rest.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 12.

3. In universities, relating to studies outside of the regular curriculum, or to lectures not recognized by the university as of the first rank of importance. In the middle ages *ordinary* lectures were so called because their subjects, forms, times, and places were fixed by the faculty or nation, while those of the *extraordinary* lectures were within certain limits left to the will of the lecturer. The extraordinary lectures could only be given at times not occupied by ordinary lectures. They treated of every subject except logic, theology, law, and medicine.

4. Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful: as, the *extraordinary* genius of Shakspere; an edifice of *extraordinary* grandeur.—**Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.** See *envoy*².—**Extraordinary care**, in *law*, the utmost or highest degree of care. See *negligence*.—**Extraordinary ray**, in *optics*. See *refraction*.

The vibrations of the *extraordinary ray* are in the plane of the principal plane of cleavage itself.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 298.

=**Syn.** Unusual, singular, extra, unwonted, signal, egregious, marvelous, prodigious, strange, preposterous.

II. *n.*; pl. *extraordinaries* (-riz). **1.** Anything uncommon or unusual; a thing exceeding the usual order, practice, or method. [Rare.]

Their *extraordinary* did consist especially in the matter of prayers and devotion; for that was eminent in them.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 643.

All the *extraordinaries* in the world, which fall out by no steady rules and causes, I style prodigies preternatural.
J. Spencer, Prodigies.

2†. An express messenger or courier.

Since we came to this town, there arrived an *extraordinary* from Spain. *Donne*, Letters, lxviii.

3†. Extra expense or indulgence.

I attended him also with the note of your *extraordinaries*, wherein I find him something difficult and dilatory yet. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

4. In the British service, an allowance to troops beyond the gross pay, such as the expenses for barracks, encampments, etc.

extraordinary† (eks-trôr′- or eks-trạ̈-ôr′di-nạ̄-ri), *adv.* [< *extraordinary*, *a.*] Remarkably; exceptionally; extraordinarily.

The Achinese seem not to be *extraordinary* good at Accounts, as the Banians or Guzurats are.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 137.

The wine that grows on the sides of their mountain is *extraordinary* good, and I think much better than any I met with on the cold side of the Apennines.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 403.

extraparochial (eks″trạ̈-pạ̄-rō′ki-ạl), *a.* Not within or reckoned within the limits of a parish, or of any parish: as, *extraparochial* land; *extraparochial* charities.

The demesne of Clitheroe Castle being an independent jurisdiction, neither "geldable nor shireable," is, strictly speaking, *extra-parochial;* and it is in virtue of this almost obsolete privilege that several places in "Blackburnshire," within the "Castle parish," were, so late as the commencement of the present century, returned to parliament *extra-parochial*. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 16.

extraparochially (eks″trạ̈-pạ̄-rō′ki-ạl-i), *adv.* In an extraparochial manner or relation.

But it is farther enacted, "that the registers of all such marriages . . . be removed to the parish church, . . . or, in case of a chapel *extraparochially* situate, then to the parish church next adjoining." *Horsley*, Charges, p. 207.

extraperitoneal (eks″trạ̈-per-i-tọ̄-nē′ạl), *a.* Situated outside of the peritoneal cavity.

extraphysical (eks-trạ̈-fiz′i-kạl), *a.* Not subject to physical laws or methods.

extraplantar (eks-trạ̈-plan′tạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *planta*, the sole of the foot (> *plantaris*, adj.): see *plantigrade*.] Situated on the outer side of the sole of the foot: opposed to *intraplantar:* as, the *extraplantar* nerve. *Coues.*

extrapolation (eks″trạ̈-pọ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [< F.] The approximate calculation, from known values of a function for given values of the variable, of another value of the function for a value of the variable smaller than the smallest or larger than the largest of those upon which the calculation is based. Thus, the calculation of the population of the United States in 1900, from the population in 1870, 1880, and 1890, would be an *extrapolation*.

extraprofessional (eks″trạ̈-prọ̄-fesh′ọn-ạl), *a.* Not included within the ordinary limits of professional interest or duty.

Molina was an ecclesiastic, and these studies were *extraprofessional*. *Med. Repos.*

extraprovincial (eks″trạ̈-prọ̄-vin′shạl), *a.* Not pertaining to or situated in the (specified) province or jurisdiction.

An *extra-provincial* citation is not valid . . . above two days' journey. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

extrarectus (eks-trạ̈-rek′tus), *n.*; pl. *extrarecti* (-tī). [NL., < L. *extra*, outside, + *rectus*, straight: see *rectus*.] **1.** The outer straight or abducent muscle of the eyeball; the rectus externus, which rolls the eye outward. See cut under *eyeball*.—**2.** The small or external straight muscle of the abdomen, commonly called *pyramidalis abdominis*. *Coues.*

extraregarding (eks″trạ̈-rẹ̄-gär′ding), *a.* Looking outward; considering what is outside or without. [Rare.]

Still it would seem that the normal bent and attitude of our minds, in the exercises and pursuits from which the happiness of most of us is derived, is objective, *extraregarding*, rather than introspective.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 133.

extraregular (eks-trạ̈-reg′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* Not comprehended within a rule or rules; unrestricted.

His [God's] providence is *extraregular*, and produces strange things beyond common rules.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 2.

extraregularly (eks-trạ̈-reg′ụ̄-lạ̈r-li), *adv.* Exceptionally; in a manner not according to rule.

Extraregularly, and upon extraordinary reasons and permissions, we find that holy persons have miscarried in battle. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 258.

extrasensible (eks-trạ̈-sen′si-bl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Inaccessible to the senses.

II. *n.* That which is inaccessible to the senses.

The distinction between the Atomic Theory and the Hypothesis of Atomism points to the distinction . . . between the conception of atoms as *extrasensibles* and the conception of them as convenient fictions.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 85.

extrasolar (eks-trạ̈-sō′lạ̈r), *a.* In *astron.*, situated outside of or beyond the solar system.

extraspection (eks-trạ̈-spek′shọn), *n.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *spectio*(*n-*), observation, < *specere*, see, observe.] Outward observation; observation of external things.

The idea of God is held to include all that can be known concerning the external universe and our inner consciousness, and this knowledge is obtained through science by *extra-spection* and by religion through intro-spection.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 629.

extrastomachal (eks-trạ̈-stum′ak-ạl), *a.* Situated or taking place outside of the stomach.

Fresh leaves . . . are similarly treated [moistened and softened by secretion poured out of the mouth of an earthworm]. The result is that they are partially digested before they are taken into the alimentary canal. I am not aware of any other case of *extra-stomachal* digestion having been recorded. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 43.

extratarsal (eks-trạ̈-tär′sạl), *a.* Situated upon the outer side of the tarsus. *Coues.*

extraterrestrial (eks″trạ̈-te-res′tri-ạl), *a.* Occurring outside of the earth; extramundane.

Few people understand that the atmosphere bears also a large proportion of mineral substances, some of which must, almost to a certainty, have an *extra-terrestrial* origin. *Winchell*, World-Life, I. i. 6.

extraterritorial (eks″trạ̈-ter-i-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *territorium*, territory: see *territory*, *territorial*.] Same as *exterritorial*.

extraterritoriality (eks″trạ̈-ter-i-tō-ri-al′ị-ti), *n.* [< *extraterritorial* + *-ity*.] Same as *exterritoriality*.

The treaties must in these two points, *extra-territoriality* and concessions of land for mercantile settlements at open ports, remain unchanged.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 151.

extraterritorially (eks″trạ̈-ter-i-tō′ri-ạl-i), *adv.* Same as *exterritorially*.

extrathecal (eks-trạ̈-thē′kạl), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + NL. *thecä*, q. v., + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, situated outside the theca: as, "the *extrathecal* part of the polyp," *G. H. Fowler*, Micros. Sci., XXVIII. 7.

From the disappearance of the thecal walls prior to the maturity of the spores they sometimes appear naked, or *extrathecal*. *Lindsay*, British Lichens, p. 70.

extrathoracic (eks″trạ̈-thọ̄-ras′ik), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *thorax*, q. v., + *-ic*.] Situated outside the thorax. *Huxley.*

extratriceps (eks-trạ̈-trī′seps), *n.*; pl. *extratricipites* (-trī-sip′i-tēz). [< L. *extra*, outside, + *triceps*, q. v.] The outer head or division of the triceps muscle of the arm.

extratropical (eks-trạ̈-trop′i-kạl), *a.* Situated beyond or outside of the tropics, north or south.

In polar and *extra-tropical* regions . . . precipitation [of vapor] is in excess of evaporation.
J. Croll, Climate and Time, p. 106.

extraught† (eks-trât′), *a.* [A var. of *extract*, *a.*, as *distraught* of *distract*.] **1.** Extracted. *Hall.*

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught*,
To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

2. Distraught; distracted.

There was a woman accustomed to haunt the court, whiche being *extraught* of her mind, and seemyng by some inspiration to showe thinges to come, mette Alexander, and would in noe wise suffer him to passe.
Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 227.

extra-uterine (eks-trạ̈-ū′tẹ-rin), *a.* Being beyond or outside of the uterus: applied to those cases of pregnancy in which the fetus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus.

extravagance (eks-trav′a̤-gans), *n.* [< OF. and F. *extravagance* = Sp. Pg. *extravagancia* = It. *estravaganza, stravaganza*, extravagance, < ML. *extravagan(t-)s*, extravagant: see *extravagant.*] **1.** A wandering beyond proper bounds; an excursion or a sally out of the usual way, course, or limit. [Now rare.]

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance:* I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again. *Hammond.*

2. An extravagant action, or such actions collectively; a going beyond proper limits in action, conduct, or feeling; the overdoing of something; specifically, lavish outlay or expenditure.

The *extravagances* of a man of genius are as sure of imitation as the equable self-possession of his higher moments is incapable of it. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 317.

3. The quality of being extravagant; excessiveness or unreasonableness in amount or degree; exorbitance: as, *extravagance* of expenditure, demands, conduct, passion, etc.

Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance.* *Dryden.*

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance.* *Arbuthnot.*

In modern times there exists an immense body of established scientific truth, which checks the natural *extravagance* of the intellect left to itself. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 103.

=**Syn.** Wildness, irregularity, absurdity, excess, exorbitance, unreasonableness, profusion, waste, dissipation, bombast.

extravagancy (eks-trav′a̤-gan-si), *n.* [As *extravagance:* see *-ancy.*] Extravagance; a wandering; especially, a wandering out of or beyond the usual or proper course; a wild or licentious departure from custom or propriety; a vagary. [Now rare.]

My determinate voyage is mere *extravagancy.* *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 1.

Such is the *Extravagancy* of some that they will lay Wagers he [the King of Sweden] is not yet dead. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 6.

Precious liquor, warmed and heightened by a flame, first crowns the vessel, and then dances over its brim into the fire, increasing the cause of its own motion and *extravagancy.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 44.

extravagant (eks-trav′a̤-gant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. and F. *extravagant* = Sp. Pg. *extravagante* = It. *estravagante, stravagante*, < ML. *extravagan(t-)s*, pp. of *extravagari*, wander beyond, < L. *extra*, beyond, + *vagari*, wander, stray: see *vagrant.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wandering beyond bounds or out of the regular course; straying. [Now rare.]

> The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
> To his confine. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Walking about the solitudes [at Tunbridge Wells], I greatly admired the *extravagant* turnings, insinuations, and growth of certaine birch trees among the rocks. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 15, 1661.

Rare, *extravagant* spirits come by us at intervals, who disclose to us new facts in nature. *Emerson*, History.

2. Exceeding just or reasonable limits; excessive; exorbitant; unreasonable; lavish: as, the demands or desires of men are often *extravagant*; *extravagant* living or expenditure.

His people persuaded me to send back my horses, and promised I should be well furnish'd, but I found myself obliged to hire very bad horses at an *extravagant* price. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 59.

Of Pope himself he [Byron] spoke with *extravagant* admiration. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

3. Not comprised within ordinary limits of truth, probability, or propriety; irregular; wild; fantastic: as, *extravagant* flights of fancy.

> For a dance they seem'd
> Somewhat *extravagant* and wild.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 616.

There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great geniuses. *Addison.*

Where ceremony is dominant in social intercourse, *extravagant* compliments are addressed to private persons. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 345.

4. Exceeding necessity or prudence in expenditure; wasteful; prodigal; profuse: as, an *extravagant* purchase; an *extravagant* man.

He that is *extravagant* will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence and invite corruption. *Johnson*, Rambler.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Inordinate, exorbitant, unconscionable, absurd. **4.** *Extravagant, Profuse, Lavish, Wasteful, Prodigal*, reckless. *Extravagant* and *prodigal* refer more often to habits or character, the others to acts. All apply to that which is immoderate or unreasonable in quantity or degree; *wasteful* to that which is injuriously so. One may be *extravagant* or *wasteful* with a small sum; it requires a large sum to enable one to be *profuse, lavish*, or *prodigal*. *Lavish* is stronger than *profuse*. *Prodigal*, perhaps from association with the *prodigal* son of Luke xv. 11–32, suggests most of immorality and reprobation. All these words have lighter figurative uses.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character who is defective in this particular. *Addison.*

> Yet was she not *profuse;* but fear'd to waste,
> And wisely managed, that the stock might last.
> *Dryden*, Eleonora, l. 65.

There is one quality of Macaulay's nature, and that, perhaps, the best, which is deserving of *lavish* eulogium — his intense love of liberty, and his hearty hatred of despotism. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 21.

Long, cumbrous, and *wasteful* processes of natural selection and hereditary descent. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 213.

Free-livers on a small scale, who are *prodigal* within the compass of a guinea. *Irving*, The Stout Gentleman.

II. *n.* **1**†. One who wanders about; a vagrant; a vagabond.

Therefore returne, if yee be wise, you fall into the ditch els, and enter the cittie againe, for if there hee be not, he is a verie *extravagant*, and has no abiding. *Rowley*, Search for Money (1609).

Ordinarie officers are bound cheefly to their flocks, Acts 20. 28, and are not to be *extravagants*, to goe, come, and leave them at their pleasurs to shift for them selves. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 187.

2. One who is confined to no general rule; an eccentric. [Rare.]

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sizes and professions. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. *pl.* (*a*) A part of the body of canon law: as, the *Extravagants* of John XXII. and the *Extravagantes communes* of other popes: so called because they treated of matters not in the decretals (*extra decretum vagabantur*).

All these together, Gratian's decree, Gregory's decretals, the sixth decretal, the Clementine constitutions, and the *extravagants* of John and his successors, form the corpus juris canonici, or body of the Roman canon law. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 82.

The accretions of the Decretum, the *Extravagants*, as they were called — that is, the authoritative sentences of the Popes which were not yet codified — were many of them conveyed in answers to English bishops, or brought at once to England by the clergy, with the same avidity that lawyers now read the terminal reports in the Law Journal. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 306.

(*b*) A collection of Jewish traditions, published at the end of the second century.

extravagantly (eks-trav′a̤-gant-li), *adv.* In an extravagant manner; unreasonably; absurdly; excessively; with unjustifiable profuseness: as, to act, dress, or live *extravagantly;* to be *extravagantly* fond of pleasure.

Passing abreast of me, he . . . stuck an arm akimbo, and smirked *extravagantly* by. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxx.

My Lord *extravagantly* entertaining: telling some capital stories about old Bishop Horsley, which were set off with some of the drollest mimicry that I ever saw. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 283.

extravagantness (eks-trav′a̤-gant-nes), *n.* Extravagance. *Bailey*, 1727.

extravaganza (eks-trav-a̤-gan′zä̤), *n.* [With *ex-* for *es-*, < It. *estravaganza*, extravagance: see *extravagance.*] **1.** Something out of rule, as in music, the drama, etc.; a composition characterized by extravagant, fantastic, or capricious qualities, as "Hudibras" or "Bombastes Furioso"; a burlesque.—**2.** An extravagant flight of feeling or language.

extravaganzist (eks-trav-a̤-gan′zist), *n.* [< *extravaganza* + *-ist.*] A writer of extravaganzas.

Cornelius Webbe is one of the best of that numerous school of *extravaganzists* who sprang from the ruins of Lamb. *Poe*, Marginalia, cxv.

extravagate (eks-trav′a̤-gāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *extravagatus*, pp. of *extravagari* (> F. *extravaguer*), wander beyond: see *extravagant.*] To wander irregularly or beyond due limits.

When the body plunges into the luxury of sense, the mind will *extravagate* through all the regions of a vitiated imagination. *Warburton*, Sermons, xx.

> Adventures endless, spun
> By the dismantled warrior in old age,
> Out of the bowels of those very schemes
> In which his youth did first *extravagate.*
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, v.

extravagation† (eks-trav-a̤-gā′shọn), *n.* [< *extravagate* + *-ion.*] Excess; a wandering beyond limits.

I do not pretend to justify the *extravagations* of the mob. *Smollett.*

extravasate (eks-trav′a̤-sāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *extravasated*, ppr. *extravasating.* [< ML. *extravasatus*, only as adj., as if pp. of **extravasare* (> Sp. *extravasar(se)* = Pg. *extravasar* = F. *extravaser*), < L. *extra*, beyond, + *vas*, vessel: see *vase, vessel.*] In *pathol.*, to become infiltrated or effused; escape, as blood, lymph, or serum, from its proper vessels into surrounding tissues.

He still mends, but abundance of *extravasated* blood has come out of the wound. *Swift*, To Stella, xviii.

As if the light which was once in those sickly green pupils had *extravasated* into the white part of the eye. *Thackeray*, Catharine, p. 538.

extravasate (eks-trav′a̤-sāt), *a.* [< ML. *extravasatus:* see the verb.] Extravasated. [Rare.]

> I'm told one clot of blood *extravasate*
> Ends one as certainly as Roland's sword.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 242.

extravasation (eks-trav-a̤-sā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *extravasation* = Sp. *extravasacion* = Pg. *extravasação;* as *extravasate* + *-ion.*] The effusion of an animal fluid into the tissues surrounding its proper vessel, from which it has escaped in consequence of rupture or morbid permeability: as, *extravasation* of blood or of urine.

Perhaps also causing some *extravasation*, as we see that wounds and bruises are attended with some inflammation, more or less, of the part affected. *Boyle*, Works, II. 83.

extravascular (eks-tră̤-vas′kṳ-lär), *a.* **1.** Being out of the proper vessel or vessels; without distinct vessels: applied especially to the free circulation of the blood of insects between the viscera and the muscles, without special veins or arteries.—**2.** Nonvascular: applied to parts which have no blood-vessels: as, cuticle and cartilage are *extravascular* structures.

extravenate† (eks-tră̤-vē′nāt), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *vena*, a vein, + *-ate*¹. Cf. *extravasate.*] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds by anointing the weapon, and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the *extravenate* bloud by the sympathetic medicine, is for matter of fact put out of doubt by the noble Sir K. Digby. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

extraversion† (eks-tră̤-vėr′shọn), *n.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + ML. *versio(n-)*, a turning: see *version.* Cf. *extroversion.*] The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out or outward.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles. *Boyle.*

extray†, *v. t.* [ME. *extrayen, extraien*, < OF. *extraire*, F. *extraire* = Pr. *estraire* = Sp. *extraer* = Pg. *extrahir* = It. *estrarre, strarre*, < L. *extrahere*, draw out, extract: see *extract, v.*] To extract.

And so y made hem *extraie* me ensaumples of the Bible and other bokes that y had. And y made hem rede me eueri boke; and ther that y fonde a goode ensaumple y made *extraie* it out. *Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 3.

extreat† (eks-trēt′), *n.* [A var. of *estreat*, *extract.*] Extraction.

> Some Clarkes doe doubt in their devicefull art
> Whether this heavenly thing whereof I treat,
> To weeten Mercie, be of Justice part,
> Or drawne forth from her by divine *extreate.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. x. 1.

extree† (eks′trē), *n.* [< ME. *extre;* a var. of *axtree*, equiv. to *axletree*, q. v.] An axletree.

A large pyn, in maner of an *extre*, that goth thorow the hole. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 14.

extreme (eks-trēm′), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *extream, extreame;* < OF. *extreme*, F. *extrème* = Pr. *extrem, estrem* = Sp. Pg. *extremo* = It. *estremo, stremo*, < L. *extremus*, outermost, utmost, superl. of *exter*, outer, outward: see *exterior.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Outermost; situated at the utmost limit, point, or border; furthest of all; largest or smallest or last: as, the *extreme* verge or edge of a roof or a precipice; the *extreme* limit or hour of life. [Although the word is superlative in itself, the superlative suffix is sometimes added for emphasis: as, "the *extremest* shore," *Southey.*]

> Thy *extreme* hope, the loveliest and the last.
> *Shelley*, Adonais, vi.

Behind the standing figure on the *extreme* left six objects are ranged on the edge of the chaton, so as to follow its curve. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 268.

2. Utmost or greatest in degree; the most, greatest, best, or worst that can exist or be supposed; such as cannot be exceeded: as, *extreme* pain or grief; *extreme* joy or pleasure; an *extreme* case.

To forbid the overflowings and intercourses of pity upon such occasions were the *extremest* of euils. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

> Why, therefore, fire: for I have caught *extreme* cold.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

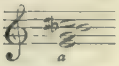
> God ever mindful in all strife and strait,
> Who, for our own good, makes the need *extreme*,
> Till at the last He puts forth might and saves.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 50.

This single bilateral symmetry remains constant under the *extremest* modifications of form.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 252.

3. Exacting or severe to the utmost.

If thou, Lord, wilt be *extreme* to mark what is done amiss, O Lord, who may abide it?
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, cxxx. 3.

Posterity is not *extreme* to mark abortive crimes.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.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4. In *music*, superfluous or augmented: thus, the *extreme* sharp sixth is the augmented sixth.—**Chord of the extreme sixth,** a chord which in its regular form contains an augmented sixth, as in fig. *a*.—**Extreme fifth.** See *fifth*, *n.*, 2.—**Extreme intervals,** in *music*, expanded, augmented, or superfluous intervals: as, the *extreme* sixth (that is, the augmented or sharped sixth).—**Extreme key,** in *music*, a key not closely related to a given key.—**Extreme parts,** in *music*, the parts or voices that lie at the top and bottom of the harmony; usually, the soprano and bass.—**Extreme unction.** See *unction*.—**To cut a line in extreme and mean ratio,** to cut it into two parts such that the lesser is to the greater as the greater is to the whole—that is, the ratio of the whole to the greater is $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}+1)$, while that of the lesser to the greater is $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)$. =**Syn. 1.** Uttermost, most distant, most remote, terminal.—**2.** Final, ultimate, utter.

II. *n.* 1. The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; an extremity; the end or one of the ends, especially of correlated parts, of a body.

With this wind they run away in the same parellel 35 or 36 d. before they cross the line again to the northward, which is about midway between the *extremes* of both promontories.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 9.

2. The utmost limit or degree that can be supposed or tolerated; either of two states, qualities, or feelings as different from each other as possible; the highest or the lowest degree: as, the *extremes* of heat and cold; avoid *extremes*.

His flaw'd heart, . . .
'Twixt two *extremes* of passion, joy and grief,
Burst smilingly.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

Yet is this City subject to both the *extreams* of weather.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 169.

The felon is the logical *extreme* of the epicure and coxcomb. Selfish luxury is the end of both, though in one it is decorated with refinements, and in the other brutal.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

3†. Extremity; utmost need or distress.

I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
Tending to some relief of our *extremes*,
Or end.
Milton, P. L., x. 976.

4. In *logic*, the subject or the predicate of a categorical proposition; specifically, the subject or the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism; either of two terms which are separated in the premises and brought together in the conclusion. The *major extreme* is the predicate of the conclusion; the *minor extreme*, the subject of the conclusion. The major is also called the *first extreme;* the minor, the *second extreme*.

5. In *math.*: (*a*) Either of the first and last terms of a proportion, or of any other related sequence or series of terms: as, when three magnitudes are proportional, the rectangle contained by the *extremes* is equal to the square of the mean. (*b*) The largest or the smallest of three or more magnitudes.

If any three unequall numbers be proposed, they have this propertie: that the product of their meane number by the total of both the ods or differences whereby the *extreames* differ from the same meane countervayles both the products made of each *extreame* by this fellowes differance or ods.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 31.

(*c*) Any part of a right-angled or quadrantal spherical triangle other than the part assumed as mean. The two extremes nearest the mean are called the *conjunct extremes*, the other two the *disjunct extremes*.—**In the extreme,** in the highest or utmost degree.

All colours in Brazil, whether of birds, insects, or flowers, are brilliant *in the extreme*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

The extremes of an interval, in *music*, the two sounds most distant from each other.—**To go to extremes,** to proceed to an extremity in some course or action; use extreme measures or methods; carry one's opinions or proceedings to the utmost limit or consequences. =**Syn.** See *extremity*.

extreme† (eks-trēm'), *adv.* [< *extreme*, *a.*] Extremely; excessively; exceedingly.

The colde is *extreame* sharpe, but here the Proverbe is true, that no extreame long continueth.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 114.

Lord Peter, even in his lucid intervals, was very lewdly given in his common conversation, *extreme* wilful and positive.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, iv.

extremeless (eks-trēm'les), *a.* [< *extreme* + *-less*.] Having no extremes or extremities; infinite. *Bailey*, 1727.

extremely (eks-trēm'li), *adv.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost; more commonly, to a very great degree; exceedingly: as, *extremely* hot or cold; *extremely* painful.

It rained most *extremely* without any ceasing.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 57.

I swear thou shalt fight with me, or thou shalt be beaten *extremely* and kicked.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

extremeness (eks-trēm'nes), *n.* The quality of being extreme; tendency to extremes.

There is perhaps a little *extremeness* on either side.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 197.

extremism (eks-trē'mizm), *n.* [< *extreme* + *-ism*.] Disposition to go to extremes in doctrine or practice; ultraism.

It is just this *extremism* which makes any effective control of the traffic in liquors so nearly hopeless in this country.
The American, XIII. 276.

It [the anti-saloon movement] recognizes the futility of *extremism*. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Aug. 26, 1887.

extremist (eks-trē'mist), *n.* [< *extreme* + *-ist*.] One who goes to extremes; a supporter of extreme doctrines or practice.

But at no time has the Prime Minister given his sanction to the proposals of the *extremists* in his own party.
The American, IX. 117.

extremital (eks-trem'i-ta̤l), *a.* [< *extremity* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to an extremity; situated at the end; distal: opposed to *proximal*.

extremity (eks-trem'i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *extremities* (-tiz). [< ME. *extremite*, < OF. *extremite*, F. *extrémité* = Pr. *extremitat* = Sp. *extremidad* = Pg. *extremidade* = It. *estremità*, *stremità*, < L. *extremita(t-)s*, the extremity or end, < *extremus*, furthest, extreme: see *extreme*.] 1. The utmost point or side; the end or the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing: as, the *extremities* of a bridge; the *extremities* of a lake.

Perseus readily undertook a very long expedition even from the east to the *extremities* of the west.
Bacon, Fable of Perseus.

Petrarca's villa is at the *extremity* farthest from Padua.
Eustace, Tour through Italy, I. iv.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a limb or an organ of locomotion; an appendage or appendicular part of the body. The extremities of the vertebrate body are four in number, viz., the arms and legs, divided in man into upper and lower, and in other animals into anterior and posterior extremities.

He schal waische al his body and his *extremytees* with brennynge watir ofte tymes.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

It is a sign . . . of new vigor, when the *extremities* are made active, when currents of warm life run into the hands and feet.
Emerson, Misc., p. 93.

3. The highest degree; the most intense form: as, to suffer the *extremity* of pain or cruelty.

He is vain-glorious and humble, and angry and patient, and merry and dull, and joyful and sorrowful, in *extremities*, in an hour. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

Come arm'd with Flames, for I will prove
All the *Extremities* of mighty Love.
Cowley, The Mistress, Request.

He reddening in *extremity* of delight,
"My lord, you overpay me fifty-fold."
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. Extreme or utmost need, distress, or difficulty; the greatest degree of destitution or helplessness; specifically, death: as, a city besieged and reduced to *extremity;* man's *extremity* is God's opportunity.

My servants all for life did flee,
And left me in *extremitie*.
Lament of the Border Widow (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

Lover's oaths are like mariner's prayers, uttered in *extremity*.
Webster, White Devil, iv. 4.

5. *pl.* Extreme measures: as, the commander was compelled to proceed to *extremities*.

Extremities ought then only to ensue when, after a fair experiment, accommodation has been found impracticable.
A. Hamilton, Works, I. 438.

=**Syn. 1.** *Extremity*, *End*, *Extreme*, border, termination. *Extremity* is opposed to *middle*, *end* to *beginning*, and *extreme* to *mean* or *moderate degree*. *Extreme* is now used only in figurative senses; the others are literal or figurative. *Extreme* generally indicates that which is excessive, exaggerated, or extravagant: as, he was dressed in the *extreme* of the fashion; "avoid *extremes*," *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 385. For the direct expression of a great distress, etc., *extremity* is used, and *extreme* is rare or obsolete.

Truly in my youth I suffered much *extremity* for love.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

But only fools, and they of vast estate,
The *extremity* of modes will imitate.
Dryden, New House, Prol., l. 26.

Death is the *end* of life; ah, why
Should life all labour be?
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

The human mind not infrequently passes from one *extreme* to another; from one of implicit faith to one of absolute incredulity.
Story, Address, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

extricable (eks'tri-ka̤-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **extricabilis* (cf. *inextricabilis*), inextricable, < *extricare*, extricate: see *extricate*.] Capable of being extricated.

Germ above roundish-egged, very villous, scarce *extricable* from the calyx enclosing and grasping it.
Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.

extricate (eks'tri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extricated*, ppr. *extricating*. [< L. *extricatus*, pp. of *extricare*, disentangle, extricate, < *ex*, out, + *tricæ*, trifles, toys, trumpery, hence also hindrances, impediments. Cf. *intricate*.] 1. To disentangle; disengage; free: as, to *extricate* one from a perilous or embarrassing situation; to *extricate* one's self from debt.

A friend was arrested for fifty pounds. I was unable to *extricate* him, except by becoming his bail.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

Butler dwells . . . on the dexterity with which he [Shaftesbury] *extricated* himself from the snares in which he left his associates to perish.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

If I felt any emotion at all, it was a kind of chuckling satisfaction at the cleverness I was about to display in *extricating* myself from this dilemma. *Poe*, Tales, I. 13.

2. To set loose or free; evolve; excrete.

They *extricate* water, urea, and carbonic acid.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 413.

This mixture [for the manufacture of phosphorus] must be made out of doors, as under an open shed, on account of the carbonic acid and other offensive gases which are *extricated*.
Ure, Dict., III. 557.

=**Syn. 1.** *Disentangle*, etc. (see *disengage*); relieve, deliver, set free.

extricate, extricated (eks'tri-kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [< L. *extricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, extruded: applied to the ovipositor when the valves and vagina are entirely without the body, whether in use or not, as in many *Ichneumonidæ*.

extrication (eks-tri-kā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *extricate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of extricating, or the state of being extricated; a freeing from impediments or embarrassments; disentanglement.

The chief object in the mind of every citizen may not be *extrication* from a condition admitted to be disgraceful, but fulfilment of a duty which shall be also a birthright.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, §. 4.

2. The act or process of setting loose or free; an evolving: as, the *extrication* of heat or moisture from a substance.

Extrication, or escape of the embryo from the ovum.
Owen, Anat., xii.

Whenever any rapid chemical action attended with *extrication* of light and heat takes place, combustion is said to occur.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 336.

extrinsecal†, *a.* See *extrinsical*.

extrinsecate†, *a.* See *extrinsicate*.

extrinsic (eks-trin'sik), *a.* [Formerly *extrinsick*, *extrinsique;* prop. **extrinsec* (the term. being erroneously conformed to that of adjectives in *-ic*) = F. *extrinsèque* = Pr. *extrinsec* = Sp. *extrínseco* = Pg. *extrinseco* = It. *estrinseco*, < L. *extrinsecus*, adj., outer, < *extrinsecus*, adv., from without, without, on the outside, < **extrim*, an assumed adverbial form of *exter*, outer, outward, + *secus*, prep., by, beside, seen also in *intrinsecus*, on the inside (> E. *intrinsic*, q. v.), *altrinsecus*, on the other side, *utrinsecus*, on both sides, *circumsecus*, on all sides.] 1. Outward; external; not of the essence or inner being or nature of a thing.

So in like manner astronomy exhibiteth the *extrinsique* parts of celestial bodies (namely, the number or situation, notion, and periods of the starres) as the hide of heaven.
Bacon, On Learning, ii. 4.

The royal stamp upon any kind of metal may be sufficient to give it an *extrinsick* value, and to determine the rate at which it is to pass amongst coins; but it cannot give an intrinsick value, or make that which is but brass to be gold.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, ii. 6.

Words
That, while they most ambitiously set forth
Extrinsic differences, the outward marks
Whereby society has parted man
From man, neglect the universal heart.
Wordsworth, Prelude, xiii.

2. Determined by something else than the subject; extraneous; foreign.

That one is wise, and another is foolish or less learned, is by accident and *extrinsic* causes.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 302.

3. In *anat.*, originating outside the anatomical limits of a limb, these limits including the pectoral and pelvic arches: applied to certain muscles.—4. In *Scots law*, not relevant to the point referred: applied to facts and circumstances sworn to by a party on a reference to his oath, which cannot be competently taken as part of the evidence.—**Extrinsic** or **extrinsical argument,** an argument not drawn from a definition.—**Extrinsic evidence,** that evidence which is not contained in a document, but sought to be adduced from without, as for the purpose of interpreting its contents or qualifying its effect. =**Syn.** See *exterior*.

extrinsical (eks-trin'si-ka̤l), *a.* and *n.* [Orig. and prop. *extrinsecal;* as *extrinsic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *extrinsic.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

A purpose acted and not acted differs not in the principle, but in the effect, which is *extrinsical* and accidental to the purpose. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 186.

Shakespeare no doubt projected himself in his own creations; but those creations never became so perfectly disengaged from him, so objective, or, as they used to say, *extrinsical*, to him, as to react upon him like real and even alien existences. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 86.

II.† *n.* An outward accident or circumstance; a non-essential.

Knox and Whittingham were as much bent against the substance of the book as against any of the circumstantials and *extrinsicals* which belonged unto it. *Heylin*, Hist. Reformation, II. 179.

extrinsicality (eks-trin-si-kal'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *extrinsical* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being extrinsic. *Roget.*

extrinsically (eks-trin'si-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an extrinsic manner; from without; externally.

extrinsicalness (eks-trin'si-ka̤l-nes), *n.* Same as *extrinsicality.* *Bailey*, 1727.

extrinsicate†, *a.* [Orig. *extrinsecate;* as *extrinsic* + *-ate*¹.] External; extraneous. *Davies.*

Which nature doth not forme of her owne power,
But are *extrinsecate*, by marvaile wrought.
Wisdom of Dr. Dodipol (1600).

extrinsicate (eks-trin'si-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extrinsicated*, ppr. *extrinsicating.* [< *extrinsic* + *-ate*².] To make extrinsic; transmit from an internal to an external activity or being; externalize.

The acoustic image cannot be evoked, and therefore the idea cannot be *extrinsicated* either in spoken words or in writing, which alone are capable of exactly calling up the idea in other persons. Tr. in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 219.

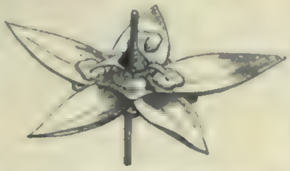
extrinsication (eks-trin-si-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *extrinsicate* + *-ion.*] The act or result of extrinsicating or externalizing.

extrobliquus (eks-trob-lī'kwus), *n.*; pl. *extrobliqui* (-kwī). [NL., < L. *extra*, outside, + *obliquus*, oblique.] Same as *ectobliquus.*

extroitive (eks-trō'i-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. (in imitation of the opposite *introitive*) < L. *extra*, outside, + *ire*, pp. **itus*, go, + *-ive.*] Moving or going out; seeking after external objects. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

extrorsal (eks-trôr'sa̤l), *a.* [< *extrorse* + *-al.*] Same as *extrorse.*

extrorse (eks-trôrs'), *a.* [< F. *extrorse*, < L. as if **extrorsus*, toward the outside (cf. L. *introrsus*, adv., toward the inside), < *extra*, outside, + *versus*, adv., turned toward, < *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*, and cf. *introrse.*] **1.** In *bot.*, turned outward: applied to an anther which is turned away from the axis of the flower and faces the perianth.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, turned out or away from the body: correlated with *antrorse*, *introrse*, and *retrorse.*


Extrorse Stamens in Flower of *Hippocratea.*

extrorsely (eks-trôrs'li), *adv.* In an extrorse manner; in such a way as to become extrorse.

extroversion (eks-trọ-vėr'shọn), *n.* [Irreg. (in imitation of the opposite *introversion*) < L. *extra*, without, + ML. *versio*(*n-*), a turning.] In *pathol.*, a turning inside out, as of the eyelids (see *eversion*) or of the bladder—in the latter case, a congenital malformation.

extruct† (eks-trukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *extructus*, *exstructus*, pp. of *extruere* (> OF. *estruir*, *estrure* = It. *estruere*, *struere*), *exstruere*, pile up, build up, < *ex*, out, + *struere*, pp. *structus*, build: see *structure.* Cf. *construct.*] To build; construct.

These high *extructed* spires he writ
That mortal Dellius must quit.
Byrom, On Horace's Odes, ii. 3.

extruction† (eks-truk'shọn), *n.* [< L. *extructio*(*n-*), *exstructio*(*n-*), < *extruere*, *exstruere*, pp. *extructus*, *exstructus*, build up: see *extruct.*] A building; a structure. *Bailey*, 1731.

extructive† (eks-truk'tiv), *a.* [< *extruct* + *-ive.*] Forming into a structure; constructive.

If it were not as easy for us to say that papistry is both affirmative and *extructive* of all wickedness. *Fulke*, Ans. to Frarine's Declaration (1580), p. 41.

extructor† (eks-truk'tọr), *n.* [< LL. *extructor*, *exstructor*, a builder, < L. *extruere*, *exstruere*: see *extruct.*] A builder; a constructor; a contriver. *Bailey*, 1727.

extrude (eks-trōd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extruded*, ppr. *extruding.* [< L. *extrudere*, pp. *extrusus*, thrust out or forth, < *ex*, out, + *trudere*, thrust, akin to E. *threat*, q. v. Cf. *intrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude.*] **1.** To thrust out; force, press, or crowd out; expel: applied to things.

The gift of Nilus bringing down earth with his deluges, and *extruding* the sea by little and little. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 80.

Parentheses thrown into notes or *extruded* to the margin. *Coleridge.*

The tree puts forth leaves, and presently, by the germination of new buds, *extrudes* the old leaf. *Emerson*, Friendship.

2. To drive away; expel; displace or remove, as a person from a place or office. [Now rare.]

Say he should *extrude* me his house to-day, shall I therefore desist, or let fall my suit to-morrow? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

The proud Rutulian King,
A suitor to the maid, Æneas, malicing,
By force of arms attempts his rival to *extrude.*
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 333.

extrusion (eks-trö'zhọn), *n.* [< L. as if **extrusio*(*n-*), < *extrudere*, pp. *extrusus*, thrust out: see *extrude.*] The act of extruding, in either use; a thrusting or driving out; expulsion.

We have already spoken of the comparatively modern *extrusion* of the bishops from all jurisdiction over the fabrics which in old times . . . were always described as having been made what they were by the bishops, and never by the deans. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 183.

extrusory (eks-trö'sọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *extrusus*, pp. of *extrudere*, thrust out (see *extrude*), + *-ory.*] Extruding or forcing out.

extuberance†, **extuberancy**† (eks-tū'bẹ-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [As *extuberan*(*t*) + *-ce*, *-cy.*] Protuberance.

Consider the humerus, its head, its neck, its pullies, its cavities, its *extuberances.* *J. Smith*, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 60.

"And the dry land appeared"; Not so precisely globous as before, but recompensed with an *extuberancy* of hills and mountains for the receipts into which God had sunk the waters. *J. Gregory*, Notes on Passages in Scripture, p. 114.

extuberant† (eks-tū'be-rant), *a.* [= It. *estuberante*, < L. *extuberan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *extuberare*, swell out: see *extuberate.*] Protuberant.

Extuberant lips. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 223.

extuberate† (eks-tū'bẹ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *extuberatus*, pp. of *extuberare*, swell out or up, < *ex*, out, + *tuber*, a swelling: see *tuber.*] To swell out; protrude.

extuberation† (eks-tū-bẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *extuberate* + *-ion.*] The state of being extuberant; a protuberance.

In both there are excrescences and *extuberations* to be lopt off and abated. *Farindon*, Sermons (1647), p. 582.

extumescence† (eks-tū̥-mes'ẹns), *n.* [< L. *ex* + *tumescere*, begin to swell: see *tumescence*, *tumescent.* Cf. L. *extumere*, swell up.] Tumescence; tumefaction.

extund†, *v. t.* [< L. *extundere*, beat out, strike out, squeeze out, < *ex*, out, + *tundere*, beat. Cf. *contund.*] To beat or force out. *Bailey*, 1727.

exturbate† (eks-tėr'bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exturbatus*, pp. of *exturbare*, drive out, thrust out, < *ex*, out, + *turbare*, throw into disorder, agitate, trouble: see *trouble*, and cf. *disturb*, *perturb*, etc.] To drive out; expel.

We shall attack Flanders itself with fiery darts, and *exturbate* Antichrist from our native country. *Micronius*, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of [Eng., xx.

extusion†, *n.* [< L. as if **extusio*(*n-*), < *extundere*, pp. *extusus*, beat out: see *extund.*] A forcing or squeezing out.

In all alimentation, or nourishment, there is a twofold action, *extusion* and attraction, whereof the former proceeds from the inward function, the latter from the outward. *Bacon*, Hist. Life and Death.

exuberance, **exuberancy** (ek-şū'bẹ-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [= F. *exubérance* = Sp. Pg. *exuberancia* = It. *esuberanza*, < LL. *exuberantia*, superabundance, < L. *exuberan*(*t-*)*s*, superabundant: see *exuberant.*] The state of being exuberant; exceeding abundance; an overflowing supply; superabundance; luxuriance: as, *exuberance* of foliage or of fancy.

I saw many goodly spacious grounds . . . and a singular *exuberancy* of all manner of fruits. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 101.

No two canopies in the whole building are alike, and every part exhibits a joyous *exuberance* of fancy scorning every mechanical restraint. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 404.

In the more purely political poems, the same stage effects are repeated, with the same effort to compensate for deficiencies of feeling by *exuberance* of language. *Quarterly Rev.*

=**Syn.** *Abundance*, *Profusion*, etc. (see *plenty*); copiousness, plenitude, amplitude, overflow, superabundance.

exuberant (ek-şū'bẹ-rant), *a.* [= F. *exubérant* = Pr. *exuberant* = Sp. Pg. *exuberante* = It. *esuberante*, < L. *exuberan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *exuberare*, be superabundant: see *exuberate.*] Characterized by abundance; copious to excess; overflowing; superabundant; luxuriant: as, *exuberant* fertility; *exuberant* imagination.

They are so *exuberant* that 'tis commonly reported one vine will load 5 mules with its grapes. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 29, 1645.

Peopling the deserts of America . . . with the waste of an *exuberant* nation. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xvii.

A gentleman of large proportions but of lively temperament, . . . wearing his broad-brimmed, steeple-crowned felt hat with the least possible tilt on one side—a sure sign of *exuberant* vitality in a mature and dignified person like him. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

exuberantly (ek-şū'bẹ-ra̤nt-li), *adv.* In an exuberant manner; very copiously; superabundantly; luxuriantly: as, the earth has produced *exuberantly.*

A considerable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the surface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful. *Woodward*, Essay toward a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

exuberate (ek-şū'bẹ-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *exuberated*, ppr. *exuberating.* [< L. *exuberatus*, pp. of *exuberare*, come forth in abundance, be abundant, < *ex*, out, + *uberare*, be fruitful, < *uber*, an udder, = E. *udder*, q. v.] To abound; be in exuberance or great abundance.

All the loveliness imparted to the creature is lent it but to give us some more enlarged conceptions of that vast confluence and immensity that *exuberates* in God. *Boyle*, Works, I. 264.

exuccous (ek-suk'us), *a.* See *exsuccous.*

exudate† (ek-şū'dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exudatus*, *exsudatus*, pp. of *exudare*, *exsudare*, exude: see *exude.*] To exude; ooze out.

Some perforations only in the part itself, through which the humour included doth *exudate.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

exudate (ek-şū'dāt), *n.* [Also *exsudate;* < L. *exudatum*, *exsudatum*, neut. of *exudatus*, *exsudatus*, pp.: see *exudate*, *v.*] An exudation.

Stone in the bladder, and sanguineous, fibrinous, or serous *exudates* are consequences of morbid systematic action. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 45.

exudation (ekş-ū̥-dā'shọn), *n.* [Also *exsudation;* < L. as if **exudatio*(*n-*), **exsudatio*(*n-*), < *exudare*, *exsudare*, exude: see *exude.*] **1.** The act of exuding; an oozing or sweating out; a gradual discharge of humors or moisture.

The tumour sometimes arises by a general *exudation* out of the cutis. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

2. That which is exuded: as, gums are *exudations* from plants; serous *exudations.*

The humming-bird feeds on flowers, whose *exudations* with his long little bill he sucks like the bee. *Boyle*, Works, V. 369.

exudative (ek-şū'dā̤-tiv), *a.* [Also *exsudative;* < *exudate*, *v.*, + *-ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exudation.

There are generally no *exudative* or degenerative changes of the retina [in retinitis apoplectica] such as are met with in other forms of retinitis. *J. S. Wells*, Dis. of Eye, p. 348.

exude (ek-şūd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exuded*, ppr. *exuding.* [< L. *exudare*, prop. *exsudare*, also written *esudare*, sweat out, exude, < *ex*, out, + *sudare*, sweat: see *sweat.*] **I.** *trans.* To discharge slowly through the pores, as by sweating; give out gradually, as moisture or any fluid matter.

Our forests *exude* turpentine in the greatest abundance. *Dwight.*

II. *intrans.* To ooze from a body through the pores by a natural or abnormal discharge, as juice or gum from a tree, pus from a wound, or serous fluid from a blister; be secreted or excreted.

Honey *exuding* from all flowers. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

exul† (ek'sul), *n.* [< L. *exul*, *exsul*, an exile: see *exile*¹, *n.*] An exile.

Seeing his soldiers somewhat distressed, he sendeth for the regiment of the Roman *exuls.* *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 46.

exulate† (ekş'ū̥-lāt), *v.* [< L. *exulatus*, *exsulatus*, pp. of *exulare*, *exsulare*, exile: see *exile*¹, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To banish; exile.

II. *intrans.* To go into exile.

The princely Sycomore . . . hath smarted for this, being fallen just under the same fatall predicament as Altapinus; both *exulating* from their own patrimoniall territories. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove, p. 136.

exulate† (ekş'ū̥-lāt), *n.* [ME., < L. *exulatus*, *exsulatus*, pp. of *exulare*, *exsulare*, exile: see *exulate*, *v.*] An exile. *Hardyng's Chron.*, fol. 189.

exulcerate (eg-zul'se̤-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exulcerated*, ppr. *exulcerating*. [< L. *exulceratus*, pp. of *exulcerare* (> It. *esulcerare* = Sp. Pg. *exulcerar* = F. *exulcérer*), cause to suppurate or ulcerate, < *ex*, out, + *ulcerare*, ulcerate: see *ulcerate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To produce an ulcer or ulcers on; ulcerate.

> This acrimonious soot produces another sad effect, by rendering the people obnoxious to inflammations, and comes (in time) to *exulcerate* the lungs.
> *Evelyn*, Fumifugium, i.

2. To corrode; fret or anger; afflict.

> It is not easie to speake to the contentation of mindes *exulcerated* in themselves, but that somewhat there will be alwayes which displeaseth.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 2.

II. *intrans.* To become an ulcer or ulcerous.

> Sharp and eager humours will not evaporate; and then they must *exulcerate*, and so may endanger the sovereignty itself. *Bacon*, Speech in Parliament (7 Jac. I).

exulcerate† (eg-zul'se̤-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exulceratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Corroded; irritated; vexed; enraged.

> Or if that should misse, yet Ursicinus, alreadie *exulcerate*, and carrying rancour in his heart, be utterly abolished, to the end that no scruple should remaine behind, greatly to be feared. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

exulceration (eg-zul-se̤-rā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *exulcération* = Sp. *exulceracion* = Pg. *exulceração* = It. *esulcerazione*, < L. *exulceratio(n-)*, < *exulcerare*, cause to ulcerate: see *exulcerate*.] **1.** The act of causing ulcers, or the process of becoming ulcerous.

> It turns into a plague, and infects the heart, and it dies infallibly of a double *exulceration*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 888.

2. A fretting; exacerbation; corrosion.

> This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all causes of contradiction. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 5.

exulcerative (eg-zul'se̤-rā̤-tiv), *a.* [= F. *exulcératif* = Pg. *exulcerativo* = It. *esulcerativo*; as *exulcerate* + *-ive*.] Having a tendency to form ulcers; rendering ulcerous.

> The leaves and braunches be *exulcerative*, and will raise blisters upon the bodie. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 1.

exulceratory (eg-zul'se̤-rā̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< L. *exulceratorius*, < *exulcerare*, pp. *exulceratus*, cause to ulcerate: see *exulcerate*.] Same as *exulcerative*.

exult (eg-zult'), *v. i.* [= F. *exulter* = Pg. *exultar* = It. *esultare*, < L. *exultare*, *exsultare*, leap up, leap for joy, rejoice, exult, freq. of *exsilire*, *exilire*, leap up, leap out, etc., < *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap: see *salient*. Cf. *insult*, *desultory*, and see *exile*^{1}, *v.*] To leap for joy; rejoice exceedingly; especially, to rejoice in triumph; triumph: as, to *exult* over a fallen adversary.

> *Sir To.* Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally sheep-biter come by some notable shame?
> *Fab.* I would *exult*, man. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

> The dumb shall sing, the lame his crutch forego,
> And leap *exulting* like the bounding roe.
> *Pope*, Messiah, l. 44.

> O hollow wraith of dying fame,
> Fade wholly, while the soul *exults*.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxiii.

exultance, exultancy (eg-zul'ta̤ns, -ta̤n-si), *n.* [Cf. LL. *exsultantia*, a leaping up, an attack, < L. *exsultan(t-)s*, *exultan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exsultare*, *exultare*, leap up: see *exultant*.] Exultation.

> Certainly it hath proved scandalous to those without; as may appear by that boast and *exultancy* of Campian, in his eighth reason. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 624.

exultant (eg-zul'ta̤nt), *a.* [< L. *exultan(t-)s*, *exsultan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exultare*, *exsultare*, exult: see *exult*.] Exulting or expressing exultation; rejoicing exceedingly or triumphantly, or indicating such rejoicing.

> Break away, *exultant*, from every defilement.
> *Is. Taylor.*

> But soon, emerging with a fresher ray,
> He starts *exultant*, and renews the day.
> *W. Broome*, On Death.

> To let my heart be heaved by the *exultant* movement, which, while it swelled it in trouble, expanded it with life.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xii.

exultation (ek-sul-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *exultation* = Sp. *exultacion* = Pg. *exultação* = It. *esultazione*, < L. *exultatio(n-)*, *exsultatio(n-)*, a leaping up, a rejoicing, exultation, < *exultare*, *exsultare*, leap up, exult: see *exult*.] The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; triumphant delight; triumph.

> Go together,
> You precious winners all; your *exultation*
> Partake to every one. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3.

> The mild and joyous *exultation* with which the meeting of the States-General and the fall of the Bastile had been hailed had passed away. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

exultet (ek-sul'tet), *n.* [L. *exultet*, *exsultet*, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *exultare*, *exsultare*, leap up, exult: see *exult*.] In the Western Church since the fifth century or later, and in the Roman Catholic Church to the present day, the hymn sung by the deacon from the pulpit (formerly from the gospel ambo) at the benediction of the paschal taper on Holy Saturday or Easter eve. It begins with the words "Exsultet jam angelica turba cœlorum" ('Let the angelic multitude of the heavens now rejoice'), and takes its name from the first word. In the middle ages the hymn *Exultet* was often written on a long roll of vellum and illuminated with pictures so placed as to be upside down to the deacon as he read the words, in order that, as he gradually unrolled it and let it fall outside the ambo, the pictures might be seen upright by the people. Such an Exultet roll was sometimes 12 feet long. The Exultet was anciently used in some churches on the vigil of Pentecost also. See *paschal*.

exultingly (eg-zul'ting-li), *adv.* In an exulting or triumphant manner.

> In his last moments, he thus *exultingly* cries out, "their rock is not as our rock, our enemies themselves being judges." *Warburton*, Alliance (App. to 1st ed.).

> In her hand
> A suit of bright apparel, which she laid
> Flat on the couch, and spoke *exultingly*.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

exumbral (eks-um'bra̤l), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *umbra*, shade (see *umbrella*), + *-al*.] Same as *exumbrellar*.

> The division of the umbrella on the *exumbral* side into a central and coronal or peripheral zone.
> *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 400.

exumbrella (eks-um-brel'ä), *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + NL. *umbrella*, q. v.] The aboral or external surface of the umbrella of an acaleph, as a jelly-fish; the upper part or outside of the bell as the creature swims: distinguished from the adoral part, or *adumbrella*.

> The genus Nauphanta is a characteristic one, and is remarkable in the peculiar sculpturing of the *exumbrella*.
> *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 400.

exumbrellar (eks-um-brel'a̤r), *a.* [< *exumbrella* + *-ar*^{3}.] Of or pertaining to the exumbrella. Also *exumbral*.

exundate† (eg-zun'dāt), *v. i.* [< L. *exundatus*, pp. of *exundare*, flow out or over, overflow, < *ex*, out, + *undare*, rise in waves, < *unda*, a wave: see *ound*, *undulate*. Cf. *inundate*.] To overflow.

exundation† (ek-sun-dā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *exundatio(n-)*, < *exundare*, pp. *exundatus*, overflow.] The act of exundating; an overflow; an overflowing abundance.

> It is more worthy of the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

exungulate (eg-zung'gụ̄-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exungulated*, ppr. *exungulating*. [< LL. *exungulatus*, pp. of *exungulare*, intr., lose the hoof (cf. ML. *exungulare*, tr., tear with iron claws, as a torture), < *ex*, out, + *ungula*, a claw, a hoof: see *ungulate*.] To pare off the nails or hoofs of; deprive of nails or hoofs. [Rare.]

exungulation (eg-zung-gụ̄-lā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *exungulate* + *-ion*.] The act of exungulating. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

exuperable, exuperance, etc. See *exsuperable*, etc.

exure†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *assure*.

> Passith pleynly and also doeth excede
> The wytte of man, I doo you well *exure*.
> *Lydgate*, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 55. (*Halliwell.*)

exurgent, *a.* See *exsurgent*.

exustible† (eg-zus'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *exustus*, pp. of *exurere*, burn up, consume (see *exustion*), + *-ible*.] Combustible. *Davies.*

> Contention is like fire, for both burn so long as there is any *exustible* matter to contend with.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 149.

exustion (eg-zus'cho̤n), *n.* [< L. *exustio(n-)*, a burning up, a conflagration, < *exurere*, pp. *exustus*, burn out, burn up, consume, < *ex*, out, + *urere*, burn. Cf. *adust*^{2}, *combust*.] The act or operation of burning up. [Rare.]

> The frightful effects which this *exustion* [of Sodom and Gomorrah] left are still remaining.
> *Biblioth. Bibl.* (1720), I. 424.

ex usu (eks ū'sū). [L.: *ex*, out of, from; *usu*, abl. of *usus*, use: see *use*.] From or by use.

exuviability (ek-ṣū″vi-a̤-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *exuviable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of exuviating; susceptibility of being exuviated. *Craig.*

exuviable (ek-ṣū'vi-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *exuvi(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being cast or thrown off, as the skeletons of articulated animals.

exuviæ (ek-ṣū'vi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., that which is stripped, drawn, or taken off from the body, clothing, equipments, spoils, etc., also the skin of an animal, slough, hair, etc., < *exuere*, strip, draw, or pull off, < *ex*, out, off, + **uere*, found also in *ind-uere*, put on (> *induviæ*, clothes): see *indue*^{1}.] **1.** Cast-off skins, shells, or other coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or sloughed off, as the skins of caterpillars, the shells of lobsters, the cuticle of snakes, the feathers of birds.

> At the end of that time, and much about the same day, they divested the habit they had whilst they lived as fishes, and appeared with their *exuviæ* or cast coats under their feet, showing themselves to be perfect gnats.
> *Boyle*, Works, III. 378.

2. Skins of animals artificially removed and prepared for preservation.

exuvial (ek-ṣū'vi-a̤l), *a.* [< *exuviæ* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exuviæ.

> The load of *exuvial* coats and breeches under which he [the old-clothesman] staggers. *Thackeray*, Catharine.

> In the poet's mind, the fact has gone quite over into the new element of thought [the ideal], and has lost all that is *exuvial*. *Emerson*, Shakespeare.

exuviate (ek-ṣū'vi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exuviated*, ppr. *exuviating*. [< *exuviæ* + *-ate*^{2}.] **I.** *intrans.* To molt; shed or cast some part, as skin, hair, feathers, teeth, or shell.

II. *trans.* To shed, cast, or throw off, as an effete skin, shell, or other external covering.

> Even when the Entomostraca have attained their full growth, they continue to *exuviate* their shell.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 610.

> At birth, or when the egg is hatched, the amnion bursts and is thrown off, and so much of the allantois as lies outside the walls of the body is similarly *exuviated*.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 14.

exuviation (ek-ṣū-vi-ā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *exuviate* + *-ion*.] In *zoöl.*, the rejection or casting off of some part, as the deciduous teeth, the skin of serpents, the shells of crustaceans, etc.

> I have referred to what I have called the primordial valves; these are not calcified; they are formed at the first *exuviation*, when the larval integuments are shed.
> *Darwin*, Cirripedia, Int., p. 6.

> Society, in all its developments, undergoes the process of *exuviation*. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 114.

ex-voto (eks-vō'tō), *n.* [< L. *ex voto*, lit. out of a vow: *ex*, out; *voto*, abl. of *votum*, a vow: see *ex-*, *vote*, *vow*.] An object presented at a shrine as a votive offering; an offering, as a tablet, picture, etc., made in pursuance of a vow: a practice common in Roman Catholic countries.

> They [inscriptions] occur on a multitude of *ex-votos*, and on plates of bronze and copper. *Athenæum.*

> One has only to notice, to be assured of the fact, how crowded are the sanctuaries of these black Madonnas with *ex-votos*, often costly, testifying to manifestations of supernatural power. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 106.

ey^1**†**, *n.* [ME. *ey*, *ei*, *ay*, *ai*, pl. *eyren*, *eiren*, etc., an egg: see *egg*^{1}.] A Middle English form of *egg*^{1}.

> Seynd bacoun and som tyme an *ey* or tweye.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 25.

ey^2**†**, *interj.* [A mere syllable of ejaculation; cf. *eigh*, *eh*, *hey*, etc.] Eh! what! *Chaucer.*

-ey. [See the words quoted.] A termination of various origin, a reduced form of different final syllables in Latin, French, Anglo-Saxon, etc. It is not recognized or felt as an English formative. In some words, as *alley*, *money*, etc., it represents an earlier diphthong; in others the *e* is unhistorical, the termination being a mere orthographic variant of *-y* or *-ie*, as in *honey*, *donkey*, *monkey*, *whiskey*, etc., being referred, as a suffix, to the simple *-y* when attached to nouns ending in *y*, as in *clayey*, *skyey*, etc.

eyalet (ā-yä'let), *n.* [Turk. *eyālet*, a province governed by a governor-general, < *wālī*, < Ar. *wālī*, *wēlī*, a governor (*wilāya*, province, government: see *vilayet*), *walī*, a lord, master.] Formerly, one of the largest administrative divisions of the Turkish empire; a pashalic. *Vilayet* is the name now given to an analogous division.

eyas (ī'a̤s), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption, due to dividing, taking *a nyas*, *a nias*, as *an eyas*; so *eye*^{2}, a nest, for *nye*; the initial *n* being thus lost from the noun, as in *adder*^{1}, *orange*, etc.: see *nias*.] **I.** *n.* In *falconry*, a hawk which has been brought up from the nest, as distinguished from a hawk caught and trained: same as *nias*.

> An aiery of children, little *eyases*, that cry out on the top of question, and are most tyrannically clapp'd for 't.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

> For game-hawking *eyases* are generally used, though undoubtedly passage or wild-caught hawks are to be preferred. . . . *Eyases* were not held in esteem by the old falconers. . . . These hawks have been very much better understood and managed in the nineteenth century than in the Middle Ages. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 9.

II.† *a.* Unfledged.

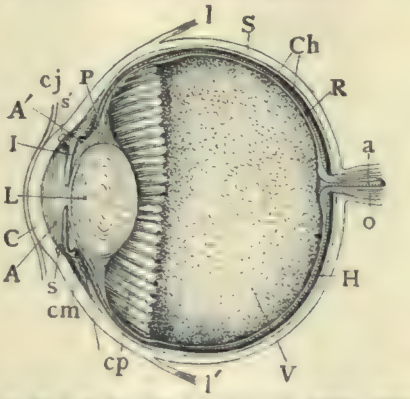
> Like *Eyas* hauke up mounts unto the skies,
> His newly-budded pineons to assay.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 34.
>
> Ere flitting Time could wag his *eyas* wings.
> *Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 24.

eyas-musket† (ī'as-mus″ket), *n.* 1. A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind, or sparrow-hawk.—2. Figuratively, a pet term for a young child.

> *Mrs. Page.* Here comes little Robin.
> *Mrs. Ford.* How now, my *eyas-musket?* What news with you? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

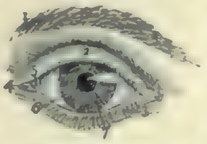
eydent (ā'dent), *a.* Same as *ithand.*

eye[1] (ī), *n.*; pl. *eyes* (īz), obsolete or archaic *eyen*, *eyne.* [Early mod. E. also *eie*; < ME. *eye*, *eghe*, *eighe*, *ege*, *eie*, *ehe*, *ee*, etc., pl. *eyen*, *eghen*, *eighen*, *egen*, *eien*, *eene*, *ein*, *iyen*, *ine*, etc., also later *eyes*, etc., < AS. *eáge*, pl. *eágan* = OS. *ōga* = OFries. *āge*, *ōge* = MLG. LG. *ōge* = D. *oog* = OHG. *ouga*, MHG. *ouge*, G. *auge* = Icel. *auga* = OSw. *auga*, Sw. *öga* = Dan. *öie* = Goth. *augo*, eye. The Teut. forms do not quite agree with the other Aryan forms, which are somewhat irregular: L. *oculus* (> It. *occhio* = Sp. *ojo* = Pg. *olho* = Pr. *olh* = F. *œil*: see *œiliad*, *eyelet*, *ocular*, etc.), dim. of an assumed **ocus*; = Gr. ὄσσε, dual of an assumed *ὄσσος for *ὄκγος (ὄκκος in Hesychius) (cf. Bœotian ὄκταλλος or ὄκκαλλος, reg. Gr. ὀφθαλμός, eye); = OBulg. Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. *oko* = OPruss. *agins* = Lith. *akis* = Lett. *acs* = Skt. *akshan*, eye; appar. from the root (Gr. *ὀκ, *ὀπ) of Gr. ὄσσεσθαι, see; ὄψεσθαι. fut. associated with ὁρᾶν, see, ὄπωπα, I have seen, ὀπτικός, pertaining to sight, ὀπτήρ, one who sees, ὄψ (ὀπ-), ὤψ (ὠπ-), the eye, countenance, etc.; cf. Skt. √ *iksh*, see. The word *eye* appears disguised in *dais-y* and *wind-ow*, q. v. See *ocular*, etc., *ophthalmia*, etc., *optic*, etc.] **1.** The organ of vision; the physiological mechanism of the sense of sight; an anatomical arrangement of parts by which optical images may be formed; in general, any part of an animal body by means of which the faculty of vision is exercised, or the impact of the light-rays is sensed as a visual impression or optical image. In most of the higher animals, as nearly all vertebrates, the eye is developed as a very special sense-organ of great structural complexity and functional delicacy. But from the point of view of comparative anatomy an eye is any part of an animal body which responds more readily than other parts to the special stimulus of light, or whose activity is specially excited by the impact of light-rays. Thus, an extremely rude eye in the form of a mere spot, often a pigment-spot sensitive to light, is common in low animals, as in infusorians, and may be situated anywhere on the body, and may be indefinitely multiplied in number. These rudiments of eyes are commonly described as *eye-specks*, *eye-points*, or *eye-spots.* (See cut under *Balanoglossus.*) In various cœlenterates and echinoderms organs apparently responsive to the action of light occur in various parts of the body and in varying numbers. Somewhat higher in the scale of evolution, eyes become unmistakable in structural character, however dim or uncertain their actual visual function may be, as in worms, snails, etc. But in some of the *Mollusca*, as cuttlefishes, eyes are highly specialized as visual organs of conspicuous character, comparable to those of vertebrates, though constructed on a different plan. In the vast assemblage of arthropods, as crustaceans, insects proper, and arachnidans, constituting a large majority of the animal kingdom, eyes as a rule are well developed under one or both of two main modifications, namely, the *simple eye* or *ocellus* and the *compound eye* or *oculus.* (See *compound eye*, below, and cut under *Calx.*) Such eyes are usually only two, but may be four, six, or eight in number. These higher numbers of eyes occur chiefly in arachnidans, as spiders. Crustaceans have normally a single pair, often mounted on movable eye-stalks or ophthalmites, which are modified limbs of one of the cephalic segments. (See cut under *stalk-eyed.*) A few crustaceans have a single median eye. In vertebrates, where the eyes are normally never more nor fewer than one pair, these organs are received in special formations of the skull, the *sockets* or *orbits* of the eyes; and the eyes are usually further defended from accidental injury by various contrivances, as *eyelids*, *eyelashes*, and *eyebrows.* (See these words.) Other appendages of the eye namable among its "defenses" are the lacrymal apparatus, which secretes tears to moisten the organ, and the glandular structures (Meibomian follicles), which serve for its lubrication by secreting a greasy substance. The front of the eye has usually a special mucous membrane, the *conjunctiva.* The most essential or intimate parts of the organ of vision are contained in a globe or disk, the *eyeball* (which see), which is freely movable in its socket in the higher vertebrates, and rolled about by the action of various muscles, as the four recti and two obliqui of man and the choanoid muscle of some mammals. Externally the eyeball consists for the most part of a tough opaque membrane, the *sclerotic*; but in front, of a hard transparent structure, the *cornea.* These together are the outermost of three *tunics* or *coats* of the eye; the second tunic consists of the *choroid coat* and *ciliary processes* and the *iris*, and the third and innermost of the *retina*, the expanded end of the *optic nerve*, which enters the ball from behind and spreads out upon the choroid to a varying extent. The retina receives optical impressions focused upon it by the crystalline lens, which are transmitted by the optic nerve to the brain, where they are sensed as visual images. The hollow eyeball with its several tunics forms a kind of camera filled with certain solid and fluid refractive media. Directly in the axis of vision in the interior of the ball is suspended a solid biconvex body, the *crystalline lens*, serving to bring rays of light to a focus on the retina. The lens, inclosed in its capsule, also divides the interior of the eye into two compartments. The larger rear compartment is filled with a glassy fluid, the *vitreous humor*, inclosed in a delicate hyaloid membrane, which may also send prolongations through its substance. In front of the lens, between this structure and the cornea, the space is filled with a more watery fluid, the *aqueous humor.* This anterior space is partly divided into an anterior and a posterior chamber by the iris, which hangs in front of the lens like a curtain with a hole in the middle, the *pupil.* Besides the optic nerve, or special nerve of sight, the eye is supplied with other motor, sensory, and sympathetic nerves, and has its appropriate blood-vessels. In man both eyes look directly forward, their axes being parallel, though the orbits in which they are contained present a little outward, or away from each other. The optic nerve follows the axis of the orbit, and consequently pierces the eyeball behind, a little on the inner side—that is, toward the nose. The muscles which move the ball are six, the rectus superior, rectus inferior, rectus externus, rectus internus, obliquus superior, and obliquus inferior. These muscles are innervated by three motor nerves, the oculomotor, trochlear or pathetic (distributed to the obliquus superior), and abducent (distributed to the rectus externus). The ball is embedded in a quantity of adipose tissue forming a soft cushion, but is also somewhat isolated by means of a thin membranous sac called the *vaginal tunic* or sheath of the eye. The ball is nearly spherical or globular, but is a little deeper and wider across than from before backward, measuring about an inch in each of the former axes and $\frac{9}{10}$ of an inch in the latter. (For the structure of the several tunics, see *sclerotic*, *cornea*, *choroid*, *ciliary*, *iris*, and *retina.*) The retina is an expansion of the optic nerve into a large, circular, concavo-convex sheet, which rests upon the choroid with its inner surface in contact with the body of vitreous humor in the back of the eye. In the middle of it and in the axis of the eye is a little rounded elevation, the *yellow spot*, or *macula lutea*, with a depression at its summit, the *fovea centralis.* To the nasal side of the yellow spot is the entrance of the optic nerve and of the central retinal artery; and here the retina lacks the visual function which characterizes all the rest of its surface. The lens is suspended in a transparent capsule in the axis of vision; it is biconvex, and more convex on its posterior than on its anterior surface. It is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch across and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep, and its structure presents concentric laminations. It tends to flatten with age. (See *crystalline lens*, under *crystalline.*) The vitreous humor fills the hollow of the eyeball behind the lens. It is a glassy or jelly-like substance, consisting chiefly of water, with a little saline and albuminous material, inclosed in a delicate hyaloid membrane continuous in front with the capsule and suspensory ligament of the lens, and behind resting upon the retina. Some prolongations of the hyaloid enter the substance of this humor, and one of these is called the *canal of Stilling.* The quantity of vitreous humor, or bulk of the vitreous body, is about $\frac{4}{5}$ of the entire mass of the eyeball. The aqueous humor is the slightly saline watery fluid which fills the eye in front of the lens, between this and the cornea, on both sides of the iris, consequently occupying the whole of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye. Its bulk is very small. (See *conjunctiva*, *lacrymal*, *Meibomian*, *nasal*, *ocular*, *ophthalmic*, *optic*, *palpebral*, *superciliary*, *tarsal*, etc.) The eye agrees with other sense-organs in development in the embryo, in being partly formed by the inversion or involution of a portion of epiblast from without, and partly by protrusion or evolution from within of a primitive ocular vesicle, the two coming together in the situation where the lens is to be developed. The result is that a portion of epiblast from the back of the embryo, which had been shut into the hollow of the cerebrospinal tube, pushes out from one of the cerebral vesicles to meet another portion of epiblast from the face of the embryo. Thus, the retina and associate parts are an outgrowth from the undeveloped brain, while the lens and associate epithelial structures are an ingrowth of epidermis. In other mammals with well-formed eyes the structure is substantially the same as in man, though minor and incidental variations are numerous. The eyes of quadrupeds usually present laterally, and not directly forward. They are usually relatively larger and probably much more effective organs of vision than those of man. They frequently develop a special choanoid muscle or retractor of the eyeball. The iris is commonly black, brown, or of some dark tint, seldom bluish or pale. It often contracts in such a way that the pupil is linear, elliptical, or narrowly oval, instead of circular, as in man. This is well seen in the cat. In birds several modifications occur. The eyeball is strengthened and its shape molded by a set of splint-bones or small bony plates disposed in a circle in the sclerotic around the cornea. The ball is hemispherical with an anterior projection, somewhat like a short acorn in a large cup, and the cornea is very convex. The pupil is always circular, though the iris may be so motile as to present only a narrow ring round the pupil, or to reduce the pupil to a mere point. These changes are well seen in the eyes of owls. There is also in the vitreous humor a peculiar plaiting or folding of the choroid, called the *marsupium* or *pecten.* The visual range and power of the eye in some birds, if not in all, are much greater than in man. All birds have three eyelids, the third very fully developed and arranged so as to sweep entirely across the front of the eye by means of special muscles and tendons upon the back of the eyeball. No birds are eyeless. In reptiles the eyes are structurally more like those of birds than of mammals. Some reptiles are eyeless, or have very rudimentary eyes. Most have eyelids, but these are wanting in ophidians, a transparent cuticle being continued directly over the ball, and shed with the rest of the cuticle. In fishes the eyes are generally symmetrically lateral, but not infrequently dorsal and closely approximated to each other, and rarely inferior; in one type, the heterosomes or flat-fishes, they are, however, both on one side, that belonging to the side which rests on the ground being in the very young in the normal position, but soon actually penetrating through the integument, and with the circumocular cranial region twisting to the opposite side and assuming a permanent position above the regular eye of the colored or uppermost side. The accessories of the eyes of mammals are undeveloped in fishes, but the eyes themselves are sometimes covered by a fold of the integument, and sometimes, as in some sharks, by a peculiar nictitant membrane. Among the most characteristic features are the flattening of the cornea and the sphericity of the crystalline lens. In one group (*Anableps*) a remarkable deviation from all other forms occurs, in that the cornea is divided by a horizontal band of the conjunctiva into upper and lower halves, and two pupils are developed, the species consequently being known as four-eyed fishes. In the lowest of the vertebrates (*Branchiostoma*) the eye is represented by a very small spot, coated with dark pigment and receiving the end of a short nerve. See *vision.*



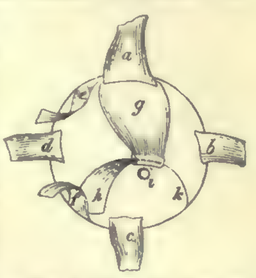
Human Eye, in Median Vertical Anteroposterior Section. (Ciliary processes shown, though not all lying in this section.)

A, anterior, and *A'*, posterior chambers of aqueous humor; *a*, central artery of retina; *C*, cornea; *Ch*, choroid; *cj*, conjunctiva; *cm*, ciliary muscle; *cp*, ciliary processes; *H*, hyaloid; *I*, iris; *L*, crystalline lens in its capsule (the reference-line passes through the pupil); *l*, *l'*, insertion of tendon of superior and inferior rectus muscles; *o*, optic nerve; *P*, canal of Petit; *R*, retina; *S*, sclerotic; *s*, *s'*, circular sinus or canal of Schlemm; *V*, vitreous body filling back part of the eye.



Exterior of Left Human Eye.

1, supercilium, or eyebrow; 2, palpebra superior, or upper eyelid; 3, 3, cilia, or eyelashes; 4, caruncula lacrymalis; 5, plica semilunaris; 6, pupil; 7, iris.



Right Eyeball of Bird, seen from behind, showing the following muscles: *a*, rectus superior; *b*, rectus externus; *c*, rectus inferior; *d*, rectus internus; *e*, obliquus superior; *f*, obliquus inferior; *g*, quadratus; *h*, pyramidalis, with its tendon, *k*, passing through a pulley in the quadratus (as shown by dotted line) to keep it off the optic nerve, *i*, then passing around the edge of the ball to its insertion in the nictitating membrane.

> For he beholdethe every man so scharply, with dreadfulle *Eyen*, that ben evere more mevynge and sparklynge, as Fuyr. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 282.
>
> Our *yeen* ar made to looke; whi shulde we spare?
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 60.
>
> Thane the worthy kynge wrythes, and wepede with his *enghne.* *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1920.
>
> There was he aware of a jolly beggàr,
> As ere he beheld with his *eye.*
> *Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 252).

2. In a restricted or specific use, some part or appurtenance of the physical eye, taken as representing the whole. (*a*) The hole in the iris through which light enters; the pupil: as, owls' *eyes* contract in daylight; circular or oval *eyes.* (*b*) The socket of the eye; the orbit: as, the empty *eyes* of a skull. (*c*) The opening between the eyelids; the palpebral fissure: as, to close or shut the *eyes.*

Figuratively—**3.** Vision; the act of seeing, or the field of sight; hence, observation; watch.

> Here will shee crosse the riuer; stand in her *eye*,
> That she may take some notice of our neglected duties.
> *Heywood*, If you Know not Me, i.
>
> After this jealousy he kept a strict *eye* upon him.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*
>
> Then said Evangelist, Keep that light in your *eye*, and go up directly thereto, so shalt thou see the gate.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 86.
>
> The *eye* of the master will do more than both his hands.
> *Franklin.*

4. The power of seeing; range or delicacy of vision; appreciative or discriminative visual perception: as, to have the *eye* of a sailor; he has an *eye* for color, the picturesque, etc.

> I have a good *eye*, uncle; I can see a church by daylight.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

5. Mental view or perception; power of mental perception; opinion formed by observation or contemplation.

It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the Church of Rome. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you. Gal. iii. 1.

The old lady that I have in my *eye* is a very caustic speaker. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, ii.

6. Look; countenance; aspect; face; presence.

I'll say, yon gray is not the morning's *eye*.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

7. Regard; respect; view; close attention; aim.

The doughter of Agranadain hadde sette hir *iyen* moste vpon the kynge Ban more than on eny othir thinge, for the coniurison that Merlin hadde made.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 608.

Men will counsel with an *eye* to themselves.
Bacon, Counsel.

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison.*

8. Opposed aspect or course; confronting presentation or direction: chiefly or wholly nautical: as, to steer a ship in the sun's *eye;* to sail in the wind's *eye*.

Now pass'd, on either side they nimbly tack,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind,
And in its *eye* more closely they come back.
Dryden.

9. Something resembling or suggesting an eye in shape, position, or general appearance. Specifically—(*a*) The bud or shoot of a plant or tuber.

In caprifige and in mulberry tree
Figtree men graffeth forto multiplie,
And oon wol use a graffe, an oth'r the *eye*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

(*b*) One of the spots on a peacock's tail. (*c*) The muscular impression on the inner side of the shell of a bivalve, as an oyster. See *ciborium*. (*d*) The hole or aperture in a needle through which the thread passes.

It is easier for a camel to go through the *eye* of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God.
Mat. xix. 24.

This Ajax . . . has not so much wit . . . as will stop the *eye* of Helen's needle. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

(*e*) The hole in any instrument or tool in which a handle or the like is secured, or through which it is passed, as that for the handle in a hammer-head, that for the helve in an ax, that for the ring in the shank of an anchor, etc. (*f*) The hole of a millstone through which the grain passes. (*g*) In *metal.*, an opening at the angle of the tuyere, or where the tuyere connects with the gooseneck, in a blast-furnace, through which the state of the interior may be examined. This opening, which is protected by a plate of glass or mica, is called the *eye* of the furnace. (*h*) The catch of bent wire into which a hook (forming with it a hook and eye) is inserted. (*i*) An eyebolt. (*j*) *Naut.*, the loop at the upper end of a backstay or pair of shrouds which goes over the masthead of a ship. (*k*) The metal loop at the end of a harness-trace. (*l*) In *archery*, the loop of a bowstring which passes over the upper nock in bracing. (*m*) The socket at the end of a carriage-pole or shaft. (*n*) The center of a wheel or crank, designed to receive the shaft or axle. (*o*) The center of a target. (*p*) In *arch.*, a general term for the distinctly marked center of anything: thus, the *eye* of a volute is the circle at its center from which the spiral lines spring; the *eye* of a dome is a circular aperture at its apex; the *eye* of a pediment is a circular window in its center.

10. A center or focus of light, power, or influence: as, the sun is the *eye* of day.

Sometime too hot the *eye* of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd.
Shak., Sonnets, xviii.

Athens, the *eye* of Greece, mother of arts.
Milton, P. R., iv. 240.

And there is then observed the peculiar and dreadful calm within the whirl, to which sailors have given the name of "the *eye* of the storm." *Science*, III. 63.

11†. A slight or just distinguishable tint of a color; tinge; shade.

Ant. The ground, indeed, is tawny.
Seb. With an *eye* of green in 't. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

Red, with an *eye* of blue, makes a purple. *Boyle*, Colours.

12. In *Crustacea*, a calcareous concretion embedded in the walls of the stomach. These concretions are supposed, but not known, to furnish a supply of calcareous substance for the formation of the new shell after a molt; but they are so small that this theory is hardly tenable. In the case of the higher crustaceans they are more fully called *crab's eyes*. (See *crab*^{1}.) In the crawfish they are two discoidal plates in the middle of the lateral surface of the walls of the anterior dilated portion of the cardiac division of the stomach, and weigh about two grains. They begin as calcareous deposits underneath the chitinous gastric lining, and increase until the creature molts, when they are also shed, together with the lining membrane and gastric armature.—**A** or **the green eye**, jealousy: from the poetic description of jealousy as the green-eyed monster.—**All my eye**, or **all in one's eye**, entirely in the eye or mind; seeming; apparent, but not real. [Slang.]

That's *all my eye*. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

The tenderness of spring is *all my eye*,
And that is blighted. *Hood*, Spring.

I've lost one eye, but that's a loss it's easy to supply
Out of the glory thet I've gut, for that is *all my eye*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., viii.

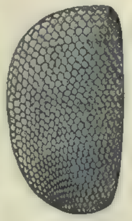
Apple of the eye. See *apple*.—**Artificial eye**, an object made in imitation of the natural eye. Those used for anatomical purposes are constructed of wax or papier maché. For use as substitutes for lost human eyes they are made of glass or porcelain. The chief use of artificial eyes, however, is for filling the sockets of stuffed animals. The simplest are small black glass beads or buttons mounted on a bit of fine wire. Larger eyes are more elaborately made of various shapes, with a close imitation in color of the iris or shape of the pupil.—**At eye†**, at a glance.

The gold of hem hath now so badde alayes
With bras, that though the coyne be faire *at yë*,
It wolde rather brest atwo than plye.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1168.

Axis of the eye. See *axis*^{1}.—**Black eye.** (*a*) An eye whose iris is black. (*b*) An eye whose lids and surrounding parts are livid or discolored, as by a blow or bruise. (*c*) Figuratively, defeat; repulse; injury; disgrace or disfavor; hence, a shock, as if from a blow on the eye: as, that scheme got a *black eye* in the committee; I will give him a *black eye* in print. [Slang.]—**Body check-chain eye**, an eyebolt or clevis for fastening a check-chain to the car-body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*, p. 17.—**By the eye†**, in abundance.

Here's a bracelet, and here's two rings more, and here's money and gold *by th' eye*, my boy.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

Chambers of the eye. See *chamber*.—**Compound eyes**, in insects, simple eyes or ocelli set so close together that their several corneas are in contact, and pressed into tetragonal or hexagonal figures with slightly convex surfaces, giving the eye a faceted appearance, whence the name *faceted eyes*. Each cornea then answers to one of the faces of a cut brilliant. Behind such a cornea, instead of a lens, is placed a transparent pyramid whose base corresponds to the cornea, and whose apex is directed inward to be received into a kind of transparent calyx answering to a vitreous body. This last is surrounded by another calyx formed by the expansion of a nerve-filament arising from a ganglion on the end of the optic nerve, a short distance from the brain. Each lens-like pyramid, with its vitreous body and nerve-filament, is surrounded by a choroid coat, usually of a brown color. The size and shape of compound eyes, and especially the number of their facets, are very variable. Different facets of the same eye also vary in size.—**Crab's eye.** See def. 12.—**Dorsal eyes.** See *dorsal*.—**Evil eye.** See *evil*^{1}.—**Eye-and-ear observation**, in *astron.*, an observation of the time of passage of a star across a wire, made in the following way: The observer, having his eye at the telescope, listens to the beats of a clock, and notes where the star is at the beat immediately preceding the passage, and where it is at the next following beat. He mentally divides the space run over in this second into tenths, and by estimating in what part of it the wire lies, he determines the time of the passage to a tenth of a second.



Compound Eye of House-fly (side view), highly magnified.

The method of *eye-and-ear observation*.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 79.

Eye of the storm, the clear and calm region sometimes found in the center of a completely developed cyclone of extensive area, especially at sea.—**Eye of the wind**, the precise direction from which the wind is blowing.—**Faceted eyes.** Same as *compound eyes* (which see, above).—**Flemish eye**, a ring formed in a rope's end by separating the strands into two parts, joining their ends, and wrapping the loop so formed with tarred canvas and service.—**Half an eye**, imperfect perception; limited observation, as if with a mere glance of the eye: as, that can be seen with *half an eye*.—**Lashing-eye**, an eye formed on the end or ends of a rope, for a lashing to be rove through, to set it tight.—**Sheep's eyes.** See *sheep*.—**Simple eye**, in *entom.*, an ocellus or stemma. (See def. 1, and cut under *falx*.) In arachnidans the eyes are always simple, and have the same structure as those of crustaceans. These eyes are two, four, six, or eight in number, and seldom lacking. Their disposition in sets or groups, or singly, and especially when they are numerous, as six or eight, often furnish important characters in classification, as in spiders.—**Spliced eye.** See *eye-splice*.—**The eyes of a ship, the eyes of her** (*naut.*), the foremost part in the bows of a ship. It was the custom in ancient Greece to represent an eye at either side of a boat's prow (see cut under *embolon*); so at one time in Britain; and in Spanish and Italian boats and Chinese junks the practice still obtains. The hawse-holes are also called *the eyes*.—**The mind's eye**, intellectual sight or perception; the faculty of mental comprehension.

Ham. My father!—methinks I see my father.
Hor. Where, my lord?
Ham. In my *mind's eye*, Horatio.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

The naked eye. See *naked*.—**To bat the eyes, to blear one's eyes†, to clap eyes on, to cry one's eyes out.** See the verbs.—**To find favor in the eyes of**, to be graciously received and treated by.—**To go eye out**, to swim quickly with much of the head and body exposed, making the eyes visible, as a cetacean: a whaling term.—**To have a drop in one's eye.** See *drop*.—**To have an eye to**, to contemplate, look after, or watch over, either with the idea of possessing or accomplishing, or of guarding or taking care of: as, he had long *had an eye to* the property; *have an eye to* the child in my absence.—**To have in one's eye**, to have under observation or in contemplation; have the eye or the mind fixed upon, with reference to some ulterior purpose: as, beware, for I *have* you *in my eye;* he *has* a promising scheme *in his eye*.—**To have one's eye on**, or **to keep an eye on**, to watch; observe closely.

Thoreau, on Walden Pond, reading the Greek poets and *keeping an eye on* the musk-rat and the squirrel and other like visitors, was free of a much larger world than many who have been round the globe. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 219.

To look babies in one's eyes, to look for Cupids in the eyes. See *baby*, 3.—**To meet the eye.** See *meet*.—**To put the finger in the eye†.** See *finger*.—**To set** or **lay eyes on**, to have a sight of. [Colloq.]—**To throw dust in one's eyes.** See *dust*^{1}.—**To wipe the** or **one's eye.** (*a*) To shoot at game which rises within range of another shooter and should be left to him. [Colloq.]

If you do perchance *wipe the eye*, as it is vulgarly called, of another shooter, take no notice of it, treat it as an accident, apologize, say you fired by mistake.
Sir R. Payne-Gallwey, Shooting, I. 128.

(*b*) To take the conceit out of a person; show one how foolish one is: as, to *wipe one's eye* for him. [Slang.]

eye^1 (ī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eyed*, ppr. *eying* (sometimes *eyeing*). [First in mod. E.; ≐ D. *oogen* = Dan. *öjne*, eye, see; from the noun. Cf. *ogle*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fix the eye on; look at; view; observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly or with fixed attention.

Wherefore *ey'st* him so? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

The Duke of York, who did *eye* my wife mightily.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 149.

The wild-cat in the cherry-tree anear
Eyed the brown lynx that waited for the deer.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 176.

2. To make an eye in: as, to *eye* a needle.

II.† *intrans.* To be seen; appear; have an appearance.

My becomings kill me, when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3.

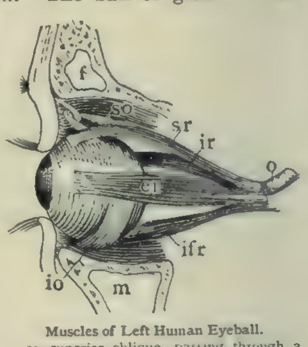
eye^2 (ī), *n.* [A corruption due to misdividing *a nye* as *an eye*, a nest, as *eyas* of *nias, nyas:* see *nye, nide, nidus*.] A brood: as, an *eye* or a shoal of fish.

They say a Bevie of Larkes, even as a Covey of Partridge, or an *eye* of Pheasaunts.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April, Glosse.

Or, if you chance where an *eye* of tame pheasants
Or partridges are kept, see they be mine.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.

eyebait (ī'bāt), *n.* Same as *brit*^{2}, 2.

eyeball (ī'bâl), *n.* The ball or globe of the eye; the globus oculi: so called from its globular or spherical shape, as in man and many other animals. In animals below mammals it is often strengthened and molded into a particular form by the ossification of a part of the sclerotic tissue. These scleroskeletal eyebones are flattened plates disposed in a ring around the cornea in the fore part of the sclerotic. They are numerous and well marked in all birds, many reptiles, etc. See *eye*^{1}.



Muscles of Left Human Eyeball.

so, superior oblique, passing through a trochlea or pulley; *io*, inferior oblique; *sr*, superior rectus; *ifr*, inferior rectus; *ir*, internal rectus; *er*, external rectus; *f*, frontal sinus; *m*, maxillary sinus; *o*, optic nerve.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle *eyeballs*, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

eye-bar (ī'bär), *n.* A rod of steel or iron having a bulb or an enlargement at one or both ends, in which is a hole or eye, used in forming the members of a bridge or other structure.

eyebeam (ī'bēm), *n.* A beam or glance of the eye.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not . . .
As thy *eye-beams*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.

eye-biting† (ī'bī″ting), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Casting the evil eye; fascinating; bewitching.

Calling them *eye-biting* witches.
Adey, Candle in the Dark, p. 104.

II. *n.* See the extract.

A bewitching or *eye-biting:* a disease wherewith children waxe leane and pine away, the originall whereof they in olde time referred to the crooked and wry lookes of envious and malicious people. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

eye-bolt (ī'bōlt), *n.* A bolt having an eye or ring at one end.

eye-bone (ī'bōn), *n.* A scleroskeletal ossification in the sclerotic coat of the eyeball of some animals, as birds and reptiles; a sclerotal. See *eyeball* and *eye*^{1}.

eye-bree (ī'brē), *n.* [Now only Sc.; also written *eyebrei, eyebrie;* < *eye*^{1} + *bree*^{4}, var. of *brow:* see *brow*.] An eyelid.

The lifting up of her eyes and in her *eye-breis*.
T. Wright, Passions of the Mind (2d ed. 1604), i. 7.

Into the same hue do they dye their *eye-breis* and eyebrows; so doe they the hair of their heads.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 53.

eyebright (ī'brīt), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Euphrasia officinalis*. Also called *eyewort*.

Jesus cured a blind man with a collyrium of spittle, salutary as balsam, or the purest *eyebright*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 268.

Spotted eyebright, a name sometimes given to *Euphorbia maculata* and *E. humistrata*, from a dark spot upon the leaf.

eye-brightening (ī'brīt″ning), *a.* Clearing the sight.

> As it had been some *eye-brightening* electuary of knowledge and foresight. *Milton*, Church-Government.

eyebrow (ī'brou), *n.* [< ME. *egebrew*, < AS. *eágan-brēgh*, prop. **eáganbrǣw* (= OHG. *ougbrāwa*, *ougbrāa*, *oucprā*, MHG. *ougebrā*, *oucbrā*, G. *augbraue*, *augenbraue*, *augbraune* = Icel. *augabrūn* = Dan. *öjenbryn* = Sw. *ögonbryn*), < *eáge*, eye, + *brǣw*, brow: see *eye*^{1} and *brow*, and cf. *eyebree*.] 1. The brow, or prominence of parts, over the eye; a prominent superorbital formation; a superciliary ridge or shield. In man the bony basis of the eyebrow is the frontal bone along the upper margin of the orbits, made somewhat more prominent by the development of the frontal sinuses or hollows within the bone. (See cut under *skull*.) The projection, however, is slight in comparison with the beetling superorbital ridges of many animals, as the gorilla. In birds, and in many reptiles and fishes, the eyebrow is a separate formation of a bone, or chain of bones, along the upper edge of the orbit, whose nature is that of the lacrymal bone. These are known as superorbitals, or superorbital bones or ossicles. (See cut under *Lepidosiren*.) One such bone forms the movable superciliary shield of some birds, as eagles, projecting like the eaves of a roof over the eye. The eyebrows include the soft parts, as flesh and skin, which cover the bone. See *supercilium*.

2. A fringe of hairs growing on the brow of the eye; the supercilia. See cut under *eye*^{1}.

> He dragg'd his *eyebrow* bushes down, and made
> A snowy penthouse for his hollow eyes.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

3. In *ornith.*, a superciliary streak of color.

eye-case (ī'kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa covering the eye.

eye-copy (ī'kop″i), *n.* A copy not made by photograph or mechanical appliance, but by the hand, guided only by the eye. [Rare.]

> The collected fragments, together with a somewhat imperfect squeeze taken before the stone was broken up, and an early *eye-copy* of a portion of the inscription, are now exhibited side by side in one of the ground-floor rooms at the Louvre. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 207.

eyed (īd), *a.* [< AS. *-eáged*, *-ēged*, in comp., < *eáge*, eye, + *-ed*^{2}.] Having eyes, or marked with eye-like spots; furnished with eyes: used separately and in composition: as, a dull-*eyed* man; ox-*eyed* Juno; the *eyed* or ocellated blenny. See cut under *ocellate*.

> He is in deede prouyd a good knyht,
> *Eied* as argus with reson and forsiht.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxix.

> A wild and wanton pard,
> *Eyed* like the evening star, with playful tail
> Crouch'd fawning in the weed. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

> Dark, jewelled women, orient-*eyed*.
> *O. W. Holmes*, At the Pantomime.

eye-doctor (ī'dok″tor), *n.* An oculist. [Colloq.]

eye-dotter (ī'dot″ėr), *n.* A small brush used in graining wood in imitation of bird's-eye maple.

> Some grainers use small brushes called maple *eye-dotters*, instead of the fingers, for forming the eyes. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 422.

eye-drop (ī'drop), *n.* A tear. [Rare.]

> That tyranny, which never quaff'd but blood,
> Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife
> With gentle *eye-drops*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

eye-eminence (ī'em″i-nens), *n.* A prominence on which the eyes are situated in certain *Arachnida*, especially the *Pedipalpi*. Also called the *ocular tubercle*.

eye-flap (ī'flap), *n.* A blinder or blinker on a horse's bridle.

eyeful† (ī'ful), *a.* [< *eye*^{1} + *-ful*.] Filling or attractive to the eye; visible; remarkable.

> With this, he hung them up aloft upon a tamrick bough As *eyeful* trophies. *Chapman*, Iliad, x. 396.

eye-glance (ī'glȧns), *n.* A glance of the eye; a rapid look.

> And ever, as Dissemblaunce laught on him,
> He lowrd on her with daungerous *eyeglaunce*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xii. 15.

eye-glass (ī'glȧs), *n.* 1. A lens made of crown-glass or rock crystal, used to assist the sight by correcting defects of vision. Eye-glasses are either single, and held between the projection of the brow and the cheek, or double, and kept in position by a spring, which compresses the nose. They are commonly distinguished from *spectacles*, which are held by pieces of metal passing over the ears. Formerly eye-glasses had to be kept in place by the hand.

> I remember noticing his way of giving an odd wrinkle to the upper part of his face, so that his *eye-glasses* flew off with a click. Quoted in *Merriam's* Bowles, II. 71.

2. The eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, or similar instrument. See also *field-glass*.

> The Gregorian construction . . . appeared to him [Newton] to have such disadvantages that he "saw it necessary to alter the design, and place the *eye-glass* at the side of the tube." *Amer. Cyc.* (ed. 1876), XV. 625.

3. In *surg.*, a glass for the application of a collyrium to the eye.—4†. The lens of the eye.

> Have not you seen, Camillo,
> (But that's past doubt — you have; or your *eye-glass*
> Is thicker than a cuckold's horn). *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

eye-glutting (ī'glut″ing), *a.* Filling or satisfying the eye. [Rare.]

> "Mammon" (said he), "thy godheads vaunt is vaine,
> And idle offers of thy golden fee;
> To them that covet such *eye-glutting* gaine
> Proffer thy giftes." *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 9.

eyehole (ī'hōl), *n.* 1. A hole or an opening, as in a mask, or in a curtain or door, through which one may look; a peep-hole.—2. A circular opening, as in a bar, to receive a pin, hook, rope, or ring; an eye.—3. One of the three orifices of a cocoanut. *Darwin*. Also *eye-spot*.

eyeing (ī'ing), *n.* The process of punching eyes in needles.

eyelash (ī'lash), *n.* 1. One of the small hairs or bristles which grow in a row, or in rows, on the edges of the eyelids; a cilium of the eyelid; a lash.

> Blepharitis, or inflammation of the follicles of the *eyelashes*, has received a great variety of names.
> *Quain*, Med. Dict.

2. Either one of the two rows or lines of hairs which respectively fringe the upper and lower eyelid; the superior or inferior cilia; a series of eyelashes collectively. See cut under *eye*^{1}.

> Pale with the golden beam of an *eyelash* dead on the cheek.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, iii.

> The languid eye with drooping *eyelash*, if it expresses beauty, is never dull. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 298.

eye-lens (ī'lenz), *n.* 1. The cornea or exterior lens of an insect's eye; a cornea-lens or corneule. *Packard*.—2. The lens, as of a microscope, to which the eye is applied.

eyeless (ī'les), *a.* [< *eye*^{1} + *-less*.] Wanting eyes; destitute of sight.

> Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
> *Eyeless* in Gaza at the mill with slaves.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 41.

eyelet (ī'let), *n.* [An accom. (as if < *eye*^{1} + dim. *-let*) of earlier *oilet*, *oylet*, *oyliet*, *oillet*, *oelet*, < ME. *oylet*, *olyet*, a hole, < OF. *oeillet*, F. *œillet*, dim. of OF. *oeil*, F. *œil*, < L. *oculus*, eye: see *eye*^{1}.] 1. A small aperture; specifically, a small round hole worked round the edge like a buttonhole, used in dressmaking, sailmaking, and the like. Also *eyelet-hole*.

> Winding up his mouth,
> From time to time, into an orifice
> Most delicate, a lurking *eyelet*, small.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, vii.

2. A metallic ring designed to be placed in a perforation called an eyelet-hole, in cloth, leather, etc., for the passage of a lace, cord, or small rope; also, a similar ring used for fastening together sheets of paper, etc. It is made as an extremely short tube, the edges of which are pressed over and outward so as to clasp the material to which it is applied.

3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A small eye or ocellate spot; a small spot with a central dot of another color. (*b*) An ocellus or simple eye.

eyeleteer (ī-le-tēr'), *n.* [< *eyelet* + *-eer*.] A small pointed instrument for piercing eyelet-holes.

eyelet-hole (ī'let-hōl), *n.* [Formerly *oilet-hole*, *oyliet-hole*; < *oilet*, now *eyelet*, + *hole*^{1}, the second part being explanatory of the first.] 1. Same as *eyelet*, 1.

> His *Oylet-holes* are more, and ampler:
> The King's own Body was a Samplar.
> *Prior*, Alma, ii.

2. A hole in a fabric, piece of leather, etc., in which an eyelet is or may be placed.

> Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made *eyelet-holes* to draw it close. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

eyeleting-machine (ī'let-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for inserting and fixing eyelets in boots and shoes. The improved form is self-feeding.

eyeliad†, *n.* See *eyliad*.

eyelid (ī'lid), *n.* [< ME. *egelid*, *ehelid*, *eelid*, *eeled* (= OFries. *āghlid*, *āchlid* = D. *ooglid* = G. *augenlid*); < *eye*^{1} + *lid*.] The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball or uncovers it at pleasure. It serves the purposes of protecting and wiping the ball of the eye, as well as of moistening it by spreading the lacrymal fluid over its surface. Eyelids occur in mammals, birds, most reptiles, and *Amphibia*, not in *Ophidia* and true fishes. They are generally two in number, upper and lower, formed of ordinary skin and a layer of conjunctiva, stiffened or not with cartilage, and furnished with appropriate muscles, glands, etc.; they are technically called *palpebræ*. Some animals, as birds, have a third eyelid, the nictitating membrane, a fold of conjunctiva capable of being swept obliquely across the front of the eyeball; some mammals possess it imperfectly developed, as the horse. A similar structure defends the eye of some sharks, though seldom called eyelid. Serpents have no proper eyelids, because the cuticle continues unbroken over the eyeball. See cut under *eye*^{1}.

> Is it thy will thy image should keep open
> My heavy *eyelids* to the weary night?
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxi.

> He saw
> The slow tear creep from her closed *eyelid* yet.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

Eversion of the eyelid. See *eversion*.—**To hang by the eyelids**, to be loosely attached; be loosened; be ready to fall. [Colloq.]

> I came by accident upon a magic quarto, shabby enough in its exterior, with one of the covers *hanging by the eyelids*, and otherwise sadly battered.
> *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 11.

eye-line (ī'līn), *n.* In hemipterous insects, an imaginary straight line extending from the eye to the origin of the labrum. The position of the antennæ, above or below the eye-lines, has been used as a character in classification.

eye-lobe (ī'lōb), *n.* In trilobites, one of the pair of lateral lobes of the head on which the eye is placed.

eyemark† (ī'märk), *n.* An object gazed at; a spectacle.

> Will you stand rhyming there upon a stage, to be an *eyemark* to all that pass? *Chapman*, May-Day, iii. 3.

eye-memory (ī'mem″ọ-ri), *n.* Memory for what is seen by the eye.

> Visual perception or *eye-memory*.
> *Nature*, XXXVII. 562.

eyen†, *n.* An obsolete or archaic plural of *eye*^{1}.

eye-opener (ī'ōp″nėr), *n.* Something that causes the eyes to open, or that opens the eyes, literally or figuratively. (*a*) A marvelous narrative or incident, or a disclosure of some wrong done or evil threatened. [Colloq.] (*b*) A draught of strong liquor, especially one taken in the morning; a strong drink; a horn. [Slang, U. S.] (*c*) Information or an experience that enables one to comprehend what before he had failed to see the meaning of; that which gives one sudden discernment as to things with which he has to do: as, overhearing that remark proved an *eye-opener* to me. [Colloq.]

eyepiece (ī'pēs), *n.* In an optical instrument, the lens or combination of lenses to which the eye is applied.—**Collimating eyepiece.** See *collimating*.—**Diagonal eyepiece**, one which by means of a reflector deflects the emergent rays at right angles.—**Erecting** or **terrestrial eyepiece**, one which presents the object erect instead of inverted: used in spy-glasses.—**Huygenian eyepiece**, a common form of negative eyepiece composed of two planoconvex lenses with their convexities turned away from the eye.—**Negative eyepiece**, a combination of lenses which intercepts the rays from the objective before they come to a focus, and forms the focal image within itself: there are numerous forms.—**Positive eyepiece**, one which views an image formed outside of itself, and so can be used with a reticle or micrometer.—**Ramsden's eyepiece**, a common form of positive eyepiece composed of two planoconvex lenses with their plane surfaces turned outward. (There are numerous special forms of eyepiece, designated by trade-names, as *euryscopic*, *monocentric*, *orthoscopic*, *solid*, etc.)

eye-pit (ī'pit), *n.* The orbit or socket of the eye.

> Their eyes did wander and fix no where, till shame made them sink into their hollow *eye-pits*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 620.

eye-point (ī'point), *n.* An eye-spot; an ocellus.

eyer^1 (ī'ėr), *n.* One who eyes or watches closely.

> The suitor was a diligent *eyer* of her.
> *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 47.

eyer^2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *air*^{1}.

eyer^3†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heir*.

eye-reach (ī'rēch), *n.* The range or reach of the eye; extent of vision; eyeshot.

> Is not he blest
> That gets a seat in *eye-reach* of him?
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 10.

eye-salve (ī'säv), *n.* A medicated salve for the eyes.

> If we will but purge with sovrain *eye-salve* that intellectual ray which God hath planted in us, then we would beleeve the Scriptures protesting their own plainnes and perspicuity. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

eye-servant (ī'sėr″vant), *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched, or under the eye of his master or employer.

eye-server (ī'sėr″vėr), *n.* Same as *eye-servant*.

> The man who loiters when the master is away is an *eye-server*, which, I take it, is the opposite of a Christian.
> *C. H. Spurgeon*, John Ploughman's Talks, p. 15.

eye-service (ī'sėr″vis), *n.* 1. Service performed only under inspection of the eye of an employer or master.

> Servants, obey in all things your masters. . . . Not with *eye-service*, as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God. Col. iii. 22.

> It is but an *eye-service*, whatsoever is compelled and involuntary. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 61.

2. Homage paid with the eyes. [Rare.]

But none was so well worth *eye-service* as my own beloved Lorna. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxvi.

eye-shade (ī'shād), *n.* A shade for the eyes. Specifically — (*a*) A screen or vizor worn over the eyes as a protection from the light. (*b*) A hood attached to the eyepiece of a microscope to prevent the entrance of lateral rays to the eye.

eyeshot (ī'shot), *n.* [< *eye*^{1} + *shot*, *n.*; after *gunshot*, *bowshot*, etc.] Sight; view; range of vision; glance of the eye.

I have preserved many a young man from her *eyeshot* by this means. *Spectator.*

How shall I bear the *eye-shot* of the croud in court? *Steele*, Lying Lover, v. 1.

Mr. King stood one side and . . . noted the *eye-shots*, the flashing or the languishing look that kills, and never can be called to account for the mischief it does. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 32.

eyesight (ī'sīt), *n.* [< ME. *eyesyht*, *eghesihthe*, *eihsihthe*, *ehsihthe*, etc.; < *eye*^{1} + *sight*.] **1.** The sight of the eye; view; observation.

According to the cleanness of my hands in his *eyesight*. Ps. xviii. 24.

Josephus sets this down from his own *eyesight*. *Wilkins.*

Perhaps one of my own race, perishing within *eyesight* of the smoke of home. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

2. The sense of seeing; faculty or power of vision: as, his *eyesight* is failing.

Thoughts, link by link
Enter through ears and *eyesight*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 2.

eyesore (ī'sōr), *n.* **1.** A sore upon or near the eye, as at the corner of the eye or upon an eyelid. Hence — **2.** Something offensive to the eye or sight.

And is the like conclusion of psalms become now at the length an *eyesore* or a galling to their ears that hear it? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 42.

I'll, by a willing death, remove the object
That is an *eyesore* to you.
Massinger, Roman Actor, iii. 2.

The Temple erected to Claudius as a badge of thir eternal slaverie stood a great *Eye sore*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

eye-sorrow (ī'sor″ō), *n.* An offense or sorrow to the eye or sight. [Rare.]

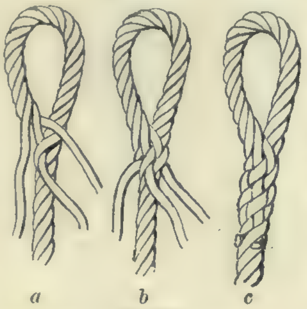
Saint Antoine turns out, as it has now often done, and, apparently with little superfluous tumult, moves eastward to that *eye-sorrow* of Vincennes. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 5.

eye-speck (ī'spek), *n.* A minute or rudimentary eye; an eye-spot or eye-point: as, the pigmented *eye-specks* of infusorians. See *eye*^{1}, and cut under *Balanoglossus*.

eye-speculum (ī'spek″ū-lum), *n.* In *surg.*, an instrument for retracting the lids in operations upon the eye.

eye-splice (ī'splīs), *n.* *Naut.*, a sort of eye or circle formed by splicing the end of a rope into itself. Also called *spliced eye*.

eye-spot (ī'spot), *n.* **1.** One of the rudimentary sensory organs of many low animals which have been supposed to have a visual function. See *eye*^{1}, and cut under *Balanoglossus*.



Eye-splice.
a, one strand stuck; *b*, all three strands stuck once; *c*, all three strands stuck three times (finished splicing).

The author [Romanes] finds that, by cutting off the *eye-spots* from several star-fishes and sea-urchins, they do not seek the light thrown into the dish, as is invariably their habit when these organs are intact. *Science*, V. 389.

2. The rudiment of an eye in the embryo of higher animals.—**3.** An ocellus.—**4.** In certain unicellular algæ, as *Volvox*, a (usually) reddish spot thought to resemble an eye in position and appearance.—**5.** An ocellated or eye-like spot, as those on the tail of a peacock.

On the upper side of the wings are two black *eye-spots*. *Harris.*

6. Same as *eyehole*, 3.

The three *eye-spots* seen at the end of a cocoa-nut. *Zoölogist*, Aug., 1885, p. 315.

eye-spotted (ī'spot″ed), *a.* Marked with spots like eyes.

Nor Junoes Bird in her *ey-spotted* traine
So many goodly colours doth containe.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 95.

eye-stalk (ī'stâk), *n.* The stem or stalk upon which an eye is borne, as in the stalk-eyed crustaceans; the ophthalmite. See cut under *stalk-eyed*. *Coues.*

eyestone (ī'stōn), *n.* A small calcareous body, the operculum of small *Turbinidæ*, flat on one side and convex on the other, used for removing substances from between the eyelid and the eyeball. When put into the inner corner of the eye, it works its way out at the outer corner, bringing with it any foreign substance which may be causing irritation.

Not many people, in any sense of the word, go about provided with *eyestones* against the chance cinders that may worry others. *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, iii.

eye-string (ī'string), *n.* A muscle by which the eye is moved or held in position.

I would have broke mine *eye-strings*, crack'd them, but
To look upon him. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4.

Crack, *eye-strings*, and your balls
Drop into earth. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

The last words that my dying father spake,
Before his *eye-strings* brake, shall not of me
So often be remember'd as our meeting.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

eye-sucker (ī'suk″ėr), *n.* A lernæan crustaceous parasite, *Lernæonema spratta*, which attaches to the eye of the sprat.

eyet, *n.* A variant form of *eyot*, *ait*.

eye-tooth (ī'töth), *n.* A tooth under the eye: a name given to the two canine teeth of the upper jaw, between the incisors and premolars. Also called *dog-tooth*.—**To cut one's eye-teeth**, or **to have one's eye-teeth cut**. See *cut*.

eye-wages† (ī'wā″jez), *n.* Wages such as eye-service deserves.

They do Him but eye-service, and
He giveth them but *eye-wages*.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 28.

eye-waiter (ī'wā″tėr), *n.* An eye-servant.

His lordship's indulgence to servants cost him very dear; for most of them were but *eye-waiters*, and diligent only for fear of losing their places, otherwise negligent and wasteful. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 316.

eye-wash (ī'wosh), *n.* A medicated water for the eyes.

eye-water (ī'wâ″tėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *eye-wash*. —**2.** The fluid refractive media of the eye; the aqueous and vitreous humor. See *eye*^{1}.

Eye-water . . . is often a great annoyance [in taxidermy]. This liquor is slightly glairy, or rather glassy, and puts a sort of sizing on the plumage difficult to efface. *Coues*, Field Ornith., 1874.

eye-wink (ī'wingk), *n.* A wink or motion of the eyelid; a hint or token.

Yet there has been knights, and lords, and gentlemen, with their coaches; . . . and, I warrant you, they could never get an *eye-wink* of her. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

eye-winker (ī'wing″kėr), *n.* An eyelash. [U. S.]

eye-witness (ī'wit″nes), *n.* One who testifies to something he has seen.

For we have not followed cunningly devised fables, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were *eyewitnesses* of his majesty. 2 Pet. i. 16.

This is the most accurate relation of what passed, as to matter of fact, from honourable, most ingenuous, and disintress'd *eye-witnesses*.
Evelyn, Enc. between the French and Spanish [Ambassadors.

eyewort (ī'wėrt), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *eágwyrt*, < *eáge*, eye, + *wyrt*, wort, plant.] Same as *eyebright*.

eyghe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *eye*^{1}.

eyght (āt), *n.* A variant form of *eyot*, *ait*.

eygre, *n.* See *eager*^{2}.

eyle^1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *ail*^{1}.

He myght wele a-rise, for hym *eyleth* noon evell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 52.

eyle^2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ail*^{2}.

eyliad† (ī'li-ad), *n.* [Also written *eyeliad*, in simulation of *eye*^{1}; also *oeiliad*, *oeilliad*, and *œillade*; < OF. *oeillade*, F. *œillade*, an ogle, < *oeil*, F. *œil*, eye: see *eyelet*, *eye*^{1}.] An ogle; a wanton glance with the eyes.

Who even now gave me good eyes too; examined my parts with most judicious *eyliads*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

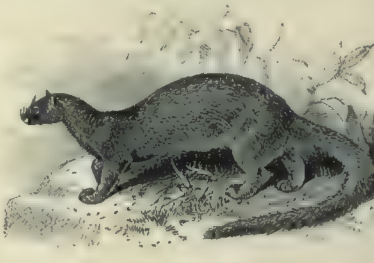
eyne (īn), *n.* An archaic plural of *eye*^{1}.

How can we see with feeble *eyne*
The glory of that Majestie Divine?
Spenser, Heavenly Beauty, l. 123.

With such a plaintive gaze their *eyne*
Are fastened upwardly on mine.
Mrs. Browning, My Doves (early edition).

eyot, *n.* [Also *eyet*, *eyght*, etc., variant spellings of *ait*, q. v.] Same as *ait*.

eyra (ī'rä), *n.* A kind of wild cat, *Felis eyra*, ranging from Texas southward into South America, of a uniform reddish color, with an extremely long, slender body, long tail, and short limbs, especially the fore legs.



Eyra (*Felis eyra*).

eyrant, *a.* In *her.*, same as *ayrant*.

eyre^1 (ãr), *n.* [An archaic spelling, preserved by its legal associations; < ME. *eyre*, *eire*, < AF. *eire*, OF. *erre*, *oire*, journey, < L. *iter*, a journey: see *errant*^{2} and *itinerant*.] **1.** A journey or circuit.

We are able to see how the itinerant King gradually became a monarch of the modern type. The change may be attributed to the growth of the system of missi, of itinerant deputies of the sovereign, his servants, as the English phrase was, in *eyre*. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 183.

2. A court of itinerant justices.—**Adjournment in eyre.** See *adjournment*.—**Justices in eyre**, judges, either members of or delegates from the King's Great Court or Aula Regia, sent periodically from the capital throughout the other counties of the kingdom for the purpose of holding court. The regular establishment of this system dates from 1176 (22 Hen. II.), and it gave place to substantially the present system of assize and nisi prius, under 13 Edw. I., c. 30. It seems that in the earlier periods, when these justices were empowered to levy royal revenues, remonstrances of the people led to a concession that they should make the circuit only once in seven years. Later, when the judicial function became more important, they were directed by Magna Charta to visit every county once a year.

The *eire* of justize wende aboute in the londe. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 517.

These judges of assise came into use in the room of the antient *justices in eyre*, justiciarii in itinere. *Blackstone*, Com., III. iv.

eyre^2†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *air*^{1}.

eyre^3†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *aery*^{2}.

It is reported that the men of the country where the Eagle *eyreth*, etc. *Turberville*, Booke of Falconrie, etc. (1611), p. 10.

This is a gentlewoman of a noble house,
Born to a better fame than you can build her,
And *eyres* above your pitch.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 4.

eyre^4†, *n.* An obsolete form of *heir*.

eyren†, *n.* A Middle English plural of *egg*^{1}.

eyrie†, **eyry**†, *n.* Old spellings of *aery*^{2}.

eyse†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ease*.

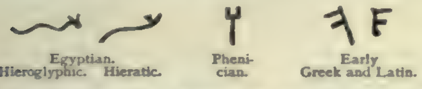
eyster†, *n.* An obsolete form of *oyster*.

eyte†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *eight*^{1}.

eythe†, *n.* [ME. (rare), < AS. *egethe*, a harrow (cf. *egethere*, a harrower: words occurring but once each, in glosses), = D. *egge* = LG. *egge* = OHG. *egida*, *ekitha*, MHG. *egede*, *egde*, *eide*, G. dial. *egde*, *eide*, *ede* (G. *egge*, < LG.), a harrow; cf. L. *occa*, Lith. *akeczos*, a harrow; perhaps ult. connected with L. *acies*, = E. *edge*: see *edge*.] A harrow.

Theose foure, the faith to teche, folwede Peers teom,
And harowede in an hand-whyle, al holy scripture,
With to [two] *eythes* that thei hadden, an olde and a newe.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 273.

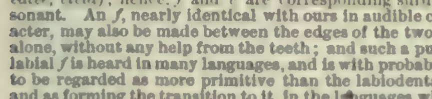
F 1. The sixth letter and fourth consonant in the English alphabet, as in the Latin and the Phenician, and also as in the early Greek alphabet, through which the Latin was derived from the Phenician (see *A*), although it has gone out of use in the alphabet generally known to us as Greek. The Phenician character had the name *vav* or *waw* (meaning 'peg' or 'hook'), and its value was that of our English *w*. This same value it had in primitive Greek use, and it is found so used in western inscriptions, although lost too early to appear in eastern inscriptions. The sound, namely *w*, went gradually out of use in Greek, and its sign went with it. Since the latter somewhat resembled in form one gamma (Γ) written above another, the Greek grammarians gave it the fanciful name of *digamma* or *double gamma*, by which therefore we generally call it as a Greek letter. The comparative scheme of forms (compare *A*) is as follows:



In the adaptation of the alphabet to Latin use the sign first received the value we give it, since the *f*-sound occurred in Latin and needed a representative; the *w*-sound was provided for by being written with the same character as *u*. (See *U* and *V*.) The sound *f*, as we pronounce it, is a surd (or breathed, or voiceless) labiodental, a fricative sound or spirant: that is to say, it is made by the audible friction or rustling of the unintonated breath, when forced out between the edge of the lower lip and the tips of the upper teeth, these being held in contact with one another. If, everything else remaining the same, the intonated breath be forced out instead, the sound is *v* (as in *valve*, *vivid*); hence *f* and *v* are corresponding surd and sonant. An *f*, nearly identical with ours in audible character, may also be made between the edges of the two lips alone, without any help from the teeth; and such a purely labial *f* is heard in many languages, and is with probability to be regarded as more primitive than the labiodental *f*, and as forming the transition to it, in the languages where the latter prevails. The same sound is also widely represented in English by *ph*, but almost only in words coming from the Greek; it also exists in some words written with *gh*, as *laugh*, *cough*, *clough*, *rough*, *tough*, etc., the labial aspirant having taken in such words the place of the palatal, such change being recognized in the spelling in only a few words, as *dwarf*, *draft* (= *draught*), *duff* (= *dough*, as formerly pronounced), etc. Historically, *f* stands in general for a more original *p*, as found in Sanskrit and the classical languages: thus, *father* for *pitar*, πατήρ, *pater*, etc.

> Thus the letter *F* is derived from the Hieroglyphic picture of the cerastes, or horned Egyptian asp.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 12.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 40, and with a dash over it, $\bar{F}$, 40,000.—3. In *music*: (*a*) The key-note of the major key of one flat having the signature shown in fig. 3, or of the minor key of four flats having the signature shown in fig. 4; also, the final of the Lydian mode in



medieval music. (*b*) In the fixed system of solmization, the fourth tone of the scale of C, called *fa*, and hence so named by French musicians. (*c*) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key next to the left of each group of three black keys. (*d*) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (*e*) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the lower space or upper line (1). (*f*) A note on such a degree, indicating such a key or tone (2).—4. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] [Abbr. of *function*.] In *alg.*, the sign of an operation in general, and especially of a function having a differential coefficient.—5. An abbreviation—(*a*) of *Fellow* (see *F. R. S.*, *F. S. A.*, etc.); (*b*) in *physics*, of *Fahrenheit* (which see); (*c*) in *fisheries*, of *full fish*—a commercial mark; (*d*) in a ship's log-book, of *fog*.—6. The chemical symbol of *fluorin*. **F clef.** See *clef*.

fa (fä), *n.* [It., etc., orig. taken from the first syllable of L. *famuli*: see *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the fourth tone of the scale—that is, the subdominant. In the major scale of C this tone is F, which is therefore sometimes specifically called *fa*.

fa' (fâ), *v.* [Sc., also written *faw*; = E. *fall*1, *v.*, q. v.] I. *intrans.* To fall, in any sense.

> Wha for Scotland's King and law
> Freedom's sword will strongly draw,
> Freeman stand, or freeman *fa'*,
> Let him follow me.
> *Burns*, Bruce's Address.

II. *trans.* 1. To have as one's lot or share; get; obtain.

> He well may *fa'* a brighter bride,
> But nane that lo'es like me.
> *Skiœn Anna; Fair Annie* (Child's Ballads, III. 384).

2. To claim; pretend to. *Jamieson.*

> A prince can mak' a belted knight,
> A marquis, duke, an' a' that,
> But an honest man's aboon his might,
> Gude faith, he mauna *fa'* that.
> *Burns*, For A' That.

fa' (fâ), *n.* [Sc., = E. *fall*1, *n.*] 1. Fall.—2. Share; due.

> An hundred a year for his *fa'*, man.
> *Ritson*, Scottish Poems, II. 65.

3. Lot; chance.

> A towmond [twelvemonth] of trouble should that be my *fa'*,
> A night of gude fellowship sowthers it a'.
> *Burns*, Contented wi' Little.

F. A. A. An abbreviation of *free of all average*, a phrase used in marine-insurance policies. See *average*2, *n.*

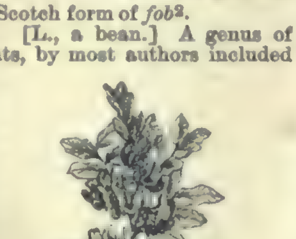
faam, *n.* See *faham*.

fa'ard (fârd), *a.* [Sc.; also written *fard*, *faur'd*; a contr. of *favored*. Cf. *farand*.] Favored: used in composition: as, weel-*fa'ard*, well-favored; ill-*fa'ard*, ill-favored.

> Puir auld Scotland suffered aneugh by thae blackguard loons o' excisemen, . . . the ill-*fa'ard* thieves.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xviii.

fab (fab), *n.* A Scotch form of *fob*2.

Faba (fā'bạ̈), *n.* [L., a bean.] A genus of leguminous plants, by most authors included under the genus *Vicia*. The only species, *F. vulgaris* (*Vicia Faba*), is the horse- or Windsor-bean, which has been in cultivation from very early times, and the origin of which is not certainly known, though it is said to have been found wild in both central Asia and northern Africa. It is extensively cultivated in the old world, where the seeds are used chiefly for feeding horses, and in a green state as a vegetable.



Horse-bean (*Faba vulgaris* or *Vicia Faba*).

Fabaceæ (fa-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *fabaceus*, of beans: see *fabaceous*.] Same as *Leguminosæ*.

fabaceous (fā-bā'shius), *a.* [< L. *fabaceus*, of or consisting of beans, < *faba*, a bean.] Bean-like; leguminous.

fabella (fā-bel'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *faba*, a bean.] A sesamoid fibrocartilage, sometimes found ossified, developed in the gastrocnemius muscle, and situated on the back of the knee-joint or behind the condyle of the femur, in special relation with the fibula: as, "the fibular *fabella*," *Owen.*

faber (fā'bėr), *n.* [L., a smith: see *fabric*, *fever*2.] A name of a fish, the dory, *Zeus faber*.

Fabian (fā'bi-an), *a.* [< L. *Fabianus*, < *Fabius*: see def.] Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in the manner of Quintus Fabius Maximus, a Roman general, who in conducting military operations against Hannibal declined to risk a battle in the open field, but harassed the enemy by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades.

> Met by the *Fabian* tactics, which proved fatal to its predecessors. *Times* (London).

Fabiana (fā-bi-an'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after *Fabiano*, a Spanish botanist.] A small solanaceous genus of South American shrubs. *F. imbricata* is a heath-like evergreen of Chili, with small crowded leaves and a profusion of pure white flowers, for which it is occasionally cultivated. It has a peculiar aromatic odor and bitter taste, and is a popular remedy in Chili for urinary disorders.

fable (fā'bl), *n.* [< ME. *fable*, < OF. *fable*, *fauble*, F. *fable* = Pr. *fabla*, *faula* = Sp. *habla* = Pg. *falla*, speech, talk, language, mod. *fabula*, a fable, = It. *favola* = D. *fabel* = MHG. *fabele*, *fabel*, *favele*, G. *fabel* = Dan. Sw. *fabel*, < L. *fabula*, a narrative, account, story, esp. a fictitious narrative, story, fable, < L. *fari*, speak, = Gr. *φάναι*, speak, declare, make known, < √ **φα*, orig. give light, shine (cf. *φαίνειν*, √ **φαν*, bring to light, make appear, give light, mid. appear), = Skt. √ *bhā*. From L. *fari*, speak, beside *fable*, *fabulate*, *confabulate*, *fabulous*, *fabulist*, etc., come also E. *affable*, *effable*, etc., *fame*1, *famous*, *infamous*, etc., *fate*, *fatal*, etc., *infant*, *infantry*, etc.; and from Gr. *φάναι* or *φαίνειν* come E. *phase*, *phantasm*, *phantom*, *fantasy*, *fancy*, *phenomenon*, *emphasis*, etc.] 1. A story; a tale; particularly, a feigned or invented story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narrative devised to enforce some useful truth or precept, or to introduce indirectly some opinion, in which imaginary persons or beings as well as animals, and even inanimate things, are represented as speakers or actors; an apologue.

> Vse them to reade in the Bible and other Godly Bokes, but especyally keepe them from reading of fayned *fables*, vayne fantasyes, and wanton stories.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

> I never may believe
> These antique *fables*, nor these fairy toys.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

> Among all the different ways of giving counsel, I think the finest and that which pleases the most universally is *fable*, in whatsoever shape it appears. . . . Upon the reading of a *fable* we are made to believe we advise ourselves. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 512.

2. A story or history untrue in fact or substance, invented or developed by popular or poetic fancy or superstition and to some extent or at one time current in popular belief as true or real; a legend; a myth.

> Narrations of miracles . . . grew to be esteemed but as old wives' *fables*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 48.

> Witchcraft and diabolical possession and diabolical disease have long since passed into the region of *fables*.
> *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 194.

3. A story fabricated to deceive; a fiction; a falsehood; a lie: as, the story is all a *fable*.

> This ȝe witeth wel alle with-oute any *fabul*,
> That this lond hade be lore at the last ende,
> ȝif thise werres hade lasted any while here.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4608.

4. The plot or connected series of events in an epic or dramatic poem founded on imagination.

> The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden.*

5. Subject of talk; gossip; byword. [Rare.]

> Alas! by little ye to nothing flie,
> The peoples *fable*, and the spoyle of all.
> *Spenser*, Ruines of Rome, st. 7.

> Knew you not that, sir? 'tis the common *fable*.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. *Allegory*, *Parable*, etc. (see *simile*).—3. Invention, fabrication, hoax.

fable (fā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fabled*, ppr. *fabling*. [< ME. *fablen*, < OF. *fabler*, *faubler*, *flaber* = Pr. *favelar* = Sp. *hablar*, speak, talk, etc., = Pg. *fallar*, speak, talk, tell, restored Sp. Pg.

fabular, fable, = It. *favolare* (= G. *fabeln* = Dan. *fable*), < L. *fabulare*, talk, speak, converse, < *fabula*, a narrative, account, subject of common talk: see *fable, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. To talk.

While thei talkiden [var. *fableden*].
Wyclif, Luke xxiv. 15 (Oxf.).

2. To speak or write fiction; tell imaginary stories.

As for Noah, the *fabling* Heathen, it is like, deified him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 52.

But weaker even than the *fabling* spirit of these genealogical inanities is the idle attempt to explode them by turning the years into days. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell. *Prior.*

3. To speak falsely; misrepresent; lie: often used euphemistically.

For of the leste y wille you speke,
And for to *fabille* I wille you nought.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 96.

He *fables* not, I hear the enemy. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

Do you think I *fable* with you?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To feign; invent; devise or fabricate; describe or relate feigningly.

It is elegantly *fabled* by Tythonus.
Bacon, Moral Fables, ii.

I pray you sit not *fabling* here old tales.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

Hauing before *fabled* a Catalogue out of Berosus of the ancient Kings. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 72.

We mean to win,
Or turn this heaven into the hell
Thou *fablest*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 292.

fabled (fā'bld), *p. a.* Celebrated in fables; fabulously imagined.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!
Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Tickell.*

In such guise she stood,
Like *fabled* Goddess of the Wood.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 24.

fablemonger (fā'bl-mung″gėr), *n.* One who invents or repeats fables.

To distinguish the true and proper allegorists from the *fablemongers* or mythics (I know not what else to call them), such as Dr. Burnet, &c., before mentioned.
Waterland, Works, VI. 16.

fabler (fā'blėr), *n.* [< ME. *fabler*, < OF. *fableor*, < L. *fabulator*, a talker, etc., < *fabulare*, talk: see *fable, v.*] 1†. A talker.

The *fablers* or ianglers and seekers out of prudence.
Wyclif, Bar. iii. 23 (Oxf.).

2. A writer or speaker of fables or fictions; a fabulist; a dealer in feigned stories; a falsifier.

If so many examples . . . suffice not to confounde your simple salicque lawe inuented by falce *fablers* and crafty imaginers of your fablyng Frenche menne, then here what God saith in the booke of Numeri. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

Old *fabler*, these be fancies of the churl.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

fabliau (fab-li-ō'), *n.*; pl. *fabliaux* (-ōz'). [F., < OF. *fabliaus*, older *fablel* = Pr. *fablel*, a short tale, etc., < ML. as if **fabulellus*, for which L. *fabella*, a short tale, story, play, etc., dim. of *fabula*, a tale, fable: see *fable, n.*] In *French lit.*, one of the metrical tales or diversions of the trouvères, belonging mostly to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

What the original forms of the Beast Epic and the Legend of the Saints were for the lowest, such were the *fabliaux* for the burgher middle class.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 517.

Until the appearance of Mr. Pater's "Studies of the Renaissance," knowledge of the delightful love-story of "Aucassin and Nicolette" was practically confined to the students of *fabliaux*. The story, one of the most attractive of its class, appears in the famous collection of *fabliaux* of Le Grand, whence it was translated by Way in his well-known selection from that work.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 359.

fabling (fā'bling), *n.* [< ME. *fabling*; verbal n. of *fable, v.*] 1. The making of fables; fabulous narration or composition.

Which occurrents in Nature no doubt haue giuen occasion to some of further *fabling*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 38.

The art of *fabling* may be classed among the mimetic arts. It is an aptitude of the universal and plastic faculties of our nature; and man might not be ill defined as "a mimetic and fabling animal."
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 100.

2. Fiction; fables collectively.

Let the dreams of classic idolatry perish — extinct be the fairies and fairy trumpery of legendary *fabling*, in the heart of childhood, there will, forever, spring up a well of innocent or wholesome superstition — the seeds of exaggeration will be busy there, and vital — from every-day forms educing the unknown and the uncommon.
Lamb, Elia, p. 160.

fabric (fab'rik), *n.* [Formerly also *fabrick*, *fabrike*, *fabriq*, *fabrique* (= D. *fabriek* = G. Dan. Sw. *fabrik*); < F. *fabrique* = Pr. *fabriga* = Sp. *fábrica* = Pg. *fabrica* = It. *fabbrica*, < L. *fabrica*, a workshop, art, trade, product of art, structure, fabric, < *faber*, a workman (artisan, smith, carpenter, joiner, etc.) (> ult. *fever*², q. v.), prob. < √ **fa* in *fa-c-ere*, make: see *fact*. From L. *fabrica*, a workshop, through the vernacular OF. *forge*, comes E. *forge*, *n.*, q. v.] 1. A structure of any kind; anything composed of parts systematically joined or connected. Specifically — (*a*) The structure or frame of a building; more generally, the building itself; an edifice, as a house, a temple, a bridge, etc.

Hee that desireth further to reade, or rather to see the old Ierusalem, with her holy *Fabriques*, let him resort to Arias Montanus his Antiquitates Iudaicæ.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 106.

The South church is richly paved with black and white marble: the West is a new *fabriq*.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

But that of Sancta Sophia, once a Christian Temple, exceedeth not onely the rest, . . . but all other *fabricks* whatsoever throughout the whole universe.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 24.

That *Fabric* rises high as Heav'n
Whose Basis on Devotion stands.
Prior, Engraved on a Column in the Church of Halstead.

(*b*) A woven or felted cloth of any material or style of weaving; anything produced by weaving or interlacing: distinctively called *textile fabric*.

Here and there a cobweb, woven to the consistence of a *fabric*, swung in the air.
M. N. Murfree (*C. E. Craddock*), Prophet of the Great [Smoky Mountains, x.

The material most used in the early days of the Spanish conquest for the production of *fabrics* was the fiber of a plant called chaguar.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxix. (1886), p. 92.

2. Any system of connected or interrelated parts: as, the universal *fabric*; the social *fabric*.

The Poets were wont to lay the foundations and first beginnings of their poeticall *Fabriques* with inuocation of their Gods and Muses. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 1.

I find there are many pieces in this one *fabric* of man.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

The new-created world, which fame in heaven
Long had foretold, a *fabric* wonderful
Of absolute perfection. *Milton*, P. L., x. 482.

3. The structure of anything; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united; workmanship; texture; tissue.

The baseless *fabric* of this vision.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

A young divine gave us an eloquent sermon on 1 Cor. 6, v. 20, inciting to gratitude, and glorifying God for the *fabriq* of our bodys and the dignitie of our nature.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 28, 1684.

The *fabric* of gauze is always open, flimsy, and transparent. *Ure.*

That distinguished archæologist agrees with M. Stephani in considering these vases to be of Athenian *fabric*, and to have been exported to the Crimea, Rhodes, and other places with which Athens traded in the fourth century B. C. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 391.

4. The act of building. [Rare.]

Tithe was received . . . for the *fabric* of the churches of the poor. *Milman.*

Congregation of the Fabric. See *congregation*, 6.— **Corded fabric**, a textile fabric whose pile is cut in ribs running in the direction of the length of the warp; or a fabric having larger and smaller threads alternately, thus making a ribbed surface. *E. H. Knight.*— **Elastic fabric.** See *elastic.*— **Fabric lands**, lands given to provide for the rebuilding or repair of cathedrals and churches.— **Mixed fabric**, a textile fabric made of a combination of two or more fibers, as tweed, poplin, etc.— **Textile fabric.** See def. 1 (*b*).

fabric† (fab'rik), *v. t.* [< *fabric, n.* Cf. *fabricate.*] To build; construct; put into form.

He who hears what praying there is for light and clearer knowledge to be sent down among us, would think of other matters to be constituted beyond the discipline of Geneva, fram'd and *fabric't* already to our hands.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 52.

fabricant (fab'ri-kant), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fabrikant*, < F. *fabricant* = Sp. Pg. *fabricante* = It. *fabbricante*, < L. *fabrican(t-)s*, ppr. of *fabricari*: see *fabricate.*] A manufacturer; a working tradesman. *Simmonds.*

fabricate (fab'ri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fabricated*, ppr. *fabricating*. [< L. *fabricatus*, pp. of *fabricari* (> It. *fabbricare* = Sp. Pg. *fabricar* = Pr. *fabregar* = F. *fabriquer* = D. *fabriceren* = G. *fabrizieren* = Dan. *fabrikere* = Sw. *fabricera*), make, construct, frame, forge, build, etc., < *fabrica*, a fabric, building, etc.: see *fabric*. See also *forge, v.*, ult. < L. *fabricari.*] 1. To frame; build; construct; form into a whole by joining the parts; form by art and labor; manufacture; make; produce: as, to *fabricate* a bridge or a ship; to *fabricate* woolens.

Our artificial timepieces — clocks, watches, and chronometers — however ingeniously contrived and admirably *fabricated*, are but transcripts, so to say, of the celestial motions. *E. Everett*, Uses of Astronomy.

2. To invent or contrive; devise falsely; concoct; forge: as, to *fabricate* a lie or a story; to *fabricate* a report.

Crowland is thinking of hiring Peter of Blois, or some pretended Peter who borrows an illustrious name, to *fabricate* for her an apocryphal chronicle.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 148.

fabrication (fab-ri-kā'shon), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *fabrikation*, < F. *fabrication* = Pr. *fabricatio* = Sp. *fabricacion* = Pg. *fabricação* = It. *fabbricazione*, < L. *fabricatio(n-)*, a making, framing, etc., < *fabricari*, make: see *fabricate.*] 1. The act of framing or constructing; construction; formation; manufacture.

The very idea of the *fabrication* of a new government is enough to fill us with disgust and horrour.
Burke, Rev. in France.

The *fabrication* of tapestry with the needle had always been a favorite occupation for ladies of the highest rank.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 565.

2. The act of devising or contriving falsely; fictitious invention; forgery: as, the *fabrication* of testimony; the *fabrication* of a report.

Not only the *fabrication* and false making of the whole of a written instrument, but a fraudulent insertion, alteration, or erasure, even of a letter, in any material part of a true instrument, whereby a new operation is given to it, will amount to forgery.
Russell, Crimes and Misdemeanours, II.

3. That which is fabricated; especially, a falsely contrived representation or statement; a falsehood: as, the story is a *fabrication*.

For my part, I can only say, that what is related of the first audience with the king, and many of the following pages, seem to me to be *fabrications* of people that never have been in Abyssinia. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 151.

=**Syn.** 3. Fiction, figment, invention, fable, forgery, coinage.

fabricator (fab'ri-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *fabricateur* = Sp. Pg. *fabricador* = It. *fabbricatore*, < L. *fabricator*, a maker, framer, forger, etc., < *fabricari*, make: see *fabricate*. See also *forger*, ult. < L. *fabricator.*] 1. One who fabricates or constructs; a maker or manufacturer.

The almighty *Fabricator* of the universe, . . . when he created the erratic and fixed stars, did not make those huge immense bodies . . . to twinkle only, and to be an ornament to the roof of heaven. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 9.

Even the product of the loom is chiefly used as material for the *fabricators* of articles of dress or furniture, or of further instruments of productive industry, as in the case of the sailmaker. *J. S. Mill.*

2. One who invents a false story; one who makes fictions.

fabricatress (fab'ri-kā-tres), *n.* [= F. *fabricatrice* = It. *fabbricatrice*, < LL. *fabricatrix*, fem. of *fabricator.*] A female fabricator. *Lee.*

fabricature (fab'ri-kạ-ṭūr), *n.* [< OF. *fabricature* = It. *fabbricatura*; as *fabricate* + *-ure.*] Fabrication; manufacture.

Fabricia (fạ-brish'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *Fabricius*, a German entomologist: see *Fabrician.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of chætopodous annelids. *De Blainville*, 1828. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Echinomyidæ*, having the second antennal joint longer than the third. The larvæ are parasitic on lepidopterous larvæ. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

Fabrician (fạ-brish'iạn), *a.* Pertaining to or proposed by the entomologist Johann Christian Fabricius (1743–1808): as, *Fabrician* genera.— **Fabrician pouch.** See *bursa Fabricii*, under *bursa.*— **Fabrician system of classification**, in *entom.*, same as *cibarian system* (which see, under *cibarian*).

fabrile† (fab'ril), *a.* [< OF. *fabrile* = Sp. Pg. *fabril* = It. *fabrile*, *fabbrile*, < L. *fabrilis*, < *faber*, a workman, artisan: see *fabric.*] Pertaining to a workman, or to work in wood, stone, metal, etc.: as, *fabrile* skill. *Cotgrave.*

fabular (fab'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *fabularis*, pertaining to fable, < *fābula*, fable: see *fable.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of fable; fabulous. [Rare.]

One would expect to find a creature so familiar in their sports, and so frequent a type in their literature, as the hawk, figuring among the "dramatis personæ" of a *fabular* romance constructed by mediæval men.
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 165.

Fabularia (fab-ụ-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *fabularis*, pertaining to fable: see *fabular.*] A genus of fossil porcellaneous foraminifers, having narrow and mostly elongated chamberlets opening terminally upon a cribriform surface and filled with labyrinthic shell-matter. *F. ovata* abounds in the Eocene of France.

Fabularina (fab'ụ-lạ-rī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fabularia* + *-ina.*] A group of foraminifers, taking name from the genus *Fabularia*. *Ehrenberg*, 1838.

fabulate (fab'ụ̄-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fabulated*, ppr. *fabulating*. [< L. *fabulatus*, pp. of *fabulari*, fable: see *fable, v.*] To fable. [Rare.]

[The tongue is] so guarded . . . as if it were with giants in an enchanted tower, as they *fabulate*, that no man may tame it.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 10.

fabulise, *v. i.* See *fabulize*.

fabulist (fab'ū-list), *n.* [= F. *fabuliste* = Sp. Pg. *fabulista* (the L. term being *fabulator*), < L. *fabula*, a fable.] An inventor or a writer of fables; a fabler; a maker of fictions.

They come in lamely, with their mouldy tales out of Boccacio, like stale Tabarine, the *fabulist*.
B. Jonson, Volpone.

Fabulists always endow their animals with the passions and desires of men.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 372.

So this easy-going *fabulist* passes on to the 17th of December, 1799, again without a reference.
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 462.

fabulize (fab'ụ̄-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fabulized*, ppr. *fabulizing*. [< L. *fabula*, fable, + *-ize*.] To invent, compose, or relate fables or stories. Also spelled *fabulise*.

Then endlessly among themselves they *fabulize*, nourish the mistery, laugh, play, jeast, dance, leap, skip.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

fabulosity (fab-ụ̄-los'ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *fabulosities* (-tiz). [= F. *fabulosité* = Sp. *fabulosidad*, < L. as if **fabulosita(t-)s*, < *fabulosus*, fabulous: see *fabulous*.] 1. The quality of being fabulous; fabulousness. [Rare.]

Now, as by his history he means this book of Job, it is evident he supposed the *fabulosity* of the book concluded against the existence of the patriarch.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iv. § 2.

2†. A feigned or fictitious story; a fable.

Herodotus hath besprinkled his work with many *fabulosities*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

fabulous (fab'ụ̄-lus), *a.* [= F. *fabuleux*, OF. *fableux* = Sp. Pg. It. *fabuloso*, < L. *fabulosus*, fabulous, celebrated in fable, < *fabula*, fable: see *fable*.] 1. Feigned or invented, as a story; fictitious; not true or real: as, a *fabulous* description or hero; the *fabulous* exploits of Hercules.

Howsoeuer, it is more than apparant that the booke bearing Enochs name is very *fabulous*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 36.

The Europeans reproach us with false history and *fabulous* chronology.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xvi.

The total expulsion of the Shepherds at any one time by any King of Egypt, or at any one place, must be *fabulous*, as they have remained in their ancient seats, and do remain to this day.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 397.

2. Exceeding the bounds of probability or reason; not to be received as truth; incredible; hence, enormous; immense; amazing: as, a *fabulous* price; *fabulous* magnificence.

He found that the waste of the servants' hall was almost *fabulous*.
Macaulay, Misc., II. 372.

A man of *fabulous* leanness arose, and began a kind of dance.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 229.

3. Fabling; addicted to telling fables.

The *fabulous* voices of some few
Poor brain-sick men, styled poets.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

What diff'rent Faults corrupt our Muses thus?
Wanton as Girls, as Old Wives *Fabulous!*
Cowley, Death of Crashaw.

Fabulous age, that period in the early history of a country of which the accounts are mostly mythical or legendary, recording chiefly the fabulous achievements of heroes: as, the *fabulous age* of Greece or Rome.

fabulously (fab'ū-lus-li), *adv.* 1. In a fabulous manner; in fable or fiction: as, it is *fabulously* related.

These things are uncertain and *fabulously* augmented.
Grenewey, Annals of Tacitus, p. 131.

2. Incredibly; to such extent as to exceed probability; hence, enormously; amazingly: as, *fabulously* rich.

fabulousness (fab'ụ̄-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being fabulous or fictitious.

His [Boethius's] history is written with elegance and vigour, but his *fabulousness* and credulity are justly blamed.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

faburden†, **faburthen**†, *n.* and *a.* [Also *fabourdon*; a partial accom. of OF. *faux-bourdon*: see *faux-bourdon*, and *burden*^{3} = *burthen*^{3}.] I. *n.* In *medieval music*: (*a*) The rudest kind of polyphony, consisting of a melody or cantus firmus with the third and sixth added to each tone: not radically different from *organum*.

In modulation hard I play and sing
Fabourdoun, pricksang, discant, countering.
Gavin Douglas, Palace of Honour, i. 42.

(*b*) Later, the process or act of adding a simple counterpoint to a cantus, especially by improvisation. (*c*) A drone-bass or a refrain; a burden.

But I let that passe lest thou come in againe with thy *faburthen*.
Lyly, Euphues.

I could not make my verses iet vpon the stage in tragicall buskins, euerie worde filling the mouth like the *faburden* of Bo-Bell.
Greene, Perimedes, Address to Readers (1588).

II. *a.* Monotonous.

He condemneth all mens knowledge but his owne, raising up a method of experience (with mirabile, miraculoso, stupendo, and such *faburthen* words, as Fierovanti doth) above all the learned Galienists of Italie, or Europe.
Lodge, Wit's Misery (1596).

fac (fak), *n.* [Abbr. of *facsimile*.] A combination of flowers or ornamental types of decoration, in imitation of the engraved head-bands of the early printers: a typographic fashion in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

façade (fa-säd'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *façade*, < F. *façade*, < It. *facciata*, the front of a building (see *faciata, faciate*), < *faccia* = F. *face*, < L. *facies*, the face: see *face*^{1}.] In *arch.*, a front view or elevation; the chief exterior face of a building, or any one of its principal faces if it has more than one: as, the *façade* of the Louvre; the *façade* of St. Peter's in Rome.

Like so many of the finest churches, [the cathedral of Siena] was furnished with only a plain substantial front wall, intended to serve as the backing and support of an ornamental *façade*.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 136.

In Egypt the *façades* of their rock-cut tombs were . . . ornamented so simply and unobtrusively as rather to belie than to announce their internal magnificence.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 351.

face^{1} (fās), *n.* [< ME. *face*, rarely *faas*, *faz*, < OF. *face*, F. *face* = Pr. *fatz* = Sp. *faz*, *haz* = Pg. *face* = It. *faccia*, < L. *facies*, the face, visage, countenance, look, appearance, form, etc.; prob. connected with *fax* (*fac-*), a torch, *facetus*, elegant, polite, witty (see *facete*, etc.), *focus*, a hearth (see *focus*, etc.), < √ **fac*, **fa* = Gr. √ **φa* = Skt. √ *bhā*, shine: see *fable*, *fame*^{1}, *fate*, etc.] 1. The front part of the human head, and by extension of the head of any animal, made up of the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, and chin; the visage; the countenance.

Henry played with Lewis the Heir of France at Chess, and winning much Money of him, Lewis grew so cholerick, that he threw the Chess-men at Henry's *Face*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 30.

Is not the young heir
Of that brave general's family, Giulio,
So poor, he dares not show his *face* in Naples?
Sir R. Stapylton, Slighted Maid, p. 19.

If to her share some female errors fall,
Look on her *face*, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 18.

He would not, with a peremptory tone,
Assert the nose upon his *face* his own.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 122.

2. Aspect or expression of the face; look; countenance; manner of regard, as implying approval or disapproval: as, he set his *face* against it.

The Lord make his *face* shine upon thee. Num. vi. 25.

Keep still your former *face*, and mix again
With these lost spirits. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 2.

Some read the King's *face*, some the Queen's, and all
Had marvel. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. An expressive look; an assumed facial aspect indicative of some feeling, especially one of ridicule, disgust, or the like. See *to make a face*, below.

"Could I have found a more respectable subject?" he inquired of her. "The adjective is excellent," she said, with a little *face*, as she put her violin into its case.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, xviii.

4. Decent outward appearance; aspect or semblance of propriety.

How many things are there which a man cannot, with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself!
Bacon, Friendship.

They took him to set a *face* upon their own malignant designs.
Milton.

They [the priests] saw that the king was not inclined to advance money, and all of them knew perfectly, that, whatever *face* he put upon the matter, the Ras would not give an ounce of gold to prevent the Abuna from staying there [in confinement] all his life.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 646.

5. Confidence, as indicated by the expression of the countenance; effrontery; audacity; assurance; impudence.

I cannot with any *face* ask you to trust me with anything in future.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 354.

However I may set a *face* and talk,
I am not valiant.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

I wonder you can have the *face* to follow me,
That have so prosecuted things against me.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, v. 1.

That his rise hath been by her and her husband's means, and that it is a most inconceivable thing how this man can have the *face* to use her and her family with the neglect that he do them.
Pepys, Diary, III. 132.

This gentleman . . . is particularly remarkable for a becoming assurance; . . . none are more blessed with the advantages of *face*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

6. Front; presence; sight: as in the phrases *before the face, in the face, to the face, from the face*.

Honours, grace, and dignities he ever bestoweth upon those that have done him any memorable service *in the face* of his enemies.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 40.

The parson threatens him, if he does not mend his manners, to pray for him *in the face* of the whole congregation.
Addison, Sir Roger at Church.

Without any evidence, nay, *in the face* of the strongest evidence, he [Mr. Montagu] ascribes to the people of a former age a set of opinions which no people ever held.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

In face of you, as you entered the door, was the entrance to the working-kitchen, or scullery.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

7. In *anat.*, technically, a part of the head or skull distinguished from the cranium proper or brain-box, the facial region or facies, containing the eyes, nose, and mouth, but not the ears. See *facial*.—8. In *entom.*, the front of an insect's head between the compound eyes. In descriptions the term is applied to a more or less definite area, which varies for the different orders.

9. In *bot.*, the upper or inner or free surface of an organ, as opposed to the *back*.

That part of the anther to which the filament is attached, and which is generally towards the petals, is the back, the opposite being the *face*.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 137.

10. The front or the principal surface of anything; the surface presented to view, or the side or part of a side on which the use of the thing depends: as, the *face* of the earth or of the waters; the *face* of a clock (the dial), of a plane (the sole), of a hammer (the striking-surface of the head), of a type (the surface giving the impression), etc.

Also the breadth of the *face* of the house, and of the separate place toward the east, an hundred cubits.
Ezek. xli. 14.

A generall rumour of a generall peace now spread it self over all the *face* of those tormented Countries.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 10.

An unusual light rested, to him, on the *face* of the world.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 323.

And now the only thing that had the springs of life within its bosom was the great, sweet-voiced clock, whose faithful *face* had kept unchanged amidst all the swift pageantry of changes.
The Century, XXXV. 947.

11. A plane surface of a solid; one of the surfaces bounding a solid: as, the *face* of an arrowhead. Thus, a cube or die has six *faces*; an octahedron has eight *faces*.—12. That part of the cog of a geared wheel which projects beyond the pitch-line.—13. The working or cutting portion of a grinding-wheel, or the edge of any cutting-tool.—14. That part of the surface of a valve which comes in contact with the seat. *Rankine*.—15. In *mining*, but chiefly in *coal-mining*: (*a*) Properly, the front of a working; that part of the coal-seam which is being mined. Sometimes also called the *working-face*.

Tunnels of a large *face* are those whose height is six or seven feet, and are about eight feet wide.
Eissler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 258.

(*b*) Sometimes, improperly, same as *back* or *cleat*.—16. The superficial appearance or seeming of anything; observable state or condition; aspect in general.

His actions never carried any *face*
Of change or weakness.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

If all these were exemplary in the conduct of their lives, things would soon take a new *face*.
Swift, Advancement of Religion.

Truth and goodness and beauty are but different *faces* of the same All.
Emerson, Misc., p. 28.

Assyriology has considerably changed the *face* of Hebrew etymology and lexicography. *The American*, VII. 24.

17. In *astrol.*, one of thirty-six parts of the zodiac formed by dividing each sign into three equal parts. Each face was assigned to one of the planets—namely, the first face of Aries to Mars, who is the lord of that house, and all the following faces to the sun, Venus, Mercury, the moon, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, in regular rotation.

Euery signe is departid in 3 euene parties by 10 degrees, and thilke porcioun they clepe a *face*.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 4.

If any planet be in his decanate, or *face*, he has the least possible essential dignity; but being in his own decanate or *face*, he cannot then be called peregrine. A planet being in his decanate or *face* describes a man ready to be turned out of doors, having much to do to maintain himself in credit and reputation; and in genealogies it represents a family at the last gasp, even as good as quite decayed, hardly able to support itself.
Lilly, Astrology (ed. Zadkiel).

18. The words of a written paper, especially of a commercial or legal paper, as a note or judgment, in their apparent or obvious meaning; specifically—(*a*) the express terms; (*b*) the principal sum due, exclusive of interest accrued by law: as, the *face* of a draft.—**19.** In *arch.*, same as *band*^{2}, 2 (*e*).—**20.** In *bookbinding*, the front edge or fore edge of a book.

After the *face* [of a book] has been ploughed, the back springs back into its rounded form. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 43.

Ambulacral face. See *ambulacral.*—**Composition face.** See *composition.*—**Face of a bastion.** See *bastion.*—**Face of a cannon, face of a piece,** the terminating plane at the muzzle of a piece of ordnance, perpendicular to the axis of the bore.—**Face of a square,** one of the sides of a battalion or regiment when formed in square. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**Face on,** in *coal-mining*, parallel with the cleat, or principal system of joint-planes: said of a mode of working the coal. It is the opposite of *end on* (which see, under *end*).—**Faces about**†, turn your faces around: a military word of command, equivalent to *about face.*

Double your files; as you were; *faces about.*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v.

Good captain, *faces about*, to some other discourse.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Face to face, in a confronting attitude or position; in actual presence or propinquity: as, to be *face to face* with impending disaster.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers *face to face.* Acts xxv. 16.

Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then *face to face.* 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

I had spoken *face to face* with the veritable author of a printed book. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, II.

They [right and wrong] are the two principles that have stood *face to face* from the beginning of time, and will ever continue to struggle.
Lincoln, The Century, XXXIV. 390.

Fit of the face. See *fit*^{1}.—**Hippocratic face.** See *Hippocratic.*—**On the face of it,** on the evidence of the thing itself; by its own showing: as, the paper is a forgery *on the face of it;* the story is false *on the face of it.*—**To change face**†. See *change.*—**To fly in the face of.** See *fly*^{1}.—**To have two faces in** or **under one hood**†, to be guilty of duplicity.

He that *hathe too faces yn on hode*
May be enrolled yn thys fraternyte [of fools].
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 80.

To make a face, to change or distort the countenance, as in disapproval, mockery, or disgust; put on an unnatural look.

Shame itself!
Why do you *make* such *faces?*
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

To run one's face, to obtain credit or favor without security or recommendation, or by sheer boldness or audacity. [Slang, U. S.] = **Syn.** *Face, Visage, Countenance. Face* is the general word, representing the permanent combination of features, apart from any changes produced by thought and feeling. *Countenance* is the *face* as affected by the state of the mind; hence such figurative uses of the word as to give *countenance* to an idea or undertaking. *Visage* is essentially the same as *countenance*, but especially regards the *face* as seen. *Countenance* and *visage* are sometimes applied to the faces of brutes, but are ordinarily held as too high for such use, expressing too much of intellect or character.

Dusk *faces* with white silken turbans wreathed.
Milton, P. R., iv. 76.

On his bold *visage* middle age
Had slightly pressed its signet sage.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 21.

Woe is written on thy *visage.*
Aytoun, Edinboro after Flodden.

I hold every man a debtor to his profession from the which . . . men of course do seek to receive *countenance* and profit. *Bacon*, Maxims of the Law, Pref.

O'er his *countenance*
No shadow past. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

face^1 (fās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *faced*, ppr. *facing.* [< ME. *facen;* < *face*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn the face or front full toward; confront; be or stand in front of or opposite to, literally or figuratively: as, to *face* an audience; the house *faces* the sea; we are *facing* important events.

They had now *faced*, as they saw, without power any more to evade it, a fiery trial.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

Double temples are by no means uncommon in India, but the two sanctuaries usually *face* each other, and have the porch between them.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 399

Two problems *face* the combined intelligence of England for solution at the present time.
Fortnightly Rev., XL. 39.

Hence—**2.** To confront boldly; make a stand against; oppose or defy: as, to *face* the consequences.

And how can man die better
Than *facing* fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his gods?
Macaulay, Horatius, st. 27.

3. To cover or partly cover with something in front.

Some round-grown thing, a jug
Faced with a beard. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) Of buildings: as, a house *faced* with marble.

The pyramid was *faced* by adding courses of long blocks on each layer of the steps.
Chambers, Lib. Univ. Knowledge, XII. 307.

(*b*) In *tailoring, dressmaking*, etc., to cover some part of (a garment), as lappets or the hem, with another material. See *revers* and *facing.*

Grumio. Thou hast *faced* many things.
Tailor. I have. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.

4. To smooth or dress the face of, as a stone, etc.—**5.** To turn the face of upward; expose the face of in dealing: said of a playing-card.—**To face down,** to abash by fixedness of gaze; cow by stern looks; hence, to withstand or put down by audacity or effrontery.

Here's a villain that would *face* me *down.*
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

Because he walk'd against his Will;
He *fac'd* Men *down*, that he stood still.
Prior, Alma, iii.

To face it with a card of ten†. (*a*) In the old game of primero, to stand boldly upon a card; bluff. Hence—(*b*) To face it out by sheer audacity.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide!
Yet I have *fac'd it with a card of ten.*
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

To face out. (*a*) To put or force (a person) down or out by assuming a bold front; defeat by mere effrontery or audacity.

I haue here . . . broughte you for the trewe fayth of the Catholike churche, agaynst your false heresy, wherewith you would *face* our Sauiour *out* of the blessed sacrament: I haue brought agaynst you, to your face, Saint Bede and Theophylacius. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1132.

(*b*) To persist in maintaining (an assertion which is not true); maintain unblushingly and shamelessly; brave, as a charge, with effrontery: as, she *faced* it *out.*

A mad-cap ruffian, and a swearing Jack,
That thinks with oaths to *face* the matter *out.*
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

To face tea, to improve its superficial appearance by the addition of coloring matter in the process of firing. See *facing*, 3.—**To face the music,** to meet the emergency boldly; accept the situation at its worst. [Slang, U. S.]

Although such reverses [financial panic] would seem to fall with crushing weight upon some of our most substantial citizens, a strong determination to *face the music* is everywhere manifested. *Worcester* (Mass.) *Spy*, Sept. 22, 1857.

Now that those whom he recognized as his enemies had succeeded in putting him in this position, he determined to *face the music*, and not allow them to gain any advantage if he could help it. *Tourgée*, Fool's Errand, p. 52.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To appear.

The evil consequences thereof *faced* very sadly.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

2†. To carry a false appearance; play the hypocrite.

To laughe, to lie, to flatter, to *face;*
Foure waies in Court to win men grace.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 54.

For there thou needs must learne to laugh, to lie,
To *face*, to forge, to scoffe, to companie.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 506.

Suffolk doth not flatter, *face*, or feign.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

3. To brag; rail; vaunt; boast. *Halliwell.* [Old and prov. Eng.]

All the day long is he *facing* and croking.
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 1.

4. To turn the face; especially, in *milit. tactics*, to turn on the heel to the right or left, or to a reverse position, as at the word of command, right *face*, left *face*, or right about *face.*

When he [the pawn] has *faced*, either right or left, he only commands the two diagonals towards which he *faces* [in four-handed chess]. *Verney*, Chess Eccentricities, p. 24.

To face about (*milit.*), to turn on the heel so as to face in the opposite direction.

Face about, man! A soldier, and afraid of the enemy!
Dryden.

Our Captain bid us then *face about.*
Reading Skirmish (Child's Ballads, VII. 246).

face^2 (fās), *v. t.* [ME. *facen*, by apheresis from *defacen:* see *deface.*] **1**†. To deface.

Polexena . . .
All *facid* hir face with hir fell teris
That was red as the roses.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9128.

2. To damage or spoil the surface of, as by wear or accident.

Cards having been once ground down need but little grinding at any one time afterwards, unless they get jammed, *faced*, . . . or something unusual happens to them. *F. Wilson*, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 47.

face^3†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fesse.*

faceable (fā'sa-bl), *a.* That may be faced or approached. *Christian Union*, Aug. 11, 1887.

face-ache (fās'āk), *n.* Neuralgia in the nerves of the face; tic douloureux.

face-ague (fās'ā″gū), *n.* Same as *face-ache.*

face-card (fās'kärd), *n.* A playing-card on which there is a face; the king, queen, or knave of any suit of cards; a court-card.

face-cloth (fās'klôth), *n.* **1.** A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

The *Face-Cloth* too is of great Antiquity. Mr. Strutt tells us, that after the closing the Eyes, &c., a Linen Cloth was put over the Face of the Deceased.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 23, note.

Standing by the coffin, with wild impatience, she pushed aside the *face-cloth.* *Seward*, Letters, i. 249.

Stole a maiden from her place,
Lightly to the warrior stept,
Took the *face-cloth* from his face.
Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

2. A cloth for washing the face; a wash-cloth.

face-cover (fās'kuv″ėr), *n.* In *fort.*, an interior glacis, placed in the ditch, with its crest high enough to mask the scarp-wall from the plunging fire of distant batteries: intended to prevent besiegers from effecting a practicable breach in the wall unless they succeed in establishing their batteries on this interior glacis.

faced (fāst), *p. a.* **1.** Having a face; marked with a face, as a court-card.—**2.** Appearing as to the face; having a facial expression of a certain kind; looking. [Rare.]

A company of rural fellows, *fac'd*
Like lovers of your laws.
Ford, Sun's Darling, ii.

3. Having the upper or outer surface dressed or smoothed: as, a *faced* stone.—**4.** Having the front, or some part of the front, covered with other material (see *face*^{1}, *v. t.*, 3): said of garments, as a man's coat, a woman's gown, etc., and often used compounded with the name of the material: as, silk-*faced;* satin-*faced.*—**Faced card,** in *card-playing*, a card that has been shown by a player face up during the deal or out of turn.

faced-lined (fāst'līnd), *a.* In *her.*, having the lining exposed at the fold or opening, as a mantle: an epithet used only when the tincture of the lining is to be specified: as, a mantle *faced-lined* gules.

face-flatterer (fās'flat″ėr-ėr), *n.* One who compliments another grossly and to his face. [Rare.]

Nine tithes of times
Face-flatterer and back-biter are the same.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

face-guard (fās'gärd), *n.* **1.** A covering or mask to protect the face and eyes from accidents, as in various chemical and mechanical processes, in fencing, etc.—**2.** Any fixed projection from the front of a helmet, serving to protect the face, as the nasal.

face-hammer (fās'ham″ėr), *n.* **1.** A hammer having a flat face, as distinguished from one having both ends pointed or edged. See cut under *hammer.*—**2.** A hammer with a cutting and a blunt end, used in preparing stone for finer tool-work.

face-lathe (fās'lāᴛʜ), *n.* **1.** A lathe for turning face-work, such as bosses and core-prints.—**2.** A lathe with a large face-plate and a slide-rest adjustable in front on its own shears. It is generally transverse. *E. H. Knight.*

face-mold (fās'mōld), *n.* The name given by workmen to the pattern for marking the plank or board out of which ornamental hand-railings for stairs or other works are to be cut.

face-painter (fās'pān″tėr), *n.* A painter of portraits; one who paints the likeness of the face. [Rare.]

face-painting (fās'pān″ting), *n.* **1.** The act or art of painting faces or portraits; the art of representing faces in painting. [Rare.]

Giorgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or *face-painting.*
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. The act of applying rouge or other coloring matter to the face.

face-plan (fās'plan), *n.* A plan or drawing of the principal or front elevation of a building.

face-plate (fās'plāt), *n.* **1.** A true-plate used to test a plane surface.—**2.** A plate used as a cover or shield for any object subject to shock or abrasion.—**3.** The disk attached to the revolving spindle of a lathe to which the piece to be turned is often fastened.

facer (fā'sėr), *n.* **1**†. One who faces; one who puts on a bold face.

Shall the adversaries of the truth be dumb? Nay; there be no greater talkers, nor boasters, and *facers*, than they be.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

You preserve
A race of idle people here about you,
Facers and talkers, to defame the worth
Of those that do things worthy.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

2. A severe blow on the face; hence, any sudden check that staggers one. [Slang.]

The . . . shepherd . . . delivered a terrific *facer* upon our large, vague, benevolent, middle-aged friend.
Dr. J. Brown, Rab, p. 2.

I should have been a stercoraceous mendicant if I had hollowed when I got a *facer*. *Kingsley*, Letter, May, 1856.

3. A bumper of wine. *Halliwell.*

facet¹ (fas'et), *n.* [Also written *facette*, and formerly also *fascet*; = D. G. Dan. *facette* = Sw. *facett*; < F. *facette*, OF. *facete* (= Sp. Pg. *faceta* = It. *faccetta*), dim. of *face*, face: see *face*¹.] 1. A little face; a small surface; specifically, in *lapidary work*, a small polished surface, usually of some geometrical form; one of the many variously shaped segments or faces into which the surface of a gem is broken in order to increase its brilliancy. There are various arrangements of the facets, the choice depending upon the shape of the stone, but they may be grouped in three classes, styled *brilliant cut*, *rose cut*, and *trap cut*. See cuts under *brilliant*.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another hath the quickest reflection; like diamonds cut with *fascets*.
Bacon, Honour and Reputation.

His talk,
When wine and free companions kindled him,
Was wont to glance and sparkle like a gem
Of fifty *facets*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

A young fellow of talent, with two or three *facets* to his mind. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

2. In *arch.*, the fillet between the flutings of a column.—3. In *anat.*, a smooth, flat, circumscribed articular surface of bone. See second cut under *dorsal*.—4. In *entom.*, the surface of an ocellus of the compound eye of an insect; also, an ocellus.—**Double-skill facet**, in *lapidary work*, one of the triangular facets cut in removing the lower angle of the foundation squares. Also called *brilliant facet*.

These facets are by some lapidaries called *double-skill facets*, from being cut in pairs.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 228.

Skill facet, in *lapidary work*, one of the upper row of facets around the table of the stone. See cut under *brilliant* (fig. 2).

These triangular facets are called *skill facets*, from the difficulty of placing them correctly.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 227.

facet¹ (fas'et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faceted* or *facetted*, ppr. *faceting* or *facetting*. [= F. *facetter* = Pg. *facetar* = It. *faccettare*; from the noun.] To cut a facet or facets upon: as, to *facet* a diamond.

facet²†, *n.* [ME., also *faceet*, *faucet*, < L. *facetus*, elegant, polite, witty: see *facete*.] A book; especially, a child's book of instruction; a primer.

Faceet [var. *facet*, *faucet*], booke. *Prompt. Parv.*

And he to drawe these chyldren, as well in the schoole of *facet*, as in songe, organes, or suche other vertuous thinges. Quoted in *Babees Book*, p. lxxvi.

facete† (fa-sēt'), *a.* [= OF. *facet* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. It. *faceto*, < L. *facetus*, elegant, fine, polite, courteous, witty; prob. connected with *facies*, face, appearance, form: see *face*¹.] 1. Choice; fine.—2. Pleasant; cheerful; facetious.

All those that otherwise approve of jests in some cases, and *facete* companions (as who doth not?), let them laugh and be merry. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 209.

A *facete* discourse, and an amicable friendly mirth, can refresh the spirit. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 742.

"I will have him," continued my father, "cheerful, *facete*, jovial." *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 5.

faceted, facetted (fas'et-ed), *p. a.* 1. In *lapidary work*, covered with facets, or cut with geometrical surfaces to enhance the brilliancy, as a gem.

The term brilliant cut, when used alone, is always understood to imply that the front and back of the stone are both *faceted*. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 228.

2. Having facets, as the compound eye of an insect. See *compound eyes*, under *eye*¹.

The individual ocellites are at once recognized . . . by the *facetted* appearance of the surface.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 626.

facetely† (fa-sēt'li), *adv.* Elegantly; cleverly; ingeniously.

They [the eyes] are the chiefe seates of love, and as James Lernutius hath *facetely* expressed in an elegant ode of his, etc. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 461.

faceteness† (fa-sēt'nes), *n.* Elegance; cleverness; ingenuity of expression.

Parables do not only by their plainness open the understanding, but they work upon the affections, and breed delight of hearing by the reason of that *faceteness* and wittiness which is many times found in them.
Sir M. Hale, Sermon, Luke xviii. 1.

facetiæ (fa-sē'shi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *facetia*, wit, a jest, witticism, < *facetus*, witty: see *facete*.] 1. Witty or humorous sayings or writings.—2. In booksellers' or collectors' catalogues, books of an objectionable kind, broad, coarsely witty, or indecent.

faceting, facetting (fas'et-ing), *n.* 1. The process of cutting facets, as on a gem.—2. The act or art of shaping in facets.

The skilful and practised workman turning the links of gold chains between his thumb and finger with great dexterity and accuracy; . . . the most perfect-shaped diamonds are being produced. This is called *faceting*.
Gee, Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 180.

facetious (fā-sē'shus), *a.* [= F. *facétieux* = Sp. Pg. *facecioso*, facetious, < L. *facetia*, wit: see *facetiæ*.] 1. Sportive; jocular, without lack of dignity; abounding in fun: as, a *facetious* companion.

The genius of their philosophy was free and *facetious*.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos.

There was the usual *facetious* young man, whose mild buffooneries have their use on such occasions.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, xxi.

2. Full of pleasantry; playful, but not undignified; exciting laughter: as, a *facetious* story.

When I was last in Paris, I heard of a *facetious* Passage 'twixt him [the Duke] and the Archbishop of Bourdeaux.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 46.

'Tis pitiful
To court a grin, when you should woo a soul;
To break a jest, when pity would inspire
Pathetic exhortation; and t' address
The skittish fancy with *facetious* tales,
When sent with God's commission to the heart!
Cowper, Task, ii. 470.

One of the party entertains the rest with the recital of some wonderful or *facetious* tale.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 239.

=**Syn.** *Merry*, *Jovial*, etc. (see *jolly*); jocose, humorous, funny, droll, comical.

facetiously (fā-sē'shus-li), *adv.* In a facetious manner; merrily; waggishly; wittily; with pleasantry.

B. answers very *facetiously*: I must own that a command to lend, hoping for nothing again, and a command to borrow, without returning any thing again, seem very different commands. *Waterland*, Works, VI. 86.

facetiousness (fā-sē'shus-nes), *n.* [< *facetious* + *-ness*.] The quality of being facetious; sportive humor; pleasantry; the quality of exciting laughter or good humor.

Magnificent in his living, reserved in his conversation, grave in his common deportment, but relaxing with a wise *facetiousness*, he [William I.] knew how to relieve his mind and preserve his dignity.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., an. 1067.

facette, *n.* See *facet*¹.

facetted, facetting. See *faceted*, *faceting*.

face-value (fās'val'ū), *n.* The value expressed on the face, as of a note.

face-wheel (fās'hwēl), *n.* Same as *crown-wheel*.

The late Mr. Larkin, in finishing his beautiful wood models of crystals, employed calcined flint pulverized and glued upon wooden *face-wheels*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 360.

fachon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *falchion*.

facial (fā'shal), *a.* [= F. Pr. *facial*, < ML. *facialis*, < L. *facies*, the face: see *face*¹.] 1. Pertaining to the face: as, *facial* expression: an epithet specifically applied in anatomy to many structures which compose this part of the head: as, a *facial* artery, bone, muscle, nerve, vein, etc.—2. Pertaining to some part of an animal like or called the face; specifically, in *entom.*, pertaining to the front of the head, or to the part distinguished as the face in the various orders.—**Facial angle of Camper, of Cloquet**, etc. See *craniometry*.—**Facial artery**, a large branch of the external carotid, mounting from the neck over the border of the lower jaw just at the anterior margin of the masseter muscle, coursing obliquely to the inner canthus of the eye, and giving off numerous branches to the parts it traverses.—**Facial axis.** See *axis*¹.—**Facial bone**, any bone composing the skeleton of the face, as distinguished from a cranial bone proper: in human anatomy 14 bones (each pair counted as two) are included in this set; they are the two nasal, two superior maxillary, two lacrymal, two malar, two palate, two inferior turbinated, vomer, and inferior maxillary bones.—**Facial canal.** See *canal*¹.—**Facial depression**, in *entom.*, a depressed space beneath the antennæ, seen in many *Diptera*.—**Facial ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Facial index.** See *craniometry*.—**Facial line of Camper.** See *craniometry*.—**Facial nerve**, the nerve of expression; the motor nerve of the muscles of the face, formerly known as the portio dura of the seventh cranial nerve, now as the seventh cranial nerve, leaving the cavity of the cranium by the internal auditory meatus, traversing the temporal bone in the aqueduct of Fallopius, emerging at the stylomastoid foramen, and sending branches to all the superficial muscles of the face.—**Facial suture**, in trilobites, the line of separation between the glabella and the lateral portion of the cephalic shield.—**Facial vein.** (*a*) *Anterior*, a vein continued from the angular at the inner angle of the orbit, crossing the face superficially to unite with the anterior division of the temporomaxillary vein under the digastric muscle to form the common facial. (*b*) *Common*, a short trunk, formed by the union of the anterior facial and anterior division of temporomaxillary to empty into the jugular at the level of the hyoid bone. (*c*) *Deep*, a vein passing from the pterygoid plexus to empty into the anterior facial below the malar bone. Also called *anterior internal maxillary vein*. (*d*) *Posterior*, the temporomaxillary vein. (*e*) *Transverse*, one of two veins passing over the surface of the masseter muscle to empty into the common temporal vein. See *basifacial*, *craniofacial*.

facially (fā'shal-i), *adv.* 1. In a facial manner; with reference to the face.—2. Face to face; vis-à-vis.

faciata† (fā-shi-ā'tä), *n.* [It. *facciata*: see *faciate*.] Same as *faciate*.

The piazza compasses the *faciata* of the court and chapel. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 25, 1644.

faciate† (fā'shi-āt), *n.* [< It. *facciata* = F. *façade*, façade: see *façade*.] A façade.

The *faciate* of this Cathedral is remarkable for its historical carving. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 27, 1654.

facient (fā'shient), *n.* [< L. *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] 1†. A doer; one who does anything, good or bad.

Is sin in the fact, or in the mind of the *facient*?
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 66.

2. In *math.*, a variable of a quantic. *Cayley*, 1854.—**Facients of emanation.** See *emanation*.

facies (fā'shi-ēz), *n.*; pl. *facies*. [L.: see *face*¹.] 1. The face; specifically, in *anat.*, the facial part of the skull or of the head.—2. Features, visage, countenance, or physiognomy. Hence—3. The whole outside figure; the general configuration. Hence—4. The general aspect or appearance of anything; superficial characteristics or features; specifically, the general aspect which an organism presents at the first view, before the details have been considered separately: as, the *facies* of a country; the *facies* of a fauna. In zoölogy often used comparatively, in the sense of aspect or appearance: as, having the *facies* of *Cicindela* (that is, like in general appearance, but not necessarily in structure).—**Facies Hippocratica.** See *Hippocratic face*, under *Hippocratic*.

facile (fas'il), *a.* [< F. *facile* = Sp. Pg. *facil* = It. *facile*, < L. *facilis* (archaic *facil*, adv. *facul*), easy to do, easy, lit. doable, < *facere*, do, make: see *fact*. Cf. *difficile*, *difficult*.] 1. Easy to be done, performed, or used; easy; not difficult.

They complain, but will not use the *facile* and ready means to do themselves good.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 152.

Order . . . will render the work *facile* and delightful.
Evelyn.

So may he with more *facile* question bear it,
For that it stands not in such warlike brace.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

The ear finds that agreeable which the organs of utterance find *facile*. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 773.

2. Easy to be moved, removed, surmounted, or overcome.

The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barr'd.
Milton, P. L., iv. 967.

3. Easy of access or converse; affable; not haughty, austere, or reserved.

I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet.
B. Jonson.

4. Easily moved or persuaded to good or bad; pliable; flexible; yielding.

Be nocht ouir *facill* for to trow,
Quhill that ȝe try the mater throw.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 251.

A corrupt judge offendeth not so highly as a *facile*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 314.

He has so modern and *facile* a vein,
Fitting the time, and catching the court-ear!
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

This is treating Burns like a child, a person of so *facile* a disposition as not to be trusted without a keeper on the king's highway. *J. Wilson.*

5. Ready; quick; dexterous: as, a *facile* artisan or artist; he wields a *facile* pen.

That *facile* obsequiousness which attracts the inconsiderate in Belgians, Frenchmen, and Italians, is too generally a mixed product from impudence and insincerity.
De Quincey, Style, i.

A man of ready smile and *facile* tear,
Improvised hopes, despairs at nod and beck,
And language—ah, the gift of eloquence!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 42.

To the *facile* pen of an Oxford man we owe the production of the most popular manual of our history that has ever appeared, the Short History of the English People.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 57.

facilely (fas'il-li), *adv.* In a facile or easy manner; easily. [Rare.]

So *facilie* he bore
His royall person. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii.

faciléness (fas'il-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being facile, or easy or compliant. [Rare.]

Alas,
That facil hearts should to themselves be foes,
When others they with *facilness* befriend.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xvii. 197.

facile princeps (fas'i-lē prin'seps). [L.: *facile*, easily, < *facilis*, easy; *princeps*, chief, first: see *facile*, and *princeps*, *prince*.] Easily the first or best; the acknowledged chief.

facilitate (fạ-sil'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *facilitated*, ppr. *facilitating*. [With suffix *-ate*^{2}, < F. *faciliter* (= Sp. Pg. *facilitar* = It. *facilitare*), make easy, < L. *facilita(t-)s*, facility: see *facility*.] To make easy; render less difficult; free wholly or partially from difficulty or impediment; lessen the labor of: as, to *facilitate* learning by suitable appliances.

Every new attempt serves . . . to *facilitate* . . . future invention. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

Some acquaintance with that language may *facilitate* the study of Spanish. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 194.

The easy navigation of the river James and its dependencies greatly *facilitated* the efforts of the British. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

facilitation (fạ-sil-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *facilitacion* = It. *facilitazione*; as *facilitate* + *-ion*.] The act of facilitating or making easy.

It becomes obvious that when they [men] co-operate, there must not only be no resulting hindrance, but there must be *facilitation*; since in the absence of *facilitation* there can be no motive to co-operate. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 139.

It may perhaps be made a question which of the two uses of speech, communication or the *facilitation* of thought, is the higher. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 766.

facility (fạ-sil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *facilities* (-tiz). [< F. *facilité* = Sp. *facilidad* = Pg. *facilidade* = It. *facilità*, < L. *facilita(t-)s*, easiness, ease, facility, < *facilis*, easy: see *facile*.] **1.** The quality of being easily done or performed; freedom from difficulty; ease: as, the *facility* of an operation.

More than half the pleasure of building a literal house of cards, unlike its metaphorical namesake, consists in the *facility* of throwing it down when it is built. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 19.

2. Ease in doing or performance; readiness proceeding from skill or practice; dexterity: as, he performed the work with great *facility*.

Cas. Is your Englishman so exquisite in his drinking?
Iago. Why, he drinks you, with *facility*, your Dane dead drunk. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

The *facility* which we get of doing things by a custom of doing makes them often pass in us without notice. *Locke*.

3. Easiness to be moved or persuaded; readiness of compliance; pliancy; specifically, in *Scots law*, a degree of mental weakness short of idiocy, but justifying legal intervention.

Seek the good of other men, but be not in bondage to their faces or fancies; for that is but *facility* or softness, which taketh an honest mind prisoner. *Bacon*, Goodness, and Goodness of Nature (ed. 1887).

It is a great error to take *facility* for good nature: tenderness without discretion is no better than a more pardonable folly. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

In order to support the reduction of the deed of a facile person, there must be evidence of circumvention and of imposition in the transaction, as well as *facility* in the party, and lesion. But, "where lesion in the deed and *facility* in the granter concur, the most slender circumstances of fraud or circumvention are sufficient to set it aside." *Bell's Law Dict.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; affability; urbanity.

He . . . offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*. *South*, Sermons.

5. The means by which the performance of anything is rendered more easy; convenience; assistance; advantage: usually in the plural: as, *facilities* for traveling or for study.

The Casina is by no means one of his [Plautus's] best plays; nor is it one which offers great *facilities* to an imitator. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

So far from imposing artificial restrictions upon the acquirement of knowledge by women, throw every *facility* in their way. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 25.

Law of facility, a law of mental suggestion proposed by Hamilton, to the effect that a thought easier to suggest will be roused rather than a more difficult one. The apparent tautology of this statement was never cleared up by Hamilton. = **Syn.** 1. *Easiness*, etc. See *ease*.—2. *Expertness*, *Knack*, etc. (see *readiness*), ability, quickness.—4. Civility.

facinerious (fas-i-nē'ri-us), *a.* Same as *facinorous*.

Par. He's of a most *facinerious* spirit that will not acknowledge it to be the——
Laf. Very hand of heaven.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3 (Victoria ed.).

facing (fā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *face*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** A covering in front for ornament, distinction, protection, or other purpose. (*a*) In *arch.*, a thin covering of hewn or polished stone over an inferior stone, or a stratum of plaster or cement on a brick or rough stone wall. (*b*) In *joinery*, the woodwork fixed round apertures in interiors, to ornament them or to protect the plaster from injury. (*c*) In *engin.*, a layer of earth, turf, or stone laid upon the bottom and the sloping sides of a canal, railroad, reservoir, etc., to protect the exposed surface or to give it a steeper slope than is natural. (*d*) In *clothing*: (1) That part of the lining of any garment which covers those parts that are turned over or in any way exposed to view; hence, such a covering when not really a part of the general lining: as, the silk *facing* of a dress-coat. (2) A similar covering used to protect a part of a garment which is peculiarly exposed to wear, or the edge of such a garment, as of a skirt which is not to be hemmed, trousers around the ankle, etc.; in military uniforms, in the plural, the cuffs and collar, when, as is often the case, they are of a different color from that of the coat.

Or do you think
Your tawny coats with greasy *facings* here
Shall conquer it? *L. Barry*, Ram Alley, iii. 1.

2. In *founding*, fine sand or powder applied to the face of a mold which receives the metal, to give a smooth surface to the casting.—**3.** A mode of preparing tea for the market by treating it with coloring matter and other substances, so as to imitate tea of better quality and higher value; also, the materials used in this process of adulteration.

That tea is said to be adulterated with prussic acid, arose from the use of prussian blue in the *facing*. *Science*, VI. 208.

4. *Milit.*, the movement of a soldier in turning on the heel to the right, left, right about, left about, etc.: as, to put a recruit through his *facings*.—**5**†. Boasting; swaggering.

Leave *facing*, 'twill not serve you:
This impudence becomes thee worse than lying.
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lovers' Progress, iii. 6.

6. The process of joining two pieces of timber by a rabbet.—**7.** In *chess*, the way or direction in which a piece should face.

If he [a pawn] takes diagonally, that decides his *facing*, and he must continue to move that way [in four-handed chess]. *Verney*, Chess Eccentricities, p. 23.

8. In *brickmaking*, the opening through which the bricks are wheeled into the kiln and hauled out after burning. Also called *abutment*.—**9.** The process of preparing the face or working-surface of a millstone.—**Facing up.** (*a*) In *brickmaking*, covering up the face of the raw bricks with boards on end. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 142. (*b*) In *confectionery*, giving a smooth finish to the surface of the paste for lozenges, by strewing it with starch-powder and fine sugar and rubbing them in by hand.

facingly (fā'sing-li), *adv.* In a fronting position.

facing-machine (fā'sing-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A machine for dressing millstones.

facing-sand (fā'sing-sand), *n.* In *molding*, a mixture generally composed of pulverized bituminous coal and common molding-sand, used to form the surface of molds.

facinorous† (fa-sin'ō-rus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *facinorus*; < OF. *facinoreux*, *facinereux* = Sp. *facineroso* = Pg. It. *facinoroso*, < L. *facinorosus*, criminal, atrocious, < *facinus* (*facinor-*), a deed, esp. a bad deed, crime, villainy, < *facere*, do: see *fact*.] Atrociously wicked.

He was of such stowte stomack and haute courage, yt at the same time yt he was drawen on the herdle toward his death, he sayd (as men do reporte) that for this myscheuous and *facinorus* acte he should haue a name perpetual and a fame permanent and immortal. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 7.

It were a vengeance centuple, for all *facinorous* acts that could be named. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

facinorousness† (fa-sin'ọ-rus-nes), *n.* [< *facinorous* + *-ness*.] Extreme or atrocious wickedness. *Bailey*, 1727.

fack^1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fake*^{1}.

fack^2†, **facks**†, *n.* [Also *feck*, *fecks*, *fags*, and *fackins*, *fackings*, etc., all being perversions of *faith*, in the oath *by my faith* or *in faith* (*i' faith*, and so *i' facks*, *i' fackins*, etc.).] Perverted forms of *faith*, used in oaths.

fackeltanz (fä'kl-tänts), *n.* [G., < *fackel*, a torch (< L. *facula*, dim. of *fax*, a torch), + *tanz* = E. *dance*.] **1.** A torchlight procession, a survival from medieval tournaments, which is celebrated at some of the German courts on the marriage of a member of the royal family.—**2.** A musical composition designed for the above procession. It is written for a military band, and is a polonaise in march-time ($\frac{3}{4}$), having usually a loud first and last part and a soft trio.

fackins†, **fackings**†, **facks**†. See *fack*^{2}.

By my *fackings*, but I will, by your leave.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

facon, *n.* An obsolete form of *falcon*.

facound†, *a.* A Middle English form of *facund*.

facrere†, *n.* [ME. (only in the following extract); origin unknown, perhaps a corruption of a Rom. word.] Dissimulation.

They [the Lombards] over all
Where that they thenken for to dwelle,
Among hem self, so as they telle,
First ben enformed for to lere
A craft, which cleped is *facrere*;
For is *facrere* come about
Than afterward hem stant no doubt
To voide with a subtil honde
The beste goodes of the londe,
And bringe chaffe and take corne,
Where as *facrere* goth beforne;
In all his waie he fint no lette.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 230.

facsimile (fak-sim'i-lē), *n.* and *a.* [Short for L. *factum simile*, made like: *factum*, neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make; *simile*, neut. of *similis*, like.] **I.** *n.* An exact copy or counterpart; an imitation of an original in all its proportions, qualities, and peculiarities: as, engraved or lithographed *facsimiles* of old manuscripts, of autographs, of a drawing, etc.; a *facsimile* of a coin or a medal. [Sometimes erroneously written as two words, *fac simile*, or with a hyphen, *fac-simile*.]

The image must be a *facsimile* of the real object, for the apparent object will be a *facsimile* of the image. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 25.

II. *a.* **1.** Having the character of a facsimile or counterpart; exactly corresponding or reproduced: as, a *facsimile* reprint of an old book; a *facsimile* picture.—**2.** Producing or adapted to produce facsimiles.—**Facsimile engraving.** See *engraving*.—**Facsimile telegraph**, one which reproduces at the receiving end of the line an autographic message prepared at the transmitting end.

facsimile (fak-sim'i-lē), *v. t.* [< *facsimile*, *n.*] To make a facsimile or exact counterpart of; copy exactly. [Rare.]

The illustrations of a missal preserved at Munich . . . have been fairly *facsimiled*. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 144.

facsimilist (fak-sim'i-list), *n.* [< *facsimile* + *-ist*.] The producer of a facsimile.

A new quarterly whose interest and importance will be apparent when its title is named — the *Fac-similist*. *The Nation*, Nov. 4, 1875, p. 293.

fact (fakt), *n.* [< L. *factum*, a deed, act, exploit, ML. also state, condition, circumstance (> It. *fatto* = Sp. *hecho* = Pg. *feito* = OF. *fait*, *faict*, *fect*, *fet* (> ME. *faite*, *feit*, *feet*, E. *feat*^{1}), F. *fait*, fact, deed, etc.), neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere* (> It. *fare*, *far* = Sp. *hacer* = Pg. *fazer* = Pr. *far* = OF. *faire*, F. *faire*), do, make, pass. *fieri*, become, be. The word is of very wide use in L., but has no certain connection with words in other tongues. In one view the *c* is an extension or formative, the √ **fa* being = Skt. √ *dhā* = Gr. √ **θε* in *τιθέναι* = E. *do*^{1}, put (*fact* being thus ult. nearly identical with E. *deed*): see *do*^{1}, *deed*. The E. words derived from or involving the L. *facere* are many: see *faction* = *fashion*^{1}, *factor*, *factory*, *facture* = *feature*, *manufacture*, *factitious*, *facile*, *faculty*, *difficile*, *difficult*, *feat*^{1}, *feat*^{2}, *featous*, *fetish*, *defeat*, *benefit*, *comfit*, *counterfeit*, *forfeit*, *surfeit*, *affair*, *affect*, *confect*, *defect*, *effect*, *infect*, *perfect*, *prefect*, etc., *artifice*, *edifice*, *office*, *orifice*, *sacrifice*, etc., *suffice*, *efficient*, *proficient*, *sufficient*, *affection*, *confection*, *effection*, etc., *benefic*, *malefic*, *horrific*, *beneficent*, *maleficent*, *magnificent*, *amplify*, *horrify*, *benefaction*, *calefaction*, and many other words in *-fic*, *-ficent*, *-ficient*, *-fy*. In some words, as *chafe*, *chaff*^{2}, etc., traces of the root *facere* are almost obliterated.] **1.** Anything done; an act; a deed; a feat. [Obsolete or archaic.]

How he [David] no Law, but Gods drad Law enacts:
How He respects not persons, but their *Facts*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

"Their *fact* it is so clear;
I tell to thee, they hanged must be."
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 256).

He who most excels in *fact* of arms.
Milton, P. L., ii. 124.

A good time after the Indians brought another Indian whom they charged to have committed that *fact*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 232.

2. A real state of things, as distinguished from a statement or belief; that in the real world agreement or disagreement with which makes a proposition true or false; a real inherence of an attribute in a substance, corresponding to the relation between the predicate and the subject of a proposition. By a few writers things in the concrete and the universe in its entirety are spoken of as *facts*; but according to the almost universal acceptation, a *fact* is not the whole concrete reality in any case, but an abstract element of the reality. Thus, Julius Cæsar is not called a *fact*; but that Julius Cæsar invaded Britain is said to have been a *fact*, or to be a *fact*. To this extent, the use of the word *fact* implies the reality of abstractions.

With the majority of writers, also, a *fact*, or *single fact*, relates only to an individual thing or individual set of things. Thus, that Brutus killed Cæsar is said to have been a *fact*; but that all men are mortal is not called a *fact*, but a *collection of facts*. By *fact* is also often meant a true statement, a truth, or truth in general; but this seems to be a mere inexactness of language, and in many passages any attempt to distinguish between the meanings on the supposition that *fact* means a true statement, and on the supposition that it means the real relation signified by a true statement would be empty subtlety. *Fact* is often used as correlative to *theory*, to denote that which is certain or well settled—the phenomena which the theory colligates and harmonizes. *Fact*, as being special, is sometimes opposed to *truth*, as being universal; and in such cases there is an implication that *facts* are minute matters ascertained by research, and often inferior in their importance for the formation of general opinions, or for the general description of phenomena, to other matters which are of familiar experience.

I am wounded
In *fact*, nor can words cure it.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

The Right Honorable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests and to his imagination for his *facts*.
Sheridan, Speech in Reply to Mr. Dundas.

In order to believe that gold is yellow, I must, indeed, have the idea of gold, and the idea of yellow, and something having reference to these ideas must take place in my mind; but my belief has not reference to the ideas, it has reference to the things. What I believe is a *fact* relating to the outward thing, gold, and to the impressions made by that outward thing upon the human organs; not a *fact* relating to my conception of gold, which would be a *fact* in my mental history, not a *fact* of external nature.
J. S. Mill, Logic, I. v. § 1.

The basis of all scientific explanation consists in assimilating a *fact* to some other *fact* or *facts*.
A. Bain, Logic, III. xii. § 2.

A law is a grouping of observed *facts*. *Challis.*

A world of *facts* lies outside and beyond the world of words. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 57.

The whole human *fact* of him, as a creature like myself, with hair and blood and seeing eyes, haunted me in that sunny, solitary place, not like a spectre, but like some friend whom I had basely injured.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

3. In *law*, an actual or alleged physical or mental event or existence, as distinguished from a legal effect or consequence: as in the phrases *matter of fact*, *question of fact*, *the facts of the case*, as distinguished from *matter of law*, *question of law*, *the law of the case*. Thus, whether certain words were spoken is a question of *fact*; whether, if spoken, they constituted a binding promise, is usually a question of *law*. **Ablative fact**, a fact which according to law takes away a right.—**Collateral facts.** See *collateral*.—**Collative fact**, a fact appointed by law to give commencement to a right.—**Conclusion of fact.** See *conclusion*.—**Divestitive fact.** Same as *ablative fact*.—**Error in fact.** See *error*.—**Evidential** or **evidentiary facts.** See *evidential*.—**Fact of consciousness**, a fact whose existence is given and guaranteed by an original and necessary belief.—**Fixed fact.** See *fixed*.—**In fact**, in reality; in truth; indeed.

Dangle. It certainly must hurt an author of delicate feelings to see the liberties they [the newspapers] take.
Sir Fret. No! quite the contrary; their abuse is, *in fact*, the best panegyric—I like it of all things.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

In the fact†, in the act.

It cannot be evidently proved, or they likely taken *in the fact*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 582.

Investitive fact. Same as *collative fact*.—**The fact**, the truth: in such collocations as, Is it *the fact* that he said so?—**Ultimate fact**, an indemonstrable truth.

facta, *n.* Plural of *factum*.

faction (fak′shọn), *n.* [= G. *faction* = Dan. Sw. *faktion*, < F. *faction* = Sp. *faccion* = Pg. *facção* = It. *fazione*, < L. *factio(n-)*, a making, doing, a taking part, a company, party, faction, < *factus*, pp. of *facere*, do, make, take part: see *fact*. Doublet of *fashion*[1], q. v.] **1.** A party of persons having a common end in view; usually, such a party seeking by irregular means to bring about changes in government or in the existing state of affairs, or in any association of which they form part; a combination of persons using subversive or perverse methods of promoting their own selfish or partizan views or interests, especially in matters of state.

You are all of his *faction*; the whole court
Is bold in praise of him.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 2.

How oft a Patriot's best laid Schemes we find
By Party cross'd or *Faction* undermin'd!
Congreve, Epistle to Lord Halifax.

Thus that city [Florence] became divided, as all the rest of Italy was before, into the two *factions* of Guelphs and Ghibellines. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 13.

This . . . made the government absolute, and led to consequences which, as by a fixed law, must ever result in popular governments of this form: namely, to organized parties, or rather *factions*, contending violently to obtain or retain the control of the government.
Calhoun, On Government, I. 100.

2. Combined disorderly opposition to established authority; turbulence; tumult; dissension.

He could not endure any ordinances or worship, etc., and when they arrived at one of the Eleutheria Islands, . . . he made such a *faction* as enforced Captain Sayle to remove to another island.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 409.

They remained at Newbury in great *faction* among themselves. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

If there had been any taint in his doctrine that way [toward treason], there had been reason enough in such an Age of *faction* and sedition to have used the utmost care to prevent the spreading it. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

A spirit of *faction*, which is apt to mingle its poison in the deliberations of all bodies of men, will often hurry the persons of whom they are composed into improprieties and excesses for which they would blush in a private capacity. *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. xv.

3. In *Rom. antiq.*, one of the classes into which the charioteers in the circensian games were divided, one of each contending in a race. The four regular factions, distinguished by their dresses as the green, red, blue, and white, represented spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Domitian added purple and yellow factions, making six contestants in every race; but these new divisions were not permanent. A dispute in Constantinople, in 532, between the green and blue factions and their partizans, the emperor Justinian favoring the latter, led to a civil war of five days, which cost 30,000 lives and nearly overthrew the government.

Their trains must bate,
Their titles, feasts, and *factions*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

Before the close of the republic, an enthusiastic partisan of one of the *factions* in the chariot races flung himself upon the pile on which the body of a favourite coachman was consumed, and perished in the flames.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 231.

=**Syn.** 1. *Combination*, *Party*, etc. See *cabal*[1].

factional (fak′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *faction* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by faction: as, *factional* resentment; *factional* perversity.

Long identified with *factional* politics.
Philadelphia Times, April 28, 1885.

factionary† (fak′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *factionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *faccionario* = It. *fazionario*, < LL. *factionarius*, the head of a company of charioteers, < L. *factio(n-)*, a faction: see *faction*.] Active as a partizan; factious; zealous.

Prithee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius, always *factionary* on the party of your general. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

factioner† (fak′shọn-ėr), *n.* [< *faction* + *-er*[2]; ult. < LL. *factionarius*: see *factionary*.] One of a faction.

The *factioners* had entered into such a seditious conspiracy. *Bp. Bancroft*, Dangerous Positions.

factionist (fak′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *faction* + *-ist.*] A member of a faction or a promoter of a faction.

Henry had yielded with repugnance to a union with Elizabeth the Yorkist; the sullen Lancastrian long looked on his queen with the eyes of a *factionist*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 264.

factious (fak′shus), *a.* [= F. *factieux*, < L. *factiosus*, of or for a party or faction, < *factio(n-)*, a faction: see *faction*.] **1.** Given to faction; dissentious; promoting partizan views or aims by perverse or irregular means; turbulent.

But ambitious and *factious* Men are never discouraged by such an appearance of difficulties.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vii.

That *factious* and seditious spirit that has appeared of late. *Chesterfield*, Misc., IV. xci.

At home the hateful names of parties cease,
And *factious* souls are wearied into peace.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 313.

He had to deal with a martial and *factious* nobility.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

2. Pertaining to or proceeding from faction; of a turbulent partizan character.

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houses. *Eikon Basilike.*

Why these *factious* quarrels, controversies, and battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design? *Dryden.*

He is immediately alarmed, and loudly exclaims against such *factious* doings, in order to set the people by the ears together at such a delicate juncture.
Goldsmith, National Concord.

The emigrants themselves were weakened by *factious* divisions. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 98.

3†. Active; urgent; zealous.

Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs;
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

factiously (fak′shus-li), *adv.* In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

factiousness (fak′shus-nes), *n.* [< *factious* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being factious; disposition to promote or take part in faction.

A gentleman, indeed, most rarely accomplished, excellently learned but without all vainglory, friendly without *factiousness*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

With all their *factiousness*, they [the Clericals] could not very well dare to pursue their habitual tactics of opposition in a matter which, after all, was of much more concern to their constituents than spiritual and religious interests. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 467.

factish (fak′tish), *a.* [< *fact* + *-ish*[1].] Dealing with facts; insisting upon facts. [Rare.]

How happily does he expose that *factish* element in human nature, which led a distinguished astronomer to describe the theories of the Principia as "mere crotchets of Mr. Newton!" *The Academy*, Jan. 2, 1886.

factitious (fak-tish′us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *facticio*, < L. *factitius*, better *facticius*, made by art, artificial, in later grammarians also of words, imitative, onomatopoetic, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *fact*. Cf. *fetish*, ult. < L. *facticius*.] Made by or resulting from art, in distinction from that which is produced by or conformable to nature; artificial; conventional.

A situation in which all *factitious* distinctions were of less worth than individual prowess and efficiency.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Manners are *factitious*, and grow out of circumstances, as well as out of character. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

He takes away all the screens which give a *factitious* dignity and elevation to governments and men.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 147.

Rock alum [is] a *factitious* article consisting of crystalline fragments of alum not larger than almonds, coloured with Venetian red. *Ure*, Dict., III. 709.

=**Syn.** *Artificial*, *Factitious*, *Unnatural*. *Artificial* means done by art, as opposed to *natural*. That is *unnatural* which departs in any way from what is natural: as, *unnatural* excitement. An *artificial* or *factitious* demand in the market is one that is manufactured, the latter being the more laboriously worked up; a *factitious* demand exists only in the invention of one and the imagination of another; an *unnatural* demand is greater than the laws of trade would produce.

Artificial and *factitious* gemms.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

The *factitious* is the elaborately *artificial* in things of a moral, social, or material kind. A *factitious* demand is one which has been artificially created by pains and effort required to produce it. The term points more to the labor and less to the skill which produces the *artificial*.
C. J. Smith, Synonymes, p. 120.

Unnatural deeds
Do breed *unnatural* troubles. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1.

factitiously (fak-tish′us-li), *adv.* In a factitious or artificial manner.

Whilst, therefore, there is a truth in the belief that "progress, and at the same time resistance" is the law of social change, there is a fatal error in the inference that resistance should be *factitiously* created.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 513.

factitiousness (fak-tish′us-nes), *n.* The quality of being factitious.

factitive (fak′ti-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *factitivus*, < L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] **I.** *a.* Causative; effective; expressive of making or causing: in grammar said of a verb which takes, besides its object, a further adjunct expressing something predicated of that object: thus, they made him a ruler; to call a man a coward; to paint the house red. The adjunct predicated of the object is called a *factitive* or *objective predicate* (sometimes, less correctly, a *factitive object*).

For instance, in certain branches of this stock, as the Persian, etc., . . . the tendency of causal verbs to lose their force altogether, even with the longer *factitive* form, which they faithfully keep, is only the breaking through of that principle which asserted itself almost universally in the late analytic state of the group.
Amer. Jour. Philol., II. 186.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a factitive verb.

factitude (fak′ti-tūd), *n.* [Irreg. < *fact* + *-itude*, after *aptitude*, etc.] The quality of being fact; reality.

It is when we are most aware of the *factitude* of things that we are most aware of our need of God, and most able to trust him. *Geo. MacDonald*, What's Mine 's Mine.

factive† (fak′tiv), *a.* [< ML. *factivus*, < L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] Making; having power to make.

Your majesty is a king whose heart is as unscrutable for secret motions of goodness as for depth of wisdom. You are creator-like, *factive*, and not destructive.
Bacon, To James I., let. 276.

facto (fak′tō), *adv.* [L., abl. of *factum*, a deed.] In *law* (properly *de facto*), in fact; in deed; by the act or fact.

factor (fak′tọr), *n.* [Formerly also *factour*; = F. *facteur* = Sp. Pg. *factor* = It. *fattore* = D. *faktoor* = G. *factor* = Dan. Sw. *faktor*, < L. *factor*, a doer, maker, performer, ML. agent, etc., < *facere*, do, make: see *fact*. Cf. *faitor*, *faitour*.] **1.** One who transacts business for another or others; specifically, in *com.*, a commission-merchant; an agent intrusted with the possession of goods for sale. "The distinctive features of his position are: (1) he pursues the business of receiving and selling goods as a trade or calling; (2) the goods are received either in bulk or sample into his possession; (3) he has power to sell; (4) he serves for a commission, although in exceptional cases remuneration may be made in some other way; (5) he is generally resident in some other place than his principal." (*Wharton*, On Agency, § 435.) More loosely, a factor is an agent to buy or sell goods, or both, and to handle them, to buy or sell bills of exchange, and do other business on account of persons in other places.

The said William Eyrus was *factor* in Scio, not only for his master, and for his grace the Duke of Norfolk, but also for many others, worshipful merchants of London.
Hakluyt (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 22).

Factors in the trading world are what ambassadors are in the politic world. *Addison*, The Royal Exchange.

In his mercantile affairs he was rather unfortunate; for such was the extravagance of his *factors* . . . that they had dissipated the greater part of his merchandise.
J. Adams, Works, V. 104.

2. In Scotland, a person appointed by a heritor, landholder, or house-proprietor to manage an estate, to let lands or tenements on lease, to collect rents, etc.

Mr. White, a Welshman, who has been many years *factor* . . . on the estate of Calder, drank tea with us last night.
Boswell, Journal (ed. 1807), p. 110.

3†. An agent or a deputy generally.

Therefor muste they be more cleane than the other, for they are the *factours*, or bayliffes of God.
Bp. Bale, Apology, fol. 74.

Percy is but my *factor*, good my lord,
To engross up glorious deeds on my behalf.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

4. In *American law*, in some of the United States, a person charged as a garnishee.—5. In *math.*, one of the two or more numbers, expressions, or quantities which when multiplied together produce a given product: as, 6 and 3 are *factors* of 18. As every product can be divided by any of its factors without remainder, *factor* may also be defined as an expression or quantity by which another expression or quantity may be divided without a remainder.
6. One of several circumstances, elements, or influences which tend to the production of a given result.

There is also a logical attitude which is called Attention, itself the product of feeling, and one of the necessary *factors* in Perception.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. ii. § 46.

As to the cause of the limitation of the [deep-sea] faunæ, it is claimed that "light is the most powerful *factor* amongst all the agents which influence life upon the earth."
Smithsonian Report, 1833, p. 701.

Allotrious, bipartient, consequent, extraneous, etc., **factor.** See the adjectives.—**Division by factors.** See *division.*—**Factors' Act,** a statute of New York (Laws of 1830, c. 179), the effect of which is to make merchandise liable for money advanced or security given on the faith thereof by consignors or purchasers, by enacting that the person in whose name it is shipped, the holder of the bill of lading, custom-house permit, or warehouse receipt, or the person having possession of the merchandise, shall, within certain limits, be deemed the true owner for such purposes. Similar statutes in other jurisdictions are variously known.—**Factors' Acts,** English statutes of 1823 (4 Geo. IV., c. 83), 1825 (6 Geo. IV., c. 94), 1842 (5 and 6 Vict., c. 39), and 1877 (40 and 41 Vict., c. 39), which preserve the lien of consignees upon shipments for advances, etc., and make bills of lading available as security to the extent of such lien.—**Integrating factor,** a quantity by which a given quantity is multiplied in order to render it an exact integral: better called a *multiplier.*—**Interim factor.** See *interim.*—**Primary factor,** a factor of a holomorphic function having one root.—**Prime factor,** a factor which cannot be divided without remainder by anything except itself and unity.

factor (fak'to̤r), *v.* [< *factor*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To act as factor for; look after, let, and draw the rents for; manage: as, to *factor* property. [Scotch.]—2. In *math.*, to resolve into factors: as, $x^2 - y^2$ is *factored* into $(x + y)\ (x - y)$.
II. *intrans.* To act as factor.

Send your prayers and good works to *factor* there for you, and have a stock employed in God's banks to pauperous and pious uses. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 173.

factorage (fak'to̤r-āj), *n.* [= F. *factorage* = Sp. *factoraje*; as *factor* + *-age.*] 1. The allowance given to a factor by his employer as compensation for his services. Also called *commission.*

He put £1000 into Dudley's hands to trade for him, to the end that his brother Montague might have the benefit of the *factorage*. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 292.

2. The business of or dealings with factors; consignment to or sale by a factor or factors.

But in New Orleans enterprise had forgotten everything but the *factorage* of the staple crops.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xxxi.

factored (fak'to̤rd), *a.* [< *factor* (*factory*) + *-ed*².] Made in a factory; manufactured in quantities for mercantile purposes, as opposed to *hand-made* or *unique*; hence, spurious. [Rare.]

Large quantities of the finest and costliest articles sold under other local designations in London and all over the world are the *factored* work of Birmingham craftsmen.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 244.

factoress, factress (fak'to̤r-es, -tres), *n.* [= F. *factrice* = It. *fattoressa*; as *factor* + *-ess.*] A female factor. [Rare.]

Your *factress* hath been tamp'ring for my misery.
Ford, Fancies, iii. 2.

factorial (fak-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *factor* or *factory* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to a factor or factory; constituting a factory.

Securing a limited district for a depot and *factorial* establishment for American citizens in that region [Congo river]. *Science*, VI. 100.

2. In *math.*, of or pertaining to a factor or factorials. See II.
II. *n.* In *math.*, a continued product of the form

$$Fx,\ F(x+1),\ F(x+2),\ F(x+3),\ .\ .\ .\ F(x+n),$$

in which every factor after the first is derived from the preceding by increasing the variable by unity.

factorize (fak'tọ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *factorized*, ppr. *factorizing*. [< *factor* + *-ize.*] In *law*, in some of the United States, to warn not to pay or give up goods; attach the effects of a debtor in the hands of a third person.

factorship (fak'to̤r-ship), *n.* [< *factor* + *-ship.*] 1. A body of factors.—2. The business or responsibility of a factor.

My own care and my rich master's trust
Lay their commands both on my *factorship*.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 1.

factory (fak'to̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *factories* (-riz). [= D. *factorij* = G. *factorei* = Dan. Sw. *faktori*, < F. *factorie*, *factorerie* = Sp. *factoria* = Pg. *feitoria* = It. *fattoria*, a factory, < ML. *factoria*, a treasury, L. *factorium*, an oil-press, < L. *factor*, a doer, maker, ML. an agent, etc.: see *factor*. Cf. *manufactory.*] 1. An establishment of merchants and factors resident in a foreign place, formed for mutual protection and advantage, usually occupying special quarters under their own control, and sometimes having fortified posts and depots. In the middle ages foreign factories existed in most large European cities, and to a later period in many Asiatic and African ports, often giving rise, especially in India, to the acquisition of extensive political power. A few are still maintained in India and western Africa, most of them by the French, in a modified form and sometimes under other designations.

At this River we were met by several of the French Merchants from Sidon: they having a *Factory* there the most considerable of all theirs in the Levant.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 44.

Even in India, during the seventeenth century, she [England] can hardly be said to have got beyond the *factory* stage. The East India company were simply leaseholders of the native princes. *Science*, VII. 475.

2. A body of factors; the association of persons in a factorial establishment.

Our *Factory* at Cachao had news of our arrival before we came to an anchor, and immediately the chief of the *Factory*, with some of the King of Tonquin's Officers, came down to us. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 13.

3. The employment or authority of a factor; power to act as a factor. [Rare.]

Factory may be recalled, and falls by the death of the principal. . . . The mandate of *factory* subsists notwithstanding the supervening insanity of the mandant.
Chambers's Encyc., art. Factor.

4. A building or group of buildings appropriated to the manufacture of goods, including the machinery necessary to produce the goods, and the engine or other power by which such machinery is propelled; the place where workers are employed in fabricating goods, wares, or utensils: as, a cotton *factory*. The general distinction between a *factory* and a *shop* is that the work done in the former is on a larger scale, and usually of a kind requiring more machinery. When the more simple kinds of work commonly done in shops, however, are carried on in large establishments, the latter are often called factories; but establishments for some branches of production are seldom or never so called, however large, as machine-shops, car-shops, coopers' shops, etc. Also called *manufactory*.

Our corrupted hearts are the *factories* of the devil, which may be at work without his presence.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 20.

5†. Manufacture; making.

For gain has wonderful effects
T' improve the *factory* of sects.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1446.

Factory Acts, a series of English statutes having for their object the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices and operatives, with special reference to the employment of children, and the regulation of factories as to hours of labor and recreation, sanitary condition, etc. That of 1802 (42 Geo. III., c. 73) is known as the *first Factory Act*, and that of 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 103) as the *principal Factory Act*. The later acts are those of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 103), 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 62), 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 104), 1874 (37 and 38 Vict., c. 44), 1878 (41 and 42 Vict., c. 16), 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 53), and 1895.—**Factory cotton,** unbleached cotton cloth of home manufacture, as opposed to imported fabrics. Also called *factory* and *domestic*. [U. S.]

factory-maund (fak'to̤-ri-mând), *n.* An East India weight of 40 seers, varying, like the seer, largely in different localities. The Bengal factory-maund is 74 pounds 10 ounces, while the Madras maund is only 25 pounds. It is distinguished from the *bazaar-maund*, which is about 82 pounds in Calcutta.

factotum (fak-tō'tum), *n.* [< L. *facere* (*fac*, impv.) *totum*, do all: *facere*, do; *totum*, neut. of *totus*, all, the whole.] One who does everything; specifically, one who is called upon or employed to do all kinds of work for another.

He was so farre the dominus *fac totum* in this juncto that his words were laws, all things being acted according to his desire.
Foulis, Plots of Pretended Saints (2d. ed., 1674).

He could not sail without him; for what could he do without Corporal Vanspitter, his protection, his *factotum*, his distributer of provisions? *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, xiii.

factress, *n.* See *factoress.*

factual (fak'ṭū-ạl), *a.* [< *fact* + *-u-al*; improp. formed, after analogy of *actual.*] Of the nature of fact; consisting of or attentive to facts; real; genuine; scrupulously exact. [Rare.]

If a man is a plain, literal, *factual* man, you can make a great deal more of him in his own line by education than without education. *H. W. Beecher*, Royal Truths.

factuality (fak-ṭū-al'ị-ti), *n.* [< *factual* + *-ity.*] The quality of being factual; genuineness. [Rare.]

When we find these among the [asserted] facts, it makes us doubt the *factuality* of the facts.
R. Thomas, Christian Union, March 10, 1887.

factum (fak'tum), *n.*; pl. *facta* (-tạ). [L.: see *fact.*] 1. In *law*, a thing done; an act or a deed; anything stated and made certain; the statement of a case for the court.—2. In *math.*, the result of a multiplication; a product.—**Factum of a will,** the formal execution, or the signing and attesting of the will.

facture (fak'ṭūr), *n.* [= F. *facture* = Pr. *faitura* = Sp. *hechura* (in sense 2 *factura*) = Pg. *factura* = It. *fattura* = D. *faktuur* = G. *factur* = Dan. Sw. *faktura*, invoice, < L. *factura*, making, make, LL. a creature, a work, ML. also form, price, enchantment, embroidery, etc., < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *fact*. Cf. *feature*, a doublet of *facture.*] 1. The act or manner of making; construction or structure. [Rare.]

There is no doubt but the *facture* or framing of the inward parts is as full of difference as the outward.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 194.

While he was acquiring in the Louvre his laborious and rude *facture* of successive impasto. *The Atlantic*, LX. 510.

2. In *com.*, an invoice or a bill of parcels. *Simmonds.*

facula (fak'ụ-lạ), *n.*; pl. *faculæ* (-lē). [L., a little torch, dim. of *fax*, a torch.] In *astron.*, one of the small spots often seen on the sun's disk, which appear brighter than the rest of his surface.

Groups of minute specks brighter than the general surface of the sun are often seen in the neighborhood of spots or elsewhere. They are called *faculæ*.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 278.

These *faculæ* are elevated regions of the solar surface, ridges and crests of luminous matter, which rise above the general level and protrude through the denser portions of the solar atmosphere, just as do our terrestrial mountains. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 107.

facular (fak'ụ-lạr), *a.* [< *facula* + *-ar*².] Pertaining to or of the nature of a facula. See *facula*.

faculence† (fak'ụ-lẹns), *n.* [< L. *facula*, a torch, + E. *-ence.*] Brightness; clearness. *Bailey*, 1727.

facultative (fak'ul-tạ-tiv), *a.* [= F. *facultatif* = Sp. Pg. *facultativo*, < L. *faculta(t-)s*, faculty: see *faculty* and *-ive.*] 1. Conferring a faculty, right, or power; enabling. Hence—2. Conferring the power of doing or not doing; rendering optional or contingent.—3. Having a faculty or power, but exercising it only occasionally or incidentally, or failing to exercise it; occasional or incidental; optional or contingent. Compare *obligate*.

The chief point was the introduction of the referendum, by which laws made by the [Swiss] cantonal legislature may (*facultative* referendum) or must (obligatory referendum) be submitted to the people for their approval.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 796.

The *Facultative* Actions are those which, although ultimately dependent on the energies of the organs, are yet neither inevitably nor uniformly produced when the organs are stimulated, but, owing to the play of forces at work, take sometimes one issue and sometimes another.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. ii. § 30.

Facultative hypermetropia. See *hypermetropia.*—**Facultative parasite,** an organism, usually a fungus, which is normally in all stages saprophytic, but which can grow during the whole or part of its development as a parasite.—**Facultative saprophyte,** an organism, usually a fungus, which is normally in all stages parasitic, but which can grow during part of its development as a saprophyte.

facultatively (fak'ul-tạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a facultative manner.

Certain *facultatively* parasitic and *facultatively* endophytic species of Moulds. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

faculty (fak'ul-ti), *n.*; pl. *faculties* (-tiz). [< ME. *facMulte*, power, property, < OF. *faculte*, F.

faculté = Pr. *facultat* = Sp. *facultad* = Pg. *faculdade* = It. *facoltà* (= D. *fakulteit*, in all senses, = G. *facultät* = Dan. Sw. *fakultet*, in sense 3), < L. *faculta(t-)s*, capability, ability, skill, abundance, plenty, stock, goods, property, ML. also a body of teachers, another form of *facilita(t-)s*, easiness, facility, etc., < *facul*, another form of *facilis*, easy, facile: see *facile*.] **1.** A specific power, mental or physical; a special capacity for any particular kind of action or affection; natural capability: sometimes, but rarely, restricted to an active power: as, the *faculty* of perception or of speech; a *faculty* for mimicry: sometimes extended to inanimate things: as, the *faculty* of a wedge; the *faculty* of simples. See *theory of faculties*, below.

Forget not to call as well the Physician best acquainted with your body, as the best reputed of for his *faculty*.
Bacon, Regimen of Health (ed. 1887).

To crave your favour with a begging knee,
Were to distrust the writer's *faculty*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Epil.

How carelessly do you behave yourself
When you should call all your best *faculties*
To counsel in you!
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 1.

These powers of the mind, viz., of perceiving and of preferring, are usually called . . . *faculties* of the mind.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 6.

Oh! many are the Poets that are sown
By nature; Men endowed with highest gifts,
The vision and the *faculty* divine,
Yet wanting the accomplishment of verse.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

2. A power or privilege conferred; bestowed capacity for the performance of any act or function; ability or authority acquired in any way. In Roman Catholic ecclesiastical law a faculty is specifically an authorization by a superior conferring certain ecclesiastical rights upon a subordinate. The most important faculties are those conferred by the pope upon bishops. [Archaic except in the latter use.]

This Duncan
Hath borne his *faculties* so meek.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

John de Burg, chancellor of Cambridge University, A. D. 1385, tells us that all vestments are to be blessed either by the bishop, or by one having the *faculty* to do so.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 265.

Can the [royal] arms be legally removed, when a church is restored, or at any other time, at the will of the incumbent? or is a *faculty* required?
A. J. Bedell. N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 89.

3. A body of persons on whom are conferred specific professional powers; all the authorized members of a learned profession collectively, or a body associated or acting together in a particular place or institution; when used absolutely (*the faculty*), the medical profession: as, the learned *faculty* of the law; the *faculty* of a college; the *Faculty* of Advocates in Edinburgh.

Of all *faculties* they have great store of bookes in that library, but especially of Divinity.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 67.

There I saw Dr. Gilbert, Sr Wm Paddy's, and other pictures of men famous in their *faculty*.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 3, 1662.

In vain do they snuff and hot towels apply,
And other means used by *the faculty* try.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 225.

The obstinacy of Lord Chesterfield's deafness had induced him to yield to the repeated advice of *the faculty* to try whether any benefit could be obtained by a journey to Spa.
Maty, Chesterfield, § 6.

4. Executive ability; skill in devising and executing or supervising: applied usually to domestic affairs. [New Eng.]

Faculty is Yankee for savoir faire, and the opposite virtue to shiftlessness. *Faculty* is the greatest virtue, and shiftlessness the greatest vice, of Yankee man or woman. To her who has *faculty* nothing shall be impossible.
Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Minister's Wooing, i.

Above all things, he [Theodore Winthrop] had what we Yankees call *faculty* — the knack of doing everything.
G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 12.

5. In colonial New England, a trade or profession. *Mass. Prov. Laws.*—**6.** In the *law of divorce* (commonly in the plural), the pecuniary ability of the husband, in view of both his property and his capacity to earn money, with reference to which the amount of the wife's alimony is fixed.—**Acquisitive, appetitive, conservative, elaborative,** etc., **faculty.** See the adjectives.—**Court of Faculties,** in the *Ch. of Eng.*, an ecclesiastical court originally established in 1534 by Henry VIII. in connection with the archbishopric of Canterbury, and empowered to grant faculties, dispensations, etc. The chief officer is called the *master of the faculties*, and his duties are now confined almost entirely to granting license to marry without proclamation of banns, for the ordination of a deacon under age, etc.—**Faculty of Advocates.** See *advocate*.—**Faculty of arts.** See *art*^{2}.—**Faculty to burden,** in *Scots law*, a power reserved in the disposition of a heritable subject to burden the disponee with a payment.—**Moral faculty.** See *moral sense*, under *moral*.—**Theory of faculties,** in *psychol.*, the doctrine that there is a close correspondence between the powers of the mind (as the so-called faculties of sensation, memory, etc.) and its internal constitution. The meaning of the phrase is quite vague. It merely expresses the incautious tendency to reason from the logical analysis of mental phenomena to the physiology of the soul which the older psychologists are accused of by Herbartian and other modern psychologists. = **Syn. 1.** *Aptitude, Capacity*, etc. (see *genius*); aptness, capability, forte, turn, expertness, address, facility.

facund† (fa-kund′), *a.* [ME. *facound*, < OF. *faconde* = Sp. Pg. *facundo* = It. *facondo*, < L. *facundus*, that speaks with ease, eloquent, < *fari*, speak: see *fable*.] Ready of speech; eloquent; fluent. Also *facundious*.

Nature . . .
With *facound* voys seyde
Holde your tonges.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 521.

facund† (fa-kund′), *n.* [ME. *facound, facunde*, eloquence, < OF. *faconde*, < F. *faconde* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *facundia* = It. *facondia*, < L. *facundia*, eloquence, < *facundus*, eloquent.] Readiness of speech; eloquence.

Facunde or fayrnesse of speche, [L.] facundia, eloquencia.
Prompt. Parv., p. 145.

How that the goos, with hire *facounde* gent,
Shal telle oure tale.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 558.

facundious† (fa-kun′di-us), *a.* [< OF. *facundieux*, < L. *facundia*, eloquence: see *facund* and *-ous*.] Same as *facund*.

This Richard was a man of meruelous qualities and *facundious* facions.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 33.

facundity† (fa-kun′di-ti), *n.* [< L. *facundita(t-)s*, < *facundus*, eloquent: see *facund*.] Readiness of speech; eloquence.

Upon my *facundity*, an elegant construction by the fool. So, I am cedunt arma togæ.
Brome, Queen and Concubine (1659).

fad^1 (fad), *n.* [Of E. dial. origin. There is nothing to connect this word with the AS. *fadian, ge-fadian*, set in order, arrange, *ge-fæd*, a., orderly, *ge-fæd*, n., order, decorum.] **1.** A trivial fancy adopted and pursued for a time with irrational zeal; a matter of no importance, or an important matter imperfectly understood, taken up, and urged with more zeal than sense; a whim; a crotchet; a temporary hobby. [Recent in literary use.]

"It is your favourite *fad* to draw plans."
"*Fad* to draw plans! Do you think I only care about my fellow-creatures' houses in that childish way?"
George Eliot, Middlemarch, iv.

Well, what's he up to now? What's his last *fad*!
The Century, XXVI. 284.

Curious transient *fads* that can scarcely be called fashions. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 147.

2. A person of whims; one who is difficult to please.

fad^1 (fad), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fadded*, ppr. *fadding*. [< *fad*^{1}, *n.*] To be busy with trifles.

fad^2 (fad), *n.* [E. dial.] **1.** A bundle of straw. —**2.** A colored ball.

fadaise (fa-dāz′), *n.* [F., < *fade*, insipid: see *fade*^{1}.] An insipid or trifling thought or expression; a commonplace.

He [Jeffrey] has a particular contempt, in which I most heartily concur with him, for the *fadaises* of blue-stocking literature. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 143.

faddish (fad′ish), *a.* [< *fad*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Disposed to indulge in fads or whims. [Rare.]

faddishness (fad′ish-nes), *n.* A disposition to fads or whims. [Rare.]

A very clever man, who is laughing in his sleeve at the scientific and artistic *faddishness* he reproduces.
The Academy, March 24, 1888, p. 202.

faddist (fad′ist), *n.* [< *fad*^{1} + *-ist*.] One who has a fad or whims; one wholly given up to a fad. [Rare.]

Those political *faddists* who, while they are undoubtedly actuated themselves by the highest motives of humanity and popular good, play daily into the hands of either the purely ambitious or the utterly unscrupulous class of modern politicians. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 143.

faddle (fad′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *faddled*, ppr. *faddling*. [Also *feddle*; cf. Sc. *fadle, faidle*, waddle. Cf., for the sense, *fiddle*, trifle.] To trifle; toy; play. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Prov. Eng.]

faddom (fad′om), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fathom*.

fade^1 (fād), *a.* [< ME. *fade*, rarely *vad, vade* (see *vade*), faded, pale (of color, complexion, etc.), withered, weak (of body) (cf. OD. *vaddigh*, weak, languid, lazy, indolent, mod. D. *vadzig*, lazy, indolent, dull, Dan. *fad*, Sw. *fadd*, vapid, insipid, G. *fade*, insipid), < OF. *fade*, pale, weak, witless, F. *fade*, insipid, tasteless, dull, cf. F. *fat*, foppish, a fop, = Pr. *fatz*, fem. *fada*, foolish, = It. *fado*, insipid, dull, flat, heavy (*d*, < L. *tu-, tv-*), < L. *fatuus*, foolish, silly, insipid, tasteless: see *fatuous*. In the sense of 'insipid,' which does not occur in ME., *fade* is taken from and sometimes pronounced like mod. F. *fade*.] **1**†. Pale; wan; faded.

Thi faire hewe is al *fade* for thi moche sore.
William of Palerne, l. 891.

Of proud wymmen wuld y telle,
But they are so wrothe and felle,
Of these that are so foule and *fade*,
That make hem feyrere than God hem made.
Harl. MS. (1701), f. 22. (*Halliwell.*)

2†. Withered; faded, as a plant.

Thare groued never gres, ne never sall,
Bot evermo be ded and dri,
And falow and *fade*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 66.

3. Insipid; tasteless; uninteresting.

His conviviality is, no doubt, often tedious, and sometimes offensive; but a *fade* and pessimistic generation would have been none the worse had it inherited a share of his high spirits and good nature.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 292.

The convivial parties . . . which . . . but for his [Hogg's] quaint originality of manners and inexhaustible store of good songs would have been . . . comparatively *fade* and lifeless.
R. P. Gillies, Personal Traits of British Authors, Scott, [p. 95.

fade^1 (fād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *faded*, ppr. *fading*. [< ME. *faden*, very rarely *vaden*, < OF. *fader*, become or make pale or weak, fade; < *fade*, pale, weak: see *fade*^{1}, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become pale or wan; lose freshness, color, brightness, or distinctness; tend from a stronger or brighter color to a more faint shade of the same color, or from visibleness to invisibility; become weak in hue or tint or in outline; have the distinctive or characteristic features disappear gradually; grow dim or indistinct to the sight.

I byd in my blyssyng ȝhe aungels gyf lyghte
To the erthe, for it *faded* when the fendes fell.
York Plays, p. 6.

How doth the colour *vade* of those vermilion dyes
Which Nature's self did make, and self-engrained the same.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 554).

Gazed on them with a *fading* smile
About his lips, and eyes that ever grew
More troubled still.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 275.

2. To wither, as a plant; in general, to gradually lose strength, health, or vigor; decay; perish or disappear gradually.

Thus pleasures *fade* away;
Youth, talents, beauty, thus decay,
And leave us dark, forlorn, and gray.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

The flower ripens in its place,
Ripens, and *fades*, and falls.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

The belief in miracles has in most cases not been reasoned down, but has simply *faded* away.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 370.

The times change, and I can see a day
When all thine happiness shall *fade* away.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 312.

= **Syn. 2.** To droop, languish.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to lose brightness or freshness of color: cause to lose distinctness to the sight.—**2.** To cause to wither; wear away; deprive of freshness or vigor.

For sum ar fallen into fylthe that euermore sall *fade* tham.
York Plays, p. 6.

No winter could his laurels *fade*. *Dryden.*

fade^2†, *a.* [ME., also *fede*; origin obscure.] Strong; bold; doughty.

Wonder of his hwe men hade,
Set in his semblaunt sene;
He ferde as freke were *fade*,
& ouer-al enker grene.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 149.

Ther the douke was *fade*,
Fast he followed than. *Sir Tristrem*, iii. 41.

faded (fā′ded), *p. a.* Having lost freshness of color, or having this appearance: as, a *faded* coat; its color was a *faded* blue.

fadedly (fā′ded-li), *adv.* In a faded manner. [Rare.]

A dull room *fadedly* furnished. *Dickens.*

fadeless (fād′les), *a.* [< *fade*^{1} + *-less*.] Unfading.

A gentle hill its side inclines,
Lovely in England's *fadeless* green.
F. Halleck, Alnwick Castle.

fadelessly (fād′les-li), *adv.* In a fadeless or unfading manner.

Judah gave each of them a last look, . . . as if to possess himself of the scene *fadelessly*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 121.

fader (fä′dėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *father*.

fadge^1 (faj), *v. i.* [Origin unknown; it is difficult to connect it phonetically with AS. *fēgan*, join; this word produced ME. *fegen*, *feyen*, *feien*, mod. E. *fay*^{1}, q. v. (but cf. *hedge* as related to *hay*^{2}). *Fadge* is not found earlier than the 16th century, and is rare in literature.] **1.** To suit; fit; come close, as the parts of things united; hence, to have one part consistent with another. [Obsolete or provincial.]

How will this *fadge?* *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 2.

How ill his shape with inward forme doth *fadge!*
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, i.

Clothes I must get; this fashion will not *fadge* with me.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 4.

2†. To agree; live in amity.

Yet they shall be made, spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together, and combine as they may to their unspeakable wearisomeness, and dispair of all sociable delight in the ordinance which God establish'd to that very end.
Milton, Divorce, Pref.

3†. To succeed; turn out well.

We will have, if this *fadge* not, an antic. I beseech you follow. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

Though now, if gold but lacke in graines,
The wedding *fadgeth* not.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 29.

But the Ethiopian Priest first enters, without whom, they say, the miracle will not *fadge*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 134.

fadge^2 (faj), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not clear; it is difficult to connect the form with that of *fagot*. Cf. *fad*^{2}.] **1.** A bundle; a fagot. *Halliwell; Jamieson.*—**2.** A covering of undressed leather inclosing a bundle of patent or other valuable leather. *Simmonds.*

fadge^3 (faj), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not clear; perhaps connected with *fadge*^{2}, a bundle.] A large flat loaf or bannock, commonly of barley-meal, baked among ashes. *Halliwell; Jamieson.*

A Glasgow capon [herring] and a *fadge*
Ye thought a feast. *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 339.

fadge^4 (faj), *n.* [Sc., var. of *fodge*, q. v.] A fat, clumsy person.

I sall hae nothing to mysell,
Bot a fat *fadge* by the fyre.
Lord Thomas and Fair Annet (Child's Ballads, II. 126).

fadge^5†, *v. t.* [Cf. *feeze*, *feaze*.] To beat or thrash. [Prov. Eng.]

fading^1 (fā′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fade*^{1}, *v.*] Decay; loss of color, freshness, or vigor.

fading^2† (fad′ing), *n.* [Of Ir. origin.] The name of an Irish dance, and the burden of a song.

I will have him dance *fading*.—*Fading* is a fine jig, I'll assure you, gentlemen.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

Tish marriage bring over a doshen of our besht mayshters, to be merry . . . and daunsh a *fading* at te vedding.
B. Jonson, Irish Masque.

Not one amongst a hundred will fall,
But under her coats the ball will be found,
With a *fading*, etc. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage.

fadingness (fā′ding-nes), *n.* Decay; liability to decay. *W. Montague.*

fadme†, **fadom**†, **fadome**†, *n.* and *v.* Middle English variants of *fathom*.

fadoodle (fa-dö′dl), *n.* [A made word; cf. *doodle*^{1}, *n.*, *flapdoodle*.] A trifle; something worthless or foolish.

And when all the stuff in the letters are scann'd, what *fadoodles* are brought to light!
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 131.

fady (fā′di), *a.* [< *fade*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Wearing away; losing color or strength. [Rare.]

Survey those walls, in *fady* texture clad,
Where wand'ring snails in many a winding path,
Free, unrestrain'd, their various journeys crawl.
Shenstone, Economy, iii.

fae (fā), *n.* A Scotch form of *foe*.

Your mortal *fae* is now awa'!—
Tam Samson's deid!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

fæcal, **fæces**, etc. See *fecal*, etc.

faem (fām), *n.* A Scotch form of *foam*.

O a' ye mariners, far and near,
That sail ayont the *faem*.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 327).

Guid auld Scotch drink:
Whether thro' wimplin' worms thou jink,
Or, richly brown, ream o'er the brink
In glorious *faem*.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

faerie, **faery** (fā′e̤-ri), *n.* Archaic forms of *fairy*: as, Spenser's *Faery* (or *Faerie*) Queene.

fæx populi (feks pop′ụ̄-lī). [L.: *fæx*, dregs (see *feces*); *populi*, gen. of *populus*, people: see *people*.] The dregs of the people; the lowest classes of society.

faff (faf), *v. i.* [E. dial.] To move violently.

faffle† (faf′l), *v. i.* [E. dial.; origin obscure, and hence usually said to be "onomatopoetic." Cf. *maffle*, stammer.] To stammer. *Barret.*

fag^1 (fag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fagged*, ppr. *fagging*. [Origin obscure; perhaps the same as *flag*^{1} (which is older), with loss of *l*, as in *fugleman*, G. *flügelmann*, and in E. dial. (Norfolk) *flags*, turfs for burning, called *vags* (**fags*) in Devonshire. In intr. sense 3 and tr. 2, < *fag*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To become weary; fail in strength; be faint with weariness. *Levins*, 1570.—**2.** To labor hard or assiduously; work till wearied.

I am sure I *fag* more for fear of disgrace than for hope of profit. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 235.

Let us not *fag* in paltry works which serve our pot and bag alone. *Emerson*, Civilization.

Margaret, happy, unhappy, *fagged* up the hill; she had lost her book, she had got the rum; she was miserable herself, she knew her family would be pleased.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 6.

3. To act as a fag; perform menial services for another.

"And I've made up my mind," broke in Tom, "that I won't *fag* except for the sixth."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

To fag out, in *cricket*, same as *to field*.

This one blacked his shoes, that toasted his bread, others would *fag out* and give him balls at cricket during whole summer afternoons. *Thackeray.*

What is now called "fielding" was formerly "*fagging-out*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 425.

II. *trans.* **1.** To tire by labor; exhaust: often with *out*.

The run, though short, had been very sharp, and over such awful country that we were completely *fagged out*, and could hardly speak for lack of breath.
The Century, XXX. 228.

2. To use or treat as a fag or drudge; compel to labor for one's benefit; cause to perform menial services for one.

Oh for that small, small beer anew! . . .
The master even! and that small Turk
That *fagg'd* me! *Hood*, Retrospective Review.

3†. To beat.

fag^1 (fag), *n.* [< *fag*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** A laborious drudge.

Worse is now my work,
A *fag* for all the town.
Hood, Retrospective Review.

2. In certain English public schools, as Eton, Harrow, and Winchester, a schoolboy of a lower class who performs menial services for another boy who is in the highest or next highest form or class, having to prepare his breakfast, carry messages, etc., in return for which protection and assistance in various ways are accorded. The system of fagging is now much milder than formerly.

From supper till nine o'clock three *fags*, taken in order, stood in the passages, and answered any præpostor who called *Fag*, racing to his door, the last comer having to do the work. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

3. A fatiguing or tiring piece of work; a wearisome task.

It is such a *fag*, I come back tired to death.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, iii.

fag^2 (fag), *n.* [Perhaps < *flag*^{1}, hang loose; hence *fag-end*, a loose end: see *fag*^{1} and *flag*^{1}.] **1.** The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth, or at the end of a rope. *Ash*, 1775.—**2.** The end; fag-end.

To finish, as it were, and make the *fag*
Of all the revels. *Middleton*, Changeling, iii. 3.

3. A knot or blemish in the web of cloth; an imperfect or coarse part of such a web.

fag^2 (fag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fagged*, ppr. *fagging*. [< *fag*^{2}, *n.*] To become untwisted, as the end of a rope; ravel: usually with *out*.

fag^3 (fag), *n.* [E. dial.] Long, coarse grass. *Wright.*

fag^4 (fag), *n.* A mink. [U. S.]

They [swans], it is said, fancy themselves in pursuit of some animal, as the *fag*, or mink, by which their young are annoyed at their breeding places.
New Mirror (New York), III. (1843).

fagary†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *vagary*.

She was stark mad for that young fellow Paris,
And after him she danc'd the new *fagaries*.
Ovid Travestie (1681), p. 25.

fage†, *v.* [ME. *fagen*, later *faggen*; origin obscure.] **I.** *intrans.* To flatter; feign; talk deceit.

It is manere of ypocritis and of sophistes to *fage* and to speke plesantli to men, but for yvel entent.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 44.

Sir, in faith vs fallith not to *fage*,
Thai are t[r]yst men and true that we telle ȝou.
York Plays, p. 324.

Anothyr fole with counterfete wesage
Ys he that falsluy wul *fage* and feyne,
Whedyr that he be olde or yynge of age,
Seythe he ys syke, and felythe no maner payne.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 81.

I *fagge* from the trouth (Lydgate); this terme is not in our comen use. *Palsgrave.*

II. *trans.* To deceive.

Such subtyle meane to *fage* the kynge be fande.
Hardyng, Chron., lxvi.

fag-end (fag′end′), *n.* [< *fag*^{2} + *end*.] **1.** The end of a web of cloth where it is secured to the loom and is therefore rough and unfinished and disfigured with holes. It is customary to allow purchasers to exclude it from the measurement of what they buy.—**2.** The latter or meaner part of anything; the very end: used in contempt.

The Kitchen and Gutters, and other Offices of Noise and Drudgery are at the *Fag-end*. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 8.

The account of this is worth more than to be wove into the *fag-end* of the eighth volume of such a work as this.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 35.

In comes a gentleman in the *fag-end* of October, dripping with the fogs of that humid and uncertain season.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.

3. *Naut.*, the untwisted end of a rope.

faggery (fag′ėr-i), *n.* [< *fag*^{1} + *-ery*.] Fatiguing labor or drudgery; specifically, the system of fagging carried on at some English public schools. See *fag*^{1}, *n.*, 2.

Faggery was an abuse too venerable and sacred to be touched by profane hands.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 210.

faggot, **faggoting**. See *fagot*, *fagoting*.

faggy^1 (fag′i), *a.* [< *fag*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Weak; flaccid.

Flosche [F.], *faggie*, weak, soft, as a boneless lump of flesh. *Cotgrave.*

2. Tiring; fatiguing.

faggy^2 (fag′i), *a.* [E. dial.] Having long, coarse grass or fag: said of fields. *Wright.*

Fagopyrum (fag-ọ̄-pī′rum), *n.* [NL., < L. *fagus*, the beech, + Gr. πυρός, wheat: a translation of the E. *buckwheat*.] A small genus of annual plants, closely allied to *Polygonum* (in which it is often included), natives of central Asia. The principal species are the common buckwheat, *F. esculentum*, and the Indian or Tatarian buckwheat, *F. Tataricum*, which are cultivated for food. See *buckwheat*.

fagot, **faggot** (fag′ọt), *n.* [< ME. *fagott*, *fagat* (ML. *fagotum*, *fagatum*), < OF. *fagot*, F. *fagot* = It. *fagotto*, *fangotto*, a bundle of sticks; origin uncertain. The W. *ffagod*, fagot, is from E.] **1.** A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel or for other purposes, as in fortifications; a fascine; as a definite amount of wood, a bundle 3 feet long and 24 inches round. See cut under *fascine*.

And hark ye, sirs; because she is a maid,
Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow;
Place barrels of pitch upon the fatal stake,
That so her torture may be shortened.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

2. The punishment of burning alive, as for heresy; the stake: from the use of fagots of wood in making the fire.

We could not say heaven was kept from us, when we might have it for a *fagot*, and when even our enemies helped us to it. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

3. A bundle of pieces of iron or steel, ready to be welded and drawn out into bars; as a definite amount of such metal, 120 pounds avoirdupois.—**4.** A person formerly hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company, or to hide deficiency in its number when it was not full. [Eng.]

There were several counterfeit books . . . which were carved in wood, and served only to fill up the number like *fagots* in the muster of a regiment.
Addison, Spectator, No. 37.

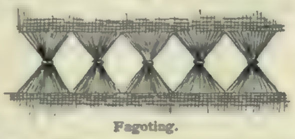
5. A badge worn in medieval times by those who had recanted their heretical opinions. It was designed to show what they had merited but narrowly escaped. *Brewer.*—**6.** A heap of fishes piled up for the night on the drying-flakes; a bundle of fish, about 100, taken from the flakes and put under shelter at night.—**To burn one's fagot**, to recant heresy: from the custom of obliging one who had escaped the stake by recanting his errors to carry a fagot publicly and burn it. A representation of a fagot was worn on the sleeve by repentant heretics, as a symbol that they had recanted opinions worthy of burning.

fagot, **faggot** (fag′ọt), *v. t.* [< *fagot*, *n.*; F. *fagoter*.] **1.** To tie together; bind in a fagot or bundle; collect and bind together.

The philosophies of every one throughout by themselves, and not by titles packed and *faggotted* up together, as hath been done by Plutarch.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 180.

Specifically—2. In *metal.*, to cut (bars of metal, usually of iron or steel) into pieces of suitable length, which are then made up into "fagots," "piles," or bundles, and, after reheating, welded together, and rolled or drawn out under the hammer into bars. The object of this process is, in some cases, to secure uniformity of texture; in other cases just the opposite. Also *pile*.

fagoting, faggoting (fag'ọt-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fagot*, *v.*] In *embroidery*, an operation in which a number of threads in the material are drawn out, and a few of the cross-threads are fagoted, or tied together in the middle. This is continued until all the threads are tied into fagots. The term is also applied to a similar effect produced by knitting.


Fagoting.

fagot-stick† (fag'ọt-stik), *n.* A staff.

> Brave Bragadocia, whom the world doth threaten,
> Was lately with a *faggot-sticke* sore beaten.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

fagott, *n.* Same as *fagotto*.

fagottist (fa-got'tist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fagottist*, < It. *fagottista*, < *fagotto*: see *fagotto*.] A performer on the fagotto or bassoon; a bassoonist.

fagotto (fa-got'tō), *n.* [= D. Dan. *fagot* = G. Sw. *fagott* = E. *fagot* = Pg. *fagote*, < It. *fagotto*, a bassoon, so called, it is said, because it can be taken to pieces and made up into a bundle or fagot, but more prob. from its appearance when in use; lit. a fagot: see *fagot*.] A bassoon. Also *fagott*.

fagottone (fa-got-tō'ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *fagotto*, a bassoon: see *fagotto*.] A double bassoon.

fagot-vote (fag'ọt-vōt), *n.* The vote cast by a fagot-voter.

fagot-voter (fag'ọt-vō"tėr), *n.* Formerly, in Great Britain and Ireland, when the elective franchise was based upon a property qualification, a person who, though only nominally owning property of the specified annual value, exercised the right of voting for members of Parliament; one who voted on a spurious or sham qualification. Fagot-votes were manufactured by the nominal transfer of land or property to persons otherwise without legal qualification, thus fraudulently increasing the number of voters.

fags†, *interj.* Same as *fack*^{2}.

Fagus (fā'gus), *n.* [L., a beech-tree, = AS. *bōc*, a beech, whence *bēce*, E. *beech*^{1}: see *beech*^{1}.] A genus of trees, of the natural order *Cupuliferæ*, differing from the oak and chestnut in having the staminate flowers in small heads, and two triangular nuts in the prickly involucre or bur. There are 15 species, divided into two sections. One is the beech of the northern hemisphere, including the very closely related species *F. sylvatica* of Europe, *F. ferruginea* of North America, and *F. Sieboldi* of Japan. (See *beech*^{1}.) The other group is peculiar to the southern hemisphere, and is marked by small and often evergreen leaves and by a much smaller fruit. Six species are natives of Chili and Patagonia, and as many more are found in Tasmania and New Zealand. The Tasmania myrtle, *F. Cunninghami*, grows to a very great size, and its brown, satiny, and beautifully marked wood is used for cabinet-work. The tawhai of New Zealand, *F. Solandri*, also known as white or black birch, is a lofty, handsome evergreen tree with hard and very durable wood. Its bark is used in tanning.

faham, faam (fā'ạm), *n.* [Local name.] The *Angræcum fragrans*, an orchid the leaves of which are fragrant and are used in decoction as an expectorant and stomachic.

fahlband (G. pron. fäl'bänt), *n.* [G., < *fahl* (= E. *fallow*), pale, + *band* = E. *band*^{1}.] A belt or zone of rock impregnated with sulphureted metalliferous combinations which are liable to decomposition, thus giving the rock a disintegrated or faded appearance. The term originated with the German miners employed in the silver-mines of Norway, where the veins are enriched along the lines of their intersections with the fahlbands. In a few localities the fahlbands are themselves worked for the ore which they contain.

fahlerz (fäl'erts), *n.* [G., < *fahl* (= E. *fallow*), yellowish, + *erz*, < OHG. *erizzi*, *aruzi*, *aruz*, ore.] Gray copper or gray-copper ore: called by mineralogists, from the shape of its crystals, *tetrahedrite*. Sometimes, half-translated, *fahl-ore*.

fahl-ore (fäl'ōr), *n.* Same as *fahlerz*.

fahlunite (fä'lun-īt), *n.* [< *Fahlun* in Sweden + *-ite*^{2}.] A hydrated silicate of aluminium, of a greenish color and micaceous structure. It occurs in prisms often six- or twelve-sided, having the form of the iolite crystals from which it has been derived by pseudomorphism.

Fahr. An abbreviation of *Fahrenheit*.

Fahrenheit (far'en-hīt), *a.* [After Gabriel Daniel *Fahrenheit*, a native of Dantzic, who first made the instrument in Amsterdam, about 1720.] The name distinguishing the kind of thermometer-scale in most common use in Great Britain and the United States, in which the space between the freezing- and the boiling-point of water, under the standard pressure of the atmosphere, is divided into 180°, the freezing-point being marked 32°, and the boiling-point 212°: as, a temperature of 60° *Fahrenheit* (that is, according to the Fahrenheit scale). Each degree of the centigrade scale equals 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit, the centigrade zero being at the freezing-point, or 32° Fahrenheit. Abbreviated *F.* and *Fahr.* See *thermometer* and *centigrade*.

faiblet†, *n.* [F.] Same as *foible*.

faience (F. pron. fa-yons'), *n.* [= G. *faience* = Dan. *fajence* = Sw. *fajans*, < F. *faïence*, < It. *faenza*, i. e., *porcellana di Faenza*, earthenware of Faenza, a city in Italy. The L. name of Faenza was *Faventia*, < *faven(t-)s*, ppr. of *favere*, be well disposed, be favorable: see *favor*.] A fine kind of pottery or earthenware, glazed, and painted with designs, said to have been invented in Faenza, Italy, in 1299. The term is loosely used for any ware between porcelain and common unglazed pottery, especially any such ware of French origin, as Moustiers faience, Rouen faience, etc. Common or Italian faience has a soft body and a thin glaze, and receives two firings. A fine faience, also called English faience, was invented by Josiah Wedgwood in 1763, and is known as *Wedgwood ware*. Also spelled *fayence*.—**Faïence d'Oiron** [F.], the fine pottery of Oiron, near Thouars, in France.—**Faïence fine** [F., fine earthenware], pottery made of pipe-clay, or generally of any paste so fine as to need no enamel. It is usually finished with a very thin transparent glaze, serving merely to heighten the colors. The pottery of Oiron is a notable instance of this, and much of the fine English pottery of the eighteenth century is of the same character. See *Wedgwood ware*, under *ware*^{2}.—**Faïence Henri II.**, another name for Oiron pottery.—**Faïence patriotique** [F., patriotic earthenware], plates, dishes, and other articles of glazed pottery, decorated with revolutionary emblems, battle-scenes, etc., during the early years of the French revolution. Much of this ware was made at Nevers. It is generally of coarse material and rudely decorated.—**Faïences à la croix** [F., earthenware with the cross], the enameled pottery of Varages in France, from the mark, which is a cross. See *Varages pottery*, under *pottery*.—**Faïence translucide** [F.], translucent earthenware, such as the white ware of Persia. Such ware is often called porcelain, and is confounded with true Oriental porcelain, but is not kaolinic. It may be similar in its composition to soft porcelain.

faik^1 (fāk), *v.* and *n.* See *fake*^{1}.

faik^2 (fāk), *v.* [Sc., prob. < Sw. *vika* = Dan. *vige*, give way, yield, = AS. *wīcan*, give way, whence ult. E. *weak* and *wick*^{1}: see *weak* and *wick*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fail; become weary.

> Her limbs they *faicked* under her and fell.
> *A. Ross*, Helenore, p. 24.

2. To stop; cease.

> The lasses now are linking what they dow,
> And *faiked* never a foot for height nor how.
> *A. Ross*, Helenore, p. 73.

II. *trans.* 1. To excuse; let go with impunity.—2. To reduce the price or amount of; abate.

> I would wis both you and him to ken that I'm no in your reverence; and likewise, too, Mr. Keelivin, that I'll no *faik* a farthing o' my right. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 169.

faiks (fāks), *interj.* Same as *fack*^{2}.

fail^1 (fāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *faile*, *fayle*; < ME. *failen*, *faylen* (= D. *feilen*, *falen* = MHG. *velen*, *vælen*, G. *fehlen*) = Sw. *fela* = Dan. *feile* = Icel. *feila*, fail, < OF. *faillir*, *fallir*, *falir*, F. *faillir* = Pr. *falhir* = OSp. *fallir*, Sp. *fallecer* = Pg. *fallecer*, *fallir* = It. *fallire*, fail, miss, omit, deceive, < L. *fallere*, pp. *falsus*, tr. deceive, disappoint, pass. (with mid. force) deceive oneself, be deceived, err, be mistaken, prob. orig. **sfallere* = Gr. σφάλλειν, cause to fall, overthrow, disappoint, pass. be baffled or foiled; = AS. *feallan*, etc., E. *fall*^{1}: see *fall*^{1}, *v.* From the same L. source are E. *fault*, *falter*^{1}, *false*, *fallible*, etc., *defail*, *default*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be or become deficient or lacking, as something expected or desired; fall short, cease, disappear, or be wanting, either wholly or partially; be insufficient or absent: as, the stream *fails* in summer; our supplies *failed*.

> Often time it fallethe, that where Men fynden Watre at o tyme in a Place, it *faylethe* another tyme.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 64.

> He sawe that the daye *fayled* and myght fynde no lodgynge. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 167.

> Having so said, his [Wolsey's] Speech *failed*, and incontinent the Clock struck eight, and then he gave up the Ghost. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 280.

> *Failing* this chance, it would seem as if Antivari was doomed utterly to perish. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 394.

2. To decline; sink; grow faint; become weaker.

> Music's a child of mirth: when griefs assail
> The troubled soul, both voice and fingers *fail*.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 15.

> The sound, upon the fitful gale,
> In solemn wise did rise and *fail*.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 31.

> I saw the strong man bowed down, and his knees to *fail*.
> *Lamb*, Quakers' Meeting.

3. To come short or be wanting in action, detail, or result; disappoint or prove lacking in what is attempted, expected, desired, or approved: often followed by an infinitive or by *of* or *in*: as, he *failed* to come; the experiment *failed of* success; he *fails in* duty; the portrait *fails in* expression.

> Thyng countirfet wyl *faile* at assay.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 45.

> God never *fails* to hear the faithful prayers of his church.
> *Peter Martyr*, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. 405.

> Did the martyrs *fail*, when with their precious blood they sowed the seed of the Church?
> *Sumner*, Against Slave Power, June 28, 1848.

> This most ancient skull *fails* utterly to vindicate the expectations of those who would regard prehistoric men as approaching to the apes.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 168.

4. To become unable to meet one's engagements, especially one's debts or business obligations; become insolvent or bankrupt.

> I could not but read with great delight a letter from an eminent citizen, who has *failed*, to one who was intimate with him in his better fortune, and able by his countenance to retrieve his lost condition.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 456.

=**Syn.** 1. To fall short, come short, give out.—2. To wane, fade, weaken.—3. To come to naught, prove abortive.—4. To break, suspend payment.

II. *trans.* 1. To be wanting to; disappoint; desert; leave in the lurch. [Not now used in the passive.]

> For-thi lerne we lawe of loue as oure lord tauhte;
> The poure peuple *faile* we nat whil eny peny ous lasteth.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 120.

> Thou hast thy sword about thee,
> That good sword that never *fail'd* thee; prithee, come.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

> Neither side could give in clear accountes, y^e partners here could not, by reason they . . . were *failed* by y^e accountante they sent them.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 376.

> Thought, look, and utterance *failed* him now;
> Fallen was his glance, and flushed his brow.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 14.

2. To omit; leave unbestowed or unperformed; neglect to keep or observe: as, to *fail* an appointment. [Rare.]

> I haue myn hoope soo sure and soo stedfaste
> That suche a lady shulde not *faile* pyte.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 66.

> The inventive God, who never *fails* his part. *Dryden*.

3†. To come short of; miss; lack.

> Tyll he came to Plomton parke,
> He *faylyd* many of his dere.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 106).

> For though that seat of earthly bliss be *fail'd*,
> A fairer Paradise is founded now
> For Adam and his chosen sons.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 612.

4†. To deceive; delude; mislead.

> So lively and so like that living sence it *fayld*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 46.

fail^1 (fāl), *n.* [< ME. *fayle*, *feyle* (only in the frequent phrase *withouten fayle*, without fail, which also appears in the OF. form, *sanz* (*sauns*, *sauntz*, *saun*) *faile* (*fayle*, *feyle*)); < OF. *faille*, *faile* = Pr. *falha*, *failla* = It. *fallo* (cf. D. LG. *feil* = MHG. *væle*, G. *fehl* = Dan. *feil* = Sw. *fel*), n., fail; from the verb.] 1. Lack; absence or cessation.

> What dangers, by his highness' *fail* of issue,
> May drop upon his kingdom. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

> How grounded he his title to the crown,
> Upon our *fail* [failure of an heir]?
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

2. Failure; deficiency: now only in the phrase *without fail* (which see, below).

> Mark, and perform it (seest thou?); for the *fail*
> Of any point in 't shall not only be
> Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongued wife.
> *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

3†. A failure, failing, or fault.

> The honest man will rather be a grave to his neighbours *fails* than any way uncurtain them. *Feltham*, Resolves.

Without fail, without delinquency or failure; certainly; infallibly.

> To morow I shall be ther *withoute faile*,
> And speke with hir as touching this mater,
> And what she seith ye shall haue pleyne answer.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 782.

> He will *without fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. Josh. iii. 10.

> Their freinds . . . did intend for to send over to Leyden, for a competente number of them to be hear the next year *without fayle*.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 232.

fail^2 (fāl), *n.* [Sc., also *feal*, prob. < Sw. *vall*, a sward, a pasture, appar. a special use of *vall*, a coast, also a dam, dike, rampart, = E. *wall*: see *wall*^{1}.] A piece cut off from the rest of the sward; a turf; a sod.

> The varyant vesture of the venust vale
> Schrowdis the scherand fur, and euery *fale*
> Ouerfrett wyth fulzeis, and figuris ful dyuers.
> *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, Prol. to xii., l. 38.

Fail, or feal, and divot, in *Scots law*, a servitude consisting in a right to lift fails or divots from a servient tenement, and to use them for the purposes of the dominant tenement, as for building, roofing, dikes, etc.

fail^3†, *n.* A woman's upper garment. *Halliwell.* See *faille*.

failance† (fā'lans), *n.* [< OF. *faillance* = Sp. *falencia* = Pg. *fallencia* = It. *fallenza*, < ML. *fallentia*, fault, failing, < L. *fallen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fallere* (> OF. *faillir*, etc.), fail: see *fail*^{1}.] Failure.

> His sicknesses . . . made it necessary for him not to stir from his chair, or so much as read a letter for two hours after every meal, *failance* wherein being certainly reveng'd by a fit of the gout. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond.

fail-dike (fāl'dīk), *n.* A wall built of fails or turf. [Scotch.]

> In behint yon auld *fail-dyke*
> I wot there lies a new-slain knight.
> *The Twa Corbies* (Child's Ballads, III. 61).

failer† (fā'lėr), *n.* [< OF. *failler*, fail: inf. used as a noun: see *fail*^{1} and *-er*^{4}.] Failure. [Rare.]

> Granting that Philip was the younger; yet on the *failer* or other legal interruption of the Line of Margaret, . . . the Queen of England might put in for the next Succession. *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 131.

failing (fā'ling), *n.* [< ME. *failyng*; verbal n. of *fail*^{1}, *v.*] The act or condition of one who fails; imperfection; weakness; fault.

> And even his *failings* lean'd to virtue's side.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 164.

> Don't be too severe upon yourself and your own *failings*; keep on, don't faint, be energetic to the last.
> *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

> Poets and artists, whose dearest *failing* is a lack of concern for people or things not associated with their own pursuits. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 307.

=**Syn.** Foible, imperfection, shortcoming, weakness, infirmity.

faille (faly or fāl), *n.* [F.] 1†. Originally, a hood covering the face, worn by nuns of certain orders; also, a veil worn by women, and covering the head and shoulders, the word having different meanings at different periods from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. Hence—2†. The material of which such a garment was made.—3. A silk fabric having a very light "grain" or cord, in distinction from *ottoman*, which has a heavy cord (*gros grain*), and from *surah*, which is twilled.

> The most important of the manufactures comprise . . . taffetas and *failles*, black. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 396.

faillis (fā'lis), *n.* [Heraldic F., < *faillir*, fail.] In *her.*, a fracture, notch, or gap in an ordinary or other bearing, as if a piece had been taken out.

failure (fāl'ūr), *n.* [= It. *fallura*; as *fail*^{1} + *-ure*.] 1. A failing; deficiency; default; cessation of supply or total defect: as, the *failure* of springs or streams; *failure* of crops.

> It was provided that, in the event of the *failure* of the line of Philip, the Spanish throne should descend to the House of Savoy. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. Omission; non-performance: as, the *failure* of a promise or an engagement.

> The free manner in which people of quality are discoursed on at such meetings is but a just reproach of their *failures* in this kind [in payment]. *Steele.*

3. Decay, or defect from decay: as, the *failure* of memory or of sight.

> He owed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South*, Sermons.

4. The act of failing, or the state of having failed to accomplish a purpose or attain an object; want of success: as, the *failures* of life.

> It was his [Temple's] constitution to dread *failure* more than he desired success. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

> Emerson shows us the "success" of the bad man, and the *failures* and trials of the good man.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

5. The condition of becoming bankrupt by reason of insolvency; confession of insolvency; a becoming insolvent or bankrupt: as, the *failure* of a merchant or a bank.

> Had Sir Walter's health lasted, he would have redeemed his obligations on account of Ballantyne and Co. within eight or nine years at most from the time of his *failure*. *R. H. Hutton*, Sir W. Scott, xv.

Failure of consideration. See *consideration*. =**Syn.** 1. Decline, loss.—2. Neglect.—4. Miscarriage.—5. *Failure, Insolvency, Bankruptcy, Suspension.* "*Insolvency* is a state; *failure*, an act flowing out of that state; and *bankruptcy*, an effect of that act" (*Crabb*). A bank may be *insolvent*—that is, unable to pay all its debts—without there being a public knowledge of the fact; it is a just law that makes it a criminal offense for a bank officer to receive deposits when he knows his bank to be *insolvent*. *Failure* is the popular and common name indicating the cessation of business on account of *insolvency*, especially if produced by the actual lack of money to meet some demand. *Bankruptcy* is often in popular use the same as *insolvency*, but it is more often used of the legal state of those who have surrendered their property to their creditors on account of their *insolvency*, or of the proceedings in connection therewith: as, he is going through *bankruptcy*. *Suspension*, or stoppage of payment, is in the nature of temporary *failure*, depending upon temporary disabilities not necessarily involving *insolvency*. Upon converting assets into money or getting an extension of credit, one who has suspended may be able to resume business. *Insolvency* and *bankruptcy*, in the legal sense, continue, in respect to past obligations, until the insolvent or bankrupt is formally discharged by the courts.

fain^1 (fān), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fayne*; < ME. *fain, fayn, fein, fæin, fawen, fawn, fagen*, < AS. *fægen*, glad, = OS. *fagan* = OHG. *fagin* = Icel. *feginn* = Goth. **fagins* (only in deriv. verb *faginōn*, rejoice: see *fain*^{1}, *v.*, *fawn*^{1}, *v.*), glad.] 1. Glad; pleased; rejoiced: used absolutely or followed by an infinitive: as, I am *fain* to see you.

> Thenne was I as *fayn* as foul on feir morwen [as a bird on a fine morning],
> Gladdore then the gleo-mon is of his grete ȝiftes.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 109.

> What man is founde that was lost,
> With him is crist plesid & *fayn*.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

2. Glad, in a relative sense; content or willing to accept an alternative to something better but unattainable: followed by an infinitive: as, he was *fain* to run away.

> When Hildebrand had accursed Henry IV., there were none so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh.*

> I was *fain* to purchase peace by the price of a new pitcher. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 107.

fain^1 (fān), *adv.* [< *fain*^{1}, *a.*; prop. predicate adj.] Gladly; with pleasure or content: with *would*. [Archaic.]

> He is the man of the worlde that I *wolde faynest* knowe this day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 376.

> I *would* very *fain* have gone, had I not been indisposed.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 87.

fain^1† (fān), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fayne*; < ME. *fainen, feinen*, also *faunen, fagnien* (whence mod. E. *fawn*^{1}), < AS. *fægenian, gefægnian* = Icel. *fagna* = Goth. *faginōn* (be glad), < *fægen*, fain, glad: see *fain*^{1}, *a.*, and cf. *fawn*^{1}, *v.*, a doublet of *fain*^{1}, *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To be fain; be glad; rejoice.

> *Faine* mote the hille of Syon.
> Ps. xlvii. 12 (ME. version).

2. To fawn. See *fawn*^{1}, *v.*

II. *trans.* 1. To fill with gladness; cause to rejoice.

> To God that *faines* mi youthede al.
> Ps. xlii. 4 (ME. version).

> Er thei specken to me feire and *faynede* me with wordes.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

2. To wish; desire; long.

> If thou thus leeue thi wickid lijf,
> Myn aungils wolen the therof *fayn*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

> I *faine* to tell the things that I behold.
> *Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 6.

3. To acquiesce in; accept with reluctance, as an alternative.

fain^2†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *feign* (retained in the derivative *faint*).

faineance (fā'ne-ans), *n.* [< F. *fainéant*.] The habit of doing nothing or of being idle; indolence; sloth.

> The mask of sneering *faineance* was gone; imploring tenderness and earnestness beamed from his whole countenance. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxvii.

fainéant (F. pron. fā-nā-oṅ'), *a.* and *n.* [F., do-nothing, < *faire*, do, + *néant*, nothing, OF. *neant, noiant, niant* = Pr. *neien, nien, nient* = It. *niente*, nothing, < L. *ne*, not (or *nec*, nor, not), + ML. *en(t-)s*, anything, a thing: see *ens*.] I. *a.* Literally, do-nothing; specifically, an epithet applied to the later Merovingian kings of France, who were puppets in the hands of the mayors of the palace.

> The last king of the Merowingian line (les rois *fainéants*), Childeric III., was deposed with the consent of Pope Zacharias and placed in a monastery.
> *Ploetz*, Epitome (Tillinghast's revision), p. 184.

> "My signet you shall command with all my heart, madam," said earl Philip. . . . "I am, you know, a complete Roy *Fainéant*, and never once interfered with my Maire de Palais in her proceedings!"
> *Scott*, Peveril of the Peak, xv.

> By the action of the party which in its successive phases has borne the names of Puritan, Whig, and Liberal, the Tudor autocracy has been reduced to a limited, or rather a *faineant*, monarchy, and the Tory oligarchy . . . has been replaced by a House of Commons elected on a more popular basis. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XI. 739.

II. *n.* A do-nothing; a lazy, shiftless fellow.

fainhead†, *n.* [ME. *faynhed*; < *fain*^{1} + *-head*.] Gladness.

> Hit shall glade you full godely agaynes your gret anger,
> And fille you with *faynhed*, in faithe I you hete.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2446.

fainly†, *adv.* [< *fain*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] Gladly; with joy.

> She's gane unto her west window,
> And *fainly* aye it drew.
> *The Jolly Goshawk* (Child's Ballads, III. 286).

fainness (fān'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fainenes, fainnes*; < *fain*^{1} + *-ness*.] The state of being fain or content; willingness; compliance.

> But the vnrewly multitude . . . pressed stil vpon him, for *fainnesse* to heare the word of God out of his mouth.
> *J. Udall*, On Luke v.

> Sansculottism claps hands;—at which hand-clapping Foulon (in his *fainness*, as his destiny would have it) also claps. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 9.

faint (fānt), *a.* and *n.* [Also, and now usually, in the lit. sense, *feint*; < ME. *faynt, feynt*, weak, feeble, < OF. *feint, faint*, feigned, negligent, sluggish, pp. of *feindre, faindre* (= Pr. *fenher*), feign, refl. sham, work negligently: see *feign*, which was formerly spelled *fain*, according with *faint*.] I. *a.* 1†. Feigned; simulated.

> Thus lytherly, tho lyghers [liars] lappet their tales
> And forget a *faint* tale vnder fals colour.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12590.

2. Having or showing little force or earnestness; not forcible or vigorous; not active; wanting strength, energy, or heartiness: as, a *faint* resistance; a *faint* exertion.

> It is but a *faynt* folk i-founded vp-on iapes.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 47.

> The defects which hindered the conquest were the *faint* prosecution of the war and the looseness of the civil government. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

> Damn with *faint* praise, assent with civil leer.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 201.

> A theme for Milton's mighty hand—
> How much unmeet for us, a *faint* degenerate band!
> *Scott*, Don Roderick, Int., st. 3.

3. Having little spirit or animation; dispirited; dejected; depressed.

> Do unto them as thou hast done unto me for all my transgressions: for my sighs are many, and my heart is *faint*. Lam. i. 22.

4. Having little courage; cowardly; timorous.

> He shall be counted worse than a spy, yea, almost as evil as a traitor, that with a *faint* heart doth praise evil and noisome decrees.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

5. Having an intense feeling of weakness or exhaustion; inclined to swoon: as, *faint* with hunger; *faint* and sore with travel.

> The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
> And much effuse of blood doth make me *faint*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

> Porphyro grew *faint*,
> She knelt so pure a thing, so free from mortal taint.
> *Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes.

6†. Weak by reason of smallness or slenderness; small; slender. [Rare.]

> In bigger bowes [boughs] fele, and *fainter* fewe
> Braunches doo traile, and cutte hem bei this reason.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

7. Having little clearness or distinctness; hardly perceptible by or feebly affecting the senses; indistinct; deficient in brightness, vividness, or clearness, loudness, sharpness, or force; not well defined; feeble; dim: as, a *faint* light; a *faint* color; a *faint* resemblance.

> All distant and *faint* were the sounds of the battle.
> *Scott*, Maid of Toro.

> Ever *fainter* grew
> In my weak heart the image of my love.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 301.

> As sea-water, having killed over-heat
> In a man's body, chills it with *faint* ache.
> *Swinburne*, Two Dreams.

II. *n.* 1. One of the colored lines (usually pale) on writing-paper. [A trade use.]—2. *pl.* The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky, the former being called the *strong*, and the latter, which is much more abundant, the *weak faints*. This crude spirit is much impregnated with fetid essential oil (fusel-oil); it is therefore very unwholesome, and must be purified by rectification. *Ure.*

3. A fainting-fit; a swoon.

> Seemed to me ne'er did limner paint
> So just an image of the Saint
> Who propped the Virgin in her *faint*.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 16.

> The night fell, and found me where he had laid me during my *faint*. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 71.

faint (fānt), *v.* [< ME. *fainten, feynten*; < *faint*, *a.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become weak in spirit; lose spirit or courage; sink into dejection; despond; droop.

If thou *faint* in the day of adversity, thy strength is small.
Prov. xxiv. 10.

Had you not sente him, many would have been ready to *fainte* and goe backe.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 50.

At length the nine (who still together held)
Their *fainting* foes to shameful flight compell'd.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 301.

Why should we *faint* and fear to live alone,
Since all alone, so Heaven has willed, we die?
Keble, Christian Year.

2. To become faint, weak, or exhausted in body; fail in strength or vigor; languish; droop; especially, to fall into a swoon; lose sensation and consciousness; swoon: sometimes with *away*.

Than be-gonne the horse of the cristin to *feynte* sore as they that two dayes hadde not eten.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 445.

In that day shall the fair virgins and young men *faint* for thirst.
Amos viii. 13.

On hearing the honour intended her, she *fainted away*.
Guardian.

3. To become faint to the view; become gradually dim or indistinct; fade; vanish.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze on them, *faint* before the eye.
Pope.

II.† *trans*. To make faint; weaken; depress; dishearten; deject.

Syn thai *fainted* are with fight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9567.

It *faints* me
To think what follows.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

I resolved . . . to aquainte M^{r}. Weston with y^{e} *fainted* state of our business.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 54.

faint-draw (fānt'drâ), *v. t.* To draw or delineate lightly. *Savage*. [Rare.]

fainten†, *v. t.* [< *faint* + *-en*^{1} (*c*).] To make faint.

Thou wilt not be either so little absent as not to whet our appetites, nor so long as to *fainten* the heart.
Bp. Hall, Christ among the Doctors.

faintful†, *a.* [< *faint* + *-ful*.] Fainting; dejected.

Titan's nieces gather all in one
Those fluent springs of your lamenting tears,
And let them flow alongst my *faintfull* looks.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

faint-heart, faint-hearted (fānt'härt, -här″ted), *a.* Cowardly; timorous; easily alarmed or yielding to fear.

Be not *faint-hearted* for these evil days, which are come to try us and purify us.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 197.

From fearefull cowards entrance to forstall,
And *faint-heart* fooles, whom shew of perill hard
Could terrifie from Fortunes faire adward.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 17.

faint-heartedly (fānt'här″ted-li), *adv.* In a timorous or cowardly manner.

faint-heartedness (fānt'här″ted-nes), *n.* Cowardice; want of courage.

fainting (fān'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *faint*, *v.*] A swoon; the act of swooning.

Sleep hath forsook and given me o'er
To death's benumming opium as my only cure:
Thence *faintings*, swoonings of despair,
And sense of Heaven's desertion.
Milton, S. A., l. 631.

faintise†, *n.* [ME., also *faintis*, *fayntise*, *feintise*, *feyntise*, < OF. *feintise*, *faintise*, F. *feintise* (= Pr. *feintesa*), feigning, faintness, < *feindre*, feign: see *faint*.] 1. Deceit; hypocrisy; feigning.

I will fayne the no *faintis* vnder faith wordes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 241.

2. Faintness; weakness.

Er i a furlong hedde i-fare a *feyntise* me hente,
That forther miht i not a-fote for defaute of sleep.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 5.

3. Faint-heartedness; cowardice.

Ho-so faileth for *feyntyce* wild fur him for-brenne!
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1188.

Knightes ever shoulde be persevering,
To seeke honour without *feintise* or slouth.
Flower and Leaf, l. 548.

faintish (fān'tish), *a.* [< *faint* + *-ish*^{1}.] Slightly faint.

If on coming home from a journey in hot weather you find yourself *faintish* and drouthy.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 6.

faintishness (fān'tish-nes), *n.* A slight degree of faintness; languor.

The sensation of *faintishness* and debility on a hot day.
Arbuthnot, Effects of Air.

faintling† (fānt'ling), *a.* [< *faint* + *-ling*.] Timorous; feeble-minded.

There's no having patience, thou art such a *faintling*, silly creature.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull, ii. 12.

faintly (fānt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *faintly*, *fayntly*, *feinteliche*, etc.; < *faint* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a faint manner; without vigor, energy, or heartiness; without vividness or distinctness; feebly; timorously.

It is ordinary with them to praise *faintly* the good qualities of those below them.
Steele, Spectator, No. 468.

Tho' *faintly*, merrily — far and far away —
He heard the pealing of his parish bells.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

A near hum from bees and brooks
Comes *faintly* like the breath of sleep.
Bryant, Summer Ramble.

faintness (fānt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *feyntnesse*; < *faint* + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being faint; defect of strength; feebleness; deficiency of force, brightness, vividness, distinctness, or the like; want of vigor, energy, or heartiness; timorousness; dejection; irresolution.

And vpon them that are lette a lyue of you I wyll sende a *fayntnesse* into theyr hartes in the lande of theyr enemies.
Bible of 1551, Lev. xxvi.

As she was speaking, she fell down for *faintness*.
Rest of Esther xv. 15.

Yea, such a fear and *faintness* is grown in court, that they wish rather to hear the blowing of a horn to hunt than the sound of a trumpet to fight.
Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, iv. 3.

faint-pleader† (fānt'plē″dėr), *n.* [< *faint* + *pleader*.] In *law*, a fraudulent, false, or collusory manner of pleading, to the deception of a third person.

fainty† (fān'ti), *a.* [< *faint* + *-y*^{1}.] Faint; feeble; languid; exhausted.

Jacob sod potage, and Esau came from the felde and was *fayntye*, and sayde to Jacob: let me suppe of yt redde potage, for I am *fainty*.
Bible of 1551, Gen. xxv.

The *fainty* knights were scorch'd, and knew not where
To run for shelter, for no shade was near.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 381.

fair^{1} (fãr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fair*, *fayr*, *faier*, *fayer*, *feir*, *fager*, etc., < AS. *fæger*, beautiful, pleasing, pleasant, = OS. *fagar* = OHG. *fagar* = Icel. *fagr* = Sw. *fager* = Dan. *feir* (obs.), *fager* = Goth. *fagrs*, fit, adapted; prob. ult. connected with *fay*^{1}, q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Beautiful; comely; free from disfigurement or incongruity; pleasing to the eye: as, a *fair* landscape.

And there is the most *fayr* Chirche and the most noble of alle the World.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 8.

This Town of Edinburgh is one of the *fairest* Streets that ever I saw.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 38.

The Nymph did like the Scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, calmly *fair*.
Prior, Lady's Looking-glass.

A violet by a mossy stone
Half hidden from the eye;
Fair as a star when only one
Is shining in the sky.
Wordsworth, Lucy.

Fair meadows, softly tinged
With orange and with crimson.
Bryant, Sella.

2. Free from imperfections or blemish; pure, clean, unspotted, untarnished, etc.; free from anything that might impair the appearance, quality, or character; not foul: as, a *fair* copy; *fair* skies; *fair* fame.

The Water eke beholde yf it be *faire*,
Hoolsum, and light.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

It is in life as it is in ways, the shortest way is commonly the foulest, and surely the *fairer* way is not much about.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 350.

I'll vindicate her *fair* name, and so cancel
My obligation to her.
Fletcher (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

The Manuscript of Prudentius Hymnes, which was also shewed us, is a much *fairer* Letter, and therefore thought to be older by one Century at least.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 109.

We that fight for our *fair* father Christ,
Seeing that ye be grown too weak and old
To drive the heathen from your Roman wall,
No tribute will we pay.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. Of a light hue; clear in color; not dusky or sallow; not discolored: as, a *fair* skin or complexion; *fair* hair; the English are a *fair* race.

She is a very comely Lady, rather of a Flemish Complexion than Spanish, *fair*-haired.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 9.

Upon her inquiring what sort of a woman lady Lovely was in her person, "Really, madame," says the Jackanapes, "she is exactly of your height and shape; but, as you are *fair*, she is a brown woman."
Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

Her face, oh! call it *fair*, not pale.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

4. Free from obscurity or doubt; clear; distinct; positive; direct: as, to get a *fair* view of a prospect; to take a *fair* aim.

Alle that were in the castell a-woke, and it was than *feire* day.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 610.

5. Marked by favoring conditions; affording ample facility or advantage; unobstructed; favorable: as, a *fair* field and no favor; a *fair* mark; in a *fair* way to success; a *fair* subject of ridicule.

On that othir side thei saugh the foreste and the forteresses that were ther a-boute, and the erable londe and the *feire* fisshinge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 609.

We sailed from hence directly for Genoa, and had a *fair* wind that carried us into the middle of the Gulf.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 360.

6. Comparatively favorable or propitious; not obstructive or forbidding; moderately fit or suitable: as, *fair* weather (as distinguished from clear or foul weather).

In the weather reports of the U. S. Signal Corps, the sky is said to be *fair* when it is from four-tenths to seven-tenths (inclusive) covered with clouds.
Report of Chief Signal Officer for 1881, p. 745.

7. Free from guile, harm, or injustice; not wrongful, erroneous, or blameworthy; impartial; honest; equitable: used both of persons and of things: as, *fair* dealing; a *fair* debater; a *fair* decision.

Than seide the Archebisshop, "So *feire* eleccion was neuer sene; now go ye, riche barouns and lordes, and assay yef ye may take oute the swerde."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 103.

As for deceiving your friend, that's nothing at all — tricking is all *fair* in love, isn't it, ma'am?
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 4.

The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wise;
And even the best, by fits what they despise.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 233.

It is probably never *fair* to lay the blame of a moral deterioration or enfeeblement primarily on intellectual misapprehension.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 111.

There can be no *fairer* ambition than to excel in talk; to be affable, gay, ready, clear and welcome.
R. L. Stevenson, Talk and Talkers.

8. Comparatively good or satisfactory; passably or moderately good; free from serious defect; not undesirable, but not excellent: as, a *fair* income; a *fair* appearance; he bears a *fair* reputation.

He [Temple] is not without *fair* pretensions to the most honourable place among the statesmen of his time.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

The inns were all comfortable buildings, with very *fair* accommodations for travellers.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 44.

9. Of favorable bearing or import; manifesting or expressing proper feelings or intentions; not harsh or repellent; plausible: as, a *fair* seeming; to be *fair* in speech.

The Indians were the same there as in all other places, at first very *fair* and friendly, though afterwards they gave great proofs of their deceitfulness.
Beverley, Virginia, i. ¶ 16.

He, seeing himself surrounded, with *fair* words and promise of great guifts attempted to appease them.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

10†. Gracious; kind.

I come from your love,
That sends you *fair* commends and many kisses.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, i. 3.

I much thank you for your Visits, and other *fair* Respects you shew me.
Howell, Letters, ii. 64.

11. Level; parallel, as a wall. [Prov. Eng.] — **A fair field.** See *field*. — **A fair wind.** See *wind*. — **Fair and square**, honest; honorable and without deceit or artifice: also used adverbially. See *fair*^{1}, *adv*.

For you are *fair and square* in all your Dealings.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, Epil.

I ain't a Wig, I ain't a Tory,
I'm jest a candidate, in short;
Thet's *fair an' square* an' parpendicler.
Lowell, Biglow Papers.

Fair falcon. See *falcon*. — **Fair play**, impartial treatment; a fair chance; due opportunity: a figure taken from gaming: as, give him *fair play*.

Aye she made the trumpet sound,
It's a' *fair play*.
Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 37).

In a long public life I have never met a man trained in the working of the parliamentary system who believed that a single chamber would secure habitual *fair play* to minorities, and therefore I am against the unicameral method.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 308.

Fair to middling, in *com.*, like *fair*, 8, moderately good: a term designating a specific gradé of quality in the market. — **The fair sex**, women. = **Syn.** 1 and 2. *Handsome*, *Pretty*, etc. See *beautiful*. — 3. *Blond*, etc. See *white*. — 7. *Open*, *Frank*, etc. See *candid*.

II. *n.* 1. A fair or beautiful woman; in general, a woman, especially a beloved woman. [A use extremely common in eighteenth-century poetry.]

This present night I have appointed been
To meet that chaste *fair* that enjoys my soul.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 2.

I have found out a gift for my *fair;*
I have found where the wood-pigeons breed.
Shenstone, Pastoral, ii.

2†. Fairness; beauty.

Are not my tresses curled with such art
As love delights to hide him in their *fair!*
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

My decayed *fair*
A sunny look of his would soon repair.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

The fair, woman; the female sex; specifically, the young and beautiful of that sex: usually collective, as plural, but sometimes as singular.

None but the brave deserves *the fair.*
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

It would be uncourtly to speak in harsher words to *the fair*, but to men one may take a little more freedom.
Steele, Spectator, No. 294.

To him with anger or with shame repair
The injured peasant and deluded *fair.*
Crabbe, Works, I. 22.

fair^{1} (fãr), *adv.* [< ME. *faire, fayre, feire*, < AS. *fægere, fægre*, beautifully, pleasantly, < *fæger*, fair: see *fair*^{1}, *a.*] **1.** Kindly; civilly; complaisantly; courteously.

Weelcome *faire* thi neiboris that comen to thee warde
With mete, drinke, & honest chere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

When he speaketh *fair*, believe him not; for there are seven abominations in his heart. Prov. xxvi. 25.

Get me a guard about me; make sure the lodgings,
And speak the soldiers *fair.*
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 6.

2. Honorably; honestly.

And alle tho that ben fals *fayre* hem amende,
And ȝyue hem wijt & good will.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 853.

Heaven shield, my mother play'd my father *fair.*
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

3. Auspiciously; favorably; happily.

With that departed Merlin fro blase, that lenger ne wolde not tarie, but dide his message well and *feire*, ffor on the morowe by pryme he come to Citee of Gannes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 143.

The ship is in her trim: the merry wind
Blows *fair* from land. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

4. Fairly; clearly.

When we came aboard our Ship again, we steered away for the Island Mindanao, which was now *fair* in sight of us.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 309.

5. Correctly; straight or direct, as in aiming or hitting.—**Fair and square**, honestly; justly; straightforwardly.

If he could only have looked *fair and square* at them, a man about to speak to men and women merely.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 20.

Fair fall, well betide, good luck to. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fair fa' ilk canny caidgy carl!
Weel may he bruik his new apparel!
Mayne, Siller Gun, p. 14.

To bid fair, lead fair, etc. See the verbs.

fair^{1} (fãr), *v.* [< ME. *fayren*, make beautiful, intr. become beautiful, < AS. *fægrian*, become beautiful, *āfægrian*, make beautiful, < *fæger*, beautiful.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fair or beautiful.

For since each hand hath put on nature's power,
Fairing the foul with art's false borrow'd face,
Sweet beauty hath no name, no holy bower.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxvii.

2. *Naut.*, to adjust; make regular, or fair and smooth; specifically, to form in correct shape, as the timbers of a ship.

Hence a *fairing*, or correcting process, has to be performed before the timbers can be laid off.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 9.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To become fair or beautiful.—**2.** To clear up; cease raining: applied to the weather, in reference to preceding rain: followed commonly by *up* or *off*. [Scotch.]

Ringan was edging gradually off, with the remark that it didna seem like to *fair.* *The Smugglers*, I. 162.

The afternoon *faired up;* grand clouds still voyaged in the sky, but now singly, and with a depth of blue around their path. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 199.

To *fair off* or *fair up*, for "clear off" or "clear up," is marked Southwestern in Bartlett. It is very common, it is true, in the South, but was evidently imported from Scotland. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 38.

fair^{2} (fãr), *n.* [< ME. *feire, feyre*, < AF. *feire*, OF. *feire, foire*, F. *foire* = Pr. *fieyra, feira, fiera* = Sp. *feria* = Pg. *feira* = It. *fiera*, a fair, < ML. *feria*, a fair, a holiday, L. usually pl. *feriæ* (> D. G. *ferien* = Dan. Sw. *ferie*, sing., *ferier*, pl., vacation, holidays), holidays, orig. **fesiæ*, akin to *festus*, a feast: see *festal, feast.*] **1.** A stated market in a particular town or city; a regular meeting of buyers and sellers for trade. Among the most celebrated fairs in Europe are those of Frankfort-on-the-Main and Leipsic in Germany, of Nijni-Novgorod in Russia, and of Lyons in France. Fairs appear to have originated in church festivals, which, from the great concourse of people at such times, afforded convenient opportunities for commercial transactions, and this origin is commemorated in the German word *messe*, which means both the mass and a fair (see *kermess*). See *market.*

A *Fair* is a greater Kind of Market, granted to any Town by Privilege, for the more speedy and commodious providing of such Things as the Place stands in need of. They are generally kept once or twice in a Year.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 357.

I have already mentioned that the Aenach, or *fair*, which was, as we have seen, an assembly of the whole people of a Tuath or province, was always held at the place of burial of the kings and nobles. The institution of a *fair* at any place seems to have always arisen from the burial there of some great or renowned personage.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, I. [cccxxvi.

In early English times the great *fairs*, annual and other, formed the chief means of distribution, and remained important down to the seventeenth century. . . . On the Lower Niger, "every town has a market once in four days," and at different parts of the river a large *fair* once a fortnight. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 246.

2. An occasional joint exhibition of articles for sale or inspection; a sale or an exhibition of goods for the promotion of some public interest or the aid of some public charity (see *bazaar*, 2): as, an agricultural *fair;* a church *fair.*

A church *fair*, or any *fair*, in fact, always seems to me like a contrivance to get a great deal of money for very little value, by putting off unmarketable goods on unwilling purchasers . . . on the pretense of doing good.
Wm. Allen Butler, Mrs. Limber's Raffle.

3†. Market; chance of selling.

Forstalleth my *feire*, fihteth in my chepynges,
Breketh vp my berne-dore, and bereth awei my whete.
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 43.

After the fair, the day after the fair, too late.

A ballad, be it neuer so good, it goes a begging *after the faire.* *Breton*, Wit's Trenchmour, p. 9.

Bartholomew fair. See *Bartholomew day*, under *day*^{1}.—**Fancy fair**, a special sale of fancy articles for a benevolent or charitable object. [Eng.]—**Statute fair.** See *statute-fair.*

fair^{3}**†**, *n.* [< OF. *faire*, do (inf. as a noun), < L. *facere*, do: see *affair* and *fact.*] Doing; action; affair.

At that parleament swa did he
Wit gret *fayr* and solemnyté.
Barbour MS., xx. 126. (*Jamieson.*)

Harke, brethir, waites wele aboute,
For in oure *fayre* we ffynde no frende;
The Jewes with strengh are sterne and stoute,
And scharpely schapes them vs to schende.
York Plays, p. 470.

Allace, how now! this is an haisty *fair.*
Priests of Peblis (Pinkerton's Scottish Poems, I. 38).

fair^{4}**†**, *v.* Same as *fare*^{2}.

fair-boding† (fãr'bō″ding), *a.* Auspicious; favorable.

The sweetest sleep, and *fairest-boding* dreams
That ever enter'd in a drowsy head,
Have I since your departure had, my lords.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

fair-book† (fãr'bůk), *n.* A book in which a student writes out examples of mathematical processes.

I have seen a *fair-book* (as 'tis called) of a young man's about 17 years of age, who had been 6 years at school but never went through that rule. *W. Wallis.*

fair-conditioned (fãr'kon-dish″ond), *a.* Of good disposition. *Halliwell.*

fair-faced (fãr'fāst), *a.* **1.** Having a fair face.—**2.** Double-faced; flatteringly deceptive; professing great love or kindness without reality.

fairfieldite (fãr'fēld-īt), *n.* [< *Fairfield* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A hydrous phosphate of calcium and manganese, of a nearly white color and pearly luster, found at Branchville, Fairfield county, Connecticut, and also in Bavaria.

fair-finished (fãr'fin″isht), *a.* Bleached for bridles and for some kinds of ladies' shoes: said of leather. This use of *fair* appears also in the old phrase *fair-top boots*—that is, boots with tops of light-colored leather.

fair-ground (fãr'ground), *n.* The grounds in which an agricultural or other fair is held. [U. S.]

The owners of horses and mules were coining money, transporting people to the *fair-ground.*
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 199.

fair-hair (fãr'hãr), *n.* The nuchal ligament or tendon of the neck of cattle and sheep. Also called *faxwax, paxwax*, etc. See *ligamentum nuchæ*, under *ligamentum.* [Scotch.]

fairhead†, *n.* [ME. *fairhede, fairehede, fayrehede*, etc. (= Dan. *fagerhed* = Sw. *fagerhet*), var. of *fairhood.*] Fairness; beauty.

Thenke alle day on hir *fairhede.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2484.

The forme of all *fayrehede* apon me es feste.
York Plays, p. 3.

Thurgh his *fairhede* as fast he felle into pride.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4409.

fairhood† (fãr'hůd), *n.* A later form of Middle English *fairhede.*

fairies'-horse (fãr'iz-hôrs), *n.* In Ireland, the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæus.*

fairies'-table (fãr'iz-tā″bl), *n.* In the north of Wales, the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, and similar fungi.

fairily (fãr'i-li), *adv.* In a fairy-like manner; in a manner or fashion suggestive of the handiwork of fairies; as fairies.

Numerous as shadows haunting *fairily*
The brain. *Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes.

See what a lovely shell, . . .
Made so *fairily* well
With delicate spire and whorl.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 1.

fairing (fãr'ing), *n.* [< *fair*^{2} + *-ing.*] **1.** A present bought or given at a fair, or brought from a fair.

Give me your hand, we are near a pedlar's shop;
Out with your purse, we must have *fairings* now.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Sweet hearts, we shall be rich ere we depart
If *fairings* come thus plentifully in:
A lady wall'd about with diamonds!
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

I have gold left to give thee a *fairing* yet.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

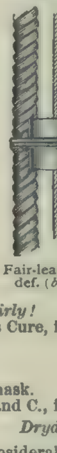
"What *fairings* will ye that I bring?"
Said the King to his daughters three.
Lowell, Singing Leaves.

2. Ironically, something unpleasant bestowed as a gift. [Scotch.]

Ah, Tam! ah, Tam! thou'll get thy *fairin'!*
In hell they'll roast thee like a herrin'!
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

fair-lead (fãr'lēd), *n.* Same as *fair-leader.*

fair-leader (fãr'lē″dėr), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A thimble or cringle to guide a rope. (*b*) A strip of board with holes in it for running rigging to pass through and be kept clear, so as to be easily distinguished at night.



Fair-leader, def. (*b*,.

fairly (fãr'li), *adv.* [< ME. *fayrely* (= ODan. *fagerlig, faverlig, fagrligr*, a.); < *fair*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] **1.** In a fair manner. (*a*) Beautifully; handsomely.

Within a trading town their long abide,
Full *fairly* situate on a haven's side.
Dryden.

(*b*) Honestly; justly; equitably; honorably.

My chief care
Is to come *fairly* off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me gag'd. *Shak.* M. of V., i. 1.

If you are noble enemies,
Oppress me not with odds, but kill me *fairly!*
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 3.

(*c*) Fully; clearly; distinctly.

Degree being vizarded,
The unworthiest shows as *fairly* in the mask.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

I interpret *fairly* your design. *Dryden.*

(*d*) Reasonably; moderately; measurably; considerably.

Such arcades must be bad indeed to be wholly unsatisfactory, and some of those at Gorizia are very *fairly* done.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 49.

In a *fairly* coherent dream everything seems quite real.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 141.

The Latin of the twelfth century is *fairly* good and grammatical Latin.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 152.

(*e*) Absolutely; positively; actually; completely: an intensive or emphatic word: as, I am *fairly* worn out; the wheels *fairly* spun.

My lords about my bed,
Wishing to God that I were *fairly* dead.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 346.

2†. Softly; gently.

But here she comes: I *fairly* step aside,
And hearken, if I may her business here.
Milton, Comus, l. 168.

Hooly and fairly. See *hooly.*

fair-maid (fãr'mād'), *n.* **1.** A local (west-county) English name of the dried pilchard.—**2.** A local Virginian name of the porgy, scup, or scuppaug, *Stenotomus chrysops.*

fair-maids-of-February (fãr'mādz'ov-feb'rö-ā-ri), *n.* A book-name for the snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis.*

fair-maids-of-France (fãr'mādz'ov-frȧns'), *n.* A double-flowered variety of a cultivated crowfoot, *Ranunculus aconitifolius.*

fair-minded (fãr'mīn″ded), *a.* Judging fairly and justly; forming just and correct opinions; upright.

It is limited by and regulated upon principles which, I think, afford little room for difference of opinion among *fair-minded* and moderate men. *Brougham.*

fair-mindedness (fãr'mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being fair-minded.

A spirit of *fairmindedness*, and a rare promptness in seizing the strategic points of every situation.
N. A. Rev., CXLV. 385.

fair-natured (fãr′nā″tūrd), *a.* Well-disposed; good-natured: as, "a *fair-natured* prince," *Ford.*

fairness (fãr′nes), *n.* [< ME. *fairnesse, fairnes,* etc., < AS. *fægernes,* beauty, < *fæger,* beautiful: see *fair* and *-ness.*] The quality or character of being fair, in any sense of that word.

Fayrest of faire, that *fairenesse* doest excell,
This happie day I have to greete you well.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 23.

If she be fair and wise — *fairness*, and wit,
The one's for use, the other useth it.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

I have let myself to another, even to the King of Princes; and how can I with *fairness* go back with thee?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 126.

With so much unfairness in his policy there was an extraordinary degree of *fairness* in his intellect.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

fair-seeming (fãr′sē″ming), *a.* Appearing to be fair.

In giving a *fair-seeming* appearance to common goods, we are not only behind some of our continental rivals, but we are lamentably behind in the conditions which promote excellence. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 197.

fairship†, *n.* [ME. *feirschipe;* < *fair*^{1} + *-ship.*] Beauty. *Lydgate.*

fair-spoken (fãr′spō″kn), *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.

Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtle-witted and a marvelous *fairspoken* man.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

May never saw dismember thee,
Nor wielded axe disjoint,
That art the *fairest-spoken* tree
From here to Lizard-point.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

fairway (fãr′wā), *n.* [< *fair*^{1}, *a.*, 6, + *way.*] The part of a road, river, harbor, etc., where the navigable channel for vessels lies.

As the river is rather narrow at this point [Cork], the line of *fairway* for vessels passing through the bridge is confined nearly to the center of the river.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 446.

fair-weather (fãr′weᴛʜ′ėr), *a.* Existing or done in or fitted for only pleasant weather; hence, figuratively, appearing in or suited to only favorable circumstances; not capable of withstanding or outliving opposition or adversity: as, a *fair-weather* voyage; *fair-weather* friends or Christians; *fair-weather* kindness.

No, master, I would not hurt you; methinks I could throw a dozen of such *fairweather* gentlemen as you are.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, ii. 165.

Such weather as suits *fairweather* sailors.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 85.

fair-world† (fãr′wėrld), *n.* A state of prosperity or well-being.

They think it was never *fair-world* with them since.
Milton.

fairy (fãr′i, formerly fā′e̥-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Sometimes written archaically (after OF.) *faery, faerie* (as in Spenser), particularly in the 1st and 2d senses; < ME. *fairye, fayry, fayerye, feyrye, faierie, feiri,* etc., enchantment, fairy folk, fairy-land, rarely a fay or fairy, < OF. *faerie, faierie,* enchantment, mod. F. *féerie* (> G. *feerei*), enchantment, fairy-land, < OF. *fae,* mod. F. *fée,* ME. *fay,* E. *fay*^{3}, a fairy: see *fay*^{3}.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *fairies* (-iz). **1**†. Enchantment; magic.

God of her has made an end,
And fro this worlde's *fairy*
Hath taken her into company. *Gower.*

But evermore her moste wonder was,
How that it [a horse] coude gon, and was of bras;
It was of *fairye*, as the peple semed.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 193.

No man dar taken of that frute, for it is a thing of *fayrie*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 273.

To preve this world al way, iwis,
Hit nis but fantum and *feiri*.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 134.

2. An imaginary being or spirit, generally represented as of a diminutive and graceful human form, but capable of assuming any other, and as playing pranks, frolicsome, kindly, mischievous, or spiteful, on human beings or among themselves; a fay.

This makith that ther ben no *fayeries*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 16.

The feasts that underground the *Faërie* did him make,
And there how he enjoy'd the Lady of the Lake.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 307.

Trip the pert *faeries* and the dapper elves.
Milton, Comus, l. 118.

3†. Fays collectively; fairy folk.

In olde dayes of the king Arthour,
Of which that Britons speken gret honour,
Al was this lond fulfild of *fayrie*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 3.

The dawn is my Assyria, the sunset and moonrise my Paphos, and unimaginable realms of *faerie*.
Emerson, Misc., p. 22.

4†. Fairy-land; elf-land.

He [Arthur] is a king ycrowned in *fairy*. *Lydgate.*

Where men fynden a Sparehauk upon a Perche righte fair, and righte wel made; and a fayre Lady of *Fayrye*, that kepethe it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 145.

5†. An enchantress.

To this great *fairy* [Cleopatra] I'll commend thy acts,
Make her thanks bless thee. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8.

Fairy of the mine, an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines; a kobold. In Germany two species are spoken of, one fierce and malevolent, the other gentle.

No goblin, or swart *faery of the mine*,
Hath hurtful power o'er true Virginity.
Milton, Comus, l. 436.

=**Syn.** **2.** *Fairy, Elf, Fay; Sylph, Gnome; Jinn, Genie; Goblin.* *Fairy* is the most general name for a diminutive imaginary being, generally in human form, sometimes very benevolent or inclined to teach moral lessons, as the *fairy* godmother of Cinderella; sometimes malevolent in the extreme, as in many fairy stories. Spenser took up the word in Chaucer's spelling, *faerie* or *faery*, and gave it an extended meaning, which is now commonly confined to that spelling and to his poem; the personages in "The *Faery* Queene" live in an unlocated region, essentially like the rest of the world, and are of heroic and occasionally supernatural powers; these personages he sometimes calls *elves* or *elfins*. In ordinary use an *elf* differs from a *fairy* only in generally seeming young, and being more often mischievous. Pope, in "The Rape of the Lock," has given a definite cast to *sylph* and *gnome;* these two words are elsewhere often associated, *gnomes* having always been fabled as living in underground abodes, and especially as being the guardians of mines and quarries, while *sylphs* are denizens of the air. From this difference of place it has followed that *gnomes* are generally thought of with repugnance or dread, and *sylphs*, although of both sexes in literature, are popularly thought of as young, slender, and graceful females: hence the expression "a *sylph*-like form." To Oriental imagination is due the *jinn, djinn,* or *jinnee;* the form *genie* is most vividly associated with the "Arabian Nights": as, the *genie* of Aladdin's lamp; the *genie* that the fisherman let out of the bottle. A *goblin* is wicked, mischievous, or at least roguish, and frightful or grotesque in appearance. See the definitions of *kobold, sylph, brownie, banshee, sprite, pixie, nixie, nymph,* etc.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or in some manner connected with fairies; done by or coming from fairies. See phrases below.—**2.** Resembling in some way a fairy; hence, fanciful, graceful, whimsical, fantastic, etc.: as, *fairy* creatures or favors.

Shrunk like a *fairy* changeling lay the mage.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

We laughed — a hundred voices rose
In airiest *fairiest* laughter.
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 14.

Bale upon bale of silks and *fairy* textures from looms of Samarcand and Bokhara.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 243.

Fairy beads. See *St. Cuthbert's beads*, under *bead*.—**Fairy circle, fairy dance.** See *fairy ring*.—**Fairy hammer,** the name given in the Hebrides to an ancient stone (usually porphyry) hammer, shaped like the head of a hatchet, used to medicate the drink given to patients afflicted with certain diseases.—**Fairy hillocks,** verdant knolls found in many parts of Scotland, which have received this denomination from the popular idea that they were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that the fairies used to dance on them.—**Fairy millstone,** a flat disk of stone or slate with a central perforation, such as are frequently found with paleolithic remains, and are now thought to be whorls of spindles.—**Fairy money,** money imagined in old legends to be given by fairies, which soon turned into withered leaves or rubbish; also, money found, from the notion that it had been dropped by a good fairy out of favor to the finder.

In one day Scott's high-heaped money-wages became *fairy-money* and nonentity. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 181.

Pisistratus draws the bills warily from his pocket, half-suspecting they must already have turned into withered leaves like *fairy-money*. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, xvii. 6.

Fairy pipes, pipes and pipe-bowls, usually of baked clay and very small, found in the north of England, sometimes with objects of remote antiquity. It is possible that they point to a practice of smoking earlier than the reign of Elizabeth and with other material than tobacco; but it seems probable that they are of the sixteenth century and later. Also called *Celtic pipes* and *elfin pipes*.—**Fairy ring** or **circle,** or **dance,** a phenomenon observed in fields, long popularly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances. It is caused by the growth of certain fungi, especially *Agaricus oreades, A. achimenes,* and one of the *Myxomycetes, Physarum cinereum.* The latter may appear in a single night, forming a circle on the grass as if sprinkled with ashes. The agarics grow outward from a center, spreading further year by year, while the central and inner portions die away. Similar but smaller rings are sometimes formed on old trees and rocks by the growth of a lichen in a corresponding manner.—**Fairy sparks,** the phosphoric light from decaying wood, fish, and other substances, believed at one time to be lights prepared for the fairies at their revels.

fairy-bird (fãr′i-bėrd), *n.* A name of the least tern, *Sterna minuta*, from its graceful movements. [Local, British.]

fairy-butter (fãr′i-but″ėr), *n.* A name in the northern counties of England for certain gelatinous fungi, as *Tremella albida* and *Exidia glandulosa*, formerly "believed to be the product of the fairies' dairy."

fairy-cups (fãr′i-kups), *n.* A bright-red cup-like fungus, *Peziza coccinea.*

fairy-fingers (fãr′i-fing″gėrz), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

fairyism (fãr′i-izm), *n.* [< *fairy* + *-ism.*] **1.** The state of being fairy-like; resemblance to fairies or fairy-land in customs, nature, appearance, etc.

The air of enchantment and *fairyism* which is the tone of the place. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 431.

2. Belief in fairies; a narrating of fairy tales; fairy myths or legends.

This curious and very ancient medley of Druidism and *fairyism* I have abridged from the ancient Leabhar na-h-Uidhré, so often referred to in these lectures.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, I. ix.

Thomson is beautiful in rural descriptions, but he has not the distinctness and *fairyism* of Milton.
Sir E. Brydges, On Milton's Comus.

fairy-land (fãr′i-land), *n.* The imaginary land or abode of fairies.

Hark! 'tis an elfin storm from *fairy land*.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

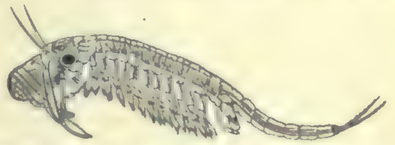
It cheered mild Spenser, called from *Faëryland*
To struggle through dark ways.
Wordsworth, Sonnet on the Sonnet.

fairy-loaf (fãr′i-lōf), *n.* A kind of fairy-stone; a fossil spatangoid sea-urchin, as of the genus *Ananchytes* (which see). [Local, Eng.]

fairy-martin (fãr′i-mär″tin), *n.* A book-name of an Australian swallow, *Hirundo ariel.*

fairy-purses (fãr′i-pėr″sez), *n.* A cup-like fungus containing small bodies thought to resemble purses; probably *Nidularia campanulata.*

fairy-shrimp (fãr′i-shrimp), *n.* The popular name of a small British fresh-water phyllopodous crustacean, *Branchipus* (or *Chirocephalus*) *diaphanus.* It swims on its back, is almost transparent, has stalked eyes and no carapace, and is about an inch long. It is named from its diaphanous appearance and active motions.


Fairy-shrimp (*Branchipus diaphanus*), about twice natural size.

fairy-stone (fãr′i-stōn), *n.* A provincial (south of England) name of an echinite or fossil sea-urchin found in the Cretaceous.

faisceau (fe-sō′), *n.* In *math.*, a singly infinite family of curves; especially, a series of curves of the n^{th} order passing through $\frac{1}{2}(n^2 + 3n - 2)$ fixed points.

faisible†, *a.* An obsolete form of *feasible.*

fait^{1}†, *n.* A Middle English form of *feat*^{1}.

fait^{1}†, *v. t.* [< OF. *fait,* pp. of *faire,* do, make: see *fait*^{1}, *n.*, = *feat*^{1} = *fact.*] To make; cause.

And *faite* thy faucones to culle wylde foules;
For thei comen to my croft my corn to defoule.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 30.

fait^{2}†, *v.* [ME. *faiten, fayten,* a verb developed from the noun *faitor, faitour:* see *faitor.*] **I.** *intrans.* To practise deceit; feign; go about begging under pretense of poverty, religion, or physical misfortune.

Bydders and beggers faste a-boute ȝoden,
Tyl hure bagge and hure bely were bretful ycrammyd,
Faytynge for hure fode and fouhten atten ale.
In glotenye, god wot goth they to bedde.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 43.

II. *trans.* To deceive.

My fleissche in ouerhope wolde me *faite*,
And into wanhope it wolde me caste.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

fait accompli (fāt a-kôṅ-plē′). [F.: *fait,* a fact (see *feat, fact*); *accompli,* pp. of *accomplir,* accomplish.] A fact accomplished; a thing done; a scheme already carried into execution.

faiterous†, *a.* [< *faitor* or *faitery* + *-ous.*] Deceiving; dissembling.

The whole court from all parts thereof cryed out, and said that this was a fraudulent and *faiterous* Carthaginian trick. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 755.

faitery†, *n.* [ME. *faiterie, faiterye, fayterye,* < *faiten,* deceive: see *fait*^{2}, *faitor.*] Deceit; hypocrisy, as that of one who goes about begging under pretense of poverty, religion, or physical misfortune.

Ac hye Treuthe wolde
That no *faiterye* were founde in folk that gon a-begged.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 138.

She wiste wele
My word stood on an other whele,
Withouten any *faiterye*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 47.

faith (fāth), *n.* [< ME. *faith, feith, fayth, feyth* (the *-th* being an accom., to the common E.

suffix *-th* (as in *truth, ruth, health*, and other abstract nouns), of *-d* in the oldest OF. form *feid*), also *fay, fey, fei*, faith, fidelity, trust, belief, < OF. *feid, foit*, later *fei* (see *fay*^{4}), *foi* (AF. *fei*), nom. *fez, fois* = Pr. *fe*, nom. *fes* = Sp. Pg. *fe* = It. *fede*, < L. *fides*, acc. *fidem*, faith, belief, trust, < *fidere*, trust, confide in, = Gr. πείθειν, persuade, mid. πείθεσθαι, believe, 2d perf. πέποιθα, I trust (deriv. πίστις, trust, faith, πιστός, trusty, faithful, trustworthy, credible), √ *φιθ, orig. move by entreaty, = AS. *biddan*, E. *bid*, entreat, pray, akin to AS. *bīdan*, E. *bide*, await: see *bid* and *bide*. From the same L. source are E. *fidelity, fiduciary*, etc., *infidel*, etc., *affidavit, affy, affiant, defy, defiant, confide, confident*, etc., *diffident, perfidy*, etc.] **1.** The assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition or statement for which there is not complete evidence; belief in general.

I shall make some inquiry into the nature and grounds of *faith* or opinion: whereby I mean that assent which we give to any proposition as true, of whose truth yet we have no certain knowledge. *Locke.*

Faith is in popular language taken to mean the acceptation of something as true which is not known to be true.
Encyc. Brit., III. 532.

Specifically—**2.** Firm belief based upon confidence in the authority and veracity of another, rather than upon one's own knowledge, reason, or judgment; earnest and trustful confidence: as, to have *faith* in the testimony of a witness; to have *faith* in a friend.

Faith . . . is the assent to any proposition, not . . . made out by the deductions of reason, but upon the credit of the proposer, as coming from God in some extraordinary way of communication.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xviii. 2.

The true nature of the *faith* of a Christian consists of this, that it is an assent unto truths credited upon the testimony of God delivered unto us in the writings of the apostles and prophets. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed.

The *faith* of mankind is guided to a man only by a well-founded *faith* in himself.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 224.

In a more restricted sense: (*a*) In *theol.*, spiritual perception of the invisible objects of religious veneration; a belief founded on such spiritual perception.

Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Heb. xi. 1.

Unschooled by *Faith*, who, with her angel tread,
Leads through the labyrinth with a single thread.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

Faith, then, is that which, when probabilities are equal, ventures on God's side, and on the side of right, on the guarantee of a something within which makes the thing seem true because loved.
F. W. Robertson, Sermon on the Faith of the Centurion.

Faith is: the being able to cleave to a power of goodness appealing to our higher and real self, not to our lower and apparent self. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, vii.

(*b*) Belief or confidence in a person, founded upon a perception of his moral excellence: as, *faith* in Christ.

By *Faith*, Saint Peter likewise did restore
A Palsie-sick, that eight yeers did indure.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iiii. 11.

The *faith* of the gospel, whatever may be its immediate object, is no other than confidence in the moral character of God, especially of the Redeemer.
Dwight, Theol., II. 333.

(*c*) Intuitive belief.

3. The doctrines or articles which are the subjects of belief, especially of religious belief; a creed; a system of religion; specifically, the Christian religion. See *confession of faith*, under *confession*, 3.

Whosoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he hold the Catholic *Faith*. Which *Faith* except every one do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly. *Athanasian Creed* (trans.).

Faith, in its generic sense, either means the holding rightly the creeds of the Catholic Church, or means that very Catholic *faith*, which, except a man believe faithfully, he cannot be saved. *Hook*, Church Dict., p. 332.

4. Recognition of and allegiance to the obligations of morals and honor; adherence to the laws of right and wrong, especially in fulfilling one's promise; faithfulness; fidelity; loyalty.

Haue thei me not offended whan thei haue begonne the foly and the treson vpon my felowes to whom I moste bere *feith?* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 497.

To undergo
Myself the total crime, or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life;
Whose failing, while her *faith* to me remains,
I should conceal. *Milton*, P. L., x. 129.

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple *faith* than Norman blood.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

There was only one good thing about them [the Doones], . . . to wit, their *faith* to one another.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, v.

5. Fidelity expressed in a promise or pledge; a pledge given.

I have been forsworn
In breaking *faith* with Julia, whom I lov'd.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.

Here in a holy hill was a pit, whereof no man drinketh, by which the Indians binde their *faith*, as by the most solemne and inuiolable oath. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 457.

Locke . . . contended that the Church which taught men not to keep *faith* with heretics had no claim to toleration. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. Credibility; truth. [Rare.]

The *faith* of the foregoing narrative. *Mitford.*

Act of faith. Same as *auto de fe.*—**Acts of faith.** See *act.*—**Analogy of faith.** See *analogy.*—**Articles of faith.** See *article.*—**Attic faith.** See *Attic*^{1}.—**Carthaginian faith.** Same as *Punic faith.* [Rare.]

One of the company in an historical discourse was observing that *Carthaginian faith* was a proverbial phrase to intimate breach of leagues. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.

Confession of faith. See *confession*, 3.—**Defender of the Faith.** See *defender.*—**Good faith,** fidelity; honesty; bona fides.

He [Need] shal do more than mesure many tyme and ofte,
And bete men ouer bitter and somme of hem to litel,
And greue men gretter than *goode faith* it wolde.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 28.

So conspicuous an example of *good faith* punctiliously observed by a popish prince toward a Protestant nation would have quieted the public apprehensions.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

In faith, in truth; truly; verily.

The pope was gladde here-of *in fay.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 87.

Leon. By my troth, niece, thou wilt never get thee a husband if thou be so shrewd of thy tongue.
Ant. In faith, she's too curst. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

[This phrase is often reduced to *i' faith*, or *faith:* see *faith*, *interj.*]—**In good faith,** in real honesty; with perfect sincerity: as, he fulfilled his engagements *in good faith;* specifically, in the law of negotiable paper and of fraud, without notice of adverse claim, or of circumstances which should put a prudent man on inquiry as to whether there was such a claim.—**Punic faith** [L. *Punica fides*], the faith of Carthage—that is, bad faith; perfidy: from the popular reputation of the Carthaginians among the Romans. This reputation probably rested on no more solid grounds than the French conception of *la perfide Albion;* and the Carthaginians may have entertained a notion equally opprobrious of Roman faith.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Belief, Conviction*, etc. (see *persuasion*); reliance, dependence, confidence.—**3.** Tenets, dogmas, religion.

faith† (fāth), *v. t.* [< *faith, n.*] To believe; credit.

Dost thou think,
If I would stand against thee, would the reposal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth, in thee
Make thy words *faith'd?* *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

faith (fāth), *interj.* [Abbr. of *i' faith*, ME. *i faith*, i. e., *in faith*. This phrase appears in many forms—*i' faith, ifacks, ifecks*, etc., *faiks, faix, facks, fecks, fegs*, etc.] By my faith; in truth; indeed. [Colloq.]

Faith, I am very loth to utter it.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Or do the prints or papers lie?
Faith, sir, you know as much as I. *Swift.*

faith-breach† (fāth'brēch), *n.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.

Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faith-breach.*
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2.

faith-cure (fāth'kūr), *n.* A bodily cure effected or supposed to be effected by prayer made with belief in its efficacy for the purpose; the practice of attempting to cure disease by prayer and religious faith alone.

A *faith-cure* is a cure wrought by God in answer to prayer, without any other means.
The Century, XXXI. 274.

faith-curer (fāth'kūr″ėr), *n.* One who practises or believes in the faith-cure.

The miracles claimed by the *faith-curers* are in the same line of argument. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 507.

faithed†, *a.* [ME. *feythed;* < *faith, n.*, + *-ed*^{2}.] Possessed of faith.

Than are they folk that han most God in awe,
And strengest-*feythed* ben. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 1007.

faithful (fāth'fu̇l), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *feythfull, feithfull*, etc.; < *faith* + *-ful.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Full of faith; having faith; believing.

So then they which be of faith are blessed with *faithful* Abraham. Gal. iii. 9.

You are not *faithful*, sir. This night I'll change
All that is metal in my house to gold.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Thrice blest whose lives are *faithful* prayers,
Whose loves in higher love endure.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxii.

2. Firm in faith; full of loyalty and fidelity; true and constant in affection or allegiance to a person to whom one is bound, or in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands: as, a *faithful* subject; a *faithful* servant; a *faithful* husband or wife.

Feithfullere frenchipe saw never frek [man] on erthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5434.

Lordynges, ye be worthi men and of high renoun, and also ye beth right *feith-full* and trewe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 139.

Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. Rev. ii. 10.

The seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found
Among the faithless, *faithful* only he.
Milton, P. L., v. 896.

3. Observant of compacts, treaties, contracts, vows, or other engagements; true to one's word: as, a government *faithful* to its treaties; *faithful* to one's word.—**4.** Trustworthy; true; exact; conforming to the letter and spirit; conformable to truth or to a prototype: as, a *faithful* execution of a will; a *faithful* narrative; a *faithful* likeness.

Not always right in all men's eyes,
But *faithful* to the light within.
O. W. Holmes, A Birthday Tribute.

The microscope reveals miniature butchery in atomies, and infinitely small biters that swim and fight in an illuminated drop of water; and the little globe is but a too *faithful* miniature of the large. *Emerson*, War.

Before the invention of printing, painting was the most *faithful* mirror of the popular mind; and . . . there was scarcely an intellectual movement that it did not reflect.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 74.

5. True; worthy of belief; truthful: as, a *faithful* witness.

A *faithful* witness will not lie: but a false witness will utter lies. Prov. xiv. 5.

This is a *faithful* saying, and worthy of all acceptation.
1 Tim. i. 15.

=**Syn. 2.** Truthful, careful, trusty, trustworthy, stanch, incorruptible, reliable.—**4.** Close, strict, accurate, conscientious.

II. *n.* A faithful person.

We likewise call to mind your other bill for his majesty's referring the choice of his privy-council unto you, coloured by your outcries against those his old *faithfuls.*
British Bellman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 626).

The faithful [L. *fideles*]. (*a*) In the primitive church, those who had been received by baptism into church communion; believers; Christians. The title appears frequently in ancient inscriptions, particularly in the case of young children, who might otherwise be supposed to have died unbaptized. It is still used with the same significance in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. (*b*) Among Mohammedans, the true believers: hence the calif is called "Commander of the Faithful." (*c*) In political use, the general body of unquestioning adherents of a party: used in contempt by members of other parties.

faithfully (fāth'fu̇l-i), *adv.* [< ME. *feithefully, feythefullye;* < *faithful* + *-ly*^{2}.] **1.** In a faithful manner; with fidelity; loyally.

I . . . will do him service well and *faithfully.*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 283.

He warned hem *feythefullye*
What they shuld suffre are [ere] they shuld dye.
Robert of Brunne, Medit., p. 249.

2. Sincerely; with strong assurance; earnestly: as, he *faithfully* promised.

It is gret harm that he belevethe not *feithefully* in God.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 246.

Lady F. Hast thou denied thyself a Faulconbridge?
Bast. As *faithfully* as I deny the devil.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

3. Conformably to truth or fact; in true accordance with an example or prototype: as, the battle was *faithfully* described or represented.

They suppose the nature of things to be *faithfully* signified by their names. *South.*

What he discovered, he *faithfully* committed first to paper in water colours, and then to copperplate with the burin. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 268.

faithfulness (fāth'fu̇l-nes), *n.* [< *faithful* + *-ness.*] The quality or character of being faithful; fidelity; truth; loyalty; constancy.

Give ear to my supplications: in thy *faithfulness* answer me, and in thy righteousness. Ps. cxliii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Constancy, Fidelity*, etc. See *firmness.*

faith-healer (fāth'hē″lėr), *n.* One who practises the faith-cure.

All *faith-healers* should report as do our hospitals.
The Century, XXXI. 276.

faith-healing (fāth'hē″ling), *n.* Faith-cure.

That there is really such a thing as *Faith Healing* appears to my judgment a fact beyond dispute.
F. P. Cobbe, Contemporary Rev., LI. 794.

faithless (fāth'les), *a.* [< *faith* + *-less.*] **1.** Without faith or belief; not giving credit; unbelieving; especially, without religious faith or faith in the Christian religion; skeptical.

O *faithless* and perverse generation, how long shall I be with you? how long shall I suffer you? Mat. xvii. 17.

And never dare misfortune cross her foot,
Unless she do it under this excuse—
That she is issue to a *faithless* Jew.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 4.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The *faithless* coldness of the times.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

2. Without faithfulness or fidelity; not keeping faith; not adhering to allegiance, vows, or duty; disloyal: as, a *faithless* subject; a *faithless* servant; a *faithless* husband or wife.

> O, *faithless* coward! O, dishonest wretch!
> Wilt thou be made a man out of my vice?
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

> Lest I be found as *faithless* in the quest
> As yon proud Prince who left the quest to me.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. Tending to disappoint or deceive; deceptive; delusive.

> Yonder *faithless* phantom flies
> To lure thee to thy doom.
> *Goldsmith*, The Hermit.

> Nor *faithless* joint nor yawning seam
> Shall tempt the searching sea!
> *Whittier*, Ship-builders.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. False, untruthful, perfidious, treacherous.

faithlessly (fāth′les-li), *adv.* In a faithless manner.

faithlessness (fāth′les-nes), *n.* The character or state of being faithless, in any sense of that word.

> When the heart is sorely wounded by the ingratitude or *faithlessness* of those on whom it had leaned with the whole weight of affection, where shall it turn for relief? *Blair*, Works, III. xiii.

> Sharp are the pangs that follow *faithlessness*.
> *Edwards*, Canons of Criticism, p. 318.

faithly† (fāth′li), *adv.* [< ME. *faithly*, *feithly*, *feythly*, etc.; < *faith* + *-ly*^{2}.] Faithfully; truly.

> Ac to carpe more of Crist, and how he cam to that name,
> *Faithly* for to speke, hus furst name was Iesus.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 70.

faithworthiness (fāth′wėr′ᴛʜi-nes), *n.* Trustworthiness. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

faithworthy (fāth′wėr′ᴛʜi), *a.* Worthy of faith or belief; trustworthy. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

faitière (fā-tiãr′), *n.* [F. *faitière*, < *faite*, ridge, roof, pinnacle, < L. *fastigium*, ridge: see *fastigiate*.] In *arch.*, a cresting.

faitor†, **faitour**† (fā′tor, -tōr), *n.* [< ME. *faitour*, *faytour*, *faytur*, *fatur*, *fature*, a dissembler, deceiver, hypocrite, < AF. *faitour*, *faitur*, OF. *faiteor*, *faiture*, an evil-doer, a slothful person: in this form partly identified with OF. *faitour*, *faiteor*, later *faiteur*, a doer, maker (< L. *factor*, a doer, maker: see *factor*), the neutral term, lit. a doer, being taken in a bad sense, just as *fact* (formerly) and *deed* often imply an evil deed; prop. *faitard*, also written *faitear*, *fetard*, *fetart*, improp. *festard*, *festart*, sluggish, idle, cowardly, faint-hearted, < OF. *faire*, do, make, + *tard*, slow, slack, tedious: see *fait*^{2}, *fair*^{3}, and *tardy*, and cf. *fainéant*. Hence *fait*^{2}, *faiterous*, *faitery*.] A dissembler; a deceiver; a hypocrite; a rogue; a vagabond.

> Fals is a *faytur*, a faylere of werkes.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), ii. 99.

> What *faitoure*, in faithe, that dose ȝou offende,
> We sall sette hym full sore, that sotte, in youre sight.
> *York Plays*, p. 124.

> So ought all *faytours* that true knighthood shame,
> And armes dishonour with base villanie,
> From all brave knights be banisht with defame.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 38.

> Down, dogs! down, *faitors!* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

faix (fāks), *interj.* Same as *faiks*, *facks*, etc., variations of *faith*.

fake^{1} (fāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faked*, ppr. *faking*. [< ME. *faken*, fold; formerly also *fack*, Sc. *feck*, *faik*; prob. < Sw. *vecka*, fold. Cf. *fake*^{1}, *n.*] 1. To fold; tuck up.

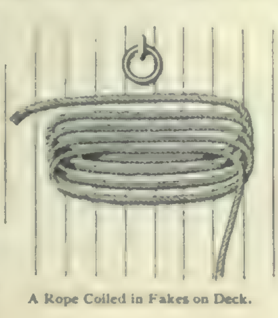
> Sic hauns [hands] as yon sud ne'er be *faikit*,
> Be hain't [spared] wha like.
> *Burns*, Second Epistle to Davie.

Specifically—2. *Naut.*, to coil in fakes, as a cable or a shot-line in a faking-box. See *faking-box*.

> Frekes [men] one [on] the forestayne [prow] *fakens* theire coblez [cables]
> In floynes [see *floyene*], and fercestez [see *farcost*], and Flemesche schyppes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 742.

> One man may *fake* a line, but, having to attend to three operations at the same time, does none of them properly. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., II. 616.

fake^{1} (fāk), *n.* [Formerly also *fack*, Sc. *faik*, *f.*, prob. < Sw. *veck*, a fold. Cf. *fake*^{1}, *v.* The MHG. *vach*, G. *fach*, fold, is a special sense of a general word for 'part' or 'division': see *fetch*^{1}, etym.] 1. A fold or ply of anything, as a garment. *Jamieson.*



A Rope Coiled in Fakes on Deck.

> He . . . takis a *faik*
> Betwixt his dowblett and his jackett.
> *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 171.

Specifically—2. *Naut.*, one of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil, as one of the oblong loops into which a shot-line is wound in being placed in a faking-box.

> There were enough *fakes* in the coil of the mainroyal halliards to make me guess the yard that rope belonged to was hoisted. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxxiv.

3. A plaid. Also in diminutive form *fakie*, *faikie*. *Jamieson.*

> I had nae mair claise but a spraing'd [striped] *faikie*.
> *Journal from London*, p. 8.

4. *pl.* A miners' term in Scotland and the north of England for fissile sandy shales, or shaly sandstones, as distinct from the dark bituminous shales known as *blaes*.—**French fake** (*naut.*), a peculiar mode of coiling a rope by running it backward and forward in parallel bends so that it may run readily and freely, generally adopted in rocket-lines intended for use in establishing communication with stranded vessels, etc., or in other cases where great expedition in uncoiling is essential.

fake^{2} (fāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faked*, ppr. *faking*. [It is not impossible that this may be a perversion of ME. *faiten*, dissemble, go about shamming, beg (said of beggars and tramps); so *faker*^{2} (q. v.) may represent ME. *faitour*: see *faitor*. But thieves' slang is shifting and has usually no history.] 1. To make or do.—2. To cheat or deceive.—3. To steal or filch; pick, as a pocket.

> There the folk are music-bitten, and they molest not beggars, unless they *fake* to boot, and then they drown us out of hand. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lv.

4. To conceal the defects of by artificial means, usually with intent to deceive: as, to *fake* a dog or a fowl by coloring the hair or feathers.

> He supposed it was an old one *faked* over to last until the end of Lent.
> *Philadelphia Sunday Mercury*, April 25, 1886.

[Slang in all uses.]

fake^{2} (fāk), *n.* [< *fake*^{2}, *v.*] 1. A swindle; a trick.—2. A swindler; a trickster.—3. Same as *faker*^{2}, 3.

> To call such social lepers actors is as illogical and unfair as it would be to call Uriah Heep a man of honor. . . . Professionally considered your *fake* is as unworthy as he is socially.
> *Weekly Republican* (Waterbury, Conn.), Oct. 15, 1886.

4. *Theat.*, any unused or worn-out and worthless piece of property; hence, any odd bit of merchandise sold by street-venders. [Slang in all the above senses.]

> A man . . . has derived a large revenue from this and similar *fakes* gotten up for the use of street venders.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 165.

5. A soft-soldering fluid used by jewelers. *Gee*, Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 140.

fake^{3} (fāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faked*, ppr. *faking*. [Sc., also *faik*; perhaps < MD. *facken*, seize, apprehend.] 1†. To grasp.—2. To give heed to.—3. To believe; credit.

[Scotch in all uses.]

fakeer, *n.* See *fakir*^{1}.

fakement (fāk′ment), *n.* [< *fake*^{2} + *-ment*.] 1. Any act of deceit, fraud, swindling, or thieving; the act of begging under false pretenses; also, a device by which fraud is effected.

> I cultivated his acquaintance, examined his affairs, and put him up to the neatest little *fakement* in the world; just showed him how to raise two hundred pounds and clear himself with everybody, just by signing his father's name. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

> They bought a couple of old ledgers—useful only as waste-paper—a bag to hold money, two ink-bottles, &c. Thus equipped, they waited on the farmers of the district, and exhibited a *fakement* (forged document) setting forth parliamentary authority for imposing a tax upon the geese! *H. Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor.

2. Any peculiar or artistic production or piece of workmanship.

[Slang in both uses.]

faker^{1} (fā′kėr), *n.* [< *fake*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who fakes; specifically, in the life-saving service, a surfman whose duty it is to fake the shot-lines in a faking-box.

faker^{2} (fā′kėr), *n.* [< *fake*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. A pickpocket; a thief.—2. One who sells or deals in fakes; specifically, a street-vender.—3. A hanger-on of the theatrical profession.

[Slang in all uses.]

faking^{1} (fā′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fake*^{1}, *v.*] The act or method of stowing a shot-line around the pins of a faking-box, or of coiling a cable.

faking^{2} (fā′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fake*^{2}, *v.*] The art or practice of concealing the defects of animals by artificial means; swindling. [Slang.]

faking-box (fā′king-boks), *n.* A peculiarly constructed box used in the life-saving service for coiling lines attached to shot in such a way as to prevent tangling or knotting in transportation or in firing.

fakir^{1} (fa-kēr′), *n.* [Also written *fakeer*, and sometimes (after F.) *faquir*, Anglo-Ind. *fakir*, *fuqeer*, etc., < Ar. (whence Hind., etc.) *fakīr*, *faqīr* (the guttural is *qāf*), a poor man, one of an order of religious mendicants (equiv. to the Pers. *darvesh*: see *dervish*), < *fakr*, *faqr*, poverty. The name has a special reference to a saying of Mohammed, *el fakr fakhri*, 'poverty is my pride.'] 1. A Mohammedan religious mendicant or ascetic "who is in need of mercy, and poor in the sight of God, rather than in need of worldly assistance" (*Hughes*, Dict. of Islam). Fakirs are of two great classes: (1) those who are "with the law," and govern their conduct according to the principles of Islam, and (2) those who are "without the law," and do not rule their lives according to the principles of any religious creed, though they call themselves Mussulmans. The former usually enter one of the various religious orders, and are then commonly known as dervishes. *Hughes.* See *dervish*.

> The character of a *fakir* is held in great estimation in this country. *Bogle*, in Markham's Tibet, I. 49.

> He is a *fakeer*, or holy man, from Timbuctoo.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 22.

2. A Hindu devotee or ascetic; a yogi.

fakir^{2}, *n.* A misspelling of *faker*^{2}.

fakirism (fa-kēr′izm), *n.* [< *fakir*^{1} + *-ism*.] 1. Religious mendicancy, especially as practised among Mohammedan dervishes.—2. The peculiar austerities and ascetic practices of the Hindu devotees popularly called fakirs, who are represented as subjecting themselves to the severest tortures and self-mortifications.

> Christianity felt the influence of the various currents of thought and tendency—Hellenic, Roman, Alexandrian, and Oriental—nor did it escape that of the *fakirism* which had been generated in the mud of the Ganges.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 777.

fa-la (fä′lä′), *n.* In *music*, a kind of part-song or madrigal which originated in the latter half of the sixteenth century, the text consisting wholly or in part of the syllables *fa la*. Also spelled *fal-la*.

> Others wrote rhythmical songs of four or more parts, or ballets, or *fal-las*, all of which, being for unaccompanied voices, or for viols instead of voices, are often erroneously ranked as madrigals, though differing entirely in structure from them. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 192.

falanaka (fa-la-nä′kä̤), *n.* The native name of a viverrine carnivorous quadruped of Madagascar, *Eupleres goudoti*. See *Eupleres*.

falbala†, **falbelo**†, *n.* [= D. *falbala* = G. *falbel* = Dan. *falbelade* = Sw. *falbolan*, < F. *falbala*, dial. *farbala* = Sp. *falbalá*, *farfalá*, *faralá* = Pg. It. *falbala*, a flounce, furbelow. Hence, by corruption, the present form *furbelow*.] A flounce. See *furbelow*.

> A street there is thro' Britain's isle renowned,
> In upper Holborn, near St. Giles's pound,
> Ten thousand habits here attract the eyes,
> Mixed with hoop-petticoats and *falbeloes*.
> *New Crazy Tales* (1783), p. 25.

falcade (fal-kād′), *n.* [< F. *falcade*, < It. **falcata*, prop. pp. fem. of *falcare*, bend, crook, < L. **falcare*, pp. only as adj. *falcatus*, bent, curved, hooked: see *falcate*.] In the *manège*, the action of a horse when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in a very quick curvet.

falcarious (fal-kā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *falcarius*, only as a noun, a sickle- or scythe-maker, < *falx* (*falc-*), sickle: see *falcate*.] Same as *falcate*. [Rare.]

falcata, *n.* Plural of *falcatum*.

falcate (fal′kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *falcatus*, bent, curved, hooked, sickle-shaped, < *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle, akin to Gr. φάλκης, a crooked piece of ship-timber, a rib; cf. ἐμ-φαλκόειν, clasp around, φόλκος, bow-legged. From L. *falx* are also E. *falcon*, *falchion*, *falculate*, etc., *defalk*, *defalcate*.] I. *a.* Hooked; curved like a scythe or sickle; falciform: specifically applied in anatomy, zoölogy, and botany to a falciform part or organ having two sharp and nearly parallel edges, curved in one plane and meeting at a point.

> The arched costa and *falcate* form of wing is generally supposed to give increased powers of flight.
> *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 175.

Falcate wings, in *entom.*, wings which have the tips somewhat attenuate, curved away from the costal margin, and generally acute.

II. *n.* A figure resembling a sickle, formed by two curves bending the same way and meeting in a point at the apex, the base terminating in a straight margin.

falcated (fal′kā-ted), *a.* Same as *falcate:* the form of the word commonly used of the disk of a planet when less than half of it is illuminated.

> Venus, Mercury, and our Moon have phases, and appear sometimes *falcated*, sometimes gibbous, and sometimes more or less round. *Derham*, Astro-Theology, v. 1.

falcation (fal-kā′shon), *n.* [Cf. ML. *falcatio*(*n*-), a reaping with a sickle, < **falcare*, reap with a sickle: see *falcator*.] 1. The state or quality of being falcate.—2. That which is falciform.

> The locusts have antennæ or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 3.

falcator (fal′kā-tor), *n.* [< ML. *falcator*, a sickleman, < **falcare*, reap with a sickle, < L. *falx* (*falc*-), a sickle.] 1†. A reaper or mower; one who cuts with a scythe or sickle. *Blount.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of birds with falcate bill: same as *Drepanis*. (*b*) In the plural, *Falcatores* (fal-kā-tō′rēz), the creepers. See *Certhia*.

falcatum (fal-kā′tum), *n.*; pl. *falcata* (-tä). [ML., neut. of *falcatus*, hooked: see *falcate*.] A sickle-shaped sword, especially the falchion.

falces, *n.* Plural of *falx*.

falchion (fâl′chon or -shon), *n.* [Formerly *faulchion;* an alteration, to bring it nearer the It. or ML. form, of ME. *fauchon*, *fauchoun*, *fachoun*, *fawchun*, etc., < OF. *fauchon*, *faucon*, *fauson* (cf. equiv. *fauchart*, *faussart*, etc.), mod. F. *fauchon*, a sickle, = Pr. *fausso* = It. *falcione*, < ML. *falcio*(*n*-), also *falco*(*n*-), a falchion, a short, broad sword with a slightly curved point, < L. *falx* (*falc*-), a sickle: see *falcate*, and cf. *falcon*.] A short, broad sword having a convex edge curving sharply to the point; loosely, as in poetry, any sword. In the proper sense, falchions were of two sorts: (*a*) With the back straight and the sharpened edge rounded gradually as far as the greatest width, which is about three fourths of the length of the blade from the hilt, and thence sharply curved to the point. (*b*) Having the back also curved, but in a concave curve, and more or less closely resembling the simitar, but distinguished from it by retaining the greatest width at a place near the point.

> Is noyther Peter the porter ne Poule with his *fauchoune*,
> That wil defende me the dore dynge ich neure so late.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 19.

> I have seen the day, with my good biting *faulchion*
> I would have made them skip: I am old now.
> *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

> His brow was sad; his eye beneath
> Flashed like a *falchion* from its sheath.
> *Longfellow*, Excelsior.

Falcidian (fal-sid′i-an), *a.* Of or relating to the Roman Falcidius, who was tribune in 40 B. C.—**Falcidian portion**, the fourth part of a decedent's estate, which was by Roman law guaranteed to the heir, even though legacies would otherwise have absorbed over three fourths of the estate.

falciform (fal′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *falx* (*falc*-), a sickle, + *forma*, shape.] Sickle-shaped; falcate.

> Five *falciform* folds of the perisoma, more or less calcified, project into the cavity of the body. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 476.

Falciform antennæ, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the apical joints are gradually narrow, and together form an incurved terminal portion of the organ, something in the shape of a sickle.—**Falciform bone**, an accessory ossicle of the carpus of the mole.—**Falciform cartilages**, the semilunar cartilages of the knee.—**Falciform ligament**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The broad longitudinal suspensory ligament of the liver, consisting of two layers of peritoneum reflected from the under surface of the diaphragm, and containing the round ligament between them. (*b*) Either one of the horns or falcate edges of the saphenous opening of the fascia lata of the thigh.—**Falciform process.** Same as *falx cerebri* (which see, under *falx*).

falcinel (fal′si-nel), *n.* A book-name of the ibises of the genus *Falcinellus:* as, the glossy *falcinel*, *F. igneus*.

Falcinellus (fal-si-nel′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *falx* (*falc*-), a sickle.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] The Linnean specific name of the glossy ibis, *Ibis falcinellus*, taken as the generic name of the glossy ibises, of which there are several species. *Bechstein*, 1803. (*b*) A genus of birds: same as *Promerops*. *Vieillot*, 1816. (*c*) A genus of sandpipers, having as type the curlew-sandpiper, *Tringa subarquata*. *Cuvier*, 1817. (*d*) A genus of sandpipers, having as type the broad-billed sandpiper, *Limicola platyrhyncha*. *Kaup*, 1829.

Falcipennis (fal-si-pen′is), *n.* [NL., < *falx* (*falc*-), a sickle, + *penna*, a feather.] A genus of grouse, having falciform primaries, the type of which is *Tetrao falcipennis* of Hartlaub, or *Falcipennis hartlaubi*. *D. G. Elliot*, 1864.

Falco (fal′kō), *n.* [LL., a falcon: see *falcon*.] A genus of diurnal birds of prey. It was formerly conterminous with the family *Falconidæ*, but is now usually restricted to species which have the beak toothed, the nasal tubercle centric, the wings long, strong, and pointed, the tail moderate and stiff, and a special construction of the shoulder-joint. It includes the falcons proper, such as the peregrines, sakers, lanners, juggers, gerfalcons, merlins, hobbies, and kestrels. See *falcon*.

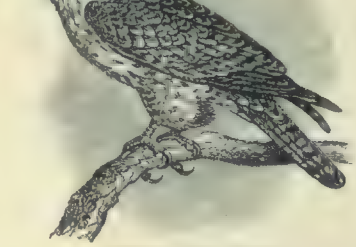
falcon (fâ′kn or fal′kon), *n.* [The present spelling is an alteration, to bring the form near the L.; early mod. E. *faucon*, *faulcon*, etc.; < ME. *faucon*, *faukon*, *fawkon*, *fawken*, *fawcoun*, < OF. *faucon*, *falcun*, later *faulcon*, mod. *faucon* = Pr. *faucon*, *falc* = OSp. *falcon*, Sp. *halcon* = Pg. *falcão* = It. *falcone* = OHG. *falcho*, G. *falke* = D. *valk* = Icel. *fālki* = Sw. Dan. *falk* = LGr. *φάλκων*, < LL. *falco*(*n*-), a falcon, so called from the hooked claws, < L. *falx* (*falc*-), a sickle: see *falcate*. Cf. *gerfalcon*.] 1. A diurnal bird of prey, not a vulture; especially, a hawk used in falconry. The birds used in hawking belong to one of two groups: (*a*) Falcons proper in an ornithological sense (see def. 2 (*c*)), belonging to the restricted genus *Falco*, of which the peregrine is the type. These birds rise above the quarry and stoop to it by dashing down from on high; they are most highly esteemed for hawking, and called *noble*. (*b*) Hawks of the genus *Astur*, as the goshawk or falcon-gentle, which are quite differently shaped as to proportions of the wings, tail, and feet, and have consequently a different mode of flight. They capture the quarry by direct chase after it, and are called *ignoble*—a term somewhat loosely extended to other birds of prey which cannot be trained to the chase at all. In heraldry the falcon is generally represented with bells on the legs, but it is necessary to mention in the blazon the bells and their tincture. It is always supposed to be *close* unless the attitude is mentioned in the blazon. Where the falcon is described as *jessed and belled*, the jesses are represented as hanging loose.

> Ferre owtt in yone mountane graye,
> Thomas, my *fawkon* byggis a neste;–
> A *fawcoun* is an eglis praye;
> Forthi in na place may he reste.
> *Thomas of Ersseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 108).

> A king of the Mercians requested the same Winifred to send to him two *falcons* that had been trained to kill cranes. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 83.

> I see Lombards pouring down from the mountain gates with *falcons* on their thumbs, ready to pounce on the purple columbæ. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) One of the *Falconidæ*. (*b*) One of the *Falconinæ*. (*c*) Specifically, a bird of the genus *Falco*. The species are numerous, and are found in nearly all parts of the world. One of the best-known and most nearly cosmopolitan is the peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, which has many varieties or subspecies, as the duck-hawk of North America, *F. peregrinus*, var. *anatum*. (See cut under *duck-hawk*.) The gerfalcons are a race of boreal falcons, of large size and usually of more or less white or light coloration. Most of the falcons have special English names, as *saker*, *jugger*, *merlin*, *hobby*, etc. See the phrases below.



Gerfalcon (*Falco gyrfalco*).

3. In *falconry*, a female falcon, as distinguished from the male, which is about a third smaller, and is known as a *tercel*, *tiercel*, or *tiercelet*. See *haggard*.

> For ther nas [was not] neuer yet no man on lyve—
> If that I coude a *faucon* wel discryve—
> That herde of swich another of fairnesse,
> As wel of plumage as of gentillesse
> Of shap. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 416.

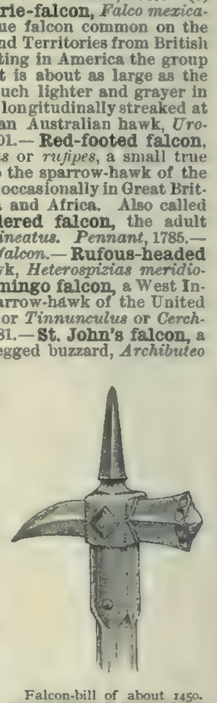
> A *falcon*, tow'ring in her pride of place,
> Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 4.

4. A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth century. It is said to have had a bore of two and a half inches and to have carried a shot of two pounds weight. The French regulations of Henry II. fix the weight of the shot at one pound one ounce poids du roi (not quite one and a quarter pounds English).

> The port of Mecca, neere vnto which are 6 or 7 Turks upon the old towers for guard thereof with foure *faulcons* vpon one of the corners of the city to the land-ward. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 211.

Aplomado falcon. Same as *femoral falcon*.—**Axillary falcon**, an Australian kite of the genus *Elanus*, *E. axillaris*, having the axillary feathers or lining of the wings white and black. *Latham*, 1801.—**Barbary falcon**, *Falco barbarus*, a true falcon of small size, about 13½ inches long, inhabiting parts of Africa and Asia. Originally misspelled *barberry*. *Albin*, 1740.—**Behree falcon**, one of many names of the common peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*. *Latham*, 1787.—**Bengal falcon**, one of the tiny finch-falcons, *Microhierax cœrulescens*, of India.—**Black-necked falcon**, a South American hawk, *Busarellus nigricollis*. *Latham*, 1787.—**Blue falcon**, the peregrine, *Falco peregrinus:* so called from the dark-bluish color of the upper parts of the adult.—**Ceylonese crested falcon**, *Spizaëtus cirrhatus*, a crested hawk of Ceylon and parts of India.—**Chanting-falcon**, an African hawk, *Melierax canorus*, said to utter musical notes. See *singing-hawk*. *Latham*, 1802.—**Cheela falcon**, a very large hawk of the Himalayas, *Spilornis cheela*. *Latham*, 1787. See *cheela*^{2}.—**Chicquera falcon**, the common Indian *Falco chicquera*, a small falcon from 11½ to 13 inches long, with a chestnut head and neck. Also called *fasciated falcon*.—**Cohy falcon**, a falcopern, *Baza lophotes*, of India, Ceylon, and Malacca.—**Criard falcon**, a kite of the genus *Elanus* (which see), *E. cœruleus*, of a bluish-gray color above, about 13 inches long, with ashy-white tail, inhabiting Africa and warm parts of Europe and Asia.—**Dubious falcon**, the common sharp-shinned hawk of the United States, *Accipiter fuscus:* an old book-name. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Dusky falcon**, an old book-name of the common American pigeon-hawk, *Falco* (*Hypotriorchis*) *columbarius*. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Eleonora falcon**, *Falco* (*Erythropus*) *eleonoræ*, one of the smaller falcons, inhabiting the Mediterranean region.—**Fair falcon**, *Astur novæ-hollandiæ*, an Australian goshawk, from 16 to 20 inches long, and, when adult, snow-white, with yellow cere and feet, black bill, and carmine eyes. Also called *New Holland white eagle*. *Latham*, 1801.—**Fasciated falcon.** Same as *chicquera falcon*. *Latham*, 1801.—**Femoral falcon**, a small true falcon, *Falco fusco-cærulescens* or *F. femoralis*, found from the Mexican borders of the United States southward through much of South America. It is from 13½ to 15½ inches long, and has the femoral region conspicuously colored. Also called *plumbeous falcon* and *Aplomado falcon*.—**Finch-falcon**, one of the very small Oriental falcons of the genus *Microhierax*, not larger than a finch or sparrow.—**Gentil** or **gentle falcon.** Same as *falcon-gentle*.—**Great northern falcons**, the several species or varieties of gerfalcons constituting the genus or subgenus *Hierofalco*.—**Greenland falcon**, the whitest of the gerfalcons, *Falco* (*Hierofalco*) *candicans*.—**Iceland falcon**, a kind of gerfalcon, *Falco* (*Hierofalco*) *islandicus*, chiefly found in Iceland, where its peculiarities become best developed. More fully called *spotted Iceland falcon*.—**Ingrian falcon.** Same as *red-footed falcon*. *Latham*, 1781.—**Kite-falcon**, a falcopern (which see); a bird of the genus *Baza* or of *Avicida*.—**Labrador falcon**, a very dark-colored, almost blackish, variety of gerfalcon found in Labrador, and named *Falco labradorius* by Audubon.—**Lanner falcon.** See *lanner*.—**Leverian falcon**, the young of the common red-tailed buzzard of the United States, *Buteo borealis:* so named by Pennant in 1785 from a specimen in the Leverian Museum.—**Little rusty-crowned falcon**, a book-name of the common American sparrow-hawk, *Falco* (*Tinnunculus*) *sparverius*. See *sparrow-hawk*.—**Lugger** or **luggur falcon.** Same as *jugger*.—**Lunated falcon**, *Falco lunulatus*, a small true falcon of Australia, from 11½ to 13½ inches long. *Latham*, 1801.—**Madagascar falcon**, *Polyboroides radiatus*, a large silver-gray hawk with bare lores, peculiar to Madagascar.—**New-Zealand falcon**, *Harpa* or *Hieracidea novæ-zealandiæ*. *Latham*, 1781.—**Notched falcon**, a South American falcon, *Harpagus bidentatus*, with doubly toothed bill and crestless head. *Latham*, 1787.—**Order of the White Falcon**, an order founded by the Duke of Saxe-Weimar in 1732, and renewed in 1815. It is still in existence, and consists of three classes, numbering, exclusive of the family of the reigning grand duke, 12 grand crosses, 25 commanders, and 50 knights. The badge is an 8-pointed cross in green enamel, having between each two arms a point in red enamel, and borne upon the whole, in relief, a falcon in white enamel. On the reverse are the words "*L'ordre de la Vigilance*" and a trophy or other emblem, which differs for the civil and the military knight; also the motto "*Vigilando ascendimus.*" The ribbon is dark-red or ponceau. Also called *Order of Vigilance*.—**Peregrine falcon.** See *peregrine*, *n.*—**Placentia falcon.** Same as *St. John's falcon:* so called from the large dark spot on the belly.—**Plumbeous falcon.** (*a*) A South American hawk, *Asturina nitida*. *Latham*, 1787. (*b*) Same as *femoral falcon*.—**Prairie-falcon**, *Falco mexicanus* or *F. polyagrus*, a large true falcon common on the prairies of the Western States and Territories from British America into Mexico, representing in America the group of lanners of the old world. It is about as large as the duck-hawk or peregrine, but much lighter and grayer in color, and with the under parts longitudinally streaked at all ages.—**Radiated falcon**, an Australian hawk, *Urospizias radiatus*. *Latham*, 1801.—**Red-footed falcon**, *Falco* (*Tinnunculus*) *vespertinus* or *rufipes*, a small true falcon with red legs, related to the sparrow-hawk of the United States, found in Europe, occasionally in Great Britain, and in many parts of Asia and Africa. Also called *Ingrian falcon*.—**Red-shouldered falcon**, the adult red-shouldered buzzard, *Buteo lineatus*. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Rock-falcon.** Same as *stone-falcon*.—**Rufous-headed falcon**, a South American hawk, *Heterospizias meridionalis*. *Latham*, 1787.—**St. Domingo falcon**, a West Indian variety of the common sparrow-hawk of the United States, sometimes called *Falco* or *Tinnunculus* or *Cerchneis dominicensis*. *Latham*, 1781.—**St. John's falcon**, a blackish variety of the rough-legged buzzard, *Archibuteo lagopus*, var. *sancti-johannis:* so called from a locality in Newfoundland. *Latham*, 1781. Also called *placentia falcon*.—**Stone-falcon**, the merlin, *Falco æsalon*. Also called *rock-falcon*, and formerly *Falco lithofalco*.—**Streaked falcon**, a South American hawk, *Urubitinga melanops*. *Latham*, 1787.—**Tawny-headed falcon**, the African *Falco ruficollis*, probably only a variety of the chicquera falcon.—**Winter falcon**, the young of the common red-shouldered buzzard of the United States, *Buteo lineatus*. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Zuggun falcon**, an Oriental hawk, *Butastur teesa*. *Latham*, 1821. See *teesa*.

falcon-bill (fâ′kn-bil), *n.* A form of martel-de-fer,



Falcon-bill of about 1450. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

distinguished by its slightly curved and sharp point.

falconelle (fal-ko̤-nel'), *n.* Same as *falconet*, 2.

falconer (fâ'kn-ėr), *n.* [Spelling altered as in *falcon;* early mod. E. *fauconer, faulconer;* < ME. *fauconer, faukener, fawconer*, etc., < OF. *faulconnier*, F. *fauconnier* = Pr. *falconier* = OSp. *falconero* = Sp. *halconero* = Pg. *falcoeiro* = It. *falconiere* = D. *valkenier* = MHG. *valkener*, G. *falkner* = Dan. *falkeneer* = Sw. *falkener*, < ML. *falconarius*, a falconer, < LL. *falco(n-)*, a falcon: see *falcon.*] A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking game; also, one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

> Hee is much delighted with pleasures of the field, for which in Græcia and Natolia he hath forty thousand *Falconers;* his Hunts-men are not much fewer.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 290.

> The person who had the care of the hawks is denominated the *falconer*, but never I believe the hawker.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 28.

falconet (fal'ko̤-net), *n.* [< OF. **falconet*, **fauconet* (= It. *falconetto;* cf. ML. *falconeta*, a small cannon), equiv. to OF. *fauconnel, faulconeau*, F. *fauconneau*, a young falcon, a piece of ordnance, dim. of *faucon*, a falcon: see *falcon.*] 1. A little falcon; specifically, in *ornith.*, a finch-falcon of the Oriental genus *Ierax, Hierax*, or *Microhierax*, which contains tiny falcons about six inches long, such as *M. cærulescens.*—2. A shrike of the genus *Falcunculus*. Also *falconelle.*—3†. A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth century. It is stated to have had a bore of two inches and to have carried a shot of one and a half pounds weight. The standard fixed by Henry II. of France fixes the weight of the shot at 14 ounces poids du roi.

> Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen with certain *falconets* and other small pieces, to take the streights.
> *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

falcon-eyed (fâ'kn-īd), *a.* Having eyes like a falcon's; having bright and keen eyes.

> A quick brunette, well-moulded, *falcon-eyed.*
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

falcon-gentle (fâ'kn-jen"tl), *n.* [Also written *falcon-gentil;* < OF. *faulcon gentil: gentil*, gentle, i. e., noble.] The female and young of the European goshawk, *Astur palumbarius.* Also *gentil* or *gentle falcon* and *cryer.*

falcon-heroner†, *n.* [ME.] A falcon trained to fly at the heron.

> No gentil hautein *falcon-heroneer.*
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1120.

Falconidæ (fal-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Falco(n-)* + *-idæ.*] The most highly organized and raptorial family of diurnal birds of prey. It is now usually held to cover nearly all diurnal birds of prey, and to be nearly conterminous with the suborder *Accipitres*, containing the old world (not the new-world) vultures, as well as all kinds of hawks, falcons, buzzards, eagles, etc., except, usually, the secretary-birds and the ospreys or fish-hawks. The vultures or carrion-feeding birds of prey of the old world were formerly excluded from the limits of this family, but are now brought under it. The characters of the group are nearly the same as those of the suborder *Accipitres*. The family is variously subdivided, a usual division being into *Falconinæ*, falcons; *Polyborinæ*, caracaras; *Circinæ*, harriers; *Accipitrinæ*, hawks; *Milvinæ*, kites; *Buteoninæ*, buzzard hawks; and *Vulturinæ*, old-world vultures, when these are brought under *Falconidæ*. But there is seldom any agreement among ornithologists in this matter.

Falconinæ (fal-kō̤-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Falco(n-)* + *-inæ.*] The typical and most raptorial subfamily of *Falconidæ*, containing the falcons proper. It is characterized by having the scapular process of the coracoid extended to the clavicle, the upper mandible dentate, the lower mandible notched, the nasal tubercle centric, the eye protected by a superciliary shield, the whole organization robust and symmetrical, and the disposition rapacious in the highest degree. The birds used in falconry belong mostly to this subfamily. See cuts under *duck hawk* and *falcon.*

falconine (fal'kō̤-nin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Falconidæ*, and especially to the *Falconinæ.*

II. *n.* A falcon, or other hawk of the family *Falconidæ;* in a more restricted sense, of the subfamily *Falconinæ* alone. *Coues.*

falconing†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *faulkning;* < *falcon* + *-ing*¹.] Hawking; falconry. *Florio.*

falconry (fâ'kn-ri), *n.* [Formerly *faulconry, faulconrie, fauconry;* ME. form not found; < OF. *faulconnerie*, F. *fauconnerie* (= It. *falconeria*), < ML. *falconeria*, < LL. *falco(n-)*, a falcon: see *falcon* and *-ry.*] 1. The art of training falcons to attack wild fowl or game.

> Wee find in *faulconrie* sixteen hawkes or fowls that prey.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, x. 8.

2. The sport of pursuing wild fowl or game by means of falcons or hawks. Commonly called *hawking.*

falcon-shaped (fâ'kn-shāpt), *a.* Having a form somewhat resembling a bird of prey: said of certain objects of ornamental art, as a brooch: a favorite pattern in Scandinavian art in the early middle ages.

falcon-shot† (fâ'kn-shot), *n.* The range of the gun called a falcon. See *falcon*, 4.

> Well, said the admiral, the matter is not great, for there can be no danger in this sally, for where they worke it is within *falcon-shot* of the ships.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 714.

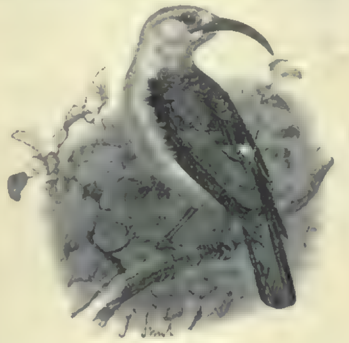
falcopern (fal'kō̤-pėrn), *n.* [< L. *Falco*, q. v., + *Pernis*, q. v.] One of a group of hawks, such as *Falco lophotes*, forming the modern genus *Baza*, having the head crested and the beak doubly toothed; a kite-falcon.

falcula (fal'kū̦-lä̦), *n.* [L., a small sickle, a pruning-hook, a claw, dim. of *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle: see *falcate.*] 1. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of small falcons: same as *Tinnunculus*. *Hodgson*, 1837.—2. Pl. *falculæ* (-lē). A lengthened, compressed, curved, and acute claw; a falcate or falciform claw, as a cat's.

Falculata† (fal-kū̦-lā'tä̦), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *falcula*, a claw: see *falcula.*] In Illiger's classification of mammals (1811), the twelfth order, containing 4 families of quadrupeds with claws, now forming the order *Insectivora* and the suborder *Fissipedia* of the order *Feræ*. These families were *Subterranea* (containing the insectivores), *Plantigrada, Sanguinaria*, and *Gracilia* (together including the fissiped carnivores).

falculate (fal'kū̦-lāt), *a.* [< *falcula* + *-ate.*] Having the form of a falcula; falcate or falciform.

Falculia (fal-kū'li-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *falcula*, a small sickle, a pruning-hook, a claw: see *falcula.*] A remarkable genus of Madagascan passerine birds, the type and only known species of which is *F. palliata*, of uncertain systematic position, commonly referred to the *Paradiseidæ*, and sometimes to the *Corvidæ*, where it probably belongs. The bird is black and white in color and about 9¼ inches long. *Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire*, 1836.



Falculia palliata.

fald¹†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fold*¹.

fald²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fold*².

faldage† (fâl'dā̦j), *n.* [ML. (Eng. Law L.) *faldagium:* Spelman gives an AS. **faldgang*, meaning the same as *faldage* (lit. a fold-going); Somner, **fald-gang-penig*, equiv. to *fald-fee*, q. v. See *faldsoke, faldworth.* These are old law words, not found in ME. or AS. literature.] 1. An old seigniorial right under which the lord of a manor required a tenant's sheep to pasture on his fields as a means of manuring the land, he in turn being bound to provide a fold for the sheep.—2. A customary fee paid by a tenant to the lord of a manor for exemption from this obligation. Also called *fald-fee.*

Also *foldage.*

falderall (fal'dẹ̄-ral), *n.* A Scotch form of *folderol.*

> Gin ye dinna tie him till a job that he canna get quat o', he'll flee frae ae *falderall* till anither a' the days o' his life.
> *Hogg*, Tales, I. 9.

faldetta (fal-det'ä̤), *n.* [It.] An outer garment worn by Maltese women, usually made of silk. See the extracts.

> The black silk *faldetta* of Maltese ladies, the long white muslin veil of Genoa, and the white muslin hoods worn by females in other parts of Italy, &c., will recur to every traveller. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 164, note.

> The *faldetta* is a combination of hood and cape.
> *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 132.

fald-fee† (fâld'fē), *n.* [< ME. *fald*, fold (see *faldage*), + *fee.*] Same as *faldage*, 2.

falding† (fâl'ding), *n.* [ME.; origin uncertain.] A kind of frieze or rough-napped cloth, supplied probably from the north of Europe.

> In a gowne of *faldyng* to the kne.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 391.

faldistor†, faldistory† (fâl'dis-to̤r, -tō̤-ri), *n.* [< ML. *faldistorium*, var. of *faldestolium*, a faldstool: see *faldstool.*] Same as *faldstool.*

faldsoke†, *n.* [ME. **faldsoke* (ML. *faldsoca*), < *fald*, E. *fold*², + *soke, soken.*] Same as *faldage.*

faldstool (fâld'stöl), *n.* [Partly accom. (the E. form would be **fold-stool*) < OF. *faldestoel, faudestuel, faudestueill;* < ML. *faldistolium*, corruptly *faldistorium, faltisterium* (> It. Sp. Pg. *faldistorio* = OF. *faldestoel, faudestuel, faudestueill, faudesteuil, faldestor*, etc., F. *fauteuil*, an arm-chair), < OHG. *faltstuol, faldistōl*, G. *faltstuhl, falzstuhl*, lit. a folding stool, < OHG. *faldan*, G. *falten* = E. *fold*², *v.*, + *stuol, stōl*, G. *stuhl*, a chair, seat, throne, = E. *stool.*] 1. Formerly, a folding chair similar to a camp-stool, especially one used as a seat of honor and an ensign of authority, probably having this character from the ease with which such a seat could be carried with an army on the march, and could be set up when required. Hence—2. A seat having the form of the above, but not capable of being folded. In some cases the faldstool could be taken to pieces, the back and arms lifting off and the lower part then folding up; but very commonly seats of this form were made of heavy pieces of wood and were not separable.

3. A folding stool, provided with a cushion, on which worshipers kneel during certain acts of devotion; especially, such a stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings or queens of England kneel at their coronation.

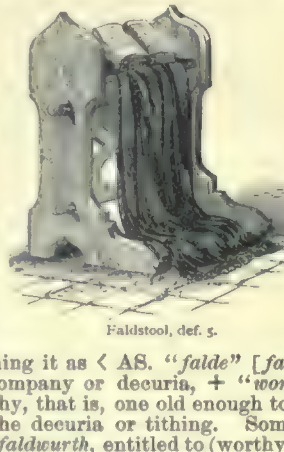
> On the wall are fixed plates of brass, whereon is engraved the figure of a judge in his robes, kneeling at a *faldstool.*
> *Ashmole*, Berkshire, i. 10.

> The Dean of Westminster then laid the ampulla and spoon upon the altar, and the Queen kneeling at the *faldstool*, the archbishop, standing on the north side of the altar, pronounced a prayer or blessing over her.
> *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 252.

4. A movable folding seat in a church or cathedral, used by a bishop or other prelate when officiating in his own church away from the throne, or in a church not under his jurisdiction.

> They [deacons to be ordained] knelt in the form of a crown or circle around the bishop, whom they found seated on a *faldstool* and wearing his mitre in front of the altar.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

5. A small desk in cathedrals, churches, etc., at which the litany is enjoined to be sung or said. It is sometimes called a *litany-stool* or *litany-desk*, and when used it is generally placed in the middle of the choir, sometimes near the steps of the altar.



Faldstool, def. 5.

faldworth†, *n.* [Skinner, after Spelman, gives AS. **faldwurth*, explaining it as < AS. "*falde*" [*fald*], fold, hence company or decuria, + "*worth*" (*weorth*), worthy, that is, one old enough to be admitted to the decuria or tithing. Somner gives an AS. **faldwurth*, entitled to (worthy of) the privilege of faldage (*libertate faldagii dignus*). Not found in AS. documents. See *faldage.*] In *old law*, a person old enough to be reckoned a member of a decennary, and so become subject to the rule or law of frank-pledge.

Falernian (fä̤-lėr'ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Falernus*, pertaining to a district (Falernus ager) in Campania (*Falernum*, sc. *vinum*, Falernian wine), prob., like *Faliscus* (for **Falesicus*), an adj. associated with the local, orig. tribal, name *Falerii* (see *Faliscan*), perhaps orig. inhabitants of a walled or fenced city, < *fala*, a scaffold or pillar of wood.] I. *a.* Pertaining to a district (Falernus ager) in Campania, Italy, anciently noted for its excellent wine.

II. *n.* The wine anciently made from grapes from the Falernus ager.

> Ne'er *Falernian* threw a richer
> Light upon Lucullus' tables.
> *Longfellow*, Drinking Song.

Falerno (fa-lėr'nō), *n.* [It., < L. *Falernus:* see *Falernian.*] A white wine, more or less sweet, grown in the neighborhood of Naples. Although the name is that of the ancient Falernian, it makes no pretense to be the same wine or to come from the same district.

Faliscan (fa-lis′kan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Falisci*, prop. pl. of *Faliscus* for **Falesicus*, an adj. prob. associated with *Falernus*: see *Falernian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Falerii, an ancient city of Etruria, or to its dialect, which was related to Latin.

The *Faliscan* and the Latin [alphabets], wedged in between the Etruscan and the Oscan.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 127.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Falerii.

falk (fâk), *n.* [Sc., also *fauk*.] A name of the razor-billed auk, *Alca torda*. *Montagu.*

fall[1] (fâl), *v.*; pret. *fell*, pp. *fallen*, ppr. *falling*. [Early mod. E. *falle*; < ME. *fallen* (pret. *fel*, *fell*, *fil*, *ful*, pl. *fellen*, *fillen*, *felle*, *fille*, etc., pp. *fallen*, *falle*), < AS. *feallan* (pret. *feóll*, pl. *feóllon*, pp. *feallen*) = ONorth. *falla* = OS. *fallan* = OFries. *falla* = MD. D. *vallen* = OHG. *fallan*, MHG. G. *fallen* = Icel. *falla* = Sw. *falla* = Dan. *falde*, fall (not in Goth., where the word for ‘fall’ is *driusan*: see *dross*, *drizzle*[1], *v.*); akin to L. *fallere*, deceive, pass. *falli*, be deceived, err (whence ult. E. *fail*[1], q. v.), = Gr. *σφάλλειν*, make to fall, throw down, overthrow, defeat, baffle (cf. deriv. *σφάλμα*, a slip, stumble, false step, fall). Hence *fell*[1], *v. t.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To descend from a higher to a lower place or position through loss or lack of support; drop down by or as by the power of gravity, or by impulse; come down by tumbling or loss of balance, or by force of a push, cast, stroke, or thrust: as, meteors *fall* to the earth; water *falls* over a dam; the mantle *fell* from his shoulders; the blow *fell* with crushing force.

Also zif the Bawme be fyn, it schalle *falle* to the botme of the Vesselle, as thoughe it were Quyksylver.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 52.

At three there *fell* a great storm of rain, which laid the wind.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 19.

There can be no doubt that in a vacuum all bodies of whatever size or material would *fall* precisely in the same time.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 239.

2. To sink from a higher to a lower level; be or become lower; settle or sink down; go down; pass off or away; ebb: as, the river is *falling* (that is, becoming lower from diminution of the volume of water); the thermometer *falls* (that is, the mercury sinks in the tube); the ground rises and *falls* (apparently, to one viewing or passing over it, from inequality of surface, or actually, from an earthquake); the dew *falls* (according to popular belief).

Infect her beauty,
You fen-suck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
To *fall* and blister.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

Either you or I must perish this night, before the sun *falls*.
Sydney Smith, To the Countess Grey.

Many a weary year had passed since the burning of Grand-Pré,
When on the *falling* tide the freighted vessels departed.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 1.

3. To descend from a higher, or more perfect, or more intense, etc., state or grade to one that is lower, or less perfect, etc.; deteriorate; sink or decrease in amount, condition, estimation, character, etc.; become degraded or be reduced in any way, as through loss, misfortune, persecution, misconduct, etc.: as, prices have *fallen*; the city *fell* into bankruptcy; to *fall* into poverty, disgrace, apostasy, bondage, etc.; to *fall* from grace or favor; to *fall* from allegiance; to *fall* into bad company.

Labour therefore to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief.
Heb. iv. 11.

Repair thy wit, good youth; or it will *fall*
To cureless ruin.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

The Duke in the Morning sends a Letter to the King, protesting his Fidelity and Sincerity, only he desires the Duke of Somerset may be delivered, to stand or *fall* by the Judgment of his Peers.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 193.

We *fall* not from virtue, like Vulcan from heaven, in a day.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 30.

Then the wind *fell*, with night, and there was calm.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

Find
That he has *fallen* to hell while yet he lives.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 329.

4. To come down as from a fixed or standing position; be overthrown or prostrated; hence, to be slain; perish; come to ruin or destruction.

Sure, he is more than man; and, if he *fall*,
The best of virtue, fortitude, would die with him.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 3.

How can I see the gay, the brave, the young,
Fall in the cloud of war and lie unsung!
Addison, The Campaign.

5. To pass into a new state or condition; enter upon a different state of being, action, or feeling; come to be, or to be engaged or fixed: as, to *fall* heir to an estate; to *fall* a victim; to *fall* asleep, ill, in love, etc.; to *fall* calm, as the wind; to *fall* into a snare, into a rage, etc.; the troops *fell* into line.

The places of one or two of their ministers being *fallen* void.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

The mixt multitude . . . *fell* a lusting.
Num. xi. 4.

For David . . . *fell* on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers, and saw corruption.
Acts xiii. 36.

The interpreter of the Arab language I had taken with me, who was an Armenian, *falling* ill, I was obliged to send for another to Girge.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 85.

It happened this evening that we *fell* into a very pleasing walk.
Addison, Spectator.

Can a man commit a more heinous offence against another than to *fall* in love with the same woman?
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

Many of the women who go forth to meet their husbands or sons receive the melancholy tidings of their having *fallen* victims to privation and fatigue.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 177.

They
Fell upon talk of the fair lands that lay
Across the seas.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 274.

6. To pass away or off; discharge its contents; disembogue, as a river: as, the Rhone *falls* into the Mediterranean; the Ohio *falls* into the Mississippi.

This sea is fresh water in many places, in others as salt as the great Ocean; it hath many great rivers which *fall* into it.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 40.

7. To pass or come as if by falling or dropping; move, lapse, settle, or become fixed, with reference to an object or to a state or relation: as, the castle *falls* to his brother; misfortune *fell* to his lot; the subject *falls* under this head.

“Thenne Reddite,” quath God, “that to Cesar *falleth*.”
Piers Plowman (A), i. 50.

This is the land that shall *fall* unto you.
Num. xxxiv. 2.

If to her share some female errors *fall*,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 17.

This additional taxation of beer had been planned so as to *fall*, as near as might be, upon private brewing and brewing for sale equally.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 127.

Sweet sleep upon his wearied spirit *fell*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 420.

The relations and experiences of real men and women rarely *fall* in such symmetrical order as to make an artistic whole.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXVII. 110.

8. To come to pass or to an issue; befall; happen.

Vn-to hem alle his chier was after one,
Now here, now there, as *felle* by aventure.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 57.

It *fell* ance upon a day,
This guid lord went from home.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 181).

Sit still, my daughter, until thou know how the matter will *fall*.
Ruth iii. 18.

Thy lot is *fallen*, make the best of it.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 344.

The vernal equinox, which at the Nicene council *fell* on the 21st of March, *falls* now about ten days sooner.
Holder, Time.

Do thy worst;
And foul *fall* him that blenches first!
Scott, Marmion, vi. 12.

9. To come by chance or unexpectedly.

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and *fell* among thieves.
Luke x. 30.

Who would have held it possible that to fly from Babylon we should *fall* into such a Babel?
Howell, Letters, ii. 62.

I came to the knowledge of the most epidemic ill of this sort by *falling* into a coffee-house, where I saw my friend the upholsterer, whose crack towards politics I have heretofore mentioned.
Steele, Tatler, No. 178.

10. To be dropped in birth; be brought forth or born: now used only of lambs and some other young animals.

Let wives with child
Pray that their burthens may not *fall* this day.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

11. To hang; droop; be arranged or disposed like the pendent folds of a curtain or garment.

Thus taught, down *falls* the plumage of his pride.
Cowper, Charity, l. 345.

I would comb my hair till my ringlets would *fall* . . .
From under my starry sea-bud crown
Low adown and around.
Tennyson, The Mermaid.

A long mantle, . . . the folds *falling* down and enveloping the feet, complete[s] the dress.
Fairholt, Costume, I. 100.

12†. To be fit or meet.

Thenne seid I thus, “it *fallith* me to cesse
Eyther to ryme, or ditees for to maake.”
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 53.

For it *ffallith* as well to ffodis [lads] of four and twenty ȝeris,
Or yonge men of yistirday to ȝeue good redis [counsels],
As be-cometh a kow to hoppe in a cage!
Richard the Redeless, iii. 262.

13. To be required or necessary; be appropriate or suitable to a subject or an occasion. [Scotch.]

What *falls* to be said of the social and religious aspects of Islam in modern times will be given under the two great divisions of Sunnites and Shi'ites.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 545.

Falling branch. See *branch*.—**Falling rhythm.** Same as *descending rhythm* (which see, under *descending*).—**The curtain falls.** See *curtain*.—**To fall aboard of.** See *aboard*[1].—**To fall afoul of.** See *afoul*.—**To fall astern** (*naut.*), to drop behind.

Then the Vice-admirall *fell on starne*, staying for the Admirall that came up againe to him.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 53.

To fall away. (*a*) To lose flesh; become lean or emaciated; pine.

In a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

(*b*) To decline gradually; languish or become faint; fade; perish.

She *fell away* in her first age's spring.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, i.

One colour *falls away* by just degrees, and another rises insensibly.
Addison.

(*c*) To renounce or desert allegiance, faith, or duty; apostatize; backslide.

To such as *fell* not *away* from Christ through former persecutions, he giveth due and deserved praise.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 65.

To fall back. (*a*) To recede; give way; retrograde; retreat.

To *fall back* will be far worse than never to have begun; but I hope better of thee.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 412.

The Nabob . . . advanced with his army in a threatening manner, . . . but when he saw the resolute front which the English presented, he *fell back* in alarm.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

(*b*) To have recourse: followed by *upon*, and referring usually to some support or expedient already once tried.

The old habit of *falling back upon* considerations of expediency—a habit which men followed long before it was apotheosized by Paley—will still have influence.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 504.

(*c*) To fail of performing a promise or purpose.—**To fall behind**, to slacken in pace or progress; be outstripped; lose ground.

Recorded times of horses and cyclists show that after about twenty miles the horse slowly but surely *falls behind*.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 40.

To fall down. (*a*) To be prostrated; sink to the ground.

Down fell the beauteous youth.
Dryden.

(*b*) To prostrate one's self, as in worship or supplication.

Summe of hem *falle doun* undre the Wheles of the Chare, and lat the Chare gon over hem; so that thei ben dede anon.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 175.

All kings shall *fall down* before him.
Ps. lxxii. 11.

(*c*) *Naut.*, to sail or pass toward the mouth of a river or other outlet; drop down.

The White Angel *fell down* for Plimouth, but, the wind not serving, she came to an anchor by Long Island.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 71.

To fall flat. See *flat*[1].—**To fall foul.** See *foul*[1].—**To fall from grace.** See *grace*.—**To fall home.** (*a*) To fall into the right place; drop into or rest at the point intended. (*b*) In *ship-carp.*, to incline inward from the perpendicular: said of the top sides of a ship: same as *to tumble home* (which see, under *tumble*).—**To fall in.** (*a*) To come in; join; take place or position: as, *to fall in* on the right.

We met two small ships, which *falling in* among us, and the Admiral coming under our lee, we let him pass.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 10.

(*b*) To come to an end; terminate; lapse: as, an annuity which *falls in* when the annuitant dies.

The very day I put it on, old Lord Mallowford was burnt to death in his bed, and all the post-obits *fell in*.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, li.

(*c*) To bend or sink inward.

Yachts with the *falling-in* top sides of a man of war.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 11.

(*d*) To sink or become lean or hollow: as, her cheeks have *fallen in*.

When I knew him he was all fallen away and *fallen in*; crooked and shrunken; buckled into a stiff waistcoat for support.
R. L. Stevenson, Talk and Talkers, ii.

To fall in with. (*a*) To meet or come into company with casually, as a person or a ship; arrive at or meet with accidentally, as an object of interest.

There is a gay captain here who put a jest on me lately, at the expense of my country, and I only want to *fall in with* the gentleman to call him out.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

(*b*) To concur or accord with; comply with; be agreeable or favorable to: as, to *fall in with* one's assertions; the measure *falls in with* popular demands.

The libeller *falls in with* this humour, and gratifies this baseness of temper, which is naturally an enemy to extraordinary merit.
Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

He pursues it [a whim] the more pertinaciously as it *falls in with* his interest.
Goldsmith, Phanor.

To fall of accord. See *accord*.—**To fall off.** (*a*) To withdraw; separate; be detached or estranged; withdraw from association, allegiance, or the like: as, friends *fall off* in adversity.

That field in Sicily of which Diodorus speaks, where the perfumes arising from the place make all dogs that hunt in it to *fall off*, and to lose their hottest scent.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 177.

Those captive tribes . . . *fell off*
From God to worship calves.
Milton, P. R., iii. 415.

(*b*) To perish; die away; become disused: as, the custom *fell off.* (*c*) To become depreciated; decline from former excellence; become less valuable or interesting; decrease: as, the subscriptions *fall off;* the public interest is *falling off.*

If I might venture to suggest anything, it is that the interest rather *falls off* in the fifth [act].
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

Physical debility was the main cause of this lyrical *falling off.* *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 143.

(*d*) *Naut.*, to deviate from the course to which the head of the ship was before directed; fall to leeward.

Having killed the captain of the Turkish ship and broken his tiller, the Turk took in his own ensign and *fell off* from him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 150.

To fall on or **upon.** (*a*) [*On*, adv.] (1) To begin suddenly and vigorously.

Fall on, and try the appetite to eat. *Dryden.*

(2) To begin an attack.

Therefore *fall on*, or else be gone,
And yield to us the day.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 215).

(*b*) [*On*, prep.] (1) To assault; assail.

Others of their company, seeing the business was overthrown, to make amends for their former fact, turned and *fell on* their consorts.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 376).

I saw three bandits by the rock
Waiting to *fall on* you, and heard them boast
That they would slay you. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

(2) To come upon, usually with some degree of suddenness and unexpectedness; descend upon.

Fear and dread shall *fall upon* them. Ex. xv. 16.

My blood an even tenor kept,
Till *on* mine ear this message *falls*,
That in Vienna's fatal walls
God's finger touch'd him, and he slept.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

(3) To light upon; come upon; discover.

The Romans *fell on* this model by chance. *Swift.*

To fall on one's feet, to come well out of any adventure or predicament; be fortunately placed or provided for: from the proverbial ability of the cat always to come down on its feet in falling: as, that is a lucky fellow, he is sure to *fall on his feet.*

Mr. King, who was put in good-humor by *falling on his feet*, as it were, in such agreeable company, amused himself by studying the guests.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 6.

To fall out. (*a*) To quarrel; begin to wrangle; become estranged.

Master Wellbred's elder brother and I are *fallen out* exceedingly. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

Rubenius Celer would needs have it engraven on his tomb he had led his life with Ennea, his dear wife, forty-three years eight months, and never *fell out.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 450.

We *fell out*, my wife and I,
O we *fell out*, I know not why,
And kiss'd again with tears.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

(*b*) To happen; befall; chance.

It *fell out* on a day, the king
Brought the queen with him home.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's [Ballads, I. 282).

Even so it *fell out* to him as he foretold.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 343.

(*c*) *Naut.*, to fall into the wrong place: the opposite of *to fall home.* **To fall over.** (*a*) [*Over*, adv.] (1) To revolt; desert from one side to another. [Archaic.]

And dost thou now *fall over* to my foes?
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

(2) To become overturned: as, the wall *fell over.* (*b*) [*Over*, prep.] To fall beyond: as, the ball *fell over* the line. — **To fall short,** to be deficient; fail to come up to a standard or requirement: as, the corn *falls short;* to *fall short* in duty.

The Italians *fall as short* of the French in this particular [gardens] as they excel them in their palaces.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 378.

It [the great cedar] has a fine smell, but not so fragrant as the juniper of America, which is commonly called Cedar; and it also *falls short* of it in beauty.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 106.

To fall through, to fail; come to nothing: as, the plan *fell through.* [Colloq.] — **To fall to.** (*a*) [*To*, adv.] (1) To drop into a fixed position, as by swinging; close.

Just here the front gate is heard *falling to.*
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 37.

(2) To begin eagerly or with vigor.

Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires

Come, Sir, *fall to* then; you see my little supper is always ready when I come home, and I'll make no stranger of you. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 234.

(*b*) [*To*, prep.] To go about or engage in energetically; apply one's self to; have recourse to with ardor or vehemence: as, they *fell to* blows.

Then I *fell to* defence with a frike wille,
My-seluyn to saue, and socour my pepull.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13204.

So they *fell to* it hard and sore.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 214).

I thought we should have had a great deal of talk by this time. Well, if you will, we will *fall to* it now.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 148.

To fall together by the ears. See *ear*1. — **To fall to the ground.** See *ground*1. — **To fall under,** to come under or within the limits of; become subject to; be ranged or reckoned under: as, they *fell under* the jurisdiction of the emperor; this point did not *fall under* the cognizance of the court; these substances *fall under* a different class or order.

They *fell under* the punishment of admonition and other heavy penalties. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 156.

To fall upon. (*a*) To attack. See *to fall on* (*b*).

A knight of Arthur's court, who laid his lance
In rest, and made as if to *fall upon* him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

(*b*) To attempt; make trial of; have recourse to.

Every way is *fallen upon* to degrade and humble them.
Brougham.

To fall with†. Same as *to fall in with* (*a*).

They made them stear a course betweene ye southwest & ye norwest, that they might *fall with* some land.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 217.

=**Syn.** *Attack, Set upon, Fall upon*, etc. See *assail.*

II. *trans.* **1**†. To bring down; allow or cause to drop.

For every tear he *falls* a Trojan bleeds.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1551.

The common executioner . . .
Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck,
But first begs pardon. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.

2. To give a fall to; throw or otherwise unseat, as a rider. [Colloq.]

The servant boy, . . . by way of apology, . . . told how the animal [a horse] had *falled* him three times.
W. Colton, Ship and Shore, p. 139.

3. To strike, throw, or cut down; specifically, to fell or chop down: as, to *fall* a tree. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Nowe make is to *falle* in season best
For pale, or hegge, or house, or shippe in floode.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

4†. To sink; depress.

If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his voice still by half notes . . . as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

5. To diminish; lessen or lower. [Rare.]

The time is critical, and every triumph or defeat material, as they may raise or *fall* the terms of peace.
Walpole, Letters, II. 30.

Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you *fall* the price of your native commodities. *Locke.*

6. To bring forth: as, to *fall* lambs. [Rare.]

He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes;
Who, then conceiving, did in eaning-time
Fall particolour'd lambs. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

Fair fall. See *fair*1, *adv.* — **To fall a bell,** in bell-ringing, to swing a bell which stands a little on one side of the point of equilibrium, with its mouth upward, to the same distance on the other side of that point.

fall1 (fâl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fal, falle;* < ME. *fal, fall*, a fall; AS. with mutated vowel *fyll*, rarely *fell*, fall, usually of death; = OS. *fal* = OFries. *fal, fel* = D. *val* = OHG. MHG. *fal, val*, G. *fall* = Icel. *fall* = Dan. *fald* = Sw. *fall;* from the verb.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Descent from a higher to a lower place or position for want of support; a dropping down, as by the power of gravity or by impulse; a coming or tumbling down: as, the *fall* of a meteor or of a leaf; a *fall* from a horse or a ladder; a *fall* on the ice; the rise and *fall* of a piston.

There's a special providence in the *fall* of a sparrow.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

He that is down needs fear no *fall.*
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Where never *fall* of human foot is heard,
On all the desolate pavements.
Bryant, Flood of Years.

2. Descent from a higher to a lower level; a sinking down or away; a lowering; an ebbing: as, a *fall* of ground toward a river; a *fall* of the tide, or of the mercury in a thermometer; a *fall* of ten feet in a mile; the *fall*, or slope, of a hand-rail.

Almost everybody knows . . . how pleasant and soft the *fall* of the land is round about Plover's Barrows farm.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vii.

All sewers should have a greater *fall* than at present
Pop. Encyc.

3. Descent from a higher to a lower state or grade; a lowering of amount, force, position, character, value, etc.; a decline: as, a *fall* in stocks or rents; a *fall* of the wind or of volume of sound; a *fall* from power or honor; the *fall* of Adam (see *the fall of man*, below).

Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a *fall.* Prov. xvi. 18.

In Adam's *fall*
We sinned all. *New Eng. Primer.*

Behold thee glorious only in thy *fall.*
Pope, To the Earl of Oxford, l. 20.

It has been boasted that, even if Australian shippers could not stand up against the *fall* in prices, the great flock-masters of the River Plate would be able to supply us with an almost unlimited quantity of mutton at recent market rates. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 55.

4. Descent to destruction; downfall; ruin; extinction.

The Decline and *Fall* of the Roman Empire.
Gibbon (title of book).

5. A vertical or sloping descent of flowing water; a waterfall, cascade, or cataract: as, the *fall* of the Rhine at Schaffhausen; the Horseshoe *fall* at Niagara: usually in the plural, because the descent is most commonly divided into parts or stages: as, Niagara *falls;* Trenton *falls.*

A willowy brook, that turns a mill,
With many a *fall*, shall linger near.
Rogers, A Wish.

6†. The discharge or falling of a stream into another body of water; a disemboguement.

Volga hath seuentie mouthes or *fals* into the sea.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 326.

7. Autumn, as the season when leaves fall from trees: also called the *fall of the year:* in antithesis to *spring.* [Formerly in good literary use in England, but now only local there, and generally regarded as an Americanism.]

Mayst thou have a reasonable good spring, for thou art like to have many dangerous foul *falls.*
Middleton, quoted in Lowell's Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,
Or how last *fall* he raised the weekly bills.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

Dubbut looäk at the waäste: theer warn't not feeäd for a cow; . . .
Nobbut a bit on it's left, an' I meän'd to 'a stubb'd it at *fall.*
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, Old Style.

If *fall*, as a season of the year, has gone out of use in Britain, it has gone out very lately. At least, I perfectly well remember the phrase of "spring and *fall*" in my childhood. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 70.

8. That which falls or has fallen; something in the state of falling or of having fallen: as, the *fall* of snow was soon melted; a *fall* of trees (used in England of trees that have been felled or cut down). In dress, a fall of lace or other material is a trimming so applied as to hang loosely, as over the front of a bonnet, acting as a short veil, or around the shoulders in a low bodice.

A light *fall* . . . of filmy snow lies like down in the two courts of the Grand Hôtel du Mont Blanc.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 9.

The maiden Spring upon the plain
Came in a sun-lit *fall* of rain.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Guinevere.

9. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the *fall* of timber. [Local, U. S.] — **10.** In hoisting-machinery, the part of the rope to which power is applied, one end being rove through the pulley-block or -blocks, and the other carried to the winch or other hoisting-engine. — **11.** In *wrestling*, the act or a method of throwing one's adversary to the ground.

Tom . . . at last mastered all the dodges and *falls* except one. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, iii.

12†. Same as *falling-band.*

Under that fayre ruffe so sprucely set
Appeares a *fall*, a falling-band forsooth.
Marston, Satires, iii.

13†. What falls by lot; lot; allotment; apportionment.

The *falles* of their grounds which came first over in the May Floure, according as their lots were cast, 1623.
Plymouth Colony Records, in Appendix to New England's [Memorial, p. 376.

14†. Lot in life; fortune; condition.

Must not the world wend in his common course
From good to badd, and from badde to worse;
From worse unto that is worst of all,
And then returne to his former *fall?* *Spenser.*

15. The movable front of a piano which covers the keyboard. — **16.** In *astrol.*, that part of the zodiac which is opposite to the exaltation of a planet. — **17.** In *bot.*, one of the outer divisions of the perianth in the genus *Iris*, having a drooping blade, in distinction from the inner erect standards. — **18.** In *music:* (*a*) A cadence or conclusion.

That strain again; — it had a dying *fall.*
Shak., T. N., i. 1.

(*b*) A lowering of the voice. — **19.** A trap for catching animals; a fall-trap.

Of cat, nor *fall*, nor trap, I haif nae dreid.
Borrowstoun Mous, Evergreen, ii. 148, st. 13. (*Jamieson.*)

20†. A covey: a hawking term.

A *fall* of woodcocks. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

21. *pl.* The descent of a deck from a fair curve, lengthwise, to give height to a cabin, as in yachts, small sloops, and schooners. *Hamersly*, Naval Encyc. — **22.** In *whale-fishing*, a large rope or hawser used in cutting in a whale to hoist in the blubber. It leads from the mainmast-head, and is rove through blocks attached to cutting-pennants. Also called *cutting-fall*.—**Cant-fall** (*naut.*), the fall of the cant-purchase.—**Cat-tackle fall.** Same as *cat-fall*.—**Fall and tackle.** Another name for *block and tackle*. See *block*1.—**The fall of man**, or **the fall**, in *theol.*, the lapse of mankind into a state of natural or innate sinfulness ("original sin") through the transgression of Adam and Eve. The doctrine of the fall is the doctrine that the first parents of the race were created without sin, but by voluntary transgression of God's law fell from the state of innocence, and that in consequence all their descendants have become guilty and amenable to divine condemnation and punishment.

> Though Scripture gives no definition of the idea of sin, it leaves no elements of the doctrine of sin unnoticed, but gives a full account of how sin penetrated into human nature by *the fall of man*. *Schaff and Herzog*, Encyc., p. 2186.

The fall of the leaf, autumn; hence, figuratively, decay; decline.

> The hole yere is deuided into iiii partes, Spring time, Somer, *faule of the leafe*, and winter, whereof the whole winter, for the roughnesse of it, is cleane taken away from shoting. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. Arber), p. 48.

> His beauty is at *the fall of the leaf*.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 211.

To try a fall, to take a bout at wrestling; wrestle; hence, to contend with another for superiority in any way.

> I am given, sir, secretly to understand that your younger brother, Orlando, hath a disposition to come in disguised against me to *try a fall*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

> *Piscator.* There is a very great and fine stream below, under that rock, that fills the deepest pool in all the river, where you are almost sure of a good fish.
> *Viator.* Let him come, I'll *try a fall* with him.
> *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 249.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or suitable for the autumn or fall of the year; autumnal: as, *fall* crops; a *fall* dress. [U. S.]—**Fall canker-worm, dandelion, duck**, etc. See the nouns.

fall2 (fâl), *n.* [Sc.; cf. OSw. *fale*, a pole or perch (Jamieson); ML. *fallum*, "modus agri, ut videtur, apud Anglosaxones."] In Scotland, a measure of length equal to 6 Scotch ells, or 18 feet 6.575 inches English measure; also, a superficial measure equal to 36 square ells. In Scots land-measure 40 falls make a rood, and 4 roods an acre.

fall3 (fâl), *n.* [< Sw. Dan. *hval* (pron. väl), a whale, = Icel. *hvalr* = AS. *hwæl*, E. *whale*, q. v. E. *wh* in Aberdeen is pronounced as *f*.] A whale. [Scotland (Aberdeen and N. E. coast).]—**A fall! a fall!** the signal given by the lookout man of a whaler when a whale is seen.

falla (fal′a̤), *n.* A dialectal form of *fellow*.

> Then up and bespake the good Lairds Jock,
> The best *falla* in a' the companie.
> *Dick o' the Cow* (Child's Ballads, VI. 71).

fal-la, *n.* Same as *fa-la*.

fallace†, *n.* [ME., also *fallas*; < OF. *fallace*, deception: see *fallacy*.] Deception; deceit; trickery.

> He is reuerenced and robed that can robbe the peuple
> Thorw *fallas* and false questes and thorw fykel speche.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 22.

> He . . . taketh it as who saith by stelthe
> Through coverture of his *fallas*.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 63.

fallacion† (fa-lā′shọn), *n.* [Improp. < L. *fallacia*: see *fallacy*.] A fallacy.

> Tomitanus, in Italie, hath expressed euerie *fallacion* in Aristotle, with diuerse examples out of Plato.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 132.

> Secondly, your minor is ambiguous, and therefore in that respect your argumente may be also placed in the *fallacion* of equiuocation. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 63.

fallacious (fa-lā′shus), *a.* [= F. *fallacieux*, < LL. *fallaciosus*, deceptive, < *fallacia*, deception: see *fallacy*.] **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or embodying fallacy; deceptively erroneous or misleading.

> This *fallacious* idea of liberty, whilst it presents a vain shadow of happiness to the subject, binds faster the chains of his subjection. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

> But so vain and *fallacious* are all human designs, that the event proved quite contrary to his expectation.
> *J. Adams*, Works, V. 102.

> The conclusion of my friend is *fallacious*, inasmuch as it is founded on a narrow induction.
> *Sumner*, Prison Discipline.

2. Of a deceptive quality; having a misleading appearance.

> Yet how *fallacious* is all earthly bliss.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 457.

> It was one of those districts where peat had been taken out in large squares for fuel, and where a *fallacious* and verdant scum upon the surface of deep pools simulated the turf that had been removed.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 191.

=**Syn.** *Fallacious, Delusive, Deceptive*; deceiving, deceitful, misleading, sophistical, elusory, illusive, false, disappointing. *Deceptive* may be used where there is or is not an attempt to deceive; in *delusive* and *fallacious* the intent to deceive is only figurative: as, a *fallacious* argument; a *delusive* hope. See *deceptive*.

> Nothing can be more *fallacious* than to found our political calculations on arithmetical principles.
> *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. 55.

> Greedily they pluck'd
> The fruitage fair to sight, like that which grew
> Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flamed;
> This more *delusive*, not the touch, but taste
> Deceived. *Milton*, P. L., x. 563.

> It is to be feared that the sciences are above the comprehension of children, and that this mode of education, to the exclusion of the classical, is ultimately *deceptive*.
> *V. Knox*, Grammar Schools.

fallaciously (fa-lā′shus-li), *adv.* In a fallacious manner; falsely; erroneously; sophistically.

> We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause. *Addison.*

fallaciousness (fa-lā′shus-nes), *n.* The character of being fallacious.

> It is remarkable that Davy's logic, too, was at fault, and on just the same point as Rumford's, but with even more transparently logical *fallaciousness*, because his argument is put in a more definitely logical form.
> *Sir W. Thomson*, Encyc. Brit., XI. 557.

fallacy (fal′a̤-si), *n.*; pl. *fallacies* (-siz). [Extended in imitation of L. *fallacia*; < ME. *fallace*, *fallas* (see *fallace*), < OF. *fallace*, F. *fallace* = Pr. *fallacia* = Sp. *falacia* = Pg. It. *fallacia*, < L. *fallacia*, deception, deceit, < *fallax* (*fallac-*), deceptive, deceitful, < *fallere*, deceive: see *fail*1.] **1.** Deceptiveness; deception; deceit; deceitfulness; that which is erroneous, false, or deceptive; that which misleads; mistake.

> Until I know this sure uncertainty,
> I'll entertain the offer'd *fallacy*.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

> I have not dealt by *fallacy* with any.
> *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

> Winning, by conquest, what the first man lost,
> By *fallacy* surprised. *Milton*, P. R., i. 155.

> Is virtue, then, unless of Christian growth,
> Mere *fallacy*, or foolishness, or both?
> *Cowper*, Truth, l. 516.

Specifically—**2.** A false syllogism; an invalid argumentation; a proposed reasoning which, professing to deduce a necessary conclusion, reaches one which may be false though the premises are true, or which, professing to be probable, infers something that is really not probable, or wants the kind of probability assigned to it. A fallacy is either a *sophism* or a *paralogism*, according as the deceit is intentional or not. But the word *paralogism* is also used to signify a purely logical fallacy—that is, a *formal fallacy*, or a direct violation of the canons of syllogism. Logicians enumerate as many different kinds of formal fallacy as they give of canons of syllogism, from four to eight. See below.

> No man was less likely to be imposed upon by *fallacies* in argument, or by exaggerated statements of fact.
> *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

> The lazy belief that in some unspecified way things will so adjust themselves as to prevent the natural consequences of a wrong or foolish act is a very common *fallacy*. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 221.

> A *fallacy* is used to mean: (1) A piece of false reasoning, in the narrower sense; either an invalid immediate inference, or an invalid syllogism; a supposed equivalent form which is not equivalent, or a syllogism that breaks one of the rules. (2) A piece of false reasoning, in the wider sense; whereby from true facts a false conclusion is inferred. (3) A false belief, whether due to correct reasoning from untrue premises (reasons or sources) or to incorrect reasoning from true ones. (4) Any mental confusion whatever. *A. Sidgwick*, Fallacies.

Fallacies in things, according to the old logicians, fallacies that are not in words. They are of seven kinds: (1) The *fallacy of accident*, arising when a syllogism is made to conclude that, because a given predicate may be truly affirmed of a given subject, the same predicate may be truly affirmed respecting all the accidents of that subject. (2) The *fallacy of speech respective and speech absolute*, occurring when a proposition is affirmed with a qualification or limitation in the premises, but virtually without the qualification in the conclusion. (3) The *fallacy of irrelevant conclusion*, or *ignoration of the elench*, occurring when the disputant, professing to contradict the thesis, advances another proposition which contradicts it in appearance but not in reality. (4) The *fallacy of the consequent*, or *non sequitur*, an argument from consequent to antecedent, which may really be a good probable argument. (5) *Begging the question*, or the *petitio principii*, a syllogism, valid in itself, but in which that is affirmed as a premise which no man who doubts the conclusion would admit. (6) The *fallacy of false cause*, arising when, in making a reductio ad absurdum, besides the proposition to be refuted, some other false premise is introduced. (7) The *fallacy of many interrogations* in which two or more questions are so proposed that they appear to be but one: as, "Have you lost your horns?" a question which implies that you had horns.—**Fallacies of composition and division**, fallacies which arise when, in the same syllogism, words are employed at one time collectively, and at another distributively, so that what is true in connection is inferred to be also true in separation, or the reverse.—**Fallacy of accent**, a fallacy arising from the mode of pronouncing a word.—**Fallacy of amphibology**, a fallacy arising from the doubtful construction of a sentence.—**Fallacy of an illicit process**, a false syllogism in which a term enters into the conclusion with a different distribution from what it had in the premise.—**Fallacy of equivocation**, a fallacy arising from the double meaning of a word.—**Fallacy of figure of speech**, a fallacy arising from a tropical use of language.—**Fallacy of homonymy**, a fallacy arising from the double meaning of a single word.—**Fallacy of illicit particularity**, a syllogism in which the degree of particularity of the conclusion is different from the sum of those of the premises. See *particularity*.—**Fallacy of no middle**, a false syllogism in which the premises have no term in common that is dropped from the conclusion.—**Fallacy of undistributed middle**, a syllogism in which the middle term is undistributed in both premises: as, He who says that you are an animal speaks truly; he who says that you are a goose says that you are an animal; therefore, he who says that you are a goose speaks truly.—**Fallacy of unreal middle**, a fallacy which fails to assert the existence of any object of the kind denoted by the middle term: as, Pegasus was a horse, and Pegasus had wings; therefore, some horse has had wings.—**Semilogical fallacy**, or **fallacy in words**, a fallacy which deceives by some defect of language, and ceases to do so when the meaning of the propositions is strictly analyzed.

fallal (fal′lal′), *n.* and *a.* [Of dial. origin; prob. a made word, or an arbitrary variation of *falbala*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A piece of ribbon, worn with streaming ends as an ornament in the seventeenth century.

> His dress, his bows and fine *fal-lalls*. *Evelyn.*

Hence—**2.** Any trifling ornament.

> He found his child's nurse, and his wife, and his wife's mother, busily engaged with a multiplicity of boxes, with flounces, feathers, *fallals*, and finery.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lxxi.

II. *a.* Finicking; foppish; trifling.

> The family-plate too in such quantities, of two or three years' standing, must not be changed, because his precious child, humouring his old *fal-lal* taste, admired it, to make it all her own. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 322.

fallalishly (fal′lal′ish-li), *adv.* [< **fallalish* (< *fallal* + *-ish*1) + *-ly*2.] Foppishly; triflingly.

> Some excuse lies good for an old soul whose whole life has been but one dream a little *fallalishly* varied.
> *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 300.

fallax† (fal′aks), *n.* [An error for *fallace*, or *fallas*, simulating the L. *fallax*, adj.: see *fallace*.] A fallacy.

> To utter the matter plainly without *fallax* or cavillation. *Cranmer*, To Bp. Gardiner, p. 240.

> But that denieth the supposition, it doth not reprehend the *fallax*. *Bacon*, Colours of Good and Evil.

fall-block (fâl′blok), *n.* That block of a tackle from which the fall, or free part of the rope, descends.

fall-board (fâl′bōrd), *n.* A wooden drop-shutter of a window, hinged at the top or bottom.

fall-cloud (fâl′kloud), *n.* See *cloud*1, 1 (*c*).

fall-door†, *n.* [Formerly *faldore*; = G. *fallthür* = Dan. *falddör* = Sw. *falldörr*.] A trap-door.

fallen (fâ′ln), *p. a.* [Formerly often written *faln*; pp. of *fall*1, *v.*] **1.** In a lapsed or degraded state; prostrated; ruined: as, the *fallen* angels.

> If thou beest he—But O, how *fallen*! how changed
> From him who . . . didst outshine
> Myriads, though bright! *Milton*, P. L., i. 84.

2. Slaked. [Prov. Eng.]

fallency† (fal′ẹn-si), *n.* [Cf. ML. *fallentia*, < L. *fallen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fallere*, deceive: see *fail*1 and *failance*.] Fallacy; error.

> Socinus sets down eight hundred and two *fallencies* . . . concerning the contestation of suites and actions at law.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, Pref., p. 7.

fallen-star (fâ′ln-stär′), *n.* **1.** A name of species of bluish-green algæ of the group *Nostochineæ*, that grow on damp ground: so called from the suddenness of their appearance.—**2.** A local English name of a sea-nettle, *Medusa æquorea*.

faller (fâ′lėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which falls or causes to fall.

> He made many to fall [margin, multiplied the *faller*].
> Jer. xlvi. 16.

> The Ring *Faller*, who drops gilt copper rings in the streets and claims half the estimated value from the finder. Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 595.

Specifically, in *mach.*: (*a*) In *cotton-manuf.*, one of the small arms on a mule-carriage which bears the faller-wire. (*b*) In a fulling-, milling-, or stamping-machine, a stamp which is generally raised by the cams, and then falls vertically and endwise. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) In *flax-manuf.*, a bar in the spreading-machine having numerous vertical needles forming a comb or gills; a gill-bar. It detains the line somewhat as it passes the drawing-roller. *E. H. Knight.* (*d*) In *silk-manuf.* See *faller-wire*, 2.

2. The hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*.

faller-wire (fâ′lėr-wīr), *n.* **1.** In a mule or slubbing-machine, a horizontal bar which depresses the yarn or slubbings below the points of the inclined spindles, so that they may be wound into cops upon the spindles in the backward motion of either the billy or the mule-carriage.—**2.** In a silk-doubling machine, wire by means of which the motion of the bobbin can be stopped if the thread breaks. It is attached to the thread by its eyelet-end. If the thread breaks, the wire drops upon the arms of a balance-lever and actuates a detent. *E. H. Knight.*

fall-fish (fâl′fish), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Semotilus bullaris*, having an elongate robust body, the dorsal fin just behind the ventrals, and of a steel-blue color above and generally silvery on the sides and belly. In the males in spring the belly and lower fins are rosy or crimson. The species is abundant east of the Alleghanies, and is the largest of the eastern American cyprinoids, reaching a length of 18 inches. Also called *chub* and *silver chub*.

fall-gate (fâl′gāt), *n.* A gate across a public road, made so as to rise and fall. [Prov. Eng.]

fallibility (fal-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *faillibilité* = Sp. *falibilidad* = Pg. *fallibilidade* = It. *fallibilità*, < ML. as if **fallibilita(t-)s*, < *fallibilis*, fallible: see *fallible* and *-bility*.] The state or character of being fallible; liableness to deceive or to be deceived: as, the *fallibility* of an argument, of reasoning, or of a person.

All human Laws are but the offspring of that frailty, that *fallibility*, and imperfection which was in thir Authors.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

fallible (fal′i-bl), *a.* [= F. *faillible* = Sp. *falible* = Pg. *fallivel* = It. *fallibile*, < ML. *fallibilis*, liable to err, also deceitful, < L. *fallere*, deceive, pass. *falli*, be deceived, err: see *fail*^{1}.] **1.** Liable to err; capable of being or apt to be deceived or mistaken: said of persons.

Tried not before a *fallible* tribunal, but the awful throne of Heaven.
Goldsmith, English Clergy.

For they were but men, frail, *fallible* men.
Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

2. Liable to be erroneous or false; subject to inaccuracy or fallaciousness: said of arguments, statements, etc.

Do not satisfy your resolution with hopes that are *fallible*.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

These are but the conclusions and *fallible* discourses of man upon the word of God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 23.

Few things, however, are more *fallible* than political predictions.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

fallibleness (fal′i-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *fallibility*.

Having mentioned the weakness and *fallibleness* of these few principles, I leave you to the farther consideration of the frailness and danger of those superstructures which shall be erected on any or all of these.
Hammond, Works, I. 335.

fallibly (fal′i-bli), *adv.* In a fallible manner; mistakenly or deceptively.

falling (fâ′ling), *n.* [ME. *fallyng*, verbal n. of *fallen*, fall.] **1.** That which falls or drops; a dropping.

'Tis the beggar's gain
To glean the *fallings* of the loaded wain.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 103.

2. That which sinks; a hollow: as, risings and *fallings* in the ground.

He . . . ambushed his footmen in the *falling* of a hill which was overshadowed with a wood.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

3. In *pathol.*, displacement of a part or organ downward: as, *falling* of the womb or of the eyelid. See *prolapsus*, *ptosis*.

falling-band† (fâ′ling-band), *n.* A collar for the neck, of cambric, lace, or the like, made to turn over and lie upon the shoulders, and so named to distinguish it from the stiff ruff: worn in the seventeenth century. The falling-band consisted sometimes of several pieces, one lying over another, like the capes of some modern overcoats. It was sometimes deeply fluted, like the standing ruff, and required a poking-stick to arrange it. The more common form is that familiar in portraits dating between 1640 and 1660 — a broad, plain linen collar, turned over the doublet or corselet. Also *fall*.

To make some . . . *falling bands* a [in] the fashion, three falling one upon another: for that's the new edition now.
Dekker, Honest Whore, i. 7.

The eighth Henry (as I understand)
Was the first king that ever wore a Band.
And but a *falling Band*, plaine with a hem,
All other people knew no use of them.
John Taylor, Praise of Clean Linnen.

falling-door (fâ′ling-dōr), *n.* Same as *flap-door*.

falling-evil†, *n.* [ME. *fallynge euyll*, *falland euyl* (= OHG. *falland ubil*), tr. L. *morbus caducus*.] Same as *falling-sickness*.

falling-from† (fâ′ling-from′), *n.* A falling away; desertion.

The mere want of gold, and the *falling from* of his friends, drove him into this melancholy.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

falling-mold (fâ′ling-mōld), *n.* A name of the two molds which are applied, the one to the convex and the other to the concave vertical side of a rail-piece of a hand-railing, in order to form its back and under surface and finish the squaring. *Imp. Dict.*

falling-off (fâ′ling-ôf′), *n.* Decrease; decadence; a falling away. See *to fall off*, under *fall*^{1}, *v. i.*

And therefore, if any of our divines following the Remonstrants abroad have herein departed from the principles of our church, it is high time to take notice of this *falling-off*.
Waterland, Works, V. 466.

He lost no time in repairing to the Pretender, . . . and took the seals of that nominal king, as he had formerly those of his potent mistress. But this was a terrible *falling off* indeed.
Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

falling-out (fâ′ling-out′), *n.* A quarrel; a dispute. See *to fall out*, under *fall*^{1}, *v. i.*

Their talk about a ridiculous *falling-out* two days ago at my Lord of Oxford's house, at an entertainment of his, . . . where there were high words and some blows, and pulling off of perriwiggs.
Pepys, Diary, I. 418.

falling-sickness (fâ′ling-sik″nes), *n.* [Similarly named in D. *vallende ziekte*, OHG. *fallandiu suht*, G. *fallende sucht*, Sw. *fallande sot*, Dan. *faldsot*, *faldende syge*.] A fit in which one suddenly falls to the ground: a popular name for epilepsy.

Cas. What? Did Cæsar swoon?
Casca. He fell down in the market-place, and foamed at mouth, and was speechless.
Bru. 'Tis very like: he hath the *falling sickness*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

falling-star (fâ′ling-stär′), *n.* One of a class of meteors which appear as luminous points shooting or darting through larger or smaller arcs of the sky, and followed by long trains of light. They are observable in the night sky throughout the year. Also called *shooting-star*.

Fallopian (fa-lō′pi-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or discovered by Gabriel Fallopius, or Fallopio, a famous Italian anatomist (1523–62). He published his discovery of the Fallopian tubes in 1561.—**Fallopian aqueduct.** See *aquæductus Fallopii*, under *aquæductus*, and *nerviduct*.—**Fallopian canal.** (*a*) A Fallopian tube. (*b*) The Fallopian aqueduct.—**Fallopian pregnancy**, the development of the embryo to some extent in a Fallopian tube; a form of extra-uterine pregnancy.—**Fallopian tubes**, in *anat.*, a pair of ducts extending from the ovary to the uterus, conveying ova. In the human female they are three or four inches long, and lie between the folds of peritoneum which constitute the broad ligament of the uterus on each side, near the upper border of these folds, and consist of a serous, a muscular, and a mucous coat. The outer or ovarian end is fringed with processes, and called the fimbriated extremity, or morsus diaboli, which is more or less closely applied to the ovary. One of these oviducts, right or left, receives the ripened ovum on its escape from the ovary, and conducts it into the womb.

fallow^{1} (fal′ō), *a.* [< ME. *falow*, *falewe*, *falwe*, yellow, yellowish, pale, faded (of blond hair, complexion, withered grass; applied poetically also to a battle-field); < AS. *fealu* (*fealw-*), yellow, yellowish, pale, faded, wan (of flame, bird's feet, a horse (bay), withered grass or leaves, or flowers, waves, waters, roads, etc.), = OS. *falu* = D. *vaal* = OHG. *falo* (*falaw-*), MHG. *val* (*valw-*), G. *fahl*, also (from the MHG. oblique forms' stem *valw-*) *falb* (whence It. *falbo* = F. *fauve* = Pr. *falb*, *faub*, *fauve*), pale, faded, = Icel. *fölr*, pale, = Dan. Sw. *fal-* (in comp., Dan. *falaske*, Sw. *falaska*, embers, lit. pale ashes); cf. Gr. *πολιός*, gray (of hair, of a wolf, of waves, etc.), = L. *pall-idus*, pale, pallid, = Skt. *palita*, gray.] Pale; pale-yellow; yellowish; sallow.

His hewe *falwe*, and pale as asschen colde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 506.

Thare groued neuer gres [grass] ne neuer sall
Bot euermore be ded and dri,
And *falow* and fade.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Fallow deer. See *fallow-deer*.

fallow^{1}† (fal′ō), *v. i.* [< ME. *falowen*, *falewen*, *faluwen*, *falwen*, become fallow, yellowish, pale, withered, < AS. *fealwian*, *fealuwian*, become yellow, wither (as grain, grass, leaves, etc.) (= OHG. *falawen*, *falewen*, MHG. *valwen*, G. *falben*; cf. Icel. *fölna* = Dan. *falne* = Sw. *falna*, wither, fade), < *fealu*, fallow, pale: see *fallow*^{1}, *a.*] To become fallow, pale, yellowish, or withered; fade; wither.

Under molde hi liggeth colde and *faleweth* so doth medewe gresa.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 93.

His lippis like to the lede [lead] and his lire [cheek] *falowede*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3955.

fallow^{2} (fal′ō), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *falow*, plowed, of land; *falow*, *falwe*, n., plowed land: see *fallow*^{2}, *v.* This appears to be merely a special application of *falow*, *falwe*, fallow, i. e., pale, dusky, applied to fields and "meadows brown and sere," as they become in the fall; hence of fields plowed up after harvest, and left to rest, whence the mod. sense. See *fallow*^{1}, *a.* But it is possible that there has been confusion with AS. (gloss) *fealh*, pl. *fealga*, a harrow (the ME. form would be **falwe*, **falow*), = OHG. LG. *felga*, MHG. G. *felge*, a harrow, MHG. *valgen*. G. *felgen* = LG. *falgen*, till, cultivate.] **I.** *a.* Plowed and left unseeded; left for a considerable time unworked or unseeded after tillage; untilled; uncultivated; neglected: said of land: often used figuratively.

Break up your *fallow* ground.
Jer. iv. 3.

Let the cause lie *fallow*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

Landor says that he cannot have a great deal of mind who cannot afford to let the larger part of it lie *fallow*.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 27.

The soil, where it was ploughed, was the richest vegetable loam. Where it lay *fallow*, it was entirely hidden by a bed of grass and camomile.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 44.

II. *n.* **1.** Land broken up by the plow to prepare it for future seeding; land that has lain for a considerable time unseeded after tillage.

Whoso that buyldeth his hous al of salwes [sallows, willows]
And priketh his blynde hors over the *falwes* . . .
Is worthy to been honged on the galwes.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 656.

Falow, lond eryd [land eared, i. e., plowed].
Prompt. Parv.

It is as if an earthquake had swallowed up the uncultivated *fallows*.
Everett, Orations, II. 225.

2. In *agri.*, the method of allowing land to lie for a season or more untilled in order to increase its power of producing crops.

By a complete summer *fallow*, land is rendered tender and mellow.
Sir J. Sinclair.

A green fallow, in England, fallow where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds by means of some green crop, as turnips or potatoes.—**In fallow**, uncropped; unseeded, literally or figuratively.

Every one who has been upon a walking or a boating tour, living in the open air, with the body in constant exercise and the mind *in fallow*, knows true ease and quiet.
R. L. Stevenson, Walt Whitman.

fallow^{2} (fal′ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *falowen*, *falwen*, plow, till; cf. LG. *falgen*, till: see *fallow*^{2}, *a.*] To render fallow; put (land) into the condition of a fallow, namely, by plowing, harrowing, and breaking it without seeding, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects and rendering it mellow: as, it is well to *fallow* cold, strong, clayey land.

That were erthetilyes gode,
Hy *faleweden* erthe and feolden [felled] wode.
Chron. Eng. (Eng. Met. Rom., ed. Ritson, II. 93).

Burning of thistles, and diligente weeding them out of the corne, doth not halfe so much rydde them as when the ground is *falloed* and tilled for good grayne.
Ascham, Toxophilus.

The practice of *fallowing*, the sowing of French grasses, and the proper way of making hay.
N. and Q., 7th ser., XXVIII. 30.

fallow^{3} (fal′ō), *n.* [A dial. form of *felloe*, *felly*.] One of the strakes of a cart. [Prov. Eng.]

Fallowes, or straikes of a cart, Victus.
Huloet.

fallow-chat (fal′ō-chat), *n.* [< *fallow*^{1} + *chat*^{2}.] Same as *fallow-finch*.

fallow-crop (fal′ō-krop), *n.* The crop taken from a green fallow.

fallow-deer (fal′ō-dēr′), *n.* [< *fallow*^{1} + *deer*. Cf. AS. "*dun-fealu*, cervinus," i. e., 'dun-fallow, deer-colored.'] A deer of the genus *Dama*: so called from its fallow or yellowish color spotted with white. The best-known species is the common European *Cervus dama*, or *Dama platyceros*, often kept in preserves. It is smaller than the stag or red deer; has the antlers differently formed, with more palmation at their ends; and stands about 3 feet high at the withers. There are several varieties, differing chiefly in coloration, and bucks of various ages receive different names, as *fawn*, *pricket*, *sorrel*, *soare*, etc. See cut under *Dama*.

fallow-dun (fal′ō-dun), *a.* See *dun*^{1}.

fallow-field (fal′ō-fēld), *n.* A common field. [Prov. Eng.]

fallow-finch (fal′ō-finch), *n.* A name of the wheatear or stonechat, *Saxicola œnanthe*, a small oscine passerine bird of the family *Turdidæ* or subfamily *Saxicolinæ*. See *wheatear*. Also called *fallow-chat*.

fallowforth (fal′ō-fōrth), *n.* A waterfall. [Prov. Eng.]

fallowist (fal′ō-ist), *n.* [< *fallow*^{2} + *-ist*.] One who favors the practice of fallowing land. [Rare.]

On this subject a controversy has arisen between two sects, the *fallowists* and the anti-fallowists.
Sir J. Sinclair.

fallowness (fal′ō-nes), *n.* [< *fallow*^{2} + *-ness*.] The state of being fallow.

Lik one who in her third widowhood did profess
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness,
So affects my Muse now a chaste *fallowness*.
Donne, To Mr. R. Woodward.

fallow-smich† (fal′ō-smich), *n.* [< *fallow*^{1} + **smich* (? Sc. *smitch*, a speck, spot).] The wheatear or fallow-finch, *Saxicola œnanthe*. *Macgillivray.*

fall-rope (fâl′rōp), *n.* The fall of a tackle.

falltrank (fâl'trangk), *n.* [Also written *faltrank;* G. *falltrank*, lit. a drink against falls, < *fall*, = E. *fall*^{1}, + *trank* = E. *drench*^{1}, a drink.] A medicine composed of a mixture of several aromatic and slightly astringent plants, which grow chiefly in the Swiss Alps, supposed to be useful in cases of wounds and bodily accidents.

fall-trap (fâl'trap), *n.* A trap which operates by falling, as a deadfall. See *deadfall.*

We walk in a world of plots, strings universally spread of deadly gins and *fall-traps* baited by the gold of Pitt.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. vi. 1.

fall-under (fâl'un'dėr), *n.* The distance which the bottom of the body of a railway-carriage curves in from a vertical line let fall from the sides or ends. Also called *turn-under. Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

fals†, *a.* An obsolete form of *false.*

falsarium (fal-sā'ri-um), *n.* Same as *fauchard.*

falsary† (fâl'sạ-ri), *n.* [< L. *falsarius*, a forger of written documents, < *falsus*, false: see *falser*.] A falsifier.

If I translate nonnulli sacerdotes sundrie priestes, yee crie oute, a corrupter, a *falsarie.* I should have saide certaine priestes, or somme priestes: but I should not in any wise have saide sundrie.
Bp. Jewell, To Harding, Oct., 1567.

Alike you calumniate, when you make Mr. Mason a *falsary*, as though he had cited some unauthentic records.
Sheldon, Miracles, p. 183.

false (fâls), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *fals, false* (AS. *fals*, only as a noun), untrue, ungenuine, deceitful, treacherous, = MHG. *valsch* = Icel. *fals*, esp. in comp.; in Teut. otherwise with accom. term., as if an adj. in OHG., AS., etc., *-isc*, E. *-ish*^{1}: D. *valsch* = OFries. *falsk, falsch* = OHG. **falsc* (in deriv. *gi-falscōn, gi-falscen, gi-felscen*, G. *fälschen*, falsify), MHG. *valsch*, G. *falsch* = Sw. Dan. *falsk* = late Icel. *falskr*, false; < OF. *fals, faus*, mod. F. *faux* = Pr. *fals* = Sp. Pg. It. *falso*, < L. *falsus*, deceptive, pretended, feigned, counterfeit, false, pp. of *fallere*, deceive: see *fail*^{1}. II. *n.* ME. *fals*, fraud, < AS. *fals*, fraud, counterfeit, = Icel. *fals* (= ODan. *fals*), a fraud, cheat, illusion (cf. OFries. *falsch*, MHG. *valsch*, G. *falsch* = Dan. *falsk*, forgery), < L. *falsum*, falsehood, fraud, neut. of *falsus*, false: see *false*, *a.*, *falsehood.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not in conformity with fact; expressing or comprising what is contrary to fact or truth; erroneous; untrue: as, a *false* report; a *false* accusation; a *false* opinion.

Such an act . . . makes marriage vows
As *false* as dicers' oaths. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Of good and evil much they argued then, . . .
Vain wisdom all, and *false* philosophy.
Milton, P. L., ii. 565.

It is evident there is as *false* a Notion of Physick in this Country as with us; and that it is here also thought a Knack more than a Science or Method.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 242.

2. Giving utterance to what is not true; untruthful; mendacious: as, a *false* witness.

What shall be done unto thee, thou *false* tongue?
Ps. cxx. 3.

3. Perfidious; treacherous; unfaithful; inconstant; disloyal; dishonest; unjust: said of persons.

Zif that sche love more to lyve with here Children than for to dye with hire Husbonde, men holden hire for *fals* and cursed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 171.

To thine ownself be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be *false* to any man.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

But, in so doing, we should, in my opinion, have been *false* to our own characters, *false* to our duty, and *false* to our country. *D. Webster*, Speech at Buffalo, July, 1833.

4. Containing or conveying deception, falsehood, or treachery; adapted or intended to mislead: said of things.

This man had not onely a daring but a villainous unmercifull looke, a *false* countenance, but very well spoken and dangerously insinuating. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 10, 1671.

Thus heavenly hope is all serene,
But earthly hope, how bright so e'er,
Still fluctuates o'er this changing scene,
As *false* and fleeting as 'tis fair.
Bp. Heber, Heavenly Hope and Earthly Hope.

In spite of *false* lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

5. Irregular; not according to rule or usage: as, *false* syntax or quantity.

His *false* vsurped powr & money falselyer exacted.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, xii.

O, I smell *false* Latin. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

The heralds tell us that certain scutcheons and bearings denote certain conditions, and that to put colours on colours, or metals on metals, is *false* blazonry.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

6. Not genuine; being other than it appears to be; not real; made in imitation, or to serve the purpose of the genuine article — (*a*) with intent to defraud or deceive; spurious: as, *false* coin; (*b*) for the sake of mere appearance or for use or convenience; artificial: as, a *false* buttonhole; *false* teeth.

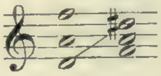
Take a vessel, and make a *false* bottom of coarse canvass: fill it with earth above the canvass.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

A noble spirit . . . ever casts
Such doubts, as *false* coin, from it.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

7. Technically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having some superficial resemblance to some other plant or animal: used like the Latin *quasi-*, or Greek *pseudo-*, in composition. See *quasi-*, *pseudo-*.—**8.** In *music*, not in tune; inaccurate in pitch; singing or playing out of tune.—**9.** In *her.*, open or voided: said of some bearings: as, a *false* cross; a *false* roundel (an annulet); a *false* escutcheon (a bordure, or sometimes an orle).—**False amnion, asphodel, balance,** etc. See the nouns.—**False bedding,** in *geol.*, an irregular lamination or bedding not infrequently exhibited by strata, especially of sandstone, in which the different beds are made up of parts inclining in various directions not coincident with the general stratification of the mass. This indicates that the material was deposited under the influence of currents shifting in position and varying in force. Also called *cross-bedding, current-bedding*, and *flow-and-plunge structure.*—**False beech-drops, bottom, braziletto,** etc. See the nouns.—**False bray.** [From Welsh *bre*, or Scotch *brae.*] (*a*†) Raised ground; a slope. (*b*) In *fort.*, an artificial mound or bank of earth forming part of a fortification.

And made those strange approaches by *false-brays*,
Reduits, half-moons, horn-works, and such close ways.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, p. 446.

False chord, harmony, triad, in *music*, a chord, etc., incorrectly constructed or performed.—**False conception, core, croup, dandelion,** etc. See the nouns.—**False edge,** in a flat sword-blade, that edge of the blade, whether sharpened or not, which is toward the arm and person of a holder when the sword is held as on guard. Compare *right-edge.*—**False egg,** a pseudovum.—**False escutcheon.** See *escutcheon.*—**False feet.** See *foot.*—**False fifth, fire, front,** etc. See the nouns.—**False galena.** Same as *blende.*—**False heraldry,** anything in a delineation or blazon contrary to the established rules of heraldry, especially the charging of color upon color or metal upon metal. This, however, occurs in a very few ancient examples, as in the escutcheon of the crusader kings of Jerusalem, which bear five golden crosses on a silver field.—**False hermit,** a hermit-crab of the genus *Hypoconcha.*—**False hoof, imprisonment, keel,** etc. See the nouns.—**False intonation,** in *music*, inaccuracy of pitch; wrong sharping or flatting.—**False membrane, molar, pelvis,** etc. See the nouns.—**False note** or **tone,** in *music*, an incorrect note or tone, either in composition or in performance.—**False relation,** in *music*, the occurrence in successive chords, but in different voices, of any tone and one of its chromatic derivatives, as in fig. 1: it is usually very objectionable. The false relation disappears when the chromatic change is located in a single voice, as in fig. 2.—**False return,** in *law*, an untrue return made to a process by the officer to whom it was delivered for execution.—**False rib, roof,** etc. See the nouns.—**False station,** in *surv.*, any station which is necessary in the survey, but does not appear in the plan.—**False stem** (*naut.*), same as *cutwater*, 1.—**False string, vertebra,** etc. See the nouns.—**False window, door,** etc., in *arch.*, an imitation window, door, etc., introduced to secure symmetry in design, or a true window, etc., which has been blocked up so as no longer to serve its original purpose.—**False wing.** See *alula.*—**False work,** in *engin.*, a temporary structure by the aid of which a permanent one is erected.—**Figure of the rule of false.** See *rule.*=**Syn. 1.** Untruthful, disingenuous, perfidious, dishonorable.—**4.** Deceptive, misleading, fallacious.



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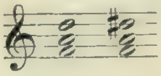


2

II.† *n.* A falsehood; that which is false.

I coude almost
A thousand olde stories the alegge
Of wommen lost thorgh *fals* and fooles bost.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 298.

But set the truth and set the right aside,
For they with wrong or falsehood will not fare,
And put two wrongs together to be tride,
Or else two *falses*, of each equall share.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 48.

false (fâls), *adv.* [< *false*, *a.*] Falsely.—**To play false, to play one false,** to act falsely or treacherously in regard to something, or toward a person; use deceptive or perfidious methods or practices; be untrue to one.

false† (fâls), *v.* [< ME. *falsien, falsen*, make false, deceive, also make or become weak, fail (cf. OFries. *falschia* = D. *ver-valschen* = OHG. *gi-falscōn*, MHG. *velschen*, G. *fälschen* = Dan. *forfalske* = Sw. *för-falska*, make false), < OF. *falser, fauser*, mod. F. *fausser* = Pr. *falsar* = OSp. *falsar*, Sp. *falsear* = Pg. *falsar* = It. *falsare*, < L. *falsare*, make false, falsify (writings, weights, measures, etc.), < *falsus*, false: see *false*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mislead by falsehood; deceive; betray.

Ther made nevere womman more wo
Than she, whan that she *falsede* Troylus.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1053.

For paramours they do but faine,
To loue truely they disdaine,
They *falsen* ladies traiterously.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4834.

And in his *falsed* fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yit.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 30.

2. To defeat; balk; evade.

Yef any other hadde it done a-noon he wolde the Iugement haue *falsed.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 470.

3. To violate by want of veracity; falsify.

I mot reherce
Hir tales alle, be they bettre or werse,
Or elles *falsen* som of my mateere.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 67.

I highly prize thy powrs; and, by my sword,
For thousand kingdoms will not *false* my word.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

4. To render false, treacherous, or dishonest.

'Tis gold
Which buys admittance; oft it doth; yea, and makes
Diana's rangers *false* themselves.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3.

5. To feign, as a blow; aim by way of a feint.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strayt,
And *falsed* oft his blowes t' illude him with such bayt.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9.

To false a doom. See *doom.*

II. *intrans.* To be false; deceive; practise deceit.

Accused though I be without desart,
Sith noue can proue, beleeue it not for true;
For neuer yet, since first ye had my hart,
Entended I to *false* or be vntrue.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 191.

falsedom†, *n.* [ME. *falsdom;* < *false* + *-dom.*] Falsehood.

false-faced (fâls'fāst), *a.* [< *false* + *face* + *-ed*^{2}.] Wearing a false aspect; hypocritical.

Let courts and cities be
Made all of *false-fac'd* soothing! *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9.

falsehead†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *falsehood.*

When the emperour it herde seine [heard say]
And knewe the *falsehead* of the vice,
He said, he wolde do justice. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

false-heart† (fâls'härt), *a.* False-hearted.

I am thy king, and thou a *false-heart* traitor.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

false-hearted (fâls'här″ted), *a.* Having a false or treacherous heart; deceitful; perfidious.

The traiterous or treacherous, who have misled others, are severely punished; and the neutrals and *falsehearted* friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, he noted. *Bacon.*

false-heartedness (fâls'här″ted-nes), *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery.

There was no hypocrisy or *false-heartedness* in all this.
Stillingfleet.

falsehed†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *falsehood.*

falsehood (fâls'hůd), *n.* [< ME. *falshod*, also *falshed, -hede* (= OFries. *falskhede, falschhede* = D. *valschheid* = MHG. *valschheit*, G. *falschheit* = Dan. *falskhed* = Sw. *falskhet*), falseness; < *false* + *-hood.*] **1.** The fact or quality of being false; falseness; dishonest purpose or intention; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy: opposed to *truthfulness.*

And whan the worthi men of the Contree hadden perceyved this sotylle *falshod* of this Gatholonabes, thei assembled hem with force, and assayleden his Castelle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 280.

One of the evils of cowardice is that it tends to *falsehood.* Fear is the mother of lies.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 331.

2. That which is false; a false representation in word or deed; an untruth; a lie: as, the tale is a series of *falsehoods;* to act a *falsehood.*

Whether the historians of the last two centuries tell more truth than those of antiquity may perhaps be doubted. But it is quite certain that they tell fewer *falsehoods.*
Macaulay, History.

3. False manifestation or procedure; deceitful speech, action, or appearance; counterfeit; imposture; specifically, in *law*, a fraudulent imitation or suppression of truth to the prejudice of another.

[He] was the first
That practised *falsehood* under saintly show.
Milton, P. L., iv. 122.

Falsehood is the joining of names otherwise than their ideas agree. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. v. 9.

You that have dared to break our bound, and gull'd
Our servants, wrong'd and lied and thwarted us — . . .
Your *falsehood* and yourself are hateful to us.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

=**Syn.** *Falsehood, Falseness, Falsity*; untruth, fabrication, fiction. Instances may be quoted in abundance from old authors to show that the first three words are often strictly synonymous; but the modern tendency has been decidedly in favor of separating them, *falsehood* standing for the concrete thing, an intentional lie; *falseness*, for the quality of being guiltily false or treacherous: as, he is justly despised for his *falseness* to his oath; and *falsity*, for the quality of being false without blame: as, the *falsity* of reasoning.

But faith, fanatic faith, once welded fast
To some dear *falsehood*, hugs it to the last.
Moore, Veiled Prophet.

The lie is the *falsehood:* the untruthfulness of it is the *falseness*. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 366.

A distinction may be well established between cases in which *falsehood* and *falsity* might appear capable of being employed indifferently. "I perceive the *falsehood* of your declaration," might be misconstrued into giving the lie where no such intention existed. This might have been avoided by using the term *falsity*.
C. J. Smith, Synonymes, p. 422.

false-hoofed (fâls'höft), *a.* Having false hoofs: applied to a series of mammals consisting of the elephants and rock-conies, of the orders *Proboscidea* and *Hyracoidea*, or of the obsolete group *Chelophora*.

falsely (fâls'li), *adv.* [< ME. *falsly, falsliche* (= D. *valschelijk* = G. *fälschlich* = Icel. *falsliga* = Dan. *falskelig* = Sw. *falskeligen*); < *false*, *a.*, + -*ly*^{2}.] 1. In a false way; in opposition to truth and fact; not truly: as, to speak or swear *falsely*; to testify *falsely*.

Ber. She never saw it.
King. Thou speak'st it *falsely*, as I love mine honour.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

2. Treacherously; perfidiously.

Oth. Not Cassio kill'd? Then murther's out of tune,
And sweet revenge grows harsh.
Des. O *falsely*, *falsely* murther'd! *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

3. Not correctly; erroneously; mistakenly: as, a passage *falsely* translated.

Of couetyse *falsely* men may muse
There benefettis, and wrongely hyr at-wyȝte
Of suche occac'ijon where she is nat to wyghte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

falsen (fâl'sn), *v. t.* To render false. [Rare.]

We are living with a system of classes so intense . . . that the whole action of our minds is hampered and *falsened* by it. *M. Arnold*, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 482.

falseness (fâls'nes), *n.* [< ME. *falsnes, falsnesse*; < *false*, *a.*, + -*ness*.] 1. Want of truth; untruthfulness: as, the *falseness* of a report. —2. Want of integrity and veracity either in principle or in act; duplicity; deceit; double-dealing; unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; traitorousness: as, the *falseness* of a man's heart, or his *falseness* to his word.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all *falseness* or foulness of intentions.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falseness* or cheated by the avarice of such a servant.
Rogers.

=**Syn.** *Falsity*, etc. See *falsehood*.

false-quarters (fâls'kwâr'têrz), *n.* A soreness inside the hoofs of horses. [Prov. Eng.]

falser† (fâl'sėr), *n.* [Formerly also *falsor*, etc.; < ME. *falsere* (cf. MHG. *valschære*, G. *fälscher* = Icel. *falsari* = Dan. *falskner*), < OF. **falsaire*, *faussaire*, F. *faussaire* = Pr. *falsari* = Sp. Pg. It. *falsario*, < LL. *falsarius*, falser, a forger (of written documents), < L. *falsus*, false: see *false*, *a.*] One who renders false or falsifies; a deceiver; a false, treacherous person.

The whiche pronouncen me to be a *falsere* and a destroȝere or apeirere [impairer] of holi scriptures.
Wyclif, Prol. 1 on the Cath. Epist., Works (ed. Forshall), [III. 594.

And such end, perdie, does all hem remayne,
That of such *falsers* freendship bene fayne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

falseship†, *n.* [ME. **falsship, felsship*; < *false*, *a.*, + -*ship*.] Falsehood.

ȝissinge and glosinge an *felsship* beon riue.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 222.

falset† (fâl'set), *n.* A corrupt form of *falsehead:* as, in old law writings, "crime of *falset*." *Skene.*

falsette (fâl-set'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *falset* = Sw. *falsett*, < It. *falsetto:* see *falsetto*.] A shrill, high tone of the voice; falsetto. [Rare.]

The cry, scream, yell, and all shrillness, are various modes of the *falsette*. *Pierce.*

falsettist (fâl-set'ist), *n.* [< *falsetto* + -*ist*.] One who speaks or sings in falsetto.

Soprano *falsettists* were once common enough in France, and especially in Spain, from which country the Papal Chapel used to draw its most admired singers.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 73.

falsetto (fâl-set'ō), *n.* and *a.* [It. *falsetto* (= Sp. Pg. *falsete* = F. *fausset*), dim. of *falso* (= F. *faux*, etc.), false: see *false*, *a.*] I. *n.* The highest or smallest register or quality in both male and female voices: so called because in its untrained state it is more or less unnatural and forced, and because at best it is usually intractable. The term is somewhat loosely applied to other registers or qualities; it is much more obvious in the male voice than in the female. Physiologically, it results from a partial vibration of the vocal cords.

II. *a.* 1. Having the quality and compass of the falsetto.—2. Assumed; constrained; unnaturally high-pitched; false. [Rare.]

Influenced by the *falsetto* sentiment which found its most notable illustration in "Paul and Virginia."
Men and Manners in America One Hundred Years Ago, [p. 14.

falsi crimen (fal'sī krī'men). [L.] In *law*, the crime of what is false; the crime of fraud. Specifically—(*a*) In *civil law*, a fraudulent subornation or concealment, with design to darken or conceal the truth, or make things appear otherwise than they really are, as in swearing falsely, antedating a contract, or selling by false weights. (*b*) In *modern common law*, forgery.

falsifiable (fâl'si-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *falsifiable*, < *falsifier*, falsify.] Capable of being falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.

falsification (fâl″si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *falsification* = Sp. *falsificacion* = Pg. *falsificação* = It. *falsificazione*, < ML. *falsificatio(n-)*, < *falsificare*, falsify: see *falsify*.] 1. The act of falsifying or making false; false representation; the act of deceptively altering, adulterating, counterfeiting, misrepresenting, etc.: as, the *falsification* of weights and measures, of goods, or of coin; *falsification* of a record, or of an author's meaning.

By misconstruction of the sense, or by *falsification* of the words. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is a high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his person exceedeth the *falsifications*. *Bacon.*

2. A showing to be false or erroneous; confutation: as, the *falsification* of a prediction; the *falsification* of a charge.—3. In *law:* (*a*) The offense of falsifying a record. See *falsify*, *v. t.* (*b*) In *equity*, the act of showing an item claimed on the credit side of an account to be erroneous.

falsificator (fâl'si-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *falsificateur* = Sp. Pg. *falsificador* = It. *falsificatore*, < ML. as if **falsificator*, < *falsificare*, falsify: see *falsify*.] A falsifier.

He discovereth a malign itch to have made me a *falsificator* like himself.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput., p. 175.

falsifier (fâl'si-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who falsifies, counterfeits, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance; specifically, one who makes false coin.

That punishment which is appointed for the forgers and *falsifiers* of the king's crown. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

2. One who invents falsehoods; a liar.

Boasters are naturally *falsifiers*, and the people, of all others, that put their shams the worst together.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. One who proves a thing to be false. [Rare.]

falsify (fâl'si-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *falsified*, ppr. *falsifying*. [< OF. (and F.) *falsifier* = Sp. Pg. *falsificar* = It. *falsificare*, < ML. *falsificare*, make false, corrupt, counterfeit, falsify (LL. *falsificatus*, as adj.), < L. *falsificus*, that acts falsely, making false, < *falsus*, false, + *facere*, make. The older verb in E. is *false*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make false or deceptive; cause to vary from truth or genuineness; change so as to deceive; sophisticate; adulterate; misrepresent: as, to *falsify* accounts, weights and measures, or commodities; to *falsify* a person's meaning.

Making the ephah small, and the shekel great, and *falsifying* the balances by deceit. Amos viii. 5.

Bardes which use to forge and *falsifye* everything as they list, to please or displease any man.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. To make a false representation of; counterfeit; forge.

Here also we saw the Steel Dyes of the Paduan Brothers, by which they stampt and *falsified* the best ancient Medals so well that they are not to be distinguisht but by putting them into those Molds.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 124.

3. To show to be erroneous or incorrect; disprove: as, the event *falsified* his words.

Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours . . . to baffle and *falsify* the prediction. *Addison.*

4. To violate; break by falsehood or treachery: as, to *falsify* one's faith or word.

As soon as he had got them within his reach, he *falsified* his faith. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

5. To cause to fail or become false; baffle; make useless: as, to *falsify* a person's aim.

His crest is rash'd away; his ample shield
Is *falsify'd*, and round with jav'lins fill'd.
Dryden, Æneid.

6†. To feign, as a blow. Same as *false*, *v. t.*, 5.

Falsify a blow, Ralph, *falsify* a blow! the giant lies open on the left side.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

7. In *law:* (*a*) To prove to be false, as a judgment; avoid or defeat. (*b*) In *equity*, to show to be erroneous, as an item claimed on the credit side of an account.—**To falsify a record**, to injure a public record, as by suppressing or altering it, or by certifying a copy of a document to be a true copy when it is known to be false in a material part.

II. *intrans.* To tell falsehoods; lie; violate the truth.

It is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*. *South*, Sermons.

I am charged, I know, with gilding fact by fraud;
I *falsified* and fabricated, wrote
Myself down roughly richer than I prove.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 217.

falsify† (fâl'si-fī), *n.* [< *falsify*, *v.*] In *fencing*, a feint; a baffling thrust.

How can he stand
Upon his guard who hath fidlers in his head
To which his feet must ever be a dancing?
Beside, a *falsify* may spoil his cringe,
Or making of a leg, in which consists
Much of his court-perfection.
Shirley (*and Fletcher*?), Coronation.

falsing†, *n.* [< ME. *falsyng*; verbal n. of *false*, *v.*] Lying; falsehood.

The cast, ne the couytise, come not of me,
In pes & prosperitie to put me to wer,
But of *falsyng* & flatery with thi fer cast.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11328.

falsism (fâl'sizm), *n.* [< *false* + -*ism*. Cf. *truism*.] A clear or self-evident falsity; a statement or assertion the falsity of which is plainly apparent: opposed to *truism*. [Rare.]

If I say, "The strongest government is the best government," the proposition is a truism or a *falsism*, according to the import of the terms government, strongest, and best. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 61.

falsity (fâl'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *falsities* (-tiz). [< ME. *falsete, falste*, < OF. *fausete, faulsete*, mod. *fausseté* = Pr. *falsetat* = Sp. *falsedad* = Pg. *falsidade* = It. *falsità*, < LL. *falsita(t-)s*, falsehood, < L. *falsus*, false: see *false*, *a.* The older noun in E. is *falsehood*.] 1. The character of being false; contrariety or nonconformity to truth or fidelity; falseness.

That expediency-hypothesis of which we have already seen the *falsity*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 58.

2. That which is false; a falsehood; a lie; a false assertion.

By *falsities* and lies the greatest part
Of mankind they corrupted to forsake
God their Creator. *Milton*, P. L., i. 367.

=**Syn.** 1. *Falsity*, etc. (see *falsehood*); incorrectness, erroneousness, fallaciousness.

Falstaffian (fâl'stâf-i-an), *a.* Resembling Falstaff, the fat knight in Shakspere's "Henry IV." and "Merry Wives of Windsor"; hence, corpulent; convivial; boasting; lying brazenly; coarsely jovial, etc.

With a *Falstaffian* figure, a ripe voice, and a broad and comical face. *Athenæum*, No. 3156, p. 509.

falter^1 (fâl'tėr), *v. i.* [Formerly also *faulter*; < ME. *falteren, faltren*, tremble, totter, stammer, give way, a freq. verb (with suffix -*er*^{1}), prob. < OF. **falter* (not found) = Sp. Pg. *faltar* = It. *faltare*, fail, be deficient: see *fault*, *v.*] 1. To be unsteady; tremble; totter: as, his legs *falter*.

We gave out that if any man *faultred* in the Journey over Land he must expect to be shot to death.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 2.

This earth shall have a feeling, and these stones
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellion's arms.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

Has Nature, in her calm, majestic march,
Faltered with age at last? *Bryant*, The Ages, v.

2. To fail in accuracy, distinctness, or regularity of exercise or function; fail or waver from physical or moral weakness, emotion, etc.

Here, indeed, the power of distinct conception of space and distance *falters*. *Is. Taylor.*

Why wilt thou shame me to confess to thee
How far I *falter'd* from my quest and vow?
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

The glad song *falters* to a wail.
Whittier, Divine Compassion.

3. To hesitate, especially to hesitate in the utterance of words; speak with a broken or trembling utterance; stammer: as, his tongue *falters*.

Made me most happy, *faltering* "I am thine."
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

Nature speaks her own meaning with an indistinct and *faltering* voice. *J. Caird.*

=**Syn.** 3. *Stutter*, etc. See *stammer*.

falter1 (fâl′tėr), *n.* [< *falter*1, *v.*] The act of faltering, hesitating, trembling, stammering, or the like; unsteadiness; hesitation; trembling; quavering.

The *falter* of an idle shepherd's pipe. *Lowell.*

falter2 (fâl′tėr), *v. t.* [E. dial.; origin uncertain.] To thresh in the chaff; cleanse or sift out, as barley. *Halliwell.*

falteringly (fâl′tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a faltering manner; with hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice; with difficulty or feebleness.

Then Philip standing up said *falteringly*,
"Annie, I came to ask a favour of you."
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

faltrank, *n.* See *falltrank*.

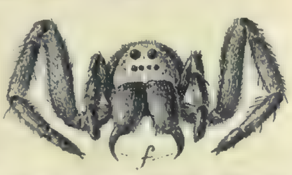
falucco†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *felucca*.

faluns (fä′lōnz), *n. pl.* [F. dial.] In *geol.*, strata of Miocene Tertiary age occurring in Touraine, France. They occur in widely extended but isolated patches, rarely more than fifty feet thick, and have long been used as a fertilizer. The rock consists of a coarse breccia of shells and shell-fragments, mixed with sand, and in places passing into limestone. It also contains numerous bones of mammals, of species indicating a warmer climate than that of the region at the present time.

falwe1†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fallow*1.

falwe2†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *fallow*2.

falx (falks), *n.*; pl. *falces* (fal′sēz). [L., a sickle: see *falcate*, *falcon*, etc.] 1. A metal implement, of a form suitable for a pruning-hook, sometimes found among ancient remains.—2. In *anat.*, something which is falcate or falciform; specifically, a fold of the dura mater separating parts of the brain. See *falx cerebri* and *falx cerebelli*, below.—3. In *herpet.*, one of the poison-fangs of a serpent: so called from its shape: generally used in the plural.—4. In *entom.*, one of the jointed appendages under the front of a spider's cephalothorax, used to seize and kill its prey. It consists of two parts, the base and the pointed and curved fang, which folds down in a groove of the base. A duct runs through both joints, opening at the tip of the fang, and is connected with a poison-gland in the cephalothorax. The falces are also called *cheliceræ* and, incorrectly, *mandibles*. In some species the two organs are united. The term is extended to the similar or corresponding mouth-parts of other arachnidans.



Head and Anterior Part (including two pairs of legs) of a Tarantula (*Tarantula carolinensis*), enlarged. *f*, falces. The front shows two large and four small simple eyes.

Without any perceptible displacement of itself, it [a spider] flashed its *falces* into my flesh.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 216.

5. In echinoderms, a rotula; one of the mouth-parts of a sea-urchin. See cut under *Echinoidea*.—6†. A certain grip or trick in wrestling.

Or by the girdles grasp'd, they practise with the hip,
The forward, backward *falx*, the mare, the turn, the trip.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 244.

Falx cerebelli, a fold of the dura mater between the lateral lobes of the cerebellum.—**Falx cerebri**, the longitudinal vertical falcate fold of the dura mater between the hemispheres of the cerebrum. It is ossified in some animals.

fama (fā′mạ̈), *n.* [L., a report, rumor; personified, Rumor: see *fame*1.] Report; rumor; fame.—**Fama clamosa**, or simply *fama*, literally, a loud or notorious rumor; a scandalous and widely prevailing rumor affecting the character of any one: specifically, in *Scotch eccles. law*, applied to any prevailing scandalous report affecting any clergyman, office-bearer, or church-member, on which proceedings may be taken by a session or presbytery independently of any specific charge made by an individual accuser.

famatinite (fa-mat′i-nīt), *n.* [< *Famatina* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A sulphantimonite of copper found in the Famatina mountains, Argentine Republic. It is isomorphous with enargite.

famble1† (fam′bl), *v. i.* [< ME. *famelen*, stammer; cf. D. *fommelen*, fumble (> E. *fumble*), < Sw. *famla* = Dan. *famle* = Icel. *fālma*, grope, fumble, Icel. also fig. flinch, falter: see *fumble*, and cf. *famble*2.] To stammer.

To *famble*, to maffle in the mouth as a child that but begins to speak. *Cotgrave.*

His tongue shal stameren or *famelen*.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 65.

famble2† (fam′bl), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. a slang term, lit. fumbler, groper (cf. Hamlet's "pickers and stealers" for 'fingers'), < *famble*1 in its orig. (Scand.) sense, 'fumble, grope'; ult. connected with AS. *folm*, the hand, the palm of the hand: see *fumble*.] A hand. [Old slang.]

We clap our *fambles*. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.

Hold your *fambles* and your stamps.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

famble-crop (fam′bl-krop), *n.* [E. dial.; < *famble*, perhaps a var. of *wamble* (cf. early ME. *famplen*, a verb once occurring, appar. meaning 'put into' (the mouth — of an infant), 'feed'), + *crop*.] The rumen, paunch, or first stomach of a ruminant; a farding-bag.

fame1 (fām), *n.* [< ME. *fame*, < OF. (and F.) *fame* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *fama*, < L. *fāma*, the common talk, a report, personified Rumor; public opinion, good or bad fame (= Gr. *φήμη*, a voice (of mysterious source), a prophetic voice, oracle, a rumor, reputation, etc.), < *fari* = Gr. *φάναι*, speak, say: see *fable*, *fate*.] 1. A public report or rumor. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Alle thingis sche trowith with-out *fame*
That goddis lawe techith truthe to be,
And bidith therbi for ony blame.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

The *fame* thereof was heard in Pharaoh's house, saying, Joseph's brethren are come. Gen. xlv. 16.

Rebels, figured by the giants, and seditious *fames* and libels, are but brothers and sisters, masculine and feminine.
Bacon, Fragment of an Essay on Fame (ed. 1887).

There goes a *fame*, and that seconded by most of our own Historians, though not those the ancientest, that Constantine was born in this Iland. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. Report or opinion widely diffused; renown; notoriety; celebrity, favorable or unfavorable, but especially the former; reputation: as, the *fame* of Washington; literary *fame*: rarely used in the plural.

Death is ineuitable and the *fame* of vertue immortall.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.),
[Forewords, p. iii.

A thousand glorious actions, that might claim
Triumphant laurels, and immortal *fame*.
Addison, The Campaign.

He who would win good *fame*, said an old law, must hold his own against two foes and even against three; it is only from four that he may fly without shame.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 54.

This is he [Dante] who among literary *fames* finds only two that for growth and immutability can parallel his own.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 3.

House of ill fame. See *house*. =**Syn.** 2. *Honor*, *Renown*, *Glory* (see *glory*); reputation, credit, notoriety.

fame1 (fām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *famed*, ppr. *faming*. [< ME. *famen*, make famous, more frequently make infamous, defame. Cf. ML. *famare*, < L. *fama*, fame.] 1. To report.

The field, where thou art *famed*
To have wrought such wonders. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1094.

2. To make famous.

Your second birth
Will *fame* old Lethe's flood.
B. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.

Fam'd in Misfortune, and in Ruin great.
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 9.

[Rare in both senses, except in the past participle.]

To fame it†, to have to do with fame.

Do you call this fame? I have *fam'd it*; I have got immortal fame: but I'll no more on it.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

fame2†, *v. t.* [< ME. *famen*, by apheresis for *defamen*: see *defame*.] To defame. *Ritson*, iii. 161.

False and fekylle was that wyghte,
That lady for to *fame*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, fol. 71. (*Halliwell.*)

fame3†, *v. i.* [ME. *famen*: see *famish*.] To famish.

fameful (fām′fụl), *a.* [< *fame*1 + *-ful*.] Famous; famed. [Rare,]

Whose foaming streame striues proudly to compare
(Even in the birth) with *Fame-full'st* Floods that are.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

fameless (fām′les), *a.* [< *fame*1 + *-less*.] Without fame or renown.

That man that loves not this day,
And hugs not in his arms the noble danger,
May he dye *fameless* and forgot!
Fletcher, Bonduca, iii. 2.

famelic1† (fa-mel′ik), *a.* [< L. *famelicus*, hungry, famished, starved, as a noun one starving, < *fames*, hunger: see *famish*.] Hungry; serving to allay hunger. [Rare.]

One that knows not how to converse with men . . . in any thing but in the *famelic* smells of meat and vertiginous drinkings. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 697.

famelic2† (fa-mel′ik), *a.* [Earlier *famelick*; appar. < L. *famelicus*, hungry, taken as if a deriv. (equiv. to *familiaricus*, domestic) of *familia*, a family: see *family*.] Domestic. [Rare.]

Why, thou lookst as like a married man already, with as grave a fatherly *famelick* countenance as ever I saw.
Otway, The Atheist (1684).

fame-worthy† (fām′wėr″ᴛʜi), *a.* Deserving good report or fame.

The books that I have publish'd in her praise
Commend her constancy, and that's *fame-worthy*.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 1.

famicide (fā′mi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *fama*, reputation, fame, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] A slanderer. *Scott.* [Rare.]

familary†, *a.* [ME.: see *familiar*.] Familiar.

Be not to fers, to *familary*, but frendli of chere.
The A B C of Aristotle, l. 6 (E. E. T. S., extra ser.,
[VIII. i. 66).

familiar (fạ-mil′yạ̈r), *a.* and *n.* [Altered in spelling to bring it nearer the L. I. *a.* < ME. *famylier*, *famileer*, *famulier*, *familer*, *famuler*, intimate, < OF. *familier*, *famelier*, *famulier*, F. *familier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *familiar* = It. *famigliare* = D. *familiaar* = G. *familiär* = Dan. *familiær* = Sw. *familjär*, < L. *familiaris*, of or belonging to a household, domestic, private, of the family, intimate, friendly, < *familia*, household, family: see *family*. II. *n.* < ME. *familer*, n., < OF. and F. *familier*, etc., < L. *familiaris*, a familiar acquaintance, a friend, an intimate, < *familiaris*, adj., familiar: see I.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a family; domestic. [Rare.]

O perilous fyre, that in the bedstraw bredeth:
O *famulier* [var. *famuler*] fo, that his service bedeth!
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 540.

Let us have done with that which cankers life —
Familiar feuds and vain recriminations. *Byron.*

2. Having, or springing from, intimate and friendly social relations; closely intimate: as, a *familiar* friend; *familiar* companionship; to be on *familiar* terms with one.

My *familiar* friend hath lifted up his heel against me.
Ps. xli. 9.

3. Having a friendly aspect or manner; exhibiting the manner of an intimate friend; affable; not formal or distant; especially, using undue familiarity; intrusive; forward.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

You must not be saucy,
No, nor at any time *familiar* with me.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 3.

I will take upon me to be so *familiar* as to say, you must accept my invitation.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 226.

4. Characterized by ease or absence of stiffness or pedantry; unconstrained.

He unreins
His muse, and sports in loose *familiar* strains.
Addison.

Ill brook'd he then the pert *familiar* phrase.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 116.

5. Having an intimate knowledge; well knowing; well acquainted; well versed (in a subject of study): as, he is *familiar* with the works of Horace.

It will be no loss of time . . . to become *familiar* now by patient study with those unapproachable models of the art of expression which are supplied to us by the literature of ancient times. *J. Caird.*

Nothing is more common than for men to think that, because they are *familiar* with words, they understand the ideas they stand for.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 42.

6. Well known from frequent observation, use, etc.; well understood.

Familiar in his mouth as household words.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

The muse of poets feeds her wingèd brood
By common firesides, on *familiar* food.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Familiar spirit, a spirit or demon supposed to attend on an individual, or to come at his call; the invisible agent of a necromancer's will.

Regard not them that have *familiar spirits*.
Lev. xix. 31.

And he made his son pass through the fire, and observed times, and used enchantments, and dealt with *familiar spirits* and wizards. 2 Ki. xxi. 6.

=**Syn.** 2. Close, intimate, amicable, fraternal, near.—3. Social, unceremonious, free, frank.—5. Conversant.

II. *n.* 1. A familiar friend; an intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted; one accustomed to another by free, unreserved converse.

All my *familiars* watched for my halting. Jer. xx. 10.

What rare discourse are you fallen upon, ha? have you found any *familiars* here, that you are so free?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

They seldom visit their friends, except some *familiars*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 239

2. A familiar spirit; a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at call. See *familiar spirit*, under I.

Away with him! he has a *familiar* under his tongue.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

You may have, as you come through Germany, a *familiar* for little or nothing, shall turn itself into the shape of your dog. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 4.

I have heard old beldams
Talk of *familiars* in the shape of mice,
Rats, ferrets, weasels, and I wot not what,
That have appear'd, and suck'd, some say, their blood.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of the household of the pope or of a bishop, supported at his expense, and rendering him domestic, though not menial service. The familiar must live in the diocese of his superior.—**4.** An officer of the Tribunal of the Inquisition who arrested persons accused or suspected. See *inquisition.*

The proudest nobles of the land held it an honour to serve as *familiars* of the Holy Office. *Prescott.*

familiarisation, familiarise. See *familiarization, familiarize.*

familiarity (fa̤-mil-i-ar'i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *familiarities* (-tiz). [< ME. *familarite*, < OF. *familiarite*, F. *familiarité* = Pr. *familiaritat* = Sp. *familiaridad* = Pg. *familiaridade* = It. *familiarità* = G. *familiarität*, < L. *familiarita(t-)s*, intimacy, friendship, < *familiaris*, familiar: see *familiar.*] **1.** The state of being familiar, in any sense of that word; intimate knowledge; close or habitual acquaintance; free or unrestrained intercourse: followed by *with* before an object.

I doubt I shall find the entrance to his *familiarity* somewhat more than difficult. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

I think nothing which is a phrase or saying in common talk should be admitted into a serious poem; because it takes off from the solemnity of the expression, and gives it too great a turn of *familiarity*.
Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

Again, let me tell you, Madam, *Familiarity* breeds Contempt: You'll never leave till you have made me saucy.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, iv.

Familiarity in inferiors is sauciness; in superiors, condescension; neither of which are to have being among companions, the very word implying that they are to be equal. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 225.

That long *familiarity* whereby a singer's audience becomes somewhat weary of his notes.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 151.

2. An unusual liberty in act or speech from one person toward another; a freedom of conduct justified only by the most intimate relations, or exercised without warrant; an act of personal license, in either a good or a bad sense: most frequently in the plural: as, the *familiarities* of intimate friendship; his *familiarities* were repulsive.—**3.** In *astrol.*, any kind of aspect or reception. =**Syn. 1.** *Acquaintance*, etc. (see *acquaintance*), familiar knowledge, fellowship, friendship, sociability. See list under *affability*.

familiarization (fa̤-mil'ya̤-ri-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *familiarize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of making or becoming familiar, or the state of being familiar. Also spelled *familiarisation*.

There can be no question that a constant *familiarisation* with such scenes blunts the feelings, if it does not harden the heart. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, II. i.

familiarize (fa̤-mil'ya̤-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *familiarized*, ppr. *familiarizing*. [< F. *familiariser* = Sp. Pg. *familiarizar* = It. *familiarizzare*; as *familiar* + *-ize.*] **1.** To make familiar or intimate; render conversant by customary use, experience, or intercourse; acquaint closely: as, to *familiarize* one's self with scenes of distress.

King Bogoris hoped to *familiarise* men's minds with the tenets of the gospel. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, v. 8.

In order that men should believe in witches, their intellects must have been *familiarised* with the conceptions of Satanic power and Satanic presence.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 81.

These strange woes stole on tiptoe, as it were,
Into my neighborhood and privacy,
Sat down where I sat, laid them where I lay;
And I was found *familiarized* with fear.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 11.

2. To accustom familiarly, as to the sight, knowledge, or practice of something; habituate; inure. [Now rare.]

Being *familiarized* to it, men are not shocked at it.
Butler.

3†. To make familiar in manner; cause to act or be exercised familiarly or affably.

For the cure of this particular sort of madness, it will be necessary to break through all forms with him, and *familiarize* his carriage by the use of a good cudgel.
Steele, Tatler, No. 127.

4. To make familiar in regard or experience; make well known; cause to be intimately considered or customary.

Wethamstede, the learned and liberal abbot of St. Albans, being desirous of *familiarising* the history of his patron saint to the monks of his convent.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 53.

The genius smiled on me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination.
Addison, Spectator.

Also spelled *familiarise*.

familiarly (fa̤-mil'yä̤r-li), *adv.* In a familiar manner; unceremoniously; without constraint or formality; with the ease and unconcern that arise from long custom or acquaintance.

He salutes me as *familiarly* as if we had known together since the deluge, or the first year of Troy action.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

They'll come to me *familiarly*,
And eat up all I have; drink up my wine too.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

familiarness (fa̤-mil'yä̤r-nes), *n.* Familiarity.

Let not the *familiarness* or frequency of such providences cause them to be neglected by us, to improve them as God would have us, to fear before him.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 320.

familiary† (fa̤-mil'i-ā̤-ri), *a.* [< L. *familiaris*, in lit. sense belonging to a family: see *familiar.*] Pertaining to a family or household; domestic.

Yet it pleas'd God . . . to make him the beginner of a reformation to this whole kingdom, by first asserting into his *familiary* power the right of just divorce.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 21.

familism (fam'i-lizm), *n.* [< L. *familia*, family, + *-ism.*] **1.** The religious doctrines and practices of the Familists. See *Familist*, 1.

Antinomianism, as both experience and the nature of the thing has sufficiently taught us, seldom ends but in *familism.* *South*, Works, V. iii.

2. The tendency to live in families; that system of society which is founded on the family.

Familism, the love of those nearest and dearest, loses its excluding character.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 99.

Familist (fam'i-list), *n.* [= F. *familliste*, < L. *familia*, family, + *-ist.*] **1.** One of the religious sect called the *Family of Love*, founded in Holland and England in the sixteenth century by Hans Niklas, or Nicholas, who was a disciple of David Joris (see *Davidist*, 2), and taught mystical doctrines based upon the theory that religion consists wholly in love independently of the form of faith. To them Moses was the prophet of hope, Christ the prophet of faith, and Hans Nicholas the prophet of love. The sect was prohibited by Queen Elizabeth in 1580, but existed till the middle of the next century.

The primitive Christians in their times were accounted such as are now call'd *Familists* and Adamites, or worse.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

2. [*l. c.*] The head of a family; a family man. [Rare.]

If you will needs be a *familist* and marry, muster not the want of issue among your greatest afflictions.
Osborne, Advice to a Son.

familistère (fa-mē-lēs-tãr'), *n.* [F., < *familliste*, in lit. sense one of a family: see *Familist.*] A community of Fourierist or other communists living together as one family; the building in which such persons live; a phalanstery.

In 1859 Godin put up a large building called the *familistère*, for the accommodation of 300 families, adding a theater, school-house, etc. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8761.

It [Guise in France] has an old castle dating from the 16th century and a palatial *familistère* with accommodation for 400 families. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 265.

familistery (fam-i-lis'te̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *familisteries* (-riz). Same as *familistère*.

familistic, familistical (fam-i-lis'tik, -ti-ka̤l), *a.* [< *familist* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to the Familists or to familism.

And such are, for ought that ever I could discern, those Seraphick, Anabaptistick, and *Familistick* Hyperboles, those proud swelling words of vanity and novelty, with which those men use to deceive the simple and credulous sort of people. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 195.

About this time there arose great troubles in the country, especially at Boston, by the breathing of antinomian and *familistical* opinions.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

family (fam'i-li), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *familie* (not in ME.) = D. G. Dan. *familie* = F. *famille* = Pr. *familla* = Sp. Pg. *familia* = It. *famiglia* = Sw. *familj*, < L. *familia*, the servants in a household, a household establishment, the domestics collectively; hence the household, the estate, property, rarely in the later and mod. sense of family (parents and children), for which L. *domus* was used, < *famulus*, a servant, OL. *famul*, < Oscan *famel*, a servant, prob. < Oscan *faama*, a house, perhaps akin to Skt. *dhāman*, an abode, house, < √ *dhā*, set, place, = Gr. *τι-θέ-ναι* = E. *do*^{1}: see *do*^{1}, and cf. *fact.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *families* (-liz). **1.** The collective body of persons who form one household under one head and one domestic government, including parents, children, and servants, and as sometimes used even lodgers or boarders. In law husband and wife living together, and having no children, are sometimes deemed within the benefit of a statute as to families.

Rod. Signior, is all your *family* within?
Iago. Are your doors locked? *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

Pie. Is your worship of the *family*
Unto the Lady Pecunia?
Bro. I serve her grace, sir.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

The two societies, Roman and Hindoo, . . . are seen to be formed, at what for practical purposes is the earliest stage of their history, by the multiplication of a particular unit or group, the Patriarchal *Family*. . . . The group consists of animate and inanimate property, of wife, children, slaves, land, and goods, all held together by subjection to the despotic authority of the eldest male of the eldest ascending line, the father, the grandfather, or even more remote ancestor.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 310.

Families are the unity of which society is composed, as tissue is made of cells, and matter of molecules.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 225.

2. Parents with their children, whether they dwell together or not; in a more general sense, any group of persons closely related by blood, as parents, children, uncles, aunts, and cousins: often used in a restricted sense only of a group of parents and children founded upon the principle of monogamy.

Either his uncle, or his uncle's son, . . . or any that is nigh of kin unto him of his *family* may redeem him.
Lev. xxv. 49.

Come they of noble *family*? .
Why, so didst thou. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

3. In a narrow use, the children of the same parents, considered collectively apart from the parents: as, they (a husband and wife) have a large *family* to care for; a *family* of children. [In all the above uses, frequently used figuratively with regard to animals.]

Seldom at church ('twas such a busy life),
But duly sent his *family* and wife.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 382.

4. In the most general sense, those who descend from a common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage. Thus, the Israelites were a branch of the *family* of Abraham; the whole human race constitutes the human *family*.
Hence—**5.** Any group or aggregation of things classed together as kindred or related from possessing in common characteristics which distinguish them from other things of the same order. Thus, a body of languages regarded as representatives of a common ancestor, or as having come by gradual processes of alteration and divarication from the same original tongue, is called a family: as, the Indo-European *family*; the South African *family*.

There be two great *families* of things, sulphureous and mercurial. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

The states of Europe were, by the prevailing maxims of its policy, closely united in one *family*. *Everett.*

Specifically—**6.** In scientific classifications, a group of individuals more comprehensive than a genus and less so than an order, based on fewer or less definite points of physical resemblance than the former, and on more or more definite ones than the latter. In zoölogy the name of a family now almost invariably ends in *-idæ*, which has the force of a patronymic. The prime divisions of a family are termed *subfamilies*, and end usually in *-inæ*. The prime associations of families are in some refinements of classification called *superfamilies*; there is no obvious distinction, however, between these and suborders. The recognition and definition of the family, as of other zoölogical groups, is entirely a matter of expert opinion, having no natural necessity for being; hence the wide difference among zoologists in their evaluation of the term. A modern family is usually less comprehensive than a genus as used in the last century. The use of the regular termination *-idæ* has done much to fix the valuation of the family more stably than that of either the genus or the order. Zoölogical families are considered as being approximately of the same grade in classification as the groups called orders in botany. Hence the word *family* is generally used by botanists as a synonym of *order*: as, *order Ranunculaceæ*, the crowfoot *family*. In cryptogamic botany the family is the prime division of the order or suborder, and the prime division of the family is the *subfamily* or tribe; but in some classifications the family is made to rank next below the tribe. The absolute rank of the family also varies with different authors, the family of one being the order of another, etc. The usual termination is *-eæ* (or *-ei*), but *-aceæ* (or *-acei*) is used as a family termination in some cases. See *classification*.

7. Course of descent; genealogy.

Go! if your ancient, but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,
Go! and pretend your *family* is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 213.

8. Descent; especially, noble or respectable stock: as, a man of good *family*.

> Great *families* of yesterday we show,
> And lords, whose parents were the Lord knows who.
>
> *Defoe*, True-Born Englishman, i.

9. A cluster of microscopic plants formed by the adherence of a number of individuals; a colony.—**Family of curves.** See *curve*.—**Family of Love.** See *Familist*, 1.—**Family of surfaces.** See *surface*.—**Happy family,** an assemblage of animals of diverse habits and propensities living amicably, or at least quietly, together in one cage.—**Holy family,** the family of which Christ formed a part in his early years; especially, a group consisting of Joseph and Mary and the infant Jesus, with or without attendants, called specifically *the Holy Family*, which has been from early times a frequent subject of pictorial representation.—**In the bosom of one's family.** See *bosom*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the family.—**Family altar.** See *altar*.—**Family chack.** See *chack*^{2}.—**Family Compact** (F. *Pacte de Famille*), a name given to three treaties in the eighteenth century between the French and Spanish Bourbon dynasties, especially to the last of the three in 1761, in consequence of which Spain joined with France in the war against Great Britain. The branch house of Bourbon ruling in Italy was also included in this alliance.—**Family council, family meeting,** in *civil law*, as in Louisiana and Quebec, a council of the relatives or friends of a person for whose sake a judicial proceeding, as the appointment of a guardian, is to be taken, called and presided over by a judicial officer, and held under legal forms.—**Family man,** one who has a family or a household; a man inclined to lead a domestic life.

> The Jews are generally, when married, most exemplary *family men*. *Mayhew.*

Family tie, the bond of union and affection existing between members of the same family.—**Family way** or **state,** pregnancy.—**In the family way,** pregnant.

family-head† (fam′i-li-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the stem of a vessel when it was surmounted by several full-length figures.

famine (fam′in), *n.* [< ME. *famine, famyn*, < OF. *famine*, F. *famine* = Pr. *famina* (as if < ML. **famina*), an extension of L. *fames* (> It. *fame* = OSp. *fame*, Sp. *hambre* = Pg. *fome* = Pr. *fam* = OF. *faim*, F. *faim*), hunger. Cf. Gr. *χῆρος*, bereft, empty, *χήρα*, a widow, Skt. *hāni*, privation, want, < Skt. √ *hā*, leave, desert.] Scarcity or destitution of food; a general want of provision or supply; extreme dearth, threatening or resulting in starvation: often used by extension with reference to the want or scarcity of material things other than food, and, figuratively, of immaterial things.

> Ofte tymes thei assailed the Citee, that was right stronge, that nothynge ne dowted, saf only for *famyn*.
>
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 224.

> And that food shall be for store to the land against the seven years of *famine*; . . . that the land perish not through the *famine*. Gen. xli. 36.

> I could not forget my native country, England, and lamented under the *famine* of God's Word and Sacraments: the want whereof I found greater than all earthly wants. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 400).

Cotton famine. See *cotton*^{1}.—**Famine fever,** relapsing fever.—**Famine prices,** the high prices resulting from scarcity of a commodity.

> Tin-plates, in common with tin, ruled at what were termed *famine prices* in 1872.
>
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 542.

=**Syn.** *Dearth*, etc. See *scarcity*.

famine-bread (fam′in-bred), *n.* The *Umbilicaria arctica*, a species of lichen.

> The so-called *famine bread* (Umbilicaria arctica), which has maintained the life of so many arctic travellers.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 409.

famish (fam′ish), *v.* [The ME. form was *famen*, on which, later, *famish* was formed, like the equiv. *affamish* (which appears at the same time—16th century), with suffix *-ish*, as in *languish*, etc., < OF. *a-famer*, later *af-famer*, ML. *af-famare*, famish, < L. *ad*, to, + *fames*, hunger: see *famine*.] **I.** *trans.* To deprive of nourishment; keep or cause to be insufficiently supplied with food or drink; starve; destroy, exhaust, or distress with hunger or thirst.

> This rash Word cost de Brawse his Countrey, and his Lady and their Son their Lives, both of them being *famished* to Death in Prison. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 69.

> Thin air
> Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross,
> And *famish* him of breath, if not of bread.
>
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 78.

> The pains of *famished* Tantalus he'll feel. *Dryden.*

> He had *famished* Paris into a surrender. *Burke.*

II. *intrans.* To suffer extreme hunger or thirst; be exhausted through want of food or drink; suffer extremity by deprivation of any necessary.

> The Lord will not suffer the soul of the righteous to *famish*. Prov. x. 3.

> You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*.
>
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

> All the race
> Of Israel here had *famish'd*, had not God
> Rain'd from heaven manna. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 311.

famishment (fam′ish-ment), *n.* [< *famish* + *-ment*.] The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extremity from want of food. [Obsolete or rare.]

> To be without pestelence, warre and *famishment*, and all maner other abhominable diseases & plagues pertayne to vs as well as to them, if we keepe our temporall lawes.
>
> *Tyndale*, Works, p. 208.

> So sore was the *famishment* in the land.
>
> Gen. xlvii. 13 (Matthew's translation).

> Eleuen of our men after much miserie and *famishment* (which killed some of them in the way) got to Coro.
>
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 830.

famosity† (fā-mos′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *famosita(t-)s*, fame, LL. only ill fame, < L. *famosus*, famous: see *famous*.] Renown. *Bailey*, 1727.

famous (fā′mus), *a.* [< ME. *famous* = D. *fameus* = G. *famos* = Sw. *famos, famös*, < F. *fameux* = Pr. *famos* = Sp. Pg. It. *famoso*, < L. *famosus*, famed, famous, sometimes in a good, but commonly in a bad sense, infamous, < *fama*, fame: see *fame*^{1}.] **1.** Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; distinguished in story or common talk: generally followed by *for* before the thing for which the person or thing is famed: as, a man *famous for* erudition, *for* eloquence, *for* military skill, etc.; a spring *famous for* its cures.

> Many a meane souldier & other obscure persons were spoken of and made *famous* in stories.
>
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 35.

> A train-band captain eke was he
> Of *famous* London town.
>
> *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

> "But what good came of it at last?"
> Quoth little Peterkin.
> "Why, that I cannot tell," said he;
> "But 'twas a *famous* victory."
>
> *Southey*, Battle of Blenheim.

> I have always heard that Holland House is *famous for* its good cheer, and certainly the reputation is not unmerited. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 191.

2. Deserving of fame; praiseworthy; uncommonly good; admirable: as, he is a *famous* hand at such work. [Now chiefly colloq.]

> And ther I hard a *ffamus* Sermon of a Doctor which began a v of the cloke in the mornyng and contynuyd tyll it was ix of the clok.
>
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

3†. Of good character: opposed to *infamous*.

> Twa or thre of his nichtbouris *famous* and unsuspect men. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 145. (*Jamieson.*)

4†. Injurious; defamatory; slanderous.

> That na maner of man mak, write, or imprent ony billis, writingis, or balladis *famous* or sclanderous to ony persoun. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 537. (*Jamieson.*)

=**Syn.** *Noted, Celebrated, Famous, Renowned, Illustrious, Distinguished, Eminent, Notable, Notorious*, famed, far-famed, conspicuous, remarkable, signal. The first nine words express degrees and kinds of the presence or prominence of a person or thing in public knowledge or attention. *Noted, celebrated, famous*, are of an ascending scale of strength, and may be used in a good or a bad sense: as, a *celebrated* thief; a *famous* forger. The use of *celebrated* in a bad sense is rather new and less common. *Noted* is not much used by fastidious writers. *Celebrated, renowned, illustrious*, are also on an ascending scale of strength. *Celebrated* is, by derivation, commemorated in a solemn way, and occasionally shows somewhat of this meaning still. *Renowned* is, literally, named again and again. *Illustrious* suggests luster, splendor, in character or conduct: as, *illustrious* deeds; making one's country *illustrious*. *Distinguished* means marked by something that makes one stand apart from or above others in the public view. *Eminent* means standing high above the crowd. *Notable* is worthy of note, and so memorable, conspicuous, or notorious: as, a *notable* liar. *Notorious* is now used only in a bad sense, having a large and evil fame. A man may be *notable, noted*, or *famous* for his eccentricities or his industry, *celebrated* for his wit, *renowned* for his achievements, *illustrious* for his virtues, *distinguished* for his talents, *eminent* for his professional skill or success, *notorious* for his want of principle. See *fame*^{1}.

> We shall have recourse to a *noted* story in Don Quixote.
>
> *Hume*, Essays, i. 23.

> In 1741, the *celebrated* Whitefield preached here [at Concord] in the open air, to a great congregation.
>
> *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

> I'll make thee glorious by my pen,
> And *famous* by my sword.
>
> *Marquis of Montrose*, My Dear and Only Love.

> Those far-*renowned* brides of ancient song
> Peopled the hollow dark, like burning stars.
>
> *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

> William Pitt . . . inherited a name which, at the time of his birth, was the most *illustrious* in the civilized world.
>
> *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

> But among the young candidates for Addison's favour there was one [Pope] *distinguished* by talents above the rest, and *distinguished*, we fear, not less by malignity and insincerity. *Macaulay*, Addison.

> In architecture and the fine arts, as in decorative art, the Persians of the middle ages achieved a *notable* success.
>
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 328.

> While officers of acknowledged fitness are being turned out of one branch of a department, men of *notorious* unfitness are retained in places of trust and confidence in another. *The Century*, XXXI. 151.

famous (fā′mus), *v. t.* [< *famous*, *a.*] To render famous or renowned. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> The painful warrior *famoused* for fight.
>
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxv.

> Hee [Greene] made no account of winning credite by his workes, as thou dost, that dost no good workes, but thinkes to bee *famosed* by a strong faith of thy owne worthines. *Nash*, Strange Newes (1592), sig. E, p. 4.

> She that with silver springs forever fills
> The shady groves, sweet meddowes, and the hills,
> From whose continuall store such pooles are fed
> As in the land for seas are *famoused*.
>
> *W. Browne*, Inner Temple Masque.

> He [Keats] told them of the heroic uncle, whose deeds, we may be sure, were properly *famoused* by the boy Homer.
>
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 306.

famously (fā′mus-li), *adv.* **1.** With renown or celebrity; notoriously.

> He being the publick reader of diuinitie in the uniuersitie of Oxford was, for the rude time wherein he liued, *famously* reputed for a great clearke.
>
> *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 300.

2. Remarkably well; admirably; capitally: as, he has succeeded *famously*. [Colloq.]

famousness (fā′mus-nes), *n.* Renown; great fame; celebrity. [Rare.]

> Unto this heauenly matter there was specially deputed a tendre young virgin, not set forth to the world . . . by *famousness* of name, not portlynesse of life, etc.
>
> *J. Udall*, On Luke i.

famp (famp), *n.* [E. dial.] In Cumberland, England, decomposed limestone; in some other districts in England, a bed or deposit of fine silicious material.

famular†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English variant of *familiar*.

famulate† (fam′ū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *famulatus*, pp. of *famulari*, be a servant, serve, < *famulus*, a servant: see *family*.] To serve. *Cockeram.*

famulative† (fam′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *famulatus*, servitude (< *famulus*, a servant), + *-ive*.] Acting as a servant; subservient.

> Hereby the divine creative power is made too cheap and prostituted a thing, as being *famulative* alwaies to brutish, and many times to unlawful lusts.
>
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 45.

famuler†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English variant of *familiar*.

famuli, *n.* Plural of *famulus*.

famulist (fam′ū-list), *n.* [< L. *famulus*, a servant: see *family*.] In Oxford University, an inferior member of a college; a servant.

famulus (fam′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *famuli* (-lī). [= Sp. *fámulo* = Pg. It. *famulo*, < L. *famulus*, a servant, ML. an attendant, apparitor, squire, familiar: see *family*.] A servant or assistant; especially, formerly, the private servant of a scholar; by extension, a private secretary or amanuensis.

> We keep a *famulus* to go errands, yoke the gig, curry the cattle, and so forth. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

> The magician's *famulus* got hold of the forbidden book, and summoned a goblin. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 3.

fan (fan), *n.* [< ME. *fan, fann* (for winnowing grain), < AS. *fann* (for winnowing grain) = D. *wan* = OHG. *wanna*, MHG. G. *wanne* = Sw. *vanna*, a fan (for winnowing grain), = It. *vanno* = OF. *van*, F. *van* (whence E. *van*^{2}, which is thus a doublet of *fan*), < L. *vannus*, a fan (for winnowing grain), orig. **vatnus*, akin to Skt. *vāta*, wind, < √ *vā*, blow. Cf. E. *wind*^{1}, and its deriv. *winnow*, from the same ult. root.] **1.** The common name of instruments for producing agitation of the air by the movements of a broad surface, as of a wing or vane. Specifically—(*a*) A hand-implement for cooling the face and person by agitating the air. Fans are made in a variety of forms and of two general kinds, those which can be folded or shut up and those which are permanently expanded or fixed. Fixed fans are made of feathers set side by side, of the leaves of palmate-leafed palm-trees, or of paper or similar films spread on slender radiating sticks. Folding fans are sometimes made of thin slips of ivory, wood, or papier maché, etc., but more commonly of a continuous surface of paper, silk, or other material, mounted on strips of a rigid material pivoted at one end, and folding together easily in the manner of a plaiting. The most costly and elaborate painted fans were made during the eighteenth century, especially in France, chicken-skin being a favorite material.

> Crul [curled] was his heer, and as the gold it shoon,
> And strouted [expanded] as a *fanne*, large and brode.
>
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 129.

> These *fannes* both men and women of the country doe carry to coole themselves withall in the time of heate, by the often fanning of their faces. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 134.

> "What would you give to your sister Anne?" . . .
> "My gay gold ring, and my feathered *fan*."
>
> *The Three Knights* (Child's Ballads, II. 370).

(*b*) Any contrivance of vanes or flat disks, revolved by machinery or by hand, as for winnowing grain, cooling fluids, urging combustion, promoting ventilation, etc.

Clean provender, which hath been winnowed with the shovel and with the *fan*. Isa. xxx. 24.

(*c*) A small vane or sail used to keep the large sails of a windmill always in the direction of the wind. (*d*) An apparatus for regulating or checking, by the resistance of the air to its rapid motion, the velocity of light machinery, as in a musical box; a fly.

An important modification on his original mechanism is now generally made, by a long arm of iron, called a *fan*, extending horizontally in front of the vertical draw-rods, where by suitable mechanism it is made to wave up and down. *Grove*, Mus. Dict., II. 598.

(*e*) An apparatus, also called the *fan-governor*, for regulating the throttle-valve of a steam-engine. (*f*) In *soap-manuf.*, a rotating paddle, so set that its blades skim closely over the surface of the boiling mass in the soap-copper. It serves to prevent the contents of the copper from boiling over.

2. Something resembling a fan when spread, as the wing of a bird, the tail of a peacock, etc.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to show him such a *fan* of feathers. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. In *geol.*, an accumulation of débris brought down by a stream descending through a steep ravine and debouching in the plain beneath, where the detrital material spreads itself out in the shape of a fan, forming a section of a very low cone.

The *fan* is properly a flat cone, having the apex at the mouth of the ravine.
F. Drew, Proc. Geol. Soc. London, XXIX. 447.

4†. A quintain.

Now, swete sir, wol ye justen atte *fan?*
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 42.

5. Figuratively, any agency which excites to action or which stimulates the activity of a passion or an emotion, producing effects analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame: as, this was a *fan* to rebellion; a *fan* to love.—**6.** In *Arthropoda*, an appendage of the abdomen, as in the tail of *Mysis*, which may contain an auditory organ.—**7.** A measure of chaff, in Cambridgeshire, England, equal to 3 heaped bushels.—**8.** The flukes of a whale: a whalers' term.—**Eucharistic, holy, liturgical,** or **mystical fan.** See *flabellum.* **Order of the Fan,** a Swedish order founded in 1744, and now extinct.

fan (fan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fanned*, ppr. *fanning.* [< ME. *fannen*, tr. winnow, intr. flutter, = D. *wannen* = OHG. *wannōn*, winnow; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cool and refresh, or affect in any way, by agitating the air with or as with a fan.

Come Zephyrs, come, while Cupid sings,
Fan her with your silky Wings.
Congreve, Semele, ii. 2.

Cleopatra disdained not . . . to cause herself to be *fanned* by favourite slaves armed with screens or feathers of the Ibis, impregnated with odours.
Uzanne, The Fan (trans.), p. 28.

She was *fanned* into slumbers by her slaves. *Spectator.*

2. To move or agitate with or as with a fan.

The air
Floats as they pass, *fann'd* with unnumber'd plumes.
Milton, P. L., vii. 432.

Her turtles *fann'd* the buxom air above:
And, by his mother, stood an infant Love.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 519.

The southwest wind
Of soft June mornings *fanned* the thin white hair
Of the sage fisher. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

3. To blow upon, literally or figuratively; excite, as fire, by means of a current of air.

Heav'n's fire confounds, when *fann'd* with folly's breath.
Quarles, Emblems, ii., Epig. 1.

4. To winnow; separate chaff from and drive it away by a current of air.

Travelling along vales and over hills for about five hours, we passed by some cottages, where they were *fanning* their corn. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 161.

5. Figuratively, to produce effects upon analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame; excite; increase the activity or ardor of; stimulate; inflame: said of the passions and emotions, of plots, etc.: as, this *fanned* the flame of his love; he *fanned* the embers of rebellion.

His was no flickering flame, that dies
Unless when *fanned* by looks and sighs,
And lighted oft at lady's eyes.
Scott, Marmion, v. 28.

Fans every kindling flame of local prejudice.
D. Webster, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

That such a man could spring from our decays
Fans the soul's nobler faith until it burn.
Lowell, Jeffries Wyman.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move, as if by the action of a fan or by fanning.—**2.** To assume a fan-like shape.—**Fanning along** (*naut.*), moving along very slowly, with the sails alternately filling and collapsing, in light, unsteady puffs of wind.—**To fan out,** to spread or reach out in the form of a fan; hence, to become thin and scattered, as a school of fish.

fanal (fa-nal'), *n.* [< F. *fanal* = Sp. Pg. *fanal*, a lantern, signal-light, beacon, lighthouse, < It. *fanale*, a signal-light, beacon, lighthouse (ML. *fanale*), < It. dial. (Ven.) *fano*, It. *faro*, a lighthouse, < L. *pharus*, < Gr. *φάρος*, a lighthouse: see *pharos.* The It. dial. *fano* is less prob. referred to Gr. *φανός*, a torch, a lantern.] A small lighthouse, or, more commonly, the lamp or apparatus placed in such a lighthouse to give light.

fanam (fa-näm'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *falam.*] **1.** The name of various native gold coins formerly current in southern India, and weighing from 5 to 6 grains; also, the name of various small European silver coins formerly current in India. The value varied in different places, but it may be stated at about 3 pence English.

Obverse. Reverse.

Fanam of Madras, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

You are desired to lay a silver *fanam*, a piece worth three pence, upon the ground. This, which is the smallest of all coins, the elephant feels about till he finds.
Carraccioli, Life of Clive, I. 288.

2. Formerly, a money of account in India.

fanatic (fa-nat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *fanatick*; = F. *fanatique* = Sp. *fanático* = Pg. It. *fanatico* = D. *fanatiek* (cf. G. *fanatisch* = Dan. Sw. *fanatisk*), < L. *fanaticus*, pertaining to a temple, inspired by a divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, furious, mad, < *fanum*, a temple: see *fane*^{2}.] **I.** *a.* Same as *fanatical.*

II. *n.* A person affected by zeal or enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one given to wild and extravagant notions of religion.

There is a new word, coined within few months, called *fanatics*, which, by the close stickling thereof, seemeth well cut out and proportioned to signify what is meant thereby, even the sectaries of our age.
Fuller, Mixt Contemplations (1660).

He who sacrifices all expediency to a theory or a belief is in danger of becoming a *fanatic.*
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 213.

fanatical (fa-nat'i-kal), *a.* [< *fanatic* + *-al.*] **1.** Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; extreme, or maintaining opinions in an extreme way; especially, inordinately zealous, enthusiastic, or bigoted.

A *fanatick* Fellow, one John Powdras, a Tanner's Son of Exeter, gave forth that himself was the true Edward, eldest Son of the late King Edward the First, and by a false Nurse was changed in his Cradle.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 109.

It is amusing to observe the first words of this *fanatical* hypocrite [Cromwell], corresponding so exactly to his character. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., II.

2. Of an extravagant, extreme, or inordinately zealous kind: as, *fanatical* ideas.

A Christen mannis obedyence standeth not in the fulfyllyng of *fanaticall* vowes. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 96.

I abhor such *fanatical* phantasms. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

Who that hath seen the new generation of scientists at their work does not delight in their healthy and manly vigor, even when most he feels their iconoclasm to be *fanatical!* *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 125.

=**Syn.** *Enthusiastic, Fanatical*, etc. See *enthusiastic* and *superstition.*

fanatically (fa-nat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a fanatical manner; with inordinate zeal or with bigotry.

When men are furiously and *fanatically* fond of an object, they will prefer it . . . to their own peace.
Burke, Petition of the Unitarians.

fanaticalness (fa-nat'i-kal-nes), *n.* Fanaticism.

That temper of prophaneness, whereby a man is disposed to contemn and despise all religion, . . . is much worse . . . than *fanaticalness*, and idolatry.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, ii. 1.

fanaticism (fa-nat'i-sizm), *n.* [< *fanatic* + *-ism.*] The character or conduct of a fanatic; inordinate zeal or bigotry; the entertainment of wild and extravagant notions, especially in regard to religion.

The national character became exalted by a religious fervor, which in later days, alas! settled into a fierce *fanaticism.* *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

The *fanaticism* of Cromwell never urged him on impracticable undertakings, or confused his perception of the public good. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The wild *fanaticism* that nerves the soul against danger, and almost steels the body against torments.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 153.

=**Syn.** *Credulity, Bigotry*, etc. See *superstition.*

fanaticize (fa-nat'i-sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fanaticized*, ppr. *fanaticizing.* [< *fanatic* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make fanatical.

II. *intrans.* To play the fanatic.

A man once committed headlong to republican or any other transcendentalism, and fighting and *fanaticising* amid a nation of his like, becomes as it were enveloped in an ambient atmosphere of transcendentalism and delirium.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 2.

[Rare in both uses.]

fanatism (fan'a-tizm), *n.* [Improp. for *fanaticism*; = G. *fanatismus* = Dan. *fanatisme* = Sw. *fanatism*, < F. *fanatisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *fanatismo.*] Fanaticism. *Gibbon.* [Rare.]

fan-blast (fan'blȧst), *n.* In *iron-works*, the blast produced by a fan, in contradistinction to that produced by a blowing-engine.

fan-blower (fan'blō″ėr), *n.* A blower consisting of straight or curved vanes attached to a shaft which revolves with great rapidity. The vanes are inclosed in a cylindrical case, open at the center for the inflow of the air, and at the circumference prolonged into the outflow, or blast-pipe. Also called *fan-wheel.*

fancical†, *a.* [< *fancy* + *-ic-al.*] Fanciful.

After they have completed their tuning, they will (if they be masters) fall into some kind of voluntary or *fancical* play more intelligible. *T. Mace* (1676).

fancied (fan'sid), *p. a.* [Pp. of *fancy, v.*] **1.** Portrayed or formed by the fancy; imaginary: as, a *fancied* grievance.

The vision of enchantment's past;
Like frostwork in the morning ray,
The *fancied* fabric melts away.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

Mr. Croker, in reprehending the *fancied* inaccuracy of Mrs. Thrale, has himself shown a degree of inaccuracy, or, to speak more properly, a degree of ignorance, hardly credible. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Appealing to or produced by fancy; fanciful.

His seals are curiously *fancied* and exquisitely well cut.
Steele, Tatler, No. 142.

fancier (fan'si-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who fancies or has a special taste or aptitude: used of one who deals in objects of fanciful taste: as, a bird-*fancier*; a tulip-*fancier.*

A thorough *fancier* now-a-days never stoops to breed toy-birds. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 226.

2. One who is under the influence of his fancy: as, "not reasoners, but *fanciers*," *Macaulay.*

fanciful (fan'si-fůl), *a.* [< *fancy* + *-ful.*] **1.** Led by fancy rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical: applied to persons.

Those . . . do not consider what a catching disease folly is; and how natural it is for men that are *fancifull* in Religion to exchange one folly for another.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vi.

2. Opposed to real.

Fanciful distinctions without much real difference.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 118.

No one is a hero to his valet, and the slightest incongruity of manner or deportment will shatter in an instant a *fanciful* estimate of character generalized out of speeches or sermons. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 21.

3. Dictated or produced by fancy; appealing to or engaging the fancy; characterized by capricious aspects or qualities; curious: applied to things: as, a *fanciful* scheme; *fanciful* shapes.

Gather up all *fancifullest* shells. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

It is by ideal and *fanciful* conceptions that men of imperfectly trained intelligence are apt to be most powerfully and permanently affected.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 14.

=**Syn. 1.** Imaginative, visionary, capricious, eccentric.—**3.** *Fanciful, Fantastic, Grotesque*, chimerical, wild. *Fantastic* and *grotesque* may be applied to persons or to things, but *grotesque* to persons only when indicating outward appearance. That which is *fanciful* is odd, but not beyond the point of pleasing; that which is *fantastic* goes beyond that point, suggesting an unregulated or half-crazy fancy: as, the *fantastic* notions or dress of a lunatic. That which is *grotesque* carries fancy so far as to be unnatural, absurd, a combination of incongruous parts, a travesty upon the real or proper.

Come, see the north-wind's masonry. . . .
Speeding, the myriad-handed, his wild work
So *fanciful*, so savage, naught cares he
For number or proportion. *Emerson*, Snow-Storm.

Hard, hard, hard is it, only not to tumble,
So *fantastical* is the dainty metre.
Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity.

The *grotesque* conceits and the tuneless numbers of Donne were, in the time of James, the favourite models of composition at Whitehall and at the Temple.
Macaulay, Dryden.

fancifully (fan'si-fůl-i), *adv.* In a fanciful manner; capriciously or whimsically; with curious prettiness or oddness.

For wit consists in using strong metaphoric images in uncommon yet apt allusions: just as antient Egyptian wisdom did in hieroglyphic symbols *fancifully* analogized. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iv. § 4.

fancifulness (fan'si-fůl-nes), *n.* The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the fancy rather than by reason and experience; the quality of being dictated or produced by fancy.

Albertus Magnus, . . . somewhat transported with too much *fancifulness* towards the influences of the heavenly

motions and astrological calculations, supposeth that religion hath had its successive alterations and seasons according to certain periodical revolutions of the planets.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 168.

Agile movement, and a certain degree of *fancifulness*, are indispensable to rhetoric. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

fancify†, *v. t.* [< *fancy* + *-fy*.] To imagine; fancy.

The good she ever delighted to do, and *fancified* she was born to do. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 344.

fanciless (fan′si-les), *a.* [< *fancy* + *-less*.] Destitute of fancy or imagination.

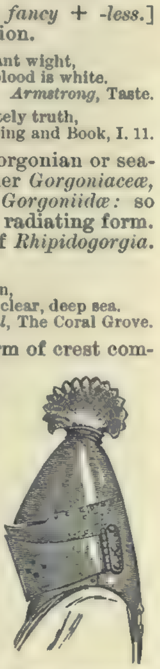
A pert or bluff important wight,
Whose brain is *fanciless*, whose blood is white.
Armstrong, Taste.

In this book lay absolutely truth,
Fanciless fact. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 11.

fan-coral (fan′kor″al), *n.* A gorgonian or sea-fan; an alcyonarian of the order *Gorgoniaceæ*, and especially of the family *Gorgoniidæ*: so called from the branching and radiating form. A common kind is a species of *Rhipidogorgia*. See cut under *coral*.

There, with a light and easy motion,
The *fan-coral* sweeps through the clear, deep sea.
Percival, The Coral Grove.

fan-crest (fan′krest), *n.* A form of crest common in the middle ages at different periods, as in the reign of Richard I. of England, whose second great seal shows this crest, and again at the end of the thirteenth century, when it assumed the shape of a fan or screen with radiating ribs, attached to the helm at a single point.



Fan-crest, about 1350. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

fan-crested (fan′kres″ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a crest of feathers which opens up and shuts down like a fan. The hawk-parrot, hoopoe, and royal tody have such crests. See cut under *hoopoe*.—**Fan-crested duck**. See *duck*^{2}.

fan-cricket (fan′krik″et), *n.* A name of the mole-cricket, fen-cricket, or churr-worm, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*. See *mole-cricket*.

fancy (fan′si), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fancie, fansy, fant'sy, phant'sy*, a contr. of earlier *fantasy*, < ME. *fantasy, fantesy, fantasie*, fancy, imagination, notion, illusion, inclination, = D. *fantazie* = G. *fantasie* = Dan. Sw. *fantasi*, < OF. *fantasie, fantaisie*, F. *fantaisie* = Pr. *fantazia* = Sp. *fantasía* = Pg. It. *fantasia*, fancy, etc., < ML. *fantasia*, LL. *phantasia*, an idea, notion, fancy, phantasm, < Gr. *φαντασία*, the look or appearance of a thing, imagination, an impression received, image, < *φαντάζειν*, make visible, present to the eye or mind, < *φαίνειν*, bring to light, show, √ **φαν*, connected with √ **φα* in *φάειν*, shine, *φάος*, contr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, etc. See *phantasm* = *fantom* (*phantom*), *fantastic, phenomenon, photo-*, etc.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *fancies* (-siz). **1.** The productive imagination, especially as exercised in an unregulated, desultory, or capricious manner; the power or the act of forming in the mind images of unusual, impossible, odd, grotesque, whimsical, etc., combinations of things. See *imagination*.

Among these *Fancy* next
Her office holds; of all external things
Which the five watchful senses represent
She forms imaginations, aery shapes.
Milton, P. L., v. 102.

Judgment, indeed, is necessary in him [the poet]; but it is *fancy* that gives the life-touches, and the secret graces to it. *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

The ancient superstitions furnished the *fancy* with beautiful images, but took no hold on the heart.
Macaulay, Dante.

That which history gives not to the eye,
The faded coloring of Time's tapestry,
Let *Fancy*, with her dream-dipped brush, supply.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. The result or product of an exercise of the fancy; a fanciful image or conception of the mind; a representation in thought, speech, or art of anything ideal or imaginary: as, a pleasing *fancy* or conceit.

How now, my lord? why do you keep alone,
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

The bright *fancies* that, amid the great stillness of the night, arise like stars in the firmament of our souls.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 8.

3. An idea or opinion formed upon slight grounds or with little consideration; a speculative belief in the possibility or reality of something untried or unknown; an impression, supposition, or notion: as, that's a mere *fancy*.

A strange *fancy* cam into his head,
That fair Nanciebel was gane.
Lord Lovel (Child's Ballads, II. 163).

I have always had a *fancy* that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke*, Education, § 148.

4. Productive or operative taste; design; invention.

The New Street [in Genoa] is a double range of palaces from one end to the other, built with an excellent *fancy*, and fit for the greatest princes to inhabit.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 362.

5. Inclination; liking; fondness: as, that which suits your *fancy*.

Yet a' this shall never danton me,
Sae lang's I keep my *fancy* free.
Old Song, Herd's Coll., II. 20.

Fair Helena in *fancy* following me.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

But, sir, I have somehow taken a *fancy* to that picture.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

That which takes my *fancy* most, in the heroic class, is the good-humor and hilarity they exhibit.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 232.

6. Something that pleases or entertains without necessarily having real use or value.

Within a well-roped ring, or on a stage,
Boxing may be a very pretty *Fancy*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 100.

7†. A short, impromptu musical piece, usually instrumental; a fantasy.

And [Shallow] sung those tunes to the over-scutched huswives that he heard the carmen whistle, and sware they were his *fancies*, or his good-nights.
Shak, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

8†. One of the ornamental tags or aglets attached to the points in the seventeenth century. —**9.** A fancy roller (which see, under II.).

The *fancy* has been called the scavenger of the carding engine. *W. C. Bramwell*, Wool-Carder, p. 203.

In form of filleting, suitable for worsted spinning, the *fancy* is provided with spaced rings, so that after each six inches of carding surface there is a space of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, to allow the tacking on of the clothing.
Manufacturers' Rev., XX. 216.

The fancy. (*a*) A cant name for sporting characters collectively, especially prize-fighters.

When *the fancy* was in favor amongst ourselves, the pugilist, after entering into any legal engagement, under strong penalties, to fight on a day assigned, went into training about six weeks previously. *De Quincey*, Plato.

The clients were proud of their lawyers' unscrupulousness, as the patrons of *the fancy* are proud of their champion's condition. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, ii.

He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he preached—what *The Fancy* would call "an ugly customer." *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab, p. 6.

(*b*) Any class of people who cultivate a special taste; fanciers collectively. [Rare.]

At a great book sale in London, which had congregated all *the fancy*. *De Quincey*.

=**Syn. 1.** *Fantasy*, etc. See *fantasy* and *imagination*.—**2.** Conceit.—**5.** Penchant, bias, vagary, whimsey.

II. *a.* **1.** Involving fancy; of a fanciful or imaginary nature; ideal; illusory; notional; dictated by or dependent on the fancy: as, a *fancy* portrait; *fancy* prices; *fancy* strokes or touches.

This anxiety never degenerated into a monomania, like that which led his [Frederic the Great's] father to pay *fancy* prices for giants. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2. Fine; elegant; ornamental; adapted to please the taste or fancy (as a trade-epithet); of superfine quality: as, *fancy* stationery; *fancy* flour.—**Fancy fair.** See *fair*^{2}.—**Fancy goods.** (*a*) In *trade*, fabrics of varied or variegated patterns, as ribbons, silks, satins, etc., differing from those which are of a plain or simple style or color. (*b*) As commonly used, articles of show and ornament, not including valuable jewelry, but including appliances of dress less useful than ordinary textile materials or garments made of them, as women's collars, ruffles, ties, and the like, and such articles as inkstands, paper-weights, card-receivers, button-hooks, etc., of ornamental design.—**Fancy roller**, in a carding-machine, a roller placed immediately before the doffer. It generally has straight wire teeth, and serves to raise the wool on the main cylinder, in order that the doffer may take it off readily. *E. H. Knight.*—**Fancy shot**, in *billiards*, a stroke with the cue intended to make a point in the game by unusual play, or to show the skill of the player.—**Fancy stitch**, a more or less intricate stitch used for decorative purposes in the finer kinds of needlework: opposed to *plain stitch*.

It does not take long for two young girls to grow intimate over tableau plans and *fancy stitches*.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, ix.

Fancy stocks, among American brokers, stocks which, having no determinate value from any fixed or probable income, fluctuate in price according to the fancy of speculators.—**Fancy store** or **shop**, a shop in which fancy goods or ornamental trifles are sold.

The world's people brought in the commercial element in the way of *fancy shops* for the sale of all manner of cheap and bizarre "notions."
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 139.

Fancy work, ornamental knitting, crocheting, tatting, embroidery, etc., performed by women: a phrase applied generally to that which has but little value or serious purpose, and especially to that which is not the object of a regular industry.

fancy (fan′si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fancied*, ppr. *fancying*. [< *fancy, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form a fancy or an ideal conception of; imagine.

I *fancy'd* you a beating; you must have it.
Cartwright, Ordinary (1651).

Their whole appearance shows as little variety or taste as if their clothes were bespoke by the colonel of a marching regiment, or *fancied* by the artist who dresses the three battalions of guards. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

The relation between the mind and matter is not *fancied* by some poet, but stands in the will of God, and so is free to be known by all men. *Emerson*, Nature.

2. To believe with little or no reason; imagine; suppose; presume: as, he *fancies* that he is ill; I *fancy* you will fail.—**3.** To take a fancy to; like; be pleased with.

Ninus . . . *fancied* her so strongly as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her husband.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

"Bessie, I could *fancy* a Welsh rabbit for supper." "So could I—with a roast onion. Come, we'll go down."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iii.

4. To breed or raise, with reference to pleasing the fancy; produce as a fancier. [Rare.]

The wide differences observable in *fancied* animals.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 248.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have or form a fancy or an ideal conception; believe or suppose without proof; imagine.

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know. *Locke*.

2†. To love.

Never did young man *fancy*
With so eternal and so fix'd a soul.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

fancy-free (fan′si-frē), *a.* Having the fancy or affections free; heart-free; untrammeled.

But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quench'd in the chaste beams of the watery moon,
And the imperial votaress passed on,
In maiden meditation, *fancy-free*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

Pass . . . to the romantic Gothic era, whose genius was conglomerate of old and new, and the myths of many ages and countries, but still *fancy-free*, or subject only to a pretended science as crude and wanton as the fancy itself.
Stedman, Vict, Poets, p. 10.

While literature, gagged with linsey-woolsey, can only deal with a fraction of the life of man, talk goes *fancy-free*, and may call a spade a spade.
R. L. Stevenson, Talk and Talkers, i.

fancy-line (fan′si-līn), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A line used for overhauling the lee topping-lift of the main- or spanker-boom: often called a *tripping-line*. (*b*) A line rove through a block at the jaws of a gaff, used as a downhaul. (*c*) A small line holding a fair-leader for the hauling part of the main-brace.

fancy-monger (fan′si-mung″gėr), *n.* One who deals in fancies or tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forest that . . . hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles: all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind; if I could meet that *fancy-monger*, I would give him some good counsel.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

fancy-sick (fan′si-sik), *a.* Subject to disordered fancy; of distempered mind; love-sick.

All *fancy-sick* she is, and pale of cheer,
With sighs of love, that cost the fresh blood dear.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

fand^1† (fand). An old preterit of *find*.

fand^2†, *v. t.* [< ME. *fanden, fonden, fandien, fondien*, < AS. *fandian*, try, tempt, prove, investigate (= OS. *fandōn* = OFries. *fandia* = MD. *vanden*, seek, visit, = OHG. *fantōn*, seek out, MHG. *vanden*, G. *fahnden*, inform against, endeavor to seize), < *findan* (pret. *fand*), find: see *find*.] **1.** To seek (to do a thing); try; endeavor: followed by an infinitive.

Fele times have ich *fonded* to flitte it fro thouȝt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 623.

I will go gete vs light for-thy,
And fewell *fande* with me to bryng.
York Plays, p. 113.

As thow arte ryghtwise kynge, rewe on thy pople,
And *fande* for to venge theme, that thus are rebuykyde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 867.

For in the sea to drowne herselfe she *fond*,
Rather then of the tyrant to be caught.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 26.

2. To prove; test; examine.

Fande me, God, and mi hert wit thou.
Ps. cxxxviii. 23 (ME. version).

Also preoveth God his icorene [chosen] ase the goldsmith *fondeth* thet gold i the fure [fire]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 182.

Everich on, in the best wise he can,
To strengthen hire shal ale his frendes *fonde*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 240.

Now fare Philip the free to *fonden* his might.
King Alisaunder (ed. Skeat), l. 108.

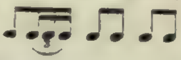
3. To tempt; entice (to do evil).

The deuell hadde of him gret enuye and onde [hatred];
O [one] tyme he cam to his smyththe alone him to *fonde*.
Life of St. Dunstan, l. 69 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall).

F. and A. M. An abbreviation of *Free and Accepted Masons.*

fandango (fan-dang'gō), *n.* [Sp., from the African name.] **1.** A lively dance, very popular in Spain and Spanish America. It is danced by two persons, male and female. Both dancers use castanets, though sometimes the male dancer substitutes for them a tambourine.

The latter [dance], called Congo also in Cayenne, Chica in San Domingo, and in the Windward Islands confused under one name with the Calinda, was a kind of *Fandango*, they say, in which the Madras kerchief held by its tip-ends played a graceful part.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXI. 527.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and often based on the formula here shown:  akin to the bolero, chica, seguidilla, etc.—**3.** By extension, a ball or dance of any sort, especially in the formerly Spanish parts of the United States; hence, humorously, any noisy entertainment, with or without dancing; a jollification.

Here's how it wuz: I started out to go to a *fandango;*
The sentinel he ups an' sez, "Thet's furder 'an ye can go."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., p. 18.

The cost of the "lay-out" for the great *fandango* which is to get them [vulgarians] into society. *The Nation.*

fanding†, *n.* [< ME. *fanding, fonding*, < AS. *fandung*, verbal n. of *fandian*, try, tempt: see *fand*^{2}.] Trial; temptation.

But first behoues ȝou bide
Fayndyngis full ferse and felle.
York Plays, p. 235.

fane^1†, *n.* [< ME. *fane, vane*, < AS. *fana* = OS. *fano* = OFries. *fana, fona* = D. *vaan* = OHG. *fano*, MHG. *fane*, G. *fahne* = Icel. *fāni* = Sw. *fana* = Dan. *fane* = Goth. *fana*, a flag, banner, = L. *pannus*, a cloth, piece of cloth, > ult. E. *pane* and *pawn*^{1}: see *vane*, the mod. form of *fane*^{1}, and *pane, pawn*^{1}, ult. doublets of *fane*^{1}, *vane*.] **1.** A flag; a banner.

They trumpyd and ther baners displaye
Off sylk, sendel, and many a *fane*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3892.

2. A weather-cock: now *vane* (which see).

O stormy poeple vnsad and euer vntrewe, . . .
Ay undiscret and chaungyng as a *fane* [var. *vane*].
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 995.

fane^2 (fān), *n.* [< L. *fanum*, a sanctuary, a temple, < *fari*, speak, in sense of dedicate: "Sed fanum tantum, id est locus templo *effatus*, sacratus fuerat" (Liv. 10, 37). See *fable, fame*^{1}, *fate*.] An ancient temple; hence, poetically, any place consecrated to religion; a church.

Of all the holy men whose fame so fresh remains,
To whom the Britons built so many sumptuous *Fanes*,
This Saint [David] before the rest their Patron still they hold.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 334.

The dew gathers on the mouldering stones,
And *fanes* of banished gods. *Bryant*, Earth.

fanfare (fan'fãr), *n.* [= D. Dan. *fanfare* = Sw. *fanfar*, < F. *fanfare* = It. *fanfara*, a sounding of trumpets, < Sp. *fanfarria* = Pg. *fanfarraria*, bluster, vaunting; cf. OSp. *fanfa*, bluster, boasting, prob. < Ar. *farfār*, talkative. Cf. *fanfaron*.] **1.** A flourish of trumpets, either in hunting, in martial assemblages, or in the course of a musical work; a noisy flourish.

Fanfares by aerial trumpets blown.
Longfellow, Falcon of Federigo.

Hence—**2.** An ostentatious parade or boast; bravado.

fanfaron† (fan'fa-ron), *n.* [< F. *fanfaron* = It. *fanfarone*, a boaster, braggart, adj. boastful, bragging, < Sp. *fanfarron*, a boaster, swaggerer, adj. (= Pg. *fanfarrão*), boasting, vaunting, inflated, < *fanfarrear*, brag, bluster, < *fanfarria*, bluster: see *fanfare*.] **1.** A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his owne virtues: Sum pius Æneas fama super æthera notus: which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or Hector.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

2. Noisy or boastful parade; ostentation; fanfare.

To Sir G. Carteret; and, among other things, he told me that he was not for the *fanfaroone*, to make a show with a great title, as he might have had long since, but the main thing to get an estate.
Pepys, Diary, Aug. 14, 1665.

fanfaronade (fan-far-ọ-nād'), *n.* [< F. *fanfaronnade* = It. *fanfaronata*, < Sp. *fanfarronada*, boasting, blustering, rodomontade, < *fanfarron*, a boaster: see *fanfaron*.] A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; bluster.

The second notification was the king's acceptance of the new constitution; accompanied with *fanfaronades* in the modern style of the French bureaus, things which have much more the air and character of the saucy declamations of their clubs than the tone of regular office.
Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs.

The compact, clear-seeing, decisive Italian nature of him [Napoleon], strong, genuine, which he once had, has enveloped itself in a turbid atmosphere of French *fanfaronade*.
Carlyle.

fanfaronade (fan-far-ọ-nād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fanfaronaded*, ppr. *fanfaronading*. To make a flourish or display; bluster.

There, with ceremonial evolution and manœuvre, with *fanfaronading*, musketry salvoes, and what else the Patriot genius could devise, they made oath and obtestation to stand faithfully by one another under law and king.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 8.

fan-fish (fan'fish), *n.* A name of the sail-fish, *Histiophorus gladius:* a translation of the Malay name, *ikan zayer*.

fanfoot (fan'fu̇t), *n.*; pl. *fanfoots* or *fanfeet* (-fu̇ts, -fēt). **1.** A name of the gecko-lizards, from their spreading toes. A common species to which the term is applied is the North African *Ptyodactylus gecko*, a perfectly harmless animal, so much dreaded for its reputed venomous properties that it is called at Cairo *abou-burs*, father of leprosy. As in other geckos, the spreading toes end in a disk or sucker which enables the animal to adhere to perpendicular surfaces; the claws are retractile, and a fluid, the supposed poison, exudes from the toes, whence the name *Ptyodactylus*, or spit-toe. See cut under *gecko*. **2.** In *entom.*, a collectors' name of a moth of the genus *Polypogon*.

fan-frame (fan'frām), *n.* In *organ-building*, a frame carrying a set of levers or backfalls whose forward ends are near together and the rear ends wide apart, so that the set radiates like the ribs of a fan.

fang (fang), *v.* [< ME. *fangen, fongen* (this inf., with pres. ind. 3d pers. sing. *fanges*, etc., being assumed from pret. and pp.); inf. prop. *fon* (pres. ind. *fo, fost, foth*, etc.; prop. a strong verb, pret. *feng*, pl. *fengen*, pp. *fangen*, but also with weak pret. and pp. *fanged, fonged*), < AS. *fōn* (contr. of **fōhan*, orig. **fanhan;* pret. *fēng*, pl. *fēngon*, pp. *gefangen*), take, catch, seize, receive (the general word for 'take,' *tacan*, being late and rare, of Scand. origin), = OS. *fāhan* = OFries. *fā, fān*, NFries. *fean* and *fangen* = LG. *fangen* = D. *vangen* = OHG. *fāhan*, MHG. *vāhen, vān*, G. *fahen* and *fangen* = Icel. *fā* (pret. *fēkk*, pl. *fengum*, pp. *fenginn*) = Sw. *få* and *fånga* = Dan. *faae* and *fange* = Goth. *fahan* (pret. redupl. *faifah*), take, catch; Teut. √ **fanh*, with grammatical change **fang;* = L. *pangere* (OL. *pagere, pacere*), pp. *pactus*, fasten, fix, agree (whence *pacisci*, pp. *pactus*, agree, *pax* (*pac-*), peace, etc.: see *pact, compact*^{1}, *compact*^{2}, *impact, impinge, peace*, etc.), = Gr. *πηγνυναι*, fasten. The same Teut. root unnasalized appears perhaps in AS. *fēgan*, join, unite, fix, E. *fay*^{1}, unite, fit, and in Goth. *fagrs*, fit, adapted, = AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*, beautiful: see *fay*^{1} and *fair*^{1}. To the same ult. root belong E. *fee* and its L. kindred, *peculate, peculiar, pecuniary*, etc. The phonetic history of *fang* is similar to that of *hang*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To catch; seize; grip; clutch; lay hold of. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Thus he fellez thi folke, and *fangez* theire gudez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1249.

Perchauns we salle thaym *fang*
And mar them or to morne at none.
York Plays, p. 88.

Be abhorr'd
All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!
His semblable, yea, himself, Timon disdains:
Destruction *fang* mankind! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

2†. To take; receive with assent; accept.

He willede anon in hys herte to *fonge* cristendom.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 73.

She wold reneye her lay,
And cristendom of preestes handes *fonge*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 279.

3†. To receive with hospitality, as a guest; welcome.

Than he *fongit* tho freikes with a fine chere.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 366.

4†. To receive (a thing given or imposed).

The first dome he *fanged*, for treson was he drawn.
Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 329.

Emange the philosofers firste
Ther *fanged* I my fame. *York Plays*, p. 220.

5. To receive or adopt into spiritual relation, as in baptism; be godfather or godmother to. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To seize; lay hold.

He *fongede* faste on the feleyghes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3309.

But faste late vs founde to *fang* on oure foo,
ȝone gedlyng on-godly has brewed vs grete angir.
York Plays, p. 319.

fang (fang), *n.* [< ME. *feng* (rare and early; *fang* not found), (*a*) a grasping, (*b*) what is taken, booty, prey, < AS. *feng*, (*a*) a grasping, (*b*) booty (the form *fang* (for *fæng* = *feng*) occurs once as a var. of *feng* in the sense of 'booty,' and also in the technical legal terms *feax-fang*, a seizing by the hair, *heals-fang*, a seizing by the neck, *feoh-fang*, fee-taking, bribe-taking, etc., also in verbal nouns *andfang, onfang*, etc.) (= OFries. *fang, feng* = D. *vang* = OHG. MHG. G. *fang* = Icel. *fang* = Sw. *fång* (cf. LG. *fangst* = Sw. *fångst* = Dan. *fangst*), a catch, etc.), < AS. *fōn*, pret. *fēng*, pp. *gefangen*, take, catch, seize, etc.: see *fang, v.* *Fang*, in the sense of a tusk, tooth, etc., is not found in ME. or AS.; it is rather an abbr. of *fang-tooth*, AS. *fæng-tōth* (= G. *fangzahn*), lit. catch-tooth.] **1.** A grasping; capture; the act or power of seizing; hold. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

To London with him [Wallace] Clyffurd and Wallang gais
Quhar king Eduuard was rycht fayn off that *fang*.
Wallace, xi. 1219, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

2. That which is seized or carried off; booty; spoils; stolen goods.

Snap went the sheers, then in a wink
The *fang* was stow'd behind a bink.
Morison, Poems, p. 110. (*Jamieson.*)

3. Any projection, catch, shoot, or other thing by which hold is taken; a prehensile part or organ.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yucca.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

Specifically—(*a*) A claw or talon; a falcula. (*b*) A fin. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A long, sharp tooth, as an organ of prehension, as the canine tooth of a dog, or the tusk of a boar or an elephant.

Since I am a dog, beware my *fangs*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 3.

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs* or tusks. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(*d*) The socketed part of a tooth, as that by which the tooth holds on to the jaw. There may be one or several fangs.

Occasionally the second molar becomes so eroded, through absorption of its posterior *fang* by the pressure of the wisdom-tooth, as to cause inflammation of the pulp.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*e*) The poison- or venom-tooth of a serpent, through which venom is injected into a wound made by it. See *venom*, and cut under *poison-fang*.

The *fangs* are longer, more curved, more movable, and more formidable in viperine than in colubrine snakes.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*f*) The pointed and curved second joint of the falx or chelicera of a spider, pierced at the tip by the opening of the poison-duct. The term is sometimes applied to the whole chelicera. See cuts under *chelicera* and *falx*.

Whilst the *fangs* of one section of spiders move laterally, those of the Mygalidæ move vertically.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*g*) The tang of a tool. (*h*) Any projecting prong in a lock or a bolt.

4. In *mining:* (*a*) A channel cut in the rock, or a pipe of wood, for conveying air. [Rare.] (*b*) *pl.* Cage-shuts. [South Wales coal-fields, Eng.]—**5.** The coil or bend of a rope; hence, a noose; a trap.—**Through fang**, in the manufacture of cutlery, the method of drilling a hole completely through the handle and inserting a cylindrical or four-sided prong, riveting it at the opposite end.

fanged (fangd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something resembling them: as, a *fanged* adder.

My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust as I will adders *fang'd*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

In chariots *fanged* with scythe they scour the field.
A. Philips, The Briton.

2. Having fangs as roots; rooted; radicated.

fanger (fang'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fanger* (= OHG. *fangari*), one who takes or receives, < *fangen*, take: see *fang, v.*] **1.** A receiver. [Prov. Eng.]—**2**†. A helper; a protector.

Laverd, mi *fanger* art thou in lande.
Ps. iii. 4 (ME. version).

fanging (fang'ing), *n.* In *mining*, bratticing. [Midland coal-fields, Eng.]

fanging-pipes (fang'ing-pīps), *n. pl.* In *mining*, a main of wooden pipes used as air-conductors.

fangkwae, *n.* See *fankwai*.

fangle†, *v. i.* [ME. *fangelen*, appar. < *fangen*, take, seize; cf. *fangle, n.* (not found in ME., except as in comp. *new-fangle*).] To trifle.

For his love that ȝou dere boȝth
Hold ȝou stil and *fangel* noȝth
Sordem aperte deprecantes.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 257.

fangle† (fang′gl), *n.* [Evolved from *new-fangle*, regarded, erroneously, as *new* and **fangle*, n., a fancy: see *new-fangle*.] A new fancy; a novelty; a fancy.

There was no feather, no *fangle*, jem, nor jewel . . . left behind. *Greene*, Mamillia (1583).

We may be assur'd that if God loathe the best of Idolaters prayer, much more the conceited *fangle* of his prayer. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

A hatred to *fangles* and the French fooleries of his time. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. col. 456.

fangled† (fang′gld), *a.* [Short for *new-fangled*, q. v.] New-made; new-fangled.

Be not, as is our *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

fangleness† (fang′gl-nes), *n.* The state of being fangled. *Spenser.* See *new-fangleness.*

fangless (fang′les), *a.* [< *fang* + *-less*.] Having no fangs or tusks; toothless.

So that his power, like to a *fangless* lion,
May offer, but not hold. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

fangot (fang′got), *n.* [< It. *fangotto*, a nasal form of *fagotto*, a bundle: see *fagot*.] A quantity of wares, as raw silk, etc., from 1 hundredweight to 2¼ hundredweights.

fan-governor (fan′guv″ėr-nọr), *n.* In *mach.* See *fan*, 1 (*e*).

fanion (fan′yọn), *n.* [< OF. *fanion*, a banner, another form of *fanon*: see *fanon*.] **1.** *Milit.*, a small flag carried with the baggage of a brigade.—**2.** A small flag for a surveying-station. *E. H. Knight.*

fan-jet (fan′jet), *n.* A spraying and spreading device attached to the nozle of a hose or to a fountain.

fankwai, fankwae (fan′kwī′), *n.* [Chinese, < *fan*, a term applied to certain tribes in the south of China, and transferred to foreigners, + *kwei*, devil, demon.] Literally, barbarian devil (or devils): an opprobrious epithet applied by the Chinese, especially about Canton and Hong Kong, to foreigners. Also spelled *fanqui*, *fangkwae*.

fan-lace (fan′lās), *n.* Lace made with the Brussels point stitch, which produces a pattern of triangles somewhat resembling open fans, used both in ancient and in modern point-lace.

fan-light (fan′līt), *n.* Properly, a window in the form of an open fan situated over a door in a circular-headed opening: now used for any window over a door.

fannel (fan′el), *n.* [< ML. *fanula*, *phanula*, also *fanicula*, dim. of *fano*(*n*-), a banner, napkin, etc., in eccles. use: see *fanon*.] Same as *fanon*, 3.

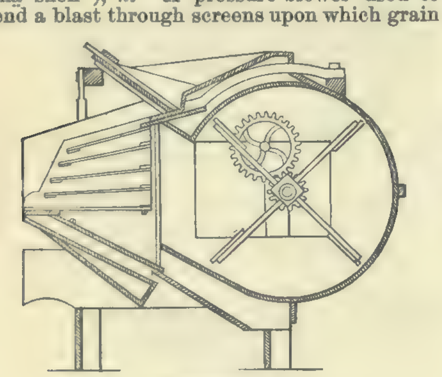
fanner (fan′ėr), *n.* One who or that which fans.

And [I] will send unto Babylon *fanners*, that shall fan her, and shall empty her land. Jer. li. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* A machine for winnowing grain; a fan. [Eng.] (*b*) A blower or ventilating-fan.

fan-nerved (fan′nėrvd), *a.* In *entom.*, having a fan-like arrangement of the nervures or veins of the wings. Also *fan-veined.*

fanning-mill, fanning-machine (fan′ing-mil, -ma-shēn″), *n.* A pressure-blower used to send a blast through screens upon which grain is falling to clean it from the chaff and dust; a winnowing-machine. It usually forms a part of a threshing-machine, or is used in connection with grain-elevators. See *thresher*, *separator*, *winnowing-machine*.



Fanning-mill.

fanning-out (fan′ing-out′), *n.* In *printing*, the twisting of a pile of cut paper by means of a turn of the thumb and forefinger, so that it will open like a fan, and be in position to be easily counted.

fannon† (fan′ọn), *n.* See *fanon.*

fanon (fan′ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fannon*; < ME. *fanone*, *fanune*, *fanun*, *fanen*, < OF. *fanon*, F. *fanon*, fannel, pendant, lappet of a miter, < ML. *fano*(*n*-), a banner, esp. a priestly banner, napkin, etc., < OHG. *fano*, MHG. *fane*, G. *fahne* = AS. *fana*, a banner, > ME. *fane*, a banner, a weather-vane: see *fane*^{1}, *vane*. The same word appears in *gonfanon*, *gonfalon*: see *gonfalon*.] **1.** An ensign; a banner.—**2.** One of the tails of the forked pennon. See *pennon*.—**3.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) The cloth in which the deacon in the ancient or early medieval church received the oblations; the cloth with which the subdeacon or acolyte held the holy vessels; the offertorium, sindon, or offertory-veil. See *patener*. (*b*) The cloth or offertorium in which a lay person brought bread for the offertory. (*c*) A napkin or cloth held in the deacon's hand or hung over his arm; a napkin or handkerchief used by the priest or celebrant at mass; a mappula or maniple. *Fanon* is a frequent name for *maniple* from the ninth to the sixteenth century. (*d*) A cloth or veil formerly worn on the neck and shoulders, or on the head also, by a celebrant at the eucharist; the amice in its older form. The Syro-Jacobites still use an ornament of this kind. (*e*) A similar veil or hood formerly worn in the Western Church by a prelate under his crown or miter; the head-dress or veil, formerly called *orale*, and still worn by the pope at solemn pontifical celebrations. This is an oblong piece of white silk gauze, ornamented with gold, blue, and red stripes. It is first put upon the head like a hood, descending on the shoulders. After assumption of the chasuble, it is thrown back, and rests upon the upper part of that vestment. (*f*) One of the lappets, pendants, or infulæ of a miter. They are apparently derived from or formed a part of the veil or hood once worn by prelates.

Take from your true subiects the Pope's false Christ with his bels and bablinges, with his miters and mastries, with his *fannoms* [read *fannons*] and fopperies, and let them haue frely the true Christ again. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, Pref.

(*g*) A church banner or vexillum. Also *fannel*.—**4.** In *surg.*, a splint formerly used in fractures of the thigh and leg, consisting of a cylinder of straw, usually laid round a stick bound by cord or ribbon. Under it, next to the limb, was placed the false fanon, a compress of linen in many folds.

fan-palm (fan′päm), *n.* Any palm having flabellate or fan-shaped leaves, in distinction from those with pinnate leaves.—**Bermuda** or **Jamaica fan-palm**, *Sabal Blackburniana.*—**Chinese fan-palm**, *Trachycarpus Fortunei.*—**European** or **Mediterranean fan-palm**, *Chamærops humilis.*—**Indian fan-palm**, a name of various species of *Corypha*, especially the taliput-palm, *C. umbraculifera.*

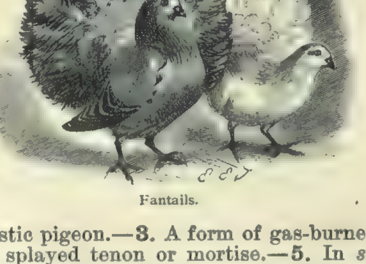
fanqui, *n.* See *fankwai.*

fan-shaped (fan′shāpt), *a.* Resembling a fan in shape or form; flabellate.—**Fan-shaped window**, in *arch.*, a window bounded by an arc of rather more than a semicircle the circumference of which is cut out in semicircular notches: a type of window occurring in early German medieval work.

fan-shell (fan′shel), *n.* A scallop; a pecten; an individual of the *Pectinidæ*, so called from the form and radiating ridges. *P. P. Carpenter.*

fan-structure (fan′struk″tūr), *n.* In *geol.*, an arrangement of closely folded strata such that the axis-planes of the folds dip, on each side of a mountain-mass or -range, toward the central axis-plane of the range itself, so that the whole has a structure, as exhibited in a cross-section, resembling that shown by an open fan held upright. This arrangement occurs in the most marked degree in certain parts of the chain of the Alps.

fantail (fan′tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A fan-tailed flycatcher; any bird of the genus *Rhipidura*, as the Australian *fantail*, *R. motacilloides.*—**2.** An artificial fan-tailed variety of the domestic pigeon.—**3.** A form of gas-burner.—**4.** A splayed tenon or mortise.—**5.** In *shipbuilding*, the projecting part of the stern of a yacht or other small vessel when it extends unusually far over the water abaft the stern-post.



Fantails.

II. *a.* Same as *fan-tailed*, 1: specifically applied to small old-world warblers of the genus *Cisticola*, as *C. cursitans* of Europe.

fan-tailed (fan′tāld), *a.* **1.** Having the feathers of the tail arranged in the shape of a fan; eurhipidurous: applied to ordinary birds (*Carinatæ*), in distinction from *bush-tailed*, an epithet of the *Ratitæ*.—**2.** Having the tail exceedingly developed and complicate, as the variety of the domestic pigeon known as the *fantail*.

fan-tan (fan′tan), *n.* [Chinese, < *fan*, number of times, + *tan*, apportion.] A Chinese game indulged in by gamblers, in which (in its simplest form) a pile of copper or bronze coins, called cash, is covered with a bowl, the players betting or staking money on what the remainder will be when the heap has been divided by 4. From the winnings of each player a certain percentage, usually 8 per cent., is deducted for the benefit of the croupier or the good of the house: often abbreviated *tan*.

There were only a few natives playing at *fan-tan*—a game which, though a great favourite with the natives, appears very stupid to a European. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxiii.

fantascope (fan′ta-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < *fanta*(*sy*), or *fanta*(*stic*), + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An apparatus for enabling persons to converge the optical axes of the eyes, or to look cross-eyed, and thereby observe certain phenomena of binocular vision. *Brande and Cox.*

fantasia (fan-ta-zē′ạ̈; sometimes, wrongly, fan-tä′zi-ạ̈), *n.* [< It. *fantasia*, a fancy: see *fantasy*, *fancy*.] In *music*: (*a*) Originally, any instrumental piece. (*b*) Any composition not in strict form or style, particularly when somewhat capricious. (*c*) An irregular composition, consisting of well-known airs arranged with interludes and florid decorations, similar to a potpourri.

Nothing is more difficult in the whole navigation of the Nile than weathering a coffee-house when the barbaric music of the *fantasia* throbs over the waters and the voice of the al'men is heard in the land. *C. W. Stoddard*, Mashallah, p. 185.

Also *fantasy*, *phantasy*.

Free fantasia, that part of the first movement of a sonata or symphony which comes between the double bar and the reprise of the first subject. In it the materials of the preceding part, with or without additional matter, are developed and worked out.

fantasied (fan′tạ-sid), *a.* [< *fantasy* + *-ed*^{2}.] Filled with fancies or imaginations.

I find the people strangely *fantasied*;
Possess'd with rumours, full of idle dreams.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

fantasm, fantasmal, etc. See *phantasm*, etc.

fantasque (fan-task′), *a.* and *n.* [F., abbr. of *fantastique*: see *fantastic*.] **I.** *a.* Fantastic. [Rare.]

The zodiac . . .
Responding with twelve shadowy signs of earth,
In *fantasque* apposition and approach.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

II. *n.* Fancy.

I have a Scribbling-Army-Friend, that has writ a triumphant, rare, noisy Song, in honour of the late Victory, that will hit the Nymph's *Fantasque* to a Hair. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

fantassin (fan′ta-sin), *n.* [F., < It. *fantaccino*, < *fante*, a boy, servant, knave at cards: see *fantoccini*.] A heavy-armed foot-soldier.

There were quaint *fantassins* with matchlock, musket, tulwar, and bow. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 237.

fantast (fan′tast), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *fantast*; < *fantast-ic*.] One whose mind is full of fantastic notions; a person of fantastic ideas, manners, or mode of expression.

He [Sir T. Browne] is a quiet and sublime enthusiast, with a strong tinge of the *fantast*; the humorist constantly mingling with, and flashing across, the philosopher, as the darting colours in shot silk play upon the main dye. *Coleridge.*

A disciplined taste recoils from *fantasts* and contortionists like Mr. Carlyle, Archbishop Trench, and Mr. Browning. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 151.

fantastic (fan-tas′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *fantastick*; < OF. *fantastique*, F. *fantastique*, and abbr. *fantasque* = Pr. *fantastic* = Sp. *fantástico* = Pg. It. *fantastico* (cf. G. *fantastisch* = Dan. Sw. *fantastisk*), < LL. *phantasticus*, ML. also *fantasticus*, imaginary (ML. also as a noun, a lunatic), < Gr. φανταστικός, able to present or represent (to the mind) (τὸ φανταστικόν, the state of mind produced by unreal or imaginary objects), < φανταστός, verbal adj. of φαντάζειν, make visible, present or represent: see *fantasy*, *fancy*, *phantasm*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a phantom or fantasy; produced or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real.

Are not we both mad?
And is not this a *fantastic* house we are in,
And all a dream we do?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

2. Due to fantasy or whim; arising from or caused by caprice; groundless; illusive.

> The offices
> And honours which I late on thee conferr'd
> Are not *fantastic* bounties, but thy merit.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

3. Morbidly or grotesquely fanciful; manifesting a disordered imagination; chimerical.

> The melancholy of Dante was no *fantastic* caprice.
> *Macaulay*, Milton.

4. Suggestive of fantasies through oddness of figure, action, or appearance, or through an air of unreality; whimsically formed or shaped; grotesque.

> There at the foot of yonder nodding beech
> That wreathes its old *fantastic* roots so high.
> *Gray*, Elegy.

> Nothing could well be more picturesque than this garden view of the city ramparts, lifting their *fantastic* battlements above the trees and flowers.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 207.

5. Controlled by fantasy; indulging the vagaries of imagination; capricious: as, *fantastic* minds; a *fantastic* mistress.

> Every friend whom not thy *fantastic* will, but the great and tender heart in thee craveth, shall lock thee in his embrace. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 267.

=**Syn.** *Grotesque*, etc. (see *fanciful*); odd, queer, strange, freakish, quaint.

II. *n.* One who acts fantastically or ridiculously; a grotesque. Sometimes used in the plural of a company of persons grotesquely dressed, and acting or parading in a ludicrous way, for amusement.

> Alas, the poor *fantastic!*
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

> Not like our *fantastics*, who, having a fine watch, take all occasions to draw it out to be seen.
> *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 245.

fantastical (fan-tas′ti-ka̤l), *a.* [< *fantastic* + *-al.*] Same as *fantastic*.

> Some foolishe and *fantasticall* personnes haue wrytten.
> *Hall*, Henry IV., an. 6.

> *Fantastical* or chimerical I call such [ideas] as have no foundation in nature, nor have any conformity with that reality of being to which they are tacitly referred as to their archetypes. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxx. 1.

fantasticality (fan-tas-ti-kal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *fantasticalities* (-tiz). [< *fantastical* + *-ity.*] **1.** Fantasticalness.

> Which in mocking sort described unto Fido the *fantasticallity* of each man's apparell, and apishnesse of gesture.
> *The Man in the Moon*, 1609.

2. Something fantastic.

> Plants that do not look like real plants, but like idealizations of plants, like the *fantasticalities* of wood-carvers and stone-cutters animated by witchcraft.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 617.

fantastically (fan-tas′ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a fantastic manner; capriciously; whimsically.

> Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4.

> He dresses the ape *fantastically*, usually as a bride, or a veiled woman. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 110.

fantasticalness (fan-tas′ti-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The state of being fantastic; humorousness; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice.

> Not that I dare assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with it by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it. *Tillotson*, Works, Pref.

> This wild tradition . . . had the effect to give him a sense of the *fantasticalness* of his present pursuit.
> *Hawthorne*, Septimius Felton, p. 121.

fantasticism (fan-tas′ti-sizm), *n.* [< *fantastic* + *-ism.*] The quality of being fantastic; fantasticalness. [Rare.]

> Not only does the introduction of these imaginary beings permit greater *fantasticism* of incident, but also infinite *fantasticism* of treatment.
> *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, IV. viii. § 7.

fantasticly† (fan-tas′tik-li), *adv.* Fantastically.

> He is neither too *fantastickly* melancholy, or too rashly cholerick. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels.

fantasticness (fan-tas′tik-nes), *n.* Fantasticalness. [Rare.]

> Vain Delight, thou feeder of my follies
> With light *fantasticness*, be thou in favour!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One.

fantastico (fan-tas′ti-kō), *n.* [It.: see *fantastic.*] A fantastic.

> The pox of such antic, lisping, affecting *fantasticoes*, these new tuners of accents! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

fantastry†, *n.* [< *fantast(ic)* + *-ry.*] Fantasticalness.

> Yea, through the indiscretions and inconsiderateness of some preachers, the *fantastry* and vain-babble of others, . . . things are in many places come to that pass that those who teach Christian vertue and Religion in plainness and simplicity . . . shall be reckon'd for dry moralists. *Glanville*, Sermons, i.

fantasy, phantasy (fan′ta̤-si), *n.*; pl. *fantasies, phantasies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. also *fantasie, phantasie*; < ME. *fantasye, fantesye, fauntasye*, etc.; the older form of *fancy*, q. v.] **1**†. Same as *fancy*.

> Hadden no *fantesye* to debate.
> *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 51.

> And to our high-raised *phantasy* present
> That undisturbed song of pure concent.
> *Milton*, Solemn Music, l. 5.

2. Irregular or erratic fancy in thought or action; unrestrained imagination; whim; caprice; vagary.

> The charm [of Lichfield Cathedral] is increased by a singular architectural *fantasy*.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 23.

> The belief, rejected in recent times, that the *phantasy* of the mother can impart to her child the features of a picture that has made a strong impression on her, I cannot regard as impossible.
> *Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 502.

3. The forming of unreal, chimerical, or grotesque images in the mind; a mingling of incongruous or unfounded ideas or notions; disordered or distorted fancy; fantastic imagination.

> In theise thinges and in suche othere ther ben many folk that beleeven; because it happenethe so often tyme to falle aftre here *fantasyes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 166.

> Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
> Such shaping *fantasies*, that apprehend
> More than cool reason ever comprehends.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

> Imagination, as it is too often misunderstood, is mere *fantasy*, the image-making power, common to all who have the gift of dreams, or who can afford to buy it in a vulgar drug as De Quincey bought it.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 176.

4. A product or result of the power of fantasy; a fantastic image or thought; a disordered or distorted fancy; a phantasm.

> Som other *fauntasyes* appyeren by nyght tyme vnto many oon in dyuerse places in lyknes of wymen with old face. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xiii.

> A thousand *fantasies*
> Begin to throng into my memory,
> Of calling shapes, and beckoning shadows dire,
> And aery tongues that syllable men's names.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 205.

> It was a corpse in its burial clothes. Suddenly the fixed features seemed to move with dark emotion. Strange *fantasy!* It was but the shadow of the fringed curtain.
> *Hawthorne*, The White Old Maid.

> There are thousands of usually intelligent citizens who have decided that a Pacific railroad is a . . . *fantasy* of demagogues and visionaries.
> *H. Greeley*, Overland Journey, xxxiv.

5. In *music*, same as *fantasia*.=**Syn.** *Fantasy, Fancy.* See *imagination*. The present differentiation in meaning of the word *fantasy* from its contracted form *fancy* (heretofore overlooked by lexicographers), identical with that between the correlative adjectives *fantastic* and *fanciful*, is well illustrated in the following extracts:

> Ye woods! that wave o'er Avon's rocky steep,
> To *Fancy's* ear sweet is your murmuring deep! . . .
> Alas vain *Phantasies!* the fleeting brood
> Of Woe self-solaced in her dreamy wood!
> *Coleridge*, Death of Chatterton.

> From first to last, the processes of *phantasy* have been at work; but where the savage could see phantasms, the civilized man has come to amuse himself with *fancies*.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 284.

> The cold and mysterious power of the classic architecture [in a building described] is wedded to the rich and libertine *fancy* of the Renaissance, treading unrestrained and unabashed the maze of nature and of *phantasy*.
> *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant.

fantasy (fan′ta̤-si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fantasied*, ppr. *fantasying*. [< *fantasy, n.*; the older form of *fancy*, q. v. Cf. OF. *fantasier.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To fancy; have a liking for.

> The King . . . *fantasied* so much his daughter.
> *G. Cavendish*, Wolsey.

2. To form or conceive fancifully or fantastically; form a mental picture of; imagine.

> I passe ouer the *fantaseing* of formes, accidents, outwarde elementes, miraculous changes, secrete presences, and other like forced termes, whereof Tertullian knoweth none. *Bp. Jewell*, Reply to Harding, p. 465.

> A dream . . . so *fantasied*. *Keats.*

> He *fantasied* in his imagination a kind of religion, half Catholic, half Reformed, in order to content all persons.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 17.

3. In *music*, to compose or perform in the manner of a fantasia.

> The alluring world of *phantasied* music.
> *J. H. Shorthouse.*

II. *intrans.* In *music*, to play fantasias.

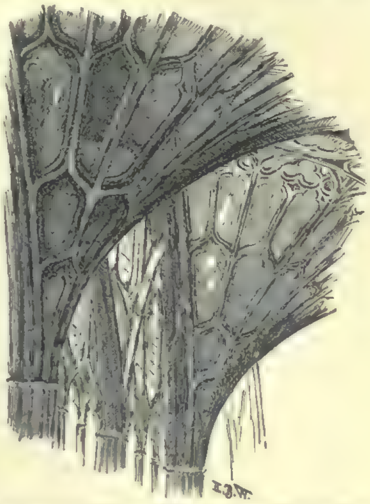
> He [Hoffmann] could *fantasy* to admiration on the harpsichord. *Carlyle*, Crit. and Misc. Essays, I., App.

fantickle (fan′tik-l), *n.* A variant of *ferntickle*.

fantoccini (fän-to-chē′nē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *fantoccio*, a puppet, dwarf, baboon, < *fante*, boy, servant, knave at cards, a foot-soldier, abbr. of *infante*, child, infant: see *infant, infantry, faunt.*] **1.** Puppets which are made to go through evolutions by means of concealed wires or strings.—**2.** Dramatic representations in which puppets are substituted for human performers.

fantom, *n.* See *phantom*.

fan-tracery (fan′trā″se̤-ri), *n.* In *late medieval arch.*, elaborate geometrical carved tracery which rises from a capital or a corbel, and diverges like the folds of a fan, spreading over the surface of a vault.—**Fan-tracery vaulting**, a very complicated mode of roofing, much used in the Perpendicular style, in which the vault is covered by ribs and veins of tracery, all the principal lines diverging from a point, as in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey.


Fan-tracery.— Cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral, England.

fan-training (fan′trā″ning), *n.* In *hort.*, a method of training a tree or vine on a wall or trellis in such a manner that the branches radiate from the trunk at regular intervals and at continually smaller angles, the lower branch on each side being approximately horizontal.—**Half fan-training**, a method of training similar to fan-training, but in which the lower branches rise obliquely from the trunk.

fan-veined (fan′vānd), *a.* **1.** In *bot.*, having the veins spreading from a common point, like the ribs of a fan.—**2.** In *entom.*, same as *fan-nerved*.

fan-wheel (fan′hwēl), *n.* Same as *fan-blower*.

fan-window (fan′win″dō), *n.* A window having a semicircular outline and a sash formed of radial bars. Compare *fan-shaped window*, under *fan-shaped*.

fan-winged (fan′wingd), *a.* Having wings like fans.

fanwise (fan′wīz), *adv.* [< *fan* + *-wise.*] In the manner or shape of a fan.

> There were impressions of feathers radiating *fanwise* from each of the fore-limbs.
> *T. Foster*, in Proctor's Nature Studies, p. 43.

fanwise (fan′wīz), *a.* [< *fanwise, adv.*] Having the shape or appearance of a fan. [Rare.]

> The *fanwise* and rounded arrangement of the wing-feathers. *T. Foster*, in Proctor's Nature Studies, p. 44.

fap† (fap), *a.* Fuddled. [Old slang.]

> *Bard.* Why, sir, for my part, I say, the gentleman had drunk himself out of his five sentences.
> *Eva.* It is his five senses: fie, what the ignorance is!
> *Bard.* And being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

fapesmo (fa-pes′mō), *n.* In *logic*, an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism: one of the mnemonic words supposed to have been invented by Petrus Hispanus in the thirteenth century, and given in the "Summulæ Logicales" of that author. Every letter in it is significant: the *f* means that the syllogism is to be reduced to *ferio*; the *a*, that the major premise is universal affirmative; the *p*, that that premise is to be converted per accidens in the reduction; the *e*, that the minor premise is universal negative; the *s*, that that premise is to be converted simply; the *m*, that the two premises are to be transposed in the reduction; and the *o*, that the conclusion is particular negative. The following is an example of fapesmo: All viviparous marine animals have fins; no fishes are viviparous marine animals; therefore, some animals that have fins are not fishes. Fapesmo, when considered as belonging to the fourth figure, is called *fesapo*. The rare word *fapemo* is another name for the mood *felapton*.

faquir, *n.* See *fakir*[1].

far[1] (fär), *adv.*; compar. *farther* and *further*, superl. *farthest* and *furthest* (see etym., and *farther, further*). [Also dial. *fer, fur, furr*; early mod. E. also *farre, furre*; < ME. *fer, ferr, feor, feorr*, rarely *far, for, fur*, < AS. *feorr, feor*, far, at a distance, = OS. *fer* = OFries. *fer, fir* = D. *ver* = LG. *feern, feren* = OHG. *verro*, MHG. *verre* (MHG. rarely *verne*, G. always *fern*, with adverbial *-n*) = Icel. *fjarri* = Goth. *fairra*, far, at a distance; partly merged in some languages with the deriv. adv., AS. *feorran*, from far, from afar, from a distance, ME. *ferren, feorren, ferrene, ferne*, from far (with a prep., *of ferrene, o ferrom, fro ferne*, afar, from far), = OS. *ferran, ferrane*, from far, = MHG. *verne*, G. *fern*, far (see above), = Sw. *fjerran*, afar, = Dan. *fjern*, a., far, *fjernt*, adv., far; = Gr. *πέραν*, on the other side, across (L. *trans*), *πέρα*, beyond, across, over (L. *ultra*), = Skt. *paras*, beyond, *parā*, to a distance. Remotely related to *for, for-, fore, fore-, forth*^{1}, etc., *per-, pre-, pro-*, etc. The normal compar. and superl. forms, namely, compar. *farrer* (< ME. *ferrer*, really a double compar., more commonly *ferre, firre, furre, fyrre*, rarely *farre*, and in one syllable *fir, fur, far* (being thus identified in form with the positive), < AS. *fyrre, fyr, fier*, umlauted and abbr. from **feorror*, compar. of *feorr, feor*, far), and superl. *farrest* (< ME. *ferrest*, < AS. *fyrrest*, umlauted from **feorrost*, superl. of *feorr, feor*, far), are rare or obs. in mod. E., their place being taken by *farther* and *farthest*, which are found only in mod. E., and are due to confusion with *further* and *furthest*: see *farther, further*. The adj. *far* is from the adv.] **1.** At or by a great distance; so as to be remote, or at a distant or advanced point, in place, time, progress, etc.: as, how *far* (by how great a distance) away is it? it is *far* (or not *far*) off; he is *far* along on his journey or in his studies.

And the king went forth . . . and tarried in a place that was *far* off. 2 Sam. xv. 17.

They sent back missives representing that they were *far* within the enemies' frontier, and it was dangerous either to pause or turn back. *Irving*, Granada, p. 51.

2. To a great distance or extent; so as to attain or extend to a distant or advanced point; for, over, or through a long way: as, how *far* (to how great a distance) did you go? to travel *far*; to look *far* into the future; *far*-reaching designs.

Now have I tolde you of Wayes, by the whyche men gon *ferrest* and longest. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 125.

When unto the guid church she came,
She at the door did stan'; . . .
She coudna come *farer* ben [in].
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 188).

3. By a long interval or a great distance; so as to be widely separated: as, their paths lay *far* apart; he is *far* removed from want.

Far, far removed, dark in the dreary grave.
Charlotte Brontë.

4. From a great distance; from afar: as in the compound *far-fetched* (which see).—**5.** At a great remove; a long way; very remote: used elliptically with reference to space, time, degree, scope, purpose, desire, etc.: as, it is *far* (distant or away) from here; people both *far* (off) and near (by or at hand); he was *far* (away) from the attainment of his object.

The whiche is knowyn bothe *ferre* and nere,
A myghti prince, a man of gret powre.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 622.

Beaute, Myȝt, amyable chere
To alle Men *ferre* and neere.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 34.

The *ferreste* in his parissche, moche and lite.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 494.

Then Peter took him, and began to rebuke him, saying, Be it *far* from thee, Lord: this shall not be unto thee.
Mat. xvi. 22.

Will you not speak at all? are you so *far*
From kind words?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

The nations *far* and near contend in choice. *Dryden*.

He was *far* from approving his adoption of the monastic life. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

6. To or by a great degree; in a great proportion; by many degrees; very much; largely; widely: as, *far* better; *far* worse; *far* other; *far* different.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies. Prov. xxxi. 10.

The night is *far* spent, the day is at hand. Rom. xiii. 12.

Some of them are so *far* gone with their private enthusiasms and revelations that they are quite mad.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 627.

So thou, fair city, . . . lovelier *far*
Than in that panoply of war.
Scott, Marmion, Int. to v.

Far other was the song that once I heard
By this huge oak. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

7†. Long; a long time.

Ac it is *ferre* agoo in seynt Fraunceys tyme.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 226.

As far as, to the distance, extent, or degree that: as, that is good *as far as* it goes.

Yet *as ferre as* y can or may
Of here beaute sum-what too say
I will applye my wittes all.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 49.

In my last I fulfilled your Lordship's Commands, *as far as* my Reading and Knowledge could extend.
Howell, Letters, ii. 56.

As far as might be, to carve out
Free space for every human doubt.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

By far, in a great degree; very much.

Ther is a surgiene in this sege that softe can handle,
And more of phisyke *bi fer* and fairer he plastreth.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 312.

And the bride-maidens whispered, "'Twere better *by far*
To have matched our fair cousin with young Lochinvar."
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

Far away, far and away. See *away*.

A manuscript by a new author, which he declared to be *far and away* the best humorous story that had been written for years. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 16.

Far forth. See *far-forth*.—**From far**, from a great distance; from a remote place.

Summe ther ben that comen *fro ferr*, and in goynge toward this Ydole, at every thrydde pas that thei gon fro here Hows, thei knelen. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 174.

Madam, I see *from farre* a horseman coming;
This way he bends his speed.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, i.

But now the trumpet, terrible *from far*,
In shriller clangours animates the war.
Addison, The Campaign.

I'll be far (or **farther**) **if I do**, I will not do it: obsolete, the phrase now in use being *I'll see you farther first*. See *farther*.—**In so far as**, in the degree that; to such an extent as.

In so far as the college teaches religion, it must do so with the utmost candor. *The Atlantic*, LXI. 725.

To be far ben with one, to bring far ben. See *ben*^{1}.

far^1 (fär), *a.*; compar. *farther* and *further*, superl. *farthest* and *furthest* (see *far*^{1}, *adv.*). [Also dial. *fer, fur*; early mod. E. *farre*, < ME. *fer, ferr*, rarely *far*, < AS. *feorr, feor*, a., from the adv., far, distant. The compar. and superl. *farther* and *farthest* are mod., as in the adv. forms. Compar. *farrer* (earlier *farre*, < ME. *ferre*, < AS. *fyrra, firra*) and superl. *farrest* (< ME. *ferreste, farreste*, < AS. **fyrresta*) are now hardly to be found.] **1.** Situated or being at a great distance in space or time; distant; remote; far off or away: as, a *far* place; the *far* future. [Now rare with reference to place.]

We be come from a *far* country. Josh. ix. 6.

My blood
Hath earnest in it of *far* springs to be.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Extending to a great distance; prolonged or reaching to a distant point; protracted; long: as, *far* sight; a *far* look ahead.

O I am going a *far* journey,
Some strange countrie to see.
Lord Lovel (Child's Ballads, II. 162).

3. Remote in degree or relation; distantly connected. [Rare.]

Sir Torre . . .
Past up the still rich city to his kin,
His own *far* blood, which dwelt at Camelot.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. More distant of the two: as, the *far* side of a horse (that is, the right or off side, as the rider always mounts on the left): sometimes used in place-names: as, *Far* Rockaway.—**A far cry.** See *cry*.

far^1 (fär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *farred*, ppr. *farring*. [< *far*^{1}, *adv.*] To remove far distant; banish. [Prov. Eng.]

I'm sure I wish the man were *farred* who plagues his brains wi' striking out new words.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, x.

far^2 (fär), *n.* [E. dial., = *farrow*^{1}, q. v.] The young of swine, or a litter of pigs. [Local, Eng.]

far-about† (fär′a̤-bout″), *n.* A going far out of the way: used literally or figuratively.

What need these *far-abouts*? *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 280.

farad (far′ad), *n.* [So called in honor of the chemist Michael *Faraday* (1791–1867). Cf. *ampere, ohm, volt.*] The electromagnetic unit of capacity of electricity. It is the capacity of a condenser which when charged with a difference of potential of one volt has a charge of one coulomb. In practice the microfarad, the millionth of a farad, is more conveniently employed. The latter is the capacity of about three miles of an ocean cable.

Faradaic (far-a̤-dā′ik), *a.* [< *Faraday* + *-ic*: see *faradism*.] **1.** Pertaining to Faraday, the English physicist.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Pertaining to the phenomena of electricity especially investigated by Faraday—for example, the phenomena of induction. See *faradic*.

Ferrier states that *Faradaic* irritation causes movements of the eyeballs and other movements indicative of vertigo.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 38.

Tetanus produced by *faradaic* electricity is not of the nature of an apparently single and prolonged contraction.
G. J. Romanes, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 48.

Faradaic current, in *elect.*, an induced current, in contradistinction to a direct one.

faradaism (far′a̤-dā-izm), *n.* [< *Faraday* (see *farad*) + *-ism.*] Same as *faradization*.

faradic (fa-rad′ik), *a.* [< *farad* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to induced electric currents obtained from a variety of machines—some of them magneto-electric, composed of a revolving magnet and coils of wires, others of a cell (giving a galvanic current) and coils. The faradic machine now in common medical use is a form of induction coil consisting of a primary coil through which a current is sent from a voltaic cell, and a secondary coil surrounding the primary, in which brief but intense currents are induced in alternating directions by the automatic making and breaking of the primary current. See *induction* and *induction-coil*.

faradism (far′a̤-dizm), *n.* [< *farad* + *-ism.*] The form of electricity furnished by a faradic machine.

faradization (far″a̤-di-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *faradize* + *-ation.*] In *physiol.*, the stimulation of a nerve with induced currents of electricity.

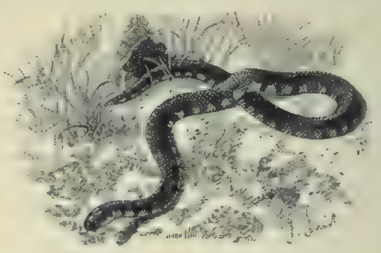
faradize (far′a̤-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faradized*, ppr. *faradizing*. [< *farad-ic* + *-ize.*] To stimulate, as a muscle, with induced electric currents.

Muscles which were previously sluggish, after being thoroughly kneaded, would contract far more readily when *faradized*. *Weir Mitchell*, Injuries of Nerves, p. 250.

faradizer (far′a̤-dī-zėr), *n.* An instrument employed in faradization.

farallon (fa-ral-yōn′), *n.*; pl. *farallones* (-yōnz′ or, in Sp. manner, -yō′nes). [Sp.] A lofty rocky islet rising precipitously from the sea. Generally used in the plural, because such islets frequently occur in groups; and there are several such groups on the American coast bearing this name. That best known is the one called the Farallones, in the Pacific, about 35 miles west of San Francisco.

Farancia (fa-ran′si-a̤), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1842); prob. a nonsense-name.] A genus of innocuous serpents, of the family *Colubridæ* and subfamily *Calamariinæ*. *F. abacura* is a common species in the southern United States, of a deep-red color below with dark spots, above bluish-black, with a row of square red spots on each side. It is called the *horn-snake, red-bellied snake*, and *wampum-snake*.



Wampum-snake (*Farancia abacura*).

farand (far′a̤nd), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. also *farant*; < ME. *farand*, comely, handsome, i. e., appar. having a good favor or appearance, whence, in mod. Sc. use in comp. (see 2, below), appar. a contr. of ME. **favorand* (E. *favoring*), ppr. of *favoren*, favor, cf. Sc. *far, fair, fere*, appearance, a contr. of *favor* in that sense; cf. Sc. *fard, fa'ard*, favored (*weel-fard* is equiv. to *weel-farand*). The contracted inf. *fare* for *favor* is appar. later than the contracted ppr.: see *fare*^{3}. The word seems to have been in part identical with ME. *farand, farende* (mod. E. *faring*), ppr. of *faren*, E. *fare*, go; *evil-* or *ill-farand, weel-farand*, being equiv. to *ill-faring, well-faring*, referred to *fare*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Well favored; comely; handsome; goodly. [Prov. Eng.]

This watz [the] kynges countenaunce, where he in court were,
At vch *farand* fest among his fre meny.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 101.

Quhar Nele and Bruyss come, and the Queyn,
And othir ladyis fayr and *farand*.
Barbour, ii. 514, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Having a certain specified favor or appearance; appearing; seeming: generally used in composition with a specific term, *fair, foul, evil, ill, well* (*weel*), *old* (*auld*), etc.: as, *auld-farand*, old-seeming: applied to a child who manifests more sagacity than could be expected at his time of life. [Scotch.]

Lykly he was, rycht fair and weill *farrand*.
Wallace, vi. 781, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

And he looks aye sae wistfu' the whiles I explain,
He's as auld as the hills—he's an *auld-farrant* wean.
William Miller, The Wonderfu' Wean.

II. *n.* Manners; humor. [Prov. Eng.]

farandly, farantly (far′and-li, -ant-li), *adv.* [< ME. *farandely*; < *farand* + *-ly*^{2}.] In an orderly manner; decently. *Halliwell.* Also *farrantly.* [Prov. Eng.]

farandola, farandole (fa-ran′dǫ-lä̤, -dōl), *n.* [= F. *farandole*, a rapid dance of Pr. origin, = mod. Pr. *farandolo* = Sp. *farándula*, a mean trade or calling, = Pg. *farandula, farandulagem*, a trifle, a gang of vagabonds, = It. dial. *farandola.*] A rapid dance, of Romance origin, consisting of various figures, based upon a circle of dancers facing alternately in and out and clasping hands: much used in excited gatherings in France and in northern Italy.

farantly, *adv.* See *farandly.*

far-away (fär′a̤-wā″), *a.* [= Sc. *far-awa'*; < *far away*, adv. phrase.] **1.** Distant; remote.

Far-awa' fowls hae fair feathers. *Scotch proverb.*

Pate's a *far-awa'* cousin o' mine. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

The deacon had passed away a year before; only Mrs. Tall and a *far-away* cousin were occupying the house.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 549.

2. Abstracted; absent-minded; pensive.

From that time there began to grow into his eyes a *far-away* look, as seeing the invisible.
The Congregationalist, July 14, 1887.

far-between (fär′bę̄-twēn″), *a.* Isolated; widely separated in space or time: applied to several individuals. [Rare.]

The peppering of fancy sportsmen, that have followed the *far-between* but more effectual shots of the borderer's rifle. *New Mirror* (New York), III. (1843).

farce^1 (färs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *farced*, ppr. *farcing.* [Early mod. E. also *farse*; < ME. *farcen* (= D. *farceren* = G. *farciren* = Dan. *farcere*), < OF. *farsir, farcir*, F. *farcir* = Pr. *farsir, frasir*, < L. *farcire*, pp. *fartus*, sometimes *farctus*, later *farcitus*, and *farsus*, stuff, cram, fill full, = Gr. *φράσσειν*, shut in, inclose. Cf. *force*^{3}.] **1**†. To stuff; cram.

His typet was ay *farsed* ful of knyves
And pinnes for to geven fayre wyves.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 233.

Specifically—**2.** In *cookery*, to stuff, as a pudding, fowl, or roast, with various meats, oysters, bread, or other ingredients, variously flavored or spiced; fill with stuffing.

If any *farse* a Henne, the needle must be threeded the day before, and the threed must be burned, not bitten or broken asunder. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 207.

3. Figuratively, to fill, as a speech or written composition, with various scraps of wit or humor; make "spicy."

They could wish your poets would leave to be promoters of other men's jests, and way-lay all the stale apophthegms or old books they can hear of (in print or otherwise), to *farce* their scenes withal.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

These invectives were well *farced* for the gross taste of the multitude. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 374.

4†. To extend; swell out.

'Tis not . . .
The *farced* title running 'fore the king,
The throne he sits on, nor the tide of pomp
That beats upon the high shore of this world.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

5†. To fatten.

If thou wouldst *farce* thy lean ribs with it too, they would not, like ragged laths, rub out so many doublets as they do. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 4.

farce^1 (färs), *n.* [= G. Dan. *farce* = Sw. *fars*, < F. *farce*, stuffing, a farce (> Sp. It. *farsa* = Pg. *farça*, a farce), < *farcer*, stuff: see *farce*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** A secular dramatic composition of a ludicrous or satirical character; low comedy. Originally the name (*farsia*) was applied to a canticle in a mixture of Latin and French, sung in many churches at the principal festivals, especially on Christmas. The modern farce is. (*a*) A dramatic composition of a broadly comic character, differing from other comedy chiefly in the grotesqueness and exaggeration of its characters and incidents. (*b*) An opera in one act, of an absurd, extravagant, or ludicrous character.

Counsale findis it necessar and expedient that the litill *farsche* and play maid be William Lauder be playit afoir the Quenis Grace.
Quoted in *Lauder's* Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), Pref., [p. vi.

Farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture; the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

My notion of a *farce* is a short piece in one act, containing a single comic idea, of course considerably expanded, but without anything that can really be called a plot.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 129.

The Egyptians are often amused by players of low and ridiculous *farces*, who are called Mohhabbazee'n.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 111.

2. Ridiculous parade; absurd pageantry; foolish show.

Let her see
That all this mingled Mass which she,
Being forbidden, longs to know,
Is a dull *farce* and empty show.
Prior, An English Padlock.

For Swift and him [Parnell], [thou hast] despised the *farce* of state,
The sober follies of the wise and great.
Pope, Epistle to Earl of Oxford.

3. A ridiculous sham.

farce^2† (färs), *v. t.* [A particular use of *farce*^{1} (ME. *farcen*), or an error for *fard.* See *fard, v.*] To paint.

Farce not thy visage in no wise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2285.

farcement† (färs′mẹnt), *n.* [< *farce* + *-ment.*] Stuffing for meat; force-meat.

They often spoil a good dish with improper sawce and unsavoury *farcements.* *Feltham*, Resolves.

farceur (fär-sėr′), *n.* [= Sw. *farsör*, < F. *farceur*, < *farce*, a farce: see *farce*^{1}.] A writer or player of farces; a joker; a wag.

farcical^1 (fär′si-ka̤l), *a.* [< *farce*^{1} + *-ic-al*, after *comical*, etc.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a farce; droll; ludicrous; ridiculous; absurd.

So that, whether the "Alchemist" be *farcical* or not, it will appear at least to have this note of farce, "that the principal character is exaggerated."
Bp. Hurd, Province of the Drama, iv.

They deny the characters to be *farcical*, because they are actually in nature. *Gay*, What d'ye Call 't, Pref.

He [the Bedouin] neither unfits himself for walking, nor distorts his ankles, by turning out his toes according to the *farcical* rules of fashion.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 321.

farcical^2† (fär′si-ka̤l), *a.* [< *farcy* + *-ic-al*, after *farcical*^{1}.] Pertaining to farcy. [Rare.]

I wish from my soul that every imitator in Great Britain, France, and Ireland, had the farcy for his pains; and that there was a good *farcical* house large enough to hold, aye, and sublimate them . . . all together.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 4.

farcicality (fär-si-kal′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *farcicalities* (-tiz). [< *farcical*^{1} + *-ity.*] The character or quality of being farcical; absurdity; something farcical or ridiculous.

farcically (fär′si-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a farcical manner; ludicrously.

It is not necessary that, in order to do this, he should have recourse to images that are *farcically* low. *Langhorne.*

farcicalness (fär′si-ka̤l-nes), *n.* Same as *farcicality.*

farcilite† (fär′si-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < E. *farce*^{1} (with ref. to *force-meat*) + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] Pudding-stone. *Kirwan.*

farcimen† (fär′si-men), *n.* [< LL. *farciminum*, a disease of horses and other animals, supposed to be costiveness (?), < *farcire*, stuff, cram: see *farce*^{1}. Cf. *farcin.*] Same as *farcy.*

farcin† (fär′sin), *n.* [Also, and now usually, *farcy*, dial. corruptly *fashion*; < ME. *farcin, farsyn*, < OF. *farcin*, F. *farcin* = It. *farcino*, farcy, < LL. *farciminum*, a disease of horses: see *farcimen.*] Same as *farcy.*

It cometh moste comuneliche aboute the houndes ers an yn hure legges, than yn any other places, as the *farsyn*, and ȝit this is wors to be hool.
Bodl. MS., 546. (*Halliwell.*)

farcing† (fär′sing), *n.* [Early mod. E. *farsyng*; verbal n. of *farce*^{1}, *v. t.*] Stuffing composed of mixed ingredients; force-meat.

Neuer was there puddyng stuffed so full of *farsynge* as his holye feelynge faythefull folke are farsed full of heresies. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 614.

farctate (färk′tāt), *a.* [< NL. *farctatus*, < L. *farctus*, stuffed, pp. of *farcire*, stuff: see *farce*^{1}.] In *bot.*, stuffed; crammed or full; without vacuities: opposed to *tubular* or *hollow*: as, a *farctate* leaf, stem, or pericarp. Also applied to the stipes of *Agaricini.* [No longer technically used.]

farcy (fär′si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *farcie*; abbr. of *farcin*, q. v.] A disease of horses; a form of equinia. See *equinia.*

Fire is good for the *farcie.*
Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed., p. 367.

farcy-bud (fär′si-bud), *n.* A swollen lymphatic gland, as in farcy.

fard† (färd), *n.* [< F. *fard*, paint, rouge, < OHG. *farawa*, MHG. *varwe*, G. *farbe* (= AS. *færbe* = D. *verw* = Dan. *farve* = Sw. *färg*), color, hue, < OHG. *faro* (*faraw-*), MHG. *var* (*varw-*), a., colored.] Color; paint, as applied to the complexion.

A certain gay glosse or *farde.*
Palsgrave, Acolastus (1540).

These present us with the Skeleton of History, not merely clothed with muscles, animated with life, . . . but . . . rubbed with Spanish wool, painted with French *fard.*
Whitaker, Review of Gibbon's Hist.

fard† (färd), *v. t.* [< F. *farder* = Pr. *fardar*, paint, rouge, < F. *fard*, n., paint, rouge: see *fard, n.*] To paint, as the cheeks: as, "the *farded* fop," *Shenstone.*

He found that beauty which he had left innocent *farded* and sophisticated with some court-drug.
A. Wilson, Hist. James I.

fardage (fär′dāj), *n.* [< F. *fardage* (= Sp. *fardaje* = Pg. *fardagem* = It. *fardaggio*, luggage), < *fardeau*, a load (see *fardel*^{1}), + *-age.*] *Naut.*, loose wood or other substances, as horns, ratan, coir, etc., stowed among the parts of a cargo to chock it, or placed below dry cargo to keep it from bilge-water; dunnage.

far-day† (fär′dā), *n.* The advanced part of the day.

The manna was not good
After sun-rising; *far-day* sullies flowers.
H. Vaughan, Silex Scintillans, Rules and Lessons.

far-death (fär′deth), *n.* Natural death. [Prov. Eng.]

fardel^1†, **fardle**† (fär′del, -dl), *n.* [< ME. *fardel*, < OF. *fardel*, F. *fardeau* = Pr. *fardel* = It. *fardello* (ML. *fardellus*), < Sp. Pg. *fardel*, a pack, bundle, dim. of Sp. Pg. *fardo*, a pack, bundle: said to be of Ar. origin, < *fardah*, a package (Devic).] A bundle or pack; a burden; hence, anything cumbersome or irksome.

Who would *fardels* bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

They took out of the foresaid ship from Roger Hood one *fardel* of cloth, and one chest with diuers goods.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 170.

Under one of these arches we reposed; the stones our beds, our *fardels* the bolster. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 90.

fardel^1†, **fardle**† (fär′del, -dl), *v. t.* [< OF. *fardeler, fardeller*, bundle, < *fardel*, a bundle: see *fardel*^{1}, *fardle*, *n.* Hence, by contr., *farl*^{1}, q. v.] To make up in packs or bundles.

Things orderly *fardled* up under heads are most portable. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 164.

fardel^2† (fär′del), *n.* [Also *farthel*^{2}, *farl*^{2}, q. v.; a corruption of ME. *ferthe* (or *feorthe*) *del* (= D. *vierendeel* = MHG. *vierteil*, G. *viertel* = ODan. *fjerddel*, Dan. *fjerdedel* = Sw. *fjerdedel*), fourth part: see *fourth* and *deal*^{1}.] A fourth part: an old law term.—**Fardel of land,** a measure of land, the fourth part of a yard-land.

fardel-bound (fär′del-bound), *a.* [Also, corruptly, *farthing-bound*; appar. < *fardel*^{1}, a load, + *bound*^{3}.] Costive; specifically, in *vet. surg.*, affected, as cattle and sheep, with a disease caused by the retention of food in the manyplies or third stomach, between the numerous plaits of which it is impacted. The organ becomes gorged, and ultimately affected with chronic inflammation. Over-ripe clover, rye-grass, or vetches are likely to produce the disease. Also *clue-bound.*

farder, fardest. Obsolete or dialectal forms of *farther, farthest.*

farding^1 (fär′ding), *n.* [See *farthing, fardingdeal.*] An obsolete or dialectal form of *farthing.*

farding^2† (fär′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fard, v.*] Painting the face; the use of cosmetics.

Truth is a matron; error a curtizan; the matron cares onely to concile love by a grave and gracefull modesty, the curtizan with philtres and *farding.*
Bp. Hall, Sermon at Thebald, Sept. 15, 1628.

fardingale^1 (fär′ding-gāl), *n.* Same as *farthingale.*

fardingale^2†, *n.* A corrupt form of *fardingdeal.*

farding-bag (fär′ding-bag), *n.* The first stomach of a cow or other ruminant, where green food lies until it is regurgitated to be chewed again; the paunch or rumen.

fardingdeal† (fär′ding-dēl), *n.* [Also written *fardingdale, farthingdale, farthendele, farundel* (and *fardel*^{2}, q. v.); < *farding*^{1} (ME. *ferding*, ML. *ferdingus*), or *farthing*, + *deal*^{1}, ME. *del*, part (see *farthing*, 2, and *deal*^{1}), but orig. (ME.) *ferthe del*, i. e., fourth deal: see *fardel*^{2}.] A measure of land, one fourth of an acre, now a rood.

1 *farthendele* or rood of land.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 67 a.

fardle†, *n.* and *v.* See *fardel*^{1}.

fare^1 (fãr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fared*, ppr. *faring.* [< ME. *faren* (pret. *for*, pp. *faren*), go (in the widest use), be in a particular condition, < AS. *faran* (pret. *fōr*, pl. *fōron*, pp. *faren*), go, travel, etc., be in a particular condition, fare, = OS. *faran* = OFries. *fara* = D. *varen* = MLG. LG. *faren* = OHG. *faran*, MHG. *faren, varen*, G. *fahren* = Icel. *fara* = Sw. *fara* = Dan. *fare*

= Goth. *faran*, go (whence the causal form, ME. *ferien*, < AS. *ferian*, carry, convey, conduct, lead, often of conveying over water, the only use in OS. *ferian* = OHG. *ferjan*, MHG. *vern*, go by water, sail, etc., = Icel. *ferja*, convey over water, esp. ferry over a river or strait, = Sw. *färja* = Dan. *færge*, ferry, = Goth. *farjan*, go by water, sail, etc.: see *ferry* and *ford*), < Teut. √ **far* = L. √ **per*, **por* in *ex-periri*, pass through, experience, *peritus*, *expertus*, experienced, *periculum*, danger, *portare*, carry, *porta*, a gate, *portus*, a harbor, = Gr. √ **περ*, **πορ* in *περᾶν*, pass over or across, esp. water, *πόρος*, a way through, a ford, *πορθμός*, a passage, ford, *πορεύειν*, convey, *πορεύεσθαι*, go, proceed, = OBulg. *prati*, go, = Skt. √ *par*, tr., pass, bring across; cf. Zend *peretu*, a bridge. The Aryan √ *par* expresses the general idea of forward motion, and has consequently produced an immense number of derivatives in which that idea is particularized and developed, as, in E., of AS. origin, *fare*^{1}, *ferry*, *ford*, *fear*^{1}, obs. or dial. *feer*^{2}, *ferd*^{1}, *ferd*^{2}, *ferly*, *farly*, *fere*^{4}, *foor*^{2}, etc.; of L. origin, *experience*, *expert*, *experiment*, etc., *peril*, *port*^{1}, *port*^{2}, *port*^{3}, *port*^{5}, etc., *deport*, *comport*, *export*, *import*, *report*, *support*, *transport*, etc.; of Gr. origin, *pore*^{2}, *emporium*.] **1.** To go; pass; move forward; proceed; travel. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now Perkyn with the pilgrimes to the plouh is *faren;*
To eryen hus half-aker holpen hym menye.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 112.

Whenne Heroude was of lif *farn*,
An aungel coom Joseph to warn.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

Give me my faith and troth again,
And let me *fare* me on my way.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 50).

The next morning Raphael was *faring* forth gallantly, well armed and mounted. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxi.

To *fare* on foot from Paris to Lucerne was, in 1814, an adventure which called for courage.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 447.

2. To go or get on, as to circumstances; speed; be in a certain state; be attended with certain circumstances or events; be circumstanced; specifically, to be in a certain condition as regards fortune, or bodily or social comforts.

I was very much troubled to think of Fasting 3 or 4 Days, or a Week, having *fared* very hard already.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 38.

3. To be entertained with food; eat and drink.

Ful ofte
Have I up-on this bench *faren* ful weel;
Heere have I eten many a myrie meel.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 65.

Come in, come in, my merry young men,
Come in and drink the wine wi' me;
And a' the better ye shall *fare*,
For this gude news ye tell to me.
The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 211).

There was a certain rich man which . . . *fared* sumptuously every day. Luke xvi. 19.

4. To go or come out, as to result; happen; turn out; result; come to pass: with *it* impersonally.

It fareth many times with men's opinions as with rumours and reports. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

Oh! said Christiana, that it had been but our lot to go with him, then had *it fared* well with us.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

So *fares it* when with truth falsehood contends.
Milton, P. R., iii. 443.

5†. To conduct one's self; behave.

They *faren* wel, God save hem bothe two;
For treweliche I holde it grete deyntee
A kynges sone in armes wel to do.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 163.

Than this gode man *ferde* as a man out of reson for hevinesse and sorowe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 4.

6. In an expletive use, to seem; appear. [Prov. Eng.]

"How do you *fare* to feel about it, Mas'r Davy?" he inquired. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xlvi.

fare^1 (fãr), *n.* [< ME. *fare*, < AS. *faru*, a journey, company, expedition (= OFries. *fera*, *fere*, *fer*, *fare*, a journey, passage, = MHG. *var*, a journey, = Icel. *för*, a journey, expedition), < *faran*, etc., go: see *fare*^{1}, *v.*] **1†.** A going; a journey; voyage; course; passage.

Thus he passes to that port, his passage to seche,
Fyndeȝ he a fayr schyp to the *fare* redy.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 98.

He that followes my *fare*. *Morte Arthure.* (*Halliwell.*)

2†. A company of persons making a journey. —**3.** The price of passage or going; the sum paid or due for conveyance by land or water: as, the *fare* for crossing by a ferry; the *fare* for conveyance in a railroad-train, cab, omnibus, etc.

But Jonah . . . found a ship going to Tarshish, so he paid the *fare* thereof. Jonah i. 3.

4. The person or persons conveyed in a vehicle.

What fairest of fairs
Was that *fare* that thou landedst but now at Trig-stairs?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Thus passing from channell to channell, landing his *fare* or patron at what house he pleases.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

5†. Outfit for a journey; equipment.—**6.** Food; provisions of the table.

Bot prayse thi *fare*, wer-so-euer thou be;
Fore be it gode or be it badde,
Yn gud worth it muste be had.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

All daye shalt thou eate and drinke of the best,
And I will paye thy *fare*.
King Edward Fourth (Child's Ballads, VIII. 25).

Rich *fare*, brave attire, soft beds, and silken thoughts, attend this dear beauty.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

Our *fare* was excellent, consisting of elk venison, mountain grouse, and small trout. *The Century*, XXX. 224.

7†. Experience; treatment; fortune; cheer.

For his dedes to-day i am vndo for euer;
Eche frek [man] for this *fare* false wol me hold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2079.

How now, fair lords? What *fare?* what news abroad?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Here — as the old preacher Hugh Latimer grimly said in closing one of his powerful descriptions of future punishment — you see your *fare*.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 11.

8†. Proceeding; conduct; behavior.

Lat be this nyce *fare!* *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1144.

9. Doings; ado; bustle; tumult; stir.

What amounteth al this *fare?*
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 471.

The wardeyn chidde and made *fare*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 79.

10. The quantity of fish taken in a fishing-vessel.

The crew said to-day that they had enough of fishing with salt clams, as it was like doing penance to go to the Banks and attempt to catch a *fare* of fish with that kind of bait. *New York Tribune*, June 3, 1888.

11. The form or track of a hare.

Not a hare
Can be startled from his *fare*
By my footing.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

12. A game played with dice. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Bill of fare.** See *bill*^{3}.—**Fiddler's fare.** See *fiddler*.

fare^2 (fãr), *n.* [Contr. of *farrow*.] A farrow: as, a *fare* of pigs. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

fare^3 (fãr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fared*, ppr. *faring*. [Formerly also *fair;* a dial. var. of *favor*, mixed with *fare*^{1}. Cf. *farand*.] To resemble, or act like (another).

fare-box (fãr'boks), *n.* A box in which the tickets or fares of passengers, as in horse-cars, omnibuses, and at some railroad-stations, are deposited by them.

fare-indicator (fãr'in″di-kā-tor), *n.* A device for registering the fares paid in a public conveyance.

faren†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *fare*^{1}.

farendone†, *n.* Same as *ferrandine*.

farewell (fãr'wel'), *interj.* [Prop. separate, being two words, *fare well*, < ME. *fare wel* (= Dan. *farvel* = Sw. *farväl*, adv. and n.), used not only in the impv., as in mod. E., but in the ind.: *he fareth wel* (L. *valet*), *we faren wel* (L. *valemus*), etc., impv. *fare wel*, common in leave-taking and at the end of letters (L. *vale*, *valete*): *faren*, fare, speed, be in a particular condition (not in the lit. sense 'go'), with a qualifying adv. *wel*, well; so also with *ill* and *amiss*, etc.] 'Fare well'; may you be or continue in a happy or prosperous condition; in common use, good-by. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness, and while it does not, in its origin, necessarily refer to departure, it is now used, like *good-by*, its more colloquial equivalent, exclusively in leave-taking. It is sometimes used in reference to inanimate objects, in slight personification. It emphasizes the fact of separation or relinquishment.

"ȝee *farewel*, Phippe!" quod Fauntelte, and forth gan me drawe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 41.

Farewell, *farewell*, good Ancient;
A stout man and a true, thou art come in sorrow.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

Farewell, happy fields. *Milton*, P. L., i. 249.

If this be true, *farewel* all the differences of good and evil in men's actions; *farewel* all expectations of future rewards and punishments. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons.

[It is still often written separately, with a pronoun between, the pronoun being either the subject nominative, as in "fare *you* well" or "fare *ye* well," or a dative of reference, as in "fare *thee* well."

Fare thee weel, thou first and fairest!
Fare thee weel, thou best and dearest.
Burns, To Nancy.

Fare thee well, and if for ever,
Still forever *fare thee well*.
Byron, Fare thee Well.]

=**Syn.** *Good-by*, etc. See *adieu*, *interj.*

farewell (fãr'wel'), *n.* and *a.* [< *farewell*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A good-by; a leave-taking; an adieu.

Farewell, a long *farewell*, to all my greatness!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The air is full of *farewells* to the dying,
And mournings for the dead.
Longfellow, Resignation.

Farewell followed by *to* governing the object is a noun, used elliptically for "I bid farewell (to . . .)."

2. Leave; departure; final look, thought, or attention.

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Before I take my *farewell* of this subject, I shall advise the author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly. *Addison.*

II. *a.* Parting; valedictory: as, a *farewell* sermon; *farewell* appearance of an actor.

The hardy veteran, proud of many a scar, . . .
Leans on his spear to take his *farewell* view,
And, sighing, bids the glorious camp adieu.
Tickell, On the Prospect of Peace.

Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but intend to appear again. *Spectator.*

Farewell rock, in *coal-mining*, the millstone-grit (see *carboniferous* and *coal-measures*): so called by the miners, because when this rock is met with in sinking they bid farewell to any prospect of finding coal at lower depths. [Eng.]

farewell†, *v. t.* [< *farewell*, *n.*] To bid farewell to; take leave of.

Till she brake from their arms, . . .
And, *farewelling* the flock, did homeward wend.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

fare-wicket (fãr'wik″et), *n.* **1.** A turnstile gate fitted with a counting and registering device for indicating the number of persons passing it: used in registering fares.—**2.** In a horse-car, an opening in the door, closed by a slide or by a spring-plate, through which fares can be collected from passengers or change made by an employee. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

far-fet† (fär'fet), *a.* [< *far*^{1} + *fet*, pp. of *fet*^{1}: see *fet*^{1}. Cf. *far-fetched*.] Same as *far-fetched*.

Things *farrefet* and deare bought are good for Ladies.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.

There was no man more tenderly sensible in anything offered to himself which, in the *farthest-fet* construction, might be wrested to the name of wrong.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

If York, with all his *far-fet* policy,
Had been the regent there instead of me,
He never would have stay'd in France so long.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Whose pains have earn'd the *far-fet* spoil.
Milton, P. R., ii. 401.

far-fetch† (fär'fech), *n.* [< *far*^{1} + *fetch*^{1}, *n.*, a stratagem; suggested by *far-fetched*.] A deep-laid stratagem.

Jesuits have deeper reaches
In all their politic *far-fetches*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

far-fetch† (fär'fech), *v. t.* [Assumed from *far-fetched*.] To bring from far; draw as a conclusion remote from or not justified by the premises.

To *far-fetch* the name of Tartar from a Hebrew word.
Fuller.

far-fetched (fär'fecht), *a.* [Also *far-fetcht;* < *far*^{1} + *fetched*, pp. of *fetch*, *v.*: see *fetch*^{1}.] **1.** Fetched or brought from afar. [Rare.]

'Tis not styles *far-fetched* from Greece or Rome,
But just the Fireside, that can make a home.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

Hence — **2†.** Choice; rare.

Nature making her beauty and shape but the most fair Cabinet of a *far-fetcht* minde.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 506.

3. Remotely connected; irrelevant; forced; strained: as, *far-fetched* conceits; *far-fetched* similes.

Pride and Ambition here
Only in *far-fetch'd* Metaphors appear.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Wish.

This is not only a false thought, but is . . . *far-fetched* also. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

My solution was so fantastic, so apparently *far-fetched*, so absurd, that I resolved to wait for convincing evidence.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 162.

far-forth† (fär'fōrth'), *adv.* [Also as two words, *far forth;* early mod. E. also *far foorth;* < ME. *far-forth*, *fer-forthe;* < *far*^{1}, *adv.*, + *forth*^{1}.]

1. Far on; far forward; in an advanced degree or extent.

Now be we so *far-forthe* come,
Speke mote we of the dome.
MS. Laud, 416, f. 116. (*Halliwell.*)

Ne none agayne so *farre foorthe* in her fauour
That is full satisfyed with her behauiour.
Sir T. More, To Them that Seke Fortune.

He sayd not such words, nor spake so *far-forth* in the matter, without commission. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 88.

So long these knights discoursed diversly
Of straunge affaires, and noble hardiment, . . .
That now the humid night was *farforth* spent.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 53.

2. Far; to or in such a degree or extent: in the adverbial conjunctive phrases *as*, or *so*, *far-forth as*, where the words are now usually separated, *forth* being expletive.

Youre bak eke in no way
Turne on no wihte, *as ferforthe as* ye may.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

He is descendid of an high lenage,
And *as fer furth as* I canne fele and see,
He waytith after right grete heritage.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2439.

So far-foorth as those writers which are come to our hands haue left recorded. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 553.

farin (far′in), *n.* [< F. *farine*, < L. *farina*: see *farina*.] Same as *farina*.

farina (fa-rē′nä or -rī′nä), *n.* [= F. *farine* = Pr. Sp. It. *farina* = Pg. *farinha*, < L. *farina*, ground corn, meal, flour, < *far* (*farr-*), a sort of grain, spelt, also coarse meal, grits, = AS. *bere*, E. *bear*^{3}, barley: see *bear*^{3}, *barley*^{1}.] 1. In a general sense, meal or flour. Specifically—2. A soft, tasteless, and commonly white flour, obtained by trituration of the seeds of cereal and leguminous plants, and of some roots, as the potato. It consists of gluten, starch, and mucilage.—3. A preparation of white maize in granular form, coarser than meal, but finer than hominy. It is used for puddings, etc. [U. S.]—4. In *bot.*, the pollen of flowers.

This is divided into many cells which contain a great number of small seeds covered with a red *farina*.
Granger, The Sugar-Cane, iv., note.

5. In *entom.*, a mealy powder found on some insects. See *farinose*, 3.—**Fossil farina**, a variety of calcium carbonate, in thin white crusts, light as cotton, and easily reducible to powder.

farina-boiler (fa-rē′nä-boi″lėr), *n.* A saucepan or kettle used for cooking farinaceous articles, or any delicate food liable to scorch. It consists of two vessels, the outer one for water, and the inner one for the article to be cooked. [U. S.]

farinaceous (far-i-nā′shius), *a.* [= Sp. *farináceo* = It. *farinaceo*, < LL. *farinaceus*, < *farina*, meal: see *farina*.] 1. Consisting or made of meal or flour: as, a *farinaceous* diet, which consists of articles prepared from the meal or flour of the various species of corn or grain.

When one huge wooden bowl before them stood,
Fill'd with huge balls of *farinaceous* food.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 154.

2. Containing starch: as, *farinaceous* seeds.—3. Pertaining to meal; of the nature of meal; mealy: as, a *farinaceous* taste or quality.—4. Having a mealy appearance; covered with or as if with meal; characterized by something resembling meal: applied in pathology to certain eruptions in which the epidermis exfoliates in fine scales resembling farina.

Some fly with two wings, as birds and many insects; some with four, as all *farinaceous* or mealy-winged animals, as butter-flies and moths.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

farinaceously (far-i-nā′shius-li), *adv.* With farina: as, *farinaceously* tomentose.

faring (fãr′ing), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *fare*^{1}, mixed with *farand*, orig. ppr. of *fare*^{3}: see *farand*, *fare*^{1}, *fare*^{3}.] 1. Seeming; looking: in composition, as *ill-faring*, *well-faring*.—2. Doing; going: in composition, as *seafaring*.

farinose (far′i-nōs), *a.* [= F. *farineux* = Pg. *farinhoso* = It. *farinoso*, < LL. *farinosus*, mealy, < L. *farina*, meal: see *farina*.] 1. Yielding farina: as, *farinose* plants.—2. In *bot.*, covered with a meal-like powder, as the leaves of *Primula farinosa* and other plants.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) Floury: applied to a white secretion found on various parts of the body in many *Homoptera* and a few other insects. It is often produced in such quantities as to hide the surface, and project in long masses or filaments, which fall off at the least touch. (*b*) Covered with the matter described above, as the abdomens of certain leaf-hoppers. (*c*) Covered with minute dots resembling white or yellow powder, or with a fixed whitish powder on a dark surface, as spots on the elytra of certain beetles. Also *farinulent*.

farinosely (far′i-nōs-li), *adv.* In a farinose manner.

farinulent (fa-rin′ų-lent), *a.* [< *farina* + *-ulent*.] Same as *farinose*, 3.

farkleberry (fär′kl-ber″i), *n.* The *Vaccinium arboreum*, a shrub or small tree of the southern United States, bearing a small, black, many-seeded berry, with a dry and rather astringent pulp. The wood is hard and very close-grained, and is used to some extent in turning.

farl^{1}† (färl), *v. t.* [A contr. of *fardle*, *fardel*^{1}, pack up; corruptly *furdle*, contr. *furl*, the present form: see *furl*.] To furl.

Hey-day, hey-day, how she kicks and yerks!
Down with the main-mast! lay her at hull!
Farl up all her linens, and let her ride it out!
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

farl^{2} (färl), *n.* [Sc., a contr. of *fardel*^{2}, *farthel*^{2}, lit. a fourth part: see *fardel*^{2}. For the contraction, cf. *farl*^{1}.] A quarter or third part of a thin circular cake of flour or oatmeal. Also *farrel*.

Then let his wisdom girn and snarl
O'er a weel-tostit girdle *farle*.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 78.

farleu (fär′lö), *n.* In *Scots law*, money paid by tenants in lieu of a heriot: often applied to the best chattel, as distinguished from *heriot*, the best beast.

farlie, farly, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* See *ferly*.

farm^{1} (färm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *farme*, *ferme*; < ME. *ferme*, rent, revenue, particularly as collected by a 'farmer,' factor, or steward, hence also stewardship; also a meal, a feast; < AS. *feorm* (fem., gen. acc. etc., *feorme*), provision, food, supplies; provisions, etc., supplied by a vassal or tenant to his lord, esp. to the king; hence an estate from which such supplies are due (*cyninges feorm*, late AS. *cynges feorme-hām*, 'king's farm'); hence also a meal, a feast, and, generally, entertainment (of a guest or, as a tenant's duty, of his lord), harboring (of a fugitive); also, rarely, use, advantage (> *feormian*, *ge-feormian*, supply with food, sustain, entertain, receive (a guest), harbor (a fugitive), etc., > *feormere*, a purveyor (of a guild), *feormung*, and *fyrmth*, a harboring (of fugitives), etc.); orig. perhaps 'a living, means of subsistence,' connected with *feorh*, life, = OS. *ferah*, *ferh* = OHG. *ferah*, *ferh*, MHG. *verch* = Icel. *fjör*, life, = Goth. *fairhwus*, the world. But as AS. *feorm* is always rendered in ML. by *firma* or *ferma*, which is formally identical with the fem. of L. *firmus*, ML. often spelled *fermus* (> OF. *ferme*, ME. *ferme*, > mod. E., with restored L. vowel, *firm*), most writers have assumed the actual identity of the two words (L. *firma*, fem. adj., and ML. *firma* or *ferma*, n.), "either because the farms were at first inclosed or fortified with walls, or because the leases were confirmed or made more certain by signature": see *firm*, *a.*, *firm*, *v.*, *firm*, *n.* But the AS. form appears to be the original. The ML. *ferma*, *firma* has the AS. senses, and, later, the senses of rent, revenue, particularly as collected by a farmer or factor, also in general a tax, tribute, impost. Hence OF. *ferme*, F. *ferme* = Pr. *ferma*, in same senses, the OF. being partly the source of the ME. form. The mixture of forms and senses has confused the history of the word. The purely agricultural sense is comparatively modern.] 1. In old English use, the revenue or rent from lands under lease; revenue, rent, or income in general, but originally chiefly in the form of natural products.

He . . . yaf a certeyn *ferme* for the graunt.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 253.

Fermes thyk are comyng, my purs is bot wake.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 84.

The impost continued to be levied, and was included, with the imposts upon wines, in the *farm* termed "the petty *farm*." *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 216.

The profits of the King's land in the shire, his various dues and rights in kind and in money, were commuted for a fixed sum, the *farm* of the shire.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 294.

2. The state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease; possession under lease: as, in law, to *farm* let, or let to *farm*.

He sette hys tounes and hys londes to *ferme*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 378.

The Earl of Wiltshire hath the realm in *farm*.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

It is greate wilfulnes in . . . land-lordes to refuse to make any longer *farmes* unto theyr tenauntes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. The system, method, or act of collecting revenue by letting out a territory in districts.

Under an ordinance of September 20, 1649, the commissioners had power to let out to *farm* the excise upon all or any commodities. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 10.

The first *farm* of postal income was made in 1672, and by farmers it was administered until June, 1790.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 580.

4. A country or district let out for the collection of revenue. [Rare.]

The province was divided into twelve *farms*. *Burke.*

5. A tract of land devoted to general or special cultivation under a single control, whether that of its owner or of a tenant: as, a small *farm*; a wheat-, fruit-, dairy-, or market-*farm*.

Cato would have this point especially to be considered, that the soil of a *farme* (situate as hath been said) be good of itselfe, and fertile. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 5.

At my *farm*,
I have a hundred milch-kine to the pail.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Then the great Hall was wholly broken down,
And the broad woodland parcell'd into *farms*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

6†. A farm-house; a grange; a granary.

As for example: *farmes* or granges which conteine chambers in them, more than fiftie cubits in length.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 577.

7†. A dwelling; a habitation; a lodging.

His sinfull sowle with desperate disdaine
Out of her fleshly *ferme* fled to the place of paine.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 23.

Blanch farm. See *blanch-farm*.—**Home farm.** (*a*) The farm on an English manor not held by tenants, but reserved for the immediate use of the lord. (*b*) A farm or portion of a farm nearest to or surrounding the home.—**To farm let.** See def. 2.

farm^{1} (färm), *v.* [< ME. *fermen*, take on lease, < *ferme*, n.: see *farm*^{1}, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To lease, as land, at a stated rent; give a lease of, as land; let to a tenant on condition of paying rent: as, to *farm* a manor.

We go to gain a little patch of ground
That hath in it no profit but the name.
To pay five ducats, five, I would not *farm* it.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1.

Specifically—2. To lease or let (taxes, imposts, or other duties) for a term at a stated rental: generally with *out*. It was formerly customary in some European countries, and is still in some eastern ones, for the ruler or government to farm the revenues (taxes or rents, imposts, and excise) to individuals for a certain percentage on the amount collected, or for the payment of fixed sums, the farmers of the revenue retaining the surplus of their collections.

But I believe he [the king] must *farm out* your Warwickshire benevolence for the payment thereof.
Donne, Letters, i.

The *farming out* of the defence of a country, being wholly unprecedented and evidently abused, could have no real object but to enrich the contractor at the Company's expense. *Burke*, Charge against Warren Hastings.

The older sources of income were, according to the later use of an ancient English word, *farmed* by the Sheriff.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 294.

3. To take at a certain rent or rate; take a lease of; pay a stated sum or percentage for the use, collection, etc., of.

The Iewes *farme* the Custome of the Kings.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 161.

4. To cultivate, as land; till and plant.

I am but a silly old man,
Who *farms* a piece of ground.
Saddle to Rags (Child's Ballads, VIII. 266).

II. *intrans.* To be employed in agriculture; cultivate the soil.

I grant indeed that flocks and fields have charms
For him that grazes or for him that *farms*.
Crabbe, Works, I. 4.

farm^{2}† (färm), *n.* [ME. *ferme*, later *farme*, < AS. *feorm*, a meal; ult. the same as *farm*^{1}, *n.*, q. v.] Food; a meal.

This hastie *farme* hadde bene a feast.
Ballad of Our Lady, 1752.

farm^{3} (färm), *v. t.* [E. dial.; < ME. **fermen* (not found), < AS. *feormian*, also in comp. *ā-feormian*, *ge-feormian*, cleanse, polish, prob. altered (by confusion with the quite different word *feormian*, supply, entertain, etc.: see *farm*^{1}) from **feorbian*, **furbian* = OHG. *furbjan*, MHG. *vürben*, cleanse, polish, rub bright, > OF. *furbir*, *fourbir* (*fourbiss-*), whence ME. *fourbishen*, E. *furbish*: see *furbish*.] To cleanse or empty. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

farmable (fär′ma-bl), *a.* [< *farm*^{1} + *-able*.] Capable of being farmed, in any sense. *Cotgrave.*

farmage† (fär′māj), *n.* [< *farm*^{1} + *-age*.] The management of farms. *Davies.*

They do by *farmage*
Brynge the londe into a rearage,
Contempnynge the state temporall.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 102.

farmary†, *n.* Same as *infirmary.*

The moonke anon after went to the *farmarie*, & there died. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 233.

farm-bailiff (färm′bā″lif), *n.* An overseer appointed by the possessor or proprietor of a farm to direct and superintend the farming operations.

farm-building (färm′bil″ding), *n.* One of the buildings belonging to and used for the business of a farm.

farmer (fär′mėr), *n.* [< ME. **fermer*, *fermour*, a steward, bailiff, collector of taxes, partly < OF. *fermier*, F. *fermier*, a farmer, a lessee, also a chief husbandman, a bailiff or overseer of a farm (< ML. *firmarius*, one to whom land is rented for a term of years, a collector of taxes, a deputy, < *firma*, farm, in its various senses: see *farm*^{1}), partly < AS. *feormere*, a purveyor (of a guild), < *feormian*, purvey, supply, etc.: see *farm*^{1}, *n.* and *v.*] 1. One who undertakes the collection of taxes, customs, excise, or other duties for a certain rate per cent., or pays a fixed sum for the privilege of collecting and retaining them: as, a *farmer* of the revenues.

The *farmers* of the tax [hearth-money] were rigorous and unrelenting in their proceedings. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 43.

The equites also farmed the public revenues. Those who were engaged in this business were called publicani; and, though Cicero, who was himself of the equestrian order, speaks of these *farmers* as "the flower of the Roman equites, the ornament of the state, the safeguard of the republic," it appears that they were a set of detestable oppressors. *Anthon's Classical Dict.*

2. In *mining*, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the crown. [Eng.]—3. One who cultivates a farm, either as owner or lessee; in general, one who tills the soil.

Here's a *farmer*, that hanged himself on the expectation of plenty. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

O why are *farmers* made so coarse,
Or clergy made so fine?
Cowper, The Yearly Distress.

You did but come as goblins in the night, . . .
Nor robb'd the *farmer* of his bowl of cream.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

We are thus led to believe that the English *farmers* were at first joint-owners of all the arable land as well as of the pastures and waste-grounds in the township. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 406.

4. The eldest son of the holder or occupier of a farm; anciently, a yeoman or country gentleman. [Prov. Eng.]—**Farmer's satin.** See *satin.*

farmeress (fär′mėr-es), *n.* [< *farmer* + *-ess.*] A woman who farms; a farmer's wife. [Rare.]

Went to Margate; and the following day was carried to see a gallant widow, brought up a *farmoresse*, and I think of gigantic race, rich, comely, and exceedingly industrious. *Evelyn*, Memoirs, May 19, 1672.

farmer-general (fär′mėr-jen′ẹ-rạl), *n.* In France, under the old monarchy, a member of a privileged class which farmed certain branches of the revenue—that is, contracted with the government to pay into the treasury a fixed yearly sum, taking upon itself the collection and use of certain taxes as an equivalent. This system was intolerably oppressive, especially in the eighteenth century, when its members were united in an association. It was swept away at the revolution, and about thirty farmers-general were executed in 1794.

farmership (fär′mėr-ship), *n.* [< *farmer* + *-ship.*] The state or occupation of a farmer; management of a farm.

These were the lucky first fruites that the Gospel brought forth for his rent and *fermership.* *J. Udall*, On Acts ii.

farmery (fär′mėr-i), *n.*; pl. *farmeries* (-iz). [< *farm*^{1} + *-ery.*] The assemblage of buildings and appurtenances belonging to a farm. [Rare.]

A *farmery*, famous for its cider mill and the good cider made there. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, i.

farm-hand (färm′hand), *n.* A hired laborer on a farm.

farmhold (färm′hōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fermeholde*; < *farm*^{1} + *hold*^{1}, *n.*] A farm-house with its out-buildings. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Geue eare thou proud rich man what euer thou bee, that heapest together possessions and landes vpon landes: that art in euery corner a builder of houses, of *fermeholdes*, of mainours & of palacies. *J. Udall*, On Luke ii.

farm-house (färm′hous), *n.* The principal dwelling-house of a farm; a house on a farm occupied by the owner or lessee of the farm.

I will bring thee where Mistress Anne Page is, at a *farmhouse*, a feasting. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3.

farming (fär′ming), *n.* and *a.* [Verbal n. of *farm*^{1}, *v.*] I. *n.* 1. The practice of letting or leasing taxes, revenue, etc., for collection.—2. The business of collecting taxes. See *farm*^{1}, *v. t.*, 2.—3. The business of cultivating land, or employing it for the purposes of husbandry; agriculture; husbandry.

II. *a.* Pertaining to farms or agriculture: as, *farming* tools.

farm-meal (färm′mēl), *n.* Meal paid as part of the rent of a farm: a part of the obsolescent system of paying rent in kind. [Scotch.]

farm-office (färm′of″is), *n.* One of the outbuildings pertaining to a farm: generally used in the plural as a collective name for all the buildings on a farm exclusive of the dwelling-house. [Eng.]

farmost (fär′mōst), *a. superl.* [< *far* + *-most.*] Most distant or remote. [Rare.]

A spacious cave within its *farmost* part.
Dryden, Æneid.

farm-place (färm′plās), *n.* A farm; a farmstead.

And whan the messagiers called vpon them, euery man made his excuse: one sayed, he must go se his mainour or *farme-place*, y^t he lately bought. *J. Udall*, On Mat. xxii.

farmstead (färm′sted), *n.* The collection of buildings belonging to a farm; the homestead on a farm.

I . . . then went wandering away far along chaussées, through fields, beyond cemeteries, Catholic and Protestant, beyond *farmsteads*, to lanes and little woods. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xv.

But he, by *farmstead*, thorpe and spire, . . .
Came crowing over Thames.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

When a territory was first occupied, the people did not settle in towns, nor even in villages, but in isolated *farmsteads.* *D. W. Ross*, German Landholding, p. 52.

The village street is closed at the end by a wooden gate, . . . giving it something the look of a large *farmstead*, in which a right of way lies through the yard. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing.

farm-village (färm′vil″ạ̄j), *n.* A village of which the chief industry is farming.

A New England *farm-village*, where there is no distinct "mass" to elevate. *G. W. Cable*, Home Culture Clubs, iv.

farm-yard (färm′yärd), *n.* The yard or inclosure surrounded by or connected with the farm-buildings.

farn (färn), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fern*^{1}.

farness (fär′nes), *n.* The state of being far off; distance; remoteness.

So the matter was brought to thys passe, that Cesar would not suffer his horsemen to stray any *farnesse* from his maine battell of fotemen. *A. Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 119.

The equalitie or inequalitie of dayes, according to the neernesse or *farnesse* from the Equinoctiall. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 10.

The measure of the *far-ness* is therefore the measure of the force. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 26.

Farnovian (fär-nō′vi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Relating to Farnovius, a Polish Unitarian of the sixteenth century, or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Farnovius.

farntickle, *n.* See *ferntícle.*

faro (fā′rō), *n.* [Also written *pharao*, *pharaon*, after F. *pharaon*; said to be named from a figure formerly on one of the cards, representing Pharaoh, King of Egypt.] A game played by betting on the order in which certain playing-cards (with reference simply to face-value) will appear when taken singly from the top of the pack. The players sit at one side of a table, and the dealer at the other. The dealer always represents the bank, having in charge the paying and claiming of bets. In the United States the table has on its center the "lay-out," or representation of thirteen cards, from the ace up to the king, in regular order. After bets have been placed on single cards or combinations, the dealer removes the top card from a complete pack placed face up in a box, which card does not count; he then withdraws the next one, leaving the third exposed, and claims all bets made on the card equal in value to the one withdrawn and pays those made on the other; the appearance together of two cards of the same value is called a "split," and the better loses half of his stake. Any bet may be "coppered" by placing a button on top of the money or checks, and this changes the bet to one that the card will show for the dealer. The showing of two cards constitutes a "turn," and after each turn new bets are made for another, down to the last three cards of the pack; the only betting allowed after this is on "calling the turn," or guessing which will show first. The European game is essentially the same, except that the layout is arranged in a small book.

Then he dashes into the vortex of Paris, where it is said that he introduced the game called *Faro*, and became still more conspicuous than at Brussels by his enormous gains at the gaming-table. *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 198.

faro-bank (fā′rō-bangk), *n.* An establishment where faro is played.

faro-box (fā′rō-boks), *n.* A box to hold the cards for dealing at faro, having a slit at one end through which to slide the cards, and a spring which keeps the top card level with the slit and allows the removal of but one at a time. [U. S.]

Faroese (far-ọ̄-ēs′ or -ēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Faroe* + *-ese*; less commonly *Faroish*, after Icel. *Færeyskr*, adj. (cf. *Færeyingar*, pl., Dan. *Færing*, n.), < *Færeyjar* = Dan. *Færöer*, the Faroe islands, lit. the sheep-islands, < Icel. *fær* = Sw. *får* = Dan. *faar*, sheep, + Icel. *ey* = Sw. *ö* = Dan. *ö* = AS. *ēg*, *īg*, island: see *ait*, *island.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Faroe islands, or to their language or inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of the Faroe islands, a group of islands belonging to Denmark, lying midway between the Shetland islands and Iceland.—2. A Scandinavian dialect spoken in the Faroe islands.

far-off (fär′ôf), *a.* [< *far off*, adv. phrase.] Faraway; distant; remote.

Oft, on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the *far-off* curfeu sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 74.

One *far-off* divine event,
To which the whole creation moves.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Far-off hints and adumbrations. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 43.

Faroish (far′ọ̄-ish), *a.* [< *Faroe* + *-ish*^{1}. Cf. *Faroese.*] Same as *Faroese.*

The Swedish, . . . Danish, and *Faroish* ballads. *Child's Ballads*, I. 315.

farrage†, *n.* [< OF. *farrage*, a mixture of grain, < *far*, < L. *far*, spelt: see *farina.*] A mixture of grain.

As for that kind of dredge or *farrage* which commeth of the refuse and light corne purged from the red wheat far, it ought to be sowne very thicke with vetches, otherwhiles mingled among. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 16.

farraginous (fa-raj′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *farrago* (*farragin-*) (see *farrago*) + *-ous.*] Formed of various materials; mixed; jumbled: as, a *farraginous* discourse. [Rare.]

A *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes, and ages. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

But the great *farraginous* body of Popish rites and ceremonies, the subject of my learned friend's letter from Rome, had surely a different original. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, notes.

farrago (fa-rā′gō), *n.* [< L. *farrago*, mixed fodder for cattle, mash, hence also a medley, hodgepodge, < *far* (*farr-*), spelt: see *farina.*] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley; a hodgepodge.

A *farrago*,
Or a made dish in Court; a thing of nothing.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

Yet do I carry everywhere with me such a confounded *farrago* of doubts, fears, hopes, wishes, and all the flimsy furniture of a country miss's brain! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

How much superior is one touch of nature . . . to all this *farrago* of metaphor and mythology. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 1.

=**Syn.** See *mixture.*

farrand, *a.* See *farand.*

farrandine†, *n.* See *ferrandine.*

farrantly†, *adv.* Same as *farandly.*

Farrea (far′ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Farreidæ.* *Bowerbank*, 1862.

far-reaching (fär′rē″ching), *a.* Tending to exert an influence and produce an effect in remote quarters or for a long time.

The ambiguity of the term [natural expectations] conceals a fundamental conflict of ideas, which appears more profound and *farreaching* in its consequences the more we examine it. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 245.

farreation (far-ẹ̄-ā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *farreatio*(*n-*), equiv. to L. *confarreatio*(*n-*): see *confarreation.*] Same as *confarreation.*

Farreidæ (fa-rē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Farrea* + *-idæ.*] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges in which the skeleton forms a single layer with uncinate and radially situated clavulæ, typified by the genus *Farrea.*

farrel (far′el), *n.* [A dial. var. of *fardel*^{2}, *farthel*^{2}.] Same as *farl*^{2}.

farrier (far′i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly *ferrier*, also (and still dial.) *ferrer*; < ME. **ferrer*, < OF. *ferrier*, a farrier (Godefroy), also *ferrier*, a farriers' hammer (Roquefort), = Pr. *ferrer*, ironmonger, = OSp. *ferrer*, *ferrere*, Sp. *herrero* = Pg. *ferreiro* = It. *ferraro*, *ferrajo*, a smith, ironmonger, < L. *ferrarius*, a smith, blacksmith (ML. *ferrarius equorum*, a horseshoer); prop. adj., pertaining to iron, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferrary*, *ferreous*, *ferrum.* The earlier E. form appears in ME. *ferrour*, < OF. *ferreor*, *ferrour*, *ferreur*, *ferour*, < ML. *ferrator*, a blacksmith, farrier, < *ferrare*, bind or shoe with iron, shoe (a horse), < L. *ferrum*, iron. Cf. OF. *ferron*, *ferronier*, a blacksmith, farrier, ironmonger. The mod. F. term for 'farrier' is *maréchal ferrant*: see *marshal.*] 1. A worker in iron; a blacksmith.

A *ferrour* formeth not his metal, but ȝif it wole be temperid. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 407.

2. A smith who shoes horses; more generally, one who combines the art of horseshoeing with the profession of veterinary surgery.

Yche a hors that *ferroure* schalle scho.
Book of Curtasye, 615.

Alas! what Lock or Iron Engine is 't
That can thy subtle secret streugth resist,
Sith the best *Farrier* cannot set a shoo
So sure, but thou (so shortly) canst vndoo?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Poppæa, the empresse, wife to Nero the Emperour, was knowne to cause her *ferrers* ordinarily to shoe her coach horses . . . with cleane gold.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii. 11.

farrier† (far'i-ėr), *v. i.* [< *farrier, n.*] To practise as a farrier.

farriery (far'i-ėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *ferriery, ferrary*, < ML. *ferraria* (sc. *ars*), fem. of *ferrarius*, pertaining to iron: see *farrier*.] 1. The art of shoeing horses; also, the art of treating the diseases of horses, now technically called *veterinary surgery*.

So tooke she chamber with her son, the God of *Ferrary*.
Chapman, Iliad, xiv.

2. Pl. *farrieries* (-iz). A farrier's establishment.

farrow^1 (far'ō), *n.* [Also dial. *farry, fare, far*, litter of pigs (a sense appar. developed from the pl. of the orig. noun, which meant 'a little pig,' or perhaps from the verb *farrow*, as if 'a farrowing,' hence 'the pigs farrowed': see the verb), < ME. **farh*, found only in pl. *faren*, < AS. *fearh* (also *færh, ferh*), pl. *fearas* (only in glosses), a pig, a little pig, = D. *varken*, a pig (dim. of *vark*: see *aardvark*), = OHG. *farh, farah*, MHG. *varch*, G. dial. *farch*, dim. OHG. *farheli*, MHG. *verhel*, a pig, G. *ferkel* = Sw. *far* (*-galt*), a boar, = L. *porcus* (Gr. πόρκος, appar. from L.), > E. *pork*, q. v.; = OIr. *orc* = Lith. *parszas* = OBulg. *prase* = Russ. *porosia*, a pig. Cf. AS. *fōr, foer* (in glosses), a little pig, tr. L. *porcaster*.] 1. A little pig.

Pour in sow's blood, that hath eaten
Her nine *farrow*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. A litter of pigs.

farrow^1 (far'ō), *v. t.* [= Sc. *ferry*, < ME. *fergen, fargen*, pp. *yvarged, yveruwed* (late North. *ferryit*), farrow, < **fark*, pl. *faren*, a little pig: see *farrow*^{1}, *n.*] To bring forth, as pigs: said only of swine.

There were three sucking pigs serv'd vp in a dish,
Ta'en from the sow as soon as *farrowed*.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 1.

In the thirteenth Year of this King, many Prodigies were seen; a Pig was *farrowed* with a Face like a Child, a Chicken was hatched with four Legs. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 43.

farrow^2 (far'ō), *a.* [Always in reference to a cow, and prob. first in phrase *farrow cow*; usually connected with D. *vaarkoe*, also simply *vaars*, a heifer, in OD. *vers-kalf, verse, varse* = MHG. *verse*, G. *färse*, a heifer, a fem. corresponding to a masc. form, D. *var, varre*, a bullock, = OHG. *far, farro*, MHG. *var, varre*, G. *farre* = Icel. *farri*, a bullock, = AS. *fearr*, a bull. The AS. word is not found later, and can hardly be the source of *farrow*; it would have produced ME. **ferr*, mod. E. **far*.] Not producing young in a particular season or year: applied to cows only. If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to *be farrow* or to *go farrow*.

Wi' good white bread, and *farrow*-cow milk,
He bade her feed me aft.
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 24).

I wou'd feed ye with the *ferra* cow's milk, . . .
An' dress ye i' the finest silk.
The Minister's Dochter o' Newarke (Child's Ballads, II. 377).

farry (far'i), *n.* A dialectal variant of *farrow*^{1}.

farse† (färs), *n.* [< ML. *farsa*, prop. fem. of *farsus*, pp. of L. *farcire*, stuff, fill up: see *farce*^{1}.] In some English churches before the reformation, a paraphrase or explanation of the Latin epistle in the vernacular tongue, read or sung for the benefit of the people immediately after the epistle.

Then follows the lesson from the Epistle of St. Paul to Titus, and then the *farse* proceeds, "St. Paul sent this ditty," etc. *Dr. Burney*, Hist. Music, II. 256.

farse† (färs), *v. t.* [Same as *farce*^{1}, *v.*] *Eccles.*, to extend by interpolation, as a part of the prescribed service: a frequent practice in the middle ages. Thus, the Gloria in Excelsis was sometimes *farsed* by interpolations in honor of the Virgin Mary.

far-seeing (fär'sē'ing), *a.* Seeing far; having foresight or forethought.

There was no Wolsey now, with a European policy, sagacious, *farseeing*, and patriotic.
Athenæum, No. 3147, p. 209.

far-seen (fär'sēn), *a.* [Sc.] 1. Looking far before one; far-sighted: as, a *far-seen* man.— 2. Well versed; accomplished: as, *far-seen* in medicine.

far-sight (fär'sīt), *n.* The faculty of looking far ahead; far-sightedness; prescience. [Rare.]

With keen *far-sight*, with indomitable energy.
Christian Union, May 12, 1887.

far-sighted (fär'sī'ted), *a.* 1. Seeing to a great distance; seeing objects more clearly at a distance than near at hand; hyperopic or presbyopic.—2. Looking far before one; considering carefully the probable results of present conduct or action; prescient: as, a *far-sighted* statesman; *far-sighted* policy.

This is no justification, according to the principles either of morality or of what we believe to be identical with morality, namely, *far-sighted* policy.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Far-sighted summoner of War and Waste
To fruitful strifes and rivalries of peace.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

far-sightedly (fär'sī'ted-li), *adv.* With careful forethought.

Look at this little seed. . . . See how *far-sightedly* its propagative apparatus makes provision for the future.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 131.

far-sightedness (fär'sī'ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being far-sighted.

Such, indeed, is commonly the policy of men who are . . . distinguished rather by wariness than by *far-sightedness*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

far-sought (fär'sôt), *a.* Sought at a distance; far-fetched: as, *far-sought* learning.

Art and *far-sought* reasonings would here be ill-timed.
Massillon, Sermons (trans.), p. 39.

farsure† (fär'ṣụr), *n.* Stuffing; farcement. *Halliwell.*

fart (färt), *v. i.* [< ME. *farten*, < AS. *feortan* = OS. *fertan* = LG. *furten* = OHG. *ferzan*, MHG. *varzen, verzen, vurzen*, G. *farzen, furzen* = Icel. *freta* (for **ferta*) = Sw. *fjerta* = Dan. *fjerte* = L. *pedere* (for **perdere*) = Gr. πέρδειν = Lith. *persti* = Lett. *pirst* = Skt. *pard*.] To discharge or expel wind through the anus; break wind. [Vulgar.]

fart (färt), *n.* [< ME. *fart, fert*, < AS. *feort* = OHG. *firz, furz*, MHG. G. *farz, furz* = Icel. *fretr* = Sw. Dan. *fjert* = Gr. πορδή; from the verb.] 1. A discharge of wind through the anus. [Vulgar.]—2†. A Portugal fig.

Fartes of Portingale, or other like swete conceites, Collyria. *Huloet.*

farthel^1†, *v. t.* [Another form of *fardel*^{1}: see *fardel*^{1} and *furl*.] To furl. *Skinner*, 1671; *Kersey*, 1715.

farthel^2†, *n.* Same as *fardel*^{2}.

farther (fär'ᴛʜėr), *adv. compar.* [Also dial. *farder, ferder*; < ME. *ferthere*, prop. var. of *forthere*, mod. *further*, dial. *furder*, by confusion with *fer, ferre*, far: see *far*^{1}. *Farther* and its superl. *farthest* thus take the place of the reg. forms *farrer, farrest*, < ME. *ferrer, ferrest*. The *th* is inserted by confusion with *further, furthest*, and the two forms are not properly distinguishable in meaning: see *further* and *far*^{1}.] 1. At or to a greater distance; more distantly or remotely; beyond: as, be content without looking *farther*.

Whan he was upward the 3 part of the Montayne, he was so wery that he myghte no *ferthere*, and so he rested him, and felle o slepe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 148.

The copiousness and pleasure of the argument hath carried me a little *farther* than I made account.
Howell, Foreign Travel, p. 158.

So, *farther* from the fount the stream at random stray'd.
Dryden, Epistles, xiii. 26.

Farther and *farther* from the ships at anchor, the lessening vessel became single and solitary upon the water.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 73.

Loud and sudden and near the note of a whippoorwill
sounded, . . .
Farther and *farther* away it floated and dropped into silence. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

2. To a greater degree or extent; more; additionally.

I will disparage her no *farther*, till you are my witnesses.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2.

And Sancho Pança, as much a fool as I, was observed to discipline his body no *farther* than he found he could endure the smart. *Dryden*, Amphitryon, Ded.

farther (fär'ᴛʜėr), *a. compar.* [< ME. *ferthere*: see *farther, adv.*, and cf. *further, a.*] 1. More remote; more distant: as, *Farther* India.

Our doing of good works must have a *farther* end than the knowledge of men. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

2. Tending or reaching to a greater distance; further: as, here his *farther* progress was stayed.—3. Additional; increased.

Liberty sought out of season, in a corrupt and degenerat Age, brought Rome itself to *farther* slavery.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

4†. Foreign; distant.

If he dye in *ferthere* cuntre, he shal han his seruise and messe offring. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

farther (fär'ᴛʜėr), *v. t.* [< *farther, adv.*; prop. *further*, q. v.] To promote; advance; help forward. See *further*. [Rare.]

He had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town.
Dryden.

If it had been true that I had taken their verses for my own, I might have gloried in their aid, and, like Terence, have *farthered* the opinion that Scipio and Lælius joined with me. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

fartherance (fär'ᴛʜėr-ans), *n.* [< *farther, v.*, + *-ance*.] Same as *furtherance*. [Rare.]

farthermore (fär'ᴛʜėr-mōr), *adv. compar.* [Early mod. E. also *fardermore*; < *farther* + *-more*.] Furthermore. [Rare.]

Fardermore, saith Saynt Johan, I sawe an infynite hoost of angels beholdinge the face of the heuenlye father.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, i.

Farthermore the leaves, body, and boughs of this tree . . . exceed all other plants. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

farthermost (fär'ᴛʜėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *farther* + *-most*.] Being at the greatest distance; furthermost.

So in the church findeth he, in way of spiritual instruction, all these degrees nearer and farther off, untill he come unto that *farthermost*, of being all united under the universal government of Christ his vicar.
Hammond, Works, II. 641.

fartherover†, *adv.* Furthermore; moreover.

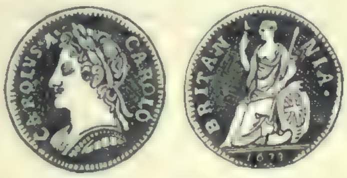
And *ferthirover*, for as moche as the caitif body of man is rebel both to reson and to sensualitee, therefore it is worthy the deth. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

farthest (fär'ᴛʜest), *a. superl.* [See *farther* and *furthest*.] Most distant or remote; furthest: as, the *farthest* degree.

To the northwest our *farthest* was Chawonock from Roanoack 130. myles.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 87.

farthest (fär'ᴛʜest), *adv. superl.* Same as *furthest*.

farthing (fär'ᴛʜing), *n.* [Formerly also, and still dial., *farding*; < ME. *ferthing, ferthynge*, < AS. *feórthing*, ONorth. *feórthung* (= Icel. *fjórdhungr* = ODan. *fjerdung*, Dan. Sw. *fjerding*, a fourth part of a thing), earlier AS. *feórthling*, a fourth of a penny ("feórthling oththe feórtha dǣl thinges, *quadrans*," lit. a 'fourthling' or fourth part of a thing), < *feórtha*, fourth, + dim. *-ing, -ling*.] 1. An English piece of money equal to one fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin and money of account. The old silver penny was deeply impressed with a cross, and being broken made four farthings. Later silver farthings were coined; the first copper farthings were issued by Charles II., and they are now made of bronze.



Obverse. Reverse.
Farthing of Charles II., 1672, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

If thou ȝeue for my love a *ferthinge*,
Thou doist it with an heuy harte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 177.

Aye, and tell me the monie on my cloak lap:
For there's no ae *fardin* I'll trust thee.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 79).

Now for the partes of Coyne or money, the least in name is a *farthing*, but there are none extant in coyne at this day to my knowledge. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), i. 18.

After all this he calls for satisfaction, when as he himselfe hath already taken the utmost *farding*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Our churchwardens
Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*

2†. A division of land, probably originally a fourth of a hide; later, a quarter of an acre.

Thirty acres make a *farthing*-land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

The *farthings* (fjórdhungar) of Norway and Iceland were territorial districts, the "quarters" of some larger area. In Norway they were quarters of the "fylki," which answer to the "folks" which we have in our shire-names Norfolk and Suffolk. In Iceland the *farthings* correspond more nearly to our parishes, each having its *farthing*-kirk, or parish-church; its *farthing*-thing, or parish vestry; and its *farthing*-doom, or court leet.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 425.

3†. Anything very small; a small quantity.

> In hire cuppe was no *ferthing* sene
> Of greece, whan she dronken hadde hire draughte.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 134.

[In the New Testament *farthing* is used to translate the Greek name of two small Roman coins, the *assarius*, worth one and a half cents, and the *quadrans*, a quarter of an assarius.] —**Farthing damages.** See *damage*.—**Farthing noble,** an old English gold coin of 1 shilling and 8 pence, equal to the fourth of a noble.

farthingale (fär′ᴛʜing-gāl), *n.* [Also written *fardingale*, *fardingal*, formerly *vardingale*, *vardingall*, etc.; corrupt forms, < OF. *verdugalle*, *vertugalle*, dim. *vertugadin*, mod. F. *vertugadin* (= It. *verdugale*, dim. *verdugalino*), < Sp. *verdugado*, a farthingale, lit. 'hooped' (cf. Sp. *verdugal*, young shoots growing in a wood after cutting), < *verdugo* (= Pg. *verdugo*), a young shoot of a tree, a rod, a ring for the ears, a hoop, etc., < *verde*, green, < L. *viridis*, green: see *verdant*, *vert*, *virid*. The E. form may have been affected by that of *martingale*, q. v.] A contrivance for extending the skirts of women's dresses, resembling the modern hooped skirt and made of ribs of whalebone run into a cloth foundation. It was introduced into England from France about 1545. It reached its greatest degree and inconvenience about 1610, when it gave the skirt an almost perfectly cylindrical form, the top of the cylinder being covered by the short skirt of a kind of basque maintained in a nearly horizontal position, or by loosely puffed folds of the material of the dress. It was still in use as late as 1662. Compare *hoop*1 and *crinoline*.

> And revel it as bravely as the best . . .
> With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales*, and things.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.

> Enter Grilla in a rich gown, a great *fardingale*, a great ruff, a muff, a fan, and a coxcomb on her head.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

> The Queene arriv'd with a traine of Portuguese ladies in their monstrous *fardingals* or guard-infantas.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, May 30, 1662.

> A pale Roman nose, a head of hair loaded with crowns and powdered with diamonds, a vast ruff, a vaster *fardingale*, and a bushel of pearls are the features by which every body knows at once the picture of Queen Elizabeth.
> *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. vii.

farthing-bound (fär-ᴛʜing-bound), *a.* Same as *fardel-bound*. [Prov. Eng.]

farthingdale† (fär′ᴛʜing-dāl), *n.* Same as *fardingdeal*.

farthing-loaf† (fär′ᴛʜing-lōf), *n.* [< ME. *ferthinglof*.] A loaf sold for a farthing.

> ȝif the *ferthingloff* is in defawte of wyȝte ouer twelf pans, tho bakere is in the a-mercy [fine].
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S), p. 354.

fasces, *n.* Plural of *fascis*.

fascet (fas′et), *n.* [A corrupt form of *faucet*, q. v.] 1. Same as *faucet*.—2. In *glass-manuf.*: (*a*) A basket of wire secured to the end of a rod, for the purpose of carrying the bottle from the mold or blowing-rod to the leer. (*b*) A rod put into the mouth of the bottle for the same purpose. *E. H. Knight.*

fascia (fash′i-ä), *n.*; pl. *fasciæ* (-ē). [L., a band, bandage, girth, fillet; connected with *fascis*, a bundle.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a band, sash, or fillet of various forms and uses, worn around the head, the waist, the feet and legs, etc.

> A white diadem on her head, from whence descended a veil, and that bound with a *fascia* of several coloured silks.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

> The legs were protected by flat bands (*fasciæ*) laced round them up to the knees. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

Hence—2. In *arch.*, any flat member or molding with but little projection, as the narrow horizontal bands or broad fillets into which the architraves of Ionic and Corinthian entablatures are divided (see cut under *column*); also, in brick buildings, the jutting of the bricks beyond the windows in the several stories except the highest.—3. In *bot.*, an encircling or transverse band or ridge.—4. In *music:* (*a*) A tie or bind. (*b*) The sides of a fiddle.—5. In *astron.*, a belt of the planet Jupiter. See *belt*, 3 (*a*).—6. In *surg.*, a bandage, roller, or ligature.—7. In *anat.*: (*a*) A sheet or layer of condensed connective tissue, forming a fibrous membrane resembling tendon or ligament, spread out in a layer, and investing, confining, supporting, and separating or uniting some muscle or any other special tissue, part, or organ of the body; also, such tissue in general; an aponeurosis (which see). The general contour of the body is invested just beneath the skin with a thin, light fascia, known as the *subcutaneous* or *superficial fascia*, as distinguished from the thicker, tougher, and more distinctly fibrous *deep fascia*, which invests and forms sheaths for the muscles, and dips down among the muscles and bundles of muscular fibers, forming fibrous intermuscular septa. Fasciæ being simply condensed layers of the general fibrous connective tissue of the body, there is really no abrupt demarcation or definition between any of them; and the general system of fasciæ is continuous with ligaments, tendons, sinews, periosteum, etc. (*b*) Some fillet-like arrangement of parts; a band: as, the *fascia* dentata, the dentate fascia of the brain, the serrated band of gray matter lying alongside of and beneath the fimbria.—8. In *zoöl.*, a bar, band, or belt of color on the skin or its appendages, as hair, feathers, or scales: chiefly an ornithological term applied to broad crosswise markings, as distinguished from longitudinal stripes or streaks.—**Anal fascia.** Same as *ischiorectal fascia*.—**Aponeurotic fasciæ,** a general name of the deep fasciæ, as distinguished from the superficial or fibro-areolar fasciæ. See def. 7 (*a*).—**Bicipital fascia.** See *bicipital*.—**Cervical fascia,** the fascia of the neck: divided into a superficial above and a deep beneath the platysma muscle.—**Cooper's fascia.** Same as *fascia of Scarpa*.—**Costocoracoid fascia,** the fibrous membrane which stretches between the thorax and the coracoid, investing and protecting the axillary vessels and nerves and sheathing the muscles of the parts, as the subclavius and pectoralis minor. Also called *costocoracoid membrane*.—**Cremasteric fascia,** the delicate membrane which connects the several detached loops of the cremaster muscle, and forms one of the coverings of the spermatic cord or of an inguinal hernia.—**Cribriform fascia,** that extent of the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the thigh which corresponds to the saphenous opening of the fascia lata: so called from being pierced by many holes for the passage of small blood-vessels and lymphatics.—**Dimidiate fascia.** See *dimidiate*.—**Fascia endoabdominalis.** Same as *fascia transversalis*.—**Fascia endogastrica.** Same as *fascia transversalis*.—**Fascia endothoracica,** the fascia which lies between the costal pleura and the ribs and intercostal muscles.—**Fascia lata,** the broad fascia of the thigh, or femoral sheath; the specially dense and tough fascia which envelops all the muscles of the thigh, sends intermuscular fascial septa between them, with other prolongations which sheathe the vessels, and is operated upon by a special muscle, the tensor vaginæ femoris.—**Fascia lumbodorsalis,** the conjoined lumbar and dorsal fasciæ.—**Fascia lumborum,** the lumbar fascia.—**Fascia musculi transversi.** Same as *fascia transversalis*.—**Fascia nuchæ,** a thin fascia lying beneath the trapezius and rhomboid muscles.—**Fascia of pyriformis,** a thin extension of the obturator fascia covering the pyriformis muscle and the sacral plexus.—**Fascia of Scarpa,** the deeper layer of the superficial layer of the abdominal fascia in the groin.—**Fascia transversalis,** a thin membrane lying between the transversalis muscle and the peritoneum. Also called *subperitoneal fascia*.—**Fibro-areolar fascia,** a general name of the superficial fascia. See def. 7 (*a*).—**Iliac fascia,** the aponeurotic layer which lines the back part of the abdominal cavity and covers the psoas and iliacus muscles.—**Infraspinous fascia,** a thick membrane attached to the circumference of the infraspinous fossa, covering in the infraspinatus muscle and affording attachment to some of its fibers.—**Infundibuliform fascia,** the funnel-shaped prolongation of the fascia of the transversalis muscle into the internal abdominal ring, and so into the inguinal canal, investing the spermatic cord for some distance, and forming one of the coverings of an inguinal hernia. Also called *internal spermatic fascia*.—**Intercolumnar fascia,** the thin membrane which is extended between the columns or pillars of the external abdominal ring, occluding that opening to some extent, and thence prolonged upon the spermatic cord, forming one of the coverings of the cord and of an inguinal hernia. Also called *external spermatic fascia*.—**Intercostal fasciæ,** three layers, one covering the outer surface of the external intercostal muscles, one the inner surface of the internal intercostals, and one interposed between those two muscular layers.—**Intermuscular fascia,** any prolongation of a fascia between muscles.—**Ischiorectal fascia,** the fascia which lines part of the ischiorectal fossa, lying upon the external surface of the levator ani muscle, and continuous with the obturator fascia. Also called *anal fascia*.—**Lumbar fascia,** the vertebral or posterior aponeurosis of the transversalis muscle, consisting of an anterior layer attached to the anterior surface of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ, a middle attached to the apices of those processes and a posterior attached to the spinous processes of the lumbar vertebræ. The anterior and middle layers inclose the quadratus lumborum muscle, and the middle and posterior the erector spinæ.—**Obturator fascia,** a fascia extending downward from the pelvic fascia upon the upper surface of the levator ani muscle and investing the prostate gland, bladder, and rectum. In the female it is perforated by the vagina.—**Palmar fascia,** the deep fascia of the palm of the hand, into which the tendon of the palmaris muscle expands, and which is continuous with the fascial sheaths of the fingers. See cut under *muscle*.—**Pelvic fascia,** a membrane lining the pelvic cavity, continuous with the transversalis and iliac fasciæ above and dividing into the obturator and rectovesical fasciæ below. Also used so as to include the obturator, rectovesical, and ischiorectal fasciæ.—**Perineal fascia,** the fascia of the perineum. Two parts are distinguished, the superficial and the deep; the latter constitutes in part the triangular ligament.—**Plantar fascia,** the fascia of the sole of the foot; an extremely thick, tough fibrous sheet of glistening pearly texture arising from the os calcis, binding down the deeper structures of the sole, and continuous with the fascial sheaths of the toes.—**Rectovesical fascia,** a fascia between the rectum and the bladder, forming the visceral layer of the general pelvic fascia, lining the upper or internal surface of the levator ani, and partially investing the rectum, bladder, and prostate gland.—**Spermatic fascia.** See *intercolumnar* and *infundibuliform fascia*.—**Subperitoneal fascia,** the fascia transversalis.—**Subscapular fascia,** a thin membrane attached to the entire circumference of the subscapular fossa, covering the subscapular muscle and affording attachment to some of its fibers.—**Supraspinous fascia,** a thick membrane covering in the supraspinatus muscle.—**Temporal fascia,** the fascia attached to the upper temporal ridge above and the zygoma below, covering the temporal muscle, and furnishing on its inner side attachment to some of the fibers of that muscle.

fascia-board (fash′i-ạ̈-bōrd), *n.* In a railroad-car, a projecting molding under the inside cornice. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

fasciæ, *n.* Plural of *fascia*.

fascial1 (fash′i-ạl), *a.* Belonging to the fasces.

fascial2 (fash′i-ạl), *a.* [< NL. *fascialis*, < L. *fascia*, a band.] Pertaining to a fascia; constituting a fascia; consisting of fascia; aponeurotic: as, *fascial* tissue.

fascialis† (fash-i-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *fasciales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *fascia*, a band: see *fascia*.] In *anat.*, the sartorius muscle.

fasciate (fash′i-āt), *a.* [< NL. *fasciatus*, < L. *fascia*, a bundle, band: see *fascia*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Banded or compacted together. (*b*) Same as *fasciated*, 2.—2. In *zoöl.*, marked with a fascia or with fasciæ. See *fascia*, 8.

fasciated (fash′i-ā-ted), *a.* 1. Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage.

> For the armes not lying *fasciated*, or wrapt up after the Grecian manner, but in a middle distention, the including lines will strictly make out that figure.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Affected with fasciation.

> The . . . theory that a *fasciated* branch is due, not to over-luxuriance of life, but to a degradation of vital power. *Science*, III. 694.

(*b*) Marked with cross-bands of color. Also *fasciate*.—**Fasciated falcon, finch,** etc. See the nouns.

fasciately (fash′i-āt-li), *adv.* In a fasciate manner; in bundles.

> Filaments *fasciately* placed together.
> *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 21.

fasciation (fash-i-ā′shọn), *n.* [< NL. *fasciatio(n-)*, < L. *fascia* (kindred with *fascis*), a band: see *fascia*.] 1. The act or manner of binding with fasciæ; specifically, a bandaging.

> Three especial sorts of *fasciation* or rowling have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity.
> *Wiseman*, Surgery.

2. That with which something is bound; a fascia.

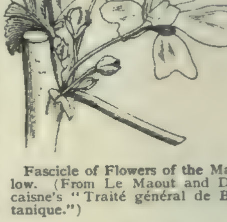
> And even diadems themselves were but *fasciations*, and handsome ligatures, about the heads of princes.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

3. In *bot.*, a malformation in plants, in which a stem or branch becomes expanded into a flat, ribbon-like shape, as if several stems were laterally coalescent in one plane. This form of monstrous growth is of frequent occurrence, and in the cockscomb (*Celosia*) it is the ordinary state of the plant.

> A number of phenomena, conceded to result from low vital conditions, were considered by him to be inseparably connected with *fasciation*, the essential feature of which is the production of an extraordinary number of buds, with a corresponding suppression of the normal internodal spaces. . . . In severe winters the branches in the *fasciation* wholly die in many cases, while those on other portions of the tree survive. *Science*, III. 694.

4. In *zoöl.*, marking with fasciæ; barring, banding, or transverse striping.

fascicle (fas′i-kl), *n.* [= F. *fascicule*, a part of a book published in numbers, = Sp. *fascículo* = Pg. *fasciculo*, a small bundle of herbs, = It. *fascicolo*, a number of a book, < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle, packet (as of letters, books, etc.), a nosegay, dim. of *fascis*, a bundle: see *fascis*.] A bundle; a small collection or connected group; a cluster. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) A close cluster, as of leaves, flowers, etc.: sometimes limited in use to a condensed cyme.



Fascicle of Flowers of the Mallow. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

> Flowers . . . diversified with tints of orange-scarlet, of pale yellow, or of bright orange, which grows deeper every day, and forms a variety of shades according to the age of each blossom that opens in the *fascicle*.
> *Sir W. Jones*, Select Indian Plants.

(2) In mosses, the tissue of elongated cells taking the place of fibrovascular bundles in the nerves, etc. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a fasciculus. (*c*) A part of a printed work; a small number of printed or written sheets bound together. Also, in all senses, *fasciculus*.

> Whole *fascicles* there are, wherein the Professor . . . is not once named. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 53.

fascicled (fas′i-kld), *a.* [< *fascicle* + *-ed*2.] Same as *fasciculate*.

> Flowers *fascicled*, fragrant just after sunset and before sunrise. *Sir W. Jones*, Select Indian Plants.

fascicular (fa-sik′ụ̄-lặr), *a.* [< *fasciculus* + *-ar*2.] Same as *fasciculate*.—**Fascicular system,** in *bot.*, same as *fibrovascular system* (which see, under *fibrovascular*).

Fascicularia (fa-sik-ū-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle, a bunch of flowers, etc.: see *fascicule.*] A genus of fossil polyzoans, of the family *Tubuliporidæ*, occurring in the coralline crag of Suffolk, England: so called from the fascicular or clustered shape. Also called *Meandripora*.

fascicularly (fa-sik'ụ-lạ̈r-li), *adv.* Same as *fasciculately*.

fasciculate, fasciculated (fa-sik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. **fasciculatus*, < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle, a bunch, etc.: see *fascicle.*] 1. Growing in fascicles or clusters.

> Asterias, or sea star, with twelve broad rays finely reticulated, and roughened with *fasciculated* long papillæ on the upper part. *Pennant*, Brit. Zool., IV.

2. In *entom*: (*a*) Having dispersed tufts of long hairs, either arranged in rows or scattered irregularly over the surface. See *fascicule.* (*b*) Split into many long processes: as, *fasciculate* palpi.—3. In *mineral.*, occurring in fibrous bundles of needle-like crystals.—**Fasciculate antennæ**, antennæ which have several small tufts or pencils of hairs on the joints.—**Fasciculate palpi**, specifically, those palpi in which the terminal joint is split into slender laminæ.

fasciculately (fa-sik'ụ-lāt-li), *adv.* In a fasciculate manner. Also *fascicularly*.

fasciculation (fa-sik-ụ-lā'shọn), *n.* 1. The state of being fasciculate.—2. That which is fasciculated.

fascicule (fas'i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *fascicule*, < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle: see *fascicle.*] In *entom.*, a bundle of close-set hairs, usually converging at the top: used of the clothing of insects.

fasciculi, *n.* Plural of *fasciculus*.

Fasciculinea (fa-sik-ụ-lin'ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fasciculineus*, aggregated into bundles, < L. *fasciculus*, a bundle: see *fasciculus.*] A group of cyclostomatous polyzoans having the cells aggregated into bundles or fasciculi.

fasciculite (fa-sik'ụ-līt), *n.* [< L. *fasciculus* + Gr. λίθος, a stone.] A variety of fibrous hornblende of a fascicular structure.

fasciculus (fa-sik'ụ-lus), *n.*; pl. *fasciculi* (-lī). [L.: see *fascicle.*] 1. Same as *fascicle*.

> I am not prepared to accept from any one a *fasciculus* of conditional propositions as a substitute for science. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 724.

> The sixth *fasciculus* of Dr. Fisher's Manuel de Conchyliologie has appeared. *Science*, III. 54.

Specifically—2. In *anat.*, a bundle; a set of something, as fibers, banded or bundled together. Specifically—(*a*) One of the bundles of nervous tissue composing the spinal cord; one of the pillars of the cord or medulla oblongata. (*b*) A bundle of muscular fibers.

> A small bundle of muscular fibers separated from similar bundles by the endomysium, and when bound together by the perimysium with other *fasciculi* forming the muscle. *Quain*, Anat., I. 186.

3. A nosegay.—**Arcuate fasciculus.** See *arcuate*.—**Fasciculi graciles**, the slender fascicles lying on either side of the posterior median fissure of the spinal cord, terminating in the clavæ of the medulla oblongata.—**Fasciculi teretes**, the round fascicles, a pair of bundles of nerve-tissue in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, lying parallel with each other alongside the median line, being the upward continuation of the trigonum hypoglossi on either side. Also called *funiculi teretes* and *eminentiæ teretes*. **Fasciculus uncinatus, fasciculus unciformis**, the hooked fascicle, a bundle of white fibers in the fissure of Sylvius, connecting the frontal and temporal lobes of the cerebrum.—**Olivary fasciculus**, a bundle of nerve-fibers behind the olivary body of the medulla oblongata and continuous with the lateral column of the spinal cord.

fascinate (fas'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fascinated*, ppr. *fascinating*. [< L. *fascinatus*, pp. of *fascinare* (> It. *af-fascinare* = Sp. Pg. *fascinar* = F. *fasciner*), enchant, bewitch, charm (by the eyes or tongue); cf. *fascinum*, *fascinus*, a bewitching, witchcraft. The resemblance to Gr. *βασκαίνειν*, slander, malign, disparage, grudge, envy, later bewitch (by means of spells, an evil eye, etc.), *βάσκανος*, slander, envy, malice, later sorcery, witchcraft, is imperfect, and appears to be accidental.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bewitch; act on by witchcraft or by some analogous powerful or irresistible influence; hence, to influence the imagination, reason, or will of in an uncontrollable manner. See *fascination*.

> It has been almost universally believed that . . . serpents can stupefy and *fascinate* the prey which they are desirous to obtain. *E. Griffith*, tr. of Cuvier.

> James, while his fate was under discussion, remained at Whitehall, *fascinated*, as it seemed, by the greatness and nearness of the danger, and unequal to the exertion of either struggling or flying. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

2. To enchant; captivate; excite the passions or affections of, and allure powerfully or irresistibly.

> His [Essex's] mind, ardent, susceptible, . . . was *fascinated* by the genius and accomplishments of Bacon. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

=**Syn.** *Charm*, etc. (see *enchant*); to throw or bring under a spell, hold spell-bound, entrance, enamour.

II. *intrans.* To exercise a bewitching or captivating power.

> None of the affections . . . have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon*, Envy.

> The richness and vigour of the Mahadeo temple redeem its want of elegance, and *fascinate* in spite of its somewhat confused outline. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 456.

fascinating (fas'i-nā-ting), *p. a.* Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating: as, a most *fascinating* poem.

> But when his tender strength in time shall rise
> To dare ill tongues, and *fascinating* eyes.
> *Dryden*, Britannia Rediviva.

> Monseigneur was at a little supper most nights, with *fascinating* company. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, vii.

fascinatingly (fas'i-nā-ting-li), *adv.* In a fascinating manner; alluringly; charmingly.

fascination (fas-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *fascination* = Sp. *fascinacion* = Pg. *fascinação* = It. *fascinazione*, *af-fascinazione*, < L. *fascinatio(n-)*, an enchanting, a bewitching, < *fascinare*, enchant, bewitch: see *fascinate.*] 1. The act of bewitching; enchantment; hence, a subtle, irresistible influence upon the imagination, reason, or will. It was formerly generally believed, and still is believed by uneducated and barbarous people, that certain persons have the power of inflicting various diseases and evils on individuals by using certain words or spells, or by a look, without coming in contact with them or administering anything to them; against this fascination divers medicines, amulets, and ceremonies have been used. (See *captation*, 2.) The notion of the "evil eye," which still exists, is a vestige of this superstition. (See *the evil eye*, under *evil*1.) Of the lower animals fascination, as a power exerted or as an effect, has been almost universally attributed to venomous reptiles, as the rattlesnake or the cobra, with much evidence in its favor upon the face of observed incidents, but as yet without satisfactory scientific determination.

> *Fascination* is the power and act of imagination, intensive upon other bodies than the body of the imaginant. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 204.

> The Turks hang old rags . . . on their fairest horses, . . . to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller*.

2. A fascinating influence upon the passions and affections; a powerful attraction; a spell; a charm: as, the *fascinations* of society.

> The gift of *fascination*, the power to charm when, where, and whom she would. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ix.

> Speculative minds cannot resist the *fascination* of metaphysics, even when forced to admit that its inquiries are hopeless. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. i. § 6.

> Her face had a wonderful *fascination* in it. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, p. 223.

3. The state of being fascinated or bewitched, or under the sway of a powerful attraction or a commanding and more or less mysterious influence; specifically, a certain hypnotic state. See the extract.

> As an addition to the investigations of Charcot and Dumont-pallier, Dr. Brémaud, in 1884, made the discovery that there was a fourth hypnotic state, *fascination*, which preceded the three others, and manifested itself by a tendency to muscular contractions, as well as through sensitiveness to hallucination and suggestion, but at the same time left to the subject a full consciousness of his surroundings, and remembrance of what had taken place. *Science*, IX. 544.

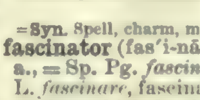
=**Syn.** Spell, charm, magic, sorcery, witchery.

fascinator (fas'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *fascinateur*, a., = Sp. Pg. *fascinador*, n., = It. *fascinatore*, < L. *fascinare*, fascinate: see *fascinate.*] One who or that which fascinates.

fascinatress (fas'i-nā-tres), *n.* [= F. *fascinatrice*, a., fem., = It. *fascinatrice*, n.; as *fascinator* + *-ess.*] A woman who fascinates. [Rare.]

> "She's an enchantress, . . . a charmer," I said, "a *fascinatress*." *H. James, Jr.*, Daisy Miller, p. 42.

fascine (fa-sēn'), *n.* [< F. *fascine*, OF. *fascine*, *faissine* = It. *fascina*, < L. *fascina*, a bundle of sticks, a fagot, < *fascis*, a bundle: see *fascis.*] 1. A fagot; specifically (*milit.*), a bundle of rods or small sticks of wood bound at both ends and in the middle, used in fortification, raising batteries, filling ditches, strengthening ramparts, and making parapets. Sometimes fascines dipped in melted pitch or tar are used to set fire to an enemy's lodgments or other works. In civil engineering fascines are used in the construction of sea- and river-walls to prevent the washing away of the shores, or to collect silt, mud, etc., to elevate the bottom, and so form an island, as in Holland.


Fascines.

> Where it was found impossible, orders were given to the horse of the second line of the allies to provide themselves, each squadron with twenty *fascines*, to facilitate the passage. *N. Tindal*, Hist. Eng. (trans.), Anne, an. 3 (1704).

> Our general had been busy for the last two hours, throwing up an entrenchment with *fascines*, earth-bags, and chevaux de frize. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, p. 42.

2. A bundle of fagots used in oyster-culture for the spat to attach to; a stool.—**Fascine battery.** See *battery*.

fascine (fa-sēn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fascined*, ppr. *fascining*. [< *fascine*, *n.*] To protect with fascines.

> All new or old levees on the unsettled and uncultivated lands, situated on the river or on the bayous running to and from the same, or other waters connected therewith, shall be constantly *fascined* or palisaded. *Gov. Report on Miss. River*, 1866 (rep. 1876), p. 163.

fascine-dweller (fa-sēn'dwel"ėr), *n.* In *archæol.*, one of those people of prehistoric time who constructed and used fascine-dwellings. *R. Munroe.*

fascine-dwelling (fa-sēn'dwel"ing), *n.* In *archæol.*, one of a class of lake-dwellings characterizing a certain prehistoric period in some localities. These dwellings were built upon platforms which rested upon foundations formed of layers of sticks laid horizontally, one over the other, until they projected above the surface of the water. Compare *pile-dwelling*, *palafitte*. *R. Munroe.*

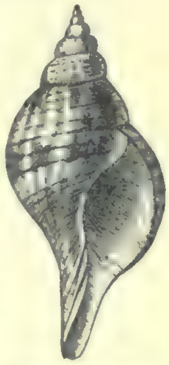
fascinous† (fas'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *fascinum*, witchcraft: see *fascinate.*] Caused or acting by witchcraft.

> I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases, farther than refer to experiment. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

fasciola (fa-sī'ọ-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *fasciolæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *fasciola*, a small bandage, dim. of *fascia*, a bandage: see *fascia.*] 1. The fascia dentata of the brain. See *fascia*, 7 (*b*). *Wilder*, 1881. [Rare.]—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of flukes or trematoid worms. *F. hepatica* is found in the bile-ducts of various mammals, and occasionally in man. (*b*) A genus of dendrocœlous turbellarians, or land-planarians, of the family *Geoplanidæ*. *F. terrestris*, of Europe, is an example.—3. In *entom.*, a short transverse band or fascia; a small or narrow band. Also *fasciole*, *fasciolet*.—**Fasciola cinerea.** Same as *cinerea*.

fasciolar (fa-sī'ọ-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *fasciola* + *-ar*2.] Pertaining to the fasciola, or fascia dentata of the brain.

Fasciolaria (fas"i-ọ-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < L. *fasciola*, a small bandage (see *Fasciola*), + *-aria.*] A genus of gastropods, having a fusiform shell and a columella with oblique folds. *F. gigantea*, of the southern Atlantic coast of the United States, is the largest gastropod known, reaching a length of nearly two feet. *F. tulipa* and *F. distans* are common along the coast of Florida.


Fasciolaria tulipa.

Fasciolariidæ (fas"i-ọ-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fasciolaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of carnivorous gastropods, typified by the genus *Fasciolaria*. They have a more or less fusiform shell, distinguished by the development of a tortuous columella surmounted by oblique plaits or folds. Some of the species reach a large size, and all are inhabitants of warm waters.

fasciolarioid (fas"i-ọ-lā'ri-oid), *a.* [< *Fasciolaria* + *-oid.*] Having characteristics of the *Fasciolariidæ*.

> Troschel finds a *fasciolarioid* dentition in Fusus syracusanus. *Tryon*, Struct. and Syst. Conchology, II. 126.

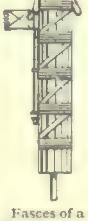
fasciole (fas'i-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *fasciola*, q. v.] 1. Same as *fasciola*, 3.—2. In echinoderms, one of the tracts or bands of modified spines of some echinids. Also called *semita*.

fasciolet (fas'i-ọ-let), *n.* [< *fasciole* + *-et.*] In *entom.*, same as *fasciola*, 3.

fascis (fas'is), *n.*; pl. *fasces* (-ēz). [L.] 1. A bundle, as of rods or fibers.

> That the ganglionic roots of the spinal nerves were the *fasces* or funiculi for sensation. *Sir C. Bell.*

2. *pl.* In *Rom. antiq.*, bundles of rods, usually of birch, with an ax bound in with them, the blade projecting, borne by lictors before the superior Roman magistrates as a badge of their power over life and limb. The modern form, common as an ornament, etc., in which the ax-head projects beyond the top of the bundle of rods, was unknown to the ancients.


Fasces of a Roman magistrate.

> Golden chairs, gilt chariots, triumphal robes were piled one upon another with laurelled *fasces*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 491.

fasel^1†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *fasyll;* < ME. *faselen* = D. *vezelen* = MHG. *vaslen*, G. *faseln*, ravel out; a freq. form (cf. OHG. *fasōn*, investigate, G. *fasen*, separate the fibers or threads), < AS. *fæs*, n., pl. *fasu*, a fringe: see *fass* and *fassings, feeze*^{3}.] To ravel out.

Facelyn [var. *faselyn*], as clothys, villo [vello].
Prompt. Parv., p. 150.

I *fasyll* out, as sylke or velvet dothe, je ravele; my sleeve is *fasylled*, ma manche est ravelee. *Palsgrave.*

fasel^1†, *n.* [= D. *vezel*, a thread, fiber, filament: see *fasel*^{1}, *v.*, and *fass.*] **1.** A thread.—**2.** A flaw in cloth. *Withals; Halliwell.*

fasel^2, **phasel** (fas'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fesel;* < ME. *fasel* (= F. *faséole*), < L. *faselus, faseolus, phaselus, phasellus,* < Gr. φάσηλος, kidney-bean.] A kind of kidney-bean or French bean.

Disdain not *fesels* or poor vetch to sow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive.
May, tr. of Virgil.

fash^1 (fash), *v.* [Sc., < OF. *fascher*, mod. *fâcher*, anger, displease, offend, = Pr. *fastigar, fasticar* = OSp. *hastiar*, Sp. *fastidiar* = It. *fastidiare*, disgust, vex, tire, < ML. as if **fastidiare*, this form taking the place of L. *fastidire*, feel disgust at, dislike, < L. *fastidium* (> It. *fastidio* = Sp. *hastío*, OSp. *fastío* = Pg. *fastio* = Cat. *fastig* = Pr. *fastig, fastic* = OF. *fasti*), disgust, loathing, aversion: see *fastidious.*] **I.** *trans.* To trouble; annoy; vex.

Loudon is *fashed* with a defluxion.
Baillie, Letters, I. 215.

It's as plain as a pike-staff that something is troubling her, and may be it will be some of your love nonsense; for it's mainly that as *fashes* the lasses. *Cornhill Mag.*

To fash one's thumb, to give one's self trouble.

Dear Roger, when your jo puts on her gloom,
Do ye sae to, and never *fash your thumb.*
Ramsay, Poems, II. 71.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be annoyed; be vexed.

The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than usual, at which he began to *fash.*
Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 229.

2. To take trouble; be at pains: as, you needna *fash.*—**3.** To be weary.

You soon *fash* of a good office. *Scotch proverb.*

[Scotch in all uses.]

fash^1 (fash), *n.* [Sc., < *fash, v.*] **1.** Trouble; annoyance; vexation.

O' a' the num'rous human dools, . . .
The tricks o' knaves, or *fash* o' fools,
Thou bear'st the gree.
Burns, Address to the Toothache.

2. Pains; care.

Without further *fash* on my part. *De Quincey.*

3. A troublesome person: usually in a derogatory sense.

fash^2 (fash), *n.* [Prob. < F. *fasce*, OF. *faisse*, a band: see *fesse* and *fascia.*] **1.** The mark left by the mold upon a cast bullet.—**2.** *Naut.*, an irregular seam.

fash^3 (fash), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *fass.*] **1.** The tops of turnips.—**2.** A fringe, or a row of anything worn like a fringe. [Prov. Eng.]

fash^4 (fash), *a.* [Cf. *fash*^{2}, 1.] Rough: applied to metal. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fashery (fash'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fasheries* (-iz). [Sc., < OF. *fascherie*, F. *fâcherie*, anger, displeasure, offense, annoyance, < OF. *fascher*, F. *fâcher*, anger, displease: see *fash*^{1}, *n.*] Trouble; annoyance; vexation.

I considered it my duty to submit to many *fasheries* on his account. *Galt.*

She was a religious hypochondriac, it appears, whom, not without some cross and *fashery* of mind and body, he [John Knox] was good enough to tend.
R. L. Stevenson, John Knox.

fashion^1 (fash'o̤n), *n.* [< ME. *facioun, fasoun, fazoun, fason, fassyone*, < OF. *faceon, fazon, façon, fachon*, F. *façon* = Pr. *faisso* = Sp. *faccion* = Pg. *feitio* = It. *fazione*, fashion, form, make, outward appearance, < L. *factio(n-)*, a making (usually in the particular sense of company, faction), < *facere*, make: see *fact.* Cf. *faction*, a doublet of *fashion.*] **1.** The make or form of anything; the state of anything with regard to its external appearance or constitution; shape: as, the *fashion* of the ark, or of the tabernacle.

Of that fair fruit he ate a part,
And was transformed likewise
Into the *fashion* of a hart.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 87).

King Ahaz sent to Urijah the priest the *fashion* of the altar. 2 Ki. xvi. 10.

By Heaven, I will;
Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

Tread a measure on the stones,
Madam—if I know your sex,
From the *fashion* of your bones.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. Customary make or style in dress, ornament, furnishings, or anything subject to variations of taste or established usage; specifically, that mode or style of dress and personal adornment prevalent at any time in polished or genteel society: as, the latest *fashions; what so changeable as fashion?*

The *fashion* wears out more apparel than the man.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

No man might change the *fashion* vsed in his owne Countrey, when hee went into another, that all might bee knowne of what Countrey they were.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 879.

In words, as *fashions*, the same rule will hold;
Alike fantastic, if too new or old.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 333.

Fashion in the distant wilds of Africa tortures and harasses poor humanity as much as in the great prison of civilisation. *W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 26.

3. Manner; way; mode.

Pluck Casca by the sleeve;
And he will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

In the Hall was made a Castle, garnished with Artillery and Weapons, in a most Warlike *Fashion.*
Baker, Chronicles, p. 255.

If I die, it [my book] shall come to you in that *fashion* that your letter desires it. *Donne*, Letters, xiv.

Our ships had not lain there many days before the Natives came from all the Country about, and fell a building them Houses after their *fashion.*
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 13.

The same word was pronounced and spelt in different *fashions* by English writers living in different localities.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 69.

[In this sense used with a specific adjective or noun to form a phrase or a compound noun in adverbial construction: as, to ride *man-fashion;* to speak *American fashion.*]

4. Custom; prevailing practice.

"'Twas never my mothers *fashion*," she said,
"Nor shall it e'er be mine."
Rose the Red, and White Lilly (Child's Ballads, V. 178).

It was the *fashion* of the age to call everything in question. *Tillotson.*

It is almost a *Fashion* to admire her.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

It is the *fashion* to say that the progress of civilisation is favourable to liberty. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. Conformity to the ways of fashionable society; good breeding; gentility; good style.

It is strange that men of *fashion* and gentlemen should so grossly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh.*

They [the Sciotes] have about fifty Roman priests, . . . and all the Roman catholics of *fashion* speak Italian very well. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 10.

Lady T. Lud, Sir Peter! would you have me be out of the *fashion?*
Sir Peter. The *fashion*, indeed! what had you to do with the *fashion* before you married me?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

6. Fashionable people collectively: as, the beauty and *fashion* of the town were present.—**After a fashion,** to a certain extent; in a sort; with some approach to accuracy or completeness: as, he has done it *after a fashion.*

The ship's company are paid, so are the bumboat-women, the Jews, and the emancipationist *after a fashion.*
Marryat.

In a fashion, in a way; after a fashion.—**In fashion,** in keeping with the prevailing mode, style, or practice.

He continues to wear a coat and doublet of the same cut that were *in fashion* at the time of his repulse.
Addison, Spectator, No. 2.

Out of fashion, not in keeping with prevailing modes or practices.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Form, Shape*, etc. (see *figure*); cut, appearance, cast.—**4.** *Manner, Practice*, etc. See *custom.*—**5.** Conventionality, style.

fashion^1 (fash'o̤n), *v. t.* [< *fashion*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** To form; give shape or figure to; mold: as, to *fashion* toys.

That is inough for me, seeking but to *fashion* an art, & not to finish it. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 104.

Private repentance they said must appear by every man's *fashioning* his own life contrary unto the customs and orders of this present world.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

Shall the clay say to him that *fashioneth* it, What makest thou? Isa. xlv. 9.

In some points it [English law] has been *fashioned* to suit our feelings; in others, it has gradually *fashioned* our feelings to suit itself. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

The country's flinty face,
Like wax, their *fashioning* skill betrays.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

2. To fit; adapt; accommodate.

Lawes ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are ment.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Every man must *fashion* his gait according to his calling.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 2.

3†. To frame; invent; contrive.

It better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 3.

I'll *fashion* an excuse. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

fashion^2 (fash'o̤n), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *farcion*, which is a var. of *farcin*, q. v.] Same as *farcy:* usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng.]

His horse, . . . infected with the *fashions.*
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

What shall we learn by travel?
Fashions?
That's a beastly disease.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

If he have outward diseases, as the spavin, splent, ringbone, wind-gall, or *fashion*, or, sir, a galled back, we let him blood.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for London and England, [p. 120.

fashionable (fash'o̤n-a̤-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *fashion*^{1} + *-able.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Capable of being shaped or fashioned. *Hieron.*—**2.** Conforming to established fashion, custom, or prevailing practice: as, a *fashionable* dress or hat; *fashionable* opinions.

There is a set of people whom I cannot bear—the pinks of *fashionable* propriety, . . . who, though versed in all the categories of polite behavior, have not a particle of soul or cordiality about them. *T. Chalmers.*

3. Observant of the fashion or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; genteel; polished: as, a *fashionable* man; *fashionable* society.

For time is like a *fashionable* host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

4. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of people of fashion: as, *fashionable* waste.

A silly fond conceit of his fair form,
And just proportion, *fashionable* mien,
And pretty face. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 421.

5. Patronized, resorted to, or occupied by people of fashion: as, a *fashionable* tailor or hatter; a *fashionable* watering-place or neighborhood.
=**Syn. 2.** Stylish, customary, usual.

II. *n.* A person of fashion: chiefly used in the plural: as, this establishment is patronized by the *fashionables.*

Here was a full account of the marriage, and a list of all the *fashionables* who attended the fair bride to the hymeneal altar. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, ii.

Me and the other *fash'nables* only come last night.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxxv.

fashionableness (fash'o̤n-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fashionable; modish elegance; conformity to the prevailing custom or style, especially in dress.

These are the hard tasks of a Christian, worthy of our sweat, worthy of our rejoycing, all which that Babylonish religion shifteth off with a careless *fashionablenesse*, as if it had not to do with the soul. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, iii. 3.

fashionably (fash'o̤n-a̤-bli), *adv.* In a manner accordant with fashion, custom, or prevailing practice; with modish elegance: as, to dress *fashionably.*

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world. *South*, Sermons, II. 215.

A mind
Not yet so blank, or *fashionably* blind,
But now and then perhaps a feeble ray
Of distant wisdom shoots across his way.
Cowper, Hope, l. 92.

fashional† (fash'o̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *fashion*^{1} + *-al.*] Same as *fashionable. Donne.*

fashionate† (fash'o̤n-āt), *a.* Same as *fashionable. Dekker.*

fashioner (fash'o̤n-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who fashions, forms, or gives shape to anything.

In whiche act, as the man is principall doer and *fashioner*, so is the womanne but the matier and sufferer.
J. Udall, On Cor. xxxi.

2†. A modiste.

Is a bugle-maker a lawful calling? or the confect-makers? . . . or your French *fashioner?*
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

The *fashioner* had accomplished his task, and the dresses were brought home. *Scott.*

fashioning-needle (fash'o̤n-ing-nē″dl), *n.* One of the needles in a knitting-machine which lift loops from some of the bearded needles and transfer them to others, in order to widen or narrow the work.

fashionist (fash'o̤n-ist), *n.* [< *fashion*^{1} + *-ist.*] An obsequious follower of the modes and fashions. [Rare.]

Many of these ornaments were only temporary, as used by the *fashionists* of that day.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight of Palestine, I. iii. 5.

fashionless (fash'ọn-les), *a.* [< *fashion*^{1} + *-less*.] Having no fashion; not in accordance with fashion. *Craig.*

fashionly† (fash'ọn-li), *a.* [< *fashion*^{1} + *-ly*^{1}.] Fashionable.

> And thou gallant, that readest and deridest this madnesse of Fashion, if thine eyes were not dazeled with lightnesse . . . of selfe-reflected Vanitie, mightest see as Monster-like fashions at home, and a more *fashionly* monster of thy selfe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 784.

fashion-monger (fash'ọn-mung″gėr), *n.* One who leads the fashion, or affects great gentility.

> Swearing they hold an excellent qualitie, and to be a *fashion-monger* in oathes, glorious.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 342.

fashion-mongering (fash'ọn-mung″gėr-ing), *n.* Setting or following the fashion; foppish.

fashion-monging (fash'ọn-mung″ging), *a.* [For *fashion-mongering*.] Same as *fashion-mongering*.

> . Scambling, out-facing, *fashion-monging* boys,
> That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

fashion-piece (fash'ọn-pēs), *n.* Same as *fashion-timber*.

fashion-plate (fash'ọn-plāt), *n.* An engraving exhibiting current fashions in dress.

fashion-timber (fash'ọn-tim″bėr), *n.* One of the timbers on the outside of the stern of a wooden ship forming the ends of the ellipse or parallelogram just above the transom. Also *fashion-piece*.

fashious (fash'us), *a.* [< OF. *fascheux*, F. *fâcheux*, troublesome, < *fascher*, trouble, fash, ult. < L. *fastidiosus*: see *fash*^{1} and *fastidious*.] Troublesome; vexatious. [Scotch.]

> Favour wi' wooing was *fashious* to seek.
> *The Laird o' Cockpen.*
>
> It's a *fashious* affair when you're out on a ride . . .
> And you come to a place where three crossroads divide.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 294.

fashiousness (fash'us-nes), *n.* Troublesomeness; vexatiousness. [Scotch.]

fasil^1†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *fasel*^{1}.

fasil^2 (fas'il), *v. i.* [E. dial.; perhaps connected with *fasel*, ravel out (cf. *feeze*^{4}, dawdle, with *feeze*^{3}, ravel out): see *fasel*^{1}, *feeze*^{4}.] To dawdle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

faskidar (fas'ki-där), *n.* A Scotch name of one of the skua-gulls or jaegers.

fason†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fashion*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

fass†, *n.* [< ME. **fas* (not found), < AS. *fæs*, a fringe, = OHG. *faso*, m., *fase*, f., MHG. *vase*, G. *fase*, MHG. also *vaser*, G. *faser* (cf. E. *fasel*^{1} = D. *vezel*), a thread, fiber, filament. Cf. *fassings* and *fasel*^{1}. Cf. *fash*^{3}.] A fringe; in the plural, tassels, hangings. *Hall.* (*Halliwell.*)

fassaite, fassite (fas'ạ-īt, fas'īt), *n.* [< *Fassa* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A dark-green variety of pyroxene, found in the valley of Fassa in Tyrol.

fassings (fas'ingz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.; < *fass* + *-ing*^{1}.] Any hanging fibers or roots of plants, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fassite, *n.* See *fassaite*.

fast^1 (fȧst), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *fest*; < ME. *fast*, *fest*, *fæst*, < AS. *fæst*, fixed, firm, stiff, solid, constant, fortified, = OS. *fast* = OFries. *fest* = D. *vast* = MLG. LG. *fast*, *fest* = OHG. *fasti*, *festi*, *feste*, MHG. *veste*, *vest*, G. *fest* = Icel. *fastr* = Sw. Dan. *fast* = Goth. **fasts* (not found), fixed, firm, strong: see *fast*^{2} and *fast*^{3}. In comp. *earth-fast*, *stead-fast*, *sooth-fast*, etc., *shame-fast* (corruptly *shame-faced*), etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Firmly fixed in place; immovable.

> For never wight so *fast* in sell could sit,
> But him perforce unto the ground it bore.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 60.

2. Strong against attack; fortified.

> Wel he makede his castles treowe and swidhe *væste*.
> *Layamon*, ii. 71.
>
> Robbers and outlaws . . . lurking in woods and *fast* places. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

3. Fixed in such a way as to prevent detachment, separation, removal, or escape; tight; secure; close; not loose nor easily detachable: as, take a *fast* hold; make *fast* the door; make *fast* a rope. Used elliptically in whaling, in exclamation, to indicate that the harpoon has pierced the whale, and that the boat is thus fast to it.

> Neither the sum that containes him, nor the particularities descending from him, giue any *fast* handle to their carping disprayse. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.
>
> 'Tis true, they have us *fast*, we cannot scape 'em.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 6.
>
> Be sure to find,
> What I foretold thee, many a hard assay . . .
> Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 480.
>
> One end of the line was made *fast* to a telegraph post.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Popular Authors.

4. Firm in adherense; steadfast; faithful.

> You shall finde me as *fast* a Frend to you and yours as perchance any you haue.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 20.
>
> In heart they are neither *fast* to God nor man.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 343.

5. Tenacious; not fugitive; durable; lasting; permanent in tint: as, *fast* colors; *fast* to milling or to washing (said of colors, or of materials which will not change color under those operations).

> Roses, damask and red, are *fast* flowers of their smells.
> *Bacon*, Gardens.
>
> A material is called *fast* to washing if it will stand boiling with a neutral or slightly alkaline soap without changing or losing any appreciable quantity of its colour.
> *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 54.

6†. Close, as sleep; deep; sound.

> I have seen her . . . take forth paper, fold it, write upon 't, read it, afterwards seal it, and again return to bed; yet all this while in a most *fast* sleep.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1.

7. In use; not to be had. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Fast and loose.** (*a*) A cheating game practised at fairs by gipsies and sharpers, now called *prick the garter*, or *prick at the loop*. A belt or strap having been doubled and rolled up, with the double or loop in the center, is laid on its edge on a board or table; the dupe is then induced to bet that he can catch the double or loop with a skewer while the belt or strap is unrolled, but the sharper draws it out in such a way as to make this impossible. Hence, *to play fast and loose* is to say one thing and do another; be slippery, inconstant, or unreliable.

> Like a right gipsy, hath, at *fast and loose*,
> Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 10.
>
> But, if you use these knick-knacks,
> This *fast and loose*, with faithful men and honest,
> You'll be the first will find it.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

(*b*) The game of prison-bars or prisoner's-base. [Prov. Eng.]—**Fast-and-loose pulleys,** two pulleys of the same diameter placed side by side on a shaft, the one rigidly fixed to the shaft, the other loose. The shaft is driven from a main shaft by a band passed over the fixed pulley, and when the pulley-shaft is to be stopped the band is shifted to the loose pulley.—**Fast blue, brown, red,** etc. See the nouns.—**Fast boat,** in *whaling*, a boat attached by its whale-line to a harpoon embedded in a whale: opposed to *loose boat*.—**Fast colors.** See *color*.—**Fast fish,** in *whaling*, a whale made fast to a boat by the tow-line. Also *fast whale*. See *fast boat*.—**Fast yellow.** Same as *acid-yellow*.—**Hard and fast.** See *hard*.—**To make fast.** (*a*) To fasten: as, to *make fast* the door or the shutter. (*b*) *Naut.*, to belay: as, to *make fast* a rope.—**To play fast and loose.** See *fast and loose*, above.

II. *n.* [< *fast*, *a.* The naut. sense is Scand.: ME. *fest*, < Icel. *festr*, mod. *festi*, a rope, cord, cable, *skut-festr*, stern-fast, *stafn-festr*, stem-fast, *bjarg-festr*, life-line, etc.] **1.** That which fastens or holds. Specifically (*naut.*), a rope or chain by which a vessel is moored to a wharf, pier, etc.: named *bow-*, *head-*, *quarter-*, *stern-*, or *breast-fast*, according to the part of the vessel to which it is attached. By the breast-fast the vessel is secured broadside to the wharf or pier.

2. Immovable shore-ice.

> The *fast*, as the whalers call the immovable shore-ice, could be seen in a nearly unbroken sweep, passing by Bushnell's Island, and joining the coast not far from where I stood. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 279.

3. An underlayer; an understratum. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

fast^1 (fȧst), *adv.* [< ME. *faste*, *feste*, firmly, immovably, strongly, powerfully; in reference to sleeping, soundly; in reference to place, near, close, in adv. phrase *faste by*, *faste besyde* (these two uses being Scand.: cf. Icel. *sofa fast*, be fast asleep; *leita fast eptir* (lit. seek close after, 'lait after'), press hard, *legja fast at*, close with one (in a sea-fight), etc.; cf. *hard* in a similar use, *hard by*, *hard upon*), < AS. *fæste*, firmly, immovably (= OS. *fasto* = OFries. *feste*, *festa*, *fest* = D. *vast* = OHG. *fasto*, MHG. *vaste*, G. *fast*, *fest*, firmly, immovably, strongly, very, = Icel. Dan. Sw. *fast*, fast, hard, etc.: see *fast*^{2}, *adv.*), < AS. *fæst*, fixed, firm: see *fast*^{1}, *a.*] **1.** So as to be fixed or firm; so as to be firmly fixed in its place or in a desired position; firmly; immovably: as, the door sticks *fast*.

> Hi leten hem digte a gret schip, and above hit al bicaste
> With bole huden [bull-hides] stronge ynou ynailed therto
> *faste*. *St. Brandan* (ed. Wright), p. 5.
>
> Yet shalt thou have a sign; and I will *fast*
> Seal 't on thy faithless Tongue which asked it.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 97.
>
> The business, the pleasure, or the amusement we left, sticks *fast* to us; and perhaps engrosses that heart for a time, which should then be taken up altogether in spiritual addresses. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxi.

2. In *archery*, used elliptically for *stand fast*, or some similar injunction, in cautioning a person against passing between the shooter and the target, and directing him to stand fast, or remain where he is.

> He that shot the arrow was not to be sued or molested, if he had, immediately before the discharge of the weapon, cried out "*fast*," the signal usually given upon such occasions.
> *Stowe*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 120.

3†. Strongly; vehemently; greatly; hard.

> The child weped al-way wonderliche *fast*.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 345.

4. Tenaciously; durably; permanently.

> See here, my child, how fresh the colours look,
> How *fast* they hold, like colours of a shell.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

5†. Eagerly.

> He toke hym to his tent, talket with hym *fast*;
> Fraynet at the freike of his fell dedis.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7915.

6. Soundly; closely; deeply.

> Sume men slapeth *faste*, and sume nappeth.
> *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 201.
>
> He most comfortably incouraged them to follow their worke, many of them being *fast* asleepe.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 120.

7. Close; near: as, *fast* by; *fast* beside. See below.—**Fast by** or **fast beside,** close or near to; hard by.

> *Faste besyde* is another yle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 187.
>
> Gawein caught Gringalet be the bridell, and ledde hym to a grove ther *faste by* of half a myle.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 513.
>
> *Fast by* the throne obsequious Fame resides. *Pope.*
>
> Balin's horse
> Was *fast beside* an alder.
> *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

fast^1† (fȧst), *v. t.* [< ME. *fasten*, *festen*, make fast, fix, fasten, < AS. *fæstan* (comp. *ge-*, *be-fæstan*) (usually in the form *fæstnian*: see *fasten*^{1}), fasten (= OS. *festian*, make fast, = D. *vesten*, surround with a wall, = OHG. *fastan*, *festan*, MHG. *vesten*, make fast, = Icel. *festa* = Sw. *fästa* = Dan. *fæste*, make fast, fasten, fix), < *fæst*, fast, fixed: see *fast*^{1}, *a.* The Goth. *fastan* means only 'keep, hold, observe,' and is appar. identical with *fastan*, fast, abstain from food: see *fast*^{3}.] **1.** To make fast; fix; fasten.

> Thus sall I *feste* it fast. *York Plays*, p. 43.
>
> Thanne rede I that we no lenger stande,
> But like man *feste* on hym a hande,
> And harle hym hense in hye.
> *York Plays*, p. 348.
>
> That it were boundyn in clothis and *fastid* with smale lynnen clothis. *Wyclif*, Ezek. xxx. 21 (Oxf.).

Specifically—**2†.** To join in marriage; marry.

> That they schulde *faste* hur with no fere,
> But he were prynce or pryncys pere.
> *MS. Cantab. Ff.* ii. 38, f. 75. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> He is sori of his lif
> That is *fast* [fasted] to such a wif.
> *Early Eng. Poems* (ed. Furnivall), p. 155.

fast^2 (fȧst), *adv.* [< ME. *faste*, swiftly, quickly, a particular use of the adv. *faste*, firmly, strongly, powerfully, due to Scand. influence: cf. Icel. adv. *fast* (neut. of *fastr*, a.) in *fylgja fast*, follow fast, *eldask fast*, age fast, *drekka fast*, drink hard, etc., = ODan. *fast*, much, swiftly, at once, near to, almost, yet, even though, = Sw. *fast*, nearly, almost, though, although: same as *fast*^{1}, *adv.* See *fast*^{1}, *adv.* The E. adj. *fast*^{2}, quick, is from the adv. With *fast*, fixed and fast, quick, cf. G. *fix*, fast, fixed, also fast, quick, nimble, ready, = Dan. *fix*, fixed, colloq. smart, quick, < L. *fixus*, fixed.] Swiftly; rapidly; quickly; with quick motion or in rapid succession: as, to run *fast*; to move *fast* through the water, as a ship; the work goes on *fast*; it rains *fast*; the blows fell thick and *fast*.

> *Faster* than spring-time showers comes thought on
> thought. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.
>
> Our loss is trifling; for many of the rebels fled as *fast* as the glorious dragoons. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 3.
>
> But as *fast* as the experiences increase in number, complexity, and variety; and as *fast* as there develop the faculties for grasping the representations of them in all their width, and multiplicity, and diversity; so *fast* does thought become less restricted to the established channels. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 492.
>
> When we reached Travemünde it was snowing *fast*, and a murky chaos beyond the sandy bar concealed the Baltic. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 14.

To live fast, to be prodigal and wasteful; live so as to consume or exhaust the vital powers or resources quickly.

fast^2 (fȧst), *a.* [Not found as adj. in ME.; < *fast*^{2}, *adv.* The W. *ffest*, fast, quick, speedy, *ffestin*, of active nature, *ffestinio*, *ffestu*, hasten, make haste, are of L. origin; cf. L. *festinus*, fast, quick, speedy, *festinare*, hasten, etc.: see *festinate*.] **1.** Swift; quick in motion; rapid; that moves, advances, or acts with celerity or speed: as, a *fast* horse; a *fast* cruiser; a *fast* printing-press.

The old Lapp woman, Elsa, who had been sent for, drove up in her pulk, behind a *fast* reindeer.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 108.

2. Done or accomplished with celerity; speedily performed; occupying comparatively little time: as, a *fast* passage or journey; a *fast* race; *fast* work.—**3.** Being in advance of a standard; too far ahead: used of timepieces and reckonings of time: as, the clock or watch is *fast*, or ten minutes *fast;* your time is *fast*.

Mean time . . . is given in most calendars and almanacs, frequently under the headings "clock slow," "clock *fast*."
Encyc. Brit., VII. 154.

4. Furnishing or concerned with rapid transportation: as, a *fast* train; a *fast*-freight line; a *fast* route; a *fast* station.

As it was not a "*fast*" station, we were subject to the possibility of waiting two or three hours for horses.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 245.

5. Eager in the pursuit of pleasure or frivolity; devoted to pleasure and gayety; dissipated: as, a *fast* liver; a *fast* man; a *fast* life. When applied to a woman, it commonly indicates that she does not abide by strict rules of propriety, imitates the manners or habits of a man, etc.

Catullus . . . was the most brilliant *fast* man of antiquity, and can be compared to nothing but Apollo out on the loose.
Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy, i. 4.

A *fast* young woman, with the lavish ornament and somewhat overpowering perfume of the demi-monde.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 212.

A *fast* man is not necessarily (like the London *fast* man) a rowing man, though the two attributes are often combined in the same person; he is one who dresses flashily, talks big, and spends, or affects to spend, money very freely.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 39.

Oh, there is a *fast* enough life at some of the hotels in the summer.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 333.

Fast freight, freight or merchandise forwarded at once and with special haste.

fast^2† (fȧst), *v. t.* [ME. *fasten;* < *fast^2*, *adv.*] To hasten.

He preiede her to *faste* her for his sake.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 56.

fast^3 (fȧst), *v. i.* [< ME. *fasten*, *festen*, < AS. *fæstan* = OFries. *festia* = D. *vasten* = OHG. *fastēn*, MHG. *fasten*, G. *fasten* = Icel. *fasta* = Sw. *fasta* = Dan. *faste* = Goth. *fastan*, fast, abstain from food, L. *jejunare*. It is not clear that *fast* in this sense is identical with *fast^1*, *v.*, make fast, etc. The forms are alike only in Goth.; cf. Goth. *fastan*, keep, observe, *fastubni*, a keeping, observance, with *fastan*, fast, *fastubni*, a fast. So ML. *observare*, lit. keep, observe, is found equiv. to *abstinere*, abstain, fast. It is not unlikely that Goth. *fastan*, keep, observe, is a different word from *fast^1*, make fast; there is no Goth. adj. **fasts* = E. *fast^1*, *a.*, to support it.] **1.** To abstain from food beyond the usual time; omit to take nourishment: go hungry.

Thei *fasten* an hool Monethe in the ȝeer, and eten noughte but be nyghte.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 134.

Fasting he went to sleep, and *fasting* waked.
Milton, P. R., ii. 284.

2. To abstain from food, or from particular kinds of food, voluntarily, for the mortification of the body, as a religious duty. See *fast^3*, *n.*, and *fast-day*.

When ye *fast*, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance.
Mat. vi. 16.

That reverend British Saint . . .
. . . did so truly *fast*,
As he did only drink what crystal Hodney yields,
And fed upon the Leeks he gather'd in the fields.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 228.

Samuel chuseth this [Mizpah] as the fittest place for them to *fast* and pray, and confess their sins in.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

Mortify
Your flesh, like me, with scourges and with thorns;
Smite, shrink not, spare not. If it may be, *fast*
Whole Lents, and pray. *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

To fast on a debtor or **dependent**, anciently, in Ireland, to wait for a certain time at his residence without food, as a preliminary to levying upon his goods, when the debtor was of a rank higher than the creditor.

In certain cases, as for instance where the defendant was a Rig, the plaintiff was obliged to *fast upon him*, after he had given him his summons or Fasc, and before he made his distress.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. [cclxxxiii.

fast^3 (fȧst), *n.* [< ME. *fast*, *faste*, shorter form (as in Scand., etc.) of *fasten*, *festen*, < AS. *fæsten* = OS. *fastunnia* (once *fasta*, in dat. *fastun*) = D. *vaste*, fast, Lent, = OFries. *festa* = OHG. *fasta*, *fasto*, MHG. *vaste*, *vasten*, G. *fasten* = Icel. *fasta* = Sw. *fasta* = Dan. *faste* = Goth. *fastubni*, a fast, < *fastan*, fast: see *fast^3*, *v.* It will be seen that *fast^3*, like *Lent*, has lost the final syllable *-en*.] **1.** A state of fasting; abstinence from food; omission to take nourishment.

As surfeit is the father of much *fast*,
So every scope, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3.

I will eat
With all the passion of a twelve hours' *fast*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious penance or discipline, as a means of propitiation, or as an expression of grief under affliction present or prospective. Roman Catholic theologians distinguish between *natural* and *ecclesiastical fasts*. In the former, which are required of those who are about to communicate, there is a total abstinence from all food and drink; the latter imposes certain limits and restrictions as regards both the kind and the quantity of the food.

Spare *Fast*, that oft with gods doth diet.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 46.

Still rebel nature holds out half my heart;
Nor prayers nor *fasts* its stubborn pulse restrain.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 27.

To prayer and praise
She gave herself, to *fast* and alms.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. A time of fasting; the prescribed period or duration of abstinence. The only fast ordained by the Mosaic law was that of the day of atonement; but other fasts were subsequently instituted on account of great national calamities, and special fasts also were appointed on account of special impending peril. In the Roman Catholic Church all baptized persons over twenty-one years of age are required to observe appointed days of fasting, on which, subject to certain exceptions and exemptions, as the requirements of health, they are required not to eat more than one full meal. These days include the forty days of Lent, the ember-days, the Fridays of the four weeks of Advent, and the vigils of Pentecost or Whit-Sunday, of the feasts of St. Peter and St. Paul, of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, of All Saints, and of Christmas day. All Fridays not fast-days are days of abstinence. (See *fast-day*, 1.) In the Greek Church, in addition to the forty days of Lent, there are three principal fasts, each lasting a week: (1) that of the Holy Spirit, immediately after Pentecost; (2) that of the Virgin, in August; and (3) that of the Nativity. In the Episcopal Church, Ash Wednesday and Good Friday are fasts; Lent, the ember-days, the three rogation-days, and all Fridays are only days of abstinence.

The *fast* of the fourth month, . . . and the *fast* of the tenth shall be to the house of Judah joy and gladness, and cheerful feasts.
Zech. viii. 19.

The *fast* was now already past. Acts xxvii. 9.

To begin with that which bred in the Church a miserable schism for many years together, the Easter *fast:* was it always and in every place uniformly observed?
Calfhill, Answer to Martiall, p. 269.

Fast of Ramadan. See *Ramadan*.—**Ninevite fast**, a fast of three days, observed in the Abyssinian Church during July, and among the Eastern Syrians during the three successive weeks previous to Lent.—**To break fast**, or **one's fast**. See *break*.

fast-day (fȧst′dā), *n.* [< ME. **festen-daȝ* (spelled *vestendawe*, Ancren Riwle), < AS. *fæsten-dæg* (= D. *vastendag* = G. *fasttag* = Dan. Sw. *fastedag*), < *fæsten*, fast, + *dæg*, day.] **1.** A day on which fasting is observed; specifically, a day appointed for fasting as a religious observance by some recognized authority, ecclesiastical or civil; in the most restricted ecclesiastical sense, a day on which, or on part of which, total abstinence from food is prescribed, in contradistinction to a day on which a limitation is imposed on the kind or quantity of food to be taken, called a *day of abstinence*. See *fast^3*, *n.* In some of the United States, especially in New England, special days of fasting and prayer are appointed by the governor of the State, a custom derived from the original Puritan settlers.

The Pilgrims found it written, "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." This beautiful poetry was translated into the policy of the Pilgrims by establishing a *Fast-day* in March or April, and a Day of Thanksgiving in November. Thus the whole people were to pass through the two gates of the year, Tears and Smiles, and observe them as Holy Days, all other profane and misleading festivities—Christmas, New Year's, and Saint's days without number—being laid aside.
H. W. Beecher, Norwood, xlix.

2. In Scotland, a day set apart for humiliation and prayer; specifically, a day thus observed during the week immediately preceding certain celebrations of the Lord's supper. Business is generally suspended during these fast-days. Formerly their observance on fixed half-yearly or yearly dates, differing for different localities, was universal; but the growing tendency to make them mere holidays has led to their abolition in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and elsewhere.

fasten^1 (fȧs′n), *v.* [< ME. *fastnen*, *fastnien*, usually *festnen*, *festnien*, < AS. *fæstnian*, fasten, confirm (= OS. *fastnōn* = OFries. *festna* = OHG. *festinōn*, MHG. *festenen*, G. *festnen*, fasten, = Icel. *festna*, pledge, betroth, = Sw. *fastna*, intr., stick, hitch, ground, = Dan. *fastne*, consolidate), with verb formative *-n*, E. *-en^1* (3), < AS. *fæst*, etc., fast, fixed: see *fast^1*, *a.*, and *fast^1*, *v. t.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fast; cause to adhere; join, connect, or attach firmly; fix or secure in place or position by any physical means: as, to *fasten* a door with a lock, bolt, or chain; to *fasten* boards together with nails or screws, or by mortise and tenon; to *fasten* clothing with buttons, pins, clasps, etc.

There arose all the rowte, as thai rede toke, . . .
Caste ancres full kene with cables to ground;
ffestonit the flete, as hom fayre thoght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2849.

He was brought to Mount Caucasus, and there *fastened* to a pillar.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

2. Figuratively, to attach or unite by any connecting link or agency; connect or join firmly in general: as, to *fasten* a nickname or a charge upon one; to *fasten* one's hope on a promise.

This name ihesu, *fastne* it so fast in thin herte that it come neuere out of thi thouȝt.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

But her sad eyes, still *fastened* on the ground,
Are governed with goodly modesty.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 235.

Those that are equall, salute when they meet each other with a mutuall kisse; which is *fastened* on the cheeke onely, if they be of unequall degree.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 370.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fastened* to them.
Swift, Examiner.

What, if she be *fasten'd* to this fool lord,
Dare I bid her abide by her word?
Tennyson, Maud, xvi. 2.

3. To make firm or stable; establish; confirm; clench: as, to *fasten* a bargain.

Hit [a truce] was *festenit* with faithe, & with fyn othes,
On bothe halues to hold holly [wholly] assentid.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8375.

4†. To lay on; cause to reach.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach?
Dryden, Ded. to tr. of Virgil.

=**Syn 1** and **2.** To bind, attach, tie, link, affix, annex.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To become fast or fixed; become attached or firmly joined; close firmly.

The Damzell well did vew his Personage
And liked well, ne further *fastned* not,
But went her way. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 26.

Wildb. A pretty girl;—did not old Algripe love her?—
A very pretty girl she was.
Lurc, Some such thing;
But he was too wise to *fasten*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

2. To take firm hold; cling: generally with *on*.

When Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat, and *fastened on* his hand.
Acts xxviii. 3.

With his strong arms
He *fasten'd on* my neck. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

We are now (by God's providence) like to *fasten upon* a godly man, one Mr. Lea, a curate at Denston in Suffolk.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 415.

fasten^2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fast^3*.

fasten-een (fȧs′ten-ēn), *n.* Same as *fastens*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

On *Fasten-e'en* we had a rockin'
To ca' the crack [chat] and weave our stockin'!
And there was muckle fun and jokin',
Ye need na doubt.
Burns, First Epistle to John Lapraik.

fastener (fȧs′nėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which makes fast or firm; one who fastens; specifically, something used for fastening and unfastening, as in dress, or for making fast or fixed, as a mordant in dyeing.

His dinner is his other work, for he sweats at it as at his labour; he is a terrible *fastner* on a piece of beef.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Country Fellow.

The modified Galipoli oil acts therefore . . . as *fastener* of the red lake.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 323.

2. A warrant. *Grose; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fastening (fȧs′ning), *n.* [< ME. *fastnyng*, *festning*, confirmation, also a fastness, < AS. *fæstenung*, a fastening, verbal n. of *fæstnian*, fasten: see *fasten^1*.] **1.** Anything that binds and makes fast, or serves for joining or securing, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, cord, chain, clasp, button, hook, etc.

And Enid, . . . at his side all pale
Dismounting, loosed the *fastenings* of his arms.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2†. Fixedness; firmness.

The congruent, and harmonious fitting of parts in a sentence, hath almost the *fastning*, and force of knitting, and connexion: as in stones well squared, which will rise strong a great way without mortar.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

fastens (fȧs′tenz), *n.* [E. dial., also *fassens*, short for *fastens-eve* (Sc. *fasterns-een*), Fastens Tuesday; *fastens* being prop. poss. of *fasten*, the older form of *fast*^{3}, *n.*: see *fast*^{3}, *n.* Cf. *fast-gang.*] Shrove Tuesday. Also *Fastens Tuesday*, *fasting's-even.* [Prov. Eng.]

faster (fȧs'tėr), *n.* One who fasts.

> But this notion of the word cannot at all belong to this place, where the hypocritical *fasters*, that desire their devotions should . . . be seen and commended by men, are said to be . . . of sad countenance.
> *Hammond*, Works, III. 35.

fasterman† (fȧs'tėr-man), *n.* Same as *fasting-man.*

fasterns-een (fȧs'tėrnz-ēn), *n.* Same as *fastens.* [Scotch.]

fast-gang†, *n.* [ME. *fast-gonge;* < *fast*^{3} + *gang.*] 1. A fasting.—2. Shrove Tuesday. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 151.

fastgang-tide†, *n.* [E. dial. *fasguntide.*] Shrovetide.

fast-handed (fȧst'han"ded), *a.* [< *fast*^{1} + *hand* + *-ed*^{2}.] Close-handed; covetous; close-fisted; avaricious. [Rare.]

> The king, being *fast-handed* and loth to part with a second dowry, . . . prevailed with the prince . . . to be contracted with the Princess Catherine.
> *Bacon*, Hen. VII.

fasti (fas'tī), *n. pl.* [L., prop. pl. of *fastus*, adj., lit. lawful, < *fas*, (divine) law, justice, as adj. lawful, right, < *fari*, speak; hence *fasti dies*, or *fasti*, the lawful days, the days on which judgment could be pronounced; hence an enumeration of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events, etc., a calendar, almanac, a public register, etc.] 1. In *Rom. hist.*, a register of days. The *fasti sacri* or *kalendares* were calendars of the year, giving the days for festivals, courts, etc., corresponding to the modern almanac. The *fasti annales*, or *historici*, contained the names of the consuls and other magistrates, and an enumeration of the most remarkable historical events noted down opposite the days on which they occurred.

> Roman coins are not *Fasti*, nor are Greek coins a treatise on ancient geography, yet the labour of numismatists has made the one almost the best authority for the chronology of the Roman empire, and has found in the other an inestimable commentary on Strabo and Ptolemy.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 15.

Hence—2. Annals, chronicles, or historical records in general.

fastidiosity (fas-tid-i-os'i-ti), *n.* [< *fastidious* (L. *fastidiosus*) + *-ity.*] Fastidiousness. [Rare.]

> His epidemical diseases being *fastidiosity*, amorphy, and oscitation.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, v.

fastidious (fas-tid'i-us), *a.* [= F. *fastidieux* (vernacularly *fâcheux*, > E. *fashious*, ult. the same word), = Sp. Pg. It. *fastidioso*, < L. *fastidiosus*, pass. that feels disgust, disdainful, scornful, fastidious, act. that causes disgust, disgusting, loathsome, < *fastidium*, a loathing, aversion, disgust, niceness of taste, daintiness, etc., perhaps for **fastutīdium*, < *fastus*, disdain, haughtiness, arrogance, disgust (for **farstus* (?), akin to Gr. *θάρσος*, *θράσος*, boldness, audacity, and to E. *dare*^{1}), + *tædium*, disgust: see *dare*^{1} and *tedium*. See also *fash*^{1}, *fashious*.] 1†. Such as to cause disgust or loathing; loathsome.

> Also by a cruel and irous mayster, the wyttes of chyldren be dulled: and that thynge for the whiche chyldren be often tymes beaten is to them after *fastidious*.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 9.

> Tho' Silence be the dumb Orator of Beauty, and the best Ornament of a Woman, yet a phlegmatic dull Wife is fulsome and *fastidious*. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 9.

2. Hard or difficult to please; squeamish; over-nice in selecting or discriminating; difficult to suit: as, a *fastidious* mind or taste.

> We have known an author so laudably *fastidious* in this subtle art [style] as to have recast one chapter of a series no less than seventeen times. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

> Let us beware of indulging a mere barren faith and love, which dreams instead of working, and is *fastidious* when it should be hardy.
> *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 349.

=**Syn.** 2. *Nice, Dainty*, etc. See *nice*.

fastidiously (fas-tid'i-us-li), *adv.* In a fastidious manner.

> As for the [ifs] . . . that he is so *fastidiously* displeased with, he hath, I doubt not, judgment enough to discern that all the severals so introduced are things that we assume to have actually proved. *Hammond*, Works, II. 273.

> On what ground . . . could the legislature have *fastidiously* rejected the fair and abundant choice our own country presented to them, and searched in strange lands for a foreign princess? *Burke*, Rev. in France.

fastidiousness (fas-tid'i-us-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being fastidious; over-niceness of judgment, taste, or appetite; great or undue niceness or exactness in selection.

> That generous and liberal *fastidiousness* which is not inconsistent with the strongest sensibility to merit.
> *Macaulay*, History.

> Increased cultivation almost always produces a *fastidiousness* which necessitates the increased elaboration of our pleasures. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 88.

> *Fastidiousness* is only another form of egotism.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 350.

fastigia, *n.* Plural of *fastigium.*

fastigiate, fastigiated (fas-tij'i-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *fastigatus*, sloping (taken as **fastigiatus*, < *fastigium*), pointed, also rising up to a point, pp. of *fastigare*, make pointed, raise or bring to a point, < *fastigium*, the top of a gable, gable-end, roof, the top, summit, a slope, an accent over a letter, etc.; origin uncertain.] 1. Pointed; rising up to a point; narrowed to the top, as a sloping roof; sloping upward to a summit, point, or edge.

> That noted hill, the top whereof is *fastigiate*, like a sugar-loaf. *Ray*, Remains, p. 176.

Specifically—2. In *bot.*, having the branches parallel and erect, as in the Lombardy poplar.—3. In *zoöl.*, tapering regularly to a more or less acute apex.—**Fastigiate elytra**, those elytra which are somewhat pointed at the tips and extend a little beyond the apex of the abdomen.

fastigiately (fas-tij'i-āt-li), *adv.* In a fastigiate manner; pointedly.

fastigious† (fas-tij'i-us), *a.* [< *fastigium* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to a fastigium or pointed roof; having a ridge or an apex.

> The ancients dwelling-houses [were] . . . generally flat at the top, Julius Cæsar being the first that they indulg'd to raise his palace in this *fastigious* manner, as Salmasius tells us in Solin. *Evelyn*, Architecture.

fastigium (fas-tij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *fastigia* (-ä). [L.: see *fastigiate.*] 1. The summit, apex, or ridge of a building, or of a pediment.—2. The pediment of a portico: so called in ancient architecture because it followed the form of the roof.—3. [NL.] In *entom.*, the extreme point of the front or apex of the head when, as in many *Orthoptera*, it is produced in a conical prominence.

fasting (fȧs'ting), *n.* [< ME. *fasting, festing;* verbal n. of *fast*^{3}, *v.*] 1. The act of abstaining from food; the act of observing a fast.

> *Fasting* is better than eating, and more thanke hath of God; & yet wil God that we shal eat.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 39.

> And she [Anna] . . . served God with *fastings* and prayers night and day. Luke ii. 37.

2. In the law and customs of ancient communities, particularly in Ireland, a method for the collection of debts, by which the creditor went to the door of the debtor, and there sat down to stay without food until paid: a person who would not yield to this form of demand was treated thereafter in some sense as an outlaw.

fasting-day (fȧs'ting-dā), *n.* A day of complete abstinence from food; a day of fasting; a fast-day.

> To werke we ȝeden
> As wel *fastingdaies* as Frydaies.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 182.

> Here are ayries of hawkes, and birds which never fly but over the sea; and, therefore, are used to be eaten on *fasting-days*. Quoted in *O'Curry's* Anc. Irish, II. xxii.

fasting-gang†, *n.* [ME. *fastyngonge;* cf. *fast-gang.*] Shrove-tide; the beginning of Lent.

> Ye threde [meeting] schal be ye souneday next after *Fastyngonge*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

fastingly† (fȧs'ting-li), *adv.* With fasting.

> At lengthe bespeakes the citte mouse: my frende why lyke
> you still,
> To lyue in countrye *fastynglye*, vpon a craggie hill?
> *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 6.

fasting-man† (fȧs'ting-man), *n.* [Repr. AS. **fæsting-mann*, only in pl. *fæsting-men*, cited in L. documents of the AS. period; lit. a man given into charge or keeping, < AS. *fæsting*, a giving or intrusting to the charge of another, < *fæstan*, make fast, *be-fæstan*, make fast, establish, give in charge, intrust (see *fast*^{1}, *v. t.*), + *mann*, man.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a person, as a servant of the king, who could be quartered upon a monastery or other estate, which was obliged to entertain him, in the course of the king's journeying. Also *fasterman.*

fasting's-even (fȧs'tingz-ē"vn), *n.* Same as *fastens.*

fasting-spittle† (fȧs'ting-spit"l), *n.* The saliva of a fasting person, formerly held to be very efficacious in ceremonies, charms, etc.

> They have their cups and chalices,
> Their pardons and indulgences, . . .
> Their holy oyle, their *fasting-spittle*,
> Their sacred salt here not a little.
> *Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 98.

fastland (fȧst'land), *n.* Upland, as distinguished from *flats*, or land between high- and low-water mark.

fastly^1† (fȧst'li), *adv.* [ME. **fastly* (not found), < AS. *fæstlīce*, firmly, constantly, < *fæstlīc*, a., firm, < *fæst*, firm: see *fast*^{1} and *-ly*^{2}.] Firmly; fixedly. [Rare.]

> Ergo he confesseth here plainely the contrary of that he so *fastelye* before hath affirmed.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 556.

> For he hath *fastly* founded it,
> Above the seas to stand.
> Ps. xxiv. 2 (old version).

fastly^2† (fȧst'li), *adv.* [< *fast*^{2} + *-ly*^{2}.] Quickly.

> A reverend man that grazed his cattle nigh . . .
> Towards this afflicted fancy *fastly* drew.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 61.

> She [Queen Elizabeth] chaffed [chafed] much, walked *fastly* to and fro, . . . and swore "By God's Son, I am no queen; that man [Essex] is above me!"
> *Sir J. Harington*, Account of Elizabeth.

fastness^1 (fȧst'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fastnesse, festnesse*, firmness, certainty, a stronghold, the firmament, < AS. *fæstnes, fæstnis*, firmness, a stronghold, the firmament, < *fæst*, firm, fast, fixed, + *-nes*, -ness. Cf. AS. *fæsten*, a stronghold, fastness, an inclosed place, < *fæst* + *-en*. Cf. D. *vest*, a wall, rampart, fortress, = OHG. *festi*, firmness, a fortress, = G. *feste*, a fortress, = Sw. *fäste*, a castle, the firmament, = Dan. *fæste*, a fastening; Sw. *fästning* = Dan. *fæstning*, a fortress.] 1. The state of being fast and firm or fixed; firm adherence.

> The blue produced is of a greenish shade, and possesses great *fastness*. *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 134.

2. Strength; security.

> And eke the *fastnesse* of his dwelling place.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ix. 5.

3. A stronghold; a fortress or fort; a fortified place; a castle.

> Not far off should be Roderigo's quarter;
> For in his *fastness*, if I be not cozen'd,
> He and his outlaws live. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim.

> Venice cooped up within her sea-girt *fastnesses*, and compelled to enroll her artisans and common laborers in her defence. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 22.

4†. Closeness or conciseness, as of style.

> Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

fastness^2 (fȧst'nes), *n.* [< *fast*^{2} + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being fast, in any sense.

> Another change manifest to me during my London life . . . is the increased *fastness* of living incident to all classes and occupations of men. . . . The loiterers in life are fewer. *Sir H. Holland*, Recollections, p. 268.

> The evil of Selina's nature made her wish . . . to bring her sister to her own color by putting an appearance of "*fastness*" upon her. *H. James, Jr.*, A London Life.

=**Syn.** *Speed, Swiftness*, etc. See *quickness.*

fastning†, *n.* Same as *fastening.*

fast-shot (fȧst'shot), *n.* In *mining*, a blast which has had no effect on the rock; a miss-shot.

fastuosity† (fas-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *fastuosidad*, < LL. *fastuosus*, fastuous: see *fastuous* and *-ity.*] The quality of being fastuous; haughtiness; ostentation.

> That new modle of ethicks, which hath been obtruded upon the world with so much *fastuosity*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

fastuous† (fas'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *fastueux* = Sp. *fastuoso, fastoso* = Pg. It. *fastoso*, < LL. *fastuosus*, collateral form of L. *fastosus*, full of pride, < *fastus*, pride, haughtiness: see *fastidious.*] Proud; haughty.

> This is no *fastuous* or pompous title; the word is of no dignity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 185.

> The higher ranks will become *fastuous*, supercilious, and domineering. *Barrow*, The Pope's Supremacy.

fastuously† (fas'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a fastuous manner; haughtily; proudly.

> We are apt to despise or disregard others, demeaning ourselves insolently and *fastuously* toward them.
> *Barrow*, Works, III. xxix.

fastuousness† (fas'tū-us-nes), *n.* Fastuosity; haughtiness.

> When Origen complained of the *fastuousness* and vanity of some ecclesiastics in his time, they were bad enough, but had not come to a pretence of ruling our kings upon the stock of spiritual predilection.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, II. 188.

> Diogenes trampled upon Plato's pride with a greater *fastuousness* and humorous ostentation.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 52.

fat^1 (fat), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fat, fet*, also *vat, vet*, < AS. *fæt*, usually *fætt* (*fætt* being reg. contracted, with shortened vowel, from **fǣted* = OLG. *feitit* = OHG. *feizit*, MHG. *veizet, veizt*, G. *feist*, fat, orig. pp. of a verb **fǣtan* = OHG. *feizan* = Icel. *feita*, from the adj.), prop. with a long vowel, *fǣt* (orig. **fāt*) = OFries. (late) *fat*, mod. *fet* = D. *vet* = MLG. *fēt, feit*, LG. *fett* (> G. *fett*) = MHG. *veiz* = Icel. *feitr* = Sw. *fet* =

Dan. *fed* (with long vowel), fat. For the AS. contr. *fætt*, < **fæted*, fat, cf. *fætt*, < *fæted* (both in use), gilded, ornamented.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having much flesh other than muscle; having an unusual amount of flesh; corpulent; obese: as, a *fat* man; a *fat* ox.

ʒif thei [the children] ben *fatte*, thei eten hem anon.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 179.

Next was November; he full grosse and *fat*
As fed with lard. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 40.

Sher. One of them is well known, my gracious lord,
A gross *fat* man.
Car. As *fat* as butter. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

I will feed *fat* the ancient grudge I bear him.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

2. Containing the substance called fat (see II.); containing or consisting of fat, oil, or grease; oily; greasy; unctuous: as, a *fat* dish; *fat* cheese.

And for his beef, says he, "look how *fat* it is, the lean appears only here and there a speck, like beauty-spots."
Pepys, Diary, III. 1.

With citron groves adorn a distant soil,
And the *fat* olive swell with floods of oil.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Hence—**3.** Containing much resin; resinous: as, *fat* pine. [U. S.]—**4.** Containing much plastic or unctuous matter; pinguid: said of clay which is free from intermingled sand, and consequently highly plastic; or of lime made from limestone which contains but a small amount (ten per cent. or less) of the ordinary impurities of limestone—silica, alumina, oxid of iron, etc.

What are called *fat* clays—those, that is to say, which are very plastic and unctuous—shrink very much, losing from one-third to one-fourth of their bulk; they are also very liable to crack or twist during the firing.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 600.

5. Having or showing, in mind or movement, the qualities of a fat animal; heavy; dull; stupid.

Duller shouldst thou be than the *fat* weed
That rots itself in ease on Lethe wharf,
Wouldst thou not stir in this. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

There is little or no sense in the fat parts of any creature: hence the ancients said of any dull fellow that he had a *fat* wit. *Holy David Clear'd* (1706), p. 257.

6. Well supplied with what is needful or desired; abounding in comforts; prosperous.

They [the righteous] shall be *fat* and flourishing.
Ps. xcii. 14.

These were terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy by a long and successful imposture.
South, Sermons.

7. Abundant in production, or yielding large profits; rich in results or yield; profitable.

The bulbes of calcases settyng sone
In landes moiste and *fatte* is goode this moone.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

After I was entered into Lombardy I observed . . . infinite abundance of *fat* meadows.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 111.

Litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees.
Milton.

His whole divinity is moulded and bred up in the beggarly and brutish hopes of a *fat* Prebendary, Deanery, or Bishoprick. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

And fixes their regard on Congress as the creator of *fat* jobs. *The American*, VI. 38.

8. *Naut.*, broad, as the quarter of a ship.—**Fat amber.** See *amber*^{2}.—**Fat work, fat take,** in *type-setting*, work, or a piece of work, especially profitable to the compositor from having much open space (filled up with quadrats or leads), abounding with woodcuts, or in any other way admitting of rapid execution. The extra profit arises from the fact that the scale of prices for piece-work makes no discrimination in this respect.—**To beat** or **ink fat**†, in *printing*, to overcolor (a form of types) with an excess of ink.—**To cut it too fat.** See *cut*.

II. *n.* [= D. *vet*, G. *fett*, Sw. *fett* = Dan. *fedt*, fat, n.; from the adj.] **1.** A white or yellowish oily solid substance forming the chief part of the adipose tissue of animals, and also found in plants. In chemistry the fats are odorless, tasteless, colorless or white bodies, which may be either solid or liquid. They are insoluble in water and cold alcohol, but dissolve freely in ether, chloroform, and benzine. The solid neutral fats, like spermaceti, suet, and lard, and the liquid non-volatile oils, like sperm- and olive-oil, are classed together as fats. They are compound ethers formed by the union of fatty acids with the triatomic alcohol glycerin. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, but contain no nitrogen. The most common and abundant are stearin, palmitin, and olein. Of these stearin and palmitin are solids at ordinary temperatures, and olein is a liquid. Most animal and vegetable fats are mixtures of two or more of the simple fats, and their hardness depends largely on the relative quantity of olein or other liquid fat in them. When a fat is treated with an alkali, the fatty acid unites with the alkaline base, making a soap, and glycerin is set free. When a soap is treated with an acid, the base is taken from the fatty acid which is thus set free.

The Indian Fair
Is nicely smear'd with *Fat* of Bear.
Prior, Alma, ii.

Every face, however full,
Padded round with flesh and *fat*,
Is but modell'd on a skull.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. The best or richest part of a thing.

We see their plenty depended not so much upon the *fat* of the land, as upon the dew and blessing of heaven.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

If now they conquer,
The *fat* of all the kingdom lies before 'em.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

3. In *type-setting*, work which for any reason is unusually profitable to the compositor. See *fat work*, above.—**The fat is in the fire,** all has resulted in confusion and failure; matters have been made worse.

Ger. Here's a woman wanting.
Count. We may go whistle; all *the fat's i' the fire.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

One would have thought that, the examination failing and no vote passed tending that way, all this *fat had been in the fire.* *Roger North*, Examen, p. 623.

fat^1 (fat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fatted*, ppr. *fatting*. [< ME. *fatten*, < AS. *fættian*, intr., become fat, *ge-fættian*, make fat, anoint, < *fætt*, fat: see *fat*^{1}, *a.* Cf. *fatten*.] **I.** *trans.* To make fat; fatten.

And thrushes fede upon that other syde;
To *faat* hem is avayling and plesaunte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

When Rome sent the Flowr
Of Italy, into the wealthy Clime
Which Euphrates *fats* with his fruitfull slime.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Ere this,
I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

He . . . *fats* his fortune shortly
In a great dowry with a goldsmith's daughter.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To become fat; grow fat.

fat^2 (fat), *n.* [< ME. *fat*, *fet*, also (southern ME.) *vat*, *vet* (whence the usual E. form *vat*), < AS. *fæt* (= OS. *fat* = D. *vat* = LG. *vat* = OHG. *faz*, MHG. *vaz*, G. *fass* = Icel. *fat* = Sw. *fat* = Dan. *fad*), a vessel; perhaps connected, as a 'containing' vessel, with D. *vatten* = OHG. *fazzōn*, MHG. *vazzen*, G. *fassen* = Dan. *fatte* = Sw. *fatta*, seize, take, hold, contain.] **1.** A large open vessel for water, wine, or other liquids; a tub; a cistern: now usually *vat* (which see).

I schal fette yow a *fatte* youri fette for to wasche.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 802.

With stronge ale bruen in *fattes* and in tonnes.
Nugæ Poeticæ (ed. Halliwell), p. 10.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. Joel ii. 24.

2†. A dry measure, generally equal to 9 bushels. The statement sometimes met with that a *fat* was 14 bushels arose simply from a misprint of 56 for 36 (the number of bushels in a chaldron). The Swedish *fat* is only 158 liters.

A London alderman . . . sold a Jew five *fatts* of right-handed gloves without any fellows to them.
Tom Brown, Works, III. 23.

fatal (fā'tạl), *a.* [< ME. *fatal* = D. *fataal* = G. Dan. Sw. *fatal*, < OF. *fatal* = F. Sp. Pg. *fatal* = It. *fatale*, < L. *fatalis*, of or belonging to fate or destiny, destined, fated, deadly, fatal, < *fatum*, fate: see *fate*.] **1**†. Proceeding from or decreed by fate or destiny; inevitable; fated.

These things are *fatal* and necessary. *Tillotson.*

That *fatal* necessity of the stoics is nothing but the immutable law of his will.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 20.

2. Fraught with fate; influencing or deciding fate; fateful.

Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our *fatal* shadows that walk by us still.
Fletcher, Upon An Honest Man's Fortune.

Dost thou thirst, base Trojan,
To have me fold up Parca's *fatal* web?
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1.

What is printed seems to every man invested with some *fatal* character of publicity such as cannot belong to mere MS. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

The objection will doubtless be raised that instinct is wholly destitute of the characteristic of intelligence in that it has no choice; its operation is fixed, *fatal*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. ii. § 32.

3. Foreboding or associated with disaster or death; ominous.

Bring forth that *fatal* screech-owl to our house,
That nothing sung but death to us and ours.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

4. Causing or attended with death or destruction; deadly; mortal; destructive; disastrous; ruinous: as, a *fatal* accident.

It was now the sixth Year of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, a Year *fatal* for the Death of many great Personages.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 333.

I will ever to the *fatall* day of my life honour the memorie of that incomparable man [Virgil].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 140.

The *fatal* facility of Italian rhyme which has created the improvisatore here breaks forth.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 77.

There is no self-delusion more *fatal* than that which makes the conscience dreamy with the anodyne of lofty sentiments, while the life is grovelling and sensual.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 363.

5†. Doomed; cursed.

From forth the *fatal* loins of these two foes
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life.
Shak., R. and J., Prol.

fatalism (fā'tạl-izm), *n.* [= D. G. *fatalismus* = Dan. *fatalisme* = Sw. *fatalism*, < F. *fatalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *fatalismo*; as *fatal* + *-ism*.] **1.** The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or come or go by inevitable predetermination. *Fatalism* is a doctrine which does not recognize the determination of all events by causes, in the ordinary sense; holding, on the contrary, that a certain foreordained result will come about, no matter what may be done to prevent it. *Fatalism* is thus directly opposed to *necessitarianism*, according to which every event is determined by the events which immediately precede it, in a mechanical way. *Necessitarianism* seems hardly to leave room for final causes, while *fatalism* is the doctrine that certain results are sure to come in spite of all that efficient causes may do to prevent them. See *necessity*.

To confute these three *fatalisms*, or false hypotheses of the system of the universe, Cudworth designed to dedicate three great works—one against atheism, another against immoral theism, and the third against the theism whose doctrine was the inevitable "necessity" which determined all actions and events, and deprived man of his free agency. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 398.

Necessity simply says that whatever is is, and will vary with varying conditions. *Fatalism* says that something must be; and this something cannot be modified by any modification of the conditions.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 309.

2. A disposition to regard everything as the result of or predetermined by fate; the acceptance of all conditions and events as inevitable.

It was vain to resist the wrath of God; and so a wretched *fatalism* bowed to a more utter prostration the cowed and spiritless race. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, v. 9.

Not content with the overwhelming prestige which its name thus gives it, the free-will doctrine seeks to follow up its advantage by identifying its antagonist with Asiatic *fatalism*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., II. 185.

fatalist (fā'tạl-ist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fatalist*, < F. *fataliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *fatalista*; as *fatal* + *-ist*.] **1.** A believer in fatalism; one who maintains the opinion that all things happen by inevitable predetermination.

Fatalists, . . . such as hold the material necessity of things without a Deity, . . . that is indeed the atheists.
Cudworth.

The third sort of *fatalists* do not deny the moral attributes of the Deity, in his nature essentially benevolent and just. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 398.

2. One whose conduct is controlled by belief in fatalism; one who accepts all the events and conditions of life as proceeding from or leading to an inevitable fate: as, Orientals are naturally *fatalists*.

Giovanni comes upon the scene a professed and daring infidel, and, like all other infidels, a *fatalist*.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxxi.

To the confidence which the heroic *fatalist* [William of Orange] placed in his high destiny and in his sacred cause is to be partly attributed his singular indifference to danger. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

fatalistic (fā-tạ-lis'tik), *a.* [< *fatalist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to fatalism; implying fatalism; savoring of fatalism.

Would you have me believe that the events of this world are fastened to a revolving cycle, with God at one end and the Devil at the other, and that the Devil is now uppermost? Are you a Christian, and talk about a crisis in that *fatalistic* sense? *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

fatality (fā-tal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *fatalities* (-tiz). [= D. *fataliteit* = G. *fatalität* = Dan. Sw. *fatalitet*, < F. *fatalité* = Sp. *fatalidad* = Pg. *fatalidade* = It. *fatalità*, < LL. *fatalita(t-)s*, fatal necessity, fatality, < L. *fatalis*, fatal: see *fatal*.] **1.** The quality of being fatal; fatalness: as, the *fatality* of an event.—**2.** A fixed, unalterably predetermined course of things, independent of any controlling cause; a doom which inevitably must be, whatever forces may oppose it; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves.

Think not to fasten thy imperfections on the stars, and so despairingly conceive thyself under a *fatality* of being evil. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 7.

There is a *fatality*, a feeling so irresistible and inevitable that it has the force of doom.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, v.

There must have been a sort of grim *fatality* steering me, and neutralizing all reflections likely to hold me back.
W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, ii.

3. Tendency to destruction or danger, or to some hazardous, critical, or fatal event; mortality; deadliness.

Seven times nine, or the year sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The great plague of 1349 fell with especial *fatality* on Cyprus. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 191.

4. A fatal occurrence: as, nothing could avert the *fatality*.

Throughout the whole army, the officers were far less apt to succumb to the *fatalities* of disease than were their men. *The Century*, XXVI. 106.

fatally (fā'tal-i), *adv.* 1. By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable predetermination.

All this Time King Richard lay at Nottingham, and was as it were *fatally* taken with a Spirit of Security, hearing that the Earl had but small Assistance either from France or in England. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 232.

Yet shortly she unhappily, but *fatally*,
Perish'd at sea. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 3.

2. In a manner leading to death or ruin; mortally; disastrously: as, the encounter ended *fatally*; the prince was *fatally* deceived.

Witness our too much memorable shame,
When Cressy battle *fatally* was struck,
And all our princes captiv'd. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4.

In Italy itself, agriculture, with the habits of life that attended it, speedily and *fatally* decayed.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 282.

fatalness (fā'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being fatal; fatality.

fata Morgana (fä'tä môr-gä'nä). [It.; so called because supposed to be the work of a fairy or fay named *Morgana* (It. *fata* = E. *fay*³: see *fay*³, *fairy*).] A name given to the mirage on the coasts of Italy and Sicily. See *mirage*.

He preferred to create logical *fatamorganas* for himself on this hither side, and laboriously solace himself with these. *Carlyle*, Sterling, viii.

fat-back (fat'bak), *n.* 1. A local United States name of the mullet.—2. A local Anglo-American name of the menhaden.

fat-bird (fat'bėrd), *n.* 1. A name of the guacharo, *Steatornis caripensis*: same as *oil-bird*. —2. The pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

fat-brained (fat'brānd), *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of England, to mope with his *fat-brained* followers so far out of his knowledge! *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

fat-cell (fat'sel), *n.* A cell containing fat. See cut under *sweat-gland*.

fate (fāt), *n.* [< ME. *fate* = Sp. *hado* = Pg. *fado* = It. *fato*, fate, < L. *fatum*, a prophetic declaration, oracle, usually destiny, fate (pl. *Fata*, the Fates; ML. *fata*, fem. sing., > OF. *fee*, > ME. *fay*, a fairy), neut. of *fatus*, pp. of *fari*, = Gr. *φάναι*, speak: see *fame*¹, *fable*.] 1. Primarily, a prophetic declaration of what must be; a divine decree or a fixed sentence by which the order of things is prescribed; hence, that which is inevitably predetermined; destiny ordained and unalterable; that which must be, in spite of all opposing forces. See *fatality*.

Others . . . reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and *fate*;
Fix'd *fate*, free will, foreknowledge absolute.
Milton, P. L., ii. 559.

Yet oh that *fate*, propitiously inclin'd,
Had raised my birth, or had debas'd my mind.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 363.

There is a superiour cause to the Counsels of men which governs the affairs of mankind, which he [Machiavel] calls *Fate*, and we much better, the Providence of God.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

Alas! forgotten or remembered, still
Midst joy or sorrow *fate* shall work its will.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 265.

2. That which comes from necessity or the force of circumstances; an inevitable course or event; hence, fortune, lot, or destiny in general: as, it was his *fate* to be betrayed by his party.

With various *fate* five hundred years had past,
And Rome of her great charge grew weary here at last.
Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 341.

Heaven has to all allotted, soon or late,
Some lucky revolution of their *fate*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 253.

Each nation's glory in each warrior burns,
Each fights, as in his arm the important day
And all the *fate* of his great monarch lay.
Addison, The Campaign.

3. Final event; death; destruction.

Heere runneth Halys, the end of Crœsus Empire, both in the site and *fate* thereof. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope*.

Fate steals along with silent tread,
Found oft'nest in what least we dread.
Cowper, A Fable.

4. A cause of death and destruction. [Rare and poetical.]

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feathered *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent.
Dryden.

5. [*cap.*] [L. *Fatum*, usually in pl. *Fata*; Gr. *Μοῖρα*, pl. *Μοῖραι*.] In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, destiny: usually in the plural, the Destinies, goddesses supposed to preside over the birth, life, and death of human beings. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. Also called, in Latin, *Parcæ*.

Hapless Ægeon, whom the *fates* have mark'd
To bear the extremity of dire mishap!
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

For thee the *Fates*, severely kind, ordain
A cool suspense from pleasure and from pain.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 249.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Doom*, etc. See *destiny*.

fated (fā'ted), *a.* [< *fate* + *-ed*².] 1. Determined or consigned by fate; doomed; destined: as, he was *fated* to a violent end.

Thereby thinks Acrisius to forego
This doom that has been *fated* long ago,
That by his daughter's son he shall be slain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 148.

As the Greek colonies in Southern Italy came to bear the name of the Great Greece, so it may be that this newer England on the American continent is *fated* to be the Great England. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 25.

2. Regulated by fate; awarded, appointed, or set apart by fate.

Now, all the plagues that in the pendulous air
Hang *fated* o'er men's faults, light on thy daughters!
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

Whereon,
A treacherous army levied, one midnight
Fated to the purpose, did Antonio open
The gates of Milan. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

3†. Exempted by fate.

Bright Vulcanian arms
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms.
Dryden, Æneid.

4†. Invested with the power of determining fates or destinies.

The *fated* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

fateful (fāt'fůl), *a.* [< *fate* + *-ful*.] 1. Charged with fate; determining what is to happen: as, he opened the *fateful* missive; a *fateful* contest.

Catherine . . . was the real ruler, the *fateful* Power behind the throne, to whom humanity was as an open scroll, and politics as the Book of Might whence she the magician could draw her spells. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 826.

Neither the cruel past nor the *fateful* present has crushed the joyousness out of Naples.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 138.

2. Having the power to kill; producing fatal results: as, "the *fateful* steel," *J. Barlow*.

O *fateful* flower beside the rill!
Jean Ingelow, Persephone.

fatefully (fāt'fůl-i), *adv.* In a fateful manner.

fatefulness (fāt'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fateful.

fate-like (fāt'līk), *a.* Like a fate; deadly.

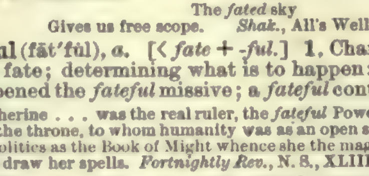
The expression of the creatures [rattlesnakes] was watchful, still, grave, passionless, *fate-like*, suggesting a cold malignity. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xv.

fat-faced (fat'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a fat face.

Then said the *fat-faced* curate, Edward Bull,
"I take it, God made the woman for the man."
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

2. In *printing*, broad and thick-lined: said especially of ordinary plain type having an unusually large face.

fathead (fat'hed), *n.* 1. A labroid fish, *Semicossyphus* or *Pimelometopon pulcher*, with 12 dorsal spines, continuous lateral line, scaly cheeks and opercles, and naked dorsal fin. The forehead of the male is extended into a fatty protuberance, and the sides of the body and the fins are often crimson or red. It abounds on the California coast, and is the principal fish used by the Chinese.



Fathead (*Semicossyphus* or *Pimelometopon pulcher*).

2. A cyprinoid fish, the blackhead or black-headed minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, having a short, roundish, blackish head. It abounds in sluggish streams, and rarely reaches a length of 3 inches, but is familiar to many on account of its striking characters and its abundance.

fat-headed (fat'hed″ed), *a.* Having a fat or pudgy head; hence, dull; stupid; heavy-witted.

With that cam in a *fat-heded* monke,
The heygh selerer.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 61).

Cases of subtlety ought not to be committed to gross and *fat-headed* judges. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

fat-hen (fat'hen), *n.* A name applied to various plants, especially to chenopodiaceous plants with fleshy leaves, as *Chenopodium album* and *C. Bonus-Henricus*. In Australia a kind of indigenous spinach, perhaps *Tetragonia expansa*.

father (fä'THėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *fader* (in *father*, as in *mother*, the *th*, for ME. and AS. *d*, is modern, appar. due to conformation with *brother*, or with the Icel. forms *fadhir*, *mōdhir*); < ME. *fader*, *fadir*, *feder*, *fæder* (gen. *fader*, etc., later *faderes*), < AS. *fæder* (gen. dat. *fæder*) = OS. *fadar*, *fader* = OFries. *feder*, *fader* = D. *vader* = MLG. *fader*, LG. *vader*, *vaer*, *var* = OHG. *fatar*, MHG. *vater*, G. *vater* = Icel. *fadhir* = Dan. Sw. *fader* = Goth. *fadar* (rare: usually expressed by *atta*) = L. *pater* (*patr-*) (> It. *padre* = Sp. *padre* = Pg. *pae*, *pai*, father, in lit. sense, *padre*, father, a priest, = Pr. *pare*, *paer*, *paire* = OF. *peire*, *pere*, F. *père*) (see *paternal*, *patron*, *patroon*, *padrone*, etc., ult. < L. *pater*); = Gr. *πατήρ* = Pers. *pidar* = Skt. *pitar*, father. Origin unknown; the word has the aspect of an agent-noun in *-ter*, *-ther*, Skt. *-tar*, and it is so regarded by some; doubtfully referred by some to Skt. √ *pā*, protect, keep; cf. L. *pascere*, feed (> ult. E. *pastor*, *pasture*, etc.), AS. *foda*, food, *fēdan*, ME. *feden*, E. *feed*, from the same root: so a ME. writer derives the ME. form *fader*, *feder*, from *feden*, feed. *Father* is one of the terms of intimate relation (*father*, *mother*, *brother*, *sister*, *son*, *daughter*) which occur with slight changes of form, and occasional gaps in the series, in nearly all the Aryan or Indo-European tongues.] 1. He who begets a child; the nearest male ancestor; a male parent: so called in relation to the child.

Now by my *fader* soule that is deed.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 781.

The maiden that was the doughter of kynge Leodogan serued Arthur vpon her kne of wyn with hir *fader* cuppe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 227.

True lovers I can get many a ane,
But a *father* I can never get mair.
The Douglas Tragedy (Child's Ballads, II. 117).

To *fathers* within their private families Nature hath given a supreme power. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

A wise son maketh a glad *father*. Prov. x. 1.

2. A male ancestor more remote than a parent; a lineal male ancestor, especially the first ancestor; the progenitor or founder of a race, family, or line: as, Ishmael was the *father* of the Bedouins of the desert.

For we are strangers before thee, and sojourners, as were all our *fathers*. 1 Chron. xxix. 15.

David slept with his *fathers*. 1 Ki. ii. 10.

3. One who through marriage or adoption occupies the position of a male parent; a father-in-law; a stepfather. [Colloq.]—4. One who exercises paternal care over another; a fatherly protector or provider.

I was a *father* to the poor. Job xxix. 16.

'Twas virtue only (or in arts or arms,
Diffusing blessings, or averting harms),
The same which in a sire the sons obey'd,
A prince the *father* of a people made.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 214.

While Alfred's name, the *father* of his age,
And the Sixth Edward's grace th' historic page.
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 105.

Perchance, and so thou purify thy soul,
And so thou lean on our fair *father* Christ,
Hereafter in that world where all are pure
We two may meet. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

5. [*cap.*] The Supreme Being.

Our *Father* which art in heaven. Mat. vi. 9; Luke xi. 2.

Because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying Abba, *Father*. Gal. iv. 6.

6. [*cap.*] In orthodox Christian phraseology, the first person of the Trinity.—7. A respectful title bestowed on a venerable man; an appellation of reverence or honor: as, *Father* Abraham.

Ye gentils of honour,
Seyn that men sholde an old wight doon favour,
And clepe him *fader* for your gentilesse.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 355.

And the king of Israel said unto Elisha, when he saw them, My *father*, shall I smite them? 2 Ki. vi. 21.

You are old, *Father* William, the young man cried.
Southey, Father William.

O Tiber, *Father* Tiber,
To whom the Romans pray.
Macaulay, Horatius.

8. A title given to dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, to officers of monasteries and commonly to monks in general, and to confessors and priests.

The whiche Sepultures [of the patriarchs and their wives] the Sarazines kepen fulle curyously, and han the place in gret reverence, for the holy *Fadres*, the Patriarkes, that lyzn there. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 66.

Come you to make confession to this *father?*
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

Penance, *fathers*, will I none;
Prayer know I hardly one.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 6.

9. A member of one of various Roman Catholic fraternities: as, *Fathers* of the Oratory, etc.—**10.** The title of a senator in ancient Rome. See *conscript fathers*, under *conscript*.

I wis, in all the senate
  There was no heart so bold
But sore it ached, and fast it beat,
  When that ill news was told.
Forthwith up rose the consul,
  Up rose the *fathers* all.
Macaulay, Horatius.

11. The eldest member of any profession, or of any body: as, *father* of the bar (the oldest practitioner of law); *father* of the House of Representatives or of the House of Commons (the man who has been a member of the body for the longest continuous period).

"You and me," said the turnkey, "is the oldest inhabitants. . . . When I'm off the lock for good and all, you'll be the *Father* of the Marshalsea."
Dickens, Little Dorrit, vi.

Being at that time the oldest person who had a seat in St. Stephen's, though not the *father* of the House in parliamentary standing. *Times* (London), Feb. 2, 1876.

12. In universities, originally, a regent master fulfilling certain functions toward an inceptor; now, a fellow of a college appointed to attend a university examination in the interest of the students of that college.—**13.** One who creates, invents, originates, or establishes anything; the author, former, or contriver; a founder, director, or instructor; the first to practise any art; specifically, in the plural, the authors, founders, or first promoters of any great work, movement, or organization: as, Gutenberg was the *father* of printing; the *fathers* of the church (which see, below); the pilgrim *fathers* (see *pilgrim*); the *fathers* of the American Constitution.

He [Jabal] was the *father* of such as dwell in tents, and . . . have cattle. And his brother's name was Jubal: he was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ.
Gen. iv. 20, 21.

Of *Fathers*, by custom so call'd, they quote Ambrose, Augustin, and some other ceremonial Doctors of the same Leven. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

But he would soon see . . . that the opinion of Washington, of Hamilton, and generally of the *Fathers*, as one sometimes hears them called in America, threw light on the meaning of various constitutional articles.
A. V. Dicey, Law of Const., p. 16.

14. In general, any real or apparent generating cause or source; that which gives rise to anything; a mainspring or moving element in a system or a process: as, "the boy is *father* of the man."

When he [the devil] speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the *father* of it. John viii. 44.

Thy wish was *father*, Harry, to that thought.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Adoptive father, one who adopts the child of another and treats him as his own.—**Aquavita fathers.** See *Jesuate*.—**City fathers,** the common council; corporation; board of aldermen. [Generally jocose.]—**Conscript fathers.** See *conscript*.—**Dollar of the fathers.** See *dollar*.—**Father confessor.** Same as *confessor*, 3.—**Father in God,** a title of bishops of the Anglican Church.

A priest shall present unto the Bishop . . . all those who are to receive the Order of Priesthood that day, . . . and shall say, Reverend *Father in God*, I present unto you these persons present, to be admitted to the order of Priesthood. *Book of Common Prayer*, Ordering of Priests.

Fathers of Mercy. See *mercy*.—**Fathers of the church,** a name given to the early teachers and expounders of Christianity, who, next to the apostles, were the founders, leaders, and defenders of the Christian church, and whose writings, so far as they are extant, are the main sources for the history, doctrines, and observances of the church in the early ages. Those of them who were during any part of their lives contemporary with the apostles are called *apostolic fathers*. These are six: Barnabas (lived about A. D. 70–100), Clement of Rome (died about 100), Hermas (lived probably about the beginning of the second century), Ignatius (died probably 107), Papias (lived probably about 130), and Polycarp (died 155). Those who wrote in defense of Christianity against the objections of Jews and pagans are called *apologetic fathers*. These, and all before the Council of Nice, in 325, are called *ante-Nicene* or *primitive fathers*, and include, besides the apostolic fathers, Justin Martyr (died about 163–66), Theophilus of Antioch (died about 183), Irenæus of Lyons (died probably about 200), Clement of Alexandria (lived about 200), Tertullian of Carthage (born about 150, died about 220–40), Origen of Alexandria (born about 185, died about 253), Cyprian of Carthage (died 258), Dionysius of Alexandria (born about 190, died 265), and Gregory Thaumaturgus (died about 270). The *post-Nicene fathers*, or those after the Council of Nice, are: (1) in the Greek Church, Eusebius of Cæsarea (born about 260, died probably 340), Athanasius (born about 296, died 373), Basil the Great of Cæsarea (born about 329, died 379), Ephrem Syrus or Ephraim the Syrian (died about 379), Cyril of Jerusalem (died 386), Gregory Nazianzen (born about 325–30, died about 390), Gregory of Nyssa (born about 335, died about 395), Epiphanius of Salamis in Cyprus (died 403), Chrysostom of Constantinople (born 347, died 407), and Cyril of Alexandria (died 444); (2) in the Latin Church, Lactantius (died about 325–30), Hilary of Poitiers (died 368), Ambrose of Milan (born about 340, died 397), Jerome, the translator of the Bible (born about 340–46, died about 419), and Augustine of Hippo (born 354, died 430). In some reckonings the list of Latin fathers is continued to the twelfth century, and St. Bernard of France (born 1091, died 1153) is often called the last of the fathers.—**Holy Father,** specifically, among Roman Catholics, the Bishop of Rome; the Pope.

And so my Boke . . . is affermed and preved be oure *holy Fadir*, in maner and forme as I have seyd.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 315.

This, in our 'foresaid *holy father's* name,
Pope Innocent, I do demand of thee.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

  We by that authority Apostolic
Given unto us, his Legate, by the Pope,
Our Lord and *Holy Father*, Julius, . . .
Do here absolve you.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

To be gathered to one's fathers, in *Scrip.*, to die and be buried.

father (fä'ᴛʜėr), *v. t.* [< *father*, *n.*] **1.** To beget as a father; become the father or progenitor of.

Ismael indeed doth live (the Lord replies),
And lives to *father* mighty Progenies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

Cowards *father* cowards, and base things sire base.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

If any one had *fathered* villain purposes, those bastards of the soul's begetting would be sure to return and plague their parent. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

2. To acknowledge or treat as a son or daughter; act as a father toward.

I could well find in my heart to cast out in some desert of forgetfulness this child, which I am loath to *father*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, Ded.

Of whiche nombre of heathens, ye Romaines are also touching your nacion, but by adopcion and *fathering* called all to the right title of inheritance and surname of Jesus Christe. *J. Udall*, On Rom. i.

Imo.   I'll . . . follow you,
So please you entertain me.
Lucius.   Ay, good youth;
And rather *father* thee than master thee.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

3. To assume as one's own; profess or acknowledge one's self to be the owner or author of.

Men of wit
Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*

A man's *fathering* a production . . . ought to establish his claim. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

4. To give a father to; furnish with a father.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded?
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

5. To ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production; fix the generation or authorship of: with *on* or *upon*.

Father my bairn *on* whom I will,
  I'll *father* nane *on* thee.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 118).

Come, *father* not your lies *upon* me, widow.
Middleton, The Widow, v. 1.

My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father on* me a new set of productions. *Swift.*

fatherhood (fä'ᴛʜėr-hůd), *n.* [< ME. *fadirhode*; < *father* + *-hood*.] The state of being a father; the relation or authority of a father: as, the *fatherhood* of God.

I would ask,
With leave of your grave *fatherhoods*, if their plot
Have any face or colour like to truth?
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

He saw the hated *fatherhood* reasserted.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlvii.

His holy fatherhood†, a title of the pope.

And besoughte *his holy Fadirhode* that my Boke myghten be examyned and corrected be avys of his wyse and discreet Conseille. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 315.

father-in-law (fä'ᴛʜėr-in-lâ"), *n.* [< ME. *fadir in lawe*: see *father* and *law*[1].] **1.** The father of a husband or wife, considered in his relationship to the other spouse.

Moses kept the flock of Jethro his *father in law*, the priest of Midian. Ex. iii. 1.

The first that there did greet my stranger soul
Was my great *father-in-law*, renowned Warwick.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

2. A stepfather. [Now colloq. in Great Britain.]

Stan. Fortune and victory sit on thy helm!
Richm. All comfort that the dark night can afford
Be to thy person, noble *father-in-law!*
Tell me how fares our noble mother?
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

I know Nancy could not bear a *father-in-law*; she would fly at the very thought of my being in earnest to give her one. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iv. 186.

fatherland (fä'ᴛʜėr-land), *n.* [< *father* + *land*, after D. *vaderland* = MHG. *vaterlant*, G. *vaterland* = Dan. *fædreland* = Sw. *fädernesland*. Cf. L. *patria*, Gr. *πάτρα* and *πατρίς*, one's native country, fatherland, < L. *pater*, Gr. *πατήρ*, = E. *father*.] One's native country, or the land or country of one's fathers or ancestors.

Sweet it was to dream of *Fatherland*.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

Fetichism discharged a great duty in that it first formed the patriotic instincts, by giving to men a notion of *fatherland* and an attachment to a particular soil.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 69.

fatherlasher (fä'ᴛʜėr-lash"ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The *Cottus bubalis*, a fish of the family *Cottidæ*. It is from 8 to 10 inches in length. The head is large, and is furnished with several formidable spines. It is found on the rocky coasts of Great Britain and near Newfoundland and Greenland. In the latter country it attains a much larger size, and is an important article of food.

fatherless (fä'ᴛʜėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *faderles*, < AS. *fæderleás* (= D. *vaderloos* = G. *vaterlos* = Dan. Sw. *faderlös*), < *fæder*, father, + *-leás*, E. -less.] **1.** Without a living father: as, a *fatherless* child.

Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child.
Ex. xxii. 22.

2. Springing from an orphaned condition. [Rare.]

Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow-dolour likewise be unwept!
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2.

3. Without a known author.

There's already a thousand *fatherless* tales amongst us.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.

fatherlessness (fä'ᴛʜėr-les-nes), *n.* The state of being fatherless.

fatherliness (fä'ᴛʜėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fatherly; resemblance to a kind father; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.

father-long-legs (fä"ᴛʜėr-lông'legz), *n.* Same as *daddy-long-legs*, 1.

fatherly (fä'ᴛʜėr-li), *a.* [< ME. **faderly*, < AS. **fæderlīc* (= D. *vaderlijk* = G. *väterlich* = Dan. Sw. *faderlig*), of or belonging to a father, < *fæder*, father, + *-līc*, E. -ly[1].] **1.** Pertaining or proper to a father: as, *fatherly* authority.

For the rest,
Our own detention, why, the causes weigh'd—
Fatherly fears— . . . we pardon it.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Due from a father; like a kind father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful: as, *fatherly* care or affection.

You have show'd a tender *fatherly* regard.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Fatherly, Paternal, Parental. Fatherly* represents that which is more kind or tender or forbearing; *paternal* and *parental* represent that which is more strict or official.

fatherly (fä'ᴛʜėr-li), *adv.* In the manner of a father. [Rare.]

He cannot choose but take this service I have done *fatherly*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3.

This child is not mine as the first was;
  I cannot sing it to rest,
I cannot lift it up *fatherly*
  And bless it upon my breast.
Lowell, The Changeling.

fathership (fä'ᴛʜėr-ship), *n.* [< *father* + *-ship*. Cf. D. *vaderschap* = G. *vaterschaft* = Sw. *faderskap*.] The state of being a father.

father-sick (fä'ᴛʜėr-sik), *a.* Pining for one's father. [Rare.]

An angel in some things, but a baby in others; so *father-sick*, so family-fond.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 316.

fathom (faᴛʜ'um), *n.*; pl. *fathoms* or *fathom*. [Early mod. E. and dial. also *fadom*, *faddom*; < ME. *fathome*, commonly with *d*, *fadome*, *fademe*, usually without the inserted vowel, *fadme*, *fedme* (prop. a dat. and pl. form), a measure of length, about 6 feet, also an ell or cubit (L. *ulna*), < AS. *fæthm*, a measure of length, an ell or cubit (cf. gloss, "*Cubitum*, *fæthm* betwux elbogan and hondwyrste," i. e., 'cubit, the space between elbow and wrist'), also of a longer measure, a fathom (as in an early gloss, "*Passus*, *fæthm* vel tuegen stridi," i. e., 'pace, a *fathom* or two strides'—the L. *passus* being about 5 feet); orig. the space reached over by the extended arms, *fæthm* meaning generally the extended arms, the embracing arms, embrace, bosom, grasp, power, an expanse, etc., = OS. *fathmos*, pl., the extended arms, = OD. *vadem*, a cubit, fathom, a stretched thread, D. *vadem*, a fathom, = LG. *fadem*, *faem*, a cubit, a thread, = OHG. *fadam*, *fadum*, MHG. *vadem*, *vaden*, G. *faden*, a thread, G. also (< LG.) a fathom, = Icel. *fadhmr*, the arms, the bosom, a fathom, = Sw. *famn*, the arms, bosom, embrace, = Dan. *favn*, an embrace, a fathom. Prob. connected with Goth. *fatha* = MHG. *vade*, a hedge, inclosure.] 1. Originally, the space to which a man may extend his arms; specifically, a measure of length containing 6 feet: used chiefly in nautical and mining measurements.

> These trees were sette, that I devyse,
> One from another in assyse
> Five *fadome* or syxe. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1390.

> The shipmen . . . sounded and found it twenty *fathoms*; and when they had gone a little further, they sounded again and found it fifteen *fathoms*. Acts xxvii. 28.

> Full *fathom* five thy father lies;
> Of his bones are coral made.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2 (song).

> The extent of his *fathome*, or distance betwixt the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansions, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

Hence—2. Mental reach or scope; penetration; the extent of capacity; depth of thought or contrivance.

> Another of his *fathom* they have none
> To lead their business. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

Square fathom, in *mining*, 36 square feet of the vein, measured on one of the walls, and including its whole thickness. The available amount of ore in a mine worked on a regular fissure-vein is usually reckoned by the square fathom.

fathom (faᴛʜ'um), *v. t.* [< ME. *fadomen*, *fadmen*, *fathmen*, embrace, encompass, < AS. *fæthmian*, clasp, embrace, encompass, = D. *vademen*, fathom, sound, = Icel. *fadhma*, embrace, = Sw. *famna*, fathom, sound, = Dan. *favne*, clasp, embrace, *favne op*, sound; from the noun.] 1†. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

> Als I sat upon that lawe,
> I bigan Denemark for to awe,
> The borwes, and the castles stronge,
> And mine armes weren so longe,
> That I *fadmede*, al at ones,
> Denemark with mine longe bones.
> *Havelok*, l. 1291.

> The temple . . . is most of timber, the walls of brick diuided into fiue iles with rowes of pillars on both sides, which are of round timber as bigge as two men can *fathome*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, iv. 19.

2. To reach in depth by measurement in fathoms; sound; try the depth of; penetrate to or find the bottom or extent of.

> The Philosopher can *fathom* the deep, measure Mountains, reach the Stars with a Staff, and bless Heaven with a Girdle. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

> Our depths who *fathoms*, or our shallows finds,
> Quick whirls and shifting eddies of our minds?
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 23.

Hence—3. To penetrate with the mind; comprehend.

> Leave to *fathom* such high points as these.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires.

> Vex not thou the poet's mind,
> For thou canst not *fathom* it.
> *Tennyson*, The Poet's Mind.

fathomable (faᴛʜ'um-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *fathom* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being fathomed or sounded by measurement.—2. Capable of being sounded by thought, or comprehended.

> The Christian's best faculty is faith, his felicity therefore consists in those things which are not perceptible by sense, not *fathomable* by reason.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, iii.

fathomer (faᴛʜ'um-ėr), *n.* One who fathoms.

fathomless (faᴛʜ'um-les), *a.* [< *fathom* + *-less*.] 1†. Incapable of being embraced or encompassed with the arms.

> And buckle-in a waist most *fathomless*
> With spans and inches so diminutive
> As fears and reasons? *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

2. Having a depth so great that it cannot be fathomed; bottomless.

> Seas as *fathomless* as wide.
> *Cowper*, Secrets of Divine Love (trans.).

> God in the *fathomless* profound
> Hath all his choice commanders drown'd.
> *Sandys*, Paraphrase of Ex. xv.

3. Not to be penetrated by thought or comprehended.

> Here lies the *fathomless* absurdity.
> *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

> With wide gray eyes so frank and *fathomless*.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 80.

fathom-line (faᴛʜ'um-līn), *n.* A line for sounding, or with which soundings are made.

> Or dive into the bottom of the deep,
> Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground,
> And pluck up drowned honour by the locks.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

fathomly†, *a.* [< *fathom* + *-ly*^{1}.] Including a fathom: as, a *fathomly* assize.

fathom-wood (faᴛʜ'um-wụd), *n.* Waste timber sold at the ship-building yards by cubic measurement in fathom lots. [Eng.]

fatidic (fā-tid'ik), *a.* [= F. *fatidique* = Sp. *fatídico* = Pg. It. *fatidico*, < L. *fatidicus*, prophesying, prophetic, < *fatum*, fate, + *dicere*, say, tell: see *fate* and *diction*.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

> There is a marvellous impression, which the dæmons do often make on the minds of those their votaries, about the future or secret matters unlawfully enquired after, and at last there is also an horrible possession, which these *Fatidic* dæmons do take of them.
> *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., ii. 13.

fatidical (fạ-tid'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *fatidic*.

> So that the *fatidical* fury spreads wider and wider, till at last even Saul must join in it. *Carlyle*.

fatidically (fạ-tid'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a fatidic or prophetic manner.

fatidiency† (fạ-tid'i-ẹn-si), *n.* [Irreg. < *fatidic* + *-ency*.] Divination.

> Let us make trial of this kind of *fatidiency*.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 19.

fatiferous (fạ-tif'e̤-rus), *a.* [= Pg. (poet.) *fatifero*, < L. *fatifer*, that brings death, death-dealing, < *fatum*, fate, death, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Fate-bringing; deadly; mortal; destructive. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

fatigable† (fat'i-ga̤-bl), *a.* [= It. *fatigabile*, *faticabile*, < LL. *fatigabilis*, < L. *fatigare*, tire: see *fatigue*.] Easily tired or wearied. *Bailey*.

fatigate (fat'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fatigated*, ppr. *fatigating*. [< L. *fatigatus*, pp. of *fatigare*, tire: see *fatigue*.] To fatigue; tire. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

> He, whiche should write the negligent losses, and the pollytyque gaynes, of euery citee fortresse and turrett, whyche were gotten and loste in these dayes, should *fatigate* and weary the reader. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 12.

> He, *fatigated* with daily attendance and charges, . . . departed towards England. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 286.

fatigate† (fat'i-gāt), *a.* [< L. *fatigatus*, pp.: see *fatigate*, *v. t.*] Fatigued; tired.

> For the poore and needy people beyng *fatigate*, and wery with the oppression of their new landlordes, rendered their townes before thei were of theim required.
> *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 35.

> Then straight his doubled spirit
> Re-quicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,
> And to the battle came he. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

fatigation† (fat-i-gā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *fatigatio(n-)*, < *fatigare*, weary: see *fatigate*, *fatigue*.] Weariness.

> The earth alloweth man nothing, but at the price of his sweat and *fatigation*.
> *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xx. § 1.

fatigue (fạ̄-tēg'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fatigued*, ppr. *fatiguing*. [< F. *fatiguer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fatigar* = It. *fatigare*, *faticare*, < L. *fatigare*, weary, tire, vex, harass; perhaps connected with *fatiscere*, open in chinks, gape or crack open, fig. grow weak, become exhausted, *affatim*, *adfatim*, enough, abundantly, *fessus*, wearied, tired. The older form of the verb in E. is *fatigate*, q. v.] To weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; lessen or exhaust the strength of by severe or long-continued exertion, by trouble, by anything that harasses, etc.; tire.

> The man who struggles in the fight,
> *Fatigues* left arm as well as right.
> *Prior*, Alma, ii.

> Lydia was too much *fatigued* to utter more than the occasional exclamation of "Lord, how tired I am!" accompanied by a violent yawn.
> *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, xviii.

> If the eye be now *fatigued*, e. g., for red, the first light ought on Hering's theory to seem greenish on account of the change in his red-green visual substance.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 311.

=**Syn.** *Weary*, *Jade*, etc. See *tire*^{1}, *v.*

fatigue (fā-tēg'), *n.* [< F. *fatigue* (= Sp. *fatiga* = Pg. *fadiga* = It. *fatica*), weariness; from the verb: see *fatigue*, *v.*] 1. A feeling of weariness following bodily labor or mental exertion; a sense of loss or exhaustion of strength after exertion, trouble, etc.

> It is not that these [stock words] were originally bad in themselves, but they have become so worn and faded that one never hears them without a sense of commonness and *fatigue*. *J. C. Shairp*, Aspects of Poetry, p. 128.

> Sir,—The *fatigue* of your many public visits, in such unbroken succession as may compare with the toils of a campaign, forbids us to detain you long.
> *Emerson*, Address to Kossuth.

2. A cause or source of weariness; labor; toil: as, the *fatigues* of war.

> The great Scipio sought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them.
> *Dryden*.

Specifically—3. The labors of military men distinct from the use of arms; fatigue-duty: as, a party of men on *fatigue*.—4. The weakening of a metal bar by the repeated application and removal of a load considerably less than the breaking-weight of the bar, as when car-axles break from the repeated blows and strains which they experience. *E. H. Knight*.

> The so-called *fatigue* of metals under strain.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 231.

=**Syn.** 1. *Fatigue*, *Weariness*, *Lassitude*. *Fatigue* is more often physical, but also mental, and is generally the result of active and strenuous exertion: as, the *fatigue* of ten hours' work, or of close application to books. *Weariness* may be the same as *fatigue*; it is, more often than *fatigue*, the result of less obvious causes, as long sitting or standing in one position, importunity from others, delays, and the like. *Fatigue* and *weariness* are natural conditions, from which one easily recovers by rest. *Lassitude* is a relaxation with languor, the result of greater *fatigue* or *weariness* than one can well bear, and may be of the nature of ill health. The word may, however, be used in a lighter sense.

> One of the amusements of idleness is reading without the *fatigue* of close attention. *Johnson*.

> A man would die, though he were neither valiant nor miserable, only upon a *weariness* to do the same thing so oft over and over again. *Bacon*, Death.

> Happy he whose toil
> Has o'er his languid pow'rless limbs diffus'd
> A pleasing *lassitude*.
> *Armstrong*, Art of Preserving Health, iii. 385.

fatigue-call (fạ̄-tēg'kâl), *n.* A signal sounded upon a drum, bugle, or trumpet to summon soldiers to perform fatigue-duty.

fatigue-cap (fạ̄-tēg'kap), *n.* A small, light cap worn by soldiers when on fatigue-duty.

fatigue-dress (fạ̄-tēg'dres), *n.* The uniform worn by soldiers when engaged in fatigue-duty.

fatigue-duty (fā-tēg'dū″ti), *n.* That part of a soldier's work which is distinct from the use of arms.

fatigue-party (fạ̄-tēg'pär″ti), *n.* A body of soldiers engaged in or detailed for labors distinct from the use of arms.

fatiguesome (fạ̄-tēg'sum), *a.* [< *fatigue* + *-some*.] Fatiguing; wearisome; tiresome.

> The Attorney-General's place is very nice [troublesome] and *fatiguesome*. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 515.

fatiguingly (fạ̄-tē'ging-li), *adv.* So as to cause fatigue; tiresomely: as, the road is *fatiguingly* steep and difficult.

fatiloquent† (fạ̄-til'ọ̄-kwẹnt), *a.* [= Pg. (poet.) *fatiloquente*, < L. *fatiloquus*, declaring destiny, prophesying, < *fatum*, fate, destiny, + *loqui*, ppr. *loquen(t-)s*, speak.] Prophesying; prophetic; fatidic.

> In such like discourses of *fatiloquent* soothsayers interpret all things to the best.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 22.

fatiloquist† (fạ̄-til'ọ̄-kwist), *n.* [< L. *fatiloquus*, prophesying, + *-ist*.] A fortune-teller.

Fatimide (fat'i-mid), *a.* and *n.* [< Ar. *Fatimah* + *-ide*^{2}.] Same as *Fatimite*.

Fatimite (fat'i-mīt), *a.* and *n.* [< Ar. *Fatimah* + *-ite*^{2}.] I. *a.* Descended from Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed, and wife of the calif Ali.

> At Medina and Mecca his [Moktadi's] name was substituted in the public prayers for those of the *Fátimite* Caliphs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 588.

II. *n.* One of the members of an Arabian dynasty descended from Ali and Fatima, and ruling from 909 to 1171 in northern Africa and for a large part of that period in Egypt and Syria. One of the earlier rulers assumed the title of calif.

> While the 'Abbásid family was thus dying out in shame and degradation, the *Fátimites*, in the person of Mo'izz li-dín-illáh, were reaching the highest degree of power and glory. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 588.

fatiscence (fạ̄-tis'ẹns), *n.* [< *fatiscent*: see *ence*.] A gaping or an opening; the state of being chinky. *Kirwan*.

fatiscent (fạ̄-tis'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *fatiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fatiscere*, open in chinks, gape.] Opening in chinks; falling to pieces when exposed to the air; gaping.

fat-kidneyed (fat'kid″nid), *a.* Fat; gross: used in contempt. [Rare.]

> Peace, ye *fat-kidneyed* rascal; What a brawling dost thou keep! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

fat-lean (fat'lēn), *n.* In *whaling*, that part of a whale's flesh in which the fat and the lean are so intimately mixed that it is difficult to separate the former from the latter; also, pieces of flesh which adhere to the blubber when the latter is cut off. Most of the fat-lean lies about the jaw, but it is also found in other parts of the animal. It was formerly thrown away, but is now usually saved and tried out.

fatling (fat'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *fat*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal: applied to quadrupeds the flesh of which is used for food.

> He [David] sacrificed oxen and *fatlings*. 2 Sam. vi. 13.

II. *a.* Fat; fleshy. [Rare.]

> The babe, . . .
> Uncared for, spied its mother, and began
> A blind and babbling laughter, and to dance
> Its body, and reach its *fatling* innocent arms
> And lazy, lingering fingers. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

fat-lute (fat'lūt), *n.* A mixture of pipe-clay and linseed-oil, used for filling joints, apertures, etc.

fatly (fat'li), *adv.* **1.** Grossly; greasily. *Cotgrave.*—**2.** In a lumbering manner, as of a fat person.

> Renaissance angels and cherubs in marble, floating and *fatly* tumbling about on the broken arches of the altars [of the Church of the Scalzi]. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xi.

fatner† (fat'nėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *fattener.*

fatness (fat'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fatnes*, < AS. *fætnes, fætness*, < *fæt*, fat, + *-nes, -ness.*] **1.** The state or quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed; fullness of flesh; corpulency.

> But Jeshurun waxed fat, and kicked: thou art waxen fat, thou art grown thick, thou art covered with *fatness*. Deut. xxxii. 15.

> Asay, the point in the breast of the buck at which the hunter's knife was inserted to make trial of the animal's *fatness*.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), Gloss.

2. Unctuousness; sliminess: applied to earth; hence, richness; fertility; fruitfulness.

> Right fatte or dounged lande thai loveth best,
> Or valey ther hilles *fattenesse* hath rest.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

> God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. Gen. xxvii. 28.

> The clouds dropp'd *fatness*. *Philips*, Cider.

3†. Grossness; sensuality.

> In the *fatness* of these pursy times,
> Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Fatsia (fat'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *fatsi*, a native name.] A genus of araliaceous shrubs of eastern Asia, including three species, one of which, *F. horrida*, is also native on the northwest coast of America. *F. papyrifera*, a native of Formosa, but extensively cultivated on the mainland of China, has a large white pith, from which the so-called "rice-paper" is cut.

fatten (fat'n), *v.* [< ME. **fatnen*, < AS. *ge-fætnian*, fatten (= Sw. *fetna*, grow fat), < *fæt*, fat: see *fat*^{1}, *a.* Cf. *fat*^{1}, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fat; feed for slaughter; make fleshy or plump with fat.

> Yea, their Apis might not drinke of Nilus, for this riuers *fatning* qualitie, but of a fountaine peculiar to his holinesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 571.

> *Fatten* the courtier, starve the learned band.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 315.

2. To enrich; make fertile and fruitful.

> Dare not, on thy life,
> Touch aught of mine:
> This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,
> These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood.
> *Dryden.*

> When wealth . . . shall slowly melt
> In many streams to *fatten* lower lands.
> *Tennyson*, Golden Year.

II. *intrans.* To grow fat or corpulent; grow plump, thick, or fleshy.

> And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour. *Otway.*

> The Pere and his Capuchins slept and ate
> And thrived and *fattened* for many a year,
> Ungrudged by none of their royal cheer.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 187.

fattener (fat'nėr), *n.* One who or that which fattens; that which gives fatness, or richness and fertility.

> The wind was west, on which that philosopher bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

fattiness (fat'i-nes), *n.* The state of being fatty; grossness; greasiness.

> Having now spoken of hardning of the juices of the body, we are to come next to the oleosity or *fattiness* of them. *Bacon*, Life and Death.

fatting-knife (fat'ing-nīf), *n.* Same as *mackerel-plow.*

fattrels (fat'relz), *n. pl.* [Sc., also written *fattrils*; < OF. *fatraille*, trash, trumpery, connected with *fatras*, a confused heap or bundle of trash, trifles; origin uncertain.] **1.** The ends of a ribbon.—**2.** The folds or puckerings in a woman's dress.

> Now, haud ye there, ye're out o' sight,
> Below the *fatt'rells*, snug and tight.
> *Burns*, To a Louse.

fatty (fat'i), *a.* [< *fat*^{1}, *n.*, + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Consisting of fat.—**2.** Containing fat; adipose: as, *fatty* tissue.—**3.** Having certain of the properties of fat; especially, having a greasy feel; resembling fat.

> The *fatty* compound of copper is produced when blue vitriol is mixed with a hot and strong solution of soap.
> *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 185.

> The clay should be *fatty* and plastic.
> *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 286.

Fatty acids, a class of monobasic acids formed by the oxidation of the primary alcohols. Formic and acetic acids are the simplest of the series. The more complex fatty acids are found in all oleaginous compounds, where they exist combined with glycerin, forming fats. When a fat is heated with a stronger base than glycerin, as potash or soda, the fatty acids leave the glycerin and combine with the metallic base, forming a soap. By treating the soap with a stronger acid, the fatty acids are displaced and set free. The most common of the complex fatty acids are oleic, stearic, and palmitic acids.—**Fatty degeneration.** See *degeneration.*—**Fatty tissue.** Same as *adipose tissue* (which see, under *adipose*).

fatuitous (fạ-tū'i-tus), *a.* [< *fatuity* + *-ous.*] Characterized by fatuity; foolish; fatuous.

> We cry aloud for new avenues and consumers for the productions of our industry, and at the same time decline, with a *fatuitous* persistence, to take any step to obtain the one or to reach the other.
> *G. F. Edmunds*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 432.

fatuity (fạ-tū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fatuité* = Pr. *fatuitat* = Sp. *fatuitad* = Pg. *fatuitade* = It. *fatuità*, < L. *fatuita(t-)s*, foolishness, < *fatuus*, foolish: see *fatuous.*] **1.** Self-conceited foolishness; weakness of mind with high self-esteem; unconscious stupidity; also, as applied to things, springing from or exhibiting such traits.

> The follies which Molière ridicules are those of affectation, not those of *fatuity*. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

> He still held to an impossible purpose with a tenacity which resembled *fatuity*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 336.

> James II. attacked with a strange *fatuity* the very Church on whose teaching the monarchical enthusiasm mainly rested, and thus drove the most loyal of his subjects into violent opposition. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. Idiocy; congenital dementia; imbecility.

> Idiocy, or *fatuity* a nativitate, vel dementia naturalis, . . . one . . . who knows not to tell twenty shillings, nor knows his own age, or who was his father.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Pleas of the Crown.

fatuous (fat̤'ụ̄-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *fatuo*, < L. *fatuus*, foolish, simple, silly, rarely insipid, tasteless (hence, through this sense, ult. E. *fade*^{1}, *a.*, q. v.); as a noun, *fatuus*, fem. *fatua*, a fool, a professional jester.] **1.** Foolish; foolishly conceited; feebly or stupidly self-sufficient; unconsciously silly: applied both to persons and to their acts.

> We pity or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants.
> *Glanville.*

> The home government, in its *fatuous* policy of exasperating and vacillating dealing with the rebellion in the colonies. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 561.

2. Idiotic; demented; imbecile.

> In Scots law, a *fatuous* person, or an idiot, is one who, from a total defect of judgment, is incapable of managing his affairs. He is described as having an uniform stupidity and inattention in his manner and childishness in his speech. *Bell's Law Dict.*

3. Unreal; illusory, like the ignis fatuus.

> Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth.
> *Sir J. Denham.*

fatva, fatvah (fat'vạ̈), *n.* Same as *fetwa.*

> No decree of the Sultan touching any part of the Sacred Law has any force till it has received the *fatvah* (dogmatic sanction) of the Sheik-ul-Islam.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 551.

fat-witted (fat'wit″ed), *a.* Having a fat or dull wit; dull; stupid.

> Thou art . . . *fat-witted* with drinking of old sack.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

faubourg (fō'börg), *n.* [F., formerly spelled *faux-bourg*, a form corrupted by popular etym., as if 'false town' (< *faux*, false); < OF. *forbourg, fobour, forbourc, forborc, fortbourc*, etc., lit. 'out-town,' equiv. to L. *suburbium*, suburb; < OF. *fors, foers, foer, fur*, also *hors*, F. *hors*, out, beyond, < L. *foris*, out of doors (see *door* and *forum*), + *bourg*, town, borough: see *borough*^{1}, *burg*^{1}. Cf. ML. *forisbarium*, suburb, lit. outside of the barriers.] A suburb, especially a part of a French city immediately beyond its walls; also, in many cases, a quarter formerly so situated, but now within the limits of a city: as, the *Faubourg* St. Germain, *Faubourg* St. Antoine, etc., of Paris.

> On approaching it [the headquarters or capital of the Zaporovians] from the steppe, the traveler first entered a *faubourg* or bazaar, in which there was a considerable population of Jewish traders.
> *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 355.

> Westwards, between El-Medinah and its *faubourg*, lies the plain of El-Munakhah, about three quarters of a mile long by 300 yards broad.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 240.

faucal (fâ'kal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fauces*, the throat (see *fauces*), + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the fauces or opening of the throat: specifically applied to certain deep guttural sounds, peculiar to the Semitic and some other tongues, which are produced in the fauces.

> They [the Semitic alphabets] possess a notation for the *faucal* breaths. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 160.

II. *n.* In *phonetics*, a sound produced in the fauces.

> Cheth, defined as a "fricative *faucal*," was a strongly marked continuous guttural sound produced at the back of the palate. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 181.

fauces (fâ'sēz), *n. pl.* [L., rarely in sing. *faux* (*fauc-*), the throat, the gullet; origin uncertain.] **1.** The throat or gullet. [Rare or obsolete.]—**2.** In *anat.*, specifically, the back part of the mouth, leading into the pharynx; the passage from the buccal cavity proper to the cavity of the pharynx, overhung by the soft palate, and bounded on each side by the pillars of the soft palate. [The word has no singular, and is used chiefly in the two phrases given below.]—**3.** In *conch.*, that part of the cavity of the first chamber of a shell which may be seen by looking in at the aperture.—**4.** In *bot.*, the opening or throat of the tube of a gamopetalous corolla.—**Isthmus of the fauces**, the contracted space between the pillars of the fauces of opposite sides.—**Pillars** or **arches of the fauces**, anterior and posterior, on each side, ridges of mucous membrane formed by the prominence of the palatoglossal and palatopharyngeal muscles.

faucet (fâ'set), *n.* [E. dial. *fosset* (also *fasset*: see *fascet*); < ME. *faucet, fawcet, fawset, facett*, faucet, in both senses, < OF. *fausset*, also spelled *faulset*, F. *fausset*, a faucet, < OF. *fausser, faulser*, pierce, strike or break through (a shield, armor, a troop, etc.), earlier *fauser, falser*, break, bend, and lit. make false, falsify, forge, < OF. *fals, faus*, false: see *false, v. t.*] **1.** A device fixed in a receptacle or pipe to control the flow of liquid from it by opening or closing an orifice. A faucet of the original form is a hollow plug inserted in the head or side of a cask, with a transverse perforation in its projecting part for the reception of a solid peg or spigot, which is removed to permit the flow of liquid. Faucets are now made in a great variety of forms, commonly with the spigot or valve itself also perforated, to be turned by a handle or cock for opening or closing the orifice, but sometimes with valves otherwise constructed and controlled.

> Than was founde a fell [fierce, sharp] *fawset*,
> In the trie [choice] tunne it was sette.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

> Stryke out the heed of your vesselles; our men be to thrustye to tarye tyll their drinke be drawen with a *faulsed*.
> *Palsgrave*, French Grammar, p. 740.

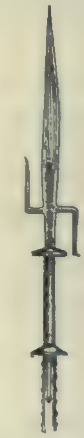
> You see, marble bath, *faucets* for hot water and cold.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 169.

2. The enlarged end of a pipe fitted to the spigot-end of another pipe.—**Self-closing faucet**, a faucet of which the valve is secured to its seat by a spring to prevent the passage of the liquid, a lever lifting it when the liquid is to be drawn off.

faucet-bit (fâ'set-bit), *n.* A cutting-lip and router on a faucet; a boring-faucet.

faucet-joint (fâ'set-joint), *n.* **1.** A form of expansion pipe-joint.—**2.** A form of breech-loading firearm employing a perforated plug to uncover the rear of the bore.

fauchard (fō'shärd), *n.* [OF., also *faussard, faussart*, etc., < *faux*, a scythe, < L. *falx*, a sickle: see *falx.*] A weapon of the middle ages consisting of a scythe-shaped blade with a long handle, and differing from the war-scythe in having the sharp edge convex. It is often confused with the guisarme and the halberd. Also *falsarium.*



Fauchard of the 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

fauchion†, fauchon†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *falchion.*

faucht (fâċht), *n.* A Scotch variant of *fight.*

faucial (fâ'si̤al), *a.* [< *fauces* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to the fauces; faucal.

> You have now a ragged mass of tissue between the *faucial* pillars, full of holes and lodging places for food and secretions. *Medical News*, LII. 382.

faucitis (fâ-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *fauces*, throat, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation about the fauces.

faucon†, fauconer†. Obsolete spellings of *falcon, falconer.* *Chaucer.*

faugh (fâ), *interj.* [A mere exclamation; cf. *foh, fie*^{1}, *phew.*] An exclamation of disgust, contempt, or abhorrence.

An emperour's cabinet?
Faugh, I have known a charnel-house smell sweeter.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, ii. 2.

faujasite (fō'zha-sīt), *n.* [Named after a French geologist, *Faujas* de Saint-Fond (1741–1819).] A zeolitic mineral occurring in colorless octahedral crystals in the amygdaloid of the Kaiserstuhl in southern Baden. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

faulchion†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *falchion.*

faulcon†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *falcon.*

fauld (fâld), *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *fold*^{1}.

fauld (fâld), *n.* 1. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *fold*^{1}. Specifically — 2. The tymp-arch or working-arch of a furnace. *E. H. Knight.*

fauld-dike (fâld'dīk), *n.* The dike or fence of a sheepfold. [Scotch.]

He's lifted her over the *fauld-dyke*,
And speer'd at her sma' leave.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 47).

faulkon†, faulkoner†. Obsolete forms of *falcon, falconer.*

fault (fâlt, formerly fât), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *falt*, but usually *faut, faute* (the *l* being a mod. insertion, affecting at first only the spelling; it was not sounded till recently); < ME. *faut, faute* (in late ME. sometimes spelled *faughte*), < OF. *faute*, later *faulte*, earlier *falte*, F. *faute*, f., also OF. *faut, fault*, m., = Pr. *falta* = Sp. Pg. It. *falta*, a lack, fault (cf. OF. **falter, fauter* = Sp. Pg. *faltar* = It. *faltare*, lack), < L. *fallere*, deceive, ML. fail: see *fail*^{1}.] **1†.** Defect; lack; want; failure. See *default.*

And who-so faille that day, that he be nouthe there, as comenaunt ys, he schal paie a pound of wax for is *faute.*
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Full wa es mee!
Almaste I dye, for *fawte* of fude.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

Is she your cousin, sir?
Yes, in truth, forsooth, for *fault* of a better.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

2. A lack; a defect; an imperfection; a failing, blemish, or flaw; any lack or impairment of excellence: applied to things.

Patches, set upon a little breach,
Discredit more in hiding of the *fault.*
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

But find you faithful friends that will reprove,
That on your works may look with careful eyes,
And of your *faults* be zealous enemies.
Dryden, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, i. 188.

Faults in your Person, or your Face, correct.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Take, Madam, this poor book of song;
For tho' the *faults* were thick as dust
In vacant chambers, I could trust
Your kindness. *Tennyson*, To the Queen.

3. An error or defect of judgment or conduct; any deviation from prudence, rectitude, or duty; any shortcoming, or neglect of care or performance, resulting from inattention, incapacity, or perversity; a wrong tendency, course, or act.

Neither yet let any man curry fauell with him selfe after this wise; the *faute* is but light, the law is broken in nothing but in this parte. *J. Udall*, On Jas. ii.

His [Calvin's] nature from a child observed by his own parents . . . was propense to sharpe and severe reprehension where he thought any *falt* was.
Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii., note.

His [Bacon's] *faults* were — we write it with pain — coldness of heart and meanness of spirit.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

To me
He is all *fault* who hath no *fault* at all.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. An occasion of blame or censure; a particular cause for reprehension or disapproval: as, to charge one with a *fault*, or find *fault* with one.

Sleeping or waking, must I still prevail,
Or will you blame, and lay the *fault* on me?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

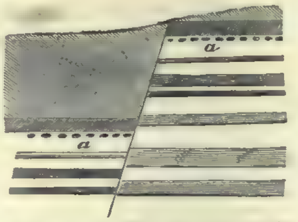
5†. Blame; censure; reproach.

O, let me fly, before a prophet's *fault.*
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

6. The act of losing the scent; a lost scent: said of sporting dogs.

Saw'st thou not, boy, how Silver made it good
At the hedge corner, in the coldest *fault*?
I would not lose the dog for twenty pound.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

7. In *geol.*, a severing of the continuity of a body of rock by a break through the mass, attended by movement on one side or the other of the break, so that what were once parts of one continuous stratum are now separated. The amount of displacement of the strata thus occasioned may be a few inches or thousands of feet. Faults of a few feet are, however, the most common. Faults are occasioned by movements of the crust of the earth, and are a part of the complicated phenomena by which mountain-chains are built up, and continents elevated and depressed. See *slip*^{1}, *slide*, *break.*



Section showing displacement of strata by a fault. *a* and *a* were once a continuous mass of rock.

Along the flank of the Grampians a great *fault* runs from the North Sea at Stonehaven to the estuary of the Clyde, throwing the Old Red Sandstone on end sometimes for a distance of two miles from the line of dislocation.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 269.

8. In *tennis*, a stroke by which the server fails to drive the ball into the proper part of his opponent's court. See *lawn-tennis.*

I would you had been at the tennis court, you should have seen me a beat Monsieur Besan, and I gave him fifteen and all his *faults.*
Chapman, An Humorous Day's Mirth.

9. In *teleg.*, a new path opened to a current by any accident; a derived current, or derivation.

In practice, derivations generally arise from the wire touching another conductor, such as the ground, a wet wall, a tree, or another wire. They are technically called *faults.* *R. S. Culley*, Pract. Teleg., p. 43.

At a fault, faulty; not as it ought to be; deficient. *Nares.*—**At fault.** (*a*) Open to censure; blamable: as, he is not *at fault* in the matter. (*b*) In *hunting*, thrown off the scent or the trail; unable to find the scent, as dogs. Hence—(*c*) Unable to proceed, by reason of some embarrassment or uncertainty; puzzled; out of bearing; astray.

The associationist theory is . . . entirely *at fault.*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 668.

Reverse fault, in *mining*, a dislocation of the rocks by a fault of such a character that a part of the bed or vein faulted is brought under another part of the same vein. As a general rule, when a vein is heaved by a fault, the latter hades in the direction of the downthrow: this is a normal fault. When the hade is in the direction of the upthrow, the fault is said to be "reversed."—**To find fault,** to discover, or perceive and make known, some defect, flaw, or matter of censure; find cause of blame, complaint, or reproach: absolute or followed by *with*: as, you are always *finding fault*; to *find fault with* fortune.

Thou wilt say then unto me, Why doth he yet *find fault*?
Rom. ix. 19.

Or can you *fault with* Pilots *find*
For changing Course, yet never blame the Wind?
Cowley, The Mistress, Called Inconstant.

But who art thou, O man, that thus *findest fault with* thy Maker? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

=**Syn.** **2.** Flaw.—**3.** Misdeed, misdemeanor, transgression, wrong-doing, delinquency, weakness, slip, indiscretion.

fault (fâlt), *v.* [< ME. *fauten*, tr., lack; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To lack.

To that shall thay noght *faut* no-thyng truly,
So God thaim aide and our Lady Mary!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2715.

Thys lady hym said, "We *faute* that we shold haue."
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 797.

2. To charge with a fault; find fault with; reproach. [Now rare, and chiefly colloq.]

Whom should I *fault*? *Bp. Hall*, Satires, i. 2.

That which is to be *faulted* in this particular is, when the grief is immoderate and unreasonable.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 8.

Having given my reasons for the act which you *fault*, . . . I must be permitted to turn my . . . thoughts . . . to more immediate duties.
New York Evening Post, Jan. 15, 1885.

3. In *geol.*, to cause a fault in.

An undulation which has overturned the folds and has *faulted* them in some places. *Science*, I. 101.

4. To scent or see; find out; discover. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To be in fault; be wrong; fail. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If after Samuel's death the people had asked of God a king, they had not *faulted.* *Latimer.*

His horse . . . had *faulted* rather with untimely art than want of force. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

If I have *faulted*, I must make amends.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

If she find fault,
I mend that fault; and then she says, I *faulted*,
That I did mend it.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

fault-block (fâlt'blok), *n.* In *geol.*, a part of the earth's crust comprised between two parallel or nearly parallel faults, and which has been lifted above or sunk below the general level of the adjacent region, as one of the results of the crust-movement during which the faults originated.

faulted (fâl'ted), *a.* [< *fault* + *-ed*^{2}.] In *geol.*, broken by one or more faults.

faulter† (fâl'tėr), *n.* An offender; one who commits a fault.

Then she, Behold the *faulter* here in sight;
This hand committed that supposed offence.
Fairfax.

fault-escarpment (fâlt'es-kärp"mėnt), *n.* An escarpment or a cliff resulting from a fault, or a dislocation of the rocks adjacent.

faultfinder (fâlt'fīn"dėr), *n.* **1.** One who picks flaws or points out faults; one who complains or objects.

Other pleasant *faultfinders*, who will correct the verb before they understand the noun.
Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.

2. An electrical or mechanical device for finding a fault in a current of electricity.

The *fault-finder* consists of a pair of astatic needles hung on a curved axis, and suspended as delicately as possible. *Preece and Sivewright*, Telegraphy, p. 256.

faultfinding (fâlt'fīn"ding), *n.* The act of pointing out faults; carping; picking flaws.

faultfinding (fâlt'fīn"ding), *a.* Given to finding fault; disposed to complain or object.

And correspondence ev'ry way the same,
That no *fault-finding* eye did ever blame.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

faultful (fâlt'fůl), *a.* [< *fault* + *-ful.*] Full of faults, mistakes, or sins.

So fares it with this *faultful* lord of Rome.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 715.

Her great heart thro' all the *faultful* Past
Went sorrowing. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

faultily (fâl'ti-li), *adv.* In a faulty manner; defectively; imperfectly; wrongly.

Fenner an Englishman's book, which boastingly and stately enough bore the title of Theologia Sacra, which, by stealth and very *faultily*, came out here first, was not long after printed again by them [of Geneva].
Whitgift, To Beza, in Strype's Whitgift, II. 166.

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null.
Tennyson, Maud, ii.

faultiness (fâl'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being faulty or imperfect; defect; error; badness; viciousness.

The present inhabitants of Geneva, I hope, will not take it in evil part that the *faultiness* of their people heretofore is by us so far forth laid open.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

Cleo. Bear'st thou her face in mind? is 't long or round?
Mess. Round even to *faultiness.* *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 3.

The majority of us scarcely see more distinctly the *faultiness* of our own conduct than the *faultiness* of our own arguments or the dullness of our own jokes.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 206.

faulting (fâl'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fault, v.*] In *geol.*, the act or process of producing faults or dislocation of strata.

The persistent parallelism of the faults and of the prevailing northeasterly strike of the rocks indicates that the *faulting* and tilting were parts of one continuous process.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 15.

faultless (fâlt'les), *a.* [< ME. *fautles, fautless*; < *fault* + *-less.*] Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish, flaw, or error; free from vice or offense; perfect in all respects: as, a *faultless* poem or picture.

He seȝ hir so glorious, & gayly atyred,
So *fautles* of hir fetures, & of so fyne hewes,
Wiȝt wallande Ioye warmed his hert.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1761.

Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 253.

Many statesmen who have committed great faults appear to us to be deserving of more esteem than the *faultless* Temple. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

faultlessly (fâlt'les-li), *adv.* In a faultless manner.

faultlessness (fâlt'les-nes), *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.

fault-rock (fâlt'rok), *n.* See *friction-breccia.*

faultworthy (fâlt'wėr"ᴛʜi), *a.* Blameworthy; reprehensible. *D. Thomas*, On Ps. xlvii. [Rare.]

faulty (fâl'ti), *a.* [< ME. *fauty, fawty*, adapted (as if < *faute*, fault, + *-y*^{1}) < OF. *fautif*, faulty, < *faute*, fault: see *fault*, *n.*] **1.** Containing faults, errors, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect: as, a *faulty* composition; a *faulty* plan or design.

So that no thing is *fawty*, but anon it schalle ben amended. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 175.

The 13th, the Rais, having in the night remedied what was *faulty* in his vessel, set sail about seven o'clock in the morning. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 242.

The king's title was avowedly a *faulty* one; and the many conspiracies that had been formed had shewn him the nobility were not all of them disposed to bear his yoke.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 569.

His [Warren Hastings's] administration was indeed in many respects *faulty*; but the Bengalee standard of good government was not high. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. Guilty of a fault or of faults; hence, to be blamed; deserving of or provoking censure.

From hence he passes to enquire wherefore I should blame the vices of the Prelats only, seeing the inferiour Clergy is known to be as *faulty*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

He was a pretty, brisk, understanding, industrious young gentleman; had formerly ben *faulty*, but now much reclaim'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 30, 1694.

People who live at a distance are naturally less *faulty* than those immediately under our own eyes.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

=**Syn.** 1. Incomplete.—2. Culpable, reprehensible, censurable, blameworthy.

faun (fân), *n.* [< ME. *faun*, < L. *Faunus*, in Rom. myth. the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, in later times identified with Pan, and accordingly represented with horns and goat's feet; hence also in pl. *Fauni*, the same as *Panes*, sylvan deities; < L. *favere*, be propitious: see *favor*.] In *Rom. myth.*, one of a class of demigods or rural deities, sometimes confounded with satyrs. The form of the fauns was originally human, but with a short goat's tail, pointed ears, and small horns; later they were represented with the hind legs of a goat, thus taking the type of the Greek Pan.

Rough Satyrs danced, and *Fauns* with cloven heel
From the glad sound would not be absent long.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 34.

Arise and fly
The reeling *Faun*, the sensual feast.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxviii.

fauna (fâ'na̤), *n.*; pl. *faunæ* (-nē) or *faunas* (-na̤z). [A mod. application of the LL. *Fauna*, the prophesying sister of *Faunus*, the rural deity: see *faun*.] 1. The total of the animal life of a given region or period; the sum of the animals living in a given area or time: a term corresponding to *flora* in respect of plants: as, the *fauna* of America; a fossil *fauna*; the recent *fauna*; the land and water *faunæ* of the globe.

At present our knowledge of the terrestrial *faunæ* of past epochs is so slight that no practical difficulty arises from using, as we do, sea reckoning for land time.
Science, IV. 209.

It belongs in every case to the traditional *fauna*, whose pedigree is older than Æsop. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 165.

2. A treatise upon the animals of any geographical area or geological period.

Works which come more or less under the designation of *Faunæ*. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 16.

Acadian fauna, Hudsonian fauna, etc. See the adjectives.

faunal (fâ'nal), *a.* [< *fauna* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a fauna; treating of a fauna; faunistic: as, a *faunal* publication.

A vivid sketch is given of the apparently startling contradictions in the distribution of animals, the well-known case of *faunal* separation between the Islands of Bali and Lombok being cited among others.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 845.

Paleontology, as far as I am aware, has thus far failed to show a single unequivocal case of *faunal* inversion.
Science, III. 60.

Faunal area, a region zoölogically defined by the character of its fauna, as distinguished from its geographical or political boundaries.

faunalia (fâ-nā'li-a̤), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of **faunalis*, < *Faunus*: see *faun*.] One of several Roman festivals in honor of the god Faunus.

On the 13th of February were the *Faunalia*.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 115.

faunist (fâ'nist), *n.* [< *fauna* + *-ist*.] A student of, or writer upon, a fauna; one who is versed in faunæ; a zoögeographer.

Some future *faunist*, a man of fortune, will, I hope, extend his visits to Ireland: a new field to the naturalist.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, p. 107.

faunistic (fâ-nis'tik), *a.* [< *faunist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or determined by faunists; relating to a fauna; faunal: as, the *faunistic* position of an animal (that is, the position assigned to it in a fauna); *faunistic* methods.

In noticing the principal *faunistic* works we omit the majority of the older and antiquated publications.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 441.

faunological (fâ-nọ-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *faunology* + *-ic-al*.] Relating or pertaining to faunæ or to faunology.

Faunological and systematic zoölogical world.
Nature, XXX. 326.

faunology (fâ-nol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< *fauna* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of zoölogy which treats of the geographical distribution of animals; zoögeography. [Rare.]

faunt†, *n.* [ME. (= It. *fante*), by apheresis for *enfaunt*, < OF. *enfant*, infant: see *infant*.] An infant; a child.

And tho was he cleped and called nouȝt holy Cryst, but Iesu
A *faunt* fyn, ful of witte, filius Marie.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 114.

fauntkin†, *n.* [ME., also *fauntekin*, *fauntekyn*, etc.; < *faunt* + *-kin*.] A little child.

He has fretyne of folke mo thane fyfe hondredthe,
And als fele *fawntekyns* of freeborne childyre!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 845.

fauny†, *n.* [ME., < L. *Faunus*: see *faun*.] A faun.

Satury and *fawny* more and lesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1544.

fause-house (fâs'hous), *n.* [< Sc. *fause*, = E. *false*, + *house*.] A framework forming a hollow in a stack of grain for ventilation; the vacancy itself. [Scotch.]

When the corn is in a doubtful state, by being too green, or wet, the stackbuilder, by means of old timber, &c., makes a large apartment in his stack with an opening in the side which is fairest exposed to the wind: this he calls a *fause-house*. *Burns*, Halloween, note.

fausen† (fâ'sen), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A large kind of eel.

Thus pluckt he from the shore his lance, and left the waues to wash
The waue sprung entrailes, about which *fausens* and other fish
Did shole, to nibble of the fat which his sweet kidneys hid. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxi.

faussard, *n.* Same as *fauchard*.

fausse-braye† (fōs'brā), *n.* [< F. *fausse-braie*, formerly *faulse braye*, a false bray: see *false* and *bray*³.] In *fort.*, a small mound of earth thrown up about a rampart. See *false bray*, under *false*.

fausse-montre† (fōs'môn'tr), *n.* [F.: *fausse*, false; *montre*, watch.] An imitation watch worn, especially by women, during the prevalence of the fashion of wearing two watches, in the second half of the eighteenth century. It was common at that time to wear two watches, the chains and seals of which, when worn by men, hung from beneath the waistcoat, one at each side. Watches worn by women were suspended from chatelaines so as to be in full view against the dress. The fausse-montre was sometimes a pincushion, sometimes a vinaigrette, and sometimes showed, by means of clockwork within, the changes of the moon or a similar astronomical record.

faut, faute, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) forms of *fault*.

fauterer† (fâ'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *fautor* + *-er*¹.] A favorer. *Davies.*

Be assured thy life is sought, as thou art the *fauterer* of all wickedness. *Heylin*, Laud, p. 198.

fauteuil (fō-tėy'), *n.* [F., < OF. *faudestueil*, *fadestuel*, *faldestuel*, < ML. *faldestolium*, faldstool: see *faldstool*.] An arm-chair; particularly, in French usage, the seat of a presiding officer; the chair; hence, the dignity of presidency; specifically, the seat of a member of the French Academy (in reference to the forty seats provided for it by Louis XIV.); hence, membership in the Academy.—**Droit de fauteuil,** the privilege formerly enjoyed by gentlemen of rank at the French court of sitting on a fauteuil in presence of the king, corresponding to the *droit de tabouret* enjoyed by ladies.

fautor (fâ'tọr), *n.* [< ME. *fautour*, *fawtour*, < OF. *fauteur*, F. *fauteur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fautor* = It. *fautore*, < L. *fautor*, rarely in uncontr. form *favitor*, a favorer, promoter, < *favēre*, favor: see *favor*.] A favorer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I am neither author or *fautor* of any sect.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Fautor of learning, quintessence of arts,
Honour's true livelihood, monarch of hearts.
Ford, Fame's Memorial, Epitaphs.

The clergy swore . . . to renounce the Pope for ever, and his constitutions and decrees; . . . to oppose them and their *fautors* to the utmost of their power.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

We have not, on this side of the Channel, been in the habit of regarding the French stage as over-squeamish. It is far too squeamish for our *fautor* of "Naturalism."
Contemporary Rev., LI. 67.

fautress† (fâ'tres), *n.* [< F. *fautrice*, < L. *fautrix* (acc. *fautricem*), fem. of *fautor*: see *fautor*.] A female fautor or favorer; a patroness.

It made him pray and prove
Minerva's aid his *fautress* still. *Chapman*, Iliad.

Thou, thou, the *fautresse* of the learned well;
Thou nursing mother of God's Israel.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

fauty†, *a.* An obsolete form of *faulty*.

fauvette (fō-vet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fauve*, fallow, fawn-colored: see *favel*².] A book-name, derived from French authors, of warblers in general, as a sylvia or ficedula: especially applied to the common garden-warbler of Europe, *Sylvia hortensis*.

faux-bourdon† (fō'bör-dôn'), *n.* [Formerly in E. written *faburden*, *faburthen*, q. v.; F. *faux-bourdon*, < *faux*, false, + *bourdon*, bourdon: see *bourdon*² and *burden*³.] Same as *faburden*.

faux jour (fō zhör). [F.: *faux*, false; *jour*, day, light: see *journal*.] In the *fine arts*, a false light; specifically, light falling upon a picture so hung as to receive it from a different direction from that in which it is represented as coming in the picture itself.

faux pas (fō pä). [F.: *faux*, false; *pas*, step: see *pace*.] A false step; a slip; a mistake; especially, a breach of good manners; a lapse from chastity, or any act that compromises one's reputation.

How, Cousin, I'd have you to know, before this *faux pas*, this Trip of mine, the World cou'd not talk of me.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

favaginous† (fa-vaj'i-nus), *a.* [Badly formed, < L. *favus*, a honeycomb.] Same as *faveolate*.

favel¹† (fā'vel), *n.* [< ME. *favel*, flattery (personified), < OF. *favele*, *faviele*, *flavele*, *favel*, a fable, falsehood, flattery, cajolery (cf. *faveler*, fable, tell falsehoods: see *fable*, *v.*), = It. *favella*, talk, discourse, < L. *fabella*, dim. of *fabula*, a story, fable: see *fable*, *n.*] Flattery; cajolery.

"Loke on the lufthond," quod heo, "and seo wher he stondeth!
Bothe Fals and *Fauuel* and al his hole meyne!"
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 6.

There was falsehood, *favel*, and jollity. *Hycke Scorner.*

favel²† (fā'vel), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *favell*, a common name for a horse, after OF. *fauvel*, later *fauveau*, similarly used; lit. fallow, dun, dim. of *fauve*, F. *fauve*, fallow, < OHG. *falo* (*falaw-*), MHG. *val* (*valw-*), G. *fahl*, *falb*, = E. *fallow*¹, *a.*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Fallow; yellow; dun.

II. *n.* A dun horse (like *bayard*, a bay).—**To curry favel**†. See *curry*¹.

favella (fa̤-vel'ä), *n.*; pl. *favellæ* (-ē). [NL., an alteration of L. *favilla*, glowing ashes, embers.] In certain florideous algæ, a cystocarp consisting of an irregular mass of spores formed externally, and covered by a gelatinous envelop.

favellidium (fav-e-lid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *favellidia* (-a̤). [NL., < *favella* + Gr. dim. term. *-ίδιον*.] In florideous algæ, a cystocarp wholly or partially immersed in the frond, and formed by the development of several contiguous mother-cells.

favelloid (fa̤-vel'oid), *a.* [< *favella* + *-oid*.] In *algology*, resembling or having the structure of a favella.

faveolate (fa̤-vē'ọ-lāt), *a.* [< *faveolus* + *-ate*¹.] Honeycombed; alveolate; pitted; cellular. Also *favose*.

faveolus (fa̤-vē'ọ-lus), *n.*; pl. *faveoli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *favus*, a honeycomb.] A honeycomb-like cell, pit, or depression.

The apothecia of several calcicole lichens (e. g., Lecanora Prevostii, Lecidea calcivora) have the power (through the carbonic acid received from the atmosphere) of forming minute *faveoli* in the rock, in which they are partially buried. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 562.

favi, *n.* Plural of *favus*, 1.

favillous (fā-vil'us), *a.* [= OF. *favilleux*, < L. *favilla* (> OF. *faville*), glowing ashes, embers.] 1. Consisting of or pertaining to ashes.

The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles onely signifieth a moist and pluvious ayr about them, hindering the evolation of light and the *favillous* particles: whereupon they are forced to settle upon the snuff.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

2. Resembling ashes.

favissa (fa̤-vis'a̤), *n.*; pl. *favissæ* (-ē). [L., also *favisa*; only in pl.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a crypt or cellar; an underground treasury.

In Italy the *favissæ* were used for keeping old temple-furniture. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 251.

favonian (fa̤-vō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Favonius*, the west wind, also called *Zephyrus*, which blew at the beginning of spring and promoted vegetation, < *favere*, favor, promote: see *favor*.] Pertaining to the west wind; hence, favorable; propitious.

These blossoms snow upon my lady's pall!
Go, pretty page! and in her ear
Whisper that the hour is near!
Softly tell her not to fear
Such calm *favonian* burial! *Keats.*

favor, favour (fā'vọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *favour*; < ME. *favour*, rarely *favor*, *faver* (= Dan. Sw. *favör*), < OF. **favor*, *favour*, later *faveur*, F. *faveur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *favor* = It. *favore*, < L. *favor* (acc. *favōrem*), good will, inclination, partiality, favor, < *favēre*, be well disposed or inclined toward, favor, countenance, befriend, promote.] **1.** Good will; kind regard; countenance; friendly disposition; a willingness to aid, support, or defend.

This Pope [Clement V.] was Native of Bourdeaux, and so the more regardful of the King's Desire, and the King the more confident of his *Favour*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 99.

But one of the peculiarities of James's character was that no act, however wicked and shameful, which had been prompted by a desire to gain his *favour*, ever seemed to him deserving of disapprobation.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Can the *favour* of the Czar make guiltless the murderer of old men and women and children in Circassian valleys?
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 241.

2. The state of favoring or of being favored; friendly consideration bestowed or received; objective regard, aid, support, or behoof: with *in*: as, to be or act *in favor* of a person or thing; to resign an office *in favor* of another; he is *in* high *favor* at court or with the people.

The inclination of a Prince is best known either by those next about him, and most *in favor* with him, or by the current of his own actions. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

O that the voice of clamor and debate . . .
Were hush'd *in favor* of thy gen'rous plea!
Cowper, Charity, l. 311.

The most distinguished professional men bear witness with an overwhelming authority, *in favor* of a course of education in which to train the mind shall be the first object, and to stock it the second.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 27.

3. The object of kind regard; the person or thing favored. [Rare.]

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favour*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 664.

4. A kind act or office; kindness done or manifested; any act of grace or good will, as distinguished from acts of justice or remuneration.

And if thy poor devoted servant may
But beg one *favour* at thy gracious hand,
Thou dost confirm his happiness for ever.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

A *favour* well bestowed is almost as great an honour to him who confers it as to him who receives it.
Steele, Spectator, No 497.

Now let me put the boy and girl to school:
This is the *favour* that I came to ask.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

5. Partial kindness; biased regard or consideration; predilection; partiality: as, kissing goes by *favor*; a fair field and no *favor*.

Unbiass'd or by *favour*, or by spite;
Not dully prepossess'd, or blindly right.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 633.

Let them [women] have a fair field, but let them understand, as the necessary correlative, that they are to have no *favour*. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 25.

6. Leave; permission; indulgence; concession.

By thy *favour*, sweet welkin, I must sigh in thy face.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

I speak it under *favour*,
Not to contrary you, sir. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

But with your *favour* I will treat it here. *Dryden*.

7. Advantage; convenience afforded for success: as, the enemy approached under *favor* of the night.—**8.** Something bestowed as a token of good will or of love; a gift or present; hence, a gift, usually from a woman to a man, as a sleeve, glove, or knot of ribbons, to be worn, as a token of friendship or love, at a fair or wedding, in a festive assembly, or habitually, as formerly in knight-errantry. Now specifically applied to the small gifts of various kinds exchanged between the partners in the dance called the german.

The glove which I have given him for a *favour*
May, haply, purchase him a box o' the ear.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

There's my glove for a *favour*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Hang all your lady's *favours* on your crest,
And let them fight their shares.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

"Will you wear
My *favour* at this tourney?" "Nay," said he,
"Fair lady, since I never yet have worn
Favour of any lady in the lists. . . .
What is it?" and she told him, "A red sleeve
Broider'd with pearls."
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

9. Countenance; appearance; look; features. [Archaic.]

In beauty, that of *favour* is more than that of colour, and that of decent and gracious motion more than that of *favour*. *Bacon*, Beauty (ed. 1887).

I know your *favour* well,
Though now you have no sea-cap on your head.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

Get you to my lady's chamber, and tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this *favour* she must come.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Folks don't use to meet for amusement with firearms. . . . This, my lady, I say, has an angry *favour*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

10. A charm; attraction; grace. [Archaic.]

— A woman sate wepyng,
With *fauour* in here face far passynge my reson.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.

Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself,
She turns to *favour*, and to prettiness.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

11. A letter or written communication: said complimentarily: as, your *favor* of yesterday's date is to hand.—**Challenge to the favor.** See *challenge*, 9.—**Marriage favors.** See *marriage*.—**To curry favor.** See *curry*^{1}.—**To find favor in the eyes of.** See *eye*^{1}.=**Syn. 1.** Patronage, support, championship.—**4.** Benefit.

favor, favour (fā′vọr), *v.* [< ME. *favoren*, *favuren*, *faveren* (rarely or never **favouren*), < OF. *favorer*, *faveurer*, < ML. *favorare* (cf. OF. *favorir* = It. *favorire*, < ML. as if **favorire*), favor, < L. *favor*, favor: see *favor*, *n.* Cf. *favorize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To regard with favor; entertain favor for; be disposed to aid; countenance; befriend; regard or treat with favor or partiality; accommodate: as, to *favor* the weaker side.

There are divers motives drawing men to *favour* mightily those opinions wherein their persuasions are but weakly settled. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., Ded.

Then died also Edm. Grindall, Archbishop of Canterbury, . . . who stood highly in the Queen's Favour for a long time, till he lost it at last by *favouring* (as was said) the Puritans Conventicles. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 361.

Perceiving musical instruments lying near, he begged to be *favoured* with a song. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

I pledge her [the Muse], and she comes and dips
Her laurel in the wine,
And lays it thrice upon my lips,
These *favour'd* lips of mine.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

2. To be favorable to; facilitate or render easier: as, the darkness of the night *favored* the enemy's approach.

I go about in black, which *favors* the notion.
Lamb, Essays of Elia, p. 16.

As vigorous and systematic exercise is a prime condition of the general health, so the want of it *favors* the approach of disease. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 490.

3. To resemble in features or aspect; look somewhat like. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Let us leave this family multiplying in numbers, in science, in wickednesse, *fauouring* nothing diuine, or at least nothing but humane in their Diuinitie; therefore called the sonnes of men. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his master. *Spectator*.

You do look like the Brandons; you really *favor* 'em consider'ble. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 91.

4. To ease; spare: as, to *favor* a lame leg.

In the evening spent my time walking in the dark, in the garden, to *favour* my eyes, which I find nothing but ease do help. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 26.

Pedal evenly and use both legs. Those who have no practical experience will hardly believe how often a rider *favours* one leg more than the other.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 222.

5. To extenuate; palliate; represent favorably, as in painting or description.

He has *favoured* her squint admirably. *Swift*.

Most favored nation clause. See *clause*.=**Syn. 1.** To patronize, help, assist.

II.† *intrans.* To have the semblance (of).

How little this *favours* of a Protestant is too easily perceav'd. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xx.

favorable, favourable (fā′vọr-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *favorabel*, < OF. (and F.) *favorable* = Pr. Sp. *favorable* = Pg. *favoravel* = It. *favorabile*, < L. *favorabilis*, favored, in favor, popular, also winning favor, pleasing, < *favor*, favor: see *favor*.] **1.** Kind; friendly; well inclined; manifesting good will or partiality.

Til tham the world es *favorabel*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1344.

Lend *favourable* ear to our requests.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

I humbly thank your Lordship for the *favourable*, and indeed too high a Character you please to give of my Survey of Venice. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 48.

2. Conducive; contributing; tending to promote: as, conditions *favorable* to population.

Nothing is more *favourable* to the reputation of a writer than to be succeeded by a race inferior to himself.
Macaulay, Petrarch.

A poetical religion must, it seems, be *favorable* to art.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 115.

That civilization exerts upon the older societies of the world an influence which is on the whole *favorable* to physical perfection and longevity has been abundantly shown. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 224.

3. Convenient; advantageous; affording facilities: as, a *favorable* position; *favorable* weather.

A *favourable* gale arose from shore,
Which to the port desir'd the Grecian galleys bore.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 54.

A *favourable* speed
Ruffle thy mirror'd mast, and lead
Thro' prosperous floods.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ix.

It is for the arboriculturist to study nature's mode of sowing, and to imitate only her *favourable* features.
Encyc. Brit., II. 321.

4†. Having a pleasing favor or appearance; well favored; beautiful.

None more *favourable* nor more faire . . .
Then Clarion. *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 20.

=**Syn. 1.** Auspicious, willing, inclined (toward).—**2** and **3.** Fit, adapted, suitable.

favorableness, favourableness (fā′vọr-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being favorable or suitable; kindness; partiality.

To the *favourableness* of your ladyship's censure [opinion] . . . be pleased to add the favour of your pardon.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 198.

favorably, favourably (fā′vọr-ạ-bli), *adv.* In a favorable manner; with friendly disposition or indulgence; conveniently; advantageously.

Favourably with mercy hear our prayers.
Book of Common Prayer, Lesser Litany.

There grew a great question of one Heriot for plotting of factions and abusing the gouernour, for which he was condemned to lose his eares, yet he was vsed so *fauuourably* he lost but the part of one in all.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 163.

favored, favoured (fā′vọrd), *a.* [< *favor*, *n.*, + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Featured; looking, etc.: in compounds or phrases: as, a hard-*favored* man; he is well *favored*.

We saw but three of their women, and they were but of meane stature, attyred in skins like the men, but fat and well *favoured*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 107.

Speed. Is she not hard *favoured*, sir?
Val. Not so fair, boy, as well *favoured*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1.

A poor virgin, sir, an ill-*favoured* thing, sir, but mine own. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

2. Adorned with a favor; wearing a favor: usually in compounds.

But they must go, the time draws on,
And those white-*favour'd* horses wait.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

favoredly, favouredly (fā′vọrd-li), *adv.* In respect to features, appearance, or manner: in compounds.

I left a certain letter behind me which was read in the church of Bethleem, the which letter my aduersaries haue very euil *fauoredly* translated and sinisterly expounded.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 577.

favoredness, favouredness (fā′vọrd-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being favored.—**2.** Appearance: in compounds.

favorer, favourer (fā′vọr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which favors; one who assists or promotes the success or prosperity of another.

Deceived greatly they are, therefore, who think that all they whose names are cited amongst the *favourers* of this cause are on any such verdict agreed.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv., Pref.

Do not I know you for a *favourer*
Of this new sect? *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

favoress, favouress (fā′vọr-es), *n.* [< *favor*, *v.*, + *-ess*.] A woman who shows or confers favor; a woman who favors or supports. [Rare.]

The lady Margaret Alençon, a principal *favouress* of the protestant religion.
Hakewill, Answer to Dr. Carrier (1616), p. 184.

favoringly, favouringly (fā′vọr-ing-li), *adv.* In such a manner as to show or confer favor.

favorite, favourite (fā′vọr-it), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *favorit*, F. *favori*, m., *favorite*, f., = Sp. *favorito*, m., *favorita*, f., = Pg. *favorito*, < It. *favorito*, m., *favorita*, f., a favorite, prop. pp. of *favorire*, favor, protect, support, < *favore*, favor.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor, liking, or preference; one who or that which is especially liked or favored.

Those neerest to this King, and most his *Favorites*, were Courtiers and Prelates. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

Such Charms as your's are only given
To chosen *Favourites* of Heaven.
Prior, To a Young Lady fond of Fortune-Telling.

2. A person who has gained the special favor of or a dominant influence over a superior by unworthy means or for selfish purposes. Favorites of this class, both male and female, have played an important part in the history of many despotic monarchies, often controlling their destinies with disastrous and even destructive effects.

The great man down, you mark, his *favourite* flies.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

A *favourite* has no friend.
Gray, Death of a Favourite Cat.

The partiality of the king [Edward II. of England] for his *favorites* alienated not only his subjects but his queen.
Amer. Cyc., VI. 434.

3†. A small curl hanging loose upon the temple: a frequent feature of a woman's head-dress in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

We do hereby engage ourselves to raise and arm our vassals for the service of his Majesty King George, and him to defend, with our tongues and hearts, our eyes, eye-lashes, *favourites*, lips, dimples, and every other feature, whether natural or acquired. *Addison*, The Ladies' Association.

The *favourites* hang loose upon the temples, with a languishing lock in the middle.
Farquhar, Sir H. Wildair, i. 1.

II. *a.* Regarded with particular liking, favor, esteem, or preference: as, a *favorite* walk; a *favorite* author; a *favorite* child.

For ever cursed be this detested day,
Which snatch'd my best, my *fav'rite* curl away!
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 148.

The parable of the Good Shepherd, which adorns almost every chapel in the Catacombs, was still the *favourite* subject of the painter. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 73.

favoritism, favouritism (fā'vọr-i-tizm), *n.* [< F. *favoritisme* = Sp. *favoritismo*; as *favorite* + *-ism.*] The disposition to favor one person or family, or one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims.

Such extremes, I told her, well might harm
The woman's cause. "Not more than now," she said,
"So puddled as it is with *favouritism.*"
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

favorize (fā'vọr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *favorized*, ppr. *favorizing.* [= G. *favorisiren* = Dan. *favorisere* = Sw. *favorisera*, < F. *favoriser* (cf. Sp. Pg. *favorecer*), < ML. *favorizare*, < L. *favor*, favor: see *favor* and *-ize.*] To favor especially or unduly.

Yea, and he [Socrates] pierced deeper into the souls and hearts of his hearers, by how much he seemed to seek out the truth in common, and neuer to *favorize* and maintain any opinion of his own. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 833.

Thus the use of a flame as one electrode *favorises* the creation of a current through the air.
Philos. Mag., XXVI. 273.

favorless, favourless (fā'vọr-les), *a.* [< *favor* + *-less.*] **1.** Unfavored; not regarded with favor; having no patronage or countenance.—**2†.** Not favoring; unpropitious.

Such happinesse
Heven doth to me envy, and fortune *favourlesse.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 7.

favorous†, favourous†, *a.* [< ME. *faverous*; < *favor* + *-ous.*] Favorable.

The tyme is than so *faverous.* *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 82.

When women were wont to be kindharted, conceits in men were verie *favourous.*
Breton, Wit's Trenchmour, p. 9.

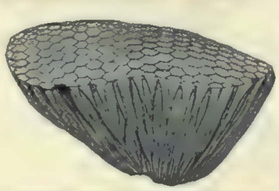
favorsome†, favoursome† (fā'vọr-sum), *a.* [< *favor* + *-some.*] Worthy of favor; fitted to win favor.

Pray Phœbus I prove *favoursome* in her fair eyes.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

favose (fa-vōs'), *a.* [< L. as if **favosus*, < *favus*, a honeycomb.] Resembling a honeycomb. (*a*) Applied to some cutaneous diseases, as favus, in which the skin is covered with a honeycomb-like gummy secretion. (*b*) In *bot.*, same as *faveolate.* (*c*) In *entom.*, covered with large, deep, many-sided depressions or cavities separated only by linear elevations or partitions, as a surface; faveolate.

favosite (fav'ọ-sīt), *n.* A fossil stone-coral of the family *Favositidæ.*

Favosites (fav-ọ-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. as if **favosus*, honeycombed (see *favose*), + *-ites.*] A genus of fossil stone-corals, giving name to the family *Favositidæ*, occurring in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous strata: so called from the regular polygonal arrangement of the pore-cells, as in *F. alcyonaria.*



Fossil Coral (*Favosites alcyonaria*).

Favositidæ (fav-ọ-sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Favosites* + *-idæ.*] A family of tabulate sclerodermatous stone-corals, typified by the genus *Favosites*, having little or no true cœnenchyma, and the septa and corallites distinct.

Favositinæ (fav″ọ-si-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Favosites* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Favositidæ.*

favour, favourable, etc. See *favor*, etc.

Favularia (fav-ụ-lā'ri-ặ), *n.* [NL., < L. *favus*, a honeycomb.] A genus of fossil plants: same as *Sigillaria.*

favus (fā'vus), *n.* [< L. *favus*, a honeycomb, a hexagonal tile in pavements.] **1.** Pl. *favi* (-vī). A tile or slab of marble cut into a hexagonal shape, so as to produce a honeycomb pattern in pavements.—**2.** In *pathol.*, crusted or honeycombed ringworm, a disease of the skin, chiefly attacking the scalp, but also occurring on any part of the body, characterized by yellowish dry incrustations somewhat resembling a honeycomb. It is produced by the fungus *Achorion Schönleinii.* The disease is also called *tinea favosa.*

favus-cup (fā'vus-kup), *n.* One of the cup-shaped crusts found in favus.

fawchion†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *falchion.*

fawcon†, fawconet†. Obsolete spellings of *falcon, falconet.*

fawe†, *a.* [ME. *fawe*, shortened from *fawen*, another form of *fagen, fayn, fain*, glad, due to the influence of the verb form *fawnen*, for *fagnien, faynen*, be glad: see *fawn*^{1} and *fain*^{1}.] Glad; fain; delighted.

Ech of hem ful blisful was, and *fawe*
To brynge me gaye thinges fro the faire.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 220.

To helpe thee ȝit I wolde be *fawe.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

fawkner†, *n.* An obsolete form of *falconer.*

fawn^{1} (fân), *v.* [< ME. *fawnen, faunen, fauhnen, faugnen*, another form, due to Icel. *fagna*, of the reg. ME. *fagnien, faynen, fainen*, mod. E. *fain*, v., be glad, receive with joy, make joyful, fawn as a dog, < AS. *fægenian, fægnian*, be glad, etc., < *fægen*, glad, fain: see *fain*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To show fondness or desire in the manner of a dog or other animal; manifest pleasure or gratitude, or court notice or favor, by demonstrative actions, especially by crouching, licking the hand, or the like; act caressingly and submissively: absolutely or with *on* or *upon.*

Ac there ne was lyoun ne leopart that on laundes wenten,
Noyther bere, ne bor ne other best wilde,
That ne fel to her feet and *fauned* with the tailles.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 295.

You pull your claws in now, and *fawn upon* us,
As lions do to entice poor foolish beasts.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 1.

Oft he [the serpent] bow'd
His turret crest and sleek enamell'd neck,
Fawning, and lick'd the ground whereon she trod.
Milton, P. L., ix. 526.

2. To flatter meanly; use blandishments; act servilely; cringe and bow to gain favor: used absolutely or with *on* or *upon.*

Prone as we are to *fawn upon* ourselves, and to be ignorant as much as may be of our own deformities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 12.

My love, forbear to *fawn upon* their frowns.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

The dotage of some Englishmen is such,
To *fawn on* those who ruin them—the Dutch.
Dryden, Amboyna, Prol., l. 6.

All opposition, however, yielded to Tyrconnel's energy and cunning. He *fawned*, bullied, and bribed, indefatigably. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II.† *trans.* To show fondness toward in the manner of a dog; act servilely toward; cringe to.

Ther cam by me
A whelpe that *fawned* me as I stood.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 389.

fawn^{1} (fân), *n.* [< *fawn*^{1}, *v. i.*] A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery. [Now rare.]

Thanks, Horace, for thy free and wholesome sharpness,
Which pleaseth Cæsar more than servile *fawns.*
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

One
Who juggles merely with the *fawns* and youth
Of an instructed compliment.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

fawn^{2} (fân), *n.* [< ME. *fawn, fawne, fowne*, < OF. *fan, faon*, earlier *feon*, a fawn, a young deer, also applied to the young of other animals, mod. F. *faon*, a fawn; prob. < ML. **fetonus* (cf. Pr. *feda, fea*, a sheep), < L. *fetus*, a., pregnant, breeding, *fetus*, n., the young of animals, offspring, progeny: see *fetus.*] **1.** A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.

And there ben also wylde Swyn, of many coloures, als grete as ben Oxen in oure Contree, and thei ben alle spotted, as ben ȝonge *Fownes.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 290.

Like a doe, I go to find my *fawn*,
And give it food. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

2†. The young of some other animal.

She [the tigress] . . . followeth . . . her *fawns.*
Holland.

fawn^{2} (fân), *v. i.* [< *fawn*^{2}, *n.*, after OF. and F. *faonner*, bring forth a fawn.] To bring forth a fawn.

fawner (fâ'nėr), *n.* One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.

Our talking is trustles, our cares do abound;
Our *fawners* deemed faithfull, and friendshippe a foe.
Mir. for Mags., p. 85.

fawning (fâ'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fawn*^{1}, *v. i.*] The act of caressing or flattering servilely; mean obsequiousness.

Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow *fawning.*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Sounds of such delicacy are but *fawnings*
Upon the cloth of luxury.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

fawningly (fâ'ning-li), *adv.* In a caressing, cringing, or servile way; with mean flattery.

He that *fawningly* enticed the soul to sin will now as bitterly upbraid it for having sinned.
South, Works, IX. i.

fawningness (fâ'ning-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cringing or servile; mean flattery or cajolery.

I'm for peace, and quietness, and *fawningness.*
De Quincey, Murder as a Fine Art.

fawsont (fâ'sọnt), *a.* [Sc., equiv. to E. *fashioned*, < ME. *fasoun*, fashion: see *fashion.*] Seemly; decent.

fawty†, *a.* See *faulty.*

fax† (faks), *n.* [ME., < AS. *feax* = OS. *fahs* = OFries. *fax* = OHG. *fahs* = Icel. *fax*, the hair of the head. The word *fax* remains in mod. E. in the proper name *Fairfax*, i. e., 'Fair-hair,' and in *Halifax*, i. e. (appar.), 'Holy hair,' the town having received its name, it is said (Camden), from the fact that the hair of a murdered virgin was hung up on a tree in the neighborhood, which became the resort of pilgrims.] The hair of the head.

His berde & his briȝt *fax* for bale [sorrow] he to-twiȝt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2097.

His *fax* and his foretoppe was filterede to-geders.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1078.

The Englishmen dwelling beyond Trent called the haire of the head *Fax.* Whence also there is a family . . . named Faire-fax, of the faire bush of their haire.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 692.

faxed† (fakst), *a.* [< ME. **faxed*, < AS. *feaxed, fexed, gefeaxed, gefexed*, haired, having hair, < *feax*, hair: see *fax.*] Having a head of hair; hairy.

They [the old English] could call a comet a *faxed* starre, which is all one with stella crinita, or cometa.
Camden, Remains, The Languages.

faxwax (faks'waks), *n.* [Appar. < *fax*, hair, + *wax*^{1}, grow (cf. equiv. G. *haarwachs*, < *haar*, = E. *hair*, + *wachsen* = E. *wax*^{1}, grow); not found in early use. See *paxwax.*] Same as *paxwax.*

fay^{1} (fā), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *faye, faie*; < ME. *feyen, feien, fyen, vien, feȝen*, join, add, unite, intr. fit, suit, agree, < AS. *fēgan*, also *ge-fēgan*, join, unite, bind, fix, = OS. *fōgian* = OFries. *fōga* = D. *voegen* = OHG. *fuogen*, MHG. *vuegen*, G. *fügen* = Sw. *foga* = Dan. *föie*, join, unite (= Goth. **fōgjan*, not recorded); a factitive verb, < √ **fag* in Goth. *fagrs*, fit, adapted, suitable, = AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*, beautiful: see *fair*^{1} and *fang.* The word *fadge* appears to be connected with *fay*^{1}, but its origin is not clear: see *fadge.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To join; put together; fit together; frame.

Eft he wile *feie* us thanne we shulen arisen of deathe.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 25.

Manness bodiȝ *feȝedd* iss
Off fowwre kinne shaffte [four kinds of elements].
Ormulum, l. 11501.

Specifically—**2.** To fit (two pieces of timber) together, so as to lie close and fair; fit.—**3†.** To put to; apply so as to touch or cover.

Fetheren he nom with fingren & *fiede* [var. wrot] on boc felle [parchment]. *Layamon*, I. 3.

He *feyed* his fysnamye [face] with his foule hondez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1114.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To fit; suit; unite closely. Specifically—**2.** In *ship-building*, to fit or lie close together, as two pieces of wood. Thus, a plank is said to *fay* to the timbers when there is no perceptible space between them.

The Admiralty also ordered the *faying* surfaces of the frame timber and planking of the "Tenedos" and "Spartan" . . . to be carbonized. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 326.

3†. To suit the requirements of the case; be fit for the purpose; do.

That may not *fye*,
And he se the with hys eye
He wyl knowe the anoon righte.
Seven Sages, l. 2881.

This waie it will ne frame ne *faie*,
Therefore must we proue an other waie.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 373.

fay^{2}, **fey**^{2} (fā), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *fegien, fæien*, cleanse, < Icel. *fægja*, cleanse, polish, = Sw. *feja* = Dan. *feie*, sweep, = D. *vegen*, sweep, strike (whence E. *feague*, q. v.), = OHG. MHG. *vegen*,

G. *fegen*, cleanse, scour, sweep; prob. < √ **fag* in AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*^{1}, etc., and thus ult. from the same source as *fay*^{1}, q. v.] To cleanse; clean out, as a ditch. *Tusser; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fay^3 (fā), *n.* [< ME. *fay*, < OF. *fee*, *feie*, *fae* (> D. *fee* = MHG. *fei*, *feie*, G. *fee* = Dan. Sw. *fe*), F. *fée* = Pr. *fada* = Sp. *hada* = Pg. *fada* = It. *fata*, a fay, fairy, < L. *fata*, fem. sing., a fairy, < *fatum*, fate, pl. *fata*, the Fates: see *fate*. Hence *fairy*, q. v.] A fairy; an elf. See *fairy*.

> Elf of eve! and starry *fay!*
> Ye that love the moon's soft light,
> Hither — hither wend your way.
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay.

=**Syn.** *Elf*, etc. See *fairy*.

fay^4† (fā), *n.* [< ME. *fay*, *fey*, *fei*, faith, < OF. *fei*, orig. *feid*, whence the E. form *feith*, *faith*: see *faith*.] Faith; fidelity; loyalty.

> Thowe shall se sothly thy son soffer yll,
> For the well of all wrytches that shall be his wyll
> here in *fay*. *York Plays*, p. 447.

> O ye Heavens, defend! and turne away
> From her unto the miscreant him selfe,
> That neither hath religion nor *fay*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. viii. 19.

> Ah, sirrah, by my *fay*, it waxes late;
> I'll to my rest. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.

fay^5, **fey**^{4} (fā), *a.* [Sc., also *fie*, *fye*; < ME. *fay*, *fey*, *feye*, *feie*, etc., < AS. *fǣge*, fated, doomed, destined to die, dying, also dead, slain, also accursed, condemned, rarely timid, feeble, = OS. *fēgi* = D. *veeg*, about to die, = OHG. *feigi*, MHG. *veige*, fated, doomed, accursed, miserable, timid, G. *feig*, *feige*, timid, cowardly, = Icel. *feigr*, fated, about to die, = Sw. *feg* = Dan. *feig*, cowardly (Sw. Dan. sense prob. of G. origin).] 1. About to die; fated; doomed; particularly, on the verge of a sudden or violent death. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> "We'll turn again," said good Lord John.
> "But no," said Rothiemay,
> "My steed's trapann'd, my bridle's broke,
> I fear this day I'm *fey*."
> *Mackay*, Ballad of the Fire of Frendrangth.

> There's *fey* fowk in our ship, she winna sail for me.
> *Bonnie Annie* (Child's Ballads, III. 48).

> "Puir faint hearted thief," cried the Laird's ain Jock,
> "There'l nae man die but him that's *fie*."
> *Border Minstrelsy*, I. 180.

2†. Dying; dead.

> There were *fey* in the fight, of the felle grekes,
> Eght hundrith thowsaund thro throngyn to dethe.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13990.

> When ich flee fro the body and *feye* leue the caroygne,
> Then am ich a spirit specheles.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 197.

fay^6†, *n.* A Middle English form of *foe*.

fayalite (fī-äl′īt), *n.* [< *Fayal* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A black, greenish, or brownish, sometimes iridescent, mineral, consisting mainly of silicate of iron and belonging to the chrysolite group. It is found on the island of Fayal, in cavities in the rhyolite of the Yellowstone Park in the United States, and in Ireland; it is also a product of furnace-slag.

faydom (fā′dom), *n.* [< *fay*^{5} + *-dom*.] The state of being fay or doomed. [Scotch.]

> Conscious, perhaps, of the disrepute into which he had fallen, . . . he sunk into a gloomy recklessness of character. The simple people about said he was "under a *feydom*." . . . At all events, this unhappy person had a dismal ending. *W. Chambers.*

fayence, *n.* See *faience*.

fayle†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *fail*^{1}.

fayles† (fālz), *n.* [See the second extract.] An old game, a kind of backgammon.

> He's no precisian, that I'm certain of,
> Nor rigid Roman Catholic. He'll play
> At *fayles* and tick-tack; I have heard him swear.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

> It [*fayles*] is a very old table game, and one of the numerous varieties of backgammon that were formerly used in this country. It was played with three dice and the usual number of men or pieces. The peculiarity of the game depended on the mode of first placing the men on the points. If one of the players threw some particular throw of the dice, he was disabled from bearing off any of his men, and therefore fayled in winning the game, and hence the appellation of it. *Douce.*

fayne^1†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fain*^{1}.

fayne^2†, *v.* An obsolete form of *feign*.

fayre†, *a.* An obsolete form of *fair*^{1}.

fayry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fairy*.

faytor†, **faytour**†, *n.* See *faitor*.

faze (fāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fazed*, ppr. *fazing*. [Also *phase*; var. of *feaze*, *feeze*.] To disturb; ruffle; daunt. [Local, U. S.]

> A professor in Vanderbilt University, speaking recently of a teacher in Kentucky, said "nothing *fazes* him."
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 39.

fazenda (fa-zen′dä), *n.* [Pg., = Sp. *hacienda*: see *hacienda*.] Same as *hacienda*.

> Santa Anna is one of the largest coffee *fazendas* in this part of Brazil. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

fazzolet (faz′ǫ-let), *n.* [< It. *fazzoletto* (= OSp. *fazoleto*), dim. of *fazzolo*, *fazzuolo*, a handkerchief, perhaps < MHG. *vetze*, G. *fetze*, a shred, rag (cf. It. *pezzuola*, a shred or rag, also a handkerchief).] A handkerchief. *Percival.*

F. C. An abbreviation of *Free Church* (of Scotland): as, the *F. C.* Presbytery.

F. D. An abbreviation of *Fidei Defensor*, Defender of the Faith. See *Defender of the Faith*, under *defender*.

Fe. The chemical symbol of iron (Latin *ferrum*).

feab (fēb), *n.* [E. dial., also *fabe*, *feap*, *fape*, and esp. in pl. *feabs*, *fabes*, and *fae*, *fay* (in comp. *feapberry*, *feaberry*, *faeberry*); origin obscure.] Same as *feaberry*.

feaberry, feapberry (fē′-, fēp′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *feaberries*, *feapberries* (-iz). The gooseberry. [Prov. Eng.]

> *Groselles* [F.], gooseberries, thornberries, *feaberries*.
> *Cotgrave.*

feague (fēg), *v.* [Prob. < D. *vegen*, sweep, strike, = MHG. *vegen*, G. *fegen*, cleanse, sweep: see *fay*^{2}.] I.† *trans.* 1. To beat or whip.

> When a knotty point comes I lay my head close to it, with a snuff-box in my hand; and then I *feague* it away i' faith. *Buckingham*, Rehearsal.

> Heark ye, ye curs, keep off from snapping at my heels, or I shall so *feague* ye. *Otway*, Soldier's Fortune (1681).

2. To discomfit; perplex.

> No treat, sweet words, good mien, but sly intrigue,
> That must at length the jilting widow *fegue*.
> *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be perplexed. [Prov. Eng.]

feague†, *n.* [Cf. *feague*, *v.*] A dirty, sluttish, idle fellow. *Grose.*

feak^1 (fēk), *v. i.* [A dial. Eng. form of *fick*, *fike*^{2}, q. v.] To fidget; be restless.

feak^1† (fēk), *n.* [< *feak*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A flutter; a sharp twitch or pull.—2. A curl of hair.

> And can set his face and with his eye can speke
> And dally with his mistres dangling *feake*,
> And wish that he were it, to kiss her eye.
> *Marston*, Satires (1598), i.

feak^2 (fēk), *v. t.* [Prob. var. of *feague*, in orig. (D.) sense 'sweep.'] In *hawking*, to wipe the beak after feeding.

feal^1† (fē′al), *a.* [Not found in ME.; < OF. *feal*, *feel*, *feeil*, *feyal*, *foial*, *foyall*, etc., *fedeil*, etc. (mod. F. *fidèle*), faithful, true, < L. *fidelis*, faithful, true, < *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*, and *fealty*.] Faithful; loyal.

> The tenants by knight's service used to swear to their lords to be *feal* and leal. *Chambers.*

feal^2, *a.* See *feel*^{2}.

feal^3 (fēl), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *felen*, < Icel. *fela*, hide. See *filch*.] To hide. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> His godhed in fleis [flesh] was *felid*
> As hoc in bait. *Metr. Homilies*, p. 12.

feal^4, *n.* [Sc.] Same as *fail*^{2}.

fealty (fē′al-ti), *n.* [A partly restored form of ME. *feaute*, *feute*, < OF. *fealte*, *feelte*, *feaute*, *feiaute*, *feelteit*, later *feaulte*, < L. *fidelita(t-)s*, faithfulness, fidelity: see *fidelity* and *feal*^{1}.] 1. Fidelity to a lord; faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; the solemn recognition by the tenant, under oath, of his lord's paramount right.

> His [King Edwin's] Subjects Hearts was so turned against him, that the Mercians and Northumbrians revolted, and swore *fealty* to his younger Brother Edgar.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 11.

2. Fidelity in general, as of one friend to another, of a wife to a husband, etc.; faithfulness; faith; loyalty.

> Nor did he doubt her more,
> But rested in her *fealty*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

> We keep our *fealty* to the laws
> Through patient pain.
> *Whittier*, Anniversary Poem.

Oath of fealty, under the feudal system, an oath promising fidelity on the part of the vassal to his lord, usually given upon investiture of a fee.

> The *oath of fealty* taken after homage is given by Britton, lib. iii. c. 4. In case of fealty to the king it is this: "Hear this, ye good people, that I, such a one by name, faith will bear to our lord King Edward from this day forward, of life and limb, of body and chattels and earthly honour; and the services which belong to him for the fees and tenements which I hold of him, will lawfully perform to him as they become due, to the best of my power, so help me God and the saints."
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 462, note.

=**Syn.** *Allegiance, Loyalty, Fealty.* See *allegiance*.

fear^1 (fēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feare*, *feere*; < ME. *feer*, *fere*, *fer*, fear, < AS. *fǣr*, fear, terror, in comp. generally implying sudden danger, = OS. *fār*, a plot, snare, = OD. *vaer*, D. *gevaar*, danger, = OHG. *fāra*, MHG. *vāre*, a plot, treason, danger, fright, G. *gefahr*, danger, = Icel. *fār*, bale, harm, mischief, a plague, = Sw. *fara* = Dan. *fare*, danger (the sense and perhaps the form due to the D. and G.); not in Goth.; cf. Goth. *fērja*, a spy, L. *periculum*, danger, peril, Gr. *πεῖρα*, an attempt, attack: words ult. connected, having orig. reference to the "perils of the way," as waylaying, sudden attack, sudden alarms, etc., the Teut. root being that of Goth. *faran*, AS. *faran*, etc., E. *fare*, go: see *fare*^{1}. Cf. *feer* = *fear*^{2}, a companion, from the same source. Hence *fearful*, *fearsome*, *ferly*, etc.] 1. A painful emotion or passion excited by the expectation of evil or harm, and accompanied by a strong desire to escape it; an active feeling of dread of which fright and terror are the intenser degrees; hence, apprehension or dread in general. Strong and sudden fear is accompanied by extreme physical disturbances, as trembling, paling, impairment of the power of speech and action, etc.

> We lefte Modona for *fere* of the Turkes; it was but late Uenycyans, but nowe the Turke hathe it.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 12.

> There is no *fear* in love; but perfect love casteth out *fear*. 1 John iv. 18.

> They, bestill'd
> Almost to jelly with the act of *fear*,
> Stand dumb, and speak not to him.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

> *Fear* is an uneasiness of the mind upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us. *Locke.*

> All persons . . . are liable to be thrown by the prospect of pains into the state of passionate aversion which we call *fear*. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 125.

2. Anxiety; solicitude.

> The greatest and principal *fear* was for the holy temple.
> 2 Mac. xv. 18.

> The truth is, I have some *fear* that I am more behindhand in the world for these last two years, since I have not, or for some time could not, look after my accounts.
> *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 87.

> The minor forms of *fear*, expressed by anxiety, watchfulness, care, use up the powers of thought, and exclude all impressions of a foreign nature.
> *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 56.

3. A cause or object of fear.

> Or, in the night, imagining some *fear*,
> How easy is a bush suppos'd a bear.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

> Oh, good God,
> That I had never seen that false man's eyes,
> That dares reward me thus with *fears* and curses!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.

4. Formidableness; aptness to cause fear.

> My love and *fear* glued many friends to thee.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

5. Reverence; respect for rightful authority; especially, reverence manifesting itself in obedience.

> The *fear* of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge.
> Prov. i. 7.

> Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; . . . *fear* to whom *fear*. Rom. xiii. 7.

> Temporal power,
> The attribute to awe and majesty,
> Wherein doth sit the dread and *fear* of kings.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

For fear, lest; in case.

> Receive the money now,
> *For fear* you ne'er see chain nor money more.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2.

=**Syn.** 1. See *alarm*.—2. Concern, dread.—5. Veneration, reverence, awe.

fear^1 (fēr), *v.* [< ME. *feren*, < AS. *fǣran*, frighten, more commonly in comp. *ā-fǣran*, frighten (whence E. *afeard*, q. v.), = OS. *fārōn* = D. *vervaren* = OHG. *fārjan*, lie in wait, plot against, frighten, = ODan. *forfære* (Dan. *forfærde*) = Sw. *förfära*, frighten; from the noun: see *fear*^{1}, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To frighten; affright; terrify; drive away or keep away by fear.

> Pacientliche, thorgh hus prouynce and to hus peple hym shewe,
> Feden hem and fillen hem and *fere* hem fro synne.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 285.

> I tell thee, lady, this aspect of mine,
> Hath *fear'd* the valiant. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1.

> Art not ashamed that any flesh should *fear* thee?
> *Middleton*, Mad World.

> Some, sitting on the hatches, would seem there
> With hideous gazing to *fear* away fear.
> *Donne*, The Storm.

2. To feel a painful apprehension of, as some impending evil; be afraid of; consider or expect with emotions of alarm or solicitude.

> I will *fear* no evil, for thou art with me. Ps. xxiii. 4.

> A beggar with a clouted cloak,
> In whom I *fear'd* no ill,
> Hath with his pike-staff claw'd my back.
> *Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 194).

> What ails this gentlewoman?
> Alas, I *fear* she is not well, good gentlewoman!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 4.

> Like an animal, a savage *fears* whatever is strange in appearance or behaviour.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 194.

3. To reverence; have a reverential awe of; venerate.

This do, and live; for I *fear* God. Gen. xlii. 18.

I *fear* God, yet am not afraid of him.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 52.

4†. To have fear for; have anxiety about; be solicitous for.

Wor. Doth he keep his bed?
Mess. He did, my lord, four days ere I set forth;
And at the time of my departure thence,
He was much *fear'd* by his physicians.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

Only I crave the shelter of your closet
A little, and then *fear* me not.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 4.

To fear no colors†. See *color.* =**Syn. 2.** To apprehend, dread.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be frightened; be afraid; be in apprehension of evil; feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.

Fear not, Abram; I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward. Gen. xv. 1.

[In this sense the verb is often used reflexively with the personal pronouns *me, thee, him, her.*

A flash,
I *fear me*, that will strike my blossom dead.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Surely I *fear me*, midst the ancient gold
Base metal ye will light on here and there.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 141.]

2. To be in anxious uncertainty; doubt.

If you shall see Cordelia
(As *fear* not but you shall). *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.

Ne're *feare*, for men must love thee
When they behold thy glorie. *Old song.*

fear^{2}†, *n.* See *feer*^{1}.

fear^{3}, feer^{3} (fēr), *a.* [ME. *fere, feore* = OFries. *fere* = OHG. *gafuori*, MHG. *gevüere* = Icel. *fœrr*, able, capable, fit, serviceable, = Sw. Dan. *för*, stout; prob. ult. < AS. *faran* (= OHG. *faran*, etc.), go: see *fare*^{1} and *fere*^{4}.] Able; capable; stout; strong; sound: as, hale and *fear* (whole and entire, well and sound). [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Now alle that es *fere* and unfaye alive of thes fyve hundreth
ffalles on syr fflorent, a ffyve score knyghttes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2797.

fear-babe† (fēr'bāb), *n.* [< *fear*^{1}, *v. t.*, 1, + obj. *babe.*] A bugbear, such as frightens children.

As for their shewes and words, they are but *feare-babes*, nor worthy once to move a worthy man's conceit.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 299.

feard, feared (fērd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *fear*^{1}, *v.*; or abbr. of *afeard.*] Afeard; afraid. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The beggar was the *feardest* man
Of one that ever might be.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 197).

fearer (fēr'ėr), *n.* One who fears.

Fellowship and Friendships hest
With thy *fearers* all I hold,
Such as hold thy biddings best.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. 119, H.

fearful (fēr'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *feerful, ferful*, frightful, causing fear, also frightened, feeling fear, < *feer, fer*, fear, + *-ful.*] **1.** Feeling fear, dread, apprehension, or solicitude; afraid.

This put the King [Edward II.] into a great Strait; loth he was to leave Gaveston, and *fearful* he was to provoke the Lords. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 106.

I see you all are mute, and stand amaz'd,
Fearful to answer me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

This dress and that by turns you tried,
Too *fearful* that you should not please.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. Timid; timorous; wanting courage.

Durste she not hym diffende, ffor a woman a-loone is *feerfull.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

He . . . trembled underneath his mighty hand,
And like a *fearefull* dog him followed through the land.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 36.

What man is there that is *fearful* and fainthearted?
Deut. xx. 8.

But it is likely, the Chubs will sink down towards the bottom of the water, at the first shadow of your rod (for Chub is the *fearfullest* of fishes).
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 68.

3. Causing or such as to cause fear; impressing fear; frightful; dreadful; terrible; awful.

He was a *ferfull* freke, in fas to beholde;
And mony ledes with his loke laithet full euyll!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7725.

That thou mayest fear this glorious and *fearful* name, THE LORD THY GOD. Deut. xxviii. 58.

Oh, mother, these are *fearful* hours! speak gently
To these fierce men; they will afford you pity.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 4.

4. Showing fear; produced by fear; indicative of fear. [Rare.]

Cold *fearful* drops stand on my trembling flesh.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

=**Syn. 2.** Pusillanimous, cowardly, faint-hearted.—**3.** *Dreadful, Frightful*, etc. (see *awful*); dire, direful, horrible, distressing, shocking.

fearfully (fēr'fůl-i), *adv.* **1.** With or from fear; in a timorous or cowardly manner.

He hath *fearfully* and basely
Betray'd his own cause.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

In such a night,
Did Thisbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

2. In a manner to cause fear or awe.

I am *fearfully* and wonderfully made. Ps. cxxxix. 14.

There is a cliff whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* in the confined deep.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1.

I am borne darkly, *fearfully* afar!
Shelley, Adonais, lv.

fearfulness (fēr'fůl-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being fearful or timorous; timidity; awe; alarm; dread.

A third thing that makes a government despised is *fearfulness* of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders. *South*, Sermons.

2. The quality of causing fear or alarm; dreadfulness.

fearless (fēr'les), *a.* [< *fear*^{1} + *-less.*] Without fear; bold; courageous; intrepid; undaunted.

And *fearless* minds climb soonest unto crowns.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Fearless will I enter here
And meet my fate, whatso it be.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 285.

=**Syn.** Brave, dauntless, daring, valiant, valorous, gallant.

fearlessly (fēr'les-li), *adv.* In a fearless or courageous manner; without fear; intrepidly.

Men who so *fearlessly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

fearlessness (fēr'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being fearless; freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

He gave instances of an invincible courage and *fearlessness* in danger. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

fearlot (fēr'lot), *n.* A dialectal variant of *firlot.*

fearnaught, fearnought (fēr'nât), *n.* [< *fear*^{1}, *v. t.*, + obj. *naught, nought.*] Same as *dreadnaught*, 3.

fearsome (fēr'sum), *a.* [< *fear*^{1} + *-some.*] **1.** Causing fear; fearful; frightful; dreadful.

Eh! it wad be *fearsome* to be burnt alive for naething, like as if ane had been a warlock!
Scott, Guy Mannering, xlviii.

Who else would have come to see ye in such a *fearsome* hole as this? Mercy on me, it's like the bottomless pit!
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xii.

2. Timid; apprehensive; frightened: as, "a silly, *fearsome* thing," *B. Taylor.*

Which would then play, in a *fearsome* fashion, with horrors of sin and the dread beliefs of Calvinism.
The Century, XXVII. 332.

fearsomely (fēr'sum-li), *adv.* In a fearsome or fear-inspiring manner; fearfully; timidly.

feart (fērt), *p. a.* A variant of *feard.*

feasable†, *a.* See *feasible.*

fease^{1}, *v.* See *feeze*^{1}.

fease^{2}†, *v. i.* See *feeze*^{2}.

fease-straw†, *n.* An obsolete perverted form of *festue.*

feasibility (fē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *feasible*: see *-bility.*] The quality of being feasible or capable of execution; practicability.

feasible (fē'zi-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *feasable, feazable, faisible*; < OF. (and F.) *faisable*, that may be done, < *faire* (ppr. *faisant*), do: see *fact.*] **I.** *a.* Capable of being done, performed, or effected; that may be accomplished or carried out; practically possible: as, the project is attractive, but not *feasible.*

To require tasks not *faisible* is tyranicall, and doth onely picke a quarrell to punish; they could neither make straw nor find it, yet they must have it.
Bp. Hall, Afflictions of Israel.

I thought now was my time to make my Escape, by getting leave, if possible, to stay here: for it seemed not very *feazable* to do it by stealth. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 481.

Fair although and *feasible* it seem,
Depend not much upon your golden dream.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 428.

We are bound to suggest to these unfortunates, who look to us for advice, some *feasible* plan.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 81.

II.† *n.* That which is practicable.

Hence it is that we conclude many things within the list of impossibilities which yet are easie *feasibles.*
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

feasibleness (fē'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Feasibility; practicability.

Some discourse there was about the *feasibleness* of it, and several times by accident . . . I have heard it mentioned as a thing might easily be done, but never consented to as fit to be done.
State Trials, William Lord Russell, p. 692.

feasibly (fē'zi-bli), *adv.* In a feasible manner; practicably.

feast (fēst), *n.* [< ME. *feeste, feste, fest*, < OF. *feste*, F. *fête* (see *fête, n.*) = Pr. *festa* = Sp. *fiesta* = Pg. It. *festa* = D. *feest* = G. Dan. Sw. *fest*, < L. *festa*, pl. of *festum*, a holiday, festival, feast; neut. of *festus*, joyous, festive, belonging to a holiday (*dies festus*, a holiday); cf. *feriæ* (for **fesiæ*), holidays (whence E. *fair*^{2}, q. v.). Hence (from L. *festum*) *festal, festival*, etc.] **1.** A festival in commemoration of some event, or in honor of some distinguished person; a set time of festivity and rejoicing: opposed to *fast.* In this sense the word is almost entirely confined to ecclesiastical feasts. In the Jewish church the most important feasts, apart from the sabbath, were those of the Atonement, the Passover, Tabernacles, and Pentecost. To these were subsequently added the feasts of Purim and the Dedication. In the Christian church Christmas and Easter are feasts of almost universal recognition and observance. To these many others have been added, celebrating events in the life of Christ or in the lives of the apostles, saints, and martyrs. Feasts are divided into *movable* and *immovable*, according as they occur on a specific day of the week succeeding a certain day of the month or phase of the moon, or at a fixed date. Easter is a movable feast, upon which all other movable feasts depend; Christmas is an immovable feast. In the Roman Catholic Church feasts are further divided into *obligatory* and *non-obligatory*, and again into *doubles, semi-doubles, simples*, etc., according to the religious offices required to be recited in the church service.

For the love and in worschipe of that Ydole, and for the reverence of the *Feste*, thei slen hemself, a 200 or 300 persones, with scharpe Knyfes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 176.

The kynge lete it be knowen thourgh his reame that all high *festes*, as Pasch and Pentecoste and yole and halowmesse, sholde be holden at Cardoel.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 63.

Bonfires in France forthwith I am to make,
To keep our great Saint George's *feast* withal.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The autumn *feast* lingered on unchallenged in the village harvest-home, with the sheaf, in old times a symbol of the god, nodding gay with flowers and ribbons, on the last wagon. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 11.

2. A sumptuous entertainment or repast of which a number of guests partake; particularly, a rich or splendid public entertainment.

The governor of the *feast* called the bridegroom.
John ii. 9.

Make not a city *feast* of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the first place. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 6.

Last Wednesday I gave a *feast* in form to the Hertfords.
Walpole, Letters, II. 430.

And Julian made a solemn *feast*; I never
Sat at a costlier. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

3. Any rich, delicious, or abundant repast or meal; hence, something delicious or highly agreeable, or in which some delectable quality abounds.

He that is of a merry heart hath a continual *feast.*
Prov. xv. 15.

A perpetual *feast* of nectar'd sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns.
Milton, Comus, l. 478.

There St. John mingles with my friendly bowl,
The *feast* of reason and the flow of soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 128.

Rise from the *feast* of sorrow, lady,
Where all day long you sit between
Joy and woe, and whisper each.
Tennyson, Margaret, v.

Double feast, an ecclesiastical festival on which the antiphon is doubled. See *semi-double* and *simple.*—**Feast of asses.** See *feast of fools.*—**Feast of Dolors.** See *dolor.*—**Feast of Eggs.** See *Egg Saturday*, under *egg*^{1}.—**Feast of fools** and **feast of asses**, festivals, simulating the Saturnalia, and perhaps a survival of them, celebrated in many countries of Europe, especially in France, during the middle ages, from Christmas to Epiphany, but chiefly on the 1st of January in each year. In the feast of fools a bishop, archbishop, or pope of fools was chosen and placed on a throne in the principal church, and a burlesque high mass was said by his orders. The feast of asses, following the former or celebrated on a later day, was a pageant that owed its name to the important part which the ass played in it. In some places the allusion was to the ass of Balaam, in others to the ass which is said to have stood beside the manger in which the infant Saviour was laid, or to the ass on which Mary and the child fled into Egypt, or, in others still, to the ass on which Jesus made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Some of the features of these festivals still survive in the carnival.—**Feast of lanterns**, a Chinese festival held annually at the first full moon of the year (the 15th day of the first month), when colored lanterns are hung at every door, and the graves are illuminated.—**Feast of Maccabees**, in the ancient Christian church, a festival celebrated annually in honor of the seven Maccabees, who died in defense of Jewish law. It is uncertain on what day the festival was held, but the Roman Catholic martyrology places it on the 1st of August.—**Feast of orthodoxy, of the federation, of the Sacred Heart, of the Presentation**, etc. See *orthodoxy, federation, heart*, etc.—**To make feast†**, to show gladness; pay flattering attention; give friendly entertainment.

I lykne hir to the scorpioun,
That ys a fals, flateyrynge beste,
For with his hede he *maketh feste*,
But al amydde his flaterynge,
With his tayle hyt wol stynge
And envenyme, and so wol she.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 638.

=**Syn. 2.** *Feast, Banquet, Festival.* The idea of a social meal of unusual richness or abundance, for the purposes of pleasure, may be common to these words. *Feast* is generic; specifically, it differs from *banquet* in the fact that at a *feast* the food is abundant and choice, while at a *banquet* there is richness or expensiveness, and especially pomp or ceremony. The essential characteristic of a *festival* is concurrence in the manifestation of joy, the joyous celebration of some event, feasting being a frequent but not necessary part: as, to hold high *festival*. See *carousal*1.

When I make a *feast*,
I would my guests should praise it, not the cooks.
Sir J. Harington, Writers that carp, etc.

Go to your *banquet* then, but use delight
So as to rise still with an appetite.
Herrick, Hesperides, cccxli.

Pagan converts whose idolatrous worship had been made up of sacred *festivals*, and who very readily abused these to gross riot, as appears from the censure of St. Paul.
Emerson, The Lord's Supper.

feast (fēst), *v.* [< ME. *feesten, festen*, < OF. *fester* (mod. F. *fêter*) = It. *festare*, < ML. *festare*, feast; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a feast; have a feast; eat sumptuously or abundantly.

And his sons went and *feasted* in their houses, every one his day. Job i. 4.

We *feast* and sing,
Dance, kiss, and coll.
Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.

Dear to Arthur was that hall of ours,
As having there so oft with all his knights
Feasted. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2. Figuratively, to dwell with gratification or delight: as, to *feast* on a poem or a picture.

Sometime all full with *feasting* on your sight,
And by and by clean starved for a look.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To provide with a feast; entertain with sumptuous fare.

King Richard swore, on sea or shore,
He never was *feasted* better.
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 379).

I do *feast* to-night
My best-esteem'd acquaintance.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

The King *feasted* my Lord once, and it lasted from Eleven of the Clock till towards the Evening.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 2.

2. To delight; pamper; gratify luxuriously: as, to *feast* the soul.

We cannot *feast* your eyes with masques and revels,
Or courtly antics. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense.
Dryden.

I am never weary of . . . *feasting* a foolish gaze on sun-cracked plaster and unctuous indoor shadows.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 149.

feast-day (fēst'dā), *n.* [= D. *feestdag* = G. *festtag* = Dan. Sw. *festdag.*] A day of feasting and rejoicing; a festival; especially, the day of an ecclesiastical feast.

The prodigious increase of *feast-days* in the Christian church commenced toward the close of the fourth century.
Rees's Cyc., art. Feast.

feaster1 (fēs'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *festour*, < *festen*, feast.] One who feasts, or who gives a feast or an entertainment.

Neuer *festour* fedde better.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 220.

Lud was hardy, and bold in Warr, in Peace a jolly *Feaster.*
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

feaster2†, *v.* An obsolete form of *fester*.

feastful (fēst'fůl), *a.* [< *feast* + *-ful.*] Festive; joyful; sumptuous; luxurious: as, *feastful* rites.

The virgins also shall, on *feastful* days,
Visit his tomb with flowers. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1741.

Therefore be sure.
Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friends
Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance. *Milton*, Sonnets, iv.

Singing and murmuring in her *feastful* mirth,
Joying to feel herself alive.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

feastfully (fēst'fůl-i), *adv.* In a luxurious manner; festively. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

feastly† (fēst'li), *a.* [< ME. *festlich* (= G. *festlich* = Dan. Sw. *festlig*, festive, solemn); < *feast* + *-ly*1.] Used to or fond of festival occasions.

A *festlich* man, as fresh as May.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 278.

feat1 (fēt), *n.* [< ME. *feet, fete, faite*, deed, fact, matter, < OF. (and F.) *fait*, deed, fact, < L. *factum*, deed, fact: see *fact*, of which *feat*1 is a doublet.] A deed; especially, a noteworthy or extraordinary act or performance; an exploit: as, *feats* of arms; *feats* of horsemanship or of dexterity.

Also Sonnday And Munday, And was shewyd ther many Dyverse *fetis* of werre.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 63.

The *feat* of merchandizing is nowhere condemned throughout the holy Scriptures.
Bullinger, Sermons (trans.), II. 31.

You have shown all Hectors.
Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends,
Tell them your *feats.* *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8.

They showed him also the jawbone with which Samson did such mighty *feats.* *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 124.

=**Syn.** *Deed, Feat, Exploit, Achievement.* These words are arranged in the order of strength; *deed*, however, may have a much more elevated character than *feat*, and even surpass *exploit*. A *deed* may, on the other hand, be base or ignoble. It is, therefore, often accompanied by an adjective of quality. A *feat* is generally an act of remarkable skill or strength: as, the *feats* of a juggler, a ventriloquist, an athlete. An *exploit* is especially an act of boldness or bravery, with various degrees of mental power in working it out. An *achievement* is the result of large ability in planning, and diligence and boldness in executing. *Feat, exploit*, and *achievement* differ from *act, action*, and *deed* in that the first three always, and the last three only sometimes, represent something great.

Nor florid prose, nor honeyed lies of rhyme
Can blazon evil *deeds*, nor consecrate a crime.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 3.

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age, doing in the figure of a lamb, the *feats* of a lion.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

First from the ancient world those giants came,
With many a vain *exploit.* *Milton*, P. L., iii. 465.

Great is the rumour of this dreadful knight,
And his *achievements* of no less account.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

feat1† (fēt), *v. t.* [Appar. < *feat*1, *n.*, but prob. with ref. to *feature.*] To form; fashion; set an example to.

Liv'd in court, . . .
A sample to the youngest; to th' more mature,
A glass that *feated* them. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1.

feat2 (fēt), *a.* [< ME. *fete* (rare), shortened from the common form *fetis, fetys* (rarely *fetous*, whence later spelling *featous*, q. v.), neat, pretty, < OF. *faictis, faitis, faitisse, faitice, fetis* = Pr. *fetis*, well-made, neat, pretty, < L. *facticius, factitius*, made by art, artificial: see *factitious* and *fetish*, both ult. from the same source.] **1.** Neat; skilful; ingenious; deft; clever.

Se, so she goth on patens faire and *fete.*
Court of Love, l. 1087.

Lightly the elves sae *feat* and free,
They dance all under the greenwood tree!
Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [I. 299).

And look how well my garments sit upon me;
Much *feater* than before. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

She speaks *feat* English.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 6.

2. Large: as, a pretty *feat* parcel (a rather large quantity). [Prov. Eng.]

feat2 (fēt), *v. t.* [< *feat*2, *a.*] To make neat.

feat-bodied† (fēt'bod″id), *a.* Having a feat or trim body.

Nay, Sue has a hazel eye; I know Sue well; and by your leave, not so trim a body neither; this is a *feat bodied* thing I tell you. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iii. 1.

feateous†, *a.* [Cf. *featous, fetuous*, later forms of ME. *fetous, fetis*: see *feat*2, *a.*] Same as *featous*.

feateously†, *adv.* Same as *featously*.

feather (feᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fether*; < ME. *fether*, sometimes *feder*, < AS. *fether*, a feather, a pen, in pl. often wings (deriv. *fithere*, a wing), = OS. *fethera* = D. *veder* = OHG. *fedara*, MHG. *vedere, veder*, G. *feder*, a feather, a pen, = Icel. *fjödhr* = Sw. *fjäder* = ODan. *feder, fejr, fiæthær, feyre*, Dan. *fjeder, fjer* (= Goth. **fithra*, not recorded), feather, = Gr. πτερόν (for *πετερόν), a feather, a wing (cf. πτέρυξ, a wing, πτίλον (for *πετίλον), feather, down), = L. *penna*, OL. *pesna* (for **petna*, with different suffix *-na*), a feather, a pen (whence E. *pen*2), = OBulg. Bulg. Slov. Serv. *pero* = Bohem. *péro* = Pol. *pioro*, feather (OBulg. *pĭrati, prati*, fly), = Skt. *pattra*, a feather, wing, leaf, *patatra*, a wing, cf. *patara*, a., flying, < √ *pat*, fly, descend, fall, = Gr. πέτεσθαι, fly, redupl. πίπτειν, fall, = L. *petere*, fall upon, make for, seek (whence E. *petition, appetence, compete*, etc.).] **1.** One of the epidermal appendages which together constitute the plumage, the peculiar covering of birds; also, collectively, the plumage. Feathers are extremely modified scales. The nearest approach to them in animals other than birds is probably the quills of the porcupine. Feathers are epidermal, non-vascular, and non-nervous appendages, consisting of a horny and pithy substance, and subject to periodical molt. They grow somewhat like hairs, in a little pit or pouch formed by an inversion of the dermal layer of the integument, in a closed follicle, upon a peculiarly molded papilla, which causes the feather to assume its special shape. They are seldom implanted uniformly over the surface, but grow in special tracts or areas separated by naked spaces. (See *pteryla, apterium.*) All of a bird's feathers collectively considered constitute the *plumage* or *ptilosis*. (See cut under *bird*1.) A perfect feather consists of a main stem, *shaft*, or *scape*; a supplementary stem, *aftershaft*, or *hyporachis*; and vanes, webs, or *vexilla*: these together making the *standard*. The scape is divided into two parts: one, nearest the body of the bird, is the *barrel, quill*, or *calamus*, a hard, horny, hollow, semi-transparent tube with one end inserted in the skin; it bears no webs, and passes insensibly at a point marked by a little pit (*umbilicus*) into the shaft proper or *rachis*. This is squarish in section, tapers to a fine point, is highly elastic, opaque, and solidly filled with dry pith; it bears the vexilla. The aftershaft is usually like a miniature of the main feather, springing from the stem of the latter at the junction of the calamus and rachis. (See *aftershaft.*) With its vanes it is called the *hypoptilum*. Sometimes it is as large as the main feather. There are two vanes, on opposite sides of the rachis. Each vane consists of a series of mutually appressed, thin, flat, linear or lancelinear plates, the *barbs*, set off obliquely from the rachis by their basal ends at a varying open angle. (See cut under *barb*1.) To cause these plates to cohere with one another, and make a webbing of the vane, each barb bears secondary vanes; these are *barbules*, and bear to the barbs the same relation that the barbs bear to the rachis. Barbules are also fringed, as if frayed out, along their lower edges; each such fringe makes a tertiary vane. When these vanes are simple, they are termed *barbicels*; when hooked, *hooklets* or *hamuli*. (See cut under *barbule.*) From such perfect structure feathers may be reduced in various ways, even to lacking everything but the shaft; when this is very thick, feathers become much like scales, as in the penguin; when it is fine, they resemble hairs or bristles. In general, three types of feather-structure are recognized: (1) The perfectly feathery, *plumous* or *pennaceous*, structure. The goose-quill used as a pen is a good example (though it lacks an aftershaft). Most contour-feathers are pennaceous. (2) The downy or *plumulaceous*, such as makes up the under-plumage or down. (3) The *filoplumaceous*, which approaches a bristle or hair. (See cut under *filoplume.*) But there is no strict line of demarcation, and in fact most feathers are pennaceous with plumulaceous bases of the webs. Feathers are also classified as (1) *pennæ, plumæ*, or contour-feathers; (2) *plumulæ*, or down-feathers; (3) *semiplumæ*, or half-feathers; (4) *filoplumæ*, or thread-feathers; and (5) *pulviplumæ*, dust-feathers, or powder-down. (See phrases below.) The acquisition of feathers is called *endysis*; their loss, *ecdysis*. Birds which acquire feathers in the egg are *Præcoces* or *Ptilopædes*; those which are hatched naked are *Altrices, Psilopædes*, or *Gymnopædes*. Feathers are of extremely rapid growth. They are of many shapes, often remarkable, and of every possible color. The color is usually due to actual pigmentation, but in many cases to iridescence. The optical effect of iridescence is due to the texture of the webs. Among all epidermal structures, feathers probably combine in the highest degree the qualities of lightness, strength, and elasticity. They are also very warm, and in many cases water-proof.

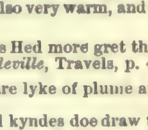
He hathe a Crest of *Fedres* upon his Hed more gret than the Poocok hathe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48.

All byrdes doe loue by kynde, that are lyke of plume and
feather,
Good and bad, ye wyld and tame, all kyndes doe draw togyther. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

With the *feathers* of these wings the muses made themselves crowns, so that from this time the muses wore wings on their heads. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vi.

2. Something in the form of a feather, or resembling nearly or remotely the standard of a feather; something made of feathers.

The bents
And coarser grass . . . now shine
Conspicuous, and in bright apparel clad,
And, fledg'd with icy *feathers*, nod superb.
Cowper, Task, v. 26.


Feather, def. 2 (*d*).

Specifically — (*a*) A plume. (*b*) In *founding*, a thin rib cast on iron framing to strengthen it and resist bending or fracture. (*c*) A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and projecting so as to fit a groove in the eye of a wheel. (*d*) One of two pieces of metal placed in a hole in a stone which is to be split, a wedge-shaped key or plug being driven between them for this purpose. (*e*) In *joinery*, a projection on the edge of a board which fits into a channel on the edge of another board, in the operation of joining boards by grooving and feathering, or grooving and tonguing, as it is more commonly called. (*f*) On a horse, a sort of natural frizzling of the hair, which in some places rises above the smooth coat, and makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of wheat. (*g*) A foamy spray of water thrown up and backward on each side of the cutwater of a swiftly moving vessel, or from the edge of an oar when turned horizontally. See *feather-spray*. (*h*) The fringe of hair on the back of the legs, on the neck, or on the ears of some breeds of dogs, as setters. Also *feathering*. (*i*) In precious stones, an irregular flaw. See the extract.

In natural rubies the cavities are always angular or crystalline in outline, and are usually filled with some liquid, or, if they form part of a *feather*, as it is called by the jewelers, they are often arranged with the lines of growth. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII.

3. The feathered end or string-end of an arrow. —**4.** Kind; nature; species: from the proverbial phrase "birds of a feather"—that is, of the same species.

I am not of that *feather*, to shake off
My friend when he must need me.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

For both of you are birds of self-same *feather*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

5. In *sporting*, birds collectively; fowls: as, fur, fin, and *feather*.

He [the Scotch terrier] may be induced to hunt *feather*; he never takes to it like fur, and prefers vermin to game at all times. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 72.

6. Among confectioners, one of the degrees in boiling sugar, preceded by the blow, and followed by the ball.

After passing the degree of *feather*, sugar is inclined to grain or candy. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 152.

7. Something as light as a feather; hence, something very unimportant; a trifle.

Thus oft it haps that, when within
They shrink at sense of secret sin,
A *feather* daunts the brave.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 14.

A sort of *feather* tossed about by whatever breeze happens to blow—a straw on the current of things!
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 95.

8. In *rowing*, the act of feathering. See *feather*, *v. t.*, 6.—**A feather in one's cap,** an honor or mark of distinction: said of something striking or unexpected that brings credit or attracts favorable notice.—**Auricular feathers.** See *auricular*.—**Axillary feathers.** See *axillar*, *n.*—**Birds of a feather.** See *bird*1.—**Capillary feather,** a filoplume or hair-feather.—**Contour feather.** See *contour-feather*.—**Covert-feather,** any feather of the wing- or tail-coverts. See *covert*, *n.*, 6.—**Deck-feather,** one of the pair of middle tail-feathers which overlie the rest when the tail is closed, and are often conspicuously different from them in size, shape, or color.—**Down feather.** See *down-feather*.—**Dust-feather,** a pulviplume; one of certain peculiar down-feathers of a dusty, scurfy, or greasy character, occurring in patches in some birds, especially herons.—**Feather oil-gland,** the uropygial gland, or elæodochon. See *elæodochon*.—**Feather-tract,** a pteryla.—**Flight-feather,** one of the large quill-feathers which form most of the extent of a bird's wing and which are essential to flight; a quill of the wing; a rowing-feather; a remex. (See *remex*.) The goose-quill for writing is a flight-feather. Flight-feathers are divided into primaries, secondaries, and tertiaries or tertials, according to their sites on the wing. See cut under *bird*1.—**Hair-feather,** a filoplume or thread-feather.—**Half-feather,** a semiplume, in structure intermediate between a plume and a plumula. See def. 1.—**In full feather,** not molting; in full plumage; figuratively, well supplied with money.—**In high feather,** in high spirits; elated.

I have seen him, though *in high feather* and high talk when in a sunny chamber, if transferred to a badly-lighted room, withdraw in a corner and sit by himself in moody silence. *Actors and Actresses*, I. 206.

Metallic feather, a feather with a metallic gloss, sheen, or glitter; an iridescent feather. Some of them, as in humming-birds, etc., are often described as *metallic scales*.—**Pennaceous, plumaceous, plumulaceous feather.** See def. 1.—**Pin-feather,** an ungrown feather, before the vanes have expanded, and while the barrel is filled with a dark bloody or serous fluid. In the later stage the future webs may be seen sprouting from the end of the quill like a pencil or brush.—**Powder-down feather,** a pulviplume or dust-feather.—**Prince of Wales's feathers,** the crest of the Prince of Wales, consisting of three ostrich-plumes, with the motto *Ich dien* (I serve). It was first borne by Edward the Black Prince.—**Quill-feather,** a large pennaceous feather with a stout barrel or quill, which is or may be used for writing; a quill. The large flight- and rudder-feathers of the wings and tail are of this kind.—**Rowing-feather,** a flight-feather or remex.—**Rudder-feather,** a quill-feather of the tail, which steers a bird's flight; a rectrix.—**Thread-feather,** a feather of filoplumaceous structure; a filoplume.—**To cut a feather.** See *cut*.—**To drive feathers.** See *drive*.—**White feather,** the symbol of cowardice: a phrase introduced in the days when cock-fighting was in repute. As the game-cock of the strain in vogue had no white feathers, a white feather was taken as a proof that a bird was not game. Generally used in such phrases as *to show the white feather*, *to have a white feather in one's wing*, meaning to show cowardice, to behave like a coward.

"He *has a white feather in his wing* this same Westburnflat after a'," said Simon of Hackburn, somewhat scandalized by his ready surrender. "He'll ne'er fill his father's boots." *Scott*, Black Dwarf, ix.

feather (feᴛʜ′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *fetheren*, *fethren*, *fedren*, usually in pp. *fethered*, rarely 'fly,' provided with feathers, < AS. *ge-fetheran*, *ge-fethran* (prop. **ge-fetherian*, **ge-fethrian*), usually *ge-fitherian*, *ge-fytherian*, *ge-fithrian*, give wings, provide with wings (= OHG. pp. *ge-fidarit*, MHG. *ge-videret*, G. *ge-fiedert* = Sw. *befjädrat* = ODan. *befedret*, Dan. *befjedret*), < *fether*, a feather, pl. wings, *fithere*, wing: see *feather*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with feathers; hence, to cover with something resembling feathers.

And of his yeen the sighte I kneuhe a-noon,
Which *fedired* was with righte humble requestes.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 56.

On the night of 22d May, 1832, a number of them [the neighboring Christian settlers] dragged [Joseph] Smith and Rigdon from their beds and tarred and *feathered* them.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 826.

2. To adorn; enrich or advantage; exalt. [Rare.]

They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 111.

3. To fit with a feather or feathers, as an arrow.

He hath plucked her doves and sparrows,
To *feather* his sharp arrows.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

Nonsense, *feathered* with soft and delicate phrases, and pointed with pathetick accents.
Dr. Scott, Works (1718), II. 124.

4. To tread: said of a cock.—**5.** To join by tonguing and grooving, as boards.—**6.** In *rowing*, to turn the blade of (an oar) nearly horizontally, with the upper edge pointing toward the bow, as it leaves the water, so that the water runs off it in a feathery form, for the purpose of lessening the resistance of the air upon it, and decreasing the danger of catching the water as it is moved back into position for a new stroke.—**To feather one's** (own) **nest,** to make one's self a comfortable place; gather wealth, particularly while acting in a fiduciary capacity.

He had contrived in his lustre of agitation to *feather his nest* pretty successfully. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have or produce the appearance or form of a feather or feathers, as the ripples at the bow of a moving vessel. See *feather-spray*.

Her full-busted figure-head
Stared o'er the ripple *feathering* from her bows.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

The moss was in abundant life, some *feathering*, and some gobleted, and some with fringe of red to it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xix.

2. To be or become feathery in appearance; appear thin or feathery by contrast.

Just where the prone edge of the wood began
To *feather* toward the hollow.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. In *rowing*, to let the water drop off in a feathery spray, as the blade of an oar when turned nearly horizontally on leaving the water.

The *feathering* oar returns the gleam. *Tickell.*

To feather out, to become covered with feathers, as young birds, or with anything resembling them, as feathery foliage: as, the chickens, or the willows, are beginning to *feather out*.

feather-alum (feᴛʜ′ėr-al″um), *n.* Same as *alunogen*.

feather-bearer (feᴛʜ′ėr-bãr″ėr), *n.* A plume-moth; one of the *Pterophoridæ*.

feather-bed (feᴛʜ′ėr-bed′), *n.* [< ME. *fetherbed*, *federbed*, < AS. *fetherbed* (= D. *vederbed* = G. *federbett*), < *fether*, feather, + *bed*, *bedd*, bed.] **1.** A bed made of feathers; a mattress filled with feathers; a soft bed.

Now take frae me that *feather-bed*,
Make me a bed o' strae!
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 231).

2. The feather-poke, a small bird of the genus *Phylloscopus*, as the willow-warbler, *P. trochilus*, or chiff-chaff, *P. rufus*: so called because it uses feathers in making its nest. [Prov. Eng.]

feather-bird (feᴛʜ′ėr-bėrd), *n.* The white-throat, *Sylvia cinerea*: so called because it uses feathers in building its nest. [Eng.]

feather-blades† (feᴛʜ′ėr-blādz), *n. pl.* The deep serrations into which the edges of garments, banners, etc., were cut during the middle ages for decorative effects. Compare *dag*3.

feather-boarding (feᴛʜ′ėr-bōr″ding), *n.* A kind of boarding in which the edge of one board overlaps a small part of the board below it. When used in buildings, commonly called *weather-boarding*.

featherbone (feᴛʜ′ėr-bōn), *n.* A substitute for whalebone, made from the quills of domestic fowls. The quills are slit into strips, which are twisted, and the resulting cords are wrapped together and pressed.

featherbrain (feᴛʜ′ėr-brān), *n.* A weak-minded, giddy, or unbalanced person.

feather-brained (feᴛʜ′ėr-brānd), *a.* Having a weak, empty brain; light-headed; frivolous; giddy. Also *feather-headed*, *feather-pated*.

To a *feather-brained* school-girl nothing is sacred.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

feather-cloth (feᴛʜ′ėr-klôth), *n.* A woolen cloth into which feathers are woven. It is warm and resists water well, but has an unfinished appearance, from the irregular protrusion of the ends of the feathers. *Dict. of Needlework.*

feathercock† (feᴛʜ′ėr-kok), *n.* A coxcomb.

Thou wouldest make me one of Diomedes or Antiphanes scholler, in imitating of these Ganimedes, finicall, spruce-ones, muskats, syrenists, *feathercockes*, vainglorious, a cage for crickits. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

feathered (feᴛʜ′ėrd), *p. a.* [< ME. *fethered*, *federed*, < AS. *fithered* (= Dan. *fjeret*), pp. of *fitherian*, feather: see *feather*, *v.*] **1.** Rivaling a bird in speed; winged. [Poetical and rare.]

In *feather'd* briefness sails are fill'd,
And wishes fall out as they're will'd.
Shak., Pericles, v. 2.

2. In *entom.*, having parallel rays or branches, like the web of a feather; strongly pectinate: applied to the antennæ when the joints give out long branches on one or two sides, as in many moths.—**3.** In *bot.*, same as *feathery*, 3.—**4.** Fitted or furnished with a feather or feathers: as, a *feathered* arrow: used specifically in heraldry when the feathers are of a different tincture from the shaft: as, azure, *feathered* or.—**5.** Fringed with hair: said of certain breeds of dogs.

Both hind and fore legs are well *feathered*, but not profusely. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 107.

Feathered columbine. See *columbine*2.—**Feathered troll.** See *troll*.

feather-edge (feᴛʜ′ėr-ej), *n.* An edge as thin as a feather; the thinner edge, as of a board or plank; the shallow edge of the furrow of a millstone, etc.—**Feather-edge boards.** See *feather-edged*.—**Feather-edge file.** See *file*1.

feather-edge (feᴛʜ′ėr-ej), *v. t.* [< *feather-edge*, *n.*] To cut away to a thin or beveled edge; produce a feather-edge upon, as on leather or other material.

A small shaving from the flesh side is taken off by a *feather-edging* machine. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 282.

The boards were carefully *feather-edged* and lapped, so that it was perfectly impervious to rain.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 49.

feather-edged (feᴛʜ′ėr-ejd), *a.* **1.** Having a thin edge.—**2.** Having an ornamental edging composed of loops or tufts: said of ribbons.—**Feather-edged boards,** boards made thin on one edge. They are used to form the facings of wooden walls, as those of cottages, outhouses, etc., and are placed with the thick edge uppermost and the thin edge overlapping a part of the next lower board. See *clapboard*.—**Feather-edged brick, coping,** etc. See the nouns.

feathered-shot, *n.* See *feather-shot*.

featherfew (feᴛʜ′ėr-fū), *n.* A corruption of *feverfew*. [Prov. Eng.]

feather-fisher (feᴛʜ′ėr-fish″ėr), *n.* An angler who uses artificial flies (often made of feathers) as lures; a fly-fisher. [Rare.]

feather-flower (feᴛʜ′ėr-flou″ėr), *n.* An artificial flower made of feathers or of parts of the feathered skin of small birds.

featherfoil (feᴛʜ′ėr-foil), *n.* The water-violet, species of *Hottonia*: so called from the finely divided leaves.

feather-footed (feᴛʜ′ėr-fůt″ed), *a.* Having feathered feet; rough-footed. [Rare.]

feather-glory† (feᴛʜ′ėr-glō″ri), *n.* Glory that is trifling or of no account.

Glory, not like ours here, *feather-glory*, but true, that hath weight and substance in it.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, I. xxxi.

feather-grass (feᴛʜ′ėr-gràs), *n.* **1.** The *Stipa pennata* of southern Europe: so named from its long plumose awns.—**2.** In Jamaica, the *Chloris polydactyla*.

featherhead (feᴛʜ′ėr-hed), *n.* A light, giddy, frivolous person; a trifler; a featherbrain.

Show the dullest clodpole, show the haughtiest *featherhead*, that a soul higher than himself is actually here: were his knees stiffened into brass, he must down and worship. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 174.

feather-headed (feᴛʜ′ėr-hed″ed), *a.* Same as *feather-brained*.

Ah! thou hast miss'd a man (but that he is so bewitch'd to his study, and knows no other mistress than his mind) so far above this *feather-headed* puppy.
Cibber, Love Makes a Man, ii.

feather-heeled (feᴛʜ′ėr-hēld), *a.* Light-heeled.

featheriness (feᴛʜ′ėr-i-nes), *n.* The state of being feathery.

There is such a levity and *featheriness* in our minds, such a mutability and inconstancy in our hearts.
Bates, Sure Trial of Uprightness.

feathering (feᴛʜ′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *feather*, *v.*] **1.** Plumage.

O waly, waly, my gay goss-hawk,
Gin your *feathering* be sheen!
The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 277).

2. The adjustment of feathers to an arrow, whether shaft or bolt. See *arrow*, *vireton*.

This king [Henry V. of England] directed the sheriffs of counties to take six wing-feathers from every goose for the *feathering* of arrows. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 372.

3. In *arch.*, an arrangement of small arcs or foils separated by projecting points or cusps, used as ornaments in the molding of arches, etc., in pointed medieval architecture; foliation. See *cusp*.—**4.** Same as *feather*, 2 (*h*).

His [the Irish setter's] coat is short, flat, soft to the touch, and, where it extends into what is technically known as *feathering*, is like spun silk in quality.
The Century, XXXI. 121.

5. In the aquatint process, the application of strong acid to the plate, to bite in dark touches. See *aquatint*.

feathering-screw (feᴛʜ′ėr-ing-skrö), *n.* *Naut.*, a screw-propeller whose blades are so arranged as to be adjustable to a variable pitch, so that they may be set to stand parallel with the shaft, and thus offer little or no resistance when the ship is moving under sail alone.

feathering-wheel (feᴛʜ′ėr-ing-hwēl), *n.* A paddle-wheel in which the floats are so constructed and arranged as to enter and leave the water edgewise, or as nearly so as possible.

feather-joint (feᴛʜ′ėr-joint), *n.* In *carp.*, a joint between boards consisting of a fin or feather fitting into opposite mortises on the edges of the boards. *E. H. Knight.* See *feather-edged*, and cut under *joint*.

featherless (feᴛʜ′ėr-les), *a.* [= D. *vederloos* = Dan. *fjederlös* = Sw. *fjäderlös*, featherless; < *feather* + *-less*. Cf. AS. *fitherleás*, wingless, < *fithere*, wing (see *feather*), + *-leás*, E. -less.] Without feathers; unfledged.

That *featherless* bird which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedness.
Howell, Vocall Forrest.

featherlet (feᴛʜ′ėr-let), *n.* [< *feather* + *-let*.] A small feather.

The episodes and digressions fringe [the story] like so many *featherlets*. *Southey*, The Doctor, Pref.

featherly† (feᴛʜ′ėr-li), *a.* [< *feather* + *-ly*^{1}.] Resembling feathers; feathery.

Some *featherly* particles of snow.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

feather-maker† (feᴛʜ′ėr-mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of plumes of real or artificial feathers.

Appoint the *feather-maker* not to fayle
To plume my head with his best estridge tail.
Rowland, Spy-Knaves.

feather-man† (feᴛʜ′ėr-man), *n.* A maker of plumes; a dealer in plumes.

Where is my fashioner, my *featherman*,
My linener, perfumer, barber, all?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

feather-moss (feᴛʜ′ėr-môs), *n.* See *moss*.

feather-ore (feᴛʜ′ėr-ōr), *n.* A capillary variety of jamesonite.

feather-pated (feᴛʜ′ėr-pā″ted), *a.* Same as *feather-brained*.

The *feather-pated*, giddy madmen, . . . who must be toying with follies, when such business was in hand.
Scott, Ivanhoe, II. 195.

feather-poke (feᴛʜ′ėr-pōk), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse or bottle-tit, *Acredula rosea*: so called from its baggy nest lined with feathers. Also *poke-bag*, *poke-pudding*, and *pudding-bag*.

feather-shot, feathered-shot (feᴛʜ′ėr-, feᴛʜ′ėrd-shot), *n.* Copper in the form which it assumes when it is poured in a molten condition into cold water.

feather-spray (feᴛʜ′ėr-sprā), *n.* The foamy ripple or feathery spray produced by the cutwater of a fast vessel, as a steamer.

feather-spring (feᴛʜ′ėr-spring), *n.* The sear spring of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight.*

feather-star (feᴛʜ′ėr-stär), *n.* A common name of the sea-lilies or crinoids of the family *Comatulidæ* (which see), such as the *Comatula* (or *Antedon*) *rosacea*: so called from the feathery appearance and radiate structure.

Some kinds of crinoids, as the rosy *feather star* of the European coast, have a stem in the young state.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 324.

feather-stitch (feᴛʜ′ėr-stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, producing a partial imitation of feathers by small branches or filaments that ramify from a main stem. In medieval embroidery it was called *opus plumarium*.

feathertop (feᴛʜ′ėr-top), *n.* The popular name of several grasses with a soft, wavy panicle, of the genera *Agrostis* and *Arundo*.

feathertop-grass (feᴛʜ′ėr-top-gràs), *n.* The *Calamagrostis Epigejos*, a European species.

feather-veined (feᴛʜ′ėr-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, having a series of veins branching from each side of the midrib of the leaf toward the margin; pinnately veined.

Veins going directly to the margin, and forming *feather-veined* leaves (Oak and Chestnut). *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 110.

feather-weight (feᴛʜ′ėr-wāt), *n.* 1. In *racing*, the lightest weight allowed by the rules to be carried by a horse in a handicap.—2. In *sporting*, a boxer, etc., whose weight falls within the lowest of the divisions prescribed by the rules —heavy-weight, middle-weight, light-weight, and feather-weight; hence, a very light weight, or a person of very light weight.

But the thoroughbred hunter, except for *feather-weights*, must be characterised by fine breeding and plenty of bone —a union, it must fairly be admitted, which one may often go far to find. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 408.

The fight was with kid gloves. . . . The men are known, in the language of the prize-ring, as *feather-weights*. Coburn weighed one hundred and twelve pounds, and Brannon was two pounds lighter.
Philadelphia Times, March 17, 1886.

3. A frivolous or flippant person; one of slight ability, influence, or importance.

Burghley and Walsingham, the great Queen herself, were not *feather-weights*, like the frivolous Henry III.
Motley, United Netherlands, I. 313.

featherwing (feᴛʜ′ėr-wing), *n.* A plume-moth; a moth of the family *Alucitidæ* or *Pterophoridæ*. See cut under *plume-moth*.

feather-work (feᴛʜ′ėr-wėrk), *n.* A kind of fancy work produced by sewing feathers upon a stiff textile fabric or similar material, the feathers usually covering the foundation completely. They are sometimes arranged in imitations of flowers, butterflies, etc., and sometimes in conventional patterns.

feathery (feᴛʜ′ėr-i), *a.* [< *feather* + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Clothed or covered with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night-watches to his *feathery* dames.
Milton, Comus, l. 347.

2. Resembling feathers; light; airy; unsubstantial: as, the *feathery* spray; *feathery* clouds.

Feathery and light stuff, that hath no good substance in it. *W. Whately*, Redemption of Time (1634), p. 25.

3. In *bot.*, same as *plumose*: applied to an awn or a bristle that is bordered with fine, soft hairs. Also *feathered*.

featish (fē′tish), *a.* [A dial. var. of *featous*, ME. *fetis*.] Same as *feat*^{2}.

featly (fēt′li), *adv.* [< ME. *feetly*, *fetely*, *fetly*; < *feat*^{2} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a feat manner; neatly; nimbly; dexterously; adroitly.

Cast oute squylle, and clense it *feetly* wel.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

Foot it *featly* here and there;
And, sweet sprites, the burthen bear.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2 (song).

He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That *featly* footing seem'd to skim the ground.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 216.

featness (fēt′nes), *n.* The quality of being feat; dexterity; adroitness; nimbleness.

featous† (fē′tus), *a.* [< ME. *fetous*, another form of *fetis*, feat: see *feat*^{2}, *fetise*.] Neat; clever; nimble.

Ye thinke it fine and *featous*.
Drant, Three Sermons, 1584. (*Halliwell.*)

featously† (fē′tus-li), *adv.* Neatly; nimbly; cleverly.

They gathered flowers to fill their flasket,
And with fine fingers cropt full *feateously*
The tender stalkes on hye.
Spenser, Prothalamion, l. 27.

The morrice rings, while hobby-horse doth foot *featously*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle.

feature (fē′tūr), *n.* [< ME. *feture*, *fetour*, < OF. *faiture* = Sp. *hechura* = Pg. *feitura*, *factura* = It. *fattura*, fashion, make, < L. *factura*, a making, formation, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *fact* and *feat*^{1}, and cf. *facture*, a doublet of *feature*.] 1†. Make; formation; form; shape: usually with reference to the physical frame.

God quickened in the sea, and in the rivers,
So many fishes of so many *features*.
Du Bartas (trans.), quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, [p. 45.

And Heaven did well, in such a lovely *feature*
To place so chaste a mind.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

He shall bring together every joynt and member, and shall mould them into an immortall *feature* of loveliness and perfection. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 43.

2†. A concrete form or appearance; an apparition.

Stay, all our charms do nothing win
Upon the night; our labour dies!
Our magick *feature* will not rise.
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

Here they speake as if they were creating some new *feature*, which the devil persuades them to be able to do often, by the pronouncing of words, and pouring out of liquors on the earth. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens, note.

3. The form or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament; in the plural, the face or countenance, considered with reference to all its parts.

What is become of that beautifull face,
Those louely lookes, that fauour amiable,
Those sweete *features*, and visage full of grace,
That countenance which is alonly able
To kill and cure?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 179.

Quiet, dispassionate, and cold,
And other than his form of creed,
With chisell'd *features* clear and sleek.
Tennyson, Character.

4. The conformation or appearance of any part of a thing; a distinct part or characteristic of anything: as, the principal *features* of a treaty.

The strongly marked *features* of the ground called up all the circumstances, which the soldiers had gathered from tradition. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

League after league of plain was traversed, no new *features* being seen. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xv.

The passion for gladiators was the worst, while religious liberty was probably the best, *feature* of the old Pagan society. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 38.

These western towers became afterwards in France the most important *features* of the external architecture of churches. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 514.

The attempt at reconciling science and religion is a significant *feature* of our time. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 108.

feature (fē′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *featured*, ppr. *featuring*. [< *feature*, *n.*] To have features resembling; look like; favor. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Vincy . . . was much comforted by her perception that two at least of Fred's boys were real Vincys, and did not *feature* the Garths.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, Finale.

featured (fē′tūrd), *a.* 1. Having a certain make or shape; formed; fashioned.

Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
Featured like him. *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxix.

2. Having features; exhibiting human features; having a certain cast of features.

The well-stained canvas or the *featured* stone.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 70.

She's well-*featured*, if it were not for her nose.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 35.

featureless (fē′tūr-les), *a.* [< *feature* + *-less*.] Having no distinct features; shapeless.

Let those whom Nature hath not made for store,
Harsh, *featureless*, and rude, barrenly perish.
Shak., Sonnets, xi.

featureliness (fē′tūr-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being featurely or handsome. *Coleridge.*

featurely (fē′tūr-li), *a.* [< *feature* + *-ly*^{1}.] Having comely features; handsome.

Featurely warriors of Christian chivalry. *Coleridge.*

feauges†, *n.* See the extract.

Many that were abroad, through weaknesse were subject to be suddenly surprized with a disease called the *Feauges*, which was neither paine nor sicknesse, but as it were the highest degree of weaknesse.
Capt. John Smith, Generall Historie (1632), p. 180.

feaze, *v.* and *n.* See *feeze*.

Feb. An abbreviation of *February*.

feblet†, *a.* and *v.* See *feeble*.

feblesse†, *n.* [ME. *feblesse*, *fyeblesse*, *feblesce*, < OF. *feblesce*, *flebesce*, F. *faiblesse* = Pr. *febleza* = It. *fievolezza*, feebleness, < OF. *feble*, etc., feeble: see *feeble*.] Feebleness; weakness. *Chaucer.*

febricula (fē-brik′ū-lä), *n.* [L.: see *febricule*.] A slight and short fever, especially when of obscure causation.

febricule (feb′ri-kūl), *n.* [< L. *febricula*, a slight fever, dim. of *febris*, fever: see *fever*^{1}.] Same as *febricula*.

"He has spoiled the quiet of my morning," thought he; "I shall be nervous all day, and have a *febricule* when I digest. Let me compose myself."
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

febriculose (fē-brik′ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *febriculosus*, sick of a fever, < *febricula*, a slight fever: see *febricule*.] Feverish. *Bailey*, 1727.

febriculosity (fē-brik-ū-los′i-ti), *n.* [< *febriculose* + *-ity*.] Feverishness. *Bailey*, 1727.

febrifacient (feb-ri-fā′shent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *febris*, a fever, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] I. *a.* Producing fever.

II. *n.* That which produces fever.

febriferous (fē-brif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *febris*, a fever, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*^{1}, + *-ous*.] Producing fever: as, a *febriferous* locality.

febrific (fē-brif′ik), *a.* [< L. *febris*, a fever, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Producing fever; feverish.

The *febrific* humour fell into my legs. *Chesterfield.*

febrifugal (fē-brif′ū-gal or feb′ri-fū-gal), *a.* [< *febrifuge* + *-al*.] Mitigating or expelling fever.

As in the formerly mentioned instance of hops, currants, and salt, neither any of the ingredients inwardly given nor the mixture hath been . . . noted for any *febrifugal* virtues. *Boyle*, Works, II. 158.

It is certain that its [cinchona bark's] value as a tonic and *febrifugal* medicine can scarcely be overrated.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 42.

febrifuge (feb′ri-fūj), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fébrifuge* = Sp. *febrifugo* = Pg. *febrifugo* = It. *febbrifugo*,

< L. as if **febrifugus* (cf. LL. *febrifugia*, a name of the centaury, from its supposed febrifugal qualities), < *febris*, fever, + *fugāre*, put to flight, < *fugere*, flee: see *fever*^{1} and *fugitive*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to dispel or reduce fever; alexipyretic.

Febrifuge draughts had a most surprising good effect.
Arbuthnot.

II. *n.* Any medicine that reduces fever.

Bitters, like choler, are . . . the best *febrifuges*.
Floyer, Preternatural State of Animal Humours.

febrile (fē′bril or feb′ril), *a.* [= F. *fébrile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *febril* = It. *febbrile*, febrile, < L. *febris*, a fever: see *fever*^{1}.] Pertaining to fever; marked by fever: as, the *febrile* stage of a disease. **Febrile anemia.** Same as *idiopathic anemia* (which see, under *anemia*).

febrility (fẹ-bril′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *febrile* + *-ity*.] Feverishness.

There is a state of *febrility*, of vertigo, of swimming of the eyes. *R. Barnes*, Dis. of Women, p. 96.

Febronian (fẹ-brō′ni-a̤n), *a.* Of or pertaining to the work or opinions of Bishop von Hontheim, published under the name of Justinus Febronius. See *Febronianism*.

Febronianism (fẹ-brō′ni-a̤n-izm), *n.* [< *Febronian* + *-ism*: see def.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the theory of ecclesiastical government developed by John Nicholas von Hontheim, suffragan bishop of Treves, in a work published in 1763 under the pseudonym of Justinus Febronius, the leading feature of which was opposition to the primacy of the papal power. Its doctrines resembled those of Gallicanism.

February (feb′rọ̈-ā̤-ri), *n.* [< ME. *Februarie*, *Februar* (= D. *Februarij* = G. Dan. *Februar* = Sw. *Februari*) (< L.); earlier ME. *Feverer*, *Feveryere*, *Feverel*, *Feoverrer*, etc., < OF. *Fevrier*, F. *Février* = Pr. *Febrier* = Sp. *Febrero* = Pg. *Fevereiro* = It. *Febbrajo*, < L. *Februarius*, or in full *Februarius mensis*, the month of expiation, < *februa*, pl., a Roman festival of purification and expiation celebrated on the 15th of that month sacred to the god Lupercus (hence surnamed *Februus*), pl. of *februum*, a means of purification: a word of Sabine origin.] The second month of the year, containing twenty-eight days in ordinary years and twenty-nine in leap-years. See *bissextile*. When introduced into the Roman calendar, it was made the last month, preceding January; but about 450 B. C. it was placed after January and made the second month. In later reckonings which began the year with March it was again the last month. Abbreviated *Feb.*

Either in *ffeveryere*
Let sowe and in Aprill her plantes meve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Lastly came cold *February*, sitting
In an old wagon, for he could not ride,
Drawne of two fishes, for the season fitting.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 43.

februation (feb-rọ̈-ā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *februatio(n-)*, a religious purification, expiation, < *februare*, purify, expiate, < *februum*, a means of purification: see *February*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the ceremony of religious purification, especially as performed at the festival of the Lupercalia on the 15th of February.

Februus (feb′rọ̈-us), *n.* [L., a surname of Lupercus, the Roman name of the Lycæan Pan: see *February* and *Lupercal*.] In *Rom. myth.*, a divinity whose worship was celebrated with lustrations in the month of February.

fecal, fæcal (fē′ka̤l), *a.* [= F. *fécal* = Sp. Pg. *fecal* = It. *fecale*, < L. *fæx* (*fæc-*), dregs, etc.: see *feces*.] Pertaining to feces; containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment, or excrement.

fecaloid, fæcaloid (fē′ka̤l-oid), *a.* [< *fecal* + *-oid*.] Resembling feces.

The vomit [caused by intestinal obstruction] is commonly *fæcaloid* in appearance and color.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 739.

fecche^1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *fetch*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

fecche^2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fetch*^{2}, now *vetch*. *Chaucer.*

feces, fæces (fē′sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *fæces*, pl. of *fæx* (*fæc-*), dregs, lees, of liquids.] **1.** Dregs; lees; sediment; matter excreted and ejected.

Hence the surface of the ground, with mud
And slime besmeared, the *feces* of the flood,
Receiv'd the rays of heaven. *Dryden.*

Specifically—**2.** The undigested portions of the food, mixed with some secretions in the alimentary canal, which are evacuated at the anus; dung; excrement.

Blessed be heaven,
I sent you of his *feces* there calcined.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 3.

fecial, *a.* and *n.* See *fetial*.

fecifork (fē′si-fôrk), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *fæces*, dregs (see *feces*), + E. *fork*.] In *entom.*, the anal fork on which the larvæ of certain insects carry their feces; a dung-fork. See cut under *Coptocycla*.

fecit (fē′sit). [L., (he) made (it), 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] He (a person named) made it: a word commonly inscribed on a work of art, as a statue, etc., along with the name of the maker or designer: as, Stradivarius *fecit* (Stradivarius made it).

feck^1 (fek), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *fake*^{1}.

feck^2 (fek), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., a popular corruption of *effect*, in the senses of power, force: see *effect*, *n.* The origin is more obvious in *feckful* and *feckless*, q. v. The AS. *fæc*, a space, interval, does not appear in later E., and cannot, for other reasons, be connected with *feck*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Power; force; strength; vigor; use; value.

They are mair faschious nor of *feck*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 46.

2. Space; quantity; number: as, what *feck* of ground (how much land)? what *feck* o' folk (how many people)?—**3.** The greatest part or number; the main part: as, the *feck* of a region.

Ye, for my sake, ha'e gien the *feck*
Of a' the ten comman's
A screed some day.
Burns, Holy Fair.

Many feck, a great number.—**Maist feck**, the greatest part.

Maist feck gade hame.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 169).

II. *a.* Brisk; vigorous.

I trow thou be a *feck* auld carle;
Will ye shaw the way to me?
Young Maxwell (Jacobite Relics), II. 32.

[Scotch in all uses.]

feck^3 (fek), *v. i.* A variant of *fick*.

fecket (fek′et), *n.* [Sc.; origin unknown.] An under-waistcoat.

Grim loon! he gat me by the *fecket*,
An' sair me sheuk.
Burns, To Mr. Mitchell.

feckful (fek′fụl), *a.* [Sc., also written *feckfow* and *fectful* (as if **effectful*); < *feck*^{2}, orig. *effect*, + *-ful*.] **1.** Powerful.—**2.** Possessing bodily ability; sturdy.

Mony a *feckful* chiel that day was slain.
Hamilton, Wallace, p. 52.

3. Wealthy. *Jamieson.* [Scotch in all uses.]

feckless (fek′les), *a.* [Sc., < *feck*^{2} + *-less*; = E. *effectless*.] Spiritless; weak; useless; worthless. [Scotch.]

Ye take mair delight in your *feckless* dress
Than ye do in your morning prayer.
Courteous Knight (Child's Ballads, VIII. 276).

feckly (fek′li), *adv.* [Sc., also written *fectlie* (and, with different term., *fecklins*); < *feck*^{2} + *-ly*^{2} (or *-lins* = E. *-ling*^{2}).] For the most part; mostly; almost. [Scotch.]

Wheel-carriages I ha'e but few,
Three carts, and twa are *feckly* new.
Burns, The Inventory.

fecks† (feks), *interj.* Same as *fack*^{2}.

fecula (fek′ụ̄-lä̤), *n.* [= F. *fécule* = Sp. Pg. *fecula* = It. *fecola*, < L. *fecula*, also written *fæcula* and LL. contr. *fæcla*, burnt tartar or salt of tartar deposited in the form of a crust by wine, dim. of *fæx*, dregs, lees: see *feces*.] Starch; any form of starch obtained as a sediment by washing in water the comminuted roots, grains, or other parts of plants. See *starch*.

feculence, feculency (fek′ụ̄-le̤ns, -le̤n-si), *n.* [= F. *féculence* = Sp. Pg. *feculencia*, < LL. *fæculentia*, lees, dregs, < *fæculentus*, dreggy: see *feculent*.] **1.** Muddiness; foulness; the quality of being foul with extraneous matter or lees.—**2.** That which is feculent; sediment; dregs; excrementitious matter.

The fermented juice of the grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that crust or dry *feculency* that is commonly called tartar.
Boyle, Works, I. 580.

Thither [to cities] flow,
As to a common and most noisome sewer,
The dregs and *feculence* of ev'ry land.
Cowper, Task, i. 684.

feculent (fek′ụ̄-le̤nt), *a.* [= F. *féculent* = Pr. *feculent* = Sp. Pg. It. *feculento*, < L. *fæculentus*, abounding in dregs or sediment, thick, impure, < *fæx* (*fæc-*), dregs, sediment: see *feces*.] Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; turbid; offensive; consisting of or abounding with dregs, sediment, or excrementitious matter.

Herein may be perceived slender perforations, at which may be expressed a black and *fœculent* matter.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

fecund (fek′und or fẹ-kund′), *a.* [< ME. *fecounde*, < OF. *fecond*, F. *fécond* = Sp. Pg. *fecundo* = It. *fecondo*, < L. *fecundus*, fruitful, fertile (of plants and animals), < √ **fe*, generate, produce (see *fetus*), + *-cundus*, a formative of adjectives.] Prolific; readily producing offspring; hence, fruitful or productive in a general sense: as, the *fecund* earth. [Recently revived and extended in application.]

Make a dyche, and yf the moolde abounde
And wol not in agayn, it is *fecounde*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

The *fecund* art of Constantinople was also the parent of another style [of illumination]—the Arabian or Mahometan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 708.

While the only *fecund* branch of the Gallic race is that which inhabits Eastern Canada, the British people at home and abroad have displayed marvelous powers of expansion.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 787.

The chance of encountering a spore or *fecund* germ, and introducing it into the flask on the wire that is charged with the others, is so remote that we have considered it unnecessary to adopt a more perfect apparatus.
Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 87.

fecundate (fek′un-dāt or fẹ-kun′dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fecundated*, ppr. *fecundating*. [< L. *fecundatus*, pp. of *fecundare* (> It. *fecondare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *fecundar* = F. *féconder*), make fruitful, < *fecundus*: see *fecund*.] To make fruitful or prolific; specifically, in *biol.*, to render capable of development by the introduction of the male germ-element; impregnate.

The yolk and albumen of a *fecundated* egg remain . . . sweet and free from corruption.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 26.

Even the Trouvères, careless and trivial as they mostly are, could *fecundate* a great poet like Chaucer, and are still delightful reading.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 203.

fecundation (fek-un-dā′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *fécondation* = Sp. *fecundacion* = Pg. *fecundação* = It. *fecondazione*, < L. as if **fecundatio(n-)*, < *fecundare*, fecundate: see *fecundate*.] The act of fecundating; impregnation.

Hence we cannot infer a fertilitating condition or property of *fecundation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

fecundator (fek′un-dā-to̤r), *n.* [= F. *fécondateur* = Sp. Pg. *fecundador* = It. *fecondatore*, < LL. *fecundator*, < L. *fecundare*, fecundate: see *fecundate*.] One who or that which fecundates.

Where the troublesome animal called the mosquito exists, there may the filarial disease exist, with the mosquito as the *fecundator* and carrier.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 571.

fecundify (fẹ-kun′di-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fecundified*, ppr. *fecundifying*. [< L. *fecundus*, fruitful, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make fruitful; fecundate. [Rare.]

fecundity (fẹ-kun′di̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *fécondité* = Pr. *fecunditat* = Sp. *fecundidad* = Pg. *fecundidade* = It. *fecondità*, < L. *fecundita(t-)s*, fruitfulness, fertility, < *fecundus*: see *fecund*.] **1.** Fruitfulness; the quality of propagating abundantly; particularly, the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers.

The pigeon was an emblem of *fecundity*, and fruitfulness in marriage. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

2. The power of germinating: as, the seeds of some plants long retain their *fecundity*.—**3.** Productiveness in general; the power of creating or bringing forth; fertility, as of invention.

The *fecundity* of his [God's] creative power never growing barren nor being exhausted. *Bentley.*

The pleasures incident to what are regarded as the higher functions are the pleasures which excel others in respect of *fecundity*: they are the source of future pleasures. *W. R. Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 162.

=**Syn.** Productiveness.

fecundous (fẹ-kun′dus), *a.* [< L. *fecundus*, fruitful: see *fecund*.] Fecund. [Rare.]

The Press from her *fecundous* womb
Brought forth the Arts of Greece and Rome.
M. Green, The Spleen.

fed (fed). Preterit and past participle of *feed*.

fedary†, *n.* A contracted form of *federary*.

Senseless bauble [a letter],
Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and look'st
So virgin-like without? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

[In most modern editions the word in this passage is printed *feodary*, a form of different origin and meaning. The original folio of 1623 has *fædarie*. See *federary*.]

I cannot distrust the successful acceptation, where the sacrifice is a thrifty love, . . . and the presenter a *fedary* to such as are masters, not more of their own fortunes than their own affections. *Ford*, Line of Life.

feddan (fed′an), *n.* [Ar. *fadān*, *faddān*, a plow with yoke of oxen.] A land-measure of the Levant, consisting of as much as a yoke of oxen can plow in a day. In Egypt the legal feddan (according to the official statement dated 1831, transmitting standards to the Russian government, and according to the measure of one of those standards by the Russian commission) is 1.08 English acres; while under the Mamelukes it was 1.3 acres.

The *fedda'n*, the most common measure of land, was, a few years ago, equal to about an English acre and one tenth. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 371.

feddle†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *faddle*.

fede†, *v.* An obsolete form of *feed*.

feder (fed'ėr), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *feather*.

federacy (fed'ẹ-rā-si), *n.*; pl. *federacies* (-siz). [< *federa(te)* + *-cy*; cf. *confederacy*.] A confederation; confederacy. [Rare.]

There remain coins of several states of the league, and also coins of the league itself — a plain indication both of the sovereignty exercised by the several members and of the sovereignty exercised by the whole *federacy*. *Brougham.*

federal (fed'ẹ-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *fédéral* = Sp. Pg. *federal*, < L. as if **fœderalis*, < *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league, treaty, covenant, akin to *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a league, covenant, or contract; derived from a covenant between parties, particularly between nations.

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right, . . . to part with Sardinia. *Grew.*

It [the eucharist] is a *federal* rite betwixt God and us. *Hammond.*

2. Confederated; founded on an alliance by confederation or compact for mutual support: as, the *federal* diet of the old German empire. —**3.** Pertaining to a union of states in some essential degree constituted by and deriving its power from the people of all, considered as an entirety, and not solely by and from each of the states separately: as, a *federal* government, such as the governments of the United States, Switzerland, and some of the Spanish-American republics. A *federal* government is properly one in which the federal authority is independent of any of its component parts within the sphere of the federal action: distinguished from a *confederate* government, in which the states alone are sovereign, and which possesses no inherent power.

The wants of the union are to be supplied in one way or another: if by the authority of the *federal* government, then it will not remain to be done by that of the state governments. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. xxxvi.

The definition of treason against the United States . . . took notice of the *federal* character of the American government by defining it as levying war against the United States, or any one of them. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 149.

Both these leagues [the Achaian federation and the Ætolian League] were instances of true *federal* government, and were not mere confederations: that is, the central government acted directly upon all the citizens, and not merely upon the local governments. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 76.

But Jefferson pointed out that party divisions must always exist in every free and deliberate society, and that if on a temporary superiority of the one party the other should resort to disunion, no *Federal* government could ever exist. *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 422.

4. Favorable to federation; supporting the principle of a union of states under a common government; specifically, in the United States, relating to, or adhering to, the support of the Federal Constitution.—**5.** In the American civil war, pertaining to or supporting the Union or federal government.—**Federal City**, Washington, as the seat of the government of the United States.—**Federal Constitution.** See *Constitution of the United States*, under *constitution*.—**Federal headship**, in the system of federal theology, the headship of Adam, who is regarded as the federal head of the race, because he was the one with whom, as a representative of the race, the covenant of works was made by God, prior to the fall.—**Federal party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a name applied first to those who favored the adoption by the States of the Constitution framed by the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and later to the party which in the first years of the federal government became fully formed under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton. It controlled the general government till 1801, then declined, and about 1824 became extinct. Its chief aims were the creation and maintenance of a strong central government, the strengthening of the spirit of nationalism, the control of politics by the more intelligent and substantial classes, the fostering of commercial interests, and the preservation of friendly relations with Great Britain.

On the one side, the undivided phalanx of the *federal party* (for they had not then taken the name of whig). *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 225.

Federal theology. See *theology*.

II. *n.* **1.** A supporter of federation; one devoted to a union of states in a national government or to its preservation; a unionist. Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] In the American civil war, a Unionist; particularly, a Union soldier: opposed to *Confederate*.

A sharp action occurred, resulting in the capture of many *Federals*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 255.

federalisation, federalise. See *federalization*, *federalize*.

federalism (fed'ẹ-ral-izm), *n.* [= F. *fédéralisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *federalismo*; as *federal* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or system of federation or federal union in government; the principle of assigning to the care of a central government such matters of common concernment as may be agreed upon, and all others to that of the governments of the federated states, provinces, or tribes; more specifically, the aggregate principles or doctrines of a federal party, as the Federalists of the United States. Federalism has been practised by many uncivilized races, as the ancient German tribes and some of the American Indians, chiefly for warlike purposes. It existed for certain civil purposes also among the Greeks and other ancient and medieval peoples, as in the English heptarchy, was more largely developed in the old German empire, and has since been adopted in many countries, especially republics. (See *federal*, *a.*, 2.) Its introduction into France was advocated by the Girondists after the fall of the monarchy.

We see every man that the Jacobins choose to apprehend taken up, . . . whether he be suspected of royalism or *federalism*, moderantism, democracy royal, or any other of the names of the faction which they start by the hour. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

Intense Federalist as he was, his *Federalism* agreed with a stout anti-aristocratic spirit. *H. E. Scudder*, Noah Webster, p. 46.

Stated broadly, so as to acquire somewhat the force of a universal proposition, the principle of *federalism* is just this:—that the people of a state shall have full and entire control of their own domestic affairs, which directly concern them only, and which they will naturally manage with more intelligence and with more zeal than any distinct governing body could possibly exercise; but that, as regards matters of common concern between a group of states, a decision shall in every case be reached, not by brutal warfare or by weary diplomacy, but by the systematic legislation of a central government which represents both states and people, and whose decisions can always be enforced, if necessary, by the combined physical power of all the states. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 133.

The method by which *federalism* attempts to reconcile the apparently inconsistent claims of national sovereignty and of state sovereignty consists of the formation of a constitution under which the ordinary powers of sovereignty are elaborately divided between the common or national government and the separate States. *A. V. Dicey*, Law of Const., p. 131.

federalist (fed'ẹ-ral-ist), *n.* [= F. *fédéraliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *federalista*; as *federal* + *-ist*.] **1.** In *politics*, an advocate or a supporter of federalism; specifically, an advocate of a close union of states under a common government, or a supporter of such a union as against those who would weaken or destroy it; in *U. S. hist.* [*cap.*], a member of the Federal party. See *federal*, *a.*

And according to the degree of pleasure and pride we feel in being republicans ought to be our zeal in cherishing the spirit and supporting the character of *federalists*. *Madison*, Federalist, No. x.

The *Federalists* were the only proper tories our politics have ever produced, whose conservatism truly represented an idea, and not a mere selfish interest — men who honestly distrusted democracy, and stood up for experience, or the tradition which they believed for such, against empiricism. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 105.

The party name of *Federalist* has since become historical; and yet, to speak logically, it was the Anti-Federal party that sustained a federal plan, while the *Federalist* contended for one more nearly national. *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 54.

2. One who accepts the federal theology (which see, under *theology*).

federalization (fed"ẹ-ral-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *federalize* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of federalizing, or the state of being federalized.—**2.** Confederation; federal union. *Stiles.* [Rare.]

Also *federalisation*.

federalize (fed'ẹ-ral-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *federalized*, ppr. *federalizing*. [< *federal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make federal; impart a federal or confederate character to.

II. *intrans.* To unite by compact; league, as different states; confederate for political purposes. *Barlow.* [Rare.]

Also *federalise*.

federally (fed'ẹ-ral-i), *adv.* In a federal or joint manner; in accordance with a covenant or league.

Nevertheless the transgression of Adam, who had all mankind *Fœderally*, yea, Naturally, in him, has involved this Infant in the guilt of it. *C. Mather*, quoted in O. W. Holmes's Med. Essays, p. 360.

federary† (fed'ẹ-rā-ri), *n.* [Also in shortened form *fedary*; < L. as if **fœderarius*, < *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league: see *federal*.] A confederate; an accomplice.

> More, she's a traitor; and Camillo is
> A *federary* with her. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

[This word is so printed in the original folio, which is unusually correct in the printing of this play. It occurs nowhere else except in the contracted form *fedary*, also used by Shakspere and others. Some editors prefer to read *feodary* (which see) in both passages.]

federate (fed'ẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *federated*, ppr. *federating*. [< L. *fœderatus*, pp. of *fœderare*, league together, < *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league: see *federal*.] To form into a federation; constitute as a federation.

Did the Chancellor himself, too, dream of *federating* the Continent against England? *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 162.

Members of a *federated* empire which has accomplished such notable work. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 158.

If any change is made, the British Empire must cease to exist as such, and what was an Empire must become (if anything) either a confederacy or a *Federated* Nation. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 33.

federate (fed'ẹ-rāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *federado* = It. *federato*, < L. *fœderatus*, pp. of *fœderare*, establish by treaty or league: see *federate*, *v.*] Leagued; confederate; federal: as, *federate* nations or powers; "a *federate* alliance," *Warburton*, Alliance, ii. [Rare.]

federation (fed-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *fédération* = Sp. *federacion* = Pg. *federação* = It. *federazione*, < L. as if **fœderatio(n-)*, < *fœderare*, league together: see *federate*.] **1.** The act of uniting in confederation by league and covenant.

If *federation* of the colonies be partly accomplished, the path was opened up by another Irishman. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 27.

2. A league; a confederacy; a federal alliance.

That renowned *federation* [the United Provinces] had reached the height of power, prosperity, and glory. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

> Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags
>   were furl'd
> In the Parliament of man, the *Federation* of the world.
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

The nation as such is brutally immoral. Nor is there much hope or cheer in the prospect of a *federation* of nations, even if there were any signs of its coming, and not rather a crowd of portents indicative of the creation of new nationalities more essentially antagonistic than the old. *H. Taylor*, Mind, XIII. 431.

3. A federal government, as that of the United States, Switzerland, or Germany.—**Feast of the federation**, the name given to an assemblage of several hundred thousand persons from all parts of France in the Champ de Mars, Paris, July 14th, 1790 (the first anniversary of the storming of the Bastile), at which, with religious solemnities and amid frenzied rejoicings, the king and all classes, but especially delegates from all military bodies, took an oath to support the newly established constitution and liberties of the country. = **Syn.** See *confederation*.

federationist (fed-ẹ-rā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *federation* + *-ist*.] One who favors political federation; specifically, one who advocates the establishment of a federal union among the parts of the British empire.

We cannot wonder, therefore, if such a successful *federationist* as Sir John Macdonald anticipates in Australasia, and even in South Africa, the same successful results as have been obtained in Canada. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 295.

federative (fed'ẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *fédératif* = Sp. Pg. *federativo*; as *federate* + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of federation; uniting in a league; federal: as, a *federative* government; the *federative* principle.

They . . . suggest to them leagues of perpetual amity, at the very time when the power to which our constitution has exclusively delegated the *federative* capacity of this kingdom may find it expedient to make war upon them. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

An interesting inquiry here arises, whether the treaty-making power in a *federative* union, like the United States, can alienate the domain of one of the states without its consent. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 99.

federatively (fed'ẹ-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a federative or federal manner; as a league or confederacy.

The periodical disorders to which *federatively* constituted states are liable. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 107.

fedifragous† (fẹ-dif'rā-gus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *fedifrago*, < L. *fœdifragus*, league-breaking, perfidious, < *fœdus*, a league, + *frangere* (√ **frag*), break.] Treaty-breaking.

We see it [adultery] plagued to teach us that the sin is of a greater latitude than some imagine it; unclean, *foedifragous*, perjured. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 250.

fedity†, fœdity† (fed'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *fœdita(t-)s*, foulness, < *fœdus*, foul, vile, infamous.] Vileness; turpitude.

For that hee seeing and perceiving what sodomiticall *feditie* and abomination, with other inconueniences, did spring incontinently upon his diabolicall doctrine, yet for all that would not give ouer his pestilent purpose. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1063.

A second may be the *fœdity* and unnaturalness of the match. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 10.

Some *fedities* common among the Gnosticks, not fit to be named. *Bp. Lavington*, Moravians Compared, p. 65.

fedoa (fed'ō-ä), *n.* [NL.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) An old name (1) of the redshank, *Totanus calidris*; (2) of the stone-plover, *Œdicnemus crepitans*; (3) of a barge or godwit, some species of the genus *Limosa*. (*b*) The specific name of the great North American godwit, *Limosa fedoa*. *Linnæus*, 1766. (*c*) [*cap.*] A generic name of the stone-plovers: same as *Œdicnemus*. *W. E. Leach*, 1816. (*d*) [*cap.*] A generic name of the godwits: same as *Limosa*. *Stephens*, 1824.

fee^1 (fē), *n.* [< ME. *fee*, *fe*, earlier *feh*, *feoh*, cattle, property, money, money paid, tribute, a fee, < AS. *feoh* (contr. gen. *feós*, dat. *feó*), neut., cattle, property, money, = OS. *fehu* = OFries. *fia* = D. *vee* = LG. *fee* = OHG. *fihu*, *fehu*, MHG. *vihe*, G. *vieh*, cattle, = Icel. *fē*, cattle, property, money, = Sw. *fä* = Dan. *fæ*, cattle, beast, = Goth. *faihu*, neut., cattle, property, = L. *pecus* (*pecu-*), neut., cattle, money, cf. *pecus* (*pecor-*), neut., cattle, esp. small cattle, a flock, *pecus* (*pecud-*), f., a single head of cattle, esp. of small cattle, a sheep, etc. (> *peculium*, property in cattle, private property, what is one's own, *pecunia*, property, money: see *peculiar*, *peculate*, *pecuniary*, etc.), = Skt. *paçu*, cattle (a single head or a herd), a domestic animal, < √ **paç*, fasten, bind, = Teut. √ **fah*, **fanh*, in *fang*, etc.: see *fang*, *fay*^{1}, *fair*^{1}.] **1†.** Cattle; live stock, especially considered as the basis of wealth.

Wythe outen wyfe and chyld,
Or hyrdes [keepers] that kepe thare *fee*.
York Plays, p. 71.

I ryde aftyre this wilde *fee*;
My raches rynnys at my devyse.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 100).

2†. Property; estate.

Ferly flayed that folk that in those *fees* lenged.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 960.

3†. Money paid or bestowed; payment; emolument.

Thei thanked hym hertely, and seide that thei wolde it not, for in tyme comynge thei resceve his yeftes and take of hym other *fee*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 224.

For he married me for love,
But I married him for *fee*.
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 109).

Specifically—**4.** A reward or compensation for services; recompense; in Scotland, wages.

And every yere I wyll the gyve
Twenty marke to thy *fee*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 71).

Take some remembrance of us, as a tribute,
Not as a *fee*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

And for a merk o' mair *fee*
Dinna stan' wi' him. *Scotch song.*

In particular—(*a*) A reward fixed by law for the services of a public officer: as, a sheriff's *fee* for execution.

A law has recently been passed remitting all *fees* upon navigation, although a round-about system has been adopted, by which the *fees* are charged against the Treasury. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 76.

(*b*) A reward for professional services: as, a lawyer's *fee*; a clergyman's marriage *fee*.

But that was pretie of a certaine sorrie man of law, that gaue his Client but bad councell, and yet found fault with his *fee*, and said: my *fee*, good frend, hath deserued better coũsel. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 143.

And in this state she [Mab] gallops night by night . . .
O'er lawyers' fingers, who straight dream on *fees*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

(*c*) A customary gratuity: as, a waiter's *fee*.

I have dismissed, with the *fee* of an orange, the little orphan who serves me as a handmaid.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxi.

Ay, here 's a deer whose skin 's a keeper's *fee*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

5. A sum paid for a privilege: as, an entrance *fee* to a circus; an initiation *fee* to a club. [*Fee* usually implies the idea of specific sums for specific acts of service, as distinguished from *salary*, or compensation by time of service.]—**Consular fees.** See *consular*.—**Retaining fee,** the fee of a lawyer on engaging in a particular cause, sometimes applied in payment of the first services actually rendered, and sometimes regarded as a payment additional to charges for specific services, and given for the purpose of securing the right to call upon him at any time to commence such services, or to pledge him not to accept employment from the adverse party, or for both purposes.

fee^1 (fē), *v. t.* [< *fee*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** To pay a fee to; reward for services past or to come. Hence—**2.** To hire or bribe; engage or employ the services of.

Fee him, father, *fee* him. *Scotch song.*

She hath an usher, and a waiting gentlewoman,
A page, a coachman; these are *feed* and *feed*,
And yet, for all that, will be prating.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman.

He hired an auld horse, and *fee'd* an auld man,
To carry her back to Northumberland.
The Provost's Dochter (Child's Ballads, IV. 293).

3. To cause to engage with a person for domestic or farm service: as, a man *fees* his son to a farmer. [Scotch.]

fee^2 (fē), *n.* [< ME. *fe*, pl. *fees*, *feez*, an estate held in trust or under conditions, a feud, assimilated in form to *fe*, *fee*, property, etc. (with which it is ult. identical), < OF. *fied*, *fie*, *feu*, var. of *fieu*, later *fief*, > E. *fief* (which does not seem to occur in ME.: see *feoff*), < ML. *feudum*, property held in fee: see *fief*, *feoff*, *feud*^{2}.] **1.** An estate in land, of indefinite duration, granted by and held of a superior lord, in whom the ultimate title resides, on condition of performing some service in return. See *feud*^{2}. In this, which is its original sense, it implies the idea of reward for service or allegiance, and was used in contradistinction to estates in *allodium*, or entire property, which were generally small allotments held free of any obligation.

The tenure of lands is altogether grounded on military laws, and held as a *fee* under princes.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

2. An estate of inheritance; an estate in land belonging to the owner and his heirs and assigns forever. In the latter case it is more specifically termed a *fee simple*. (See *conditional fee* (*b*), below.) The fee is the highest and most extensive interest that a person can have in lands. In this sense the king might have a fee, but not in the sense of def. 1. After the abolition of the feudal system the word continued to be used of real property; and although in the United States generally land is held in *allodium*, the private ownership, if subject to no paramount right except that of eminent domain vested in the State, is termed the *fee*. The word when unqualified may or may not mean an absolute or unqualified fee, or fee simple.

3. Estate in general; property; possession; ownership.

Those Ladies, which thou sawest late,
Are Venus Damzels, all within her *fee*,
But differing in honour and degree.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 21.

Once did she [Venice] hold the gorgeous East in *fee*,
And was the safeguard of the West.
Wordsworth, Extinction of the Venetian Republic.

My lute and I are lords of more
Than thrice this kingdom's *fee*.
Lowell, Singing Leaves.

Base fee, a qualified fee; a freehold estate of inheritance to which a qualification is annexed, so that it must terminate whenever the qualification is at an end; more specifically, in the English law of settlements, the estate created by absolute alienation by a tenant in tail alone (see *entail*), which, being made without the consent of the protector, does not bar remaindermen or reversioners, but only the grantor's own issue, and hence is liable to be defeated by the failure of such issue.

The curious kind of estate created by the conveyance in fee simple of a tenant in tail not in possession, without the concurrence of the owners of estates preceding his own, is called a *base fee*. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 108.

Conditional fee. (*a*) Any fee granted upon condition. (*b*) A fee limited to particular heirs or a particular class of heirs, under the common-law rule that, on the donee's once having such heirs, the estate became absolute for all purposes of alienation, on the ground that a condition once performed was at an end. (See *entail*.) To designate this kind of conditional fee at the common law, the more appropriate phrase is *fee simple conditional*. This evasion of the intent of donors to reserve a reversion on a failure of heirs was put an end to by a statute known as *De Donis*, which enacted that the will of the donor should be observed, and that on the failure of heirs the property should revert to the donor. The estate of the donee under this statute was termed a *fee tail*. See *tail*^{2}, *a*. (*c*) Later, the term *conditional fee* was applied to the estate of a mortgagee of land, under a mortgage in the usual form, which was regarded as vesting the fee in the mortgagee subject to its being divested by performance of the condition, namely payment.—**Determinable fee,** a fee determinable by a condition or a conditional limitation; more specifically, a fee created by a limitation to the grantee and his heirs till the happening of a future event which may or may not happen, as a gift to A and his heirs, and if A dies without issue, then to another.—**Fee simple, fee simple absolute,** a fee that is not qualified. See def. 2.—**Fee tail.** See *conditional fee* (*b*). **Great fee,** the holding of a tenant of the crown.

By the feudal law, a *great fee* or great lordship, which are convertible terms, was the highest order of possession, and was held directly from the crown.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 14.

In his demain as of fee. See *demain*.—**Limited fee,** a determinable fee; more specifically, a fee determinable by a conditional limitation.—**Plowman's fee,** peasant tenure; the custom by which lands descended to all the sons of the tenant in equal shares, with, however, some privilege or birthright in favor of the elder or younger son: a rule of descent which under the feudal system gave way to primogeniture.

The strict English primogeniture as applied to the rustic holdings, sometimes called fiefs de roturier or "*ploughman's fee.*" *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 735.

Qualified fee, a base fee; a freehold estate of inheritance to which a qualification is annexed, so that it must terminate whenever the qualification is at an end; more specifically, the estate created by a limitation to the grantee and the heirs of an ancestor of his in the paternal line whose heir he also is, as a gift to B and the heirs of A, his father.

feeable (fē'a-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *feable*; < *fee* + *-able*.] Capable of being feed; capable of being hired or bribed.

feeble (fē'bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *feble*, rarely *fieble*, *febul*, < AF. *feble*, OF. *feble*, *feuble*, *foible* (> E. *foible*), etc.; earlier OF. *flebe*, *fleuble*, *floible*, etc., F. *faible* = Pr. *feble*, *fible*, *freble* = Sp. *feble* = Pg. *febre* = It. *fievole*, weak, feeble, < L. *flebilis*, tearful, mournful, lamentable, < *flere*, weep, akin to *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*. For the development of meaning, cf. MHG. *swach*, miserable, pitiable, weak, G. *schwach*, weak; Goth. *wainags*, lamentable, pitiable, unhappy, miserable; OHG. *weneg*, *weinag*, G. *wenig*, little, few.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Miserable; poor; common; mean.

Vp an seli asse he rod, and in *feble* clothes also.
He ne com with no gret nobleie, so as thou dost nou
With riche clothes. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

2. Lacking strength; lacking capacity for forcible action or resistance; weak; specifically, reduced to a state of weakness, as by sickness or age.

Zee schulle undirstonde that before the Chirche of the Sepulcre is the Cytee more *feble* than in ony othere partie.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 80.

Like rich hangings in a homely house,
So was his will in his old *feeble* body.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 3.

This way and that the *feeble* stem is driven,
Weak to sustain the storms and injuries of heaven.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 589.

Forward she started with a happy cry,
And laid the *feeble* infant in his arms.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. Wanting in force exerted, whether of action or resistance; lacking in intensity, vividness, energy, or efficiency; faint: as, a *feeble* voice; a *feeble* light; *feeble* thinking; a *feeble* argument or poem.

Thowe servyst me with *febulle* chere;
To hym thyn hart wolte fully enclyne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 166.

Why should we suppose that conscientious motives, *feeble* as they are constantly found to be in a good cause, should be omnipotent for evil?
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

A *feeble* faith I would not shake.
Whittier, Questions of Life.

In politics the mightiest events often come from the *feeblest* beginnings, so the most devastating mischiefs may be due to errors of judgment that were hardly censurable.
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 923.

4. Exhibiting or indicating weakness: as, a *feeble* appearance.=**Syn. 2.** Sickly, languishing, enervated, frail, drooping.

II.† *n.* [Cf. F. *faible*, the weak part, as of a sword, etc.] **1.** A feeble person.

It is an oncomely couple bi Cryst, as me thinketh,
To ȝyuen a ȝonge wenche to an olde *feble*.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 161.

2. Weakness; feebleness.

[He] ffainted for *febull*, and fele to the ground
In a swyme & a swogh, as he swelt wold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3550.

3. Same as *foible*, 1.

feeble† (fē'bl), *v.* [< ME. *feblen*, make feeble, become feeble, < OF. *febleier*, *febloier* (also *afebleier*, *afebloier*), make feeble, < *feble*, feeble: see *feeble*, *a*. Cf. *enfeeble*.] **I.** *trans.* To weaken; enfeeble.

Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here,
That in your chambers gave you chastisement?
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

'Tis true, you are old and *feebled*;
Would you were young again, and in full vigour!
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

II. *intrans.* To grow faint or weak.

Moche folk of here fon fel algate newe,
& here men *feebled* fast & faileden of here mete.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2659.

All failit there forse, *feblit* there herttes,
The batell on backe was borne to the se.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5956.

feeble-minded (fē'bl-mīn″ded), *a.* Weak in mind. (*a*) Wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.

Comfort the *feebleminded*. 1 Thes. v. 14.

(*b*) Lacking intelligence; idiotic.

feeble-mindedness (fē'bl-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state of being feeble-minded.

feebleness (fē'bl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *febelnes*, *febulnesse*, < *feble*, *febul*, feeble, + *-ness*.] The quality or condition of being feeble, in any sense of that word; weakness.

Our Savior Crist, beryng hys Crost, for very *febylnessc* fell ther to the grounde vnder nethe Crosse.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 39.

He [Hamlet] is the victim not so much of *feebleness* of will as of an intellectual indifference that hinders the will from working long in any one direction.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 215.

feeblish†, *v. t.* [< *feeble* + *-ish*^{2}, after *enfeeblish*.] To enfeeble.

All Christendome was sore decayed and *feeblished* by occasion of the warres betweene England and France.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 68.

feebly (fē'bli), *adv.* In a feeble manner; weakly; faintly; without strength.

Thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep.
Dryden, Mac Flecknoe.

> The fact is, that supernatural beings, as long as they are considered merely with reference to their own nature, excite our feelings very *feebly*.
> *Macaulay*, Dante.

feed (fēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fed*, ppr. *feeding*. [< ME. *feden* (pret. *fedde*, *fed*, pp. *fed*, *fedde*), < AS. *fēdan* (pret. *fēdde*, pp. *fēded*, *fēdd*), feed, nourish, bring forth, produce (= OS. *fōdian* = OFries. *fēda*, *foda*, Fries. *fieden* = D. *voeden* = LG. *vöden*, *voden*, *föden*, *füden* = OHG. *fuotan*, MHG. *vüeten*, *vüten* = Icel. *fædha* = Sw. *föda* = Dan. *føde* = Goth. *fōdjan*, feed, give food to), < *fōda*, food: see *food*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give food to; supply with nourishment.

> He made lame to lepe and ȝaue liȝte to blynde,
> And *fedde* with two fisshes and with fyue loues
> Sore afyngred folke mo than fyue thousande.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 122.

> If thine enemy hunger, *feed* him. Rom. xii. 20.

> Also while men are *fed* with wine and bread,
> They shall be *fed* with sorrow at his hand.
> *Swinburne*, Two Dreams.

2. To supply; fill the requirements of; furnish material to for consumption, use, or means of operation; provide with whatever is necessary to the development, maintenance, or working of: as, canals are *fed* by streams and ponds; to *feed* a fire, a steam-engine, or a threshing-machine; to *feed* a lathe (by applying to the chisel the object to be turned); vanity is *fed* by flattery.

> I envy not thy glory,
> To *feed* my humour. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1.

> Whatever was created needs
> To be sustain'd and *fed*; of elements
> The grosser *feeds* the purer, earth the sea,
> Earth and the sea *feed* air. *Milton*, P. L., v. 415.

> The small hand led
> To where a woman, gentle-eyed,
> Her distaff *fed*.
> *Whittier*, Hermit of the Thebaid.

> For dyeing, the skins [glove-kid] are first washed out in warm water to free them from superfluous alum, and then again *fed* with yolk of eggs and salt.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 389.

3. To graze; cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle.

> Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

> The portion [of turnip-crop] to be *fed* off by sheep must necessarily be treated in a different manner.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 367.

4. To supply for food, consumption, or operation: as, to *feed* out beets to cattle; to *feed* water to an engine; to *feed* work (something to be operated on) to a lathe or other machine.

> In England, and in some parts of this country, turnips are *fed* to sheep in the field. *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 75.

5†. To entertain; amuse. =**Syn. 1.** To nourish, cherish, sustain, support.—**2.** To contribute to.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take food; eat. [Now rarely used of persons except in contempt or disparagement.]

> In youre *fedynge* luke goodly yee be sene.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

> Then shall the lambs *feed* after their manner. Isa. v. 17.

> To *feed* were best at home;
> From thence the sauce to meat is ceremony;
> Meeting were bare without it.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

> That he should breathe and walk,
> *Feed* with digestion, sleep, enjoy his health.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

> The cattle are grazing,
> Their heads never raising;
> There are forty *feeding* like one!
> *Wordsworth*, Written in March.

2. To subsist; use something for sustenance or support: with *on* or *upon*.

> To *feed on* hope, to pine with feare and sorrow.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 900.

> *Upon* the earth's increase why shouldst thou *feed*,
> Unless the earth with thy increase be fed?
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 169.

3. To grow fat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

feed (fēd), *n.* [< *feed*, *v.*] **1.** Food, properly for domestic or other animals; that which is eaten by a domestic animal; provender; fodder.

> More dangerous
> Than baits to fish, or honey-stalks to sheep;
> When as the one is wounded with the bait,
> The other rotted with delicious *feed*.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 4.

2†. Pasture-ground; grazing-land.

> His flocks, and bounds of *feed*,
> Are now on sale. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4.

3. A meal, or the act of eating. [Archaic or low.]

> For such pleasure, till that hour,
> At *feed* or fountain, never had I found.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 597.

4. A certain allowance of provender given: as, a *feed* of corn or oats.

> From the middle of October till the end of May, my horses get one *feed* of steamed food . . . daily.
> Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 386.

5. In *mech.*: (*a*) The motion or advance of any material which is being fed to a machine, as of cloth to the needle of a sewing-machine. (*b*) The material upon which a machine operates, as the grain running into a grinding-mill. (*c*) The advance of a cutting-tool, as the cutter of a planer, or the chisel of a lathe, upon or into the material to be cut.—**6†.** [Var. of *food*.] Same as *food*^{1}, *n.*, 4.

> Cum heir, cum heir, ye freely *feed*,
> And lay your head low on my knee.
> *Kempion* (Child's Ballads, I. 138).

7. The amount of water needed in a canal-lock to allow of the passage of a boat.—**8.** In *stone-sawing*, sand and water employed to assist the saw-blade in cutting.

> To prevent the sand and water, called the *feed*, from flowing out between the stones, the interval is filled up with straw rammed in firmly between the two blocks.
> *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 86.

Differential feed, a device for securing a slow and powerful regular forward movement of a tool. =**Syn. 1.** *Feed*, *Food*, *Fodder*, *Provender*, *Forage*. *Feed* for animals, especially animals kept for work or fattening for the market; *food* for human beings and the smaller animals, household pets, etc.; *fodder*, dry or green feed for animals, but not pasturage; *provender*, dry feed. *Forage* is rarely used except for fodder furnished for horses in an army, generally by foraging. *Food* is also a general word for that which supplies nourishment to any organized body.

> And homeless near a thousand homes I stood,
> And near a thousand tables pined and wanted *food*.
> *Wordsworth*, Guilt and Sorrow.

> The great cost of cattle, and the sickening of their cattle upon such wild *fodder* as was never cut before; the loss of their sheep and swine by wolves, . . . are the other disasters enumerated by the historian.
> *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

> *Tita.* Say, sweet love, what thou desir'st to eat.
> *Bot.* Truly, a peck of *provender*: I could munch your good dry oats. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

> All oats, Indian corn, or rather *forage* that wagons or horses bring to the camp, . . . is to be taken for the use of the enemy. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 216.

feed-apron (fēd'ā″prun), *n.* In *mach.*, an apron carrying material or feed to some part of a machine.

feeder (fē'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which feeds, or supplies food or nourishment.

> Swinish gluttony
> Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,
> But with besotted base ingratitude
> Crams, and blasphemes his *feeder*.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 779.

> The plant or animal on which a parasite lives is termed its host or *feeder*. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 358.

2. One who furnishes incentives; an encourager.

> Thou shalt be, as thou wast,
> The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

3. One who or an animal that eats or takes nourishment.

> The patch is kind enough; but a huge *feeder*.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5.

> Bless'd he not both the *feeder* and the food?
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 1.

> Have your worms well scoured, and not kept in sour and musty moss, for he [the barbel] is a curious [fastidious] *feeder*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 168.

4†. A servant or dependent supported by his lord; a parasite.

> I will your very faithful *feeder* be,
> And buy it with your gold right suddenly.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4.

> Mr. Thornhill came with a couple of friends, his chaplain and *feeder*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

5. One who fattens cattle for slaughter.—**6.** That which feeds or supplies; anything that serves for the conveyance of material or supplies to, or furnishes communication with, something else: as, great rivers are valuable *feeders* of commerce; cross-roads and lanes are *feeders* to the highway.

> Dialects have always been the *feeders* rather than the channels of a literary language.
> *Max Müller*, Science of Language, p. 60.

Specifically—(*a*) A fountain, stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water. (*b*) A branch or side railroad running into and increasing the business of the main line. (*c*) In *mining*, a branch or spur falling into the main lode, and appearing to add to its width or richness; a dropper. (*d*) Any device or contrivance for delivering to a machine the feed or materials to be operated upon, as the apron of a carder, the feed-wheel of a sewing-machine, the feeding device of a saw-mill, rail-machine, grain-mill, etc. (*e*) In *organ-building*, a small oblique bellows placed under (occasionally apart from) the large horizontal storage-bellows, and used to furnish air to the latter. The mechanical power is applied to the feeder, not to the bellows proper, though the steadiness and pressure of the wind depend solely upon the size and weighting of the latter. (*f*) In *theat. cant*, a subordinate rôle written to bring out the peculiarities of an important part. (*g*) In *elect.*, a wire which supplies current at a point where it is required; a feed-wire.

7. One who feeds a machine, as a printing-press: as, pressmen and *feeders*. See *feeding*, 4.—**8.** In *entom.*, one of the organs composing the mouth-parts or trophi. *Kirby.*

feed-hand (fēd'hand), *n.* A rod by which intermittent motion is imparted to a ratchet-wheel. *E. H. Knight.*

feed-head (fēd'hed), *n.* **1.** A cistern of water placed above the boiler of a steam-engine and supplying it with water.—**2.** In *casting*, extra metal above the mold used to supply the waste caused by contraction in the mold; a dead-head or head. Also called *riser*.

feed-heater (fēd'hē″tėr), *n.* **1.** An apparatus for raising the temperature of the water supplied to a steam-boiler, either by the direct heat of the fire or indirectly by exposing it to the latent heat of the exhaust-steam from the engine. Such boilers are also designed to purify the feed-water by filtering out solid impurities, by precipitating lime or other materials that might form incrustations in the boiler, and by restraining oil and grease by means of absorbent filters.

2. A boiler for cooking food for cattle.

feeding (fē'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *feed*, *v.*] **1.** The act of taking or giving food; the act of eating or of giving to eat.—**2.** That which is eaten.

> Contention, like a horse
> Full of high *feeding*, madly hath broke loose.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

3. That which furnishes food, especially for animals; pasture-land.

> They call him Doricles; and [he] boasts himself
> To have a worthy *feeding*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

> Finding the *feeding*, for which he had toil'd
> To have kept safe, by these vile cattle spoil'd.
> *Drayton*, Mooncalf.

> Meadows, Greens, Pastures, *Feedings*.
> *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, i. 1.

4. In *printing* (press-work), the placing of separate sheets of paper in position, so that they can be printed or ruled by a printing- or a ruling-machine. Also called, in England, *laying-on*.

feeding-bottle (fē'ding-bot″l), *n.* A bottle for supplying milk or other liquid nutriment to an infant.

feeding-engine (fē'ding-en″jin), *n.* An engine used to feed a boiler or other reservoir.

feeding-ground (fē'ding-ground), *n.* A place where an animal resorts to feed: said of either sea or land, and often in the plural.

feed-motion (fēd'mō″shon), *n.* In *mach.*, the machinery that gives motion to the parts called the feed in machines.

feed-pipe (fēd'pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, the pipe leading from the feed-pump or from an elevated cistern to the bottom of the boiler.

feed-pump (fēd'pump), *n.* The force-pump employed in supplying the boiler of a steam-engine with water.

feed-rack (fēd'rak), *n.* A rack or holder for hay, grain, or other food for cattle.

feed-roll (fēd'rōl), *n.* In *mach.*, any roller of which the function is to feed or supply to the mechanism the material to be operated upon, as, in a typewriter, a roll covered with india-rubber or other elastic material, which moves the paper as required, line by line.

feed-screw (fēd'skrö), *n.* A long screw used in large lathes to impart a regular feed-motion or advance to the tool-rest or to the work itself.

feed-trough (fēd'trôf), *n.* A trough in which is placed food for animals, especially for swine.

feed-water (fēd'wâ″tėr), *n.* Warmed water supplied to the boiler of a steam-engine by the feed-pump through the feed-pipe. *R. Wilson*, Steam Boilers, p. 118.

feed-wire (fēd'wīr), *n.* Same as *feeder*, 6 (*g*).

fee-estate (fē'es-tāt″), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a tenure of lands or tenements for which some service or acknowledgment is paid to the chief lord.

fee-farm (fē'färm), *n.* [< *fee*^{2} + *farm*^{1}.] **1.** Land held by one as tenant in fee of another, without homage, fealty, or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, usually the full rent.

> *Fee farm*, feodi firma, or fee farm rent, is when the lord, upon the creation of the tenancy, reserves to himself and his heirs either the rent for which it was before let to farm, or was reasonably worth, or at least a fourth part of the value; without homage, fealty, or other services beyond what are especially comprised in the feoffment.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 151, note.

2. The estate of the tenant in land so held.

His Maty renewed us our lease of Says Court pastures for 99 yeares, but ought, according to his solemn promise (as I hope he will still perform), have passed them to us in *fee-farme*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 12, 1672.

Fee-farm rent, the rent payable by the tenant of a fee-farm.

The Duke of Buckingham . . . hath about 19,600*l*. a-year, of which he pays away about 7000*l*. a-year in interest, about 2000*l*. in *fee-farm rents* to the King, about 6000*l*. in wages and pensions, and the rest to live upon, and pay taxes for the whole. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 102.

fee-farmer (fē'fär"mėr), *n.* One who holds land from a superior lord in fee-farm.

As when bright Phebus (Landlord of the Light)
And his *fee-farmer* Luna most are parted,
He sets no sooner but shee comes in sight.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

fee-farming (fē'fär"ming), *n.* The act or practice of conveying in fee-farm.

He hath invented *fee-farming* of benefices.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

fee-fund (fē'fund), *n.* In *Scots law*, the dues of court payable on the tabling of summonses in the Court of Session, the extracting of decrees, etc., out of which the clerks and other officers of the court are paid.

fee-grief (fē'grēf), *n.* A private grief, appropriated to some single person as a fee or salary. *Nares.* [Rare.]

What concern they?
The general cause? or is it a *fee-grief*,
Due to some single breast?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

feeing-market (fē'ing-mär"ket), *n.* In Scotland, a semi-annual market or fair, usually held in the public square or other public place, at which plowmen, dairymaids, and other farm-servants are feed or hired for the year or half-year next ensuing. Sometimes called *feeing-fair.*

The men who, at fairs and *feeing-markets*, while contending for the good-will of some country beauty, exchanged a few blows, more in fun than with bad feeling, were left to settle their differences in their own way without the interference of the sheriff's officer.
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 366.

Feejeean (fē-jē'an), *a.* and *n.* See *Fijian.*

feek (fēk), *v. i.* [Cf. *feak*, *fike.*] To walk about in perplexity. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

feel^1 (fēl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *felt*, ppr. *feeling*. [< ME. *felen*, < AS. *fēlan*, feel, commonly in comp. *ge-fēlan*, feel, perceive, = OS. *gifōlian* = OFries. *fēla* = D. *voelen* = OHG. *fuolen*, touch, feel, MHG. *vuelen*, G. *fühlen*, feel, = Dan. *föle*, feel; not in Goth. or Scand.; √ **fol*, found perhaps in AS. *folm* = OS. *folm* = OHG. *folma*, the hand (whence ult. E. *fumble*, grope, famble, stammer: see *fumble*, *famble*^{2}), = L. *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To have a sensation or sense-perception of. Specifically — (*a*) To have a sensation or sense-perception of by means of the sense of touch, or through physical contact with the surface of the body.

Now does he *feel*
His secret murthers sticking on his hands.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2.

A hand that pushes thro' the leaf
To find a nest and *feels* a snake.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

(*b*) To be or become aware of through material action upon any nerves of sensation other than those of sight, hearing, taste, and smell; have a sensation (other than those of the above-mentioned senses) of: as, to *feel* the cold; to *feel* a lump in the throat (through involuntary closure); to *feel* an inclination to cough. [The application of the word to the normal action of the higher senses is obsolete, except in the abstract meaning of perceiving by means of sensation in general: as, the higher animals *feel* light, heat, sound, etc. See def. 2.]

They [of Scio] also *feel* those earthquakes which do more damage on the neighbouring continent.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 9.

2†. To perceive by the sense of smell; smell.

The stretes were strowed with small grasse, and incense and myrre in fires in the stretes thikke, and in the wyndowes many lightes, and so swote sauoured thourgh the Cytee that fer [distant] men shulde *fele* the odour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 133.

They *felt* a most delicate sweete smell, though they saw no land, which ere long they espied, thinking it the Continent. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 81.

You complain much of that tannery, but I cannot say I *feel* it. *Sir J. Sinclair*, Observations, p. 83.

3. To have a perception of (some external or internal condition of things) through a more or less complex mental state involving vague sensation: as, to *feel* the floor sinking; to *feel* one's mind becoming confused; to *feel* the approach of age.

To the *felt* absence now I *feel* a cause.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

4. In general, to perceive or have a mental sense of; be conscious of; have a distinct or indistinct perception or mental impression of: as, to *feel* pleasure or pain; to *feel* the beauty of a landscape.

If that he may *felen*, out of drede,
That ye me touche or love in vilonye,
He right anoon wil sle you with the dede.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 155.

And ferthermore, as I this mater *fele*,
In his conseyte, I say yow certeynly,
Hym liked neuer creatur so wele.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 695.

To *feel*, altho' no tongue can prove,
That every cloud, that spreads above
And veileth love, itself is love.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

We speak of *feeling* this thing and that, which we no doubt do *feel*, but which we only *feel* because we are self-conscious; because in *feeling* we distinguish ourselves from the feelings as their subject.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 118.

5. To regard with feeling or emotion; be aroused to feeling (especially disagreeable feeling) by: as, he *felt* his disgrace keenly.

From the poet's lips
His verse sounds doubly sweet, for none like him
Feels every cadence of its wave-like flow.
O. W. Holmes, Sympathies

6. Reflexively, to have a sensation, feeling, perception, or impression concerning; perceive clearly to be.

She began, for the first time that evening, to *feel herself* at a ball: she longed to dance, but she had not an acquaintance in the room.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 8.

7. To try by touch; examine by touching with the hands or otherwise; test by contact: as, to *feel* a piece of cloth; to *feel* the ground with the feet; a blind man *feels* his way with a stick.

Come near, I pray thee, that I may *feel* thee, my son, whether thou be my very son Esau or not. Gen. xxvii. 21.

Three times he try'd, and studiously *felt*
How to unbuckle his out-shined Belt.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 70.

The Doctor . . . *felt* her Pulse; he view'd her Eyes.
Prior, Paulo Purganti.

Hence — 8. To make trial of in any way; test carefully or cautiously: as, to *feel* one's way in an undertaking; to *feel* the market by a small venture.

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honour.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

9. To have experience of; suffer under: as, to *feel* the vengeance of an enemy.

Lete thi neiȝe-boris, bothe freend & fo,
Freli of thi freendschip *feele*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

Whoso keepeth the commandments shall *feel* no evil thing. Eccl. viii. 5.

Thinke you not that there were manye more guiltye then they that *felt* the punishment?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

To feel out, to try; sound; search for; explore: as, to *feel out* one's opinions or designs. [Rare.] — **To feel the helm**, to come under the influence of the helm: said of a ship when she begins to have steerageway. = **Syn.** *Feel*, *Be sensible of*, *Be conscious of*, are all used of a recognition that comes close home, a frank confession to one's self. Often, to *feel* is especially the act of the heart: as, to *feel* one's own defects. To *be conscious* may be only the act of the understanding, apart even from reflection: as, to *be conscious of* the approach of danger; or it may rise to a high degree of frank admission: as, to *be conscious of* failure. To *be sensible* is the act of a sort of inward sensuous perception. See *sentiment*.

All men *feel* sometimes the falsehood which they cannot demonstrate. *Emerson*, Compensation.

These *are* very *sensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests. *Addison.*

My mother! when I learn'd that thou wast dead,
Say, *wast* thou *conscious of* the tears I shed?
Cowper, On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have perception by means of the sense of touch or by physical contact; experience sensation of any kind, except that received through sight, hearing, taste, or smell; loosely, to have a sensation of any kind: as, to *feel* sore or ill; to *feel* cold.

I then did *feel* full sick, and yet not well.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

If the skin *felt* everywhere exactly alike, a foot-bath could be distinguished from a total immersion, as being smaller, but never distinguished from a wet face.
W. James, Mind, XII. 184.

Feeling warm or *feeling* hungry, we must remember, is not pure feeling in the strict sense of the word.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

2. To have perception, especially vague perception or impression; have a mental sense of something.

Me think, ser, as ferre as I canne *fele*,
These lordes and these knyghtes euerychone
In this mater they haue not seyde but wele.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1654.

From sense of grief and pain we shall be free:
We shall not *feel*, because we shall not be.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 12.

When truth or virtue an affront endures,
The affront is mine, my friend, and should be yours. . . .
Mine, as a friend to every worthy mind;
And mine as man, who *feel* as for mankind.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 204.

3. To recognize or regard one's self as; be consciously: as, to *feel* hurried; to *feel* called on to do something.

He *felt* obliged to sail again for the East in order to retrieve his fortune. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 216.

4. To experience feeling or emotion; be aroused to emotion.

How heavy guilt is, when men come to *feel!*
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

But spite of all the criticising elves,
Those who would make us *feel* must *feel* themselves.
Churchill, Rosciad, l. 962.

The truth is, the people must *feel* before they will see.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 444.

5. To give or produce sensation or feeling; especially, to produce sensation of touch, or organic sensations.

Blind men say black *feels* rough and white *feels* smooth.
Dryden.

How the March sun *feels* like May!
Browning, A Lovers' Quarrel.

6. To make examination by the sense of touch; grope.

I *felt* to his knees, and so upward, and upward, and all was as cold as any stone. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

Feeling all along the garden-wall,
Lest he should swoon and tumble and be found,
Crept to the gate. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Two young hearts, each *feeling* towards the other.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 420.

7. To be inwardly moved: followed by an infinitive: as, I *feel* to sympathize with him. [Colloq.]

"And you do not *feel* to oblige her?" asks Joan, with an expression of friendly interest. *R. Broughton*, Joan, i. 11.

To feel after, to search for; seek to find; seek, as a person groping in the dark.

If haply they might *feel after* him, and find him.
Acts xvii. 27.

To feel called on. See *to be called on*, under *call*^{1}, *v. i.* — **To feel for.** (*a*) To seek to find with caution or secretly.

Orders were to move cautiously with skirmishers to the front to *feel for* the enemy.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 512.

(*b*) To sympathize with; be sorry for.

Poor young lady! I *feel for* her already! for I can conceive how great the conflict must be between her passion and her duty. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 1.

To feel of, to obtain knowledge of by the sense of touch; make tactual examination of; test by handling.

They usually gather them before they be full ripe, boreing an hole in them, and, *feeling of* the kernel, they know if they be ripe enough for their purpose. *R. Knox.*

feel^1 (fēl), *n.* [< *feel*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The sense or a sensation of touch.

Dyed cotton fibre . . . was thinner and softer to the *feel*. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 209.

Colours, mere states of the retina, are all we see; sounds, mere ringings in the ear, are all we hear; *feels*, mere states of our own (as warm or cold, etc.), are all we touch. *Mind*, X. 53.

2. A sensation of any kind, or a vague mental impression or feeling.

Green little vaulter in the sunny grass,
Catching your heart up at the *feel* of June.
L. Hunt, Grasshopper and Cricket.

3. That quality in an object by which it appeals to the sense of touch.

Membranous or papery . . . as to *feel* and look.
Is. Taylor.

A small elevation, . . . like a vesicle, having a soft *feel*.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 553.

feel^2†, **fele**^{2}†, *a.* and *pron.* [ME. *feele*, *fele*, *feole*, < AS. *fela*, *feala*, *feola*, *feolo*, **feolu*, with gen. of noun 'much, many,' without noun 'much, many things,' = OS. *filu*, *filo* = OFries. *fel*, *ful* = D. *veel* = OHG. *filu*, MHG. *vile*, *vil*, G. *viel* = Icel. *fjöl-*, in comp., = Goth. *filu* (only in gen. *filaus*), much, many, prop. neut. of Teut. **filus* = OIr. *il* = Gr. *πολύς*, neut. *πολύ*, in comp. *πολυ-* (E. *poly-*, q. v.), = OPers. *paru* = Skt. *puru*, much; akin to E. *full*^{1}, q. v. In mod. E. the place of this word has been taken by *much* and *many*.] Much; many.

Relykes ther be mony & *fele*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 131.

So *fele* that wondyr was to sene.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 329.

Rude was the cloth, and more of age
By dayes *fele* than at hir mariage.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 917.

ffeet scores nyne in lenght as *feele* in wyde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

feel^2†, *adv.* [< ME. *feele, fele,* adv.; < *feel*^{2}, *a.*] Much.

> He hath eese at weelde
> That thanketh god *feele* & seelde.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

> For they bring in the substance of the Beere,
> That they drinken *feele* too good chepe, not dere.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 192.

feelable (fē′la̤-bl), *a.* [< *feel*^{1} + *-able.*] That may or can be felt; palpable. [Rare.]

> In chafing himself, to heap lie upon lie, he uttereth his *feelable* blindness. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. [(Parker Soc., 1850), p. 210.

feeld†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *field.*

feelefold†, *a.* [ME. also *felefold;* < *feel*^{2} + *-fold.*] Manifold.

> The *feelefold* colours and deceytes of thilke mervayles monstre Fortune. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

> And he torned hym as tyte and thanne toke I hede,
> It was fouler by *felefolde* than it firste semed.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 320.

feeler (fē′lėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which feels.

> Had I this cheek,
> To bathe my lips upon; this hand, whose touch,
> Whose every touch, would force the *feeler's* soul
> To the oath of loyalty. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 7.

> He [Thoreau] was not a strong thinker, but a sensitive *feeler.* *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 207.

Specifically—**2.** Any special organ of touch of an animal; a tactile part. (*a*) A common name applied to the antennæ of insects and crustaceans, and to the palpi of insects and spiders. These organs probably serve as organs of touch as well as for other purposes. See *antenna* and *palpus.* (*b*) A tentacle of any kind. (*c*) A cirrus of a cirriped, as one of the legs of a barnacle. (*d*) A whisker or rictal vibrissa.

> The long whiskers or *feelers* of many animals, as the cat. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 243.

3. The representation on an artificial fly of an antenna of an insect. Feelers are folded back, extending above and sometimes beyond the wings.

> The *feelers*, which, by a great stretch of imagination, are supposed to represent the antennæ of a natural fly, are the two long fibres of macaw tail feather tied in on each side of the head, and extending back over the wings. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 600.

4. Any indirect act, device, stratagem, or plan resorted to for the purpose of finding out something which cannot be ascertained directly, especially the designs, opinions, or sentiments of others.

> After putting forth his right leg now and then as a *feeler*, the victim who dropped the money ventures to make one or two distinct dives after it. *Dickens*, Sketches, i.

5. *Naut.*, the first onset of a storm, followed by a short calm.—**Long feeler,** the antenna proper of a crustacean.—**Short feeler.** Same as *antennula*, 3.

feeling (fē′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *feel*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act of sensing or perceiving by sensation. Specifically—(*a*) The act of perceiving by touch, or the sense of touch. (*b*) More comprehensively, all that part of the sensory function (as the sensing of cold, hunger, etc.) which is not included in the special senses of sight, hearing, smell, and taste. See *touch*, *n.*

> Why was the sight
> To such a tender ball as the eye confined, . . .
> And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffused?
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 96.

2. A sensation. Specifically—(*a*) A sensation conveyed by the sense of touch. (*b*) More comprehensively, sensation of any kind not assignable to one of the special senses of sight, hearing, taste, and smell: as, a *feeling* of warmth; a *feeling* of pain; a *feeling* of drowsiness.

> Some of the organs in their sound condition have no organic *feelings.* *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 513.

3. The immediate quality of what is present to consciousness in sensation, desire, or emotion, considered apart from all activity of thought; the pure sense-element in consciousness; in a loose use, any element of consciousness not recognizable as thought or will. The word (that is, its equivalent) was introduced into philosophy as an exact term in this sense by Tetens, a German Wolffian philosopher of the eighteenth century. Kant modified the meaning, for the convenience of his system, so as to restrict it as in def. 4, below.

> The point which at present concerns us is simply that, when *feeling* is said to be the primordial element in consciousness, more is usually included under *feeling* than pure pleasure and pain, viz., some characteristic or quality by which one pleasurable or painful sensation is distinguishable from another. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

> I have in this volume used *Feeling* as the name for the genus of which Sensation (with Muscular Feeling) and Emotion are the two species.
> *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 615, App.

> It cannot be too strongly urged in the face of mystical attempts, however learned, that there is not a landmark, not a length, not a point of the compass in real space which is not some one of our *feelings*, either experienced directly as a presentation or ideally suggested by another *feeling* which has come to serve as its sign.
> *W. James*, Mind, XII. 208.

> *Feelings* which correspond directly with an interaction between the organism and its environment are termed sensations; those which correspond indirectly are termed emotions; and when the remoteness from direct correspondence is great, the *feeling* is in some cases termed a sentiment. *C. Mercier*, Mind, IX. 335.

> It may be needful to guard against a further misconception, and to state explicitly that the term *feeling*, the most general term in psychology, includes emotion, not less than sensation and perception.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 17.

4. In a restricted sense, pleasure or pain; any state or element of consciousness having a pleasurable or a painful aspect.

> As to the meaning of the term, it is plain that further definition is requisite for a word that may mean (*a*) a touch, as *feeling* of roughness; (*b*) an organic sensation, as *feeling* of hunger; (*c*) an emotion, as *feeling* of anger; (*d*) *feeling* proper, as pleasure or pain. But, even taking *feeling* in the last, its strict sense, it has been maintained that all the more complex forms of consciousness are resolvable into, or at least have been developed from, *feelings* of pleasure and pain. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

> The *feeling*, the pleasurable or painful tone of the sensation, is always recognized as purely and simply a way in which the mind is affected.
> *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 504.

Hence—**5.** An emotion in so far as it is immediately present to consciousness, not having regard to the physiological disturbance which is one of its elements; the capacity for emotion; mental state, disposition, or faculty as regards emotion: as, a *feeling* of sympathy; a *feeling* of pride in the history of one's country. See *emotion*, 2.

> Great persons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themselves happy, for if they judge by their own *feeling*, they cannot find it. *Bacon*, Great Place (ed. 1887).

> Nor, again, can we admit without verification the proposition which some philosophers, including Aristotle (and Plato in some passages), seem to assume a priori: that the kind of *feeling* which is most pleasant or preferable as *feeling* will always accompany the kind of activity which we approve. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 162.

> The motive of all action is *feeling.* All great movements in history are preceded and accompanied by strong *feelings.* *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., I. 11.

> The good-hearted old fellow . . . betrayed some *feeling* at this explosion of grief, and betook himself to soothing the young girl. *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xii.

Specifically—**6.** Fine or refined sensibility; fine emotional endowment; especially, tenderness or affectionateness of heart; susceptibility; in an adverse sense, sentimentality: as, a man of *feeling:* sometimes in the plural: as, to hurt or injure one's *feelings.*

> It must be Willoughby, therefore, whom you suspect. But why? Is he not a man of honour and *feeling?* . . . Can he be deceitful? *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xv.

7. Obscure or vague perception; belief the reasons for which are not clearly understood: as, every one had a *feeling* of the truth of this statement.

> It thus appears that when pushed to our last resort, we must retire either upon *feeling* or belief, or both indifferently. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

8. Opinion or determination as founded on or resulting from emotion.

> The *feeling* of the house could not be mistaken.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

> The *feeling* of the Middle Ages evidently was that bare stone inside a building had an unfinished and uncomfortable look, and was quite as unsuitable in a richly decorated and furnished cathedral as it would now be considered in a lady's drawing-room. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 158.

9. In the *fine arts*, the impression or emotion conveyed by the general expression of a work of art, or of some part or detail of it, especially as embodying a particular emotion or conception of the artist.

> There can be little doubt that the Norman architects, with true Gothic *feeling*, always intended that their churches should eventually be vaulted, and prepared them accordingly, though in many instances they were constructed with wooden roofs, or compromises of some sort.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 516.

> Between the oak pilasters will be a carved panel of scroll ornament, Renaissance in *feeling.* *Art Age*, IV. 43.

> The same fine *feeling* for greys charms us in both pictures. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 56.

Era of good feeling. See *era.*=**Syn.** *Thought*, etc. See *sentiment.*

feeling (fē′ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *feel*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** Possessing or affected by sensibility; easily affected or moved; experiencing emotion, especially that of sympathy or compassion: as, a *feeling* friend or advocate.

> Thou art her brother,
> And there must be a *feeling* heart within thee
> Of her afflictions. *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, iii. 2.

> Yet no complaint before the Lady came;
> The *feeling* servant spared the feeble dame.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 107.

> Grievous and very much to be commiserated is the task of the *feeling* historian who writes the history of his native land. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 145.

2. Expressive of sensibility; manifesting emotion or earnestness; emotive; earnest: as, a *feeling* look or gesture; he spoke with *feeling* eloquence.

> Frame some *feeling* line,
> That may discover such integrity.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2.

3. Exciting sensibility; deeply felt or realized; affecting. [Rare.]

> This is yet a more *feeling* grief to us.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

4. Sensibly felt or realized; emotionally experienced; vivid.

> In whose hearts God hath written his law with his holy Spirit, and given them a *feeling* faith of the mercy that is in Christ Jesu our Lord. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. [(Parker Soc., 1850), p. 13.

> I had a *feeling* sense
> Of all your royal favours; but this last
> Strikes through my heart. *Southern.*

feelingly (fē′ling-li), *adv.* **1.** With feeling or expression of sensibility; tenderly: as, to speak *feelingly.*

> When I see cause, I can both do and suffer,
> Freely and *feelingly*, as a true gentleman.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

> They best can serve true gladness
> Who meet most *feelingly* the calls of sadness.
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 35.

2. So as to be sensibly felt. [Rare.]

> These are counsellors
> That *feelingly* persuade me what I am.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1.

feelth (fēlth), *n.* [< *feel*^{1} + *-th.*] Feeling. Also *felth.* [Prov. Eng.]

feer^1† (fēr), *n.* [Variously written *feer, fere, fear,* and even *pheer*, etc.; < ME. *feere, fere, ifere,* < AS. *ge-fēra*, a companion, associate, fellow; cf. *fēran*, go on a journey, travel, go, *ge-fēran*, intr. travel, go, tr. go (a journey), reach, get, < *fōr*, a journey (= OHG. *fuora*, MHG. *fuore, fure*, G. *fuhr, fuhre*, a going, journey, turn), < *faran* (= OHG. *faran*, etc.), go, fare: see *fare*^{1}. Cf. Dan. Sw. *fyr*, a young fellow, a chap.] **1.** A fellow; a mate; a companion.

> Michael and Gabriel ant Raffael here [their] *fere*,
> Cherubin ant serafin a thousend ther were.
> *Meidan Maregrete*, st. 75, in Ste. Marherete (ed. Cockayne).

> Your felow & *fere* me faithfully hold,
> Euer from this owre to the ende of your lyffe;
> ffor no chaunce, that may cheue, chaunge your wille.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 706.

> Hayle! the fairest of felde folk for to fynde,
> Fro the fende [fiend] and his *feeres* faithefully vs fende.
> *York Plays*, p. 135.

Particularly—**2.** A mate in marriage; a spouse; a husband or wife.

> Thi modour that is thi faderes *fere.*
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 61.

> Charissa to a lovely *fere*
> Was lincked, and by him had many pledges dere.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 4.

3. [In the form *fere*, appar. as a var. of *feres, feren*, pl., taken as a collective and abstract noun.] Company; companionship.

> In the ton shall be Telamon, that is a tore kyng,
> With all the *fere* that hym folowes, furse men of armys.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1131.

In fere, in company; together: with reference to persons or things.

> The Sowdon thanne rehersid thanne *in fere*
> His displeasur withoute eny fayle.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1697.

> Certis, whan all is done,
> He comes with folke *in feere*,
> And will ouere take vs sone. *York Plays*, p. 157.

> ffyfty shippes *in fere* folowet hom two.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4073.

feer^2†, *n.* See *fear*^{1}.

feer^3 (fēr), *v. t.* [Sc., also written *feir, fier;* < ME. **fyren* (not found), < AS. *fyrian* (once), make a furrow, < *furh*, a furrow: see *furrow.*] To mark off the breadth of for plowing, as a ridge. See *feering.*

feer^4 (fēr), *a.* See *fear*^{3}.

feering (fēr′ing), *n.* [Sc., verbal n. of *feer, feir, fier:* see *feer*^{3}.] In *agri.*, the operation in plowing of marking off the breadth of a ridge, by drawing a furrow on each side of the space allotted for it.

feese, *v.* and *n.* See *feeze*^{1}.

feet^1, *n.* Plural of *foot.*

feet^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *feat*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

feetless (fēt′les), *a.* [< *feet* + *-less.* See *footless.*] Destitute of feet: as, *feetless* insects. [Rare.]

feeze^1, **feaze**^{1} (fēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *feezed, feazed*, ppr. *feezing, feazing.* [The several words spelled *feeze, feaze*, etc., being chiefly dialectal or colloquial, have been unstable in spelling, and have become somewhat confused in sense. *Feeze*^{1}, *feaze*^{1}, also written *feese, feize, pheeze,* *veeze*, *faze*^{1} (q. v.), etc.; < ME. *fēsen*, drive away, frighten away, put to flight, < AS. *fēsian*, drive away, put to flight, also *fȳsian*, a later form of AS. *fȳsan* (> ME. *fūsen*, *fousen*), intr. hasten, tr. hasten, incite, urge, send forth, drive out, in comp. *ā-fȳsan*, hasten, impel, *ge-fȳsan*, make ready, hasten, drive, impel (= OS. *fūsian*, *ā-fūsian*, make ready, hasten, = Icel. *fȳsa*, urge, exhort, impers. wish, desire, = Dan. *fuse*, intr., rush, gush), < *fūs*, ready, prompt, eager, quick, inclined, willing, = OS. *fūs*, ready, willing, = OHG. *funs*, ready, willing, = Icel. *fūss*, willing, wishing for, = Sw. dial. *fus*, eager. See *fuss*, which is from the same source.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drive off; frighten away; put to flight.

When he had etyn and made hym at ese
He thoght Gye for to *fese*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 171. (*Halliwell.*)

Ful foule schulde thi foos be *fesid*,
If thou mygte over hem, as y over thee may.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 1986.

2. To drive; compel; urge.

Those eager impes whom food-want *feaz'd* to fight amaine. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 480.

3. To beat; whip; chastise.

Come, will you quarrel? I will *feize* you, sirrah;
Why do you not buckle to your tools?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

4. To vex; worry; harass; plague; tease; disturb. *Ainsworth*; *Halliwell.*

Sir, what foode [creature] in faith will ȝou *feese*,
That sott full sone my selfe sall hym sesse.
York Plays, p. 124.

5. To do for; settle or finish.

Well, 'has given me my quietus est; I felt him
In my guts; I'm sure 'has *feez'd* me.
Villiers, The Chances (1682).

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all senses.]

II. *intrans.* To fret; be in a fume; worry: as, she frets and *feezes*. [Colloq., U. S.]

feeze^1, **feaze**^{1} (fēz), *n.* [Also *feese*; < *feeze*^{1}, *feaze*^{1}, *v.*] **1**†. A race; a run; a running start, as for a leap.

To leap without taking any race or *feese*, nullo procursu salire. *Baret*, Alvearie (1580).

And giving way backward, fetch their *feese* or beire againe, and with a fierce charge and assault to returne full butt upon the same that they had knocked and beaten before. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609).

2. Vexation; worry; fret. [Colloq., U. S.]

When a man's in a *feese*, there's no more sleep that hitch. *Haliburton.*

feeze^2, **feaze**^{2} (fēz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *feezed*, *feazed*, ppr. *feezing*, *feazing*. [E. dial., also *feese*, *fease*; a corruption, by reduction of the difficult initial combination *fn*, of ME. *fnesen*, < AS. *fneósan*, sneeze: see *fnese*, *neese*, *sneeze*.] To sneeze. [Prov. Eng.]

feeze^3, **feaze**^{3} (fēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *feezed*, *feazed*, ppr. *feezing*, *feazing*. [Sc., also *faize*, *faise*, intr.; connected with ME. *faselen*, later *fasyll*, intr., ravel out, = D. *vezelen* = MHG. *vaslen*, G. *faseln*, ravel out: see *fass*, *fasel*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* To untwist the end of (anything made of threads or fibers); ravel out.

II. *intrans.* To untwist; ravel out.

feeze^4 (fēz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *feezed*, ppr. *feezing*. [E. dial., also written *feaze*; cf. dial. *fasil*, dawdle; cf. *feeze*^{3} and its equiv. *fasel*^{1}.] To dawdle; loiter. *Halliwell.*

feeze^5 (fēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feezed*, ppr. *feezing*. [Sc., perhaps connected with OD. *vijsen*, screw, < *vijse*, a screw, a vise, < F. *vis*, OF. *viz*, a vise: see *vise*.] To screw; twist; tighten by screwing.

I downa laugh, I downa sing,
I downa *feeze* my fiddle-string.
A. Douglas, Poems, p. 43.

To feeze into, to insinuate or wind one's self into, as into favor.—**To feeze aff**, to unscrew.—**To feeze up**, to "screw up"; work into a passion; flatter.

Fe-faw-fum (fē'fâ'fum'), *n.* [Nursery jargon.] A frightful thing or creature; a malevolent, destructive giant or dragon of old legend or fable.

Is the *Fe-faw-fum* of literature, that snuffs afar the fame of his brother authors, and thirsts for its destruction, to be allowed to gallop unmolested over the fields of criticism? *Anna Seward*, Letter quoted in Miss Thackeray's [Book of Sibyls.

fefft, *v. t.* The older and proper English spelling of *feoff*.

feffement†, *n.* See *feoffment*.

feg (feg), *v.* A dialectal variant of *fag*^{1}.

fegary, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *vagary*. Compare *figary*.

I have had a fine *fegary*,
The rarest wildgoose chase!
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, i. 5.

fegs (fegz), *interj.* Same as *fack*^{2}.

By my *fegs!*
Ye've set auld Scotia on her legs. *Beattie.*

fehme, fehmgerichte (fā'me, fām-ge-rich'te), *n.* Same as *vehmgerichte*.

fehmic (fā'mik), *a.* Same as *vehmic*.

feide (fēd), *n.* [Sc.: see *feud*^{1}.] Feud; hate.

The Land-sergeant has me at *feid*.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

feigh^1 (fā), *v.* Another spelling of *fay*^{2}.

feigh^2 (fēch), *interj.* [Another form of *faugh*, *fy*, etc.: see *faugh*.] Fy! an expression of disgust or abomination. [Scotch.]

Ye stink o' leeks, O *feigh!* *Ramsay*, Poems, I. 262.

feign (fān), *v.* [The *g* is a mod. insertion, in forced imitation of the F. ppr. *feignant* and L. *fingere* (ME. *feigne* only in partly modernized editions of Gower); reg. *fain* or *fein* (as still in deriv. *faint*, *feint*), early mod. E. *faine*, *fayne*, < ME. *feinen*, *feynen*, rarely *fainen*, *faynen*, *feignen*, < OF. *feindre*, *faindre*, F. *feindre* = Pr. *feigner*, *fenher*, *finher* = Sp. Pg. *fingir* = It. *fignere*, *fingere*, feign, pretend, = D. *fingeren* = G. *fingiren* = Dan. *fingere* = Sw. *fingera*, < L. *fingere*, pp. *fictus*, touch, handle, usually form, shape, frame, form in thought, imagine, conceive, contrive, devise, feign (√ **fig* in *figura*, etc.: see *figure*), = Goth. *deigan*, form (as clay, etc., > *daigs* = E. *dough*), = Gr. *θιγγάνειν*, touch, handle, = Skt. √ *dih*, smear. See *dough*; and see *fictile*, *fiction*, *figment*, *figure*, etc., from the same L. verb.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To invent or imagine; utter, relate, or represent falsely or deceitfully.

And [he] *faynet* ay faire wordes vnder felle thoghtes,
Holy het hom to have the hestes before.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 994.

If the things we couet to describe be not naturall or not veritable, than yet the same axeth more cunning to do it, because to *faine* a thing that neuer was nor is like to be proceedeth of a greater wit and sharper inuention than to describe things that be true.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 199.

What heavens of joy then to himselfe he *faynes!*
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 240.

The poets *feign* that Vulcan attempted the chastity of Minerva. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, v.

The supposing another man's ill usage to be ours, is the giving ourselves a present sense, as it were a kind of *feigned* experience of it; which doth, for the time, serve all the purposes of a true one.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ix.

2. To make a false appearance of; counterfeit; simulate; pretend: as, to *feign* death.

In going keep a decent gate, not *faining* lame or broken,
For that doth seeme but wantonnesse, and foolishnesse
betoken. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 296.

Letters, *feigned* from such a nobleman, or such a knight.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

This *feigned* madness of Hamlet's is one of the few points in which Shakespeare has kept close to the old story on which he founded his play.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 220.

We are far, however, from thinking that his sadness was altogether *feigned*. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Men *feign* themselves dead, and endure mock funerals and mournful obituaries, and there they stand looking out of the window, sound and well, in some new and strange disguise. *Emerson*, Nominalist and Realist.

A fever in these pages burns
Beneath the calm they *feign*.
M. Arnold, In Memory of the Author of Obermann.

3†. To dissemble; disguise; conceal.

Thowe shalt be as welcome nowe
As he that synne neuer ded *fayne*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 162.

Yet both doe strive their fearefulnesse to *faine*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 20.

4†. Reflexively, to show a sudden weakness; become weak or faint.

ffeine ȝow noghte feyntly, . . .
Bot luke ȝe fyȝte faythefully.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1734.

So they shewed [the child] to the moder, and when she it sough, she *fayned her*, and sayd, "This childe maketh me to haue grete feer." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 14.

Feigned exchange. See *exchange*.—**Feigned issue**, in *law*, an issue made up for trial by agreement of the parties or by an order of court, instead of by the ordinary legal procedure. Thus it was usual in chancery, when a disputed question of fact, more suitable to be determined by a jury than by the chancellor, arose in a suit, to order it submitted to a jury by means of pleadings framed as if an action at law had been brought on a wager involving the question, so as to present the question to the jury as the exact issue to be decided. This practice has been generally altered or supplanted by recent legislation providing for the framing of issues without the fiction of a separate action. =**Syn.** To affect, simulate, profess.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make believe; practise dissimulation or false representation; dissemble.

O Man, y loue thee! whom louest thou?
I am thi freend; whi wolt thou *feyne?*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

One god is god of both, as poets *feign*.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, viii.

If she professes friendship, be certain she is sincere; she cannot *feign*; she scorns hypocrisy.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiii.

2†. To sing with a low voice.

feign†, *n.* [ME. *fayne*; from the verb.] Dissimulation; deception; falsehood.

Sey me, modyr, with-outen *fayne*,
Why art thou put to alle this payne?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 86.

feignedly (fā'ned-li), *adv.* In a feigned manner; deceitfully; falsely.

Her treacherous sister Judah hath not turned unto me with her whole heart, but *feignedly*, saith the Lord.
Jer. iii. 10.

feignedness (fā'ned-nes), *n.* The quality of being feigned; fictitiousness; simulation; deceit.

The church is not the school of *feignednesse* and hypocricy, but of truth and sincerity.
Harmar, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 39.

feigner (fā'nėr), *n.* One who feigns or simulates; a deviser of fiction.

The attitude of the *feigners* and of the really dead.
Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, XL. 3.

feigningly (fā'ning-li), *adv.* In a feigning manner; with simulation or pretense.

King Ethelred required peace with the Danes, promising to them stipends and tribute; to the which they *fainingly* assented, but they never left their cruelties.
Stow, West Saxons, an. 1011.

feint†, **feine**†, *v.* Middle English forms of *feign*.

feint (fānt), *n.* [< F. *feinte* (= Pr. *fencha* = OSp. Pg. It. *finta*), a feint, sham, pretense, fem. of *feint*, pp. of *feindre*, feign: see *feign*. For the equiv. noun in ME., see *faintise*.] **1.** An assumed or false appearance, or simulation; a pretense of doing something not really done.

Revealing with each freak or *feint*
The temper of Petruchio's Kate,
The raptures of Siena's saint.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Scraps of their reminiscence reached Marcia where she sat in a *feint* of listening to Ben Halleck's perfunctory account of his college days with her husband.
Howells, Modern Instance, xxi.

2. A movement made with the object of deceiving an adversary or throwing him off his guard; an appearance of aiming at one part or point when another is the real object of attack, as in boxing, fencing, battle, or a contest of any kind; a mock attack.

Doubling on both sides of the arm, which is too complicated a *feint* to be frequently used in actual fencing.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 71.

feint† (fānt), *a.* [See *faint*, *a.*] **1.** Counterfeit; seeming; feigned: same as *faint*, 1.

The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of real solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be but dressed up into any *feint* appearance of it. *Locke.*

2. Same as *faint*, 2.

feint (fānt), *v. i.* [< *feint*, *n.*] To make a feint; make a pretended blow, thrust, or attack at one point when another is intended to be struck, in order to throw an antagonist off his guard.

He practised every pass and ward,
To thrust, to strike, to *feint*, to guard.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 15.

Ben-Hur *feinted* with his right hand.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 381.

feintise†, *n.* See *faintise*.

feire†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fair*^{1}.

feist, *n.* Same as *fist*^{2}.

feisty†, *a.* Same as *fusty*.

feize, *v.* and *n.* See *feeze*^{1}.

felanders (fel'an-dėrz), *n. pl.* See *filander*^{1}, 2.

felapton (fe-lap'ton), *n.* In *logic*, the mnemonic name of that mood of the third figure of syllogism which has both the premises universal and one of them negative. The following is an example: The loss of energy of a radiating mass of gas which gravitates to its own center is an emission of heat; but no loss of energy in such a mass of gas can tend to make the body cooler; hence, some emission of heat does not tend to make the radiating body cooler. According to some logicians, this reasoning is fallacious, because neither premise asserts that such a case actually occurs. The word *felapton* is one of the mnemonic names invented in the thirteenth century, and found in the "Summulæ" of Petrus Hispanus. The three vowels, *e*, *a*, *o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions, which are universal negative, universal affirmative, and particular negative, respectively. The letter *f* signifies that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*, and the *p* that in the reduction the minor premise is to be converted per accidens.

felaw†, **felawe**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *fellow*.

fel bovinum (fel bō-vī'num). [L. *fel bovinum*, ox-gall: see *fell*^{6} and *bovine*.] Ox-gall. An extract of it is used by painters to remove the greasiness of colors, etc.

feld^1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *field*.

feld^2†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *felled*, preterit of *fell*^{1}.

feld^3†, **felde**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *fold*^{1}.

feldsher (feld'shėr), *n.* [< Russ. *felĭdsherŭ* = Little Russ. *felcher*, < G. *feldscher*, *feldscheerer* (cf. D. *veldscheerder*, Dan. *feltskjær*, Sw. *fältskär*), an army surgeon, < *feld*, field, = E. *field*, + *scherer*, *scheerer*, barber, = E. *shearer*.] In Russia, a surgeon's assistant; a hospital orderly.

"What is this *Feldsher?*"
"He's an old soldier who dresses wounds and gives physic." *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 69.

feldspar (feld'spär), *n.* [A var. of *feldspath*, accom. to E. *spar*2.] In *mineral.*, one of a very common group of closely related minerals, all silicates of aluminium, together with either calcium, sodium, potassium, or in one case barium. They crystallize in the monoclinic or triclinic system with closely similar angles. The prismatic angle is not far from 120°, and they have two easy cleavages which make an angle of 90°, or nearly 90°, with each other. Their specific gravity lies between 2.6 and 2.8, and their hardness between 6 and 7. In color they vary from clear and glassy to white, grayish, and light shades of yellow, red, or green, rarely darker green to black. They occur in distinct crystals, also in massive forms varying in structure from coarsely cleavable to granular-crystalline, compact, and hornstone-like. They form an essential constituent of many of the common crystalline rocks, as granite, gneiss, syenite, diorite, most kinds of basalt, andesite, trachyte, etc. The monoclinic feldspars are orthoclase and hyalophane. The former is a potash feldspar (see *orthoclase*), and is the commonest of the group; the latter is a baryta feldspar, and is a rare species. Closely related to orthoclase is the triclinic microcline (which see), having the same composition, but varying slightly in form. Besides these there are the triclinic (lime-soda) feldspars, called in general *plagioclase*, because of the oblique angle between their two cleavages, and forming a series varying progressively in composition, form, optical characters, and specific gravity from the lime feldspar anorthite to the sodium feldspar albite; the intermediate species are considered as isomorphous compounds of these two extremes in varying proportions. Those ordinarily recognized are, named in order, labradorite, andesin, and oligoclase, the last approaching most closely to albite. The increase in soda in the members of the series is accompanied by an increase of silica, the species being increasingly acidic in the order named: thus, anorthite contains 43 per cent. of silica, and albite 69 per cent. The specific gravity diminishes in the series from anorthite (2.75) to albite (2.61). Certain triclinic feldspars containing considerable potash and with an angle of cleavage varying but little from 90° are sometimes grouped under the name *anorthoclase*. Common feldspar, or orthoclase (and microcline), is much used in the manufacture of porcelain; some kinds are employed for ornaments, as aventurin feldspar or sunstone, also moonstone (an opalescent variety of orthoclase), albite or oligoclase, and, most of all, the species labradorite, beautiful for its play of colors. Also *felspar*.—**Blue feldspar.** Same as *lazulite*.—**Glassy feldspar.** See *orthoclase*.—**Labrador feldspar.** Same as *labradorite*.—**Resplendent feldspar.** Same as *adularia* or *moonstone*.

feldspath (feld'spath), *n.* [< G. *feldspath* (= D. *veldspaath* = Dan. *feldspat* = Sw. *fältspat*), feldspar, < *feld*, = E. *field*, + *spath*, *spat*, spar, MHG. *spāt*, laminated stone. The origin of G. *spath* is unknown; a different word from E. *spar*2, q. v.] Same as *feldspar*.

feldspathic (feld-spath'ik), *a.* [< *feldspath* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to feldspar or containing it: an epithet applied to any mineral in which feldspar predominates. Also written *felspathic*.

Near the coast [of St. Helena] the rough lava is quite bare; in the central and higher parts *feldspathic* rocks, by their decomposition, have produced a clayey soil. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, ii. 286.

feldspathose (feld'spath-ōs), *a.* [< *feldspath* + *-ose*.] Same as *feldspathic*.

feldyfar (fel'di-fär), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *fieldfare*. *Macgillivray.*

fele1†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *feel*1.

fele2†, *a.* See *feel*2.

fele3†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *feal*2.

felevet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *velvet*.

felfare†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fieldfare*.

Like a *felfare* frighted in winter by a birding-piece, I could settle nowhere. *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

felfer (fel'fėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *fieldfare*. [Prov. Eng. (Lancashire).]

felfit (fel'fit), *n.* [A corruption of *felfer*.] The fieldfare; also, erroneously, the missel-thrush. [Prov. Eng.]

feliceps (fē'li-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *felis*, a cat, + *caput*, head.] An old name of the eagle-owl or great owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus*. *Barrère*, 1745.

Felician (fẹ-lish'an), *n.* [< *Felix* (*Felic-*) + *-ian*.] A follower of Felix, Bishop of Urgel in the eighth century, chief propagator of the adoptian heresy. See *adoptionism*.

felicific (fē-li-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *felix* (*felic-*), happy, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Making happy; productive of happiness.

No quality has ever been praised as excellent by mankind generally which cannot be shewn to have some marked *felicific* effect, and to be within proper limits obviously conducive to the general happiness. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 457.

In such cases [violating duty to give pleasure to others], therefore, if the test of *felicific* consequences is to be applied, there is no doubt as to the result that it will yield. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 338.

felicify† (fẹ-lis'i-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *felix* (*felic-*), happy, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make happy; felicitate. *Quarles.*

felicitate (fẹ-lis'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *felicitated*, ppr. *felicitating*. [< LL. *felicitatus*, pp. of *felicitare* (> It. *felicitare* = Pg. Sp. *felicitar* = F. *féliciter*), make happy, < L. *felicita(t-)s*, happiness: see *felicity*.] 1. To make happy. [Obsolete or rare.]

Gifts . . . *felicitate* lovers. *Loredano* (trans.), p. 76 (1664).

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey. *Watts.*

2. To congratulate; compliment upon a happy event: as to *felicitate* a friend on his good fortune.

Tom *felicitated* himself and his partner of the watch on the result of their vigilance. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 41.

Our travellers *felicitated* themselves upon falling into such good hands. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 29.

=**Syn.** 2. *Congratulate, Felicitate.* See *congratulation*.

felicitate† (fẹ-lis'i-tāt), *a.* [< LL. *felicitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made happy.

I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highness' love. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

felicitation (fẹ-lis-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *félicitation* = Sp. *felicitacion* = Pg. *felicitação* = It. *felicitazione*, < LL. as if **felicitatio(n-)*, < *felicitare*, make happy: see *felicitate*.] The act of felicitating; expression of joy for another's happiness or good fortune; congratulation.

How radiant and level the long Road of the Future seemed to open before him!—everywhere friends, prospects, *felicitations*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 753.

=**Syn.** *Congratulation, Felicitation.* See *congratulation*.

felicitous (fẹ-lis'i-tus), *a.* [< *felicity* + *-ous*.] 1. Characterized by or conferring happiness or pleasure; highly pleasing. Hence—2. Well-chosen; appropriate: as, a *felicitous* manner; a *felicitous* situation; a *felicitous* reply.

Cowper has rendered his best service to English poetry by showing with what *felicitous* grace the blank verse lends itself to far other styles than the stately Miltonic movement. *J. C. Shairp*, Aspects of Poetry, p. 131.

=**Syn.** *Fortunate*, etc. (see *happy*); apt, pertinent, opportune, well-put.

felicitously (fẹ-lis'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a felicitous manner; happily; appropriately; aptly.

On the part of Coleridge, of all men, it could certainly have demanded very little reflection to bethink himself of cases in which *felicitously* conveys one's meaning better than happily: the two words not being by any means synonymous, in the strict sense of the term. *Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 76.

felicitousness (fẹ-lis'i-tus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being felicitous; appropriateness; aptness. *Bailey*, 1727.

felicity (fẹ-lis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *felicities* (-tiz). [< ME. *felicitee*, *felicite*, < OF. *felicite*, F. *félicité* = Pr. *felicitat* = Sp. *felicidad* = Pg. *felicidade* = It. *felicità*, < L. *felicita(t-)s*, happiness, < *felix* (*felic-*), happy, lucky, fortunate, in earlier sense fruitful, fertile, productive, < √ **fe*, produce: see *fecund*, *fetus*.] 1. Happiness; bliss; blessedness; a blissful or happy state.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from *felicity* awhile,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my story. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

A thing beloved
By earth and heaven: could she be
Made for his sole *felicity!*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 36.

2. That which produces or promotes happiness; a felicitous circumstance or state of things; a source of happiness: most commonly in the plural.

Their high estates and *felicities* fell many times into most lowe and lamentable fortunes. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 26.

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete. *Bp. Atterbury.*

3. A skilful or happy faculty or turn; felicitous adroitness or propriety; a happy knack or choice; appropriateness: as, a rare *felicity* of phrase.

A painter may make a better face than ever was, but he must do it by a kind of *felicity* (as a musician that maketh an excellent air in music), and not by rule. *Bacon*, Beauty.

Bartholomew Dandridge, son of a house painter, had great business from his *felicity* in taking a likeness. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. iii.

He [Gray] had exquisite *felicity* of choice. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 118.

Searle fell into unceasing talk and exhaled his swarming impressions with a tender *felicity*, compounded of the oddest mixture of wisdom and folly. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 104.

4. An appropriate or happy turn of thought or expression.

On the whole, of Byron's style it may be said that, if it has none of the subtle and curious *felicities* in which some poets delight, it is yet language in its first intention, not reflected over or exquisitely distilled. *J. C. Shairp*, Aspects of Poetry, p. 148.

Who will say that the uncommon beauty and marvellous English of the Protestant Bible is not one of the strongholds of heresy in this country? . . . Its *felicities* often seem to be almost things rather than mere words. *F. W. Faber*, quoted in Dub. Rev., June, 1853.

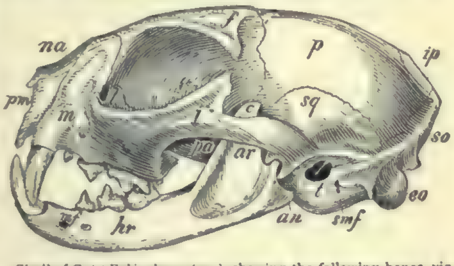
5. In *astrol.*, a favorable aspect.

But they wol caste yat thei haue a fortunat planete in hir assendent; and yit in his *felicite*, and than sey they yat it is wel. *Chaucer.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Blessedness, Bliss*, etc. (see *happiness*); joy, comfort, blissfulness, success, good fortune.—3. Aptness.

felid (fē'lid), *n.* One of the *Felidæ*.

Felidæ (fē'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Felis* + *-idæ*.] The cat tribe; the typical family of feline or æluroid fissiped *Feræ*, or terrestrial digitigrade carnivorous mammals. Their distinguishing characters are: normally retractile claws; palms and soles hairy; muzzle blunt, and profile of head declivous; teeth 28 or 30, with only one true molar in each jaw, of which the upper is small and tubercular and the lower sectorial; premolars $\frac{3}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{2}$, canines $\frac{1}{1}$, incisors $\frac{3}{3}$; the skull with no alisphenoid canal; the auditory bulla divided into two chambers; the paroccipital process close to the bulla; the mastoid process slight; the external auditory meatus short; intestines with a cæcum; prostate and Cowper's glands present; and the penis-bone rudimentary. The domestic cat is a characteristic example, all the species having the same family traits and habits as well as structure. They are numerous, distributed over nearly all parts of the world excepting the Australian region, especially in temperate and tropical countries; none is common to the old and new worlds. The family is very homogeneous, and all the species were formerly included in the genus *Felis*. It includes, besides the common cat, the lion, tiger, jaguar, leopard, panther, cougar, ocelot, ounce, caracal, serval, lynx, chetah, etc. The *Felidæ* are divisible into three subfamilies: *Felinæ*, the true cats; *Guepardinæ*, the hunting-leopards; and *Machærodontinæ*, the fossil saber-toothed tigers. See these words.



Skull of Cat (*Felis domestica*), showing the following bones, viz.: *na*, nasal; *pm*, premaxillary; *m*, maxillary; *l*, lacrymal; *f*, frontal; *j*, jugal; *pa*, palatine; *p*, parietal; *sq*, squamosal; *ip*, interparietal; *so*, supra-occipital; *eo*, exoccipital (the line leads to the occipital condyle); *t*, tympanic bulla; *smf*, stylomastoid foramen; *mf*, mental foramen; *c*, coronoid process of mandible; *ar*, ascending ramus of mandible; *hr*, horizontal ramus of mandible; *an*, angle of jaw.

feliform (fē'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *felis*, a cat, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of a cat.

Felinæ (fẹ-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Felis*, q. v., + *-inæ*: see *feline*.] The true cats, a subfamily of *Felidæ*, containing all the living species excepting the chetah, having perfectly retractile claws, the upper canines moderate and cylindroconic, and the upper sectorial tooth with an antero-internal lobe. The group is coextensive with the genus *Felis* in a broad sense.

feline (fē'līn or -lin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *félin* = Pg. It. *felino*, < LL. *felinus*, of or belonging to a cat, < L. *felis*, a cat: see *Felis*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Cat-like in form or structure, as an animal; of or pertaining to the *Felidæ*, *Felinæ*, or genus *Felis*; typically æluroid.—2. Pertaining to or characteristic of animals of the cat tribe; cat-like in character or quality; resembling a cat in any respect: often applied to persons: as, *feline* softness of step; *feline* stealthiness, cruelty, or treachery.

His eyes were yellow, *feline*, and restless. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

II. *n.* One of the *Felidæ* or *Felinæ*; a feline or cat-like animal; in popular use, a domestic cat.

Over a hundred years ago, it is said, a great battle of *felines* took place in the neighborhood of the town, which was participated in by all the cats in the city and county of Kilkenny, aided and abetted by cats from other parts of Ireland. *Amer. N. and Q.*, I. 269.

Felinia (fẹ-lin'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *felinus*, cat-like: see *feline*.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the subfamily *Remigiinæ*, with extraordinarily hairy legs, each of which appears as large as the abdomen: typified by *F. spissa* of India. *Guenée*, 1852.

felinity (fē-lin'i-ti), *n.* [< *feline* + *-ity.*] The feline quality; the quality of being cat-like in manner or disposition.

This idiosyncrasy of his *felinity* tormented Bella more than ever. *M. Harland*, The Hidden Path, p. 342.

Felis (fē'lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *felis*, more commonly *feles* (in Varro and Cicero *fælis* in the best manuscripts), a cat; also applied to a marten, ferret, polecat; prob. < √ **fe*, produce, bear young: see *felicity*, *fecund*, *fetus.*] The cats as a genus; the typical genus of the family *Felidæ* and subfamily *Felinæ:* formerly coextensive with the family, now nearly the same as the subfamily, but excluding the lynxes, or still further restricted. The common wildcat of Europe is *F. catus*, but probably not the original of the domestic varieties. See cut under *Felidæ*.

felitomist (fē-lit'ō-mist), *n.* [< *felitomy* + *-ist.*] A dissector of cats. *Wilder and Gage.*

felitomy (fē-lit'ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *felis*, a cat, + Gr. τομή, a cutting.] The dissection of cats.

Felitomy should be the stepping stone to anthropotomy. *Wilder*, New York Med. Jour., Oct., 1879, p. 6.

felk (felk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *felly*^{1}.

fell^1 (fel), *v. t.* [< ME. *fellen* (pret. *felde*, *feld*, pp. *feld*), cause to fall, cut down, strike down, prostrate, destroy, < AS. *fellan*, *fyllan* (pret. *felde*, *fylde*, pp. *fylled*), cause to fall, cut down, strike down, etc. (= OS. *fellian* = OFries. *fella*, *falla* = D. *vellen* = OHG. *fellen*, MHG. *vellen*, G. *fällen* = Icel. *fella* = Sw. *fälla* = Dan. *fælde*, cause to fall), caus. of *feallan*, fall: see *fall*^{1}.] 1. To cause to fall; throw down; cut down; bring to the ground, either by cutting, as with ax or sword, or by striking, as with a club or the fist: as, to *fell* trees; to *fell* an ox; to *fell* an antagonist at fisticuffs.

There cam a schrewde arwe out of the west,
That *felde* Roberts pryde.
Robyn and Gandelyn (Child's Ballads, V. 40).

Cease your Lamentings, Trojans, for a while,
And *fell* down Trees to build a Fun'ral Pile.
Congreve, Iliad.

He ran boldly up to the Philistine, and, at the first throw, struck on the forehead, and *felled* him dead. *Kingsley.*

He was not armed like those of eastern clime,
Whose heavy axes *felled* their heathen foe.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 151.

2. In *sewing*, to flatten on and sew down level with the cloth: as, to *fell* a seam.

Each, taking one end of the shirt on her knee,
Again began working with hearty good-will,
Felling the seams, and whipping the frill.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 126.

3. To finish the weaving of (a web, or piece of cloth). [Prov. Eng.]

fell^1 (fel), *n.* [< *fell*^{1}, *v.*] 1†. A cutting down; a felling.

Fir-trees are always planted close together, because of keeping one another from the violence of the windes; and when a *fell* is made, they leave here and there a grown tree to preserve the young oues coming up. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 73.

2. In *sewing*, a flat, smooth seam between two pieces of a fabric, made by laying down the wider of the two edges left projecting by the joining seam over the narrower edge and hemming it down. A *French fell* is made by doubling inward both edges of the fabric on the line of the joining seam, and making a second seam through the folds, so as to hold the edges in.

3. In *weaving*, the line of termination of a web in the process of weaving, formed by the last weft-thread driven up by the lay; the line to which the warp is at any instant wefted.

fell^2 (fel). Preterit of *fall*^{1}.

fell^3 (fel), *n.* [< ME. *fel*, *fell*, < AS. *fel*, *fell*, a skin, hide, = OS. *fel* = OFries. *fel* = D. *vel* = OHG. *fel*, G. *fell* = Icel. *fjall* and *fell* (only in comp.) = Sw. *fäll* = Norw. *feld*, skin, hide, = Goth. *fill* (only in comp. *thruts-fill*, leprosy) = L. *pellis* = Gr. *πέλλα*, a skin, hide. From the L. *pellis* are derived E. *pell*, *pelt*^{2}, *peltry*, *pelisse*, *surplice*, etc.] 1. The skin or hide of an animal; a pelt; hence, an integument of any kind. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He and alle his kyn at ones
Ben worthy for to brennen, *fel* and bones.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 91.

The Chest-nut (next the meat) within
Is cover'd (last) with a soft, slender skin,
That skin inclos'd in a tough tawny shel,
That shel in-cas't in a thick thistly *fell*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

The good years shall devour them, flesh and *fell*.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

2. A hairy covering; a head of hair.

The time has been, my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night-shriek; and my *fell* of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in 't. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

He spoke in words part heard, in whispers part,
Half-suffocated in the hoary *fell*
And many-winter'd fleece of throat and chin.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

But who is she, woman of northern blood,
With *fells* of yellow hair and ruddy looks?
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State.

fell^4 (fel), *a.* [< ME. *fel*, *fell*, strong, fierce, terrible, cruel, angry, < AS. **fel*, **felo*, only in comp. *wæl-fel* (once), bloodthirsty, lit. eager for slain (applied to a raven), *eal-felo*, var. *æl-fæle* (twice), 'very dire' (applied to poison), = OD. *fel*, wrathful, cruel, bad, base, = OFries. *fal* (in one uncertain instance) = Dan. *fæl*, disgusting, hideous, ghastly, grim. Cf. OF. *fel*, cruel, furious, perverse, < OD. *fel*. See *felon*^{1}.] 1. Of a strong and cruel nature; eager and unsparing; grim; fierce; ruthless.

Sirs, the knyghtes of the rounde table haue take a-gein vs a *fell* strif, ffor that thei be greved with oure partye. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 489.

Sum sall be milde and meke and sum both fers and *fell*. *York Plays*, p. 12.

I durst, sir,
Fight with the *fellest* monster.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, ii. 1.

And near him many a fiendish eye
Glared with a *fell* malignity.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 48.

2. Strong and fiery; biting; keen; sharp; clever: as, a *fell* cheese; a *fell* bodie. [Scotch.]

And loke thou be wyse & *felle*,
And therto also that thow gouerne the welle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Merlyn, that knewe well that these iiij com to inquere after hym, drough hym towarde oon of the richest of the company, for that he wiste hym moste *fell* and hasty. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 30.

Biting Boreas *fell* and doure. *Burns*, A Winter Night.

fell^4†, *adv.* [< *fell*^{4}, *a.*] Sharply; fiercely.

But tho' she followed him fast and *fell*,
No nearer could she get.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 225).

fell^5 (fel), *n.* [< ME. *fel*, *fell*, < Icel. *fjall*, *fell* = Sw. *fjäll* = Dan. *fjæld*, a hill. Perhaps connected with *field*, q. v.] 1. A hill, especially a rocky eminence: as, Mickle *Fell*, Scaw*fell*, and Scaw*fell* Pike, the last the highest mountain in England proper. [Obsolete, except as retained in proper names. See *scar.*]—2. A stretch of bare, elevated land; a moor; a down. [Prov. Eng. (in the Lake district and northwestern Yorkshire).]

O he was ridden o'er field and *fell*,
Through muir and moss, and mony a mire.
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 188).

The night-birds all that hour were still,
But now they are jubilant anew.
From cliff and tower, tu-whoo! tu-whoo!
Tu-whoo! tu-whoo—from wood and *fell*.
Coleridge, Christabel, i., Conclusion.

He went on until evening shadows and ruddy evening lights came out upon the wild *fells*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

fell^6† (fel), *n.* [< L. *fel* (*fell-*), gall, bile, fig. bitterness, animosity, = E. *gall*^{1}, q. v.] Gall; anger; melancholy.

Sweete Love, that doth his golden wings embay
In blessed Nectar and pure Pleasures well,
Untroubled of vile feare or bitter *fell*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 2.

fell^7† (fel), *n.* [E. dial.] In *mining*, one of the many names of lead ore formerly current in Derbyshire, England.

fellable (fel'a-bl), *a.* [< *fell*^{1} + *-able.*] Capable of being or fit to be felled. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

fellah (fel'ä), *n.*; pl. *fellahs*, *fellaheen* (-äz, -a-hēn). [Ar. *fellāh*, pl. *fellāhīn*, a plowman, a peasant; cf. *falāha*, agriculture, < *falaha*, cleave (the soil), plow, till.] An Egyptian or Syrian peasant, laborer, or tiller of the soil. The fellahs or fellaheen of Egypt, including all the working classes, but chiefly agricultural laborers, are of mixed Coptic, Arabian, and Nubian stock, and are socially and politically degraded. The Turks apply the name contemptuously to all Egyptians.

No impediment was ever placed in the way of . . . [the soldiers'] going off, sometimes for weeks together — the *fellaheen* to look after their crops and harvests, the Bedouins to graze their camels, and their flocks and herds. *J. Darmsteter*, The Mahdi, p. 117

The tax-oppressed *fellaheen* of Egypt still tread out the wheat with oxen and grind the straw with the feet of beasts and with wooden drags. *U. S. Cons. Rep.* (1886), No. lxvii., p. 481.

feller (fel'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which fells; one who hews or knocks down.

The fir trees rejoice at thee, and the cedars of Lebanon, saying, Since thou art laid low, no *feller* is come up against us. Isa. xiv. 8.

Short writhen oakes,
Untouch'd of any *feller's* baneful stroakes.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

2. A sawing-, boring-, or chiseling-machine for cutting down trees; a felling-machine.—3. An attachment to a sewing-machine, for the more convenient felling of seams.

fellic, fellinic (fel'ik, fe-lin'ik), *a.* [< L. *fel* (*fell-*), gall, + *-ic.*] Obtained from bile: as, *fellic* or *fellinic* acid.

fellick (fel'ik), *n.* A dialectal variant of *felly*^{1}.

fellifluous (fe-lif'lö-us), *a.* [< LL. *fellifluus*, flowing with gall, < L. *fel* (*fell-*), gall, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.*] Flowing with gall.

felling-ax (fel'ing-aks), *n.* An ax especially contrived for cutting down trees, as distinguished from axes used in lopping, hewing, etc.

felling-machine (fel'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting standing timber; a feller.

felling-saw (fel'ing-sâ), *n.* A long saw used with steam-power in a felling-machine, or by hand, for felling trees.

fellinic, *a.* See *fellic*.

fell-lurking (fel'lėr″king), *a.* Lurking with a fell or treacherous purpose.

Call hither to the stake my two brave bears,
That, with the very shaking of their chains,
They may astonish these *fell-lurking* curs.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

fellmonger† (fel'mung″gėr), *n.* A dealer in fells or hides. Also *felmonger*.

So I set out and rode to Ware, this night, in the way having much discourse with a *fellmonger*, a quaker, who told me what a wicked man he had been all his life-time till within this two years. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 204.

fellness (fel'nes), *n.* [< ME. *felnes*, *felnesse*, fierceness, also shrewdness; < *fell*^{4} + *-ness.*] Cruelty; fierceness; ruthlessness.

Then would she inly fret, and grieve, and teare
Her flesh for *felnesse*, which she inward hid.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 32.

It [his aspect] seemed not to express wrath or hatred, but a certain hot *fellness* of purpose, which annihilated everything but itself. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

felloe^1, *n.* See *felly*^{1}.

felloe^2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fellow*.

felloff†, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *felly*^{1}.

In hope to hew out of his bole
The *fell'ffs*, or out parts of a wheele, that compasse in the whole. *Chapman*, Iliad, iv.

fellon†, *n.* See *felon*^{2}.

fellow (fel'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fellowe*, *felloe*, *felowe*, *feloe*; < ME. *felow*, *felowe*, *felaw*, *felawe*, *felaghe*, *felage*, etc., a companion, associate, < Icel. *fēlagi*, a companion, partner, shareholder, < *fēlag*, a partnership, fellowship, lit. a laying together of property, < *fē*, property (= E. *fee*^{1}), + *lag*, a laying together, fellowship, companionship, pl. *lög* (orig. **lagu*, > AS. *lagu*, E. *law*^{1}, q. v.), < *leggja* = E. *lay*^{1}, q. v. 'Fellow-' in comp. is in ME. usually expressed by *even-*; cf. *even-christian*, etc.] 1. A companion; comrade; mate.

My *Felawes* and I, with oure ȝomen, we serveden this Emperour, and weren his Soudyoures. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 220.

This old fader that is my *felaw* here,
He canne telle that as wele as any wight.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 134.

I can be a friend to a worthy man, who upon another account cannot be my mate or *fellow*. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

A shepherd had one favourite dog; he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of his *fellows*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. One of the same kind; one of like character or qualities; an equal; a peer or compeer.

It is impossible that ever Rome
Should breed thy *fellow*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3.

'Tis old dry timber, and such wood has no *fellow*.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

He's gone, and not left behind him his *fellow*. *W. Pope.*

3. One of a pair; one of two things mated or fitted to each other; a mate or match.

My liege, this was my glove; here is the *fellow* of it. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 8.

Two shoes that were not *fellows*. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe, p. 46.

4. A masculine mate: applied to beasts.

Heifers . . . are let go to the *fellow* and breed. *Holland.*

5. In a particular sense, a boon companion; a pleasant, genial associate; a jovial comrade; a man of easy manners and lively disposition: often with the epithet *good*.

And than they wente to sitte down all v to-geder as *goode felowes* and trewe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

It was well knowen that Syr Roger had bene a *good feloe* in his yougth. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 62.

Third Shep. But hark you,
We must not call him emperor.
First Count. That's all one;
He is the king of *good fellows*; that s no treason.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, v. 2.

6. (*a*) A person in general; an individual: generally used in friendly familiarity of a man, and sometimes humorously of a woman.

Alas, poor Yorick!—I knew him, Horatio; a *fellow* of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Though mine arm should conquer twenty worlds,
There's a lean *fellow* beats all conquerors.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

Nay, he [Mr. Swiveller] sometimes rewarded her [Miss Brass] with a hearty slap on the back, and protested that she was a devilish good *fellow*.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, xxxvi.

(*b*) A man; a boy; one, in the sense of 'a person': in vulgar parlance, commonly applied by the speaker to himself: as, give a *fellow* a chance; don't be hard on a *fellow*.

Ef you take a sword an' dror it,
An' go stick a *feller* thru.
Lowell, Biglow Papers.

7. A person of trivial or disreputable character; a man of no esteem: said in contempt.

Worth makes the Man, the want of it the *fellow*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 203.

Did Sir Aylmer know
That great pock-pitten *fellow* had been caught?
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

8. In England, an incorporated member of a college. See *fellowship*, 5 (*a*).

The transition from the scholar to the *fellow* is here [in the King's College statutes] first clearly defined. It is not until after a three years' probation, during which time it has been ascertained whether the scholar be ingenio, capacitate sensus, moribus, conditionibus, et scientia, dignus, habilis, et idoneus for further study, that the provost and the *fellows* are empowered to elect him one of their number. *Mullinger*, Cambridge from the Earliest Times, p. 309.

9. A full member of an incorporated literary or scientific society.

This ill-favoured fraternity consists of a president and twelve *fellows*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

10. In the United States: (*a*) One of the trustees or a member of the corporation of some colleges. (*b*) The name sometimes given to the holder of a fellowship. [Used in composition, *fellow* denotes community in nature, station, interest, or employment, or mutual association on equal or friendly terms: as, *fellow*-boarder, *fellow* clerk, *fellow*-guest, *fellow*-passenger, *fellow*-pilgrim, *fellow*-prisoner, *fellow*-servant, *fellow*-sinner, *fellow*-student, *fellow*-sufferer, *fellow*-townsman, *fellow*-traveler, *fellow*-worker. For other examples, see below.] = **Syn. 1.** *Friend*, *Companion*, etc. See *associate*.

fellow (fel'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. **felagen* (spelled *velagen*), make one's fellow, < *felage*, *felawe*, fellow.] **1**†. To make one's fellow; companion with.—**2.** To suit with; pair with; match.

Affection, . . .
With what's unreal thou coactive art,
And *fellow'st* nothing. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

Which *fellows* him rather with Milton.
The Century, XXVII. 820.

fellow-being (fel-ō-bē'ing), *n.* A fellow-creature; especially, any member of the human race as compared or contrasted with any other.

We rear partition walls of distinction between ourselves and *fellow-beings*. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 78.

A personal and individual acquisition, slow to come to us, and by no habitual and direct sympathy connecting us with our *fellow-beings*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 720.

fellow-citizen (fel-ō-sit'i-zn), *n.* One who shares with another the rights of citizenship under the same government.

Welcome, *fellow-citizens*,
Hollow hearts and empty heads!
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

fellow-commoner (fel-ō-kom'ọn-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who has the same right of common.—**2.** In Cambridge University, England, one who dines with the fellows.

fellow-countryman (fel-ō-kun'tri-mạn), *n.* One belonging to the same country; a compatriot.

This has been censured as an American pleonasm, like play-actor, inasmuch as good English usage has conferred this meaning on the word countryman alone. Still, the want of a more definite expression has been felt in England as well as in this country; and the term *fellow-countryman*, as distinguished from countryman, rustic, as the French compatriote and German landsmann are distinguished from paysan and landmann, has long been used in America, and in England has been adopted and sanctioned by such authorities as Southey and Lord Brougham.
Bartlett.

Yet for us, surely, *fellow-countrymen* have an especial interest. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 446.

fellow-craft (fel'ō-kraft), *n.* A freemason of the second rank; one above an entered apprentice and below a master-mason. *Simmonds.*

fellow-creature (fel-ō-krē'tūr), *n.* A production of the same Creator; a sharer of the same animate existence: applied especially to mankind, but also extended to all animate existences. Also *fellow-mortal*.

Not a blessing reaches any one of us but by ordinances which provide for all *fellow-creatures*.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 68.

We love him, praise him, just for this:
In every form and feature,
Through wealth and want, through woe and bliss,
He saw his *fellow-creature*!
O. W. Holmes, Burns Centennial.

fellowess† (fel'ọ-es), *n.* [< *fellow* + *-ess*.] A female fellow. Compare *fellow*, 6.

Who can have patience with such fellows and *fellowesses*?
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 117.

Your bachelor uncles and maiden aunts are the most tantalizing fellows and *fellowesses* in the creation.
Miss Burney, Camilla, ix. 5.

fellow-feel (fel-ō-fēl'), *v. t.* [Developed from *fellow-feeling*.] To have a like feeling with; feel sympathy with; have fellowship in suffering with. [Rare.]

We should count her a very tender mother which should bear the pain twice and *fellow-feel* the infant's strivings and wrestlings the second time, rather than want the child.
D. Rogers, Naaman, p. 339.

fellow-feeler (fel-ō-fē'lėr), *n.* One who has a fellow-feeling for another. [Rare.]

Am I not your *fellow-feeler*, as we may say, in all our miseries? *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

fellow-feeling (fel-ō-fē'ling), *n.* A kindred feeling; feeling or suffering shared with another; joint interest; sympathy.

My heart is wrung with pity and *fellow-feeling*, when I reflect what miseries must have been their lot.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 39.

A *fellow-feeling* makes one wondrous kind.
Garrick, Prol. on Quitting the Stage, 1776.

Even your milk-woman and your nursery-maid have a *fellow-feeling*. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

fellow-generator (fel-ō-jen'ẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* In *math.*, a generator of the same polyhedron from the same pyramid. *Kirkman.*

fellow-heir (fel-ọ-ãr'), *n.* A joint heir or coheir.

That the Gentiles should be *fellowheirs*, and of the same body. Eph. iii. 6.

fellow-helper (fel-ō-hel'pėr), *n.* A coadjutor; a companion in labor or effort.

We therefore ought to receive such, that we might be *fellowhelpers* to the truth. 3 John 8.

fellowless (fel'ọ-les), *a.* [< *fellow* + *-less*.] Without a fellow or equal; peerless; matchless.

Whose well-built walls are rare and *fellowless*.
Chapman, Iliad, ii. 434.

fellow-like (fel'ō-līk), *a.* [< *fellow* + *like*.] Like a comrade; companionable; on equal terms.

All which good parts he graceth with a good *fellowlike*, kind, and respectful carriage.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

fellowly (fel'ọ-li), *a.* [< ME. *felawlich*, *feleyly*, *feolauliche*, etc.; < *fellow* + *-ly*^{1}.] Fellow-like. [Rare.]

Sytt vp-ryght And honestly,
Ete & drinke, & be *feleyly*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

We must not be too familiar, too *fellowly*, too homely with God, here at home, in his house, nor loath to uncover our head, or bow our knee at his name.
Donne, Sermons, v.

fellow-man (fel-ō-man'), *n.* A fellow-creature of the human race; humanity in general with reference to any individual member of it.

fellow-mortal (fel-ō-môr'tạl), *n.* Same as *fellow-creature*.

fellowred†, *n.* [ME. *felawrede*, *felaurede*, etc.; < *fellow* + *-red*.] **1.** Fellowship; company.

But thou dedyst no foly dede,
That ys fleshly *felaurede*.
MS. Harl., 1701, f. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A company.

Blythe was the Crystene *felawrede*
Off kyng Richard and off hys dede.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3137.

fellowship (fel'ọ-ship), *n.* [Early mod. E. *felowship*, etc., < ME. *felowship*, *felawship*, *felagship*, *feliship*, etc. (= Icel. *fēlagsskapr* = Dan. *fællesskab*, fellowship); < *fellow* + *-ship*.] **1.** The condition or relation of being a fellow or associate; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; communion: as, the *fellowship* of the saints; church *fellowship*.

Feire frende, come ye and youre felowes with me, and ye shull be in *feliship* of these worthi men.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 218.

Here is the Alpha and Omega of all our thought and action, the basis of our church-*fellowship*, the authority for our self-management, the necessity for independence of the civil power, and the qualification for service.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 506.

2. The state or condition of sharing in common; intimate association; joint interest; partnership: as, *fellowship* in loss.

Than seide Petyr to seynt Ion,
"Whi art thou so sory a mon?
Whi wepistou & what is thee?
For *felaschip* telle thou me."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

3. A body of fellows or companions; an association of persons having the same tastes, occupations, or interests; a band; a company; a guild: as, the *fellowship* of civil engineers.

The sorwe of Noe with his *felaweship*,
Er that he myghte bringe his wyf to ship.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 353.

Also hyt ys ordened, that alle the *ffeleshyppe* of the Bachelerys schall hollen ther ffeste at Synte John-ys day in harwaste. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

4. In *arith.*, the rule of proportions by which the accounts of partners in business are adjusted, so that each partner may have a share of gain, or sustain a share of loss, in proportion to his part of the stock. It proceeds upon the principle established in the doctrine of proportion, that the sum of all the antecedents of any number of equal ratios is to the sum of all the consequents as any one of the antecedents is to its consequent.

5. (*a*) A station of privilege and emolument in English colleges which entitles the holder (called a *fellow*) to a share in their revenues. In Oxford and Cambridge the fellowships were either constituted by the original founders of the colleges to which they belong, or they have been since endowed. In almost all cases their holders must have taken at least the first degree of bachelor of arts, or of students in the civil law. Fellowships vary in value from about £30 to £250 a year and upward, and they all confer upon their holders the right to apartments in the college, and certain privileges as to commons or meals. Though many fellowships are tenable for life, in general they are forfeited upon attainment by the holder of a certain position in the church or at the bar, or upon his marriage. In this last case, however, a fellow may retain his fellowship by a special vote of the college. Except in the single case of Downing College, Cambridge, where graduates of Oxford and Cambridge are eligible, fellowships are confined to graduates of the university to which they belong. Many colleges now confer honorary fellowships to which no emoluments and no share in the government of the college are attached. (*b*) A scholarship or sum of money granted for one or more years to a graduate student to enable him to pursue his studies either at that college or university or abroad.

The friends of university training can do nothing that would forward it more than the founding of post-graduate *fellowships*. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

Good fellowship, companionableness; fondness and fitness for social intercourse; a festive or sociable disposition.

He had by his excessive *good fellowship* . . . made himself popular with all the officers of the army.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Right hand of fellowship, the right hand given in installation and ordination services by a minister to the minister about to be installed or ordained, in token of the fellowship of the churches, as practised by some Protestant denominations. It has a very early origin, being probably derived in the primitive church (Gal. ii. 9) from a similar custom among the Persians and Parthians (Jew. Antiq., 18, 9, § 3), who practised it in treaties, as constituting an inviolable pledge of fidelity.

When James, Cephas, and John . . . perceived the grace that was given unto me, they gave to me and Barnabas the *right hands of fellowship*. Gal. ii. 9.

The elder desired of the churches that, if they did approve them to be a church, they would give them the *right hand of fellowship*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 21.

fellowship (fel'ọ-ship), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fellowshipped*, ppr. *fellowshipping*. [< ME. *felowshipen*, *felawshipen*, etc. (pret. *-shipte*) (tr. L. *sociari*); < *fellowship*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To have fellowship with; admit to fellowship; associate with as a fellow or member of the same body; specifically, to unite with in doctrine and discipline as members of the same sect or church.

It [thought] . . . joyneth his weyes with the sonne Phebus and *felawshipith* the wey of the olde colde Saturnis. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. meter 1.

Alle the Israleitis . . . *felawshipten* hem Selven with hem in the batayl. *Wyclif*, 1 Ki. xiv. 22.

We therefore *fellowship* him in taking a course of preparatory studies for the Christian ministry.
Board of Madison University, Jan. 1, 1840.

II. *intrans.* To be joined in fellowship.

For that thei *felishiped* first to-geder, and woued well to-geder longe tyme after of grete love alle the dayes of her lyf. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 137.

> Even the old rug, which was given a new place, . . . seemed very soon to *fellowship* with its new surroundings.
> *The Congregationalist*, July 19, 1883.

fellow-subject (fel-ō-sub′jekt), *n.* One who shares with another the obligations of allegiance to the same sovereign.

fellow-wheel (fel-ō-hwēl′), *n.* One of a pair of matched wheels working together.

> His invention comprised a portable steam-engine, mounted on a framework, mainly supported by a pair of broad *fellow-wheels* behind. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 3.

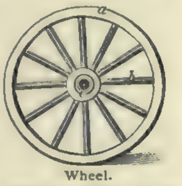
fellside (fel′sīd), *n.* The side of a fell or rocky hill. [Rare.]

> In his cold bed on the *fellside*.
> *Christian Union*, July 28, 1887.

fellware† (fel′wãr), *n.* [ME.; < *fell*^{3} + *ware*^{2}.] Skins; furs; hide.

> But [he] beggith and borwith of burgeis in tounes
> ffurris of ffoyne and other *ffelle-ware*,
> And not the better of a bene thouȝ they boru euere.
> *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 150.

felly^1, felloe^1 (fel′i, -ō), *n.*; pl. *fellies, felloes* (-iz, -ōz). [(*a*) *Felly*, < ME. *fely, vely*, pl. *felien, velion* (for **velien*), later *feliis*. (*b*) *Felloe* (prop. spelled **fellow*, like *bellow-s, gallow-s, sallow, willow*, etc.), dial. also *fellick, felk*, also (early mod. E.) *felloff* (with various development of the orig. terminal guttural); < ME. *felow, felowe*, earlier *felwe*, pl. *felwes, felues*, once *feleyghes*; < AS. *felg* (nom. rare, dat. *felge*), usually in pl. *felga* (rarely *felgan*), tr. L. *cantus* (for *canthus*), usually in pl. *canti*, fellies; = D. *velg* = OHG. *felga*, MHG. *velge*, G. *felge* = Dan. *fælge* (< D.?), felly. Ulterior origin not clear. A similar duplication of form, with a differentiation of meaning, appears in *belly, bellows*.] The circular rim of a wheel, into which the outer ends of the spokes are inserted; in the plural, the curved pieces of wood which, joined together by dowel-pins, form the circumference or circular rim of a cart- or carriage-wheel, each receiving the end of at least one spoke.



Wheel.
a, felly; *b*, spoke; *c*, hub.

> Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

felly^2 (fel′li), *adv.* [< ME. *felly, felli, fellich*, fiercely, cruelly, also shrewdly, < *fel*, fell^4, + *-ly*^{2}.] In a fell manner; cruelly; grimly; fiercely; ruthlessly.

> Whan the knyghtes of the rounde table approched the bataile thei sprongen in a-monge hem so *felly*, that thei bare down all that thei mette in her comynge.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 215.

> My mind will not let me rest to think upon, and as it were to see, soro storms like to fall more *felly* than any yet we have felt.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 60.

> A feeble beast doth *felly* him oppresse.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, lvi.

felly^3 (fel′i), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *fallow*^{2}.

felly-auger (fel′i-â″gėr), *n.* 1. An auger for boring the holes for the spokes in a felly.—2. A hollow auger used for forming the tenons of a wheel-spoke.

felly-coupling (fel′i-kup″ling), *n.* A box or holder for clasping and holding together the ends of the several pieces that form the rim of a wheel.

felly-dresser (fel′i-dres″ėr), *n.* A machine for finishing the rims of carriage-wheels.

felly-machine (fel′i-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine in which fellies are bent, bored, dressed, planed, rounded, and sawed.

felly-plate (fel′i-plāt), *n.* A metal plate used in joining the pieces of a felly.

felmonger†, *n.* See *fellmonger.*

felness†, *n.* See *fellness.*

felo (fē′lō), *n.* [ML., a traitor, rebel; in old Eng. law any malefactor punishable with death, a felon: see *felon*^{1}.] The Middle Latin form of *felon*^{1}.—**Felo de se** [Eng. Law L., lit. a felon (i. e., murderer) of himself], in *law*, one who commits felony by suicide, or deliberately destroys his own life, or who, in maliciously attempting to kill another, causes his own death.

> A man who should content himself with a single condensed enunciation of a perplexed doctrine would be a madman and a *felo-de-se*, as respected his reliance upon that doctrine. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

felon^1 (fel′on), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *fellon*; < ME. *felon, feloun*, n., a wicked person (applied to Satan, Herod, a heathen giant, etc.), a traitor; adj. *feloun*, wicked, malignant; < OF. *felon, felun, fellon*, a wicked person, a traitor, rebel, adj. traitorous, treacherous, wicked, malignant, F. *felon*, n. and adj., = Pr. *felon*, *fellon* = OSp. *fellon* = It. *fellone*, a., wicked, cruel, inhuman, ML. *fello, felo(n-)*, a. traitorous, treacherous, n. a traitor, rebel (in Eng. law any malefactor punishable with death: see *felo*); prop. a noun, < OF. *fel* = Pr. *fel*, wicked, malignant, treacherous, fell, = It. *fello*, wicked, cruel, perfidious, bad. The word thus appears to be connected with E. *fell*^{4} (in AS. only in comp. *-fel, -felo, -fæle*), both, it seems, ult. of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *feallan*, a felon, traitor, Bret. *falloni*, treachery; Gael. Bret. *fall* = Ir. *feal*, evil; W. and Corn. *ffel*, wily (cf. E. *fell*^{4} in sense of 'wily, shrewd'); the ult. verb being Gael. and Ir. *feallaim*, I betray, deceive, fail, cf. Bret. *fallaat*, impair, render base; orig. **sfall-* = L. *fallere*, deceive (> E. *fail*), = Gr. *σφάλλειν*, cause to fall, etc.: see *fell*^{4}, *fail*^{1}.] I. *n.* 1†. A wicked person; a cruel, fierce person; one guilty of heinous crimes.

> Thag [though] the *feloun* [Lucifer] were so fers for his fayre wedez
> And his glorious glem [gleam].
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 297.

> Ther is a *feloun* thet heth the tonge more keruinde thanne rasour. *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

2. In *law*, a person who has committed a felony. The term is not applicable after legal punishment has been completed.

> I do defy thy conjurations,
> And apprehend thee for a *felon* here.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3.

> No offendours are hanged there but only *fellons*.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 10.

> A *felon*, whom his country's laws
> Have justly doomed for some atrocious cause.
> *Cowper*, Hope, l. 712.

3†. Felony. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 34.=**Syn.** 2. Criminal, convict, malefactor, culprit, outlaw.

II. *a.* 1. Wicked; malignant; malicious; treacherous; proceeding from a depraved heart.

> Furst my lord was brougt to dede,
> Thorw the *felun* iewes rede,
> And now my ladi wil me fro.
> Swete lord, now me is woe.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

> There was mortall and *felon* bataile and grete occision on bothe parties. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 275.

> Vain shows of love to vail his *felon* hate. *Pope.*

2. Obtained by felony or crime; of goods, stolen.

> Thus he that conquer'd men, and beast most cruell
> (Whose greedy pawes with *fellon* goods were found),
> Answer'd Goliah's challenge in a duell.
> *Fuller*, David's Heinous Sin, st. 19.

3†. Wretched; forlorn.

> With *felon* look and face dispitouse
> Tho sodeinly doun from his hors he sterte.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 199.

felon^2 (fel′on), *n.* [Formerly also *fellon*; E. dial. *fellon, fellom*; < ME. *feloun, felon, felun, felone*, glossed by L. *carbunculus, antrax* (for *anthrax*), appar. a 'malignant' sore, < *feloun*, malignant, wicked: see *felon*^{1}. Cf. ME. gloss. "hec antrax, a *felun* bleyn," where *felun*, printed without a comma, may be an adj. (Wright's A. S. and O. E. Vocab., ed. Wülcker, p. 791, col. 12).] In *med.*: (*a*) An acute and painful inflammation of the deeper tissues of the finger or toe, especially of the distal phalanx, generally seated near the nail; paronychia; whitlow.

> *Felone*, soore, antrax, carbunculus.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 154.

> It is neither a rich patrician's shooe that cureth the gout in the feet, nor a costly and precious ring that healeth the whitlaw or *felon* in the fingers.
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 120.

(*b*) A sort of inflammation in quadrupeds, similar to whitlow in man.

feloness (fel′on-es), *n.* [< *felon*^{1} + *-ess.*] A woman who has committed felony. [Rare.]

> And what was the pitch of his mother's yellowness?
> How she turned as a shark to snap the spare-rib
> Clean off, sailors say, from a pearl-diving Carib,
> When she heard what she called the flight of the *feloness.*
> *Browning*, Flight of the Duchess.

felonious (fē-lō′ni-us), *a.* [< *felony* (ML. *felonia*) + *-ous.* The older form is *felonous*, q. v.] 1. Malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or an evil purpose; villainous; traitorous; perfidious: as, a *felonious* deed.

> O thievish Night,
> Why shouldst thou, but for some *felonious* end,
> In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars?
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 196.

2. In *law*, done with the deliberate purpose of committing a felony.—**Felonious homicide.** See *homicide*^{2}.=**Syn.** *Illegal, Iniquitous*, etc. See *criminal.*

feloniously (fē-lō′ni-us-li), *adv.* In a felonious manner; wickedly; with deliberate intent to commit a wrongful act, the act being in law such as constitutes a crime of the class termed felonies. Indictments for capital offenses must state the act to have been done feloniously.

> And after that he overthrewe tweyne with the tronchon so *felenoyusly* that thei wiste not whethir it was nyght or day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 459.

feloniousness (fē-lō′ni-us-nes), *n.* The character of being felonious.

felonly† (fel′on-li), *adv.* [ME., also *felonliche*; < *felon*^{1}, *a.*, + *-ly*^{2}.] Wickedly; feloniously.

> Yf he be fer ther-fro ful ofte hath he drede
> That fals folke fecche away *felonliche* hus godes.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 238.

felonous† (fel′on-us), *a.* [Formerly also *fellonous*; < ME. *felonous*, < OF. *felonos, felenos, feloneus*, wicked, cruel, < *felon*, felon: see *felon*^{1} and *-ous.*] Wicked; felonious.

> Thei ben righte *felonouse* and foule, and of cursed kynde.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 65.

> With *fellonous* despight
> And fell intent. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 65.

felonously†, *adv.* [< ME. *felonously*; < *felonous* + *-ly*^{2}.] Wickedly; traitorously.

> Thei of the rounde table hem ledde *felonously* in the werse maner. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 490.

felonry (fel′on-ri), *n.* [< *felon* + *-ry.*] A body of felons; a convict population.

> From the period when the new community [Port Phillip] became in any degree organized, it seems to have steadily determined upon two things: to claim self-government, as we have seen, and to shut out the *felonry* of Great Britain and Ireland. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 14.

felonwood (fel′on-wůd), *n.* Same as *felonwort.*

felonwort (fel′on-wėrt), *n.* The bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*: so called from its use as a remedy for whitlow.

felony (fel′on-i), *n.*; pl. *felonies* (-iz). [Formerly also *fellonie*; < ME. *felony, felonie*, < OF. *felonie, fellonie, felenie, felunie*, etc., F. *félonie*, treason, wickedness, cruelty, etc., = Pr. *fellonia, felnia, feunia* = Sp. Pg. *felonia* = It. *fellonia*, < ML. *felonia*, treason, treachery (in Eng. law, any crime punishable with death), < *felo(n-)*, a felon: see *felon*^{1}, *n.*] 1†. A wicked, foul, or treacherous act; wickedness.

> Thei dide it for noon euell ne for no *felonye* that thei wolde yow haue don, but pleide with yow.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 572.

> In this forest so fer fro peple haste me I-met a-lone, and so grete *felonye* in the is roted, that thow deynest not me ones to salue. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 690.

Specifically—2. In *law*: (*a*) At *common law*, a crime which occasions the forfeiture of land or goods, or both, and for which other punishment may be added according to the degree of guilt. It thus strictly includes treason, although the words are often used as opposed to each other. (*b*) A high crime; the highest of the principal classes into which crimes are divided by statute; a grave crime exceeding the grade of misdemeanor. The present meaning of the word varies in England, and, in the United States, in various States, forfeiture of land and goods being abolished. Thus, in New York and some other States, it includes all crimes punishable with death, or with imprisonment in a state-prison. 3†. A body of felons.—**Capital felony.** See *capital offense*, under *capital*^{1}.—**Treason Felony Act**, an English statute of 1848 (11 and 12 Vict., c. 12) extending previous laws for the punishment of offenses against the royal family or their dignity to Ireland, and declaring other similar offenses to be felonies.

felsite (fel′sīt), *n.* [F. *felsite*, < G. *fels*, rock, or *fels-* in *felspar, felstone*, + *-ite*^{2}.] A compact, very hard rock, almost flinty in texture, made up of quartz and orthoclase feldspar intimately mixed. It is a rock of eruptive origin, occurring in large masses in the older part of the geological series, from the Silurian up to the Jurassic, in the form of bosses and dikes, or in regular volcanic overflows. Also called *felstone* and *petrosilex.*

felsitic (fel-sit′ik), *a.* [< *felsite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or containing felsite; of the nature of felsite.

> The ground-mass [horneblende-andesite] is frequently quite crystalline, or shows a small proportion of a *felsitic* nature, with microlites and granules.
> *Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 235.

felsophyre (fel′sọ-fīr), *n.* [Irreg. < G. *fels*, a rock, + (*por*)*phyr*(*y*).] A term in lithology proposed by Vogelsang, and used by him in a classification of the quartz porphyries into three divisions, *granophyre, felsophyre*, and *vitrophyre*, according as the ground-mass is crystalline-granular, imperfectly individualized (or felsitic, as he used that term), or glassy.

felspar, felspath (fel′spär, -spath), *n.* Same as *feldspar.*

felspathic, felspathose (fel-spath′ik, fel′spath-ōs), *a.* Same as *feldspathic.*

felstone (fel′stōn), *n.* [< *fels-*, in *felspar*, + *stone.*] Same as *felsite.*

felt^1 (felt), *n.* [< ME. *felt*, < AS. *felt* = D. *vilt* = LG. *filt* = OHG. MHG. G. *filz* = Sw. Dan. *filt*, felt; hence (< LG.) ML. *feltrum*, *filtrum*, > It. *feltro* = Sp. *fieltro* = Pr. *feutre* = OF. *feutre*, *fautre*, F. *feutre* = MGr. *ἀφέλετρον*, felt: see *felter* and *filter*^{1}, and cf. *feuter*^{1}.] 1. An unwoven fabric of short hair or wool, or of wool and fur, agglutinated or matted together, with the aid usually of moisture and heat, by rolling, beating, and pressure. The property of felting results chiefly from the serrated or jagged structure of wool and most hairs, as well as from the crimped or wavy form natural to some animal fibers. The making of felt is thought to have originated at a very early date in the western part of Asia, and the best and most durable felt is still made in Persia and the neighboring countries. Felt floor-mats an inch or more thick and of admirable texture and printed in rich designs in color are used upon marble and tiled floors in Persia. (See *numud*.) In Europe, throughout the middle ages and later, felt was a usual material for hats, and was also used for stuffing or bombasting garments for both defense and fashion. Felt is now in general use not only for hats, but for clothing and upholstery, carpets, table-covers, and mats, jackets for steam-boilers, etc., and lining for roofs and walls. Broadcloth and other fulled woolen fabrics are partially felted by the process of fulling; and the familiar shrinkage of woolen garments in washing results from an unsought felting, which draws the fibers of the fabric closer together.

Howbeit, they are of discretion to make *feltes* of Camels haire, wherewith they clothe themselues, and which they holde against the winde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 57.

It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horse with *felt*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

2. A piece of this material; some article of wearing-apparel made of it; specifically, a hat made of felted wool.

The most defence they haue against the wether is a *felte*, which is set against the winde and weather.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 239.

A *felt* of rug, and a thin threaden cloke.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

This Fellow would have bound me to a Maker of *Felts*.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 15.

The youth with joy unfeigned
Regained the *felt*, and felt what he regained,
While to the applauding galleries grateful Pat
Made a low bow, and touched the ransomed hat.
J. Smith, Rejected Addresses.

3. A thick matted growth of weeds, spreading by their roots. [Prov. Eng.]—4†. Fell; skin.

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the *felt* be loose. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Adhesive felt. See *adhesive*.—**Felt carpet.** See *carpet*. **Lining-felt.** (*a*) In *building*, a coarse felt placed between two layers of boards or on the inside surface of a wall, to deaden sound or as a non-conductor of heat. A coarse heavy paper, often saturated with tar, is much used for the same purpose. See *lining-paper*, and *tarred paper*, under *paper*. (*b*) A fabric made of hair, or asbestos and hair, sometimes saturated with a lime cement, used on steam-pipes and -boilers as a non-conducting covering. (*c*) A compound of liquid cement and animal or vegetable fiber, applied with a brush for the same purpose.—**Paper-makers' felt**, a coarse, twilled, loosely woven material, neither teazeled nor shorn, used in paper-manufacture to place between wet sheets.—**Roofing-felt**, a material similar to lining felt, used as a covering for roofs. This material is usually not a true felt, but an agglutination of hair or other animal fibers, compounded with a preparation of tar, and rolled into sheets. It is nailed down upon the roof in overlapping strips, and is usually coated subsequently with tar, or some special heavy pigment having tar or asphalt as a basis and commonly called *cement*.

felt^1 (felt), *v.* [< ME. *felten*; < *felt*^{1}, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To mat (fibers) together, as in the manufacture of felt; make into felt or something resembling felt.

Hard baked or *felted* together.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, p. 89.

The *felting* of the woolen fibres in the fabric by means of pressure or friction.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 54.

2. To cover with felt, as the cylinder of a steam-engine.

II. *intrans.* To become felted; mat together.

felt^2 (felt). Preterit and past participle of *feel*^{1}.

felt-cloth (felt′klôth), *n.* Cloth made of wool matted together without weaving; felt.

felted (fel′ted), *p. a.* Matted together by or as if by felting; in *bot.*, composed of closely interwoven filaments or hyphæ. **Felted tissue**, in fungi, tissue composed of distinct hyphæ interwoven.

felter† (fel′tėr), *v.* [< ME. *feltren*, *filtren*, *fyltren*, mat together like felt, mingle, mix; a freq. of *felten*, v., felt, or after OF. *feutrer*, F. *feutrer* = Sp. *filtrar* = It. *feltrare*, < ML. *filtrare*, felt, < *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt: see *felt*^{1}. Cf. *filter*^{1}.] I. *trans.* 1. To clot or mat together like felt; felt; entangle.

His fax and his foretoppe was *filterede* to-geders.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1078.

Their *feltred* hair torn with wrathful hand.
Content (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 596).

His *feltred* locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briars and thorns resemble.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, iv. 7.

2. To mingle; mix.

II. *intrans.* To mingle; associate.

I schal fonde, bi my fayth, to *fylter* wyth the best,
Er me wont the wedez, with help of my frendez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 986.

felt-grain (felt′grān), *n.* The grain of timber which splits radially across its annular rings or plates in the direction of the center. Compare *quarter-grain*.

felth (felth), *n.* A variant of *feelth*.

felting (fel′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *felt*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The process by which felt is made.—2. The materials of which felt is made.—3. Felt, in a general sense: as, a quantity of *felting*.—4. In *carp.*, the splitting or sawing of timber in the direction of the felt-grain.

felting-machine (fel′ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) A machine for felting or matting together fibers of wool or fur. This is accomplished either by passing them between surfaces which subject them to a rubbing action, or by beating them, as in a fulling-mill. (*b*) A machine for felting material into a cloth or web.

feltmaker (felt′mā″kėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the making of felt.

feltness (felt′nes), *n.* [< *felt*^{2} + *-ness*.] The quality of being felt or experienced. [Rare.]

The immediate *feltness* of a mental state.
W. James, Mind, IX. 1.

feltwork (felt′wėrk), *n.* A network or felting as of fibers.

The connective tissue is of the ordinary type, a dense *feltwork* of homogeneous and fibrillated fibers, against and among which lie many nucleated connective tissue corpuscles.
R. J. H. Gibson, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., XXXII. 630.

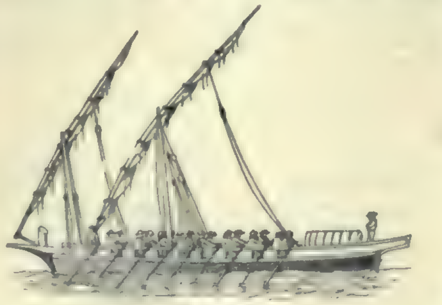
feltwort†, *n.* [ME. *feltwort*, < AS. *feltwyrt*, the mullen, < *felt*, felt, + *wyrt*, wort^1.] The mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*: so called from its felty leaves.

felty (fel′ti), *a.* [< *felt*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Resembling felt; felt-like.

A filamentous, *felty* mass.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 52.

feltyfare, feltyflier, *n.* Dialectal variants of *fieldfare*.

felucca (fē-luk′ȧ), *n.* [Formerly also *filuca*, *falucco* (= F. *felouque* = G. *felucke*, etc.), < It. *felucca*, *feluca* = Sp. *falua*, *faluca* = Pg. *falua*, < Ar. *falūka*, < *fulk*, a ship, < *falaka*, be round (Engelmann, Mahn, etc.).] A long, narrow vessel, used in the Mediterranean, rigged with two lateen sails borne on masts which have an inclination forward, and capable of being propelled also by oars, of which it can carry from eight to twelve on each side. Feluccas are seldom decked, but in the stern they have an awning or little house for shelter. The cutwater terminates in a long beak. Feluccas were formerly used for passengers and despatches where great speed was required, but are now less common than formerly, and serve the ordinary purpose of coasters and fishing-boats. Vessels closely similar in model and rig are used on some of the Swiss lakes.



Felucca.

I departed from Malta in a *Falucco* of Naples; rowed by five, and not twice so big as a wherry; yet will she for a space keep way with a galley. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 183.

We embarqued in a *filuca* for Ligorne [Leghorn].
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 19, 1644.

Do you see that Livornese *felucca*,
That vessel to the windward yonder,
Running with her gunwale under?
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

felwet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *velvet*.

felwort (fel′wėrt), *n.* [E. dial. (the reg. E. form would be **fieldwort*), < ME. **feldwort*, *-wyrt*, < AS. *feldwyrt*, gentian, < *feld*, field, + *wyrt*, wort^1.] A name for species of gentian.

felyole†, *n.* See *filiole*.

fem. An abbreviation of *feminine*, 3.

female (fē′māl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *female*, an accom. form, in erroneous imitation of *male*, of the correct and more common *femele*, *femel*, n. and a., < OF. *femelle*, F. *femelle* = Pr. *femella* = Pg. *femea*, < ML. *femella*, n., a female, a woman, L. *femella*, only in lit. sense, a young woman (cf. OF. *femel*, *femelle*, F. *femelle* = Pr. *femel* = Pg. *femeo*, < ML. *femellus*, adj.), dim. of *femina*, a woman, a female (see *feme*), prob. < √ **fe*, bring forth, produce: see *fecund*, *fetus*.] I. *n.* 1. A woman; a human being of the sex which conceives and brings forth young.

ȝif thei have ony knave child, thei kepen it a certeyn tyme, and than senden it to the fadir, . . . and ȝif it be a *female*, thei don away that on [one] pappe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 154.

Therefore you, clown, abandon . . . the society . . . of this *female*, which in the common is woman.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 1.

A child of our grandmother Eve, a *female*; or, for thy more sweet understanding, a woman. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

By extension—2. (*a*) Any animal of the sex which conceives and brings forth young.

ȝonder standys rauens thre,
Twa males and o [one] *femel*.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), l. 3269.

Compare such a bird with a large *female* of the barn-owl of Van Diemen's Land. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 347.

(*b*) In *bot.*, a plant which produces fruit; that plant which bears the pistil and receives the pollen or fertilizing element of the male plant, or the analogous organ in cryptogams.

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or concerned with woman or women; belonging to or concerning the human sex which brings forth young.

Who is this, what thing of sea or land?
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedeck'd, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way sailing. *Milton*, S. A., l. 711.

Behind him walk several of his *female* relations and friends. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 62.

By extension—2. (*a*) Pertaining to the sex, of any animal, which brings forth young. (*b*) In *bot.*, pertaining to the kind of plants which produces fruit; pistil-bearing; pistillate; producing pistillate flowers, or, in the case of cryptogams, producing the organ analogous to the pistil, the organ which receives the fertilizing element of the male plant and produces the sexual spores. (*c*) Pertaining to or noting some inanimate object associated or contrasted with another as its complement or opposite.

Thei [diamonds] growen to gedre, male and *femele*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 158.

The ancients called sapphires male and *female*, according to their colours—the deep coloured or indigo sapphire was the male; the pale blue, approaching the white, the *female*. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 304.

3. Characteristic of a woman; feminine; hence, weak, womanly, tender, etc.

Boys, with women's voices,
Strive to speak big, and clap their *female* joints
In stiff unwieldy arms against thy crown.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

The boy is fair,
Of *female* favour. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

Under a spreading Beach they sat,
And pass'd the Time with *Female* Chat.
Prior, Truth and Falsehood.

If to her share some *female* errors fall,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 17.

Female center-plate, the truck center-plate of a railroad-car.—**Female flower, fluellen**, etc. See the nouns.—**Female joint**, the socket or faucet-piece of a spigot-and-faucet joint.—**Female rimes**, double rimes, such as *motion*, *notion*, the final syllable being unaccented: a term adapted from the French *rimes féminines* (feminine rimes), rimes which end with a mute syllable—that is, with mute or feminine *e*.—**Female screw**, a screw cut upon the inward surface of a cylindrical hole in a piece of metal, wood, or other solid substance; a screw like that which is cut in a nut. = **Syn. 1** and **3**. *Effeminate*, *Womanish*, etc. See *feminine*.

femalely (fē′māl-li), *adv.* Suitably for a woman.

Before the door . . . stand many horses, malely and *femalely* saddled.
R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, xviii.

femalist† (fē′mā-list), *n.* [< *female* + *-ist*.] One devoted to the female sex; a courter of women; a gallant.

Courting her smoothly, like a *femallist*.
Marston, Insatiate Countess, iv.

femality (fē-mal′i-ti), *n.* [< *female* + *-ity*. Cf. OF. *femelete*.] The character or state of being female; female nature.

No doubt but he thought he was obliging me, and that my objection was all owing to *femality*, as he calls it.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 154.

More native is it to her . . . to inspire and receive the poem, than to create it. . . . Such may be the especially feminine element spoken of as *Femality*.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 115.

femalize† (fē′mā-līz), *v. t.* [< *female* + *-ize*.] To make female or feminine; express as feminine.

And when they consider, besides this, the very formation of the word Κοινονοημοσυνη upon the model of the other *femaliz'd* virtues, the Ευγνωμοσυνη, Σωφροσυνη, Δικαιοσυνη, &c., they will no longer hesitate on this interpretation.
Shaftesbury, Freedom of Wit and Humour, iii.

"*Femalized* Christian names" used to be far more common than they are now. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 178.

feme, femme (fem; F. pron. fam), *n.* [OF. *feme*, *femme*, F. *femme* = Pr. *femna* = Sp. *hembra*, *fembra* = It. *femina*, *femmina*, < L. *femina*, woman: see *female*.] A woman. —**Baron and feme.** See *baron*, 3.—**Feme covert**, a married woman, who is considered as being under the influence and protection of her husband. Also called *covert-baron*.—**Feme sole**, in *law*: (*a*) An unmarried woman, whether a spinster or a widow. (*b*) A married woman who with respect to property is as independent of her husband as if she were unmarried.

femerel (fem'e-rel), *n.* [Also written *femerell* and *fomerell*; < F. as if **femerelle* for **fumerelle* (as F. *fumier*, dung, a dunghill, for OF. *femier*), < *fumer*, smoke, < L. *fumare*: see *fume*.] In *arch.*, a lantern, dome, or cover placed on the roof of a kitchen, hall, etc., for the purpose of ventilation or for the escape of smoke. Also *fumerell*.

femicide (fem'i-sīd), *n.* [For **feminicide*, < L. *femina*, a woman, + *-cidium*, killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a woman. *Wharton.*

feminacy (fem'i-nā-si), *n.* [< *femina*(*te*) + *-cy*.] Female nature; feminality. *Bulwer.* [Rare.]

feminal (fem'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *femina*, woman, + *-al*.] Female; belonging to a woman. [Rare.]

For wealth or fame, or honour *feminal*.
West, Abuse of Travelling.

feminality (fem-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *feminal* + *-ity*.] The state of being female; female nature.

So if in the minority of natural vigour, the parts of *feminality* take place; when upon the encrease or growth thereof the masculine appear, the first design of nature is atchieved, and those parts are after maintained.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

feminate† (fem'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *feminatus*, made womanish, < *femina*, woman: see *female*.] Feminine; female.

A nation warlike, and inured to practice
Of policy and labour, cannot brook
A *feminate* authority. *Ford*, Broken Heart.

femineity (fem-i-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *femineidad*, < L. as if **femineita*(*t-*)*s*, < *femineus*, womanly, feminine, < *femina*, a woman: see *female*.] Female nature; feminality. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

feminine (fem'i-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *feminine*, *-yne*, *-yn*, < OF. *feminin*, F. *féminin* = Pr. *femenin*, *feminin* = Sp. *femenino* = Pg. *feminino* = It. *femminino*, < L. *femininus*, feminine (only in the grammatical sense), < *femina*, a woman, female: see *female*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a woman or to women, or to the (human) female sex; having the distinguishing characters or nature of that sex; having qualities especially characteristic of woman.

A soul *feminine* saluteth us. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2.

Of which Manly *fœminine* people [Amazons] ancient Authours disagree. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

Her heavenly form
Angelic, but more soft, and *feminine*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 458.

Her [Elizabeth Villers's] letters are remarkably deficient in *feminine* ease and grace. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

The virtues specially commended to the respect and imitation of the faithful in the canonized saints of the Roman Calendar are mostly of the passive and ascetic, or, as it is sometimes termed, of the *feminine* type.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 35.

2. Effeminate; destitute of manly qualities.

Ninus was no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine*.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

3. In *gram.*, of the gender or classification under which are included words which apply to females only: said of words or terminations. The feminine form is often indicated by a change in the termination of the masculine word or corresponding termination, or by a special suffix: thus, in Latin, *dominus*, a lord, is masculine; but *domina*, a mistress, is feminine. Abbreviated *fem.*—**Feminine cesura.** See *cesura*.—**Feminine number**, an even number.—**Feminine rime**, a rime between words each of which terminates in an unaccented syllable or syllables, as between *very* and *merry*, or between *verily* and *merrily*. See *rime*1.—**Feminine sign** of the zodiac, in *astrol.*, one of the even signs, the 2d, 4th, 6th, etc. =**Syn.** *Female*, *Feminine*, *Effeminate*, *Womanish*, *Womanly*, *Ladylike*; soft, tender, delicate. *Female* applies to women and their apparel, to the corresponding sex in animals, and by figure to some inanimate things; *feminine*, to women and their attributes, to the second grammatical gender; *effeminate*, only to men. *Female* applies to that which distinctively belongs to woman; *feminine*, commonly, to the softer, more delicate or graceful qualities of woman, the qualities being always natural and commendable: as, *feminine* grace; *effeminate*, to qualities which, though they might be proper and becoming in a woman, are unmanly and weak in a man; *womanish*, to that which is weak in woman, or weakly like women in men: as, *womanish* tears; *womanly*, to that which is nobly becoming in a woman; *ladylike*, to that which is refined and well-bred in woman. See *masculine*.

The circle rounded under *female* hands.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

The change from the heroic to the saintly ideal, from the ideal of Paganism to the ideal of Christianity, was a change from a type which was essentially male to one which was essentially *feminine*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 383.

A woman impudent and mannish grown
Is not more loath'd than an *effeminate* man.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

In what a shadow, or deep pit of darkness,
Doth *womanish* and fearful Mankind live!
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, v. 5.

So *womanly*, so benigne, and so meke.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 243.

II. *n.* A female; the female sex. [Obsolete or humorous.]

They guide the *feminines* [female elephants] towards the pallace. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 235.

Shall I become—or dares your master think I will become—or if I would become, presumes your master to hope I would become one of his common *feminines*?
Marston, The Fawn, iv. 1.

And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without *feminine*.
Milton, P. L., x. 893.

femininely (fem'i-nin-li), *adv.* In a feminine manner; as or like a woman.

Femininely fair and dissolutely pale,
Her suitor . . . enter'd. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

feminineness (fem'i-nin-nes), *n.* The quality of being feminine; femininity.

She had been herself touched with a diviner *feminineness*, her own sister self, a thought more angelic.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xvii.

femininity (fem-i-nin'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *femininitee* (also contr. *feminite*: see *feminity*) = F. *fémininité* = Pg. *femininidad*, < L. *femininus*, feminine: see *feminine* and *-ity*.] **1.** The character or state of being feminine; female nature; womanliness. [Rare.]

O sowdanese, . . .
O serpent under *femininitee* [var. *feminite*].
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 262.

Margaret made excuses all so reasonable that Catherine rejected them with calm contempt; to her mind they lacked *femininity*. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lxxvi.

2. Womanhood; women collectively.

The scenes and experiences described are new and fascinating and refreshing, as much so as pure soul after long travail with dirty humanity; as . . . after boarding and Broadway *femininity*. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 336.

feminism† (fem'i-nizm), *n.* [< L. *femina*, woman, + *-ism*.] The qualities of females.

feminity† (fē-min'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *feminite*, *femynyte*, < OF. *feminite*, *femminite*; contr. of *femininitee*: see *femininity*.] **1.** The qualities becoming a woman; womanliness.

Hither great Venus brought this infant fayre,
The yonger daughter of Chrysogonee,
And unto Psyche with great trust and care
Committed her, yfostered to bee
And trained up in trew *feminitee*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 51.

2. Effeminacy.

Symptoms of *feminity* in the Church of Rome.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, vi.

feminization (fem"i-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *feminize* + *-ation*.] A rendering or becoming feminine. [Rare.]

"To save it [the male sex] from what?" she asked. "From the most damnable *feminization*!"
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXI. 87.

feminize (fem'i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feminized*, ppr. *feminizing*. [< L. *femina*, woman, + *-ize*.] To make feminine or womanish. [Rare.]

The serpent said to the *feminized* Adam, why are you so demure?
Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica (1663), p. 45.

feminonuclear (fem"i-nō-nū'klē-är), *a.* Pertaining to a feminonucleus. [Rare.]

feminonucleus (fem"i-nō-nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *feminonuclei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *femina*, female, + *nucleus*, nucleus.] In *embryol.*, the female nucleus; the female as distinguished from the male product of an original undifferentiated generative nucleus when this has become bisexed. [Rare.]

We propose . . . to call the original undifferentiated generative body the nucleus, and its products respectively the male or masculonucleus, and the female or *feminonucleus*, reserving the name of spermatozoa and polar globules for the products of the division of the masculonucleus. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 54.

feminye†, *n.* [ME., also *femenye*, < OF. *feminie*, *femenie*, *femmenie*, < *feme*, woman: see *female*.] Women collectively; especially, the Amazons.

He conquerede al the regne of *Femenye*,
That whilom was icleped Cithea.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 8.

The qwene of *femyne* that freike so faithfully louyt,
More he sat in hir soule than hir-selfe ay.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6669.

femme, *n.* See *feme*.

femme-de-chambre (fam'dė-shoṅ'br), *n.* [F. *femme de chambre*: see *feme covert*, under *feme*, and *chamber*.] A chambermaid; a lady's-maid.

femora, *n.* Latin plural of *femur*.

femoral (fem'ọ-ral), *a.* [= F. *fémoral* = Sp. Pg. *femoral* = It. *femorale*, < ML. *femoralis*, < L. *femur*, thigh: see *femur*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the thigh.

Flibbertigibbet, who lay perdue behind him, thrust a pin into the rear of the short *femoral* garment which we elsewhere described. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxx.

2. Pertaining to the femur or thigh-bone: as, the *femoral* condyles.—**3.** In *entom.*, pertaining to or on the third joint of an insect's leg: as, a *femoral* spine.—**Femoral artery**, the main artery of the hind limb, from the end of the external iliac artery to the beginning of the popliteal, or from the crural arch to the canal through the adductor magnus muscle. In man this artery lies in a triangular space, called *Scarpa's triangle*, bounded above by the crural arch, externally by the sartorius, and internally by the adductor longus, and having the femoral vein on the inner and the anterior crural nerves on the outer side. Its principal branch is the profunda femoris, also called the *deep femoral artery*.—**Femoral canal.** (*a*) The crural canal. (*b*) Hunter's canal. See *canal*1.—**Femoral falcon.** See *falcon*.—**Femoral hernia.** See *hernia*.—**Femoral pores.** Same as *crural pores* (which see, under *crural*).—**Femoral ring**, the inner or abdominal opening of the femoral sheath, beneath the crural arch.—**Femoral sheath**, the general fascial investment of the principal femoral vessels.—**Femoral vein**, the principal vein of the thigh, the continuation of the popliteal vein, receiving the internal saphenous vein and ending at the crural arch in the external iliac vein.

femorocaudal (fem"ọ-rō-kâ'dal), *a.* [< L. *femur* (*femor-*), thigh, + *cauda*, tail, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the thigh and to the tail: applied to certain muscles attached to the femur and to caudal vertebræ. Also *femorococcygeal*.

femorocele (fem'ọ-rọ-sēl), *n.* [< L. *femur* (*femor-*), thigh, + Gr. κήλη, tumor.] In *pathol.*, femoral hernia. See *hernia*.

femorococcygeal (fem"ọ-rō-kok-sij'ẹ-al), *a.* [< *femorococcygeus* + *-al*.] Same as *femorocaudal*.

femorococcygeus (fem"ọ-rō-kok-sij'ẹ-us), *n.*; pl. *femorococcygei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *femur* (*femor-*) + NL. *coccygeus*, q. v.] A muscle connecting the femur with the caudal vertebræ of some animals.

femorotibial (fem"ọ-rō-tib'i-al), *a.* [< L. *femur* (*femor-*), thigh, + *tibia*, tibia, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, situated between or common to the femur and tibia of an insect's leg: as, the *femorotibial* articulation.

femur (fē'mėr), *n.*; pl. *femurs* or *femora* (fē'mėrz, fem'ọ-rä). [L., rare nom. *femus* and *femen* (stem *femor-* and *femin-*), the thigh.] **1.** The thigh.—**2.** In *anat.*, the thigh-bone; the single long bone which extends along the thigh from the hip-joint to the knee-joint, articulating above with the pelvis, and below with the tibia, or the tibia and fibula. The human femur is the longest and largest bone in the body, having a nearly straight subcylindric shaft with a rough ridge, the linea

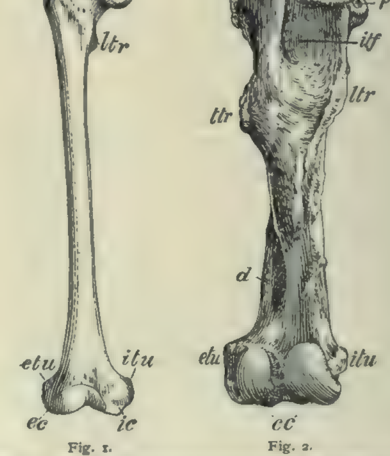


Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. Anterior View of Human Right Femur. *ec*, external condyle; *etu*, external tuberosity; *ic*, internal condyle; *itu*, internal tuberosity; *ltr*, lesser trochanter; *gtr*, great trochanter; *h*, head; *n*, neck. Fig. 2. Posterior View of Left Femur of a Horse. *h*, head; *gtr*, great trochanter; *ttr*, third trochanter; *ltr*, lesser trochanter; *p*, pit for round ligament; *itf*, intertrochanteric fossa; *d*, a depression or fossa; *etu*, *itu*, external and internal tuberosities; *cc*, the two condyles.

aspera, along its posterior surface, bearing upon its upper extremity, by an oblique neck, a hemispherical head, and two trochanters, the greater and the lesser, and expanding below into two large condyles, the inner and the outer, both of which articulate with the tibia, but neither with the fibula. The slenderness of the bone is beyond an average for mammals, though in some it is still slenderer. Many femora, as of the horse, develop a third trochanter, and also may articulate with both bones of the leg. The reception of the head of the femur in the acetabulum is such that it articulates above with all three of the pelvic bones, the ilium, the ischium, and the pubis. In birds the greater trochanter abuts against the ilium, and thus enters into the formation of the hip-joint. See also cuts under *digitigrade*, *Dromæus*, and *Ichthyosauria*.

3. In *entom.*, the thigh; the third joint of the leg, between the trochanter and the shank or tibia. See cut under *corbiculum.*—**4**†. In *arch.*, the interstitial member between two channels in the triglyph of the Doric order.

fen^{1} (fen), *n.* [< ME. *fen*, *fenne*, a fen, marsh, bog, mud, < AS. *fen*, *fenn*, rarely spelled *fæn*, *fænn*, a fen, marsh, bog, mud, = OFries. *fenne*, *fene* = D. *veen* = OHG. *fenni*, G. *fenne* = Icel. *fen*, a fen, bog, = Goth. *fani*, mud. Perhaps akin to Gr. *πίνος*, dirt, filth; or to Gr. *πηλός* = L. *pălus*, a marsh: see *pool*^{1}.] **1.** Low land covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grasses, or other aquatic plants; boggy land; a bog; a marsh: as, the bogs in Ireland, or the *fens* in Lincolnshire, Kent, and Cambridgeshire, England.

> A long canal the muddy *fen* divides. *Addison.*

> In the dark *fens* of the Dismal Swamp
> The hunted negro lay.
> *Longfellow*, Dismal Swamp.

2. Mud; mire. [Prov. Eng.]

> Thanne her bodies in the *fen* liggen,
> Thanne schulen her soulis be in drede.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

> His hosen . . .
> Al beslombred in *fen*, as he the plow folwed;
> Twey myteynes, as mete, maad all of cloutes;
> The fyngers weren for-werd, & ful of *fen* honged.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 427.

3. A disease affecting hops, caused by a quick-growing moss or mold. *Imp. Dict.*=**Syn. 1.** *Swamp*, etc. See *marsh*.

fen^{2} (fen), *v. t.* [A corruption of *fend*^{1}.] To forbid: same as *fend*^{1}: used in this form by boys in marbles and other games, in an exclamatory way, to check or block, according to understood rules, some move of an opposing player. It occurs in such phrases as "*fen* roundings!"—that is, I forbid moving around in a circle (as a player might otherwise do in order to avoid some obstruction), "*fen* dubs!"—that is, I forbid doubles (said when a player knocks two marbles out of the ring, one of which must then be put back). The phrase is properly used only by the opposing player, but through ignorance of its real meaning it may be used also by the player who knocks the marbles out, who thereby cuts off the opponent's right to object, and pockets both marbles.

> "Go before me, and show me all those dreadful places." . . . "I am fly," says Jo. "But *fen* larks, you know. Stow hooking it!" *Dickens*, Bleak House, xvi.

fen^{3}†, *n.* [ME., < Ar. *fenn*, art.] A section in the work of the Arabic physician Avicenna, called the Canon.

> I suppose that Avicen
> Wroot never in no canon, ne in no *fen*,
> Mo wonder signes of empoisoning.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 428.

fenaunce†, *n.* An obsolete form of *finance*.

fenberry (fen'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *fenberries* (-iz). The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*.

fen-boat (fen'bōt), *n.* A kind of boat used on fens or marshes.

fence (fens), *n.* [< ME. *fence*, *fens*, *fense*, defense, guard, an inclosing wall, etc., for defense; an abbr., by apheresis, of *defense*, *defence*, as *fend*^{1}, q. v., for *defend*.] **1.** That which fends off; anything that restrains entrance, or defends from attack, approach, or injury; defense; guard.

> Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas,
> Which he hath given for *fence* impregnable.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

> In which [grottos], at this time, many families live in winter, and drive their cattle into them by night, as a *fence* both against the weather and wild beasts.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 48.

> I wanted no *fence* against fraud or oppression.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

> Our own experience has taught us, nevertheless, that additional *fences* against these dangers ought not to be omitted. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1828.

> He hath no *fence* when Gardiner questions him;
> All oozes out. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 4.

2. An inclosure round a yard, field, or other tract of ground, or round or along the sides of any open space, as part of a large room, a bridge, etc. Specifically, a fence for land is understood, especially in the United States, to be a line of posts and rails or wire, or of boards or pickets; but the term is applicable to a wall, hedge, ditch or trench, bank, or anything that serves to guard against unrestricted ingress and egress, to obstruct the view, or merely as a tangible dividing line. By American statutes, boundary-fences between adjoining owners are usually required to be 4 feet high (in some States 4½), and in good repair, and to consist of a suitable structure, or to be a watercourse or other barrier which the fence-viewers having jurisdiction shall deem sufficient.

> There is an innumerable multitude of very handsome bridges, all of a single arch, and without any *fence* on either side, which would be a great inconvenience to a city less sober than Venice.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 388.

> Never peep beyond the thorny bound
> Or oaken *fence* that hems the paddock round.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 583.

> Like three horses that have broken *fence*,
> And glutted all night long breast-deep in corn.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

> Some horses, good performers over any other description of *fence*, will not jump water under any circumstances.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 197.

3. A guard, guide, or gage designed to regulate or restrict the movement of a tool or machine. —**4.** An arm or a projection in a lock which enters the gates of the tumblers when they are adjusted in proper position and coincidence, and at other times prevents such movement of the dog or other obstructing member as would allow the bolt to be retracted. *E. H. Knight.* —**5.** The arm of the hammer-spring of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** The art of self-defense, especially by the sword; fencing; skill in fencing or sword-play; hence, skill in argument and repartee, especially adroitness in defending one's position and baffling an opponent's attacks.

> I bruised my shin the other day with playing at sword and dagger with a master of *fence*.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

> Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetorick,
> That hath so well been taught her dazzling *fence*.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 791.

7. A purchaser or receiver of stolen goods; the keeper of a place for the purchase or reception of stolen goods, or the place itself.

> What have you got to say for yourself, you withered old *fence*, eh? *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxxix.

> The landlady of the "Three Rooks" was a notorious *fence*, or banker of thieves. *Thackeray*, Catharine, vii.

8. An inclosure in which fish are dried, cured, and prepared.—**Cap of fence.** See *cap*^{1}.—**Coat of fence.** See *coat*^{2}.—**Doublet of fence**†. See *doublet*.—**Gun fence,** a fence built of rails, with one end resting upon the ground, the other supported by two crossed stakes.—**Ring fence,** a fence which encircles unbrokenly a large area, as that of a whole estate.—**Snake fence,** a fence made of split rails laid zigzag, with the ends resting on each other, and often supported by rough posts in pairs driven slantingly into the ground. Also called *stake-and-rider fence*, *Virginia rail fence*, *worm fence*. [U. S.]—**Sunk fence,** a fence built in an artificial or natural depression of the ground, as a ditch or a watercourse, so that it does not project above the general surface.

> They [rooks] flew over the lawn and grounds to alight in a great meadow, from which these were separated by a *sunk fence*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xi.

To be on the fence, to be uncertain or undecided (as if astride of a fence, hesitating on which side to descend), as between two opinions; be neutral or undecided, as between parties or persons. [U. S.]

> Every fool knows that a man represents
> Not the fellers that sent him, but them *on the fence*—
> Impartially ready to jump either side,
> And make the first use of a turn o' the tide.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., iv.

Wire fence, a fence made of parallel strands of wire, generally galvanized, attached to posts placed at suitable distances, and tightened. Wire fences have to a large extent superseded the more cumbrous forms formerly in use. See *barbed wire*, under *barbed*^{1}.

fence (fens), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fenced*, ppr. *fencing*. [< ME. *fencen*, *fensen*; abbr. of *defense*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To defend; guard; hem in.

> The Chinese have no Hats, Caps, or Turbans; but when they walk abroad, they carry a small Umbrello in their Hands, wherewith they *fence* their Head from the Sun or the Rain, by holding it over their Heads.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 407.

> The man that utter'd this
> Had perish'd without food, be 't who it will,
> But for this arm, that *fenc'd* him from the foe.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

> The crew of each vessel made themselves a cabin of turf and wood, at some distance from each other, to *fence* themselves against the inclemencies of the weather.
> *Addison*, Frozen Words.

2. To obstruct approach to; divide off.

> Nation I *fenced* from nation without pity,
> That all might wend toward Babylon alone.
> *C. De Kay*, Vision of Nimrod, ii.

3. To inclose with a fence, as a wall, hedge, railing, or anything that prevents or might prevent entry or egress; secure by an inclosure.

> The derge don, the prelates and pontificialles to *Fence* the Corps within the rayles.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 34.

> First for your bees a proper station find,
> That's *fenced* about, and sheltered from the wind.
> *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

4. To parry or thrust aside as if by fencing: with *off*.

> Reasoning of a very similar character is, however, nearly as common now as it was in his [Descartes's] time, and does duty largely as a means of *fencing off* disagreeable conclusions. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, V. iii. § 8.

To fence the court, in *anc. Scots law*, to open the parliament or a court of law by a set form of words.

> They wunna *fence the court* as they do at the circuit. *The* High *Court* of Judiciary is aye *fenced*.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxi.

To fence the tables, in the churches of Scotland, to deliver a solemn address to communicants at the Lord's table immediately before the communion, on the feelings appropriate to the occasion, and the danger incurred by partaking of the elements unworthily. The address also pointed out those who were debarred from partaking of the sacrament; hence it was formerly called *debarring*.

> Thereafter, he *fenceth* and openeth *the tables*.
> *Pardovan*, p. 140. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To raise a fence; provide a guard.

> He [man] hath no way to *fence* against guilty reflections but by stopping up all the avenues at which they might enter. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

> This evil had been sufficiently *fenced* against by the Yorick family. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

2. To practise the art of fencing; use a sword or foil for the purpose of self-defense, or of learning the art of attack and defense.

> We give some Latin, and a smatch of Greek,
> Teach him to *fence* and figure twice a-week.
> *Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 366.

3. To fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts.

> They *fence* and push, and pushing, loudly roar.
> Their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore.
> *Dryden.*

4. Figuratively, to parry arguments or strive by equivocation to baffle an examiner and conceal the truth, as a dishonest witness.—**5.** To deposit stolen property. [Slang.]

> Old Bill had been *fencing* with an old bloak in [New] York. . . . [Constable] Hays went instantly to the old bloak's place, and recovered a large amount of stolen property. *Philadelphia Press*, Dec. 30, 1869.

fenceful (fens'fụl), *a.* [< *fence* + *-ful*.] Affording defense.

> Taught Artists first the carving Tool to wield,
> Chariots with Brass to arm, and form the *fenceful* Shield.
> *Congreve*, Hymn to Venus.

fenceless (fens'les), *a.* [< *fence* + *-less*.] Without a fence; uninclosed; defenseless; unguarded; open: as, the *fenceless* ocean.

> This now *fenceless* world
> Forfeit to Death. *Milton*, P. L., x. 303.

fence-lizard (fens'liz″ärd), *n.* The common small lizard or swift of the United States, *Sceloporus undulatus*, one of the few found in the Northern and Middle States. It is 5 to 7 inches long, of moderately stout form, with long, slender, fragile tail, above of some variable dark color, with waved darker bands, the throat and sides of the belly of the male brilliant blue and black.

fence-month (fens'munth), *n.* A time during which hunting in a forest is prohibited: originally applied to the fawning-time of deer, from about the middle of June to the middle of July. Also *defense-month*. [Eng.]

fence-play (fens'plā), *n.* Fencing.

> Those who go to Paris Garden, the Bell Savage, or Theatre, to behold bear-baiting, enterludes, or *fence-play*, must not account of any pleasant spectacle, unless first they pay one pennie at the gate, another at the entrie of the scaffold, and a third for quiet standing.
> *Lambarde*, Perambulation of Kent, quoted in Strutt's [Sports and Pastimes, p. 349.

fencer (fen'sėr), *n.* [< *fence*, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}. In 2d sense < *fence*, *n.*, 2, + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who fences; one who teaches or practises the art of fencing with sword or foil.

> The Precentor in the Synagogue taketh a bundle of boughs, and blesseth and shaketh them, . . . and moueth them three times to the East, and as often to the West, and to the N. and S. and then vp and downe like a *Fencer*, and then shaketh them againe, as hauing now put the Deuill to flight. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 207.

2. A horse good at leaping fences or other obstructions: said generally of a hunter.

fence-roof† (fens'röf), *n.* A roof or covering intended as a defense.

> The Romans . . . having set their flanks thicke thrust together, and fitted their shields close one to another in manner of a *fence-roufe*, stood their ground and resisted.
> *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, 1609.

fence-time (fens'tīm), *n.* Same as *close-time*. [Eng.]

fence-viewer (fens′vū″ėr), *n.* An officer, or one of a board of officers, whose duty it is to require and supervise the erection and maintenance of boundary-fences between adjoining owners, or along the highway, when called upon to do so by any party in interest. [U. S.]

> In 1647, *fence viewers* were appointed, by whom, in addition to other duties, every new building had to be approved.
> *Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud.*, IV. 20.

fencible (fen′si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *fensible* and *fensable;* < *fence* + *-ible;* or, in other words, an abbr. of *defensible.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of being defended or of making defense.

> A roade . . . made very *fensible* with strong wals.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 132.

> First she them led up to the Castle wall,
> That was so high as foe might not it clime,
> And all so faire and *fensible* withall.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 21.

> Let *fencible* men, each party in its own range of streets, keep watch and ward all night.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 4.

2. Pertaining to or composed of fencibles.

> The *fencible* corps were a species of militia, raised for the defense of particular districts, from which several of them could not by the conditions of their institution be detached. The first were raised in Argyleshire, in 1759.
> *Grose*, Mil. Antiq., p. 164.

Fencible cavalry, formerly, in England, a mounted corps of fencibles. They seem to have corresponded to the body afterward called yeomanry.

II. *n.* A soldier enlisted for defense against invasion, and not liable to serve abroad: generally in the plural: as, the Warwickshire *fencibles.*

> The most prominent of these objectionable estimates . . . was that of the Manx *fencibles.*
> *Windham*, Speech on Army Estimates, Feb. 26, 1806.

fencing (fen′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fence, v.*, in its various uses.] **1.** The art of using a sword or foil in attack and defense, or practice for improvement or the exhibition of skill in that art.

> Sometimes Persons were compell'd, by the Tyranny of Nero, to practise the Trade of *Fencing*, and to fight upon the Stage, for his inhuman Diversion.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., notes.

2. That which fences; an inclosure or fence; the fences collectively.

> Sussex, . . . where the fields are small and the *fencing* for the most part what is called cramped.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 190.

3. Specifically, a protection put round a dangerous piece of machinery; brattishing.—**4.** Material used in making fences.

> A decayed fragment or two of *fencing* fill the gaps in the bank.
> *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, p. 217.

fencing-gage (fen′sing-gāj), *n.* A wooden guide used as an aid in fastening the boards of a wooden fence.

fencing-machine (fen′sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for shaping, fitting, and finishing posts, rails, etc., for fences.

fencing-school (fen′sing-sköl), *n.* A school in which fencing is taught.

> You little think he was at *fencing-school*
> At four o'clock this morning.
> *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, iii. 2.

fen-cricket (fen′krik″et), *n.* The mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris.*

fend^1 (fend), *v.* [< ME. *fenden*, defend; abbr. of *defenden*, defend, as *fence* of *defense:* see *defend.* Cf. *fen*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To defend; protect; guard.

> He com right son [soon] Normundie to *fend.*
> *Langtoft's Chron.* (ed. Hearne), p. 195.

> Now, good syr justyce, be my frende,
> And *fende* me of my fone [foes].
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 63).

> One day thou wilt be blest;
> So still obey the guiding hand that *fends*
> Thee safely through these wonders for sweet ends.
> *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

> He could not and did not try to *fend* himself against the keen edge of the terrible doubts, the awful mysteries.
> *The Century*, XXVI. 540.

2. To keep off; prevent from entering or impinging; ward off; forbid: usually followed by *off:* as, to *fend off* blows. Compare *fen*^{2}.

> Faires do fall so seldome in a yeare
> That when they come, prouision must be made
> To *fende* the frost in hardest winter nights.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 66.

> God *fend* that the fear of this diligence which must then be us'd doe not make us affect the lazines of a licencing Church.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 41.

> Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
> With fern beneath, to *fend* the bitter cold.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

> Ye had aye a good roof ower your head to *fend aff* the weather.
> *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxvii.

3. To support; maintain. [Scotch.]

> But there is neither bread nor kale,
> To *fend* my men and me.
> *Border Minstrelsy*, Battle of Otterbourne.

> But gi'e them guid cow-milk their fill,
> Till they be fit to *fend* themsel'.
> *Burns*, Death of Mailie.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act in opposition; offer resistance.—**2.** To parry; fence.—**3.** To make provision; give care. [Scotch.]

> I hae aye dune whate'er ye bade me, . . . and *fended* weel for ye.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

> Ah! but they must turn out and *fend* for themselves.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 8.

To fend and prove†, to argue and defend.

> It was a manifest sign indeed of no contentious spirit, and that delighted not in *fending and proving*, as we say.
> *Strype*, Memorials, III. ii. 28.

> The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend and prove* with them, passes for a great part of learning; but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke.*

fend^1 (fend), *n.* [< *fend*^{1}, *v.*] The shift which one makes for one's self, whether for sustenance or in any other respect; self-defense or self-support. [Scotch.]

> I'm thinking wi' sic a braw fallow,
> In poortith I might mak' a *fen'.*
> *Burns*, Tam Glen.

> I was long enough there—and out I wad be, and out John Blower gat me, but wi' nae sma' fight and *fend.*
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xx.

fend^2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fiend.*

fendace† (fen′dās), *n.* [OF. *fendace, fendasse*, a slit, chink, opening, < *fendre*, cleave, split, slit: see *fent.*] In *armor*, a protection for the throat, afterward replaced by the gorget.

fender (fen′dėr), *n.* [< *fend*^{1} + *-er*^{1}; or an abbr. of *defender.*] **1.** One who or that which fends, guards, or wards off.

> He is the treasurer of the thieves' exchequer, the common *fender* of all bulkers and shoplifts in the town.
> *Four for a Penny* (Harl. Misc., IV. 147).

Specifically—(*a*) A guard placed before an open fire to keep live coals from falling on the floor. It usually consists of an upright fence or parapet of sheet-metal or wire gauze, or a light skeleton of wire, set along the front and sides of a hearth, frequently made ornamental and often having a top bar. Fenders are also made to cover the whole front of a fireplace, and are sometimes fitted with a sort of wicket which can be opened without removing the fender.

> The basins of bread and milk that she and her husband were in the habit of having for supper stood in the *fender* before the fire.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxii.

(*b*) *Naut.*, a piece of timber, bundle of rope, or the like, hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from being injured by rubbing against a pier, another vessel, or other body. (*c*) A guard-post placed on the edge of a pier. (*d*) An attachment to a cultivator for preventing the clods of earth turned up by it from injuring the plants. (*e*) The rubbing-plate of a carriage, placed where the forward wheels turn under the body of the carriage.

2. A kind of terrapin. See *red-fender.*

fender-beam (fen′dėr-bēm), *n.* **1.** A horizontal fender of wood suspended from a ship's side or floating in a dock.—**2.** A permanent buffer at the end of a railroad line or siding, designed to prevent cars from running beyond the end of the track.

fender-board (fen′dėr-bōrd), *n.* One of the boards placed at either side of the steps of a passenger-car to protect them from mud and dirt thrown up by the wheels.

fender-bolt (fen′dėr-bōlt), *n.* **1.** A bolt having a projecting head designed to protect the surrounding surface.—**2.** A bolt driven into the outermost bends or wales of a ship as a support for a fender.

fender-pile (fen′dėr-pīl), *n.* One of a series of piles driven to protect works on either land or water from the concussion of moving bodies.

fendillé (F. pron. foṅ-dē-lyā′), *a.* [F., < *fendre*, cleave, split: see *fent.*] In *ceram.*, cracked in the glaze or enamel: noting a surface covered with minute cracks through wear and repeated heatings, as distinguished from *crackled*, which is applied to a surface abounding in cracks formed intentionally.

fendliche†, **fendly**†, *a.* See *fiendly.* *Chaucer.*

fendu (F. pron. foṅ-dü′), *a.* [F., pp. of *fendre*, cleave, split: see *fent.*] Cut open; split; slashed: in costume, noting a garment or part of a garment in those fashions in which slashing was employed.—**Fendu en pal** [F.], in *her.*, divided palewise: said especially of a cross. Compare *voided per pale*, under *voided.*

fen-duck (fen′duk), *n.* The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*, often found in fens.

fendy (fen′di), *a.* [< *fend*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Clever in providing or finding ways and means; shifty. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Evan opened the conversation with a panegyric upon Alice, who, he said, was both canny and *fendy.*
> *Scott*, Waverley, xviii.

fenerate† (fen′e̤-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *feneratus*, more correctly *fœneratus*, pp. of *fenerare*, more correctly *fœnerare*, deponent *fœnerari*, lend on interest, < *fenus*, more correctly *fœnus* (*fœnor-*), interest, proceeds, gain, profit, < √ **fe*, produce: see *fecund, fetus*, etc.] To put to use, as money; lend on interest. *Cockeram.*

feneration† (fen-e̤-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *feneratio(n-)*, more correctly *fœneratio(n-)*, a lending on interest, < *fœnerare, fœnerari:* see *fenerate.*] **1.** The act of lending on interest.

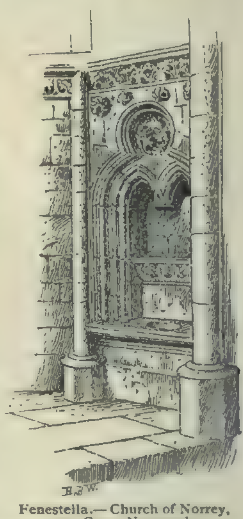
> It [the hare] figured . . . not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, [but] *feneration* or usury from its fœcundity and superfœtation.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. The interest or gain of that which is lent.

fenestell†, *n.* [ME., < L. *fenestella*, a small window: see *fenestella.*] A small window. See *fenestella.*

> Sum of the roope wherwith hath strangled be
> Sum men, pray God lette it be never the,
> Hang part of that in every *fenestell*,
> And this wol from the wesel wite hem well.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

fenestella (fen-es-tel′ä̤), *n.*; pl. *fenestellæ* (-ē). [L., dim. of *fenestra*, a window: see *fenestra.*] **1.** A small window.—**2.** In Roman Catholic churches, a niche on the south side of an altar, containing the piscina, and frequently also the credence.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Fenestellidæ.* (*b*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Bolten*, 1798.



Fenestella.—Church of Norrey, near Caen, Normandy.

Fenestellidæ (fen-es-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fenestella* + *-idæ.*] A family of paleozoic polyzoans of fan-like form, typified by the genus *Fenestella.* They range from the Silurian to the Permian.

fenester†, *n.* [ME., also *fenestre*, < OF. *fenestre*, F. *fenêtre* = Pr. *fenestra* = It. *finestra, fenestra* = D. *venster* = OHG. *fenstar*, MHG. *venster*, G. *fenster* = Sw. *fönster*, < L. *fenestra*, a window, prob. connected with Gr. *φαίνειν*, bring to light, show, appear, *φανερός*, open to sight, evident: see *fancy* and *fable.*] A window.

> At hir dore and his *fenester.*
> *Arthur and Merlin*, l. 815.

> Lo, how men wryten
> In *fenestres* at the freres.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 42.

fenestra (fē̤-nes′trä̤), *n.*; pl. *fenestræ* (-trē). [L., a window: see *fenester.*] **1.** In *anat.*, a foramen; specifically, one of certain foramina of the inner ear. See phrases below.—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A transparent spot in an opaque surface, as in the wings of certain butterflies and moths. (*b*) One of two perforations, covered with membrane, on the head of a cockroach, above the insertions of the antennæ. They have been regarded as rudimentary ocelli. See cut under *Insecta.*—**Fenestra ovalis** (the oval window), an opening into the vestibule of the ear from the tympanic cavity, situated in the line of junction of the proötic and opisthotic bones. In life it is closed by a membrane to which is fitted the foot of the stapes or columella. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *periotic.*—**Fenestra rotunda** (the round window), an opening in the inner wall of the tympanic cavity, situated wholly in the opisthotic bone, leading into the scala tympani. In life it is closed by a membrane. See cut under *periotic.*

fenestral (fē̤-nes′tra̤l), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ML. **fenestralis*, < L. *fenestra*, a window: see *fenestra.* II. *n.* < ME. *fenestralle*, < OF. *fenestral*, < ML. *fenestrale*, a window, neut. of **fenestralis:* see I. *a.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a window or to windows; resembling a window; of window-like structure or transparency.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to, consisting of, or having fenestræ or transparent spots.—**3.** In *bot.*, having a large opening like a window.—**Fenestral bandage**, in *surg.*, a bandage, compress, or plaster with small perforations or openings to facilitate discharge. *Dunglison.*

II.† *n.* A small window; also, a framed blind of cloth or canvas that supplied the place of glass previous to the introduction of that material.

fenestrate (fẹ-nes'trāt), *a.* [< L. *fenestratus*, pp. of *fenestrare*, furnish with windows or openings, < *fenestra*, a window: see *fenester*.] 1. Same as *fenestral*.—2. Same as *fenestrated*, 1. —**Fenestrate ocellus**, in *entom.*, an ocellated spot having a clear spot in the center.—**Fenestrate pterostigma**, in *entom.*, a pterostigma having a clear dot at the inner or outer end.

fenestrated (fẹ-nes'trā-ted), *a.* [As *fenestrate* + -*ed*^{2}.] 1. In *arch.*, having windows; windowed; characterized by windows.—2. Same as *fenestral*. —**Fenestrated membrane**, in *anat.*, the outer layer of the inner coat of an artery, consisting of a homogeneous highly refracting substance presenting in transverse section a festooned appearance.

fenestration (fen-es-trā'shọn), *n.* [< *fenestrate* + -*ion*.] 1. In *arch.*: (*a*) A design in which the windows are arranged to form the principal feature. (*b*) The series or arrangement of windows in a building.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the state of being fenestral or provided with fenestræ.

fenestre†, *n.* See *fenester*.

fenestrella (fen-es-trel'ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *fenestrellæ* (-ē). [NL. (cf. It. *fenestrella*; L. *fenestella*, *fenestrala*), dim. of *fenestra*, a window.] In *entom.*, a transparent spot in the anal area of a tegmen or wing-cover of certain grasshoppers. *Kirby.*

fenestrule (fẹ-nes'tröl), *n.* [< LL. *fenestrula*, dim. of L. *fenestra*, a window: see *fenestra*.] In *Polyzoa*, one of the little fenestræ or spaces between the intersecting branches of the cœnœcium.

fen-fire (fen'fīr), *n.* The will-o'-the-wisp; an ignis fatuus.

> Mocked as whom the *fen-fire* leads. *Swinburne*, Athens.

fen-fowl (fen'foul), *n.* [< AS. **fenfugel* (Somner), < *fen*, fen, + *fugel*, fowl.] Any fowl that frequents fens; as a plural, such fowls collectively.

fèng†, *n.* See *fung*.

fengeld†, *n.* [In old law books, a form repr. an AS. **feóndgild*, ME. **fendgeld*, < *feónd*, ME. *fend*, *feend*, an enemy, + *gild*, *geld*, a payment.] In *old law*, an impost or a tax for the repelling of enemies. *Cowell.*

fengite (fen'jīt), *n.* [Same as *phengite*, < L. *phengites*, < Gr. φεγγίτης, another name of σεληνίτης, selenite, so called from its use for windows, < φέγγος, light, φέγγειν, shine.] A kind of transparent alabaster or marble, sometimes used for window-panes.

fen-goose (fen'gös), *n.* The graylag, *Anser ferus*: so called from its frequenting fens.

Fenian (fē'ni-ạn, in sense 1 also fen'i-ạn), *n.* and *a.* [In the first sense also written *Fennian* and *Finnian*; formed, with Latin suffix -*ian*, from Ir. *Feinn*, *Feinne*, oblique case of Ir. *Fiann*, pl. *Fianna*: see def. 1.] **I.** *n.* 1. A modern English form of Irish *Fiann*, *Fianna*, a name applied in Irish tradition to the members of certain tribes who formed the militia of the ardrig or king (see *ardrigh*) of Eire or Erin (the *Fianna Eirionn*, or champions of Erin). The principal figure in the Fenian legends is Finn or Find or Fionn, who figures as Fingal in the Ossianic publications of McPherson, in which the name of Ossian stands for Oisin, son of Finn. The Fenians, with their hero Finn, while probably having a historical basis, became the center of a great mass of legends, which may be compared with the legends of King Arthur and the Round Table. In the Ossianic version the Fenians are warriors of superhuman size, strength, speed, and prowess. Also *Fian*, *Fion*.

2. A member of an association of Irishmen known as the Fenian Brotherhood, founded in New York in 1857, with a view to secure the independence of Ireland. The movement soon spread over the United States and Ireland (where it absorbed the previously existing Phœnix Society), and among the Irish population of Great Britain, and several attempts were made at insurrection in Ireland, and at invasion of Canada from the United States. The association was organized in district clubs called *circles*, presided over by *centers*, with a *head center* as chief president and a general *senate*: an organization afterward modified in some respects. Between 1863 and 1872 eleven "national congresses" were held by the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States, after which it continued in existence as a secret society.

II. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the Fenians of Irish legend: as, the *Fenian* stories; the *Fenian* period.

> The poems and tales which we have called *Fennian* . . . form a cycle entirely distinct from the heroic one.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 311.

> Most of the poems and prose tales coming under the head *Fennian* or *Fenian*, and now or recently current among the Irish-speaking peasantry, are also to be found in MSS. at least 300 years old. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 75.

2. Of or belonging to the organization called the Fenian Brotherhood: as, a *Fenian* invasion; a *Fenian* outrage.

> Some of his [Thomas Hughes's] letters, written during the early *Fenian* excitement, . . . are among the best contributions that England has furnished for the American press. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 106.

Fenianism (fē'ni-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Fenian*, 2, + -*ism*.] The principles, politics, or practices of the Fenians. See *Fenian*, *n.*, 2.

> Mr. Sumner appears to have thought the proximity to us of the British possessions a cause of irritation and disturbance, by furnishing a basis of operations for *Fenianism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 79.

fenix†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *phenix*.

fenk†, *v. t.* [ME. *fenken*, rarely *venken*, < OF. *vencre*, *veincre*, *vaincre*, F. *vaincre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *vencer* = It. *vincere*, < L. *vincere*, overcome, conquer, vanquish: see *vanquish*, *convince*.] To overcome; conquer; vanquish.

> All swich cities that seemelich were,
> Philip *fenkes* in fyght & fayled lyte,
> That all Greece hee ne gatt with his grim werk.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 323.

> He ne mighte . . .
> Ayen Rome in bataile spede,
> That he was euer more biwraid,
> Ouercumen, *venkud*, and bitraid.
> *Seuyn Sages*, l. 2021 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

fenkel†, *n.* See *finkle*, *fennel*.

fenks (fengks), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The ultimate refuse of whale-blubber. It is valued as a manure, and it has been proposed to use it for making Prussian blue, as also for the production of ammonia.

fenland (fen'lạnd), *n.* [< ME. **fenland*, < AS. *fenland*, < *fen*, *fenn*, fen, + *land*, land.] Marshy land; fens; specifically, in England, the marshy region in Cambridge, Norfolk, Lincoln, and adjacent counties, now in great part reclaimed.

fenlander (fen'lạn-dėr), *n.* One who lives in fenland; specifically, an inhabitant of the English fenland or fens.

> Laurence Holebeck was born, saith my Author, apud Girvios: that is, amongst the *Fenlanders*.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Lincolnshire.

fenman (fen'mạn), *n.*; pl. *fenmen* (-men). One who lives in fens or marshes.

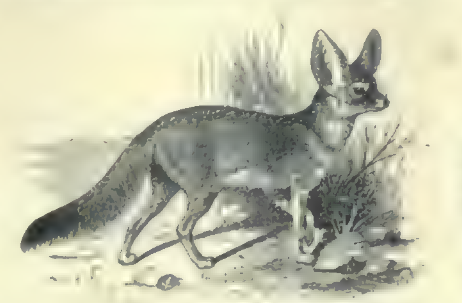
> If you ask how you should rid them, I will not point you to the *fen-men*, who, to make quick dispatch of their annoyances, set fire on their fens.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 480.

fenne^1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fen*^{1}.

fenne^2†, *n.* [Perhaps for *fende*, i. e., *fiend*.] Apparently, a dragon.

> And that the waker *fenne* the golden spoyle did keepe.
> *Turberville*, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, p. 34.

fennec, **fennek** (fen'ek), *n.* [The Moorish name.] 1. A small African fox, the zerda, *Vulpes zerda* or *Fennecus zerda*. It is of a pale-fawn or creamy-whitish color, the tail being black-tipped. It has a slender body, sharp snout, large pointed ears, upward of 3 inches long, and blue eyes. It is about a foot long without the tail, which is shorter than the body. The animal lives in burrows like other foxes, and is chiefly nocturnal in habits. There are several species of the genus *Fennecus*.



Fennec (*Vulpes* or *Fennecus zerda*).

2. A misnomer of an entirely different African fox, of the genus *Megalotis* or *Otocyon*.

Fennecus (fen'e-kus), *n.* [NL., < *fennec*.] A genus of small African foxes with very large ears and auditory bullæ, belonging to the alopecoid or vulpine series of the family *Canidæ*, and containing the fennecs or zerdas, as *F. zerda*, *F. famelicus*, and *F. chama*. See *fennec*.

fennek, *n.* See *fennec*.

fennel (fen'el), *n.* [< ME. *fenel*, *fenyl* (also in another form *fenkel*, *fynkel*, > mod. *finkle*, after D. or Scand.), < AS. *fenol*, usually *finol*, *finel*, *finul*, rarely *finugle*, = D. *venkel* = OHG. *fenachal*, *fenichal*, G. *fenchel* = Sw. *fenkål* = Dan. *fennikel* = OF. *fenoil*, F. *fenouil* = Pr. *fenolh*, *fenoilh* = Sp. *hinojo* = Pg. *funcho* = It. *finocchio*, < L. *feniculum*, more correctly *fœniculum*, fennel, dim. of *fenum*, more correctly *fænum*, hay: see *fenugreek*.] 1. An aromatic umbelliferous plant, *Fœniculum vulgare*, a native of southern Europe and common in cultivation. It is a tall, glaucous herb with decompound leaves, yellow flowers, an agreeable odor, and sweet aromatic taste. Several varieties are extensively cultivated in Europe, America, and India for their seeds, which are used in medicine as a carminative and stimulant. The chief consumption, however, is in veterinary practice. The oil distilled from the seeds is used in the manufacture of cordials.

> Eke *fenel* wol up growe,
> So it be gladde.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

> There's *fennel* for you, and columbines.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

> Above the lowly plants it towers,
> The *fennel*, with its yellow flowers,
> And in an earlier age than ours
> Was gifted with the wondrous powers,
> Lost vision to restore.
> *Longfellow*, Goblet of Life.

2. A name of certain plants of other genera. See below. —**Dog-fennel.** See *dog's-fennel*.—**Giant fennel**, the *Ferula communis*.—**Hog-** or **sow-fennel**, the *Peucedanum officinale*.—**Sweet fennel**, *Fœniculum dulce*, sometimes eaten as a vegetable or salad.—**To eat conger and fennel**†, to eat two high and hot things together: esteemed an act of libertinism. *Nares.*

> Because their legs are both of a bigness: and he plays at quoits well; and *eats conger and fennel*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

fennel-flower (fen'el-flou"ėr), *n.* The *Nigella Damascena*, or ragged-lady, also *N. sativa*, the seeds of which are used in the East as a condiment, and medicinally as a carminative and diuretic.

fennel-water (fen'el-wâ"tėr), *n.* A spirituous liquor prepared from fennel-seed.

Fennian (fen'i-ạn), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Fenian*, 1.

fennish (fen'ish), *a.* [< *fen*^{1} + -*ish*^{1}.] Full of fens; fenny; marshy.

> Hardlier putrifyed and corrupted than all the *fennishe* waters in the whole country. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 378.

fenny^1 (fen'i), *a.* [< ME. *fenny*, < AS. *fennig*, *fenneg*, marshy, muddy, < *fenn*, *fen*, marsh, mud: see *fen*^{1}. Cf. *fenny*^{2}.] 1. Having the character of a fen; boggy; marshy.

> Much of this parke, as well as a greate part of the country about it, is very *fenny*, and the ayre very bad.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 21, 1644.

> A hov'ring vapour
> That covers for a while the *fenny* pool.
> *J. Baillie.*

2. Inhabiting or growing in fens; abounding in fens: as, *fenny* brake.

> Fillet of a *fenny* snake,
> In the caldron boil and bake.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

> Paths there were many,
> Winding through palmy fern, and rushes *fenny*.
> *Keats*, Endymion, i.

3. Muddy. [Prov. Eng.]

> That mayster is mercyable; thaȝ [though] thou be man *fenny*,
> & al to-marred in myre whyl thou on molde lyuyes,
> Thou may schyne thurȝ schryfte, thaȝ thou haf schome serued,
> & pure the with penaunce tyl thou a perle worthe.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1113.

fenny^2 (fen'i), *a.* Same as *finewed*.

fenowed† (fen'ōd), *a.* Same as *finewed*.

fensable, **fensible**, *a.* See *fencible*.

fensome (fen'sum), *a.* [E. dial., for **fendsome*, < *fend*^{1} + -*some*.] 1. Adroit; skilful.—2. Neat; handsome; becoming. *Grose; Brockett.*

fensure†, *n.* [< *fence* + -*ure*.] A fence.

> Fence or *fensure*, vallum. *Huloet.*

fent (fent), *n.* [< ME. *fente*, < OF. *fente*, F. *fente* (= Pg. *fenda*), a slit, < *fendre* = Sp. *hender* = Pg. *fender* = It. *fendere*, < L. *findere*, pp. *fissus*, cleave, split, slit. Hence also (from L. *findere*) *fendace*, *fissile*, *fission*, *fissure*, etc.] 1. A slit; specifically, a short slit or opening left in an article of dress, as in the sleeve of a shirt, at the top of the skirt in a dress, etc., as a means of putting it on; a placket or placket-hole.—2. A crack; a flaw. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A remnant, as of cotton; an odd piece; specifically, imperfectly printed or imperfectly dyed ends of cotton and other cloths, which are sold for patchwork and similar purposes.

> Sand and bran will come out in a fine strainer, or a fine printing *fent*. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 229.

4. The binding of any part of the dress. [Prov. Eng.]

fent (fent), *v. t.* [< *fent*, *n.*, 4.] To bind (cloth). [Prov. Eng.]

fen-thrush (fen'thrush), *n.* The missel-thrush. *C. Swainson.* [North Hants, Eng.]

fenugreek (fen'ụ-grēk), *n.* [Also sometimes *fenugreck*, formerly also written *fenigreek*; <

ME. *fenigrek, ffeyngrek, venecreke, < AS. *fenogrecum*, and separately *fenum grecum* (= D. *fenigriek* = F. *fenugrec* = Pr. *fenugrec, fengrec* = Sp. *fenogreco* = Pg. *fenogrego*), < L. *fenumgræcum, fenum Græcum*, more correctly *fænum Græcum*, fenugreek, lit. 'Greek hay': *fænum*, less correctly *fenum*, erroneously *fœnum*, hay, perhaps < √ **fe*, produce: see *fennel, fetus*.] The *Trigonella Fœnum-græcum*, an annual leguminous plant indigenous to western Asia, but widely naturalized, and extensively cultivated in Asia, Africa, and some parts of Europe. The mucilaginous seeds are used as food, and also in medicine. Also *fœnugreek*.

ffeyngrek to have of seede is to be sowe
In Ytalie ene in this Janes ende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Fenigreeke commeth not behind the other hearbs before specified in credit and account for the vertues which it hath: the Greeks call it Telus and Carphos.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, p. 207.

In the case of a drink called "Hollands whiskee," it was produced by distilling the methylated spirit with a little nitric acid, and then sweetening with treacle, and flavouring with rhubarb, chloroform, *fœnugreek*, etc.
Encyc. Brit., I. 176.

feod, feodal, feodality, feodary. Less correct spellings, based, like the French *feodal*, etc., on the less correct Middle Latin forms, *feodum, feodalis*, etc., of *feud*^{2}, *feudal*^{2}, etc. The English pronunciation (fūd, fū'dal, etc.) belongs to the spelling *feud*, etc.

feoff (fef), *v. t.* [An artificial spelling preserved in law books, in imitation of the Law L. and later OF. forms; the E. pronunciation is that of the reg. E. spelling *feff*; < ME. *feffen*, invest with a fee or fief, < OF. *feffer, fieffer, fiefer* (later spelled *feoffer*), F. *fieffer* (in Law L. *feoffare*, the proper ML. verb being *feodare*, or rather *feudare*), < OF. *fief*, a fee or fief: see *fee*^{2}, *fief, feud*^{2}.] 1. To invest with a fee or feud; give or grant a fee to; enfeoff.—2†. To endow.

Was ther non other broch you liste lete,
To *feffe* with your newe love?
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1689.

The kynge hym *feffed* with his right glove, and than he reised hym vpon his feet. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 374.

So wel was William bi-louede with riche & with pore,
So fre to *feffe* alle frekes [persons] with ful faire ȝiftes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1061.

May God forbid to *feffe* you so with grace.
Court of Love, l. 932.

feoff (fef), *n.* See *fief*.

feoffee (fe-fē'), *n.* [< *feoff* + *-ee*; < F. *fieffé*, pp. of *fieffer*, feoff.] A person who is enfeoffed—that is, invested with a fee.

He had convayed secretly all his landes to *feoffees* of trust. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Making himself rich by being made a *feoffee* in trust to deceased brethren. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

Feoffee to uses, at *common law*, one to whom land is conveyed to the use of another. See *use*.

feoffer, feoffor (fef'ėr, -or), *n.* [OF. *feoffor, feouffour*, ML. *feoffator*: see *feoff, v.*] One who enfeoffs, or grants a fee.

feoffment (fef'ment), *n.* [< ME. *feffement*, < OF. *feoffement* (ML. *feoffamentum*), < *feoffer*, etc., feoff: see *feoff, v.*] In *law*: (*a*) Originally, the gift of a fief or feud.

The parliament passed bills to limit the benefit of clergy and forbid *feoffments* to the use of churches.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 319.

(*b*) The conveyance of land by investiture, or words of donation, accompanied by livery of seizin; also, the document making such conveyance.

Thanne Symonye and Cyuyle stoden forth bothe,
And vnfeelde the *feffement* that Fals hadde maked.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 73.

He has a quarrel to carry, and has caused
A deed of *feoffment* of his whole estate
To be drawn yonder: he has 't within; and you
Only he means to make feoffee.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 3.

The process of conveying land by the combined effect of a deed and livery of seisin was called a *feoffment*; the deed was first executed, and then livery of seisin was given, and a memorandum of this was indorsed on the deed, and usually attested by the same witnesses.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 72.

(*c*) A like transfer or creation of any corporeal hereditament or freehold estate.

Could his grants, if not in themselves null, avail against his posterity, heirs like himself under the great *feoffment* of creation? *Hallam*.

feoffor, *n.* See *feoffer*.

feole†, *a.* See *feel*^{2}.

feor†, *adv.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *far*^{1}.

feorm-fultum†, *n.* [AS., < *feorm*, provision (see *farm*^{1}), + *fultum*, aid, assistance.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a tax for the king's sustentation as he went through his realm.

In every shire the king received, out of the produce of what had been the folk land contained in the shire, a compensation for his sustentation, termed the *feorm fultum*.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 10.

fer^1 (fėr), *adv.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *far*^{1}.

fer^2†, *n.* A rare Middle English form of *fire*.

-fer. [L. adj. *-fer*, m., *-fera*, f., *-ferum*, neut., < *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}: see *-ferous, -phorous*.] The terminal element of nouns with a corresponding adjective in *-ferous*, as *conifer*, a coniferous tree. See *-ferous*.

feracious (fẹ-rā'shus), *a.* [= Sp. *feraz* = It. *ferace*, < L. *ferax* (*feraci-*), fruitful, fertile, < *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}: see *bear*^{1}. Cf. *fertile*.] Fruitful; producing abundantly. [Rare.]

Like an oak
Nurs'd on *feracious* Algidum.
Thomson, Liberty, iii.

feracity (fẹ-ras'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *feracitee* = Sp. *feracidad* = Pg. *feracidade* = It. *feracità*, < L. *feracita(t-)s*, < *ferax* (*feraci-*), fruitful: see *feracious*.] Fruitfulness. [Rare.]

Wel froted wolde he [the olive] fatte ydonnged be,
And wagged [shaken] with wynde of *feracitee*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

Such writers, instead of brittle, would say fragile; instead of fruitfulness, *feracity*.
Beattie, Moral Science, IV. i. § 3.

feræ (fē'rē), *n. pl.* [L., fem. pl. (sc. *bestiæ*) of *ferus*, wild: see *fierce*.] 1. Wild animals. See *feræ naturæ*, below.—2. [*cap.*] In the Linnean system of classification (1766), the third order of *Mammalia*, containing the ten Linnean genera *Phoca, Canis, Felis, Viverra, Mustela, Ursus, Didelphys, Talpa, Sorex*, and *Erinaceus*. Of these, the last three are insectivorous, and the seventh is marsupial. Excluding these four, and bringing in the genus *Trichechus*, which Linnæus placed in *Bruta*, the order becomes the following modern group:

3. [*cap.*] An order of *Mammalia*, the *Carnivora* of authors. It includes educabilian quadrupeds with teeth of three kinds, all enameled, the canines specialized, the toes clawed, the scaphoid and semilunar carpal bones consolidated into a single scapholunar bone, the placenta zonary deciduate, the brain with no calcarine sulcus, clavicles rudimentary or wanting, and the pelvis and hind limbs developed. The *Feræ* thus characterized include all the ordinary carnivorous mammals, and are divided into *Fissipedia* and *Pinnipedia*, the former containing the terrestrial forms, the latter the aquatic seals.—**Feræ naturæ.** [L., lit. wild animals of nature: *feræ*, pl. fem., wild animals (see etym. above); *naturæ*, gen. of *natura*, nature: also generally explained as meaning literally 'of a wild nature,' the full phrase being *animalia feræ naturæ*.] In *law*, animals living in a wild state, such as the hare, deer, or pheasants: distinguished from domesticated animals (*animalia domitæ naturæ*), as the cow, horse, sheep, poultry.

feral^1 (fē'ral), *a.* [< L. *fera*, a wild animal, a wild beast (see *feræ*), + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to wild beasts; wild; ferine; ferous; existing in a state of nature; not domesticated or artificially bred: as, the mallard is the *feral* stock of the domestic duck.

This girl . . . is one of those women men make a quarrel about and fight to the death for—the old *feral* instinct, you know. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xvi.

Some habit common to swine in their *feral* condition.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 638.

2. Run wild; having escaped from domestication and reverted to a state of nature.

In Paraguay and in Circassia it has been noticed that *feral* horses of the same colour and size usually breed together. *A. R. Wallace*, in Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 315.

In New Zealand, according to Dieffenbach, the *feral* cats assume a streaky grey colour like that of wild cats.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 49.

3. Like a wild beast; characteristic of wild beasts; brutal; savage.—4. In *astrol.*, said of a planet which has no significant relation to any other.

feral^2 (fē'ral), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *feral* = It. *ferale*, < L. *feralis*, of or belonging to the dead, funereal, deadly, fatal, < *ferre*, = E. *bear*^{1}, in reference to the carrying of the dead in funeral procession; cf. E. *bier*, ult. < *bear*^{1}.] Funereal; pertaining to funerals; mournful; fatal; cruel.

Imminent danger and *feral* diseases are now ready to seize upon them. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 148.

Feralia (fẹ-rā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *feralis*: see *feral*^{2}.] In *Rom. antiq.*, an appointed festival in honor of the dead, held in February. The most characteristic observance consisted in the carrying of food by the people to the tombs of relatives or ancestors, for the use of their shades.

ferant†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *ferant, ferand*, iron-gray: see *ferrandine*.] Iron-gray: applied to a horse.

The floure of oure ferse mene one *fferant* stedez
ffolowes frekly on the frekes, thate ffrayede was never.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2259.

ferash, ferosh (fe-rash', -rosh'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *farāsh, farrāsh*, < Ar. *farrāsh*, a servant whose business is to spread and sweep the mats, carpets, etc., < *farsh*, a carpet, a mat, floor-cloth, anything spread out, < *farsh*, spreading.] In the East Indies, a menial servant whose proper business is to spread carpets, pitch tents, etc., and in a house to do the work of a chambermaid. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Indian Glossary.

ferberite (fėr'bėr-īt), *n.* [After R. *Ferber* of Gera, Germany.] A tungstate of iron with a little manganese, found in cleavable masses in Sierra Almagrera in southern Spain.

ferd^1†, *p. a.* A Middle English form of *feard*.

ferd^1†, *n.* [ME., < *feren*, fear: see *fear*^{1}.] Fear.

Stinting in my tale
For *ferde*. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 1214.

But the freike for *ferd* fled of his gate,
ffrusshet thurgh the folke forth of his sight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6695.

ferd^2†, *n.* [ME., also *ferde, feord, furd*, < AS. *ferd, fyrd*, an army, host, company (= OS. *fard* = OFries. *ferd, fart*, an expedition, journey, = MD. *vaert*, D. *vaerd, vaard*, journey, = OHG. *fart*, MHG. *vart*, G. *fahrt*, a journey, = Icel. *ferdh* = Dan. *færd* = Sw. *färd*, voyage, travel, course), < *faran*, go: see *fare*^{1}.] An army; a host. [This word, in the Anglo-Saxon form *fyrd*, is used historically in a technical sense. See *fyrd*.]

Faraon withth all hiss *ferd*
Comm affterrwarrd. *Ormulum*, l. 14792.

Ther com him a-ȝens of kinges & other grete
The fairest *ferde* of folk that euer bi-fore was seie.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5326.

fer de fourchette (fār dė för-shet'). [F.: *fer*, iron; *de*, of; *fourchette*, fork: see *ferro-, fourchette*.] In *her.*, a fork-shaped support for a musket; the croc or rest used in the early days of hand-firearms.

fer-de-lance (fār'dė-loṅs'), *n.* [F., lit. lance-head, iron of the lance: *fer*, < L. *ferrum*, iron; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *lance*, lance: see *lance*.] The lance-headed or yellow viper, *Craspedocephalus* (or *Bothrops*) *lanceolatus*, of the family *Crotalidæ*, a large and very venomous serpent of the warm parts of America. It is from 5 to 7 feet long, and is capable of making considerable springs when in pursuit of prey or of some object which has irritated it. Its bite is often fatal, the only antidote of any avail seeming to be, as in the case of bites of other venomous snakes, ardent spirits. This serpent infests sugar-plantations in the West India islands, and is dreaded alike by man and beast. The tail ends in a horny spine, which scrapes harshly against rough objects, but does not rattle. See cut under *Craspedocephalus*.

If by some rare chance you encounter [in the island of Martinique] a person who has lost an arm or a leg, you can be almost certain you are looking at a victim of the *fer-de-lance*—the serpent whose venom putrefies living tissue. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 328.

fer de mouline (fār dė mö-lēn'). [F.: *fer*, iron; *de*, of; *mouline*, mill: see *mill*^{1}.] In *her.*, the iron let into the millstone. Also called *millrine*.

ferdigew†, *n.* [See *farthingale*.] A farthingale.

In our tricke *ferdegews* and billiments of golde.
Udall, Roister Doister, ii. 3.

ferdness†, *n.* [ME. *ferdnes*, fear, < *ferd, fered*, pp. (see *ferd*^{1}, *feard*), + *-nes*, -ness.] The state of being afraid; fearfulness.

For *ferdnes* he turned ogayne
And durst do no thing at the kyrk.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

ferdwit† (fėrd'wit), *n.* [The form in old law books (Law L. *ferdwita*) of ME. *ferdwite*, AS. *ferdwīte, fyrdwite*, a fine for neglecting the military service, < *fyrd*, also written *ferd, fierd, fird*, an army, the military array of the whole country, an expedition (see *ferd*^{2}), + *wite*, punishment, fine: see *wite*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a fine imposed on persons for not going forth in a military expedition.

fere^1†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *fear*^{1}.

fere^2†, *n.* See *feer*^{1}.

fere^3†, *n.* A rare Middle English form of *fire*.

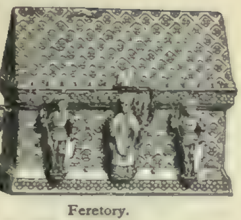
fere^4†, *a.* See *fear*^{3}.

fered†, *p. a.* A Middle English form of *feard*.

fereta, *n.* Plural of *feretum*.

fereter†, **ferter**†, *n.* [ME. *ferter, fertre*, < OF. *fertre, fiertre, feretre* = Sp. Pg. It. *feretro*, < L. *feretrum*, an accom. of Gr. φέρετρον (the proper L. word being *ferculum*), a litter, a bier, < φέρειν = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}. Cf. E. *bier*, < *bear*^{1}.] Same as *feretory*.

feretory (fer'e-tọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *feretories* (-riz). [As *fereter, ferter*, with term. *-ory*.] 1. A shrine



Feretory.
English medieval silverwork.

or bier containing the relics of saints, adapted to be borne in religious processions.—2. The place in a church where such a shrine is set.

feretrum (fer′e-trum), *n.*; pl. *feretra* (-trä). [L. ML.: see *fereter, feretory.*] Same as *feretory.*

ferforth†, *adv.* Same as *far-forth.* *Chaucer.*

fergusonite (fėr′gu-son-īt), *n.* [After Robert *Ferguson*, of Raith, Scotland.] A brownish-black mineral consisting mainly of niobic acid and yttria, and crystallizing in the tetragonal system. It occurs in quartz near Cape Farewell, Greenland; also in Sweden, Massachusetts, and North Carolina.

feria (fē′ri-ä), *n.* [L.: see *feriæ, ferie.*] In the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical calendar, any day of the week from Monday to Friday, inclusive—that is, any day but the Jewish and the Christian sabbath: as, *feria* secunda, tertia, etc. [This use constitutes a reversal of the original meaning of the word of which there appears to be no adequate explanation. See *feriæ.*]

> The regular rotation of fast and feast, vigil and *feria*, in the calendar. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 510.

feriæ (fē′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [L.: see *ferie* and *fair*^{2}.] In *Rom. antiq.*, holidays during which free Romans suspended their political transactions and lawsuits, and slaves enjoyed a cessation of labor. The feriæ were thus *dies nefasti.* They were divided into two classes, *feriæ publicæ* and *feriæ privatæ.* The latter were observed by single families or individuals in commemoration of some particular event of consequence to themselves or their ancestors. *Feriæ publicæ* included all days on which public religious festivals were held, whether stated (*feriæ stativæ* or *statæ*) or occurring every year, but not on fixed days, the precise dates being appointed each time by the magistrates (*feriæ conceptivæ*), or ordered by the consuls, pretors, or dictator, with special reference to some particular emergency (*feriæ imperativæ*). The manner in which the public feriæ were kept bears great analogy to the modern observance of Sunday, the people visiting the temples of the gods and offering prayers and sacrifices.

ferial (fē′ri-al), *a.* [< ME. *feryalle*, < OF. *ferial*, F. *férial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ferial* = It. *feriale*, < ML. *ferialis*, < *feria*, a holiday: see *feriæ* and *fair*^{2}.] 1. Pertaining to holidays (feriæ), or to public days: specifically, in Scotland, formerly applied to those days on which it was not lawful for courts to be held or any judicial step to be taken.

> It hath be vsid, the Maire and Shiref of Bristowe to kepe theire due residence at the Counter euery *feryall* day, aswele byfore none as afternone. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 426.

> In *feriall* tyme serve chese shraped with sugur and sauge-levis. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

> It was the settled policy of the empire for the emperor thus to determine concerning *ferial* days. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 11.

2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to any day of the week which is not appointed for a specific fast or festival. Whether a day is ferial or not depends upon whether any specific service is appointed for it. See note under *feria.*—**Ferial use**, church music used on ordinary occasions, and having no special festal or penitential character: opposed to *festal use*, the music used on festal days.

feriation† (fē-ri-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **feriatio(n-)*, < *feriari* (> It. *feriare* = Sp. Pg. *feriar* = OF. *ferier*), keep holiday, < *feriæ*, holidays.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

> Why should the Christian church have lesse power than the Jewish synagogue? here was not a meere *feriation*, but a feasting. *Bp. Hall*, The Pool of Bethesda.

> As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this season is commonly termed the physician's vacation. *Sir T. Browne.*

ferie†, *n.* [ME. *ferie, ferye*, a holiday, < OF. *ferie, foirie*, F. *férie* = Sp. Pg. It. *feria* (cf. D. G. *ferien* = Dan. Sw. *ferier*, pl., vacation), < L. *feriæ*, ML. in sing. *feria*, a holiday; cf. *fair*^{2}, which is the same word with vernacular (OF., etc.) development, while *ferie*, etc., is a mere reflex of the L. form.] A holiday; a stated feast-day.

> Vch day is haliday with hym or an heigh *ferye*;
> And if he auȝte wole here it is an harlotes tonge.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 415.

> These ben the *feries* of the Lord, whiche ye schulen clepe hooli. *Wyclif*, Lev. xxiii. 2 (Purv.).

ferine (fē′rin or -rīn), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *ferin* = Sp. Pg. It. *ferino*, < L. *ferinus*, < *fera*, a wild animal: see *fera, feral*^{1}, and *fierce.*] I. *a.* 1. Wild: in a state of nature; never having been domesticated.

> The only difficulty . . . is touching those *ferine*, noxious, and untameable beasts, as lions, tigers, wolves, bears. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 202.

> The beasts . . . are not truly wild, yet they live in the manner of wild beasts, that are feral, not *ferine.* *A. Newton*, Zoölogist, 3d ser. (1888), xii. 101.

2. Malignant; noxious: as, a *ferine* disease. *Dunglison.*

II. *n.* A wild beast; a beast of prey.

ferinely (fē′rin-li), *adv.* In the manner of wild beasts. *Craig.*

ferineness (fē′rin-nes), *n.* Wildness; savageness.

> A conversation with those that were fallen into a more barbarous habit of life and manners would easily assimilate, at least, the next generation to barbarism and *ferineness.* *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 197.

Feringee, Feringhee (fe-ring′gē), *n.* [Hind. *Farangī* = Pers. *Firangi* = Ar. *Franjī, Afranjī*, a European; formed, with the relational suffix *-ī*, < Hind. *Farang* = Pers. *Firang*, a European; a corruption of *Frank.*] A Frank; a European; specifically, among the Hindus, an Englishman.

> The first instalment of these notorious cartridges . . . were without doubt abundantly offensive to the *Feringhees* as well as to the Faithful. *Capt. M. Thomson.*

ferio (fē′ri-ō), *n.* The mnemonic name of that mood of the first figure of syllogism of which the major premise is negative and the minor particular. The following is an example: No birds are viviparous; but some marine animals are birds; hence, some marine animals are not viviparous. The word is one of the names invented in the thirteenth century and attributed to Petrus Hispanus. The three vowels, *e, i, o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions. See *barbara.*

ferison (fe-rī′son), *n.* The mnemonic name of that mood of the third figure of syllogism which has one of the premises particular and the other negative. The following is an example: No placental mammal lays eggs; some placental mammals are finned; therefore, some finned animals do not lay eggs. The word is one of the names of moods invented in the thirteenth century and attributed to Petrus Hispanus. The three vowels, *e, i, o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions, namely, universal negative, particular affirmative, particular negative. The *f* shows that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*, the *s* that the minor premise is simply converted in the reduction.

ferity (fer′i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *ferite, fierte*, violence, boldness, audacity, F. *fierté*, pride, = It. *ferità*, < L. *ferita(t-)s*, wildness, < *ferus*, wild, savage: see *feral*^{1}, *fierce.*] Wildness; savageness; cruelty.

> The *ferity* of such minds holds no rule in retaliations. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 12.

> The evil of his heart is but like the *ferity* and wildness of lions' whelps. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 804.

> Forgetting the *ferity* of their nature, become civilized to all his employments. *Evelyn*, Sylva.

> Even in rugged Scotland, nature is scarcely wilder than a mountain sheep, certainly a good way short of the *ferity* of the moose and caribou. *The Century*, XXVII. 111.

ferk†, *v.* See *firk*^{1}.

ferlich†, *a.* and *adv.* See *ferly.*

ferling†, *n.* [Also written *farling* (cf. *farl*^{2}, *fardel*^{2}, *farthel*); ult. < AS. *feorthling*, a fourth part, a farthing: see *farthing.*] 1. In *old law*, a fourth; a fourth part; a quarter; a farthing. Specifically—2. A quarter of a ward or borough.

> In King Edward the Confessor's time . . . there were in this Borough foure *Ferlings*, that is, Quarters or Wards. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 597.

ferling-noble† (fėr′ling-nō″bl), *n.* The quarter-noble, an English gold coin. See *quarter-noble.*

ferly, farly (fėr′li, fär′li), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *ferlie, farlie*; < ME. *ferly, ferli, ferlich, ferlyke*, fearful, terrible, unexpected, sudden, strange, wonderful (as a noun, a wonder, a strange event or object), < AS. *fǣrlīc*, sudden, unexpected, quick (= D. *gevaarlijk* = MHG. *værlich*, G. *gefährlich*, dangerous, = Icel. *fārligr*, disastrous, = Dan. Sw. *farlig*, dangerous), < *fǣr*, danger, fear: see *fear*^{1}.] I. *a.* 1. Fearful; terrible.

> A *ferly* strife fel them betwene,
> As they went bi the way.
> *Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 3).

2. Unexpected; sudden.—3. Singular; wonderful; extraordinary.

> Tho seide Petyr, "a *ferli* thinge
> I was fer hens atte my prechinge."
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

> Wha herkned ever swilk a *ferly* thing?
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 253.

> All the folk that with him ware
> War ful faine of this *ferly* fare.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in all senses.]

II. *n.* 1. A wonder; a strange deed, event, or object.

> And ere I cam to the court . . .
> Many *ferlys* me by-fel in a fewe ȝeris.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), xii. 58.

> Ha! whare ye gaun, ye crawlin' *ferlie*?
> *Burns*, To a Louse.

> *Ferly* is properly a wonder, but it is also used to express any sight, incident, or event that is unusual or that attracts attention; thus, two friends meeting will say "let us walk thro' the toun and see the *ferlies.*" *Destruction of Troy*, p. 466, notes.

2. Wonder; astonishment.

> Bot I haf grete *ferly*, that I fynd no man
> That has writen in story how Hauelok thys lond wan.
> *Robert of Brunne*, p. 25.

> Florence of that fare thanne gret *ferli* hadde.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4531.

> When Achilles the choise maidon with chere can behold,
> He hade *ferly* of hir fairhede, & fell into thoght.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9144.

3. A fault. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in all senses.]

ferly†, farly†, *adv.* [< ME. *ferly, ferli*, < AS. *fǣrlīce*, suddenly, < *fǣrlīc*, sudden: see *ferly, a.*] 1. Fearfully; singularly; wonderfully.

> He come to speke with oure ladi
> *Ferli* him thouȝt that sche was sory.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

2. Suddenly; hastily; quickly.

> *Feerly* he aperide not. *Wyclif*, 3 Ki. ix. 40 (Oxf.).

> The rain . . . *ferly* flayed that folk.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 960.

> Josue felle on hem *feerlich.* *Wyclif*, Josh. x. 9 (Oxf.).

ferly (fėr′li), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ferlied*, ppr. *ferlying.* [< *ferly, a.*] To wonder. [Scotch.]

> Tell what new taxation's comin',
> An' *ferlie* at the folk in Lon'on.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

ferm^1†, *a.* A Middle English form of *firm.*

ferm^2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *farm*^{1}.

fermacy†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *farmacie*: see *pharmacy.*] A medicine; healing drink.

> *Fermacyes* of herbes. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1855.

fermail (fėr-māl′), *n.* [OF., also *fermeil, fermal* (ML. reflex *firmalius, firmalus*, etc.); < ML. *firmaculum*, a clasp, < *firmare*, make firm: see *firm, v.*] A clasp or catch for mail or costume: same as *agraffe*, 1.

fermary†, *n.* See *fermery.*

fermata (fer-mä′tä), *n.* [It., a pause, stop, rest, < *fermare*, stop, fix, prevent, confirm, < L. *firmare*, make firm, strengthen, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm, a.*] In *music*: (*a*) A pause or break; especially, in a concerto, a pause in the accompaniment to give room for an extended cadenza by the soloist. (*b*) A hold or pause upon a tone or chord, the length being discretionary with the performer or conductor. (*c*) The sign 𝄐 or 𝄑 placed over or under a note or even a bar to indicate such a hold or pause. See *hold*^{1}.

Fermatian (fėr-mā′shian), *a.* Pertaining to the French mathematician Pierre de Fermat (1601–65).—**Fermatian reasoning**, reasoning in the following form: "A certain character, P, if possessed by any one of a linear series of subjects, is necessarily possessed by the next following subject: now, the character P is possessed by the first subject of the series: ergo, it is possessed by all the subjects." The discovery of this form of reasoning by Fermat opened the theory of numbers to the researches of mathematicians. It holds good even if the series is infinite, so long as it contains no member which cannot be reached by proceeding by successive steps from the first member, as is the case, for example, with the entire class of finite positive integer numbers. In this particular Fermatian reasoning is contrasted, for example, with the syllogism of transposed quantity, which holds only for finite classes. On the other hand, the Fermatian inference fails in such a case as the following: If Achilles, pursuing a tortoise, is behind it at any instant, then he will still be behind it when he reaches the point where the tortoise now is; but he is behind it at first; therefore, he will always be behind it. The following is equally absurd: If any whole number is finite, the next greater whole number is finite; but 1 is finite; hence, all whole numbers are finite.

ferme†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *farm*^{1}.

ferment (fėr′ment), *n.* [= F. *ferment* = Sp. Pg. It. *fermento*, < L. *fermentum*, leaven, yeast, a drink made of fermented barley, fig. anger, passion, contr. of **fervimentum*, < *fervēre*, boil, be agitated: see *fervent, fervid.*] 1†. A gentle boiling, or the internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid. [Rare.]—2. That which is capable of causing fermentation. Ferments are of two kinds, organized and unorganized. Organized ferments belong to the lowest order of microscopic fungi. (See *fermentation.*) Unorganized or chemical ferments are substances capable of causing chemical changes in certain other substances without themselves being permanently changed in the process: as diastase, maltin, and ptyalin.

which convert starch into a soluble modification or into sugar; pepsin, which dissolves proteids, forming peptones; emulsin, which resolves amygdalin into oil of bitter almonds, prussic acid, and dextrose.

Use this *ferment*
For musty brede, whom this wol condyment.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

3. Figuratively, commotion; heat; tumult; agitation: as, to put the passions in a *ferment*.

The nation is in too high a *ferment* for me to expect either fair war, or even so much as fair quarter, from a reader of the opposite party.
Dryden, Pref. to Hind and Panther.

There was a *ferment* in the minds of men, a vague craving for something new. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

The lowest population of the great cities, from Baltimore to Chicago, rose in *ferment* and mischief.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 426.

Acetic ferment. See *acetic*.—**Fibrin ferment.** See *fibrin*.—**Universal ferment**, in *alchemy*, a supposed chemical substance of such a nature that, applied to any animal, vegetable, or mineral, it improves the latter, so as to make it the most perfect thing of its kind.

ferment (fėr-ment′), *v.* [= F. *fermenter* = Sp. Pg. *fermentar* = It. *fermentare*, < L. *fermentare*, cause to rise or ferment, pass. rise or ferment, < *fermentum*, a ferment, yeast: see *ferment*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To cause to boil gently; cause ebullition in.—2. To cause fermentation in.

One, whose spirit was *fermented* with the leaven of the Pharisees. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

3. Figuratively, to set in agitation; excite; arouse.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth *ferments* your blood
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the gameful woods beset,
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 93.

Fermenting-vat, in *brewing*, a tun or tank which holds the wort during the fermentation caused by the addition of the yeast.

II. *intrans.* 1. To undergo fermentation.

If wine or cider do *ferment* twice, it will be harder than if it had *fermented* but once.
Neile, Cider, quoted in Evelyn's Pomona.

2. Figuratively, to be in agitation; be excited, as by violent emotions or passions, or great problems.

There is a War, questionless a *fermenting* against the Protestants. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 24.

My griefs not only pain me
As a lingering disease,
But, finding no redress, *ferment* and rage.
Milton, S. A., l. 619.

fermentability (fėr-men-tạ-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *fermentable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being fermented.

Newman, it would seem, was unwilling to admit of the *fermentability* of milk.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, i. 197.

fermentable (fėr-men′tạ-bl), *a.* [< *ferment* + *-able*.] Capable of fermentation: thus, cider, beer of all kinds, wine, and other vegetable liquors are *fermentable*. Also *fermentible*.

fermental† (fėr-men′tạl), *a.* [< *ferment* + *-al*.] Having power to effect fermentation.

That, containing little salt or spirit, they [cucumbers] may also debilitate the vital acidity and *fermental* faculty of the stomack, we readily concede.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

Fermentarian (fėr-men-tā′ri-ạn), *n.* [< *ferment* + *-arian*.] A term of reproach applied in the ecclesiastical controversies of the eleventh century to one who used leavened or fermented bread in the eucharist. See *Azymite* and *Prozymite*.

fermentate† (fėr-men′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *fermentatus*, pp. of *fermentare*, ferment: see *ferment*, *v.*] To leaven; cause fermentation in.

The largest part of the Lords were *fermentated* with an anti-episcopal sourness.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 179.

fermentation (fėr-men-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fermentation* = Sp. *fermentacion* = Pg. *fermentação* = It. *fermentazione*, < L. as if **fermentatio*(*n-*), < *fermentare*, ferment: see *ferment*.] 1†. A gentle boiling or ebullition.—2. A decomposition produced in an organic substance by the physiological action of a living organism or by certain unorganized agents. See *ferment*. Fungi (and especially species of *Saccharomyces*) and bacteria are the agents of fermentative processes or changes. Fermentation naturally ceases when the nutritive elements of the fermented substance are exhausted, or a sufficient proportion of a substance (as alcohol) deleterious to the ferment-organism is produced. It may be checked or altogether prevented by anything which prevents the growth of the organism, as by exclusion of the germs or spores, by subjection to a temperature too high or too low, by the presence of too large a proportion of sugar or of a substance (called an antiseptic) which acts as a poison to the organism. There are various kinds of fermentation, each of which is caused by special organisms. *Alcoholic fermentation* in saccharine solutions, or fermentation in its most restricted sense, may be produced by any of several organisms, including several species of *Saccharomyces*, *Mucor*, *Penicillium*, and *Aspergillus*, and to a slight extent by certain other fungi; but the most important agent is *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*, which produces the fermentation of beer. In fermenting wine, several species of *Saccharomyces* are found. *S. Mycoderma* forms a mold-like growth on the surface, the so-called *flowers of wine*. *Acetous fermentation* takes place in liquids which have undergone alcoholic fermentation, and is caused by *Micrococcus* (*Mycoderma*) *aceti*, the vinegar-plant. The alcohol is oxidized, and acetic acid or vinegar is the result. This micrococcus takes two forms: the immersed or anaërobiotic form exists as a mucilaginous mass called the *mother of vinegar*; the other is the surface or aërobiotic form, the *flowers of vinegar*. According to Pasteur, the latter only is active in producing fermentation. *Lactic fermentation*, or souring of milk, is induced by certain bacteria which decompose the sugar of milk and produce lactic acid. *Viscous fermentation* is of two kinds: the one is caused by certain bacteria which convert the fermenting substance into a slimy mass and produce mannite; the other is caused by *Leuconostoc mesenterioides*, which brings about the slimy condition, but does not produce mannite. The latter occurs in saccharine solutions, and is a source of serious loss to sugar-manufacturers on the European continent. The agent in *butyric fermentation* is *Bacillus amylobacter*, and butyric acid is the result. Certain fermentative changes are produced in wood by various fungi. *Putrefactive fermentation*, or putrefaction, occurs in animal substances and plant products containing a large proportion of nitrogenous matter. The organism which is active in the putrefaction of beef is *Bacterium termo*. The ammoniacal fermentation of urine is caused by *Micrococcus ureæ*. See *putrefaction*, *bacterium*, and *germ theory*, under *germ*.

Fermentation is a very general phenomenon. It is life without air, or life without free oxygen, or, more generally still, it is the result of a chemical process accomplished on a fermentable substance.
Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 270.

3. Figuratively, the state of being in high activity or commotion; agitation; excitement, as of the intellect or feelings, a society, etc.

The founders of the English Church wrote and acted in an age of violent intellectual *fermentation* and of constant action and reaction. *Macaulay*.

A man may be a better scholar than Erasmus, and know no more of the chief causes of the present intellectual *fermentation* than Erasmus did.
Huxley, Science and Culture.

Amylic, butyric, etc., **fermentation.** See the adjectives.—**Benzoic fermentation**, the change by which hippuric acid, either in the body or in urine, takes on a molecule of water and is resolved into benzoic acid and glycocoll. =**Syn.** See *ebullition*.

fermentative (fėr-men′tạ-tiv), *a.* [= F. *fermentatif* = Sp. Pg. *fermentativo*; as *ferment* + *-ative*.] 1. Causing or having power to cause fermentation.

He [M. Schützenberger] thinks that this power, which he terms *fermentative* energy, may be estimated more correctly by the quantity of sugar decomposed by the unit-weight of yeast in unit-time.
Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 252.

2. Of the nature of, consisting in, or produced by fermentation.

It is not a *fermentative* process; for the solution begins at the surface, and proceeds towards the centre, contrary to the order in which fermentation acts and spreads.
Paley, Nat. Theol., x.

Also *fermentive*.

fermentativeness (fėr-men′tạ-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being fermentative.

fermentible (fėr-men′ti-bl), *a.* [< *ferment* + *-ible*; better *fermentable*.] See *fermentable*.

fermentive (fėr-men′tiv), *a.* [< *ferment* + *-ive*.] Same as *fermentative*.

The introduction into the blood of substances which shall prevent *fermentive*, defibrinizing, or destructive processes. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 381.

ferment-oil (fėr′ment-oil), *n.* An odorous compound produced during the fermentation of bruised vegetables or of their extracted juice.

ferment-organism (fėr′ment-ôr″gạn-izm), *n.* An organism which produces fermentation; a ferment.

ferment-secretion (fėr′ment-sẹ̄-krē″shọn), *n.* The production of an unorganized ferment.

fermerere†, *n.* [ME., < *fermery*, q. v.] The officer in a religious house who had the care of the infirmary.

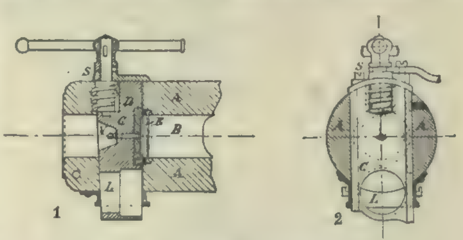
So did our sextein and our *fermerere*,
That han ben trewe freres fifty yere.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 151.

fermery†, **fermary**†, *n.* [Also *firmary*; ME. *fermery*, *fermerie*, *fermorie*, < OF. *fermerie*, abbr. of *enfermerie*, an infirmary: see *infirmary*.] An infirmary; a room or building set apart for the use of the sick.

Rewfulnes salle make the *fermorye*; Devocione salle make the celere; Meditacion salle make the gernere.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 272. (*Halliwell*.)

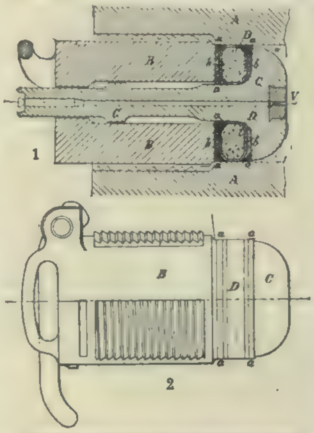
If ȝe fare so in ȝowre *fermorie* ferly me thinketh,
But chest be there charite shulde be and ȝonge childern
dorste pleyne! *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 108.

fermeture (fėr′me-tụ̄r), *n.* [F. (= It. *fermatura*), a fastening, shutting, stop, < *fermer*, shut, fasten, < L. *firmare*, make fast: see *firm*, *v.*] A mechanism for closing the bore or chamber of a breech-loading small-arm or cannon; a breech-closing apparatus. The Krupp fermeture consists of a cylindroprismatic wedge furnished with a Broadwell ring to serve as a gas-check. This wedge slides transversely in a mortise in the steel breech-piece, and in the large calibers it is moved in and out by a translating screw on one side. The block is locked in position by a second screw having a part of its thread cut away so that a partial turn causes it to engage or disengage in the breech of the gun. The French or interrupted-screw fermeture is a steel screw with its exterior divided into sextants or arcs of 60° each. The screw-threads are removed from the alternate arcs, which thus present a plain cylindrical surface. The interior surface of the breech of the gun is similarly formed with alternate blank and threaded sectors. In closing, the threaded sectors on the block are brought opposite the blanks in the breech, and the block is inserted by turning a translating screw; then one sixth of a turn of the block to the right engages the threads on the block with those in the breech and closes the chamber. The De Bange or Freire gas-check is generally used with this system of fermeture. The fermeture of the Hotchkiss mountain-gun consists of a simple prismatic wedge, with a locking screw engaging in a recess in the breech. A handle on one side serves to close and draw out the block, and to lock it. This form of block has merely to support the head of the cartridge-case, which acts as its own gas-check. The fermetures for small-arms present a great variety of combinations and movements. The most important are the rotating breech-block, as in the United States Springfield and Martini-Henry rifles; the sliding breech-block, as in the Sharps and Winchester rifles; and the sliding bolt, as in the Hotchkiss and Chaffee-Reece rifles. In all modern small-arms the metallic cartridge-case serves as a gas-check or obturator. See *gas-check*, *interrupted screw* (under *screw*), *obturator*, and cut under *cannon*.



Krupp Fermeture with Broadwell Ring.

Fig. 1. Horizontal section of gun. Fig. 2. Transverse section of gun and rear elevation of wedge. *A*, *A*, body of gun; *B*, bore; *C*, cylindroprismatic wedge; *D*, bearing-plate; *E*, Broadwell ring; *L*, loading-hole; *V*, vent; *S*, locking-screw.



French or Interrupted-Screw Fermeture.

Fig. 1. Section of breech-block. Fig. 2. Elevation of breech-block. *A*, *A*, body of gun; *B*, *B*, breech-screw, *C*, *C*, mushroom-head and spindle; *D*, *D*, "pad" or asbestos ring; *a*, *a*, brass or copper rings; *b*, *b*, tin or zinc plates; *V*, vent and upper-vent bushings.

fermillet† (fėr′mi-let), *n.* [< OF. *fermillet*, *fermoillet*, dim. of *fermeil*, *fermail*, *fermal*, etc., a clasp: see *fermail*.] A buckle or clasp.

Those stones were sustained or stayed by buckles and *firmillets* of gold for more firmness.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 49.

fermison†, *n.* [ME., also *fermysoun*, *fermysone*; < AF. *fermeyson*, close-time, OF. *fermoison*, a prison, < ML. *firmatio*(*n-*), a strengthening, confirmation, grant, warrant, assurance, a stronghold, close-time, < L. *firmare*, make strong, confirm: see *firm*, *v.*] 1. In *old Eng. law*, the time within which it was forbidden to kill male deer; close-time for deer.

The fre lorde hade defende in *fermysoun* tyme,
That ther schulde no mon mene to the male dere.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1156.

2. Deer; venison.

ffiesch fluriste of *fermysone* with frumentee noble
Ther-to wylde to wále, and wynlyche bryddes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 180.

3. A place where deer were kept or allowed to range.

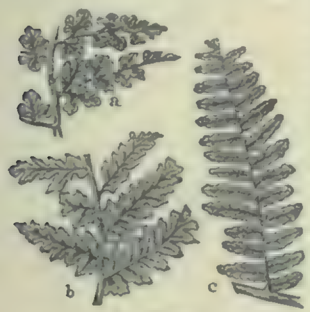
Tyl on a day thay hom dyȝt into the depe dellus,
Fellun to the femalus, in forest was fredde,
Fayre by *fermesones*, by frythys and felles
To the wudde thay weyndun. *Anturs of Arthur*, st. 1.

fermo (fer′mō), *a.* [It., < L. *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] In *music*, firm; fast; unchanged. See *canto fermo*.

fermor†, *n.* An obsolete form of *farmer*.

fern1 (fėrn), *n.* [< ME. *ferne*, < AS. *fearn* = D. *varen* = OHG. *farn*, *faran*, *faram*, *farm*, MHG. *varn*, *varm*, G. *farn* (in comp. *farn-kraut*), fern; perhaps akin to Serv. Bulg. Bohem. *paprat* = Pol. *paproc* = Russ. *paporotĭ* = Lith. *papartis*, fern. Some compare Skt. *parna*, wing, feather, leaf, tree (applied to various plants); the same connection of thought appearing in the Gr. *πτερίς*, a fern, *πτερόν*, a wing, feather, = E. *feather*.] One of a large group of vascular cryptogamous plants, constituting the natural order *Filices*. They are herbaceous, rarely shrubby or arborescent plants, sometimes with long creeping rhizomes. But in many cases the rootstock or caudex is erect, when the species is called a *tree-fern*. The fructification, which is asexual, consists of spores produced in sporangia upon the backs or margins of the fronds. The sporangia in most genera are collected in definite clusters (sori), and these are usually covered by a special covering membrane, or one formed from the margin of the frond, called an *indusium*. Each sporangium is formed from a single epidermal cell. In the largest suborder, the *Polypodiaceæ*, the sporangia are stalked and provided with a vertical, many-jointed ring, which ruptures at maturity, allowing the escape of the spores. In the other suborders the ring is less perfectly developed, or wanting. The spores in germination produce a green prothallium upon the surface of the soil, and upon the under surface of the prothallium antheridia and archegonia are monœciously produced. After fertilization the germ-cell of the archegonium develops into a frond-bearing plant. About 2,500 species of ferns are known. They are found all over the world, but abound in humid temperate and tropical regions. Great Britain has about 50, temperate North America about 160, India about 600. Ferns are very abundant as fossil plants. The earliest known forms occur in Devonian rocks, and their remains are very common in connection with coal of the Carboniferous period. Plants of the related group *Ophioglossaceæ* also are called ferns.—**Christmas fern.** See *Christmas*.—**Cloak-fern**, a species of *Notholæna*.—**Filmy fern**, a species of the genus *Hymenophyllum*, found on moist rocks and in copses.—**Flowering fern**, a fern of the genus *Osmunda*, especially *O. regalis*. This plant, which is common in Europe and America, growing in boggy places and wet woods, forms tufts of large bipinnate fronds. In the fertile fronds the upper pinnæ are transformed into a handsome panicle of sporangia. **Hare's-foot fern**, *Davallia Canariensis*.—**Maidenhair fern**, species of *Adiantum*, especially *A. pedatum* and *A. Capillus-Veneris*. **Royal fern**, *Osmunda regalis*. **Scented fern**, *Nephrodium Oreopteris*, from the citron odor of its fronds when gently rubbed.—**Sensitive fern**, *Onoclea sensibilis*.—**Sweet-** or **meadow-fern**, the *Myrica Comptonia* (or *Comptonia asplenifolia*), a myricaceous shrub of North America, with fragrant fern-like foliage. (For other ferns, see the compound names.)

Male-fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*).



Fossil Ferns.

a, *Sphenopteris obtusiloba*; *b*, *S. latifolia*; *c*, *Pecopteris Miltoni*.

fern2†, *a.* [ME. *fern*, < AS. *fyrn*, ancient, former (chiefly in comp.), = OS. *ferni* = OHG. *firni*, MHG. *virne*, old, G. *firn*, former, of the last year (see *firn*), = Icel. *forn-* = Sw. *forn-* = Goth. *fairneis*, old, ancient; akin to *far*1, q. v.] **1.** Ancient; old; former; past; previous.

> *Ferne* halwes couthe in sondry londes.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 14.

2. Distant; remote; far off.

> Renon . . . passynge to *ferne* poeples.
> *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. meter 7.

fern2†, *adv.* [ME. *fern*; < *fern*2, *a.*] Long ago; long before.

> But for they han iknowen it so *fern*.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 248.

fernery (fėr′ne-ri), *n.*; pl. *ferneries* (-riz). [< *fern*1 + *-ery*.] A place where ferns are artificially grown; a plantation of ferns.

fernfreckled (fėrn-frek′ld), *a.* [Cf. *fernticle*.] Freckled. [Prov. Eng.]

ferngale (fėrn′gāl), *n.* The sweet-fern, *Myrica Comptonia*.

ferniticle, fernitickle, *n.* See *fernticle*.

fernleaf (fėrn′lēf), *n.* A delicate rose-colored alga, *Callithamnion gracillimum*.

fern-owl (fėrn′oul), *n.* **1.** Properly, a name of the common European goatsucker or night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*.—**2.** The short-eared owl or marsh-owl, *Asio brachyotus* or *accipitrinus*. [Ireland.]

fern-seed (fėrn′sēd), *n.* The seed of a fern; collectively, the seed-like bodies constituting the spores of ferns: formerly supposed to possess wonderful virtues, such as the power of rendering a person carrying it invisible.

> We have the receipt of *fern-seed*; we walk invisible.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

fernshaw (fėrn′shâ), *n.* A shaw, brake, or thicket of ferns.

> He bade me take the Gipsy mother,
> And set her telling some story or other
> Of hill or dale, oakwood or *fernshaw*.
> *Browning*, Flight of the Duchess.

fernsmund†, *n.* The flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

> *Fernsmund* is . . . an herb of some called water-fern, hath a triangular stalk, and is like polipody, and it grows in bogs and hollow grounds.
> *G. Markham*, Cheap and Good Husbandry, 1676.

fernticle (fėrn′ti-kl), *n.* [Also *ferntickle*, *farnticle*, *farntickle*, *fantickle*; Sc. *ferniticle*, *fernitickle*, *fairntickle*, explained as 'a freckle on the skin resembling the seed of a fern.'] A freckle: usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng.]

fernticled (fėrn′ti-kld), *a.* Freckled. [Prov. Eng.]

ferny (fėr′ni), *a.* [< *fern*1 + *-y*1.] **1.** Abounding in or overgrown with ferns.

> See not ye that bonny road,
> That winds about the *fernie* brae?
> *Thomas the Rhymer* (Child's Ballads, I. 111).

> The wild-buck bells from *ferny* brake.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 15.

2. Resembling or of the nature of a fern.

fernyere†, *n.* [ME., < *fern*2 + *yere*, year.] A past year; particularly, the past year.

> Farewel al the snowgh of *ferne yere*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1176.

> Many tymes haue moeued the to thinke on thine ende,
> And how fele *fernȝeres* are faren [gone] and so fewe to come.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 5.

ferocient†, *a.* [< L. *ferocien(t-)s*, ppr. of *ferocire*, be fierce, be ungovernable, < *ferox* (*feroc-*), fierce: see *ferocious*.] Fierce; savage; ferocious.

> Nothing so soon tames the madnesse of people as their own fierceness and extravagancy: which at length, as S. Cyprian observes, tires them by taking away their breath, and vainly exhausting their *ferocient* spirits.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 142.

ferocious (fę̄-rō′shus), *a.* [< L. *ferox* (*feroc-*), wild, bold, savage, fierce, < *ferus*, wild, savage, fierce (see *fierce*), + *-ous*.] **1.** Of a fierce or cruel nature; savage; wild; rapacious: as, a *ferocious* disposition; *ferocious* savages; a *ferocious* lion.

> The room speedily became crammed to suffocation by Turcomans, whose curiosity was little short of *ferocious*.
> *O'Donovan*, Merv, xv.

2. Indicating or expressive of ferocity: as, a *ferocious* look.

> Slow rose a form, in majesty of mud;
> Shaking the horrors of his sable brows,
> And each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 328.

=**Syn. 1.** Untamed, cruel, fell, ruthless, relentless, pitiless, merciless, brutal, inhuman, sanguinary, bloody, furious.

ferociously (fę̄-rō′shus-li), *adv.* In a fierce manner; fiercely; with ferocity or savage cruelty.

ferociousness (fę̄-rō′shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being ferocious; savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity.

> It [Christianity] has abated the *ferociousness* of war.
> *H. Blair*, Works, I. vi.

ferocity (fę̄-ros′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *férocité* = Pr. *ferocitat* = Sp. *ferocidad* = Pg. *ferocidade* = It. *ferocità*, < L. *ferocita(t-)s*, fierceness, < *ferox* (*feroc-*), fierce: see *fierce*.] The quality of being ferocious; ferocious or fierce character or disposition; savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty: as, the *ferocity* of barbarians.

> An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion. *Addison*, Guardian.

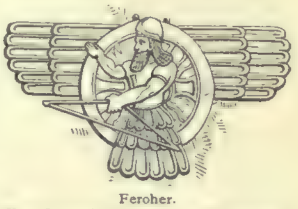
> The atrocious opinions that were prevalent concerning the guilt of heresy produced in many minds an extreme and most active *ferocity*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 198.

> In pathetic contrast with the *ferocity* of vengeful Achilles is the tenderness with which Priam, Hecuba, and Andromache wail for their fallen one.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 461.

> The Turcomans display great fondness for dumb animals, and it was remarkable to see men of known *ferocity* exhibit the greatest tenderness to various pets.
> *O'Donovan*, Merv, xxiii.

=**Syn.** Savageness, barbarity, inhumanity, ruthlessness, mercilessness, brutality.

feroher (fe-rō′hėr), *n.* [Pahlavi (also written *frohar*, *feruer*, *ferver*), < Zend *fravashi*, of doubtful etymology.] **1.** One of an order of beings, the life-principles or geniuses or tutelary spirits of living beings, believed in and reverenced by the ancient Persians, adherents of the Zoroastrian religion.—**2.** A name given, very questionably, to a symbol seen on monuments of ancient Persian origin, representing a winged circle, with or without a manlike figure in it, hovering over the head of a king or other person, and believed by some to represent his tutelary spirit.



Feroher.
(From Bonomi's "Nineveh and its Palaces.")

fer oligiste (fer ol-ē-zhēst′). [F.: *fer*, < L. *ferrum*, iron; *oligiste*, < Gr. *ὀλίγιστος*, superl. of *ὀλίγος*, few, little, small.] Anhydrous iron sesquioxid, otherwise called *hematite* or *specular iron ore*.

Feronia (fē-rō′ni-ä), *n.* [L., an old Italian deity, related to Tellus, the patron of freedmen; a Sabine word.] **1.** A genus of rutaceous plants allied to the orange, of a single species, *F. elephantum*, a native of tropical India and Java. It is a thorny tree with pinnate leaves and white flowers, and bears an acid fruit which is known as the *elephant-* or *wood-apple*. This is eaten, and used for jellies, and also as a medicine, in the same way as the nearly related bel, or Bengal quince. The tree exudes a gum resembling gum arabic, and the wood is used in house-building and for other purposes.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, or giving name to the *Feroniidæ*. It is synonymous in part with *Pœcilus* of Bonelli, in part with *Molops* of the same author. *Latreille*, 1817. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects. *W. E. Leach*, 1817. [Obsolete.]

Feroniidæ† (fer-ọ̄-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Feronia* + *-idæ*.] A family of caraboid beetles, taking name from the genus *Feronia*. Also *Feronidæ*, *Feronides*.

ferosh, *n.* See *ferash*.

ferour†, *n.* See *farrier*.

> A maystur of horsys a squyer ther is,
> Aueyner and *ferour* vndur hym I wys.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 319.

ferous (fē′rus), *a.* [= F. *féroce* = Pr. *feroce* = Sp. Pg. *feroz* = It. *feroce*, < L. *ferus*, wild, savage: see *fierce*.] Wild; savage; feral. [Rare.]

> And in this he had a special aim, and hope also, to establish Christian laws among infidels; and, by domestical, to chace away those *ferous* and indomitable creatures that infested the land. *Wilson*, James I.

-ferous. [< L. *-fer* + E. *-ous*: see *-fer*.] The terminal element, meaning 'bearing' or 'producing,' in some compound adjectives, with English nouns in *-fer* (and New Latin forms in *-fer* (also *-ferus*), m., *-fera*, f., *-ferum*, neut.): as, *coniferous*, cone-bearing; *bacciferous*, berry-producing; *auriferous*, gold-producing; *pestiferous*, pest-producing.

ferrage†, *n.* Same as *ferriage*.

> *Peage*. Monie paid for passage ouer sea, in a shippe, or over the water in a ferrie; *ferrage* pay. *Nomenclator*.

ferrandine†, **farrandine**† (fer′-, far′an-din), *n.* [Also *farrendine*, *farandain*, *farendone*, a stuff so called appar. on account of its color, < OF. *ferrandin*, iron-gray, < *ferrant*, *ferrand*, *ferant*, *ferand*, iron-gray (as a noun, an iron-gray horse, a horse in general), < *fer*, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferreous*, *farrier*.] A kind of cloth, partly of silk and partly of wool or hair.

> I know a great Lady that cannot follow her Husband abroad to his Haunts, because her *Farrandine* is so ragged and greasy. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, v.

> With my taylor to buy a silk suit, . . . and, after long resolution of having nothing but black, I did buy a coloured silk *ferrandin*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 245.

The Lords . . . fell to consult and debate if the said act, prohibiting all clothes made of silk stuffs to be worn by any except the privileged persons, reached to *farandains;* which are part silk, part hair.
Fountainhall, Decisions, Supp., p. 2.

Ferrara, *n.* See *Andrea Ferrara.*

Ferrarese (fer-ä-rēs′ or -rēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ferrara* + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Ferrara in Italy, noted as the center of a school of Renaissance painting, or the former duchy of Ferrara.

Little known *Ferrarese* painters.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 119.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ferrara.

ferrary† (fer′ạ-ri), *n.* [< L. *ferraria*, an iron-mine, iron-works, fem. of *ferrarius*, of iron: see *farrier, farriery.*] The art of working in iron; iron-working.

And thus resolv'd to Lemnos she doth hie,
Where Vulcan workes in heavenly *ferrarie.*
Heywood, Troja Britannica, l. 1609.

ferrate (fer′āt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *-ate*^{1}.] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of ferric acid with a base.

ferray†, *n.* An obsolete form of *foray.*

ferre†, *adv.* and *a.* See *far*^{1}.

ferrean (fer′ẹ̄-ạn), *a.* [As *ferreous* + *-an.*] Same as *ferreous.*

ferrel (fer′el), *n.* See *ferrule*^{2}.

ferreous (fer′ẹ̄-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *ferreo*, < L. *ferreus*, made of iron, iron, < *ferrum*, iron.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of iron; made of iron.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, veyned here and there with a few magnetical and *ferreous* lines.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

2. In *entom.*, of a metallic-gray hue, like that of polished iron.

ferrer^{1}†, *a.* and *adv. compar.* See *far*^{1}.

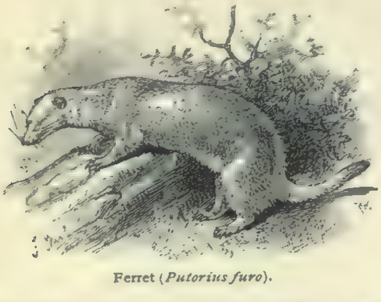
ferrer^{2}†, *n.* See *farrier.*

ferrer^{3}†, *n.* [ME., only in *barell ferrers*, pl. (prop. a compound), < *barell*, barrel, + *ferrer*, < OF. *ferriere*, a leathern bottle or bucket, < ML. **ferraria, ferreria* (also *ferrata, ferratum*), a bucket with iron hoops, fem. of L. *ferrarius*, of iron, < *ferrum*, iron. Cf. *farrier. Barell farraris* is translated in ML. as *cadi-ferreos*, i. e., in acc. *cados ferreos*, iron-bound casks.] A cask or barrel with iron hoops. [Prov. Eng.]

Barelle *ferrers* they broched and broghte theme the wyne.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2715.

ferrest†, *a.* and *adv. superl.* See *far*^{1}.

ferret^{1} (fer′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ferrette;* < ME. *feret, ferette, fferet*, also *foret, forette, forytt*, later *furette* (the vowel *e* in first syllable is due to the lack of stress—the word being accented in ME. on the second syllable—or perhaps to simulation of L. *fera*, a wild animal) (= MD. *furet, foret, ferret, fret*, D. *fret* = G. *frett*, usually in dim. *frettchen*), < OF. *furet*, F. *furet* = It. *furetto*, < ML. *furetus*, also spelled *furectus* (also, after OF., *foretta*), a ferret, a dim. of the earlier ML. *furo(n-)*, a ferret (> OSp. *furon*, Sp. *huron* = Pg. *furão* = OF. *furon*, a ferret), these names, as well as ML. *furunculus, furuncus, furus*, being applied to the ferret and other animals of the weasel kind, in allusion to their slyness and craftiness, < L. *fur*, a thief, dim. *furunculus*, a petty thief. Cf. AS. *mearth*, a marten, glossed by ML. *furo(n-), furunculus*, and *furuncus.* The W. *ffured*, a ferret, which rests on *ffur*, wary, wily, crafty, wise, = Bret. *fur*, crafty, wise, may have been suggested (with its verb *ffuredu*, ferret out) by the E. and Rom. forms. Other alleged Celtic forms do not appear.] **1.** An artificial albinotic variety of the fitch or polecat, *Putorius vulgaris* or *fœtidus*, said to be of African origin, about 14 inches long, of a whitish or pale-yellowish color, with red or pink eyes, bred in confinement in Europe and America to kill rats, rabbits, and other vermin or small game living in holes, into which its lithe, slender, and sinuous body readily enters. The ferret is also called *Putorius furo*, and is by some considered a species; it is now known only as a domesticated animal. It is a near relative of the stoat or ermine and the weasel, as well as of the polecat. See these words, and *Mustelidæ, Putorius.*


Ferret (*Putorius furo*).

As from the Berries in the Winter's night
The Keeper drawes his *Ferret* (flesht to bite).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

2. In *glass-manuf.*, the iron used to try the melted matter to see if it is fit to work, and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles.

ferret^{1} (fer′et), *v. t.* [< ME. **fereten, fyrretten*, < OF. *fureter*, F. *fureter*, hunt with a ferret, ferret, search, ransack, = It. *ferettare, furettare* (obs.), ferret or hunt in holes, grope, fumble; from the noun.] **1.** To drive out of a lurking-place, as a ferret does the rabbit.

With an ottyr spare ryuer none ne ponde,
With hem that *fyrrettyth* robbe conyngherthys [rabbit-burrows]. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 26.

Having received sundry complaints against these invisible workmen, I ordered the proper officer of my court to *ferret* them out of their respective caves, and bring them before me. *Addison*, Trial of the Wine-brewers.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, to search out by perseverance and cunning: commonly followed by *out:* as, to *ferret out* a secret.

The Inquisition *ferreted out* and drove into banishment some considerable remnants of that unfortunate race [the Moorish]. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xx.

If they *ferret* the mystery *out* of one hole they run it to cover in another. *The Century*, XXVII. 926.

3. To search (a place). [Rare.]

Sound round the Cels of th' Ocean dradly-deep;
Measure the Mountains snowie tops and steep;
Ferret all Corners of this neather Ball.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

4†. To worry, as a ferret does his prey.

I'll fer him, and firk him, and *ferret* him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.

5. To hunt with ferrets: as, to *ferret* rats with trained ferrets.

ferret^{2} (fer′et), *n.* [< It. *fioretto*, a little flower, flower-work upon lace or embroidery, coarse ferret-silk, = F. *fleuret*, floret-silk, dim. of It. *fiore* = F. *fleur*, a flower: see *floret, flower.*] Originally, a silk tape or narrow ribbon used for fastening or lacing; now, a narrow worsted or cotton ribbon used for binding, for shoestrings, etc., and also, when dyed in bright colors, for cockades, rosettes, etc.

"We have a small account against you at the store, some pins and *ferret*, I believe," said Deacon Penrose; "hope you will call and settle before you leave."
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

ferreter (fer′et-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who uses a ferret in catching or killing rats, rabbits, and other vermin.—**2.** One who pries into the private affairs of others for the purpose of unearthing secrets, or of bringing anything to light. *Johnson.*

ferreting (fer′et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ferret*^{1}, *v.*] The sport of hunting with ferrets.

ferretto (fe-ret′ō), *n.* [It. *ferretto* (*di Spagna*, of Spain), dim. of *ferro*, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferreous.*] Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used in coloring glass.—**Spanish ferretto**, a rich reddish brown, obtained by calcining copper and sulphur together in closed crucibles. *Weale.*

ferriage (fer′i-āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feriage, ferrage;* < ME. *feriage, feryage;* < *ferry* + *-age.*] **1.** Conveyance over a stream or other water by a ferry-boat or other similar means of transport; the act or business of ferrying.

"In feith," seide Merlin, "ther-in is no pereile, but other to aske a Iustinge or elles the *feriage.*"
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 605.

2. Provision for ferrying; means of crossing a stream or other water by ferrying: as, inadequate *ferriage;* the *ferriage* of the river is neglected.—**3.** The price charged for ferrying: as, the *ferriage* has been reduced.

But first he placed the needful obolus,
The *ferriage* of the dead, beneath her tongue;
Her spirit else had wandered by the Styx
An hundred years among the wretched ghosts.
R. H. Stoddard, The Fisher and Charon.

ferric (fer′ik), *a.* [= F. *ferrique*, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferreous.*] Pertaining to or extracted from iron; specifically, pertaining to iron in the quadrivalent condition. A *ferric compound* is one in which the iron enters as a sexivalent radical (consisting of two quadrivalent atoms). These compounds are often called sesqui-compounds: as, iron *sesqui*chlorid (Fe_2Cl_6), and iron *sesqui*oxid (Fe_2O_3).—**Ferric acid**, an acid of iron (H_2FeO_4), never obtained in the free state. A few salts of this acid are known, and are called ferrates.—**Ferric salts**, salts in which iron is considered as quadrivalent, and two atoms of iron form a sexivalent radical, as Fe_2Cl_6.

ferricalcite (fer-i-kal′sīt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ite*^{2}.] A species of calcareous earth or limestone combined with a large proportion (from 7 to 14 per cent.) of iron.

ferricyanic (fer″i-sī-an′ik), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *cyan(ogen)* + *-ic.* Cf. *ferrocyanic.*] Related to or containing ferricyanogen.—**Ferricyanic acid**, $H_3FeC_6N_6$, an acid obtained by decomposing ferricyanide of lead with sulphuric acid, forming brown crystals which have an astringent taste.

ferricyanide (fer-i-sī′ạ-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *ferricyan-ic* + *-ide*^{1}. Cf. *ferrocyanide.*] A compound of a base or basic radical with ferricyanogen.

ferricyanogen (fer″i-sī-an′ọ̄-jen), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *cyanogen*, q. v.] A hexad radical, $(FeC_6N_6)_2$.

ferrier^{1}† (fer′i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *feriour;* < *ferry* + *-er*^{1}.] A ferryman.

Also if any boteman or *feriour* be dwelling in the ward, that taketh more for botemanage or feriage then is ordained. *Calthrop's Reports*, 1670.

ferrier^{2}†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *farrier.*

ferriery†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *farriery. Bp. Lowth.*

ferriferous (fe-rif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*^{1}, + *-ous.*] Containing iron or ores of iron.—**Ferriferous rocks**, rocks containing iron ore.

ferril† (fer′il), *n.* An obsolete form of *ferrule*^{2}.

ferrilite (fer′i-līt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] Ragstone.

ferrite (fer′īt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *-ite*^{2}.] A term proposed by Vogelsang to include indeterminable mineral substances of a reddish color, frequently observed in certain igneous rocks when they are examined in thin sections under the microscope. They probably consist in most cases of hydrous oxid of iron.

ferrivorous (fe-riv′ọ̄-rus), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *vorare*, devour.] Iron-eating. [Rare.]

The idiot at Ostend . . . died at last in consequence of his appetite for iron. . . . This poor creature was really *ferrivorous.* *Southey*, The Doctor, cxxviii.

ferro-. An element in some compounds, representing the Latin *ferrum*, iron: used in chemistry to denote derivation from iron.

ferrocyanic (fer″ō-sī-an′ik), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *cyan(ogen)* + *-ic.*] Related to or containing the tetrad radical FeC_6N_6. Also *ferroprussic.*—**Ferrocyanic acid**, $H_4FeC_6N_6$, an acid obtained by decomposing ferrocyanides with sulphuric acid.

ferrocyanide (fer-ō-sī′ạ-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *ferrocyan-ic* + *-ide*^{1}.] A compound of a base or basic radical with ferrocyanogen. *Potassium ferrocyanide*, or *yellow prussiate of potash*, is commercially the most important ferrocyanide, being the starting-point for the production of all the cyanogen compounds. It is prepared by fusing in iron pots potassium carbonate, various sorts of animal refuse, as bone, hair, blood, etc., and iron-filings. The fused mass is digested with water, and the yellow prussiate of potash separated by crystallization. It is a powerful oxidizing agent, and is used in the arts.

ferrocyanogen (fer″ō-sī-an′ọ̄-jen), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *cyanogen*, q. v.] A tetravalent radical, $Fe(CN)_6$, consisting of six cyanogen radicals united with one atom of iron. Ferrocyanides may be regarded as compounds of this radical with a base.

ferrom†, *adv.* [ME., also *ferrum*, a var. (as if dat.) of *ferren, feorren*, far; in phr. *a ferrom, o ferrom*, prop. comp. *a-ferrom*, var. of *aferren, aferre, afer, afar:* see *afar.*] Far.—**A ferrom**†, afar.

I my self have seen *o Ferrom* in that See, as thoughe it hadde ben a gret Yle fulle of Trees and Buscaylle, fulle of Thornes and Breres, gret plentee.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 271.

ferromagnetic (fer″ō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *magnetic.*] Paramagnetic; behaving like iron in a magnetic field. See *diamagnetic.*

Faraday gives reasons for believing that all bodies are either *ferromagnetic* or diamagnetic.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 241.

ferromanganese (fer″ō-mang′gạ-nēz), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *manganese.*] A variety of white pig-iron containing a relatively large amount of carbon, from 3½ to 6 per cent., and over 25 per cent. of manganese. It is largely used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel.

ferronière (fe-rō-niãr′), *n.* [F.; cf. *ferronier*, an ironmonger, etc., < *fer*, < L. *ferrum*, iron.] A chain of gold, usually set with jewels, worn on the head by women.

Her [Lady Blessington's] hair is dressed close to her head, and parted on her forehead by a *feronière* of turquoises. Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 96.

ferroprussiate (fer-ō-prus′iāt), *n.* [< *ferroprussic* + *-i-ate.*] A compound of ferroprussic or ferrocyanic acid with a base.

ferroprussic (fer-ō-prus'ik), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *prussic*.] Same as *ferrocyanic*.

ferrosoferric (fe-rō-sō-fer'ik), *a.* [< L. as if **ferrosus* (< *ferrum*, iron) + *ferrum*, iron, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, a term applied to those iron compounds in which three iron atoms form a nucleus or radical which is octivalent, as magnetic oxid of iron, Fe_3O_4.

ferrotellurite (fer-ō-tel'ụ̄-rīt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *tellurite*.] A little-known mineral from Colorado, occurring in delicate tufts of minute yellow crystals: it is supposed to be a tellurate of iron.

ferrotype (fer'ọ̄-tīp), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + Gr. *τύπος*, impression.] A kind of positive photograph, so called because the sensitive film is laid on a sheet of enameled iron or tin; a tintype. The plate is exposed in the camera and then developed in the ordinary way.

ferrotyper (fer'ọ̄-tī-pėr), *n.* One who makes ferrotypes; a photographer who makes a specialty of ferrotypes.

This is the camera, and the only one, for the *ferrotyper*.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 568.

ferrous (fer'us), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or obtained from iron; specifically, pertaining to iron in the bivalent condition: contrasted with *ferric* (which see).

It is necessary to ascertain whether the quantity of acetic acid present is sufficient to keep the *ferrous* acetate in solution. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 327.

Ferrous compounds, those compounds in which the basic radical is a single bivalent atom of iron, as ferrous oxid, FeO. Also called *iron protoxid*.

The *ferrous compounds* whose radical is a single bivalent atom of iron. *Cooke*, Chem. Philos.

ferruginated (fe-rö'ji-nā-ted), *a.* [See *ferruginous*.] Having the color or properties of iron-rust.

ferrugineous (fer-ö-jin'ẹ̄-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *ferrugineo*, < L. *ferrugineus*: see *ferruginous*.] Same as *ferruginous*.

Hence they are cold, hot, sweet, stinking, purgative, diuretick or *ferrugineous*. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

ferruginous (fe-rö'ji-nus), *a.* [= F. *ferrugineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ferruginoso*, < L. as if **ferruginosus*, equiv. to *ferruginus*, commonly *ferrugineus*, of the color of iron-rust, dark-red, dusky, of an iron taste, < *ferrugo* (*ferrugin-*), iron-rust, the color of iron-rust: see *ferrugo*.] **1.** Of the color of iron-rust; light reddish brown.— **2.** Of the nature of or containing iron.

By this means I found the German spa to retain a little acidity, even here at London; but more than one of our own *ferruginous* springs did not, even upon this trial, appear to have any. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 814.

ferrugo (fe-rö'gō), *n.* [L., iron-rust, the color of iron-rust, < *ferrum*, iron. Cf. *ærugo*, *albugo*.] In *bot.*, a disease of plants commonly called *rust* (which see). It is caused by fungi of the family *Uredineæ*, and especially of its largest genus, *Puccinia*. *Imp. Dict.* [Not used.]

ferrule^{1}†, *n.* See *ferule*^{1}.

ferrule^{2}, **ferule^{2}** (fer'il or -ọ̈l), *n.* [Corrupt forms, simulating in the term. the word *ferule*^{1}, and in the first syllable the L. *ferrum*, iron; formerly *ferrel*, *ferril*, earlier *verril*, *verrel*, *verel*, *virole*, *vyrole* (see *virole*); < OF. *virole*, an iron ring put about the end of a staff, etc., a ferrule, F. *virole* = Sp. *birola* = Pg. *virola*, a ferrule, < ML. *virola*, a ring, a bracelet, equiv. to L. *viriola*, a little bracelet, dim. of *viria*, a bracelet, armlet (> It. *viera*, a ferrule, iron ring-bolt), < *viere*, twist, bind around, > *vitta*, a fillet, band, akin to E. *with*^{2}, *withy*, q. v.] **1.** A ring or cap of metal put on a column, post, or staff, as on the lower end of a cane or an umbrella, to strengthen it or prevent it from wearing or splitting.

The *ferrel* of his stick
Trying the mortar's temper 'tween the chinks
Of some new shop a-building.
Browning, How it Strikes a Contemporary.

2. A ring sliding on the shaft of a spear and holding firmly to it the long tangs of the head; also, a ring or socket protecting the butt-end of a spear-shaft. The latter was also used as a weapon, or, when of a chisel form, as a tool. Compare *celt*^{2}.—**3.** In steam-boilers, a bushing for expanding the end of a flue.—**4.** The frame of a slate.—**5.** Anything like a ferrule (in sense 1) in form or position.

A *ferule* of new bone formation, which is attached, above and below the breach, to the sound bone.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 123.

Split ferrule, a device for strengthening a fishing-rod at the weakest point, where the ferrule joins the wood.

ferruled (fer'ọ̈ld or -ild), *a.* Fitted or furnished with a ferrule. *Carlyle.*

ferruminate (fe-rö'mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ferruminated*, ppr. *ferruminating*. [< L. *ferruminatus*, pp. of *ferruminare*, cement, solder, < *ferrumen*, cement, solder, glue, < *ferrum*, iron.] To unite or solder, as metals. [Rare.]

ferrumination (fe-rö-mi-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ferruminatio(n-)*, < *ferruminare*: see *ferruminate*.] The soldering or uniting of metals. [Rare.]

ferrum jaculi (fer'um jak'ụ̄-lī). In *her.*, same as *pheon*.

ferry (fer'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ferried*, ppr. *ferrying*. [< ME. *ferien*, carry, convey, convey in a boat, < AS. *ferian*, carry, convey, esp. convey in a boat, = OHG. *ferian*, MHG. *vern* = Icel. *ferja* = Dan. *færge* = Sw. *färja*, convey in a boat, ferry, = Goth. *farjan*, go by boat, row; orig. caus. of AS. *faran* (= Goth. *faran*, etc.), go: see *fare*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* To carry or transport over a contracted body of water, as a river or strait, in a boat or other floating conveyance plying between opposite shores.

The lombe ther, with-outen spottez blake,
Hatz *feryed* thyder hys fayre flote.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 945.

Over this river we were *ferried*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 133.

They themselves, once *ferried* o'er the wave
That parts us, are emancipate and loos'd.
Cowper, Task, ii. 38.

II. *intrans.* To pass over water in a boat.

They *ferry* over this Lethean sound
Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment.
Milton, P. L., ii. 604.

ferry (fer'i), *n.*; pl. *ferries* (-iz). [< ME. *fery* = D. *veer* = MHG. *ver*, *vere*, G. *fähre* = Icel. *ferja* = Dan. *færge* = Sw. *färja*, a ferry; cf. OHG. *ferjo*, *fero*, MHG. *verje*, *verge*, *vere*, G. *ferge*, a ferryman, boatman; from the verb.] **1.** A boat or raft in which passengers and goods are conveyed over a river or other contracted body of water; a wherry.

Bring them, I pray thee, with imagin'd speed,
Unto the traject, to the common *ferry*
Which trades to Venice. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4.

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry*.
Addison.

2. The place or passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers and goods.

I . . . came to a little towne hard by the *ferry* where we were transported into the Ile of France.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 24.

And I'll give ye a silver pound
To row us o'er the *ferry*.
Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

3. A provision for the regular conveyance by boat or raft of passengers and goods across a river or other body of water between opposite shores: as, to establish a *ferry*; also, the legal right to maintain such a conveyance, and to charge reasonable toll for the service.

ferry-boat (fer'i-bōt), *n.* [< ME. *feryboot*, < *fery*, ferry, + *boot*, boat.] A vessel or boat moved by steam, sails, oars or sweeps, a tow-line, or the force of a current, used to convey passengers, vehicles, cattle, etc., across a river, harbor, or other contracted waterway between opposite shores.

And there went over a *ferry boat* to carry over the king's household, and to do what he thought good.
2 Sam. xix. 18.

ferry-bridge (fer'i-brij), *n.* **1.** A ferry-boat or scow used for transport over water.—**2.** The landing-stage or platform of a ferry, hinged at one end to the wharf, the other end being raised or lowered to the level of the incoming boat. [U. S.]

ferryman (fer'i-man), *n.*; pl. *ferrymen* (-men). [Formerly also *ferriman*; < *ferry* + *man*.] One who keeps or plies a ferry.

I pass'd, methought, the melancholy flood,
With that sour *ferryman* which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Their ceremonies performed, they laid the corps in a boat, to be wafted over Acherusia, a lake on the South of the city, by one only whom they call Charon; which gave to Orpheus the invention of his infernall *ferri-man*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 105.

ferry-master (fer'i-mås"tėr), *n.* **1.** A superintendent of a ferry; a person in charge of a ferry-station.—**2.** A collector of ferriage-money.

The passage at the *ferry-master's* window was jammed . . . with women asking . . . when the soldiers would be over. *New York Tribune*, May 29, 1862.

fers^{1}†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fierce*. *Chaucer.*

fers^{2}†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *fierce*, *fierche*, *fierge*, ML. *fercia*, *ferzia*, *farcia*, < Pers. *farzīn* (> Ar. *farzīn*, *farzān*), the name of the queen at chess (*shatranj*).] The queen at chess.

I shulde han pleyd the bet at ches,
And kept my *fers* the bet therby.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 669.

fersh†, *a.* An obsolete form of *fresh*.

ferter†, *n.* See *fereter*.

ferter†, *v. t.* [ME. *ferteren*; < *ferter*, *n.*] To inclose in a shrine.

And bar thir bannes [these bones] menshelye
And *fertered* thaim at a nunrye.
Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 143.

ferth†, *a.* A variant of *fourth*. *Chaucer.*

ferther†, **ferthest**†, *adv.* and *a.* Obsolete spellings of *further*, *furthest*.

ferthing†, *n.* A Middle English form of *farthing*.

fertile (fėr'til), *a.* [Formerly also *fertil*; < OF. *fertile*, F. *fertile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fertil* = It. *fertile*, < L. *fertilis*, fruitful, fertile, < *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] **1.** Bearing or producing abundantly, as of vegetable growth, and sometimes of offspring; productive; fruitful: with *of* or *in* before the thing produced: as, *fertile* soil; a *fertile* breed of animals; a land *fertile of* wheat, or *fertile in* soldiers as wẹll as supplies.

Their [martyrs'] . . . blood is like the morning deaw,
To make more *fertil* all the Churches field.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 24.

The earth obey'd, and straight
Opening her *fertile* womb, teem'd at a birth
Innumerous living creatures.
Milton, P. L., vii. 454.

A reforming age is always *fertile of* impostors.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

2. Productive mentally; fruitful in intellectual activity; inventive; ingenious: as, a *fertile* brain or imagination; a mind *fertile* in resources.

A mind so *fertile* as his [Warren Hastings's], and so little restrained by conscientious scruples, speedily discovered several modes of relieving the financial embarrassments of the government.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) Fruiting, or capable of producing fruit; having a perfect pistil: as, a *fertile* flower.

The common pea is perfectly *fertile* when its flowers are protected from the visits of insects.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 160.

(*b*) Capable of fertilizing, as an anther with well-developed pollen.—**4.** Causing production; fertilizing; promoting fecundity: as, *fertile* showers; *fertile* thoughts; a *fertile* suggestion.

The cold blood he did naturally inherit of his father he hath . . . tilled with . . . good store of *fertile* sherris, that he is become very hot and valiant.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Adversity is far more *fertile* than Prosperity.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 57.

5. In *bee-keeping*, in a fertilized state; pregnant. See the extract.

Another word which has been changed somewhat in its meaning . . . is the word *fertile*. . . . It is now used by writers on bee-keeping to signify pregnant.
Phin, Dict. Apiculture, Int., p. x.

=**Syn. 1.** *Productive*, etc. See *fruitful*.

fertilely (fėr'til-li), *adv.* Fruitfully; abundantly.

Who, being grown to man's age, as our own eyes may judge, could not but *fertily* requite his Father's Fatherly education. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii. 155.

fertileness (fėr'til-nes), *n.* Same as *fertility*.

According to the *fertileness* of the Italian wit.
Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.

fertilisable, fertilisation, etc. See *fertilizable*, etc.

fertilitate† (fėr-til'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *fertility* + *-ate*^{2}.] To make fertile; fertilize; impregnate.

A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the whole racemation or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded for many weeks after. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

fertility (fėr-til'ị-ti), *n.* [< F. *fertilité* = Pr. *fertilitat* = Sp. *fertilidad* = Pg. *fertilidade* = It. *fertilità*, < L. *fertilita(t-)s*, fruitfulness, < *fertilis*, fruitful: see *fertile*.] **1.** The state of being fertile or fruitful; the quality of producing in abundance; fecundity; productiveness: as, the *fertility* of land, or (more rarely) of a breed of animals, a race of men, or an individual.

The *fertility*, or, as it may perhaps better be called, the productiveness, of a plant depends on the number of capsules produced, and on the number of seeds which these contain. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 313.

2. Prolific invention; abundance of resources; mental affluence: as, the *fertility* of genius or imagination.

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the *fertility* in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden*, To Sir R. Howard.

We cannot regard without admiration the amplitude and *fertility* of his intellect, his rare talents for command, for administration, and for controversy. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

fertilizable (fėr′ti-lī-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *fertilize* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being fertilized or made productive, as land.—2. Susceptible of fecundation or impregnation, as the ovules of plants, or as perfect female insects or their eggs.

The neuters of Polistes gallica are distinguished from the perfect *fertilizable* females. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 384.

Mr. Darwin's inquiries have shown how generally the fertilization of plants is due to the agency of insects; and how certain plants, being *fertilizable* only by insects of a certain structure, are limited to regions inhabited by insects of this structure. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 105.

Also spelled *fertilisable.*

fertilization (fėr″ti-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fertilisation* = Pg. *fertilização;* as *fertilize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act or process of rendering land fertile, fruitful, or productive.

The Egyptians depend entirely upon their river for the *fertilization* of the soil. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 2.

2. Fecundation or impregnation of animals or plants; specifically, in *bot.*, the process by which the pollen reaches and acts upon the ovules, and assures the production of fruit; also, the analogous process in cryptogams.

Fertilization, as ordinarily understood, only differs in the two conjugating bodies being unlike — that is, in their having undergone differentiation into antherozoid and oospore, the male and female bodies respectively. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 599.

Also spelled *fertilisation.*

Close fertilization. See *close*^{2}.

fertilization-tube (fėr″ti-li-zā′shọn-tūb), *n.* In fungi of the family *Peronosporeæ*, the beak-like tube which is put out by the antheridium and penetrates into the oögonium, conveying the protoplasm of the antheridium to the oösphere.

fertilize (fėr′ti-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fertilized*, ppr. *fertilizing.* [= F. *fertiliser* = Sp. Pg. *fertilizar* = It. *fertilizzare;* as *fertile* + *-ize.*] 1. To make fertile; enrich, as soil; make fruitful or productive, in general; fecundate: as, to *fertilize* land, the imagination, etc.

A translator of rare competence, Mr. Hastie is also so indefatigable as apparently to have determined not to rest till he has turned the *fertilising* stream of German thought upon every field of philosophical inquiry which his countrymen have been cultivating with modest means — and but moderate success. *Mind*, XIII. 130.

2. In *biol.*, to render capable of development by the introduction of the male germ-element; impregnate.

Here and there great bunches of flowers hang down, breaking out abruptly from the stems of tall palms for the benefit of the *fertilising* visits of the large lustrous butterflies. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 3.

The word *fertilize* is employed as equivalent to impregnate [in bee-keeping]. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, Int., p. x.

Also spelled *fertilise.*

fertilizer (fėr′ti-lī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which fertilizes; specifically, a manure, whether organic or inorganic: as, guano is a powerful *fertilizer.* Also spelled *fertiliser.*

fertily†, *adv.* Fertilely. *Sir P. Sidney.*

ferula (fer′ọ̈-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *ferulæ* (-lē). [L., a rod, staff, walking-stick, a slender branch, the plant giant fennel: see *ferule*^{1}.] 1†. A rod; a ferule.—2. A leading-staff, baton of command or authority, scepter, or the like, especially the scepter of some ancient and Eastern dominions, as that of the Byzantine empire, Hungary, etc.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *bot.*, an umbelliferous genus of about 60 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region and central Asia, and very nearly allied to *Peucedanum.* They are generally tall, coarse plants with dissected leaves, and many of the Asiatic species yield strongly scented gum resins, used in medicine. *F. Narthex, F. Scorodosma*, and *F. alliacea* yield the gum asafetida. Gum galbanum is the product of *F. galbaniflua, F. rubricaulis*, and *F. Schair.* *F. Sumbul* furnishes the sumbul or muskroot of commerce. *F. communis*, the giant fennel of Europe, and some other species, are occasionally cultivated as ornamental foliage-plants. There are four or five species in the United States, on the Pacific coast, which are referred to this genus. Most of them have large resinous roots.

ferulaceous (fer-ọ̈-lā′shius), *a.* [< L. *ferulaceus*, made of or resembling giant fennel (or to a cane), < *ferula*, a rod, cane, giant fennel, etc.: see *ferule*^{1}.] Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed: as, *ferulaceous* plants.

ferulæ, *n.* Plural of *ferula.*

ferular† (fer′ọ̈-lạ̈r), *n.* [As if < LL. *ferularis*, adj., of or belonging to giant fennel, but equiv. to and prob. intended for L. *ferula*, a rod, ferule: see *ferula.*] A ferule.

We have only scapt the *ferular* to come under the fescu of an Imprimatur. *Milton*, Areopagitica (ed. Arber), p. 56.

Fists and *ferulars*, rods and scourges, have been the usual dainties in schools. *Hartlib*, Reformation of Schools, p. 13.

ferule^1 (fer′ọ̈l or -il), *n.* [Formerly also *ferrule;* = F. *férule* = Sp. Pg. It. *ferula* = Dan. *ferle* = Sw. *ferla*, < L. *ferula*, a rod, whip, walking-stick, cane, a slender branch, the plant giant fennel, < *ferire*, strike.] 1†. A reed; a cane.

Yf we have the brere
Or *ferule*, after harvest whenne oon with
The nyght is day, lette cutte hem of right nere
The grounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

2. A cane, rod, or flat piece of wood, as a ruler, used for the punishment of children in schools by striking some part of the body, particularly the palm of the hand.

As boys that slink
From *ferule* and the trespass-chiding eye,
Away we stole. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

ferule^1 (fer′ọ̈l or -il), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feruled*, ppr. *feruling.* [< *ferule*^{1}, *n.*] To punish with a ferule.

I shoulde tel tales out of the schoole, and bee *ferruled* for my faults or hyssed at for a blab, yf I layde al the orders open before your eyes. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse, p. 24.

ferule^2, *n.* See *ferrule*^{2}.

fervence† (fėr′vẹns), *n.* [< OF. *fervence* = Pg. *fervença, fervencia:* see *fervency.*] Heat; fervency.

The sun himself, when he darts rayes lascivious,
Such as ingender by too piercing *fervence.*
Chapman, Revenge for Honour.

fervency (fėr′vẹn-si), *n.*; pl. *fervencies* (-siz). [= It. *fervenza*, < L. as if **ferventia*, < *ferven(t-)s*, ppr. of *fervere:* see *fervent.*] 1. The state of being fervent or hot; burning or glowing warmth: as, the *fervency* of the sun's rays.—2. Warmth of feeling; ardor; fervor; animated zeal.

When they meet with such collusion, they cannot be blam'd though they bee transported with the zeale of truth to a well heated *fervencie.* *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

The *fervencies* of a Hebrew prophet. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

fervent (fėr′vẹnt), *a.* [< ME. *fervent*, < OF. *fervent, fervant*, F. *fervent* = Pr. *fervent, ferven* = Sp. *ferviente* = Pg. It. *fervente*, < L. *ferven(t-)s*, ppr. of *fervere*, boil, ferment, glow, rage. Hence also (from L. *fervere*) E. *fervid, fervor, ferment.*] 1. Hot; burning; glowing: as, a *fervent* summer; *fervent* rays.

Northwarde of *fervent* grounde, southward of colde,
And enter both of hilly lande thai wolde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

The elements shall melt with *fervent* heat. 2 Pet. iii. 10.

2. Ardent; warmly earnest; animated; eager; vehement: as, *fervent* zeal; *fervent* piety.

The effectual *fervent* prayer of a righteous man availeth much. Jas. v. 16.

A union form'd, as mine with thee, . . .
May be as *fervent* in degree . . .
As that of true fraternal love.
Cowper, To the Rev. Mr. Unwin.

Mr. Moore confesses that his friend was no very *fervent* admirer of Shakspeare. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

=**Syn.** 2. Eager, zealous, fervid, impassioned.

fervently (fėr′vẹnt-li), *adv.* 1. Burningly; fervidly.

It continued so *fervently* hot that men roasted eggs in the sand. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 116.

2. With warmth of feeling; with earnest zeal; ardently; eagerly; vehemently.

Epaphras . . . saluteth you, always labouring *fervently* for you in prayers. Col. iv. 12.

He, praying to the goddess *fervently*,
Felt her good help.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 167.

ferventness (fėr′vẹnt-nes), *n.* Fervency; ardor; zeal; fervor. [Rare.]

Come vnto me with fayth and aske in the *feruentnesse* of soule. *Bp. Bale*, Image of the Two Churches, i., sig. G, 3.

fervescent (fėr-ves′ẹnt), *a.* [= Pg. *fervescente*, < L. *fervescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fervescere*, begin to boil or glow, grow hot, inceptive of *fervere*, boil: see *fervent.* Cf. *effervescent.*] Growing hot.

fervid (fėr′vid), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *fervido*, < L. *fervidus*, glowing, hot, burning, fiery, vehement, < *fervere*, boil, glow: see *fervent.*] 1. Burning; glowing; hot: as, *fervid* heat; the *fervid* sands.

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his *fervid* rays.
Milton, P. L., v. 301.

A flower of the tropics, such as appeared to have sprung passionately out of the soil, the very weeds of which would be *fervid* and spicy. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, vi.

I cannot sleep! My *fervid* brain
Calls up the vanished Past again.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, i.

2. Vehement; eager; impassioned: as, *fervid* zeal; a *fervid* glance.

Ah me! the sweet infus'd desires,
The *fervid* wishes, holy fires,
Which thus a melted heart refine,
Such are his, and such be mine.
Parnell, Happy Man.

Every inch of ground was defended by the same *fervid* valor by which it had originally been won. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 7.

Miss Rossetti . . . is a poet of a profound and serious cast, whose lips part with the breathing of a *fervid* spirit within. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 281.

=**Syn.** Fiery, glowing.

fervidity (fėr-vid′ị-ti), *n.* [< *fervid* + *-ity.*] Heat; fervency. *Johnson.*

fervidly (fėr′vid-li), *adv.* Hotly; with glowing warmth.

fervidness (fėr′vid-nes), *n.* Warmth of feeling; fervor; zeal.

For though the person [Malchus] was wholly unworthy of so gracious a cure, yet, in the account of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidness* of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of. *Bentley*, Sermons, vi.

fervor, fervour (fėr′vọr), *n.* [< ME. *fervor, fervour*, < OF. *fervor, fervour*, F. *ferveur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fervor* = It. *fervore*, < L. *fervor* (*fervōr-*), a boiling or raging heat, heat, vehemence, passion, < *fervere*, boil, be hot: see *fervent.*] 1. Heat or warmth.

When his brain once feels
The stirring *fervour* of the wine ascend.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

The earth then burnt with the violent *fervour*, never refreshed with rain. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 75.

Like bright Aurora, whose refulgent ray
Foretells the *fervour* of ensuing day. *Waller.*

2. Warmth of feeling; ardor; impassioned earnestness: as, the *fervor* of enthusiasm.

This *fervour* of holy desire. *Cowper*, Simple Trust.

No artificial *fervors* of phrase can make the charm work backward, to kindle the mind of writer or reader. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 212.

fesapo (fe-sā′pō), *n.* The mnemonic name of a mood of syllogism originally called *fapesmo* (which see). The name was successively changed to *fempasmo, fesmapo*, and *fesapo.* See *mood*^{2}.

fesaunt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pheasant.* *Chaucer.*

Fescennine (fes′e-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Fescenninus*, pertaining to Fescennia (pl. *Fescennini, Fescennina*, sc. *versus, carmina*, Fescennine verses), < *Fescennia*, also *Fescennium*, a city in Etruria.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of ancient Fescennia in Italy: specifically applied to a class of verses. See phrase below.

A merry oration in the *Fescennine* manner, interspersed with secret history, raillery, and sarcasm. *Amhurst*, Terræ Filius, 1721.

Satire, in its origin — I mean in the rude *fescennine* farce, from which the idea of this poem was taken — was a mere extemporaneous jumble of mirth and ill-nature. *Bp. Hurd*, On Epistolary Writings.

At this hour [evening] the seat was as in a theatre, but the words of the actors were of a nature somewhat too *Fescennine* for the public. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 457.

Fescennine verses, gay, licentious, or scurrilous verses of a personal character, extemporized by performers at merry-meetings, to amuse the audience: a style which originated at Fescennia, an Etruscan city, and became popular at Rome.

II. *n.* A song of licentious or scurrilous character, popular in ancient Italy.

fescue (fes′kū), *n.* [Formerly also *fescu, feskue;* a corruption of *festue*, q. v.] 1†. A straw, wire, pin, or slender stick used to point out the letters to children when learning to read. See first extract under *ferular.*

Ay, do but put
A *fescue* in her fist, and you shall see her
Take a new lesson out, and be a good wench.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 2.

In the good old days of *fescues*, abisselfas, and ampersants, terms which used to be familiar in this country during the Revolutionary war, and which lingered in some of our country schools for a few years afterward. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 73.

2†. A plectrum with which a lyre or dulcimer is played.

With thy golden *fescue* playedst upon
Thy hollow harp.
Chapman, Homeric Hymn to Apollo.

3†. The style or straight rod by which the shadow is cast in sun-dials of certain forms, as in those set upon upright walls. See *sun-dial.*

The *fescue* of the dial is upon the Christ-cross of noon. *Middleton* (?), Puritan, iv. 2.

4. **Fescue-grass.** See *Festuca.*

> The father panting woke, and oft, as dawn
> Aroused the black republic on his elms,
> Sweeping the frothfly from the *fescue*, brush'd
> Thro' the dim meadow. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

fescue† (fes'kū), *v. t.* [< *fescue, n.*] To use a fescue in teaching pupils to read.

> A Minister that cannot be trusted to pray in his own words without being chew'd to, and *fescu'd* to a formal injunction of his rote-lesson, should as little be trusted to Preach. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

fescue-grass (fes'kū-gràs), *n.* The species of *Festuca*, a genus of grasses. See *Festuca.*

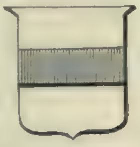
fesel†, *n.* Same as *fasel*^{2}.

fesiciant†, fesisient†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *physician. Chaucer.*

fess^1, *n.* See *fesse.*

fess^2 (fes), *n.* [< Turk. *fes*: see *fez.*] A cap of cloth or felt, often embroidered, made in Russia, near the Black Sea.

fesse, fess^1 (fes), *n.* [< OF. *fesse*, a fesse, F. *faisse* and *fasce*, < L. *fascia*, a band: see *fascia.*] 1. A small fagot. [Prov. Eng., only in the form *fess.*] — 2. In *her.*, a bearing always considered as one of the ordinaries, bounded by two horizontal lines drawn across the field which regularly contain between them one third of the escutcheon. This width, however, seems excessive unless when the fesse is charged with other bearing; therefore when plain it is often made narrower.



Argent, a Fesse Gules.

> I can't recollect the least morsel of a *fess* or chevron of the Boynets. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 476.

Fesse angled, the fesse modified by having its direction broken and one half or a large part lifted higher than the rest, while retaining its horizontal direction. See *fesse rectangled, acute angled*, etc. — **Fesse archy, fesse bowed**, a bearing like the fesse, but slightly arched upward. — **Fesse arrondi**, a fesse whose edges are broken by large, shallow, convex curves. The blazon should specify how many concave curves there are, and whether they are on both sides or not. Also called *fesse gored.* — **Fesse bottony**, a fesse having in the middle a rounded projection at top and also at bottom, so that it resembles a fesse combined with a central disk. Also called *fesse pommetty* and *fesse nowy.* — **Fesse checky**, a fesse charged with checkers in not less than three rows and in two alternating tinctures. — **Fesse demi**, a bearing representing half a fesse. It must be mentioned in the blazon whether the dexter or sinister half is borne. — **Fesse double-beveled**, a fesse bent at each end, having usually one of the ends bent upward and the other bent downward. — **Fesse fimbriated**, a fesse having a narrow fimbriation which is continued all round, across the ends as well as along the top and bottom boundary, so that it resembles a fesse surmounted by a fesse couped. — **Fesse rectangled**, the break between the upper and the under part of the broken fesse if formed by right angles. — **In fesse**, lying in the direction of the fesse — that is, horizontally across the middle of the field: said of any bearing so placed. — **Per fesse**, or **party per fesse**, divided in the direction of the fesse — that is, by a horizontal line, or by a broken or varied line in a general horizontal direction.

fesse-point (fes'point), *n.* In *her.*, the central point of the escutcheon — that is, the middle of a horizontal line in fesse: same as *cœur.* See cut under *center.*

fessewise (fes'wīz), *adv.* In *her.*, same as *per fesse* or *in fesse.*

fessitude† (fes'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. as if **fessitudo*, < *fessus*, weary, tired, fatigued: see *fatigue.*] Weariness. *Coles*, 1717.

fest^1 (fest), *a.*, *n.*, *adv.*, and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fast*^{1}.

fest^2**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *fist*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

festal (fes'tal), *a.* [= OF. *festal*, < L. *festum*, a holiday, a feast: see *feast.*] Pertaining to or befitting a feast or festival; hence, joyous; gay; jubilant: as, a *festal* air or look.

> Life figures itself to me as a *festal* or funereal procession. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse.

> O for *festal* dainties spread,
> Like my bowl of milk and bread.
> *Whittier*, Barefoot Boy.

> At Sutri there is a very noble one [amphitheater] cut out of the tufa rock, which was no doubt used by that people for *festal* representations long before Rome attempted anything of the kind. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 326.

Festal use. See *ferial use*, under *ferial.*

festally (fes'tal-i), *adv.* In a festal manner; joyfully; merrily.

> The chapel bell on the engine sounded most *festally* on that sunny Sunday. *The Century*, XXVII. 27.

feste†, *n.* A Middle English form of *feast. Chaucer.*

fester^1 (fes'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feaster*; < ME. *fester, festyr*, < OF. *festre* (also in variously corrupted forms, *feste, feske, fesque, flestre, flette, fautre, flautre*), earlier *fistle*, = Sp. *fistola* = Pg. *fistula* = It. *fistola*, < L. *fistula*, a sort of ulcer, fistula: see *fistula*, of which *fester*^{1} is simply another form derived through the OF. The same terminal change (L. *-tula*, > OF. F. *-tre*, > E. *-ter*) appears also in *chapter, chapiter*, and (in the French forms) *apostle, epistle.* In previous dictionaries the etymology of *fester* has been erroneously given, the most common explanation being based upon the verb, which is assumed to be a variant of *foster*^{1}: a fester being regarded, in this view, as a 'nourished,' fed, and hence 'matured' boil or tumor.] 1. An ulcer; a rankling sore; a small purulent tumor; more particularly, a superficial suppuration resulting from irritation of the skin, the pus being developed in vesicles of irregular figure and extent. *Quain.*

> Nade I bene [had I not been] baptyzed in water and salt,
> This ferdly *fester* wolde never me froo.
> *Nugæ Poeticæ* (ed. Halliwell), p. 85.

2. The act of festering or rankling.

> The *fester* of the chain upon their necks. *Is. Taylor.*

fester^1 (fes'tėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *feaster*; < ME. *festren, feestren*, < OF. *festrir*, ulcerate, gangrene, fester, < *festre*, an ulcer, fester: see *fester*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become a fester; generate purulent matter, as a wound; suppurate; ulcerate.

> So *festered* aren hus wondes.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 83.

> Though this wounde be closed above, yet it *feastreth* byneth, and is full of mater. *Palsgrave.*

> Wounds immedicable
> Rankle, and *fester*, and gangrene.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 621.

2. To become corrupt; generate rottenness; rot.

> Canal Street, the centre and pride of New Orleans, takes its name from the slimy old moat that once *festered* under the palisade wall of the Spanish town. *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, xxix.

3. To become more and more virulent; rankle, as a feeling of resentment or hatred.

> 'Twixt him and me
> Long time has *fester'd* an old enmity.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 1.

> I must bear with infirmities until they *fester* into crimes. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to fester: as, exposure *festers* a wound. — 2. To cause to rankle, as a feeling of resentment.

> And *festered* rankling malice in my breast. *Marston.*

fester^2**†** (fes'tėr), *n.* [E. dial., also *vester*, a corruption, through *festure*, of *festue*, q. v.] Same as *festue.*

festerment (fes'tėr-ment), *n.* [< *fester*^{1} + *-ment.*] The act of festering, or the state of being festered. *Chalmers.* [Rare.]

festeye†, *v.* [ME. *festeyen*, < OF. *festeier*, F. *fétoyer*, feast, < OF. *feste*, F. *fête*, feast: see *feast*, *v.*] A Middle English form of *feast.*

> I lete in lust and jolitee
> This Cambyuskan his lordes *festeyinge.*
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 345.

festinate† (fes'ti-nāt), *a.* [< L. *festinatus*, pp. of *festinare* (> It. *festinare*), hasten, make haste, be quick, < *festinus*, hastening, quick.] Hasty; hurried.

> Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

festinately† (fes'ti-nāt-li), *adv.* Hastily.

> Give enlargement to the swain, bring him *festinately* hither; I must employ him in a letter to my love. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

festination (fes-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *festination, festinacion* = Sp. *festinacion* = It. *festinazione*, < L. *festinatio(n-)*, a hastening, haste, hurry, < *festinare*: see *festinate.*] 1†. Haste.

> *Festination* may prove precipitation. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 33.

Specifically — 2. In *med.*, involuntary hurrying in walking, observed in some nervous diseases.

festing-man†, *n.* Same as *fasting-man.*

festing-penny (fes'ting-pen″i), *n.* [< *festing*, for *fasting*, verbal n. of *fast*^{1}, *v.*, + *penny.*] Earnest-money given to servants when hired or retained in service. [Eng.]

festino (fes-tī'nō), *n.* The mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism having the major premise negative and the minor particular. The following is an example: No infallible utterance is false; some declaration of the Grand Lama is false; hence, some declaration of the Grand Lama is not infallible. The vowels, *e, i, o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions, universal negative, particular affirmative, particular negative. The *f* shows that the mood is reduced to *ferio*, and the *s* that in the reduction the major premise is simply converted. See *mood*^{2}. Sometimes called *firesmo.*

festival (fes'ti-val), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *festival* (also accom. *festyful*, as if with E. suffix *-ful*), < OF. *festival, festivel*, F. *festival* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *festival*, < ML. *festivalis*, festival, festive, < L. *festivus*, festive: see *festive* and *feast.*] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting a feast; attending or marking a joyous celebration; joyous; festal: as, a *festival* entertainment.

> The Comownes, upon *festyfulle* dayes, whan thei scholden gon to Chirche to serve God, than gon thei to Tavernes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 137.

> In danger and trouble, natural religion teaches us to pray; in a *festival* fortune, our prudence and our needs enforce us equally. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 688.

> This being a *festival* day, the streets were crowded with people from town and country in their holiday attire. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

II. *n.* A festal day; a feast; a time of feasting; an anniversary or appointed day of festive celebration.

> So tedious is this day,
> As is the night before some *festival*
> To an impatient child. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2.

> The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1598.

=**Syn.** *Banquet*, etc. See *feast.*

festivally (fes'ti-val-i), *adv.* In a festive manner; like a feast. [Rare.]

> And ye shall *festivally* keep it a feast to Jehovah. *Ainsworth*, tr. of Ex. xii. 14.

festive (fes'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *festif* = Sp. Pg. It. *festivo*, < L. *festivus*, festive, lively, gay, joyous, merry, < *festum*, a feast, festival: see *feast.*] Pertaining to or befitting a feast or festival; joyous; gay.

> The glad circle round them yield their souls
> To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall.
> *Thomson.*

> The ghastly nature of the subject [the Dance of Death], being brought into a very lively contrast with the *festive* tone of the verses, . . . frequently recalls some of the better parts of those flowing stories that now and then occur in the "Mirror for Magistrates." *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 81.

festively (fes'tiv-li), *adv.* In a festive manner.

festivity (fes-tiv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *festivities* (-tiz). [= OF. *festivite* = Sp. *festividad* = Pg. *festividade* = It. *festività*, < L. *festivita(t-)s*, < *festivus*, festive: see *festive.*] 1. Feasting, or the condition of joy and gaiety becoming a feast; joyfulness; gaiety; social entertainment with merry-making.

> To some persons there is no better instrument to cause the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holiday. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A festival; a festive event or celebration.

> There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the sheep shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich man some small repast. *South*, Sermons.

feston (fes'ton), *n.* [< F. *feston*: see *festoon.*] A stitch in embroidery by which a scalloped edge is produced, as for a skirt.

festoon (fes-tön'), *n.* [= D. *festoen*, < F. *feston* (17th cent.) = Sp. *feston* = It. *festone*, < ML. *festo(n-)*, a garland, prob. orig. a festal garland, < L. *festum*, a festival, feast: see *festal, feast.*] 1. A string or chain of any material suspended between two points; specifically, a chain or garland of flowers, ribbons, foliage, etc., suspended so as to form one or more depending curves.

> Overhead the wandering ivy and vine,
> This way and that, in many a wild *festoon*
> Ran riot. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

> The vines began to swing their low *festoons* like nets to trip up the fairies. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 250.

2. In *arch.*, a sculptured ornament in imitation of a garland of fruits, leaves, or flowers suspended between two points; an encarpus. See cut under *encarpus.*

> Among these ruins, which were probably an antient temple, I saw a fine pedestal of grey marble three feet square; it had a *festoon* on each side, and against the middle of each *festoon* there was a relief of Pan standing. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 245.

3. A form of drooping cloud sometimes seen on the under surface of dense cirro-stratus clouds. Also called *pocky cloud.* — 4. In *ornith.*, specifically, a lobe on the cutting edge of a hawk's beak. — **Festoon-and-tassel border**, a band representing alternately a festoon and a hanging or drooping ornament, of frequent occurrence in the decoration of Roman and other pottery. This ornament passes by insensible gradations into the egg-and-dart or egg-and-anchor border.

festoon (fes-tön'), *v. t.* [< *festoon, n.*] To form in festoons; adorn with festoons; connect by festoons.

> Growths of jasmine turn'd
> Their humid arms, *festooning* tree to tree.
> *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

> A golden galley . . . *festooned* with flowers.
> *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 90.

Carpets were laid down, bed-hangings *festooned*, radiant white counterpanes spread.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

festoon-blind (fes-tön′blīnd), *n.* A window-blind of textile material, so hung that it is gathered in three or four rows of small festoons in its width. It is raised and lowered like a Venetian blind.

festooned (fes-tönd′), *a.* In *ornith.*, specifically, lobed, as a hawk's beak: correlated with *toothed* or *dentate*.

festoony (fes-tö′ni), *a.* [< *festoon* + -*y*^{1}.] Resembling festoons; decorated or coved with festoons. *Sir J. Herschel.* [Rare.]

festraw†, *n.* [Also *feasestraw*; var. of *festue*, simulating *straw*.] Same as *festue*. *Davies.*

I had past out of Crosse-rowe, speld and put together, read without a *festraw*. *Breton*, Grimello's Fortunes, p. 6.

Festuca (fes-tū′kạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *festuca*, a stalk, stem, straw, a rod, a straw-like weed which grows among barley, a particle, mote. Hence *festue*, corruptly *fescue*, q. v.] A large genus of grasses widely distributed over the globe, but chiefly in temperate and colder regions. The number of species is variously estimated from 80 to 230, of which about 25 are found native in the United States. They are commonly known as *fescue-grass*, and are mostly low, slender grasses, valuable especially for pasturage. The meadow-fescue or tall fescue, *F. elatior*, and the sheep's fescue, *F. ovina*, are the most common in cultivation. *F. scabrella* is one of the more valuable bunch-grasses of the western territories of the United States. Blue fescue, *F. glauca*, with fine pale-blue leaves, is used for edgings.

festucine† (fes-tū′sin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *festuca*, a stalk, stem, straw (see *Festuca*, *festue*), + -*ine*^{2}.] **I.** *a.* Straw-colored.

A little insect of a *festucine* or pale green, resembling in all parts a locust, or what we call a grasshopper.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 3.

II. *n.* In *mineral.*, a splintery fracture. *Crabb.*

festucous† (fes-tū′kus), *a.* [< L. *festuca*, a straw, + -*ous*.] Formed of straw.

We speak of straws or *festucous* divisions lightly drawn over with oyl, and so that it causeth no adhesion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

festue† (fes′tū), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also, by corruption, *festure*, *fester*, *vester*, also *festraw*, *feasestraw* (in simulation of E. *straw*), also *fescue* (q. v.); < ME. *festue*, *festu*, a straw, mote, < OF. *festu*, F. *fétu*, m., = Pr. *festuc*, m., and *festuca*, *festuga*, f., = It. *festuco*, m., *festuca*, f., < ML. *festucus*, m., L. *festuca*, f., a stalk, stem, straw: see *Festuca*.] **1.** A straw; a mote.

Lewed men may likne ȝow thus that the beem lithe in ȝowre eyghen,
And the *festu* is fallen for ȝowre defaute.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 278.

2. Same as *fescue*, 1.

festure†, *n.* A perverted form of *festue*.

fet^{1}† (fet), *v. t.* [< ME. *fetten*, *feten* (pret. *fette*, rarely *fatte*, *fott*, *fot*, pp. *fet*, *fette*), < AS. *fetian*, *fetigan*, in comp. *ge-fetian*, *ge-fetigan* (pret. *fette*, pp. *fetod*), bring, fetch (prob. = Icel. *feta*, find one's way, = MHG. *fazzen*, refl. go), < **fæt*, a step, a going (only in comp. *fæt-hengest*, a road-horse, *sīth-fæt*, a journey) (= Icel. *fet*, a step, pace), prob. ult. akin to *fōt*, foot: see *foot*. Cf. *fit*^{3}. Prob. a different word from OHG. *fazzōn*, MHG. *vazzen*, G. *fassen*, take, seize, = D. *vatten* = Dan. *fatte* = Sw. *fatta*, take, catch: see *fat*^{2}. See *fetch*^{1}.] To fetch.

And thereupon the wyn was *fet* anon.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 821.

A merueillouse meteles mette me thanne,
That I was rauisshed riȝt there and Fortune me *fette*,
And into the londe of Longynge allone she me brouȝte.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 7.

Then Beauty bade to blow retreat, . . .
And Mercy mild with speed to *fet*
Me, captive bound as prisoner.
Lord Vaux (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 75).

Like wax this magic makes me waste,
Or like a lamb whose dam away is *fet*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

The metall was of rare and passing price;
Not Bilbo steele, nor brasse from Corinth *fet*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 77.

fet^{2}† (fet), *n.* An obsolete form of *fat*^{2}.

fet^{3}, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fit*^{2}.

fet^{4}†, *n.* A Middle English form of *feat*^{1}.

fetal (fē′tal), *a.* [Also written *fœtal*; < *fetus* + -*al*.] Pertaining or relating to, or having the character of, a fetus.

Even if we admit that education is the only reason for this superiority [the right side being larger than the left in right-handed persons], we must believe that some circumstances in the *fœtal* development, or in the conditions governing the nervous centres, are favorable to it.
Science, IX. 185.

fetation (fẹ̄-tā′shọn), *n.* [Also written *fœtation*; < *fetus* + -*ation*.] Gestation; pregnancy; the state of being with child.

fetch^{1} (fech), *v.* [E. dial. also *fatch*, *fotch*; < ME. *fetchen*, *fecchen*, also *facchen*, *fochen* (pret. *fæhte*, *feight*, also *fetchde*), bring, fetch, < AS. *feccan*, *feccean*, in comp. *ge-feccan*, *ge-feccean*, bring, fetch; origin uncertain. (1) In one view AS. *feccan* is a variant of *fetian*, E. *fet*, which has exactly the same sense: see *fet*^{1}. A change such as that of *fetian* to *feccan*, *fecchen* (*ti* (ty), > *ci* (ki, ky), > *ch*, *tch* (ch)) is, however, otherwise unexampled in AS., though a common fact in later LL., Rom., ME., etc. (2) In another view, AS. *feccan* is allied to *facian* (rare), wish to get (= OFries. *faka*, prepare), < *fæc* (pl. *facu*), a space of time, a space of length, distance, = OFries. *fek*, *fak* = D. *vak*, an empty space, = OHG. *fah*, MHG. *vach*, a part, division of space, a wall, etc., G. *fach*, a compartment, department, province, = Sw. *fack*, a compartment, = Dan. *fag*, a department, office. The orig. sense of AS. *fæc* and its cognates appears to have been 'a division,' the correlative notion to 'a joining,' a junction, with reference to the adjacence of divisions or compartments; < Teut. √ **fak*, < **fah*, in Goth. *fagrs*, fitted, adapted, AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*^{1}, AS. *fēgan*, join, unite, E. *fay*^{1}, etc.: see *fair*^{1}, *fay*^{1}, *fang*^{1}, and *fadge*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring; usually, to go and bring; go, get, and bring or conduct to the person who gives the command or to the place where the command is given: as, *fetch* a chair from the other room.

Myn eorles ant my barouns, gentil ant fre:
Goth [go], *faccheth* me the traytours ybounde to my kne.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 271).

Go now to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two good kids of the goats. Gen. xxvii. 9.

Good morrow, worthy Cæsar:
I come to *fetch* you to the senate-house.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

This new Marquess, honourably accompanied, is sent into France to *fetch* the Lady Margaret, the proposed Bride. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 187.

Our children and others, that were sick, and lay groaning in the cabins, we *fetched* out.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 10.

2. To derive; draw, as from a source. [Obsolescent.]

They will be kin to us, but they will *fetch* it from Japhet.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Epiphanius also *fetcheth* their name from Sedec, which signifieth Iustice. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 143.

Noble patterns must be *fetched* here and there from single persons, rather than whole nations.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 1.

And *fetch* their precepts from the Cynick tub.
Milton, Comus, l. 708.

The reasons of most of the evangelical commands must be *fetched* wholly from the other world, and a future judgment. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi., Pref.

3. To draw; heave: as, to *fetch* a groan.

At every step he *fetcht* a sigh.
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 279).

Thick and pantingly
The breath was *fetch'd*, and with huge labourings heard.
Armstrong, Art of Health, 1744.

He had long wished to *fetch* his last breath at . . . the place where he was born. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

4. To bring or draw into any desired relation or state; bring down, as game; bring to terms; cause to come or yield, or to meet one's wishes: as, money will *fetch* him if persuasion will not; a strong pull will *fetch* it. [Colloq.]

This will *fetch* 'em,
And make them haste towards their gulling more.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

When I say my prayers I'll ask to have her say yes. That'll *fetch* her. *Fitz-Hugh Ludlow*, Little Brother, ii.

5. To allure; attract; fascinate. [Slang.]

"She is awfully lovely," says Mr. Bellair. . . . "You seem *fetched*," says his friend.
Mrs. Argles ("*The Duchess*"), Airy Fairy Lilian, xxxiii.

6†. To bring back; bring to; revive.

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men again when they swoon. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

7. To cause to come; bring.

Draw forth the monsters of the abyss profound,
Or *fetch* the aërial eagle to the ground.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 221.

8. To bring as an equivalent; procure in exchange, as a price: as, a commodity is worth what it will *fetch*; the last lot *fetched* only a small sum.

As money will *fetch* all other commodities, so this knowledge [of arts and sciences] is that which should purchase all the rest. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 210.

Perhaps his farm would be for sale, and perhaps Lady Lorna's estates . . . would *fetch* enough money to buy it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone.

In like manner, the barrel of forty gallons of crude petroleum, which in the days of monopoly sold at Baku for eight shillings, has latterly *fetched* fourpence, and by the latest accounts was further reduced to threepence halfpenny per ton on the spot. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 258.

9†. To go and take.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 2.

I made bold to see, to come and know if that how you were dispos'd to *fetch* a Walk this Evening.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 4.

10. To bring to accomplishment; effect; take, make, or perform: as, to *fetch* a leap or bound; to *fetch* a high note in singing.

Fetch a compass behind them, and come upon them over against the mulberry trees. 2 Sam. v. 23.

A . . . race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing, and neighing loud.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

11. To deliver; strike; reach in striking: as, to *fetch* one a blow on the head.

The conditions of weapons and their improvements are, first, the *fetching* afar off, for that outruns the danger, as it is seen in ordnance and muskets.
Bacon, Vicissitude of Things (ed. 1887).

12. To reach; attain to; arrive at; make: as, to *fetch* the cape by noon; to *fetch* the Downs.

Mean time flew our ships, and streight we *fetcht*
The Syren's isle: a spleenless wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel.
Chapman.

If they [ships] are bound to the Southward, they stand over, and many *fetch* Galleo, or betwixt it and Cape St. Francisco. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 4.

13†. To carry off.

Pruyde and pestilence shal muche puple *fecche*.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 350.

To fetch a compass. See *compass*.—**To fetch a pump**, to establish a connection with the water in a pump by pouring water into it, the water thus poured into the pump being conceived of as *fetching up* the water already there.—**To fetch headway** or **sternway** (*naut.*), to move ahead or astern: said of a ship.—**To fetch up.** (*a*) To cause to come up or forth; go for and bring up. (*b*) To rear, as a child; bring up. [Colloq.]

Here you were, the child of a missionary, and from your cradle had been *fetched up* for the work.
Putnam's Mag., Nov., 1870.

(*c*) To cause to stop suddenly in any course; bring to a standstill. In nautical use, same as *to bring up* (*g*). (*d*†) To come up with; overtake; catch up with.

The other vessel was then a league behind, which was marvelled at, for she was the better sailer, and could *fetch up* the other at pleasure.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 40.

The hare laid himself down and took a nap; for, says he, I can *fetch up* the tortoise when I please.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

(*e*) To recover.

She, by her natural swiftness, soon *fetches up* her lost ground, and leaves him again behind.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iv.

To fetch (or **bring**) **up all standing**, to stop suddenly and without warning or preparation, as a ship with all sails set.—**To fetch up with a round turn.** Same as *to bring up with a round turn*. See *bring*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move or turn: as, to *fetch* about.

It is strange how long some men will lie in wait to speak somewhat they desire to say, and how far about they will *fetch*, and how many other matters they will beat over to come near it. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

The sons of Devon marched on . . . so as to *fetch* round the western side, and attack with their culverin from the cliffs. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, liv.

2. *Naut.*, to reach; attain; get.

We shall *fetch* to windward of the lighthouse this tack.
Falconer.

To fetch and carry, to perform menial services, as a dog trained to recover game when shot, and to carry baskets, etc.; hence, to be or become a servile drudge.

Such a high calling therefore as this sends not for those drossy spirits that need the lure and whistle of earthly preferment, like those animals that *fetch and carry* for a morsell. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

To fetch away, to get loose: said of any article on board ship which is thrown about or loosened by the motion of the vessel.

My hats, boots, mattress, and blankets had all *fetched away* and gone over to leeward, and were jammed and broken under the boxes and coils of rigging.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 6.

It is impossible to stand without holding on, it is difficult to sit, it is almost as difficult to lie. Everything not securely lashed *fetches away*.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, x.

To fetch up, to come to a stop suddenly or unexpectedly; come to a halt: as, the ship struck a shoal and *fetched up* all standing; the tippler started for home, but *fetched up* at the tavern.

fetch^{1} (fech), *n.* [< *fetch*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act of going and bringing; a reaching out after something; a drawing in as from a distance.

The observation of a complex of objects resolves itself into two factors of perception and explanation by means of appropriate *fetches* of the constructive imagination.
Science, VII. 289.

In other cases the *fetch* of imagination was not so much after ideas to construe with as after feelings to luxuriate in. *Jour. of Anthrop. Inst.*, IV. 342.

2. The course through or over which anything is fetched or carried; hence, the reach or stretch of space between two connecting or related points; a line of progress or relation from point to point.

In comparing an existing harbor with a proposed one, perhaps the most obvious element is what may be termed the line of maximum exposure—or, in other words, the line of greatest *fetch* or reach of open sea. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 456.

What is wanted is to ascertain in such shorter seas the height of waves in relation to the length of *fetch* in which they are generated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 615.

3. A stratagem by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

Deny to speak with me? They are sick? they are weary?
They have travell'd all the night? Mere *fetches*.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

'Twas Justice Bramble's *fetch* to get the wench.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

For he [God] knows how to take the crafty in their own devices; and very often brings to nought the most politick *fetches* of self-designing men. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

fetch² (fech), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal form of *vetch.*

fetch³ (fech), *n.* [E. dial.; origin uncertain; perhaps an accom. of Dan. *vette* = Norw. *vette*, *vett* = Sw. *vätt* = Icel. *vættr*, a wight, a supernatural being, an elf, = E. *wight*¹, q. v. Cf. E. *fetch-candle*, *fetch-light*, with Dan. *vettelys* = Norw. *vette-ljos* = Sw. *vätteljus*, will-o'-the-wisp, jack-o'-lantern (Dan. *lys* = Norw. *ljos* = Sw. *ljus* = Icel. *ljos*, light, candle, taper); Dan. *vette-ild*, cairn-fire, a fire supposed to burn at night in the cairns of heroes (Dan. *ild*, fire).] The apparition of a living person; a wraith.

The very *fetch* and ghost of Mrs. Gamp, bonnet and all, might be seen hanging up, any hour in the day, in at least a dozen of the second-hand clothes shops. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

When the Earl of Cornwall met the *fetch* of his friend William Rufus carried black and naked on a black goat across the Bodmin moors, he saw that it was wounded through the midst of the breast; and afterwards he heard that at that very hour the king had been slain in the New Forest by the arrow of Walter Tirell. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 408.

fetch-candle (fech'kan″dl), *n.* [< *fetch*³, q. v., + *candle.*] A light seen at night and believed by the superstitious to portend a person's death.

fetcher (fech'ėr), *n.* One who or that which fetches or brings. *Chapman*, Iliad, i.

fetching (fech'ing), *p. a.* 1. Alluring; attractive; fascinating; taking; "killing": as, an awfully *fetching* bonnet. [Slang.]

A costume of black tulle worked in yellow straw embroidery is very *fetching* on tall slender blondes. *Mail and Express* (New York), Nov. 8, 1888.

2†. Crafty; tricky: as, "the *fetching* practice of prelates," *Foxe*, Martyrs (Cattley's ed.), III. 367.

fetch-light (fech'līt), *n.* [< *fetch*³, q. v., + *light*¹.] Same as *fetch-candle.*

fetchwater† (fech'wâ″tėr), *n.* [< *fetch*¹ + obj. *water.*] A drawer of water; a water-carrier.

But spin the Greek wives' webs of task, and their *fetchwater* be. *Chapman*, Iliad, vi. 495.

fete¹†, *n.* A Middle English form of *feat*¹.

fete²†, *a.* A Middle English form of *feat*².

fête (fāt), *n.* [F., < OF. *feste*, > ME. *feste*, E. *feast*: see *feast.*] A feast; a holiday; a festival-day.—**Fête champêtre**, a festival or an entertainment in the open air; an outdoor entertainment, such as a large garden-party.

The battue system developed into the sort of *fête champêtre*, with hot lunch, champagne, and liveried attendants, ridiculed to our amusement on the stage. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 281.

Fête Dieu, the feast of Corpus Christi (which see, under *corpus*).

fête (fāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fêted*, ppr. *fêting.* [< F. *fêter*, keep as a festival, feast, entertain, < *fête*, *n.*: see *fête*, and cf. *feast*, *v.*] To entertain with a feast; honor with a festive entertainment: as, he was *fêted* everywhere.

The murder thus out, Hermann's *fêted* and thanked,
While his rascally rival gets tossed in a blanket.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 385.

fête-day (fāt'dā), *n.* A festival day; a birthday; specifically, a name-day, as of a person named after a saint, celebrated on the anniversary of the saint.

A Councillor of the Parliament sent her on her *fête-day* a bouquet. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 227.

fetial (fē'shial), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fetialis*, improp. *fecialis*, pertaining to the fetiales, a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war; prob. < *fari*, pp. *fatus*, speak: see *fate*, *fable*, etc.] I. *a.* In *Rom. hist.*, pertaining to the college of fetials, or to the declaration of war by heralds: as, *fetial* law.

The *fecial* law in Rome's earlier days must have been the common property of all the Latin cities, a living law under the protection of the higher powers, introduced to prevent or to initiate a state of war. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 8.

II. *n.* One of the fetiales.

Also *fecial.*

fetiales (fē-shi-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fetialis*: see *fetial.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a college of priests who served as guardians of the public faith. They conducted the formal religious ceremonies attendant upon demanding redress from a foreign people in case of offense and upon the declaration of war and the ratification of peace. Their president was styled the pater patratus.

But its [the caduceus's] foreign origin is shown by the fact that, although it was a sign of peace, it was never borne by the *fetiales*, the old Italian heralds. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 31.

fetich, fetichism, etc. See *fetish*, etc.

feticidal (fē'ti-sī-dal), *a.* [< *feticide* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or used in feticide. Also *fœticidal.*

He still insists that needles are used in the *fœticidal* art. *R. P. Harris*, Med. News, XLIX. 221.

feticide (fē'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *fetus*, a fetus, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] In *med. jurisprudence*, the destruction of the life of a fetus. Also *fœticide.*

feticism (fē'ti-sizm), *n.* An improper and little-used form of *fetishism.*

fetid (fē'tid or fet'id), *a.* [< L. *fetidus*, less correctly *fœtidus*, *fætidus*, stinking, fetid, < *fetere*, less correctly *fœtere*, *fætere*, stink, allied to *fumus*, smoke: see *fume.*] Having an offensive smell; stinking.

Most putrefactions . . . smell either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Fetid aloes. See *aloes.*

fetidness (fē'tid- or fet'id-nes), *n.* The quality of smelling offensively; a fetid or stinking quality.

fetiferous (fē-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *fetus*, offspring, young, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*; cf. L. *fetifer*, causing fruitfulness (of the Nile).] Producing young, as animals. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

fetise†, **fetist**†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *faitis*, *faitice*, *fetis*, neat, well-made: see *feat*² and *featous.*] Neat; pretty; graceful: same as *feat*².

Ryght anon than comen tombesteres
Fetys and smale, and yonge fruytesteres.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 15.

Faire fyngers unfolde *fetise* nailes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 188.

Alle a-wondered thei were of the barn [child] him bi-hinde,
So faire & so *fetyse* it was & freliche schapen.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 393.

In me is no poynte that may payre,
I fele me *fetys* and fayre,
My powar es passande my peres.
York Plays, p. 3.

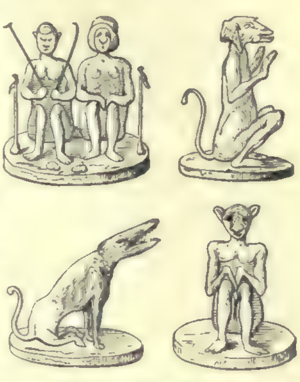
Faire falle the my faire sone, so *fettis* of face!
York Plays, p. 125.

fetisely†, *adv.* [ME., < *fetise* + *-ly*². Cf. *featly*, *featously.*] Neatly: same as *featly.*

Frensch sche spak ful faire and *fetysly*,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 123.

fetish (fē'tish), *n.* [Also, after the French, *fetich*; first in E. in the form *fetisso* (< Pg. *feitiço*); later after the F. (the word having come into general European use in consequence of the work of Charles de Brosses, "Du Culte des Dieux *fétiches*," 1760); = D. *fetiche* = Sw. Dan. *fetisch* = G. *fetisch*, < F. *fétiche*, < Pg. *feitiço*, artificial (cf. *feitiço*, n., sorcery, charm, allurement, *feiticeria*, sorcery, witchcraft, *feiticeiro*, sorcerer, wizard, etc.), = Sp. *hechizo*, artificial, imitated (cf. *hechizo*, bewitchment, fascination, *hechicería*, sorcery, witchcraft, *hechicero*, sorcerer, etc.), = It. *fattizio*, artificial, = OF. *faitise*, *faitice* (> ME. *fetise*), F. restored *factice*, artificial, < L. *facticius*, less correctly *factitius*, made by art, artificial, factitious, < *facere*, make: see *fact*, and cf. *factitious*, *fetise*, *feat*², *featous*, which are thus doublets of *fetish.* The word seems to have been applied by the Portuguese sailors and traders on the west coast of Africa to objects worshiped by the natives, which were regarded as charms or talismans.] 1. Any material object regarded with awe, as having mysterious powers residing in it or as being the representative or habitation of a deity to which worship may be paid, and from which supernatural aid is to be expected. A fetish may be an animal, as a cock, a serpent, a bear, etc., or an inanimate object, as a tree, a river, a stone, a tooth, a shell, a shaving, etc. The worship of fetishes belongs to a low and brutish stage or form of religion.

When the king [in Guinea] will sacrifice to *Fetisso*, hee commands the *Fetissero* [Pg. *feiticeiro*, sorcerer] to enquire of a Tree, whereto he ascribeth Diuinitie, what hee will demand. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 651.



Fetishes of Dahomey, Africa.

To class an object as a *fetish* demands explicit statement that a spirit is considered as embodied in it or acting through it or communicating by it, or at least that the people it belongs to do habitually think this of such objects; or it must be shown that the object is treated as having personal consciousness and power, is talked with, worshipped, prayed to, sacrificed to, petted or ill-treated with reference to its past or future behaviour to its votaries. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 133.

Before experience had yet taught men to distinguish between the possible and the impossible, and while they were ready on the slightest suggestion to ascribe unknown powers to any object and make a *fetish* of it, their conceptions of humanity and its capacities were necessarily vague and without specific limits. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 66.

Hence—2. An object of blind devotion; an idol: as, gold has become his *fetish.*

No faith in the cross that makes a *fetich* of the cross is going to stand proof. *Bushnell*, Forgiveness and Law, p. 92.

His return at any hour or any moment was the *fetish* that she let no misgiving blaspheme. *Howells*, Modern Instance, xxxv.

A church without humanity!
Patron of pride, and prejudice, and wrong,—
The rich man's charm and *fetish* of the strong.
Whittier, On a Prayer-Book.

You are always against superstitions, and yet you make work a *fetish*. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, x.

Before the Civil War the Constitution was our national *fetich*. To doubt the wisdom of its founders was heresy. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 454.

3. Same as *fetish-man.*

Anything which happens, even in the most ordinary course of nature, he may pronounce to be the work of a *fetish* or a wizard, and to need his assistance to ferret it out. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 801.

fetishism (fē'tish-izm), *n.* [Also, after the French, *fetichism*, and sometimes *feticism*; = F. *fétichisme*; as *fetish* + *-ism.*] 1. The practice of worshiping a fetish; that form of religious belief and practice in which fetishes are the objects of worship. See the extracts.

The President de Brosses, a most original thinker of the last century, struck by the descriptions of the African worship of material and terrestrial objects, introduced the word *Fétichisme* as a general descriptive term; and since then it has obtained great currency by Comte's use of it to denote a general theory of primitive religion, in which external objects are regarded as animated by a life analogous to man's. . . . It seems to me . . . more convenient to use the word Animism for the doctrine of spirits in general, and to confine the word *Fetishism* to that subordinate department which it properly belongs to: namely, the doctrine of spirits embodied in, or attached to, or conveying influence through, certain material objects. *Fetishism* will be taken as including the worship of "stocks and stones," and thence it passes by an imperceptible gradation into Idolatry. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 132.

Fetichism is almost the opposite of Religion; it stands towards it in the same relation as Alchemy to Chemistry, or Astrology to Astronomy, and shows how fundamentally our idea of a deity differs from that which presents itself to the savage. The Negro does not hesitate to punish a refractory Fetish, and hides it in his waistcloth if he does not wish it to know what is going on. Aladdin's lamp is, in fact, a well-known illustration of a Fetish. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 349.

A latent *fetishism*, which is betrayed in that love of personification, or of applying epithets derived from sentient beings to inanimate nature, . . . is the root of a great part of our opinions. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 372.

Hence—2. Blind devotion to one object or idea; abject superstition.

fetishist (fē'tish-ist), *n.* and *a.* [Also *fetichist*; < *fetish* + *-ist.*] I. *n.* A worshiper of fetishes.

The Voguls, though baptized, are in fact *fetichists*, as much as the unconverted Samoyedes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 81.

II. *a.* Same as *fetishistic.*

They [the tribe of Wolof Serrare] . . . have not yet entirely renounced *fetichist* practices. *London Daily News.*

fetishistic (fē-ti-shis′tik), *a.* [Also *fetichistic;* ‹ *fetish* + *-ist-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by fetishism; abjectly superstitious.

Our resuscitated spirit was not a pagan philosopher nor a philosophizing pagan poet, but a man of the fifteenth century, inheriting its strange web of belief and unbelief, of Epicurean levity and *Fetichistic* dread.
George Eliot, Romola (Proem).

Jacob Grimm was beginning those profound inductive researches which ended in demonstrating the *fetishistic* origin of myths. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 177.

fetish-man (fē′tish-man), *n.* A man who is supposed to have the powers or character of a fetish.

The *fetish-man* is bound by no law; he recognizes no rules of evidence. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 801.

fetish-snake (fē′tish-snāk), *n.* A book-name of an African rock-snake, *Python sebæ.*

Python sebæ is a form often met with in zoölogical gardens, where it is known as the *fetich-snake.*
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 359.

fetlock (fet′lok), *n.* [Also dial. *fetterlock, fewterlock;* ‹ ME. *fitlokes, feetlakkes*, pl., = D. *vitlok, vitslok* (Halma, cited by Wedgwood) = MHG. *vizzeloch*, G. dial. *fissloch, fisloch, fislach*, fetlock, pastern. The second element is (appar.) ME. *lokk*, E. *lock*^{2}, a tuft of hair, but in sense 3 (and in *fetterlock*, 2) it is *lock*^{1}. The first element is usually regarded as a form of *foot* (cf. *fetter*, *n.*, and G. *fessel*, a fetter, also a fetlock), though by some compared with G. *fitze*, MHG. *vitze*, OHG. *fizza*, a skein of thread or yarn, = Icel. *feti*, a strand, = Dan. *fid, fed*, a skein.] **1.** A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern-joint of horses.

So, underneath the belly of their steeds,
That stain'd their *fetlocks* in his smoking blood,
The noble gentleman gave up the ghost.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

And smooth'd his *fetlocks* and his mane,
And slack'd his girth and stripp'd his rein.
Byron, Mazeppa, iii.

Cheerily neighed the steeds, with dew on their manes and
their *fetlocks.* *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 2.

2. The joint on which the hair grows: same as *fetlock-joint.*—**3.** [Associated with *foot* or *fetter* and *lock*^{1}.] An instrument fixed on the leg of a horse when put to pasture, for the purpose of preventing him from running off. Also *fetterlock.*

The farm-horse drags his *fetlock* chain.
Whittier, The Old Burying-Ground.

fetlock-boot (fet′lok-böt), *n.* A covering designed to protect the fetlock and pastern of a horse, as from injury by interference.

fetlocked (fet′lokt), *a.* **1.** Having fetlocks.—**2.** Tied or hobbled by the fetlock.

Shakespeare, then, found a language already to a certain extent established, but not yet *fetlocked* by dictionary and grammar mongers.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 157.

fetlock-joint (fet′lok-joint), *n.* The joint of a horse's leg next to the foot; anatomically, the metacarpo- or metatarsophalangeal articulation. In the fore limb it corresponds to the knuckle at the base of the middle finger. See cut under *fetter-bone.*

fetlow (fet′lō), *n.* [A dial. form of *whitlow.* D. *fijt*, a whitlow, is appar. not connected.] A whitlow or felon in cattle.

fetor (fē′tor), *n.* [L., less correctly *fætor, fœtor*, a stench, ‹ *fetere*, stink: see *fetid.*] Any strong offensive smell; stench.

Being volatile and of strong natural odor, it [carbolic acid] commingles mechanically with the offensive vapors, and, being in excess, disguises for a time the *fætor* known to be present. *Disinfectants*, p. 19.

I have learned to prefer this flesh [seal] to the reindeer's—at least, that of the female seal, which has not the *fetor* of her mate's. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 235.

fette†, *v. t.* See *fet*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

fetter (fet′ėr), *n.* [‹ ME. *feter*, ‹ AS. *fetor, feter* = OS. *feterōs, fiteriōs*, pl., = OHG. *fezzera*, MHG. *vezzer*, G. dial. *fesser* = Icel. *fjöturr* = Sw. *fjetter*, fetter, = Norw. *fjetra*, a wooden pin, a trunnel; akin to L. *pedica*, a fetter, *compes* (*comped-*), a fetter, Gr. *πέδη*, a fetter; from the orig. form of *foot*, AS. *fōt*, etc., = L. *pes* (*ped-*) = Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = Skt. *pad:* see *foot.* Prob. not related to AS. *fetel*, a fetter, chain, belt, girdle, = OHG. *fezzil*, MHG. *vezzel*, G. *fessel*, a belt, sword-belt (G. *fessel* having now taken the place of *fesser*, in sense of *fetter*), = Norw. *futul*, a fetter, = Icel. *fetill*, a belt, strap. See *fettle.*] **1.** A chain or bar by which a person or an animal is confined by the foot, so that he is either made fast to an object or deprived of free motion by having one foot attached to the other; a shackle.

They toke his *feters* of incontenent
ffrom his leggis; and whan they had so do,
Thanne was he glad inow, and furth he went.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1807.

Who would wear *fetters*, though they were all of gold?
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat.

2. Anything that confines or restrains from motion; a restraint; a check.

Here the free spirit of mankind, at length,
Throws its last *fetters* off.
Bryant, The Ages, xxxiii.

Does he blame the capitals, which certainly do not follow the exact pattern of any Vitruvian order? Let us answer boldly, Why should art be put in *fetters?*
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 246.

Human speech shook off the classic *fetters* . . . by which it was long cramped, and . . . luxuriated in its new-found liberty. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 123.

=**Syn.** **1.** *Gyve, Manacle*, etc. See *shackle, n.*

fetter (fet′ėr), *v. t.* [‹ ME. *feteren*, ‹ AS. *gefeterian* = OHG. *gifezzarōn* = Icel. *fjötra* = Sw. *fjettra*, fetter, = Norw. *fjetra*, fix, hold fast, hold spellbound; from the noun. Cf. G. *fesseln* = Norw. *futla*, fetter: see *fetter, n.*] To put fetters upon; shackle or confine, as with fetters; hence, to bind; confine; restrain.

The kyng then comaund to cacche hir belyue,
And *fetur* hir fast in a fre prisoune—
A stithe house of stone—to still hir of noise.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3518.

You know I never *fettered* nor imprisoned the word religion. *Donne*, Letters, xxx.

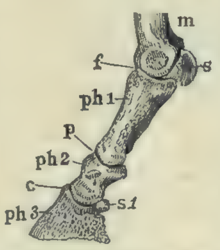
My heels are *fetter'd*, but my fist is free.
Milton, S. A., l. 1235.

If he call rogue and rascal from a garret,
He means you no more mischief than a parrot:
The words for friend and foe alike were made,
To *fetter* them in verse is all his trade.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 428.

And is a press that is purchased or pensioned more free than a press that is *fettered?*
D. Webster, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

In reading Thomas Aquinas . . . one is constantly provoked to say, What could not such a mind have done if it had not been *fettered* by such a method?
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 90.

fetter-bone (fet′ėr-bōn), *n.* [‹ *fetter* (cf. *fetterlock* and *fetlock*) + *bone.*] The great pastern or first phalangeal bone of a horse's foot, succeeded by the coronary and coffin-bone, and articulating with the cannon-bone at the fetlock-joint.



Hind Foot of Horse, showing Fetter-bone.

m, lower end of metatarsus; *f*, fetlock-joint; *s*, metatarsophalangeal sesamoid bone; *ph 1*, proximal phalanx, or fetter-bone (large pastern); *p*, pastern-joint; *ph 2*, median phalanx, or coronary bone (small pastern); *c*, coffin-joint; *ph 3*, distal phalanx, or coffin-bone, supporting the hoof; *s 1*, interphalangeal sesamoid bone (navicular).

fetter-bush (fet′ėr-bůsh), *n.* An ericaceous evergreen shrub, *Andromeda nitida*, of the pine-barrens of the southern United States. It bears numerous fragrant white flowers in axillary clusters.

fettered (fet′ėrd), *p. a.* In *zoöl.*, having the feet stretched backward and apparently unfit for the purpose of walking, as in the seal, or concealed within the integuments of the abdomen.

fetterless (fet′ėr-les), *a.* [‹ *fetter* + *-less.*] Free from fetters or restraint; unfettered.

Yet this affected strain gives me a tongue
As *fetterless* as an Emperor's.
Marston, Malcontent, i. 4.

fetterlock (fet′ėr-lok), *n.* [E. dial., also *fewterlock;* a var. of *fetlock*, as if ‹ *fetter* + *lock*^{1}. See *fetlock.*] **1.** Same as *fetlock*, 3.—**2.** In *her.*, a shackle or lock. The hoop of this instrument is sometimes represented as a band of steel, and sometimes as a chain. *Boutell.*

Long live the Black Knight of the *Fetterlock!*
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxii.

fettle (fet′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fettled*, ppr. *fettling.* [‹ ME. (North.) *fettlen, fetlen*, bind, arrange, prepare. Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. 'bind,' ‹ AS. *fetel*, a belt, girdle: see *fetter, n.* Icel. *fitla* (little used), touch with the fingers, fidget, Sw. dial. *futtla*, fumble with the fingers, and a large number of similar forms, with similar senses, in LG., HG., etc., offer no explanation of the E. word. See *fit*^{1}, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bind; tie up.

In the tyxte, there thyse two [poverty and patience] arn
in teme [team] layde,
Hit arn *fettled* in on [one] forme.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 38.

2. To arrange; prepare; put in order; repair; mend.

When hit [the ark] watz *fettled* and forged and to the fulle
graythed. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 243.

I could *fettle* and clump owd booöts and shoes wi' the best
on 'em all. *Tennyson*, The Northern Cobbler.

It [the world] needs *fettling*, and who's to *fettle* it?
Mrs. Gaskell.

3. To beat; thrash. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial in the foregoing senses.]—**4.** To line (the hearth of a puddling-furnace). See *fettling.*

In *fettling* the furnace, . . . oxide of iron bricks moulded to fit the furnace are built in and then baked in situ, and *fettled* in much the same way as Dank's furnace.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 324.

Fettled ale or **porter**, ale or porter sweetened with sugar and seasoned with a little ginger and nutmeg. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To potter; set about in a fussy, pottering way; do trifling business. [Prov. Eng.]

When you [the footman] know your master is most busy in company, come in, and pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, say you thought he rang the bell.
Swift, Directions to Servants, iii.

fettle (fet′l), *n.* [‹ *fettle, v.* In sense 2, cf. AS. *fetel*, a belt: see *fettle, v.*] **1.** The state of being prepared, or in good repair or condition: as, he is in splendid *fettle* to-day. [Prov. Eng.]

It's a fine thing . . . to have the chance of getting a bit of the country into good *fettle*, as they say, and putting men into the right way with their farming.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xl.

2. A handle in the side of a large basket. *Halliwell; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

fettle (fet′l), *a.* [‹ *fettle, v.*] Neat; tight; handy. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

fettling (fet′ling), *n.* In *metal.*, the lining of the hearth forming the working-bed of the puddling-furnace. It was formerly made of sand, when dry puddling was the method employed; but, with the present system of pig-boiling or wet puddling, refractory substances rich in the oxids of iron are employed as fettling. See *puddle, bulldog*, and *blue-billy.* Different fettlings are used according to the class of iron to be produced.

He also saturates the purple ore used as *fettling* with the saline solution. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 493.

fettstein (fet′stīn), *n.* [G., lit. 'fat stone,' ‹ *fett*, = E. *fat*^{1}, + *stein* = E. *stone.*] The name given by Werner to the mineral nepheline or nephelite, in allusion to its greasy luster. It is a silicate of aluminium, sodium, and potassium. [Rarely used by English authors.]

fetuous†, *a.* An improper form of *featous.*

feture†, *n.* [‹ L. *fetura*, less correctly *fœtura*, a bringing forth, brood, offspring, ‹ √ **fe*, pp. *fetus*, generate, produce: see *fetus.*] Progeny or offspring. *Davies.*

Some of them engendered one, some other such *fetures*, and every one in that he was delivered of was excellent politic, wise. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, I. 50.

fetus (fē′tus), *n.* [L. *fetus*, less correctly *fœtus*, a bringing forth, a bearing, hence also offspring, progeny (rarely of human kind), ‹ *fetus*, a., pregnant, breeding, newly delivered, pp. of √ **fe, *fev*, generate, produce, appearing in *fecundus*, fecund, *femina*, woman, etc., and in perf. *fui*, I was, fut. part. *futurus*, future, = Gr. *φύειν*, generate, produce, *φύεσθαι*, grow, = Skt. √ *bhū*, become, be, = AS. *beón*, E. *be:* see *be*^{1}, *future, fecund, female, feminine, physical, phyton*, etc.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg; the embryo in the later stage of development. See *embryo.* Also spelled *fœtus.*—**Fetus papyraceus**, in *teratol.*, one of a pair of twin embryos which has been killed and reduced to a flattened remnant by the growth of the other embryo.—**Mammary fetus**, the undeveloped young of a marsupial animal while it remains in the pouch attached to the nipple. =**Syn.** See *embryo.*

fetwa (fet′wä), *n.* [Also written *fatva, fetva, fetvah, fetwah*, repr. Ar. (whence Hind.) *fatwā*, a judicial decision.] A declaration in writing, by a competent authority, of the requirements of the Muslim holy law in any given case.

There is besides a collection of all the *fetwas* or decisions pronounced by the different muftis. *Brougham.*

feu (fū), *n.* [One of the forms of *feud*^{2}, fee: see *feud*^{2} and *fee*^{2}.] In *Scots law:* (*a*) A free and gratuitous right to lands granted to one for service to be performed by him according to the proper tenure thereof; specifically, a right to the use and enjoyment of lands, houses, or other heritable subjects of perpetuity, in consideration of agricultural services or an annual payment in grain or money, called *feu-duty*, and certain other contingent burdens. This was anciently deemed an ignoble tenure, as distinguished from *ward-holding*, where the service rendered was purely military, and from *blanch-holding*, where it was merely nominal. (*b*) The land or piece of ground so held; a fief.

feu (fū), *v. t.* [‹ *feu, n.*] To make a feu of; vest in one who pays the annual feu-duty.

Frequently leased or *feued* out for a fixed duty.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 63.

feuage (fū'āj), *n.* [< OF. *feuage, fouage, foage* (ML. reflex *foagium*), fire-wood, a tax on fireplaces, < ML. *focaticum*, a tax on fireplaces, < L. *focus*, a fireplace (> OF. *feu*, fireplace, fire): see *fuel, focus.*] A tax formerly imposed upon fireplaces and chimneys.

> The Prince of Wales . . . imposing a new taxation upon the Gascoignes, of *Feuage* or Chymney money, so discontented the people as they exclaime against the government of the English. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 214.

feuar (fū'ăr), *n.* [Sc., i. e., _*feuer_, < *feu*, q. v.] In *Scots law*, one who holds a feu or feus. Also *fuar.*

feu-contract (fū'kon"trakt), *n.* In *Scots law*, a contract which regulates the giving out of land in feu between the superior and vassal or feuar.

feud^1 (fūd), *n.* [In form and pronunciation now assimilated to *feud*^{2}, q. v.; < ME. *fede, feide*, prop. _*feithe_, < AS. *fǣhth*, nom. rarely *fǣhthu, fǣhtho* = OFries. *feithe* = D. *veete* = OHG. *fēhida*, MHG. *vēhede, vēde*, G. *fehde* = Icel. Sw. *fegd*, formerly *fejd* = Dan. *feide*, enmity, hostility, feud, war (whence ML. *faida, feida*, OF. *faide, fede, feide, foide*); not in Goth. (where _*faihitha_ would be expected: Goth. *fijathwa*, hatred, is only remotely connected); an abstract noun in *-th*, < AS. *fāh*, hostile, outlawed, guilty, *fāhman*, a foeman, in ME. a noun, *fo, foo*, mod. E. *foe*: see *foe* and *fiend*. *Feud* is thus the abstract noun of *foe* (which was orig. an adj.).] **1.** Enmity; animosity; active hostility; a vengeful quarrel between individuals or parties; especially, hostility between families or parties in a state; a state of civic contention.

> The natural issue of this [unreasonable desire] must be perpetual *feuds* and bickerings, contentions and struggles. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiv.

> The personal *feuds* and animosities that happen among so small a people might obstruct the course of justice. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 306.

> It was said that Francis and Hastings were notoriously on bad terms, that they had been at *feud* during many years, that on one occasion their mutual aversion had impelled them to seek each other's lives. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

> Ring out the *feud* of rich and poor,
> Ring in redress to all mankind.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cvi.

2. More specifically, an aggravated state of hostility, marked by frequent or occasional sanguinary conflicts, between one family or clan and another, to avenge insults, injuries, or murders inflicted by one party, or by any member of it, upon those of the other side; a vendetta.

> The Crosiers haud thee at a *feud*.
> *Death of Parcy Reed* (Child's Ballads, VI. 143).

Right of feud, in *early Eng. law*, the right to self-protection and redress by personal violence; the right to resist wrong and retaliate for one's self and one's kinsmen; or the corresponding liability to be attacked for vengeance. See *frith*^{1}.

> A glance at the early history of our national justice shows that its original groundwork was the *right of feud*. *J. R. Green.*

feud^2 (fūd), *n.* [< ML. *feudum*, also written *feodum* (whence the less proper E. spelling *feod*, q. v.), a feud, fief, fee; < OHG. *fihu, fehu*, cattle (also prob., as in AS. *feoh*, etc., property in general): see *fee*^{1}. Hence (from OHG.) OF. *fieu, fief, feu, fied* (whence ME. *fee*, E. *fee*^{2}, and, from *fief*, later E. *fief* and *feff, feoff*) = Pr. *feu* = It. *fio*, fee, fief: see *fee*^{2}, *fief, feoff.* The origin of the *d* in ML. *feudum* is uncertain; as the word was artificial, the *d* was perhaps a mere insertion to avoid the collocation *euu;* the reg. ML. reflex of the OHG., etc., would be *feuum*, which actually occurs in the Domesday Book. *Feud*^{2} and its derivatives are less prop. spelled *feod*, etc.] **1.** In *feudal law*, an estate in land granted on condition of services to be rendered to the grantor, in default of which the land was to revert to the grantor; a fief; a tenure of land under and by dependence on a superior. The grantor or lord was entitled to the homage or fealty of the grantee or vassal. The estate was so called in contradistinction to *allodium*, which is an estate subject to no superior but the general law of the land.

> Palgrave considers that the origin of feudal tenure may be traced to the grants made by the Romans to the barbarian Laeti occupying the Limitanean or Ripuarian territories, upon the condition of performing military service. These dotations or *feuds* descended only to the male heir of the donee, and could not be alienated to a non-military tenant.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxxiii.

2. Land held in feudal tenure by a vassal.

> The essential and fundamental principle of a territorial *feud* was, that it was land held by a limited or conditional estate — the property being in the lord, the usufruct in the tenant.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxxii.

Honorary feud, in *law*, a title of nobility descendible to the eldest son, exclusive of all the rest.— **Military feuds**, in Great Britain, the original feuds, which were in the hands of men who performed military duty for their tenures.

feudal^1 (fū'dạl), *a.* [< *feud*^{1} + *-al.*] Pertaining to or in the nature of a feud or partizan conflict.

> Few were the words and stern and high,
> That marked the foeman's *feudal* hate.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 4.

feudal^2 (fū'dạl), *a.* [Also written *feodal;* = F. *féodal* = Sp. Pg. *feudal* = It. *feudale* = G. *feudal*, etc., < ML. *feudalis*, feudal, a vassal, < *feudum*, a feud: see *feud*^{2}.] **1.** Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; relating to or dependent upon the method of landholding called feud, fief, or fee: as, *feudal* tenure; *feudal* rights or services; a *feudal* lord or vassal.

> The *feudal* tenure, which was certainly at first the tenure of servants who, but for the dignity of their master, might have been called slaves, became in the Middle Ages the tenure of noblemen. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 341.

> The old *feudal* spirit which prompted a man to treat his tenants and villeins as part of his stock . . . had been crushed before the reign of Edward III. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 469.

2. Pertaining to the state of society under this system of tenure; characteristic of the relations of lord and vassal.

> It is time . . . that we had a *feudal* map of England before the manorial boundaries are wiped away. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 64.

Feudal system, a system of political organization with reference to the tenure of land and to military service and allegiance prevalent in Europe in the middle ages. Its main peculiarity was that the bulk of the land was divided into feuds or fiefs, held by their owners on condition of the performance of certain duties, especially military services, to a superior lord, who, on default of such performance, could reclaim the land. This superior might be either the sovereign, or some subject who thus held of the sovereign, and in turn had created the fief by subinfeudation. According to the pure feudal system, the lord was entitled to the fealty of his tenants, but not to that of their subtenants, every man looking only to his immediate lord. On the continent of Europe, while the system was in full operation, this principle made the great lords practically independent of their nominal sovereigns, who could command their allegiance only through their self-interest or by superior force; and therefore kings were often powerless against their vassals. In England, however, the sovereign was always entitled to the fealty of all his subjects. Feudal tenures were abolished in England by act of Parliament in 1660, in Scotland in 1747, and in France at the revolution of 1789. In Germany, Austria, etc., they continued till after the revolutionary movements of 1848–50. In each case, however, they had long previously been much mitigated in their social and political effects. A feudal system prevailed in China from a very early period, but was brought to an end in 220 B. C., on the conquest of the whole country by Siang Wang of Tsin, known as Tsin-shi-Hwang-ti. The feudal system of Japan was abolished in 1871, when the daimios or barons surrendered their lands to the mikado. See *daimio.*

feudalism (fū'dạl-izm), *n.* [= F. *féodalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *feudalismo;* as *feudal*^{2} + *-ism.*] The feudal system and its incidents; the system of holding lands by military service.

> On the seemingly trifling pomp and pretence of chivalry, the mischievous fabric of extinct *feudalism* was threatening gradually to reconstruct itself. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 469.

> *Feudalism* was really a co-operative association for the mutual defence of the members. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 52.

> Though he was no chartist or radical, I consider Carlyle's by far the most indignant comment or protest anent the fruits of *feudalism* to-day in Great Britain.
> *W. Whitman*, Essays from "The Critic," p. 34.

feudalist (fū'dạl-ist), *n.* [< *feudal*^{2} + *-ist.* Cf. *feudist.*] **1.** A supporter of the feudal system.

> The Prussian *Feudalists* had risen up in arms against some of his [Bismarck's] liberal reforms. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 395.

2. One versed in feudal law; a feudist.

feudalistic (fū-dạ-lis'tik), *a.* Of the nature of feudalism.

> While the main tenor of his life was *feudalistic*, the habitant of New France spurned certain duties that were regarded as essential prerogatives of his master in the Old World. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 152.

feudality (fū-dal'ị-ti), *n.* [= F. *féodalité* = Sp. *feudalidad* = Pg. *feudalidade* = It. *feudalità;* as *feudal*^{2} + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form of constitution.

> It had doubtless a powerful tendency to cherish the influence of *; sudality* and clanship. *Hallam.*

> At the end of the last century, when revolutionary effervescence was beginning to ferment, the people of Arles swept all its *feudality* away, defacing the very arms upon the town gate, and trampling the palace towers to dust. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 327.

feudalization (fū"dạl-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *feudalize* + *-ation.*] The act of feudalizing or reducing to feudal tenure, or of conforming to feudalism.

> The *feudalisation* of any one country in Europe must be conceived as a process including a long series of political, administrative, and judicial changes. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 133.

> Down indeed to the first French Revolution, the exceptional tenure of land in franc-alleu, which here and there survived amid the general *feudalisation*, was held by Frenchmen in high honour. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 340.

> The *feudalization* of the Church by grants or purchase of its highest offices as fiefs of lord or king, and by their transmission, like lay estates, from father to son. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 496.

feudalize (fū'dạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feudalized*, ppr. *feudalizing.* [< *feudal*^{2} + *-ize.*] To reduce to a feudal tenure; conform to feudalism.

> We must conceive of the whole territory of France as *feudalized* — that is, divided and subdivided into larger and smaller fiefs, nominally constituting a complete hierarchy. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 143.

> The Church, too, never became *feudalized.* *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 293.

feudally (fū'dạl-i), *adv.* In a feudal manner. *Hallam.*

feudary (fū'dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *feudarius*, n., one invested with a feud, prop. an adj., < *feudum*, a feud: see *feud*^{2}.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or held by feudal tenure.

> And what greater dividing than by a pernicious and hostile peace to disalliege a whole *feudary* kingdom from the ancient dominion of England. *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

II. *n.*; pl. *feudaries* (-riz). **1.** A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service; a feudatory.

> But before the releasement thereof, first he was miserablie compelled . . . to giue ouer both his crowne & scepter to that Antichrist of Rome for the space of fiue daies, & his client, vassale, *feudarie*, & tenant to receive againe of him at the hands of another Cardinal. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 230.

2. An ancient officer of the court of wards in England.

Also written *feodary.*

feudatary (fū'dā-tạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *feudataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *feudatario*, a. and n., < ML. *feudatarius*, n., the holder of a feud, prop. adj., < *feudum*, a feud: see *feud*^{2}. Cf. *feudatory* and *feudary.*] Same as *feudatory.*

feudatory (fū'dā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [The more exact form (for the n.) is *feudatary*, < ML. *feudatarius*, n.: see *feudatary.* Cf. ML. *feudator*, the holder of a feud, < *feudum*, a feud: see *feud*^{2}.] **I.** *a.* Holding or held from another on feudal tenure. See *feudal*^{2}.

> He hath claimed the kingdom of England, as *feudatory* to the see apostolic. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 104.

II. *n.*; pl. *feudatories* (-riz). **1.** A tenant or vassal holding his lands of a superior on condition of military or feudal service; the tenant of a feud or fief. See *feudal*^{2}.

> The Norman Conquest . . . introduced the feudal system, with its necessary appendages, a hereditary monarchy and nobility; the former in the line of the chief, who led the invading army, and the latter in that of his distinguished followers. They became his *feudatories.* The country — both land and people (the latter as serfs) — was divided between them. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 99.

> The great *feudatory* at Rouen seemed, in a way in which no other *feudatory* seemed, to shut up his over-lord in a kind of prison. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, II. 132.

2. A fief.

> A service paid by the King of Spaine for the kingdomes of Naples and Sicily, pretended *feudatorys* to the Pope. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 22, 1644.

> It must not be supposed that in the partition of France into *feudatories* the king was ignored. He, from the very nature of the system, was its head, from whom all authority theoretically descended. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 142.

feudbote† (fūd'bōt), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *fǣhth-bōt*, < *fǣhth*, a feud, quarrel, + *bōt*, amends, fine, boot: see *feud*^{1} and *boot*^{1}.] A fine for engaging in a feud or quarrel.

feu de joie (fė dė zhwo). [F., a bonfire, lit. fire of joy: *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, a hearth, fireplace (see *focus*); *de*, of; *joie*, see *joy.* Hence E. dial. (Craven) *feudjor*, a bonfire.] A bonfire, or a firing of guns, in token of joy.

> About three o'clock the discharge of fifty pieces of cannon was answered by a *feu de joie* from all the regiments of the garrison, and the yeomanry corps drawn up for the purpose in Stephen's Green. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 406.

feudist (fū'dist), *n.* [< F. *feudiste* = Sp. Pg. *feudista*, < L. *feudum*, feud: see *feud*^{2}.] **1.** A writer on feuds; one versed in feudal law.

> I call it, as the *feudists* do, jus utendi prædio alieno; a right to use another man's land, not a property in it. *Spelman*, Feuds and Tenures, ii.

2. One living under the feudal system.

> The Greeks, the Romans, the Britons, the Saxons, and even originally the *feudists*, divided the lands equally. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xiv.

feudum (fū'dum), *n.* [ML., also *feodum, feoudium:* see *feud*^{2}.] **1.** Land granted to be held as a benefice, in distinction from land granted to be held allodially.— **2.** An estate of inheritance; an interest in land descendible to heirs. *K. E. Digby.*

feu-duty (fū′dū′ti), *n.* In *Scots law*, the annual duty or rent paid by a feuar to his superior, according to the tenure of his right.

Feuillant (fė-lyoṅ′), *n.* [F.] 1. A member of a congregation of reformed Cistercian monks, instituted by Jean de la Barrière. The reform aimed at stricter monastic discipline, and was approved by the Pope in 1586. In 1630 the congregation was divided into two: the French, called *Notre Dame des Feuillants*, and the Italian, called *Reformed Bernardines*.

2. A club of constitutional royalists in the French revolution, taking its name from the convent of the Feuillants in Paris, where it met. It was broken up in August, 1792.

> The old Jacobins became absolutely republican, and, in contempt, called the *Feuillants* the Club Monarchique.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 602.

Feuillantine (fė-lyoṅ-tēn′), *n.* [< *Feuillant* + *-ine*^{2}.] A member of a congregation of nuns organized in the last part of the sixteenth century, and corresponding to the Feuillants.

Feuillea (fū-il′ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after Louis *Feuillet*, a French traveler and naturalist (1660–1732).] A cucurbitaceous genus of half a dozen species, of tropical America. They are frutescent climbers, and the large, bitter, and very oily seeds are both purgative and emetic. *F. cordifolia* is the antidote cacoon of Jamaica, which is employed as a remedy for various diseases and as an antidote to certain poisons. Also *Fevillea*.

feuillemorte (fėly-môrt′), *a.* and *n.* [F. *feuille morte*, lit. 'dead leaf': see *filemot*.] **I.** *a.* Of the color of a dead or faded leaf; of a shade of brown. Also *foliomort*.

> To make a countryman understand what *feuillemorte* colour signifies, it may suffice to tell him 'tis the colour of wither'd leaves falling in Autumn.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. xi. § 14.

II. *n.* A color like that of a dead or faded leaf; filemot.

> It was one of the shades of brown known by the name of *feuille-morte*, or dead-leaf colour.
> Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 134.

feuillet (fė-lyā′), *n.* [F., a leaf, sheet, plate, gill, third stomach, dim. of *feuille*, a leaf, < L. *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*^{1}, *folio*.] 1. The third stomach of a ruminant; the psalterium or manyplies.—2. In *diamond-cutting*, the projecting points of the triangular facets of a rose-cut diamond, whose bases join those of the triangles of the central pyramid. *E. D.*

feuilleton (fė′lye-toṅ), *n.* [F., dim. of *feuillet*, a leaf, sheet: see *feuillet*.] 1. In French newspapers, a part of one or more pages (the bottom) devoted to light literature or criticism, and generally marked off from the rest of the page by a rule.—2. The matter given in the feuilleton, very commonly consisting of part of a serial story.

> To most Parisians of any education, and to many provincials, their daily paper, with its brilliant "leader" and its exciting *feuilleton*, is as necessary as their daily breakfast. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 130.

feuilletonism (fė′lye-ton-izm), *n.* [< *feuilleton* + *-ism*.] Such literary and scientific qualities as find expression in the feuilleton; an ephemeral, superficial, and showy quality in scholarship or literature.

> Dignifying Schliemannism and spade-lore, *feuilletonism*, dillettantism, and sciolism with the name of scholarship.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 59.

feuilletonist (fė′lye-ton-ist), *n.* [< *feuilleton* + *-ist*.] One who writes for the feuilleton of a French newspaper.

> If a great university deliberately discourages high linguistic attainments, and reserves her honours and places for smart but shallow *feuilletonists*, rash and pretentious theorists—in a word, for utterers of literary false coin—and vendors of literary wares which were chiefly meant to sell, what place is England likely soon to hold in the world of letters and learning?
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 57.

feuilletonistic (fė″lye-ton-is′tik), *a.* [< *feuilletonist* + *-ic*.] Characteristic or suggestive of a feuilleton; ephemeral; superficial.

> The Count returned to the charge, and worried his Chief with what the latter called *feuilletonistic* remarks about the difficulties of his social and diplomatic position in Paris. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 42.

feute^{1}†, *n.* [ME., also written *fewte*, *foute*, *fute*, and later (mod.) *fuse*, *fusee* (see *fusee*^{3}); origin unknown; perhaps connected with *feuterer*, but this is doubtful.] 1. Odor; scent.

> *Fute*, odowre, odor. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 183.
>
> When the houndes hadde *feute* of the hende beste.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2189.

2. The track or trail, as of a deer.

> *Fewte*, vestigium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 159.
>
> He fond the *feute* al fresh where forth the herde [cowherd]
> Hadde bore than barn [the child].
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 90.

feute^{2}†, **feutee**†, *n.* [ME., also *fewtee*, < OF. *feaute*, etc., fealty: see *fealty*.] Same as *fealty*.

> Homage non withsay
> Ac alle deden him *feute*.
> *King Alisaunder* (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 2910.
>
> He lete make many newe knyghtes with his owne honde, whiche alle dide hym homage and *fewtee*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 121.

feuter^{1}†, **fewter**^{1}† (fū′tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feutre*; < ME. *feuter*, *fewtre*, *fewtire*, etc., OF. *feutre*, *fautre*, *faultre*, *faltre*, *feltre*, a lance-rest, any such support; orig., according to the etym., a pad or padded socket, being a particular use of OF. *feutre*, *fautre*, *feltre*, etc., F. *feutre*, felt, packing, padding, a cushion, carpet (whence *feutrer*, pack, pad), = Pr. *feutre* = Sp. *fieltro* = Pg. It. *feltro*, < ML. *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt, a pad or socket for a lance, < OHG. *filz* = AS. *felt*, etc., felt: see *felt*^{1}, *felter*.] A rest for a lance, attached to the saddle of a man-at-arms; a lance-rest; a support for a spear.

> These com in the first fronte with speres in *fewtre* for to Iuste, for grete myster hadde thei of horse.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 446.
>
> To William he priked with spere festned in *feuter*.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3436.
>
> Streiȝet to him [he] rides,
> With his spere on *feuter* festened that time.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3593.
>
> A faire floreschte spere in *fewtyre* he castes,
> And folowes faste one owre folke, and freschelye ascryez.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1366.

feuter^{1}†, **fewter**^{1}† (fū′tėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *feutre*; < *feuter*^{1}, *fewter*^{1}, *n.*] To place, as a lance or spear, in the feuter or rest.

> His speare he *feutred*, and at him it bore.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iv. 45.

feuter^{2}†, **fewter**^{2}†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *feature*.

> *Fewters* of his face. *Romeus and Juliet*, p. 57.

feuterer†, **fewterer**† (fū′tėr-ėr), *n.* [With additional suffix *-er*, as in *poulterer*, etc., for earlier **fewter*, *vewter*, a keeper of hounds, < OF. *vautrieur*, *vautreur*, a hunter, a poacher, < *vautrier*, *viautrier*, *viautrer*, hunt with hounds, < *viautre*, later spelled *vaultre* = Pr. *veltre* = It. *veltro* (ML. *veltrus*), a kind of hound, a mongrel between a hound and a mastiff, prob. < L. *vertagus*, also spelled *vertaga*, *vertagra*, *vertraga*, a greyhound, a word said to be of Celtic origin.] A keeper of hounds.

> Tho *vewter*, two cast of brede he tase,
> Two lesshe of grehoundes yf that he hase;
> To yche a bone, that is to telle,
> If I to ȝou the sothe shalle spelle.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.
>
> If you will be
> An honest yeoman—*fewterer*, feed us first,
> And walk us after. *Massinger*, The Picture, v. 1.

feuth (fūth), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fulth*.

feutred†, *a.* [< F. *feutrer*, pad as with felt, < *feutre*, felt: see *felt*^{1}, *felter*, and cf. *feuter*^{1}.] Stuffed or bombasted, as a garment. *Fairholt.*

fever^{1} (fē′vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feaver*; < ME. *fever*, *fevere*, *fevre* (partly from OF), earlier *fefer*, < AS. *fefer*, *fefor* = OHG. *fiebar*, MHG. *vieber*, G. *fieber* = Sw. Dan. *feber* = OF. *fevre*, *fievre*, F. *fièvre* = Pr. *febre* = Sp. *fiebre* = Pg. *febre* = It. *febbre*, < L. *febris*, a fever; perhaps orig. **ferbris* or **ferbis*, < *fervere*, be hot, burn, boil; or perhaps lit. 'a trembling,' akin to Gr. *φέβεσθαι*, flee affrighted, *φόβος*, flight, panic fear, fear, terror.] 1. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A temperature of the body higher than the normal temperature, appearing as a symptom of disease; pyrexia. The temperature of the body in health is between 98° and 99° F., and is maintained at this point by the adjustment of the production of bodily heat to its dissipation, both of these processes being largely under nervous control. During the period of invasion of a fever, or at any time when the temperature is rising, the heat produced exceeds the heat lost. If the rise is very rapid, the withdrawal of the blood from the skin, which diminishes the loss of heat, may give rise to a cold sensation or chill, which may be combined with an attack of shivering. By the latter the production of heat is increased. During fever the production of heat, while it may be greater than in a healthy body at rest, does not exceed what a healthy body can dispose of without experiencing increase of temperature. The consumption of the tissues of the body in fever exceeds ordinarily the repair, and there is more or less emaciation; the excretion of urea is increased; the pulse is usually quickened as well as the respiration; the bowels are apt to be constipated; and thirst, loss of appetite, headache, and vague pains are commonly complained of. Fever is caused by zymotic poisons, by local inflammation, or by overheating as in sunstroke, and is sometimes of exclusively nervous origin. It is unquestionably injurious to the patient when it is excessive or too long continued; in some cases, where it does not exceed certain limits, it is very probably innocuous, or may even be advantageous. Fever would ordinarily be called slight up to 101° or 102° F., moderate up to 103° or 103.5°, and high above this. Temperatures above 105° F. would be called excessively high, and to such the name of *hyperpyrexia* is applied. The limits of the significations of these terms are not precisely marked; they vary somewhat in the usage of different individuals. The prognostic significance of pyrexia depends on the accompanying conditions. (*b*) The group of symptoms consisting of pyrexia and the symptoms usually associated with it. (*c*) A disease in which pyrexia is a prominent symptom: as, typhoid *fever*, scarlet *fever*, etc.

> For the *feuere* agu hath comounly alienacioun of witt, and schewynge of thingis of fantasy.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.
>
> Yesterday at the seventh hour the *fever* left him.
> John iv. 52.
>
> He had a *fever* when he was in Spain,
> And, when the fit was on him, I did mark
> How he did shake. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.
>
> Our first positive knowledge of the manner in which the organism is incited to the morbid action that results in *fever* dates from the observation by Naunyn, Billroth, and Weber that a febrile elevation of the temperature may be experimentally produced by the introduction of septic matter into the circulation.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 67.
>
> Some low *fever*, ranging round to spy
> The weakness of a people, . . . found the girl,
> And flung her down upon a couch of fire.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. Heat; agitation; excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions: as, a *fever* of suspense; a *fever* of contention.

> Duncan is in his grave;
> After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2.
>
> Superstition is a Hectick *Fever* to Religion; it by degrees consumes the vitals of it, but comes on insensibly, and is not easily discovered till it be hard to be cured.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

Abdominal fever, abdominal typhus fever. Same as *typhoid fever*.—**African fever.** Same as *yellow fever*.—**Aphthous fever,** the aphthous stomatitis of neat cattle. See *stomatitis*.—**Ardent continued fever,** a fever resembling simple continued fever, developing in the tropics, especially among persons not acclimated.—**Army fever.** Same as *typhus fever*.—**Articular fever.** Same as *dengue*.—**Ataxic fever.** See *ataxic*.—**Biliary fever, biliary remittent fever.** Same as *relapsing fever*.—**Bilious fever.** (*a*) Remittent fever. (*b*) Typhoid fever. (*c*) Digestive disturbance with rise of temperature and vomiting of bile.—**Bilious typhoid fever.** Same as *relapsing fever*.—**Black fever,** cerebrospinal meningitis. See *meningitis*.—**Bladdery fever.** Same as *pemphigus*.—**Blanch fever**†. See *blanch*.—**Bone-fever,** acute cellulitis occurring in the fingers of workers in bone.—**Bouquet-fever.** Same as *dengue*.—**Breakbone fever.** Same as *dengue*.—**Cacatory fever.** See *cacatory*.—**Camp-fever,** a fever prevailing among soldiers in the field; specifically, typhus fever.—**Carbuncular fever.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).—**Catarrhal fever.** (*a*) Bronchitis. (*b*) Catarrh of the upper air-passages with fever. (*c*) Typhoid fever of a mild form.—**Catheter-fever,** fever incident to the use of the catheter; urethral fever. Its causation is obscure.—**Cerebrospinal fever,** cerebrospinal meningitis. See *meningitis*.—**Chagres fever,** a fever endemic on the isthmus of Panama.—**Childbed fever,** puerperal fever.—**Chills and fever.** See *chill*^{1}.—**Congestive fever,** cerebrospinal meningitis: applied in a loose use to typhoid, typhus, and malarial fevers, and to pneumonia.—**Continual** or **continued fever.** See *continual*.—**Continued bilious fever.** Same as *typhoid fever*.—**Country fever.** Same as *intermittent fever*.—**Cyprus fever,** relapsing fever.—**Dothienteric fever.** Same as *typhoid fever*.—**Double fever,** intermittent fever in which there are two paroxysms in each cycle.—**Double quotidian fever,** intermittent fever in which two paroxysms occur within twenty-four hours.—**Double tertian fever,** intermittent fever with two paroxysms having features distinct from each other, such as severity or distance from the last paroxysm, in one cycle of forty-eight hours.—**Dynamic fever,** relapsing fever.—**Endemic fever.** (*a*) Remittent fever. (*b*) Typhoid fever.—**Endemo-epidemic fever,** dengue.—**Enteric, enteromesenteric fever,** typhoid fever.—**Ephemeral fever,** a short simple continued fever.—**Epidemic fever.** (*a*) Typhus fever. (*b*) The pest.—**Epidemic remittent fever,** relapsing fever.—**Eruptive articular fever,** dengue.—**Eruptive fever,** a term applied to the various exanthemata. See *exanthema*.—**Eruptive rheumatic fever,** dengue.—**Essential fever,** a fever of distinct zymotic origin and independent of a local inflammation.—**Exacerbating fever,** remittent fever.—**Exanthematic typhus fever,** typhus fever.—**Fainting fever of Persia,** an epidemic in Teheran in 1842: the attacks were characterized by fainting and choleraic symptoms.—**Fall fever.** (*a*) Typhoid fever. (*b*) Remittent fever.—**Famine fever,** relapsing fever.—**Fermentation-fever,** fever produced by the introduction of fibrin ferment into the blood.—**Fever and ague,** intermittent fever. See *ague*, 2.—**Fever of the spirit,** typhus fever.—**Fifteen-day fever,** remittent fever with relapse on the fifteenth day.—**Gastric fever.** (*a*) Typhoid fever. (*b*) Acute gastritis.—**Gastrobilious, gastro-enteric fever,** typhoid fever.—**Gastrohepatic fever,** relapsing fever.—**Gastrosplenic fever,** typhoid fever.—**Gibraltar fever,** yellow fever.—**Hay fever.** See *hay-fever*.—**Hectic fever,** fever of the form which is typically exhibited in phthisis, with marked morning remissions and evening exacerbations.—**Hectic infantile fever,** typhoid fever in children.—**Hemogastric fever,** yellow fever.—**Hemorrhagic fever,** the fever incident to hemorrhage.—**Herpetic fever,** simple continued fever with herpes facialis.—**Hungary fever,** typhus fever.—**Icteric fever,** pernicious malarial fever accompanied with jaundice.—**Icteric remittent fever,** ardent fever.—**Idiopathic fever,** a fever independent of local inflammation, as the various fevers of zymotic origin.—**Ileotyphus fever,** typhoid fever.—**Infantile remittent fever,** typhoid fever in children.—**Inflammatory fever.** (*a*) Simple continued fever. (*b*) Relapsing fever. (*c*) Fever incident to some local inflammation. (*d*) Anthrax.—**Intermittent fever,** a malarial fever in which feverish periods lasting a few hours alternate with periods in which the temperature is normal. The feverish periods may occur daily (quotidian fever), or every second day (tertian), or every third day (quartan), or the cycles may be still longer.—**Intestinal fever,** typhoid fever.—**Intestinal fever of cattle,** cattle-plague.—**Intestinal fever of swine.** Same as *hog-cholera.* See *cholera.*—**Irritative fever.** (*a*) Fever from local lesion. (*b*) Simple continued fever.—**Levant fever,** relapsing fever.—**Little fever,** typhoid fever.—**Low fever,** a continued fever which does not reach a high temperature.—**Maculated fever,** typhus fever.—**Malarial fever,** a name applied to non-contagious fevers, the poison producing which may enter the system with the breath, which infest particular localities, especially marshy places and new countries, which may advance over a country, and are repressed externally by cold and dryness and in the body by quinine. Intermittent and remittent fevers are the forms usually distinguished.—**Malignant bilious typhus fever,** a contagious fever of Nubia, which does not intermit.—**Malignant continued fever, malignant fever, malignant fever of hospitals, malignant fever of ships,** typhus fever.—**Malignant fever of the tropics,** pernicious fever.—**Malignant pestilential fever.** (*a*) Yellow fever. (*b*) Cattle-plague.—**Malignant purpuric fever,** cerebrospinal meningitis.—**Marsh remittent fever, Mediterranean fever,** remittent fever.—**Melanuric fever,** hemorrhagic malarial fever.—**Mesenteric fever,** typhoid fever.—**Miasmatic fever,** malarial fever.—**Miliary fever,** typhoid fever.—**Military fever,** typhus fever.—**Mucous fever,** typhoid fever.—**Nervous fever.** (*a*) Typhus fever. (*b*) Typhoid fever. (*c*) Pyrexia of purely nervous origin.—**Neuropurpuric fever,** cerebrospinal fever.—**Nonan fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs on the ninth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Nosocomial fever,** typhus fever as prevalent in hospitals.—**Ochlotic fever,** typhus fever.—**Octan fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs on the eighth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Paludal fever.** (*a*) Malarial fever. (*b*) Yellow fever.—**Panama fever,** a fever endemic on the isthmus of Panama.—**Paroxysmal fever,** remittent fever.—**Periodic, periodical fever,** intermittent fever.—**Peritoneal fever,** puerperal fever.—**Pernicious fever,** a phrase applied to cases of malarial fever which prove dangerous or fatal at an early stage, the system being suddenly overpowered by the malarial poison. Also called *pernicious bilious fever, pernicious malarial fever.*—**Pestilential fever.** (*a*) Typhus fever. (*b*) Yellow fever. (*c*) The plague.—**Pestilential fever of cattle,** cattle-plague.—**Petechial fever.** (*a*) Cerebrospinal meningitis. (*b*) Typhus fever.—**Petechial typhus fever,** typhus fever.—**Pneumonic fever,** pneumonia.—**Puerperal fever,** a dangerous septic fever occurring after childbirth.—**Purple fever.** (*a*) Cerebrospinal meningitis. (*b*) Typhoid fever.—**Putrid fever,** typhus fever.—**Pyogenic fever,** pyemia.—**Pythogenic fever,** typhoid fever.—**Quartan fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns on the fourth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Quintan fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns on the fifth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Quotidian fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs every day.—**Recurrent fever,** relapsing fever.—**Red fever,** dengue.—**Relapsing bilious fever,** relapsing fever.—**Relapsing fever,** a contagious fever caused by the presence in the blood of the *Spirochæte Obermeyeri*, a spirillum consisting of a thin spiral thread $\frac{1}{1500}$ to $\frac{1}{600}$ of an inch in length. Typical cases, after an incubation of from five to eight days, with only slight prodromata, suddenly develop a high fever which lasts from five to seven days, and as suddenly disappears. With the high fever are associated malaise, anorexia, pains in the head, back, and limbs, muscular hyperalgesia, constipation or slight diarrhea, marked enlargement of the spleen, very frequent pulse, and a dirty-yellow complexion. The attack may recur after a week, and several such recurrences may take place. The mortality is from 2 to 4 per cent. For synonyms, see phrases above and below.—**Remittent bilious fever.** (*a*) Remittent fever. (*b*) Relapsing fever. (*c*) Ardent continued fever.—**Remittent fever,** a malarial fever in which periods of high temperature alternate with periods in which the temperature is less, but not as low as normal. It is produced by the same agent as intermittent fever.—**Remitting bilious fever.** (*a*) Dengue. (*b*) Remittent fever.—**Remitting icteric fever,** relapsing fever.—**Rheumatic fever,** acute rheumatism.—**Roman fever,** malarial fever contracted in Rome: but the word is loosely used by travelers to designate typhoid and other often insignificant affections.—**Scarlet fever,** a contagious fever in which typical cases exhibit the following features: After a period of incubation of from three to seven days there is a sudden rise of temperature, accompanied with sore throat, vomiting, very frequent pulse, headache, and often, in small children, convulsions. After about one day the scarlet eruption appears, which lasts for three or four days in its original intensity, and then begins to fade out, when desquamation sets in. Among complications and consequences may be mentioned the formation of diphtheroid membranes in the throat, abscess of cervical lymphatic glands, inflammation of the ear, and acute inflammation of the kidneys. The contagion may preserve its vitality for months in clothes, bedding, carpets, etc. One attack usually protects against subsequent infection.—**Seasoning fever,** a mild form of (*a*) remittent fever; (*b*) yellow fever in new-comers.—**Septan fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysms recur on the seventh day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Septic fever,** the fever arising from ill-cared-for wounds, from the infection of the system with their morbid products or the bacterial germs flourishing in them.—**Seven-day fever.** (*a*) Same as *septan fever.* (*b*) Relapsing fever.—**Seventeen-day fever,** remittent fever with relapse on the seventeenth day.—**Sextan fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysms recur on the sixth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Short fever,** relapsing fever.—**Siam fever,** yellow fever.—**Sierra Leone fever,** a form of remittent fever.—**Simple asthenic fever,** simple continued fever with debility.—**Simple continued fever,** a fever, usually mild, lasting from a few hours to a few days, independent of local inflammation, and neither in its features nor in the circumstances under which it arises disclosing its identity with other better-marked forms. Under the name are doubtless included in actual practice many mild and abortive cases of typhoid, malarial, and other fevers, some cases of purely neurotic origin, and possibly some dependent on a distinct unknown zymotic cause. Also called *synocha, synochus simplex, febricula, ephemera, ephemeral fever, sun-fever.*—**Slow nervous fever,** typhoid fever.—**Solar fever,** dengue.—**Spirillum fever,** relapsing fever.—**Splenic fever.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).—**Spotted fever.** (*a*) Typhus fever. (*b*) Cerebrospinal meningitis.—**Spring fever,** a feeling of lassitude occurring in spring, supposed to be due to the change of season; also, humorously, mere laziness. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Strangers' fever.** Same as *yellow fever.*—**Sudatory fever,** sweating-sickness.—**Summer fever,** hay-fever.—**Surgical typhus fever,** pyemia.—**Synochal fever,** synocha.—**Synochoid fever,** simple continued fever.—**Tertian fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs every third day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Thermic fever,** pyrexia from overheating.—**Three-day fever,** dengue.—**Typhoid fever,** a fever the more typical cases of which, resulting in recovery, present the following features: (1) A period of incubation of two weeks, more or less, terminating in prodromata lasting for a few days, and consisting in a general tired feeling and indisposition to exertion of any kind, loss of appetite, usually some constipation, slight headache, and pains in the limbs. (2) A period of invasion of a week or less, characterized by a gradually increasing temperature, with morning remissions and evening exacerbations, want of appetite, thirst, dry and coated tongue, frequent pulse, headache, often nose-bleed, usually constipation, often slight diarrhea, slightly tympanitic abdomen, with perhaps some tenderness and gurgling in the right iliac region, some enlargement of the spleen, perhaps slight delirium at night, and some bronchitis. (3) A period of continued pyrexia (fever) in which the temperature ceases to rise, and in which its daily variations are less. This period (fastigium) lasts for a week or two. The want of appetite, thirst, dry tongue, frequent pulse, headache, and bronchitis continue or are increased. The tympanitis, splenic enlargement, and delirium become more pronounced. Three or four soft yellow stools are passed daily. About the beginning of this period an eruption of small, pink, slightly raised spots appears on the skin, especially of the back and abdomen. (4) A period of defervescence, in which the fever gradually disappears and all the symptoms improve. This may last about a week. Cases vary much from this typical progress, and may be marked in addition by intestinal hemorrhage, perforation of the intestinal wall with collapse and peritonitis, thrombosis of the larger veins, especially the femoral, pneumonia, lobular and (rarely) lobar, or meningitis. Relapses (after a normal temperature has been reached) and recrudescences (before the fever has entirely disappeared) are not very uncommon. The mortality varies, but the average of recent reports is not far from 10 per cent. The main anatomical features are inflammation of Peyer's patches and of the solitary glands of the small and sometimes of the large intestine, with inflammation of the mesenteric lymphatic glands. Persons between fifteen and thirty years of age seem to be most frequently attacked. A previous attack produces a certain but not complete protection. The contagium seems to be given off from the sick mainly by the stools. The contamination of food and drink seems to be the most important mode of ingress. Personal contact does not materially increase exposure. Typhoid fever is now believed to be caused by a microscopic parasitic organism or bacillus, in length about one third the diameter of a red blood-corpuscle, in thickness about one third of its length, with rounded ends, mobile, forming spores at a temperature between 30° and 42° C., but not at lower temperatures, and forming minute brownish-yellow colonies on gelatin, which it does not soften. For synonyms, see phrases above.—**Typhomalarial fever,** a febrile disease produced by the simultaneous action of the typhoid and malarial poisons. The term more often indicates a doubt whether the case is malarial or typhoid.—**Typhus fever,** a contagious fever which in typical cases presents the following features: A period of incubation of nine days or more, a sudden onset of fever, often with a chill, a period of continued fever with pains in the head, back, and limbs, dizziness, noise in the ears, frequent bronchitis, and enlarged spleen. An eruption appears on the third to the seventh day, in the form of small red spots, usually abundant over the trunk and limbs, which in two or three days more become hemorrhagic. In the second or third week the disease may terminate by a fall of temperature, which is usually quite rapid. Relapses are very rare. The mortality varies in different epidemics from 6 to 20 per cent. The most susceptible years are between the ages of twenty and forty. One attack affords considerable protection against a second. For synonyms, see phrases above.—**Urethral fever,** fever ensuing on an operation on the urethra, such as passing a catheter.—**Yellow fever,** an infectious disease of warm climates, typical cases of which present the following features: After a period of incubation varying from a day to several weeks, the invasion begins suddenly with headache, pains in back and limbs, often distinct chill, nausea, often vomiting, inactive bowels, fever (pyrexia) usually high, a pulse-rate less than corresponds to the pyrexia, sometimes vertigo, convulsions, delirium, and albuminuria. Following upon these symptoms, often after a lull and apparent beginning of recovery, may come exhaustion of the heart and nervous centers, bleeding from mucous membranes (giving rise to black vomit), jaundice, scanty urine, and albuminuria. The mortality in the better class of private cases varies in the experience of different observers from 7 to 10 per cent. The autopsy reveals, in addition to the hemorrhages, congestion of the nervous centers, hypostatic congestion of the lungs, fatty degeneration of the heart and liver, and parenchymatous nephritis. The infectious principle of the disease has been identified with various micro-organisms, and is probably a ptomaine-producing bacillus. It infects localities. In its spread from place to place human intercourse seems to be the efficient factor. It may be carried in clothes and other goods. Its development is favored by filth and repressed by cold. Individuals are infected by being in an infected locality. Personal contact with the sick does not seem to greatly enhance the exposure. Disinfection of food and drink is unavailing as a preventive measure. Whites are more susceptible to the disease than blacks, new-comers than old inhabitants. A previous attack usually produces immunity. Geographically it occurs in the warmer parts of America (though it has been known as far north as Portland in Maine), and in some parts of the old world.—**Yellow remittent fever,** ardent continued fever. (See also *brain-fever, heat-fever, hill-fever, hospital-fever, jail-fever, jungle-fever, lake-fever, ship-fever.*)

fever^1 (fē′vėr), *v.* [Not in ME.; < AS. *feferian, feforian,* be feverish, < *fefer,* fever: see *fever*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put in a fever; infect with fever.

> The white hand of a lady *fever* thee.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.
>
> A great flood
> Of evil memories *fevered* all his blood.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 368.
>
> The stir and speed of the journey . . . *fever* him, and stimulate his dull nerves into something of their old quickness and sensibility. *R. L. Stevenson*, Ordered South.

II. *intrans.* To contract or develop fever. [Rare.]

> He broke his leg, was taken home, *fevered*, and died.
> *E. B. Ramsay*, Scottish Life and Character, p. 132.

fever^2†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *fevre, fevere, favre, fabre,* < L. *faber,* a smith, an artisan: see *faber, fabric.*] A smith; an artisan.

fever-bark (fē′vėr-bärk), *n.* Same as *Alstonia bark* (which see, under *bark*^{2}).

fever-blister (fē′vėr-blis″tėr), *n.* A vesicular or pustular eruption which appears, commonly in or near the mouth, during or just after febrile disturbance.

fever-bush (fē′vėr-bu̇sh), *n.* 1. The *Lindera* (*Laurus*) *Benzoin,* or *Benzoin odoriferum,* of the United States, a lauraceous shrub with an agreeable aromatic odor, employed as a remedy for intermittent fevers and other complaints. Also called *benjamin-bush, spice-bush, spicewood, wild allspice,* etc.—2. The winterberry, *Ilex verticillata,* the bark of which is used as a febrifuge, etc.

fevered (fē′vėrd), *a.* [< *fever*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Suffering from fever; feverish; hence, heated; perturbed; disordered: as, a *fevered* imagination.

> There was work to do, and the cold sea-air was cooling the *fevered* brain. *W. Black*, Macleod of Dare, xlii.

feverefox†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *feverfew.*

Feverel†, *n.* [ME., var. of *Feverer,* q. v.] Same as *Feverer.*

Feverer†, *n.* [ME., also *Feverere, Feveryere, Fevergere, Fevirger, Feoverrer,* etc., also *Feverel,* < OF. *fevrier,* < L. *Februarius,* February: see *February.*] February.

feveret† (fē′vėr-et), *n.* [< *fever*^{1} + *-et.*] A slight fever.

> A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient excuse for non-appearance. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

feverfew (fē′vėr-fū), *n.* [Also written *feverfue;* also dial., in various corrupt forms, *featherfew, fetterfoe,* etc.; < ME. *fevyrfew, fewerfue,* < AS. *feferfuge, feferfugia,* < LL. *febrifugia,* a name of *Centaurea,* regarded as a febrifuge: see *febrifuge.*] 1. The *Chrysanthemum* (*Matricaria*) *Parthenium,* a European species naturalized in the United States, formerly cultivated as a medicinal herb, and used as a bitter tonic in the cure of fevers. Some ornamental varieties are common in gardens. Also called *wild camomile.*—2. A common name among florists for *Chrysanthemum roseum,* a native of the Caucasus, of which there are many single and double garden varieties.—3. The agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria.*—**Bastard feverfew,** of Jamaica, the *Parthenium Hysterophorus.*

fever-heat (fē′vėr-hēt′), *n.* 1. The heat of fever; a degree of bodily heat characteristic or indicative of fever. On some Fahrenheit thermometers fever-heat is marked at 112°. Hence —2. A feverish degree of excitement or excitation: as, the enthusiasm rose to *fever-heat.*

> But Ximenes, whose zeal had mounted up to *fever heat* in the excitement of success, was not to be cooled by any opposition, however formidable.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

feverish (fē′vėr-ish), *a.* [< *fever*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] 1. Having fever, especially a slight degree of fever: as, the patient is *feverish.*

> Noiselessly moved about the assiduous, careful attendants,
> Moistening the *feverish* lip and the aching brow.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 5.

2. Indicating or characteristic of fever: as, *feverish* symptoms.

> A *feverish* disorder disabled me. *Swift*, To Pope.

3. Having a tendency to produce fever: as, *feverish* food. *Dunglison.*—4. Morbidly eager; unduly ardent: as, a *feverish* craving for notoriety or fame.

Feverish with hope and change.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 170.

Generally speaking, a *feverish* anxiety is manifested in every country to increase the naval strength.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 432.

5. Excited and fitful; in a state resembling fever; now hot, now cold; characterized by sudden change or rapid fluctuations: as, a *feverish* state of the money market.

The political atmosphere is less agitated through the absorption of attention by the *feverish* condition of the commercial world.
The American, VIII. 99.

feverishly (fē′vėr-ish-li), *adv.* In a feverish manner; as in a fever.

These other apartments were densely crowded, and in them beat *feverishly* the heart of life.
Poe, Tales, I. 342.

feverishness (fē′vėr-ish-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection. Hence—**2.** Heated or fitful agitation or excitement: as, the *feverishness* of popular feeling.

The *feverishness* of his apprehensions.
Scott.

feverly† (fē′vėr-li), *a.* [< *fever*^{1} + *-ly*^{1}.] Characteristic of fever; feverish.

Feverly heat maketh no digestion.
Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum (1562), p. 62.

fevernut (fē′vėr-nut), *n.* The seeds of *Cæsalpinia Bonducella*, a climbing leguminous shrub of the tropics, used as a tonic and febrifuge.

feverous (fē′vėr-us), *a.* [< ME. *feverous*, < OF. *fievrous*, F. *fiévreux* = Pr. *febros* = It. *febbroso*; as *fever*^{1} + *-ous*.] **1.** Affected with fever or ague.

The earth was *feverous*, and did shake.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

The business of your last week's letter, concerning the widow, is not a subject for a *feverous* man's consideration.
Donne, Letters, xxii.

2. Having the nature of fever.

All maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart-sick agony, all *feverous* kinds.
Milton, P. L., xi. 482.

A less *feverous* and exclusive pursuit of wealth.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 616.

3. Having a tendency to produce fever.

It hath been noted by the ancients that southern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of the year; but with rain not.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

[Obsolete or rare in all uses.]

feverously† (fē′vėr-us-li), *adv.* In a feverous manner; feverishly.

A malady
Desperately hot or changing *feverously*.
Donne, Elegies, vii.

feverroot (fē′vėr-röt), *n.* A caprifoliaceous herb of the United States, *Triosteum perfoliatum*, said to have been used by the Indians as a remedy for fevers. The root is purgative and emetic. Also *feverwort* and *horse-gentian*.

fever-sore (fē′vėr-sōr), *n.* A vesicular sore produced by febrile conditions; fever-blister.

fever-tree (fē′vėr-trē), *n.* **1.** The blue-gum tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*): so called from its quality of preventing malaria. See *Eucalyptus*.—**2.** The *Pinckneya pubens*, a rubiaceous tree of the American coast, from South Carolina to Florida. The bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge, under the name of *Georgia bark*.

fevertwig (fē′vėr-twig), *n.* The staff-vine, *Celastrus scandens*, the bark of which is used in domestic practice as an alterative, diuretic, etc. See cut under *bittersweet*.

feverweed (fē′vėr-wēd), *n.* The *Eryngium fœtidum* of the West Indies.

feverwort (fē′vėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *feverroot*.

fevery† (fē′vėr-i), *a.* [< *fever*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Affected with fever; feverish.

O Rome, in what a sickness art thou fallen!
How dangerous and deadly, when thy head
Is drowned in sleep, and all thy body *fevery*!
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 5.

Fevillea (fe-vil′ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* Same as *Feuillea*.

few (fū), *a.* and *pron.* or *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fewe*, < ME. *few*, *fewe*, *feue*, *feuwe*, *feu*, *feawe*, *feaue*, *fæwe*, *fawe*, *fowe*, *faa*, *fo*, prop. pl., the suffix *-e* being that of the nom. pl. (absorbed in the contracted form *fo*, to which was then sometimes attached another pl. suffix *-n*, giving the pl. *fon*, *fone*) (compar. *fewer*, *fewere*; also, from the pl. *fon*, sometimes *foner*); < AS. *feáwe*, contr. *feá*, pl., = OS. *fā*, *fō* (*fāh-*) = OFries. *fē* = OHG. *fao*, *fō* (*fao-*, *fō-*, *fōh-*, *fow-*) = Icel. *fār* = Sw. *få*, pl., = Norw. Dan. *faa*, pl., = Goth. **faws* or **faus*, only in pl. *fawai*, few; Teut. √ **fau* = L. and Gr. √ **pau*, in L. *paucus*, little, pl. *pauci*, few, *paulus*, *paullus* (= Gr. *παῦρος*), little, small, L. *pauper* (for **pauciper*), poor: see *paucity*, *pauper*, *poor*. The constructions of *few* partly conform to those of *little* and *many*.] **I.** *a.* Not many; a small number; only a small number.

That the *fewe* word [pl.] that we on ure bede [bead, prayer] seien be cuthe alle halegen [known to all saints].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 119.

Ther is ladis [men] now in lond fulle *foe*
That wold haue seruut [served] hor [their] lord soe.
Sir Amadace, st. 70 (Three Early Eng. Metr. Rom., [ed. Robson).

Fone men may now fourty yhere pas.
And *foner* fifty.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 764.

Few substances are found pure in nature.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

II. *pron.* or *n.* **1.** Not many; only a small number (of persons or things): in this use properly an adjective, used elliptically as a plural noun, and not preceded by the article.

On his side were but *fo*.
Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 58.

Many be called, but *few* chosen.
Mat. xx. 16.

But for the miracle,
I mean our preservation, *few* in millions
Can speak like us.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

Few there are who have either had, or could have, such a loss; and yet *fewer* who carried their love and constancy beyond the grave.
Dryden, Eleonora, Pref.

Few, *few* shall part, where many meet!
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

2. A small number; a minority: in this sense preceded by the article *a* (originally in the plural) or *the*, with or without a noun following, the noun, if used, expressing the whole of which the few are taken, and being in the partitive genitive, with or without the preposition *of*: as, *a few*, or *a few members*, or *a few of the members*, dissented.

Her ȝe mowe yse [see] that *an vewe* thoru synne of lecherye
Mowe bynyme grace of God al a compaynye.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 405.

The Cane [khan] rood with *a fewe* meynee [*many*^{2}, attendants].
Mandeville, Travels, p. 226.

We are left but *a few* of many, as thine eyes do behold us.
Jer. xlii. 2.

A grateful *few* shall love thy modest lay . . .
Long as the thrush shall pipe on Grongar Hill!
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 17.

3. A small quantity or portion; a little: followed by a noun (without *of*) in a construction similar to def. 2 and to that of *little*, *n.* [Obsolete or local.]

At ten of the clocke they go to dynner, whereas they be contente with a penye pyece of byefe amongest iiii, hauyng *a fewe* porage made of the brothe of the same byefe, wyth salte and otemell, and nothynge els.
T. Lever, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 486.

Here's a rahm. . . . It's weel eneugh to ate *a few* porridge in.
E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, xiii.

A few. (*a*) See II., 2. (*b*) See II., 3. (*c*) *Adv. phr.* Somewhat; to some slight extent: often used ironically for *a good deal*. [Colloq. or low.]

I trembled *a few*, for I thought ten to one but he'd say "He? Not he, I promise you."
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 28.

A good few, a good many; a considerable number: a cautious phrase expanded by use into a meaning nearly the opposite. Compare *quite a few*. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]—**In few**†, in a few words; briefly; in brief.

No compliment, I pray; but to the case
I hang upon, which, *in few*, is my honour.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 3.

The night grows on, and you are for your meeting;
I'll therefore end *in few*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

Quite a few, a good many; a considerable number: same as *a good few*. [Prov., U. S. (New Jersey, etc.).]—**The few,** the minority; a small number of persons or things separated or discriminated from the multitude: as, a measure calculated to benefit *the few* at the expense of the many.

The India House was a lottery-office, which invited everybody to take a chance, and held out ducal fortunes as the prize destined for *the* lucky *few*.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

fewel†, *n.* and *v.* See *fuel*.

feweller†, *n.* See *fueler*.

fewmet, *n.* See *fumet*.

fewmishings†, *n. pl.* Same as *fumets*.

fewness (fū′nes), *n.* [< ME. *fewness*, *fewenesse*, *fewnes*, *feunesse*, *fonenesse*, < AS. **feáwness*, contr. *feáness*, < *feáwe*, few: see *few*.] The state of being few; paucity.

Fewenesse [var. *fewnesse*] of my daȝis schewe me.
Wyclif, Ps. ci. 24.

How little substantial doctrine is apprehended by the *fewness* of good grammarians!
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 50 b.

They on the Hill, which were not yet come to blows, perceaving the *fewness* of thir Enemies, came down amain.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

I was chiefly struck with the comparative *fewness* of the large houses, either built or building.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 235.

Fewness and truth†, in few words and truly: an affected phrase.

Fewness and truth, 'tis thus:
Your brother and his lover have embraced.
Shak., M. for M., i. 5

fewsty†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *fusty*.

fewtee†, *n.* See *feute*^{2}.

fewter^{1}†, *n.* and *v.* See *feuter*^{1}.

fewter^{2}†, *n.* See *feuter*^{2}.

fewterer†, *n.* See *feuterer*.

fewterlock (fū′tėr-lok), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fetterlock*, *fetlock*.

fewtrils (fū′trilz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.; appar. an accom. form (simulating *few*) of *fattrels*, q. v.] Small articles; little, unimportant things; trifles, as the smaller articles of furniture, etc.

I ha' paid to keep her awa' fra' me; these five year I ha' paid her; I ha' gotten decent *fewtrils* about me agen.
Dickens, Hard Times, xi.

fey^{1}†, *v.* An obsolete form of *fay*^{1}.

fey^{2}, *v. t.* Same as *fay*^{2}.

fey^{3}†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fay*^{3}.

fey^{4}, *a.* See *fay*^{5}.

fey^{5}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fee*.

feydom (fā′dum), *n.* See *faydom*.

Feylinia (fạ̄-lin′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.; a nonsense-name.] A genus of African skinks, or lizards, of the family *Feyliniidæ*, without limbs and with numerous preanal scales. *J. E. Gray*, 1845. Also called *Anelytrops*.

feyliniid (fā-lin′i-id), *n.* A lizard of the family *Feyliniidæ*.

Feyliniidæ (fā-li-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Feylinia* + *-idæ*.] A family of lizards, taking name from the genus *Feylinia*, generally called *Anelytropidæ*.

feyne†, *v.* A Middle English form of *feign*.

feyre^{1}†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fair*^{1}.

feyre^{2}†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fair*^{2}.

feyt^{1} (fāt), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *fight*.

feyt^{2} (fāt), *n.* A dialectal variant of *feat*^{1}.

fez (fez), *n.*; pl. *fezzes* (fez′ez). [< F. *fez*, < Turk. *fes*, said to be named from the city of *Fez*, the principal town in Morocco, where such caps are largely manufactured.] A cap of red felt of the shape of a truncated cone, having a black silk tassel inserted in the middle of the top and hanging down nearly to the lower edge. It was made part of Turkish official dress by the sultan Mahmud II. in the early part of the nineteenth century. It is considered as the special badge of a Turkish subject, who, even if not a Mussulman, is obliged to wear it.

fezzle (fez′l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A litter of pigs. [Prov. Eng.]

F. F. V. An abbreviation of the phrase "first families of Virginia"; hence, as a substantive in the plural, those families; in general, the highest social class in the Southern States. [Humorous, U. S.]

Mason wuz *F. F. V.*, though a cheap card to win on,
But t'other was jes' New York trash to begin on.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iv.

A high-toned gentleman bred and born, one of the true chivalry of the South and of the *F. F. V.'s*.
N. Sargent, Public Men, II. 322.

He [Patrick Henry] stood midway between the *F. F. V.'s* (First Families of Virginia) and the "mean whites."
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 100.

f-hole (ef′hōl), *n.* One of the openings in the upper plate of the body of the violin and similar instruments: so called from their resemblance to the Italic letter *f*. See cut under *violin*.

fi (fī), *interj.* See *fy*.

fiacre (fẹ̄-ä′kr), *n.* [F., from the Hôtel de St. *Fiacre* in Paris, where the first station for the hire of these carriages is said to have been established about 1650.] A small four-wheeled carriage for hire; a hackney-coach.

Du Plessis . . . shows that the name *Fiacre* was first given to hackney coaches, because hired coaches were first made use of for the convenience of pilgrims who went from Paris to visit the shrine of the saint [Fiaker, Fiacre], and because the inn where these coaches were hired was known by the sign of St. Fiaker.
A. Butler, Lives of the Saints (1836), II. 379, note.

fiance†, *n.* [< ME. *fiaunce*, *fyawnce*, < OF. *fiance*, confidence, trust, promise, = Pr. *fiansa* = Sp. *fianza* = Pg. *fiança* = It. *fidanza*, < L. *fidentia*, confidence, < *fiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *fidere*, trust, confide: see *affiance*, *confidence*, and *faith*.] Trust; confidence.

She is Fortune verelye
In whom no man shulde affye
Nor in her yeftis have *fiaunce*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5482.

fiance†, *v. t.* [< OF. *fiancer*, *fiancier*, F. *fiancer* (= Pr. *fiansar* = It. *fidanzare*), betroth, < OF. *fiance*, promise: see *fiance*, *n.*] To betroth. See *affiance*.

And they had with theym theyr younge sonne, who hadde *fyaunced* the yere before Mary, doughter to the Duke of Berrey.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxxiii.

fiancé, fiancée (fē-oṅ-sā′), *n.* [F., m. and f. pp. of *fiancer*, betroth: see *fiance, v.*] An affianced or betrothed person, male (*fiancé*) or female (*fiancée*).

fiant†, fiaunt†, *n.* [Perversions of *fiat*, prob. intended to reflect the L. *fiant*, the plur. corresponding to *fiat*, sing.: see *fiat.*] Commission; fiat.

> Nought suffered he the Ape to give or graunt,
> But through his hand must passe the *Fiaunt*.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1144.

fiants† (fī′ąnts), *n.* [< OF. *fians, fiens, fient, fian, fien, fiem, fime*, dung, F. dial. *fian* = Pr. *fem* = Cat. *fems* = Sp. *fimo* = It. *fimo, fime*, < L. *fimus*, dung, dirt. A parallel form appears in OF. *fiente*, F. *fiente* = Pr. *fenta*, mod. Pr. *fento, fiento* = Cat. *fempta*, < L. as if **fimĭta*, perhaps an alteration of L. *fimētum*, a dunghill: see *fime.*] In *hunting*, the dung of the boar, wolf, fox, marten, or badger.

fiar (fē′ąr), *n.* [Sc., prob. another form of *feuar*, < *feu*, a fee or feud: see *feu, fee*^{2}, *feud*^{2}.] 1. In *Scots law*, one to whom any property belongs in fee — that is, one who has the property in reversion as contrasted with life-rent; the person in whom the property of an estate is vested, burdened with the right of life-rent.—2. *pl.* In Scotland, the prices of the different kinds of grain for the current year, as fixed by the sheriff of each county and a jury, after the production of expert evidence, and the hearing of all parties interested. This proceeding, which takes place in February or March, is called *striking the fiars*; the prices thus struck are called *fiars' prices*, and rule in all grain contracts where no price had been specified, as well as in calculating the money value of such stipends, rents, etc., as are properly payable in grain.

fiaschetta (fyȧs-ket′tą), *n.*; pl. *fiaschette* (-te). [It., dim of *fiasco*, a flask: see *flask.*] 1. A small thin glass bottle generally invested in a complete covering of wicker or plaited straw or maize-leaves as a protection.—2. A small earthenware vessel, generally fantastic in shape and decoration. [Rare.]

fiaschino (fyȧs-kē′nọ̄), *n.*; pl. *fiaschini* (-nē). [It., dim. of *fiasco*, a flask.] An earthenware vessel of fantastic form.

> The old Italian *fiaschini* in the shape of fruit.
> *Jour. Archæol. Ass.*, XII. 100.

fiasco (fiȧs′kọ̄), *n.* [It. *fiasco*, a flask or bottle; *far fiasco*, make a fiasco, fail. "In Italy, when a singer fails to please, the audience shout 'Olà, olà, *fiasco*,' perhaps in allusion to the bursting of a bottle."] 1. A flask; a bottle. See *flask*.

> He [Mr. T. A. Trollope] lived in Florence in the days of the Grand Duke, . . . when a *fiasco* of good Chianti could be had for a paul. *Athenæum*, Nov. 12, 1887, p. 653.

2. A failure in a musical or dramatic performance; an ignominious failure of any kind; a complete breakdown.

> Owing to the disunion of the Fenians themselves, the vigor of the administration, and the treachery of informers, the rebellion was a *fiasco*.
> *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 169.

fiat (fī′at), *n.* and *a.* [L. *fiat*, let it be done, 3d pers. sing. subj. pres. of *fieri*, be done, become, come into existence, used as pass. of *facere*, make, do: see *fact*. In the first sense there is often an allusion to Gen. i. 3 (Vulgate): "Dixitque Deus: *Fiat* lux. Et facta est lux." ("And God said, Let there be light. And there was light.")] **I.** *n.* 1. A command that something be done; specifically, an absolute and efficient command proceeding from, or as if from, divine or creative power.

> So that we, except God say
> Another *fiat*, shall have no more day.
> *Donne*, The Storm.

> Why did the *fiat* of a God give birth
> To yon fair Sun, and his attendant Earth?
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 35.

> The *fiat* "Let light be" was the commencement of developments, before the earth or other spheres had existence. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 588.

2. In *Eng. law*, a short order or warrant of some judge for making out and allowing certain processes, given by his subscribing the words *fiat ut petitur*, 'let it be done as is asked.'—**Fiat in bankruptcy**, the lord chancellor's allowance of a commission in bankruptcy.

II. *a.* Existing as if by absolute divine or creative command; having the character or power of such a command. [Colloq.]

> The verdict of approval, however, has usually taken a form which implies a certain *fiat* power in the Convention.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 176.

Fiat money. See *money*.

fiaunce†, *n.* See *fiance*.

fiaunt†, *n.* See *fiant*.

fib^1 (fib), *n.* [Of dial. origin; prob. an abbr. form of **fibble* or *fible*, a weakened form of *fable*, appearing in E. dial. *fible-fable*, nonsense: see *fable, n.*] A lie; specifically, a white lie; a venial falsehood, told to save one's self or another from embarrassment.

> Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no *fibs*.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

> Destroy his *fib* or sophistry — in vain;
> The creature's at his dirty work again.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 91.

> She was for the *fib*, but not the lie; at a word, she could be disdainful of subterfuges.
> *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xxix.

fib^1 (fib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fibbed*, ppr. *fibbing*. [< *fib*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To say what is not true; lie, especially in a mild or comparatively innocent way.

> *Cynthia.* I don't blush, Sir, for I vow I don't understand.
> *Sir Plyant.* Pshaw, Pshaw, you *fib*, you Baggage, you do understand, and you shall understand.
> *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iv. 3.

> If you have any mark whereby one may know when you *fib* and when you speak truth, you had best tell it me.
> *Arbuthnot.*

II. *trans.* To tell a fib to; lie to. [Rare.]

> To *fib* a man. *De Quincey.*

fib^2 (fib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fibbed*, ppr. *fibbing*. [Origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* To beat or strike, especially by delivering a succession of short rapid blows. [Slang.]

> I have been taking part in the controversy about "Bell and the Dragon," as you will see in the Quarterly, where I have *fibbed* the Edinburgh (as the fancy say) most completely. *Southey*, Letters (1811), II. 236.

II. *intrans.* To deliver a succession of short rapid blows. [Slang.]

fibber (fib′ėr), *n.* One who tells fibs or lies.

> Your royal grandsire (trust me, I'm no *fibber*)
> Was vastly fond of Colley Cibber.
> *Wolcot* (P. Pindar), p. 137.

fibbery (fib′ėr-i), *n.* [< *fib*^{1} + *-ery*.] The act or practice of fibbing. [Rare.]

> "Time has not thinned my flowing locks." Now do not suspect me of *fibbery*, or rub your memory till it smarts again. The thing is sure enough — and the "perché" is — they never flowed at all.
> *Landor*, The Century, XXXV. 520.

fiber^1, **fibre** (fī′bėr), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *fiber*, < F. *fibre* = Pr. *fibra* = Sp. *hebra, fibra* = Pg. It. *fibra*, < L. *fibra*, a fiber, filament (of plant or animal), akin to *fimbriæ*, fibers, threads, fringe (> ult. E. *fringe*), and perhaps to *filum*, a thread, > ult. E. *file*^{3} and *filament*.] 1. A thread or filament; any fine thread-like part of a substance, as a single natural filament of wool, cotton, silk, or asbestos, one of the slender terminal roots of a plant, a drawn-out thread of glass, etc.

> Invet'rate habits choke th' unfruitful heart,
> Their *fibres* penetrate its tenderest part.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 42.

> Old Yew which graspest at the stones
> That name the under-lying dead,
> Thy *fibres* net the dreamless head,
> Thy roots are wrapt about the bones.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, ii.

2. In a collective sense, a filamentous substance; a conglomeration of thread-like tissue, such as exists in animals and plants generally; more generally, any animal, vegetable, or even mineral substance the constituent parts of which may be separated into or used to form threads for textile fabrics or the like: as, muscular or vegetable *fiber*; the *fiber* of wool; silk, cotton, or jute *fiber*; asbestos *fiber*.—3. Figuratively, sinew; strength: as, a man of *fiber*.

> Yet had no *fibres* in him, nor no force. *Chapman.*

4. Material; stuff; quality; character.

> Our friend Mr. Tulliver had a good-natured *fibre* in him.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 8.

> The stuff of which poets are made, whether finer or not, is of very different *fiber* from that which is used in the tough fabric of martyrs. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 295.

> But how are ordinary men, of no specially elevated moral *fibre*, to be carried up to the turning-point where Law is superseded by Love?
> *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 62.

Specifically—5. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A filament; a slender thread-like element, as of muscular or nervous tissue. Most tissues and structures of the body are composed of bundles of fibers. See cut under *muscular*. (*b*) Fibrous tissue in general.—**Arciform fibers, arcuate fibers, collateral fibers, elastic fibers,** etc. See the adjectives. —**Fibers of Corti**, minute rod-like bodies specialized from the epithelial lining of the canalis cochleæ, resting upon the basilar membrane which separates the canalis cochleæ from the scala tympani, and forming an essential part of the organ of hearing. Also called *Cortian fibers*. —**Glandular woody fiber.** See *glandular*.—**Kittul fiber.** See *Caryota*.—**Non-striated fiber,** in *anat.*, a muscular fiber without transverse striations, in distinction from *striated fibers*, which compose the voluntary muscles and the heart.—**Sharpey's fibers,** or *perforating rods of Sharpey*, very fine processes passing through and seeming to rivet together several concentric laminæ of bone-tissue; perforating fibers.—**Smooth fiber,** the non-striated fiber of muscles.—**Striated fiber,** in *anat.*, a muscular fiber. See *non-striated fiber*.—**Vegetable fibers,** the narrow elongated cells which characterize the woody and bast tissues of plants, giving them strength, toughness, and elasticity. Bast or liber fibers, which are found chiefly in the bark, are distinguished from wood fibers by being usually longer, thicker-walled, and tougher. The cells are spindle-shaped with pointed ends, and cohere firmly to each other by the extremities, forming most of the textile fibers in common use. The length of the individual cells varies greatly, from less than a millimeter in many plants to an inch or two in hemp or flax, and from 3 to 6 or 8 inches or more in ramie or china-grass fiber. (See cut under *bast*.) The so-called fibers of cotton and similar material which are found investing seeds are in reality hairs, and not proper fiber.—**Vulcanized fiber,** paper, paper-pulp, or other preparation of vegetable fiber saturated and coated with a metallic chlorid, as tin, calcium, magnesium, or aluminium chlorid, with the effect of giving to the material toughness and strength. *E. H. Knight.*

fiber^2 (fī′bėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *fiber*, a beaver, = E. *beaver*^{1}, q. v.] 1. The specific name of the beaver, *Castor fiber*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of rodents, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Arvicolinæ*, of which the type is the muskrat, musquash, or ondatra of North America, *Fiber zibethicus*, having a long scaly tail, vertically flattened, and large webbed hind feet. See *muskrat*.

fiber-cross (fī′bėr-krôs), *n.* Same as *cross-hair*.

fibered, fibred (fī′bėrd), *a.* [< *fiber*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Furnished with fibers; having fibers; fibrous.

> Monstrous ivy-stems
> Claspt the gray walls with hairy-*fibred* arms.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

fiber-gun (fī′bėr-gun), *n.* A device for disintegrating vegetable fiber. It consists of a cylinder into which flax, hemp, or similar fibers are put, and which is then charged with steam, gas, or air under great pressure. The cover of the cylinder is suddenly taken off and the mass is thrown into a chamber, where the fiber is disintegrated by the sudden expansion of the fluid. *E. H. Knight.*

fiberless, fibreless (fī′bėr-les), *a.* [< *fiber*^{1} + *-less*.] Without fiber, in any sense of that word.

> What he [one of the "Limp People"] wants is a place where he is not obliged to depend on himself, where he has to do a fixed amount of work for a fixed amount of salary, and where his *fiberless* plasticity may find a mould ready formed, into which it may run without the necessity of forging shapes for itself.
> *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 91.

fiberose (fī′bėr-ōs), *n.* [< *fiber*^{1} + *-ose*.] A name given at one time by Fremy to a certain supposed modification of cellulose.

fiber-stitch (fī′bėr-stich), *n.* A stitch used in pillow-lace.

fibra (fī′brą), *n.*; pl. *fibræ* (-brē). [L.: see *fiber*^{1}.] In *anat.*, a fiber, in general: used in a few Latin anatomical phrases: as, *fibræ arciformes*, the arciform fibers (which see, under *arciform*); *fibra primitiva*, the primitive fiber or axis-cylinder of a nerve.

fibration (fī-brā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-ation*.] The formation of fibers, or fibrous construction of a part or organ; fibrillation: as, the *fibration* of the white tissue of the brain; the *fibration* of minerals.

fibre, fibred, etc. See *fiber*^{1}, etc.

fibriform (fī′bri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *forma*, form.] Fibrous in form or structure; composed of fibers; like a fiber or set of fibers.

fibril (fī′bril), *n.* [= F. *fibrille* = Pg. *fibrilha* = It. *fibrilla*, < NL. *fibrilla*, q. v.] 1. A small fiber; a fibrilla; a filament. Specifically—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the delicate cottony hairs or thread-like growths found upon the young rootlets of some plants. (*b*) A rootlet of a lichen. (*c*) One of the filaments which line the utricles of *Sphagnum*. (*d*) The stipe of some fungi: in this sense disused.—**Muscular fibril,** in *anat.*, one of the fine longitudinal threads into which a muscular fiber is separable. See cut under *muscular*.—**Nerve-fibrils,** in *anat.*, those fibrils which constitute the axis-cylinder of a nerve.

fibrilla (fī-bril′ą), *n.*; pl. *fibrillæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *fibra*, a fiber: see *fiber*^{1}.] A little fiber; a fibril; a filament. Specifically—(*a*) A delicate thread-like structure developed in the cortical layer of many infusorians, as also in the footstalk of *Vorticella*, having a rudimentary muscular function. (*b*) In *bot.*, same as *fibril*.

fibrillar (fī′bri-ląr), *a.* [< *fibrilla* + *-ar*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fibrillæ or fibrils; filamentous. Also *fibrillous*.

> He [Dr. Klein] reports that the two [specimens of fibro-cartilage] which had been subjected to artificial gastric juice were "in that state of digestion in which we find connective tissue when treated with an acid, . . . the *fibrillar*

bundles having become homogeneous, and lost their *fibrillar* structure." *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 105.

fibrillary (fī'bri-lạ-ri), *a.* [< *fibrilla* + *-ary*^{2}.] Fibrillar.

Upon examination by Drs. Brower and Lyman he had pupillary inequality, nystagmus, *fibrillary* twitchings of muscles of face. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 463.

fibrillate (fī'bri-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fibrillated*, ppr. *fibrillating*. [< *fibrilla* + *-ate*^{2}.] To form into fibrils or fibers.

fibrillate (fī'bri-lāt), *a.* Same as *fibrillated*.

In large compound sporophores the surface of sections or broken pieces may often appear *fibrillate* even to the naked eye. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 57.

fibrillated (fī'bri-lā-ted), *a.* Having fibrils; consisting of fibrillæ; finely fibrous in structure.

The trichite sheaf may be regarded as a *fibrillated* spicule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

fibrillation (fī-bri-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *fibrillate* + *-ion*.] The state of being fibrillar or fibrillated.

In the specimens [of fibrocartilage] which had been left on the leaves of Drosera, until they re-expanded, parts were altered; . . . they had become more transparent, almost hyaline, with the *fibrillation* of the bundles indistinct. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 105.

Muscular fibrillation, a localized quivering or flickering of muscular fibers. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

fibrilliferous (fī-bri-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *fibrilla*, fibril, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Fibril-bearing; provided with fibrils.

fibrilliform (fī-bril'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *fibrilla*, fibril, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling fibrillæ or small fibers.—**Fibrilliform tissue,** a phrase sometimes applied to the entangled fiber-like mycelium of many fungi and lichens: same as *fibrous mycelium*.

In some of the lower orders of plants there is a kind of tissue present [to] which . . . the names of tela contexta and interlacing *fibrilliform tissue* have been given. *R. Bentley*, Botany, p. 37.

fibrillose (fī'bri-lōs), *a.* [< *fibrilla* + *-ose*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Furnished or clothed with fibrils. (*b*) Composed of small fibers.—2. Marked with fine lines, as if composed of fine fibrils; finely striate.—**Fibrillose mycelium.** See *mycelium*.

fibrillous (fī'bri-lus), *a.* Same as *fibrillar*.

Hence arise those uneasy sensations, pains, *fibrillous* spasms, &c., that hypochondriacks usually complain of. *Kinneir*, The Nerves, p. 14.

fibrin (fī'brin), *n.* [= F. *fibrine* = Sp. Pg. It. *fibrina*; < L. *fibra*, a fiber, + *-in*^{2}.] A complex nitrogenous substance belonging to the class of proteids. Its chemical composition is not certainly known. Fibrin is procured in its most characteristic state from fresh blood by whipping it with a bundle of twigs. It is also found in the chyle. It is an elastic solid body, generally having a filamentous structure, which softens in air, becoming viscid, brown, and semi-transparent, but is insoluble in water. It dissolves in solutions of many neutral salts, but is precipitated from them by heat or by acids; it is also soluble in alkali hydrates, and is not precipitated from such solutions by heat. A proteid somewhat resembling animal fibrin in its properties is extracted from wheat, corn, and other grains, and called *vegetable fibrin*.—**Fibrin ferment,** a substance which may be obtained by mixing blood with alcohol, allowing it to stand, collecting the coagulated matters, and drying and extracting with water. It causes rapid coagulation of the blood.

fibrination (fī-bri-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *fibrin* + *-ation*.] The acquisition of the capacity of forming in coagulation an amount of fibrin greater than is normal: as, the *fibrination* of the blood in pleurisy.

fibrine (fī'brin), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-ine*^{1}.] Presenting a fibrous appearance; finely divided or fringed. [Rare.]

Against the scarlet and gold in the west the *fibrine* summits of the tree-clad Mount Edgecumbe trembled. *W. C. Russell*, A Strange Voyage, iii.

fibrinogen (fī'bri-nọ-jen), *n.* [< *fibrin* + *-gen*: see *-gen*.] A proteid substance belonging to the group of globulins, found in the blood and concerned in the process of coagulation.

It [fluid fibrin] is first generated in the blood and other liquids by the chemical combination of two nearly related compounds, which have been named by the author "*fibrinogen*" and "fibrinoplastin." *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 16.

fibrinogenic (fī"bri-nọ-jen'ik), *a.* [< *fibrinogen* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fibrinogen: as, *fibrinogenic* substance.

fibrinogenous (fī-bri-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< *fibrinogen* + *-ous*.] Having the character of fibrinogen; forming fibrin: as, a *fibrinogenous* substance.

fibrinoplastic (fī"bri-nọ-plas'tik), *a.* [< *fibrin* + *plastic*.] Having the character of fibrinoplastin.

The serum of the blood, synovia, humours of the eye, and saliva, are all *fibrinoplastic*. *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 16.

fibrinoplastin (fī"bri-nọ-plas'tin), *n.* [< *fibrin* + *plastin*.] A proteid substance found in the blood, belonging to the group of globulins, and concerned in the process of coagulation: same as *paraglobulin*.

fibrinous (fī'bri-nus), *a.* [< *fibrin* + *-ous*.] Having the character of fibrin; resembling fibrin.

fibro-areolar (fī"brō-a-rē'ọ-lär), *a.* Consisting of tissue made up of fibrous and areolar varieties of connective tissue.—**Fibro-areolar fascia.** See *fascia*.

fibroblast (fī'brọ-blȧst), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. βλαστός, germ.] One of the cells which give rise to connective tissue.

fibroblastic (fī-brọ-blas'tik), *a.* [< *fibroblast* + *-ic*.] Giving rise to fibrous or connective tissue, as a cell; of the nature of or pertaining to fibroblasts.

fibrocalcareous (fī"brō-kal-kā'rẹ-us), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *calcarius*, of lime: see *calcareous*.] Consisting of fibrous tissue and containing calcareous bodies, as the skin of a holothurian.

fibrocartilage (fī-brō-kär'ti-lāj), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *cartilago*, cartilage.] 1. A tissue resembling cartilage, but differing from it in that the intercellular substance becomes fibrillated. In the immediate vicinity of the cells, however, the intercellular substance is as in ordinary cartilage, and forms the hyaline capsules of the cells.

2. A part of fibrocartilaginous tissue; any individual plate, disk, or other piece of fibrocartilage lying in or about a joint.—**Acromioclavicular fibrocartilage,** a piece of fibrocartilage interposed between the acromial end of the clavicle and the acromial process of the scapula.—**Circumferential fibrocartilage,** a ring of fibrocartilaginous tissue forming a raised rim or border around an articular cavity, which is thus deepened, as about the glenoid fossa of the scapula or the cotyloid fossa of the innominate bone.—**Connecting fibrocartilage,** fibrocartilaginous tissue connecting apposed surfaces of bones in articulations of slight or no mobility, as between bodies of vertebræ and at the pubic symphysis or sacroiliac synchondrosis.—**Interarticular fibrocartilage,** any fibrocartilage which is situated in the cavity of an articulation.—**Intercoccygeal fibrocartilage,** the intervertebral substance between any two vertebræ of the coccyx.—**Interpubic fibrocartilage,** the interarticular fibrocartilage of the pubic symphysis.—**Intervertebral fibrocartilage,** the special kind of interarticular fibrocartilage between the bodies of vertebræ, forming disks separating any two bodies, closely adherent to both, tough and fibrous at the periphery, softer, pulpy, and more cartilaginous in the center, and constituting elastic cushions or buffers between the vertebral bodies, increasing the mobility and elasticity of the spinal column, and diminishing the shock of concussion.—**Radio-ulnar fibrocartilage,** a triangular piece of fibrocartilage between the distal ends of the radius and ulna: also called *triangular fibrocartilage*.—**Sacrococcygeal fibrocartilage,** the intervertebral substance between the last sacral and the first coccygeal vertebra.—**Semilunar fibrocartilage.** Same as *semilunar cartilage* (which see, under *cartilage*).—**Sternoclavicular fibrocartilage,** a piece of fibrocartilage found between the sternal end of the clavicle and the manubrium of the sternum.—**Stratiform fibrocartilage,** a layer of fibrocartilaginous tissue forming a bed or groove in which the tendon of a muscle lies and glides.—**Temporomaxillary fibrocartilage,** a piece of fibrocartilage which lies in the articulation between the lower jaw-bone and the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.—**Triangular fibrocartilage.** Same as *radio-ulnar fibrocartilage*.

fibrocartilaginous (fī-brō-kär-ti-laj'i-nus), *a.* Having the character of fibrocartilage; consisting of fibrocartilage: as, *fibrocartilaginous* tissue; a *fibrocartilaginous* disk.

fibrocellular (fī-brō-sel'ụ-lär), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + E. *cellular*.] 1. Having fibers and cells; composed of mixed fibrous and cellular tissue; fibro-areolar. All ordinary cellular or areolar connective tissue is strictly fibrocellular.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Composed of cells the walls of which are marked by thickened bands, ridges, reticulations, etc. [Not in use.] (*b*) In *algology*, composed of firm elongated cells which adhere together so as to form a filament-like mass of tissue. *Harvey*.

fibrochondrosteal (fī"brō-kon-dros'tẹ-al), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. χόνδρος, gristle, + ὀστέον, bone.] Consisting of fibrous tissue, gristle, and bone.

The whole skeleton then, may be denoted by the term *fibrochondrosteal* apparatus. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 22.

fibrocystic (fī-brō-sis'tik), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. κύστις, bladder (E. *cyst*), + *-ic*.] Fibroid and cystic: applied to fibroid tumors containing cysts.

fibroferrite (fī-brō-fer'īt), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *ferrum*, iron, + *-ite*^{2}.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in delicately fibrous forms of a pale-yellow color.

fibroid (fī'broid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling, containing, or taking the form of fiber; fibrous: as, a *fibroid* tumor.—**Fibroid degeneration, phthisis,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* In *pathol.*: (*a*) A fibroma. (*b*) A leiomyoma.

fibroin (fī'brọ-in), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber (taken in the mod. combining form *fibro-*), + *-in*^{2}.] The principal chemical constituent of silk, cobwebs, and the horny skeletons of sponges. In the pure state it is white, insoluble in water, ether, acetic acid, etc., but dissolves in an ammoniacal solution of copper, and also in concentrated acids and alkalis.

fibrolite (fī'brọ-līt), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. λίθος, a stone.] A mineral of a white or gray color and fibrous to columnar structure. It is a subsilicate of aluminium (Al_2SiO_5), and has the same composition as andalusite and cyanite. Also called *sillimanite* and *bucholzite*.

fibroma (fī-brō'mä), *n.*; pl. *fibromata* (-mạ-tä). [NL., < L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor consisting of connective tissue.

fibromatous (fī-brom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *fibroma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fibroma.

fibromucous (fī-brō-mū'kus), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *mucosus*, mucous.] Having the character of fibrous tissue and mucous membrane; combining fibrous and mucous tissues: applied to mucous membranes backed by firm fibrous tissue.

fibromuscular (fī-brō-mus'kụ-lär), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *musculus*, muscle.] Characterized by the presence of both connective and muscular tissue: applied to tumors.

fibromyoma (fī"brō-mī-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *fibromyomata* (-mạ-tä). [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + NL. *myoma*, q. v.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A leiomyoma. (*b*) A tumor consisting of fibrous and muscular tissue.

fibromyomatous (fī"brō-mī-om'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *fibromyoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fibromyoma; fibromuscular.

fibroplastic (fī-brọ-plas'tik), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. πλάσσειν, form: see *plastic*.] Fiber-making: an epithet sometimes applied to tumors usually designated as *small spindle-celled sarcomata*.

Fibrosa (fī-brō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fibrosus*: see *fibrous*.] The fibrous sponges. See *Fibrospongiæ*.

fibrosarcoma (fī"brō-sär-kō'mä), *n.*; pl. *fibrosarcomata* (-mạ-tä). [NL., < L. *fibra*, fiber, + NL. *sarcoma*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, a tumor intermediate in character between a fibroma and a sarcoma.

fibrose (fī'brōs), *a.* Same as *fibrous*.

fibroserous (fī-brō-sē'rus), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + E. *serous*.] Having the character of fibrous tissue and serous membrane; uniting fibrous and serous tissues in one structure. All serous membranes are in fact fibrous in structure, with a serous surface on one side.

fibrosis (fī-brō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, the development in an organ of a substance of fibrous texture.

Changes were found in the inferior cervical ganglia, indicating atrophy and *fibrosis*. *Medical News*, LII. 495.

Arteriocapillary fibrosis. See *arteriocapillary*.

Fibrospongiæ (fī-brọ-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fibra*, fiber, + *spongia*, sponge.] One of the principal divisions of the *Porifera* or *Spongida*; the fibrous sponges. They present the utmost diversity of form, but agree in the possession of a fibrous skeleton or ceratode, which may be highly developed and devoid of silicious spicules, as in the commercial sponges, or inconspicuous in comparison with the richly elaborated and complicated silicious frames of such genera as *Hyalonema* and *Euplectella*, the glass-sponges. See cut under *Euplectella*.

fibrous (fī'brus), *a.* [= F. *fibreux* = Sp. *hebroso*, *fibroso* = Pg. It. *fibroso*, < NL. *fibrosus*, < L. *fibra*, fiber: see *fiber*^{1}.] Containing or consisting of fibers; having the character of fibers. Also *fibrose*.

> The plentious Pastures, and the purling Springs,
> Whose *fibrous* silver thousand Tributes brings
> To wealthy Iordan.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

The space between these [muscle-cells] and the outer face of the intestine is occupied by a spongy or *fibrous* substance, which must probably be regarded as a kind of connective tissue. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 546.

Fibrous coal. See *coal*.—**Fibrous cone.** Same as *corona radiata* (which see, under *corona*).—**Fibrous mycelium.** See *mycelium*.—**Fibrous structure,** in *mineral.*, a structure characterized by fine or slender threads, either straight or curved, parallel, diverging, or stellated. Asbestos has, for example, a *fibrous structure*.—**Fibrous tissue,** the general common connective tissue of the body, composed or largely consisting of white inelastic or yellow elastic fibers, such as the periosteum of bones, the perichondrium of cartilage, the capsules of glands, the meninges of the brain, the ligaments of joints, and the fasciæ and tendons of muscles. The phrase is sometimes extended to other and special tissues, as the nervous and muscular, which contain or consist of fibers or filaments.

fibrousness (fī'brus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fibrous. *Bailey*, 1727.

fibrovascular (fī-brō-vas′kụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + E. *vascular.*] In *bot.*, consisting of woody fibers and ducts.—**Fibrovascular bundle.** See *bundle*, 3.—**Fibrovascular system**, the aggregation of fibrovascular tissue in a plant, forming its framework. Also called the *fascicular system.*

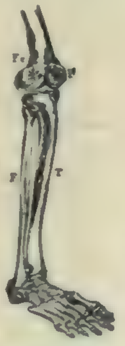
fibster (fib′stėr), *n.* [< *fib*^{1} + *-ster.*] One who tells fibs; a fibber. [Rare.]

> You silly little *fibster.* *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, II. 352.

fibula (fib′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *fibulæ* (-lē). [< L. *fibula*, a clasp, buckle, pin, latchet, brace, a surgeons' instrument for drawing together the edges of a wound, a stitching-needle, contr. of **figibula*, < *figere*, fasten, fix: see *fix.*] 1. In *archæol.*, a clasp or brooch, usually more or less ornamented. Objects of this kind are found among the earliest metallic remains of antiquity.

> Rings and *fibulæ*, which are frequently adorned with symbolical devices, meant to serve as amulets or charms. *Knight*, Ancient Art and Myth., p. 65.

2. In *surg.*, a needle for sewing up wounds.—3. In *anat.*, the outer one of two bones which in most vertebrates (above fishes) extend from the knee to the ankle: so called because in man the bone is very slender, like a clasp or splint applied alongside the tibia. When a fibula is complete, as it usually is, it extends the whole length of the tibia, its foot entering into the composition of the ankle-joint. When reduced, it is usually shortened from below, so that it does not reach the ankle, lying along a part of the tibia, and very frequently ankylosed with it; or it may be of full length and ankylosed above and below with the tibia, as in many rodents. The human fibula is a slender straight bone, as long as and separate from the tibia, and clubbed at both ends; the upper end is articulated with the tuberosity of the tibia, and excluded from the knee-joint; the lower end is connected with the tibia, and also articulated with the astragalus, thus entering into the ankle-joint, and forming the outer malleolus, or bony protuberance on the outer side of the ankle. Nine muscles are attached to this bone in man. See also cuts under *Dromæus*, *Ichthyosauria*, and *tibiotarsus.*



Right Human Leg, seen obliquely from the front.

F, fibula; *T*, tibia; *P*, patella; *Fe*, femur.

4. In *masonry*, an iron clamp used to fasten stones together.—5. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of echinoderms. (*b*) A genus of mollusks.

fibular (fib′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *fibula* + *-ar*^{2}.] Of or pertaining to the fibula; peroneal: as, a *fibular* artery; a *fibular* nerve.

fibulare (fib-ụ̄-lā′rē), *n.*; pl. *fibularia* (-ri-ạ̈). [NL., < *fibula*, q. v.] The outermost bone of the proximal row of tarsal bones, articulating or in morphological relation with the fibula: generally called the *os calcis*, *calcaneum*, or *heel-bone.* In man and mammals generally the fibulare is the largest tarsal bone, but its size and shape are very variable. See cut under *foot.*

fibulocalcaneal (fib″ụ̄-lō-kal-kā′nẹ̄-ạl), *a.* Pertaining to the fibula and to the calcaneum: as, "a *fibulocalcaneal* articulation or ligament," *Coues.*

-fic. [L. *-ficus*, in compound adjectives, < *facere*, make: see *fact* and *-fy.*] A terminal element in adjectives of Latin origin, meaning 'making': as, *petrific*, making into stone; *terrific*, making affrighted; *horrific*, making to shudder, etc. Such adjectives are usually accompanied by derived verbs in *-fy*, and often by nouns thence derived in *-fication.* See *-fy.*

-fication. See *-fy.*

ficche†, *v. t.* See *fitch*^{3}. *Chaucer.*

fice (fīs), *n.* See extract, and *fise*^{2}.

> *Fice* (*fyce* or *phyce*) is the name used everywhere in the South, and in some parts of the West, for a small worthless cur. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 39.

fice-dog (fīs′dog), *n.* See *fise-dog.*

Ficedula (fī-sed′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [L. *ficedula* (also *ficetula*, *ficecula*), a small bird, the fig-eater, appar. orig. < *ficus*, a fig, + *edere* = E. *eat*: see *fig*^{2} and *edible*, and cf. *beccafico*, *fig-eater.*] An old book-name of sundry small birds, as a warbler, sylvia, beccafico, or fig-eater: so called from the supposition that they eat figs. It was made by Brisson in 1760 a generic name, comprehending a great number of such birds.

ficellier (fi-sel′i-ėr), *n.* [F., < *ficelle*, packthread, prob. < L. **filicella*, pl. of **filicellum*, an assumed dim. of *filum*, thread: see *file*^{3}.] A reel or winder for thread of any sort.

fiche†, *v. t.* See *fitch*^{3}.

fiché (fē-shā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fitché.*

fiched (fisht), *a.* Same as *fitché.*

fichet†, **fichew**†, *n.* See *fitchet*, *fitchew.*

fichtelite (fiċh′tel-īt), *n.* [< *Fichtel* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral resin occurring in white shining crystals or crystalline scales, embedded in the wood of a kind of pine found in peat-beds in the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria.

fichu (fē-shü′), *n.* [F., < *ficher*, drive in, pin up, *fiche*, a hook, pin, peg: see *fitched.*] A small triangular piece of stuff; hence, any covering for the neck and shoulders forming part of a woman's dress, sometimes a small light covering, as of lace or muslin.

> Touching the *fichu*, which seems to have been a favourite article of attire with Marie Antoinette. . . . Its form was that of a combination of a pointed cape between the shoulders and a scarf crossing the bosom, the long ends of which were tied in a bow at the back of the waist. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 286.

fick (fik), *v. i.* [E. dial., var. of *fike*^{2}, q. v.] To kick; struggle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

fickle (fik′l), *a.* [< ME. *fikel*, *fikil*, *fykel*, < AS. *ficol*, deceitful, crafty (cf. *gefic*, deceit), < **fician*, *befician*, ME. *fiken*, deceive: see *fike*^{1}.] 1†. Disposed or acting so as to deceive; deceitful; treacherous; false in intent.

> In this fals *fikel* world.
> *Old Eng. Miscellany* (ed. Morris), p. 93.
>
> This eortheli ioie, this worldli blis,
> Is but a *fykel* fantasy.
> *Early Eng. Poems* (ed. Furnivall), p. 134.
>
> This worlde is *fikel* and desayvable.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 1088.
>
> *Fikele* and swikele reades [counsels].
> *Ancren Riwle*, p. 268.

2. Inconstant; unstable; likely to change from caprice, irresolution, or instability: rarely applied to things except in poetry or by personification.

> O see how *fickle* is their state
> That doe on fates depend!
> *Legend of King Arthur* (Child's Ballads, I. 54).
>
> I fear thou art grown too *fickle*; for I hear
> A lady mourns for thee; men say, to death.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.
>
> A *fickle* world, not worth the least desire,
> Where ev'ry chance proclaims a change of state.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 9.
>
> Who o'er the herd would wish to reign,
> Fantastic, *fickle*, fierce, and vain?
> Vain as the leaf upon the stream,
> And *fickle* as a changeful dream.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 30.

3. Perilous; ticklish. [Prov. Eng.]

> But it's a *fickle* corner in the dark, . . . a wrong step, a bit swing out on the open, and there would be no help. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Ladies Lindores, p. 39.

=**Syn.** 2. Variable, mutable, changeable, unsteady, unsettled, vacillating, fitful, volatile.

fickle (fik′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fickled*, ppr. *fickling.* [< ME. *fikelen* (= LG. *fikkelen* = G. *ficklen*, *ficheln*), deceive, flatter; from the adj.] 1†. To deceive; flatter.

> Heo nolde *fikelen*, as hire sustren hadde ydo.
> *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 31.

2. To puzzle; perplex; nonplus. [Scotch.]

> Howsomever, she's a weel-educate woman, and an' she win to her English, . . . she may come to *fickle* us a'. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxix.

fickleness (fik′l-nes), *n.* The character of being fickle; inconstancy; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose; instability; changeableness.

> I am a soldier; and unapt to weep,
> Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleness.*
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.
>
> Oh, the lovely *fickleness* of an April day.
> *W. H. Gibson*, Spring.

fickly (fik′l-i), *adv.* [< ME. *fikely*, < *fikel*, fickle, + *-ly*^{2}.] 1†. Deceitfully.

> With thar tunges *fikely* thai dide.
> Ps. v. 11 (ME. version).

2. In a fickle manner; without firmness or steadiness. [Rare.]

> Away goes Alce, our cook-maid, . . . of her own accord, after having given her mistress warning *fickly.* *Pepys*, Diary, II. 366.

fico (fē′kō), *n.* [It., a fig, < L. *ficus*: see *fig*^{2}.] Same as *fig*^{2}, 7: a motion of contempt made by placing the thumb between two of the fingers. Formerly also *figo.*

> Behold, next I see Contempt marching forth, giving mee the *fico* with his thombe in his mouth. *Wits Miserie*, 1596. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> Convey, the wise it call: Steal! foh; a *fico* for the phrase. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.
>
> The lie, to a man of my coat, is as ominous a fruit as the *fico.* *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.
>
> For wealth he is of my addiction, and bid's a *fico* for 't. *Marston*, The Fawne, i. 2.

ficoid (fī′koid), *a.* [< L. *ficus*, a fig, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a fig; ficoidal.

ficoidal (fī-koi′dạl), *a.* [< *ficoid* + *-al.*] 1. Resembling the fig; ficoid.—2. Pertaining to or of the nature of the *Ficoideæ.*

Ficoideæ (fī-koi′dẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *ficus*, a fig-tree, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form (see *-oid*), + *-eæ.*] A natural order of polypetalous exogens, nearly related to the *Cactaceæ.* It includes 22 genera and about 450 species, mostly of tropical or subtropical regions, and especially abundant in South Africa. They are mostly low herbs, with fleshy entire leaves and often showy flowers. The principal genus is *Mesembrianthemum.*

fict† (fikt), *a.* [< L. *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, feign: see *fiction*, *feign.*] Feigned; fictitious.

> Prophets of things to come the truth predict:
> But poets of things past write false and *fict.*
> *T. Harvey*, tr. of Owen's Epigrams.

ficta musica (fik′tạ̈ mū′zi-kạ̈). See *musica ficta.*

fictile (fik′til), *a.* [< L. *fictilis*, made of clay, earthen, < *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, mold, fashion (as in clay, wax, stone, etc.): see *fiction*, *feign.*] 1. Molded into form by art.—2. Capable of being molded; plastic: as, *fictile* clay.

> *Fictile* earth is more fragile than crude earth.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 841.

3. Having to do with pottery; composed of or consisting in pottery.

> The Myth was not only embodied in the sculpture of Pheidias on the Parthenon, or portrayed in the paintings of Polygnotos in the Stoa Poikile; it was repeated in a more compendious and abbreviated form on the *fictile* vase of the Athenian household; on the coin which circulated in the market-place; on the mirror in which the Aspasia of the day beheld her charms. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 23.

Fictile mosaic, a variety of ancient Roman mosaic in which the tesseræ are composed of an artificial compound of vitreous nature.

fictileness (fik′til-nes), *n.* The quality of being fictile.

fictilia (fik-til′i-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *fictilis*, made of clay: see *fictile.*] Objects made of fictile material, as pottery; especially, decorative objects of this nature, in general.

fictility (fik-til′ị-ti), *n.* [< *fictile* + *-ity.*] Fictileness.

fiction (fik′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fiction* = Pr. *ficxio*, *fiction* = Sp. *ficcion* = Pg. *ficção* = It. *fizione*, *finzione*, < L. *fictio(n-)*, a making, fashioning, a feigning, a rhetorical or legal fiction, < *fingere*, pp. *fictus*, form, mold, shape, devise, feign: see *feign.*] 1. The act of making or fashioning. [Rare.]

> We have never dreamt that parliaments had any right whatever . . . to force a currency of their own *fiction* in the place of that which is real. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. The act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; a false deduction or conclusion: as, to be misled by a mere *fiction* of the brain.

> They see thoroughly into the fallacies and *fictions* of the delusions of this kind.
> *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.
>
> Sad and disconsolate persons use to create comforts to themselves by *fiction* of fancy.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 269.

3. That which is feigned, invented, or imagined; a feigned story; an account which is a product of mere imagination; a false statement.

> Renowned Abraham, Thy noble Acts
> Excell the *Fictions* of Heroik Facts.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.
>
> Is it not monstrous that this player here,
> But in a *fiction*, in a dream of passion,
> Could force his soul so to his own conceit?
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.
>
> This is a very ancient cittie, if the tradition of Antenor's being the founder be not a *fiction.*
> *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.
>
> Nor do I perceive that any one shrinks from telling *fictions* to children, on matters upon which it is thought well that they should not know the truth.
> *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 293.

4. In *literature*: (*a*) A prose work (not dramatic) of the imagination in narrative form; a story; a novel.

> One important rule belongs to the composition of a *fiction*, which I suppose the writers of fiction seldom think of, viz., never to fabricate or introduce a character to whom greater talents or wisdom is attributed than the author himself possesses; if he does, how shall this character be sustained? *J. Foster*, in Everts, p. 241.

(*b*) Collectively, literature consisting of imaginative narration; story-telling.

> No kind of literature is so attractive as *fiction.*
> *Quarterly Rev.*
>
> The only work of *fiction*, in all probability, with which he [Bunyan] could compare his pilgrim, was his old favourite, the legend of Sir Bevis of Southampton. . . . He saw that, in employing *fiction* to make truth clear and goodness attractive, he was only following the example which every Christian ought to propose to himself. *Macaulay*, Bunyan.

(*c*) In a wide sense, not now current, any literary product of the imagination, whether in prose or verse, or in a narrative or dramatic form, or such works collectively.—5. In *law*, the intentional assuming as a fact of what is not such (the truth of the matter not being considered), for the purpose of administering justice without contravening settled rules or making apparent exceptions; a legal device for reforming or extending the application of the law without appearing to alter the law itself. Inasmuch as the courts cannot alter the law, but only declare it and apply it to facts ascertained by them, it was early discovered that the only way in which they could adapt the law to hard cases, or stretch it to new cases, was by pretending a state of facts to fit the rule of law it was thought just to apply. Thus it was a rule of law that a deed takes effect from delivery, and the courts had no power to alter this rule; but if a grantor fraudulently or negligently delayed delivering his deed at the time it bore date, and afterward sought to claim some unjust advantage, as having continued to be owner meanwhile, the courts, not being able to change the rule of law, would by a fiction treat the delivery as relating back to the date. So, when legislation forbade transfers of land unless made publicly by record, the courts allowed an intending grantee to sue, alleging that the land belonged to him, and the intending grantor to suffer judgment to pass; thus by a fiction creating a mode of conveyance which, for all practical purposes, preserved the privacy of titles. Direct methods of improving the rules and forms of law have in recent times superseded the invention, and for the most part the use, of fictions.

I employ the expression "Legal *Fiction*" to signify any assumption which conceals, or affects to conceal, the fact that a rule of law has undergone alteration, its letter remaining unchanged, its operations being modified.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 26.

=**Syn.** 3. Fabrication, figment, fable, untruth, falsehood.

fictional (fik′shon-al), *a.* [< *fiction* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of fiction; fictitiously created; imaginary.

Elements which are *fictional* rather than historical.
Latham.

What other cases are there of *fictional* personages having done the same? *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 467.

They [American theater-managers] have not watched the tendencies of the sister arts, painting and *fictional* literature, towards a closer truth to nature.
The Century, XXXI. 155.

fictionist (fik′shon-ist), *n.* [< *fiction* + *-ist.*] A maker or writer of fiction.

He will come out in time an elegant *fictionist*.
Lamb, To Wordsworth.

There still seems room for wonder that in this world of facts the *fictionist* should be entitled to take so high and important a place. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 58.

fictious† (fik′shus), *a.* [< *fiction* + *-ous.*] Fictitious.

With fancy'd Rules and arbitrary Laws
Matter and Motion he [man] restrains;
And study'd Lines and *fictious* Circles draws.
Prior, On Exodus iii. 14., st. 6.

fictitious (fik-tish′us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *ficticio*, < L. *ficticius*, improp. *fictitius*, artificial, counterfeit, fictitious, < *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, feign: see *fiction.*] 1. Pertaining to or consisting of fiction; imaginatively produced or set forth; created by the imagination: as, a *fictitious* hero; *fictitious* literature.

Miss Burney was decidedly the most popular writer of *fictitious* narrative then living.
Macaulay, Madame D'Arblay.

A hundred little touches are employed to make the *fictitious* world appear like the actual world.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

2. Existing only in imagination; feigned; not true or real: as, a *fictitious* claim.

In faithful mem'ry she records the crimes,
Or real or *fictitious*, of the times.
Cowper, Truth, l. 164.

He began his married life upon his *fictitious*, and not his actual income. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxvi.

3. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

The poets began to substitute *fictitious* names, under which they exhibited particular characters.
Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.

Two treaties were drawn up, one on white paper, the other on red: the former real, the latter *fictitious*.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

The woodcock, stiffening to *fictitious* mud,
Cheats the young sportsman thirsting for his blood.
O. W. Holmes, The Mind's Diet.

4. Assumed as real; taking the place of something real; regarded as genuine.

I cannot doubt that the growing popularity of Adoption, as a method of obtaining a *fictitious* son, was due to moral dislike of the other modes of affiliation which was steadily rising among the Brahman teachers in the law-schools.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 101.

Fictitious ens. See *ens.* =**Syn.** Artificial, unreal, invented, spurious, supposititious. See *factitious.*

fictitiously (fik-tish′us-li), *adv.* In a fictitious manner; by fiction; falsely; counterfeitly.

Beside these pieces *fictitiously* set down, and having no copy in nature, they had many unquestionably drawn, of inconsequent signification, nor naturally verifying their intention. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

fictitiousness (fik-tish′us-nes), *n.* The quality of being fictitious; feigned representation.

Thus, some make Comedy a representation of mean, and others of bad men; some think that its essence consists in the unimportance, others in the *fictitiousness* of the transaction. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 125.

fictive (fik′tiv), *a.* [= F. *fictif*, < L. as if **fictivus*, < *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, feign: see *fiction.*] 1. Formed by the imagination; not really existing; supposititious; fictitious. [Rare.]

And therefore to those things whose grounds were very
true,
Though naked yet and bare (not having to content
The wayward curious ear), gave *fictive* ornament.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi. 286.

The action of a magnet on an external point is equivalent to that of a *fictive* layer of a total mass equal to zero, distributed along the surface according to a certain law.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 300.

2. Resulting from imagination; belonging to or consisting of fiction; imaginative. [Rare.]

Those
Who, dabbling in the fount of *fictive* tears,
And nursed by mealy-mouth'd philanthropies,
Divorce the Feeling from her mate the Deed.
Tennyson, The Brook.

The remaining five-sixths of the book ["The Merry Men"] deserve to stand by "Henry Esmond" as a *fictive* autobiography in archaic form.
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXV. 878.

fictively (fik′tiv-li), *adv.* In a fictive manner.

fictor (fik′tor), *n.* [< L. *fictor*, one who makes images of clay, wax, stone, etc., a baker of offering-cakes, a maker, a feigner, < *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, fashion, feign: see *fiction.*] An artist who works in wax, clay, or other plastic material, as distinguished from one who works in bronze, marble, ivory, or other solid substance.

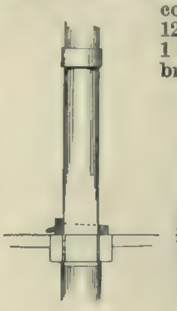
Ficula (fik′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *ficus*, a fig: see *fig*^{2}.] A genus of gastropods, of the family *Pyrulidæ;* the fig-shells or pear-shells: so named from their shape. The genus includes tropical and subtropical active carnivorous species. Also called *Pyrula*. See cut under *fig-shell.*

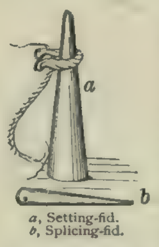
Ficulidæ (fi-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ficula* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Ficula:* same as *Pyrulidæ.*

Ficus (fī′kus), *n.* [L., a fig-tree, a fig: see *fig*^{2}.] 1. In *bot.*, a very large genus of tropical and subtropical trees or shrubs, of the urticaceous tribe *Artocarpeæ*, characterized by bearing their minute unisexual flowers within a nearly closed globose or pear-shaped receptacle. The genus is remarkable for the peculiar arrangement by which cross-fertilization is effected through the agency of insects. There are always three forms of flowers, the staminate, the pistillate, and a third, the gall-flower, which resembles the pistillate but is incapable of fertilization, and is usually occupied by the pupa of a species of *Blastophaga* or other hymenopterous insect. In a large group of species the three forms are found within the same receptacle; but in much the larger number, as in the common fig, the female flowers are in one receptacle and the male and gall flowers together in another. The perfect insect is formed synchronously with the maturity of the pollen of the male flowers, through which it makes its way and escapes by a perforation made at the apex of the receptacle. In what way it conveys the pollen to the pistillate flowers in the closed female receptacle is not understood, but it is believed that it is done, and that by this means only the female flowers are fertilized. Generally the barren and fertile receptacles are upon the same tree and are similar in appearance, but in the common fig they are upon separate trees, and differ so much in form that the sterile, known as the wild fig or caprifig, has been considered by many botanists as a species distinct from the other. There are about 600 species, the greater number belonging to the islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans, though there are many in tropical America. Three or four species are found in Florida. The genus includes the common fig (*F. Carica*), the banian (*F. Bengalensis*), the india-rubber tree (*F. elastica*), etc. The wood is generally soft and valueless. See *fig*^{2}, and cut under *banian.*

2. In *zoöl.*, an old genus of mollusks: same as *Pyrula*. *Klein*, 1753.—3. [*l. c.*] In *surg.*, a fleshy excrescence, often soft and reddish, sometimes hard, hanging by a peduncle or formed like a fig. It occurs on the eyelids, chin, tongue, anus, or reproductive organs. Also called *fig-wart.*—**Ficus unguium** (ficus of the nails), a chronic paronychia in which the posterior wall of the nail becomes thickened and everted.

fid (fid), *n.* [Also written *fidd;* origin obscure. D. *fid, fed*, a skein, appears to be a different word. See *fetlock.*] 1. A small thick lump. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A piece or plug of tobacco. [Colloq.] —3. A bar of wood or metal used to support or steady anything.—4. *Naut.*: (*a*) A square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support a topmast or topgallantmast when swayed up into place. The fid passes through a square hole in the heel of its mast, and its ends rest on the trestletrees. (*b*) A conical pin of hard wood, from 12 to 24 inches long, and from 1 to 3 inches in diameter at the butt, used to open the strands of rope in splicing.—**Blubber-fid**, a large wooden pin to which a rope-lashing is made fast at one end, formerly extensively employed, and still used by many whaling-craft, for toggling on to a blanket-piece when the old rope-strapped blocks are used in boarding. Also called *toggle*. When the iron-strapped cutting-blocks are used, the fid is discarded, the tail of the chain-strap being moused in the sister-hooks.—**Setting-fid**, a large cone of hard wood or iron, used by riggers and sailmakers to stretch eyes of rigging, cringles, etc.—**Splicing-fid.** See def. 4 (*b*).


Mast-fid.



a, Setting-fid.
b, Splicing-fid.

fid (fid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fidded*, ppr. *fidding*. [< *fid, n.*] *Naut.*, to sway into place and secure (a topmast or topgallantmast) by its fid. Also *fidd.*

Various plans have been devised for *fidding* and unfidding topmasts without going aloft.
Qualtrough, Boat-Sailer's Manual, p. 203.

fiddle (fid′l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fidle;* < ME. *fidel, fydyll, fedele*, usually and prop. with *th, fithel, fithele*, < AS. **fithele* (not found, but the derivatives *fithela*, a fiddler, *fithelere*, a fiddler, *fithelestre*, a female fiddler, occur) = D. *vedel, veel* = OHG. *fidula*, MHG. *videle, videl*, G. *fiedel* = Icel. *fidhla* = OSw. *fidhla* = Dan. *fiddel*, a fiddle; appar. connected with ML. *vitula, vidula*, a fiddle, whence also the Rom. forms, OF. *viole, viele, vielle*, F. *viole* (> E. *viol*, and the modified Sw. Dan. *fiol*) = Pr. *viula, viola* = Sp. Pg. *viola* = It. *viola* (whence E. *viola*), dim. *violino* (whence E. *violin*, etc.). The ML. *vitula*, which was sometimes called *vitula jocosa*, the merry viol, is referred by Diez to L. *vitulari*, celebrate a festival, keep holiday (orig. perhaps 'sacrifice a calf,' < *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal*). It is possible that the ML. *vitula* is an accom. form of the Teut. word; cf. LL. *harpa*, It. *arpa*, F. *harpe*, etc., harp, of Teut. origin. Another derivation, < L. *fidicula*, commonly pl. *fidiculæ*, a small stringed instrument, a small lute or cithern (dim. of *fides*, a stringed instrument, a lute, lyre, cithern), hardly agrees with the Teut. and not at all with the Rom. forms.] 1. A musical stringed instrument of the viol class; a violin. See *viol, violin, crowd*^{2}. This is the proper English name, but among musicians it has been superseded by *violin*, the name *fiddle*, except in popular language, being used humorously or in slight contempt.

Harpe and *fethill* bothe thay fande,
Getterne, and als so the sawtrye.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

For hym was levere have at his beddes heed
Twenty bookes, clad in black or reed,
Of Aristotle and his philosophie,
Than robes riche or *fithele* or gay sautrie.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 296.

A French song, and a *fiddle*, has no fellow.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3.

The ballad singers, who frequently accompany their ditties with instrumental music, especially the *fiddle*, vulgarly called a crowd, and the guitar.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 268.

2. *Naut.*, a contrivance to prevent things from rolling off the table in bad weather. It is made of small cords passed through wooden bridges and hauled very taut. Same as *rack.*—3. In *wool-carding*, an implement used in Yorkshire, England, for smoothing the points of card-clothing and dislodging dirt from among the teeth. It consists of a piece of emery-covered cloth stretched between two end-pieces of wood connected by a curved handle.—**Fine as a fiddle.** See *fine*^{2}.—**Scotch fiddle**, the itch: so called from the action of the arm in scratching, and the prevalence of the disease in Scotland. [Humorous.]—**To play first** (or **second**) **fiddle.** (*a*) In an orchestra, to take the part of the first (or second) violin-player. Hence—(*b*) To take a leading (or subordinate) part in any project or undertaking. [Colloq.]

To say that Tom had no idea of *playing first fiddle* in any social orchestra, but was always quite satisfied to be set down for the hundred and fiftieth violin in the band, or thereabouts, is to express his modesty in very inadequate terms. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xii.

It was evident that since John Marston's arrival he had been *playing*, with regard to Mary, *second fiddle*, if you can possibly be induced to pardon the extreme coarseness of the expression. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lviii.

fiddle (fid′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fiddled*, ppr. *fiddling*. [Early mod. E. also *fidle;* < *fiddle, n.*]

I. *intrans.* 1. To play upon the fiddle or violin or some similar instrument.

> Themistocles . . . said "he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city."
> *Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

> This man could not *fidle*, could not tune himself to be pleasant and plausible to all Companies.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Lancashire.

Hence—2. To scrape, as one stretched string upon another.

> One of the most essential points in a good micrometer is that all the webs shall be so nearly in the same plane as to be well in focus together under the highest powers used, and at the same time absolutely free from *fiddling*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 244.

3. To play (upon), in a figurative sense. [Rare.]

> What dost [thou] think I am, that thou shouldst *fiddle*
> So much upon my patience?
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

4. To move the hands or other objects over one another or about in an idle or ineffective way.

> The ladies walked, talking, and *fiddling* with their hats and feathers. *Pepys*, Diary.

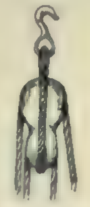
5. To be busy with trifles; trifle; do something requiring considerable pains and patience without any adequate result.

II. *trans.* 1. To play on, in a figurative sense.

> The devil *fiddle* them! I am glad they are going.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3.

2. To play (a tune) on a fiddle.

fiddle-block (fid'l-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a long block having two sheaves of different diameters in the same plane, not, as in the usual form, side by side, but one above the other.


Fiddle-block.

fiddle-bow (fid'l-bō), *n.* A bow strung with horse-hair with which the strings of the violin or a similar instrument are set in vibration. Also *fiddlestick.* See cut under *violin.*

fiddlecum†, fiddlecome† (fid'l-kum), *a.* [Cf. *fiddle-cum-faddle*, *fiddle-de-dee.*] Nonsensical.

> Do you think such a fine proper gentleman as he cares for a *fiddlecome* tale of a draggle-tailed girl?
> *Vanbrugh*, Relapse, iv. 1.

fiddle-cum-faddle, fiddle-come-faddle (fid'l-kum-fad'l), *n.* Same as *fiddle-faddle.*

> Boys must not be their own choosers; . . . they have their sympathies and *fiddle-come-faddles* in their brain, and know not what they would ha' themselves.
> *Cowley*, Cutter of Coleman Street.

fiddle-de-dee (fid'l-dę-dē'), *interj.* [Loosely connected with *fiddle-faddle* and *fiddlestick!* used in the same way in allusion to *fiddle*, which in popular use carries with it a suggestion of contempt and ridicule; hardly, as has been suggested, a corruption of the It. exclamation *fediddio*, lit. God's faith.] Nonsense! an exclamation used in dismissing a remark as silly or trifling.

> All the return he ever had . . . was a word, too common, I regret to say, in female lips, viz., *fiddle-de-dee.*
> *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

fiddle-faddle (fid'l-fad'l), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *fiddle*, expressing contempt: see *fiddle-de-dee.* Cf. *fidfad*, a shorter form.] To trifle; busy one's self with nothing; talk trifling nonsense; dawdle; dally.

> Ye may as easily
> Outrun a cloud, driven by a northern blast,
> As *fiddle-faddle* so. *Ford*, Broken Heart, i. 2.

fiddle-faddle (fid'l-fad'l), *n.* and *a.* [See *fiddle-faddle, v.*] I. *n.* Trifling talk; trifles. Also *fiddle-cum-faddle* and *fidfad.*

> Th' alarums of soft vows and sighs, and *fiddle-faddles*,
> Spoils all our trade.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

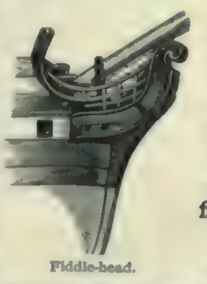
II. *a.* Trifling; making a bustle about nothing.

> She was a troublesome *fiddle-faddle* old woman.
> *Arbuthnot.*

fiddle-faddler (fid'l-fad'lėr), *n.* One who busies himself with fiddle-faddles.

fiddle-fish (fid'l-fish), *n.* The monkfish or angel-fish: so called from its shape. [Local, Eng.]

fiddle-head (fid'l-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, an ornament at the bow of a ship, over the cutwater, consisting of carved work in the form of a volute or scroll, resembling somewhat that at the head of a violin.


Fiddle-head.

fiddler (fid'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *fideler*, *fydeler*, *fitheler*, < AS. *fithelere* = D. *vedelaar* = MHG. *videlære*, G. *fiedler* = Icel. *fidhlari* = Dan. *fidler*, a fiddler (cf. ML. *vitulator*, *vidulator*); from the verb (which is not recorded in AS.): see *fiddle.*] 1. One who plays a fiddle, violin, or some similar instrument; a violinist.

> Nouȝt to fare as a *fitheler* or a frere, for to seke festes.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 92.

> I'm the king of the *fidlers.*
> *Robin Hood's Birth* (Child's Ballads, V. 351).

> What music will be in him when Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not, . . . unless the *fiddler* Apollo gets his sinews to make catlings on.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

2. A sixpence. [Eng. slang.]—3. In the United States, a fiddler-crab.

> *Fiddlers*, which the inexperienced visitor might at first mistake for so many peculiar beetles, as they run about side-ways, each with his huge single claw folded upon his body like a wing-case. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 785.

4. The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*, so called from its habit of balancing the body as if on a pivot. The corresponding species in the United States, *T. macularius*, is for the same reason called *teetertail* or *tip-up.*—**Fiddler's fare**, meat, drink, and money.

> *Miss.* Did your ladyship play?
> *Lady Sm.* Yes, and won; so I came off with *fiddler's fare*, meat, drink, and money.
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, iii.

Fiddler's green, a name given by sailors to their dance-houses and other places of frolic on shore; sailors' paradise.—**Fiddler's money**, a lot of small silver coins, such small coin being the remuneration paid to fiddlers in old times by each of the company.—**Fiddler's muscle.** See *fidicinalis.*

fiddler-crab (fid'lėr-krab), *n.* A small crab of the genus *Gelasimus*, as *G. vocans* or *G. pugilator*; a calling-crab: so called from the waving or brandishing of the odd large claw, as if fiddling. They are useful for bait, and injurious by burrowing into and weakening levees and dams. See cut under *Gelasimus.*

fiddle-shaped (fid'l-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a fiddle or violin; pandurate or panduriform: applied in botany to an obovate leaf which is contracted above the base.

Fiddle-shaped Leaf.

fiddlestick (fid'l-stik), *n.* [ME. *fydylstyk*; < *fiddle* + *stick*, *n.*] 1. Same as *fiddle-bow.*

> Here's my *fiddlestick*; here's that shall make you dance. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

2. A mere nothing; chiefly as an exclamation, nonsense! fiddle-de-dee! often in the plural, *fiddlesticks!*

> You are strangely frighted;
> Shot with a *fiddlestick!* who's here to shoot you?
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 4.

> At such an assertion he would have exclaimed: A *fiddlestick!* Why and how that word has become an interjection of contempt I must leave those to explain who can.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, clxxxix.

> She wanted to marry her cousin, Tom Poyntz, when they were both very young, and proposed to die of a broken heart when I arranged her match with Mr. Newcome. A broken *fiddlestick!* she would have ruined Tom Poyntz in a year. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, x.

The devil rides on a fiddlestick. See *devil.*

fiddle-string (fid'l-string), *n.* A string for a fiddle or violin.

fiddle-tree†, *n.* Same as *fiddlewood.*

fiddlewood (fid'l-wůd), *n.* [Formerly also *fiddle-tree*; < *fiddle* + *wood* (or *tree*). The E. name (as the NL. generic name *Citharexylum*, which is a translation of *fiddlewood*) existed before 1692, and appar. originated in Barbados or Jamaica. The wood was said at that time to be used in making fiddles. The notion that the name is a half-translation, half-perversion of F. *bois fidèle*, 'stanch or faithful wood,' in allusion to its durability, finds record in Miller's "Gardener's Dict." (1759) (where the "French" name is given as "*fidelle wood*"), but lacks evidence. The F. *fidèle* does not mean 'stanch' except as a synonym of 'faithful,' and is prop., like E. *faithful*, a subjective term, not applicable to inert objects. Its orig. L. *fidelis*, faithful, etc., has, however, the objective sense stanch, strong, durable, etc.] A common name for West Indian species of *Citharexylum*, and trees of allied genera, as *C. quadrangulare*, *C. villosum* (which is also found in southern Florida), *Vitex umbrosa*, *Petitia Domingensis*, etc. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong, and is used in building.

fiddling (fid'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fiddle*, *v.*] 1. The act or practice of playing on the fiddle.

> We see Nero's *fiddling*, and Commodus's skill in fencing, on several of their medals. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

2. Trifling; useless or unimportant doings; fidgeting with the fingers or hands.

> Those degenerate arts and shifts, whereby many counsellors and governors gain both favour with their masters and estimation with the vulgar, deserve no better name than *fiddling*, being things rather pleasing for the time, and graceful to themselves only, than tending to the weal and advancement of the State.
> *Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

fiddling (fid'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fiddle*, *v.*] Trifling; trivial; fussily busy with nothing.

> Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done.
> *Swift*, Directions to Servants, ii.

Fidei Defensor (fid'ę-ī dę-fen'sôr). [L.: *fidei*, gen. of *fides*, faith; *defensor*, defender.] Defender of the Faith. See *defender.*

fidejussion (fī-dę-jush'ọn), *n.* [< LL. *fidejussio(n-)*, < *fidejussus*, pp. of *fidejubere*, or separately *fide jubere*, be surety or bail, lit. confirm by a promise, < *fide*, abl. of *fides*, faith, promise, + *jubere*, order, bid, ratify, approve.] In *law*, suretyship; the act of being bound as surety for another.

> If he will be a surety, such is the nature of *fidejussion* and suretiship, he must. *Farindon*, Sermons (1647), p. 15.

fidejussor (fī-dę-jus'ọr), *n.* [LL., < *fidejussus*, pp. of *fidejubere*: see *fidejussion.*] A surety; one bound for another.

> God might . . . have appointed godfathers to give answer in behalf of the children, and to be *fidejussors* for them. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, § 18.

fidele†, *a.* [< OF. *fidele*, F. *fidèle*, < L. *fidelis*, faithful, that may be trusted, trusty, true, < *fides*, faith, trust: see *faith.* Cf. *feal*¹, a doublet of *fidele.*] Faithful; loyal.

> We not only made his [Pole's] whole family of nought, but enhanced them to so high nobility and honour as they have been so long as they were true and *fidele* unto us.
> *Hen. VIII.* to Sir T. Wyatt, March 10, 1539.

fidelity (fi-del'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *fidélité* = Pr. *fedeltat* = Sp. *fidelidad* = Pg. *fidelidade* = It. *fedeltà*, *fedelità*, *fidelità*, < L. *fidelita(t-)s*, faithfulness, firm adherence, trustiness, < *fidelis*, faithful: see *fidele.* Cf. *fealty*, a doublet of *fidelity.*] 1. Good faith; careful and exact observance of duty or performance of obligations: as, conjugal or official *fidelity.*

> I experienced in this brave Arab such an extraordinary instance of *fidelity*, as is rarely to be met with.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 114.

> Constancy, *fidelity*, bounty, and generous honesty, are the gems of noble minds.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 36.

2. Faithful devotion or submission; unswerving adherence; close or exact conformity; fealty; allegiance: as, *fidelity* to a husband or wife, or to a trust; *fidelity* to one's principles or to instructions; the dog is the type of *fidelity.*

> The *fidelity* of the allies of Rome, which had not been shaken by the defeat of Thrasymenus, could not resist the fiery trial of Cannæ. *Dr. Arnold*, Hist. Rome, xliv.

> Verbal translations are always inelegant, because always destitute of beauty of idiom and language, for by their *fidelity* to an author's words they become treacherous to his reputation.
> *Grainger*, Advertisement to Elegies of Tibullus.

3. Faithful adherence to truth or reality; strict conformity to fact; truthfulness; exactness; accuracy: as, the *fidelity* of a witness, of a narrative, or of a picture.—**Order of Fidelity.** (*a*) An order of the duchy of Baden, founded by the margrave Charles William in 1715. It is still in existence, and consists of two classes only, that of grand cross and that of commander. The badge is a cross of eight points in red enamel, having between each two arms the cipher CC; the same cipher occupies the middle of the cross, with the motto *Fidelitas.* The ribbon is orange-colored and edged with blue. (*b*) An order of Portugal, founded by John VI. in 1823 for the supporters of the monarchy during the insurrectionary movements in that country.=**Syn.** Faith, integrity, trustiness, trustworthiness, conscientiousness; *Constancy*, *Faithfulness*, etc. (see *firmness*).

fides (fī'dēz), *n.* [L., faith, personified Faith: see *faith.*] 1. Faith.—2. [*cap.*] In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess of faith or fidelity, commonly represented as a matron wearing a wreath of olive- or laurel-leaves, and having in her hand ears of corn or a basket of fruit.—**Bona fides**, good faith.—**Mala fides**, bad faith.

fidfad (fid'fad), *n.* [E. dial., a trifle, a trifler: see *fiddle-faddle* and *fad*¹.] A contraction of *fiddle-faddle.*

fidge (fij), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fidged*, ppr. *fidging.* [Assibilated form of *fig*¹, this being another form of *fick*, *fike*²: see *fig*¹, *fick*, and *fike*². Hence freq. *fidget.*] I. *intrans.* To fidget. [Now only Scotch.]

> Nay, never *fidge* up and down, . . . and vex himself.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

> The *fidging* of gallants to Norfolk and up and down countries. *Middleton*, Black Book.

> Even Satan glower'd and *fidg'd* fu' fain.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

II. *trans.* To cause to fidget. [Scotch.]

Ne'er claw your lug, and *fidge* your back.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

fidget (fij'et), *v.* [< *fidge* + dim. *-et*, which has here a freq. force: see *fidge.*] **I.** *intrans.* To move uneasily one way and the other; move irregularly, or in fits and starts; be restless or uneasy; show impatience or uneasiness by restless movements.

II. *trans.* To make restless, nervous, or fidgety.

"I think you would *fidget* me," she remarked.
Scribner's Mag., III. 677.

fidget (fij'et), *n.* [< *fidget, v.*] The expression of uneasiness, restlessness, impatience, etc., by irregular spasmodic movements and changes of physical expression; the condition of feeling thus expressed: commonly in the plural: as, to be in a *fidget* or the *fidgets;* to have the *fidgets*.

But sedentary weavers of long tales
Give me the *fidgets*, and my patience fails.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 208.

fidgetily (fij'ẹt-i-li), *adv.* In a fidgety or restless manner.

Gillian *fidgetily* watches her.
R. Broughton, Second Thoughts, ii. 3.

fidgetiness (fij'et-i-nes), *n.* [< *fidgety* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being fidgety.

His manner was a strange mixture of *fidgetiness*, imperiousness, and tenderness. *G. H. Lewes.*

Fidgetiness of fingers shows a great amount of separate action of small nerve-centres, or the centres for small parts.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 262.

fidgety (fij'et-i), *a.* [< *fidget* + *-y*^{1}.] Of the nature of or expressive of a fidget; being in a fidget; moving about uneasily; restless; nervously impatient.

There she sat, frightened and *fidgety*.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

We have our periodical fits of *fidgety* doubts and fears, and society is alarmed by ideas of ruin and disruption, as agitators come out with threats or prophecies of evil.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 101.

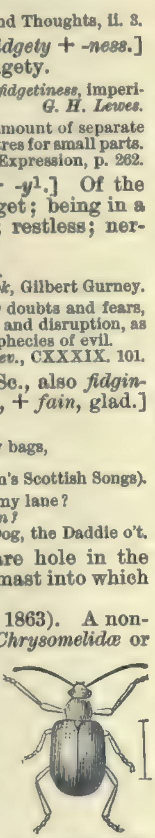
fidging-fain (fij'ing-fān), *a.* [Sc., also *fidgin-fain;* < *fidging*, ppr. of *fidge, v.*, + *fain*, glad.] Restless with delight.

Maggy, quoth he, and by my bags,
I'm *fidging-fain* to see you.
Maggy Lauder (Ritson's Scottish Songs).

Wha will crack [chat] to me my lane?
Wha will mak' me *fidgin' fain!*
Burns, The Rantin' Dog, the Daddie o't.

fid-hole (fid'hōl), *n.* The square hole in the heel of a topmast or topgallantmast into which the fid is inserted.

Fidia (fid'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1863). A nonsense-name.] **1.** A genus of *Chrysomelidæ* or leaf-beetles. The prothorax is cylindrical, not margined at the sides; there are distinct postocular lobes; the prosternal sutures are obsolete; and the femora are not toothed. A few species inhabit North America. *F. viticida* (Walsh) is about 6 millimeters long, chestnut-brown, and densely covered with short whitish hair; it is very injurious to grape-vines, upon the foliage of which it feeds. **2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.



Grape-vine Fidia (*F. viticida*). (Line shows natural size.)

fidicen†, *n.* [L., < *fides*, a lute, lyre, cithern, + *canere*, sing, play.] In *old music*, a performer on the lute, lyre, or harp.

Fidicina (fi-dis'i-nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville), < L. *fidicen*, a player on the lute, lyre, etc.: see *fidicen.*] A genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Cicadidæ*, containing such species as the tropical American *F. mannifera*, famous for the loudness of its shrilling, whence the name.

fidicinal (fi-dis'i-nạl), *a.* [< L. *fidicinus*, of or for playing on stringed instruments (< *fidicen* (*fidicin-*), a player on the lute, lyre, etc.: see *fidicen*), + *-al.*] Pertaining to stringed instruments of either the harp or the viol class.

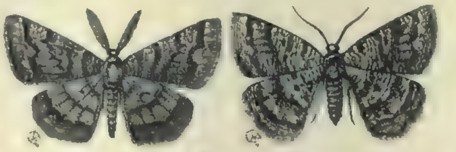
fidicinalis (fi-dis-i-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *fidicinales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *fidicen* (*fidicin-*), a player on the lute: see *fidicinal.*] The fiddler's muscle, one of the four little lumbrical muscles in the palm of the hand, the action of which facilitates quick motion of the fingers. See *lumbricalis.*

fidicinius (fid-i-sin'i-us), *n.*; pl. *fidicinii* (-ī). [NL.: see *fidicinalis.*] Same as *fidicinalis.*

fidicula (fi-dik'ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *fidiculæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *fides*, a lute, lyre, etc.] A small musical instrument having the shape of a lyre.

fidispinalis (fid''i-spi-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *fidispinales* (-lēz). The deep-seated multifid muscle of the back; the multifidus spinæ. *Coues.*

Fidonia (fi-dō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. φειδός, sparing, thrifty, < φείδεσθαι, be sparing, spare; cf. φειδώνιος, with a narrow neck, φείδων, an oil-can with a narrow neck.] A genus of geometrid moths. *F. piniaria*, the bordered white moth, is a beautiful insect, having its wings on the upper side of a dusky-brown color, and adorned with numerous pale-yellow spots. The caterpillar feeds on the Scotch fir. *F. faxoni* is a common New England species, extending west to Missouri, having ochery-brown fore wings and lighter hind wings.



Male and Female of *Fidonia faxoni*, natural size.

fiducial (fi-dū'shạl), *a.* [= Pg. *fiducial* = It. *fiduciale*, < ML. *fiducialis*, < L. *fiducia*, trust, confidence, a thing held in trust, reliance, a pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage, < *fidere*, trust: see *faith.*] **1†.** Trusting; confident; undoubting; firm.

Such a *fiducial* persuasion as cannot deceive us.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 268.

Faith is cordial, and such as God will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promises, and obediential submission to the commandments. *Hammond.*

2. Same as *fiduciary*, 2.—**3.** In *physics*, having a fixed position or character, and hence used as a basis of reference or comparison.

It [the knee-piece in an electrometer] also carries a *fiducial* mark running opposite a graduation on one edge of the groove, by means of which whole turns of the screw are read off, fractions being estimated by means of a drum head. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 120.

In half an hour there was an evident commencement of whitening from the *fiducial* yellow ray to the mean red.
Ure, Dict., III. 110.

Fiducial edge of a ruler, the thin or feather edge. *Gillespie.*—**Fiducial points**, in *thermometry*, the melting-point of ice and the boiling-point of water under a barometric pressure of 760 mm, at 0° C, in latitude 45°, and at the sea-level.

fiducially (fi-dū'shạl-i), *adv.* With confidence.

fiduciary (fi-dū'shi-ạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fiduciaire* = Pg. It. *fiduciario*, < L. *fiduciarius*, of or relating to a thing held in trust (ML. also as a noun), < *fiducia*, trust, a thing held in trust: see *fiducial.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm.

Elaiana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiduciary* obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience. *Howell.*

That faith which is required of us is then perfect when it produces in us a *fiduciary* assent to whatever the gospel has revealed. *Abp. Wake*, Prep. for Death.

2. Having the nature of a trust, especially a financial trust; pertaining to a pecuniary trust or trustee: as, a *fiduciary* power. Also *fiducial.*

Augustus, for particular reasons, first began to authorize the *fiduciary* bequest, which in the Roman law was called fidei commissum.
Montesquieu, Spirit of Laws (trans.), xxvii. 1, note.

Commercial credit . . . is to-day the most important wheel in the whole *fiduciary* mechanism.
Cyc. Pol. Econ., I. 695.

Fiduciary capacity, a relation of trust and confidence: a phrase much used in the law of imprisonment for debt and of insolvency and bankruptcy, to indicate the position of the trusted party in relations such as attorney and client, guardian and ward, etc.; the general rule being that, notwithstanding the abolition of imprisonment for debt, a liability incurred in a fiduciary capacity may be enforced by arrest and imprisonment, and is not terminated by a discharge in bankruptcy or insolvency.—**Fiduciary debt.** See *debt.*

II. *n.*; pl. *fiduciaries* (-riz). **1.** One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee.

Prescription transfers the possession, and disobliges the *fiduciary* from restitution.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium.

2†. One who depends for salvation on faith without works; an Antinomian.

The second obstructive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only instrument of his justification, and excludes good works from contributing anything towards it.
Hammond.

fie^1 (fī), *interj.* [Also written *fy;* < ME. *fi, fy*, cf. Icel. *fy, fei* = Sw. Dan. *fy*, fie (Sw. *fy skam*, Dan. *fy skam dig*, fie for shame!), = D. *fij* = LG. *fi* = MHG. *fī, phī*, G. *pfui* = OF. *fi, fy*, F. *fi*, fie; cf. L. *phu, fu*, also *phy*, and E. *foh, faugh, phew*, etc.: natural expressions of disgust.] An interjection expressing contempt, dislike, disapprobation, or impatience, and sometimes surprise.

He that seith to his brother, *fy!* schal be gilti to the counseil. *Wyclif*, Mat. v. 22 (Purv.).

Fye on the, traytoure attaynte, at this tyde;
Of treasoune thou tyxste hym, that triste the for trewe.
York Plays, p. 316.

Fie upon thee! Art thou a judge, and wilt be afraid to give right judgment?
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Fye on this storm!
I will go seek the king. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.

Acres. I—I—I— don't feel quite so bold, somehow, as I did.
Sir Luc. O *fie!*—consider your honour.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

fie^2 (fī), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fee*^{1}.

fiedlerite (fēd'lėr-īt), *n.* [After Baron von *Fiedler.*] A hydrous lead chlorid found in tabular monoclinic crystals in the ancient slags of Laurium, Greece, having been produced by the action of sea-water upon them.

fief (fēf), *n.* [< F. *fief*, OF. *fief, fieu, fied*, etc.: see *fee*^{2}, *feud*^{2}, *feoff.*] **1.** A fee; a feud; an estate held of a superior on condition of military or other service. See *feud*^{2}.

He cautioned him against forming any designs on Naples, since that kingdom was a *fief* of the church.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

In France a revolution has passed over the *fief*, and it has become a mere administrative subdivision, the Commune. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 326.

2. In *French-Canadian law*, immovable property held under a feudal tenure, to which is attached a privilege of nobility, subject to fealty and homage and to certain services to the seignior.

Also *feoff.*

fiel (fēl), *a.* [Sc., also written *feil, feele;* cf. Icel. *felldr*, fit, ppr. of *fella*, join, fit.] Comfortable; cozy.

O leeze me on my spinning-wheel,
O leeze me on my rock an' reel;
Frae tap to tae that cleeds me bien,
An' haps me *fiel* an' warm at e'en!
Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

field (fēld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feeld, feelde;* < ME. *feeld, feld, fild*, < AS. *feld*, a field, pasture, plain, open country, = OS. *feld* = OFries. *feld, field* = D. *veld* = MLG. LG. *feld* = OHG. *feld*, MHG. *velt*, G. *feld* (> Sw. *fält* = Dan. *felt*), a field; Goth. **filth* (?) not found. Perhaps akin to AS. *folde*, the earth, dry land, a land, country, region, the ground, soil, earth, clay: see *fold*^{3}. Cf. Finn. *pelto*, a field; OBulg. *polje* = Russ. *pole*, a field; OBulg. *polu*, open. Connection with *fell*^{4}, a hill, is doubtful; with *fold*^{2}, an inclosure, out of the question.] **1.** A piece of cleared or cultivated ground, or of land suitable for pasture or tillage; specifically, any part of a farm inclosed or set apart from the rest, as for a special use, except a garden, a wood-lot, or an orchard, and the appurtenances of the buildings: as, a wheat-*field*, or a *field* of potatoes.

An even *feelde* thou chese, and in the mene . . .
Or hille or dale in mesure thou demene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

The *field* give I thee, and the cave that is therein.
Gen. xxiii. 11.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
That spoil'd your summer *fields* and fruitful vines.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 2.

On either side the river lie
Long *fields* of barley and of rye.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

2. Any piece of open ground set apart or used for a special purpose: as, a bleaching-*field*. Specifically—**3.** In *base-ball, cricket*, and similar games: (*a*) The ground on which the game is played; more specifically, in *base-ball*, that part of the ground on which the fielders play, and known as *in-field, out-field, right-, center-*, and *left-field*, according to the station of the corresponding players. See (*b*).

The effect of the slow stroke would be to send the hit ball to the right *field*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 168.

(*b*) The fielders collectively: as, the work of the *field* was excellent. In base-ball the field includes all the players but the pitcher and catcher (who are also included when their work is similar to that of the other players, as distinct from their specific work as pitcher and catcher), and is divided into the *in-field*, the three basemen and the short-stop, and the *out-field*, the right-, center-, and left-fielders. See *fielder*.

4. Any continuous extent of surface considered as analogous to a level expanse of ground: as, a *field* of ice or snow. See *ice-field*.

A *field* consists of pieces of closely aggregated ice covering an extensive area. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, Int.

A *field* [of ice] in motion coming against another *field* results in the instant upheaval and destruction of the edges of the conflicting floes.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 45.

Specifically—**5.** The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn: as, the *field* or ground of a picture.—**6.** In *numis.*, that part of the surface of a coin or medal which is left unoccupied by the main device ('type'). The field is either left plain, or is filled with symbols or letters, which (except when they appear in the exergue) are described as being *in the field*, or *in field*.

7. In *her.*, the escutcheon, considered as a plane of a given tincture upon which the different bearings appear to be laid; also, when the escutcheon is divided by impalement or quartering, each division, as a quarter or the half divided palewise, it being considered as the whole escutcheon with reference to that coat of arms. (See cut under *shield.*) In a flag the field is the ground of each division.

> Bright flag at yonder tapering mast,
> Fling out your *field* of azure blue;
> Let star and stripe be westward cast,
> And point as Freedom's eagle flew!
> *N. P. Willis.*

> The American yacht flag . . . displays a white foul anchor in a circle of 13 stars in the blue *field* [of the union].
> *Amer. Cyc.*, VII. 252.

8. In *entom.*, a place, space, or area, as a division of the surface of a wing: as, the posterior of the discoidal *field*.—**9.** Any space or region; specifically, any region, open or covered with forests, considered with reference to its particular products or features; an extent of ground covered with or containing some special natural formation or production: as, diamond-, gold-, coal-, or oil-(petroleum-) *fields*.—**10.** A scene of operations; open space of any extent considered as a theater of action: as, researches in the *field*; the *field* of military operations; a hunting-*field*; the general's headquarters were in the *field*.

> The Confederate government did not hesitate to enter the *field* and take a share in the business.
> *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 155.

Specifically—**11.** A battle-ground; the space on which a battle is or has been fought; hence, a battle; an action: as, the *field* of Waterloo; the *field* was held against all odds; to show how *fields* are lost and won.

> This yere [1453] was a *felde* at St. Albons, bytuene the Kynge and ye Duke of York. . . . This yere [1457] was a *felde* at Ludlow, and at Bloreheth, and a fray bytuene men of the Kingis hous and men of lawe.
> *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. xxxiv.

> I goe lyke one that, having lost the *field*,
> Is prisoner led away with heavy hart.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, lii.

> A Persian prince
> That won three *fields* of Sultan Solyman.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1.

> What though the *field* be lost?
> All is not lost. *Milton*, P. L., i. 105.

> With his back to the *field*, and his feet to the foe.
> *Campbell*, Lochiel's Warning.

12. The sphere or range of any connected series of actions; a subject or class of subjects concerning which observations or reflections are made; a class of connected objects toward which human energies are directed; the place where or that about which one busies himself: as, his *field* of operations was his counting-house; philology is an attractive *field* of research; a wide *field* of contemplation.

> The varied *fields* of science, ever new,
> Op'ning and wider op'ning on her view.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 264.

> In the vast *field* of criticism on which we are entering innumerable reapers have already put their sickles.
> *Macaulay.*

> The visual *field* is less identified with the danger *field* in the rabbit, the eyes of which are on different sides of the head and have different *fields*, and which needs a strong stimulus to cause bilateral winking. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*

13. In *physics*, a portion of space considered as traversed by equipotential surfaces and lines of force, so that at every point of it a force would be exerted upon a particle placed there. This mode of expression and thought was originated by Faraday, and is applied chiefly to electric and magnetic forces. The intensity of a magnetic field is the force which a unit-pole will experience when placed in it.

> The electric *field* is the portion of space in the neighborhood of electrified bodies, considered with reference to electric phenomena. *Clerk Maxwell*, Elect. and Mag., § 44.

14. In *sporting*: (*a*) Those taking part in a hunt.

> The *field* moves off toward the cover.
> *Christian Union*, March 31, 1887.

(*b*) All the entries collectively against which a single contestant has to compete: as, to back a crew against the *field*. (*c*) Specifically, all the contestants not individually favored in betting: as, to bet on the *field* in a horse-race.—**A fair field**, a fair opportunity for action. See extract under *favor*, *n.*, 5.

Basal field, common field, Elysian Fields, etc. See the adjectives. **Field electromagnet**, an electromagnet producing the magnetic field in which the armature of a dynamo revolves.—**Field fortifications.** See *fortification*.—**Field of vision** or **view**, in general, the space over which objects can be discerned; the compass of visual power; in a telescope or microscope, the space or range within which objects are visible to an eye looking through the instrument.—**Field shunt**, the shunt or derived circuit of a shunt-wound dynamo (see *dynamo*) which gives rise to the electromagnetic field in which the armature revolves.—**Fields of Cohnheim.** Same as *areas of Cohnheim* (which see, under *area*).—**Flatness of the field.** See *flatness*.—**Open-field system, field-grass system**, phrases used in describing the methods of allotment and tillage in ancient village communities, where upon the open fields of the community arable lots were allotted from time to time to individuals, and plowed and cultivated in turn.

> The next fact to be noted is that under the English system the *open fields* were the common fields—the arable land—of a village community or township under a manorial lordship. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 8.

Three-field system, the method of operating the open-field system in ancient village communities in which rotation of crops in three courses was pursued.—**To keep the field.** (*a*) To keep the campaign open; live in tents, or be in a state of active operations: as, at the approach of cold weather the troops were unable to *keep the field*. (*b*) To maintain one's ground against all comers.

> There all day long Sir Pelleas *kept the field*
> With honour. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

To take the field, to begin the active operations of a campaign; put troops in a position of menace.—**Uniform field**, in *physics*, a field of force throughout which the force is constant and has everywhere the same direction.—**Unit field**, in *physics*, a field of force throughout which there is a unit force.

field (fēld), *v.* [< *field*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* In *base-ball* and *cricket*, to catch or stop and return to the necessary place: as, to *field* the ball.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take to the field; do anything in the field, as exploring, fighting, or searching for food.

> The more highly improved breeds of the pigeons will not *field*, or search for their own food.
> *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 5.

2. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, to act as a fielder. Also (in cricket) *to fag out*.

field-ale (fēld'āl), *n.* An extortionate practice of the ancient officers of the royal forests in England, and of bailiffs of hundreds, whereby they compelled persons to contribute to the supply of their drink.

> *Field-ale* . . . [was] a kind of drinking in the field by bailiffs of hundreds, for which they gathered money of the inhabitants of the hundred to which they belonged.
> *Rees*, Cyc.

field-allowance (fēld'a̤-lou"a̤ns), *n.* *Milit.*, a small extra payment made to officers, and sometimes to privates, on active service in the field, to compensate partly the enhanced price of all necessaries.

field-artillery (fēld'är-til"e̤-ri), *n.* See *artillery*.

field-battery (fēld'bat"ėr-i), *n.* A battery of field-guns, comprising 4 smooth-bore guns and 2 howitzers, or 6 rifled or 6 12-pounder guns, with their caissons, forge, and battery-wagon. See *field-gun*.

field-bean (fēld'bēn), *n.* See *bean*^{1}, 2.

field-bed (fēld'bed), *n.* A bed for the field; a bed that may be easily set up in the field; a portable bed.

field-bird (fēld'bėrd), *n.* The American golden plover. *G. Trumbull.* [Local, Maine, U. S.]

field-book (fēld'bůk), *n.* A book used in surveying, engineering, geology, etc., in which are set down the angles, stations, distances, observations, etc.

> The "*Field Book*" which contains the surveys and a record of the allotments made by the commissioners.
> *Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies*, IV. 47.

field-bug (fēld'bug), *n.* A bug of the genus *Pentatoma*.

field-carriage (fēld'kar"āj), *n.* Any carriage used to mount and transport a gun, ammunition, etc., belonging to a field-battery of artillery.

Field codes. See *code*.

field-colors (fēld'kul"o̤rz), *n. pl.* *Milit.*, flags about a foot square, carried by markers in the field or on the parade-ground, to indicate the turning-points of a column, or the line to be occupied in the formation or deployment of a body of troops. The term is also applied to the distinctive flags which designate the position of the headquarters of a brigade, division, corps, or army, on the march, in camp, or on the battle-field. The regimental flags carried in the field and on occasions of ceremony are sometimes so called in contradistinction to *garrison flags*, which are much larger in size.

field-cornet (fēld'kôr"net), *n.* The magistrate of a township in Cape Colony, South Africa.

field-cricket (fēld'krik"et), *n.* An English name of *Acheta* (or *Gryllus*) *campestris*, one of the most noisy of all the crickets, larger but rarer than the house-cricket. It frequents hot, sandy districts, in which it burrows to the depth of from 6 to 12 inches, and sits at the mouth of the hole watching for prey, which consists of insects. See cut under *Gryllus*.

> The slow shrilling of the *field-cricket* in the grass.
> *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 33.

field-day (fēld'dā), *n.* **1.** A day when troops are drawn up for instruction in field exercises and evolutions. Hence—**2.** Any day of unusual bustle, exertion, or display.

> Nobody . . . supposes that a dinner at home is characterized by . . . the mean pomp and ostentation which distinguish our banquets on grand *field-days*.
> *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xx.

3. A day when explorations, scientific investigations, etc., as of a society, are carried on in the field.

field-dog (fēld'dog), *n.* See *dog*.

field-driver (fēld'drī"vėr), *n.* An elected officer of a town, charged with the duty of preventing wandering cattle from doing damage, and of impounding strays; a hayward.

> The *Field Drivers* [of Bedford] perform the duties of a hayward, and receive fees, commonly called pound-shot, for cattle. *Municip. Corp. Reports* (1835), p. 2109.

field-duck (fēld'duk), *n.* An occasional name of the little bustard, *Otis tetrax*.

fielded (fēl'ded), *a.* [< *field* + *-ed*^{2}.] Being in the field of battle; encamped. [Poetical.]

> That we with smoking swords may march from hence,
> To help our *fielded* friends. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 4.

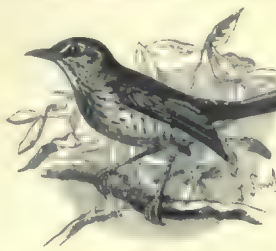
fielden† (fēl'den), *a.* [< *field* + *-en*^{2}.] Consisting of fields.

> The *fielden* country also and plains. *Holland.*

field-equipage (fēld'ek"wi-pāj), *n.* See *equipage*^{1}, 1.

fielder (fēl'dėr), *n.* **1.** In *base-ball*, *cricket*, etc., one whose duty is to catch or stop balls; specifically, in *base-ball*, any one of the players in the field, and especially one of the three players who stand behind and at the right and left respectively of second base. See *base-ball*.—**2.** A dog trained to the pursuit of game in the field.

fieldfare (fēld'fãr), *n.* [E. dial. also *feldfare*, *felfare*, *felfer*, etc.; < ME. *feldfare*, *feldefare*, < AS. **feldefare* (spelled *feldeware* in the single gloss in which it occurs: "Scorellus, clodhamer and *feldeware*, vel bugium"; cf. "*scorellus*, amore," i. e., *yellow-hammer*, q. v.; *bugium*, an obscure word, the name of a bird (fieldfare), mentioned along with the ruddock, goldfinch, lark, dove, etc.), < *feld*, field, + *faran*, fare, go. Not the same word, or bird, as often alleged, with AS. *feolufor*, *feolufer*, *fealefor*, *fealuor*, *fealfor*, *felofer*, earliest gloss *feoluferth*, a kind of water-fowl, glossed variously by L. *onocrotalus* (pelican), *porphyrio* (sultana-hen), and *torax* (for *thorax*, lit. 'breast,' in allusion to the pelican?). The composition of AS. *feolufor*, etc., is not clear.] The common English name of a European thrush, *Turdus pilaris*, of the family *Turdidæ*, about 10 inches long, of a reddish-brown color, with blackish tail and ashy head, a winter resident in Great Britain, breeding far north. It has many other names, besides the dialectal variants of *fieldfare*, derived from its color, cries, movements, etc., some of them shared by related species of British thrushes.


Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*).

> He com him-self y-charged with conyng & hares,
> With fesauns & *feldfares* and other foules grete.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 182.

> Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us shew cold winters. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

> Not yet the hawthorn bore her berries red,
> With which the *fieldfare*, wintry guest, is fed.
> *Cowper*, Needless Alarm.

field-glass (fēld'glȧs), *n.* **1.** A kind of binocular telescope in the form of a large opera-glass, provided with a case slung from a strap, so that it can be conveniently carried. These glasses are used especially by military men and tourists.—**2.** A small achromatic telescope, usually from 20 to 24 inches long, and having from 3 to 6 joints of the kind known as telescopic. This is the older form of field-glass, and has now been almost wholly superseded for use on land by the binocular form described above, though it is still the more common form for marine service.

3. That one of the two lenses forming the eyepiece of an astronomical telescope or of a compound microscope which is the nearer to the object-glass, the other being the *eye-glass*. Also called *field-lens*.

field-gun (fēld′gun), *n*. A light cannon mounted on a carriage, used in manœuvers in the field. The principal modern guns in the United States service are 3-inch, 3.2-inch, and 3.6-inch breech-loading, rifled, steel guns. There are also some smoothbores, chiefly 12-pounders, still in use. A dynamite-gun was employed in the Spanish war of 1898. Also called *field-piece*. See *cannon*, and cut under *gun-carriage*.

field-gunner (fēld′gun″ėr), *n*. A cannoneer belonging to a field-battery of artillery.

field-hand (fēld′hand), *n*. A hand or person who works in the fields; a laborer on a farm or plantation.

> Even in the so-called Border States there was an immense gulf between the house-servant and the ruder *Field-hand*.
> *S. De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 149.

field-hospital (fēld′hos″pi-tal), *n*. A building, tent, or place temporarily used as a hospital after and near the place of battle.

> The horrible scenes of suffering on the battle-field and in the *field-hospitals*.
> *The Independent* (New York), May 1, 1862.

field-house (fēld′hous), *n*. [< ME. **feldhous* (?), < AS. *feldhūs* (poet.), a tent, < *feld*, field, + *hūs*, house.] A tent. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

field-ice (fēld′īs), *n*. Ice formed in fields or large flat surfaces, in the polar seas, and in detached masses constituting floes: distinguished from the ice of icebergs or hummocks.

> Heavy *field-ice* was found off Cape Sabine, increasing in size and thickness as the ship advanced, until the captain refused to go further, and at eight o'clock in the evening she was tied up to a floe.
> *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 45.

fieldie (fēl′di), *n*. [Dim. of *field-sparrow*.] The hedge-sparrow or field-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [Eng.]

fielding (fēl′ding), *n*. [Verbal n. of *field*, *v*.] 1. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, play in the field.—2. The exposure to sun and air of guile or malt-wash in casks, in order to promote its acetification. *E. H. Knight.*

> The *fielding* method [of making vinegar] requires a much larger extent of space and utensils than the stowing process.
> *Ure*, Dict., III. 1076.

fieldish (fēl′dish), *a*. [Early mod. E. *feldishe*; < *field* + *-ish*1.] Belonging to the fields. [Rare.]

> My mother's maides when they do sowe and spinne,
> They sing a song made of a *feldishe* mouse;
> That for bicause her liuelod was but thinne,
> Would nedes go see her townish sister's house.
> *Wyatt*, The Meane and Sure Estate.

field-kirk (fēld′kėrk), *n*. A small detached chapel or place of worship. [Prov. Eng.]

> There existed on this ground a *field-kirk*, or oratory, in the earliest times.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Charlotte Brontë.

field-lark (fēld′lärk), *n*. 1. The skylark, *Alauda arvensis*. [Local, Eng.]—2. Same as *meadow-lark*.

field-lens (fēld′lenz), *n*. Same as *field-glass*, 3.

field-lore (fēld′lōr), *n*. Knowledge or skill gained in the fields; knowledge of rural pursuits.

field-madder (fēld′mad″ėr), *n*. [ME. not found; < AS. "*feld-mædere* rosmarinum" (see *rosemary*), < *feld*, field, + *mædere*, madder.] A British plant, *Sherardia arvensis*, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, common in fields and waste places. It is a hispid herb, with a prostrate stem spreading from the root, and clusters of small lilac flowers in terminal heads.

field-magnet (fēld′mag″net), *n*. The fixed magnet as distinguished from the armature of a dynamo. See *field electromagnet*, under *field*, and *electric machine*, under *electric*.

field-man†, *n*. [Sc.] A peasant; a hind.

> He statutis and ordanis that *field-men* (agrestes) . . . sall . . . tak and ressave landis fra thair maisteris.
> *Stat. Alex. II.*, Balfour's Pract., p. 536.

field-marshal (fēld′mär′shal), *n*. An officer of the highest military rank in the British, German, and some other European armies. In France the grade has existed at various times, usually corresponding to that of general of brigade. It was suppressed in 1848. The rank is often nominal, the Duke of Wellington having been field-marshal in various European armies. Abbreviated *F. M.*

> No more . . .
> Shall the gaunt figure of the old *Field Marshal*
> Be seen upon his post!
> *Longfellow*, Warden of the Cinque Ports.

> In 1818 he [Wellington] was made *field marshal* of Austria, Prussia, and Russia.
> *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 550.

Field-marshal lieutenant, in the Austrian army, a general of division.

field-marshalship (fēld′mär′shal-ship), *n*. [< *field-marshal* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a field-marshal.

field-martin (fēld′mär″tin), *n*. The common king-bird, *Tyrannus carolinensis*. [Southern U. S.]

field-mouse (fēld′mous), *n*. 1. A name of several European species of mice, *Mus sylvaticus*, and sundry other species of the same genus, as the harvest-mouse, *M. humilis*. In Great Britain the voles, of the genus *Arvicola*, are often distinguished as *short-tailed field-mice*. See *field-vole*.

> The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground.
> *Dryden*.

2. An American species of meadow-mice. See *Arvicola*.

field-night (fēld′nīt), *n*. A night of special effort and interest, as when a matter of grave importance is discussed by leaders in a parliament. See *field-day*.

> The debate was remembered as the greatest *field-night* . . . had . . . for a generation.
> *Trevelyan*, Early Hist. of Fox, p. 32.

field-notes (fēld′nōts), *n. pl.* Notes made in the field: as, the *field-notes* of a naturalist.

field-officer (fēld′of″i-sėr), *n*. A military officer above the rank of captain and below that of general, as a colonel. Abbreviated *F. O.*

field-park (fēld′pärk), *n*. *Milit.*, a park or train consisting of the spare carriages, reserved supplies of ammunition, tools, and materials for extensive repairs and for making up ammunition, for the service of an army in the field.

field-piece (fēld′pēs), *n*. Same as *field-gun*.

> Can you lend me an armour of high-proof, to appear in,
> And two or three *field-pieces* to defend me?
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, v. 2.

field-plover (fēld′pluv″ėr), *n*. 1. The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*.—2. The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.—3. Bartram's sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*. [U. S. in all senses.]

field-preacher (fēld′prē″chėr), *n*. One who preaches in the open air. The term came into common use at the time of the field-preaching of Whitefield and Wesley in the middle of the eighteenth century, though it was previously used in Scotland.

> Do you think the popish *field-preachers* . . . made no provision before they set out upon their expeditions?
> *Bp. Lavington*, To Whitefield.

field-preaching (fēld′prē″ching), *n*. Preaching in the open air.

field-room (fēld′röm), *n*. Open space; hence, unrestricted opportunity.

> They . . . had *field-room* enough to expatiate upon the gross iniquity of the covenant.
> *Clarendon*, Life, II. 294.

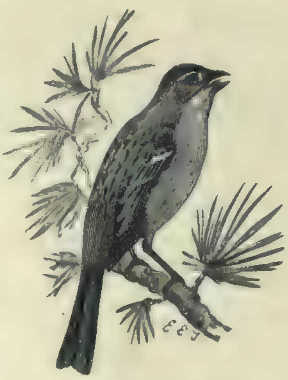
field-service (fēld′sėr″vis), *n*. Service performed by an officer or by troops in the field, in contradistinction to that performed in garrison; service in time of war.

field-show (fēld′shō), *n*. Same as *field-trial*.

fieldsman (fēldz′man), *n*.; pl. *fieldsmen* (-men). [< *field's*, poss. of *field*, + *man*.] In *cricket*, a fielder. [Eng.]

field-sparrow (fēld′spar″ō), *n*. A small fringilline bird of the United States, the *Spizella pusilla* or *S. agrestis*, closely resembling and related to the chipping-sparrow, *S. socialis* or *S. domestica*. It is very common in the eastern United States, inhabiting fields, hedges, and waysides, and nesting in low bushes near the ground.

field-sports (fēld′spōrts), *n. pl.* Recreations of the field; outdoor sports, particularly hunting and athletic games.



Field-sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*).

field-staff (fēld′ståf), *n*. A staff formerly carried by gunners in the field, and holding a lighted match for discharging cannon.

field-telegraph (fēld′tel″ẹ-gråf), *n*. A telegraph adapted for use in the field in military operations. In some instances part of the wire is reeled off from a wagon and supported on light posts, and another part is insulated and allowed to rest on the ground.

field-titling (fēld′tit″ling), *n*. The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. [Local, Eng.]

field-train (fēld′trān), *n*. In the British army, a branch of the artillery service, consisting of commissaries and conductors of stores, which has charge of the ammunition, and whose duty it is to form depots of it at convenient points between the base of operations and the front, so that no gun may run short during an engagement.

field-trial (fēld′trī″al), *n*. A test of hunting-dogs, with reference to their performance in the field, after a formula of points, or units of merit, prescribed by fixed rules and adjudicated upon by judges. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. Also *field-show*. See *bench-show*.

> Its [the setter's] representatives swept the *field trials* of their prizes, and from this fact soon came to be known as the "field-trial breed."
> *The Century*, XXXI. 122.

field-vole (fēld′vōl), *n*. A rodent animal, *Arvicola agrestis*, also called the *short-tailed field-mouse* or *meadow-mouse*. See *Arvicolinæ* and *vole*.

field-work (fēld′wėrk), *n*. 1. In *surv.*, *physics*, etc., work done, observations taken, or other operations, as triangulation, leveling, observing the stars for latitude, longitude, azimuth, etc., making geological observations, studying objects in their natural state, collecting specimens, etc., carried on in the field or upon the ground, even though indoors.—2. *Milit.*, a temporary work thrown up by either besiegers or besieged, or by an army to strengthen a position. Such works are of three kinds, namely, those that are assailable only in front, those that are assailable in front and on the flanks, and those that are assailable on all sides.

fieldy† (fēl′di), *a*. [< ME. *feeldy*, *feeldi*, *feldi* (tr. L. *campestris*); < *field* + *-y*1.] Open like a field; wide-spread.

> In *fieldy* clouds he vanisheth away.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

fiend (fēnd), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *feend*; < ME. *feend*, *fend*, *feond*, an enemy (most frequently used of Satan and other evil spirits), < AS. *feónd*, an enemy, hater, foe (often used of Satan as the Enemy or Adversary), = OS. *fiond*, *fiund*, *fiand* = OFries. *fiand*, *fiund* = D. *vijand* = LG. *fijend*, *fijnd* = OHG. *fiant*, MHG. *vīant*, *vient*, *vint*, G. *feind*, enemy, = Icel. *fjandi*, enemy, the devil, = Sw. *fiende* = Dan. *fjende*, enemy (but Sw. *fan*, Dan. *fand-en*, fiend, devil), = Goth. *fijands*, an enemy; lit. a hater, being orig. ppr. of AS. *feón*, *feógan*, *fiógan* (ppr. *feógende*, **feónde* (> *feónd*, n.), pret. *feóde*) = OHG. *fiēn* = Icel. *fjā* = Goth. *fijan*, hate (> *faian*, find fault), = Skt. √ *pī*, *pīy*, hate. Allied to *foe* and *feud*1. Of similar formation is *friend*, lit. lover.] 1†. An enemy; a foe.

> Werse he doth his gode wines [friends] than his *fiendes*.
> *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 226.

> Ther ne is non ypocrisye . . . ne drede of *vyendes*, ac [but] alneway festes and kinges bredales [bridals].
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

2. Specifically, the enemy of mankind; Satan; the devil. [*Fiend* in this use is a translation of the original of *Satan* (adversary) and of *devil* (accuser).]

> O Donegild, I ne have noon english digne
> Unto thy malice and thy tirannye!
> And therfor to the *feend* I thee resigne,
> Let him endyten of thy traitorye!
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 682.

> Upon the Pynacle of that Temple was oure Lord brought, for to ben tempted of the Enemye, the *Feend*.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 87.

> Being of that honest few,
> Who give the *Fiend* himself his due.
> *Tennyson*, To the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

3. Hence, in a general sense, a devil; a demon; a malignant or diabolical being; an evil spirit.

> For I was more devout thanne than evere I was before or after, and alle for the drede of *Fendes*, that I saughe in dyverse Figures.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 288.

> This look of thine will hurl my soul from heaven,
> And *fiends* will snatch at it.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

4. An exceedingly wicked, cruel, spiteful, or destructive person: as, a dynamite *fiend*; a fire *fiend*.

> *Iach.* Methinks, I see him now—
> *Post.* Ay, so thou dost,
> Italian *fiend!*
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

5. A person who gives great annoyance; a persistent bore: as, the newspaper *fiend*; the hand-organ *fiend*. [Ludicrous.]

> It is one of the marvels of the human mind, this sorcery which the *fiend* of technical imitation weaves about his victims, giving a phantasmal Helen to their arms and making an image of the brain seem substance.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 217.

=**Syn.** See *devil*.

fiendful† (fēnd′fůl), *a*. [< *fiend* + *-ful*.] Full of evil or malignant practices.

> Regard his hellish fall,
> Whose *fiendful* fortune may exhort the wise.
> *Marlowe*, Faustus, v. 4.

fiendfully† (fēnd'fu̇l-i), *adv.* In a fiendful manner.

fiendish (fēn'dish), *a.* [< *fiend* + *-ish*^{1}.] Having the qualities of a fiend; characteristic of a fiend; demoniacal; extremely wicked, cruel, or malicious; devilish: as, a *fiendish* persecutor; *fiendish* laughter.

> Varney was taken on the spot; and, instead of expressing compunction for what he had done, seemed to take a *fiendish* pleasure in pointing out to them the remains of the murdered countess. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xli.

> The Turkish shells marked us at once, and amidst a *fiendish* hurtling of projectiles we all tumbled off our horses, and running forward, took cover in the brushwood beyond.
> *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 95.

fiendishly (fēn'dish-li), *adv.* In a fiendish manner.

fiendishness (fēn'dish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fiendish: as, the *fiendishness* of a person or of an act.

> Dames, under a cloake of modesty and devotion, hide nothing but pride and *fiendishnesse*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Holy Panegyric.

> A calm and dignified silence is the best answer to the *fiendishness* of thirteen. *W. Black*, Macleod of Dare, viii.

fiendkin†, *n.* [ME. *feondeken*; < *fiend* + *-kin*.] A little fiend; an imp.

> Feondes and *feondekenes* by-for me shullen stande.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 418.

fiend-like (fēnd'līk), *a.* Resembling a fiend: maliciously wicked; diabolical.

> The cruel ministers
> Of this dead butcher, and his *fiend-like* queen.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

> Man-like is it to fall into sin,
> *Fiend-like* is it to dwell therein.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of F. von Logau's Poetic Aphorisms.

fiendly† (fēnd'li), *a.* [< ME. *feendly*, *fendly*, *fendely*, hostile, devilish, < AS. *feondlic*, hostile (= D. *vijandelijk* = OHG. *fiantlīh*, MHG. *vientlich*, G. *feindlich* = Icel. *fjāndligr* = Dan. *fjendtlig* = Sw. *fiendtlig*), < *feónd*, enemy, + *-lic*, E. -ly^1.] **1.** Hostile; inimical.

> He semed frendly to hem that knewe him nought,
> But he was *feendly*, bothe in werk and thought.
> *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 292.

2. Fiend-like; devilish; fiendish.

> So horrible a *feendly* creature.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 653.

fient (fēnt), *n.* [Sc., the same as *fiend*, the devil, and used, like *devil*, as a profane negative; Dan. *fanden*, the fiend, is used in the same way: see *fiend*.] The fiend — that is, the devil: used as a negative, as in *fient a bit* (devil a bit), *fient a haet*, *fient hait* (devil a whit), etc.

> But tho' he was o' high degree,
> The *fient* a pride — nae pride had he.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

fier, *a.* Same as *fear*^{3}.

fieramente (fyā-rȧ-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *fiero*, fierce, bold, < L. *ferus*: see *fierce*.] In *music*, with boldness, vigor, or fierceness.

Fierasfer (fī-e-ras'fėr), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Fierasferidæ*. It contains several species, of tropical and subtropical seas, which intrude in the bodies of holothurians, as *F. dubius* of the Pacific coast of Mexico.

fierasferid (fī-e-ras'fẹ-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Fierasferidæ*.

Fierasferidæ (fī"e-ras-fer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fierasfer* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, typified by the genus *Fierasfer*, related to the *Ophidiidæ*, but having no ventral fins and with the anus thoracic or jugular in position. The family includes ophidioid fishes of eel-like shape, some of which at least are parasitic, entering the visceral cavity of holothurians through the anus, and there sojourning.

Fierasferinæ (fī-e-ras-fe-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fierasfer* + *-inæ*.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the third group of *Ophidiidæ*, without ventral fins and with jugular anus: same as the family *Fierasferidæ*.

fierasferoid (fī-e-ras'fẹ-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fierasferidæ*.

II. *n.* A fierasferid.

fierce (fērs), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *feerce*, *feerse*; < ME. *feirce*, *fuers*, *fers*, *ferse*, *fierse*, *fierce*, also *fersch*, by confusion with *fersch*, *fresch*, bold, savage; < OF. *fers*, oldest nom. form of OF. *fer*, *fier*, fierce, bold, F. *fier*, proud, = Pr. *fer*, *fier* = It. *fiero*, fierce, cruel, stern, proud, < L. *ferus*, wild, untamed, savage, cruel, fierce, *ferus*, commonly fem. *fera*, a wild beast. Not related to Gr. *θήρ*, a wild beast, or to E. *deer*. Hence also (from L. *ferus*) *feræ*, *ferous*, *ferity*, *ferocious*.] **1.** Wild, as a beast; savage; ferocious; having a cruel or rapacious disposition or intention: as, a *fierce* lion; a *fierce* pursuer.

> Than thei were more aferde than be-fore, for it [a dragon] was moche greter and semed more *feirce*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

> Who knows not
> The all-devouring sword of *fierce* Mountserrat?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

2. Ferocious in quality or manifestation; indicating or marked by savage cruelty or rage.

> Sho was affrayet full foule with a *fuerse* dreme.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8429.

> Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and their wrath, for it was cruel. Gen. xlix. 7.

> A nation of *fierce* countenance, which shall not regard the person of the old, nor shew favour to the young.
> Deut. xxviii. 50.

> O, save me, Hubert, save me! my eyes are out,
> Even with the *fierce* looks of these bloody men.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1.

3. Violent; vehement; impetuous; passionate; ardent.

> And so we rode out ye *ferse* storme for that night.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 65.

> Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of *fierce* winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm. Jas. iii. 4.

> With a laugh of *fierce* derision, once again the phantoms fled. *Whittier*, Garrison at Cape Ann.

4. Wild; disordered; dreadful.

> Think no more of this night's accidents,
> But as the *fierce* vexation of a dream.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

> In the most high and palmy state of Rome,
> A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
> The graves stood tenantless; . . .
> And even the like precurse of *fierce* events . . .
> Have heaven and earth together demonstrated
> Unto our climatures. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

5†. Strong; powerful.

> ffestnet with *fuerse* Ropis the flete in the hauyn;
> And buskit vnto banke, the boldist ay first.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4704.

6†. Great; large (of number).

> Priamus . . . the peopeell . . .
> Gert [made] sue to the City sothely to dwell,
> And fild it with folke; *fuerse* was the nowmber.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1617.

7. Brisk; lively. [Prov. Eng.] — **8.** Sudden; precipitate. [Prov. Eng.] = **Syn. 1-3.** Infuriate, fell, fiery, passionate, barbarous, rapacious, ravenous.

fiercely (fērs'li), *adv.* [< ME. *feersly*, *fersly*, etc.; < *fierce* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a fierce manner; violently; furiously; with rage.

> Philip his faire folke *ferselich* araies,
> Too Greece he gra[i]thes hym now with a grete will.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 253.

> We at St. Albans met,
> Our battles join'd, and both sides *fiercely* fought.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

> The burning rays of the noontide sun beat *fiercely* on their heads. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

> Two low-caste Bengalees disputed about a loan. At first they were calm, but soon grew furious and . . . looked *fiercely* at each other from under their lowered and strongly wrinkled brows. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 248.

fierceness (fērs'nes), *n.* [< ME. *feersnesse*, *fersnesse*; < *fierce* + *-ness*.] The quality of being fierce or furious; fury; ferocity; vehemence; impetuosity.

> His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor.
> *Dryden*, Aurengzebe.

> Thro' a stormy glare, a heat
> As from a seventimes-heated furnace, I,
> Blasted and burnt, and blinded as I was,
> With such a *fierceness* that I swoon'd away —
> O, yet methought I saw the Holy Grail.
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

fierding-court†, *n.* [< ME. **ferding* (Sc. *ferding*: see *farding*^{1}, *farthing*), a fourth part, + *court*.] One of an early class of English courts, so called because four were established within every superior district or hundred.

fieri facias (fī'e-rī fā'shi-as). [L., lit. cause it to be done: *fieri* (see *fiat*); *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (used imperatively) of *facere*, do, make, cause: see *fact*.] In *law*, an execution against property; a writ issued, after the rendering of a judgment for a sum of money, commanding the sheriff to levy upon the goods, or the goods and lands, of the judgment debtor for the collection of the amount due. Abbreviated to *fi. fa.*

fierily (fīr'i-li), *adv.* In a hot or fiery manner; passionately.

> She simply grew more and more proudly, passionately, a Spaniard and a Moreno; more and more stanchly and *fierily* a Catholic and a lover of the Franciscans.
> *H. H. Jackson*, Ramona, p. 29.

fieriness (fīr'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fiery or burning, or vehement or impetuous, etc.: as, the *fieriness* of the sky; the *fieriness* of a horse.

> The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fieriness* of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 373.

fiery (fīr'i), *a.* [Early mod E. also *firy*; < ME. *firy*, *fyry*, *fury*, *fuyrie* (AS. not found; = OFries. *fiurech* = D. *vurig* = MHG. *viuric*, G. *feurig* = Dan. *fyrig*, fiery); < *fire* + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Consisting of fire, or resembling fire; burning or flaming: as, the *fiery* flood of Etna; a *fiery* meteor; a flower of a *fiery* color.

> Whoso falleth not down and worshippeth shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning *fiery* furnace.
> Dan. iii. 6.

> He with his horrid crew
> Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the *fiery* gulf.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 52.

2. Like fire in character or quality; vehement; impetuous; passionate; fierce: as, a *fiery* speech; a *fiery* steed.

> Good Lord, what *fiery* clashings we have had lately for a Cap and a Surplice! *Howell*, Letters, iv. 29.

> Nor the constant danger of Innovations will hinder men of *fiery* and restless spirits from raising combustions in a Nation. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

> But the Queen and the citizens entertain themselves with the hope that Aurelian's *fiery* temper will never endure the slow . . . process of starving them into a surrender. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, II. xiv.

3. Like fire in effect; heated by or as if by fire; producing a burning sensation: as, a *fiery* wound or eruption; *fiery* liquors or condiments.

> God . . . bids a plague
> Kindle a *fiery* boil upon the skin.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 183.

> Skirting with green the *fiery* waste of war.
> *Whittier*, Peace Convention at Brussels.

Fiery cross. See *cross*^{1}. — **Fiery triplicity**, in *astrol.*, three signs of the zodiac, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius. = **Syn. 2.** Fervid, fervent, glowing, impassioned.

fiery-flare (fīr'i-flãr), *n.* A local English name of the sting-ray, *Trygon pastinaca*. Also called *flair*, *fireflare*, *fireflair*.

fiery-footed (fīr'i-fu̇t"ed), *a.* Impetuously swift.

> Gallop apace, you *fiery-footed* steeds,
> Towards Phœbus' lodging.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2.

fiery-hot (fīr'i-hot), *a.* Hot as fire; hence, figuratively, impetuously eager or enthusiastic.

> *Fiery-hot* to burst
> All barriers in her onward race
> For power. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxiv.

fiery-new (fīr'i-nū), *a.* Acrid or fiery from newness.

> The vintage, yet unkept,
> Had relish *fiery-new*.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

fiery-short (fīr'i-shôrt), *a.* Hot and curt; brief and passionate.

> *Fiery-short* was Cyril's counter-scoff.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

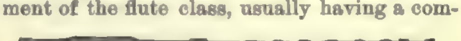
fiest†, *n.* and *v.* See *fist*^{2}.

fiesta (fyes'tạ̈), *n.* [Sp., a feast: see *feast*.] In Spanish countries, a feast-day; a holiday.

> On holidays or *fiestas* the native and Mestiza women often appear with their stockingless feet incased in a pair of light-blue high-heeled French shoes.
> *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lix. (1885), p. 257.

fi. fa. In *law*, the usual abbreviation of *fieri facias*.

fife (fīf), *n.* [< OF. *fifre*, F. *fifre*, a fife, also a fifer, = Sp. Pg. *pifaro*, *pifano*, a fife, a fifer, = It. *piffero*, also *pifara*, a fife, < OHG. *pfīfa*, MHG. *pfīfe*, G. *pfeife*, a pipe, = E. *pipe*: see *pipe*, which is a doublet of *fife*.] A musical instrument of the flute class, usually having a compass of about two octaves upward from the second D above the middle C; a piccolo, or a flute of still higher pitch: much used in military music, particularly with drums.



Fife.

> The shrill trump,
> The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing *fife*.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

> Sound, sound the clarion, fill the *fife*!
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxiv., Motto.

fife (fīf), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *fifed*, ppr. *fifing*. [< *fife*, *n.*] To play the fife, or to execute on a fife: as, to *fife* in a band; to *fife* a tune.

> His ministerial colleagues would not all dance as their master *fifed*, and the pressure of official "frictions" was sore upon him. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 424.

fife-major (fīf'mā"jọr), *n.* A non-commissioned officer who superintends the fifers of a battalion. Compare *drum-major*.

fifer (fī′fėr), *n.* One who plays on a fife.

fife-rail (fīf′rāl), *n.* A rail above the deck around the lower part of the mast of a vessel, having holes in it for belaying-pins.

fi-fi (fī′fī), *a.* [F. *fi fi*, repetition of *fi*, fie: see *fie*.] Somewhat immoral; scandalous: as, "Paul de Kock's *fi-fi* novels," *Thackeray.* [Slang.]

> The widow of an Indian Nabob, from whom she was divorced on account of some *fi-fi* story, my dear, that is never mentioned now.
> *Mrs. Argles* ("*The Duchess*"), Airy Fairy Lilian, xxxiii.

Fifish (fī′fish), *a.* [Sc., < *Fife* + -*ish*^{1}. "The term, it is said, had its origin from a number of the principal families in the county of Fife having at least a bee in their bonnet" (Jamieson), i. e., being deranged. The earliest form of the name of *Fife* was *Fif*; it is said to be a Jutland word (*fibh*) meaning a forest.] Exceedingly whimsical; crabbed and peculiar in disposition; cranky in a manner once considered characteristic of Fifeshire in Scotland.

> He will be as wowf as ever his father was. To guide in that gate a bargain that cost him four dollars — very, very *Fifish*, as the east-country fisher-folks say. *Scott*, Pirate, ix.

fifteen (fif′tēn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fiftene*, < AS. *fīftēne*, *fīftȳne* = OS. *fīftein* = OFries. *fiftine*, *fitene* = D. *vijftien* = MLG. *viftein*, *viftēn*, LG. *feftein*, *föftein* = OHG. *fimfzehan*, *finfzehan*, MHG. *finfzehen*, *vünfzehen*, G. *fünfzehn* = Icel. *fimmtān* = Norw. *femtan* = Sw. *femton* = Dan. *femten* = Goth. *fimftaihun* = L. *quindecim* = Gr. *πεντε(καί)δεκα* = Skt. *panchadaça*; < AS. *fīf*, etc., five, + *tēn*, *tȳn*, etc., ten: see *five* and *ten*.] **I.** *a.* Five more than ten, or one more than fourteen: a cardinal numeral.

> Here's to the maiden of bashful *fifteen*.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3 (song).

II. *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and five, or fourteen and one.—**2.** A symbol representing fifteen units, as 15, XV, or xv.—**3**†. Same as *fifteenth*, 3.

> First the kyng with her had not one penny, and for the fetching of her the Marquis of Suffolke demanded a whole *fifteen* in open parliament. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 18.

The fifteen, the Jacobite rising in Scotland in 1715: as, he was out in *the fifteen*. [Scotch.]

> Ye were just as ill aff in *the feifteen*, and got the bonnie baronie back, an' a'. *Scott*, Waverley, xiv.

fifteenth (fif′tēnth′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fiftenthe*, *fiftende*, *fiftethe*, < AS. *fīfteótha* = OFries. *fiftinda* = D. *vijftiende* = MLG. *vifteinde*, LG. *fofteinde* = OHG. *finftazehento*, *funfzēndo*, MHG. *fünfzehende*, G. *fünfzehnte* = Icel. *fimmtāndi* = Norw. *femtande* = Sw. *femtonde* = Dan. *femtende* = Goth. *fimftaihunda*, fifteenth; < AS. *fīftȳne*, etc., fifteen, + -*th*, etc., ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the fourteenth: an ordinal numeral.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by fifteen; one of fifteen equal parts of anything: as, eleven *fifteenths* ($\frac{11}{15}$) of an acre.—**2.** (*a*) In *music*, the interval or the concord of a double octave. (*b*) In *organ-building*, a stop whose pipes are tuned two octaves above the keys struck.—**3.** In *early Eng. law*, a fifteenth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax. When a fifteenth was the rate for the counties at large, that for towns and demesnes was usually a tenth.

> In 1334 the old system of grants of fractional parts of moveables, *fifteenths* and tenths, had been relinquished, and in lieu thereof a practice was adopted of granting a sum of money, to be partitioned out between the various counties and towns as for a *fifteenth* and tenth.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 52.

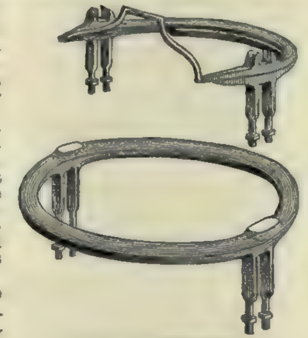
fifth (fifth), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fift*; < ME. *fifthe*, *fifte*, *fift*, < AS. *fīfta* = OS. *fīfto* = OFries. *fīfta* = D. *vijfde* = MLG. *vīfte*, *vifte*, LG. *fifte*, *föfte* = OHG. *fimfto*, *finfto*, MHG. G. *fünfte* = Icel. *fimmti* = Sw. Dan. *femte* = Goth. **fimfta* (not recorded) = L. *quintus* = Gr. *πέμπτος* = Skt. *panchatha* (very rare: usually *panchama*, with different suffix), fifth; < AS. *fīf*, E. *five*, etc., + -*tha*, -*ta*, -*th*, ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the fourth: an ordinal numeral.

> He consecrated Games, after the like Heathenish solemnitie, in honour of Cæsar, to be celebrated euery *fift* yeare at Cæsarea. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 118.

Fifth chain, the tug or chain which connects the leading horse with the pole when five horses are used in a team. —**Fifth-day,** the name commonly used by the Society of Friends to designate Thursday, the fifth day of the week.—**Fifth essence** or **element.** See *essence*, 5.—**Fifth Monarchy Men,** a sect of millenarians of the time of Cromwell, differing from other Second-Adventists in believing not only in a literal second coming of Christ, but also that it was their duty to inaugurate his kingdom by force. This kingdom was to be the fifth and last in the series of which those of Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome were the preceding four; hence their self-assumed title. They unsuccessfully attempted risings against the government in 1657 and 1661.

> Our vicar, from John 18. v. 36, declaim'd against y^e folly of a sort of enthusiasts and desperate zealots, call'd y^e *Fifth-Monarchy-Men*, pretending to set up the kingdome of Christ with the sword. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 10, 1657.

Fifth nerve, that one of the cranial nerves which comes between the fourth and sixth in enumeration from before backward; the trifacial or trigeminal nerve. See second cut under *brain*.—**Fifth wheel,** a horizontal plate, bent to form a whole or part of a circle, placed on the forward axle of a carriage. It is designed to support the fore part of the body while allowing it to turn freely in a horizontal plane. Sometimes called *circle-iron*.



Two forms of Fifth Wheels.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by five; one of five equal parts of anything: as, one *fifth* ($\frac{1}{5}$) of an acre.—**2.** In *music*: (*a*) A tone five diatonic degrees above or below any given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone five degrees distant from it. (*c*) The combination of two tones distant by a fifth. (*d*) In a scale, the fifth tone from the bottom; the dominant: solmizated sol, as G in the scale of C, or E in that of A. The typical interval of the fifth is that between the first and fifth tones of a diatonic scale, acoustically represented by the ratio 3 : 2, and equal to three diatonic steps and a half. Such a fifth is called *perfect* or *major*; a fifth a half-step shorter is called *diminished* or *minor*; a fifth a half-step longer is called *augmented*, *pluperfect*, *superfluous*, or *extreme*. The perfect fifth is the next most perfect consonance after the octave. In harmony the parallel motion of two voices in perfect fifths is forbidden; such fifths are often called *consecutive fifths*, or simply *consecutives*.

> As if a musician should insist on having nothing but perfect chords and simple melodies, no diminished *fifths*, no flat sevenths, no flourishes, on any account.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ii.

3. In *early Eng. law*, a fifth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**Defective fifth.** See *defective*.—**False fifth,** in *music*, a diminished fifth.—**Hidden fifths,** in *music*, the consecutive fifths that are suggested when two voices proceed in similar (not parallel) motion to a perfect fifth. (See fig. 1.) The objection to this kind of progression becomes evident when the intermediate tones through which the skipping voice virtually passes are filled in. (See fig. 2.) Hidden fifths are forbidden in strict counterpoint, and discountenanced in simple harmony, particularly if both voices skip. Compare *hidden octaves*.

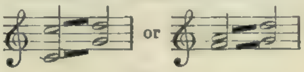


Fig. 1.

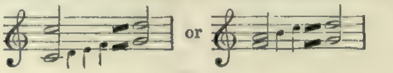


Fig. 2.

fifthly (fifth′li), *adv.* [< *fifth* + -*ly*^{2}.] In the fifth place.

> *Fifthly*, they counted all them as wicked and reprobate wyche were not of their secte. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 41.

fifthy (fif′thi), *a.* [< *fifth* + -*y*^{1}.] In *musical acoustics*, having, as a tone, the second harmonic—that is, the fifth above the octave—specially prominent. [Rare.]

> If Ce G be followed by C D Fa, we seem to have two primary triads (involving fifths)—or, to use Hauptmann's expression, they have a "*fifthy*" appearance.
> *The Academy*, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 213.

fiftieth (fif′ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fiftithe*, *fiftuthe*, *fiftugethe*, < AS. *fīftigōtha* = OFries. *fīftichsta* = D. *vijftigste* = MLG. *viftegeste*, LG. *föftigste* = OHG. *fimfzugōsto*, MHG. *vünfzegeste*, G. *fünfzigste* = Icel. *fimmtugāndi*, mod. *fimmtugasti* = Norw. *femtiande* = Sw. *femtionde* = Dan. *femtiende*, fiftieth; < AS. *fīftig*, E. *fifty*, etc., + -*tha*, -*th*, ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the forty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

> A jubile shall that *fiftieth* year be unto you: ye shall not sow, neither reap that which groweth of itself in it, nor gather the grapes in it of thy vine undressed.
> Lev. xxv. 11.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by fifty; one of fifty equal parts of anything: as, twenty-four *fiftieths* ($\frac{24}{50}$) of an estate.

fifty (fif′ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fifty*, *fifti*, < AS. *fīftig* = OS. *fīftich* = OFries. *fīftich*, *fīftech* = D. *vijftig* = MLG. *viftich*, *veftich*, LG. *föftig* = OHG. *fimfzug*, *finfzuc*, MHG. *vünfzec*, *fünfzec*, G. *fünfzig* = Icel. *fimmtigir*, mod. *fimmtiu* = Norw. *femti* = Sw. *femtio* = Dan. *femti* (usually *halvtredsindstyve*) = Goth. *fimftigjus* = L. *quinquaginta* = Gr. *πεντήκοντα* = Skt. *panchāçat*, fifty; < AS. *fīf*, E. *five*, etc., + AS. -*tig*, Goth. *tigjus*, etc., a form allied to *ten*; *fifty* being thus 'five tens': see -*ty*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Five times ten; ten more than forty, or one more than forty-nine: a cardinal numeral.

> Better *fifty* years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

II. *n.*; pl. *fifties* (-tiz). **1.** The sum of five tens, or of forty-nine and one.

> And they sat down in ranks, by hundreds and by *fifties*.
> Mark vi. 40.

2. A symbol representing this number, as 50, L, or l.—**Fifty Decisions.** See *decision*.

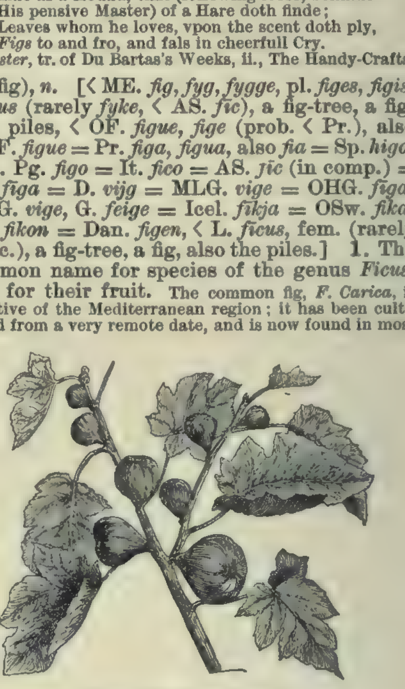
fifty-fold (fif′ti-fōld), *adv.* Fifty times.

> Let worse follow worse, till the worst of all follow him laughing to his grave, *fifty-fold* a cuckold.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

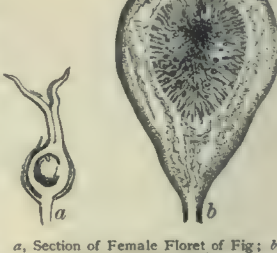
fig^1† (fig), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *figged*, ppr. *figging*. [Another form, with sonant *g* for surd *k*, of *fick*, *fike*^{2}, q. v. Hence the assibilated form *fidge*, and freq. *fidget*, q. v.] To move suddenly or quickly; rove about.

> Like as a Hound, that (following loose, behinde
> His pensive Master) of a Hare doth finde;
> Leaves whom he loves, vpon the scent doth ply,
> *Figs* to and fro, and fals in cheerfull Cry.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

fig^2 (fig), *n.* [< ME. *fig*, *fyg*, *fygge*, pl. *figes*, *figis*, *figgus* (rarely *fyke*, < AS. *fīc*), a fig-tree, a fig, also piles, < OF. *figue*, *fige* (prob. < Pr.), also *fie*, F. *figue* = Pr. *figa*, *figua*, also *fia* = Sp. *higo*, OSp. Pg. *figo* = It. *fico* = AS. *fīc* (in comp.) = OS. *fīga* = D. *vijg* = MLG. *vige* = OHG. *fīga*, MHG. *vige*, G. *feige* = Icel. *fikja* = OSw. *fika*, Sw. *fikon* = Dan. *figen*, < L. *ficus*, fem. (rarely masc.), a fig-tree, a fig, also the piles.] **1.** The common name for species of the genus *Ficus*, and for their fruit. The common fig, *F. Carica*, is a native of the Mediterranean region; it has been cultivated from a very remote date, and is now found in most warm temperate countries. It is a small tree, with large, rough, deciduous leaves, and a pyriform fruit, which varies much in size, color, and flavor, and of which two crops are usually borne each season. This fruit consists of a hollow, fleshy receptacle filled with a multitude of minute nutlets or so-called seeds, the ripened ovaries of the pistillate flowers which covered the interior. When green the fig has a milky, acrid juice, which becomes sweet and mucilaginous at maturity. The Turkey or Smyrna figs of commerce, which are the most esteemed, are large and pulpy. A superior quality of these are known as *eleme figs* (Turkish *ellémé*, hand-picked). What are called Greek figs are small and dry. The number of cultivated varieties is large. Figs are used in medicine as a mild laxative. The wild fig, or caprifig, is the staminate and sterile form of the same species. Of other species, *F. Sycamorus*, Pharaoh's fig, or the sycamore fig, is a large tree of Egypt, the fruit of which is eaten by the Arabs. Its light, durable wood was used by the Egyptians as the material for their mummy-cases. *F. religiosa*, the sacred fig of India, is also known as the *pippul-* or *bo-tree* (which see). *F. pedunculata* is the wild or red fig of southern Florida and the West Indies, a tree sometimes 40 feet high, and spreading by aërial roots, with a very small, globose fruit. The black fig of Jamaica is *F. laurifolia* and *F. crassinervia*. In Australia, *F. macrophylla* is known as the Moreton Bay fig, a noble tree with a broadly buttressed trunk. *F. rubiginosa*, the Port Jackson fig, is a tree with rooting branches, similar to the banian.



Common Fig (*Ficus Carica*).



a, Section of Female Floret of Fig; *b*, Section of Fruit of Fig.

Do men gather grapes of thorns, or *figs* of thistles?
Mat. vii. 16.

Feed him with apricocks, and dewberries;
With purple grapes, green *figs*, and mulberries.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1.

2. A name given to various plants having a fruit somewhat resembling the fig.—3. A florideous alga, *Callithamnion floridulum*. [West coast of Ireland.]

At the close of the summer great quantities of its hemispherical, densely matted and aggregated cushions, which are called *figs* by the country people, are washed ashore and collected as manure. *Phycologia Britannica.*

4. The fig-tree.—5. A raisin. [Prov. Eng.]

In Cornwall, raisins are called *figs*: "a thoomping figgy pudden," a big plum pudding.
Spec. of Cornish Dialect, p. 53.

6. In *farriery*, an excrescence on the frog of a horse's foot following a bruise.—7. A contemptuous gesture, pretended to be of Spanish origin, which consisted in thrusting out the thumb between the first and second fingers. Also called *fig of Spain* and *fico*.

Pist. Figo for thy friendship.
Flu. It is well.
Pist. The *fig of Spain!* [Exit Pistol.]
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

8. As a colloquial standard of value or consideration, the merest trifle; the least bit: as, your opinion is not worth a *fig*; I don't care a *fig* for it. —**Adam's fig**, the banana, *Musa sapientium*.—**A fig for** (this or that), a phrase used elliptically for "I don't care a *fig* for," etc., to express the speaker's scorn for some insignificant or worthless person or thing.

Tarie till wee can get but three,
And *a fig for* all your braves.
Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 246).

I'll pledge you all, and *a fig for* Peter!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

Why, now, *a Fig for* your Father's kindness; you are able to pay your Debts yourself, Sir.
Mrs. Centlivre, The Gamester, iii.

Yet whoop, Jack! kiss Gillian the quicker,
Till she bloom like a rose, and *a fig for* the vicar!
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 5.

A fig of Spain†. See def. 7, above.—**Balsam fig**, of Jamaica, *Clusia rosea*.—**Cochineal fig**, a species of cactus, *Nopalea cochinillifera*.—**Country fig**, of Sierra Leone, the *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, a rubiaceous tree or shrubby climber bearing an edible fruit.—**Hottentot fig**, the *Mesembrianthemum edule* of South Africa, the mucilaginous capsules of which make an agreeable preserve.—**Indian fig**, a common name for species of the cactaceous genus *Opuntia*, especially *O. vulgaris* and *O. Ficus-Indica*.—**Keg fig**, of Japan and China, the *Diospyros Kaki*.—**Wild fig**, of Jamaica, *Clusia flava*.

fig^{2}† (fig), *v. t.* [< *fig*^{2}, *n.*] 1. To insult with ficos, or contemptuous motions of the fingers. See *fig*^{2}, *n.*, 7, and *fico*.

When Pistol lies, do this; and *fig* me, like
The bragging Spaniard. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

2. To put into the head of, as something worthless or useless.

Away to the sow she goes, and *figs* her in the crown with another story. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

fig^{3} (fig), *n.* [An abbr. of *figure*, perhaps in ref. to this abbr. ("Fig. 1," etc.) in fashion-plates.] 1. Dress; equipment: used chiefly in the phrase *in full fig*, in full or official dress. [Slang.]

In walked the Cap of Maintenance, bearing the sword of, and followed by, the Lord Mayor *in full fig*.
R. H. D. Barham, Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby [Legends, I. 91.

Lo! is not one of the queen's pyebalds *in full fig* as great and as foolish a monster? *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxix.

Hence—2. Condition; state of preparation or readiness: as, the horse is in good *fig* for the race. [Sporting slang.]

fig^{3} (fig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *figged*, ppr. *figging*. [< *fig*^{3}, *n.*] 1. To dress or deck: as, to *fig* one out. [Slang.]—2. To trick or hocus, as a horse, so as to make the animal appear lively or spirited, as by putting a piece of ginger into the anus.

fig. A common abbreviation of *figure*.

fig-apple (fig'ap"l), *n.* [< *fig*^{2} + *apple*. Cf. AS. *fic-æppel*, lit. 'fig-apple,' a fig.] A species of apple without a core or kernel.

figary† (fi-gā'ri), *n.* [Also *fegary*, *figuary*; corrupted from *vagary*.] A vagary.

Leave your wild *figaries*, and learn to be a tame antic.
Ford, Fancies, iii. 3.

He said Selina was missed two or three hours on the wedding morn; some *figary*, I know not what.
Shirley, Love Tricks, v. 1.

fig-banana (fig'ba-nan"ä), *n.* A small variety of the banana, common in the West Indies and highly esteemed there.

fig-blue (fig'blö), *n.* Same as *soluble blue* (*b*) (which see, under *blue*).

fig-cake (fig'kāk), *n.* A preparation of figs and almonds worked up into a hard paste and pressed into round cakes.

fig-dust (fig'dust), *n.* Finely ground oatmeal, used as food for caged birds.

fig-eater (fig'ē"tėr), *n.* [A translation of L. *ficedula*, a name of some small bird, or rather of various small birds that eat figs. Cf. the similar *beccafico*.] 1†. An old name given by Willughby to a small bird of Great Britain, supposed to be the garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*. Also *fig-pecker*.—2. In *entom.*, a scarabæoid beetle, *Allorhina nitida*. [Southern U. S.]

figent† (fij'ent), *a.* [Also *fichent*, *figient*; < *fig*^{1} or *fidge* + *-ent*, as if from a L. ppr., or prob. the ME. ppr. suffix *-ende*, *-and*, etc.] Fidgety.

I have known such a wrangling advocate,
Such a little *figent* thing: oh, I remember him;
A notable talking knave!
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

I tell you, a sailor's cap! 'Slight, God forgive me! what kind of *figent* memory have you?
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iii. 2.

I never could stand long in one place, yet;
I learnt it of my father, ever *figient*.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 3.

figetive (fij'e-tiv), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fitché*.

fig-faun (fig'fân), *n.* [Tr. L. *faunus ficarius*, in the Vulgate.] A mythical being, a creature supposed to feed upon figs.

Therefore shall dragons dwell there with the *fig-fauns*.
Jer. l. 39 (Douay version).

fig-feeder (fig'fē"dėr), *n.* A chalcid hymenopterous insect of the group *Agaonidæ*.

fig-frail†, *n.* A fig-basket.

Bun. Nay, you shall see a house dressed up, i' faith; you must not think to tread a' th' ground when you come there.
Gol. No? how then?
Bun. Why, upon paths made of *fig-frails* and white blankets cut out in steaks.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iv. 5.

figging (fig'ing), *n.* In *soap-making*, white granulations of stearate of potash, produced by the addition of a certain amount of tallow to the oils of which soft soap is made: so called from its resemblance to the granular texture of a fig.

fig-gnat (fig'nat), *n.* A gnat, *Culex ficarius*, of the family *Culicidæ*, injurious to the fig, into the interior of which it enters.

figgum† (fig'um), *n.* [Mere jargon.] Jugglers' tricks generally; especially, the trick of spitting fire.

Lady J. See, he spits fire!
Sir P. Eith. O no, he plays at *figgum*:
The devil is the author of wicked *figgum*.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

figgy (fig'i), *a.* [< *fig*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Full of figs or raisins: as, a *figgy* pudding. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Resembling figs; specifically, in *soap-making*, containing white granulations of stearate of potash. See *figging*.

The quality of soft soap is thought to depend in some measure upon the existence of white particles diffused through the mass, producing the appearance called "*figgy*."
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 408.

figgy-dowdie (fig'i-dou"di), *n.* *Naut.*, plum-duff. *Hamersly.*

fight (fīt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fought*, ppr. *fighting*. [< ME. *fighten*, *fihten*, *fehten*, etc., < AS. *feohtan* (pret. *feaht*, pl. *fuhton*, pp. *fohten*) = OFries. *fiuchta* = D. MLG. *vechten* = OHG. *fehtan*, MHG. *vehten*, G. *fechten* (> Norw. *fikta* = Sw. *fäkta* = Dan. *fægte*), fight. On the supposition that the radical vowel of the inf. was orig. *u* (as in pret. and pl.) and not *e* (*eo*), i. e., that the Goth. form, which is not recorded, was **fiuhtan*, a connection has been sought with L. *pugnare*, fight, Gr. πυκτεύειν, fight, box, < πύκτης, a boxer; a similar connection then existing between L. *pugna*, Gr. πυγμή, fist, and E. *fist*^{1}, Goth. as if **fuhsti*: see *pugnacious* and *fist*^{1}.] I. *intrans.* 1. To engage in battle or in single combat; contend in arms; attempt to defeat, subdue, or destroy an adversary by physical means.

Come, and be our captain, that we may *fight* with the children of Ammon. Judges xi. 6.

Saul took the kingdom over Israel, and *fought* against all his enemies on every side. 1 Sam. xiv. 47.

I'll *fight* till from my bones the flesh be hack'd.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

2. To contend in any way; struggle for the gaining of an end; strive vigorously: as, to *fight* against disease; to *fight* in a political campaign.

With the choking weeds the tulip *fought*,
Paler and smaller than he had been erst.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 176.

As long as any man exists, there is some need of him; let him *fight* for his own.
Emerson, Nominalist and Realist.

That cock won't fight. See *cock*^{1}.—**To fight shy of**, to avoid from a feeling of dislike, fear, mistrust, diffidence, etc.

II. *trans.* 1. To contend with in battle; war against: as, they *fought* the enemy in two pitched battles.—2. To contend against in any manner.

Some ship that *fights* the gale
On this wild December night.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

3. To carry on or wage, as a battle or other contest.

This first Battel of St. Albans was *fought* upon the three and thirtieth Year of K. Henry's Reign.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 194.

Soothed with the sound, the king grew vain;
Fought all his battles o'er again.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 67.

4. To win or gain by battle or contest of any kind; sustain by fighting.

Effeminate as I am,
I will not *fight* my way with gilded arms.
Tennyson, Geraint.

5. To cause to fight; manage or manœuver in a fight: as, to *fight* cocks; to *fight* one's ship.

The most recent wooden war vessels have but two decks, and *fight* their guns on the upper one only.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 212.

To fight it out, to struggle till a decisive result is attained.

Come and go with me to Nottingham,
And there we will *fight it out*.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 215).

To fight the tiger, to play faro; hence, to take part in any game played against a gambling-bank. [Slang, U. S.]

While the majority of the vast encampment reposes in slumber, some resolute spirits are *fighting the tiger*, and a light gleaming from one cottage and another shows where devotees of science are backing their opinion of the relative value of chance bits of pasteboard, in certain combinations, with a liberality and faith for which the world gives them no credit.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 220.

fight (fīt), *n.* [< ME. *fight*, *fiht*, *feht*, *feoht*, etc., < AS. *feoht*, commonly *ge-feoht*, also *feohte*, a fight, battle, = OS. *fehta* = OFries. *fiucht* = D. *gevecht* = MLG. *vacht*, *vachte*, *vechte* = OHG. *fehta*, MHG. *vehte*, G. *gefecht*, a fight; from the verb.] 1. A battle; an attempt to overcome or defeat by physical means; a contest with natural or other weapons.

These shifts refuted, answer thy appellant,
Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single *fight*,
As a petty enterprise of small enforce.
Milton, S. A., l. 1222.

Nothing attracts the crowd's interest like a *fight*, whether the combatants be two dogs, or a Napoleon and Wellington. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 98.

2. Any contest or struggle.

We take them for our enemies, for the object and party of our contestation and spiritual *fight*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 180.

3. A bulkhead or other screen designed for the protection of the men during a battle; a bulwark. See *close-fights*.

They fiercely set upon
The parapets, and pull'd them down, raz'd every foremost
fight. *Chapman*, Iliad, xii. 271.

Clap on more sails; pursue, up with your *fights*;
Give fire; she is my prize, or ocean whelm them all!
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4. Power or inclination for fighting.

P. was not, however, yet utterly overcome, and had some *fight* left in him. *Thackeray.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Conflict*, *Combat*, etc. (see *battle*^{1}); fray, affray, encounter, affair, brush.

fighter (fī'tėr), *n.* [= OFries. *fiuchtere* = D. MLG. *vechter* = OHG. *fehtāri*, MHG. *vehtære*, *vehter*, G. *fechter* = Dan. *fægter* = Sw. *fäktare*; as *fight*, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who fights; a combatant; especially, one who is disposed to fight, or who fights well.

But the fortune of *feghters* may be fell chaunse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1751.

To the latter end of a fray . . . fits a dull *fighter*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

I must confess to you, sir, I am no *fighter*; I am false of heart that way. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2.

fighting (fī'ting), *n.* [< ME. *fightyng*, *fihtinge*; verbal n. of *fight*, *v.*] The act of engaging in combat or battle; a battle or contest.

When we were come into Macedonia, our flesh had no rest, but we were troubled on every side; without were *fightings*, within were fears. 2 Cor. vii. 5.

From whence come wars and *fightings* among you?
Jas. iv. 1.

fighting (fī'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fight*, *v.* In second sense, attrib. use of *fighting*, *n.*] 1. Qualified or trained to fight; fit to fight: as, *fighting* armies.

Sexty thowsande mene, the syghte was fulle hugge,
Alle *fyghtande* folke of the ferre laundes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4067.

Uzziah had an host of *fighting* men, that went out to war by bands. 2 Chron. xxvi. 11.

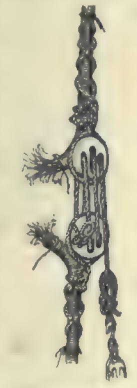
2. Of or pertaining to battle; characteristic of a disposition to fight.—3. Occupied in war; being the scene of war: as, a *fighting* field.

fighting-cock (fī'ting-kok), *n.* 1. A game-cock (which see).—2. A pugnacious fellow. [Slang, U. S.]—**To live like fighting-cocks**, to be well fed; indulge in high living. [Slang.]

fighting-fish (fī'ting-fish), *n.* A Siamese fish, *Betta pugnax*, of the family *Osphromenidæ*: so called from its pugnacity. It is a small anabantoid fish, with a short, spineless dorsal fin on the middle of the back, a long anal, and ventrals of five rays, of which the outer is elongated. In Siam these fishes are kept in glass globes for the purpose of fighting, and an extravagant amount of gambling takes place upon the results of the fights. When the fish is quiet, its colors are dull; but when it is irritated, as by the sight of another fish, or of its own reflection in a mirror, it glows with metallic splendor, the projecting gill-membrane waving like a black frill about the throat.

fighting-sandpiper (fī'ting-sand"pī-pėr), *n.* The ruff, *Machetes pugnax*.

fighting-stopper (fī'ting-stop"ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a contrivance, consisting of two wooden deadeyes and a rope lanyard, for quickly securing any standing rigging shot away in action.


Fighting-stopper in place to secure a shroud which has been shot away.

fighting-top (fī'ting-top"), *n.* In a man-of-war, a platform, generally circular in shape, on or near the top of a mast, and provided with rapid-fire guns of small caliber and with accommodations for riflemen. It is generally reached by a ladder inside the hollow steel mast.

fightward (fīt'wärd), *adv.* To a battle. [Rare.]

> To *fightward* they go as to feastward.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 168.

fightwite† (fīt'wīt), *n.* [Repr. AS. *fyhtwite*, < *feoht*, fight, + *wite*, fine.] In *old law*, a fine imposed for disturbing the peace by a quarrel.

Figites (fij'i-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), prob. irreg. < F. *figue*, fig (see *fig*^{2}), + *-ites*.] A genus of parasitic gall-flies, of the hymenopterous family *Cynipidæ*, giving name to the family *Figitidæ* or subfamily *Figitinæ*, having the scutellum unarmed and the parapsidal grooves distinct. Two North American and 16 European species have been described, all parasitic upon dipterous insects, so far as known. *F. scutellaris* attacks the larvæ of flesh-flies.

Figitidæ (fi-jit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Figites* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic hymenopterous insects, resembling the chalcids in some respects, but more nearly related to and often merged in *Cynipidæ*, represented by the genus *Figites* and its allies. It is characterized by having the second segment of the body less than half as long as the abdomen, and the ovipositor retracted.

Figitinæ (fij-i-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Figites* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cynipidæ*, typified by the genus *Figites*, containing 6 genera of wide distribution. With the *Allotriinæ* it includes all the parasitic cynipids, and it is distinguished from that subfamily by the quadrate cupuliform or spined scutellum.

fig-leaf (fig'lēf), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *ficleáf*, < *fīc* (in comp.) + *leaf*, leaf.] The leaf of a fig-tree; figuratively, a thin or partial covering, in allusion to the first covering of Adam and Eve; a makeshift.

> And they [Adam and Eve] sewed *fig-leaves* together, and made themselves aprons. Gen. iii. 7.

> What pitiful *fig-leaves*, what senseless and ridiculous shifts, are these! *South*, Sermons, II. 295.

figlin† (fig'lin), *n.* [For **figling*; < *fig*^{2} + *-ling*^{1}.] A small fig.

> I finde in my selfe daily a great desire to these figges, or fat *figlins*. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

figment (fig'ment), *n.* [< LL. *figmentum*, anything made, a fiction, < *fingere*, make, form, feign: see *fiction*, *feign*.] 1. Something feigned or imagined; an invention; a fiction.

> *Del.* I heard he was to meet your lordship here.
> *Punt.* You heard no *figment*, sir.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv.

> Numa's nightly conferences with a goddess was a *figment* for which the people of Rome had his word only.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. i.

> The pretence of any plan for changing the essential principle of our self-governing system is a *figment* which its contrivers laugh over among themselves.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 110.

2. In *metaph.*, the opposite of a real thing; that the characters of which are arbitrary, depending on the thought of some particular person or persons.

figmental (fig'men-tal), *a.* [< *figment* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a figment; feigned; imagined.

> There being a memory also of these *figmental* impressions, [I demand] how they can be seated upon the brain, the seat of memory.
> *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, x., App.

figo† (fē'gō), *n.* Same as *fico*. *Shak.*

fig-pecker† (fig'pek"ėr), *n.* Same as *fig-eater*, 1. See *beccafico*.

fig's-end† (figz'end), *n.* A thing of small value; a trifle.

> *Rod.* She is full of most blessed condition.
> *Iago.* Blessed *fig's end!* *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

> I will not give a *fig's-end* for it.
> *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 557.

fig-shell (fig'shel), *n.* A popular name of the shells of the various species of the genus *Pyrula* or *Ficula*, so called from their pyriform or fig-like shape.

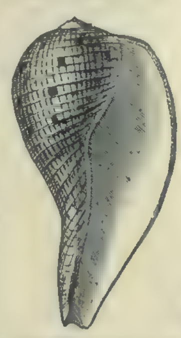


Fig-shell (*Pyrula* or *Ficula ficus*).

Fig Sunday (fig sun'dā). The Sunday before Easter.

fig-tree (fig'trē), *n.* [< ME. *fygtre*, *figetre*, < *fig*, *fyg*, + *tre*; also, earlier, *fictre*, *fictrew*, < AS. *fictreów* (= Icel. *fīktrē* = Sw. *fikonträd* = Dan. *figentræ*), < *fīc* (in comp.), fig, + *treów*, tree.] A tree of the genus *Ficus*, ordinarily *F. Carica*. See *Ficus* and *fig*^{2}.

> Whoso keepeth the *fig tree* shall eat the fruit thereof.
> Prov. xxvii. 18.

To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree. See *dwell*.

figulate, figulated (fig'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *figulatus*, pp. of *figulare*, form, fashion, < L. *figulus*, a potter, < *fingere*, form, mold, fashion (out of clay, etc.), feign, etc.: see *fictile*, *feign*.] 1. Molded by hand, or as in soft material.—2. Composed of earthenware: as, *figulate* vessels.

figuline (fig'ū-lin), *n.* [= F. *figuline* = Sp. *figulino*, a., = It. *figulina*, n., *figulino*, a., < L. *figulinus*, contr. *figlinus*, of or belonging to a potter, potter's, fem. *figlina*, a pottery, neut. *figlinum*, an earthen vessel, a crock, < *figulus*, a potter: see *figulate*.] 1. Any vessel or object made of potters' clay, especially a decorative or artistic object.—2. Potters' clay.—**Figuline rustique**, a name given to the decorative pottery of Bernard Palissy, especially that which is covered with models of fish, reptiles, and the like, in high relief. *S. K. Spec. Exh. Cat.*, 1246.

figurability (fig"ū-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *figurabilité* = Pg. *figurabilidade* = It. *figurabilità*; as *figurable* + *-ity*.] Capability of being represented by a figure or diagram.

> *Figurability* is reckoned one of the essential properties of matter. *Hirst.*

figurable (fig'ū-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *figurable* = Pr. Sp. *figurable* = It. *figurabile*; as *figure* + *-able*.] Capable of being brought to or of retaining a certain fixed form or shape.

> Lead is *figurable*, but not water. *Johnson.*

figural (fig'ū-ral), *a.* [< OF. *figural*, *figurel* = Sp. Pg. *figural* = It. *figurale*, < LL. **figuralis* (in deriv. *figuralitas*, etc.), < L. *figura*, figure.] 1. Represented by figure or delineation; consisting of figures.

> Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the *figural* resemblance of several regions.
> *Sir T. Browne.*

> We also see in the wall-paintings *figural* representations—a bull, on which a man dances like an equestrian performer. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 526.

2. In *music*, same as *figurate*, 3.—**Figural number.** Same as *figurate number* (which see, under *figurate*).

figurant, figurante (fig'ū-rant, fig-ū-rânt'), *n.* [F., masc. and fem. (= Pg. It. *figurante*) ppr. of *figurer*, figure: see *figure*, *v.*] 1. One who dances in the figures of the ballet. [In this sense usually with reference to a woman, and in the feminine form, *figurante*.]

> *Figurantes* is the term applied in the ballet to those dancers that do not come forward alone, but dance in troops, and also serve to fill up the scene and form a background for the solo dancers. *Chambers's Encyc.*, IV. 321.

2. An accessory character on the stage, who figures in its scenes, but has nothing to say.

> M. Sardou is a born stage-setter, but with a leaning to "great machines," numbers of *figurants*, and magnificence.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 544.

Hence—3. One who figures in any scene without taking a prominent part.

figurate (fig'ū-rāt), *a.* [= F. *figuré* = Sp. Pg. *figurado* = It. *figurato*, < L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, form, fashion, shape, < *figura*, a form, shape: see *figure*, *n.*] 1. Of a certain determinate form or shape; resembling something of a determinate figure: as, *figurate* stones (stones or fossils resembling shells).

> Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 602.

2†. Involving a figure of speech; figurative.

> Thei enterpreted that in these woordes of Jesus there laie priuely hidden some *figurate* & mistical manier of speaking. *J. Udall*, On Luke xviii.

3. In *music*, characterized by the use of passing-notes; florid: opposed to *simple*: as, *figurate* counterpoint. Also *figural*, *figurative*, *figured*.—**Figurate number**, a whole number belonging to a series having unity for its first term, and for its first differences another series of figurate numbers or else a constant number. Thus, the series 1, 8, 33, 98, 238, 504, etc., is a series of figurate numbers, for the fourth differences form the arithmetical progression 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, etc. The *order* of a series of figurate numbers is the order of the constant difference; the *class* of the series is the value of this constant difference. Thus, the series 1, 8, 33, etc., is of the fifth order and third class. Figurate numbers were so called by Nicomachus, because they are the numbers of points which form regular figures according to certain rules.

figurate (fig'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *figurated*, ppr. *figurating*. [< L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, figure: see *figure*, *v.*] To figure or represent.

> The glowe worme *figurates* my valour, which shineth brightest in most darke, dismal, and horrid atchievements.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

figurated (fig'ū-rā-ted), *a.* Same as *figurate*, 1 and 3.

figurately (fig'ū-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a figurate manner.—2†. Figuratively.

> Now if any man be superstitious that hee dare not vnderstand this thyng as *figurately* spoken, then may he verifie it vpon them that God raysed from naturall death, as he did Lazarus. *Frith*, Works, p. 35.

figuration (fig-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *figuration*, *figuracion*, F. *figuration* = Pr. *figuracio* = Pg. *figuração* = It. *figurazione*, < L. *figuratio(n-)*, < *figurare*: see *figurate*.] 1. Formation as to figure or outline; external conformation; determination to a certain form: as, the *figuration* of crystals.

> Neither doth the wind (as farre as it carrieth a voice) with the motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate *figurations* of the air, in variety of words.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 521.

> In the form, I will first consider the general *figuration*, and then the several members.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 14.

> Nor is it only the external *figuration* of these gems, but the internal texture, which favours our hypothesis.
> *Boyle*, Origin and Virtues of Gems, § 1.

2. The act or process of figuring; a shaping into form, or a marking or impressing with a figure or figures.

> The *figuration* of materials by abrasion.
> *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 70.

3. In *music*: (*a*) In strict composition, such as fugue-writing, the introduction of passing-notes into the counterpoint. (*b*) In general composition, the process, act, or result of rhythmically, melodically, or contrapuntally varying or elaborating a theme by adding passing-notes or accompaniment figures, or even by transforming single tones into florid passages. (*c*) The preparation of a figured bass (which see, under *bass*^{3}).—4. In *philol.*, change in the form of words without change of sense.—5†. Figurative representation; prefiguration.

> *Figurations* of our Lord's passion and sacrifice.
> *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 333.

figurative (fig'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *figuratif*, F. *figuratif* = Pr. *figuratiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *figurativo*, < LL. *figurativus*, figurative (of speech), < L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, form, fashion, imagine, fancy, adorn with figures of speech, < *figura*, a figure: see *figure*.] 1. Representing by means of a figure; manifesting or suggesting by resemblance; typical; emblematic.

> This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true everlasting glory of a more divine sanctity.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

> In spite of its symbolism, what he wrought was never mechanically *figurative*, but gifted with the independence of its own beauty, vital with an inbreathed spirit of life.
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 252.

2. Of the nature of or involving a figure of rhetoric; used in a metaphorical or tropical sense; metaphorical; not literal.

> What have become with us *figurative* expressions remain with men in lower states literal descriptions.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 79.

3. Abounding with figures of speech; ornate; flowery; florid: as, a description highly *figurative*.

Which thing made the graue iudges Areopagites (as I find written) to forbid all manner of *figuratiue* speaches to be vsed before them in their consistorie of Iustice.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 128.

Nor are his [Burke's] purely *figurative* passages the finest even as figured writing; he is best when the metaphor is subdued.
Brougham, Burke.

4. In *music*, same as *figurate*, 3.

figuratively (fig'ụ̄-rạ̄-tiv-li), *adv.* In a figurative manner; by means of a figure or resemblance; metaphorically or tropically.

For thoȝ men soȝt al sectes of sustren and of bretheren,
And thow fynde hym, bote *figuratifliche* a ferly me thinketh.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 294.

These words can only be understood *figuratively* of receiving him by faith.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1594.

Though a nation has often been *figuratively* drowned in tears on the death of a great man, yet it is ten to one if an individual tear has been shed on the occasion, excepting from the forlorn pen of some hungry author.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 266.

figurativeness (fig'ụ̄-rạ̄-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being figurative: as, *figurativeness* of expression.

figure (fig'ụ̈r), *n.* [< ME. *figure, figour, fygur*, form, shape, image, a figure in arithmetic and geometry, < OF. *figure*, F. *figure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *figura* = D. *figuur* = G. Dan. Sw. *figur*, < L. *figura*, a form, shape, form of a word, a figure of speech, LL. a sketch, drawing, < *fingere* (√ **fig*), form, shape, mold, fashion: see *feign, fictile, fiction, figment*, etc.] **1.** A line, or a collection of connected straight or curved lines or surfaces, having a definite shape; specifically, in *geom.*, any combination of lines, surfaces, or solids formed under given conditions. *Chauvenet.*

Your last proportion is that of figure, so called for that it yelds an ocular representation, your meeters being by good symmetrie reduced into certaine Geometricall *figures.*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 75.

And sketching with her slender pointed foot
Some *figure* like a wizard's pentagram
On garden gravel.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2. In general, the visible or tangible form of anything; the shape of the outline or exterior surface; form; shape; fashion: as, a beautiful female *figure;* the grotesque *figure* of a satyr; the *figure* of the earth.

Doing, in the *figure* of a lamb, the feats of a lion.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

Observing how the extremities [of sensible bodies] terminate either in straight lines which meet at discernible angles, or in crooked lines wherein no angles can be perceived, by considering these as they relate to one another, in all parts of the extremities of any body or space, it [the eye] has that idea we call *figure.*
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 5.

A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

Hence—**3.** A body; a visible object or shape; especially, a human form as a whole; a person regarded simply as a body; an appearance representing a body.

Well may it sort that this portentous *figure*
Comes armed through our watch.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

Behold that *figure*, neat, though plainly clad;
His sprightly mingled with a shade of sad.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 664.

But lo! a frowning *figure* veils the Cross,
And hides the blest Redeemer!
With stern right hand it stretches forth a scroll.
Hood, Romance of Cologne.

4. The artificial representation of a form, as in sculpture, drawing or painting, embroidery, etc.; especially, the human body represented by art of any kind.

A coin that bears the *figure* of an angel
Stamped in gold.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7.

His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with *figures* dim.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 105.

A vacant chair . . .
Carven with strange *figures.*
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

5. A cut or diagram inserted in printed text, or one of a number of representations on the same plate. Abbreviated *fig.*—**6.** A personage or personality; a character; especially, a person of standing or consideration: as, he is a *figure*, or a conspicuous *figure*, in the society of the place.

Figures [persons] of the Past.
Josiah Quincy (title of book).

7. Appearance or manifestation; show; display; standing; position: used of the comparative prominence, consideration, or estimation of a person or thing, and in an absolute sense to signify marked prominence, importance, or distinction.

From Damer in two hours we came to another River, of no inconsiderable *figure*, but not once mentioned by any Geographer that I know of.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 44.

To the world no bugbear is so great
As want of *figure*, and a small estate.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 67.

I have taken more than ordinary Care not to give Offence to those who appear in the higher *Figures* of Life.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

It is my wish, while yet I live, to have my boy make some *figure* in the world.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

8†. Outward manifestation; the state of being set out in regular order.

Speech is like cloth of Arras, opened and put abroad, whereby the imagery doth appear in *figure;* whereas in thoughts they lie but as in packs.
Bacon.

9. In *logic*, the form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term. In the *second figure* the middle term is predicate of both premises; in the *third figure* it is the subject of both. Some logicians admit only three figures, and they define the *first figure* as having the middle term the subject of one premise and the predicate of the other. Other logicians admit four figures, and define the first as having the middle term the subject of that premise which contains the predicate of the conclusion, and the predicate of the other premise; while the *fourth figure* has the middle term the subject of that premise which contains the subject of the conclusion, and the predicate of the other.

10. In *astrol.*, a diagram which represents the heavens at any time; a scheme; a horoscope; also, a diagram used in the practice of geomancy.

She works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and such daubery as this is, beyond our element.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

He set a *figure* to discover
If you were fled to Rye or Dover.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 455.

11. A movement of a dance; one of the regular divisions of a dance, comprising a special set of evolutions, and separated from the next movement by a slight pause.

He did not announce the name of the dance, . . . the officers teaching the English girls the *figure.*
E. E. Hale, Man Without a Country.

12. In *music:* (*a*) A short theme or motive having a distinct rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic individuality, which is often the germ of extended movements; usually, the shortest complete idea or form into which a phrase can be divided without being reduced to separate tones. (*b*) A numeral subjoined to a written bass to indicate briefly the nature of the unwritten harmony. See *figured bass*, under *bass*^{3}.—**13.** Any significant written or printed character other than a letter; specifically, an arithmetical character, especially one of the Arabic figures, the nine digits and the cipher: sometimes used of a digit, as distinguished from a cipher: as, a full *figure*.

The tale of an hondred . . . betokneth ane rounde *figure*, thet is the uayreste amang alle the othre *figures:* vor ase in the rounde *figure* the ende went ayen to his ginninge, . . . alzuo the tale of an hondred joyneth than ende to the ginninge.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 234.

A crooked *figure* may
Attest, in little place a million.
Shak., Hen. V., i. (cho.).

You see the use of the cipher (for so the *figure* 0 is peculiarly named, although it be generally called and accompted as a *figure*).
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 5.

14. Value, as expressed in numbers; price: as, the goods were sold at a high *figure*.

Accommodating a youngster, who had just entered the regiment, with a glandered charger at an uncommonly stiff *figure.*
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, x.

15. A mystical type; an antecedent symbol or emblem; that which prefigures or represents a coming reality.

There went Pagentis of ye olde lawe and the newe, joynynge togyther the *fygures* of the blessyd sacrament in suche noumbre and soo apt and conuenyent for that feeste yt it wolde make any man joyous to se it.
Sir R. Guylfordo, Pylgrymage, p. 8.

The Flees [fleece] of Edome with dewe delectable
Was of Marya a *fygure* fulle notabulle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

This was the sweuen whiche he had,
That Daniell anone arad,
And said hym, that *figure* strange
Betokeneth how the world shall change.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

Nevertheless, death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over them that had not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression, who is the *figure* of him that was to come.
Rom. v. 14.

16. In *rhet.*, a peculiar or special use of words; employment of words in forms, combinations, or meanings different from those properly or ordinarily assigned to them; use of certain forms of speech to produce a special effect. An unintentional, unauthorized, or unjustifiable deviation from grammatical usage is not a figure, but a solecism. The names of most of the figures of rhetoric are inherited from the terms used by the ancient Greek and Roman grammarians and rhetoricians. Also called *figure of speech.*

Figure it selfe is a certaine liuely or good grace set vpon wordes, speaches, and sentences, to some purpose and not in vaine, giuing them ornament or efficacie by many maner of alterations in shape, in sounde, and also in sence.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 133.

And these things, brethren, I have in a *figure* transferred to myself and to Apollos for your sakes.
1 Cor. iv. 6.

There motley images her fancy strike,
Figures ill-pair'd, and similes unlike.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 66.

The most illiterate speak in *figures* as often as the most learned.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, xiv.

And now, I think, you shall hear some better language: I was obliged to be plain and intelligible in the first scene, because there was so much matter of fact in it; but now, i' faith, you have trope, *figure*, and metaphor, as plenty as noun-substantives.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.

17. An image; a fancy; a product of the imagination.

If it be but to scrape the *figures* out of your husband's brains.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

Where beams of warm imagination play,
The memory's soft *figures* fade away.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 59.

Academy figure. See *academy.*—**Aërial figures, apparent figure, Arabic figures.** See the adjectives.—**Center of figure.** See *center*^{1}.—**Chladni's figures.** See *nodal.*—**Cohesion figures.** See *cohesion.*—**Congruent figures,** figures capable of superposition.—**Correlative figures, cubical figure,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Element of a figure.** See *element.*—**Epoptic figures.** See *idiophanous.*—**Etching-figure,** a minute figure developed upon a crystalline surface by the action of an appropriate solvent. Such figures are commonly depressions, often of sharp geometrical form, and by their symmetry reveal the molecular structure of the solid. Thus, the etching-figures produced on the pyramidal faces of a quartz crystal by the action of hydrofluoric acid show the trapezohedral character of the form, and serve to distinguish between the plus and minus rhombohedral planes when not to be recognized geometrically.—**Fallacy of figure of speech.** See *fallacy.*—**Figure of a conic,** the rectangle contained by the latus rectum and latus transversum. One fourth of this is the area which, according as it overlaps or falls short by the square of the ordinate, gives a name to the hyperbola and ellipse.—**Figure of diminution,** in *musical notation*, a figure inclosed in a curve, and added to a small group of notes to indicate that they are to be performed in a rhythm contrary to that of the composition as a whole, as the figures indicating triplets, sextolets, etc.—**Figure of eight.** See *eight*^{1}.—**Figure-of-four trap,** a trap for catching wild animals, the trigger of which is set in the shape of the figure 4. A weighted board or box, with one end on the ground, is held up at the other end by three sticks suitably notched and put together so that the whole structure falls when the bait is disturbed.—**Figure of fun,** a person presenting an absurd comical appearance. [Colloq.]

"Is that *figure of fun* old Marchant?" I turned and saw a stout ball of a body rolling in, among the barely suppressed merriment of some men near the door.
Harper's Mag., XXXVII. 535.

Figure of health, the Pythagorean pentagram or regular stellar pentagon.—**Figure of speech.** See def. 16.—**Figure of the earth.** See *earth*^{1}.—**Figure of the golden rule.** See *rule.*—**Figure of the rule of false.** See *rule.*—**Figures of Lissajous,** brilliant lines formed by the persistence of impressions upon the eye, and occasioned by reflections from the ends of two vibrating tuning-forks placed at right angles to each other.—**Generating figure.** See *generate.*—**Purkinje's figures,** the figures of the blood-vessels of the retina made visible to the eye itself by throwing a bright oblique light into the vitreous chamber of the eye, either obliquely through the pupil or by means of a lens through the anterior part of the sclerotic, and moving the light to and fro.—**To cut or make a figure.** See *cut.*—**To go the whole figure.** See *go.*—**Widmannstättian figures,** structural lines which appear upon the polished section of meteoric iron after it has been etched with an acid. See *meteorite.*=**Syn.** *Form, Conformation, Figure, Shape, Fashion. Form* is the general word; and its use in ordinary speech has been much influenced by its metaphysical meaning, so that it is the least geometrical of these words. When *form* refers to the outward, it generally suggests the substance of the person or thing whose form it is; *form* may also be used in opposition to *spirit* or *substance:* as, "a *form* of godliness," 2 Tim. iii. 5. *Conformation* is the result of the arrangement of the parts of a whole, and the word suggests the proportion and relation of the parts, internal or external, to each other. *Figure, shape,* and *fashion* are external; the first is often, and the others are generally, the result of art. *Figure* has a wide range of meaning, from mere outline to pictorial or fictile representation. *Shape* has almost as much freedom of use; yet, having been little used as a learned term, it is more literally geometrical, and at the same time more loosely employed. *Fashion* in the sense of *form* is obsolescent.

figure (fig'ụ̈r), *v.*; pret. and pp. *figured*, ppr. *figuring.* [< ME. *figuren* (= D. *figureren* = G. *figuriren* = Dan. *figurere* = Sw. *figurera*), < OF. *figurer*, F. *figurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *figurar* = It. *figurare*, < L. *figurare*, form, shape, fashion, represent, imagine, etc., < *figura*, a form, shape, figure: see *figure*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a figure, image, likeness, or picture of; represent artificially in any way: as, to *figure* a plant, shell, etc.

If they had any gratitude, they would erect a statue to him; they would *figure* him as a presiding Mercury, the god of traffic and fiction.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

This very curious cirripede [was] well described and *figured* by Loven, who considered it an Alepas.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 170.

2. To cover or adorn with figures or images; mark with figures; form figures in by art; fashion into a figure; diversify; variegate: as, to *figure* velvet or muslin.

Neither shall ye set up any image of stone [margin, *figured* stone] in your land. Lev. xxvi. 1.

The vaulty top of heaven
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

Accept this goblet rough with *figur'd* gold.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

3. To represent figuratively or symbolically; symbolize.

The sunne and iubiter, goode planetis, and gold, pure metal, and alle pure thingis that gladen a man, *figurynge* by resoun the ioie of heuene.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 18.

The matter whereof they [the sacraments] consist . . . *figureth* their end. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

By that beast, the old Egyptians
Were wont to *figure*, in their hieroglyphics,
Patience, frugality, and fortitude.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

4. To imagine; image in the mind.

If Love, alas! be Pain, the Pain I bear
No Thought can *figure*, and no Tongue declare.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Figure to yourself a Roman villa, all its little apartments thrown open, and lighted up to the best advantage.
Gray, Letters, I. 76.

5†. To prefigure; foreshow.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun, . . .
In this the heaven *figures* some event.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

6. To mark with or note by significant figures; mark or indicate significantly or numerically: as, to *figure* the dial of a clock, or the hours on the dial; to *figure* the bass in music to show the intended harmony.

As through a crystal glass the *figured* hours are seen.
Dryden.

7. To set down or reckon up in numerical figures; make a calculation of: as, to *figure*, *figure* up, or *figure* out costs, profits, or losses. [Colloq.]—8. In *music:* (*a*) To embellish by adding passing-notes or other decorations, especially definite figures much repeated. (*b*) See def. 6, and *figured bass*, under *bass*^{3}.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a figure; show one's self; be seen or prominent; take a part.

The gentlemen, in fact, who *figured* in the circles of the gay world in these ancient times, corresponded, in most particulars, with the beauteous damsels whose smiles they were ambitious to deserve.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

Knox, who is to *figure* so grandly in another and greater work, drifts as a gloomy and portentous shadow across the scene. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 404.

He [Correggio] paints the three Fates like young and joyous Bacchantes. Place rose-garlands and thyrsi in their hands instead of the distaff and the thread of human destinies, and they might *figure* appropriately upon the panels of a banquet-chamber in Pompeii.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 272.

Though he tries to *figure* as a martyr, he is only that stock character, the horrid example.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 550.

2. To cipher; work by means of figures; make a calculation: as, to *figure* at a problem; to *figure* upon a proposed bargain. [Colloq.]

figure-caster† (fig′ụ̈r-kȧs″tėr), *n.* One who casts figures in astrology; a pretender to astrology.

I, by this *figure-caster*, must be imagined in such distress as to sue to Maronilla.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

figure-casting (fig′ụ̈r-kȧs″ting), *n.* The art of preparing casts of human or animal forms and of various other complex objects. A figure is first accurately formed in wax, clay, plaster, or other suitable material, which serves as the core. If the core is fusible, or can be reduced to ashes, the mold is formed directly upon the core, and when it is perfectly dry and hard it is exposed to a heat sufficient to melt or incinerate the core, the removal of which leaves a cavity for the metal of the cast. This method gives a solid casting, and is therefore suitable for small work only; moreover, the model itself is destroyed by one use. Exquisite casts of natural objects are made in this manner. If the core cannot be removed in the way mentioned, the mold itself is made in parts to permit its removal.

figured (fig′ụ̈rd), *p. a.* 1. Depicted; represented by figures.

The *figur'd* streams in waves of silver roll'd.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 335.

2. Adorned with figures: said of any manufactured articles, but especially of those which themselves are decorated superficially: as, *figured* silk; *figured* muslin; a *figured* wall-paper.

In the manufactures, a *figured* camlet, stuff, tabby, etc., is that whereon there are divers designs of flowers, figures, branches, etc., impressed by means of hot irons.
Chambers's Cyc., 1741.

3†. Figurative.

Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to.
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 32.

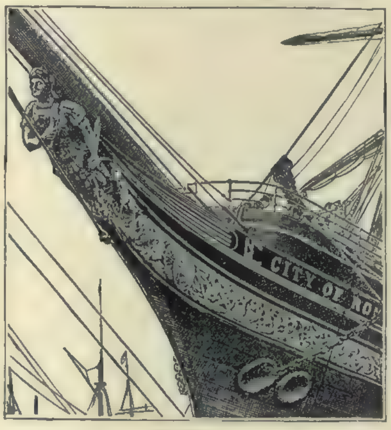
4. In *music*, same as *figurate*, 3.—5. In *her.*, bearing the human face or features; indicating the face as a roundel, especially the sun or moon.—**Figured bass.** See *bass*^{3}.—**Figured counterpoint.** See *counterpoint*^{2}, 3.—**Figured harmony, muslin,** etc. See the nouns.—**Figured syllogism,** a syllogism expressed so that the subject and predicate of each premise are distinguished from each other, and the syllogism belongs to a definite figure.

figure-dance (fig′ụ̈r-dȧns), *n.* A dance consisting of elaborate figures.

The grand *figure-dances*, and ballettes of action, as they are called, of the modern times, most probably surpass in splendour the ancient exhibitions of dancing.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 316.

figure-flinger†, *n.* Same as *figure-caster.*

figurehead (fig′ụ̈r-hed), *n.* 1. An ornamental figure, as a statue or bust, on the projecting part of the head of a ship, over the cutwater and immediately under the bowsprit. If the vessel's name is that of a person, object, etc., which can be represented directly or emblematically by a figure, such a figure is usually placed at the head of the vessel; thus, the *Columbus* would have a bust or statue of Columbus for a figurehead, the *Lion* would have the figure of a lion, the *Britannia* a statue or bust of the conventional Britannia. When no figure is used, the head is often finished off as a *scroll-head* or a *fiddle-head* (see these terms), which are not strictly figureheads.



Figurehead.

Her full-busted *figure-head*
Stared o'er the ripple feathering from her bows.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Figuratively, a person put forward to represent or to appear to act for others, without having any real authority or responsibility.

To many these kings and heroes seem nothing but the *figure-heads* of the centuries, which may ornament the high prow of the times, but which are powerless to direct the course of the vessel. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 2.

figure-maker (fig′ụ̈r-mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of figures; a modeler. (*a*) One who makes casts. See *figure-casting.* (*b*) One who makes wooden anatomical models for artists, figures for shops, figureheads, etc.

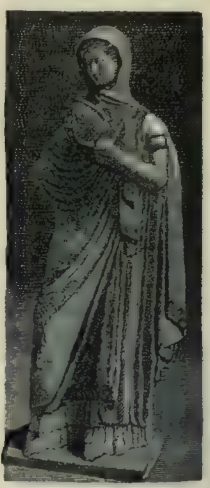
figure-stone (fig′ụ̈r-stōn), *n.* 1. Same as *agalmatolite.*—2. A stone having or resembling the form of some object, or marked with lines having such a resemblance. Such stones, in which the representation is often very fanciful, have sometimes been objects of superstitious veneration.

figurial (fi-gū′ri-ạ̈l), *a.* [An improper form of *figural.*] Represented by figure or delineation. *Craig.*

figurine (fig-ụ-rēn′), *n.* [< F. *figurine* (= Pg. *figurinha* = It. *figurina*), a dim. of *figure*, figure.] A figure, or group of figures, in any material, small and of ornamental character; specifically, such a figure in pottery or metal-work. The figures of porcelain or pottery not painted or glazed being called *biscuits*, the term *figurine* is often reserved for those adorned with painting and gilding, as in the Dresden figures commonly seen. Figurines are especially abundant among the ancient remains of Greece, Egypt, Assyria, etc.

After Alexander, from whose time dates the ornamentation of the tombs with *figurines*, Tanagra became the flourishing center of its province. *The Century*, XXI. 914.

Tanagra figurine, in *archæol.*, one of the small terracotta figures of divinities, of mortals, or of animals, found in various quantity and perfection throughout Greek lands. These figures were in great demand among the Greeks as household ornaments, and it was usual to present them as offerings in temples, and to bury several of them with a dead body. They were, as a rule, cast in molds and then finished, often very delicately, by hand, and after the baking they were brilliantly colored. In them is preserved a charming memorial of Greek private life in its various phases, such as the games of the children and the occupations of the women. They are commonly known as *Tanagra figurines*, because those first brought into public notice, as well as some of the most beautiful examples since found, come from the cemetery of Tanagra in Bœotia.



Figurine from Tanagra, 4th century B. C.—Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

figuring (fig′ụ̈-ring), *n.* [< ME. *figurynge;* verbal n. of *figure, v.*] 1. The act or process of using figures, especially in computation: as, close *figuring.*—2†. Figure; figuration; beauty of form.

This flour
That bereth our alder pris in
figurynge.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 298.

figurism (fig′ụ-rizm), *n.* [< *figure* + *-ism.*] In *theol.*, the doctrine or system of those who consider the events related in the Old Testament as figures or representations of those in the New.

figurist† (fig′ụ-rist), *n.* [< *figure* + *-ist.*] One who uses or interprets figures or symbols; specifically, a believer in figurism.

The Symbolists, *Figurists*, and Significatists . . . are of opinion that the faithful at the Lord's Supper do receive nothing but naked and bare signs.
T. Rogers, On the Thirty-nine Articles, p. 289.

But least of all does he favour the *figurists* or memorialists; for his doctrine runs directly counter to them almost in every line. *Waterland*, Works, VII. 164.

fig-wart (fig′wârt), *n.* Same as *ficus*, 3.

figwort (fig′wėrt), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *fīc wyrt* (glossed *ficus*), < *fīc* (in comp.) + *wyrt*, wort; so called from its use, according to the old doctrine of signatures, in the disease called *ficus* (AS. *fīc* and *gefīc*): see *fig*^{2}.] 1. The common book-name for plants of the genus *Scrophularia*, especially the common species *S. aquatica* and *S. nodosa.*—2. The pilewort, *Ranunculus Ficaria.*

Fijian (fē-jē′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Fiji*, otherwise *Viti* (*Fiji* being the pronunciation in the eastern part of the group), the native name of the principal island.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Fiji or the Fiji islands, or to the Fijians.

II. *n.* An indigenous inhabitant of the Fiji islands, a group lying in the southern Pacific ocean, between the New Hebrides and the Friendly islands. The Fijians, a vigorous race, were formerly cannibals, but are now mostly Christianized; and the group was annexed to Great Britain as a crown colony in 1874, at their desire.

Among our interesting fellow-subjects, the *Fijians*, whale's teeth served in the place of cowries.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 25.

Also *Feejeean.*

fike^1†, *v. i.* [ME. *fiken*, feign, dissemble, flatter, < AS. **fician*, in comp. *be-fician* (once), deceive, weak verb connected with *ficol*, fickle, crafty, *gefic*, deceit, *fācen*, deceit (see *fickle*), appar. ult. from a strong verb, which may be represented secondarily by *fike*^{2}, q. v.] To feign; dissemble; flatter.

fike^2 (fik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fiked*, ppr. *fiking.* [Also written *fyke* and *fick*, the vowel being prop. short; Sc. also *feik;* < ME. *fiken*, *fyken*, move about restlessly, fidget, also hasten away, < Icel. *fika*, in the phrase *fika sig upp*, climb up nimbly, as a spider, = ODan. *fige* = Sw. *fika*, refl. *fikas*, hunt after, prog for, emulate, = Norw. *fika*, strive, take trouble, *fika etter*, hasten after, pursue, *fika paa*, hasten, hurry, cf. Icel. *fīkinn* = Sw. Norw. *fiken* = ODan. *figen*, greedy, eager, covetous, ODan. *fig*, n., desire, craving. Perhaps ult. connected with *fike*^{1}. Hence, from *fike*^{2}, *fick*, the form *fig*^{1}, assibilated *fidge*, freq. *fidget:* see *fig*^{1}, *fidge*, *fidget*, *fisk.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To move about in a quick, uneasy way; be constantly in motion; be restless; fidget; be nervous. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fiketh and fondeth [strives] al his might,
Ne mai he it forthen no wight.
Bestiary, Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), l. 656.

Fykin abowte, infra in fyskin [see *fisk*]. *Fykynge* abowte in ydelnes, discursus, vagatus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 160.

At length, however, she departed, grumbling between her teeth that "she wad rather lock up a haill ward than be *fiking* about thae niff-naffy gentles that gae sae muckle fash wi' their fancies." *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xliv.

2†. To hurry away.

The Sarezynes fledde, away gunne *fyke*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4749.

II. *trans.* To give trouble to; vex; perplex. [Scotch.]

fike^2 (fīk), *n.* [< *fike*^{2}, *v.*] 1. Restlessness or agitation caused by trifling annoyance. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

O sic a *fike* and sic a fistle
I had about it.
Hamilton, in Ramsay's Poems, II. 332. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Any trifling peculiarity in regard to work which causes unnecessary trouble; teasing exactness of operation. [Scotch.]

And, indeed, to be plain wi' you, cusin, I think you have ower mony *fykes*. There, did na' ye keep Grizzy for mair than twa hours yesterday morning, soopin' and dustin' your room in every corner? *E. Hamilton*, Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 205.

fike^3 (fīk), *n.* [< ME. *fike*, < AS. *fīc* (in comp.), fig: see *fig*^{2}.] 1†. A fig.—2. A sore place on the foot. [Prov. Eng.]

fikel†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fickle*.

fikery (fī'kė-ri), *n.* [Sc., < *fike*^{2} + *-ery.*] The act of giving trouble about trifles; vexatious trouble.

"I canna understand," said he, "what for a' this *fykerie* 's about a lump o' yird." *Galt*, The Entail, I. 306.

fiky (fī'ki), *a.* [Sc., < *fike*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Causing or giving trouble, especially about trifles; finical; unduly particular; troublesome in regard to matters of no consequence: as, *fiky* work; a *fiky* body.

fil^1†. An obsolete preterit of *fall*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

fil^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *filly*.

A *fil* of the same race, both sire and dam, begotten by the father of lies upon a slanderous tongue, and so sent post about the world to tell false tidings of the English. *Abp. Sancroft*, Consecration Sermon, 1660.

fila, *n.* Plural of *filum*.

filace†, *n.* [< OF. *filace*, *filasse* (ML. *filacium*), a file for papers (cf. *filas*, a net, F. *filasse*, tow), < L. *filum*, thread: see *file*^{3}.] A file or thread on which the records of the courts of justice were strung. *Halliwell.*

filaceous (fi-lā'shius), *a.* [< L. *filum*, a thread, + *-aceous.*] Composed or consisting of thread or thread-like parts; filamentous.

It is the stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter, commonly. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 614.

filacer (fil'ạ-sėr), *n.* [Also written *filazer*; < OF. *filacier*, *filassier*, < *filace*, *filasse*, a file for papers: see *filace*.] A former officer in the English Court of Common Pleas, who filed original writs, etc., and made out processes on them.

Filago (fi-lā'gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*^{3}.] A genus of low, annual, cottony herbs, belonging to the *Compositæ*, and nearly related to *Gnaphalium*. There are 8 or 10 widely distributed species, 3 of which are found on the Pacific coast of North America. The cotton-rose or herb impious of Europe, *F. Germanica*, is also naturalized in the United States.

filament (fil'ạ-mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *filament* = Sp. Pg. It. *filamento*, < NL. *filamentum*, < ML. *filare*, wind thread, spin, < L. *filum*, thread: see *file*^{3}.] 1. A fine untwisted thread; a separate fiber or fibril of any vegetable or animal tissue or product, natural or artificial, or of a fibrous mineral: as, a *filament* of silk, wool, cobweb, or asbestos; a cortical or muscular *filament*.

He [Darwin] suggests the possibility that all warm-blooded animals have arisen from one living *filament*, which the Great First Cause endued with animality. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 144.

It is suggested that the excitement of any single *filament* of the cochlear nerve gives rise in the mind to a distinct musical impression. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 258.

Specifically—2. In *bot.*, the support of an anther, usually slender and stalk-like, but very variable in form.—3. In *ornith.*, the part of a down-feather corresponding to the barb of an ordinary feather. *Macgillivray.*—4. A tenuous thread of any substance, as glass or mucus; hence, in *med.*, a glairy substance sometimes contained in urine, capable of being drawn out into threads or strings.—5. The nearly infusible conductor placed in the globe of an incandescent lamp or glow-lamp and raised to incandescence by the passage of the current. It is usually some form of carbon, although metals with high points of fusion have been used. **Filament of Needham**, the spermatophore or spermatic cartridge of a cephalopod. See *spermatophore*.—**Gastric filaments, mesenteric filaments**, in acalephs, filamentous structures which project into the central cavity of the gastrovascular system, as, for example, in the *Discophora*.—**Spermatic filament**, a spermatozoön: so called from its fine thready shape.—**Urticating filament**, the thread of a thread-cell or cnida; a cnidocil. See cut under *cnida*.

filamentar (fil-ạ-men'tạ̈r), *a.* [< *filament* + *-ar*^{2}.] Filamentary.

Even such slips of mesentery as are at no point in contact with the stomatodæum often exhibit a *filamentar* (craspedal) thickening. *Jour. Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 425.

filamentary (fil-ạ-men'tạ̈-ri), *a.* [< *filament* + *-ary.*] Having the character of or formed by a filament.

In the blennies, the forked hake, the forked beard, and some other fishes, the ventral fins are reduced to *filamentary* feelers. *Owen*, Anat.

Any substance capable of yielding a certain continuous and uninterrupted length of *filamentary* matter may be called textile fibre. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 16.

filamented (fil'ạ-men-ted), *a.* [< *filament* + *-ed*^{2}.] Provided with filaments or filamentary processes.

The cells were larger and were not *filamented*. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 626.

filamentiferous (fil'ạ-men-tif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *filamentum*, filament, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Bearing a filament or filaments; filiferous.

filamentoid (fil-ạ-men'toid), *a.* [< *filament* + *-oid.*] Like a filament.

filamentose (fil-ạ-men'tōs), *a.* Same as *filamentous*.

filamentous (fil-ạ-men'tus), *a.* [= F. *filamenteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *filamentoso*; as *filament* + *-ous.*] 1. Like a thread; composed of threads or filaments.

There are several *filamentous* microbia which can give rise to the same appearance. *Science*, III. 520.

Except in Amphioxus, the branchiæ are always lamellar, or *filamentous*, appendages of more or fewer of the visceral arches. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 91.

2. Capable of being drawn out into filaments, like mucus; hence, in *med.*, containing a stringy substance: as, *filamentous* urine.—3. Having filaments; fringed or fringe-like; fimbriate.—**Filamentous fungus, mycelium, sporophore, thallus**, etc. See the nouns.—**Filamentous tissue**, fine fibrous tissue; fibrocellular or areolar tissue.

filamentule (fil-ạ-men'tụ̄l), *n.* [< NL. as if **filamentulum*, dim. of *filamentum*, filament.] The part of a down-feather or plumule which corresponds to the barbule of an ordinary feather. [Rare.]

These *filamentules* have the same relation to the filament, their shaft, that the barbules of the feathers have to their barbs. *Macgillivray.*

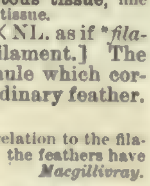
filander^1 (fi-lan'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. (pl.) *fylaundres*; < OF. *filandre*, *fillandre*, F. *filandre*, a thread, string, air-thread, gossamer, in pl. *filandres*, filanders (> Sp. *filandria* = It. *filandra*, filanders), irreg. < F. *fil*, a thread, < L. *filum*: see *file*^{3}.] 1. The small intestinal worm which causes the disease called *filanders*.—2. *pl.* A disease in hawks, caused by small intestinal worms. Also *felanders*.—3. The external membrane of gut scraped off in the manufacture of catgut. Commonly as French, *filandre*.

This *filandre* is employed as thread to sew intestines and to make the cords of rackets and battledores. *Ure*, Dict., I. 750.

filander^2 (fi-lan'dėr), *n.* A name given by Le Brun (1711) to the short-tailed kangaroo, *Halmaturus asiaticus* or *Macropus bruni*. See *philander*.

filar (fī'lạ̈r), *a.* [< NL. *filaris*, < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*^{3}.] Thread-like; filaceous or filamentous.—**Filar micrometer, microscope**, etc. See the nouns.

Filaria (fi-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *filaris*, < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*^{3}.] The typical genus of the family *Filariidæ*, containing parasitic nematode worms of very slender filiform shape, some attaining a length of several feet. *F. sanguinis-hominis*, the larval form of which is found in the lymphatics and blood vessels, is said to be the cause of elephantiasis. *F. medinensis* is the hairworm or guinea-worm, common in the tropical regions of the old world, and found in the subcutaneous tissue.


Guinea-worm (*Filaria medinensis*).

Filariadæ (fil-ạ-rī'ạ-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Filariidæ*.

filarial (fi-lā'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *Filaria* + *-al.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by *Filaria*.

In the *filarial* disease the *filarial* embryos are found in the blood of the person affected by them, but only at certain times in the twenty-four hours. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 570.

filarian (fi-lā'ri-ạn), *a.* Same as *filarial*.

filariate (fi-lā'ri-ạ̈t), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filariated*, ppr. *filariating*. [< *Filaria* + *-ate*^{2}.] To infect with *Filaria*.

We may settle the relationship of the mosquito to the Filaria . . . by *filariating* a man. *Manson*, Trans. Linn. Soc., II. ii. 368.

filariform (fi-lar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Filaria* + L. *forma*, form.] Of the form of *Filaria*: as, *filariform* nematoids.

Filariidæ (fil-ạ-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Filaria* + *-idæ.*] The hairworms or guinea-worms, a family of parasitic thread-like worms, of the order *Nematoidea*, typified by the genus *Filaria*. Also *Filariadæ*. See cut under *Filaria*.

filate (fī'lāt), *a.* [< NL. *filatus*, thread-like, < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*^{3}.] In *entom.*, straight and without a lateral bristle or process: applied specifically to the antennæ of certain *Diptera*.—**Filate margin**, in *entom.*, a margin separated from the disk by an impressed line running close to the edge.

filaterie†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *filaterie*, *philaterie*, also *filatiere*, etc., < LL. *phylacterium*, < Gr. *φυλακτήριον*, phylactery: see *phylactery*.] A Middle English form of *phylactery*. *Wyclif.*

filatory† (fil'ạ-tọ-ri), *n.* [= Pg. *filatorio*, < late ML. *filatorium*, a thread- or rope-factory, a sewing-room, < *filare*, wind thread, spin: see *filament* and *file*^{3}.] A spinning-machine.

This manufactory has three *filatories*, each of 640 reels, which are moved by a water-wheel, and besides a small *filatory* turned by men. *Tooke.*

filature (fil'ā-tụ̄r), *n.* [= F. *filature* = Pr. *filadura* = Sp. It. *filatura*, < ML. *filatura*, the art of spinning, also a coarse thread, < *filare*, wind thread, spin: see *file*^{3}, *v.*] 1. A forming into threads; the reeling of silk from cocoons.

Floss-silk . . . is the name given to the portions of ravelled silk broken off in the *filature* of the cocoons. *Ure*, Dict., II. 461.

2. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons; a filatory.—3. An establishment for reeling silk.

Steam *filatures* have become the one thing needed for success [in silk-culture]. *The American*, VII. 301.

Indeed, I am assured, on good authority, that it is only fresh cocoons that go from the producers to the *filatures*: even if choked, they are accounted fresh. *Science*, III. 431.

filazer (fil'ā-zėr), *n.* Same as *filacer*.

filberd† (fil'bėrd), *n.* An obsolete form of *filbert*.

filbert (fil'bėrt), *n.* [Formerly also written *filberd*, also *filboard*, also (with *ph*) *philbert*, *philibert*, *philliberd*; < ME. *filberde*, *fylberde*, *fylbyrde*, *ffylbert*, *philliberd*. Origin uncertain, the history being obscure and involved in fable and conjecture; perhaps ult. from the name of St. *Philibert*.] 1. A cultivated variety of the common hazelnut, *Corylus Avellana*. The Turkey filbert is the fruit of *C. Colurna*. See *Corylus*.

I'll bring thee
To clust'ring *filberds*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

2. The shrub which bears the nut. Also called *filbert-tree*.

And Demephon was so reproved—
That Phillis in the same throwe [moment]
Was shape into a nutte-tre . . .
And after Phillis *philliberd*
This tre was cleped in the yerd.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 30.

The countrey yeeldeth many good trees of fruit, as *filberds* in some places, but in all places cherie trees, and a kind of peare tree meet to graffe on. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 132.

The *fylbyrdes* hanging to the ground,
The fygg-tree and the maple round.
The Squyr of Lowe Degre, l. 37 (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

filbert-nut† (fil'bėrt-nut), *n.* [ME. *fylberde-notte*, < *fylberde*, filbert, + *notte*, *nutte*, nut.] A filbert.

Fylberde notte, fillum. *Prompt. Parv.*

filbert-tree (fil'bėrt-trē), *n.* [Formerly also *filbeard-tree*; < ME. *fylberdtre*, *fylbertre*, < *fylberde*, *fylbert*, filbert, + *tre*, tree.] Same as *filbert*, 2.

filch (filch), *v. t.* [< ME. *filchen*, steal, of obscure origin; perhaps an assibilation of an unrecorded **filken*, **felgen*, retaining the orig. guttural of ME. *felen*, hide, conceal, as shown in Icel. *fela*, pp. *fōlginn*, hide, intrust, commend, = Goth. *filhan*, hide, bury: see *feal*^{3}.] To steal, especially in a small, sly way; pilfer; take from another on a petty scale, as for the supply of a present need, or in an underhand way, as by violation of trust or good faith.

In the end he gat himselfe the anger and displeasure of the masters and keepers of the said ponds and cisterns, with his continuall and immeasurable *filching*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, I. 251.

But he that *filches* from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

> He has play'd the thief with me, and *filch'd* away
> The richest jewel of my life, my honour.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

> My companion manages to *filch* a raw onion and a crust of bread, which we share.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 21.

filch† (filch), *n.* [< *filch*, *v. t.*] 1. A stick with a hook at the end, used in filching articles from windows, clothes-lines, etc.

> When hee goes a Filching, he putteth a hooke of yron, with which hooke hee angles at a window, in the dead of night, for shirts, smockes, or any other linnen or woollen; and for that reason is the staffe tearmed a *Filch*.
> *Dekker*, English Villanies, sig. M, 3 (ed. 1632).

2. An act of theft; also, the thing stolen.

> This is all you have to do,
> Save every hour a *filch* or two,
> Be it money, cloth, or pullen.
> *Middleton*, More Dissemblers besides Women, iv. 1.

filcher (fil'chėr), *n.* One who filches; one who is guilty of petty theft.

> For never
> Will I leave off the search of this bad man,
> This *filcher* of affections, this love pedler.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 1.

> Every bit of brisk living, and above all when it is healthful, is just so much gained upon the wholesale *filcher*, death.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 124.

filchingly (fil'ching-li), *adv.* By pilfering; in a thievish manner.

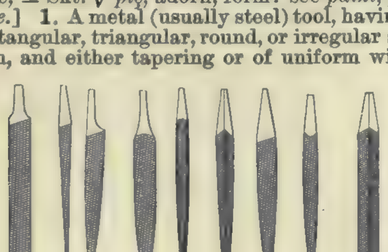
fild†, *n.* An occasional Middle English form of *field*.

fil de trace (fēl dė tràs). [F.: *fil*, thread; *de*, of; *trace*, outline: see *trace*, *n.*] In *lace-making*: (*a*) The outline of a pattern in needle-point lace. (*b*) A thread of peculiar texture differing from that of the rest of the lace and used in making such outline.

fildor†, **fildore**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *fil d'or*, thread of gold: *fil* (< L. *filum*), thread; *de* (< L. *de*), of; *or* (< L. *aurum*), gold: see *file*^{3}, *de*^{2}, *or*^{3}.] Gold thread.

> The mane of that mayn hors much to hit lyke,
> Wel cresped & cemmed wyth knottes ful mony,
> Folden in wyth *fildore* aboute the fayre grene,
> Ay a herle of the here, an other of golde.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 189.

file^1 (fīl), *n.* [< ME. *file*, *fyle*, < AS. *feól*, earliest form *fiil* (8th cent. gloss) (contr. of orig. **fīhal*) = D. *vijl* = LG. *file* = OHG. *fīhala* and contr. *fīla*, MHG. *vīle*, G. *feile* = Sw. Dan. *fil* = Icel. *thēl*, mod. *thjöl* (*th* for *f*) = OBulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. Russ. *pila* = Lith. *pela*, a file; prob. ult. from the root seen in L. *pingere*, pp. *pictus*, adorn with needle or pencil, paint, picture, = Skt. √ *piç*, adorn, form: see *paint*, *picture*.] 1. A metal (usually steel) tool, having a rectangular, triangular, round, or irregular section, and either tapering or of uniform width and thickness, covered on one or more of its surfaces with teeth or transverse or oblique ridges, used for abrading, reducing, or smoothing metal, ivory, wood, or other resistant materials. See phrases below.



Files.

a, cotter-file when large, and verge- or pivot-file when small; *b*, square file (parallel or taper); *c*, banking or watch-pinion file when parallel, and knife-file when taper; *d*, half-round, nicking, piercing, or round-off file; *e*, round, gulleting, or rat-tail file; *f*, triangular, three-square, or saw file; *g*, equaling, clock-pinion, or endless-screw file when parallel, and slitting, entering, warding, or barrel-hole file when taper; *h*, cross- or double-half-round file; *i*, screw-head, feather-edge, or slitting file.

> Time doth with his secret *file*
> Fret and diminish each thing every-while.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

2. Figuratively, any means employed to refine or polish something, as literary style.

> Mock the nice touches of the critic's *file*.
> *Akenside*, Odes, ii. 1.

3. In *entom.*, a surface covered with fine parallel ridges, on which another surface can be rubbed, producing the sound called stridulation. These organs are found on various parts of the body, as the wings, thorax, and abdomen.—4. The rough spines of a sea-urchin, as a cidarid. [Prov. Eng.]—**Balance-wheel file.** See *balance-wheel*.—**Barrel-hole file,** a watchmakers' file, of rectangular section, very thin, and with parallel edges.—**Bastard file.** See *bastard*.—**Blunt file,** a file terminating in a blunt end, and graded between a taper file and a dead-parallel file.—**Cabinet file,** a fine single-cut file for wood-work.—**Cant file.** See *cant-file*.—**Checkering-file,** a file formed of two files riveted together to form two edges, one of which serves as a guide or spacer, while the other cuts a groove, used in checker-work such as is formed on the small of gun-stocks, etc. Also called *double file*.—**Circular file,** a circular saw or serrated disk designed to run on a spindle or mandrel, used to cut the teeth of cog-wheels.—**Clock-pinion file.** Same as *endless-screw file*.—**Cotter file.** See *cotter-file*.—**Dead file,** a file whose cuts are so fine that it makes very little noise in use.—**Dead-parallel file.** See *parallel file*.—**Dead-smooth file,** a file having very fine and close teeth. Sometimes called *superfine file*.—**Dental file,** a small file of varied and peculiar forms used in mechanical and operative dentistry.—**Double-cut file,** a file which has two series of straight cuts crossing each other, and thus forming a number of points or teeth.—**Double file.** Same as *checkering-file*.—**Double-half-round file,** a file with curved sides and convex edges of different angles. It is used for dressing or crossing out balance-wheels, and hence is also called *cross-file*.—**Dovetail-file,** a thin file with a back of tin or brass, resembling the stiffener of a dovetail- or tenon-saw.—**Endless-screw file,** a flat file with a constant thickness and parallel edges. Also called *equaling-file*.—**Entering-file,** a flat tapering file for preparing work for a cotter or other file. **Equaling-file,** a flat file with a constant thickness, more or less tapering in width.—**Equalizing-file,** a flat file of uniform thickness, used in repairing watches and clocks.—**Feather-edge file,** a file having a sharp edge, the cross-section forming an acute angle.—**Five-cant file,** a file having one angle of 108° and two of 36° each, used to file M-toothed saws.—**Flat file,** a common double-cut file of various grades of fineness of cut, sometimes taper, and sometimes of uniform size through the whole length.—**Float-file,** a single-cut file used by comb-makers and ivory-carvers, of several kinds, known as *carlet*, *topper*, etc.—**Gulleting-file,** a round, blunt, single-cut file for sharpening saws.—**Half-round file,** a file flat on one side and rounding on the other. *E. H. Knight.*—**Half-thick file,** a file used as a rubber file for coarse work. It is strong and heavy, and has one round side and three flat ones.—**Knife-file,** a file with a sharp edge and thin blade-like section, used to finish narrow grooves.—**Lead-float file,** a coarse single-cut file for soft metals.—**Marble-workers' file,** one of a series of fine files and rasps used by sculptors and workers in marble. One form has perforations for the escape of the dust.—**Middle-cut file,** a file of which the teeth are in coarseness between the rough and the bastard.—**Nicking-file,** a thin file for making nicks in the heads of screws. *E. H. Knight.*—**Parallel file,** a file of uniform section, or without taper from tang to point. A flat and mathematically correct file is termed a *dead-parallel file*.—**Perforated file,** a sculptors' file which has perforations to permit the escape of abraded material. It was invented by Hiram Powers.—**Piercing-file,** a sharp and narrow file to enlarge a narrow drilled hole. *E. H. Knight.*—**Pivot-file,** a fine file used in dressing pivots on the arbors of watches. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rat-tail file,** a small, round, tapering file.—**Rough file,** a file with heavy deep cuts made at an angle of about 12° to the perpendicular.—**Round-edge file,** a form of file with a convex edge, used in dressing the spaces between the teeth of gear-wheels. *E. H. Knight.*—**Round file,** one of a series of small files of circular section. If tapering, such files are called *rat-tail files*; if of uniform section, they are called *joint-files*, from their use in filing out apertures for joint-wires and pintles of hinges. *E. H. Knight.*—**Round-joint file,** a form of file used in clock-making.—**Round-off file,** a small half-round file, with the convex side safe or uncut, used for rounding or pointing the teeth of wheels originally cut square. *E. H. Knight.*—**Safe-edged file,** a file having one edge or more left uncut and made smooth. Such files are most commonly used in forming a shoulder or set-off, and in filing out rectangular corners. In certain files the edges only are cut, the faces being left smooth.—**Saw-file,** a file for sharpening saw-teeth, triangular in cross-section for hand-saws and flat for mill-saws. *E. H. Knight.*—**Screw-head file,** a feather-edged file for nicking screw-heads. *E. H. Knight.*—**Second-cut file,** a file graded between the bastard and smooth files.—**Single-cut file,** any file having a single series or course of teeth: distinguished from the *double-cut file*.—**Slitting-file,** a file with two acute and two obtuse edges and parallel sides. *E. H. Knight.*—**Smooth file,** a finishing file graded between the second-cut and dead-smooth files.—**Square file,** a file which is square in its transverse section. It is usually tapering, with one smooth side.—**Superfine file.** Same as *dead-smooth file*.—**Three-square file,** the ordinary tapering hand-saw file, of triangular cross-section. Also called *triangular file*. *E. H. Knight.*—**To bite** or **gnaw a file,** to attempt in anger or ignorance something that is entirely impracticable or that merely injures one's self: in allusion to the fable of the serpent which attempted to bite a file.—**Triangular file.** Same as *three-square file*.—**Verge-file,** a fine file with one smooth side: formerly used by watchmakers when working on the verge of the old vertical escapement. *E. H. Knight.*—**Warding-file,** a flat file having a constant thickness, and cut only upon the edges: used in filing the ward-notches in keys. *E. H. Knight.*—**Watch-pinion file.** Same as *banking-file*.

file^1 (fīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filed*, ppr. *filing*. [< ME. *filen* = D. *vijlen* = LG. *filen* = OHG. *fīlōn*, MHG. *vilen*, G. *feilen* = Sw. *fila* = Dan. *file* = Icel. *thēla*, file; from the noun.] 1. To rub or cut with a file, or as if with a file; render smooth, sharp, even, etc., by rubbing with a file; remove with a file: as, to *file* a saw; to *file* off a tooth.

> I would have *filed* keys off that hung in chains.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

> The fetters of my thraldom are *fil'd* off,
> And I at liberty to right myself.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, v. 1.

> A smith, a smith, right speedilie,
> To *file* the irons frae my dear brither.
> *Archie of Ca'field* (Child's Ballads, VI. 92).

> The iron teeth of confinement and privation had been slowly *filing* him down.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlii.

2. Figuratively, to smooth; polish; correct; improve.

> The fine and *filed* phrases of Cicero.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 155.

> Precious phrase by all the Muses *filed*.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxxv.

> *File* your tongue with a little more courtesy. *Scott.*

file^2† (fīl), *v. t.* [< ME. *filen*, *fylen*, < AS. *ā-fȳlan*, *ge-fȳlan*, *be-fȳlan*, make foul, foul, befoul, defile (= OHG. *fūlan*); cf. AS. *fūlian*, *ā-fūlian*, intr., become foul, < *fūl*, foul. Cf. *befoul*, *defoul*^{1}, *defile*^{1}, and see *foul*.] To defile; pollute; contaminate; degrade.

> The world has many with vanite *filed*.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 1198.

> Now Arthur-Seat shall be my bed,
> The sheets shall ne'er be *fyl'd* by me.
> *Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny* (Child's Ballads, IV. 133).

> For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

file^3 (fīl), *n.* [< OF. and F. *file*, f., a file, rank, row, *fil*, m., a thread, string, wire, edge, etc., = Pr. Pg. It. *fila*, f., = Sp. *fila* and *hila*, f., a row, line; Sp. *filo* and *hilo*, m., = Pg. It. *filo*, m., thread, string, wire, etc.; < L. *filum*, neut., a thread, string, cord, filament, ML. *fila*, f., a string or series.] 1. A thread, string, or line; particularly, a line or wire on which papers are strung in due order for preservation and reference.

> Either it is there, or it is upon a *file*, with the duke's other letters, in my tent.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

> All the afternoon and night, looking over and tearing and burning all the unnecessary letters which I have had upon my *file* for four or five years backward.
> *Pepys*, Diary, III. 26.

2. The whole number of papers thus arranged; hence, a collection of papers arranged according to date or subject for the sake of ready reference; also, a bundle of papers tied together with the title of each indorsed: as, a *file* of newspapers; a *file* of writs.—3. A roll, list, or catalogue.

> Our present musters grow upon the *file*
> To five-and-twenty thousand men of choice.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

> You may meet,
> In person of a merchant, with a soul
> As resolute and free, and all ways worthy,
> As else in any *file* of mankind.
> *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.

4. A docket; a calendar. [Rare.]

> Causes unjudg'd disgrace the loaded *File;*
> And sleeping Laws the King's Neglect revile.
> *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

5. A row of persons or things arranged one behind another; *milit.*, a row of soldiers forming a line from front to rear; the number of men constituting the depth of a battalion or squadron. When a battalion is formed in two ranks, a file of soldiers means two men. The front of a file is one man; its depth may be any number of men.

> So saying, on he led his radiant *files*,
> Dazzling the moon. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 797.

> A *File* of Men, Bumpkin, is six Men.
> *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

> Here *files* of pins extend their shining rows.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., i. 137.

> Soon after three *files* of soldiers entered. *Scott.*

6†. Regular succession of thought or narration; uniform tenor; thread of discourse.

> And, were it not ill fitting for this *file*
> To sing of hilles and woods mongst warres and Knights,
> I would abate the sternenesse of my stile.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 37.

> Let me resume the *file* of my narration. *Sir H. Wotton.*

7. One of the lines of squares on a chess-board running directly from player to player: opposed to *rank*. See *chess*^{1}.—8. Same as *rank and file*. See phrase below. [Rare.]

> Philip dismissed all those of the common *file*, on the condition that they should not bear arms for six months against the Spaniards.
> *Prescott*, Hist. Philip II.

9. In some parts of the United States, a cloth used in cleaning or wiping a floor. Also *file-cloth*.—10. In *her.*, same as *label*.—**Flank file,** the file on the extreme right or left of any body of troops.—**Indian file.** Same as *single file*.—**On file,** placed on a file, or in orderly arrangement for preservation; more specifically, in *law*, placed among the papers constituting the records of a court, and purporting to be there as a part of such records.—**Rank and file.** (*a*) *Milit.*, the lines of soldiers from side to side and from front to back; all common soldiers under the rank of sergeant, or sometimes all below the non-commissioned staff. Hence—(*b*) The general body of any party or society, as distinguished from the leaders.—**Single file,** an arrangement of a body of persons or objects in a single line, one behind another: as, to move or march in *single file*. Also called *Indian file*, because the American Indians usually move in this order.

file^3 (fīl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *filed*, ppr. *filing*. [= F. *filer*, file off; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1.

To place or fasten on a file; fasten, as papers, on a line or wire, for preservation; hence, to arrange in order, or insert in a bundle, as papers; arrange in a given order; classify.

> Then the examiner, register, and two clerks,
> They manage all at home, and sort, and *file*,
> And seal the news, and issue them.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, i. 1.

Specifically—**2.** To place in due manner, as a document, among the records of a court or a public office.

> On ane Farnstein they *fyled* a bill.
> *Raid of the Reidswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

> Ashmole was obliged to *file* a bill in Chancery.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 42, note.

> Thy fair desires in virtue's court are *fil'd*.
> *Middleton*, Inner-Temple Masque.

3. To receive, or receive and indorse, as a document so placed.

II. *intrans.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.

> All ran down without order or ceremony, till we drew up in good order, and *filed* off. *Tatler.*

> Down to the haven of the Isle,
> The monks and nuns in order *file*,
> From Cuthbert's cloisters grim.
> *Scott*, Marmion, ii. 11.

File left (*milit.*), a tactical command to change the direction of a column marching in file 90° toward the left.—**File right** (*milit.*), a tactical command to change the direction of a column marching in file 90° toward the right.—**To file off**, in *milit. tactics*, to wheel off by files from marching in line and to march in file parallel to the original front, or at right angles to the first direction.—**To file with**, to rank with; be equal to.

> My endeavours
> Have ever come too short of my desires,
> Yet *fil'd with* my abilities.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

file⁴ (fīl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *file*, *fyle*, a var. of *vile*: see *vile*. As a noun, ME. *file*, a wretch, a villain, a vague term of abuse. Cf. OD. *fiel*, *fielt*, a vile, worthless, cowardly, lazy, ragged fellow. In sense 3 *file* seems to be popularly associated with *file*¹, as if it meant a 'hard' or 'hard-headed' person, a 'hard case.' Slang terms are unstable in meaning.] **I.**† *a.* Vile.

> The old emperice, the *fyle* traytour.
> *Octovian* (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

II. *n.* **1**†. A wretch; a villain: a vague term of abuse.

> Men mithe [might] thethen [thence] a mile
> Here him rore, that fule [foul] *file*. *Havelok*, l. 2498.

> Sorful bicom that false *file* [Satan],
> And thoght how he moght man biwill [var. bigyle].
> *Cursor Mundi*, l. 715.

> Philip the Valas was a *file*;
> He fled. *Minot*, Poems (ed. Wright), p. 31.

2. A pickpocket; a thief. [Slang.]

> The greatest character among them was that of a pickpocket, or, in their language, a *file*.
> *Fielding*, Jonathan Wild, iv. 12.

3. [See etym.] A hard, cunning person; a shrewd person; a deep or artful man: as, a sly old *file*. [Slang.]

> The Dodger . . . desired the jailer to communicate "the names of them two *files* as was on the bench."
> *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xliii.

file-card (fīl'kärd), *n.* A piece of card-clothing used for cleansing files from metallic dust.

file-carrier (fīl'kar″i-ėr), *n.* A holder in which a file is mounted, like a frame-saw in its stock.

file-cleaner (fīl'klē″nėr), *n.* **1.** A wire brush or a piece of carding used to cleanse files.—**2.** A machine employing a sand-blast, used to clean and resharpen old files.

file-closer (fīl'klō″zėr), *n.* *Milit.*, a non-commissioned officer who marches behind troops in line, or on the flank when in column, to assist in preserving the formation and alinement.

> Front after front the sturdy infantry trudges by, the student-officers hidden as *file-closers* behind their companies.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 788.

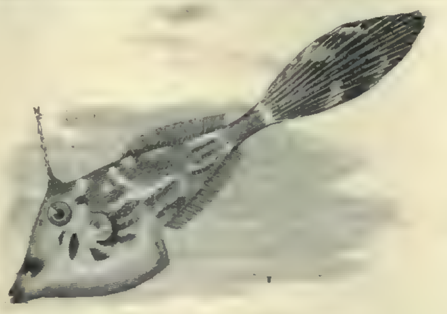
file-cloth (fīl'klôth), *n.* Same as *file*³, 9.

file-cutter (fīl'kut″ėr), *n.* One who cuts teeth in files; a file-maker.

file-finishing (fīl'fin″ish-ing), *n.* The smoothing off and finishing of metal- or wood-work with files previous to the use of the emery-wheel or sandpaper.

file-firing (fīl'fīr″ing), *n.* The discharge of small-arms by files of soldiers firing in succession.

file-fish (fīl'fish), *n.* Any plectognathous fish of the family *Balistidæ*: so called from the roughly granular skin. The European species is *Balistes capriscus*, a common inhabitant of the Mediterranean, and occasionally met with on the southern coasts of England. It grows to the length of 2 feet. *B. aculeatus*, a native of the Indian and American seas, as well as of the Red Sea, is sometimes 12 or 14 inches long. Another is a monacanthine fish, *Alutera schœpfi*, with a single dorsal spine, a moderate abdominal flap not extended beyond the pelvic spine, and of a dull-greenish color mottled with a darker hue. It is abundant along the southern coast of the United States.



File-fish (*Alutera schœpfi*).

filegreen†, *n.* An obsolete form of *filigrain*, *filigree*.

> This Treillage is performed with that variety of Ornaments, that it resembles *Filegreen* Work, and is large.
> *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 186.

file-guard (fīl'gärd), *n.* A holder, or temporary protecting handle, for a file.

fileinie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *villainy*.

file-leader (fīl'lē″dėr), *n.* *Milit.*, a soldier placed in the front of and leading a file.

file-marching (fīl'mär″ching), *n.* *Milit.*, the marching of a line two deep, when faced to the right or left, so that the front and rear ranks march side by side. *Brande.*

file-mark (fīl'märk), *n.* The note indorsed by a clerk or recording officer upon a document filed, usually consisting of the word *filed* and the date of filing.

filemot (fil'e-mot), *n.* and *a.* [Sometimes written *philomot*; an accom. of F. *feuillemorte*, of the color of a dead leaf: see *feuillemorte*.] **I.** *n.* The color of a faded leaf; a yellowish-brown color.

> The colours you ought to wish for are blue, or *filemot* turned up with red. *Swift*, Directions to Servants, iii.

II. *a.* Of a dead-leaf color.

> Labelled folios all *filemot* with age and use.
> *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 177.

filer¹ (fī'lėr), *n.* One who files or uses a file in cutting, smoothing, or polishing.

filer² (fī'lėr), *n.* [Cf. *file*⁴, *n.*, 2.] A pickpocket. [Slang.]

> A *Filer* my sister, a Filcher my Brother,
> A Canter [tramping beggar] my Unckle
> That car'd not for Pelfe;
> A Lifter [shoplifter] my Aunt, a begger myselfe.
> *John Bagford*, Collection of Ballads (1671).

file-shell (fīl'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pholadidæ*, as *Pholas dactylus*, the piddock: so called from the roughness of the shell.

filet (fē-lā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fil*, a thread: see *file*³, *fillet*.] In *decorative art*, a thin line forming part of a design or ornamenting an edge or the like; a fillet: as, a *filet* in gold in bookbinding; a *filet* of ruby luster on a majolica vase. See *fillet*.—**Filet guipure.** Same as *darned lace*. See *lace*.

filial (fil'yal), *a.* [= F. *filial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *filial* = It. *filiale*, < LL. *filialis*, of a son or daughter, < *filius*, a son, fem. *filia*, a daughter; perhaps orig. (like E. *son*, q. v.) 'one born,' < √ **fe*, **fev*, bear, produce, in *fetus*, offspring, *fecundus*, fruitful, *femina*, woman, etc.: see *fetus*, *fecund*, *female*, etc.] **1.** Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming to or due from a child in relation to the parents.

> The Son from the Father had fatherly Love and the Father from the Son a *filial* Obedience.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 25.

> It were a sin against the piety
> Of *filial* duty, if I should forget
> The debt I owe my father.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2.

> With *filial* confidence inspired,
> Can lift to Heaven an unpresumptuous eye,
> And smiling say, "My Father made them all."
> *Cowper*, Task, v. 745.

2. Bearing the relation of a child.

> Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads. *Prior.*

> The same good office is performed by Property and its *filial* systems of debt and credit. *Emerson*, Nature.

filially (fil'yal-i), *adv.* In a filial manner.

> There is no servant of God but feares *filially*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Holy Panegyric.

filiate (fil'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filiated*, ppr. *filiating*. [< L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter, + *-ate*²; cf. *affiliate*.] **1.** To adopt as a son or daughter; take into filial relation.—**2.** In *law*, to determine judicially the paternity of, as a bastard child; hence, to refer to the author or maker.

> Many parts indeed authenticate themselves, bearing so strong a likeness that no one can hesitate at *filiating* them upon the ipsissimus Luther. *Southey*, The Doctor, ccxxxi.

3. To establish any analogous close relation between; affiliate.

> Not only are the sciences as now advanced correlated by innumerable traces of cousinship, but all the past stages of science are *filiated* by the same ties.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 123.

filiation (fil-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *filiation* = Sp. *filiacion* = Pg. *filiação* = It. *filiazione*; as *filiate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The relation of a son or daughter to a parent: the correlative of *paternity*.

> The fathers finding great authority and energy in this confession of Peter for the establishment of the natural *filiation* of the Son of God.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 352.

2. The establishment of a filial relation, specifically by adoption.

> God hath forgot all these paternities, all these *filiations*, all these incorporatings, all these inviscerations of Israel into his own bosom, and Israel is become the generation of his wrath. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

3. In *law*, the judicial determination of the paternity of a child, especially of a bastard; affiliation.

> We are now sure that, if the principle on which Solomon decided a famous case of *filiation* were correct, there can be no doubt as to the justice of our suspicion.
> *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

4. Any analogous close connection or relation.

> Two of our English letters, n and d, are derived, in strict historical *filiation*, from two of the alphabetic signs . . . by means of which the name of King Sent is expressed.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 61.

> Everything tends to show that there is direct *filiation* between the rude workmanship of the flint of Saint-Acheul and the skilled workmanship of the flint of the neolithic age. *N. Joly*, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 29.

filibeg (fil'i-beg), *n.* [Also written *fillibeg* and (improp.) *philibeg*, sometimes *fillybag*; < Gael. *feileadh-beag*, the kilt in its modern shape, lit. 'small kilt' (*beag*, small, little), in distinction from *feileadh-mor*, the 'large kilt' (*mor*, large, great), the kilt in its primitive form, consisting of one piece, generally of tartan, covering, when spread, the whole body, and girt around the waist; *feileadh*, *feile*, the kilt, cf. *filleadh*, a fold, plait, < *fill*, v., fold.] A plaited petticoat or skirt reaching only to the knees, worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland; a kilt.

> The *filibeg* or lower garment is still very common.
> *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

> Upon the road to Port-ree, Prince Charles changed his dress, and put on man's clothes again, a tartan short coat and waistcoat, with *philibeg* and short hose, a plaid and wig, and bonnet. *Boswell*, Journal, p. 222.

filibuster (fil'i-bus-tėr), *n.* [< Sp. *filibustero* (with inserted *i* in first syllable) (= It. *filibustiere*), < F. *flibustier*, earlier *fribustier*, a filibuster, bucaneer, freebooter (with *s* inserted, but orig. not pronounced—a common fact in 17th century F., after the analogy of words in which an original *s* was retained in spelling, though it had become silent in pronunciation); < D. *vrijbueter* (Kilian, 1598), now *vrijbuiter*, a freebooter, = E. *freebooter* = Dan. *fribytter* = Sw. *fribytare* = G. *freibeuter* (the E., Dan., Sw., and G. words being not independent formations, but formed after the analogy of the D. *vrijbueter*, which appears to be the oldest form). In a Dutch work ("De Americaensche Zee-Roovers," 1678) written by a bucaneer named John Oexmelin, otherwise Exquemelin or Esquemeling, and translated into French and Spanish, and subsequently into English (1684), the adventurers of the West Indies are said to have been divided into three classes—the bucaneers (*boucaniers*) or hunters (see *bucaneer*), the filibusters (*flibustiers*) or rovers, and the farmers (*habitans*); and the *flibustiers* are said to have assumed their name "from the English word *flibuster*, which means rover"; this must refer to E. *freebooter*, but the D. form appears to be the original. The bucaneers consisted mainly of French, Dutch, and English adventurers, and not to any extent of Spaniards, with whom they were constantly at war; the Sp. form *filibustero* can only be an accom. of the F. *flibustier*; the *s* is now pronounced in F., etc., because, as now used, it is taken from the books, as spelled. The commonly assumed connection with E. *flyboat* (Sp. *flibote*, *filibote*, F. *flibot*, < D. *vlieboot*: see *flyboat*) has no support either in form or in historical fact.] **1.** A freebooter: in history, a name distinctively applied to the West

Indian bucaneers or pirates of the seventeenth century. See *bucaneer*. Hence—2. One of a band of men organized, in disregard of international law, for the purpose of invading and revolutionizing a foreign state. Specifically applied in history to the members of certain expeditions which in the middle of the nineteenth century originated in or set out from the United States against certain Spanish-American countries for the purpose of revolutionizing them. The principal of these expeditions were those led by Narciso Lopez from New Orleans against Cuba, in 1850–51, and those by William Walker from California against the Mexican state of Sonora in 1853–54, and against Nicaragua in 1855–58. Both leaders were captured and put to death, the latter after having succeeded in his second object and exercised sovereign power for some time over Nicaragua. Hence—3. In a legislative or other deliberative body, a member in the minority who resorts to irregular or obstructive tactics to prevent the adoption of a measure or procedure which is favored by the majority. Also *filibusterer*. [U. S.]

filibuster (fil'i-bus-tėr), *v. i.* [< *filibuster*, *n.*] 1. To act as a freebooter or bucaneer.

Alikhanoff's swoop upon Merv was not a *filibustering* exploit, carried out by him and other frontier officials on their own personal responsibility.
Marvin, Gates of Herat, ii.

2. To obstruct legislation by undue use of the technicalities of parliamentary law or privileges, as when the minority in a legislative assembly, in order to prevent the passage of some measure obnoxious to them, endeavor to consume time or tire out their opponents by useless motions, speeches, objections, etc. [U. S.]

The Democrats . . . *filibustered* and postponed the vote till a day when strength could be fairly measured on it.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 239.

They [Irish Nationalists] may, as some of the more actively bitter among them did in the Parliaments of 1874 and 1880, obstruct business by long and frequent speeches, dilatory motions, and all those devices which in America are called *filibustering*.
J. Bryce, in New Princeton Rev., III. 65.

filibusterer (fil'i-bus-tėr-ėr), *n.* Same as *filibuster*, 3.

filibusterism (fil'i-bus-tėr-izm), *n.* [< *filibuster* + *-ism.*] The practice of filibustering. (*a*) Bucaneering; freebooting.

The spirit of *filibusterism* must have been very active, and must have influenced large circles of the population.
H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), p. 4.

(*b*) Legislative obstruction. [U. S.]

filical (fil'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + *-al.*] Belonging to the *Filices* or ferns.

Filices (fil'i-sēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *filix*, a fern.] The ferns, a large order of cryptogamous plants. See *fern*^{1}.

filiciform (fil'i-si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + *forma*, shape.] Fern-shaped.

Filicineæ (fil-i-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. as if **filicinus* (< *filix* (*filic-*), fern) + *-eæ.*] A division of the vascular cryptogams especially characterized by the presence of well-developed leaves; ferns and their allies. The group is divided into leptosporangiate *Filicineæ*, in which the sporangia are formed from a single epidermal cell, and eusporangiate *Filicineæ*, in which they are formed from a cluster of epidermal cells, as in *Ophioglossaceæ* and *Marattiaceæ*. The leptosporangiate *Filicineæ* are again divided into homosporous *Filicineæ*, the true ferns, and heterosporous *Filicineæ*, comprising the *Salviniaceæ* and *Marsiliaceæ*, in which two kinds of spores are formed.

filicite (fil'i-sīt), *n.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + *-ite*^{2}.] A fossil fern or filicoid plant.

filicoid (fil'i-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Fern-like; having the form of a fern.

II. *n.* A plant resembling a fern.

filicology (fil-i-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science or study of ferns; pteridology. [Rare.]

filière (fē-liãr'), *n.* [F., < *fil*, a thread: see *file*^{3}.] A gage for measuring needles. See *gage*^{2}.

filiety (fi-lī'ẹ-ti), *n.* [< LL. *filieta*(*t-*)*s*, sonship, < L. *filius*, a son: see *filial.*] The relation of a son to a parent; sonship. [Rare.]

The paternity of A and the *filiety* of B are not two facts, but two modes of expressing the same fact.
J. S. Mill, Logic, p. 45.

filiferous (fi-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *filum*, a thread, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*^{1}, + *-ous.*] Producing threads, or bearing thread-like growths, as some plants, insects, mollusks, etc.; specifically, in *entom.*, bearing very slender, thread-like organs, as the abdomen of a May-fly.

filiform (fil'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *filiforme* = Pg. It. *filiforme*, < NL. *filiformis*, < L. *filum*, a thread, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Like a filum in form; thready; filamentous; filaceous.—2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Filiformia*.—**Filiform antennæ, palpi,** or **tarsi,** in *entom.*, those antennæ, etc., in which the joints are cylindrical, slender, and closely fitted together, the outer ones being no larger than the others, so that the organ has a thread-like appearance. See cut under *antenna*.—**Filiform pulse.** See *pulse*^{1}.

filiformed (fil'i-fôrmd), *a.* Having the form or likeness of a thread or filament; filiform.

I distinctly saw a long *filiformed* organ, bearing excessively fine hairs in lines. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 9.

Filiformia (fil-i-fôr'mi-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *filiformis*, thread-like: see *filiform.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of læmodipodous crustaceans, containing the slender as distinguished from the stout læmodipods, such as *Caprella*, *Proto*, etc.: contrasted with *Ovalia*. It corresponds to the modern family *Caprellidæ*.

Filigera (fi-lij'ẹ-ra̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *filiger*: see *filigerous.*] A prime division of protozoans, containing the flagellate infusorians. *Maximilian Perty*, 1852. Also called *Phytozoida*.

filigerous (fi-lij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *filiger*, bearing threads (i. e., flagella) (< L. *filum*, a thread, + *gerere*, bear), + *-ous.*] Bearing or furnished with flagella, as an infusorian; flagellate; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Filigera*.

Filigradæ (fi-lig'rạ-dē), *n. pl.* A suborder or superfamily of spiders, characterized by single-jointed tarsi armed with but one coarse claw, proposed by Thorell (1870) for the extinct family *Phalangitidæ* or *Phalangitoidæ*.

filigrade (fil'i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < L. *filum*, a thread, a cobweb, + *gradi*, walk: see *grade.*] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Filigradæ*.

II. *n.* A spider of the group *Filigradæ*.

filigrain†, **filigrane**† (fil'i-grān), *n.* and *a.* [Also *filegreen* (now *filigree*, q. v.); = D. *filigrane* = G. Dan. *filigran* = Sw. *filigrams*, < F. *filigrane*, filigree (also water-mark, i. e., 'wire-mark'; in this sense also written *filagramme*, as if connected with Gr. *γράμμα*, a writing, a mark), < Sp. Pg. It. *filigrana*, filigree, < L. *filum*, thread, wire, + *granum*, grain: see *file*^{3} and *grain.*] Earlier forms of *filigree*.

A curious *filigrane* handkerchief, and two fair *filigrane* plates brought out of Spain.
Dr. Browne, Travels (1685), p. 147.

Filigrana (fil-i-grā'na̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *filum*, a thread, + *granum*, a grain.] A genus of polychætous tubicolous annelids, of the family *Serpulidæ*. *F. implexa* is found on the north European coasts.

filigrane†, *n.* and *a.* See *filigrain*.

filigree (fil'i-grē), *n.* and *a.* [Also *filligree*, *filagree*, *fillagree*; a corruption, through an earlier form **filigreen*, *filegreen*, of the orig. form *filigrain*, q. v.] I. *n.* 1. Ornamental work consisting of fine gold, silver, or sometimes copper wire, formed into delicate tracery of scrolls, network, and the like, or of minute grains or plates of metal soldered to a background, or of both combined. It is used either independently or for application to more solid articles, and is one of the most ancient kinds of jewelers' work. The Greek and Etruscan filigree-work is of extreme beauty, and much of the jewelry for personal adornment found in their tombs or elsewhere is of this kind. In the middle ages filigree-work reached great development in certain parts of Europe, especially in Ireland before the eleventh century. It is made in northern Italy, Genoa and Venice being famous for it.

Busts of Saints and Apostles set a giorno in the body of an eagle in silver *filagree*.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 378.

2. Any kind of ornamental openwork resembling or analogous to filigree. Hence—3. Figuratively, anything very delicate, light, and fanciful or showy in structure; especially, anything too delicately formed to be serviceable; something easily destroyed or injured.

Guarantees, he said, were mere *filigree*, pretty to look at, but too brittle to bear the slightest pressure.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Steibelt, a maker of *filagree* for the piano, . . . on this occasion played in a quintett of his own with a very brilliant piano part. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXVII. 381.

II. *a.* Composed of filigree: as, a *filigree* brooch.

filigreed (fil'i-grēd), *a.* Ornamented with filigree. [Rare.]

There was a mirror with a deep *filigreed* frame.
T. B. Aldrich, Bad Boy, p. 37.

filigree-glass (fil'i-grē-glȧs), *n.* 1. Glass ornamented by colored threads included in the transparent mass and twisted, waved, or woven with one another so as to produce regular patterns. Compare *latticinio*, *vitro-di-trina*.—2. A glass vessel, especially a goblet or drinking-glass, decorated with filigree.

filigree-point (fil'i-grē-point), *n.* A kind of fancy work imitating gold lace, made by working upon a linen background with gold thread, which is afterward separated from the background. *Dict. of Needlework.*

filigree-work (fil'i-grē-wėrk), *n.* 1. Work in filigree; filigree.—2. Any kind of ornamentation resembling or analogous to filigree, or which is thought too minute or too fantastic for its place or purpose.

filing^1 (fī'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *file*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act of using a file.—2. A fragment or particle rubbed off by a file: as, iron-*filings*.

filing^2 (fī'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *file*^{3}, *v.*] The act of putting upon file.

filing-board (fī'ling-bōrd), *n.* A board upon which a piece of work is laid or held to be filed. For certain classes of work the board is pivoted to yield to any vertical sway of the file, that it may be always flat with the surface of the file.

filiole†, *n.* [ME. *fylyole*, *felyole*, < OF. *fillole*, *filloelle*, *fiolle*, *fiole*, *fyole*, a column, pillar, turret.] A turret, pinnacle, or cupola.

Towre telded bytwene trochet ful thik,
Fayre *fylyolez* that fyȝed, and ferlyly long,
With coruon coprounes, craftyly sleȝe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, l. 796.

Filioque (fil-i-ō'kwē), *n.* [L., and from the Son: *filio*, abl. of *filius*, son (see *filial*); *que* (enclitic), and.] The clause of the Nicene Creed in its western form which asserts that the Holy Ghost proceeds both from the Father and from the Son. The doctrine of the "double procession," as it is called, has been generally accepted in the Latin Church from a very early period; and this clause was frequently added to the creed before it was authoritatively incorporated in it in the eleventh century. The Greek Church, on the contrary, has always maintained the doctrine of the single procession, as expressed in the original form of the Nicene Creed, in accordance with John xv. 26, "the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father"; and the controversy on this subject (called the *Filioque controversy*), continued to the present time, was one of the chief causes of the schism between the two churches.

filipendula (fil-i-pen'dụ̄-la̤), *n.* [= F. *filipendule* = Sp. It. *filipendula* = G. *filipendel*, etc., < late ML. *filipendula*, prop. fem. of **filipendulus*, hanging by a thread: see *filipendulous.*] The plant dropwort, *Spiræa Filipendula*.

filipendulous (fil-i-pen'dụ̄-lus), *a.* [< ML. **filipendulus*, hanging by a thread, < L. *filum*, thread, + *pendulus*, hanging, < *pendere*, hang: see *file*^{3} and *pendulous.*] Suspended by a thread. [Rare.]

Filipino (fil-i-pē'nō), *n.* [Sp.] A native of the Philippines; in a restricted sense, a native of more or less pure Spanish descent. Also incorrectly *Philippino*.

Filistata (fi-lis'tạ-ta̤), *n.* [NL. (Walckenaer, 1805), < L. *filum*, thread, + *status*, pp. of *stare*, stand: see *state.*] The typical genus of the family *Filistatidæ*.

Filistatidæ (fil-i-stat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Filistata* + *-idæ.*] A family of tubitelarian spiders, typified by the genus *Filistata*. They have two stigmata, tarsi without claws, cephalic and thoracic regions continuous, mandibles united at base, and the labrum united with the sternum. These spiders mostly make a tubular web in crevices and holes. Also *Filistatoidæ*.

Filitelæ (fil-i-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *filum*, thread, + *tela*, a web: see *toil*^{2}.] A tribe of spiders which spread their threads about the places in which they prowl in pursuit of their prey. The most noteworthy genus is *Uroctea* (*Clotho*), of Egypt and southern Europe, a limpet-shaped spider, about an inch in diameter, remarkable for the curious habitation it constructs for its young.

fill^1 (fil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fil*, *fille*; < ME. *fillen*, *fullen*, *fyllen*, < AS. *fyllan* = OS. *fullian* = OFries. *fella*, *folla* = D. *vullen* = LG. *fullen* = OHG. *fulljan*, MHG. *vüllen*, G. *füllen* = Icel. *fylla* = Sw. *fylla* = Dan. *fylde* = Goth. *fulljan*, fill, make full, < AS. *full*, etc., E. *full*: see *full*^{1}, *a.*, and cf. *full*^{1}, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make full; put or pour something into till no more can be contained; cause to be occupied so that no space, or no available space, is left vacant: as, to *fill* a basket with fruit; to *fill* a bottle or a vessel; to *fill* a church; to *fill* a cavity in the ground or in a tooth.

Jesus saith unto them, *Fill* the waterpots with water. And they *filled* them up to the brim. John ii. 7.

Corresponding misses *fill* the ream
With sentimental frippery.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 311.

King Arthur made new knights to *fill* the gap
Left by the Holy Quest.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. To occupy the whole capacity or extent of; occupy so as to leave no space, or no appropriate space, vacant; permeate; pervade: as, the

water *fills* the vessel; the company *filled* the house; air *fills* the space all around us.

> The earth was *filled* with violence. Gen. vi. 11.

> Boundless the deep, because I Am, who *fill*
> Infinitude; nor vacuous the space.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 168.

> This is the idea which belongs to body, whereby we conceive it to *fill* space. The idea of which *filling* of space is, that, where we imagine any space taken up by a solid substance, we conceive it so to possess it, that it excludes all other solid substances.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. iv. 2.

3. To satisfy or content with fullness; glut; satiate.

> *2d Lord.* Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast.
> *Apem.* Ay; to see meat *fill* knaves, and wine heat fools.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

> It maks yᵉ Indeans of these parts rich & powerfull and also prowd therby; and *fills* them with peeces, powder, and shote, which no laws can restraine.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 235.

4. *Naut.*: (*a*) To distend, as a sail, to its full extent by pressure, as of the wind.

> A stately ship, . . .
> With all her bravery on, and tackle trim,
> Sails *fill'd*, and streamers waving.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 718.

(*b*) To brace, as the yards, so that the wind will bear upon the sails and distend them.—**5.** To supply with an incumbent: as, to *fill* an office or a vacancy.—**6.** To possess and perform the duties of; officiate in as an incumbent; hold or occupy: as, he *fills* his office acceptably; to *fill* the speaker's chair.

> Undiscerning praise,
> Where love is mere attachment to the throne,
> Not to the man who *fills* it as he ought.
> *Cowper*, Task, v. 362.

> He had long *filled* lucrative posts.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

7. To pour into something.

> *Fill* me some wine. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 1.

8. To stop up the cracks, crevices, or pores of, or hollows in; cover with a substance, as varnish, paste, or sizing, which will smooth or even the surface of, as leather, wood, canvas, or the like; specifically, to apply a varnish or paste to (wood), in order to fill the grain. See *filler*^{1}, 3.—**9.** In *trade*, to make up the bulk, or produce a desired appearance of, by using sham or inferior materials; adulterate; doctor; water.

> The methods of production of *filled* (i. e., adulterated and watered) soaps. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 297.

To fill in. (*a*) To place material in so as to fill up: as, to *fill in* an excavation or a cavity. (*b*) To insert so as to complete a list, an account, etc.: as, he *filled in* the omitted items.—**To fill out.** (*a*) To complete or make complete; extend or enlarge to the desired limit: as, to *fill out* a check or an engagement; to *fill out* a pattern or a garment with different material. (*b*) To pour out. [Obsolete or colloq.]

> Adding many prayers, that the comming of their guests might be for good, and then did *fill out* the wine, making a great curtesie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 448.

> While one *filled* me *out* very bitter tea, the other sweetened it with a vast deal of brown sugar.
> *Gray*, Letters, I. 147.

To fill the bill, to do all that is desired, expected, or promised; suit the requirements of the case. [Slang, U. S.]—**To fill time**, in *theatrical cant*, to book dates for performances.—**To fill up.** (*a*) To make full; occupy completely or to the whole extent; complete; accomplish: as, to *fill up* an excavation; to *fill up* one's time; to *fill up* or fill out a blank document.

> Who now rejoice in my sufferings for you, and *fill up* that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh. Col. i. 24.

> It pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 344.

(*b*†) To make complete or finished.

> God sometims hids a sinner till his wickednes is *filled up*.
> *Chauncy*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 396.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pour a liquid into a cup or glass until it is full; hence, to give or take to drink.

> "*Fyll* of the best wyne," sayd Robyn,
> "This monke shall drynke to me."
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 86).

> In the cup which she hath filled, *fill* to her double.
> Rev. xviii. 6.

2. To grow or become full: as, corn *fills* well in a warm season; a mill-pond *fills* during the night.

> The sails that were o' taffetie,
> *Fill'd* not in the east land breeze.
> *The Demon Lover* (Child's Ballads, I. 203).

To back and fill. See *back*^{1}.—**To fill away** (*naut.*), to brace the yards, so that sails which have been aback will stand full.—**To fill out**, to become enlarged or distended.—**To fill up**, to grow or become full: as, the channel of the river *fills up* with sand every spring.

fill^{1} (fil), *n.* [< ME. *fille*, *fulle*, *fylle*, < AS. *fyllu*, *fyllo*, fullness, fill (= OHG. *fulli*, G. *fülle* = Icel. *fylli* = Sw. *fylle* = Dan. *fylde* = Goth. *fullei* (in comp. *ufar-fullei*), also *fullo*, fullness), < *full*, etc., E. *full*^{1}, q. v. In def. 2 the noun is directly from the verb.] **1.** A full supply; enough to satisfy want or desire; as much as gives complete satisfaction.

> If ony man loue me, lene me a plase
> Where y may wepe my *fille* & reste.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 213.

> The land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your *fill*.
> Lev. xxv. 19.

> They sat together that long summer's day,
> And could not talk their *fill*.
> *Fair Margaret and Sweet William* (Child's Ballads, II. 141).

2. An amount of something sufficient for filling; a charge.

> Old and young, we are on our last cruise. If there is a *fill* of tobacco among the crew, . . . pass it round, and let us have a pipe before we go!
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Crabbed Age and Youth.

3. In *engin.*, an embankment of earth or rock made as a road-bed or water-channel: the opposite of *cut*.

fill^{2} (fil), *n.* [Dial. for *thill*, q. v. The interchange of *th* and *f* is not uncommon.] A shaft; a thill.

> Come your ways, come your ways; an you draw backward we'll put you i' the *fills*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

fill^{3}†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *fell*^{1}.

fill^{4}†. An obsolete preterit of *fall*^{1}.

fill^{5} (fil), *n.* A dialectal variant of *field*.

fill^{6}† (fil), *n.* [< ME. *fille*, < AS. *fille*, *fylle*, thyme.] Thyme.

> The lilie is lossom to seo, the fenyl ant the *fille*.
> *Specimens of Lyric Poetry* (ed. Wright), p. 44.

[This word, like *cress* and other common plant-names, was often used as a symbol of worthlessness.

> Ich am of kynges ycome, & thou nart not worth a *fille*.
> *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 128.]

fillagree, *n.* and *a.* See *filigree*.

filler^{1} (fil'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which fills; especially, a vessel or utensil for conveying a liquid into a bottle, cask, etc.; a funnel.

> Brave soldier, yield; thou stock of arms and honour;
> Thou *filler* of the world with fame and glory.
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 1.

> They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. That which serves to fill up or supply a vacancy; a filling.

> Horrentia is such a flat epithet—as Tully would have given us in his verses. It is a mere *filler*, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

3. In *painting*, a material applied to the bare wood for the purpose of filling the grain, thus making a smooth surface for the reception of the coat of paint or varnish. Fillers may be a liquid like varnish, or a paste composed of linseed-oil and any material with a tendency to force its way into the grain of the wood, as silica, powdered glass, or ground slate. They are transparent and do not mar the beauty of the wood.

4. The tobacco which makes the body of a cigar, as distinguished from the wrapper.

> Cigar-makers always have an assistant (usually a girl), who prepares the *fillers* and wrappers for them.
> *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxvi. (1886), p. 426.

filler^{2} (fil'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., also spelled *fillar*, = E. *thiller*, q. v. See *fill*^{2}.] A thill-horse: same as *thiller*.

filler-box (fil'ėr-boks), *n.* In a brick-machine, one of the receptacles for prepared clay from which the brick-molds are filled. Also called *charge-box*.

> It is impossible to fill the charge-boxes, or, as they are also termed, the "*filler-boxes*," with any degree of regularity in dry-clay machines.
> *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 177.

fillet (fil'et), *n.* [< ME. *filet*, *felet*, < OF. *fillet*, F. *filet*, a thread, band, a net, the chine of beef, etc., = Pr. *filet* = Sp. Pg. *filete* = It. *filetto*, < ML. *filettum*, a small thread, a net, dim. of L. *filum*, thread: see *file*^{3}.] **1.** A little band to tie about the hair of the head.

> Some [hair] in her threaden *fillet* still did bide.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 33.

> Others the binding *Fillets* more become.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

> A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 178.

2†. A bill or paper kept on a file; a bill of fare.

> Who vseth (by a tricke taken vp of late) to giue in a breefe rehearsall of such and so manie dishes as are to come in at euerie course throughout the whole seruice in the dinner or supper while: which bill some doo call a memoriall, other a billet, but some a *fillet*, bicause such are commonlie hanged on the file, and kept by the ladie or gentlewoman vnto some other purpose.
> *Holinshed*, Chron. (ed. 1586), I. 196.

3. In *arch.*: (*a*) A small molding having the appearance of a narrow flat band; an annulet; a list; a listel. It often projects, and is then rectangular in section. It is generally used to separate ornaments and moldings.

> Glittering with *fillets* of white marble running round pointed windows. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, ii.

(*b*) The ridge between the flutes of a column; a facet.—**4.** In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing consisting of a barrulet occupying a position corresponding to the lower edge of the chief. (*b*) A bearing consisting of a quarter of the bordure. [Rare.] (*c*) Same as *baston*: in this sense usually called *fillet of bastardy*. Also *combel*.—**5.** In *technol.*: (*a*) In *carp.*: (1) A strip nailed to a wall or partition to support a shelf, or a strip for a door to close against. (2) A strip set into an angle between two boards. (*b*) In *gilding*, a band of gold-leaf on a picture-frame or elsewhere. (*c*) In *coining*, a strip of metal rolled to a certain size. (*d*) The thread of a screw. (*e*) A ring on the muzzle of a gun, etc. (*f*) In a dairy, a perforated curb by which cheese-curds are confined. (*g*) In *bookbinding*, a wheel-shaped tool on the edge of which is engraved a line or decoration, which is impressed on the backs or covers of books. (*h*) In *teleg.*, a paper ribbon upon which telegrams are recorded. (*i*) In *printing*, a rule with broad or broad and narrow lines, principally used as a border. *E. H. Knight.* (*j*) In *weaving*, a strip of card-clothing. *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** A muscle, or a piece of meat composed of muscle; especially, the fleshy part of the thigh. The fillet of beef is the tenderloin; the fillet of veal, a thick piece cut from the leg; the fillet of chicken, the breast.

> *Fillet* of a fenny snake,
> In the caldron boil and bake.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

7. In the *manège*, the loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests.—**8.** In *cooking*: (*a*) A piece of beef, veal, or chicken, etc., boned and rolled, generally larded, tied round to keep it in shape, roasted or baked, and served with various sauces. (*b*) A thick slice of fish.—**9.** In *anat.*, some special bundle of nerve-fibers; specifically, a band of longitudinal fibers lying in the ventral and outer parts of the tegmental region of the brain. Its distribution is not completely known, but it seems to connect below with the posterior columns of the spinal cord and above with the corpora quadrigemina, optic thalami, lenticular nucleus, and cortex cerebri. Also called *lemniscus*.

10. In *entom.*: (*a*) A narrow transverse colored band or mark, or an encircling band. (*b*) The space between the eyes and the base of the mandibles or cheliceræ, as of a spider.—**Cross fillet.** See *cross*^{1}.—**Tilting-fillet**, a slip of wood of triangular section placed under the slates of a roof in some situations, as around chimneys, to shed water more effectually.

fillet (fil'et), *v. t.* [< *fillet*, *n.*] To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet or little band.

> He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters, and *filleted* them. Ex. xxxviii. 28.

> He holds a *filleted* branch, and rests on his club.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 81.

fillet-cutter (fil'et-kut''ėr), *n.* A gaged tool or machine for cutting fillets or strips of any material, as marble, etc.

> For this operation [the cutting of the fillets], in which the fillets should all be of the same size, this regularity can only be obtained by a *fillet-cutter*, formed with precision.
> *Marble-Worker*, § 132.

filleting (fil'et-ing), *n.* **1.** The material of which fillets are made.—**2.** Fillets collectively.—**3.** A kind of heavy tape. Also called *stay-tape* or *stay-binding*.

fillet-plane (fil'et-plān), *n.* A molding-plane adapted for dressing a square bead or fillet.

fill-horse (fil'hôrs), *n.* [See *fill*^{2}, *n.*] Same as *thill-horse*.

> Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than Dobbin my *phill-horse* has on his tail. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

fillibeg, *n.* See *filibeg*.

filling (fil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fill*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** That which fills, or fills up; anything used for occupying a vacant space, completing a structure or fabric, or stopping up a hole: as, the *filling* of a wall, of a pie, or of a tooth.

> The low panelled dado is painted in leather-toned buffs, with a narrow panel margin in broken green tint, and gilded mouldings. . . . This forms a quiet base for the *filling*.
> *Beck's Jour. Dec. Art*, II. 343.

Specifically—**2.** Carpeting of solid color, used to fill up recesses outside of bordered carpets, or to cover the whole floor where rugs are used.—**3.** The woof- or weft-thread of a woven fabric.—**4.** (*a*) In *needlework*, any plain stitch which serves to fill considerable spaces. (*b*) In *lace-making*, the simple stitch which serves

to cover the surface of parts of the pattern, as leaves, petals, and the like. Filling may either be plain or have a geometrical or simple pattern within itself, as described under *escalier-lace*.
5. In *house-painting*, a coat applied to fill up inequalities, etc., as those resulting from the grain of wood; also, the operation of obliterating such inequalities, as by the application of such a coat.

For this [second] coat, which is called *filling*, use one half ground lead and any good mineral which experience has shown can be relied on.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 439.

6. A raised embankment or elevated permanent way, as a part of a railroad, formed of loose stones, gravel, or other material.

filling (fil′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fill*^{1}, *v.*] Calculated to fill, satisfy, or satiate: as, a *filling* diet.

Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

filling-can (fil′ing-kan), *n.* In *rope-making*, a can which receives the sliver as it comes from the doublers, and within which the sliver is condensed and wound.

filling-engine (fil′ing-en″jin), *n.* A machine in which waste and floss silk from the regular silk-machinery is disentangled and the fibers are laid parallel. *E. H. Knight.*

filling-thread (fil′ing-thred), *n.* In *weaving*, one of the weft-threads, or threads for the woof or tram.

5,000 *filling-threads* in a yard carried across the web at the rate of nearly a hundred throws a minute.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 483.

fillip (fil′ip), *v.* [Also formerly *filip*, and sometimes *phillip, philip*; another form of *flip*, either by the development of the vocal glide between *f* and *l* into a vowel, or from the transposed form **filp*, whence by contraction dial. *fip*, fillip: see *flip*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike slightly or with some light instrument; especially, to strike with the nail of a finger first bent against the ball of the thumb, and let fly from that position with some force.

If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2. To strike, nudge, or touch, as a horse or a person, in order to urge or press forward; incite; drive.

Rachel and Patrick had seen better days, and now Patrick was sore, and could not bear to be *filliped*.
C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 7.

II. *intrans.* To strike or tap with the nail of the finger.

He laugh'd, and swore by Peter and by Paul:
Then *fillip'd* at the diamond in her ear.
Tennyson, Godiva.

fillip (fil′ip), *n.* [Also formerly *filip*, and sometimes *phillip, philip*; < *fillip*, *v.*, 1.] **1.** A jerk of a finger bent against the ball of the thumb, and then suddenly let fly; hence, a smart tap or stroke.

Ceccardola [It.], a *philip* with the fingers. *Florio.*

Whose dear-bought bubble, fill'd with vain renown,
Breaks with a *filip*, or a gen'ral's frown.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 4.

How hastily he climbs the precipice,
From whence one *fillip* topples him to ruin.
Shirley, The Traitor, v. 3.

2. Anything which tends to rouse, excite, or revive: as, that acted as a *fillip* to my spirits.

The recurrence of similarity should give a smart or *fillip* to the cerebral organism, quite as much as the transition from action to rest, from light to shade, or from rough to smooth. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 579.

Training had convinced them that hard knocks were the only educational *fillips* for sea-boys.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 165.

fillipeen (fil-i-pēn′), *n.* See *philopena*.

filliping (fil′i-ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fillip*, *v.*] A fillip. [Rare.]

Tush, all these tortures are but *fillipings*,
Flea-bitings. *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, v. 1.

fillister (fil′is-tėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** A kind of plane used for grooving timber or for rebates.—**2.** A rabbet on the outer edge of a sash-bar to hold the glass and the putty. *E. H. Knight.*—**Double fillister**, a plane used to fillet boards of any size between ⅜ of an inch and 3 inches. It may be adapted to the several purposes of a filleting-plane, a side fillister, a sash or back fillister, and a skewed rabbet-plane.—**Moving fillister**, a fillister for sinking the edge of the stuff next the workman.—**Sash fillister**, a fillister for sinking the edge of the stuff which is furthest from the workman.—**Side fillister**, a fillister which planes both with and across the grain, as in planing the rebate around the margin of a panel.

fillock† (fil′ọk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fyllok*; dim. of *filly*.] A wanton girl. *Hye way to the Spyttell Hous.* (*Halliwell.*)

fillowite (fil′ọ̄-īt), *n.* [After A. N. *Fillow* of Branchville.] A phosphate of manganese, iron, calcium, and sodium, occurring in granular crystalline masses of a yellowish- or reddish-brown color at Branchville, Connecticut.

filly (fil′i), *n.*; pl. *fillies* (-iz). [ME. not found; < Icel. *fylja*, a filly (= Sw. Dan. *föl*, neut., a foal (Sw. *sto-föl*, Dan. *hoppe-föl*, a filly), = OHG. *fuli*, MHG. *vüle*, neut., OHG. also *fulīn*, MHG. *vülīn*, G. *füllen* = D. *veulen*, a foal, a colt), < Icel. *foli* = Sw. *fåle* = Dan. *fole*, etc., = AS. *fola*, E. *foal*: see *foal*. In the second sense cf. equiv. *fillock*.] **1.** A female colt or foal; a young mare.

I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
Neighing in likeness of a *filly* foal.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

2. A young woman; a lively, hoydenish, or wanton girl. [Colloq.]

'Tis wondrous like Alinda:
Their devotion ended, I'll mark 'em, and nearer:
And she had a *filly* that waited on her, just
With such a favour. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 6.

I am joined in wedlock, for my sins, to one of those *fillies* who are described in the old poet.
Addison, Spectator.

=**Syn.** 1. *Colt*, etc. See *pony*.

filly† (fil′i), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *filly*, *n.* Cf. *foal*, *v.*] To foal, as a mare. *Florio.*

film (film), *n.* [< ME. *fylme*, a film, membrane, < AS. *fylmen* (not **film*), a film, a membrane, the prepuce, = OFries. *filmene* (in comp. once transposed *fymel-*), the human skin; perhaps dim., with formative *-m*, of AS. *fell*, E. *fell*, Goth. **fill* (in comp. and deriv.), a skin: see *fell*^{3}.] **1.** A very thin skin or membrane; a pellicle; an attenuated layer, lamina, or sheet of any substance: as, a membranous or watery *film* over the eye; a *film* of oil or gelatin; a *film* of lace, gauze, etc.; a *film* of air between two plates.

The linnen pulled off in colour, and like in substance to the inward *film* between the bark and the bole.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 104.

A *film* then overcast
My sense with dimness; for the wound, which bled
Freshly, swift shadows o'er mine eyes had shed.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 12.

Such and so indescribable is the atmospheric *film* that hangs over these poems of Petrarch's: there is a delicate haze about the words, that vanishes when you touch them, and reappears as you recede.
T. W. Higginson, Oldport, p. 204.

Specifically—**2.** In *photog.*: (*a*) The coating on a plate mechanically and chemically prepared to serve as a medium for taking a picture, either before or after it has been sensitized: as, the collodion *film* of the wet plate, or the gelatin *film* of the dry plate. (*b*) A skin or film, usually composed in great part of gelatin, made to serve as a medium for receiving a picture, as that described under (*a*), but so prepared as to be independent of any supporting plate, or to admit of being stripped intact from such a plate. It is called *film* at any stage of the photographic process, before or after sensitization or the making of the picture.
3. A fine thread, as of a cobweb.

And floating *films* envelope every thorn.
Cowper, Anti-Thelypthora, l. 73.

At the tip-top
There hangs by unseen *film* an orbed drop.
Keats, Endymion, i.

White film, a film of a white color growing over the eyes of sheep, and causing blindness.

film (film), *v.* [< *film*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To cover with a film, or thin skin or pellicle.

It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place;
Whiles rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Your highness is too tame, your eyes too *film'd*,
To see this, and sit still.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

And curse your spells that *film* the eye of faith.
Coleridge, Religious Musings.

II. *intrans.* To become covered by a film; become obscured, as if covered by a film.

Straight her eyeballs *filmed* with horror.
Mrs. Browning.

filminess (fil′mi-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being filmy.

filmy (fil′mi), *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles, or of fine threads; resembling a film.

A *filmy* rind about her body grows,
Her hair to leaves, her arms extend to boughs.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 744.

And Vanity her *filmy* network spread.
Coleridge, Lines on a Friend.

This set me a second time turning over the *filmy* leaves of the book of portraits in my brain.
Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xiii.

Filmy fern. See *fern*^{1}.

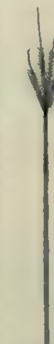
filopluma (fī-lọ̄-plö′mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *filoplumæ* (-mē). [NL.] Same as *filoplume*.

The same gentleman [Prof. Mosely] showed that the arrangement of the feathers in groups of three each in the dodo had a close connection with the *filoplumæ*, or thread-feathers. *Science*, IV. 262.

filoplumaceous (fī″lọ̄-plọ̈-mā′shius), *a.* [< *filoplume* + *-aceous*.] Having the structure of a filoplume; being a thread-feather; resembling a hair: as, a *filoplumaceous* feather.

filoplumæ, *n.* Plural of *filopluma*.

filoplume (fī′lọ̄-plöm), *n.* [< NL. *filopluma*, < L. *filum*, thread, + *pluma*, a feather.] In *ornith.*, a thread-feather; a thread-like or hair-like feather, with a very slender stem, lacking webs in most or all of its length.


Filoplume of a Goose.

Filoplumes, *filoplumæ*, or thread-feathers, have an extremely slender, almost invisible stem, not well distinguished into barrel and shaft, and usually no vane, unless a terminal tuft of barbs may be held for such. . . . These are the nearest approach to hairs that birds have; they are very well shown on domestic poultry, being what a good cook finds it necessary to singe off after plucking a fowl for the table. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 86.

Filosa (fī-lō′sạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *filosus*, thread-like: see *filose*.] A division of protozoans containing those which have fine thready or filose pseudopodia: contrasted with *Lobosa* or ordinary amœbiforms. The *Filosa* include the radiolarians, foraminifers, sun-animalcules, and labyrinthulines.

filose (fī′lōs), *a.* [= Pr. *filos* = It. *filoso*, < NL. *filosus*, < L. *filum*, thread: see *file*^{3}.] **1.** Thread-like; thready; ending in a thread; drawn out like a thread.—**2.** Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Filosa*.

filoselle (fil-ọ̄-zel′), *n.* [F., floss-silk, modified in simulation of *filoche*, network (< *fil*, thread), < It. *filugello*, a silkworm, modified in simulation of *filo*, thread, < ML. as if **follicellus*, the cocoon of a silkworm; cf. L. *folliculus*, a little bag, a sac (> Pr. *folleil*, equiv. to F. *filoselle*), dim. of *follis*, a bag: see *follicle*.] Ferret or floss-silk; grogram yarn or thread.

These little silken "hanks" were sometimes so prettily colored by means of the dyes that have been described as to become in the eyes of the womankind of that generation almost as beautiful as the many-shaded, dainty *filoselles* of the present are to the women of to-day.
The Century, XXXVI. 768.

filour^{1}†, *n.* [ME., also *filoure*, *filowre*, *fylor*, appar. with ref. to *filen*, E. *file*^{1}, but prob. ult., by apheresis, for **afilour*, < OF. *affiloire*, a whetstone (cf. F. *affileur*, one who whets), < ML. *affilatorium*, a tool for sharpening, a hone, whetstone, or steel, < *affilare* (> F. *affiler*), sharpen, whet, < L. *ad*, to, + *filum*, a thread, ML. also edge: see *file*^{3}. Cf. ML. *filarium*, a tool for sharpening.] A tool for sharpening knives, razors, etc.; a hone, whetstone, or steel.

A denez ax nwe dyȝt . . .
Fyled in a *fylor*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2225.

Fylowre [var. *fillour*] of barbowres crafte, acutecula, filarium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 160.

filour^{2}†, *n.* [ME., also *filoure*, *fylour*; only in the following passage; prob. lit. a cord as spun or twisted, < OF. *filure*, *fileure*, *filleure*, a spinning, what is spun, F. *filure*, spinning, = Pr. *filadura* = It. *filatura*, < ML. *filatura*, spinning, a coarse thread, < *filare*, spin: see *file*^{3}. Less prob. *filour* in this passage means an iron rod, being then a special use of *filour*^{1}, a steel.] A cord on which a curtain is hung.

Tho valance on *fylour* shalle henge with wyn,
iij curteyns streȝt drawen withinne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

filsen†, **filsom**†, *v. t.* See *filsten*.

filst†, *v. t.* [ME. *filsten*, *fulsten*, < AS. *fylstan*, contr. of *fullǣstan*, *fullēstan* (= OS. *fullēstian* = OHG. *fulleistjan*), help, aid, < *full*, full, + *lǣstan*, perform, observe, follow: see *full*^{1} and *last*^{3}.] To help; aid.

Ure louerd Ihesu Crist . . . giue us might ure sinnes to forleten . . . and wise [direct] us, and *filste* hem to beten [beet, expiate]. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 125.

filsten†, *v. t.* [ME. *filsten*, *filsen*, *fylsen*, *filsom*, *fulsum*, or with inf. suffix *filstnen*, *fulstnen*; as *filst* + *-en*^{1}.] To help; aid; further: same as *filst*.

His fader him *filstnede* swo that he ros fro dede.
Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 44.

Yche freike is there frynd to *filsom* there spede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4871.

filter^{1} (fil′tėr), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *filter*, < F. *filtre*, a filter, OF. *feutre*, felt, a filter, F. *feutre*, felt,

= Sp. Pg. *filtro* = It. *feltro*, felt, < ML. *feltrum*, *filtrum*, felt: see *felt*1, and cf. *felter*, *v.*, *feuter*.] 1. A device for arresting and separating any matter mechanically suspended in a liquid. Filters used in the processes of analytical chemistry are made of paper or asbestos. The filter-paper is bibulous, consisting of nearly pure cellulose, with only bare traces of mineral matter. Many precipitates are more conveniently separated by an asbestos filter, the most common form consisting of an ordinary platinum crucible having the bottom perforated with fine holes which are covered with a thin asbestos felt. In the arts filters are used to purify water, syrups, vinegar, the juices of cane and fruits, oils, liquors, sewage, liquid by-products, and molten metals. The materials used in filtration are gravel, sand, charcoal, bone-black, sponge, fabrics, woven wire netting, asbestos, porous brick and stone, mineral wool, rope, paper, and powdered glass. The devices used to hold the straining material are in a great variety of forms, from a simple wick or loose cloth hung over the edge of a bowl of water and acting as a capillary strainer, to a settling-pond filtering 400,000 gallons of water in a day. The most common filter is a cone of bibulous paper, or a square of cloth sewed together to form a bag (called *Hippocrates's sleeve*). Filters also consist of porous brick or stone partitions, as in a cistern, or vessels partly filled with sand and gravel, or tubes filled with sponge, charcoal, or sand, etc. Domestic filters are used in connection with pumps and water-faucets. To cause the liquid to pass through a filter, the weight of a column of water, the pressure of the atmosphere, mechanical force from a screw or from steam-pressure, and centrifugal force are employed, as in the *centrifugal filter*, *oil-filter*, *vacuum-filter*, and many forms of pressure-filters. Filters are also made reversible and intermittent, so that the filtering material may be freed from the collected sediment. In some pressure-filters the liquid or syrup is within a cylinder, and is forced outward through rings of fabric under steam-pressure; in others it is forced through a series of strainers piled one above another. Where bone-black and charcoal are used, there is also a filtering or straining of a certain amount of gas and organic material that would pass through any other filter without detention. Filters are also used to remove dust and floating matter from air, but such devices are more properly termed *air-strainers*.

> Having for trial-sake filtered it through cap-paper, there remained in the *filtre* a powder of a very deep and lovely colour. *Boyle*, Works, I. 365.

Specifically — 2. In *fish-culture*, a long box in which screens, usually of flannel, are placed, through which the water is filtered before it passes into the hatching-troughs. Also called *filtering-box*, *filtering-tank*.—**Aërating filter.** See *aerate*.—**Capillary filter.** See *capillary*.—**Centrifugal filter.** See *centrifugal*.—**Reversible filter,** a filter so arranged that the fluid may flow through it in either direction; a self-clearing filter. *E. H. Knight.*

filter1 (fil'tėr), *v.* [= D. *filtreren* = G. *filtriren* = Dan. *filtrere* = Sw. *filtrera*, < F. *filtrer*, OF. *filtrer*, earlier *feutrer*, = Sp. Pg. *filtrar* = It. *feltrare*, < ML. *filtrare*, strain through felt, etc., < *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt, a filter: see the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To purify or defecate, as water or other liquid, by passing it through a filter or any cleansing medium; strain.

> Sages after sages strove
> In vain to *filter* off a crystal draught
> Pure from the lees. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 508.

Specifically — 2. In *analyt. chem.*, to separate (a solution) from the solid matter contained in it, either for the purpose of collecting and saving the solid matter, usually a precipitate, or of preparing the solution for further operations.

II. *intrans.* To percolate; pass through or as through a filter.

> The huge black houses, between their almost meeting cornices, suffer a meagre light to *filter* down over rough-hewn stone. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 258.

> Swedenborg's thought has been slowly *filtering* into philosophy and theology, spiritualizing both. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 77.

filter2†, *v. t.* Same as *felter*.

filter3†, *n.* See *philter*.

filter-bed (fil'tėr-bed), *n.* A pond or tank having a false bottom covered with sand, and serving to filter river- or pond-waters.

filter-faucet (fil'tėr-fâ"set), *n.* A faucet having a small filter affixed to its spout.

filtering (fil'tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *filter*1, *v.*] Straining; defecating: used in compounds.—**Filtering-bag,** a conical bag made of close flannel, and kept open at the top by means of a hoop. It is used in filtering wine, vinegar, etc.—**Filtering-box.** Same as *filter*1, 2.—**Filtering-cup,** a pneumatic apparatus used for the purpose of showing that, if the pressure of the atmosphere be removed from an under surface by exhaustion with an air-pump, the pressure on the surface above will force a fluid through the pores of substances which it could not otherwise penetrate.—**Filtering-funnel,** a glass or other funnel made with slight flutes or channels down the lower parts of the sides. When used it is lined with filtering-paper, folded and loosely put in. The channels allow the liquid to ooze more freely than in a smooth funnel.—**Filtering-paper,** any paper unsized and sufficiently porous to allow liquids to pass through it.—**Filtering-press,** a filter in which the liquid is forced through the strainers by atmospheric or mechanical pressure or by the weight of a column of water; a filter-press.—**Filtering-stone,** any porous stone, such as sandstone, through which water is filtered.—**Filtering-tank.** Same as *filter*1, 2.

filter-paper (fil'tėr-pā"pėr), *n.* Porous paper designed to be used for filtering.

filter-press (fil'tėr-pres), *n.* 1. A filtering-press. Specifically — 2. An apparatus for the extraction of oil from fish, as menhaden, and the compression of the residuum into cakes.

filter-pump (fil'tėr-pump), *n.* An arrangement devised by the German chemist Bunsen, and much used by chemists to accelerate the filtering process. The atmospheric pressure is diminished in the vessel into which the filtered liquid passes by the aspirating effect of a stream of water flowing through a connecting tube, and the full atmospheric pressure on the surface of the liquid in the funnel forces the liquid through the pores of the filter-paper or other material.

filth (filth), *n.* [< ME. *filthe*, *felthe*, *fulthe*, < AS. *fȳlth* (= OS. *fūlitha* = D. *vuilte* = OHG. *fūlida*), filth, foulness, < *fūl*, foul, + formative *-th*: see *foul* and *file*2.] 1. Anything that soils or defiles; foul, offensive matter; also, the state of being defiled; a foul condition; squalor; nastiness.

> All oure fode is but *filth*. *York Plays*, p. 5.

> As false and foul
> As the poach'd *filth* that floods the middle street.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Anything that sullies or befouls the moral character; pollution; defilement.

> When we in our viciousness grow hard,
> . . . the wise gods seal our eyes
> In our own *filth*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

> Purifying our souls from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Tillotson*, Sermons.

3†. Figuratively, a low or foul fellow; a wretch.

> Then was Meliors neiȝ mad al-most for fere,
> Lest that foule *felthe* schold haue hem founde there.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2542.

> *Filth*, thou liest. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

=**Syn.** 2. Impurity, grossness, obscenity.

filth-disease (filth'di-zēz"), *n.* A disease caused by or arising in consequence of filth.

> Typhoid fever and other preventable *filth-diseases*.
> *Science*, VI. 101.

filthhead†, *n.* [ME. *filtheheed*; < *filth* + *-head*.] Filthiness; foulness.

> Lo, I come as a nyght theef, blessid is he that wakith and kepith hise clothis that he wandre not nakid, and that thei se not the *filtheheed* of him. *Wyclif*, Rev. xvi. 15.

filthily (fil'thi-li), *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; offensively.

> If she do not paint, she will look so *filthily* thou canst not love her! *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 572.

filthiness (fil'thi-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being filthy, polluted, or defiled.

> Who seeth not the *filthines* of euil wanteth a great foile to perceiue the beauty of vertue.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

> Let us cleanse ourselves from all *filthiness* of the flesh and spirit. 2 Cor. vii. 1.

2. That which is filthy; filth; squalor; pollution; corruption.

> Carry forth the *filthiness* out of the holy place.
> 2 Chron. xxix. 5.

=**Syn.** See *filth*.

filthless†, *a.* [ME. *filthlesse*; < *filth* + *-less*.] Undefiled.

> Fountain al *filthlesse*, as birell current clere.
> *Commendation of our Lady*, l. 51.

filthy (fil'thi), *a.* [< *filth* + *-y*1.] 1. Containing or involved in filth; foul; dirty; noisome; nasty.

> Fair is foul, and foul is fair:
> Hover through the fog and *filthy* air.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 1.

> The *filthy* by-lane rings to the yell of the trampled wife.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, i.

> The environs of the camp were in a *filthy* state, the Russians neglecting the most simple sanitary precautions.
> *O'Donovan*, Merv, iv.

2. Morally foul; defiled by sinful practices; polluted.

> He which is *filthy*, let him be *filthy* still. Rev. xxii. 11.

> The rank debauch suits Clodio's *filthy* taste.
> *Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 188.

> To abound, if I please at any moment, in all manner of profane, injurious, and *filthy* behavior.
> *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 84.

3. Low; scurvy; contemptible; mean.

> He wrought better that made the painter; and yet he's but a *filthy* piece of work. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

> *Hab.* Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.
> *Pet.* . . . 'Tis lewd and *filthy*.
> Why, 'tis a cockle, or a walnut-shell,
> A knack, a toy, a trick. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.

=**Syn.** 1. *Dirty*, *Foul*, etc. (see *nasty*); squalid.—2. Impure, corrupt, gross.

filtrate (fil'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filtrated*, ppr. *filtrating*. [< ML. *filtratus*, pp. of *filtrare*, filter: see *filter*1, *v.*] To filter; defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation: also used figuratively.

> From hence it appears that the expressed juices of vegetables, not *filtrated* very clear, contain their whole specifick virtues. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, iii.

> To believers . . . it must be even more evident than to unbelievers that a Christianity *filtrated* of all its "sectarian" dogmas is a Christianity so enlightened as to be able to dispense with Christ.
> *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 331.

filtrate (fil'trāt), *n.* [< NL. *filtratum*, neut. of *filtratus*, pp. of *filtrare*, filtrate: see *filtrate*, *v.*] The liquid which has been passed through a filter.

filtration (fil-trā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *filtration* = Sp. *filtracion* = Pg. *filtração* = It. *feltrazione*, < ML. as if **filtratio*(*n*-), < *filtrare*, filter: see *filter*1, *v.*] The act or process of filtering; the process of mechanically separating and removing the undissolved particles floating in a liquid, as by passing the liquid through filtering-paper, charcoal, sand, etc. See *filter*1.

> The nature of suction, the cause of *filtration*, and the rising of water in siphons. *Glanville*, Essays, iii.

> The process of upward *filtration* through sand is inefficient for the purification of sewage from soluble offensive matters. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 750.

filum (fī'lum), *n.*; pl. *fila* (-la̤). [L., a thread: see *file*3.] 1. A thread; a filament, fibril, or fine fiber; a filar structure.—2. In *musical notation*, the stem or tail of a note.—**Fila spermatica,** spermatic threads; spermatozoa. *Kolliker.*—**Filum terminale,** the terminal thread of the spinal cord; the continuation of the spinal cord, greatly diminished in caliber, after the giving off of the great leashes of lumbar and sacral nerves known as the cauda equina.

fimashing (fim'a̤-shing), *n.* [With accom. term., ult. < OF. *fems*, dung (cf. *femier*, F. *fumier*, dunghill), < L. *fimus*, dung: see *fiants*, *fumets*.] Among hunters, the dung of several sorts of wild beasts; fumets. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

fimble1 (fim'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fimbled*, ppr. *fimbling*. [A dial. var. of *fumble*: see *fumble*, and cf. *fimble*2.] I. *intrans.* To fumble; do anything imperfectly or irresolutely. *Halliwell*; *Forby*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To touch something lightly. *Wright.*

fimble2 (fim'bl), *n.* [< MD. *fimel*, "cannabis brevior," i. e., the smaller sort of hemp, male hemp, teased hemp or flax, < *fimelen*, tease flax, hemp, or wool (D. *fijmelen*, card), prob. the same word as *fimelen*, *fijmelen*, *femelen*, move quickly, move the fingers quickly, play, trifle, etc., = E. *fimble*1, *v.* Hence G. *fimmel*, also *femmel*, *femel*, fimble-hemp, *fimmeln*, pick fimble-hemp; F. dial. *fémeler*, pick fimble-hemp, *fémelés*, fimble-hemp. The larger sort of hemp is really female, but is popularly regarded as male, and hence called *carl-hemp*, q. v.; hence the name *fimble* for the smaller sort has been regarded as a corruption of *female* and explained accordingly.] The male plants of hemp, which, being soonest ripe, are picked out by hand from among the female, which are left to ripen their seed.

fimble-hemp (fim'bl-hemp), *n.* [= G. *fimmelhanf*; as *fimble*2 + *hemp*.] Same as *fimble*2.

> The first season for pulling the hemp is usually about the middle of August, when they begin to pull what they call the *fimble hemp*, which is the male hemp.
> *Miller*, Gardener's Dict.

fimbria (fim'bri-a̤), *n.*; pl. *fimbriæ* (-ē). [= Pg. It. *fimbria*, < LL. *fimbria*, sing., a border, L. *fimbriæ*, pl., fringe, fibrous part, threads, prob. a nasalized deriv. of *fibra*, a thread, fiber: see *fiber*1.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, one of the parts or processes which collectively make a fringe; a fringing filament, fibril, or filum.—2. *pl.* A set of fringing processes; a fringe. Specifically — (*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The fringed extremity of a Fallopian tube. (2) A narrow band of white fibers running along the median concave side of the hippocampus major. It is a continuation of the pillars of the fornix. Also called *tænia hippocampi* and *corpus fimbriatum*. (*b*) In *entom.*, an irregular fringe of hairs on any margin or on the antennæ; specifically, the ciliated hairs on the end of the abdomen, seen in *Andrena* and other bees. (*c*) In *bot.*, a dissected, fringe-like border; in mosses, the peristome.

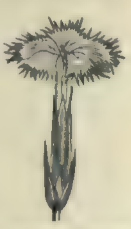
3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks.

fimbrial (fim'bri-a̤l), *a.* [< *fimbria* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a fimbria.—2. Of or pertaining to the fimbriæ of the brain.—**Fimbrial fissure,** in *anat.*, a distinct and apparently constant depressed line between the fasciola and the fimbriæ, thus coinciding with the margin of the cinerea. It is not a true cortical fissure. *Wilder and Gage.*

Fimbriaria (fim-bri-ā'ri-a̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *fimbriæ*, pl., fringe: see *fimbria*.] A genus of *Hepaticæ*, related to *Marchantia*, and differing in having the inner involucre split into from 8 to 16 pendent linear divisions.

fimbriate (fim'bri-āt), *a.* [= It. *fimbriate*, fringed, < L. *fimbriatus*, fibrous, fringed, < *fim*-

briæ, fringe: see *fimbria.*] 1. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, fringed; bordered with hairs or with filiform processes or laciniations. Also *fimbriated.*—2. In *her.*, same as *fimbriated*, 2.—**Fimbriate antennæ**, antennæ having a fringe of hairs on one or both sides.



Fimbriate Petals (*Dianthus caryophyllus*).

fimbriate (fim'bri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fimbriated*, ppr. *fimbriating.* [< L. *fimbriatus*, pp.: see *fimbriate, a.*] To finish or decorate with a border of any kind, as a fringe, a hem, or a narrow stripe of different color from the rest of the surface.

> Besides the divers tricking or dressing [of heraldic crosses], as piercing, voiding, *fimbriating*, &c., insomuch that crosses alone, as they are variously disguised, are enough to distinguish all the several families of gentlemen in England.
> *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 271.

fimbriated (fim'bri-ā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Fringed. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *fimbriate*, 1. (*b*) In *conch.*, an epithet applied to many of the murices or whelks having thin, elevated, fin-like processes on their shells, and to some cyclostomous land-shells which have like processes round the aperture. (*c*) In *ornith.*, applied to the toes of birds which have marginal fringes or lobes, as those of the coot, grebe, and phalarope, or a series of small horny processes, as those of grouse. (*d*) In *anat.*, applied (1) to the fringed extremity of the Fallopian tube, or oviduct of *Mammalia*, especially of the human female; (2) to the fimbriæ of the brain.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) Bordered or edged with a narrow band on all sides. Thus, a bend *fimbriated* or has the narrow gold edge at each end and running along the outline of the escutcheon as well as along the sides of the bend. (*b*) Less properly, edged along one side only, as the St. Patrick's saltier in the British union jack. Also *fimbriate* and *edged.*

> The Union Flag shall be Azure, the Crosses Saltire of St. Andrew and St. Patrick quarterly per Saltire, countercharged, argent and gules, the latter *fimbriated* of the second, surmounted by the Cross of St. George of the third, *fimbriated* as the Saltire.
> Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 486.

Fesse fimbriated. See *fesse.*

fimbriation (fim-bri-ā'shọ̤n), *n.* [< *fimbriate* + *-ion.*] 1. The state or quality of being fimbriated; that which is fimbriated; a fringe or fringing. Specifically—2. In *her.*, a narrow edge or stripe following the outline of a bearing. See *fimbriated*, 2.—3. A fringe-like part; a single division or lobe of a fringe.

Fimbribranchia (fim-bri-brang'ki-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fimbriæ*, pl., fringe, + Gr. *βράγχια*, gills.] In Hogg's system of *Amphibia*, the second tribe of the third order (*Manentibranchia*), characterized by fringed gills, and thus differing from the *Ramibranchia* or *Sirenidæ* and *Proteidæ*: proposed for the *Amphibichthyidæ* or *Lepidosirenidæ*, now recognized as fishes.

Fimbribranchiata (fim-bri-brang-ki-ā'ta̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *fimbribranchiate.*] A primary group of paguroid anomurous crustaceans characterized by phyllobranchiate gills, thus distinguished from the other types which are trichobranchiate. It is represented only by the family *Parapaguridæ*.

fimbribranchiate (fim-bri-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [As *Fimbribranchia* + *-ate*1.] Of or relating to the *Fimbribranchiata*.

fimbricate (fim'bri-kāt), *a.* An erroneous form of *fimbriate.*

fimbrilla (fim-bril'a̤), *n.*; pl. *fimbrillæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *fimbria*, pl. *fimbriæ*, a fringe.] A single division or tooth of a minute fringe.

fimbrillate (fim-bril'āt), *a.* [< *fimbrilla* + *-ate*1.] Bordered with fimbrillæ or a small fringe.

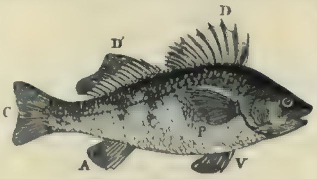
fimbrilliferous (fim-bri-lif'e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. as if **fimbrilla*, dim. of *fimbria*, pl. *fimbriæ*, a fringe, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] In *bot.*, bearing fimbrillæ, as the receptacle of some composites.

fime†, *n.* [ME. *fyme*, < OF. *fim*, *fime*, *fyme*, *fiem*, *fien*, *fian*, etc. (see *fiants*), < L. *fimus*, dung, dirt.] Dung.

> Renewe the *fyme* oonys in the wike, or more, and lete it putrifie til al the blood be turned into watir.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

fimetarious (fim-ẹ̄-tā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *fimetum*, a dunghill, < *fimus*, dung: see *fiants.*] In *bot.*, growing on or amidst dung.

fin1 (fin), *n.* [< ME. *finne*, *fynne*, < AS. *finn* = MD. *vinne*, D. *vin* = LG. *finne* (> G. *finne*) = OSw. *fina*, Sw. *finne*, *fena* = Dan. *finne*, fin, = L. *pinna*, fin. L. *pinna*, a fin, is rare; it is usually regarded as identical with *pinna* or *penna* (orig. different words, but used indiscriminately), a feather, wing, a feather on an arrow, an arrow, LL. *penna*, a pen, etc. The form *penna* was in OL. *pesna*, *petna*, the same, though with different suffix, as E. *feather*, q. v. See *pen*2 and *pin*1.] 1. An extension from the body of an aquatic animal, which serves for propelling, steering, or balancing in the water, and is developed from various parts of the body, generally as an alate or wing-like organ; a pinna. (*a*) In fishes there are unpaired or vertical and paired or horizontal fins. The former are dorsal, anal, or caudal. The paired fins are pectoral and ventral, the former homologous with the anterior member or manus (hand) of terrestrial vertebrates, the latter homologous with the posterior member or pes (foot). The relations of the spinous and soft portions of the dorsal and anal fins, and the position and structure of the ventral fins, as well as various other modifications of all the fins, have been much utilized for the classification and discrimination of groups in ichthyology. The names of the fins are commonly abbreviated A., C., D., P., V., as in the accompanying figure. In the lower fishes the fins are sustained in an erect position by numerous filamentary or slender rods (actinotrichia), but in the typical fishes there is a growing together of the actinotrichia into special rays or spines. In various forms (*Nematognathi*, *Salmonidæ*, etc.) there is likewise a pocket-like sac or ridge on the hinder part of the back, generally consisting of adipose matter and called an adipose fin. (*b*) In cetaceans and sirenians the caudal and (if present) the dorsal fins are simply extensions of integument and soft tissues without any skeletal framework, while the pectorals are homologous with the anterior limbs of quadrupeds, having the same bones concealed in the outgrown integument; but there are no outward indications of hind limbs as fins. (*c*) In seals and other aquatic carnivorous mammals the fore and hind limbs, more or less involved in the common integument, constitute fins or flippers. (*d*) In various aquatic reptiles there are fins like those of cetaceans, being either tegumentous expansions or pectoral limbs, or both; and pelvic limbs are also often present in the form of fins. (*e*) In aquatic batrachians, adult or larval, the tail is usually a fin, as that of the tadpole. (*f*) In birds the reduced and peculiarly modified wings of penguins constitute fins. (*g*) In numberless invertebrates some extended or expanded part or organ of the body, of no determinate homology, serves as a swimming-organ, and so constitutes a fin, as the expansion of the foot of a pteropod. See *pinna*, *flipper*.



Fins of Common Perch.

D, first dorsal; *D'*, second dorsal; *P*, pectoral; *V*, ventral; *A*, anal; *C*, caudal.

> Vche fysch to the flod that *fynne* couthe nate [use].
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 531.

> The bright-eyed perch with *fins* of Tyrian dye.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 142.

> The pectorals or side *fins* of a whale are called *fins*, in contradistinction to the flukes, or caudal *fin*.
> *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 310, Glossary.

> The principal organ of motion [in fishes] is the tail; the dorsal and ventral *fins* apparently serve to balance the fish, and the pectorals to arrest its progress when required.
> *Eng. Cyclopædia.*

2. In *sporting*, a general term for *fish*, as in the phrase "*fin*, fur, and feather."—3. Something resembling a fin. (*a*) A fin-like organ or attachment, or one appearing or used like a fin; in slang language, the hand.

> The *fins* of her eyelids look most teeming blue.
> *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 1.

(*b*) The sharp plate in the colter of a plow. (*c*) In *molding*, a thin projection on the surface of a casting, caused by the imperfect approximation of two molding-boxes, containing each a part of the mold. The fin is formed by the metal running in between the two parting surfaces. (*d*) In *com.*, a blade of whalebone. (*e*) A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and left projecting so as to form a guide for an object which may slip upon it, but not rotate. *E. H. Knight.* (*f*) A tongue on the edge of a board. *E. H. Knight.*—**Abdominal, adipose, anal, caudal, dorsal, lateral, pectoral, ventral, vertical,** etc., **fin.** See the adjectives, and def. 1.—**Fin of the eye**†, the eyelid.

> Ride at the ring till the *finne of his eyes* looke as blew as the welkin. *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, i. 3.

fin1 (fin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *finned*, ppr. *finning.* [< *fin*1, *n.*] I. *trans.* To carve or cut up, as a fish.

> *Fynne* that cheuen [chub].
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

II. *intrans.* To fin out: as, a *finning* whale.—**To fin out,** to die: said of a whale when it turns on its back and rolls from side to side, splashing the water with its fins, indicating that death is about to occur.

fin2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fine*1.

fin3†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fine*2.

fin4 (fin), *v.* A dialectal variant of *find.*

Fin5, *n.* See *Finn.*

finable1 (fī'na̤-bl), *a.* [< *fine*1, *v.*, + *-able.*] Subject to a fine or penalty: as, a *finable* offense; persons are *finable* for certain acts.

> And if he then confesse the treueth, & al that he shall be examined of and knoweth in that behalfe: that then the same offences of hunting by him done be against the king but trespasse *finable*.
> *Rastall*, Statutes, fol. 170, Stat. of Hen. VII., vii.

> If jurymen, after sworn, eat and drink, . . . they are *finable*. *Tomlins*, Law Dict.

finable2 (fī'na̤-bl), *a.* [< *fine*2, *v.*, + *-able.*] Capable of being refined, clarified, or purified.

finably†, *adv.* [ME., also *fynably*; < *fine*1 + *-able* + *-ly*2. Cf. *finally.*] At the end; finally.

> Than they sent out spyes to seke hym & *fynably* he was founde in his owne cyte called Aramathya.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

final (fī'na̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *final*, < OF. *final*, F. *final* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *final* = It. *finale*, < LL. *finalis*, of or relating to the end or to boundaries, < L. *finis*, end: see *fine*1.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; ultimate; conclusive; last: as, the *final* issue or event of things; a *final* effort.

> There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final* to the war. *Bacon*, Kingdoms and Estates.

> Oh, yet we trust that somehow good
> Will be the *final* goal of ill.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, liv.

> The *final* touch was given to the cupola at the intersection of nave and transept.
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 125.

2. Respecting the end or object to be gained; having regard to the purpose or ultimate end in view. See *cause*, 1.

> We nobly take the high priori road,
> And reason downward, till we doubt of God; . . .
> Or, at one bound, o'erleaping all his laws,
> Make God man's image, man the *final* cause.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 478.

> Thus we necessarily include, in our idea of organization, the notion of an end, a purpose, a design: or, to use another phrase, a *final* cause. *Whewell.*

3. In *law*: (*a*) Precluding further controversy on the questions passed upon: as, a statute declaring that the decision of a specified court shall be *final.*

> The scripture only can be the *final* judge or rule in matters of religion. *Milton*, Civil Power.

(*b*) Precluding further controversy on the questions passed upon, except by way of appeal: as, a *final* accounting by an executor or administrator—that is, an account which has been adjudicated after hearing, or opportunity for objections, as distinguished from a voluntary or unadjudicated account. (*c*) Determining completely the rights of the parties, so that no further decision upon the merits of the issues is necessary: as, a *final* judgment or decree—that is, one that is ready for execution, or for review by an appellate court, as distinguished from an interlocutory judgment or decree, or one that is preliminary to a further hearing and decision on details, before its execution or review by appeal.—**Final close,** in *music*, a concluding cadence.—**Final diameter.** See *tactical diameter*, under *diameter.*—**For final**†, finally. *Chaucer.*=**Syn.** *Final*, *Eventual*, *Ultimate*, *Conclusive*. *Final*, coming at the end or at last, marks mainly the circumstance of being the last or at the last. *Eventual* has reference rather more to the outcome of events. *Ultimate* is like *eventual* in that respect: an *ultimate* object is that to which all one's actions tend as their aim and crowning point; in this sense it is a sort of superlative, with *ulterior* as the corresponding comparative. *Conclusive*, like *decisive*, is active; it means *final* by closing or settling, putting a stop to any further question or procedure: as, a *conclusive* argument, step, decision.

> Yet despair not of his *final* pardon.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1171.

> The superficial observer . . . may regard the multiplication of States, with their different local interests, as an alarming source of dissension, threatening *eventual* destruction in the republic. *Everett*, Orations, I. 199.

> Many actions apt to procure fame are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness. *Addison.*

> This objection . . . will not be found by any means so . . . *conclusive* as at first sight it seems.
> *Hobbes*, Life, p. 27.

II. *n.* That which is last; that which forms an end or termination; specifically, in *Gregorian music*, the tone in each mode with which melodies must end: in authentic modes the lowest tone, and in plagal modes the fourth tone from the bottom. The final corresponds in part to the modern key-note or tonic.

> The intervals of each "mode" are derived from a fundamental sound, called its *final*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 169.

finale (fē-nä'le), *n.* [It., < *finale*, a., final, last, < L. *finalis*: see *final.*] 1. In *music*: (*a*) The concluding section of a piece in rondo form, or of an act of a dramatic work, like an opera, especially if so managed as to produce an impressive climax. Operatic finales are usually concerted pieces for several soloists and a chorus.

> In the *finale* to Mozart's so-called Jupiter Symphony every conceivable contrapuntal resource is employed.
> *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 523.

(*b*) The last piece on a program, as of a concert.—2. The last part, piece, or scene in any public performance or exhibition; any concluding act or performance.

> It was arranged that the two horsemen should first occupy the arena, . . . that Glaucus and the lion should next perform their part in the bloody spectacle, and the tiger and the Nazarene be the grand *finale*.
>
> *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, v. 2.

finality (fī-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *finalita(t-)s*, the being last, < L. *finalis*, last: see *final.*] 1. The quality or state of being final; the state of being settled or finally arranged; completion; conclusion.

> Now, fellow-citizens, I view the *finality* of the Compromise as necessary to the peace and preservation of the Union. *J. Buchanan*, in Curtis, II. 65.

> Impatient of *finality*, we make each goal, when reached, a starting-point for further quest.
>
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 26.

> It is a grave question whether in one art at least *finality* has not been achieved. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 369.

2. In *philos.*, the doctrine that nothing exists or was made except for a determinate end; the doctrine of final causes.

> But the very best explanation is imperfect if we refuse to restrict ourselves within the limits of scientific *finality*, and demand a cause of the cause, an origin of the origin.
>
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 5.

3. That which is final or last; a final act or result; an absolute conclusion or determination: as, to reach a *finality* in a negotiation; this offer is a *finality*.

finally (fī′nal-i), *adv.* [< ME. *fynally*; < *final* + *-ly*².] 1. At the end or conclusion; ultimately; at last; lastly: as, he *finally* submitted.

> *Fynally* thei accordeden to Melechnasser, that Guytoga had put in Prisoun at Mountrivalle.
>
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 38.

> *Finally*, brethren, farewell. 2 Cor. xiii. 11.

> Lastly and *finally*, mine host of the Garter.
>
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

> His [Clive's] first attachments . . . were to Mr. Fox: at a later period he was attracted by the genius . . . of Mr. Pitt: but *finally* he connected himself in the closest manner with George Grenville. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2. Completely; beyond recovery.

> What godes thai wold gyffe to the gret harmes,
> To affirme hit as fast, *fynally* for euer.
>
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11470.

> The enemy was *finally* exterminated. *Sir J. Davies.*

finance (fi-nans′ or fī′nans), *n.* [< ME. *finaunce*, *fynaunce*, fine, forfeit, ransom (= D. *financie*, *finantie* = G. *finanz* = Dan. Sw. *finans*, usually in pl., finances), < OF. *finance*, pl. *finances*, wealth, substance, revenue, extraordinary levies, F. *finance*, cash, ready money, finance, pl. *finances*, finances, money matters, = Pr. *finansa* = OSp. *finanza* = Pg. *finança* = It. *finanza*, quittance, pl. *finanze*, finance, revenue, < ML. *financia*, a money payment, money, < *finare*, pay a fine or tax (> It. *finare*, end, quit, discharge, = OF. *finer*, pay), < ML. *finis*, a payment in settlement, a fine, tax: see *fine*¹, *n.*] 1†. A fine; forfeit; ransom.

> I am your presoner thys instance,
> In your handes take at thys iournay, lo!
> I you here beseeh to make ordinance,
> In such wyse I may be put to *finance*.
>
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1853.

2. *pl.* Revenue; funds in the treasury, or accruing to it; resources of money: as, the *finances* of the government were in a low condition.

> All the *finances* or revenues of the imperial crown.
>
> *Bacon*, Office of Alienations.

3. *pl.* The income or resources of an individual. [Colloq.]

> These, and a few less defensible fancies,
> Brought the Knight to the end of his slender *finances*.
>
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 34.

4. The science of monetary business or affairs; the system by which the income of a nation, state, or corporation is raised and administered; pecuniary management in general: as, the study of political economy and *finance*; the system of *finance* pursued by an administration, or a bank, corporation, or other company.

> I hope, however, he will not rely too much on the fertility of Lord North's genius for *finance*. *Junius*, Letters, i.

> Of the fifty poets whose lives Johnson has written, Montague and Prior were the only two who were distinguished by an intimate knowledge of trade and *finance*.
>
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

Minister of finance, in the countries of continental Europe, a cabinet officer who has the general direction of the public finance of the country and the supervision of the budget in the legislative body. Similar functions are exercised in Great Britain nominally by the First Lord of the Treasury, but really by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury.

finance (fi-nans′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *financed*, ppr. *financing*. [= F. *financer*, advance money; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To conduct financial operations; manage finances in either a public or a private capacity: often used in a derogatory sense.

> Those millions you have heaped together with your *financing* work. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 384.

II. *trans.* To manage financially; be financier for; furnish with finances or money.

> Sir Solomon Medina *financed* the commissariat in the duke of Marlborough's campaigns. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 684.

> How these Western railways, running through a poor country, are to pay the different companies who *finance* them, construct them, stock them, issue first preferences on them, and water their shares, is a branch of business not given to every fellow to understand.
>
> *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 264.

> Indeed, this naturally leads me to say a word or two about the manner in which the institution was *financed*.
>
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 23.

financial (fi-nan′shal), *a.* [= D. *financiëel* = G. *finanziell* = Dan. Sw. *finansiel*; as *finance* + *-i-al.*] Pertaining to finance or to revenue; pertaining or relating to money matters: as, *financial* operations.

> Godolphin, . . . whose *financial* skill had been greatly missed during the summer, was brought back to the Treasury. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

> The revenue from all sources, including loans, for the *financial* year ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was $86,835,900.27. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 168.

financially (fi-nan′shal-i), *adv.* In relation to finances; in respect to funds.

> I consider, therefore, the stopping of the distillery, œconomically, *financially*, commercially, . . . as a measure rather well meant than well considered. *Burke*, Scarcity.

financier (fin-an- or fi-nan-sēr′), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *financeer*; < F. *financier* (Sp. *financiero* = Pg. *financeiro* = It. *finanziere*), a financier, moneyed man, < *finance*, finance: see *finance.*] 1. An officer who is intrusted with the control of financial interests; one who regulates or manages the public revenues.

> The most judicious tax which a *financier* could devise would excite murmurs if it were called the Ship money.
>
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

2. One skilled in financial operations, whether public, corporate, or individual; one who understands money matters.

> Sidney, lord, and subsequently earl Godolphin, next to Halifax the most experienced *financier* of the age, was, on the advice of Marlborough, appointed lord treasurer.
>
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 68.

3. In France, formerly, a receiver or farmer of the public revenues.

financier (fin-an- or fi-nan-sēr′), *v.* [Formerly also written *financeer*; < *financier*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To conduct financial operations; act as a financier; finance; in a derogatory sense, to engage in financial scheming or irregular pecuniary transactions.

II. *trans.* To act as financier for; manage or contrive ways and means for; finance.

financiering (fin-an- or fi-nan-sēr′ing), *n.* The management of financial operations.

> In 1836 the political circumstances of the country were in general ill calculated to evolve sound or even careful *financiering*. *The American*, VII. 164.

> There is no reason to expect a change of policy until the dangers which lie in surplus *financiering* are clearly apprehended. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 79.

finary, *n.* See *finery*².

finback (fin′bak), *n.* A finner or fin-whale.

finback-calf (fin′bak-käf), *n.* A whalers' name for the sharp-headed finner, *Balænoptera davidsoni*. Also called *young finback*. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

finch¹ (finch), *n.* [< ME. *finch*, *fynch*, < AS. *finc* = D. *vink* = MLG. *vink*, *vinke* = OHG. *fincho*, MHG. G. *finke*, *fink* = Sw. *fink* = Dan. *finke*, a finch, = W. *pinc*, a chaffinch. From the Celtic form repr. by W. *pinc* are prob. E. dial. and Sc. *pink*, and F. *pinson* = Sp. *pinchon*, *pinzon* = It. *pincione*, in ML. *pincio(n-)*. A third E. form is *spink*, q. v. Similar forms appear in Bret. *pint*, *tint*, Slov. *penika*, Bohem. *penkava*, *penice*, Slovak. *pinka*, *penkava*, Russ. *pienka*, hedge-sparrow, warbler (which see), Esthonian *wink*, etc., finch (the chaffinch being common throughout the whole of Europe), all prob. in imitation of the call-note (which is thought to sound like "fink" or "pink") of the male chaffinch. The word occurs chiefly with a distinctive epithet: see phrase names below, and the compounds *bullfinch*, *chaffinch*, *goldfinch*, *greenfinch*, *hawfinch*, *mountain-finch*, etc.] 1. The chaffinch; any bird of the genus *Fringilla* or family *Fringillidæ*, of which the species are very numerous; a bunting, sparrow, grosbeak, etc. See *Fringillidæ*.

> The *finch*, the sparrow, and the lark,
> The plain-song cuckoo gray.
>
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1 (song).

> They sang, as blythe as *finches* sing,
> That flutter loose on golden wing.
>
> *Cowper*, The Faithful Bird.

2. Any small conirostral oscine passerine bird, as of the family *Ploceidæ* or *Tanagridæ*; a weaver-bird or tanager.— 3. Loosely, in composition, some other small bird, as the fallow-*finch*.— **Angola finch**, a kind of serin finch, *Serinus angolensis*. *Latham*, 1783.— **Bell's finch**, *Amphispiza belli*, of western parts of the United States: named for J. G. *Bell*, a noted taxidermist of New York.— **Black-and-orange finch**, *Melophus melanicterus*, a crested bunting of Asia. *Latham*, 1783.— **Black-faced finch**, a South American crested finch, *Coryphosphingus cristatus*.— **Black-throated finch**, *Amphispiza bilineata*, of the western parts of the United States.— **Blanding's finch**, *Pipilo chlorurus*, of the western parts of the United States. Also called *green-tailed sparrow*.— **Bramble-finch.** Same as *brambling*.— **Brisk finch**, the chaffinch. [Local, Eng.]— **Bud-finch**, the bullfinch. Also *bud-bird*, *bud-picker*.— **Cardinal-finch.** Same as *cardinal-bird*.— **Cassin's finch.** (*a*) A kind of purple finch, *Carpodacus cassini*, closely resembling the common species, but larger, inhabiting southwestern parts of the United States: named for the famous ornithologist John *Cassin*, of Philadelphia. (*b*) *Peucæa cassini*, a kind of summer finch of southwestern parts of the United States: named for the same.— **Cherry-finch**, the hawfinch, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*: from its fondness for cherry-pits.— **Chinese finch**, a kind of green finch, *Ligurinus sinica*. *Latham*, 1783.— **Cinereous finch**, the large gray song-sparrow of the Aleutian islands and other parts of Alaska, *Melospiza cinerea*. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.— **Citril-finch.** Same as *citril*. *Latham*, 1783.— **Copper finch**, the chaffinch: so called from the chestnut color of the breast. [Devonshire and Cornwall, Eng.]— **Crimson finch.** Same as *purple finch*. *Coues*.— **Crimson-fronted finch.** Same as *house-finch*.— **Crimson-headed finch**, the common purple finch of Europe and Asia, *Carpodacus erythrinus*. *Latham*, 1789.— **Fasciated finch**, the common song-sparrow of the United States, *Melospiza melodia* or *M. fasciata*: a name given by Latham in 1783.— **Fox-finch**, the fox-sparrow (which see). See also *Passerella*.— **Gold finch.** (*a*) See *goldfinch*. (*b*) The yellow-hammer. [Local, Eng.]— **Grass-finch**, the bay-winged bunting, *Poœcetes gramineus*; the vesper-bird, one of the commonest sparrows of the United States.— **Green finch.** (*a*) See *greenfinch*. (*b*) The Texas sparrow, *Embernagra rufovirgata*. See *Embernagra*.— **Harris's finch**, *Zonotrichia querula*, the hooded crown-sparrow, of interior parts of the United States and British America.— **Horse-finch**, the chaffinch. [Local, Eng.]— **House-finch**, the burion or crimson-fronted purple finch, *Carpodacus frontalis*: so called from its domesticity in New Mexico, Arizona, and California.— **Indigo-finch.** Same as *indigo-bird*.— **Lapland finch**, the longspur, *Centrophanes lapponicus*. *Latham*, 1783.— **Lark-finch**, the lark-sparrow, *Chondestes grammica*. See *Chondestes*.— **Lazuli-finch**, a kind of painted finch, *Passerina amœna*. See *lazuli*.— **Lesser pied mountain-finch**, the snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*.— **Lincoln's finch**, *Melospiza lincolni*, closely related to the song-sparrow and swamp-sparrow, of plain spotted and streaked coloration with a buff band across the breast, found nearly all over North America: named for one Robert *Lincoln*, sometime a companion of Audubon.— **Linnet-finch**, the linnet, *Linota cannabina*.— **Long-tailed finch**, *Emberizoides macrura*. See *Emberizoides*.— **Maze-finch**, the chaffinch. [Cornwall, Eng.]— **Mountain-finch.** (*a*) The brambling. (*b*†) A misnomer of the Canadian sparrow or tree-sparrow, *Spizella monticola*. *Latham*, 1783.— **Painted finch**, one of the several species of the genus *Passerina* or *Cyanospiza*, the nonpareil, the indigo-bird, or the lazuli-finch: so called from the brilliant and varied colors. All are American, and some are common birds of the United States, as the three named. See cut under *indigo-bird*.— **Pea-finch**, the chaffinch. [Local, Eng.]— **Pied finch.** (*a*) The chaffinch: so called from its variegated colors. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) The snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*, in the plumage of winter, or of the female and young male.— **Pine-finch.** (*a*) The chaffinch. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) The pine-siskin, *Chrysomitris pinus*: so called from its fondness for the seeds of the pine. [U. S.]— **Purple finch**, a crimson finch; any member of the genus *Carpodacus* (which see), especially *C. purpureus*. The name is a misnomer, arising from the faulty coloring of a plate by Mark Catesby, 1731. Also called *purple bullfinch*.— **Red-breasted finch**†, the rose-breasted grosbeak. See *grosbeak*. *Latham*; *Pennant*.— **Red-headed finch**, a redpoll (which see); any species of the genus *Ægiothus*.— **Rose** or **rosy finch**, one of several species of the genus *Leucosticte* (which see), all of which have some of the feathers skirted with rose-red or crimson. The best-known is *L. tephrocotis*. Nearly all of them inhabit western parts of North America.— **Rufous-chinned finch**†, the black sparrow of Jamaica, *Loxigilla noctis*. *Latham*, 1783.— **Savanna-finch**, an old and disused name of the common yellow-winged sparrow or grasshopper-sparrow of the United States, *Coturniculus passerinus*: so called by Latham, 1783, after the name *savanna-bird* of Sloane, 1725. See cut under *Coturniculus*.— **Seaside finch**, one of the birds of the genus *Ammodromus*; specifically, *A. maritimus*, a common marsh-sparrow of the Atlantic coast of the United States.— **Serin finch.** See *serin* and *Serinus*.— **Sharp-tailed finch**, a kind of seaside finch, *Ammodromus caudacutus*, common along the Atlantic coast of the United States, having acuminate tail-feathers.— **Storm-finch**, the stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*: an old local (British) name and book-name.— **Strasburg finch**, the linnet, *Linota cannabina*. *Latham*, 1783.— **Summer finch**, one of several species of the American genus *Peucæa*, one of which was originally described as *Fringilla æstivalis*. They are common birds of southerly portions of the United States and of Mexico.— **Thistle-finch**, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*.— **To pull a finch**†, to swindle an ignorant or unsuspecting person. Compare *to pluck a pigeon* (under *pigeon*).

> Prively *a fynch* eek cowde he *pulle*.
>
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 652.

Tree-finch, the tree-sparrow, *Spizella monticola*. *Latham*, 1783.— **Twite-finch.** Same as *twite*.— **White finch**, the chaffinch: so called from the white bands on the wings. Also *whitewing*. [Local, Eng.]— **White-throated finch**, the white-throated sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*. See *sparrow*.— **Yellow finch**, a kind of serin finch, *Serinus flaviventris*. Also called *Indian greenfinch*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Yellow-throated finch**, the common black-throated bunting of the United States, *Spiza americana*. *Latham*; *Pennant*. (See also *beech-finch*, *buckfinch*, *canary-finch*, *hawfinch*, etc.)

finch^{2}†, *v.* An obsolete contracted form of *finish*.

fin-chain (fin′chān), *n.* In *whaling*, a heavy chain, about 15 feet long, with a large triangular loose link or ring at one end and a small ring at the other, used for raising the fin and the head of the first blanket-piece from a whale. Some fin-chains have a loose ring shackled to them for the blubber-hook.

finch-backed (finch′bakt), *a.* Striped or spotted on the back, as cattle: in allusion to the variegated plumage of the finch. [Prov. Eng.]

finched (fincht), *a.* [< *finch*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *finch-backed*.

finch-falcon (finch′fâ″kn), *n.* See *falcon*.

finch-tanager (finch′tan″ạ-jėr), *n.* One of the conirostral tanagers, such as those of the genus *Habia*.

finckle†, *n.* See *finkle*.

find (find), *v.*; pret. and pp. *found*, ppr. *finding*. [< ME. *finden* (pret. *fand*, *fond*, pl. *founde*, *founden*, pp. *founde*, *founden*), < AS. *findan* (pret. *fand*, pl. *funden*, pp. *funden*) = OS. *findan*, *fīdhan* = OFries. *finda* = D. *vinden* = MLG. *vinden*, LG. *finnen* = OHG. *findan*, MHG. G. *finden* = Icel. *finna* = Sw. *finna* = Dan. *finde* = Goth. *finthan*, find. Connection with L. *petere*, seek after, go to, fall upon, is doubtful: see *compete*, *petition*. Remotely connected with *feeze*^{1} and *fuss*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To discover by sight or feeling; come or light upon, either by seeking or unexpectedly; encounter or meet with for the first time.

The first Day next aftre, Men *fynden* in the Askes a Worm. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48.

Which Seynt Elyne *ffond* the Crosse at Jherusalem.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 10.

Phalec and Heber, as they wandred, *fand*
A huge high Pillar, which vpright did stand.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

Oh that I knew where I might *find* him! that I might come even to his seat! Job xxiii. 3.

2. To discover by methodical means; ascertain or make out by systematic exploration, trial, or study: as, to *find* bottom by sounding; to *find* a bullet in a wound by probing; an effort to *find* the philosopher's stone; to *find* one's way in the dark; to *find* the answer to a problem.

If your leisure suffer it, I pray *find* whether I be in him [Mr. Fowler] still, and conserve me in his love.
Donne, Letters, viii.

But in short, Mr. Coventry *found* a Customer, and they *found* means to get it [opium] ashore, while the Soldiers of the Fort were at dinner. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 166.

As I really think continually of such a journey, I name it now and then; though I don't *find* how to accomplish it. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 98.

3†. To discover the use of, or the way to make or use; invent; devise.

He *fond* tentes first, but if men lye.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 154.

4. To discover or ascertain by experience; learn from observation or sensation: as, the climate was *found* to be unpropitious; to *find* a friend in a supposed enemy.

"I have," quod he, "*founde* yow bothe trew and kynde."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1012.

Corah and his company . . . will be *found* to be the first assertors of this kind of Liberty that ever were in the world. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

I *find* a man may have a deal of valour in him, and not know it! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

In Egypt, fish which have not scales are generally *found* to be unwholesome food.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 114, note.

We shall leave this abstract question, and look at the world as we *find* it.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

5. To succeed in attaining; gain by effort: as, to *find* leisure for a visit; to *find* safety in flight.

Take god hede to this matere,
And *fynd* to lerne it yff ȝe canne.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 52.

I will go sit and weep,
Till I can *find* occasion for revenge.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

6. To come to or into by natural causes or by force of circumstances; arrive at; reach: as, water *finds* its level; the picture *found* its way to the auction-room.

He past the foaming seas,
And *findes* the pleasant porte.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 93.

Glorious deeds done to ambitious ends *find* reward answerable, not to their outward seeming, but to their inward ambition. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

None want a place, for all their centre *found*,
Hung to the goddess, and cohered around.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 77.

7. To detect; catch: commonly with *out*. See *to find out*, below.

They flattered me like a dog. . . . When the thunder would not peace at my bidding, there I *found* 'em, there I smelt 'em out. Go to, they are not men o' their words: they told me I was everything. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

The first time he is *found* in a lye, it should rather to be wondered at, as a monstrous thing in him, than reproved as an ordinary fault. *Locke*, Education, § 131.

8. In *law*, to determine after judicial inquiry: as, the jury *found* him guilty; to *find* a verdict for the plaintiff.

Make her grave straight; the crowner hath sate on her, and *finds* it christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

If we were cited at that tribunal of truth, we should be *found* guilty. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 194.

In behalf of the Nose it will quickly appear,
And your lordship, he said, will undoubtedly *find*,
That the Nose has had spectacles always in wear,
Which amounts to possession time out of mind.
Cowper, Report on an Adjudged Case.

9. To supply; provide; furnish: as, to *find* money or provisions for an expedition.

Now lak I good where with I shuld you *fynd*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1013.

Euery crafte havynge the name of pageant shullen *fynde* oon cresset yerly brennynge, to be born biforn the Baillies of the seid cite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 408.

Our wages are sometimes a little in arrear—and not very great either—but fifty pounds a year, and *find* our own bags and bouquets.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 2.

10. To support; maintain; provide for: followed by the direct object of the person (often reflexive), with *in*, formerly also *with*, before the thing provided: as, to receive ten dollars a week and *find* one's self.

By housbondrye of such as God hire sente,
Sche *fond* hireself and eek hire doughtren two.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 9.

A poor layman, having a wife and twenty children, and not able to *find* them, etc.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 76.

He that shall marry thee had better spend the poor remainder of his days in a dung-barge, for twopence a week, and *find* himself. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

The state . . . promising for itself that all able-bodied men should be *found in* work. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 170.

11†. To compose; set in order; arrange.

He drew him to the fere,
And took a light, and *fond* his contenaunce,
As for to looke upon an old romaunce.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 980.

12. To reach home to; take the fancy of; appeal to the taste or liking of. [Colloq.]

A subtlety of perception in appreciating genius, and a generous enthusiasm for what *finds* him, are more characteristic of Lamb's criticism than width.
Athenæum, No. 3154, p. 427.

Office found, in *law*. See *office*.—**To find bail, to find bones in, to find fault, to find in the heart.** See the nouns.—**To find one's account** in anything, to find it advantageous or profitable. [A Gallicism.]—**To find one's feet** or **legs**, to rise upon one's feet or legs; get or recover the use of them.

Well, sir, we must have you [an alleged cripple] *find your legs*. Sirrah beadle, whip him till he leap over that same stool. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

To find one's self. (*a*) To feel; fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness; do: as, how do you *find yourself* this morning? [Compare the equivalent German *wie befinden sie sich?*—a common formula.] (*b*) See def. 10.—**To find out**, to discover by search or observation; attain to a knowledge or understanding of; detect; solve; fathom.

Canst thou by searching *find out* God? Job xi. 7.

And what madness, what wickedness is it then, to pry curiously into those arcana of Providence, which we can never *find out*, and which were hidden from us on purpose that we might not *find* them *out*!
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxii.

I have *found* him *out* a long time since.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

He, however, who gains access to cabinets, soon *finds out* by what foolishness the world is governed.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 400.

To find the bean in the cake. See *bean*^{1}.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to determine an issue after judicial inquiry; direct judgment on the merits or facts of a case: as, the jury *finds* for the plaintiff.

The case seeming doubtful to the jury, they judged it safest in case of life to *find* as they did.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 306.

find (find), *n.* [< *find*, *v.*] A discovery of something valuable; the thing found: as, a *find* in the gold-fields; *finds* of prehistoric tools. The use of *find* as a noun has become common only since its application in recent times to discoveries of archæological remains.

For the *finds* made in North America another epoch . . . has to be presumed. *Amer. Cyc.*, VII. 197.

Specimens were among the *find* of coins at High Wycombe in 1827. *Evans*, Coins of Ancient Britons, p. 78.

The Paris *Figaro* announces a *find* of letters by Beaumarchais. *The American*, VII. 220.

findable (fin′dạ-bl), *a.* [< *find* + *-able*.] Capable of being found.

Such persons . . . have nothing more to be said of them *findable* by all my endevours. *Fuller*, Worthies, xxv.

A man's ideal
Is high in Heaven, and lodged with Plato's God,
Not *findable* here. *Tennyson*, The Sisters (No. 2).

finder (fin′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *finder*, *fynder* (= D. *vinder* = MLG. *vinder* = G. *finder* = Dan. *finder*); < *find* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which finds or discovers. Specifically—(*a*) One who finds or determines after search or inquiry.

We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a *finder* of madmen. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

(*b*†) An inventor, deviser, or originator.

But Grekes seyn Pictagoras,
That he the firste *fynder* was
Of the arte [of music].
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1168.

(*c*†) A poet.

A poet [Chaucer], . . . the first *finder* of our fair language. *Occleve*.

(*d*) In the customs, a searcher employed to discover goods imported or exported without paying custom. (*e*) A smaller telescope attached to a larger, for the purpose of finding an object more readily.

This instrument was mounted on the same set of axes with the twenty-eight inch Cassegrain mirror, as were also a *finder* of five inches aperture, and one of two inches.
Science, III. 726.

Then by his *finder*, a little telescope set by the side of his large one and embracing a large field of view in the sky, he points the telescope aright.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 21.

(*f*) An extra lens or other device attached to a photographic camera for the purpose of showing on a small supplementary ground glass, or otherwise, the position of the picture in the field of the sensitized plate: used in cameras for making instantaneous pictures. (*g*) A microscopic slide divided by fine lines into a number of minute squares, used to locate exactly any point of especial interest in the field of the microscope. By noting the square which covers the point in question, the observer is enabled to bring it at once into view.

fin de siècle (fan̍ dė si-ā′kl). [F.] The end of the century: used attributively of anything that exhibits certain characteristics supposed to mark the closing years of the nineteenth century, regarded as a period of emancipation from the traditional social and moral order.

findfault† (find′fâlt), *n.* [< *find*, *v.*, + obj. *fault*.] A faultfinder.

We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places stops the mouths of all *find-faults*.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

findfaulting† (find′fâl″ting), *a.* [< *findfault*; or rather a transposition of *faultfinding*.] Faultfinding.

She doth not set business back by unquiet branglings and *find-faulting* quarrels.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People (1654), p. 347.

finding (fin′ding), *n.* [< ME. *finding* (= OHG. *findunga*, MHG. *vindung*, G. *findung*); verbal n. of *find*, *v.*] 1. The act of discovering or ascertaining; discovery.

The most constant *finding*, in this analysis, relates to analgesia. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 402.

2. That which is found by observation or search; especially, in *law*, a statement of a conclusion arrived at by the judicial trial of an issue.

Go you the next way with your *findings* [a child].
Shak., W. T., iii. 3.

With the physiological machinery I am not concerned, except to say that I should welcome with humble thankfulness any kind of *finding* from a jury of physiologists, if it confined itself to physiology.
F. H. Bradley, Mind, XIII. 28.

3†. That which is provided for one's support or maintenance; expense.

Thus this sweete clerk his tyme spente,
After his frendes *fyndyng* and his rente.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 34.

Yong gentlemen at their fryndes *fynding* in my lords house for the hoole yere. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. x.

4. *pl.* The tools, appliances, and materials which some workmen have to furnish in their employment, particularly those used by shoemakers; hence, in the United States, shoemakers' supplies in general, excepting leather: as, leather and *findings*.—**Distributive finding of the issue**, in *law*. See *distributive*.

finding-list (fin′ding-list), *n.* A list or catalogue of the books in a library without any description as to contents, date of publication, size of volume, etc.

finding-store (fin′ding-stōr), *n.* A shop where shoemakers' tools, appliances, etc., are sold: called in England a *grindery warehouse*. [U. S.]

findjan, fingian (fin′jạn, fin′jiạn), *n.* A small, thin porcelain coffee-cup, almost semi-spherical in shape, used in Turkey and Egypt. It is placed in a holder called the *zarf* (which see).

The abbot and I, and another holy father, fraternised, and slapped each other on the back, and had another

glass or two, or rather cup, for coffee-cups of thin, old porcelain, called *fingians*, served us for wine-glasses.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 249.

findon-haddock, *n.* See *finnan-haddock*.

find-spot (fīnd′spot), *n.* The locality of a find; the place where an object has been found: as, the *find-spot* of these coins is unknown. [Recent.]

When Gen. Cunningham was selecting specimens [of sculpture] in the Lahore Museum, to be photographed for the Vienna Exhibition, he complains that he could only ascertain the "*find spot*" of five or six out of the whole number — 500 or 600.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 170, note.

findy† (fin′di), *a.* [< ME. *findig, fundi*, heavy, weighty (of speech), < AS. **findig*, heavy ("*findig* corn," heavy corn — Lye, no reference); cf. *ge-findig* (*gefyndig*), capable; Dan. *fyndig*, emphatic, pithy, < *fynd*, emphasis, pith (of speech).] 1. Heavy; full; solid; substantial.

A cold May and a windy
Makes the barn fat and *findy*. *Old proverb.*

2. Weighty; powerful.

Bidde we nu the holi gost that he . . . giue us swo *findige* speche, that the fewe word the we on ure bede seien, be cuthe alle halegen.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 119.

fine^1 (fīn), *n.* [< ME. *fin, fyn*, end, the end of life, a payment in settlement, a fine, < OF. *fin*, F. *fin* = Pr. *fin*, *fi* = Sp. *fin* = Pg. *fim* = It. *fine*, < L. *finis*, limit, boundary, end, ML. also a payment in supplement, a fine, orig. **fidnis*, lit. a parting (hence edge, limit, end), < *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave, separate, = E. *bite*: see *bite*, and cf. *fent, fission, fissure*, etc., from the same ult. root. Hence ult. (from L. *finis*) *fine*^{2}, *fine*^{3}, *finite, finish*, etc.] 1†. End; termination; conclusion.

The begynnyng is wel god, & also the *fyn*.
St. Edmund the Confessor, l. 203 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. [Furnivall).

Thei that hadde ther-of the kepynge seide thei sholde no ferther passe till thei saugh to what *fyn* the bateile sholde drawe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 286.

He may . . . be there by the *fine* of Januarie or before.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 308.

All 's well that ends well; still the *fine* 's the crown;
Whate'er the course, the end is the renown.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 4.

As soon as they begin, they have their *fine*.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, ii.

Specifically — 2†. The end of life; death.

Seynt Thomas of ynde [India] thitherward cam
Also blyue as he myȝt gan,
And wolde haue ben at hure *fyne*
ȝif he myȝt haue come bi tyme.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

Better I love thi lif than thi deth, and thow art come to thi *fin* that knowest thow well.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 629.

3†. In *old Eng. law*, a judicial proceeding, often fictitious, resorted to merely as a mode of conveyance of land. The persons concerned in the transfer were made parties to a fictitious action, in which the transferrer solemnly acknowledged the land to be the property of the transferee, thus by apparent compromise putting an end to the suit. It was used very commonly as a means of putting an end to an entail.

This fellow might be in 's time a great buyer of land, with his statutes, his recognizances, his *fines*, his double vouchers, his recoveries.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Fines were a very ancient class of conveyances by matter of record, consisting of fictitious suits in the Court of Common Pleas, commenced and then compromised by leave of the Court. They were called *fines* because they put an end not only to the pretended suit, but also to all claims not made within a certain time.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 13.

4. In *feudal law*: (*a*) A final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents, or between the lord and his vassal prescribing the conditions on which the latter should hold his lands. [Rare.] (*b*) A sum of money paid by custom by a tenant to his lord, nominally as a gratuity, and distinct from rent. This custom belongs solely to feudal tenures and to those modified by the feudal law, as copyholds. Fines were paid usually at a transfer of the tenant's estate by alienation or succession, but sometimes on other occasions, as at the death of the lord.

Be thou the Liege, and I Lord Paramount,
I'll not exact hard *fines* (as men shall woont).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

5. The exaction of a money payment as a punishment for an offense or a dereliction of any kind; a mulct: as, a *fine* for assault; the *fines* prescribed in the constitution of a society.

My blood for your rude brawls doth lie a-bleeding,
But I'll amerce you with so strong a *fine*
That you shall all repent the loss of mine.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

There is a difference between amerciaments and *fines*: these [that is, the latter], as they are taken for punishments, are punishments certain, which grow expressly from some statute; but amerciaments are arbitrarily imposed by affeerors.
Blount, Law Dict.

6. The sum of money so exacted.

But that also at length they unwillingly yielded unto: styling him in their submission by the title of "Protector and supreme Head of the English Church," and paying a lusty *fine*.
Strype, Memorials, Hen. VIII., an. 1532.

7†. An agreement to do something, as in reparation or restitution; composition; atonement; penance.

That es at say, to make the *fin*
For sin and bring thaim of pin
To blis.
Eng. Metrical Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 46.

Abolition of Fines and Recoveries Act, an English statute of 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 74) which abolished the system of transfer of land by fines and common recoveries, and substituted a simple deed in lieu thereof.— **Chirographer of fines.** See *chirographer*.— **Fine with proclamations**, a fine announced in open court by making proclamation four times in the term at which it was levied and four times in each of three succeeding terms. This practice was introduced to preclude the mischiefs that had resulted from secret fines.— **Foot of a fine**, in *old Eng. law*, the concluding part of the record of a fine in the Common Pleas: so called, it is supposed, not because it was the lower part of the document, but by misinterpretation (as if *pied*, foot) of the Norman French *la pees* (modern French *la paix*) — that is to say, the peace, or final concord or agreement, between the parties.— **In fine.** (*a*†) In the end; at last; finally.

Condemned persons haue a pillora-boord fastened about their neck, . . . which boord neither suffereth them well to eate or sleep, and *in fine* killeth them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 441.

He sent me a challenge, mixt with some few braves, which I restored, and *in fine* we met.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

(*b*) In conclusion; to conclude; to sum up.

His whole demeanor, *in fine*, was truly that of a great king.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

Statute of Fines, an English statute of 1540, the effect of which was that a fine levied with proclamations, by a person of full age, would bar an entail.

fine^1 (fīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fined*, ppr. *fining*. [< ME. *finen*, pay a fine: see *fine*^{1}, *n.* The lit. sense (expressed in ME. by *finisshen, finchen*: see *finish*) appears in OF. *finir, finer*, F. *finir*, etc., < L. *finire*, end: see *finish*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To bring to an end.

Time's office is to *fine* the hate of foes.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 936.

2. To subject to a pecuniary penalty; set a fine upon, as by judgment of a court or by any competent authority; punish by fine: as, jurors are *fined* for non-attendance; absent members are *fined*.

The nobles hath he *fin'd*
For ancient quarrels, and quite lost their hearts.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

Now they *Fine* men ten times more than they are worth.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 50.

3†. To pay by way of fine or fee.

The Londoners *fined*, in the fifth year of Stephen's reign, a hundred marks of silver, that they might have sheriffs of their own choosing.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 26.

4†. To pledge; pawn.

What means this, herald? know'st thou not
That I have *fin'd* these bones of mine for ransom?
Com'st thou again for ransom? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

5†. To condemn; pronounce judgment against.

Condemn the fault, and not the actor of it? . . .
Mine were the very cipher of a function
To *fine* the faults, whose fine stands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To come to an end; end; cease.

Hire soreȝe [sorrows] ne hire pine
Ne miȝte neure *fine*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 262.

Then wold they never *fine*
To don of gentillesse the faire office.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 280.

2. To pay a fine; procure acknowledgment of one's right or claim by pecuniary compensation. [Rare.]

In England women, and even men, simply as tenants in chief, and not as wards, *fined* to the crown for leave to marry whom they would, or not to be compelled to marry other.
Hallam, Middle Ages, II.

fine^2 (fīn), *a.* [< ME. *fin, fyn, fine* = D. *fijn* = MLG. *fin, phin* = MHG. *vin, fin*, G. *fein* = Icel. *fínn* = Sw. *fin* = Dan. *fin*, < OF. *fin* = Pr. *fin* = Sp. Pg. It. *fino*, fine, minute, exact (ML. *finus*, fine, pure, perfect), prob. (with shifting of accent and contraction) < L. *finītus*, lit. finished (used as an adj. by Cicero, of words, well rounded), pp. of *finire*, limit, bound, define, terminate, finish, < *finis*, a limit, end: see *fine*^{1}, and cf. *finite, finish*.] 1. In general, finished; consummate; perfect in form or quality; polished, adroit, in manner or action; delicate, slender, minute, thin, rare, in size, proportion, or consistence: opposed to *coarse, gross, crude, rough, unfinished*, etc. [*Fine*, owing to its very general primary sense ('finished'), and to the wide range in literary and colloquial use of its particular applications, has assumed a great variety of shades of meaning. Like *nice*, it is much used colloquially as a mere token of approval, without precise significance. Like that also, especially with reference to persons or their doings, it is often used ironically or derisively in an inverted sense: as, a *fine* gentleman, for an ostentatious pretender; *fine* writing, for a showy and pretentious style; *fine* words, for plausible or deceitful address, as in the homely adage, "*Fine* words butter no parsnips"; that is a *fine* scheme.] Specifically — 2. Excellent or perfect in form, style, or aspect; beautiful; attractive; showy: as, a man of *fine* appearance; a *fine* horse; a *fine* house or landscape; a *fine* display of flags.

Fine pictures suit in frames as *fine*,
Consistencie's a jewell.
Jolly Robyn Roughhead (ballad, 1754).

He seems unconscious that his features are *fine*, that they have a Southern symmetry, clearness, regularity in their chiseling.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ii.

3. Exquisite or elegant in manner, action, appearance, or use; making or constituting an attractive or imposing display; aiming to please; pleasing; gratifying: as, a *fine* lady or gentleman; *fine* feathers make *fine* birds; *fine* clothes or furniture.

He was aware of a brave young man,
As *fine* as *fine* might be.
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 279).

I will unto Venice,
To buy apparel 'gainst the wedding day. . . .
I will be sure my Katharine shall be *fine*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

By a *fine* gentleman I mean a man completely qualified as well for the service and good, as for the ornament and delight of society.
Steele, Guardian, No. 34.

One that thinkes the grauest Cassocke the best Scholler; and the best Clothes the *finest* man.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Vulgar-spirited Man.

There, with eyes reverentially fixed on Burke, appeared the *finest* gentleman of the age, . . . the chivalrous, the high-souled Windham.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Woman is *fine* for her own satisfaction alone. No man will admire her the more, no woman will like her the better for it.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 54.

4. Perfect or excellent in kind; suitable or admirable in character or quality; very fit or proper; superior: as, *fine* roads; *fine* weather; *fine* sport; a *fine* entertainment.

I knowe youre hertes *fin* and trewe, and that ye wolde in nothinge a-gein me not erre.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 616.

We can show you as *fine* rivers, and as clear from wood or any other incumbrance to hinder an angler, as any you ever saw.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 224.

The walks are shaded with Orange Trees, of a large spreading size, and all of so *fine* a growth both for stem and head, that one cannot imagine anything more perfect in this kind.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 40.

The hermit . . .
Told him that her *fine* care had saved his life.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

[Used in Great Britain of any weather not actually stormy.

The following morning was gloomy but *fine*, and after breakfast the vicar and Elsmere started off.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, ix.]

5. Of exquisite quality; refined; choice; elegant; delicate; dainty: as, a *fine* compliment; a *fine* wine; *fine* workmanship; *fine* texture; *fine* manners.

Re-enter Ariel, like a water-nymph.
Pro. *Fine* apparition! *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Recommended by the charm
Of *fine* demeanour. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

Plenty of *fine* words had been bestowed, which might or might not have meaning.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 47.

But his [Emerson's] special, constitutional word is *fine*, meaning something like dainty, as Shakspeare uses it — "my dainty Ariel," "*fine* Ariel."
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 405.

He gratified them with occasional . . . *fine* writing.
M. Arnold.

6. Attracting pleased or interested attention; admirable; notable; remarkable; striking: often ironical: as, some *fine* day you will discover your mistake.

What did you mean by that same handkerchief you gave me even now? I was a *fine* fool to take it.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

That same knave, Ford, her husband, hath the *finest* mad devil of jealousy in him . . . that ever governed frenzy.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1.

At what a *fine* pass is the Kingdom, that must depend in greatest exigencies upon the fantasie of a Kings reason, be hee wise or foole.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

Of course I admit that there is something *fine* in the contempt or indifference he seems to have for anything that may happen to him in this world.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiv.

"You are going to Harborough yourself, I suppose?" asks Peggy. . . . "How can I tell? Do I ever know where I may drift to? I may wake up there some *fine* morning."
R. Broughton, Doctor Cupid, xv.

7. Expert in knowledge or action; accomplished; skilled or skilful; adroit; apt; handy:

as, a *fine* actor or musician; a *fine* scholar or workman.

There come with this kyng a coynt mon of shappe,
ffellist in fight, and a *fyn* archer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7715.

Where shall I find one that can steal well? O, for a *fine* thief, of the age of two-and-twenty, or thereabout!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

Let me tell you, I have, which I will show to you, an artificial minnow, that will catch a trout as well as an artificial fly; and it was made by a handsome woman that had a *fine* hand, and a live minnow lying by her.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 94.

8. Delicate in perception or feeling; nicely discriminating; acutely susceptible to impressions: as, a *fine* wit; a *fine* taste; a *fine* sense of color.

For hadde neuere frek [man] *fyn* wit the faith to dispute
Ne man myghte haue no merit ther-of, myghte hit be
proued. *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 149.

And fitted fables for your *finer* ears,
Although at first he scarce could hit the bore.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Prol.

The spider's touch, how exquisitely *fine!*
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 217.

A certain *fine* temper of being was now not brought out in full relief. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

You shake your head. A random string
Your *finer* female sense offends.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

9. Minutely precise or exact; subtle: as, a *fine* distinction; a *fine* point in an argument.

We should do the Church of God small benefit by disputing with them [the Church of Rome] according unto the *finest* points of their dark conveyances.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 7.

Thou art too *fine* in thy evidence. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

The detection of impurities in the air is . . . of the utmost importance, and it is only by the *finest* methods that they can be ascertained in small quantities of air.
Angus Smith, quoted in J. Constantine's Pract.
[Ventilation, i.

10. Free from foreign matter; without dross or feculence or other impurities; clear; pure; refined: as, *fine* gold; *fine* oil.

The good whyte brede, the good red wyne,
And thereto the *fyne* ale browne.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 112).

His feet like unto *fine* brass, as if they burned in a furnace. Rev. i. 15.

Other [gold] less *fine* in carat is more precious.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

They entertained me as well as they could, made cakes which were sour, and brought *fine* oil of olives.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 5.

11. Delicate or choice in material, texture, or style; light, thin, elegant, tasteful, etc., according to the nature of the thing spoken of: as, *fine* silk or wool; *fine* linen or cambric.

It ys Also of tables of *fyne* whith marble stonne.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 49.

Pharaoh . . . arrayed him in vestures of *fine* linen.
Gen. xli. 42.

Why, thy verse swells with stuff so *fine* and smooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

12. Thin in consistence; subtile; rare; tenuous: as, *fine* spirits evaporate rapidly.

When the eye standeth in the *finer* medium, and the object in the grosser, things show greater. *Bacon.*

It is the law of fluids that prescribes the shape of the boat, . . . and, in the *finer* fluid above, the form and tackle of the sails. *Emerson*, Art.

With the first appearance of the dawn I had heard the new thrush in the scattered trees near the hut—a strain as *fine* as if blown upon a fairy flute, a suppressed musical whisper from out the tops of the dark spruces.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 614.

13. Consisting of minute particles, grains, drops, flakes, etc.: as, *fine* sand or flour; *fine* rain or snow; *fine* shot.

Make ready quickly three measures of *fine* meal.
Gen. xviii. 6.

The wind blew fiercely over the hills, loaded with particles of snow, as *fine* as the point of a needle and as hard as crystal. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 58.

14. Very small in girth or diameter; slender; attenuated: as, *fine* thread; *fine* wire; a *fine* hair; a *fine* needle.

He draweth out the thread of his verbosity *finer* than the staple of his argument. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

Ere yet mortality's *fine* threads give way.
Cowper, Task, v. 578.

The lawyers of the Duchy of Lancaster . . . complained that as soon as they had split a hair, Lord Holland proceeded to split the filaments into filaments still *finer*.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

15. Keen; sharp; easily penetrating: as, the *fine* edge of a razor; a *fine* point, as of a needle or a thorn.

What *fine* chisel
Could ever yet cut breath? *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3.

Which [treasure] he will not every hour survey,
For blunting the *fine* point of seldom pleasure.
Shak., Sonnets, lii.

Don't put too *fine* a point to your wit, for fear it should get blunted. *Cervantes*, The Little Gypsy (trans.).

A *fine* entrance is a sharp under-water part of the forebody of a ship. *Hamersly.*

16†. Sheer; mere; pure; absolute: in the old phrase *fine force.*

Longe lasted that strife but lelli too knowe,
By *fin force* of his fight Philip it winnes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 128.

The saisnes were so many and so thikke that of *fin force* thei made hym to remeve fro the brigge in to the playn feelde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 249.

Fine arts. See *art*^{2}.—**Fine as a fiddle,** very fine; high-strung; handsome. [Colloq.]

The horses are at the livery-stable while we have no pastor. Splendid animals they are, too, *fine as fiddles*, gentle as kittens. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 169.

Fine as fivepence, very smartly or gayly dressed. [Colloq.]

Be not, Jug, as a man would say, *finer than fivepence*, or more proud than a peacock.
Grim the Collier of Croydon, ii.

Fine casting. (*a*) A casting of special excellence, either for its artistic design, or for the soundness and homogeneousness or other characteristic of the material of which it is composed. (*b*) A casting from a mold in the preparation of which special care has been taken. See *figure-casting.*—**Fine stuff,** selected lime slacked in water, evaporated to the proper consistency, and used as a slip-coat to cover the previous coarser coats. Mixed with plaster of Paris, and sometimes with fine sand, it forms a finishing coat.—**To draw it fine.** See *draw.*—**To train fine,** in sporting language, to reduce (the body) to an effective condition by training; figuratively, to discipline thoroughly, as the intellectual powers.

A certain strain and a threat of latent anger in the expression, like that of a man *trained* too *fine* and harassed with perpetual vigilance. *R. L. Stevenson*, Pastoral.

fine^2 (fīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fined*, ppr. *fining.* [< ME. *finen* (= MHG. *fīnen* = Icel. *fīna*), refine, purify, < *fin, fine*, fine, pure: see *fine*^{2}, *a.* Cf. *affine*^{2} and *refine.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fine or pure; purify; clarify; refine: as, to *fine* gold or silver; to *fine* wine.

As gold . . .
Semes *fyned* clene ynoghe til mans sight,
Whar [were] it put in fire to *fyn* mare,
Yhit suld it leve sum dros thare.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 3336.

Surely there is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold where they *fine* it. Job xxviii. 1.

Blow, blow, sweet winds, O blow away
All vapours from the *fined* air.
Chapman, Mask of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn
[(song).

Clarifying the beer by such means as isinglass and gelatine is also called *fining* the beer.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 688.

After being racked and *fined*, the produce of the different vineyards is now ready for mixing together.
De Colange, Dict., I. 137.

2. To make fine or slender; make less coarse: as, to *fine* grass.—**3.** To change by imperceptible degrees; cause to pass by fine gradations to another or more perfect state. [Rare.]

I oftener sate at home
On evenings, watching how they *fined* themselves
With gradual conscience to a perfect night.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become fine or pure; become clear, as by depositing sediment: often followed by *down.*

The ale hadn't had time to *fine down*, but it would be as clear as a diamond . . . tomorrow.
T. Hughes, Scouring of the White Horse.

2. To become fine or thin; melt or fade.

The fog *fined* away to the windward.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxiv.

The most unwieldy-looking animals often *fine* down into the best shapes.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 204.

fine^2 (fīn), *adv.* [< *fine*^{2}, *a.*] **1.** Finely; well: as, I wad like *fine* to do it. [Scotch.]—**2.** Delicately; cautiously.

To fish *fine* and far off is the first and principal rule for trout-angling. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 242.

fine^3 (fē′ne), *n.* [It., end, = E. *fine*^{1}.] In *musical notation*, the word indicating the end of a repeated section, whether da capo or dal segno; also, the end of a composition in several sections.

fine-arch (fīn′ärch), *n.* The smaller fritting-furnace of a glass-house. *E. H. Knight.*

fine-cut (fīn′kut), *a.* Cut into fine pieces or strips: as, *fine-cut* chewing-tobacco.

finedraw (fīn′drâ), *v. t.*; pret. *finedrew*, pp. *finedrawn*, ppr. *finedrawing.* **1.** To sew up, as a rent, by drawing the edges of the fabric together with a fine thread, in such a manner as to restore the pattern if there is any. See *finedrawing.*

It was in my best pair of kerseymeres, but, thanks to the skilful little seamstress, I got them *finedrawn*, and that without any inconvenient delay.
Marryat, Peter Simple.

2. To draw out to extreme fineness, as wire: commonly in the past participle.

finedrawer (fīn′drâ″ėr), *n.* A person especially employed to do finedrawing, as in the manufacture of tapestry, where many are employed in uniting the separate pieces of which large tapestries are made.

finedrawing (fīn′drâ″ing), *n.* **1.** A method of darning in which the edges of a rent are brought together and the needle is passed through from one to the other at about half the thickness of the stuff in such a manner as to restore the pattern.—**2.** In *cloth-manuf.*, a finishing process in which the cloth is exposed to a strong light, and any minute hole or break is repaired by introducing, with a needle, sound yarns in place of the defective ones.—**3.** In *tapestry-manuf.*, the process of sewing together the different pieces separately manufactured.

fine-drawn (fīn′drân), *p. a.* Drawn out to extreme fineness or tenuity, as wire; hence, figuratively, drawn out with too much subtlety: as, *fine-drawn* conclusions.

fineer^1 (fi-nēr′), *v. i.* [< MD. *fijneren* (= MLG. *fenēren, phenēren*), make money, acquire wealth, in form like *fijneren*, refine, purify, but with sense due to *fijnancie*, money, wealth, finance, < F. *finance*, finance: see *finance.*] To get goods on credit by artifice. See the extract.

The second method of running into debt is called *fineering;* which is getting goods made up in such a fashion as to be unfit for every other purchaser; and if the tradesman refuses to give them upon credit, then threaten to leave them upon his hands.
Goldsmith, Ordinary of Newgate.

fineer^2† (fi-nēr′), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *veneer.*

fine-fingered (fīn′fing″gėrd), *a.* Delicate in workmanship; expert at fine work. *Spenser.*

fineless† (fīn′les), *a.* [< *fine*^{1} + *-less.*] Endless; inexhaustible.

Riches, *fineless*, is as poor as winter
To him that ever fears he shall be poor.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

finely (fīn′li), *adv.* [< ME. *finliche* (= MLG. *fīnliken* = OHG. *fīnlīhho*); < *fine*^{2} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a fine manner, in any sense of the word *fine;* admirably; elegantly; showily; delicately; sensitively; adroitly; subtlely; minutely; thinly; lightly: as, a picture *finely* painted; a stuff *finely* wrought; flour *finely* ground; a thought *finely* expressed.

Let mee be proued as Prince in pres where I wend,
And fende mee *finliche* well to fonde my strength.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1201.

Spirits are not *finely* touch'd
But to fine issues. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1.

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of white.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

It is as *finely* situated as any Rectory can be, for it is about the Midway 'twixt Oxford and London.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 15.

The life of these men is *finely* described in holy writ by "the path of an arrow," which is immediately closed up and lost. *Addison*, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

fineness (fīn′nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being fine, in any sense.

He sent, . . .
With some pretext of *fineness* in the meal
To save the offence of charitable, flour
From his tall mill. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. Specifically, the quantity of pure metal in alloys expressed by number of parts in 1,000.

Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat;
The *fineness* of the gold, and chargeful fashion.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

3†. Finesse; subtlety.

He promised
To use some holy and religious *fineness*,
To this good end. *Massinger*, The Renegade, iv. 1.

This is the artificialest peece of *fineness* to perswade Men to be Slaves that the wit of Court could have invented.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

He did the devil more service in this *fineness* of undermining than all the open battery of the ten great rams of persecution. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 148.

fine-nosed (fīn′nōzd), *a.* Having a keen or delicate sense of smell.

The monks themselves were too *fine-nosed* to dabble in tan-fatts. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. ii. 1.

finer (fī′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *fyner;* < *fine*^{2}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who refines or purifies; a refiner.

Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*. Prov. xxv. 4.

fine-rolls (fīn′rōlz), *n. pl.* In England, from the reign of John to that of Charles I., accounts of fines paid to the king for licenses to alienate lands, for freedom from knight's service, for pardons, wardships, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 311.

finery^{1} (fī'nėr-i), *n.* [< *fine*^{2}, *a.*, + *-ery*, collective suffix.] 1. Fineness; beauty; charm. [Rare.]

Don't choose your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects. *Watts.*

2. Ornament; decoration, especially gaudy or excessive decoration, as ribbons, trinkets, a stilted or flowery style in writing, etc.

His muse had no objection to a russet attire; but she turned with disgust from the *finery* of Guarini, as tawdry and as paltry as the rags of a chimney-sweeper on May-day. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Not a dowager brushed us, bedizened with *finery*.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, i.

finery^{2} (fī'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fineries* (-iz). [Also written *finary*; < *fine*^{2}, *v.*, + *-ery*. Cf. *refinery*.] In *metal.*, a hearth on which cast-iron is converted into wrought-iron. Previous to the introduction of the process known as *puddling*, the conversion of cast iron into wrought-iron was always effected in a finery, and this method is still in use in various regions, especially in Germany. For the best tin-plates, until recently, sheet-iron prepared in the finery was exclusively used.

fine-spoken (fīn'spō"kn), *a.* Using fine phrases; polite in language.

Fine-dressed and *fine-spoken* "chevaliers d'industrie."
Chesterfield.

fine-spun (fīn'spun), *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; hence, over-refined; over-elaborated; subtile: as, *fine-spun* theories.

Howe'er disguised th' inflammatory tale,
And covered with a *fine-spun* specious veil.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 328.

They are inexhaustible in conjectures and *fine-spun* conclusions. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13, note.

The interest of the whole is small, in consequence of the inherent insipidity of such a *fine-spun* discussion.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 385.

finesse (fi-nes'), *n.* [= D. Dan. *finesse* = Sw. *finess*, < F. *finesse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *fineza* = It. *finezza*), fineness, delicacy, nicety, keenness, subtlety, < *fin*, fine: see *fine*^{2}, *a.*] 1. Artifice; delicate stratagem; subtlety of contrivance; also, that quality of mind or character which leads to subtle actions.

Prowde speeches and too much *finesse* and curiositie is not commendable in an Embassadour.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 223.

A masterpiece of diplomatic *finesse* and political invention, electioneering viewed on the most magnificent scale, . . . exhibits a political drama which for the honour and happiness of mankind is of rare and strange occurrence.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 255.

Compared to his brethren in the East, the Persian depicted in books of travel, however distinguished by questionable *finesse* and arrant falsity, has always presented a certain humorous side to European readers.
Athenæum, No. 3085, p. 777.

2. In *whist*, the play (usually by the third hand, but occasionally by the second) of a card (say C) of the suit led, lower than another (A) in the hand, in the hope that an unplayed card (B) of intermediate value, whose position is still unknown, may be found to lie to the right, so that the trick may be taken by the card C while A is reserved to take B.—3†. Fineness of perception.

But he [Pope] (his musical *finesse* was such,
So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)
Made poetry a mere mechanic art.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 652.

=**Syn.** 1. *Artifice*, *Manœuver*, etc. (see *artifice*); skill, artfulness, adroitness, craft, subterfuge.

finesse (fi-nes'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *finessed*, ppr. *finessing*. [< *finesse*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To use artifice or fine stratagem.

Though secure of our hearts, yet confoundedly sick
If they were not his own by *finessing* and trick.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 106.

2. In *whist-playing*, to attempt to take a trick by finesse.

With minor tenace it is generally proper to *finesse* the second round, as the best card must probably be to your left. *Pole*, Whist, v.

II. *trans.* In *whist-playing*, to practise or perform a finesse with: as, to *finesse* a king, a knave, etc.

fine-still (fīn'stil), *v. t.* To distil, as spirits, from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter.

fine-stiller (fīn'stil"ėr), *n.* One who distils spirits from treacle or molasses.

finetop-grass (fīn'top-gràs), *n.* The *Agrostis alba* (*A. vulgaris*), a valuable meadow- and pasture-grass. Also known as *redtop*, *herdsgrass*, etc.

finew† (fin'ū), *n.* [< *finew-ed*, q. v.] Moldiness. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

finewed† (fin'ūd), *a.* [Also written *fenowed*, also *vinewed*, *vinnewed* (E. dial., etc.); < ME. (not found), < AS. *gefinegod*, moldy, musty, pp. of *fynegian*, become moldy or musty (of bread), < *fynig* (pl. *finie*), moldy or musty (of bread), = OD. *vinnigh*, moldy, musty, rotten, rank; perhaps related to *fūl*, E. *foul*^{1}, and to L. *putidus*, rotten. The resemblance to AS. *fennig*, *fenneg*, E. *fenny*, marshy, muddy, dirty, is not phonetically close, and is accidental.] Moldy; musty; decayed.

The old moth-eaten leaden legend, and the foisty and *fenowed* festival are yet secretly laid up in corners.
J. Favour, Antiquities, Triumph over Novelty (1619), [p. 334.

A souldier's hands must oft be died with goare,
Lest, starke with rest, they *finew'd* waxe, and hoare.
Mir. for Mags., p. 417.

finewedness† (fin'ūd-nes), *n.* [Also *vinewedness*, *vinnewedness*.] The state or quality of being finewed or moldy; mustiness; moldiness.

finfeet, *n.* Plural of *finfoot*.

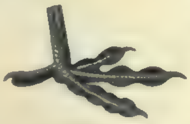
fin-fish (fin'fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Polypteridæ*; a fin-pike.

fin-fold (fin'fōld), *n.* In *ichth.*, a fold of the skin of the embryo fish in which fin-rays are developed.

finfoot (fin'fůt), *n.* 1. Pl. *finfoots* or *finfeet* (-fůts, -fēt). A name of the pinnatiped or lobe-footed birds of Africa and South America, of the family *Heliornithidæ*, related to the rails and coots; a bird of the genus *Heliornis* or *Podoa*; one of the sun-birds, as *Heliornis surinamensis* or *H. senegalensis*.—2. Pl. *finfeet*. A swimming-foot; a pleiopod, as of a crustacean.

Which appendages [abdominal legs of stomatopods] . . . are used in swimming, or are *fin-feet*.
G. Cuvier, Règne Animal (tr. 1849), p. 423.

fin-footed (fin'fůt"ed), *a.* 1. Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane; web-footed; palmiped.—2. In *ornith.*, pinnatiped; having pinnate feet, the toes being separately furnished with flaps, as in the grebes, coots, phalaropes, finfoots, etc.—3. In *Mollusca*, pteropod. Also *fin-toed*.


Fin-footed (Coot).

finfoots, *n.* Plural of *finfoot*, 1.

finga (fing'gä), *n.* The East Indian king-crow or drongo-shrike, *Dicrurus macrocercus*.

fingent (fin'jent), *a.* [< L. *fingen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fingere*, form. See *feign*.] Making; forming; fashioning. [Rare.]

Ours is a most fictile world, and man is the most *fingent*, plastic of creatures. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. i. 2.

finger (fing'gėr), *n.* [< ME. *finger*, < AS. *finger* = OS. *fingar* = OFries. *finger* = D. *vinger* = MLG. *vinger*, LG. *finger* = OHG. *fingar*, MHG. G. *finger* = Icel. *fingr* = Sw. Dan. *finger* = Goth. *figgrs*, finger. The asserted connection with *fang* is doubtful: see *fang*. Cf. *toe* and *dactyl*.] 1. A digit of the fore limb; any one of the terminal or distal members of the hand; in a restricted sense, any digit of the hand except the innermost or thumb. In this restricted sense the fingers are commonly numbered from the forefinger as first to the little finger as fourth, but sometimes the thumb is counted as first.

Put not thy *fyngerys* on thy dysche,
Nothyr in flesche, nothir in fysche.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

The *Finger* on which this Ring [the wedding-ring] is to be worn is the fourth *Finger* of the left hand, next unto the little *finger*; because, by the received Opinion of the Learned and Experienced in Ripping up and Anatomizing Men's Bodies, there is a Vein of Blood which passeth from that fourth *Finger* unto the Heart called Vena amoris, Love's Vein.
H. Swineburne, quoted in Amer. Anthropology, I. 73.

Then he put it [a crown] by again; but to my thinking, he was very loth to lay his *fingers* off it. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude;
And, with forced *fingers* rude,
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 4.

A smaller piece amidst the precious store,
Pinch'd close between his *finger* and his thumb.
Cowper, Charity, l. 477.

2. Something like or likened to a finger, as a ray of a starfish; something resembling or serving the purpose of a finger; an index.

Fancy, like the *finger* of a clock,
Runs the great circuit, and is still at home.
Cowper, Task, iv. 118.

Autumn laying here and there
A fiery *finger* on the leaves.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcix.

Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, one of the two parts forming a chelate or forceps-joint, especially the smaller part, which hinges on the other. (*b*) In *mach.*, any small wood or metal projection on a machine, for parting materials or arresting motion, as the tooth of a rake, the gripper in printing-presses, or the wires of a stop-motion: as, the *fingers* of a harvester, in and between which the knives play.

In Webster's loom (1872) a temporary race is formed by means of "*fingers*," inserted and withdrawn at proper times, and two shuttles may be thrown separately or simultaneously. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 214.

Passing through pointed sheaths now called *fingers*.
Ure, Dict., IV. 18.

3. (*a*) A measure of length, a finger-breadth, commonly a natural finger-breadth. A finger of liquor is a quantity in a tumbler one natural finger-breadth deep. The shot in a gun was similarly measured upon the ramrod, and still is where muzzle-loaders are used. See *finger-breadth*.

Yet he fayled of the garlonde,
Thre *fyngers* and mare.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 114).

Their armes are clubbes or woodden swords, fiue or sixe foote long, and a foote broad, a *finger* thicke, and very sharpe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 843.

4 *fingers* make 1 hand breadth.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600).

Upon entering the door [of the magazine], one of the guns, which had a spring to it, and was charged eight *fingers* deep with swan-shot, went off.
Wirt, Patrick Henry, p. 168.

A *finger*, in Mexican law, is the sixteenth part of a foot, and is divided into three straws or into four grains.
Hall, Mexican Law, p. 79.

3 jows make 1 unglee or *finger*, ¾ inch.
Woolhouse, Measures of Bengal.

(*b*) A finger's length, commonly that of the middle finger.—4. In *music*, execution, especially on a keyed instrument; method of fingering: as, she has a good *finger*.

Miss Wirt, with great deliberation, played the original and beautiful melody. . . . "What a *finger*!" cried Mrs. Ponto; and indeed it was a finger, as knotty as a turkey's drumstick, and splaying all over the piano.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxv.

A finger in the pie, a share in the doing of anything; frequently, officious intermeddling or interference.

The devil speed him! no man's *pie* is freed
From his ambitious *finger*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

Annular finger, auricular finger, etc. See the adjectives.—**Finger of God**, power or work of God.

The magicians said unto Pharaoh, This is the *finger of God*. Ex. viii. 19.

His fingers are all thumbs, said of one whose fingers are awkward or stiff.—**Mechanical finger**, in *microscopy*, a device consisting of a wire, hair, or bristle fixed on a forceps, and used in separating some minute object for examination from a mass of material on a slide.—**To burn one's fingers.** See *burn*^{1}.—**To have a finger in**, to be concerned in.—**To have at one's fingers' ends.** See *end*.—**To live by one's fingers' ends**, to live by mechanical skill or handiwork.

How many goodly cities could I reckon up that thrive wholly by trade, where thousands of inhabitants *live* singular well *by their fingers' ends*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., Democritus to the Reader, p. 55.

finger (fing'gėr), *v.* [= D. *vingeren* = MLG. *vingerēren* = G. *fingern* = Dan. *fingerere*, *fingre* = Sw. *fingra*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To touch with the fingers; handle: as, to *finger* money.

Peace, childish Cupid, peace: thy *finger'd* eye
But cries for what, in time, will make thee cry.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 8, Epig.

They began to *finger* the Indian Gold.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 41.

2. To toy or meddle with.

Let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them, to anger me.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

Moore lingered yet two minutes; he bent over Caroline's desk, and glanced at her grammar, he *fingered* her pen, he lifted her bouquet and played with it.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, v.

There is a sense in which to be always *fingering* one's motives is a sign rather of an unwholesome preoccupation with self than of the eagerness in disinterested service which helps forward mankind.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 297.

3. To touch or take thievishly; pilfer; filch; secure by manipulation with the fingers.

The king was slily *finger'd* from the deck.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

4. In *music*: (*a*) To play, as an instrument requiring the use of individual fingers.

You're a fair viol, and your sense the strings,
Who, *finger'd* to make man his lawful music,
Would draw heav'n down, and all the gods to hearken.
Shak., Pericles, i. 1.

(*b*) To play, as a particular passage involving a choice among different possible modes of execution. (*c*) To indicate upon a piece of music, by means of figures, the mode of execution with the fingers to be used.—5. To do or perform with the fingers, as a delicate piece of work, etc.

II. *intrans.* To touch something with the fingers, as a musical instrument in playing it.

> Back . . . did Pelleas in an utter shame
> Creep with his shadow thro' the court again,
> *Fingering* at his sword-handle.
> *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

finger-alphabet (fing′gėr-al″fa̤-bet), *n.* Certain positions and motions of the hands and fingers, signifying the common alphabet, used by deaf-mutes. See *deaf-mute.*

finger-and-toe (fing′gėr-a̤nd-tō′), *n.* The popular name for dactylorhiza, a disease in turnips. See *dactylorhiza.*

finger-bar (fing′gėr-bär), *n.* The bar of a reaper or mower supporting the fingers and the reciprocating knives.

finger-board (fing′gėr-bōrd), *n.* **1.** In the violin, guitar, and similar instruments, the thin, usually rounded, strip of wood on the neck, above which the strings are stretched, and against which, in stopping, they are pressed by the player's fingers. See cut under *violin.*—**2.** In the pianoforte and organ, the keyboard.

finger-bowl (fing′gėr-bōl), *n.* A bowl or glass for holding the water used to cleanse the fingers at table. Also *finger-glass.*

fingerbreadth (fing′gėr-bredth), *n.* The breadth of a finger; specifically, a long measure, the fourth part of a palm. The old English "fingerbreadth by assize" was $\frac{1}{18}$ foot. The word is often used to translate names of foreign units derived from the natural fingerbreadth.

> 4 barlycornes in bredth make 1 *fingerbreadth.*
> *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600).

> 24 *fingerbreadths* = 1 foot.
> *Tate*, Modern Cambist (17th ed., Persia), p. 136.

Natural fingerbreadth, the breadth of a person's finger, used as a unit of length.

finger-brush (fing′gėr-brush), *n.* A brush used in sizing book-covers of leather or cloth after blanking or tooling, and preparatory to gilding.

finger-coral (fing′gėr-kor″a̤l), *n.* A millepore coral, *Millepora alcicornis.* It is used for ornament.

finger-counting (fing′gėr-koun″ting), *n.* Counting upon the fingers.

> They may have adopted the reverse order, from thumb to little finger, as many savages do, and as in fact the Greeks and Romans did with that later and more complicated system of *fingercounting* which we find in use in the first century of our era. *Gow*, Greek Mathematics, § 8.

finger-cymbals (fing′gėr-sim″ba̤lz), *n. pl.* Castanets.

fingered (fing′gėrd), *a.* **1.** Having fingers: commonly in composition with a qualifying term: as, five-*fingered.*

> *Fingered* and thumbed. *Skelton*, Poems, p. 124.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *digitate.*—**3.** In *music:* (*a*) Played by the individual fingers, as a stringed, keyed, or holed instrument. (*b*) Produced by the use of the fingers or by the choice of a particular fingering, as a tone or a passage. (*c*) Having the intended fingering marked: as, a piece *fingered* throughout.

fingerer (fing′gėr-ėr), *n.* One who fingers; one who handles that to which he has no right; a pilferer. *Webster.*

finger-fern (fing′gėr-fėrn), *n.* A name applied to *Asplenium Ceterach,* and to a variety of *Scolopendrium vulgare.*

finger-flower (fing′gėr-flou″ėr), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

finger-glass (fing′gėr-glȧs), *n.* Same as *finger-bowl.*

> After dinner, when she rose from table, her own servant presented her with a *finger-glass* and water, which nobody else had. *Greville*, Memoirs, April 1, 1830.

finger-grass (fing′gėr-grȧs), *n.* The common crab-grass, *Panicum sanguinale.*

finger-grip (fing′gėr-grip), *n.* An implement for regaining a rod or tool which has been dropped or broken in a bored shaft.

finger-guard (fing′gėr-gärd), *n.* That part of a sword-guard which is extended parallel or nearly parallel to the grip, and protects the fingers. The final and elaborated form of this is called the *knuckle-bow.* See cut under *hilt.*

finger-hole (fing′gėr-hōl), *n.* In musical instruments, as flutes, oboes, clarinets, etc., a hole in the side of the tube so placed that it may be closed by a finger of the player, that the tone produced may be modified in pitch. On elaborate instruments the holes are often so numerous and so widely dispersed that they can be closed only by an intricate mechanism of levers.

fingering (fing′gėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *fingering, fynguryng;* verbal n. of *finger, v.*] **1.** The act of touching lightly or handling.

> These *fingerings* and suckings of every thing it [the infant] can lay hold of, these open-mouthed listenings to every sound, are the first steps in the series which ends in the discovery of unseen planets.
> *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 129.

2†. Beckoning with the finger.—**3.** In *music:* (*a*) The method of using the fingers upon a fingered instrument, especially so as to produce given effects in the best way. The fingering of the pianoforte has developed gradually, the thumb and the little finger being but slightly used until the middle of the eighteenth century.

> In *fing'ring* some [bards] unskill'd, but only us'd to sing
> Unto the other's harp. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv. 174.

(*b*) An indication by figures, upon a piece of music, of the fingers to be used in its performance. For the pianoforte two systems of fingering are in use: the German or European, which marks the thumb 1, and the fingers 2, 3, 4, and 5 in order; and the American, which marks the thumb x, and the fingers 1, 2, 3, and 4 in order.

4. Delicate work done with the fingers.

> Not any skill'd in loops of *fingering* fine
> With this so curious network might compare.
> *Spenser.*

> A shady, fresh, and ripply cove,
> Where nested was an arbor, overwove
> By many a summer's silent *fingering.*
> *Keats*, Endymion, i.

5. A thick, loose woolen yarn used for knitting stockings, etc. [Great Britain.]

finger-key (fing′gėr-kē), *n.* A key for opening and closing electric circuits, operated by the fingers; the ordinary transmitter of the Morse telegraph system.

fingerling (fing′gėr-ling), *n.* [Cf. ME. *fingerling, fyngyrlynge* (= D. *vingerling* = MLG. *vingerlink* = G. *fingerling,* a finger-stall, MHG. *vingerlinc,* a ring); < *finger* + dim. *-ling*¹.] **1†.** A finger of a glove.

> *Fyngerlynge* of a glove, digitabulum.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 161.

2. Some small thing no bigger than a finger; specifically, a very small salmon or a small trout.

> When the salmon is just hatched, he is known as fry, or *fingerling.* *St. Nicholas*, XIII. 740.

finger-mark (fing′gėr-märk), *n.* A mark, especially a soil or stain, made by a finger.

> The application of a *finger-mark,* either as an autograph in lamp-black on ordinary paper, in wax, or on prepared paper, which would instantly print the most delicate rugæ of the damp finger impressed on it, ought immediately to take the place of the present clumsy cross — which, in spite of school boards, will for a long time yet continue to figure in various documents.
> *St. James's Budget*, Dec. 24, 1880, p. 7.

finger-mirror (fing′gėr-mir″o̤r), *n.* A dental hand-mirror supported by a clasp into which, when it is used, a finger may be inserted.

finger-nut (fing′gėr-nut), *n.* In *mach.*, a nut having wings which can be grasped by the fingers.

finger-plate (fing′gėr-plāt), *n.* A plate of metal or porcelain fixed on the edge of a door where the handle is, to prevent soiling by the hand.

finger-point (fing′gėr-point), *n.* **1.** The point or end of the finger.—**2.** That at which the finger is pointed. [Rare.]

> He seeks to be what he ought; and is not content to dream on through life, the shadow of greatness, or the *finger-point* of scorn. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 602.

finger-post (fing′gėr-pōst), *n.* A post with projecting arm or arms for pointers, often terminating in the form of fingers, set up for the direction of travelers, generally where roads cross or divide.

> He threw himself in the attitude of a *finger-post,* magnificently and mutely suggesting that I should take myself away from his presence. *T. Hook*, Jack Brag.

> The last cartoon of the year represents Louis Napoleon recklessly galloping a blind horse towards the edge of a precipice, which a *finger-post* indicates as the road "to glory." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 63.

finger-puff (fing′gėr-puf), *n.* In *hair-dressing,* a long and slender puff, often made by rolling the hair over a finger.

finger-reading (fing′gėr-rē″ding), *n.* A system of reading for the blind in which the fingers are passed over letters raised sufficiently from the paper to be distinguished.

finger-shell (fing′gėr-shel), *n.* A marine shell resembling a finger. *E. D.*

finger-shield (fing′gėr-shēld), *n.* A shield for a finger, used in sewing to protect the first finger of the left hand from the needle, or the little finger of the right hand from cutting by the thread.

finger-sponge (fing′gėr-spunj), *n.* One of various slender, branching sponges, of unmerchantable quality, found in Florida; a glove-sponge.

finger-stall (fing′gėr-stâl), *n.* A cover or cot worn on a finger to protect it, as when injured, or in dissecting, etc.

finger-steel (fing′gėr-stēl), *n.* A small whetting instrument, shaped like an awl or a skewer, used by curriers to sharpen their knives.

finger-tip (fing′gėr-tip), *n.* The end or tip of a finger.

> The *finger-tips,* especially of the right hand, have an office similar to that performed by the yellow-spot of the retina; they are the centre or hearth of clear perceptions of touch. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 417.

To have at one's finger-tips, to be practically familiar with.

fingian, *n.* See *findjan.*

fingle-fangle† (fing′gl-fang′gl), *n.* [A var. redupl. of *fangle.*] A trifle. [Colloq.]

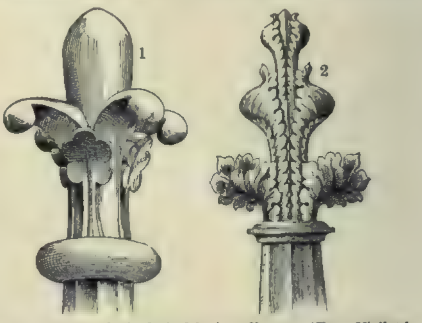
> And, though we're all as near of kindred
> As th' outward man is to the inward,
> We agree in nothing, but to wrangle
> About the slightest *fingle-fangle.*
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. iii. 454.

fingram (fing′gra̤m), *n.* Worsted spun of combed wool on the small wheel. [Scotch.]

> There *fingram* stockins spun on rocks lyes.
> *Colvil*, Mock Poem, ii. 9.

fingrigo (fing-grig′ō), *n.* [The Jamaica name.] In Jamaica, the *Pisonia aculeata,* a spiny, shrubby climber.

finial (fin′i-a̤l), *n.* [< ML. **finialis,* < L. *finis,* end: see *fine*¹ and *-al.*] **1.** In *arch.*, the ornamental termination or apex of a pinnacle, canopy, gable, or the like, consisting usually of a knob or composition of foliage. By older writers the word is used to denote not only the termination, but the whole pyramidal mass.



1. Finial, A. D. 1230, Cathedral of Amiens, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.") 2. Finial, 15th century.

> From this faire Palace then he takes his Front,
> From that his *Finials.*
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

> The white *finials* of Milan Cathedral shining somewhere in the distance. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

2. In *decorative art,* by extension from architecture, the ornamental termination, usually a knob, cluster of leaves, or the like, of any upward-pointing part.

> He groped as blind, and seem'd
> Always about to fall, grasping the pews
> And oaken *finials* till he touch'd the door.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

finic (fin′ik), *a.* Same as *finical.* [Rare.]

> Does he think to be courted for acting the *finick* and conceited? *Collier.*

finical (fin′i-ka̤l), *a.* [A var. of *finikin,* assuming the form of an adj. in *-al.*] Affecting great nicety or extreme elegance; overnice; unduly particular about trifles; fastidious: same as *finikin.*

> A knave; a rascal; an eater of broken meats; a base, proud, shallow, beggarly, three-suited, hundred-pound, filthy, worsted-stocking knave; a lily-liver'd, action-taking, whoreson, glass-gazing, superserviceable, *finical* rogue; one-trunk-inheriting slave. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

> You are too *finical* for me; speak plain, sir.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 4.

> The king also reprobated the *finical* embarrassments of the new fashions, and seldom wore new clothes.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char., p. 573.

=**Syn.** *Finical, Spruce, Foppish. Finical* applies to an overwrought delicacy of taste in manners, dress, and speech; *spruce,* to appearance, especially dress, a *spruce* person being too conspicuously trim for elegance or dignity; *foppish,* to absorption in the vanities of dress. All these words are applied especially to men. See *coxcomb.*

> Be not too *finical;* but yet be clean;
> And wear well-fashion'd clothes, like other men.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, l. 578.

> Gowns at length are found mere masquerade,
> The tassel'd cap and the *spruce* band a jest,
> A mock'ry of the world! *Cowper*, Task, ii. 749.

> *Foppish* airs
> And histrionic mumm'ry, that let down
> The pulpit to the level of the stage.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 562.

finicality (fin-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *finical* + *-ity.*] **1.** The state or quality of being finical; finicalness.—**2.** Something of a finical nature: as, that is a mere *finicality.* *Prescott.*

finically (fin'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a finical manner; with extreme or affected nicety. *Bailey*, 1727.

finicalness (fin'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being finical; extreme nicety in dress, manners, or style; foppishness; fastidiousness.

Nor had Gribelin any thing of greatness in his manner or capacity. His works have no more merit than *finicalness*, and that not in perfection, can give them.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, III. 244.

finicking (fin'i-king), *n.* [Also *finnicking;* a var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of a verbal n. in *-ing*^{1}.] Fussiness; fastidious ways.

The verse laughs at such *finnicking*, and asserts its true division. *E. Wadham*, Eng. Versification, p. 147.

Not in stuck-up bowing and scraping, *finnicking*, polite quadrillism, but in good active dances, that make every limb feel pleasant fatigue.
B. W. Richardson, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 85.

finicking (fin'i-king), *a.* [Also *finnicking;* a var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of a ppr. in *-ing*^{2}.] Same as *finikin.*

To show off his possessions, . . . with an intended superiority in his rude manliness to anything so *finicking.*
Mrs. Oliphant, Ladies Lindores, p. 55.

finicky (fin'i-ki), *a.* [Var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of an adj. in *-y*^{1}.] Same as *finikin.* [Colloq.]

finient†, *n.* [< L. *finien(t-)s*, ppr. of *finire*, end: see *finish.*] In *astrol.*, the horizon; the finitor.

finific (fi-nif'ik), *a.* [< L. *finis*, end (see *fine*^{1}), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Rendering limited or finite. [Rare.]

The essential *finific* in the form of the finite. *Coleridge.*

finified (fin'i-fid), *p. a.* Made fine; fine in dress or affectedly nice in manner; dandyish; finical: as, how *finified* you are! he has become very *finified.* [Colloq., U. S.]

finify (fin'i-fi), *v. t.* [< *fine*^{2}, *a.*, + *-i-fy*, make.] To make fine; adorn. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

As nimble a fine fellow of his feet as his hands: for there is a noble corn-cutter, his companion, hath . . . pared and *finified* them. *B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

All the morning he wasteth in *finifying* his body to please her eye. *Man in the Moon*, 1609.

finikin (fin'i-kin), *a.* and *n.* [Also *finnikin* and, with accom. terminations, *finicking*, *finicky*, *finical;* orig. a dial. word, of D. origin; cf. MD. *fijnkens*, adv., precisely, exactly, neatly, < *fijn*, fine, precise, exact, + dim. *-ken*, E. -kin.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Daintily fine; dainty.

> With that came in a wealthy knight,
> Which was both grave and old,
> And after him a *finikin* lass,
> Did shine like the glistering gold.
> *Robin Hood and Allin A Dale* (Child's Ballads, V. 281).

2. Pettily particular; precise in trifles; idly busy; especially, particular about dress.

The bearded creatures are quite as *finikin* over their toilets as any coquette in the world. *Thackeray.*

The most *finnikin* of us must needs begrime himself in getting forward ever so little a distance.
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 33.

II. *n.* A sort of pigeon with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.

fining (fi'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fine*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** (*a*) The process of refining or purifying. (*b*) The process of clarifying wine or other liquor by hastening the deposition of floating solid matters.

Both white of egg and gelatine . . . are freely used for *fining*, and . . . wines that have been freely subjected to such *fining* keep better and become dryer with age.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 672.

2. The process of becoming clear: said especially of wine and other liquors.—**3.** The material or mixture introduced into liquor to clarify it, as whites of eggs or alum. It is customary to mix the fining with a little of the liquor and beat them thoroughly together; the mixture is then poured into the cask and the liquor is stirred.

fining-forge (fi'ning-fōrj), *n.* A finery or reheating furnace.

fining-pot (fi'ning-pot), *n.* A vessel in which metals are refined.

The *fining pot* is for silver, and the furnace for gold.
Prov. xvii. 3.

fining-roller (fi'ning-rō"lėr), *n.* In a papermaking machine, a cylindrical sieve of wire cloth by which the coarse fibers and knots are retained while the finely ground stuff is permitted to pass through.

finis (fi'nis), *n.* [L., the end, limit: see *fine*^{1}, *finish.*] The end; conclusion: a word occasionally, and in former times commonly, placed at the end of a book.

finish (fin'ish), *v.* [< ME. *finischen*, *finisshen*, also in contr. form *finchen* (like *punchen*, contr. of *punisshen:* see *punch*^{2} = *punish*), < OF. *finiss-*, stem of certain parts of *finir*, F. *finir* = Pr. *fenir* = OSp. *finir* = It. *finire*, < L. *finire*, end, finish, complete, < *finis*, limit, end: see *fine*^{1}, *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring to an end; arrive at the end of; complete by passing throughout the length or extent of: as, to *finish* a journey or an undertaking; to *finish* the day; to *finish* one's life.

Neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might *finish* my course with joy. Acts xx. 24.

> So when four years were wholly *finished*,
> She threw her royal robes away.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

2. To bring to completion; complete by making or doing the last or final part of: as, to *finish* the reading of a book; to *finish* a task assigned; to *finish* a house.

> He is the half part of a blessed man,
> Left to be *finished* by such a she.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

Better to *finish* one small enterprise than to leave many large ones half done. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 349.

3. To put an end to; terminate the existence, opposition, etc., of; destroy: as, to *finish* an enemy by an overwhelming defeat; the last blow *finished* him. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people, and upon thy holy city, to *finish* the transgression, and to make an end of sins. Dan. ix. 24.

4. To complete and perfect in detail; elaborate carefully; put the final touches on, especially with reference to smoothing and polishing.

Age sets its house in order, and *finishes* its works, which to every artist is a supreme pleasure. *Emerson*, Old Age.

> I call'd him Crichton, for he seem'd
> All-perfect, *finish'd* to the finger-nail.
> *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

To put the finishing hand to. See *hand.* = **Syn. 1** and **2.** To end, terminate, close, conclude, complete, perform, achieve.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To arrive at the end; stop.

They sey thei shull neuer *fenisshe* till thei have a-vengid the deth of Aungis. And thei have assembled a grete power, and wele to conquere this londe be force.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 54.

2. To come to an end; terminate; expire.

> These her women, . . . who, with wet cheeks,
> Were present when she *finish'd.*
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

> Exeter doth wish
> His days may *finish* ere that hapless time.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

finish (fin'ish), *n.* [< *finish*, *v.*] **1.** The end or last part of any movement or progress; especially, the end of a race or competitive contest of any kind.

I have followed him through his typical Swedish elkhunt, and am loth to leave him before he has achieved some sort of success to console him for his disastrous *finish.* *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 96.

2. The last work performed upon any object, whereby it is completed or perfected.—**3.** Careful elaboration or its result; polish: as, the *finish* of a work of art, a poem, or a piece of cloth; to put a fine *finish* on anything, or to give it an exquisite *finish; finish* in deportment.

To us who write in a hurry for people who read in a hurry, *finish* would be loss of time. *J. Caird.*

4. The last hard, smooth coat of plaster on a wall: commonly called *hard-finish.*—**Blind finish**, in *bookbinding*, a style of ornamenting book-covers by means of heated stamps, without ink or gold.—**Curled finish**, in *metal-work*, an ornamental finish giving a curled appearance to the surface. It is produced by the manipulation of a small strip of oilstone or Ayr stone.

finished (fin'isht), *p. a.* Polished to the highest degree of excellence; complete; perfect: as, a *finished* poem; a *finished* education.

A *finished* gentleman is perhaps the most uncommon of all the great characters in life. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 34.

There are two great and separate senses in which we call a thing *finished.* . . . One, which refers to the mere neatness and completeness of the actual work, as we speak of a well-*finished* knife-handle or ivory toy; and secondly, a sense which refers to the effect produced by the thing done, as we call a picture well *finished* if it is so full in its details as to produce the effect of reality.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, IV. ix. § 3.

Finished drawing. See *drawing.*—**Finished-spirit condenser**, that part of a still in which the work of condensation is completed, and from which the hot spirits pass to the refrigerator to be cooled.

finisher (fin'ish-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which finishes, completes, or perfects.

Jesus, the author and *finisher* of our faith. Heb. xii. 2.

> He that of greatest works is *finisher*
> Oft does them by the weakest minister.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bookbinding*, a workman who takes the incomplete book as left by the forwarder and finishes the work with gilding and decoration by various methods. (*b*) In *stereotyping* and *electrotyping*, a workman who perfects the face of plates by cutting out superfluous metal, rectifying faults, and correcting errors, for which purpose he cuts out the letters or words to be changed and solders in separate types or cast pieces. (*c*) In *paper-making*, the second rag-pulping machine or half-stuff engine. (*d*) In the *manufacture of fabrics*, the final carder, or the one that delivers the sliver. See *carding-machine.* (*e*) In *pianoforte-making*, the workman who puts the action together and fastens it into the case.

2. One who or that which puts an end to something; in colloquial use, that which settles or puts the finishing touch to something.

"You need go no farther on your flying tour of matrimony; my house and my heart alike are open to you both." "This was a *finisher*," said Lackington.
T. Hood, Gilbert Gurney, II. vi.

finishing-drill (fin'ish-ing-dril), *n.* See *drill*^{1}.

finishing-press (fin'ish-ing-pres), *n.* A press used in finishing; specifically, in *bookbinding*, a simple form of press, usually made of two broad blocks of wood, connected by strong screws of wood, which are intended to hold a book firmly during the process of finishing.

finishing-tool (fin'ish-ing-tōl), *n.* In *lathe-work*, a turning-tool with a cutting edge ground to a large angle. Such tools remove a very thin chip, and are often used simply as scrapers.

finishment†, *n.* [ME. *fynyshment*, *fynisment*, < OF. *finessement*, *fenissement;* as *finish* + *-ment.*] Finishing; end; death.

Merlyn be-gan to telle the lovynge of Ihesu Criste, and of Iosep Abaramathie, like as they hadden ben of the slayn; and of Pieron, and of othir felowes like as they weren departed, and the *fynyshment* of Ioseph and of alle other.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 23.

finish-turn (fin'ish-tėrn), *v. t.* To subject to a final operation of turning; finish by the action of an accurate lathe.

They were then *finish-turned* on the parts fitting into the crank-webs. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8889.

finit†, *n.* [< L. *finitus*, pp. of *finire*, end: see *finite.*] A limit. *Nares.*

And soe wee early ended our fifth weekes travell, with the *finit* of that sheere, at the noble city of Bristow.
MS. Lansdowne, 213.

finite (fi'nīt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fini* = Sp. Pg. It. *finito*, < L. *finitus*, pp. of *finire*, end, complete, finish: see *finish.* Cf. *fine*^{2}, *a.*, ult. a doublet of *finite.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not too great nor too small to be naturally susceptible of measurement, whether measurable by us or not; not infinite nor infinitesimal. All objects of ordinary experience are finite; God, eternity, immensity, and the like are not finite. Etymologically, *finite* means having an end or terminal; but this signification is not coextensive with the English use of the term. Thus, the circumference of a circle has no ends, yet is finite; while past time has an end, yet is not finite. So, if a finite arc be cut out of a parabola, what remains has two ends, yet is not finite.

The obvious portions of extension that affect our senses carry with them into the mind the idea of *finite;* and the ordinary periods of succession whereby we measure time and duration, as hours, days, and years, are bounded lengths. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 2.

The following are the special significations of the word: (*a*) As applied to a class or integer number, capable of being completely counted: this is the fundamental meaning. This distinction between a finite and an infinite class is very important, because there is a peculiar mode of reasoning, called by logicians reasoning by transposed quantity, which is applicable to finite classes alone. The following syllogism is an example: "Every Hottentot kills a Hottentot; but no Hottentot is killed by more than one Hottentot; hence, every Hottentot is killed by a Hottentot." If by the Hottentots is here meant a class of which a complete census might be taken, this conclusion must be true, provided the premises are true. But if the generations of Hottentots are everlasting, each Hottentot might kill one of his children, and yet some Hottentots might die natural deaths. Reasoning by transposed quantity is indispensable in the higher arithmetic and algebra; and consequently in these branches of mathematics the distinction between finite and infinite classes is very important. (*b*) As applied to continuous quantity, smaller than a suitably chosen finite number multiplied into the unit of measurement, and larger than a suitably chosen finite number divided by the unit of measurement.

On account of the *finite* speed of light, each star appears to describe in space a circle of fixed magnitude, in a plane parallel to that of the ecliptic. *Tait*, Light, § 66.

(*c*) In *gram.*, limited by person; personal; strictly verbal; not infinitival nor participial.

2. Subject to limitations or conditions, such as those of space, time, circumstances, and the laws of nature: as, a *finite* being; *finite* existence or duration.

> Only I discern
> Infinite passion and the pain
> Of *finite* hearts that yearn.
> *Browning*, Two in the Campagna.

3. Of or pertaining or relating to finite beings: as, *finite* passions or interests.—**Calculus of finite differences.** See *calculus.*—**Finite canon**, in *music*, a canon whose theme comes to a definite end, instead of perpetually returning into itself. See *canon*^{1}.—**Finite existence**, the mode of existence of everything except God; existence in the ordinary sense, not transcending our power to imagine it; contingent existence.—**Finite term.** (*a*) In *logic*, a noun or verb not containing a negative particle, as *man*, opposed to *not-man;* also, a proposition containing only finite terms. (*b*) In *math.*, an integral is said to be expressed in *finite terms* when it is expressed without resort to an infinite series, although it may be expressed by means of exponential, elliptic, or Abelian functions which are synonymous with infinite series; but frequently expressions involving higher kinds of functions than the exponential and trigonometric are excluded.

II. *n.* That which is finite; finite things collectively: used only with the definite article.

> When one talks of the infinite in terms borrowed from *the finite* . . . his words are not symbols.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

finite (fī′nīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *finited*, ppr. *finiting*. [< *finite, a.*] To limit; fix the limits of. [Rare.]

> What gives me identity: i. e., what forever fixes or *finites* me to my own consciousness, and to others' regard.
> *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 85.

finiteless† (fī′nīt-les), *a.* [< *finite* + *-less.*] Unlimited; infinite.

> It is ridiculous unto reason, and *finiteless* as their desires.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

finitely (fī′nīt-li), *adv.* In a finite manner or degree; within limits; to a certain degree only.

> They are creatures still, and that sets them at an infinite distance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finitely* distant from us.
> *Stillingfleet.*

finiteness (fī′nīt-nes), *n.* The mode or quality of being finite, in any sense; a finite state or condition; limited quality or character as regards extent, duration, power, etc.: as, the *finiteness* of our natural powers; the *finiteness* of a number.

> The universe, though dependent on the Infinite, is made up of individual limited atoms, and any amount of *finiteness* added together or multiplied cannot reach infinity.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 696.

> Once alienated from God and plunged into *finiteness* and sensuousness, men deified the powers of nature, or mortal men, or even carnal lusts, as in Aphrodite.
> *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 11.

finitor† (fin′i-tọr), *n.* [< L. *finitor*, one who determines boundaries, a surveyor, also (sc. *circulus*) the horizon, < *finire*, end, limit, bound: see *finish, fine^1.*] In *astrol.*, the horizon.

finitude (fin′i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *finitus*, pp.: see *finite.* Cf. *infinitude.*] The state or mode of being finite; especially, subjection to limitations or conditions; limitation. See *finite*, 2.

> The fulness of the creation, and the *finitude* of the creature.
> *Chalmers.*

fin-keel (fin′kēl′), *n.* A projection downward from the bottom of a sailboat or yacht, in general shape like the ventral fin of a fish. The fin-keel is usually made of metal, and acts as additional ballast.

finkle†, *n.* [Also *finckle, finkel;* < ME. *fynkyl, fenkel*, a var. of *fennel*, ult. < L. *feniculum*, dim. of *fenum:* see *fennel.*] Fennel.

> Of *Finkle* or Fennell, and Hempe.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 9.

Finlander (fin′lan-dėr), *n.* [See *Finn.*] A native or an inhabitant of Finland; a Finn.

finless (fin′les), *a.* [< *fin^1* + *-less.*] Destitute of fins: as, *finless* fish.

finlet (fin′let), *n.* [< *fin^1* + *-let.*] 1. A little fin.—2. Technically, in *ichth.*, detached rays of a dorsal or anal fin, forming a kind of fin, especially in the mackerel family. See *Scombridæ.*

> Serial concrescence of primitively distinct metameric *finlets.*
> *J. A. Ryder.*

Finn (fin), *n.* [Also spelled *Fin;* < ME. *Finnes*, AS. *Finnas*, pl., Finns, *Finna land*, land of the Finns; = Icel. *Finnr* = Sw. Dan. *Finne*, Finn; cf. Icel. *Finnland*, Sw. Dan. *Finland*, Finland, said to be a translation, equiv. to 'fenland,' of the Finnish name, *Suomi* or *Suomenmaa*, lit. the swampy region; cf. Icel. Norw. ODan. *fen* = E. *fen^1.*] 1. A native of Finland; a Finlander.—2. Ethnologically—(*a*) A member of the Finnic race in general. (*b*) Specifically, a member of that branch of the Finnic race inhabiting Finland and other parts of northwestern Russia, and calling themselves *Suomi* or *Suomalaiset.* See *Finnic.*

finnac (fin′ak), *n.* [Also *finnack, finnoc* (and *finner*); < Gael. *fionnag*, a white trout, a young salmon, < *fionn*, white; also called *gealag*, < *geal*, white.] The white trout, a variety of *Salmo fario.* [Scotch.]

finnan-haddock, findon-haddock (fin′an-, fin′dọn-had″ọk), *n.* [< *Finnan*, a corruption of *Findon* (pron. fin′in), a fishing-village near Aberdeen, Scotland, + *haddock.*] A common name for smoked haddock, especially that cured at Findon.

finned (find), *a.* Having a fin or fins, or anything resembling a fin; especially, having broad edges on either side, as a plow; specifically, in *her.*, having the fins of a different tincture from the rest: said of a fish used as a bearing: as, a fish sable *finned* or.

> They plough up the turf with a broad *finned* plough.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

finner^1 (fin′ėr), *n.* [< *fin^1* + *-er^1.*] A fin-whale or a finback; any member of the *Balænopteridæ.*—**Oregon finner**, the finback whale or razorback, *Balænoptera velifera.*—**Sharp-headed finner**, the smallest species of *Balænoptera* known on the western coast of the United States; the *Balænoptera davidsoni:* generally called by the whalemen a *young finback.*

finner^2 (fin′ėr), *n.* Same as *finnac.* [Scotch.]

finner-whale (fin′ėr-hwāl), *n.* Same as *finner^1.*

Finnic (fin′ik), *a.* [< *Finn* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to the Finns as a race, or to the group of languages spoken by them; Finnish, in the most general sense: as, the Magyars are a *Finnic* people.

> It is maintained by some that the *Finnic* languages represent the oldest forms among the Uralo-Altaic groups.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 219.

Finnic race, an ethnological group belonging to the Ural-Altaic family of man, scattered over northern Russia and Scandinavia, Siberia, and Hungary, and including the Finns proper, Lapps, Esthonians, Livonians, Tchuds, Permians, Ugrians, Ostiaks, Magyars, etc. They all exhibit physical resemblances, and speak similar agglutinative languages, unlike any others spoken in Europe, but related to the Samoyedic, Turkish, Mongolian, and Tungusic languages. Their language is also called *Ugrian* and *Finno-Hungarian.*

finnicking, finnikin, *a.* and *n.* See *finicking, finikin.*

finning (fin′ing), *n.* The last throes of a whale in dying. See *to fin out*, under *fin^1, v. i.*

Finnish (fin′ish), *a.* and *n.* [= Sw. Dan. *Finsk* = Icel. *Finnskr;* as *Finn* + *-ish^1.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Finland or its inhabitants, or the Finnic race.

II. *n.* The language spoken by the Finns proper, called by themselves *Suomi.* It is a dialect of the Ugrian or Finno-Hungarian branch of the Ural-Altaic or Scythian family, and is proximately related to the Lappish and many languages of the aborigines of Russia, and to the Hungarian. See *Finnic.*

finny (fin′i), *a.* [< *fin^1* + *-y^1.*] 1. Having fins; finned: as, *finny* fish.

> The fish-market was full of *finny* monsters of the deep, all new and strange to us.
> *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

2. Fishy; fish-like; of the nature of fish: as, the *finny* tribes.

> She rules the feather'd Kind and *finny* Race.
> *Congreve*, Hymn to Venus.

3. Containing fish: as, the *finny* deep. *Goldsmith.*

finochio (fi-nō′ki-ō), *n.* [It. *finocchio*, fennel, < L. *feniculum*, fennel: see *fennel.*] *Fœniculum dulce*, a variety of fennel; sweet fennel. *Loudon.*

finos (fē′nōs), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *fino*, fine, excellent: see *fine^2.*] Wool from merino sheep next in quality to the best: a trade-term.

fin-pike (fin′pīk), *n.* A fish of the family *Polypteridæ* and genus *Polypterus;* a polypterid. See *bichir.*

fin-ray (fin′rā), *n.* One of the rays of the fin of a fish. See the extract, and cut under *scapulocoracoid.*

> A form of dermal exoskeleton, which is peculiar to and highly characteristic of fishes, is found in the *fin-rays.* . . . Ordinary *fin-rays* are composed of a hornlike, or more or less calcified, substance, and are simple at the base, but become jointed transversely, and split up longitudinally, toward their extremities.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 41.

fin-spine (fin′spīn), *n.* A spine of a fish's fin; a spinous ray of a fin.

fin-spined (fin′spīnd), *a.* Having spiny fins; acanthopterygious.

fint†, *v.* A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contraction of *findeth.* See *find.*

fintock (fin′tok), *n.* [< Gael. *fiundac.*] A Scottish name for the cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus.*

fin-toed (fin′tōd), *a.* Same as *fin-footed.*

finweed (fin′wēd), *n.* A local English name of the *Ononis arvensis.*

fin-whale (fin′hwāl), *n.* Same as *finner^1.*

fin-winged (fin′wingd), *a.* Having wings like fins or flippers, as a penguin.

fiord, fjord (fyôrd), *n.* [Also *fyord;* < Norw. and Dan. *fjord* = Sw. *fjärd* = Icel. *fjördhr*, a frith, a bay (larger than a *vīk*, a small crescent-formed inlet or creek); akin to E. *ford*, and to L. *portus*, a haven. From the Icel. *fjördhr* comes ME. *firth*, mod. E. *firth, frith:* see *frith^2, firth^2, ford, port^1.*] A deep indentation of the land, forming a comparatively narrow arm of the sea, with more or less precipitous slopes or cliffs on each side. The coast of Norway offers the best examples. True fiords can exist only where a steep and lofty mountain-range borders closely on the sea.

> King Olaf's ships came sailing
> Northward out of Drontheim haven
> To the mouth of Salten *Fiord.*
> *Longfellow*, Saga of King Olaf.

> The frozen *fiords* were fishless,
> The earth withheld her grain.
> *Whittier*, Dole of Jarl Thorkell.

> We see that, in whatever language it is that Brentesion means a stag's horn, the name was not unfittingly given to the antler-like *fiords* of this little inland sea.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 312.

fior di persico (fyōr dē pär′si-kọ). [It., lit. peach-flower: *fior, fiore*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower; *di*, < L. *de*, of; *persico*, < L. *persicum*, peach: see *flower, de^2, peach^1.*] A rich marble, mottled with red and white, found among Roman ruins in Italy, and often used again in more recent buildings.

fioret†, *n.* Same as *fleuret.*

fiorin (fī′ọ-rin), *n.* [Ir. *fiorthan*, a long coarse grass.] An Irish name for white or marsh bent, *Agrostis vulgaris*, var. *alba*, a common grass in pastures.

fiorite (fiō′rīt), *n.* [< Santa *Fiore* in Tuscany (where it is found) + *-ite^2.*] A variety of silicious sinter found incrusting volcanic tufa. It is found in the vicinity of hot springs and volcanoes in globular, botryoidal, and stalactitic concretions with a pearly luster, and consists of silica (sometimes impure from the presence of alumina), iron peroxid, and water. *Geyserite* is a variety occurring about the orifices of geysers.

fioritura (fyō-ri-tö′rä), *n.*; pl. *fioriture* (-re). [It., lit. a flowering, flourishing, < *fiorire*, flower, flourish: see *flourish.*] In *music*, an ornament or embellishment, as a trill, turn, etc., introduced into a melody: commonly in the plural.

fip^1 (fip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fipped*, ppr. *fipping.* [E. dial., a reduction of *fillip* or *flip^1.* Cf. G. *fippsen*, fillip, *fipps*, a fillip.] To fillip. [Prov. Eng.]

fip^2 (fip), *n.* [An abbr. of *fippenny.*] A fippenny bit. [Local, U. S.]

> I haven't hardly a hair left to my hide, or a pewter *fip* in my pocket.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

fippence (fip′ẹns), *n.* A contracted form of *fivepence.*

fippenny (fip′ẹ-ni), *a.* A contracted form of *fivepenny.*—**Fippenny bit**, fivepence: a colloquial name formerly common in Pennsylvania and several of the Southern States for the Spanish half-real, the value of which was about 6 cents.

fipple (fip′l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. The under lip. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. A stopper, as at the mouth of a musical wind-instrument.

> Some kind of wind instruments are blown at a small hole in the side, which straitneth the breath of the first entrance; the rather, in respect of their traverse, and stop above the hole, which performeth the *fipple's* part.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 116.

fir (fėr), *n.* [< ME. *fir, fur, firre, fyrre*, rather from Scand. than from AS. **furh*, which would give ME. **furwe*, E. **furrow* (cf. AS. *furh*, a furrow, E. *furrow*), and is found only in comp., in the single gloss "*furh-wudu*, pinus," fir-wood, i. e., fir-tree; = OHG. *forha*, MHG. *vorhe*, G. *föhre* = Icel. *fura* = Norw. *fura, furu, fora, foro* = Sw. *fura, fur* (in comp. *furu-*) = Dan. *fyr* (in comp. *fyrre-*), fir (cf. W. *pyr*, fir); akin to OHG. *vereh-eih* (*eih* = E. *oak*), Lombard. *fereha*, the Italian oak (L. *æsculus*), G. *ferch*, oak, = L. *quercus*, oak: see *Quercus.* The L. for 'fir' is *abies:* see *Abies.* For the relation E. *f* = L. *qu*, cf. E. *four* = L. *quattuor.* Not related, as sometimes asserted, either to *fire*, to *furze*, or to *forest.*] A coniferous tree, properly of the genus *Abies*, in distinction from the spruce (*Picea*): a term also applied, more loosely, to trees of other genera, as *Picea* and *Pinus.* See *Abies.* Among the true firs are the silver firs, *Abies pectinata* of Europe and *A. Numidica* of the Atlas mountains; the balsam-fir or balm-of-Gilead fir of the Alleghanies, *A. balsamea;* the balsam-fir or white fir of the Rocky Mountains, *A. concolor;* the red firs of the Pacific coast, *A. nobilis* and *A. magnifica;* the white fir of the same region, *A. grandis;* and the sacred fir of Mexico, *A. religiosa.* Of other genera are the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, and the spruce-fir or Norway spruce, *Picea excelsa;* the red, yellow, or Douglas fir of western America, *Pseudotsuga Douglasii;* the parasol-fir of Japan, *Sciadopitys verticillata;* and the plum-fir of Chili, *Podocarpus Andina.* The gnetaceous genera *Ephedra* and *Gnetum* are known as joint-firs.

> But how the fyr was maked up on highte,
> And eke the names how the trees highte,
> As ook, *firre*, birch, etc.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2063.

> Lofty *firs* which grace the Mountain's Brow.
> *Congreve*, Hymn to Venus.

fir-apple (fėr′ap″l), *n.* A fir-cone. [Eng.]

fir-cone (fėr′kōn), *n.* The cone-shaped fruit of the fir.

fire (fīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fyre;* < ME. *fire, fir, fyre, fyr, fier, fyer, fur*, etc., < AS. *fȳr* = OS. *fiur* = OFries. *fior, fiur* = D. *vier, vuur* = MLG. *vūr, viur, vuir, vuer*, LG. *vūr, vüer* = OHG. *fuir*, later *fiur*, MHG. *vuir, viur*, G. *feuer* = Icel. *fȳri* (and poet. *fūrr*) = Sw. Dan. *fyr* = Umbrian *pir* = Gr. πῦρ, fire (> E. *pyre*, q. v.), dial. πύϊρ (cf. πυρσός, a torch). Different words are used in Goth. (*fōn*, gen. *fūnins*, fire; cf. Icel. *funi*, a flame), in L. and Skt. (L. *ignis* = Skt. *agni*, fire), and in Rom. (It. *fuoco* = Sp. *fuego* = Pg. *fogo* = F. *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, fireplace: see *fuel, focus*).] 1. The visible heat, or light, evolved by the action of a high temperature on certain bodies, which are in consequence styled inflammable or combustible; combustion, or the heat and light evolved during the process of combustion. Anciently, fire, air, earth, and water were regarded as the four elements of which all things are composed; and fire continued until comparatively recent times to be considered a distinct imponderable substance, existing throughout the universe in the supposed form of caloric. See *combustion, flame.*

The Lindsays flew like *fire* about,
Till all the fray was done.
Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 24).

Thou wouldst as soon go kindle *fire* with snow
As seek to quench the fire of love with words.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

Wheresoe'er I am, by night and day,
All earth and air seem only burning *fire.*
Tennyson, Œnone.

In popular language, the word element is often referred to *fire*, air, earth, and water. A very slight acquaintance with chemistry is sufficient to prove that air, earth, and water are compound bodies, and that *fire* is mainly the result of a high temperature on certain bodies.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 1.

2. Fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth or the ground, or in a grate, stove, or furnace; a burning mass of material lighted for the sake of warmth or for the utilization of the heat or light from it.

Bryng in *fyre* on alhalawgh day,
To condulmas euen, I dar welle say.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

And ther with owt the Door in the Courte, on the left honde, ys a tree with many stonys a bowght it, wher the ministres of the Jewys and Seynt Petir with them warmyd them by the *fyer.*
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 35.

Now the king sat in the winterhouse in the ninth month: and there was a *fire* on the hearth burning before him.
Jer. xxxvi. 22.

In winter's tedious nights sit by the *fire*
With good old folks. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1.

3. The burning of any large collection of material, as a building, town, forest, etc.; a conflagration: as, the great *fire* of London or of Chicago; a forest or a prairie *fire.*

A *fyre* is foul affray in thinges drie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Where two raging *fires* meet together,
They do consume the thing that feeds their fury.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Grub-street! thy fall should men and gods conspire,
Thy stage shall stand, ensure it but from *fire.*
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 3.

Till the last *fire* burn all between the poles.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 756.

4. A spark or sparks; specifically, a spark, as from red-hot iron, or from flint or other stones when struck.

His spurs o' steel were sair to bide,
And fra her fore-feet flew the *fire.*
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 188).

5. Flashing light; vivid luster; splendor.

She is very beautiful, and very like her father, with eyes full of *fire*, and great expression in all her features.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 211.

6. In precious stones, the quality of refracting and dispersing light, and the brilliancy of effect that comes from this quality.—7. A luminous body; a star. [Poetical.]

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing
The heavenly *fires.* *Milton*, P. L., xii. 256.

Yon fair stars, . . .
Cold *fires*, yet with power to burn and brand
His nothingness into man. *Tennyson*, Maud, xviii.

8. A sensation of internal heat arising from either a physical or a mental cause; an inflammatory process or effect.

What *fire* is in mine ears? *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1.

9. Ardor; burning desire; passionate love for something.

Out he flash'd,
And into such a song, such *fire* for fame,
Such trumpet-blowings in it, . . .
That when he stopt, we long'd to hurl together.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

10. Consuming violence, as of temper; fierceness; vehemence: as, the *fire* of love or of enmity.

For Wealth he seeks, nor feels Ambition's *Fires.*
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

He had *fire* in his temper. *Bp. Atterbury.*

11. Liveliness of imagination; vigor of fancy; force of sentiment or expression; capacity for ardor and zeal; animation; vivacity.

Old as we are, our soul retains a *fire*
Active and quick in motion. *Ford*, Fancies, v. 1.

His *fire* is out, his wit decayed.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

Mrs. Rebecca Quickly, whom he married, had all that the *fire* of youth and a lively manner could do towards making an agreeable woman. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

And bless their Critic with a Poet's *fire.*
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 676.

Pitt's . . . ardour and his noble bearing put *fire* into the most frigid conceit. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

12. Subjection to evil effects of any kind; especially, overwhelming trouble; severe trial: used with reference to the old or savage practice of trial or torture by fire, and especially to the passing through the fire to Moloch mentioned in the Bible: as, to pass through or be subjected to the *fires* of affliction.

Not passing thro' the *fire*
Bodies, but souls — thy children's — thro' the smoke,
The blight of low desires. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

13. [< *fire, v. t.*, 6.] The firing or discharge of firearms; the discharge of a number of firearms, as rifles, muskets, or cannon, from a body of troops, a battery, or the like: as, to be under *fire;* to silence the enemy's *fire;* enfilade and ricochet *fire*, etc. Artillery fire is said to be *direct* when the line of fire is perpendicular to the line aimed at, and the projectile does not touch the intermediate ground; *oblique* when the line of fire makes an angle less than 90° with the front of the object; *enfilading* when the line of fire is nearly parallel to the parapet or line of troops to be swept; *reverse* when the line of fire forms a horizontal angle greater than 30° with the interior slope of the parapet or the line of troops exposed to its effects; *slant* when the angle made with the interior slope is less than 30°; *horizontal* when the piece has but a small angle of elevation and the projectile strikes the object without striking the intermediate ground; *vertical* when the piece has a great angle of elevation, as in the case of mortars; *ricochet* when the elevation is slight and the projectile strikes the earth or water and rebounds one or more times (used chiefly with reduced charges for enfilading purposes); *rolling* when the axis of the piece is parallel to the ground, or nearly so, and the projectile makes a series of ricochets; *plunging* when the piece is situated above the plane of the object fired at.

Bullets would sing by our foreheads, and bullets would rain at our feet —
Fire from ten thousand at once of the rebels that girdled us round. *Tennyson*, Defence of Lucknow.

They were under *fire* for more than two hours, and every vessel was struck many times, but with little damage to the gunboats. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 463.

A dropping fire. See *drop, v. i.*—**A flaught o' fire.** See *flaught*^{2}.—**Artillery fire.** See def. 13.—**Ascending fires.** See *firework.*—**Baptism of fire.** See *baptism.*—**Blind fire.** See *blind*^{1}.—**Center fire.** See *center-fire.*—**Central fire,** a fire which, according to the Pythagoreans, occupies the center of the universe and was the first thing made, being the germ of everything else. Copernicus and others supposed the sun was intended.—**Chinese fire,** a composition used in fireworks. It consists of 16 parts of gunpowder, 8 of niter, 3 of charcoal, 10 of small cast iron borings, and 3 of sulphur.—**Colored fires,** the tinted flames produced by the salts of barium, strontium, sodium, copper, and other metals, or the compositions used to produce such flames. Various mixtures are employed, and the lights are used for signals, in pyrotechny, etc.—**Cross fire.** See *crossfire.*—**Curved fire.** See the extract.

When a projectile is fired so as just to clear an interposing cover, and then descend upon the object, the line of fire being perpendicular or nearly so to the front of troops or works to be destroyed, such practice is termed *curved fire*, in order to distinguish it from ricochet.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., I. 441.

Elmo's fire. Same as *corposant.*—**False fire.** (*a*) A blue flame made by burning certain combustibles in a wooden tube, used as a signal during the night. (*b*) A fire kindled with the object of leading a ship to destruction; a false or misleading beacon.

Shipwrecked, kindles on the coast
False fires, that others may be lost.
Wordsworth, To Lady Fleming.

Fire of the periphery, a fire which, according to the Pythagoreans and other ancient philosophers, occupies the circumference of the universe.—**Fixed fires.** See *firework.*—**Greek fire,** a combustible composition the constituents of which are supposed to have been asphalt, niter, and sulphur. It would burn on or under water, and was used with great effect in war by the Greeks of the Eastern Empire, who kept its composition secret for several hundred years. Upon the conquest of Constantinople the secret came into the possession of the Mohammedans, to whom it rendered repeated and valuable service. Also *Grecian fire.*

The Saracens, by throwing *Greek fire* on the Christians, burnt many of their boats and killed the people in them, thus obtaining the victory.
Quoted in *Hewitt's* Ancient Armour, I. 328.

Hollow fire. (*a*) A peculiar kind of hearth or furnace used in the manufacture of iron for tin-plates, and so arranged that the metal, in the form of "stamps" (bars broken into pieces weighing about a quarter of a hundred each), is heated in the flames, and does not come in direct contact with the fuel, thus avoiding contamination by sulphur. (*b*) A fire burning chiefly in the interior of the mass of fuel, so as to avoid waste of the coal by combustion on the outside, where it is not in contact with the metal. For the common blacksmith's fire semi-bituminous coal is preferred.—**Holy fire,** in the Roman Catholic and Oriental churches, a light kindled on Holy Saturday (the Saturday preceding Easter Sunday) by sparks from a flint, and used to relight the church lamps, all of which are extinguished on Good Friday. In the Greek Church the fire is claimed to be a miraculous gift from heaven. At Rome the ceremony is performed in presence of the pope. At Jerusalem the lighting of the holy fire is celebrated by the Greek and Armenian clergy combined in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, amid a scene of wild enthusiasm on the part of the spectators.—**Kentish fire.** See *Kentish.*—**Letters of fire and sword,** in the ancient law of Scotland, letters of ejectment issued by the Privy Council, and directed to the sheriff of the county, authorizing him to call the assistance of the county to dispossess a tenant who retained his possession contrary to the order of the judge and the diligence of the law.—**Line of fire** (*milit.*), a line formed by the prolongation of the axis of a firearm forward.—**Oblique fire,** a phrase noting a form of action in firearms, in which the plunger which explodes the cartridge moves obliquely to the axis of the barrel.—**On fire,** ignited; inflamed; burning; hence, figuratively, eager; ardent; zealous. See *afire.*

Receiv'd my heart an offering all *on fire*,
Kindled, and fed, and blown by strong Desire.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 88.

All frets
But chafing me *on fire* to find my bride.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

Out of the frying-pan into the fire. See *frying-pan.*—**Primitive fire,** a fire which, according to Heraclitus and other ancient philosophers, was the primitive material out of which the universe was formed.—**Rotating fires.** See *firework.*—**Running fire** (*milit.*), the rapid discharge of firearms by a line of troops in succession.—**St. Anthony's fire.** Same as *erysipelas.*—**St. Elmo's fire.** Same as *corposant.*—**St. Francis's fire**†, probably the same as *St. Anthony's fire.*

All these, and many evils moe haunt ire,
The swelling Splene, and Frenzy raging rife,
The shaking Palsey, and *Saint Fraunces fire.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 35.

The fat is in the fire. See *fat*^{1}.—**To bank a fire, to give fire, to hang fire.** See the verbs.—**To heap coals of fire on one's head.** See *coal.*—**To play with fire,** to meddle carelessly or ignorantly with a dangerous matter; do anything lightly or for amusement that may cause great trouble or suffering.—**To pour oil on the fire,** to add fuel to the flame — that is, to do or say something likely to intensify existing passion or trouble.—**To set on fire.** (*a*) To apply fire to; cause to burn.

And [they] a-bide so in this manere till tydinges com to hem, that her enmyes were entred into the londe that *sette on fire* ouer all ther as thei myght eny harme do.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 380.

Now the children of Judah had fought against Jerusalem . . . and *set* the city *on fire.* Judges i. 8.

(*b*) Figuratively, to make fiery; inflame; excite violently.

The tongue . . . *setteth on fire* the course of nature; and it is *set on fire* of hell. Jas. iii. 6.

To set the river (or the Thames, Hudson, or other river, according to locality) **on fire,** to accomplish something surprising or remarkable; cut a figure in the world: always used with a negative: as, he is a smart fellow enough, but he'll *never set the river on fire.* See *temse.*—**To strike fire,** to produce a spark or flame by friction or concussion.

Striking fire, I kindled some heath and dry sea-weed, by which I roasted my eggs. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 1.

To take fire. (*a*) To become ignited; begin to burn.

The sapless wood, divested of the bark,
Grows fungous, and *takes fire* at every spark.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 54.

(*b*) Figuratively, to become inflamed; be violently excited or aroused.

I am no courtier, of a light condition,
Apt to *take fire* at every beauteous face,
That only serves his will and wantonness.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

White Bengal fire, a very brilliant light produced by means of pure metallic arsenic.

fire (fīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fired*, ppr. *firing.* [< ME. *firen, fyren, furen*, set on fire, expose to fire, animate, < AS. *fȳrian*, found only in the sense of 'give warmth to,' = D. *vuren* = MLG. *vuren*, LG. *füren* = Sw. *fyra* = Dan. *fyre*, fire; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To set on fire; enkindle: as, to *fire* a house or a chimney; to *fire* a pile.

And of a certain hearbe which, being folded up in a mans clothes, would make him walke invisible, & the smoke of the same, being *fired*, would cause thunders.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 61.

Reedisdale has *fired* our house.
Reedisdale and Wise William (Child's Ballads, VIII. 91).

Captain Swan ordered the Town to be *fired*, which was presently done. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 145.

2. To expose to the action of fire; prepare by the application of heat; bake: as, to *fire* pottery; to *fire* a stack of bricks. [Rarely used of culinary processes.]

The dough is . . . cut into small scones, which, when *fired*, are handed round the company.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems, I. 28, note.

3. To inflame; irritate the feelings or passions of: as, to *fire* one with anger or revenge.

> Lords are lordliest in their wine;
> And the well-feasted priest then soonest *fired*
> With zeal, if aught religion seem concern'd.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1419.

> O'er prostrate towns and palaces they pass, . . .
> Breathing revenge; whilst anger and disdain
> *Fire* every breast, and boil in every vein.
> *Addison*, The Campaign.

4. To animate; give life or spirit to.

> Truly to tread that virtuous path you walk in,
> So *fir'd* her honest soul, we thought her sainted.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

> Let Ambition *fire* thy Mind,
> Thou wert born o'er Men to Reign.
> *Congreve*, Judgment of Paris.

> Virgil seldom rises into very astonishing sentiments where he is not *fired* by the Iliad.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 279.

> It so *fired* his imagination that he wrote a description of it. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 10.

5. To drive out or away by fire. [Rare.]

> He that parts us shall bring a brand from heaven
> And *fire* us hence. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

6. To subject to explosion or explosive force by the application of fire (usually in the form of a spark, variously produced); discharge, send forth, or break up by explosion: as, to *fire* a gun or pistol; to *fire* a cannon-ball or a shell; to *fire* a blast or a mine.

> Let all the battlements their ordnance *fire*.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

> Is that lead slow which is *fired* from a gun?
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

> The German gun *fired* 30 rounds in 16 minutes.
> *Michaelis*, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 94.

> The unfortunate wretch who *fired* the train was killed by the explosion. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 25.

7. To throw as a missile. [Colloq.]

> The boys were *firing* stones at the house at a great rate, and after a while the negroes began firing back with rocks, chunks, and broken bricks.
> *Charleston* (S. C.) *Courier*, Sept. 19, 1870.

8. In *vet. surg.*, to cauterize.—9. To illuminate strongly; make to shine as if on fire.

> When, from under this terrestrial ball,
> He [the sun] *fires* the proud tops of the eastern pines.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

10. To eject, dismiss, or expel forcibly or peremptorily: commonly with *out*. See *to fire out* (*b*), below. [Slang, U. S.]—**A ball fired**, in *her.* See *ball*^{1}.—**To fire off**, to discharge as a missile, literally or figuratively.

> Mr. Moon was one of the Dean's adversaries, and *fired off* a pamphlet against him.
> *British and Foreign Evangelical Rev.*

To fire out. (*a*) To drive out by or as if by fire. [Rare.]

> Yet this shall I ne'er know, but live in doubt,
> Till my bad angel *fire* my good one *out*.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxliv.

> If any wench should offer to keep possession of my heart against my will, I'd *fire* her *out* with sack and sugar.
> *Chapman*, May-Day, i. 1.

(*b*) To eject, expel, or dismiss forcibly or peremptorily; discharge from employment; bounce: in allusion to the discharge of a cannon-ball. [Slang, U. S.]—**To fire up**, to kindle the fires of, as an engine.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take fire; be kindled.—2. To be or become heated, irritated, or inflamed: as, his feet *fire* easily in walking. [Colloq.]—3. To become excited; become irritated or inflamed with passion. See *to fire up* (*b*), below.

> I grow full of anger, Sir Lucius! I *fire* apace!
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

4. To discharge artillery or firearms: as, they *fired* on the town.—5. To discharge or throw a missile or missiles.—6. To ring all the bells in a peal at once.—**Fire away**, begin; go ahead; do as you propose; go on. [Slang.]—**To fire up.** (*a*) To start a fire in a furnace, a locomotive, etc.: as, the stoker *fired up* at five o'clock. (*b*) To become irritated or angry; fly into a passion.

> He . . . *fired up*, and stood vigorously on his defence.
> *Macaulay.*

fire-alarm (fīr′a̤-lärm″), *n.* 1. An alarm of fire.—2. A mechanical apparatus for giving a signal or alarm of fire. There are various kinds of automatic fire-alarms; thus, an alarm may be given by the burning away of a cord which supports a weight that in falling sets in motion a clockwork or rings a bell, or by the expansion of mercury as the result of a rise in the temperature, by which it is caused to touch a wire and close an electric circuit, as in the thermostat.—**Fire-alarm telegraph**, a telegraph system used to give an alarm of fire, comprising circuits from district stations to a central station, and circuits from the central station to church or other bells or directly to fire-engine houses. When the second circuits are only to the engine-houses it is called a *silent-alarm system*, to distinguish it from a system where large bells are rung to inform the public of the location of a fire. The signal-boxes are controlled by a crank or some simple device, and only signals and not messages are sent over the lines. Some fire-alarm telegraphs are also connected with private stations, and with thermostats or other automatic fire-alarms.

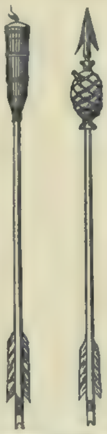
fire-annihilator (fīr′a̤-nī″hi-lā-to̤r), *n.* An apparatus for extinguishing fire; a fire-extinguisher.

fire-ant (fīr′ȧnt), *n.* An ant which stings severely, producing a burning sensation: a common name in tropical countries of various species of stinging ants of the family *Myrmecidæ*.

firearm (fīr′ärm), *n.* A weapon from which a missile, such as a bullet, cannon-ball, shell, etc., is expelled by the combustion of gunpowder or other similar explosive. Pistols, muskets, cannon, etc., are firearms.

> I made a sign that I wanted to speak with one of them; but seeing me surrounded with a number of horse and *fire-arms*, they did not choose to trust themselves.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 157.

fire-arrow (fīr′ar″ō), *n.* An arrow formerly used, whether shot from a hand-bow or from an engine, having combustibles attached to it for incendiary purposes.



Fire-arrows, 14th and 15th centuries.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

fireback (fīr′bak), *n.* 1. The back wall of a furnace or fireplace.—2. A macartney or fire-backed pheasant, of the genus *Euplocamus*, as *E. ignitus*.

fire-backed (fīr′bakt), *a.* Having the plumage of the back of a fiery color: as, a *fire-backed* pheasant.

fire-ball (fīr′bâl), *n.* 1. A ball of fire, as the sun.

> They trudge under the *fire-ball* in the firmament.
> *Livingston's Life-Work*, p. 358.

2. *Milit.*, a ball filled with explosives or combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies, to injure them by explosion, to set fire to their works and expose their movements, or simply to produce the last result by the light of its own combustion.—3. Globe-lightning; an electrical phenomenon sometimes seen in thunder-storms, having the appearance of a globe of fire falling from the clouds and often bursting with a loud report.

> The *fire-ball* is almost incomparably less brilliant than forked lightning, because, though it lasts long enough to give the full impression of its brightness, it is rarely brighter than iron in the state which we call "red-hot."
> *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

4. A ball composed of very fine anthracite coal or dust and clay, used to kindle fires.—5. The scarlet lychnis, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*.—6. In *her.*, same as *ball fired* (which see, under *ball*^{1}): as, a *fire-ball* fired in four places.

fire-balloon (fīr′ba-lön″), *n.* 1. A balloon beneath and attached to which is a fire by which the air contained in it is heated and rarefied, thus causing it to rise.—2. A balloon sent up at night with fireworks, which ignite at a regulated height.

> A *fire-balloon*
> Rose gem-like up before the dusky groves,
> And dropt a fairy parachute and past.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

fire-bar (fīr′bär), *n.* A bar of a grate. Also called *furnace-bar*.

firebare†, *n.* [Cf. AS. gloss "*fȳrbǣr*, igniferus," fire-bearing, < *fȳr*, fire, + *beran*, bear.] A beacon.

fire-barrel (fīr′bar″el), *n.* A hollow cylinder filled with various kinds of combustibles, used in fire-ships to convey the fire to the shrouds.

fire-basket (fīr′bȧs″ket), *n.* A portable grate or cresset for a bedroom.

fire-bavin (fīr′bav″in), *n.* A bundle of brushwood for lighting a fire: used in fire-ships.

fire-beacon (fīr′bē″ko̤n), *n.* In *her.*, a beacon used as a bearing. It is represented as a cresset on a pole or mast, sometimes having a ladder leading up to it; or as a square box with posts at the corners, and shown to be of iron from the division of the plates, bolt-heads, etc.

fire-bell (fīr′bel), *n.* A large bell used for sounding an alarm of fire. Such bells are now, in cities, commonly sounded by electricity, the number of strokes indicating the district within which the fire occurs.

fire-bill (fīr′bil), *n.* *Naut.*, a bill showing the proper distribution of the officers and crew on board a man-of-war in case of an alarm of fire.

fire-bird (fīr′bėrd), *n.* A popular name of the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula.* See *oriole*.

fire-blast (fīr′blȧst), *n.* A disease of hops, chiefly occurring toward the latter periods of their growth, in which they appear as if burned by fire.

fire-blight (fīr′blīt), *n.* Same as *pear-blight* (which see, under *blight*).

fireboard (fīr′bōrd), *n.* A board used to close a fireplace in summer. Also called *chimney-board.*

fire-boat (fīr′bōt), *n.* A steamboat fitted with steam-pumps, hose, and other appliances for extinguishing fires: used along river-fronts to protect the shipping and docks.

firebody (fīr′bod″i), *n.* A kind of compound ascidian; a species of the genus *Pyrosoma* or family *Pyrosomatidæ*: a book-name, or literal translation of the generic name.

fire-boom (fīr′böm), *n.* One of a number of booms projecting from the side of a ship close to the water, and connected at their outer ends by ropes, designed to keep off fire-ships and -rafts.

fire-bote (fīr′bōt), *n.* [< *fire* + *bote*, i. e., *boot*^{1}. Not found in ME. or AS.] In *law*, an allowance of fuel which a tenant of land is entitled to take from it.

> There are a great number of pollard trees standing and growing upon the commons aforesaid, the crops whereof as they grow are usually cut by the copiehoulders of the sayd maner, and taken and converted by them for *fire-boote* according to the custom thereof.
> *Archæologia*, X. 443.

fire-box (fīr′boks), *n.* The box (sometimes made of copper) in which the fire in a locomotive is placed, surrounded on the outside by an iron casing which is separated from the inner fire-box by a space of about three inches all round, filled with water, to prevent the radiation of heat.

firebrand (fīr′brand), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *fyrebrand*, *furbrond* (= G. *feuerbrand*); < *fire* + *brand*.] I. *n.* 1. A piece of wood kindled or on fire; a piece of any burning substance.

> It semes that God made us in vayne
> When . . . he made us for noght els to dwelle
> In erth, bot to be *fyrebrandes* in helle.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 7418.

> This in a *Fire-brand* may we see, whose Fire
> Doth in his Flame toward's natiue Heav'n aspire.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

> As a mad man who casteth *firebrands*, arrows, and death. Prov. xxvi. 18.

Hence—2. That which or one who sets on fire, literally or figuratively; specifically, an incendiary, in any sense; especially, one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief.

> We do not only contend, oppress, and tyrannise ourselves, but, as so many *firebrands*, we set on and animate others. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 440.

3. In *her.*, specifically, a torch. When ignited it is blazoned as firebrand inflamed. It is represented as a torch or as a pale or pallet raguly couped. In the latter case it is always inflamed at the top.

II. *a.* Of an incendiary nature. [Rare.]

> Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

fire-brick (fīr′brik), *n.* A brick made of material which will not fuse readily in a kiln or furnace: used for lining furnaces, etc.

fire-bridge (fīr′brij), *n.* A low wall of fire-brick, which in a reverberatory furnace separates the furnace from the hearth or working-place. Also called *flame-bridge*, *flame-stop*.

fire-brief† (fīr′brēf), *n.* A circular letter soliciting subscriptions for sufferers from a fire. *Nares.*

> We laugh at *fire-briefs* now, although they be
> Commended to us by his Majesty.
> *Cartwright*, Poems (1651).

fire-brigade (fīr′bri-gād″), *n.* An organized body of firemen belonging to a particular town or district.

fire-brush (fīr′brush), *n.* A brush used to sweep a hearth.

fire-bucket (fīr′buk″et), *n.* A bucket designed to be used to carry water for extinguishing a conflagration.

firebug (fīr′bug), *n.* An incendiary. [Colloq., U. S.]

fire-cage (fīr′kāj), *n.* An iron box or basket for holding fire; a cresset.

fire-chamber (fīr′chām″bėr), *n.* The combustion-chamber of a puddling-furnace; also, in general, that part of a furnace in which the fire is maintained.

fire-chemise†, *n.* See *chemise*.

fire-clay (fīr′klā), *n.* That kind of clay which is suitable for making articles which will not melt, nor even perceptibly soften when exposed to a high temperature. The most important articles made of fire-clay are fire-bricks and crucibles. Much of the clay associated with the coal of the Carboniferous series is sufficiently refractory to be used for this purpose. Stourbridge, Worcestershire, England, is a locality famous for manufactures of this kind. In New Jersey a belt of rocks of Cretaceous age extends across the State, from Staten Island sound southwest to the Delaware, with which are associated clays of various kinds. Along this belt the manufacture of fire-bricks and crucibles is a business of importance.

fire-cock (fīr'kok), *n.* A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.

fire-company (fīr'kum″pa̤-ni), *n.* 1. A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.—2. A fire-insurance company.

fire-cracker (fīr'krak″ėr), *n.* A species of firework consisting of a paper cylinder filled with a preparation of gunpowder, etc., stopped at each end, furnished with a fuse, and discharged for the sake of the noise of its explosion. It is of Chinese make.

We celebrated the termination of our trouble by setting off two packs of *fire-crackers* in an empty wine-cask. They made a prodigious racket. *T. B. Aldrich*, Bad Boy, p. 89.

firecrest (fīr'krest), *n.* The fire-crested wren of Europe, *Regulus ignicapillus.*

fire-crested (fīr'kres″ted), *a.* Having the crest of a fiery color: as, the *fire-crested* wren.

fire-cross (fīr'krôs), *n.* The fiery cross (which see, under *cross*^{1}).

What is this, but to blow a trumpet, and proclaime a *fire-crosse* to a hereditary and perpetuall civill warre?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

fire-damp (fīr'damp), *n.* The gas contained in coal, often given off by it in large quantities, and exploding, on ignition, when mixed with atmospheric air. Explosion takes place when, as is often the case, the gas given off by the coal consists largely of marsh-gas (light carbureted hydrogen). The composition of the gas evolved from coal is, however, very variable; in connection with the marsh-gas, oxygen, carbonic acid, and nitrogen seem to be always present. Fire-damp is a source of great danger to life in coal-mines. See *davy*^{1}.

fire-department (fīr'dẹ̄-pärt″mẹnt), *n.* A department of the government of a city, town, or village charged with the prevention and the extinction of fires; also, the entire force of men employed in this service.

fired-off (fīrd'ôf'), *a.* In *brick-manuf.*, noting the condition of a heated kiln immediately after the fire has expended itself. Also called *burned-off.*

If it is desired to admit hot air to the upper part of any kiln, this may be done by opening the dampers . . . at the top of a *fired-off* kiln. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 284.

fire-dog (fīr'dog), *n.* Same as *andiron.*

The great iron *fire-dogs*, at least four feet in height, were connected from shaft to shaft by a chain, in grotesque suggestion of the Siamese twins.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 212.

fire-door (fīr'dōr), *n.* The feeding- or charging-door of any form of furnace.

firedrake (fīr'drāk), *n.* [< ME. *firedrake*, < AS. *fyrdraca* (= G. *feuerdrachen*), < *fȳr*, fire, + *draca*, drake, dragon: see *drake*^{2}, *dragon.*] 1†. A fiery dragon or serpent.

By the hissing of the snake,
The rustling of the *fire-drake*.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

It may be 'tis but a glow-worm now; but 'twill
Grow to a *fire-drake* presently.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

Here [Masjid el Jinn] was revealed the seventy-second chapter of the Koran, called after the name of the mysterious *firedrakes* who paid fealty to the Prophet.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 472.

2. A fiery meteor; an ignis fatuus.

Fiery spirits or devils are such as commonly work by blazing stars, *fire-drakes*, or ignes fatui.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 120.

So have I seen a *fire-drake* glide at midnight
Before a dying man to point his grave.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iii. 1.

3. A kind of firework.

That *fire-drake* did I hit three times on the head, and three times was his nose discharged against me; he stands there, like a mortar piece, to blow us.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3.

How many oaths flew toward heaven
Which ne'er came half-way thither, but, like *fire-drakes*,
Mounted a little, gave a crack, and fell.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iii. 2.

4†. A worker at a furnace or fire: an allusive use.

That is his *fire-drake*,
His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

fire-dress (fīr'dres), *n.* An invention used as a protection against fire, with the view of enabling the wearer to approach and even to pass through a fierce flame, to rescue lives or valuable property, or to use means for the extinction of fire. It consists of an exterior light armor of metallic gauze, and of an inner covering of a material which is a slow conductor of heat, such as wool, cotton, etc., immersed in certain saline solutions.

fire-eater (fīr'ē″tėr), *n.* 1. A juggler who pretends to eat fire.

I took leave of my Lady Sunderland. She made me stay dinner at Leicester House, and afterwards sent for Richardson, the famous *fire-eater*. He devoured brimstone, on glowing coals before us, chewing and swallowing them; he melted a beer-glass, and eat it quite up, etc.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 8, 1672.

2. A person of recklessly defiant disposition, especially a persistent duelist; specifically, in the United States, before the civil war, a violent and bitter Southern partizan. [Colloq.]

Barnes need not get up in the morning to punch Jack Belsize's head. I'm sorry for your disappointment, you Fenchurch-street *fire-eater*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxix.

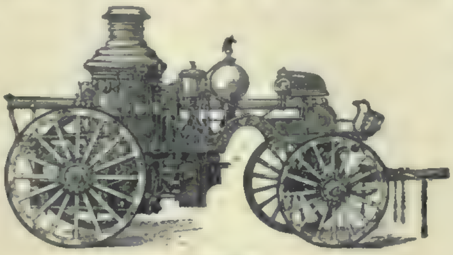
All parties joined in this measure: the *fire-eaters* to promote secession, the Unionists to thwart it.
The Century, XXXVI. 76.

fire-eating (fīr'ē″ting), *a.* Having the disposition or spirit of a fire-eater, in sense 2; recklessly defiant and fiery.

fire-engine (fīr'en″jin), *n.* 1†. An early name for the steam-engine.

First, That vessel in which the powers of steam are to be employed to work the engine, which is called the cylinder in common *fire-engines*, and which I call the steam-vessel, must, during the whole time the engine is at work, be kept as hot as the steam that enters it.
Watt, quoted in Encyc. Brit., XXII. 475.

2. An engine designed to throw a continuous stream of water through a hose upon a conflagration, for the purpose of extinguishing it.



Fire-engine.

Fire-engines are of three principal kinds: *hand-power*, *steam*, and *chemical*, according to the power employed. Hand-power fire-engines consist in the main of a pair of single-acting force-pumps, mounted on wheels, and worked by hand. They have been generally superseded by the application of steam. Steam fire-engines consist essentially of a pair of single-acting suction- and force-pumps operated by steam, the whole apparatus being mounted on wheels and drawn by horses, or sometimes self-propelled. The chemical fire-engine is a large form of fire-extinguisher mounted on wheels and drawn by horses. Floating fire-boats and steam fire-engines are used in large ports, for the protection of shipping and the water-fronts.

fire-escape (fīr'es-kāp″), *n.* Any apparatus or structure designed to enable persons to escape from the upper windows of a building in case of fire. Portable fire-escapes consist generally of ladders, often mounted on wheels for ease in transportation, and capable of being extended like a telescope; permanent fire-escapes consist usually of light iron ladders and landings attached to the outside of a building.

fire-extinguisher (fīr'eks-ting″gwish-ėr), *n.* An apparatus designed for immediate and temporary use in putting out a conflagration by means of a small stream of water or of water mingled with carbonic-acid gas. In the commonest form water is placed in a metal holder or vessel, and above it, within the holder, is placed a smaller vessel containing a chemical, as sulphuric acid, that may be set free by the turning of a handle or screw on the outside of the apparatus. Another chemical, commonly sodium bicarbonate, is also placed in the apparatus. When the acid is set free it combines with the sodium, setting free carbonic-acid gas, which, by its pressure, escapes when a nozle is opened, carrying the water with it in a strong stream. Such extinguishers are usually made portable, to be carried in the hand or upon the back, or are mounted upon a light truck to be drawn by a horse; but they are also made in heavier forms, when they are commonly called *chemical fire-engines.*

fire-eye (fīr'ī), *n.* One of the South American ant-thrushes, *Formicivora (Pyriglena) leucoptera*: so called from its red eyes.

fire-eyed (fīr'īd), *a.* Having eyes of fire. [Poetical.]

They come like sacrifices in their trim,
And to the *fire-eyed* maid of smoky war,
All hot and bleeding, will we offer them.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

fire-fan (fīr'fan), *n.* A blast-apparatus of small size, suitable to be used at a small or portable forge.

fire-fanged (fīr'fangd), *a.* [= Sc. *firefangit*; < *fire* + *fanged*, pp. of *fang*, take, seize.] Dried up as by fire. Specifically—(*a*) Applied to manure which has assumed a baked appearance, from the heat evolved during decomposition. (*b*) Applied to cheese when swelled or cracked, as a result of being exposed to too much heat before it has been dried. *Jamieson.*

fire-feeder (fīr'fē″dėr), *n.* An apparatus for feeding the fire of a furnace.

A properly constructed *Fire-feeder*, which would supply the furnaces without involving the necessity of opening the fire-doors.
R. Armstrong, in Campin's Mech. Engineering, p. 254.

fire-fiend (fīr'fēnd), *n.* 1. Fire, as of a conflagration, personified as an evil spirit of destruction.—2. An incendiary. [Colloq.]

fire-finch (fīr'finch), *n.* A weaver-bird of the genus *Euplectes*: as, the flame-colored *fire-finch* (*E. ignicolor*).

fire-fishing (fīr'fish″ing), *n.* Fishing by fire-light, as when blazing torches are used to attract fish to a boat or to the side of a stream, so that they may be caught or speared. Also called *torch-fishing.*

fire-flag (fīr'flag), *n.* A flash or gleam of lightning. [Rare and poetical.]

The upper air burst into life!
And a hundred *fire-flags* sheen. *Coleridge.*

fireflare, fireflaire (fīr'flãr), *n.* Same as *fiery-flare.*

fire-flaught (fīr'flât), *n.* [Sc., also written *fire-flaucht*; < *fire* + *flaught*, *flaucht*: see *flaught*^{2}.] 1. A flash of lightning; specifically, a flash unaccompanied by thunder.

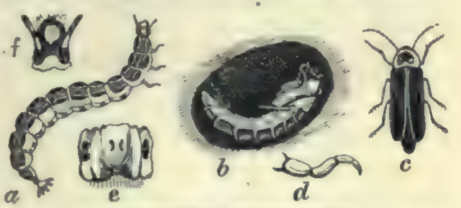
The flamb of *fyreflaucht* lighting here and thare.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 105.

Even Goneril has her one splendid hour, her *fire-flaught* of hellish glory. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 173.

2. The northern light, or aurora borealis.

fireflirt (fīr'flėrt), *n.* Same as *firetail*, 2. *C. Swainson.* [Local, Eng.]

firefly (fīr'flī), *n.*; pl. *fireflies* (-flīz). An insect which has the faculty of becoming luminous; a lampyrid or elaterid beetle which emits phosphorescent light from organs in some part of the body. One of the commonest American species is a lampyrid, *Photinus pyralis*, vulgarly called *lightning-bug*. Its larva lives in the ground, feeding on earthworms and soft-bodied insects, and transforms to the pupa in an oval earthen cell in June, issuing as a beetle ten days later. In the genus *Photuris* the larva is luminous. The larger tropical fireflies belong to the elaterid genus *Pyrophorus*, and are known as *cucujids*. One of the most brilliant is *P. noctilucus* of South America and the West Indies, emitting such luminosity from two eye-like fenestræ on the thorax that small print may be read by this light. The insects are sometimes used to afford light for domestic purposes, several of them confined together emitting light enough to enable a person to write. The *glow-worm* is, however, a lampyrid. The *lantern-fly* is a homopterous insect of a different order.



Common Firefly (*Photinus pyralis*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa in its earthen cell; *c*, beetle. (All natural sizes.)
d, *e*, *f*, leg, under side of segment, and head of larva, enlarged.

Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising thro' the mellow shade,
Glitter like a swarm of *fire-flies* tangled in a silver braid.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

fire-fork (fīr'fôrk), *n.* [< ME. *fyyrforke*; < *fire* + *fork.*] A fork-shaped implement used for piling fagots upon a fire.

fire-gilding (fīr'gil″ding), *n.* A gilding process in which the gold is put on in the form of an amalgam of gold and mercury, and then heated in a muffle. The mercury escaping leaves a film of gold.

Fire-gilding may furnish gilding with a bright or dead lustre, scratch-brushed, ormolued, and also with different shades. *Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 239.

fire-gilt (fīr'gilt), *a.* Treated by the process of fire-gilding: as, a *fire-gilt* vase.

fire-god (fīr'god), *n.* The power of fire personified as a spirit; a god of fire.

If we are to derive the notion that Jahveh is a "*fire-god*" from such language as: "Thou coverest Thyself with light as with a garment" (Ps. civ. 2), we may as well attribute the same idea to Paul, when he describes God as "dwelling in light unapproachable." *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 514.

fire-grate (fīr'grāt), *n.* The grate to hold the fuel in common use in domestic fireplaces and in many forms of heaters and furnaces.

The furnace itself is, as already stated, the ordinary one, only, in place of the *fire-grate*, passages are built for the admission of gas and air. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 383.

fire-guard (fīr'gärd), *n.* A framework of wire placed in front of a fireplace as a protection.

fire-holder (fīr′hōl″dėr), *n.* A receptacle for carrying fire. See the extract.

> At a later period, the light for igniting the matches was carried by a slow-burning fuse contained in a metal case perforated with small holes to afford egress for the smoke. These *fire-holders* were usually attached to the girdle.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 45.

fire-hole (fīr′hōl), *n.* A hole cut through the ice near a camp or a ship which has been frozen in, for the purpose of drawing water to extinguish any accidental fire.

> The crew . . . had been employed in their ordinary daily duties, such as cleaning decks, keeping the *fire-hole* open, procuring ice, and other like work.
> *C. F. Hall*, Polar Exp., p. 217.

fire-hook (fīr′hůk), *n.* [< ME. *fuyrehoke* (= D. *vuurhaak* = MLG. *vūrhake* = G. *feuerhaken* = ODan. *fyrhage*); < *fire* + *hook*.] **1.** A strong iron hook used at fires in tearing away burning timbers, etc. Such hooks are usually operated by a special corps called a hook-and-ladder company.

> Also, that ther be v. *fuyre hokes*, to drawe at euery thynge wher paryle of fuyre ys in eny parte of the cite.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 385.

> A *firehooke*, such as they occupy to pull downe houses set on fire. *Nomenclator.*

2. A heavy rake for stirring a furnace-fire.

fire-house (fīr′hous), *n.* A house containing a fire; a dwelling-house, as opposed to a barn, stable, or other outhouse. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> Peter-pences to the Pope of Rome to be paid out of every *fire-house* in England. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. iii. 13.

fire-hunt (fīr′hunt), *n.* A hunt in which a light is used to reveal or attract the game.

fire-hunt (fīr′hunt), *v. i.* To hunt at night, using a torch or other light to reveal or attract the game; practise fire-hunting.

fire-hunting (fīr′hun″ting), *n.* A method or practice of hunting at night with lights which reveal the game, usually by the reflection from its eyes, or attract it to the hunter. See *floating*, *jacking*, *shining*, *torching*.

> *Fire-hunting* is never tried in the cattle country; . . . the streams are not suited to the floating or jacking with a lantern in the bow of the canoe, as practised in the Adirondacks. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 168.

fire-insurance (fīr′in-shör″ans), *n.* Insurance against loss by fire. See *insurance*.

fire-iron (fīr′ī″ėrn), *n.* [< ME. *fyreiren*, *fyyryryn*, *furire* (= ODan. *fyrjern*), iron or steel for striking fire with flint; < *fire* + *iron*. Cf. *fire-steel*.] **1.** Iron or steel for striking fire with flint.

> Now he getis hym flint,
> His *fyreirene* he hent,
> And thenne withowttene any stynt
> He kyndilt a glede.
> *Sir Perceval*, l. 753 (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell).

2. *pl.* Utensils employed for managing a fire, consisting of poker, shovel, and tongs.

fire-kiln (fīr′kil), *n.* An oven or place for heating anything. *Simmonds.*

fire-ladder (fīr′lad″ėr), *n.* A fire-escape.

fire-leaves (fīr′lēvz), *n. pl.* A name given in some parts of England to the leaves of the plantain and devil's-bit, from the belief that they induce fermentation in newly stored hay.

fireless (fīr′les), *a.* [< *fire* + *-less*.] Destitute of fire.

> The unsheltered, *fireless* soldiers.
> *The Century*, XXIX. 295.

firelight (fīr′līt), *n.* **1.** The light emitted by a fire, especially an open fire of any kind.

> Shadows from the fitful *fire-light*
> Dance upon the parlor wall.
> *Longfellow*, Footsteps of Angels.

2. Same as *fire-lighter*.

fire-lighter (fīr′lī″tėr), *n.* A composition of inflammable materials, as pitch and sawdust, used for kindling fires.

firelock (fīr′lok), *n.* A musket or other gun discharged by means of some mechanical device which causes sparks by friction or concussion; specifically, a flintlock: distinguished from and superseding the *matchlock*, which was fired with a match; hence, one armed with such a gun. See cut under *flintlock*.

> The day following we were faine to hire a strong convoy of about 30 *firelocks* to guard us through the cord-woods.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 25, 1645.

fire-mace (fīr′mās), *n.* An incendiary weapon used in ancient warfare, consisting of a vessel of pottery or glass filled with combustible fluid, and usually thrown from a military engine. The vessel broke when it struck, and distributed its burning contents. Such vessels were often charged with Greek fire (which see, under *fire*). The name probably had its origin in the bulbous or club-like shape of the vessel.

fire-main (fīr′mān), *n.* A pipe for water to be employed in case of conflagration.

fireman (fīr′man), *n.*; pl. *firemen* (-men). **1.** One of an organized company, in a city or town, whose business it is to extinguish or prevent conflagrations; a member of a fire-company.

> Oh! it's only the *firemen* a-swearing
> At a man they've run over and kill'd!
> *Hood*, Don't you Smell Fire?

2. One of the crew of a gun in the United States navy whose duty it is to assist in extinguishing fire, especially during a battle.—**3.** A man employed in tending fires, as of a steam-engine; a stoker.

> The *fireman* can not cram too much pine into the furnace. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 16.

4. In *coal-mining*, a person charged with the special duty of examining every morning the working-places and roads of a pit to ascertain if fire-damp is present.

fire-marble (fīr′mär″bl), *n.* Same as *lumachel*.

fire-master (fīr′mȧs″tėr), *n.* **1.** An officer of artillery who superintends the composition of fireworks. [Rare.]

> *Fire-master*, in our train of artillery, is an officer who gives directions, and the proportions of the ingredients, for all the compositions of Fire-works, whether for service in war, or for rejoicings and recreations.
> *Chambers's Cyc.* (London, 1741), quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., III. 479.

2. In Great Britain, the chief of a fire-brigade.

fire-new (fīr′nū), *a.* [< *fire* + *new*; = OD. *viernieuw* = G. *feuerneu* = ODan. *fyrny*. Cf. *brand-new*.] Fresh from the forge; bright; brand-new.

> Peace, master marquis, you are malapert:
> Your *fire-new* stamp of honour is scarce current.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.

> With always some *fire-new* project in his brain, J. E. is the systematic opponent of innovation.
> *Lamb*, My Relations.

fire-office (fīr′of″is), *n.* A fire-insurance office. [Eng.]

fire-opal (fīr′ō″pal), *n.* A variety of opal. See *girasol*.

fire-ordeal (fīr′ôr″dē-al), *n.* [< *fire* + *ordeal*; = OD. *vieroordeel* (mod. *vuurproef*).] An ancient mode of trying an accused person by means of fire. See *ordeal*.

fire-pan (fīr′pan), *n.* [< ME. *fierpanne*, < AS. *fyrpanne* (= OD. *vierpanne*, D. *vuurpan* = OHG. *fiurphanna*, G. *feuerpfanne* = ODan. *fyrpande* = Sw. *fyrpanna*), a chafing-dish, < *fȳr*, fire, + *panne*, pan.] **1.** A pan or other receptacle for holding fire or live coals. (*a*) A chafing-dish or a brazier.

> A *fire pan*, such is used in barbers shops and others, in cold weather. *Nomenclator.*

(*b*) A fire-pot; a grate.

> The place where fire is made, as a hearth moveable or a *fire-panne*, focus. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 183.

(*c*) A pan or crate used to carry fire in fire-hunting. (*d*) In the English version of the Bible, used to translate a Hebrew word elsewhere rendered "censer" and "snuff-dish."

> And thou shalt make his pans to receive his ashes, and his shovels, and his basons, and his fleshhooks, and his *firepans*. Ex. xxvii. 3.

2. In a firelock, the receptacle for the priming-powder.

fire-pike (fīr′pīk), *n.* A poker; an instrument used in stirring a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

fireplace (fīr′plās), *n.* The part of a chimney which opens into an apartment, and in which fuel is burned; in a restricted sense, a place for a fire in which the fuel is supported on andirons or is placed upon the hearth. The bottom or floor of the fireplace is called the *hearth*, sometimes the *inner hearth*; a broad flat stone placed in front of the hearth is called the *slab* or *outer hearth*. The vertical sides of the fireplace-opening are termed the *jambs*, and the lintel which lies on them is called the *mantel*. The part of the wall immediately above the mantel is called the *breast*, and the wall behind the fireplace the *back*. The tube which conveys the smoke from the fireplace to the top of the chimney is called the *flue*. The fireplace-cavity being much wider than the flue, they are joined by a tapering portion, at the narrowest part of which there is often a damper for regulating the draft. The fuel is burned on andirons or, if coal, in an iron receptacle or *grate*.

> The *fireplaces* were of a truly patriarchal magnitude, where the whole family, old and young, master and servant, black and white, nay, even the very cat and dog, enjoyed a community of privilege, and had each a right to a corner. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 168.

Covings of a fireplace. See *coving*.

fire-plug (fīr′plug), *n.* A device for connecting the supply-pipe of a fire-engine with a water-main in case of fire.

fire-point (fīr′point), *n.* A poker. [Prov. Eng.]

fire-policy (fīr′pol″i-si), *n.* A written instrument whereby, in consideration of a single payment or of periodical payments of premiums, an insurance company engages, under certain specified conditions, to make good to the insured person such loss as may occur by fire to his property, described in the policy, within the period therein specified, and usually not exceeding a specified sum.

fire-pot (fīr′pot), *n.* **1.** A vessel used in ancient warfare to contain combustible fluid, and dropped from the walls or thrown from a military engine. Compare *fire-mace*.—**2.** That part of a furnace in which the fire is made.—**3.** A solderers' furnace.—**4.** A crucible.

fire-proof (fīr′pröf), *a.* Proof against fire; so constructed or protected as to be incombustible. Buildings are rendered fire-proof by the exclusive use in their construction of non-combustible materials, as stone, brick, iron, cement, concrete, and asbestos. In the case of textile fabrics, as cotton and linen, the means adopted is saturation with various salts, as borax, which leave their crystals in the substance of the fabric. Wood is best protected by silicate of soda, which on the application of strong heat fuses into a glass, and, not only enveloping the outside, but also filling the internal pores of the wood, shields it from contact with the oxygen of the air. All that can be done to protect combustible materials by any process, however, is the prevention of conflagration; no process yet known can prevent smoldering.

fireproof (fīr′pröf), *v. t.* [< *fire-proof*, *a.*] To render proof against fire by some protecting cover, by chemical treatment, or by construction with incombustible materials.

fireproofing (fīr′pröf″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fire-proof*, *v.*] **1.** The act of rendering fire-proof: as, the *fireproofing* of cloth.

> A porous tile for *fireproofing* has been introduced.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 293.

2. Material for use in making anything fire-proof.

fire-quarters (fīr′kwâr″tėrz), *n.* *Naut.*, the stations of a ship's company for extinguishing fires; also, the assembling of a ship's company at their stations when an alarm of fire is given.

firer (fīr′ėr), *n.* One who sets fire to anything; an incendiary.

fire-raft (fīr′rȧft), *n.* A raft loaded with combustibles, set on fire, and directed against an enemy's ship or fleet.

> Then the *fire-raft* was pushed alongside, and in a moment the ship was one blaze.
> *D. G. Farragut*, quoted in N. Y. Tribune, May 10, 1862.

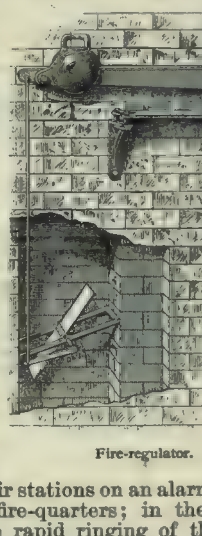
fire-raising (fīr′rā″zing), *n.* The act of setting on fire. In Scots law, *fire-raising* is the technical equivalent of *arson* in English law. See *arson*^{1}.

> "But we'll see if the red cock craw not in his bonnie barn-yard ae morning before day-dawning."
> "Hush! Meg, hush! hush! that's not safe talk."
> "What does she mean?" said Mannering to Sampson, in an undertone.
> "*Fire-raising*," answered the laconic Dominie.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, iii.

fire-red (fīr′red), *a.* [< ME. *fyrreed* (= OHG. *fiurrōt*, G. *feuerroth*), < *fȳr*, fire, + *reed*, red.] Red as fire.

> A sompnour was ther with us in that place,
> That hadde a *fyrreed* cherubynes face.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 624.

fire-regulator (fīr′reg″ū-lā-tor), *n.* An automatic device employed with low-pressure steam-heating furnaces to maintain a uniform temperature. It consists essentially of an expanding valve, which opens when the steam reaches a certain pressure, lifting a lever which in turn controls a damper in the chimney. The closing of the damper checks the fire, when the pressure falls and the damper opens again, the process being continually repeated, and thus maintaining the temperature within certain limits.



Fire-regulator.

fire-roll (fīr′rōl), *n.* *Naut.*, a peculiar beat of the drum to order men to their stations on an alarm of fire; a summons to fire-quarters; in the United States navy, the rapid ringing of the ship's bell as an alarm-signal of fire.

fire-room (fīr′röm), *n.* A room or space in front of the furnaces or steam-boilers on a ship, devoted to the management of the boilers and the supply of the furnaces with coal. Also called *stoke-hole.*

fire-screen (fīr′skrēn), *n.* 1. A kind of movable screen placed before a fire to intercept the heat. Specifically (*a*) A standing frame supporting a surface of panel-work, textile fabric, or glass, the last of which allows the fire to be seen, while keeping off the heat. (*b*) A piece of stuff hanging from the edge of the mantelpiece or from a bracket or an arm, generally of light metal-work. (*c*) A screen, not unlike a fan, small enough to hold in the hand.
2. A woolen screen placed in the passage-way from a powder-magazine whenever this is opened.

fire-set (fīr′set), *n.* A set of fire-irons, usually comprising shovel, poker, and tongs, with the holder. The holder consists generally of a metal rod with arms or a ring, fixed at the foot in a solid block or tile.

fire-setting (fīr′set″ing), *n.* Excavation in a mine with the preliminary aid of a fire built against the working-face. Now almost an obsolete process, but before the application of gunpowder to mining purposes a method of the greatest importance. The rock, after being highly heated, is rapidly cooled by throwing cold water on it, by which it is so much cracked that it can be broken down by pick and gad.

fire-shield (fīr′shēld), *n.* A sheet-metal guard used to protect workmen at a furnace or firemen at a fire from the heat. In an improved form two sheets of corrugated iron are riveted together at the edges, and connected at the top with a hose bringing water under pressure. The water fills the screen and escapes below. Hung on an elevated track before a furnace-door or suspended from a crane, it serves to absorb the heat from the furnace, and to keep the fire-room cool. When not required, it is rolled aside or lifted by the crane.

fire-ship (fīr′ship), *n.* A vessel freighted with combustibles and explosives and set adrift, for the purpose of burning or blowing up an enemy's ships, a bridge, or other object.

fire-shovel (fīr′shuv″l), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *fyrscofl* (in a gloss), < *fȳr*, fire, + *scofl*, shovel.] A shovel for lifting or removing coals of fire or ashes, or for placing coals on a fire.

Nym and Bardolph are sworn brothers in filching, and in Calais they stole a *fire-shovel*: I knew, by that piece of service, the men would carry coals. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.

fireside (fīr′sīd), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The side of the fireplace; the hearth; the space about a fire or hearth, considered especially as the place where a family gathers for social enjoyment.

There is no *fireside*, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair.
Longfellow, Resignation.

How often shall her old *fireside*
Be cheer'd with tidings of the bride.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xl.

For the winter *fireside* meet,
Between the andirons' straddling feet,
The mug of cider simmered slow.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

II. *a.* Fitted for the fireside; homely; intimate.

In a letter to Southey, Lamb says of Hunt, "He is one of the most cordial-minded men I ever knew, and matchless as a *fireside* companion."
Personal Traits of British Authors, p. 226.

No higher compliment was ever paid to a nation than the simple confidence, the *fireside* plainness, with which Mr. Lincoln always addresses himself to the reason of the American people. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 174.

fire-silvering (fīr′sil″vėr-ing), *n.* A method of silvering either by the use of a silver amalgam or by thoroughly cleansing the surface of the metal and then applying a mixture of spongy precipitated metallic silver, sal ammoniac, salt, and corrosive sublimate, and finally heating in a muffle.

firesmo (fī-res′mō), *n.* A little-used mnemonic name for the mood of syllogism called *festino.* The name *firesmo* implies that the premises are transposed.

fire-spirit (fīr′spir″it), *n.* The spirit or deity supposed in some systems of religion to be the animating principle of fire; fire personified.

The *Fire-spirit* has great influence with the winged aërial supreme deity, wherefore the Indians implore him to be their interpreter, to procure them success in hunting and fishing, fleet horses, obedient wives, and male children. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 253.

fire-spot (fīr′spot), *n.* In *archæol.*, a bowl-shaped hollow in the earth, partly filled with ashes, calcined bones, etc., and apparently used as a fireplace. By some, fire-spots are thought to be the vestiges of funeral pyres. They are common in the north of Europe, especially in Scandinavian countries.

fire-steel (fīr′stēl), *n.* [(= D. *vuurstaal* = G. *feuerstahl* = Dan. *fyrstaal*) < *fire* + *steel.* Cf. *fire-iron.*] A steel used with a flint for striking fire.

A *fire-steele* wherewith to strike fire out of a flinte.
Nomenclator (1585).

fire-stick (fīr′stik), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *fyrstik*, *fyrstikke*, a match.] 1. A lighted stick or brand. *Sir K. Digby.*—2. The implement used in various parts of the world for obtaining fire by friction, or rubbing of one stick against another, either with the hands simply or with the aid of the drill.

When the use of pyrites for striking fire is found existing in company with it in North America, it is at least likely that the *fire-stick* is the older instrament.
E. B. Tylor, Early History of Mankind, p. 262.

fire-stone (fīr′stōn), *n.* [< ME. *fyyrstone*, < AS. *fyrstān* (= OD. *viersteen*, D. *vuursteen* = MLG. *vūrsten*, LG. *füersten* = G. *feuerstein* = Dan. *fyrsten*), flint, < *fȳr*, fire, + *stān*, stone.] 1. A flint used with a steel for striking fire.

A *fire-stone* to strike fire with, silex.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 206.

2†. Iron pyrites: so called because it strikes fire with steel. See *pyrites.*—3. A stone which resists the action of fire; especially, a kind of sandstone used in fireplaces: same as *malm-rock.*—4. An incendiary composition employed to set fire to ships, buildings, etc. It is made of niter, sulphur, antimony, and rosin, mixed with melted tallow and turpentine. The melted mixture is cast in paper molds and primed with a fuse. For use it is charged in shell together with a bursting-charge.

fire-surface (fīr′sėr″fās), *n.* In steam-boilers, the aggregate surface of the boiler exposed to the action of the fire. Also called *heating-surface.*

fire-swab (fīr′swob), *n.* A swab of rope-yarns, saturated with water during action, and used to extinguish any particles of fire; the rammer and sponge-heads.

firetail (fīr′tāl), *n.* 1. A hymenopterous insect of the family *Chrysididæ*, such as the ruby-tailed fly, *Chrysis ignita.*—2. The redstart or redtail, *Ruticilla phœnicura*, a bird. Also *fire-flirt.* [Local, Eng.]

fire-telegraph (fīr′tel″ẹ-gráf), *n.* A telegraph to announce the outbreak of fire to different parts of a city, by means of signal-boxes placed at convenient points.

fire-tower (fīr′tou″ėr), *n.* [Cf. D. *vuurtoren* = G. *feuerthurm* (rare) = Dan. *fyrtaarn* = Sw. *fyrtorn*, a lighthouse.] 1. An erection with an iron vessel on its top for holding fire or a flame, answering the purpose of a lighthouse.—2. A tower from which to watch for the outbreak of fire in a city, and to give the alarm by the ringing of a bell: now generally superseded by the fire-telegraph.

fire-trap (fīr′trap), *n.* A place or building specially combustible, in which life is greatly exposed to destruction by fire.

While searching for *fire-traps* among the theaters, why not take a look at the churches and school-houses?
Waterbury (Conn.) *Weekly American*, Dec. 23, 1881.

fire-tree (fīr′trē), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *flame-tree*, 1. (*b*) In New Zealand, the *Metrosideros tomentosa*, a large myrtaceous tree with brilliant flowers.

fire-tube (fīr′tūb), *n.* In steam-engines, a furnace-tube through which the flame and heated air pass from the fire-chamber; a pipe-flue.

fire-ward, fire-warden (fīr′wârd, -wâr″dn), *n.* An officer having authority in the prevention or extinguishing of fires, as in towns or camps.

fire-water (fīr′wâ″tėr), *n.* Ardent spirits: a name used by American Indians.

The blood of chiefs is in my veins, where it must stay forever. The Dutch landed, and gave my people the *fire-water*; they drank until the heavens and the earth seemed to meet, and they foolishly thought they had found the Great Spirit. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, iii.

From Sagamore Bonython's hunting flask
The *fire-water* burns at the lip of Megone.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

fire-weapon† (fīr′wep″n), *n.* Same as *firearm.* *J. Bingham*, Tactics of Aelian, 1616.

fireweed (fīr′wēd), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) The *Erechthites hieracifolia*, a coarse annual composite of North America, so called from its appearing abundantly where clearings have recently been burned over. (*b*) The great willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*, for the same reason. (*c*) The horseweed, *Erigeron Canadensis.* (*d*) A species of plantain, *Plantago media.*

fire-wood (fīr′wu̇d), *n.* Wood for fuel.

In haste they drove . . . and heap'd
Their *firewood*, and the winds from off the plain
Rolled the rich vapour far into the heaven.
Tennyson, Iliad, viii. 548.

firework (fīr′wėrk), *n.* [= D. *vuurwerk* = G. *feuerwerk*; cf. Dan. *fyrværkeri* = Sw. *fyrverkeri* (def. 2).] 1†. Work wrought in the fire. *Davies.*

His heart the anuile wheron the deuill frames his *fire-works.* *Breton*, A Murmurer, p. 10.

2. A contrivance of inflammable and explosive materials combined in various proportions, for the purpose of producing in combustion beautiful or amusing scenic effects, or to be used as a night signal on land or sea, or for various purposes in war: commonly used in the plural. The basis of these compositions consists of potassium chlorate, niter, sulphur, and charcoal, pulverized, and combined in different proportions with other agents which have the quality of imparting color to the flame (as with copper sulphate for blue, strontium nitrate or carbonate for red, potassium salts for violet, sodium salts for yellow, barium carbonate or nitrate for green), and with iron- and steel-filings to produce brilliant scintillations. These compositions are packed in cases of paper and pasteboard, generally cylindrical, the processes of packing and finishing demanding much skill and care. For scenic displays, the forms of fireworks most in use are the *fixed fires*, such as theater-fires, lances, and gerbes; *rotating fires*, as pin- or catharine-wheels, spiral wheels, etc.; *ascending fires*, as sky-rockets and girandoles; Roman candles; etc. As night signals or as incendiary projectiles, various pyrotechnic devices have been employed with success in military and naval operations. These devices consist of preparations used (1) in the service of cannon or cannon-ammunition, such as slow-match, quick-match, friction, electric, and obturating primers, port-fires, and fuses; (2) for signals, such as signal-rockets, signal-lights, blue lights, etc., with their decorations consisting of stars, serpents, gold rain, rain of fire, and marrons; (3) for incendiary purposes, as the carcass, incendiary match, and fire-stone; (4) for light, as tarred links, torches, light-balls, fire-balls, pitched fascines, and parachute-shells; (5) for offensive and defensive purposes, as bags of powder, petards, projectile rockets, as those of Congreve and Hale, light-barrels, and dynamite or nitroglycerin cartridges. The most familiar of the many forms of fireworks is the sky-rocket, whether employed as a signal or for mere display, or as a projectile in war. An important use of the rocket is that of a line-carrier to establish communication between a wrecked vessel and the shore. The Chinese, if not the actual inventors of fireworks, were the first to use the rocket as a missile in war, and the pyrotechnic exhibitions of the Chinese and Japanese still surpass those of all other peoples in ingenuity and splendor. The Japanese have contrived an exhibition of fireworks by daylight, consisting of bombs which, exploding high in air, discharge jets or volumes of colored smoke which take the forms of birds, fishes, trees, and even of human beings. Fireworks are supposed to have been introduced into Europe by the Italians. They are mentioned in a description of a pageant at the marriage of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn.

The king would have me present the princess . . . with some delightful ostentation, or show, or pageant, or antic, or *firework.* *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

All the hammocks were taken down, our ordnance loaded, and our powder-chests and *fireworks* made ready.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 7.

There was at night a shew of very strange and sundry kinds of *fireworks*, compelled by cunning to fly to and fro, and to mount very high into the air upward, and also to burn unquenchable in the water beneath.
Laneham, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 480.

fire-worker† (fīr′wėr″kėr), *n.* [= Dan. *fyrværker* = Sw. *fyrverkare.*] An officer of artillery, subordinate to the fire-master: now called *second lieutenant.*

Fire-workers are subordinate officers to the fire-masters, who command the bombardeers. They receive the orders from the fire-masters, and see that the bombardeers execute them.
Chambers's Cyc. (London, 1741), quoted in N. and Q., 7th [ser., III. 479.

Fire-worker of H. M. Office of Ordnance.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 429.

fire-worm (fīr′wėrm), *n.* [= MLG. *vūrworm* = G. *feuerworm.*] A glow-worm.

I have seen the fireflies and *fire-worms.*
Byron, Cain, ii. 1.

fire-worship (fīr′wėr″ship), *n.* The worship of fire, or of the god of fire, or of the divine as typified by fire; also, the ceremonial cult of a public or a family hearth, as practised, for instance, by all Aryan peoples, by all ancient Greek communities, by the vestal virgins of Rome, and in each ancient Greek and Roman family. The term *fire-worship*, as specifically applied to the religion of the ancient Persians taught by Zoroaster, and practised by their descendants, the Guebers and Parsis of Persia and India, is, if taken literally, a misnomer derived from the Mohammedans, the fire being with these peoples merely a symbol of divinity and a visible sign of their religion. See *Gueber* and *Parsi.*

Fire-worship brings into view again, though under different aspects and with different results, the problems presented by water-worship. The real and absolute worship of fire falls into great divisions, the first belonging rather to fetishism, the second to polytheism proper, and the two apparently representing an earlier and later stage of theological ideas. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 251.

After vanquishing Moab and Ammon, both nations addicted to *fire-worship*, he [David] showed no trace of mercy towards them. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 47.

fire-worshiper (fīr′wėr″ship-ėr), *n.* A worshiper of fire; specifically, a follower of Zoroaster. See *Gueber* and *Parsi.*

There has been an error in imagining that the Persians and the ancient *fire-worshippers* were idolaters simply of fire, inasmuch as, in bowing down before it, they simply regarded Fire as a symbol, or visible sign, or thing placed as standing for Deity. *H. Jennings*, Rosicrucians, p. 79.

The so-called *Fire-worshippers* certainly do not worship the fire, and they naturally object to a name which seems to place them on a level with mere idolaters.
Max Muller, Chips, I. 169.

When he was seven years old, all the kindred of his father s house, and all the friends thereof, assembled in the inner temple to see the high-priest invest him with the symbolic raiment of the *fire-worshipper*, "the garment of the good and beneficial way."
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 273.

fir-in-bond (fėr′in-bond′), *n.* [< *fir*, taken in a general sense; *in bond*: see *bond*^{1}, *n.*] In *carp.*, lintels, bond-timbers, wall-plates, and all timbers built in walls. See *bond*^{1}, 12.

firing (fīr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fire*, *v.*] 1. The act of applying fire or of making a fire for any purpose; specifically, the method of treating a furnace with regard to the use of fuel: as, hard *firing* (supplying fuel frequently and urging the fire); light *firing* (moderate supplies of fuel at frequent intervals); steady *firing*; heavy *firing*.—2. Fuel; fire-wood or coal.

And in some places they burne it [rhubarb] in stead of other *firing*, and giue it their horses to eat.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 428.

No more dams I'll make for fish,
Nor fetch in *firing*
At requiring. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

You would have a load of wood for *firing* on All Saints' or Christmas. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xli.

3. The exposing of any material to high temperatures to burn, bake, etc.: as, the *firing* of painted glass to fix the colors; the *firing* of porcelain to melt and fix the glaze.

When the "withering" is finished, then follows the *firing*. The tea is placed in metal pans, set in a brickwork furnace, heated to a temperature of 240° or 250°; the leaves are turned incessantly . . . to prevent their burning; . . . they are then removed, . . . thrown on tables, and rolled and sifted while hot.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 345.

4. The act of discharging firearms.

After loading, the block is depressed and kept in position for *firing* by a spring catch working under the barrel.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 91.

5. The application of fire or of a cautery in surgery and farriery; cauterization.

A blow on the sinew is generally the cause of a long period of lameness, and *firing* may be needed.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 195.

6. In *bell-ringing*, the ringing of all the bells in a peal at once. It is practised in England on occasions of general rejoicing or mourning. In the latter case the bells are muffled.—**Mechanical firing**, the operation of supplying fuel to a furnace by means of a mechanical attachment.

firing-iron (fīr′ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* An instrument used in farriery for cauterizing; a cautery.

firing-machine (fīr′ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* In *mech.*, an apparatus for feeding an engine-furnace with coal.

firing-party (fīr′ing-pär″ti), *n.* A detachment of soldiers, marines, or sailors detailed to fire over the grave of a person buried with military honors, or to execute any person sentenced to death by shooting.

firing-point (fīr′ing-point), *n.* The temperature at which an inflammable oil or hydrocarbon is liable to take fire spontaneously.

Mineral oil, one or two degrees above the standard *firing-point*, may, if stored in a populous locality, cause sad disaster. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 570.

firk^{1}† (fėrk), *v.* [Also written, more prop., *ferk*, < ME. *ferken*, rarely *firken*, carry, take, or drive off, refl. take oneself off, intr. go away, hasten, < AS. *fercian* (once), bring or take away, prob. not connected with *fercian*, *ge-fercian* (each once), sustain, support (with food). Cf. G. dial. (Swabian, Swiss) *fergen*, *ferggen*, *fergken*, *ferken*, bring, despatch.] I. *trans.* 1. To carry away or about; carry; move.

So bolnet was his body, that burthen hade ynoghe
The fete of that freke to *ferke* hym aboute,
Or stond vppo streght for his strong charge.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3839.

2. To drive away.

Thei werned hym soone,
That by force of hur fight thei *firked* hym thennes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 67.

3. To beat; drub; trounce.

Thei . . . felled the falsse folke, *ferked* hem hard,
With skathe were thei skoumfyt, skape thei ne myght.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 85.

I will *firk* your father, whether you see or no.
Chapman, All Fools, iii. 1.

I shall have
The worst on 't, for I can *firk* nobody.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

I'll fer him, and *firk* him, and ferret him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.

4. To rouse; raise up.

A fine lawyer, sir,
And would have *firk'd* you up a business,
And out of this court into that.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

I have also spent Christmas Day in India, but not all the marigolds of Cathay will *firk* up Christmas spirits, or make me throw crumbs to a blue-jay.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 98.

II. *intrans.* To move quickly; go off or fly out suddenly: sometimes used reflexively.

Fferke to the far-lande, and fetche me that wapene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1188.

How would he *firk*, like Adam Overdo,
Up and about; dive into cellars too.
B. Jonson, Expost. with Inigo Jones.

firk^{1} (fėrk), *n.* [< *firk*^{1}, *v.*] A stroke; a lash. [Prov. Eng.]

firk^{2} (fėrk), *n.* [Prob. a transposition of *freak*^{1}, q. v.] A freak; a trick. [Prov. Eng.]

Out on him!
These are his megrims, *firks*, and melancholies.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 1.

Sir, leave this *firk* of law, or, by this light,
I'll give your throat a slit.
L. Barry, Ram Alley, iii. 1.

What new *firk* of folly has enter'd into the rascal's head? I must observe him.
Sir W. Davenant, The Man's the Master.

firkery (fėr′kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *firkeries* (-iz). [< *firk*^{2} + *-ery*.] A trick; a prank. [Prov. Eng.]

firkin (fėr′kin), *n.* [< OD. **vierken* (not found) (cf. ODan. *firik*, a farthing, *firken*, a multiple of four), < D. *vier*, = E. *four*, + *-ken*, E. *-kin*. Cf. *kilderkin*, a measure of two firkins, also of D. origin.] 1. A measure of capacity, usually the fourth part of a barrel, and varying in magnitude with the barrel. The English ale and beer firkin is 9 imperial gallons, equal to 10.8 United States gallons; but at the time when ale- and beer-measures were distinct a firkin of beer was 9 gallons, while a firkin of ale was only 8 gallons. A firkin of honey was also 8 gallons, by a statute of 1581. A firkin of butter is 56 pounds (36 Geo. III.). A firkin of soap is 64 pounds or 8 gallons. The oldest firkins were of much greater capacity. Thus, by a statute of 1423 the firkin was 84 gallons; while by another of 1482 the firkin of fish was made 21 gallons, being one fourth of a butt and half a barrel. An Irish firkin was half a barrel or 100 pounds.

8 gallons in measure make 1 *firkin* of ale, sope, herring; 9 gallons, 1 *firkin* of beere; 10½ gallons, 1 *firkin* of salmon or eeles. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), i. 13.

2. A small wooden vessel or cask of no determinate capacity, used chiefly for butter, tallow, soap, etc.

Here are come for you, from my sister Downing, divers chests of commodities, and many *firkins* of butter and suet. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 469.

firlot (fėr′lo̤t), *n.* [Also written *fyrlot*, *furlet*, *fearlot*, < *fir-*, *fyr-* (< D. *vier*, as in *firkin*?) + *lot*, part (or *-let*, dim.?); cf. *-kin* in *firkin*.] The principal dry measure of the old Scottish system. The standards, from 1621, were the Linlithgow firlots. The wheat firlot, used for wheat, rye, peas, beans, salt, grass-seed, etc., contained 21¼ Scottish pints, or 2,197⅓ cubic inches, equal to $1\frac{1}{46}$ Winchester bushels. The barley firlot, used for barley, oats, fruit, potatoes, etc., contained 31 Scottish pints, or 3,205½ cubic inches, equal to 1½ Winchester bushels. But the firlots in actual use were from 1 to 7 per cent. larger than the standards. The firlot was also used in the Isle of Man.

firm (fėrm), *a.* [The spelling with *i* is mod., in imitation of the L.; < ME. *ferme*, < OF. *ferm*, *ferme*, F. *ferme* = Pr. *ferm* = Sp. Pg. *firme* = It. *fermo*, < L. *firmus*, steadfast, stable, strong, fast, firm.] 1. Having consistence or solidity; compact; close in fiber or dense in grain; hard: as, *firm* flesh; cloth of a *firm* texture.

The flakes of his flesh are joined together; they are *firm* in themselves; they cannot be moved. Job xli. 23.

The other Fort is a Citadell, built on a *firme* land on the west side of the towne. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 6.

If cushion might be call'd what harder seem'd
Than the *firm* oak of which the frame was form'd.
Cowper, Task, i. 56.

The body of the amœba is less *firm* than jelly, yet it has the power of moving from place to place.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 83.

2. Strongly fixed; stable; rigid; immovable, or not easily moved: as, a *firm* foundation.

It is as positive as the earth is *firm* that Falstaff is there. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

It shall be
My study to appear another Atlas,
To stand *firm* underneath this heaven of empire,
And bear it boldly.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, ii. 3.

So stood the brittle prodigy; though smooth
And slipp'ry the materials, yet frostbound,
Firm as a rock. *Cowper*, Task, v. 156.

3. Steady; not tottering or shaking; not relaxed or feeble; vigorous: as, a *firm* step; a *firm* seat in the saddle; to rule with a *firm* hand.

Thus King Henry throws away his crutch,
Before his legs be *firm* to bear his body.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

"Who's there?" a clear *firm* voice demands.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

Me you call great; mine is the *firmer* seat,
The truer lance. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. Fixed in character; stable; enduring; established; steadfast; stanch: as, *firm* credit; *firm* prices; a *firm* friend; a *firm* conviction.

Myn affiaunce and my faith is *ferme* in this bilieue.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 238.

All the presidents of the kingdom . . . have consulted together . . . to make a *firm* decree. Dan. vi. 7.

A man *firme* and standing in his purposes, nor heau'd off with each wind and passion.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.

O! shame to men! devil with devil damn'd
Firm concord holds; men only disagree
Of creatures rational. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 497.

5. Strong in action or manner; resolute; positive; confident: as, a *firm* defense or resistance; a *firm* answer; the *firm* handling of a subject in art or literature.

So unaffected, so composed a mind;
So *firm*, yet soft; so strong, yet so refined.
Pope, Epitaph on Mrs. Corbet.

6. Indicating firmness: as, a *firm* countenance or demeanor.—7. Determined; positive; distinctly stated.

There is no *firm* reason to be render'd
Why he cannot abide a gaping pig.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. Dense.—2. Fast, established, secure.—2 and 4. Immovable, stanch, strong, sturdy.

firm† (fėrm), *v. t.* [< ME. *fermen*, confirm, < OF. *fermer* = Pr. *fermar* = OSp. Pg. *firmar* = It. *fermare*, < L. *firmare*, make firm, strengthen, confirm, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] 1. To make firm; give consistence to.

The powder that made Venus a goddess, . . . that kept her perpetually young, cleared her wrinkles, *firmed* her gums, filled her skin, coloured her hair.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

The force of the water . . . did *firm* and harden it [land].
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 85.

2. To fix; establish; confirm.

Your wish is blest,
Jove knocks his chin against his breast,
And *firms* it with the rest.
B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

3. To fix or direct with firmness.

Upon his card and compas *firmes* his eye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 1.

4. To confirm by signing; make valid by subscription or indorsement.

For lacke of time the gouernours haue not *firmed* this letter. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 309.

Of the death of the Emporour they advertised Solyman, *firming* those letters with all their hands and seals.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

firm (fėrm), *n.* [From the adj.; in defs. 2, 3, a special use, = It. Sp. *firma*, < ML. *firma*, signature, subscription, in confirmation of a writing: see *firm*, *a.* Cf. *farm*^{1}.] 1†. The firm land; terra firma; in general, the mainland.

No such Islands may bee found in the Scithian sea toward the *firme* of Asia. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 438.

And to the North, betwixt the fore-land and the *firm*,
She [Wight] hath that narrow Sea, which we the Solent
term. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 407.

Towards evening we went ashore on the *firm* of Asia for fresh water. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 15.

2†. A sign manual; a signature.

A privilege [was] given to Anthemius the Archbishop [of Cyprus] in that age, to subscribe his name to all publick acts in red letters, which was an honour above that of any patriarch, who writes his name or *firm* in black characters. *Rycaut*, Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 90.

3. A partnership or association of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house; a concern; also, the name or title under which associated parties transact business: as, the *firm* of Hope & Co. The name of one only of the partners may be taken as the firm-name: as, the *firm* of Thomas Jones. If, however, only one person is interested in the business, there is no partnership or firm, even though he should use a fictitious addition to make the concern seem one. Present statutes in several jurisdictions forbid the use of firm-names where there is no firm, saving, however, the right, under proper restrictions, of foreign houses, and of continued use of an established name notwithstanding dissolution of the firm it originally represented.

Round these halls a thousand baby loves
Fly twanging headless arrows at the hearts. . . .
With me, Sir, enter'd in the bigger boy,
The Head of all the golden-shafted *firm*,
The long-limb'd lad that had a Psyche too.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Such a steel could now be produced, and his *firm* were prepared to make it. *The Engineer*, LXV. 529.

firmament (fėr′ma̤-ment), *n.* [< ME. *firmament* (also translated *fastness*^{1}, q. v.) = D. G. Dan. Sw. *firmament*, < OF. *firmament*, F. *firmament* = Pr. *fermamen* = Sp. Pg. *firmamento* = It. *fermamento*, < L. *firmamentum*, a strengthening, support, prop, in LL. (Vulgate) the firmament (tr. Gr. *στερέωμα*, Heb. *rakia*: see note to def. 2),

‹ *firmare*, make strong, strengthen: see *firm, v.*] **1†.** Foundation; support; basis.

The law is the law of sin, . . . custom is the sanction or the *firmament* of the law. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 726.

2. The sky or heavens; the vault of heaven, viewed as something solid and abiding; the region of the air. [The Hebrew word *rakia*, which is so rendered in Scripture, conveys chiefly the idea of expansion, although that of solidity is also suggested, inasmuch as the root signification of the word is 'that which is expanded by beating out.' The English *firmament* is adopted from the Latin *firmamentum*, which is the equivalent of the Greek στερεωμα (‹ στερεός, firm, solid), by which the writers of the Septuagint rendered *rakia*. Some old astronomers identified the firmament with the orb of the fixed stars; but the word never had any settled and exact meaning in astronomy.]

For theise 2 ben the grettest Lordes undir the *Firmament*. *Manderille*, Travels, p. 272.

And God said, Let there be a *firmament* in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. And God made the *firmament* and divided the waters which were under the *firmament* from the waters which were above the *firmament*. Gen. i. 6, 7.

On flaky wings it mounts, and quick as Sight
Cuts thro' the yielding Air, with Rays of Light;
'Till the blue *Firmament* at last it gains.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

3. A piece of jewelry, as a star or the like, meant to be worn in a head-dress, such as the commode or tower of the seventeenth century.

firmamental (fėr-mạ-men'tạl), *a.* [‹ *firmament* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In *firmamental* waters dipt above.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1122.

firman (fėr'man or fėr-män'), *n.* [Also written *firmaun, phirman, phirmaun, firmand*, etc., repr. Turk. *fermān* = Ar. Hind. *farmān*, ‹ Pers. *farmān*, a mandate, order, command, patent, = Skt. *pramāna*, a measure, scale, authority, decision, ‹ *pra-* (= Pers. *far-* = Gr. προ-, etc.) + √ *mā*, measure, + *-ana.*] A decree or edict of an Oriental sovereign, as of Turkey, issued for various special purposes, as to provide protection and assistance for a traveler, or to sanction an enterprise and prescribe its conditions; a passport; a permit; a license; a grant.

The *firman* for importing rice and coffee from Ægypt is in the hands of some merchants here [at Baias]. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 175.

After sitting down about two minutes, I again got up, and stood in the middle of the room before him, saying, I am bearer of a hatesherriffe, or royal mandate, to you, Mahomet Aga! and took the *firman* out of my bosom, and presented it to him. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 152.

The difference between a *Firman* and a Hatti Sherif is that, though both are edicts of the Turkish government, the former is signed by any Minister, whereas the latter is approved by the Sultan himself, with his special mark, and is therefore supposed to be irrevocable. The distinction is as real as between a love-letter and a marriage settlement. *Blackwood's Mag.*

The Sultan granted a *firman* . . . allowing the members of each sect to put to death any person belonging to the other sect who should be found inside of their churches or synagogues. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 80.

firmary^1† (fėr'mạ-ri), *n.* [‹ ML. *firmare*, sign, confirm.] The right of a tenant to his lands and tenements.

firmary^2† (fėr'mạ-ri), *n.* Same as *fermery*, ultimately *infirmary*.

Infirmarium, or the *Firmorie* (the Curatour whereof Infirmarius), wherein persons downright sick (trouble to others, and troubled by others, if lodging in the dormitorie) had the benefit of physick, and attendance private to themselves. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 286.

firmation† (fėr-mā'shọn), *n.* [‹ ML. *firmatio(n-)*, confirmation, assurance, etc., taken in its lit. sense, ‹ L. *firmare*, strengthen, make fast: see *firm, v.*] A fixing or steadying.

It is also true that man onely sitteth, if we define sitting to be a *firmation* of the body upon the ischias. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

firme, *a.* **1†.** An obsolete spelling of *firm*.—**2.** In *her.*, reaching and fixed to the edge of the escutcheon: applied especially to a bearing such as a cross, which is usually borne free in the middle of the field: as, a cross patté *firme* (which is also blazoned a cross patté entire, or a cross patté throughout). Also *fixed*.

firmer-chisel (fėr'mėr-chiz″el), *n.* A carpenters' chisel with a blade thin in proportion to its width. The blade is fixed to the handle by a tang, as distinguished from that of the framing-chisel, in which the handle is received in a socket.

firm-footed (fėrm'füt″ed), *a.* In *zoöl.*, soliped, or solidungulate, as the horse. See *soliped*.

firm-hoofed (fėrm'höft), *a.* Same as *firm-footed*.

firmisternal (fėr-mi-stėr'nạl), *a.* [As *Firmisternia*, q. v., + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*, having a completed scapular arch, as a frog; pertaining to the *Firmisternia*: as, a *firmisternal* batrachian. *Coues.* Also *firmisternial*, *firmisternous*.

Firmisternia (fėr-mi-stėr'ni-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ L. *firmus*, strong, + NL. *sternum*, q. v.] A suborder or superfamily of phaneroglossate anurous batrachians, containing frogs which have the coracoids firmly united by a simple epicoracoid cartilage. The precoracoids, if present, rest with their distal ends upon the coracoids, or are connected with the latter by the epicoracoid cartilage. The best-known families are *Dendrobatidæ*, *Phryniscidæ*, *Engystomidæ*, *Brevicepitidæ*, *Dyscophidæ*, and *Ranidæ*. Contrasted with *Arcifera*. See cuts under *Anura* and *Omosternum*.

firmisternial (fėr-mi-stėr'ni-ạ̈l), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *firmisternal*. *Gill.*

II. *n.* One of the *Firmisternia*. *Gill.*

firmisternous (fėr-mi-stėr'nus), *a.* Same as *firmisternal*: as, the *firmisternous* type of structure. *Cope.*

firmitude† (fėr'mi-tūd), *n.* [‹ L. *firmitudo*, ‹ *firmus*, firm: see *firm, a.*] Firmness; strength; solidity.

Thy covenant implies no less than *firmitude* and perpetuity. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 2.

In most delicious drops did fall
Down to the floor heartmelting Tears, and yield
A pearly pavement, which the ground's cool kiss
Into chaste *Firmitude* did crystallize.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 42.

firmity† (fėr'mi̤-ti), *n.* [‹ OF. *fermete*, F. *fermeté* = It. *fermità*, validity, ‹ L. *firmita(t-)s*, ‹ *firmus*, firm.] Firmness; strength.

The square is of all other accompted the figure of most sollíditie and stedfastnesse, and for his owne staye and *firmitie* requireth none other base then himselfe. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 83.

The strength and *firmity* of my assent must rise and fall together with the apparent credibility of the object. *Chillingworth*, Religion of Protestants, i. 6.

firmless† (fėrm'les), *a.* [‹ *firm* + *-less.*] Wavering; shifting; unsteady.

Past the Red-Sea, heer vp and down we float,
On *firm-less* sands of this vast Desart heer.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Does passion still the *firmless* mind control? *Pope.*

firmly (fėrm'li), *adv.* In a firm manner; solidly; compactly; strongly; steadily; with constancy or fixedness; steadfastly; resolutely; immovably: as, particles of matter *firmly* cohering; he *firmly* believes in fatalism; his resolution is *firmly* fixed.

And so incessantly contynued all that nyghte, in so moche where we had out .ij. ancres they helde not *fermely*, but rasyd and draggyd by vyolence of that outrageous storme. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 64.

His breastplate first, that was of substance pure,
Before his noble heart he *firmely* bound.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 57.

I falter where I *firmly* trod.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

While he entertained us with the most lavish generosity, he *firmly*, though courteously, refused the half dozen pieces of silver which I offered him. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xviii.

firm-name (fėrm'nām), *n.* The name or title of a firm in business.

firmness (fėrm'nes), *n.* [‹ *firm* + *-ness.*] **1.** The state or quality of being firm; compactness; hardness; solidity; stability; strength; steadfastness; resoluteness; constancy; fixedness; certainty: as, the *firmness* of jelly; *firmness* of flesh; *firmness* of union; the *firmness* of a purpose; the *firmness* of a judge.

And in the steddy resting of the ground
Your noble *firmnesse* to your friend is found:
For you are still the same, and where you love,
No absence can your constant mind remove.
Beaumont, To the Prince.

A weak mind would have sunk under such a load of unpopularity [as Fox had]. But that resolute spirit seemed to derive new *firmness* from the public hatred. *Macaulay*, Lord Holland.

2. In *phren.*, an organ situated toward the back part of the head, between self-esteem and veneration. Its function is said to be to produce determination, constancy, and perseverance. =**Syn.** **1.** *Firmness, Constancy, Faithfulness, Fidelity.* *Firmness* is a matter of the will, preventing one from yielding; *constancy*, of the heart, holding one steadfast. *Firmness* is opposed to *weakness* or *pliancy*; *constancy* to *fickleness*. *Faithfulness* is a matter of the heart; it is generally a warmer sort of *fidelity*, with the element of principle sometimes less prominent. *Fidelity* is a matter of personal principle; the word more often than the others applies to definite action. We speak of the *firmness* of a teacher in maintaining order, the *constancy* of a lover, the *fidelity* of a bank cashier, the *faithfulness* of a mother. We may speak of the *fidelity* of a dog only as he meets trusts reposed in him, or is considered as having the power to apply principle to action as a moral being. See *decision* and *assiduity*.

She now took her place among her pupils with an air of spirit and *firmness* which assured them at once that she meant to be obeyed, and obeyed she was. *Charlotte Brontë*, The Professor, xviii.

Without *constancy* there is neither love, friendship, nor virtue in the world. *Addison.*

Faithfulness can feed on suffering,
And knows no disappointment.
George Eliot, Spanish Gypsy, i.

No man can mortgage his injustice as a pawn for his *fidelity*. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

firn (firn or fėrn), *n.* [G. dial. (Swiss), also *firne*, a glacier, accumulated snow, lit. last year's snow; ‹ G. *firn*, a., last year's, of the last year, ‹ OHG. *firni*, old, ancient: see *fern^2*.] A name given to snow accumulated in the highest parts of mountain ranges on which glaciers occur, while such snow is in a granular condition, and before, in its downward movement, it has been fully consolidated into ice. Such snow is called by the French *névé*. Both words are in common use among writers on Alpine geology and mountaineering generally.

The imperfectly consolidated substance, partly snow and partly ice, is known in Switzerland as névé or *firn*. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 155.

Firola (fir'ọ-lạ̈), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of heteropods of the family *Firolidæ*, having no shell, no tentacles in either sex, and a pinnate tail: same as *Pterotrachea*. *Bruguière*, 1792.

Firolidæ (fi-rol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Firola* + *-idæ.*] A family of nucleobranchiate gastropods, or *Heteropoda*: same as *Pterotracheidæ*.

Firoloides (fir-ọ-loi'dēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Firola* + *-oides.*] A genus of pteropods, so called from its relation to *Firola*, but distinguished by the simple tail-fin and the presence of tentacles in the male.

firoza (fi-rō'zạ̈), *n.* [E. Ind. ?] The turquoise-blue of Indian ceramic ware, put on with the enamel.

fir-parrot (fėr'par″ọt), *n.* A name of the crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*.

firre†, *adv.* See *far^1*.

firren† (fėr'en), *a.* [‹ *fir* + *-en^2*.] Made of fir.

It ne shal no thing ben betwene
Thi bour and min, also y wene,
But a fayr *firrene* wowe [wall]. *Havelok*, l. 2076.

firry (fėr'i), *a.* [‹ *fir* + *-y^1*.] Of or pertaining to firs; formed of fir; abounding in firs.

Mine too, Blakesmoor—whose else?—thy *firry* wilderness, the haunt of the squirrel, and the daylong murmuring wood-pigeon. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 263.

first†, firse†, *n.* See *furze*.

first^1 (fėrst), *a.* and *n.* [‹ ME. *first, ferst, furst, fyrst, firste*, etc., ‹ AS. *fyrst* (rare, the usual superl. being *forma*, with different suffix: see *former^1*) = OFries. *ferost, ferest, ferst*, NFries. *foarste*, first, = OS. *furisto*, the first or chief (person), = D. *voorste*, foremost, *vorst*, prince, = MLG. *vorste, vurste*, prince, = OHG. *furist*, first, as noun *furisto*, MHG. *vürste*, G. *fürst*, chief, prince, = Icel. *fyrstr* = Sw. *första* = Dan. *förste*, first (as a noun, Sw. *furste* = Dan. *fyrste*, prince); cf. Dan. *forrest*, foremost; ‹ AS., etc., *fore*, fore, before, + superl. *-st, -est*. Cf. L. *prīmus* (= AS. *for-ma*, E. *for-mer*), first, Gr. πρῶτος, Skt. *prathama*, first, from the same ult. source, with different suffixes.] **I.** *a.* Being before all others; being the initial unit or aggregate in order of occurrence or arrangement as to time, place, or rank: the ordinal of *one*. (*a*) Foremost in time; preceding all others of the kind in order of time: as, Adam was the *first* man; I was the *first* guest to arrive.

Tho adam our *uerste* fader the sunne hadde ido
And idriue was out of parais and eue is wif also.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I had from my *first* yeeres, by the ceaselesse diligence and care of my father, whom God recompence, bin exercis'd to the tongues, and some sciences. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

Both [orations] are hopeful, but the second is more sanguine than the *first*. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, x.

(*b*) Foremost in place; before all others from the point of view or consideration: as, the *first* man in a rank or line.

At this Jaffe begynnyth the holy londe, and to every pylgryme at the *ffyrst* foote that he set on the londe ther ys grauntyd plenary remission. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 23.

The *first* beast was like a lion. Rev. iv. 7.

(*c*) Foremost in importance or estimation; before or superior to all others in character, quality, or degree: as, Demosthenes was the *first* orator of Greece; the part of *first* villain in a play; wheat of the *first* grade; specifically, in *music*, highest or chief among several voices or instruments of the same class: as, *first* alto; *first* horn.

The *first* and principal person in the temple was Irene, or Peace; she was placed aloft in a cant. *B. Jonson*, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

Established Freedom clap'd her joyful Wings;
Proclaim'd the *first* of Men, and best of Kings.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, st. 15.

Bunyan is indeed as decidedly the *first* of allegorists, as Demosthenes is the *first* of orators, or Shakspeare the *first* of dramatists. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

Who [Washington] was already *first* in war — who was already *first* in the hearts of his countrymen, and who was

now shown also, by the unanimous suffrage of the country, to be *first* in peace.
D. Webster, Speech, New York, March 10, 1831.

First agent. See *agent.*—**First baiting,** the supply of bait first taken on board a fishing-vessel bound for the Banks. [Local, U. S.]—**First base,** in *base-ball*, the first of the bases from the home-plate, or the player stationed at that base. See *base*², 20, and *base-ball.*—**First cause,** a cause which does not depend upon any other.

So Adam is the *first cause* of men in his species, because begotten of no other man as the rest were.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. xvii. 29.

First chop. See *chop*⁴, 2.—**First controller.** See *controller*, 2.—**First cousin.** See *cousin*¹, 2.—**First-day,** the first day of the week—that is, Sunday; the name preferred by the Society of Friends to designate Sunday.

The *First-day* after, I was moved to go to Aldenham steeple-house. *Fox*, Journal, I. 147.

Come, sit thee down! Here is the bench where Benjamin
would sit
On *First-day* afternoons in spring, and watch the swallows
flit. *B. Taylor*, The Quaker Widow.

First difference. See *difference.*—**First digit,** the innermost digit of a pentadactyl limb; in man, the thumb or the great toe.—**First energy.** See *energy*, 4.—**First ens.** See *ens.*—**First extreme.** See *extreme*, *n.*, 4.—**First figure of syllogism.** See *figure*, 9.—**First floor.** See *floor.*—**First good,** in *ethics*, that which is desirable for itself; the ultimate end.—**First hand,** the mate of a fishing-smack. [Florida, U. S.]—**First integral.** See *integral.*—**First intention, notion.** See the nouns.—**First inversion, iron, mate, matter, meridian, motor, pherecratic, philosophy, position, principle,** etc. See the nouns.—**First set,** in *whaling*, the first thrust of the lance: as, the whale died at the *first set*. Also called *first lance.*—**First subject** or **object** of a science, the general class of things to which the science relates.—**First substance,** in *metaph.*, an individual thing.—**The first,** even one; a single. [Colloq., U. S.]

I am not aware of having committed *the first* act which should bring upon me the displeasure of the house.
W. A. Gilbert, Speech in House of Rep., Feb. 27, 1857.

=**Syn.** (*a*) Primary, primordial, original, primitive, pristine, earliest. See comparison under *primary.* (*c*) Highest, chief, principal, capital, foremost, leading.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is first; the beginning, or that which makes or constitutes a beginning.

I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the *first* and the last. Rev. xxii. 13.

2. In *music:* (*a*) The voice or instrument that takes the highest or chief part in its class, especially in an orchestra or chorus; a leader of a part or group of performers. (*b*) The interval and concord of the unison or prime. See *unison* and *prime.*—**3.** Same as *first base* (which see, above).—**4.** The highest rank in an examination for honors: as, he got a *first* in mathematics. See *double-first.* [Eng. university term.]—**At first, at the first.** (*a*) At the beginning or origin. (*b*†) Immediately. *Davies.*

He bids them put the matter in adventure and then but whistle for an angel, and they will come *at first*.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, V. 523.

First of exchange. See *exchange.*—**From the first,** from the beginning or origin.

Ferdinand and Isabella manifested *from the first* an eager and enlightened curiosity in reference to their new acquisitions. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

first¹ (fėrst), *adv.* [< ME. *first, ferst, furst, fyrst*, < AS. *fyrst* (rare) = Icel. *fyrst* = Sw. Dan. *först*, adv.; from the adj.] **1.** Before all others in place or progression, rank, order of time, etc.

Thanne un to Mounte Joye; and from thenne, Pylgrymes mowen *fyrste* se un to Jerusalem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 126.

Adam was *first* formed, then Eve. 1 Tim. ii. 13.

The two senses to which all objects *first* address themselves are the sight and the touch.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

Hence—**2.** Sooner; before doing or suffering (that is, so as not to do or suffer) some act or result: as, I will not do it, I will die *first*.

My noble childe, thou shalt not fall in virtue;
I and my power will sink *first*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

Die?
He'll bribe a jailer or break prison *first!*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 177.

First and last, altogether.

I mentioned an Account I intended to give of the Bay of Campeachy, where I lived *first and last* about 3 Years.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 2.

First or last, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

And all are fools and lovers *first or last*. *Dryden.*

Head first. See *head.*

first²†, *n.* [ME., also *furst, fyrst;* < AS. *fyrst*, time: see *frist.*] Time; time granted; respite: same as *frist.*

Ak hei crieth him merci so suithe,
That he ȝaf hem *furst* of here liue.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.

first-begot†, **first-begotten** (fėrst′bē-got″, -got″n), *a.* First produced; eldest among children.

When he bringeth in the *firstbegotten* into the world, he saith, And let all the angels of God worship him. Heb. i. 6.

first-born (fėrst′bôrn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** First brought forth; first in the order of birth; eldest: as, the *first-born* son. Hence—**2.** Most excellent; most distinguished or exalted.

II. *n.* The first-born child; hence, the first result or product.

I will make him my *firstborn*, higher than the kings of the earth. Ps. lxxxix. 27.

Where pale-fac'd murder, the *first-born* of pride,
Sets up her kingdom in the very smiles
And plighted faiths of men like crocodiles.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 7.

first-class (fėrst′klȧs), *a.* **1.** Of the highest class with respect to some quality or mark, especially with respect to excellence; first-rate. [Colloq.]

Her father was a—what you would call a *first-class* business man. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 240.

Specifically—**2.** Best equipped and most expensive: noting the first grade of conveyances for travel: as, he traveled *first-class;* a *first-class* coach or carriage.—**3.** Of the first class in any order of numeration, as from the lowest to the highest: as, a *first-class* clerk (one receiving the lowest salary). [U. S.]—**First-class matter,** in the postal system of the United States, matter which is in writing, or sealed against inspection.

first-foot (fėrst′fu̇t), *n.* In Scotland, the person who first enters a dwelling-house after the coming in of the year; also, the first person or object met on setting out on any important journey or undertaking.

Great attention is paid to the *first-foot:* that is, the [first] person who happens to meet them [the marriage company]; and if such person does not voluntarily offer to go back with them, he is generally compelled to do so. A man on horseback is reckoned very lucky, and a bare-footed woman almost as bad as a witch. *Edinburgh Mag.*

first-fruit (fėrst′fröt′), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* [Usually in the plural.] **1.** The earliest productions of the soil; the first gatherings of a season's produce. Of these the Jews made an offering to God, as an acknowledgment of his sovereign dominion.

The *firstfruit* also of thy corn, of thy wine, and of thine oil, and the first of the fleece of thy sheep, shalt thou give him. Deut. xviii. 4.

2. The first profits of anything; in *feudal* and *eccles. law*, the first year's profit of a tenant of real property. The first-fruits of a benefice were payable in the Church of Rome to the pope, in the Church of England formerly to the crown, but since the time of Queen Anne, when paid at all, to a benevolent fund. See *Queen Anne's bounty*, under *bounty.*

I had a commission to solicit, in conjunction with two bishops who were then in London, the *first-fruits* and tenth to the clergy. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

The right to the *first-fruits* of bishoprics and other promotions was apparently first claimed in England by Alexander IV. in 1256. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 395.

3. The first portion, products, effects, or results of anything.

See, Father, what *first-fruits* on earth are sprung
From thy implanted grace in man!
Milton, P. L., xi. 22.

We give you welcome: not without redound
Of use and glory to yourselves ye come,
The *first-fruits* of the stranger.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

II.† *a.* Original; earliest. *Congreve.*

first-hand (fėrst′hand′), *n.* The first or highest source, without the intervention of agents or media of any kind: generally with *at*, or, without a preposition, in adverbial use: as, information secured *at first-hand* from the person interested; goods obtained *first-hand* from the manufacturer.

Case 238, though our first knowledge of it was due to a published account, would have been at once procured *at firsthand* from the percipient, had we been at work in 1876.
Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 159.

first-hand (fėrst′hand), *a.* [< *first-hand*, *n.*] Obtained direct from the first source; obtained from the producer, maker, etc., without the intervention of agents or media.

One sphere there is . . . where the apprehension of Him is *first-hand* and direct; and that is the sphere of our mind.
J. Martineau.

firsthood† (fėrst′hu̇d), *n.* [< *first* + *-hood;* ME. *firsthed*, < *first* + *-hed*, -head.] The state or condition of priority.

So that in election Christ held the primacy, the *firsthood.* *Goodwin*, Works, I. vi.

firstling (fėrst′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *first* + *-ling*¹.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The first produce or offspring: applied to beasts.

A shepherd next,
More meek, came with the *firstlings* of his flock,
Choicest and best. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 437.

2†. The thing first thought or done.

The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

I have given ye two or three notes of him out of his Title page; by which his *firstlings* feare not to guesse boldly at his whole lumpe, for that guesse will not faile ye.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

II. *a.* First produced.

All the *firstling* males that come of thy herd and of thy flock thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God.
Deut. xv. 19.

firstly (fėrst′li), *adv.* First; in the first place; before anything else.

Christ shed his blood, by 's wound to save us,
And salve the wound th' old serpent *firstly* gave us.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

First (for I detest your ridiculous and most pedantic neologism of *firstly*)—first the shilling for which I have given a receipt; secondly two skeins of suitable thread.
De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 5.

firstness (fėrst′nes), *n.* The quality or state of being first. [Rare.]

When I give (as he acknowledges) a *firstness* of precedency and presidency to the Pope, he tells me he is confident I know not how much more is allowed him by the universal consent of all Catholicks, as of divine institution, whatever I may have read in particular authors.
Hammond, Works, II. 163.

first-rate (fėrst′rāt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of the first class or rate; especially, of the highest excellence; preëminent in quality or estimation.

Think not these Instructions are design'd
For *first-rate* Beauties of the finish'd kind.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

We have a *first-rate* musician in the house now—Herr Klesmer. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, v.

Entirely *first-rate* work is so quiet and natural that there can be no dispute over it; you may not particularly admire it, but you will find no fault with it.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 129.

II. *n.* Something rated among the first or in the first class; specifically, a war-ship of the first or most powerful rating or class.

firth¹† (fėrth), *n.* [< ME. *firth, fyrth*, transposed form of *frith*, a park, wood, etc.: see *frith*¹, *n.*] A wood or park: same as *frith*¹, 2.

We have foundene in ȝone *firthe*, floreschede with leves,
The flour of the faireste folke that to thi foo langez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1708.

firth² (fėrth), *n.* See *frith*².

fir-tree (fėr′trē), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *firtre, fyrr-tree, fyrretre* (= Dan. *fyrretræ*); < *fir* + *tree.*] **I.** *n.* The tree called *fir.*

II. *a.* Inhabiting or frequenting firs.—**Fir-tree parrots,** a name of the crossbills, fringilline birds of the genus *Loxia.*

fir-wood (fėr′wu̇d), *n.* [Cf. AS. gloss "*furhwudu*, pinus"; = Dan. *fyrreved*, fir-wood: see *fir.*] The wood of the fir-tree.

fir-wool (fėr′wu̇l), *n.* A fibrous substance prepared from the leaves of various species of the genera *Pinus* and *Abies.*—**Fir-wool extract,** an extract from the leaves of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies.*—**Fir-wool oil,** a volatile oil distilled from the leaves of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies.*

firy† (fīr′i), *a.* An obsolete spelling of *fiery.*

firze†, *n.* See *furze.*

fisc (fisk), *n.* [< F. *fisc* = Pr. *fisc, fisco* = Sp. Pg. It. *fisco*, < L. *fiscus*, a basket of rushes, a money-bag, the public chest, the state treasury.] A treasury, particularly that of a prince or a state.

The streams were perennial which fed his *fisc.*
Lamb, Two Races of Men.

It had been decided to forbid the Prince bread, water, fire, and shelter; to give his wealth to the *fisc*, his heart to the assassin. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 494.

Its [the United States government's] proper business as a *fisc* is to receive the people's revenue from taxes in good money which it has coined for them.
Report of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. xxxvi.

fiscal (fis′kal), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *fiskaal* = Dan. Sw. *fiskal*, < F. *fiscal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fiscal* = It. *fiscale*, < LL. *fiscalis*, of or belonging to the state treasury, < *fiscus*, the state treasury: see *fisc.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the public treasury or revenue; relating to or concerned with the collection and expenditure of taxes and customs; pertaining to the financial operations of a government.

Whatever amount is taken from the community in the form of taxes, if not lost, goes to them in the shape of expenditures or disbursements. The two—disbursement and taxation—constitute the *fiscal* action of the government. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 19.

In the taxes imposed by the Parliamentary ordinances we find the germs of our subsequent *fiscal* system.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 4.

Hence—**2.** Of or pertaining to financial matters in general: as, a *fiscal* agent.—**Fiscal lands,** among the Franks, lands set apart to form a fund which might support the dignity of the king, and supply him with the means of rewarding merit and encouraging valor. These, under the name of *benefices*, were granted to favored subjects, upon the condition that the grantees should render to the king personal service in the field.—**Fiscal year,** the financial year of the treasury of a government; hence, the period at the end of which the accounts of any public office or treasury, or of any business enterprise or firm, etc., are made up, and the books balanced.

> During the *fiscal year* ending June 30, 1884, the total expense of the Diplomatic and Consular service was nominally $1,288,355.28. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 17.

II. *n.* 1†. Revenue; the income of a sovereign or state.

> War cannot be long maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt. *Bacon.*

2. In some countries, a treasurer or minister of finance.—3. In Spain and Portugal, the king's solicitor or attorney-general.

> The *fiscal* is of an active, enterprising genius.
> *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xlii.

4. A public prosecutor. In Scotland he is also called *procurator-fiscal*. In the Dutch colonies in America the officer who acted as sheriff and public prosecutor and carried out the customs regulations of the Dutch West India Company was called a *fiscal*, or *schout fiscael* (fiscal sheriff).

> Our guardian-angel shall then be *fiscal* and accuser, calling for Divine justice against us.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 369.

> I dinna ken what's to be the upshot o' a' this, and I'm no going to be cross-questioned before the *Fiscal*.
> *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xx.

5. An African shrike, as *Lanius* or *Fiscus collaris*.

fischerite (fish'ėr-īt), *n.* [< *Fischer* + *-ite*^{2}.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium occurring in small prismatic crystals of a green color: found at Nijni Tagilsk in the Ural.

fiscus (fis'kus), *n.* [L.: see *fisc*.] 1. A fisc.

> He that wishes the *fiscus* empty, and that all the revenues of the crown were in his counting-house, cannot be punished by the laws.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 677.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The genus which contains the fiscals. *Bonaparte*, 1853. See *fiscal*, *n.*, 5.

fise^1† (fis), *n.* [< ME. *fise*, *fyse*; = Sw. Dan. *fis*; from the verb represented by Icel. *fisa*, break wind: see *fist*^{2}.] A breaking wind.

fise^2 (fis), *n.* [Also written *fice*, *fyce*, *phyce* (the origin being forgotten); abbr. of *fise-dog*.] Same as *fise-dog*.

fise-dog (fis'dog), *n.* [Also written *fice-dog*; < *fise*^{1} (or *fist*^{2} reduced to *fise* before the following *d*) + *dog*. Cf. *fisting-hound*, of the same sense.] A small spaniel or other pet dog.

fiseget†, *n.* An obsolete form of *visage*.

fisetin (fi-sē'tin), *n.* In *chem.*, a yellow crystalline coloring matter to which the formula $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$ has been given, obtained from the *Rhus cotinus*, or Hungarian fustic.

fisgig, *n.* See *fizgig*^{1}.

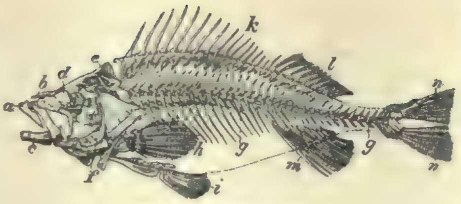
fish^1 (fish), *n.*; pl. *fishes* (fish'ez). (The singular form is generally used for the plural in a collective sense.) [< ME. *fisch*, *fissh*, *fiss*, *fisc*, < AS. *fisc* (pl. *fiscas*, sometimes transposed *fixas*) = OS. *fisk* = OFries. *fisk* = D. *visch* = OHG. *fisc*, MHG. *visch*, G. *fisch* = Icel. *fiskr* = Sw. Dan. *fisk* = Goth. *fisks* = W. *pysg* = Ir. and Gael. *iasg*, OIr. *iasc* (with reg. apheresis of *p*) = L. *piscis* (> It. *pesce* = Sp. *pez* = Pg. *peixe* = Pr. *pesc* = OF. *peis*, also (dim.) *peisson*, *poisson*, F. *poisson*), fish.] 1. A vertebrate which has gills and fins adapting it for living in the water. In this sense the word has been and is still largely used as the equivalent of the former extensive class *Pisces*, including the leptocardians, myzonts, and selachians, as well as true *Pisces*. But the differences between these several types of structure are so great that the leptocardians and myzonts have been each contrasted with all remaining vertebrates.

> "Trewlie," quath the frere, "a fol y the holde!
> Thou woldest not weten thy fote & woldest *fich* kacchen."
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 405.

> 3d *Fish*. Master, I marvel how the *fishes* live in the sea.
> 1st *Fish*. Why, as men do a-land; the great ones eat up the little ones. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

> The *fish* was adopted by the early Church as its sacred symbol because the Greek word for *fish*, which contains the initial letters of the name and titles of Christ, contains also the initial letters of some prophetic lines ascribed to the Sibyl of Erythra. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 400.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Any branchiferous vertebrate with a complete cranium and a lyriform shoulder-girdle. In this sense, the leptocardians and myzonts are excluded, but the selachians are included with true *Pisces*. (*b*) A branchiferous or teleostomous vertebrate with dermal plates or membrane-bones superadded to the primordial cranium and shoulder-girdle, and with the branchiæ free outwardly. The sturgeons as well as all the osseous fishes are included in the group thus defined.—3. In popular language, any animal that lives entirely in the water; a swimming as distinguished from a flying or walking animal, including cetaceous mammals, batrachians, mollusks, crustaceans, and echinoderms, as well as fishes proper: commonly distinguished by some specifying word, as black*fish*, shell*fish*, star*fish*. See these and other compounds.



Skeleton of Fish (Perch).

a, intermaxillaries; *b*, nasal region; *c*, dentary bone of mandible; *d*, orbit of eye; *e*, supraoccipital crest; *f*, preoperculum; *g*, *g*, vertebral column; *h*, pectoral fin; *i*, ventral fin; *k*, first dorsal fin; *l*, second dorsal fin; *m*, anal fin; *n*, *n*, caudal fin, making a homocercal tail.

> And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the *fish* of the sea, and over the fowl of the air. Gen. i. 26.

4. The meat of a fish or of fishes used as food. [In this sense there is no plural.]

> Jesus . . . taketh bread, and giveth them, and *fish* likewise. John xxi. 13.

> Either at flesh or *fish*,
> A table full of welcome makes scarce one dainty dish.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 1.

5. The codfish: so called specifically by Cape Cod and Cape Ann fishermen, in distinction from fish of other kinds, as mackerel, herring, etc. [U. S.]—6. The zodiacal sign Pisces.

> Now daunceu lusty Venus children dere,
> For in the *fish* her [their] lady sat ful hye.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 265.

7. *Naut.*: (*a*) A purchase used to raise the flukes of an anchor up to the bill-board. Also called a *fish-tackle*. (*b*) A long piece of timber or iron used to strengthen a mast or a yard when sprung.—8. In *joinery*, etc., a piece secured alongside of another to strengthen or stiffen it.—**A big deck of fish**, a large fare or catch of fish. [Prince Edward island.]—**A cool, a strange, an odd,** or **a queer fish**, a whimsical, odd, or eccentric person. [Colloq.]—**A loose fish**, a person of irregular habits. [Colloq.]—**Angler's fish**, fish that are angled for; game-fish, as salmon, trout, bass, pike, pickerel, etc.—**A pretty kettle of fish.** See *kettle*.—**Bait-fish.** (*a*) Fish used for bait, as the herring, alewife, caplin, sand-lance, smelt, minnow, and other small fish. Squids, clams, etc., are also included. (*b*) Fish that are or may be caught with bait.—**Bank fish**, fishes caught on the Banks of Newfoundland: distinguished from *shore fish*.—**Boneless fish**, fish—as cod, pollack, hake, or cusk—salted and sliced for the market with bones and skins removed: a trade-term.—**Bony fish.** Same as *osseous fish*.—**Bottom-fish**, fishes which live and feed on the bottom, as halibut, flounders, etc.—**Brackish-water fish**, fishes living at the confluence of fresh and salt water.—**Broken fish**, in Newfoundland, the third quality of cured codfish, usually reserved for home consumption.—**Bunch-fish**, small fishes sold in bunches. They include white and yellow perch, catfish, pickerel, suckers, several species of *Centrarchidæ*, etc. [U. S.]—**Cartilaginous fish**, any fish whose skeleton is entirely or partly cartilaginous, as the lampreys, selachians, and sturgeons. See cut under *Acipenser*.—**Christmas fish.** See *Christmas*.—**Clip-fish**, codfish salted and dried in the same manner as the Newfoundland shore-cured cod. Also *klip-fish*.—**Coarse fish**, a commercial name for all kinds of fishes except whitefish and trout. [Western U. S.]—**Cold-blooded fish**, the true fish; those fishes that breathe through gills under water, as distinguished from the *warm-blooded fish*, or cetaceans.—**Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.** See *commissioner*.—**Cooked fish**, menhaden steamed in the process of extracting the oil.—**Deep-sea fish**, fishes living at more or less great depths in the sea: thus distinguished from *shore* and *pelagic fish*.—**Emperor-fish.** See *emperor*.—**Fish and potash-salts**, a mixture of fish-scrap with German potash-salts, used as a fertilizer. The potash supplies that quality of a complete fertilizer which is lacking in the fish.—**Fish Commission.** See *commission*^{1}.—**Fish day.** See *fish-day*.—**Flat-soled fish**, in *ship-carp.*, a fish of which the faying surface is made flat. *Fincham*, Ship-Building, iv. 64.—**Foul fish.** See *foul*^{1}.—**Fresh-water fish**, fishes living in fresh water.—**Hard fish**, prime or first-quality fish: distinguished from *soft fish*, as the whitefish, muscalonge, and catfish. [Great Lakes, U. S.]—**Mid-water fish**, fishes which do not school at the surface nor feed on the bottom, but usually swim about midway between the bottom and the surface, as the weakfish.—**Mucous fish**, the hags or myxinoids.—**Order of the Fish**, a decoration founded by the Mogul emperors in India, and conferred upon certain English statesmen in the early part of the nineteenth century. The insignia are of the nature of standards borne before the person upon whom the order is conferred.—**Osseous fish.** (*a*) A teleost or teleostean fish; one of the *Teleostei*. (*b*) Fish having a more or less ossified skeleton: thus distinguished from *cartilaginous fish*. See cut under *Esox*.—**Pelagic fish**, a fish of the high sea or open ocean.—**Ripe fish**, fish about to spawn or milt; a spawner or milter; a roe-fish.—**Rough fish**, any fish except whitefish: a commercial name. [Western U. S.] See *coarse fish*.—**Round fish**, undressed fish, as cod.—**St. George's fish**, the common starfish, *Asterias vulgaris*. *Stimpson*.—**Sea-fish**, fishes living in the sea or in salt water.—**Shore fish.** (*a*) Fish taken in-shore, as cod, pollack, hake, and haddock. [Gloucester, Massachusetts, U. S.] (*b*) In *ichth.*, a fish inhabiting the sea near the shore and in water of moderate depth: thus contrasting with *deep-sea fish* and *pelagic fish*.—**Soft fish.** (*a*) A fishermen's name for certain fish, as the herring, menhaden, and smelt. (*b*) The squid or cuttlefish. [Rhode Island, U. S.]—**Sow fish**, a female fish when noticeably larger than the male. [U. S.]—**Spent fish**, a fish which has lately spawned or milted.—**Surface-fish**, any fish which habitually swims "high," or near the surface of the water, often making a ripple as it goes. The menhaden is an example.—**To be neither fish nor flesh,** or **neither fish, flesh, nor fowl**, to be neither one thing nor another; be a nondescript: sometimes contemptuously said of a waverer or trimmer who belongs to no party or sect.

> Damned neuters, in their middle way of steering,
> *Are neither fish, nor flesh*, nor good red-herring.
> *Dryden*, Duke of Guise, Epil.

To have other fish to fry, to have other occupations or other objects which require the attention. [Colloq.]

> "I've got other things in hand. I've other—I've—well, let us be vulgar," she cried, with a wild little laugh, "*I've got other fish to fry.*"
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xliv.

Trawl-fish, fish which are or may be caught on trawls, as the cod. [Gloucester, Massachusetts, U. S.]—**Warm-blooded fish**, any mammiferous marine animal, as a cetacean.—**White fish**, a collective name for cod, haddock, hake, ling, pollack, sole, turbot, plaice, halibut, and whiting. [Eng.] See also *whitefish*.

fish^1 (fish), *v.* [< ME. *fischen*, *fisshen*, *fissen*, < AS. *fiscian* = OS. *fiskōn* = OFries. *fiskia* = D. *visschen* = MLG. *vischen* = OHG. *fiscōn*, MHG. *vischen*, G. *fischen* = Icel. *fiskja* = Sw. *fiska* = Dan. *fiske* = Goth. *fiskōn*, fish; = L. *piscari*, fish; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To catch or attempt to catch fish; be employed in taking fish by any means, as by angling or drawing nets.

> Peter *fisched* for his fode and his felawe Andrewe;
> Some thei solde and some thei sothe [boiled], and so thei
> lyued bothe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 287.

> He ys a fole afore the nette that *fysshes*.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 83.

> A man may *fish* with the worm that hath eat of a king.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3.

2. To be arranged or adjusted so as to catch fish; be capable of catching fish: as, the net or pound is *fishing*; the net was set, but was not *fishing*; the net *fishes* seven feet (that is, seven feet deep).—**To fish broad**, to fish beyond the three-mile limit, as a schooner—that is, beyond the limit inside of which it is unlawful to fish according to the treaty of 1818 between England and the United States. See *fishery*.

> But the majority [of mackerel-men] sailed past the Nova Scotia coast, through the Gut of Canso, and spent the late summer in the Bay of St. Lawrence, *fishing broad*.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 222.

To fish for, to attempt or seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth: as, to *fish for* compliments.—**To fish too big**, to use an artificial fly too large for the fish intended to be taken with it.

> Generally the chances are that the error made by fishermen is *fishing too big*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 349.

II. *trans.* 1. To catch by means of any of the operations or processes of fishing: as, to *fish* minnows or lobsters.

> The actual proceeds of this year's pearl fishery in Ceylon were considerably greater than had been anticipated. Seven millions of oysters were *fished*, instead of about three millions.
> *A. G. F. Eliot James*, Indian Industries, p. 227.

2. To attempt to catch fish in; try with any apparatus for catching fish, as a rod or net.

> Black Rocke was yerely *fished* by three or foure hundred saile of Spaniards, Portugals, and Biskiners.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 216.

> Do but *fish* this stream like an artist, and peradventure a good fish may fall to your share.
> *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 248.

3. To use in or for fishing: as, gill-nets are *fished*; an oysterman *fishes* his boat. [Colloq.]—4. To catch or lay hold of, in water, mud, or some analogous medium or position, as if by fishing; draw out or up; get or secure in any way with some difficulty or search, as if by angling. [Chiefly colloq.]

> [A lawsuit] as to whether the chapter can interfere at all if the dean . . . thinks fit to order a new one, either *fished* up from some ancient "use," or invented afresh.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 177.

> One of the mares . . . managed to flounder into the very center of a mud-hole, and we spent the better part of a morning in *fishing* her out. *The Century*, XXX. 224.

5. To search by dragging, raking, or sweeping.

> Some have *fished* the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

6. *Naut.*: (*a*) To strengthen, as a weak spar, by lashing one or more pieces of wood or iron along the weak place.

> When the ship arrived at Hampton Roads, the steam-launch, which stowed inboard on the starboard side, was hoisted out with the *fished* fore and the main yard, and no signs of giving way could be detected.
> Quoted in *Luce's* Seamanship, p. 501.

(*b*) To hoist the flukes of, as an anchor, up to the bill-board.

> The anchor [was] catted and *fished*.
> *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, iii.

7. In *joinery*, to strengthen, as a piece of wood, by fastening another piece above or below it, and sometimes both.—8. In *rail.*, to splice, as rails, with a fish-joint.—**Fished beam**, in *joinery*, a long beam composed of two shorter beams joined end to end and fished—that is, secured by pieces of wood covering the joints on opposite sides and bolted to both beams.—**To fish out.** (*a*) To exhaust of fish by fishing; overfish: as, waters barren because *fished out*. (*b*) To obtain by careful search or study or by artifice; elicit by pains or stratagem: as, to *fish out* a meaning from an obscure sentence, a secret from a person, or an admission from an adverse witness.

> You shall see, I have *fished out* a cunning piece of plot now. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 2.

(*c*) To pull up or out from or as from some deep place, as if by fishing: as, the boy *fished out* a top from the depths of his pocket.—**To fish the anchor.** See *anchor*1.

fish2 (fish), *n.* [< F. *fiche*, a peg, pin, dibble, a peg used in marking at cribbage, etc., a fish, < *ficher*, drive in, pin up, fix: see *fitch*3 and *fichu*.] A counter used in various games.

fishable (fish'a-bl), *a.* [< *fish*1, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being fished; fit for being fished in; lawful to be fished in.

> There was only a small piece of *fishable* water in Englebourn. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xlvii.

fish-back (fish'bak), *n.* *Naut.*, a small rope fastened to the hook of the fish-block, and used to facilitate hooking the anchor.

fish-backed (fish'bakt), *a.* Shaped like a fish's back; swelling upward: as, a *fish-backed* rail.

fish-bait (fish'bāt), *n.* Bait used for fish or in fishing. Fish-baits are either *natural* or *artificial*; the former are either *live* or *dead* baits; the latter include artificial flies, spoons, etc., and are sometimes called *lures*, *bait* being then restricted to natural baits.

fish-ball (fish'bâl), *n.* Same as *fish-cake*, 1.

> The waiter roars it through the hall:
> We don't give bread with one *fish-ball*.
> *The Lone Fish-ball.*

fish-bar (fish'bär), *n.* In *mech.*, the splice-bar, as of a fish-joint, etc.; a bar used to connect two pieces secured end to end.

fish-basket (fish'bȧs″ket), *n.* 1. A creel used by anglers to carry fish. Such creels are of various sizes and shapes, made to fit the body easily when carried.—2. A creel for catching fish; a fish-pot or an eel-pot. See *eel-pot*.

fish-beam (fish'bēm), *n.* In *mech.*, a beam which bellies out, usually on the under side.

fish-bed (fish'bed), *n.* In *geol.*, a deposit containing the fossil remains of fishes in predominant quantity among those of other marine animals. Such beds are also known as *bone-beds*.

fish-bellied (fish'bel″id), *a.* Shaped like a fish's belly; swelling downward: as, a *fish-bellied* rail.

fishberry (fish'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *fishberries* (-iz). The fruit of *Anamirta paniculata* (*Cocculus Indicus*), from its use in capturing fish. When made into a paste with flour it is readily eaten by fishes, and produces a speedy but temporary stupefying effect, during which the fishes float upon the surface of the water and are easily taken. See *Cocculus*. Also called *fisher's berry*.

fish-bolt (fish'bōlt), *n.* A bolt which secures a fish-plate.

fishbone-tree (fish'bōn-trē), *n.* The *Panax crassifolium*, a small araliaceous tree of New Zealand, the leaves of which are singularly toothed.

fish-book (fish'bụk), *n.* A memorandum-book in which is entered each man's catch of fish when several fishermen are catching on shares.

fish-boom (fish'böm), *n.* *Naut.*, a boom secured in men-of-war by a gooseneck on the forward side of the foremast, by the aid of which the anchor is fished.

fish-breeder (fish'brē″dėr), *n.* One who propagates fish artificially; a pisciculturist.

fish-breeding (fish'brē″ding), *n.* The act, art, or industry of propagating fish by artificial means; fish-culture; pisciculture.

fish-cake (fish'kāk), *n.* 1. In *cookery*, a ball of shredded or chopped fish (especially salt codfish) and mashed potatoes, fried. Also *fish-ball*.—2. The refuse of fishes, from which the oil or glue has been expressed, taken from the presses in large circular cakes shaped like a cheese.

fish-can (fish'kan), *n.* 1. A large can of heavy tin or galvanized iron employed by fish-culturists in the transportation of live fish.—2. A can used to contain cooked or preserved fish.

fish-car (fish'kär), *n.* 1. A box in which fish which have been caught are kept alive, designed to be towed in the water behind a boat.—2. A railroad-car especially constructed and fitted up for the transportation of fish for commercial purposes or in the operations of fish-culture.

fish-carver (fish'kär″vėr), *n.* An implement, usually of silver, resembling rather a large flat spoon or a modified trowel than a knife, used for cutting and serving fish at table. Also called *fish-slice*, *fish-knife*, *fish-trowel*.

fish-chowder (fish'chou″dėr), *n.* A chowder made of fish. The fish most esteemed for the purpose are the cod, sea-bass, and blackfish.

fish-chum (fish'chum), *n.* 1. Fish ground into fine particles and mixed with water to serve the purpose of toll-bait; chum.—2. Same as *fish-pomace*.

fish-coop (fish'köp), *n.* A box about three feet square used in fishing through ice. There is a hole in its bottom, which is placed over a similar hole in the ice. The fisherman crawls into the box, and, it being quite dark inside, can see to the bottom of the water, into which he lets down a decoy or lure by a string. When fish are attracted by the lure, he spears them. This device is used on lakes in western New York.

fish-creel (fish'krēl), *n.* A wicker basket used by anglers in carrying fish; a fish-basket.

fish-crow (fish'krō), *n.* See *crow*2.

fish-cultural (fish'kul″tụ̄r-ạl), *a.* [< *fish-culture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or interested in fish-culture; piscicultural. [Rare.]

> The finest private *fish-cultural* establishment in the world. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 129.

fish-culture (fish'kul″tụ̄r), *n.* The artificial breeding of fish; pisciculture.

fish-culturist (fish'kul″tụ̄r-ist), *n.* [< *fish-culture* + *-ist*.] A fish-breeder; a pisciculturist.

> The first-honor prize, the gift of the Emperor of Germany, was awarded to Professor Baird . . . as a personal tribute to one who, in the words of the President of the Deutscher Fischerei Verein, is regarded in Europe as the first *fish-culturist* in the world.
> *Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 149.

fish-davit (fish'dav″it), *n.* *Naut.*, a spar with a roller or sheave at its end, used for fishing the anchor.

fish-day (fish'dā), *n.* [< ME. *fissheday*, *fysshe-day*; < *fish* + *day*.] A day on which fish is eaten customarily, or in conformity with ecclesiastical regulations forbidding the eating of flesh-meat.

> Sewes [courses] on *fishe dayes*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

fish-driver (fish'drī″vėr), *n.* One of a fishermen's gang who keeps close to a school of fishes and directs or guides the gang in setting a seine.

fish-duck (fish'duk), *n.* See *duck*2.

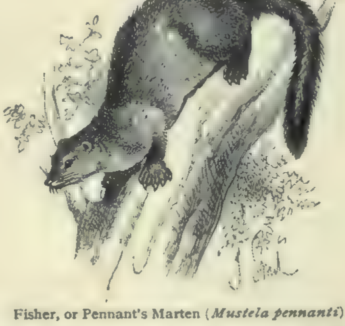
fisher (fish'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fishere*, *fischere*, *fissher*, etc., < AS. *fiscere* = OS. *fiskari* = OFries. *fisker* = D. *visscher* = MLG. *vischer* = OHG. *fiscāri*, MHG. *vischer*, G. *fischer* = Icel. *fiskari* = Sw. *fiskare* = Dan. *fisker*, a fisher (from the verb); = L. *piscarius*, a., of fish, n. a fishmonger (*piscator*, a fisher), < *piscis*, a fish.] 1. One whose occupation or sport is the catching of fish; a fisherman.

> Thu wenest ibeo a beggere,
> And ihc am a *fissere*,
> Wel feor icome bi este
> For fissen at thi feste.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1134.

> Now as he walked by the sea of Galilee, he saw Simon and Andrew his brother casting a net into the sea: for they were *fishers*. Mark i. 16.

> The patient *fisher* takes his silent stand,
> Intent, his angle trembling in his hand.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 137.

2. The pekan, wejack, black-cat, or Pennant's marten, *Mustela pennanti* of Erxleben (1777), *M. canadensis* of Schreber (1778), the largest North American carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mustelinæ* with the exception of the wolverene: so called from its habit of catching fish. It is a kind of marten or sable, peculiar to the northern parts of North America, and quite distinct from any other species. The length is 2 or 3 feet, generally about 30 inches, from the nose to the root of the tail, which measures from 14 to 20 inches more. The color is black or blackish, generally darker below than above, lightening by mixture of gray or brown on the upper fore parts and head, and there is no light throat-patch. The ears are low, wide, and semicircular, and the physiognomy is characteristic in comparison with other martens. The pelt is valuable. Also called *black-fox*.



Fisher, or Pennant's Marten (*Mustela pennanti*).

3. *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Piscatores*, *Totipalmati*, or *Steganopodes*. *E. Blyth.*—**Bottom-fisher**, one who uses a sinker and fishes at the bottom: said by anglers: opposed to *fly-fisher* or *surface-fisher*.—**Fisher's berry.** Same as *fishberry*.—**Fisher's seal.** Same as *fisherman's ring* (which see, under *fisherman*).—**Free fisher.** See *free*.

fisher-boat (fish'ėr-bōt), *n.* [= D. *visschersboot* = G. *fischerboot* = Dan. *fiskerbaad* = Sw. *fiskarbåt*.] A boat used by a fisherman or in fishing.

> Hauing taken certaine Scotish and other *fisherboats*, they brought the men on boord their own ships.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 604.

> The gallies divided into sundry squadrons, and tricked all in their gallantry; rowing at their sternes three or four little vessels no bigger then *fisher-boats*.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 40.

fisherfolk (fish'ėr-fōk), *n.* Those whose occupation is catching fish.

> Descriptive of the peasantry and *fisherfolk*.
> *The Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 60.

fisherman (fish'ėr-mạn), *n.*; pl. *fishermen* (-men). 1. One whose occupation or sport is the catching of fish; one who catches fish, whether for profit or for pleasure; a man skilled in catching fish.

> And [Jesus] saw two ships standing by the lake: but the *fishermen* were gone out of them. Luke v. 2.

> The *fishermen*, that walk upon the beach,
> Appear like mice. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

2. A vessel employed in fishing.—3. The fishing-duck or fish-duck; a merganser.—**Fisherman's bend.** See *bend*1, 3.—**Fisherman's luck**, getting wet and hungry, and catching no fish; poor luck. [Colloq.]—**Fisherman's ring** (*annulus piscatoris*), a signet-ring bearing the device of St. Peter fishing. It has been worn by the popes since the thirteenth century, and is used for stamping the papal briefs. Also called *fisher-ring* and *fisher's seal*.—**Fisherman's Sunday**, Friday: so called in parts of Pennsylvania when fishing on that day was prohibited.—**Fisherman's weight**, the weight of a fish as guessed at, but not determined by weighing. See *river-weight*. [Cant.]—**Free fisherman.** See *free*.

fishery (fish'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fisheries* (-iz). [= D. *visscherij* = MLG. *vischerie* = G. *fischerei* = Dan. Sw. *fiskeri*; as *fish*1 + *-ery*.] 1. The business of catching fish; the fishing industry.

> It is therefore important that the organization of a state *fisheries* department should . . . be primarily under the control of a scientific authority. *Science*, VII. 432.

2. In *law*, a right of fishing in certain waters.

> A common *fishery* is the right of fishing in the sea and public rivers open to all the public.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 268.

3. A place where fish are regularly caught, or other products of the sea or rivers are taken from the water by fishing, diving, dredging, etc.: as, a salmon-*fishery*; a pearl-*fishery*; the *fisheries* of the coast.—**Bay-fishery**, the act or industry of fishing in a bay; specifically, the mackerel-fishery of the gulf of St. Lawrence.—**Coast-fishery**, fishery conducted within three marine miles from the shore-line, or inside a three-mile limit. When the fishery is pursued from the shore, but with the use of open boats, as in the taking of mackerel, herring, and especially caplin, smelt, and lance, it is a *strand-fishery*. *Hind.*—**Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.** See *commissioner*.—**Common of fishery**, the right of fishing "in another man's water": like *common of pasture*, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 268.—**Fishery society**, a society organized for the protection, promotion, and encouragement of the industry of fishing.—**Fishery treaties**, treaties concerning fisheries; specifically, the treaties between the United States and Great Britain defining the privileges of fishermen who are citizens of the United States in the waters of British North America. By the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain extensive privileges were granted to American fishermen in the waters of British North America. These privileges were materially lessened by the treaty of 1818, which gave rise to the vexed questions whether the "three-mile limit" from the shore should be run parallel to the shore or from headland to headland, and relating to the rights of American ships in Canadian ports. On the fishery question the relations between the two countries continued to be unsatisfactory, in spite of various attempts at solution, as in the treaty of Washington in 1871 and the proposed treaty of 1888 which failed to be ratified through the non-concurrence of the Senate. (For Bering Sea controversy, see *seal*.)—**Free fishery**, an exclusive right of fishing in public water, derived from royal grant. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 268.—**Several fishery**, the exclusive right of fishery of an individual, derived through or on account of ownership of the soil. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 268.—**Strand-fishery.** See *coast-fishery*.—**United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.** See *commission*1.

fish-fag (fish'fag), *n.* A woman who sells fish; a fishwife. [Eng.]

> Who deemed himself of much too high a rank
> With vulgar *fish-fags* to be forced to chat.
> *Wolcot* (*P. Pindar*).

fish-fall (fish′fâl), *n.* *Naut.*, the fall of the fish-tackle. See *fish-tackle.*

fish-farm (fish′färm), *n.* A place where fish-breeding or pisciculture is carried on.

fish-farmer (fish′fär″mėr), *n.* A pisciculturist.

fish-farming (fish′fär″ming), *n.* Pisciculture.

fish-flake (fish′flāk), *n.* 1. The sound or swim-bladder of a fish.—2. A frame, rack, or open stage on which cod and other salted fish are dried. See *flake*^{2}.

> There were a few old buildings, . . . some dilapidated fish-houses, and a row of *fish-flakes.*
> *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 224.

fish-flour (fish′flour), *n.* 1. A flour-like substance made from fish.

> Biscuits made from *fish-flour*, a preparation invented by the late Anton Rosing, a prominent agricultural chemist of Norway, . . . were in good condition after having been kept for ten years in an unsealed jar.
> *Goode*, Menhaden, p. 141.

2. A dry inodorous fertilizer made from fishes, used for manure.

fish-food (fish′föd), *n.* 1. The food eaten by fishes.—2. Food consisting of fish.

fish-fork (fish′fôrk), *n.* A pitchfork with a short handle and 2 or 3 tines, used in pitching fish into or out of a boat or vessel.

fish-freezer (fish′frē″zėr), *n.* An establishment for freezing fish. In the building in which fish are frozen the required degree of cold is commonly produced by mixing ice and salt and filling in the mixture between galvanized iron plates in contact with the fish.

fishful† (fish′fůl), *a.* [< *fish*^{1} + *-ful.*] Abounding with fish.

> Britaine is watered with pleasant *fishfull* and navigable riuers, which yeeld safe havens and roads, and furnished with shipping and sailers that it may rightly be termed the Lady of the Sea. *Camden*, Remains, Britain.

> Yet Groin and Nevern near, two fine and *fishful* brooks,
> Do never stay their course. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 351.

fish-fungus (fish′fung″gus), *n.* 1. A peculiar red fungus, *Clathrocystis roseopersicina*, frequently found on salted codfish in midsummer where the temperature is high.—2. A fungus, *Saprolegnia ferax*, which attacks living fishes, especially salmon, causing great destruction. It also occurs in aquariums.

fish-garth (fish′gärth), *n.* A garth or weir on a river, or on the sea-shore, for the taking and retaining of fish. Also *fish-weir.* [Eng.]

fishgig (fish′gig), *n.* [Also *fizgig*, by confusion with *fizgig*^{1}; < *fish*^{1} + *gig*^{2}.] An instrument used for striking fish; a grain. It usually consists of a staff with barbed prongs, and a line fastened above the prongs.

> The next day, seeking to kill them with *fisgigs*, they strucke so many the water in many places was red with blood. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 121.

fish-globe (fish′glōb), *n.* A spherical glass vessel in which fish are kept.

fish-glue (fish′glö), *n.* Glue made from fishes; isinglass.—**White fish-glue**, isinglass dissolved in alcohol.

fish-god (fish′god), *n.* In *myth.*, a deity or supernatural power having the form and attributes of a fish, either wholly or in part, as Dagon, a divinity of the Philistines, or the Triton of the Greeks. See cut under *Dagon.*

fish-goddess (fish′god″es), *n.* In *myth.*, a female deity or supernatural power having the form and attributes of a fish, either wholly or in part, as the Atargatis of the Philistines.

> Derketo became a fish near Ascalon; a *fish-goddess* identified with her was worshipped in Syria, and the fish sacred to her were not eaten. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 90.

fish-guano (fish′gwä′nō), *n.* Same as *fish-manure.*

fish-hawk (fish′hâk), *n.* The American name of *Pandion haliaëtus*, the osprey, bald buzzard, or fishing-eagle. See *osprey.*

fish-hook (fish′hůk), *n.* 1. A hook for catching fish.

> The days shall come upon you, that he will take you away with hooks, and your posterity with *fishhooks.*
> Amos iv. 2.

2. A hook used with a fish-tackle. See *fish-tackle.*

fish-husbandry (fish′huz″bạn-dri), *n.* Fish-farming.

fishify (fish′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fishified*, ppr. *fishifying.* [< *fish*^{1} + *-i-fy*, make.] To change to fish. [Humorous.]

> O flesh, flesh, how art thou *fishified!*
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

fishiness (fish′i-nes), *n.* [< *fishy* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being fishy, in any sense of that word.

> Its flesh has much the flavour of that of a hare, and nothing of the *fishiness* of that of the heron.
> *Pennant*, Zoölogy.

fishing (fish′ing), *n.* [< ME. *fischinge*, etc.; verbal n. of *fish*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The art or practice of catching fish.

> Cleopatra found it straight, yet she seemed not to see it, but wondered at his excellent *fishing.*
> *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 764.

2. A fishery; a place or facilities for catching fish: as, there is good *fishing* there.

> At the ende of the cauchie was a grete water, but therto com no shippes, but it was right feire and plesaunt, and good *fisshinge.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 604.

> In a Lauresham record, . . . we have an undivided share of the *fishing* in Edingero marca given to the church of St. Nazarius. *D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, p. 45.

Bait-fishing, fishing with bait, as distinguished from fishing with artificial flies or the like.—**Bony fishing**, the menhaden-fishery. [Slang.]—**Reef-fishing**, fishing on or from coral reefs. [Florida, U. S.]—**Rip-fishing**, fishing in ripplings or tide-rips, as for pollack. For this purpose the vessel is kept under easy sail, the lines being attached to poles about seven feet long, which project from the sides of the vessel.

fishing-banks (fish′ing-bangks), *n. pl.* A fishing-ground of comparatively shoal water in the sea. Thus, on the Atlantic coast of North America the Banks of Newfoundland are a famous fishing-ground, and another, about 20 miles off Cape May, is well known.

fishing-boat (fish′ing-bōt), *n.* A boat used in fishing; also, a small fishing-vessel.

fishing-duck (fish′ing-duk), *n.* See *duck*^{2}.

fishing-eagle (fish′ing-ē″gl), *n.* Same as *osprey.*

fishing-float (fish′ing-flōt), *n.* A raft or scow with a small house on it designed to be floated and anchored wherever desired for use in fishing. A plank apron is let down from the edge to the bottom of the water, and over this, as upon an artificial shore, a seine is hauled by a windlass worked by horse- or steam-power. Fishing-floats are often clustered like a floating village, and the fishermen unite for large operations. They are peculiar to the mouth of the Susquehanna river and the neighboring region. [U. S.]

fishing-frog (fish′ing-frog), *n.* The angler, a fish, *Lophius piscatorius.* See *devil-fish.*

fishing-hawk (fish′ing-hâk), *n.* Same as *osprey.*

fishing-line (fish′ing-līn), *n.* 1. A line used with hooks and bait in catching fish; a fish-line.—2. In *zoöl.*, one of sundry simple elongated or extensile tentacular parts of some compound organisms, as the *Siphonophora*, provided with special urticating organs, thread-cells, or nematocysts. *Gegenbaur.* Also *grappling-line.*

fishing-net (fish′ing-net), *n.* Same as *fish-net.*

> The waste and lumber of the shore,
> Hard coils of cordage, swarthy *fishing-nets.*
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

fishing-out (fish′ing-out′), *n.* The removal of fish from a fish-pond; the "drawing" of a pond: as, the *fishing-out* of a carp-pond, that the fish may be placed in market-ponds.

fishing-place (fish′ing-plās), *n.* 1. A place where fishing is or may be carried on. Specifically—2. A prescribed length of shore in shore-fishing to which the sweep of a seine is limited. Such places are mostly situated on the tidal parts of streams and inlets, and can be fished only at certain stages of the tide, as during the flood or ebb. The most extensive are swept only at the turn of the tide, and these are known as *slackwater-hauls.* The importance of this species of property was early recognized and fostered by legislation. Also called *pool.* [U. S.]

fishing-room (fish′ing-röm), *n.* A definite portion of the shore appropriated to the curing and storing of fish. [American.]

> My brother tells me that on Sunday, 7th June, there was such a terrible storm that some of the fishing vessels were driven ashore, and much damage done to the *fishing-rooms* everywhere.
> *Quarterly Missionary Leaf*, New Harbour Mission,
> [Newfoundland, No. xxxviii., Aug., 1885.

fishing-swivel (fish′ing-swiv″l), *n.* A swivel used on a fishing-line to prevent it from being kinked or snarled by the rapid gyrations of fish upon the hooks. The form of the swivel varies.

fishing-tackle (fish′ing-tak″l), *n.* An angler's outfit; angling-gear; the hooks, lines, rods, and other implements of the art of fishing.

fishing-tube (fish′ing-tūb), *n.* A small glass tube for taking up small objects floating in water. One end is closed with the finger and the other is thrust into the water near the object; on removing the finger the water enters the tube, conveying the object with it; on again closing the top of the tube, the object may be lifted with a portion of the water. Also called *dipping-tube.*

fish-joint (fish′joint), *n.* In railroads, a splice consisting of one or more oblong plates of iron, bolted to the side or sides of two rails meeting end to end. See *fish-plate.*

fish-kettle (fish′ket″l), *n.* A kettle designed to be used for boiling fish whole.

fish-killer (fish′kil″ėr), *n.* A heteropterous insect of the genus *Belostoma*; a large water-bug occurring in fresh water, and preying on fishes by sucking their blood and juices.

fish-knife (fish′nīf), *n.* A fish-carver.

fish-ladder (fish′lad″ėr), *n.* Same as *fishway.*

fish-line (fish′līn), *n.* A line used to catch fish.

fish-louse (fish′lous), *n.* A general name of crustacean parasites of fishes. Fish-lice proper belong to an order or other group of *Crustacea* known as *Ichthyophthiri*, *Siphonostomata*, and *Epizoa*, of which there are many families with numerous genera and species, generally epizoic or ectoparasitic. They are not confined to fishes proper, being found also on cetaceans, crustaceans, and other aquatic animals. Among them are found the most monstrous and grotesque forms of crustaceans degraded by parasitism. See cut under *Epizoa.*

fish-manure (fish′ma-nūr″), *n.* A manure or fertilizer prepared from fish. There are many preparations and modes of manufacture. The value is mainly due to the preponderance of nitrogenous and phosphatic compounds, these ingredients being furnished more cheaply by fish-manures than by any other class of fertilizers, except Peruvian guano. The crops most benefited by this fertilizer are those not specially helped by mineral fertilizers alone, as grass, grain, potatoes, some garden-vegetables, and roots. As a manure it is quick and stimulating, soon spending its force, and often leaving the soil worse than it was before its use. Also called *fish-guano.*

fish-market (fish′mär″ket), *n.* [= D. *vischmarkt* = G. *fischmarkt.*] A market where fishes are sold.

fish-maw (fish′mâ), *n.* The sound or air-bladder of a fish.

fish-meal (fish′mēl), *n.* 1. A meal of fish; diet on fish; abstemious diet.

> Thin drink doth so over-cool their blood, and making many *fish-meals*, that they fall into a kind of male green-sickness. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

2. Same as *fish-flour.*

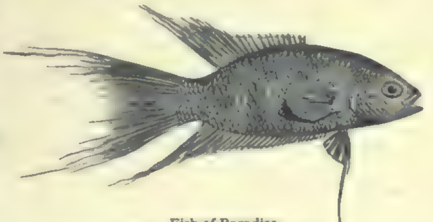
fishmonger (fish′mung″gėr), *n.* [< ME. *fisch-*, *fych-manger* (= MLG. *vischmenger* = G. *fischmenger* = ODan. *fiskemanger*); < *fish* + *monger.*] A seller of fish; a dealer in fish.

> *Pol.* Do you know me, my lord?
> *Ham.* Excellent, excellent well; you're a *fishmonger.*
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

fishmoth (fish′moth), *n.* Same as *fishtail.*

fish-net (fish′net), *n.* A net used to catch fish. Fish-nets are divided into two classes: *gill-nets*, in which the fish in attempting to pass through the net is wedged or jammed in a mesh so that it cannot open its gills, when it is soon drowned or is unable to move forward or backward; and *inclosing-nets*, by which the fish is surrounded, as the purse-net, the drag-net, the seine, the weir, the casting-net, etc. Nets vary in construction from heavy chain oyster-drags to fine linen-thread herring-nets, and they are given a variety of names, according to their shape, purpose, or mode of operating. Also *fishing-net.*

fish-of-Paradise (fish′ọv-par′a-dīs), *n.* A fish of the family *Osphromenidæ*, *Macropodus viridiauratus*, so called from the beauty of its coloration. It has been cultivated to some extent for exhibition in aquariums.



Fish-of-Paradise
(*Macropodus viridiauratus*).

fish-oil (fish′oil), *n.* Oil obtained from the bodies of fishes and marine animals, as from whales, porpoises, seals, pilchards, sharks' and cods' livers, etc.; specifically, cod-liver oil. Fish-oil for medicinal purposes is obtained principally from the cod, but also from the pollack, turbot, ling, dorse, etc.

fish-owl (fish′oul), *n.* An eared fishing-owl with rough feet; a member of the genus *Ketupa.*

fish-packing (fish′pak″ing), *n.* The act or process of packing or canning fish for the market. The fish are taken fresh to the packing-house, where they are cleaned, cut, weighed, and put in hermetically sealed cans. The cans are placed in large steam-chests, where they are left until the fish are thoroughly cooked. The cans are then tested to see if they are air-tight, and are labeled.

fish-pearl (fish′pėrl), *n.* An artificial pearl of an inferior grade. See the extract.

> In Germany, or rather Saxony, a cheap but inferior quality [of artificial pearls] is manufactured. The globe of glass forming the pearl in inferior ones being very thin, and coated with wax, they break on the slightest pressure. They are known by the name of German *fish-pearls.*
> *Ure*, Dict., III. 518.

fish-pie (fish′pī′), *n.* 1. A pie containing fish. —2. A compost-heap of fish-scrap mixed with earth.

fish-plate (fish′plāt), *n.* In railroads, an iron plate fitted to the web of a rail, and sometimes partly embracing the foot: used in pairs, one on each side of the junction of two rails, to join them end to end, and fastened together by bolts passing through the rails. When in position, they form a *fish-joint*, and assist in supporting the ends of the rails as the train passes from one to another.

fish-poison (fish'poi″zn), *n.* A name given to various plants which have the property of killing or stupefying fish. The number of such plants is very large, and the fruit is usually the part employed. Among the more commonly known are the *Anamirta paniculata*, usually called *Cocculus Indicus*; *Piscidia Erythrina*, a leguminous tree of the West Indies, the leaves of which are used; *Lepidium Piscidium*; the mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*; and the red buckeye, *Æsculus Pavia.*

fish-pomace (fish'pum″ạs), *n.* 1. The residuum or refuse of fish, as menhaden, after the oil has been expressed.—2. The crude state of fish-guano before it has been prepared as a fertilizer. Also called *fish-chum.*

fish-pond (fish'pond), *n.* A pond containing fishes; especially, a pond in which fishes are bred and kept.

Fish-ponds were made, where former Forests grew;
And Hills were levell'd to extend the View.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

fish-pool (fish'pöl), *n.* [< ME. *fischepol*, < AS. *fiscpōl*, < *fisc*, fish, + *pōl*, pool.] A pond or pool for fish.

Thine eyes like the *fishpools* in Heshbon, by the gate of Bathrabbim. Cant. vii. 4.

fish-pot (fish'pot), *n.* A pot or creel for catching fish.

fish-preserve (fish'prẹ-zėrv″), *n.* 1. A place where fish are preserved alive. Two kinds are commonly distinguished, the fresh- and salt-water.—2. A private fishery.

fish-prong (fish'prông), *n.* A fish-fork with one tine and a short handle, used in moving pickled or dried fish.

fish-pugh (fish'pug), *n.* A one-pronged fork or spear used in handling fish. *C. Hallock.* [Nova Scotia.]

fish-refuse (fish'ref″ụs), *n.* A general name of any one of the several conditions or stages through which fish-scrap passes in the manufacture of fish-guano.

fish-roe (fish'rō), *n.* The roe of fish. It is much used for bait, a small quantity being secured to the hook in a bit of mosquito-netting or by means of woolen threads. For this purpose fresh roe is the best; but it can be preserved for a year in equal parts of salt and saltpeter.

fish-room† (fish'röm), *n.* On an English man-of-war, a small storeroom in the afterhold where fish and sometimes spirits were kept. *Hamersly.*

fish-sauce (fish'sâs), *n.* Sauce to be eaten with fish, as anchovy, soy, etc.

fish-scale (fish'skāl), *n.* A scale of a fish.—**Fish-scale embroidery**, embroidery consisting wholly or in part in the application of fish-scales to the material to be decorated. The iridescent scales are selected, and are sewed to the stuff, being combined with the patterns of the needlework.

fish-scrap (fish'skrap), *n.* Fish or fish-skins from which oil or glue has been extracted by cooking and pressing. Fish-scrap, in either a crude or a dried state, is of great commercial importance as a fertilizer. The menhaden-fishery furnishes the greater part of the supply obtained in the United States.—**Acidulated fish-scrap**, a preparation of fish-scrap with sulphuric acid to render the phosphoric acid contained in it more soluble and to hinder putrefaction.

fish-show (fish'shō), *n.* An exhibition of fish and fisheries.

fish-skin (fish'skin), *n.* The skin of fish; especially, this skin made into a sort of shagreen. —**Fish-skin disease**, in *med.*, ichthyosis (which see).

fish-slice (fish'slīs), *n.* Same as *fish-carver.*

fish-slide (fish'slīd), *n.* A fish-trap for shallow rivers and low waterfalls: used in the southern United States.

fish-smother (fish'smuᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A cooked dish of fish. [Grand Manan.]

fish-sound (fish'sound), *n.* The swimming-bladder or air-sac of a fish. The sounds of some fishes are made into glue, and others, as in the case of the cod, are eaten.

fish-spear (fish'spēr), *n.* 1. A gig or lance, often having more than one tine, for spearing fish through ice or from a boat.

Canst thou fill his [leviathan's] skin with barbed irons? or his head with *fish spears?* Job xli. 7.

2. A lance for bleeding captured whales.

fish-stage (fish'stāj), *n.* A stage for dressing fish.

fish-store (fish'stōr), *n.* A storehouse in which fish are salted or packed awaiting shipment to market.

fish-story (fish'stō″ri), *n.* [In allusion to the supposed tendency of amateur fishermen to exaggerate in narrating their exploits.] An incredible or extravagant narration or tale. [Colloq., U. S.]

fish-strainer (fish'strā″nėr), *n.* 1. A metal colander, with handles, for taking fish from a boiler.—2. An earthenware slab, with holes, placed at the bottom of a dish to drain the water from cooked fish.

fish-tackle (fish'tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle used for fishing or raising an anchor to the gunwale of a ship. To this tackle a pendant is attached, with a large iron hook, called the *fish-hook*, fastened to its end.

fish-tail (fish'tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The tail of a fish.—2. A thysanurous insect of the family *Lepismidæ*, as *Lepisma domestica* or *L. saccharina*; a silvertail; a silver-fish: in this sense properly *fishtail.* See *Lepisma.* Also called *fishmoth.* [Local, U. S.]

II. *a.* Shaped like a fish's tail; resembling a fish's tail in any way.—**Fish-tail burner.** See *burner.*—**Fish-tail propeller** (*naut.*), a propeller consisting of a single wing or blade attached to the stern-post of a ship, and oscillating like a fish's tail.

fish-tongue (fish'tung), *n.* A dental instrument for the removal of the wisdom-teeth: so named from its shape.

fish-torpedo (fish'tôr-pē″dō), *n.* 1. A self-propelling torpedo. See *torpedo.*—2. A cartridge designed to be exploded under water for the purpose of killing fish.

fish-trap (fish'trap), *n.* A trap for catching fish. It may be a baited box or basket closed by hand, or a net, basket, or space shut in by stakes, with a funnel-shaped entrance through which fish pass, but which has obstacles of some sort to prevent their egress.

fish-trowel (fish'trou″el), *n.* Same as *fish-carver.*

fish-van (fish'van), *n.* A covered vehicle adapted to run on passenger-trains, and fitted to carry fresh fish in crates or boxes. *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

fish-warden (fish'wär″dn), *n.* An officer who has jurisdiction over the fisheries of any particular locality. Some of the States employ wardens to oversee the fisheries in streams and ponds, and prevent unlawful fishing. [U. S.]

fishway (fish'wā), *n.* An arrangement for enabling a fish to ascend a fall or a dam. In the *pool fishways* the water falls through small vertical heights, the velocity being retarded by means of rocks and boulders or by falling into pools whence it is allowed to fall again through a slight vertical distance to be again retarded, and so on to the bottom. In the *deflected-current fishways* the current is retarded by being made to travel through a distance equal to many times the perpendicular descent, being frequently interrupted by objects so placed in its course as to cause a change in its direction. In the *counter-current fishways* the water is delivered down the incline without acceleration of velocity. This is accomplished by compelling the water to travel in a constrained path. Also called *fish-ladder.*

fish-weir (fish'wēr), *n.* Same as *fish-garth.*

fishwife (fish'wīf), *n.*; pl. *fishwives* (-wīvz). A woman who sells fish.

fishwoman (fish'wům″an), *n.*; pl. *fishwomen* (-wim″en). Same as *fishwife.*

fish-wood (fish'wůd), *n.* The strawberry-bush, *Euonymus Americanus.*

fish-worker (fish'wėr″kėr), *n.* A fish-culturist.

fish-working (fish'wėr″king), *n.* Fish-culture; the artificial propagation of fish.

fish-works (fish'wėrks), *n. pl.* 1. The appliances and contrivances used in fish-culture for the artificial propagation of fish.—2. A place where the products of the fisheries are utilized for a specific purpose, as the manufacture of oil, guano, etc.; a fish-factory: often used as a singular.

fishworm (fish'wėrm), *n.* Same as *earthworm*, 1.

fishy (fish'i), *a.* [< *fish*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Abounding in fish; inhabited by fish: as, the *fishy* flood.

Where are the flowry fields, the *fishy* streames,
The pasturing mountaines, and the fertile plaines?
Stirling, Doomes-day, Third Houre.

2. Like fish; having a fish-like quality: as, a *fishy* taste or smell.

And when they arose early on the morrow morning, behold, Dagon was fallen upon his face to the ground before the ark of the Lord; and the head of Dagon and both the palms of his hands were cut off upon the threshold; only the *fishy* part of Dagon was left to him.
1 Sam. v. 4 (margin).

Better pleased
Than Asmodëus with the *fishy* fume,
That drove him, though enamour'd, from the spouse
Of Tobit's son. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 168.

3. Extravagant, as a story; dubious or incredible, like many stories told about fishing and fishes. Compare *fish-story.* [Colloq.]

We did not lose a man. This sounds rather *fishy*; but they had no artillery. *New York Tribune*, Nov. 25, 1861.

Altogether, the story is too *fishy.* *The American*, V. 83.

4. Dull and expressionless, like the eye of a fish. [Colloq.]

A stout woman with a broad red face and *fishy* eyes.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 15.

5. Equivocal, unsafe, or unsound, as a speculation or a course of conduct: as, a *fishy* venture. [Colloq.]

"I thought it was all up. Didn't you, Henry Sidney?" "The most *fishy* thing I ever saw," said Henry Sidney.
Disraeli, Coningsby, i. 9.

6. Plucky; brave; sturdy and enduring; thorough and faithful in duty: as, *fishy* to the backbone; a *fishy* man. [Fishermen's slang.]

fisk† (fisk), *v. i.* [< ME. *fisken*, wander about, be in constant motion, < Sw. *fjeska*, fisk, fidge, fidget. Associated in sense, but not in etymological form, with *fike*^{2}, *fig*^{1}, *fidge*, etc., and *frisk*, *whisk.*] To jump about; bustle or frisk about.

And what frek of thys folde *fisketh* thus a-boute,
With a bagge at hus bak a begeneldes wyse?
Piers Plowman (C), x. 153.

Trotiere, a *fisking* huswife, a ranging damsel, a gadding or wandering flirt. *Cotgrave.*

Himself doth ambush in a bushy Thorn;
Then in a Caue, then in a field of Corn,
Creeps to and fro, and *fisketh* in and out,
And yet the safety of each place doth doubt.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

fiskery (fis'kėr-i), *n.* [< *fisk* + *-ery.*] Disposition to bustle or jump about; friskiness.

His fussiness and *fiskery.* *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 43.

fisnamy†, *n.* See *fisnomy.*

fisnomy†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fisnamy*, *visnomy*; < ME. *fisnomy*, *fysnomye*, *fysnamie*, *phisonomy*, etc., < OF. *phisonomie*, *phinosomie*, *philozomie*, F. *physionomie* = Pr. *phizonomia* = Sp. *fisonomía* = Pg. *physionomia* = It. *fisonomia*, < Gr. *φυσιογνωμία*, late and incorrect form of *φυσιογνωμονία*, physiognomy: see *physiognomy*, of which *fisnomy* (with the mod. abbr. *phiz*) is a corrupted form.] 1. The art of judging the character of a person by the countenance or appearance.

The childe couthe of *fysenamye.*
Seven Sages, l. 1072.

2. The face; countenance; appearance; physiognomy (which see).

He feyede his *fysnamye* with his foule hondez,
And frappez faste at hys face fersely there-aftyr!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1114.

When he [a bear] waz lose, to shake hiz earz twyse or thryse wyth the blud & the slauer aboout his *fiznamy*, waz a matter of a goodly releef.
R. Laneham, Letter from Kenilworth (1575).

Faith, sir, a' has an English name; but his *fisnomy* is more hotter in France than here. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

fissate (fis'āt), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave (see *fissile*), + *-ate*^{1}.] Fissured; cleft; split; especially, in *entom.*, having the apical portion divided or split into two parts. Specifically applied to the antennæ when the last joint forms two long branches directed outward, like the prongs of a fork, as in certain *Tenthredinidæ.*

fissel, *v.* and *n.* See *fissle*^{1}.

fissenless, *a.* See *fizzenless.*

fissicostate (fis-i-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, cleft, pp. of *findere*, cleave (see *fissile*), + *costatus*, ribbed: see *costate.*] Having the ribs divided.

fissidactyl, fissidactyle (fis-i-dak'til), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, cleft, + *dactylus*, a finger: see *dactyl* and *dactylus.*] Having cleft digits.

Fissidens (fis'i-denz), *n.* [NL., < L. *fissus*, cleft, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth.*] A genus of terrestrial mosses, with simple or sparingly branched frondiform stems and two-ranked leaves, which are conduplicate below and winged on the back. The peristome has bifid teeth, like *Dicranum.* There are 24 American species.

fissil, *v.* and *n.* See *fissle*^{1}.

fissile (fis'il), *a.* [< L. *fissilis*, cleft, that may be cleft, < *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, split: see *fent.*] 1. Capable of being split, cleft, or divided into layers, as wood in the direction of the grain, or certain minerals and rocks in the planes of cleavage or foliation. See *schist* and *cleavage.*

This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone. *Newton*, Opticks.

A solid pumice-stone which possesses a *fissile* structure, like that of certain micaceous schists.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 75.

A very *fissile* and smooth calcareous shale.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI. 126.

2. In *entom.*, formed of plates or scales which are closely appressed in repose, but may be spread apart: an epithet sometimes applied to lamellate antennæ.

fissilingual (fis-i-ling'gwal), *a.* [< NL. *fissilinguis* (< L. *fissus*, cleft, cloven, + *lingua* = E.

tongue) + *-al.*] Having the tongue cleft; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fissilinguia*.

Fissilinguia (fis-i-ling′gwi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fissilinguis*, cloven-tongued: see *fissilingual.*] A group of lacertilian reptiles, with procœlous vertebræ, cleft, slender, protrusile tongue, two valvular eyelids (except in *Ophiops*), the legs well developed, and the general aspect not serpentine. The group is made to contain the ordinary lizards of the family *Lacertidæ*, the monitors or varanians, etc. See *Ameiva* and *Leptoglossa*. Also *Fissilingues*.

fissility (fi-sil′i-ti), *n.* [< *fissile* + *-ity.*] The quality of being fissile.

> By which it is evident that diamonds themselves have a grain or a flaky contexture, not unlike the *fissility*, as the schools call it, in wood. *Boyle*, Works, III. 521.

fission (fish-ọn), *n.* [< L. *fissio(n-)*, a cleaving, < *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave: see *fissile*, *fissure.*] 1. The act of cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts.—2. In *biol.*, the automatic division of a cell or an independent organism into new cells or organisms; especially, such division as a process of multiplication or reproduction. Also *fissuration*. See cut under *Paramecium*.

> The human body is itself compounded of innumerable microscopic organisms, which . . . multiply, as the infusorial monads do, by spontaneous *fission*.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 490.

> Multiplication is effected through *fission*: that is to say, each globule or filament, after elongating, divides into two segments, each of which increases in its turn, to again divide into parts, and so on.
> Quoted in *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 446.

fission-fungi (fish′ọn-fun″jī), *n. pl.* Bacteria.

fissipalmate (fis-i-pal′māt), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, split, + *palma*, palm, + *-ate*^{1}.] Semipalmate; palmiped with deeply incised webs; partly fissiped.

fissipalmation (fis″i-pal-mā′shọn), *n.* [< *fissipalmate* + *-ion.*] Semipalmation; partial palmation or incomplete webbing of the toes.

fissipara (fi-sip′a-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fissiparus*: see *fissiparous.*] In *zoöl.*, a collective term applied to fissiparous animals, or organisms which propagate by fission or spontaneous self-division: it has no specific classificatory signification.

fissiparism (fi-sip′a-rizm), *n.* [< *fissipar-ous* + *-ism.*] In *biol.*, reproduction by fission. See *fission*, 2.

fissiparity (fis-i-par′i-ti), *n.* [< *fissipar-ous* + *-ity.*] Same as *fissiparism*.

fissiparous (fi-sip′a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *fissiparus*, < L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, separate, + *-parus*, < *parere*, produce: see *parent.*] Reproducing or multiplying by fission or spontaneous self-division, a mode of asexual generation by division into two or more parts, each of which, when completely separated, becomes a new individual: it is a usual process among the protozoans, protophytes, and other low organisms. See *fission*, 2.

> There are organisms which are *fissiparous*, and when cut in two form two fresh independent organisms, so diffused is the vitality of the original organism; and the same phenomenon may be observed in regard to human communities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 464.

fissiparously (fi-sip′a-rus-li), *adv.* In a fissiparous manner; by fission or spontaneous division.

fissipation (fis-i-pā′shọn), *n.* [Short for **fissiparation*, < *fissipar-ous* + *-ation.*] In *physiol.*, reproduction by fission. *Mayne.*

fissiped (fis′i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fissipes* (*-ped-*), cloven-footed, < *fissus*, cloven, cleft, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] I. *a.* 1. Cloven-footed; having the toes cleft.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fissipedia*.

II. *n.* A fissiped animal; specifically, one of the *Fissipedia*: opposed to *pinniped*.

Also written *fissipede*.

Fissipeda (fi-sip′e-dä), *n. pl.* See *Fissipedia*.

fissipedal (fis′i-ped-al), *a.* [< *fissiped* + *-al.*] Same as *fissiped*.

> The *Fissipedal* Carnivora were divided by Cuvier into two groups. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 434.

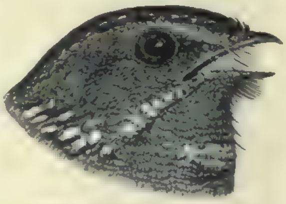
fissipede (fis′i-pēd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *fissiped*.

> It is described like *fissipedes*, or birds which have their feet or claws divided, whereas it is palmipede or fin-footed like swans and geese. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

Fissipedia (fis-i-pē′di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *fissipes* (*-ped-*), cloven-footed: see *fissiped.*] A suborder of carnivorous mammals, of the order *Feræ*, containing all the terrestrial carnivores, as distinguished from the aquatic seals and walruses, or *Pinnipedia*. They have the toes cleft, the first phalanges or digits of the feet not enlarged or produced beyond the rest, generally reduced or rudimentary, and the limbs free and fitted for walking and bearing the body up from the ground. The series includes some twelve living families, thus contrasting with three families of *Pinnipedia*. Also *Fissipedes*, *Fissipeda*.

Fissipennæ (fis-i-pen′ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fissus*, cleft, + *penna*, wing.] A group of small moths, related to the tineids; the plume-moths or featherwings, as of the genera *Pterophorus*, *Alucita*, etc. They are distinguished by the singular division of the wing into branches or rays, of which each pair has from two to six. These are most beautifully fringed at their edges, and much resemble the feathers of birds. The plume-moths are of small size; some of them are diurnal and bright-colored; others are twilight-fliers, and of a duller aspect. Some species have the power of folding up the wings like a fan, so that when closed they present the appearance of a single ray. See *Pterophoridæ*, and cut under *plume-moth*.

fissirostral (fis-i-ros′tral), *a.* [< NL. *fissirostris* (< L. *fissus*, cleft, + *rostrum*, beak) + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, having the beak broad and deeply cleft, as a swallow, swift, or goatsucker; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fissirostres*. This group has been abolished, but *fissirostral* is retained as a convenient descriptive epithet.—**Fissirostral barbets.** See *barbet*^{2}.



Fissirostral Bill of Goatsucker.

Fissirostres (fis-i-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *fissirostris*: see *fissirostral.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, a division of his *Passerinæ*, including the swallows, swifts, and goatsuckers; an artificial group, the original components of which are now separated in different orders. It was formerly divided into *Nocturna* and *Diurna*. By some the *Fissirostres* were made to include various other broad-billed birds, as kingfishers, trogons, and bee-eaters.

fissive (fis′iv), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave (see *fissile*), + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of fission.

> The whole plant is built up by the *fissive* multiplication of the simple cell in which it takes its origin.
> *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 415.

fissle^1 (fis′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fissled*, ppr. *fissling*. [Sc.; also written *fissel*, *fissil*, usually *fizzle*; an imitative word, in part a variant of E. *whistle* (in some parts of Scotland E. *wh* is sounded *f*): see *fizzle* and *whistle.*] 1. Same as *fizzle*, 1.—2. To rustle, as leaves in the wind.

> He thought, Mr. Lovel, that he heard the curtains o' his bed *fissil*. *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

3. To whistle, as wind through a keyhole.—4. To fidget. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all senses.]

fissle^1 (fis′l), *n.* [Also written *fissel*, *fissil*; < *fissle*^{1}, *v.*] Bustle. [Scotch.]

fissle^2 (fis′l), *n.* A dialectal variant of *thistle*. [Prov. Eng.]

fissura (fi-sū′rä), *n.*; pl. *fissuræ* (-rē). [L.: see *fissure.*] In *anat.*: (*a*) A fissure, cleft, rift, or chink between any two things or parts: as, the *fissura* palpebrarum (the opening between the eyelids). (*b*) Especially, one of the fissures or sulci of the surface of the brain, complementary to the gyri or convolutions. This Latin form is now used in comparatively few phrases. See *fissure*.

fissural (fish′ṳr-al), *a.* [< *fissure* + *-al.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to a fissure or sulcus. See *fissure*.

> To confine the discussion of the *fissural* pattern to a brief statement of what appear to be the constant and the inconstant *fissural* characters.
> *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 501.

fissuration (fish-ū-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fissuration*; as *fissure* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of fissuring, or the state of being fissured.

> Whether *fissuration* be due to mechanical causes or represent lines of retarded growth, each fissure [in brains of idiots, etc.] is probably not due to a distinct process, but is in many cases, as Dr. A. J. Parker had shown, due to vegetative repetition. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 342.

2. In *biol.*, same as *fission*, 2.

> The multiplication of the species is effected in some by spontaneous division or *fissuration*.
> *Jabez Hogg*, The Microscope.

fissure (fish′ṳr), *n.* [= F. *fissure* = Sp. *fisura* = Pg. *fissura* = It. *fissura*, *fessura*, < L. *fissura*, a cleft, chink, fissure, < *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, separate, = E. *bite*: see *bite*, and cf. *fent*, *fissile*, and *fission.*] 1. A narrow longitudinal opening or groove; a cleft, crack, or chink; a line of separation in any substance produced by parting or cleavage: as, a *fissure* in the earth or in a rock.

> A *Fissure* into the Earth, of a great depth; but withal so narrow that it is not discernible to the Eye till you arrive just upon it. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 5.

2. In *surg.* and *anat.*, any solution of continuity in a bone, membrane, or muscle, or a natural division or groove between adjoining parts of like substance; a fissura: a sulcus: as, the longitudinal *fissure* of the brain, separating the hemispheres.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A deep, sharp longitudinal depression of a surface. (*b*) A very deep angular notch in a margin, almost dividing the part or organ.—4. In *bot.*, the opening between segments of a cleft leaf or other organ; a slit formed by the dehiscence of an anther or a capsule.—5. In *her.*, a bearing resembling the bend sinister, but having one fourth the width of the bend, and capable of being borne on any part of the shield, sometimes in connection with others, sometimes with a bend sinister, a scarpe, or the like. Also called *staff*.—6. In *pathol.*, a crack-like sore or ulcer: as, an anal *fissure*.—**Auricular fissure**, a fissure between the vaginal and mastoid processes of the temporal bone for the exit of the auricular branch of the vagus nerve.—**Buccal fissures.** See *buccal openings*, under *buccal*.—**Calcarine fissure.** See *calcarine*.—**Callosomarginal fissure**, the sulcus bounding the gyrus fornicatus above, and turning up to terminate a short distance behind the upper extremity of the fissure of Rolando. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Central fissure**, the fissure of Rolando.—**Choroidal, collateral, crescent, fimbrial,** etc., **fissure.** See the adjectives.—**Fissure of Rolando**, a deep sulcus separating the frontal and parietal lobes of the cerebrum on each side, on the superior and external surface of the cerebrum. See cuts under *cerebral* and *gyrus*.—**Fissure of Sylvius**, the largest, deepest, and most constant of the fissures of the mammalian brain. It has a short anterior and long posterior branch, the latter separating the temporal from the parietal lobe. See cuts under *cerebral* and *gyrus*.—**Fissures of the brain**, in *anat.*, the depressions or sulci separating the convolutions or gyri. See *sulcus*.—**Glaserian fissure**, the cleft between the squamosal and the tympanic elements of the temporal bone, separating the glenoid fossa proper from the vaginal plate of the tympanic, lodging the processus gracilis of the malleus, and transmitting the tympanic branch of the internal maxillary artery.—**Great horizontal fissure of the cerebellum.** See *cerebellum*.—**Hippocampal fissure.** See *hippocampal*.—**Intraparietal fissure**, a deep sulcus on the convex surface of the parietal lobe of each cerebral hemisphere. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Palpebral fissure**, the cleft between the eyelids. See *fissura*.—**Parieto-occipital fissure**, a sulcus on the median surface of each cerebral hemisphere. Its extremity reaches the convex surface and marks the boundary between the parietal and occipital lobes. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Portal fissure**, the porta or gateway of the liver; the short, deep transverse fissure on the under side of the right lobe, joining the longitudinal fissure at right angles. Also called *transverse fissure*.—**Pterygomaxillary fissure**, the vertical interval between the body of the superior maxillary bone and the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, leading from the zygomatic fossa to the sphenomaxillary fossa.—**Sphenoidal fissure**, the interval between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid bone; the anterior lacerate foramen of the skull, throwing the cerebral and orbital cavities into communication, and transmitting the third, fourth, and sixth cranial nerves, and the first division of the fifth, and the ophthalmic vein. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Sphenomaxillary fissure**, the horizontal interval between the sphenoid and superior maxillary bones, situated at the outer and back part of the bony orbit of the eye, throwing the orbital cavity into communication with the temporal, the zygomatic, and the sphenomaxillary fossæ respectively.—**Transverse fissure.** Same as *portal fissure*.—**Umbilical fissure**, the cleft of the liver which receives the round ligament or the fibrous cord denoting the umbilical vein after its lumen is obliterated.

fissure (fish′ṳr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fissured*, ppr. *fissuring*. [< *fissure*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To cleave; split; divide; crack or fracture.

> By a fall or blow the scull may be *fissured* or fractured.
> *Wiseman*, Surgery, v. 9.

II. *intrans.* To crack; cleave; split open.

fissured (fish′ṳrd), *p. a.* Having a fissure or fissures; cleft; split; divided.

> Ivy clasped
> The *fissured* stones with its entwining arms.
> *Shelley*, Alastor.

> Their surfaces are rough, and *fissured* with branching cracks. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 43.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, cleft or split.

> Almost every flower . . . had . . . [its] rostella *fissured*.
> *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 108.

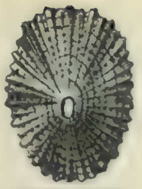
(*b*) In *entom.*, partly divided by one or more very deep notches: specifically applied to the wings of certain insects which appear split into two or more parts, as in the *Pterophoridæ*, a family of small moths.

fissureless (fish′ṳr-les), *a.* [< *fissure* + *-less.*] Without fissure or cleft.

> Seeds of Acer platanoides and of wheat which had fallen between pieces of ice in an ice-house germinated there and pushed a number of roots several inches deep into the *fissureless* pieces of ice. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 650.

Fissurella (fis-ū-rel′ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *fissura*, a fissure: see *fissure.*] The typical genus of keyhole-limpets of the family *Fissurellidæ*. *F. nodosa* is an example.

Fissurellacea (fis″ū-re-lā′sē̤-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Fissurella* + *-acea.*] Same as *Fissurellidæ.*



Keyhole-Limpet (*Fissurella listeri*).

fissurellid (fis-ụ̄-rel′id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Fissurellidæ.*

Fissurellidæ (fis-ụ̄-rel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Fissurella* + *-idæ.*] A family of scutibranchiate prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks; the keyhole-limpets. They resemble ordinary limpets in appearance and habits, but differ much in structure. The shell is perforate or emarginate, and sometimes disproportionately small for the size of the animal. There are many species, extinct and extant. Also *Fissurellacea.*

> The *Fissurellidæ* . . . are structurally closely allied to the . . . [*Haliotidæ*], but in external appearance they seem far different. The shell is conical, and shows but very slightly any spiral. The series of openings of the Haliotis are replaced by a hole at or near the apex of the shell, or by a notch in the front margin. On the inside of the shell is a horseshoe-shaped impression, indicating the surface of attachment of the muscles of the foot. The eyes, instead of being placed on stalks, are scarcely elevated above the surrounding surface. . . . The species are largely inhabitants of the warmer seas of the globe, although some forms are boreal in their range. They are mostly found near the shores, where they feed on the smaller seaweeds. In their habits they are not different from other limpets. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 320.

fissure-needle (fish′ụ̈r-nē″dl), *n.* A spiral needle for bringing together the lips of a wound. Being turned round its axis, it catches each lip alternately, and it is so made as to introduce a thread or wire, which is left in place when the needle is withdrawn.

fissure-vein (fish′ụ̈r-vān), *n.* Mineral matter, often metalliferous, filling a preëxisting fissure, not formed by simple shrinkage of the rock itself, but resulting from deep-seated or crust movements, and which therefore may be expected to extend indefinitely downward, instead of ending in the particular stratum or group of strata in which it began. See *vein, deposit, true vein* (under *vein*), and *gash-vein.*

fist^1 (fist), *n.* [‹ ME. *fist, fyst, fust,* rarely *fest,* ‹ AS. *fȳst* = OFries. *fēst* = D. *vuist* = MLG. *vūst,* LG. *fust* = OHG. *fūst,* MHG. *fūst, vūst,* G. *faust,* the fist. The Goth. form is not recorded; possibly **fuhstus,* ‹ **fuh,* thus connecting the Teut. forms with L. *pugnus,* fist, *pugil,* a fist-fighter, pugilist, *pugna,* battle, etc., Gr. *πυγμή,* the fist, *πύξ,* with the fist, etc.: see *pugnacious, expugn, impugn,* etc., *pugilism,* etc.; see also *fight.* Otherwise the Teut. forms are prob. akin to OBulg. *pestĭ* = Slov. *pest* = Pol. *piesc* = Bohem. *pest* = Russ. *pyastĭ,* fist.] **1.** The hand clenched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.

> For god the fader is as a *fuste,* the sone is as a fynger,
> The holy goste of heuene is, as it were, the pawme.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 200.

> Kynge Arthur fonde the kynge Ban on fote, in myddell of the presse, his swerde in his *fiste,* that hym deffended so vigerously that noon ne durst hym a-proche. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 164.

> Behold, ye fast for strife and debate, and to smite with the *fist* of wickedness. Isa. lviii. 4.

2. Used to translate German *faust,* handbreadth, equal in Austria to 10.54 centimeters, or about 4 inches.—**Hand over fist.** See *hand.*

fist^1 (fist), *v. t.* [‹ *fist*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** To strike with the fist.

> On a sudden — at a something — for a nothing —
> The boy would *fist* me hard. *Tennyson,* Harold, i. 1.

2. To grip with the fist.

> We have been down together in my sleep,
> Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throat.
> *Shak.,* Cor., iv. 5.

> We *fisted* the sail together, and, after six or eight minutes of hard hauling and pulling and beating down the sail, . . . we managed to get it furled.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.,* Before the Mast, p. 352.

fist^2 (fist or fist), *n.* [Also written *fyst, feist, fiest, foist* (see *foist*^{1}); early mod. E. *fyest,* ‹ ME. **fist, fyst, fyyst* = OD. *veest,* D. *vijst* = MLG. *vīst,* LG. *fist* = MHG. *vist,* a breaking wind; with formative *-t* (equiv. to the simpler form *fise* = Sw. Dan. *fis*), from the verb represented by Icel. *fīsa* = Dan. *fise,* break wind: see *fise*^{1}, *fizz, fizzle, n.* Cf. *bullfist, Bovista.*] **1.** The act of breaking wind: same as *fise*^{1}. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 163. [Obsolete or vulgar.] —**2.** A puffball.

fist^2 (fist or fist), *v. i.* [Also written *fyst, feist, fiest, foist* (see *foist*^{1}); ‹ ME. *fisten, fyisten* = MD. *vijsten,* D. *vijsten, veesten* = MLG. *vīsten,* LG. *fisten* = MHG. *visten,* break wind; from the noun: see *fist*^{2}, *n.*, and cf. *fizz, fizzle, foist*^{1}, *v.*] To break wind. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 163. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

fist-ball^1† (fist′bâl), *n.* [‹ *fist*^{1} + *ball*^{1}.] A kind of ball to be struck by the fists. *Nomenclator* (1585), p. 296. (*Halliwell.*)

fist-ball^2 (fist′- or fist′bâl), *n.* [‹ *fist*^{2} + *ball*^{1}.] A puffball. Compare *Bovista.*

fistful (fist′fůl), *n.* [‹ *fist*^{1} + *-ful.*] A handful. [Colloq.]

> Even the poorest mines have their streaks and chunks of rich ore; do not, therefore, judge by a single *fist-full,* nor by an assay. *S. Bowles,* Our New West, p. 304.

fistiana (fis-ti-an′ä or -ā′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [‹ *fist*^{1} + *-i-ana:* see *-ana.*] Anecdotes or information regarding pugilists or pugilistic matters; boxiana.

fistic (fis′tik), *a.* [‹ *fist*^{1} + *-ic.*] Relating to or done with the fists; pertaining to boxing; pugilistic: as, *fistic* exploits; *fistic* heroes. [Colloq.]

> In *fistic* phraseology, he had genius for coming up to the scratch, wherever and whatever it was, and proving himself an ugly customer. *Dickens,* Hard Times, ii.

fisticating† (fis′ti-kā-ting), *a.* A corruption of *sophisticating.*

> There are so many *fisticating* Tobaco-mungers in England, were it neuer so bad, they would sell it for Verinas.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 38.

fisticuff (fis′ti-kuf), *n.* [Formerly *fistycuff;* ‹ *fisty*^{2}, = *fist*^{1}, + *cuff,* a blow.] A blow with the fist: commonly in the plural, combat with the fists; cuffs of the fist given and taken.

> There's two at *fisty-cuffs* about it.
> *Middleton* (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

> My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fisticuffs,* till they have quite disabled each other. *Swift.*

> People who share a cell in the Bastile, or are thrown together on an uninhabited isle, if they do not immediately fall to *fisticuffs,* will find some possible ground of compromise. *R. L. Stevenson,* Virginibus Puerisque, i.

fisticuffer (fis′ti-kuf-ėr), *n.* One who fights with the fists; a boxer.

> Every rising *fisticuffer* within half a hundred miles round had heard of Bob's strength, and the more ambitious of these had felt bound to "dare" him.
> *E. Eggleston,* The Graysons, x.

fisticuffing (fis′ti-kuf-ing), *n.* Boxing; fighting with the fists.

> Six men were under sentence for simple assault and battery — mere *fisticuffing* — one of two years, two of five years, one of six years, one of seven, and one of eight.
> *The Century,* XXXII. 167.

fisting-hound†, *n.* [‹ *fisting,* ppr. of *fist*^{2}, *v.*, + *hound.* Cf. *fise-dog.*] A kind of spaniel. *W. Harrison,* Descrip. of England, p. 230. (*Halliwell.*) Also *foisting-hound.*

> And alledging urgent excuses for my stay behind, part with her as passionately as she would from her *foisting-hound.* *Marston, Johnson, and Chapman,* Eastward Ho.

fistinut† (fis′ti-nut), *n.* [For **fistic-* = **fustic-nut:* see *fustic* and *pistachio-nut.*] A pistachio-nut.

fist-law (fist′lâ), *n.* The law of brute force. [Rare.]

> The president ["of the parliament of Burgundy" and envoy of Henry IV. of France] told the States-General in full assembly that there was no law in Christendom, as between nations, . . . [but] the good old *fist-law,* the code of brute force. *Motley,* United Netherlands, IV. 497.

fist-mate (fist′māt), *n.* An antagonist in a pugilistic encounter. [Rare.]

> One fights because . . . the next parish is an eyesore to him, and his *fist-mate* is from it. *Landor.*

fistock† (fis′tọ̈k), *n.* [‹ *fist*^{1} + dim. *-ock.*] A fist.

> Scarce able for to stay his *fistock* from the servant's face.
> *Golding,* tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

fistuca (fis-tū′kạ̈), *n.* [L., a rammer, beetle.] An instrument for driving piles; a monkey.

fistula (fis′t̮ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fistel* = OF. *fistle, fëstre* (› ME. *festre,* E. *fester*), F. (a restored form) *fistule* = Pr. *fistola* = Sp. *fistola* = Pg. *fistula* = It. *fistola,* ‹ L. *fistula,* a pipe, tube, a reed, cane, a musical pipe, a sort of ulcer, fistula. Cf. *fester*^{1}, ult. a doublet of *fistula* in the pathological sense.] **1**†. A reed; a pipe; a wind-instrument of music.—**2.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *calamus,* 4.

> For some centuries it appears to have been the custom for the priest to hold the chalice while the communicant sucked the wine through a silver tube or *fistula.*
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 185.

3. In *pathol.*, a narrow passage or duct, formed by disease or injury, leading from an abscess to a free surface, or furnishing an abnormal means of egress from some normal cavity, as in vesicovaginal fistula. A fistula may be cutaneous or deep-seated; *incomplete,* or blind, when it has but one opening; *complete,* when there are two. An incomplete fistula may be external or internal, according to the position of the opening.

> Moreover you shall not see a part of the bodie but it is subject to the *fistulas,* which creep inwardly and hollow as they go. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, xxvi. 14.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of polyps. *Oken,* 1815.—**Fistula in ano,** fistula penetrating into the cellular substance about the anus, or into the rectum itself. **Fistula in perinæo,** fistula resulting from partial closure of a ruptured perineum.—**Fistula lacrymalis,** a fistula of the lacrymal sac, through which the tears usually escape on the cheek: a disorder characterized by the flowing of tears, and usually proceeding from obliteration of the nasal duct.

fistular (fis′t̮ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [= F. *fistulaire* = Sp. *fistular* = It. *fistolare,* ‹ L. *fistularis,* like a pipe, ‹ *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] Fistulous.

Fistularia (fis-t̮ụ̄-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *fistularis,* like a pipe, ‹ *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] **1.** The typical and only genus of the restricted family *Fistulariidæ. F. tabaccaria,* the best-known species, is the tobacco-pipe fish. The genus is named from the long tubular snout, like a fistula or tube, at the end of which is the mouth.

2. A genus of holothurians of vermiform figure with pinnate tentacles. *De Blainville,* 1830.

Fistulariæ (fis-t̮ụ̄-lā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Fistularia,* 2.] The vermiform holothurians, a section represented by such forms as *Synapta, Chirodota,* and *Oncinolabes.* Also, incorrectly, *Fistularia.*

fistulariid (fis-t̮ụ̄-lā′ri-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Fistulariidæ.*

Fistulariidæ (fis″t̮ụ̄-lạ̄-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Fistularia,* 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Fistularia,* and characterized by the very elongate and somewhat depressed body, long tubiform snout, ventral fins with five or six spineless rays, no dorsal spines, and extension of the two middle rays of the tail-fin into a long filament; the tobacco-pipe fishes or sea-snipes. Only three species are known, all of the genus *Fistularia,* formerly referred to the *Aulostomidæ* or even the *Centriscidæ.* In Cuvier's system *Fistulariidæ* was the fifteenth family of *Acanthopterygii,* and included not only the *Fistulariidæ* proper, but also the *Aulostomidæ, Macrorhamphosidæ,* and *Amphisilidæ* of recent authors. In Günther's system they were a family of *Acanthopterygii gasterosteiformes,* with the ventrals remote from the pubic bone, and with six soft rays, including *Fistulariidæ* proper, *Aulostomidæ,* and *Aulorhynchidæ* of later authors. Also written *Fistularidæ, Fistularides, Fistularioideæ.*

fistularioid (fis-t̮ụ̄-lā′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fistulariidæ.*

II. *n.* A fistulariid.

fistulary (fis′t̮ụ̄-lạ̄-ri), *a.* [‹ L. *fistularis,* ‹ *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistular.*] Fistulous.

> Gaue him the farr-heard *fistularie* reede.
> *Chapman,* Homeric Hymn to Hermes.

fistulate (fis′t̮ụ̄-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fistulated,* ppr. *fistulating.* [‹ *fistulate, a.*] To assume the form or character of a fistula, as an abscess.

fistulate, fistulated (fis′t̮ụ̄-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [= Pg. *fistulado,* ‹ L. *fistulatus,* furnished with pipes, pipe-shaped, ‹ *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] Hollowed like a pipe or fistula: as, "a *fistulated* ulcer," *Fuller.*

> The beginnings or first stamina in animals are their tubes, pipes, or ducts, *fistulated* or hollowed, to circulate the blood and juices. *The Student,* II. 379.

fistulatous (fis′t̮ụ̄-lā-tus), *a.* [Irreg. ‹ *fistulate, a.*, + *-ous.*] Fistulated or fistulous. [Rare.]

fistule† (fis′t̮ūl), *n.* [‹ F. *fistule,* ‹ L. *fistula,* a pipe, fistula: see *fistula.*] A fistula. *Holland.*

fistulid (fis′t̮ụ̄-lid), *n.* A member of Lamarck's third section of radiated animals, as a holothurian; a fistulidan.

Fistulidæ (fis-tū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Fistula* + *-idæ.*] A family of echinodermatous animals, the holothurians: a term now disused.

fistulidan (fis-tū′li-dạ̈n), *n.* One of the *Fistulidæ;* a holothurian.

fistuliform (fis′t̮ụ̄-li-fôrm), *a.* [‹ L. *fistula,* a pipe, + *forma,* shape.] Fistular or fistulous in form; tubular or tubiform.

> Stalactite often occurs *fistuliform.* *Phillips.*

Fistulina (fis-t̮ụ̄-lī′nạ̈), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, allied to *Boletus. F. hepatica,* which grows on oak and less commonly on various other trees in Europe and America, is highly esteemed as an article of food. It is called *beefsteak-fungus,* and is much like beefsteak in appearance and quality.

fistulose (fis′t̮ụ̄-lōs), *a.* Same as *fistulous.*

fistulous (fis′t̮ụ̄-lus), *a.* [= F. *fistuleux* = Sp. Pg. *fistuloso* = It. *fistoloso,* ‹ L. *fistulosus,* pipe-shaped, full of holes, having a fistula, ‹ *fistula,* a pipe, etc.: see *fistula.*] **1.** Hollow, like a pipe or reed; tubular; fistuliform.—**2.** Having the form or nature of a tube or fistula; containing fistulas.

> As for the flesh of the polype, it is to see to, *fistulous* and spongeous, like unto honycombs.
> *Holland,* tr. of Plutarch, p. 827.

fistwise (fist′wīz), *a.* [< ME. *fustwyse*; < *fist*^{1} + *-wise*.] In the form of a fist.

And alle thre nys bote o god [is but one God] as my hand and my fyngres,
Vnfolde other [or] yfolde a *fust-wyse* other elles.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 150.

fisty^1 (fis′ti), *a.* [< *fist*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Pertaining to the fists or to pugilism; fistic. [Rare.]

In twice five years the "greatest living poet,"
Like to the champion in the *fisty* ring,
Is call'd on to support his claim.
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 55.

fisty^2 (fis′ti), *n.*; pl. *fisties* (-tiz). A dialectal variant of *fist*^{1}.

fit^1 (fit), *n.* [< ME. *fit*, *fyt*, *fytt*, a struggle, < AS. *fitt*, a struggle, fight; cf. the verbal n. *fitung*, a fighting; *fettian* (in pret. pl. *fettodon*), dispute, contend (?). The AS. forms occur but rarely (hardly more than once each). Connections unknown; the nearest word in sense and form is *fight*, AS. *feoht*; but this cannot be related.] **1**†. A struggle; a short period of active physical exertion.

Sys, sche seyde, make yow gladd,
For on [an] hardere *fytt* never ye had.
Sir Eglamour, l. 255.

The body that on the bere lis
Scheweth the same that we schal be;
That ferful *fit* may no mon fle.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 135.

2. An attack of convulsive disease; a muscular convulsion, often with loss of self-control and consciousness; spasm; specifically, an epileptic attack.

The aged man that coffers up his gold
Is plagued with cramps and gouts and painful *fits*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 856.

The frequency of attacks varies immensely in epilepsy. In one case . . . the average nightly number of *fits* had been about twelve. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. The invasion, exacerbation, or paroxysm of disease, or of any physical disturbance, coming suddenly or by abrupt transition: as, a *fit* of the gout; a *fit* of colic, of coughing, or of sneezing; a cold or a hot *fit* in intermittent fever.

Unquiet meals make ill digestions,
Thereof the raging fire of fever bred;
And what's a fever but a *fit* of madness!
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

You shall not be rid of this ague of my letters, though perchance the *fit* change days. *Donne*, Letters, vi.

4. A more or less sudden and transient manifestation of emotion or feeling of any kind, as of passion (anger), grief, laughter, laziness, etc.; usually, a manifestation of violent emotion; a paroxysm; a "spell."

Such fearefull *fitt* assaid her trembling hart,
Ne word to speake, ne joynt to move, she had.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 11.

Thy jealous *fits*
Have scar'd thy husband from the use of wits.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

There is no difference between a mad man and an angry man in the time of his *fit*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 169.

Wrapped in a *fit* of pleasing indolence.
Wordsworth, Vernal Ode, iv.

5. A sudden impulse toward effort, activity, or motion, followed by an interval of relaxation; impulsive and intermittent action: as, he will do it now that the *fit* is on him; to have a *fit* of work. In the emission theory of light a fit is a period during which the matter of light is more or less easily transmitted. These fits were supposed by Newton to account for the phenomena now explained by the periods of undulation.

He that's compelled to goodness may be good,
But 'tis but for that *fit*; where others, drawn
By softness and example, get a habit.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

By *fits* he breathes, half views the fleeting skies,
And seals again by *fits* his swimming eyes.
Pope, Iliad, xiv.

She came when the *fit* was on her, she staid jest so long as it pleased her, and went when she got ready, and not before. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 17.

The mind now thinks; now acts; and each *fit* reproduces the other. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 84.

Newton endeavoured to explain the rings which go by his name by the theory of *fits* of easy reflection and transmission. *Stokes*, Light, p. 51.

6. A caprice; capricious or irregular action or movement.

The Sea hath *fits*, alternate course she keepes,
From Deep to Shoar, and from the Shoar to Deeps.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

But, for your husband,
He is noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The *fits* o' the season. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 2.

7†. A stroke.

"Curse on that Cross" (quoth then the Sarazin),
"That keepes thy body from the bitter *fitt*!"
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 18.

By fits, fitfully; spasmodically; by irregular periods of action or emotion.

Shirley . . . was glad to be independent as to property; *by fits* she was even elated at the notion of being lady of the manor. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

Fit of the face†, a grimace; a twist or contortion of the face.

All the good our English
Have got by the late voyage is but merely
A *fit* or two *o' the face*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3.

Fits and starts, irregular periods of action; capricious impulses and movements; the performance of actions in an irregular or intermittent way: as, to work by *fits and starts*; the clock goes by *fits and starts*.

Dalmatia has played a part in history only by *fits and starts*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 87.

To give one fits, or **particular fits**, to make a vigorous attack upon one; especially, to rate or scold one vigorously: as, I'll *give him fits* for that. [Slang, U. S.]

The man ran after the thievish Indian, and the corporal cried out to *give him fits* if he caught him.
G. W. Kendall, Santa Fé Expedition.

I rather guess as how the old man will *give particular fits* to our folks to-day.
E. Eggleston, Hoosier Schoolmaster, p. 101.

fit^1†, *v. t.* [< *fit*^{1}, *n.*] To force or wrench, as by a fit or convulsion.

How have mine eyes out of their spheres been *fitted*,
In the distraction of this madding fever!
Shak., Sonnets, cxix.

fit^2 (fit), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fitte*; E. dial. also *fet*; < ME. *fit*, *fitte*, *fyt*, *fytte*, meet; origin uncertain: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Meet; suitable; befitting; becoming; conformable to a standard of right, duty, or appropriateness; proper; appropriate.

Fyt or mete, equus [æquus], congruus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 163.

Fytte, as a garment or other thyng. *Palsgrave.*

It is not *fit* for a little foot-page,
That has run throughe mosse and myre,
To lye in the chamber of any ladye.
Child Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 210).

There will be *fit* occasion ministred unto me to write something of it. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 188.

We have certainly . . . no reason to complain, if God thinks *fit* to debar us at all times any use of unlawfull Pleasures. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

He [John Adams] was chosen its President — a *fit* honor, which the feeble old man as fittingly declined.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, vi.

We passed a company of them [monks], young and old, on our way, bareheaded and barefooted, as their use is, and looking very *fit* in the landscape.
Howells, The Century, XXX. 671.

2. Adapted to an end, object, or design; conformable to a standard of efficiency or qualification; suitable; competent.

My neighbour hath a wife, not *fit* to make him thriue,
But good to kill a quicke man, or make a dead reuiue.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 176.

A trotting Horse is *fit* for a Coach, but not for a Lady's Saddle. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 37.

They're *fitter* far for book or pen
Than under Mars to lead on men.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 263).

Existence, generation after generation, in a region where despotic control has arisen, produces an adapted type of nature; partly by daily habit, and partly by survival of those most *fit* for living under such control.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 483.

3. In a state of preparedness; in a suitable condition; ready; prepared: as, *fit* to die.

So *fit* to shoot, she singled forth among
Her foes who first her quarry's strength should feel.
Fairfax.

If I be not *fit* to go to prison, I am not *fit* to go to judgment, and from thence to execution.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 85.

4. Specifically, in sporting language, in condition; properly trained for action: as, the horse was not *fit*, and lost the race; hence, colloquially, in good health. [Eng.]

One day he had opened his eyes — as *fit* as a flea.
The Century, XXXVI. 127.

"Thought I'd run down for a bit and look you up," he explained. "And how are you all in Sleepy Hollow? Pretty *fit*?" *W. E. Norris*, The Rogue, xix.

Not fit to hold a candle to. See *candle*. — **Survival of the fittest.** See *survival*. = **Syn. 1.** Proper, seemly, fitting. — **2.** Expedient, congruous, correspondent, convenient, apposite, adequate. *Apt*, *Fit*. See *apt*.

II. *n.* **1.** A fitting or adjustment; adaptation, as of one thing to another; something that fits or is fitted: as, the *fit* of a garment, or of the parts of a machine; the coat is an exact *fit*.

"People lie about my being cross with you," Issella, the peevish tailor, remarks to his worn-out wife at supper, "and I may be put out a little by the everlasting bother and misfortune I have, . . . people dissatisfied with their *fits*, people promising and not paying."
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 237.

2. A fitting out; preparation: as, a good *fit* for college. — **3.** The part of a car-axle upon which the wheel is forced. *E. H. Knight.* — **4.** One's equal, like, or match. [Now only prov. Eng., in form *fet*.]

Mon deth mid strengthe and mid witte
That other thing nis non his *fitte*.
Theȝ alle strengthe at one were,
Monnes wit ȝet more were.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 781.

5. [< *fit*^{2}, *v.*] In *soap-making*, the liquid soap, before it is allowed to cool and harden, in the finishing stage of the manufacture of yellow soap. See *fitting*, *n.*, 2.

A fine *fit* gives a very large nigre, containing much soap; while a coarse *fit* gives a small nigre, composed chiefly of impure lye. *W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 173.

fit^2 (fit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fitted*, ppr. *fitting*. [Early mod. E. also *fitte*; < ME. *fitten* (rare), fit, become, arrange or set in array, = OD. *vitten*, fit, suit, adapt. The early records are scant, and other connections are doubtful. The adj. may be ult. the contr. pp. of the verb (cf. *fat*^{1}, in part similarly contracted). The verb is by some connected with Icel. *fitja*, knit, web, = Norw. *fitja*, draw (a lace) together in a noose, = Sw. dial. *fittja*, bind together, < Icel. *fit*, the webbed foot of water-fowl, the web or skin of the feet of animals, the edge or hem of a sock, etc. Connection with *feat*^{2} (ME. *fete*, *fetise*, neat, well-made) is improbable; but cf. *fit*^{5} = *feat*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fit or suitable; adapt; bring into a corresponding form or a conformable condition: as, to *fit* a coat or gown to the figure; to *fit* a key to a lock; to *fit* the mind to one's circumstances.

I return you here enclosed the Sonnet your Grace pleased to send me lately, rendered into Spanish, and *fitted* to the same Air it had in English. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 14.

How the day *fits* itself to the mind, winds itself round it like a fine drapery, clothing all its fancies!
Emerson, Works and Days.

Nature has a magic by which she *fits* the man to his fortunes, by making them the fruit of his character.
Emerson, Books.

For anything I know about the matter, it may be the way of Nature to be unintelligible; she is often puzzling, and I have no reason to suppose that she is bound to *fit* herself to our notions. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 29.

2. To accommodate with anything suitable; furnish with what is fit or appropriate as to size, shape, etc.: as, to *fit* one with a coat or a pair of shoes.

No milliner can so *fit* his customers with gloves.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

His shoe-maker, *fitting* him, told him, "that if his Lordship would please to tread hard . . . his Lordship would find his Lordship's shoe will sit as easy as any piece of work his Lordship should see in England."
Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

3. To prepare; furnish with what is proper or necessary; equip; make ready; qualify: as, to *fit* a ship for a long voyage; to *fit* one's self for a journey; to *fit* a student for college.

I create you
Companions to our person, and will *fit* you
With dignities becoming your estates.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

We are directed to ask with a fixed and fervent mind, because such a manner of asking *fits* and qualifies us for receiving. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

To *fit* thee for a nobler post than thine.
Cowper, Valediction, l. 32.

He [Peter Stuyvesant] was in fact the very man *fitted* by nature to retrieve the desperate fortunes of her beloved province. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 267.

4. To be properly adjusted or adapted to; be suitable for as to size, form, character, qualification, etc.; suit: as, the coat exactly *fits* you; he *fits* his place well.

Every man's pocket is my treasury,
And no man wears a suit but *fits* me neatly.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

You writ to me lately for a Footman, and I think this Bearer will *fit* you. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 13.

A good government, like a good coat, is that which *fits* the body for which it is designed.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

It seems to me . . . that you cannot always cut out men to *fit* their profession, and that you ought not to curse them because that profession sometimes hangs on them ungracefully. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iii.

5. To be proper for; be in keeping with; become; befit.

The time when screech-owls cry, and ban-dogs howl,
And spirits walk, and ghosts break up their graves,
That time best *fits* the work we have in hand.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Lay me downe all your commodities together; what I like I will take, and in recompence giue you what I thinke *fitting* their value.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 167.

So clothe yourself in this, that better *fits*
Our mended fortunes and a Prince's bride.
Tennyson, Geraint.

To fit out, to furnish; equip; supply with necessaries or means: as, to *fit out* a ship (that is, to furnish her with sails, stores, and other necessaries). — **To fit up**, to prepare; furnish with things suitable; make proper for the reception or use of any person: as, to *fit up* a house for a guest.

They [the Dutch] first *fit* them [trading sloops] *up* after their own fashion, and put a Rudder to them, which the Jihornians don't use. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 5.

You haven't been here, I believe, since I *fitted up* this room. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

=**Syn.** 1. To adjust.—3. To equip, provide.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be fit, suitable, becoming, seemly, or proper.

Sometimes I joy when glad occasion *fits*.
Spenser, Sonnets, liv.

Nor *fits* it to prolong the feast. *Pope*, Odyssey.

2. To be properly adjusted; be adapted or made suitable.

This [habit] *fits* not nicely, that is ill conceiv'd.
Cowper, Task, ii. 603.

To fit into, to adapt itself to; harmonize with.

All below *fits into* the procession in cloudland above.
The American, XII. 88.

fit^3 (fit), *n.* [Still used occasionally, as an archaism, and spelled *fitt, fitte, fytte;* ME. *fit, fyt, fytt, fytte,* a song, ballad, or story, a division of a song, ballad, or story, < AS. *fitt,* a song. The AS. word is rare, and has no known connections. Not from Icel. *fet,* a pace, step, foot (as a measure of length); Icel. *fet* does not mean a metrical foot, and the E. *fit*^{3} is not a metrical foot.] A song, ballad, or story; a division of a song, ballad, or story.

As God in heven has gyffen me wit,
Shalle I now syng you a *fytt*
Withe my mynstrelsy.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 51.

Loo, lordes myne, heer is a *fit!*
If ye wol any more of it,
To telle it wol I fonde.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 177.

Poems sweet
Like separate souls shall fly from it,
Each to an immortal *fytte*.
Mrs. Browning, Isobel's Child, xxxi.

[This use of *fit* for a musical air played, not sung, is erroneous, but not uncommon.]

fit^4 (fit), *n.* [Sc., a var. of *foot;* prob. due to Scand. influence; cf. Icel. *fet,* a step, pace, foot (a measure of length), = Dan. *fjed* = Sw. *fjät,* track, trace, footstep; Icel. *fit,* the webbed foot of water-birds: see *foot.*] A foot; a step.

Bonny Lizie was weary wi' travelling,
And a *fit* furder coudna win.
Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 64).

O think that eild [age], wi' wyly *fit*,
Is wearing nearer bit by bit.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 107.

fit^4 (fit), *v.* [< *fit*^{4}, *n.* Cf. *foot, v.,* and *fitter*^{2}.] I. *trans.* 1. To kick.—2. To tread.

II. *intrans.* To kick.

fit^5 (fit), *a.* [A dial. var. of *feat*^{2}, in same sense.] Great; long: as, a *fit* time; a *fit* deal of trouble. [Prov. Eng.]

fit^6 (fit). [A mod. dial. pret. and pp. of *fight* (like *lit* of *light*), after the supposed analogy of *bit, bit* or *bitten, writ* (obs.), *writ* (obs.) or *written,* etc., pret. and pp. of *bite, write,* etc.] A dialectal preterit and past participle of *fight.*

fitch^1 (fich), *n.* [E. dial., usually in pl. *fitches;* < ME. *fitches,* pl., *ficche,* also *fetches,* pl., *fetche, feche, fech;* in later E., usually with initial *v, vitch, vetch:* see *vetch.*] A vetch. In the authorized version of the Bible the word is used to translate two different Hebrew words (Ezek. iv. 9; Isa. xxviii. 25–27). The former is probably spelt, a grain resembling wheat, and is so rendered in the revised version; the latter, the black cumin (*Nigella sativa*), as stated in the margin of the revised version.

fitch^2 (fich), *n.* [Short for *fitchet* or *fitchew;* or directly < OD. *vitsche:* see *fitchet, fitchew.*] 1. In *zoöl.,* same as *fitchew.*—2. In *furriery,* the dressed fur of the fitchew; the prepared skin of the polecat. It makes a fine, soft, and warm fur, but the natural odor is difficult to remove.—3. Same as *fitch-brush.*

The smallest hog-hair brushes are called *fitches.*
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 106.

fitch^3† (fich), *v. t.* [< ME. *fitchen, ficchen, fichen,* fix, fasten, pierce, < OF. *ficher,* fix, fasten, nail, pierce, stick, thrust or drive in, F. *ficher,* drive in, = Pr. *ficar* = OSp. OPg. *ficar,* Sp. *hincar,* Pg. *fincar* = It. *ficcare,* fix, fasten, nail, drive in (comp. F. *afficher,* stick up, = Pr. *aficar* = It. *afficcare,* fix, fasten, drive), appar., through a ML. form **figicare,* < L. *figere,* pp. *fixus,* fix, fasten, drive or thrust in, transfix, pierce: see *fix, v.*] 1. To fix; fasten; set up.

With Crist I am *ficchid* [var. *fitchid*] to the cross.
Wyclif, Gal. ii. 19 (Oxf.).

Have mynde certeynly to *ficchyn* thy house of a myrie site in a low stone. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, p. 45.

But the two hynder feet were so depe *ficched* in the hauberke, that the heed of the catte hanged down-warde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 668.

2. To transfix; pierce.

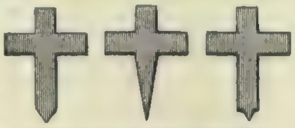
Thei ben scaterid, and not *ficchid* [L. *compuncti*] with sorewe. *Wyclif*, Ps. xxxiv. 16.

fitch^4 (fich), *n.* [E. dial.] A spoonful. [Prov. Eng.]

And when it is raised and removed, put in a piece of a sponge, as much as a *fitch*, in the hole which the powder made, and it will purge the drinesse of the wound.
Barrough, Method of Physick (1624).

fitch-brush (fich'brush), *n.* A brush or hair-pencil made of the hair of the fitchew or polecat. Fitch-brushes are much esteemed, as they are elastic and firm, can be brought to a fine point, and work freely. The name is also given to small brushes made of hog's hair.

fitché, fitchée (fi-chā'), *a.* [Heraldic F.; F. *fiché,* pp. of *ficher,* drive in, fix: see *fitch*^{3}.] In *her.*: (*a*) Sharpened or cut to a point; ending in a point: said especially of a cross when the lowermost arm seems as if intended to be fixed in the ground. (*b*) Less commonly, having a long sharp point attached to the cross or other bearing, and projecting beyond the bottom. Also *fiché, fiched, figetive, fitched, fitchy.*—**Cross fitché double,** in *her.,* a cross differing from the Maltese cross in having the arms of equal width throughout.—**Double fitché,** in *her.,* terminating in two points: thus, a cross double fitché has one arm notched at the end, so as to show two sharp points, or, if double fitché of all four, has each arm so shaped.—**Fitché of all four.** See *cross estoilé,* under *cross*^{1}.—**Treble fitché,** in *her.,* ending in three points. See *double fitché.*



Different forms of Cross Fitché Gules.

fitched (ficht), *a.* [< *fitch*^{3} + *-ed*^{2}: see *fitch*^{3}.] Same as *fitché.*

fitchet (fich'et), *n.* A variant of *fitchew.*

fitchew (fich'ö), *n.* [Also *fitchet* and *fitch* (see *fitch*^{2}), and dial. *fitchee, fitcher, fitchole, fitchuk,* etc.; < ME. *fitchew, fichew,* < OF. *fissiau, fissau,* < OD. *fisse, visse, vitsche,* a polecat (Kilian). Cf. D. *vies,* nasty, loathsome, and see *fizzle, foist*^{1}.] The polecat or foulmart, *Putorius vulgaris* or *P. fœtidus.* See *polecat.*

Vnder that cope a cote hath he furred,
With foyns, or with *fitchewes* other fyn beuer.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 295.

To be a dog, a mule, a cat, a *fitchew,* a toad, . . . I would not care; but to be Menelaus, I would conspire against destiny. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

fitchole (fich'ōl), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fitchew.*

fitchy (fich'i), *a.* [< *fitché.*] Cut to a point; in *her.,* same as *fitché.*

Each board has two tenons fastened in their silver sockets, which sockets some conceive made *fitchy* or picked.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight of Palestine, II. iv. 4.

fitful (fit'fůl), *a.* [< *fit*^{1} + *-ful.*] Varied by irregular fits of action and repose; occurring or marked by fits and starts; spasmodic; capricious; changeable; checkered: as, a *fitful* disease or mood; a *fitful* life or career.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's *fitful* fever he sleeps well.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

Keen, *fitful* gusts are whispering here and there
Among the bushes, half leafless and dry.
Keats, Sonnets, xiii.

There are, therefore, two strange and solemn lights in which we have to regard almost every scene in the *fitful* history of the Rivo Alto. *Ruskin.*

=**Syn.** Irregular, variable, unstable.

fitfully (fit'fůl-i), *adv.* By fits; at intervals.

Her letters too,
Tho' far between, and coming *fitfully*
Like broken music. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

But *fitfully* there the hearth-fire burns.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

fitfulness (fit'fůl-nes), *n.* The state of being fitful; impulsiveness; waywardness; instability.

fithel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fiddle.*

fitly (fit'li), *adv.* In a fit manner; suitably; properly; with propriety; commodiously; conveniently: as, a maxim *fitly* applied.

Which their Indian conquest may make the ensigne of their Order more *fitly* then their Burgundian inheritance.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 341.

Cats, that can judge as *fitly* of his worth
As I can of those mysteries. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2.

I can compare him [the chub] to nothing so *fitly* as to cherries newly gathered.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 67.

fitment (fit'ment), *n.* [< *fit*^{2} + *-ment.*] 1. The act of fitting, or that which has been fitted or serves as a fitting; a fitting.

The rudder and its *fitments.* *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 95.

Fitment showing recess for lounge. *Art Age*, V. 22.

2. A fit, suitable, or proper thing; something adapted to a purpose.

I am, sir,
The soldier that did company these three
In poor beseeming; 'twas a *fitment* for
The purpose I then follow'd.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

fitness (fit'nes), *n.* [< *fit*^{2} + *-ness.*] 1. The state or quality of being fit or suitable; suitableness; adaptedness or adaptability of one thing to another; hence, congruity; befittingness; meetness: as, the *fitness* of things; the *fitness* of a thing for the purpose intended.

Fitness is so inseparable an accompaniment of beauty, that it has been taken for it. *Emerson*, Art, p. 47.

In constructing an ideally perfect distribution of the means of happiness, it seemed necessary to take into account the notion (as I called it) of *Fitness,* which, though often confounded with Desert, seems essentially distinct from it. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 330.

One thing in life calls for another; there is a *fitness* in events and places. *R. L. Stevenson*, A Gossip on Romance.

2. The state of being fitted or qualified; requisite capacity; qualification: as, he lacks *fitness* for the place.

To do its work well, an apparatus must possess special *fitness* for that work. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 301.

fit-rod (fit'rod), *n.* In *ship-building,* a small iron rod, bent at one end to prevent it from slipping entirely into a deep hole, for insertion into the holes made in a vessel's sides in order to ascertain the required length of the bolts or treenails which are to be driven in.

fit-root (fit'röt), *n.* The Indian-pipe or corpse-plant of the United States, *Monotropa uniflora.*

fitt, *n.* See *fit*^{3}.

fittable† (fit'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *fit*^{2} + *-able.*] Suitable. *Sherwood.*

fittedness (fit'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being fitted; adaptation; fitness. [Rare.]

There is not an ampler testimony of Providence than the structure of man's body:—the safeness of the fabrick of the eyes:—their exquisite *fittedness* to their use, &c.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

fitten, fitton (fit'e̤n, -o̤n), *n.* [E. dial., origin uncertain. Doubtfully connected with *fiction.*] A pretense or feint. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

He doth feed you with *fittons,* figments, and leasings.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

fitten†, **fitton**† (fit'e̤n, -o̤n), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *fitone.* See *fitten, n.*] To tell falsehoods; draw the long bow; invent fictions. *Palsgrave.*

Although in many other places he commonly useth to *fitton* and to write devises of his own head.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1016, A.

fitter^1 (fit'ėr), *n.* 1. One who fits, in any sense of that word; one who or that which adapts one thing to another, or makes it suitable for the purpose intended.

Sowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with French furze-seed they reckon . . . a *fitter* of it for corn. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. In *mech.,* one who puts the parts of a machine together, as distinguished from a pattern-maker, founder, turner, finisher, etc.—3. One who supplies and fixes fittings or fixtures of any kind; one who "fits up" things: as, a gas-*fitter.*—4. One who supplies whatever is fit or necessary for the proper accomplishment of any object or undertaking; one who equips with whatever is necessary: as, a *fitter*-out.—5. In some parts of Great Britain, one who vends and loads coal, fitting ships with cargoes; particularly, a coal-broker who sells the coal produced by a particular mine or by particular mines. *Imp. Dict.* Also called *coal-fitter.*

fitter^2 (fit'ėr), *v.* [E. dial. and Sc., appar. freq. of *fit*^{4}: see *fit*^{4}.] I. *trans.* To injure by frequent treading. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To kick as cross children do; make a noise with the feet. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. To be in a passion. [Prov. Eng.]

fitter^2† (fit'ėr), *n.* [< *fitter*^{2}, *v.*] A passion; a quarrel.—**In fitters,** in a passion. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

They were *in fitters* about prosecuting their titles to this city. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 225.

fitter^3† (fit'ėr), *n.* [A form of *flitter, flinder.*] A fragment; a flinder; a rag; a flitter.

None of your piec'd companions, your pinn'd gallants,
That fly to *fitters* with every flaw of weather.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 1.

A paire of racks in the house was all torne to *fitters.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 142.

fittie-lan' (fit'i-lan), *n.* [Sc., as if 'foot the land' (Jamieson). See *fit*^{4}, *v.*] The near horse or ox of the hindmost pair in a plow.

Thou was a noble *fittie-lan'*
As e'er in tug or tow was drawn.
Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

fittin (fit'in), *n.* [A Sc. dial. corruption of *whiting.*] The whiting.

fitting (fit'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fit*², *v.*] 1. Anything employed in fitting up permanently: used generally in the plural, in the sense of fixtures, tackle, apparatus, equipment: as, the *fittings* of an office; gas-*fittings*.

The *fittings* of the church are largely of Renaissance date. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 63.

2. In *soap-making*, the finishing operation for yellow soaps, consisting in removing the lye from the cooled copper, and then bringing its remaining contents again to a boil. If the liquid soap, called at this stage the *fit*, is now found too stiff, it is thinned with water; if too sticky, a little strong lye or brine is stirred into it.

This addition of water, technically called *fitting*, is made when the object of the manufacturer is to obtain a unicoloured soap, whether it be curd or yellow soap.
Ure, Dict., III. 849.

fitting (fit'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fit*², *v. i.*] Fit or appropriate; suitable; proper.

The English gaue a name *fitting* to this distressed Citie, calling it Port Famine. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 863.

Next to my Father, 'tis *fitting* you should have Cognizance of my Affairs and Fortunes.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 26.

Thou art my slave, and not a day shall be
But I will find some *fitting* task for thee.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 261.

=**Syn.** See list under *fit*², *a.*

fittingly (fit'ing-li), *adv.* In a fitting or suitable manner; suitably; appropriately.

fittingness (fit'ing-nes), *n.* Suitableness; appropriateness; fitness.

He . . . need not question the *fittingnesse* of god-fathers promising in behalf of the children for whom they answer.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. 6.

fitting-shop (fit'ing-shop), *n.* In *mech.*, a shop in which machinery is fitted together, in contradistinction to *turning-shop*, *foundry*, *smithy*, etc.; the shop in which the fitters work.

fittle (fit'l), *n.* A dialectal variant of *vittle*, now spelled *victual*.

fitton, *n.* and *v.* See *fitten*.

fitty¹ (fit'i), *a.* [< *fit*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Subject to fits, spasms, or paroxysms. [Vulgar.]

They . . . turned out so sickly and *fitty* that there was no rearing them anyhow.
E. Nares, Thinks I to Myself, II. 168.

2. Given to or characterized by fits and starts; irregular; changeable; capricious: as, he is very *fitty* in his work; *fitty* moods or methods.

fitty²† (fit'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fittie*; < *fit*² + *-y*¹.] Fit; suitable; fitting.

Good Grammarians among the Romaines, as Cicero, Varro, Quintilian, & others strained themselues to giue the Greeke wordes Latin names, and yet nothing so apt and *fitty*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 131.

fitweed (fit'wēd), *n.* The *Eryngium fœtidum*, a fetid herb of the West Indies, used as a remedy for hysteria.

fitz† (fits), *n.* [ME. *fitz*, *fytz*, *fiz*, < AF. *fiz* (*z* as *ts*), OF. *fis*, *fils*, F. *fils*, son, < L. *filius*, son: see *filial*.] A son. Now used only as an element in certain surnames, in the sense of 'son of,' as *Fitz*gerald, *Fitz*herbert, *Fitz*maurice, *Fitz*william; especially in the surnames of the illegitimate sons of English kings or princes of the blood, etc., as *Fitzroy*, *Fitzclarence*.

Merci Ihsu [Iesu] *fiz* Mari.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

Sire Roberd *fiz* le Roy. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 432.

five (fīv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *five*, earlier *fif*, < AS. *fif*, rarely with pl. term. *fife* = OS. OFries. *fif* = MLG. *vif*, LG. *fif* = D. *vijf* = OHG. *finf*, *fimf*, *funf*, MHG. *vunf*, *vünf*, G. *fünf* = Icel. *fimm* = Sw. Dan. *fem* = Goth. *fimf* = L. *quinque* (for **pinque*) (> It. *cinque* = Sp. Pg. *cinco* = Pr. *cinc* = F. *cinq*) = Oscan *pomtis* = W. *pump* = OIr. *cōic*, mod. Ir. *cūig* = Gael. *cōig*, *cūig* = Gr. *πέντε*, dial. *πέμπε* = Lith. *penki* = Lett. *peezi* = OBulg. *pentĭ* = Slov. *peti* = Bohem. *paty* = Serv. *peti* = Pol. *piaty* = Russ. *pyatĭ* = Skt. *pancha*, five (whence ult. E. *punch*⁴, q. v.). Hence *fifth*, *fifty*, etc.] **I.** *a.* One more than four, or two more than three: a cardinal number: as, *five* men; *five* loaves.

Ten virgins . . . went forth to meet the bridegroom: and *five* of them were wise, and *five* were foolish.
Mat. xxv. 2.

Five o'clock, five hours past noon or midnight.—**Five per cent. cases.** See *case*¹.—**The Five Articles and the Five Points.** See *article*.—**The five bodies.** See *regular body*, under *body*.—**To come in with five eggs**†. See *egg*¹.

II. *n.* 1. A number, the sum of four and one; the number of the fingers and thumb of one hand.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 5, V, or v.—3. A playing-card bearing five pips or spots on it.—4. *pl.* Bonds bearing interest at five per cent.—**Continued fives**, five per cent. bonds issued by the United States government in 1870 and 1871, redeemable in 1881, but continued in 1881 at 3½ per cent., subject to redemption at any time.

five-boater (fīv'bō″tėr), *n.* A whaling-vessel carrying five boats; a large whaler. See *four-boater*.

fivefinger (fīv'fing″gėr), *n.* 1. A name given to common species of *Potentilla* which have digitate leaves with five leaflets, as *P. reptans* of Europe and *P. Canadensis* of the United States. The marsh-fivefinger is *P. palustris*. Also called *cinquefoil* or *fivefinger-grass*.

The leaves of the *five-finger* draw together to shelter the flower when it rains, and open when the sun comes out. *S. Judd*, Margaret, iii.

2. In Jamaica, the *Syngonium auritum*, an aroid with five-parted leaves.—3. *pl.* A popular name of some or any starfish; a five-fingered jack.—4. *pl.* A name given to the five of trumps in certain games of cards. [Slang.]

five-fingered (fīv'fing″gėrd), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having five fingers or parts likened to fingers.—**Five-fingered jack**, a popular name for a starfish.

five-finger-tied (fīv'fing″gėr-tīd), *a.* Tied by all the fingers of the hand—that is, thoroughly or securely tied: only in the passage cited.

And with another knot, *five-finger-tied*, . . .
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomed.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

fivefold (fīv'fōld), *a.* [< ME. *fiffold*, *fiffald*, *fiffeald*, < AS. *fiffeald* (= D. *vijfvoud* = OHG. *finffalt*, G. *fünffalt*, *fünffalt-ig* = Dan. *femfold* = Sw. *femfald-ig*), < *fif*, five, + *-feald*, -fold.] Five times the number or quantity.

All the brethren are entertained bountifully, but Benjamin hath a *five-fold* portion. *Bp. Hall*, Joseph.

fiveleaf (fīv'lēf), *n.* Cinquefoil.

fiveling (fīv'ling), *n.* [< *five* + *-ling*¹.] In *crystal.*, a twin crystal consisting of five individuals.

fivemouths (fīv'mouᴛʜz), *n. pl.* A name of the tonguelets, parasitic organisms of the order *Pentastomidea* or *Linguatulina*. See these words.

fivepence (fīv'pens), *n.* A sum of money of the value of 5 pennies English, or nearly 10 cents: often used of five cents, or the American five-cent piece or half-dime.—**Fine as fivepence.** See *fine*².

fivepenny (fīv'pen″i), *a.* Of the value of five pence.

fiver (fī'vėr), *n.* A five-pound or five-dollar note. [Slang.]

I'll trot him . . . against any horse you can bring for a *fiver*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, vi.

fives¹ (fīvz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *five*.] 1. A kind of play with a ball, originally called *hand-tennis*: so named, it is said, because usually played with five on each side, or because three fives or 15 are counted to the game, or because the ball is struck with the hand or five fingers.—2. The five fingers; the hand; the fist. [Sporting slang.]

Whereby, altho' as yet they have not took to use their
fives,
Or, according as the fashion is, to sticking with their
knives. *Hood*, Row at the Oxford Arms.

Putting themselves in the most approved style of defense, they bunched their *fives* and were going in for satisfaction.
Leavenworth (Kansas) *Daily Times*, Nov. 1, 1864.

Bunch of fives. See *bunch*¹.

fives² (fīvz), *n. pl.* An improper form of *vives*.

His horse . . . past cure of the *fives*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

fives-court (fīvz'kōrt), *n.* 1. A place where the game of fives is played.

They went out through the quadrangle and past the big *fives court*, into the great playground.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

2. In *pugilism*, a hall where boxing is practised. [Slang.]

fivesome† (fīv'sum), *a.* [< *five* + *some*. See *some*.] By fives; with five.

They guarded him, *fivesome* on each side.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 59).

five-spot (fīv'spot), *n.* Same as *five*, 3.

five-square (fīv'skwãr), *a.* Having five corners or angles.

The lintel and side-posts were *five-square*.
1 Kings vi. 31 (margin).

five-twenty (fīv'twen'ti), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Redeemable at any time after five years from date of issue and payable in full at the end of twenty years: applied to certain bonds, commonly called *five-twenties*, bearing interest payable in gold at the rate of 6 per cent., issued by the United States government in 1862, 1864, and 1865.

The Ten-Forty bonds have stood in the market at almost precisely the same figure as the *Five-Twenty* bonds.
The Nation, V. 296.

II. *n.* A bond of this kind.

Is it possible to advance a stronger proof of the conviction of bona-fide buyers that the *Five-Twenties* were payable, like the Ten-forties, principal and interest in gold?
The Nation, V. 296.

fix (fiks), *v.* [< ME. *fixer*, fix, fasten (resting on *fix*, *a.*, fixed), = G. *fixiren* = Dan. *fixere* = Sw. *fixera* = F. *fixer* (OF. **fixer* not in use, but *ficher*, *fichier*, whence the common ME. *fitchen*, *fichen*, fix, fasten: see *fitch*³) = Sp. *fijar* = Pg. *fixar* = It. *fissare*, fix one's eyes upon, gaze upon, < ML. *fixare*, fix, fasten, freq. of L. *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fix, fasten, drive or thrust in, transfix, pierce.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fasten; make fast by some material means; attach or confine firmly or securely: also used figuratively of immaterial things.

They've *fixed* his sword within the sheath.
Death of Parcy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 142).

I'll make thy memory loath'd, and *fix* a scandal
Upon thy name for ever.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

While he is so overgreedy to *fix* a name of ill sound upon another, note how stupid he is to expose himselfe or his owne friends to the same ignominy.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Holding the bush, to *fix* it back, she stood.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Figuratively, to direct intently or persistently, so as to be as it were fastened to its object: as, to *fix* the mind on a subject; to *fix* the eyes or the attention.

Why are thine eyes *fix'd* to the sullen earth?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.

There will I *fix* my heart: there dwells my love,
My Life, my Lord. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 188.

Shepherd, *fix* on me thy wondring Sight,
Beware, and view me well, and judge aright.
Congreve, Judgment of Paris.

Unless a book interests us, we cannot *fix* our attention to it. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 321.

3. To hold firmly; restrain from wandering or wavering; arrest: as, to *fix* one with the eyes; to *fix* the attention of an audience; to *fix* inconstant affections.

Images are said by the Roman church to *fix* the cogitations, and raise the devotions of them that pray before them. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 205.

If I can *fix* myself, with the strength of faith, upon that which God hath done for man, I cannot doubt of his mercy in any distress. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

She had by this time formed a little audience to herself, and *fixed* the attention of all about her.
Addison, Fashions from France.

You are to understand, that now is the time to *fix* or alienate your husband's heart for ever.
Steele, Tatler, No. 85.

4. To establish; give permanence or a permanent character to; make permanent; confirm.

Life to the king, and safety *fix* his throne!
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.

A greater Empress ne'er was known,
She *fix'd* the World in Peace.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 43.

The last two hundred years of constitutional progress in England have been spent, not in changing the legal powers of the three great elements of the state, but in *fixing*, by the silent understandings of an unwritten constitution, the way in which those powers are to be exercised.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 369.

5. To establish in position or in a situation; settle or place stably; plant firmly: as, to *fix* a lance in rest; the *fixed* stars (see *fixed*, 2).

Between us and you there is a great gulf *fixed*.
Luke xvi. 26.

Fix thy foot [for combat]. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 8.

You cannot shake him;
And the more weight you put on his foundation,
Now as he stands, you *fix* him still the stronger.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 3.

The apostles did, presently after the ascension, *fix* an apostle or a bishop in the chair of Jerusalem.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 166.

6. To make stable in consistence or condition; reduce from fluidity or volatility to a more permanent state; make less volatile or fugitive: as, cold *fixes* water in the form of ice; to *fix* colors by a mordant. A gas is fixed by combining it with a solid, and a volatile oil with alcohol. A photographic negative or positive is fixed, or made permanent, by the removal of superfluous salts, especially those of silver, which would otherwise gradually blacken and destroy the image. This is usually done by means of hyposulphite of soda.

The portion of the plant to be hardened should be put into absolute alcohol, in which the cell wall very soon becomes rigid, and the protoplasm with slight contraction is *fixed*. *Behrens*, Micros. in Botany (trans.), p. 178.

Enamel may be applied to pottery, glass, or metals, and *fixed* by firing. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 662.

If the contrasts are likely to be a little too great, or tend that way, redevelop before *fixing*. *Lea*, Photography, p. 32.

7. To reduce to a concrete state; seize and put into permanent form: as, to *fix* one's thoughts on paper, or a conception on canvas.

O for the power of the pencil to have *fixed* them when I awoke! *Lamb*, Acting of Munden.

8. To establish as a fact or a conclusion; determine or settle definitely; make certain: as, this event *fixed* his destiny; to *fix* the meaning of a word.

Yet, with submission, for fear of blunders in future, I should be glad to *fix* what has brought us to Bath; in order that we may lie a little consistently. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

The eclipse of the sun found to have occurred August 31, 1030, *fixes* the exact date of the battle of Stiklestad, in Norway, wherein St. Olaf fell. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 14.

9. To limit or confine, as by custom or practice; determine by limitation.

When custom hath *fixed* his eating to certain stated periods, his stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour. *Locke*, Education, § 15.

10. To regulate; adjust; put in order; arrange in a suitable or desired manner: as, to *fix* one's affairs; to *fix* one's room or one's dress; to *fix* one's self for going out. [*Fix* in this use, as a general term for any kind of adjustment, has a wide range of application. Though not uncommon in England, it is often regarded as an Americanism.]

Why faith, Brass, I think thou art in the right on 't; I must *fix* my Affairs quickly, or Madam Fortune will be playing some of her . . . tricks with me. *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, i. 1.

To *fix*, in the American sense, I find used by the Commissioners of the United Colonies so early as 1675, "their arms well *fixed* and fit for service." *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

Dampier has *fix* apparently in the New England sense. "We went ashore and dried our cloaths, cleaned our guns, dried our ammunition, and *fixt* ourselves against our enemies if we should be attacked." *G. P. Marsh.*

11. To bring into a state favorable to one's purpose; make sure of, as by selection, bargain, or some selfish inducement: as, to *fix* a legislative committee or a jury. [U. S.]—12†. To transfix; pierce. [Rare.]

A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs. *Sandys.*

To fix one's flint, to settle or do for one. [Low, U. S.]

"Take it easy, Sam," says I, "*your flint is fixed;* you are wet through." *Haliburton*, Sam Slick in England, ii.

To fix out, to set out; display; adorn; supply; fit out. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To fix up.** (*a*) To mend; repair; contrive; arrange. (*b*) Same as *to fix out.* [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To rest; settle down or remain permanently; cease from wandering.

I am divided,
And, like the trembling needle of a dial,
My heart's afraid to *fix*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 2.

Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolved to *fix* for ever here. *Waller.*

Samuel was grown old and could not go about from year to year in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, as he was wont to do, but *fixed* at his house in Ramah. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

In my own memory, the dinner has crept by degrees from twelve o'clock to three, and where it will *fix* nobody knows. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 263.

2. To assume a stable form; cease to flow or be fluid; congeal; become hard and malleable, as a metallic substance.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent and put quicksilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

To fix on or **upon**, to determine on; come to a definite resolve or conclusion in regard to; pitch on; choose: as, the committee has *fixed on* the leading features of the scheme; to *fix on* the candidates.

That sweet creature is the man whom my father has *fixed on* for my husband. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 5.

The chief reasons for *fixing upon* Friday as the Mohammedan Sabbath, were, it is said, because Adam was created on that day, and died on the same day of the week, and because the general resurrection was prophesied to happen on that day. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 93.

It is hardly to be wondered at that Mount Abu was early *fixed upon* by the Hindus and Jains as one of their sacred spots. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 234.

fix† (fiks), *a.* [ME. *fix*, a., = Dan. Sw. *fix*, < OF. *fixe*, F. *fixe* = Pr. *fix* = Sp. *fijo* = Pg. *fixo* = It. *fisso*, < L. *fixus*, fixed, pp. of *figere:* see *fix*, *v.*] 1. Fixed; established; steadfast.

Diuerse tables of longitudes & latitudes of starres *fixe*. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, p. 3.

2. Solidified.

Ne eek our spirites ascencioun,
Ne our materes that lyen al *fixe* adoun,
Mowe in our werking no thing us auayle.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 226

fix (fiks), *n.* [< *fix*, *v.*] A critical condition; a predicament; a difficulty; a dilemma.

It's "a pretty particular *Fix*,"
She is caught like a mouse in a trap.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 156.

We were now placed in an uncommonly awkward *fix*. *W. Black*, Phaëton, xxv.

It is not three years ago he came to me in a worse *fix* than this man. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 153.

fixable (fik'sa̤-bl), *a.* [< *fix* + *-able*.] Capable of being fixed, in any sense of the verb *fix*.

Since they cannot then stay what is transitory, let them attend to arrest that which is *fixable*. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. ix. § 2.

fixate (fik'sāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fixated*, ppr. *fixating*. [< ML. *fixatus*, pp. of *fixare*, fix: see *fix*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To fix or render stable; fix or confine in one place, state, or condition.

The child naturally flits from one sensation to another; to *fixate* and hold one sensation is an art that must be learned. *Science*, X. 293.

The percipient . . . often judges on general grounds without laboriously *fixating* the sensation. *Mind*, X. 560.

2. To determine or ascertain the position of: as, to *fixate* a star.

II. *intrans.* To become fixed.

Some subjects *fixate* first and then the eyes close, or are closed by the operator. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 506.

[Recent in all uses.]

fixation (fik-sā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *fixation*, *fixacioun*, < OF. *fixation*, F. *fixation* = Sp. *fijacion* = Pg. *fixação* = It. *fissazione*, < ML. **fixatio*(*n*-), < *fixare*, pp. *fixatus:* see *fix*, *v.*] 1. The act of fixing.

To do ther he *fixacioun*,
With temprid hetis of the fyre.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 86.

But who settled that course of nature? If we ascend not to the original cause, the *fixation* of that course is as admirable and unaccountable; if we do, a departure from it is as easy. *Howe*, Funeral Sermon on Dr. W. Bates.

The *fixation* in a definite and permanent form of those effusions which had floated from tent to tent and tribe to tribe . . . must necessarily be associated with the art of writing. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 552.

2. The state of being fixed; a fixed, firm, or stable condition; stability; firmness; steadiness.

Thus ȝe haue oure heuene, and the sunne in him fixid, to the conseruacioun of mannys nature and *fixacioun* of oure heuene. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

A vehement desire of affection, with an unalterable *fixation* of resolution. *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p. 32.

3. Fixed or certain position or location. [Rare.]

To light, created in the first day, God gave no certain place or *fixation*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Specifically—4. The act or process by which a fluid or a gas becomes or is rendered firm or stable in consistency, and evaporation or volatilization prevented, or by which colors are rendered permanent or lasting; specifically, in *chem.*, that process by which a gaseous body becomes fixed or solid on uniting with a solid body.

This *fixation* of oxygen in yeast, as well as the oxidations resulting from it, have the most marked effect on the life of yeast. *Pasteur*, Fermentation (trans.), p. 244.

The diminution in the quantity of available nitrogen thus supplied is restored by the *fixation* of free nitrogen by the action of organisms in the soil. *Science*, VIII. 161.

The production of colors is a fact; the *fixation* of colors is still a problem unsolved. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 326.

5. Firmness or stableness of consistency; that firm state of a body in which it resists evaporation or volatilization by heat: as, the *fixation* of gold or other metals.

fixative (fik'sa̤-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *fixate* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Serving to fix, or make fixed or stable: as, a *fixative* substance or process.

II. *n.* Anything which serves to render fixed or stable, as a mordant with reference to colors; specifically, a weak solution of shellac in alcohol applied to charcoal and crayon drawings with an atomizer to fix them and prevent them from being rubbed. [Recent.]

Artists therefore prefer to buy an imported *fixative*, which is made by a reliable manufacturer. *F. Fowler*, Charcoal Drawing, p. 15.

fixature (fik'sa̤-tụ̄r), *n.* [< *fixate* + *-ure*.] A gummy composition for the hair. See *bandoline*.

fixed (fikst), *p. a.* 1. Firm; fast; stable; permanent; of a determinate or unfluctuating character; hence, appointed; settled; established: as, *fixed* laws; a *fixed* sum; *fixed* prices; a *fixed* time; *fixed* habits or opinions.

The most *fixt* Being still does move and fly
Swift as the Wings of Time 'tis measur'd by.
Cowley, The Mistress, Inconstancy.

A true judgment and consideration of . . . things beforehand keeps the mind of man more steady and *fixt* amidst all the contingencies of humane affairs. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

The gradual establishment of law by the consolidation of custom is the formation of something *fixed* in the midst of things that are changing. *H. Spencer.*

It is not life upon Thy gifts to live,
But to grow *fixed* with deeper roots in Thee.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 54.

2. Permanently placed or situated; established as to position or relation: as, the planets have *fixed* orbits; the *fixed* stars (so called from their always appearing to occupy the same place).

She opened her eyes again, which were *fixed* and staring. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.

[*Fixed* is used substantively for *fixed stars* by Milton.

They pass the planets seven, and pass the *fix'd*,
And that crystalline sphere. P. L., iii. 481.]

3. In *her.*, same as *firme*.—4. In *zoöl.*, not free or locomotory; rooted or otherwise attached to some object.—5. In *com.*, without grace or days of grace: said of drafts and other commercial papers payable on a specified date without grace.—**Fixed air.** See *air*¹.—**Fixed alkalis.** See *alkali*.—**Fixed ammunition.** See *ammunition*.—**Fixed bodies**, those bodies which bear a high heat without evaporation or volatilization.—**Fixed capital.** See *capital*².—**Fixed dial.** See *dial*.—**Fixed do.** See *fixed syllables*.—**Fixed fact**, a positive or well-established fact.—**Fixed fires.** See *firework*.—**Fixed force**, a force resident in a body, as gravitation.—**Fixed gases.** See *gas*.—**Fixed idea.** See *idea*.—**Fixed income.** See *income*.—**Fixed oils**, oils obtained by simple pressure, and not readily volatilized: so called in distinction from volatile oils. They are compounds of glycerin and certain organic acids. Such compounds are exclusively natural products, none having been as yet formed artificially. Among animals they occur chiefly in the cellular membrane; among plants, in the seeds, capsules, or pulp surrounding the seed, very seldom in the root. They are generally inodorous, and when fluid or melted make a greasy stain on paper, which is permanent.—**Fixed star.** See *star*.—**Fixed syllables**, in *solmization*, the system which applies a given syllable to a given tone and to all of its chromatic derivatives, without respect to their key-relationship. Thus, C, C♯, and C♭ are all always called *do*, D, D♯, and D♭ are all always called *re*, etc. Hence often called the *fixed-do system*. It is most used in southern Europe. Its utility consists simply in furnishing speech-sounds for elementary vocal study, rather than a real system of solmization.

fixed-eyed (fikst'īd), *a.* In *Crustacea*, sessile-eyed; edriophthalmous.

fixedly (fik'sed-li), *adv.* In a fixed or settled or established manner; firmly; steadfastly.

And when our hearts are once stript naked and carefully searcht, let our eyes be ever *fixedly* bent upon their conveyances and inclinations. *Bp. Hall*, Great Impostor.

fixedness (fik'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness; firm coherence: as, a *fixedness* in religion or politics; *fixedness* of opinion on any subject; the *fixedness* of gold.

There are or may be some corporeal things in the compass of the universe that may possibly be of such a *fixedness*, stability, and permanent nature, that may sustain an external existence, at least dependently upon the supreme cause. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, iii. § 1.

fixen (fik'sn), *n.* [Usually *vixen*, q. v.; < ME. *fixen*, < AS. *fixen*, prop. **fyxen* (= OHG. *fuchsin*, MHG. *vühsinne*, G. *füchsen*), a female fox, < *fox*, fox, + fem. suffix *-en:* see *fox*¹ and *-en*³.] 1†. A female fox.

The *fixene* fox whelpeth under the erthe more depe than the bicche of the wolf doith. *MS. Bodl.*, 546. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A scold; a vixen. [North. Eng.]

[In both senses now usually *vixen*.]

fixer (fik'sėr), *n.* One who or that which fixes, establishes, or renders permanent; specifically, any solution used to fix a photograph, a crayon drawing, etc.; a fixative.

The *fixer* . . . is simply a very weak solution of gum-lac in spirits of wine. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 163.

The parts which form the image are covered with reduced silver, or an altered iodide or chloride of silver, which is insoluble in the *fixers*. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 118.

fixfax (fiks'faks), *n.* Same as *faxwax*, *paxwax*.

fixidity† (fik-sid'i-ti), *n.* [Absurdly formed from *fix* or *fixed;* prob. suggested by *rigidity*.] Fixedness.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to *fixidity* and volatility. *Boyle.*

fixing (fik'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fix*, *v.*] 1. The act of making firm, stable, steadfast, or secure; the act of determining, settling, establishing, or rendering permanent; consolidation; establishment; the process by which anything is fixed.

The *fixing* of the good hath been practised by two means: vows or constant resolutions, and observances or exercises. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 300.

2. The act of repairing or putting to rights or in order.—3. In *mach.*, a piece of cast-iron adapted to carry pillow-blocks and the like. When it is built into a wall, it is called a *wall-fixing* or *wall-box;* when attached to a wall by bolts, it is a *plate-fixing*. There are also *beam-fixings*, as when wheels are

intended to work at the position where the fixing is situated; and when the fixing is adapted to them, it is then commonly called a *wheel-fixing*.

4. In *metal.*, the coating of the lining of the revolving chamber of the Danks furnace (see *puddle*) with a second or working lining, accomplished by covering the first lining with a melted coating formed of hydrated non-silicious ore of iron mixed with scrap-iron; also, the coating so applied. This fixing is analogous to the fettling of the ordinary puddling-furnace.—**5.** Establishment in life; the act of setting up in housekeeping, or of furnishing a house. [Colloq.]

> If Patty would have remained at the castle, she might have had the command of all; or if she would have gone anywhere else, he would have paid for her *fixing*, let the cost be what it would. *The Maid of the Mill.*

6. *pl.* Things needed for fixing, preparing, or putting in order; arrangements; embellishments; trimmings; garnishings of any kind: as, railroad *fixings*. [U. S.]

> Coffee-cups, eggs, and the inevitable chicken-*fixings*, which it was henceforth our fate to meet . . . till we reached New Orleans.
> Quoted in *S. De Vere's* Americanisms, p. 472.

fixing-bath (fik′sing-bȧth), *n.* **1.** In *photog.*, a chemical solution, usually of hyposulphite of soda in water, for removing from an exposed and developed negative or positive the remaining portion of the sensitive agent which has not been acted upon by light.

> The negative *fixing-bath* consists of a strong solution of hyposulphite of soda, in the proportion of five or six ounces to the pint of water. *Lea*, Photography, p. 35.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, a bath of water acidified with nitric acid and to which a little glycerin is added, used in the process of tanning with catechu after the catechu-bath, and followed by a final rinsing to remove any free acid from the leather.

> The tanner removes [the skins] from the previous liquor and prepares a new liquor termed the "*fixing bath*," consisting of water sufficient to cover the skins.
> *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 601.

fixity (fik′si-ti), *n.* [= F. *fixité* = Pg. *fixidade*, < L. as if **fixita(t-)s*, < *fixus*, fixed: see *fix*.] **1.** The state of being fixed; fixed character; fixedness; stability: as, *fixity* of tenure.

> Are not the sun and fixed stars great earths vehemently hot, . . . whose parts are kept from fuming away not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them?
> *Newton*, Opticks.

> I find nothing so subtly and inconsolably mournful among all the explicit miseries of the Greek mythology as this *fixity* of nature in the god or the man, by which the being is suspended, as it were, at a certain point of growth, there to hang forever. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 88.

> Permanency of type has so many exceptions, that variations of type, and the power to give *fixity* to some of these variations by means of cultivation or environment, must be accepted as a doctrine and a fact. *Science*, X. 289.

Specifically—**2.** In *physics*, the state or property of a body in virtue of which it resists change under the action of heat or other cause.

fixture (fiks′tụ̄r), *n.* [< *fix* + *-ture*; cf. *mixture*. The older form is *fixure*.] **1**†. A fixing, planting, or placing.

> The firm *fixture* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait, in a semicircled farthingale.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

2. Fixedness; steadfastness. [Rare.]

> I never beheld eyes that looked so inspired, so supernatural. They were like fires, half burning, half smouldering, with a sort of acrid *fixture* of regard.
> *Leigh Hunt*, quoted in Lowell's Among my Books, [2d ser., p. 234.

3. A fixed or appointed time or event; a definite arrangement; an appointment: especially used with reference to sports. [Eng.]

> The subscriber expects to have a card sent to him with the cub-hunting *fixtures*, and there are many who will go a long distance for a gallop through the woodlands in the early morning. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 410.

4. Anything placed in a firm or fixed position; something fixed and not intended to be removed; specifically, that which is fixed to a building; any appendage or part of the furniture of a house which is fixed to it, as by nails, screws, etc.: as, gas-*fixtures*.—**5.** In *law*, a personal chattel annexed or fastened to real property. In regard to the right of severance and removal, the term is used in two directly contradictory senses: (*a*) A chattel so annexed, which has thereby become in law part of the real property, and cannot legally be severed and removed without consent of the owner of the real property. This was the original use. (*b*) A personal chattel so annexed, but which remains in law a chattel, and may be severed and removed at will by the person who has annexed it, or his representative. Originally, chattels became part of the property to which they were attached, and were not legally removable except with the consent of the owner of the real property; but in more recent times the rule has been reversed as to certain kinds of fixtures, such as machinery put by a tenant into premises hired for purposes of trade, etc. Hence the ambiguity in meaning.

6. A person who or a thing which holds a fixed place or position; one who or a thing which remains so long in one position as to seem immovable.

> In short, all the Franks who are *fixtures*, and most of the English, Germans, Danes, &c., of passage, came over by degrees to their opinion.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii., notes.

fixuræ (fik-ṣū′rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *fixura*, fixure: see *fixure*.] Fibrils by which many thalloid plants are attached to their substratum; rhizinæ.

fixure† (fik′ṣụ̄r), *n.* [< LL. *fixura*, a fastening, driving in, < L. *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fasten, fix: see *fix*.] Fixed position; stable condition; firmness.

> Frights, changes, horrors,
> Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
> The unity and married calm of states
> Quite from their *fixure*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.
>
> Whose glorious *fixure* in so clear a sky.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, i.

fiz, *v.* and *n.* See *fizz*.

fizgig^1 (fiz′gig), *n.* [Also *fisgig*; < *fizz* + *gig*^{1} or *gig*^{3}, *gig* being vaguely used.] **1.** A frivolous, gadding girl.

> For when you looke for praises sound,
> Then are you for light *fisgigs* crownde.
> *Gosson*, Pleasant Quippes (1596).

2. A firework, made of damp powder, which makes a hissing or fizzing noise when ignited: in one form called by boys a *volcano*.

> If there was a struggle in Shelley's breast between the rival attractions of wisdom on the lips of an elderly philosopher and of fiery *fisgigs* in the hands of a pair of gleeful boys, the struggle was quickly decided in favour of youth and frolic and fireworks.
> *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 306.

fizgig^2 (fiz′gig), *n.* A corrupt form of *fishgig*.

fizz, fiz (fiz), *v. i.* [More common in freq. form *fizzle*, formerly *fissle*; an imitative word, like *hiss*, *sizzle*, *whizz*, etc., without early record, except as in the sense *fizzle*, *v. i.*, 3, where cf. Icel. *fisa* = Dan. *fise*, break wind: see *fise*^{1}, *fist*^{2}.] To make a hissing or sputtering sound; fizzle.

> O rare! to see thee *fizz* and freath
> I' th' lugget caup! *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

fizz, fiz (fiz), *n.* [< *fizz*, *v.*] **1.** A hissing or sputtering sound.

> No rubbing will kindle your Lucifer match
> If the *fiz* does not follow the primitive scratch.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Verses for After-Dinner.

2. A light frothy liquid; specifically, in the United States, soda-water or other effervescent water; in England, champagne: so called from the hissing sound it makes when uncorked. Also *fizzle*.

> Go shy with the champagne, . . . the vulgar sparkle of the *fizz*, one half of which now is doctored cider.
> *The Money-Makers*, p. 131.

Gin fizz. See *gin fizz*.

fizzenless, fissenless (fiz′en-les), *a.* [Var. of *foisonless*, q. v.] Pithless; weak. Also *fusionless*. [Scotch.]

> I will not wait upon the thowless, thriftless, *fissenless* ministry of that carnal man, John Halftext, the curate.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, v.

fizzle (fiz′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fizzled*, ppr. *fizzling*. [Also *fissle*; freq. of *fizz*, *v.*, q. v. Cf. *sizzle*, *whistle*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a hissing sound; hiss or sputter, as a liquid or gas forced out of a narrow aperture, or a liquid discharging gas, or a wet combustible, as wood or gunpowder, burning: usually with special reference to the weakness and sudden diminution or cessation of such sound. Hence—**2.** To stop abruptly after a more or less brilliant start; come to a sudden and lame conclusion; fail ignominiously; specifically, in school and college slang, to fail in a recitation or an examination: often with *out*: as, the undertaking promised well, but it soon *fizzled out*; nearly the whole class *fizzled* in calculus. [Colloq. or slang.]

> *Fizzle*: To rise with modest reluctance, to hesitate often, to decline finally: generally, to misunderstand the question. *Yale Literary Mag.*, XIV. 144.

> The factions and revolutionary action of the fifteen has interrupted the regular business of the Senate, disgraced the actors, and *fizzled out*. *Gazette* (Cincinnati).

3. To break wind. [Colloq.]

> It is the easiest thing, sir, to be done,
> As plain as *fizzling*; rowle but wi' your eyes,
> And foame at th' mouth.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, v. 3.

II. *trans.* In school and college slang, to examine (a student) with the result of failure on his part: as, the professor *fizzled* nearly the whole class.

fizzle (fiz′l), *n.* [< *fizzle*, *v.*] **1.** Same as *fizz*, 2.—**2.** A fizzling or fizzing condition; hence, a state of restless agitation; a stew; worry: as, he is in a *fizzle* about his luggage. [Colloq.]

> Whose beards—this a black, that inclining to grizzle—
> Are smoking, and curling, and all in a *fizzle*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 80.

3. A breaking wind. [Colloq.]—**4.** A failure or an abortive effort; in particular, in school and college slang, a failure in a recitation or an examination. [Colloq. or slang.]

> The best judges have decided that to get just one third of the meaning right constitutes a perfect *fizzle*.
> Quoted in *College Words*, p. 202.

fizzog (fiz′og̣), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *physiognomy*; cf. *fisnomy*.] Same as *fisnomy*, 2.

fizzy (fiz′i), *n.*; pl. *fizzies* (-iz). The black scoter, a duck, *Œdemia americana*. *G. Turnbull.* [Massachusetts, U. S.]

fjeld (fyeld), *n.* [Norw.: see *fell*^{5}.] In Norwegian geography, as used by English writers, one of the high plateaus on the Scandinavian range, which are barren and unfit for cultivation. Often spelled *field*.

> The tranquil sheet of water is completely encircled by the endless forest, only here and there above the dark mass of pines rises the paler edge of the open *fjeld*.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 87.

fjord, *n.* See *fiord*.

Fl. A chemical symbol of *fluorin*.

fl. An abbreviation of *florin*.

fla (flä), *v.* A dialectal variant of *flay*^{2}.

flabbergast (flab′ėr-gast), *v. t.* [Also written *flabergast*, *flabagast*. Like many other popular words expressing intensity of action, *flabbergast* is not separable into definite elements or traceable to a definite origin; but there is perhaps a vague allusion to *flabby* (cf. *flabberkin*), or *flap*, strike, and *gast*, astonish: see *flabby*, *flap*, *gast*.] To overcome with confusion or bewilderment; astonish, with ludicrous effect; confound: as, the news completely *flabbergasted* him. [Colloq. and humorous.]

> He was quite *flabbergasted* to see the amount.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 314.

> It would probably *flabbergast* most barndoor fowl to be asked the meaning of eccalobeon.
> *The New Mirror* (New York), III. 120.

> The alderman and town-councillors were what is sometimes emphatically styled *flabbergasted*: they were speechless from bewilderment. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, v. 3.

flabbergastation (flab″ėr-gas-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *flabbergast* + *-ation*.] The act of confounding or covering with confusion; the state of being flabbergasted or bewildered. [Colloq. and humorous.]

flabbergullion (flab′ėr-gul″yọn), *n.* [Cf. *flabbergast* and *gullion*.] A lout or clown. [Prov. Eng.]

flabberkin† (flab′ėr-kin), *a.* [Cf. *flabbergast* and *flabby*.] Flabby. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse.

flabbily (flab′i-li), *adv.* In a flabby manner.

flabbiness (flab′i-nes), *n.* The state of being flabby; flaccidity.

flabby (flab′i), *a.* [A colloq. or dial. word of comparatively recent appearance in literature; it may be regarded as a var. of *flappy*, < *flap*, hang loose; cf. E. dial. *flapsy*, flabby. Cf. OD. *flabbe*, a blow in the face, also a contemptuous name for the tongue; Sw. *fläbb*, the hanging under lip of animals, *flabb*, an animal's snout; Dan. *flab*, the chaps (also, as a term of abuse, a malapert); G. (pop.) *flabbe*, the mouth. Cf. also *flabbergast*, *flabberkin*.] **1.** Without firmness or elasticity; hanging loose by its own weight; lax; flaccid: said chiefly of flesh: as, *flabby* cheeks.

> If a man not very fat sits resting his leg carelessly upon a stool, his calf will hang *flabby* like the handkerchief in your pocket. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. ii. 21.

2. Figuratively, nerveless; languid; feeble; lacking substance or force: as, a *flabby* manner; *flabby* logic or rhetoric.

> Our great men are themselves as *flabby* in their principles as those whom you describe as "all the rest."
> *Spectator*, No. 3009, p. 284.

flabel† (flā′bel), *n.* [Also written *flabell*; < OF. *flabelle*, f., also *flabel*, *flavel*, m., < L. *flabellum*, a fan or fly-flap, dim. of *flabrum*, in L. only in pl. *flabra*, blasts, breezes, winds, ML. a fan, < *flare*, blow, = E. *blow*^{1}.] A fan. See *flabellum*.

> The lungs, which are the *flabel* of the heart, being by nature (in regard of their great use and continual motion) of soft and spongy substance.
> *T. Venner*, Treatise on Tobacco (1660), p. 390.

flabel†, *v. t.* [< OF. *flabeller*, < L. *flabellare*, fan, < *flabellum*, a fan: see *flabel*, *n.*] To fan. *Davies.*

It is continually *flabelled*, blown upon, and aired by the north winds. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 39.

flabella, *n.* Plural of *flabellum*.

Flabellaria (flab-e-lā'ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *flabellum*, a fan: see *flabel*.] A genus of alcyonarians, of the order *Gorgoniaceæ* and family *Gorgoniidæ*, so called from the flabellate expansions formed of a corneous axis enveloped in a calcareous crust; the fan-corals.

flabellarium (flab-e-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *flabellaria* (-ä̤). [NL., < L. *flabellum*, a fan: see *flabel*, *n.*] One of the whip-like processes of a polyzoan; a vibraculum: distinguished from a beak-like process, or *avicularium* (which see).

flabellate (flạ-bel'āt), *a.* [< L. *flabellum*, a fan, + *-ate*^{1}.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, flabelliform; fan-shaped — that is, in the form of a broad segment of a circle, and usually also plaited like a fan.— **Flabellate antennæ**, in *entom.*, those antennæ in which the joints are short and furnished on one or both sides with long, slender processes, which, when the antenna is bent back, spread out like a fan; the extreme form of the pectinate or bipectinate types.

flabellately (flạ-bel'āt-li), *adv.* In a flabellate manner; with an approach to the form of a fan: as, *flabellately* orbiculate.

S. Somaliensis, . . . stems wiry, . . . short, distant branches copiously *flabellately* compound. *Brit. and For. Jour. Bot.*, 1883, p. 82.

flabellation (flab-e-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *flabellation*, < L. *flabellare*, fan: see *flabel*, *v.*] In *surg.*, the act of keeping fractured limbs, as well as the dressings surrounding them, cool by the use of a fan or a device of similar character.

flabelliform (flā-bel'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *flabelliforme*, < L. *flabellum*, a fan, + *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, fan-shaped; flabellate.

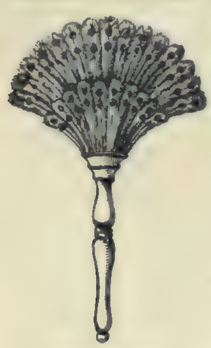
Another set of appendages termed "*flabelliform* processes" is added at some little distance from its growing base. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 535.

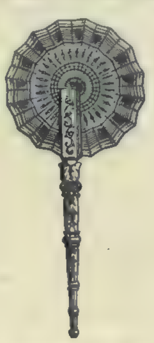
flabellinerved (flạ-bel'i-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *flabellum*, a fan, + *nervus*, a nerve, + E. *-ed*^{2}.] In *bot.*, with straight nerves radiating from one point like a fan.

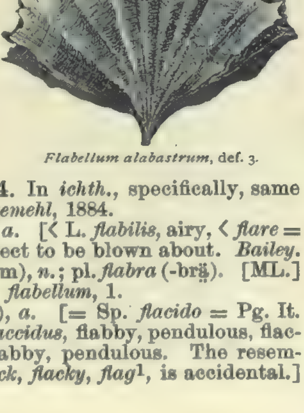
flabellocrinite (flā-be-lok'ri-nīt), *n.* [< *Flabellocrinus* + *-ite*^{2}.] An encrinite of the genus *Flabellocrinus*.

Flabellocrinus (flā-be-lok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *flabellum*, a fan, + Gr. κρίνον, a lily.] A genus of flabellate crinoids.

flabellum (flạ-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *flabella* (-ä̤). [L., a fan: see *flabel*, *n.*] 1. A fan, used in the Greek and Armenian churches to drive away insects from the bread and wine during the celebration of the eucharist. Its ordinary use in the Roman Catholic Church ceased as early as the fourteenth century, but survives in the large fans, still known as *flabella*, carried by the attendants of the pope in processions on certain festivals. Also called *flabrum*. 2. In *Crustacea*, same as *epipodite*.—3. [*cap.*] In *Actinozoa*, a genus of aporose madreporarian corals, of the family *Turbinoliidæ*.—4. In *ichth.*, specifically, same as *serrula*. *Sagemehl*, 1884.


Papal Flabellum.


Liturgical Flabellum.


Flabellum alabastrum, def. 3.

flabile† (flab'il), *a.* [< L. *flabilis*, airy, < *flare* = E. *blow*^{1}.] Subject to be blown about. *Bailey*.

flabrum (flā'brum), *n.*; pl. *flabra* (-brä̤). [ML.] *Eccles.*, same as *flabellum*, 1.

flaccid (flak'sid), *a.* [= Sp. *flacido* = Pg. It. *flaccido*, < L. *flaccidus*, flabby, pendulous, flaccid, < *flaccus*, flabby, pendulous. The resemblance to E. *flack*, *flacky*, *flag*^{1}, is accidental.] Soft and limber; lax; drooping by its own weight; without firmness or elasticity; flabby: as, *flaccid* flesh.

> You wild cave, whose jaggèd brows are fringed
> With *flaccid* threads of ivy, in the still
> And sultry air depending motionless.
> *Wordsworth*, To Lycoris.

Her bedrenched and *flaccid* garments. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, iii.

She caressed his hand with those large, soft, *flaccid* fingers from which he shrunk. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xl.

Could you evolve the intensity and intellectual alertness of Maggie Tulliver from her precedent conditions: to wit, a *flaccid* mother, and a father wooden by nature and sodden by misfortune? *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 290.

flaccidezza (It. pron. flȧ-chi-det'sä), *n.* [It. (= Sp. *flacidez* = Pg. *flaccidez* = OF. *flachesse*), flaccidness, < *flaccido*, flaccid: see *flaccid*.] Same as *flaccidity*, 2.

It seems probable that the parasitic organism which causes that disease [pebrine] is (as is also the distinct parasite causing the disease known as *flaccidezza* in the same animals [silkworms]) one of the Schizomycetes (Bacteria). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 856.

flaccidity (flak-sid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *flaccidité*, < L. as if **flacciditа(t-)s*, < *flaccidus*, flaccid: see *flaccid*.] 1. Same as *flaccidness*.

The viscidity of the juices and the *flaccidity* of the fibres would, . . . by proper remedies and a due regimen, be removed. *G. Cheyne*, Health, vii.

2. A disease of silkworms, due to fermentation of the food in the intestinal canal, and caused by one of the bacteria, *Micrococcus Bombycis*. Also called *flachery* or (as French) *flacherie*, or (as Italian) *flaccidezza*.

When the symptoms are observed we may be sure that the worms are attacked by *flaccidity*. *Riley*, Silk-Culture, p. 36.

flaccidly (flak'sid-li), *adv.* In a flaccid manner.

flaccidness (flak'sid-nes), *n.* The state of being flaccid; laxity; limberness; want of firmness or elasticity.

flacherie, flachery (flash'e̤-ri), *n.* [< F. *flacherie* (see extract); cf. OF. *flachesse*, flaccidness: see *flaccidezza*.] Same as *flaccidity*, 2.

Consulting the authors who had written upon silkworms, Pasteur could not doubt that he had before his eyes a characteristic specimen of the disease called morts-flats or *flacherie*. *Life of Pasteur*, tr. by Lady Claud Hamilton, p. 152.

flack (flak), *v.* [< ME. *flacken*, flutter, palpitate, = OD. *vlacken*, flicker, flash, sparkle (Kilian), = Icel. *flakka* = Dan. *flakke* = Sw. *flacka*, rove about; cf. Icel. *flaka*, flap, hang loose; Sw. *flaxa*, flutter. Hence the common E. form (with sonant *g* for surd *k*) *flag*^{1}, q. v., and the freq. *flacker*, q. v.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To flutter; palpitate.

> Her cold brest began to hete,
> Her herte also to *flacke* and bete.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 315.

2. To hang loosely; flag. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To beat by flapping. [Prov. Eng.]

flack (flak), *n.* [< *flack*, *v.*] A blow; a stroke. [Prov. Eng.]

flacker (flak'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *flakeren*, flutter, waver, = OD. *flakkeren*, flicker, waver, = Dan. *flagre*, flicker, flutter, = OHG. *flogarōn* (once, for **flacarōn*?), MHG. *vlackern*, G. *flackern* = Icel. *flökra* (cf. equiv. *flökta*), flutter; cf. AS. *flacor* (poet.), flying (of arrows). Practically a freq. of *flack*, q. v. Cf. *flicker*^{1}.] To flutter, as a bird; flicker; quiver. [Prov. Eng.]

And the cherubins *flackered* with their wings. Ezek. x. 19 (Coverdale's trans.).

flacket^{1} (flak'et), *v. i.* [< *flack* + *-et*, here freq. in force, as in *fidget*; cf. *flacker*.] To flap about, as women's skirts; have the skirts flap about. [Prov. Eng.]

flacket^{1} (flak'et), *n.* [< *flacket*^{1}, *v.*] 1†. A loose hanging piece; a flap.

Vpon their heads caps of goldsmiths worke, hauing great *flackets* of haire, hanging out on each side. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 113.

2. A girl whose clothes hang loosely about her. [Prov. Eng.]

flacket^{2} (flak'et), *n.* [< ME. *flaket*, *flaget*, a flask, flagon, < OF. *flasquet* (*s* silent), *flaschet*, *flachet*, dim. of *flasque*, *flache*, a flask: see *flask*, *flasket*, and *flagon*.] A bottle; a flask. [Prov. Eng.]

> A clerk of the cuntre com toward rome
> With tvo *flaketes* ful of ful fine wynes.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1888.

And Isai toke an asse laden with breade, and a *flacket* of wine, and a kydde, and sent them by David his sonne unto Saule. *Breeches Bible*, 1 Sam. xvi. 20.

He tould them ther was not much for them in this ship, only 2. packs of Bastable ruggs, and 2. hoggsheads of meatheglin, drawne out in wooden *flackets*. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 269.

flacky (flak'i), *a.* [< *flack*^{1} + *-y*^{1}. Cf. *flaggy*^{1}.] Hanging loosely. [Prov. Eng.]

flacon (F. pron. fla-kôn'), *n.* [F., a flagon: see *flagon*.] An old form of bottle having a screw-top, especially a pilgrims' bottle: as, a *flacon* of perfume, or of salts.

Flacourtia (fla-kör'ti-ä̤), *n.* [NL., named after Étienne de *Flacourt*, a French traveler (1607–60).] A small genus of thorny shrubs or small trees, of the order *Bixaceæ* (or type of an order *Flacourtiaceæ*), natives of Africa, Asia, and the islands adjacent. The fruit of most of the species is edible. *F. Ramontchi* is the Madagascar plum. *F. sepiaria* is used in India for hedges. Several species are employed medicinally in native practice.

flaff (flaf), *v. i.* [Cf. *flack*, *flacker*, and Sc. *flauchter*, freq. *flaffer*.] To flutter; flap. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Then doubt not you a thousand *flaffing* flags,
> Nor horrible cries of hideous heathen hags.
> *Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith.

> An' if the wives an' dirty brats
> E'en thigger at your doors an' yetts,
> *Flaffin'* wi' duds. *Burns*, Address of Beelzebub.

flaffer (flaf'ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *flaff*.] To flutter. [Prov. Eng.]

flag^{1} (flag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [Not found in ME., being a later form of ME. *flacken*, E. *flack*, hang loose; cf. OD. *flaggheren*, *vlaggheren*, flag, droop: see *flack*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To hang loosely and laxly; droop from weakness or weariness.

> And now loud-howling wolves arouse the jades, . . .
> Who with their drowsy, slow, and *flagging* wings
> Clip dead men's graves, and from their misty jaws
> Breathe foul contagious darkness in the air.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

> The wounded bird, ere yet she breath'd her last,
> With *flagging* wings alighted on the mast.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxiii.

> A ship was lying on the sunny main!
> Its sails were *flagging* in the breathless noon.
> *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, iii. 17.

2. To grow languid or less active; move or act more slowly; become feeble; droop; decline; fail: as, the spirits *flag*.

We may break off from the duty whenever we find our attention *flags*, and return to it at a more seasonable opportunity. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

The subscriptions afterwards were more free and generous; but, beginning to *flag*, I saw they would be insufficient without some assistance from the Assembly. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 194.

That *flagging* of the circulation which accompanies the decline of life. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 100.

3. To grow stale or vapid; lose interest or relish.—4. To become careless or inefficient; slacken; halt.

If she shou'd *flag* in her part, I will not fail to prompt her. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

5. [Cf. *flag*^{2}.] To flap; wave. [Prov. Eng.] =**Syn.** 2. To languish, pine, sink, succumb.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause or suffer to droop. [Rare.]

> Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky
> Should *flag* their wings and hinder them to fly,
> 'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 509.

> The thousand Loves that arm thy potent Eye
> Must drop their Quivers, *flag* their Wings, and die.
> *Prior*, Ode, st. 3.

2. To make feeble; enervate; exhaust. [Rare.]

Nothing so *flags* the spirits . . . as intense studies. *Echard*.

flag^{2} (flag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *flagge* (= G. *flagge*), of D. or Scand. origin: OD. *vlagghe*, D. *vlag* = Sw. *flagg* = Dan. *flag*, a flag, orig. of a ship's flag; connected with Sw. dial. *flage*, flutter in the wind, and ult. with E. *flag*^{1}, *flack*, *flacker*, q. v. Cf. Icel. *flögra* = OHG. *flogarōn*, *flokrōn*, flutter; OHG. *flogezen*, MHG. *vlogzen*, *vlokzen*, flutter, flicker: connected with Icel. *fljūga* (= OHG. *fliogan*, etc.), fly, = E. *fly*^{1}.] 1. A piece of thin, light fabric, especially bunting, usually rectangular and oblong or square, but sometimes triangular, notched, or otherwise varied in form, ranging from a few inches to several yards in dimensions, used hanging free from a staff to which it is attached or connected by one end, for many purposes, as a signal, symbol, cognizance, or standard, and differing in size, color, and emblematic marking or ornamentation, according to its intended use. The most common employment of flags is as military ensigns, colors, or standards, or emblems of nationality in all its modes of visible manifestation. In the army a flag is a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another, and is usually called *the colors*. In the navy flags are borne at the masthead not only to designate the nationality of a vessel, but also to indicate the rank of the officer in command, an admiral's presence being denoted by his flag at the main, a vice-admiral carrying his flag at the fore, and a rear-admiral at the mizzen. In the United States navy admirals' flags are blue, with four, three, or two stars, according to rank. When the President goes afloat, the national flag is displayed in the bow of his barge, or at the main of the man-of-war which receives him. In the British navy the supreme flag is the royal standard, which is to be hoisted only when the sovereign or one of the royal family is on board; the second flag has an anchor on a red ground, and characterizes the lord high admiral or lords commissioners of the admiralty; and the third is the union or national flag, in which the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick (the patron saints of England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively) are blended. This flag is appropriated to the admiral of the fleet. (See *ensign*, and *union flag*, under *union*.) The flag of the United States has since 1818 consisted of thirteen horizontal stripes (representing the thirteen original States of the Union), seven red and six white, placed alternately, with a blue union having displayed on it one white five-pointed star for each State in the Union. The Confederate flag had a similar union, but bore three bars, two red and one white, instead of the thirteen stripes. Flags are also used afloat and ashore for signaling. Flags are often raised on public buildings to show that they are open for business, or (as on the Capitol at Washington) that a legislative body is there in session. So, formerly, play-houses exhibited flags on their roofs when there were performances at them. When the players were out of employment, they were said to be *flag-fallen* (which see).

'Twas a shame, no less
Than 'twas his loss, to course your flying *flags*,
And leave his navy gazing. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

The hair about the hat is as good as a *flag* upon the pole at a common play-house to waft company.
Middleton, Mad World.

Flags, flutter out upon turrets and towers!
Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandra.

2†. The wing or pinion of a bird. [Poetical.]

Like as the haggard, cloister'd in her mew,
To scour her downy robes and to renew
Her broken *flags*, . . .
Jets oft from perch to perch.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 1.

3. In a glass-furnace having a grate-room in each end, a part of the bed intervening between the two grate-rooms and serving as a partition between them.—4. In *ornith.*, the tuft of long feathers on the leg of falcons and most other hawks; the lengthened feathers on the crus or tibia. *Coues.*—5. In *sporting*, the tail of a deer or of a setter dog.

The setter's *flag* should have a gentle sweep.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 101.

Quarters slightly sloping, and *flag* set on rather low, but straight, fine in bone, and beautifully carried.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 417.

6. In *music*. See *pennant* and *hook*.—**Black flag**, a flag either of plain black or bearing some device associated with pirates and piracy, also with warfare when no quarter is to be given: a phrase used loosely to denote such warfare, or the intention, or avowed intention, of resorting to it.—**Black Flags.** See *black*.—**Bloody flag.** See *red flag*, below.—**Boat flag**, in *whaling*, a waif.—**Flag of distress**, any flag displayed as a signal of distress. When so used it is generally displayed upside down (called *union down*), or is hoisted only half way to its usual place (called *half-mast*).—**Flag of protection.** See *yellow flag* and *white flag*.—**Flag of truce**, a white flag displayed as an invitation to the enemy to confer, or one carried by an officer sent to communicate with the enemy. During an engagement the bearer may be refused admittance into the lines, or he may be held. A flag of truce is regarded as especially sacred in character and significance, and any abuse of its privileges, as for the purpose of surreptitiously procuring military information, is condemned as an offense of peculiar heinousness. In naval engagements a flag of truce is met at a suitable distance by a boat from the senior officer's ship, in charge of a commissioned officer, and having a white flag plainly displayed from the time of leaving until her return.—**Garrison flag**, a large flag furnished to the principal military posts in the United States, to be displayed on occasions of national importance.—**Knight of the square flag.** See *banneret*^{2}.—**Red flag.** (*a*) A flag of a red color with or without devices, associated with blood or danger: (1) The Roman signal for battle; hence, *to hang out the red or bloody flag* is often used, especially by earlier writers, to signify a challenge to battle.

When you are hearing a matter between party and party, if you chance to be pinched with the colic, you . . . set up the *bloody flag* against all patience. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

Stand for your own; unwind your *bloody flag*.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

(2) The recognized standard or symbol of an extreme revolutionary party, or of those who seek social as well as political revolution or anarchy: as, the *red flag* of the Commune. (3) A signal displayed by boats carrying powder, and by ships of war when they are shipping or discharging powder. (4) A danger-signal in target-practice and on railways: used on the latter to bring trains to a stand.

At every one of them [the stations] on the route a man popped out . . . and waved a *red flag*, and appeared as though he would like to have us stop. But we were an express train. *T. B. Aldrich*, Bad Boy, p. 31.

(*b*) A piece of red flannel used as a lure for fish. (*c*) The bloody spout of a dying whale.—**To dip the flag**, to lower the flag and then hoist it again, as a token of respect or courtesy.—**To heave a flag aboard** (*naut.*), to hang it out. [Archaic or obsolete.]—**To hoist a flag at half-mast**, to raise a flag half way up to its usual place as a token or signal of mourning.—**To strike** or **lower the flag**, to pull down the flag in token of surrender.—**White flag**, a flag of pure white material, with or without a device, used to denote a peaceable disposition or intention, to secure from molestation in time of war.

By the semblance
Of their *white flags* display'd, they bring us peace.
Shak., Pericles, i. 4.

Yellow flag, a flag of a yellow color used as a sanitary signal. It is displayed on a vessel to show that contagious or infectious disease exists on board, or that the ship or boat has been placed in quarantine; over the house, ship, or boat which serves as the residence of a quarantine officer; and in time of war to indicate hospitals or other houses containing the sick or wounded, that the enemy may refrain from firing on them. In this case it is called the *flag of protection*.

flag^{2} (flag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [< *flag*^{2}, *n.*] 1. To place a flag over or on: as, to *flag* a house.

At thy firmest age
Thou hadst within thy bole solid contents
That might have ribb'd the sides and plank'd the deck
Of some *flagg'd* admiral [ship]. *Cowper*, Yardley Oak.

I was directed by him to vaccinate, *flag* premises where the disease existed, and to send those afflicted with the disease to the hospital. *Sanitarian*, XIV. 319.

2. To signal or warn by the use of a flag: as, to *flag* a train or a steamboat.—3. To decoy, as game, by waving some object like a flag to excite attention or curiosity.

One method of hunting them [antelopes] is to take advantage of it [their curiosity], and *flag* them up to the hunters by waving a red handkerchief, or some other object, to and fro in the air.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 194.

flag^{3} (flag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *flagge*; < ME. **flagge*, *flegge* = Dan. *flæg*, flag; prob. ult. the same as *flag*^{2}, as that which flutters in the wind: see *flag*^{2}, *n.*] One of various endogenous plants with sword-shaped leaves, mostly growing in moist places; particularly, the common species of *Iris*, as the yellow flag or water-flag of England (*I. Pseudacorus*), the white flag (*I. Germanica*), and blue flags of the United States, as *I. versicolor* and *I. prismatica*. The cattail-flag is *Typha latifolia* and other species; the corn-flag of Europe, *Gladiolus segetum*, etc.; the sweet-flag, *Acorus Calamus*. The cattail-flag is used by coopers to tighten the seams of fish-barrels. The term *flag* is also applied to the broad-leafed fixed seaweeds.

At the west end there groweth the greatest store of *flagges*, in a marish soile, . . . that ever I saw in my life.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 142.

My spaniel, prettiest of his race, . . .
Now wanton'd lost in *flags* and reeds.
Cowper, Dog and Water-Lily.

There, with its waving blade of green,
The sea-*flag* streams through the silent water.
J. G. Percival, The Coral Grove.

flag^{3} (flag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [< *flag*^{3}, *n.*] To tighten the seams of (a barrel) by means of flags. See *flag*^{3}, *n.* *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 259.

flag^{4} (flag), *n.* [< ME. *flagge*, turf, sod, < Icel. *flag*, the spot where a piece of turf has been cut out, *flaga*, a flag or slab of stone, lit. a 'flake' (cf. *flagna*, flake off, as skin or slough, *flakna*, flake off, split): see *flake*^{1}, *flaw*^{1}, *flay*^{1}, *floe*.] 1. A piece of turf; a sod. [Prov. Eng.]

Turfe of *flagge*, sward of the erthe, cespes, terricidium.
Prompt. Parv., p. 506.

The dibbler, who walks backwards, and turning the dibbles partly round, . . . makes two holes on each *flag*, at the distance of three inches the length way of the *flag*.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, II. 355.

2. A flat stone used for paving.—3. A flake of snow. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A tuft of coarse grass. [Prov. Eng.]—**Caithness flags**, series of dark, bituminous, durable, slightly micaceous and calcareous flaggy beds of the lower Old Red system of Scotland. They abound in fossil fishes and remains of land-plants, and are much used for flagging. The name is derived from Caithness in Scotland, where this form is well exemplified.

flag^{4} (flag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [< *flag*^{4}, *n.*] To lay or pave with flags or flat stones.

The sides and floore were all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

flag^{5} (flag), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *flag*^{2}.] A groat; fourpence. [Thieves' cant.]

The orator pulled out a tremendous black doll, bought for a *flag* (fourpence) of a retired rag-merchant, and dressed up in Oriental style.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor.

flag-bearer (flag′bãr″ėr), *n.* One who bears a flag. The word does not, like the terms *standard-bearer*, *pennon-bearer*, *gonfalonier*, *ensign*, *cornet*, and the like, convey the idea of military rank or of permanent office or appointment.

flag-captain (flag′kap″tān), *n.* *Naut.*, the chief of an admiral's staff; the commanding officer of a flag-ship: same as *fleet captain* (which see, under *captain*).

flagella, *n.* Plural of *flagellum*.

flagellant (flaj′e-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *flagellant* = Sp. *flagelante* = Pg. It. *flagellante*, < L. *flagellan(t-)s*, ppr. of *flagellare*, whip, scourge: see *flagellate*^{1}.] I. *a.* Given to flagellation, or the use of the rod; flagellating.

We find far more of hope and promise in the broad free sketches of the *flagellant* head master of Eton and the bibulous Bishop of Bath and Wells.
A. C. Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 27.

II. *n.* One who whips or scourges himself for religious discipline; specifically, in *hist.*, one of a body of religious persons who believed they could thus appease the divine wrath against their sins and the sins of the age. An association of flagellants founded in Italy about 1260 spread throughout Europe, its members marching in processions, publicly scourging their own bare bodies till the blood ran. Having by these practices given rise to great disorders, they were suppressed; but the same scenes were repeated on a larger scale in 1348 and several subsequent years, in consequence of the desolating plague called the "black death." These flagellants claimed for their scourgings the virtue of all the sacraments, and promulgated other heresies. There have been also fraternities of flagellants authorized by the Roman Catholic Church. Some flagellants have held doctrines opposed to the Roman Catholic Church, and approximating those of Protestantism.

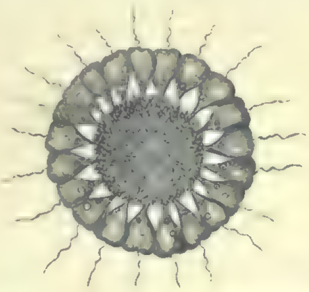
When, from the corruptness of its ministry, religion has lost its influence, as it did just before the *Flagellants* appeared, the State has been endangered.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 86.

flagellar (flạ̄-jel′ạ̈r), *a.* [< *flagellum* + *-ar*.] In *entom.*, pertaining to the flagellum of an antenna: as, *flagellar* joints.

Flagellaria (flaj-e-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *flagellum*, a whip, scourge, + *-aria*.] A genus of endogenous plants, typical of the order *Flagellarieæ*. They are herbaceous climbers, with long, narrow leaves terminated by tendrils, panicles of persistent-colored flowers, and one-seeded, drupe-like fruit. There are only two species, of India and Australia respectively, of which *F. Indica* is widely spread through the tropics of the old world.

Flagellarieæ (flaj″e-lạ̄-rī′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flagellaria* + *-eæ*.] An order of endogenous plants, intermediate between the *Liliaceæ* and the *Juncaceæ*, found in the tropical regions of the old world. It includes 3 genera and 6 or 7 species. See *Flagellaria*.

Flagellata (flaj-e-lā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *flagellatus*: see *flagellate*^{1}, *a.*] A primary group of *Infusoria*, as distinguished from the *Tentaculifera*, or *Acinetæ*, and from the *Ciliata*. They are minute organisms of monadiform structure and character, provided not with cilia proper or with tentacles, but with a long whip-like flagellum, or with two or more flagella, which may be situated together at one end of the body, or be widely separated. There are generally an endoplast and a contractile vacuole, but no permanent oral aperture, though there is an oral region of the body constituting the food-vacuole, by which food enters along with a globule of water. The flagella are locomotory organs. The cell of which a flagellate infusorian mainly consists differs much in form in the different genera, being sometimes prolonged around the base of the flagellum like a collar, and the whole animal may have a calycine investment. The flagella of the same animal may differ much, one being stout and only occasionally moved, the other forming a delicate cilium in constant vibration. The *Flagellata* multiply by various methods of fission and sporulation, and also by conjugation. Also called *Mastigophora*.—**Flagellata discostomata.** Same as *Choanoflagellata*.—**Flagellata eustomata**, an order of animalcules possessing one or more flagelliform appendages, but no locomotive organs in the form of cilia, a distinct oral aperture or cytostome invariably developed, multiplying by longitudinal or transverse fission, or by the subdivision of a whole or part of the body-substance into sporular elements.—**Flagellata pantostomata**, an order of animalcules simply flagelliferous, having in their characteristic adult state no supplementary lobate or ray-like pseudopodic appendages, oral or ingestive area entirely undefined, food-substances being incepted indifferently at all points of the periphery.



A Colony of *Cercomonas termo*, a typical flagellate infusorian, magnified 300 times.

flagellate^{1} (flaj′e-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagellated*, ppr. *flagellating*. [< L. *flagellatus*, pp. of *flagellare* (> It. *flagellare* = Pg. Pr. *flagellar* = F. *flageller*), whip, scourge, lash, < *flagellum*, a whip, scourge (whence E. *flail*, q. v.), dim. of *flagrum*, a whip, scourge; perhaps akin to E. *blow*^{3}.] To whip; scourge.

flagellate^1, **flagellated** (flaj'e-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *flagellatus*, furnished with a flagellum, < L. *flagellum*, a whip: see *flagellum*, and cf. *flagellate*^{1}, *v.*] 1. In *biol.*, furnished with flagella, or slender whip-like processes; flagelliferous: as, a *flagellate* infusorian (in this use technically opposed to *ciliate*).

Just as do the *flagellated* zoöspores of Protophytes.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 393.

A large series of more complex forms of *flagellate* Infusoria has been recently brought to our knowledge.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 424.

2. Like a whip-lash; flagelliform: as, a *flagellate* process.—3. In *bot.*, producing filiform runners or runner-like branches.—**Flagellate cell.** See *cell.*—**Flagellated chambers.** Same as *ciliated chambers* (which see, under *ciliate*).

flagellate^2†, *n.* An obsolete perversion of *flageolet*.

flagellation (flaj-e-lā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *flagellation* = Sp. *flagelacion* = Pg. *flagellação* = It. *flagellazione*, < L. *flagellatio(n-)*, < *flagellare*, whip: see *flagellate*^{1}, *v.*] A whipping or flogging; the discipline of the scourge.

This labour past, by Bridewell all descend
(As morning prayer and *flagellation* end).
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 270.

History makes us acquainted with many curious instances in the heathen world where the images of the Deities worshipped have been very roughly treated, and even suffered public *flagellation*, for not having averted the calamities which had been deprecated.
T. Cogan, On the Passions, I. i. § 3.

flagellator (flaj'e-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *flagellateur* = Pg. *flagellador* = It. *flagellatore*, < ML. *flagellator*, one who whips, one of the flagellants, < L. *flagellare*, whip: see *flagellate*^{1}, *v.*] One who whips or scourges.

flagelle†, *n.* [ME., < L. *flagellum*, a whip: see *flail*, *flagellate*^{1}, *v.*] A whip; a scourge.

Thu must of rihte yeve him is penaunce
With this *flagelle* of equite and resoun.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 146.

flagelle†, *v. t.* [< OF. *flageller*, < L. *flagellare*, whip: see *flagellate*^{1}, *v.*] To whip; scourge; lash. *Richardson.*

Hys legates are so furious and ragynge mad that a man would thinke, as they steppe forewardes, that Sathan wer sent from the face of God to *flagelle* the church.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, ii.

flagelliferous (flaj-e-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *flagellum*, a whip, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*^{1}, + *-ous.*] Provided with flagella; flagellate.

flagelliform (flạ̄-jel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *flagellum*, a whip, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Long, thin, and flexible, like the lash of a whip.

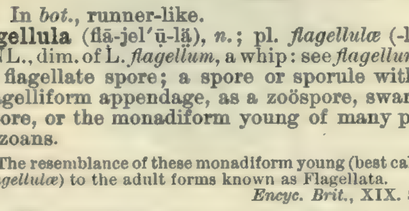
These appear to be pear-shaped sacs, . . . each having a *flagelliform* cilium in its interior.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 449.

2. In *bot.*, runner-like.

flagellula (flạ̄-jel'ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *flagellulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *flagellum*, a whip: see *flagellum.*] A flagellate spore; a spore or sporule with a flagelliform appendage, as a zoöspore, swarm-spore, or the monadiform young of many protozoans.

The resemblance of these monadiform young (best called *flagellulæ*) to the adult forms known as Flagellata.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 837.

flagellum (flạ̄-jel'um), *n.*; pl. *flagella* (-ạ̈). [L., a whip: see *flagelle*, *n.*, *flail*, and *flagellate*^{1}, *v.*] 1. In *Rom. archæol.*, a scourge. The Roman scourges were made of leather thongs, several being attached to one handle, and sometimes of cord, to which metal rings were attached, or of wire twisted and eyed so as to form links, the instrument then consisting of many such links in strands of chain. 2. [NL.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A runner; a weak, creeping shoot sent out from the bottom of the stem, and rooting and forming new plants at the nodes, as in the strawberry. (*b*†) A twig or young shoot. (*c*) In certain *Hepaticæ*, a lash-like branch formed on the ventral surface of the stem, and bearing rudimentary leaves.—3. [NL.] In *biol.*, a long lash-like appendage to certain infusorians, bacteria, and protoplasmic reproductive bodies in cryptogams; a large cilium. By means of rapid vibration it serves as an organ of locomotion.



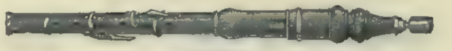
Flagellum of Strawberry.

The *flagella* . . . become visible in the hanging-drop at one or both extremities of the bacteria by forming an eddy.
Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 73.

Flagella can be characterized [in *Infusoria*] as isolated and more or less elongate cilia. *S. Kent*, Infusoria, p. 44.

4. In *entom.*, the outer portion of a geniculate antenna, or of any antenna which has a long basal joint with shorter and regular joints beyond it. The basal joint is then called the scape, and the remainder of the organ is the flagellum. In *Diptera* and *Nemocera* it includes the whole antenna, exclusive of the two basal joints or scapes.

flageolet (flaj'ō-let), *n.* [Also written *flagelet*, and formerly *flagellate* (simulating *flagellate*^{1}); < OF. (and F.) *flageolet*, a pipe, whistle, flute, dim. of OF. *flageol*, *flagiel*, *flajeol*, *flagel*, *flageau*, etc., = Pr. *flaujol*, *flaubol*, a flageolet, flute, < ML. as if **flautiolus*, dim. of *flauta*, a flute: see *flute*^{1}, *n.*] A musical instrument of the flute or whistle class, in which the tone is produced by a stream of air striking against a sharp edge.



Flageolet.

It consists of a mouthpiece, usually a bulb in which the tone is produced, and a tube with six finger-holes. Its compass is a little more than two octaves upward from the G next above middle C. It is not now used in the orchestra. It is the representative of the ancient and medieval flute, its immediate precursor being the recorder. It is often called a *flûte-à-bec*, in distinction from the modern German or transverse flute. The penny whistle is a cheap form of it.

First, he that led the cavalcate
Wore a sow-gelder's *flagellate*,
On which he blew as strong a levet
As well-fee'd lawyer on his brevate.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 610.

Well-taught he all the sounds express'd
Of *flageolet* or flute.
Cowper, Death of Mrs. Throckmorton's Bulfinch.

Double flageolet, a flageolet having two tubes and one mouthpiece, on which simple two-part music may be played. It was invented about 1800.

flageolet-tones (flaj'ọ̄-let-tōnz), *n. pl.* In instruments of the viol class, harmonics—that is, tones made by lightly stopping a string at one of its aliquot divisions: so called because of their flute-like quality.

flag-fallen†, *a.* Out of employment, as a player. See *flag*^{2}, *n.*

Four or five *flag-falne* plaiers, poore harmlesse knaves, that were neither lords nor ladies, but honestly wore there owne clothes. *Mowley*, Search for Money (1609).

flag-feather (flag'feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A feather of a bird's wing next to the body.

flagginess (flag'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being flaggy; laxness; limpness.

flagging^1 (flag'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flag*^{1}, *v.*] Limp; drooping; languid; failing.

He is the *flagging'st* bulrush that ere droopt
With each slight mist of raine.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

Dull, *flagging* notes that with each other jar.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 10.

The sole means she found of reviving the *flagging* discourse was by asking them if they would all stay to tea.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vii.

flagging^2 (flag'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flag*^{4}, *v.*] 1. The act of laying with flagstones, as a sidewalk.—2. Flagstones collectively; a pavement or sidewalk of flagstones.

And in the heavenly city heard angelic feet
Fall on the golden *flagging* of the street.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

flaggingly (flag'ing-li), *adv.* In a flagging manner; limply; languidly; wearily. *Imp. Dict.*

flaggy^1† (flag'i), *a.* [< *flag*^{1} + *-y*^{1}. Cf. *flacky.*] 1. Flagging; languid; limp.

That basking in the sun thy bees may lie,
And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. Without flavor; insipid: as, "a great *flaggy* apple," *Bacon.*

flaggy^2 (flag'i), *a.* [< *flag*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Like a flag; broad; spreading.

His *flaggy* winges, when forth he did display,
Were like two sayles. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 10.

Plantaines that haue a broad *flaggie* leafe growing in clusters and shaped like cucumbers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage.

flaggy^3 (flag'i), *a.* [< ME. *flaggi*; < *flag*^{3} + *-y*^{1}.] Abounding in or resembling the plants called flags.

He set out hym in the *flaggi* place of the brinke of the flode. *Wyclif*, Ex. ii. 3 (Oxf.).

flaggy^4 (flag'i), *a.* [< *flag*^{4} + *-y*^{1}.] Suitable for or resembling flagstones in structure; fissile.

They are now fine *flaggy* micaceous gneisses and mica-schists, which certainly could not have been developed out of any such Archæan gneiss as is now visible to the west. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 13.

flagitate (flaj'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagitated*, ppr. *flagitating*. [< L. *flagitatus*, pp. of *flagitare*, demand, demand fiercely, urge with violence or importunity; akin to *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant.*] To demand fiercely or imperiously. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

flagitation (flaj-i-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *flagitatio(n-)*, an earnest request or demand, importunity, < *flagitare*, pp. *flagitatus*, demand: see *flagitate.*] The act of flagitating or demanding with fierceness or passion; extreme importunity. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

flagitious (flạ̄-jish'us), *a.* [= OF. *flagicieus* = Sp. Pg. *flagicioso* = It. *flagizioso*, < L. *flagitiosus*, disgraceful, shameful, infamous, < *flagitium*, an eager or furious demand, a disgraceful act (> It. *flagizio* = Sp. Pg. *flagicio*, disgraceful conduct), < *flagitare*, demand, demand fiercely: see *flagitate.*] 1. Shamefully wicked; atrocious; scandalous; flagrant; grossly criminal: as, a *flagitious* action or crime.

He beynge blynded with the ambicious desyre of rule before this, in obteyning the kyngdome, had perpetrate and done many *flagicious* actes and detestable tyrannies.
Hall, Rich. III., an. 3.

The account of what befel the Jews upon their crucifying the Lord of life, and fastening the guilt of that *flagitious* act upon themselves and their posterity.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. v.

That gallant cavalier [Colonel Turner] was hanged, after the restoration, for a *flagitious* burglary.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Guilty of scandalous crimes; profligate; corrupt; abandoned.

These were artifices which wicked men make use of to deter the best of men from punishing tyrants and *flagitious* persons. *Milton*, Defence of People of England.

He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,
And, harder still! *flagitious*, yet not great.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 205.

3. Marked or characterized by scandalous crimes or vices: as, a *flagitious* record.

Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in these *flagitious* times.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 529.

=**Syn.** *Execrable*, *Villainous*, etc. (see *nefarious*); heinous, shameful, infamous, shocking, vile.

flagitiously (flạ̄-jish'us-li), *adv.* In a flagitious manner; with extreme wickedness; atrociously; scandalously.

If Amasa were now, in the act of loyalty, justly (on God's part) payd for the arerages of his late rebellion, yet that it should be done by thy hand, then and thus, it was *flagitiously* cruel. *Bp. Hall*, Sheba's Rebellion.

A sentence so *flagitiously* unjust. *Macaulay.*

flagitiousness (flạ̄-jish'us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being flagitious; shameful wickedness; atrocity.

It exhibits to him a life thrown away on vanities and follies, or consumed in *flagitiousness* and sin: no station properly supported; no material duties fulfilled.
Blair, Works, I. ii.

That *flagitiousness* of the governing agencies themselves, which was shown by the venality of ministers and members of Parliament, and by the corrupt administration of justice, has disappeared. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 574.

flag-lieutenant (flag'lū-ten″ant), *n.* In the navy, an officer on an admiral's staff who performs such duties for him as an aide-de-camp performs for a general in the army, communicating his orders to the ships under his command either in person or by signal.

flagman (flag'ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *flagmen* (-men). 1. A signal-man on a railway, who makes signals by means of flags.—2†. A flag-officer; an admiral.

To Mr. Lilly's the painter's, and there saw the heads . . . of the *flaggmen* in the late great fight with the Duke of York against the Dutch. *Pepys*, Diary, April 18, 1666.

He was a kind of *Flagman*, a Vice-Admiral, in all those expeditions of good-fellowship.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 535.

flag-officer (flag'of″i-sėr), *n.* A naval officer privileged to display a flag denoting his rank; an admiral, vice-admiral, rear-admiral, or commodore. In the United States navy, from 1857 to 1862, it was the official title of a captain while in actual command of a squadron; but it was superseded in the latter year on the creation of the permanent grades of commodore and rear-admiral.

He told me that our very commanders, nay, our very *flag-officers*, do stand in need of exercising among themselves, and discoursing the business of commanding a fleete.
Pepys, Diary, July 4, 1666.

flagon (flag'on), *n.* [< OF. *flagon*, *flacon*, older *flascon*, < ML. *flasco(n-)*, aug. of *flascus*, *flasca*, a flask: see *flask* and *flacket*^{2}. For the form *flagon* (for **flacon*), cf. ME. *flaget* = *flaket*, flacket; and *dragon*, < OF. *dragon*, < L. *draco(n-)*.] A vessel for holding liquids, especially for table use. It has a spout, a handle, and usually a cover.

All vessels of small quantity, from the vessels of cups, even to all the vessels of *flagons*. Isa. xxii. 24.

A pestilence on him for a mad rogue! a poured a *flagon* of Rhenish on my head once. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

When in the harvest heat she bore to the reapers at noontide
Flagons of home-brewed ale, ah, fair in sooth was the maiden. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

flagonet (flag′on-et), *n.* [< *flagon* + *-et.*] A little flagon. [Rare.]

And in a burnisht *flagonet* stood by
Beere small as comfort, dead as charity.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 281.

flagpole (flag′pōl), *n.* Same as *flagstaff.*

"There were four one-story wooden barracks once," said Rod; "whitewashed; *flag-pole* in the centre. There's nothing now but a chimney." *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 847.

flagra, *n.* Plural of *flagrum.*

flagrance† (flā′grans), *n.* [< OF. *flagrance*, F. *flagrance* = Sp. *flagrancia*, < L. *flagrantia*, a burning, vehement desire, < *flagran(t-)s*, burning: see *flagrant.*] An obsolete form of *flagrancy.*

They bring to him a woman taken in the *flagrance* of her adultery. *Bp. Hall*, The Woman Taken in Adultery.

flagrancy (flā′gran-si), *n.* [As *flagrance*: see *-ancy.*] 1†. Burning; inflammation; heat.

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 722.

2. The quality of being flagrant; heinousness; atrocity.

flagrant (flā′grant), *a.* [< OF. *flagrant*, F. *flagrant* = Sp. *flagrante* = Pg. *flagrante*, *fragante* = It. *flagrante*, < L. *flagran(t-)s*, burning, ppr. of *flagrare*, burn, √ **flag* = Gr. φλέγειν, burn, = Skt. √ *bhrāj*, shine brightly, prob. akin to AS. *beorht*, E. *bright*, etc.: see *bright*^{1}, and cf. *flame*, *phlegm*, *phlox*, *fulgent*, etc., from the same ult. root. Cf. *conflagrant*, etc.] 1. Burning; blazing; hence, shining; glorious.

Hayle, fulgent Phebus and fader eternall! . . .
O *flagraunt* fader! graunte yt myght so be!
York Plays, p. 515.

See Sappho, at her toilet's greasy task,
Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 26 (early ed.).

Hence—2. Ardent; eager.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, stirreth up *flagrant* desires and affections, correspondent unto that which the words contain. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Cæsar's was not a smothered, but a *flagrant*, ambition, kindling first by nature, and blown by necessity. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 242.

He burns with most intense and *flagrant* zeal
To serve his country. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 794.

3. Raging; in action; actually in progress.

A war with the most powerful of the native tribes was *flagrant*. *Palfrey.*

4. Glaring; notorious; scandalous: as, a *flagrant* crime: rarely used of persons.

This was undoubtedly an instance of the most *flagrant* licentiousness. *Goldsmith*, Origin of Poetry.

A score
Of *flagrant* felons, with his floggings sore.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 106.

Has he no reproof, no word of censure, for such a *flagrant* violation of the law? *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, June 27, 1834.

[Now obsolete or rare in all senses but the last.]

=Syn. 4. *Wicked*, *Heinous*, etc. See *atrocious.*

flagrante bello (flā-gran′tē bel′ō). [L., lit. the war being flagrant, that is, raging: *flagrante*, abl. (agreeing with the noun) of *flagran(t-)s*, flagrant (see *flagrant*, 3); *bello*, abl. abs. of *bellum*, war: see *bellicose.*] While the war is (or was) raging; during hostilities.

flagrante delicto (flā-gran′tē dē-lik′tō). [L., lit. the crime being flagrant, that is, actually in performance: *flagrante*, abl. (agreeing with the noun) of *flagran(t-)s*, flagrant (see *flagrant*, 3); *delicto*, abl. abs. of *delictum*, crime: see *delict.*] While the crime is (or was) being committed; while the crime is (or was) in the very performance: as, he was apprehended *flagrante delicto.*

flagrantly (flā′grant-li), *adv.* In a flagrant manner; glaringly; notoriously.

The mysteries of Bacchus were well chosen for an example of corrupted rites, and of the mischiefs they produced; for they were early and *flagrantly* corrupted. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

flagrantness (flā′grant-nes), *n.* Flagrancy. *Bailey*, 1727.

flagrate† (flā′grāt), *v. t.* [< L. *flagratus*, pp. of *flagrare* (> It. *flagrare* = Sp. *flagrar*), burn: see *flagrant.*] To burn.

To represent how Typhon's destructive and *flagrating* power, lying hid in the sun, was made more temperate. *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming, p. 336.

flagration† (flā-grā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **flagratio(n-)*, < *flagrare*, pp. *flagratus*, burn: see *flagrant.* Cf. *conflagration.*] A conflagration.

We—numbed—feared no *flagration.*
Lovelace, Fletcher's Wildgoose Chase.

flag-root (flag′röt), *n.* The root of the sweet-flag. See *flag*^{3}.

flagrum (flā′grum), *n.*; pl. *flagra* (-grạ̈). [L., a scourge: see *flagellum*, *flail.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a scourge. See *flagellum.*—2. In *zoöl.*, a part of the jaw-feet of some crustaceans.

They have neither *flagrum* nor palp. *Eng. Cyc.*, Nat. Hist. (1855), III. 86.

flag-share (flag′shãr), *n.* The share of the commander-in-chief in all captures made by vessels within the limits of his command.

flag-ship (flag′ship), *n.* The ship which bears the flag-officer of a squadron or fleet, and on which his flag is displayed.

flag-side (flag′sīd), *n.* That side of a split haddock which is free from bone. [Scotch.]

flagstaff (flag′ståf), *n.* A pole or staff on which a flag is displayed.

flag-station (flag′stā″shon), *n.* A railroad-station where trains stop only when a signal is displayed. [U. S.]

flagstone (flag′stōn), *n.* 1. A grit or sandstone naturally separating in layers of suitable thickness for flagging; any rock which splits or is capable of being readily split into tabular plates or flags. Usually the layers are parallel to the bedding or stratification of the rock; but there are cases in which the lamination of the material available for flagging is the result of cleavage or jointing.

Flag-stone will not split, as slate does, being found formed into flags, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata. *Woodward*, Fossils.

2. A flat stone used in paving.

flagworm (flag′wėrm), *n.* A worm or grub found among flags and sedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a *flagworm*, or a green gentle. *I. Walton.*

flaid (flād). Same as *flayed*, past participle of *flay*^{2}. [Prov. Eng.]

flaik (flāk), *n.* See *flake*^{2}.

flail (flāl), *n.* [< ME. *flaile*, *flayle*, *fleyl*, *flegl*, a flail (in part, as in the form *flael*, from the OF. *flael*; in part, as the guttural in the earliest form shows, of AS. origin), < AS. **flegel* (not recorded) = MD. *vleghel*, D. *vlegel* = LG. *fleger* = OHG. *flegil*, MHG. *vlegel*, G. *flegel* = OF. *flael*, *flaiel*, F. *fléau* = Pr. *flagel*, *flachel* = Sp. *flagelo* = Pg. It. *flagello*, a flail, < L. *flagellum*, a whip, scourge, LL. a flail: see *flagellum*, *flagellate*^{1}.] 1. An instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear, consisting of the hand-staff, which is held in the hand, the swingle or swiple, which strikes the grain, and the middle band, which connects the hand-staff and swingle, and may be a thong of leather or a rope of hemp or straw.

Our soldiers' [weapons]—like the night-owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy thresher with a *flail*—
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy *flail* hath thresh'd the corn
That ten day-labourers could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 108.

2. *Milit.*, a similar implement used as a weapon of war in the middle ages. In this weapon the swingle or swiple was sometimes a ball set with long spikes, and sometimes a pear-shaped or still more elongated body spiked in like manner (in these forms called *morning-star*: see cut under *morning-star*); the middle band was a chain; and the hand-staff was of metal in the smaller single-handed flails, or of wood with long tangs and ferrules of metal in the larger forms.

A fauchon of stele went he unto take,
Well grounde or whet, but tendre was it noght;
After *flaelles* thre of yre toke for hys sake.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2999.

flail (flāl), *v. t.* [< ME. *flaylen* (cf. OF. *flaieler*, *flaeler*, later *flageller*, < L. *flagellare*, whip, scourge: see *flagelle*, *flagellate*^{1}, *v.*); from the noun.] 1†. To whip; scourge.

They him nayled and yl *flayled*,
Alas, that innocent!
Songs and Carols (ed. Wright), p. 72.

2. To strike with or as if with a flail; thresh.

And in an od corner for Mars they be sternfulye *flayling* Hudge spoaks and chariots. *Stanihurst*, Conceites, p. 138.

It is nothing to get wet; but the misery of these individual pricks of cold all over my body at the same instant of time made me *flail* the water with my paddle like a madman. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 186.

flail-stone (flāl′stōn), *n.* A stone implement found among paleolithic remains, thought to be the swingle or striking part of the military flail. See *war-flail* and *morning-star.*

flaily†, *a.* [< *flail* + *-y*^{1}.] Like a flail.

At once all furrows plow, the strugling streams
O're all the maine gape wide, boile foamie streams,
With *flaly*-oares and slicing foredecks fierce,
Which through the bustling billows proudly pierce.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

flain†. An obsolete past participle of *flay*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

flair^1†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *flare.*

flair^2 (flãr), *n.* [ME. *flayre*, odor, < OF. *flair*, odor, F. *flair*, scent (in hunting), = Cat. *flaira*, f., = Pg. *cheiro*, m., odor, < OF. *flairer*, emit an odor, F. *flairer*, tr., scent, smell, *fleurer*, intr., smell (in form confused with *fleur*, a flower), = Pr. *flairar* = Cat. *flairar* = Pg. *cheirar*, < L. *fragrare*, intr., emit an odor, whence E. *fragrant*, q. v.] 1†. Odor; smell.

Alle swete savours, that men may fele,
Of alkyn thing that here savours wele,
War noght bot as stynk in regard of that *flayre*
That es in the cete [city] of heven so fayre.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 9017.

2. [Mod. F. use.] In *hunting*, scent; sense of smell: used figuratively in the extract.

In addition to the industry and accuracy which are indispensable to an editor, he has keen poetical appreciation and insight, and a *flair* which always leads him right. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 99.

flair^3, **flaire** (flãr), *n.* [< OF. *flair*, a sort of fish. Cf. *fireflare.*] 1. The skate, *Raia batis.* [Scotch (Aberdeen).]—2. Same as *fiery-flare.*

flake^1 (flāk), *n.* [< ME. *flake*, a flake (of snow, etc.), of Scand. origin: < Norw. *flak*, a slice, a piece, as of ice, torn off, an ice-floe, = Sw. dial. *flag*, *flak*, a thin slice, Sw. *flaga*, a flake, flaw, crack, = Dan. *flage*, flake (*sneflage*, snowflake); cf. Icel. *flagna*, flake off, split, = Norw. Sw. *flagna*, peel off: see *flag*^{4}, *flaw*^{1}, *flay*^{1}.] 1. A small flat or scale-like particle or fragment of anything; a thin fragment; a scale: as, a *flake* of tallow; a *flake* of flint; a *flake* of snow. As applied to chips or fragments detached from a mass of rock or mineral, *flake* often refers especially to such chips or fragments produced in the process of making stone weapons, especially in prehistoric times. Flint and obsidian are the materials which, in consequence of their characteristically conchoidal fracture, can most readily be made to take a desired form by chipping or flaking; but when these were not to be had, chert, jasper, quartz, and even rocks of various kinds, have been utilized in this way. There are many localities where these chips or *flakes* (as the larger and more regular chips are sometimes designated), cores, broken tools, stone hammers, and other similar relics, are found heaped together in large quantities, indicating the abandoned sites of workshops.

The *flakes* of his flesh are joined together; they are firm in themselves. Job xli. 23.

The businesses of men depend upon these little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

Great *flakes* of ice encompassing our boat. *Evelyn.*

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time are seen little *flakes* of scurf rising up. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

In starry *flake*, and pellicle,
All day the hoary meteor [snow] fell.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2. Among florists, any variety of carnation in which the petals are marked with stripes of one color upon a white ground.

So early as 1769 we find that the Carnation was divided into four classes. . . . The *Flakes* were those having two colours only, the stripes going the whole length of the petals. *W. Robinson*, English Flower Garden, p. 108.

flake^1 (flāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flaked*, ppr. *flaking.* [< *flake*^{1}, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To break or separate in flakes or layers; peel or scale off: absolutely or with *off.*

We've seen the little tricks of life, its varnish and veneer,
In stucco-fronts of character *flake off* and disappear.
O. W. Holmes, Meeting of Alumni of Harvard College, [1857.

II. *trans.* 1. To form or break into flakes: as, the frost *flaked* off the plaster.—2. To cover with or as with flakes; fleck. *Longfellow.*

flake^2 (flāk), *n.* [Also written *flaik*, *fleak*; < ME. *flake*, *fleke*, *fleyke*, a hurdle, < Icel. *flaki*, also *fleki*, a hurdle, esp. a shield of wickerwork used for defense in battle, = ODan. *flage* = MD. *vlaeck*, D. *vlaak*, a hurdle (*vlaken*, beat wool on a hurdle), = MLG. *vlake*, LG. *flake*, *fläke*, a hurdle.] 1. A hurdle or portable framework of wicker, boards, or bars, for fencing; a fence; a paling. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The painful pioners wrought against their will,
With *fleaks* and fagots ditches vp to fill.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii. 116.

2. *Naut.*, a small stage hung over a ship's side, from which to calk or repair any breach.—3. A platform for drying salted fish; a fish-flake.

It keeps the fish clean, and allows a current of air to pass under them, so that they dry evenly. It may consist of a series of horizontal hurdles at a convenient height from the ground, or of three-edged strips of wood nailed to frames resting on trestles or horses, with one edge uppermost so that the pickle may easily drain away. Flakes are usually made so that they can be taken down and put up when required. [New Eng. and British provinces.]

Some tear down *Flakes*, wheron men yeerely dry their fish, to the great hurt and hindrance of many other that come after them.
Whitbourne, Discoverie of New-Found-land (1622), p. 66.

4. A rack for bacon. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A wooden frame for oat-cakes. [Prov. Eng.]—6†. A sort of flap fastened to a saddle to keep the rider's knee from contact with the horse.

Of birch their saddles be,
Much fashioned like the Scottish seates, broad *flakes* to
keepe the knee
From sweating of the horse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 388.

Upland flake, a flake for drying codfish, built permanently upon the shore. It differs from the ordinary pattern in not being movable.

flake^{3} (flāk), *v.* and *n.* Same as *fake*^{1}.

flake-feather (flāk′feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A plumule or down-feather having the appearance of a tuft of extreme fineness and silky texture, found in birds of prey, etc.

If it be necessary to give these feathers a name, they may be called *flake-feathers*. *Macgillivray.*

flakelet (flāk′let), *n.* [< *flake* + *-let.*] A little flake.

Flakelets of fragmental mica or earthy matter.
Geol. Jour., XLIV. 17.

flaker (flā′kėr), *n.* One who flakes, or strikes off flakes; specifically, a workman who strikes off flakes of flint from a larger piece.

An expert *flaker* will make 7000 to 10,000 flakes in a day of twelve hours. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 326.

flake-room (flāk′röm), *n.* Same as *flake-yard*.

flake-stand (flāk′stand), *n.* The cooling-tub or -vessel of a still-worm. *E. H. Knight.*

flake-white (flāk′hwīt′), *n.* In *painting:* (*a*) The purest white lead, in the form of scales or plates. It has the best body of any white. When levigated, it is called *body white.* (*b*) Basic nitrate of bismuth, or pearl-white.

flake-yard (flāk′yärd), *n.* An inclosure in which flakes for drying salted fish are built, and in which fish are dried. Also *flake-room.*

flakiness (flā′ki-nes), *n.* The state of being flaky.

flaking (flā′king), *n.* The operation of making flints, as for gun-locks, by striking off flakes from a mass of flint. See the extract.

The . . . operation, "*flaking*," consists in striking off, by means of carefully measured and well-directed blows, flakes extending from end to end of the quarter, this process of *flaking* being continued till the quarter or core becomes too small to yield good flakes.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 326.

flaking-hammer (flā′king-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer of steel with blunt points at each end used to knock flakes from a flint; also, a stone used for the same purpose among primitive races. In the latter use, also called *hammer-stone.*

flaky (flā′ki), *a.* [< *flake*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Consisting of flakes or locks; lying or cleaving off in flakes or layers; flake-like.

The silent hours steal on,
And *flaky* darkness breaks within the east.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

While from her tomb, behold a flame ascends,
Of whitest fire, whose flight to heaven extends!
On *flaky* wings it mounts, and quick as sight
Cuts thro' the yielding air with rays of light.
Congreve, Mourning Muse of Alexis.

Diamonds themselves have a grain or a *flaky* contexture.
Boyle.

What showers of mortal hail, what *flaky* fires
Burst from the darkness!
Watts, Victory of the Poles.

flam^{1} (flam), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *flame.* Compare *flamb.*

flam^{2} (flam), *n.* and *a.* [Of artificial origin, perhaps from the dial. and former E. pronunciation of *flame* (cf. *sham*, similarly from *shame*); *flam* would then be equiv. to 'glitter,' which, with or without a disparaging adjective, is often used in the sense of a false show, illusion, delusion; cf. E. dial. *flam-new*, i. e., fire-new, brand-new: see *flam*^{1}, *flame.* See *flimflam.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A delusion; an illusory pretext; a deception; a falsehood; a lie.

With some new *flam* or other, nothing to the matter,
And such a frown as would sink all before her,
She takes her chamber.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 1.

Beli. Can your drunken friend keep a secret?
Merry. If it be a truth; but it prove a lye, a *flam*, a wheadle, 'twill out; I shall tell it the next man I meet.
Sedley, Bellamira.

Fair Isis, and ye banks of Cam!
Be witness if I tell a *flam*.
Swift, Directions for a Birthday Song.

2. In *drum-music*, a grace-note.

II. *a.* Deceptive; lying; false.

To amuse him the more in his search, she addeth a *flam* story that she had got his hand by corrupting one of the letter-carriers in London. *Sprat* (Harl. Misc., VI. 224).

flam^{2} (flam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flammed*, ppr. *flamming.* [< *flam*^{2}, *n.*] To deceive with falsehood; impose upon; delude: often with *off*.

Till he and you be friends.
Was this your cunning?—and then *flam* me *off*
With an old witch, two wives, and Winnifrede?
Ford, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 2.

God is not to be *flammed off* with lies, who knows exactly what thou canst do, and what not. *South*, Sermons.

flam^{3} (flam), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *fleam*^{3}.] A low marshy place, particularly near a river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flamant†, *n.* [OF.: see *flamingo.*] A flamingo. *Davies.*

Others grew in the legs, and to see them you would have said they had been cranes, or the reddish-long-billed-stork-like-scrank-legged sea-fowls called *flamans*, or else men walking upon stilts or scratches.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 1.

flamant (flā′mant), *a.* [< OF. *flamant, flambant*, ppr. of *flamer, flamber*, flame: see *flame, v.*] In *her.*, flaming; burning, as a firebrand or any bearing. Compare *inflamed.*

flamb†, **flambe**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *flame.*

flamb (flam), *v.* [See *flam*^{1}, *flame, v.*] **I.**† *intrans.* Same as *flame.*

II. *trans.* 1†. Same as *flame.* Specifically—2. To baste, as meat. [Scotch.]

She . . . undauntedly brandished the iron ladle with which she had just been *flambing* (Anglicé basting) the roast of mutton. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xiii.

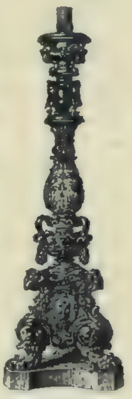
flambé (F. pron. flon̄-bā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *flamber*, flame, singe: see *flame, v.*] In *ceram.*, having a changeable or iridescent luster, as certain porcelains, due to the heat of the furnace.

The comparison of these *flambé* vases with onyx or precious stones is all to the advantage of the brilliant porcelain. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 658.

flambeau (flam′bō), *n.*; pl. *flambeaux* (-bōz). [Formerly also *flambo*; < F. *flambeau*, OF. as if **flambel*, dim. of *flambe*, < L. *flamma*, a flame: see *flame, n.*] 1. A flaming torch of any kind; specifically, a light made of thick wicks covered with wax or other inflammable material, and used at night in illuminations, processions, etc.

I had a *flambeau* in my hand, and was going before the coach.
State Trials, Count Coningsmark and others, an. 1632.

2. In *decorative art*, a candlestick, especially a large and showy one, as of bronze, or one of decorative material.—3. One of the set of kettles used in the open-kettle process of sugar-making, so called because the flames of the furnace strike it with most force. [Southern U. S.]



Bronze Flambeau, Florence. — The shield bears the Medici arms.

flamberg (flam′bėrg), *n.* [G., prop. *flamberge*, < OF. *flamberge:* see *flamberge.*] Same as *flamberge.*

flamberge (F. pron. flon̄-berzh′), *n.* [OF., a large sword, said to be < *flanc*, side, + MHG. G. *bergen*, protect; cf. *bainberg, hauberk*, which contain the same second element.] A sword.

flamboyancy (flam-boi′an-si), *n.* [< *flamboyan(t)* + *-cy.*] The character of being flamboyant.

flamboyant (flam-boi′ant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *flamboyant* (cf. ME. *flaumbeande*, < OF. *flambeiant*), flaming, in arch. flamboyant, ppr. of *flamber*, flame: see *flame, v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Flaming.

For alle the blomes of the boȝes were blyknande perles,
& alle the fruyt in tho formes of *flaumbeande* gemmes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1468.

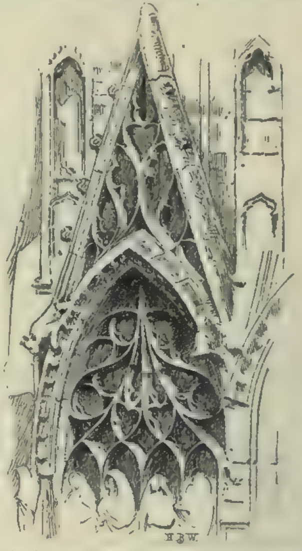
He had *flamboyant* red hair. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 34.

2. Wavy; having a waved outline like that of a flame: said of the blades of certain heavy swords of the middle ages, and of the Malay creese and similar weapons. Also *flaming.*—3. In *arch.*: (*a*) Characterized by wavy, flame-like tracery, as in windows and openwork: an epithet applied to that highly ornate or florid style of French medieval architecture which was contemporary with the English Perpendicular, or to details in this style: as, a *flamboyant* window. The west fronts of the cathedrals of Rouen, and of St. Wulfran at Abbeville, and portions of that of St. Lô, all in France, are among the most beautiful examples of the style.

The church [at Bourg], which is not of great size, is in the last and most *flamboyant* phase of gothic, and in admirable preservation.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 244.

(*b*) Characterized by irregular and distorted forms or glaring colors.

The hotels, restaurants, and shops follow the usual order of *flamboyant* seaside architecture.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 139.



Flamboyant Tracery, Rouen Cathedral, Normandy.

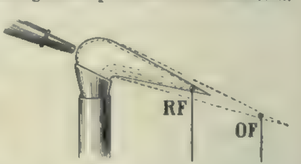
Hence—4. Figuratively, of style, dress, and the like, florid; conspicuous; showy: as, a *flamboyant* rhetoric.

II. *n.* A name given in the West Indies to several plants with brilliantly colored flowers, as *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima, Poinciana regia*, and *Erythrina Corallodendron.*

flamboyantly (flam-boi′ant-li), *adv.* In a flamboyant style; showily; flaringly.

Herc'less wore also a bright-blue cravat, *flamboyantly* tied. *The Century*, XXXV. 679.

flame (flām), *n.* [Also dial. *flam, flamb*; < ME. *flambe, flaumbe, flaume, flawme*, < OF. *flambe, flamme, flame*, F. *flambe* = Pr. *flama* = Sp. *llama* = Pg. *flamma* = It. *fiamma* = D. *vlam* = MLG. *flamma* = MHG. *vlamme, flamme*, G. *flamme* = Sw. *flamma* = Dan. *flamme*, flame, < L. *flamma*, a flame, blaze, blazing fire, orig. **flagma*, < √ **flag* in *flagrare*, burn, blaze: see *flagrant.* Cf. *phlegm* (formerly also *flem*, etc.).] 1. A blaze; vapor in combustion; hydrogen or any inflammable gas in a state of visible combustion. Flame is attended with great heat, and generally with the evolution of much light; but the temperature may be intense when the light is feeble, as is the case with the flame of burning hydrogen gas. The flame of a burning body, as of a candle, may be divided into three zones: an inner zone, containing chiefly unburned gas; a central, containing partially burned gas; and an outer, in which the gas is completely consumed by combination with the oxygen of the air. The luminosity of flame depends upon the presence of solid matter or of dense gaseous products of combustion. The *reducing flame* (as of a blowpipe) is that part of the flame which is deficient in oxygen for combustion (RF in figure), and which has therefore a reducing effect, or, in other words, tends to deprive the substance under examination of oxygen; the *oxidizing flame* is that part (OF in figure) in which the oxygen is in excess, and which exerts the opposite or oxidizing effect. The distinction is important in blowpipe analysis.



There ben 7 places that brennen and that casten out dyverse *flawmes* and dyverse colour.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 55.

And the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a *flame* of fire out of the midst of a bush. Ex. iii. 2.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow:
The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him now.
Cowley.

2. *pl.* In *her.*, a conventional representation of fire, seldom borne as an independent bearing, but accompanying the phenix, the salamander, the fire-ball, and the like. When of any other tincture than gules, this must be mentioned in the blazon. Figuratively—3. Brilliant light; scintillating luster; flame-like color or appearance.

That jewel of the purest *flame.*
Cowper, Friendship, st. 2.

When on my bed the moonlight falls . . .
Thy marble bright in dark appears,
As slowly steals a silver *flame*
Along the letters of thy name.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxvii.

4. Heat or ardor of emotion or passion; warmth of feeling; specifically, the passion of love; ardent love.

> Put in her tender heart the aspiring *flame*
> Of golden sov'reignty. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

> In vain I strove to check my growing *Flame*,
> Or shelter Passion under Friendship's Name.
> *Prior*, Celia to Damon.

> One great Genius often catches the *Flame* from another, and writes in his spirit. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 339.

> Drink ye to her that each loves best,
> And if you nurse a *flame*
> That's told but to her mutual breast,
> We will not ask her name.
> *Campbell*, Drink ye to her.

5. Angry or hostile excitement; burning animosity; contentious rage or strife.

> From breathing *flames* against the Christians, none more ready than he [Paul] to undergo them for Christ.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

> While the West was thus rising to confront the king, the North was all in a *flame* behind him.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

6. An object of the passion of love: as, she was my first *flame*. [Colloq.]

> I suppose she was an old *flame* of the Colonel's, for their meeting was uncommonly ceremonious and tender.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxii.

7. The gleam appearing at night from a school of herrings. [Eng.]—**8.** The geometrid moth, *Anticlea rubidata*: a collectors' name. [Eng.]—**The manometric flames of König.** See *manometric*.=**Syn.** 1. *Flame, Light, Flash, Blaze, Flare, Glare*. *Flame* and *light* are generic words, while the others are specific. A *flash* is a *flame* or emitted *light* of very short continuance: as, the *flash* of gunpowder; the *flash* from a revolving light. A *blaze* is a quick, hot, bright, or comparatively large *flame*. A *glare* is a broad and especially a painfully bright *light*: as, the *glare* of a conflagration; and hence a fierce look: as, the *glare* in the eyes of a wild beast. A *flare* is a sudden or fitful *glare*. *Flame* especially implies heat. See *glare*1, *v. i.*

flame (flām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flamed*, ppr. *flaming*. [Also dial. *flam, flamm, flamb*; < ME. *flamben, flaumben, flawmen*, rarely *flamen*, flame, shine, glitter, < OF. *flamber, flamer*, F. *flamber* = It. *fiammare* = D. *vlammen* = MHG. *vlammen*, G. *flammen* = Sw. *flamma* = Dan. *flamme*, < L. *flammare*, flame, blaze, burn, tr. inflame, kindle, incite, < *flamma*, a flame. Cf. *inflame*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To emit a flame; burst into flame; blaze.

> Auster and Boreas, iusting furiously
> Vnder hot Cancer, make two clouds to clash,
> Whence th' aire at mid-night *flames* with lightning flash.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

> The Ashes, which, falling upon some parched combustible Matter, began to *flame* and spread.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 21.

> The sun was burning hot, and, upon rubbing two sticks together, in half a minute they both took fire, and *flamed*.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 171.

2. To shine like flame; glow with the brilliancy of flame; flash.

> You do but flatter; there is anger yet
> *Flames* in your eyes.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

> The crown
> And both the wings are made of gold, and *flame*
> At sunrise till the people in far fields . . .
> Behold it. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

> All the woods did *flame*
> With autumn.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 67.

3. To break out in violence of passion.

> Much was he moved at that ruefull sight;
> And *flam'd* with zeale of vengeance inwardly.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. i. 14.

> When a man stands . . . combustible and ready to *flame* upon every thing that touches him, life is as uneasy to himself as it is to all about him. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

> When he flouted a statesman's error, or *flamed* at a public wrong. *Tennyson*, The Wreck.

To flame up, out, or **forth,** to burst into flame suddenly; hence, to break out in a sudden passion, as in resenting an insult; become violently excited, as any of the passions; manifest renewed vigor, as decaying or expiring vitality.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To burn, as with a flame; singe; baste. See *flamb, v.*—**2**†. To inflame; hence, to excite.

> And since their courage is so nobly *flam'd*,
> This morning we'll behold the champions
> Within the list.
> *Shirley* (*and Fletcher?*), Coronation, ii.

> Our thoughts
> Are *flamed* with charity.
> *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, v. 2.

3†. To cause to shine.

> *Flambe* doun the doleful light of thyn influence,
> Remembring thy seruants for thy magnificence.
> *A Balade of our Ladie*, l. 55.

4. In technical use, to subject to the action of fire or flame; scorch; singe.

> The pipette is first thoroughly sterilized by *flaming* every portion of it. *Dolley*, Bacteria Investigation, p. 69.

> After *flaming* [that is, being passed over the flame] the pieces [hides] are successively laid on an inclined table exposed to the fire. *Ure*, Dict., III. 88.

Flamed flowers, a florists' term applied to flowers the petals of which have a bold dash of color down the center.

flame-bearer (flām'bãr″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who bears flame or light.—**2.** A book-name of humming-birds of the genus *Selasphorus*.

flame-bed (flām'bed), *n.* A flue-space under a boiler, usually low and wide.

flame-bridge (flām'brij), *n.* A wall beneath a steam-boiler or heater which rises to within a short distance of its lower surface, and thus compels the flame or heated gases to pass along in contact with that surface.

flame-cell (flām'sel), *n.* A formation of the terminations of the excretory system of some trematoid worms.

> The spaces between the round connective-tissue cells of the body are stellate in form, and into these the finest excretory tubules open by funnels, into each of which projects a vibratile cilium, thus constituting the *flame-cells*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 536.

flame-chamber (flām'chām″bėr), *n.* In a furnace, the space immediately behind the bridge, in which the combustion of the inflammable gases that pass over the bridge is or ought to be completed. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 304. See *flame-bridge*.

flame-color (flām'kul″ọr), *n.* A bright reddish-orange color, like that of clear flame from wood.

> The first was Splendour in a robe of *flame-colour*.
> *B. Jonson*, Masques at Court.

> Down from the casement over Arthur, smote
> *Flame-colour*, vert, and azure, in three rays.
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

flame-colored (flām'kul″ọrd), *a.* Of the color of flames.

> A fair hot wench in *flame-coloured* taffata.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

flame-engine† (flām'en″jin), *n.* A gas-engine.

flame-eyed (flām'īd), *a.* Having eyes like a flame; with bright-shining eyes; angry-eyed.

> Nor silent deserts, nor the sullen grave,
> Where *flame-ey'd* Fury means to smite, can save.
> *Quarles*, Emblems.

flame-flower (flām'flou″ėr), *n.* A name of species of *Kniphofia* (*Tritoma*), bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope. Also called *red-hot-poker*.

flameless (flām'les), *a.* [< *flame* + *-less*.] Destitute of flame.

> Detests his sanctuary, and forsakes
> His *flameless* altar. *Sandys*, Lament, p. 4.

flamelet (flām'let), *n.* [< *flame* + *-let*.] A little flame.

> The Yule-log cracked in the chimney, . . .
> And the *flamelets* flapped and flickered.
> *Longfellow*, King Witlaf's Drinking Horn.

flamen (flā'men), *n.* [L. *flāmen* (*flāmin-*), perhaps orig. **flagmen* (he who burns the sacrifices?) (cf. *flamma*, orig. **flagma*, flame), < √ **flag* in *flagrare*, burn: see *flame, n.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a priest devoted to the service of one particular deity. Originally there were three priests so called: the *flamen Dialis*, consecrated to Jupiter; the *flamen Martialis*, sacred to Mars; and the *flamen Quirinalis*, who superintended the rites of Quirinus or Romulus. The number was gradually increased to fifteen, but the original three retained priority in point of rank, being styled *majores*, and elected from among the patricians, while the other twelve, called *minores*, were elected from the plebeians. Their characteristic dress included the cap called the *apex*, the robe called the *læna*, and a wreath of laurel.

> Seld-shown *flamens*
> Do press among the popular throngs.
> *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

> A drear and dying sound
> Affrights the *Flamens* at their service quaint.
> *Milton*, Nativity, l. 194.

flamenship (flā'men-ship), *n.* [< *flamen* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a flamen.

> C. Claudius, the arch flamine of Jupiter, lost his *flamineship* and was deprived of that sacerdotall dignitie, because he had committed an error in sacrificing, when hee should minister and distribute the inwards of the beast.
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 601.

flame-of-the-woods (flām'ọv-thẹ-wůdz'), *n.* The *Ixora coccinea*, a rubiaceous shrub of India, frequently cultivated in tropical gardens for its large scarlet flowers.

flame-stop (flām'stop), *n.* Same as *fire-bridge*.

flame-tree (flām'trē), *n.* **1.** The *Nuytsia floribunda* of western Australia, a loranthaceous tree with numerous brilliant orange-colored flowers. Also called *fire-tree*.—**2.** The *Sterculia acerifolia* of New South Wales.

flamfew†, *n. pl.* Kickshaws; trifles. *Davies*.

> Voyd ye fro these *flamfews*, quoa the God.
> *Stanihurst*, Conceites, p. 133.

flamineous (flạ-min'ẹ̄-us), *a.* [Prop. **flaminious*, < L. *flaminius*, of or belonging to a flamen: see *flamen*.] Pertaining to a flamen; flaminical.

flaming (flā'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flame, v. i.*] **1.** Of a bright or gaudy color, as bright red or bright orange.

> Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
> Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;
> Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
> And chusing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior*.

2. Same as *flamboyant*, 2.

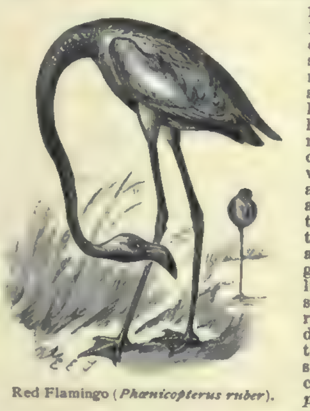
> Some of the sword blades are marvellously watered, several are sculptured in half relief with hunting scenes, and others are strangely shaped, teethed like a saw, and *flaming* (flamboyant). *G. C. M. Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 6.

3. Tending to excite; violent; vehement: as, a *flaming* harangue.

flamingly (flā'ming-li), *adv.* In a flaming manner; with great show or vehemence; passionately.

> How massie and sententious is Solomon in his Proverbs! how quaint and *flamingly* amorous in the Canticles!
> *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 20.

flamingo (flạ-ming'gō), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *flamingo*, < Pg. *flamingo*, formerly *flamengo* = Sp. *flamenco*, a flamingo, an accom., simulating Pg. *Flamengo*, Sp. *Flamenco*, a Fleming, in F. *Flamand* (see *Fleming*), of Pr. *flammant*, *flambant*, OF. *flaman*, also *flambant*, F. *flamant*, a flamingo, lit. flaming, blazing, in allusion to its scarlet plumage; ppr. of Pr. *flamar* = OF. *flamer*, etc., flame, blaze: see *flame, v.*] Any bird of the family *Phœnicopteridæ*: so called from the red or flaming color. Flamingos have extremely long slender legs and neck, a relatively small body, and large head, with a heavy bill bent abruptly in the middle and furnished with lamellæ like a duck's. The feet are webbed, and the whole structure is intermediate between that of grallatorial birds, like herons and storks, and natatorial birds, like the duck tribe. They thus constitute a superfamily group, called *Amphimorphæ*, from the equivocal structure. There are about eight species, of which the best-known is the common flamingo of the old world, *Phœnicopterus antiquorum*. The red flamingo of tropical and subtropical America is *P. ruber*; the African species is *P. minor*. There are two peculiar to South America, *P. ignipalliatus* and *P. andinus*. Details of structure have caused the erection of four genera for these birds.



Red Flamingo (*Phœnicopterus ruber*).

flamingo-plant (flạ-ming'gō-plant), *n.* The *Anthurium Scherzerianum*, a greenhouse plant having a bright-scarlet spathe and spadix, whence the name.

Flaminian (flạ-min'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Caius Flaminius (died 217 B. C.), a Roman censor.—**Flaminian road** (Latin *Via Flaminia*), an ancient Roman road constructed from Rome to Ariminum in the censorship of Caius Flaminius, 220 B. C.

flaminical (flạ-min'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *flamen* (*flamin-*), flamen, + *-ic-al*: see *flamineous*.] Pertaining to a Roman flamen or to his office and duties.

> How have they disfigur'd and defac't that more then angelick brightnes, the unclouded serenity of Christian Religion, with the dark overcasting of superstitious coaps and *flaminical* vestures! *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 2.

flammability† (flam-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *flammable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being inflammable; inflammability.

> Proceeding from the sulphur of bodies torrified — that is, the oily, fat, and unctuous parts wherein consist the principles of *flammability*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

flammable† (flam'ạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **flammabilis*, < *flammare*, flame: see *flame, v.*] Capable of being kindled into flame; inflammable. *Smart*.

flammation† (fla-mā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **flammatio*(*n-*), < *flammare*, flame: see *flame, v.*] The act of setting on fire, or of inflaming.

> White or crystalline arsenick, being artificial, and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

flammeous† (flam'ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *flammeus*, flaming, fiery, < *flamma*, a flame: see *flame, n.*] Pertaining to or consisting of flame; like flame.

> This *flammeous* light is not over all the body [of the glow-worm]. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

flammiferous† (fla-mif'e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *flammifer*, < *flamma*, flame, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Producing flame. *Coles*, 1717.

flammivomous (fla-miv'ọ-mus), *a.* [< L. *flammivomus*, vomiting flames, < *flamma*, flame, + *vomere*, vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

> Sure Vulcan's shop is here —
> Hark, how the anvils thunder round the dens
> *Flammivomous!* *W. Thompson*, Sickness, iii.

flammulated (flam'ụ-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *flammula*, a little flame: see *flammule*.] In *ornith.*, pervaded with a reddish color; ruddy; reddened: as, the *flammulated* owl, *Scops flammeola*.

flammule (flam'ūl), *n.* [< L. *flammula*, a little flame, dim. of *flamma*, a flame: see *flame*.] A little flame; specifically, one of the little flames associated in pictures, etc., with Chinese and Japanese gods and other sacred beings, to whose superhuman nature they testify in the manner of the aureole and nimbus.

flamy (flā'mi), *a.* [< *flame* + *-y*^{1}.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or like flame.

> My thoughts, imprison'd in my secret woes,
> With *flamy* breaths do issue oft in sound.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*

> Yonder cloud behold,
> Whose sarcenet skirts are edged with *flamy* gold.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 254.

> How gloriously about the sinking sun
> The *flamy* clouds are gathered!
> *Bryant*, Tale of Cloudland.

flan^{1} (flan), *n.* [Sc., also *flann*; < Icel. *flan*, a rushing; cf. *flana*, rush heedlessly.] **1.** A sudden gust of wind from the land; a flaw.

> Tho' the wind be not so strong, there will come *flanns* and blasts off the land.
> *Brand*, Description of Shetland, p. 81.

2. Smoke driven down the chimney by gusts of wind.

flan^{2} (flan), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flanned*, ppr. *flanning*. [< OF. *flan*, a loophole, embrasure; prob. a var. of *flanc*, side: see *flank*^{1}.] In *arch.*, to splay or bevel internally, as a window-jamb.

flan^{3} (flan), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small round net for covering the openings of rabbit-burrows when the rabbits are hunted with ferrets.

> After the holes are . . . covered with purse-nets, called *flans*, the ferret should be put in.
> *W. B. Daniel*, Rural Sports.

flan^{4} (F. pron. floṅ), *n.* [F., < OF. *flan*, *flon*, *flaon* (later also *flanc*), a blank for coining; a particular use of *flaon*, a cake, tart, > E. *flawn*: see *flawn*.] A piece of metal shaped ready to form a coin, but not yet stamped by the die. Same as *blank*, 9.

> These Syracusan bronze coins were extensively used in Sicily, chiefly by the Sikel towns, as blanks or *flans* on which to strike their own types.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 157.

flancard†, *n.* [< OF. *flancard*, also *flancart*, *flanchard*, armor for the flanks of a horse (cf. *flancart*, adj., of the flank or side), < *flanc*, side, flank: see *flank*^{1}, *n.*] In *armor*, plated armor for the flanks of a war-horse. Also *flanchard*. Compare *flancher*.

> Some had the mainferres, the close gantlettes, the guissettes, the *flancardes* droped & gutted with red, and other had them spekeled grene. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 1.

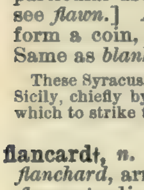
flanch (flanch), *n.* [An assibilated form of *flank*^{1}, further altered to *flange*: see *flank*^{1}, *flange*.] **1.** A projection; a flange.

> A carefully made piston . . . having a *flanch* rising four or five inches, and extending completely around its circumference. *Thurston*, Steam-Engine, p. 64.

2. In *her.*, a bearing composed of a part of the field bounded by a curve projecting boldly into the field from one side and nearly reaching the fesse-point. In some continental systems of heraldry the flanch is bordered by straight lines meeting in a right angle, and therefore resembling a pile, but less acutely pointed. Flanches are always borne in pairs, and the escutcheon so charged is most commonly blazoned *flanched*. See cut under *flanched*. Also *flanque* and *flaunch*. Compare *flasque*.

flanchard†, *n.* Same as *flancard*.

flanched (flancht), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pair of flanches. The tincture of the flanch is mentioned in the blazon, and it often happens that instead of a single tincture the surface of the flanch is covered with bearings identified with some person other than the bearer. Sometimes the flanches are charged with the ancestral arms of the bearer, and their position on these limited parts of the field is an early form of denoting cadency, or perhaps illegitimacy. Also *flanked*, *flanqued*.


Flanched Gules.

flancher†, *n.* [ME. *flauncher*, < OF. *flanchiere*, housing for the flanks of a war-horse, < *flanc*, side, flank: see *flank*^{1}.] In *armor*, housing for the flanks of a war-horse. Also *flauncher*. Compare *flancard*.

flanconade, flanconnade (flang-ko-nād'), *n.* [F., < *flanc*, flank, side.] In *fencing*, the ninth and last thrust, usually aimed at the side. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

flandan†, *n.* A kind of pinner attached to the cap or bonnet worn by women toward the close of the seventeenth century.

> Will it not be convenient to attack your *flandan* first, says the maid? More anger yet? still military terms?
> *Dunton*, Ladies' Dict.

Flanderer†, *n.* [< *Flander-s* + *-er*^{1}.] A native of Flanders. See *Fleming*.

> These German colonists are, in a yet existing document, referred to as *Flanderers*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 328.

Flanders brick. See *brick*^{2}.

Flandrish†, *a.* [ME. *Flaundrisch*; < *Flander-s* + *-ish*^{1}.] Flemish.

> Uppon his heed a *Flaundrisch* bever hat.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 272.

flânerie (flȧ-ne̤-rē'), *n.* [F., < *flâner*, lounge, gossip: see *flâneur*.] Lounging; the idle, sauntering life of a flâneur.

> It is by the aimless *flânerie* which leaves you free to follow capriciously every hint of entertainment, that you get to know Rome. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 126.

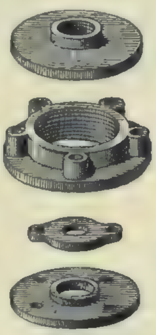
flâneur (flȧ-nėr'), *n.* [F., a lounger, loiterer, < *flâner*, lounge, loiter, stroll about, dial. gossip; cf. Icel. *flana*, rush heedlessly: see *flan*^{1}.] An idle, gossiping saunterer; one who habitually strolls about idly.

> More unlooked-for happenings, more incidents in the drama of real life will happen before midnight to the individuals who compose the orderly Boulevard procession in Paris than those of its chaotic Broadway counterpart will experience in a month. The latter are not really more impressive, because they are apparently all running errands and include no *flâneurs*. The *flâneur* would fare ill should anything draw him into the stream.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, VI. 93.

flang^{1} (flang). A Scotch and obsolete English preterit of *fling*.

flang^{2} (flang), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a two-pointed pick.

flange (flanj), *n.* [A later form of *flanch*, which is an assibilated form of *flank*^{1}: see *flanch*, *flank*^{1}.] **1.** A projecting edge, rim, or rib on any object, as the rims by which cast-iron pipes are connected together, or the marginal projections on the tires of railroad-car wheels to keep them on the rails.—**2.** A strengthening rib: as, the *flange* of a fish-bellied rail or girder.—**3.** A plate placed over the end of a pipe or cylinder to close it partly or wholly.—**Backing-up flange**, a flange or collar by which a body is held firmly to its seat or bearing.—**Blank flange**, a plate used to close the end of a flanged pipe.


Various forms of Flanges.

flange (flanj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flanged*, ppr. *flanging*. [< *flange*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To project out.

> I have seldom looked on the east end of a church with more complete sympathy. As it *flanges* out in three wide terraces, and settles down broadly on the earth, it looks like the poop of some great old battle-ship.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 188.

2. To be bent into a flange; take the form of a flange.

II. *trans.* To furnish with a flange; make a flange on.

flange-gage (flanj'gāj), *n.* In *rail.*, a gage for determining the correctness of the distance between the inside and the outside of flanges. Also called *distance-gage*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

flange-joint (flanj'joint), *n.* A joint in pipes, etc., made by two flanges bolted together.

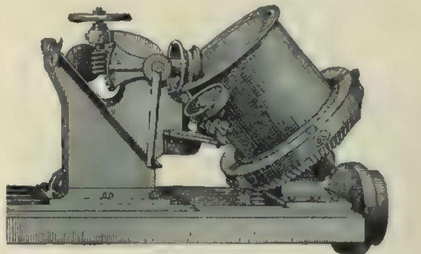
flange-lip (flanj'lip), *n.* In *rail.*, a dovetailed projection on the wheel-center entering into a corresponding groove in the tire to hold on the flange in case of accident, but otherwise sustaining no strain. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

flange-pipe (flanj'pīp), *n.* Pipe of which the separate lengths or sections are provided with flanges, so that the ends can be butted and held together by bolts.

flange-rail (flanj'rāl), *n.* A railroad-rail furnished with a flange on one side to prevent the wheels of locomotives from running off the line.

flange-wheel (flanj'hwēl), *n.* A car- or carriage-wheel having a guide-flange on one or both sides of the tread.

flanging-machine (flan'jing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine for bending the edges of boiler-iron, ship-plates, or sheet-metal to form a curved or bent edge or flange. For pipes and hollow ware such machines are made in the form of a revolving mechanism which presses the edge of the tube or vessel against an anvil, or of a wheel which traverses the edge of the vessel, bending the edge back as it advances. In other forms, as in the *flanging-press*, the edge of a flat plate is bent by direct pressure in a hydraulic press.


Flanging-machine.

flanging-press (flan'jing-pres), *n.* See *flanging-machine*.

flank^{1} (flangk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flank*, *flawnk*, the flank (def. 1), = D. *flank* = G. Dan. *flanke* = Sw. *flank*, < OF. *flanc*, F. *flanc* = Pr. *flanc* = Sp. Pg. *flanco* = It. *fianco*, < ML. *flancus*, the side, flank (def. 1); with change of Teut. *hl-* to Rom. *fl-*, < OHG. *hlanca*, *lanca*, *lanka*, *lancha*, MHG. *lanke*, *lanche*, loin, flank, side, = ME. *lanke*, *lonke*, E. dial. *lank*, the groin: see *lank*^{2}. Hence *flanch*, *flange*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The posterior part of either side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip; also, the thin piece of flesh constituting this part.

> The sides, *flankes*, and bellie [of the chameleon] meet togither, as in fishes. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 33.

> The two kidneys, and the fat that is on them, which is by the *flanks*, . . . shall he take away. Lev. iii. 4.

> And nuzzling in his *flank*, the loving swine
> Sheath'd, unaware, the tusk in his soft groin.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1115.

2. In *entom.*, the pleura or side of an insect's thorax.—**3.** *Milit.*, one of the sides of an army, or of any of its divisions, as a brigade, regiment, or battalion: as, to attack the enemy on the right *flank*.

> When to right and left the front
> Divided, and to either *flank* retired.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 570.

> The front attack was kept up so vigorously that, to prevent the success of these attempts to get on our *flanks*, the National troops were compelled, several times, to take positions to the rear nearer Pittsburg landing.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 340.

Hence —**4.** A side of anything: as, the *flanks* of a building.

> Mountains have arisen since
> With cities on their *flanks*.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

5. In *fort.*, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, or any part of a work that defends another work by a fire along the outside of its parapet. See cut under *bastion*.—**6.** The acting surface of a cog inside the pitch-line.—**7.** *pl.* In *farriery*, a wrench or any other injury to the back of a horse.—**8.** In *leather-manuf.*, the part of a hide from the side of a beast.

> The parts of hides are called butts, backs, *flanks*, etc., and form grades of thickness and quality.
> *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 38.

Open flank, in *fort.*, that part of the flank which is covered by the orillon. *Stocqueler.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to a flank or side. (*a*) Forming a part of, or cut from, the flank: as, a *flank* piece of meat. (*b*) Situated on the flank or at the side: as, a *flank* file or company of a regiment or battalion. (*c*) In a direction toward or from one of the flanks: as, a *flank* attack or defense; a *flank* movement.—**Flank file.** See *file*^{3}.—**Flank march**, a march made parallel or obliquely to an enemy's position, with the intention of threatening or turning it, or of attacking him on the flank.—**Flank patrols**, patrols which operate parallel to and in front of the flanks of an army, or body of armed men, to secure information regarding the country and the movements of the enemy, and to protect the main body from surprise by giving timely notice of an intended attack on the flank.—**Flank** (or **flanque**) **point**, in *her.*, same as *base point* (which see, under *point*).

flank^{1} (flangk), *v.* [= D. *flankeren* = G. *flankiren* = Dan. *flankere* = Sw. *flankera*, < F. *flanquer* = Sp. Pg. *flanquear* = It. *fiancare*, flank; from the noun. Cf. *flange*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stand or be placed or posted at the flank or side of; border at the side or sides: as, the *flanking* troops of an army.

> Repentance, Hope, and hearty-milde Humility,
> Doo *flank* the wings of Faith's triumphant Carr.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, i. 15.

> Where stately colonnades are *flanked* with trees.
> *Pitt*, Epistle to J. Pitt.

> With its two little angels, and its four *flanking* saints.
> *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, ii.

Specifically—2. *Milit.*: (*a*) To attack or threaten the side or flank of; place troops so as to command, threaten, or attack the flank of.

> The British light companies were sent out to great distances, as flanking parties; but who was to *flank* the flankers? *Everett*, Orations, I. 91.

(*b*) To pass round or turn the flank of; march or move along or past one side of, as an opposing army. (*c*) To secure or guard the flank of: as, they *flanked* their position with abattis.

> The ditch without hewn down exceeding broad, and of an incredible profundity, strongly *flankt*, and not wanting what fortifications can doe. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 182.

II. *intrans.* To occupy a flank position; border; touch: with *on*.

> That side, which *flanks on* the sea and haven, needs no art to fortify it. *Butler*, Remains (Thyer's ed.), i. 417.

flank^{2}† (flangk), *n.* [< ME. *flaunke*, a spark or flake (of fire), prob. < Sw. *flanka*, a flake, a clod: a nasalized form of Norw. *flak*, Sw. *flaga*, etc., E. *flake*^{1}: see *flake*^{1}. Hardly connected with Dan. *funke*, gleam, sparkle, G. dial. *funke*, a spark, G. *flinken*, *flinkern*, equiv. to *funken*, *funkeln*, gleam, sparkle. Cf. *flanker*^{2}.] A spark or flake of fire.

> The rayn rueled adoun, ridlande thikke
> Of felle *flaunkes* of fyr and flakes of soufre.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 953.

> *Flankes* of fier. *Holinshed*, Chron., Ireland, p. 143.

flankard (flang'kärd), *n.* [< *flank*^{1} + *-ard*. Cf. *flancard*, of same ult. origin.] Among sportsmen, one of the knobs or nuts in the flanks of a deer.

flanked (flangkt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *flanched;* especially, having flanches of the pointed or angular form.

flanker^{1} (flang'kėr), *n.* [< *flank*, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}. Cf. OF. *flanchere* (def. 2).] 1. One who or that which flanks, as a skirmisher or body of troops employed on the flank of an army to reconnoiter or guard a line of march, or a fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body.

> In the sallies of their priuy Posternes, for the defence of the said counterscharfe, there were new *flanckers* made. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.

> If that thy *flankers* be not canon-proofe.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

> As daylight broke, the *flankers* and vedettes were thrown well out. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 387.

2†. A side piece or flanked piece of timber. *Cotgrave.*

flanker^{1}† (flang'kėr), *v.* [< *flanker*^{1}, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To defend by flankers or lateral fortifications.

> The city is compassed with a thick wall *flankered* and moated about. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 40.

> I have . . . *flankered* my house, and resolve to maintain it as long as a man will stand by me.
> *Governor Winslow*, New England's Memorial, [App., p. 466.

> And the grim, *flankered* block-house, bound
> With bristling palisades around.
> *Whittier*, Truce of Piscataqua.

2. To attack sidewise or by the flank.

II. *intrans.* To come on sidewise.

> Where sharp winds do rather *flanker* than blow fully opposite upon our plantations, they thrive best.
> *Evelyn*, Sylva, iii. § 8.

flanker^{2} (flang'kėr), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. *flank*^{2}.] A spark of fire. [Prov. Eng.]

flanker^{3}† (flang'kėr), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form of *flacker*, influenced by *flank*^{2}, which is ult. related.] To sparkle; flicker.

> For who can hide the *flanckring* flame
> That still itselfe betrayes?
> *Turberville*, tr. of Ovid (1567), fol. 83.

> By *flanckeryng* flame of firie love
> To cinders men are worne.
> *Kendall*, Flowers of Epigrams (1577).

flannel (flan'el), *n.* and *a.* [Sc. and E. obs. and dial. *flannen;* = D. *flanel* = G. *flanell* = Dan. *flanel*, *flonel* = Sw. *flanell*, < OF. *flanelle*, F. *flanelle* = Sp. *franela* = Pg. *flanella*, also *farinella* = It. *flanella*, *frenella*, flannel. Origin doubtful; referred by Diez and others to OF. *flaine*, a pillow-case, a feather-bed, mod. dial. *flaine*, a kind of ticking. The asserted derivation from W. *gwlanen*, flannel (Wedgwood, Skeat, and others), is improbable. W. *gwlanen*, flannel, cf. *gwlanog*, woolly, < *gwlan*, wool, = E. *wool*, q. v.] I. *n.* 1. A warm loosely woven woolen stuff used especially for undergarments, bed-covering, etc., but also to some extent for outer garments, in styles adapted for that purpose. Some flannels have both sides alike; others have a long nap on one side and none on the other.—2†. A warming drink; hot gin and beer seasoned with nutmeg, sugar, etc. [Old cant.]—3†. A person of homely or uncouth dress, exterior, or manners.

> I am dejected: I am not able to answer the Welsh *flannel* [Sir Hugh Evans]. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5.

Adam's flannel. See *Adam.*—**Canton flannel** [*Canton*, accom. European form of Chinese *Kwangtung*, a city in China], a strong cotton cloth with a long soft nap, usually on one side, more rarely on both, used for undergarments, etc. When used for wearing-apparel it is commonly undyed. Also called *cotton flannel.*—**Elastic flannel**, a kind of Jersey cloth woven in the stocking-loom, and having a soft pile on one face.—**Gauze flannel**, flannel of a loose and porous texture.—**Natural flannel**, a felted layer of filamentous algæ with various other organisms which occur in wet meadows, upon the drying margins of ponds, etc. It has the appearance of coarse, spongy green cloth, becoming yellowish or grayish.—**Yard of flannel.** Same as *egg-flip.*—**Zephyr flannel**, a woolen stuff with a slight admixture of silk, fine and very soft.

II. *a.* Made of flannel; consisting of flannel: as, *flannel* clothing.

> He was dressed in a greasy *flannel* gown, with his throat bare, and seemed to be dividing his attention between the frying-pan and a clothes-horse, on which a great number of silk handkerchiefs were hanging.
> *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, viii.

flannel-cake (flan'el-kāk), *n.* A kind of thin griddle-cake made with either wheat-flour or corn-meal, and raised with yeast. [U. S.]

flanneled, flannelled (flan'eld), *a.* [< *flannel* + *-ed*^{2}.] Covered with or wrapped in flannel.

flannel-flower (flan'el-flou"ėr), *n.* 1. The mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus.*—2. The *Macrosiphonia longiflora*, an apocynaceous vine of Brazil, densely covered with woolly hairs. Its flowers are remarkable for the length of the tube.

flannelled, *a.* See *flanneled.*

flannellet (flan'el-et), *n.* [< *flannel* + *-let.*] A very soft flannel made in narrow pieces, used for wearing-apparel.

flannel-mouthed (flan'el-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth with the appearance of flannel: as, the *flannel-mouthed* cat, a fish (*Amiurus nigricans*) of the great North American lakes.

flannen (flan'en), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *flannel.*

> Their sarks, instead of creeshie *flannen*,
> Been snaw-white seventeen hunder linen!
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

> In *flannen* robes the coughing ghost does walk.
> *Dryden.*

flanning (flan'ing), *n.* [< *flan*^{2} + *-ing*^{1}.] In *arch.*: (*a*) The internal splay or bevel of a window-jamb. (*b*) The inner flare or coving of a fireplace.

flanque (flangk), *n.* [F.: see *flank*^{1}.] In *her.*, same as *flanch*, 2.

flanqued (flangkt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *flanched.*

flap (flap), *n.* [< ME. *flap*, *flappe*, a stroke, blow, buffet, a fly-flap, a loose, flexible part of a garment, etc., = D. *flap*, a stroke, blow, box on the ear (cf. OD. *flabbe*, a blow, a blow on the face, a fly-flap); from the verb.] 1. A stroke, blow, or buffet, as with the hand or with any weapon, etc.

> Preched of penaunces that Poule the apostle suffred,
> In fame & frigore and *flappes* of scourges.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 67.

> *Flappe* or stroke, ictus; *flappe* or buffett, alapa.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 163.

> The beggar with his noble tree
> Laid lusty *flaps* him to.
> *Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 192).

2. The motion of anything broad and loose; a flapping motion.—3. An instrument for keeping off flies by a flapping motion.

> *Flappe*, instrument to smyte wythe flyys [smite flies with], flabellum, muscarium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 163.

> They had wooden *flaps* to beat them [flies] away.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 150.

4. Anything broad and flexible that hangs loose, or is attached by one end or side, and easily moved; that part of anything which projects in such a form. The flap of a hat is that part of the brim which is turned up on one side, or is capable of being turned up; the flap of a waistcoat, that part of the long waistcoat of the eighteenth century which came down upon the thigh, extending on either side below and beyond the lowest button.

> Why art thou then exasperate, . . . thou green sarcenet *flap* for a sore eye, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse, thou? *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

> A cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larynx.
> *Sir T. Browne.*

> Embroidered waistcoats with large *flaps*. *Dickens.*

5. A heavy valve used to prevent the entrance of the tide into a sewer.—6. In *surg.*, a portion of skin or flesh separated from the underlying part, but remaining attached at the base. Flaps are made for various purposes in surgical operations, as for covering and growing over the end of an amputated limb, for forming a new nose (rhinoplasty), etc.

7. *pl.* A disease in the lips of horses, in which they become blistered and swell on both sides.—8. *pl.* A discomycetous fungus, *Peziza cochleata.*—9. *pl.* A broadly expanded hymenomycetous fungus, probably *Agaricus arvensis.* [Yorkshire, Eng.]

flap (flap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flapped*, ppr. *flapping.* [< ME. *flappen*, flap, clap, slap, strike, = D. *flappen* (> G. *flappen*), intr., flap (cf. F. *frapper*, strike: see *frap*); prob. ult. imitative; cf. *clap*^{1}, *slap*, etc.; cf. also *flack*, *flabby*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To strike a blow with anything broad and flexible, as the hand; clap; make a noise like clapping.

> A fool man shal for joye *flappe* with hondis.
> *Wyclif*, Prov. xvii. 18.

> The Dira, or flying pest, which *flapping* on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, disheartened him in the duel. *Dryden*, Ded. of Æneid.

> When windows *flap* and chimney roars,
> And all is dismal out of doors.
> *Wordsworth*, The Wagoner.

2. To move in a waving or swaying manner, as wings, or as something broad or loose.

> My canvas torn, it *flaps* from side to side:
> My cable's crack'd, my anchor's slightly ty'd.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 11

> As when a boat
> Tacks, and the slacken'd sail *flaps*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

3†. To burst out suddenly, as flames; flash.

> Ten tymes be-tyde, tellis me the lyne,
> That hit fest was on fyre, & *flappit* out onone
> Vnto smorther & smoke, and no smethe low.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11795

4. To fall like a flap, as the brim of a hat or other broad thing.

> I spoke with him, and took much notice of him: he had an old black hat on, that *flapped*, and a pair of Spanish leather shoes.
> *State Trials*, T. Whitebread and Others, an. 1679.

II. *trans.* 1†. To strike; beat; slap; give a stroke of any kind to.

> Alle the flesche of the flanke he *flappes* in sondyre.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2782.

> Rascall, dost *flappe* me in the mouth with tailer;
> And tell'st thou me of haberdasher's ware?
> *Rowlands*, Knave of Harts (1613).

2. To beat with or as if with a flap.

> For (quoth he) when many flies stoode feeding vppon his rawe flesh, and had well fed themselues, he was contented at another's perswasion to haue them *flapt* awaie.
> *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 201.

> Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 409.

3. To make or cause a swaying movement of, as something broad or flap-like: as, the wind *flapped* the shutters.

> Three times, all in the dead of night,
> A bell was heard to ring;
> And shrieking at her window thrice
> The raven *flapp'd* his wing.
> *Tickell*, Colin and Lucy.

> The hooded hawks, high perched on beam,
> The clamour joined with whistling scream,
> And *flapped* their wings, and shook their bells.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 6.

4. To provide with a flap.

> With *flapped* oilskin hats we should have been weatherproof, but with one of these I was unprovided.
> *Froude*, Sketches, p. 89.

5. To let fall the flap of; move the flap of; especially, as in the case of a hat, to bring the flaps of forward and downward, so as to cover or protect the face.—6. To arouse the attention of, as by flapping the ears: apparently in allusion to the "flappers" employed for such a purpose in the feigned island of Laputa in "Gulliver's Travels." See extract from Swift, under *flapper*, 1. [Humorous.]

> They sent their complaint to the Home Government, despatched an agent to London to *flap* the Colonial Office, and even secured a certain tepid interest for the question in the London press. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 13.

flapdoodle (flap'dö-dl), *n.* [< *flap*, stroke (hence 'flatter' ?), + *doodle*, a simpleton, fool.] 1. The stuff on which fools are feigned to be nourished; food for fools. [Humorous.]

"The gentleman has eaten no small quantity of *flapdoodle* in his lifetime." "What's that?" . . . "It's the stuff they feed fools on."
Marryat, Peter Simple, xxviii.

Flapdoodle, they call it, what fools are fed on.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xli.

2. Transparent pretense or nonsense, as gross flattery, nonsensical talk, of foolish boasting.

flap-door (flap′dōr), *n.* A form of door with the hinges on the lower side, so that it opens downward and outward. Also called *falling door.*

flapdragon (flap′drag″o̤n), *n.* [< *flap* + *dragon.* Also called *snapdragon*, q. v. The allusion is to the popular 'fiery dragon' or firedrake.] 1. A play in which the players snatch plums, raisins, or other things out of burning brandy or spirits, and swallow them; snapdragon; also, the materials for the game.

Stabbing of arms, *flap-dragons*, healths, whiffs, and all such swaggering humours.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v., Palinode.

I'll go afore, and have the bonfire made,
My fireworks, and *flap-dragons*, and good backrack.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 2.

2. A plum, raisin, or other thing to be snatched from the burning liquor in playing flapdragon. See the extracts.

He . . . drinks off candles' ends for *flap-dragons.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Flap-dragons are plums, &c., placed in a shallow dish filled with some spirituous liquor, out of which, when set on fire, they are to be dextrously snatched with the mouth. This elegant amusement was once more common in England than it is at present, and has been at all times a favourite one in Holland. Thus in Ram Alley: "My brother swallows it with more ease than a Dutchman does *flap-dragons.*"
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels, v., Palinode.

Such were *flap-dragons*, which were small combustible bodies fired at one end and floated in a glass of liquor, which an experienced toper swallowed unharmed, while yet blazing.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., III. 31.

flapdragon† (flap′drag″o̤n), *v. t.* [< *flapdragon*, *n.*] To swallow at one gulp; snatch and devour, as in the play of flapdragon.

To make an end of the ship;—to see how the sea *flapdragoned* it.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3.

flap-eared (flap′ērd), *a.* [< *flap* + *ear*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Having broad, loose, flapping ears.

A . . . beetle-headed, *flap-ear'd* knave!
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

flapjack (flap′jak), *n.* [< *flap* + *jack*, used vaguely.] A cake of batter baked on a griddle, in a shallow pan, or on a board: so called from the practice of tossing the cake into the air when it is done on one side, by a dexterous movement of the griddle, in such a manner as to turn it over and catch it again flat upon the griddle with the baked side uppermost. Also *flipjack.*

We'll have flesh for holidays, fish for fasting-days, and moreo'er puddings and *flap-jacks.* *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

Untill at last, by the skill of the cooke, it is transform'd into the forme of a *flap-jack*, which in our translation is cald a pancake. *John Taylor*, Jack-a-lent, i. 115.

flap-keeper (flap′kē″pėr), *n.* A man whose duty it is to open the flaps of a sewer to allow the escape of sewage at low tide.

flap-mouthed (flap′moutht), *a.* Having loose, hanging lips, as a dog.

When he [a hound] hath ceased his ill-resounding noise,
Another *flap-mouth'd* mourner, black and grim,
Against the welkin volleys out his voice.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 920.

flapper (flap′ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which flaps.

It would be as a rudder to stirre and conduct him into a secure port, and an effectuall *flapper* to drive away the flies of all worldly vanities.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

In each bladder was a small quantity of dried peas, or little pebbles, as I was afterwards informed. With these bladders they now and then flapped the mouths and ears of those who stood near them, of which practice I could not then conceive the meaning. It seems the minds of these people [the dreamy philosophers of Laputa] are so taken up with intense speculations, that they neither can speak, nor attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external application to the organs of speech and hearing; for which reason those persons who are able to afford it always keep a *flapper* . . . in their family as one of their domestics. . . . This *flapper* is likewise employed diligently to attend his master in his walks, and upon occasion to give him a soft flap on his eyes.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii.

2. A reminder; something designed to fix or divert the attention: in allusion to the flappers of Laputa. See extract from Swift, above. [Humorous.]

I write to you, by way of *flapper*, to put you in mind of yourself. *Chesterfield.*

3. A young bird when first trying its wings; especially, a young wild duck which cannot fly, but flaps along on the water.

Some young men down lately to a pond . . . to hunt *flappers* or young wild ducks. *Gilbert White.*

A good bag can be made at them in the fall, both among the young *flappers* . . . and among the flights of wild duck. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 54.

4. Same as *flapper-skate.*—5. *pl.* Very long shoes worn by negro minstrels.

flapper-skate (flap′ėr-skāt), *n.* A local English and Scotch name of species of *Raia* or ray, as the *Raia macrorhyncha* and *R. fullonica.*

flappet† (flap′et), *n.* [< *flap* + *-et.* Cf. *flacket*^{1}.] A flap or edge, as of a counter.

What brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop, with a *flappet* of wood and a blue apron before him, selling mithridatum and dragon's-water to visited houses, that might pursue feats of arms?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

flappish† (flap′ish), *a.* [< *flap* + *-ish*^{1}.] Disposed to flap; in active irregular motion.

I see your keys! see a fool's head of your own: had I kept them I warrant they had been forthcoming: you are so *flappish*, you throw 'em up and down at your tail.
Sir R. Howard, The Committee, iv.

flaptail (flap′tāl), *n.* An American monkey the tail of which is not prehensile: distinguished from *clutchtail.*

flap-tile (flap′tīl), *n.* A tile a part of which is bent up to form a corner or receive a drip.

flap-valve (flap′valv), *n.* A clack-valve; a valve hinged on one side.

flare (flãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flared*, ppr. *flaring.* [Of Scand. origin: < Norw. *flara*, blaze, flame, adorn with tinsel, = Sw. dial. *flora upp*, blaze up suddenly (cf. E. *flare up*); the older form (with orig. *s*) in Sw. dial. *flasa*, burn furiously, blaze: see *flash*^{1}.] I. *intrans.* 1. To shine out with sudden and unsteady light, luster, or splendor; give out a dazzling light.

When the sun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams. *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 132.

2. To waver; flutter; burn with an unsteady light, as flame in a current of air; hence, to flutter, as such flame does; flutter with gaudy show.

With ribbons pendant, *flaring* 'bout her head.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6.

Like *flaring* tapers, brightening as they waste.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 400.

Our last light, that long
Had wink'd and threaten'd darkness, *flared* and fell.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

3. To open or spread outward, like the mouth of a trumpet.—4. To incline outward from a perpendicular, as a ship's sides or bows, or any similar formation: opposed to *tumble home.*—**To flare up**, to burn high by a sudden impulse; hence, to become suddenly angry or excited; fly into a passion.

Crime will not fail to *flare up* from men's hearts
While hearts are men's, and so born criminal.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 102.

II. *trans.* To cause to burn with a flaring flame; hence, to display glaringly; exhibit in an ostentatious manner.

One mortal, one nation or generation of mortals, may *flare* a flambeau, and another twinkle a taper.
Sir W. Hamilton.

flare (flãr), *n.* 1. A glaring, unsteady, wavering light; a glare: as, the *flare* of an expiring candle.

In the hollow down by the *flare.*
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, I. 31.

2. A spreading outward; a terminal or a continuous broadening, as of a trumpet or a lily, the side of a vessel of any kind, etc.—3. In *photog.*, same as *ghost*, 8.

Flare or ghost in the camera is an indistinct image of the diaphragm. *Lea*, Photography, p. 91.

4. Ostentation.

Too modest for business push and *flare*, he kept in the background while others gained by his labor.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 21.

=**Syn.** 1. *Glare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

flare-tin (flãr′tin), *n.* Same as *flash-pan*, 2.

There was a *flare-tin* aboard, and from time to time we burned this over the rail, the turpentine making a great glare that illuminated the brig from the eyes to the taffrail. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xlvi.

flare-up (flãr′up), *n.* [< *flare up*, verb phrase, q. v., under *flare*, *v.*] 1. A sudden flashing or flaring of flame or light.—2. A sudden quarrel or angry argument. [Colloq.]

flaring (flãr′ing), *p. a.* 1. Blazing; burning unsteadily.—2. Gaudy; showy; flashy.

Her chaste and modest vail, surrounded with celestial beams, they over-laid with wanton tresses, and in a *flaring* tire bespeckl'd her with all the gaudy allurements of a whore. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

flaringly (flãr′ing-li), *adv.* Flutteringly; showily.

flash^1 (flash), *v.* [The several words spelled *flash* are somewhat confused with one another. *Flash*^{1}, *v.*, is prob. of Scand. origin: Sw. dial. *flasa*, burn furiously, blaze: see *flare*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To burst into sudden flame; specifically, to ignite and flare up with sudden and transient brilliancy; emit a bright flame for a moment: as, the *flashing*-point of oil; the powder *flashed* in the pan.

Wherof cometh that horible and broade *flashing* flame of fyre? It spronge of one litel sparke.
J. Udall, On Jas. iii.

The quality of an oil may be tested by chemical analysis; by measurement of density and viscosity; by observation of the temperature necessary for ignition in the atmosphere, or, as it is called, the *flashing* temperature.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 35.

2. To burst forth with sudden brilliancy; break out in a transient or variable gleam or glitter; emit flashes; gleam: as, the lightning *flashed* continually.

Lord Timon will be left a naked gull,
Which *flashes* now a phœnix.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 1.

There the lake
Spread its blue sheet that *flashed* with many an oar.
Bryant, The Ages, st. 30.

His gray eyes
Flashing with fire of warlike memories.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 423.

3. To burst suddenly into view or perception; come or appear instantaneously: as, the scene *flashed* upon his sight; the solution of the problem *flashed* into his mind.

Upon me *flash'd*
The power of prophesying. *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

Then *flash* the wings returning Summer calls
Through the deep arches of her forest halls.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

4. To burst suddenly into action; break out with sudden force or violence.

Every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at odds. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 3.

For while he linger'd there,
A doubt that ever smoulder'd in the hearts
Of those great Lords and Barons of his realm
Flash'd forth and into war.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

5. To come, move, or pass in a flashing manner; act as if in or by a flash: as, the dog *flashed* by in hot pursuit.

Eider-ducks *flashed* out of the water, the father of the family as usual the first to fly, and leaving wife and children to take care of themselves. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 71.

6. In *glass-making*, to expand, as blown glass, into a disk. See *flashing*^{1}, 1.—**To flash in the pan.** (*a*) To flash and go out so suddenly as not to ignite the charge: said of the powder in the pan of a flint-lock firearm when fired ineffectually, and also of the arm itself. (*b*) Hence, to fail after a showy or pretentious effort; act or strive without result; give up suddenly without accomplishing anything.

II. *trans.* 1. To emit or send forth in a sudden flash or flashes; cause to appear with sudden glitter.

But now her cheek was pale, and by and by
It *flash'd* forth fire, as lightning from the sky.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 348.

The chariot of paternal Deity,
Flashing thick flames.
Milton, P. L., vi. 751.

2. To cause to flame up suddenly, as by ignition; produce a flash from.

A small portion [of gunpowder] is roughly granulated, and *flashed* on plates of glass or porcelain.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 325.

3. To convey or send by instantaneous communication; cause to appear or be perceived suddenly or startlingly: as, to *flash* a message over the wires (of a telegraph).

Then suddenly regain the prize,
And *flash* thanksgivings to the skies.
Cowper, Annus Memorabilis.

For so the words were *flash'd* into his heart,
He knew not whence or wherefore.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

4. To cause to appear flashy; trick up in a showy manner; streak; stripe. [Rare.]

Limning and *flashing* it with various dyes.
A. Brewer, Lingua, i. 1.

5. In *glass-making*, to expand to a flat disk, as the blown globe or mass of glass, by revolving it in front of the furnace-mouth, which keeps it hot and ductile; hence, to apply a film of colored glass to by this process. See *flashing*^{1}, 1.

There is a kind of coloured glass made by having a thin stratum of coloured glass melted or *flashed* on one side of an ordinary sheet of clear glass. *Ure*, Dict., II. 298.

On the other hand, extreme brilliancy of surface, ascribed by some to the effect of the *flashing* furnace, is a characteristic of this [crown] glass. *Glass-making*, p. 126.

6. In *electric lighting*, to make (the carbon filament) incandescent. See *flashing*^{1}, 3.—**Flashed glass**, colored glass for windows and the like, produced by the process of flashing. See *flashing*^{1}, 1 (*c*).

flash^1 (flash), *n.* [< *flash*^{1}, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A sudden burst of flame or light; a light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; a gleam: as, a *flash* from a gun.

The living creatures ran and returned as the appearance of a *flash* of lightning. Ezek. i. 14.

Gui. Fear no more the light'ning *flash*;
Arv. Nor the all-dreaded thunder-stone.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

Wit shoots in vain its momentary fires,
The meteor drops, and in a *flash* expires.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 634.

What strikes the crown of tyrants down,
And answers with its *flash* their frown?
The Sword. *M. J. Barry.*

2. A sudden burst of something regarded as resembling light in its effect, as color, wit, glee, energy, passion, etc.; a short, vivid, and brilliant outburst; a momentary brightness or show.

The *flash* and out-break of a fiery mind;
A savageness in unreclaimed blood.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

Where be . . . your *flashes* of merriment, that were wont to set the table on a roar? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

But if so great a *flash* of joy and prosperity . . . should make them grow wanton and extravagant, what course then so likely to reclaim them as a series of smart and severe judgments one upon another? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xi.

A *flash* of color like a flame passed over her face. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

3. The time occupied by a flash of light; a very short period; a transient state; an instant.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*. *Bacon.*

The height of whose [earth's] enchanting pleasure
Is but a *flash*? *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 5.

4. *pl.* The hot stage of a fever. [Prov. Eng.] —**5**†. A showy or blustering person.

The town is full
Of these vain-glorious *flashes*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 2.

Fanaticks, and declamatory *flashes*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

6†. A quibble; jugglery with words.

He falls next to *flashes*, and a multitude of words, in all which is contain'd no more than what might be the Plea of any guiltiest Offender. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

7. A shoot of a plant.

The new shoots [of the tea-plant], or *flashes*, as they are called, come on four, sometimes five times between April and October. *A. G. F. Eliot James*, Indian Industries, xxviii.

8. A preparation of capsicum, burnt sugar, etc., used for coloring brandy and rum, and giving them a factitious strength. **A flash in the pan.** (*a*) An explosion of the priming in the lock pan, the gun itself hanging fire. Hence — (*b*) An unsuccessful effort or outburst; a brilliant endeavor followed by failure: said of an utterly abortive effort that has been made with much parade or confidence, of an ineffective outbreak of passion, etc.—**Flash-flue.** See *flue*^{1}.=**Syn. 1.** *Flare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

flash^2 (flash), *v.* [Also dial. *flosh*; < ME. *flaskien*, *vlaskien*, dash (water), sprinkle. See extract. Origin uncertain; an OF. **flasquer*, with sense of OF. and F. *flaquer*, dash or throw water, etc., does not occur, but is suggested by the analogy of *flash*^{3}, *n.*, < OF. *flache*, with equiv. *flasque*, and *flaque*, mod. F. *flaque*, a pool: see *flash*^{3}, *n.* In mod. use *flash*^{2} is merged in *flash*^{1}. Cf. *flush*^{2}, *v. t.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To dash (water); sprinkle.

So schal the thet schriveth him, . . . gif dust of lihte thouhtes windeth to swuthe [too much], flaskie teares on ham. . . . O the smele dust [on the fine dust], gif hit dusteth swuthe, heo *vlasketh* water theron and swopeth hit ut [sweepeth it out]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 314.

2†. To splash; dash about, as water.

With his raging arms he rudely *flash'd*
The waves about, and all his armour swept,
That all the blood and filth away was wash'd.
Spenser, F. Q.

3. To increase the flow of water in; flood with water from a reservoir or otherwise, as a stream or a sewer; flush. See *flashing*^{2}.

II. *intrans.* To splash, as waves.

The sea *flashed* up unto his legs and knees. *Holinshed*, Hist. Eng., p. 181.

flash^3 (flash), *n.* [Also dial. *flosh*; < ME. *flasshe*, *flasche*, *flosshe*, *flosche*, *flesshe*, also, without assibilation, *flask*, a pool of water, < OF. *flache*, also *flasque*, and, without assibilation, *flac*, *flaque*, a pool, puddle, ditch, estuary, < OD. *vlacke*, an estuary, flats with stagnant pools, < *vlack*, D. *vlak* = OHG. *flah*, G. *flach*, flat, level; cf. OBulg. *plosku*, flat.] **1.** A pool of water.

Plasche or *flasche*, where reyne watyr stondythe, torrens, lacuna. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 403.

Yet still the dangerous dykes from shot do them secure,
Where they [mallards, etc.] from *flash* to *flash*, like the full epicure,
Waft, as they lov'd to change their diet every meal.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

2. A sluice or lock on a navigable river, just above a shoal, to raise the water while craft are passing.

I was gone down with the barge to London; and for want of a *flash*, we lay ten weeks before we came again. *Dialogue on Oxford Parliament*, 1681 (Harl. Misc., II. 116).

3. [Prob. with allusion to *flash*^{1}.] A body of water driven by violence.—**To make a flash**, to let boats down through a lock. [Eng.]

flash^4† (flash), *a.* [Origin uncertain; prob. < *flash*^{1}, *v.*] Insipid; vapid.

Loath I am to mingle philosophical cordials with Divine, as water with wine, lest my consolation should be *flash* and dilute. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p 63.

flash^5 (flash), *a.* [Generally derived from *flash*^{1}, with which the sense of 'vulgarly showy or gaudy,' equiv. to *flashy*^{1}, which is the prop. adj. of *flash*^{1}, is now associated; but prob. of different, though obscure, origin. See extract from Isaac Taylor.] **1.** Of or pertaining to or associated with thieves, knaves, vagabonds, prostitutes, etc.: applied especially to thieves' cant or jargon.

Many persons have confused the low gibberish in vogue with thieves and mendicants called *flash* with the Romany; but that idea is absurdly wrong. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 504.

In a wild district of Derbyshire, between Macclesfield and Buxton, there is a village called Flash, surrounded by uninclosed land. The squatters on these commons, with their wild gipsey habits, travelled about the neighbourhood from fair to fair, using a slang dialect of their own. They were called the *Flash* men, and their dialect *Flash* talk; and it is not difficult to see the stages by which the word *Flash* has reached its present signification. *Isaac Taylor.*

2. Vulgarly showy or gaudy: as, a *flash* dress; a *flash* style.

The hotel does not assert itself very loudly, and if occasionally transient guests appear with *flash* manners, they do not affect the general tone of the region. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 157.

3. Expert; smart; crack. [Slang.]

The *flash* riders, or horse breakers, always called "bronco busters," can perform really marvelous feats, riding with ease the most vicious and unbroken beasts. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 507.

Flash language, thieves' cant; thieves' slang.

He gives a very interesting catalogue of some seventy words in the thieves' jargon, or *flash language*, which is thus shown to have come to this country in the last century. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 611.

Flash notes, forged or counterfeit notes.

flasher^1 (flash'ėr), *n.* [< *flash*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who or that which flashes. Specifically—**2.** One who makes a show of more wit than he possesses.

They are reckoned the *flashers* of the place; yet everybody laughs at them for their airs, affectations, and tonish graces and impertinences. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 260.

3. A hot boiler into which water is injected in small quantities and flashed into steam by the heat.—**4**†. A rower.—**5.** In *ichth.*, an acanthopterygian fish, the tripletail, *Lobotes surinamensis*, of the family *Lobotidæ* (which see); any lobotid.

flasher^2 (flash'ėr), *n.* [See *flusher.*] Same as *flusher.*

flash-house (flash'hous), *n.* [< *flash*^{5} + *house.*] A house frequented by thieves, vagabonds, and prostitutes, and in which stolen goods are received.

The excesses of that age [time of Charles II.] remind us of the humours of a gang of footpads, revelling with their favourite beauties at a *flash-house*. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

flashily (flash'i-li), *adv.* In a flashy manner; with sudden glare or force; without solidity of wit or thought; with gaudy or ostentatious show.

flashiness^1 (flash'i-nes), *n.* [< *flashy*^{1} + *-ness.*] The state of being flashy; ostentatious gaudiness.

flashiness^2† (flash'i-nes), *n.* [< *flashy*^{2} + *-ness.*] Tastelessness; vapidness; insipidity.

The same experiment may be made in artichokes and other seeds, when you would take away either their *flashiness* or bitterness. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

flashing^1 (flash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flash*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** In *glass-making*: (*a*) The reheating of partially formed glassware in a flashing-furnace to restore the plastic condition, and to smooth rough edges. (*b*) The act or process of heating a globe of blown glass, and giving it a rapid rotary motion, so that the opening already made in it will widen till the globe flashes suddenly into a flat disk. (*c*) A mode of coating a globe of hot colorless glass with a film of colored glass, usually red, and blowing them together until they flash into a disk. Such glass is called *flashed glass*, or *doubled glass*, and is used for decorative purposes, as in glass-painting and glass-staining, of the richest as well as plainest sorts; also to give alternation of color, by grinding away the color in a design or pattern.

2. In *arch.*, pieces of lead, zinc, or other metal, used to protect the joining when a roof comes in contact with a wall, or when a chimney-shaft or other object comes through a roof, and the like. The metal is let into a joint or groove cut in the wall, etc., and folded down so as to lap over the joining. When the flashing is folded down over the upturned edge of the lead of a gutter, it is in Scotland called an *apron*.

3. In the manufacture of incandescent lamps, the operation of raising the carbon filament to incandescence in an atmosphere of coal-gas, for the purpose of hardening and smoothing the carbons, and equalizing their resistance.

flashing^2 (flash'ing), *n.* [< *flash*^{3}, *n.*, + *-ing*^{1}.] The act of creating an artificial flood in a conduit or stream, as in a sewer for cleansing it, or at shallows in a river by penning up the water either in the river itself or in side reservoirs. See *flushing*.

flashing-board (flash'ing-bōrd), *n.* A device for increasing the depth or force of a stream of water by diminishing its width, as a board set up on edge on the top of a mill-dam when the stream is low.

flashing-bottle (flash'ing-bot″l), *n.* A glass vessel in which carbon filaments for incandescent lamps are flashed. See *flashing*^{1}, 3.

flashing-furnace (flash'ing-fėr″nās), *n.* A reheating glass-furnace. See *flashing*^{1}, 1.

flashing-point (flash'ing-point), *n.* The temperature at which escaping vapor will ignite momentarily, or flash: distinguished from the *burning-point*, at which the substance will itself take fire and burn: usually said of oils or hydrocarbons. Also *flash-point*.

As the oil appeared to have taken fire with extraordinary rapidity, it was assumed, in the first instance, that the *flashing-point* was below the parliamentary standard. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 570.

flash-light (flash'līt), *n.* **1.** A light so arranged as to emit sudden brilliant gleams, lasting but a short time: used for military signals and in lighthouses. See *lighthouse*.

A *flash-light*: that is to say, one which can be made to glow or disappear at pleasure. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 16.

2. A preparation emitting when ignited a sudden and very brilliant light, used in taking instantaneous photographs at night or in a room insufficiently lighted by natural light, etc. It usually consists chiefly of a magnesium powder, sometimes in combination with guncotton.

flashman (flash'man), *n.*; pl. *flashmen* (-men). [< *flash*^{5} + *man.*] A knave, especially one who tries to appear as a gentleman. [Slang.]

You're playing a dangerous game, my *flashman*. . . . I've shot a man down for less than that. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

flash-pan (flash'pan), *n.* **1.** The receptacle in a flint-lock which holds the priming by which the charge is exploded. See cut under *flintlock*.—**2.** A small copper pan with a handle, in which powder is flashed as a signal. Also called *flare-tin*.

flash-pipe (flash'pīp), *n.* A gas-pipe perforated throughout with small holes, used in lighting gas-burners. It has a stop-cock, on turning which gas is emitted from each orifice, and when one of these small jets is lighted the flame flashes along the pipe and lights the burners connected with it. When the stop-cock is closed the small jets are extinguished.

flash-point (flash'point), *n.* Same as *flashing-point*.

Young's Company now manufacture a lighthouse oil of 150° Fahr. *flash-point*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 569.

flash-test (flash'test), *n.* A test to determine the flashing-point of kerosene or other volatile oil.

flash-torch (flash'tôrch), *n.* *Theat.*, a device by which the fine powdery spores of lycopodium are driven through flame to produce the effect of lightning.

flash-wheel (flash'hwēl), *n.* A water-raising wheel having arms radial, or nearly so, to its axle, as in the common paddle-wheel. It is set in a trough containing water, nearly fitting it throughout one quarter or less of its circumference, and raises the water from the level of its lower side to greater elevation.

flashy^1 (flash'i), *a.* [< *flash*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Like a flash; characterized by flashes or flashing; specifically, acting by flashes, or by fits and starts; quick; impulsive; fiery. [Now rare in this literal sense.]

But sometimes so shaken be these shell-fishes with the feare of *flashy* lightenings that they become emptie or bring forth feble young ones.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 239.

Thus spake the ladie, who in this meanwhile
With light-heel'd *flashy* haste the horse o'retook.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

The very attempt towards pleasing every body discovers a temper always *flashy*, and often false and insincere.
Burke, Speech at Bristol.

2. Showy: dazzling for a moment, but not lasting, solid, or real; meretricious.

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large discourse. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Man's Soul.

A sound and steddy judgment (which rarely goes in company with subtil and *flashy* imaginations) is the most useful and commanding ability in business.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Theol. (2d ed.), p. 29.

Tom looks upon them as men of superficial learning and *flashy* parts. *Addison*, Tom Folio.

As stories, these were cheap and *flashy*.
The Century, XXVI. 295.

3. Ostentatiously showy in appearance; gay; gaudy; tawdry: as, a *flashy* dress.

flashy^{2}† (flash'i), *a.* [< *flash*^{4} + -*y*^{1}.] Insipid; vapid; without taste or spirit, as food or drink.

Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things. *Bacon*, Studies (ed. 1887).

And when they list, their lean and *flashy* songs
Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 123.

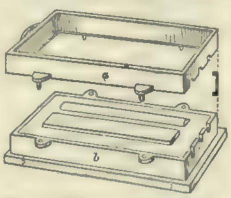
flask (flȧsk), *n.* [< ME. **flaske* (not recorded), < AS. *flasce*, and transposed *flaxe* (not **flax* or **flaxa*), pl. *flaxan*, a bottle (usually of leather, but once explained by *trȳwen byt*, a wooden butt), = D. *flesch* = MLG. *vlasche* = OHG. *flasca*, MHG. *vlasche*, also *vlesche*, G. *flasche* = Icel. *flaska* = Sw. *flaska* = Dan. *flaske*, a bottle; cf. OF. *flasque*, *flaske*, *flaque*, *flesque* = Sp. *flasco*, *frasco* = Pg. *frasco* = It. *fiasco*, m., < ML. *flascus*, m.; also OF. *flasche*, *flache*, *flaische* = It. *fiasca*, f., < ML. *flasca*, f.; also OF. *flascon*, *flacon*, F. *flacon* (> E. *flagon*), < ML. *flasco*(*n*-); LGr. *φλάσκη*, *φλάσκων*, dim. *φλασκίον*, a flask. It is uncertain whether the Rom. (ML.) forms are derived from the Teut., or the contrary; possibly both groups have a common origin in the Celtic: cf. W. *flasg*, a basket, a flask, Gael. *flasg*, a flask. The Finn. *lasku* and the Slav. forms, Russ. *fliaga*, dim. *fliajka*, a small barrel, Pol. *flasza*, *flaszka*, etc., are derived from Teut. See *flacket*^{2}, *flagon*, *flasket*, etc.] 1. A bottle, especially one of some peculiar form or material (see below): as, a *flask* for wine or oil.

Like a drop of oil left in a *flask* of wine, in every glass you taste it. *Southern*, Maid's Last Prayer, ii. 1.

With dainties fed,
Ring for a *flask* or two of white and red. *Swift.*

Here sits the Butler with a *flask*
Between his knees, half-drain'd.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Sleeping Palace.

Specifically — (*a*) A narrow-necked globular glass bottle: as, a Florence *flask*. (*b*) A metallic or other portable dram-bottle, with flat sides: as, a pocket-*flask*. (*c*) A vessel, generally of metal or horn, for containing gunpowder, carried by sportsmen, usually furnished with a measure of the charge at the top. (*d*) An iron vessel for containing mercury, in the shape of a long bottle. A flask of mercury from California is about 75 pounds. (*e*) A vessel used in a laboratory for sublimation, for digesting in a sand-bath, or for any similar purpose.
2. A shallow frame of wood or iron used in foundries to contain the sand and patterns employed in molding and casting. If the mold is contained in two pieces, these form a two-part flask. The upper part holds the case or cope, and the lower the drag. Also *molders' flask*, *molding-flask*.



Two-part Flask. *a*, cope; *b*, drag.

3†. A bed in a gun-carriage.— 4†. A long narrow case, as for arrows; a quiver; hence, a set of arrows in a quiver.

Her rattling quiver at her shoulders hung,
Therein a *flask* of arrows feathered well.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 28.

Florence flask, a globular bottle of thin transparent glass with a long neck, usually covered with plaited maize-leaves or similar material, used for holding liquids of all sorts. The kind commonly known by this name is that in which olive-oil is often exported from Italy, and is familiar in Italian grocers' shops. Compare *fiasco* and *fiaschetta*.— **Molders' flask.** See def. 2.

flask-board (flȧsk'bōrd), *n.* In *foundry-work*, the board upon which the flask rests.

flask-clamp (flȧsk'klamp), *n.* 1. An arrangement for securing firmly the parts of a molding-flask.— 2. A clamp used by dentists to hold the flask in which the denture or set of teeth is heated in the muffle.

flasket† (flȧs'ket), *n.* [< OF. *flasquet*, *flaschet*, *flachet*, a small flask, dim. of *flasque*, a flask: see *flask* and *flacket*^{2}.] 1. A small flask, especially one for powder: probably same as *morsing-horn*.— 2. A vessel in which viands are served.— 3. A long shallow basket.

And each one had a little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs, entrayled curiously,
In which they gathered flowers to fill their *flasket*.
Spenser, Prothalamion.

Under his arm a little wicker *flasket*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

flask-shaped (flȧsk'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a flask; specifically, round, partly cylindrical, and swelling into a more or less globular form at one end.

flasque (flask), *n.* [F.] In *her.*, a bearing similar to the flanch, but less rounded and occupying less of the field. Also called *voider*.

flat^{1} (flat), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Early mod. E. also *flatt*, *flatte*; < ME. *flat* (rare), < Icel. *flatr* = Sw. *flat* = Dan. *flad* = OHG. *flaz*, flat. Not connected with D. MLG. *vlak* = OHG. *flah*, MHG. *vlach*, G. *flach*, flat (see *flash*^{3}), or with E. *plat* = LG. *plat* = G. *platt*, flat. II. *n.* < ME. *flat*, (level) ground, a field; in other senses modern. Cf. Icel. *flöt*, pl. *flatir*, a plain; from the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Lying all in one plane; without rotundity, curvature, or other variation or inequality; plane; specifically, in *math.*, having no curvature; homaloidal; having the locus of infinitely distant points linear: applied to space of any number of dimensions. In the common use of the word, levelness or horizontalness is often implied.

Flat meads thatch'd with stover.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

Thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strike *flat* the thick rotundity o' the world!
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the *flat* sea sunk. *Milton*, Comus, l. 575.

The brute Earl . . . unknightly, with *flat* hand,
However lightly, smote her on the cheek.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground; level with the ground; hence, fallen; laid low; ruined.

The people are *flat*, or trust in God, and the king's ways.
Donne, Letters, lxxi.

3. Having little or no relief; deficient in prominence or roundness of figure or feature; lacking contrast in appearance, whether physical or visual; smooth; even; without shading: as, *flat* tints; a *flat* painting; a *flat* face, nose, or head; *flat* cheeks.

Whatsoever man he be that hath a blemish, he shall not approach: a blind man, or a lame, or he that hath a *flat* nose. Lev. xxi. 18.

The winged lion of St. Mark and the Ox of St. Luke, coloured with bright *flat* tints.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xliii.

The gray-green landscape of Provence is never absolutely *flat*, and yet is never really ambitious. . . . It is in constant undulation. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 202.

4. Having no definite or characteristic taste; tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead.

Taste so divine, that what of sweet before
Hath touch'd my sense *flat* seems to this, and harsh.
Milton, P. L., ix. 987.

Most ample fruit
Of beauteous form, . . . pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue inelegant and *flat*.
J. Philips, Cider.

The cause of the beer becoming *flat* may be found in the ceasing of after-fermentation.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 689.

5. Having little or no interest or attractive quality; without briskness or animation; lacking activity; stupid; dull.

Reading good books of morality is a little *flat* and dead.
Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

Nay, I intreat you, be not so *flat* and melancholic.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

Doubtless many things appear *flat* to us, the wit of which depended on some custom or story which never came to our knowledge. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

I have added four more "Worlds," the second of which will, I think, redeem my Lord Chesterfield's character with you for wit, except in the two stories, which are very *flat*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 414.

6. Not relieved, broken, or softened by qualifications or conditions; peremptory; absolute; positive; downright.

In the true ballauncing of justice, it is a *flatt* wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

That in the captain 's but a choleric word
Which in the soldier is *flat* blasphemy.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's *flat*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Thus repulsed, our final hope
Is *flat* despair. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 143.

A man deem'd worthy of so dear a trust . . .
A *flat* and fatal negative obtains
That instant upon all his future pains.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 714.

7. Not clear, precise, or sonorous: as, a *flat* sound or accent.

The first seems shorter then the later, who shewes a more odnesse then the former by reason of his sharpe accent which is vpon the last sillable, and makes him more audible then if he had slid away with a *flat* accent, as the word swéruing. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 59.

Too *flat* I thought this voice, and that too shrill.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

8. In *music:* (*a*) Of tones, below a given or intended pitch.

Nay, now you are too *flat*,
And mar the concord with too harsh a descant.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

(*b*) Of intervals, minor; diminished: as, a *flat* fifth. (*c*) Of keys or tonalities, having flats in the signature: as, the key of F is a *flat* key — 9. In *gram.*, voiced or sonant: said of consonants, such as *b*, *d*, *g*, *z*, *v:* opposed to *sharp* (that is, breathed or surd) consonants, such as *p*, *t*, *k*, *s*, *f*.— 10. On the *stock exchange*, without interest: applied to stocks when no interest is allowed by a lender of them on the sum deposited with him as security for their return when the purpose for which the stock was borrowed has been accomplished: such stock is said to be borrowed *flat*.— **Flat arch.** See *arch*^{1}.— **Flat blade**, a double- or single-edged blade, as of a sword or saber: used in contradistinction to the three-edged blade of the small-sword.— **Flat calm, candle, candlestick, cap, chasing, file**, etc. See the nouns.— **Flat masses, sheets.** See *blanket-deposit*.— **Flat paper, race, screw, tuning**, etc. See the nouns.— **Flat point-lace.** See *lace*. = **Syn.** *Level, Flat.* See *level*.

II. *n.* 1. A flat surface; a surface without curvature or inequality; especially, a level plain; a field.

The rayn . . . Falls upon fayre *flat*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

No perfect discovery can be made upon a *flat* or level.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 55.

On the Crown of this craggy Hill there is a *Flat*, upon which the Monastery and Pilgrimage-place is founded.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 23.

The way is ready, and not long;
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*,
Fast by a fountain. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 627.

2. A level ground near water or covered by shallow water; a shoal or sand-bank; specifically, in the United States, a low alluvial plain near tide-water or along a river, as the Jersey (United States) or Mohawk flats; also, the part of a shore that is uncovered at low tide.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of *flats*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

They landed . . . and had much a doe to put a shore any wher, it lay so full of *flats*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 83.

The naked shore,
Wide *flats*, where nothing but coarse grasses grew.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. The flat part or side of anything, as the extended palm and fingers of the hand, the broad side of a sword or knife, the part of a panel included by the beading or molding, etc.: as, to strike with the *flat* of the hand, or of a sword.

It is easier to tell when the cutting edge and the *flat* are parallel, and the broad *flat* is the best guide in holding the chisel level with the surface to be chipped.
J. Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 257.

The *flats* of panels are finished in imitation of mosaic, having a conventional border of deep buff and dull blue, and a design of acanthus form in the centres, in lighter blue, pink, and venetian red tones upon a gold mosaic background. *Beck's Jour. Dec. Art*, II. 343

4. Something broad and flat in form, or presenting a broad flat surface as a characteristic feature. (*a*) A broad, flat-bottomed boat without a keel, generally used in river navigation. (*b*) A railroad-car without a roof or sides; a platform-car; a flat-car. (*c*) A broad-brimmed, low-crowned straw hat worn by women. (*d*) A piece of bone, etc., used for making buttons. (*e*) A flat piece of carding placed above the cylinder of a carder; the flat-top carder. (*f*) A flat form of mat used in picture-frames.

There are several small drawings of Turner's in the present Exhibition greatly injured by the very modern-looking deep gold *flats* brought close up to them.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 400.

5. A foolish person; a simpleton; one who is easily duped; a gull. [Colloq.]

"You did not seek a partner in the peerage, Mr. Newcome." "No, no, not such a confounded *flat* as that," cries Mr. Newcome. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xvi.

6. In *arch.*: (*a*) See *flat*^{2}. (*b*) A horizontal or approximately horizontal roof, usually, in northern climates, covered with lead or tin.—7. In *music:* (*a*) A tone one half-step below a given tone: as, the *flat* of B—that is, B *flat.* (*b*) On the pianoforte, with reference to any given key, the key next below or to the left. The black keys are often called sharps and flats, because always named by reference to neighboring white keys, but B and E are also called C flat and F flat respectively. (*c*) In musical notation, the character ♭, which when attached to a note or to a staff-degree lowers its significance one half-step. See *B rotundum,* under *B.*—8. In *ship-building,* formerly, one of the midship timbers.—9. In theaters, one of the halves of such scenes or parts of scenes as are formed by two equal parts pushed from the sides of the stage and meeting in the center.—10. In *mining,* in the lead-mining districts of the north of England, a lateral branching of the vein, which gives rise to a deposit, as of ore, in flat masses. The excavations in these are sometimes several yards in breadth, and they are not unfrequently connected with caverns, the sides of which are incrusted with beautiful crystallizations of the veinstones peculiar to that region. Deposits of ore lying horizontally or nearly so are also, in other mining districts, called *flats.* This is the case in Denbighshire, Wales, and also in Cornwall, where the flat parts of the "pipes" and "carbona" are often designated as *flats.*

11. A surface of size put over gilding.—12. A continuum of any number of dimensions having no curvature: such are a straight line, a plane, and Euclidean space.—13†. Flat opposition or contradiction; a point-blank assertion or denial.

> He thought with banding brave to keepe the coyle,
> Or else with *flatts* and facings mee to foil.
> *Mir. for Mags.*

Deck-flat (*naut.*), a platform or deck of iron or steel, either water-tight or not, but not a complete deck.—**Double flat,** in *music:* (*a*) A tone two half-steps lower than a given tone; the flat of a flat. (*b*) On the pianoforte, a key next but one below or to the left of a given key. (*c*) The character ♭♭, which when attached to a note or to a staff-degree lowers its significance two half-steps.

flat^{1} (flat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flatted,* ppr. *flatting.* [< *flat*^{1}, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make flat; level or bring to a level; lay even; make smooth; flatten.

> Then frothy white appear the *flatted* seas,
> And change their colour, changing their disease.
> *Dryden,* Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 131.

> A Face too long shou'd part and *flat* the Hair.
> *Congreve,* tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2†. To level with the ground; overthrow.

> Like a Phœbean champion, she [Virtue] hath routed the army of her enemies, *flatted* their strongest forts.
> *Feltham,* Resolves, i. 4.

3. To make vapid or tasteless.

> Otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice somewhat *flatted.* *Bacon,* Nat. Hist.

> It may be apprehended that the retrenchment of these pleasant liberties may *flat* and dead the taste of conversation. *W. Montague,* Devoute Essays, I. xii. § 3.

> It mortifies the body, and *flats* the pleasure of the senses.
> *Glanville,* Sermons, p. 279.

4. In *music,* to depress (a tone); specifically, to apply a flat to (a note or staff-degree)—that is, to depress it a half-step. Also *flatten.*—5. To decorate or paint with colors ground in linseed-oil, and thinned for use with turpentine. The turpentine kills the gloss of the oil, and the resulting surface appears dull or flat.

> A frieze of massive carton pierre, supporting trusses at intervals, is *flatted* in tones of fawn color and buff.
> *Beck's Jour. Dec. Art,* II. 343.

To flat in the sail (*naut.*), to draw in the aftmost clue of a sail toward the middle of the ship.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To become flat; fall to an even surface.

> Observed . . . the swelling to *flat* yet more.
> *Sir W. Temple.*

2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated.—3. In *music,* to sing or play below the true pitch. Also *flatten.*—**To flat out,** to fail, as an undertaking, from weakness or bad management; make a fiasco or complete failure, as one who miscalculates his resources or ability. [U. S.]

flat^{1} (flat), *adv.* [< ME. *flat;* < *flat, a.*] 1. Flatly; so as to be flat or level.—2. Plainly; positively. [Rare.]

> I am asham'd to feel how *flat* I am cheated.
> *Fletcher,* Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

> Sin is *flat* opposite to the Almighty. *G. Herbert.*

3. In *music,* below the true pitch.—**Flat aft** (*naut.*). See *aft*^{1}.—**To fall flat,** to fail completely, usually in spite of strenuous efforts or great expectation; not to succeed in attracting interest, purchasers, etc.: as, the book or the play *fell flat;* the shares *fell flat* on the market.—**To haul the sheets flat aft** (*naut.*), to make fore-and-aft sails lie like boards without protuberance by hauling on the sheets which extend them.

flat^{2} (flat), *n.* [Orig. a dial. (Sc.) form (in simulation of *flat*^{1}, level, which is, in fact, the ult. original) of *flet.* a floor or story of a house, the interior of a house, a house: see *flet*^{1}.] 1. A floor or story of a building. [Scotch.] Hence, in recent general use—2. A floor, or separate division of a floor, fitted for housekeeping and designed to be occupied by a single family; an apartment. Compare *apartment-house.*—3. A building the various floors of which are fitted up as flats.

> This of course was before the period of the lofty *flats* which have familiarised us with mansions of a dozen stories high. *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XL. 53.

flat^{3}†, *v.* [ME. *flatten,* dash, throw, < OF. *flater, flatir,* throw or cast down, dash, intr. fall, dash.] **I.** *trans.* To dash or throw.

> Ryȝt with that he swouned,
> Til Vigilate the veille vette water at hus eyen,
> And *flatte* on hus face. *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 58.

II. *intrans.* To dash; rush.

> Thei were at greet myschief, for the saisnes were so many that thei moste *flat* in to the foreste wolde thei or noon, ffor as soone as the kynge Orienx was come, he kepte hem so shorte that many were deed and taken.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 275.

flat^{3}†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *flat,* a blow: see *flat*^{3}, *v.*] A blow.

> He gaff Richard a sorry *flatt,*
> That foundryd bacynet and hat.
> *Richard Coer de Lion,* l. 5265.

> Swich a *flat!* *Arthour and Merlin,* p. 182. (*Halliwell.*)

flat^{4} (flat), *v. t.* [< OF. *flater,* flatter: see *flatter*^{2}.] To flatter. [Scotch.]

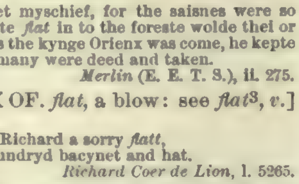
Flata (flā'tạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *flatus,* pp. of *flare* = E. *blow*^{1}.] The typical genus of wax-producing bugs, with semicircular wings, of the family *Flatidæ.* *F. limbata,* an Indian species, is an example, of a grass-green color varied with bright red and pure white, and with wings expanding nearly two inches.

flatbill (flat'bil), *n.* 1. A bird of the family *Todidæ:* as, the green *flatbill, Todus viridis.*—2. Some other flat-billed bird, as a flycatcher of the genus *Platyrhynchus.*

flatboat (flat'bōt), *n.* A flat-bottomed boat of considerable size, roughly made of strong timbers, for floating merchandise, etc., down the Mississippi and other western rivers. Such boats were in early times the principal means of transportation by water, and are not yet entirely obsolete. At the end of the downward voyage they are broken up and their material is sold. [U. S.]

> About fifty years ago, Abraham Lincoln was poling a *flat-boat* on the Mississippi River. *The American,* VI. 40.

flat-breasted (flat'bres″ted), *a.* Having a flat breast; specifically, in *ornith.,* ratite; not carinate; having no keel of the breast-bone.



Flat-caps of the 16th century.

flat-cap† (flat'kap), *n.* A cap with a low flat crown. Especially—(*a*) A city flat-cap. See *city, a.*

> *Flat caps* as proper are to city gowns
> As to armour helmets, or to kings their crowns.
> *Dekker,* Honest Whore, ii. 1.

> Howe says that, in the times of Mary and Elizabeth, "apprentices wore *flat-caps,* and others under threescore years of age, as well journeymen as masters, both at home and abroad, whom the pages of the court, in derision, called flat-caps."
> *Gifford,* Note to B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Hence—(*b*) A person wearing such a cap.

> Wealthy *flat-caps* that pay for their pleasure the best of any men in Europe. *Marston,* Dutch Courtezan, ii. 1.

(*c*) Less commonly, the toque worn by both men and women of the wealthier classes in the sixteenth century.

flat-car (flat'kär), *n.* A railroad-car consisting of a platform without sides or top; a platform-car.

flat-clam (flat'klam), *n.* *Semele decisa,* an edible species of clam. [California, U. S.]

flate (flāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flated,* ppr. *flating.* [< L. *flatus,* pp. of *flare,* breathe, blow, = E. *blow*^{1}.] To produce with flatus, or with simple unintonated breath. [Rare.]

flatfish (flat'fish), *n.* Any fish of the suborder *Heterosomata:* so called from the flattened bilaterally unsymmetrical form. The body is greatly compressed, and one side is colorless or whitish, while the other is dark and variously marked. The typical flatfishes constitute the family *Pleuronectidæ,* and include many species of great economic importance, as the halibut, turbot, plaice, sole, flounder, etc. A flatfish is not really flat (that is, depressed or flattened out horizontally), but is, on the contrary, thin (that is, extremely compressed or vertically expanded), and has both eyes on one side, not on top. It swims and lies with its eyeless and colorless side downward, thus appearing as if spread out horizontally.

flat-footed (flat'fůt″ed), *a.* 1. Having flat feet; having little or no hollow in the sole, and a low arch in the instep.—2. Firm-footed; resolute. [Slang.]

> If Mr. —— should come out *flat-footed,* call himself a dealer, instead of posing as an "art lecturer."
> *The American.*

flathead (flat'hed), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Having an artificially flattened head: applied to certain American Indians. The deformity is produced in infancy by appliances causing pressure upon the skull from before backward (the more common method), making it flat and retreating in front and protuberant behind, or from above downward, making it flat at the top. It disappears partially or wholly with advance of age, and is said not to injure the intellect. The practice now survives chiefly in the northwest, but was formerly common over both North and South America.

2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the tribe of Indians specifically called *Flatheads.* See II., 1.

II. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] One of a small tribe of American Indians specifically so called, but erroneously, their heads not being flattened, and their true name being *Selish.* The original home of the Flatheads was in the valley of the Columbia river, but a part of them now live on a reservation in northwestern Montana. They are all nominally Christianized and civilized.

2. A dipnoan fish, *Ceratodus forsteri.* [Australia.]—3. A snake which flattens its head, as a species of *Heterodon;* the hog-nosed snake or puff-adder. [Local, U. S.]

> The blow-snake of Illinois is variously known in other localities as hog-nose, *flat-head,* viper, and puff-adder.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXXIII. 660.

flat-headed (flat'hed″ed), *a.* Having a flat head or top.

> This [church] bears date 1477, as appears from an inscription over one of its doors. But this doorway is *flat-headed,* and has lost all mediæval character.
> *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 216.

flat-house (flat'hous), *n.* [< *flat*^{2} + *house.*] A house containing a number of flats. [U. S.]

flatid (flat'id), *n.* One of the *Flatidæ.*

Flatida (flat'i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flata* + *-ida.*] Same as *Flatidæ,* considered as a subfamily of *Fulgoridæ.* Also *Flatides.*

Flatidæ (flat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flata* + *-idæ.*] A family of homopterous hemipterous insects, of great extent and extreme variety and exuberance of form and coloration. The head is narrow, the prothorax produced and narrowed, and the exposed part of the metathorax relatively large and generally triangular; the wing-covers are large, obtriangular or lyrate, with a broad costal margin. Some of these insects secrete the substance called Chinese wax.

flatile†, *a.* [< L. *flatilis,* < *flare,* pp. *flatus,* blow, = E. *blow*^{1}: see *flatus.*] Inconstant; veering with the wind. *Scott.*

flat-iron (flat'ī″ėrn), *n.* An iron for smoothing cloth. It is made very hot and then passed quickly and firmly over the dampened surface of the fabric to be smoothed. Also *sad-iron,* or simply *iron.*

flative† (flā'tiv), *a.* [< L. *flatus,* pp. of *flare* = E. *blow*^{1}.] Producing wind; flatulent.

flatling (flat'ling), *adv.* [< ME. *flatlyng;* < *flat*^{1} + *-ling*^{2}; cf. *darkling, backling, headlong,* etc.] With the flat side; flatwise; flatly. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> And to hys chaumbur can he gone
> And leyde hym *flatlyng* on the grounde.
> *MS. Cantab. Ff.* ii. 38, f. 99. (*Halliwell.*)

> With her sword on him she *flatling* strooke,
> In signe of true subjection to her powre.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., V. v. 18.

> Of the Sun's stops, it Colure hath to name,
> Because his Teem doth seem to trot more tame
> On these out points; for, heere he doth not ride
> *Flatling* a-long, but vp the Sphears steep side.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

flatlings (flat'lingz), *adv.* 1. Scotch form of *flatling.*

> The blade struck me *flatlings.* *Scott.*

2. Plainly; peremptorily. [Prov. Eng.]

flatlong (flat'lông), *adv.* [Var. of *flatling,* as if < *flat*^{1} + *long*^{1}.] With the flat side downward; not edgewise.

> The pitiless sword had such pity of so precious an object that at first it did but hit *flatlong.*
> *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, iii.

> *Ant.* What a blow was there given!
> *Seb.* An it had not fallen *flat-long.*
> *Shak.,* Tempest, ii. 1.

> Zenas Joy, since words were out of the question, administered a corporeal admonition with his sword *flatlong.* *S. Judd,* Margaret, i. 16.

flatly (flat'li), *adv.* In a flat manner. (*a*) With a flat surface or in a flat position; evenly; horizontally.

> At his look she *flatly* falleth down,
> For looks kill love.
> *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 463.

Plants, fruits, and flowers are freely introduced, but these are treated *flatly*, and not in the round, on the principle of absolute imitation.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 116.

(*b*) Without spirit; dully.

He that does the work of religion, slowly, *flatly*, and without appetite. *Jer. Taylor.*

(*c*) Without hesitation or disguise; plainly; peremptorily; positively.

(To term it aright), I *flatly* ran away from him toward my horse. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Sir Gregory says *flatly* she makes a fool of him.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

flatness (flat′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being flat. (*a*) Planeness of surface; absence of curvature; also, loosely, smoothness. (*b*) Deadness; vapidness; insipidity; want of life or energy. (*c*) Dullness; uninterestingness.

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into *flatness*. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

(*d*) Graveness of sound, as opposed to sharpness, acuteness, or shrillness.

Flatness of sound . . . joined with a harshness.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

(*e*) Absoluteness; completeness.

The emperor of Russia was my father:
O, that he were alive, . . . that he did but see
The *flatness* of my misery. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

(*f*) In *music*, the quality or state of being below a true or given pitch.—**Elementary flatness**, in *math.*, absence of curvature in the elements or infinitesimal parts.

Any curved surface which is such that the more you magnify it the flatter it gets is said to possess the property of *elementary flatness*. But if every succeeding power of our imaginary microscope disclosed new wrinkles, and inequalities without end, then we should say that the surface did not possess the property of *elementary flatness*.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 309.

Flatness of the field, in *microscopy*, the property of an objective in virtue of which all the parts of an object lying in the same plane, even if near the margin of the field, are seen simultaneously with equal distinctness.

The *flatness of the field* afforded by the objective is a condition of great importance to the advantageous use of the microscope. *W. B. Carpenter*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 269.

flat-nosed (flat′nōzd), *a.* Having a flat nose; in *zoöl.*, same as *platyrrhine:* as, the *flat-nosed* or platyrrhine monkeys.

Flatoides (fla-toi′dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Flata* + *-oides*.] A remarkable genus of *Flatidæ*, containing species inhabiting the warmer parts of America and also Madagascar. *F. tortrix* is a West Indian example.

flat-orchil (flat′ôr″kil), *n.* A lichen, *Roccella fusiformis*, used as a dye.

flatour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *flateor*, *flateur*, F. *flatteur* = Pr. *flataire*, a flatterer: see *flatter*^{2}.] A flatterer.

Alas! ye lordes, many a fals *flatour*
Is in youre courtes.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 503.

flat-rod (flat′rod), *n.* In *mining*, a rod for communicating motion from the engine horizontally to the pump or other machinery in a shaft at a distance.

flatten (flat′n), *v.* [< *flat*^{1} + *-en*^{1} (*c*).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make flat; reduce to an equal or even surface; level.

They throng, and cleave up, and a passage cleare,
As if for that time their round bodies *flatned* were.
Donne, Progress of the Soul, i. 14.

Others say that this event happened in the palace of the Cardinal de Medici, Torreggiano being jealous of the superior honours paid to Michael Angelo, whose nose was *flattened* by the blow.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. iv.

2. To lay flat; bring to the ground; prostrate.—**3.** To make vapid or insipid; render stale.

I humbly presume that it *flattens* the narration to say his Excellency in a case which is common to all men.
Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

4. In *music*, same as *flat*^{1}, 4.—**5.** To deaden or deprive of luster, as a pigment; bring to a smooth surface or even tint, without relief or gradation.

The colouring matter may also be *flattened* or deprived of its lustre by an ill-compounded mordant.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 517.

6. In *optics*, to free from curvature or distortion, as the lines of an image projected by a lens.—**To flatten a sail**, to make a sail set as flatly as possible by hauling aft the sheet.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become flat; grow or become even on the surface.

The country, which is exceedingly pretty, bristles with copses, orchards, hedges, and with trees. . . . It is true that as I proceeded it *flattened* out a good deal, so that for an hour there was a vast featureless plain.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 109.

2. To become stale, vapid, or tasteless.

Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeit, and *flatten* in the very tasting. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The writings of mere men, though never so excellent in their kind, yet strike and surprise us most upon our first perusal of them, and then *flatten* upon our taste by degrees, as our familiarity with them increases.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

3. In *music*, same as *flat*^{1}, 3.

flatten† (flat′n), *a.* [Irreg. < *flat*^{1} + *-en*^{2}.] Flat; foolish.

The prince has been upon him:
What a *flatten* face he has now! it takes, believe it:
How like an ass he looks!
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

flattened (flat′nd), *p. a.* Made flat. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, perpendicularly depressed; thinner and broader than usual: as, *flattened* tibiæ. (*b*) In *bot.*, depressed, as a sphere or cylinder having its opposite surfaces brought more closely together.

flattener (flat′nėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *flatter*^{1}. Specifically—**2.** A workman in a glass-works who flattens the softened and split cylinders to form them into sheets, after they are laid upon the flattening-stone of the flattening-furnace.

The cylinder is now ready for the *flattener*, who, having prepared it by a preliminary warming in the flue by which it is introduced into his furnace, passes it by means of a croppie, or iron instrument, on to the flattening-stone.
Glass-making, p. 128.

flattening-furnace (flat′ning-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace for the flattening out of cylinder-glass which has been split longitudinally; a spreading-oven. Also *flatting-furnace*.

flattening-hearth (flat′ning-härth), *n.* The hearth of a flattening-furnace. Also *flatting-hearth*.

flattening-mill (flat′ning-mil), *n.* A mill in which metal is flattened out into plates or sheets by passing it between rollers. Also *flatting-mill*.

flattening-plate (flat′ning-plāt), *n.* Same as *flattening-stone*.

flattening-stone (flat′ning-stōn), *n.* In *glass-making*, a stone or a slab of devitrified glass, fire-brick, etc., with smooth surface, on which the split cylinders of glass are heated in the flattening-furnace, and then spread out and made flat by the aid of the flattening-tool. Also called *flatting-stone*, *flattening-plate*, *flatting-plate*.

flattening-tool (flat′ning-töl), *n.* In *sheet-glass manuf.*, a tool consisting of an iron handle with a wooden cross-piece at the end, with which the split and softened cylinder of glass is smoothed out on the flattening-stone. Also *flatting-tool*.

flatter^1 (flat′ėr), *n.* [< *flat*^{1}, *v. t.*, + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who or that which flattens or makes flat.

The sides next go to a *flatter*, who levels off the shanks and bellies with a currier's knife.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 497.

Specifically—**2.** A hammer with a broad face, used by smiths in working flat faces.—**3.** In *wire-drawing*, a draw-plate with a flat orifice for drawing flat strips, as for watch-springs, skirt-wire, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

Also *flattener*.

flatter^2 (flat′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *flatteren*, *flateren*, *flatren*, flatter; cf. MD. *flatteren*, *fletteren*, flatter, appar. a freq. form (with freq. suffix *-er*^{4}), but Kilian marks MD. *flattéren* (not, however, **flettéren*) as if (like G. *flattiren*, Dan. *flattere*, Sw. *flattera*, flatter) of F. origin (with F. inf. suffix *-er*), < OF. *flater*, flatter, soothe, smooth, stroke gently, etc., F. *flatter*, flatter. If taken directly into ME., the OF. *flater* would give **flaten*, **flatten*, mod. (Sc.) *flat*, flatter; cf. *flattery*, *flatour*, from the F. Cf. Icel. *fladhra*, fawn upon, *fladhr*, low flattery, fawning. G. *flattern*, flit, flutter, rove, ramble, is an accom. form of *fladern*, < MHG. *vladern*, *vledern*, OHG. *fledaron* = OD. *vlederen*, *vledderen*, flit, flutter (hence G. *fledermaus*, D. *vledermuis*, E. *flittermouse*, q. v.). The F. word is prob. of Teut. origin; the sense 'stroke' is prob. the earlier, and points, as some think, to E. *flat*^{1}, Icel. *flatr*, etc., as if 'smooth flat,' hence 'stroke,' etc. Cf. OD. *vlaeden*, *vleijden*, D. *vleijen*, flatter.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To please or gratify, or seek to please or gratify, by praise, especially undue praise, or by obsequious attentions, submission, imitation, etc.; play upon the vanity or self-love of (a person) with a view to gain some advantage.

A man that *flattereth* his neighbour spreadeth a net for his feet. Prov. xxix. 5.

To seem to affect the malice and displeasure of the people is as bad as that which he dislikes, to *flatter* them for their love. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

Seneca the philosopher . . . condescends to *flatter* the imbecile Claudius. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

2. To produce self-complacency or a feeling of personal gratification in; please; charm: as, to feel *flattered* by approval.

Music's golden tongue
Flattered to tears this aged man and poor.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

A man is *flattered* by your talking your best to him alone. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 216.

I marvel if my still delight
In this great house so royal-rich, and wide,
Be *flatter'd* to the height.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. To persuade of something which gives pleasure or satisfaction; give encouragement to; especially, to give pleasing but false impressions or encouragement to.

For now reviving joy bids her rejoice,
And *flatters* her it is Adonis' voice.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 978.

I dare not swear thou lovest me; yet my blood begins to *flatter* me that thou dost. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

None can *flatter* himself his life will be always fortunate. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 290.

4. To make appear better than the reality warrants: as, the portrait *flatters* its subject.=**Syn.** 1. To compliment; cajole, court, coddle, fawn upon, curry favor with. See comparison under *adulation*.

II. *intrans.* To use language intended to gratify the vanity or self-love of a person; use undue praise.

O sodeyn hap, O thou fortune instable,
Lyke to the scorpion so deceyvable,
That *flatrest* with thyn heed whan thou wolt stynge.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 815.

He cannot *flatter*, he!
An honest mind and plain—he must speak truth.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

And, of all lies (be that one poet's boast),
The lie that *flatters* I abhor the most.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 88.

flatter^3†, *v. i.* [A var. of *flotter*, *flutter*, q. v.] To flutter; float.

And mony was the feather-bed
That *flatter'd* on the faem.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 156).

flatterable (flat′ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *flatter*^{2} + *-able*.] Capable of being flattered; open to flattery.

He was the most *flatterable* creature that ever was known. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 118.

flatter-blind (flat′ėr-blīnd), *v. t.* [< *flatter*^{2} + *blind*.] To blind with flattery. [Rare.]

If I do not grossly *flatter-blind* myself. *Coleridge.*

flatterer (flat′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *flaterere*; < *flatter* + *-er*^{1}.] One who flatters; one who praises another with a view to please him, to gain his favor, or to accomplish some purpose.

When I tell him he hates *flatterers*,
He says he does; being then most flattered.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Nine tithes of times
Face-*flatterer* and backbiter are the same.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

flatteress† (flat′ėr-es), *n.* [< OF. *flateresse*, fem. of *flateur*, flatterer: see *flatour*, *flatter*^{2}, and *-ess*.] A female who flatters.

Those women that in times past were called in Cypres Colacides, i. e., *flatteresses*. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 71.

flattering† (flat′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flatter*^{2}, *v.*] Flattery; a flattering speech or action.

That is to saye, peruerse and cursed folkes to whom euery thynge well done is odyous and hatefull: namely, whan they see any person that hath dispyed wycked conuersacion, worldly gloses or *flatterynges*, and by holy penaunce is become a newe man.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. xxxviii.

flattering (flat′ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flatter*^{2}, *v.*] Adapted to excite complacency or hope; gratifying; pleasurable; encouraging: as, *flattering* words or commendations; *flattering* prospects; a *flattering* reception.

The *flattering* prospect which seemed to be opened to our view in the Month of May is vanishing like the morning dew. *George Washington*, to Col. Sam'l Washington,
[N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 483.

A conceited person is specially interested in any talk, *flattering* or otherwise, about himself.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 83.

flatteringly (flat′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a flattering manner; in a manner to gratify or soothe; with partiality.

He *flatteringly* encouraged him in the opinion of his own merits. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 169.

When used as material of landscape by the modern artist, they [feudal and monastic buildings] are nearly always superficially or *flatteringly* represented.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 114.

flatterously† (flat′ėr-us-li), *adv.* [< **flatterous* (< *flatter*^{2} + *-ous*) + *-ly*^{2}.] Flatteringly.

The person that hath the sheep's blood in his veins is still very well, and like to continue so. If we durst believe himself, who is *flatterously* given, he is much better than he was before, as he tells us in a later account he brought into the society. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 253.

flattery (flat′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *flatteries* (-iz). [< ME. *flaterie*, *flaterye*, < OF. *flaterie*, F. *flatterie* (= Pr.

flataria), < *flater*, flatter: see *flatter*^{2}.] The act of one who flatters; false, insincere, or venal praise; obsequiousness; adulation; cajolery.

> Would I had never trod this English earth,
> Or felt the *flatteries* that grow upon it!
> Ye have angels' faces, but Heaven knows your hearts.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

> Some praises proceed merely of *flattery*; and if it be an ordinary flatterer, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man; if he be a cunning flatterer, he will follow the arch-flatterer, which is a man's self. *Bacon*, Praise (ed. 1887).

=**Syn.** *Compliment, Adulation, Flattery*, etc. (see *adulation*); sycophancy, fawning, blandishment.

flatting (flat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flat*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A method of preserving unburnished gilding, by touching it with size; also, the coating of size laid over the gilding.—2. A mode of house-painting in which the paint, from mixture with turpentine, leaves the work flat or without gloss.—3. The rolling out of metal into sheets by the pressure of rolls or cylinders. —4. In *leather-manuf.*, a method of dressing shaved hides.—5. In *sheet-glass manuf.*, the operation of flattening.—6. In *music*, the act of depressing a tone below a true or given pitch.

flatting-coat (flat'ing-kōt), *n.* The finishing coat on a painted wall, where four or five coats are laid on: so called because it dries without gloss. It is of pure white lead diluted only with spirits of turpentine. See *flatting*, 2.

flatting-furnace (flat'ing-fėr″nāṣ), *n.* Same as *flattening-furnace*.

flatting-hearth (flat'ing-härth), *n.* Same as *flattening-hearth*.

flatting-mill (flat'ing-mil), *n.* Same as *flattening-mill*.

flatting-plate, flatting-stone (flat'ing-plāt, -stōn), *n.* Same as *flattening-stone*.

flatting-tool (flat'ing-töl), *n.* 1. A plumbers' tool used to flatten sheet-lead or dress it to the required shape.—2. Same as *flattening-tool*.

flat-tool (flat'töl), *n.* 1. A chisel having a square end and cutting faces at the sides and end: used in turning.

> *Flat tools* for turning hard wood, ivory, and steel are ground with the stone running towards the operator.
> *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 28.

2. In *seal-engraving*, an elongated conical tool used for bringing ribbons or monograms to a flat surface.

flattop (flat'top), *n.* An American perennial herb, *Vernonia Noveboracensis*. Also called *ironweed*.

flatulence (flat̮'ụ̄-lẹns), *n.* [= F. *flatulence* = Sp. Pg. *flatulencia* = It. *flatulenza*, < NL. *flatulentus*, flatulent: see *flatulent*.] The state of being flatulent, or affected by wind in the stomach or other portion of the alimentary canal; windiness; hence, airiness; emptiness; vanity.

> The principal cause of *flatulence* is fermentation or decomposition of the contents of the stomach and bowels.
> *Quain*, Med. Dict.

flatulency (flat̮'ụ̄-lẹn-si), *n.* Same as *flatulence*.

> The natural *flatulency* of that airy scheme of notions.
> *Glanville*.

> The most sure sign of a deficient perspiration is *flatulency* or wind. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

flatulent (flat̮'ụ̄-lẹnt), *a.* [= F. *flatulent* = Sp. Pg. It. *flatulento*, < NL. *flatulentus*, < L. *flatus*, a blowing, breathing, snorting: see *flatus*.] 1. Windy; affected with gases generated in the stomach or some other portion of the alimentary canal.

> *Flatulent* accumulation in the intestines may be due . . . to putrefaction of the food.
> *Lankester*, Med. Guide, p. 165.

2. Turgid with air; windy: as, a *flatulent* tumor. —3. Generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach.

> Vegetables abound more with aerial particles than animal substances, and therefore are more *flatulent*.
> *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vi.

4. Empty; vain; pretentious; without substance or reality; puffed up: as, *flatulent* vanity.

> The age of a passion is not long, and, the *flatulent* spirit being breathed out, the man begins to abate of his first heats. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 692.

> His [Tasso's] story is not so pleasing as Ariosto's; he is too *flatulent* sometimes, and sometimes too dry.
> *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

flatulently (flat̮'ụ̄-lẹnt-li), *adv.* In a flatulent manner; windily; emptily.

flatuosity† (flat̮-ụ̄-os'ị-ti), *n.* [= F. *flatuosite* = Pg. *flatuosidade* = It. *flatuosità*; as *flatuous* + *-ity*.] Flatulence.

> In this disease it were better for to represse the said windenesse and *flatuositie*.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 19.

flatuous (flat̮'ụ̄-us), *a.* [= F. *flatueux* = Sp. *flatuoso, flatoso* = Pg. *flatoso* = It. *flatuoso*, < L. as if **flatuosus*, < *flatus*, a blowing, etc.: see *flatus, flatulent*.] Flatulent; windy; generating wind; like wind; hence, empty; vain.

> *Sir Dia.* I am very angry.
> *Com.* Do not suffer, though,
> That *flatuous* windy choler of your heart
> To move the clapper of your understanding.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

> What if some flatt'ring blast
> Of *flatuous* honour should perchance be there,
> And whisper in thine ear?
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 10.

flatuousness (flat̮'ụ̄-us-nes), *n.* Tendency to produce flatulence.

> I confesse I wonder at it my self, that I should turne Poet: I can impute it to nothing but the *flatuousnesse* of our diet. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 90.

flatus (flā'tus), *n.* [< L. *flatus*, a blowing, breathing, a breath, < *flare*, blow, breathe, = E. *blow*^{1}.] 1. A breath; a puff of wind; a pure expulsion of air from the lungs through the throat and mouth.

> You make the soul, as being a mere *flatus*, to have a more precarious subsistence even than mere matter itself.
> *Clarke*, To Dodwell, p. 31.

2. Wind present in the stomach or intestines; eructation.

> In tympanites there is a rapid generation of *flatus*, which overpowers the contractility of the hollow viscera.
> *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 514.

3. Inflation; puffiness; the state of being distended with air, as a tumor.—**Flatus vocis**, the breath of the voice. This phrase is much used to describe the opinion of the early nominalist, Roscellin, whose writings are lost, but who, according to the undisputed testimony of his enemy, Anselm, held that universals (such as man in general) are the breath of the voice.

flat-ware (flat'wãr), *n.* In *ceram.*, plates, dishes, saucers, and the like, collectively, as distinguished from hollow-ware.

flatways (flat'wāz), *adv.* Same as *flatwise*.

> It is preferable to place the bricks *flatways*.
> *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 180.

flatwise (flat'wīz), *adv.* [< *flat*^{1} + *-wise*.] With the flat side downward or next to another object; not edgewise.

> Its posture in the earth was *flatwise*, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was reposited.
> *Woodward*, Fossils.

flatworm (flat'wėrm), *n.* [< *flat*^{1} + *worm*.] A platyhelminth; one of the *Platyhelminthes*, as a tapeworm: a name applied to animals of the planarian group. See cut under *Dendrocœla*.

flauchter (fläċh'tėr), *v.* and *n.* See *flaughter*^{2}. [Scotch.]

flaught†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *flay*^{1}.

flaught^{1} (flât, Sc. fläċht), *n.* [Sc., also written *flaucht, flought, flocht*; = E. *flight*, < ME. *flight, flyght, flukt*, etc., < AS. *flyht*, flight: see *flight*^{1}.] 1. A flight; a flock (of birds).

> A *flaucht* o' dows. *Edinburgh Mag.*, Sept., 1818, p. 155.

2. A flutter, as that of a bird; a flapping.

> He . . . was ever noo and then getting up wi' a great *flaught* of his arms, like a goose wi' its wings jumping up a stair. *Galt*, Sir Andrew Wylie, II. 5.

flaught^{2} (flât, Sc. fläċht), *n.* [E. dial. also *flaut*, also *flaight* (a turf); < ME. *flaght*, a flake (of snow or fire); connected with *flake*^{1}, *flag*^{4}, *flaw*^{1}, and *floe*: see these words.] 1. A flake (of snow).

> A *flaght* of snawe. *Cathol. Angl.*, p. 133.

2. A flake (of fire); a spark; a flash.

> A *flaght* [printed *slaght*] of fire. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 17342.

3. A handful. [Scotch.]—4. A flake or roll of wool carded ready for spinning.—5. *pl.* Tools for carding wool, used chiefly in Scotland. *Ure*, Dict., II. 402.—**A flaught o' fire**, a flash of lightning. [Scotch.]

> There was neither moon nor stars—naething but a *flaucht o' fire* every now and than, to keep the road by.
> *Blackwood's Mag.*, Nov., 1820, p. 202.

flaught^{2} (flât, Sc. fläċht), *v. t.* [< *flaught*^{2}, *n.*] To card (wool) into thin flakes.

flaughter^{1} (flâ'-, Sc. fläċh'tėr), *v.* [Sc. written *flauchter, flochter*; a freq. verb; < *flaught*^{1}, flight, flying, flutter, perhaps suggested by *flacker* or *flutter*, with which, however, it has no connection.] I. *trans.* To frighten. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To flutter; shine fitfully; flicker. [Scotch.]

> Whiles he wad hae seen a glance o' the light frae the door o' the cave *flaughtering* against the hazels on the other hand. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

flaughter^{1} (flâ'-, Sc. fläċh'tėr), *n.* [< *flaughter*^{1}, *v.*] A fluttering motion. [Scotch.]

> Down frae the scra-built shed the swallows pop,
> Wi' lazy *flaughter* on the gutter dub.
> *Davidson*, Seasons, p. 42.

flaughter^{2} (flâ'-, Sc. fläċh'tėr), *v. t.* [Sc. also *flauchter*; a freq. verb; < *flaught*^{2}, a flake, taken in sense of E. dial. *flaight*, a piece of turf, a flag (of turf): see *flaught*^{2} and *flag*^{4}.] To pare or cut a flake or portion of, as of turf. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

flaughter^{2} (flâ'-, Sc. fläċh'tėr), *n.* [Sc. also *flauchter*; cf. *flaughter*^{2}, *v.*, cut (turf), and *flaught*^{2}, *n.*, a flake.] A flake; a piece of turf. See *flaught*^{2}. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

flaughter-spade (flâ'-, Sc. fläċh'tėr-spād), *n.* Same as *divot-spade*. [Scotch.]

flaun†, *n.* See *flawn*.

flaunch (flänch), *n.* In *her.*, same as *flanch*, 2.

flauncher†, *n.* See *flancher*.

Flaundrish†, *a.* Same as *Flandrish*.

flaunt (flänt or flânt), *v.* [Formerly also *flant*; prob. Scand. The nearest form appears to be Sw. dial. *flankt*, adj. and adv., loosely, flutteringly (cf. E. *flaunt-a-flaunt*, *a.*), < *flanka*, waver, hang and wave about, ramble, a nasalized form of Sw. dial. *flakka*, waver, prob. = ME. *flacken*, move to and fro, flutter, palpitate, E. *flack*, q. v. Cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *flandern*, flutter, flaunt.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To wave or flutter smartly in the wind.

> I see not one, within this glasse of mine,
> Whose fethers *flaunt*, and flicker in the winde.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 63.

2. To make a smart show in apparel or equipment of any kind; make an ostentatious or brazen display; move or act ostentatiously or brazenly; be glaring or gaudy: sometimes with an indefinite *it*: as, a *flaunting* show.

> My neighbour Flamborough's rosy daughters, *flaunting* with red top-knots. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix.

> One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 196.

> Can those neat black clothes . . . give you half the honest vanity with which you *flaunted it* about in that overworn suit? *Lamb*, Elia, Old China.

> The poppy *flaunted*, for 'twas May.
> *Bryant*, Day-Dream.

II. *trans.* To display ostentatiously, impudently, or offensively: as, to *flaunt* rich apparel.

> Was this a time for these to *flaunt* their pride?
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

flaunt (flänt or flânt), *n.* [< *flaunt*, *v.*] 1. The act of flaunting.

> Who heeds the silken tassel's *flaunt*
> Beside the golden corn?
> *O. W. Holmes*, Our Yankee Girls.

2. Anything displayed for show; finery. [Rare.]

> Or how
> Should I, in these my borrow'd *flaunts*, behold
> The sternness of his presence? *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

3. A boast; a vaunt; a brag.

> Dost thou come hither with thy flourishes,
> Thy *flaunts*, and faces, to abuse men's manners?
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iii. 3.

flaunt-a-flaunt† (flänt'a̤-flänt'), *a.* [< *flaunt* + *a*^{3}, *prep.*, + *flaunt*; cf. *aflaunt*.] Flauntingly displayed.

> High copt hattes, and fethers *flaunt a flaunt*.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Epil., p. 83.

flaunter (flän'- or flân'tėr), *n.* One who flaunts.

flaunting (flän'- or flân'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flaunt*, *v.*] Same as *flaunty*, 1.

> See the proud tulip's *flaunting* cup,
> That flames in glory for an hour.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Spring has Come.

flauntingly (flän'- or flân'ting-li), *adv.* In a flaunting manner.

> A gem was now [in the time of the Ptolemies] a thing to be worn *flauntingly*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 366.

flaunty (flän'- or flân'ti), *a.* [< *flaunt* + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Ostentatious; vulgarly or offensively showy; gaudy. Also *flaunting*.

> Your common men
> Build pyramids, gauge railroads, reign, reap, dine,
> And dust the *flaunty* carpets of the world
> For kings to walk on, or our senators. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. Capricious; unsteady; eccentric. [Scotch.]

> She was a *flaunty* woman, and liked well to have a good-humoured jibe or jeer. *Galt*, Annals of the Parish, p. 198.

flaut (flât), *n.* See *flaught*^{2}.

flautando (It. pron. fläö-tän'dọ̄), *a.* [It., ppr. of *flautare*, play the flute: see *flute*^{1}, *v.*] In *violin-playing*, with harmonics or flageolet-tones.

flautato (fläö-tä'tọ̄), *a.* [It., pp. of *flautare*, play the flute: see *flautando*.] Same as *flautando*.

flautino (fläö-tē'nọ̄), *n.* [It., dim. of *flauto*, flute: see *flute*^{1}, *n.*] 1. A small flute; a piccolo.—2. A small accordion.—3. A direction to violin-players to play in harmonics.

flautist (flâ′tist), *n.* [< It. *flautista* = Sp. *flautista* = E. *flutist*, q. v.] A flutist.

Several tournebout players combined with some *flautists* and oboe players. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 490.

flauto (fläö′tọ), *n.* [It., a flute: see *flute*^{1}, *n.*] A flute.—**Flauto amabile**, a sweet-toned organ-stop, generally of four-foot pitch.—**Flauto piccolo.** Same as *piccolo*.—**Flauto transverso**, literally, a cross-flute; the ordinary flute as distinguished from the flûte-à-bec, or direct flute.

flautone (fläö-tō′ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *flauto*, flute: see *flute*^{1}, *n.*] A large or bass flute.

flavaniline (flā-van′i-lin), *n.* [< L. *flavus*, yellow, + E. *aniline*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, made by treating acetanilid with zinc chlorid at 250° F. for several hours, purifying, and combining with hydrochloric acid. It dyes yellow on cotton, wool, and silk, but is not fast to light.

flavedo (flạ-vē′dō), *n.* [NL., < L. *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*.] In *bot.*, yellowness; a diseased condition of plants in which the green parts become yellow. *Imp. Dict.*

Flaveria (flạ-vē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*. The plants are used in Chili to dye yellow.] A genus of herbaceous annual or biennial composites, mostly of tropical America, with opposite leaves, and clustered heads of small yellow flowers. *F. Contrayerba* is a native of Peru, and is there used for dyeing yellow. There are 5 species on the southern borders of the United States.

flavescent (flạ-ves′ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *flavescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *flavescere*, become yellow, inceptive of *flavere*, be yellow (golden-yellow, light-yellow), < *flavus*, yellow, golden-yellow, light-yellow: see *flavous*.] Yellowish; having a yellow tinge; turning yellow.

Flavian (flā′vi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman emperors Flavius Vespasian and his sons Titus and Domitian, who reigned A. D. 69–96: as, the *Flavian* age; the *Flavian* amphitheater.

II. *n.* One of the three Roman emperors of the dynasty of (Flavius) Vespasian.

flavicant (flav′i-kạnt), *a.* [Formed, after the analogy of *albicant*, < L. as if **flavican(t-)s*, ppr. of **flavicare*, be yellow, < *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*.] Yellow. *Leighton*, British Lichens.

flavicomous† (flạ-vik′ọ-mus), *a.* [< L. *flavicomus*, yellow-haired, < *flavus*, yellow, + *coma*, hair: see *flavous* and *coma*^{2}.] Having yellow hair. *Bailey*, 1727.

flavin (flav′in), *n.* [< L. *flavus*, yellow, + *-in*^{2}.] A yellow dyestuff prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on quercitron-bark.

flavindin (flav′in-din), *n.* [< L. *flavus*, yellow, + E. *indin*.] A substance apparently isomeric with indin and indigo-blue, obtained by the action of potash on indin.

flavopurpurin (flā-vō-pėr′pū-rin), *n.* [< L. *flavus*, yellow, + E. *purpurin*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, very similar to alizarin, but having a yellower shade.

flavor, flavour (flā′vọr), *n.* [Not common before Milton's time; found but once in ME., in pl. *flavorez*, odors ("Alliterative Poems" (ed. Morris), i. 87), < OF. *flaveur*, odor (Roquefort). The form agrees only with that of ML. *flavor*, 'aurum *flavum*,' i. e., yellow gold, lit. 'yellowness'; < L. *flavere*, be yellow, < *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*, *flavescent*. The connection of thought is not obvious; a clue has been sought in the point of view suggested in Milton's lines:

Desire of wine and all delicious drinks . . .
Thou couldst repress; nor did the dancing ruby,
Sparkling, outpour'd, the *flavour*, or the smell,
Or taste that cheers the heart of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool, crystalline stream.
Milton, S. A., l. 544.

Here *flavor* appears to mean 'glowing color,' being a poetical application of the ML. *flavor*, lit. 'yellowness' (otherwise it can only be a synonym of *smell* or *taste* following). It is possible that the E. sense is due to association with ME. *flayre*, odor, in old Sc. *fleure*, *fleoure*, *fleowre*, *fleware*, *flewer*, a (bad) smell, the Sc. forms resting on F. *fleurer*, intr., smell, another form (by confusion with *fleur*, a flower) of F. *flairer*, tr., smell, scent, OF. *flairer*, intr., emit an odor: see *flair*^{2}. *Savor* has also prob. influenced the meaning of *flavor*.] 1. The quality of a substance which affects the smell; smell; odor; fragrance: as, the *flavor* of the rose. [Rare.]

Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,
With bending heaps, so nigh their bloom disclose,
Each seems to smell the *flavour* which the other blows.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iii. 3.

2. The quality of a substance which affects the taste, especially that quality which gratifies the palate; relish; zest: as, the *flavor* of the peach, of wine, etc.; a spicy *flavor*.

Apples of a ripe *Flavour*, fresh and fair.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

If, brought from far, it very dear has cost,
It has a *Flavour* then which pleases most.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

3. Figuratively, the quality of anything which affects the mental taste or perception, especially in a pleasurable way; characteristic fitness, congruity, impressiveness, or the like, particularly from a literary or artistic point of view.

As there are wines which, it is said, can only be drunk in the country where the vine grows, so the *flavour* and aroma of the best works of art are too delicate to bear importation into the speech of other lands and times. *J. Caird.*

Something it [a song] has — a *flavor* of the sea,
And the sea's freedom — which reminds of thee.
Whittier, Amy Wentworth.

4. That which imparts flavor; a flavoring substance or essence.=**Syn.** 2. *Savor*, *Smack*, etc. See *taste*.

flavor, flavour (flā′vọr), *v. t.* [< *flavor*, *n.*] 1. To communicate flavor or some quality of taste or smell to; hence, to communicate any distinctive quality to.

His facts are lies: his letters are the fact —
An infiltration *flavored* with himself!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 140.

2. To add a flavoring substance or admixture to.

flavored, flavoured (flā′vọrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *flavor*, *v.*] Having the quality that affects the sense of taste or smell: used chiefly in composition: as, high-*flavored* wine.

Roots or wholesome pulse
Or herbs, or *flavour'd* fruits.
Dodsley, Agriculture, ii.

flavoring, flavouring (flā′vọr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flavor*, *v.*] A substance used for giving flavor to anything.

Used . . . by cooks and confectioners as a *flavoring* [essence of allspice]. *Cooley*, Practical Receipts.

flavorless, flavourless (flā′vọr-les), *a.* [< *flavor* + *-less*.] Without flavor; wanting positive or distinct odor or taste; tasteless, literally or figuratively.

It [news by telegraph] comes to him [the reader] like a steak hot from the gridiron, instead of being cooled and made *flavorless* by a slow journey from a distant kitchen. *D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 71.

flavorous, flavourous (flā′vọr-us), *a.* [< *flavor* + *-ous*.] 1. Pleasant to the taste or smell; savory.

There casks of wine in rows adorn'd the dome —
Pure *flavorous* wine, by Gods in bounty given,
And worthy to exalt the feasts of heaven.
Pope, Odyssey, ii.

Nobody on the shore made chowder like Poll's, or stewed such *flavorous* dishes from despised haddock and chipdry halibut. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 310.

2. Having a particular flavor or quality. [Rare.]

Up and down the river lie ancient villages, *flavorous* of the olden time. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 14.

flavous† (flā′vus), *a.* [< L. *flāvus*, golden-yellow, reddish-yellow, flaxen-colored; perhaps orig. **flagvus*, 'flame-colored,' < √ **flag* in **flagma*, *flamma*, flame, *flagrare*, burn: see *flame*, *flagrant*.] Yellow; specifically, in *entom.*, perfectly yellow, without intermixture of red, green, or brown.

The membrane itself is somewhat of a *flavous* colour, and tends more towards that of gold than any other part whatsoever.
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age (1666).

flaw^1 (flâ), *n.* [ME. *flawe*, a flake (of fire), once *flay*, a flake (of snow); cf. AS. *floh stānes*, 'gleba silicis,' a fragment of stone; but the ME. form is of Scand. origin: < Dan. *flage*, a flake, = Sw. *flaga*, a flake, also a flaw, crack, breach, = Icel. *flaga*, a flag or slab of stone; cf. Icel. *flagna* = Norw. *flagna*, flake off; Icel. *flakna* = Norw. *flakna*, flake off, split; Norw. *flaga*, flake off, become loose, as bark, *flak*, a flake, slice, piece, etc.: see *flake*^{1}, *flag*^{4}, *flay*^{1}, *floe*.] 1†. A flake; a fragment; a shiver.

They . . . fleghttene and floresche withe flawmande swerdez,
Tille the *flawes* of fyre flawmes one [on] theire helmes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2556.

But this heart
Shall break into a hundred thousand *flaws*
Or ere I'll weep. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

2†. A thin cake, as of ice.

As sudden
As *flaws* congealed in the spring of day.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

3. A breach; a crack; a defect of continuity or cohesion; a weak spot or place.

My love to thee is sound, sans crack or *flaw*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

In all forms the girdle [of a diamond] ought to be perfectly smooth, as a rough edge often appears through some of the facets as a *flaw*, and injures the brilliancy of the stone. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 166.

4. Any defect or imperfection; anything which impairs quality or character; a fault: as, a *flaw* in a will, a deed, or a statute.

Tell me this day without a *flaw*
What I will do for you.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 175).

There were some horrible *flaws*, as to the common Principles of Morality, as to conjugal Society, or the Rights of Property. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ix.

Their judgement has found a *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admires. *Addison*, Spectator.

Not with *flaw*-seeking eyes like needle-points.
Lowell, Love.

5. In *weaving*, a bore, tangle, or skip. *E. H. Knight.*—6. A disease in which the skin recedes from the nails.=**Syn.** 3. Chink, cleft, rift.—4. Blemish, imperfection, spot, speck, stain.

flaw^1 (flâ), *v. t.* [< *flaw*^{1}, *n.*] 1. To cause a flaw or defect in; break; crack; mar.

His *flaw'd* heart
(Alack, too weak the conflict to support!)
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst smilingly. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

As it snows often, so it perpetually freezes, of which I was so sensible that it *flaw'd* the very skin of my face.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

The brazen caldrons with the frosts that *flawed*.
Dryden.

2. To violate; invalidate. [Rare.]

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchants' goods. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

flaw^2 (flâ), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < Norw. *flaga*, a sudden gust of wind, a squall, a shower, a sudden attack or fit, as of coughing, sneezing, shivering, a fit, paroxysm, a burst of passion. Cf. OD. *vlaege*, D. *vlaag*, a gust, squall, shower, fit, whim, throes, = MLG. *vlage*, a sudden windstorm, LG. *flage*, a storm-cloud or rain-cloud, flying before the wind. The D. and LG. forms are prob. also of Scand. origin.] 1. A sudden gust of wind; a sudden and violent wind-storm.

O, that that earth which kept the world in awe
Should patch a wall to expel the winter's *flaw*!
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Expect rough seas, *flaws*, and contrary blasts.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 1.

And he watched how the veering *flaw* did blow
The smoke now west, now south.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

The southerly wind draws round the mountains and comes off in uncertain *flaws*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 49.

2†. A sudden burst of noise and disorder; a tumult; an uproar.

And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in; I heard the mighty *flaw*.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

3†. A sudden commotion of mind.

O, these *flaws* and starts
(Impostors to true fear) would well become
A woman's story, at a winter's fire.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

=**Syn.** 1. *Gust*, etc. See *wind*^{2}, *n.*

flaw^3 (flâ), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *flay*^{1}.

flawe†, *a.* [ME., prop. **flave*, < OF. *flave*, < L. *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*.] Yellow.

And lillie forehede had this creature,
With liueliche browes, *flawe* of colour pure.
Court of Love, l. 782.

flawer†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *flayer*.

flawless (flâ′les), *a.* [< *flaw*^{1} + *-less*.] Without flaw or defect.

On the lecture slate
The circle rounded under female hands
With *flawless* demonstration.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Siena a few years since was a *flawless* gift of the Middle Ages to the modern imagination.
H. James, Jr., Confidence, i.

Different tints of the paint showed through *flawless* glass. *The Century*, XXIX. 17.

flawlessly (flâ′les-li), *adv.* Without flaw; perfectly, as regards flaws or defects.

But we know her to be good and *flawlessly* pure.
Princeton Rev., July, 1884, p. 78.

flawn† (flân), *n.* [< ME. *flaun*, *flawn* (also, rarely, *flathen*, *flathons*, pl., prob. from the ML. form *flado(n-)*, though in the sing. form **flathe* appar. cognate with the D. and G. forms), < OF. *flaon*, *flan*, F. *flan*, a custard, = Pr. *flauzon* = Sp. *flaon* = It. *fiadone*, < ML. *flado(n-)*, also *flanto(n-)*, *flanso(n-)*, *flansonus*, etc., < OHG. *flado*, MHG. *vlade*, G. *fladen*, a flat cake, pancake, = MLG. *vlade* = OD. *vlade*, D. *vla*, a custard; prob. lit. a flat cake; cf. Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, *πλάθανον*, a bread-pan, cake-pan, etc., but not connected with *flat*^{1}: see *flat*^{1}, *plat*.] A sort of flat custard or pie.

> *Flawnes*, Custards, Egge-pies. *Cotgrave.*

> Fall to your cheese-cakes, curds, and clouted cream,
> Your fools, your *flawns*. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

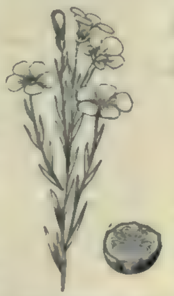
flaw-piece (flâ'pēs), *n.* A slab from the outside of a log. *E. H. Knight.*

flawter (flâ'tėr), *v. t.* A variant of *flaughter*^{2}.

flawy^1 (flâ'i), *a.* [< *flaw*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Having flaws or cracks; broken; defective; faulty.

flawy^2 (flâ'i), *a.* [< *flaw*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Subject to sudden flaws or puffs of wind.

flax (flaks), *n.* [< ME. *flax*, *flex*, < AS. *fleax*, rarely *flex* = OFries. *flax* = D. *vlas* = MLG. *vlas*, LG. *flas* = OHG. *flahs*, MHG. *vlahs*, G. *flachs*, flax; perhaps connected with Goth. *flahta*, a plaiting of the hair, < **flaihtan*, an unrecorded form, = OHG. *flehtan*, MHG. *vlehten*, G. *flechten* = Icel. *flētta* = Dan. *flette* = Sw. *fläta*, weave, plait, akin to L. *plicare*, fold, > ult. E. *plait*, *pleat*, and *ply*, q. v.] 1. (*a*) The common name for plants of the genus *Linum* and for the fiber obtained from the stems of *L. usitatissimum*. This species, of unknown origin, has been in cultivation from a very remote period, and yields the principal vegetable fiber in popular use over the larger part of the old world. The plant is an annual, with slender stems about two feet tall, which by various processes are freed from all useless matter, leaving the elongated bast-cells in the form of a soft, silky fiber. This fiber is used in the manufacture of linen thread and cloth, cambric, lawn, lace, etc. The principal sources of supply are Russia, Germany, the Netherlands, and Ireland. The flowers are blue. The seeds, known as *linseed* and *flaxseed*, are very mucilaginous, and are used on that account in medicine. They also yield an oil, which is extensively used by painters; and the residue, called *linseed-cake*, has much value as feed for cattle. The dwarf, fairy, mountain, or purging flax of England is *L. catharticum*; and the wild flax of the United States, *L. Virginicum* and *L. perenne*.



Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), with section of seed-vessel.

> Summen sowe it thicke in lene lande,
> And subtile *flax* ynough thereon wol stande.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

> Of which line they make their *flaxe*, and with their *flaxe* fine Linnen. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 132.

> And the *flax* and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the *flax* was bolled. Ex. ix. 31.

> Blue were her eyes as the fairy *flax*.
> *Longfellow*, Wreck of the Hesperus.

(*b*) One of several plants of other genera, mostly resembling common flax, as the false or white flax (*Camelina sativa*), mountain flax (*Polygala Senega*), toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*), which yields a strong fiber, and spurge-flax (*Daphne Gnidium*).

> Here and there the banks are clothed with a handsome green flag, the precious New Zealand *flax* [*Phormium tenax*], whose tall, red, honey-laden blossoms, growing on a stem fully ten feet high, offer special attractions to the bees. *The Century*, XXVII. 920.

2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*: with reference to the material composing its nest. [Local, Eng.]—**Flax canvas.** (*a*) Canvas made wholly or chiefly of flax, used in needlework. It is made of many degrees of fineness, some of the grades having other materials than linen in their composition. (*b*) Canvas linen, made from flax, used for sailmaking.—**Fossil flax.** See *fossil*.—**Long flax**, flax to be spun in its natural length without cutting. *E. H. Knight.*

flax (flaks), *v.* [< *flax*, *n.*, in allusion to the beating of flax. Cf. *flaxen*^{2}.] I. *trans.* To beat.

> To spit cotton is, I think, American, and also, perhaps, to *flax* for to beat. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

II. *intrans.* To move quickly; "knock" about: as, to *flax* round (to move about in a lively or energetic manner). [New Eng. in both uses.]

flax-bird (flaks'bėrd), *n.* A book-name of the scarlet tanager, *Piranga rubra*.

flax-brake (flaks'brāk), *n.* Same as *brake*^{3}, 1.

flax-bush (flaks'bůsh), *n.* The New Zealand flax, *Phormium tenax*. See *Phormium*.

flax-comb (flaks'kōm), *n.* A hatchel or heckle.

flax-cotton (flaks'kot'n), *n.* Cottonized flax. See *cottonize*.

flax-dresser (flaks'dres"ėr), *n.* One who prepares flax for the spinner by breaking and scutching it.

flax-dressing (flaks'dres"ing), *n.* The act, process, or trade of breaking and scutching flax.

flaxed† (flak'sed), *a.* [< *flax* + *-ed*^{1}.] Resembling flax; flaxen.

> She as the learned'st maide was chose by them
> (Her *flaxed* hair crown'd with an anadem).
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

flaxen^1 (flak'sn), *a.* [ME. **flaxen* (not found), < AS. **fleaxen* (Somner: not verified) (= MLG. *vlessen* = G. *flachsen*), < *fleax*, flax, + *-en*, -en^2.] 1. Of flax; made of flax: as, *flaxen* thread.

> A double wealth; more rich than Belgium's boast,
> Who tends the culture of the *flaxen* reed.
> *Dyer*, Fleece, iii.

2. Resembling flax in color, as hair; fair and flowing like flax.

> His beard as white as snow,
> All *flaxen* was his poll. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

> Stroke his polish'd cheek of purest red,
> And lay thine hand upon his *flaxen* head.
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 848.

> Adown the shoulders of the heavenly fair
> In easy ringlets flowed her *flaxen* hair.
> *Fawkes*, tr. of Apollonius, Argonautics, iii.

3. Pertaining to flax.

> Dundee had long been the great centre of the *flaxen* manufactures. *Ure*, Dict., III. 120.

flaxen^2 (flak'sn), *v. t.* [< *flax* + *-en*^{1}. Cf. *flax*, *v.*] To beat or thrash. [Prov. Eng.]

flax-mill (flaks'mil), *n.* A mill or factory where flax is spun; a mill for the manufacture of linen goods.

flax-puller (flaks'půl'ėr), *n.* A horse-power machine for gathering flax-plants from the field.

flaxseed (flaks'sēd), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. The seed of flax; linseed.

> I'll hie me
> To Lincolnshire,
> To sow hemp-seed and *flax-seed*,
> And hang them all there.
> *Lord Delaware* (Child's Ballads, VII. 314).

2. The *Radiola Millegrana*, a European plant allied to the common flax, and having similar seed-pods. (See *water-flaxseed*.)

II. *a.* Resembling a flaxseed: an epithet specifically applied to the pupa stage of some insects.

> Larvæ of Hessian fly assume what is known as the *flaxseed* stage. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 410.

Flaxseed ore. Same as *dyestone ore*. See *dyestone*.

flaxweed (flaks'wēd), *n.* The toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

flax-wench (flaks'wench), *n.* A woman who spins flax; hence, a common woman.

> As rank as any *flax-wench*, that puts to
> Before her troth-plight. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

flaxy (flak'si), *a.* [< *flax* + *-y*^{1}.] Like flax; of a light color; fair.

> The four colours . . . signify these four virtues. The *flaxy*, having whiteness, appertains to temperance.
> *Sir M. Sandys*, Essays, p. 16.

flay^1 (flā), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *flea*, *fley*, dial. *flaw*, *flaugh*; < ME. *fleen*, *flean*, *flen*, *flan* (and *flo*, after Scand.) (pret. *flow*, *flouh*, pl. *flogen*, pp. *flayn*, *flawyn*, *vlage*), < AS. **flean* (pret. **flōg*, pp. **flagen*; only in comp. pp. *be-flagen*), orig. **flahan* = MD. *vlaeghen*, *vlaeden*, *vlaen* = Icel. *flā* (pret. *flō*, pp. *fleginn*) = Sw. *flå* = Dan. *flaae*, flay, skin, strip. To this root belong *flaw*^{1}, *floe*, *flag*^{4}, and *flake*^{1}: see these words.] 1. To skin; strip off the skin of: as, to *flay* an ox.

> But, know you (varlets) whom you dally with?
> My little finger over-balanceth
> My Father's loigns: he did but rub you light,
> I'l *flay* your backs.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

> A prince is the pastor of the people. Hee ought to sheere, not to *flea* his sheepe; to take their fleeces, not their fels.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

> Habits are soon assum'd; but when we strive
> To strip them off, 'tis being *flay'd* alive.
> *Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 583.

2†. To strip off, in a general sense.

> I shall come vpon the with all myn hoste, and make thy beerde be *flayn*, and drawe from thy chyn boustously, and that thou shalt knowe verily. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 620.

flay^2 (flā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flayed*, *flaid*, ppr. *flaying*. [E. dial. also *fla* (Yorkshire), Sc. *flay*, *fley*, *flee*, *fly*, and with orig. guttural *fleg*, frighten; < ME. *flayen*, *flaien*, earlier *fleien*, frighten, cause to flee affrighted, < AS. **flēgan*, **flȳgan*, only in comp. *ā-flīgan*, cause to flee, put to flight, = OHG. *ar-flaugjan*, frighten, cause to flee, = Goth. *us-flaugjan*, lit. cause to fly (in the phrase *usflaugiths winda*, blown about by the wind), caus. of **fliugan* = AS. *fleógan*, E. *fly*^{1}. The word is thus a deriv. of *fly*^{1}, though it has been confused with *flee*^{1}: see *fly*^{1} and *flee*^{1}.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to fly; put to flight.

> It's lang since sleeping was *fley'd* frae me.
> *Kinmont Willie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 65).

2. To frighten.

> Thou wille be *flayede* for a flye that one [on] thy flesche lyghttes! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2441.

> Thise grete wordes shalle not *flay* me.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 30.

> It spak right howe—"My name is Death,
> But be na *fley'd*."
> *Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

II. *intrans.* To be fear-struck.
[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

flay^2 (flā), *n.* [< *flay*^{2}, *v.*] 1. Fright; fear.—2. [Only *fleg*; prob. orig. a sudden kick, as of a frightened horse.] A kick; a random blow; a fit of ill humor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**To take flay**, to take fright.

flayer (flā'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *flear* (Prompt. Parv.); < *flay*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who flays.

> Euery fox must yeeld his owne skin and haires to the *flayer*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 181.

flayflint (flā'flint), *n.* [< *flay*^{1} + obj. *flint*; after *skinflint*, q. v.] A skinflint; a miser. [Rare.]

> I was at school—a college in the South:
> There lived a *flayflint* near; we stole his fruit,
> His hens, his eggs. *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

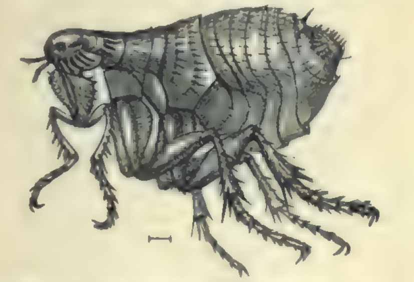
flaying (flā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flay*^{2}, *v.*] 1. The act of frightening.—2. An apparition or hobgoblin. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

flayre†, *n.* See *flair*^{2}.

flaysome (flā'sum), *a.* [< *flay*^{2} + *-some*.] Terrifying; frightful. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Shoo'l not oppen 't an ye mak yer *flaysome* dins till neeght.
> *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, ii.

flea^1 (flē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *flee*; < ME. *flee*, *fle*, pl. *flees*, earlier *fleen*, *flen*, < AS. *fleáh*, also contr. *fleá*, sometimes written *flǣh*, *fleó* = D. *vloo* = MLG. *vlō*, *vloe*, LG. *flo* = OHG. *flōh*, MHG. *vlōch*, G. *floh* = Icel. *flō* (the Sw. Dan. word is different: Sw. *loppa* = Dan. *loppe*, a flea, lit. 'leaper': see *leap*^{1}), a flea; prob. from the root of AS. *fleón*, orig. **fleóhan*, flee: see *flee*^{1}. Not connected with *fly*^{1}, *v.*, or *fly*^{2}, *n.*] 1. An insect of the genus *Pulex*, regarded by entomologists as representing a distinct order *Aphaniptera*, so called because the wings are inconspicuous scales. All the species of the genus are very similar to the common flea, *P. irritans*, which has two eyes and six long and stout legs, feelers like threads, and the oral appendages modified into piercing stylets and a suctorial proboscis. The flea is remarkable for its agility, making longer leaps in proportion to its size than any other animal, and its bite is very troublesome.



Common Flea (*Pulex irritans*). (Line shows natural size.)

> What eyleth thee to slepe by the morwe?
> Hastow had *fleen* al nyght or artow dronke, . . .
> So that thou mayst nat holden vp thyn heed?
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 17.

> *Flen*, flyys, and freres [*fleas*, flies, and friars] populum Domini cædunt [afflict the people of the Lord].
> *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, I. 91.

> That's a valiant *flea*, that dare eat his breakfast on the lip of a lion. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

2. *pl.* The family *Pulicidæ*, or order *Aphaniptera*. See these words.—3. A flea-beetle; a saltatorial beetle of the genus *Haltica*, as *H. nemorum*, which injures the turnip, and is also called *turnip-flea* and *turnip-fly*.—4. Any amphipod crustacean which jumps like a flea; a sandhopper; a scud. See *beach-flea*.—**A flea in one's ear**, something in mind that causes special attention or interest, particularly of a disagreeable kind, as an annoying suggestion or hint; especially, an irritating or mortifying rebuff or repulse: as, to put *a flea in one's ear*.

> But so sone as she had gotten her desired pray, she gave them a rosemarie wipe, dismissing them and sending them away with *fleas in their eares*, vtterly disapointed of their purpose.
> *De L'isle*, Legendarie (trans.), quoted in N. and Q.,
> [7th ser., II. 265.

> My mistress sends away all her suitors, and puts *fleas in their ears*. *Swift.*

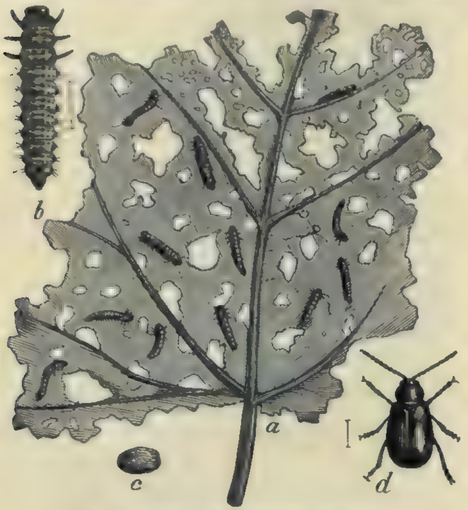
flea^1 (flē), *v. t.* [< *flea*^{1}, *n.*] To clear of fleas. [Rare.]

> Go *flea* dogs and read romances.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 9.

flea^2†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *flay*^{1}.

fleabane (flē′bān), *n.* One of several composite plants, so called from their supposed power of destroying or driving away fleas. The common fleabane of England is *Pulicaria dysenterica*, or sometimes *P. vulgaris*, and the blue fleabane is *Erigeron acris*. In the United States the common fleabane is *Erigeron Philadelphicus*, the daisy-fleabane is *E. strigosus* or *E. annuus*, and the marsh-fleabane is *Pluchea camphorata*. In Jamaica the name is given to *Vernonia arborescens*.

flea-beetle (flē′bē″tl), *n.* The common name of the saltatorial chrysomelids, or those species of leaf-beetles which are capable of leaping by means of their thickened hind thighs. There are very many of them, mostly of small size. One of the commonest in the United States is the cucumber flea-beetle, *Haltica* or *Crepidodera cucumeris* (Harris), which is black, hairy, with the thorax punctate and transversely impressed at the base, the wing-covers punctate-striate, and the antennæ and legs partly yellow. Another is the striped flea-beetle, *Phyllotreta vittata* (Fabricius), which is metallic black, the thorax without impression, the elytra not punctured in rows, but with two sinuous yellow stripes. Its larva injures cabbages by mining in the leaves. *Haltica chalybea* is the grape-vine flea-beetle.



Grape-vine Flea-beetle (*Haltica chalybea*).
a, leaf infested with larvæ; *b*, larva; *c*, cocoon; *d*, beetle.
(Lines show natural sizes.)

> Quite a number of Chrysomelidæ have the hind femora much thickened, enabling them to jump. Some of the smaller species jump with great activity, and on that account have been termed *flea-beetles*.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 315.

fleabite (flē′bīt), *n.* **1.** The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite.—**2.** A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea; a slight inconvenience or discomfort; a thing of no moment.

> A gout, a cholick, . . . are but *fleabites* to the pains of the soul. *Harvey.*

3. As much as a flea can bite; a relatively very small or insignificant quantity. [Humorous.]

> The property was in truth but a *flea-bite* to him [the giver]. He hoped the Macruadh would live long to enjoy it. *Geo. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 306.

fleabiting (flē′bī″ting), *n.* Same as *fleabite*.

> Their miseries are but *flea-bitings* to thine.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 343.

fleabitten (flē′bit″n), *a.* **1.** Bitten by a flea; infested with fleas.

> *Fleabitten* synod, an assembly brew'd
> Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
> Chaos of presbyt'ry, where laymen guide,
> With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.
> *Cleaveland.*

2. Having small reddish spots or lines upon a lighter ground: applied to the color of horses.

flea-glass (flē′glȧs), *n.* An early simple form of microscope, consisting of a single-glass lens, in shape a segment of a sphere of small diameter. This lens was fastened into a wooden tube, which bore at its lower end, in the focus of the lens, a small glass plate, on which a crushed flea, a gnat, a fly's leg, or a like object was fixed. *Behrens.*

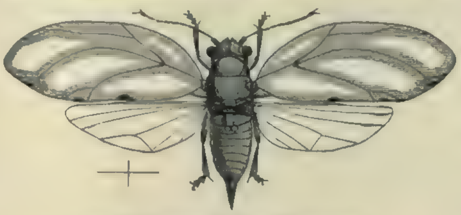
fleak^1†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *flake*^{1}.

> *Fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax.
> *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

fleak^2, *n.* A variant of *flake*^{2}.

fleaking (flē′king), *n.* [< *fleak*^{2}, = *flake*^{2}, a hurdle, etc., + *-ing*^{1}.] A light covering of reeds, over which the main covering is laid in thatching houses. [Local, Great Britain.]

flea-louse (flē′lous), *n.* The popular name of the homopterous insects of the family *Psyllidæ*, resembling in general appearance the aphides or true plant-lice, but distinguished by the difference in the fore wings, which have a distinct marginal vein. In the larval state the flea-lice feed on the leaves or tender stems of various plants. A few species are also called *gallmakers*. To these belongs the genus *Pachypsylla* (Riley), which is distinguished from *Psylla* proper by the very convex head, oval frontal lobes, and short antennæ. *Pachypsylla celtidis-mamma* infests the hackberry (*Celtis*), the larvæ producing bud-like galls on two-year-old twigs. Another genus is *Trioza*. The flea-lice are also called *jumping plant-lice*, from their habit of leaping.



Bramble Flea-louse (*Trioza tripunctata*).
(Cross shows natural size.)

fleam^1 (flēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *flem*; < OF. *flieme*, F. *flamme* = Pr. *flecme* = Sp. *fleme* = Pg. *flame* = It. dial. *fiama* = D. *vlijm* = OHG. *fliotuma*, MHG. *vlieten*, *vliete*, G. *fliete* = Dan. *flitte*, a fleam (G. also *flame*, < F. *flamme*), < LL. *flebotomus*, *phlebotomus*, < Gr. *φλεβοτόμον*, a lancet, < *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein, + *τέμνειν*, cut: see *phlebotomy*. W. *fflaim* is from E.] **1.** In *surg.* and *farriery*, a sharp instrument for lancing the gums or for opening veins in bloodletting; a lancet; in the most restricted sense, a form of spring-lancet.

> He liked horses well enough, but preferred their hides to their hoofs; and became more skilful with the *fleam* than the butteris. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 11.

2. In *her.*, a bearing thought by some to represent the farriers' lancet, but more probably a builders' cramp of iron, whence often called *crampon*.

fleam^2†, *n.* [Also *flem*, *flegm*, *flegme*; < OF. *flemme*, F. *flegme*, < ML. *phlegma*, *flegma*, < Gr. *φλέγμα*, phlegm: see *phlegm*, the present spelling.] Same as *phlegm*.

> Alas, I am too honest for this age,
> Too full of *fleame* and heavy steddinesse.
> *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, ii. 5.

> *Fleam* hath the predominancy in his [the Sultan's] complexion. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 57.

fleam^3 (flēm), *n.* [< ME. *fleme*, *flume*, < OF. *flem*, *flum*, *flun*, etc., < L. *flumen*, river: see *flume*.] **1**†. A river; a stream.—**2.** A watercourse; a trench or drain. [Prov. Eng.]

fleam-tooth (flēm′töth), *n.* A saw-tooth shaped like an isosceles triangle, used in cross-cut saws; a peg-tooth.

fleamy† (flē′mi), *a.* [< *fleam*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Phlegmatic.

> 'Tis naught
> But foamie bubling of a *fleamie* brain.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., ii. 3.

flear†, *v.* and *n.* See *fleer*^{1}.

fleaseed (flē′sēd), *n.* Same as *fleawort*, 2.

fleash†, *n.* An obsolete form of *flesh*.

fleat (flēt), *n.* Same as *flet*^{3}.

fleawort (flē′wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *flewort*, < AS. *fleáwyrt*, < *fleáh*, *fleá*, flea, + *wyrt*, wort^1.] **1.** The *Inula Conyza*, so called from its property of keeping off fleas.—**2.** The *Plantago Psyllium*, from the shape of its seeds. Also *fleaseed*.

> The dropsie-breeding, sorrow-bringing Psylly,
> Heer called *Flea-Wurt*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

flebile†, *a.* [< L. *flebilis*, weeping, tearful, < *flere*, weep: see *feeble*, a doublet of *flebile*.] Tearful; lacrymose.

> Alackaday! a *flebile* style this upon a mournful occasion. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 49.

flecche†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *fletch*^{1}.

fleccher†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fletcher*.

flèche (flāsh), *n.* [F., an arrow: see *fletch*^{2}.] **1.** In *fort.*, the most simple kind of field-work, usually constructed at the foot of a glacis, consisting of two faces forming a salient angle pointing outward from the position taken.—**2.** In *arch.*, a spire; particularly, a slender spire rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts of a cathedral or large church.

> I may name the soaring *flèche* of Amiens as an exception to E. L. G.'s dictum (too true in general) that all central timber steeples have perished.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 456.

3. In *decorative art*, an object resembling a spire, especially the representation of a spire in medieval carving or metal art-work. *S. K. Special Exhib. Catalogue*, 1862.

fleck^1 (flek), *n.* [< ME. **flekk* (only in the verb), < Icel. *flekkr*, a fleck, spot, = Sw. *fläck* = ODan. *fleck*, *flek*, *flekke*, *flik*, a spot, stain, place, = D. *vlek*, a spot, stain, blemish, = MLG. *vlecke* = OHG. *flec*, *fleccho*, MHG. *vlec*, *vlecke*, G. *fleck*, a spot, stain, place, piece, patch, shred, etc. Prob. connected with *flick*^{1}, q. v.] **1.** A spot; a streak; a splash; a stain.

> Life is dash'd with *flecks* of sin.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lii.

> Spenser . . . lifts everything, not beyond recognition, but to an ideal distance where no mortal . . . *fleck* is visible. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 186.

Specifically—**2.** In *entom.*, an irregular and generally elongate dot of color: applied especially to such dots on the wings of butterflies and moths.

fleck^1 (flek), *v. t.* [< ME. *flecken*, *flekken*, < Icel. *flekka* = Dan. *flække* = Sw. *fläcka*, *fläka* = D. *vlekken*, spot, stain, = G. *flecken*, spot, stain, put on a piece, patch; from the noun.] To spot; streak or stripe; dapple. Also *flecker*.

> Our pikes stand to receive you like a wood,
> We'll *fleck* our white steeds in your Christian blood.
> *Heywood*, Four Apprentices of London.

> And straight the sun was *flecked* with bars—
> Heaven's mother send us grace!—
> As if through a dungeon-grate he peered
> With broad and burning face.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iii.

> The more distant ridges faded into a dull indigo hue, *flecked* with patches of ghastly white.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 44.

fleck^2 (flek), *n.* [Another form of *flake*^{1}, influenced in form by *fleck*^{1}, a spot.] A flake; a lock.

> And *flecks* of wool stick to their withered lips.
> *Theo. Martin*, tr. of Catullus.

fleck^3 (flek), *n.* A dialectal form of *flitch*.

flecked (flek′ed or flekt), *p. a.* **1.** Splashed; spotted; speckled; in *entom.*, marked with flecks or little irregular dots and streaks.

> He was of foom al *flekked* as a pye.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 12.

> Invisible in *flecked* sky,
> The lark sent down her revelry.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 2.

2†. Drunk.

> They sweare, and curse, and drinke till they be *fleckt*.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 292.

flecker^1 (flek′ėr), *v. t.* [Freq. of *fleck*^{1}, *v. t.*] Same as *fleck*^{1}.

> How she looked forward to that evening walk in the still, *fleckered* shade of the hollows!
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 3.

flecker^2† (flek′ėr), *v. i.* Same as *flicker*^{1}.

fleckiness (flek′i-nes), *n.* Spottiness; the quality or state of being flecked or speckled.

> A singular grain of *fleckiness* always observable on the surface of Damascus blades. *Ure*, Dict., II. 5.

fleckless (flek′les), *a.* [< *fleck*^{1} + *-less*.] **1.** Spotless; stainless.

> Succory keeping summer long its trust
> Of heaven-blue *fleckless* from the eddying dust.
> *Lowell*, To G. W. Curtis.

2. Blameless; innocent.

> My conscience will not count me *fleckless*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

flecnodal (flek′nō-dal), *a.* [< *flecnode* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a flecnode.—**Flecnodal curve**, a curve drawn upon a surface the locus of all the points at each of which the curve of intersection of the surface by its tangent plane at that point has a flecnode. The flecnodal curve of a surface of the *n*th order is of the $(11n^2 - 24n)$th order.—**Flecnodal plane**, a tangent plane to a surface, cutting the latter in a section having a flecnode at the point of tangency.

flecnode (flek′nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *flec*(*tere*), bend, + *nodus*, node.] A node of a curve which is a point of inflection of one of the branches of the curve.

flectant (flek′tant), *a.* [< OF. *flectant*, ppr. of *flectir*, < L. *flectere*, bend: see *flex*^{1}, *fletch*^{2}.] In *her.*, same as *flexed*.

flected (flek′ted), *a.* [< L. *flectere*, bend (see *flex*^{1}), + *-ed*^{2}. Cf. *deflect*, *inflect*, *reflect*.] In *her.*, same as *flexed*.—**Flected and reflected**, bowed or bent in a serpentine form, like the letter S.

flection, flexion (flek′shon), *n.* [= F. *flexion* = Sp. *flexion* = Pg. *flexão* = It. *flessione*, < L. *flexio*(*n-*), a bending, turning, a modulation, inflection (of the voice), < *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend: see *flex*^{1}. The spelling *flection*, like *inflection*, etc., and *connection*, etc., is etymologically incorrect, but it is rather more common.] **1.** The act of bending.—**2.** A bending; a part bent; a curve.

> Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions* trial would be made. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. A turn; a cast; a motion or glance.

> Pity causeth some tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

4. In *gram.*, the variation of the form of words, as by declension or conjugation. See *inflection.*—**5.** In *anat.*, that motion of a joint which brings the connected parts continually nearer together: specifically said of the action of any flexor muscle: opposed to *extension.* [In this sense always *flexion.*]

They throw the change and the pressure produced by *flexion* almost entirely upon the intervening cartilages.
Paley, Nat. Theol., viii.

flectional, flexional (flek'shon-al), *a.* [< *flection* + *-al.*] Pertaining to flection; serving to bend or vary; specifically, pertaining to the terminal variation of words; inflectional.

The French inflections . . . are much less complicated to the ear than to the eye; and if we strip the accidence of the *flectional* syllables or letters which in the spoken tongue are silent, the distinct variations in the forms of words are far fewer than they appear in the written language. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., 1st ser., xvi.

Australian languages have been esteemed variations from one original tongue, or a crossing of *flexional* and monosyllabic speech.
J. Bonwick, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 208.

flectionless, flexionless (flek'shon-les), *a.* [< *flection* + *-less.*] Without flection or variation; without terminal change or modification.

flector (flek'tor), *n.* An improper form of *flexor.*

fled (fled). Preterit and past participle of *flee*^{1}.

fledge† (flej), *a.* [Also *flidge, flish, flitch, flush, flig. fligged*, etc. (see *flush*^{8}); < AS. **flycge* (not found; cf. *flyge*, flight) (> ME. *flegge, fligge, flygge* = MD. *vlugghe*, D. *vlug*, fledge, able to fly, nimble, volatile, = MLG. *vlugge* = OHG. *flucchi*, MHG. *vlücke*, G. *flücke, flügge* = Icel. *fleygr*), fledge, able to fly, < *fleógan* (= D. *vliegen* = G. *fliegen*, etc.), fly: see *fly*^{1}.] Able to fly; having the wings developed for flight; fledged.

Driue their young ones out of the nest when they be once *flidge*. *Holland.*

We lookt on this side of thee, shooting short;
Where we did finde
The shells of *fledge* souls left behinde.
G. Herbert, The Temple—Death.

His locks behind
Illustrious on his shoulders *fledge* with wings
Lay waving round. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 627.

fledge (flej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fledged*, ppr. *fledging.* [Also formerly or dial. *flidge*; < *fledge, a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To acquire feathers large enough for flight; in general, to acquire full plumage: often with *out*: as, the young birds have *fledged out.*

In Westminster, the Strand, Holborn, and the chief places of resort about London, doe they every day build their nests, and every houre *flidge*, and, in tearme-time especially, flutter they abroad in flocks.
Greene (Harl. Misc., VIII. 383).

II. *trans.* To feather or provide with plumage; provide with anything resembling plumage. [Rare.]

Cupid took another dart, . . .
Fledged it for another heart.
D. G. Rossetti, Troy Town.

fledged (flejd), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished with feathers; able to fly.

Shylock, for his own part, knew the bird was *fledged*; and then it is the complexion of them all to leave the dam.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1.

The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hence—**2.** Covered with anything resembling or serving the purpose of feathers.

The juvenal, the prince your master, whose chin is not yet *fledged.* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

The bents,
And coarser grass, . . . now shine
Conspicuous, and in bright apparel clad,
And, *fledg'd* with icy feathers, nod superb.
Cowper, Task, v. 26.

Enormous elmtree-boles did stoop and lean
Upon the dusky brushwood underneath
Their broad curved branches, *fledged* with clearest green.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

3. Equipped for flight; winged.

Lightlier move
The minutes *fledged* with music.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

4. Developed; matured.

It boots not to discover
How that young man, who was not *fledg'd* nor skill'd
In martial play, was even as ignorant
As childish. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2.

fledgling, fledgeling (flej'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *fledge, a.*, + *-ling*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A young bird just fledged.

The oriole's *fledglings* fifty times
Have flown from our familiar elms.
Lowell, To Holmes.

Hence—**2.** A raw or inexperienced person.

II. *a.* Newly fledged; untried.

Of course, it gave the book a wide reading, followed by a marked influence upon the style of *fledgling* poets.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 390.

fledgy (flej'i), *a.* [< *fledge, a.*, + *-y*^{1}.] **1**†. Newly fledged.

When they [bees] do foorth carry theyre young swarme *fledgyie* to gathring. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 415.

2. Covered with feathers; feathery. [Poetical.]

The swan soft leaning on her *fledgy* breast. *Keats.*

fledwite†, *n.* See *fletwite.*

flee^1 (flē), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fled*, ppr. *fleeing.* [< ME. *flee, fle, fleen, flen, fleon* (prop. a strong verb, pret. *fleah, fleh, flegh, fleih, fleyghe, flogh, flewe, fleu*, etc., pl. *flugen, fluhen, fluwen, flowen*, etc., pp. *flogen, flowen*, but with parallel weak pret. *fleede, fledde, fled*, pp. *flede, fled* (whence even a rare inf. *flede*, prob. after the weak Scand. forms)), < AS. *fleón*, contr. of orig. **fleóhan* (pret. *fleáh*, pl. *flugon*, pp. *flogen*), intr. flee, tr. flee, avoid, escape, rarely caus. put to flight, = OS. *fliohan* = OFries. *flīa* = OD. *vlien*, D. *vlieden* (pret. *vlood*, pp. *gevloden*) = MLG. *vlien, vlīn, vlēn* = OHG. *fliohan*, MHG. *vliehen*, G. *fliegen* (pret. *floh*, pp. *geflohen*) (all strong verbs) = Icel. *flȳja* (pret. *flȳdhi*, pp. *flȳidhr*) = Sw. *fly* (pret. *flydde*) = Dan. *fly* (pret. *flyede*), flee, = Goth. *thliuhan* (pret. *thlauh*, pp. *thlauhans*), flee. The orig. initial consonant *th* has changed to *f* (as in some other cases) in all but the Goth.; the common Teut. root is **thluh*, the word being quite different from *fly*^{1}, AS. *fleógan*, etc., √ **flug*, with which, however, it has been partly confused from the AS. period: see *fly*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To run away; take flight; seek escape or safety by flight.

Whan the Knyghte saw hire in that Forme so hidous and so horrible, he *fleyghe* awey.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 24.

A lytille aboven is the Chapelle of Moyses, and the Roche where Moyses *fleyhe* to, for drede, whan he saughe oure Lord face to face. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 62.

Resist the devil, and he will *flee* from you. Jas. iv. 7.

It soon appeared that a conspiracy had been on foot; several great men *fled* from court, among these Johannes, who had charge of the king's horses.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 615.

2. To disappear; disperse: as, all our pleasures have *fled*; the color *fled* from her cheeks; the clouds *flee* before the rising sun.

Sorrow and sighing shall *flee* away. Isa. xxxv. 10.

3. To move swiftly; fly; speed, as a missile. [Rare.]

For arrows *fled* not swifter toward their aim
Than did our soldiers. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

II. *trans.* To avoid by flight; fly from; shun.

All *flagh* hym in fere for ferd of his dynttes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10699.

Thou, O man of God, *flee* these things. 1 Tim. vi. 11.

Bold Bavaria *fled* the Field.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

flee^2 (flē), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fly*^{2}.

flee^3†, *a.* An obsolete form of *fly*^{3}.

fleece (flēs), *n.* [< ME. *fleese, flees, flese, fleis, flus, fleose*, < AS. *fleós*, also in umlauted form *flȳs, fliés, flēs*, fleece, = D. *vlies* = LG. *flüs* = OHG. *vlies*, G. *vliess, flies*, MHG. *vlius*, G. obs. *fleuss, flüss*, fleece. A third form appears in MHG. *vlūs* = MLG. LG. *vlūs*, fleece; cf. OHG. *flaus*, toga, G. *flaus* or *flausch*, a tuft (of wool, etc.), pilot-cloth. Not in Scand. or Goth.; connections unknown.] **1.** The coat of wool that covers a sheep, or that is shorn from a sheep at one time. In commerce wools are distinguished as *fleece-wools* and *dead-wools*, the former being obtained from the living animals at the annual shearings, and the latter from animals that nave been killed.

There was a shepe, as it was tolde,
The whiche his *flees* bare all of golde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

If I have seen any perish for want of clothing, . . . if he were not warmed with the *fleece* of my sheep, . . . then let mine arm fall from my shoulder blade.
Job xxxi. 19–22.

2. Something resembling a fleece of wool in quality or appearance.

The heavens between their fairy *fleeces* pale
Sow'd all their mystic gulfs with fleeting stars.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

What wandering cloud-shadows sail across this sea of olives and of vines, with here and there a *fleece* of vapour or a column of blue smoke from charcoal burners on the mountain flank! *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 69.

Specifically—(*a*) A textile fabric with a soft silky pile, used for warmth, as for lining certain garments, gloves, etc. (*b*) The long and soft nap or pile of such a fabric. (*c*) The loose and thin sheet of cotton or wool coming from the breaking-card in the process of manufacture.

3. In *her.*, the woolly skin of a sheep, usually so depicted that it resembles the animal itself, suspended by means of a ring passing around its middle. It is the well-known pendent badge of the order of the Golden Fleece, and is also used as a bearing. **4.** In a bison, the fat and lean meat which lies along the loin and ribs. *C. Hallock.* [Western U. S.]—**5**†. [< *fleece, v.*] A snatch; an attempt to fleece. *Davies.*

There's scarce a match-maker in the whole town but has had a *fleece* at his purse.
Mrs. Centlivre, Beau's Duel, ii. 2.

Golden fleece, in *Gr. myth.*, the fleece of gold taken from the ram on which Phrixus and Helle escaped from being sacrificed. It was hung up in Colchis, and recovered from King Æëtes by the Argonautic expedition under Jason, with the help of Medea.

Her sunny locks
Hang on her temples like a *golden fleece*,
Which makes her seat of Belmont, Colchos' strand,
And many Jasons come in quest of her.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Order of the Golden Fleece, an order founded by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1430, on the occasion of his marriage with the infanta Isabella of Portugal. The office of grand master passed to the house of Hapsburg in 1477 with the acquisition of the Burgundian dominions, which included the Netherlands. After the time of the emperor Charles V. (died 1558) this office was exercised by the Spanish kings; but after the cession of the Spanish Netherlands to Austria the latter power in 1715 again claimed the office. The dispute remains undecided, and the order therefore exists independently in Austria and in Spain. The badge of the order is a golden ram pendent by a ring which passes round its middle. This hangs from a jewel of elaborate design, with enameling of several colors, various suggestive devices, and the motto "Pretium laborum non vile."

fleece (flēs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fleeced*, ppr. *fleecing.* [< *fleece, n.*] **1.** To deprive of the fleece or natural covering of wool.

They sate *Fleecing* those Flocks which they never fed.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

I am glad to drink sherbet in Damascus, and *fleece* my flocks on the plains of Marathon.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 40.

2†. To clip or diminish, as a fleece: said of dishonest taking of goods or property.

Their wealth and substance being eury where so *fleeced*, . . . they came into Syria, much lessened in numbers, in estate miserable and beggarly.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 519.

3. To strip of money or property unfairly or under false pretenses; rob heartlessly; take from without mercy.

Unless it were a bloody murtherer,
Or foul felonious thief, that *flee'd* poor passengers,
I never gave them condign punishment.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

In bad inns you are *fleeced* and starved.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

The outer enclosure is practically a bazaar filled with shops, where pilgrims are lodged, and fed, and *fleeced.*
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 348.

4. To spread over as if with a fleece of wool.

Meantime, light shadowing all, a sober calm
Fleeces unbounded ether. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 958.

fleeced (flēst), *a.* [< *fleece* + *-ed*^{2}.] Provided with a fleece: as, well *fleeced.*

Monarchs . . . whose aim is to make the People wealthy indeed perhaps, and well *flees't* for their own shearing, and the supply of Regal Prodigality.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

fleecer (flē'sėr), *n.* One who fleeces or strips; one who takes by fraud or severe exactions.

Not *fleecers*, but feeders; not butchers, but shepherds.
Prynne (*W. Huntley*), Breviate, p. 262.

fleece-wool (flēs'wu̇l), *n.* See *fleece, n.*, 1.

fleech (flēch), *v. t.* [Sc., also written *fleich, fleitch*; < MD. *fletsen*, flatter; cf. *flatter*^{2}.] To wheedle; coax.

Duncan *fleech'd*, an' Duncan pray'd,
Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig.
Burns, Duncan Gray.

The Papists threatened us with purgatory, and *fleeched* us with pardons. *Scott*, Abbot, xvi.

fleecings (flē'singz), *n. pl.* [< *fleece* + *-ing*^{1}.] Curds separated from the whey. *W. H. Ainsworth.* [Prov. Eng.]

fleecy (flē'si), *a.* and *n.* [< *fleece* + *-y*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Covered with wool; woolly: as, a *fleecy* flock.

Woolly Flocks their bleating Cries renew,
And from their *fleecy* Sides first shake the silver Dew.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

Thyrsis, whose care it was the goats to keep,
And Corydon, who fed the *fleecy* sheep.
Beattie, Pastorals, vii.

2. Resembling wool or a fleece: as, *fleecy* clouds.

Fleecy locks and black complexion
Cannot forfeit Nature's claim.
Cowper, Negro's Complaint.

Flamed she erewhile on some sunset's bosom,
Scarlet and piled with *fleeciest* snow?
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 7.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of wool.

The moon shining full, the clouds all floating away in masses of *fleecy* whiteness.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, x.

II. *n.* A loosely twisted yarn, used for knitting.

fleed†, *n.* An obsolete dialectal (Scotch) variant of *flood.*

Alas! for your staying sae lang frae the land:
Sae lang frae the land, and sae lang fra the *fleed.*
Lord Salton and Auchanachie (Child's Ballads, II. 170).

fleegh†. An obsolete preterit of *fly*^{1}.

fleek (flēk), *n.* Same as *fleck*^{3}.

fleem†, *v. t.* [ME. *fleemen*, *flemen*, < AS. *flȳman*, *ge-flȳman*, *gefliéman*, *geflēman*, cause to flee, put to flight, banish, < *flȳma*, *fliéma*, *flēma*, a fugitive, < *fleón*, flee, cause to flee: see *flee*^{1}. Cf. *flemens-firth.*] To cause to flee; banish; expel.

Appetit *fleemeth* discrecioun.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 78.

If thou wolt haue grace as thou doist gesse
Lete al falsnes be *fleemyd* thee fro.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 181.

When he was *flemed* out of paradise.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 123.

fleen†, *n.* A Middle English plural of *flea*^{1}, and of *fly*^{2}.

fleer^1 (flēr), *v.* [= E. dial. *flire*, *flyre*; early mod. E. *fleere*, *flear*, *flirre*, < ME. *flerien*, *fliren*, prob. of Scand. origin; < Norw. *flira*, titter, giggle, laugh at nothing, = Sw. dial. *flira*, titter, = Dan. dial. *flire*, laugh, sneer; cf. G. *flerren*, *flarren*, make a wry mouth, howl. Cf. also Norw. *flisa* = Sw. *flissa*, titter.] I. *intrans.* 1. To grin in mockery; make a wry face in contempt; hence, to gibe; sneer: as, to *fleer* and flout.

I *fleere*, I make an yvell countenance with the mouthe by uncoveryng of the tethe.—The knave *fleareth* lyke a dogge under a doore. *Palsgrave.*

Tush, tush, man, never *fleer* and jest at me:
I speak not like a dotard, nor a fool.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

They offer not to *fleer*, nor jeer, nor break jests.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

He will evoke spirits from the vasty deep of imagination, only to point and *fleer* at them when they have obeyed his call. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 57.

2. To grin with an air of civility; leer.

Those,
With their court dog-tricks, that can fawn and *fleer.*
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.

II. *trans.* To mock; jeer at.

I blush to think how people *fleer'd* and scorn'd me.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

A vengeance squibber!
She'll *fleer* me out of faith too.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

fleer^1 (flēr), *n.* [< *fleer*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks.

'Tis a Shame to say what he said—With his Taunts and his *Fleers*, tossing up his Nose.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

The toss of quality, and high-bred *fleer*,
Now Lady Harriot reached her fifteenth year.
Soame Jenyns, The Modern Fine Lady (1750),
[Walpole, Letters, II. 212, note.

2. A grin of civility; a leer.

A sly treacherous *fleer* upon the face of deceivers.
South, Sermons.

fleer^2 (flē'ėr), *n.* [ME. *fleare*; < *flee*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who flees.

Than Peter de Boyse had dyuers imaginations other to go forwarde, and to retourne agayne the *fleers*, and to fight with theyr enemies, who chased them, or elles to drawe to Courtray. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccclxxv.

Fleërs from before the legions of Agricola, marchers in Pannonian morasses. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Manse.

fleer^3 (flēr), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *floor.*

In it cam a grisly ghost,
Staed stappin' i' the *fleer.*
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 148).

fleerer (flēr'ėr), *n.* One who fleers; a mocker.

Pas. Democritus, thou ancient *fleerer*,
How I miss thy laugh, and ha' since.
Bas. There you named the famous jeerer,
That ever jeer'd in Rome, or Athens.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, v. 1.

fleering (flēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fleer*^{1}, *v.*] The act of scoffing or gibing.

Sir, I have observed all your *fleerings*; and resolve yourselves ye shall give a strict account for 't.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

I dare, my lord. Your hootings and your clamours,
Your private whispers and your broad *fleerings*,
Can no more vex my soul than this base carriage.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

fleeringly (flēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a fleering or mocking manner.

As he put it [the bottle] down, he saw and recognized us with a toss of one hand *fleeringly* above his head.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

fleet^1 (flēt), *v.* [< ME. *fleeten*, *fleten*, *fleoten* (pret. *fleet*, pl. *floten*, *fluten*, pp. *floten*), float (in a general sense), float (as a ship) or sail, flow or run (as water), fleet or move rapidly, etc., < AS. *fleótan* (pret. *fleát*, pl. **fluton*, pp. **floten*), float (in a general sense), float (as a ship) or sail (not 'flow'), = OS. *fliotan* = OFries. *fliata* = D. *vlieten*, flow, = MLG. *vlēten*, LG. *fleten*, *fleiten*, flow, float, = OHG. *fliozan*, MHG. *vliezen*, G. *fliessen*, flow, run (as water), drop, trickle (rarely 'float'), = Icel. *fljōta*, float, swim, flow, run, be flooded, = Sw. *flyta*, float, swim, flow, run, = Dan. *flyde*, float, flow, run, be flooded, = Goth. **fliutan* (not recorded), float; Teut. √ **flut* = Lith. *pluditi*, float. The root appears in a shorter form in *flow*^{1}, q. v., and in L. *pluere*, rain (*pluit*, it rains), Gr. *πλέειν*, **πλέϝειν*, float, swim, sail, Russ. *pluite*, float, sail, Skt. √ *plu*, float, swim, sail, hover, fly, hasten away. The primary meaning 'float' is now expressed by the derived verb *float*, < AS. *flotian*, float, < *fleótan* (pp. **floten*), float: see *float*, *v.* As all the words spelled *fleet* are ult. related, their meanings run into each other. Cf. *flit*^{1}, *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. To float.

Lay theron [*i. e.*, on that lake] a lump of led
& hit on loft *fletez.*
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1025.

Him rekketh never wher [whether] she *flete* or synke.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 182.

To *flete* above the water; his cappe *fleteth* above the water yonder a farre hence. *Palsgrave*, 1530.

2†. To swim.

The fisches that i the flodes *fleoteth.*
St. Marherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 9.

Selcouthe [rare] kindus
Of the *fletinge* fihs [fishes] that in the fom lepen.
Alexander and Dindimus (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 490.

3†. To sail; navigate.

Schip *fletes* on the flode. *Metr. Homilies*, p. 135.

Naviger, to saile, to *fleete.* *Hollyband's Treasurie.*

Our sever'd navy too
Have knit again, and *fleet*, threat'ning most sealike.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11.

4†. To flow; run, as water; flow away.

For thi wenestow that thise mutacyouns of fortune *fletyn* withowte governor. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 6.

Ech *fletynge* thing which is drunken.
Wyclif, Lev. xi. 34 (Purv.).

The Lime water, which the townsmen [of Lyme Regis] call the Buddle, commeth . . . from the hils, *fleting* upon rockie soil, and so falleth into the sea.
Holinshed, Chron., I. 58.

5†. To overflow; abound.

The plentyuos Autompne in fulle yeres *fletith* with hevy grapes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 2.

6. To gutter, as a candle. [Prov. Eng.]—7. [Cf. *flit*^{1}, *v. i.*, 3.] To fly swiftly; flit, as a light substance; pass away quickly. [Now only poetical.]

What they write 'gainst me
Shall, like a figure drawn in water, *fleet.*
B. Jonson, Poetaster, Apol.

Bar. I am sorry, neighbour Diego,
To find you in so weak a state.
Die. You are welcome;
But I am *fleeting*, sir.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

'Tis a morning pure and sweet,
And the light and shadow *fleet.*
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi. 6.

8. [Cf. *flit*^{1}, *v. i.*, 2.] *Naut.*, to change place: said of men at work: as, to *fleet* forward or aft in a boat.—**To fleet aft**, to go aft, as the crew of a boat, in order to keep her head up to meet a heavy sea.

II. *trans.* 1†. To fly swiftly over; skim over the surface of: as, a ship that *fleets* the gulf.—2†. To cause to pass swiftly or lightly.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1.

3. *Naut.*, to change the position of: as, to *fleet* a tackle (to change its position after the blocks are drawn together so as to use it again); to *fleet* the men aft (to order men to move further aft). The word is used only in special phrases like the above; it is not applicable to every change of position. Thus, if one rope were fastened to a hawser or a shroud, one would say "*Fleet* that rope higher" or "lower," as the case might be; but one would not say "*Fleet* that coil of rope."—**To fleet aft** (the crew of a whale-boat), to send them aft, that by their weight they may keep the head of the boat up when a whale is sounding, or in a heavy sea.

fleet^2 (flēt), *n.* [< ME. *fleet*, *flete*, *fleot*, a fleet (used collectively, lit. a ship; cf. *navy*, < OF. *navie*, navy, fleet, < LL. *navia*, a ship), < AS. *fleót*, with umlaut *fliét*, *flȳte*, a ship or craft (glossing L. *ratis*, a raft, ML. *pontonium*, a punt) (in this sense *flota* is more common; *flota* also means 'a fleet' and 'a sailor'; ME. *flote*, a ship, a fleet, = D. *vloot* = Icel. *floti*, a fleet: see *float*), < *fleótan*, float, swim, sail: see *fleet*^{1}, and cf. *fleet*^{3}. OF. *flete*, *flette*, a kind of boat, is of Teut. origin.] 1. A number of ships or other vessels, in company, under the same command, or employed in the same service, particularly in war or in fishing: as, a *fleet* of men-of-war, or of war-canoes; the fishing-*fleet* on the Banks; the *fleet* of a steamship company.

That vessel . . .
Which maister was of all the *flete.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 197.

Syche a Nauy was neuer of nowmber togedur, . . .
Ne so fele feghtyng men in a *flete* somyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4049.

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue Ocean—roll!
Ten thousand *fleets* sweep over thee in vain.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 179.

2. Specifically, a number of vessels of war organized for offense or defense under one commander, with subordinate commanders of single vessels and sometimes of squadrons; a naval armament.

The Dutch are come with a *fleete* of eighty sail to Harwich. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 144.

3. In *fishing*, a single line of 100 hooks: so called when the bultow was introduced in Newfoundland (1846). [U. S. and Canadian.]—**Admiral of the fleet.** See *admiral.*—**Dandelion fleet**, a name formerly given to the vessels sailing from Gloucester, Massachusetts, which did not engage in winter fishing, and were said not to start in the spring until the dandelions were in bloom.—**Fleet captain.** See *captain.*—**Fleet surgeon, paymaster, engineer, marine-officer**, in the United States navy, the senior officer of the respective corps belonging to a squadron. These officers are on the staff of the commander-in-chief, and exercise a supervision over the other officers of their corps in the fleet.—**Mosquito fleet** (*naut.*), an assemblage of small craft.

fleet^3 (flēt), *n.* [< ME. *fleet*, < AS. *fleót*, an arm of the sea, an inlet, estuary (the general sense of 'a (flowing) stream' does not occur in AS., *fleót* meaning lit. a place where ships float or ride at anchor) (= D. *vliet*, a rill, brook, = MLG. *vlēt*, LG. *fleet*, *fleete*, a little brook, a canal, = OHG. *flioz*, MHG. *vliez*, G. *fliess*, a little brook), < *fleótan*, float (= D. *vlieten*, G. *fliessen*, etc., fleet, float, flow): see *fleet*^{1}, *v.* OF. and F. dial. (Norm., etc.) *flet*, a ditch, canal, is of LG. origin.] An arm of the sea; an inlet; a river or creek: now used only as an element in place-names: as, North*fleet*, South*fleet*, *Fleet*ditch.

Fleet, the watyr of the see comythe and goythe [var. *flete*, there water cometh and goeth], fleta, fossa, estuarium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 166.

Together wove we nets t' entrap the fish,
In flouds and sedgy *fleetes.* *Matthews*, Aminta.

Fleet books, the books containing the original entries of marriages solemnized in the Fleet Prison in London during the eighteenth century, until this custom was forbidden by act of Parliament in 1753.—**Fleet marriages**, clandestine marriages at one time performed without banns or license by needy chaplains in the Fleet Prison, London.

The long list of social reforms passed under the Pelham ministry may be fitly closed by the Marriage Act of Lord Hardwicke, which put a stop to those *Fleet marriages* which had become one of the strangest scandals of English life. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

The Fleet, or **Fleet Prison**, a famous London prison formerly standing on Faringdon street, long used for debtors: so called from its situation near Fleet ditch, now a covered sewer. It was abolished in 1844.

Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to *the Fleet*;
Take all his company along with him.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

fleet^4 (flēt), *a.* [ME. not found; the AS. **fleótig*, 'swift, fleet,' is an uncertain emendation of a doubtful word in a poetical riddle; cf. Icel. *fljōtr*, swift, fleet (of a ship, a horse, etc.); from the verb *fleet*^{1}.] Swift of motion; moving or able to move with rapidity; rapid.

The horse ȝoung Waters rade upon
Was *fleeter* than the wind.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 89).

He had in his stables one of the *fleetest* horses in England. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

Thy step—the wild deer's rustling feet
Within thy woods are not more *fleet.*
Bryant, Oh, Mother of a Mighty Race.

fleet^5 (flēt), *v. t.* [< ME. *fleten*, skim (milk, etc.) (= MLG. *vloten*, LG. *af-flöten*, *af-flaten* = Dan. *af-flöde* (*af* = E. *off*), skim (milk)), < AS. *flēte*, *fliéte*, *flȳte*, rarely *flēt*, cream, skimmings, curds, = Dan. *flöde*, cream, = MLG. *vlōt*, LG. *flot* = G. *flott*, cream, fat or grease floating on the top, lit. that which floats, < AS. *fleótan*, E. *fleet*^{1}, etc., float: see *fleet*^{1}.] 1†. To skim, as cream from milk.

Fletyn, or skomyn ale, or pottis, or other lycours that hovythe, despumo, exspumo. *Flete* mylke only, dequacco, exquacco. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 167.

I *flete* mylke, I take awaye the creame that lyeth above it, whan it hath rested. *Palsgrave.*

Esburrer [F.], to *fleet* the creame potte.
Hollyband's Treasurie.

2. *Naut.*, to skim up fresh water from the surface of (the sea), as practised at the mouth of the Rhone, of the Nile, etc.

fleet^{6}† (flēt), *a.* [Appar. a particular use of *fleet*^{4}, *a.*, moving lightly.] Light; superficially fruitful; thin; not penetrating deep, as soil.

Marl cope ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, unless where it is very *fleet* for pasture. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fleet^{6}† (flēt), *adv.* [< *fleet*^{6}, *a.*] In a manner so as to affect only the surface; superficially.

Those lands must be plowed *fleet.* *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fleet^{7} (flēt), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *flute*^{1}.

The fiddle and *fleet* play'd ne'er sae sweet.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 290).

fleet-dike (flēt'dīk), *n.* [< *fleet*^{3} + *dike.*] A dike for preventing inundation, as along the banks of rivers, etc.

fleeten-face†, *n.* One whose face is very pale; a whey-face; hence, a coward.

Onos. Hold you your prating.
Con. You know where you are, you *fleeten-face.*
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

fleet-foot, fleet-footed (flēt'fůt, -fůt"ed), *a.* [< *fleet*^{4} + *foot.*] Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity.

Like a wild bird being tamed with too much handling,
Or as the *fleet-foot* roe that's tired with chasing.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 561.

fleeting (flē'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fleet*^{1}, *v.*] Passing rapidly; hastening away; transient; not durable: as, the *fleeting* hours or moments.

I will not buy a false and *fleeting* delight so dear.
B. Jonson, Love Restored.

Of such a variable and *fleeting* conscience what hold can be tak'n? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Some *fleeting* good that mocks me with the view.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 26.

=**Syn.** *Transitory*, etc. See *transient.*

fleetingly (flē'ting-li), *adv.* In a fleeting manner.

fleetingness (flē'ting-nes), *n.* The character of being fleeting; transientness; evanescence.

Morbid, too, were his sense of the *fleetingness* of life and his concern for death.
R. L. Stevenson, Contemporary Rev., LI. 792.

fleetly (flēt'li), *adv.* [< *fleet*^{4} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a fleet manner; rapidly; swiftly.

So *fleetly* did she stir,
The flower she touch'd on dipt and rose,
And turn'd to look at her.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

fleet-milk (flēt'milk), *n.* [< *fleet*^{5} + *milk.*] Skimmed milk. [Prov. Eng.]

fleetness (flēt'nes), *n.* [< *fleet*^{4} + *-ness.*] The quality of being fleet; swiftness; rapidity in motion; speed.

But fame, unrivall'd in the dusty course,
In *fleetness* far outstrips the vig'rous horse.
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, v.

Tasting the raptured *fleetness*
Of her [Truth's] divine completeness.
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

=**Syn.** *Swiftness, Speed*, etc. See *quickness.*

fleflecnodal (flē-flek'nō-dal), *a.* [< *fleflecnode* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or having a fleflecnode.—**Fleflecnodal plane,** a tangent plane to a surface, cutting the latter in a section having a fleflecnode at the point of tangency.

fleflecnode (flē-flek'nōd), *n.* [< *fle(cnode)* + *flecnode.*] A biflecnode; a node of a plane curve where both branches have inflections.

fleg^{1} (fleg), *v.* Same as *flay*^{2}.

fleg^{1} (fleg), *n.* Same as *flay*^{2}.

"In faith," quo Johnie, "I got sic *flegs*
Wi' their claymores and filabegs,
If I face them [again], deil break my legs."
Johnie Cope (Child's Ballads, VII. 275).

She's gien me mony a jirt an' *fleg*
Sin' I could striddle ower a rig.
Burns, 2d Epistle to John Lapraik.

fleg^{2} (fleg), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fly*^{2}.

flegm, flegmatic, etc. See *phlegm*, etc.

flegme^{1}†, *n.* A corrupt obsolete form of *fleam*^{1}.

flegme^{2}†, *n.* See *fleam*^{2}, *phlegm.*

fleich, *v. t.* See *fleech.*

fleight†. An obsolete preterit of *fly*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

flem^{1}, *n.* See *fleam*^{1}.

flem^{2}†, *n.* See *fleam*^{2}, *phlegm.*

fleme^{1}†, *v. t.* See *fleem.*

fleme^{2}†, *n.* See *fleam*^{3}.

flement†, *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. A tumor of the ankles.—2. Chaps of the feet and hands.

flemens-firth† (flē'menz-fėrth), *n.* [A corrupt pseudo-archaic form, repr. the old Law L. form, *flemenaferth*, of AS. *flȳman fyrmth* or *flymena fyrmth*, the harboring of a fugitive or fugitives: *flȳman*, gen., *flȳmena*, gen. pl., of *flȳma*, *fliéma*, *flēma*, a fugitive (see *fleem*); *fyrmth*, with equiv. *feorm*, harboring, entertainment: see *farm*^{1}.] 1. In *old Eng. law*, the offense of harboring a fugitive, the penalty attached to which was one of the rights of the crown.—2. An asylum for outlaws.

And ill beseems your rank and birth
To make your towers a *flemens-firth;*
We claim from thee William of Deloraine
That he may suffer march-treason pain.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 21.

Fleming (flem'ing), *n.* [< ME. *Flemmynge*, < OD. *Vlaemingh*, D. Flem. *Vlaming* = MLG. *Vlamink* = OHG. *Flaming*, G. *Fläming* (whence ML. *Flamingus*, Pg. *Flamengo*, Sp. *Flamenco*, F. *Flamand*); connected with OD. *Vlaendere*, D. *Vlaanderen*, Flem. *Vlaenderen*, MLG. *Vlander*, G. Dan. Sw. *Flandern* (ML. *Flandria*, *Flandrica*, Pg. *Flandres*, Sp. *Flandes*, F. *Flandre*), Flanders.] A native of Flanders, an ancient countship now divided between Belgium, France, and the Netherlands; specifically, a member of the Flemish race, nearly allied to the Dutch both in blood and in language.

I will rather trust a *Fleming* with my butter . . . than my wife with herself. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

Flemish (flem'ish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Flemmish*, < OD. *Vlaemsch*, D. *Vlaamsch*, Flem. *Vlaemsch* = OFries. *Flemsche*, *Flaemsche* = MLG. *Vlamish*, *Vlamesh* = Dan. *Flamsk;* as *Flem-ing* + *-ish*^{1}.] I. *a.* Pertaining or native to Flanders, or pertaining to its people or their language; resembling the Flemings.

What an unweighed behaviour hath this *Flemish* drunkard [Sir John Falstaff] picked . . . out of my conversation? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

Flemish bond, brick, coil, eye, horse, etc. See the nouns.—**Flemish diamonds,** in *lace-making*, lozenge-shaped groups of holes in the fillings of Honiton and other lace: a phrase applied to the pattern containing them, and also to the stitch producing them.—**Flemish point-lace.** See *lace.*—**Flemish pottery,** pottery made in those districts which were included in ancient Flanders, as Lille and Valenciennes.—**Flemish school,** the school of painting formed in Flanders by the brothers Van Eyck at the commencement of the fifteenth century. The chief early masters were Memling, Weyden, Matsys, Mabuse, and Moro. Of those of the second period, Rubens and Vandyck, Snyders, Jordaens, Gaspar de Crayer, and the younger Teniers take the highest place.—**Flemish stitch,** a stitch used for the filling in of some kinds of point-lace. Compare *Flemish diamonds.*

II. *n.* 1. Collectively, the people of Flanders; the Flemings.—2. The language spoken by the Flemings. The Flemish language is a form of that Low German of which the Dutch is the type. The chief external difference between Dutch and Flemish is in the spelling, the spelling of Dutch having been reformed and simplified in the present century, while Flemish retains in great part the archaic features of sixteenth-century spelling.

Flemish (flem'ish), *v. t.* [< *Flemish*, *a.*] To coil, as a rope, in a Flemish coil. See *coil*^{1}, *n.*

flen†, *n.* A Middle English plural of *flea*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

flench (flench), *v. t.* Same as *flense.*

flense (flens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flensed*, ppr. *flensing.* [Sc. also written *flench* and *flinch;* = D. *vlensen*, *vlenzen* = G. *flensen*, < Dan. *flense* = Sw. *flänsa*, *flense* = Norw. *flinsa*, also *flunsa*, slash, cut up.] To cut up and remove the blubber of (a whale). Among American whalers the process is more commonly called *cutting in.*

You . . . suppose you may cheat a stranger as you would *flinch* a whale. *Scott*, Pirate, ii.

flerd†, *n.* [ME., also *flærd*, < AS. *fleard*, deceit, folly or superstition, *ge-fleard*, nonsense (> *fleardian*, talk nonsense, be deluded), = ODan. *flerdh*, *flær*, falsehood, deceit, = Sw. *flärd*, deceit, artifice, vanity, frivolousness, = Icel. *flærdh*, deceit, falsehood. Cf. *flird*^{1}, *flird*^{2}.] Deceit; falsehood.

Crist forwerrpeththth fals and *flærd.* *Ormulum*, l. 7334.

So was Herodes fox and *flerd*,
Tho Crist kam into this middelerd.
Bestiary, l. 452.

flerk†, *v.* and *n.* See *flirk.*

flest†, **fleset**†, *n.* Middle English spellings of *fleece.*

flesh (flesh), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fleash;* < ME. *flesh*, *fleisch*, *flesc*, *flech*, etc., often with final *s*, *fles*, *flehs*, *fleis*, etc., < AS. *flǣsc* (rarely *flǣc*, in glosses, > E. dial. *fleck*) = OFries. *flēsk*, *flāsk* = OS. *flēsc* = D. *vleesch* = MLG. *vlēsch*, LG. *fleesch* = OHG. *fleisk*, MHG. *vleisch*, G. *fleisch*, flesh. The Scand. forms have a special sense: Icel. *flesk* = Sw. *fläsk* = Dan. *flesk*, pork, bacon (the general word for 'flesh' being Icel. *kjöt* = Sw. *kött* = Dan. *kjöd*); so E. *meat*, orig. 'food,' now 'flesh food,' tends in some localities to a special sense, 'beef' or 'pork,' as the case may be. Connections unknown. The Goth. words for 'flesh' were *leik* (lit. body: see *like*^{1}), *mimz.*] I. *n.* 1. A substance forming a large part of an animal body, consisting of the softer solids which constitute muscle and fat, as distinguished from the bones, the skin, the membranes, and the fluids; in the most restricted sense, muscular tissue alone. Flesh or muscle is composed of muscle-fibers bound together by connective tissue and made into distinct masses of definite function—the various muscles. Together with this are the requisite blood-vessels, lymphatics, and nerves. Chemically, the composition of connective and nervous tissue is here what it is elsewhere. The muscle-fiber itself contains (or readily furnishes) myosin, serum albumin or a closely related body, a globulin called myoglobulin, creatine, and small quantities of carnin, xanthine, hypoxanthine, taurin, etc. The red muscle contains, besides hemoglobin, an allied pigment called histohematin. Potassium salts and phosphates form 80 per cent. of the ash.

But *flessh* to *flessh* and skyn to skyn is doo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones. Luke xxiv. 39.

My beauty as the spring doth yearly grow,
My *flesh* is soft and plump.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 142.

2. Animal food, in distinction from vegetable; in the most restricted sense, the substance of beasts and fowls used as food, as distinguished from fish.

In the Lond of Palestyne and in the Lond of Egypt thei eten but lytille or non of *Flessche* of Veel or of Beef, but he be so old that he may no more travayle for elde; for it is forbode. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 72.

Eten children and men, and eten non other *fleische* from that tyme that thei ben acharned with mannes *fleisch.*
Quoted in *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. xxix.

In the week are five days accustomably served with *flesh.*
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 304).

3. The body, as distinguished from the soul; the corporeal person.

Almiȝty god, mercy I craue,
Now lete my *flesche* my synnis abie!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

The Apostle . . . knew right well that the weariness of the *flesh* is an heavy clog to the will.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

4. Man, or the human race; mankind; humanity.

Why will hereafter anie *flesh* delight
In earthlie blis, and joy in pleasures vaine?
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 527.

All *flesh* had corrupted his way upon the earth.
Gen. vi. 12.

She was fairest of all *flesh* on earth,
Guinevere. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

5. Man's animal or physical nature, as distinguished from or opposed to his moral or spiritual nature; the body as the seat of appetite: a Biblical use: as, to mortify the *flesh.*

Ye judge after the *flesh.* John viii. 15.

The *flesh* lusteth against the Spirit. Gal. v. 17.

Grant that he [this child] may have power and strength to have victory and to triumph, against the devil, the world, and the *flesh.*
Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

Satan is their guide, the *flesh* is their instructor.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 632.

Are there none in whom the spirit has conquered the *flesh?* *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 115.

6. Kindred; stock; family; near relative or relatives. [Archaic.]

He is our brother and our *flesh.* Gen. xxxvii. 27.

7. In *bot.*, the soft cellular or pulpy substance of a fruit or vegetable, as distinguished from the kernel or core, skin, shell, etc.—**An arm of flesh,** in *Scrip.*, human strength or aid.

With him [the king of Assyria] is *an arm of flesh;* but with us is the Lord our God to help us, and to fight our battles. 2 Chron. xxxii. 8.

Black in the flesh. See *black.*—**Flesh and blood.** See *blood.*—**Proud flesh,** a protuberance formed by the overgrowth of the granulations of a wound in process of repair.—**To be in flesh,** to be fat.

Buy food, and get thyself *in flesh.* *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1.

To be in the flesh. (*a*) To be alive. (*b*) In *Scrip.*, to be under the control of the animal nature: opposed to *spiritual.*

When we *were in the flesh*, the motions of sins, which were by the law, did work in our members to bring forth fruit unto death. Rom. vii. 5.

To be neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. See *fish*^{1}.—**To be one flesh,** to be closely united, as in marriage.

Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife: and they shall *be one flesh.*
Gen. ii. 24.

II. *a.* Consisting of animal substance not fish: as, a *flesh* diet.

flesh (flesh), *v. t.* [< *flesh*, *n.* In the fig. use corrupted to *flush:* see *flush*^{4}.] 1. To feed full with flesh, and hence with fleshly enjoyments, spoil, etc.

The kindred of him hath been *flesh'd* upon us.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

Vicious persons, when they're hot, and *fleshed*
In impious acts, their constancy abounds.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

He that is most *flesh'd* in sin, commits it not without some remorse. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 165.

Her slow dogs of war,
Fleshed with the chase, come up from Italy,
And howl upon their limits. *Shelley*, Hellas.

2. To encourage by giving flesh to; initiate to the taste of flesh: with reference to the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take, or other flesh; hence, to introduce or incite to battle or carnage.

Full bravely hast thou *flesh'd*
Thy maiden sword. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

To breed a mongrel up, in his own house,
With his own blood, and, if the good gods please,
At his own throat *flesh* him to take a leap.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

Fleshed at these smaller sports, like young wolves, they grew up in time to be nimble and strong enough for hunting down large game. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iii.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, to remove flesh, fat, and loose membrane from the flesh side of, as skins and hides.

One man can, it is claimed, *flesh* or slate about six hundred goat skins per day of ten hours.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 333.

The hides will be very difficult to *flesh*, unless previously plumped by a light liming.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 370.

4. To clothe with flesh; make fleshy.

Never are wee without two or three [deer] in the roof,
Very well *fleshed*, and excellent fat.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 37).

Flesh me with gold, fat me with silver.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3.

This bare sceleton of time, place, and person must be *fleshed* with some pleasant passages. *Fuller*, Worthies, i.

flesh-ax (flesh'aks), *n.* A butchers' cleaver. *Wright.*

flesh-broth (flesh'brôth), *n.* Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

flesh-brush (flesh'brush), *n.* A brush designed for rubbing the surface of the body to excite action in it by friction.

flesh-clogged (flesh'klogd), *a.* Encumbered with flesh. [Rare.]

flesh-color (flesh'kul″o̤r), *n.* The normal color of the skin of a white person; pale carnation or pinkish; the color of the cheek of a healthy white child.

The term *flesh color* is more properly rendered skin color, since it is evidently intended to indicate the color of healthy skin, or the color of muscle as seen through skin.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 227.

flesh-colored (flesh'kul″o̤rd), *a.* Of the normal color of the skin of a white person.

flesh-crow (flesh'krō), *n.* The carrion-crow, *Corvus corone.*

flesher (flesh'ėr), *n.* [Also in Sc. formerly *fleshour*, *fleschour* (= G. *fleischer*); < *flesh* + *-er*^{1}. In ME. repr. by *flesh-hewere*, q. v. Cf. *flusher*.] 1. A butcher. [Chiefly Scotch.]

Na *fleshour* sall slay ony beast, or sell flesh, in time of nicht. *Sir J. Balfour*, Pract. Leg. Burg., p. 72.

Hard by a *flesher* on a block had laid his whittle down.
Macaulay, Virginius.

2†. An executioner. [Scotch.]

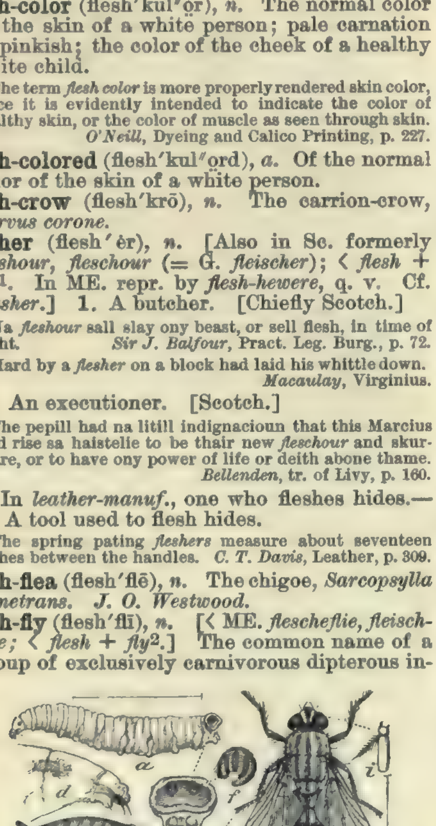
The pepill had na litill indignacioun that this Marcius suld rise sa haistelie to be thair new *fleschour* and skurgeare, or to have ony power of life or deith abone thame.
Bellenden, tr. of Livy, p. 160.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, one who fleshes hides.—4. A tool used to flesh hides.

The spring pating *fleshers* measure about seventeen inches between the handles. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 309.

flesh-flea (flesh'flē), *n.* The chigoe, *Sarcopsylla penetrans.* *J. O. Westwood.*

flesh-fly (flesh'flī), *n.* [< ME. *flescheflie*, *fleischflie*; < *flesh* + *fly*^{2}.] The common name of a group of exclusively carnivorous dipterous insects, the blow-flies, such as those of the genus *Sarcophaga.* The fly lays her eggs, or living larvæ which have hatched in the oviduct, on animal matter (usually dead), and the larvæ or maggots quickly grow to full size, the round of life being very rapid. They crawl away to pupate, preferably under ground. *S. sarraceniæ* (Riley) is a variety of *S. carnaria* (Linnæus), a cosmopolitan species and general scavenger. The larva of this variety feeds on the dead insects caught in the leaves of pitcher-plants.



Sarracenia Flesh-fly (*Sarcophaga sarraceniæ*).

a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, fly (lines show natural sizes); *d*, head and prothoracic joints of larva, showing curved hooks, lower lip (more enlarged at *g*), and prothoracic spiracles; *e*, end of body of larva, showing stigmata (more enlarged at *f*), prolegs, and vent; *h*, tarsal claws of fly with protecting pads; *i*, antenna of fly: all enlarged.

I am, in my condition,
A prince, . . . and would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than to suffer
The *flesh-fly* blow my mouth.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1.

Blue flesh-fly. Same as *bluebottle*, 2.

flesh-fork (flesh'fôrk), *n.* A fork for trying meat and taking it from a boiler in cooking. [Rare.]

fleshful (flesh'fu̇l), *a.* [< *flesh* + *-ful.*] Fat; plump; abounding in flesh.

flesh-hewer†, *n.* [ME. *flesch-hewere* = D. *vleeschhouwer* = MLG. *vleschhouwer*, LG. *vlesch howere.* Cf. *flesher.*] A butcher.

fleshhood (flesh'hu̇d), *n.* [< *flesh* + *-hood.*] The state of being in the flesh, or of being subject to the ills of the flesh; incarnation.

Thou, who hast thyself
Endured this *fleshhood.* *Mrs. Browning.*

flesh-hook (flesh'hu̇k), *n.* [< ME. *fleshhok*, *fleshok*, *fleischhok* (= D. *vleeschhaak*); < *flesh* + *hook.*] 1. A hook used in handling large pieces of meat, as in pulling them from a pot, caldron, or barrel.

They plead that God in the Law would have nothing brought into the temple, neither besoms nor *fleshhooks*, nor trumpets, but those only which were sanctified.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 20.

When any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething, with a *fleshhook* of three teeth in his hand; and he struck it into the pan; . . . all that the *fleshhook* brought up the priest took for himself. 1 Sam. ii. 13, 14.

2. A hook on which to hang meat.—3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a sharp-pointed hook, or more usually three hooks emerging from the same stem.

flesh-hoop (flesh'hö̤p), *n.* In a drum, the hoop upon which the skin constituting the head is stretched.

fleshiness (flesh'i-nes), *n.* [< *fleshy* + *-ness.*] The state of being fleshy; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

The bodye where heate and moysture haue soueryntie is called sanguine, wherin the ayre hath preeminence; and it is perceyued and knowen by these sygnes which do folowe, carnositie or *fleshynesse*, etc.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, i.

fleshing-knife (flesh'ing-nīf), *n.* Same as *flesh-knife.*

When [the skins] come to the last dressing they are rinsed and scraped over with the *fleshing knife.*
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 300.

fleshings (flesh'ingz), *n. pl.* [< *flesh* + *-ing*^{1}.] 1. A close-fitting flesh-colored garment or dress for the whole body or a large part of it, intended to represent the natural skin and to give the wearer the appearance of being unclothed: used on the stage: as, silk *fleshings*; a suit of *fleshings.*

"Now, Mrs. Sleeve, mind and be very particular with the *fleshings.*" And all the ladies who had assisted at the purification of John Gay went to get themselves measured for silk flesh-coloured leggings and blue satin slips for a piece of mythology. *D. Jerrold*, Jack Runnymede.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, the substance scraped from hides in the operation of removing the flesh from them.

The *fleshings* are pressed into cakes, and sold for making glue, as are all such portions of the hide or skin as cannot be conveniently worked. *Ure*, Dict., III. 83.

flesh-juice (flesh'jös), *n.* An acid liquid which may be separated by pressing the flesh of animals of the higher orders. See *flesh.*

flesh-knife (flesh'nīf), *n.* In *tanning*, a blunt-edged convex knife with two handles used in scraping the hair, loose flesh, etc., from the hides; a flesher. Also *fleshing-knife.*

fleshless (flesh'les), *a.* [< *flesh* + *-less.*] Destitute of flesh; wanting in flesh; lean.

To throw a dart at the *fleshless* figure of death.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LX. 119.

fleshliness (flesh'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *fleschlynesse*, carnality, < AS. *flǣsclicnes*, only in sense of incarnation, < *flǣsclic*, fleshly: see *fleshly*, *a.*] The state of being fleshly; carnal passions and appetites.

Sinne and *fleshlines* bring forth sectes and heresies.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

fleshling† (flesh'ling), *n.* [< *flesh* + *-ling*^{1}.] A person devoted to carnal things.

Their entente was to set forthe the justice of God, which is to rewarde the spirituall, his electe, with the blessynges promised: and the *fleshlynges*, the reprobate, with the plagues thret'ned.
Confutation of N. Shaxton (1546), sig. L, 5.

fleshly (flesh'li), *a.* [< ME. *fleschly*, *fleschliche*, etc., < AS. *flǣsclīc* (= OFries. *flāsklik* = D. *vleeschelijk* = MLG. *vlēschlik*, *vlēslik* = OHG. *fleisclich*, MHG. *vleischelich*, *vleischlich*, G. *fleischlich*), < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *-līc*, E. -ly^1.] 1. Pertaining to the flesh or body in its physical relations; corporeal.

In the body of this *fleshly* land [his own person],
This kingdom, this confine of blood and breath,
Hostility and civil tumult reigns
Between my conscience and my cousin's death.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Ministerial responsibility comes between the monarch and every public trial and necessity, like armor between flesh and the spear that would seek to pierce it; only this is an armor itself also *fleshly*, at once living and impregnable. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 169.

2. Pertaining to the flesh or body as the seat of appetite; carnal; not spiritual or divine; in an extreme sense, lascivious.

Ne from thenceforth doth any *fleshly* sense,
Or idle thought of earthly things, remaine.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty.

Not with *fleshly* wisdom, but by the grace of God, we have had our conversation in the world, and more abundantly to you-ward. 2 Cor. i. 12.

Abstain from *fleshly* lusts. 1 Pet. ii. 11.

This *fleshly* lord, he doted on my wife.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iv. 2.

3. Animal; not vegetable.

'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The stores of all she shows, and all she hides,
If men with *fleshly* morsels must be fed,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread.
Dryden.

fleshly (flesh'li), *adv.* [< ME. *fleschly*; < *flesh* + *-ly*^{2}.] Carnally; lasciviously. *Chaucer.*

fleshly-minded (flesh'li-mīn″ded), *a.* Addicted to worldly or sensual pleasures.

flesh-meat (flesh'mēt), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *flǣscmete*, flesh food, < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *mete*, food, meat.] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food: distinguished from *fish.*

fleshment† (flesh'ment), *n.* [< *flesh*, *v.*, + *-ment.*] The act of fleshing; excitement from a successful attack.

And, in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here again. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

fleshmonger (flesh'mung″gėr), *n.* [< ME. *fleshemongere*, < AS. *flǣscmangere* (= MLG. *vlēschmenger*), < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *mangere*, monger.] 1. One who deals in flesh as food.

The vsage of *fleshemongeres* ys swych, that euerych *fleshemongere*, out of fraunchyse, that haldeth stal, shal [pay] to the kynge of custom fyue and twenty pans by the ȝere.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 354.

2†. A procurer; a pimp. [Slang.]

Was the duke a *flesh-monger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him? *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

fleshpot (flesh'pot), *n.* [= D. *vleeschpot.*] 1. A vessel in which flesh is cooked.

Would to God we had died by the hand of the Lord in the land of Egypt, when we sat by the *flesh pots*, and when we did eat bread to the full. Ex. xvi. 3.

Hence (in allusion to the passage above quoted)—2. Food; also, the indulgence of animal appetites.

But we, alas, the *Flesh-pots* love,
We love the very Leeks, and sordid Roots below.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 1.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a three-legged iron pot, usually, though not always, depicted sable.

fleshquake† (flesh'kwāk), *n.* [< *flesh* + *quake*; in imitation of *earthquake.*] A trembling of the flesh.

They may, blood-shaken then,
Feel such a *flesh-quake* to possess their powers
As they shall cry like ours. *B. Jonson*, Ode to Himself.

flesh-red (flesh'red), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The red color of flesh or muscle.

The S[truthio] camelus has the exposed surfaces of the head, neck, thighs, and legs of a *flesh-red.*
Smithsonian Report (1883), p. 732.

II. *a.* Resembling more or less closely the red color of flesh or muscle: as, a *flesh-red* variety of feldspar.

flesh-spicule (flesh'spik″ūl), *n.* In sponges, a spicule not forming part of the supporting skeleton.

flesh-tint (flesh'tint), *n.* In *painting*, etc., a color which represents the natural color of the human body.

To infuse into the counterfeit countenance of Miss Nickleby a bright salmon *flesh-tint* which she [the artist] had originally hit upon while executing the miniature of a young officer. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, x.

flesh-tooth (flesh'töth), *n.* One of the sectorial or carnassial teeth of the typical carnivorous mammals.

flesh-worm (flesh'wėrm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fleasheworm*, < ME. **fleschworm*, < AS. *flǣsc-wyrm*, < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *wyrm*, worm.] 1. A worm that burrows in and feeds on flesh; the maggot of the flesh-fly and other dipterous insects: sometimes used figuratively. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

Our wantons, and *fleashe-wormes*, for so it liketh you to cal them, haue benne contented to forsake fathers, mothers, wiues, children, goodes, and liuings, & meekely to submit themselues to the extreme terrour of al your cruelties, and to yelde theire bodies vnto the deathe; to be sterued for hunger, and to be burnte in fiere, onely for the name and Gospel of Jesus Christe.
Bp. Jewell, Def. of Apologie, p. 335.

2. The spiral threadworm or trichina, *Trichina spiralis*.

flesh-wound (flesh'wönd), *n.* A wound which does not extend beyond the flesh; a slight wound.

fleshy (flesh'i), *a.* [< ME. *flescky* (= D. *vleezig* (for **vleeschig*) = MLG. *vlēschich* = MHG. *vleischec*, G. *fleischig* = Sw. *fläskig*); < *flesh* + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Consisting of flesh; composed of muscle, etc., as distinguished from harder substance; hence, pertaining to the physical as opposed to the moral nature.

The sole of his foot is *fleshy*. *Ray.*

The squirrel had got into my coat pocket. As I endeavoured to remove him from his burrow, he made his teeth meet through the *fleshy* part of my fore finger.
Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

Neither could they make to themselves *fleshy* hearts for stony. Ecclus. xvii. 16.

He, sovran Priest, stooping his regal head, . . .
Poor *fleshy* tabernacle entered.
Milton, Passion, l. 15.

2. Full of flesh; plump; fat; corpulent: as, a *fleshy* man.

Galley-slaves are fat and *fleshie*, because they stirre the limbs more and the inward parts less.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 877.

Fleshy, in the sense of stout, may claim Ben Jonson's warrant. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

3. Like flesh. (*a*) Soft; without hard integument: as, a *fleshy* process, etc. (*b*) In *bot.*, succulent; composed of juicy, cellular tissue.—**Fleshy leaf**, a leaf which is thick and juicy, as that of the houseleek.

flet^1†, *n.* [ME. *flet*, the floor of a house, a house, < AS. *flet*, *flett*, the ground, the floor of a house, a house, = OFries. *flet*, a house, = OS. *flet*, *fletti*, the floor of a house, a house, hall, = MLG. *vlet*, *vlette*, LG. *flet*, an upper bedroom, = OHG. *flezzi*, MHG. *vletze*, a floor, a level, G. *fletz*, *flötz*, a set of rooms or benches, a house, orig. a flat or level surface, < OHG. *flaz* = Icel. *flatr* = Sw. *flat*; but the adj. does not appear except in OHG. and Scand. (whence in E.): see *flat*^{1}, *a.* and *n.*, and cf. *flat*^{2}.] 1. Floor; bottom; lower surface.

Thi berne also be playne, and harde the *flette*,
And footes two to thicke it thou ne lette.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. A house; home.

I fostered ȝou on mi *flet* for sothe, as me thinketh,
& seide ȝe were my sone seuen ȝer and more.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5368.

flet^2 (flet), *a.* [E. dial. or obs. pp. of *fleet*^{5}, q. v.] Skimmed: as, *flet* milk.

flet^3 (flet), *n.* [Also written *fleat*; perhaps another form of *fleak*^{2}, *flake*^{2}, a hurdle.] A mat of plaited straw for protecting a horse's back from injury by a load. *Simmonds.*

fletch^1† (flech), *v. i.* [ME. *flecchen*, < OF. *flechir*, F. *fléchir* = Pr. *flechir*, bend, give way, yield, < L. *flectere*, bend: see *flex*^{1}. Cf. *flinch*^{1}.] To give way; yield; flinch.

That he ne *flecchede* for ne fere.
The 11,000 *Virgins*, l. 123 (Early Eng. Poems,
[ed. Furnivall, p. 66).

Sour vergeous schal make the deuel a-drad,
For he *flecceth* fro godes spous.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 137.

fletch^2 (flech), *v. t.* [Formed from *fletcher*.] To feather, as an arrow.

Thy darts are healthful good, and downwards fall,
Soft as the feathers that they're *fletch'd* withall.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

Leave, wanton Muse, thy roving flight;
To thy loud String the well-*fletch'd* Arrow put.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, i. 10.

fletch^3 (flech), *v. t.* [Var. of *flitch*.] To cut, as fish, in strips, clear of bone, in order to prepare it for drying and smoking: chiefly in the past participle: as, *fletched* halibut.

fletcher (flech'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fletcher*, *flecchere*, *flecchour*, < OF. *flechier*, an arrow-maker, < OF. *fleche*, F. *flèche*, dial. *fliche* (= Pr. *flecha* = Sp. *flecha*, OSp. *frecha* = Pg. *frecha* = It. *freccia*, obs. *flizza*, dial. *frizza*), an arrow, < MD. *flitse*, D. *flits* = MLG. *flitze*, *flitsche*, an arrow, javelin (whence also G. *flitz*, in comp. *flitzpfeil*, an arrow; G. *flitzboge*, < D. *flitsboog* = Dan. *flitsbue*, a bow); cf. MD. *flitsen*, fly forth, fly away, flee. Hence the surname *Fletcher*.] One who fletches arrows; an arrow-maker; a maker of bows and arrows.

It is vnseemly for the Painter to feather a shafte, or the *Fletcher* to handle the pencill.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 203.

It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

flete†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *fleet*.

flether (fleᴛʜ'ėr), *v. i.* [Sc., < Icel. *fladhra*, fawn, flatter: see *flatter*^{2}.] To flatter.

Expect na, Sir, in this narration,
A fleeching, *fleth'rin* dedication.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

fletiferous† (flẹ̄-tif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< LL. *fletifer*, weeping, dripping, < L. *fletus*, weeping, tears, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Causing weeping. *Bailey*, 1731.

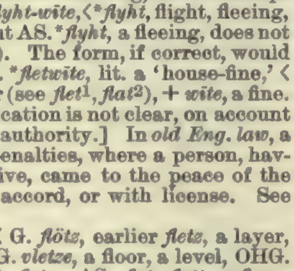
flettermouse†, *n.* Same as *flittermouse*.

fletwite†, *n.* [Skinner gives "*fletwit* vel *fledwit*," a fine imposed on outlaws and fugitives on coming to the peace of the king, as if a corrupt form of an AS. **flyht-wīte*, < **flyht*, flight, fleeing, + *wīte*, a fine; but AS. **flyht*, a fleeing, does not occur (see *flight*^{2}). The form, if correct, would represent an AS. **fletwīte*, lit. a 'house-fine,' < *flet*, a house, floor (see *flet*^{1}, *flat*^{2}), + *wīte*, a fine. The precise application is not clear, on account of a lack of early authority.] In *old Eng. law*, a discharge from penalties, where a person, having been a fugitive, came to the peace of the king of his own accord, or with license. See the etymology.

fletz (flets), *n.* [< G. *flötz*, earlier *fletz*, a layer, a stratum, < MHG. *vletze*, a floor, a level, OHG. *flezzi* = OS. *fletti*, *flet* = AS. *flet*, *flett*, a floor, etc.: see *flet*^{1}.] Originally, a bed or stratum; hence, as employed by Werner, a layer or bed inclosed conformably in a stratified series, but differing in character from the rocks in which it occurs. The *flötzgebirge*, or fletz formation, was distinguished from the primary, in that the latter contained veins and masses of ore, but no interstratified deposits (*flötze*), such as coal or iron ore. The word has been much used from the days of Agricola down to those of Werner and his disciples, and occurs occasionally in old geological books written in English.

fleuk, *n.* A Scotch form of *fluke*^{2}.

fleur de coin (flėr dė kwaṅ). [F.: *fleur*, flower, bloom; *de*, of; *coin*, die: see *flower*, *de*^{2}, *coin*^{1}.] In numismatical descriptions, noting a coin in the highest state of preservation, and practically as fresh as when it left the mint.



Various forms of the Fleur-de-lis.

fleur-de-lis (flėr-dė-lē'), *n.*; pl. *fleurs-de-lis* (flėr-dė-lē'). [Formerly also *fleur-de-lys*; F. *fleur de lis*, flower of the lily: see *flower* and *lily*. In E. half-translated, *flower-de-lis*, *flower-de-luce*, q. v.] 1. In *her.*, a bearing as to the origin of which there is much dispute, some authorities maintaining that it represents the lily, others that it represents the head of a lance or some such warlike weapon. The fleur-de-lis has long been the distinctive bearing of the royal family of France. It is borne on some coats one, on others three, on others five, and on some semée, or spread all over the escutcheon in indeterminate number.

2. In *bot.*, the iris: commonly called *flower-de-luce*.

O'er her tall blades the crested *fleur-de-lis*,
Like blue-eyed Pallas, towers erect and free.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

Dutch fleur-de-lis, in *her.*, a fleur-de-lis of peculiar form used by some continental heralds, in which the part below the cross-bar repeats exactly or nearly the part above.—**Fleur-de-lis couped**, in *her.*, a fleur-de-lis from which the parts below the cross-bar have been removed. The cross-bar itself is sometimes complete and sometimes divided horizontally in the middle.—**Fleur-de-lis of three lilies**, in *her.*, a bearing consisting of three bell-shaped flowers with their stalks arranged so as to form a figure resembling the conventional fleur-de-lis. Also called *fleur-de-lis of three tulips*.—**Fleur-de-lis seeded**, in *her.*, the more decorative form of fleur-de-lis, in which two stems ending in bunches of fruits or seeds are interposed between the central and the side leaves.

fleuret (flö'ret), *n.* [< F. *fleuret*, dim. of *fleur*, flower: see *flower*, *flowret*, *floret*.] 1. A floweret or little flower.

The fruit [is to be] spread on sawdust, and so arranged that the *fleurets*, or blossom ends, may look downwards.
Alcott, Tablets, p. 22.

The shape of the *fleurets* of the obverse [of a coin] had been borrowed from the linga pattern.
Numis. Chron., 3d ser., I. 345.

2. A light foil used in fencing-schools; hence, by extension, the small-sword or modern dueling-sword.

fleuron (F. pron. flė-rôṅ'), *n.* [F., a flower, jewel, gem, < *fleur*, flower: see *flower*.] In *ornamental art*, a conventional flower or a small object, as one link or member of a bracelet, necklace, or the like, which has a somewhat floral shape.

These latter [mohurs] bore (obverse) a Nepalese emblem surrounded by eight *fleurons* containing the eight sacred Buddhist jewels. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 498.

fleuronné (F. pron. flė-ro-nā'), *a.* [F., < *fleuron*, q. v.] In *her.*, ending in buds or rounded leaves: same as *bottony*.

fleurs de garance (F. pron. flėr dė ga-roṅs'). [F.: *fleurs*, pl. of *fleur*, flower; *de*, of; *garance*, madder.] Madder-roots exposed to the action of water for a day or two, and afterward dried. Also called *flowers of madder*, *refined madder*, *madder-bloom*. [Rare.]

fleurs-de-lis, *n.* Plural of *fleur-de-lis*.

fleur-volant (F. pron. flėr-vo-loṅ'), *n.*; pl. *fleurs-volants* (flėr-vo-loṅ'). [F.: *fleur*, flower; *volant*, flying: see *flower* and *volant*.] In *lace-making*, a part of a pattern in some varieties of lace which is in high relief. The different kinds of fleurs-volants are known as *couronnes*, *loops*, *knots*, and *spines*. See these words.

fleury (flö'ri), *a.* [< F. *fleuré*, flowered, < *fleur*, flower: see *flower*.] In *her.*, decorated with a fleur-de-lis, or with the upper part of the flower only—that is, with the cross-bar and the three large leaves that rise above it, with or without the seed-stems. Also *flory*, *flurry*, *floretty*, and *flourished*.

A cross *fleurie* is a cross with fleurs-de-lis issuing from the limbs; but a cross fleurettée may be intended. They are almost identical.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. 115.

Cross fleury. See *cross*^{1}.

fleury-counter-fleury (flö'ri-koun'tėr-flö'ri), *a.* In *her.*, fleury on both sides. It is generally represented with the upper part of the fleur-de-lis emerging on one side with the lower part opposite, as if the fleur-de-lis had been cut in halves and separated by the width of the bearing. When a bend, bar, or the like is so represented, a number of fleurs-de-lis are used, which are generally alternated, the large upper part showing first on one side and then on the other.

flew^1 (flö). Preterit of *fly*^{1}.

flew^2, *n.* See *flue*^{3}.

flew^3, *a.* See *flue*^{4}.

flewed (flöd), *a.* [< *flew-s* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a large chop; deep-mouthed: said of dogs.

When a hound is fleet, faire *flewd*, and well hangd.
Lilly, Mydas (ed. 1632), sig. X, xi. (*Halliwell.*)

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so sanded; and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

flewit (flö'it), *n.* [Sc., also written *flewet*, *fluet*; origin unknown.] A smart blow, especially on the ear.

I'd rather suffer for my faut
A hearty *flewit*. *Burns.*

flewk, *n.* See *fluke*^{1}.

flews (flöz), *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] The large chop or overhanging lip of the upper jaw of some dogs, as of deep-mouthed hounds.

flex^1 (fleks), *v. t.* [< L. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, bow, curve, turn round. Cf. *flected*, *fletch*^{1}, etc.] To bend; make a flexure of: specifically said in anatomy of the action of any flexor muscle.

The slight power of *flexing* the ankle-joint.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 270.

When the abdomen is *flexed*, the spines of the peculiar telson are placed in such a position as to give additional protection, being thus directed forwards. *Science*, III. 514.

flex^2†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *flax*. *Chaucer.*

flexanimous (flek-san'i-mus), *a.* [< L. *flexanimus*, that bends or sways the heart, < *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, + *animus*, mind, heart.] Having power to bend or change the mind. [Rare.]

I felt my Heart melting within my Breast, and my Thoughts transported to a true Elysium all the while, there were such *flexanimous* strong ravishing Strains throughout it. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 12.

flexed (flekst), *p. a.* 1. Bent: as, a limb in a *flexed* position.—2. Specifically, in *her.*, said of an arm, a leg, or other bearing, bent naturally. Also *flect*, *flectant*, *flected*.

flexibility (flek-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *flexibilité* = Pr. *flexibilitat* = Sp. *flexibilidad* = Pg. *flexibilidade* = It. *flessibilità*, *flessibilitade*, *flessibilitate*, < LL. *flexibilita(t-)s*, < L. *flexibilis*, flexible: see *flexible*.] The quality of being flexible, in any sense; pliancy; flexibleness.

The authority of the teachers, the *flexibility* of the taught. *Hammond*, Works, II. 664.

Adaptation to any special climate may be looked at as a quality readily grafted on an innate wide *flexibility* of constitution, common to most animals. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 145.

Some *flexibility* has in fact become indispensable to keep the services true to the conscience and close to the affections of a modern congregation. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 23.

flexible (flek′si-bl), *a.* [= F. *flexible* = Sp. *flexible* = Pg. *flexivel* = It. *flessibile*, < L. *flexibilis*, that may be bent, pliant, flexible, < *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend: see *flex*^{1}.] **1.** Capable of being bent or changed in figure without breaking; specifically, not stiff; pliant; easily bent: as, a *flexible* rod; a *flexible* plant.

Supple and *flexible* as Indian cane.
Cowper, Hope, l. 602.

The true school of art will begin its training in youth, while the hand is *flexible* and the ways of thought unformed. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 36.

2. Capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral force; that may be persuaded to compliance; not invincibly rigid or obstinate; not inexorable; ductile; manageable; tractable.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and *flexible*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Mutable, subiect to temptation, and each way *flexible* to vertue or vice. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 24.

Thou dost not know the *flexible* condition
Of my apt nature. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

Nor was he *flexible* to any prayers or weeping of them that besought him to tarry there. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

3. That may be adapted or accommodated; capable of receiving different forms, or of being applied to a variety of uses; plastic: as, a *flexible* language; a *flexible* text.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose. *Rogers.*

We do not apprehend that it is a less *flexible* cant than those which have preceded it, or that it will less easily furnish a pretext for any design for which a pretext may be required. *Macaulay*, West. Rev. Def. of Mill.

4. In *music*, able to execute or perform with rapidity: particularly used of the voice.—**Flexible case.** See *limp case*, under *case*^{2}.—**Flexible coupling, frame,** etc. See the nouns. =**Syn.** Pliable, supple, limber, lithe, facile, adaptable.

flexibleness (flek′si-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being flexible; flexibility; pliableness; ductility; manageableness; tractableness.

The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable. *Locke.*

flexibly (flek′si-bli), *adv.* In a flexible manner.

flexicostate (flek-si-kos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, + *costa*, a rib: see *costate*.] Having the ribs bent or curved. [Rare.]

flexile (flek′sil), *a.* [= Pg. *flexil* (obs.), < L. *flexilis*, that may be bent, pliant, < *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend see *flex*^{1}.] Flexible; pliant; pliable; mobile; easily bent; readily yielding to power, impulse, or moral force.

And she has *flexile* features, acting eyes,
And seems with every look to sympathise.
Crabbe, Works, V. 57.

A remarkable point about her [Margaret Fuller] was that long, *flexile* neck, arching and undulating in strange sinuous movements, which one who loved her would compare to those of a swan. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 242.

flexiloquent† (flek-sil′ọ̄-kwẹnt), *a.* [< LL. *flexiloquus*, ambiguous, equivocal, < L. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, + *loqui*, ppr. *loquen(t-)s*, speak.] Speaking doubtfully or doubly. *Coles.*

flexion, flexional, etc. See *flection*, etc.

flexor (flek′sọr), *n.*; pl. *flexors* and *flexores* (-sorz, flek-sō′rēz). [= Pg. *flexor* = It. *flessore*, < NL. *flexor*, a bender, < L. *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend: see *flex*^{1}.] In *anat.*, a muscle whose function is to bend or produce flexion: opposed to *extensor*. See *flection*, 5. Also, improperly, *flector*.—**Flexor accessorius,** a muscle of the sole of the foot, accessory to the flexor longus digitorum.—**Flexor brevis digitorum,** a short muscle of the sole of the foot, bending the toes.—**Flexor brevis minimi digiti.** (*a*) A short muscle of the sole of the foot, bending the little toe. (*b*) A short muscle of the palm of the hand, bending the little finger.—**Flexor brevis pollicis.** (*a*) A short muscle of the sole of the foot, bending the great toe. (*b*) A short muscle of the palm of the hand, bending the thumb. See cut under *muscle*.—**Flexor carpi radialis,** a long muscle of the radial side of the front of the forearm, bending the hand. See cut under *muscle*.—**Flexor carpi radialis brevis** or **profundus,** an occasional muscle, accessory to the last named.—**Flexor carpi ulnaris,** a long muscle of the ulnar side of the front of the forearm, bending the hand. See cut under *muscle*.—**Flexor digitorum profundus** or **perforans,** a deep-seated muscle of the front of the forearm, the principal flexor of the fingers, exclusive of the thumb.—**Flexor digitorum sublimis** or **perforatus,** a superficial muscle of the front of the forearm, bending the fingers.—**Flexor hallucis longus.** Same as *flexor longus pollicis* (*b*).—**Flexor longus digitorum,** a muscle of the back of the leg, flexing the toes.—**Flexor longus pollicis.** (*a*) A deep-seated muscle of the front of the forearm, flexing the thumb. (*b*) A deep-seated muscle of the back of the leg, flexing the great toe.—**Flexor metatarsi.** Same as *peroneus tertius*. See *peroneus*.—**Flexor ossis metacarpi pollicis** or **opponens pollicis,** a short muscle lying upon the ball of the thumb.—**Flexor palmaris,** the palmar flexor; the long palmar muscle. See *palmaris*.—**Flexor tarsi anterior,** the anterior tarsal flexor, an occasional muscle passing from the crus to the tarsus anteriorly.—**Flexor tarsi fibularis,** a name of the third peroneal muscle, or flexor metatarsi.

flexuose (flek′sụ̄-ōs), *a.* Same as *flexuous*, 3.

flexuous (flek′sụ̄-us), *a.* [= F. *flexueux* = Sp. Pg. *flexuoso* = It. *flessuoso*, < L. *flexuosus*, < *flexus*, a bonding, winding, < *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend: see *flex*^{1}.] **1.** Winding; bending about; having turns or windings.

Physic carrieth men in narrow and restrained ways, subject to many accidents of impediments, imitating the ordinary *flexuous* courses of nature. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 166.

Elsie . . . danced with a kind of passionate fierceness, her lithe body undulating with *flexuous* grace. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, x.

2. Wavering; not steady; variable.

The *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. In *bot.*, curved or bent alternately in opposite directions, as a stem or branch. Also *flexuose*.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, almost zigzag, but with rounded angles; between undulated and zigzag: as, a *flexuous* margin.

flexuously (flek′sụ̄-us-li), *adv.* In a flexuous or zigzag manner.

Flexuously curved.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 34.

flexura (flek-sū′rạ̈), *n.*; pl. *flexuræ* (-rē). [L.: see *flexure*.] **1.** In *anat.*, same as *flexure*.—**2.** In *vet. surg.*, specifically, the radiocarpal articulation, as the knee of a horse, corresponding to the human wrist-joint.

flexure (flek′sụ̄r), *n.* [= Pg. *flexura* = It. *flessura*, < L. *flexura*, a bending, winding, < *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend: see *flex*^{1}.] **1.** The act of bending, or the state of being bent; a bending; specifically, in *mech.*, a strain in which certain planes are deformed into cylindrical or conical surfaces. There is a so-called neutral plane which is neither stretched nor compressed. The planes parallel to it on one side are compressed; those on the other side are stretched. In geometry *flexure* differs from *curvature* only in being always non-quantitative, while *curvature* is sometimes used quantitatively.

Remember kissing of your hand, and answering
With the French time, and *flexure* of your body.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

God . . . reads the secret purposes, . . . and bends in all the *flexures* and intrigues of crafty people. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 677.

Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward. *Ray.*

2. The part bent; a bend; a fold.—**3**†. Obsequious bowing or cringing.

Think'st thou, the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to *flexure* and low bending?
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

Caudal flexure, the bending of the tail of the embryo forward toward the trunk.—**Cephalic flexure.** See *cephalic*.—**Contrary flexure,** in *math.*, the changing of the direction of bending of a plane curve. If the tangent, as it rolls upon the curve, ceases to turn in one direction and instantly begins to turn in the opposite direction, it is at that instant called a stationary or inflectional tangent, and its point of tangency is called a point of inflection, or of *contrary flexure*.—**Flexure of a curve.** See *curve*.—**Flexure of the wing, alar flexure,** in *ornith.*, the bend of the wing; the carpal angle; the salience formed at the wrist when the wing is folded.—**Hemal flexure,** in *anat.*, a bending toward the hemal side or aspect of the body; a turning ventrad: as, the *hemal flexure* of the cerebral vesicles.—**Hepatic flexure,** in *anat.*, the bend between the ascending and the transverse colon.—**Moment of flexure,** in *mech.*, a couple measured by the product of the intensity of the resultant of all the forces tending to bend a beam multiplied by the distance from the line of action of that resultant of any transverse plane with reference to which the moment is taken.—**Sigmoid flexure,** in *anat.*, the S-shaped curve between the descending colon and the rectum. See cut under *alimentary*.—**Splenic flexure,** in *anat.*, the bend between the transverse and the descending colon.

fley^1, *v.* and *n.* See *flay*^{2}.

fley^2†. An obsolete preterit of *fly*^{1}.

fliaum (flī′âm), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys pinniger*, with about 50 scales on the lateral line, low cranial ridges, and of a red color. It reaches a length of about 2 feet, and is abundant along the Californian coast.

Flibberdigibbet, Flibbertigibbet (flib′ẻr-di-, flib′ẻr-ti-jib″et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fliberdigibet*; appar. mere jargon: see *flibbergib*.] **1**†. The name given to a fiend.

Frateretto, *Fliberdigibet*, Hoberdidance, Tocobatto, were four devils of the round or morice: these four had forty assistants under them, as themselves do confesse. *Harsnet*, Popish Impostures.

This is the foul fiend *Flibbertigibbet*; he begins at curfew, and walks till the first cock. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*] An imp; an impish-looking person; a restless, flighty person.

He was a lean, nervous *flibbertigibbet* of a man, with something the look of an actor, and something the look of a horse jockey. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 78.

flibbergib, flibbergibber (flib′ẻr-jib, -jib-ẻr), *n.* [Appar. mere jargon (see *flibbergibbet*), but the latter part may allude to *gibber*, *gibberish*. Cf. *flibbergibbet*.] A glib or oily talker; a lying knave; a sycophant. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And when these flatterers and *flibbergibbes* another day shall come and claw you by the back, your grace may answer them thus. *Latimer*, Sermons, fol. 39.

flibbergibbet† (flib′ẻr-jib-et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *flibergibet*, *flebergibet*, *flebergebet*; appar. mere jargon: see *flibbergib*, *Flibberdigibbet*.] An imp; an impish-looking person; a flighty person.

Thou *Flebergibet*, *Flebergibet*, thou wretch!
Wot'st thou whereto last part of that word doth stretch?
J. Heywood, Epigrams.

Coquette, . . . a cocket, a tatling housewife, a titifill, a *flebergebit*. *Cotgrave.*

Flibbertigibbet, *n.* See *Flibberdigibbet*.

flibote†, *n.* See *fly-boat*.

flic-flac (flik′flak), *n.* [F., meant to be imitative of the sound of repeated blows. Cf. *flick*^{1}, *flack*, *tit-tat*, *pit-pat*.] A repeated noise made by blows. *Thackeray.*

flichter (fliċh′tẻr), *v. i.* [Sc., perhaps connected with *flicker* or *flutter*.] To flutter, quiver, or throb; run with outspread arms, as children to those to whom they are much attached.

Th' expectant wee things, toddlin', stacher thro'
To meet their dad, wi' *flichterin'* noise and glee.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

flick^1 (flik), *v. t.* [Prob. an attenuated form of *flack*.] To strike lightly with a quick jerk, as with a whip or the finger; flip: as, to *flick* off a fly from a horse.

At a state christening the lady who held the infant was tired and looked unwell, and the Princess of Wales asked permission for her to sit down. "Let her stand," said the Queen, *flicking* the snuff off her sleeve. *Thackeray*, Four Georges, George III.

Near him, leaning listlessly against the wall, stood a strong-built countryman, *flicking*, with a worn-out hunting-whip, the top-boot that adorned his right foot. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlii.

flick^1 (flik), *n.* [< *flick*^{1}, *v.*] A light sudden stroke, as with a whip or the finger; a flip.

He jumped upon the box, . . . seized the whip, . . . gave one *flick* to the off leader, and away went the four . . . horses. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

flick^2 (flik), *n.* A dialectal form of *flitch*.

flicker^1 (flik′ẻr), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *flycker*; var. *flecker*; ME. *flikeren*, *flekeren*, < AS. *flicerian*, *flicorian*, flutter (of birds); cf. D. *flikkeren*, sparkle, glitter; an attenuated form of *flacker*, q. v.] **1.** To flutter, as a bird; vibrate the wings rapidly.

Above hire heed hire doves *fleckering*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1964.

Certain little birds only were heard to warble out their sweet notes, and to *flicker* up and downe the greene trees of the gardens. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 834.

The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,
And *flickering* on her nest, made short essays to sing.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 123.

2. To fluctuate or waver, as the light of a torch in the wind; undergo rapid and irregular changes.

Thei reised theire baners a-lofte that *flekered* in the wynde, and the bright sonne smote vpon the bright armurs that it glistered so bright that merveile was to beholden. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 324.

A chain-drooped lamp was *flickering* by each door.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 40.

Carriage wheels whirled *flickering* along the beach, seaming its smoothness noiselessly, as if muffled. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 737.

It was the sight of that Lord Arundel
Who struck, in heat, the child he loved so well;
And the child's reason *flickered* and did die.
M. Arnold, A Picture at Newstead.

3. To scintillate; sparkle.

The wreath of radiant fire
On *flickering* Phœbus' front. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

4†. To act lovingly; bestow caresses.

Thise olde dotardes holours, which wol kisse and *flicker*, and besie hemself, though they may not do.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

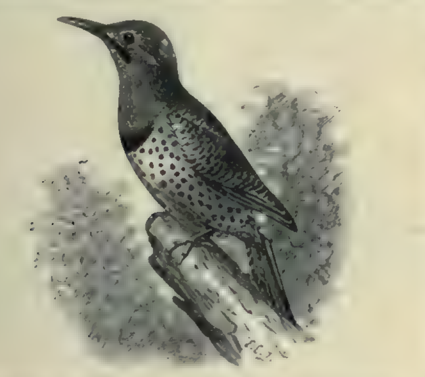
=**Syn. 2.** *Glimmer, Gleam*, etc. See *glare*^{1}, *v. i.*

flicker^{1}**†**, *a.* [ME. *fliker*: see *flicker*^{1}, *v.*] Wavering; unsteady.

For thi asked Crist, quether man him soht
Als he wer man of *fliker* tholt.
Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 36.

flicker^{1} (flik'ėr), *n.* [< *flicker*^{1}, *v.*] The act of flickering or fluttering; a wavering or fluctuating gleam, as of a candle; a flutter.

flicker^{2} (flik'ėr), *n.* [Imitated from one of the bird's notes.] The popular name of the golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*, a very common and handsome woodpecker of the United States, and of other species of the same genus, as the Mexican or red-shafted flicker, *C. mexicanus*, or the gilded flicker, *C. chrysoides*.



Flicker, or Golden-winged Woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*).

The common flicker has the under surfaces of the wings and tail mostly golden-yellow, a profusion of round black spots on the light ground of the under parts, a black pectoral shield, a scarlet nuchal crescent, and in the male black mustaches. It is about 12½ inches long and 20 in extent of wings. It nests in holes of trees and lays numerous crystal white eggs. Also called *yucker*, *highholder*, *yellow-winged woodpecker*, and *pigeon-woodpecker*.

flickeringly (flik'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a flickering manner.

flickermouse† (flik'ėr-mous), *n.*; pl. *flickermice* (-mis). [Like *flindermouse*, another form of *flittermouse*, suggested by *flicker*^{1}: see *flicker*^{1} and *flittermouse*.] The bat; the flittermouse.

Once a bat, and ever a bat! a rere mouse,
And a bird o' twilight; . . .
Come, I will see the *flickermouse*.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 1.

flicted†, *a.* Same as *flighted*.

flidge† (flij), *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fledge*.

flier, flyer (flī'ėr), *n.* **1.** That which flies: as, the bird was a high *flier*.

Small birds that were powerful *fliers*.
The Century, XXXI. 356.

Specifically—**2.** One who or that which moves swiftly; an animal, a person, or a thing that exhibits or is capable of great speed: as, he drove a span of *fliers*; the locomotive was a *flier*. [Colloq.]

A moderate rider, not being an athlete or a *flier* on the one hand, nor exceptionally weak on the other, can, when he is in practice, get over in an hour seven or eight miles of ground on a tricycle. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 6.

The "Wonder," Shrewsbury and London coach, achieved for itself an enviable reputation as a *flyer* of the first order, and seemed determined not to be outdone by its formidable adversary of the iron-road without a struggle.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 129.

3. One who flees; a fugitive; a runaway.

So, now the gates are ope:—now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 4.

With courage charge, with comeliness retire,
Make good their ground, and then relieve their guard,
Withstand the ent'rer, then pursue the *flyer*,
New form their battle, shifting ev'ry ward.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii.

4. Some part of a machine or mechanism having a rapid motion. (*a*) A piece in a machine designed to equalize and regulate the motion of the whole by its own movement: as, the *flier* of a jack. (*b*) One of the arms attached to the spindle of a spinning-wheel, over which the thread passes to the bobbin. (*c*) The fan-wheel that rotates the cap of a windmill as the wind veers. (*d*) In a power printing-press, the pivoted rack at one end which swings automatically backward and forward to receive the printed sheets and lay them in a pile. Now more commonly called a *fly*.

The sheets are removed singly by an attendant called a taker-off, or by a mechanical automatic arrangement called a *flyer*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 706.

(*e*) One of the fork-shaped arms attached to a shaft which revolves in a drum or cylinder turning in the opposite direction, and used for mixing the ingredients of gunpowder. There is a series of these arms at right angles to each other. The fliers and the cylinder are all made from an alloy of copper and tin called *gun-metal*.

5. A single step or a straight flight of steps or stairs; in the plural, stairs composed of straight flights: opposed to *winding stairs*.—**6.** A financial venture; a speculative investment: applied to a purchase of stock by one not a regular buyer, in hope of immediate profit: as, to take a *flier* in Wall street. [U. S.]

There are comparatively few "lambs shorn" there, and the temptation to take a *flyer* in the market does not assail the average citizen. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 328.

7. A small handbill. Also called *dodger*. [U. S.]

flier-lathe (flī'ėr-lāᴛʜ), *n.* In *weaving*, a lay, lathe, or batten for beating up the weft into the shed and compacting it; specifically, a suspended lathe, as distinguished from the batten in a frame journaled below. *E. H. Knight.*

figger (flig'ėr), *n.* [Also *fliggur*; < *figge*, an earlier form of *flidge*, *fledge*, *a.*, + *-er*^{1}.] A young bird just fledged. [Prov. Eng.]

flight^{1} (flīt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flight*, *flyght*, *flyt*, *fligt*, *fluht*, < AS. *flyht*, flight, the act or power of flying, = D. *vlugt*, *vlucht*, flight, the extent between the two extremities of a bird's wings, escape, a course, an aviary, = MLG. *vlucht*, LG. *flugt*, flight, flock of birds in flight, = Sw. *flygt*, flight, = Dan. *flugt*, flight, soaring (cf. equiv. AS. *flyge* = OHG. *flug*, MHG. *vluc*, G. *flug* = Icel. *flugr*, mod. *flug*, flight), < AS. *fleógan* (pret. pl. *flugon*), fly: see *fly*^{1}. A different word from *flight*^{2}, ult. < *flee*^{1}; but the two words have been confused.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act or power of flying; a passing through the air by the help of wings; volitation.

Our soldiers' [weapons]—like the night-owl's lazy
flight— . . .
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

In birds of vigorous *flight* we find the pectoral muscles presenting the greatest development. *Amer. Cyc.*, II. 653.

2. Swift motion in general; rapid movement or passage caused by any propelling force: as, the *flight* of a missile; a meteor's *flight*; the *flight* of a fish toward its prey; the *flight* of a rapidly revolving wheel.

The arc . . . waltered on the wylde flod went as hit
lyste, . . .
Flote forthe with the *flyt* of the felle wyndez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 421.

He too is witness, noblest of the train
That waits on man, the *flight*-performing horse.
Cowper, Task, vi. 426.

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its *flight*.
Longfellow, The Arrow and the Song.

3. A number of beings or things flying or passing through the air together; especially, a flock of birds flying in company; the birds that fly or migrate together; the birds produced in the same season: applied specifically in the old language of English sport to doves and swallows, and in America to pigeons, and also to a swarm of bees.

Att the first *flight* of arrowes sent
Full four-score Scots they slew.
Chevy Chase (Percy's Reliques, p. 142).

Flights of angels sing thee to thy rest!
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Sure you must have had *flights* of strange awkward animals, if you can be so taken with him!
Walpole, Letters, II. 26.

High o'er the restless deep, above the reach
Of gunner's hope, vast *flights* of wild-ducks stretch.
Crabbe, Works, II. 12.

Master Simon . . . told me that, according to the most ancient and approved treatise on hunting, I must say a muster of peacocks. "In the same way," added he, with a slight air of pedantry, "we say a *flight* of doves or swallows, a bevy of quails, a herd of deer, of wrens, or cranes, a skulk of foxes, or a building of rooks."
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 259.

4. Figuratively, an excursion or sally; a passing out of or beyond a fixed course; a mounting or soaring: as, a *flight* of imagination or fancy; a *flight* of ambition or of temper.

These were men of high *flight* and above ordinances, and spake spiteful things of our Lord's Nativity.
Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 25, 1657.

Trust me, dear, good humour can prevail,
When airs, and *flights*, and screams, and scolding fail.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 32.

Ev'ry idle thing
That Fancy finds in her excursive *flights*.
Cowper, Task, iv. 242.

In the *flights* of his imagination, [Emerson] is like the strong-winged bird of passage.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv.

5. In *archery*: (*a*) The sport of shooting arrows in the manner now called roving—that is, with roving aim instead of at a butt. See *rover*.

He set up his bills here in Messina, and challenged Cupid at the *flight*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

(*b*) Shooting with the longbow in general, as distinguished from the use of the crossbow. See *flight-arrow*.—**6.** A continuous series of steps or stairs; the part of a stairway extending directly from one floor or one landing to another.

Hastily we past,
And up a *flight* of stairs into the hall.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Surrounded . . . by stone-faced terraces, and approached on every side by noble *flights* of stairs.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 181.

7. The glume or husk of oats.—**8.** The thin membrane which is detached from the coffee-berry in the process of roasting.—**9.** In the clapper of a bell, the dependent piece or weight below the striking part; the tail.

The tail, called the *flight*, is almost always requisite to make the clapper fly properly.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 359.

10. In *mach.*: (*a*) The inclination of the arm of a crane or of a cat-head. (*b*) A wing or fin; a fan.

To it [the trough of a drier] are secured iron or steel *flights* and agitators. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 149.

A number of inclined boards called *flights*, whose function was to spread the meal and to gather it toward the bolting hopper. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., Supp., p. 8813.

Time of flight, in *gun.*, the time required for a projectile to move through the air from the muzzle of a piece until it first touches the mark, ground, or water. =**Syn. 3.** See *flock*^{1}, *n.*

II. *a.* **1†.** [Cf. *flit*^{2} = *fleet*^{4}.] Swift in transit. *Nares.*

So *flight* is melancholie to darke disgrace,
And deadly drowsie to a bright good morrow?
Copley, Fig for Fortune (1596), p. 11.

2. In *sporting*, belonging to a flight or flock.

In the autumn migration, the birds [woodcock] that have recently arrived are called *Flight* birds, and are distinguished by the feathers on the breast being brighter in color than of those that have been lying in the feeding ground for some time. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 261.

flight^{2} (flīt), *n.* [< ME. *flight*, *flyght*, *fligt*, *fluht* (AS. **flyht*, in this sense, not found) = OFries. *flecht* = D. *vlugt*, escape, = MLG. *vlucht*, LG. *flugt*, flight, = OHG. *fluht*, MHG. *vluht*, G. *flucht* = Sw. *flykt* = Dan. *flugt*, flight, escape; < AS. *fleón* (pret. pl. *flugon*), etc., E. *flee*^{1}. A different word from *flight*^{1}, ult. < *fly*^{1}; but the two words have been confused.] The act of fleeing; the act of running away to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure.

Wha sall take the *flyghte* and flee.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 98).

They with sword and spear
Put many foes to *flight*.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 83).

Pray ye that your *flight* be not in the winter.
Mat. xxiv. 20.

Munro was forced to abandon his baggage, to fling his guns into the tanks, and to save himself by a retreat which might be called a *flight*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

flight^{2}**†** (flīt), *v. t.* [< *flight*^{2}, *n.*] To put to flight; rout; frighten away.

Mount Ptoum, . . . from whence the wild bore came of a sudden that *flighted* her. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 245.

Philosophy . . . is to be *flighted* and exploded among Christians. *Glanville*, Essays, iv.

flight^{3}**†**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *flite*.

flight-arrow (flīt'ar″ō), *n.* **1.** An arrow having a conical or pyramidal head without barbs.—**2.** A long and light arrow in general; a shaft or arrow for the longbow, as distinguished from the bolt.

flighted (flī'ted), *a.* [< *flight*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] **1†.** Taking flight; flying.

An unusual stop of sudden silence
Gave respite to the drowsy-*flighted* steeds
That draw the litter of close-curtain'd sleep.
Milton, Comus, l. 553.

2. In *her.*, same as *feathered*.

flighter (flī'tėr), *n.* [< *flight*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] In *brewing* and *distilling*, a horizontal vane revolving over the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce a circular current in the liquor.

flight-feather (flīt'feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* See *feather*.

It is easy to understand that, durable as are the *flight-feathers*, they do not last forever, and are besides very subject to accidental breakage, the consequence of which would be the crippling of the bird. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 776.

flight-head† (flīt'hed), *n.* A wild-headed person. *Nares.*

Some insurrection hath been in Warwickshire, and began the very same day that the plot should have been executed; some Popish *flight-heads* thinking to do wonders.
Letter, dated 1603.

flightily (flī'ti-li), *adv.* In a flighty, wild, capricious, or imaginative manner.

flightiness (flī'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being flighty; capriciousness; volatility; specifically, slight delirium or mental aberration.

Her innate *flightiness* made her dangerous.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

=**Syn.** *Lightness*, *Frivolity*, etc. (see *levity*); giddiness, caprice.

flightless (flīt'les), *a.* [< *flight* + *-less.*] Incapable of flying.

The giant ostrich of Madagascar was a *flightless* bird.
The Century, XXXI. 359.

flight-shaft (flīt'shȧft), *n.* Same as *flight-arrow*.

flight-shooting (flīt'shö"ting), *n.* The sport or practice of shooting birds as they fly in flocks, or to and from their feeding-grounds.

flight-shot (flīt'shot), *n.* The distance which an arrow flies; bow-shot.

The Temple had priuiledge of Sanctuarie, which Alexander extended to a furlong, Mithridates to a *flight-shot*, Antonius added part of the Citie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 330.

Aboute a *flite-shot* from the towne is the Cardinal's house.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 14, 1664.

Jack was already gone a *flight-shot* beyond his patience.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, vi.

flighty (flī'ti), *a.* [= D. *vlugtig*, volatile, = G. *flüchtig* = Dan. *flygtig* = Sw. *flyktig*, flighty; as *flight*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Indulging in flights or sallies of imagination, humor, caprice, etc.; given to disordered fancies and extravagant conduct; volatile; giddy; fickle; capricious; slightly delirious; wandering in mind.

The *flighty* gambols of chance are objects of no science, nor grounds of any dependance whatever.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III. xxvi.

Proofs of my *flighty* and paradoxical turn of mind.
Coleridge.

Mr. Dingwell was a man of a *flighty* and furious temper. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Tenants of Mollory, xxxiv.

2. Fleeting; swift; transient. [Rare.]

The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

flimflam (flim'flam), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *flam*^{2}; cf. *flipflap*, *whimwham*, etc.] A freak; a trick; an imposition or deception.

This is a pretty *flim-flam*. *Beau. and Fl.*

I wil not be troubled, colonel, with his meanings, if he do not marry her this very evening; for I'le ha' none of his *flim-flams* and his may-be's.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street (1663).

flimmer-ball (flim'ėr-bâl), *n.* A protozoan of Haeckel's group *Catallacta*, *Magosphæra planula* of Norway. See *Magosphæra*.

flimsily (flim'zi-li), *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

flimsiness (flim'zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness; want of substance or solidity.

There is a certain *flimsiness* of Poetry, that seems expedient in a song. *Shenstone*.

If you like Vandyck or Gainsborough especially, you must be too much attracted by gentlemanly *flimsiness*.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, App. ii.

flimsy (flim'zi), *a.* and *n.* [Perhaps < W. *llymsi*, sluggish, spiritless, flimsy. The W. *ll* is a voiceless *l*, which is sometimes thought by English hearers to resemble *th; th* before *l* is in other cases represented by *f* (e. g., in *flee*^{1}; cf. *fill*^{2}, for *thill*). The same change, W. *ll* to E. *fl*, appears in *flummery*^{1}, q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Without material strength or solid substance; of loose and unsubstantial structure.

Reveries, . . .
Those *flimsy* webs, that break as soon as wrought,
Attain not to the dignity of thought.
Cowper, Retirement.

2. Without strength or force of any kind; weak; ineffectual: as, a *flimsy* argument.

Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines!
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 94.

That style which in the closet might justly be called *flimsy* seems the true mode of eloquence here.
Goldsmith, English Clergy.

In reply came *flimsy* and unmeaning excuses.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

=**Syn.** 1. Unsubstantial, thin, slight.—2. Feeble, trivial, shallow, superficial, frivolous, foolish, puerile.

II. *n.* 1. A thin sort of paper by means of which several copies of a writing may be made at once; transfer-paper.—2. A bank-note, from its being made of thin paper. [Slang.]

When a man sends you the *flimsy*, he spares you the flourish. *Dickens*.

flinch^1 (flinch), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form (perhaps influenced by *blench*^{1}) of ME. *flecchen*: see *fletch*^{1}.] 1. To give way to fear or to a sense of pain; shrink back from anything painful or dangerous; manifest a feeling or a fear of suffering or injury of any kind; draw back from any act or undertaking through dread of consequences; shrink; wince: as, the pain was severe, but he did not *flinch*.

They [Moskito Indians] behave themselves very bold in fight, and never seem to *flinch* nor hang back; for they think that the white men with whom they are know better than they when it is best to fight.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 8.

He [Stuyvesant] was never a man to *flinch* when he found himself in a scrape; but to dash forward through thick and thin, trusting, by hook or by crook, to make all things straight in the end. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 269.

The mere holiday-politician . . . *flinches* from his duties as soon as those duties become difficult and disagreeable. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

2. In *croquet*, to allow the foot to slip from the ball in the act of croqueting.

flinch^2 (flinch), *v. t.* Same as *flense*.

flincher (flin'chėr), *n.* One who flinches.

Believe 't, sir,
But make this good upon us you have promis'd,
You shall not find us *flinchers*.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

flinching (flin'ching), *n.* In *ship-building*, same as *snape*.

flinchingly (flin'ching-li), *adv.* In a flinching manner.

flinder^1 (flin'dėr), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *flender*; < Norw. *flindra*, dial. *flingra*, a thin slice or splinter, esp. of stone, dial. *flinter*, a crumb, fragment (cf. *fara i flinter*, *fljuga i flint*, Dan. *springe i flint*, go, fly, or spring to flinders, used fig., burst with rage; verb refl. *flindrast*, *flintrast*, splinter, shiver, go to flinders). Cf. D. *flenters*, rags, tatters, and see *flint*, *flints*. There is no connection with G. dial. *flinder*, *flinter*, G. *flitter*, spangle, tinsel, *flittern*, glitter, Dan. Sw. *flitter*, tinsel.] A splinter; a thin slice; a small piece or fragment: usually in the plural.

His bow and his broad arrow
In *flinders* flew about.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 191).

They gar'd it a' in *flinders* flee.
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 85).

The tough ash spear, so stout and true,
Into a thousand *flinders* flew.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 6.

flinder^2 (flin'dėr), *v. i.* [Sc.; cf. D. *vlinder*, a butterfly.] To flirt; run about in a fluttering manner. *Jamieson*.

flindermouse† (flin'dėr-mous), *n.*; pl. *flindermice* (-mīs). [< late ME. *flyndermouse*; < *flinder* (cf. D. *vlinder*, a butterfly: see *flinder*^{2}) + *mouse*; perhaps a var. of *flittermouse*, q. v.] A bat: same as *flittermouse*.

Thenne cam . . . the *flyndermows* and the wezel.
Caxton, Reynard the Fox (1481) (ed. Arber), p. 112.

One face was attyred of the newe fashion of womens attyre, the other face like the olde arraye of women, and had wynges like a backe or *flyndermowse*.
MS. Harl., 486, f. 77. (*Halliwell.*)

Flinders bar (flin'dėrz bär). [So called from its inventor: see *Flindersia*.] *Naut.*, an appliance for correcting a part of the local deviation of the compass-needle on shipboard, consisting of a soft iron cylinder, generally two or three inches in diameter, placed vertically in front or in the rear of the compass-binnacle at such a distance as may be required. Besides helping to correct the semicircular deviation, it tends to lessen the heeling-error.

Flindersia (flin-dėr'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., so called after Captain M. *Flinders*, R. N. (died 1814), who, accompanied by the botanist Robert Brown, explored the coast of Australia in the beginning of the 19th century.] A genus of tall timber-trees of Australia, of the natural order *Meliaceæ*, and allied to the mahogany. The wood of *F. Greavesii* is very hard and durable, and is used in house-building. *F. australis*, the ash or beech of Queensland, is largely used for staves. *F. Oxleyana* is known as *white teak* or *yellow-wood*, and furnishes a yellow dye. All have a woody capsule covered with sharp-pointed tubercles, which is used by the natives as a rasp in preparing roots, etc., for food.

fling (fling), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flung*, ppr. *flinging*. [< ME. *flyngen*, *flengen* (with strong pret. *flang*, *flong*), tr. fling, usually intr. hasten, fly, rush, also strike (at), < Icel. *flengja*, whip, ride furiously, = Sw. *flänga*, romp, ride furiously, a derived sense of OSw. *flenga*, strike, Sw. dial. *flänga*, strike, hack, strip bark from trees, = Norw. *flengja*, slash, gash, cut, esp. with violence, = Dan. *flænge*, slash, gash; hence the noun, Sw. *fläng*, agitation, violent exercise, = Norw. *fleng* = Dan. *flænge*, a slash, gash; cf. the adverbial phrase, Sw. *i fläng* = Norw. *i fleng* = Dan. *i flæng*, at random, indiscriminately.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw, cast, or hurl; especially, to throw with force, violence, or swiftness, with ardor, vehemence, disdain, impatience, or indifference: as, the waves *flung* the ship upon the rocks; his antagonist *flung* him to the ground; to *fling* a sarcasm at an opponent; they *flung* themselves suddenly upon the enemy; to *fling* a penny to a beggar.

He . . . raft him al his song
And eke his speche, and out at dore him *flong* [var. *slong*,
i. e., *slung*].
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 17254.

Who loves the king, and will embrace his pardon,
Fling up his cap, and say — God save his majesty!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

Another time my horse Calamity *flung* me over his head into a neighboring parish, as if I had been a shuttlecock.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

Once more, on gay St. Crispin's day,
Fling out your blazoned banner!
Whittier, The Shoemakers.

The bell
Flung out its sound o'er night or day.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 187.

2. To throw aside or off, as a burden.

You likewise will do well,
Ladies, in entering here, to cast and *fling*
The tricks which make us toys of men.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

To fling off. (*a*) To baffle in the chase; defeat of prey. (*b*) To get rid of.

You *flung* me *off*, before the court disgrac'd me,
When in the pride I appear'd of all my beauty.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

To fling one's self out or **about**, to flounce out or about; dash out, as in anger or rage.—**To fling out**, to utter or speak violently or recklessly: as, to *fling out* hard words against another.—**To fling the head**, to throw up the head with a violent, contemptuous, or angry motion.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act by throwing in some particular way; discharge a missile, or something analogous to a missile.

Thou sitt'st upon this ball
Of earth, secure, while death, that *flings* at all,
Stands arm'd to strike thee down.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 7.

I and my Cloe take a nobler Aim:
At human Hearts we *fling*, nor ever miss the Game.
Prior, Cloe Hunting.

2†. To aim a blow, as with a weapon; let fly.

He . . . *flang* at hym fuersly with a fyne swerde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5253.

3. To hasten; fly; rush.

Messagers conne *flyng*
Into the halle before the kyng.
King Alisaunder, l. 1165.

Then starting up, down yonder path he *flung*,
Lest thou hadst miss'd thy way.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

This denunciation is eagerly caught up by the public: away they *fling* to propagate the distress.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cvii.

4. To start away with a sudden motion, as in token of displeasure; rush away in anger.

ffor hir son sha gan *flyng*,
In rage as a lyonesse.
Legend of St. Alexius, l. 1034.

Alas, kind lord!
He's *flung* in rage from this ungrateful seat
Of monstrous friends. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 2.

She [Lady Townshend] burst into a flood of tears and rage; told him she now believed all his father and mother had said of him; and with a thousand other reproaches *flung* upstairs. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 51.

Tom *flung* out of the room, and slammed the door after him. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

5. To fly into violent and irregular motions; flounce; throw out the legs violently, as a horse; kick.

Being fastned to proud Coursers collers,
That fight and *fling*, it [willo-wort] will abate their cholers. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

This is but to *fling* and struggle under the inevitable net of God, that now begins to inviron you round.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The beasts began to kick and *fling*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 833.

6. To utter harsh or abusive language; upbraid; sneer: as, she began to flout and *fling*.

fling (fling), *n.* [< *fling*, *v.*] 1. A throw; a cast from the hand.—2. Entire freedom of action; wild dash into pleasure, adventure, or excitement of any kind; enjoyment of pleasure to the full extent of one's opportunities.

Give me my *fling*, and let me say my say.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

He has seen the world and had his *fling* at Paris.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, i.

I tell you, don't think of marrying—why should you marry?—but just have your *fling* and get a little fun while you can. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xliv.

3. A lively Scotch country-dance; a reel or hornpipe, especially of the kind called the *Highland fling*, usually danced by one person.

We saw the Highlanders dancing the *fling* to the music of the bagpipe in the open street. *Neill*, Tour, p. 1.

> So he stept right up before my gate,
> And danced me a saucy *fling*.
> *Hood*, The Last Man.

4. A gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.

> He had a *Fling* at your Ladyship too.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 5.

Shakespear has very sly *flings* at this unnatural manner of thinking and writing. *Goldsmith*, Sequel to A Poetical Scale.

5†. A slight, trifling matter: in the following proverb:

> England were but a *fling*,
> Save for the crooked stick and the gray goose wing.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Berkshire.

Full fling, at the utmost speed; recklessly.

A man that hath taken his career, and runs *full fling* to a place, cannot recoil himself, or recall his strength on the sudden. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 237.

fling-dust† (fling'dust), *n.* [< *fling*, *v.*, + obj. *dust*.] One who kicks up the dust; a street-walker: a term of contempt applied to a woman of low character. *Beau. and Fl.*

flinger (fling'ėr), *n.* 1. One who flings; a thrower, jeerer, etc.

> And as a Curre, that cannot hurt the *flinger*,
> Flies at the stone and biteth that for anger,
> Goliah bites the ground.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

2. One who dances a fling. [Scotch.]

That's as muckle as to say that I suld hae minded you was a *flinger* and a fiddler yoursell. *Scott*, Pirate, ix.

flinging-tree (fling'ing-trē), *n.* [Sc. *flingin-tree*; < *flinging*, ppr. of *fling*, *v.*, + *tree*.] 1. A piece of timber hung as a partition between horses in a stall. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. A flail; properly, the lower part of a flail. [Scotch.]

> The thresher's weary *flingin-tree*
> The lee-lang day had tired me.
> *Burns*, The Vision, i.

flinking-comb (fling'king-kōm), *n.* A comb for the toilet-table. [Prov. Eng.]

flint (flint), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flint*, < AS. *flint*, flint, and in general a rock, = Sw. *flinta* = Dan. *flint* = MLG. *vlins* = OHG. *flins*, MHG. *vlins*, G. dial. *flins*, flint; perhaps = Gr. πλίνθος, a brick: see *plinth*. Perhaps ult. connected with *flinder*¹ (Norw. *flinter*, a fragment, etc.): see *flinder*¹. Hence OF. *flin*, a stone used, like emery, in polishing knives; and prob. Dan. *flint* = Sw. *flint* (in comp.), G. *flinte* (whence Bohem. and Pol. *flinta*, Lett. *plinte*), a gun: see *flint-lock*.] I. *n.* 1. A form of silica, somewhat allied to chalcedony, but more opaque, and with less luster. It is usually of a light-gray or brownish color. It has a peculiarly well-marked conchoidal fracture, and can easily be broken up into fragments having sharp cutting edges. For this reason, and because of its hardness, which is proverbial, flint was most extensively used in prehistoric times for all kinds of cutting implements. The use of flint as a means of striking fire with a steel, and especially as a part of the once almost universally used musket-lock, is well known. Flint occurs in large quantity in the form of nodules, and even sheets or beds, in the chalk of England and France, and has been formed by the slow replacement of carbonate of lime by silica held in solution in water. It is abundant in the United States, generally in massive forms. The exterior of most flints is of a lighter color than the interior, this difference being caused by a rearrangement of the particles of the silica.

> Then he tooke up the Eldridge sworde,
> As hard as any *flint*.
> *Sir Cauline* (Child's Ballads, III. 180).

> The old chief . . . slowly shapes, with axe of stone,
> The arrow-head from *flint* and bone.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, ii.

2. A piece of flinty stone used for any purpose, as for striking fire in a flint-lock musket or otherwise, or in the form of an implement. See cut under *flint-lock*.

> Ac [but] hew fyre at a *flynte* fowre hundreth wyntre,
> Bot thow haue towe to take it with tondre or broches,
> Al thi laboure is loste and al thi longe trauaille.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 244.

Prometheus first struck the *flints*, and marvelled at the spark. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 212.

> So stubborn *flints* their inward heat conceal,
> Till art and force th' unwilling sparks reveal.
> *Congreve*, To Mr. Dryden.

The place seems to be devoted to the making of *flints*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 299.

3. Figuratively, something very hard or obdurate: as, he was *flint* against persuasion.

> He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
> Open as day for melting charity;
> Yet notwithstanding, being incens'd, he's *flint*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Dry flint, in *leather-making*. See the extract.

Dry flint is a thoroughly dry hide that has not been salted. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 54.

Liquor of flints, a solution of flint or silica in potash.—**To fix one's flint.** See *fix*.—**To skin a flint**, to act with extreme closeness or meanness in regard to money matters.

II. *a.* 1. Made or composed of flint.—2. Hard and firm, as if made of flint: as, *flint* corn or *flint* wheat.—**Flint implements**, in *archæol.*, implements used by man before the use of metals, so called because, although occasionally found of granite, jade, serpentine, jasper, basalt, and other hard stones, those first studied, as well as the most numerous examples, are formed of flint. They consist of arrow-heads, ax-heads or celts, lance-heads, knives, wedges, etc. Flint implements have been found in many regions of the globe; often, as in the Somme valley in France, in apparently upheaved beds of drift, and in connection with the remains of extinct species of the elephant, rhinoceros, and other mammals, whence man's existence on the globe at a geological period anterior to the present has been inferred. Flint implements are still used by some savage tribes.

flintamentosa (flin"ta-men-tō'sạ̈), *n.* A name given in Australia to the tree *Flindersia Greavesii.*

flinted† (flin'ted), *a.* [< *flint* + *-ed*².] Hardened; cruel. *Davies.*

> Also we the byrthplace detest of *flinted* Vlisses.
> *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 279.

flint-glass (flint'glȧs), *n.* A variety of glass in which the silica is combined with oxid of lead in greater or less quantity. The larger the amount of lead the higher the specific gravity and the refractive power, and the greater the brilliancy of the product. Flint-glass is often called *crystal glass*, or simply *crystal*, while some limit the name *flint-glass* to the variety specially made for optical purposes. Besides the oxid of lead, potash is an essential ingredient of flint-glass or crystal. Analyses of different kinds of crystal show the presence of from 28 to 37 per cent. of oxid of lead, 14 to 17 of potash, and 52 to 59 of silica. The flint-glass of Guinand, used for optical purposes and generally admitted to be of unrivalled excellence, contains about 43 per cent. of oxid of lead and 12 of potash. The brilliancy of crystal glass fits it for use for ornamental purposes, and especially for the most showy and expensive table-ware. The characteristic luster and sparkle due to the high refractive power of the material is brought out by cutting and polishing, exactly as is done in the case of gems. Owing, however, to its softness, crystal glass is easily scratched by careless handling and dulled by wear. The name *flint-glass* originated in the fact that the silica first used in England for the manufacture of this article was derived from flints. An essential requisite for good flint-glass is purity of the materials employed, and the forms of the furnace and of the melting-pots are peculiar. Great technical skill is required for the production of the best kind of glass for optical purposes. See *glass*, *strass*, and *lens*.

flint-heart† (flint'härt), *a.* Same as *flint-hearted*.

> Under the conduct of Great Soliman,
> Have I ben chief commander of an host,
> And put the *flint-heart* Persians to the sword.
> *Kyd* (?), Soliman and Perseda.

flint-hearted (flint'här"ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel.

> "Oh, pity," gan she cry, "*flint-hearted* boy."
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 95.

flintiness (flin'ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being flinty; hardness; cruelty.

> The more I admire your *flintiness*:
> What cause have I given you, illustrious madam,
> To play this strange part with me?
> *Fletcher* (*and another*?), Nice Valour, i. 1.

flint-knacker (flint'nak"ėr), *n.* Same as *flint-knapper*.

flint-knapper (flint'nap"ėr), *n.* A workman who breaks or chips flints to desired forms.

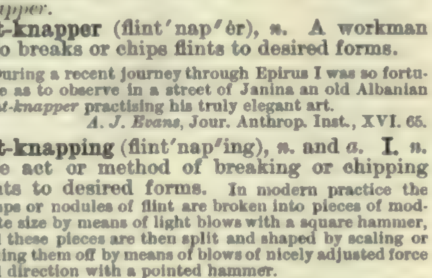
During a recent journey through Epirus I was so fortunate as to observe in a street of Janina an old Albanian *flint-knapper* practising his truly elegant art. *A. J. Evans*, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 65.

flint-knapping (flint'nap"ing), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The act or method of breaking or chipping flints to desired forms. In modern practice the lumps or nodules of flint are broken into pieces of moderate size by means of light blows with a square hammer, and these pieces are then split and shaped by scaling or flaking them off by means of blows of nicely adjusted force and direction with a pointed hammer.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the art of flaking and shaping flints.

At present the chief site of *flint-knapping* industry is Valona and its neighborhood. *A. J. Evans*, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 66.

flint-lock (flint'lok), *n.* 1. A gun-lock in which fire is produced by a flint striking the hammer, and igniting the priming in a receptacle called the pan. The match-lock was superseded by the flint-lock, which is now superseded by the percussion-lock.—2. A gun, especially a musket, having a flint-lock.



Manton Flint-lock Fowling-piece.

a, hammer; *b*, flash-pan, or pan; *c*, touch-hole; *d*, flint; *e*, *e*, cocks.

A pair of the best pattern *flint-locks*, well made and finished, were well worth the £7 paid for their manufacture. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 83.

flint-mill (flint'mil), *n.* 1. In *pottery-manuf.*, a mill in which burned and crushed flints are ground to powder for mixing with clay to form slip for porcelain. The mill has a pan with a bottom of quartz or feldspar blocks, and runners of silicious stone.—2. In *mining*, an old safety device for producing light, consisting of a wheel of which the periphery was studded with flints, which, when the wheel revolved, struck against a steel and emitted a quick succession of sparks. Such sparks do not ignite fire-damp. *E. H. Knight.*

The clumsy and unsafe "safety" lamp, which will soon be numbered, with the *flint-mill*, among the relics of the past. *Hospitalier*, Electricity (trans.), p. 248.

flint-paring (flint'pãr"ing), *n.* The practice of a skinflint; parsimony.

Much mischief was done by the mercantile spirit which dictated the hard chaffering on both sides the Channel at this important juncture; for during this tedious *flint-paring*, Antwerp, which might have been saved, was falling into the hands of Philip. *Motley*, United Netherlands, I. 323.

flint-rope (flint'rōp), *n.* A kind of glass-rope; the stem of a glass-sponge, as *Hyalonema sieboldi*.

flints (flints), *n. pl.* [Prob. akin to *flinder*¹ (Norw. *flinter*, *flint*, etc.): see *flinder*¹.] Refuse barley in making malt. [Prov. Eng.]

flint-sponge (flint'spunj), *n.* The sponge *Hyalonema mirabilis*, found at Yenoshima, on the coast of Japan. Also called *sponge-glass*.

flintstone (flint'stōn), *n.* A hard silicious stone; flint.

> Like wood he sprang the castell about,
> On the rock o' the black *flintstane*.
> *Rosmer Hafmand* (Child's Ballads, I. 257).

It is not sufficient to carry religion in our hearts, as fire is carried in *flint-stones*, but we are outwardly, visibly, apparently, to serve and honour the living God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 22.

flintware (flint'wãr), *n.* In *ceram.*: (*a*) Pottery distinguished by the use of ground flints mixed with the clay. (*b*) Pottery having a slip into which ground flints enter for a considerable part of its volume.

flintwood (flint'wụd), *n.* The mountain-ash of New South Wales, *Eucalyptus pilularis*.

flinty (flin'ti), *a.* [< *flint* + *-y*¹.] 1. Of the nature of flint; abounding in flint, or having a flint-like quality: as, a *flinty* rock; a *flinty* fracture; *flinty* ground.

Flinty rocks were cleft. *Congreve*, Tears of Amaryllis.

> Each purple peak, each *flinty* spire,
> Was bathed in floods of living fire.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 11.

2. Figuratively, hard as flint; obdurate; cruel; unmerciful: as, a *flinty* heart.

> Gratitude
> Through *flinty* Tartar's bosom would peep forth,
> And answer thanks. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 4.

> How shall I move
> Thy *flinty* heart my curse has made me love?
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 117.

flip¹ (flip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flipped*, ppr. *flipping*. [An attenuated form of *flap*, q. v. Hence *fillip*, *fip*¹, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To fillip; tap lightly; twitch.

> As when your little ones
> Doe 'twixt their fingers *flip* their cherry stones.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

Listlessly *flipping* the ash from his cigarette. *Hugh Conway*, A Family Affair, p. 87.

2. To flick, as with a whip.—3. To toss with a snap of the thumb, or the like: as, to *flip* up a penny in playing "heads and tails." [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* To flap.

To sing their song "I want to hear the *flipping* of the angels' wings." They [three negresses] not only sang the chorus over and over again, but each time shook their hands . . . to represent their *flipping*. *London Nonconformist*, June 17, 1886.

When the water had disappeared, eight mackerel were found *flipping* about the deck. *Science*, VII. 263.

To flip up, to toss up a coin to determine what shall be done, etc. See I., 3. [Colloq.]

The two great men could *flip up* to see which should have the second place. *New York Tribune*, Oct. 4, 1879.

flip¹ (flip), *n.* [< *flip*¹, *v.*] A fillip; a flick; a snap.

Madame Bovary, with the little pessimistic *flip* at the end of every paragraph, is the most personal of books. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 249.

flip^{1} (flip), *a.* [E. dial.; < *flip*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *flippant.*] Nimble; flippant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flip^{2} (flip), *n.* [Of dial. origin; prob. < *flip*^{1}, *v.*, but the connection is not clear.] A mixture of which ale, beer, or cider is the chief ingredient, sweetened, spiced, made sometimes with eggs (see *egg-flip*), and drunk hot. It is considered essential to heat the compound by means of hot irons plunged into the liquor, which gives a burnt taste. See *flip-dog.*

> He caus'd the *flip* in mugs gae roun'
> And wine in cans sae gay.
> *Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III. 340).

> If you spent the evening in a tavern (says John Adams), you found the house full of people drinking drams of *flip*, [and] toddy, and carousing and swearing.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 97.

> In those good old days . . . it was thought best to heat the poker red hot before plunging it into the mugs of *flip*.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 18.

flip-dog (flip′dog), *n.* An iron shaped like a poker, used to heat flip by plunging it while red-hot into the liquor.

> Warm your nose with Porter's *flip-dog*.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

flipe (flīp), *n.* [Formerly also *flype;* prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *flip*, flap, a shirt-collar, corner of a handkerchief, etc.; Icel. *flipi*, a horse's lip, = Sw. dial. *flip*, the lip.] 1. A fold; a lap. [Scotch.]—2. The brim of a hat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Good blew bonnets on their head;
> Which on the one side had a *flipe*,
> Adorned with a tobacco pipe.
> *Cleland*, Poems, p. 12.

3. A flake of snow. [Prov. Eng.]

flipe (flīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fliped*, ppr. *fliping.* [Formerly also *flype;* < *flipe*, *n.*] 1. To fold back; turn up or down, as a sleeve, or a stocking in pulling it off, by turning it inside out. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> I *flype* vp my sleues as one doth that intendeth to do some thynge, or bycause his sleues shulde not hange ouer his handes. *Palsgrave.*

2. To ruffle back, as the skin. [Scotch.]

> The young man . . . played his pavie, by *flyping* up the lid of his eyes and casting up the white.
> *McCrie*, John Knox, II. 292.

flipflap (flip′flap), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *flap.* Cf. *flip*^{1}.] 1. A continual light flapping; the repeated stroke or noise made by the alternating movements of something broad, flat, and limber.—2. A somersault. [Slang.]—3†. A flighty person. *Davies.*

> The light airy *flipflap*, she kills him with her motions.
> *Vanbrugh*, False Friend, i. 1.

4. A neuropterous grub, the dobson or hellgrammite. [Virginia, U. S.]

flipflap (flip′flap), *adv.* [< *flipflap*, *n.*] With a flapping noise. *Johnson.*

flipjack (flip′jak), *n.* Same as *flapjack.*

flippancy (flip′a̤n-si), *n.* [< *flippan(t)* + *-cy.*] The state or quality of being flippant; free or inconsiderate volubility; presumptuous or impertinent trifling in speech or conduct; disrespectful smartness in speaking or writing; pertness.

> But this *flippancy* of language proves nothing but the passion of the men who have indulged themselves in it.
> *Bp. Hurd*, Works, V. vii.

flippant (flip′a̤nt), *a.* [With suffix *-ant*, as if of L. origin, but due to the ME. ppr. suffix *-and*, *-ende* (< AS. *-ende:* see *-ing*^{2}); appar. resting on *flip*^{1}, but prob. < Icel. *fleipa*, or *fleipra*, babble, prattle, *fleipr*, n., babble, tattle, = Sw. dial. *flepa*, talk nonsense.] 1†. Lively and fluent in speech; speaking freely; talkative; communicative.

> As for your mother, she was wise, a most *flippant* tongue she had. *Chapman*, All Fools, v. 1.

> It becometh good men, in such cases, to be . . . *flippant* and free in their speech.
> *Barrow*, Sermon on Gunpowder Treason.

2. Voluble and confident, without due knowledge or consideration; talkative and forward; impertinent; disrespectfully smart in speech or conduct.

> She was so *flippant* in her answers to all the honest fellows that came near her, and so very vain of her beauty, that she has valued herself upon her charms till they have ceased. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 118.

> To be *flippant* about troubles is as intolerable as if one were to be frivolous about aldermen.
> *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 287.

3. Of a light and trifling quality; shallow; pert; disrespectful.

> Have no regard to Sybil's dress, have none
> To her pert language, to her *flippant* tone.
> *Crabbe*, Works, IV. 142.

> Hurried and *flippant* fantasies are substituted for exact and philosophical reasoning.
> *Story*, Speech at Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

> I will not echo the rather *flippant* observation of Mrs. Elisabeth Montagu, in her Essay on Shakespeare, . . . to the effect that the primary glory of French dramatists in their own eyes seems to be their triumph over the difficulties of rhyming. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 110.

flippantly (flip′a̤nt-li), *adv.* In a flippant manner; glibly; with pert volubility.

> With those great sugar-nippers they nipp'd off his flippers,
> As the Clerk very *flippantly* termed his fists.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 229.

flippantness (flip′a̤nt-nes), *n.* Flippancy.

flipper (flip′ėr), *n.* [< *flip*^{1} + *-er*^{1}. Cf. *flapper.*] 1. A limb used to swim with. (*a*) The fin of a fish. (*b*) Any limb of a sea-turtle. (*c*) The leg, especially the fore leg, of a seal or walrus. (*d*) The fore fin of a cetacean or a sirenian, as a whale, a porpoise, or a manatee. (*e*) The wing of a penguin.

2. The hand: as, give us your *flipper.* [Slang.]—3. Part of a scene, hinged and painted on both sides, used in trick changes. [Theatrical cant.]—4. A flapjack; a kind of griddle-cake.—**Square-flipper**, the bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus.*

flippit†, *n.* [Var. of *flappet.* Cf. *flip*^{1} and *flippant.*] A pert or lively person.

> How now, my wanton *flippitt?*
> Where are thy ging of sweetnes? this is mettle
> To coyne young Cupids in.
> *A. Wilson*, Inconstant Lady.

flird^{1} (flėrd), *n.* [Sc., formerly also *flyrd;* perhaps a particular use of ME. *flerd*, q. v.] 1. Anything thin and insufficient; any piece of dress that is unsubstantial. *Jamieson.*—2. *pl.* Worn-out clothes. *Jamieson.*

flird^{2} (flėrd), *v. i.* [Sc.: see *flirt*, and cf. *flird*^{1}.] 1. To gibe; jeer.

> Sum sings, Sum dances. Sum tell storyis. . .
> Sum *flyrds.* Sum fenyeis; and sum flatters.
> *Dunbar*, Maitland Poems, p. 102. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To flutter. *Jamieson.*

flirdie, flirdy (flėr′di), *a.* [< *flird*^{2} + *-ie*, *-y*^{1}.] Giddy; unsettled: often applied to a skittish horse. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

flirdoch (flėr′doċh), *n.* [< *flird*^{2}.] A little flirt. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

flire (flīr), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete and dialectal variant of *fleer*^{1}.

flirk (flėrk), *v. t.* [Formerly also *flerk;* a var. of *flirt.*] To throw or toss suddenly; jerk; flirt. [Now only prov. Eng.]

flirk (flėrk), *n.* [Formerly also *flerk;* < *flirk*, *v.*] A sudden throw or toss; a jerk; a flirt. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> With sudden *flerk* the fatal hemp lets go
> The humming Flint.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

flirt (flėrt), *v.* [Formerly also written *flurt;* of dial. origin, being associated in sense with several other words which have the same initial but different final elements, namely, *flirk*, *flisk*, *flick*^{1}, throw, jerk, etc., *fleer*^{1}, *flire*, gibe, *flite*, scold, etc. Cf. *flird*^{2}, perhaps in part the orig. form of which *flirk* and *flirt* are variations; cf. also *jerk*, *jert*, *yerk*, etc., throw: all these words being more or less dial., and regarded as vaguely imitative or suggestive of the act they signify, and in so far prob. variations of one or two orig. forms.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw with a quick toss or jerk; fling suddenly or smartly, and carelessly or without aim; toss off or about.

> The great event is the catastrophe of Sir John Bland, who has *flirted* away his whole fortune at hazard.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 424.

> The highly elastic pedicel . . . [in *Catasetum Saccatum*] instantly *flirts* the heavy disc out of the stigmatic chamber, with such force that the whole pollinium is ejected.
> *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 185.

2. To handle with short, quick movements; make waving motions with.

> Permit some happier man
> To kiss your hand or *flirt* your fan.
> *Lord Dorset*, Song, To all you Ladies now on Land.

> The *flirted* fan, the bridle, and the toss.
> *Cowper*, Hope, l. 344.

3. To gibe, jeer, or scoff at; flout.

> Is this the fellow
> That had the patience to become a fool,
> A *flurted* fool, and on a sudden break,
> As if he would shew a wonder to the world,
> Both in bravery and fortune too?
> *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iii. 2.

4†. To snap the fingers at derisively.—5. To scold; chide. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To move nimbly; run or dart about; flutter restlessly; act with levity or giddiness.

> When we catch them [catfish] with a Hook, we tread on them to take the Hook out of their Mouths, for otherwise, in *flurting* about, as all Fish will when first taken, they might accidentally strike their sharp Fins into the hands of those that caught them.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 148.

> Pacing the room bare-footed, with the tails of his night-shirt *flirting* as he turned.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Treasure of Franchard.

2. To play at courtship; practise coquettish diversions; engage in amatory pastime; in general, to make insincere advances of any kind.

> According to Dame Jocelyn, George Washington *flirted* with her just a little bit—in what a stately and highly finished manner can be imagined.
> *T. B. Aldrich*, Bad Boy, p. 37.

> Harley as we now know had *flirted* with the Jacobites.
> *Leslie Stephen*, Swift, v.

3. To practise gibing or jeering; scoff.

> Derided and *flurted* at by divers of the baser people, at night we returned to our Bark. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 21.

flirt (flėrt), *n.* [Formerly also *flurt;* < *flirt*, *v.*] 1. A smart toss or cast; a darting or sprightly motion.

> Indeed there may be sometimes some small *flurts* of a Westerly Wind on these Coasts, but neither constant, certain, nor lasting. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 15.

> When, with many a *flirt* and flutter,
> In there stepped a stately raven.
> *Poe*, The Raven.

> This calmness seemed to enrage Mr. Effingham not a little; and he put on his cocked hat with a *flirt* of irritation.
> *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xii.

2. A contemptuous remark; a gibe; a jeer.

> One *flirt* at him, and then I am for the voyage.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 1.

> Must these smiling roses entertain
> The blows of scorn, and *flirts* of base disdain?
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 9.

3. One who flirts; one who plays at courtship; one who coquets for pastime or adventure: said of either sex, but most commonly of a woman.

> Ye belles, and ye *flirts*, and ye pert little things,
> Who trip in this frolicsome round.
> *W. Whitehead*, Song for Ranelagh.

> Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world. *Addison*, Guardian.

> General Tufto is a great *flirt* of mine.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxv.

> It is like a *flirt*, mused I; lively, uncertain, bright-colored. *D. G. Mitchell*, Reveries of a Bachelor, ii.

4†. A shrewish woman.

> A good, honest, painful man many times hath a shrew to his wife, . . . a proud peevish *flirt*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

flirtation (flėr-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *flirt* + *-ation.*] 1. A flirting; a quick sprightly motion. [Rare.]—2. Playing at courtship; amorous trifling or adventure.

> I assisted at the birth of that most significant word *flirtation*, which dropped from the most beautiful mouth in the world, and which has since received the sanction of our most accurate Laureat in one of his comedies. Some inattentive and undiscerning people have, I know, taken it to be a term synonymous with coquetry: but I lay hold of this opportunity to undeceive them, and eventually to inform Mr. Johnson that *flirtation* is short of coquetry, and intimates only the first hints of approximation, which subsequent coquetry may reduce to those preliminary articles that commonly end in a definite treaty.
> *Chesterfield*, quoted in Brit. Essayists, ci. 210.

> A propensity to *flirtation* is not confined to age or country, and . . . its consequences were not less disastrous to the mail-clad Ritter of the dark ages than to the silken courtier of the seventeenth century.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 33.

> Or if, perhaps, it was only a passing folly, a foolish little *flirtation*, nothing serious at all?
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxvii.

=**Syn.** 2. *Flirtation, Coquetry. Coquetry* may be general: as, she was full of *coquetry. Flirtation* is special. *Coquetry* is the result of the love of admiration; *flirtation* is more often for the testing or the exhibition of power, and is generally venturesome or challenging.

flirtatious (flėr-tā′shus), *a.* [< *flirtati-on* + *-ous.*] Given to flirtation. [Colloq.]

> The naughty and *flirtatious* New York girl, Lilian.
> *The American*, VII. 154.

flirtatiousness (flėr-tā′shus-nes), *n.* A disposition or tendency to flirtation; the habit of flirting. [Colloq.]

> A North Carolina girl of ingenuous *flirtatiousness*.
> *Atlantic Monthly*, LVIII. 432.

flirter (flėr′tėr), *n.* One who flirts; a flirt.

flirt-gill†, **flirt-gillian**† (flėrt′jil, -jil″i-a̤n), *n.* [< *flirt*, *n.*, + *gill*^{4}, *gillian.*] A pert, forward girl; a light, wanton woman.

> Scurvy knave! I am none of his *flirt-gills*.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

> Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke,
> As I had been a mawkin, a *flirt-gillian*.
> *Fletcher*, The Chances, iii. 1.

flirtigig (flėr′ti-gig), *n.* [< *flirt* + *gig*^{2}; the *-i-* is merely connective.] A wanton or flirting girl.

flirtingly (flėr'ting-li), *adv.* In a flirting manner.

flish† (flish), *a.* See *fledge.*

flisk (flisk), *v.* [E. dial. and Sc., perhaps a var. of *frisk.* In sense of *flick*^{1}, perhaps a var. of *flirk* or *flick*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fly about nimbly; skip; caper.

Were fannes, and flappes of feathers fond,
To flit away the *flisking* flies.
Gosson, Pleasant Quippes (1596).

2. To fret at the yoke or the collar.

Thou never braindg't and fetch't, and *fliskit.*
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

II. *trans.* **1.** To flick, as with a whip.—**2.** To render restless; fret. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fashious fools are easiest *flisket.* *Scotch proverb.*

flisk (flisk), *n.* [Sc.; < *flisk, v.*] **1.** A sudden spring or turn; a caper; a whim.

I never knew much of that sort of fine ladies; . . . but there is something in Miss Ashton's change . . . too sudden, and too serious, for a mere *flisk* of her own.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxviii.

2. A bundle of white rods to brush away cobwebs and dust; a whisk. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A comb with large teeth.

fliskmahoy (flisk'ma̤-hoi), *n.* [Sc., also *fliskmahaigo*, a giddy, ostentatious person, as adj. light, trivial, giddy; appar. a capricious extension of *flisk*, taken as equiv. to *flirt.*] A giddy, frisking girl.

That silly *fliskmahoy*, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the exies. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxv.

flisky (flis'ki), *a.* [Sc.; < *flisk* + *-y*^{1}.] Unsettled; fidgety; whimsical.

But never ane will be so daft
As tent auld Johnie's *flisky* dame.
Hogg, Mountain Bard, p. 195.

flissa (flis'ä), *n.* [Native name.] A sword with a straight blade used by the Kabyles of Algeria. The edge is usually curved slightly, as in the yataghan, while the back is straight.

flissat (flis'at), *n.* Same as *flissa.*

flit^1 (flit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flitted*, ppr. *flitting.* [< ME. *flitten, flytten, flutten*, tr. remove (a thing) from one place to another, intr. remove, move, migrate, depart, < Icel. *flytja*, tr. remove, carry, export or import, refl. *flytjask*, remove, migrate, = Sw. *flytta* = Dan. *flytte*, tr. remove, transfer, convey, intr. remove, depart. Prob. not connected with Icel. *fljōta*, AS. *fleótan*, E. *fleet*^{1}, float, and therefore not connected with E. *fleet*^{1} in its later sense (ME. and mod. E.) of 'hasten'; but *fleet*^{1} in this sense and *fleet*^{4}, *a.*, and prob. *flitter*^{2} and *flutter*, have affected the modern use of *flit*^{1}, which did not orig. imply swiftness or lightness of motion.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To remove (a thing) from one place to another; transport; shift. [Now only Scotch.]

Then tho clerk *flyttis* tho boke agayne to the south auter noke. *Lay Folks Mass Book*, B. 578.

Fele times have ich fonded to *flitte* it fro thougt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 623.

Wi' tentie care I'll *flit* thy tether
To some hain'd [saved] rig.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

2†. To turn; move; set in motion.

Nature myhty enclyneth and *flitteth* the governementz of thinges. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. meter 2.

3. To remove or dispossess. [Now only Scotch.]

So sore it sticked whan I was hit
That by no craft I might it *flit.*
Rom. of the Rose.

Scho may not *flit* nor remove the tenentis.
Balfour, Practicks (1558), p. 106.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move along, about, or away; remove from a place or from point to point: go off or about: generally with an implication of suddenness, swiftness, or brevity of movement.

O thatt otherr daʒʒ
Tor Jesu Crist to *flittenn*
Inntill the land of Galile.
Ormulum, l. 12764.

Him selfe forced to flee to the mountaines, where he liued three months vnknowne amongst the heardmen, *flitting* vp and downe with ten or twelue followers.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 386.

My brither has brought a bonnie young page,
His like I ne'er did see;
But the red *flits* fast frae his cheek,
And the tear stands in his ee.
Lady Margaret (Child's Ballads, III. 392).

2. To remove from one habitation to another. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Upon the last of January he *flitted* out of old Aberdeen with his haill family and furniture.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 104.

The farmer vext packs up his beds and chairs,
And all his household stuff, . . .
Sets out, and meets a friend who hails him, "What!
You're *flitting!*" *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

3. To move lightly and swiftly; fly, dart, skim, or scud along: as, a bird *flits* from tree to tree; a cloud *flits* across the moon.

The clouds that *flit*, or slowly float away.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 192.

Underneath the barren bush
Flits by the sea-blue bird of March.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xci.

Many a change o'er the King's face did *flit*
Of kingly rage and hatred and despair,
As on the slayer's face he still did stare.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 350.

Now and then a sheeted figure *flitted* past us and vanished through an inky archway.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 226.

4†. [Cf. *flitter*^{2}.] To flutter, as a bird.

He cut the cord
Which fastened by the foot the *flitting* bird.
Dryden, Æneid, v.

flit^1 (flit), *n.* [< *flit*^{1}, *v.*] A flitting; removal. [Scotch.]

Better rew sit [a staying] nor rew *flit* [a moving].
Ray, Scottish Proverbs (2d ed., 1678), p. 363.

flit^2† (flit), *a.* [A perversion of *fleet*^{4}, in imitation of *flit*^{1}.] Nimble; swift.

And in his hand two dartes, exceeding *flit*
And deadly sharp, he held.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 38.

For the *flitt* barke, obaying to her mind,
Forth launched quickly as she did desire.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 20.

flitch (flich), *n.* [< ME. *flicche, fliche, flucche*, also without assibilation *flykke, flyk* (> E. dial. *flick*^{2}, *fleck*^{3}) = MLG. *vlicke*, LG. *flikke* (> OF. *flique, flicque, fliche, flische*, F. *flèche*), < AS. *flicce* = Icel. *flikki*, a flitch of bacon; cf. Icel. *flik*, a flap, tatter, = Sw. *flik*, a lappet, lobe, = Dan. *flig*, lap, corner, lappet; cf. Dan. *flik, flikke*, a patch; perhaps ult. akin to *flake*^{1}, a slice, etc.; but some of the meanings touch those of the words mentioned under *fleck*^{1}.] **1.** The side of an animal (now only of a hog) salted and cured: chiefly used in the phrase *a flitch of bacon.*

And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne
On grosser bacon, or salt haberdine,
Or dried *flitches* of some smoked beeve,
Hang'd on a wrythen wythe since Martin's eve.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 4.

'Twas thought a sumptuous Treat,
On Birth-Days Festivals, or Days of State,
A salt, dry *flitch of Bacon* to prepare.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

While he from out the chimney took
A *flitch* of bacon off the hook.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

2. A steak from the side of a halibut, smoked or ready for smoking.—**3.** In *carp.*, a plank or slab; especially, one of several planks fastened side by side to form a compound beam.

Only the *flitches* taken from the outside part [of the teak] are available for use. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 118.

These [saw] frames are constructed to take two deals or *flitches* instead of one. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 959.

Flitch of Dunmow, a flitch of bacon formerly presented by the lord of the manor of Little Dunmow, in Essex, England, to any married couple who could prove (originally at the priory) that they had lived for a year after marriage in perfect harmony, and had never regretted their union. The giving of the flitch was fixed in 1244 as a condition of the tenure, but the first recorded instance of its award was in 1445; several other regular presentations are mentioned, the last in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The practice was revived in 1855 at Great Dunmow as a matter of curiosity, and the flitch has since been awarded on several occasions.

And though thei don hem to *Donmowe* but if the deuel help
To folwen after the *flicche* [var. *fluecchen*] fecche thei it
neuere. *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 169.

flitch-beam (flich'bēm), *n.* A beam made of two or more flitches or planks fastened together.

flitchin†, *n.* [Dim. of *flitch, n.*] Same as *flitch*, 1.

Fower *flitchins* of bacon in the chimney.
MS. Inventory of Goods, 1658.

flite (flīt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *flited*, ppr. *fliting.* [Also *flyte*, improp. *flight*; < ME. *fliten* (pret. *flote*, pp. *fliten*), < AS. *flītan* (pret. *flāt*, pl. *fliton*, pp. *fliten*), strive, contend, dispute, = MLG. *vliten* = OHG. *flīzan*, MHG. *vlīzen*, be eager, apply oneself, G. *befleissen* = Sw. *beflita* = Dan. *beflitte*, apply to, study, endeavor. See the noun.] To scold; quarrel; brawl. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

A-nother werkman that was ther be-side
Gan *flite* with that felthe that formest hadde spoke.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2545.

O Bell, why dost thou *flyte* and scorne?
Take thy Old Cloak about thee (Percy's Reliques, p. 119).

Dinna be *flyting* on the wee thing.
N. Macleod, The Starling, ii.

flite (flīt), *n.* [Also *flyte*; < ME. *flit, flyt*, strife, contention, < AS. *flīt*, strife, = OFries. *flīt* = MLG. *vlīt*, LG. *flīt* = D. *vlijt*, diligence, assiduity (> Sw. *flit*, Dan. *flid*, diligence), = OHG. *flīz*, strife, contention, diligence, MHG. *vlīz*, G. *fleiss*, diligence, assiduity; from the verb.] The act of scolding or berating; a noisy quarrel; an angry dispute. [Scotch.]

I think maybe a *flyte* wi' the auld housekeeper at Monkbarns, or Miss Grizel, wad do me some gude.
Scott, Antiquary, xxxix.

fliter (flī'tėr), *n.* One who flites or scolds. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The Lord was not a *flyter*, a chyder, an upbraider, a cryer, etc. *Rollocke*, On the Passion, p. 500.

flitter^1† (flit'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *flytteren*, scatter in pieces.] To scatter in pieces.

It *flytteryd* al abrode.
Morte d'Arthur, i. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

flitter^1 (flit'ėr), *n.* [< *flitter*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** A small piece of anything, especially cloth; a shred; a tatter; a rag: generally in the plural: as, a garment torn all to *flitters.* [Colloq.]—**2.** A minute square of thin metal, used in decoration; collectively, a quantity of such squares.

Strong and brilliant colors are freely used, together with gilt *flitter*, in the representation of flowering plants, fountains, and other devices [for window-shades].
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, Supp., II. 40.

flitter^2 (flit'ėr), *v. i.* [Appar. an attenuated form of *flutter*, q. v. Cf. *flatter*^{3}, *flittermouse*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To flutter. *Hogg.* [Scotch.]

Vnder such props, false Fortune builds her bowre,
On sudden change, her *flittering* frames be set,
Where is no way, for to escape the net.
Mir. for Mags., p. 502.

Are the stiff-wigged living figures, that still *flitter* and chatter about that area, less Gothic in appearance?
Lamb, Old Benchers.

2. To hang or droop. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To flutter; move rapidly backward and forward.

As a skilful juggler *flitters* the cards before you.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 233.

flitter^3 (flit'ėr), *n.* [< *flit*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who flits.

If we be *flitters* and not dwellers, as was Lot a *flitter* from Segor, . . . we shall remove to our loss.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 109.

flitterchack (flit'ėr-chak), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus. J. W. H. Trail.* [Orkney islands.]

flittermouse† (flit'ėr-mous), *n.*; pl. *flittermice* (-mīs). [< *flitter*^{2} + *mouse* (cf. equiv. *flindermouse* and *flickermouse*), after OD. *vleddermuys, vledermuys, vlermuys*, D. *vledermuis* = MLG. *vleddermūs* = OHG. *fledarmūs*, MHG. *vledermaus*, G. *fledermaus* = Sw. *flädermus*, a bat, < OD. *vledderen, vlederen*, D. *fladderen*, hover, = OHG. *fledarōn*, MHG. *vledern, vladern*, G. *fladdern*, accom. *flattern* = Sw. *fladdra*, flutter, + OD. *muys*, D. *muis* = OHG. *mūs*, G. *maus* = Sw. *mus* = E. *mouse*: see *flit*^{2}, *flutter*, *flatter*^{3}, and *mouse.* The older E. name is *reremouse*, < AS. *hrēremūs*; *bat* is Scand.: see *reremouse* and *bat*^{2}.] A bat; a reremouse; a flindermouse.

My fine *flitter-mouse*,
My bird o' the night!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

flittern (flit'ėrn), *a.* [Origin obscure.] In *tanning*, applied to the bark of young oak-trees, as distinguished from that of old trees, which is called *timber-bark*, and is less valuable than flittern bark as a tanning agent.

flittiness (flit'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being flitty; flightiness; capriciousness; levity. [Archaic.]

Had we but the same delight in heavenly objects, did we but receive the truth in the love of it, and mingle it with faith in the hearing, this would fix that volatileness and *flittinesse* of our memories, and make every truth as indelible as it is necessary. *Bp. Hopkins*, The Lord's Prayer.

flitting (flit'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flit*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** A flitting or rapid movement; a flying with lightness and darting motions; a fluttering.

Presently came the faint sound of a door opening, and a *flitting* of other feet—light, short steps that scarcely seemed to touch the ground.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xvi.

2. A removal from one habitation to another. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

A neighbour had lent his cart for the *flitting*, and it was now standing loaded at the door, ready to move away.
J. Wilson, Margaret Lindsay.

Two *flittings* are as bad as a fire. *North. Eng. proverb.*

3. Household effects in the course of removal from one place to another. [Scotch.]

The schip-men, sone in the morning,
Tursyt on twa hors thare *flytting*.
Wyntown, viii. 38. (*Jamieson.*)

A moonlight flitting, a secret removal from a place, as to avoid paying one's debts. [Colloq.]

"Depend upon it," and he winked confidentially, "he will smell a rat, and make *a moonlight flitting* of it, and we shall never hear of him any more."
Mrs. Craik, Mistress and Maid, xvii.

flittingly (flit′ing-li), *adv.* In a flitting manner.

flitty (flit′i), *a.* [< *flit*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Unstable; fluttering. [Archaic.]

Busying their brains in the mysterious toys
Of *flittie* motion.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. i. 11.

flix^{1} (fliks), *n.* [Of obscure dial. origin. There is nothing to connect this, as has been suggested, with *fax*, AS. *feax*, which means only the hair of the (human) head (see *fax*), or with *flax*, AS. *fleax*, which does not mean either hair or fur.] 1†. Down; fur; especially, the fur of a hare.

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her *flix* up as she flies.
Dryden.

2. Fluffiness; waviness, as of hair or fur. [Rare.]

But she had her great gold hair,
Hair, such a wonder of *flix* and floss,
Freshness and fragrance — floods of it, too!
Browning, Gold Hair: a Legend of Pornic.

flix^{2}† (fliks), *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *flix*, var. of *flux*, q. v.] A flux.

And loo! a womman that suffride the *flix* or rennyge of blood twelve yeer, cam to behynde. *Wyclif*, Mat. ix. 20.

What with the burning fever, and the *flixe*,
Of sixtie men there scant returned sixe.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto, xxxiii. 13.

flixweed (fliks′wēd), *n.* A species of cress, the *Sisymbrium Sophia*, formerly used in dysentery. See *fluxweed*.

flo†, *n.* [ME. *flo*, abbr. of *flon*, *flan*, < AS. *flān*, an arrow: see *flone*.] An arrow.

Robyn bent his joly bowe,
Therin he set a *flo*.
Robyn and Gandelyn (Child's Ballads, V. 40).

He schote him to strenge dethe with wel kene *flo*.
St. Christopher, l. 207.

float (flōt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *flote*; < ME. *flotien*, < AS. *flotian* (rare), float, < *fleótan* (pp. **floten*) = MLG. *vloten*, *vlotten* = E. *fleet*^{1}, float. Cf. OD. *vloten*, *vlotten*, D. *vlotten*, intr. float, tr. cause to float, transport, = OHG. *flozzan*, MHG. *vloezen*, *vloetzen*, G. *flössen*, *flötzen*, tr., float, infuse, instil, = Icel. *flota*, tr., float, launch. The related words are numerous: see the noun. Cf. F. *flotter* = It. *fiottare*, float, also fluctuate, waver, = Sp. *flotar*, float; F. *flot*, m., a wave, billow, surge, a crowd, multitude, the tide, a float, = It. *fiotto*, a wave, billow, flood, tide, fury, *frotto* and *frotta*, a crowd, multitude, troop; F. *flotte*, f., a fleet, a float, a buoy, OF. *flote*, a fleet, a multitude (> ME. *flote*, a multitude), = Sp. *flota*, a fleet, a multitude (> E. *flotilla*, q. v.), = Pg. *frota*, a fleet, etc.: words which owe their origin to L. *fluctuare*, rise in waves, be driven hither and thither, waver, hesitate, < *fluctus*, a wave, billow, surge, commotion, etc., but have taken in part the forms and the senses ('float, a float, a buoy, a fleet,' etc.) of the Teut. words, which are not related to the L. *fluctus*, etc.: see *fluctuate*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To rest on the surface of water or other liquid, with or without movement; more commonly, to be buoyed up by water and moved by its motion alone.

Thys tree aroos out of the water and *floted* aboue the water. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

Vespasian for a tryall caused divers to be cast in [the Dead Sea], bound hand and foot, who *floted* as if supported by some spirit. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 110.

The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground.
Milton, P. L., xi. 850.

Curzola does not *float* upon the waters; it soars above them. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 204.

2. To rest or move in or as if in a liquid medium; be or appear to be buoyed up, moved, or carried along by or with the aid of a surrounding element: as, clouds, motes, feathers, etc., *float* in the air; odors *float* on the breeze; strains of music *float* on the wind.

Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the wind.
Pope.

When night fell, the music of the city band came *floating* over the water. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 98.

The dancing-girls of Samarcand
Float in like mists from Fairy-land.
T. B. Aldrich, When the Sultan Goes to Ispahan.

All around
Floated a delicate sweet scent,
As though the wind o'er blossoms went.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 109.

With his gray hair *floating*
Round his rosy ample face.
Whittier, The Sycamores.

3. To drift about fortuitously; be moved or carried along aimlessly or vaguely; go and come passively: as, a rumor has *floated* hither; confused notions *floating* in the mind.

Every thing *floats* loose and disjointed on the surface of their mind, like leaves scattered and blown about on the face of the waters. *H. Blair*, Works, II. ii.

4. In *weaving*, to pass, as a thread, crosswise under or over several threads without intersecting them. Thus, in twilled or diapered stuff, a thread of the weft will float—that is, pass under or over several threads of the warp.

When either of the white or black threads disappear on one side of the cloth, they are not found *floating* underneath, but are being woven into another cloth.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 104.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to float; buoy; cause to be conveyed on the surface of a liquid: as, the tide *floated* the ship into the harbor; to *float* timber down a river.—2. To cover with water; flood; irrigate.

In some countries the overflow of rivers engenders mushromes, and namely, at Mytilene, where (by report) they will not otherwise grow but upon *floten* grounds.
Hammond, tr. of Pliny, xix. 3.

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands. *Dryden*, Æneid.

A grass abundant in *floated* or irrigated meadows. *Pryor.*

3. In *oyster-culture*, to place on a float for fattening. See *float*, *n.*, 1 (*e*).—4. In *plastering*, to pass over and level the surface of, as plaster, with a float frequently dipped in water.

Work which consists of three coats is called *floated:* it takes its name from an instrument called a float, which is an implement or rule moved in every direction on the plaster while it is soft, for giving a perfectly plane surface to the second coat of work.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 122.

5. In *ceram.*, to wash over or cover with a thin coat, as of varnish, or with enamel.—6. In *white-lead making*, to subject to the process of floating. See *floating*, *n.*, 4.—7. In *farriery*, to file, as the teeth of horses, especially old horses.

The old horse may be made to live . . . years more, if his front teeth are filed . . . so that the grinders can do their natural work. . . . Many an old horse will renew its life if its teeth are *floated*, as the process is called.
New York Weekly Tribune, Dec. 28, 1886.

8. To set afloat; give course or effect to; procure recognition or support for: used of financial operations: as, to *float* stocks or bonds; to *float* a scheme by raising funds to carry it on.

The *floating* of loans, which has since risen to the dignity of modern financial science, began to be contemplated and undertaken. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 883.

9. In *sporting*, to hunt by approaching with a boat or float at night: as, to *float* deer.—**To float up**, to solder the ends of (tin cans) inside. The can stands on the floating-board, which is heated until the solder runs.

float (flōt), *n.* [< ME. *flote*, a boat, a fleet, < AS. *flota*, a boat, ship, also a shipman, sailor, = D. *vloot*, a fleet, *vlot*, a float, raft, LG. *fleute*, a vessel (see *flute*^{2}), = Icel. *floti*, a float, raft, a fleet, = Sw. *flotta* = Dan. *flaade*, a float, raft, a fleet, = OHG. *floz*, MHG. *vloz*, G. *floss*, a float, raft (G. *flotte*, a fleet, < F. *flotte*, a fleet, which is of LG. or Scand. origin); the related nouns are numerous, and the forms mingle; all from the verb *float*, ult. < AS. *fleótan*, E. *fleet*^{1}, float, etc.: see *float*, *v.*, and *fleet*^{1}, *v.* In def. 2, < ME. *flote*, < AS. *flot*, in prep. phrases, *to flote*, to the water, *on flot* (acc.), *on flote* (dat.), on the water, afloat, ME. *on flote* = Icel. *ā flot*, *ā floti*, afloat, Sw. *flott*, Dan. *flot*, D. *vlot* (> G. *flott*), a. and adv., afloat, floating. The F. *à flot*, lit. on the wave, is an accom. of the Teut. phrase. See *afloat*.] 1. That which floats, rests, or moves on the surface of water or other liquid.

And for the space of fifty leagues before we came hither we always found swimming on the sea *flotes* of weedes of a ship's length, and of the bredth of two ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 415.

Specifically—(*a*†) A boat.

There he made a litel cote
To him and to hise *flote*. *Havelok*, l. 737.

The vessel, gally, or *floate* y^{t} brought it to Rome so many hundred leagues must needs have ben of wonderful bignesse and strange fabriq. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 20, 1644.

(*b*†) A fleet.

Scipen heo ther heo funden, makede muchel sæ-*flot* [var. mochel *flote*]. *Layamon*, I. 193.

Hamber king and ac his *fleote* [*flote*]. *Layamon*, I. 91.

The good ship named the Primerose shalbe Admirall of this *flote*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 296.

(*c*) A collection of timber, boards, or planks fastened together and floated down a stream; a raft.

From that city [Nineveh] to Bagdat they carry on the navigation with *floats* of timber tied together on skins of sheep and goats filled with wind.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 161.

(*d*) A fishing-float. (*e*) A platform of planks or other material, as a galvanized iron netting or something similar, on which oysters are piled in fresh water to fatten for marketing. (*f*) A floating platform fastened to a wharf or the shore, from which to embark in or land from boats, as a landing-place at a ferry. (*g*) A cork or other light substance used on an angling-line to support it and show by its movement when a fish takes the hook.

The *float* and quill to warn you of the bit.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 153).

I . . . was creeping cautiously in the freezing water, watching the tiny *float* as it danced its merry course along.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Fish, p. 45.

(*h*) The small piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in the basin of a barometer. (*i*) The hollow metallic sphere of a self-acting faucet, which floats in the boiler of a steam-engine or in a cistern. (*j*) An instrument used for gaging streams.

2. The act or state of floating: now only in the prepositional phrase or adverb *afloat*.

Now er alle *on flote*, God gif tham grace to spede.
Langtoft, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 169.

Now is this gally *on flote*, and out of the safetie of the roade. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 134.

3†. The act of flowing; flux; flood; flood-tide.

But our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are now at their highest *float*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ix.

Of which kind we conceive the main *float* and refloat of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 907.

It were more ease to stop the ocean
From *floats* and ebbs than to dissuade my vows.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 1.

4†. [Cf. F. *flot*, a wave: see etym.] A wave.

For the rest o' the fleet,
Which I dispers'd, they all have met again,
And are upon the Mediterranean *flote*,
Bound sadly home for Naples. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

5. An inflated bag or pillow used to sustain a person in the water; a cork jacket; a life-preserver.—6. A platform on wheels, bearing a group of objects or persons forming a tableau or scenic effect, and designed to be drawn through the streets in a procession.—7. A kind of dray having the body hung below the axle, used for transporting heavy goods.—8. A coal-cart.—9. A name of various mechanical tools and appliances. (*a*) The float-board of a water-wheel, or of the paddle-wheel of a steamer. (*b*) In prime movers actuated by currents of fluid, that part of the machine on which water or air acts in producing its impulsive effect; a vane. (*c*) A plasterers' trowel (usually of wood) for spreading plaster. Floats are of several sorts: the *hand-float*, which is a short trowel which a man by himself may use in spreading the plaster on lathing; the *angle-float*, which is used for making angles in walls; the *quirk-float*, which is used on moldings in angles; and the *long float* or *derby*, which requires two men to use it. (*d*) A single-cut file for smoothing. (*e*) A block used in polishing marble. (*f*) A tool used by shoemakers to rasp off the ends of pegs, etc., inside the boot or shoe. (*g*) An apparatus used in tempering steel by means of a stream of water. (*h*) The wooden cover of the sponge or tar-bucket used with field-gun carriages. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

10†. *pl. Theat.*, the footlights: in allusion to the wicks, which floated in a trough filled with oil.—11. In *weaving*, especially of fancy fabrics, the passing of a thread crosswise under or over several threads without intersecting them.

A *float* is caused by the shuttle passing either above or below the thread or threads intended, consequently it is not intersected, as it ought to be, but floats loosely upon the surface of the cloth. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 414.

12. A timber drag used for dressing off roads, especially race-courses.—13. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Mollusca*, specifically, the vesicular appendage of the *Ianthinidæ*. See cut under *Ianthinidæ*. (*b*) A local name of a discoid medusa of the genus *Velella*.

Velella has borne the name which designates its most striking peculiarity since the middle of the fifteenth century, on account, perhaps, of a somewhat fanciful likeness to a little sail. It is commonly called in Florida, where it is sometimes very abundant, the *float*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 107.

(*c*) An air-sac or other light hollow or vesicular part or organ which floats or buoys some animals on the water, as the pneumatophore or pneumatocyst of a hydrozoan. The large inflated part of a physophoran, as the Portuguese man-of-war, is a good example. See *pneumatophore*, and cuts under *Athorybia* and *Physalia*.

14. Same as *floater*, 4.

floatage, flotage (flō′tāj), *n.* [< F. *flottage*, floatage, raftage, < *flotter*, float: see *float*, *v.*, and *-age*.] 1. The floating capacity or power of anything.

I should lighten the brig without imperilling the *floatage* power of the timber in the hold.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xiii.

2. Anything that floats on the water; flotsam. *Hamersly.*

floatant†, *a.* See *flotant.*

floatation†, *n.* See *flotation.*

float-board (flōt′bōrd), *n.* 1. A board of the water-wheel of undershot mills which receives the impulse of the stream by which the wheel is driven.—2. One of the paddles of a steamer.

float-case (flōt′kās), *n.* A contrivance for elevating bodies by the upward pressure of water under an air-tight metallic case, moving in a well or shaft.

float-copper (flōt′kop″ėr), *n.* Copper in the form of fine particles carried away by running water. See *float-mineral.*

floater (flō′tėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which floats or fluctuates; a person or thing in a floating condition, literally or figuratively.

> Let not the suit of Venus thee displease—
> Pity the *floaters* on th' Ionian seas.
> *Eusden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv.

2. One who floats game.—3. A registering float on a graduated stick, designed to indicate a level attained between periods of observation.—4. In *political slang*, a voter who is not definitely attached to any party; especially, a voter whose vote may be purchased. [U. S.]—5. A dead human body found floating in the water. [U. S.]—6. In Mississippi and Tennessee, a representative in the State legislature who may be elected indifferently from either of two or more counties.

> The counties of Franklin and Lincoln each shall have one representative and a *floater* between them.
> *Miss. Constitution*, 1890, sec. 254.

float-file (flōt′fīl), *n.* See *file*^{1}.

float-gold (flōt′gōld), *n.* Gold in the form of fine particles carried away by running water. See *float-mineral.*

float-grass (flōt′gràs), *n.* One of several species of grass frequent in wet meadows, as *Glyceria fluitans*, *Alopecurus geniculatus*, and *Catabrosa aquatica.*

floating (flō′ting), *n.* 1. The act of supporting one's self, or the state of being supported or borne, on the surface of water or other liquid; flotation.

> When the sea was calm, all boats alike
> Show'd mastership in *floating.* *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1.

2. In *agri.*, the flooding or overflowing of meadow-lands.—3. The spreading of stucco or plaster on the surface of walls, etc.; also, the second coat of three-coat plastering-work.

> The *floating* is of fine stuff with a little hair mixed with it. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 122.

4. A method of obtaining pigments and other materials in a very finely divided state. They are first ground as fine as possible in a mill, and are then put into long sluiceways of slowly running water. The coarser particles sink first, while the finer are carried a longer distance. The latter are collected and dried, and constitute the floated material. Sometimes, by certain modifications, air is used instead of water.

> The preparatory working, in order to remove mechanical impurities, is effected by levigation. The washed clay is dried, slightly calcined, and immediately ground to fine powder. The *floating* is done by hand or power.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 406.

5. In *electrotyping*, the process of filling low-spaced forms of type with liquid plaster up to the shoulders of the type, and brushing off the superfluous plaster after it is dry, preparatory to taking a mold.—6. In *weaving*, a thread of weft which floats, spans, or crosses on the top of several warped threads. See *flushing*^{3}, 1.—7. The method or practice of hunting game by approaching it with a boat at night; fire-hunting; shining; jacking. The hunter, equipped with a lantern or torch, paddles noiselessly toward the game, as a deer in shallow water, until the reflection of the light from the animal's eyes affords an aim.

floating (flō′ting), *p. a.* 1. Borne on the surface of the water or other liquid, or on the air: as, a *floating* leaf; *floating* islands.

> Th' Atlantic billows roar'd
> When such a destined wretch as I
> His *floating* home forever left.
> *Cowper*, The Castaway.
>
> The very air about the door
> Made misty with the *floating* meal.
> *Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

2. Not fixed or settled in a definite state or place; fluctuating: as, *floating* population.

> He had at this period a *floating* intention of writing a history. *Boswell*, Johnson, I. 203.

3. Free; disconnected; unattached: as, the *floating* ribs in some fishes.—4. In *finance:* (*a*) Composed of sums of varying amount due at different but specified dates; unfunded: as, a large *floating* debt. (*b*) Not fixed or definitely invested; not appropriated to any fixed permanent investment, as in lands, buildings, machinery, etc., but ready to be used as occasion demands; in circulation or use: as, *floating* capital (opposed to *fixed* capital). See *capital*^{2}.—**Floating anchor, battery, breakwater, bridge, clough, dam, debt, derrick, dock, dome, elevator, gage, harbor, island,** etc. See the nouns.—**Floating bricks.** See *brick*^{2}.—**Floating kidney, liver, meadow, rib,** etc. See the nouns.—**Floating screed,** in *plastering*, a strip of plaster arranged and nicely adjusted for guiding the float. See *float, n.*, 9 (*c*).—**The floating vote,** voters collectively who are not permanently attached to any political organization, and whose votes therefore cannot be counted upon by party managers. [U. S.]

floating-board (flō′ting-bōrd), *n.* A plate of cast-iron with a ribbed or corrugated under surface, but planed true on top, employed in floating up tin cans. (See *to float up*, under *float, v. t.*) Also called *floating-plate.*

floating-heart (flō′ting-härt), *n.* A name given to species of *Limnanthemum*, from their floating cordate leaves.

floating-island (flō′ting-ī″land), *n.* In *cookery*, a dish made of cream or boiled custard, with white of egg beaten stiff and floating on the top, sometimes colored with jelly.

floating-lever (flō′ting-lev″ėr), *n.* One of two horizontal brake-levers which are introduced under the center of a railroad-car body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

floating-plate (flō′ting-plāt), *n.* 1. Same as *floating-board.*—2. In *stereotyping* (by the plaster process), a plate of iron, about half an inch thick, which fits loosely in the dipping-pan when the pan contains melted type-metal. This floating-plate, which floats in the heavier melted type-metal, aids in giving uniformity of thickness to the stereotype-plate.

float-mineral (flōt′min″ėr-a̤l), *n.* Fragments of ore detached and carried to some distance from their native bed by currents of water or in the ordinary process of erosion; also, particles of metal which are liberated in the process of stamping, and are too thin and minute to settle readily in water, as in the case of float-gold or float-copper.

float-ore (flōt′ōr), *n.* Same as *float-mineral.*

floatsome, *n.* A dialectal variant of *flotsam.*

floatstone (flōt′stōn), *n.* 1. A spongiform quartz, a mineral of a spongy texture, of a whitish-gray color, often with a tinge of yellow, so light as to float in water. It frequently contains a nucleus of common flint.—2. In *bricklaying*, a stone used to rub curved work smooth and remove the ax-marks, as in the heads and backs of niches. Its form is made the reverse of that of the surface on which it is to be used.

floaty (flō′ti), *a.* [Formerly also *flotie;* < *float* + *-y*^{1}.] 1†. Able to float or swim on the surface; buoyant.

> The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and want sharpness of way forwards. *Raleigh*, Essays.
>
> Some few buttes of beare being *flotie* they got, which though it had lien six moneths vnder water was very good.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 154.

2. Rank and tall, as grass. [Prov. Eng.]

flocci, *n.* Plural of *floccus.*

floccillation (flok-si-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< **floccillus*, an assumed dim. of L. *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool, etc.: see *flock*^{2}, *n.*] In *pathol.*, a delirious picking of the bedclothes by a patient; carphologia.

floccipend†, *v. t.* [< L. *flocci pendere*, consider of no value, lit. value at a lock of wool: *flocci*, gen. of *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool, etc. (used as a symbol of valuelessness); *pendere*, weigh, have value: see *pendent.* Cf. *vilipend.*] To consider of no value; value not a hair.

> By reason wherof he should be *floccipended* and had in contempt & disdeygne of the Scottish people.
> *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 11.

floccose (flok′ōs), *a.* [< LL. *floccosus*, full of flocks of wool, < *floccus*, a flock of wool, etc.: see *flock*^{2}, *n.*] 1. Woolly; specifically, in *bot.*, composed of or bearing flocci.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *flocculent*, 3.

floccular (flok′ṳ̄-lä̤r), *a.* [< NL. *flocculus* + *-ar.*] Of the nature of or resembling a flocculus; specifically, in *anat.*, of or pertaining to the flocculus of the cerebellum: as, the *floccular* fossa (that fossa in which the flocculus is lodged).

> On its inner surface the *floccular* fossa is nearly always wide and deep, but it is absent, or nearly so, in the capybara, paca, and porcupine.
> *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 158.

Floccular process, the flocculus.

flocculate (flok′ṳ̄-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *flocculus* + *-ate*^{1}.] In *entom.*, bearing a flocculus or small bunch of curled hairs, as the trochanters of certain bees.

flocculation (flok-ṳ̄-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< NL. *flocculus* + *-ation.*] The act or process of becoming floccular; specifically, in *chem.* and *physics*, the union of small particles into granular aggregates or compound particles of larger size, under the influence of a moderate agitation in water or other fluid.

> If we begin with a strong solution of sulphuric, nitric, and chlorhydric acids mixed, and follow through repeated dilutions as above described, the *flocculation* and precipitation of the suspended material is almost equally rapid for several successive dilutions.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 4.

floccule (flok′ūl), *n.* [< NL. *flocculus*, dim. of L. *floccus*, a lock of wool: see *flocculus.*] Something resembling a small tuft of wool; specifically, in *chem.* and *physics*, a small compound particle formed from the union of still smaller particles by agitation in a liquid. See *flocculation.*

flocculence (flok′ṳ̄-le̤ns), *n.* [< *flocculent.*] 1. The state of being woolly or flocculent; adhesion in small flocks or tufts; the condition of containing flocculi.

> The reflecting surfaces which give rise to these (aërial) echoes are for the most part due to differences of temperature between sea and air. If, through any cause, the air above be chilled, we have descending streams—if the air below be warmed, we have ascending streams as the initial cause of atmospheric *flocculence.*
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 287.

2. In *entom.*, a soft, white, waxy substance exuded from various parts of the body, but primarily from the abdomen. It is found most commonly in the *Homoptera.*

flocculent (flok′ṳ̄-le̤nt), *a.* [< L. *floccus*, a lock of wool, etc. (see *flock*^{2}), + *-ulent.*] 1. Like a flock of wool; fleecy; woolly.

> The weather had been fine and clear, and in the morning the air was full of patches of the *flocculent* web [of the gossamer spider], as on an autumnal day in England.
> *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 204.

Specifically—2. Coalescing and adhering in locks or flocks.

> These red cells, acquiring thick cell-walls, . . . float in *flocculent* aggregations on the surface of the water. This state seems to correspond with the "winter-spores" of other Protophytes. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 234.

3. In *ornith.*, like or pertaining to the floccus. See *floccus*, 2 (*b*). Also *floccose.*—4. In *entom.*, covered, as an insect, or any part of it, with a soft, waxy substance, generally white in color and adhering in irregular flakes or strings, often of considerable length, as in many *Homoptera.*—**Flocculent precipitate,** in *chem.*, a woolly-looking precipitate, like that of alumina, from the solution of a salt to which ammonia is added.

flocculi, *n.* Plural of *flocculus.*

flocculose (flok′ṳ̄-lōs), *a.* [< NL. as if **flocculosus*, < *flocculus*, dim. of L. *floccus*, a lock of wool.] Woolly; like wool; flocculent; specifically, in *bot.*, somewhat or finely floccose.

flocculus (flok′ṳ̄-lus), *n.*; pl. *flocculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *floccus*, a flock of wool: see *flock*^{2}.] 1. A small flock of wool or something resembling it; a small tuft; a shred; a flake. Specifically—2. In *anat.*, a tuft-like lobe of the cerebellar hemisphere on either side behind and below the middle peduncle of the cerebellum. The nodulus connects the two flocculi. Also called *subpeduncular lobe* and *pneumogastric lobule.*

3. In *entom.*, a small bunch of fine curved hairs; particularly, a bunch of stiff hairs found on the posterior coxæ of certain hymenopterous insects.—4. In *chem.* and *physics*, a small aggregation of particles formed by the agitation of a liquid containing them.—**Commissure of the flocculus.** See *commissure.*

floccus (flok′us), *n.*; pl. *flocci* (-sī). [L., a flock of wool, etc.: see *flock*^{2}.] 1. A flock or tuft of wool or something resembling it. Specifically—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The long tuft of hair which terminates the tail in some quadrupeds. (*b*) In *ornith.*, the peculiar covering of newly hatched or unfledged birds; the generally downy plumage, of simple structure, growing at first from the skin. It is afterward, for the most part, affixed to the tip of the growing new feathers, of which it is the precursor, or rather the first-formed part, and finally falls off, not to be renewed. In psilopædic birds the floccus is associated only with the true plumage, sprouting from the future pterylæ alone; in ptilopædic birds it sprouts also from the apteria or featherless parts, and so far is not connected with the future plumage; in such cases the whole body is densely clothed.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) A small tuft of woolly hairs. (*b*) *pl.* In *mycology*, hyphæ or thread-like cells which compose the mycelium of a fungus, especially when they resemble fine wool.

flock^1 (flok), *n.* [< ME. *flock*, *flokk*, *flok*, *floc*, a company or band (of men), a flock or herd (of deer, swine, sheep, birds), < AS. *floc*, *flocc*, a company or band (of persons—not used of beasts or birds), = MLG. *vlocke* (in sense 2) = Icel. *flokkr*, a company or band (of persons), = Sw. *flock*, a crowd, a collection, = Dan. *flok*, a flock (in all the E. uses). Other connections unknown; as the special reference to birds is modern, the supposed relation to *fly*^{1}, AS. *fleógan*, etc., will not hold.] **1.** A company or band (of persons). The word is now seldom used with reference to persons, except as in the ecclesiastical or religious sense (def. 3), which is a figurative use of sense 2.

> Hys men he delys in twoo *flockkes*.
> *Richard Coer de Lion*, l. 3816.

> We saw, come marching ower the knows,
> Five hundred Fennicks in a *flock*.
> *Raid of the Reidswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

> I then in London, keeper of the king,
> Muster'd my soldiers, gather'd *flocks* of friends.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. A company of animals, in modern use especially of sheep, goats, or birds. Among sportsmen it is applied especially to companies of wild ducks, geese, and shore-birds.

> A semblee of peple withouten a cheventeyn, or a chief lord, is as a *flock* of scheep withouten a schepperde.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 3.

> Of wilde bestis cam gret pray, . . .
> Afterward a *flok* of bryddis.
> *King Alisaunder*, l. 564.

> There myghte men see many *flokkes*
> Of turtles and laverokkes.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 661.

> Thy hair is as a *flock* of goats, that appear from mount Gilead.
> Cant. iv. 1.

> If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a dagger of lath, and drive all thy subjects afore thee like a *flock* of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my face more.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Hence—**3.** In Biblical and ecclesiastical use, a company of persons united in one church, under a leader called, by the same figure, the *shepherd* or *pastor;* a congregation, with regard to its minister.

> Neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the *flock*.
> 1 Pet. v. 3.

=**Syn.** *Flock, Gaggle, Covey, Pack, Gang, Wisp, Bevy, Sedge, Brood.* *Flock* is the popular term for birds of many sorts; it is applied by sportsmen especially to wild ducks, geese, and shore-birds. Herbert applies *gaggle* to geese; Colquhoun applies it to geese swimming; it is not used in the United States. *Covey* is applied to several kinds of birds, especially partridges and pinnated grouse. *Pack* is applied to the pinnated grouse in the late season when they go in "packs" or large flocks. *Gang* is applied to wild turkeys, *wisp* to snipe, *bevy* to quail, *sedge* to herons. *Brood* applies to the mother and her young till the latter are old enough for game.

flock^1 (flok), *v.* [< ME. *flocken*, *flogken* = Sw. (refl.) *flocka* = Dan. *flokke*, gather in a flock; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To gather in a flock, company, or crowd; go in a flock or crowd: as, birds of a feather *flock* together; the people *flocked* together in the market-place.

> The fowels *flokked* to-geder. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 178.

> The young men of Rome began to *flock* about him.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 14.

> They [barbels] *flock* together like sheep.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 167.

> It was for a matter of twelve years together that persons of all ranks, well affected unto church-reformation, kept sometimes dropping and sometimes *flocking* into New-England, though some that were coming into New-England were not suffered so to do.
> *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 5.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To gather into a flock or company.

> Brenne . . . *flokkede* his cnihtes. *Layamon*, I. 201.

2. To crowd.

> Good fellowes trooping *flock'd* me so,
> That, make what haste I could, the sunne was set
> Ere from the gates of London I could get.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1609).

flock^2 (flok), *n.* [< ME. *flocke*, *flokke*, a flock (of wool, etc.), a flake (of snow), = MD. *vlocke*, D. *vlok*, a flock, flake, tuft, = MLG. *vlocke*, a flock (of wool, etc.), a flake (of snow), LG. *flok*, *flokke*, *flog*, flock, flake, = OHG. *floccho*, MHG. *vlocke*, G. *flocke*, flock, flake, = Sw. *flocka* = Dan. *flokke*, *flok*, flock, = Icel. *flōki*, felt, hair, wool, etc. (the Sw. and Dan. forms are prob. borrowed from LG.; the Icel. form does not quite agree with the others). Cf. L. *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool, on clothes, in fruits, etc., anything of slight value (*flocci non facere*, care not a straw for, *flocci pendere*, value at a hair: see *floccipend*), > OF. *floc*, F. *floc*, *floche*, also *flocon*, a flock of wool, etc., flake, mote, = Pr. *floc* = Pg. *froco*, flock, = It. *fiocco*, flock, flake, tassel. The relation of the Teut. forms to the L. is uncertain. Cf. *flake*^{1}.] **1.** A lock or tuft of wool or hair.

> I prithee, Tom, beat Cut's saddle, put a few *flocks* in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

2. Finely powdered wool or cloth, used, when colored, for making flock-paper and also formerly as shoddy. See extract under *flock-powder*.—**3.** The refuse of wool, or the shearings of woolen goods, or old cloth or rags torn or broken up by the machine called the devil, used for stuffing mattresses, upholstering furniture, etc.

> They were wont to make . . . beds of *flocks*, and it was a good bed too. *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

4. Same as *flock-bed*.

> Here, on a matted *flock*, with dust o'erspread,
> The drooping wretch reclines his languid head.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 13.

5. *pl.* Dregs; sediment; specks; motes.

> Not to leave anie *flockes* in the bottome of the cup.
> *Nash*, Pierce Pennilesse (1592).

6. In *chem.*, a loose light mass of any substance: usually applied only to such masses as they appear suspended in a solution.

> If any iron is present, brown *flocks* will remain floating in the ammoniacal solution. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 933.

flock^2 (flok), *v. t.* [< *flock*^{2}, *n.*] To cover with flock; distribute flock on (a prepared surface of cloth or paper). *E. H. Knight.* See *flock*^{2}, *n.*, 2.

> If the goods have been heavily *flocked* . . . there may be trouble in getting them evenly sheared.
> *Manufacturers' Rev.*, XX. 223.

flock^3 (flok), *n.* [E. dial., another form of *flake*^{2}.] A hurdle: same as *flake*^{2}. [Prov. Eng.]

flock^4† (flok), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; possibly associated with *flock*^{2} (cf. *floccipend*).] To flout; jeer.

> We do hym loute and *flocke*,
> And make him among vs our common sporting-stocke.
> *Udall*, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

flock-bed (flok'bed), *n.* [= D. *vlokbed* = G. *flockenbett;* < *flock*^{2} + *bed*.] A bed filled with flocks, or locks of wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine; a bed stuffed with flock, or the refuse of wool. Also called *flock*.

> Get you to your fleas and your *flock-beds*, you rogues.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

> On once a *flock-bed*, but repair'd with straw, . . .
> Great Villiers lies. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 301.

> On a *flock-bed* lay the old man he came to visit,
> *Henry Mackenzie*, The Mirror, 1779.

flock-duck (flok'duk), *n.* Same as *flocking-fowl*. *G. Trumbull.* [Eastern U. S.]

flocked (flokt), *p. a.* **1.** Covered with flock.—**2.** Having the nap raised.—**Flocked enamel.** See *enamel*.

flocket†, *n.* A loose garment with large sleeves worn by women in the sixteenth century. Also *flokkard*.

flocking-fowl (flok'ing-foul), *n.* A gunners' name in the United States of the blackheads or scaup ducks, *Aithyia marila* and *A. affinis*, from their flocking. Also called *raft-duck*, *flock-duck*, and *troop-fowl*, from the same habit. See cut under *scaup*.

flocking-machine (flok'ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine for spreading flock on prepared paper. See *flock-paper*.

flockling (flok'ling), *n.* [< *flock*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}.] A little member of a flock; a lamb; a sheep.

> Turpentine and tarre to keep my *flocklings* cleanly in a spring-time. *Brome*, Queen and Concubine (1659).

flockly†, *adv.* [< *flock*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a flock; in ambush.

> *Flocklye*, or in a bushement, Confertim. *Huloet.*

flockman (flok'ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *flockmen* (-men). A shepherd.

flock-master (flok'más″tėr), *n.* An owner or overseer of a flock; a sheep-farmer.

flockmeal† (flok'mēl), *adv.* [ME. *flocmeel*, *flocmele*, *flokmel*, < AS. *flocmǣlum*, *floccmǣlum*, by flocks, in companies, < *flocc*, a company, flock, + *mǣlum*, dat. pl. of *mǣl*, a mark, measure, etc.: see *meal*^{1}. Cf. *piecemeal*, *dropmeal*.] In a flock; in flocks or herds; in a body.

> *Flockmele* on a day they to him wente.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 30.

flock-paper (flok'pā″pėr), *n.* Wall-paper or paper-hangings covered wholly or in part with a rough surface formed of flock. See *flock*^{2}, *n.*, 2. The pattern may be in the flock on a smooth surface, or smooth as impressed in gilt upon the surface of the flock. Also called *velvet-paper*.

> The dining-room, a room of large proportions, has a gray-green *flock-paper*, with deep frieze of a gold ground.
> *Art Age*, V. 49.

flock-pated† (flok'pā″ted), *a.* Having a head or brains like wool; stupid; silly.

> And he that would be a poet
> Must in no ways be *flock-pated:*
> His ignorance, if he show it,
> He shall of all schollers be hated.
> *Roxburgh Ballads*, II. 496. (*Davies.*)

flock-powder (flok'pou″dėr), *n.* Same as *flock*^{2}, 2. See the extract.

> If his cloth be xvii yeards long, he will set him on a rack, and stretch him out with ropes, and racke him till the sinewes shrinke againe, whiles he hath brought him to xviii yeards. When they have brought him to that perfection, they have a pretie feate to thicke him againe. He makes me a powder for it, and plaies the poticarie, they call it *flock-powder*, they do so incorporate it to the cloth, that it is wonderful to consider, truly a good invention. Oh, that so goodly wits should be so ill applied! They may wel deceive the people, but they cannot deceive God. *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

flock-printing (flok'prin″ting), *n.* An impression in varnish subsequently coated with flock, or finely powdered wool or cloth.

flock-raik† (flok'rāk), *n.* A range of pasture-ground for sheep.

flocky (flok'i), *a.* [< *flock*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Like flocks or locks of wool; floccose; flocculent; woolly.

> The eye passed to the south and south-western cobalt peaks and domes of the Barisan, studded with *flocky* hummocks. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 214.

flode†, *n.* A Middle English form of *flood*.

floe (flō), *n.* [Another form of *flaw*^{1}, a flake, fragment, etc., < Dan. *flage* = Sw. *flaga* = Norw. *flak*, a flake, in comp. Dan. *is-flage* = Sw. *is-flaga* = Norw. *is-flak*, dial. *is-flake*, *is-flōk*, an ice-floe: see *flaw*^{1}, *flake*^{1}, and *flag*^{4}.] Ice formed by the freezing of the surface-water of the polar oceans, and subsequently broken up by the action of the winds and the waves into tabular masses of greater or less size; also, a piece of such ice.

> For some days after this we kept moving slowly to the south, along the lanes that opened between the belt-ice and the *floe*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 266.

> The whole sea was covered with *floes* varying from a few yards to miles in diameter.
> *E. L. Moss*, Shores of the Polar Sea, p. 28.

> The word *floe* is a very indefinite one, being applied to any single piece of salt-water ice, whether large or small. It is applied irrespectively to such pieces, whether of original formation or enlarged by accretion of other floes, which, cemented, form a whole.
> *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 43.

floe-berg (flō'bėrg), *n.* Ice resulting from the freezing of the surface-water of the ocean, or floe-ice, heaped up and more or less compacted into large and thick masses by the action of the winds and waves.

> The great stratified masses of salt ice that lie grounded along the shores of the Polar Sea are nothing more than fragments broken from the edges of the perennial floes. We called them *floe-bergs*, in order to distinguish them from and yet express their kinship to icebergs. The latter and their parent glaciers belong to more southern regions.
> *E. L. Moss*, Shores of the Polar Sea, exp. of Pl. xii.

floe-ice (flō'īs), *n.* Same as *floe*.

> Cape Sabine was passed about 2 A. M., and shortly after small amounts of *floe-ice* were seen, but not in sufficient quantities to form even an open pack.
> *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 66.

floe-rat (flō'rat), *n.* A name of the ringed seal, *Pagomys fœtidus*.

flog (flog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flogged*, ppr. *flogging*. [Appears first in the latter part of the 17th century (e. g., in Cole's Dict., A. D. 1684); prob. a LG. word of homely use, of which the early traces have disappeared; cf. LG. *flogger*, a flail (cf. LG. *flegel* = E. *flail*); this seems to be = E. *flogger*.] **1.** To beat or strike. Specifically—**2.** To whip; chastise with repeated blows, as of a rod or whip.

> What shifts he us'd, detected in a scrape,
> How he was *flogg'd*, or had the luck t' escape.
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 329.

3. To beat, in the sense of surpass; excel. [Colloq.]

> If I don't think good cherry-bounce *flogs* all the foreign trash in the world. *T. Hook.*

4. In *fishing*, to lash (the water) with the line.—**To flog a dead horse.** See *horse*.

flogger (flog'ėr), *n.* [< *flog* + *-er*^{1}; cf. LG. *flogger*, a flail: see *flog*.] **1.** One who flogs.—**2.** A mallet used to beat the bung-stave of a cask to loosen the bung.

flogging (flog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flog*, *v.*] **1.** A chastisement; a beating or whipping.

> As for their intimation that, because Egypt was a country intersected by canals, there never were any horses or chariots in it, they ought for this to take their part in the next general *flogging* at Westminster School.
> *Bp. Horne*, Works, IV., letter xiv.

2. A lashing of water with a fish-line.

When a long day's *flogging* has been at last followed by a solitary rise, it requires some nerve to be sufficiently hard on a fish. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 350.

flogging-chisel (flog'ing-chiz"el), *n.* A large chisel used to chip off certain parts of an iron casting. One man holds the chisel while a second strikes it with a sledge-hammer.

flogging-hammer (flog'ing-ham"ėr), *n.* A machinists' hammer in size between a sledge- and a hand-hammer.

flog-master (flog'mȧs"tėr), *n.* One who executes punitory flogging, as in a prison.

Busby was never a greater terror to a blockhead, or the Bridewell *flog-master* to a night-walking strumpet. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 205.

flogster (flog'stėr), *n.* [< *flog* + *-ster.*] One who is, as a schoolmaster, addicted to flogging. [Rare.]

Floirac (flwo-rak'), *n.* [F.] A red wine grown in the neighborhood of Bordeaux. It is one of the most abundant and commonly exported of the lower grades of claret above that of vin ordinaire.

floit^1†, *n.* [Also *floyt*; cf. *flite* and *flout*^{2}.] A contest.

The Duke of Bedforde, accompanyed with the Erle of Marche and other Lordes, had a great *floyt* and batayll with dyuers carykkes of Jeane and other shyppes, were [where] after longe and sore fyght, ye honour fyll to hym and his Englysshemen. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. an. 1516.

floit^2 (floit), *n.* [Now only Sc., spelled *floyt*; ME. *floyte*, another form of *flowte*, a flute: see *flout*^{1} and *flute*^{1}. The form *floit*, *floyt*, is perhaps due to the OD. form *fluyte.*] 1. Same as *flute*^{1}. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

And many a *floyte* and litting horne,
And pypes made of grene corne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1223.

2. [Cf. OD. *fluyte*, flattery, deception, *fluyten*, talk smoothly or flatteringly, practise deception, tr. soothe with blandishments: see *flout*^{2}.] A flatterer or deceiver. *Polwart*; *Jamieson*.— 3. A petted person. *Jamieson*.

floit^2†, *v. i.* [ME. *floyten*, another form of *flowten*, play the flute: see *flout*^{1}.] To play the flute.

flokkard†, *n.* Same as *flocket*.

flom†, **flome**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *flume*.

flone†, *n.* [ME. *flone*, *flon*, earlier *flan*, < AS. *flān*, early form *flaan* (pl. *flānas*, also *flāna*), also in shorter form *flā*, *flaa* (pl. *flān*), ME. *fla*, *flo*, an arrow, = Icel. *fleinn*, an arrow, dart, a bayonet-like pike, the fluke of an anchor. A similar loss of organic final *n* appears in *mistletoe*, < AS. *misteltān* = Icel. *mistilteinn*.] An arrow.

Hit monteth, and he let him gon,
So of bowe doth the *flon*.
King Alisaunder, l. 784.

With *flonez* fleterede thay flitt fulle fresely ther frekez,
ffichene with fetheris thurghe the fyne maylez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2097.

flong^1†. Obsolete preterit and past participle of *fling*.

flong^2 (flong), *n.* In *stereotyping*, a combination of several sheets of moist tissue-paper successively superposed, with thin paste between: used by stereotypers, in the papier-maché process, to form a mold or matrix from composed types. The flong is beaten on the types with a stiff brush, until it penetrates every depression. When dried it serves as a mold or matrix.—**Drying the flong**, the operation of exposing the matrix of flong to steam- or furnace-heat until it is entirely free from moisture.

flood (flud), *n.* [In early mod. E. often *floud*, sometimes *flud*; < ME. *flood*, *flod*, rarely *flud*, < AS. *flōd*, flowing water, a river, the tide, a flood, the flood, = OS. *flōd*, *fluod* = OFries. *flōd*, *floed* = D. *vloed* = MLG. *vlōt*, *vloet*, LG. *flood* = OHG. *fluot*, MHG. *vluot*, G. *flut*, *fluth* = Icel. *flōdh* = Sw. Dan. *flod*, flood, = Goth. *flōdus*, a river; with formative *-d* (*-th*), from the root of AS. *flōwan*, E. *flow*, etc.: see *flow*^{1}.] 1. Flowing water; a stream, especially a great stream; a river. [Now only poetical.]

The *flood* which men Nile calleth.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 103.

My lorde Jesus schall come this day,
Fro Galylee vn-to this *flode* ȝe Jourdane call.
York Plays, p. 173.

What need the bridge much broader than the *flood*?
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing *floods*.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

2. A great body of water; the sea.

Jesu hem sente wynde ful good,
To ber hem over the salte *flode*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 1393.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt *flood*.
Shak., T. of A., v. 2.

3. A great body of moving water, rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually covered with water; a deluge; an inundation.

Zee schulle undrestonde, that it is on of the oldest Townes of the World: For it was founded before Noes *Flode*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 30.

He relents, . . .
And makes a covenant never to destroy
The earth again by *flood*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 892.

The walls of Earth are with the great fresh *flouds* washed to the ground. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 45.

4. The inflow of the tide; the semidiurnal rise or swell of water in the ocean: opposed to *ebb*.

The mone
The which hath with the see to done
Of *flodes* high and ebbes lowe
Upon his chaunge it shall be knowe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 108.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the *flood*, leads on to fortune.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

By Gods mercie they recovered them selves, & having yᵉ *floud* with them, struck into yᵉ harbore. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 86.

5. A great body or stream of any fluid or fluid-like substance; anything resembling such a stream: as, a *flood* of lava; a *flood* of light.

See heaven its sparkling portals wide display,
And break upon thee in a *flood* of day.
Pope, Messiah, l. 98.

Freedom, in other lands scarce known to shine,
Pours out a *flood* of splendour upon thine.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 589.

Hence—6. A great quantity; an overflowing abundance; a superabundance.

For from the prince, as from a perpetual well-spring, cometh among the people the *flood* of all that is good or evil. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

You see this confluence, this great *flood* of visitors.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

7. The menstrual discharge when excessive.—**Deucalion's flood**, the destructive deluge from which, according to Greek mythology, Deucalion, son of Prometheus, and his wife Pyrrha alone survived to repeople the earth.—**Half-flood**, the time when the flood-tide has been running for three hours.—**Noah's flood**, or **the flood**, the universal deluge recorded in Genesis as occurring in the days of Noah.

Go! if your ancient, but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since *the flood*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 212.

Young flood, a term applied to the beginning of the flood-tide.

flood (flud), *v.* [< *flood*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To overflow; inundate; deluge, literally or figuratively: as, to *flood* a building or a mine in order to extinguish a fire; to *flood* a meadow.

The moon is at her full and, riding high,
Floods the calm fields with light. *Bryant*, Tides.

The procession of fishermen sweeping from point to point within the reef, till the island, *flooded* with starlight and torchlight, lies like a green sea-garden in a girdle of flame. *C. W. Stoddard*, South-sea Idyls, p. 331.

The drawing-room through the open windows was *flooded* with a sweet confusion of odors and bird-notes.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 440.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be poured out abundantly; rise in a flood.

The Nilus would have risen before his time,
And *flooded* at our nod. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

This Lowman stream . . . is wont to *flood* into a mighty head of waters, when the storms of rain provoke it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, i.

2. To have an excessive menstrual discharge; also, to bleed profusely after parturition; suffer post-partum hemorrhage; flow, as a lying-in woman.

floodage (flud'āj), *n.* [< *flood* + *-age.*] Inundation. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

flood-anchor (flud'ang"kọr), *n.* The anchor by which a ship rides during the flood-tide.

flood-cock (flud'kok), *n.* A cock for letting water into a magazine or shell-room on board a man-of-war, to flood it, in case of fire.

flooder (flud'ėr), *n.* One who floods or irrigates.

flood-flanking (flud'flang"king), *n.* A method of embanking with stiff moist clay which is dug in spits and each spit thrown forcibly into its place so as to unite with the one previously thrown. As the clay dries it contracts, leaving crevices, which are filled by sludging. *E. H. Knight.*

flood-gate (flud'gāt), *n.* [ME. *flodegate*, *flodeyate*; < *flood*, 1, + *gate.*] A gate designed to be opened to permit the outflow of water, or to be shut to prevent it; hence, any opening or opportunity for indiscriminate flow or passage; a great vent.

This canal had, without doubt, *flood-gates* to hinder too great a quantity of water from running into it on any rising of the river. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 186.

They have opened the *flood-gates* to the immigration of foreign labor. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 599.

[Used as an adjective by Shakspere.

My particular grief
Is of so *flood-gate* and o'erbearing nature,
That it engluts and swallows other sorrows.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.]

flooding (flud'ing), *n.* 1. The act of overflowing or inundating; inundation.—2. The menstrual discharge when excessive; also, hemorrhage after childbirth.

flooding (flud'ing), *p. a.* In an obsolete use, lavish or profuse.

Surely we nickname this same *floodding* man, when we call him by the name of brave. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 53.

floodless† (flud'les), *a.* [< *flood* + *-less.*] Arid. *Davies.*

A fruit-les, *flood-les*, yea a land-les land.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

flood-mark (flud'märk), *n.* A mark or line showing the height to which the tide or a flood has risen or usually rises; high-water mark.

flood-tide (flud'tīd), *n.* The rising tide. See *flood*, *n.*, 4, and *tide*.

floody†, *a.* [< *flood* + *-y*^{1}.] Pertaining to the sea or flood.

This monarchall *fludy* induperator [the herring].
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157).

flook^1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fluke*^{1}.

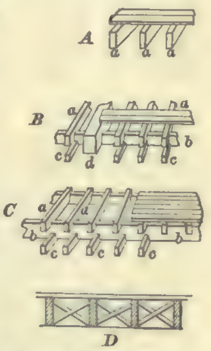
flook^2, *n.* See *fluke*^{2}.

flookan, *n.* See *flucan*.

flooking (flö'king), *n.* Same as *flucan*.

flooky, *a.* See *fluky*.

floor (flōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *floare*, *flore*; dial. *fleer*; < ME. *floor*, *flore*, *flor*, < AS. *flōr*, floor, = D. *vloer* = MLG. *vlōr*, LG. *floor*, a floor, = MHG. *vluor*, m. and f., G. *flur*, m., floor, flooring, entrance-hall, *flur*, f., field, plain, level ground, = Icel. *flōr*, the floor of a cow-stall, = Ir. and Gael. *lār* (for orig. **plār*) = W. *llawr* = Bret. *leur*, floor.] 1. That part of a room or of an edifice which forms its lower inclosing surface, and upon which one walks; specifically, the structure, consisting in modern houses of boards, planks, pavement, asphalt, etc., which forms such a surface. An ordinary floor of timber consists in its simplest form of boards laid down close together and supported upon a series of joists, as shown in fig. A. In floors over wider spaces, or in buildings of more costly construction, the floor-joists are themselves supported by additional beams or joists called binders, as shown in figs. B and C, the ceiling-joists of the room below being fastened to the under side of the binders. It is usual in houses, etc., to brace and secure the floor-joists by means of crossed struts, as shown in fig. D, forming a strutted floor. In fireproof buildings the wooden joists are replaced by iron I beams, the spaces between which are bridged over by narrow vaults of brick, concrete, tiles, etc.



A, single floor: *a*, *a*, *a*, joists. *B*, framed floor: *a*, *a*, floor-joists; *b*, binding-joist; *c*, *c*, ceiling-joists; *d*, girder. *C*, double floor: *a*, *a*, floor- or bridging-joists; *b*, *b*, binders; *c*, *c*, *c*, ceiling-joists. *D*, strutted floor.

To rest he layd him downe upon the *flore*
(Whylome for ventrous Knights the bedding best),
And thought his wearie limbs to have redrest.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 39.

Ay he harpit, and ay he carpit,
Till a' the lords gaed through the *floor*.
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 5).

And the *floor* of the house he [Solomon] overlaid with gold, within and without. 1 Ki. vi. 30.

2. Any similar construction, platform, or leveled area: as, the *floor* of a bridge; the charge-*floor* of a blast-furnace; a threshing-*floor*.

He will throughly purge his *floor*, and gather his wheat into the garner. Mat. iii. 12.

The level places where the bricks are moulded, called the *floors*. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, p. 103.

3. A natural surface corresponding to a floor in character or use; a circumscribed basal space or area of any kind: as, the *floor* of a gorge or a cave; the *floor* of one of the ventricles of the brain.

For Lycidas your sorrow is not dead,
Sunk though he be beneath the watery *floor*.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 167.

After the last mining shaft is passed, and the *floors* where the precious blue clay lies to be pulverised by the sun's action, the frontier of the Free State is crossed.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 198.

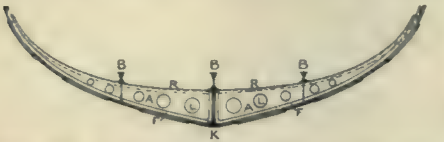
The *floor* of this many-hued passageway is white sand and sandstone. *The Century*, XXXVII. 195.

The characteristic feature of a bed is that it is a member of a series of stratified rocks; the layer above it is called the roof of the deposit, and the one below it is the *floor*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 440.

4. One complete section of a building having one continuous or approximately continuous floor; a story: as, an office on the first *floor*.

It was a large room on the lower *floor*, wainscoted with pine and unpainted. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 3.

5. *Naut.*, that part of the bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson which is most nearly horizontal.—**6.** In legislative assemblies, the part of the house assigned to the members, and from which they speak; hence, figuratively, the right of speaking or right to be heard in preference to other members: as, the gentleman from New York has the *floor*.



Ship's Floor. *AA*, floor-plates; *BBB*, keelsons; *FF*, main frame; *K*, keel; *LL*, lightening-holes; *RR*, reverse frame.

Carrington gave the new envoy a cordial welcome, [and] introduced him to members on the *floor* of Congress. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 110.

They [chairmanships of standing committees] have their rights to the *floor* and their little perquisites in the shape of clerks and committee-rooms, and they are therefore much sought after. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 25.

7. In *mining*, a flat mass of ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**8†.** A plane; a surface.

Both of them [visibles and audibles] spread themselves in round, and fill a whole *floare* or orbe into certain limits. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 225.

9. In *brewing*, same as *piece*.

Each steeping is called a *floor* or piece, and must be laid in succession according to age, the most recent next the couch, and the oldest next the kiln. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 268.

Dead floor. See *dead*.—**Double floor,** a floor whose primary timbers are binders resting upon the wall-plates, and supporting the floor- or bridging-joists and the ceiling-joists; a double-framed floor; a double-joisted floor.—**Drying-floor,** in *brewing*, a floor where the grain is exposed in layers to the air.—**First floor,** in the United States, generally the floor or story of a building immediately on or above the ground or above the basement floor; in Great Britain and also in some American cities, especially in large buildings, the floor next higher than this, or the floor above the ground floor.—**Folding floor,** a floor having the floor-boards so laid that the joints between the ends of the boards are not continuous throughout the width of the floor, the boards being laid in bays or folds of three, four, or more boards each.—**Ground floor,** the floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground.—**Half-floor,** in *ship-building*, one of a pair of timbers whose adjoining ends abut and are bolted between the keel and the keelson. They extend outward each way from the middle line of the vessel, beneath the futtock-planks, and up to the second futtocks, whose ends bear against them.—**Single floor,** flooring supported upon a single tier of bridging-joists. - **Straight-joint floor,** a floor in which the joints between the ends of the boards are not broken.—**To get in on the ground floor,** to be admitted to or receive an interest in some projected enterprise on specially advantageous terms to which others, and especially the general public, are not admitted, as by receiving stock without valuable consideration, or by having an early opportunity of investing below par, or before the stock appreciates. [Commercial slang, U. S.]—**To have** or **get the floor,** in legislative and other assemblies, to be recognized by the presiding officer as having a right to address the assembly or meeting. [U. S.]

floor (flōr), *v. t.* [= D. *vloeren* = ODan. *flore;* from the noun.] **1.** To cover or furnish with a floor: as, to *floor* a house with pine boards.

Thick fir forests, *floored* with bright green moss. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 30.

2. To place upon a floor; base.

The doctrine of a heaven *floored* upon a firmament. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 68.

3. To place near or on the floor, as a picture in an exhibition. [Colloq.]

One R. A. is "skied" and another "*floored.*" *The American*, VIII. 376.

4. To strike down or lay level with tho floor; beat; conquer; figuratively, to put to silence by some decisive argument, retort, etc.; overcome in any way; overthrow: as, to *floor* an assailant.

The express object of his visit was to know how he could knock religion over and *floor* the Established Church. *Dickens.*

What is *flooring* Win at present . . . is that problem of the robin that eats half a pint of grasshoppers and then doesn't weigh a bit more than he did before. *W. D. Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xi.

5. To go through; make an end of; finish. [Slang.]

I have a few bottles of old wine left, we may as well *floor* them. *Macmillan's Mag.*

To floor an examination-paper, to answer fully every question in it. [Eng.]

Our best classic had not time to *floor the paper*. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 135.

floorage (flōr'ạ̄j), *n.* [< *floor* + *-age.*] Space on a floor; floor-space.

The [new Exposition] building, with its three stories, affords seven acres of *floorage*. *The Congregationalist*, Sept. 2, 1886.

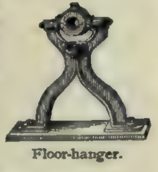
floor-cloth (flōr'klôth), *n.* A heavy canvas of hemp or flax woven of extra width, printed in oil-colors, and used as carpeting. The term also includes many substitutes for carpets, as felted fabrics, burlaps, mattings, crash, and prepared fabrics made of powdered cork, paper, etc. See *oil-cloth*.—**Paper floor-cloth,** a substitute for oil-cloth, consisting generally of one or more thick sheets of paper treated with paint and varnish.

floorer (flōr'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who makes or lays floors.—**2.** One who or that which strikes to the floor, as a blow; hence, figuratively, anything which leads to one's defeat or which overmasters one; an overwhelming argument or requirement; a poser.

floor-frame (flōr'frām), *n.* The main frame of the body of a railroad-car underneath the floor, including the sills, body-bolsters, and needle-beams. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

floor-guide (flōr'gīd), *n.* In *ship-building*, a narrow flexible piece of timber placed between the floor-ribbon and the keel.

floor-hanger (flōr'hang″ėr), *n.* A shaft-bearing secured to the floor, and used for running countershafts and lines when they cannot conveniently be suspended from the ceiling-joists.



Floor-hanger.

floor-head (flōr'hed), *n.* In *ship-building*, an outer end of the floor-timbers.

These [molds] extend on each side of the ship as high as the *floor head*, and are formed of battens. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 41.

floor-hollow (flōr'hol″ō), *n.* *Naut.*, an elliptical mold for the hollow of the floor-timbers and lower futtocks of a vessel.

flooring (flōr'ing), *n.* [< *floor* + *-ing*¹; in AS. with umlaut, *flēring*, a floor or story, < *flōr*, floor.] **1.** A floor; floors collectively.

Mosaique is an ornament, in truth, of much beauty and long life; but of most use in pavements and *floorings*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 63.

An extremely interesting portion of the church is the marble *flooring*, inscribed with the arms of the various knights of the order who are buried below. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 4.

2. Materials used in the construction of floors.—**3.** In *brewing*, the operation of spreading the grain thinly on the malt-floor, and turning it over carefully several times a day to keep it at the temperature of about 62° F., and thus to check germination.—**Carcass-flooring.** See *carcass*.—**Naked flooring,** in *carp.*, the timber or framework on which the floor-boarding is laid.

flooring-clamp (flōr'ing-klamp), *n.* A carpenters' tool for closing up the joints between flooring-boards. It consists of a clamp to seize the joist, and a lever which is supplied with a purchase by the clamp, and serves to force a board about to be nailed down into close contact with that adjoining.

floorless (flōr'les), *a.* [< *floor* + *-less.*] Having no floor.

floorth†, *n.* [ME. *florthe;* as *floor* + *-th.*] Flooring; a floor.

Yᵉ sayd Goothis, by crafty and false meanes, caused the *florthe* of the sayd chambre to falle, by which meane yᵉ sayd Paterne was grevously hurte. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. xcix.

floor-timber (flōr'tim″bėr), *n.* One of the timbers on which a floor is laid; specifically, in *ship-building*, one of the timbers which are placed immediately across the keel, and upon which the bottom of the ship is framed.

floor-walker (flōr'wâ″kėr), *n.* A person employed in a large retail shop to walk about the place, give information to customers, watch their conduct and that of employees, etc. Also called *shop-walker*.

flop (flop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flopped*, ppr. *flopping*. [Another form of *flap*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To clap or strike, as the wings; flap.—**2.** To cause to fall or hang down.

Fanny, . . . during the examination, had *flopped* her hat over her eyes, which were also bathed in tears. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, iv. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To flap.—**2.** To plump down suddenly; turn or come down with a flop: as, to *flop* on one's knees. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

If you must go flopping yourself down, *flop* in favour of your husband and child. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 1.

3. To collapse; yield or break down suddenly. [Slang.]—**To flop over.** (*a*) To turn over heavily, or by a sudden or laborious effort: as, to *flop* over on one's back. (*b*) To go over suddenly to another side or party; make a sudden change of association or allegiance. [Slang.]

flop (flop), *n.* [Another form of *flap*, q. v.] **1.** The act of flopping or flapping.—**2.** A fall like that of a soft outspread body upon the ground.

And with a desperate ponderous *flop*, full thirteen stone and ten pounds, . . . I dropped on the Rajah's feet, and took my seat at his side. *W. H. Russell.*

3. Something that flops or is capable of flopping or striking, as a fluid, semi-liquid, or gelatinous substance, against the side of a vessel containing it. [Rare.]

Lord and Lady Rosse showed us the foundry [near his great telescope], and Professor Lloyd gave the story of the casting . . . and by [near] the oven where the fiery *flop* was shut up for six weeks to cool. *Caroline Fox*, Journal.

4. A sudden collapse or breakdown, as of resistance. [Slang.]

flopper (flop'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which flops. Specifically—**2.** A young duck; a flapper.

floppy (flop'i), *a.* [< *flop* + *-y*¹.] Having a tendency to flop or flap; flapping: as, a *floppy* hat.

In those days even fashionable caps were large and *floppy*. *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, ii.

flopwing (flop'wing), *n.* Same as *lapwing*.

Flora (flō'rä̤), *n.* [L. *Flora*, the goddess of flowers, < *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower*.] **1.** In *classical myth.*, the goddess of flowers.—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *floræ*, *floras* (-rē, -rä̤z).] In *bot.*: (*a*) The aggregate of the plants indigenous to a particular country or region, or belonging to a particular period: as, the Australasian *flora;* the *flora* of the Carboniferous period. See *fauna*.

The origination of the successive *floras* which have occupied the northern hemisphere in geological time, not, as one might at first sight suppose, in the sunny climes of the south, but under the arctic skies, is a fact long known or suspected. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 237.

(*b*) A work systematically describing the plants of a country or region or a geological period.—**3.** The eighth planetoid, discovered by Hind, in London, in 1847.—**Flora horologica,** a flower which opens at a certain hour of the day.—**Flora's clock.** See *horologium*.

floral (flō'ra̤l), *a.* [= F. Pg. *floral*, < L. *floralis*, of or belonging to Flora; neut. pl. *Floralia*, the festival of Flora, also, rarely, a flower-garden; < *flos* (*flor-*), flower: see *flower*.] **1**, [*cap.*] Pertaining to the goddess Flora: as, the *Floral* games of Rome (see below).—**2.** Containing or belonging to the flower; pertaining to flowers in general; made of flowers: as, a *floral* bud; a *floral* leaf; *floral* ornaments.—**Floral envelop.** See *envelop*.—**Floral games.** (*a*) See *Floralia*. (*b*) An annual literary festival held at Toulouse in France on the 3d of May, under the auspices of a society founded by the troubadours about 1324, originally called the College of the Gay Science, and after about 1500 (when it was permanently endowed by Clémence Isaure) the College (now the Academy) of the Floral Games. At first a golden violet was awarded in competition to the author of the best poem; now a number of gold and silver flowers are distributed among the competitors in both prose and verse.

Florales† (flō-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), pl. of L. *floralis*, floral: see *floral*.] A group or section of dipterous insects, of the family *Tipulidæ*, corresponding to Meigen's *Muscæformes*.

Floralia (flō-rā'li-ä̤), *n. pl.* [L.: see *floral*.] A festival celebrated in ancient Rome in honor of Flora or Chloris. It lasted from April 28th to May 2d, and was an occasion of merriment and excessive drinking, also of comic theatrical representations under the direction of the edile. The Floralia were of comparatively late introduction in Rome, and had their origin in the simpler and more innocent rejoicings of the country people at the flowering season of vegetation. Also called *Florales ludi*, or *Floral games*.

florally (flō'ra̤l-i), *adv.* In a floral manner; in a manner in which flowers or representations of them are concerned: as, *florally* ornamented.

floramour†, *n.* [Also written *floramor*, *florimer* (= G. *floramor*, *flormor* = ODan. *floramor*); < OF. "*fleur d'amour*," flower-gentle, velvet-flower, amaranth, lit. flower of love, hence explained as "a flower begetting love" (Ash) (see *flower* and *amour*); said to be a mistaken translation of *amaranthus*, as if < L. *amor*, love, + Gr. ἄνθος, a flower: see *amaranth*.] An old name for various cultivated species of *Amarantus*, as *A. caudatus* and *A. hypochondriacus;* the flower-gentle.

florascope (flō'ra̤-skōp), *n.* [More prop. **floriscope;* < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An optical instrument for inspecting flowers.

flore†, *n.* An obsolete form of *floor*.

Floréal (flō-rā-al'), *n.* [F., < L. *floreus*, of flowers, < *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] In the calendar of the first French republic, the eighth month of the year. It commenced (in 1794) April 20th and ended May 20th.

floreated, floriated (flō′rẹ-, flō′ri-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *floreus*, of flowers, + E. *-ate*^{1} + *-d*^{2}.] Decorated with floral ornament—that is, with more or less conventionalized flowers, or with wholly artificial designs which resemble flowers in their general outlines and the minuteness of their subdivisions.

The columns at Udine . . . stand row behind row, almost like the columns of a crypt, and they supply a profitable study in their *floriated* capitals.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 31.

floreet†, *n.* [Also written *florie, florey, florry, flory, florrey*, and *flurry*; < OF. *floree*, the blue scum of dyewood; the same as *fleuree*, froth, or scum, < *fleur*, earlier *flor*, flower: see *flower*.] The blue scum of dyewood, used in painting.

The refuse, called scoria, which flieth out of the furnace; the *florey* that floteth aloft [flos supernatat]; and the diphryges or drosse which remaineth behind.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 18.

florent†, floreint†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *florin*.

florence (flor′ẹns), *n.* [ME. *florence*, equiv. to *floren, florin*, a coin: see *florin*. The other uses (cf. F. *florence*, sarcenet, and E. *florentine, n.*, 2) are later; all refer ult. to *Florence* in Italy.] **1†.** An English gold coin, usually called *florin*.

The first gold that King Edward III. coyned was in the year 1343, and the peeces were called *florences*, because Florentines were the coyners.
Camden, Remains.

2†. A kind of cloth manufactured in Florence, mentioned in the time of Richard III. *Planché; Fairholt.* Also called *florentine*.—**3.** A thin silk, a variety of taffeta. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**4.** [*cap.*] A variety of the red wine of Tuscany: a name not commonly used in Italy.

Florence flask, oil, etc. See the nouns.

florent†, *a.* [< L. *floren(t-)s*, ppr. of *florere*, bloom, flower, flourish: see *flower, v., flourish*.] Flourishing. *Davies.*

Sinopa . . . was a *florent* citee, and of greate power.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 77.

Florentine (flor′ẹn-tin or -tīn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Florentinus*, pertaining to *Florentia* (> It. *Fiorenze*, now *Firenze*), Florence, < *floren(t-)s*, ppr. of *florere*, bloom, flower: see *florent*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Florence, the chief city of Tuscany, in Italy.—**Florentine experiment**, an experiment showing that water will not rise by suction higher than 34 feet, nor mercury more than 30 inches. The former experiment was brought by Florentine workmen to the attention of Galileo, who, remarking that Nature appeared to carry her horror of a vacuum to no greater length than 33 feet, committed to his pupil Torricelli the investigation of the phenomenon. The latter physicist then constructed the barometer, or Torricellian tube.—**Florentine fresco**, a variety of fresco-painting in which the ground, covered with a preparation of lime, is kept moist during the process. It was first practised at Florence, during the flourishing period of Italian art.—**Florentine lily.** See *giglio*. **Florentine mosaic**, a kind of mosaic made with precious and semi-precious stones inlaid in a surface of white or black marble or similar material, and generally displaying elaborate flower-patterns and the like. It is most commonly of a uniform flat surface, but sometimes parts of the design are in somewhat high relief, as small rounded fruits in a decorative frieze which project for half of their diameter. This art is usually applied to table-tops and smaller articles, but altars and other church fittings are also ornamented in it, and a few interiors have been wholly or in large part lined in this style.—**Florentine problem**, the problem of finding the plane area of a curved dome, making allowance for the windows. This problem was proposed by Vincenzo Viviani in 1692, and was treated by Leibnitz, Jacques Bernoulli, and other eminent mathematicians.—**Florentine receiver**, an attachment for a still used in separating oils from water. It resembles in shape a Florence flask.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Florence.—**2.** [*l. c.*] (*a*) A silk textile fabric, of solid and durable make, used for wearing-apparel. (*b*†) Same as *florence*, 2.—**3†.** [*l. c.*] A kind of pie having no crust beneath the meat.

Stealing custards, tarts, and *florentines*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 1.

Ye may gang down yoursell, and look into our kitchen, . . . the gude vivers lying a' about—beef, capons and white broth—*florentine* and flams.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xi.

When any kind of butcher meat, fowls, apples, &c., are baken in a dish, it is called a *florentine*, and when in a raised crust, a pie. *Receipts in Cookery.* (*Jamieson.*)

flores (flō′rēz), *n. pl.* [< L. *flos*, pl. *flores*, flower.] In the commercial classification of indigo, the best quality of dye. *Simmonds.*

florescence (flọ-res′ẹns), *n.* [< *florescen(t)* + *-ce*.] In *bot.*, a bursting into flower; the state of being in bloom; inflorescence; anthesis.

No composite flowers have before been found in the fossil state, and, as these [*Compositæ*] are among the most complex and specialised forms of *florescence*, it has been supposed that they belonged only to the recent epoch, where they were the result of a long series of formative changes.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 206.

florescent (flọ-res′ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *florescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *florescere*, begin to bloom or flower, inceptive of *florere*, bloom, blossom, flower: see *florent, flourish*.] Bursting into flower; flowering.

florescheṫ, *v.* An obsolete form of *flourish*.

floret (flō′ret), *n.* [1. < F. *fleurette* = It. *fioretto*, < ML. *florettus*, a floweret, dim. of L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower, floweret*. 2. = D. *fleuret* = G. Sw. *florett* = Dan. *floret*, a foil, < OF. *floret, fleuret*, F. *fleuret* = Sp. Pg. *florete* = It. *fioretto*, a foil, a particular use of the preceding. 3. < OF. *fleuret*, F. *fleuret*, m., OF. also *fleurette, flourette*, f., = It. *fioretto*, < ML. *floretus*, floss-silk, dim. of L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower; of same formation as the preceding. Cf. *ferret*^{2}.] **1.** A small flower in a cluster or in a compact inflorescence, as in the so-called compound flower of the *Compositæ*, or in the spikelet of grasses.—**2.** A fencing-sword with a button on the point; a foil.

In such fencing jest has proved earnest, and *florets* have oft turned to swords. *Government of the Tongue*, p. 126.

3. In *silk-manuf.*, a yarn or floss spun from the first and purest of the waste, and of higher quality than the noil yarn.

floret-silk† (flō′ret-silk), *n.* [Formerly also *flurt-silk*; < *floret*, 3, + *silk*. Cf. *ferret*^{2}.] Same as *floret*, 3.

floretta (flọ-ret′ạ̈), *n.* [See *floret-silk* and *ferret*^{2}.] Floss-silk. *Simmonds.*

floretty (flō′ret-i), *a.* [< OF. *fleuretté*, fleuretty, F. *fleureté*, < *fleurette*, a little flower: see *floret*, and cf. *fleury, flory*.] In *her.*, same as *fleury*.

floriage (flō′ri-ạ̄j), *n.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + E. *-i-age*, in imitation of *foliage*.] Bloom; blossom. [Rare.]

And where the trees unfold their bloom,
And where the banks their *floriage* bear.
J. Scott, Odes, xx.

floriated, *a.* See *floreated*.

florican, *n.* See *florikan*.

floricome (flō′ri-kōm), *n.* [< LL. *floricomus*, crowned with flowers, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *coma*, hair of the head.] In sponges, a hexaster whose rays end in a bunch of curved branches.

floricomous (flọ-rik′ō-mus), *a.* [< *floricome* + *-ous*.] Having the character of a floricome.

floricultural (flō-ri-kul′tụ̄r-ạl), *a.* Relating to floriculture.

floriculture (flō′ri-kul-tụ̄r), *n.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *cultura*, cultivation.] The cultivation of flowers or of flowering plants. *Loudon.*

floriculturist (flō-ri-kul′tụ̄r-ist), *n.* [< *floriculture* + *-ist*.] One who is employed or expert in the cultivation of flowering plants.

florid (flor′id), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *florido*, < L. *floridus*, abounding with flowers, flowery, blooming, < *flos* (*flor-*), flower: see *flower*.] **1.** Covered or abounding with flowers; flowery; blooming. [Now rare.]

The death of the righteous is like the descending of ripe and wholesome fruits from a pleasant and *florid* tree.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 254.

In *florid* beauty groves and fields appear.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 125.

2. Bright in color; specifically, flushed with red; of a lively red color: as, a *florid* countenance; a *florid* cheek.

The spumous and *florid* state which the bloud acquires in passing through the lungs. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, ii.

Her face was enlivened with such a *florid* bloom as did not so properly seem the mark of health as of immortality.
Addison, Vision of Justice.

3. Flowery in appearance or effect; highly embellished or decorated; loaded with ornamentation: as, *florid* architecture; *florid* music.

The duty of a golden coin is to be as *florid* as it can, rich with Corinthian ornaments, and as gorgeous as a peacock's tail.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

4. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched with lively figures; highly ornate; overwrought in expression: as, a *florid* style; *florid* eloquence.

Convincing eloquence is infinitely more serviceable to its possessor than the most *florid* harangue.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 6.

His style was not always in the purest taste. Several contemporary judges pronounced it too *florid*.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

This forms what is called a *florid* style: a term commonly used to signify the excess of ornament.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, xviii.

Florid counterpoint. See *counterpoint*^{2}, 3.—**Florid execution**, in *music*, execution abounding in elaborate embellishment or with ostentatious dexterity.—**Florid music**, music in which a simple theme is varied, ornamented, and embellished in a high degree. Variations are most frequently of this kind.—**Florid style of medieval architecture**, the highly enriched and decorated developments, collectively, of medieval architecture which prevailed generally in the fifteenth century and later. The most marked English variety is often called the Tudor style, as it prevailed chiefly during the Tudor era.=**Syn. 4.** *Florid, Flowery. Florid* is perhaps the stronger, and expresses that which is more seriously out of taste, or more intimately connected with the thought itself.

The *florid* and luxurious charms of his [Petrarch's] style enticed the poets and the public from the contemplation of nobler and sterner models.
Macaulay, Dante.

Merely to beguile,
By flowing numbers and a *flow'ry* style,
The tædium that the lazy rich endure.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 741.

Florida bark, cooter, crow, etc. See the nouns.

Florida wood (flor′i-dạ̈ wụ̇d). A hard wood obtained from a species of dogwood, having close grain, and much used for inlaying-work by cabinet-makers.

Florideæ (flọ-rid′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *floridus*, flowery: see *florid*.] An order of (chiefly) marine algæ of a red or purple color. Their non-sexual propagation is by bodies called *tetraspores*, and the fruit or cystocarp is the product of the action of antherozoids upon a slender organ called the *trichogyne*. The latter transmits the fertilizing influence to its basal cell (*trichophore*), from which or from adjacent cells the cystocarp is developed. They are the same as the *Rhodospermeæ* of Harvey.

florideous (flọ-rid′ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< *Florideæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the order *Florideæ*, or having the characters of that group.

floridia-green (flọ-rid′i-ạ̈-grēn), *n.* The chlorophyl of the *Florideæ*, which is masked by the red coloring matter, but which may be dissolved out by alcohol.

Floridian (flọ-rid′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Florida, a peninsula separating the gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic ocean, and forming a State of the United States.

Along the coast from Labrador to the *Floridian* peninsula.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 342.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Florida.

So it seems St. Augustine [Florida], . . . did she but admit it, were fain to consider him a *Floridian*.
E. S. Phelps, Sealed Orders, p. 267.

floridia-red (flọ-rid′i-ạ̈-red), *n.* The red coloring matter of the *Florideæ*; phycoërythrin.

floridity (flọ-rid′ị-ti), *n.* [< *florid* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being florid, in any sense; floridness.

Poor Dick had a fit of sickness, which robbed him of his fat and his fame at once; and it was full three months before he regained his reputation, which rose in proportion to his *floridity*.
Steele, Guardian, No. 42.

To-morrow I review my piece,
Tame here and there undue *floridity*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 116.

floridly (flor′id-li), *adv.* In a florid manner.

floridness (flor′id-nes), *n.* The state or character of being florid, in any sense; floridity.

Another infallible indication is the nature and *floridness* of the plants which it officiously produces.
Evelyn, Terra.

Some of the antient Grecians much extol it [dancing], deriving it not only from the amœnity and *floridness* of the warm and spirited bloud, but deducing it from heaven itself as being practized there by the stars.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 70.

A philosopher need not delight readers with his *floridness*.
Boyle.

floriferous (flọ-rif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *florifère* = Sp. *florífero* = Pg. It. *florifero*, < L. *florifer*, < *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Producing flowers.

florification (flō″ri-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *-ficatio(n-)*, < *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] The act, process, or state of flowering; expansion of flowers. Also, improperly, *flossification*.

floriform (flō′ri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *floriforme*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of a flower.

florikan, floriken (flō′ri-kạn, -ken), *n.* [Also written *florikin, florican*.] A species of Indian bustard, the *Sypheotides bengalensis*.

florilege (flō′ri-lej), *n.* [= F. *florilége* = Sp. Pg. It. *florilegio*, < L. as if **florilegium*, < L. *florilegus*, flower-culling (of bees), < *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *legere*, cull, gather. Cf. *anthology*^{1}.] **1.** The culling of flowers.—**2.** An anthology. [Rare in both senses.]

florilegium (flō-ri-lē′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *florilegia* (-ạ̈). Same as *florilege*, 2.

His "Book of Flowers," . . . which may have been a poetical *florilegium*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 850.

We have made but a small *florilegium* from Mr. Hazlitt's remarkable volumes.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 373.

florin (flor′in), *n.* [< ME. *florin, floren, floryn, florein*, etc. (sometimes *florence*, q. v.), < OF. *florin*, F. *florin* = Pr. Sp. *florin* = Pg. *florim*, < It. *fiorino* (ML. *florenus*), a name first applied to a coin of Florence (first struck in the 12th century), because it was stamped with a lily, <

fiore (< L. *florem*, acc. of *flos*), a flower. The allusion to *Florence* is secondary; the ult. source is the same: see *florence*.] 1. The English name of a gold coin weighing about 55 grains, first issued at Florence in 1252, and having on the obverse a lily and the word "Florentia." The coin enjoyed great commercial popularity, and was largely imitated in France, Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, and elsewhere.

Obverse.
Reverse.

Gold Florin of Florence, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> Of *florenis* fine of gold ycoined rounde,
> Wel ny an eighte busshels, as hem thoughte.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 308.

2. An English gold coin issued by Edward III. in 1343–4, and worth at the time 6 shillings. On the obverse it bore a leopard crowned.

> In this yere also, kynge Edwarde made a coyn of fyne golde, and named it the *floryne*, that is to say, the peny of the value of vis. viiid., the halfe peny of the value of iiis. iiiid., and the farthynge of the value of xxd., which coyne was ordeyned for his warris in Fraunce.
> *Fabyan*, Chron. (ed. Ellis), p. 455, an. 1343.

3. An English silver coin worth 2 shillings, being the tenth part of a pound, current since 1849.—4. The silver gulden of Austria and formerly of South Germany, and the guilder of the Netherlands, worth a little less than the English florin. See *gulden* and *guilder*.—**Double florin**, an English silver coin of the value of four shillings, authorized in 1887.

Abbreviated *fl.*

Florinean (flọ-rin'ē-an), *n.* [< *Florinus* (see def.) + *-e-an*.] One of a Gnostic sect of the second century, so called from Florinus, a pupil of Polycarp.

floriparous (flọ-rip'a-rus), *a.* [= F. *floripare* = Pg. *floriparo*, < LL. *floriparus*, producing flowers (of spring), < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *parere*, produce.] Producing flowers.

floripondio (flō-ri-pon'di-ō), *n.* [Sp. *floripondio*, *floripundio*, magnolia, also smooth-stalked *Brugmansia* (*B. candida*); < NL. *floripondium*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *pondus*, weight.] A plant, the *Datura sanguinea*, an infusion from whose seeds, prepared by the Peruvians, induces stupefaction, and, if much used, furious delirium. This infusion is said to have been used by the priests of the temple of the Sun in the ancient capital to produce frantic ravings, which were accepted as inspired prophecies.

florist (flō'rist), *n.* [= F. *fleuriste* = Sp. Pg. *florista* = It. *fiorista*, a florist, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ista*, -ist.] 1. One who cultivates flowers; one skilled in the raising of flowers; especially, one who raises flowers for sale.

> The antients venially delighted in flourishing gardens; many were *florists* that knew not the true use of a flower; and in Plinie's daies none had directly treated of that subject.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii., Ep. Ded.

2. One who writes a flora or an account of plants.

florisugent (flō-ri-sū'jent), *a.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *sugen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sugere*, suck: see *suck*.] Sucking flowers: an epithet applied to sundry birds and insects which suck honey from flowers.

floritry† (flor'i-tri), *n.* [As if for **floriture* (= It. *fioritura*), < ML. **floritura*, flowery ornament, < *floure*, flower, flourish: see *flourish*.] Flowery ornament.

> The walls and arches [of the temple] crested and garnished with *floritry*.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 125.

floroon (flọ-rön'), *n.* [< ME. *flouroun*, flower-work, < OF. *floron*, F. *fleuron*, a flower, jewel, gem, = Sp. *floron* = Pg. *florão* = It. *fiorone*, aug. of F. *fleur*, Sp. Pg. *flor* = It. *fiore*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] A border worked with flowers.

florulent (flor'ö-lent), *a.* [< L. *florulentus*, flowery, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] Flowery; blossoming; in *decorative art*, formed wholly or in part of imitated flowers; floreated.

> *Florulent* scrolls in relief upon a mat ground.
> *H. S. Cuming*, Jour. Archæol. Ass., XV. 227.

florulous† (flor'ö-lus), *a.* Florulent.

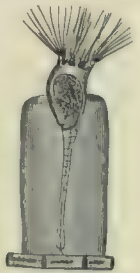
flory (flō'ri), *a.* [See *fleury*, *floree*.] In *her.*, same as *fleury*.—**Cross double-parted flory.** See *double*.—**Cross flory.** See *cross*¹.

floscampy†, *n.* [An accom. of the L. *flos campi*, flower of the field: *flos* (*flor-*), flower; *campi*, gen. of *campus*, field: see *camp*².] A field-flower; a name of the rose of Sharon.

> Haill! *floscampy*, and flower vyrgynall,
> The odour of thy goodnes reflars to vs all.
> *York Plays*, p. 444.

floscular (flos'kụ-lär), *a.* [< *floscule* + *-ar*¹.] In *bot.*, same as *discoid*, as applied to flower-heads in the *Compositæ*; composed of florets. Also *flosculous*, *flosculose*.

Floscularia (flos-kụ-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < **floscularis* (see *floscule*) + *-ia*.] 1. The typical genus of wheel-animalcules of the family *Flosculariidæ*. *F. proboscidea* and *F. ornata* are examples.—2. A genus of rugose cup-corals: same as *Cyathophyllum*. *Eichwald*, 1829.



Wheel-animalcule, *Floscularia ornata*, magnified 500 times.

Flosculariæa (flos-kū-lā-ri-ē'-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < **floscularis* (see *floscule*) + *-æa*.] A group of rotifers, corresponding to the family *Flosculariidæ*.

flosculariau (flos-kụ-lā'ri-ạn), *n.* A rotifer or wheel-animalcule of the family *Flosculariidæ*.

> We may call attention especially to the *flosculariaus*. They are commonly found attached to the stems and leaves of aquatic plants. The foot-stalk bearing the bell-shaped body is very long.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 204.

Flosculariidæ (flos″kụ-lạ-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Floscularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of permanently fixed rotifers, with a long ringed foot, usually with gelatinous coverings and tubes, and the wheel-organ lobed or deeply cleft.

floscule (flos'kūl), *n.* [= F. *floscule* = Sp. *flósculo* = Pg. It. *flosculo*, < L. *flosculus*, also *floscula*, f., a floweret, a little flower, dim. of *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower*.] A floret.

flosculet†, *n.* [< *floscule* + *-et*.] A bud. *Davies.*

> But when your own faire print was set
> Once in a virgin *flosculet*
> Sweet as yourself, and newly blown,
> To give that life resign'd your own.
> *Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 133.

Flosculidæ (flos-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *flosculus* (lit. a little flower) + *-idæ*.] A family of *Discomedusæ* with simple unbranched narrow radial canals, a ring-canal, central mouth, and mouth-arms at the end of a mouth-tube.

flosculiferous (flos-kụ-lif'e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *entom.*, terminating in a distended hollow process or organ, open beneath, and somewhat resembling a labiate flower, as the abdomen of a fulgora or lantern-fly.

flosculous, flosculose (flos'kụ-lus, -lōs), *a.* [< L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower: see *floscule*.] Same as *floscular*.

flos ferri (flos fer'ī). A coralloid variety of calcium carbonate or aragonite, often found in connection with iron ores.

flosh¹ (flosh), *v. t.* [Also *floush*; a dial. var. of *flash*² and *flush*², q. v.] To spill; splash. [Prov. Eng.]

flosh² (flosh), *n.* [< ME. *flosshe*, *flosche*, another form of *flasshe*, *flasche*, a pool: see *flash*³, *n.*] 1. A pool: same as *flash*³.

> Al in a semblé sweyed to-geder,
> Bitwene a *flosche* in that fryth, & a foo cragge.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1430.

2. A swamp; a body of standing water grown over with weeds, reeds, etc. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

> Ducks a paddock-hunting scour the bog,
> And powheads spartle in the oosy *flosh*.
> *Davidson*, Seasons, p. 12.

flosh³ (flosh), *n.* [Origin uncertain; either the same as *flosh*² (cf. *flosh-hole* and *flash*³), or an accom. of G. *flösse*, a float, a trough in which ore is washed: see *float*, *n.*, and cf. *floss*².] In *metal.*, a hopper-shaped box in which ore is placed for the action of the stamps. The side of the box has a shutter, which is raised or lowered to allow the ore to escape when it has reached the desired fineness.

flosh-hole (flosh'hōl), *n.* A hole which receives the waste water from a mill-pond. *Halliwell.*

floshin (flosh'in), *n.* [Sc., also written *floshan*, dim. of *flosh*², q. v.] A puddle larger than a dub, but shallow. *Jamieson.*

flosh-silk (flosh'silk), *n.* Same as *floss-silk*. [Rare.]

> The truckle-bed of Valour and Freedom is not wadded with *flosh-silk*.
> *Landor.*

floss¹ (flos), *n.* [E. dial., prob. a weakened form of *flosh*², orig. *flash*: see *flash*³. The word, being local Eng., can hardly be borrowed from G. dial. *floss*, running water, a stream: see *fleet*³.] A small stream of water: used as a name in the extract.

> A wide plain, where the broadening *Floss* hurries on between its green banks to the sea.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 1.

floss² (flos), *n.* [Prob. < G. *floss*, a raft, a boat, a float, *flosse*, a float, buoy: see *float*, *n.*] 1. A fluid glass floating upon iron in a puddling-furnace, produced by the vitrification of oxids and earths.—2. Same as *floss-hole*.

> The *floss*, or outlet of the slag from the [iron-]furnace.
> *Ure*, Dict., II. 997.

floss³ (flos), *n.* [Also written *flosh* (in comp. *flosh-silk*, q. v.) (= Dan. *flos*); < OF. *flosche* (in the phrase *soye flosche*, sleave silk), < It. *floscia* (*floscia seta*, sleave silk—Florio); cf. OF. *flosche*, weak, soft, as a boneless lump of flesh, < It. *floscio*, dial. *flosso*, weak, soft, feeble, flaccid, < L. *fluxus*, fluid, loose, slack, frail, weak, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *flux*, *fluent*.] 1. A downy or silky substance inclosed by the husks of certain plants, as maize and milkweed.—2. Same as *floss-silk*.—3. The leaves of red canary-grass; also, the common rush. [Scotch.]

> No person shall cut bent nor pull *floss* . . . before the first of Lammas yearly.
> Quoted in *G. Barry's* Hist. Orkney Islands, App., p. 457.

floss-embroidery (flos'em-broi″dėr-i), *n.* Any embroidery in which floss-silk or filoselle is used in considerable quantities. On account of its delicacy and tendency to cling to whatever touches it, and so suffer defacement, it is but little used in embroidery applied to wearing-apparel, and is employed especially for church embroidery.

floss-hole (flos'hōl), *n.* The opening in a blast-furnace where the slag is withdrawn. Also *floss*.

> Preventing the metal from running out at the *floss-hole* when it begins to fuse.
> *Ure*, Dict., II. 997.

flossification (flos″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [Improp. form of *florification*, resting on L. *flos*, nom., instead of *flor-*, the stem, of the first element.] Same as *florification*.

floss-silk (flos'silk), *n.* [Sometimes written *flosh-silk* (= Dan. *flos-silke*); < *floss*³ + *silk*.] Silk fiber from the finest part of the cocoon, carded and spun but not twisted, so as to be extremely soft and downy in its surface while retaining a high luster. It is used chiefly for embroidery. Filoselle often replaces it.

flossy (flos'i), *a.* [< *floss*³ + *-y*¹.] Belonging to, composed of, or resembling floss.

> The thin *flossy* wreath of hair . . . invested his temples.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

floss-yarn (flos'yärn), *n.* [< *floss*³ + *yarn*.] A soft, slightly twisted yarn made from floss-silk or filoselle.

flot (flot), *n.* [< ME. *flot*, a float, ship, etc.: see *float*, *n.* In def. 2 a particular use, < ME. *flot*, < AS. **flot*, in comp. **flot-smere* (*-smeru*), floating fat, the scum of a pot (Somner; not authenticated) (= Icel. *flot*, fat, grease, from cooked meat, = Sw. *flott*, grease); lit. that which floats, < *fléotan* (pp. *floten*), E. *fleet*¹, etc., float: see *fleet*¹, *v.*, and cf. *fleet*⁵, *v. t.*] 1†. See *float*, *n.*—2. Floating fat; the scum of a pot; the scum of broth. [Scotch.]

> As a fornes [furnace] ful of *flot* that upon fyr boyles,
> When bryȝt brennande brondez are bet ther an-vnder.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1011.

flota (flō'tạ̈), *n.* [Sp., a fleet: see *float*, *v.* and *n.*, and *fleet*¹, *n.*] A commercial fleet; especially, the fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz in Mexico, to transport to Spain the products of Spanish America.

flotage, *n.* See *floatage*.

flotant (flō'tạnt), *a.* [Formerly also written (accom.) *floatant*; < F. *flottant*, ppr. of *flotter*, float: see *float*, *v.*] In *her.*, represented as if floating either in the air, as a bird or flag, or in the water. As applied to a bird, it is synonymous with *disclosed*.

flotation (flọ-tā'shọn), *n.* [Formerly also written (accom.) *floatation*; < OF. as if **flotation*, the orig. type of OF. *flotaison*, F. dial. *flotaison*, the flooding or irrigation of a meadow, F. *flottaison*, the line of flotation, water-line, < *floter*, *flotter*, float: see *float*. Cf. *flotsam*, ult. a doublet of *flotation*.] 1. The act or state of floating.

> Nor is this individual life of the units provable only where free *flotation* in a liquid allows its signs to be readily seen.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 218.

> The fruit consisted of racemes, or clusters of nutlets, which seem to have been provided with broad lateral wings for *flotation* in the air.
> *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 133.

2. The science of floating bodies.—**Plane or line of flotation**, the plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it; the dividing line between the part of a ship or other floating body below the surface of the water and that above it. In ships this line has an intimate relation to their buoyancy and equilibrium.—**Stable flotation**, a phrase applied to that position of a floating body in which it is not capable of

being upset by the exertion of a small force, but, when slightly disturbed, invariably returns to its former position.

flotative (flō′tā-tiv), *a.* [< *flotat*(*ion*) + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to flotation; having the quality of floating. *E. H. Knight.*

flote^1†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *float.*

flote^2†, *v. t.* [Cf. *flotten-milk.*] A variant of *fleet*^{5}, 1.

> Such cheeses, good Cisley, ye *floted* to nigh.
> *Tusser*, A Lesson for Dairy Maid Cisley.

floter†, **flotery**†. Obsolete forms of *flutter, fluttery.*

floternel (flō-tėr-nel′), *n.* [OF.] A variety of the gambeson worn toward the close of the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth century. Also spelled *flotternel.*

flotilla (flō-til′ä), *n.* [= F. *flotille* (> D. *flotille, flotilje* = G. Dan. *flotille* = Sw. *flottilj*) = It. *flottiglia*, < Sp. *flotilla* (= Pg. *flotilha*), a little fleet, dim. of *flota*, a fleet: see *float, n., flota.*] A little fleet; a fleet of small vessels.

> His [Lafayette's] entire *flotilla*, ammunition of war, and even the city of Annapolis, were saved from destruction by an improvised gun-boat. *J. A. Stevens*, Gallatin, p. 299.

> Before breakfast was over, [we] found ourselves surrounded by a perfect *flotilla* of boats.
> *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

flotis†, *n.* [ME. *flotyse, flotyce*, the same as *flot*, with F. term.: see *flot*, 2.] Scum.

> *Flotyse* or *flotyce* of a pott or other lyke, spuma.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 168.

> If thou burnest blood and fat together to please God, what other thing dost thou make of God than one that had lust to smell to burnt *flotes?* *Tyndale*, Works, II. 215.

flots (flots), *n. pl.* [F., pl. of *flot*, a wave, < L. *fluctus*, a wave: see *float, n.*] Loops of ribbon or lace arranged in rows, each row overlapping that below, so as to give to the material the appearance of little ripples or waves: a device often used in dressmaking, etc.

flotsam (flot′sam), *n.* [Also formerly *flotzam, flotsom, flotsome* (and dial. *floatsome*, q. v.), corrupt forms of the more orig. *flotson, flotsen*, contr. of **flottison* (cf. *jetsam*, < *jettison*); < OF. **flotaison*, flotsam, not found in this special sense, but the same as OF. *flotaison*, F. dial. *flotaison*, the flooding or irrigation of meadows, F. *flottaison*, the line of flotation, water-line, < *floter, flotter*, float, < L. *fluctuare*, float: see *float, v., flotation. Flotsam*, which has hitherto been unexplained as to its termination, is thus a corrupt form, a doublet of *flotation* (ult. of *fluctuation*), as the associated *jetsam, jettison*, is of *jactation.*] Such part of the wreck of a ship and its cargo as is found floating. See *jetsam.*

> The interior of the house bore sufficient witness to the ravages of the ocean, and to the exercise of those rights which the lawyers term *Flotsome* and Jetsome.
> *Scott*, The Pirate, xli.

> *Flotsam*, jetsam, and lagan are not the lawful spoils of the finders, but must be delivered up to those who can prove their right to them, the owners paying a reasonable reward, . . . which is called salvage.
> *Bithell*, Counting-house Dict.

flotsom†, **flotson**†, *n.* See *flotsam.*

flottable (flot′a-bl), *a.* [F., < *flotter*, float: see *float, v.*] In *French law*, capable of floating boats or rafts: said of a watercourse.

flotten† (flot′en), *p. a.* [See *flotten-milk.*] Skimmed.

flotten-milk† (flot′en-milk), *n.* [= OD. *vlotemelck*, skimmed milk, also curded milk, = MLG. *vlote-melk*, LG. *flöte-melk, flaten* or *afflaten melk*, skimmed milk; cf. Sc. *flottins*, also *fleetings*, the same as *flot-whey*, floating curds in whey; the first element in *flotten-milk* is another form of *flet*, pp. of *fleet*^{5}: see *fleet*^{5}.] Skimmed milk. [Prov. Eng.]

flotter†, *v. i.* A Middle English variant of *flutter.*

flotternel, *n.* See *floternel.*

flot-whey† (flot′hwā), *n.* Floating curds in whey.

flotzam†, *n.* See *flotsam.*

flough^1, *n.* Same as *flue*^{3}.

flough^2, *a.* See *flow*^{4}.

flounce^1 (flouns), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *flounced*, ppr. *flouncing.* [ME. not found; cf. obs. *fluce* (Nares), flounce; < Sw. dial. *flunsa*, dip, plunge, fall into water with a plunge, OSw. *flunsa*, plunge, = Norw. *flunsa*, hurry, work hurriedly; cf. *flumsa*, fly fast, fly hard.] To make abrupt or agitated movements with the limbs and body; turn or twist as with sudden petulance or impatience; move with flings or turns, as if in displeasure or annoyance: as, to *flounce* out of a room.

> You neither fret, nor fume, nor *flounce.* *Swift.*

> Nay, 'tis in vain to *flounce*—and discompose yourself and your Dress. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

> After delivering herself of her speech, she *flounced* back again to her seat, mighty proud of the exploit.
> *Greville*, Memoirs, Feb. 25, 1831.

flounce^1 (flouns), *n.* [< *flounce*^{1}, *v.*] A sudden fling or turn, as of the body.

> At the head of the next pool a *flounce*, and the apparition of a head and tail brings your heart into your mouth.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 340.

flounce^2 (flouns), *n.* [A changed form of earlier *frounce*, q. v.] A deep ruffle; a strip of any material used to decorate a garment, especially a skirt near the bottom, gathered or plaited at one edge, and loose and floating at the other, the gathered edge being sewed to the garment.

> Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow
> To change a *flounce* or add a furbelow.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 100.

> Peeps into every chest and box,
> Turns all her furbeloes and *flounces.*
> *Prior*, The Dove.

flounce^2 (flouns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flounced*, ppr. *flouncing.* [< *flounce*^{2}, *n.*] **1.** To deck with flounces: as, to *flounce* a petticoat or a gown.

> She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot.
> *Addison*, Country Fashions.

> Women, insolent, and self-caress'd, . . .
> Curl'd, scented, furbelow'd, and *flounc'd* around.
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 51.

2. To surround with something arranged like a flounce. [Rare.]

> He has . . . stifled ponds, and *flounced* himself with flowering shrubs and Kent fences.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 170.

flouncing (floun′sing), *n.* [< *flounce*^{2} + *-ing*^{1}.] Material for making flounces; flounces collectively: as, Chantilly *flouncings.*

flounder^1 (floun′dėr), *v. i.* [Perhaps a nasalized form, influenced by *flounce*^{1} or *flounder*^{2}, of D. *flodderen*, (1) splash through the mire (*flodder*, mire, dirt), (2) dangle, flap, wave; in the latter senses another form (= MHG. *vladern*, G. *fladdern, flattern* = Sw. *fladdra*) of OD. *vlederen* (= MHG. *vledern*), flutter: see *flutter* and *flatter*^{2}.] **1.** To make clumsy efforts with the limbs and body when hampered in some manner; struggle awkwardly or impotently; toss; tumble about, as in mire or snow.

> After his horse had flounced and *floundered* with his heeles. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, p. 77.

> Head and heels upon the floor
> They *founder'd* all together.
> *Tennyson*, The Goose.

> Stuck in a quagmire, *floundered* worse and worse,
> Until he managed somehow scramble back
> Into the safe sure rutted road once more.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 97.

2. Figuratively, to grope uncertainly or confusedly, as for ideas or facts; speak or act with imperfect knowledge or discernment; make awkward or abortive efforts for extrication from errors of speech or conduct.

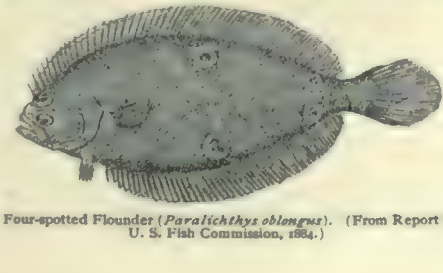
> Swearing and supperless the hero sate, . . .
> Plung'd for his sense, but found no bottom there,
> Yet wrote and *flounder'd* on, in mere despair.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 120.

> *Floundering* along without clear purpose, without any real head, how can we be victorious?
> *Letter of Gov. John A. Andrew* (Mass.), Jan. 14, 1863.

> He plunged into the sea of metaphysics, and *floundered* awhile in waters too deep for intellectual security.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 274.

flounder^1 (floun′dėr), *n.* [< *flounder*^{1}, *v.*] The act of struggling or splashing about, as in mire or other hampering medium: as, with a desperate *flounder* he freed himself.

flounder^2 (floun′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *flounder, flowndur* = G. *flunder, flünder*, < Sw. Norw. *flundra* = Dan. *flynder* = Icel. *flydhra*, a flounder.] **1.** A flatfish; a fish of the family *Pleuronectidæ.* The name applies to some or any such fish. (*a*) In England it is applied especially to the plaice, *Pleuronectes* or *Platessa flesus.* This is one of the most common of the European flatfishes, and is found in the sea and near the mouths of large rivers; but it abounds most where the bottom is soft, whether of clay, sand, or mud. Flounders feed upon aquatic insects, worms, and small fishes, and sometimes acquire the weight of 4 pounds. The common flounder is an inhabitant of the Northern, Baltic, and Mediterranean seas. (*b*) In the eastern United States, the common flounder is the *Pseudopleuronectes americanus* or the *Paralichthys oblongus*, here figured. (*c*) In California, and along the western coast generally, the *Pleuronectes stellatus* is known as the flounder. In other parts of the world colonized by the English the name is transferred to some common representative of the family *Pleuronectidæ.*



Four-spotted Flounder (*Paralichthys oblongus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

> But now men on deyntees so hem delyte,
> To fede hem vpon the fysches lyte,
> As *flowndres*, perches, and such pykyng ware.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 224.

2. A tool whose edge is used to stretch the leather for a boot-front on a blocking-board.

> The fronts [of boots] are regularly placed on a block, being forced into position by an instrument called the *flounder.* *Ure*, Dict., III. 100.

flounder-lantern (floun′dėr-lan″tėrn), *n.* A local English (Cornwall) name of the common flounder or plaice.

flour (flour), *n.* [An earlier spelling of *flower*, which in the particular sense of 'fine meal' (cf. Icel. *flūr*, a flower, also flour, fine meal; F. *fleur de farine* = Sp. *flor de la harina* = Pg. *flor de farinha*, flour, lit. flower of meal, i. e., the finest part; cf. *flowers of sulphur, flos ferri*, etc.) is now confined to the spelling *flour:* see *flower.*] **1**†. An obsolete spelling of *flower* (in the botanical and derived senses).—**2.** The finely ground meal of wheat or of any other grain; especially, the finer part of meal separated by bolting; hence, any vegetable or other substance reduced to a fine and soft powder: as, *flour* of emery; hop-*flour.*

> Zuych difference ase ther is . . . be-tuene bren and *flour* of huete. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

> Whete and *flour*, flesch and lardere,
> Al togedyr they sette on fere.
> *Richard Coer de Lion*, l. 6103.

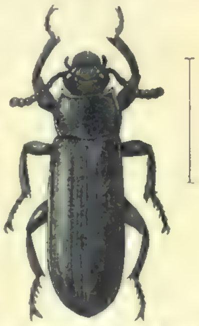
> All
> From me do backe receiue the *Flowre* of all,
> And leaue me but the Bran.
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1 (folio, 1623).

3. A snow-like mass of finely crystallized saltpeter used in the manufacture of gunpowder. It is formed by cooling a solution of saltpeter from 180° to 70° F. in large shallow copper pans, and continually agitating it by hand or by machinery during the process of crystallization. The fine crystals settle to the bottom, are removed, and allowed to drain on inclined forms, when they are ready for washing.—**Flour of meat**, a fine flour made of dried meat.—**Flour of powder**, gunpowder not granulated, but pulverized.—**Fossil flour.** See *fossil.*—**Second flour**, flour of a coarser quality; seconds.

flour (flour), *v.* [See *flower, v.* In the later senses, < *flour, n.*, 2.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. An obsolete spelling of *flower.*—**2.** In *mining*, in the amalgamation process, the mercury is said to flour when it breaks up into fine globules, which, owing to the presence of some impurity, do not unite with the precious metal with which they are brought in contact. This defect is known as *flouring*, and also as *sickening*, both in Australia and on the Pacific coast of the United States.

II. *trans.* **1.** To grind and bolt; convert into flour: as, to *flour* wheat.—**2.** To sprinkle with flour.

flour-beetle (flour′bē″tl), *n.* A beetle, *Tenebrio molitor*, which lives in all its stages on flour or farinaceous substances. The larva is an inch long, cylindrical, smooth and glossy, and is known as the *meal-worm.* See also cut under *meal-worm.*



Flour-beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*). (Line shows natural size.)

flour-bolt (flour′bōlt), *n.* A machine for bolting flour; a bolter. It consists of a cylindrical sieve covered with bolting-cloth or fine gauze, and containing beaters that beat and press the meal as it comes from the stone against the sides of the bolt, and force the fine flour through the gauze, thus separating it from the refuse or offal.

flour-box (flour′boks), *n.* A tin box for dredging or scattering flour; a dredging-box.

flour-dredge (flour′drej), *n.* Same as *flour-box.*

flour-dredger (flour′drej″ėr), *n.* Same as *flour-box.*

flour-dresser (flour′dres″ėr), *n.* A cylinder for dressing flour, instead of passing it through bolting-cloths.

flour-emery (flour′em″e-ri), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, ground corundum, which when pure is almost an impalpable powder, used to polish gems, glass, etc. It is sometimes adulterated with garnet and topaz.

flouren (flour′en), *a.* [< *flour* + *-en*^{2}.] Made of flour: as, *flouren* cakes. *Mackay.* [Prov. Eng.]

flourette†, *n.* See *floweret.*

flour-gold (flour'gōld), *n.* In *placer-mining,* a name sometimes given to gold occurring in exceedingly fine particles.

flouring-mill (flour'ing-mil), *n.* A mill for making flour, usually on a large scale: distinguished from *grist-mill.* [U. S.]

The way from the mealing-stone to the *flouring-mill* is long. *Amer. Anthropologist,* I. 307.

flourish (flur'ish), *v.* [< ME. *flourishen, flurishen, florishen, florischen,* etc., bloom, flower, adorn with flowers, adorn, ornament, rarely (in Wyclif) of a spear, tr. brandish, intr. be brandished; < OF. *flouriss-, floriss-, fluriss-,* stem of certain parts of *flourir, florir, flurir,* F. *fleurir* (ppr. *fleurissant, florissant,* blooming, *florissant,* flourishing, prosperous), bloom, blossom, flower, flourish, prosper, = Pr. *florire* = It. *fiorire* (< L. *florere*) = Sp. Pg. *florecer,* < L. *florescere,* begin to blossom, begin to prosper, inceptive of *florere,* blossom, flower, prosper, flourish; cf. *flos* (*flor-*), a blossom, a flower: see *flower, n.* and *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To bloom; blossom; flower.

The fijgetree shall not *florisshe.*
Wyclif, Hab. iii. 17 (Oxf.).

Let us see if the vine *flourish,* whether the tender grape appear, and the pomegranates bud forth. Cant. vii. 12.

Wither one rose, and let the other *flourish!*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

2. To thrive under natural forces or conditions; be in a state of natural vigor or development; grow or be developed vigorously.

A golden troop doth pass on every side
Of *flourishing* young men and virgins gay,
Which keep fair measure all the flow'ry way.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

When he [the cunning enemy] had thus covertly sown them [tares], what wonder was it that they should grow up together with the corn and *flourish?*
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

By continual meditations in sacred writings a man as naturally improves and advances in holiness as a tree thrives and *flourishes* in a kindly and well-watered soil.
Bp. Horne, On Ps. i.

3. To thrive under social or spiritual forces or relations; be vigorous in action or development; be successful or prosperous.

Jews that were zealous for the Law, but withal infidels in respect of Christianity, . . . did while they *flourished* no less persecute the Church than heathens.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.

After kingdoms and commonwealths have *flourished* for a time, disturbances, seditions, and wars often arise.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iii., Expl.

But thou shalt *flourish* in immortal youth,
Unhurt amid the war of elements.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

Our farmers round, well pleased with constant gain,
Like other farmers, *flourish* and complain.
Crabbe, Works, I. 46.

4. To be in a state of active existence or actual exercise; exist in activity or practice.

In our school-books we say,
Of those that held their heads above the crowd,
They *flourish'd* then or then. *Tennyson,* The Brook.

John Woolton, bishop of Exeter, who *flourished* soon after the Reformation, . . . was born in the year 1537.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 12.

The grammatical sciences on the one hand, the mathematical and physical on the other, *flourished* in Alexandria side by side, and formed a foundation for all the later science of the world.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 468.

5. To make flourishes; use flowery or fanciful embellishments: as, to *flourish* in writing or speech.

My sad thoughts
Told me some poisonous snake was closely hid
Under your *flourishing* words.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 2.

They dilate sometimes and *flourish* long on little incidents. *Watts,* Logic.

True, ma'am, as you say, one should be quick in divulging matters of this nature; for should we be tedious, perhaps, while we are *flourishing* on the subject, two or three lives may be lost! *Sheridan,* The Rivals, v. 1.

His [name], that seraphs tremble at, is hung
Disgracefully on ev'ry trifler's tongue,
Or serves the champion in forensic war
To *flourish* and parade with at the bar.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 665.

6. To move or be moved in fantastic, irregular figures; play with fantastic or wavering motion.

Impetuous spread
The stream, and smoking, *flourish'd* o'er his head.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 180.

7. In *music:* (*a*) To play an elaborate, ostentatious passage, or to play in an ostentatious or showy manner. (*b*) To play a trumpet-call or fanfare.

Why do the emperor's trumpets *flourish* thus?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2.

8. To boast; vaunt; brag. *Pope.*—**9**†. To shake; be brandished.

He schal scorne a *florischynge* spere [vibrantem hastam, Vulgate]. *Wyclif,* Job xli. 26 (Purv.).

II. *trans.* **1**†. To cause to bloom; cause to thrive or grow luxuriantly.

How God almyghti of his grete grace
Hath *flourished* the erthe on every side!
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 78.

I must confess you have express'd a lover,
Wanted no art to *flourish* your warm passion.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iii. 3.

2†. To cause to prosper; preserve.

The fierthe [fourth] is a fortune that *florissheth* the soule Wyth sobrete fram al synne. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 294.

3. To embellish with flourishes, as handwriting, diction, etc.; adorn with flowery or showy words, figures, or lines; in general, to ornament profusely in any way: as, to *flourish* a signature.

Florysshe thy dysshe with pouder thou mygt.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 9.

I saw sixe very precious sockets made indeede but of timber work, but *flowrished* over with a triple gilting.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 178.

His son's fine taste an opener vista loves,
Foe to the Dryads of his father's groves;
One boundless green, or *flourish'd* carpet views.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 95.

The day book and inventory book shall be *flourished.*
Tr. of *French Com. Code.*

4. To finish with care; enlarge and embellish; elaborate.

All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flourished* into large works. *Bacon,* War with Spain.

5. To brandish; hold in the hand and shake or wave about; hence, to display ostentatiously; flaunt: as, to *flourish* a sword or a whip; to *flourish* one's wealth or finery; to *flourish* one's authority.

A horseman apeeride, . . . *florishynge* a shaft.
Wyclif, 2 Mac. xi. 8 (Oxf. and Purv.).

He casteth ful harde,
And *fluricheth* his falsnes opon fele wise,
And fer he casteth to-forn the folke to destroye.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 484.

My sword, I say!—Old Montague is come,
And *flourishes* his blade in spite of me.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1.

6†. To gloss over; give a fair appearance to.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin;
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth *flourish* the deceit. *Shak.,* M. for M., iv. 1.

flourish (flur'ish), *n.* [< *flourish, v.*] **1**†. A flourishing condition.

Present Rome may be said to be but the Monument of Rome past, when she was in that *Flourish* that St. Austin desired to see her in. *Howell,* Letters, I. i. 38.

2. Showy adornment; decoration; ornament.

My beauty, though but mean,
Needs not the painted *flourish* of your praise.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1.

3. Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; especially, parade of words and figures; rhetorical display.

Ham. Let the foils be brought, the gentleman willing, and the king hold his purpose, I will win for him, if I can. . . .
Osr. Shall I re-deliver you e'en so?
Ham. To this effect, sir; after what *flourish* your nature will. *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 2.

He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue. *Dryden.*

"In my prison of England" [said Charles], "for the weariness, danger, and displeasure in which I then lay, I have many a time wished I had been slain at the battle where they took me." This is a *flourish,* if you will, but it is something more. *R. L. Stevenson,* Charles of Orleans.

4. A figure formed by bold or fanciful lines or strokes of the pen or graver: as, the *flourishes* about an initial letter.—**5.** A brandishing; the waving of something held in the hand: as, the *flourish* of a sword, a cane, or a whip.

The next day Miss Ritter saw the deacon drive past with a wagon-load of children; he nodded his head at her as he passed, and whipped up the old horse with a *flourish.*
Harper's Mag.

6. In *music:* (*a*) An elaborate but unmeaning passage for display, or as a preparation for real performance.

I was startled with a *flourish* of many musical instruments that I never heard before.
Addison, Religions in Waxwork.

He preluded his address by a sonorous blast of the nose, a preliminary *flourish* much in vogue among public orators. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 213.

(*b*) A trumpet-call; a fanfare.—**Flourish of trumpets,** a trumpet-call, fanfare, or prelude for one or more trumpets, performed on the approach of any person of distinction; hence, any ostentatious preliminary sayings or doings: as, his advertisement is accompanied with a *flourish of trumpets.*

A *flourish, trumpets!*—strike alarum, drums!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

flourishable† (flur'ish-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *flourish* + *-able.*] Flaunting. *Davies.*

He [the devil] sets the countenance of continuance on them [the wicked], which indeed are more fallible in their certainty than *flourishable* in their bravery.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 217.

flourished (flur'isht), *p. a.* In *her.,* same as *fleury.*

flourisher (flur'ish-ėr), *n.* One who flourishes.

flourishing (flur'ish-ing), *p. a.* Vigorous; prosperous; thriving.

The Gardyn is alweys grene and *florisshing,* alle the cesouns of the Zeer, als wel in Wyntre es in Somer.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 54.

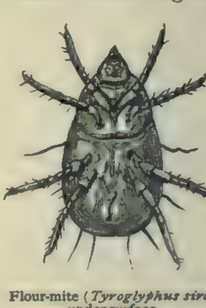
Wealth and plenty in a land where Justice raignes not is no argument of a *flourishing* State, but of a neerness rather to ruin or commotion. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, ix.

The old city [Alexandria] was, without doubt, in a *flourishing* condition, when the trade of the East Indies was carried on that way by the Venetians.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 7.

flourishingly (flur'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a flourishing manner; with adornment; thrivingly.

She is in lyke case *flourishinglye* decked wyth golde, preciouse stone, and pearles.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, ii.

flourishing-thread (flur'ish-ing-thred), *n.* A variety of linen thread used for darning and otherwise repairing linen fabric, and also in netting and similar fancy work.



Flour-mite (*Tyroglyphus siro*), under surface. (Highly magnified.)

flour-mill (flour'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding grain into flour; a flouring-mill.

flour-mite (flour'mīt), *n.* One of several mites or acarids which are found in flour, as *Tyroglyphus siro* (*farinæ*) or *T. longior.* See *cheese-mite.*

flouroun†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *floron,* < *flor,* flower: see *flower.*] Flower-work; an ornamental flower.

A fret of golde she hadde next her heer,
And upon that a white corowne she beer,
With *flourouns* smale.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 217.

flour-packer (flour'pak"ėr), *n.* A machine for packing bags or barrels with flour.

floury (flour'i), *a.* [< *flour* + *-y*^{1}.] **1**†. An obsolete spelling of *flowery.*—**2.** Consisting of or resembling flour; covered with flour: as, your coat is *floury.*

She shook her own *floury* hands vigorously, and offered one at last, muffled in her apron.
S. O. Jewett, Country Doctor, p. 193.

floush (floush), *v. t.* Same as *flosh*^{1}.

flout^{1} (flout), *n.* [< ME. *flowte* (also *floyte:* see *floit*^{2}), a flute, < OF. *flaüte, flahute,* also *fleüte,* and (with false silent *s*) *flaüste, flahuste, fleüste,* later *flute* (> mod. E. *flute,* which has displaced the ME. form), mod. F. *flûte:* see further under *flute*^{1}.] **1**†. A flute.—**2.** A boys' whistle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** [Cf. It. *fagotto,* a bundle, fagot, also a wind-instrument.] A truss or bundle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flout^{1}† (flout), *v. i.* [< ME. *flowten* (also *floyten:* see *floit*^{2}), play on a flute, < OF. *flaüter,* also *fleüter,* and (with false silent *s*) *fleüster,* play on the flute: see *flout*^{1}, *n.,* and further under *flute*^{1}. Cf. *flout*^{2}.] To play on the flute.

Syngynge he was, or *flowtynge* [var. *floytynge*] al the day.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 91.

They *flouted* and they taberd, they yellyd and they cryed,
Ioyinge in theyr manner as semyd by theyr semblaunt.
Lydgate, Pylgremage of the Sowle (ed. 1859), ii. 50.

flout^{2} (flout), *v.* [Prob. a particular use of *flout*^{1}, play the flute; cf. MD. *fluyten,* talk smoothly or flatteringly, tr. soothe, as a horse, by blandishments, impose upon, jeer, a particular use of *fluyten,* mod. D. *fluiten* = E. *flout*^{1}, play the flute: see *floit*^{2}. A similar turn of thought appears in F. *piper,* decoy, catch with a bird-call, take in, cheat, deceive, < *pipe,* pipe: see *pipe* and *peep*^{2}.] **I.** *intrans.* To mock; jeer; scoff; behave with disdain or contumely: with *at* before an object.

Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout.* *Swift.*

The Imagination is a faculty that *flouts at* foreordination. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 237.

He makes peace with nothing, takes refuge in nothing. He *flouts at* happiness, *at* repose, *at* joy.
The Century, XXVI. 540.

II. *trans.* To mock or scoff at; treat with disdain or contempt.

A college of wit-crackers cannot *flout* me out of my humour.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 4.

The gay beams of lightsome day
Gild but to *flout* the ruins gray.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

For he had never *flouted* them, neither made overmuch of outcry, because they robbed other people.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iv.

=**Syn.** See *taunt.*

flout^{2} (flout), *n.* [< *flout*^{2}, *v.*] A mock; a scoff; a gibe.

The Spaniards now thought them secure, and therefore . . . asked them if they would be pleased to walk to their Plantations, with many other such *flouts;* but our Men answered never a word.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 116.

Wherefore wail for one
Who put your beauty to this *flout* and scorn
By dressing it in rags?
Tennyson, Geraint.

The broad flout†, an ironical representation of a thing as its opposite.

As he that saw a dwarfe go in the streete said to his companion that walked with him, See yonder gyant; and to a Negro or woman blackemoore, in good sooth ye are a faire one: we may call it *the broad floute.*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 159.

The antiphrasis, or *the broad flout*, when we deride by flat contradiction, antithetically calling a dwarf a giant.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 52.

floutage† (flou'tāj), *n.* [< *flout*^{2} + *-age.*] The act of flouting; flouts.

The *floutage* of his own family.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Characters.

flouter^{1}† (flou'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *flowtour*, *floutour*, < OF. *flaüteur*, *fleüsteor*, mod. F. *flûteur*, a player on the flute: see *flout*^{1} and *fluter.*] One who plays on the flute; a fluter.

flouter^{2} (flou'tėr), *n.* [< *flout*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] One who flouts; a mocker.

Democritus, that common *flouter* of folly, was ridiculous himself.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 71.

floutingly (flou'ting-li), *adv.* With flouting; disdainfully.

flouting-stock (flou'ting-stok), *n.* [< *flouting* + *stock.* Cf. *laughing-stock.*] 1. An object of flouting or ridicule; a laughing-stock. *Shak.* [Rare.]—2†. A scoffing jest.

You are wise, and full of gibes and *vlouting-stogs;* and 'tis not convenient you should be cozened.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

flow^{1} (flō), *v.* [< ME. *flowen*, < AS. *flōwan* (pret. *fleów*, pl. *fleówen*, pp. *flōwen*), flow, = D. *vloeijen* = MLG. *vlöien*, *vlöigen*, LG. *floien*, *flojen*, flow, = OHG. *flouwen*, *flewen*, *flawen*, MHG. *vlouwen*, *vlewen*, *vlöen*, *flæen*, *fleun*, etc., G. dial. *flauen*, wash, rinse (in running water), = Icel. *flōa*, flood, also boil milk; cf. Gr. πλώειν, Ionic form equiv. to Gr. πλέειν, πλεῖν (√ *πλεF), sail, go by sea, float, swim, = L. *pluere*, rain (*pluit*, it rains), Skt. √ *plu*, float, swim, sail, hover, fly; a shorter form of the root which appears in AS. *fleótan*, E. *fleet*^{1}, float, etc., and the derived AS. *flotian*, E. *float:* see *fleet*^{1} and *float.* Hence *flood*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move along, as water or other fluid, in a continuous succession or stream, by the force either of gravity or of impulse upon individual particles or parts; move in a current; stream; run: as, the river *flows* northward; venous blood *flows* from the extremities to the heart; the crowd *flowed* in a steady stream toward the point of attraction.

The thridde day shal *flowe* a flood
That al this world shal hyle [cover].
Altenglische Dichtungen (ed. Boddeker), p. 239.

Where Conradus the Emperour admitted them into the Countrie of Sueuia: and thence they *flowed* into other parts.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 160.

Hence—2. To proceed; issue; well forth: as, wealth *flows* from industry and economy.

I'll use that tongue I have; if wit *flow* from it,
As boldness from my bosom, let it not be doubted
I shall do good.
Shak., W. T., ii. 2.

What a brave confidence *flows* from his spirit!
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

Here tears shall *flow* from a more generous cause,
Such tears as patriots shed for dying laws.
Addison, Cato, Prol.

3. To abound; have or be in abundance; be full: as, *flowing* cups or goblets.

The dry streets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman.*

4. To glide smoothly, without harshness or dissonance: as, a *flowing* period; *flowing* numbers.

Cursed be the verse, how well soe'er it *flow*,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 233.

The immortal accents which *flowed* from his [Milton's] lips.
Macaulay, Milton.

5. To hang loose and waving: as, *flowing* skirts; *flowing* locks.

Swell'd with the wanton Wind, they loosely *flow*,
And ev'ry Step and graceful Motion show.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

See the proud pipers on the bow,
And mark the gaudy streamers *flow*
From their loud chanters down.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 16.

6. To rise, as the tide: opposed to *ebb:* as, the tide ebbs and *flows* twice in twenty-four hours.

It ebbethe and *flowethe*, as other sees don.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 272.

It *flowed* twice in six hours, and about Naragansett . . . [the hurricane] raised the tide fourteen or fifteen foot above the ordinary spring tides.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 320.

7. To discharge blood, as in the catamenia or after childbirth.—8. In *ceram.*, to work or blend freely: said of a glaze.

II. *trans.* 1. To cover with water; overflow; inundate: as, the low grounds along the river are annually *flowed.*

And in wynter, and specyally in Lent, it is meruaylously *flowen* with rage of water y^{t} commyth with grete vyolence thrugh the vale of Josophat.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 31.

Here I *flowed* the drie moate, made a new drawbridge.
Evelyn, Diary, May 8, 1666.

2. To carry down in a current: said of water in a river. [Rare.]

While the Tahk-heen'-ah noticeably *flows* less water than the Xulson.
The Century, XXX. 747.

3. To cover with any liquid, as varnish or glaze, by causing it to flow over the surface.

The glass is filed, cleaned, and *flowed* with collodion, as before directed.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 144.

4. In *founding*, to permit (the molten metal) to flow through the mold long enough to carry off all air and foreign matter, in order to insure a casting free from bubbles and similar defects; run through.—**To flow a jib** or **staysail sheet**, to slack it off.

flow^{1} (flō), *n.* [< *flow*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act or state of flowing; a continuous passing or transmission, as of water or other fluid; movement in or as if in a current or stream: as, a *flow* of blood, oil, lava, or magnetism; the volume of *flow* in a river.

They take the *flow* o' the Nile
By certain scales i' the pyramid; they know,
By the height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth
Or foison follow.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7.

Boast the pure blood of an illustrious race,
In quiet *flow* from Lucrece to Lucrece.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 208.

The *flow* of electricity is parallel and proportional to the *flow* of force.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 188.

2. That which flows, or results from flowing; a mass of matter moving or that has moved in a stream: as, to walk over a lava-*flow.*

I do not think that these felsites all belong to one outburst, whether as an intrusion or a *flow.*
Geol. Jour., XLIV. 277.

3. The rise of the tide: as, the daily ebb and *flow.*

His mother was a witch, and one so strong
That could control the moon, make *flows* and ebbs.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

And knows the ebbs
And *flows* of State.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

4. Any strong progressive movement, as of thought, language, trade, etc., comparable to the flow of a river; stream; current: as, a *flow* of eloquence; the *flow* of commodities toward a commercial center.

The feast of reason and the *flow* of soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 128.

Thy constant *flow* of love, that knew no foil.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

5. Figuratively, abundant influx or efflux; copiousness in emission, communication, or reception.

And treasures that can ne'er be told
Shall bless this land, by my rich *flow.*
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 2.

By reason of man's imbecility and proneness to elation of mind, too high a *flow* of prosperity is dangerous.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 76.

My joy at being so agreeably deceived has given me such a *flow* of spirits!
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 2.

6. In *mech.*, the volume of fluid which flows through a passage of any given section in a unit of time.—7. In *ceram.*, the flux used to cause color to run and blend in firing.

What is technically called a *flow:* i. e., introducing a little volatilising salt into the saggar in which the ware is fired.
Jewitt, Ceramic Art, II. viii.

8. That part of an inclosed space, as a reservoir, along and from which a contained liquid is flowing.—**Flow-and-plunge structure**, in *geol.*, a peculiar form of stratification indicating deposition in the presence of strong and frequently shifting currents. The flow-and-plunge structure is nearly the same as *false bedding* (which see, under *false*).—**Flow of induction** across an element of surface, in *magnetism*, the product of the surface of the element by the perpendicular component of induction. *Atkinson.*—**Line of flow**, in *hydrodynamics*, a curve imagined to be so drawn within a liquid at any instant that at each point of the curve the velocity of the liquid is along the curve. A line of flow is not generally the path of a particle, because it represents only an instantaneous state of things, and as the particle moves onward the line of flow itself becomes distorted. But in the case of steady motion the lines of flow are fixed and are paths of particles, being then designated as *streamlines.*

Every *line of flow* cuts every equipotential curve which it meets at right angles; for at each point the resultant velocity is along the tangent to the *line of flow* and along the normal to the equipotential curve.
Minchin, Uniplanar Kinematics, VI. i. § 101.

flow^{2} (flou), *n.* [Sc., < Icel. *flōi*, a marshy moor, also a bay or large frith, < *flōa*, flood: see *flow*^{1}.] A marshy moor; a morass; a low-lying piece of watery land.

In many of these morasses, or *flows*, as they are called, when the surface is bored, the water issues out like a torrent.
Statist. Acc. of Scotland, xix. 20.

A *flow* is a wet tract of ground, generally flat, though such can exist on a gentle slope where there has been no artificial drainage.
Athenæum, No. 3156, p. 503.

flow^{3}†. A form of the obsolete preterit and past participle (*flowen*) of *fly*^{1}.

flow^{4}, **flough**^{2} (flō), *a.* [E. dial.] Cold; windy; boisterous; bleak: as, *flow* weather. *Brockett.*

flowage (flō'āj), *n.* [< *flow*^{1} + *-age.*] The act of flowing; the state of being flowed.

flowand†, *a.* [ME. *flowanda*, *flowende*, ppr. of *flowen*, flow; used archaically.] 1. Flowing.

Mere. But wrote he like a gentleman?
Johp. In rhyme, fine tinkling rhyme, and *flowand* verse.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

2. Unstable; fluctuating. *Jamieson.*

He was *flowand* in his minde, and uncertane to quhat parte he wald assist.
Bellenden, tr. of Livy, p. 49.

flow-bog (flou'bog), *n.* [< *flow*^{2} + *bog.*] A peat-bog of which the surface is liable to rise and fall with every increase or diminution of water, as from rains or springs. Also called *flow-moss.* [Scotland and Ireland.]

flowen†. An obsolete preterit plural and past participle of *fly*^{1}.

flower (flou'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *flowre*, *floure*, *flour;* < ME. *flowre*, *flower*, *flour*, *flur*, *flor* (= G. Dan. Sw. *flor*, blossoming), < OF. *flor*, *flur*, *flour*, *fleur*, F. *fleur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *flor* = It. *fiore*, < L. *flōs* (*flōr-*), a flower, orig. **flōsis*, cf. *flōrere*, orig. **flōsere*, bloom, blossom, flower, flourish, < √ **flōs* = Teut. √ **blōs*, appearing in AS. *blōstma*, E. *blossom*, etc., and, in a shorter form, in AS. *blōwan*, E. *blow*^{2}, bloom, Goth. *blōma* = OS. *blōmo* = AS. **blōma*, E. *bloom:* see *blow*^{2}, *bloom*^{1}, *bloom*^{2}, *blossom.* In the sense of 'fine meal' the word is now separated in spelling: see *flour.* Hence also (from L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower) E. *flora*, *floral*, etc., and (from L. *florere*, flourish) *flower*, *v.*, *flourish*, *florid*, etc.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A growth comprising the reproductive organs of a phenogamous plant and their envelops. A complete flower consists of pistil, stamens, corolla, and calyx in regular series, any one or more of which may be absent. The female organs, or those of fructification, are the ovules, which are usually inclosed within a stigma-bearing pistil or ovary. The male or fertilizing organs are the stamens, the essential part of which is the pollen-case or anther. According to the association or separation of these organs in the flower or upon the plant, flowers are bisexual (hermaphrodite or perfect), unisexual, monœcious, diœcious, etc. The corolla and calyx form the floral envelop or perianth, which may be wholly wanting, in which case the flower is said to be naked or achlamydeous; if the corolla only is absent, the flower is monochlamydeous. (*b*) In *bryology*, the growth comprising the reproductive organs in mosses.—2. In popular language: (*a*) Any blossom or inflorescence.

And there in were also alle maner vertuous Herbes of gode smelle, and alle other Herbes also, that beren faire Floures.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 278.

Here's *flowers* for you:
Hot lavender, mints, savory, marjoram,
The marigold.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

(*b*) Any plant considered with reference to its blossom, or of which the blossom is the essential feature; a plant cultivated for its floral beauty.—3. The best or finest of a number of persons or things, or the choice part of a thing: as, the *flower* of the family.

Thei were thre hundred knyghtes that weren full noble and worthi men, ffor thei were the *flour* of the hoste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 401.

These [the Janizaries] are the *flower* of the Turkish infantery, by whom such wonderfull victories have been atchieved. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 38.

The Kings Forces were the *flower* of those Counties whence they came. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. That state or part of anything which may be likened to the flowering state of a plant; especially, the early period of life or of adult age; youthful vigor; prime: as, the *flower* of youth or manhood; the *flower* of beauty.

If he be young and lusty, the devil will put in his heart, and say to him, What! thou art in thy *flowers*, man: take thy pleasure. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, I. 431.

He died upon a Scaffold in Thoulouze, in the *flower* of his Years. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 19.

A simple maiden in her *flower*
Is worth a hundred coats-of-arms.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

Cleonymus was an aged man, and Acrotatus, his grandnephew, seems to have been his nearest male relation in the *flower* of life. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 104.

5. A figure of speech; an ornament of style.

They affect the *flowers* of rhetoric before they understand the parts of speech. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

Plain truth, dear Murray, needs no *flowers* of speech.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 3.

6. In *printing*, a type of decorative design used in borders, or in constructed typographic headbands or ornaments, or with an initial letter.—**7.** *Eccles.*, an ornament of a chasuble, consisting in gold or other embroidery of branching or floreated patterns, extending over the upper part of the back, about the shoulders, and sometimes also in front, so as to cover the chest.—**8†.** The finest part of grain pulverized. See *flour*.

There were enemies come into that Sea, for which reason he had dispatched these three Ships with *Flower*, that they might not want. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 99.

9. *pl.* In *chem.*, fine particles of a substance, especially when raised by fire in sublimation, and adhering to the heads of vessels in the form of a powder or mealy deposit: as, the *flowers* of sulphur.—**10.** *pl.* The menstrual flow. [Used in the authorized version of Lev. xv. 25, 33, but changed in the revised version to *impurity*. Now only vulgar.]—**Aggregate flower.** See *aggregate*.—**Argentine flowers of antimony.** See *antimony*.—**Artificial flower,** an imitation of a natural flower, worn as an ornament in the hair, in bonnets, etc. Such flowers are made of feathers, silk, cambric, gauze, paper, wax, shell, etc. In Italy the cocoons of silkworms are used for this purpose, and sometimes vegetable parchment, or thin sheets of whalebone or of gutta-percha dissolved in benzol, are employed.—**Balaustine flowers, barren flowers.** See the adjectives.—**Christmas flower.** See *Christmas*.—**Complete, compound, cyclic flowers.** See the adjectives.—**Double flower,** a flower whose organs of reproduction are partly or wholly converted into petals, so that the rows of petals exceed the normal number.—**Equinoctial flowers.** See *equinoctial*.—**Evening flower.** See *evening*.—**Fertile** or **female flower,** a flower having pistils only.—**Flamed flowers.** See *flame, v. t.*—**Flower of blood.** See *blood*.—**Flower** or **flowers of tan,** a fungus, *Fuligo*, one of the *Myxomycetes*.—**Flowers of bismuth, madder, sulphur,** etc. See *bismuth*, etc.—**Flowers of vinegar,** a mold-like growth on the surface of a liquid in which acetous fermentation is taking place. It consists of the acetous ferment-organism *Micrococcus* (*Mycoderma*) *aceti*.—**Flowers of wine,** a mold-like growth on the surface of fermenting wine, consisting of *Saccharomyces Mycoderma*.—**Flowers of zinc.** See *zinc*.—**Hermaphrodite** or **perfect flower,** a flower having both stamens and pistils. See *inflorescence*.—**Male** or **sterile flower,** a flower having stamens only.—**Nocturnal flowers.** See *nocturnal*.

flower (flou'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *flouren* (= MHG. *florieren*, G. *floriren* = Dan. *florere* = Sw. *florera*), bloom, flourish, < OF. *flurir*, *florir*, F. *fleurir* = Pr. *florir* = It. *fiorire*, < L. *flōrēre*, bloom, flourish: see *flower*, *n.*, and *flourish*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To blossom; bloom; produce flowers; come into bloom or a blooming condition, literally or figuratively.

The South part thereof [Corfu] is mountainous, and defective in waters: where they sow little corn, in that subject to be blasted by the Southern winds, at such times as it *floureth*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 3.

Whilome thy fresh spring *flowrd*, and after hasted
Thy sommer prowde, with Daffadillies dight.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

Nor could thy enemies, though its roots they wet
With thy best blood, destroy thy glorious tree,
That on its stem of greatness *flowers* late.
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State.

Mercy, that herb-of-grace,
Flowers now but seldom.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 6.

2†. To flourish; be in a flourishing or vigorous condition.

Salamon in his parablys sayth that a good spyryte makyth a *flouryng* aege, that is a fayre aege & a longe.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge wythe an Angle, [fol. 1.

Myn honeste
That *floureth* yet. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1577.

3. To froth; ferment gently; mantle, as new beer.

That beer did *flower* a little. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 385.

4†. To come as froth or cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations, which have *flowered* off, and are, as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of. *Milton*, Education.

Flowering almond. See *almond-tree*.—**Flowering fern, rush,** etc. See the nouns.—**Flowering plants.** (*a*) Phenogamous plants, or plants which produce flowers, as opposed to cryptogamous or flowerless plants. (*b*) Plants cultivated especially for their flowers.

II. *trans.* To cover or embellish with flowers, or figures or imitations of flowers, as ribbons, lace, gloves, glass, etc.

When the frost *flowers* the whiten'd window panes.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

The drawboy and slides to the stocking frame for brocading and *flowering* gloves, aprons, &c.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 36.

flowerage (flou'ėr-āj), *n.* [< *flower* + *-age*. Cf. *floriage*, *foliage*, *leafage*.] A flowering; an assemblage of flowers; flowers taken together in mass, as in decorative art.

St. Edmund's shrine glitters now with diamond *flowerages*, with a plating of wrought gold.
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 3.

They flitted off,
Busying themselves about the *flowerage*,
That stood from out a stiff brocade.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

flower-amour†, *n.* Same as *floramour*.

flower-animals (flou'ėr-an″i-mạlz), *n. pl.* A book-name of the *Anthozoa*.

flower-bell (flou'ėr-bel), *n.* A bell-shaped blossom. [Rare.]

Cluster'd *flower-bells* and ambrosial orbs
Of rich fruit-bunches. *Tennyson*, Isabel.

flower-bird (flou'ėr-bėrd), *n.* **1.** Any bird of the genus *Anthornis*, family *Meliphagidæ*.—**2.** Any bird of the family *Cœrebidæ*.

flower-bug (flou'ėr-bug), *n.* The popular name of sundry small true bugs or hemipterous insects which frequent the blossoms of flowering plants, as the species of *Anthocoris*. The insidious flower-bug, *Anthocoris* (*Triphleps*) *insidiosus* (Say), is often mistaken for the common chinch-bug, upon which it preys; it also feeds upon various gall-making plant-lice.

flower-clock (flou'ėr-klok), *n.* A collection of flowers so arranged that the time of day is indicated by those which open or shut at certain hours.

Insidious Flower-bug (*Anthocoris insidiosus*). (Line shows natural size.)

flower-de-lis (flou'ėr-dē-lē'), *n.* See *fleur-de-lis*.

flower-de-luce (flou'ėr-dē-lūs'), *n.* [< F. *fleur de lis*, lit. flower of the lily: see *fleur-de-lis*, *flower*, and *lily*.] **1.** A name for species of *Iris*—the French *fleur-de-lis*.

O *flower-de-luce*, bloom on, and let the river
Linger to kiss thy feet!
Longfellow, Flower-de-luce.

2. In *her.*, same as *fleur-de-lis*.

There are eight other cannon towards the south: I saw among them two very fine ones, one is twenty-five feet long, and adorned with *flower de luces*, which, they say, was a decoration antiently used by the emperors of the east before the French took those arms.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 103.

flowered (flou'ėrd), *p. a.* **1.** Covered with flowers; flowery; blooming.

Stinging bees in hottest summer's day,
Led by their master to the *flower'd* fields.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

2. Embellished with figures of flowers.

Cato's long wig, *flower'd* gown, and lacquer'd chair.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 337.

His morning costume was an ample dressing gown of gorgeously-*flowered* silk, and his morning was very apt to last all day. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 107.

flowerer (flou'ėr-ėr), *n.* A plant which flowers; a plant considered with reference to its flowers, or to its manner or time of flowering.

Many hybrids are profuse and persistent *flowerers*, while other and more sterile hybrids produce few flowers.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 255.

floweret (flou'ėr-et), *n.* [Also written *flowret*; < ME. *flourette*, < OF. *florete*, *flurette*, F. *fleurette*, f., = Pr. Sp. *floreta*, f., = It. *fioretto*, m., < ML. *florettus*, a flower: see *flower*, and cf. *floret* and *ferret*^{2}, doublets of *floweret*.] A small flower; a floret.

For not iclad in silk was he,
But al in floures and *flourettes*
Ipainted alle with amorettes.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 893.

With gaudy girlonds, or fresh *flourets* dight
About her necke, or rings of rushes plight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 7.

And that same dew, which sometime on the buds
Was wont to swell like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty *flow'rets'* eyes.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

flower-fence (flou'ėr-fens), *n.* A West Indian name for the *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima*, a large-flowered leguminous shrub sometimes used for hedges. Also called *flower-pride* and *Barbados-pride*.

flower-fly (flou'ėr-flī), *n.* Any dipterous insect of the family *Bombyliidæ*; also, any other fly which frequents flowers.

flowerful (flou'ėr-fůl), *a.* [< *flower* + *-ful*.] Abounding with flowers. *Craig*. [Rare.]

flower-gentle (flou'ėr-jen″tl), *n.* [That is, gentle or noble flower: a translation of F. "*la noble fleur*, flower-gentle, velvet-flower, flower-amour, flower-velure" (Cotgrave): see *flower* and *gentle*, and cf. *floramour*.] A popular name for several cultivated species of *Amarantus*, and more particularly for *A. tricolor*, the foliage of which is brilliantly colored in yellow, green, and red; floramour.

flower-head (flou'ėr-hed), *n.* In *bot.*, a form of inflorescence consisting of a dense cluster of florets sessile upon the shortened summit of the axis, as in the *Compositæ*.

floweriness (flou'ėr-i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers.—**2.** Floridness, as of speech; profusion of rhetorical figures.

flowering (flou'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flower*, *v.*] **1.** The act or state denoted by the verb *flower*, in any of its senses: as, the *flowering* of the bean.

But then note that an extreme clarification doth spread the spirits so smooth as they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little *flowring*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 312.

2. The shoals or strata of fish-feed often seen in the water about spawning-time. *Hamersly*.

flower-leaf (flou'ėr-lēf), *n.* The leaf of a flower; a petal.

flowerless (flou'ėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *flourelesse*; < *flower* + *-less*.] Having no flowers; specifically, in *bot.*, applied to cryptogamous plants, as opposed to phenogamous or flowering plants.

An herbe he broughte *flourelesse*, all greene.
The Isle of Ladies (ed. Furnivall).

The kingdom of plants [is divided into] Flowering and *Flowerless*. *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 251.

flowerlessness (flou'ėr-les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being without flowers.

flower-of-an-hour (flou'ėr-ov-an-our'), *n.* The bladder-ketmia, *Hibiscus Trionum*, the flower of which is open only in mid-day.

flower-pecker (flou'ėr-pek″ėr), *n.* **1.** An American honey-creeper or guitguit of the family *Cœrebidæ*.—**2.** Some bird of the family *Dicæidæ*.

Little flocks of the small green *flower-pecker* (Zosterops) were the only birds seen or heard at the summit.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 212.

flower-piece (flou'ėr-pēs), *n.* A specially designed arrangement or representation of flowers; a picture wholly or mainly of flowers, or a particular shape worked in flowers.

flower-pot (flou'ėr-pot), *n.* A pot in which flowering plants or shrubs may be grown, generally made of burned clay, unglazed, and tapering a little toward the bottom, which is perforated with one hole or more for drainage.

flower-pride (flou'ėr-prīd), *n.* Same as *flower-fence*.

flower-stalk (flou'ėr-stâk), *n.* In *bot.*, a peduncle or pedicel; the usually leafless part of a stem or branch which bears a flower-cluster or a single flower.

flower-water (flou'ėr-wâ″tėr), *n.* Distilled water containing the essential oils of flowers, as rose-water.

Essences and *flower-waters* are produced by ordinary distillation, in which the flowers are boiled with water in large alembics. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1886), p. 581.

flower-work (flou'ėr-wėrk), *n.* Imitation of flowers, or ornamentation in which the representation of flowers is the principal feature.

flowery (flou'ėr-i), *a.* [< *flower* + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Full of flowers; consisting of or abounding with blossoms: as, a *flowery* field.

Come, sit thee down upon this *flowery* bed.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

Me thought I found me by a murm'ring brook,
Reclin'd at ease upon the *flow'ry* margin.
Rowe, Ulysses, iii.

All the land in *flowery* squares,
Beneath a broad and equal-blowing wind,
Smelt of the coming summer.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Adorned with figures or imitations of flowers: as, a *flowery* pattern.—**3.** Richly embellished with figurative language; overwrought in figurative expression; florid: as, a *flowery* style.

Soft were my numbers; who could take offence
While pure description held the place of sense?
Like gentle Fanny's was my *flowery* theme.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 149.

=**Syn.** 3. See *florid*.

flowery-kirtled (flou'ėr-i-kėr″tld), *a.* Clad in flowers. [Rare.]

I have oft heard
My mother Circe with the sirens three,
Amidst the *flowery-kirtled* Naiades,
Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs.
Milton, Comus, l. 254.

flowing (flō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flow*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act of that which flows; a flux.

At the ordinary *flowing* of the salt water, it divideth it selfe into two gallant branches.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 117.

2†. Rising, as of a river; overflowing; flood.

Great sir, your return into this nation in the 12th year of your reign resembles the *flowing* of the river Nilus in the 12th degree.
Parliamentary Hist., Charles II., an. 1661, Speaker's [Speech to the King.

flowing (flō'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flow*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** Moving, as a fluid; running; gliding.

Language, above all teaching, . . .
Was natural as is the *flowing* stream.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 592.

2. Fluent; smooth, as style; smoothly undulating, as a line; evenly continuous.

But Virgil, who never attempted the lyrick verse, is everywhere elegant, sweet, and *flowing* in his hexameters.
Dryden, Epic Poetry.

She . . . wrote the whole out fairly, without blot or blemish, upon the smoothest, whitest, finest paper, in a small, neat, *flowing*, and legible feminine hand.
Hogg, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 183.

A purely floral style [of design], *flowing* in its lines and very fantastic and ingenious in its patterns.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 211.

3. Continuous; varying continuously.—**Flowing quantity**, in *math.*, a variable; an integral.—**Flowing sheets** (*naut.*), a phrase noting the condition of the fore and aft sails of a vessel when the sheets are eased off: as, she is running under *flowing sheets.*—**Flowing well**, a petroleum-well from which the oil flows or spouts, sometimes in great volume, by reason of the pressure of the carbureted hydrogen gas which accompanies it.

flowing-furnace (flō'ing-fėr″nā̤s), *n.* A name for the cupola in which iron is melted in foundries. *E. H. Knight.*

flowingly (flō'ing-li), *adv.* In a flowing manner; smoothly; fluently.

I never wrote any thing so *flowingly* as the latter half [of the article on Horace Walpole].
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 294.

flowingness (flō'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being flowing or fluent; fluency. *Nichols.*

flowk (flouk), *n.* Same as *fluke*^{2}.

flowkwort (flouk'wėrt), *n.* See *flukewort*.

flow-moss (flou'môs), *n.* Same as *flow-bog*.

He [Delabatie] being a stranger, and knew not the gate, ran his horse into a *Flow-Moss*, where he could not get out till his enemies came upon him.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 180.

flown^1 (flōn). [< ME. *flogen*, *flowen*, < AS. *flogen*, pp. of *fleógan*, fly.] Past participle of *fly*^{1}.

flown^2 (flōn), *p. a.* [< ME. *flowen*, < AS. *flōwen* (scarcely found in use), pp. of *flōwan*, flow: see *flow*^{1}.] **1†.** Flooded; steeped; filled; made full.

When night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial *flown* with insolence and wine.
Milton, P. L., i. 502.

[Some have supposed that *flown* in this passage is an error for *blown*. Warton reads *swoln*.]

2. Decorated by means of color freely blended or flowed, as a glaze. See *flow*^{1}, *v. i.*, 8.

flowret (flour'et), *n.* [A less common spelling (often printed *flow'ret*, as if a contraction) of *floweret*, which, however, was orig. a dissyllable, < ME. *flourette*: see *floweret* and *floret*.] Same as *floweret*.

flowretry† (flour'et-ri), *n.* [< *flowret* + *-ry*.] Carved work or other decoration representing flowers.

Nor was all this *flowretry*, and other celature on the cedar, lost labour. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, III. v. 4.

flowte†, *n.* and *v.* A variant of *flute*^{1}.

floygene†, **floyne†**, *n.* [ME.; origin unknown.] A kind of boat or ship.

Ther were *floygenes* on flote and farstes manye.
MS. Cott. Calig., A. ii., f. 111. (*Halliwell.*)

In *floynes* and fercestez, and Flemesche schyppes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 743.

floyt†, **floyte†**, *n.* and *v.* See *floit*^{2}.

fluate (flö'āt), *n.* [< *flu*(*or*) + *-ate*^{1}.] In *chem.*, a name formerly given to salts formed by the combination of fluoric acid with a metallic oxid, an earth, or an alkali: as, *fluate* of lime, alumina, or soda. They are properly fluorides.

flucan, **flookan** (flö'ka̤n), *n.* [Corn. dial.] In *mining*, clayey material within the lode, and more especially along its walls: nearly synonymous with *gouge*. Some fissures are entirely filled with flucan, and in Cornwall these are known as *flucan courses*. Also spelled *flukan* and *flooking*.

The most part of the copper lodes are accompanied by small argillaceous veins, called by the miners *flookans* of the lode.
Ure, Dict., I. 911.

fluce†, *v. i.* [A var., or perhaps an orig. misprint, of *flounce*^{1}.] To flounce.

They flirt, they yerk, they backward *fluce*, and fling
As if the devil in their heels had been.
Drayton, Moon Calf, p. 513.

flucerin (flö'sẹ-rin), *n.* [< *flu*(*oride*) + *cer*(*ium*) + *-in*^{2}.] Same as *fluocerite*.

fluck (fluk), *n.* A dialectal form of *fluke*^{2}.

fluctiferous† (fluk-tif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *fluctus*, a wave, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Producing or tending to produce waves. *Blount.*

fluctisonant† (fluk-tis'ọ-na̤nt), *a.* [< L. *fluctus*, a wave, + *sonan*(*t-*)*s*, sounding; cf. *fluctisonous*.] Sounding as waves. *Bailey*, 1731.

fluctisonous† (fluk-tis'ọ-nus), *a.* [< LL. *fluctisonus*, < L. *fluctus*, a wave, + *sonare*, sound.] Sounding or roaring with waves or billows. *Bailey*, 1727.

fluctuability (fluk″tụ̄-a̤-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *fluctuable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being fluctuable. [Rare.]

fluctuable (fluk'tụ̄-a̤-bl), *a.* [< L. *fluctuare*, float, + *-ble*.] Liable to fluctuation. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

fluctuancy† (fluk'tụ̄-an-si), *n.* [< *fluctuan*(*t*) + *-cy*.] Tendency to fluctuation.

They may have their storms and tossings sometime, partly by innate *fluctuancy*, as the rollings and tidings of the sea, and partly by outward winds and tempests.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 222.

fluctuant (fluk'tụ̄-a̤nt), *a.* [= F. *fluctuant* = Sp. Pg. *fluctuante* = It. *fluttuante*, < L. *fluctuan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *fluctuare*, flow: see *fluctuate*.] Moving like a wave; fluctuating; wavering.

History of prophecy . . . describeth the times of the "militant church," whether it be *fluctuant*, as the ark of Noah, or moveable, as the ark in the wilderness.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 138.

There needs no bending knee, no costly shrine,
No *fluctuant* crowd to hail divinity.
R. T. Cooke, Wood Worship.

fluctuate (fluk'tụ̄-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fluctuated*, ppr. *fluctuating*. [< L. *fluctuatus*, pp. of *fluctuare* (> It. *fluttuare* = Sp. Pg. *fluctuar* = OF. *floter*, *flotter*, F. *flotter*), waver, rise in waves, move to and fro, float, fluctuate, < *fluctus*, a flowing, a flow, a wave, billow, < *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, orig. **fluctus*, flow: see *fluent*. Cf. *float*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To have a wave-like motion; rise and fall in level or degree; undulate; waver.

So sounds, so *fluctuates* the troubled sea,
As the expiring tempest plows its way.
King, Ruffinus, or the Favourite.

Fair France! though now the traveller sees
Thy three-striped banner *fluctuate* on the breeze.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

2. To move or pass backward and forward as if on waves; be wavering or unsteady; rise and fall; change about: as, public opinion often *fluctuates;* the funds or the prices of stocks *fluctuate*.

The mind may for some time *fluctuate* between [two feelings], but it can never entertain both at once.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

The population is therefore constantly *fluctuating*.
D. Webster, Speech, Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

The standard of antiquity *fluctuates*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 171.

=**Syn.** *Fluctuate*, *Vacillate*, *Waver*, *Oscillate*, *Undulate*, apply to literal or figurative movements to and fro, or up and down; but *undulate* is used only physically, as of the sea, sound-waves, etc. *Fluctuate*, *waver*, and *undulate* in their figurative uses are founded upon the rise and fall of waves; *oscillate* refers to the swinging of a pendulum. *Vacillate*, and next to it *waver*, suggests the most of mental or moral indecision. *Oscillate* naturally suggests the most regular alternations of movement to and fro. *Vacillate* and *waver* are now rarely used of physical things; *waver* is also used of a hesitation that seems likely to end in yielding.

He had by no means undoubting confidence in the *fluctuating* resolutions of Leicester, whose mind seemed to him agitated beyond the government of calm reason.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxix.

In the first place, though a perpetually changing, he [Sir Robert Peel] was never a *vacillating* statesman.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 234.

Thou almost mak'st me *waver* in my faith.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

As when a sunbeam *wavers* warm
Within the dark and dimpled beck.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

God offers to every mind its choice between truth and repose. . . . Between these, as a pendulum, man *oscillates*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 310.

The bold rocks thrust their black and naked heads above the *undulating* outline of the mountain-ranges.
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xiv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To put into a state of fluctuating or wave-like motion. [Rare.]

A breeze began to tremble o'er
The large leaves of the sycamore
And *fluctuate* all the still perfume.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

2. To cause to waver or be undecided. [Rare.]

The younger sisters are bred rebels too, but the thought of guiding their mother, when such royal distinction was intended her, flattered and *fluctuated* them.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, IV. 204.

fluctuating (fluk'tụ̄-ā-ting), *p. a.* Wavering; moving as a wave; rising and falling; moving to and fro; changeable.

All those who had speculated on the rise and fall of this *fluctuating* currency [wampum] found their calling at an end.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 276.

The sober people of America are weary of the *fluctuating* policy which has directed the public councils.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

The highest poetry deals with thoughts and emotions which inhabit, like rarest sea-mosses, the doubtful limits of that shore between our abiding divine and our *fluctuating* human nature.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 251.

Fluctuating function, a function which constantly changes its value by a finite quantity for an infinitely small change in the variable, alternately increasing and decreasing without ever being infinite. The name was given by Sir W. R. Hamilton.

fluctuation (fluk-tụ̄-ā'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *fluctuatiun*, *fluctuacion*, F. *fluctuation* = Sp. *fluctuacion* = Pg. *fluctuação* = It. *fluttuazione*, < L. *fluctuatio*(*n-*), < *fluctuare*, fluctuate: see *fluctuate*. Cf. *flotation*, *flotsam*.] **1.** A motion like that of waves; a waving; movement in different directions: as, the *fluctuations* of the sea.

Each base,
To left and right, of those tall columns drown'd
In silken *fluctuation* and the swarm
Of female whisperers. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

2. Alternating action or movement; a wavering or varying course; mutation: as, the *fluctuations* of prices or of the funds; *fluctuations* of opinion.

The excentricities, it is true, will still vary, but too slowly, and to so small an extent as to produce no inconveniency from *fluctuation* of temperature and season.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxii.

Latin was in the sixteenth century a fixed language, while the living languages were in a state of *fluctuation*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

3. In *med.*, the alternating motion of pus or other fluids perceptible on palpation.

The experimenter injected three-fourths of a centimetre of the mixture [culture of curved bacilli] under the skin of his left fore-arm, with the result of much œdematous swelling and some pain, with deep *fluctuation* in the region of the puncture three days afterwards. *Science*, V. 482.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Oscillation, vacillation.

fluctuous† (fluk'tụ̄-us), *a.* [= F. *fluctueux* = Sp. Pg. *fluctuoso* = It. *fluttuoso*, < L. *fluctuosus* (very rare), full of waves, billowy, < *fluctus*, a flowing, a wave: see *fluctuate*, *fluent*.] Pertaining to waves; flowing.

Madona Amphitrite's *fluctuous* demeans.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 151).

flue^1 (flö), *n.* [= Sc. *flow*. Origin obscure; perhaps connected with MD. D. *vloegh*, grooves, channels, the flutes of a fluted column. There is no evidence to connect the word with OF. *flue*, *fluie*, a flowing, a stream (< L. *fluvius*, a stream). Skeat considers *flue* to be "a mere corruption of *flute*," citing in support of this view the use in Phaer's Virgil (see extract under def. 2); but such a corruption of an established word like *flute* at the period concerned is scarcely possible; Phaer's *flue*, if not a misprint for *flute*, is prob., like *flue* in organ-building (def. 3), merely a deflected use of *flue* in the ordinary sense, with some ref. to the accidentally similar *flute*.] **1.** A duct for the conveyance of air, smoke, heat, or gases. Specifically—(*a*†) Formerly, a small winding chimney of a furnace carried up into the main chimney. (*b*) Now, the central passage for smoke in a chimney, or a side passage leading from a fireplace to this main passage.

9th. To the old and ragged city of Leicester, large and pleasantly situated, but despicably built, y^{e} chimney *flues* like so many smith's forges.
Evelyn, Memoirs, Aug. 9, 1654.

He wrote on a pane of glass how I'd climb, if the way I only knew,
And she writ beneath, if your heart's afeared, don't venture up the *flue*. *Hood*, The Sweep's Complaint.

(*c*) A pipe or tube for conveying heat to water in certain kinds of steam-boilers. (*d*) A passage in a wall for the purpose of conducting heated air from one part of a building to another.

2. [See etym.] The winding hollow of a sea-shell. [Rare.]

Him Tryton combrous bare, that galeon blew with whelkid shell,
Whose wrinckly wreathed *flue* [Latin *concha*] did fearful shril in seas outyell. *Phaer*, Æneid, x.

3. In *organ-building*, a flute-pipe as distinguished from a mouth-pipe or reed-pipe.—4. The coping of a gable or end-wall of a house, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Dead flue,** a flue which is no longer used.—**Flash-flue,** a form of flue, without turns or obstructions, for a steam-boiler.

flue^{2} (flö), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *flued*, ppr. *fluing*. [Appar. < *flue*^{1}, *n.*, the entrance of a flue being usually expanded or splayed.] To expand or splay, as the jambs of a window.

flue^{3} (flö), *n.* [Also written *flew* (*flew*^{2}). Origin uncertain; the nearest form outside of E. is LG. *flog*, anything light that floats in the air, flocks of wool, etc. (as if < LG. *flegen* = E. *fly*^{1}); but this mingles with *flok*, in the same sense, = E. *flock*^{2}; so E. dial. *flook*, *fluke*, equiv. to *flue*^{3}. The form *fluff*, also spelled *flough* (?), points to an orig. guttural (W. *llwch*, dust, powder ?). Cf. Dan. *fnug* = Sw. *fnugg*, down, motes, flue, Dan. *fnok*, pappus. The incomplete evidence points to two or more different sources for these words.] Down or nap; waste downy matter, abounding in spinneries, lint-factories, etc.; downy refuse; fine hair, feathers, flocks of cotton, etc., that cling to clothes.

flue^{4}, flew^{3} (flö), *a.* [< ME. *flew*, shallow; origin obscure.] Shallow. *Halliwell; Huloet.* [Prov. Eng.]

Flew, or scholde [shoal], as vessel or other lyke, bassus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 167.

flue^{5} (flö), *n.* [Corrupted from *fluke*.] In *whaling*, the fluke or barb of a harpoon.

flue^{6} (flö), *n.* [Morocco.] A money of account of Morocco, of the value of one twenty-fifth of an English penny, or one thirteenth of a cent.

flue^{7} (flö), *n.* [Appar. an arbitrary reduction of *influenza*.] Influenza. [Rare.]

I have had a pretty fair share of the *flue*, and believe I am now well rid of it at last.
Southey, Letters, IV. 574, 1839.

flue-boiler (flö'boi″lėr), *n.* A steam-boiler with flues or heat-pipes running through the part that contains the water.

flue-bridge (flö'brij), *n.* In *metal.*, the low wall of fire-brick, at the end opposite the fire-bridge, separating the hearth of the furnace from the flue.

flue-brush (flö'brush), *n.* A brush made of strips of wire or steel used to cleanse the interior of a flue from scales and soot.

flue-cinder (flö'sin″dėr), *n.* Metal cinder or slag obtained in the reheating or balling furnace in the process of working puddled bar into merchant-iron.

flued (flöd), *a.* [< *flue*^{5} + *-ed*^{2}.] In *whaling*, fluked; barbed; having a fluke or flue, as a harpoon: usually in composition: as, one-*flued*; two-*flued*.

flueful (flö'fůl), *a.* [Appar. < *flue*^{1} + *-ful*; as if 'full to the flue or chimney.'] Brimful. [Prov. Eng.]

flue-hammer (flö'ham″ėr), *n.* [< *flue*^{2} + *hammer*.] A coopers' hammer the peen of which has a working edge whose length is in the plane of the sweep of the hammer. It is used to spread or flare one edge of an iron hoop to make it fit the bulge of a cask.

fluellen†, *n.* [Also written *fluellin*; said to be of W. origin, < *Fluellen* (as in Shakspere), a form of *Llewelyn*, a proper name. Cf. D. *fluweel*, velvet, *fluweelbloem*, amaranth (lit. 'velvet-flower': see *velvet-flower* and *floramour*).] An old name for the plant *Veronica officinalis*.—**Female fluellen,** the *Linaria spuria*.

fluellite (flö'el-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < *fluor* + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] Native fluoride of aluminium occurring at Stenna-gwyn, in Cornwall, in octahedral crystals.

fluence† (flö'ens), *n.* [= F. *fluence* = Pg. *fluencia*, < L. *fluentia*, a flowing, fluency, < *fluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. A flowing; a stream. *Davies.*

That he first did cleanse
With sulphur, then with *fluences* of sweetest water rense.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 224.

2. Fluency.

He is conceited to have a voluble and smart *fluence* of tongue. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

fluency (flö'en-si), *n.* [See *fluence*.] 1. The quality of being fluent. (*a*) The quality of being flowing or changeable: opposed to *rigidity*.

An arbitrary rule, an institution, must be opposed to the *fluency*, the ever-changing relations, of nature and fact. *Mind*, IX. 396.

(*b*) Readiness and smoothness of utterance; volubility.

Unpremeditated prayers, uttered with great *fluency*, with a devout warmth and earnestness, are apt to make strong and awakening impressions on the minds of the generality of hearers. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

A man of weak capacity, with *fluency* of speech, triumphs in outrunning you. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

2†. Affluence; abundance.

Those who grow old in *fluency* and ease.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

=**Syn.** Glibness, facility, readiness.

fluent (flö'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, flow, = Gr. *φλύειν*, swell, overflow, *ἀνα-φλύειν*, spout up. Not related to E. *flow*^{1}. Hence ult. (< L. *fluere*) E. *fluid*, *flux*, *fluctuate*, etc., *flotsam*, *flume*, *affluent*, *effluent*, *influent*, *refluent*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Flowing or capable of flowing; having a flowing motion, or an appearance as of flowing; changeable; not rigid.

Motion being a *fluent* thing, . . . it doth not follow that because anything moves this moment it must do so the next. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

Broad brows and fair, a *fluent* hair and fine,
High nose, a nostril large and fine, and hands
Large, fair, and fine.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

I never had dreamed of such delicate motion, *fluent* and graceful. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, x.

Morality is not a matter of goodness, but of true relation to facts — a relation which must be *fluent*, which cannot be rigid. *Mind*, IX. 395.

2. Ready in the use of words; using words with facility; voluble: as, a *fluent* speaker or writer.

Not but the tragic spirit was our own,
And full in Shakespear, fair in Otway shone:
But Otway fail'd to polish or refine,
And *fluent* Shakespear scarce effaced a line.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 279.

Once on the theme of her own merits, Mademoiselle was *fluent*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

3. Proceeding from a faculty of ready copious speech; marked by copiousness of speech: as, *fluent* utterance; a *fluent* style.

How *fluent* nonsense trickles from his tongue!
How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung!
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 201.

II. *n.* 1†. A stream; a current of water.

Confiding in their hands, that sed'lous strive
To cut the outrageous *fluent*. *J. Philips*, Blenheim.

2. In the doctrine of fluxions, the variable or flowing quantity in fluxions which is continually increasing or decreasing; an integral. See *fluxion*.—**Contemporary fluents,** functions of the same independent variable.—**Correction of a fluent.** See *correction*.—**Fluent by continuation,** an expression for the fluent of a fluxion deduced from the expression for the fluent of another fluxion.—**Fluent by series,** the expression of the fluent of a fluxion in the form of an infinite series.—**Fluent of a fluxion,** the integral of a function as conceived in the doctrine of fluxions.

fluential (flö-en'shal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a fluent.

fluently (flö'ent-li), *adv.* In a fluent manner.

For when this humour of medisance springeth in the head of the company, it runnes *fluently* in to the less noble parts. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, ii. § 2.

fluentness (flö'ent-nes), *n.* The state of being fluent; fluency.

The *fluentness* and consistencie of time has not this inconvenience, to deny us the taking a dimention of it.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. xii. § 3.

flue-plate (flö'plāt), *n.* In steam-boilers, a plate in which the ends of flues or tubes are set. Also called *tube-plate* and *tube-sheet*.

flue-stop (flö'stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a stop whose tone is produced by the impact of a stream of air upon a sharp edge: a generic name for all stops not reed-stops. Also *flute-stop*.

flue-surface (flö'sėr″fās), *n.* The part of the surface of a steam-boiler heated by flues, as distinguished from that part which is heated directly by the furnace.

flue-work (flö'wėrk), *n.* In *organ-building*, all the flue-stops taken together, in distinction from the reed-stops or reed-work. Also *flute-work*.

fluey (flö'i), *a.* [< *flue*^{3} + *-y*^{1}.] Resembling or containing flue, or loose fur or soft down; downy; fluffy.

I had the luggage out within a day or two. . . . It was all very dusty and *fluey*. *Dickens*, Somebody's Luggage, i.

fluff^{1} (fluf), *n.* [Also written *flough* (?); connection with *flue*^{3} uncertain: see *flue*^{3}, and cf. *fluff*^{2}.] 1. Light down or nap such as rises from cotton, beds, etc., when agitated; flue.

In Italy there are old crones so haggard that it is hard not to believe them created just as crooked and foul and full of *fluff* and years as you behold them.
Howells, Venetian Life, vii.

2. Something downy or fluffy.

Tiny *fluffs* of feathered life [snow-birds].
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 51.

He [Edison] proposed to introduce into the circuit a cell containing carbon powder, the pressure on which could be varied by the vibrations of a diaphragm. He sometimes held the carbon powder against the diaphragm in a small shallow cell, . . . and sometimes he used what he describes as a *fluff* — that is, a little brush of silk fibre with plumbago rubbed into it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 129.

fluff^{1} (fluf), *v. t.* [< *fluff*^{1}, *n.*] To treat with fluff or powder.

The flesh side [of leather blackened and dressed on the grain side] is whitened or *fluffed*, and the grain is treated with sweet oil or some similar oil, and finally glazed with a thin solution of gelatin or of shellac.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 387.

fluff^{2} (fluf), *n.* [Perhaps imitative, like *puff*, q. v.] 1. A puff. [Scotch.]

I'm sure an ye warna a fish or something war, ye could never a' keepit ae *fluff* o' breath in the body o' ye in aneath the lock. *Saint Patrick*, III. 31. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A slight explosion of gunpowder.—**A fluff in the pan**†, an explosion of priming in the lock-pan of a flint-lock gun, while the gun itself does not go off; figuratively, any ineffectual, short, spasmodic effort which dies in the attempt; a flash in the pan.

fluff^{2} (fluf), *v. t.* [See the noun.] To cause to puff.—**To fluff powder**†, to burn gunpowder.

fluff-gib (fluf'jib), *n.* A squib. [Scotch.]

Nane o' this unlawfu' wark, wi' fighting, and flashes, and *fluf-gibs*, disturbing the king's peace, and disarming his soldiers. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

fluffiness (fluf'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fluffy; flocculence.

This *fluffiness* and laxity of the plumage.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds.

fluffy (fluf'i), *a.* [< *fluff*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Composed of, containing, or resembling fluff or loose flocculent matter, as nap or down; giving off loose floating particles when agitated; fluey.

The carpets were *fluffy*. *Thackeray.*

It was the solid compressed weight of gold compared with the *fluffy* bulk of feathers. *Cornhill Mag.*

flügelhorn (flü'gl-hôrn), *n.* [G., < *flügel*, a wing (see *fugleman*), + *horn* = E. *horn*.] 1. A hunting-horn.—2. A kind of bugle.

flugelman (flö'gl-man), *n.* Same as *fugleman*.

fluible† (flö'i-bl), *a.* [< L. *fluere*, flow, + *-ible*.] Capable of flowing; fluid.

As the waters also were earthie, and the earth *fluible*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 8.

fluid (flö'id), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fluide* = Sp. *flúido* = Pg. It. *fluido*, < L. *fluidus*, flowing, fluid, < *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous; consisting of a substance incapable of resisting forces (tangential stresses) tending to change its shape.

That pow'rful Juice, with which no Cold dares mix,
Which still is *fluid*. *Congreve*, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight,
Their *fluid* bodies half dissolved in light.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 62.

2. Not fixed or rigid; flowing; shifting; fluent.

Thought, feeling, sentiment, language, metre; all the elements of their art are *fluid*, copious, untrammelled, poured forth from a richly abundant vein.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 335.

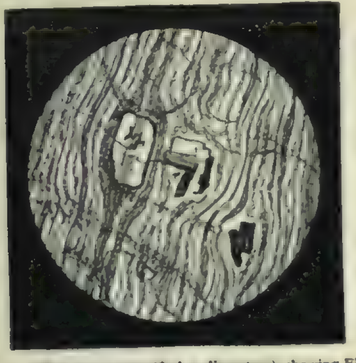
Fluid compass, a compass the card of which revolves in a bowl of alcohol on which it floats. See *compass*, 7.—**Fluid dram, fluid ounce.** See the nouns.—**Fluid extracts.** See *extract*, 2.—**Fluid inclusion,** a liquid inclosed in a cavity, usually very minute, in a mineral: thus, smoky quartz often contains fluid inclusions of liquid carbon dioxid.—**Fluid lens,** a lens made by confining a liquid between two curved pieces of glass.

II. *n.* 1. A substance which flows or is capable of flowing; a substance which is incapable of resisting forces (tangential stresses) tending to change its shape without altering its size. A *fluid* has absolutely no tendency to spring back to its original shape when distorted, except in virtue of a surface tension. A *perfect fluid* is a fluid in which a bending stress produces an instantaneous strain — that is to say, there is no delay in taking a form of equilibrium, except what is due to the masses of the particles: opposed to a *viscous fluid*, in which the yielding is not instantaneous, and to a *plastic solid*, which yields instantaneously to a sufficient, but not to a very small, stress. Fluids are divided into liquids and gases or vapors. Gases or *elastic fluids* tend to expand indefinitely while preserving their homogeneity; liquids or *inelastic fluids* tend to expand indefinitely, but only by evaporation — that is, by separating into two parts with a bounding surface between them. (See *liquid*, *gas*, and *ether*.) In the early history of physical science the phenomena of heat, electricity, and magnetism were supposed to be due to the motions of peculiar imponderable fluids; hence the expressions *north* and *south magnetic fluid*, the *electrical fluid*, etc., which still linger (but not with good writers), though the explanation of the phenomena has changed with the advance of knowledge.

> A *fluid* is a body the contiguous parts of which act on one another with a pressure which is perpendicular to the surface which separates those parts.
> *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 95.

2. Some hypothetical supersensible substance conceived as analogous to known fluids. See *fluidism*. – **Amniotic, astral, cerebrospinal, elastic, etc., fluid.** See the adjectives. – **Condy's fluid**, a solution of potassium permanganate, used as a disinfectant and deodorizer. – **Culture fluid.** See *culture-fluid*. – **Discharge of fluids.** See *discharge*. – **Fluid of Cotunnius**, the perilymph. Also called *liquor Cotunnii*. – **Labarraque's fluid**, a solution of chlorinated soda, used as a disinfectant; the liquor sodæ chloratæ of the United States Pharmacopœia. Commonly called *Labarraque's solution*. – **Magnetic, nervous, etc., fluid.** See the adjectives. – **Müller's fluid**, potassium bichromate 2 parts, potassium sulphate 1 part, water 100 parts, used to harden and preserve anatomical specimens with a view to cutting sections.

fluidal (flö'i-dal), *a.* [< *fluid* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a fluid. – **Fluidal structure**, in *lithol.*, an arrangement of the minute crystalline bodies (crystallites) in a more or less vitreous rock with their longer axes forming approximately parallel lines, as if turned in one direction by a current slowly sweeping onward an unconsolidated or viscous mass. Fluidal structure is best seen in the glassy and acidic eruptive rocks, and in furnace-slags. Also called *fluxion-structure*.



Section of Pitchstone (magnified 30 diameters), showing Fluidal Structure (from Schemnitz, Hungary).

> The lamination of the ore and jasper is taken to be probably a *fluidal structure*.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII. 256.

fluidic (flọ̈-id'ik), *a.* [< *fluid* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a fluid; fluid.

> Undoubtedly the more prolonged and older *fluidic* condition, accompanied by accelerated lagging of tide, impresses more important results on the life-history of satellites.
> *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 242.

Fluidic body, in *spiritualism*, the so-called fluid double of the physical body; a materialization: a term derived from the phrase *corps fluidique* of the French spiritists. See *fluidism*.

fluidification (flọ̈-id″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *fluidify* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering fluid.

> In nineteen of the beef-infusion gelatine tubes no *fluidification* had taken place.
> *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 126.

fluidify (flọ̈-id'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fluidified*, ppr. *fluidifying*. [< L. *fluidus*, fluid, + *-ficare*, make: see *fluid* and *-fy*.] To render fluid; convert into a liquid or gaseous state.

> That the *fluidified* granite was once encased, its mineralogical composition and structure, and the bold conical shape of the mountain-masses, yield sufficient evidence.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 500.

fluidism (flö'i-dizm), *n.* [< *fluid* + *-ism*.] The hypothesis that there exists a supersensible or so-called fluidic body associated with every living body, and not confined entirely to the space occupied by the latter. Fluidism supposes that the ordinary physical body is like a core or nucleus of a more extensive body, which reaches in all directions beyond the visible surface of the natural body, and is capable of producing certain effects.

fluidist (flö'i-dist), *n.* [< *fluid* + *-ist*.] One who supports the hypothesis of fluidism.

> Even professions and vocations, as well as some diseases, seem to have often characteristic smells; so that disease, etc., "does not cease at the surface of the body." All such facts favor the *fluidists*. *Amer. Jour. of Psychol.*, I. 500.

fluidity (flọ̈-id'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fluidité* = It. *fluidità*; < L. *fluidus*, fluid: see *fluid*.] 1. The quality of being fluid, or capable of flowing; that quality of a body which renders it incapable of resisting tangential stresses. See *fluid*, *n.*

> There may be corpuscles of such a nature as considerably to lessen that agitation of the minute parts by which the *fluidity* of liquors and the warmth of other bodies are maintained.
> *Boyle*, Works, III. 750.

2. Fluency; flowing character or style: opposed to *rigidity* or *stiffness*. [Rare.]

> The letters [of Mme. de Rémusat] . . . have much grace, much *fluidity* of thought, and of expression.
> *The Nation*, Nov. 29, 1883.

fluidize (flö'i-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fluidized*, ppr. *fluidizing*. [< *fluid* + *-ize*.] To convert into a fluid; fluidify.

fluidness (flö'id-nes), *n.* The state of being fluid; fluidity. *Boyle.*

fluidounce (flö'id-ouns), *n.* A fluid ounce. See *ounce*. [A method of writing the words common in medical use.]

fluidrachm (flö'i-dram), *n.* A fluid dram. See *dram*. [A method of writing the words common in medical use.]

fluitant (flö'i-tant), *a.* [< L. *fluitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fluitare*, float, swim, or sail about, freq. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] In *bot.*, floating.

flukan, *n.* See *flucan*.

fluke^{1} (flök), *n.* [Formerly also written *flook*; origin obscure; perhaps a denasalized form of G. (LG.) *flunk*, *flunke*, the fluke of an anchor, and lit. a wing (LG. *flunk*, a wing), this being prob. a nasalized derivative of LG. *flegen*, G. *fliegen* = E. *fly*^{1}; cf. LG. and G. *flug*, flight: see *fly*^{1} and *flight*^{1}.] 1. The part of an anchor which catches in the ground. See *anchor*^{1}.

> The waste and lumber of the shore,
> Hard coils of cordage, swarthy fishing-nets,
> Anchors of rusty *fluke*, and boats updrawn.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. One of the barbs of a harpoon or toggle-iron; a flue: called by English whalemen *wither*. — 3. Either half of the tail of a cetacean or sirenian: so called from its resemblance to the fluke of an anchor. The flukes of a large whale may be sometimes 20 feet between their extremities, though 12 to 15 feet is a more frequent measurement. 4. In *mining*, an instrument used to clean a hole previous to charging it with powder for blasting. — 5. [< *fluke*^{1}, *v.*] In *billiards*, an accidentally successful stroke; the advantage gained when, playing for one thing, one gets another; hence, any unexpected or accidental advantage or turn; a chance; a scratch.

> We seem to have discovered, as it were by a *fluke*, a most excellent rule for all future cabinet arrangements.
> *Times* (London).

> These conditions are not often fulfilled, I can tell you; it is a happy *fluke* when they are.
> *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, xix.

> Piquet gave "discard" to the language; why should billiards be forbidden to contribute *fluke*, a far better word as regards form, and one absolutely without a synonym?
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 42.

> The discovery which finally drove English geology out of a position which had long been untenable was made by a *fluke*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 42.

To cut flukes out, in *whaling*: (*a*) To throw the tail out of the water sidewise and upward, as a whale: an indication that the animal has taken fright and seeks to escape. Hence — (*b*) To become refractory or mutinous; make a disturbance on board ship. – **To turn flukes**, in *whaling*: (*a*) To round out and go under, throwing the flukes high in the air, as a whale. Hence — (*b*) To go to bed; bunk or turn in.

fluke^{1} (flök), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fluked*, ppr. *fluking*. [< *fluke*^{1}, *n.*] I. *trans.* In *whaling*: (*a*) To disable the flukes of, as a whale, by spading. (*b*) To fasten, as a whale, by means of a chain or rope.

II. *intrans.* 1. In *whaling*, to use the flukes, as a fish or cetacean: often with an indefinite *it*. — 2. To gain an advantage over a competitor or opponent by accident or chance; especially, to make a scratch in billiards. See *fluke*^{1}, *n.*, 5. [Slang.] **All fluking** (*naut.*), a phrase used to indicate that a ship goes along rapidly with a fair wind.

> We arrived on the following day, having gone *all fluking*, with the weather clew of the mainsail hauled up, the yards braced in a little, and the lower studding sail just drawing. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 285.

fluke^{2}, **flook**^{2} (flök), *n.* [Also dial. *flowk*, *fluck*, Sc. *flook*, *fleuk*; < ME. *floke*, also written *fluke*, *flewke* (glossed '*ffoca*' and *pelanius*); < AS. *flōc*, *flooc*, a flat fish, usually glossed *platissa* (prop. *platessa*, a plaice, once *pansor*, prop. *passer* (?), a turbot), = Icel. *flōki*, a kind of halibut, *passer*, *solea*.] 1. A name given locally in Great Britain to species of flatfish. (*a*) In Northumberland, the common flounder, *Pleuronectes flesus*, called in Moray Frith *fresh-water fleuk* and *bigger fleuk*. (*b*) About Edinburgh, the dab, *Limanda limanda*, called *salt-water fluke*, and in Moray Frith *gray fleuk*. See cut under *dab*. (*c*) Along the east coast of Scotland, the turbot, *Psetta maxima*, also known as the *roddan* or *roan fleuk*, *gunner fleuk*, and *rawn fleuk*.

> Ffiatt mowthede as a *fluke*, with fleryande lyppys,
> And the flesche in his fortethe fowly as a bere.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1088.

> Two other fish, known as the *fluke* and the megrim, but not received in polite society, follow the example of their fashionable friends in this respect.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 113.

2. A trematoid worm; an entozoic parasitic worm of the order *Trematoidea*, infesting various parts of man and other animals, especially the liver, bile-ducts, etc.: so called from the resemblance of its hydatid to a fluke or flounder. There are numerous species, of several genera. The common fluke is *Fasciola hepatica*; the liver-fluke is *Distoma hepaticum*; the lancet-shaped fluke is *D. lanceolatum*; the broad fluke of China is *D. crassum*; the fluke infesting the blood is *D. hæmatobium*; the Egyptian fluke is *D. heterophyes* or *Heterophyes ægyptiaca*. Also called *fluke-worm*. See cuts under *cercaria* and *Trematoda*.

> Like sheep-boys stuffing themselves with blackberries, while the sheep are licking up *flukes* in every ditch.
> *Kingsley*, Saint's Tragedy, ii. 8.

Craig fluke. See *craig-fluke*.

fluke^{3} (flök), *n.* [E. dial., appar. an irreg. form of *flock*^{2}, influenced by *flue*^{3}, waste downy matter: see *flock*^{2} and *flue*^{3}.] 1. Waste cotton. — 2. A lock of hair. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

fluke-chain (flök'chān), *n.* A chain used in fluking a whale. See *fluke*^{1}, *v.*

fluke-rope (flök'rōp), *n.* In *whaling*, a rope fastened around the slender part or small of the body of a whale, near the flukes, in fluking it. See *fluke*^{1}, *v.*

fluke-spade (flök'spād), *n.* A spade-shaped knife used in cutting off the flukes of a whale.

fluke-worm (flök'wėrm), *n.* Same as *fluke*^{2}, 2.

flukewort (flök'wėrt), *n.* The marsh-pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, from a belief that it causes the flukes infesting the livers of sheep. Also *flowkwort*, *flookwort*.

fluky (flö'ki), *a.* [< *fluke*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Formed like or having a fluke or flukes.

> Then hushed in silence deep they leave the land:
> No loud-mouth'd voices call with hoarse command,
> To heave the *flooky* anchors from the sand.
> *Rowe*, tr. of Lucan, iii.

2. Of the nature of a fluke or lucky chance; obtained by chance rather than by skill. *E. D.* [Slang.] — 3. Uncertain; shifty: said of the wind. Also *flooky*.

flum (flum), *n.* [Var. of *flam*^{2}.] 1. Deceit; flattery. — 2. Nonsense; flummery. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

flumadiddle (flum'a̤-did-l), *n.* 1. A dish composed of salt pork, potatoes, and molasses, eaten by the fishermen of Cape Cod. [Local, U. S.] — 2. Silly or delusive nonsense; balderdash; flummery. [Slang, U. S.]

flume (flöm), *n.* [Scarcely found in early mod. E.; ME. *flum*, *flom* (rarely *flem*, *fleme*, > E. dial. *fleam*^{3}, q. v.), a stream, a river; cf. Icel. *flaumr*, an eddy, Norw. *flaum*, *flom*, a flood, overflow, inundation, Dan. *flom*, a water-meadow, a swamp, MHG. *flūm*, *pflūm*, *phloum*, *vloum*, a stream, a river. These forms are somewhat irreg., some of them being plausibly referable to the root of *flow*^{1}, q. v., but all are in fact of L. origin, < OF. *flum* = Pr. *flum* = It. *fiume*, < L. *flūmen*, a stream, a river, < *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1†. A stream; a river.

> Tigris, a *flum* from paradys,
> Cometh to that cite.
> *King Alisaunder*, l. 6404.

> Thou shalle baptyse Jesus Cryst
> In *flume* Jordan. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 166.

2. In *phys. geog.*, in the United States, especially in New England, a narrow defile with nearly vertical walls, the bottom of which is usually occupied by a mountain torrent. The best-known flume is in the Franconia notch of the White Mountains in New Hampshire, on a branch of the Pemigewasset river. It is about a third of a mile in length, having walls from 20 to 50 feet in height.

3. An artificial channel for a stream of water to be applied to some industrial use. Flumes for conducting water to mill-wheels are open or covered passages formed of boards, planks, or stone, from which the water falls upon the wheel. In gold-mining regions flumes for furnishing water as a power in hydraulic mining are often extensive structures of planks, carried on heavy timbers over gullies, ravines, or valleys. Flumes are also used to convey water for irrigation, etc.

flume (flöm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flumed*, ppr. *fluming*. [< *flume*, *n.*, 3.] In *gold-mining*, to carry off in a flume, as the water of a stream, in order to lay bare the auriferous sand and gravel forming the bed.

> At this time [1850–53] the diggings for gold were chiefly along the rivers. These were "*flumed*" — that is, the water was taken out of the natural channel by the means of wooden flumes — and the accumulations of sand and gravel in the former beds were washed.
> *J. D. Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., IV. 701.

flume-car (flöm′kär), *n.* A car designed to move on the edges of the sides of a flume, and to use the current of the water in the flume as a motive power. [Western U. S.]

fluming (flö′ming), *n.* See *bar-mining.*

fluminous (flö′mi-nus), *a.* [< L. *flumen* (*flumin-*), a river, + E. *-ous.*] Pertaining to rivers; abounding in rivers. *Webster.*

flummer (flum′ėr), *v. t.* [< *flum, n.*] To humbug; flatter. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> *Heel-Tap.* Hark ye, Master Mug!
> *Mug.* Your pleasure, my very good friend?
> *Heel-Tap.* No *flummering* me: I tell thee, Matthew, 'twon't do: why, as to this article of ale here, how comes it about that you have raised it a penny a quart?
> *Foote*, Mayor of Garratt, ii.

flummery[1] (flum′ėr-i), *n.* [< W. *llymru*, *llymrwd*, flummery, sour oatmeal boiled and jellied; so called from its sourness; cf. *llymrig*, crude, raw, harsh, *llymus*, of a sharp quality, *llym*, sharp, severe, *llymu*, sharpen.] **1.** A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; pap.

> To make *flummery* that will thicken sauce excellently, instead of grated bread or flower: take a good handful of beaten oatmeal, put it into a quart of water, and boil it half away, then strain it through a sieve; let it stand by you for use. It is much better than grated bread or flower, or in most cases than eggs.
> *Lupton*, Thousand Notable Things.

> There was a farmer in my parish who used to sup upon wild ducks and *flummery*.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lviii.

2. In *modern cookery*, a name given to various light preparations of milk and flour with white of eggs, sweetened and flavored, and served with cream as a dessert.—**3.** A refuse product of wheaten starch manufactures.

> To this are added 4 lbs. of pipe clay, 1 lb. of flour, and 1 lb. of *flummery* (the refuse product from wheaten starch manufactures).
> *Crace-Calvert*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 200.

flummery[2] (flum′ėr-i), *n.* [Of dial. origin, prob. < E. *flum*, deceit, flattery, nonsense, + *-ery.* Perhaps suggested by *flummery*[1], but a different word.] Mere nonsense; mere flattery; empty compliment.

flummux (flum′uks), *v.* [E. dial., also written *flummox;* origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* To perplex; embarrass; hinder; bewilder; defeat. [Slang.]

> My 'pinion is, Sammy, that if your governor don't prove a alleybi, he'll be what the Italians call reg'larly *flummoxed*.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers, xxxiii.

II. *intrans.* To fail; give out or give up; die. [Slang, U. S.]

> Be ye men of mighty stomachs,
> Men that can't be made to *flummux.*
> *Oyster War of Accomac*, New York Tribune, April, 1849.

flump (flump), *v.* [An imitative word; cf. *clump*[1], *plump*, *slump.*] **I.** *trans.* To throw down with violence. [Colloq.]

> Bellows went skimming across the room, chairs were *flumped* down on the floor.
> *Thackeray*, Paris Sketch-Book, v.

II. *intrans.* To throw one's self down heavily; flop: as, she *flumped* down into a chair.

> The dog squeaks, whines, jumps, *flumps.*
> *Cornhill Mag.*, June, 1861, p. 49.

flung (flung). Preterit and past participle of *fling.*

flunk (flungk), *v.* [Slang; origin obscure; perhaps a variation of *funk*[3], q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To fail or give up; break down or back down, as from incompetence or fear: often with *out:* as, to *flunk* in a school recitation or examination; to *flunk out* from a contest. [Slang, U. S.]

> Why, little one, you must be cracked, if you *flunk out* before we begin.
> *J. C. Neal.*

II. *trans.* To cause to fail, as in a recitation or an examination. [Slang, U. S.]

flunk (flungk), *n.* [< *flunk, v.*] A failure or back-down; in colleges, a complete failure in a recitation or an examination. [Slang, U. S.]

> In moody meditation sunk,
> Reflecting on my future *flunk.*
> *Songs of Yale*, 1853.

flunky, flunkey (flung′ki), *n.*; pl. *flunkies*, *flunkeys* (-kiz). [Sc. *flunkie, flonkie.* Recent in literature, but prob. much older in colloquial speech; it may be connected with F. *flanquer*, "to flanke, run along by the side of, to support, defend or fence; to be at one's elbow for a help at need" (Cotgrave): see *flank, v.* The oft-copied "derivation" from AS. *wlanc*, proud, is absurd.] **1.** A male servant in livery: used in contempt.

> He rises when he likes himsel';
> His *flunkies* answer at the bell.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

> Much that could not have been ornamental in the temper of a great man's over-fed great man (what the Scotch name *flunky*).
> *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 55.

Hence—**2.** One who is mean and base-spirited; a cringing flatterer and servile imitator of those above him in rank or position; a toady; a snob.

> I don't frequent operas and parties in London like you young *flunkies* of the aristocracy.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xliii.

> He [Carlyle] who once popularized the word *flunkey* by ringing the vehement changes of his scorn upon it is at last forced to conceive an ideal flunkeyism to squire the hectoring Don Belianises of his fancy about the world.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 138.

3. In the United States, among stock-brokers, a person who, from inexperience, makes bad investments or loses his money.

flunkydom, flunkeydom (flung′ki-dum), *n.* [< *flunky* + *-dom.*] **1.** Flunkies collectively.—**2.** The grade or condition of flunkies; toadyism.

> Can you deny that you've been off and on lately between *flunkeydom* and the Cause, like a donkey between two bundles of hay?
> *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxvii.

flunkyism, flunkeyism (flung′ki-izm), *n.* [< *flunky* + *-ism.*] The character or conduct of a flunky or snob; servility; toadyism.

> If the lords had not seats in the upper house, they might depend upon *flunkeyism* and money-worship of the average Englishman to return them to the lower.
> *The American*, VIII. 277.

fluoborate (flö-ō-bō′rāt), *n.* [< *fluobor-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of fluoboric acid with a base.

fluoboric (flö-ō-bō′rik), *a.* [Short for **fluoroboric*, < *fluor* + *bor*(*on*) + *-ic.*] Derived from or consisting of fluorin and boron.—**Fluoboric acid**, HBF_4, a colorless oily liquid, which is easily decomposed by contact with moisture, breaking up into boric and hydrofluoric acid. With alkalis it forms salts called fluoborates.

fluoboride (flö-ō-bō′rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *fluobor-ic* + *-ide*[1].] A salt of fluoboric acid.

fluocarbonate (flö-ō-kär′bọ-nāt), *n.* [Short for **fluorocarbonate*, < *fluor* + *carbonate.*] In *mineral.*, a carbonate containing fluorin as an essential part. See *fluophosphate.*

fluocerin (flö-ō-sē′rin), *n.* [< *fluor* + *cer*(*ium*) + *-in*[2].] Same as *fluocerite.*

fluocerite (flö-ō-sē′rīt), *n.* [Short for **fluorocerite*, < *fluor* + *cer*(*ium*) + *-ite*[2].] A fluoride of cerium and the allied metals, occurring massive and in hexagonal crystals in Sweden and Colorado (tysonite). It is often altered to a fluocarbonate called *bastnasite* or *hamartite.*

fluohydric (flö-ō-hī′drik), *a.* Same as *fluorhydric, hydrofluoric.*

fluophosphate (flö-ō-fos′fāt), *n.* [Short for **fluorophosphate*, < *fluor* + *phosphate.*] In *mineral.*, a phosphate containing fluorin as an essential part. For example, the mineral wagnerite is a fluophosphate, the formula being either $Mg_3P_2O_8 + MgF_2$ or $Mg(MgF)PO_4$. The precise part played by fluorin in the chemical combination may be open to question.

fluor (flö′ọr), *n.* [LL. *fluor*, a flow, a flux, < L. *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.*] **1**†. A liquid state.—**2**†. Menstrual flux.—**3.** In *mineral.*, fluor-spar.—**Fluor albus** (literally, white flux), in *pathol.*, whites or leucorrhea.

fluorated (flö′ọ-rā-ted), *a.* [< *fluor-ic* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *chem.*, combined with hydrofluoric acid. See *hydrofluoric.*

fluoresce (flö-ọ-res′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fluoresced*, ppr. *fluorescing.* [< *fluor* (fluor-spar) + inceptive term. *-esce.* The deriv. *fluorescence* was the first word of this group to be used.] To exhibit the phenomena of fluorescence; be or become fluorescent.

> Many beautiful effects are . . . produced by blowing tubes in uranium glass, which *fluoresces* with a fine green light.
> *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 246.

> The ultra-violet rays of the spectrum can . . . be seen without the intervention of any *fluorescing* substance through a glass.
> *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 186.

fluorescein (flö-ọ-res′ẹ̄-in), *n.* [< *fluoresce* + *-in*[2].] The anhydrid of resorcin phthalein, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$. It is a coal-tar product, but is little used in dyeing. From it are derived the eosins.

> *Fluorescein*, some of the Eosins, Magda-red, and Resorcin-blue also show a marked fluorescence when in solution.
> *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 25.

fluorescence (flö-ọ-res′ẹns), *n.* [= F. *fluorescence* = Sp. Pg. *florescencia;* as *fluorescen*(*t*) + *-ce.*] The property possessed by some transparent substances of becoming self-luminous while they are exposed to the direct action of light-rays. See *phosphorescence.* It is especially excited by the violet and ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, and is explained by the change in refrangibility (that is, wave-length) of the incident rays by the substance under experiment. Thus, if a beam of sunlight fall upon a solution of esculin or sulphate of quinine, its path through the liquid is marked by a bluish opalescent light. Again, if a paper moistened with the solution is exposed to the ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, it becomes blue, since these rays are diminished in refrangibility so as to become visible; by this means the ultra-violet spectrum (given by prisms of quartz) can be studied. The delicate blue surface-color of some fluor-spar and the yellowish-green surface-color of glass colored with uranium oxid (canary glass) are phenomena of the same nature. For some years previous to 1852 the phenomenon was termed *epipolic dispersion.*

fluorescent (flö-ọ-res′ent), *a.* [= F. *fluorescent* = Pg. *florescente;* as *fluoresce* + *-ent.*] Possessing the property of fluorescence; exhibiting fluorescence.—**Fluorescent eyepiece**, a form of eyepiece, as that of Soret, used with the spectroscope in examining the ultra-violet spectrum made visible by fluorescence.

fluorhydric (flö-ọr-hī′drik), *a.* Same as *hydrofluoric.*

fluoric (flö-or′ik), *a.* [< *fluor* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from fluor (fluor-spar).—**Fluoric acid.** See *hydrofluoric acid*, under *hydrofluoric.*

fluoride (flö′ọ-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound of fluorin with another element.

fluorin, fluorine (flö′ọ-rin), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Chemical symbol, F; atomic weight, 19.05. A gaseous element, not known in a free state, since its isolation is a matter of great difficulty and of some doubt. It forms with other elements a group of compounds called *fluorides.* The commonest of these is calcium fluoride, or fluor-spar. Fluorin occurs abundantly in the mineral kingdom, as in fluor-spar, cryolite, and other minerals, and also in minute quantity in the teeth and bones of animals.

fluorite (flö′ọ-rīt), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *fluor-spar.*

fluoroid (flö′ọ-roid), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-oid.*] In *crystal.*, a solid contained under twenty-four triangles; a tetrahexahedron (which see): so called because it is a frequent form in fluor-spar.

fluoroscope (flö′ọr-ọ-skōp), *n.* An apparatus designed for observing the effect of the Röntgen rays by means of their action on a fluorescent substance. It consists essentially of a tube or box closed at one end by a screen coated with a fluorescent substance, as tungstate of calcium. When an object, as the hand, placed before a vacuum-tube is observed through the fluoroscope, the shadows of its parts that are not transparent to the X-rays are seen on the fluorescent screen.

fluorous (flö′ọ-rus), *a.* [< *fluor* + *-ous.*] Obtained from or containing fluor-spar or fluorin.

fluor-spar (flö′ọr-spär), *n.* [< *fluor*, a flow, flux (see def.), + *spar*[1].] A common mineral, the fluoride of calcium, CaF_2, found in great beauty in Derbyshire, England, and hence also called *Derbyshire spar.* It occurs both massive and crystallized, in simple forms of the isometric system, namely the cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, etc., and in combinations of these. Pure fluor-spar contains 48.7 per cent. of fluorin and 51.3 of calcium. It is of frequent occurrence, especially in connection with metalliferous beds, as of silver, tin, lead, and cobalt ores. It is sometimes colorless and transparent, but more frequently exhibits tints of yellow, green, blue, and red. From the general prevalence of a blue tint in the Derbyshire specimens, it is there known as *blue-john.* It is often beautifully banded, especially when in nodules, which are much prized for the manufacture of vases, and occasionally used for beads, brooch-stones, and other ornamental purposes, although it is of inferior hardness. Some varieties exhibit a bluish fluorescence; and all kinds phosphoresce on gentle heating, especially the variety chlorophane, which emits a beautiful green light. The name *fluor* has reference to its use as a flux to promote the fusion of certain refractory minerals. Also called *fluorite.*

fluosilicate (flö-ō-sil′i-kāt), *n.* [< *fluosilic-ic* + *-ate*[1].] **1.** In *chem.*, a compound of fluosilicic acid with some base.—**2.** In *mineral.*, a silicate containing fluorin as an essential part. See *fluophosphate.*

fluosilicic (flö″ō-si-lis′ik), *a.* [Short for **fluorosilicic*, < *fluor* + *silic*(*on*) + *-ic.*] Composed of or derived from silicon and fluorin.—**Fluosilicic acid**, SiF_4, an acid composed of silicon and fluorin. It may be obtained by applying a gentle heat to a mixture of one part of powdered fluor-spar, one of silica, and two of sulphuric acid, in a retort. It is a colorless, pungent, suffocating gas, which fumes when it escapes into humid air, and is rapidly decomposed by water.

fluotantalic (flö″ō-tan-tal′ik), *a.* [Short for **fluorotantalic*, < *fluor* + *tantal*(*um*) + *-ic.*] Derived from fluorin and tantalum.—**Fluotantalic acid**, an acid obtained by treating tantalum with hydrofluoric acid.

fluotitanic (flö″ō-tī-tan′ik), *a.* [Short for **fluorotitanic*, < *fluor* + *titan*(*ium*) + *-ic.*] Obtained from titanium and fluorin.

flur†, *n.* A Middle English form of *flower*, *flour.*

flur-bird† (flėr′bėrd), *n.* [< *flur* (origin unknown; cf. E. dial. *fluring*, a brood) + *bird*[1].] A decoy-bird. *Goldsmith.*

fluren†, *a.* An obsolete form of *flouren.*

fluriche†, *v.* A Middle English form of *flourish.*

flurn (flėrn), *v. i.* [Appar. a dial. var. of *fleer*^{1} (ME. *fleren*, *fliren*, *flyren*), or of *flurt* = *flirt*; perhaps assimilated to *spurn*.] To sneer. [Prov. Eng.]

Give me leave to *flurn* at them [abortive births], as the poor excrescencies of nature, which rather blemish than adorn the structure of a well-composed body. *Fletcher*, Poems, Pref.

flurry^1 (flur′i), *n.*; pl. *flurries* (-iz). [Origin uncertain; cf. Norw. dial. *flurutt*, rough, shaggy, disordered, Sw. dial. *flurig*, disordered, dissolute, overloaded, *flur*, face, head, disordered hair, whim, caprice. In the sense of a gust of wind, cf. *flaw*^{2}, which may have affected this sense.] **1.** A state of perturbed action or feeling; a violent agitation, physical or mental; a disordered or excited movement; flutter; commotion: as, to be in a continual *flurry*; to raise a *flurry* in an assembly.

The paper never did better service than when in the *flurries* and spasms of political excitement it kept its head, and its cheerful confidence that the Republic was safe. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 37.

But the *flurry* of the dissipation he had been through . . . made him feel so much alive that he felt no sense of loneliness. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 204.

During the first week in May there was a slight *flurry* in money, and an advance to 7 per cent. on call, caused by the rioting at Chicago. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 335.

2. Specifically, of a whale, the death-agony; the spasmodic action of the animal while expiring. The head usually rises and falls, and the flukes strike the surface of the water rapidly, while the animal swims in a circle, till finally it rolls on its side dead.

Both whales were seen spouting blood, and soon after pyramids of foam showed that they were in their *flurry*. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 267.

3. A sudden brief movement of air; an irregular blast or gust: as, a *flurry* of wind.—**4.** A fluttering assemblage of things, as snow-flakes, carried by or passing through the air.

And, like a *flurry* of snow on the whistling wind of December,
Swift and sudden and keen came a flight of feathery arrows. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, vii.

Sudden *flurries* of snow-birds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.
Lowell, First Snow-Fall.

5. In *calico-printing*, a state of frothiness developed by some colors in the process of printing, due in some to quick printing and in others to slow printing. It is obviated by the use of glycerin, oil, turpentine, or alcohol.

flurry^1 (flur′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flurried*, ppr. *flurrying*. [< *flurry*^{1}, *n.*] To produce agitation of feeling in; confuse by excitement or alarm.

O lud! now, Mr. Fag — you *flurry* one so! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 2.

It was mere instinct that prompted me to do this, . . . for I was too much *flurried* to think. *Poe*, Tales, I. 160.

flurry^2 (flur′i), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fleury*.

flurt†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *flirt*.

[**flush.** The several words spelled *flush*, being mostly dialectal, colloquial, or technical, and scantily recorded in early literature, have become partly confused with one another, and cannot now be entirely disentangled. Words originally different have acquired some meanings very nearly identical, while on the other hand there are some meanings not obviously related which are, nevertheless, to be referred to one original. The separation made in the following articles is based on the present differences of sense, and is probably more minute than the etymology, if fully known, would require.]

flush^1 (flush), *v.* [Prob. of Scand. origin and ult. connected with *flash*^{1}; cf. Sw. dial *flossa*, burn furiously, blaze, Norw. *flosa*, passion, vehemence, eagerness: see further under *flash*^{1} and *flare*. The meaning touches those of *flush*^{2} and *flush*^{4}, q. v., and in the phrase '*flush* for anger' that of *flush*^{5} (see first extract there). The meaning has probably been affected by the different word *blush*.] **I.** *intrans.* To become suffused with color, as the face or the sky; redden; blush; glow.

All this uniform uncolour'd scene
Shall be dismantled of its fleecy load,
And *flush* into variety again.
Cowper, Task, vi. 180.

Then *flush'd* her cheek with rosy light.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

The afternoon was lovely, and it was *flushing* to a close. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 22.

The sky increased in brightness as we watched. The orange *flush'd* into rose. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 131.

II. *trans.* To make suddenly red; suffuse with color; redden; cause to blush; cause to glow; color.

Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek.
Gay, Trivia.

Now *flush'd* with drunkenness, now with whoredom pale.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 833.

The red blood rose to *flush* his visage wan.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 212.

How faintly *flush'd*, how phantom-fair,
Was Monte Rosa, hanging there!
Tennyson, The Daisy.

flush^1 (flush), *n.* [< *flush*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** A redness caused by a sudden flow of blood to the face; a blush; any warm coloring or glow, as the reddening of the sky before daybreak: as, a crimson *flush*.

See how calm he looks and stately,
Like a warrior on his shield,
Waiting till the *flush* of morning
Breaks along the battle-field.
Aytoun, Burial March of Dundee.

The sudden *flush* faded from her face as she sat opposite to him, her astonished eyes still fixed upon him. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

2. Sudden impulse or excitement; a sudden thrill or shock, as of feeling: as, to feel a *flush* of joy.

It was not properly a passion, which is a subitaneous flushing: indeed that of his adultery was from such a *flush* of passion; but this of Uriah's murder was a more continued distemper, sedately stirred, and retained and considered of. *Goodwin*, Works, V. ii. 163.

When the morning *flush*
Of passion and the first embrace had died
Between them, . . . the master took
Small notice. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

3. Bloom; glow.

No busy steps the grass-grown foot-way tread,
But all the bloomy *flush* of life is fled.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 128.

After the *flush* of youth is over, a poet must have a wise method if he would move ahead. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 300.

4. The hot stage of a fever. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flush^1 (flush), *a.* [< *flush*^{1}, *v.* In the second sense scarcely used except in the poetical examples quoted (first by Shakspere, in a fig. sense) and imitations of them. The sense is gathered from the context.] **1.** Hot and heavy: said of the weather or the atmosphere. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In full bloom; in vigorous growth or condition.

He took my father grossly, full of bread;
With all his crimes broad blown, as *flush* as May.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

On this *flush* pomegranate bough. *Keats.*

flush^2 (flush), *v.* [Another form of *flosh*^{1} = *flash*^{2}, in a similar sense: see *flosh*^{1}, *flash*^{2}. The form and sense may have been affected by *flux*, F. *flux*, a flowing, running (see *flux* and *flush*^{9}), and by OD. *fluysen*, Dan. dial. *fluse*, flow with violence (? perhaps due to MHG. *vliezen*, G. *fliessen* = E. *fleet*^{1}, flow: see *fleet*^{1}). But the intr. use of *flush*^{2}, equiv. to 'flow,' appears to be confined to such expressions as "the blood *flushes* into the face," where the verb is rather *flush*^{1}, the idea of color and not of motion prevailing.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** Same as *flosh*^{1}. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To drench copiously with water for the purpose of cleansing; wash out, as a sewer, with a copious flow of water.

The drainage system must be so constructed as . . . to be frequently and thoroughly *flushed*. *The Century*, XXIX. 51.

=**Syn.** 2. See *plunge*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To flow swiftly; especially, to flow and spread suddenly, as blood in the face: a use scarcely different from that of *flush*^{1}, *v. i.*

The swift recourse of *flushing* blood.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 29.

And it sounded vnto me euen as it hadde bene the *flushynge* noyse of many waters. *Bp. Bale*, Image of the Two Churches, iii.

2. To become fluxed or fluid.

The solder *flushes* or becomes liquid enough to permeate the joint or crevice. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., p. 224.

flush^3 (flush), *n.* [In the first sense another form of *flosh*^{2} = *flash*^{3}, as *flush*^{2} is another form of *flosh*^{1} = *flash*^{2}: see *flosh*^{2} and *flash*^{3}. In the other senses prob. dependent on *flush*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** A piece of moist ground; a place where water frequently lies; a morass. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**2.** A run of water. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The plane stretis and euery hie way
Full of *fluschis*, dubbis, myre and clay.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 201.

3. An increase of water in a river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves. *Ray.*

4. Snow in a state of dissolution; slush. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

flush^4 (flush), *v. t.* [Nearly always in the pp., in such expressions as "*flushed* with success," "*flushed* with victory," where the word is commonly associated with *flush*^{1}, as if it meant 'thrown into a glow'; hence 'heated, excited'; it is, however, a corruption, by a natural confusion with *flush*^{1}, of *flesh*, *v. t.*, encourage by giving flesh to, excite, as dogs, by feeding with flesh; cf. "*flushed*, *fleshed*, encouraged, put in heart, elated with good success" (Bailey). See *flesh*, *v. t.*] To encourage; elate; excite the spirits of; animate with joy: originally the same as *flesh*.

The Indian Neighbourhood, who were mortal Enemies to the Spaniards, and had been *flusht* by their Successes against them, through the assistance of the Privateers, for several years, were our fast Friends, and ready to receive and assist us. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 158.

Such things as can only feed his pride and *flush* his ambition. *South*, Sermons, II. 104.

The Opposition, *flushed* with victory and strongly supported by the public sympathy, proceeded to bring forward a succession of charges relating chiefly to pecuniary transactions. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

flush^5 (flush), *v.* [< ME. *flusshen* (also *flussen*, *flissen*, in pret. *fluste*, *fliste*), fly out suddenly; appar. the same as *flyschen* (rare) (fly out against?), thrust, strike against (of a spear); cf. E. dial. *flusk*, fly out suddenly, quarrel: see *flusk*, *flusker*, *fluster*. *Flush*^{5}, being used in reference to birds, seems to have a natural connection with *flush*^{8}, able to fly; but *flush*^{8} is a modern and corrupt form; the ME. forms of the two words are far apart.] **I.** *intrans.* To fly out suddenly, as a bird when disturbed; start up or fly off.

The blernyed boynard [blear-eyed rascal] . . .
Made the Fawcon to ffloter and *flussh* ffor anger.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 166.

There *fliste* ut a buterflize . . . on min ize.
Floriz and Blauncheflur (E. E. T. S.), l. 473.

I make them to *flush*,
Each owl out of his bush.
B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.

So *flushing* from one spray unto another,
Gets to the top, and then embolden'd flies
Unto a height past ken of human eyes.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

II. *trans.* In *sporting*, to rouse and cause to start up or fly off; spring: as, to *flush* a woodcock; to *flush* a covey; to *flush* the trout.

Spaniels, . . . for the purpose of *flushing* the game.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 84.

The full possession of the Tennessee River by the Union gun-boats for the moment hopelessly divided the Confederate commands, and like a *flushed* covey of birds the rebel generals started on their several lines of retreat without concert or rallying point. *The Century*, XXXVI. 662.

flush^5 (flush), *n.* [< *flush*^{5}, *v.*] **1.** The act of starting or flushing a bird.—**2.** A bird, or a flock of birds, suddenly started or sprung.

As when a Faulcon hath with nimble flight
Flowne at a *flush* of Ducks foreby the brooke.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 54.

flush^6 (flush), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps an extension of the notion 'a good many,' implied, by an easy exaggeration, in 'a *flush*' of cards: see *flush*^{9}, *n.* The same notion is derivable, perhaps more easily, from 'a *flush*' or flock of birds (see *flush*^{5}, *n.*), or from *flush*^{1}, *n.*, bloom, *flush*^{1}, *a.*, in vigorous growth.] **1.** A great number. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Abundance; exuberance.

I thought o' the bonny bit thorn that our father rooted out o' the yard last May, when it had a' the *flush* o' blossoms on it. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xx.

flush^6 (flush), *a.* [Origin not clear; perhaps, as here assumed, from the noun *flush*^{6}, a great number: see *flush*^{6}, *n.* It is not easy to connect this word with *flush*^{2}.] **1.** Full, in any respect; exuberant; plentiful.

His courage was *flush*, he'd venture a brush,
And thus they fell to it, ding-dong.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 208).

2. Well supplied, as with money: as, to be quite *flush*. *Skinner*, 1671.

Lord Strutt was not *flush* in ready.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

Tufts, who describes himself as being always generous when *flush* of money, offered to pay his bill.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 609.

They are particularly *flush* just at present, as trade is brisk and profits are good. *The American*, IX. 19.

3. Prodigal; wasteful. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flush^7 (flush), *a.* [Hardly other than a particular use of *flush*^{6}, full, though the precise connection of thought is not clear. The panel of a door, for example, usually below the plane of the frame, seems to have been regarded as 'full' or '*flush*' when fixed even with that plane, thus filling up the hollow space.] Having the surface or face even or level with the adjacent surface, or in the same plane or line; being in exact alinement; even.

> A room with one dormer window looking out, and somewhat down, upon a building opposite, which still stands, *flush* with the street. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 25.

Bead and flush work, and **bead, flush, and square work.** See *bead*, 9.—**Flush panel**, a panel having its face even with the face of the stile.

flush^7 (flush), *v.* [< *flush*^{7}, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make flush or level.

> In driving a heading, particular care should be taken that unnecessary cost in *flushing* the clear profile does not arise. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 238.

2. In *weaving*, to throw on the surface over several threads without intersecting, as in twilling, or forming tissue figures.

> There are, consequently, two methods that can be used for *flushing* or throwing the thread to form the tissue figure. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 176.

To flush a joint, to fill a joint, as in masonry, until the filling material is in the plane of the surfaces of the bodies joined.—**To flush up**, in *bricklaying*, to fill up the vertical joints of brick with mortar.

II. *intrans.* In *weaving*, to flow or float over several threads without intersection: said of threads in twilling or tissue-weaving.

> So distinct are the threads kept [in tissue-weaving] that only sufficient intersections are made to keep them held together. They float or *flush* upon the surface of the cloth rather than form a component part of its substance. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 175.

flush^8 (flush), *a.* [E. dial., also *flish* (and *flitch*, officious, lively), other forms of *flidge*, unassibilated *flig*, all dial. forms of E. *fledge*, < ME. *flegge*, *fligge*, *flygge*, able to fly: see *fledge*, *a.*, and *fly*^{3}, *a.*, which are doublets.] Same as *fledge*. [Prov. Eng.]

flush^8 (flush), *v. i.* [E. dial., < *flush*^{8}, *a.* Same as *fledge*, *v. i.*] To become able to fly: same as *fledge*. [Prov. Eng.]

> The birds have *flushed* and flied.
> *Courtney*, West Cornwall Gloss. (*E. D. S.*)

flush^9 (flush), *n.* and *a.* [Altered in form, by confusion with *flush* in other senses, < OF. *flux*, a flowing, running, rushing out, a flux, also a flush at cards, = Sp. *flux* = It. *flusso*, a flux, a flush at cards (i. e., a 'run' of cards); hence also (from OF.) OFlem. *fluys*, three cards of the same suit, *fluys-spel*, a game of cards, *fluysen*, play cards; < L. *fluxus*, a flow: see *flux*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *card-playing*, a hand in which all the cards, or a certain specified number of them, are of the same suit.

> There was nothing silly in it [whist], like the nob in cribbage—nothing superfluous. No *flushes*, that most irrational of all pleas that a reasonable being can set up. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

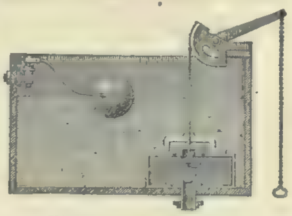
2†. A certain game of cards.

> *Flussata* [It.], a play at cardes called *Flush*. *Florio.*

Bobtail flush, in *poker*, four cards of one suit and one of another suit: so called because there is a chance of filling the flush by drawing a suitable card.—**Straight** or **royal flush**, in *poker*, a sequence of five cards of the same suit.

II. *a.* In the game of poker, consisting of cards all of which are of the same suit: as, a *flush* hand.

flush-box^1 (flush'boks), *n.* [< *flush*^{2} + *box*^{2}.] A device for flushing the bowls of water-closets. It is a rectangular box or tank (a common form being that shown in the cut), the supply of water to which is regulated by a ball-and-lever valve that prevents the water from rising in the tank above a certain level. The discharge of the water is controlled by a valve which may be opened by a lever, and may be closed (sometimes automatically) when a limited quantity of water has run out. Another kind automatically flushes the bowl at stated intervals, acting on the principle of the intermittent siphon. Also called *flush-tank*.



Waste-preventive Flush-box.

flush-box^2 (flush'boks), *n.* [< *flush*^{7} + *box*^{2}.] In *teleg.*, an oblong box, the top or cover of which is flush or even with the surface of the ground: used in drawing electric wires into underground pipes or conduits. See the extract.

> Oblong drawing-in boxes, 30 inches by 11 inches, and 12 inches deep, with lids formed of an iron frame, into which a piece of flagstone is fixed, are placed at every 100 yards, if the line be straight, and nearer if it be curved. They are fixed level with the surface of the pavement, and are therefore called *flush-boxes*. *Culley*, Practical Telegraphy, p. 157.

flush-decked (flush'dekt), *a.* Having a flush deck: as, a *flush-decked* steamer. See *deck*, 2.

flushed (flusht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *flush*^{2}, *v.*] In *calico-printing*, spread beyond the limits of the pattern: said of a color.

flusher (flush'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., also *flasher*, prob. in part for *flesher*, i. e., 'butcher' (cf. *flush*^{4} for *flesh*): see *flesher* and *flasher*^{2}.] A name of the red-backed shrike or lesser butcher-bird of Europe, *Lanius* or *Enneoctonus collurio*.

flushing^1 (flush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flush*^{1}, *v.*] A glow of red, as in the face: as, the disease is characterized by frequent *flushings* of the face.

flushing^2 (flush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flush*^{2}, *v.*] The act of drenching with a copious flow; a washing out.

flushing^3 (flush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flush*^{7}, *v.*] **1.** In *weaving*, a thread which, in process of twilling, spans several threads of the warp without intersection; a floating.—**2.** A kind of stout woolen cloth.

> He walked his battlements under fire, as some stout skipper paces his deck in a suit of *flushing*, calmly oblivious of the April drops that fall on his woollen armour. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xliii.

flushingly (flush'ing-li), *adv.* In a flushing manner.

flushing-rim (flush'ing-rim), *n.* In *house-plumbing*, a hollow rim pierced with holes surrounding a basin, through which water can be turned into the basin to flush it out.

> When the pull is drawn down, a copious supply of water flows into all parts of the bowl through the *flushing-rim*. *The Century*, XXIX. 263.

flushness (flush'nes), *n.* [< *flush*^{6}, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being flush; abundance.

> Whose interest it is, like hernshaws, to hide the meagerness of their bodies by the *flushness* of their feathers. *Bp. Gauden*, Hooker, p. 37.

flush-pot (flush'pot), *n.* In *plumbing*, any vessel or receptacle fitted to contain a supply of fluid for flushing out a pipe or passage.

> There is built beneath the sink, and in connection with it, a *flush-pot* large enough to hold several gallons of water. *The Century*, XXIX. 264.

flush-tank (flush'tangk), *n.* Same as *flush-box*^{1}.

flush-wheel (flush'hwēl), *n.* Same as *noria*.

flusk (flusk), *v. i.* [Cf. *flush*^{5} and *flisk*.] **1.** To fly out suddenly.—**2.** To quarrel. [Prov. Eng.]

flusker (flus'kėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *flusk*.] **1.** To fly irregularly.—**2.** To be confused or giddy. [Prov. Eng.]

fluster (flus'tėr), *v.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *flaustra*, be flustered, *flaustr*, fluster, hurry. Cf. *flusker*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To confuse; embarrass, as by a surprise; cause to flush and move or speak hurriedly and confusedly; flurry.

> Do they use to play perfect? are they never *flustered?* *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

> Come to winds that blew all four p'ints at the same minit,—why, they *flustered* him. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 10.

2. To confuse with drink; make hot and rosy with drinking; fuddle.

> Three lads of Cyprus—noble, swelling spirits,
> That hold their honours in a wary distance, . . .
> Have I to-night *fluster'd* with flowing cups.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

> A sober man is Percivale, and pure;
> But once in life was *fluster'd* with new wine,
> Then paced for coolness in the chapel-yard.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

=**Syn.** **1.** To excite, disconcert, disturb, perturb, flurry, worry.

II. *intrans.* To become confused, as with drink; be fuddled; be flurried.

fluster (flus'tėr), *n.* [< *fluster*, *v.* Cf. var. *flustrum*.] Confusion or embarrassment caused by surprise; mental confusion and excitement or perturbation; flurry.

> But when Caska adds to his natural impudence the *fluster* of a bottle, that which fools called fire when he was sober all men abhor as outrage when he is drunk. *Tatler*, No. 252.

flusterate, flustrate (flus'tėr-āt, -trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flusterated*, *flustrated*, ppr. *flusterating*, *flustrating*. [Irreg. < *fluster* + *-ate*^{2}.] To fluster; fuddle; confuse. [Colloq.]

> We were coming down Essex street one night a little *flustrated*, and I was giving him the word to alarm the watch. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 493.

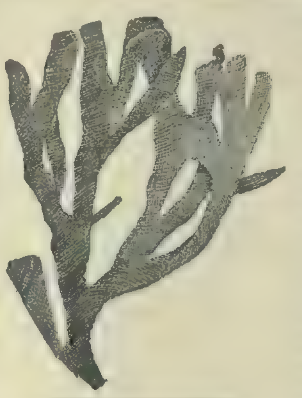
flusteration, flustration (flus-tėr-ā'shon, -trā'shon), *n.* The act of flustering, or the state of being flustered; confusion; flurry. [Colloq.]

> With a good oaken sapling he dusted his doublet for all his golden chease-toaster, and fipping me under his arm, carried me huom, I nose not how, being I was in such a *flustration*. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, I. 126.

flusterer (flus'tėr-ėr), *n.* The common American coot, *Fulica americana*: more fully called *black flusterer*. *Lawson*, 1709. [North Carolina.]

> In Carolina they are called *flusterers*, from the noise they make in flying over the surface of the water. *A. Wilson*, Amer. Ornith.

Flustra (flus'trạ̈), *n.* [NL., said to be formed from AS. *flustrian* (once, glossing L. *plectere*), plait, braid.] The typical genus of polyzoans or bryozoans of the family *Flustridæ*; the sea-mats. The species assume a branching form, with broad, flat ramifications, making a matted surface. One of the commonest species is *F. foliacea*, found on the sea-coast among seaweed, which it greatly resembles; but the frond when closely examined is found to be clothed all over its surface with a network of quadrangular cells minutely toothed at the angles, each inhabited by a little individual polyzoan having a mouth fringed with tentacles.



Sea-mat (*Flustra foliacea*).

flustrate, flustration. See *flusterate*, *flusteration*.

Flustridæ (flus'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flustra* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Polyzoa*, of the suborder *Chilostomata* and order *Gymnolæmata*, typified by the genus *Flustra*; the sea-mats or lemonweeds. They have a membranous zoarium, either expanded and foliaceous or ligulate, usually erect, sometimes decurrent on its base of support, and unilaminar or bilaminar, with the zoœcia quincuncially disposed, without a raised border, more or less open and membranous in front, and the avicularia, when present, usually vicarious.

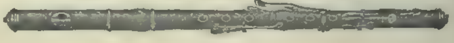
Flustrina (flus-trī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flustra* + *-ina*.] **1.** A superfamily of *Flustridæ* containing flattened forms with even surface and quadrate cells.—**2.** [Used as a singular.] A genus of mollusks. *D'Orbigny*, 1852.

flustrine (flus'trin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Flustrina* or *Flustridæ*.

flustrum (flus'trum), *n.* A colloquial variant of *fluster*.

> We may take the thing quietly, without being in a *flustrum*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, v.

flute^1 (flöt), *n.* [Mod. E. (taking the place of earlier *flout*^{1}, q. v., and *floit*^{2}, q. v.), < F. *flute*, now written *flûte*, a contr. of earlier *fleüte* (two syllables, orig. three), < OF. *fleüte*, *flaüte*, *flahute*, and (with false silent *s*) *fleüste*, *flaüste*, *flahuste* = Pr. Sp. *flauta* = Pg. *frauta*, *flauta* = It. *flauto*, m. (ML. refl. *flauta*), a flute; cf. OD. *fluyt*, D. *fluit* = LG. *fleute*, *fleite* = MHG. *vloite*, G. *flöte* = Dan. *flöite* = Sw. *flöjt* = Bohem. *flauta* = Pol. *flet*, etc., of F. origin; verbal n. of OF. *flaüter*, blow the flute, lit. blow, prob. transposed from **flatuer*, < ML. **flatuare*, an assumed verb, < L. *flatus* (*flatu-*), a blowing, < *flare*, blow, breathe, = E. *blow*^{1}.] **1.** In *music*, an instrument of the pipe kind, in which the tone is produced by the impact of a current of air upon the edge of a hole in the side of a tube. See *pipe*, *fife*. Flutes are either direct or transverse, the former (flûtes-à-bec) having a mouthpiece or whistle at the upper end of the tube, which is held straight away from the player's mouth, and the latter (transverse flutes) having a mouth-hole in the side of the tube, which is held across the player's body. In both species finger-holes in the tube control the pitch of the tones; and in both increased force in blowing raises the pitch an octave. The exact explanation of the production of the tone is somewhat uncertain. It is asserted that the stream of air, being usually flat, acts like a free reed in the opening, playing back and forth like a solid tongue.



Flute.

> What time ye hear the sound of the cornet, *flute*, harp, . . . and all kinds of musick, ye fall down and worship the golden image. Dan. iii. 5.

> The oars were silver,
> Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anc. music*, a direct flute with a conical wooden tube having a varying number of finger-holes. Sometimes two tubes were attached to one mouthpiece. (*b*) In *medieval music*, one of a family of direct flutes, comprising treble, alto, tenor, and bass varieties, all having conical wooden tubes with several finger-holes. The modern flageolet and the penny whistle are derivatives of the treble kind. (*c*) In *modern music*, a transverse flute, having a conical or cylindrical wooden or metal tube with holes controlled in part by levers, and having a compass of about three octaves upward from middle C: also called the *German flute*. The change from the medieval direct flutes took place early in the eighteenth century. The best model for orchestral use was invented by Theobald Boehm in 1832. The piccolo-flute or piccolo is a flute giving tones an octave higher than the ordinary flute.

2. In *organ-building*, a stop with stopped wooden pipes, having a flute-like tone, usually of four-foot pitch. The number of varieties is very great: they are usually named descriptively, as *flute d'amour*, *flute harmonique*, *doppel-flöte*, etc. **3.** In *arch.*, one of a series of curved furrows, usually semicircular in plan, of which each is separated from the next by a narrow fillet. When such flutes are partially filled up by a smaller convex-curved molding, they are said to be *cabled*. In ancient architecture the flute is used in the Ionic, Composite, Corinthian, and Roman Doric orders, but never in the Greek Doric. Compare *channel*.

The columns, plain and with twisted *flutes*, . . . have capitals such as we might look for in much earlier Romanesque.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 255.

4. A similar groove in any material, as in a woman's ruffle.

If it [a drop of liquid] be instantaneously illuminated by electric sparks, the separate vibration forms will be seen presenting half as many beads and *flutes* as are presented when the images are superposed through the employment of a continuous light.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 729.

5. In *decorative art*, a concave depression relatively long and of any form, the sides not necessarily parallel. Compare *gadroon*.

Flutes, beads, and small leaves in furniture carving.
Soc. Arts Rep., Exhibit, 1867, p. 55.

6. A kind of long, thin French roll.—**7.** A shuttle used in tapestry-weaving. A separate shuttle is employed for each color of which the woof is composed.—**8.** A tall and very narrow wine-glass, used especially for sparkling wines. Also called *flute-glass*.

For elles of beere, *flutes* of canary
That well did wash downe pasties-mary.
Lovelace, Lucasta (1649).

Dactylic flute. See *dactylic*.—**Nason flute,** in the older organs, a stop of covered pipes of a soft and delicate tone.—**Nose-flute,** a kind of flute played by the nose, used among the South Sea islanders. *C. W. Stoddard*.—**Octave flute,** or *flauto piccolo*. See *piccolo*.

flute^1 (flöt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fluted*, ppr. *fluting*. [= F. *flûter* = Pr. *flautar* = Pg. *frautar* (= D. *fluiten* = LG. *floiten*, *fleiten* = MHG. *floiten*, *flöuten* = G. *flöten* = Dan. *flöjte*); from the noun, but the verb in OF. is the original of the noun. See *flout^1*, the earlier form of *flute^1*.] **I.** *intrans.* To play on a flute; produce a soft, clear note like that of a flute.

To him who sat upon the rocks
And *fluted* to the morning sea.
Tennyson, To E. L., on his Travels in Greece.

The birds that *fluted* on the blossoming bough.
R. Buchanan, N. A. Rev., CXL. 453.

II. *trans.* **1.** To play or sing softly and clearly in notes resembling those of a flute.

Knaves are men
That lute and *flute* fantastic tenderness.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. To form flutes or grooves in, as in a ruffle. See *gauffer*.

The cost of *fluting* one of the columns of the temples, as calculated by Rangabe from the entries, was 400 drachmæ.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 112.

flute^2 (flöt), *n.* [< F. *flûte* = Sp. *flauta*, a store-ship, < D. *fluit* (*fluit-schip*), Sw. *flöjt*, LG. *fleute*, a kind of three-masted trading-vessel, with a narrow stern; cf. D. *vlot*, a raft, float, etc.: see *float*, *n.*] A long vessel or boat, with flat ribs or floor-timbers, round behind and swelling in the middle.

I assumed the responsibility of sending thither two *flutes* (small vessels), which crossed the bar with sails set.
Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, I. 279.

Armed in flute or **en flûte,** a phrase formerly applied to a vessel only partially armed.

flûte-à-bec (flüt'ä-bek'), *n.* [F.: *flûte*, flute; *à*, with; *bec*, beak.] A kind of direct flute. See *flute^1*, 1.

flute-bird (flöt'bėrd), *n.* A name of the piping crow, *Gymnorhina tibicen*.

flute-bit (flöt'bit), *n.* A bit used for piercing holes in hard woods, such as those of which flutes are made. See *bit^1*, 5.

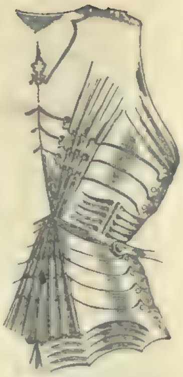
fluted (flö'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *flute^1*, *v. t.*] **1.** In *music*, fine; clear and mellow; flute-like: as, *fluted* notes.—**2.** Grooved; furrowed; ornamented or characterized by a series of flutes: as, a *fluted* column; a *fluted* ruffle.

If *fluted* with as many as the Ionic, half as deep as large.
Evelyn, Architects and Architecture.

Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, having parallel grooves or depressions running in a longitudinal direction. (*b*) In *armor*, ornamented with ridges, corrugations, and the like, which in some cases added also to the utility of the piece as giving greater strength. Suits of armor of the sixteenth century, both Italian and German, are often richly fluted. See cut in next column.—**Fluted drill.** See *drill^1*.—**Fluted scale,** in *entom.*, same as *cushion-scale*.—**Fluted spectrum,** in *optics*. See *spectrum*.

flute-glass† (flöt'glȧs), *n.* [= D. *fluit-glass*; as *flute^1* + *glass*.] A long or tall glass: same as *flute^1*, 8.

Bring two *flute-glasses*, and some stools, ho! We'll have the ladies' health.
Dryden, Sir Martin Mar-all.



Fluted Dossière or Back-piece. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

flutemouth (flöt'mouth), *n.* A fish of the family *Fistulariidæ*; a pipe-fish.

flutenist (flö'ten-ist), *n.* [= G. *flötenist* = Dan. *flöjtenist*; equiv. to *flutist*, q. v.] A flute-player; a flutist. [Rare.]

These village-known cheeks that
in country listes
Were fencers' men, these sometimes *flutenists*,
Beare office now.
Sir R. Stapleton, tr. of Juvenal, [iii. 42.

flute-player (flöt'plā"ėr), *n.* **1.** A player or performer upon the flute; a flutist.

This eminent contrapuntist [Kuhlau] devoted nearly the whole of his short life to Flute compositions. . . . An amateur *flute-player* of position employed him constantly and liberally in writing them.
Grove, Dict. Music, I. 537.

2. A South American wren of the genus *Cyphorinus*, as *C. cantans*: so called from its note.

fluter (flö'tėr), *n.* [< *flute^1* + *-er^1*. Cf. *flouter^1*.] **1.** One who plays on the flute; a flute-player.

At Mr. Debasty's, I saw, in a gold frame, a picture of a *fluter* playing on his flute, which, for a good while, I took for painting, but at last observed it was a piece of tapestry.
Pepys, Diary, II. 399.

2. One who makes grooves or flutes

flute-shrike (flöt'shrīk), *n.* A shrike of the genus *Laniarius*, as *L. æthiopicus*.

flute-stop (flöt'stop), *n.* [See *flute^1*, *n.*, 2.] Same as *flue-stop*.

flutet, *n.* Same as *galoubet*.

flute-work (flöt'wėrk), *n.* Same as *flue-work*.

fluther (fluᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [Sc., prob. a variation of *flutter*, q. v.] **1.** Hurry; bustle.—**2.** Confusing abundance.

flutina (flö-tē'nạ̈), *n.* [< *flute^1* + *-ina^1*. Cf. *flautino*.] A musical instrument closely resembling the accordion.

fluting (flö'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flute^1*, *v.*] **1.** The act of playing on the flute, or the sound made by such playing; a flute-like sound.

Clearly the crystal *flutings* fall and float.
E. G. Roberts, A Secret Song.

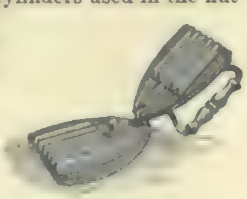
2. The act of forming a groove or furrow.—**3.** A groove or furrow; fluted work; a flute: as, the *flutings* of a column, or of a woman's ruffle.

For what purpose of spite or interest were those vast columns—in the very *flutings* of which a man can stand with ease—felled like forest pines?
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 191.

4. One of the longitudinal channels in a screw-tap by which a cutting edge is given to the thread.

fluting-cylinder (flö'ting-sil"in-dėr), *n.* One of a pair of corrugated cylinders used in the fluting-machine.

fluting-iron (flö'ting-ī"ėrn), *n.* A device for making flutes in a fabric or article of dress, as a ruffle.



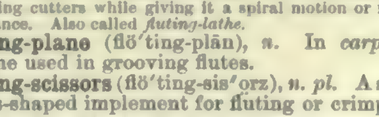
Fluting-iron.

fluting-lathe (flö'ting-lāᴛʜ), *n.* Same as *fluting-machine*, 2.

fluting-machine (flö'ting-ma-shēn"), *n.* **1.** A machine for crimping or corrugating sheet-metal by bending it between corrugated cylinders called *fluting-cylinders*.—**2.** A wood-turning machine for forming twisted, spiral, and fluted balusters, etc. It acts as a lathe, advancing the wood under revolving cutters while giving it a spiral motion or rifled advance. Also called *fluting-lathe*.

fluting-plane (flö'ting-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane used in grooving flutes.

fluting-scissors (flö'ting-siz"orz), *n. pl.* A scissors-shaped implement for fluting or crimping linen, etc. It has small cylindrical fingers, one of which is hollow to hold a heated iron. When the scissors are closed, this heated finger forces the cloth between the two other fingers, thus forming a flute.



Fluting-scissors.

flutist (flö'tist), *n.* [= F. *flûtiste* = Sp. *flautista* = Pg. *frautista* = It. *flautista* = Sw. *flöjtist*; as *flute^1* + *-ist*.] A performer on the flute; a flute-player.

flutter (flut'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *floteren*, flutter, float, < AS. *floterian*, *flotorian*, flutter (once of the heart, otherwise only in glosses), flutter or fly before (L. *prævolare*), float about (L. *fluctibus ferri*), appar. a freq. verb formed from *flotian*, float, *fleótan* (pp. **floten*), fleet, float. Cf. LG. *fluttern*, also *fluddern*, flutter, as a bird. Similar words of different origin are OD. *vlederen*, *vledderen* = OHG. *fledarōn*, MHG. *vledern*, *vladern*, G. *fladern*, usually *flattern*, flutter, = D. *fladderen*, hover, E. *flatter^2*, *flitter^2*, etc.: see *flatter^2*, *flitter^2*, *flittermouse*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To float; undulate; fluctuate.

There contynued suche a calme that we made right lytell spede, but laye and *flotred* in the see right werely by reason of the sayd tedyous calme.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 67.

2. To move up and down or to and fro in quick irregular motions; vibrate, throb, or move about rapidly or variably; hover or waver in quick motion.

The old Eagle *flutters* in and out,
To teach his yong to follow him about.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

Like swallow's tail, in shape and hue,
Fluttered the streamer glossy blue.
Scott, Marmion, i. 8.

3. To be in agitation; fluctuate in feeling; be in uncertainty; hang on the balance.

How long we *fluttered* on the wings of doubtful success.
Howell, Vocall Forrest.

4†. To be frivolous or foppish; play the part of a beau of the period; fly from one thing to another.

Wou'd it not make any one melancholy to see you go every Day *fluttering* about abroad, whilst I must stay at home like a poor lonely sullen Bird in a Cage?
Wycherley, Country Wife, iii. 1.

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so *fluttered*, and that once so writ.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 120.

II. *trans.* **1.** To move in quick irregular motions; agitate; vibrate: as, a bird *fluttering* its wings.—**2.** To cause to flutter; disorder; throw into confusion.

Like an eagle in a dove-cote, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli.
Shak., Cor., v. 5.

My hopes are *flutter'd* as my present fortunes.
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, iv. 2.

flutter (flut'ėr), *n.* [< *flutter*, *v.*] **1.** Quick and irregular motion, as of wings; rapid vibration, undulation, or pulsation: as, the *flutter* of a fan or of the heart.

Set the grave councils up upon their shelves again, and string them hard, lest their various and jangling opinions put their leaves into a *flutter*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

She . . . expressed her inmost sensations by the butterfly *flutter* of her Fan.
Tr. of *Uzanne's* The Fan, p. 60.

2. Agitation; confusion; confused or excited feeling or action.

A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All *flutter*, pride, and talk.
Pope, Artemisia.

There is no doubt their talk would raise a *flutter* in a modern tea-party.
R. L. Stevenson, Some Gentlemen in Fiction.

3. A flow of mingled water and steam from the gage-cocks of a steam-boiler. This occurs in locomotives when the boiler primes, or works water into the cylinders.

To use a phrase employed by practical men, the priming or foaming of the boiler may be known by the "*flutter*" of the gauge-cocks.
Forney, Locomotive, p. 487.

flutterer (flut'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who flutters; one who causes something to flutter.

Until the handkerchief *flutterer* was no longer seen.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 588.

flutteringly (flut'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a fluttering manner.

flutterment (flut'ėr-mẹnt), *n.* [< *flutter* + *-ment*.] Same as *flutter*, 2. [Local, U. S.]

The' wuz a consid'able *flutterment* in the neighborhoods.
J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 707.

flutter-wheel (flut'ėr-hwēl), *n.* A water-wheel of moderate size placed at the bottom of a chute: so called from its rapid motion.

fluttery (flut'ėr-i), *a.* [< ME. *flotery*, < *floteren*, flutter.] Fluttering; wavering; waving; apt to flutter.

With *flotery* berd, and rugged asshy heeres [hair].
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2025.

A light *fluttery* material
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. 341.

fluty (flö'ti), *a.* [< *flute*1 + *-y*1.] Soft and clear in tone, like a flute.

fluvial (flö'vi-a̤l), *a.* [= F. *fluvial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fluvial* = It. *fluviale*, < L. *fluvialis*, < *fluvius*, OL. *flovios*, a river, < *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.*] Relating or pertaining to rivers: as, *fluvial* waters; *fluvial* navigation or fisheries.

The United States happily has not yet experienced such serious *fluvial* irregularities as have long wasted southern and central Europe. *The Nation*, Dec. 6, 1883.

Next in interest to the Agonistic types of Sicilian Mints are what may be called the *Fluvial* types, under which that main source of the fertility of Sicily — its springs and rivers — was represented. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 422.

fluvialist (flö'vi-a̤l-ist), *n.* [< *fluvial* + *-ist.*] One who explains geological phenomena by the action of existing streams.

fluviatic (flö-vi-at'ik), *a.* [< L. *fluviaticus*, < *fluvius*, a river: see *fluvial.*] Fluvial; fluviatile. [Rare.]

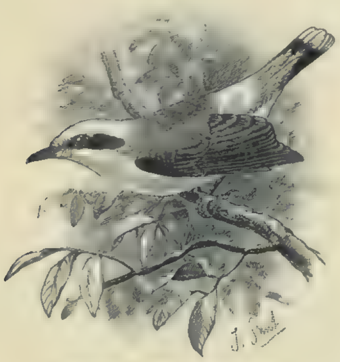
fluviatile (flö'vi-a-til), *a.* [= F. *fluviatile* = Pg. *fluviatil* = It. *fluviatile*, < L. *fluviatilis*, of or belonging to a river, < *fluvius*, a river: see *fluvial.*] Of riverine nature; growing in or near fresh water; produced by river action; fluvial: as, *fluviatile* species or deposits.

A lake is the landscape's most beautiful and expressive feature. It is earth's eye. . . . The *fluviatile* trees next the shore are the slender eyelashes which fringe it. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 202.

The river is, itself, a powerful agent of direct denudation — *fluviatile* denudation, as it is sometimes termed. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 135.

Fluviatilidæ (flö"vi-a̤-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fluviatilis* + *-idæ.*] A family of fresh-water or river sponges, distinguished from the *Lacustridæ* by the birotulate shape of the skeletal spicules.

Fluvicola (flọ̈-vik'ọ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *fluvius*, a river, + *colere*, inhabit.] 1. The typical genus of watercaps of the subfamily *Fluvicolinæ*, established by Swainson in 1827. *F. climacura* and *F. pica* are characteristic examples. The plumage is black and white. The birds inhabit the pampas and other open places, generally in the vicinity of water.



Watercap (*Fluvicola climacura*).

2. A genus of crustaceans.

Fluvicolinæ (flọ̈-vik-ọ̄-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fluvicola* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of South American clamatorial tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, taking name from the genus *Fluvicola*; the watercaps. Also called *Alectrurinæ* and *Tæniopterinæ*.

fluvicoline (flọ̈-vik'ọ̄-lin), *a.* [As *Fluvicola* + *-ine*1.] Fluvial or fluviatile; inhabiting rivers, or frequenting their banks; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fluvicolinæ*.

fluviomarine (flö"vi-ō-ma̤-rēn'), *a.* [< L. *fluvius*, a river, + *marinus*, of the sea: see *fluvial* and *marine.*] In *geol.*, an epithet applied to such deposits as have been formed in estuaries, or on the bottom of the sea at a greater or less distance from the embouchure, by rivers bearing with them the detritus of the land.

fluvioterrestrial (flö"vi-ō-te-res'tri-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *fluvius*, a river, + *terrestris*, of the earth: see *fluvial* and *terrestrial.*] Pertaining to the land-surface of the globe and its fresh waters; not marine or maritime.

The marine realms . . . are entirely independent of the *fluvio-terrestrial*. *Gill*, Proc. Biol. Soc., 1885, II. 30.

flux (fluks), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flux*, also *flix* (see *flix*2), a flow, flood (of the tide, and in medical senses), < OF. *flux*, F. *flux* = Sp. Pg. *fluxo* = It. *flusso*, < L. *fluxus*, a flow, a flowing, < *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, flow: see *fluent*. Cf. *flush*9 (in cards), a doublet of *flux.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The act of flowing; a flowing, as of a fluid; flow in general, but now most commonly an occasional flow; an outpouring or effusion of anything.

The cause of the extraordinary swiftness of this lake is the continuall *fluxe* of the snow-water descending from those mountaines. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 84.

No *flux* and reflux of thought, half meditative, half capricious. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

Hence — 2. Continual change; the mode of being of that which is instantaneous, ceasing to exist as soon as it begins to exist. This is specifically termed *Heraclitan flux*, from the doctrine of the ancient Greek philosopher Heraclitus that there is no being or permanence, but that all things are transitory and fleeting.

For time considered in itself is but the *flux* of that very instant wherein the motion of the heaven began. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 69.

Certain it is that matter is in a perpetual *flux* and never at a stay. *Bacon*, Vicissitude of Things (ed. 1887).

All things, as the old skeptics said, are in ceaseless *flux*; and yet, to find truth, we must find something permanent. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 28.

3. In *pathol.*, a morbid or abnormal issue or discharge of matter, as blood, mucus, or pus, from any mucous surface of the internal vessels or viscera: as, the bloody *flux* (dysentery).

It bifel, the fadir of Publius for to ligge travelid with feveres and dissenterie or *flix*. *Wyclif*, Deeds [Acts] xxviii. 8 (Oxf.).

The next year [A. D. 987] was calamitous, bringing strange *fluxes* upon men, and murren upon Cattel. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. Matter which is discharged in a flux; defluxion; excrement.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar; the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

5. A flowing together; concourse; confluence.

Thus misery doth part the *flux* of company. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1.

6. Fusion; conversion to a liquid state by the operation of heat.— 7. In *metal.*, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalis, borax, tartar, and other saline matter, or, in large operations, limestone or fluor-spar. Alkaline fluxes are either the *crude*, the *white*, or the *black flux*. When tartar is deflagrated with half its weight of niter, a mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash remains, which is often called *black flux*; when an equal weight of niter is used, the whole of the charcoal is burned off, and carbonate of potassium remains, which, when thus procured, is called *white flux*.

8. In *math.*, a vector which is referred to a unit of area.— **Bloody flux**, dysentery.— **Hepatic flux**, bilious flux.

II.† *a.* Flowing; changing; inconstant; variable.

Our argument for such a translation is the *flux* nature of living languages. *Abp. Newcome*, Eng. Biblical Trans., p. 233.

flux (fluks), *v.* [< *flux*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To flood; overflow.

Surely, that God is mercifull that will admit offences to be expiated by the sigh and *fluxed* eyes. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 89.

2. In *med.*, to cause a flux or evacuation from; salivate; purge.

He might fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or *fluxed* into another world. *South*, Sermons, II. 215.

3†. To clear or clean out by or as if by an evacuation; relieve by purging, literally or figuratively.

'Twas he that gave our nation purges,
And *fluxed* the House of many a burgess.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 362.

4. To melt; fuse; make fluid.

One part of mineral alkali will *flux* two of siliceous earth with effervescence. *Kirwan.*

II. *intrans.* To flow or change. [Rare.]

The invading waters . . . *fluxing* along the wall from below the road-bridge. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, i.

There is a mystery about it which has not yet been penetrated — that monarchy should be so universal and indefeasible in the East, while in the West it has been so *fluxing* and unstable. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 365.

fluxation (fluk-sā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *flux* + *-ation.*] A flowing or passing away; flux.

They [the Siamese] believe a continual *fluxation* and transmigration of souls from eternity. *C. Leslie*, Short Method with Deists.

fluxibility (fluk-si-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *fluxibilidad* = Pg. *fluxibilidade* = It. *flussibilità*, < ML. *fluxibilita(t-)s*, < *fluxibilis*, fluxible: see *fluxible.*] The quality of being fluxible, or admitting of flux or change; specifically, the quality of being fusible; fusibility.

For the *fluxibility* of human nature is so great that it is no wonder if errors should have crept in, the ways being so many; but it is a great wonder of God that none should ever creep in. *Hammond*, Works, II. 693.

fluxible (fluk'si-bl), *a.* [= OF. *fluxible* = OSp. *fluxible* = Pg. *fluxivel* = It. *flussibile*, < ML. *fluxibilis*, fluxible, < L. *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*, *flux.*] Capable of undergoing flux or change; specifically, fusible. [Obsolete in figurative uses.]

But the evening deawes cause them [pearls] to be soft and *fluxible*. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 238.

Good Education and acquisit Wisdom ought to correct the *fluxible* fault, if any such be, of our watry situation. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

fluxibleness (fluk'si-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *fluxibility*. [Rare.]

fluxile† (fluk'sil), *a.* [< LL. *fluxilis*, fluid, < L. *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*, *flux.*] Same as *fluxible*.

fluxility† (fluk-sil'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *fluxile* + *-ity.*] Same as *fluxibility*.

Our experiments seem to teach that the supposed aversion of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence partly of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility*, of the bodies here below. *Boyle*, Works, I. 75.

fluxing-bed (fluk'sing-bed), *n.* In the manufacture of soda, one of the two parts into which the sole of the furnace is divided. It is lower than the other part, and slightly concave.

fluxion (fluk'sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *fluxion* = Sp. *fluxion* = Pg. *fluxão* = It. *flussione*, < L. *fluxio(n-)*, var. of *fluctio(n-)*, a flowing, < *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, flow: see *fluent*, *fluctuate.*] 1. The act of flowing; fluxation; change.— 2. That which flows; that which changes; a flux.

Some faine that these should be the cataracts of heauen, which were all opened at Noe's flood. But I think them rather to be such *fluxions* and eruptions as Aristotle, in his booke de Mundo, saith to chance in the sea. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 21.

And this is wrought the rather, by means of those *fluxions* which rest upon waters, looking-glasses, or any such mirrors by way of repercussion. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 594.

Specifically — (*a*) In *med.*: (1) An abnormal flow or determination of blood or other humor to any organ, as the brain; active hyperemia. (2) A catarrh. (*b*) The running or reduction of metals to a fluid state; fusion. *Craig.* (*c*) Something, as an indication, which constantly varies. [Rare.]

Less to be counted than the *fluxions* of sun-dials. *De Quincey.*

3. In *math.*, the rate of change of a continuously varying quantity; the differential coefficient relatively to the time. A fluxion is denoted by a dot placed over the symbol of the fluent or variable. This term and the *method of fluxions* (which see, below) were invented by Sir Isaac Newton.

Fluxions themselves should be regarded as generally finite, according to what seems to have been the ultimate view of Newton. *Sir W. R. Hamilton.*

When a quantity changes from time to time, its rate of change is called the *fluxion* of the quantity. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 15.

Corresponding fluxions, rates at which two connected quantities may change together; simultaneous differentials.— **Fluent of a fluxion.** See *fluent*.— **Inverse method of fluxions**, the method of treating problems of integration by means of fluxions.— **Method of fluxions**, Newton's form of the calculus, hardly distinguishable from the differential calculus of Leibnitz. It makes use of the conceptions of the doctrine of limits in place of fictitious infinitesimals of different orders. See *calculus*, 3, *differential*, and *limit*.— **Second fluxion**, the rate of change of the rate of change of a variable quantity; the second differential coefficient relatively to the time: denoted by two dots over the symbol of the fluent.

fluxional (fluk'sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *fluxion* + *-al.*] 1. Subject to flux or change; variable; inconstant. [Rare.]

The merely human, the temporary and *fluxional*. *Coleridge.*

2. In *math.*, pertaining to or solved by the method of fluxions.— **Fluxional** or **fluxionary calculus** or **analysis**, the method of fluxions (which see, under *fluxion*).— **Fluxional equation.** See *equation*.

fluxionary (fluk'sho̤n-ā̤-ri), *a.* [= F. *fluxionnaire*; as *fluxion* + *-ary.*] Same as *fluxional*.

The skill with which detention or conscious arrest is given to the evanescent, external projection to what is internal, outline to what is *fluxionary*, and body to what is vague — all this depends entirely on the command over language, as the one sole means of embodying ideas. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

fluxionist (fluk'sho̤n-ist), *n.* [< *fluxion* + *-ist.*] One skilled in fluxions.

Whether an algebraist, *fluctionist*, geometrician, or demonstrator of any kind can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings. *Bp. Berkeley*, Analyst, Query 43.

fluxion-structure (fluk'sho̤n-struk"tṳ̄r), *n.* Same as *fluidal structure*. See *fluidal*.

fluxive† (fluk'siv), *a.* [< L. *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow, + *-ive.*] Flowing; wanting substance or solidity.

> These [letters] often bathed she in her *fluxive* eyes.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 50.

> There arguments are as *fluxive* as liquor spilt upon a table. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

flux-spoon (fluks'spön), *n.* A small ladle for dipping up a sample of molten metal for testing.

fluxure (fluk'sūr), *n.* [< L. *fluxura*, a flowing, < *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *flux*.] 1. The quality of being fluid. *B. Jonson.*—2. A flowing or fluid matter: as, a *fluxure* from a wound.

fluxweed (fluks'wēd), *n.* A name given to various plants used as remedies for dysentery.

fly^1 (flī), *v.*; pret. *flew*, pp. *flown*, ppr. *flying*. [Early mod. E. also *flie, flye*; < ME. *flyen, flien, flizen, fleyen, flezen, fleen, fleon, flon, fleozen*, etc. (pret. *flez, fleh, flæh, flah, flaz, fley, fleiy, fleyghe, fligh, flew, fluwe*, etc., pl. *fluzen, flogen, flowen, fluwen, flow*, etc.), fly, < AS. *fleógan, fliógan* (pret. *fleág, fleáh*, pl. *flugon*, pp. *flogen*), fly, rarely (by confusion with *fleón*) flee, = OFries. *fliaga*, NFries. *flega* = D. *vliegen* = MLG. *vlēgen*, LG. *flegen* = OHG. *fliogan*, MHG. *vliegen*, G. *fliegen* = Icel. *fljūga* = Norw. *fljuga* = Sw. *flyga* = Dan. *flyve*, fly, = Goth. **fliugan*, inferred from derived factitive *flaugjan* in comp. *us-flaugjan*, drive about, lit. cause to fly about, as the wind does light substances. The common Teut. root is **flug*, the word being quite different from *flee*^{1}, AS. *fleón*, etc., Goth. *thliuhan*, Teut. √ **thluh*, with which, however, it has been partly confused from the AS. period: see *flee*^{1}. Hence *fly*^{1}, *n.*, *fly*^{2}, *fledge* = *fidge* = *flish*, *flush*^{3} = *fly*^{3}, and *flay*^{2} = Sc. *fley, fleg*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move through the air by the aid of wings, as birds.

> And feblest foule of flyght is that *fleegheth* or swymmeth;
> And that is the pekok and the pohenne; proude riche men thei bitokneth.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 239.

> Ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not so dangerously *flown* abroad before the feathers of the cause had been grown. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

> From that which highest *flew* to that which lowest crept.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 154.

> Ravens, crows, and kites
> *Fly* o'er our heads, and downward look on us.
> *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1.

2. To pass or move in air by the force of wind or any other impulse: as, clouds *fly* before the wind; a ball *flies* from a cannon, an arrow from a bow; the explosion made the gravel *fly*.

> As, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itself can *fly*,
> And ponderous slugs cut swiftly through the sky.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 181.

> Quick *flew* the shuttle from her arm of snow.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 151.

> Then the blue
> Bullets *flew*,
> And the trooper-jackets redden at the touch of the leaden
> Rifle-breath.
> *G. H. McMaster*, Carmen Bellicosum.

3. To rise, spring, shoot, or be cast in air, as smoke, sparks, or other light objects.

> His falchion on a flint he softly smiteth,
> That from the cold stone sparks of fire do *fly*.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 177.

> Their [martyrs'] ashes *flew*
> —No marble tells us whither. *Cowper*, Task, v. 726.

4. To move or pass with swiftness or alacrity; go rapidly or at full speed; rush; dart: as, to *fly* to the relief of a distressed friend; the ship *flies* before the wind; recriminations *flew* about.

> The Sarazin, sore daunted with the buffe,
> Snatcheth his sword, and fiercely to him *flies*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 17.

> Madam, if you bid me go, I will run; if you bid me run, I'll *fly* (if I can) upon your errand. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 65.

> Only this I know, that Calms are very frequent there [near the line], as also Tornadoes and sudden Gusts, in which the Winds *fly* in a moment quite round the Compass. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 25.

> Fool! knave! and dunce!
> *Flew* back and forth, like strokes of pencil
> In a child's fingers. *Lowell*, Oriental Apologue.

5. To depart suddenly or swiftly; take flight; escape; flee: as, the rogue has *flown*; his fortune will soon *fly*.

> Mark Antony is in your tents, my lord!
> *Fly* therefore, noble Cassius, *fly* far off.
> *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3.

> Wouldst thou then be free from envy and scorn, from anger and strife, *fly* from the occasions of them.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

> Where, my deluded sense, was reason *flown*?
> Where the high majesty of David's throne?
> *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

> Heaven's light forever shines, earth's shadows *fly*.
> *Shelley*, Adonais, lii.

6. To part suddenly or with violence; burst or be rent into fragments or shreds: as, the bottle *flew* into a thousand pieces; the sail *flew* in tatters.

> The splinter'd spear-shafts crack and *fly*.
> *Tennyson*, Sir Galahad.

> "O bubble world,
> Whose colours in a moment break and *fly*!"
> Why, who said that? I know not—true enough!
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 2.

> Overheated steel is apt to *fly* or crack in hardening.
> *Morgan*, Mining Tools, p. 55.

7. To flutter; wave or play, as a flag in the wind.

> High in the air Britannia's standard *flies*.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 110.

> Soon as soft vernal breezes warm the sky,
> Britannia's colours in the zephyrs *fly*.
> *Addison*, The Campaign.

> White sails *flying* on the yellow sea.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

8. To be evanescent; fade; disappear: said of colors: as, that color is sure to *fly* when the fabric is washed. [Colloq.]—9. To hunt with a falcon; hawk.

> We'll e'en to 't like French falconers, *fly* at anything we see. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

A flying moor (*naut.*). See *moor*^{4}.—**As the crow flies.** See *crow*^{2}.—**Flying adder.** Same as *adder-fly*.—**Flying blister, bridge, buttress, dustman, Dutchman,** etc. See the nouns.—**Flying column,** in *her.*, a bearing representing a short column or pillar with wings.—**Flying jib, sap,** etc. See the nouns.—**To come off with flying colors,** to succeed or triumph: in allusion to the carrying of unfurled flags by troops.—**To fly about** (*naut.*), to change direction frequently: said of the wind.—**To fly around.** See *to fly round*.—**To fly at,** to spring or rush at with hostile intention: as, a hen *flies at* a dog or a cat; a dog *flies at* a man.—**To fly at the brook**†, to hunt water-fowl with hawks.

> Believe me, lords, for *flying at the brook*,
> I saw not better sport these seven years' day.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

To fly in the face of. (*a*) To insult. (*b*) To resist; set at defiance; oppose with violence; act in direct opposition to.

> *Fly in* nature's *face*,
> But how if nature *fly in* my *face* first?
> Then nature's the aggressor.
> *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

> Their [men's] Consciences still *fly in their faces*, and rebuke them sharply for their sins.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

To fly light, to sail, as a ship, with but little cargo or ballast.—**To fly off.** (*a*) To depart suddenly; run away.

> 'Tis a poor courage
> *Flies off* for one repulse.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

(*b*†) To revolt. (*c*) To evaporate or volatilize.

> The metallic oxide is combined with a volatile acid, like the acetic, which *flies off* and leaves it insoluble in the fibre. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 351.

To fly off the handle, to go beyond bounds in speech or action; be carried away by excitement or passion; break out or away from constraint of any kind: from the flying off the handle of a loose hammer-head when a blow is struck with it. [Colloq., U. S.]

> When I used to tell minister this, as he was *flying off the handle*, he'd say, Sam, you're as correct as Euclid, but as cold and dry.
> *Haliburton* (Sam Slick), Human Nature, p. 149.

To fly on (*theat.*), to move on side-scenes quickly in changing a scene in sight of the audience.—**To fly open,** to open suddenly or freely: as, the doors *flew open*.

> No door but *flies open* to her, her presence is above a charm. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

To fly out. (*a*) To rush or dart out. (*b*) To break out in anger, uproar, or license.

> They [the apostles] never *fly out* into any extravagant passion, never betray any weakness or fear.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

> So you will *fly out*! Can't you be cool like me? What the devil good can passion do? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

To fly round or **around,** to be active or bustling; move briskly. [Colloq., U. S.]

> Come, gals, *fly round*, and let's get Mrs. Clavers some supper. *A New Home*, p. 13.

> Lawyer Dean he *flew round* like a parched pea on a shovel. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 44.

To fly upon. (*a*) To pounce upon; seize.

> And the people *flew upon* the spoil. 1 Sam. xiv. 32.

(*b*) To assail; abuse.

> David sent messengers out of the wilderness to salute our master; and he railed on them [margin, *flew upon* them]. 1 Sam. xxv. 14.

To let fly. (*a*) Absolutely, to make an attack or assault; with an object, to discharge; throw, drive, or utter with violence: as, to *let fly* a stone; he *let fly* a torrent of abuse.

> Whose arrows made these wounds? speak, or, by Dian,
> Without distinction I'll *let fly* at ye all!
> *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

> They, therefore, in angry manner, *let fly* at them again, counting them as bad as the men in the cage.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 156.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to let go suddenly: as, *let fly* the sheets.—**To make the feathers** (or **fur**) **fly,** to make an effective assault or attack; produce great confusion, disturbance, or damage by a vigorous onslaught, as with tongue or pen, or by physical force: in allusion to the flying of a bird's feathers or of an animal's fur when struck by shot.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to move through or float in the air: as, to *fly* carrier-pigeons; to *fly* a flag or a kite.

> Ile make a match with you; meete me to morrow
> At Chevy-Chase; Ile *flye* my Hawke with yours.
> *T. Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

2†. To attack by the flight of a falcon or hawk; fly at.

> If a man can tame this monster, and bring her to feed at the hand, and govern her, and with her *fly* other ravening fowl and kill them, it is somewhat worth.
> *Bacon*, Fragment of an Essay on Fame (ed. 1887).

> *Fly* everything you see to the mark, and censure it freely. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

> The Parliament flying upon several Men, and then letting them alone, does as a Hawk that *flyes* a Covey of Partridges. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 80.

3. To flee from; shun; avoid as by flight; get away from: as, to *fly* the sight of one we hate.

> This is not well, rash and unbridled boy,
> To *fly* the favours of so good a king.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2.

> Costly Apparel let the Fair One *fly*.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

To fly out of the hood, in *falconry*, to unhood and slip when the quarry is in sight.

> Falcons or long-winged hawks are either *flown out of the hood*, . . . or they are made to wait on till game is flushed.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 9.

To fly the kite, to obtain money on notes or accommodation bills: in allusion to keeping such paper flying about as children do a kite. [Commercial slang.]—**To fly the red flag,** to spout blood, as a whale.

fly^1 (flī), *n.*; pl. *flies* (flīz). [In def. 1, < ME. *flye*, < AS. *flyge*, flight, < *fleógan* (pp. *flogen*), fly; in other senses from the modern verb: see *fly*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act of flying, or passing through the air; flight. [Obsolete or rare.]

> The Egle is frikest fowle in *flye*,
> Ouer all fowles to wawe hys wenge.
> *Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. 221.

> 'Twas an easy *fly*; the chariot [a car borne by owls] soon descended upon the crest of a hill.
> *Disraeli*, Imperial Marriage, iii. 3.

2. A state of flying: in the phrase *on the fly* (which see, below).—3. Something having a rapid or flying motion, or some relation to such motion. (*a*) In *mech.*: (1) An arrangement of vanes on a revolving axis to regulate the motion of clockwork by the impact of the vanes against the air; a fanner: now chiefly used in musical boxes and the striking parts of clock-machinery. (2) Some contrivance for regulating the motion of machinery, as a fly-wheel, or cross-arms loaded at the ends with heavy weights, and placed at right angles to the axis of a windlass, jack, or the like. See *fly-wheel*. Also called *fly-governor*. (*b*) In *printing*, a contrivance for receiving and delivering separately printed sheets as they are printed on a press. The common form is an open framework of rods of wood, swinging in a quarter-circle on a rocking shaft, at the tail of a printing-press. Also called *flier*. (*c*) In *weaving*, a shuttle with wheels driven through the shed by a blow or jerk. (*d*) In knitting-machines, a piece for holding the needle in position while passing through a new loop. Also called a *latch*. (*e*) In a spinning-frame, one of the arms that revolve round the bobbin and twist the yarn as it is wound upon it. See *flier*, 4 (*b*). (*f*) That part of a vane which points and shows which way the wind blows. (*g*) In *base-ball* and *cricket*, a ball knocked or thrown high in the air. (*h*) (1) The extent of an ensign, flag, or pendant from the staff to the waving end, or, in a banner hanging from a cross-yard, the length vertically from the yard downward. (2) The outer or loose flying end in general, as distinguished from the part near the mast or yard.

> The part of a flag furthest from the point of suspension is called the *fly*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 278.

4. *pl.* In a theater, the large space above the proscenium, extending over the whole of the stage, and including the borders, border-lights, many ropes, cleats, and pulleys, the beams to which these are attached, and the fly-galleries on either side from which the borders and drop-scenes are handled.—5. A piece of canvas drawn over the ridge-pole of a tent, doubling the thickness of the roof, but not in contact with it except at the ridge-pole.—6. The flap or door of a tent.

> Two or three Indians approached, peered through the *fly*, and then came in. *The Century*, XXV. 195.

7. A strip of material sewed to a garment, but differing from a flounce in being drawn straight without gathering, and usually serving some purpose other than mere ornament. Thus, in some coats the buttonholes are inserted in a fly, so that the buttons do not show when the coat is buttoned; sometimes the fly is sewed on beneath the buttonholes.

8. In *cotton-spinning*, waste cotton.—9. The hinged board which covers the keys of a piano or an organ when not in use.—**Fly of the mariners' compass**†, the compass-card.—**On the fly,** during flight; while still in the air; before reaching the ground: as, to shoot a bird *on the fly*; to catch a ball *on the fly*.

fly^2 (flī), *n.*; pl., except in sense 6, *flies* (flīz). [Early mod. E. also *flie, flye*; < ME. *flye, flie, flee, fle, fley, flei, flege, fleoge*, etc., < AS. *fleóge*, a fly (L. *musca*), = D. *vlieg* = MLG. *vlēge*, LG. *flege* = OHG. *flioga*, MHG. *vliege*, G. *fliege*, also (with umlaut) OHG. *fliuga*, MHG. *fliuge*, G. *fleuge* = (with short vowel) Icel. *fluga* = Sw. *fluga* = Dan. *flue*, a fly; < *fleógan*, E. *fly*^{1}: see *fly*^{1}, *v.*]

1. In popular language, a flying insect of any common kind.

> Thou wille be flayede for a *flye* that one [on] thy flesche lyghttes! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2441.

> There came a grievous swarm of *flies* into the house of Pharaoh . . . and into all the land of Egypt. Ex. viii. 24.

2. In *entom.*, a two-winged insect; any one of the order *Diptera*, and especially of the family *Muscidæ:* commonly used with a qualifying or specific term: as, the house-*fly*, *Musca domestica*. See the compounded words.

> As *flies* to wanton boys are we to the gods;
> They kill us for their sport. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1.

3. A fish-hook dressed with silk, tinsel, feathers, or other material, so as to resemble a fly or other insect, and used by anglers to entice fish.

> Is it not an art to deceive a Trout with an artificial *Fly?*
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 36.

> Nor is it yet settled that by imitating the natural insect you gain any advantage; one-half the most skillful fishermen assert that the *fly* . . . need resemble nothing on earth or in the waters under the earth.
> *R. B. Roosevelt*, Game Fish, p. 265.

4†. A familiar spirit: apparently a cant term with those who pretended to deal in magic and similar impostures.

> Brought me th' intelligence in a paper here, . . .
> I have my *flys* abroad.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

> Even the shape of a fly was a favourite one with evil spirits, so much so, that the term *fly* was a popular synonym for a familiar. *Thistleton Dyer*, Folk-Lore, p. 54.

5. Figuratively, an insignificant thing; a thing of no value.

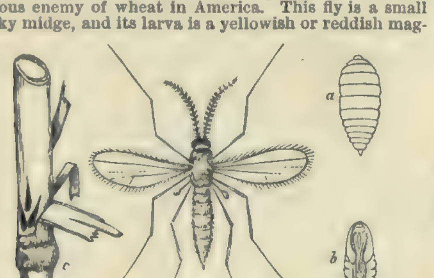
> The ground and foundation of faith without which had ready before, al the spiritual cumfort that any man may speake of, can neuer auaile a *flie*.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 7.

6. Pl. *flys* (flīz). [Usually referred directly to the verb *fly*^{1}, and defined as "a light carriage formed for rapid motion"; but this is not borne out by the first use of the name (see first extract). The name seems to have been a fanciful application of *fly*^{2}, an insect.] A kind of quick-running carriage; a light vehicle for passengers; a hackney-coach.

> A nouvelle kind of four-wheeled vehicles drawn by a man and an assistant; . . . they are denominated *flys*, a name first given by a gentleman at the Pavilion [at Brighton, England] upon their first introduction in 1816.
> *Wright's Brighton Ambulator*, 1818. (*Davies.*)

> When the poor, old, broken-down *fly* drove up, and the portmanteaus were taken down, . . . the two timid young people stepped out of the mouldy old carriage.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xviii.

Berna fly, a species of *Trypeta* (which see).—**Black fly,** any one of the species of the genus *Simulium*, some of which are extraordinarily abundant in the northern woods of America, and cause great suffering by their bites.—**Camel-necked flies.** See *camel-necked.*—**East India fly,** a species of vesicatory fly, much larger than the common cantharis.—**Golden-eyed fly,** any tabanid of the genus *Chrysops* (which see).—**Green-headed fly,** *Tabanus lineola.*—**Hessian fly,** a destructive insect, *Cecidomyia destructor*, supposed to have been introduced during the revolutionary war by the Hessian troops, and now the most serious enemy of wheat in America. This fly is a small dusky midge, and its larva is a yellowish or reddish maggot. There are two broods annually, the first laying eggs in April or May, the second in September. The remedies are late sowing, or sometimes sowing a small patch early to serve as a trap, pasturing with sheep in November, and sowing hardy varieties, such as the Underhill Mediterranean wheat, especially the Lancaster variety.—**Onion-fly,** *Anthomyia ceparum*, the larva of which is known as the *onion-maggot.* See *Anthomyia.*—**Orange-belted fly,** *Tabanus cinctus.*—**Snelled fly,** in *angling*, a fly fitted on a snell.—**Spanish fly,** the blistering fly. See *Cantharis.*—**Tail-fly,** in *angling*, the fly at the end of the leader. See *fly-line*^{2}.—**To cast the fly.** See *cast*^{1}.—**To rise to the fly,** to be attracted by an artificial fly when it is offered as a lure: said of some fishes, in contradistinction to others which take sunken bait only.—**To tie a fly,** to dress a hook so that it shall resemble a fly.—**White fly.** (*a*) The common name of *Bibio albipennis* about the great lakes of the United States. (*b*) An ephemerid; a shad-fly, May-fly, or day-fly. [Local, U. S.] (See also *cabbage-fly*, *forest-fly*, *hand-fly*, *radish-fly*, *robber-fly*, *saw-fly*, *stretcher-fly*, etc.)



Hessian Fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, infested stalk of wheat.

fly^2 (flī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flied*, ppr. *flying*. [< *fly*^{2}, *n.*, 6.] **I.** *trans.* To convey in a fly.

> Tuesday, Poole *flied* us all the way to Sir T. Ackland's Somersetshire seat. *Southey*, Letters, III. 478.

II. *intrans.* To travel by a fly. *Davies.*

> We then *flied* to Stogursey just to see the Church.
> *Southey*, Letters, III. 478.

fly^3 (flī), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *flee;* another form of *fledge*, *flidge*, *flish*, *flush*^{8}, etc., through dial. *flig*, < ME. *fligge*, *flygge*, able to fly, fledged (hence able to shift for oneself, knowing); ult. < *fly*^{1}, *v.*: see *fledge* and *flush*^{8}.] Knowing; wide-awake; quick to take one's meaning or intention: as, a *fly* young man. [Slang.]

> "Do what I want, and I will pay you well." . . . "I am *fly*," says Jo. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xvi.

> "I want to tell you that——" . . . "Shut up!" replied the police official, "you are too *fly*. I've had hundreds of cases like yours." *Philadelphia Times*, Aug. 15, 1883.

fly^4 (flī), *n.* See *vly*.

fly-agaric (flī'a-gar″ik), *n.* A species of mushroom, *Agaricus muscarius*, found in woods, and having a bright-red pileus studded with pale warts, while the stipe and gills are ivory-white. The juice is a strong narcotic, and poisonous if taken to excess. It is employed in some countries, mixed with the juice of cranberries, to produce intoxication, and an infusion of the plant is largely employed as a poison for flies, whence the name. Also called *flybane*.

flyaway (flī'ạ-wā″), *a.* [< *fly away*, phr.] Flighty; restless; fluttering: as, a *flyaway* young woman; a *flyaway* costume. [Colloq.]

flyaway-grass (flī'ạ-wā-grȧs), *n.* The *Agrostis scabra*, a common grass of North America, with a very loose, light panicle, which breaks off at maturity, and is driven to great distances before the wind. Also called *hair-grass*.

fly-bait (flī'bāt), *n.* A natural fly used as bait, or an artificial fly serving as a lure.

flybane (flī'bān), *n.* Same as *fly-agaric*.

fly-bitten (flī'bit″n), *a.* Marked by the bites of insects.

fly-blister (flī'blis″tėr), *n.* A plaster made of cantharides.

fly-block (flī'blok), *n.* *Naut.* See *block*^{1}.

flyblow (flī'blō), *v.*; pp. *flyblown*, ppr. *flyblowing*. [< *fly*^{2}, *n.*, + *blow*^{1}; first in the p. a. *flyblown.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make flyblown; taint with or as if with flyblows: chiefly in figurative uses.

> Can claw his subtle elbow, or with a buz
> *Fly-blow* his ears. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 10.

> I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to make others distaste them.
> *Stillingfleet.*

II. *intrans.* To deposit eggs on meat or the like, as a fly.

> So morning insects, that in muck begun,
> Shine, buz, and *flyblow* in the setting sun.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 27.

flyblow (flī'blō), *n.* [< *flyblow*, *v.*] The egg of a fly, the presence of which in numbers on meat, etc., makes it tainted and maggoty.

flyblown (flī'blōn), *p. a.* [< *fly*^{2}, *n.*, + *blown*^{1}, pp. of *blow*^{1}. Hence *flyblow.*] Tainted with flyblows; hence, spoiled; impure.

> Him, that thou magnifiest with all these titles,
> Stinking and *fly-blown*, lies here at our feet.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

> Such a light as putrefaction breeds
> In *fly-blown* flesh, whereon the maggot feeds.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 676.

fly-board (flī'bōrd), *n.* In *printing*, the board on which the printed sheets are laid by the fly.

flyboat (flī'bōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *flieboat*, *flibote;* cf. F. *flibote* = Sp. *flibote*, *filibote*, G. *flieboot*, < D. *vlieboot*, flyboat. The E. term, like the others, is usually derived from the D., but the D. term does not appear in Kilian (1598), and the formation, which should rather be **vliegboot*, is unusual; the D. may be from the E. The E. word, appar. referring to the swiftness of the boat, < *fly*^{1}, *v.*, + *boat*, may be an accom. of Icel. *fley*, a kind of swift ship (only in poetry, but the comp. *fley-skip*, 'fly-ship,' opposed to *langskip*, 'long ship,' also in prose; a form **fleybātr* = *flyboat* does not occur). For the supposed connection with *filibuster*, see that word.] **1.** A large flat-bottomed Dutch vessel with a high stem, of a kind chiefly employed in the coasting-trade, having a burden of from 400 to 600 tons.

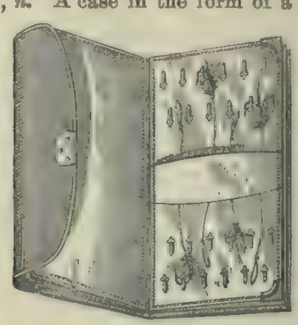
> One of the Flemings *flieboats* . . . chanced . . . to be fired and blowen vp by his owne powder.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 612.

2. A light, swift sail-boat.

> Here's such a companie of *flibotes*, hulling about this galleasse of greatnesse, that there's no boarding him.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

3. A long, narrow, flat-bottomed boat used for the transportation in canals and rivers of goods requiring to be carefully packed and kept dry. Also called *swift-boat*. [Great Britain.]

fly-book (flī'bůk), *n.* A case in the form of a book in which to keep fishing-flies. It has leaves of Bristol-board or other stiff material. At the ends of the leaf are small hooks or loops to which the fish-hooks are attached so that the flies may be carried without bending the gut.



Fly-book.

fly-boy (flī'boi), *n.* In *printing*, a boy who seizes printed sheets as they come from the press, and lays them in order.

fly-brush (flī'brush), *n.* A long-handled brush used for driving away flies. It is often made of peacocks' feathers.

> They both had fallen asleep side by side on the grass, and the abandoned *fly-brush* lay full across his face.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 946.

fly-bug (flī'bug), *n.* A winged bug or heteropterous insect, *Reduvius personatus*, of the family *Reduviidæ*, which preys upon the bedbug.

fly-cap (flī'kap), *n.* A cap or head-dress formerly worn by elderly women, formed like two crescents conjoined, and, by means of wire, made to stand out from the cushion on which the hair was dressed. Its name seems to come from the resemblance of its sides to wings.

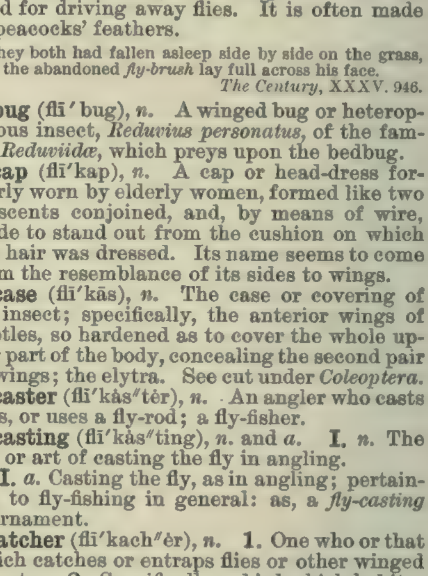
fly-case (flī'kās), *n.* The case or covering of an insect; specifically, the anterior wings of beetles, so hardened as to cover the whole upper part of the body, concealing the second pair of wings; the elytra. See cut under *Coleoptera*.

fly-caster (flī'kȧs″tėr), *n.* An angler who casts flies, or uses a fly-rod; a fly-fisher.

fly-casting (flī'kȧs″ting), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The act or art of casting the fly in angling.

II. *a.* Casting the fly, as in angling; pertaining to fly-fishing in general: as, a *fly-casting* tournament.

flycatcher (flī'kach″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which catches or entraps flies or other winged insects.—**2.** Specifically, a bird which habitually pursues and captures insects on the wing. (*a*) Any species of the old-world family *Muscicapidæ*, a large group of oscine passerine birds having a flattened bill garnished with rictal bristles. The species and genera are very numerous, and the limits of the family are not fixed. Among the best-known species are the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*, and the pied flycatcher, *M. atricapilla*. (*b*) Any species of the American family *Tyrannidæ*, a group of non-oscine passerine birds peculiar to America; a tyrant or tyrant-flycatcher, of which there are many genera and several hundred species. See, for example, *Contopus*, *Empidonax*. (*c*) Some bird of muscicapine or tyrannine affinities or of fly-catching habits, like or likened to either of the foregoing, as, for example, a fly-catching warbler of the family *Mniotiltidæ*. The word was originally used with great latitude.—**Derbian flycatcher.** See *Derbian.*—**Fork-tailed flycatcher.** See *fork-tailed*.



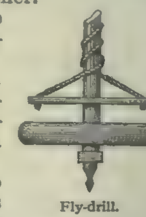
Pied Flycatcher (*Muscicapa atricapilla*).

fly-catching (flī'kach″ing), *a.* Catching flies; habitually pursuing flies upon the wing; having the characters of a flycatcher.

fly-clip (flī'klip), *n.* One of the leaves of a fly-book. See *fly-book*.

fly-dressing (flī'dres″ing), *n.* The act or art of manufacturing artificial flies and of mounting them on hooks for use in angling.

fly-drill (flī'dril), *n.* A drill to which a steady momentum is imparted by means of a fly-wheel having a reciprocating motion like that of the balance-wheel of a watch.



Fly-drill.

fly-dung (flī′dung), *v. t.* In *dyeing*, to pass through a bath of strong cow-dung, or, as is now usual, of a solution of silicate of soda, of the double phosphate of soda and lime, or of arsenite or arseniate of soda, in order to get rid of the flies or spots due to irregular dyeing: said of goods dyed with madder.

fly-dunging (flī′dung″ing), *n.* In *dyeing*, the first of the two passages of a fabric through the dunging solution, the second passage being known as the *second dunging*. See *fly-dung*.

> The dunging process is always performed twice: the first time in a cistern with rollers; and the second, in a beck similar to a dye-beck, washing well between. The first is called *fly-dunging*; the other, second dunging.
> *Ure*, Dict., I. 627.

flyer, *n.* See *flier*.

fly-finisher (flī′fin″ish-ėr), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, one who fits up and places in position the movable parts of a piano.

fly-finishing (flī′fin″ish-ing), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the act of fitting and placing in position the movable parts of a piano.

fly-fish (flī′fish), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys rhodochloris*, with moderate scales, smooth cranial ridges, and pale blotches on the sides, surrounded by green shades. It is about a foot long, and is found in deep water off the coast of California.

fly-fisher (flī′fish″ėr), *n.* One who angles with flies as lures.

> A sly allusion to the colossal catches reported by imaginative *fly-fishers*. *The Critic*, April 3, 1886.

fly-fishing (flī′fish″ing), *n.* The art or practice of angling for fish with a rod and natural or artificial flies as lures.

> *Fly-fishing*, or fishing at the top, is, as I said before, of two sorts, with a natural and living fly, or with an artificial and made fly. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 241.

fly-flap (flī′flap), *n.* 1. Something with which to drive away flies; a fly-flapper.

> A *flie-flap*, wherewith to chase them away from blowing of meate, flabellum. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 207.

2. A kind of somersault. See the extract.

> There was also the feat of turning round with great rapidity, alternately bearing upon the hands and feet, denominated the *fly-flap*.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

fly-flapper (flī′flap″ėr), *n.* 1. One who drives away flies by means of a fly-flap.—2. A fly-flap.—3. One who turns fly-flaps.

fly-frame (flī′frām), *n.* 1. In *printing*, the longer rods on three sides of the fly of a printing-press, which give the smaller rods proper strength and stiffness.—2. In *plate-glass manuf.*, a machine for grinding smooth any roughnesses upon the surface of the plates. It consists of two beds of stone or cast-iron placed a short distance apart, with a pivoted frame with two arms secured between them, and oscillating on its pivot. The arms carry heavy rubbing-plates, each being secured to its arm by a pin traveling in a slot in the arm. When the machine is set in motion, sand and water are applied between the rubbing-plates and the plates of glass, which are secured upon the beds by plaster of Paris, and a vigorous grinding action is induced upon the surface of the glass. **Bobbin and fly-frame.** See *bobbin*.

fly-fringe (flī′frinj), *n.* A trimming for women's dresses worn toward the close of the eighteenth century. It was made of floss-silk, the spreading and projecting tassels of which were supposed to resemble flies.

fly-gallery (flī′gal″e̤-ri), *n.* One of several galleries on either side of the flies of a theater, varying in number according to the size of the house. The drop-scenes and borders are worked from the fly-galleries.

> The "fly-men" who work the drops and borders are at the ropes in the first *fly-gallery*. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 444.

fly-governor (flī′guv″ėr-no̤r), *n.* Same as *fly*^{1}, 3 (*a*).

fly-honeysuckle (flī′hun″i-suk-l), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) A plant, *Lonicera Xylosteum*. (*b*) A name given to a species of *Halleria*.

fly-hook (flī′hůk), *n.* A fish-hook to which is attached an artificial fly as a lure.

flying (flī′ing), *n.* [< ME. *flyinge*, *flyghynge*, etc.; verbal n. of *fly*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act of moving through the air on wings; flight.

> Some fowls are of ill *flyghynge* for heuynes of body and for thaire neste es noghte ferre fra the erthe.
> *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

2. *pl.* Loose or floating waste of any kind.

> It [the dynamo-machine] should not be exposed to dust or *flyings*. *Greer*, Dict. of Elect., p. 87.

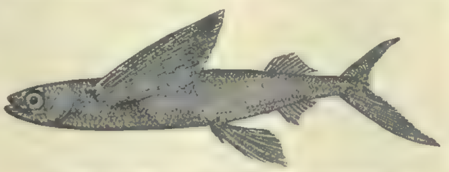
flying (flī′ing), *p. a.* Swift; equipped for swift motion: as, a *flying* party. **Flying army,** a strong body of cavalry and infantry, which is always in motion to cover its own garrisons or to keep the enemy in continual alarm. *Farrow*. **Flying artillery, camp, column,** etc. See the nouns.

flying-cat (flī′ing-kat), *n.* 1. Same as *flying-lemur*.—2. The taguan or flying-squirrel, a species of the rodent genus *Pteromys*. [Rare.]

flying-dragon (flī′ing-drag″o̤n), *n.* See *dragon*, 2.

flying-feather (flī′ing-feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* Same as *flight-feather* (which see, under *feather*).

flying-fish (flī′ing-fish), *n.* Any fish which can sustain itself or make a flight through the air by means of enlarged and wing-like pectoral fins. Specifically—(*a*) A synentognathous fish of the family *Exocœtidæ* and subfamily *Exocœtinæ*, especially of the genus *Exocœtus*. (See these words.) Nine species of this genus, and of the related genera *Halocypselus* and *Parexocœtus*, have been taken off the Atlantic coast of North America. There is also a large Californian species, *E. californiensis*, some 16 or 17 inches long, which has been observed to take very long flights. See the extract.

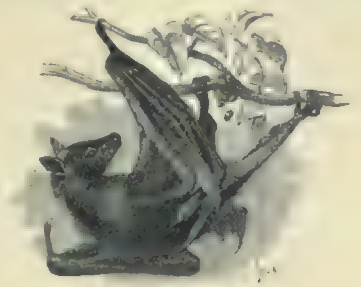


California Flying-fish (*Exocœtus californiensis*).

> The *flying-fishes* proper, forming the subfamily of Exocœtines, are distinguished [from other exocœtids] by the development of the pectorals, which are elongated and capable of considerable horizontal extension, so that the fish is buoyed up in the air, which it reaches by vigorous movements of its stout tail and caudal fin. . . . The species of the family are pelagic, and representatives are found in almost all the tropical and warm seas. They associate together in schools of considerable size. The aerial flight is not strictly entitled to the name, for the pectoral fins are not used in active progression, but are simply employed as parachutes. . . . The fins are . . . more or less vibrated, but it is rather by an opposition to the air than by the volition of the animal. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 175.

(*b*) The flying-gurnard, flying-robin, or bat-fish, an acanthopterygian fish of the genus *Cephalacanthus* or *Dactylopterus*, having enlarged pectoral fins divided into two parts, and also able to take short flights in the air. They are pelagic like the others, and go in schools in warm seas, though the best-known species, *C.* or *D. volitans*, reaches a high latitude. Some are from 12 to 18 inches in length, and in general they resemble the gurnards (*Triglidæ*), but differ in many anatomical details. See cut under *Dactylopterus*.

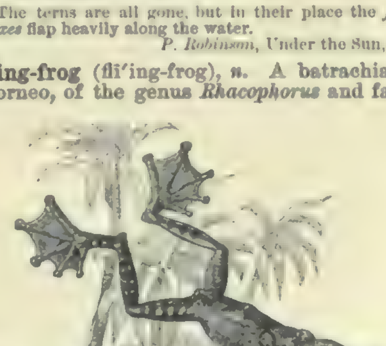
flying-fox (flī′ing-foks), *n.* A large frugivorous bat; any bat of the family *Pteropodidæ*, and especially of the genus *Pteropus*, as the well-known *P. rubricollis*: so called from the fox-like shape of the head. There are many species, constituting collectively one of the prime divisions of the order *Chiroptera*.



Flying-fox (*Pteropus medius*).

> The terns are all gone, but in their place the *flying-foxes* flap heavily along the water.
> *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 88.

flying-frog (flī′ing-frog), *n.* A batrachian of Borneo, of the genus *Rhacophorus* and family *Ranidæ*, having enormously long webbed toes, enabling it to sustain a kind of flight.



Flying-frog (*Rhacophorus marmoratus*).

flying-gecko (flī′ing-gek″ō), *n.* A kind of gecko lizard, *Ptychozoön homalocephalum*, which has large wing-like expansions of skin on the head, trunk, tail, and limbs, acting as a parachute to sustain the animal during flying leaps.

flying-gurnard (flī′ing-gėr″närd), *n.* A flying-fish of the family *Cephalacanthidæ* or *Dactylopteridæ*. Also called *flying-robin*. See *flying-fish* (*b*), and cut under *Dactylopterus*.

flying-hook (flī′ing-hůk), *n.* The upper or third hook on the line used by fishermen in catching whiting and other small fish. [South Carolina, U. S.]

flying-lemur (flī′ing-lē″mėr), *n.* A mammal of the order *Insectivora* and family *Galeopithecidæ*. It is provided with an extension of the skin like a parachute, by means of which it makes flying leaps from tree to tree. Its resemblance to a lemur is such that it was formerly referred to the order *Primates*. It has, however, no special affinities with the lemurs. *Galeopithecus volans* is a common species of Borneo, Sumatra, Malacca, etc. Also called *flying-cat*. See cut under *Galeopithecus*.

flying-lizard (flī′ing-liz″a̤rd), *n.* Any lizard of the genus *Draco*, as *D. volans*.

flying-machine (flī′ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* 1. A mechanism designed to enable its user to fly or float through the air, or to carry one or more persons through the air by the use of steam, electricity, or other motive power. Recent experiments with flying-machines have thrown much light on the theory of aëronautics, but have not attained satisfactory practical results.

2. A machine designed to float in and propel itself through the air.

flying-marmot (flī′ing-mär″mo̤t), *n.* A taguan or large flying-squirrel of the genus *Pteromys*. *Goodrich*.

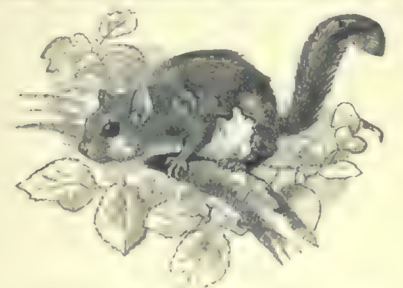
flying-phalanger (flī′ing-fa-lan″jėr), *n.* A general popular name of the petaurists or flying marsupial animals of the family *Phalangistidæ*. They have a parachute-like fold of skin along the sides by which they are enabled to take flying leaps through the air. There are several species and genera, differing much in size and general appearance, some being no larger than a mouse. Also called *acrobat* and *flying-squirrel*. See cut under *Acrobates*.

flying-robin (flī′ing-rob″in), *n.* The flying-gurnard.

flying-shot (flī′ing-shot), *n.* 1. A shot fired at an object in motion, as a horseman, or a ship under sail, etc.—2. A marksman who fires at an object in motion. *Farrow*.

flying-squid (flī′ing-skwid), *n.* A sagittated calamary or sea-arrow; a cephalopod or squid of the genus *Ommastrephes*: so called from having two large lateral fins, which enable it to leap so high out of water that it sometimes falls on the deck of a ship.

flying-squirrel (flī′ing-skwur″el), *n.* A squirrel or squirrel-like animal having a fold of skin like a parachute along each side of the body, by means of which it is enabled to make long flying leaps through the air. Specifically—(*a*) A squirrel proper, a rodent mammal of the family *Sciuridæ*, of the above character. The smaller species, of which several inhabit North America and Europe, belong to the genus *Sciuropterus*. Such are *S. volucella*, the common flying-squirrel of North America, 6 or 7 inches long without the tail, with large black eyes and extremely soft fur, and the similar old-world *S. volans*. The taguans or larger flying-squirrels are all of the old world, and belong to the genus *Pteromys*; they are sometimes called *flying-marmots* and *flying-cats*. (*b*) Same as *flying phalanger*.



American Flying-squirrel (*Sciuropterus volucella*).

flying-torch (flī′ing-tôrch), *n.* *Milit.*, a torch attached to a long staff for use in night signaling. *Farrow*.

flying-watchman (flī′ing-woch″ma̤n), *n.* The dor-beetle or dumbledor, *Geotrypes stercorarius*. [Local, Eng.]

fly-leaf (flī′lēf), *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book; the blank leaf of a folded circular, program, or the like.

fly-line^1 (flī′līn), *n.* [< *fly*^{1} + *line*^{2}.] The route habitually taken by a bird in its regular migration.

One of the *fly-lines* of this species [the American bittern] crosses the Bermuda islands.
H. Seebohm, British Birds, II. 506.

fly-line^{2} (flī'līn), *n.* [< *fly*^{2} + *line*^{2}.] A line used for angling with an artificial fly. It is usually a long line of silk or linen terminating in a length of silkworm gut, called a *leader*, at the extremity of which is the *tail-fly*. Other flies, called *droppers*, are attached to the leader by snells or snoods.

Thirty yards of waterproofed and polished *fly-line* of braided silk. *The Century*, XXVI. 378.

fly-maker (flī'mā"kėr), *n.* One who ties artificial flies for angling.

A certain school of *fly-makers* tie on the wings, or more properly the wing, last of all. *T. Norris*, Art of Fly-making.

flyman^{1} (flī'man), *n.*; pl. *flymen* (-men). [< *fly*^{1}, *n.*, 4, + *man*.] One who works the ropes in the flies of a theater.

The "grips" shove off the side-scenes, the *fly-men* raise the drops, the "clearers" run off the properties and set-pieces, and the stage-carpenters lower the bridges.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 445.

flyman^{2} (flī'man), *n.*; pl. *flymen* (-men). [< *fly*^{2}, *n.*, 6, + *man*.] One who drives a fly.

fly-mixture (flī'miks"ṭūr), *n.* A preparation, as spirits of ammonia, oil, and tar, rubbed by anglers upon their faces and hands as a protection from flies, mosquitoes, etc.

fly-net (flī'net), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *fleóh-net* (= OD. *vlieghen-net*), < *fleóge*, a fly, + *net*, a net.] 1. A net used as a protection against flies, as in an open window to prevent their entrance.—2. A fringe or a net used to protect a horse from flies.

fly-nut (flī'nut), *n.* A nut having wings which are twisted by the hand, as the screw-nut of a hand-vise.

fly-oil (flī'oil), *n.* A fly-mixture in which oil is a chief ingredient.

fly-orchis (flī'ôr"kis), *n.* The common name of *Ophrys muscifera*, from the resemblance of the flowers to flies.

fly-paper (flī'pā"pėr), *n.* Poisoned paper used for killing flies, or a paper with an adhesive coating to which flies adhere.

fly-penning (flī'pen"ing), *n.* A mode of manuring land by folding cattle or sheep in rotation over different parts of it.

fly-poison (flī'poi"zn), *n.* 1. A poisonous substance used to kill flies.—2. In *bot.*, the *Amianthium muscætoxicum*, a liliaceous plant of the eastern part of the United States, allied to *Veratrum*. It has a single tall stem bearing a dense raceme of white flowers. The bulb, when pounded, has been used as a poison for flies.

fly-powder (flī'pou"dėr), *n.* Any powder used to kill flies, usually an imperfect oxid of arsenic formed by the exposure of native arsenic to the air and mixed with sugar and water.

fly-press (flī'pres), *n.* A press for embossing, die-stamping, punching, and the like, furnished with a fly or flier. See *flier*, 4 (*d*).

fly-rail (flī'rāl), *n.* A movable part of a table which supports the leaf.

flyre, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *fleer*^{1}.

fly-reed (flī'rēd), *n.* In *weaving*. See *reed*^{1}.

fly-rod (flī'rod), *n.* A rod used by anglers in fly-fishing. Fly-rods are made generally in three pieces, the butt, second joint, and tip, and are very light and flexible. There are two or more rings on each joint, through which the line runs from the tip to the reel. The best rods have butts made of bamboo split lengthwise in strips, which are then glued and bound together, preserving as much as possible the hard enamel or outer part, the softer inner substance being cut away. The second joint and tip are made of the best selected lancewood. In size the best trout-rods are from 10½ to 11½ feet long, and weigh from 8 to 10 ounces. The reel is placed behind the handle, near the end of the butt. Fly-rods are also made of steel.

flysch (flish), *n.* [Swiss.] In *geol.*, the Swiss local name of a rock of importance in Alpine geology, introduced as a scientific designation by Studer in 1827. It is a sandstone formation of great thickness, extending through the Alps along their northern slope from the southwestern extremity of Switzerland to Vienna, where it is also known as the "Vienna sandstone." The fossils which this formation contains are chiefly fucoids, of little value for determining the geological age of the rock, which, however, is generally considered to be Eocene Tertiary; but the lower portion of the flysch in its eastern extension is referred to the Cretaceous.

fly-sheet (flī'shēt), *n.* A loose sheet of paper forming a single leaf, as one on which a handbill or broadside is printed.

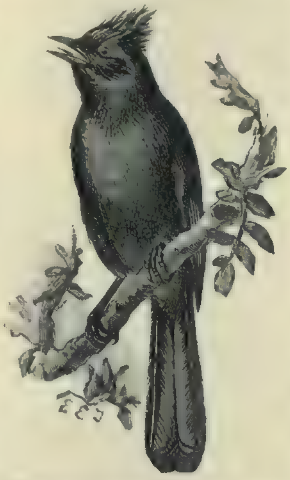
Having been printed on a *fly-sheet* at Rottweil in the same province in 1747. *The American*, XII. 154.

fly-shuttle (flī'shut"l), *n.* A shuttle with wheels propelled by a cord and driver.

fly-slow† (flī'slō), *a.* [An adj. use of the phrase *fly slow* (see def.); explainable, if genuine, as a Shaksperian caprice.] Moving slowly. [This reading occurs only in one of the folio editions of Shakspere and some modern ones; the others have *sly slow*. The change probably arose from a printer's mistake of the old long *s* for *f*.]

The *fly-slow* hours shall not determinate
The dateless limit of thy dear exile.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

flysnapper (flī'snap"ėr), *n.* In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of the subfamily *Myiagrinæ*, and of the genus *Myiagra*, or *Terpsiphone*, etc. (*b*) A shining-black crested fly-catching bird, *Phainopepla nitens*, of the southwestern United States. It is about 7½ inches long, and has a large white area on each wing. It is commonly referred to the *Myiadestinæ*.



Flysnapper (*Phainopepla nitens*), male.

fly-speck (flī'spek), *n.* An excrementitious stain made by an insect, chiefly by the common house-fly.

fly-specked (flī'spekt), *a.* Specked or soiled with fly-dung.

The lawyers of the circuit took their seats at the breakfast-table in the meagerly furnished, *fly-specked* dining-room of the tavern. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxv.

fly-tackle (flī'tak"l), *n.* The implements used in fly-fishing, including rod, line, flies, etc.

flytail (flī'tāl), *n.* A small gill-net without sinkers, formerly used for catching perch and other small fish. [North Carolina, U. S.]

fly-taker (flī'tā"kėr), *n.* In *angling*, any fish that will take the fly.

flyte, *v.* and *n.* See *flite*.

fly-tent (flī'tent), *n.* A tent protected from rain or heat by an additional covering of canvas stretched from the ridge-pole and forming a separate roof. See *fly*^{1}, *n.*, 5.

He [Gen. Sherman] sleeps in a *fly-tent*, like the rest of us.
G. W. Nichols, The Great March, p. 130.

fly-tier (flī'tī"ėr), *n.* One who ties fishing-flies on hooks; a fly-dresser; a maker of artificial flies for anglers.

fly-tip (flī'tip), *n.* The extreme end, joint, or tip of a fly-rod; the tip, as distinguished from the second joint and the butt.

fly-trap (flī'trap), *n.* 1. A trap to catch flies. —2. In *bot.*, the *Apocynum androsæmifolium*, which captures insects by means of its irritable throat-appendages.—**Venus's fly-trap**, the *Dionæa muscipula*. See *Dionæa*.

fly-up-the-creek (flī'up-thẹ-krēk'), *n.* 1. A common name of the small green heron of the United States, *Butorides virescens*, also called *shitepoke*, *chalk-line*, and *little green heron*.—2. A giddy, capricious person. [Colloq., U. S.]

fly-water (flī'wâ"tėr), *n.* A solution of arsenic, decoction of quassia-bark, or the like, used for killing flies.

fly-weevil (flī'wē"vl), *n.* The common grain-moth, *Gelechia cerealella*. [Southern U. S.]

fly-wheel (flī'hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, a wheel with a heavy rim placed on the revolving shaft of any machinery put in motion by an irregular or intermitting force or meeting with an irregular or intermittent resistance, for the purpose of rendering the motion equable and regular by means of its momentum.

F. M. An abbreviation of *field-marshal*.

fnese†, *v. i.* [ME., < AS. *fnǣsan* = Icel. *fnæsa*, later *fnȳsa* = Dan. *fnyse* = Sw. *fnysa*, snort. Cf. *feeze*^{2}.] To breathe heavily; snort; snore.

He speketh in his nose,
And *fneseth* faste.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 62.

fo^{1}†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *foe*.

Fo^{2} (fō), *n.* [Chinese.] 1. Same as *Foh*^{2}.—2. In *Chinese decorative art*, a dog-like animal represented in carvings, porcelains, etc., considered as the guardian of the Buddhist temples, and called by this name in Europe and America when occurring in Oriental art and decoration. Also called the *Dog Fo* and the *Dog of Fo*.

F. O. An abbreviation of *field-officer*.

foal (fōl), *n.* [< ME. *fole*, *foile*, < AS. *fola*, m., = OFries. *folla*, NFries. *fole* = MD. *volen*, D. *veulen* = MLG. *volen* = OHG. *folo*, MHG. *vol*, *vole*, G. *fohlen* = Icel. *foli* = Sw. *fâle* = Dan. *fole* = Goth. *fula*, a foal (see other Teut. forms under the deriv. *filly*); = L. *pullus*, the young of an animal, a foal, but particularly of fowls, a chicken (whence ult. E. *pullen*, *pool*^{2}, *poult*, *poultry*, *pullet*, q. v.), = Gr. *πῶλος*, a young animal, particularly a foal or filly; cf. Skt. *pota*, the young of an animal, *putra*, a son.] 1. The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, of either sex; a colt or a filly.

Horne ȝede to stable:
Thar he tok his gode *fole*
Also blak so eny cole.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 589.

Behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the *foal* of an ass. Zech. ix. 9.

With that his strong dog, of no dastard kinde
(Swift as the *foales* conceived by the winde),
He set upon the wolfe.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. § 4.

2. In *coal-mining*. See the extract. [Eng.]

When they [boys] reach the age of ten or twelve years, a more laborious station is allotted to them. They then become what are termed lads or *foals*; supplying the inferior place at a machine called a tram.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, II. 158.

foal (fōl), *v.* [< *foal*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To bring forth, as a colt or filly: said of a mare or a she-ass.

In the fourth year of the reign of George III., the year of the great eclipse, the celebrated "Eclipse" was *foaled*.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 263.

II. *intrans.* To bring forth young, as an animal of the horse kind.

Then he again, by way of irrision, "yee say very true indeed, that will ye, quoth hee, when a mule shall bring foorth a fole." Afterwards when this Galba began to rebell and aspire unto the empire, no thing hartened him in this designe of his so much, as the *foling* of a mule.
Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 212.

foalfoot (fōl'fu̇t), *n.* A name of the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*, and of some other plants, as the asarabacca, *Asarum Europæum*: so called from the shape of their leaves. See cut under *Asarum*.

foal-teeth (fōl'tēth), *n. pl.* The first teeth of horses, which they shed at a certain age.

foam (fōm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fome*; < ME. *fome*, *foom*, < AS. *fām* = LG. *fām* = OHG. *feim*, MHG. *veim*, G. *feim*, dial. *faum*, foam. The supposed connection with L. *spūma*, foam, is doubtful: see *spume*.] 1. An aggregation of bubbles formed on the surface of water or other liquid by violent agitation or by fermentation; froth; spume: as, the *foam* of breaking waves; the *foam* of the mouth.

She whipped her steed, she spurred her steed,
Till his breast was all a *foam*.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 225).

Look how two boars
Together side by side, their threat'ning tusks do whet,
And with their gnashing teeth their angry *fome* do bite,
Whilst still they should'ring seek each othere where to smite.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xii. 325.

It is the frequency of the reflections at the limiting surfaces of air and water that renders *foam* opaque.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 40.

2†. The foaming sea; a foaming wave.

ffor to fare on the *fome* into fer londes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 985.

Aye the wynde was in the sayle,
Over *fomes* they flett withowtyn fayle,
The wethur then forth gan swepe.
Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

3. Figuratively, foaming rage; fury.

Our churches, in the *foam* of that good spirit which directeth such fiery tongues, they term spitefully the temples of Baal, idle synagogues, abominable styes.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 11.

4. In *mineral.*, same as *aphrite*.—5†. Scum, as from molten metal.

Fome that commeth of lead tried, being in colour like gold. *Nomenclator.*

foam (fōm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fome*; < ME. *fomen*; also (in older umlauted form) *femen*, < AS. *fǣman* = OHG. **feimjan*, *feiman*, MHG. *veimen*, G. *feimen*, dial. *fäumen*, *faumen*, foam; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To form or gather foam, as water (the crest of a wave), etc., from agitation, a liquor from fermentation, or the mouth from rage or disease; froth; spume.

The frothe *femed* at his mouth vnfayre bi the wykez,
Whettez his whyte tuschez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1572.

To conclude, the very *foaming* channell of the river, stained and died with the barbarians bloud, was even amazed to see such strange and uncouth sights.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 76.

He *foameth* and gnasheth with his teeth. Mark ix. 18.

That Psyche, wont to bind my throbbing brow,
To smooth my pillow, mix the *foaming* draught
Of fever. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2. To become filled or covered with foam, as a steam-boiler when the water is frothy.

Derf dynttes thai delt tho doghty betwene,
With thaire fawchons fell, *femyt* of blode.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10219.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to foam; fill with something that foams; make frothy: as, to *foam* a tankard. [Rare.]—2. To throw out with rage or violence: usually with *out.* [Rare.]

Raging waves of the sea, *foaming out* their own shame.
Jude 13.

Slowly . . . went Leolin; then . . .
Down thro' the bright lawns to his brother's ran,
And *foam'd* away his heart at Averill's ear.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

foam-bow (fōm'bō), *n.* The iris formed by sunlight upon foam or spray, as of a cataract.

His cheek brighten'd as the *foam-bow* brightens
When the wind blows the foam. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

foam-cock (fōm'kok), *n.* In steam-boilers, a cock at the water-level by which scum is drawn off.

foam-collector (fōm'ko̤-lek"to̤r), *n.* A vessel placed at the water-level in a steam-boiler to collect and discharge the foam or scum.

foamingly (fō'ming-li), *adv.* With foam; frothily.

foamless (fōm'les), *a.* [< *foam* + *-less.*] Free from foam.

He who would question him
Must sail alone at sunset where the stream
Of ocean sleeps around those *foamless* isles.
Shelley, Hellas.

foam-spar (fōm'spär), *n.* Same as *aphrite.*

foam-wreath (fōm'rēth), *n.* The foam that crowns or edges a breaker, or that lies on a pool.

The long wash of waves, with red and green
Tangles of weltering weed through the white *foam-wreaths*
seen. *Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.

foamy (fō'mi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fomy*, < ME. *fomy*, < AS. *fāmig*, *fǣmig*, foamy, < *fām*, foam: see *foam.*] Covered with or consisting of foam; frothy; of a foam-like character.

That most ingrateful boy there, by your side,
From the rude sea's enrag'd and *foamy* mouth
Did I redeem. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

As the peace-making tide gradually drifted their boats asunder, their [the boatmen's] anger rose, and they danced back and forth and hurled opprobrium with a *foamy* volubility that quite left my powers of comprehension behind.
Howells, Venetian Life, viii.

fob^1 (fob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fobbed*, ppr. *fobbing.* [In another form *fub*, q. v.; the same, with change of the final consonant, as *fop*^{1}, q. v.] 1. To cheat; trick; impose upon.

You've borne me in hand this three months, and now *fobb'd* me. *Middleton (and others)*, The Widow, ii. 1.

His Excellence had each Man *fobb'd*,
For he had sunk their Pay.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 27.

2†. To beat; maltreat. *Beau. and Fl.*—**To fob off.** (*a*) To put off slightingly or deceitfully; get rid of by a trick; wave aside. See *to put off*, under *off.*

You must not think to *fob off* your disgrace with a tale.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

The rascal *fobbed* me *off* with only wine. *Addison.*

The local interest of the English in the Britons has led their scholars to complain that Mommsen ["Roman Empire," V. 4] has *fobbed off* Britain with too brief a notice.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 485.

(*b*) To pass off by a false representation; dispose of by deception: as, to *fob off* a worthless article on a customer.

fob^1† (fob), *n.* [< ME. *fobbe*; < *fob*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A tap on the shoulder, as from a bailiff.

The man, sir, that, when gentlemen are tired, gives them a *fob*, and 'rests them. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3.

2. A cheat.

To lede alle these othere,
As *fobbes* and faitours that on hure fet rennen.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 193.

fob^2 (fob), *n.* [Cf. G. dial. (Prussian) *fuppe*, a pocket (Brem. Dict.); Skinner also quotes G. *fupsack.*] 1. A little pocket made in the waistband of men's breeches or trousers as a receptacle for a watch.

He who had so lately sack'd
The enemy, had done the fact,
Had rifled all his pokes and *fobs*
Of gimcracks, whims, and jiggumbobs.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 107.

2. A watch-chain, or ribbon with buckle and seals or the like, such as is worn appended to the watch and hanging from the fob. [U. S.]

——, pointing menacingly at the tempting *fob* that hung from his pocket, repeated the demand.
McHalton-Ripley, From Flag to Flag, xxiv.

fob^2 (fob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fobbed*, ppr. *fobbing.* [< *fob*^{2}, *n.*] To put into a fob; pocket; get possession of.

Very pretty sums he has *fobbed* now and then, . . . 3000*l.* in his saddle-bags at once.
W. Howitt, Visits to Remarkable Places, p. 170.

fob^3 (fob), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fobbed*, ppr. *fobbing.* [Origin obscure.] To breathe hard or with heaving sides; gasp from violent running. [Scotch.]

The hails is won, they warsle hame,
The best they can for *fobbin.*
Tarras, Poems, p. 66.

fob^4 (fob), *n.* [E. dial., origin obscure; hardly an altered form of *foam.*] Froth or foam. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

F. O. B. An abbreviation of *free on board*, used in executing contracts of sale, and indicating that delivery on the vessel or other conveyance of a carrier is to be without expense to the buyer.

fob-chain (fob'chān), *n.* A watch-chain hanging free from the fob, and usually carrying a seal, key, or other trinket.

fob-watch (fob'woch), *n.* A watch carried in the fob.

Fob watches were not indeed unknown, for a *fob watch* is in existence that belonged to Oliver Cromwell.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 307.

focage† (fō'kāj), *n.* [< ML. *focagium*, a partly restored form of *foagium*, a reflex of OF. *fouage*, *feuage* (see *feuage*); ML. prop. *focaticum*, < L. *focus*, a hearth: see *focus.*] Housebote or firebote.

focal (fō'kal), *a.* [= F. *focal*, < L. *focus*, focus: see *focus.*] Of or pertaining to a focus: as, a *focal* point.

To live.
Live, as the snake does in his noisome fen!
Live, as the wolf does in his bone-strewn den!
Live, clothed with cursing like a robe of flame,
The *focal* point of million-fingered shame!
Whittier, The Panorama.

Focal axis, that axis of a conic which passes through the foci.—**Focal conic, ellipse, hyperbola**, a locus of foci of a quadric surface.—**Focal curve.** See *curve.*—**Focal depth.** See *depth.*—**Focal distance.** (*a*) In *conic sections*, the distance of the focus from some fixed point: namely, from the vertex in the parabola, and from the center in the ellipse and hyperbola. (*b*) In *optics*, of a mirror or lens, the distance (also called the *focal length*) from its center to the principal focus (see *focus*); of a telescope, the distance between the focal plane and the object-glass.—**Focal lesion**, in *pathol.*, lesion of the brain of limited size.—**Focal line**, the locus of foci of a quadric cone.—**Focal plane**, in *optics*, the locus of the foci of infinitely distant objects, with reference to a lens.—**Focal property**, any property of a geometrical locus depending on lines or planes common to the locus and to the absolute, and especially on the intersections of such lines and planes.—**Umbilicar focal conic**, a focal conic passing through the umbilics of a quadric surface.

focalization (fō"kal-i-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *focalize* + *-ation.*] The art or process of bringing to a focus, or of placing in focus.

Focalization in the eye [eye-camera].
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 261.

focalize (fō'kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *focalized*, ppr. *focalizing.* [< *focal* + *-ize.*] To bring to a focus; focus.

Light is *focalized* in the eye, sound in the ear.
De Quincey.

focaloid (fō'kal-oid), *n.* [< *focal* + *-oid.*] In *math.*, an infinitely thin shell bounded by two confocal ellipsoidal surfaces.

The attraction of a homogeneous solid ellipsoid is the same through all external space as the attraction of a homogeneous *focaloid* of equal mass coinciding with its surface. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 494.

Thick focaloid, a thick shell so bounded.

foci, *n.* Plural of *focus.*

focil† (fō'sil), *n.* [= OF. *focile*, F. *focile* = Pr. *focil* = Pg. *focile* = It. *focile*, < ML. *focile* (*focile majus* and *focile minus*), prob. (by confusion with *focile*, E. *fusil*^{1}) for **fusillus*, lit. a spindle: see *fusil*^{2}.] One of the bones of the forearm or of the leg, distinguished as the *greater focil* (ulna or tibia) and the *lesser focil* (tibia or fibula).

I was hastily fetch'd to assist one Mr. Powell, a barber-chirurgeon, in the setting of a fracture of both the *focils* of the leg in a man about 60 years of age, of a tough dry body. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vii. 1.

focillate† (fos'i-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *focillatus*, pp. of *focillare*, *focilare*, also deponent, *focillari*, revive by warmth, resuscitate, cherish, < *focus*, a fireplace, hearth: see *focus.*] To warm; cherish. *Blount.*

focillation† (fos-i-lā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *focillate* + *-ion.*] A warming, as at a hearth; a cherishing; comfort; support.

focimeter (fo̤-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *focus* + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An optical instrument for finding the focus of a lens.

focus (fō'kus), *n.*; pl. *foci* (-sī). [A mod. (NL.) use (introduced by Kepler in 1604) of L. *focus*, a fireplace, a hearth (ML. also the seat or central point of a disease). Hence ult. (< L. *focus*) *fusil*^{1} = *fusee*^{1} = *fuse*^{2}, *focage*, *feuage*, *foyer*, *fuel*, etc.] 1. In *optics*, a point at which rays of light that originally diverged from one point meet again, or a point from which they appear to proceed. The former is called a *real*, the latter a *virtual focus.* The *principal focus* of a lens is the focus of rays striking the lens parallel to its axis. The *conjugate foci* of a mirror or lens are two points so situated that the rays emitted from a luminous body at either point are reflected (by the mirror) or refracted (by the lens) to the other. See *conjugate mirror* (under *conjugate*), *lens*, and *mirror.*

A *focus* . . . may be defined as the point to which a spherical wave converges, or from which it diverges. It may also be defined as the point at which little waves from all parts of a great wave arrive at the same time.
Airy, Optics, § 44.

Every lens which becomes thicker towards its periphery has virtual *foci*; and vice versâ, for the *focus* of a lens to be real, the lens must be thicker in the middle than at the edge. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 90.

2. In *geom.*, a point from which the distances to any point of a given curve are in a syzygetic relation. Thus, the sum of the distances of any point of an ellipse from its foci is constant, and the difference of the distances of any point of a hyperbola from its foci is constant. A modern definition is that the foci are the intersections of common tangents of the curve and the absolute. In like manner, a focus of a surface is a point on the curve of intersection of common tangent planes of the surface and the absolute. See cuts under *Cartesian* and *ellipse.*

3. In the theory of perspective, with reference to two planes in perspective, one of four points—two, F_1 and F_2, on one plane, and two, f_1 and f_2, on the other—such that the angles between two points on the first plane measured at F_1 are equal to the angles between the corresponding points on the other plane measured at f_1, and so with the pair of foci F_2 and f_2. One pair of foci are called *similar*, because the angles are measured in the same direction on the two planes; the other pair are called *dissimilar*, because the angles are measured in opposite directions.

4. Figuratively (with a consciousness of the classical Latin meaning), a central or gathering point, like the fire or hearth of a household; the point at or about which anything is concentrated; a center of interest or attraction.

The virtue and wisdom of a whole people collected into one *focus.* *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Tell not as new what ev'ry body knows,
And, new or old, still hasten to a close;
There, cent'ring in a *focus* round and neat,
Let all your rays of information meet.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 239.

A public house is generally the *focus* from which gossip radiates. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxii.

Acoustic focus, a point to which sound-waves are converged, as by reflection in the case of a room having an ellipsoidal ceiling.—**Focus of mean motion**, the empty focus of the orbit of a planetary body: so called because when the orbit is nearly circular the planet describes in equal times nearly equal angles about this focus as a vertex.—**Focus of true motion**, that focus of the orbit of a planetary body which is occupied by the central body.—**Heat-focus**, the point to which the invisible heat-rays are converged, as those from the sun by a convex lens.—**In focus**, situated or fixed at a focal point, or so as to secure or exhibit a focal effect: said (1) of the condition of an image projected by a lens, or seen through a lens, when this image appears sharp and clearly defined; (2) of the position of the lens with reference to a screen or ground-glass upon which such image is projected, or of the position of the screen or ground-glass with reference to the lens; (3) of a photographic positive or negative picture accurately produced by the agency of a lens.

While your head is still under the focusing-cloth, pass your hand round to the lens, and move the rack backward and forward till you find the point at which it is most distinct. It is then said to be "*in focus*," or "sharp."
Silver Sunbeam, Int.

focus (fō'kus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *focused* or *focussed*, ppr. *focusing* or *focussing.* [< *focus*, *n.*] To bring or adjust to a focus; cause to be in focus; focalize; collect in one point; concentrate.

Abstraction is *focussing*, whether by sense or by Intellect. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. i. § 48.

This chapter leaves on the reader's mind the impression that its author has not thought out Federalism or been at much pains to *focus* his thoughts.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 240.

focusing-cloth (fō'kus-ing-klôth), *n.* In *photog.*, a piece of opaque fabric, preferably of a dark color, large enough to envelop the camera and the head and shoulders of the operator, used in bringing a picture to focus to render the image projected by the lens on the ground-glass distinctly visible by the exclusion of other light than that passing through the lens.

If the camera needs to be placed in the sunshine, throw the *focussing cloth* over it before the shutter is drawn out to make the exposure. *Lea*, Photography, p. 48.

focusing-frame (fō′kus-ing-frām), *n.* In a photographic camera, the frame which holds the ground-glass used in focusing to receive the image projected by the lens.

> The ground glass is also removed; the negative to be copied is secured in the *focussing frame* in its place.
> *Lea*, Photography, p. 385.

focusing-glass (fō′kus-ing-glȧs), *n.* A small pocket magnifying-glass, sometimes with a shade to exclude the light, used in examining the image projected on the ground-glass of a photographic camera.

fodder^1 (fod′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fodder, foddur, foder*, fodder, < AS. *fōdor* (rare and improp. gen. dat. *fōthres, fōthre*), *fōddor, fōddus*, food, esp. for cattle, fodder, = D. *voeder* = LG. *voder, voer* = OHG. *fuotar*, MHG. *vuoter*, G. *futter*, food, fodder, provender, = Icel. *fōdhr* = Sw. Dan. *foder*, fodder; the same, but with different suffix, as AS. *fōda*, E. *food*: see *food*^{1}. Hence ult. *forage, foray*.] Food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and other kinds of vegetables. The word is usually confined to food that grows above ground and is fed in bulk.

> The sheep for *fodder* follow the shepherd.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.

> This was at once the mystery and misery of Mike's existence, often pausing between pulls at the *fodder*, after he had finished his corn, to consider it.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 182.

> Further on, . . . glistening stalks of *fodder* . . . caught the level gleaming from the west, as might the rifles of a regiment that has been ordered to fire lying down.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 212.

=**Syn.** See *feed, n.*

fodder^1 (fod′ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *fodderen, fotheren*, < AS. **fōdrian* (implied in deriv. *fōdrere*, fodderer, forager) = D. *voederen* = LG. *vodern, voren* = G. *füttern* = Icel. *fōdhra* = Sw. *fodra* = Dan. *fodre*, fodder; from the noun.] 1. To feed with dry food or cut grass, etc.; supply with hay, straw, etc.: as, farmers *fodder* their cattle twice or thrice in a day.

> Salt herbage for the *foddering* rack provide
> To fill their bags, and swell the milky tide.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.

2†. To graze, as cattle.

> Let the cases be filled with natural earth (such as is taken the first half spit from just under the turf of the best pasture-ground), in a place that has been well *fother'd* on.
> *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, May.

fodder^2† (fod′ėr), *n.* A variant of *fother*^{1}.

fodderer (fod′ėr-ėr), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *fōdrere*, a fodderer, forager, < **fōdrian*: see *fodder*^{1}, *v. t.*] One who fodders cattle.

fode†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *food*^{1}.

fodge (foj), *n.* [Sc.; cf. equiv. *fadge*^{4} and *fudge*^{1}.] A fat, puffy-cheeked person.

fodgel (foj′el), *a.* and *n.* [Sc.; also *foggel*; cf. *fodge*.] I. *a.* Fat; stout; plump.

> If in your bound ye chance to light
> Upon a fine, fat, *foggel* wight,
> O' stature short, but genius bright,
> That's he, mark weel.
> *Burns*, Capt. Grose's Peregrinations.

II. *n.* A fat person.

fodient (fō′di-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fodien(t-)s*, ppr. of *fodere*, dig, dig up, dig out: see *fossil*.] I. *a.* 1†. Digging; throwing up with a spade. *Blount*.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Digging; fossorial. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the *Fodientia*: as, a *fodient* edentate.

II. *n.* One of the *Fodientia*.

> The *fodients* are only two, perhaps three, species in number.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 60.

Fodientia (fō-di-en′shi-ặ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fodien(t-)s*, ppr. of *fodere*, dig, + *-ia*^{2}.] The fodient edentate mammals, a suborder of *Bruta* or *Edentata*, comprising only the aardvarks, family *Orycteropodidæ*.

foe (fō), *n.* [< ME. *fo, foo, fa, faa*, pl. *fos, foos, faes, faas*, also *fon, fone, fan, fane*, a foe, an enemy, < AS. *ge-fāh*, a foe, < *ge-* + *fēh, fāg*, pl. *fā*, adj., guilty, criminal, outlawed, hostile (never as a noun, for which *ge-fāh* or *fāh-man*, but usually *feónd*: see *fiend*), = OHG. *gi-fēh*, MHG. *ge-vech*, hostile; prob. connected with Goth. *faih*, n., fraud, deception, *bi-faihōn*, overreach, defraud; ult. from the same root as *fiend*, AS. *feónd*, an enemy: see *fiend*. Hence ult. *feud*^{1}, orig. the abstract noun of the orig. adj. form of *foe*.] 1. An enemy; one who entertains hatred, grudge, or malice against another.

> I loue hem nouȝt, thei arn my *fone*,
> Ne wolde I neuer sene hem none.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

> Heat not a furnace for your *foe* so hot
> That it do singe yourself. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

> From the testimony of friends as well as of *foes*, . . . it is plain that these teachers of virtue had all the vices of their neighbours.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. An enemy in war; one of a nation or people at war with another, whether personally inimical or not; a hostile or opposing army; an adversary.

> He fought great batteils with his salvage *fone*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 10.

> Choose thee either three years' famine, or three months to be destroyed before thy *foes*. 1 Chron. xxi. 11, 12.

> Shall victor exult, or in death be laid low,
> With his back to the field, and his feet to the *foe*?
> *Campbell*, Lochiel's Warning.

3. An opponent; a malevolent or hostile agent or principle: as, a *foe* to all measures of reform; intemperance is a *foe* to thrift.

> Time-pleasers, flatterers, *foes* to nobleness.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

> Some *foe* to his upright intent
> Finds out his weaker part.
> *Cowper*, Human Frailty.

4. One who or that which injures, harasses, or hinders anything: as, the climate is a *foe* to grape-culture.

> To plant and tree an opon *foo* is she [the goose].
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

> Mirth and opium, ratafia and tears,
> The daily anodyne, and nightly draught,
> To kill those *foes* to fair ones, time and thought.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 112.

=**Syn.** *Antagonist, Opponent*, etc. See *adversary*.

fœdera (fē′de-rặ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league, treaty: see *federal*.] International transactions or facts, and the records relating to them.

> The celebrated *fœdera* with Carthage, so much discussed of late.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 131.

fœderal†, **fœderally**†. Obsolete spellings of *federal, federally*.

fœdifragous†, *a.* See *fedifragous*.

fœdity†, *n.* See *fedity*.

foehn, föhn (fėn), *n.* [G. *föhn* or *fön*, a storm, < MHG. (not found), < OHG. *fōnna*, f., *fōnno*, m., a rain-wind, whirlwind; possibly ult. due to L. *Favonius*, the west wind: see *favonian*.] A warm, dry wind which descends from the upper Alps into the valleys on the north side of the chain of the Alps, from Geneva to Salzburg. Its direction is from the south, less often from the southwest, and it is felt most in the valleys having a general north-and-south trend. It is most common in the autumn and winter, and exerts an important influence upon the meteorological condition of the places subject to it: for example, by rapidly removing the snow in spring, ripening the grapes in autumn, etc. A similar warm, dry wind is recognized in other parts of the world, as on the west coast of Greenland and in New Zealand. The chinook wind of the northwestern United States is a similar phenomenon.

> Of local winds the most remarkable are the *Föhn*, in the Alps, distinguished for its warmth and dryness, etc.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 690.

> We have had a bit of the Greenland *foehn*. The barometer rose a quarter of an inch during the day.
> *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, II. 10.

foehood† (fō′hůd), *n.* [< *foe*^{1} + *-hood*.] Enmity; hostility.

> Have you forgotten S. Hierome's and Ruffinus's deadlie *foe-hood* which was wrung over the world?
> *Bp. Bedell*, Of Certain Letters, ii. 325.

foeman (fō′man), *n.*; pl. *foemen* (-men). [< ME. *foman, famon*, < AS. *fāhman, fāhmon*, foeman, < *fāh*, hostile, + *man*, man.] An active enemy; one who is in open enmity with or engaged in hostilities against another or others.

> Unto his lemman Dalida he tolde,
> That in his heres all his strengthe lay,
> And falsly to his *foomen* she him solde.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 75.

> Give me this man; he presents no mark to the enemy; the *foeman* may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

> So this great brand the king
> Took, and by this will beat his *foemen* down.
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

Fœniculum (fẹ-nik′ụ̄-lum), *n.* [L.: see *fennel*.] A small genus of umbelliferous plants, natives of the Mediterranean region, glabrous, with divided leaves and an aromatic odor. The principal species is the fennel, *F. vulgare*. See *fennel*.

fœnugreek†, *n.* See *fenugreek*.

foeship†, *n.* [< ME. *foschip*; < *foe* + *-ship*.] Enmity.

> The freke sayde, "no *foschip* oure fader hatz the schewed."
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 918.

fœtal, fœtation, etc. See *fetal*, etc.

fœtid, fœtor. See *fetid, fetor*.

fog^1 (fog), *n.* [< Dan. *fog*, spray, shower, drift, storm, in comp. *sne-fog*, a snow-storm, blinding fall of snow, = Icel. *fok*, spray, any light thing tossed by the wind, a snow-drift; cf. *fjūk*, a snow-storm, < *fjūka* (pret. *fauk*, pp. *fokinn*), be driven on, be tossed by the wind (of spray, snow, dust, etc.), = Sw. *fyka* (Cleasby) = Dan. *fyge*, drift, colloq. rush, dial. *fuge*, rain fine and blow.] 1. The aggregation of a vast number of minute globules of water in the air near the earth's surface, usually produced by the cooling of the air below the dew-point, whereby a portion of its vapor is condensed. The cooling may be the result of radiation, conduction, mixture with colder air, or ascension. Over surfaces of water warmer than the air the fog produced by cooling is increased by the continued evaporation of the water into the already saturated air. Solid particles in the air constitute nuclei for condensation, and are thereby great promoters of the formation of fog. In a ship's log-book, abbreviated *f*.

> Therefore the winds, piping to us in vain,
> As in revenge, have suck'd up from the sea
> Contagious *fogs*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

> Beyond the difference in the place of origin there is really little or no distinction to be drawn between a *fog* and a cloud. A *fog* is a cloud resting on the earth; a cloud is a *fog* floating high in the air.
> *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 44.

Hence—2. A state of mental obscurity or confusion: as, to be in a *fog* of doubt.

> One fighting with death in the *fog* of a typhoid fever.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 50.

3. In *photog.*, a uniform coating covering a developed plate, more or less destructive to the picture in proportion to its opacity. It results from chemical impurities, from exposure of the sensitized film to light, from errors in manipulation, etc.

> On the deepest shades should be a pure photographic deposit, and not *fog*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 273.

Green fog, in *photog.*, a coating or discoloration of the same nature as red fog, but greenish in color.—**Red fog**, in *photog.*, a more or less opaque reddish discoloration in those parts of dry-plate negatives which should be clear. It may result from over-development, from impurities in the developing solutions, from their non-accordance chemically with the brand of plate used, or from imperfection in the manufacture of the plate. =**Syn.** 1. *Mist, Haze*, etc. See *rain, n.*

fog^1 (fog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fogged*, ppr. *fogging*. [< *fog*^{1}, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To envelop with or as with fog; shroud in mist or gloom; obscure; befog. [Rare.]

> That the light of divine truth may shine clear in them, and not be *fogged* and misled with filthy vapours.
> *Leighton*, Commentary on Peter, i.

2. To cloud or coat with a uniform coating or discoloration, as in photography: as, an over-alkaline developer will *fog* the plate. See *fog*^{1}, *n.*, 3.

> To prevent the mishap of *fogged* plates [in photography] from scattering and extraneous light. *Science*, I. 94.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become covered or filled with fog.—2. In *photog.*, to become clouded or coated with a uniform coating or discoloration: said of a negative in course of development. See *fog*^{1}, *n.*, 3.

> A peculiar change of colour in the high lights of the picture . . . takes place just before *fogging* commences.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 254.

fog^2 (fog), *n.* [E. dial. also *feg*; < ME. *fogge*, grass (see extract); perhaps of Celtic origin, W. *ffwg*, dry grass.] 1. Aftergrass; a second growth of grass; aftermath; also, long grass that remains on land through the winter; foggage. [Eng.]

> He fares forth on alle faure, *fogge* watz his mete [compare Dan. iv. 33]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1683.

> One with another they would lie and play,
> And in the deep *fog* batten all the day.
> *Drayton*, Moon Calf, p. 512.

2. Moss. [Scotch.]

> A rowing [rolling] stane gathers nae *fog*.
> *Scotch Proverbs* (Ramsay, p. 15).

fog^2 (fog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fogged*, ppr. *fogging*. [< *fog*^{2}, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To feed off the fog or pasture in winter: as, to *fog* cattle.—2. To eat off the fog from: as, to *fog* a field. [Eng. in both senses.]

II. *intrans.* To become covered with fog or moss. [Scotch.]

> About this town [Peebles] both fruit and forest trees have a smoother skin than elsewhere, and are seldom seen either to *fog* or be bark-bound.
> *Pennecuik*, Tweeddale, p. 31.

fog^3† (fog), *v. i.* [Developed from *fogger*^{1}, q. v.] To seek gain by base or servile practices (whence *pettifogger*).

> As for the *fogging* proctorage of money, with such an eye as strooke Gehezi with Leprosy, and Simon Magus with a curse, so does she [Excommunication] looke, and so threaten her firy whip. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

> Wer't not for us, thou swad (quoth he),
> Where wouldst thou *fog* to get a fee? *Dryden*.

fog^4 (fog), *a.* [E. dial., formerly also *foggy*; origin obscure; cf. *faggy*^{1}.] Gross; fat; clumsy.

> A fowle *fog* monster, great swad, depriued of eyesight.
> *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 672.

fog-alarm (fog′a̤-lärm″), *n.* A signal or warning by sound from a bell, gun, whistle, or horn, to indicate to passing vessels the position of rocks, shoals, bars, lighthouses, light-ships, buoys, etc., in thick or foggy weather, or to warn one vessel of the approach of another. A fog-alarm may be sounded by the tides or a current, by the pulsation or swaying of the waves, by the wind, by clockwork impelled by weights or springs, or by the rolling of a ship.

fog-bank (fog′bangk), *n.* **1.** A stratum of fog as seen from a distance.—**2.** An appearance at sea in hazy weather, sometimes resembling land at a distance, but vanishing as it is approached: sometimes called by sailors *Cape Fly-away*, *Dutchman's Land*, and *No-man's Land.*

fog-bell (fog′bel), *n.* A bell placed on an anchored vessel, buoy, headland, rock, or shoal, rung by the motion of the waves or the force of the wind, and serving as a warning to mariners in foggy weather.

> "O father! I hear the church-bells ring,
> O say, what may it be?"
> "'Tis a *fog-bell* on a rock-bound coast!"
> *Longfellow*, Wreck of the Hesperus.

fog-bound (fog′bound), *a.* Impeded, detained, embarrassed, or confined by fog.

> We were *fog-bound* in Penobscot bay.
> *The Congregationalist*, Sept. 3, 1885.

fog-bow (fog′bō), *n.* A faintish white arch seen in fog, similar to the rainbow, and due to the action of the same causes, the globules of water of the fog playing the same part as the raindrops. It is, however, usually less extended and less sharply defined, and if colored at all has only a slightly rosy tint. Fog-bows are sometimes observed at sea when the fog is very dense, as off the coast of Newfoundland.

> Among various meteorological phenomena witnessed during the cruise were parhelias and *fog-bows*, which were of common occurrence off Wrangel Island.
> *Arc. Cruise of the Corwin*, 1881, p. 13.

fog-cheese (fog′chēz), *n.* In Yorkshire, England, a cheese made from the milk of cows fed on fog, or aftergrass. *Nares.*

fog-dog (fog′dog), *n.* A break or clearing spot in a fog-bank, presaging the lifting of the fog.

fog-eater (fog′ē″tėr), *n.* A break in a fog-bank or mist, a sign of clearing weather; also applied to the fog-bow.

fogfruit (fog′fröt), *n.* The *Lippia lanceolata*, a procumbent verbenaceous plant of the eastern United States, with close heads of small flowers.

foggage (fog′ā̤j), *n.* [Also written *fogage*; < *fog*^{2} + *-age*.] Rank grass which remains on land in winter; also, grass which grows among grain, and is fed on by horses or cattle after the crop is removed; aftergrass.

> Thy wee bit housie, too, in ruin! . . .
> An' naething, now, to big a new ane,
> O' *foggage* green! *Burns*, To a Mouse.

> A simple and sufficiently accurate rule . . . is to mow when the [forage] plants are in full flower. If this stage is exceeded, both the quality of the hay and the amount of the *foggage* or aftermath are seriously injured.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 379.

fogged (fogd), *a.* [< *fog*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Covered with fog; misty; dim; dark. [Rare.]

> It must be such a dawn and shade
> As that day cast, wherein was made
> The sun, before man's damning fall
> Threw a *fogg'd* guilt upon this all.
> *Feltham*, Lusoria.

fogger^{1} (fog′ėr), *n.* [Prob. < MD. *focker*, a monopolist or an engrosser of wares and commodities (ML. reflex *fuggerus*), < *focken*, pack up, gather secretly. See *pettifogger*, i. e., *petty fogger*, orig. two words.] **1.** A huckster. [Prov. Eng.]—**2**†. A cheat; one who engages in mean or disreputable practices or professional arts for gain, especially in the practice of law; a pettifogger.

> An infectious law-*fogger*.
> *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

> I shall be exclaimed upon to be a beggarly *fogger*, greedily hunting after heritage. *Terence in English* (1614).

3. A groom or man-servant. [Prov. Eng.]

fogger^{2} (fog′ėr), *n.* [< *fog*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] In England, a farm-laborer who fodders cattle and carries out the hay in the morning and evening.

> *Foggers* know all the game on the places where they work; there is not a hare or a rabbit, a pheasant or a partridge, whose ways are not plain to them.
> *The Century*, XXXVI. 812.

foggily (fog′i-li), *adv.* With fog; obscurely; darkly. *Johnson.*

fogginess (fog′i-nes), *n.* The state of being foggy, in any sense of that word.

> It ought to be observed that in order to produce such deceptions from the clearness or *fogginess* of the air it must be uncommonly clear, or uncommonly foggy.
> *Reid*, Inquiry into the Human Mind, vi. § 22.

fog-gun (fog′gun), *n.* A gun fired in foggy weather as a warning to sailors.

foggy^{1} (fog′i), *a.* [< *fog*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Abounding with fog; damp with fog; misty: as, a *foggy* morning.

> Is not their climate *foggy*, raw, and dull?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, dull; stupid.

> Your coarse, *foggy*, drowsy conceit.
> *Sir J. Hayward*, Ans. to Doleman, p. 35.

3. Dim; not clear; obscure: as, his description was rather *foggy*.—**4.** In *photog.*, affected by fog; fogged: said of a negative.

> Many weak, thin, *foggy* negatives may . . . be made to produce passable prints.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 292.

foggy^{2} (fog′i), *a.* [< *fog*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Abounding or covered with fog or moss. [Scotch.]—**2.** Coarse; rank, as grass.

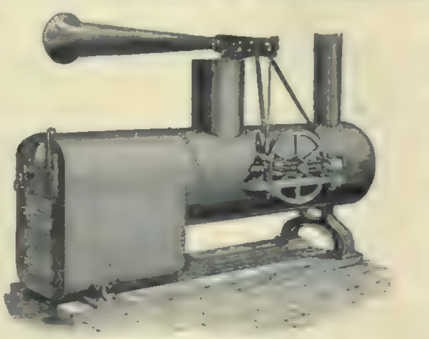
foggy^{3}† (fog′i), *a.* [< *fog*^{4} + *-y*^{1}.] Same as *fog*^{4}.

> Whereas I was wonte to be blobbe-cheked or have *foggy* chekes that shaked as I went, they be nowe shronke up, or drawen to-gether. *Palsgrave*, Acolastus.

> Travelling on the way, the weather being extreame hot and the horse no lesse fat and *foggie* with over much former ease, fell downe and died.
> *Copley*, Wits, Fits, and Fancies.

foggy-bee (fog′i-bē), *n.* [< *foggy*^{3} + *bee*^{1}.] A name of the carder-bee, *Bombus muscorum.*

fog-horn (fog′hôrn), *n.* **1.** A horn used on board a vessel to sound a warning signal to other vessels in foggy weather.—**2.** A sounding instrument for warning vessels off shore during a fog.



Brown's Siren Fog-horn.

The most powerful of these instruments is the *siren*, or *siren fog-horn* (see *siren*), in which the sound is produced by means of a disk with twelve radial slits, which is made to rotate in front of a fixed disk exactly similar, a cast-iron trumpet 20 feet long forming part of the apparatus. The moving disk revolves 2,800 times a minute, and in each revolution there are of course twelve coincidences between the two disks; through the openings thus made steam or air at a high pressure is made to pass, so that there are 33,600 puffs of steam or compressed air per minute. The pulsations thus developed impinge upon the sides of the trumpet and are reflected outward in parallel rays, producing a blast of very great power in the direction required.

fogie, *n.* See *fogy.*

fogle (fō′gl), *n.* A pocket-handkerchief. [Thieves' slang.]

> "If you don't take *fogles* and tickers, . . . if you don't take pocket-handkechers and watches," said the Dodger, reducing his conversation to the level of Oliver's capacity, "some other cove will." *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xviii.

fogless (fog′les), *a.* [< *fog*^{1} + *-less*.] Without fog; clear.

foglietto (fō-lyi-et′tọ̄), *n.* [It., a sheet of paper, leaf of a book, dim. of *foglio*, leaf: see *foil*^{1}, *folio*.] In *orchestral music*, the part for the first violin; the leader's part. It is written with more detailed directions than the other parts, and hence is often used by the conductor in the absence of the score.

fogram† (fog′ra̤m), *n.* See *fogrum.*

fog-ring (fog′ring), *n.* In *meteor.*, a bank of fog in a circular or ring form: a phenomenon not unusual off the coast of Newfoundland. *Brande and Cox.*

fogrum† (fog′rum), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *fogram*; appar. the same as *fogy*, with capriciously altered termination.] **I.** *n.* A fogy.

> Never mind, old *fogrum*; run away with me.
> *O'Keefe*, Fontainebleau, ii. 3.

II. *a.* Fogyish. *Davies.*

> Father and mother are but a couple of *fogrum* old fools.
> *Foote*, Trip to Calais, i.

fog-signal (fog′sig″na̤l), *n.* Any signal made in foggy weather to prevent danger to ships or railroad-trains by collision or otherwise. (*a*) A signal made on board ship in a fog to prevent collision, as by the ringing of a bell, the discharge of musketry or cannon, the fog-whistle, etc. (*b*) A signal made on shore, as by a powerful fog-horn or steam-whistle, to warn ships off a coast. See *fog-alarm.* Specifically—(*c*) In *rail.*, a signal made by placing detonating caps or torpedoes on the rails, which, being exploded by the engine passing over them, give warning of danger ahead.

fog-smoke (fog′smōk), *n.* Fog; mist. [Poetical.]

> Whiles all the night, through *fog-smoke* white,
> Glimmered the white moonshine.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, i.

fogy (fō′gi), *n.*; pl. *fogies* (-giz). [Connections unknown; Jamieson cites Sw. *fogde*, formerly one who had the charge of a garrison; this is doubtful. Sw. *fogde*, a country steward, = Dan. *foged*, a bailiff, = MLG. *voget* = G. *vogt*, bailiff, constable, steward, < MHG. *vogt*, *voget*, OHG. *fogat*, < ML. *vocātus* for *advocātus*, advocate, patron, protector, lord, etc.: see *advocate*, *n.*] **1.** A slow or dull fellow; an old-fashioned or very conservative person; one who is averse to change or novelty: usually with the epithet *old*. [Colloq. or slang.]

> Old Livermore, old Soy, old Chutney the East India director, old Cutler the surgeon, &c., that society of *old fogies* in fine, who give each other dinners round and round, and dine for the mere purpose of guttling—these, again, are dinner-giving snobs. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs.

2. An invalid or garrison soldier. *Jamieson.*—**3.** Extra pay for long service. *Hamersly.* [Colloq.]

Also written *fogie*, *fogey.*

fogydom (fō′gi-dum), *n.* [< *fogy* + *-dom*.] The state or condition of a fogy; fogies collectively.

fogyish (fō′gi-ish), *a.* [< *fogy* + *-ish*.] Having the old-fashioned or conservative ideas or tastes of a fogy.

> The banker, if he were not too old *fogyish*, wore paper collars. *Paper World*, XIII. 15.

fogyism (fō′gi-izm), *n.* [< *fogy* + *-ism*.] The habits or practices of a fogy; the state of being a fogy; whatever is characteristic of a fogy.

foh^{1} (fo), *interj.* [Another form of *faugh*, q. v.] An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt: same as *poh.*

> *Foh!* one may smell in such a will most rank,
> Foul disproportions, thoughts unnatural.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

Foh^{2} (fō), *n.* [A mod. Chin. form (anciently *Bod*) of the name *Buddha*: see *Buddha*.] The name in China of Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, which was introduced into that country about A. D. 67. Also written *Fo* and *Foh-to.*

Fohism (fō′izm), *n.* [< *Foh*^{2} + *-ism*: see *Foh*^{2}.] Chinese Buddhism.

Fohist (fō′ist), *n.* [< *Foh*^{2} + *-ist*.] A Chinese Buddhist; a votary of Foh or Buddha.

foial†, **foyal**†, *a.* [OF.: see *feal*^{1}.] Same as *feal*^{1}.

> The act of homage to the king implied and was accompanied by the oath of fealty; the oath recognised that it was the same thing to be *foial* and loial.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 785.

foible (foi′bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *foible*, another form of *faible* (as a noun, *faible*, a weak point, a weakness, failing), < OF. *feble*, etc., feeble: see *feeble*.] **I.**† *a.* Feeble; weak.

> The fencing-masters, when they present a foyle or fleuret to their scholars, tell him it hath two parts; one of which he calleth the fort or strong, and the other the *foyble* or weak. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Memoirs, p. 46.

II. *n.* **1.** That part of the blade of a sword which is included between the middle and the point. Formerly also *feeble* and *faible*.—**2.** A special weakness of character; a failing; a weak point; a fault of a not very serious kind.

> His strong good sense saved him from the faults and *foibles* incident to poets—from nervous egotism, sham modesty, or jealousy. *Emerson*, Walter Scott.

=**Syn.** 2. Infirmity, imperfection, defect, fault.

foil^{1} (foil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyle*; < ME. *foile*, a leaf, = D. *foelie* = G. Dan. Sw. *folie*, foil (def. 3), < OF. *foil*, *foel*, *fuel*, *fueil*, *fueill*, m., *foille*, *fuile*, *fueille*, f., F. *feuille*, f., a leaf, sheet of paper, metal, etc., foil in jewelry, a scale, lamina, = Pr. *folh*, *fueilh*, m., *folha*, *fuelha*, f., = OSp. *foja*, Sp. *hoja*, f., = Pg. *folha*, f., = It. *foglio*, m., leaf of paper, page, paper, *foglia*, f., leaf, lamina, < L. *folium*, a leaf, LL. a leaf of paper (pl. *folia*, whence the fem. Rom. forms), = Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf. From the same source (L. *folium*) are *folio*, *foliage*, *foliate*, *exfoliate*, etc., *trefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *cinquefoil*, etc., *feuillet*, *feuilleton*, etc.] **1**†. A leaf, as of a plant.

> If the list her [onions'] hedes forto swelle,
> Plucke of the *foiles* alle aboute on lofte.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

> The mast-holm may be cut into fine thin *foile* or leaves like plates, and those also are of a daintie or pleasant colour. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 43.

2. A metallic substance formed into very thin sheets by rolling and hammering: as, gold, tin, or lead *foil*. Gold foil is beaten out to the utmost tenuity. Tin foil has a slight alloy of copper, lead, etc. Dutch foil is made by rolling a plate of copper coated with silver into thin sheets, polishing the silver surface, varnishing it, and then laying on a coat of transparent color mixed with isinglass. A variegated Japanese foil is made by combining thin sheets of different metals in a single plate, which is so treated that the different metals or alloys show in the completed sheet like the lines or figures on a Damascus blade. These sheets are extremely flexible, and can be stamped, engraved, etc., for decorative use.

> Whose wals were high, but nothing strong nor thick,
> And golden *foile* all over them displaid.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 4.

> Gold in the form of *foil*, or in that condition known as sponge gold, tin in the form of *foil*, and amalgams . . . are the principal material in use as stoppings [for teeth].
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 98.

3. In *jewelry*, a thin leaf of metal placed under a precious stone to change its color, or to give it more color in case of its being inferior in that respect, or to give it additional luster by the reflection of light from the surface of the metal. Much old jewelry is made with thin and poor stones, to which effect is given by this means.

> The stone had need to be rich that is set without *foil*.
> *Bacon*, Ceremonies and Respects (ed. 1887).

> So diamonds owe a lustre to their *foil*. *Pope*.

4. Leaf-metal placed behind translucent enamel for the same purpose as that used for precious stones. (See def. 3.) In this sense often called *paillon* (which see). Hence—5. Anything of a different color or of different qualities which serves to adorn or set off another thing to advantage; that which, by comparison or contrast, sets off or shows more conspicuously the superiority of something else.

> This brilliant is so spotless and so bright,
> He needs no *foil*, but shines by his own proper light.
> *Dryden*, Character of a Good Parson, l. 140.

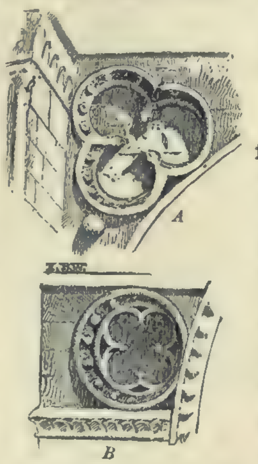
> The general good sense and worthiness of his character make his friends observe these little singularities as *foils* that rather set off than blemish his good qualities.
> *Addison*, Sir Roger at Church.

6. An amalgam of tin with quicksilver laid on one side of a sheet of glass to produce a reflecting surface in making a mirror.

> *Feuille* [F.], . . . the *foyle* of precious stones, or looking-glasses; and hence, a grace, beautie, or glosse given unto. *Cotgrave*.

> I now begin to see my vanity
> Shine in this glass, reflected by the *foil*.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, v. 1.

7. In *medieval arch.*, a small arc in the tracery of a window, panel, etc., which is said to be trefoiled, quatrefoiled, cinquefoiled, multifoiled, etc., according to the number of arcs which it contains.—**Foil arch.** See *arch*^{1}, 2.



Foils, from Amiens Cathedral, France; 13th century. *A*, trefoil; *B*, quatrefoil.

foil^{2} (foil), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *foyle*; < ME. *foilen*, *foylen*, more commonly in comp. *defoilen*, *defoylen* (with irreg. *oi*, *oy*, for reg. *ou*), generally *defoulen*, trample upon, tread under foot, fig. subdue, oppress (whence in part the mod. sense 'baffle, frustrate,' but see *to run the foil*, under *foil*^{2}, *n.*), < OF. *fouler*, *foler*, *foller*, trample upon, subdue, defeat, etc., in another form *fouller*, full (cloth) (mod. F. *fouler*, trample upon, etc., sprain, full (cloth), etc.), in comp. *defoler*, *defuler*, *deffouler* (= Pr. *defolar*), also *afoler*, trample upon, tread down, etc., < ML. *fullare* (also spelled *folare*, after the OF. form), full cloth, namely by trampling or beating, < L. *fullo*(*n-*), a fuller: see *fuller*^{1} and *full*^{2}.] 1†. To trample upon; tread under foot.

> Whom he did all to peeces breake, and *foyle*
> In filthy durt, and left so in the loathely soyle.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 33.

> King Richard, commonly called Richard Cœur de Lyon, not brooking so proud an indignity, caused the ensigns of Leopold to be pul'd down and *foiled* under foot.
> *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

2. To blunt; dull; deaden: as, to *foil* the scent in a chase.

> When light-winged toys
> Of feathered Cupid *foil*, with wanton dulness,
> My speculative and officed instruments.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3 (ed. Collier).

3. To frustrate; baffle; mislead; render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt; thwart; balk: as, the enemy was *foiled* in his attempt to pass the river.

> This your courtesy
> *Foil'd* me a second. *Ford*, Fancies, iv. 1.

> And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, i.

> His superior craft enabled him to *foil* every attempt of his enemies. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

> The plot was a good plot, but the admiral of France was destined to be *foiled* by an old woman.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 168.

=Syn. 3. *Thwart*, *Baffle*, etc. See *frustrate*.

foil^{2} (foil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyle*; < ME. *foyle*; < *foil*^{2}, *v.*] 1. The track or trail of game when pursued.

> Sometimes, all Day, we hunt the tedious *Foil*.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2†. Defeat; frustration; failure when on the point of achievement.

> Never had the Turkish Emperor
> So great a *foil* by any foreign foe.
> *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., iii. 3.

> Death never won a stake with greater toil,
> Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil*. *Dryden*.

3. In *wrestling*, a partial fall; a fall not complete according to the rules.

> If he be only indangered, and makes a narrow escape, it is called a *foyle*.
> *R. Carew*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 150.

> Look, how many *foils* go to a fair fall, so many excuses to a full lie. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 1.

> And three indirect insinuations will go as far in law towards giving a downright lie as three *foils* will go towards a fall in wrestling.
> *Dryden*, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.

To put to (the) foil†, to mar; blemish.

> For several virtues
> Have I lik'd several women; never any
> With so full soul, but some defect in her
> Did quarrel with the noblest grace she ow'd,
> And *put* it *to the foil*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

> For monye maks, and mars (say they), and coyne it keepes the coyle,
> It binds the beare, it rules the roste, it *putts* all things *to foyle*. *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i.

To run the foil, in *hunting*, to run over the same track a second time in order to put the hounds at fault: said of game.

> No hare when hardly put to it by the hounds, and *running foil*, makes more doublings and redoublings than the fetcht compass, circuits, turns, and returns in this their intricate peregrination. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, IV. iii. 6.

To take the foil†, to accept discomfiture or defeat. *Davies*.

> Sundrie of theyme then of the common counsell of the Citie, standinge upon theire reputation, and myndynge not to *take the foyle*, stande to meaneteane and defende theyre cause. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

> Bestir thee, Jaques, *take* not now *the foil*,
> Lest thou didst lose what foretime thou didst gain.
> *Greene*, Friar Bacon, p. 168.

foil^{3} (foil), *n.* [Prob. < *foil*^{2}, *v.*, 2, in the lit. sense 'blunt'; but examples of this sense are wanting.] A bated or blunted sword used in fencing-practice and friendly contests; now, usually, an implement used in fencing-schools, for small-sword practice only. It has a blade of small quadrangular section, a button on the point, and for the guard two open lunettes or loops, which it is common to reinforce by "shells" of thick leather. The French fencing-masters and amateurs distinguish between the *fleuret* or light foil and the *épée d'escrime*, which is like the dueling-sword or *épée de combat*, except in having a buttoned point, and is therefore much heavier than the fleuret. See *fleuret*.

> *Bene*. Thy wit is as quick as the greyhound's mouth, it catches.
> *Marg*. And yours as blunt as the fencer's *foils*, which hit, but hurt not. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

> Against Friends at first with *Foils* we fence.
> *Congreve*, Pyrrhus, Prol.

foil^{4}† (foil), *v. t.* [ME. *foilen*, *foylen*, a rare and improp. form (by confusion with *foilen*, *foylen*, *foil*^{2}, q. v.) of *foulen*, *fylen*, defile (cf. ME. *defoilen* for *defoulen*, *defylen*, defile): see *file*^{2}, *foul*^{1}, *v.*, and *defile*^{1}, *defoul*^{1}.] To defile: same as *file*^{2}, *foul*^{1}.

foilable (foi'la̤-bl), *a.* [< *foil*^{2} + *-able*.] Capable of being foiled.

foil-carrier (foil'kar″i-ėr), *n.* A kind of dental pliers for holding gold foil or other filling for teeth.

foiled (foild), *a.* [< *foil*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] In *medieval arch.*, having foils: as, a *foiled* arch.

foiler (foi'lėr), *n.* One who foils or frustrates; one who thwarts or baffles.

foiling^{1} (foi'ling), *n.* [< *foil*^{1} + *-ing*^{1}.] In *arch.*, a foil.

foiling^{2} (foi'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foil*^{2}, tread.] In *hunting*, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass.

foil-stone (foil'stōn), *n.* An imitation jewel. *Simmonds*.

foin^{1}† (foin), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *foyne*; < ME. *foynen* (once var. *funen*), thrust at (with a weapon), rarely tr., pierce, prob. < OF. *foine*, *foyne*, *foene*, *fouane*, *fouine*, F. *fouine*, a pitchfork, a fish-spear (> F. dial. *fouiner*, catch fish with a spear), prob. < L. *fuscĭna*, a three-pronged spear, a trident (Littré); hardly < L. **fodīna*, lit. 'digger'? (*fodina* occurs only in sense of a pit, mine, 'digging'), < *fodere*, dig (Scheler). The particular use of *foin* in fencing may be due in part to F. dial. *foindre*, for F. *feindre*, feign: see *feign*, *feint*.] I. *intrans.* To thrust with a weapon; push, as in fencing; let drive.

> He hewd and lasht, and *foynd*, and thondred blowes.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 9.

> Than they assembled togyder in al partes, and began to *foyne* with speares and stryke with axes and swordes.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart.

> Rogero never *foynd*, and seldom strake
> But flatling.
> *Sir J. Harington*, tr. of Ariosto, xl. 78.

II. *trans.* To thrust through with a weapon; pierce; stab.

> He egerlyche to Charlis ran
> And hente hym by the nekke than,
> And *foynde* hym with that knyf.
> *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 5640.

foin^{1}† (foin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyne*; < *foin*^{1}, *v.*] A thrust; a push.

> At hand strokes they used not swords, but pollaxes; which be mortal as well in sharpness as in weight, both for *foynes* and down strokes.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 184.

> It shall not be lawfull to the challengers, nor to the answearers, with the bastard sword to give or offer any *foyne* to his match.
> Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 15.

foin^{2}† (foin), *n.* [< ME. *foyn*, *foyne*, < OF. *foine*, *foyne*, *faine*, *fayne*, F. *fouine* = Pr. *faina*, mod. Pr. *faguino*, *fahino* = Cat. *fagina* = It. *faina* (cf. Sp. *fuina* = Pg. *fuinha* = It. dial. *fuina*, *foina*, *foin*, < F.), a polecat, < ML. *fagina*, a marten, orig. applied to the beech-marten (*Mustela foina*), < L. *faginus*, fem. *fagina*, of the beech, < *fagus*, the beech, = E. *beech*: see *Fagus* and *beech*^{1}.] 1. A name of the beech-marten, *Mustela foina*.—2. The dressed fur of the same animal.

> A cote hath he furred
> With *foyns* or with fichewes.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 295.

> Ermine, *foine*, sables, martin, badger, bear.
> *Middleton*, Triumphs of Love and Antiquity.

foina (foi'nä̤), *n.* [NL.: see *foin*^{2}.] 1. The technical specific name of the beech-marten, *Mustela foina*.—2. [*cap.*] A generic name of the same.

foinery† (foi'nėr-i), *n.* [< *foin*^{1} + *-ery*.] In *fencing*, the act of making foins or thrusts with the foil; fencing; sword-play. *Marston*.

foining† (foi'ning), *n.* [ME. *foynyng*; verbal n. of *foin*^{1}, *v.*] A thrusting, as with spear or sword; foinery.

> ffell was the fight with *foynyng* of speires,
> Mallyng thurgh metall maynly with hondes.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9591.

> York . . . was . . . famous . . . as the first to introduce the custom of *foining* of thrusting with the rapier in single combats. . . . Before his day, it had been customary among the English to fight with sword and shield.
> *Motley*, United Netherlands, II. 156.

foiningly† (foi'ning-li), *adv.* In a pushing or thrusting manner. *Johnson*.

foining-sword† (foi'ning-sōrd), *n.* A sword used for thrusting. See *estoc*, *tuck*^{2}, *foin*^{1}, *fencing*.

foison (foi'zo̤n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyson*, *foizon*; Sc. also *fissen*, *fizzen*; < ME. *foison*, *foisoun*, *fuson*, < OF. *foison*, *foyson*, *fuison*, *fuson*, F. *foison* = Pr. *foyso*, abundance, profusion, < L. *fusio*(*n-*), an outpouring, effusion, < *fusus*, pp. of *fundere*, pour: see *fusion*, which is a doublet of *foison*.] 1. Plenty; abundance. [Archaic.]

> It yaf so gret *foison* of water that the brooke ran down the launde, that was right feire and del[e]ctable.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 150.

> For he has a perennial *foison* of sappiness.
> *Lowell*, Fable for Critics.

2†. Strength; ability.

> The paiens [heathen] were so ferd, thei myght haf no *foyson*.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 17.

foisonless† (foi'zo̤n-les), *a.* [Sc. *fizzenless*; < *foison* + *-less*.] Weak; feeble; pithless. *Scott*.

foist^{1} (foist, formerly also fist), *n.* [A var. of *fist*^{2}.] 1†. A breaking wind without noise: same as *fist*^{2}, 1.—2. A puffball. [Prov. Eng.]

foist^2† (foist), *n.* [A particular use of *foist*^{1}.] **1.** A sly trick; a juggle; an imposition.

Put not your *foists* upon me; I shall scent them.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

2. A cheat; a sharper.—**3.** A cutpurse; a pickpocket. Also *foister*.

He that picks the pocket is called a *foist*.
Dekker, Belman of London.

Nol. *Foist!* what's that?
Moll. A diver with two fingers, a pickpocket.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

foist^2 (foist), *v. t.* [< *foist*^{2}, *n.*] **1.** To work in by a trick; thrust in wrongfully, surreptitiously, or without warrant; insert or obtrude fraudulently or by imposition; pass or palm off as genuine or worthy: followed by *in* or *into* before the thing affected, and by *upon* before the person: as, to *foist* a spurious document *upon* one.

This gentleman, being a follower of . . . the chancellor, was by him (as it seemed) *foisted into* that seruice of purpose.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 459.

Our dates are brief, and therefore we admire
What thou [Time] dost *foist upon* us that is old.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxiii.

The misgrowth of infectious mistletoe
Foisted into his stock for honest graft.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 226.

The provisional authorities — partly self-elected, partly voted in by acclamation, partly *foisted in* by low and impudent intrigue — had proclaimed a republic.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 11.

2†. To falsify or make fraudulent by some insertion; cog, as a die.

Thou cogging,
Base, *foysting* lawyer.
Dryden, Misc., III. 339.

foist^3 (foist), *v. i.* [E. dial., another form (by confusion with *foist*^{1}) of *fust*^{2}, q. v.; so *foisty* for *fusty*.] To smell musty: same as *fust*^{2}.

foist^3 (foist), *a.* Same as *foisty*. [Prov. Eng.]

foist^4† (foist), *n.* [Altered (like *foist*^{3} for *fust*^{2}) < OF. *fuste*, "a *foist*, a light galley that hath about 16 or 18 oares on a side, and two rowers to an oare" (Cotgrave), a particular use of *fuste*, a cask: see *fust*^{1}.] A light and fast-sailing ship.

Foyst, a bote like a gallye. *Palsgrave.*

A *Foist* is as it were a Brigandine, being somewhat larger then halfe a galley. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 128.

220 gallies, with five course of oares on a side, and twenty *foists* were set aflote. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 402.

foister (fois'tėr), *n.* [< *foist*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who foists, or inserts without authority.—**2†.** Same as *foist*^{2}, 3.

These able are at neede to stande and keepe stake,
When facing *foisters* fit for Tiburne fraies
Are food-sick faint, or hart sicke run their waies.
Mir. for Mags., p. 483.

foistied† (fois'tid), *a.* [< *foisty*, *a.*, + *-ed*^{2}.] Made fusty or musty.

foistiness† (fois'ti-nes), *n.* Fustiness; mustiness.

Such wheat as ye keep for the baker to buy,
Unthreshed till March, in the sheaf let it lie;
Lest *foistiness* take it, if sooner ye thresh it,
Although by oft turning ye seem to refresh it.
Tusser, Husbandry, November.

foisting† (fois'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foist*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** The act of using foists or tricking.—**2.** Pocket-picking.

A pickpocket; all his train study the figging law: that's to say, cutting of purses and *foisting*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

foisting-hound†, *n.* Same as *fisting-hound*.

foisty† (fois'ti), *a.* [Another form of *fusty*, as *foist*^{3} for *fust*^{2}: see *fusty*.] Fusty; musty; moldy.

Look well to thy horses in stable thou must,
That hay be not *foisty*, nor chaff full of dust.
Tusser, Husbandry, December.

fol†, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *fool*^{1}.

fol. An abbreviation of *folio*.

folcland (AS. pron. fōlk'länd), *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form of *folkland*.

fold^1 (fōld), *v.* [< ME. *folden*, *falden*, < AS. *fealdan* (pret. *feóld*, pl. *feóldon*, pp. *fealden*), fold, wrap up, = OD. *vouden*, D. *vouwen* = OHG. *faldan*, *faltan*, MHG. *valten*, G. *falten* = Icel. *falda* = Sw. *falla* = Dan. *folde* = Goth. *falthan*, fold. Akin to *-fold*, q. v. Not akin to L. *plicare*, fold, *plectere*, Gr. *πλέκειν*, weave, plait: see *plait*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To double over upon itself; lay or bring one part of over or toward another by bending; bend over: used of things thin and flexible, or relatively so, as a piece of cloth, a sheet of paper, a stratum of rock, etc.: often with *up*.

An or than we rose from the borde the warden rose from ye borde, and toke a basyn full of *folden* papres with relyques in eche of them.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

Anone our kynge, with that word,
He *folde up* his sleve.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 115).

While they [the Lord's enemies] be *folden* together as thorns, . . . they shall be devoured as stubble fully dry.
Nahum i. 10.

Now *folds* the lily all her sweetness *up*
And slips into the bosom of the lake.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. To bring together or place over each other, as two correlated parts: as, to *fold* together the ends of a piece of cloth; to *fold* one's arms or one's hands.

Conscious of its own impotence, it *folds* its arms in despair.
Collier.

Viola sat aloof, with her beautiful arms *folded* and her head averted. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 343.

3. To inclose in a fold or in folds; wrap up; cover up or hide away.

"Cortayse quen," thenne s[a]yde that gaye,
Knelande to grounde, *folde* vp hyr face,
"Makelez moder & myryest may,
Blessed bygynner of vch a grace!"
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 434.

Lay open to my earthy gross conceit . . .
The *folded* meaning of your words' deceit.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

These businesses were not ended till many years after, nor well understood of a longe time, but *foulded* up in obscuritie. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 276.

Her [Britannia's] armed fleet she sends
To Climates *folded* yet from human Eye.
Prior, Solomon, i.

She, with slim hand *folded* in her gown,
Went o'er the dewy grass to where he stood.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 116.

4. To inclose in or as in the arms; embrace.

We will descend and *fold* him in our arms.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

5†. To throw down; overthrow; cause to yield.

That no mon scholde hym lette,
The feendes strengthe to *folde*.
Kyng of Tars, l. 1117 (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).

Folded or **plicate wings**, in *entom.*, wings which, in repose, are longitudinally doubled one or more times.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become doubled upon itself; become bent so that one part lies over upon another.

Faults are known to be in a large proportion of cases the result of a tendency to *fold* carried beyond the limit of elasticity of the rock. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 208.

2. To infold; embrace.

Sleep, weary soul! the *folding* arms of night
For thee are spread. *R. T. Cooke*, Nocturn.

3†. To yield; give way; fail.

Vr feithe is frele to flecche and *folde*.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 122.

Yf he were never so bolde a knyghte,
Of that worme when he had a syghte,
His herte began to *folde*.
MS. Cantab., Ff. ii. 38, f. 67. (*Halliwell.*)

Folding boat, a boat with a hinged frame covered with water-tight fabrics, and so arranged that when not in use it can be folded and stowed away in a small space.—**Folding chair, door, floor**, etc. See the nouns.—**Folding fan**, a fan which opens and closes, as distinguished from fans of fixed form.—**Folding stool**, a stool or small chair which shuts up on hinges or pivots. Compare *camp-chair*, *faldstool*, and *curule chair* (under *curule*).

fold^1 (fōld), *n.* [< ME. *fold*, *folde* (not in AS.) = OD. *voude*, D. *vouw* = OHG. *fald*, *falt*, m., MHG. *valde*, *valte*, f., *valt*, m., G. *falte*, f., = Icel. *falda*, f., *faldr*, m., = Sw. *fåll*, m., = Dan. *folde*, *fold* (cf. OF. *faude* = Pr. *falda*, *fauda* = Sp. *falda*, *halda* = It. *falda*, of G. origin), a fold, etc.; from the verb.] **1.** A double or bend in a more or less flexible substance, as cloth; a flexure, especially one so extensive as to bring the parts on either side of the line of bending near together.

The habit of a man or of a woman, which appeared to us in one uniform colour, variously folded and shaded, would present to his eye [that of a man newly made to see] neither *fold* nor shade, but variety of colour.
Reid, Inq. into Human Mind, vi. § 3.

2. The parts which are brought together by bending or folding, or one of them; specifically, a plait in a garment or in drapery: as, a broad *fold* of cloth.

That remedy
Must be a winding-sheet, a *fold* of lead,
And some untrod-on corner of the earth.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body, and let the *folds* be large.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

Down-droop'd, in many a floating *fold*,
Engarlanded and diaper'd
With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold.
Tennyson, Arabian Knights.

3. In *entom.*, a plica or ridge, generally inclined to one side, appearing as if the surface had been folded.—**4.** *pl.* Involved parts of a complex whole; windings; a complex arrangement or constitution; intricacy.

This is most strange!
That she, who even now was your best object, . . .
The best, the dearest, should in this trice of time
Commit a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many *folds* of favour! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

Our author . . . understood the *folds* and doubles of Sylla's disposition. *Dryden*, Plutarch.

5. A clasp; an embrace. [Rare.]

The weak wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck unloose his amorous *fold*.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

6. A sheaf or bundle, as of straw. [North. Eng.]—**Amniotic folds.** See *amnion*.—**Aryteno-epiglottic, branchial, cervical, duodenal, elytral, epipleural, esophageal, Haversian, hypopharyngeal**, etc., **fold.** See the adjectives.

fold^2 (fōld), *n.* [< ME. *fold*, earlier *fald*, Sc. *fald*, *fauld*, < AS. *fald*, *falod*, a fold, stall (for sheep, deer, horses, etc.), = MLG. *vält*, *valt*, an inclosed space, a yard. The AS. form *falod*, which occurs only in a gloss, suggests a connection with the gloss "*fala*, tabula," i. e., a board; cf. Icel. *fjöl* (pl. *fjalar*, later *fjalir*) = Dan. *fjæl* = Sw. *fjöl*, a board, plank; *falod* (orig. a neut. pp.?) would thus mean lit. an inclosure of boards or palings. Dan. *fold* is appar. from the E.; Sw. *fålla*, a hurdle, a fold, is not related, but goes with *fold*^{1}.] **1.** A place of protection or inclosure for domestic animals, usually for sheep.

The *fold* stands empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the murrain flock.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

St. Agnes' Eve — Ah, bitter chill it was! . . .
And silent was the flock in woolly *fold*.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, i.

Hence—**2.** A flock of sheep.

The hope and promise of my failing *fold*.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

3†. A limit; a boundary.

Secure from meeting, they're distinctly rolled;
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful *fold*.
Creech.

4. A farm-yard. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** The inclosure of a farm-house. [Prov. Eng.]

The room, furnished for himself in an old Yorkshire *fold*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 306.

fold^2 (fōld), *v.* [< *fold*^{2}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To confine, as sheep, in a fold.

These happy pair of lovers meet straightway,
Soon as they *fold* their flocks up with the day.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 3.

While to my ear from uplands far away
The bleating of the *folded* flocks is borne.
M. Arnold, Scholar-Gipsy.

II. *intrans.* To confine sheep in a fold. [Rare.]

The star that bids the shepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heaven doth hold.
Milton, Comus, l. 93.

fold^3†, *n.* [ME., also *folde*; < AS. *folde*, the earth.] The earth; earth.

He ȝaf to the kowherde a kastel ful nobul,
The fairest vpon *fold* that euer freke seie.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5382.

He that hyȝe is in heuen his aungels that weldes;
If he hatȝ formed the *folde* & folk ther vpone,
I haf bigged Babiloyne, burȝ alther-rychest.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1665.

-fold. [< ME. *-fold*, *-fald*, < AS. *-feald* = OS. *-fald* = OFries. *-fald* = D. *-voud* = OHG. *-falt*, MHG. *-valt*, G. *-falt* = Icel. *-faldr* = Sw. *-fald* = Dan. *-fold* = Goth. *-falths*, a multiplicative suffix (connected with AS. *fealdan*, E. *fold*^{1}, etc.; cf. L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), etc., with *plicare*, fold), = Gr. *-παλτος* (in *δίπαλτος* = AS. *twifeald*, E. *twofold*, *τρίπαλτος* = AS. *thrȳfeald*, E. *threefold*, etc.), commonly in secondary form *-πλάσιος* (in *διπλάσιος*, twofold, etc.), orig. **-παλτιος*, perhaps akin to *-πλόος*, *-πλοῦς* = L. *-plus*, as in Gr. *διπλόος*, *διπλοῦς* (whence E. *diploë*, etc.) = L. *duplus* (whence ult. E. *duple*, *double*).] A multiplicative suffix, attached to numerals, as in *twofold*, *threefold*, *fourfold*, etc., in algebra *n-fold*, etc., signifying 'two, three, four, etc., *n*, etc., times as much'; so in *many-fold*, of which the older form, with modified meaning, remains in *manifold*.

foldage^1 (fōl'dāj), *n.* [< *fold*^{1} + *-age*.] In *her.*, the doubling or turning over of a mantle or mantlet, or of the ribbon on which the motto is written. In the former sense also called *doubling*.

foldage^2† (fōl'dāj), *n.* [< *fold*^{2} + *-age*.] Same as *faldage*.

fold-course†, *n.* **1.** Land used as a sheep-walk.—**2.** Land to which is appurtenant the sole right of folding the cattle of others.—**3.** This right of folding.

folde†, foldent. Obsolete strong past participles of *fold*^{1}. *Chaucer*.

folded (fōl'ded), *p. a.* In *zoöl.*, same as *compressed* (*a*) (2).

foldedly† (fōl′ded-li), *adv.* In folds.

> The habite of her Priest was . . . a pentacle of siluered stuffe about her shoulders, hanging *foldedly* down.
> *Chapman*, Masque of Middle Temple.

folder (fōl′dėr). *n.* [< *fold*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which folds; specifically, a flat knife-like instrument, frequently of bone or ivory, used in folding paper.—2. A circular, time-table, map, or other printed paper folded in such a way that it may be spread out in one sheet. [U. S.]

> The Fitchburg Railroad has just issued a local *folder* corrected to July 5. It is one of the best, containing well-arranged time-tables, a good map, and much local information. *The Congregationalist*, July 14, 1887.

3. In *entom.*, one of many insects which fold leaves: as, the grape-leaf *folder*. See *Desmia* and *leaf-folder*.

folderol (fol′dẹ-rol), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *falderall;* appar. from similar syllables, without meaning, forming the refrain of various old songs; cf. *fallal.*] 1. Mere nonsense; an idle fancy or conceit; a silly trifle.

> The *folderols* which I think they call accomplishments.
> *Spurgeon*, John Ploughman's Talk.

2. *pl.* Trivial ornaments; fallals.

> They can get their dresses and *fol-de-rols* fresh from the loom of fashion in a few hours. *The New Mirror*, II. 353.

fold-garth (fōld′gärth), *n.* A farm-yard. [North. Eng.]

folding (fōl′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fold*¹, *v.*] A fold; a double.

> The lower *foldings* of the vest. *Addison.*

> That darkness of character where we can see no heart, those *foldings* of art through which no native affection is allowed to penetrate, present an object unamiable in every season of life, but particularly odious in youth.
> *H. Blair*, Works, I. xi.

folding-boards (fōl′ding-bōrdz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, a form of cage-shuts used in Scotland.

folding-machine (fōl′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A mechanism that automatically folds printed sheets. Such machines have sometimes attachments for cutting, insetting, covering, and pasting.—2. A pressing and shaping machine for forming hollow ware from sheet-metal.

foldless (fōld′les), *a.* [< *fold*¹, *n.*, + *-less.*] Having no folds.

fold-net (fōld′net), *n.* A sort of net with which small birds are taken.

foldure† (fōl′dụ̈r), *n.* [< *fold*¹, *v.*, + *-ure.*] The act of folding. *Lamb.*

foldy (fōl′di), *a.* [< *fold*¹, *n.*, + *-y*¹.] Full of folds; plaited into folds; hanging in folds. [Rare.]

> Those limbs beneath their *foldy* vestments moving.
> *J. Baillie.*

fold-yard (fōld′yärd), *n.* A yard for folding or feeding cattle or sheep.

fole¹†, *n.* A Middle English form of *foal.*

fole²†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fool*¹.

folehardinesse†, **folehardy**†. Middle English forms of *foolhardiness*, *foolhardy.*

folelarge†, *a.* A Middle English form of *foollarge.*

folewe¹†, *v.* See *follow.*

folewe²†, *v.* See *full*³. .

foleye†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *fool*¹.

folia¹ (fō-lē′ä), *n.* [Sp. *folía* (= Pg. *folia*), a sort of dance, lit. folly, extravagance: see *folly.*] 1. A Spanish dance for one person.—2. Music for such a dance, or in imitation of its rhythm, which is triple and slow.

folia², *n.* Plural of *folium.*

foliaceous (fō-li-ā′shius), *a.* [= Sp. *foliáceo* = Pg. *folhaceo* = It. *fogliaceo*, *foliaceo*, < L. *foliaceus*, leafy, of leaves, < *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*¹.] 1. Being or resembling a leaf.

> One of these creatures [*Ceroxylus laceratus*] was covered over with *foliaceous* excrescences of a clear olive green colour, so as exactly to resemble a stick grown over by a creeping moss. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 64.

(*a*) In *bot.*, having the texture or form of a leaf; bearing leaves; leafy. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, having parts or processes like leaves; ramifying like a leafy branch; foliate; expanded and thin, but not flat. Also *frondose.*

> The first and second maxillæ are *foliaceous.*
> *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 255.

2. Consisting of thin laminæ; having the form of a leaf or plate: as, *foliaceous* spar.—**Foliaceous lichen**, one that is peltate and attached only by the center, as *Umbilicaria*, or expanded, variously lobed, attached by rhizoids, and separable from the substratum, as *Parmelia* and others. Compare *crustaceous* and *fruticose.*—**Foliaceous tibiæ**, in *entom.*, tibiæ which are entirely or partly expanded into a thin, horny plate, which often resembles a leaf or flower-petal: a form found in certain *Heteroptera.*

foliage (fō′li-āj), *n.* [Altered (to suit *foliaceous*, *foliation*, etc., directly from L.) < OF. *fueillage*, F. *feuillage*, leaves, foliage, < OF. *fueille*, *foille*, F. *feuille*, a leaf, < L. *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*¹ and *folio.*] 1. Leaves in general; especially, growing leaves, collectively, in their natural form and condition.

> There is not an hearbe throughout the garden that taketh vp greater compasse with *fuellage* than doth the beet.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 8.

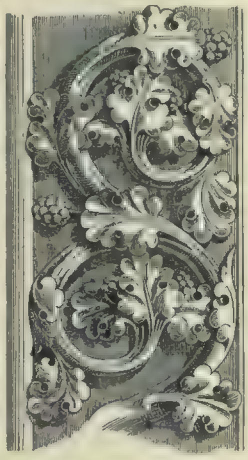
> Green as the bay-tree, ever green,
> With its new *foliage* on,
> The gay, the thoughtless, have I seen.
> *Cowper*, Stanzas for 1787.

> Thou, with all thy breadth and height
> Of *foliage*, towering sycamore.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

2. A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches; particularly, in *arch.*, the more or less conventionalized representation of leaves, flowers, and branches used to ornament and enrich capitals, friezes, pediments, etc.

> A Myrtle *Foliage* round the Thimble-case.
> *Pope*, The Basset-Table.

> The arch of triumph . . . looks very much as if it had been preserved from the earlier church; and such is clearly the case with two columns and one capital, whose classical Corinthian *foliage* stands in marked contrast with the Venetian imitations on each side of it. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 120.



Medieval Conventionalized Foliage, Notre Dame, Paris; end of 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

foliaged (fō′li-ājd), *a.* [< *foliage* + *-ed*².] Having foliage; covered or decorated with foliage.

> Lifting tow'rd the sky
> The *foliaged* head in cloudlike majesty,
> The shadow-casting race of trees survive.
> *Wordsworth*, Vernal Ode, iii.

foliage-plant (fō′li-āj-plant), *n.* A plant conspicuous for its fine foliage rather than for its flowers, as the various kinds of coleus and crotons, etc. Beautiful and striking effects are produced by the cultivation of foliage-plants in artistically disposed masses, forming beds, borders, fantastic patterns, etc.

foliage-tree (fō′li-āj-trē), *n.* A tree with broad leaves, such as the oak, elm, and ash, as distinguished from a needle-leafed tree.

folial (fō′li-al), *a.* [< L. *folium*, leaf (see *foil*¹), + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling foliage; belonging to leaves. [Rare.]

> Wolff in 1759, Linnæus between 1760 and 1770, Goethe in 1790, De Candolle in 1827, and Schleiden in 1836, alike asserted the community of structure in the *folial* and the floral leaves. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 314.

foliar (fō′li-är), *a.* [= F. *foliaire* = Pg. *folhear*, < L. *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*¹.] Consisting of or pertaining to leaves; inserted in, proceeding from, or resembling a leaf: as, *foliar* appendages.

> Not only colour, but even form, may be thus affected [by the foliage], and the strange leaf-insects crawl about, each in limb and body a perfect *foliar* fragment.
> *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 3.

> The ripened capsule, with bursting sides, afforded evidence of the *foliar* nature of the carpels. *Science*, V. 478.

Foliar gap, in vascular cryptogams, a mesh or break in the fibrovascular bundle-cylinder of the stem, from the margin of which a bundle diverges into a leaf, and through which the pith communicates with the outer tissue.

foliate (fō′li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foliated*, ppr. *foliating.* [< ML. *foliatus*, pp. of *foliare* (> It. *fogliare* = Pg. *folhear* = Sp. *hojear* = Pr. *folhar*, *foillar*, *fuelhar*, *fulhar* = F. *feuiller*), put forth leaves, < L. *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*¹.] 1. To beat into a leaf, thin plate, or lamina; shape or dispose like a leaf; divide into foils or leaves.

> If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue.
> *Newton*, Opticks.

2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, etc.: as, to *foliate* a looking-glass.

foliate (fō′li-āt), *a.* [= Pg. *folheado* = It. *fogliato*, < L. *foliatus*, a., leafy, leafed, < *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*, *v.*] 1. Beaten into the form of a leaf or thin plate; foliated.

> And therefore gold *foliate*, or any metal *foliate*, cleaveth. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 293.

2. In *bot.*, leafy; furnished with leaves: as, a *foliate* stalk.—3. In *zoöl.*, expanded in a leaf-like form; foliaceous.—**Foliate curve.** See *curve.*

foliated (fō′li-ā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Spread or beaten out into a thin plate or leaf.—2. Covered with a thin plate or foil.—3. Consisting of plates or laminæ; resembling or in the form of a plate; lamellar: as, a *foliated* structure.—4. (*a*) In *art:* (1) Decorated with leaf-shaped ornaments, or with ornaments whose disposition and form are suggestive of foliage. (2) Cut into leaf-shaped divisions or irregularities of outline.

> A very curious bas-relief of a lion, with *foliated* body, curling hair, and staring eyes.
> *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxxvii.

(*b*) In *arch.*, containing foils: as, a *foliated* arch.—5. In *her.*, decorated with foliations or lobes; growing into or decorated with natural leaves.—6. In *music*, having notes added above or below: said of a plain-song melody.—**Foliated tellurium.** See *nagyagite.*

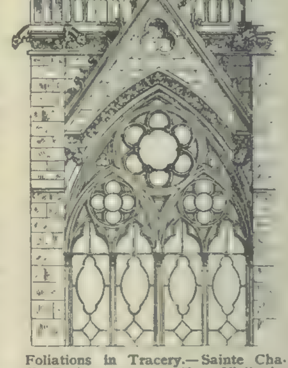
foliation (fō-li-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *feuillaison* = Sp. *foliacion* = Pg. *foleação*, < ML. as if **foliatio(n-)*, < *foliare*, put forth leaves: see *foliate*, *v.*] 1. The leafing of plants; vernation; the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud; also, leafage; foliage.

> Nor will that sov'reign arbitress admit
> Where'er her nod decrees a mass of shade,
> Plants of unequal size, discordant kind,
> Or ruled by *foliation's* different laws.
> *Mason*, English Garden.

2†. A leaf or scale.

> Thus are also disposed the triangular *foliations*, in the conicall fruit of the firre tree, orderly shadowing and protecting the winged seeds below them.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

3. The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil.—4. The act or operation of spreading foil over the surface of a piece of glass to form a mirror.—5. The state of being foliaceous or foliated.—6. In *geol.*, an arrangement of the constituent minerals of a rock in thinly lamellar or often scale-like forms, the result of which is that the mass splits easily in a certain definite direction. Foliation may be congenital with the formation of the rock itself, or posterior to it: in the latter case the epithet *foliated* indicates a structure not essentially different from that more generally designated as *schistose.* The relations of foliation to cleavage are somewhat obscure. The essential difference between them appears to be that cleavage is rarely well developed except in fine-grained, argillaceous rock, which by its effects is usually rendered capable of almost indefinite subdivision in one direction, while foliation separates the rock into bands sometimes quite distinct from each other in mineral character, these bands being also not infrequently more or less irregular in thickness and rather lenticular in form. By some geologists it is thought that in foliation a more advanced stage of metamorphism has been reached than that indicated by cleavage; but it is also highly probable that the original lithological and structural character of the mass had much to do with bringing about the observed differences. See *schist* and *schistose.*
7. In *arch.*, enrichment with ornamental cusps or groups of cusps, as in the tracery of medieval windows; foils collectively; feathering. — 8. Arrangement by leaves; specifically, a numbering of the leaves of a book instead of the pages.



Foliations in Tracery.—Sainte Chapelle, Paris, A. D. 1240. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

> Pagination or rather *foliation* was first used by Arn. Ther Hoernen, at Cologne in 1471, in Adrianus's Liber de Remediis Fortuitorum Casuum, having each leaf (not page) numbered by figures placed in the end of the line on the middle of each right-hand page.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 687.

Obvolute foliation. See *obvolute.*

foliature (fō′li-ā-tūr), *n.* [= Sp. *foliatura*, numbering the pages of a book, *hojeadura*, the act of turning over the leaves of a book, = Pg. *folheatura*, foliation, = It. *fogliatura*, work made to represent leaves, < L. *foliatura*, leaf-work, foliage, < *foliatus*, leafy: see *foliate.*] Same as *foliation.*

> They wreathed together a *foliature* of the fig-tree.
> *Shuckford*, The Creation, p. 203.

folie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *folly.*

folier (fō′li-ėr), *n.* 1. Goldsmiths' foil. [Rare.] —2. A leaf (of an herb or a tree); a sheet of paper; also, foil of precious stones. *Richardson.*

Concerning the preparing these *foliers*, it is to be observed how and out of what substance they are prepared. *Hist. Royal Society*, II. 489.

foliicolous (fō-li-ik'ọ-lus), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *colere*, dwell.] Growing upon leaves; parasitic on leaves, as many fungi, or merely attached, as some *Hepaticæ* and lichens.

Some *foliicolous* species (e. g., Platygramma phyllosema). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

foliiferous (fō-li-if'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing leaves or leaf-like appendages or expansions.—**Foliiferous staff**, a baton or pastoral staff decorated with buds or leaves at regular intervals, generally on opposite sides alternately: appearing in decorative work of the middle ages as an attribute of certain saints.

foliiform (fō'li-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a leaf.

foliiparous (fō-li-ip'ạ-rus), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, producing leaves only, as leaf-buds. *Maunder.*

folily†, *adv.* [ME., also *folili*, *foliliche*; < *foly*, *folliche*, foolish: see *folly*, *a.*] Foolishly.

Faire fader, bi mi feith *folili* ȝe wrouȝten,
To wilne after wedlok that wold nouȝt a-sente.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4596.

Yef ye do as *folily* as your syster dede, ye sholde be deed therfore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 7.

Folily we have doon. *Wyclif*, Num. xii. 11 (Oxf.).

I have my body *folily* dispended,
Blessed be God that it schal been amended.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 159.

folio (fō'liō), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *folio*, in the phrase (NL.) *in folio*, i. e., in (one) sheet, a book being *in folio* when the two opposite leaves form or are equal to one sheet (so *quarto*, *octavo*, etc., for *in quarto*, etc.); *folio*, abl. of *folium*, a leaf, a sheet of paper: see *foil*¹.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A sheet of paper folded once, usually through the shorter diameter, so as to consist of two equal leaves.—**2.** A book or other publication, or a blank book, etc., consisting of sheets or of a single sheet folded once.

This *folio* of four pages, happy work!
Cowper, Task, iv. 50.

3. The size of such a book, etc.: as, an edition of a work in *folio*. Abbreviated *fol.*: as, 3 vols. *fol.*—**4.** One of several sizes of paper adapted for folding once into well-proportioned leaves, whether intended for such use or not, distinguished by specific names. The untrimmed leaf of a *pot folio* is about 7½ × 12½ inches; *foolscap folio*, about 8 × 12½; *flat cap folio*, 8½ × 14; *crown folio* or *post folio*, 9½ × 15; *demy folio*, 10½ × 16; *medium folio*, 12 × 19; *royal folio*, 12½ × 20; *superroyal folio*, 14 × 22; *imperial folio*, 16 × 22; *elephant folio*, 14 × 23; *atlas folio*, 16½ × 26; *columbier folio*, 17¼ × 24; *double-elephant folio*, 20 × 27; *antiquarian folio*, 26½ × 31. **5.** In *bookkeeping*, a page of an account-book, or both the right- and left-hand pages numbered with the same figure.—**6.** In *printing*, the number of a page, inserted at top or bottom.—**7.** In *law*, a certain number of words taken as a basis for computing the length of a document. In the United States, generally, a folio is one hundred words, each figure being counted as a word; in England, in conveyancing, etc., seventy-two words, or in parliamentary and probate proceedings ninety. **8.** A wrapper or case for loose papers, sheet music, engravings, etc.: as, a music-*folio*.—**Broad folio.** See *broad*.—**In folio.** (*a*) In (one) sheet; in sheets folded but once; in the form of a folio.

The World's a Book *in Folio*, printed all with God's great Works in letters Capitall.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Devise, wit; write, pen; for I am for whole volumes *in folio*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

(*b*†) In abundance; in great style (*Nares*); but, perhaps, in separate leaves; in flakes or fragments.

The flint, the stake, the stone *in folio* flew,
Anger makes all things weapons when 'tis heat.
Fanshaw, tr. of Camoens's Lusiad, i. 91.

In full folio, in full dress. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the form of a folio; folded or adapted for folding once; consisting of leaves formed by one folding: as, a sheet or book of *folio* size; a *folio* sheet, page, newspaper, or book.

The usual price of the brothers Wiericx for engraving a plate of *folio* size was thirty florins.
The Century, XXXVI. 241.

Folio post, a size of writing-paper, generally 17 × 22 inches.

folio (fō'liō), *v. t.* [< *folio*, *n.*] **1.** In *printing*, to number the pages of, as a book or periodical; page; paginate.—**2.** In *law-copying*, to mark with its proper figure the end of every folio in; in *law-printing*, to mark with its proper figure the space that should be occupied by a folio in. See *folio*, *n.*, 7.

foliolate (fō'li-ọ-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *foliolatus*, < *foliolum*, a leaflet: see *foliole*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to, or consisting of, leaflets: used in composition: as, *bifoliolate*, having two leaflets; *trifoliolate*, having three leaflets.

foliole (fō'li-ōl), *n.* [= F. *foliole*, < NL. *foliolum*, dim. of L. *folium*, a leaf: see *folio*, *foil*¹.] **1.** In *bot.*, a leaflet; a separate part of a compound or divided leaf, or a division of a thallus; a squamule.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, some foliate part or organ of small size.

The margins of the body and the limbs are furnished with a series of flat transparent leaflets. . . . Similar *folioles* also arise from the basal joint of the antennæ.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 221.

folioliferous (fō'li-ọ-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *foliolum*, foliole, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *entom.*, bearing leaf-like processes or organs: applied especially to the abdomen when it is terminated by two thin leaf-like appendages, as in certain dragon-flies.

foliomort (fō'li-ọ-môrt), *a.* [An accom. form of *feuillemorte*, q. v.] Same as *feuillemorte*.

foliose (fō'li-ōs), *a.* [< L. *foliosus*, leafy, full of leaves, < *folium*, leaf: see *foil*¹.] Bearing or covered with leaflets or with small leaf-like appendages.

foliosity (fō-li-os'i-ti), *n.* [< *foliose* (in sense 2 with humorous allusion to *folio*) + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being foliose.—**2.** The ponderousness or bulk of a folio; voluminousness; copiousness; diffuseness.

It is exactly because he is not tedious, because he does not shoot into German *foliosity*, that Schlosser finds him "intolerable."
De Quincey, Schlosser's Lit. Hist. of 18th Cent.

foliot† (fō'li-ọt), *n.* [< OF. *follet*, *folet*, or, in full, *esprit folet* or *follet*, a hobgoblin, Robin Goodfellow, bugbear (Cotgrave); prop. an adj. (> ME. *folett*), foolish, stupid, dim. of *fol*, adj. foolish, n. a fool, a madcap: see *fool*¹.] A goblin: associated in popular mythology with Puck or Robin Goodfellow.

Terrestrial devils are . . . wood-nymphs, *foliots*, fairies, robin-goodfellows, &c. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 47.

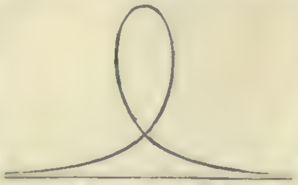
folious (fō'li-us), *a.* [= OF. *foillus*, *foillios*, < L. *foliosus*, leafy: see *foliose*.] **1.** Leafy; thin; unsubstantial.—**2.** In *bot.*, foliose.

folium (fō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *folia* (-ạ̈). [L., a leaf: see *foil*¹.] **1.** A leaf; a lamina; a lamella; a layer.

The minerals retain their positions in *folia* ranging in the usual direction. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 427.

2. In *geom.*, a loop, being a part of a curve terminated at both ends by the same node.

Folium cacuminis, in *anat.*, a lamella of the vermis superior of the cerebellum, connecting the lobi semilunares superiores.—**Folium of Descartes**, in *geom.*, a plane cubic curve having a crunode, and one real inflexion, which lies at infinity.


Folium of Descartes, with its asymptote. The equation is $(4 - y)(y - x)^2 = 3x^2y$.

folk (fōk), *n.* [< ME. *folk*, *folc*, < AS. *folc* = OFries. OS. *folk* = D. MLG. *volk* = OHG. *folc*, MHG. *volc*, G. *volk* = Icel. *fōlk* = Dan. Sw. *folk*, people, people collectively, the people, a people or nation, = Lith. *pulkas*, a crowd, = OBulg. *plŭkŭ* = Russ. *polkŭ*, an army. The OF. *folc*, *foulc*, *fulc*, *fouc*, *fouk*, etc., people, multitude, crowd, troop, is of G. origin. Connection with *flock*¹ (by transposition) is improbable; with L. *vulgus*, out of the question. The AS. pl. was the same in form as the sing. (*folc*), and meant only 'peoples, nations'; so ME., where also pl. *folkes*, peoples, occurs; but the pl. *folks*, meaning persons, appears in late ME.] People, considered either distributively or collectively. Specifically—(*a*) People in general; persons regarded individually: used in a plural sense either as *folk* or *folks*.

Swa mykel *folk* com never togyder . . .
Als sal be sene byfor Crist than.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6013.

Edi [blessed] be thu, hevene quene,
Folkes frovre [comforter] and engles blis.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 255.

He laid his hands upon a few sick *folk* and healed them. Mark vi. 5.

So when they came to the door, they went in, not knocking; for *folks* use not to knock at the door of an inn.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 302.

(*b*) *pl.* Persons mentally classed together as forming a special group: with a qualifying adjective or clause: in this use chiefly colloquial and generally in the form *folks*: as, old *folks*; young *folks*; poor *folks*.

Some *folks* rail against other *folks*, because other *folks* have what some *folks* would be glad of.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

Our ancestors are very good kind of *folks*; but they are the last people I should choose to have a visiting acquaintance with. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

(*c*) The people as an aggregate; the common people: in this use without a plural form.

Thou shalt judge the *folk* righteously.
Ps. lxvii. 4 (Book of Common Prayer).

(*d*) An aggregate or corporate body of persons; a people; a nation: as singular *folk*, as plural *folks* (but rare in the plural).

The *folc* of Denemark. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 3.

The conies are but a feeble *folk*. Prov. xxx. 26.

Some of the wordes the weren spoken bitwene two *folkes*, that on was of Ierusalem, and that other of Babilonie. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 51.

But, if we [English-speaking people] do not belong to the same nation, I do hold that we belong to the same people: or rather, to use a word of our own tongue, to the same *folk*. By that I mean that we come of the same stock, that we speak the same tongue, that we have a long common history and a crowd of common memories.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 15.

(*e*) *pl.* Friends: as, we are not *folks* now. [Prov. Eng.]—**Good folk.** See *good*.—**One's folks**, or **the folks**, one's people; one's family or relatives: as, he has gone to see *his folks*; how are *the folks* at home? [Colloq.]

Folkething (fōl'ke-ting), *n.* [Dan., < *folk*, folk (= G. *volk*), + *thing*, a meeting (of lawmakers): see *Landsthing*.] The lower house of the Danish parliament or Rigsdag. It consists of 114 members elected for three years by all male citizens 30 years of age and over. All matters regarding the budget and taxation must first be introduced into the Folkething and discussed by it before being taken up by the Landsthing or upper house. The Folkething may be dissolved by the king as often as he pleases.

folk-free (fōk'frē), *a.* Free.—**Folk-free and sacless**, a term applied to one who is a lawful freeman. *Wharton.*

folk-frith (fōk'frith), *n.* In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the rightful peace of the whole people. Men having a controversy with each other were not allowed to settle it by violence without first obtaining leave of the people on showing sufficient cause. To fight without leave was a breach of the folk-frith.

The conquerors came as "folks"; and the very existence of a folk implied a "*folk-frith*" of the community as a whole. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 22.

folkland (fōk'land), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *folcland*, < *folc*, the people, + *land*, land.] In *old Eng. law*, the land of the folk or people, as distinguished from *bookland*, which was held by charter or deed. It comprised the whole area that was not assigned to individuals or communities at the original allotment, and that was not subsequently divided into estates of bookland. (*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 36.) It corresponded to the *ager publicus* of the Romans.

The *folkland*, the common land of the community or of the nation, out of which the ancient allodial possessions were carved. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, I. 63.

Portions of the *folk-land* might be, and frequently were, turned into private property by grant from the sovereign power; or, without altering the ultimate public property in the land, the possession and enjoyment of it might be, and constantly were, let out to individuals.
E. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 20.

folk-lore (fōk'lōr), *n.* [< *folk* + *lore*; first suggested by Mr. Thoms in 1846 ("Athenæum," 1846, p. 862), in imitation of G. compounds like *volkslied*, 'folk-song,' *volksepos*, popular epic, etc.] The lore of the common people; the traditional beliefs and customs of the people, especially such as are obsolete or archaic; traditional knowledge; popular superstitions, tales, traditions, or legends.

Among the proofs of his [William John Thoms's] happiness of hitting on names may be cited his . . . invention of the word *folk-lore*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 141.

Mr. Gomme offers as a definition of the science of *folk-lore* the following: it is "the comparison and identification of the survivals, archaic beliefs, customs, and traditions in modern ages." *Science*, IX. 479.

folkloric (fōk'lōr-ik), *a.* [< *folk-lore* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to folk-lore. [Recent.]

Folk-lorist and *folk-loric* are not pleasant forms, but students have been driven to use both.
Nature, XXXIV. 38.

folklorist (fōk'lōr-ist), *n.* [< *folk-lore* + *-ist*.] One skilled in or engaged in the study of folk-lore. [Recent.]

The question whether the personality of the giant Gargantua is an emanation of the fertile genius of Rabelais, or whether that writer grafted his own immortal ideas on to an ancient Celtic stock, has for some time past been a matter of friendly dispute amongst French *folk-lorists*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 404.

folkloristic (fōk-lọ-ris'tik), *a.* [< *folk-lore* + *-istic*.] Pertaining to the field of the folklorist; of the nature of folk-lore. [Recent.]

A recent visit to the Mississaguas of Scugog Island (a remnant of a once powerful branch of the great Ojibwa confederacy) has enabled me to collect some interesting philological and *folk-loristic* information.
Science, XII. 132

folkmoot (fōk′möt), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. ME. **folkmote*, AS. *folc-gemōt* (= Dan. *folkemöde* = Sw. *folkmöte*), < *folc*, the people, + *gemōt*, a meeting: see *folk* and *moot*. The form *folkmote* is also used archaically in mod. law writings, histories, etc.; it scarcely occurs in ME. literature.] 1. Formerly, in England, an assembly of the shire, containing representatives from townships and hundreds; also, a local court.

> To which *folke-mote* they all with one consent . . .
> Agreed to travell and their fortunes try.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iv. 6.

> Four representative burghers attend like the four men and the reeve in the ancient *folkmoots*, and on behalf of their neighbours transact the business of the day.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

2. A place where assemblies of the people were held. [Rare.]

> These rounde hills and square bawnes, which ye see soe strongly trenched and throwen up, were (they say) at first ordayned for the same purpose, that people might assemble theron; and therefore auncientl they were called *Folkemotes*: that is, a place for people to meete or talke of any thing that concerned any difference betwene partyes and towneships. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

folkmooter† (fōk′mö-tėr), *n.* [< *folkmoot* + *-er*^{1}.] A frequenter of folkmoots or popular meetings; a democrat.

> Keep your problems of ten groats; these matters are not for pragmatics and *folk-mooters* to babble in.
> *Milton*, Colasterion.

folkmote†, *n.* See *folkmoot.*

folk-psychology (fōk′sī-kol″ọ̄-ji), *n.* [Tr. G. *völkerpsychologie.*] Same as *ethnopsychology.*

folk-right (fōk′rīt), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *folc-riht*, < *folc*, the people, + *riht*, right, law.] The common law or right of the people; the law or right of the people as opposed to that of the privileged classes.

> When one of Beowulf's "comrades" saw his lord hard bestead, "he minded him of the homestead he had given him, of the *folk-right* he gave him as his father had it; nor might he hold back then."
> *J. R. Green*, Making of Eng., p. 168.

folk-song (fōk′sông), *n.* [Tr. G. *volkslied.*] 1. A song of the people; a song based on a legendary or historical event, or on some incident of common life, the words and generally the music of which have originated among the common people and are extensively used by them.

> The idyllic bond between shepherd and sheep has formed the subject of many quaintly graceful Roumanian *folk-songs.* *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 338.

2. A song written in imitation of the simple and artless style of such a popular song.

folk-speech (fōk′spēch), *n.* [< *folk* + *speech;* after G. *volkssprache.*] Popular language; the dialect spoken by the common people of a country or district, as distinguished from the speech of the educated people or from the literary language.

> There must have been very great diversity in the *folk-speech.* *F. A. March*, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 11.

folk-story (fōk′stō″ri), *n.* A popular legend.

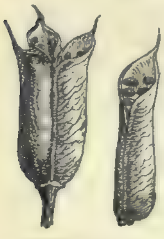
> Quaint *folk-stories* handed down by tradition from generation to generation.
> *Scribner's Mag.*, III., p. 4 of Book Notices, etc.

folle†, *v. t.* Same as *full*^{3}.

follet† (fo-lā′), *n.* [F.] Same as *foliot.*

follia (fọ̄l-lē′ä̤), *n.* [It., folly, madness, extravagance: see *folly.*] In *music*, a series of variations on a theme, the only merit of which is their ingenuity.

follicle (fol′i-kl), *n.* [= F. *follicule* = Sp. Pg. It. (obs.) *folliculo* = It. *follicolo*, < L. *folliculus*, a small bag or sack, dim. of *follis*, a pair of bellows, a wind-bag, a money-bag, etc.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A dry one-celled seed-vessel consisting of a single carpel, and dehiscent only by the ventral suture, as in the milkweed and larkspur. (*b*†) Any bladder-shaped appendage; a utricle.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a minute secretory or excretory cavity, sac, or tube; one of the ultimate blind ramifications of a secretory surface; a glandular cul-de-sac; a mucous crypt or lacuna; a minute nodule of lymphoid tissue. A *sebaceous follicle* is a gland of the skin secreting a greasy substance; a *gastric follicle* is one of the glandular tubes of the mucous membrane of the stomach secreting gastric juice; an *intestinal follicle* is one of the secretory mucous crypts of the intestines; a *Graafian follicle* is a little sac in an ovary in which an ovum matures. The solitary and agminate glands, glands of Brunner, Peyer's patches, crypts of Lieberkühn, etc., are all follicles or aggregations of follicles. The term is sometimes extended to a cluster of follicles, thus being made synonymous with *gland.*



Follicle, def. (*a*). Fruit of Larkspur.

3. In *entom.*, a cocoon; the covering made by a larva for its protection during the pupa state.

follicular (fo-lik′ụ̄-lär), *a.* [< LL. *follicularis*, < L. *folliculus*, a small bag: see *follicle.*] 1. Pertaining to, contained in, or having the character of a follicle: as, a *follicular* secretion or parasite; *follicular* pores.—2. Composed or consisting of follicles.

> The four tentacles of the posterior division have undergone much modification, and are converted into a peculiar organ termed the spadix, which bears a discoidal *follicular* gland. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 457.

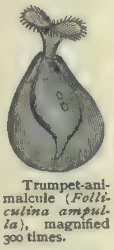
3. Provided with follicles.

folliculate, folliculated (fo-lik′ụ̄-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* 1. Same as *follicular*, 3.—2. In *entom.*, having a case or cocoon: applied to many pupæ and some larvæ which are so protected.

follicule (fol′i-kūl), *n.* [< L. *folliculus*, a small bag: see *follicle.*] 1. A follicle. Hence—2. A wind-bag; a puffed-up, conceited person. [Rare.]

> The reporters and other literary and social *follicules* who have contributed to her ridiculous reputation.
> *The American*, I. 251.

Folliculina (fo-lik-ụ̄-lī′nä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *folliculus*, a small bag.] A genus of heterotrichous ciliate infusorians, established by Lamarck in 1816: called *Freia* by Claparède and Lachmann in 1856. They are trumpet-animalcules of the family *Stentoridæ*, with the peristome divided into two lappet-like parts. *F. ampulla* is an example.



Trumpet-animalcule (*Folliculina ampulla*), magnified 300 times.

folliculitis (fo-lik-ū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *follicule* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of one or more follicles.

folliculose, folliculous (fo-lik′ụ̄-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< LL. *folliculosus*, full of husks, < L. *folliculus*, a small bag, husk, etc.: see *follicle.*] Having the appearance or nature of a follicle.

> Antheridia in *folliculose* bodies on the surface of separate thalli. *Bull. Ill. State Laboratory Nat. Hist.*, II. 30.

folliful† (fol′i-fůl), *a.* [< *folly* + *-ful.*] Full of folly. *Shenstone.*

follow (fol′ō), *v.* [< ME. *folowen, foluwen, folwen, folzhen, folzen, folzien*, etc. (also with umlaut *filighen, filihen, fulien*), < AS. *folgian* (also with reg. umlaut *fylgian, fylgean*, with syncope *fylgan*, with intrusive *i fyligian, fyligean, fyligan*) = OS. *folgōn* = OFries. *folgia, fulgia, folia* = D. MLG. *volgen* = OHG. *folgēn*, MHG. *volgen*, G. *folgen* = Icel. *fylgja* = Dan. *fölge* = Sw. *följa*, follow; not in Goth.; connections unknown.] I. *trans.* 1. To go or come after; move behind in the same direction: as, the dog *followed* his master home; *follow* me.

> He [Edward the Confessor] took the greatest delight, says William of Malmsbury, "to *follow* a pack of swift hounds in pursuit of game, and to cheer them with his voice." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 60.

> Of him who walked in glory and in joy,
> *Following* his plough, along the mountain side.
> *Wordsworth*, Resolution and Independence, st. 7.

> Fain had he *follow'd* their receding steps.
> *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

2. To come after in natural sequence, or in order of time; succeed.

> The nexte houre of Mars *folwynge* this,
> Arcite unto the temple walked is
> Of fierse Mars. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1509.

> They were free from that childish love of titles which characterized the . . . generation which preceded them, and . . . that which *followed* them.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

> Seest thou how tears still *follow* earthly bliss?
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 390.

3. To engage in the pursuit of; seek to overtake or come up with; pursue; chase: as, to *follow* game or an enemy.

> Whilst her neglected child holds her in chase,
> Cries to catch her whose busy care is bent
> To *follow* that which flies before her face.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxliii.

4. To pursue as an object or purpose; strive after; endeavor to obtain or attain to.

> *Follow* peace with all men. Heb. xii. 14.

5. To keep up with, or with the course or progress of; observe or comprehend the sequence or connecting links of: as, to *follow* an argument, or the plot of a play.—6. To watch or regard the movements, progress, or course of: as, to *follow* a person with the eye.

> He *followed* with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryden.*

> Is there not one face you study? One figure whose movements you *follow* with, at least, curiosity?
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xix.

7. To accept as a leader or guide; be led or guided by; accompany; hence, to adhere to, as disciples to a master or his teachings; accept as authority; adopt the opinions, cause, or side of.

> The house of Judah *followed* David. 2 Sam. ii. 10.

> A young man of unblemished character [Gladstone], . . . the rising hope of those stern and unbending Tories who *follow* . . . a leader whose experience and eloquence are indispensable to them.
> *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

8. To conform to; comply with; take as a guide, example, or model: as, to *follow* the fashion; to *follow* advice or admonition.

> The commodiousness of this invention caused all parts of Christendom to *follow* it. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

> It has often been alleged as an excuse for the misgovernment of her [Elizabeth's] successors that they only *followed* her example. *Macaulay*, Burleigh.

9. To engage in or be concerned with as a pursuit; pursue the duties or requirements of; carry on the business of; prosecute: as, to *follow* trade, a calling, or a profession; to *follow* the stage.

> I would I had bestowed that time in the tongues that I have in fencing, dancing, and bear-bating: O, had I but *followed* the arts! *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

> In peace euery man *followed* his building and planting.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 37.

> Women, girls, and boys often *follow* this occupation.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 110.

10. To result from, as an effect from a cause or an inference from premises; come after as a result or consequence: as, poverty often *follows* extravagance or idleness; intemperance is often *followed* by disease.

> A duty well discharg'd is never *follow'd*
> By sad repentance.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

> It is written in the eternal laws of the universe of God, that sin shall be *followed* by suffering.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 278.

Follow my leader, a game played by children, in which each in turn does whatever another, called the leader, does, or suffers some specified penalty.—**To follow home**, to follow up closely.

> The Prophet, having this fair opportunity, *followed* the blow he had given him so *home* that Ahab was not able to stand before him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

To follow suit. (*a*) In *card-playing*, to play a card of the same suit as that first played. Hence—(*b*) To follow the line of speech, argument, or conduct adopted by a predecessor.—**To follow up**, to pursue closely; prosecute with vigor or promptness, as something already begun; act upon with energy: as, to *follow up* an advantage.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come or go behind; come in the wake or rear; come next, or in natural sequence or order.

> Ioseph ferde bi-foren and the flote *folewede.*
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

> When all these things are thus disposed and prepared, then *follows* the action of the war. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

> The famine . . . shall *follow* close after you. Jer. xlii. 16.

2. To result as an effect from a cause or an inference from premises; be a consequent: as, from such conduct great scandal is sure to *follow;* the facts may be admitted, but the inference drawn from them does not *follow.*

> This above all — to thine own self be true;
> And it must *follow*, as the night the day,
> Thou canst not then be false to any man.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

> In a short time it *followed*, that could not be had for a pound of Copper which before was sould vs for an ounce.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 166.

> If he suspects me without cause, it *follows* that the best way of curing his jealousy is to give him reason for 't.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

=**Syn.** *Follow, Succeed, Ensue. Follow* and *succeed*, or *succeed to*, are applied to persons or things; *ensue*, in modern literature, to things only. *Follow* may denote the mere going in order in a track or line, and it commonly suggests that the things mentioned are near together. *Succeed* (transitive or intransitive), implying a regular series, denotes the being in the same place which another has held immediately before; a crowd may *follow* a man, but only one person or event can *succeed to* another; upon the death of a sovereign his oldest son *succeeds* him and *succeeds to* the throne; day *follows* night. To *ensue* is to *follow* close upon, to *follow* as the effect of some settled principle of order, to *follow* by a necessary connection: as, nothing but suffering can *ensue* from such a course.

> I yield, I *follow* where heaven shows the way. *Dryden.*

> One sorrow never comes, but brings an heir,
> That may *succeed* as his inheritor.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 4.

> Then grave Clarissa graceful wav'd her fan;
> Silence *ensu'd*, and thus the nymph began. *Pope.*

follow (fol′ō), *n.* [< *follow*, *v.*] In *billiards*, a stroke which causes the cue-ball to follow the object-ball after impact.

follow-board (fol′ō-bōrd), *n.* In *founding*, the board on which the pattern for a mold is laid; a molding-board.

follower (fol′ǭ-ėr), *n.* [< ME. **folwere*, *foluer*, < AS. *folgere* (= OFries. *folgere* = D. MLG. *volger* = OHG. *folgari*, MHG. *volgære*, G. *folger* = Icel. *fylgjari* = Dan. (*efter-*)*fölger* = Sw. (*efter-*)*följare*), a follower, attendant, < *folgian*, follow: see *follow*.] 1. One who follows another, in any sense of the verb *follow*. In particular—(*a*) One who follows or accompanies a master or leader as servant, attendant, dependent, associate, or supporter.

I haue ben his *folwar* al this fifty wyntre;
Bothe ysowen his sede and sued his bestes.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 549.

Else the lady's mad: yet, if 'twere so,
She could not sway her house, command her *followers*, . . .
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

My lord, cheer up your spirits; our foes are nigh,
And this soft courage makes your *followers* faint.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

(*b*) One who follows a master or teacher as a disciple or adherent; one who takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinion, or example, or an adherent of a particular doctrine or system.

So that they all three do plead God's omnipotency, . . . the *followers* of consubstantiation to the kneading up of both substances as it were into one lump.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 67.

(*c*) One who follows in practice the conduct, course, or example of another; one who conforms his conduct or course to that of some person or thing regarded as a model or pattern; an imitator: as, Terence was a *follower* of Menander.

Followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises. Heb. vi. 12.

(*d*) A man who "keeps company" with a young woman; especially, one who is in the habit of calling upon a maidservant to pay his addresses; a beau. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Marker . . . offers eighteen guineas. . . . Five servants kept. No man. No *followers*.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xv.

2. In *mach.*, any part of a machine moving in a limited range, as in guides, and following the motion of another part.—3. In a steam-engine, the cover of a piston or of a stuffing-box.

follower-plate (fol′ǭ-ėr-plāt), *n.* In *mach.*, a plate serving as a follower.

following (fol′ǭ-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *follow*, *v.*] 1. A body of followers, retainers, attendants, or supporters; the adherents, disciples, or imitators of a particular leader or system, considered collectively; the persons composing a sect or party that follows the lead of a chief, or is devoted to the same cause, body of principles, or system of teaching or action.

While burghers, with important face,
Described each new-come lord,
Discussed his lineage, told his name,
His *following*, and his feudal fame.
Scott, Marmion, v. 6.

The Queen . . . took her hand, call'd her sweet sister, and kiss'd not her alone, but all the ladies of her *following*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

With a small *following* of servants, he reached Naples.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, vi.

2. What one follows as an occupation or trade; vocation; calling; occupation. [Rare.]

In every age men in general attend more to their own immediate pursuits and *followings* than to the . . . claims of discontented factions.
S. Turner, Hist. Eng. during Middle Ages, vii. 5.

following (fol′ǭ-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *follow*, *v.*] 1. Immediately succeeding; coming next in order; ensuing: as, during the *following* week.

And euery ffre sower shall paye, euery yere vij. yere *folwyng*, to the ffyndyng of a prest, iiij. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 324.

The Mondaye *folowynge*, that was the daye of Viti and Modesti, and the .xvj. day of June.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

2. That is now to follow; now to be related, set forth, described, or explained: as, the *following* story I can vouch for; in the *following* order.

My friend answered what I said in the *following* manner.
Steele, Spectator, No. 152.

followingly† (fol′ǭ-ing-li), *adv.* In what follows; immediately; next.

So that we come to him the way that he hath appointed; which way is Jesus Christ only, we shall see *followingly*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 274.

following-time (fol′ǭ-ing-tīm), *n.* A wet season, when showers follow one another in rapid succession. [Prov. Eng.]

folly (fol′i), *n.*; pl. *follies* (-iz). [< ME. *folye*, *folie*, < OF. *folie*, folly, foolishness, indiscretion, wantonness, F. *folie*, folly, also madness, lunacy (= Pr. *folia*, *follia*, *folhia*, *fulhia* = Sp. (obs.) *folía* = It. *follia*), < OF. *fol*, fool, foolish: see *fool*1.] 1. The character or conduct of a fool; the state of being foolish; weakness of judgment or character, or actions which spring from it; want of understanding; weak or light-minded conduct.

He . . . that reproveth or chydeth a fool for his *folie*.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Patriarkes and prophetes repreued her science,
And seiden, her wordes ne her wisdomes was but a *folye*.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 139.

What *folly* 'tis to hazard life for ill!
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5.

What *Folly* must in such Expence appear!
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. Something regard for or attention to which is foolish.

The things which so long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable let not us presume to condemn as *follies* and toys, because we sometimes know not the cause and reason of them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 1.

Specifically—3†. Conduct morally bad; wickedness; wantonness.

Sche hadde meche Tresoure abouten hire: and he trowed, that sche hadde ben a comoun Woman, that dwelled there to resceyve Men to *Folye*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 24.

4. A costly structure or other undertaking left unfinished for want of means, too expensive to be properly maintained, built in a very ill-chosen place, or the like; an enterprise that exhausts or ruins the projector.

They saw an object amidst the woods on the edge of the hill, which upon enquiry they were told was called Shenstone's *folly*. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, ix. 7.

We know indeed how this scorn will embody itself in a name given to the unfinished structure: It is called this or that man's *folly*; and the name of the foolish builder is thus kept alive for long after-years.
Abp. Trench, Westminster Abbey Sermons, p. 130.

=**Syn.** 1. Nonsense, foolishness, senselessness, ridiculousness, extravagance, indiscretion, imbecility. See list under *absurdity*.

folly (fol′i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *follied*, ppr. *follying*. [< *folly*, *n.*] To act with folly; act foolishly. [Rare.]

Let me shun
Such *follying* before thee. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

folly†, *a.* [ME., also *folliche*, *foly* (mod. as if **foolly*), < *fol*, fool, + *-ly*, *-liche*, E. -ly1.] Foolish.

Than bring they to her remembraunce
The *foly* dedes of her enfaunce.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5006.

Job synnede not with his lippis, none any *foly* thing aȝen God spac. *Wyclif*, Job i. 22 (Oxf.).

folmarde†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *foulmart*.

folt†, *n.* [ME. *folte*, contr. of *folet*, < OF. *folet*, dim. of *fol*, a fool: see *folet*.] A fool. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 169.

folt†, *v. i.* [ME., < *folt*, *n.* Cf. OF. *enfoletir*, act foolishly.] To act like a fool. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 169.

folted†, *p. a.* [ME., < *folt* + *-ed*2.] Foolish; silly.

Fendes crepte tho ymages witheinne,
And lad *folted* men to synne.
Cursor Mundi, l. 2304.

Shrewes mysdede hym ful ofte,
And helde hym *folted* or wode.
MS. Harl., 1701, f. 39. (*Halliwell*.)

folthead†, *n.* [ME. *foltheed*; < *folt* + *-head*.] Folly.

That non at ȝoure nede ȝoure name wolde nempne
In ffersnesse ne in *foltheed*, but ffaste ffle away-ward.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 7.

foltish†, *a.* [ME., also *foltisch*; < *folt*, *n.*, + *-ish*1.] Foolish.

Wher God hath not maad the wysdom of this worlde *foltisch*. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. i. 20 (Oxf.).

A *Foltysshe* face, rude of eloquence,
Bostys with borias, and [at] a brownte wul flee.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 81.

foltrye†, *n.* [ME.; < *folt* + *-ry*.] Foolishness. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 169.

folwe1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *follow*.

folwe2†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *full*3.

foly†, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *folly*.

foment†, *n.* [< L. *fomentum*, a warm lotion or poultice, a mitigation, alleviation, nourishment, contr. of **fovimentum*, < *fovere*, warm, keep warm, foment.] A warm lotion; fomentation.

That [ointment] was not vnpleasaunt to our Lorde: but those superfluous sauors & *fomentes* of the body, which the more it is cherished, the more it riseth & rebelleth against the soul. *Vives*, Instruction of a Christian Woman, ii. 9.

foment (fǭ-ment′), *v. t.* [< F. *fomenter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fomentar* = It. *fomentare*, < L. *fomentare*, foment, < *fomentum*, a warm lotion or poultice: see *foment*, *n.*] 1. To apply warm lotions to; bathe with warm medicated liquids or warm water.

Creeps Chillness on him? She *foments* and heats
His flesh, but more profoundly burns her own.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 155.

For, whether he cauterize or *foment*, whether he draw blood or apply cordials, he is the same physician, and seeks but one end (our spiritual health) by his divers ways. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiv.

2. To cherish with heat; encourage or promote the growth of by or as if by heat. [Rare.]

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd.
Milton, P. L., xi. 338.

3. To encourage; abet; instigate or promote by incitement: commonly used in a bad sense: as, to *foment* discord.

The Swedes bear up still, being *fomented* and supported by the French. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

Proud Egypt would dissembled friendship bring;
Foment the war, but not support the king.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 284.

The spirit of maritime enterprise was *fomented*, and greatly facilitated in its operation, by the invention of the astrolabe. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 16.

fomentation (fō-men-tā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *fomentation* = Pr. *fomentacio* = Sp. *fomentacion* = Pg. *fomentação* = It. *fomentazione*, < L. *fomentatio*(*n-*), < *fomentare*, foment: see *foment*.] 1. The act of heating, warming, or cherishing; warmth.

The temper'd heat,
Friendly to vital motion, may afford
Soft *fomentation*, and invite the seed.
Cowper, Task, iii. 510.

2. In *med.*: (*a*) The act of applying warm liquids to a part of the body, by means of flannels or other cloths dipped in them. (*b*) The liquid thus applied.

Fomentations properly be devises for to be applied unto any affected part, either to comfort and to cherish it, or to allay the paine, or else to open the pores to make way for ointments and plastres.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, Explanation of Words of Art.

3. Excitation; instigation; encouragement.

And dive in science for distinguished names,
Dishonest *fomentation* of your pride!
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

Dry fomentation, in *med.*, an application to a part of the body of something warm and dry, as hot flannel, etc.

fomenter (fǭ-men′tėr), *n.* 1. One who foments; one who encourages or instigates: commonly in a bad sense: as, a *fomenter* of sedition.

A perpetual *fomenter* and nourisher of sin.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 25.

They [vicars] would not then have become the authors and *fomenters* of all that discord and confusion.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ix.

The small English community was little amenable to the authority of the king's Government, and appears to have been the main *fomenters*, for purposes of gain, of disorder among the native Irish. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 567.

2. A device for applying heat to any part of the body, consisting usually of a tin vessel made to contain hot water, and shaped as its purpose requires.

fomes (fō′mēz), *n.*; pl. *fomites* (fō′mi-tēz). [L., kindling-wood, touchwood, tinder, < *fovere*, warm, keep warm: see *foment*.] 1. In *med.*, any porous substance capable of absorbing and retaining contagion.

The most important *fomites* are bed-clothes, bedding, woollen garments, carpets, curtains, letters, etc.
Quain, Med. Dict.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *mycology*, a subgenus of *Polyporus*, or, according to some authors, a genus of *Polyporei*, composed of perennial indurated species.

fon†, *n.* and *a.* [ME. *fon*, *fonne*, fool (also as adj.), < Sw. *fåne*, a fool (*fånig*, foolish), = Icel. *fāni*, "a buoyant, high-flying person" (Cleasby and Vigfusson), a metaphorical use (according to the same authority) of *fāni*, a standard, = AS. *fana*, E. *fane*, vane: see *fane*1, *vane*. Hence *fond*3, q. v.] I. *n.* A fool; a simpleton; an idiot.

By God, thou is a *fon*. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 169.

Thus longe where have ye lent?
Certes, walkyd aboute lyk a *fon*,
I wist never what I ment.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 80.

Thou art a *fon* of thy love to boste,
All that is lent to love wyll be lost.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

II. *a.* Foolish; simple; silly.

This knyght weddid a woman of the kynrede of Levi, but she was *fon* and bitter. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 242.

fon†, *v. i.* [ME. *fonnen*, < *fon*, a fool; most common in the pp. *fonned*, *fond*, as adj.: see *fond*3, *a.* and *v.*] To be foolish or simple; act like a fool; dote.

When age approchith on, . . .
Than thoue shalte begynne to *fonne*,
And dote in love. *Court of Love*, l. 458.

Herk, syrs, ye *fon*, I shalle you teche.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 94.

What, thu *fonnyst* as a best? *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 36.

fond^{1}†. An obsolete preterit of *find*.

fond^{2}†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *fand*^{2}.

fond^{3} (fond), *a.* [< ME. *fond*, contr. of usual *fonned*, sometimes *fonnet*, foolish, pp. of *fonnen*, act like a fool, be foolish: see *fon*, *v.*] **1.** Foolish; simple; silly.

The riche man fulle *fonned* is, ywys,
That weneth that he loved is.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5367.

Whether God hath not maad the wisdom of this world *fonned*. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. i. 20 (Purv.).

I do wonder,
Thou naughty gaoler, that thou art so *fond*
To come abroad with him at his request.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 3.

An old man, that by reason of his age was a little *fond*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 32.

2. Exhibiting or expressing foolishness or folly.

Thus shalle we hym refe alle his *fonde* talys.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 201.

Let men be assured that a *fond* opinion they have already acquired enough is a principal reason why they have acquired so little. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

3. Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent; also (without implication of weakness or foolishness), tender; loving; very affectionate.

Coach. But does she draw kindly with the captain?
Fag. As *fond* as pigeons. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.

A passion *fond* even to idolatry.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. Foolishly or extravagantly prized; hence, trifling; trivial.

Poynt not thy tale with thy fynger, vse thou no such *fond* toyes. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

Not with *fond* shekels of the tested gold,
Or stones whose rates are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

5. Disposed to prize highly or to like very much; feeling affection or pleasure: usually followed by *of*, rarely by an infinitive: as, to be *fond of* children; to be *fond of* oysters.

As for their Recreations and Walks, there are no People more *fond of* coming together to see and be seen.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 14.

They seem also to be credulous, and *fond of* believing strange things. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 266.

Ah! jolly mercer, they who have good wares are *fond* to show them. *Scott*, Kenilworth, ii.

6. Cloyingly sweet in taste or smell; fulsome; luscious. [Prov. Eng.]

fond^{3}† (fond), *v.* [< *fond*^{3}, *a.*; in part prob. an altered form of the older verb *fon*. Cf. *fondle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To be fond; be in love; dote.

My master loves her dearly:
And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him.
Shak., T. N., ii. 2.

II. *trans.* To treat with great indulgence or tenderness; caress; fondle.

The Tyrian hugs and *fonds* thee on her breast.
Dryden, Æneid, i.

fond^{4} (fond), *n.* [< F. *fond*, < L. *fundus*, bottom: see *fund*.] **1**†. Bottom.—**2**†. Fund; stock.

Some new *fonde* of wit should if possible be provided.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, vii.

3 (F. pron. fôṅ). A background or groundwork, especially of lace.—**Fond clair**, in *lace-making*, a background of the more simple sort, such as a net pattern or mesh-like ground.—**Fond de cuve**†, a cloak of round form like a cope or Spanish cloak, worn in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

fondant (fôṅ-doṅ′), *a.* [F., ppr. of *fondre*, found, ground: see *found*^{3}.] In *her.*, stooping, as for prey: said of an eagle, a falcon, etc.

fondle (fon′dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fondled*, ppr. *fondling*. [Freq. of *fond*^{3}, *v.*, < *fond*^{3}, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To treat with tender caresses; bestow tokens of love upon; caress: as, to *fondle* a child.

The rabbit *fondles* his own harmless face.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

He knew it was not in their mother's nature to bear to see any living thing caressed but herself; she would have felt annoyed had he *fondled* a kitten in her presence.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxv.

II. *intrans.* To show fondness, as by manners, words, or caresses.

Fondling together, as I'm alive. . . . Ah! have I caught you, my pretty doves?
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

Persuasion *fondled* in his look and tone.
Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

fondler (fond′lėr), *n.* One who fondles or caresses. *Johnson.*

fondling (fond′ling), *n.* [< *fond*^{3} + *-ling*^{1}.] **1**†. A person who is fond or foolish; one of weak mind or character; a fool.

Yet were her words and lookes but false and fayned,
To some hid end to make more easie way,
Or to allure such *fondlings* whom she trayned
Into her trap unto their owne decay.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 42.

We have many such *fondlings* that are their wives' pack-horses and slaves. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 568.

2. A person or thing fondled or caressed.

The badges of a *fondlynge*, as
Braue napkyns, bracelettes, rynges,
He layde away, and went to schoole
To learn more sober thinges.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 3.

He was his parents' darling, not their *fondling*. *Fuller.*

fondly (fond′li), *adv.* In a fond manner. (*a*) Foolishly; simply; sillily.

Sometimes her head she *fondly* would aguize
With gaudy girlonds. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 7.

Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantic man.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3.

Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 454.

(*b*) With indiscreet or excessive affection; also (without implication of indiscretion), affectionately; tenderly.

He to lips that *fondly* falter
Presses his without reproof.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

It was natural in the early days of Wordsworth's career to dwell most *fondly* on those profounder qualities to appreciate which settled in some sort the measure of a man's right to judge of poetry at all.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 202.

fondness (fond′nes), *n.* [< ME. *fonnednesse*, foolishness, < *fonned*, fond, foolish, + *-nesse*, -ness.] **1.** The state or character of being fond. (*a*) Foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment.

In the profetis of Samarie Y siȝ *fonnednesse* [Latin *fatuitatem*]. *Wyclif*, Jer. xxiii. 13 (Purv.).

Fondnesse it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, though they golden bee!
Spenser, Sonnets, xxxvii.

He is in mourning for his wife's grandmother, which is thought a great piece of *fondness*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 233.

(*b*) Foolish tenderness; tender passion; strong or demonstrative affection.

Some said he died of melancholy, some of love,
And of that *fondness* perish'd.
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lovers' Progress, iv. 3.

Her *fondness* for a certain earl
Began when I was but a girl.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

And still, that deep and hidden love,
With its first *fondness*, wept above
The victim of its own revenge!
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

2. Strong inclination, propensity, or appetite.

Being all poor as rats, they dwelt with peculiar *fondness* upon the popular theme of the enchanted riches.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 302.

Every one has noticed Milton's *fondness* for sonorous proper names. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 291.

=**Syn.** *Attachment*, *Affection*, etc. (see *love*); partiality, inclination, propensity.

fondon (Sp. pron. fon-dōn′), *n.* [Sp., bottom, < *fondo*, bottom: see *fund*.] A tub or kettle with a copper bottom and sides of wood or stone, larger than the cazo, in which silver ores are ground and amalgamated. This is effected by the action of rotating pulverizers (voladoras), as in the arrastre, except that in the case of the fondon the pulverizers are made not of stone, but of copper. The fondon is used in the Catorce mining district in Mexico. See *cazo*.

fondu (fôṅ-dü′), *a.* [F., pp. of *fondre*, melt, cast, found, dissolve, soften, blend: see *found*^{3}.] Blended; softened. In *decorative art*, noting anything in which colors are so applied as to pass insensibly into each other through delicate gradations: especially said of color-printing, as in wall-paper and calicoes.

The *fondu* or rainbow style of paper-hangings.
Ure, Dict., III. 479.

fondue (fôṅ-dü′), *n.* [F. *fondue*, a cheese-pudding, lit. melted, fem. of *fondu*, pp. of *fondre*, melt: see *found*^{3}.] A cheese-pudding, made of grated cheese, eggs, butter, and seasoning.

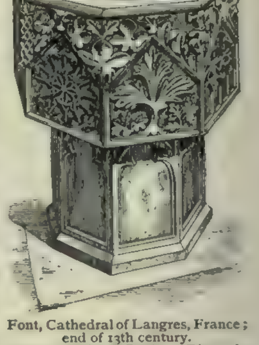
fone^{1}† (fōn), *n.* A Middle English form of the plural of *foe*^{1}.

fone^{2}†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *few*.

fong†, *v.* A Middle English form of *fang*.

fonly† (fon′li), *adv.* [< *fon*^{1}, *a.*, + *-ly*^{2}.] Fondly. *Spenser.*

font^{1} (font), *n.* [< ME. *font*, rarely *fant* (often *funt*, see below) (often in equiv. comp. *font-ston*: see *fontstone*), < AS. *fant* (once in comp. *font*), a font, = OFries. *font*, *funt* = D. *vont* = MLG. *funte*, *vunte* = Icel. *fontr* = Sw. *funt*, in comp. *dop-funt* = Dan. *font*, in comp. *döbefont*, a font, < ML. *fon*(*t-*)*s*, a baptismal font, a particular use of L. *fon*(*t-*)*s*, a fountain, spring. From the ME. *funt*, a font, parallel to *font*, comes E. *fount*, now used chiefly in the orig. L. sense 'a spring,' which is in both cases later in E. use than the baptismal sense, and in *font*^{1} is to be referred directly to the L.: see *fount*^{1}.] **1.** A repository for the water used in baptism; now, specifically, a basin, usually of marble or other fine stone, permanently fixed within a church, to contain the water for baptism by sprinkling or immersion: distinctively called a *baptismal font*. Ritually, its proper position is near the entrance of the church, but it is very commonly placed near the chancel. In the early ages of the church the font was placed in a separate building or chapel called the baptistery; and this usage has maintained itself in some regions, notably in Italy. By the eleventh century it had become customary to locate the font within the main church edifice. The earliest medieval fonts were of considerable size, as it was then the practice to administer the rite by immersion. They were usually of massive stone or marble, and even the oldest surviving examples are, as a rule, richly sculptured. See *baptistery*.


Font, Cathedral of Langres, France; end of 13th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

In the *font* we weren eft iboren. . . . In the *font* ther we iclensed weren. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 59.

A *Font* of baptisme, made of porphyrie stone.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 46.

I have no name, no title;
No, not that name was given me at the *font*,
But 'tis usurp'd. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1.

2. A fount; fountain; source. [Archaic.]

In this garden there are two *fonts* wherein are two auncient Images of great antiquity made of stone.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 35.

Wherefore Moylvennil wyll'd hys Cluyd [river] herself to show;
Who from her native *font*, as proudly she doth flow,
Her handmaids Manian hath, and Hespin, her to bring
To Ruthin. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, x. 110.

Holy-water font, a basin or receptacle for holy water in Roman Catholic churches; a bénitier or stoup. Formerly also called *holy-water stock*, *stone*, *stoup*, *vat*, etc. See cut under *bénitier*.

font^{2} (font), *n.* [In sense 2 also *fount*; < F. *fonte*, a casting, a founding, a cast, a cast of type, a font, < *fondre*, melt, cast, found: see *found*^{3}.] **1.** A casting; the act or process of casting; founding.

When the figure was ready to be cast in bronze, Michelangelo seems suddenly to have remembered that, as he knew nothing of the processes of the *font*, he could not go on without the assistance of a skilled workman.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 273.

2. A complete assortment and just apportionment of all the characters of a particular face and size of printing-type, as required for ordinary printed work. The ordinary font of 500 pounds of Roman and Italic type for book- or newspaper-work in the English language is divided in about the following proportions: small or lower-case letters, 265 pounds; capital letters, 37 pounds; small-capital letters, 17 pounds; figures, 14 pounds; points and references, 20 pounds; braces, dashes, fractions, etc., 12 pounds; spaces and quadrats, 99 pounds; Italic letters, 36 pounds. For other languages than English different apportionments are necessary.

fontal (fon′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *fontal*, < ML. *fontalis*, < L. *fon*(*t-*)*s*, a fount, source: see *fount*^{1}, *font*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a font, fountain, source, or origin.

This day among the faithful placed,
And fed with *fontal* manna,
O with maternal title graced —
Dear Anna's dearest Anna.
Coleridge, Christening of a Friend's Child.

From the *fontal* light of ideas only can a man draw intellectual power. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.* In *her.*, a vase or water-pot depicted with a fountain or stream running from it.

fontanelle, fontanel (fon-ta-nel′), *n.* [< F. *fontanelle*, a fontanelle: see *fontinel*.] **1.** In *pathol.*, an opening for the discharge of pus.—**2.** A vacancy between bones of the skull of a young animal, due to incompleteness of the process of ossification. The principal fontanelles of the human infant's skull are at the corners of the parietal bones, between these and the frontal, occipital, and squamosal, respectively. The frontoparietal fontanelle is the largest and lasts the longest, causing the "soft spot" which may be felt just above the forehead.

The *fontanelles* remain patent [in rickets] much longer than in a healthy infant. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. Some similar opening between other bones, as in the scapular arch of some batrachians.

Also *fontinel*.

Coracoid fontanelle, in *Batrachia*. See *coracoid*, and cut under *omosternum*.

fontange (fôṅ-toṅzh′), *n.* [F., after the Duchesse de *Fontanges*, one of the mistresses of Louis XIV. See def.] A head-dress fashionable in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It arose from the use of a ribbon by the Duchesse (then Mademoiselle) de Fontanges (about 1680) to fasten her coiffure when her hat had blown off, with bows falling gracefully over the brow. The name was applied to many modifications of the original simple ribbon or band of lace. A cap with trimmings of lace, and later a high head-dress similar to the commode, were successively called by this name.

The Duchess of Burgundy immediately undressed, and appeared in a *fontange* of the new standard.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 105.

fontanier†, *n.* See *fountaineer.*

Fontarabian (fon-ta-rā′bi-an), *a.* [< *Fontarabia*, Sp. *Fuenterrabia*, in Spain, + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Fontarabia or Fuenterrabia, a town in northern Spain near the French frontier, near which occurred the defeat of the rear-guard of Charlemagne's army by the Saracens and the death of Roland; hence, relating to this battle in the legends of Roland.

O for a blast of that dread horn
On *Fontarabian* echoes borne.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 33.

fonticulus (fon-tik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *fonticuli* (-lī). [L., a little fountain, dim. of *fon(t-)s*, a fountain: see *font*^{1}, *fount*^{1}.] 1. In *surg.*, a small ulcer produced artificially either by caustics or by incisions.—2. In *anat.*, the depression (fonticulus gutturis) at the root of the neck in front, just over the top of the breast-bone, formed by the slanting backward of the windpipe. It is well marked in emaciated persons.

Fontinaleæ (fon-ti-nā′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fontinalis* + *-eæ.*] The tribe of mosses which constitute the group *Cladocarpei;* the water-mosses. They are aquatic plants with diœcious flowers. The genera are *Fontinalis* and *Dichelyma.*

Fontinalis (fon-ti-nā′lis), *n.* [NL., named in allusion to the place of growth, < L. *fontinalis*, pertaining to a fountain: see *fontinel.*] A genus of cladocarpous aquatic mosses, representative of the tribe *Fontinaleæ.* The cilia of the inner peristome are united into a cone by transverse bars.

fontinel (fon′ti-nel), *n.* [< OF. *fontenele, fontainele, fontanele, fontenelle*, etc., f., a little fountain (F. *fontanelle*, in a special sense, fontanelle: see *fontanelle*), dim. of *fontaine*, a fountain: see *fountain.*] 1. A little fount or fountain.

Let some of those precious distilling tears, which nature, and thy compassion, and thy sufferings, did cause to distil and drop from those sacred *fontinels*, water my stony heart. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 37.

2. Same as *fontanelle.*

font-name† (font′nām), *n.* A baptismal or Christian name.

Some presume Boston to be his Christian, of Bury [de Bury] his Sirname. But . . . Boston is no *Font-name.*
Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, ii. 20.

fontstone†, *n.* [ME. *fontston, fontstan, fantston, fantstan* (also *funtston, fountston*), < *font, fant*, etc., font^{1}, + *ston, stan*, stone; cf. equiv. ME. *funtfat* = AS. *fantfæt*, < *fant*, font, + *fæt*, fat, vat, a vessel.] A baptismal font of stone.

The same year Edmund receav'd at the *Fontstone* this or another Anlaa. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

foo, *n.* See *fu.*

food^{1} (fōd), *n.* [< ME. *foode, fode*, < AS. *fōda*, food; cf. LG. *vöde* = Icel. *fædhi*, n., *fædha*, f., = Sw. *föda* = Dan. *föde* = Goth. *fōdeins*, food; to the same root belong *feed* (AS. *fēdan*, < *fōda*, food), *fodder*^{1}, *foster*^{1}; cf. OHG. *fatunga*, food, nourishment; < Teut. √ **fōd*, **fad* = Gr. *πατεῖσθαι*, eat; cf. L. *pascere*, feed: see *pasture, pastor.*] 1. What is eaten for nourishment; whatever supplies nourishment to organic bodies; nutriment; aliment; victuals; provisions: as, the *food* of animals consists mainly of organic substances; a great scarcity of *food;* the *food* of plants.

Feed me with *food* convenient for me. Prov. xxx. 8.

But mice, and rats, and such small deer,
Have been Tom's *food* for seven long year.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

And homeless near a thousand homes I stood,
And near a thousand tables pined and wanted *food.*
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow.

Hence—2. Anything that sustains, nourishes, and augments.

If music be the *food* of love, play on,
Give me excess of it. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 1.

The *food* of hope
Is meditated action. *Tennyson.*

3. Anything serving as material for consumption or use.

P. Hen. I did never see such pitiful rascals.
Fal. Tut, tut; good enough to toss: *food* for powder, *food* for powder; they'll fill a pit as well as better.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

I am tempted to believe that plots, conspiracies, wars, victories, and massacres are ordained by Providence only as *food* for the historian. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 208.

4†. A person fed or brought up; a person, as a child, under nurture; in an extended sense, any person; a creature.

Among hem athulf the gode,
Min ȝeue child, my leue *fode.*
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1340.

My *foode* that I have fed. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 223.

God rue on thee, poor luckless *fode !*
What has thou to do here ?
Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 250).

Animal food. See *animal, a.*—**Nitrogenized** and **non-nitrogenized foods.** See *nitrogenized.* =**Syn. 1.** *Provender*, etc. (see *feed, n.*); sustenance, fare, cheer, viands.

food^{1}† (fōd), *v. t.* [< ME. *foden*, a parallel form of *feden*, feed: see *food*^{1}, *feed.*] To feed; supply; figuratively, to soothe; flatter; entertain with promises.

[He] acoyed it [the child] to come to him & clepud [called] hit oft,
& *foded* it with floures & wite fairh by-hest.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 56.

He was *fooded* forth in vain with long talk.
Baret, Alvearie.

food^{2}†, *n.* An improper form of *feud*^{1}.

Hurles forth his thundring dart with deadly *food.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 9.

food-fish (fōd′fish), *n.* A kind of fish or fishes suitable for and used as food.

In order for Congress to be able to legislate intelligently for the protection of *food-fishes*, it is necessary that their habits should be understood. *Science*, XI. 236.

foodful (fōd′fu̇l), *a.* [< *food*^{1} + *-ful.*] Supplying food; full of food. [Poetical.]

There Tityus was to see, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nursing from the *foodful* earth.
Dryden.

The *falling* waters led me,
The *foodful* waters fed me.
Emerson, Woodnotes, i.

fooding†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *food*^{1}, *v.*] A provision of food.

Thou might'st have thought and prov'd a wiser lad,
(As Joan her *fooding* bought) som good, som bad.
Wits' Recreations (1654).

foodless (fōd′les), *a.* [< *food*^{1} + *-less.*] Without food; destitute of provisions; barren.

The *foodless* wilds
Pour forth their brown inhabitants.
Thomson, Winter, l. 256.

food-plant (fōd′plant), *n.* Any plant that is used for food.

food-rent† (fōd′rent), *n.* Rent in kind.

The rent in kind, or *food-rent*, which was thus proportioned to the stock received, unquestionably developed in time into a rent payable in respect of the tenants' land.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 160.

food-stuff (fōd′stuf), *n.* A substance or material suitable for food; anything used for the sustenance of man.

food-vacuole (fōd′vak′ū-ōl), *n.* A temporary vacuole or clear space in the endosarc of a protozoan, due to the presence of a particle of food, usually with a little water. It forms a kind of digestive cavity which travels about in the substance of the animal, and often has a kind of rhythmic systole and diastole.

foody† (fō′di), *a.* [< *food*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Eatable; fit for food.—2. Food-bearing; fertile; fruitful.

Who brought them to the sable fleet from Ida's *foody* leas.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 104.

food-yolk (fōd′yōk), *n.* That part of the yolk of a meroblastic egg which serves to nourish the embryo, as distinguished from the formative or germinative substance; deutoplasm. Thus, in a hen's egg all of the ball of yellow except the little tread or cicatricula is food-yolk.

foo-foo (fō′fō), *n.* 1. A negro name for dough made from plantains, the fruit being boiled and then pounded in a mortar.—2. A person not worth notice: a term of contempt. *Bartlett.* [Colloq.]

fool^{1} (fōl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *fool, fole, fol*, a fool, sometimes of a court fool, rarely a wanton, = Icel. *fōl* = ODan. *fool, fol*, a fool, a madman, < OF. *fol*, a fool, ninny, idiot, F. *fol, fou*, a madman, lunatic, madcap, fool, buffoon, jester, = Pr. *fol, folh* = OSp. *fol* = It. *folle*, a fool (also as adj.), < ML. *follus, follis*, adj., foolish, fatuous; perhaps orig. in allusion to the puffed cheeks of a buffoon (see *buffoon*), < L. *follis*, a bellows, a wind-bag, pl. *folles*, puffed cheeks (Juvenal): see *follicle.*] I. *n.* 1. One who is deficient in intellect; a weak-minded or idiotic person.

By the Statute De Prerogativâ Regis, 17 Edw. II., c. 9, the king shall have the custody of the lands of natural *fools*, taking the profits of them without waste or destruction, and shall find them their necessaries.
Rapalje and Lawrence, Law Dict., p. 623.

2. One who is deficient in judgment or sense; a silly or stupid person; one who manifests either habitual or occasional lack of discernment or common sense: chiefly used as a term of disparagement, contempt, or self-depreciation.

Sche . . . seyde that he was a *fool*, to desire that he myghte not have. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 146.

The *fool* hath said in his heart, There is no God.
Ps. xiv. 1.

Experience keeps a dear school, but *Fools* will learn in no other. *Franklin*, Poor Richard's Almanac, 1758.

[Used formerly, like *wretch*, as a term of endearment and tenderness (with a spice of pity).

'Beseech your highness,
My women may be with me. . . . Do not weep, good *fools;*
There is no cause. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.]

3. One who counterfeits mental weakness or folly; a professional jester or buffoon; a retainer dressed in motley, with a pointed cap and bells on his head, and a mock scepter or bauble in his hand, formerly kept by persons of rank for the purpose of making sport. See *bauble*^{2}.

We say also, Giue the *foole* his bable; or what's a *foole* without a bable? *Cotgrave.*

I protest I take these wise men, that crow so at these set kind of *fools*, no better than the *fools'* zanies.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

There was a Whitsuntide *foole* disguised like a foole, wearing a long coate. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 11.

Can they think me so broken, so debased, . . .
Although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jester?
Milton, S. A., l. 1338.

4. Figuratively, a tool, toy, sport, butt, or victim: as, to be the *fool* of circumstances.

Thought 's the slave of life, and life time's *fool.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

With morning wakes the will, and cries,
"Thou shalt not be the *fool* of loss."
Tennyson, In Memoriam, iv.

5†. A wanton, bad, or wicked person.—**All Fools' day**, the first day of April, on which it has long been customary to "fool" or mock the unwary by sending them on some bootless errand, or by making them the subjects of some deceptive pleasantry or good-humored practical joke. The origin of the custom is unknown.—**April fool**, one who has been fooled or mocked on All Fools' day.—**Feast of fools.** See *feast.*—**Fool sage**† [OF. *fol sage*, lit. a sage or witty fool], a professional jester.

ȝe lordes and ladyes and legates of holicherche,
That fedeth *foles sages*, flatereres and lyeres,
And han likynge to lythen hem to do ȝow to lawghe.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 423.

Fool's cap. (*a*) A head-dress formerly worn by licensed jesters. It consisted usually of a hood called a coxcomb-hood, the top rising into the form of a cock's head and neck, the whole surmounted by a bell or bells. Asses' ears were added at the sides. "Naturall Idiots and Fooles haue, and still doe accustome themselves to weare in their Cappes cocks feathers, or a hat with a necke and head of a cocke on the top and a bell thereon." *Minsheu*, 1617.

Who builds his house on sands,
Pricks his blind horse across the fallow lands,
Or lets his wife abroad with pilgrims roam,
Deserves a *fool's-cap* and long ears at home.
Pope, Wife of Bath, l. 350.

(*b*) A conical paper cap which dunces at school are sometimes compelled to wear by way of punishment.—**Fool's errand.** See *errand*^{1}.—**Fools' paradise**, a state of deceptive happiness; enjoyment based on false hopes or anticipations.

If ye should lead her into a *fool's paradise*, . . . it were a gross . . . behaviour. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

Hence the *fool's paradise*, the statesman's scheme,
The air-built castle, and the golden dream.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 9.

To beg a person for a fool†. See *beg*^{1}.—**To make a fool of**, to cause to appear ridiculous; lead into useless or ridiculous acts by deception; raise false expectations in; disappoint.—**To play bob fool**†, to mock. *Davies.*

What, do they think to *play bob fool* with me?
Greene, Alphonsus, iv.

To play the fool. (*a*) To act as a buffoon; jest; make sport.

Let me *play the fool:*
With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

(*b*) To act like one void of understanding.

I have *played the fool*, and have erred exceedingly.
1 Sam. xxvi. 21.

They all *played the fool* at first, and would by no means be persuaded by either the tears or entreaties of Christian.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 229.

To put the fool on or **upon**†, to charge with folly; account as a fool.

To be thought knowing, you must first *put the fool upon* all mankind. *Dryden.*

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Simpleton, ninny, dolt, witling, blockhead, driveler.—**3.** Harlequin, clown, jester. See *zany.*

II. *a.* Foolish; silly. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Sibriht, . . . that was a *fole* kyng.
Langtoft, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 14.

A *fol* womman tho ert. *Legend of St. Katherine*, p. 53.

fool^1 (föl), *v.* [< ME. *folen, folien*, < OF. *foler, folier, foloier* = Pr. *foleiar* = OIt. *folleare*, be foolish; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To play the fool; act like a weak-minded or foolish person; potter aimlessly or mischievously; toy; trifle.

Semeth thanne that folk *folyen* and erren.
Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prose 2.

So faste they weȝed to hym wyne, hit warmed his hert,
And breythed up in to his brayn and blemyst his mynde,
And al waykned his wyt, and wel neȝe [nigh] he *foles*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1420.

Prithee, leave *fooling*;
I am in no humour now to *fool* and prattle.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

I went to London, where I stayed till 5th March, studying a little, but dancing and *fooling* more.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 19, 1642.

2. To play the buffoon; act as a fool or jester.

Hadst nothing but three suits of apparel, and some few benevolences that the lords gave thee to *fool* to them.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

To fool with, to play, tamper, or meddle with foolishly.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make a fool of; expose to contempt; disappoint; deceive; impose on.

They *fool* me to the top of my bent.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

My conscience *fools* my wit!
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 3.

No man should *fool* himself by disputing about the philosophy of justification.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 21.

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat,
Yet, *fooled* with hope, men favour the deceit.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

2. To make foolish; infatuate.

If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts
Against their father, *fool* me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

3. To beguile; cheat: as, to *fool* one out of his money.

And such as come to be thus happily frighted into their wits, are not so easily *fool'd* out of them again.
South, Works, IV. vi.

To fool away, to spend to no advantage, or on objects of little or no value: as, to *fool away* time or opportunity; to *fool away* money.

Without much Delight or Grief,
I *fool away* an idle Life.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

fool^2 (föl), *n.* [< ME. *fole*, prob. < OF. *foulex, fole, folle*, a pressing, treading, press, fulling-mill, < *fouler, foler*, F. *fouler*, press, tread, crush: see *foil*^{2}, *full*^{2}.] **1†.** A light paste of flour and water, like pie-crust.

Make a *fole* of doghe and close this fast.
Liber Cure Cocorum (ed. Morris), p. 41.

2. A sort of custard; a dish made of fruit crushed and scalded or stewed and mixed with whipped cream and sugar: as, gooseberry *fool*.

Let anything come in the shape of fodder or eating-stuffe, it is wellcome, whether it be Sawsedge, or Custard, . . . or Flawne, or *Foole*. *John Taylor*, Great Eater (1610).

Apple-tarts, *fools*, and strong cheese to keep down
The steaming vapours from the parson's crown.
Satyr against Hypocrites (1689).

Then came sweets, . . . some hot, some cool,
Blancmange and quince-custards, and gooseberry *fool*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 303.

fool-begged† (föl′begd), *a.* [In ref. to *to beg for a fool*: see *beg*^{1}.] Foolish.

But if thou live to see like right bereft,
This *fool-begg'd* patience in thee will be left.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

fool-bold† (föl′bōld), *a.* Foolishly bold; foolhardy.

Some in corners have been *fool-bold*.
Leland, Journey (enlarged by Bale), Sig. L. 3 b.

fool-born (föl′bôrn), *a.* Begotten by or born of a fool.

Reply not to me with a *fool-born* jest.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

[The old editions read *fool-borne*, probably intended for *fool-born*, but taken by some to mean 'tolerated by a fool or by fools.']

fool-duck (föl′duk), *n.* See *duck*^{2}.

foolery (fö′lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fooleries* (-iz). [< *fool*^{1} + *-ery*.] **1.** The habit of acting foolishly; habitual folly; attention to trifles.

Foolery, sir, does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines everywhere. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

How little giddiness, rant, and *foolery* do you see there!
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 67.

2. An act of folly; a trifling or senseless action.

"To what request for what strange boon," he said,
"Are these your pretty tricks and *fooleries?*"
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. A foolish performance; a farcical exhibition; a mummery; a farce.

I went to London, invited to the solemn *foolerie* of the Prince de la Grange at Lincoln's Inn, where came the King, Duke, &c. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 1, 1662.

4. A foolish belief or practice; anything based on fatuity.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

They have it at Court, as well as we here, that a fatal day is to be expected shortly, of some great mischief; whether by the Papists, or what, they are not certain. But the day is disputed; some say next Friday, others a day sooner, others later; and I hope all will prove a *foolery*.
Pepys, Diary, III. 5.

fool-fangle (föl′fang″gl), *n.* A foolish fancy; a silly trifle.

These Ape-headed pullets, which invent Antique *foole-fangles*, meerly for fashion and novelty sake.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 30.

fool-fish (föl′fish), *n.* **1.** A kind of plaice, *Pleuronectes glaber*: so called from the readiness with which it takes any bait. The mouth is very small; the teeth are chiefly confined to the blind or white side; the scales are small; and the color is grayish-brown mottled with darker and with blackish spots on the fins. [Massachusetts, U. S.] **2.** A balistoid fish, *Monacanthus hispidus*; the long-finned file-fish: so called from its method of swimming with a wriggling motion with its mouth upward, by means of undulations of its dorsal fin. It has a short compressed body, rough skin, and a single dorsal spine, and is of a dull greenish or brownish color mottled with a darker shade. [Eastern coast of the United States.]

fool-happy† (föl′hap″i), *a.* Lucky without judgment or contrivance.

The Marriner yet halfe amazed stares
At perill past, and yet in doubt ne dares
To joy at his *foolhappie* oversight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 1.

foolhardily (föl′här″di-li), *adv.* [< ME. *foolhardili*; < *foolhardy* + *-ly*^{2}.] With foolhardiness.

If I hadde doon aȝens my soul *foolhardili*.
Wyclif, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xviii. 13 (Oxf.).

Who, when they would not lend their helping hand to any man in engine-worke, nor making of bulwarkes and fortifications, used *foole-hardily* to sallie forth and fight most courageously. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 127.

foolhardiness (föl′här″di-nes), *n.* [< ME. *foolhardinesse, folehardynesse*; < *foolhardy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being foolhardy; courage without prudence or judgment; senseless rashness.

Haue I not striven with ful greet strife, in olde tyme before the age of my Plato, ayeins the *foolhardines* of foly?
Chaucer, Boëthius, i.

Had rebel man's *fool-hardiness* extended
No farther than himself, and there had ended,
It had been just. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 2.

He delighted in out-of-door life; he was venturesome almost to *foolhardiness*, when he went to worship Nature in her most savage moods. *Edinburgh Rev.*

foolhardise† (föl′här″dis), *n.* [< *foolhardy* + *-ise*; formed by Spenser; cf. *cowardice*.] Foolhardiness.

More huge in strength then wise in workes he was,
And reason with *foole-hardize* over ran.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 17.

foolhardy (föl′här″di), *a.* [< ME. *folhardy, folehardi, folherdi*, < OF. *fol hardi*, foolishly bold: see *fool*^{1} and *hardy*. Cf. *fool-bold, fool-large*.] Bold without judgment or moderation; foolishly rash and venturesome.

Folhardy he ys ynou, ac al withoute rede [judgment].
Robert of Gloucester, p. 457.

I find my tongue is too *fool-hardy*; but my heart hath the fear of Mars before it. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1.

Could you not cure one, sir, of being too rash
And over-daring? — there now 's my disease —
Fool-hardy, as they say?
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

=**Syn.** *Adventurous, Enterprising, Rash*, etc. (see *adventurous*); hot-headed, hare-brained. See *rash*.

fool-hasty† (föl′hās″ti), *a.* [< *fool*^{1} + *hasty*; after *foolhardy*.] Foolishly hasty.

Annibal . . . rather made full reckning that he had caught (as it were) with a bait and fleshed the audaciousnesse of the *foole-hastie* consull and of the souldiers especially. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 458.

fool-hen (föl′hen), *n.* A grouse, especially the young bird. See the extract. [Western U. S.]

In the early part of the season the young [grouse], and indeed their parents also, are tame and unsuspicious to the very verge of stupidity, and at this time are often known by the name of *fool-hens* among the frontiers-men.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 94.

foolify† (fö′li-fī), *v. t.* [< *fool*^{1} + *-i-fy*, make: see *-fy*.] To make a fool of; befool.

They, being throughly taught how with excessive flatterie to bear him up, *foolified* and gulled the man.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 43.

fooling (fö′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fool*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The speech or actions of one who fools or banters another; jesting; banter; levity; frivolity; nonsense.

In sooth, thou wast in very gracious *fooling* last night, when thou spokest of Pigrogromitus. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

Ah, there's no *fooling* with the Devil!
Cowley, The Mistress, Dissembler.

Such *fooling*, if not properly animadverted upon, and seasonably suppressed, may arrive to a greater height, and be attended with very mischievous effects.
Waterland, Works, IV. 295.

2. Ridiculous or absurd behavior; foolery; idle, aimless, or meddlesome action.

Cres. You shall not go: — One cannot speak a word
But it straight starts you.
Dio. I do not like this *fooling*. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

Will anyone dare to tell me that business is more entertaining than *fooling* among boats?
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 37.

3. Playful actions; play; sport.

Ant. 'Twas you we laugh'd at.
Gon. Who in this kind of merry *fooling* am nothing to you: so you may continue, and laugh at nothing still.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

Tol-de-rol — 'gad, I should like to have a little *fooling* myself — Tol-de-rol! de-rol! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

foolish (fö′lish), *a.* [< *fool*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}. The older adjectives were *fool* and *folly*.] **1.** Like a fool; manifesting folly; deficient in understanding, sense, or discretion; weak in intellect or judgment; unwise.

Now haud your tongues, ye *foolish* boys,
For small sall be their part.
Rose the Red, and White Lilly (Child's Ballads, V. 175).

A *foolish* man, which built his house upon the sand.
Mat. vii. 26.

Pray you now, forget and forgive: I am old and *foolish*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 7.

2. Proceeding from or prompted by folly; exhibiting a want of discretion or discrimination; silly; vain; trifling.

Foolish delights and fond abusions,
Which doe that sence besiege with light illusions.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 11.

But *foolish* and unlearned questions avoid. 2 Tim. ii. 23.

Here lies our sovereign lord the king,
Whose word no man relies on;
He never says a *foolish* thing,
Nor ever does a wise one.
Earl of Rochester, Written on the Bedchamber Door of
[Charles II.

Whatever *foolish* notions the novelists may have instilled into our minds, woman is not all emotion.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 408.

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

A *foolish* figure he must make. *Prior*, Alma, i.

4. Denoting or indicative of folly.

A *foolish* hanging of thy nether lip.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

While wits and Templars every sentence raise,
And wonder with a *foolish* face of praise.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 212.

5†. Slight; insignificant.

Nay, gentlemen, prepare not to be gone;
We have a trifling *foolish* banquet towards.
Shak., R. and J., i. 5.

=**Syn.** *Silly, Foolish* (see *absurd*); shallow, brainless, harebrained, simple.

foolishly (fö′lish-li), *adv.* In a foolish manner; without understanding or judgment; unwisely; indiscreetly.

He that a fool doth very wisely hit
Doth very *foolishly*, although he smart,
Not to seem senseless of the bob.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

As *foolishly* . . . as I
Deal with the chess when I am drunk?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 35.

foolishness (fö′lish-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being foolish; want of understanding; folly.

Is virtue then, unless of Christian growth,
Mere fallacy, or *foolishness*, or both?
Cowper, Truth, l. 516.

"Ugh!" cried the Sun, and vizoring up a red
And cipher face of rounded *foolishness*,
Push'd horse across the foamings of the ford.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. A foolish practice; an absurdity.

The preaching of the cross is to them that perish *foolishness*. 1 Cor. i. 18.

=**Syn. 1.** Silliness, stupidity, imbecility, dullness, doltishness, nonsense, absurdity.

foolish-witty†, *a.* Foolish in wisdom.

And [she] sings extemporally a woeful ditty;
How love makes young men thrall, and old men dote;
How love is wise in folly, *foolish-witty*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 838.

fool-killer (föl′kil″ėr), *n.* An imaginary personage invested with authority to put to death anybody notoriously guilty of great folly. [Humorous, U. S.]

Now and then Niagara has ably assisted the *fool-killer* by knocking out gentlemen who bid for fame by going over the Falls in a barrel. *New York Tribune*, Dec. 23, 1888.

fool-large†, *a.* [< ME. *folelarge*, < OF. *fol large*, foolishly liberal: see *fool*1 and *large*.] Foolishly liberal; improvident. *Chaucer.*

fool-largesse† (fōl'lär'jes), *n.* Foolish expenditure; waste.

Eschue *fool-largesse*, the which men clepen waste. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

foolocracy (fōl-ok'ra̤-si), *n.*; pl. *foolocracies* (-siz). [< *fool*1 + *-o-cracy*, government, as *demo-cracy*, *aristo-cracy*, etc.] The rule of fools; government by fools or incompetent persons. [Humorous.]

What oceans of absurdity and nonsense will the new liberties of Scotland disclose! Yet this is better than the old infamous jobbing and the *foolocracy* under which it has so long laboured. *Sydney Smith*, To John Murray.

fool-plough† (fōl'plou), *n.* A rustic sport or pageant in which a number of sword-dancers dragged a plow, attended with music and persons grotesquely attired.

The *fool-plough* was, perhaps, the yule-plough; it is also called the white-plough, because the gallant young men that compose the pageant appear to be dressed in their shirts, without coats or waistcoats; upon which great numbers of ribbands folded into roses are loosely stitched. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 450.

foolscap (fōlz'kap), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** See *fool's cap*, under *fool*1.—**2.** A writing-paper, usually folded, varying in size from 12 × 15 to 12½ × 16 inches: so called from its former watermark, the outline of a fool's head and cap, for which other devices are now substituted.

[The Rump Parliament ordered that the royal arms in the watermark of the paper should be removed and a *fool's cap* and bells substituted. See 'N. & Q.,' 2d ser., I. 251, and Archæologia, XII. 117. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 420.]

The precious lines were written out on *foolscap*—all too short for the purpose. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 57.

3. A bivalve mollusk, *Isocardia cor*, better known as *heart-shell*.

II. *a.* Of the size known as *foolscap*.

fool's-coat (fōlz'kōt), *n.* The European goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*.

fool's-parsley (fōlz'pärs'li), *n.* See *parsley*.

foolstones (fōl'stōnz), *n.* An old name for the British orchids *Orchis Morio* and *O. mascula*. Also called *dogstones*.

fool-trap (fōl'trap), *n.* A trap or snare to catch fools.

Bets, at first, were *fooltraps*, where the wise,
Like spiders, lay in ambush for the flies. *Dryden.*

foor1 (fōr). [< ME. *for*, < AS. *fōr*, pl. *fōron*, pret. of *faran*, fare: see *fare*1, *v.*] A dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *fare*1.

As o'er the moor they lightly *foor*.
Burns, There was a Lass, they ca'd her Meg.

foor2 (fōr), *n.* [A var. of *ford*, or perhaps ult. < AS. *fōr*, a journey, < *faran*, go: see *fare*1, *v.*, *foor*1, *ford*.] A ford over a river. [Prov. Eng.]

foor3 (fōr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *furrow*. [North. Eng.]

foor4 (fōr), *n.* [E. dial.] A strong scent or odor. [Prov. Eng.]

Foorsday (fōrz'dā), *n.* [Sc. dial., = E. *Thursday*; cf. *fill*2 = *thill*, etc.] Thursday. [Scotch.]

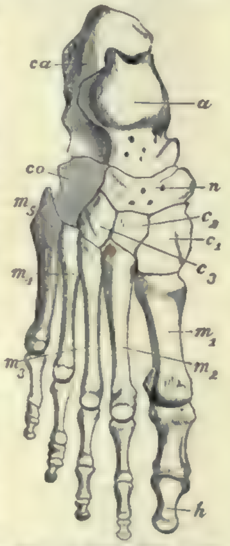
foot (fůt), *n.*; pl. *feet* (fēt). [< ME. *foot*, *fot*, pl. *feet*, *fet*, < AS. *fōt*, pl. *fēt* = OS. OFries. *fōt* = D. *voet* = MLG. *vōt*, LG. *foot*, *fot*, *fōt* = OHG. *fuoz*, MHG. *vuoz*, G. *fuss* = Icel. *fōtr* = Dan. *fod* = Sw. *fot* = Goth. *fōtus*, foot; Teut. stem *fōt-*, in ablaut relation with a stem *fat-*, *fet-*, appearing in AS. *fæt* (in comp.), a step, going, Icel. *fet* (= Dan. *fjed* = Sw. *fjät*), a pace, step, foot (of length), *fit*, the webbed foot of a water-bird, Sc. *fit*, foot (see *fit*4); AS. *feter*, E. *fetter*, etc.; ME. *fetlak*, E. *fetlock*, etc.; AS. *fetian*, E. *fet*, bring, Icel. *feta*, find one's way, etc. (see *fet*1); = L. *pes* (*ped-*) (> It. *piede* = Sp. *pié* = Pg. Pr. *pe* = F. *pied*), foot, stem *ped-* appearing also in *peda*, a footstep, *pedica*, a fetter, etc., *oppidum*, town, etc., related to stem *pod-* in *tripudium*, a dance, etc., = Gr. πούς (ποδ-), Æolic πώς, foot, related to stem πεδ- in πέδη, a fetter, πέδον, the ground, πέδιλον, a sandal, πέζα, instep, bottom, end, dial. foot, πεζός, on foot, etc.; = Lith. *padas* = Lett. *pēhda* = Zend *pādha* (Pers. *pāi*, *pá*, Hind. *pā*), foot, = Skt. *pad*, foot, *pada*, step, foot, < Skt. √ *pad*, go, step, tread. Hence ult., from the AS., *fetter*, *fetlock*, *fet*1, *fet*3, *fit*4, etc.; from the L., *pedal*, *pedestal*, *pedestrian*, *pedicel*, *pediment*, etc., *biped*, *quadruped*, *centiped*, etc., *expede*, *impede*, *expedite*, etc., *peon*, *pawn*2, etc.; from the Gr., *podagra*, *podocarp*, etc., *podium*, *peu*, etc., *dipody*, *tripod*, etc., *octopus*, *polypus*, *polyp*, etc.] **1.** In man and other vertebrate animals, the terminal part of the leg, upon which the body rests in standing; one of the pedal extremities.

Thou makes the for to kysse His mouthe by deuocyone and gastely prayere, bot thou tredis apone his *fete* and defoules thame. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

If the *foot* shall say, Because I am not the hand, I am not of the body; is it therefore not of the body? 1 Cor. xii. 15.

Many a light *foot* shone like a jewel set
In the dark crag. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

In man the feet are the terminal segments of the posterior limbs, corresponding to the hands or the anterior extremities, and extending from the ankle-joint or tibiotarsal articulation to the end of the toes. The foot is divided into three parts, the tarsus or ankle, the metatarsus or instep, and the phalanges, digits, or toes. It contains 26 bones: namely, 7 tarsals, the astragalus, calcaneum, scaphoid, cuboid, and 3 cuneiform bones; 5 metatarsals; and 14 phalanges, 3 to each of the digits except the great toe, which has 2. The axis of the foot is at right angles with that of the leg, and the whole sole rests upon the ground. The principal muscles acting upon the foot are the anterior and posterior tibial, the three peroneal, the gastrocnemii and soleus, and the flexors and extensors of the toes. In many mammals the structure of the foot is much the same as in man, especially in those which are plantigrade; but the term is extended usually to the corresponding segment of the fore limb. In digitigrade mammals which walk upon the toes, as cats and dogs, or upon the ends of the toes, as in hoofed quadrupeds, the foot, properly speaking, extends up the limb: thus, in the horse, for example, the feet reach up to the hock of the hind limb and the so-called knee of the fore limb (see cut under *perissodactyl*); but in popular language *foot* is restricted to the phalangeal part of the foot, which rests on the ground in walking. In birds the foot is properly the whole of the hind limb up to the tibiotarsal joint, commonly but wrongly called the knee, and includes the tarsometatarsus and toes; but it is popularly restricted to the toes alone. In reptiles and batrachians which have limbs, the foot is the terminal segment of either fore or hind limb, as in other vertebrates. The hind foot is technically called the *pes*.



Bones of Human Foot, or Pes, the third principal segment of the hind limb, consisting of tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges.

a, astragalus; *ca*, calcaneum; *n*, navicular, or scaphoid; *co*, cuboid; c_1, c_2, c_3, entocuneiform, mesocuneiform, and ectocuneiform, or inner middle, and outer cuneiform bones. The foregoing seven bones constitute the tarsus, and m_1 to m_5, first to the fifth metatarsal, constitute the metatarsus. The remaining fourteen bones are the phalanges, three to each digit excepting the great toe; *h*, distal phalanx of the hallux or great toe.

2. In invertebrate animals, some part serving the purpose of a foot. (*a*) In mollusks, any surface or part of the body upon which the animal rests or moves. It is often extensile or protrusible, as in gastropods, and is technically called the *podium*. See cuts under *Helicidæ* and *Lamellibranchiata*. (*b*) In insects, specifically, the tarsus. (*c*) In arthropods, the leg. The modifications of the limbs have different names, as *swimming-feet* or *pliopods*, *ambulatory feet*, etc. (*d*) In worms, one of the bristly appendages called *parapodia*. See cut under *præstomium*. (*e*) In echinoderms, a tubular prolongation of the body through an ambulacrum. See *tube-foot*. (*f*) In protozoans, a temporary prolongation of the body, called a *false foot*. See *pseudopodium*.

3. *Milit.*, soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry as distinguished from cavalry: used collectively for *foot-soldiers*: as, a regiment of *foot*; the Tenth (regiment of) *foot*.

Part wield their arms, part curb the foaming steed,
Single or in array of battle ranged
Both horse and *foot*, nor idly mustering stood.
Milton, P. L., xi. 645.

Here I leave my second leg,
And the Forty-second *foot*.
Hood, Faithless Nelly Gray.

4. Something which bears a resemblance to an animal's foot in shape, or in its office as a support or base, or in its position as a terminus or lowest part.

The groove . . . divides the bottom of the type into two parts called the *feet*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 698.

Specifically—(*a*) The part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot. (*b*) A mechanical contrivance acting like the foot of a man in the propulsion of automatic machines. (*c*) The lower part of the leg of a chair or any other support or shaft.

5. The lowest part or foundation; the part opposite to the head or top; the bottom; also, the last of a row or series: as, the *foot* of a mountain, of a column, or of a class.

Departyng owt of thys forseyd churche of ower lady, we Came to the *fote* of the Mounte of Olyvete.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

In a Parlour at his beds *feete* were 3000 Talents of golde.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 363.

When she cam to the gallows *foot*,
The saut tear blinded her ee.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 330).

The generous man in the ordinary acceptation, without respect of the demands of his own family, will soon find upon the *foot* of his account that he has sacrificed to fools, knaves, flatterers, or the deservedly unhappy, all the opportunities of affording any future assistance where it ought to be. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 346.

6. A blow with the foot. [Rare.]

Harry, giving him a slight *foot*, laid him on the broad of his back. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II.

7†. The concluding refrain or burden of a song.

Fote, or repete of a dittye or verse, whiche is often repeted. *Huloet*, 1552.

Ele, leuf, iou, iou; whereof the first is the cry and voyce they commonly use to one another to make haste, or else it is the *foot* of some song of triumph.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 11.

8†. Footing; basis; principle: used only in the singular.

This distinction set the controversy upon a new *foot*, and seemed to be very well approved by most that heard it. *Addison*, Coffee-House Debates.

I . . . shall take it ill if you don't keep up the correspondence on the same *foot*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 126.

I continued upon the same *foot* of acquaintance with the two lords last mentioned, until the time of prince George's death. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

We ought not to treat such miscreants as these upon the same *foot* of fair disputants. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 135.

9†. Regular or normal value or price; par.

Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means (be it lands or goods) far under *foot*. *Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1887).

10. A unit of length, originally the length of a man's foot. Abbreviated *ft.* The English foot (in use in the United States) contains 12 inches, and is equal to 30.48 centimeters. It seems to have slightly lengthened since the time of Henry VII. The feet in use in different European countries before the introduction of the metric system varied from 9 to 21 English inches. The ancient Roman foot is known from a number of extant standards to have been equal to 11.65 English inches. Other ancient feet are of uncertain length, even when their existence is not in doubt; especially, there is at present much dispute concerning the Attic foot. (See *geometrical foot*, below.) The following table gives the prevalent opinions concerning the lengths of the ancient feet and well-determined values of the more important modern units of this name, all expressed in English inches:

Ancient feet.	*Inches.*	*Modern feet.*	*Inches.*
Great Ptolemaic	13.98	Spain (foot of Burgos)	10.968
Lesser Ptolemaic	12.14	Dresden commercial foot	11.128
Ionic	13.78	Wurtemberg	11.276
Philetærian	12.99	Poland	11.325
Phrygian	10.93	Cassel Werkfuss	11.328
Æginetan	13.11	Lübeck	11.329
Olympic	12.62	Bremen	11.387
Attic	11.64	Bavaria	11.458
Italic	10.83	Sweden	11.689
Roman	11.65	Nuremberg	11.926
Ancient German	13.11	Prussia	12.357
Medieval feet.		Vienna	12.443
Ancient Welsh	9	Venice	13.672
Scotch	12.064	Cassel Ruthenfuss	15.700
Modern feet.		Piedmont (piede Liprando)	20.223
(Measures of the Russian commission.)		(From other authorities.)	
Sicily	10.183	French pied du roi	12.789

A foot of grindstone was formerly 8 inches.

The great culverin [of 1551] was nearly 10 *feet* long, [and] weighed 4,000 lbs. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 21.

[In this sense *foot* was formerly, and still is dialectally, often used for the plural, as well as in idiomatic combinations like a three-*foot* reflector, an 8-*foot* stop.

The boke seith, he was xiiij *foote* of lengthe, and half a palme be-twene his browes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.]

11. In *pros.*, a group of syllables, of which one is distinguished above the others, which are relatively less marked in enunciation; a section of a rhythmical series consisting of a thesis and an arsis. The Greeks first gave the name *foot* (πούς) to the group of times marked by and coincident with one rise and one fall of the human foot in dancing or in beating time. The time or syllable marked alike by the ictus or stress of voice, and by the beat of foot or hand in marking time, they accordingly called the *thesis* (θέσις) or 'setting down' (of the foot), and the remaining interval before or after this the *arsis* (ἄρσις) or 'raising' (of the foot). Many Latin and modern writers have introduced great confusion into metrical nomenclature by directly interchanging the meaning of the words *arsis* and *thesis*. (See *arsis*.) An uninterrupted succession of feet constitutes a colon or series, and the name *line* or *verse* is given to a colon, cola, or period, if written in one line. In accentual poetry, as in English, and other modern languages in which the syllabic accent is chiefly a stress of the voice, the rhythmical ictus regularly coincides with the syllabic accent, and the relative length of time taken in pronouncing a syllable is almost entirely disregarded. In the poetry of the Greeks, Romans, Hindus, and other nations in whose languages the syllabic accent was chiefly a matter of tone or pitch, quantity — that is, the length of time taken in pronouncing each syllable — determined the rhythm. In Greek and Roman rhythmics and metrics a unit of time is assumed, called a *primary* or *fundamental time* or *mora*, or specifically a *time*, and this is regarded as the ordinary or normal short (marked ⏑), and expressed in verbal composition by a short syllable. The ordinary or normal long (marked –) is equal to two times or moræ, and is expressed by a long syllable. Metrical classification of such feet is based either on metrical *magnitude* — that is, on the length of the foot as measured in moræ or times, each long being reckoned as two shorts — or on the *pedal ratio* — that is, the proportion of the number of times in the thesis to that in the arsis.

> From long to long in solemn sort
> Slow Spondee stalks; strong *foot!* yet ill able
> Ever to come up with Dactyl trisyllable.
> *Coleridge*, Metrical Feet.

12. In *music:* (*a*) A drone-bass. (*b*) A chorus or refrain; a burden. (*c*) In *organ-building:* (1) The part of a pipe below its mouth. (2) A measure or name used in denoting the pitch of stops. The standard of reference is the length of an open pipe belonging to the second C below middle C. A unison stop is called an 8-foot stop, because in this case the pipe is about 8 feet long. Similarly, an octave stop is called a 4-foot stop; a double or suboctave stop, a 16-foot stop, etc. (See *stop*.) The usage has been extended to the designation of the pitch of particular tones and of instruments. Thus, the second C below middle C is called 8-foot C, and all the tones in the octave above it 8-foot tones, or tones in the 8-foot octave, while the first C below middle C is called 4-foot C, etc. Thus, also, the piccolo is called a 4-foot instrument, because its tones are an octave above the notes written.

13. The commercial name for one of the small plates of tortoise-shell which line the carapace: commonly used in the plural.—**14.** One of the small marginal plates of the upper shell of the hawkbill turtle. Also called *nose*.—**15†.** Sediment: same as *foots*.

> Much of this Waxe had a great *foote* and is not so faire waxe as in times past wee haue had. You must cause the *foote* to bee taken off before you doe weigh it.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 306.

Accentual feet. See *accentual*.—**Ball of the foot.** See *ball*^{1}.—**By foot**, by walking.—**Cubic foot**, a cube whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 1,728 cubic inches.—**Dactylic foot.** See *isorrhythmic*.—**Druid's foot.** See *Druid*.—**Drusian foot.** See *Drusian*^{1}.—**False feet.** (*a*) In *Protozoa*, pseudopods. (*b*) In *Crustacea*, the swimming-feet or abdominal appendages.—**Foot-and-mouth disease**, aphthæ epizoöticæ, a contagious affection which attacks cattle and other animals, manifesting itself by lameness, indisposition to eat, and general febrile symptoms, with eruptions of small vesicles on the feet, in the mouth, and elsewhere. It may be communicated to persons who drink the unboiled milk of cows affected with the disease.—**Foot of a fine.** See *fine*^{1}.—**Fungus foot of India, Madura foot.** Same as *mycetoma*.—**Geometrical** or **philosophical foot**, a foot in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by writers of all countries, equal, according to the researches of De Morgan, to about 9.8 English inches.

> An inch [is] one-tenth of a *philosophical foot*.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. x. 10, note.

On foot. (*a*) Standing or moving on the feet; afoot.

> And Vlfin light down *on foote* to sp[e]ke with this man, and hym axed what he was. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 72.

> To come *on fote* to hunt and shote
> To get us mete in store.
> *The Nut-Brown Maid* (Percy's Reliques, p. 182).

> Though I got very close up to my game, they were *on foot* before I saw them, and I did not get a standing shot.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 301.

(*b*) In health or activity; able to go about. [Colloq.] (*c*) In progress; going on.

> It was a glorious July morning, and there was nothing particular *on foot*. In the afternoon, there would be drives and walks, perhaps.
> *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, viii.

Square foot, a square whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 144 square inches.—**To bind** or **tie hand and foot.** See *hand*.—**To brace the feet**, to understand (something); be or become posted (on any subject); learn or know the ropes: a sailors' phrase, apparently from the literal bracing of the feet in the rigging of a ship.—**To cover the feet**, in *Scrip.*, to ease nature.

> And he came to the sheepcotes by the way, where was a cave; and Saul went in to *cover* his *feet*. 1 Sam. xxiv. 3.

To fall on one's feet, to find one's feet. See the verbs. —**To keep one's foot†**, to maintain proper conduct.

> *Keep* thy *foot* when thou goest to the house of God.
> Eccl. v. 1.

To know the length of one's foot, to understand a person thoroughly; take his measure.

> Nosce teipsum, *take the length of your* own *foot*.
> *Withals.*

To put one's best foot forward or **foremost.** (*a*) To use all possible despatch.

> But *put your best foot forward*, or I fear
> That we shall miss the mail.
> *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

(*b*) To appear to the best advantage; make as good an appearance or impression as possible; use one's most effective resources; do one's very best.—**To put one's foot in it**, to spoil a thing completely; ruin it; make a mess of it; get one's self into a scrape.—**To put one's foot into**, to enter into; join in.

> The Dutch Captain here *put his foot into* the conversation. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

To set on foot, to originate; begin; put in motion: as, to *set on foot* a subscription.

> Such designs are generally *set on foot* by the secret motion and instigation of the peers and nobles.
> *Bacon*, Political Fables, viii., Expl.

> He, then, who *sets* a colony *on foot*, designs a great work.
> *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 90.

To take foot†, to take to one's heels.

> Come on to me now, Livingston,
> Or then *take foot* and flee.
> *Lord Livingston* (Child's Ballads, III. 346).

Washing of feet, a ceremony in the Roman Catholic, Greek, Russian, and some other churches, as those of the Dunkers, Winebrennerians, etc., in commemoration of Christ's washing of the feet of his disciples after the last supper (John xiii. 4–17), both as a symbol of spiritual cleansing and as a lesson to them of humility and good will. The washing of others' feet, for their relief from the effects of exposure in a hot climate with but slight or no covering, has always been a common practice in Oriental countries, generally performed by menials; and religious ideas have often been associated with the practice. In the Roman Catholic Church the ceremony is observed on Thursday of Holy Week. The pope washes the feet of thirteen poor priests, and the principal priests or prelates of the Roman Catholic churches wash the feet of twelve poor persons. The ceremony is also called *mandatum* or *maundy*. See *Maundy Thursday*.

foot (fůt), *v.* [< *foot, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go on foot; walk.

> The little girls were timid and grave. As they *footed* slowly up the aisle, each one took a moment's glance at the Englishman. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 193.

2. To tread to measure or music; dance; skip.

> He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
> That featly *footing* seem'd to skim the ground.
> *Dryden*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 216.

> My feet, which only nature taught to go,
> Did never yet the art of *footing* know.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Dancing.

3. In *falconry*, to seize the game with the talons and kill it.

> A hawk is said to *foot* well, or to be a good footer, when she is successful in killing. Many hawks are very fine flyers without being good footers. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

4. To amount to; sum up: as, their purchases *footed* up pretty high. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To tread with the feet, as in walking; traverse on foot; pass over by walking: as, to *foot* the green; to *foot* the whole distance.

> Swithold *footed* thrice the old [wold].
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

> Then aye he harped, and aye he carped,
> Till a' the lordlings *footed* the floor.
> *Lochmaben Harper* (Child's Ballads, VI. 8).

2. To strike with the foot; kick; spurn.

> You, that did void your rheum upon my beard,
> And *foot* me, as you spurn a stranger cur,
> Over your threshold. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

> For there the pride of all her heart will bow,
> When you shall *foot* her from you, not she you.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

3. To fix firmly on the feet; set up; settle; establish.

> Despatch us with all speed, lest that our king
> Come here himself to question our delay;
> For he is *footed* in this land already.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4.

> What confederacy have you with the traitors
> Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

4†. To seize with the foot or feet, or paws or talons.

> The holy eagle
> Stoop'd, as to *foot* us.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

5. To add or make a foot to: as, to *foot* a stocking or boot.

> 80 women were carried in chaires *footed* with gold, and 500 in others *footed* with silver, very sumptuously attired.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 85.

6. To add, as the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot: generally with *up:* as, to *foot up* an account.—**7.** To pay; liquidate: as, to *foot* the bill. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To foot her up**, in *seine-fishing*, to keep the bottom of the net from lifting from the ground during the process of hauling, by putting first one foot and then the other on its lower edge.—**To foot it.** (*a*) To walk.

> Who that has seen it can forget . . . the strange, elastic rhythm of the whole regiment *footing it* in time?
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 203.

(*b*) To dance.

> Lo! how finely the Graces can *it foote*
> To the Instrument. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

> I'd *foot it* with e'er a captain in the county;—but these outlandish heathen allemandes and cotillons are quite beyond me. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

foot-artillery (fůt'är-til″ẹ-ri), *n.* See phrase under *artillery*.

footback (fůt'bak), *n.* [< *foot* + *back*^{1}.] Foot: a humorous imitation of *horseback*.

> Tolossa hath forgot that it was sometime sackt, and beggars that euer they carried their fardles on *footback*.
> *Nash*, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon.

foot-balister† (fůt'bal″is-tėr), *n.* An unmounted archer.

foot-ball (fůt'bâl), *n.* **1.** A ball consisting originally of an inflated bladder, now of a hollow globe of india-rubber or of heavy canvas saturated with rubber, cased in leather, round or oval in shape, and designed to be driven by the foot in the game called by the same name. See def. 2.

> The sturdie plowman, lustie, strong, and bold,
> Overcometh the winter with driving the *foote-ball*,
> Forgetting labour and many a grievous fall.
> *Alex. Barclay*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes.
> [p. 169.

2. A game played with such a ball by two parties of players on a level plot of ground, at each end of which is a goal through or beyond which the players strive to drive the ball. There are various ways of playing the game, the two most commonly recognized being the "Association" and the "Rugby" game, the latter either in its original form or as played in America in a modified form. The field is 330 feet long by 160 wide, and in the middle of each end is a goal formed of two upright posts, in the Rugby game 18½ feet apart with a cross-bar 10 feet above the ground, and in the Association game 24 feet apart with a cross-bar 8 feet from the ground. There are 11 players on each side (in the Rugby game sometimes 15), divided into *rushers* and *backs;* the special object of the former being to check their opponents and to rush or push forward the ball in a body, and of the latter to kick or run with the ball. The two sides cast lots, the winner having the privilege of beginning the game with possession of the ball, or of selecting the goal. In the Rugby game the players can kick, run with, or throw the ball (but not throw it forward toward their opponents' goal); in the Association game they can only kick it. The playing is begun by *kicking off* the ball from midway between the goals, and the players strive to force the ball through or beyond their opponents' goal. In the Association game, to win a goal the ball must be kicked through the goal below the cross-bar, and the side securing the largest number of goals wins the game. In the Rugby game scoring is by *goals*, *touch-downs*, and *safety touch-downs* or *safeties*. A goal is won by kicking the ball through or above the goal-posts over the cross-bar; a touch-down, by carrying the ball behind the goal and there touching it to the ground, which gives the player a *try* — that is, the right to carry the ball out in front of the goal and try to kick a goal; a safety touch-down or safety, by forcing one's opponents to touch the ball to the ground behind one's own goal. The play continues for a certain length of time (in 1899 one hour and ten minutes), divided into two parts by a short intermission, at which time the players change sides. Football is an ancient game, probably introduced into Great Britain by the Romans, though the first distinct mention of it is in Fitzstephen's History of London, about 1175.

> *Stew.* I'll not be strucken, my lord.
> *Kent.* Nor tripped neither; you base *foot-ball* player.
> [Tripping up his heels.] *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

> The danger attending this pastime occasioned king James I. to say, "From this court I debarre all rough and violent exercises, as the *foot-ball*, meeter for lameing than making able the users thereof."
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 169.

3. Figuratively, an object or a person subjected to hard usage or to many vicissitudes or changes of condition: as, he was the *foot-ball* of fortune.

foot-band (fůt'band), *n.* [< *foot* + *band*^{3}.] A band of infantry.

foot-bank (fůt'bangk), *n.* In *fort.*, a raised way along the inside of a parapet; a banquette.

foot-barracks (fůt'bar″ạks), *n. pl.* Barracks for infantry.

foot-base (fůt'bās), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding above a plinth.

foot-bath (fůt'bȧth), *n.* **1.** The act of bathing the feet.—**2.** A vessel for bathing or washing the feet.

foot-bench (fůt'bench), *n.* A low bench for several persons sitting in a row to rest their feet upon, as in a church pew or the like.

foot-blower (fůt'blō″ėr), *n.* A bellows worked by the foot.

> A *foot-blower*, from which the blast is created by air-pressure, caused by repeated strokes of a pair of bellows filling an elastic air-reservoir. *W. A. Ross*, Blowpipe, p. 1.

foot-board (fůt'bōrd), *n.* **1.** A support for the foot, as in a boat or carriage, or at a workman's bench.—**2.** An upright piece across the foot of a bedstead.—**3.** The platform on which the driver and fireman of a locomotive engine stand; a foot-plate.—**4.** A small platform at the back of a carriage on which the footman stands.

footboy (fůt'boi), *n.* [< *foot* + *boy*. Cf. the older term *footknave*.] A boy in waiting; an attendant in livery; a lackey; a link-boy.

> The high promotion of his grace of Canterbury,
> Who holds his state at door, 'mongst pursuivants,
> Pages, and *footboys*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

> O, sir, his lackey, . . . a monster, a very monster in apparel; and not like a Christian *footboy*, or a gentleman's lackey. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

Too proud for dairy-work, or sale of eggs,
Expect her soon with *footboy* at her heels.
Cowper, Task, iv. 550.

foot-breadth (fůt′bredth), *n.* The breadth of the foot; an area as large as the sole of the foot.

I will not give you of their land, no, not so much as a *foot breadth*. Deut. ii. 5.

foot-bridge (fůt′brij), *n.* [< ME. *fotebrydge*; < *foot* + *bridge*^{1}.] 1. A bridge for foot-passengers.

And many yeres byfore ye passyon of our Lorde there lay ouer the same a tree for a *fote brydge*, wherof the holy crosse was afterwardes made.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 31.

2. In *mach.*, a curved bar which serves as a step for the foot or toe of a mill-spindle.

foot-brig (fůt′brig), *n.* A dialectal form of *foot-bridge*.

foot-cloth (fůt′klôth), *n.* 1. A large sumpter-cloth, or housing of a horse, formerly in use and considered a mark of dignity and state.

Three times to-day my *foot-cloth* horse did stumble,
And started, when he look'd upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the slaughterhouse.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

Cade. Thou dost ride on a *foot-cloth*, dost thou not?
Say. What of that?
Cade. Marry, thou oughtest not to let thy horse wear a cloak, when honester men than thou go in their hose and doublets. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

How he should worshipped be, and reverenced,
Ride with his furs and *foot-cloths*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

2. A carpet or rug.

Abbot Egelric . . . gave to that church [at Croyland] before the year 992, "two large *foot-cloths* (so carpets were then called) woven with lions to be laid out before the high altar, and two shorter ones trailed all over with flowers." *S. K. Handbook*, Textile Fabrics, p. 103.

Tumbled on the purple *footcloth*, lay
The lily-shining child. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

foot-cushion (fůt′kůsh″on̤), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *foot-pad*, 3.

footed (fůt′ed), *a.* [< *foot* + *-ed*^{2}.] Provided with a foot or feet: usually in composition: as, four-*footed*.

She fulmined out her scorn of laws Salique
And little-*footed* China. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

footer (fůt′ėr), *n.* 1. One who goes on foot; a walker. [Colloq.]

He had the reputation of being the best *footer* in the West. . . . The next day some of the chiefs determined that their best walker should accompany him to see if he could not be walked down.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Sept. 21, 1881.

2. In *falconry*, a hawk which seizes its prey with its talons.

They [the great northern falcons] are considerably swifter than the peregrines, and are most deadly *footers*.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 10.

3. A stroke with the foot; a kick at a foot-ball. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]—4. An idler. [Prov. Eng.]

foote-saunte†, *n.* [Perhaps < *foot* + **saunt* = *saint*^{2}, var. of *cent*, F. *cent*, a hundred; allusion obscure.] A certain game at cards. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse (1579).

footfall (fůt′fâl), *n.* A footstep; the tread of the foot.

I should evermore be vext with thee
In hanging robe or vacant ornament,
Or ghostly *footfall* echoing on the stair.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

footfast† (fůt′fȧst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fotefest* (as noun); < *foot* + *fast*^{1}.] I. *a.* 1. Held by the foot; hence, fettered; captive.

II. *n.* A captive; a prisoner.

That he herde sighinge of *fotefeste* sone [authorized version, To hear the groaning of the prisoner].
Ps. ci. 21, ME. version (cii. 20, authorized version).

foot-fight (fůt′fīt), *n.* A fight between persons on foot.

So began our *footfight*, in such sort that we were well entered to blood of both sides. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

foot-folk (fůt′fōk), *n.* [< ME. *footefolk*, *fotefolke* (= D. *voetvolk* = MHG. *vuozvolc*, G. *fussvolk* = Sw. *fotfolk* = Dan. *fodfolk*); < *foot* + *folk*.] Infantry.

The *footefolk* and sympyl knaves
In hand they hente ful good staves.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4529.

A favourite book of his grandfather had been the life of old George Frundsberg of Mindelheim, a colonel of *foot-folk* in the Imperial service at Pavia fight.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxiii.

foot-follower†, *n.* [ME. *footfolower*, *feetfolower* (tr. L. *pedisequus*, m., *pedisequa*, f.); < *foot* + *follower*.] A follower; an attendant; a retainer.

Abigail hizede and roos and stiede vpon the asse, and fyue childwymmen hir *feetfolowers* wenten with hir.
Wyclif, 1 Ki. (1 Sam.) xxv. 42 (Oxf.).

foot-gear (fůt′gēr), *n.* Covering for the feet; shoes or boots and stockings.

Their *foot-gear* testified no higher than the ankle to the muddy pilgrimage these good people found themselves engaged in. *Carlyle.*

foot-geld†, *n.* [In old law, repr. ME. **fotgeld* or **fotgild*, < *fot*, foot, + *geld*, *gild*, a payment: see *yield*.] In *old Eng. forest law*, a fine for not expeditating dogs in a royal forest.

foot-gin†, *n.* [< ME. **footgin*, *feetgyn*; < *foot* + *gin*^{3}.] A snare for the feet.

Vnpitous men, waitende, as foulers, grenes puttende and *feetgynnes*, to ben caȝt men. *Wyclif*, Jer. v. 26.

foot-glove† (fůt′gluv), *n.* A kind of stocking; a warm muffler for the feet.

The buskins and *foot-gloves* we wore. *Defoe.*

foot-grain (fůt′grān), *n.* A unit of mechanical work, equal to the work done by a force of one grain acting through a distance of one foot.

foot-grin†, *n.* [ME. *footgrene*; < *foot* + *grin*^{2}.] A snare for the feet.

His *footgrene* [var. *foottrappe*, Purv.] is hid in the erthe.
Wyclif, Job xviii. 10 (Oxf.).

foot-guard (fůt′gärd), *n.* 1. A boot or pad worn by a horse to prevent wounding the feet by interfering or overreaching.—2. *pl.* Guards of infantry. The foot-guards in the British army form the garrison of the metropolis and the guard of the sovereign at Windsor. They consist of three regiments, the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards.

foot-halt (fůt′hâlt), *n.* [< *foot* + *halt*^{1}.] A disease incident to sheep, and said to proceed from a worm which enters between the hoofs.

foot-handed (fůt′han″ded), *a.* Pedimanous: a term applied to certain *Chiropoda* (which see).

foot-hawker (fůt′hâ″kėr), *n.* One who travels on foot to sell his wares; a peddler.

The revenue from the *foot-hawkers'* licences, about 30,000*l.* per annum, was collected with considerable difficulty. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 38.

foot-hedge (fůt′hej), *n.* A slight dry hedge of thorns, to protect a newly planted hedge. Also called *footset*. [Prov. Eng.]

foot-hill (fůt′hil), *n.* A distinct lower part of a mountain; one of the hills or minor elevations of a mountain range which lie next the valley and form the transitions between that and the higher portions: most commonly in the plural: as, the *foot-hills* of the Sierra Nevada.

The tangled, woody, and almost trackless *foot-hills* that enclose the valley . . . were dwarfed into satellites by the bulk and bearing of Mount Saint Helena.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 34.

There are towns situated at various elevations among our mountains and *foot-hills*, so sheltered as to be very free from winds. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 673.

foothold (fůt′hōld), *n.* 1. That which sustains the feet firmly and prevents them from slipping; that on which one may stand or tread securely; hence, firm standing; footing; stable position; settlement; establishment.

He determined to march at once against the enemy, and prevent his gaining a permanent *foothold* in the kingdom.
Prescott.

It was the first *foothold* of the barbarian, the gate by which he seemed likely to open his way to the possession of the central peninsula of Europe.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 321.

Fancy flutters over these vague wastes like a butterfly blown out to sea, and finds no *foothold*.
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

2. A kind of light india-rubber overshoe, leaving the heel unprotected; a sandal. Sometimes called *tip*.

foothook (fůt′hůk), *n.* The supposed original of *futtock* (which see). [The word *foothook* has not been found in actual use.]

foot-hot (fůt′hot), *adv.* [< ME. *foothot*, *fotehote*; < *foot* + *hot*; cf. *hotfoot*.] In *hunting*, in hot haste; hence, in extended use, with all expedition.

And Custance han they take anon, *foot-hot*,
And in a ship al sterelees, God wot,
They han hir set. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 340.

footing (fůt′ing), *n.* [< ME. *foting* (= G. *fussung*); verbal n. of *foot*, *v.*] 1. Walk; tread; step; footstep.

The famous witnesse of our wonted praise,
They trampled have with their fowle *footings* trade [tread],
And like to troubled puddles have them made.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 276.

I would out-night you, did no body come;
But, hark, I hear the *footing* of a man.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

Yet, in the bulk of empty house above him, he could surely hear a stir of delicate *footing*—he was surely conscious, inexplicably conscious, of some presence.
R. L. Stevenson, Markheim.

2. Dance; rhythmical tread.

Make holiday; your rye-straw hats put on,
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Your dance is the best language of some comedies,
And *footing* runs away with all.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 2.

3. Track; footprint. [Rare.]

I follow here the *footing* of thy feete.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 34.

Or, like a nymph with long dishevell'd hair,
Dance on the sands, and yet no *footing* seen.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 148.

Master Kniuet writeth that hee saw *footings* at Port Desire as bigge as foure of oures: and two men newly buried, one of which was fourteene spans long.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 851.

4. Place for the foot; ground to stand on.

Stand sure and take good *foting*.
Skelton, Colin Clout, l. 1071.

Such spoils her desperate step had sought,
Where scarce was *footing* for the goat.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 21.

Rubbing his eyes, he followed Joe down the dark, uncertain *footing* of the stairs.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 126.

Hence—5. Established place; secure position; foothold.

Next to the third reigned his fourth Son Alfred, in whose Time came over greater Swarms of Danes than ever before, and had now got *Footing* in the North, the West, and South Parts of this Island. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 8.

What he [Christ] had said concerning the Resurrection was only to be understood of the state of Regeneration: which doctrine, it seems, had gotten great *footing* in the Church of Corinth by their means.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ii.

As soon as he had obtained a *footing* at court.
Macaulay.

6. Basis; foundation.

Shall we, upon the *footing* of our land,
Send fair-play orders, and make compromise?
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

[These things] had no *footing* in scripture, nor had been in use in the purest churches for three hundred years after Christ. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 243.

If our law is not already on this *footing*, I wish extremely it were put on it.
Jefferson, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 430.

7. Mutual standing; reciprocal relation: as, a friendly *footing*.

I should carefully avoid any intercourse with Philip on any other *footing* than that of quiet friendship.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 3.

Frankness invites frankness, puts the parties on a convenient *footing*, and makes their business a friendship.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 215.

8. The act of putting a foot to anything, or that which is added as a foot.—9. The act of adding up a column of figures, or the amount of such a column.—10. A narrow piece of netting or the like, having two parallel edges, used in women's dress as a basis upon which a scalloped or other ornamental edging can be sewed.—11. The straight edge of a piece of lace which is sewed to a garment, as distinguished from the scalloped edge, which is left free.—12. The finer detached fragments of whale-blubber, not wholly deprived of oil.—13. In *arch.*, a spreading course at the base or foundation of a wall.—14. The lower division of the slope of an embankment exposed to the sea.—15. A piece of wood inserted in the shaftment of an arrow at the nock. *Amer. Nat.*, July, 1886, p. 674.—16. An entertainment given on entering a school, or any new place or office. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To pay one's footing**, to pay money, usually to be spent for drink, on first doing something, as on entering upon a trade, or upon one's engagement in a place of employment.

footing-beam (fůt′ing-bēm), *n.* In *arch.*, the tie-beam of a roof.

footingly†, *adv.* Nimbly; featly.

For who, for number or for grace,
Dare mell with me in ryme?
Or who can daunce so *footingly*,
Obseruing tune and time?
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 9.

foot-iron (fůt′ī″ėrn), *n.* 1. A carriage-step.—2. A fetter for the feet.

foot-jaw (fůt′jâ), *n.* A maxilliped or gnathopodite; one of those limbs of crustaceans and other arthropods which are modified into accessory mouth-parts. See cut under *Podophthalmia*.

foot-joint (fůt′joint), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*, the podarthrum; the junction of the toes collectively with the metatarsus.—2. In *entom.*, one of the joints of the foot or tarsus of an insect, commonly five in number.

foot-key (fůt′kē), *n.* The pedal of an organ.

footknave†, *n.* [ME. *foteknave*; < *foot* + *knave*.] A footboy; a lackey.

Of my lioun no helpe i crave,
I ne have none other *foteknave*.
Ywaine and Gawin (ed. Ritson), l. 2575.

foot-lathe (fůt'lāᴛʜ), *n.* A lathe in which motion is imparted to the spindle by a treadle; a lathe moved by foot-power.

footless (fůt'les), *a.* [< *foot* + *-less.*] Having no feet; without footing or basis.

Dreamful wastes where *footless* fancies dwell
Among the fragments of the golden day.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii.

foot-level (fůt'lev″el), *n.* A hinged one-foot rule, with a spirit-level in the upper edge of one arm, and a pivoted steel blade, graduated up to 45°, in the other arm. Also called *combination-level.*

footlights (fůt'līts), *n. pl.* In theaters, a row of lights placed on the front of the stage, nearly on a level with the feet of the performers. Formerly called *floats.*

As long as Clairon exercised the power, when she advanced to the *footlights*, to make the (then standing) pit recoil several feet, by the mere magic of her eyes, the pit . . . flung crowns to her, and wept at the thought of losing her. *Doran*, Annals of Eng. Stage, I. xix.

While the floor of the stage runs from the *footlights* to the rear wall of the building, the entire depth is rarely utilized. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 438.

To appear before the footlights, to appear on the stage.—**To smell of the footlights**, to show an inclination for or connection with theatrical concerns; be stagy in deportment or language: as, her manners *smell of the footlights.*—**To smell the footlights**, to acquire a taste for acting.

foot-line (fůt'līn), *n.* **1.** In *fishing*, the lead-line or lower line of a net or seine, to which sinkers are attached opposite the cork-line.—**2.** In *printing*, the last line of a page of type, usually blank, or containing only the signature of the sheet at regular intervals, but sometimes having in it the folio or number of the page.

footling[1] (fůt'ling), *n.* [< *foot* + *-ling*[1].] **1.** A small foot. *Wright.*—**2.** Anything no bigger than one's foot. *Wright.*

footling[2] (fůt'ling), *a.* [< *foot* + *-ling*[1].] Having the foot foremost: applied in obstetrics to cases in which a foot presents.

foot-loose (fůt'lös), *a.* Free; untrammeled; disengaged.

footman (fůt'man), *n.*; pl. *footmen* (-men). [< ME. *footman, foteman, fotman*, a foot-soldier, a running footman; < *foot* + *man.*] **1.** A soldier who marches and fights on foot.

They assemblyd . . .
Syxty thousand *footmen.*
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2951 (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.).

Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-mark'd *footmen.* *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

The other princes put on harnesse light,
As *footmen* use. *Fairfax.*

2. A walker; a pedestrian. [Rare.]

Though practice will soon make a man of tolerable vigor an able *footman*, yet, as a help to bear fatigue, I used to chew a root of ginseng as I walked along.
William Byrd, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., II. 277.

3†. Formerly, a runner in attendance upon a person of rank; later, a servant who ran before his master's carriage for the purpose of rendering assistance on bad roads or in crossing streams, but mainly as a mark of the consequence of the traveler: distinctively called a *running footman.* He was usually dressed in a light black cap, a jockey-coat, and white linen trousers, and carried a pole six or seven feet long.

Mony of hem *fotemen* ther ben,
That rennen by the brydels of ladys schene [sheen, bright, fair]. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

I will dismount, and by the waggon-wheel
Trot like a servile *footman* all day long.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2.

4. In later and present use, a male servant whose duty it is to attend the door, the carriage, the table, etc.; a man in waiting.

Would Chloe know if you're alive or dead?
She bids her *footman* put it in her head.
Pope, Moral Essays, II. ii. 178.

The dessert was not carried out till after nine; and at ten *footmen* were still running to and fro with trays and coffee-cups. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

5†. A stand of brass or other metal placed in front of a fire to hold anything which is to be kept hot.

They were to me like a dumb waiter, or the instrument constructed by the smith, and by courtesy called a *footman*; they did what I required, and I was no further concerned with them. *Godwin*, Mandeville, III. 67.

6. In *entom.*, one of certain bombycid moths; a lithosiid.—**Cuckoo's footman**, the wryneck.

footman-moth (fůt'man-môth), *n.* A bombycid moth of the family *Lithosiidæ.*

footmanship (fůt'man-ship), *n.* [< *footman* + *-ship.*] The art or business of a footman.

Come, Tony, the *footmanship* I taught you.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 3.

footman's-inn†, *n.* A poor lodging. *Nares.*

Which at the heeles so hants his frighted ghost,
That he at last in *footman's-inne* must host,
Some castle dolorous compos'd of stone,
Like (let me see) — Newgate is such a one.
Rowlands, Knave of Hearts (1613).

foot-mantle† (fůt'man″tl), *n.* [< ME. *fotemantel*; < *foot* + *mantle.*] In the fourteenth century and later, an outer garment used to protect the dress when riding. Apparently it was used by women only, and was the original of the modern riding-habit.

A *foot-mantel* about hire hipes large.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 472.

footmark (fůt'märk), *n.* A mark of a foot; a footprint; track.

foot-muff (fůt'muf), *n.* A receptacle for the feet, lined with fur, etc., to keep them warm in winter, especially in a carriage or sleigh.

foot-note (fůt'nōt), *n.* In *printing*, a note at the bottom of a page as an appendage to something in the text, usually explaining a passage in the text, or specifying authority for a statement.

footpace (fůt'pās), *n.* **1.** A slow step, as in walking.—**2**†. A mat; something on which to place the feet.

Storea, a mat, a *footpase* of sedges. *Nomenclator.*

Unless I knew
It were a truth I stood for, any coward
Might make my breast his *foot-pace.*
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 1.

3. A landing or resting-place at the end of a short flight of steps, being a stair or tread broader than the others. Also called *half-pace.* When it occurs at the angle where the stair turns it is called *quarter-pace.*—**4**†. Formerly, the dais in a hall. See the extract.

The term *footpace*, Fr. haut pas, was given to the raised floor at the upper end of an ancient hall. Vide Parker's Glossary of Architecture. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 438.

5. *Eccles.*, the platform or raised dais upon which an altar immediately stands. It extends a short distance beyond each end of the altar, and two steps lead up to it from the floor of the sanctuary or chancel. Throughout the greater part of the mass or communion-office the celebrant stands on the footpace, the deacon one step and the subdeacon two steps lower; but after the first words of the Gloria in Excelsis and the Creed, and at the Sanctus, the deacon and subdeacon ascend to the priest's side; and the deacon also does so at certain other times, as at the beginning of the canon or prayer of consecration, in order to assist the priest.

6†. A hearthstone. *Halliwell.*

footpad (fůt'pad), *n.* [< *foot* + *pad*[6].] A highwayman who robs on foot; specifically, one of a large class, existing in Europe when police authority was still in an ineffective condition, who made a business of robbing people passing on horseback or in carriages.

foot-pad (fůt'pad), *n.* [< *foot* + *pad*[2].] **1.** A pad fitted over the sole of a horse's foot to prevent balling in snow.—**2.** An anklet of leather strapped on a horse's foot to prevent interfering; a boot.—**3.** In *entom.*, a cushion-like expansion on the lower surface of the tarsal joints: applied especially to the onychium, or membranous cushion between the tarsal claws. Also called *foot-cushion* and *pulvillus.* See cut under *flesh-fly.*

foot-page (fůt'pāj), *n.* A footboy; an attendant or lackey; an errand-boy.

He has call'd his little *foot-page*
An errand for to gang.
Jellon Grame (Child's Ballads, II. 286).

foot-passenger (fůt'pas″en-jėr), *n.* One who travels on foot; especially, one who pays toll for passing on foot, as over a bridge.

The arches [of the St. Louis and Illinois bridge] are to carry a double railway track, and above the track a roadway 54 feet wide for carriages and *foot passengers.*
Encyc. Brit., IV. 340.

foot-path (fůt'påth), *n.* A narrow path or way for foot-passengers only.

Glo. Know'st thou the way to Dover?
Edg. Both stile and gate, horse-way and *foot-path.*
Shak., Lear, iv. 1.

Yielding, along their rugged base,
A flinty *footpath's* niggard space.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 7.

foot-picker (fůt'pik″ėr), *n.* An iron instrument for removing stones or dirt from between the shoe and the foot of a horse. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 406.

foot-plate (fůt'plāt), *n.* **1.** A carriage-step.—**2.** The platform on which the engineer and fireman of a locomotive engine stand.

foot-plow (fůt'plou), *n.* A kind of swing-plow.

foot-poet (fůt'pō″et), *n.* A servile or inferior poet. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

foot-post (fůt'pōst), *n.* A post or messenger who travels on foot.

Carriers and *footposts* will be arrant rebels.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 2.

Anv. Mr. Tridewel! well met. Why so fast, sir? I took you for a *foot-post.*
Tri. A *foot-post!* indeed, your fine wit will post you into another world one of these days, if it take not the whipping post i' th' way. And why *foot-post*, in your little witty apprehension? *Brome*, Northern Lass.

foot-pound (fůt'pound), *n.* A compound unit formed of a foot paired with the weight of a pound, used in measuring energy or work; the energy required to raise a weight of one pound against gravity to the height of one foot. One foot-pound at the equator and the level of the sea represents an amount of energy equal to 13.56 megaergs.

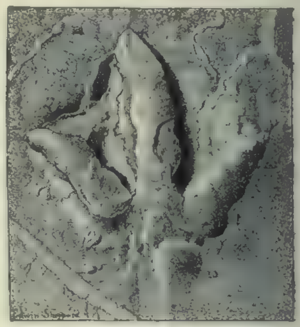
foot-poundal (fůt'poun-dal), *n.* [< *foot-pound* + *-al.*] An absolute unit of energy, being the energy of an avoirdupois pound moving with a velocity of one English foot per mean solar second. It is equal to a foot-pound divided by the acceleration of gravity expressed in feet per second, or about 32.2, and is equivalent to 421,402 ergs.

foot-press (fůt'pres), *n.* A form of standing press in which the upper die or follower is depressed by a treadle. *E. H. Knight.*

footprint (fůt'print), *n.* **1.** The mark of a foot; an impression left by the foot in walking.

We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

That we might see our own work out, and watch
The sandy *footprint* harden into stone.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.


Fossil Footprint, from the Triassic rocks near Boonton, New Jersey.

2. In *geol.*, an impression of the foot of an animal on the surface of a rock, such impression having been made at a time when the stone was in the state of loose sand or moist clay; an ichnite.

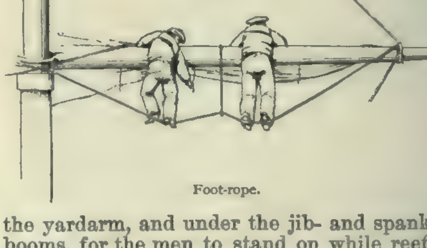
foot-race (fůt'rās), *n.* A race run by persons on foot.

The clown, the child of nature, without guile,
Blest with an infant's ignorance of all
But his own simple pleasures: now and then
A wrestling match, a *foot-race*, or a fair.
Cowper, Task, iv. 626.

foot-rail (fůt'rāl), *n.* **1.** In a railroad, a rail which has the foot-flanges wide-spreading, the web vertical, and the head bulb-shaped. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** A horizontal wooden bar underneath a car-seat for the passengers who occupy the next seat behind to rest their feet on. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**3.** In *cabinet-making*, a crosspiece, brace, or tie near the floor, as in some chairs, tables, etc.

foot-rest (fůt'rest), *n.* **1.** A short bench or stool used to support a person's feet.—**2.** A support for the foot of a horse while it is being shod.

foot-rope (fůt'rōp), *n.* [< ME. *fotrope, < AS. *fōtrāp*, a foot-rope (LL. *propes*), < *fōt*, foot, + *rāp*, rope.] *Naut.*: (*a*) The bolt-rope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed. (*b*) A rope extended under a yard from the middle to the yardarm, and under the jib- and spanker-booms, for the men to stand on while reefing or furling.


Foot-rope.

foot-rot (fůt'rot), *n.* A name applied to certain inflammatory affections about the hoof in cattle and sheep. *Simple*, *contagious*, and *tuberculous foot-rot* are distinguished.

foot-rule (fůt′röl′), *n.* A rule or measure 12 inches long; a rule for taking measurements in feet and inches.

> If a bundle of faggots were made of *foot-rules*, one from every nation ancient and modern, there would not be any very unreasonable difference in the length of the sticks. *De Morgan*, Arith. Books, p. 6.

foots (fůts), *n. pl.* [A conformed pl. of *foot*, in the deflected sense of sediment: see *foot*, *n.*, 15.] Refuse or sediment, as at the bottom of a sugar- or oil-cask, etc.

> *Foots*, bottoms, or such like names, have been borrowed from the tar-distiller to signify the refuse products of the stills. *Ure*, Dict., III. 771.

> The darkest *foots* [in sugar], so called from its receiving the drainage or moisture from the other portion of sugar in the hogshead while in a horizontal position during the voyage from the West Indies. *H. Weatherby*, Sugar, p. 18.

footsam (fůt′sam), *n.* [For **footseam*, ‹ *foot* + *seam*^{2}, grease.] Neat's-foot oil. [Prov. Eng.]

foot-scent (fůt′sent), *n.* In *hunting*, the scent of a trail.

> Pointers find their game by the scent being blown to them from the body, constituting what is called a "body-scent," and not from that left by the foot on the ground, which is called a "*foot-scent.*" *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 230.

foot-screw (fůt′skrö), *n.* An adjusting-screw fitted to the leg of a table or bench, to bring the surface of the table to a perfectly horizontal position.

foot-secretion (fůt′sẹ-krē″shọn), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the extrinsic sclerobase or sclerobasic corallum of the black corals or *Antipathidæ*, secreted by the cœnosarc, not by the polyps themselves, and of horny consistency: opposed to *tissue-secretion*.

footset (fůt′set), *n.* Same as *foot-hedge*.

footsheet†, *n.* [‹ ME. *foteshete*; ‹ *foot* + *sheet*.] 1. A cloth spread over the chair and floor for a person to sit upon while his toilet was made.

> Se ye haue a *fote shete* made in this maner. Fyrst set a chayre by the fyre with a cuysshen, an other vnder his fete, than sprede a shete ouer the chayre. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 282.

2. A sheet used at the bottom of a bed. *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV.*

foot-soldier (fůt′sōl″jėr), *n.* A soldier who serves on foot; an infantryman.

foot-sore (fůt′sōr), *a.* Having the feet sore or tender, as from much walking.

> The heat of the ground made me *foot-sore*. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe.

> A *footsore* ox in crowded ways,
> Stumbling across the market to his death
> Unpitied. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

footspace-rail (fůt′spās-rāl), *n.* In *ship-building*, that rail in the balcony in which the balusters rest.

footstake†, *n.* [ME. *footstake*; ‹ *foot* + *stake*.] The foot or base of a thing.

> Thre pilers, and so feele *footstakes*. *Wyclif*, Ex. xxvii. 14 (Oxf.).

footstalk (fůt′stâk), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, the stalk or petiole of a leaf, or peduncle of a flower.

> In making black teas the *foot-stalks* are often collected with the leaves, unless for the very finest sorts, such as Pekoe, which are made from leaf-buds not expanded. *A. G. F. Eliot James*, Indian Industries, p. 346.

2. In *zoöl.*, a peduncle, pedicel, or crus; a process or part of the body likened to the petiole of a plant, as supporting some other part of the body, or the rest of the body, as the muscular process by which some brachiopods are attached, the peduncle of a cirriped, the stem of a crinoid, the ophthalmite of a stalk-eyed crustacean, etc.—3. In *mach.*, the lower part of a mill-spindle.

footstall (fůt′stâl), *n.* 1. The stirrup of a woman's saddle.—2. [Cf. G. *fussgestell*, Sw. *fotställning*.] In *arch.*, the plinth or base of a pillar: probably a sort of translation of French *piédestal*, pedestal.

footstep (fůt′step), *n.* [‹ ME. *footesteppe*, *fotesteppe*, *footstappe*, *fetsteppe* (= MHG. *vuozstapfe*, G. *fuss-stapfe*); ‹ *foot* + *step*.] 1. A tread of the foot; a footfall; a stepping: as, I hear his *footstep* on the stair.

> Hold up my goings in thy paths, that my *footsteps* slip not. Ps. xvii. 5.

> But hark! the chiming clocks to dinner call;
> A hundred *footsteps* scrape the marble hall.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 152.

2. The mark or impression of a foot; a footprint; a track.

> Alle hise *fetsteppes*
> After him he [the lion] filleth. *Bestiary*, l. 7.

> Go thy way forth by the *footsteps* of the flock, and feed thy kids beside the shepherds' tents. Cant. i. 8.

Hence—3. *pl.* The steps taken or methods pursued in any series of actions; a course of proceedings or measures, or the track or path marked out by such a course: as, the conqueror's *footsteps* were everywhere marked by blood; to follow the *footsteps* or in the *footsteps* of one's predecessor.

> Thy way is in the sea, and thy path in the great waters, and thy *footsteps* are not known. Ps. lxxvii. 19.

> Which [flattery] though I will not practise to deceive,
> Yet to avoid deceit I mean to learn;
> For it shall strew the *footsteps* of my rising.
> *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1.

> Johnson proposed to follow in Lincoln's *footsteps*, but for a cautious experiment he substituted a dogmatic theory. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 18.

4†. An evidence or token of anything done; a manifest mark or indication.

> I am an utter stranger to these things, and know not the least *foot-steps* for them so to charge me. Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 373.

> Relations heertofore accounted fabulous have bin after found to contain in them many *foot-steps* and reliques of something true. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

> No *Footsteps* of the Victor's Rage
> Left in the Camp where William did engage.
> *Prior*, Carmen Seculare, st. 12.

5. In *mech.*: (*a*) The pillow in which the foot of an upright or vertical shaft works. (*b*) An inclined plane under a hand printing-press.

foot-stick (fůt′stik), *n.* In *printing*, a tapering strip of wood or metal placed between the foot of a page or pages and the chase, to receive the impact of the quoins used in locking up the form.

footstool (fůt′stöl), *n.* [‹ *foot* + *stool*; cf. ME. *fotsceomel*, ‹ AS. *fōtsceamel*, *-sceamol*, *-scamul*, *-scamel* (= OS. *fōtskamel* = OHG. *fuozscamal*, MHG. *vuozschamel*, G. *fuss-schemel* = Dan. *fodskammel*), a footstool: see *foot* and *shamble*^{1}.] 1. A stool, usually small and low, to rest the feet upon while sitting; by extension, anything serving for the same use.

> Adele . . . sat down, without a word, on the *footstool* I pointed out to her. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

> Sir Aylmer. . . . with a sudden execration drove
> The *footstool* from before him, and arose.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

> Fredericus Barbarossa the Emperour lay downe his necke as a *foote-stool* to Pope Alexander the third to treade upon it. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 266.

2. Figuratively, a person or thing that is trodden upon or oppressed; hence, one who is an abject thrall, dependent, or tool.

> The people of the land are the *foot-stoole* of the Pharisees. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 147.

> Hold, mightiest of kings! I am thy vassal,
> Thy *footstool*, that durst not presume to look
> On thy offended face.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 2.

God's footstool, or **the footstool**, the earth: in allusion to the following passage of the Bible:

> Thus saith the Lord, the heaven is my throne, and the earth is my *footstool*. Isa. lxvi. 1.

foot-stove (fůt′stōv), *n.* A contrivance for warming the feet; a foot-warmer; specifically, a perforated tin or sheet-iron box with a wooden frame, provided with a pan for live coals in a bed of ashes, formerly carried by women to church in cold weather.

foot-stump (fůt′stump), *n.* One of the parapodia of a chætopodous worm. See *parapodium*. Also called *foot-tubercle*.

foot-tempered†, *a.* [ME. *foote-tempred*.] Tempered or worked with the feet.

> And wel *foote-tempred* morter theron trete.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

foot-ton (fůt′tun), *n.* A foot coupled with a ton; the energy expended in raising a long ton of 2,240 pounds one foot against gravity. Its value varies with the latitude and elevation, but is about 30,400 megaergs. The power of modern guns is estimated in "foot-tons per inch of the shot's circumference." The formula generally used is

$$E = \frac{WV^2}{2g.\ \pi d \times 2240},$$

in which E = the energy in foot-tons per inch of the circumference of the shot, W = the weight of the shot in pounds, V = the velocity in feet, d = the diameter of the shot in inches, and g = the acceleration due to the force of gravity (= 32.2 approximately).

> English ordnance officers have adopted a larger unit [than foot-pound] for work, namely *foot-ton*, which is used for expressing work of heavy ordnance. *Nystrom*, Elem. of Mechanics, p. 68.

> A blow of 541 *foot-tons* per ton of plate. *The Engineer*, LVII., No. 1483.

foot-trap†, *n.* [‹ ME. *foot-trappe*; ‹ *foot* + *trap*^{1}.] 1. A trap or snare for the feet.

> The *foottrappe* [var. *footgrene*, Oxf.] of hym is hid in the erthe. *Wyclif*, Job xviii. 10 (Purv.).

2. The stocks. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

foot-tubercle (fůt′tū″bėr-kl), *n.* Same as *foot-stump*.

foot-valve (fůt′valv), *n.* The valve between the condenser and the air-pump in a steam-engine.

foot-vise (fůt′vīs), *n.* A bench-vise so arranged that its jaws may be opened or closed by means of a treadle beneath the bench.

foot-waling (fůt′wā″ling), *n.* The whole inside planking or lining of a ship below the lower deck.

> Formerly, the several assemblages of inside plank of a ship of the line were known as clamps, quickwork, abutment pieces, spirketting, thick strakes, side keelsons, and limber strakes; all the plank below the orlop deck clamps being collectively termed *footwaling*. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 218.

footwalk (fůt′wâk), *n.* A sidewalk.

foot-wall (fůt′wâl), *n.* In *mining*, that wall of a vein or lode which is under the miner's feet when he is at work: opposed to *hanging wall*. Where the vein has no decided dip, the walls are designated by reference to the points of the compass.

foot-warmer (fůt′wâr″mėr), *n.* [= Dan. *fodvarmer* = Sw. *fotvärmare*.] A foot-stove, hot-water pipe, or other contrivance for warming the feet or keeping them warm.

foot-washing (fůt′wosh″ing), *n.* See *washing of feet*, under *foot*.

footway (fůt′wā), *n.* [= D. *voetweg* = G. *fussweg*.] 1. A path for pedestrians; a walk; a sidewalk.

> And, whilst our horses are walk'd down the hill,
> Let thou and I walk here over this close;
> The *footway* is more pleasant.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iii. 3.

2. In *mining*, the ladders by which the miners descend into and ascend from the mine.

foot-worn (fůt′wōrn), *a.* 1. Worn by the feet: as, a *foot-worn* pavement.—2. Worn or wearied in the feet; foot-sore: as, a *foot-worn* traveler.

footy^1 (fůt′i), *a.* [‹ *foot* + *-y*^{1}.] Having foots or settlings: as, *footy* oil, molasses, etc.

footy^2 (fůt′i), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. and U. S.; var. of *fouty*, q. v.] I. *a.* Poor; mean; worthless; trashy.

> I think it would be a very pretty bit of practice to the ship's company to take her out from under that *footy* battery. *Marryat*, Peter Simple, xxxiii.

> Nobody wants you to shoot crooked; take good iron to it, and not *footy* paving-stones. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, ix.

II. *n.*; pl. *footies* (-iz). Any one or anything slightly valued. [Local, New Eng.]

foozle (fö′zl), *n.* 1. A tedious person; a fogy. [Slang.]

> So is Lady Lancaster; entertaining kindred frumps and *foozles* in Eaton Square. *R. Broughton*, Cometh up as a Flower, xxvi.

2. In *golf*, a badly played stroke. [Scotch.]

fop^1† (fop), *v. t.* [Also *fob*: see *fob*^{1} and *fub*^{1}; ‹ D. *foppen*, cheat, mock, prate, = LG. *foppen*, G. dial. (Prussian) *fuppen* (Brem. Dict.), mock, jeer, etc., = G. *foppen*, mock, jeer, banter (regarded as slang). Hence *fop*^{2}.] To mock; fool; cheat.

> Very well! go too! I cannot go too (man); nor 'tis not very well! Nay, I think it is scuruy: and begin to finde my selfe *fopt* in it. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2 (folio, 1623).

> [Most modern editions read *fobbed*, *fob* being a later form of *fop*.]

fop^2 (fop), *n.* [‹ ME. *fop*, *foppe*, a fool; cf. D. *fopper*, a wag, G. *fopper*, a jeerer, scoffer, mocker; ‹ *fop*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A fool; a shallow pretender; an ostentatious dunce.

> *Foppe*, i. q. [same as] folet [a fool: see *follet*, *foliot*]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 170.

> May such malicious *Fops* this Fortune find,
> To think themselves alone the Fools design'd.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, Epil.

> There is no *fop* so very near a madman in indifferent company as a poetical one. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

> The solemn *fop*, significant and budge;
> A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 299.

2. A man who is ostentatiously nice in manner and appearance; one who invites admiration by conspicuous dress and affectations; a coxcomb; a dandy.

> Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
> While the *fops* envy and the ladies stare?
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 104.

> *Fops* at all corners, lady-like in mien,
> Civetted fellows, smelt ere they are seen.
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 829.

> Now a French *Fop*, like a Poet, is born so, and wou'd be known without cloaths; it is his Eyes, his Nose, his Fingers, his Elbows, his Heels; they Dance when they Walk, and Sing when they speak. *C. Burnaby*, The Reform'd Wife, p. 32.

=**Syn.** 2. *Dandy*, *Exquisite*, etc. See *coxcomb*.

fopdoodle (fop′dö″dl), *n.* [Formerly also *fobdoodle* (so cited in Brem. Dict., I. 437), and *fopdoudell*; < *fop*^{2} + *doodle*^{1}.] An insignificant or contemptible fellow.

Bee blith, *fopdoudells.*
MS. Ashmole, Cat., col. 48. (*Halliwell.*)

Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle.*
S. Butler, Hudibras.

fopling (fop′ling), *n.* [< *fop*^{2} + *-ling*^{2}.] A petty fop.

'Tis mean for empty praise of wit to write,
As *foplings* grin to show their teeth are white.
Brown, Essay on Satire, ii.

Let *foplings* sneer, let fools deride.
Whittier, The Shoemakers.

foppery (fop′ėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [< *fop*^{2} + *-ery*, after D. *fopperij* = G. *fopperei*, *vopperei*, cheating, hoax, mystification.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *fopperies* (-iz). **1.** Foolishness; foolery; foolish vanity; vain show.

Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5.

But I shall discover to ye, readers, that this his praising of them is as full of nonsense and scholastic *foppery* as his meaning he himself discovers to be full of close malignity. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The design spreads, till at last true piety and goodness be swallowed up by superstitious *fopperies.*
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

2†. A foolish or mocking exhibition.

And I am sorry to hear how other nations do much tax the English of their incivility to public ministers of state, and what ballads and pasquils, and *fopperies* and plays, were made against Gondamar for doing his master's business. *Howell*, Letters (1650).

3. Vain ornaments; gewgaws.

To adorn them [pipes] with beautiful wings and feathers of birds, as likewise with peak, beads, or other such *foppery.* *Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 20.

4. Affectation of precision in trifles, or fastidious observance of the prevailing fashion; dandyism: as, the *foppery* of dress or of manners.

I wish I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift.*

I have known a woman that never was out of the parish of the St. James's betray as many foreign *fopperies* in her carriage as she could have gleaned up in half the countries of Europe. *Addison*, Fashions from France.

II.† *a.* Foppish; foolish. *Davies.*

Let any Persian oppugn this, and in spite of his hairie tuft, or lovelock, . . . I'll set my foot to his, and fight it out with him, that their *foppery* god is not so good as a Red-herring. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 167).

foppish (fop′ish), *a.* [< *fop*^{2} + *-ish*^{1}.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a fop; affecting or manifesting ostentatious nicety in dress and manner; dandyish.

I appeal, whether it is not better and much more pleasing to see the old Fashion of a dead Friend, or Relation, or of a Man of Distinction, Painted as he was, than a *foppish* Night-Gown, and odd Quoifure which never belonged to the Person Painted. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 40.

He was a handsome fellow in a manly way, which even the faultless precision of his attire could not make *foppish.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 611.

=**Syn.** See *finical.*

foppishly (fop′ish-li), *adv.* In a foppish manner; in a vain, trifling, or affected manner as to dress or deportment.

foppishness (fop′ish-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being foppish.

But this *foppishness*
Is wearisome; I could at our saint Antlins,
Sleeping and all, sit twenty times as long.
Randolph, Muses Looking-glass, ii. 4.

foppity† (fop′i̯-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *fop*^{2} + *-ity* (here dim.).] A simpleton; a foolish trifler.

Why does this little *foppitee* laugh always? 'tis such a ninny that she betrays her mistris, and thinks she does not hurt at all, no, not she.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street.

for (fôr), *prep.* and *conj.* [I. *prep.* < ME. *for*, 'for,' in most of the mod. uses, also, rarely, in the orig. sense 'before' (in place or time), < AS. *for*, before (in place, L. *coram*), for, on account of, because of, with, by, through, according to, instead of, etc., in all uses alternating with its fuller form, AS. and ME. *fore*, before, for, etc.; = OS. *for*, *far*, and *fora*, *furi* = OFries. *for* and *fore*, *fori* = D. *voor* = MLG. LG. *vor*, *vör*, *för* = OHG. *fora*, MHG. *vore*, *vor*, G. *vor*, before, also OHG. *furi*, before, for, MHG. *vür*, G. *für*, for, = Icel. *fyrir*, before, for, = Sw. *för*, before, for, = Dan. *for*, for, *för*, before, = Goth. *faur* and *faura*, before, for. Closely connected with *fore*^{1} and *for-*^{1}, *for*^{2}, and remotely with *forth*^{1}, *from*, and *far*^{1}. The various forms and uses mingle, and cannot be entirely separated; so with the cognate L. *præ*, before, in front (see *pre-*); L. *pro* = Gr. *πρό*, before, for, instead of, etc., = Skt. *pra*, forward, forth, fore (see *pro-*); Gr. *πάρος*, before, for, etc., *παρά*, before, beside, etc., *πέρα*, beyond; Skt. *purās*, before, forward, in front, *parā*, away, forth, *para*, far, beyond, etc. (see *para-*). See *fore*^{1}, *afore*, *before*, etc., *for-*^{1}, *for*^{2}, *forth*, *from*, *far*^{1}, *farther*, *further*, etc. II. *conj.* < ME. *for* (= Dan. *for*, *fordi*), conj., abbr. of the various conjunctional phrases *for that*, *for thon that*, *for thon the*, *for thi that*, *for thi the*, < AS. *for tham*, *for thon*, *for thȳ*, *for tham the*, *for thon the*, *for thȳ the*, i. e., 'for this [reason, namely,] that' . . . *for*, prep.; *tham*, *thȳ*, dat. and instr., respectively, of *thæt*, that, neut. demonst. pron.; *the*, conj., that. Similarly *ere*^{1}, *before*, *after*, etc., conj., from the prep.] **I.** *prep.* **1†.** Before. (*a*) In place: Before the face of; in presence of.

Moni mon is . . . erm [poor] *for* worlde and uniseli [unblessed, *i. e.*, wicked] *for* Gode.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), I. 113.

(*b*) In time.

Gif hit beo holiniht *vor* the feste. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 22.

(*c*) In order or degree.

The statutz of Clarendone ech bischop holde scholde
And nameliche theo *for* alle other.
Life of Beket (ed. Black), l. 720.

[In these uses rare and only in early Middle English.]

2. In the direction of; toward; with the view of reaching. (*a*) Expressing the objective point or end in view: as, he set out *for* London; bound *for* Hong Kong.

What, are you *for* this great solemnity
This morn intended?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

Seeing many Isles in the midst of the Bay, we bore vp *for* them. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 174.

I intend, God willing, to go *for* Sardinia this Spring.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 13.

(*b*) Expressing inclination, tendency, or bent: as, an itch *for* scribbling; a taste *for* art; a love *for* drink.

A passion *for* dress and ornament pervaded all ranks.
Irving, Granada, p. 5.

3. In quest of; with a view to the coming or attainment of; in order to obtain or attain to; as expecting or seeking: as, waiting *for* the morning; to send *for* persons and papers; to write *for* money or *for* fame.

I kneel *for* justice: shall I have it, sir?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

4. In place of; instead of; in consideration of: as, to pay a dollar *for* a thing; two *for* five cents.

To proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, . . . to comfort all that mourn, . . . to give unto them beauty *for* ashes, the oil of joy *for* mourning, the garment of praise *for* the spirit of heaviness. Isa. lxi. 2, 3.

I'll give my jewels *for* a set of beads,
My gorgeous palace *for* a hermitage.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3.

And *for* loud hymns,
Chanted by kneeling multitudes, the wind
Shrieks in the solitary aisles.
Bryant, Hymn to Death.

5. As an offset to; as offsetting; corresponding to: as, to give blow *for* blow.

Another Nightingale repeats her Layes,
Iust Note *for* Note, and adds som Strain at last,
That she hath conned all the Winter past.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

For one virtue you shall find ten vices in the same party.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 50.

Weight *for* weight is not much more than one half of the strength in tin of the crystals.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 435.

6. In the place and behalf of: as, he acted as attorney *for* another.

In due time Christ died *for* the ungodly. Rom. v. 6.

He with his whole posterity must die;
Die he or justice must: unless *for* him
Some other able, and as willing, pay
The rigid satisfaction, death for death.
Milton, P. L., iii. 210.

7. In the interest of; with a view to the use, benefit, comfort, convenience, etc., of: expressing purpose or object: as, the earth was made *for* man; to provide *for* a family.

Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
Not for protection, but to be devoured?
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

8. On account of; because of; with regard to: as, to fear *for* one's life.

Than he comaunded to the kynge Gondofles to go take vengaunce *for* his nevewes, and he seide he wolde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 593.

They embrace not virtue *for* itself, but its reward.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The criminals would answer nothing *for* themselves.
Addison, Trial of False Affronts.

9. In favor of; on the side of: as, to vote *for* a person or a measure; I am *for* peace.

The Danes and Londoners, grown now in a manner Danish, were all *for* Hardecanute. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

If you are *for* pleasure, marry; if you prize rosy health, marry. *Jer. Taylor.*

A body of men, numerous, respectable, and not without influence, who leaned toward monarchy and were *for* setting up a King.
J. B. McMaster, People of the United States, I. 393.

10. With reference to the needs, purposes, or uses of: as, salt is good *for* cattle; skins are used *for* rugs.

The Birch *for* shaftes; the Sallow *for* the mill;
The Mirrhe sweete-bleeding in the bitter wound;
The warlike Beech; the Ash *for* nothing ill.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 9.

I made a Garden vpon the top of a Rocky Ile . . . in May, that grew so well as it serued vs *for* Sallets in Iune and Iuly. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 188.

11. In the character of; as; as being: as, to be taken *for* a thief; he was left *for* dead on the field.

Thei clayme Bretaigne *for* theiers, and I clayme Rome *for* myn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 642.

Whilom he serued in his panterie,
& was outlawed *for* a felone.
Robert of Brunne, p. 33.

A man may be allowed to keep poisons in his closet, but not to vend them about *for* cordials.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 6.

12. Because or by reason of; as affected or influenced by: as, he cried out *for* anguish; but *for* me he would have gone.

Edward and Richard, . . .
With fiery eyes, sparkling *for* very wrath, . . .
Are at our backs. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

We could not get two myles vp it [the river] with our boat *for* rockes. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 118.

There is scarce any one bad, but some others are the worse *for* him. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 9.

Princess Caroline is going to the Bath *for* a rheumatism.
Walpole, Letters, II. 14.

13. By the want of; in the absence or insufficiency of: as, to be cramped *for* space; to be straitened *for* means.

With hunger pinch'd, and pinch'd *for* room,
She now presaged approaching doom.
Cowper, The Retired Cat.

The inhabitants suffered severely both *for* provisions and fuel. *Marshall.*

14. To the extent, number, quantity, or amount of: as, he is liable *for* the whole sum.

The Lord's men [that is, the team from Lord's cricket-ground in London] were out by half-past twelve o'clock, *for* ninety-eight runs.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

Then, no matter how rough the ground nor how pitchy black the night, the cowboys must ride *for* all there is in them and spare neither their own nor their horses' necks.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 862.

15. Through; throughout; during the continuance of: as, we traveled *for* three days; to be appointed *for* life.

He came to town last week with his family *for* the winter. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

It is not reasonable that the king of Spain should quit the sovereignty [of the Netherlands] *for* always.
Deventer (trans.), quoted in Motley's United Netherlands, IV. 469.

16. In relation to; with respect or regard to; as affects or concerns; as regards: as, sorrow is past *for* him; as *for* me, I am content; *for* the present everything is right.

Never was there such a state *for* magnanimity as Rome.
Bacon, Atheism.

Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge.
Burnet.

17. In proportion or with reference to; considering the state or character of: as, he is tall *for* his age; it is very well done *for* him.— **18.** Appropriate or adapted to; suitable to the purpose, requirement, character, or state of: as, a subject *for* speculation; a remedy *for* the toothache; stores *for* the winter; this is no place *for* a sick man.

First whan the fre [man] was in the forest founde in his denne,
In comely clothes was he clad *for* any kinges sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

Let me alone; I am not *for* your purpose.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

The Sultana Ayxa, apprised of the imminent danger of her son, concerted a plan *for* his escape.
Irving, Granada, p. 25.

19. In the direction of, or conducive or necessary to.

It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*

20. In assignment or attribution to; the share, lot, possession, right, duty, or privilege of: as, freedom is *for* the brave; it is *for* you to decide.

A heavy reckoning *for* you, sir: but the comfort is, you shall be called to no more payments.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

What methods they will take is not *for* me to prescribe.
Swift, Improving the English Tongue.

For himself Julian reserved a more difficult part.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall.

It was *for* the prætor to consider and determine whether the action or exception should or should not be granted.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 707.

21. To be or become; designing or designed to be or serve as; with the purpose or function of (becoming or doing something): as, the boy is intended *for* a lawyer; to run *for* sheriff; a mill *for* grinding corn; a sketch *for* a picture.

The national republican convention assembled at Baltimore on June 7, 1864, and nominated President Lincoln for re-election, and *for* vice president Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.
Amer. Cyc., XVI. 185.

22†. In order to prevent or avoid; against.

And some of hem took on hem *for* the colde,
More than ynough, so seydestow ful ofte.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 918.

We'll have a bib *for* spoiling of thy doublet.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 5.

The wife of Granganamoe came running out to meete vs (her husband was absent), commanding her people to draw our Boat ashore *for* beating on the billowes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 84.

Ah, how light he treads,
For spoiling his silk stockings.
L. Barry, Ram Alley.

23. In spite of; without regard to; notwithstanding: as, that is true *for* aught I know.

Then he stert vp full stithly, with his store might,
Was on hys wight horse, *for* wepyn or other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6439.

Others are fain to go home with weeping tears, *for* any help they can obtain at any judge's hand.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The owl *for* all his feathers was a' cold.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 1.

24. In order; with the intent: used redundantly before the infinitive with *to:* formerly common, but now obsolete or vulgar: as, I came *for to* see you.

The boy asked a boun;
"I wish we were in the good church,
For to get christendoun."
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 187).

What went ye out *for to* see? Mat. xi. 8.

The Lord had called us *for to* preach the gospel unto them. Acts xvi. 10.

For all. See *all*.—**For all the world.** See *world*.—**For ay.** See *ay*^{1}.—**For cause.** See *cause* and *forcause*.—**For certain.** See *certain*.—**For effect, fear, shame,** etc. See the nouns.—**For ever.** See *ever* and *forever*.—**For it,** to be done for the case; advisable: usually preceded by a negative, and with the emphasis on the preposition.

There is nothing *for it* but to cultivate comity between the States. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 147.

For my (his, her, or **your) head** or **life,** for fear of disastrous consequences; as apprehending extreme danger.

I dare not *for my head* fill my belly; one fruitful meal would set me to 't. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

For the best. See *best*.—**For to.** See def. 24.—**What for a,** interrogatively, what kind of: as, *what for a* man is he? [Now rare, and regarded as a Germanism (German *was für ein*).]

What is he *for a* Ladde you so lament?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Mr. Speaker, I demand to know who dared present such a petition. *What for a* boldness is that?
St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 21, 1866.

[*For*, governing prepositionally a noun or pronoun followed by an infinitive, is sometimes used, in familiar or careless style, with the value of *that* before a verb in the conditional: for example, *for* him to do that (that is, that he should do that) would be a pity.

I feare it would but harme the truth *for* me to reason in her behalfe. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

These expressions are too oft'n mett, and too well understood, *for* any man to doubt his meaning.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.

I am anxious *for* you to know my new address.
George Eliot, in Cross, iv.

I should be glad *for* the new edition to be printed, and not the old. *Darwin* (letter), Life, II. 40.

No one cared *for* him to call.
Quoted in *Academy*, No. 826, p. 146.]

II. *conj.* **1.** For the reason that; because; seeing that; since: in modern usage employed only to introduce an independent clause, or frequently a separate sentence, giving a reason for, or a justification or explanation of, something previously said. It is an elliptical use of the preposition *for*, thus: "So death passed upon all men, *for* [the reason] that all have sinned: [I say so] *for* [this reason, that] until the law sin was in the world, but sin is not imputed when there is no law." Rom. v. 12, 13. The use of *that* after *for*, as above, was formerly common, as was also that of *for* before the reason for a succeeding statement, or to introduce a subordinate and inseparable clause, as in the following extracts; but both locutions are now antiquated or obsolete.

Partenedon parted first, of palerne the quenes brother;
For he hade ferrest to fare, formest he went.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5079.

Ac, *for* the poure may nat paye, ich wol paye myself.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 106.

But this a-peired moche his bewte and his visage *for that* he was blinde, and yet were the iyen [eyes] in his heed feire and clier. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 615.

They all shall dye in theyr sinnes *for* they have all erred and gone out of the way togither.
Spenser, Present State of Ireland.

Master Nelson arrived with his lost Phœnix; lost (I say) *for that* we all deemed him lost.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 170.

Famed Beauclerc called, *for that* he loved
The minstrel, and his lay approved.
Scott, Marmion, v., Int.

2†. In order that.

And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befell me.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

For as much. See *forasmuch*.—**For because†,** and **for that†,** equivalent to *because*.

Not *for because* your brows are blacker.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1.

For why, because; for; for what reason. [Obsolete or colloq.]

The magistrates do not exercise their citizens against their wills in unneedful labours. *For why*, in the institution of the weal-public, this end [one afterward mentioned] is only and chiefly pretended and minded.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

But yet his horse was not a whit
Inclin'd to tarry there;
For why?—his owner had a house
Full ten miles off, at Ware.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

=**Syn. 1.** See *since*.

for-^{1}. [< ME. *for-*, < AS. *for-* = OS. *far-* = OFries. *for-* = D. *ver-* = MLG. *vor-*, LG. *for-* = OHG. *fir-*, *far-*, MHG. *ver-*, G. *ver-* = Icel. *for-* (rarely *fyr-*, *ir-*) = Sw. *för-* = Dan. *for-* = Goth. *fra-*, *faur-*, *fair-*: a prefix involving several different developments (oppositeness, negation, difference, change, deterioration) of the radical meaning 'before,' and varying in its force accordingly; akin to *for*, *fore*^{1}, etc., and ult. to the L., Gr., and Skt. forms cited under *for*. The three Goth. forms *faur-*, *fair-*, *fra-*, are phonetically near to Gr. *παρά*, before, beside, *περί*, around, and *πρό*, before, respectively. See further under *for*, *prep*. In some words *for-*^{1} has become confused with *for-*^{2}, equiv. to *fore-*^{1}; e. g., *forego*^{2} for *forgo*^{1}, *forward*^{1} for *foreward*^{1}, *forward*^{2} for *foreward*^{2}, etc. See *for-*^{3}.] An inseparable prefix in words of Middle English and Anglo-Saxon origin, formerly attachable at will to any verb admitting of the qualification conveyed by this prefix, but no longer used or felt as a living formative. In Middle English and Anglo-Saxon it conveyed various notions, as oppositeness, negation, difference, change, deterioration, etc., often intensity, these notions being traceable in the modern words; thus, *for-* is negative in *forbid*, *forswear*, negative or pejorative in *forspeak*, etc., alterative in *forshape*, etc., intensive in *forlorn*, *forweary*, *forwounded*, *forspent*, etc. From its intensive use in participial forms of verbs it came to be used also as an intensive prefix to adjectives, as in *forblack*, very black, *fordry*, very dry, etc. (See the etymology, and compare *for-*^{2}.) This prefix, once extremely common, has not only ceased to be used in forming new words, but most of the old words containing it have become obsolete, *forbear*^{1}, *forbid*, *forget*, *forgive*, *forgo*^{1}, *forsake*, *forswear*, and *forlorn* in its adjective use being the only ones now in familiar use. Only the principal Middle English words with this prefix are entered in this dictionary.

for-^{2}. [See *fore-*^{1}, *forby*, *fornenst*, etc.] A form of *fore-*^{1}, in *forward*^{1}, *forward*^{2}, *forgo*^{2}.

for-^{3}. [See *forclose*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, in *forclose* (= *foreclose*), *forfeit*, and *forjudge* (which see).

for. An abbreviation of *foreign:* as, *for. sec.*, foreign secretary.

fora, *n.* Latin plural of *forum*.

forage (for'āj), *n.* [< ME. *forage*, < OF. *fourage*, forage, pillage, F. *fourrage* (Pr. *fouratge* = Sp. *forraje* = Pg. *forragem* = It. *foraggio* = ML. *foragium*, *fodragium*, < F.), forage, < OF. *forrer*, forage, < *forre*, *fuerre*, F. *feurre*, fodder, straw, < ML. *fodrum*, < LG. *voder* = Sw. Dan. *foder* = AS. *fōdor* = E. *fodder*, etc.: see *fodder*^{1}. Cf. *foray*, a doublet of *forage*.] **1.** Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, oats, etc.: also used humorously of human food.

And by his side his steed the grassy *forage* ate.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 2.

She was really hungry, so the chicken and tarts served to divert her attention for a time. It was well I secured this *forage*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Our poor animals, having no *forage* but bitter pine leaves, began to falter and die from starvation.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 400.

2. The act of providing forage; the act of searching for provisions of any kind: as, the troop subsisted by *forage*.

Colonel Mawhood completed his *forage* unmolested.
Marshall.

=**Syn. 1.** *Fodder*, etc. See *feed*, *n.*

forage (for'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foraged*, ppr. *foraging*. [= F. *fourrager* = Pr. *fourrejar*, *fourregiar* = Sp. *forrajear* = Pg. *forragear* = It. *foraggiare;* from the noun. Cf. *foray*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To procure food for horses or cattle by a roving search from place to place; specifically (*milit.*), to collect supplies for horses, and also for men or stock, from an enemy by force, or from friends by impressment; in general, to procure provisions or goods of any kind in a predatory manner.

Forage through
The country; spare no prey of life or goods.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

The rooks, with busy caw,
Foraging for sticks and straw. *Keats*, Fancy.

2†. To ravage; feed on spoil.

Having felt the sweetness of the spoil,
With blindfold fury she begins to *forage*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 554.

3†. To wander far; rove; range.

Forage, and run
To meet displeasure further from the doors;
And grapple with him, ere he comes so nigh.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Foraging ants. See *Eciton*.—**Foraging party** (*milit.*), a party of soldiers sent out to collect provisions for troops or horses from the surrounding country.

II. *trans.* **1.** To strip of provisions, as for horses, troops, etc.

They will . . . also be as continual holds for her majesty, if the people should revolt; for without such it is easy to *forage* and over-run the whole land.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Whych victorie letted them, that thei went not to pillage and *fourrage* all your townes and cyties of Peloponese. *Nicolls*, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 30.

2. To supply with forage or fodder: as, to *forage* horses.—**3.** To ransack; overrun, as when searching for forage.

Though Assur's Prince had with his Legion fell
Forrag'd Samaria.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

The brain
That *forages* all climes to line its cells.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

4. To procure by forage.

With stolen beeves and *foraged* corn.
Whittier, Yorktown.

forage-cap (for'ạ̄j-kap), *n.* A small low cap worn by soldiers when not in full dress. Also called *foraging-cap*.

forage-guard (for'ạ̄j-gärd), *n.* **1.** A body of soldiers detailed to guard and protect a foraging party, or a forage-train on the march or when packed.—**2.** A party of foragers. [Rare.]

forage-master (for'ạ̄j-mas"tėr), *n.* A person who has charge of the forage and forage-trains of an army or a military post, receiving and issuing the forage, and having the care of it during transportation. In some cases he is empowered to collect or purchase the forage.

forager (for'ạ̄-jėr), *n.* [< ME. *forager* (cf. F. *fourrageur* = Sp. *forrajero* = Pg. *forrageiro* = It. *foraggiere*); < *forage*, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who forages; one who goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

Ther *forigers* a-forn gan to send
For ther hostes to make ordinance,
Of whome the instrumentes sounded at end.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1815.

But about midday, when Cæsar had sent forth a lieutenant of his called Caius Trebonius with three legions, and all his men of armes for forage, sodenly they came flying vpon the *forragers* on all sides.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 118.

foraging (for'ā-jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forage*, *v.*] The act of searching for or collecting food.

foraging-cap (for'ạ̄-jing-kap), *n.* Same as *forage-cap*.

foralite (for'a-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *forare*, = E. *bore*^{1}, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] In *geol.*, a tube-like marking in sandstone and other strata, which resembles the burrow of a worm.

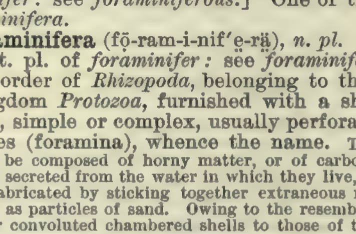
foramen (fọ̄-rā'men), *n.*; pl. *foramina* (fọ̄-ram'i-nạ̈). [L., a hole, < *forare* = E. *bore*^{1}: see *bore*^{1}.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a hole or an opening; an orifice; a fissure; a short passage. Specifically—(*a*) A hole in or through a bone or other structure, or between contiguous bones, giving passage to a vessel or a nerve; also, a communication between two cavities of the same organ; less frequently, a cul-de-sac. See examples below. (*b*) An aperture in the beak of a brachiopod shell, giving exit to a pedicel by means of which the animal is attached. (*c*) One of the perforations in the shell of a foraminifer. (*d*) In the arthropods, an aperture in the integument of a part or joint where another part is articulated to it, giving passage to tendons, visceral organs, etc.: as, the occipital *foramen* in the back of an insect's head. Such foramina are connected with the corresponding cavities by membranes, and are often externally visible, as those at the ends of the femora of most insects; their form is then useful in classification. See cut under *Hymenoptera.*

2. In *bot.*, an opening of any kind; specifically, the orifice of the coats of the ovule.—**Anteorbital, atlantal, auricular,** etc., **foramen.** See the adjectives.—**Carotid foramen.** (*a*) The lower aperture of the carotid canal. (*b*) The carotid canal itself.—**Condyloid foramen.** (*a*) *Anterior*, a hole in the occipital bone for the passage of the hypoglossal nerve. See cut under *craniofacial.* (*b*) *Posterior*, for the passage of a vein.—**Coracoscapular foramen,** in some animals, a hole formed by the articulation of the coracoid bone with the scapula.—**Cordiform foramen.** See *cordiform.*—**Cotyloid foramen,** a notch in the acetabulum or socket of the thigh-bone, converted into a hole by a ligament, for the passage of vessels and nerves. See cut under *innominate.*—**Dental foramen,** the termination of the dental canal of the lower jaw, through which vessels and nerves emerge from the interior of the bone upon the face.—**Diaphragmatic foramina,** several holes through the diaphragm, for the passage of the esophagus, the aorta, the pneumogastric nerves, the vena cava inferior, and other structures.—**Epitrochlear foramen,** foramen epitrochleare, the supracondyloid foramen upon the inner condyle of the humerus of many animals, sometimes present, or represented by a groove, in man.—**Ethmoidal foramina,** *anterior* and *posterior*, openings in the orbit, in the articulation between the ethmoid and the frontal bone, for the passage of vessels and nerves.—**External carotid foramen,** the external orifice of the carotid canal.—**Foramen cæcum.** (*a*) Of the frontal bone, a depression lodging a process of the dura mater, and either impervious or transmitting a vein. (*b*) Of the medulla oblongata, a cul-de-sac forming the termination of the anterior median fissure behind the pons. Also called *foramen cæcum of Vicq d'Azyr.* (*c*) Of the tongue, a depression about the large middle circumvallate papilla.—**Foramen commune anterius.** Same as *foramen of Monro.*—**Foramen intercarpi,** the foramen of the intercarpus, an opening between or among certain bones of the carpus of batrachians.—**Foramen lacerum anterius,** the sphenoidal fissure between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid bone, transmitting the third, fourth, first division of the fifth, and the sixth cranial nerves, and the ophthalmic vein. See cut under *sphenoid.*—**Foramen lacerum medium,** the interval between the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid and occipital bones, in relation with the inner opening of the carotid canal. See cut under *skull.*—**Foramen lacerum posterius,** the jugular foramen, a fissure between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone, giving passage to the internal jugular vein, and to the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory nerves. See cut under *skull.*—**Foramen magnum,** the great hole in the occipital bone for the passage of the medulla oblongata and its membranes, the spinal accessory nerve, and the vertebral arteries; the passage from the cranial cavity to the spinal canal.—**Foramen of Monro,** the communication between the lateral ventricles of the brain and the third ventricle, transmitting the choroid plexus. See cut under *encephalon.*—**Foramen of Soemmering,** a deceptive appearance, as of an opening, presented by the retina of the eye at the yellow-spot. See *retina.*—**Foramen of Stenson.** Same as *canalis incisivus.* See *canalis.*—**Foramen of Winslow,** the communication between the greater and lesser cavities of the peritoneum.—**Foramen ovale.** (*a*) Of the heart, the communication, in the fetus, between the right and the left auricle, closed soon after birth: when persistent it gives rise to cyanosis. (*b*) Of the sphenoid bone, a hole in the greater wing of the sphenoid, or between this and the temporal bone, for the passage of the third division of the fifth cranial nerve. See cut under *sphenoid.*—**Foramen Panizzæ,** the foramen of Panizza, the communication between the right and the left aortic arches of reptiles.—**Foramen rotundum,** a round hole in the greater wing of the sphenoid, for the passage of the second division of the fifth cranial nerve. See cut under *sphenoid.*—**Foramen spinosum,** a hole in the greater wing of the sphenoid, transmitting the principal meningeal artery.—**Foramen transversarium,** a hole in the transverse process of a cervical vertebra, as in birds and mammals, formed by ankylosis of a cervical rib with the transverse process proper; the vertebrarterial foramen. *Gegenbaur.*—**Foramen Vesalii,** a minute inconstant hole in the sphenoid bone, transmitting a vein.—**Foramina Thebesii,** orifices of small veins which empty into the right auricle of the heart.—**Inferior dental foramen,** the inlet of the inferior dental canal in the lower jaw-bone.—**Infraorbital foramen,** a hole in the superior maxillary bone, near the lower border of the orbit, for the exit of so much of the second division of the fifth nerve as appears upon the face. See cut under *orbit.*—**Internal auditory foramen,** the meatus auditorius internus, for the passage from the cranial cavity into the temporal bone of the auditory and facial nerve. See cuts under *craniofacial* and *ear.*—**Internal carotid foramen,** the internal orifice of the carotid canal.—**Interorbital foramen,** a vacuity in the bony plate separating the orbits in birds, etc.—**Intervertebral foramina,** holes formed between any two contiguous vertebræ for the exit of spinal nerves.—**Jugular foramen.** See *foramen lacerum posterius.*—**Malar foramina,** holes in the malar bone for the passage of nerves and vessels.—**Mastoid foramen,** a hole in or near the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, for the passage of a vein.—**Medullary foramen,** the hole in any bone giving entrance to the proper nutrient artery of the bone. Also called *nutrient foramen.*—**Mental foramen,** the outlet upon the chin of the inferior dental canal of the lower jaw-bone, giving exit to so much of the third division of the fifth cranial nerve as appears upon the chin.—**Nutrient foramen.** See *medullary foramen.*—**Obturator foramen,** the thyroid foramen, a large opening or fenestra in the innominate bone, representing an interval between the pubis and ischium, mostly closed by the obturator membrane, and transmitting the obturator vessels and nerve: sometimes in lower animals a notch. See cut under *innominate.*—**Occipital foramen,** in *entom.*, the opening by which the cavity of the head communicates with that of the neck. See cut under *Hymenoptera.*—**Olfactory foramina,** the numerous holes in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, transmitting the olfactory nerves.—**Optic foramen,** the round hole in the sphenoid bone transmitting the optic nerve and ophthalmic artery. See cuts under *orbit* and *sphenoid.*—**Palatine foramina,** *anterior* and *posterior*, holes in the bony palate for the passage of vessels and nerves: small in man, in some mammals constituting great vacuities. Also called *palatine fossæ.*—**Pterygopalatine foramen,** an opening between the pterygoid and the palatine bones.—**Sacral foramina,** intervertebral foramina in the sacral region.—**Sacrosciatic foramen,** a notch in the posterior border of the haunch-bone, converted by ligament into a hole, through which passes the pyriformis muscle, the sciatic nerve, and other structures.—**Sphenopalatine foramen,** a notch or hole in the palatine bone, by which the sphenomaxillary fossa communicates with the nasal cavity.—**Stylomastoid foramen,** a hole in the temporal bone, near the root of the styloid process, giving exit to the facial nerve, and entrance to the stylomastoid artery. See cut under *skull.*—**Thyroid foramen.** See *obturator foramen.*—**Vertebral** or **vertebrarterial foramen,** a hole in the transverse processes of cervical vertebræ, transmitting the vertebral artery. See cut under *cervical.*—**Vidian foramen,** the Vidian canal. See *canal*^{1}.

foraminate, foraminated (fọ̄-ram'i-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *foraminatus*, having holes, < L. *foramen*, a hole: see *foramen.*] Furnished with foramina; cribrate; ethmoid.

foraminifer (fō-ra-min'i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *foraminifer*: see *foraminiferous.*] One of the *Foraminifera.*

Foraminifera (fọ̄-ram-i-nif'ẹ-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *foraminifer*: see *foraminiferous.*] An order of *Rhizopoda*, belonging to the subkingdom *Protozoa*, furnished with a shell or test, simple or complex, usually perforated by pores (foramina), whence the name. The shell may be composed of horny matter, or of carbonate of lime secreted from the water in which they live, or may be fabricated by sticking together extraneous matters, such as particles of sand. Owing to the resemblance of their convoluted chambered shells to those of the nautilus, they were at first reckoned among the most highly organized mollusks. In reality they are among the simplest of the *Protozoa.* The body of a foraminifer is composed of granular, gelatinous, highly elastic sarcode, which not only fills the shell, but passes through the perforations to the exterior, there giving off long thread-like processes, called pseudopodia, interlacing one another so as to form a net like a spider's web. Internally the sarcode-body exhibits no structure or definite organs of any kind. A nucleus, which at one time was believed to be absent, has been discovered in these organisms. A remarkable formation known as *nummulitic limestone* receives its name from the presence of large coin-shaped foraminifers, generally about as large as an English shilling. The name is based on the French *foraminifères* of A. d'Orbigny, who regarded these organisms as cephalopodous mollusks, and named them from the foramina by means of which the cells communicate. He divided them into *Helicostègues* (with the subdivisions *H. nautiloïdes, ammonoïdes,* and *turbinoïdes*), *Stichostègues, Enallostègues, Agathistègues,* and *Entomostègues,* terms corresponding to *Helicostega, Stichostega, Enallostega, Agathistega,* and *Entomostega.* The most approved recent classification of the *Foraminifera* is by H. B. Brady, who divides the order into the families *Gromiidæ, Miliolidæ, Astrorhizidæ, Lituolidæ, Textulariidæ, Chilostomellidæ, Lagenidæ, Globigerinidæ, Rotalidæ,* and *Nummulinidæ.* The problematic fossil of the Laurentian rocks of Canada, named *Eozoön canadense*, has been referred to the order, but its foraminiferal nature has been denied by most recent naturalists. By some authors the *Foraminifera*, under the name *Reticularia*, are regarded as a class of protozoans, and divided into 10 orders, corresponding with the above-named families. *Thalamophora* is a third name of these organisms.



Diagrams of *Foraminifera.*
A, monothalamian; *B, C*, polythalamian; *D*, horizontal, and *E, F*, vertical sections of the helicoid forms.

foraminiferal (fọ̄-ram-i-nif'ẹ-ral), *a.* 1. Consisting of or containing *Foraminifera*: as, *foraminiferal* mud; *foraminiferal* deposits.

> There can be no doubt that the *foraminiferal* shower falls over the area occupied by the grey ooze and the red clay just as persistently as elsewhere.
> *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 269.

2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Foraminifera*: as, *foraminiferal* life. *Huxley.*

foraminiferous (fọ̄-ram-i-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *foraminifer*, < L. *foramen* (*foramin-*), a hole, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] 1. Having perforations or pores (foramina).—2. Consisting of or containing *Foraminifera*: same as *foraminiferal*, 1.

> The bottom composed of *foraminiferous* ooze and coarse sand. *Science*, III. 591.

foraminous (fō-ram'i-nus), *a.* [< LL. *foraminosus*, full of holes, < L. *foramen*, a hole: see *foramen.*] Full of holes or foramina; perforated in many places; porous. [Rare.]

> Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the sound, will dead it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 215.

foraminule (fọ̄-ram'i-nūl), *n.* [< NL. *foraminulum*, dim. of L. *foramen*, a hole: see *foramen.*] 1. A small foramen.—2. In certain fungi, the ostiolum or orifice through which the spores are discharged. *Imp. Dict.* [Not in use.]

foraminulose (fō-ra-min'ụ̄-lōs), *a.* [< *foraminule* + *-ose.*] Pierced with small holes.

foraminulous (fō-ra-min'ụ̄-lus), *a.* Same as *foraminulose.*

forane (fō-rān'), *a.* [< F. *forain* = Sp. *foráneo* = It. *foraneo*, < ML. *foraneus*, < L. *foras*, out of doors, abroad. It is thus a doublet to *foreign*, q. v.] Pertaining to places or things remote: specifically used in the Roman Catholic Church, in the title *vicar forane.* See *vicar.*

foranent†, *prep.* See *foreanent.*

forasmuch (fôr'az-much'), *conj.* [< ME. *forasmuch, forasmyche*, etc., also, separately, *for as much*: see *for, as*^{1}, *much.*] In view of the fact that; in consideration that; seeing that; since: with *as*: as, *forasmuch as* the time is short.

> *Forasmuch as* the knowingis of these things is a maner pocion or medicine to thee, al be it so that I haue little time to done it, yet neuerthelesse I would enforcen me to shewen somewhat of it. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv.

> *Forasmuch* then *as* we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone. Acts xvii. 29.

foray (for'ā), *n.* [Formerly also *forray, ferray*; < ME. *forray, forrey, forraye*; a northern form of *forage*, q. v.] The act of foraging; a predatory excursion.

> Feire oncle, yef ye will suffre me to go on *forrey* in to a londe that I knowe, I shall bringe yow vitaile plente, for the contre is full of all goode. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 253.

> When time hangs heavy in the hall,
> And snow comes thick at Christmas-tide,
> And we can neither hunt, nor ride
> A *foray* on the Scottish side.
> *Scott*, Marmion, i. 22.

foray (for'ā), *v.* [Formerly also *forray*; < ME. **forrayen, forreyen*; from the noun. Cf. *forage*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To ravage; pillage.

> The Abbot and his community having retreated beyond the Forth, their lands were severely *forayed.*
> *Scott*, Monastery, ii.

II. *intrans.* To engage in a foray; pillage.

> Ofte tymes he faught with the saisnes [Saxons] whan that he herde telle that thei come to *forrey.*
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 179.

> The people of Granada resumed all at once their ancient activity, *foraying* into the Christian territories.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

forayer (for'ā-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *foreyour*; < *foray* + *-er*^{1}. Cf. *forager.*] One who takes part in a foray; a marauder. Formerly also *forrayer.*

> Kynde [Nature] huyrde tho Conscience and cam out of the planetes,
> And sente forth his *foreyours* feuers and fluxes,
> Couhes, and cardiacles, crampes, and toth-aches.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 81.

> They might not choose the lowland road,
> For the Merse *forayers* were abroad.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 1.

forbad†. An obsolete preterit of *forbid.*

forbade (fộr-bad' or -bād'). Preterit of *forbid.*

forbar†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forbarren* (= MHG. *verbarren*); < *for-*^{1} + *bar*^{1}, *v.*] 1. To bar in; shut up.

> Whi lete ȝe foulli ȝour fon *for-barre* ȝou her-inne,
> & do ȝou alle the duresse that thei deuise konne.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3333.

2. To bar; fend off; ward off.

> Thei with fyn force *for-barred* his strokes,
> & wounded him wikkedly & wonne him of his stede.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1217.

3. To exclude; deny.

> As well be domes as by statutes many tymes they [citizens] haue been lettyd, and of some of her fraunches *forbarred.*
> *Charter of London* (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 28.

forbathe† (fộr-bāᴛʜ'), *v. t.* [< *for-*^{1} + *bathe.*] To bathe abundantly.

> And Priam eke with iron murdred thus,
> And Troye town consumed all with flame,
> Whose shores hath ben so oft *forbathed* in blood.
> *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

forbear^{1} (fộr-bãr'), *v.*; pret. *forbore*, pp. *forborne*, ppr. *forbearing.* [< ME. *forberen*, tr. refrain from, intr. (by omission of refl.) refrain, abstain, tr. spare, excuse, < AS. *forberan* (pret. *forbær* (whence the obs. E. pret. *forbare*), pp. *forboren*), tr. restrain, abstain from, bear with, suffer, endure (= OHG. **farberan, ferberen*, MHG. *verbern* = Goth. *frabairan*, endure), < *for-*

+ *beran*, bear: see *for-*^{1} and *bear*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To refrain from; abstain from; omit; avoid the doing or use of.

Mourning lasteth a Moone, after which they make drinkings: but many after this will *forbeare* them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 848.

I had much ado
To *forbear* laughing. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

Then, but *forbear* your food a little while.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

To hear meekly, sir, and to laugh moderately; or to *forbear* both. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

2. To spare; excuse; treat indulgently. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Wi beet thou him & *forbare* me?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 211.

Forebearing one another in love. Eph. iv. 2.

Agrippa desires you to *forbear* him till the next week; his mules are not yet come up. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

I pray tell my brother that his tenant Gage desires him to *forbear* him £10 till Whitsuntide.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 426.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To refrain; abstain; decline; stop; cease; hold off or back.

Seven days I mot *forbere*,
That I ne gyf no answere.
Seven Sages, l. 370.

Shall I go against Ramoth-gilead to battle, or shall I *forbear*? 1 Ki. xxii. 6.

Forbear!
Who's he that is so rude? what's he that dares
To interrupt our counsels?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

2. To be patient; endure; restrain one's self from action or from violence.

To *forbeare* in anger is the poynt of a friendly leeche.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

By long *forbearing* is a prince persuaded. Prov. xxv. 15.

The kindest and the happiest pair
Will find occasion to *forbear*.
Cowper, Mutual Forbearance.

=**Syn. 1.** To abstain, give over, desist, stay, leave off.

forbear^2, *n.* See *forebear*.

forbearance (fo̤r-bãr′a̤ns), *n.* [< *forbear*^{1} + *-ance.*] **1.** The act or state of forbearing; the cessation or intermission of an act commenced, or a refraining from beginning an act.

This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South*, Sermons.

2. Command of temper; restraint of passions; long-suffering; indulgence toward an offender or injurer; lenity.

Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness and *forbearance* and longsuffering? Rom. ii. 4.

3. In *law*, an abstaining from the enforcement of a right; specifically, a creditor's giving of indulgence after the day originally fixed for payment: as, the loan or *forbearance* of money. —**4**†. A withdrawing; a keeping aloof.

At my entreaty forbear his presence, till some little time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure. . . . I pray you have a continent *forbearance* till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

I shall crave your *forbearance* a little: may be I will call upon you anon. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Abstinence, refraining.—**2.** Patience, indulgence, mildness.

forbearant (fo̤r-bãr′a̤nt), *a.* [< *forbear*^{1} + *-ant*^{1}.] Forbearing. [Rare.]

Whosoever had preferred sincerity, earnestness, depth of practical rather than theoretic insight, . . . must have come over to London, and with *forbearant* submissiveness listened to our Johnson. *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 237.

forbearantly (fo̤r-bãr′a̤nt-li), *adv.* Forbearingly. [Rare.]

forbearer (fo̤r-bãr′ėr), *n.* One who forbears.

The West, as a father, all goodness doth bring,
The East, a *forbearer*, no manner of thing.
Tusser, Properties of the Winds.

forbearing (fo̤r-bãr′ing), *p. a.* Characterized by patience and indulgence; long-suffering: as, a *forbearing* temper.

forbearingly (fo̤r-bãr′ing-li), *adv.* In a forbearing, patient manner.

forbeat†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forbeten*; < *for-*^{1} + *beat*^{1}, *v.*] To beat; beat in pieces or to death.

Blyndid were hise faire yзen,
And al his fleisch bloodi *for-bete*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

And Lucifer bynde,
And *forbete* and adown brynge.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 35.

forbede†, *v.* A Middle English form of *forbid*.

forbere†, *v.* A Middle English form of *forbear*^{1}.

forbid (fo̤r-bid′), *v.*; pret. *forbade*, pp. *forbidden*, *forbid*, ppr. *forbidding*. [< ME. *forbeden*, *forbeoden* (pret. *forbad*, *forbade*, *forbed*, *forbead*, pl. *forbode*, pp. *forboden*, *forbedun*; rarely with weak pret. *forbedde*, pp. *forbeded*), < AS. *forbeódan* (pret. *forbeád*, pl. *forbudon*, pp. *forboden*) (= OFries. *forbiada* = D. *verbieden* = MLG. *verbeden*, LG. *verbeen*, *verbeien* = OHG. *farbiotan*, MHG. G. *verbieten* = Icel. *fyrirbjōdha* = Dan. *forbyde* = Sw. *förbjuda*), forbid, prohibit, < *for-* + *beódan*, command, bid: see *for-*^{1} and *bid* (2).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bid or command, as to a thing, that it shall not be done; prohibit by command, or as with authority; issue an order against, as the doing of or being something; interdict: often with a person as indirect object and an act or thing as direct object: as, to *forbid* the banns (that is, the proclamation of the banns); I *forbid* you my house (that is, to enter my house).

I expressly am *forbid* to touch it,
For it engenders choler, planteth anger.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

God *forbid* it should be necessary to be a scholar, or a critic, in order to be a Christian.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

2. To prohibit the use or action of; put under ban; restrain within limits.

Thei seye that wee synne dedly in etynge of Bestes that weren *forboden* in the Old Testement, and of the olde Lawe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 20.

The Firmament shall retrograde his course . . .
Yer I presume with fingers ends to touch
(Much less with lips) the Fruit *forbod* so much.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Too much of water hast thou, poor Ophelia,
And therefore I *forbid* my tears.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his pent-house lid;
He shall live a man *forbid*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

3. To prohibit in effect; stand in the way of; prevent: as, an impassable river *forbids* the approach of the army.

A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight. *Dryden*.

Fear *forbade* her tongue to move.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 63.

Any real political union between the United States of America and the kingdom of Great Britain is a thing which geographical conditions *forbid*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 57.

4†. To defy; challenge. *Davies.*

To them whom the mist of envy hath so blinded that they can see no good at all done but by themselves, I *forbid* them, the best of them, to show me in Rheims or in Rome, or any popish city Christian, such a show as we have seen here these last two days.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, V. 36.

To forbid the banns. See *banns*. =**Syn. 1.** *Forbid*, *Prohibit*, *Interdict*. *Forbid* is the common word; *prohibit* is formal, legal, and generally more emphatic; *interdict* is legal, and especially ecclesiastical: as, to *forbid* the use of a private way; to *prohibit* the importation of opium; to *interdict* intercourse.

Thy coming hither, though I know thy scope,
I bid not, or *forbid*. *Milton*, P. R., i. 495.

Thomas Jefferson first summoned congress to *prohibit* slavery in all the territory of the United States.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 116.

Alone I pass'd through ways
That brought me on a sudden to the tree
Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton*, P. L., v. 52.

II. *intrans.* To utter a prohibition.

Forbid who will, none shall from me withhold
Longer thy offer'd good. *Milton*, P. L., v. 62.

God forbid. See *God*.

forbiddance (fo̤r-bid′a̤ns), *n.* [< *forbid* + *-ance.*] The act of forbidding, or the state of being forbidden; prohibition; a command or edict against a thing. [Rare.]

The *forbiddance* of Gilds in the Frankish Empire could also be justified from religious motives, in consequence of the gluttony and pagan customs always associated with them. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. lxxix.

Other and yet grander mountain ramparts thrust their great *forbiddance* on the reaching vision.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, xi.

forbidden (fo̤r-bid′n), *p. a.* Prohibited; interdicted.

The fruit
Of that *forbidden* tree whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe.
Milton, P. L., i. 2.

To joys *forbidden* man aspires,
Consumes his soul with vain desires.
Cowper, Pineapple and Bee.

Forbidden degrees, in *law*. See *degree*.—**Forbidden fruit.** (*a*) The fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, of which Adam and Eve partook, according to the account in Gen. iii. (*b*) A large variety of the common orange. (*c*) Figuratively, unlawful pleasure of any kind; specifically, illicit love.

forbiddenly (fo̤r-bid′n-li), *adv.* In a forbidden or unlawful manner.

He thinks that you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

forbiddenness† (fo̤r-bid′n-nes), *n.* The state of being forbidden or prohibited.

These suggested such strange and hideous thoughts, and such distracting doubts of some of the fundamentals of Christianity, that though his looks did little betray his thoughts, nothing but *forbiddenness* of self dispatch hindered his acting it. *Boyle*, Works, I. 23.

forbidder (fo̤r-bid′ėr), *n.* One who or that which forbids.

Other care perhaps
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *Forbidder*, safe with all his spies
About him. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 815.

forbidding (fo̤r-bid′ing), *p. a.* Repelling approach; repellent; repulsive; raising aversion or dislike; disagreeable: as, a *forbidding* aspect; *forbidding* weather; *forbidding* manners.

There was something, I fear, *forbidding* in my look.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 7.

Not all his large estate in Derbyshire could . . . save him from having a most *forbidding*, disagreeable countenance. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 7.

=**Syn.** Unpleasant, displeasing, offensive, odious, abhorrent, repellent.

forbiddingly (fo̤r-bid′ing-li), *adv.* In a forbidding manner; repellently.

forbiddingness (fo̤r-bid′ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being forbidding; repulsiveness. *Richardson.*

forbid-tree†, *n.* [ME. **forboden tre*, forbidden tree, i. e., one forbidden to be cut down.] See the etymology and the extract.

Concerning the Forest of Deane, and the timber there, . . . with the age of many trees there left, at a great fall in Edward the Third's time, by the name of *forbid-trees*, which at this day are called *vorbid trees*.
Pepys, Diary, I. 311.

forbisch†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *furbish*.

forbise†, *v. t.* [ME.; < *forbisen*, *v.*] Same as *forbisen*, 2.

It nedeth me noght the longe to *forbise*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1390

forbisen†, *n.* [ME., also *forbison*, *forbysen*, *forbysne*, etc., < AS. *forebysen*, an example, < *fore*, fore, + *bysen*, an example, pattern, parable, command, = OS. (in comp.) *am-busan* = Goth. *ana-busns*, a command.] **1.** An example; a model; a pattern.

Holy cherche is honoured heyзliche thoruз his deynge,
He is a *forbysene* to alle bishopes and a briзt myroure.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 555.

2. A parable; a fable.

"By a *forbisene*," quod the frere, "I shal the faire shewe."
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 29.

3. A proverb. *Ayenbite of Inwit.*

forbisen†, *v. t.* [ME. *forbisenen*, *forbisne* (also abbr. *forbise*); from the noun.] **1.** To give as an example.

Fele men hauen the tokning of this *forbisnede* thing.
Bestiary, l. 588.

2. To furnish with examples.

forbite†, *v. t.* [ME. *forbiten* (= D. *verbijten* = LG. *verbīten* = G. *verbeissen*); < *for-*^{1} + *bite*, *v.*] To bite to pieces.

It norissheth nice siзtes and some tyme wordes,
And wikked werkes ther-of wormes of synne,
And *forbiteth* the blosmes riзt to the bare leues.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 35.

forblack†, *a.* [ME., < *for-*^{1} + *black.*] Exceedingly black.

As eny ravenes fether it schon *forblak*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1286.

forbod†, **forbode**†, *n.* [ME. *forbod*, *forbode*, < AS. *forbod* (= D. *verbod* = MHG. G. *verbot* = Sw. *förbud* = Dan. *forbud*, a forbidding, prohibition), < *forbeódan* (pp. *forboden*), forbid: see *forbid*.] A forbidding; a command forbidding a thing; a prohibition.—**God's forbode, Lord's forbode**, used elliptically as an exclamation, like the verb use *God forbid*.

"*Godys forbode*," quath [his] fellawe, "but ho forth passe
Wil ho is in purpose with vs to departen."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 415.

Secondly he is beyond all reason or, *God's forbod*, distractedly enamourd of his own beautie.
Nash, Haue with you to Saffron-Walden, sig. L.

forbode†, **forboden**†. Obsolete forms of *forbidden*, past participle of *forbid*.

forbore (fo̤r-bōr′). Preterit of *forbear*^{1}.

forborne (fo̤r-bōrn′). Past participle of *forbear*^{1}.

forbought†. Past participle of *forbuy*.

forbreak† (fo̤r-brāk′), *v. t.* [ME. *forbreken*, < AS. *forbrecan* (pret. *forbræc*, pp. *forbrocen*), break, break down, violate (= D. *verbreken* = OHG. *farbrechan*, MHG. G. *verbrechen*), < *for-* + *brecan*, break: see *for-*^{1} and *break*.] **1.** To break in pieces; destroy.

Vndiscrete trauellynge turnes the braynes in his heuede, and *forbrekes* the myghtes and the wittes of the saule and of the body. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

2. To break through; interrupt.

I than . . . *forbrak* the entencioun of hir that entendede yit to seyn other thinges.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 1.

forbruise†, *v. t.* [ME. *forbrusen*, *forbrosen*, *forbrisen*: < *for-*1 + *bruise*, *v.*] To bruise badly or exceedingly.

In a chayer men aboute him bare
Al *forbrused*, bothe bak and syde.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 624.

forbuy†, *v. t.* [ME. **forbyen*, *forbiggen*, *forbuggen*: < *for-*1 + *buy*, *v.*] To buy off; ransom; redeem.

But he, whiche hyndreth euery kinde,
And for no golde mail be *forbought*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

forby, **foreby** (fộr-bī′, fōr-bī′), *adv.* and *prep.* [The form *foreby*, which is less common, shows more clearly the origin of the first element; < ME. *forby*, *forbi*, *forbe*, adv. and prep., by, past, near (of LG. or Scand. origin: D. *voorbij* = MLG. *vorbi*, LG. *vorbi*, *vörbi* = G. *vorbei* = Dan. *forbi* = Sw. *förbi*, past, by, over, at an end); < *for* (equiv. to *fore*1), before, + *by*1.] **I.** *adv.* **1**†. By; past; near.

The child gan *forby* for to pace.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 117.

When he cam to his lady's bour door
He stude a little *forbye*.
Brown Adam (Child's Ballads, IV. 61).

2. Beyond; besides; over and above. [Scotch.]

Lang mayst thou teach . . .
What pleugh fits a wet soil, and whilk the dry;
And mony a thousand useful things *forby*.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 393.

II. *prep.* **1**†. By; past; near; hard by.

Alle that gane *forbi* the wai. Ps. lxxix. 30 (ME. version).

A little beyond . . . the river waxeth sweet, and runneth *fore by* the city fresh and pleasant.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 2.

As when a Faulcon hath, with nimble flight,
Flowne at a flush of Ducks *foreby* the brooke.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 54.

2. Beyond; besides; over and above. [Now only Scotch.]

I helded mi hert to do, *forbi* al thinge, thi rightwisenesses. Ps. cxviii. 112 (ME. version).

Forbye the ghaist, the Green Room disna vent weel in a high wind. *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.

forcarve†, *v. t.* [ME. *forkerven* (pret. *forkarf*, *forcarf*, pp. *forcorven*), < AS. *forceorfan* (pret. *forcearf*, pl. *forcurfon*, pp. *forcorfen*), cut through, cut off or away, cut down, < *for-* + *ceorfan*, cut, carve: see *for-*1 and *carve*1.] To cut through; cut completely; cut off.

Seven chains with his swerde
Our king *forcarf* amidward.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 1825.

forçat (for-sä′), *n.* [F., < Pr. *forsat* (= Sp. *forzado* = Pg. *forçado* = It. *forzato*), prop. pp. (= F. *forcé*) of *forsar* = Sp. *forzar* = Pg. *forçar* = It. *forzare* = F. *forcer*, E. *force*: see *force*1, *v.*] In France, a convict condemned to forced labor in a prison or in a penal colony: a substitute for the older term *galérien* (galley-slave), under changed conditions.

forcat†, *n.* [< It. *forcata*, fork, crotch (cf. *forcato*, forked), < *forca*, a fork: see *fork*.] A rest for a musket.

forcause†, *conj.* [Adv. phr. *for cause* run together as one word, as *by cause*, now *because*.] Because; for the reason that.

And *forcause* it is so necessary for hime, I do not onelie cause him to rede it over, but also to practise the preceptes of the same. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), xxii.

force1 (fōrs), *n.* [< ME. *force*, *fors*, < OF. *force*, F. *force* = Pr. *forsa*, *forza* = OSp. *forza*, Sp. *fuerza* = Pg. *força* = It. *forza*, < ML. *fortia*, strength, force, < L. *fortis*, OL. *forctis*, strong: see *fort*.] **1.** In general, strength, physical or mental, material or spiritual; active power; vigor; might.

O myhty lord, of power myhtiest,
Withoute whom al *force* is febilnesse.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 247.

Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died: his eye was not dim, nor his natural *force* abated.
Deut. xxxiv. 7.

Beauty loses its *force*, if not accompanied with modesty.
Steele, Tatler, No. 34.

It is as if only from the *force* of habit.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 288.

What he [Dryden] valued above all things was *Force*, though in his haste he is willing to make a shift with its counterfeit, Effect.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 74.

2. Power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power; coercion; violence; especially, violence to person or property. In law it implies either the exertion of physical power upon persons or things, or the exercise of constraint of the will by display of physical menace. Words do not constitute force in this sense, but gestures may. Force is implied in every case of trespass, disseizin, or rescue.

To synge also, bi *force* he was constreyned.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 56.

Who overcomes
By *force*, hath overcome but half his foe.
Milton, P. L., i. 649.

Right I have none, nor hast thou much to plead:
'Tis *force*, when done, must justify the deed.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 521.

It seems I broke a close with *force* and arms.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3. Moral power to convince the mind; power to act as a motive or a reason; convincing power: as, the *force* of an argument.

The examples of others calamity and misfortunes, though ever so manifest and apparent, have yet but little *force* to deter the corrupt nature of man from pleasures.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

4. Power to bind or hold, as of a law, agreement, or contract.

When an absolute monarch commandeth his subjects that which seemeth good in his own discretion, hath not his edict the *force* of a law, whether they approve or dislike it? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

A testament is of *force* after men are dead. Heb. ix. 17.

The high duties which came into *force* had the effect of diminishing the supply of brandy.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 55.

This act had been in *force* a quarter of a century.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

5. Value; significance; meaning; import: as, I do not see the *force* of your remark.

Several who make use of that word [proportion] do not always seem to understand very clearly the *force* of the term. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful, iii. § 2.

6†. Weight; matter; importance; consequence. Compare *no force*, below.

What *fors* were it though al the toun bihelde?
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 378.

And those occasions, uncle, were of *force*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

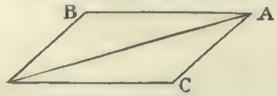
7. A union of individuals and means for a common purpose; a body of persons prepared for joint action of any kind; especially, a military organization; an army or navy, or any distinct military aggregation: as, a *force* of workmen; a police *force*; the military and naval *forces* of a country; the party rallied its *forces* for the election.

He placed *forces* in all the fenced cities of Judah.
2 Chron. xvii. 2.

Macb. What soldiers? . . .
Serv. The English *force*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3.

His Body was not only rescued, but his *Forces* had the better of the Day. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 6.

8. In *physics*: (*a*) Strictly, the immediate cause of a change in the velocity or direction of motion of a body; a component acceleration, due to a special cause, paired with the mass of the moving body; a directed or vector quantity of the dimensions of a mass multiplied by an acceleration or rate of change of a velocity, this quantity representing the instantaneous effect of any definite cause affecting the motion of a body. The distinct mechanical apprehension of force is modern. Archimedes discovered the elements of the theory of the pressures upon bodies at rest, but it was not until the seventeenth century that, by the labors of mathematicians from Galileo to Newton, the general mode in which bodies move became sufficiently understood to give a perfectly definite meaning to the word, and indeed the development of the idea has not yet ceased. A particle infinitely remote from others, so that no special influences would work upon it, would retain a velocity constant in amount and direction. The effect of any cause is to produce an alteration of velocity; and when this happens the cause is said to exert *force* upon the particle. The explanation of what is meant by a *force* is dependent upon the mechanical notion of the composition of motions, according to which, for example, if a man walks on the deck of a ship, his motion relatively to the sea is said to be compounded of his motion relatively to the ship and of the motion of the ship relatively to the sea. In general terms, if a particle which at any instant is at any point of space, A, has a partial or component motion which at the end of a second would carry it to a point B, and at the same time has another component motion which would carry it in the same time to a point C, the result of the two motions will be that it is carried to a point D, such that ABCD is a parallelogram, as in the figure. It necessarily follows that accelerations of velocity are compounded in a similar manner: namely, if a particle is at any instant under such circumstances that according to a law of nature its velocity undergoes the acceleration represented by the line AB, while at the same time, owing to other circumstances, it undergoes another alteration represented by the line AC, these two alterations are compounded by the same principle; and if the point D completes the parallelogram ABCD, the alteration represented by the diagonal AD is the result of compounding the two other alterations. This is called the principle of the *parallelogram of forces*. The *polygon of forces* is merely a complicated application of the same principle, according to which, if the velocity of a particle experiences several simultaneous alterations, represented by all the successive sides but one of a polygon taken in one continuous order, the result is an alteration represented by the last side in the direction of the last point from the first. The operation of thus compounding several simultaneous changes of velocity is termed the *composition of forces*, the partial changes are termed *components*, and the result of the operation the *resultant*. When a body is under the influence of a *force*, it has what is called a tendency to motion, which consists in its actually receiving, under all circumstances, in each unit of time, so long as the force acts, a motion in a definite direction and of fixed amount, which motion is compounded with the motion already impressed upon the body, together with the effects of other *forces* to which it may be simultaneously subject. Thus, every body at the surface of the earth, in consequence of the *force* of gravity, actually receives an increase of downward velocity at the rate of 32 feet per second; and if it does not fall on the whole, it is because it is at the same time, in consequence of the elastic compression of the support upon which it rests, projected upward with the same increase of velocity per second. The component forces when due to definite causes are also called *impressed forces*; the resultant of all of them is called the *effective force*. By the same principle, any alteration of velocity may be separated into several, and this is called the *resolution of forces*, although no one of the components may represent the total effect of any definite cause. When a velocity or alteration of velocity is thus resolved into three components at right angles to one another, each is termed the *resultant resolved* in that direction. By the law of action and reaction, whenever a body has its velocity altered owing to any cause, some other body has its velocity altered in precisely the opposite direction. The alterations are not of equal magnitude, but when each is multiplied by a quantity which is constant for each portion of matter undergoing an alteration of velocity — this constant being termed the *mass* or *amount of matter* — the two products are equal. All alterations of velocity take place gradually and continuously. The rate of change of velocity, together with its direction, coupled with or multiplied by the mass of the body undergoing the change of motion, is a *force*, properly so called, or *accelerating force*. According to this, the accepted view of the matter, *force* is nothing occult, but is simply the product of a mass by a component acceleration due to a definite position relatively to another body or to some other circumstance. Nevertheless, many writers regard *force* as an occult something which causes or explains the alterations of the velocities of bodies; and no writers who employ the word at all altogether avoid the use of phrases which seem to bear such a meaning. An *impulsive force* is the amount of a sudden finite change of motion multiplied by the mass of the moving body; it is not supposed there really are any such forces, but it is occasionally convenient to regard forces as impulsive. A *force* is defined by its intensity or amount, its direction, its point of application, and the time at which it exists. The *point of application of a force* is the particle which is immediately and directly affected by it.



Parallelogram of Forces.

Force, then, is of two kinds, the stress of a strained adjoining body, and the attraction or repulsion of a distant body. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 26.

Loosely — (*b*) Any mechanical cause or element. This use of the word, which dates from before the development of clear conceptions of dynamics, is now obsolete with physicists except in special connections. Older writers speak of momentum and even of inertia as a *force*. Such expressions, and even the reference to pressures as *forces* (except in the phrase *centrifugal force*), are now obsolete. On the other hand, accelerations are still frequently called *forces*. Energy is now rarely termed *force*, except in the phrase *living force* (vis viva): thus, in technical language, it is no longer correct to speak of the *force* of the waves or of a cannon-ball, but of their *power* or *energy*. Special affections of matter giving rise to *force*, such as elasticity and electrification, are frequently called *forces*, although they are properly powers. Other phenomena, such as electricity, light, etc., are still loosely called *forces* by some technical writers.

If we accept *force* as the dynamic aspect of existence, the correlate of matter, we have a firm, speculative foundation for the first law of motion, which expresses in an intelligible formula both the constancy of existence and the varieties of its distribution.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 13.

9. Some influence or agency conceived of as analogous to physical forces: as, vital *forces*; social *forces*; economic *forces*; developmental *forces*.

The belief that the living hand is a natural collector and conveyor of *force* has been current in all ages and is by no means extinct. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 53.

We witness with our own eyes the action of those *forces* which govern the great migration of the peoples now historical in Europe. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 16.

10. In *billiards*, a stroke on the cue-ball somewhat below the center, causing it to recoil after striking the object-ball.— **11.** The upper die in a stamping-press. *E. H. Knight.*

The upper die was the cameo, technically the male-die, punch, or *force* [in stamping sheet-metal].
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXII. 327.

Ablatitious force. See *ablatitious*.— **Active force.** See *vis viva*.— **Animal force**, that force which results from the muscular power of men, horses, and other animals.— **Arm of a force.** See *moment of a force*, under *moment*.— **Cartesian measure of force.** See *Cartesian*.— **Catalytic force.** See *catalytic*.— **Center of force.** See *center*1.— **Central force.** See *central*.— **Centrifugal force.** [NL. *vis centrifuga*: a term introduced by Huygens in 1673. The principle had been vaguely employed by the ancient astronomer Aristarchus to explain why the moon does not fall to the earth.] (*a*) Properly, a quantity of the dimensions of a force, the product of the mass of a particle moving along a curved path into a component accelerative elongation of the radius of curvature of the path $(md^2\rho/dt^2)$, due to the inertia of the particle; inertia considered as the cause of such acceleration. If, while a wheel is revolving uniformly, a particle is suddenly released from its periphery, this particle will (in the absence of forces) fly off on a tangent without change of velocity. The path of the particle, considered as relative to the revolving wheel, is an involute of the circle. Hence, at the instant of release the direction of the relative motion of the particle is radial to the wheel, and it can be shown that, while the velocity of this motion would be null at that instant, its acceleration would be equal to the square of the velocity of the particle divided by the radius of the wheel. It is simplest to say that this accelerative elongation of the radius vector always takes place, and that if, notwithstanding, the particle does not leave the wheel, it is because the centrifugal acceleration due to inertia is precisely balanced by a centripetal acceleration due to the forces which hold the particle in place. But the centrifugal force does not at all depend upon the principle of action and reaction. If a particle moves upon any curved path whatever, any infinitesimal part of this path is osculated by a circle, and inertia will produce the same accelerative elongation of the radius vector from the center of this circle as before; and this radius vector is the radius of curvature of the path. As thus defined, the centrifugal force is not a true force, since it results from the resolution of the motion into a radial and a circular part, while the principle of the parallelogram of forces (see def. 8 (*a*)) forbids such a resolution of forces proper. Thus, if a particle moves in a circular orbit about an attracting center, since the radius of curvature is constant, the centrifugal force must be balanced by a precisely equal and opposite attracting force. But a body which was really subjected to two equal and opposite forces would move as if subjected to none — that is, not in a circle, but in a straight line. The fact is that the only influences to which the body is subjected are I, its inertia, and A, the attraction — that is, I + A. The centrifugal force is equal to —A, and balances the attraction, but it is a part of the inertia, the remainder of which is I + A. (*b*) In an erroneous use, a repulsive force causing a revolving body to fly away from the center of revolution. Writers on attractions sometimes so use the word. (*c*) A fictitious force repelling every particle of the earth from the axis by an amount equal to the centrifugal force in sense (*a*). With this hypothesis, and supposing the earth not to rotate, the statical effects are the same as in the actual case; but the dynamical effects are different. (*d*) As used by many high authorities, the reaction of a moving body against the force which makes it move in a curved path. In this sense it is a real force. It does not, however, act upon the moving body, but upon the deflecting body; and, far from giving the former a tendency to fly away from the center, it is but an aspect of that stress which holds it to the curved trajectory. The centrifugal force in sense (*a*) may be regarded as that in sense (*d*) transferred from the deflecting to the deflected bodies. [These differences of meaning explain the apparently conflicting views of writers.]

When I was about nine years old I was taken to hear a course of lectures, given by an itinerant lecturer in a country town, to get as much as I could of the second half of a good, sound, philosophical omniscience. . . . "You have heard what I have said of the wonderful centripētal force, by which Divine Wisdom has retained the planets in their orbits round the Sun. But, ladies and gentlemen, it must be clear to you that if there were no other force in action, this centripētal force would draw our earth and the other planets into the Sun, and universal ruin would ensue. To prevent such a catastrophe, the same wisdom has implanted a *centrifūgal force* of the same amount, and directly opposite," &c. I had never heard of Alfonso X. of Castile, but I ventured to think that if Divine Wisdom had just let the planets alone it would come to the same thing, with equal and opposite troubles saved. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 431.

Deviating force and *centrifugal force* are but two different names for the same force, applied to it according as its action on the revolving body or on the guiding body is under consideration. *Rankine*, Applied Mechanics, § 538.

The student cannot be too early warned of the dangerous error into which so many have fallen, who have supposed that a mass has a tendency to fly outwards from a centre about which it is revolving, and therefore exerts a *centrifugal force* which requires to be balanced by a centripetal force. *Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 682.

Although the earth is really revolving about its axis, so that all problems relating to the relative equilibrium of the earth itself and the bodies on its surface are really dynamical problems, we know that they may be treated statically by introducing, in addition to the attraction, that fictitious force which we call the *centrifugal force*.
Stokes, On Attractions, § 1.

Centripetal force, a force which draws a body toward a center.—**Chemical force.** See *chemical*.—**Coercive** or **coercitive force.** See *coercive*.—**Complex of forces, component of a force, congruency of forces,** etc. See *complex, component*, etc.—**Composition of forces.** See *composition*, and def. 8 (*a*), above.—**Compound force,** in *law*, unlawful violence attended by another crime: distinguished from *simple force*.—**Conservation of force.** See *the law of the conservation of energy* or *of force*, under *energy*.—**Conservative force,** an attraction or repulsion depending upon the relative position of the pair of bodies concerned. All fundamental forces are believed to be conservative or fixed. Whatever motion takes place under the influence of conservative forces alone might take place under the same forces in precisely the reverse order, the velocities being the same, but opposite in direction. A determinate order among phenomena is therefore never due to the action of forces, but is a result of probabilities.—**Corpuscular force,** a force which, like cohesion and adhesion, acts between the molecules of a body or of different bodies: molecular force.—**Correlation of energies** or **of forces.** See *energy*.—**Decomposition of forces.** Same as *resolution of forces*.—**Deflective forces.** See *deflective*.—**Deviating force** or **tangential force,** a force acting in a direction at right angles to that of the motion of the body, and producing a curvature of its path.—**Diffusion of force.** See *diffusion*.—**Distributed force,** in *mech.*, a force which is not applied at a point, but is spread over a surface or disseminated through a solid. All real forces are distributed.—**Electromotive force.** See *electromotive*.—**Equilibrium of forces.** See *equilibrium*, 1.—**Equivalence of force.** See *equivalence*.—**External forces,** those forces which act upon masses of matter at sensible distances, as gravitation.—**Fine force†.** See *fine*², 16.—**Fixed force.** See *fixed*.—**Force Bill,** in *U. S. hist.*: (*a*) A bill to enforce the tariff, introduced into Congress at the time of the nullification excitement in 1833. It became a law March 2d, 1833. (*b*) A bill for the protection of political and civil rights in the South. It became a law May 31st, 1870. (*c*) A bill similar to (*b*), but of still more stringent character, enacted April 20th, 1871.—**Force of detrusion.** See *detrusion*.—**Force of inertia.** See *momentum*.—**In great force,** exceedingly vivacious or energetic; in effective condition: generally applied to powers of conversation or oratory: as, he was *in great force* at the dinner or the meeting last night. [Colloq.]—**Internal forces,** forces which act only on the constituent particles of matter, and at insensible distances, as cohesion.—**Line of force.** See *equipotential surface*, under *equipotential*.—**Living force.** See *vis viva*.—**Magne-crystallic force.** See *magne-crystallic*.—**Molar force,** a force producing motions in large masses of matter.—**Molecular force,** a force acting between molecules, but insensible at sensible distances.—**Moment of a force.** See *moment*.—**Moral force,** the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining.—**Motive power** or **force.** See *motive*, *a*.—**Moving force.** See *momentum*.—**No force†,** no matter; no consequence. See def. 6, above, and *to make no force*, below.

No fors, quod he, tellith me al youre greef.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 489.

"*No force*," quod Merlin, "he shall do right wele; but take a spere, and folowe after, ye and youre brother and Vlfin." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 221.

Non-conservative forces, forces which depend upon the velocities of the bodies between which they act. Such forces are alone capable of setting up rotations. Friction and viscosity are examples of such forces, and these are explained by physicists as the result of chance encounters, etc., among almost innumerable molecules. Other effects of this sort are the conduction of heat, the dissipation of energy, the development of living forms, etc.—**Odic force, odylic force.** See *od*.—**Of force†,** of necessity; necessarily; unavoidably; perforce.

Good reasons must, *of force*, give place to better.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

This prince, *of force*, must be belov'd of Heaven,
Whom Heaven hath thus preserv'd.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

Parallelogram of forces. See def. 8 (*a*).—**Physical-force men.** See *Chartist*.—**Reciprocating force,** a force which acts alternately with and against the motion of the body, as gravity does upon an oscillating pendulum.—**Resolution of forces.** See def. 8 (*a*).—**Simple force,** in *law*, unlawful violence attended by no other crime: distinguished from *compound force*.—**Tangential force.** See *deviating force*.—**Thermo-electric** or **thermo-electromotive force.** See *thermo-electric*.—**To be in force** (*milit.*), to be prepared for action with a large or full force.

The enemy *was in force* at Corinth, the junction of the two most important railroads in the Mississippi valley.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 330.

To hunt at force†. See *hunt*.—**To make, do,** or **give no force†,** to care not; consider of no importance. See *no force*, above.

When thei here speke of the grete light and blisse of heven, thei *make no force*. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 14.

To my bettre did no reverence,
Of my sovereyns *gaf no fors* at al.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xliii.

Triangle of forces. See *triangle*.—**Tube of force.** See *tube*.—**Unit of force.** See *unit*. =**Syn.** *Strength*, etc. (see *power*); efficacy, efficiency, potency, cogency, virtue; *Force, Compulsion, Coercion, Constraint, Restraint.* Among these *force* is the most general. *Compulsion* and *coercion* are generally more active, pushing one onward; *constraint* and *restraint* less active, the last being simply a holding back. The first three could be applied to a person's treatment of himself only by a lively figure; *constraint* and *restraint* express equally self-control and control of others. *Constraint* upon one's self is much harder than *restraint*.

By *force* they could not introduce these gods;
For ten to one in former days was odds.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 122.

Give you a reason on *compulsion!* If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon *compulsion*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Congress had neglected to provide measures and means for *coercion* [in dealing with the seceding States]. The conservative sentiment of the country protested loudly against everything but concession.
The Century, XXXV. 614.

Bitter *constraint*, and sad occasion dear,
Compels me to disturb your season due.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 6.

Certain complex *restraints* on excesses of altruism exist, which, in another way, force back the individual upon a normal egoism. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 96.

force¹ (fōrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forced*, ppr. *forcing*. [< ME. *forcen, forsen* (= D. *forceren* = G. *forciren* = Dan. *forcere* = Sw. *forcera*), < OF. *forcer, forcier*, F. *forcer* = Pr. *forsar* = Sp. *forzar* = Pg. *forçar* = It. *forzare*, < ML. *fortiare*, force, fortify, < *fortia*, force, strength, etc.: see *force*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To act effectively upon by force, physical, mental, or moral, in any manner; impel by force; compel; constrain.

A smalle sparke kyndles a great fyre if it be *forste* to burne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

I'll undertake to land them on our coast,
And *force* the tyrant from his seat by war.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

I have been told that one hundred and sixty minnows have been found in a Trout's belly; either the Trout had devoured so many, or the miller that gave it a friend of mine had *forced* them down his throat after he had taken him. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 95.

Like a bow long *forc'd* into a curve,
The mind, releas'd from too constrain'd a nerve,
Flew to its first position with a spring.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 622.

2. To overcome or overthrow by force; accomplish one's purpose upon or in regard to by force or compulsion; compel to succumb, give way, or yield.

Will he *force* the queen also before me in the house?
Esther vii. 8.

Then they flatter'd him and made him do ill things; now they would *force* him against his Conscience.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 63.

I should have *forced* thee soon with other arms.
Milton, S. A., l. 1096.

When wine has given indecent language birth,
And *forced* the floodgates of licentious mirth.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 264.

Some *forced* the breach, others scaled the ramparts.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

3. To effect by effort or a special or unusual application of force; bring about or promote by some artificial means: as, to *force* the passage of a river against an enemy; to *force* a jest.

If you bow low, may be he'll touch the bonnet,
Or fling a *forc'd* smile at you for a favour.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

Some twenty times a day, nay, not so little,
Do I *force* errands, frame ways and excuses,
To come into her sight.
Middleton, Changeling, ii. 1.

A successful speculator or a "merchant prince" may *force* his way into good society in England; he may be presented at court, and flourish at court-balls.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 152.

4. To cause to grow, develop, or mature under unnaturally stimulating or favorable conditions. Specifically—(*a*) To hasten or enlarge the growth of, as flowers, fruits, etc., by means of artificial heat and shelter, as in hothouses or hotbeds. (*b*) To fine, as wine, by a short process or in a short time. (*c*) In general, to subject to unnatural stimulation or pressure, in order to accomplish a desired result before the usual or natural time, as in training the young.

5. To impose or impress by force; compel the acceptance or endurance of: with *on* or *upon*: as, to *force* one's company or views *on* another; to *force* conviction *on* the mind.—6†. To furnish with a force; man; garrison.

Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be ours,
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

7†. To put in force; make binding; enforce.—8. In *card-playing*: (*a*) In *whist*, to compel (a player) to trump a trick by leading a card of a suit of which he has none, which trick otherwise would be taken by an opponent: as, to *force* one's partner. (*b*) To compel (a person) to play so as to make known the strength of his hand.—9†. To attach force or importance to; have regard to; care for.

I *force* not Philautus his fury, so I may haue Euphues his friendship. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 81.

For me, I *force* not argument a straw,
Since that my case is past the help of law.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1021.

Forced heir, in *law*: (*a*) An heir in whose favor the law provides that a part at least of the inheritance shall not be devised away from him. (*b*) In *Rom. law*, one obliged to accept a succession, however involved the estate might be.—**Forced march, sale,** etc. See the nouns.—**To force one's hand.** (*a*) In *card-playing*, same as 8 (*b*). Hence—(*b*) To compel one to disclose his intentions, plans, or resources.

The potato famine in Ireland precipitated a crisis, *forced* Peel's *hand*, and compelled him to open the ports, which, once open, could not, it was clear, again be closed.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 13.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. To oblige, necessitate, coerce.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To use force or violence; make violent effort; strive; endeavor.

Forcing with gyfts to winne his wanton heart.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Howbeit, in the ende, perceiving those men did more fiercely *force* to gette up the hull.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 327.

2. To be of force or importance; be of significance or consequence.

It little *forceth* how long a man liue, but how wel and vertuously. *J. Udall*, On Mark v.

3. To care; hesitate; scruple.

Your oath once broke, you *force* not to forswear.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

I *force* not of such fooleries [omens], but if I have any skill in South-saying (as in sooth I have none), it doth prognosticate that I shall change copie from a Duke to a King. *Camden*, Remains, Wise Speeches.

force^2 (fōrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forced*, ppr. *forcing.* [< ME. *forcen, forsen;* a corruption of *farce*^{1}, *v. t.*, by confusion with *force*^{1}, *v. t.*] To stuff; farce.

Fors hit with powder of canel or good gynger.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 31.

To what form, but that he is, should wit larded with malice, and malice *forced* with wit, turn him?
Shak., T. and C., v. 1.

force^3 (fōrs), *n.* [E. dial., also written *forse, fors, foss;* < Icel. *fors,* mod. *foss,* a waterfall, also a brook, stream, = Sw. *fors,* a torrent, = Dan. *fos,* a waterfall; hence Icel. *forsa,* stream in torrents, = Sw. *forsa,* gush, rush, = Dan. *fosse,* stream in torrents, foam, boil.] A waterfall. [North. Eng.]

After dinner I went along the Milthrope turnpike four miles to see the falls or *force* of the river Kent.
Gray, To Dr. Wharton, Oct. 9, 1769.

force^4 (fōrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forced*, ppr. *forcing.* [< ME. **forcen, foorcyn,* < AF. *forcer,* clip, shear, < OF. *forces,* F. *forces,* shears, = Pr. *force, forsa* = It. *force, forbicia, forbice, forbici,* < L. *forpices,* pl. of *forpex,* tongs, a confused form, mixing *forfex,* scissors, and *forceps,* tongs: see *forceps* and *forfex.*] 1. To clip or shear, as the beard or wool. In particular — 2. To clip off the upper and more hairy part of (wool), for export: a practice forbidden by stat. 8 Henry VI., c. 20.

forceable (fōr'sa-bl), *a.* [< *force*^{1} + *-able.* Cf. *forcible.*] That may be forced; amenable to force.

Since in humane lawes there be more things arbitrable than *forceable*, he [Trajan] should advise his Judges to approach more unto reason than opinion.
Letters of Sir Antonie of Guerrara (trans. 1577), p. 20.

forced (fōrst), *p. a.* [Pp. of *force*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Effected by an unusual application of force or effort.

He travelled by *forced* journeys, frequently changing his jaded horses. *Irving*, Granada, p. 50.

If there were no other phenomena of will than those of *forced* attention, it would be necessary to admit the probability that all the mental activities are purely mechanical and absolutely dependent upon the action of the nervous system under the exciting influences of stimuli.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 539.

2. Overstrained; unnatural; affected; artificial.

Whether or no the city of Clazomene might extend across any part of the high ground, so as that an island or two in that bay might be said to lie opposite to it, is very uncertain, and rather too *forced* an interpretation of Strabo. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 41.

The joy assumed, while sorrow dimm'd the eyes,
The *forced* sad smiles that follow'd sudden sighs.
Crabbe, Works, I. 49.

force-diagram (fōrs'dī″a-gram), *n.* See *diagram.*

forcedly (fōr'sed-li), *adv.* In a forced manner; violently; constrainedly; unnaturally. *T. Burnet.* [Rare.]

forcedness (fōr'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being forced. *Worthington.*

forceful (fōrs'fụl), *a.* [< *force* + *-ful.*] 1. Possessing force; forcible; expressing or representing with force.

There is a sea-piece of Ruysdael's in the Louvre, which, though nothing very remarkable in any quality of art, is at least *forceful*, agreeable, and, as far as it goes, natural.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, II. v. § 21.

The more *forceful* the current, the more sharp the ripple from any alien substance interposed.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 193.

2. Impelled by violence; driven with force; acting with power; violent; impetuous.

Against the steed he threw
His *forceful* spear. *Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 65.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? but rather follow
Our *forceful* instigation? *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

forcefully (fōrs'fụl-i), *adv.* In a forceful or violent manner; violently; impetuously.

Not so *forcefully* as half a generation ago, perhaps, but still *forcefully.* *S. L. Clemens*, Life on Mississippi, p. 467.

forcefulness (fōrs'fụl-nes), *n.* The character of being forceful.

Its *forcefulness* and wildness stand in antithesis to the spirit of great beauty and culture.
The Academy, May 3, 1888, p. 155.

force-function (fōrs'fungk″shon), *n.* In *math.*, a function expressing work in terms of position. It is commonly written $\Sigma\int(Xdx + Ydy + Zdz)$, where X, Y, and Z are the rectangular components of the impressed force, and x, y, and z those of the position, and where the sign of summation refers to the different particles. Gravitation and all the primordial forces of nature have force-functions, but viscosity and other forces which are merely phenomena derived from the action of chance upon innumerable molecules have none.

forceless (fōrs'les), *a.* [< *force*^{1} + *-less.*] Having little or no force; feeble; impotent.

The tiranous bishops are ejected, their courts dissolved, their cannons *forceless*, their servise casheired, their ceremonies uselesse and despised.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 7.

forcelet† (fōrs'let), *n.* [< ME. *forcelette,* < ML. *forcelletum, forciletum,* accom. dim. forms, after OF., of ML. *fortis,* OF. *force,* a stronghold, a fort, fortification, a particular use of ML. *fortia,* force, strength: see *force*^{1}, and cf. the equiv. *fort, fortress, fortalice,* etc.] A small fort; a blockhouse.

In Egypt there ben but fewe *Forcelettes* or Castelles, be cause that the Contree is so strong of him self.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 47.

forcely† (fōrs'li), *a.* [ME. *forsely;* < *force*^{1} + *-ly*^{1}.] Strong; powerful.

The fifte was a faire mane thane fele of thies other,
A *forsely* mane and a ferse with fomand lippis.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

forcemeat (fōrs'mēt), *n.* [For *farce meat* or *farced meat:* see *force*^{2} for *farce*^{1}, and *meat.*] In *cookery*, meat chopped fine and seasoned, either served up alone or used as stuffing; farced meat.

forcement† (fōrs'ment), *n.* [< *force*^{1} + *-ment.*] The act of forcing; violence.

We sought no kingdom, we desir'd no crown:
It was imposed upon us by constraint,
Like golden fruit hung on a barren tree;
And will you count such *forcement* treachery?
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyat.

forcené (for-se-nā'), *a.* [Heraldic F.] In *her.*, rearing on its hind legs: said of a horse. Also *frighted.*

force-piece (fōrs'pēs), *n.* In *mining*, a piece of timber placed in a level shaft to keep the ground open.

forceps (fôr'seps), *n.* [< L. *forceps,* a pair of tongs, pincers, forceps, appar. lit. something by which to grasp hot things, < *for-* (?) in *formus,* warm, *fornax,* a furnace, etc., + *capere,* take: see *captive,* etc.] 1. An instrument, such as pincers or tongs, used for seizing, holding, or moving objects which it would be impracticable to manipulate with the fingers. Such instruments are used by watchmakers and jewelers in delicate manipulations; by dentists for the forcible extraction of teeth; by accoucheurs for grasping and steadying the head of the fetus in delivery, or for extracting the fetus; by surgeons for grasping and holding parts in dissection, for taking up an artery, etc.; and in blowpipe analysis (and then platinum-pointed) to hold the fragment of the mineral whose fusibility, etc., is being tested.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some part or process of the body like a forceps; any forcipate organ. Specifically — (*a*) In *anat.*, the fibers passing backward on each side from the splenium of the corpus callosum to the posterior and upper part of the occipital lobes. (*b*) In *entom.*, a pair of movable horny appendages, curved or bent inward like forceps, found on the extremity of the abdomen of many insects. In the earwigs they are often very long, and are used in tucking the delicate folding wings under the short tegmina, and also as weapons of defense. (See cut under *earwig.*) In most other groups they are found only in the males, and serve for seizing and retaining the females.—**Alveolar, anal, bicuspid, bulldog,** etc., **forceps.** See the qualifying words.—**Cataract forceps,** an instrument resembling the dissecting forceps, but much finer, used in operating for cataract.—**Dilating forceps,** a surgical forceps used to dilate a passage or meatus.—**Dissecting** or **ligature forceps,** a forceps used in dissecting, to lay hold of delicate parts.—**Fulcrum forceps,** an instrument used by dentists, consisting of a forceps in which one beak is furnished with a hinged metal plate, padded with india-rubber, which rests against the gum, while the other beak has the usual tooth or gouge shape.—**Polypus forceps.** See *polypus.*

forceps-candlestick (fôr'seps-kan″dl-stik), *n.* Same as *clip-candlestick.*

forceps-tail (fôr'seps-tāl), *n.* A book-name of an earwig; any insect of the family *Forficulidæ:* so called from the anal forceps.

force-pump (fōrs'pump), *n.* A pump, of widely varying types, which delivers a liquid under pressure, so as to eject it forcibly: distinguished from a *lift-pump*, in which the liquid is simply lifted and runs out of the spout. Also called *forcing-pump.* See *pump*^{1}.

forcer^1 (fōr'sėr), *n.* One who or that which forces, drives, compels, or constrains.

How much bloodshed have the *forcers* of conscience to answer for! *Milton*, Civil Power.

Specifically — (*a*) In *mech.*, a solid piston applied to a pump for the purpose of producing a constant stream, or of raising water to a greater height than it can be raised by the pressure of the atmosphere. See *pump*^{1}. (*b*) In *Cornish mining*, a small pump worked by hand, used in sinking small simples or pits.

forcer^2†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also corruptly *foser, fosar;* < ME. *forcer, forser, forcier,* < OF. *forcier, forchier, forgier, forjier, fourgier* = It. *forziero, forziere* (ML. reflex *forsarius*), a chest, casket; perhaps lit. 'a strong box,' ult. < L. *fortis,* strong (see *force*^{1}, *n.*); or otherwise ult. (like *forge*^{1}) < L. *fabrica,* a workshop, *fabricari,* frame, build, make: see *forge*^{1}. Cf. *forcet.*] A chest; a coffer.

And in hur *forcer* sche can hym keste,
That same God that Judas solde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46. (*Halliwell.*)

I have a girdil in my *forcere.*
MS. Douce 175, p. 57. (*Halliwell.*)

forcet†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forset, forsette;* var. (with dim. *-et*) of *forcer*^{2}, q. v.] Same as *forcer*^{2}. *Florio.*

forche†, *n.* [ME.: see *fourch.*] Same as *fourch.*

And after the ragge-boon kytteth euyn also,
The *forchis* and the sydes euyn bytwene,
And loke that your knyues ay whettyd bene;
Thenne turne vp the *forchis*, and frote theym wyth blood,
For to saue grece; so doo men of good.
Boke of St. Albans, 1496.

forcible (fōr'si-bl), *a.* [< *force*^{1} + *-ible.* Cf. *forceable.*] 1. Characterized by the exertion or use of force; energetic; vigorous; violent: as, a *forcible* current; *forcible* means or measures.

Common *forcible* ways make not an end of evil, but leave hatred and malice behind them.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 12.

2. Done or effected by force; procured or brought about by the use of force: as, a *forcible* abduction.

The abdication of king James the advocates on that side look upon to have been *forcible* and unjust, and consequently void. *Swift.*

3. Having force or cogency; strong; potent; efficacious: as, a *forcible* argument.

How *forcible* are right words! Job vi. 25.

But I have reasons strong and *forcible.*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

All the most weighty arguments and most *forcible* perswasions are to such [hardened sinners] but like showers falling upon a Rock. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

Forcible detainer, in *law*, a violent withholding from a person of lands or goods belonging to him.—**Forcible entry,** in *law*, an actual entry, by means of violence or menaces, into houses or lands without authority of law. It implies intent to take possession, as distinguished from a mere trespass. =**Syn.** 1 and 3. Potent, weighty, impressive, cogent, energetic, vigorous.

forcible-feeble (fōr'si-bl-fē″bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *forcible* + *feeble:* in allusion to one of Shakspere's characters, named *Feeble*, whom Falstaff describes as "valiant as a wrathful dove or most magnanimous mouse, . . . most *forcible Feeble*," 2 Hen. IV., iii. 12.] **I.** *a.* Striving to be or appear strong or vigorous while being in reality feeble: as, a *forcible-feeble* style.

Epithets which are in the bad taste of the *forcible-feeble* school. *North British Rev.*

II. *n.* A feeble person striving to appear strong or vigorous: usually said of a writer.

When the writer was of opinion he had made a point, you may be sure the hit was in italics, that last resource of the *forcible-feebles.* *Disraeli.*

forcibleness (fōr'si-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being forcible.

forcibly (fōr'si-bli), *adv.* In a forcible manner; by force; strongly; energetically; impressively.

The proud control of fierce and bloody war,
To enforce these rights so *forcibly* withheld.
Shak. K. John, i. 1.

But, of the objects which I have endeavoured to describe. none arrested my attention so *forcibly* as two others.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 196.

No man can express his convictions more *forcibly* than by acting upon them in a great and solemn matter of national importance. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 232.

forcing (fōr'sing), *n.* [< ME. *forsynge,* verbal n. of *force*^{1}, *v.*] 1. In *hort.*, the art or practice of raising plants by artificial heat, at a season earlier than the natural one.

Portuguese gardeners are about the very worst and most ignorant in the civilized world, . . . knowing almost nothing of potting, and soils, and cuttings, and grafts, and *forcing*, and the management of glass.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 811.

2. In *gun.*, the act of making a bullet take the grooves of a rifle.

forcing-house (fōr'sing-hous), *n.* In *hort.*, a hothouse for forcing plants.

forcing-pit (fōr'sing-pit), *n.* A pit of wood or masonry, sunk in the earth, for containing fermenting materials to produce bottom-heat in forcing plants.

forcing-pump (fōr'sing-pump), *n.* Same as *force-pump.*

forcipal† (fôr'si-pal), *a.* [< L. *forceps* (*forcip-*), forceps, + *-al.*] Of the nature of forceps.

Mechanicks made use hereof in *forcipal* organs, and instruments of incision. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

forcipate, forcipated (fôr'si-pāt, -pā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *forcipatus*, < L. *forceps* (*forcip-*), forceps: see *forceps.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, forceps-like; formed like a forceps; forficate; furcate; deeply forked: applied to various parts or organs of animals, as the anal styles of insects, the chelate limbs of crustaceans, the scissor-like tails of birds, etc.—2. In *bot.*, having bowed tips which approach each other like those of a forceps. The tips of branches of the alga *Ceramium* are forcipate.—**Forcipate labrum**, a labrum much elongated, and terminated with two movable hooks which act as jaws in seizing prey: a structure found only in larval dragon-flies. Also called *mask*.

forcipation (fôr-si-pā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *forceps* (*forcip-*), forceps, pincers, + *-ation.*] 1. Torture by nipping with forceps or pincers.

> A punishment of less torment far than either the wheel, or *forcipation*, yea, than simple burning.
> *Bacon*, Obs. on a Libel.

2. In *zoöl.*, the state of being forcipated; forfication; bifurcation.

forcite (fōr'sīt), *n.* A disruptive compound containing nitroglycerin and other explosive substances. *Eissler.*

forclose† (fọr-klōz'), *v. t.* The more correct form, etymologically, of *foreclose* (which see).

forcut†, *v. t.* [ME. *forcutten*, *forkutten*; < *for-* + *cut.*] To cut through or completely.

> Right as a swerd *forcutteth* and forkerveth
> An arm atwo, my dere sone, right so
> A tonge cutteth frendshipe al atwo.
> *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 237.

ford (fōrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foord*; < ME. *ford* (also frequently *forth*, *furth*, prob. by confusion with *firth*^{2}, q. v.), < AS. *ford* = OS. **ford* (in the compound local name *Heriford*) = OFries. *forda* = OD. *vord*, D. *voort* (in compound local names) = OHG. *furt*, MHG. *vort*, G. *furt*, a ford (much used in Teut. local names, as in E. *Hartford*, *Hertford*, *Oxford*, etc., G. *Frankfurt*, *Erfurt*, etc.); akin to L. *portus*, a harbor, port, Gr. *πόρος*, a passage, ford (*Βόσπορος*, Bosporus, lit. 'Oxford'), Zend *peretu*, a bridge, etc., and prob. to Icel. *fjördhr*, Sw. *fjärd*, Norw. Dan. *fjord*, whence E. *firth*^{2}, *fiord*, q. v.; all ult. from the root of AS. *faran*, E. *fare*, go: see *fare*^{1}.] 1. A place in a river or other body of water where it may be passed or crossed by man or beast on foot, or by wading.

> This flood-less *Foord* the Faithfull Legions pass,
> And all the way their shoo scarce moisted was.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

> He swam the Esk river where *ford* there was none.
> *Scott*, Young Lochinvar.

2. A stream to be crossed.

> This deep *Ford* of Affection and Gratitude to you I intend to cut out hereafter into small Currents.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 19.

> Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*. *Dryden.*

ford (fōrd), *v. t.* [< *ford*, *n.*] To pass or cross, as a river or other body of water, by walking on the bottom; pass through by wading.

> Stalking through the deep,
> He *fords* the ocean, while the topmost wave
> Scarce reaches up his middle side.
> *Addison*, Æneid, iii.

> In *fording* streams, it is well, if the water be deep and swift, to carry heavy stones in the hands, in order to resist being borne away by the current.
> *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 191.

fordable (fōr'da̤-bl), *a.* [< *ford* + *-able.*] That may be waded or passed through on foot, as a body of water.

> The water being deep, and not *fordable*, he sav'd himself by the help of a willow. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 29.

> Towards night he came cautiously forth, and finding the Chickahominy *fordable* within a hundred yards, he succeeded in wading across. *The Century*, XXXV. 787.

fordableness (fōr'da̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being fordable.

fordede†, *n.* [ME., < *for-*, for, + *dede*, deed.] A deed done for another; a benefit.

> All myghtfull lorde, grete is thi grace,
> I thanke the of thi grete *fordede*. *York Plays*, p. 175.

fordele†, *n.* See *foredeal*.

fordo (fọr-dö'), *v. t.*; pret. *fordid*, pp. *fordone*, ppr. *fordoing*. [Also improp. *foredo*; < ME. *fordon*, < AS. *fordōn*, destroy, ruin, kill (= OS. *fardōn* = D. *verdoen*, kill, waste, = OHG. *fartuon*, MHG. *vertuon*, G. *verthun*, consume, spend, waste), < *for-* priv., away, + *dōn*, put, do: see *for-*^{1} and *do*^{1}, *v.* The word has nothing to do with the slang phrase *do for*, which is sometimes used in explaining it.] 1. To do away; undo; destroy; ruin.

> Deth seith he wol *for-do* and a-doun brynge
> Al that lyueth other loketh a londe and a watere.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 28.

> That synne will *fordoo* all my beaute.
> *Thomas of Ersseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 101).

> This is the night
> That either makes me or *fordoes* me quite.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1.

2. To exhaust, overpower, or overcome, as by fatigue.

> Give leave to rest me being half *fordonne*.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, lxxx.

> The heavy ploughman snores,
> All with weary task *fordone*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 2.

> The soldier on the war-field spread,
> When all *foredone* with toils and wounds,
> Death-like he dozes among heaps of dead.
> *Coleridge*, Ode on the Departing Year, vi.

[Obsolete or poetical.]

fordread†, *v. t.* [ME. *fordreden*, < AS. *fordrǣdan*, terrify, < *for-* + *drǣdan*, fear, dread: see *for-*^{1} and *dread*, *v.*] To terrify greatly. *Chaucer.*

> The hethyn men were so *for-dredd*,
> To Cleremount with the mayde they fledd.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 89. (*Halliwell.*)

fordrive†, *v. t.* [ME. *fordriven*, < AS. *fordrīfan* (= OS. *fordrībhan* = OFries. *fordrīva* = D. *verdrijven* = LG. *verdriben* = OHG. *fartrīban*, MHG. *vertriben*, G. *vertreiben* = Sw. *fördrifva* = Dan. *fordrive*), drive away, < *for-*, away, + *drīfan*, drive: see *for-*^{1} and *drive*, *v.*] 1. To drive away; drive about; drive here and there.

> We beoth see-weri men mid wedere al *fordreven*.
> *Layamon*, I. 265 (later text).

> Whenne they in ese wene beste to lyve,
> They ben with tempest alle *fordryve*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3782.

fordrunken†, *a.* [ME. *fordrunken*, *fordronken*, < AS. *fordruncen* (= Icel. *fordrukkinn* = Sw. *fördrukken* = Dan. *fordrukken*), drunken, very drunken, < *for-* intensive + *druncen*, drunken: see *for-*^{1} and *drunken.*] Very drunk.

> The miller that *fordronken* was al pale,
> So that unnethe upon his hors he sat,
> He nolde avalen neither hood ne hat.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 12.

fordry†, *a.* [ME. *fordruye*, < *for-* intensive + *druye*, *drye*, dry: see *for-*^{1} and *dry*, *a.*] Very dry; withered.

> Amydde a tree *fordrye*, as whyt as chalk, . . .
> There sat a faucon. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 401.

fordull†, *v. t.* [Also improp. *foredull*; < *for-*^{1} + *dull*^{1}, *v.*] To make dull; stupefy. *Nash.*

> What well of tears may serve
> To feed the streams of my *fore-dulled* eys?
> *Tancred and Gismunda*, ii. 170.

fordwine†, *v. i.* [ME. *fordwinen*, < AS. *fordwīnan*, dwindle away, vanish (= D. *verdwijnen*), < *for-*, away, + *dwīnan*, dwine: see *for-*^{1} and *dwine.*] To waste away; dwindle.

> So long he laie in prisoun, in hunger and in pyne,
> That his lymes clonge awei, his bodie gan al *fordwine*.
> *Pilate* (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 214.

fore^1 (fōr), *prep.*, *adv.*, and *conj.* [I. *prep.* < ME. *fore*, before, in front of, for, on account of, < AS. *fore*, before (in place, L. *coram*, or in time, L. *ante*), for, on account of, cf. *foran*, prep., before (in time), = OS. *fora* = OFries. *fore* = D. *voor* = OHG. *fora*, MHG. *vore*, *vor*, G. *vor* = Icel. *fyrir* = Sw. *för* = Dan. *for* = Goth. *faura*, before, for; the longer and more orig. form of *for*, q. v. II. *adv.* < ME. *fore*, before (in time), < AS. *fore*, before (in time), aforetime (= D. *voor* = OHG. *fora*, MHG. *vor*, *vore*, G. *vor* = Dan. *for*, before (in place), *för*, before (in time), = Sw. *för*, *förr*); cf. *foran*, before (in place) (= D. *vooraan* = OHG. *forna*, MHG. *vorne*, *vorn*, *vornen*, *vornān*, G. *vorn*, before), = Dan. *foran*: see I. Cf. *fore*^{1}, *a.* III. *conj.* < *fore*, *adv.*: see I. and II. *Fore* (prep., adv., conj.), as an orig. simple form, has merged with *fore*, an abbr., by apheresis, of *afore* or *before*, and is now commonly regarded as such abbr., and hence often printed *'fore*. Both *fore* and *afore* are now only dial. or colloq., *before* having pushed them out of literary use. See *afore*, *before.*] I. *prep.* Before (in place); in presence of. [Obsolete except as an accepted abbreviation of *before.*]

> The justise tolde the kinge *fore*,
> That such a man he seʒ [saw].
> *St. Christopher*, l. 133.

> What would you *'fore* our tent? *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

II. *adv.* 1. Before (in place); in the part that precedes or goes first; specifically, *naut.*, toward or in the parts of a ship that lie near the bows; forward: opposed to *aft.*—2†. Before (in time); previously.

> Sende wittili to thi wif, and warne hire *fore*.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4142.

Fore and aft. See *aft*^{1}.

III.† *conj.* Before.

> Not a month
> *'Fore* your queen died, she was more worth such gazes
> Than what you look on now. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

fore^1 (fōr), *interj.* [A contraction of *before.*] In *golf*, a warning cry, uttered to attract the attention of a person who is liable to be struck by the ball.

fore^1 (fōr), *a.* and *n.* [< *fore-*^{1}, prefix; being the prefix (to nouns) written separately, as in *fore part*. Strictly, as the regular accent in such compounds shows, *fore*, however written, is still, as always in ME. and AS., a prefix or component element, and not an independent adj.; but the accent varies, and as to the manner of writing, whether as a prefix, with or without a hyphen, or as a separate word, usage wavers: *forepart*, *fore-part*, and *fore part*, for example, being used indifferently.] I. *a.*; superl. *foremost* (fōr'mōst). Situated at the fore or front; front; forward; anterior; prior; former; being, coming, or going before or in front in place, or earlier in time: as, the *fore* legs of a horse; the *fore* part of the day.

> Neither were those things laid on his back which he after suffered, to make satisfaction for his *fore* sins.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 112.

> Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them.
> *Cheyne.*

Fore and aft. See *aft*^{1}.—**Fore course.** See *course*^{1}, 18.

II. *n.* 1. The front: in the phrases *at* and *to the fore* (see below).—2. *Naut.*, the foremast.—**At the fore.** (*a*) *Naut.*, set or shown on the foremast: said of a flag or signal.

> Medina Sidonia hoisted the royal standard *at the fore*.
> *Motley*, United Netherlands, II. 475.

(*b*) At or in the front.

> Madison stood *at the fore* [in 1809].
> *Congregationalist*, June 3, 1886.

To the fore, to or at the front; ahead; at hand; forthcoming; also (Scotch), in being; alive.

> If Christ had not been *to the fore*, in our sad days, the waters had gone over our soul. *Rutherford*, Letters, i. 193.

> How many captains in the regiment had two thousand pounds *to the fore*? *Thackeray.*

> Mr. Ruskin comes *to the fore* with some characteristic remarks on the education of children.
> *New York Tribune*, April 2, 1886.

fore^2†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *fare*^{1}.

fore^3†, *n.* [ME., also *for*, < AS. *fōr*, journey, < *faran* (pret. *fōr*), go: see *fare*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *fare*^{1}, *n.*] Way; course; manner of proceeding.

> Who folwith Cristes gospel and his *fore*,
> But we that humble ben and chast and pore?
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 227.

fore-^{1}. [< ME. *fore-*, often *for-*, < AS. *fore-*, often *for-* (with equiv. *foran-*), fore-, before, being the adv. and prep. *fore* used as prefix; so in other languages: see *fore*^{1}, *prep.*, *adv.*, and *a.*, and *for*, *for-*^{1}.] A prefix, equivalent to *before* (in place or time): before nouns often written separately and regarded as an adjective (see *fore*^{1}, *a.*). *Fore* (*fore*^{1}, adverb or adjective) is much used in the formation of compounds, most of them modern and of obvious origin. Such modern compounds are, in this dictionary, usually left without etymological note. In nautical usage *fore*^{1} as a prefix notes relation to the foremast, as distinguished from the mainmast and mizzenmast: as, *fore*sail; *fore*top.

fore-^{2}. [See *for-*^{1}.] An erroneous form of *for-*^{1} in some words, as in *forego*^{2}, *forespend*, *forespeak*, etc., for *forgo*^{1}, *forspend*, *forspeak*, etc., being obsolete in all but *forego*^{2}.

fore-^{3}. [See *for-*^{3}.] An erroneous form of *for-*^{3}, as in *foreclose*.

fore-admonish† (fōr-ad-mon'ish), *v. t.* To admonish beforehand, or before the act or event.

> *Foreadmonishing* him of dangers future and invisible.
> *Bp. Hall*, Select Thoughts, § 12.

fore-advise† (fōr-ad-vīz'), *v. t.* To advise or counsel before the time of action; pre-admonish.

> Thus to have said,
> As you were *fore-advis'd*, had touch'd his spirit,
> And tried his inclination. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

fore-allege† (fōr-a̤-lej'), *v. t.* To allege or cite before.

> Good authors make it justly questionable whether these *forealleged* marriages should be deservedly charged with a sin. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

fore-and-aft (fōr'and-àft'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* See the following nautical phrase.—**Fore-and-aft sails**, sails extending from the center line to the lee side of a ship or boat, and generally set on stays or gaffs. Besides the jibs, staysails, trysails, and gaff-topsails of seagoing vessels, they include the lug-sails, lateen-sails, spritsails, and shoulder-of-mutton sails used in boats. As they may be trimmed more nearly in a line with the keel than square sails, they enable a vessel to sail closer to the wind.

II. *n.* **1.** A fore-and-aft rigged vessel.—**2.** A small cap with vizors before and behind. Also called *steamer-cap.*

On the platform were crowds of men in conventional tweed knickerbockers and Norfolk jackets, and women in jockey caps and *fore-and-afts.*
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 494.

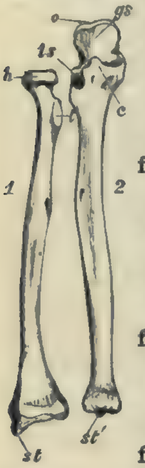
foreanent† (fōr-a-nent′), *prep.* [Also **forenent, fornent* (and with addition *forenenst*, etc.: see *forenenst*); < *fore*^{1} + *anent*, q. v.] Over against; opposite to.

Utheris inhabiting the bordouris *fore-anent* England.
Acts James VI., c. 227 (1594).

fore-appoint† (fōr-a̤-point′), *v. t.* To set, order, or appoint beforehand. *Bailey*, 1727.

fore-appointment† (fōr-a̤-point′me̤nt), *n.* Previous appointment; preordination.

forearm^{1} (fōr′ärm), *n.* [= D. *voorarm* (cf. G. *vorderarm*) = Dan. *forarm* = Sw. *förarm*; as *fore-*^{1} + *arm*^{1}, *n.*] In *anat.*, that part of the arm which is between the elbow-joint and the wrist; the antebrachium, represented by the length of the radius and ulna, or the radius alone.



Front View of Bones of Right Human Forearm.

1. Radius: *h*, head or capitellum of radius; *t*, tubercle of radius; *st*, styloid process. 2. Ulna: *c*, coronoid process; *gs*, greater sigmoid cavity; *ls*, lesser do.; *o*, olecranon; *st′*, styloid process.

forearm^{2} (fōr-ärm′), *v. t.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *arm*^{2}, *v.*] To arm or prepare beforehand for attack or resistance.

A man should fix and *forearm* his mind with this persuasion: that during his passion whatsoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive.
South, Sermons.

fore-backwardly†, *adv.* In an inverted order; preposterously.

Exercise indeed we do, but that very *fore-backwardly;* for where we should exercise to know, we exercise as having known. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetry.

forebay (fōr′bā), *n.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *bay*^{3}.] That part of a mill-race where the water flows upon the wheel.

forebeak† (fōr′bēk), *n.* *Naut.*, the beak; the head of a vessel; the prow.

The fight continued very hot betweene them for a good space: in the end the Swan . . . had her *forebeake* strooken off. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 609.

forebeam (fōr′bēm), *n.* The breast-beam of a loom. *E. H. Knight.*

forebear (fōr-bēr′), *n.* [Sc., also *forbear*, prop. **forebeer*, < *fore*^{1} + *beer*^{2}, < *be*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who has existed before another; an ancestor; a forefather. [Scotch.]

I and my *forbears* here did haunt
Three hundred years and more.
King Malcolm and Sir Colvin (Child's Ballads, III. 381).

My name is Graeme, so please you—Roland Graeme, whose *forbears* were designated of Heathergill, in the Debateable Land. *Scott*, Abbot, xviii.

We pick up the round-bowed spectacles of our *forebears* and see things as they saw them.
The Century, XXIX. 503.

forebelief (fōr′bē̤-lēf), *n.* Previous belief.

forebemoaned† (fōr-bē̤-mōnd′), *a.* Bemoaned in former times.

Heavily from woe to woe tell o'er
The sad account of *fore-bemoaned* moan.
Shak., Sonnets, xxx.

forebode (fōr-bōd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foreboded*, ppr. *foreboding*. [< ME. **foreboden*, < AS. *forebodian* (= Icel. *fyrirbodha*), announce, declare, < *fore*, before, + *bodian*, announce, bode: see *fore-*^{1} and *bode*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bode or announce beforehand; prognosticate; presage, especially something unfortunate or undesirable: as, the public temper *forebodes* war; the clouds *forebode* rain.

What shall we *forebode* of so many modern poems, full of splendid passages, beginning everywhere and leading nowhere? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 179.

2. To foresee; be prescient of; feel a secret premonition of, especially of something evil.

We all but apprehend, we dimly *forebode* the truth.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 301.

Yet my heart *forebodes*
Danger or death awaits thee on this field.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

=**Syn. 1.** *Predict, Presage*, etc. (see *foretell*); to augur, portend, betoken, foreshadow, be ominous of.

II. *intrans.* To prophesy; presage.

A North Wind never comes without . . . a *foreboding* Cloud. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 61.

I came because your horse would come;
And, if I well *forebode*,
My hat and wig will soon be here,
They are upon the road. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

As when, beneath the street's familiar jar,
An earthquake's alien omen rumbles far,
Men listen and *forebode;* I hung my head,
And strove the present to recall.
Lowell, Agassiz, i. 2.

forebode† (fōr-bōd′), *n.* [< *forebode*, *v.*] Presage; prognostication.

There is upon many *fore-bodes*, and seeming more than probabilities, out of the Revelation, one great fate to come upon the Churches of Christ. *Goodwin*, Works, II. iv. 72.

forebodement† (fōr-bōd′me̤nt), *n.* [< *forebode* + *-ment*.] The act of foreboding.

foreboder (fōr-bō′dėr), *n.* One who forebodes or presages.

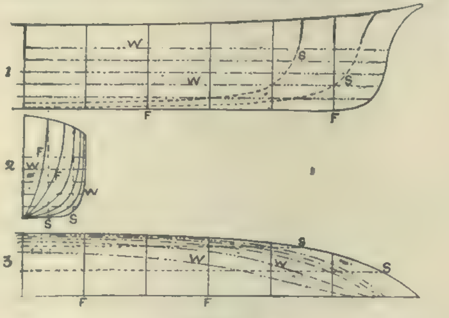
foreboding (fōr-bō′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forebode*, *v.*] Presage; foreshadowing; ominous suggestion.

For the Atheists can never wholly extinguish those horrible *fore-bodings* of conscience. *Bentley*, Sermons, i.

=**Syn.** *Portent, Prognostic*, etc. See *omen*.

forebodingly (fōr-bō′ding-li), *adv.* In a foreboding or threatening manner.

forebody (fōr′bod″i), *n.*; pl. *forebodies* (-iz). [< *fore-*^{1} + *body;* cf. AS. *foran-bodig*, the chest, thorax.] That part of a ship which lies forward of the midship section. See also cut under *body-plan*.



Forebody.

1. Profile, or sheer plan. 2. Body-plan. 3. Half-breadth plan. *FF*, frames or transverse sections; *SS*, section-lines or vertical sections; *WW*, water-lines or horizontal sections.

fore-boom (fōr′böm), *n.* See *boom*^{2}.

forebrace (fōr′brās), *n.* *Naut.*, a brace attached to a foreyard. See *brace*^{1}, 9.

fore-brain (fōr′brān), *n.* The foremost cerebral segment; the prosencephalon; hence, loosely, some anterior division of the brain. See cut under *encephalon*.

These primitive cerebral vesicles give rise to new segments, so that we can soon distinguish five. The first is known as the *Fore-brain* or Prosencephalon.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 503.

fore-brunt† (fōr′brunt), *n.* The foremost stress or strain.

Blessed be God in the rest—Hooper, Saunders and Taylor, whom it hath pleased the Lord likewise to set in the *fore-brunt* now of battle against his adversaries.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 192.

foreby (fōr-bī′), *adv.* and *prep.* See *forby*.

fore-caddie (fōr′kad-i), *n.* In *golf*, a person employed to go in advance of the players to watch where their balls alight. [Scotch.]

fore-carriage (fōr′kar″ā̤j), *n.* The front part of the running-gear of a four-wheeled carriage, including the fore axle and wheels.

When the boat is in her place on the trail, the carriage is so nearly balanced that it is easily lifted to replace the *fore-carriage*. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8775.

forecast (fōr-kȧst′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forecast*, ppr. *forecasting*. **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cast or contrive beforehand; plan before execution.

A rapid Torrent,
Bounding from Rock to Rock with roaring Current,
Deaffens the Shepheards: so that it should seem
Nature *fore-cast* it for som Stratagem.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Man is an intelligent Creature, and apt to *forecast* and contrive things for his future advantage.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. vii.

2. To consider or calculate beforehand; discern beforehand.

In *forecasting* the result of a motion in the House of Commons much depends on the person who brings it forward. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xxxvii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a plan or scheme in advance; contrive something beforehand.

For of sotyltee and of Malice and of *fercastynge*, thei passen alle men undre Hevene.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 219.

2. To foresee; surmise.

If it happen as I did *forecast*. *Milton*, Vac. Ex., l. 13.

forecast (fōr′kȧst), *n.* [< *forecast*, *v.*] **1.** Previous contrivance or provision; predetermination.

He makes this difference to arise from the *forecast* and predetermination of the gods themselves.
Addison, Ancient Medals.

The busy days of Spring drew near,
That call'd for all the *forecast* of the year.
Crabbe, Works, I. 103.

2. Foresight; prescience; prevision.

The heart's *forecast* and prophecy
Took form and life before my eye.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

The ultimate prosperity of the just, asserted and foretold by prophets and poets, is but a *forecast* of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 237.

=**Syn. 2.** *Prudence, Providence*, etc. (see *wisdom*); forethought, anticipation.

forecaster (fōr-kȧs′tėr), *n.* One who forecasts.

forecasting (fōr-kȧs′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forecast*, *v.*] The act of one who forecasts, or provides for consequences; premeditation.

forecasting (fōr-kȧs′ting), *a.* Having forethought; characterized by premeditation.

They who wish fortune to be lasting
Must be both prudent and *forecasting*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

forecastle (fōr′kȧs-l; in sailors' pron., fōk′sl), *n.* [In accordance with sailors' pron. often written *fo'c'sle* or *fokesel;* < ME. *forecastel, forcastel;* < *fore-*^{1} + *castle*.] *Naut.*: (*a*) That part of the spar-deck which lies forward of the fore rigging.

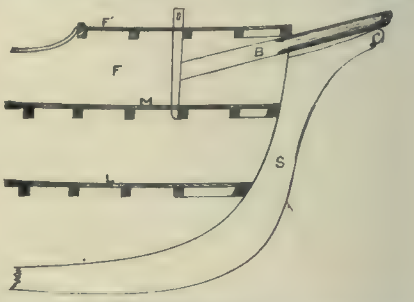


Diagram of Ship's Bow.

B, bowsprit; *F*, forecastle; *F*′, forecastle-deck; *L*, lower deck; *M*, main deck or spar-deck; *S*, stem.

The *forcastels* full of fuerse men of armys,
With shot & with shildis shalkes to noy.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5657.

(*b*) A section of a merchant vessel where the seamen live, either a house on deck or a place below the spar-deck in the eyes of the ship.

I felt a seaman's curiosity to have a good look at a ship of which there were a thousand stories afloat in every *forecastle* throughout the world.
W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xviii.

Break of the forecastle. See *break*.—**Captains of the forecastle.** See *captain*.—**Topgallant-forecastle**, a short deck above the spar-deck, extending aft from the stem nearly to the foremast.

forecastleman (fōr′kȧs-l-ma̤n or fōk′sl-ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *forecastlemen* (-men). One of a number of the crew who are stationed on the forecastle of a man-of-war.

forechase†, *n.* **1.** The front of the hunt.—**2.** The first assault.

But when th' Ajaces turn'd on them, and made their stand, their hearts
Drunk from their faces all their bloods, and not a man sustain'd
The *forechace* nor the after-fight.
Chapman, Iliad, xvii. 637.

fore-choir (fōr′kwīr), *n.* Same as *antechoir*.

forechoose† (fōr-chöz′), *v. t.* [ME. *forcheosen;* < *fore-*^{1} + *choose*.] To make choice of beforehand.

The lady Philoclea, . . . whose tender youth had obediently lived under her parents' behests, without framing out of her own will the *forechoosing* of anything.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

fore-cited (fōr′sī″ted), *a.* Cited or quoted before or above.

foreclose (fōr-klōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foreclosed*, ppr. *foreclosing*. [More correctly *forclose*, which, however, is scarcely used; < OF. *forclos*, pp. of *forclorre, forsclore*, exclude, shut out, < *for-*, *fors-* (< L. *foris*, outside), + *clorre, clore*, pp. *clos*, < L. *claudere*, close, shut: see *for-*^{3} and *close*^{1}, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To shut out; exclude; prevent.

The ways whereby temporal men provide for themselves and their families are *fore-closed* unto us.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Nor hope discovery to *foreclose*,
By giving me to feed the crows.
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 16.

Southey had afflicted Shelley by *foreclosing* discussion with the words, "When you are as old as I am you will think with me." *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 260.

2. In *law:* (*a*) To shut out by a judicial decree from further opportunity to assert a right or claim: said of the process by which all persons previously having right to redeem property from a forfeiture for non-payment of a debt are finally cut off from that right: as, to *foreclose* a mortgager of his equity of redemption. Hence —(*b*) To enforce, as a mortgage, by shutting out in due process of law a mortgager and those claiming under him from the right to redeem the property mortgaged.

II. *intrans.* To enforce a mortgage.

foreclosure (fōr-klō´ zụ̄r), *n.* [< *foreclose* + *-ure.*] The act of foreclosing; the act of depriving a mortgager of the right of redeeming his mortgaged estate. *Foreclosure*, as commonly used in the United States, or, more fully, *foreclosure and sale*, is effected by causing a public sale of the mortgaged property, after notice to all parties (either (*a*) by *action of foreclosure*, or (*b*), under the power in the mortgage, in a manner usually regulated by statute, called *foreclosure by advertisement* or *statutory foreclosure*), and applying the proceeds to the payment of the mortgage and other liens, returning the surplus, if any, to the mortgager.

The property was finally sold under *foreclosure* on the 12th of July, 1793. *The Century*, XXXV. 746.

Strict foreclosure, foreclosure by obtaining a judgment or decree which gives the mortgager a short time to redeem, and, in default thereof, declares the property to belong absolutely to the mortgagee.—**To open a foreclosure.** See *open.*

foreconceive (fōr-kon-sēv´), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreconceived*, ppr. *foreconceiving.* To conceive beforehand; preconceive.

A certain anticipation of the gods, which he calls a prolepsis, a certain preventive, or *foreconceived* information of a thing in the mind. *J. Howe*, Works, I. 22.

foreconclude† (fōr-kon-klöd´), *v. t.* To arrange or settle beforehand.

They held the same confederation *foreconcluded* by Alfred. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 12.

forecondemn† (fōr-kon-dem´), *v. t.* To condemn beforehand.

What can equally savour of injustice and plaine arrogance as to prejudice and *forecondemne* his adversary in the title for slanderous and scurrilous? *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

forecourt (fōr´kōrt), *n.* The front or first court in a series of courts or courtyards; the court or inclosed space in front of a building.

His Ma^{ty} was pleas'd to grant me a lease of a slip of ground out of Brick Close, to enlarge my *fore-court.* *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 14, 1668.

There is first the ethnic *forecourt*, then the purgatorial middle-space, and at last the holiest of holies dedicated to the eternal presence of the mediatorial God. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 101.

fore-covert† (fōr´kuv´ẽrt), *n.* Same as *fore-fence.*

And verily of undermining and the fabrickes *fore-covert* and defence Nevita and Dagalaiphus had the charge. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

foredate (fōr-dāt´), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foredated*, ppr. *foredating.* To date before the true time; antedate.

foreday (fōr´dā), *n.* That part of a day which comes between breakfast-time and noon; forenoon. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The settin moon shone even in their faces, and he saw them as weel as it had been *foreday.* *Hogg*, Brownie, i. 13.

foredays (fōr´dāz), *adv.* 1. Toward noon.—2. Toward evening. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

foredeal†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *foredele*; < ME. *foredel, fordele* (= D. *voordeel* = LG. *vortel* = G. *vortheil* = Sw. *fördel* = Dan. *fordel*), advantage, benefit; < *fore-*^{1} + *deal*^{1}.] Advantage; benefit.

To one demaunding what awantage he had by his philosophie, "Though nothing els," saied he, "yet at lestwise this *foredele* I haue, that I am readie prepared to al maner fortune, good or badde." *J. Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 157.

fore-deck (fōr´dek), *n.* *Naut.*, the forward part of the spar-deck.

foredeclare† (fōr-dẹ̄-klãr´), *v. t.* To declare beforehand.

That which, if all the gods had *fore-declared*,
Would not have been believed.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

foredeem† (fōr-dēm´), *v.* I. *intrans.* To judge or declare beforehand; foretell.

Which [maid] could guess and *foredeem* of things past, present, and to come. *Genevan Testament.*

II. *trans.* To deem; consider; take for granted; expect.

Of a frende it was more standing with humanitee and gentlenesse to hope the best then to *foredeme* the worste. *J. Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 320.

Laugh at your misery, as *foredeeming* you
An idle meteor.
Webster.

foredesign (fōr-dẹ̄-zīn´ or -sīn´), *v. t.* To design or plan beforehand; forecast. *Johnson.*

foredetermine† (fōr-dẹ̄-tėr´min), *v. t.* To determine beforehand; predetermine. *Bp. Hopkins.*

foredispose† (fōr-dis-pōz´), *v. t.* To dispose or bestow beforehand; predispose.

King James had by promise *foredisposed* the place on the Bishop of Meath. *Fuller.*

foredo^1 (fōr-dö´), *v. t.*; pret. *foredid*, pp. *foredone*, ppr. *foredoing.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *do*^{1}.] To do beforehand; perform or perpetrate previously.

And then behoveth us to take upon us sharp penance, continuing therein, for to obtain of the Lord forgivness of our *foredone* sins, and grace to abstain us hereafter from sin. *Bp. Bale*, Exam. of W. Thorpe.

foredo^2, *v. t.* An incorrect form of *fordo.*

fore-documentary (fōr˝dok-ụ̄-men´tạ-ri), *a.* Preceding all written descriptions or accounts. [Rare.]

In the nature of things we cannot know anything of the prehistoric, or rather *fore-documentary* condition of what appears in history as Israel. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 485.

foredoom (fōr-döm´), *v. t.* To doom beforehand; predestinate. [Rare.]

The clerk, *foredoom'd* his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should engross.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 17.

Faintly flickering suns
Foredoomed like him to waste away.
R. Buchanan, N. A. Rev., CXL. 453.

foredoom† (fōr´döm), *n.* [< *foredoom, v.*] Previous doom or sentence.

fore-door (fōr´dōr), *n.* The front door. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I set him to wear the *fore-door* wi' the speir, while I kept the back-door wi' the lance. *Fray of Suport* (Child's Ballads, VI. 117).

The tiger-hearted man . . . by force carried me through a long entry to the *fore-door.* *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 248.

fore-elder (fōr´el˝dėr), *n.* [= Dan. *forældre* = Sw. *föräldrar*, parents; as *fore-*^{1} + *elder*^{1}, *n.*] An ancestor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Mr. Thomas Graham, of Beanlands, Irthington, now in his sixty-ninth year, . . . whose *fore-elders*, alternating all the way down as Thomas and David, have owned Beanlands since 1606. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 184.

When we read in history of a brave deed done by an Englishman seven centuries since or more, we may say with confidence it was done by one of our *fore-elders.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 378.

fore-end (fōr´end), *n.* The early or fore part of anything. [Properly written as two words.]

This rock and these demesnes have been my world;
Where I have liv'd at honest freedom, paid
More pious debts to heaven, than in all
The *fore-end* of my time. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

Gude-day to ye, cummer, and mony ane o' them. I will be back about the *fore-end* o' har'st, and I trust to find ye baith haill and fere. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvii.

forefaint†, *a.* See *forfaint.*

forefairn (fōr-fãrn´), *p. a.* See *forfairn.*

forefather (fōr´fä˝ᴛʜėr), *n.* [< ME. *forefader, forfader* (= D. *voorvader* = G. *vorvater* = Icel. *forfadhir* = Dan. *forfædre* = Sw. *förfäder*, only in pl., ancestors); < *fore-*^{1} + *father.* Cf. AS. *forth-fæder*, < *forth*, forth, + *fæder*, father.] An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree, but usually in a remote degree.

Ryght vnder the morteys of the crosse was founde ye hede of our *forefather* Adam. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

No, if I digg'd up thy *forefathers'* graves, . . .
It could not slake mine ire. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude *forefathers* of the hamlet sleep.
Gray, Elegy.

Forefathers' day, the anniversary of the day (December 21st, 1620) on which the Pilgrims or first settlers landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, annually celebrated in New England, and by New Englanders elsewhere. Owing to an error in changing the date from the old style to the new, the anniversary was formerly celebrated on December 22d.

forefeel (fōr-fēl´), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forefelt*, ppr. *forefeeling.* To feel beforehand; feel as if by presentiment.

Full loth was Erona to let us depart from her—as it were, *fore-feeling* the harms which after fell to her. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

The keenest pleasure is where, against the surviving pain of want, the satisfaction is felt or *forefelt* as actual. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 260, note.

fore-fence† (fōr´fens), *n.* Defense in front. Also called *fore-covert.*

Whiles part of the souldiers maketh the *fore-fences* abroad in the fields. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

forefend (fōr-fend´), *v. t.* See *forfend.*

forefinger (fōr´fing˝gėr), *n.* [< ME. *forefynger*; < *fore-*^{1} + *finger.*] The finger next to the thumb; the index or second digit of the hand (counting the thumb as first). See *finger.*

Jewels five-words-long,
That on the stretch'd *forefinger* of all Time
Sparkle forever. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

fore-flank (fōr´flangk), *n.* A projection of fat upon the ribs of sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

foreflow (fōr-flō´), *v. t.* To flow before.

forefoot (fōr´fụt), *n.*; pl. *forefeet* (-fēt). [< ME. *forefot*; < *fore-*^{1} + *foot.*] 1. One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or other animal having more than two feet. [Properly written as two words.]

Give me thy fist; thy *fore-foot* to me give.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1.

As the dog
With inward yelp and restless *forefoot* plies
His function of the woodland.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

2. In *Mollusca*, the anterior division of the foot or podium; the propodium.—3. The forward end of the keel of a vessel.—**Athwart the forefoot.** See *athwart.*

forefront (fōr´frunt), *n.* 1. The foremost part or place: as, the *forefront* of a building, or of a battle.

And made the vij Psalmys for the sleyng of Vrye, whom he put in the *forh frontt* of the batell porposly to have hym slayne. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 36.

I haue not bene vnmindefull . . . to place in the *forefront* of this booke those forren conquests, exploits, and trauels of our English nation which haue bene atchieued of old. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

2†. The forehead.

forefront (fōr-frunt´), *v. t.* [< *forefront, n.*] To build or add a forefront to. [Rare.]

He would new *fore-front* his house, and add a new wing to make it even. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

forefront† (fōr´frunt), *adv.* [By ellipsis from *in the forefront.*] In front.

To the entry *forefront* of this a court, at the other back front a plot walled in. *Evelyn*, To Hon. Robert Boyle.

fore-gaff (fōr´gaf), *n.* *Naut.*, the gaff of the fore-trysail, or of the foresail in a schooner.

foregame† (fōr´gām), *n.* A first game; first plan. *Whitlock.*

foreganger (fōr´gang˝ėr), *n.* [< ME. *forganger*, a foregoer, forerunner (= D. *voorganger* = G. *vorgänger* = Dan. *forgjænger* = Sw. *föregångare*, predecessor), < *forganzen*, < AS. *foregangan*, equiv. to *forgān, foregān*, forego: see *forego*^{1} and *gang.*] 1†. One who goes before; a forerunner. *Hampole.*—2. In *whaling*, a piece of rope, of the same kind as the tow-line, made fast to the shank of a toggle-iron or harpoon, with an eye-splice in one end: so called by English and Scotch whalemen, more frequently by Americans the *strap* or *iron-strap.* The process of adjusting this rope to the iron is known to the latter as *strapping*, to the former as *spanning.*

foregate†, *n.* An entrance gate.

The nether towne . . . fensed with a wall, with a castle also thereto, and a *foregate* at the entrance into it. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 81.

foregather (fōr-gaᴛʜ´ėr), *v. i.* See *forgather.*

fore-gift (fōr´gift), *n.* In *law*, a payment in advance; specifically, a premium paid by a lessee on taking his lease, in distinction from the *rent.*

foregirth (fōr´gėrth), *n.* A girth or strap for the fore part, as of a horse; a martingale.

foregleam (fōr´glēm), *n.* A gleam or glimpse of the future.

So many thrilling *foregleams* of his fulness.
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, 4th ser., p. 89.

An indication that the moral is in the mind and purpose of God, even so far back as in the brute world—a *foregleam* of the approaching issue. *The Century*, XXXII. 112.

foreglimpse (fōr´glimps), *n.* A glimpse or revelation of the future.

Had I had a *foreglimpse* of what was to be. *Christian Union*, April 7, 1887.

fore-glow (fōr´glō), *n.* A glow seen in the east before sunrise, corresponding to the after-glow seen in the western sky after sunset.

forego^1 (fōr-gō´), *v.*; pret. *forewent*, pp. *foregone*, ppr. *foregoing.* [< ME. *forgan* (rare), go before, < AS. *forgān*, more commonly *foregān* (= D. *voorgaan* = G. *vorgehen* = Dan. *foregaa* = Sw. *föregå*), with equiv. *forgangan, foregangan*, go before, precede, < *fore*, before, + *gān, gangan*, go: see *fore*^{1} and *go*, and *gang.*] I. *trans.* To go before; precede.

Milthe [mercy] and sothnes sal *forgan* thi face.
Ps. lxxxviii. 15 (ME. version) (lxxxix. 14).

Morning shadows huger than the shapes
That cast them, not those gloomier which *forego*
The darkness of that battle in the West,
Where all of high and holy dies away.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

II.† *intrans.* To go forward; go on.

Her selfe, well as I might, I reskewd tho,
But could not stay, so fast she did *foregoe*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 6.

forego^2 (fōr-gō′), *v. t.*; pret. *forewent*, pp. *foregone*, ppr. *foregoing*. See *forgo*^{1}.

foregoer^1 (fōr-gō′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *forgoere*, < *forgan*, forego, go before: see *forego*^{1}.] **1.** One who goes before another; hence, a predecessor; an ancestor; a progenitor.

Thou shuldist understonde that thou maist not entre in hooly scriptures withoute a *forgoere* and shewynge the weie therof. *Wyclif*, Pref. to Epistles vi. 66.

Yesterday was but as to-day, and to-morrow will tread the same footsteps of his *foregoers*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

We have no right to condemn our *foregoers*. *J. Morley*, On Compromise, p. 79.

2†. A harbinger; a forerunner.

Bote Gyle was *for-goere* and gyede hem alle. *Piers Plowman* (A), ii. 162.

foregoer^2 (fōr-gō′ėr), *n.* See *forgoer*.

foregoing (fōr-gō′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forego*^{1}, *v.*] The act of preceding, going before, or leading the way.

After whom, encouraged and delighted with theyr excellent *fore-going*, others haue followed, to beautifie oure mother tongue. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

foregoing (fōr-gō′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *forego*^{1}, *v.*] Preceding; going before, in time or place or in a series; antecedent: as, a *foregoing* clause in a writing.

He casts his eye over the *foregoing* list. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 75.

=**Syn.** See *previous*.

foregone (fōr-gôn′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *forego*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** That has gone before; previous; past; former.

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things past, . . .
Then can I grieve at grievances *foregone*.
Shak., Sonnets, xxx.

To keep thee clear
Of all reproach against the sin *foregone*.
Mrs. Browning.

2. Predetermined; made up or settled beforehand.

But this denoted a *foregone* conclusion;
'Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a dream.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

I plunge into *foregone* visions and conclusions. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 33.

foreground (fōr′ground), *n.* [= D. *voorgrond* = G. *vorgrund* = Dan. *forgrund* = Sw. *förgrund*; as *fore-*^{1} + *ground*.] That part of a landscape or other scene, as actually perceived or as represented in a picture, which is nearest the eye of the observer: opposed to *background* or *distance*.

On all the *foreground* lies the river, broad as a bay. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

foregrown†, *a.* See *forgrown*.

foreguess (fōr-ges′), *v. t.* To guess beforehand; conjecture.

fore-gut (fōr′gut), *n.* See *gut*.

forehammer (fōr′ham″ėr), *n.* [Sc., also written *foirhammer* (= OD. *veurhamer*, D. *voorhamer* = Dan. *forhammer*, a sledge-hammer); < *fore-*^{1} + *hammer*.] A sledge or sledge-hammer; the large hammer which strikes first, or before the smaller one.

Wi' coulters, and wi' *forehammers*,
We garr'd the bars bang merrilie.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 65).

The brawnie, bainie, ploughman chiel
Brings hard owrehip, wi' sturdy wheel,
The strong *forehammer*,
Till block an' studdie ring an' reel
Wi' dinsome clamour. *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

forehand (fōr′hand), *n.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *hand*.] **1.** The part of a horse which is in front of the rider.—**2**†. The chief part; main dependence.

The great Achilles, whom opinion crowns
The sinew and the *forehand* of our host.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

3†. Advantage; the better.

Such a wretch,
Winding up days with toil and nights with sleep,
Hath the *fore-hand* and vantage of a king.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

forehand (fōr′hand), *a.* **1**†. Done beforehand; anticipative; done or paid in advance.

If I have known her,
You'll say, she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

2. Being ahead or in advance; front. [Scotch.]

I'm as honest as our auld *forehand* ox, puir fallow. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

forehanded (fōr′han″ded), *a.* **1.** Early; timely; seasonable: as, *forehanded* provision.

If, by thus doing, you have not secured your time by an early and *fore-handed* care, yet be sure by a timely diligence to redeem the time. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 1.

2. Formed in the forehand or fore parts.

A substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded*. *Dryden*.

3. Well circumstanced as regards property and financial condition generally: as, a *forehanded* farmer. [U. S.]

Mr. Palmer was in popular phrase a *forehanded* man; his house and barns were large, and his grounds indicated thrift. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 9.

The Rambos were *forehanded*, and probably as well satisfied as it is possible for Pennsylvania farmers to be. *B. Taylor*.

forehard (fōr′härd), *n.* In *rope-making*, the proper twist of the separate strands of which a rope is made up.

The *forehard*, or proper twist in the strands for all sizes of ropes, is at once attained. *Ure*, Dict., III. 718.

forehead (for′ẹd or fōr′hed), *n.* [< ME. *forhed*, *forheed*, *forehed*, *forehede*, earlier *foreheved*, *forheaved*, < AS. *forheáfod*, also *foranheáfod* (**foreheáfod* not found), forehead (= D. *voorhoofd* = G. *vorhaupt* = Dan. *forhoved*, the front part of the head), < *for*, *foran*, before, fore-, + *heáfod*, head: see *fore-*^{1} and *head*.] **1.** The fore or front upper part of the head; the part of the face which extends from the usual line of hair on the top of the head to the eyes; the brow.

With the *forhed* plain gain hym went, & smote
Enmyddes of the brest.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4216.

And I put a jewel on thy *forehead*, and ear-rings in thine ears. Ezek. xvi. 12.

2. Confidence; assurance; audacity; front: same as *face*^{1}, 5.

It is certain, nor can it with any *forehead* be opposed, that the too much licence of poetasters in this time hath much deformed their mistress. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, Ded.

With what *forehead*
Do you speak this to me, who (as I know 't)
Must and will say 'tis false?
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, i. 2.

Not any College of Mountebanks but would think scorn to discover in themselves with such a brazen *forehead* the outrageous desire of filthy lucre. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii.

3. In *entom.*, the upper part of an insect's epicranium, including the front and vertex. [Rare.]

forehead-cloth (for′ẹd-klôth), *n.* A band surrounding the forehead, worn by women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, either alone or in combination with a cap or the like: said to have been used to prevent wrinkles.

E'en like the *forehead-cloth* that in the night,
Or when they sorrow, ladies used to wear.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, vi.

forehear† (fōr-hēr′), *v. t.* To hear or be informed of before.

forehearth (fōr′härth), *n.* In *metal.*, the front part of the hearth of a blast-furnace, or that part which is directly under the tymp-arch.

forehent†, *v. t.* See *forhent*.

forehew (fōr-hū′), *v. t.* To hew or cut in front.

forehold (fōr′hōld), *n.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *hold*^{2}.] The front or forward part of the hold of a ship.

foreholding† (fōr-hol′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of **forehold* (not used), predict, < *fore-*^{1} + *hold*^{1}.] Prediction; ominous foreboding; superstitious prognostication.

How are superstitious men nagged out of their wits with the fancy of omens, *foreholdings*, and old wives' tales! *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

forehood (fōr′hůd), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the most forward of the outside and inside planks.

forehook (fōr′hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of timber placed across the stem to unite the bows and strengthen the fore part of the ship; a breast-hook. See cut under *stem*.

forehorse†, *n.* The horse in a team which goes foremost.

I shall stay here the *forehorse* to a smock [that is, walking before a woman as usher or squire]. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

It is not your Poet Garish and your *forehorse* of the parish that shall redeeme you from her fingers. *Nash*, Strange News (1592), sig. F.

foreign (for′ān), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forreign* (as in *sovereign*, the *g* is a mod. insertion, prob. due to a confused association with *reign*; the reg. mod. form would be **forain* or **foren*); < ME. *foren*, *forene*, *forein*, *foreyn*, *forayn*, < OF. *forain*, *forein*, F. *forain* = Pr. *foraneo* = Sp. *foráneo* = It. *foraneo*, foreign, strange, alien, < ML. *foraneus*, outside, exterior (as a noun, applied to a canon not in residence, a peddler, etc.), < L. *foras*, out of doors, < *foris*, commonly in pl. *fores*, a door, gate, = E. *door*, q. v.; connected with *forum*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not native; alien; belonging to, characteristic of, or derived from another country or nation; exotic; not indigenous: as, *foreign* animals or plants; the large *foreign* population in the United States; *foreign* manner.

His often concurrence with ancient and *foreign* authors. *Cornhill Mag.*, Oct., 1878, p. 468.

A wide commerce . . . imported enough *foreign* refinement to humanize, not enough *foreign* luxury to corrupt. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 95.

2. Having an alien situation or relation; external to or away from one's native country: as, a *foreign* country or jurisdiction; to enter a *foreign* army or school.

Whan men gon bezonde tho iourneyes, toward Ynde and to the *foreyn* Yles, alle is envyronynge the roundnesse of the Erthe and of the See, undre oure Contrees on this half. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 183.

There is no *foreign* land; it is the traveller only that is *foreign*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 114.

[In law, for certain purposes, chiefly in the determination of private rights in a case of conflict of laws, the legislation and the judicial decisions of any one of the United States are commonly spoken of as *foreign* with respect to the other States, especially as regards matters not within the jurisdiction of the national government. Thus, in each State corporations formed under the law of any other State are termed *foreign corporations*. On the other hand, as commerce is subject to regulation by Congress, the term *foreign port*, when used in reference to such commerce, implies a port outside of the United States; when used, however, in reference to a State law giving a lien upon shipping, it may also mean a port of any other State.]

3. Relating to or connected with another country or other countries; pertaining to external relations or jurisdiction: as, *foreign* diplomacy; a *foreign* minister; the department of *foreign* affairs in a government.—**4.** Being in a place other than its own; not naturally connected with its surroundings: specifically said of an object, as a bullet or any material, present in a part of the body or in any other situation which is normally free from such intrusion. Thus, sand in the eye, or a splinter or dead bone in the flesh, is *foreign* matter or a *foreign* body.

When a bullet, or other *foreign* substance, is lodged in the flesh, the vital powers go to work and build up a little wall around it. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, iv. 1.

5. Not belonging (to); not connected (with); extraneous; irrelevant; not to the purpose: with *to*, or sometimes *from*: as, the sentiments you express are *foreign to* your heart; this design is *foreign from* my thoughts.

He never quits his Simile till it rises to some very great Idea, which is often *foreign to* the Occasion which gave Birth to it. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 303.

This innovation by means of the Episode . . . was *foreign to* the intention of the Chorus. *Goldsmith*, Origin of Poetry.

6. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. [Rare.]

They will not stick to say you envied him;
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a *foreign* man still.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 2.

Foreign administration, in *law*. See *administration*, 9.—**Foreign attachment**, in *law*. See *attachment*, 1.—**Foreign bill of exchange**. See *bill of exchange*, under *bill*^{3}.—**Foreign canon**. See *canon*^{2}.—**Foreign Office**, the department of state through which the sovereign or sovereign power communicates with foreign powers: called in the United States the *Department of State*.

In nearly every *Foreign Office* in the world a thorough knowledge of French is required of every clerk as a preliminary to his appointment. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 15.

Foreign Process Acts, English statutes of 1832, 1834, and 1852, providing for the service of process of certain courts in places beyond their territorial jurisdiction. =**Syn. 5.** Unconnected (with), disconnected (with), uncongenial (to), adventitious.

II.† *n.* A stranger; a foreigner; specifically, one who is not a citizen of the place referred to: opposed to *freeman*.

The touns, the countes, the *foreyns* alle aboute
To the kyng fell on knees, his powere tham loute,
Unto his pes them zald, feaute did him suere.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron.
[(ed. Hearne), p. 322.

Also, that *forens* as wel as other may make attournays in hustingis as wel as the playntif as the defendaunt as it is done in other court. *Charter of London* (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 20.

foreigner (for′ān-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forreigner*; < ME. *foreyner*; < *foreign* + *-er*^{1}. The earlier noun was *foreign*.] **1.** A person born or domiciled in a foreign country, or outside of the country or jurisdiction referred to; an alien.

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater lustre, either to *foreigners* or subjects. *Swift*.

2†. One who does not belong to a certain class, association, society, etc.; an outsider.

That no *Forreigners* — that is to say, such an one as has not served seven years to the art of Printing, under a lawful Master Printer, as an Apprentice — may be entertained and employed by any Master Printer for the time to come.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxi., note.

In 1660, the headmaster [of Harrow], taking advantage of a concession in Lyon's statutes, began to receive *foreigners*, i. e., boys from other parishes, who were to pay for their education. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 495.

foreignism (for′ān-izm), *n.* [< *foreign* + *-ism.*] 1. The state of being foreign.—2. A foreign idiom or custom.

That he [Miles Coverdale] left in his Bible some few *foreignisms* and some inverted English is not surprising, when we find that the dozen corps of revisers since have not seen fit, or been able, to exclude them.
Congregationalist, Aug. 15, 1877.

foreignize (for′ān-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foreignized*, ppr. *foreignizing.* [< *foreign* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* To render foreign; adapt to foreign ideas.

One of the questions that come vividly into the foreground to-day is that of Americanizing the foreigner, so that he cannot *foreignize* our institutions.
Congregationalist, Aug. 12, 1886.

II. *intrans.* To become foreign.

Our country-man, Pits, did *foranize* with long living beyond the seas. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 417.

foreignness (for′ān-nes), *n.* The condition of being foreign; irrelevancy; want of natural connection with the surroundings.

Simple *foreignness* may itself make the picturesque.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 83.

forein†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *foreign.*

forein†, *n.* [ME., a particular use of *forein*, outside: see *foreign.*] A jakes; a cesspool. *Chaucer.*

forejudge^{1} (fōr-juj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forejudged*, ppr. *forejudging.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *judge, v.*] To judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof; prejudge.

We commonly *fore-judge* them ere we understand them.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 56.

forejudge^{2}, *v.* See *forjudge.*

forejudgment (fōr′juj″ment), *n.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *judgment.*] 1. Judgment rendered in advance; prejudgment.

That all the Gods which saw his wondrous might
Did surely deeme the victorie his due:
But seldome seene *forejudgment* proveth true.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 320.

2. A judgment previously rendered; a judicial precedent.

What call you *fore-judgements* or ruled cases? They be judgements or sentences heretofore pronounced, whereby judges take example to give like judgement in like cases.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), iv. 3.

foreking (fōr′king), *n.* A preceding king; a predecessor on the throne. [Rare.]

Why didst thou let so many Norsemen hence?
Thy fierce *forekings* had clench'd their pirate hides
To the bleak church doors, like kites upon a barn.
Tennyson, Harold, iv. 3.

foreknow (fōr-nō′), *v. t.*; pret. *foreknew*, pp. *foreknown*, ppr. *foreknowing.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *know*^{1}.] To have previous knowledge of; know beforehand; think of or contemplate beforehand.

For whom he did *foreknow*, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son. Rom. viii. 29.

And by their nature and aspect, things to come may be *foreknowne.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 60.

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow*? *Dryden.*

foreknowable (fōr-nō′a-bl), *a.* [< *foreknow* + *-able.*] That may be foreknown.

It is certainly *foreknowable* what they will do in such and such circumstances. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

foreknower (fōr-nō′ėr), *n.* One who foreknows.

God the *foreknower* of al thinges before the world was made. *J. Udall*, On Mat. xxv.

foreknowingly (fōr-nō′ing-li), *adv.* With foreknowledge; deliberately.

He does very imprudently serve his ends who seeingly and *foreknowingly* loses his life in the prosecution of them.
Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, xiii. 9.

foreknowledge (fōr-nol′ej), *n.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *knowledge.*] Knowledge that precedes the existence of the thing or the happening of the event known; prescience.

If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault.
Milton, P. L., iii. 117.

Since therefore neither the *foreknowledge* of God nor the liberty of man can without a plain contradiction be denied, it follows unavoidably that the *foreknowledge* of God must be of such a nature as is not inconsistent with the liberty of man. *Clarke*, Sermons, I. xlvii.

forel (for′el), *n.* [Also written *forrel*, *forril*; < ME. *forel*, a case or cover (for a book), < OF. *forel*, later *fourrel*, F. *fourreau*, a case, sheath (ML. reflex *forellus*, *forulus*), dim. of OF. *forre*, *foure*, *fuere*, *fuerre* = It. *fodero*, < ML. *fodrus*, < Goth. *fōdr*, a sheath, = OHG. *fuotar*, MHG. *vuoter*, G. *futter*, a sheath, a case (cf. equiv. D. *foedraal* = G. *futteral* = Dan. *futteral*, *foderal* = Sw. *foderal*, *fodral*, an accom. of ML. *fotrale*, < OHG. *fōtar*, *fuotar*, aforesaid), = Icel. *fōdhr* = Dan. *foer* = Sw. *foder*, lining. From the same source comes *fur*^{1}, q. v.] 1†. A case of leather or similar material in which manuscripts were formerly preserved.

Take witnesse of the trinite and take his felawe to wittnesse,
What he fond in a *forel* of a freres lyuynge;
And bote the ferste leef be lesynge, leyf [believe] me neuere after! *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 103.

Forelle, to kepe yn a boke [to keep a book in], forulus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 171.

2. A kind of parchment for the covers of books. [Eng.]—3. The border of a handkerchief. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

forel (for′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreled*, *forelled*, ppr. *foreling*, *forelling.* [< *forel, n.*] To cover or bind with forel; hence, to adorn. *Fuller.*

foreland (fōr′land), *n.* [< ME. *forlond* (= D. *voorland*); < *fore-*^{1} + *land.*] 1. A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the water some distance from the line of the shore; a headland: as, the North and South *Foreland* in Kent, England.

Their whole fleete lay within the very mouth of the Thames, all from yᵉ North *foreland*, Margate, even to yᵉ buoy of the Nore. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 28, 1667.

The seaboard went in a rugged line east and west by the compass, sometimes coming very low down, sometimes soaring into great *forelands*, plentifully covered with wild growths. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xlv.

2. In *fort.*, a piece of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

forelay^{1}† (fōr-lā′), *v. t.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *lay*^{1}.] To contrive in advance. *Mede.*

forelay^{2}† (fōr-lā′), *v. t.* See *forlay.*

forelend† (fōr-lend′), *v. t.* To lend or give beforehand. *Spenser.*

forelie†, *v. t.* To lie before.

A golden bauldricke which *forelay*
Athwart her snowy brest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 29.

forelift† (fōr-lift′), *v. t.* To lift up in front.

So dreadfully he towardes him did pas,
Forelifting vp a-loft his speckled brest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 15.

forelighten†, *v. t.* See *forlighten.*

forelitter†, *v. i.* To litter or bring forth prematurely. *Davies.*

As *forelittring* bitches whelp blynd puppies, so I may bee perhaps entwighted of more haste then good speede.
Stanihurst, Virgil, Ded.

forelock^{1} (fōr′lok), *n.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *lock*^{1}.] 1. A round or flat wedge of iron passed through a hole in the inner end of a bolt to prevent its withdrawal when a strain is placed on it.—2. In *medieval armor*, a clasp or catch serving to hold the helm, or in some cases the beaver or the mentonnière, to the gorgerin or breastplate in front.

forelock^{1} (fōr′lok), *v. t.* [< *forelock*^{1}, *n.*] *Naut.*, to secure by a forelock, as a bolt.

The channel rail is secured to the channel by iron straps, fastened by *forelocked* bolts, so that the rail may be readily removed when necessary. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 231.

forelock^{2} (fōr′lok), *n.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *lock*^{2}.] The lock of hair that grows from the fore part of the head; a prominent or somewhat detached lock above the forehead, especially of a horse.

Neither age nor force
Can quell the love of freedom in a horse. . . .
Loose fly his *forelock* and his ample mane.
Cowper, Charity, l. 176.

To take time or (rarely) **occasion by the forelock**, to be prompt in action; let no opportunity escape; anticipate an emergency or opportunity by making suitable preparation: a proverbial expression.

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must *take time by the forelock*; for when it is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

Wake, sleeper, from thy dream of ease,
The great *occasion's forelock seize.*
Whittier, To Pennsylvania.

forelock-bolt (fōr′lok-bōlt), *n.* A bolt having in one end a slot into which a key or cotter may be inserted to prevent it from being withdrawn.

forelock-hook (fōr′lok-hůk), *n.* In *rope-making*, a winch or whirl which works through holes in the tackle-block to twist a bunch of three yarns into a strand.

forelook† (fōr-lůk′), *v.* [< ME. *vorloken*, *forluken*, tr., foresee; < *fore-*^{1} + *look.*] I. *trans.* To foresee.

Swa certayne es here na man,
That can the tyme of the dede *forluke.*
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1945.

II. *intrans.* To look ahead or forward.

Then did I *forelook*,
And saw this day marked white in Clotho's book.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

forelook† (fōr′lůk), *n.* [ME. *forloke*, *forlok*, *forluke*; from the verb: see *forelook, v.*] Foresight; providence.

I hade thre hundrythe powunde of rente,
I spendut two in that entente,
Of suche *forloke* was I.
Sir Amadace, Three Early Eng. Rom. (ed. Robson), st. 34.

fore-looper (fōr′lö″pėr), *n.* A boy who goes in front of a span of bullocks, guiding them by means of a thong fastened to the horns of the foremost pair. Also called *leader*, *leader-boy.* [South Africa.]

foreman (fōr′man), *n.*; pl. *foremen* (-men). [= D. *voorman* = G. *vormann* = Dan. *formand* = Sw. *förman*; as *fore-*^{1} + *man.*] 1. The first or chief man, or leader; one who is appointed to preside over a number of others. [Rare or local in this general sense.]

The *Foreman* of the commons [of Huntingdon] is appointed by a committee of burgesses, which is itself appointed by the common council. The common council has a veto on his appointment and he is removable by the committee. *Municipal Corporation Reports*, 1835, p. 2287.

Specifically—(*a*) The chief man of a jury, who acts as the spokesman. (*b*) The chief or superintendent of a set of operatives or work-people employed in a shop or on work of any kind; an overseer of work: as, the *foreman* of a composing-room in a printing-office.

2†. An ancestor. *Rob. of Brunne.* (*Halliwell.*)

foreman (fōr′man), *v. t.* [< *foreman, n.*] To direct or oversee as a foreman. [Rare.]

The all-round workman requires as a rule very little *foremaning*, and this enhances his value to employers.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 534.

foremanship (fōr′man-ship), *n.* [< *foreman* + *-ship*; cf. Dan. *formandskab* = Sw. *förmanskap.*] The office, position, or functions of a foreman.

Sixty-three candidates for nine *foremanships* were examined by the board. *Philadelphia Times*, April 22, 1886.

foremast (fōr′måst or -mast), *n.* [= G. *vormast* = Dan. *formast* = Sw. *förmast*; as *fore-*^{1} + *mast*^{1}.] The forward mast of a ship or other vessel.

foremastman (fōr′måst-man or -mast-man), *n.*; pl. *foremastmen* (-men). 1. A common sailor; a man before the mast.

The Adventure galley took such quantities of cotton and silk, sugar and coffee, cinnamon and pepper, that the very *foremast-men* received from a hundred to two hundred pounds each. *Macaulay.*

2. On a man-of-war, a man stationed at the foremast to keep the ropes, etc., in order.

foremean (fōr-mēn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foremeant*, pp. *foremeaning.* To mean or intend beforehand. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The place, by destiny *fore-meant.*
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

Without *foremeaning* it, he [Goethe] had impersonated in Mephistopheles the genius of his century.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 224.

fore-mentioned (fōr′men″shond), *a.* Mentioned before; recited or written in a former part of the same discourse or writing.

foremest†, *a. superl.* A Middle English form of *foremost.*

foremind†, *v. t.* To intend. *Davies.*

Neauer I *foremynded* (let not mee falslye be threpped)
For toe slip in secret by flight.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv. 354.

foremost (fōr′mōst), *a.* and *adv. superl.* [An accom. form, as if *fore-*^{1} + *most*, of earlier *formost*, < ME. *formest*, *formast*, *firmest*, *furmest*, < AS. *formest*, usually with umlaut *fyrmest*, foremost, first, with superl. *-st*, < *forma*, ME. *forme*, first itself a superl., < *for*, *fore*, fore, before, + superl. *-ma*, parallel to AS. *fyrst*, ME. *fyrst*, E. *first*, from the same *for*, *fore*, + superl. *-st.* Thus *foremost*, prop. *formost*, and *first* are superl. forms of *for*, *formost* having an additional superl. element. The ME. *forme*, first, has taken an additional compar. suffix, and appears as E. *former*^{1}, q. v. See *-most.*] First in place, time, quality, station, honor, or dignity.

Paradys terrestre, where that Adam oure *foremest* Fader, and Eve weren putt. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 303.

Where there is due order of discipline and good rule, there the better shall goe *formost* and the woorse shall folowe. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

That struck the *foremost* man of all this world.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

> His [Warren Hastings's] first design was on Benares, a city which in wealth, population, dignity, and sanctity was among the *foremost* in Asia. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Head foremost. See *head.*—**To put one's best foot foremost.** See *foot.*

foremostly† (fōr'mōst-li), *adv.* In the foremost place or order; among the foremost.

> But when he saw his daughter dear
> Coming on most *foremostly*,
> He wrung his hands and tore his hair,
> And cryed out most piteously.
> *Jephthah Judge of Israel* (Percy's Reliques, p. 115).

foremother (fōr'muᴛʜ''ėr), *n.* A female ancestor. [Rare.]

> It was the modesty and humility of some of your *foremothers* not to seat themselves in the church before they had performed a reverent respect to the minister then officiating. *Prideaux.*

foren^1†. Preterit plural and past participle of *fare*^{1}.

foren^2†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *foreign.*

forename (fōr'nām), *n.* [= D. *voornaam* = G. *vorname* = Dan. *fornavn* = Sw. *förnamn;* as *fore-*^{1} + *name.* Cf. *prenomen.*] A name that precedes the family name or surname; a prenomen.

> His sonne, carrying the same *fore-name*, not degenerating from his father, lived in high honour.
> *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 320.

forenamed (fōr'nāmd), *a.* Named or nominated before; mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

forenenst (fōr-nenst'), *prep.* [Also written *fornenst*, formerly *forneus, fornentis*, etc., the same with orig. adv. gen. suffix *-es, -is, -st*, etc., as **forenent*, < *foreanent:* see *foreanent.*] Over against; opposite to. [Scotch and Eng. dial.]

> The land *forenenst* the Greekish shore he held,
> From Sangar's mouth to crook'd Meander's fall.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, ix. 4.

fore-ness†, *n.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *ness.*] A headland.

> With us in our language, *For-nesse* and Foreland is all one with the Latine Promontorium anterius (that is, a Fore-promontory).
> *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 754.

forenight (fōr'nīt), *n.* The early part of the night, from dark until bedtime; evening. [Scotch.]

> Much rustic merriment at the farmers ingle cheek, during the lang *fore-nights* o' winter.
> *Dumfries Courier*, Sept., 1823.

forenoon (fōr'nön'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The period of daylight before noon; the day from sunrise to noon; the morning; in a restricted sense, the latter part of the morning, especially that part of it which is ordinarily employed in transacting business.

> And spent that *fore noone* there in prayers and deuocion, and retourned to the Hospytall to our dyner.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 35.

II. *a.* (fōr'nön). Pertaining to, occurring in, or connected with that part of the day before noon: as, a *forenoon* visit.

> Then out and spak the *forenoon* bride,—
> "My lord, your love it changeth soon."
> *Young Beichan and Susie Pye* (Child's Ballads, IV. 9).

> How lovely robed in *forenoon* light and shade,
> Each ministering to each, didst thou appear,
> Savona, Queen of territory fair!
> *Wordsworth*, Near Aquapendente.

forenotice (fōr'nō-tis), *n.* Notice or information of an event before it happens.

forensal (fọ-ren'sạl), *a.* [< *forens-ic* + *-al.*] Same as *forensic.*

forensic (fọ-ren'sik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *forensis*, of or belonging to the market-place or forum, public, < *forum*, the market-place, forum: see *forum.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to courts of law or to public discussion and debate; pertaining to or used in courts or legal proceedings, or in public discussions; appropriate to argument: as, a *forensic* term; *forensic* eloquence or disputes.

> His [name], that seraphs tremble at, is hung
> Disgracefully on ev'ry trifler's tongue,
> Or serves the champion in *forensic* war
> To flourish and parade with at the bar.
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 664.

> His eloquence had not the character and fashion of *forensic* efforts. *Sumner*, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

2. Adapted or fitted for legal argumentation: as, his mind was *forensic* rather than judicial.—**Forensic day**, in some colleges, a day on which public debates between students selected for the exercise are held.—**Forensic medicine**, the science which applies the principles and practice of the different branches of medicine to the elucidation of doubtful questions in a court of justice; medical jurisprudence; medicolegal science.

II. *n.* In certain colleges, as Harvard, a written argument; also, in others, a spoken argument.

> For every unexcused omission of a *forensic*, or of reading a *forensic*, a deduction shall be made of the highest number of marks to which that exercise is entitled.
> *Laws of Harvard University*, 1848.

forensical (fọ-ren'si-kạl), *a.* [< *forensic* + *-al.*] Same as *forensic.*

forensive†, *a.* [< *forens-ic* + *-ive.*] Forensic.

> One thing remains that is purely of episcopal discharge, which I will salute and go by, before I look upon his *forensive* or political transactions.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 97.

foreordain (fōr-ộr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; preordain; predestinate; predetermine.

> Christ, . . . who verily was *foreordained* before the foundation of the world, but was manifest in these last times for you. 1 Pet. i. 19, 20.

=**Syn.** See *predestinate.*

foreorder (fōr-ôr'dėr), *v. t.* To order or ordain beforehand; foreordain.

> That unspeakable Providence therefore *foreordered* two ends to be pursued by man: to wit, beatitude in this life . . . and the beatitude of life eternal.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 87.

foreordinate (fōr-ôr'di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreordinated*, ppr. *foreordinating.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *ordinate, v. t.*] To foreordain. [Rare.]

foreordination (fōr-ôr-di-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *foreordinate.*] Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

forepart (fōr'pärt), *n.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *part.* Cf. *foreparty.*] The fore, front, or forward part. [More properly written as two words.]

> Two other rings of gold thou shalt make, and shalt put them on the two sides of the ephod underneath, toward the *forepart* thereof. Ex. xxviii. 27.

> And falling into a place where two seas met, they ran the ship aground; and the *forepart* stuck fast, and remained unmoveable. Acts xxvii. 41.

> The house . . . endued with a new fashion *forepart.*
> *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

forepart-iron (fōr'pärt-ī''ėrn), *n.* A rubber or burnisher for finishing the edges of soles of boots and shoes.

foreparty†, *n.* [ME.; < *fore-*^{1} + *party*, part: see *part.*] The fore part.

> *Foreparty* of the hede, sinciput.
> *Old Eng. Vocab.* (ed. Wright, Wülcher), I. 183.

fore-passage (fōr'pas''ạ̄j), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A passage leading to the forepeak. (*b*) A passage leading from the hatchway to the forward magazine.

forepast† (fōr-påst'), *a.* [Also written *forepassed;* < *fore-*^{1} + *past, passed*, pp. of *pass.*] Past or having existed before a certain time; former: as, *forepast* sins.

> He did greatly repent him of his *forepassed* folly.
> *Greene*, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time.

> We must trust God, who can and will provide as wise and righteous judgment for his people in time to come, as in the present or *forepassed* times.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 68.

forepayment (fōr'pā''mẹnt), *n.* Payment beforehand; prepayment.

> I had £100 of him in *forepayment* for the first edition of Espriella. *Southey.*

forepeak (fōr'pēk), *n.* *Naut.*, the extreme forward part of the forehold, in the angle formed by the bow.

> Many plans for stopping the leak [in the Polaris] were tried without success; Chester and the carpenter went down into the *forepeak*, and worked in vain at it several hours. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Exp. in Polaris (1876), p. 419.

fore-piece (fōr'pēs), *n.* The flap or dress-guard at the front of a side-saddle.

foreplan (fōr-plan'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreplanned*, ppr. *foreplanning.* To devise beforehand.

> She had learnt very little more than what had been already foreseen and *foreplanned* in her own mind.
> *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xxxviii.

fore-plane (fōr'plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane intermediate in length and use between the jack-plane and the long plane. See cuts under *plane.*

fore-plate (fōr'plāt), *n.* In puddling iron, a shelf or rest in front of the roughing-rolls for receiving the bloom as it comes from the squeezer or hammer. See *puddle* and *shingle.*

forepoint (fōr-point'), *v. t.* and *i.* To point forward (to); foreshadow.

> This (as *forepointing* to a storme that was gathering on that coast) began the first difference with the French nation. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 10.

> Heaven's great hand, that on record
> *Fore-points* the equal union of all hearts,
> Long since decreed what this day hath been perfected.
> *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, v. 1.

forepossessed† (fōr-pọ-zest'), *a.* **1.** Formerly held in possession.—**2.** Preoccupied; prepossessed; preëngaged.

> The testimony, either of the ancient fathers or of other classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered, to the satisfaction of any rational man not extremely *forepossessed* with prejudice. *Bp. Sanderson.*

forepost (fōr'pōst), *n.* An advanced post; an outpost.

> I had been reconnoitring about the Plevna *forepost* line, trying to form some beforehand estimate for the chances for that renewed assault which was expected to be made before the end of the month.
> *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 131.

fore-predicament† (fōr'prẹ-dik''ạ-mẹnt), *n.* Same as *antepredicament.*

> *Fore-predicaments* be certayne definitions, divisions, and rules, taught by Aristotle before the predicaments, for the better understanding of the same.
> *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), i. 7.

foreprize† (fōr-prīz'), *v. t.* To prize or rate beforehand. [Rare.]

> God hath *foreprized* things of the greatest weight, and hath therein precisely defined as well that which every man must perform as that which no man may attempt.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 71.

forequote†, *v. t.* To quote previously or beforehand.

> As publik and autentik Rowles *fore-quoting*
> Confusedly th' Euents most worthy noting
> In His deer Church (His Darling and Delight)
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

foreran. Preterit of *forerun.*

forereach (fōr-rēch'), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* *Naut.*, to glide ahead, especially when going in stays; gain ground in tacking: used with *on:* as, we *forereached on* her.

II. *trans.* *Naut.*, to gain upon; sail beyond; overhaul and pass.

foreread† (fōr-rēd'), *v. t.* **1.** To betoken beforehand.—**2.** To predestine.

> Had fate *fore-read* me in a crowd to die,
> To be made adder-deaf with pippin-cry.
> *Fitz-Geoffrey.*

fore-rent (fōr'rent), *n.* In Scotland, rent payable by a tenant six months after entry, or before he has reaped the first crop; rent paid in advance. See *back-rent.*

fore-resemble† (fōr-rẹ-zem'bl), *v. t.* To prefigure.

> He stiffly argues that Christ, being as well King as Priest, was as well *fore-resembled* by the Kings then as by the high Priest. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 5.

foreright† (fōr'rīt), *a.* [< *fore*^{1}, *adv.*, + *right, a.* Cf. *forthright.*] **1.** Straightforward; favorable; fair, as a wind.

> Thou shalt repair all;
> For to thy fleet I'll give a *fore-right* wind
> To pass the Persian Gulf.
> *Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, iv. 1.

> Their sails spread forth, and with a *fore-right* gale
> Leaving our coast. *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 8.

2. Straightforward; abrupt; blunt; bold. *South.*

foreright† (fōr'rīt), *adv.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *right, adv.*] Straight forward; right on; onward.

> Walk on in the middle way, *fore-right*, turn neither to the right hand nor to the left.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

> Can you go back? is there a safety left yet,
> But *fore-right?* is not ruin round about you?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

foreright† (fōr'rīt), *n.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *right, n.*] In *early feudal law*, the preference (of an elder son or brother) in inheritance; the right of primogeniture.

> The introduction of Tanistry, the date of which is not known, like the *foreright* of the eldest son under feudal law, seems to have led, at least in appearance, to the same fiction as in feudal law, that all lands were holden either mediately or immediately of the king.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clxxxv.

fore-room (fōr'röm), *n.* A front room in a house, used for the reception of visitors; a parlor. [Provincial.]

> Into this hall opened the parlor, or, as it was usually called, the *fore-room*—a severe and awful chamber, dedicated principally to funerals and calls from "the pastor."
> *The Desmond Hundred*, i.

forerun (fōr-run'), *v. t.*; pret. *foreran*, pp. *forerun*, ppr. *forerunning.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *run.*] **1.** To run before; have the start of.

> *Forerun* thy peers, thy time, and let
> Thy feet, millenniums hence, be set
> In midst of knowledge dream'd not yet.
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

2. To come before; precede as an earnest of something to follow; announce or betoken in advance; usher in.

> If I should write to you of all things which promiscuously *forerune* our ruine, I should over charge my weake head.
> *Cushman*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 73.

> A quickening hope, a freshening glee,
> *Foreran* the expected Power.
> *Wordsworth*, Ode Composed on May Morning.

forerunner (fōr-run′ėr), *n.* [< *forerun* + *-er*^{1}. Cf. equiv. AS. *forerynel, forrynel*, < *fore, for*, fore, + *rynel*, a runner.] **1.** One who or that which foreruns; an annunciator; a harbinger: as, John the Baptist was the *forerunner* of Christ.

Within the veil; whither the *forerunner* is for us entered, even Jesus. Heb. vi. 19, 20.

The *forerunner* of the great restoration of our literature was Cowper. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

No one can take a glimpse of any of her [Dalmatia's] cities without the desire that the glimpse may be only the *forerunner* of more perfect knowledge.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 199.

2†. An ancestor or predecessor.

Arthur, that great *fore-runner* of thy blood.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

3. A prognostic; a premonitory token; a sign foreshowing something to follow: as, popular tumults are the *forerunners* of revolution.

Being grown rich with Trade, they fell to all manner of looseness and debauchery: the usual concomitant of Wealth, and as commonly the *forerunner* of Ruin.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 161.

4. *Naut.*, a piece of bunting or other material inserted in a log-line to mark the point at which the glass must be turned.

foresaid (fōr′sed), *p. a.* [< ME. *foresaide, forsaide, forseyde*; < *fore-*^{1} + *said*, pp. of *say*. Cf. *aforesaid, beforesaid.*] Spoken or mentioned before; aforesaid.

That Watre, thei seyn, is of here Teres: for so moche Watre thei wepten that made the *forseyde* Lake.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 199.

Ther schal no man be chosen into noone of these *forsayde* officers vn-to the tyme he be clene oute of the dette of the *forsayde* gylde. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 276.

The lady Ermengare,
Daughter to Charles the *foresaid* duke of Loraine.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

foresail (fōr′sāl or fôr′sl), *n.* [= G. *vorsegel* = Dan. *forseil* = Sw. *försegel*; as *fore-*^{1} + *sail.*] *Naut.*, in a square-rigged vessel, the sail bent to the foreyard; in a schooner, the fore-and-aft sail set on the foremast; in a sloop or cutter, the sail set on the forestay.

foresay (fōr-sā′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foresaid*, ppr. *foresaying*. [< ME. **foreseyen* (not found, except as in pp. *foresaid*, q. v.), < AS. *foresecgan* (= D. *voorzeggen* = ODan. *foresige* = Sw. *föresäga*), say before, foretell, < *fore*, before, + *secgan*, say: see *fore-*^{1} and *say*^{1}.] To decree; ordain.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods *foresay* it.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

forescript† (fōr′skript), *n.* A prescription.

It is a miserable life, to live after the physician's *forescript*. Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 822.

foresee (fōr-sē′), *v.*; pret. *foresaw*, pp. *foreseen*, ppr. *foreseeing*. [< ME. *forsen, foreseon*, < AS. *foreseón* (pret. *foresedh*, pp. *foresewen*) (= D. *voorzien* = G. *vorsehen* = ODan. *forse, forese* = Sw. *förese*), foresee, provide, < *fore*, before, + *seón*, see: see *fore-*^{1} and *see*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* To see beforehand; discern before it exists or happens; have prescience of; foreknow.

The first of them could things to come *foresee*;
The next could of thinges present best advize;
The third things past could keep in memoree.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 49.

A prudent man *foreseeth* the evil, and hideth himself.
Prov. xxii. 3.

The doom *foreseen* upon me fell.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 332.

Foreseen that†, provided that; on condition that; granted that.

One manner of meat is most sure to every complexion, *foreseen that* it be alway most commonly in conformity of qualities with the person that eateth. *Sir T. Elyot.*

II. *intrans.* To exercise foresight.

foreseeing (fōr-sē′ing), *p. a.* Possessing the quality of, or characterized by, foresight; prescient.

foreseeingly (fōr-sē′ing-li), *adv.* With foresight; with forethought.

Whether you have one, or ten, or twenty processes to go through you must go straight through them, knowingly and *foreseeingly*, all the way.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, p. 143.

foreseer (fōr-sē′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foresear*; < *foresee* + *-er*^{1}.] One who foresees or foreknows.

I must nedes in hart thinke and with mouth confesse and saie, that you be a sure frend, and trustye consaillour, a vigilent *foresear*. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 2.

Among the Romans a Poet was called Vates, which is as much as a Diuiner, *Fore-seer*, or Prophet.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

foresend† (fōr-send′), *v. t.* To send beforehand.

Claudius . . . *foresends* Publius Ostorius Scapula, a great warrior, proprætor into Britaine.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 4.

foresentence† (fōr′sen″tens), *n.* Sentence or condemnation in advance.

When wine had wrought, this good old man awook,
Agniz'd his crime, ashamed, wonder-strook
At strength of wine, and toucht with true repentance,
With Prophet mouth 'gan thus his Sons *fore-sentence*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

foreshadow (fōr-shad′ō), *v. t.* To shadow, indicate, or typify beforehand.

Our huge federal union was long ago *foreshadowed* in the little leagues of Greek cities and Swiss cantons.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 6.

foreshadow (fōr′shad-ō), *n.* An antetype; an indication or prefiguration of something to come.

The humble birth of Jesus was an introduction to the hardships and sufferings of his career. His manger was the *foreshadow* of his cross. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 22.

It is only in local glimpses and by significant fragments . . . that we can hope to impart some outline or *foreshadow* of this doctrine. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 8.

foreshadower (fōr-shad′ọ-ėr), *n.* One who or that which foreshadows: as, "the *foreshadowers* of evil," *Chambers's Journal.*

foreshadowing (fōr-shad′ọ-ing), *n.* A typifying; representation by image.

Only *foreshadowing* of outward things,
Great, and yet not the greatest, dream-lore brings.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 252.

foreshaft (fōr′shȧft), *n.* A piece of hard wood, bone, ivory, or the like, at the front end of an arrow, to give weight and to serve for the attachment of the head. *Amer. Nat.*, July, 1886, p. 674.

foreshame†, *v.* A less correct form of *forshame.*

foreshape (fōr-shāp′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreshaped*, ppr. *foreshaping*. [< *fore-*^{1} + *shape.*] To shape or mold beforehand; prepare in advance.

But let it be propounded on his part,
Or by the seculars before the Synod,
And we shall so *foreshape* the minds of men
That by the acclaim of most, if not of all,
It shall be hailed acceptable.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iii. 3.

fore-sheet (fọr′shēt), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, the rope or tackle which keeps the clue of the foresail in place when the sail is set, or which keeps in place the after end of the jib-boom.—**2.** *pl.* The space in a boat forward of the foremost thwart.

foreshew (fōr-shō′), *v. t.*; pret. *foreshewed*, pp. *foreshewn*, sometimes *forshewed*, ppr. *foreshewing*. See *foreshow.*

foreshewer (fōr-shō′ėr), *n.* See *foreshower.*

foreship (fōr′ship), *n.* [< ME. *foreschyp*, < AS. *forscip* (= D. *voorschip* = G. *vorschiff* = Dan. *forskib* = Sw. *förskepp*), < *for, fore*, before, + *scip*, ship: see *fore-*^{1} and *ship.*] The fore part of a ship; the bow.

Their *for-ships* al to landward then to turne, and inward bend
He bids his mates, and to the deepe floud glad he doth descend. *Phaer*, Æneid, vii.

They had let down the boat into the sea, under colour as though they would have cast anchors out of the *foreship.* Acts xxvii. 30.

foreshore (fōr′shōr), *n.* The sloping part of a shore, uncovered at low tide; the beach; strand; an advanced or projecting line of shore.

There is a widely-spread popular notion that the public have the right of going not merely along the *foreshore*, but along the edge of the cliff, where by reason of the steepness of the coast there is no *foreshore.*
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 13.

Castle Baynard, . . . which was probably built . . . on open ground which may have been only recently won from the *foreshore* of the river.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 436.

foreshorten (fōr-shôr′tn), *v. t.* In *persp.*, to represent (a figure) in such a manner as to convey to the mind the impression of the entire length of the object, though only a part of this length is actually shown, as when the object is viewed in an oblique direction; represent (any object, as an arm, a weapon, the branch of a tree) as pointing more or less directly toward the spectator standing in front of the picture, or as in a plane more or less nearly parallel to the spectator's line of sight. The projecting object is shortened in proportion to its approach to the perpendicular to the plane of the picture, and in consequence appears of a just length. Often used figuratively.

As 'tis a greater mystery in the art
Of painting to *fore-shorten* any part
Than draw it out, so 'tis in books the chief
Of all perfections to be plain and brief.
S. Butler, Miscellaneous Thoughts.

Foreshortened as events are when we look back on them across so many ages, . . . a whole century seems like a mere wild chaos. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 8.

Displayed foreshortened, in *her.* See *displayed.*

foreshortening (fōr-shôrt′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foreshorten, v.*] In *persp.*, the representation of figures pointing more or less directly toward the spectator standing in front of the picture, or away from a plane perpendicular to the spectator's line of sight, but shown in such a manner as to convey to the mind the impression of their just length.

They adopted his forced attitudes and violent *foreshortenings* without a touch of his joyous grace.
The Portfolio, March, 1888, p. 63.

The shadows were a company in themselves; the extent of the room exaggerated them to a gigantic size, and from the low position of the candle the light struck upwards and produced deformed *foreshortenings.*
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

foreshot (fōr′shot), *n.* The first portion of liquid that comes over in the distillation of low wines. It is a milky liquid abounding in fusel-oil.

foreshow (fōr-shō′), *v. t.*; pret. *foreshowed*, pp. *foreshown*, sometimes *foreshowed*, ppr. *foreshowing*. [Also written *foreshew*; < *fore-*^{1} + *show*. Cf. AS. *foresceáwian*, foresee, provide, = G. *vorschauen*, look forward or forth.] To show, represent, or exhibit beforehand; foretoken.

What else is the law but the gospel *foreshowed?*
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

His house of life being Libra; which *foreshewed*
He should be a merchant, and should trade with balance.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

foreshow† (fōr′shō), *n.* [< *foreshow, v.*] A sign given beforehand; a foretoken.

foreshower (fōr-shō′ėr), *n.* One who foreshows or predicts. Also spelled *foreshewer.*

Now is Daniel called to be the *fore-shewer* of the iugement [of God], neither saluting the king nor praysyng his gifts. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, v.

foreshown. Past participle of *foreshow.*

foreside (fōr′sīd), *n.* [= D. *voorzijde* = G. *vorseite* = Dan. *forside*; as *fore-*^{1} + *side*^{1}.] **1.** The front side.

Now when these counterfeits were thus uncased
Out of the *fore-side* of their forgerie.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 39.

2. Same as *foreshore.* [New Eng.]

foresight (fōr′sīt), *n.* [< ME. *forsyghte, forsygt* (not in AS.; = OHG. *foresiht*, MHG. G. *vorsicht*); < *fore-*^{1} + *sight*. In defs. 3, 4, a modern compound of the same elements.] **1.** The act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge.

Some clerks maintain that Heaven at first foresees,
And in the virtue of *foresight* decrees.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 510.

Dogs and foxes exhibit a well-marked anticipation of future events, in hiding food to be eaten hereafter. But it is first in the human race that such *foresight* becomes highly conspicuous; and the difference between civilized and savage men in this respect is probably even more marked than the difference between savage men and the higher allied mammals. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., II. 92.

2. Provident care; prudence in guarding against evil; precaution.

Nor aw'd by *Foresight*, nor mis-led by Chance,
Imperious Death directs his Ebon Lance.
Prior, Ode to George Villiers.

In anticipation of the heavy equatorial rains, . . . we had had the awnings put up: a fortunate piece of *foresight*, for before midnight the rain came down in torrents.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iii.

3. In *surv.*, a forward sight or reading of a leveling-staff; any bearing taken by a compass forward.—**4.** The sight on the muzzle of a gun.
=**Syn.** Prevision, forecast, precaution.

foresighted (fōr′sī-ted), *a.* Foreseeing; prescient; provident. [Rare.]

foresightful (fōr′sīt-fůl), *a.* [< *foresight* + *-ful.*] Prescient; provident; foreseeing. [Rare.]

Death gave him not such pangs as the *foresightful* care he had of his silly successor. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

foresign† (fōr′sīn), *n.* An omen; divination. *Florio.*

foresignify (fōr-sig′ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foresignified*, ppr. *foresignifying*. To signify beforehand; foretoken; typify; foreshow.

Why do these [psalms] so much offend and displease their taste? . . . being prophetical discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the other psalms did but *foresignify*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 40.

Dreams . . . have no certainty, because they have no natural causality nor proportion to those effects which many times they are said to *foresignify*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 662.

foresite (fọ-rā′zīt), *n.* [After G. R. *Foresi* of Porto Ferrajo in Elba.] A zeolitic mineral occurring with the tourmalin of the island of Elba. It resembles stilbite, and may perhaps be identical with it.

foresketch (fōr′skech), *n.* In *art*, a first or tentative sketch; a study.

foresketchy (fōr′skech-i), *a.* [< *foresketch* + *-y*¹.] Having the quality or appearance of a foresketch. *W. W. Story.*

foreskin (fōr′skin), *n.* The hood or fold of skin which covers the head of the penis; the prepuce.

foreslack†, *v. t.* See *forslack.*

foresleeve (fōr′slēv), *n.* [< ME. *foresleve, forsleve;* < *fore-*¹ + *sleeve.*] 1. The part of a sleeve between the elbow and the wrist.

> In kirtel and kourteby and a knyf bi his syde,
> Of a freres frokke were the *forsleues.*
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 80.

2†. A sleeve or a partial sleeve of a different material or color from the body of the garment. In the reign of Henry VII. and later the foresleeves were separate and ornamental articles of dress, and were put on or thrown off at pleasure.

> A doublet of yellow satin, and the *foresleeves* of it of cloth of gold. Quoted in *Archæologia*, XXXVIII. 372.

> A pair of silken *foresleeves* to a sattin breastplate is garment good enough. *Machin*, Dumb Knight (1608).

foreslow†, *v.* See *forslow.*

foresnaffle†, *v. t.* To restrain or prohibit.

> Had not I *foresnaffled* my mynde by votarye promise
> Not toe yoke in wedlock? *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 17.

forespeak¹ (fōr-spēk′), *v. t.*; pret. *forespoke* (obs. *forespake*), pp. *forespoken*, ppr. *forespeaking.* [< *fore-*¹ + *speak.* In earlier use in the pp. *forespoken*, q. v.] 1. To foresay; foretell or predict. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> My mother was half a witch; never any thing that she *forespake* but came to pass.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

2. To engage beforehand; buy a thing before it is in the market; bespeak: as, that calf is *forespoken.* [Scotch.]

forespeak²†, *v. t.* See *forspeak.*

forespeaker† (fōr-spē′kėr), *n.* An introducer; one who or that which bespeaks entertainment for another.

> Wee must get him . . . gloues, scarfes, and fannes to bee sent for presents, which might be as it were *forespeakers* for his entertainment.
> *Breton*, Grimello's Fortunes, p. 10.

forespeaking† (fōr-spē′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forespeak, v.*] A foretelling; a prediction; also, a preface.

> And yet wer there some in that assembly of people which did coniecte (because of the *forespeaking* of death) yᵗ he had spoken of the tormente of the crosse.
> *J. Udall*, On John xii.

forespeech† (fōr′spēch), *n.* [< ME. *forespeche*, < AS. *forespǣc, foresprǣc*, a preface, < *fore*, fore, + *sprǣc*, speech: see *fore-*¹ and *speech.*] A preface.

forespeed (fōr-spēd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foresped, forespeeded*, ppr. *forespeeding.* [< *fore-*¹ + *speed.*] To outrun; outspeed. [Rare.]

> Eager at the sound, Columba
> In the way *foresped* the rest. *Prof. Blackie.*

forespend†, *v. t.* See *forspend.*

forespoken† (fōr-spō′kn), *p. a.* [< ME. **forespoken*, < AS. *forespecen, foresprecen, forsprecen*, foresaid, < *fore, for*, before, + *sprecen*, pp. of *sprecan*, speak. Cf. *forespeak*¹.] Foretold; predicted.

forespurrer (fōr-spėr′ėr), *n.* One who spurs or rides before.

> A day in April never came so sweet,
> To show how costly summer was at hand,
> As this *fore-spurrer* comes before his lord.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 9.

forest (for′est), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *forrest;* < ME. *forest*, < OF. *forest*, F. *forêt* = Pr. *forest, foresta* = Sp. Pg. *floresta* (simulating Sp. Pg. *flor*, flower) = It. *foresta* = MHG. *vorest, forest, foreist* (and prob. OHG. *forst*, MHG. *forst*, G. *forst* = Dan. *forst-* (in comp.), although some German writers patriotically attempt to connect this form with OHG. *foraha, forha*, MHG. *vorhe*, G. *föhre* = E. *fir*), < ML. *foresta, forasta*, f., *forestum, forastum*, n., *forestis* and *forestus*, m., a forest, prop. a forest or space of ground over which the rights of the chase were reserved; sometimes distinguished as an open wood, as opposed to *parcus*, an inclosed wood, a park (cf. *frith*¹ in both senses). ML. *foresta* also means a private fish-pond or fishing-place; in both senses it appears to involve the notion of interdiction (as regards cultivation or common use); cf. ML. *forestare*, proscribe, put under ban, lit. put outside or apart; ML. LL. *forasticus*, out of doors, public, ML. *foresterius*, strange, foreign, outside; all < L. *foris, foras*, outside, out of doors: see *foreign.*] I. *n.* 1. A tract of land covered with trees; a wood, usually one of considerable extent; a tract of woodland with or without inclosed intervals of open and uncultivated ground.

> Ettricke *Foreste* is a feir *foreste*,
> In it grows manie a semelie trie.
> *Song of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 22).

> This is the *forest* primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks . . .
> Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, Prol.

2. In Great Britain, a designation still retained for some large tracts of land or districts formerly but not now covered with trees or constituting royal forests (see below), especially such as have some of the distinctive characteristics or uses of wild or broken woodland, as the Forest of Dean in England or some of the deer-forests of Scotland.

> We have many *forests* in England without a stick of timber upon them. *Wedgwood*, Dict. Eng. Etymology.

3. In *Eng. law*, and formerly also in *Scots law*, a territory of woody grounds and pastures privileged for wild beasts and fowls of chase and warren to rest and abide in, generally belonging to the sovereign, and set apart for his recreation, or granted by him to others, under special laws, and having officers specially appointed to look after it; a hunting-preserve maintained at public expense for royal or aristocratic use: specifically called a *royal forest.* Such forests were once very numerous, and often of great extent; but most of them have been disafforested, and those still kept up are now chiefly used as public pleasure-grounds.

> *Forests* are waste grounds belonging to the king, replenished with all manner of chase or venery; which are under the king's protection, for the sake of his recreation and delight. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

> It may happen that the wastes of two or more manors adjoin, and sometimes the common, or moor, or whatever it may be called, is a *royal forest* — that is, a hunting preserve created since the Conquest. The presence of trees, I need hardly say, is not required to make a *forest* in this sense. The great mark of it is the absence of enclosures. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 40.

Charter of the Forest. See *charter.*—**Drift of the forest.** See *drift.*—**Forest-bed group**, in *Eng. geol.*, a division of the so-called *crag* (which see). It is but a few feet in thickness, but is exposed for many miles along the coast of Norfolk. It contains a great variety of organic remains, among which are cones of trees, leaves of various plants, land-shells, and bones of mammalia, birds, and reptiles.—**Ordinance of the forest.** See *ordinance.* —**Pure forest**, a forest consisting wholly of one kind of trees: in contradistinction to a *mixed forest*, in which the trees are of several kinds.—**Right of forest**, the right or franchise of keeping, for the purpose of venery and warren, all animals pursued in field sports in a certain territory or precinct of woody ground and pasture.—**Submarine forest**, a geological phrase applied to beds of impure peat, consisting of roots, stems, and branches of trees, etc., occupying the sites on which they grew, but which by change of level are now submerged by the sea. Such submarine forests do not contain any trees that are not found growing at the present time. They belong to the recent or Quaternary period, and occur above the boulder-clay. They have been traced for several miles along the margins of the estuaries on the north and south shores of the county of Fife in Scotland. =**Syn.** *Forest, Wood, Woods, Woodland, Grove, Chase, Park.* Of some of these words the earlier and the later uses differ very much. *Forest* implies a large body of trees growing naturally, or the tract considered as covered with trees. It formerly always implied the presence of animals of the chase. *Wood* or *woods* is like *forest*, except in being smaller. *Woodland* differs from *woods* in emphasizing the land or tract upon which the trees stand. A *grove* is a cluster of trees not sufficiently extensive to be called a *wood.* A *chase* is, in strictness, open *woods* of indefinite extent, especially set apart for hunting; but the word survives as applied to places from which the animals have disappeared. A *park* is primarily an inclosure of considerable size; the word is now often applied to a piece of land set apart for public recreation and more or less elaborately adapted by art to that end, as Regent's *Park* in London and Central *Park* in New York.

> He [William the Conqueror] ordered whole villages and towns to be swept away to make *forests* for the deer. Not satisfied with sixty-eight royal *forests*, he laid waste an immense district to form another in Hampshire, called the New *Forest.* *Dickens*, Child's Hist. Eng., viii.

> Like the leaves of the *forest*, when summer is green,
> That host, with their banners, at sunset were seen.
> *Byron*, Destruction of Sennacherib.

> A terrace walk, and half a rood
> Of land, set out to plant a *wood.*
> *Swift*, tr. of Horace's Satires, vi.

> There is a pleasure in the pathless *woods.*
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 178.

> Over the *woodlands* brown and bare, . . .
> Silent, and soft, and slow
> Descends the snow. *Longfellow*, Snowflakes.

> A cops in which the Wood-nymphs shrove;
> (No *wood*) it rather seems a *grove.*
> *Shak.*, Cephalus and Procris (Poems, ed. 1640).

> Then crost the common into Darnley *chase*
> To show Sir Arthur's deer. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

> You have fed upon my seignories,
> Dispark'd my *parks*, and fell'd my forest *woods.*
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 1.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to forests; sylvan: as, *forest* law.

> It will be found that all *forest* and game laws were introduced into Europe at the same time and by the same policy as gave birth to the feodal system.
> *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxvii.

Forest court, devil, oak, etc. See the nouns.—**Forest law**, the old English system of law (now obsolete in its most characteristic features) under which royal forests were preserved and extended.

> In the new forests were exercised the most horrid tyrannies and oppressions under colour of *forest law.*
> *Blackstone.*

> It was with the utmost reluctance that the clergy admitted the decision of the legate Hugo Pierleoni, that the king might arrest and punish clerical offenders against the *forest law.* *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 399.

Forest liberties, a phrase sometimes used to designate grants by the crown to subjects, conferring a right to the enjoyment of privileges in a royal forest or to afforest waste lands; also the privilege so granted.

forest (for′est), *v. t.* [= ML. *forestare*, convert into a forest; from the noun. Cf. *afforest, disforest.*] To cover with trees or wood; afforest.

> The Appalachian ranges . . . originally were densely *forested* from extreme north-east to extreme south-west.
> *J. D. Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 807.

fore-staff (fōr′ståf), *n.* Same as *cross-staff*, 1.

forestage (for′es-tāj), *n.* [< *forest* + *-age.*] In *Eng. law:* (*a*) A duty or tribute payable to the king's foresters. (*b*) An old service paid by foresters to the king.

forestal (for′es-tal), *a.* [Cf. ML. **forestalis*, in neut. *forestale*, forest right; as *forest* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to or derived from forests: as, *forestal* rights.

> What remains of the hereditary land and *forestal* revenue of the crown is now intrusted to certain officers called commissioners of woods, forests, and land revenues.
> *Chambers*, Cyc. Univ. Knowledge, XII. 589.

forestall¹ (fōr-stâl′), *v. t.* [< ME. *forstallen*, forestall, < *for-*, fore-, + *stall*, a fixed place, a stall (in the market).] 1. To buy up, as merchandise, before it has reached the market or before market-hours, and hence by taking advantage of others in any way, with the intention of selling again at an unduly increased price.

> That they *forstalle* no fyssh by the wey, ner none other vittelle comynge to the market of the cite.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 396.

> Suffer not these rich men to buy up all, to ingross, and *forestall*, and with their monopoly to keep the market alone as please them. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

2. In *law*, to obstruct or stop up, as a way; intercept on the road.

> An ugly serpent, which *forestall'd* their way.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, xv. 47.

3†. To diminish; deprive by something preceding.

> This Counsel of the Lord Howard his Father followed; and King James, perceiving what their Meaning was, thought it stood not with his Honour to be *fore-stalled* out of his own Realm. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 260.

> May
> This night *forestall* him of the coming day.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 5.

4. To take or bring forth in advance of something or somebody else; hinder by preoccupation or prevention; anticipate; prevent or counteract beforehand.

> The reason that the Latin Tongue found not such Entertainment in the Oriental Parts was that the Greek had *fore-stalled* her. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 58.

> Whenever governments have undertaken to educate, it has been with the view of *forestalling* that spontaneous education which threatened their own supremacy.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 373.

> To some extent they [certain histories] are attempts to *forestall* the opinion of posterity.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 59.

> In the eastern part of the north aisle, the imagination of Jonathan or Pantaleon has *forestalled* somewhat of the Dantesque conception of the Inferno.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 331.

To forestall the market, to take an undue advantage in trade, to the injury of a free market, by buying up the whole stock or a controlling share of some kind of merchandise, with the intention of selling it again for more than the just price; or to dissuade persons from bringing their goods to that market, or to persuade them to enhance the price when there.

> O, sir, have I *forstalled* your honest *market?*
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 8.

=**Syn.** To monopolize, engross, preoccupy.

forestall²†, *n.* [< *fore-*¹ + *stall*, a place.] A footboard.

> A fellow stood . . . vpon the *forestall* of the carte driuing forth the oxen. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 95.

fore-stall (fōr′stâl), *n.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *stall*^{2}.] The lookout man who walks before the operator and his victim when a garrote-robbery is to be committed. See *garrote, v.* [Great Britain.]

forestaller (fōr-stâ′lėr), *n.* One who forestalls; one who purchases merchandise before it comes to market in order to raise the price.

> We ought rather to call him the *forestaller*, . . . like as he that standes in the market way, and takes all vp before it come to the market in grosse and sells it by retaile.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 140.

> The before-named Statute of Bakers, &c. (51 Hen. III.) gives a good specimen of the mode of dealing with a *forestaller*, who is pointed out in indignant words to be "an open oppressor of poor people and of all the commonalty, and an enemy of the whole shire and country."
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 368.

> Three hundred years ago, these speculators would have been sent to prison as *forestallers* of the market.
> *The American*, VI. 164.

forestalling (fōr-stâ′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forestall*^{1}, *v.*] The act of engrossing the possession or control of goods for sale; specifically, in *old Eng. law*, the buying or contracting for any merchandise or provisions coming in the way to market, or before market-hours, or dissuading persons from bringing their goods or provisions to that market, or persuading them to enhance the price there: it was formerly a punishable offense.

fore-starling (fōr′stär″ling), *n.* An ice-breaker placed before the starling of a bridge. *E. H. Knight.*

forestay (fōr′stā), *n.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *stay.*^{1}] *Naut.*, a strong rope (now generally of wire, and double) extending forward from the head of the foremast to the knight-heads to support the mast.

forestayne†, *n.* [ME., also *forestanyg*, appar. corrupt forms for **forestemn*, Sc. *forestam*, i. e., *fore-stem.*] The forward part of a ship.

> ffrekes one the *forestayne*, fakene theire coblez [cables].
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 742.

forest-bug (for′est-bug), *n.* A bug of the genus *Pentatoma*; a wood-bug.

forest-court (for′est-kōrt), *n.* See *forest court*, under *court*.

forester (for′es-tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forrester*; < ME. *forester*, *forster*, *foster*, < OF. *forestier* = Pr. *forestier* = Sp. *forestero* = OHG. *forestāri*, *fōrstāri*, MHG. *vorstære*, G. *förster*, < ML. *forestarius*, a forester, < *foresta*, a forest: see *forest*. Hence the proper names *Forester*, *Forrester*, *Forster*, *Foster*.] 1. An officer appointed to watch or keep a forest; one who has the charge of a forest; also, one whose occupation is the management of the timber on an estate or in a forest belonging to a government.

> Ne that bailif, ne *forester*, ne soffrede hom nower come,
> To sowe, ne to other thing, that hor bestes nere inome.
> *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 499.

> Before him came a *forester* of Dean,
> Wet from the woods, with notice of a hart
> Taller than all his fellows, milky-white,
> First seen that day. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. An inhabitant of a forest or wild country.

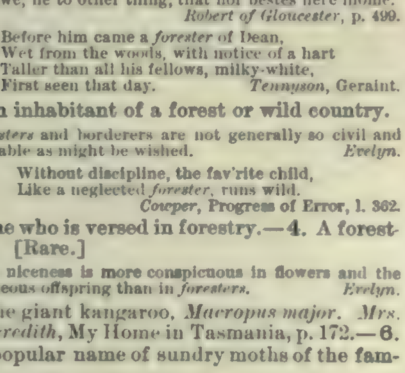
> *Foresters* and borderers are not generally so civil and reasonable as might be wished. *Evelyn.*

> Without discipline, the fav'rite child,
> Like a neglected *forester*, runs wild.
> *Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 362.

3. One who is versed in forestry.—4. A forest-tree. [Rare.]

> This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers and the herbaceous offspring than in *foresters*. *Evelyn.*

5. The giant kangaroo, *Macropus major*. *Mrs. E. Meredith*, My Home in Tasmania, p. 172.—6. The popular name of sundry moths of the family *Zygænidæ*. The eight-spotted forester, *Alypia octomaculata*, is a pretty black species with large yellow spots, the larva of which is one of the blue caterpillars of the grape-vine, being of a pale-bluish color with light-orange bands across the middle of each joint. There are two annual generations, and the larva transforms to pupa in a slight cocoon on or just beneath the surface of the ground.



Eight-spotted Forester (*Alypia octomaculata*), natural size.
a, larva; *b*, side view of one joint, enlarged.

forest-fly (for′est-flī), *n.* A popular name in England for various blood-sucking flies of the genus *Hippobosca*, originally *H. equina*; a hippoboscid. They are found in woodlands, and are very troublesome to horses and other animals, lighting about the eyes and mouth, or creeping under the tail, and piercing the skin with their sharp beaks.

forest-folk (for′est-fōk), *n.* Dwellers in the forest: with reference to men, or sometimes to beasts and birds, or to imagined creatures of the woods, such as elves, gnomes, satyrs, dryads, etc.

> There are in the woods occasional moanings, premonitions of change, which are inaudible to the dull ears of men, but which, I have no doubt, the *forest-folk* hear and understand. *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, iv.

forestick (fōr′stik), *n.* The front stick lying on the andirons in a wood fire.

> The oaken log, green, huge, and thick,
> And on its top the stout back-stick;
> The knotty *forestick* laid apart.
> *Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

> You want first a large backlog, which does not rest on the andirons. . . . Then you want a *forestick* on the andirons, and on these build a fire of lighter stuff.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 6.

forestine (for′es-tin), *a.* [< *forest* + *-ine*^{1}.] Pertaining to or living or growing in the woods: as, *forestine* fruit-eaters.

> In the tropics, where *forestine* animals are most developed, the nuts often reach a very high stage of evolution. The cocoanut is a familiar example.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 438.

> It is a woodland plant, native to your forests, and far more *forestine* in aspect and habit than our English vine.
> *G. Allen*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 198.

forestless (for′est-les), *a.* [< *forest* + *-less.*] Without forest.

> Should speak of our land as a *forestless* area of grass.
> *The American*, IX. 183.

forest-lizard (for′est-liz″ärd), *n.* A fossil saurian, *Hylæosaurus oweni*, discovered in 1832 by Mantell in the forest of Tilgate, England, whence the name. It was about 25 feet long.

forest-marble (for′est-mär″bl), *n.* In *Eng. geol.*, a division of the Great Oölite group, lying between the cornbrash and the Great or Bath Oölite. This formation is extraordinarily variable, both in lithological character and in thickness. It has been used to some extent, after polishing, for ornamental purposes. It was named by W. Smith from the Forest of Wychwood in Oxfordshire.

forestone (fōr′stōn), *n.* A piece of cast-iron which lies across the hearth with its ends resting between the keystones, and which can be moved toward the front or back of the hearth as required. It is a part of the small rectangular furnace called the "ore-hearth," used in the smelting of lead, and chiefly in Scotland and the north of England.

forest-ox (for′est-oks), *n.* A book-name of the small wild ox of Celebes, *Anoa depressicornis*, translating the native name, *sapi-outan*.

forest-peat (for′est-pēt), *n.* Wood-peat.

forestral (for′es-tral), *a.* An erroneous form of *forestal*.

> Most of the New England States are now engaged in the serious investigation of their *forestral* condition.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 691.

forestry (for′es-tri), *n.* [< *forest* + *-ry*, after ML. *foresteria*, *forestaria*, forestage.] 1. The art of forming or of cultivating forests, or of managing growing timber.—2. Forestage; the privileges of a royal forest.

forest-steading (for′est-sted″ing), *n.* A farm-house and offices in a royal forest.

> The "*forest-steading* of Galashiels" is first mentioned in history shortly after the beginning of the 15th century.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 18.

forest-tree (for′est-trē), *n.* A tree of the forest; specifically, any tree not a cultivated fruit-tree.

foresty†, *a.* [< *forest* + *-y*^{1}.] Wooded; covered with forest. [Rare.]

> For then their sylvan kind most highly honour'd were,
> When the whole country's face was *foresty*, and we
> Liv'd loosely in the weilds, which now thus peopled be.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxii. 47.

foresummer (fōr′sum″ėr), *n.* Early summer.

> The terrible winter and *foresummer* of 1854–55.
> *The American*, XIV. 234.

foreswat†, *p. a.* See *forswat*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

foret (fō-rā′), *n.* [F., a drill, borer, gimlet, < *forer*, drill, bore, < L. *forare* = E. *bore*^{1}.] In *gun-making*, a gimlet or drill used for boring the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance.

fore-tackle† (fōr′tak″l), *n.* Same as *pendant-tackle*.

foretaken† (fōr-tā′kn), *a.* Received or adopted beforehand.

> I am to require . . . that you will lay your hearts void of *foretaken* opinions. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

foretaste (fōr-tāst′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foretasted*, ppr. *foretasting*. 1. To taste before possession; have previous experience of; enjoy by anticipation.—2. To taste before another. [Rare.]

> *Foretasted* fruit,
> Profaned first by the serpent.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 929.

foretaste (fōr′tāst), *n.* [< *foretaste, v.*] A taste beforehand; anticipation; enjoyment in advance.

> It [holy music] is the sweetest companion and improvement of it here upon earth, and the very earnest and *foretaste* of heaven. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxi.

> Scenes of accomplish'd bliss! which who can see,
> Though but in distant prospect, and not feel
> His soul refresh'd with *foretaste* of the joy?
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 762.

> *Foretaste* of the coming days of mirth.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

foretaster (fōr-tās′tėr), *n.* One who tastes beforehand or before another; one who enjoys something by anticipation.

foreteach (fōr-tēch′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foretaught*, ppr. *foreteaching*. To teach or instruct beforehand.

> And underneath his filthy feet did tread
> The sacred thinges, and holy heastes *foretaught*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 18.

foreteam† (fōr′tēm), *n.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *team*, appar. here repr. L. *temo*, beam, pole, tongue (of a vehicle).] The front shaft or pole of a wheeled vehicle.

> Their chariots in their *foreteams* broke.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 352.

foretell (fōr-tel′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foretold*, ppr. *foretelling*. **I.** *trans.* To tell beforehand, or in advance of the event; predict; prophesy.

> Cato of Utica . . . discovered afar off, and long *foretold*, the approaching ruin of his country.
> *Bacon*, Moral Fables, v., Expl.

> Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*. *Pope.*

> Many men that stumble at the threshold
> Are well *foretold* that danger lurks within.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

=**Syn.** To vaticinate; *Foretell*, *Prophesy*, *Predict*, *Presage*, *Forebode*, *Prognosticate*, may represent the act of a person correctly or incorrectly asserting what will happen. *Foretell* is the general word for telling beforehand, and generally correctly. *Prophesy* and *predict* are often used lightly for *foretell*, but in strictness they are more forcible words, *prophesy*, through its use in the Scripture, often implying supernatural help, and *predict* precision of calculation or knowledge. *Presage* implies superior wisdom or perception; to *forebode* is to anticipate or prophesy evil, especially indefinite evil. To *prognosticate* is to foretell by studying signs or symptoms: as, to *prognosticate* bad weather or the course of a disease. See *omen*.

> The southern wind
> Doth play the trumpet to his purposes,
> And, by his hollow whistling in the leaves,
> *Foretells* a tempest and a blustering day.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

> For, by the warning of the Holy Ghost,
> I *prophesy* that I shall die to-night.
> *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

> A cunning mathematician, penetrating the cubic weight of stars, *predicts* the planet which eyes had never seen.
> *Emerson*, Courage.

> Dreams advise,
> Which he hath sent propitious, some great good
> *Presaging*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 613.

> Oh ye fountains, meadows, hills, and groves,
> *Forebode* not any severing of our loves!
> *Wordsworth*, Immortality, xi.

> Of thee this I *prognosticate*,
> Thy end is truth's and beauty's doom and date.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To utter prediction or prophecy.

> All the prophets from Samuel . . . have likewise *foretold* of these days. Acts iii. 24.

foreteller (fōr-tel′ėr), *n.* One who foretells, predicts, or prophesies.

> A minstrel of the natural year,
> *Foreteller* of the vernal ides,
> Wise harbinger of spheres and tides.
> *Emerson*, Woodnotes, i.

forethink^1 (fōr-thingk′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forethought*, ppr. *forethinking*. [< ME. *forthynken*; < *fore-*^{1} + *think*.] **I.** *intrans.* To think or contrive beforehand. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To think, consider, contrive, or contemplate beforehand. [Rare.]

> Ere thou go, with thyselfe *forthynke*
> That thou take with thee pen, paper, and ynke.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

> Now the need inflames me,
> When I *forethink* the hard conditions
> Our states must undergo, except in time
> We do redeem ourselves to liberty.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1

The motion, lady,
To me, I can assure you, is not sudden,
But welcom'd and *forethought.*
Ford, Lady's Trial, v. 2.

forethink^2†, *v.* See *forthink.*

forethought (fōr'thât), *n.* [< ME. *forethouht, forthoght*; < *fore-*^{1} + *thought.*] 1. A thinking beforehand; previous consideration; premeditation.

This materis more ȝitt will I mende, so for to fulfill my *for-thoght.* *York Plays*, p. 13.

Devises by last will and testament are always more favoured in construction than formal deeds, which are presumed to be made with great caution, *forethought*, and advise. *Blackstone*, Com.

His good was mainly an intent,
His evil not of *forethought* done.
Whittier, My Namesake.

2. Provident care; prudence.

The native race would still have had to learn from the colonists industry and *forethought*, the arts of life, and the language of England. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. 2. Foresight, precaution, forecast.

forethoughtful (fōr'thât-fụl), *a.* [< *forethought, n.*, + *-ful.*] Having forethought. [Rare.]

foretime (fōr'tīm), *n.* A time previous to the present, or to a time alluded to or implied.

His people, to whom all foreign matters in *foretime* were odious, began to wish in their beloved prince experience by travel. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

The outward, visible Athens seemed unchanged. There she sat, as in the *foretime*, on her citadel rock.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 180.

foretoken (fōr'tō-kn), *n.* [< ME. *foretoken, fortoken, fortaken*, < AS. *foretācen, fortācen*, < *fore, for*, before, + *tācen*, a sign, token: see *fore-*^{1} and *token, n.*] A prognostic; a premonitory sign.

It may prove some ominous *foretoken* of misfortune.
Sir P. Sidney.

foretoken (fōr-tō'kn), *v. t.* [< ME. **foretoknen* (not found), < AS. *foretācnian*, foreshow, < *foretācen*, a foretoken: see *foretoken, n.*] To betoken beforehand; prognosticate; foreshadow.

Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood.
Daniel.

The boat is said to turn, sometimes, when there is no wind to move it, and, according to the position which it takes, to *foretoken* various events, good and evil.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 226.

foretokening (fōr-tōk'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foretoken, v.*] Indication in advance.

The dictatour himself, for his part, hath given a good *foretokening* and presage of a consult commoner, in electing his generall of horsemen from out of the commons.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 245.

fore-tooth (fōr'tōth), *n.* A tooth in the fore part of the mouth; any tooth socketed in the premaxillary bone; an incisor. [Properly written as two words.]

foretop (fōr'top), *n.* [< ME. *foretop, fortop*, foretop (def. 1); < *fore-*^{1} + *top.*] 1†. The forehead.

His fax [hair] and his *foretoppe* was filterede togeders.
Morte Arthure, f. 64. (*Halliwell.*)

Blessynge of hym that aperyde in the busshé come upon the heed of Joseph, and upon the *fortop* of Nazarey.
Wyclif, Deut. xxxiii. 16 (Oxf.).

2. A lock of hair, either natural or in a wig, long enough to lie on the forehead, but sometimes erect or brushed up, worn by both ladies and gentlemen at various periods until the latter part of the eighteenth century. The word is still applied in Suffolk, England, to an erect tuft of hair.

Her Majesty in the same habit, her *fore-top* long and turned aside very strangely. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 30, 1662.

You must first have an especial care so to wear your hat that it oppress not confusedly this your predominant, or *foretop.* *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

I have been often put out of countenance by the shortness of my face, and was formerly at great pains in concealing it by wearing a periwig with a high *fore-top*, and letting my beard grow. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

3. *Naut.*, the platform erected at the head of the foremast.

foretopman (fōr'top-man), *n.*; pl. *foretopmen* (-men). In a man-of-war, one of a number of men stationed for duty in the foretop.

foretopmast (fōr'top-mȧst or -mast), *n.* The mast erected at the head of the foremast, above the foretop.

The ship was under royals and *foretopmast* stunsail.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxi.

forever (fọr-ev'ėr), *adv.* [Prop. as two words: *for, prep.*; *ever, adv.*] A common mode of writing *for ever* (which see, under *ever*).

The horologe of Eternity
Sayeth this incessantly, —
"*Forever* — never!
Never — *forever!*"
Longfellow, Old Clock on the Stairs.

forevermore (fọr-ev'ėr-mōr), *adv.* [Prop. as two words: *for, prep.*; *evermore, adv.*] For ever hereafter.

I am he that liveth, and was dead; and behold, I am alive *for evermore*, Amen. Rev. i. 18.

forevouch (fōr-vouch'), *v. t.* To vouch, avow, or declare beforehand.

Sure, her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree
That monsters it, or your *fore-vouch'd* affection
Fall into taint. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

forewall†, *n.* [ME. *forewal, forwal*, < AS. *foreweall*, < *fore-*, fore-, + *weall*, wall.] An outer wall. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxvi. 1 (Purv.).

foreward^1† (fōr'wärd), *a.* A rare and obsolete (but more original) form of *forward*^{1}.

foreward^1† (fōr'wärd), *n.* [< ME. *foreward, forward*; < *foreward*^{1}, *a.*] The van; the front; the advance.

After the *forewarde* com the cariage and the prayes that was grete, and hem condited Adax with x^{m1} men, and after in the rerewarde com Orienx. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 276.

My *foreward* shall be drawn out all in length,
Consisting equally of horse and foot.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

foreward^2†, *n.* See *forward*^{2}.

forewarn (fōr-wârn'), *v. t.* To warn, admonish, or advise beforehand; give previous notice to.

Young Chorœbus . . .
[Had] lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetick maid.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 464.

This day I *forewarn* thee of death and disgrace.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 154.

forewarning (fōr-wâr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forewarn, v.*] A premonition.

Sometimes God orders things so as a sin is made a great sin by such *forewarnings*; so he contrived circumstances in Judas his sinning. *Goodwin*, Works, III. 523.

forewaste†, *v. t.* See *forwaste.*

foreway (fōr'wā), *n.* A highroad. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

foreweary†, *v. t.* See *forweary.*

foreweep† (fōr-wēp'), *v. t.* To weep before; usher in with weeping. *Davies.*

The sky in sullen drops of rain
Forewept the morn.
Churchill, The Duellist, i. 155.

foreweigh (fōr-wā'), *v. t.* To estimate in advance; count the cost of beforehand.

Where each indulgence was *foreweighed* with care,
And the grand maxims were to save and spare.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 98.

foreweting†, *n.* Same as *forewitting.*

forewind (fōr'wind), *n.* 1. A wind that blows a vessel forward on her course; a fair wind.

Give us your *fore-winds* fairly, fill our wings,
And steer us right. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, Prol.

Long sail'd I on smooth seas, by *forewinds* borne.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 25.

2. The leader of a gang of reapers. [Prov. Eng.]

fore-wing (fōr'wing), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the anterior wings of an insect: often used for the tegmina of *Orthoptera*, the hemielytra of *Hemiptera*, and even for the elytra of *Coleoptera*, all of these being modified anterior wings. [Properly written as two words.]

forewish (fōr-wish'), *v. t.* To wish beforehand.

The wiser sort ceased not to do what in them lay to procure that the good commonly *forewished* might in time come to effect. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

forewit†, *v. t.* [ME. *forwiten* (pret. *forwot, forwoot*), < AS. *forewitan* (pret. *forewāt*), foreknow, < *fore*, before, + *witan*, know, wit: see *fore-*^{1} and *wit, v.*] To foreknow.

Though God *forwot* it, er that it was wrought.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 426.

forewit† (fōr'wit), *n.* [< ME. *forwit*; < *fore-*^{1} + *wit*, knowledge. Cf. *forewit, v.*] 1. Timely knowledge; precaution; foresight.

Seynt Gregorie was a gode pope, and hadde a gode *forwit.*
Piers Plowman (B), v. 166.

After-wits are dearly bought;
Let thy *fore-wit* guide thy thought. *Southwell.*

2. [< *fore-*^{1} + *wit*, a clever man.] One who puts himself forward as a leader in matters of taste or criticism.

Nor that the *fore-wits*, that would draw the rest,
Unto their liking, always like the best.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Prol.

forewitere†, *n.* One who foreknows. *Chaucer.*

forewitting†, *n.* [ME. *foreweting*, < AS. *forewitung*, foreknowledge, verbal n. of *forewitan*, forewit: see *forewit, v.*] The act of foreknowing; foreknowledge. *Chaucer.*

forewoman (fōr'wụm"an), *n.*; pl. *forewomen* (-wim"en). The head woman in a workshop or of a department in a shop, etc. Compare *foreman.*

foreword (fōr'wėrd), *n.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *word*, after G. *vorwort* (= D. *voorwoord* = Dan. *forord* = Sw. *förord*), preface, < *vor*, = E. *fore*^{1}, + *wort* = E. *word.*] A preface or introduction to a literary work: a word seldom used.

foreworld (fōr'wėrld), *n.* [= G. *vorwelt* = Dan. *forverden* = Sw. *fornverld*; as *fore-*^{1} + *world.*] A previous world or state of the world; specifically, the world before the flood. [Poetical.]

It were as wise to bring from Ararat
The *fore-world's* wood to build the magic pile.
Southey, Thalaba, ix.

foreyard^1 (fōr'yärd), *n.* [< *fore-*^{1} + *yard*^{1}.] *Naut.*, the lower yard on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel.

foreyard^2† (fōr'yärd), *n.* [< ME. *forȝerd*; < *fore-*^{1} + *yard*^{2}.] The yard or court in front of a house; a front yard.

Caste thou out the *forȝerd* [porche, Oxf.] that is without the temple. *Wyclif*, Apoc. xi. 2 (Purv.).

forfaint†, *a.* [Improp. *forefaint*; < *for-*^{1} + *faint.*] Very faint; languishing; pitiful.

And with that word of sorrow, all *forefaint*
She looked up.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 15.

forfairn (fọr-fãrn'), *p. a.* [Sc., also *forefairn* (< ME. *forfaren*); pp. of *forfare*, q. v.] Forlorn; destitute; worn out; jaded.

And tho' wi' crazy eild I'm sair *forfairn*,
I'll be a Brig when ye're a shapeless cairn.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

forfang^1†, **forfeng**†, *n.* [AS. *forfang*, also *forfeng* and *forefong, forefeng*, a seizing, particularly in a legal sense, as in def. (cf. MLG. *vorvank* = ODan. *forfang* = Sw. *förfång*, damage, detriment), < *forfōn* (pret. *forfēng*, pp. *forfangen, forfongen*), seize, take (= OS. *farfāhan* (pret. *farfēng*, pp. *farfangan*) = MLG. *vorvāhen* = OHG. *firfāhan*, MHG. *vervāhen*, G. *verfangen*, refl., be caught, = ODan. *forfange, forfaa*, injure, dupe), < *for-* + *fōn*, seize, take, fang: see *for-*^{1} and *fang, v.*] In *Anglo-Saxon law*: (*a*) The seizure and rescue of stolen or lost property, particularly cattle, from the thief or from persons having illegal possession. (*b*) The reward fixed for such seizure or rescue.

forfang^2†, *n.* [The sense defined rests on an entry in Spelman; Fleta has *forfang* in sense of 'forestalling'; but the word does not occur in the AS. laws in this sense, which appears to be due to a misunderstanding of *forfang*^{1}, taken, as it is in a Latin version of the AS. laws, in the sense 'præventio vel anticipatio,' a taking before, < AS. *forefōn* (pret. *forefēng*, pp. *forefangen*), anticipate, < *fore*, before, + *fōn*, take.] In *old Eng. law*, the taking of provisions from any person in fairs or markets before the royal purveyors were served with necessaries for the sovereign. [A doubtful sense: see etymology.]

forfare†, *v.* [ME. *forfaren*, < AS. *forfaran*, pass away, perish, tr. destroy (= G. *verfahren* = ODan. *forfare*, perish), < *for-*, away, + *faran*, go, fare: see *for-*^{1} and *fare*^{1}. Cf. *forfairn.*] I. *intrans.* To go to ruin; be destroyed; perish.

Whanne they seen pore folk *forfare.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5779.

II. *trans.* To destroy; ruin.

Non synful manne he wille *forfare.*
Paraphrase of the Seven Penit. Psalms (ed. Black), p. 3.

Thre enmys in thys worlde ther are,
That coueytez alle men to *for-fare* —
The deuel, the fleshe, the worlde also,
That wyrkyn mankynde ful mykyl wo.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 305.

forfault†, *v. t.* [Also *forfalt*; < *for-*^{1} + *fault*; appar. suggested by *forfeit.* Cf. *default.*] To subject to forfeiture; attaint; forfeit.

If you be not traitour to the King,
Forfaulted sall thou nevir be.
Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 36).

forfaulture†, *n.* [Also *forfalture*; < *forfault* + *-ure.* Cf. *forfeiture.*] Forfeiture; attainder.

In the same Parliament Sir William Creichton was also forfalted for diverse causes. . . . This *forfalture* was concluded, etc. *Holinshed*, Chron.

forfeit (fôr'fit), *v.* [The *i* has been inserted in imitation of the F. *-fait*, as in *counterfeit* (ME. rarely *-feit*), *surfeit* (ME. rarely *-fait*); reg. **forfet*, < ME. *forfeten*, trespass, transgress, tr. lose the right to by some transgression, etc., < AF. *forfet*, OF. *forfait*, pp. of *forfaire*, < ML. *forisfacere*, transgress, tr. forfeit, < L. *foris*, out of doors, beyond, + *facere*, do: see *for-*^{3} and *fact*. Cf. *forfeit*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lose the legal or moral right to by one's own act or omission to act, usually by a breach of conditions or by a wrong act, offense, fault, crime, or neglect; become by one's own act liable to be deprived of.

How darest thou so often *forfeit* thy life?
Thou knowest it is in my power to take it.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

I would not lose her good-will, nor *forfeit* the reputation which I have with her for wisdom.
Addison, Advice in Love.

He who has bound us to him by benefits alone rises to our idea as a person to whom we have in some measure *forfeited* our freedom.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxvi.

2. To cause the forfeiture of.

Unhand me, and learn manners! such another
Forgetfulness *forfeits* your life.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

3. To yield up as a forfeiture.

Owners of farm-houses to which a holding of 20 acres is attached are bound to keep them in repair, or *forfeit* half the profits to the king.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 363.

4†. To subject to forfeiture.

We mone be *forfetede* in faith and flemyde [banished] for ever! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1155.

II.† *intrans.* To transgress; trespass; commit a fault.

Al this suffred Ihesu Crist that nevere *forfeted*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Whan ye departe fro me ye shull neuer *forfete* to lady ne damesell in the londe of kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 696.

forfeit (fôr'fit), *a.* Forfeited.

My bond to the Jew is *forfeit*; and since in paying it it is impossible I should live, all debts are cleared between you and I. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

By my soul,
And what it hopes for, if thou attempt his life,
Thy own is *forfeit!*
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

By the memory of Edenic joys
Forfeit and lost.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

forfeit (fôr'fit), *n.* [< ME. *forfet*, < AF. *forfet*, OF. *forfait*, < ML. *forisfactum*, a transgression, fault, also a penalty, fine, neut. pp. of *forisfacere* (> OF. *forfaire*), transgress, forfeit: see *forfeit*, *v.*] **1**†. A transgression; a misdeed; a crime; a malicious injury.

Myn hert, ner I, haue doon you noo *forfeyte*
By which ye shulde compleyne in any kynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 78.

Thus thei soiourned xv dayes in the town, that they dide noon other *forfet* on nother side.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 109.

2. That to which the legal or moral right is lost by one's own act or failure to act, as by a breach of conditions or by a wrong deed or offense; hence, that which is taken or paid in forfeiture; a fine; a mulct; a penalty: as, he who murders pays the *forfeit* of his life.

Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal
Remit thy other *forfeits*. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
And you but waste your words.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

Thou hast undone a faithful gentleman,
By taking *forfeit* of his land.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 5.

See nations blotted out from earth to pay
The *forfeit* of deep guilt. *Bryant*, The Ages.

Who breaks law, breaks pact, therefore, helps himself
To pleasure and profit over and above the due,
And must pay *forfeit* — pain beyond his share.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 249.

3. Something deposited and redeemable by a sportive fine; hence, in the plural, a game in which articles deposited by individual players as forfeited by doing or omitting to do something are redeemable by some sportive fine or penalty imposed by the judge.

Country dances and *forfeits* shortened the rest of the day. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

A pleasant game, she thought; she liked it more
Than magic music, *forfeits*, all the rest.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Forfeits in a barber's shop, according to Halliwell, penalties for handling the razors, etc., still existing in some villages, and more necessary in Shakspere's time, when the barber was also a surgeon.

Laws for all faults,
But faults so countenanc'd, that the strong statutes
Stand like the *forfeits in a barber's shop*,
As much in mock as mark. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

=**Syn.** 2. See list under *forfeiture*.

forfeitable (fôr'fi-ta-bl), *a.* [< *forfeit* + *-able*.] Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

And thath that ys *forfetabell*, to forfete hitt.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

For the future, uses shall be subject to the statutes of mortmain, and *forfeitable* like the lands themselves.
Blackstone.

forfeiter (fôr'fit-ėr), *n.* One who forfeits; one who incurs a penalty.

Forfeiters you cast in prison. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

forfeitment† (fôr'fit-ment), *n.* [< *forfeit* + *-ment*.] Same as *forfeiture*.

Then many a Lollard would in *forfeitment*
Bear paper-faggots o'er the pavement.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. i. 17.

forfeiture (fôr'fi-tūr), *n.* [< ME. *forfeture*, < OF. *forfeture*, *forfaiture* = Pr. *forfaiture*, *forfacture*, < ML. *forisfactura*, < *forisfacere* (> OF. *forfaire*, etc.), forfeit: see *forfeit*, *v.*] **1.** The act of forfeiting; the losing of some moral or legal right or privilege, as estate, office, effects, honor, or credit, through one's own fault.

To see what maner of clothes there be vnder paine of *forfeiture* of the saide goods. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 173.

His father's care,
That for the want of issue took him home
(Though with the *forfeiture* of his own fame),
Will look unto his safety. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate.

John Balliol's *forfeiture*, his renunciation of homage, his cession of the crown to Edward, were all legal acts.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 219.

2. Specifically, in *law*, the divesting of property, or the termination or failure of a right, by or in consequence of a wrong, default, or breach of a condition.—**3.** That which is forfeited; a forfeit; a fine or mulct.

The same *forfetoures* to be enployed, halfe to the said cite, and the oder halfe to the said ffraternite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings must not without high reason be revoked by their successors, nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

Title by forfeiture, title which is acquired by the person upon whom, by the fact of forfeiture, or a decree thereon, property is devolved.=**Syn.** *Damage*, etc. (see *loss*); amercement, sequestration, confiscation.

forfend (fọr-fend'), *v. t.* [Also, improp., *forefend*; < ME. *forfenden*, < *for-* + *fenden*, fend, defend: see *for-*^{1} and *fend*^{1}.] To fend off; avert; forbid. [Obsolete, but still used archaically in literature.]

Ye entriden not inne, and other men that entriden ȝe hade *forfendid*. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 241.

Heavens *forfend!* I would not kill thy soul.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

forfeng†, *n.* See *forfang*^{1}.

forfere†, *v. t.* [ME., only in pp. *forfered*, terrify, alarm (= D. *vervaren* = MLG. *vorvēren*, LG. *verværen*, *verviren* = MHG. *verværen* = ODan. *forfære*, Dan. *forfærde* = Sw. *förfära*), < *for-* intensive + *feren*, terrify, cause to fear: see *for-*^{1} and *fear*^{1}, *v. t.*] To subject to great fear; terrify.

He spered his yate, and in he ran
Forfered of that wode man.
Ywaine and Gawin, l. 1677 (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I.).

Tyl that myn hert, . . .
Forfered of his deth, . . . Graunted him love.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 519.

forfex (fôr'feks), *n.*; pl. *forfices* (-fi-sēz). [L., a pair of shears or scissors.] A pair of scissors.

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring *forfex* wide,
T' inclose the lock; now joins it, to divide.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 147.

forficate (fôr'fi-kāt), *a.* [< L. *forfex* (*forfic-*), scissors, + *-ate*^{1}.] Deeply forked; very furcate or much furcated: said of the tail of a bird, for instance, when the depth of the fork equals or exceeds the length of the shortest feather. See cut under *frigate-bird*.

forfication (fôr-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *forficate* + *-ion*.] The state of being forficate; a deep forking or furcation: as, the *forfication* of the tail is three inches deep.

forfices, *n.* Plural of *forfex*.

Forficula (fọr-fik'ū-lạ̈), *n.* [L., dim. of *forfex* (*forfic-*), scissors.] The typical genus of earwigs of the family *Forficulidæ*. *F. auricularia* is the best-known species.

forficulate (fọr-fik'ụ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *forficula*, dim. of *forfex* (*forfic-*), scissors, + *-ate*^{1}.] Forficate; furcate: as, the *forficulate* palpi of certain scorpions.

Forficulidæ (fôr-fi-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Forficula* + *-idæ*.] A family of orthopterous insects, the earwigs, alone constituting the suborder *Euplexoptera*. See *Euplexoptera*, *Dermaptera*, and cut under *earwig*.

Forficulina (fọr-fik-ụ-lī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* Same as *Forficulidæ*.

forfoughten (fọr-fâ'tn), *a.* [< ME. *forfougten*, *forfouten*, *forfohten*, pp. of an unused verb **forfihten*, < *for-* + *fihten*, etc., fight: see *for-*^{1} and *fight*.] Exhausted with fighting or labor; fatigued and breathless. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

ȝe schuld now make ȝow merie, ȝour mene to glade
That feynt ar *for-fouten* in feld and for-wounded.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3685.

I'm but like a *forfoughen* hound,
Has been fighting in a dirty syke.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 104).

And tho' *forfoughten* sair eneugh,
Yet unco proud to learn.
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope.

for-gab†, *v. t.* [ME. *forgabben*; < *for-*^{1} + *gab*^{1}.] To mock; gibe.

Whoso *for-gabbed* a frere y-founden at the stues,
And brouȝte blod of his bodi on bak or on side,
Hym were as god greuen a greit lorde of rentes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 631.

forgalded†, *a.* [Prop. *forgalled*, < *for-*^{1} intensive + *galled*.] Very much galled.

But sure that horse which tyreth like a roile,
And lothes the griefe of his *forgalded* sides,
Is better much than is the harbrainde colte.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 117.

forgat† (fọr-gat'). An obsolete preterit of *forget*.

forgather (fọr-gaᴛʜ'ėr), *v. i.* [Orig. Sc.; also, improp., *foregather*; < *for-*^{1} + *gather*.] **1.** To meet; convene.

The sev'n trades there
Forgather'd for their siller gun
To shoot ance mair.
Mayne, Siller Gun, p. 9.

Dickens, Carlyle, and myself *foregathered* with the admirable Emerson. *J. Forster*, Dickens, II. 476.

Fine ladies rubbed shoulders with actresses, magistrates *foregathered* with jockeys and sharpers.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 7.

2. To become intimately acquainted (with); take up (with).

O, may thou ne'er *forgather* up
Wi' ony blastit, muirland tup.
Burns, Death of Poor Mailie.

forgave (fọr-gāv'). Preterit of *forgive*.

forge^1 (fōrj), *n.* [< ME. *forge*, < OF. *forge*, F. *forge* = Pr. *farga* = Sp. Pg. *forja* (It. dial. *forgia*, < F.), < L. *fabrica*, a workshop, also a fabric, < *faber*, a smith, an artisan: see *fabric*.] **1.** In general, a place where anything is made, shaped, or devised; a workshop.

But now behold,
In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens!
Shak., Hen. V., v. (cho.).

It was a practice of impiety,
Out of your wicked *forge*, I know it now.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

Specifically—**2.** An open fireplace or furnace, fitted with a bellows or some other appliance for obtaining a blast to urge the fire, and serving to heat metal in order that it may be hammered into form. Forges are of many shapes and sizes, ranging from small hand-furnaces heated with gas, for jewelers' use, to the largest furnaces for heating heavy forgings to be treated with a steam-hammer. They are sometimes portable, or mounted on wheels to be moved from place to place, as in the battery-forge. Military forges include an anvil and other appliances.

I know vnder the grene the serpent how he lurkes;
The hammer of the restlesse *forge* I wote eke how it workes.
Surrey, Fickle Affections.

Soon as he bade them blow, the bellows turn'd
Their iron mouths; . . . at once the blast expires,
And twenty *forges* catch at once the fires.
Pope, Iliad, xviii.

Children coming home from school
Look in at the open door;
They love to see the flaming *forge*,
And hear the bellows roar.
Longfellow, Village Blacksmith.

3. A smithy or works where forging is done.

Joe . . . passed into the *forge*. One of the soldiers opened its wooden windows, another lighted the fire.
Dickens, Great Expectations, v.

4. Any large iron-working shop.—**5**†. The act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of objects in metal.

An horse of brasse thei lette do forge,
Of suche entaile, and of suche a *forge*,
That in this world was neuer man
That suche an other worke began.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy. *Bacon.*

6. A sort of hearth or furnace in which malleable iron is made directly from the ore, by the so-called "direct process." For carrying on this process successfully the ore must be rich and fusible, and charcoal (the only fuel employed) be obtainable at a moderate price. Various modifications of the forge were, and some of them still are, in use to a limited extent under the names of "Catalan," "Biscayan," and "Navarrese" forges. This process is also in use in America on Lake Champlain, and in the Lake Superior iron regions. The forge there employed does not differ much from the Catalan. Establishments of this kind are frequently called "bloomeries." See *bloomery*, and *Catalan furnace*, under *furnace*.—**Traveling forge** (*milit.*), a portable forge accompanying a company of cavalry or a battery of artillery. See def. 2.

forge^1 (fōrj), *v.*: pret. and pp. *forged*, ppr. *forging*. [< ME. *forgen*, forge (metals), form, devise, make falsely, < OF. *forgier, forger*, F. *forger* = Pr. *fargar* = Sp. Pg. *forjar*, < L. *fabricari, fabricare*, make (out of wood, stone, metal, etc.), frame, construct, < *fabrica*, a workshop, also a fabric, structure, etc.: see *forge*^{1}, *n.*, and *fabricate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form by heating in a forge and hammering; beat into some particular shape, as a mass of metal.

Ful brighter was the shynyng of hir hewe
Than in the Tour the noble *yforged* newe.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 70.

But the same set of tools, perhaps, suffice to the ploughmaker for *forging* a hundred ploughs, which serve during the twelve years of their existence to prepare the soil of so many different farms. *J. S. Mill.*

2. To form or shape out in any way; make by any means; invent.

Put nat the wyte of this tale upon me,
That I *forged* it upon my hed.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 32.

A thousand pound of wax *fourged* and made she,
As for the morn to don the obseque,
At sodayn warnyng had thay such huge light.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2335.

Fear *forgeth* sounds in my deluded ears.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

He *forged* . . . boyish histories
Of battle, bold adventure, dungeon, wreck.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. To fabricate by false imitation; specifically, in *law*, to make a false instrument (including every alteration of or addition to a true instrument) in similitude of an instrument by which one person could be obligated to another, with criminal intent, for the purpose of fraud and deceit: as, to *forge* coin; to *forge* a writing. See *forgery*, and compare *counterfeit*, *n.*, 2.

We are contented with the miracles which the Apostles wrought without *forging* or believing new ones.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

A letter *forged!* Saint Jude to speed!
Did ever knight so foul a deed?
Scott, Marmion, vi. 15.

=**Syn. 1.** To hammer out.—**2.** To fabricate, frame, manufacture, coin.

II. *intrans.* To commit forgery.

forge^2 (fōrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forged*, ppr. *forging*. [Origin not clear; perhaps a naut. corruption of *force*^{1} (first as v. t.?); cf. E. dial. *carcaje* for *carcass*, *dispoge*, *dispoje*, for *dispose*.] **I.** *intrans.* To move ahead slowly, with difficulty, or by mere momentum: said properly of a vessel, but also of other things: commonly with *ahead*. See *ahead*.

And off she [the ship] *forged* without a shock.
De Quincey.

New communities which *forge ahead* and prosper.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 567.

II. *trans.* *Naut.*, to force or impel forward: usually with *off*, *on*, *over*, etc.: as, to *forge* a ship *over* a shoal.

forgeability (fōr-ja̤-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *forgeable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being forged.

The greater the proportion the free iron bears to the sum of these compounds, the greater the *forgeability* and weldability of the metal. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 552.

forgeable (fōr′ja̤-bl), *a.* [< *forge*^{1} + *-able*.] Capable of being forged, in any sense of the word.

Forgers treten *forgeable* thingis.
Wyclif, Pref. to Epistles (ed. Forshall and Madden), vi.

Steel is very malleable and *forgeable* when heated.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 387.

forgedly†, *adv.* With artifice; deceitfully.

Her adversaries might easily get the cyphers which she had made use of to others, and with the same write many things *forgedly* and falsely. *Camden*, Elizabeth, an. 1586.

Both falsely and *forgedly* to deceiue me.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 91.

forgemaster (fōrj′mȧs″tėr), *n.* The owner or superintendent of a forge or iron-works.

The first *forgemaster* was Governo Lewis Morris.
The Engineer, LXVI. 281.

forger (fōr′jėr), *n.* [< ME. *forgere*, < OF. *forgiere* (also *forgeur*, F. *forgeur*), < *forger*, forge: see *forge*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** One who forges, forms, or makes; specifically, a smith; a wright.

God, that is *forgere* of alle thinges.
Wyclif, Eccl. xi. 5 (Oxf.).

Ye are *forgers* of lies. Job xiii. 4.

We have found, in agreement with Transcendentalism, that the experiencing subject must be the sentient agent, the thinker, and therewith itself the veritable *forger* of the momentarily lapsing particulars of thought.
Mind, IX. 359.

2. One who makes something by false imitation; a falsifier; specifically, one who makes or issues a counterfeit document; a person guilty of forgery.

Mark them with characters and brands
Like other *forgers* of men's hands.
S. Butler, Satire upon Plagiaries.

forge-roll (fōrj′rōl), *n.* One of the train of rolls by which a slab or bloom of metal is converted into puddled bars.

forgery (fōr′jėr-i), *n.*; pl. *forgeries* (-iz). [< F. *forgerie*; as *forge*^{1} + *-ery*.] **1**†. The act of forging or working metal into shape.

Useless the *forgery*
Of brazen shield and spear. *Milton*, S. A., l. 131.

2†. Invention; devising.

They ran well on horseback, but this gallant
Had witchcraft in 't; . . .
. . . I, in *forgery* of shapes and tricks,
Come short of what he did. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

3. The act of fabricating or producing falsely; the making of a thing in imitation of another thing, as a legal document, commercial paper or coin, a literary production, a work of art, a natural object, etc., with a view to deceive, mislead, or defraud; specifically, the act of fraudulently making, counterfeiting, or altering any record, instrument, register, note, or the like, to the prejudice of the right of another: as, the *forgery* of a check or a bond. In criminal law it denotes (at common law) a false making of any instrument by which one person can become obligated to another (including every alteration of or addition to a true instrument), with criminal intent, for purposes of fraud and deceit; the making or altering a writing so as to make the alteration or the writing purport to be the act of some person whose act it is not; the false making of an instrument which purports to be that which it is not, as distinguished from an instrument which purports to be what it really is, but contains false statements. The definition is much enlarged by various statutes in different jurisdictions, under which many acts not originally forgery are punishable as such. See *counterfeit*, *n.*, 2.

In war he practised the same art that he had seen so successful to Marius, of raising a kind of enthusiasm and contempt of danger in his army by the *forgery* of auspices and divine admonitions. *C. Middleton*, Cicero, I. § i.

Forgery may with us be defined (at common law) to be "the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another man's right."
Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii.

4. That which is forged, fabricated, falsely or fraudulently devised, or counterfeited; any instrument which fraudulently purports to be that which it is not.

These are but *forgeries*,
But toyes, but tales, but dreams, deceipts, and lies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

The writings going under the name of Aristobulus were a *forgery* of the second century.
Waterland, Works, VIII. 6.

forge-scale (fōrj′skāl), *n.* The coating of oxid which forms on iron heated to redness, or to a still higher temperature, as in forging bar-iron, and which may be detached from the metal by bending or hammering. Also called *iron-scale* and *hammer-scale*.

forget (fộr-get′), *v. t.*; pret. *forgot* (*forgat*, obs.), pp. *forgotten*, *forgot*, ppr. *forgetting*. [< ME. *forgeten*, *forgiten*, *forȝeten*, *forȝiten* (pret. *forgat*, *forȝat*, *foryat*, pp. *forgeten*, *forȝeten*, *foryeten*, *forȝute*, *forgote*), < AS. *forgitan*, *forgietan*, *forgytan* (pret. *forgeat*, pl. *forgeáton*, *forgǣton*, *forgēton*, pp. *forgiten*, *forgeten*) (= OS. *fargetan* = D. *vergeten* = MLG. *vorgeten* = OHG. *firgezzan*, MHG. *vergezzen*, G. *vergessen* = ODan. *forgæde*, *forgætte* = Sw. *förgäta*; cf. equiv. OFries. *urjeta*, *forjeta* = OHG. *irgezzen*, MHG. *ergetzen*), forget, < *for-* priv. + *gitan*, *getan*, get: see *for-*^{1} and *get*^{1}.] **1.** To lose, temporarily or permanently, the power of recalling to consciousness (something once known or thought of); permit to pass, for a time or for ever, from the mind; cease or fail to remember.

Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but *forgat* him. Gen. xl. 23.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and *forget* not all his benefits.
Ps. ciii. 2.

Here the matter is treated lightly, as exciting no attention; or passed, as never to be known, or, if known, only to be *forgot*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The genius of Sallust is still with us. But the Numidians whom he plundered . . . are *forgotten*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

The after-world *forgets* my name,
Nor do I wish it known.
M. Arnold, Obermann Once More.

2. Figuratively, to overlook or neglect in any way; fail to take thought of; lose care for.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? . . . Yea, they may *forget*, yet will I not *forget* thee. Isa. xlix. 15.

The terrour of such new and resolute opposition made them *forget* thir wonted valour. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

The greater part of the walls, towers, and gates of Salona, not *forgetting* a gate which has been made out in the long walls themselves, all belong to one general style of masonry. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 166.

To forget one's self, to lose one's dignity or self-control, and say or do something unbecoming in or unworthy of one.

Urge me no more, I shall *forget myself*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

But I am heated,
And do *forget* this presence and *myself*:
Your pardon, lady.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

forgetable, forgettable (fộr-get′a̤-bl), *a.* [< *forget* + *-able*.] That may be forgotten; easily escaping the memory.

Into the limbo of *forgetable* and forgotten things.
The Century, XXV. 273.

forgetableness, forgettableness (fộr-get′a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being forgetable.

Mr. ——'s a priori argument as to the *forgetableness* of the non-coincidental experiences of the same kind comes to nothing. *Amer. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 177.

forgetel†, *a.* [ME., also *forgetil*, *forȝetel*, *foryetel*; < AS. *forgitel*, *forgytel*, *forgytol*, forgetful, < *forgitan*, *forgytan*, forget: see *forget*.] Disposed to forget; forgetful.

forgetful (fộr-get′fu̇l), *a.* [< ME. *forgetful*, *forȝetful*, an irreg. formation (with *-ful* for earlier *-el*), substituted for earlier *forgetel*, q. v.] **1.** Disposed or apt to forget; easily losing the power of recalling past experience or knowledge to mind.

Not maad a *forȝetful* herer, but a doer of werk.
Wyclif, Jas. i. 25.

Look, Lucius, here's the book I sought for so:
I put it in the pocket of my gown. . . .
Bear with me, good boy, I am much *forgetful*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

2. Heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive.

In plenty and fulness it may be we are of God more *forgetful* than were requisite. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. Heb. xiii. 2.

3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious.

Let such bethink them, if the sleepy drench
Of that *forgetful* lake benumm not still.
Milton, P. L., ii. 74.

And Love would answer with a sigh,
"The sound of that *forgetful* shore [death]
Will change my sweetness more and more,
Half-dead to know that I shall die."
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxv.

forgetfully (fộr-get′fu̇l-i), *adv.* In a forgetful manner.

But since it is our duty not to violate the memory of our oppressors, but silently, thankfully, and *forgetfully* to accept the oppression, we will commemorate only the king's restitution. *South*, Works, VIII. xiv.

forgetfulness (fộr-get′fu̇l-nes), *n.* [< ME. *forgetfulnesse*, *foryetefulnesse*, etc.; < *forgetful* + *-ness*.] **1.** The character or state of being forgetful; proneness to let past experience and knowledge slip from the mind.

Not in entire *forgetfulness*,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory, do we come
From God, who is our home.
Wordsworth, Immortality, v.

2. The state of having passed from remembrance or recollection; the fact of having ceased to be remembered; oblivion.

For who, to dumb *forgetfulness* a prey,
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?
Gray, Elegy, st. 22.

If the noble is often crushed suddenly by the ignoble, one *forgetfulness* travels after both.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

3. Neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention.

Trouthe alsoo [love hath] put in *foryetefulnesse* whanne thei soo sore begynne to sighe asscaunce.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 74.

The Church of England is grievously charged with *forgetfulness* of her duty. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

=**Syn. 1.** *Obliviousness*, etc. See *oblivion*.

forgetive† (fōr′je-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < *forge*^{1} + *-t-ive*.] Capable of forging or producing; inventive.

A good sherris-sack . . . makes it [the brain] apprehensive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

forget-me-not (fộr-get′mẹ̄-not), *n.* **1**†. The ground-pine, *Ajuga Chamæpitys*: the earliest use of the word, in the old English herbalists. —**2.** *Myosotis palustris*, a boraginaceous plant of Europe, growing in damp or wet places, and naturalized in some parts of the United States. It has circinate racemes of sky-blue flowers with a yellow center. (See cut under *circinate*.) As the emblem of friendship, it bears a name corresponding in sense to the English name in nearly every language in Europe; but it was not so called in England and France till the early part of the nineteenth century. Some other similar species of *Myosotis* are frequently cultivated under this name, especially *M. dissitiflora* and the dwarf *M. alpestris*.

3. In Scotland and some parts of England, *Veronica Chamædrys.* See *Veronica.*—**Creeping forget-me-not,** *Omphalodes verna*, a pretty species of southern Europe, with creeping branches.

forge-train (fōrj'trān), *n.* In *iron-puddling*, the series of two pairs of rolls by means of which the slab or bloom is converted into bars. The first pair through which the bloom is passed is called the *roughing-rolls*; the other pair, the *finishing-rolls.* The forge-train is also called the *puddling-rolls.* See *puddle*, *v.*, and *mill-rolls.*

forgettable, forgettableness. See *forgetable*, *forgetableness.*

forgette (for-zhet'), *n.* In *glove-making*, same as *fourchette*, 2.

forgetter (fọr-get'ėr), *n.* One who forgets; a heedless person.

forgettingly (fọr-get'ing-li), *adv.* By forgetting or forgetfulness.

I fear I have *forgettingly* transgrest
Against the dignity of the court.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

forge-water (fōrj'wâ"tėr), *n.* Water in which a blacksmith has dipped his hot irons, used as a popular remedy, as a lotion, for aphthæ, etc., and also drunk as a chalybeate.

forght†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *furrow.*

forgie (fọr-gē'), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *forgive.*

The Lord *forgi'e* me for lying!
Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer.

forgift†, *n.* [ME., also *forgyft*, < *forgiven*, forgive: see *forgive.* Cf. *gift.*] Forgiveness.

I wol not have no *forgyft* for nothinge.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1851.

forgilt†, *v.* [ME. *forgilten*, *forgylten*, *forgulten*, < AS. *forgyltan*, forfeit by guilt, make guilty, < *for-* + *gyltan*, be guilty: see *guilt*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make guilty.

All follc wass *forrgillt*,
Thurrh thatt thatt Adam wass *forrgilltedd.*
Ormulum, Int., l. 25.

2. To forfeit by guilt.

Thou laddest ous to parays [paradise],
We hit *forgulten* ase vnwys.
Altenglische Dichtungen (ed. Böddeker), p. 280.

II. *intrans.* To be guilty.

forging (fōr'jing), *n.* [< ME. *forging*; verbal n. of *forge*^{1}, *v.*] A piece of forged work in metal: a general name for pieces of hammered iron or steel.

There are very few yards in the world at which such *forgings* could be turned out. *Times* (London).

forging-hammer (fōr'jing-ham"ėr), *n.* A gold-beaters' heavy hammer, the first of the four hammers used.

forging-machine (fōr'jing-ma-shēn"), *n.* A machine in which heated bars of metal are forged.

forging-press (fōr'jing-pres), *n.* A form of hydraulic press for forging iron. The forging is laid on an anvil, which is raised against a hammer or stop adjusted to give it its required shape and thickness.

forgivable (fọr-giv'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *forgive* + *-able.*] That may be forgiven; pardonable.

An irremissible sin, an inexcusable sin; yet to him that will truly repent, it is *forgivable.*
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Much is *forgivable* to the intense lover or the submissive disciple. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 406.

forgive (fọr-giv'), *v.*; pret. *forgave*, pp. *forgiven*, ppr. *forgiving.* [< ME. *forgiven*, *forgifen*, *forȝiven*, *foryiven*, *forȝeven*, etc., < AS. *forgifan* (pret. *forgeaf*, pl. *forgeáfon*, pp. *forgifen*), give, give up, forgive, remit (a thing, acc., unto a person, dat.) (= OS. *fargebhan* = D. *vergeven* = MLG. *vergeven*, LG. *vergeben*, *vergewen* = OHG. *firgeban*, MHG. *vergeben*, G. *vergeben* = Icel. *fyrirgefa* = ODan. *forgive* (cf. Dan. *tilgive*) = Sw. *förgifva*, forgive, = Goth. *fragiban*, give, grant), < *for-*, away, + *gifan*, give.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To give up; resign.

So kenli the king & the kniȝtes alle
Bi-souȝt William for the quen sothli so ȝerne,
That he godli al his gref [grievance] *for-gaf* at the last.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4418.

To them that list the world's gay shows I leave,
And to great ones such folly do *forgive.* *Spenser.*

It shall if you will; I *forgive* my right.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2†. To give; grant.

Ac ther was no boye so bolde Godes body to touche,
For he was knyght and kynges sone kynde *for-ȝaf* that tyme
That no boye hadde hardinesse hym to touche in deyinge.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 79.

3. To grant free pardon for or remission of, as a wrongful act or an obligation; give up all claims for or on account of: sometimes with the thing forgiven as direct objective (accusative), preceded by the person as indirect objective (dative): as, to *forgive* an injury; to *forgive* a person his debts.

It may appear by my accounte I have not charged y^{e} bussines with any intrest, but doe *forgive* it unto y^{e} partners, above 200^{ci}.
Andrewes, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 405.

Thu *forgaf* . . . of mi sinne the wickednesse.
Ps. xxxi. 5 (ME. version).

If ye *forgive* not men their trespasses, neither will your Father *forgive* your trespasses. Mat. vi. 15.

In fact, the only sin which we never *forgive* in each other is difference of opinion. *Emerson*, Clubs.

4. To grant free pardon to; cease to blame or feel resentment against; restore to good will.

Lov. I do beseech your grace, for charity,
If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now to *forgive* me frankly.
Buck. Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you
As I would be *forgiven*: I *forgive* all.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

To *forgive* our enemies, yet hope that God will punish them, is not to *forgive* enough.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 15.

Is it Charity to cloath them with curses in his Prayer, whom he hath *forgiv'n* in his Discours?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

=**Syn.** 3. To pass over, overlook.—4. *Pardon, Forgive* (see *pardon*); to excuse, let off.

II. *intrans.* To exercise forgiveness; be lenient or forgiving.

To err is human, to *forgive* divine.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 525.

He thought I could not properly *forgive*
Unless I ceased forgetting—which is true.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 26.

forgiveness (fọr-giv'nes), *n.* [< ME. *forgivenesse*, *forȝifenesse*, *forgifnes*, *forȝefenesse*, etc., < AS. *forgifnes*, *forgifenes*, *forgifennes*, < *forgifen*, forgiven, pp. of *forgifan*, forgive, + *-nes*, -ness. Thus *forgiveness* is a contr. of **forgivenness*, and means lit. the state of being forgiven; and from this, in the active use, the act of forgiving. D. *vergiffenis* is an imitation of the E. word.] 1. The act of forgiving; the act of granting pardon, as for a wrong, offense, or sin; remission of an obligation, debt, or penalty; pardon.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgivenesses.*
Dan. ix. 9.

In whom we have redemption through his blood, even the *forgiveness* of sins. Col. i. 14.

Not soon provok'd, however stung and teas'd,
And if perhaps made angry, soon appeas'd;
She rather waives than will dispute her right,
And injured makes *forgiveness* her delight.
Cowper, Charity, l. 431.

2. Disposition or willingness to forgive or pardon.

And mild *forgiveness* intercede
To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*

forgiver (fọr-giv'ėr), *n.* One who forgives or remits.

And indeed, what a shamefull reproach is this to the infinite mercy of the *forgiver*! What a wrong to his justice? *Bp. Hall*, No Peace with Rome, § 10.

forgiving (fọr-giv'ing), *p. a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offenses; mild; merciful; compassionate: as, a *forgiving* temper.

Placable and *forgiving*, he was nevertheless cold and unsympathizing. *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

forgivingly (fọr-giv'ing-li), *adv.* In a forgiving manner.

"It was only two years old, after all," said Jared, *forgivingly.* *E. S. Phelps*, Sealed Orders, p. 250.

forgivingness (fọr-giv'ing-nes), *n.* A forgiving disposition or act.

Tenacity of purpose is more a special virtue of Bismarck than *forgivingness.* *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 425.

forgo^{1} (fọr-gō'), *v. t.*; pret. *forwent*, pp. *forgone*, ppr. *forgoing.* [Also written, more often but less prop., *forego*; < ME. *forgoon*, *forgon*, *forgan*, < AS. *forgān*, pass over, neglect, abstain from (= D. *vergaan*, intr., pass away, perish, = OHG. *firgān*, *fergān*, MHG. *vergān*, *vergēn*, G. *vergehen* = Dan. *forgaa* = Sw. *förgå*, intr. pass away, refl. forgo), < *for-* + *gān*, go: see *for-*^{1} and *go.*] 1. To go or pass by without claiming; forbear to possess, use, or do; voluntarily avoid or give up; renounce; resign.

His fader the kyng loved tho childre so,
That he wild for no thyng the sight of hem *forgo.*
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 168.

Now shalt thou, false theef, thy song *forgon.*
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 191.

She . . . *forewent* the consideration of pleasing her eyes in order to procure herself much more solid satisfaction.
Fielding.

Hold her a wealthy bride within thine arms,
Or all but hold, and then—cast her aside,
Foregoing all her sweetness, like a weed.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

In puffs of balm the night-air blows
The perfume which the day *forgoes.*
M. Arnold, Bacchanalia.

2. To quit; leave.

I wish I might this wearie life *forgoe*,
And shortly turne unto my happie rest.
Spenser, Visions of Petrarch, vii.

Stay at the third cup, or *forego* the place. *G. Herbert.*

=**Syn.** 1. To yield, relinquish, let go.

forgo^{2}†, *v.* A Middle English form of *forego*^{1}.

forgoer (fọr-gō'ėr), *n.* One who forgoes. Also *foregoer.*

forgone (fọr-gôn'). Past participle of *forgo*^{1}.

forgot (fọr-got'). Preterit of *forget.*

forgotten, forgot (fọr-got'n, fọr-got'). Past participle of *forget.*

forgrow†, *v. i.* [ME. *forgrowen*, *forgrowe*, < AS. *forgrōwen*, < *for-* + *grōwen*, grown, pp. of *grōwan*, grow.] To be grown over; grow in excess or unduly.

A path . . . *forgrowen* was with grasse and weede.
Flower and Leaf, l. 45.

forgrown†, *p. a.* Overgrown. *Davies.*

To be quiet from the inward, violent, injurious oppressors, the fat and *foregrown* rams within our own fold, is a special blessing. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, V. 137.

forhale†, *v. t.* [A pseudo-archaic form, spelled *forhaile* in Spenser; < *for-*^{1} + *hale*^{1}. Cf. Dan. *forhale* = Sw. *förhala*, protract, prolong, retard.] To overhaul; overtake.

All this long tale
Nought easeth the care that doth me *forhaile.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

for-hele†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forhelen*, < AS. *forhelan* (= OS. *farhelan* = OHG. *farhelan*, MHG. *verhelen*, G. *verhehlen*), hide, < *for-* + *helan*, hide: see *for-*^{1} and *heal*^{2}.] To conceal; hide.

ȝif I any thinge haue mys-wrouȝt
Seieth me now *for-hele* ȝe-nouȝt.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

forhent†, *v. t.* [Prob. formed by Spenser; spelled improp. *forehend*, *forehent*, *forhend*; < *for-*^{1} + *hent*, q. v.] To overtake.

Doubleth her haste for feare to bee *for-hent.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 49.

forhew†, *v. t.* [ME. *forhewen*, < AS. *forheáwan*, cut down, slay (= OS. *forhawan* = OHG. *farhawan*, *farhouwen*, MHG. *verhouwen*, G. *verhauen*), < *for-* + *heáwan*, cut, hew: see *for-*^{1} and *hew*^{1}.] To cut down; cut to pieces; slay.

His face *forehewed* with wounds.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags.

forhow, forhooy (fọr-hou', -hö'i), *v. t.* [< ME. *forhowien*, *forhohien*, *forhoȝien*, < AS. *forhogian*, *forhycgan*, despise, neglect (= OS. *farhuggjan* = OHG. *farhuggan*), < *for-* + *hogian*, *hycgan*, have in mind, care, be anxious.] To forsake; abandon: as, a bird *forhows* its nest. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The hawk and the hern attour them hung,
And the merl and the mavis *forhooyed* their young.
Hogg, Queen's Wake, Bonny Kilmeny.

for-hungred†, *a.* [ME. (= D. *verhongerd* = G. *verhungert* = Dan. *forhungret* = Sw. *förhungrat*); < *for-*^{1} + *hungered.*] Extremely hungry.

Thei made hem than merye with mete that thei hadde, & eten at here ese, for thei were *for-hungred.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2515.

forinsecal†, *a.* [< L. *forinsecus* (cf. Sp. *forínseco*), from without, on the outside, ML. foreign, < *foris*, outside, out of doors, + *secus*, as in *extrinsecus*: see *extrinsic*, *intrinsic.*] Foreign; alien. *Burnet.*

forirk†, *v.* [ME. **forirken*, *forhirken*; < *for-*^{1} + *irk*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To irk; weary.

Of manna he ben *forhirked* to eten.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3658.

II. *intrans.* To become weary.

For loe his wife *foreirking* of his raigne
Sleeping in bed this cruel wretch hath slaine.
Mir. for Mags., p. 442.

forisfamiliate (fō"ris-fạ-mil'i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forisfamiliated*, ppr. *forisfamiliating.* [< ML. *forisfamiliatus*, pp. of *forisfamiliare*, emancipate, < *foris*, outside, + *familia*, family: see *family.*] **I.** *trans.* To put out of the family; in *law*, to emancipate or free from parental authority: used of putting a son in possession of property in his father's lifetime, as his share of the inheritance, either at his own request or with his consent, and thus discharging him from the family.

A son was said to be *foris-familiated* if his father assigned him part of his land, and gave him seisin thereof, and did this at the request or with the free consent of the son himself, who expressed himself satisfied with such portion. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 132.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance.

forisfamiliation (fō″ris-fa̤-mil-i-ā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *forisfamiliate* + *-ion.*] The act of forisfamiliating, or the state of being forisfamiliated.

> My father could not be serious in the sentence of *forisfamiliation* which he had so unhesitatingly pronounced.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, iii.

forjeskit (fo̤r-jes′kit), *a.* [Sc., pp., < Dan. *forjaske, forhjaske*, soil, tumble, rumple, < *for-* + *jaske*, tr. soil, jumble, draggle, intr. dabble, paddle.] Wearied out; jaded with fatigue.

> *Forjeskit* sair, with weary legs,
> Rattlin' the corn oot owre the rigs.
> *Burns*, Second Epistle to J. Lapraik.

forjudge (fo̤r-juj′), *v. t.* [ME. *forjugen*, < OF. *forjuger, forjugier, forsjuger, forsjugier*, take away by judicial sentence, confiscate, alienate, nonsuit, judge unjustly, etc., < ML. *forisjudicare*, take away by judicial sentence, confiscate, deprive, < L. *foris*, outside, + *judicare*, judge: see *for-*^{3} and *judge*, *v.*] 1†. To judge wrongfully.

> Falsly accused, and of his foon *forjudged*
> Without answere, while he was absent
> He damned was.
> *Lydgate*, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 274.

2. To deprive by judicial sentence.

> Thei a-corded in the ende that he sholde be disherited. . . . Whan Bertelays saugh he was *for-Iuged*, and that he ne myght noon othirwise do, he returned with-oute moo wordes.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 470.

> *Forjudged* of life and lands for cowardice in battle.
> *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 25.

Hence—3. In *law*, to expel from a court for malpractice or non-appearance.

forjudger (fo̤r-juj′ėr), *n.* [< OF. *forjuger*, inf. as n.: see *forjudge.*] In *law*, a judgment by which a man is deprived or put out of the thing in question; a judgment of expulsion or banishment.

fork (fôrk), *n.* [< ME. *fork, forke*, < AS. *forc* = OFries. *forke, furke* = D. *vork* = LG. *fork* = OHG. *furka*, MHG. *furke*, G. dial. *furke, forke* = Icel. *forkr* = Dan. *fork* = OF. *forche, fourche* (whence ME. also *forche, fourche*), OF. also *fourque, furke*, F. *fourche* = Pr. OSp. *forca* = Sp. *horca* = Pg. It. *forca* = W. *fforch, ffwrch*, a fork, < L. *furca*, a fork.] 1. An instrument or tool consisting of a handle with a shank, usually of metal, terminating in two or more prongs or tines. Specifically—(*a*) Such an instrument, of small size, used at table to hold food while it is being cut with the knife, and to lift food to the mouth.

> The Italian . . . strangers . . . doe alwaies at their meales use a little *forke* when they cut their meate.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 106.

> This ceremony [of washing], which in former times was constantly practised as well before as after meat, seems to have fallen into disuse on the introduction of *forks*, about the year 1620; as before that period our ancestors supplied the place of this necessary utensil with their fingers. *Ritson*, quoted in Child's Ballads, V. 25, note.

(*b*) One of various agricultural tools with the prongs of which loose substances are gathered and lifted, as a hay-*fork* or dung-*fork*. See *pitchfork*.

> The peasants urge their harvest, ply the *fork*
> With double toil, and shiver at their work.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 214.

2. Something resembling a fork in form. (*a*) A tuning-fork. (*b*) A fork-chuck. (*c*) *Milit.*: (1†) A weapon for thrusting, with a long handle and two points or prongs. Also called *war-fork*. (2) A rest for a heavy musket used in the sixteenth century. See *croc*. (*d*) In *clock-making*, a bifurcation fixed at right angles to the end of the crutch which descends from the pallet-arbor. The fork embraces the pendulum-rod, and transfers the motion of its vibrations to the crutch and the pallets.

3. One of the parts into which anything is divided by bifurcation; a forking branch or division; a prong or shoot: as, the *forks* of a road or stream; Clark's *fork* of Columbia river; a *fork* of lightning.

> The ancients . . . represented a thunderbolt with three *forks*. *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

4†. The point or barb of an arrow.

> *Lear.* The bow is bent and drawn; make from the shaft.
> *Kent.* Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
> The region of my heart. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

5. The bifurcated part of the human frame; the legs. [Humorous.]

> Lord Cardigan had so good a stature that, although somewhat long in the *fork*, he yet sat rather tall in the saddle. *Kinglake*, Crimea, xxii.

6†. A gibbet; in the plural, the gallows. See *furca*.

> I would starve now,
> Hang, drown, despair, deserve the *forks*, . . .
> Ere I would own thy follies.
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 2.

> They had run through all punishments, and just 'scaped the *fork*. *Butler*, Remains, II. 195.

7. In *mining*, the bottom of the sump. *Pryce.*—**Fork-and-grid stop-motion**, in *weaving*. See *stop-motion*. **In fork**, in *mining*. See *fork*, *v. t.*, 3.

fork (fôrk), *v.* [< *fork*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay.—2. To dig and break with a fork, as ground.—3. In *mining*, to pump or otherwise clear out (water) from a shaft or mine. *Forking* the water is drawing it all out; and when it is done the mine or the water is said to be *forked*, and the engine to be *in fork*. *Pryce.*—**To fork out** or **over**, to hand or pay over; pay down. [Slang.]

> What must I *fork out* to-night, my trump,
> For the whole first-floor of the Magpie and Stump?
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 285.

> If I am willing to *fork out* a sum of money, he may be willing to give up his chance of Diplow.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxviii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become bifurcated or forked; send out diverging parts like the tines of a fork.—2. In *mining*, to draw out water from a shaft.

fork-beam (fôrk′bēm), *n.* *Naut.*, a short beam introduced to support the deck of a vessel where there is no framing.

forkbeard (fôrk′bērd), *n.* An English gadoid fish, *Phycis blennioides.* The ventral fins are jugular in position, and appear to be forked or bifurcate, from the fact that two rays are elongated and enveloped at the base in a common skin, whence the name. Also called *forked-beard* and *hake's-dame*.

fork-chuck (fôrk′chuk), *n.* An appendage to a turning-lathe, so called from the fact that the part which is screwed on the mandrel has on the outer side a square hole in which forked pieces of iron of different sizes, according to the strength required, are placed when in use.

forked (fôr′ked or fôrkt), *a.* [< ME. *forked, forket*; < *fork* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Having a fork or bifurcation; separating into diverging parts like the tines of a fork.

> Unaccommodated [unclothed], man is no more but such a poor, bare, *forked* animal as thou art.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

> Proud as Apollo on his *forked* hill.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 231.

> He saw
> No pale sheet-lightnings from afar, but *fork'd*
> Of the near storm, and aiming at his head.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. Ambiguous; equivocal.

> Give *forked* counsel; take provoking gold
> On either hand, and put it up.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

3. Pointed, or prolonged to a point: as, *forked* shoes.—**Forked chickweed, drill**, etc. See the nouns.—**Forked dagger**, a dagger whose guard projects forward in two points or horns, one on each side of the blade. Such a weapon was formerly used in the left hand for parrying the thrusts of an adversary's rapier, and by seizing the blade to break it off or throw it out of line.

forked-beard (fôrkt′bērd), *n.* Same as *forkbeard*.

forkedly (fôr′ked-li), *adv.* In a forked form.

forkedness (fôr′ked-nes), *n.* The quality of being forked or opening into two or more parts.

forkervet†, *v. t.* See *forcarve*.

fork-head (fôrk′hed), *n.* An arrow-head having two points directed forward, as distinguished from barbs.

forkiness (fôr′ki-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being forky or forked. *Cotgrave.*

forkless (fôrk′les), *a.* [< *fork* + *-less.*] Having no forks; not bifurcated.

fork-moss (fôrk′môs), *n.* See *moss*.

fork-rest (fôrk′rest), *n.* A bifurcated instrument carried by a soldier to serve as a rest in aiming the heavy firearms formerly in use; a fork.

forks-and-knives (fôrkz′a̤nd-nīvz′), *n.* A club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*: so called from a fancied resemblance of the fruiting spikes to forks and knives. [Prov. Eng.]

forktail (fôrk′tāl), *n.* [< *fork* + *tail*^{1}.] 1. A fish with a forked tail, as the salmon and sword-fish: a fishermen's term.—2. The kite: from its forked tail.—3. A bird of the family *Henicuridæ*.

fork-tailed (fôrk′tāld), *a.* Having a forked tail; scissor-tailed; swallow-tailed.—**Fork-tailed flycatcher**, an American tyrant-flycatcher of the genus *Milvulus*, as *M. tyrannus* or *M. forficatus*. Also called *scissortail*.—**Fork-tailed shrike**, a drongo; any shrike of the family *Dicruridæ*.

fork-wrench (fôrk′rench), *n.* A spanner with two jaws which embrace a nut or a square on a coupling. *E. H. Knight.*

forky (fôr′ki), *a.* [< *fork* + *-y*^{1}.] Forked; furcate.

> At each Approach they lash their *forky* Stings.
> *Congreve*, Semele, ii. 1.

> The last, and trustiest of the four,
> On high his *forky* pennon bore.
> *Scott*, Marmion, i. 8.

forlana (for-lä′nä), *n.* [It. dial.] 1. A Venetian dance.—2. Music written for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is sextuple and quick. Also *furlano*.

forlay† (fo̤r-lā′), *v. t.* [Also *forelay*; irreg., after the supposed analogy of verbs prop. in *for-*, from '*lie* in wait *for*'; *lay*, tr., for *lie*; cf. *waylay*. Cf. *forlie*, differently formed.] To lie in wait for; ambush.

> He, being many times *forelaid* by the trains of traitors.
> *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

> And lastly, how cunningly doth he *forelay* their confidence . . . in the Almighty, protesting not to bee come up thither without the Lord.
> *Bp. Hall*, Hezekiah and Sennacherib.

> An ambush'd thief *forelays* a traveller.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 493.

forleave†, *v. t.* [ME. *forleven, forleaven* (pp. *forleft, forlaft*); < *for-*^{1} + *leave*^{1}.] To leave behind; abandon; give up.

> A theef of venisoun that hath *forlaft*
> His licorousnesse, and al his theves craft,
> Can kepe a forest best of any man.
> *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 83.

forlend†, *v. t.* [Improp. *forelend*; < *for-*^{1} + *lend.*] To give up. *Nares.*

> As if that life to losse they had *forelent*,
> And cared not to spare that should be shortly spent.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 6.

forlese†, *v. t.* [ME. *forlesen, forleosen* (pret. *forles, forleas*, pl. *forlure*, pp. *forloren, forlorn*, rarely *forlost*: see *forlorn*), < AS. *forleósan* (= OS. *farliosan* = OFries. *forliesa* = D. *verliezen* = OHG. *farliosan*, MHG. *verliesen*, G. *verlieren*, lose, = Dan. *forlise* = Sw. *förlisa*, tr. lose, intr. be lost, = Goth. *fraliusan*), lose, < *for-* + *leósan*, lose: see *for-*^{1} and *lose.*] 1. To lose entirely or completely; abandon.

> Aurelius, that his cost hath al *forlorn*,
> Curseth the tyme that evere he was born.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 829.

> She held hireself a *forlost* creature.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 756.

> The order of preest-hode he has *forlorne*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 97.

2. To bereave; deprive.

> When as night hath us of light *forlorn*.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, lxxxvi.

forlet†, *v. t.* [ME. *forleten, forlæten* (pret. *forlet*, pp. *forleten*), < AS. *forlǣtan* (= OS. *farlātan* = D. *verlaten* = OHG. *farlāzan*, MHG. *verlazen*, G. *verlassen* = Icel. *fyrirlāta* = Sw. *förlåta* = Dan. *forlade*), let go, relinquish, forsake, < *for-* + *lǣtan*, let: see *for-*^{1} and *let*^{1}.] To let go; relinquish; leave; abandon; depart from; forsake; lose.

> To *forlete* synne. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> So that thulke stude was *vor-lete* mony aday
> That no cristenmon ne paynym nuste war the rode lay.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

forleygne†, *v. t.* See *forloyne*. *Chaucer.*

forlie (fo̤r-lī′), *v. t.* [< ME. *forliggen*, < AS. *forlicgan*, refl., lie with, fornicate, < *for-* + *licgan*, lie: see *for-*^{1} and *lie*^{1}.] 1†. To lie with.—2. To overlay (a child). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

forlighten†, *v. t.* To decrease; lighten.

> We hafe as losels liffyde many longe daye,
> Wyth delyttes in this land with lordchipez many,
> And *forelytenede* the loos that we are layttede.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 254.

forlive†, *v. i.* [ME. *forlyven*; < *for-*^{1} + *live*^{1}.] To live pervertedly; degenerate in race or nature.

> They ne sholden nat owtrayen or *forlyven* fro the vertuus of hyr noble kynrede. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 6.

> Eni *forliued* wrecche. *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

forlore† (fo̤r-lōr′), *v. t.* An erroneous form for **forlose*, *forlese*, after *forlorn*.

> Thus fell the trees, with noise the deserts roar;
> The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore*.
> *Fairfax.*

forlore†, *a.* See *forlorn*.

forlorn (fo̤r-lôrn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *forlorn, forloren, forlore*, < AS. *forloren* (= D. *verloren* = G. *verloren* = Dan. *forloren*), pp. of *forleósan*, lose: see *forlese.*] **I.**† *a.* 1. Lost; deserted; forsaken; abandoned.

> Is all his force *forlorne*, and all his glory donne?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 35.

> Relating then how long this soil had lain *forlorn*.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 101.

> Some say that ravens foster *forlorn* children.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3.

Hence—2. Without help or succor; helpless; wretched; miserable.

> The Saxons, taking Advantage of his [Cadwalladar's] Absence, came over in Swarms, and dispossessed the *forlorn* Britains of all they had, and divided the Land amongst themselves. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 5.

I'd rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less *forlorn*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, xxxiii.

The condition of the besieged in the mean time was *forlorn* in the extreme. *Prescott.*

3. Small; despicable: in a ludicrous sense.

He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invincible. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

4. Deprived; bereft; destitute.

Art thou of thy loved lasse *forlorne!*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

There ne'er was man in Scotland born,
Ordain'd to be so much *forlorn*.
Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 346).

He went like one that hath been stunned,
And is of sense *forlorn*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii.

Forlorn boys†. [Tr. of F. *enfants perdus*; D. *verloren kinderen.*] Same as *forlorn hope.*—**Forlorn hope.** [D. *verloren hoop*, lit. a lost troop (D. *hoop*, a troop, = E. *heap*), but associated in E. with *hope*^{1}, expectation.] A detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, to storm a counterscarp, enter a breach, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.

A confused rabble and medley of all sorts of nations, who at the *forlorn hope* . . . might, if they did no other good, yet with receiving many a wound in their bodies, dull and turn the edge of the enemy's sword.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 765.

=**Syn.** Friendless, miserable, comfortless, disconsolate, woebegone, abject, pitiable.

II. *n.* 1. A lost, forsaken, or solitary person.

That Henry, sole possessor of my love,
Is, of a king, become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2†. A forlorn hope; an advanced body of troops; a vanguard.

The squadron nearest to your eye
Is his *Forlorn* of infantry;
Bowmen of unrelenting minds.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 219).

Our *forlorn* of horse marched within a mile of where the enemy was drawn up. *Cromwell.*

forlornly (fọr-lôrn′li), *adv.* In a forlorn, forsaken, or wretched manner.

And poor, proud Byron, sad as grave,
And salt as life: *forlornly* brave,
And quiv'ring with the dart he drave.
Mrs. Browning, Vision of Poets.

forlornness (fọr-lôrn′nes), *n.* [< ME. *forlornesse*, *forlorennesse*, < AS. *forlorenes*, for **forlorennes* (= OHG. *farloranissa*, MHG. *verlorenüsse*), < *forloren*, lost: see *forlorn*.] The state of being forlorn; destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition.

forloyne†, *v. t.* [ME. *forloynen*, delay, divert, abandon, < OF. *forlogner*, *forlongier*, *forloingnier*, etc., eloin, leave far behind, delay, etc., < L. *foris*, out, outside, + *longus*, long: see *long*, and cf. *eloin*, *purloin*, etc.] To delay; divert; abandon.

forloyne†, *n.* [ME. *forloyne*, *forleygne*, < OF. "*forlonge*, very far off (a term of hunting)" (Cotgrave). Cf. *forloyne*, *v.*] In *hunting*. See the extract.

Forloyne. In hunting, a chase in which some of the hounds have tailed, and the huntsman is ahead of some, and following others. It may also be explained, when a hound, going before the rest of the cry, meets chase, and goes away with it. See Twici, p. 16; Gent. Rec., ii. 79.
Halliwell.

Therwith the hunte, wonder faste,
Blew a *forleygne* at the laste.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 386.

forlye†, *v. t.* See *forlie*.

form (fôrm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fourm*, *fourme*; < ME. *forme*, *foorme*, *fourme*, *furme*, shape, figure, manner, bench, frame, seat, condition, agreement, etc., < OF. *forme*, *fourme*, *furme*, F. *forme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *forma* = D. *vorm* = MHG. *forme*, G. *form* = Icel. *formr* = Dan. Sw. *form*, < L. *forma*, shape, figure, image, outline, plan, mold, frame, case, etc., manner, sort, kind, etc., ML. also a bench, choir-stall, grade in a school, etc. (with many other meanings). There is no ground for the attempted distinction, in pronunciation and spelling, between *form*, shape, etc., and *form* (spelled *fourm* in Bailey), a bench, etc.] 1. The external shape or configuration of a body; the figure, as defined by lines and surfaces; external appearance considered independently of color or material; in an absolute use, the human figure: as, it was in the *form* of a circle; a triangular *form*; the *form* of the head or of the body; a beautiful or an ugly *form*.

And the earth was without *form*, and void. Gen. i. 2.

After that he appeared in another *form* unto two of them as they walked. Mark xvi. 12.

Each *form* in the moonlight dim,
Of rock or of tree, is seen of him.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

At Beni Hassan, during the time of the 12th dynasty, curvilinear *forms* reappear in the roofs.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 204.

The apparent permanence in the case of the rock or tree is a temporarily abiding *form* or temporarily abiding spacial relations. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 626.

2. Specifically, in *crystal.*, the complex of planes included under the same general symbol. Thus in the isometric system the most general form is the hexoctahedron, embracing forty-eight similar planes. In the triclinic system a form, even in the most general case, includes only two similar planes, and is called an *open form*, since it does not represent an inclosed solid or *closed form*; similarly, the two basal planes in the orthorhombic system constitute a form.

3. Attractive appearance; shapeliness; beauty. [Archaic.]

He hath no *form* nor comeliness. Isa. liii. 2.

4†. A costume; a special dress: as, a blue silk *form*.

There comes out of the chayre-roome Mrs. Stewart in a most lovely *form*, with her hair all about her eares, having her picture taking there. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 148.

5. A mold, pattern, or model; something to give shape, or on or after which things are fashioned: as, a hatters' or a milliners' *form*; a *form* for jelly.—6. In *printing*, an assemblage of types secured in a chase for stereotyping, or of either types or plates for printing. A form may consist of one page or of many pages. For stereotyping, no particular order of arrangement is necessary; for printing, the pages are arranged in such order that in folding the printed sheet they will fall in regular sequence. In book-printing, before the general use of steam-presses, two forms (see *inner* and *outer form*, below) were usually required for a sheet, one being separately printed on each side; now a single form frequently comprises a whole sheet, the paper being turned end for end for printing the second side. Large newspapers, however, still require two forms. In this sense often spelled *forme* in Great Britain. 7. In *milit. engin.*, same as *gabion-form*. See *gabion*.—8. In general, arrangement of or relationship between the parts of anything, as distinguished from the parts themselves: opposed to *matter*, but not properly to *substance* (unless it be the intention of the writer to identify substance with matter). Thus, to say that the soul was immaterial was formerly considered the same as to say that it was a *form*. With the older writers *form* is often synonymous with *essence*, and has generally lofty associations (thus, the shape of a living being, considered as its perfection, was called its *form*, while that of a lifeless thing was called its *figure*, but not its *form*); and these ideas cling to the word in the minds of later writers, as Kant. But with many modern writers the conception is of something imposed upon the thing from without, and distinct from its life and essence. In metaphysics *form* denotes a determination, a specializing element, that constituent of a thing by virtue of which it is the kind of thing that it is. In the Platonic philosophy the *form* is the exemplar according to which a thing is made, or the mold, as it were, in which the thing is cast. In the Aristotelian philosophy *form* is the developed actuality, *matter* the undeveloped potentiality; *matter* is that element by virtue of which the thing is, *form* is that by which it is as it is—that is, the nature or essence of the thing. In Bacon's philosophy the *true form* is the physical structure or constitution of anything. In Kant's philosophy *form* is that element of an object which is imported into it by the mind: opposed to the *matter*, which is given in sense. For various other metaphysical applications of the term, see phrases below.

The figure comprehendeth the shape of things that have no life, as the facion of the elemente, of trees, of flouddes, of an house, a shippe, a cote, and soche like. The *fourme* conteineth the portraiture of al livyng thinges, as the very livelie image of man, of an horse, or a lion, as we cal a man wel favoured or harde favoured.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

Though I shall for brevity's sake retain the word *form*, yet I would be understood to mean by it, not a real substance distinct from matter, but only the matter itself of a natural body, considered with its peculiar manner of existence, which I think may not inconveniently be called either its specifical or denominating state, or its essential modification; or, if you would have me express it in one word, its stamp. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms.

Of a beautiful landscape, melody, or poem, the blending of unity with variety appears not only in the grouping of Sense-Elements ("*form*" in the narrow meaning), but also in that of the represented content or signification of these. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 536.

In a phenomenon, I call that which corresponds to the sensation its matter; but that which causes the manifold matter of the phenomenon to be perceived as arranged in a certain order I call its *form*.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller), p. 18.

The distinction above specified is employed by Aristotle in his exposition of the soul. The soul belongs to the category of substance or essence (not that of quantity, quality, etc.); but of the two points of view under which essence may be presented, the soul ranks with *form*, not with matter—with the actual, not with the potential.
Grote, Aristotle, p. 457.

Time and space are not given in sensation. They are not the sensational matter of perception, but something that "makes it possible for us to represent all parts of that matter as arranged in certain relations to each other"; and this we may fairly call the *form* of perception.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 234.

9. A specific formation or arrangement; characteristic structure, constitution, or appearance; disposition of parts or conditions.

Whan the Duke herde that in the same *forme* he moste come a-geyn, he vndirstode wele he sholde bringe with hym Ygerne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 69.

To laugh at all things thou shalt heare is neither good
nor fit,
It shewes the property and *forme* of one with little wit.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 294.

Who, being in the *form* of God, . . . took upon him the *form* of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men.
Phil. ii. 6, 7.

In the Egyptian females the *forms* of womanhood begin to develop themselves about the ninth or tenth year.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 40.

The third or "long" *form* contains the seven [Epistles] already enumerated in a more expanded state.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 474.

10. Mode or manner of being, action, or manifestation; specific state, condition, determination, variation, or kind: as, water in the *form* of steam or of ice; electricity is a *form* of energy; English is a *form* of German speech; varioloid is a mild *form* of smallpox; life in all its *forms*.

This notion of "ought," when once it has been developed, is a necessary *form* of our moral apprehension, just as space is now a necessary *form* of our sense-perceptions.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 93.

To many the battle of the giants, over the "long," the "middle," and the "short" *form* or recension of the Ignatian Epistles, will be an intellectual treat, as he watches the fence and scholarship of the various disputants.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 474.

11. Fixed order or method; systematic or orderly arrangement or proceeding, as to either generals or particulars; system or formula: as, the *forms* of civilized society; a *form* of words or of prayer; a rough draft to be reduced to *form*; a document in due *form*.

And Exspoundide theim after myn owne wesdone
After the *forme* of Experience.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

Though well we may not pass upon his life
Without the *form* of justice. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

'Gainst *form* and order they their power employ,
Nothing to build, and all things to destroy.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 531.

For who would keep an ancient *form*
Thro' which the spirit breathes no more?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cv.

I am not so foolish as to declaim against *forms*.
Emerson, Misc., p. 25.

12. Specifically, mere manner as opposed to intrinsic qualities; style.

Perhaps we owe the masterpiece of humorous literature to the fact that Cervantes had been trained to authorship in a school where *form* predominated over substance.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 126.

13. Formality, or a formality; ceremony.

O place! O *form!*
How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls
To thy false seeming! *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

Should *form*, my lord,
Prevail above affection? no, it cannot.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

14. Conformity to the conventionalities and usages of society; propriety: chiefly in the phrases *good form*, *bad form*.

We'll eat the Dinner and have a Dance together, or we shall transgress all *Form*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

I would see the buxom bride decked in the robe of culture, jewelled with the gems of refinement, and adorned with the lace-enwoven veil of *good form*.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 626.

15. Mere appearance; semblance.

Why keep up a *form* of separation when the life of it is fled? *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

16. High condition or fitness for any undertaking, as a competition, especially a physical competition; powers of competing.

In the language of the turf, when we say that a horse is in *form*, we intend to convey to our hearers that he is in high condition and fit to run. So, again, the word is used in still another sense; for we speak of a horse's *form* when we wish to allude to his powers on the turf, as compared with other well-known animals. Thus, if it be supposed that two three-year-olds, carrying the same weight, would run a mile and a half, and come in abreast, it is said that the *form* of one is equal to that of the other.
J. H. Walsh, The Horse, vi.

17. In *alg.*, a quantic in which the variables are considered abstractly with reference only to their mathematical relations in the quantic, and apart from any signification.—18. In *gram.*, a word bearing the sign of a distinct grammatical character, or denoted by its structure as having a particular office.—19. In *music*: (*a*) The general theory or science of so arranging themes, tonalities, phrases, and sections in a piece that order, symmetry, and cor-

relation of parts may be secured: one of the most important branches of the art of composition. (*b*) The particular rhythmical, melodic, or harmonic disposition or arrangement of tones in a phrase, section, or movement, especially when distinct and regular enough to be known by a special name, as the sonata-*form*, the rondo-*form*, etc.—**20.** A blank or schedule to be filled out by the insertion of details; a sample or specimen document calculated to serve as a guide in framing others in like cases: as, a *form* for a deed, lease, or contract.

> You'll memorialise that Department (according to regular *forms* that you'll find out) for leave to memorialise this Department. . . . You had better take a lot of *forms* away with you. Give him a lot of *forms!*
> *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, x.

21. A long seat; a bench.

> The Duke, upon hearing it, leaps from the Table so hastily that he hurt both his Shins on the *Form.*
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 130.

> I was seen . . . sitting with her upon the *form.*
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

22. (*a*) A number of pupils sitting together on a bench at school. (*b*) A class or rank of students in a school (especially in England).

> Preaching the same Sermon to all sorts of People is as if a School-Master should read the same Lesson to his several *Formes.* *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 93.

> The lower-fourth *form* in which Tom found himself at the beginning of the next half-year was the largest *form* in the lower school, and numbered upwards of forty boys.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

Hence—(*c*) A class or rank in society.—**23.** The seat or bed of a hare.

> Now for a clod-like hare in *form* they peer.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

> The hares (Lepus Americanus) were very familiar. One had her *form* under my house all winter, separated from me only by the flooring. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 301.

24. A particular species or kind; a species of a genus, etc.; any assemblage of similar things constituting a component of a group, especially of a zoölogical group.

> Practically, when a naturalist can unite two *forms* together by others having intermediate characters, he treats the one as a variety of the other, ranking the most common, but sometimes the one first described, as the species, and the other as the variety.
> *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 56.

> We must also remember that many slight characters may be the atrophied or rudimentary remains of more important characters which were useful in some ancestral *form.* *A. R. Wallace*, in Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 306.

Absolute form, in *metaph.*, form considered, or being, without matter.—**Accidental form,** in *metaph.*, a form which constitutes not the substance of a thing, but a mere accident of it.—**Adjoint linear form,** in *math.*, a linear function having the same facients as the quantic to which it belongs, and its coefficients indeterminate. *Cayley*, 1854.—**Algebraic form.** See def. 17.—**Assistant form,** in *metaph.*, a form which makes no part of the subject, but serves only to impart motion to it.—**Bad, binary, canonical, conditional,** etc., **form.** See the adjectives.—**Blank form.** (*a*) A printed paper in which spaces are left blank to be filled up according to particular requirement. Such forms are very extensively used in legal and business transactions. (*b*) In *printing*, a form of types in which a page or several pages have been left blank.—**Calculus of forms.** See *calculus.*—**Continuity of forms.** See *continuity.*—**Contract forms.** See *contract, a.*—**Corporeal form,** a form which not only inheres in bodies, but has in itself a bodily character.—**Degenerate form.** See *degenerate.*—**Disponent** or **disposing form.** See *principal form.*—**Divisor of a form.** See *divisor.*—**External form of reasoning.** See *external.*—**Form of action,** in *law*, the distinguishing method of procedure, and hence the class to which an action belongs, considered with reference to the mode of procedure or the kind of relief sought.—**Form of a proposition,** the mode of relationship which it asserts between its terms; also, the logical type or class to which the proposition belongs; also, with older writers, the copula as contradistinguished from the subject and the predicate.—**Form of cognition,** the mode in which anything is cognized; especially, in the *Kantian philos.*, that by which any kind of synthesis of representations is effected, being either a form of intuition (space and time), of the understanding (a Kantian category), or of the reason (a Kantian idea).—**Form of Concord.** See *concord.*—**Form of corporeity,** in *metaph.*, that in which the bodily character of a thing is determined.—**Form of forms,** in *metaph.*, the idea which determines the ideas themselves; the one, also the nous of Plotinus.

> Arise, climb, ascend, and mount up (with speculative wings) in spirit, to behold in the glasse of creation the *form of forms*, the exemplar number of all things numerable, both visible and invisible, mortal and immortal, corporal and spiritual. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

> The soul may be called the *form of forms.*
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Form value. See *value.*—**Good form.** See def. 14.—**Ground form.** See *ground*¹.—**Immaterial form,** in *metaph.*, a form the efficient cause of which does not lie in matter: opposed to *material form.*—**Informing form,** in *metaph.*, a form which is a part of its subject.—**Inherent form,** in *metaph.*, a form which can exist only in matter.—**Inner form,** in *printing*, when two forms are used for one sheet, the form which contains the pages that are hidden or concealed by the folds or bolts in an uncut sheet. This form is usually printed first.—**Intelligible form,** in *metaph.*, a form which can be perceived only by the intellect.—**Outer form,** in *printing*, when two forms are required, the form which contains the first and last pages of a signature, as 1 and 8 in a sheet of octavo, or 1 and 16 in a sheet of 16mo, and the pages which therefore appear on the outside of the folded sheet. Usually this side of the sheet is printed last.—**Principal form,** in *metaph.*, a form which itself constitutes a species: opposed to a *disponent* or *disposing form*, which merely prepares the matter for the reception of the principal form.—**Ribbed form,** in *hand paper-making*, a square or oblong wooden frame with parallel brass wires steadied by cross-wires, used for making lined paper.—**Sensible form,** in *metaph.*, a form which can be perceived by the senses.—**Separate form,** in *metaph.*, a form which, while it may be capable of existing only in matter, yet has a being apart from the matter.—**Simple form,** in *metaph.*, mere form, without matter: thus, God is held to be *simple form.*—**Substantial** or **essential form,** in *metaph.*, that in which the essence of a thing consists. The substantial form has four marks: it does not directly affect the senses; it has no variations of degree (though this was disputed); it is good and perfect; it is the principle or origin of the properties and operations of that to which it pertains. Much use was made by the medieval logicians of the doctrine of *substantial forms*, and thus the absurdity of trying to explain the properties and operations of things by means of mere abstract statements was put in a strong light, which the conflict with the real explanations of science soon heightened. Thus, if the Newtonian law of gravitation were merely a transformation of Kepler's laws, and implied nothing further, it would be of the nature of a substantial form; but in point of fact it predicts the various lunar equations, the planetary perturbations, the precession of the equinoxes, the tides, and the figure of the earth.—**Theory of forms,** the theory of the changes of algebraic forms due to linear transformations of their variables; especially, the theory of invariants, reciprocants, etc.—**To take form,** to assume a definite shape, appearance, or order; become definite and clear: as, the conception gradually *took form* in his mind.=**Syn. 1.** *Shape, Fashion*, etc. See *figure, n.*—**13.** *Rite, Observance*, etc. See *ceremony.*

form (fôrm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fourm, fourme;* < ME. *formen, fourmen*, < OF. *former, fourmer*, F. *former* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *formar* = It. *formare* = D. *vormen* = MHG. G. *formen* = Icel. Sw. *forma* = Dan. *forme*, < L. *formare*, shape, fashion, form, etc., < *forma*, a shape, form: see *form, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give form to; shape; mold. (*a*) To give a figure to; make a figure of; constitute as a figure: as, to *form* a statue; to *form* a triangle.

> That glorious picture of the air
> Which summer's light-robed angel *forms*
> On the dark ground of fading storms.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, ii.

(*b*) In general, to model, make, or produce by any combination of parts or materials.

> And the Lord God *formed* man of the dust of the ground.
> Gen. ii. 7.

> I'll trust you with the stuff you have to work on,
> You'll *form* it! *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

> Prometheus, *forming* Mr. Day,
> Carv'd something like a Man in Clay.
> *Prior*, The Parallel.

> We can put together sentence after sentence of clear and strong English without a single Romance word; we cannot *form* the shortest really complete grammatical sentence without Teutonic words.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 165.

Specifically—(*c*) To arrange; combine in any particular manner: as, he *formed* his troops into a hollow square. (*d*) To model by instruction and discipline; mold; train.

> Eminent men, living and dead, whom we will not stop to enumerate, carried to the Upper House an eloquence *formed* and matured in the Lower.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Holland.

> I resolved to *form* Dora's mind. . . . I talked to her on the subjects which occupied my thoughts.
> *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xlviii.

(*e*) To devise; conceive; frame; invent; create: as, to *form* opinions from sound premises; to *form* an image in the mind.

> He said that he was unable to *form* an idea of what would be international bimetallism.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 287.

> We have now no means of *forming* an opinion of the great national temple of the Capitoline Jove, no trace of it, nor any intelligible description, having been preserved to the present time. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 305.

(*f*) In *gram.*, to make, as a word, by derivation or by affixes.

> The one class or conjugation regularly *forms* its preterit and participle . . . by the addition of "ed" or "d" to the root of the verb.
> *Whitney*, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, p. 107.

2. To go to make up; be an element or constituent of; constitute; take the shape of: as, duplicity *forms* no part of his character; these facts *form* a safe foundation for our conclusions.

> The diplomatic politicians, . . . who *formed* by far the majority. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

> He took his measures with that combination of dexterity and daring which *formed* his character.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 61.

3†. To display so as to communicate the real meaning.

> No violent heat whatsoever can *form* a new language to a man which he never knew before.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

4†. To persuade; bring to do.

> The ffrist that ʒou *fformed* to that ffals dede,
> He shulde have hadde hongynge on hie on the fforckis.
> *Richard the Redeless*, i. 107.

5. To provide with a form, as a hare. [Rare.]

> The melancholy hare is *form'd* in brakes and briers.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 204.

=**Syn. 1.** To fashion, carve, produce, dispose.—**2.** To constitute, compose, make up.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take or come into form; assume the characteristic or implied figure, appearance, or arrangement: as, the troops *formed* in columns; ice *forms* at a temperature of 32° F.

> *Form! Form!* Riflemen, *form!*
> Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
> *Tennyson*, The War.

> At the time of the English settlement in Britain, the consciousness of distinct national life could hardly have begun among the Nether-Dutch people; their language, their institutions, were still only *forming*, not yet formed.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 77.

2. To run for a form, as a hare; squat in a form.

> *Scath.* First, think which way she *fourmeth*, on what
> wind;
> Or north, or south.
> *George.* For, as the shepherd said,
> A witch is a kind of hare. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

-form. [= F. *-forme* = Sp. Pg. It. *-forme*, < L. *-formis*, -like, -shaped, the form, with adj. termination, in compound adjectives, of *forma*, shape, form: see *form, n.* The vowel preceding this termination (representing in Latin the stem-vowel of the preceding element) is properly *i;* but in some scientific words recently formed the vowel is erroneously made *æ*, as if the ending of the Latin feminine genitive.] A termination in words of Latin origin, or in words formed like them, meaning '-like, -shaped, in the form of': as, *ensiform*, sword-like, sword-shaped; *falciform*, sickle-shaped; *vermiform*, worm-like; *oviform*, in the form of an egg.

formable (fôr′ma̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *formable* = Sp. *formable* = It. *formabile*, capable of being formed, < LL. *formabilis*, that may be formed, < *formare*, form: see *form, v.*] **1.** Capable of being formed.

> A good many of his nervous connections are not yet formed, they are only *formable.*
> *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 312.

2†. Shapely; well formed. *Davies.*

> Thys profit is gott by trauelling, that whatsoeuer he wryteth he may so expresse and order it, that hys narrative may be *formable.* *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry, p. 90.

3†. Formal. *Dekker.*

formal (fôr′ma̤l), *a.* [< ME. *formel, fourmel*, G. *formell* = Dan. Sw. *formel*, < OF. *formel*, F. *formel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *formal* = It. *formale*, < L. *formalis*, < *forma*, form: see *form, n.*] **1.** According to form, rule, or established order; according to the rules of law or custom; systematic; regular; legal.

> The tide of blood in me
> Hath proudly flow'd in vanity, till now:
> Now doth it turn, and ebb back to the sea;
> Where it shall mingle with the state of floods,
> And flow henceforth in *formal* majesty.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

> It was agreed that there should be a *formal* disputation between these doctors and some Protestant clergymen.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

> Clive . . . applied to the Court of Delhi for a *formal* grant of the powers of which he already possessed the reality. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

> In northern Gaul, above all, where the Franks accepted, not only Christianity but Catholic Christianity, in the very act of their coming, the Teutonic conquest can hardly be said to have made any change at all in the *formal* position of the Christian Church.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 111.

2. Characterized by or made or done in strict or undue conformity to legal or conventional rules; notably conventional.

> And then, the justice;
> In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
> With eyes severe, and beard of *formal* cut,
> Full of wise saws and modern instances.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

> Still in constraint your suff'ring sex remains,
> Or bound in *formal* or in real chains.
> *Pope*, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 42.

> A cold-looking, *formal* garden, cut into angles and rhomboids. *Irving.*

> *Formal* habits long since out of date.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 66.

3. Observing or requiring strict observance of the rules of law, custom, or etiquette; strictly ceremonious; precise; exact to affectation; punctilious.

> Especially [ceremonies] be not to be omitted to strangers and *formal* natures. *Bacon*, Essays, liii.

Tra. What is he, Biondello?
Bion. Master, a mercatante, or a pedant,
I know not what; but *formal* in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a father.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

The Moos'lims are extremely *formal* and regular in their social manners. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 250.

Formal as she was, still, in her life's experience, she had gnashed her teeth against human law.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

4. Regular or methodical in action. [Rare.]

The *formal* stars do travel so
As we their names and courses know. *Waller.*

5. Having conformity with the rules of art; scholastic; theoretical; also, rhetorical; academical; expressed in artificial language.

Here is taxed the vanity of *formal* speakers, that study more about prefaces and inducements than upon the conclusions and issues of speech.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 314.

I began to look on the rudiments of musick, in which I afterwards arrived to some *formal* knowledge, though to small perfection of hand. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1639.

He fayned such a *formall* excuse that for want of language Captaine Winne vnderstood him not rightly.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 223.

6. Relating to form merely, not to the substance or matter; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external; outward: as, a *formal* defect; *formal* duty; *formal* worship.

Let not our looks put on our purposes;
But bear it as our Roman actors do,
With untir'd spirits and *formal* constancy.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Of *formal* duty make no more thy boast;
Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

7†. Embodied in a form; personified. The allusion in the extract is to the character of the Vice who, under many aliases, was an attendant on the Devil in the old moralities. See *iniquity* and *vice*.

Thus, like the *formal* Vice, Iniquity,
I moralise two meanings in one word.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

8†. Pertaining to or regarding the shape and appearance of a living being; characteristic; proper; sane.

The consequence is then, thy jealous fits
Have scar'd thy husband from the use of wits. . . .
Be patient; for I will not let him stir
Till I have us'd the approved means I have,
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a *formal* man again.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

This is evident to any *formal* capacity.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

9. Pertaining to form, in sense 8, especially in the Aristotelian use, opposed to *material*; essential; express. See phrases below.—10. Pertaining to those elements of cognition which according to Kant have their origin in the nature of the mind itself; universal and necessary.—**Formal abstraction.** See *abstraction*.—**Formal acceptation**, the acceptation of a word as representing what it signifies. Thus, if we say "Man has three letters," *man* is taken in its material acceptation; but if we say "Man is an animal," the acceptation is *formal*.—**Formal appellation**, the mode in which an adjective is understood when it forms the predicate of a proposition.—**Formal beatitude.** See *beatitude*.—**Formal cause**, in *metaph.*, that element of a thing which determines what sort of a thing it is.—**Formal correctness, evidence, heresy**, etc. See the nouns.—**Formal criterion of truth.** See *criterion*.—**Formal inclusion**, in *logic*, express inclusion, such that the including term could not be defined without giving a definition of part of the definition of the term included.—**Formal induction**, an inference having the form of an induction, but differing essentially therefrom in being demonstrative; complete induction.—**Formal law**, in *logic*, an explicit law; also, one which has no exceptions.—**Formal logic**, the theory of the relations of different forms of propositions and syllogisms: also (by loose writers) applied to the opinion of those who hold that such logic is adequate to representing human thought.

The doctrine which expounds the laws by which our scientific procedure should be governed, in so far as these lie in the forms of thought, or in the conditions of the mind itself, which is the subject in which knowledge inheres, this science may be called *formal*, or subjective, or abstract, or pure, *logic*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, App. i.

Pure or *formal logic* is devoted to thought in general and those universal forms and principles of thought which hold good everywhere, both in judging of reality and weighing possibility, irrespective of any difference in the objects. *Lotze*, Logic (trans., ed. Bosanquet), Int., xi.

Formal mode, a mode which affects the copula of a proposition, as possibility, necessity, etc., contradistinguished from a *material mode*, which is any kind of limitation or modification of the subject or predicate.—**Formal nature**, the essence of a thing, the universal *in re*.—**Formal object of a faculty**†, the adequate object; the object expressed with sufficient generality to include every special object and nothing else. Thus, color is said to be the *formal object* of sight, but blue or red a *material object*.—**Formal object of a science**, the adequate object, as considered by the science; that which includes all that the science treats and nothing else.—**Formal opposition**, an opposition between two propositions which appear to directly conflict, apart from any explanation of the meanings of the terms: as, No A is B; All A is B.—**Formal part**, in *logic*, the genus or specific difference considered as part of the species.—**Formal repugnancy**, the repugnancy of two characters which cannot be true of the same subject, as black and white.—**Formal sign**, in *logic*, a sign which denotes its object by virtue of resembling it; a likeness; an icon; an analogue; a diagram.

The *formal sign* is that which represents the thing. So, a picture is a sign of the thing painted; the footstep, of the foot; conceptions, of things, etc.
Burgersdicius, Monitio Logica (tr. by a Gentleman),
[I. xix. 26.

Formal significate, the quality connoted by an adjective.—**Formal signification**, the regular signification of a word.—**Formal truth**, logical consistency; agreement with logical possibility.

The knowledge of the form of thought is a formal knowledge, and the harmony of thought with the form of thought is, consequently, *formal truth*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxvi.

Formal unity, in *metaph.*, the unity which belongs to an individual apart from his individuality. Thus, the humanity of Peter, apart from his individuality as Peter (Petreity), is one humanity, and in so far possesses *formal unity*.—**Formal whole**, in *logic*, a species considered as composed of its genus and specific difference.=**Syn.** 3. *Ceremonial*, etc. (see *ceremonious*); punctilious, stiff, prim.

formaldehyde (fôrm-al′dẹ̄-hīd), *n.* [< *form*(*ic*) + *aldehyde*.] A gas, CH_2O. It can be obtained in several ways, as, for example, by leading a mixture of vapor of methyl-alcohol, CH_4O, and air over a heated platinum spiral. When dissolved in water it is a powerful disinfectant.

formalism (fôr′mal̤-izm), *n.* [< *formal* + *-ism*.] 1. The character of being formal; strict adherence to or observance of prescribed or recognized form, rule, style, etiquette, or the like; excessive attachment to conventional usage, or (especially in religion) to external forms and observances; hence, artificiality or cold stiffness of manner or behavior: as, judicial *formalism*; *formalism* in art; the *formalism* of pedantry or of court life; cold *formalism* in public worship.

This practice of asserting simply on authority, with the pretence and without the reality of assent, is what is meant by *formalism*. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 41.

One good result had followed the constitutional *formalism* of the three reigns. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

2. In *philos.*: (*a*) The system which denies the existence of matter and recognizes form only; phenomenal idealism. (*b*) A belief in the sufficiency of formal logic, especially of the traditional syllogistic, for the purposes of human thought.

formalist (fôr′mal̤-ist), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *formalist*, < F. *formaliste* = Pg. It. *formalista*; as *formal* + *-ist*.] 1. One who adheres strictly to established custom, form, or usage, as in style, conduct, or procedure; one who is attached to the observance of recognized modes or methods; also, one who has undue regard to forms and rules.

There are in point of wisdome and sufficiencie, that doe nothing or little verie solemnly. It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satyre to persons of judgement, to see what shifts these *formalists* have, and what perspectives to make superficies to seeme body, that hath depth and bulke. *Bacon*, Of Seeming Wise (1612).

The cramping influence of a hard *formalist* on a young child in repressing his spirits and courage, paralyzing the understanding, . . . is a familiar fact explained to the child when he becomes a man. *Emerson*, History.

2. In *philos.*, one who denies the existence of matter and recognizes the existence of form only; an idealist.

formalistic (fôr-mal̤-is′tik), *a.* [< *formalist* + *-ic*.] Characterized by formalism.

To make forms essential is the essence of *formalistic* ritualism. *C. Hodge*, quoted in Church Polity, p. 297.

formality (fôr-mal′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *formalities* (-tiz). [= F. *formalité* = Sp. *formalidad* = Pg. *formalidade* = It. *formalità*; as *formal* + *-ity*.] 1. The condition or quality of being formal; specifically, rigid or undue observance of forms or established rules, as in style, conduct, or procedure; especially, the sacrifice of substance or spirit to form; conventionality.

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Bp. Atterbury.*

His heart was a little cold; . . . his manners decorous even to *formality*. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

2. The result of exclusive attention to the rules of art, without life or spontaneity.

Such [books] as are mere pieces of *formality*, so that if you look on them you look through them. *Fuller.*

3. An established order; a rule of proceeding; a formal mode or method: as, the *formalities* of judicial process; *formalities* of law.

The only part of the *formalities* which seemed to distress him was the plucking of the Bible out of his hand.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Land once afforested became subject to a peculiar system of laws, which, as well as the *formalities* required to constitute a valid afforestment, have been carefully ascertained by the Anglo-Norman lawyers.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 409.

4†. Validity; binding force.

The *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillingfleet.*

5†. Customary behavior or dress, or customary ceremony; ceremonial.

Civilians . . . attired in blacke gownes, with certaine tippets and *formalities* that they wear upon pleading days.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 31.

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all sat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman senators. *Swift.*

6. In *philos.*, external appearance; formal part.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties or affections is the imposture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

7. In the philosophy of Duns Scotus, a formal element of being; a quidditative ens, or anything belonging thereto except an intrinsic mode. Examples of formalities are: humanity, asineity, animality, quantity, quality, entity, unity, truth, goodness. Examples of intrinsic modes are: infinity, potentiality, necessity, existence, reality, hæcceity.

Its parts are said to be formal; as if one should say, which by reason only, which they call *formality*, are distinguished.
Burgersdicius, Monitio Logica (tr. by a Gentleman),
[I. xiv. 10.

8. The character of the formal in the Kantian sense; universality and necessity.

formalize (fôr′mal̤-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *formalized*, ppr. *formalizing*. [= F. *formaliser* = Sp. *formalizar* = Pg. *formalisar* = It. *formalizzare*, as *formal* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To reduce to form; give a certain form to; model.

The same spirit which anointed the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ doth so *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker.*

2. To render formal.

It is curious to see the agency of this [importance attached to] gentility in *formalizing* even love and hatred.
Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 137.

II. *intrans.* 1. To affect formality; become formal. [Rare.]

They turned their poor cottages into stately palaces, their true fasting into *formalizing* and partial abstinence.
Hales, St. Peter's Fall.

2†. To use forms, as of statement.

Many times indeed our gallants can *formalize* in other words, but evermore the substance, and usually the very words are no other but these of Cain's, Let us go out into the field. *Hales*, Duels.

formalizer† (fôr′mal̤-ī-zėr), *n.* A formalist.

The ministers turned *formalizers*.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 144.

formally (fôr′mal̤-i), *adv.* [< ME. *formelliche*, *formeliche*; < *formal* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a formal manner; as regards form; in form.

O wher hastou ben so long hyde in muwe,
That canst so wel and *formeliche* arguwe?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 497.

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorised guides of the church and the rest of the people. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

A judgment is *formally* right when its predicate is contained in the conception of the subject; *formally* wrong when it is not. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 295.

The true principle *formally* stated by Butler, that "probability is the guide of life." *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 711.

The very devil assum'd thee *formally*,
That face, that voice, that gesture, that attire.
Middleton, A Mad World.

[In the Scotist philosophy this adverb was introduced into a proposition to show that it was true by virtue of a definition, or "identically."

The effect is said to be contained in the cause either *formally* or eminently. When *formally*, or the effect is of the same nature with the cause, the cause is said to be univocal, and is equal to its effect.
Burgersdicius, Monitio Logica (tr. by a Gentleman),
[I. xvii. 21.

That which *formally* makes this [charity] a Christian grace is the spring from which it flows. *Smalridge.*]

formate (fôr′māt), *n.* [< *form-ic* + *-ate*^{1}.] A salt formed by the union of formic acid with a base. Also called *formiate*.

formation (fôr-mā′shọn), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *formation*, < F. *formation* = Sp. *formacion* = Pg. *formação* = It. *formazione*, < L. *formatio*(*n*-), < *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of forming or making; the operation of composing by the union of materials or elements, or of shaping and giving form; a putting or coming into form: as, the *formation* of a state or constitution; the *formation* of ideas or of character.

The Sixth Day concludes with the *Formation* of Man.
Addison, Spectator, No. 339

2. Disposition of parts or elements; formal structure or arrangement; conformation; configuration: as, the peculiar *formation* of the heart; a *formation* of troops in columns, squares, etc.

The doomed men marched on, without any *formation*.
E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 63.

The well-disciplined picket had gone right-about-face like a single person. They maintained this *formation* all the while we were in sight.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 143.

3. That which is formed; anything considered as to its form, structure, or arrangement: as, the *formation* consisted of a mass of incongruous materials. Specifically—4. In *geol.*, properly, a group or assemblage of rocks, whether stratified or unstratified, having a similar origin or some common physical character. Some geologists use the word *formation* as the equivalent of *system*, or as designating a group of strata having the same geological age. See *system*.

Thus we speak of stratified and unstratified, fresh-water and marine, aqueous and volcanic, ancient and modern, metalliferous and non-metalliferous *formations*.
Sir C. Lyell, Manual of Geology, p. 8.

"Formerly it was considered sufficient to collect the more typical specimens of a species, and to be satisfied with a general collection to represent the *Formation*." To this is added in a note: "the term *formation* is in some respects objectionable, but it is convenient, and no satisfactory substitute has as yet been proposed."
Prestwich, Geology, p. 5.

Alluvial formations. See *alluvial*.—**Free-cell formation.** See *free*. **Polar formation,** in *math.*, the application of the operation $x_1 D_{y_1} + x_2 D_{y_2} +$, etc.

formational (fôr-mā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *formation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to formation or formations.

Formational and historical geology.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 244.

formative (fôr′mā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *formatif* = Pr. *formatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *formativo*, < NL. *formativus*, < L. *formare*, pp. *formatus*, form: see *form*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Giving form or shape; having the power of giving form; plastic; shaping; molding; determining: as, the *formative* yolk of an egg, which changes into an embryo; a *formative* process.

The meanest plant cannot be raised without seeds by any *formative* power residing in the soil.
Bentley, Sermons.

Cumberland substitutes throughout for the idea of right as *formative* in ethics that of natural good.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 542.

2. Pertaining to formation or development; related to the fixation of or growth into form or order: as, the *formative* period of youth or of a nation; *formative* experiments.

The man who has learned it [history] as he learns French or German from a travelling conversation book does not gain either the *formative* effect on the judgment, or the great inheritance of scientific study.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 73.

To them who did not consider the *formative* nature of the book . . . it seemed as if the young author [Swinburne] was lusting after strange gods.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 390.

3. In *gram.*, serving to form; determining grammatical form or character as a part of speech or derivative; inflectional: as, a *formative* termination.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a formative element of a word; that which serves to give grammatical form; an addition to or modification of a root or crude form, giving it special character.

formator (fôr′mā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *formator*, a former, shaper, < *formare*, form, shape: see *form*, *v.* Cf. *former*^{2}.] Same as *conformator*.

formature (fôr′mā-tụr), *n.* [= Pg. *formatura*; < L. as if **formatura*, < *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.*] The act of shaping or forming. [Rare.]

These infant communities were easily susceptible of *formature* by leading men. *The Churchman*, LIV. 489.

form-board (fôrm′bōrd), *n.* An inferior kind of pasteboard used for packing, bookbinding, etc. It is made from waste paper, refuse rags, and coarser portions of the pulp.

forme^1†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *forma*, first: see *former*^{1}.] Former; first.

Adam oure *forme* fader. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

forme^2 (fôrm), *n.* A Middle English spelling of *form*, still retained in English and Scotch usage among printers. See *form*, *n.*, 6.

formé (fôr-mā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *former*, form: see *form*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *patté*.

formed (fôrmd), *a.* **1.** Arranged, as stars into a constellation.—**2.** In *her.*, seated or crouched as in its form: said of a hare.—**3.** Trained; developed; mature: as, a *formed* character.—**Formed bachelor.** See *bachelor*, 2.

formedon† (fôr′mẹ-don), *n.* [L. *forma doni*.] In *old Eng. law*, a writ of right for the recovery of lands by one claiming according to the form of a gift or grant thereof.—**Formedon in the descender,** such a writ brought by the heir in tail against an alienee of a preceding tenant in tail.—**Formedon in the reverter,** such a writ brought by the one entitled to the reversion.

formel†, *n.* [ME. *formel*, *formele*, *formaylle*, appar. an altered form, in simulation of ME. *femel*, *female*, female, of OF. *forme*, a female of the falcon or hawk kind.] The female of the falcon family of birds.

Nature held on hire hond
A *formele* egle.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 373.

form-element (fôrm′el″ẹ-mẹnt), *n.* Anything that enters into the structure or composition of something else, giving it a recognizable form or constitution. Thus, the corpuscles of the blood are *form-elements* of that fluid; a cell is a *form-element* of any tissue; an ultimate fibril of muscle is a *form-element* of flesh.

formene† (fôr′mēn), *n.* [< *form-ic* + *-ene*.] Methane, or marsh-gas.

former^1 (fôr′mėr), *a.* and *n.* [Mod. E., with compar. suffix *-er*, < ME. *forme*, first, < AS. *forma*, first (= OS. *formo* = OFries. *forma*), < *for*, *fore*, fore, before, + *-ma*, superl. suffix. See *for*, *fore*^{1}, and cf. *foremost*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Being before in place; fore; first; foremost.

He was euer in the *former* fronte, and hilde Calibourne in his right honde, and smote on the right side and on the lifte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 551.

Coming from Sardis, on our *former* ensign
Two mighty eagles fell; and there they perch'd.
Shak., J. C., v. 1.

2. Being or happening before in time; preceding another or something else in order of time; prior.

He shall come unto us as the rain, as the latter and *former* rain unto the earth. Hos. vi. 3.

'Tis but the Fun'ral of the *former* year.
Pope, To Mrs. M. B.

At what *former* period, under what *former* administration, did public officers of the United States thus interfere in elections? *D. Webster*, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

3. Past; especially, long past; ancient.

Enquire, I pray thee, of the *former* age. Job viii. 8.

After-Ages can know nothing of *former* Times but what is recorded by writing. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 1.

4. Preceding or going before in a series; antecedent in order of thought, of action, etc.: specifically applied to the antecedent one of two things, or of two parts or divisions of anything.

Then speak again; not all thy *former* tale,
But this one word. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

My two *former* [letters] were of Judaism and Christianity. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 10.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic; a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of want of judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope*.

Former adjudication. See *adjudication*. =**Syn. 2.** Prior, anterior, antecedent. See *previous*.—**3.** Bygone.

II.† *n.* A predecessor. *Davies*.

former^2 (fôr′mėr), *n.* [< ME. *former*, *formour*, *fourmour*, *formyour*, < OF. *formeor*, **formour*, *formeur*, < L. *formator*, a former, < *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.* Cf. *formator*.] **1.** One who forms, fashions, creates, or makes; a creator.

We beleven God, *formyour* of hevene and of erthe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 2.

Fader and *fourmour* of al that euere was maked.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 27.

2. Specifically, a pattern in or upon which anything is shaped, as a piece of wood used for shaping cartridges and gun-wads; any mechanism contributing to give shape to an article in process of manufacture.

To roll up the cases [of rockets] you must have a smooth round ruler, or, as it is called, a *former*; exactly the size of the cavity of the rocket, and 10 or 12 times as long.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 124.

The cutting pressure of the tool tends to hold the *former* and the plate together. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 259.

formeret (fôr′mẹ-ret), *n.* [< OF. *formeret*, *fromeret*, < *forme*, form: see *form*, *n.*] In *arch.*, the arched rib which in ribbed vaulting lies next the wall and in a plane parallel to it. It fixes the form of the vault longitudinally, and is less than the other main ribs which divide and support the vaulting. See *arc doubleau*, *arc ogive*, under *arc*^{1}.

formerly (fôr′mėr-li), *adv.* **1**†. First; first of all; beforehand.

But Calidore, that was more quicke of sight, . . .
Prevented him before his stroke could light,
And on the helmet smote him *formerlie*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 38.

If I had not *formerly* read the Barons Wars in England, I had more admired that of the Leagures in France.
Howell, Letters, iv. 11.

2. In time past; at a certain point or through an indefinite period in the past; of old; heretofore.

Marry, 'tis a withered pear; it was *formerly* better.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

At this time the King forgot not a deliverance he had *formerly* had. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 405.

3†. In time just past; just now; as aforesaid.

Thou hast incurr'd
The danger *formerly* by me rehears'd.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** Once, anciently; *Formerly*, *Previously*. *Formerly* means before the present time, and perhaps a considerable time before; *previously*, before some particular event or time, and generally up to that point: as, the rates of postage were *formerly* much higher than now; they were reduced in 1845, having *previously* been at an average of about 12½ cents.

formest†, *a. superl.* A Middle English form of *foremost*.

formful (fôrm′fụl), *a.* [< *form* + *-ful*.] Ready to form; creative; imaginative. [Rare.]

As fleets the vision o'er the *formful* brain,
This moment hurrying wild the impassion'd soul,
The next in nothing lost. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1632.

form-genus (fôrm′jē″nus), *n.* In *biol.*, a genus composed of similar form-species.

When vigorously growing and dividing, the Schizomycetes as a rule present certain definite forms, which are at any rate so constant under constant conditions that they can be figured and described with such accuracy and certainty that good observers have regarded them as fixed species, or at least as form-species or *form-genera*.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 401.

formiate (fôr′mi-āt), *n.* Same as *formate*.

formic (fôr′mik), *a.* [= F. *formique*; short for *formicic*, q. v.] Pertaining to, produced by, derived from, or characteristic of ants. Also *formicic*.

When we are told to go to the ant and the bee, and consider their ways, it is not that we should borrow from them *formic* laws or apiarian policy.
Southey, The Doctor, xcvi.

Formic acid, HCO.OH, an acid obtained from a fluid emitted by ants when irritated. This fluid contains both malic and formic acids, and by infusing ants in boiling water an acid as strong as vinegar is obtained, which has been used in place of vinegar. Formic acid exists also in certain other insects, in the common stinging nettle, and in various animal liquids. It is prepared commercially by heating oxalic acid and glycerin, the oxalic acid separating into carbon dioxid and formic acid. It is a colorless fluid of strongly acid smell, and produces a blister and great pain when dropped on the skin.—**Formic ethers,** ethers obtained by the substitution of alcoholic radicals for the replaceable hydrogen of formic acid: thus, ethyl *formic ether*, $(C_2H_5)CHO_2$.

Formica (fôr-mī′kạ̈), *n.* [L. (> It. *formica* = Sp. *hormiga* = Pg. *formiga* = Pr. *formiga* = F. *fourmi*), an ant, emmet.] **1.** The typical genus of ants of the family *Formicidæ*, formerly, as used by Linnæus, coextensive with the whole group of formicarians, but now greatly restricted. It still contains many species, having the abdominal peduncle one-jointed, the mandibles triangular and denticulate, and the females stingless. *F. rufa* is a common red ant, found both in Europe and in North America.
2. [*l. c.*] [ML., a kind of abscess (*apostema*), lit. an ant; also called *porrum*, lit. leek; cf. F. *oignon*, a bunion, lit. an onion.] An abscess; in *falconry*, a distemper in a hawk's bill which eats it away.

formican (fôr′mi-kạn), *a.* [< L. *formica*, an ant, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the ant; resembling an ant.

The driver-ants . . . are vagabonds and wanderers upon the face of the earth, *formican* tramps.
Eclectic Mag., XLI. 420.

formicant (fôr′mi-kạnt), *a.* [< L. *formican(t-)s*, ppr. of *formicare*, crawl like ants, feel (as the skin) as if crawled over by ants, < *formica*, an ant.] Crawling like an ant: applied in medicine to the pulse when it is extremely small, scarcely perceptible, unequal, and communicates a sensation like that of the motion of an ant perceived through a thin texture. *Dunglison*.

formicaria, *n.* Plural of *formicarium*.

Formicariæ (fôr-mi-kā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of ML. **formicarius*, adj.: see *formicarian*.] A superfamily name of the ants, conterminous with the family *Formicidæ* in a large sense: synonymous with *Heterogyna*.

formicarian (fôr-mi-kā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **formicarius* (> OF. *formicaire*), pertaining to ants, < L. *formica*, an ant: see *Formica*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *entom.*, of or pertaining to ants; formicine.—**2.** In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to ant-birds; formicarioid.

II. *n.* **1.** In *entom.*, one of the *Formicariæ*; an ant.—**2.** In *ornith.*, an ant-bird; a formicarioid passerine bird.

Formicariidæ (fôr″mi-kạ-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formicarius* + *-idæ*.] A family of formicarioid passerine birds, having long slender feet, the outer toe united at the base to the middle toe, full plumage on the rump, and a characteristic coloration; the South American antbirds. The family is divisible into *Thamnophilinæ* (ant-shrikes), *Formicivorinæ* (ant-wrens), and *Formicariinæ* (ant-thrushes). Under various names, the *Formicariidæ* have been included with several different groups of birds with which they have little affinity, as the *Laniidæ Turdidæ*, etc.; and the terms *Formicariidæ* and *Formicariinæ* have usually included a number of heterogeneous forms now eliminated. The family as here limited is confined to the warmer parts of America, and is highly characteristic of the Neotropical fauna. Also *Formicaridæ*.

Formicariinæ (fôr-mi-kā-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Formicarius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Formicariidæ*, the ant-thrushes proper, resembling in form but not in coloration the old-world pittas (with which they were formerly confounded). They have a thrush-like bill, large stout feet, a very short square tail, sexes usually alike in color, and terrestrial habits. These ant-birds are confined to the warmer parts of America; the genera and species are numerous.

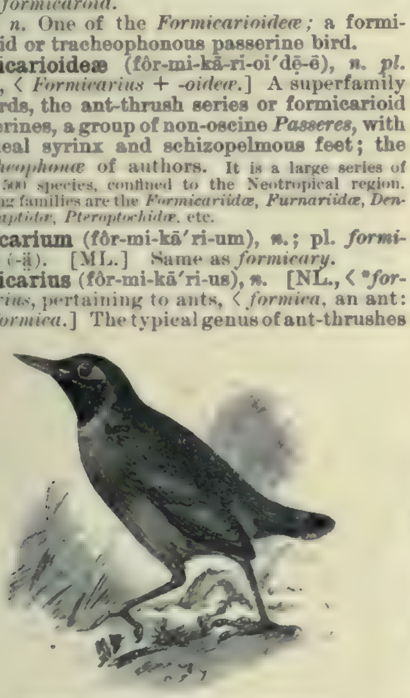
formicarioid (fôr-mi-kā'ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Formicarioideæ*, as an ant-shrike, ant-wren, or ant-thrush proper. Also *formicaroid*.

II. *n.* One of the *Formicarioideæ*; a formicarioid or tracheophonous passerine bird.

Formicarioideæ (fôr-mi-kā-ri-oi'dẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Formicarius* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, the ant-thrush series or formicarioid passerines, a group of non-oscine *Passeres*, with tracheal syrinx and schizopelmous feet; the *Tracheophonæ* of authors. It is a large series of some 500 species, confined to the Neotropical region. Leading families are the *Formicariidæ*, *Furnariidæ*, *Dendrocolaptidæ*, *Pteroptochidæ*, etc.

formicarium (fôr-mi-kā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *formicaria* (-ạ̈). [ML.] Same as *formicary*.

Formicarius (fôr-mi-kā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., ‹ **formicarius*, pertaining to ants, ‹ *formica*, an ant: see *Formica*.] The typical genus of ant-thrushes of the family *Formicariidæ* and subfamily *Formicariinæ*, containing such as *F. moniliger* and many others.



Mexican Ant-thrush (*Formicarius moniliger*).

formicaroid (fôr'mi-kạ-roid), *a.* Same as *formicarioid*.

Formicaroid passeres, a group of passerine birds embracing ten families not normally acromyodian, as distinguished from turdoid, tanagroid, and sturnoid passeres respectively. *A. R. Wallace*, Ibis (1874), p. 406.

formicary (fôr'mi-kạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *formicaries* (-riz). [‹ ML. *formicarium*, an ant-hill (prop. neut. of **formicarius*, adj.), ‹ L. *formica*, ant: see *formicarian*, *Formica*.] An ants' nest or ant-hill; the nest or burrow inhabited by a colony of ants. See *ant-hill*.

In a *formicary* we can detect no trace of private property; the territory, the buildings, the stores, the booty, exist equally for the benefit of all. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 198.

This work they [the ants] carry on until enough workers are reared to attend to the active duties of the *formicary*. *Science*, III. 54.

formicate (fôr'mi-kāt), *a.* [‹ L. *formica*, an ant, + *-ate*¹.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an ant or ants. Also *formicine*.

formication (fôr-mi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *formication*, ‹ L. *formicatio(n-)*, ‹ *formicare*, crawl like ants, feel (as the skin) as if crawled over by ants: see *formicant*.] In *pathol.*, an abnormal subjective sensation, referred to the skin, resembling the feeling of ants creeping over the body.

formicic (fôr-mis'ik), *a.* [‹ L. *formica*, an ant, + *-ic*.] Same as *formic*.

formicid (fôr'mi-sid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An ant of the family *Formicidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Formicidæ*. Also *formicide*.

While the superiority of the ants as a group to the remaining Hymenoptera, to all other insects, and to the rest of the annulose "sub-kingdom," is undisputed, we are unable to decide which species of ant is elevated above the rest of the *Formicide* family. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 197.

Formicidæ (fôr-mis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Formica* + *-idæ*.] A family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, of the series *Heterogyna* or *Formicariæ*; the ants. It is specially characterized by the form of the abdomen, the first joint of which (and in one subfamily the second also) forms a lenticular scale or knot of variable shape, serving as a peduncle to the rest. All the species are social, and live in colonies, consisting of males, females, and neuters. See *ant*¹, and cut under *Atta*.

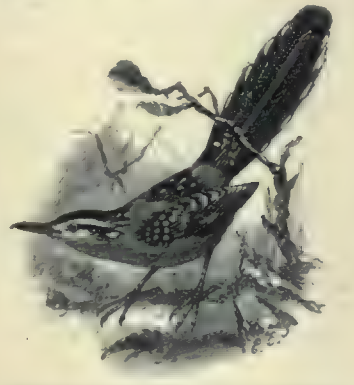
formicide (fôr'mi-sid), *a.* See *formicid*.

Formicina (fôr-mi-sī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Formica* + *-ina*.] A genus of ants, of the family *Formicidæ*. *F. rufa*, known as the horse-ant, is an example.

formicine (fôr'mi-sin), *a.* [‹ L. *formicinus*, ‹ *formica*, an ant: see *Formica*.] Same as *formicate*.

Every trading vessel in the tropics has its *formicine* fauna, and cannot help acting as a transporter of all sorts of ants. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 31.

Formicivora (fôr-mi-siv'ọ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *formica*, an ant, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] The typical genus of ant-wrens of the subfamily *Formicivorinæ*, containing such as *F. ferruginea* and others.



Ferruginous Ant-wren (*Formicivora ferruginea*).

Formicivorinæ (fôr-mi-siv-ọ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Formicivora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Formicariidæ*; the ant-wrens. It comprises small weak species with comparatively slender and scarcely hooked bill, the sexes unlike in color, the males being varied with black and white, and the females with brown.

formidability (fôr"mi-da-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [‹ *formidable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being formidable; formidableness. [Rare.]

A Mackintosh has been taken who reduces their *formidability* by being sent to raise two clans. *Walpole*, To Mann, II. 98 (1745).

formidable (fôr'mi-da-bl), *a.* [‹ F. *formidable* = Sp. *formidable* = Pg. *formidavel* = It. *formidabile*, ‹ L. *formidabilis*, causing fear, ‹ *formidare*, fear, dread; cf. *formido* (*formidin-*), n., fear, dread.] Exciting or fitted to excite fear or apprehension; hard to deal with; difficult to overcome, perform, or the like: applied to persons or things possessing such strength, power, or capability, or presenting such obstacles to action or progress, as to discourage effort or inspire dread of failure.

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind. *Dryden*, Ded. of Æneid.

One or two of the present ministers are pleased to represent me as a *formidable* man. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

The master of such a force [sixty thousand troops] could not but be regarded by all his neighbours as a *formidable* enemy and a valuable ally. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

=**Syn.** Deterrent, discouraging, fearful, appalling, redoubtable.

formidableness (fôr'mi-dạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread.

formidably (fôr'mi-dạ-bli), *adv.* In a formidable manner.

formidoloset (for-mid'ọ-lōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *formidoloso*, ‹ L. *formidolosus*, *formidulosus*, full of fear, ‹ *formido*, fear, dread: see *formidable*.] Dreading greatly; very much afraid. *Bailey*.

forming-cylinder (fôr'ming-sil"in-dėr), *n.* See *cylinder*.

forming-machine (fôr'ming-ma-shēn"), *n.* 1. A machine used for bending tin-plate, and in making hollow ware.—2. An apparatus for shaping articles made from fabrics of various kinds, as hats from plaited straw.—3. A machine for twisting strands of fiber into rope.

formless (fôrm'les), *a.* [= D. *vormloos* = G. *formlos* = Dan. Sw. *formlös*; as *form* + *-less*.] Wanting form or shape; without a determinate form; shapeless; amorphous.

What's past, and what's to come, is strew'd with husks
And *formless* ruin of oblivion. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

formlessly (fôrm'les-li), *adv.* In a formless manner.

His long coat hung *formlessly* from his shoulders. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, vi.

formlessness (fôrm'les-nes), *n.* The state of being without form.

Formosan (fôr-mō'sạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Formosa, a large island lying southeast of China, to which country it belongs. —**Formosan deer.** See *deer*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Formosa.

formosity† (fôr-mos'ị-ti), *n.* [‹ OF. *formosité* = It. *formosità*, ‹ L. *formosita(t-)s*, beauty, ‹ *formosus*, beautiful: see *formous*.] Beauty; gracefulness.

The thunder-thumping Jove transfused his dotes into your excellent *formositie*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Wanstead Play, p. 619.

formous†, *a.* [= Pg. It. *formoso*, ‹ L. *formosus*, beautiful, ‹ *forma*, form, beauty: see *form*, *n.*] Beautiful; fair. *Halliwell*.

O pulchrior sole in beautie full lucident,
Of all feminine most *formous* flour.
The Nine Ladies Worthie, l. 23.

form-species (fôrm'spē"shẹ̄z), *n.* In *biol.*, a species constituted by a single stage in the course of development of a species which undergoes transformations, and in many cases originally supposed to be the only form of the species.

formula (fôr'mụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *formulæ*, *formulas* (-lē, -lạ̈z). [= G. Dan. Sw. *formel* = F. *formule* = Sp. Pg. *formula* = It. *formola*, *formula*, ‹ L. *formula*, a small pattern or mold, a form, rule, principle, method, formula, dim. of *forma*, a form: see *form*, *n.*] 1. In general, a prescribed form or rule; a fixed or conventional method in which anything is to be done, arranged, or said; particularly, a form of words in which something is required by rule or custom to be stated.

Formulæ are but decent and apt passages or conveyances of speech, which may serve indifferently for differing subjects. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 255.

The memory disburdens itself of its cumbrous catalogues of particulars, and carries centuries of observation in a single *formula*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 51.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, a written confession of faith; a formal enunciation or statement of doctrines. See *creed*, and *confession of faith*, under *confession*, 3.—3. In *math.*, any general equation; a rule or principle expressed in algebraic symbols.—4. In *chem.*, an expression by means of symbols and figures of the constituents of a compound. See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*.—**Abel's, Cauchy's, Frullani's, Kummer's, Poisson's formulæ**, in *math.*, certain formulæ relating to definite integrals.—**Approximate, associative, characteristic, chemical, dental, dimidiation, distributive, duplication, empirical,** etc., **formula.** See the qualifying words.—**Cotes's, Gauss's, Simpson's formulæ**, formulæ for approximate quadratures.—**Euler's formulæ**, the formulæ expressing the sine and cosine of an angle as the sum of two exponentials.—**Formula of Christison**, a rule for estimating the amount of solids in urine, namely: Multiply the last two figures of the specific gravity of the urine expressed in four figures by 2.33 to obtain the total solids in grains in 1,000 cubic centimeters. Also called *Haeser's formula*.—**Formula of coincidence.** See *coincidence*.—**Formula of Concord.** See *concord*.—**Fourier's formula**, the equation

$$\int \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sin x} Fx.dx = \tfrac{1}{2}\pi F0,$$

where $\alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi$.—**Graphic, myological,** etc., **formula.** See the adjectives.—**Incidence, coincidence formulæ**, formulæ of geometry for determining the numbers of incidences and coincidences of different kinds under given conditions.—**Lambert's formula**, a formula for obtaining the mean wind direction from a table of observed directions, viz.:

$$\tan\phi = \frac{E - W + (NE + SE - SW - NW)\cos 45^\circ}{N - S + (NE + NW - SE - SW)\cos 45^\circ}$$

where ϕ is the angle between the north and the mean wind direction measured round by east.—**Plücker's formulæ**, equations showing the numbers of singularities of plane curves.—**Sterling's formula**, the approximate expression

$$1.2.3.\ldots x = \left(\frac{x}{e}\right)^{x+\frac{1}{2}}\sqrt{2\pi e.}$$

formular (fôr'mụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *formula* + *-ar*².] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a formula; formulary.—2†. Formal; of the regular or correct form.

> A speech on the stage, let it flatter ever so extravagantly, is *formular.* It has always been *formular* to flatter kings and queens; so much so, that even in our church-service, we have "our most religious king," used indiscriminately, whoever is king. *Boswell*, Johnson, I. 152.

II.† *n.* A model; an exemplar.

> He [Sidney] was the very *formular* that all well-disposed gentlemen do form their manners and life by.
> Quoted in *Motley's* United Netherlands, I. 358.

formularistic (fôr″mū̦-la̤-ris′tik), *a.* [< *formular* + *-istic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting formularization. *Emerson.*

formularization (fôr″mū̦-lar-i-zā′shon̦), *n.* [< *formularize* + *-ation.*] The act, process, or result of formularizing or formulating.

> The great majority of those so-called enactments were probably nothing more than *formularizations* of customary law, for the use of private judges in civil causes whom the king is said to have instituted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 677.

> F. A. Lange, however, has attempted to show at some length that, after excluding modality, a special *formularization* in thought is always necessary when we would assign a general validity to any particular logical form.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 164.

formularize (fôr′mū̦-lar-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formularized*, ppr. *formularizing.* [< *formular* + *-ize.*] To reduce to a formula; formulate; express in precise or systematic form.

> It is, therefore, to be regretted that the commissioners as a body have not *formularized* an opinion on a subject that was within their jurisdiction, and which was examined by them at great length and with evident care.
> *Saturday Rev.*, Feb. 10, 1866.

formulary (fôr′mū̦-lā̦-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *formulaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *formulario*, n. (< ML. as if **formularium*, neut.); cf. L. *formularius*, as a noun, a lawyer skilled in composing writs or forms; prop. adj., < *formula*, a form, formula: see *formula.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a formula or formal statement; stated precisely, or according to certain forms; also, explicitly prescribed; ritual.

> Why, Sir, in the *formulary* and statutory part of law a plodding blockhead may excel.
> *Johnson*, quoted in Boswell, I. 13.

2. Closely adhering to formulas or rules; formal. [Rare.]

> There is . . . in the incorruptible Sea-green himself, though otherwise so lean and *formulary*, a heartfelt knowledge of this latter fact. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 2.

II. *n.*; pl. *formularies* (-riz). **1.** A prescribed form or model; a formula.

> The *formularies* for exorcism still continued, as they continue to the present day, in Roman Catholic rituals, and they were frequently employed all through the eighteenth century. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 118.

2. A collection or system of set forms; especially, a book containing prescribed forms used in the services of a church: as, the *formulary* of the Church of England is the Book of Common Prayer.

formulate (fôr′mū̦-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formulated*, ppr. *formulating.* [< *formula* + *-ate*^{2}.] To reduce to or express in a formula; state in a precise and comprehensive or systematic form.

> Along with social development, the *formulating* in law of the rights pre-established by custom becomes more definite and elaborate. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 102.

> There is nothing so pitilessly and unconsciously cruel as sincerity *formulated* into dogma.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 158.

> Some talkers excel in the precision with which they *formulate* their thoughts, so that you get from them somewhat to remember; others lay criticism asleep by a charm.
> *Emerson*, Clubs.

formulation (fôr-mū̦-lā′shon̦), *n.* [= F. *formulation* = Pg. *formulação*; as *formulate* + *-ion.*] The act, process, or result of formulating.

> Only fifty years separate Galilei's "Discorsi" from Newton's "Principia," and the *formulation* by Leibnitz, in the same year 1686, of the doctrine of the conservation of energy. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 386.

formulatory (fôr′mū̦-lā̦-tō̦-ri), *a.* [< *formulate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to formulation; formulated.

> He presents the unfamiliar in the guise of the familiar. Put in this bald *formulatory* fashion, the difference between the two may seem unimportant.
> *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 841.

formule^1† (fôr′mūl), *n.* [< F. *formule*, < L. *formula*: see *formula.*] A formula.

formule^2 (fôr′mūl), *n.* In *chem.*, same as *formyl.*

formulisation, formulise. See *formulization*, *formulize.*

formulism (fôr′mū̦-lizm), *n.* [< *formula* + *-ism.*] Adherence to or systematic use of formulas

> The whole of this complex theory is ruled by a mathematical *formulism* of triad, hebdomad, etc.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 603.

formulization (fôr″mū̦-li-zā′shon̦), *n.* [< *formulize* + *-ation.*] The act or result of formulizing or reducing to fixed form. Also spelled *formulisation.*

> The reader is probably well-aware of the curious tendency to *formulization* and system which under the name of philosophy encumbered the minds of the Renaissance schoolmen. *Ruskin.*

> Religious belief and rites are considered as æsthetic *formulizations* of pious feeling.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 92.

formulize (fôr′mū̦-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formulized*, ppr. *formulizing.* [< *formula* + *-ize.*] To fix in a determinate form; construct formulas of or for; make formal. Also spelled *formulise.*

> Largely, moreover, as invocation of the Blessed Virgin is used in the Greek Church, it has nowhere adopted that vast *formulized* theory as to her place as the channel of all grace to the Church, and to each single soul, which is to us the especial "crux" in the Roman system.
> *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 94.

> Intelligent congregations who have taken steps to *formulize* their worship. *The Century*, XXXI. 81.

form-word (fôrm′wėrd), *n.* A word showing relation only or chiefly; an independent word performing an office such as in other languages, or in other cases in the same language, is performed by the formative parts of words: *e. g.*, auxiliaries, prepositions, etc.

formy (fôr′mi), *a.* [< F. *formé*, pp. of *former*, form: see *form, v.*] In *her.*, same as *patté.*

formyl (fôr′mil), *n.* [Also written *formyle* and *formule*; < *form*(*ic*) + *-yl.*] A hypothetical univalent radical (CHO), of which formic acid may be regarded as the hydrate.

forn†, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *foran*, before: see *fore*^{1}.] Same as *fore*^{1}.

Fornax (fôr′naks), *n.* [L., a furnace: see *furnace.*] **1.** A southern constellation, invented and named by Lacaille in 1763. It lies south of the western part of Eridanus, and, as its boundaries are at present drawn, contains no star of greater magnitude than the fifth. **2.** [NL. (Castelnau, 1835).] A genus of elaterid beetles of wide distribution, found in North and South America, the West and East Indies, Africa, and Australia, of large size and a uniform brownish-black or reddish color, with a fine appressed pubescence. Seven species inhabit North America, among them *F. calceatus.*

forncast†, *v. t.* [ME.; < *forn* + *cast*^{1}.] To arrange beforehand; forecast.

> For he, with grete deliberacioun,
> Hadde every thynge that hereto myght availle
> *Forncast*, and put in execucioun.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 521.

> By heigh ymaginacioun *forncast.*
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 397.

forne†, *a.* [ME., var. of *ferne*: see *fern*^{2}.] Former.

> The Camel's hous; whiche it is saied that a certain king in *forne* yeares, when he had on a dromedarie camele escaped the handes of his enemies, builded there.
> *J. Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 210.

fornenst (fo̤r-nenst′), *prep.* Same as *forenenst.*

fornent† (fo̤r-nent′), *prep.* Same as *foreanent.*

fornical (fôr′ni-kal̦), *a.* [< *fornix*, an arch, + *-al.*] Pertaining to the fornix.

fornicate^1 (fôr′ni-kāt), *a.* [< L. *fornicatus*, arched, < *fornix* (*fornic-*), an arch, vault: see *fornix.*] **1.** Arched; vaulted or arched over like an oven or furnace, concave within and convex without; hollowed out underneath.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Overarched with fornices, as the throat of the corolla of the forget-me-not. (*b*) Overarching: as, a *fornicate* appendage. Also *forniciform.*—**Fornicate clypeus** or **nasus**, in *entom.*, a clypeus or nasus that is much elevated and overarches the parts beneath, as in certain *Hymenoptera.*

fornicate^2 (fôr′ni-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fornicated*, ppr. *fornicating.* [< LL. *fornicatus*, pp. of *fornicari* (> It. *fornicare* = Pg. Sp. *fornicar* = Pr. *fornicar*, *fornigar* = F. *forniquer*), fornicate, < L. *fornix* (*fornic-*), a brothel, so called because generally situated in underground vaults; lit. an arch, a vault: see *fornicate*^{1}, *a.*] To have illicit sexual intercourse: said of an unmarried person.

> They permitted stranger virgins and captives to *fornicate*; only they believed it sinful in the Hebrew maidens.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

fornication^1 (fôr-ni-kā′shon̦), *n.* [< L. *fornicatio*(*n-*), a vaulting or arching over, < *fornicatus*, arched: see *fornicate*^{1}, *a.*] **1.** An arching; the forming of a vault or convexity; a hollowing, vaulting, or arching over; a cameration.—**2.** The state of being fornicated or vaulted.

fornication^2 (fôr-ni-kā′shon̦), *n.* [< ME. *fornicatioun*, *-cioun*, < OF. *fornication*, F. *fornication* = Pr. *fornicatio* = Sp. *fornicacion* = Pg. *fornicação* = It. *fornicazione*, < LL. *fornicatio*(*n-*), < *fornicari*, fornicate: see *fornicate*^{2}.] The act of illicit sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person with a person of the opposite sex, whether married or unmarried. *May, J.* It is a criminal offense in some jurisdictions. In Scriptural use the word is also applied to adultery, and figuratively to idolatry.

> A fayre Mayden was blamed with wrong, and sclaundred, that sche hadde don *Fornycacioun.*
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 69.

> Adultery, in Scripture, is sometimes used to signify *fornication*, and *fornication* for adultery.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

fornicator (fôr′ni-kā-tor̦), *n.* [< ME. *fornicatour*, < OF. *fornicator*, F. *fornicateur* = Pr. *fornicadre*, *fornicador* = Sp. Pg. *fornicador* = It. *fornicatore*, < L. *fornicator*, < *fornicari*: see *fornicate*^{2}.] One guilty of fornication.

> Neither *fornicators*, nor idolaters, nor adulterers . . . shall inherit the kingdom of God. 1 Cor. vi. 9.

fornicatress (fôr′ni-kā-tres), *n.* [= F. *fornicatrice* = Pr. *fornicairitz* = It. *fornicatrice*; as *fornicator* + *-ess.*] A woman guilty of fornication.

> See you, the *fornicatress* be remov'd.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

fornices, *n.* Plural of *fornix.*

forniciform (fo̤r-nis′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fornix* (*fornic-*), an arch, a vault, + *forma*, shape.] Same as *fornicate*^{1}.

fornicolumn (fôr′ni-kol″um), *n.* [Irreg. < *forni*(*x*) + *column.*] A column or pillar of the fornix. [Rare.]

fornicommissure (fôr-ni-kom′i-ṣū̦r), *n.* [Irreg. < *forni*(*x*) + *commissure.*] The commissure of the fornix. *B. G. Wilder.*

fornim†, *v. t.* [ME. *fornimen*, *fornemen*, < AS. *forniman*, take away, < *for-* + *niman*, take: see *for-*^{1} and *nim.*] To take away; appropriate to one's own use.

> Euerych tannere that halt bord in the heyestret of Wynchestre, shal [pay], for the stret that he *for-nemeth*, twey shullynges by the ȝere. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 359.

fornix (fôr′niks), *n.*; pl. *fornices* (-ni-sēz). [L., an arch, a vault.] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A median symmetrical arched formation in the brain, beneath the corpus callosum and septum lucidum, vaulting over the optic thalami and the third ventricle, and running into the floor of each lateral ventricle. In the human brain it consists of two longitudinal bundles of fibers, one on each side, which rise from the corpora albicantia, pass up, as the anterior pillars of the fornix, in front of the foramina of Monro and behind the anterior commissure, then, somewhat flattened and in apposition to each other, arch backward beneath the corpus callosum and above the velum interpositum, forming the body of the fornix, and then diverge toward the back part of the corpus callosum, to turn down, as the posterior pillars of the fornix (crura fornicis), into the floor of the descending cornua of the lateral ventricles, where their free edges form the fimbriæ. See cut under *corpus.* (*b*) Some other arched, vaulted, or fornicated formation: as, the *fornix conjunctivæ*, the vault of the conjunctiva.—**2.** In *conch.*: (*a*) The vaulted or excavated part of a shell under the umbo. (*b*) The more concavo-convex one of the shells of an inequivalve bivalve, as an oyster.—**3.** In *bot.*, a small arching crest or appendage in the throat or tube of a corolla.—**Body of the fornix.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Bulbs of the fornix.** See *bulb.*—**Columns of the fornix.** See *column.*—**Delta fornicis.** See *delta.*—**Fornix cerebri**, the fornix. See def. 1 (*a*).—**Fornix cranii**, the arch or arched roof of the cranium; the skull-cap or calvarium.—**Fornix of Gottsche**, in *ichth.* See the extract.

> There is a peculiarity about the structure of the optic lobes, which has given rise to much diversity of interpretation of the parts of the brain in osseous fishes. The posterior wall of these lobes, where it passes into the cerebellum, or in the region which nearly answers to the valve of Vieussens in mammals, is thrown forward into a deep fold which lies above the crura cerebri and divides the iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum from the ventricle of the optic lobes throughout almost the whole extent of the latter. This is the *fornix of Gottsche.*
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 142.

Fornix of the conjunctiva, the line of reflection of the conjunctiva from the eyelids to the eyeball.

forold†, *a.* [ME.; < *for-*^{1} + *old.*] Very old.

> A beres skyn, col-blak, *for-old.*
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1284.

for-out†, *prep.* [ME.; < *for*, *fore*^{1}, + *-out.*] Without.

> Sche preied par charite in pes to late hire lengthe
> Fulle a fourteniȝt *for-oute* alle greues
> Of sauȝtes to the cite or any sorwe elles.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2681.

forpamper†, *v. t.* [ME. *forpampren*; < *for-*^{1} + *pamper.*] To pamper exceedingly; overfeed.

> They ne were nat *forpampred* with outrage.
> *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 5.

forpass† (fo̤r-pȧs′), *v.* [< *for-*^{1} + *pass.*] **I.** *intrans.* To go by; pass unnoticed.

One day, as hee *forpassed* by the plaine
With weary pace, he far away espide
A couple, seeming well to be his twaine.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 20.

II. *trans.* To surpass.

In al Troyes cite
Was noon so fayre, *forpassynge* every wight.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 101.

forpet (fôr'pet), *n.* [Sc., appar. a corruption of *fourth part* (or *fourth peck*?).] The fourth part of a peck, or one sixteenth of a firlot. Otherwise called *lippie*.

In Edinburgh, at the present time, the commonest measure for meal is called the *forpit*, being the fourth part of a peck.
H. W. Chisholm (Warden of the Standards), Testimony, [Feb. 12, 1868.

forpine† (fộr-pīn'), *v. i.* [< ME. *forpinen* = MLG. *vorpinen*; < *for-*^{1} + *pine*^{2}.] To waste away by suffering or torment.

Forpyned what for woo and for distresse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 595.

He was so wasted and *forpined* quight,
That all his substance was consum'd to nought,
And nothing left but like an aery Spright.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 57.

forrat (for'at), *a.* A dialectal contraction of *forward*^{1}.

forray†, *n.* An obsolete form of *foray*.

forrayer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *forayer*.

forre†, *n.* and *v.* See *fur*^{1}.

forrel, forril (for'el, -il), *n.* Same as *forel*.

forret, forrit (for'et, -it), *a.* Dialectal contractions of *forward*^{1}.

forrow†, *prep.* [Var. of *fore*^{1}.] Before.

Tak ye my sark that is bludy,
And hing it *forrow* yow.
The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII. 150).

fors^1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *force*^{1}.

fors^2 (fôrs), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *fur*^{1}, < OF. *forre*: see *fur*^{1}.] Rough hair on sheep. [Local, Eng.]

forsake (fộr-sāk'), *v. t.*; pret. *forsook*, pp. *forsaken* or *forsook*, ppr. *forsaking*. [< ME. *forsaken* (pret. *forsok*, pp. *forsaken*), < AS. *forsacan* (pret. *forsōc*, pp. *forsacen*), give up, refuse, forsake (= OS. *farsakan* = D. *verzaken*, deny, forsake, = MLG. *vorsaken*, *vorseken* = OHG. *farsachan*, *firsachan*, MHG. *versachen* = Sw. *försaka* = Dan. *forsage*, give up, refuse), < *for-* + *sacan*, contend: see *sake*. The form and sense of *forsake* touch those of *forsay*, q. v.] **1.** To give up; renounce; reject.

We hauen *forsaken* the worlde, and in wo lybbeth,
In penaunce and pouerte.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 110.

Cease from anger, and *forsake* wrath. Ps. xxxvii. 8.

If his children *forsake* my law, and walk not in my judgments. Ps. lxxxix. 30.

In this King's Time the Grecians *forsook* their Obedience to the Church of Rome. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 89.

2†. To refuse (a request); deny (a statement).

Thou mayst nat *forsakyn* that thou art yit blysseful.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 3.

Ihesu, my god & my loueli king!
Forsake thou not my desijr.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

3. To quit or leave entirely; desert; abandon; depart or withdraw from: as, friends and flatterers *forsake* us in adversity; fortune *forsook* him.

Forsake the foolish, and live. Prov. ix. 6.

Another Weakening happened to the English Party; the Earl of St. Paul *forsakes* them, and is reconciled to the K. of France. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 186.

The immortal mind that hath *forsook*
Her mansion in this fleshly nook.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 91.

=**Syn. 3.** *Forsake, Desert, Abandon, Relinquish, Quit.* These all express the idea of giving up or leaving. The first three are strong expressions, ordinarily conveying the idea of loss to that which is left; the fourth, on the other hand, suggests loss to him who *relinquishes*. *Forsake* is chiefly applied to leaving that by which natural affection or a sense of duty should or might have led us to remain: as, to *forsake* one's home, friends, country, or cause; a bird *forsakes* its nest. In the passive it often means left desolate, forlorn. *Forsake* may be used in a good sense: as, the color *forsook* her cheeks; even hope *forsook* him. *Desert* may be synonymous with *forsake*, but in the active voice it usually implies a greater degree of culpability, and often the infringement of a legal obligation: as, to *desert* one's family, regiment, ship, colors, post. Such was the original use of the word. *Abandon* most fully expresses complete and final severance of connection: as, to *abandon* a ship or a hopeless undertaking; to *abandon* hope or property. Sometimes, but not so often as *desert* or *forsake*, it implies the dropping of all care or concern for an object: as, to *abandon* one's offspring. *Relinquish* is not used with a personal object: as, to *relinquish* a claim, land, effort. (See lists under *relinquish* and *abandon*.) To *quit* is to leave finally or hastily, or both.

When my father and my mother *forsake* me, then the Lord will take me up. Ps. xxvii. 10.

Although I may be *deserted* by all men, integrity and firmness shall never *forsake* me.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 360.

Abandon all remorse;
On horror's head horrors accumulate.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

Every point which a monarch loses or *relinquishes* but renders him the weaker to maintain the rest.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

All but mariners
Plung'd in the foaming brine and *quit* the vessel.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

forsaken (fộr-sā'kn), *p. a.* Deserted; left; abandoned; forlorn.

The view is a noble one, looking out on the mainland and the sea, with the neighbouring island crowned by a *forsaken* monastery. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 235.

forsaker (fộr-sā'kėr), *n.* One who forsakes or deserts.

forsaking (fộr-sā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forsake*, *v.*] Abandonment.

Until . . . the Lord have removed men far away, and there be a great *forsaking* in the midst of the land.
Isa. vi. 12.

forsay† (fộr-sā'), *v. t.* [Not found in ME.; cf. AS. *forsecaan*, accuse (= G. *versagen*, deny, renounce), < *for-* + *secgan*, say: see *for-*^{1} and *say*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *forsake*.] To forbid; renounce.

Sike worldly sovenance he must *forsay*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

forsee (fộr-sē'), *v. t.*; pret. *forsaw*, pp. *forseen*, ppr. *forseeing*. [< ME. *forseen*, *forsen*, < AS. *forseón* (= OS. *forsehan* = OHG. *farsehan*, MHG. *versehen*), look down upon, despise, neglect, < *for-* + *seón*, see: see *for-*^{1} and *see*^{1}.] **1.** To overlook; neglect; despise.—**2.** To see; perceive. [Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

forser†, *n.* Same as *forcer*^{2}.

forset†, *n.* Same as *forcet*.

forshame†, *v.* [Improp. *foreshame*; < ME. *forshamen*, < AS. *forsceamian*, be ashamed, < *for-* + *sceamian*, shame: see *for-*^{1} and *shame*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be ashamed.

II. *trans.* To shame; bring reproach on.

The deofell wennde aweȝȝ anan,
Forrshamedd off himm sellfenn.
Ormulum, l. 12528.

forshape† (fộr-shāp'), *v. t.* [< ME. *forshapen*, *forschapen*, transform, < AS. *forscapan* (pret. *forscōp*, pp. **forscapen*, *forscepen*), transform (= MHG. G. *verschaffen* = Sw. *förskapa*), < *for-* + *scapan*, shape, form: see *for-*^{1} and *shape*.] To change the shape of; transform.

The swalwe Proigne . . . gan make hire waymentynge
Whi she *forshapen* was. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 66.

Unkindelich he was transformd,
That he, which erst a man was formed,
Into a woman was *forshape*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 292.

forshrink†, *v. i.* [ME. *forshrinken* (in pp. *forshronke*), < AS. *forscrincan* (pret. *forscranc*, pl. *forscruncon*, pp. *forscruncen*), shrink up, wither, < *for-* + *scrincan*, shrink: see *for-*^{1} and *shrink*.] To shrink up; wither.

Forshronke with heat. *Flower and Leaf*, l. 358.

forsing†, *v. t.* [ME. *forsingen*; < *for-*^{1} + *sing*.] To exhaust (one's self) with singing.

Chalaundres [larks] fele sawe I there,
That wery nygh *forsongen* were.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 664.

Forskalia (fộr-skā'li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named for Peter *Forskål* (died 1763), a companion of Niebuhr in his Arabian journey.] A genus of physophorous siphonophorous hydrozoans, of the family *Agalmidæ*. *F. contorta* is an example. *Kölliker*, 1853.

Forskaliidæ (fôr-skạ̄-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Forskalia* + *-idæ*.] A family typified by the genus *Forskalia*: same as *Stephanomiidæ*. Also written *Forskaliadæ*.

forslack† (fộr-slak'), *v. t.* [Also improp. *foreslack*; < *for-*^{1} + *slack*^{1}.] To neglect by idleness; relax; render slack; delay.

But they were virgins all, and love eschewed
That might *forslack* the charge to them foreshewed.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 45.

The official thinking to *foreslacke* no time, taking counsell with his fellowes, laide hands vppon this Peter, and brought him before the inquisitor. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 829.

It is a great pittie that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happie an occasion *fore-slacked*.
Todd, Works, VIII. 305.

forslewth†, *v. t.* Same as *forslowth*.

forslip† (fộr-slip'), *v. t.* [< *for-*^{1} + *slip*.] To let slip; suffer to escape. *Davies.*

Hee . . . shifted off and dallied with them still, untill they had *forslipt* the opportunitie of pursuing him.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 127.

forslow† (fộr-slō'), *v.* [Also improp. *foreslow*; < ME. *forslowen*, *forslewen*, neglect, < AS. *forslāwian*, be slow or unwilling, < *for-* + *slāwian*, be slow, < *slāw*, slow: see *slow*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To delay; hinder; impede; obstruct.

Then ryse, ye blessed Flocks, and home apace,
Least night with stealing steppes doe you *forsloe*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no storm,
Foreslow'd her passage, to behold her form.
Dryden, Epistles, vi. 15.

2. To be dilatory about; put off; postpone; neglect; omit.

Let hyr *forslow* no occasion that may bring the childe to quyetnesse and cleanlynesse.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 131.

If you can think upon any present means for his delivery, do not *foreslow* it.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 5.

II. *intrans.* To be slow or dilatory; loiter.

Fore-slow no longer, make we hence amain.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

forslowth†, *v. t.* [Mod. E. as if **forsloth*; ME. *forslowthen*, *forslouthen*, also, with umlaut, *forslewthen*, neglect; < *for-* + *slowth*, *slouth*, *sleuth*, < AS. *slǣwth*, sloth: see *sloth*, and cf. *forslow*.] To lose by sloth or negligence.

I see that thou wilt her abyde,
And thus *forslouthe* wilfully thy tyde.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 276.

Bothe bred and ale, butter, melke, and chese
Forsleuthed in my seruyse til it myȝte serue noman.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 445.

forslug†, *v. t.* [ME. *forsluggen*; < *for-* + *slug*: see *slug*.] To lose or destroy by sluggishness.

It [this foule synne accidie] forslowthith and *forsluggith* and destroyeth alle goodes temporels by rechelesnes.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

forsomuch†, *conj.* Forasmuch; inasmuch; because.

He was compelled againe to stay till he had a full Northerly winde, *forsomuch* as the coast bowed thence directly towards the South. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 5.

forsongen†. Past participle of *forsing*.

forsook (fộr-sůk'). Preterit and occasional past participle of *forsake*.

forsooth (fộr-söth'), *adv.* [< ME. *forsoothe*, *forsothe*, *for sothe*, i. e., for truth, in truth: see *for* and *sooth*, *n.*] In truth; in fact; certainly; very well: now commonly used ironically.

If ghe louyden me, *forsoothe*, ghe schulden haue ioie, for I go to the fadir, for the fadir is grettere than I.
Wyclif, John xiv. 28 (Oxf.).

ffor sothe, Thomas, yone es myn awenn [own],
And the kynges of this countree.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 105).

This degree of anger passes, *forsooth*, for a delicacy of judgment. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

[Being formerly common as an affected garnish of polite conversation, *forsooth* came to be regarded as noting a ladies' man, and was occasionally used, allusively, as a noun or a verb.

I'll never fear you for being too witty,
You sip so like a *forsooth* of the city.
B. Jonson, The Penates.

The captain of the Charles had *forsoothed* her, though he knew her well enough, and she him.
Pepys, Diary, Jan., 1661.]

forspeak (fộr-spēk'), *v. t.*; pret. *forspoke*, pp. *forspoken* (*forspoke*, obs.), ppr. *forspeaking*. [< ME. *forspeken*, bewitch, < AS. *forspecan*, **forsprecan*, deny (= OHG. *firsprechan*, plead for, MHG. G. *versprechen*, promise), < *for-* + *specan*, *sprecan*, speak: see *speak*.] **1**†. To forbid; prohibit.

Thou hast *forspoke* my being in these wars,
And say'st, it is not fit. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

2. To bewitch. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Forspekyn or charmyn, fascino. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 173.

I *forspeake* a thyng by enchauntementes. *Palsgrave.*

A poison of all! I think I was *forespoke*, I.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

I tak' ye a' to witness, gude people, that she threatens me wi' mischief, and *forespeaks* me.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxxiv.

3. To injure by immoderate praise; affect with the curse of an evil tongue, which brings ill luck upon all objects of its praise. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

One is said to *forspeak* another when he so commends him as to have a supposed influence in making him practically belie the commendation. *Jamieson.*

forspend (fộr-spend'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forspent*, ppr. *forspending*. [Often written *forespend*; < ME. *forspenden*, < AS. *forspendan*, spend utterly, consume, < *for-* + *spendan*, spend: see *for-*^{1} and *spend*.] To spend completely; exhaust, as by overexertion.

Is not enough thy evill life *forespent*?
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 43.

Forspent with toil, as runners with a race,
I lay me down a little while to breathe.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

A painful march,
Through twenty hours of night and day prolong'd,
Forespent the British troops. *Southey.*

forspoke, forspoken (fọr-spōk′, -spō′kn). Preterit and past participle of *forspeak.*

forstall†, *v. t.* Same as *forestall*^{1}.

forster†, *n.* An obsolete form of *forester.*

forsterite (fôrs′tėr-īt), *n.* [Named by Levy for Jacob *Forster* (1739–1806), a professor of mineralogy at St. Petersburg.] A crystallized mineral which occurs at Vesuvius accompanied by pleonaste and pyroxene. It is a silicate of magnesium, and belongs to the chrysolite group. Boltonite, from Bolton in Massachusetts, is a variety occurring in embedded masses or imperfect crystals in a whitish crystalline limestone.

forstraught†, *a.* [ME.; as *distraught*, q. v., with *for* instead of *dis-*.] Distracted. *Chaucer.*

forswallow†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forswolewen, forswolwen, forswolgen, forswalzen, forswelzen,* < AS. *forswelgan, forswilgan* (= D. *verzwelgen* = MLG. *vorswelgen* = OHG. *farswelhan,* MHG. *verswelgen*), swallow up, < *for-* + *swelgan,* swallow: see *for-*^{1} and *swallow*^{1}, *v.*] To swallow up.

forswat†, *p. a.* [ME. *forswat,* pp. of unused **forsweten,* < *for-* + *sweten,* sweat: see *for-*^{1} and *sweat, v.*] Overheated; covered with sweat.

Shee is my goddesse plaine,
And I her shepherds swayne,
Albee forswonck and *forswatt* I am.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Miso and Mopsa (like a couple of *foreswat* melters) were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ure [ore] of their garments. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, ii.

forswear (fọr-swãr′), *v.*; pret. *forswore,* pp. *forsworn,* ppr. *forswearing.* [< ME. *forsweren, forswerien,* < AS. *forswerian* (pret. *forswōr,* pp. *forsworen*), swear falsely, refl. perjure oneself (= OS. *forswerian* = OFries. *forswera, urswera* = D. *verzweren* = MLG. *vorsweren,* LG. *versweren* = OHG. *farswerjan, fersweren,* MHG. *verswern,* G. *verschwören* = Icel. *fyrirsverja* = Sw. *försvärja* = Dan. *forsværge*), < *for-* + *swerian,* swear: see *for-*^{1} and *swear.*] I. *trans.* 1. To reject or renounce upon oath; renounce earnestly, determinedly, or with protestations; abjure.

I . . . do *forswear* her,
As one unworthy all the former favours
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

Now, I'll die, but you are so scandalous, I'll *forswear* your society. *Sheridan,* School for Scandal, ii. 2.

2. To deny upon oath or with strong asseveration.

At a peer, or peeress, shall I fret,
Who starves a sister, or *forswears* a debt?
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 112.

To forswear one's self, to swear falsely; perjure one's self.

Thou shalt not *forswear thyself.* Mat. v. 33.

= **Syn.** *Renounce, Recant, Abjure,* etc. See *renounce.* For *forswear one's self,* see *perjure.*

II. *intrans.* To swear falsely; commit perjury.

forswearer (fọr-swãr′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *forswerere;* < *forswear* + *-er*^{1}.] One who forswears; one who swears a false oath; a perjurer.

forswelt†, *v.* [ME. *forswelten,* < AS. *forsweltan,* die, < *for-* + *sweltan,* die: see *swelt.*] I. *intrans.* To die.

II. *trans.* To cause to die; slay. *Halliwell.*

forswing†, *v. t.* [ME. *forswingen,* < *for* + *swingen,* swing, beat: see *for-*^{1} and *swing, swinge.*] To beat; whip.

When thow were so *forswong,*
Among the Iues they did the hong.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 194.

forswink† (fọr-swingk′), *v. t.* [ME. *forswinken* (pp. *forswunken, forswonken*); < *for-* + *swink:* see *for-*^{1} and *swink.*] To exhaust by labor. *Spenser.*

forswollen†, *a.* [ME.; < *for-* + *swollen,* pp. of *swell,* q. v.] Puffed up with pride; boastful.

"Ha, boys," quod the kynge, "thow art fell and *forswollen.*" *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 538.

forswonk†. Past participle of *forswink.*

forswore, forsworn (fọr-swōr′, -swōrn′). Preterit and past participle of *forswear.*

forswornness (fọr-swōrn′nes), *n.* [< ME. *forsworenesse;* < *forsworn* + *-ness.*] The state of being forsworn.

forswunk†. Past participle of *forswink.*

Forsythia (fọr-sī′thi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after William *Forsyth,* a British botanist (1737–1804).] 1. A genus of oleaceous shrubs, bearing numerous showy yellow flowers in early spring, before the leaves. The two species, *F. viridissima* and *F. suspensa,* natives of China and Japan, are now very frequent in cultivation.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

fort (fōrt), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. **fort,* < OF. *fort,* F. *fort* = Pr. *fort* = Sp. *fuerte* = Pg. It. *forte,* < L. *fortis,* OL. *forctis, forctus,* strong, powerful; whence perhaps *hortari,* encourage, exhort: see *hortation, exhort,* etc. II. *n.* Not in ME.; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *fort,* < F. *fort,* OF. *fort* = Pr. *fort* = Sp. *fuerte* = Pg. It. *forte,* < ML. *fortis,* a fort, fortified structure, stronghold; prop. adj., strong (sc. *domus, locus,* etc.): see I., and cf. *fortalice, fortress, force*^{1}, etc. Hence (from L. *fortis*) *force*^{1}, *afforce, enforce,* etc.] I.† *a.* 1. Strong.

O goodly man at arms,
In fight a Paris, why should fame make thee *fort* 'gainst our arms,
Being such a fugitive? *Chapman,* Iliad, xvii. 112.

2. Tipsy. *Halliwell.*

But if he come home *fort* to bed
I will not strive to turn his head.
Roxburgh Ballads, II. 422.

II. *n.* 1. A strong place of defense; a fortified building or inclosure; especially, an armed place for a garrison, provided with defensive works, for the protection of a town, harbor, frontier, or other point against the approach or passage of hostile forces.

Picardy
Hath slain their governors, surpris'd our *forts,*
And sent the ragged soldiers wounded home.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

Thy words to my remembrance bring
How Succoth and the *fort* of Penuel
Their great deliverer contemn'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 278.

2. A trading-post among the North American Indians, whether fortified or not. Such posts were originally armed forts, and the name continued to be used after defenses became unnecessary, and they were accordingly built without them. [U. S.]

3. Same as *forte*^{1}, 1.—**Bastioned fort.** See *bastioned.* = **Syn. 1.** See *fortification.*

fort (fōrt), *v. i.* [< *fort, n.*] 1. To occupy a fort. [U. S.]—**To fort in,** to intrench one's self in a fort. [U. S.]

A few inhabitants *forted in* on the Potomac.
Marshall, Washington.

fort. An abbreviation of *fortification.*

fort-adjutant (fōrt′aj″ö-tạnt), *n.* In the British army, an officer in a garrison doing duties analogous to those of the adjutant of a regiment: equivalent to *post-adjutant* in the United States army.

fortalice (fōr′ta-lis), *n.* [Formerly also *fortelace, fortilage;* < OF. *fortelesse, fortelesce* = Pr. *fortalessa, fortaleza* = Sp. Pg. *fortaleza* = It. *fortalizio, fortilizio,* < ML. *fortalitia, fortalitium,* a small fort, < L. *fortis,* strong, ML. *fortis,* a fort: see *fort.* Cf. *fortress,* a doublet of *fortalice.*] A small fort, or a small outwork of a fortification.

Away on the eastern horizon are frequent mounds, the remains of former *fortalices;* and just visible are the towers and cupolas of the ruined capital of these plains.
O'Donovan, Merv, xvii.

There is no church more interesting than the old *fortalice*-like church of Maguelone, which . . . looks more like a baronial castle than a peaceful church.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 460.

fortatter†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortateren;* < *for-*^{1} + *tatter.*] To tear to tatters; tatter.

I am leverd a lap is lyke to no lede,
Fortatered and torne.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 239.

fortax†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortaxen;* < *for-*^{1} + *tax.*] To tax heavily; burden.

We are *fortaxed* and ramyd
We are made hand tamyd,
Withe these gentlery men.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 96.

forte^{1} (fōrt), *n.* [< F. *fort,* strong part, hold, strength, skill, forte, < *fort, a.,* strong: see *fort.*] 1. The strong part of a sword-blade or rapier, as opposed to the *foible.* Also spelled *fort.*

All thrusts are made either inside or outside, over or under, the arm; and are parried with the *fort* of the sword.
Rolando, Modern Art of Fencing (ed. Forsyth), p. 5.

2. That in which one excels; a peculiar talent or faculty; a strong point or side; chief excellence.

It was in description and meditation that Byron excelled. "Description," as he said in Don Juan, "was his *forte.*"
Macaulay, Moore's Life of Byron.

forte^{2} (fōr′te), *a.* and *n.* [It., strong, loud, < L. *fortis,* strong: see *fort.*] I. *a.* In *music,* loud; with force: opposed to *piano:* used also as if an adverb. Abbreviated *f.*—**Forte possibile,** as loud as possible.

II. *n.* 1. In *music,* a passage that is loud and forcible or is intended to be so.—2. In *harmonium-making,* a slide or cover in the chest containing one or more sets of reeds, so arranged as to be opened by a stop-knob or a knee-lever and thus to produce a forte effect. Frequently separate fortes are introduced for the treble and the bass ends of the keyboard.

forted†, *a.* [< *fort* + *-ed*^{2}.] Fortified; strong.

It deserves with characters of brass
A *forted* residence, 'gainst the tooth of time,
And razure of oblivion. *Shak.,* M. for M., v. 1.

fortelace†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fortalice.*

forte-piano (fōr′te-pē-ä′nō), *a.* and *n.* [It.] I. *a.* In *music,* characterized by sudden but transient emphasis; loud, then immediately soft; sforzato. Abbreviated *fp.*

II. *n.* The original name of the pianoforte (which see).

Fortepiano—afterward changed to pianoforte—was the natural Italian name for the new instrument which could give both loud and soft sounds, instead of loud only, as was the case with the harpsichord.
Grove, Dict. Music, I. 556.

forth^{1} (fōrth), *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *foorth;* < ME. *forth,* < AS. *forth* (= OS. *forth* = OFries. *forth, ford* = D. *voort* = OHG. **ford* (not found), MHG. *vort,* G. *fort,* > Sw. *fort* (in comp.) = Dan. *fort*), forth, forward, onward, hence, thence, < *fore,* for, fore, with term. *-th,* appar. demonstrative. Hence *afford.* Cf. *further, furthest.*] I. *adv.* 1. Forward; onward or outward into space; out from concealment or inaction.

So fer I have gon more *forthe* in the Contrees, that I have founde that Sterre more highe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 181.

Observe in Curtesie to take a rule of decent kinde,
Bend not thy body too far *foorth,* nor backe thy leg behind.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 296.

Hold *forth* thy golden sceptre, and afford
The gentle audience of a gracious Lord.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 6.

Ledbury bells
Broke *forth* in concert flung adown the dells.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 28.

As King Ferdinand approached Cordova, the principal inhabitants came *forth* to receive him.
Irving, Granada, p. 51.

2. Onward in time or order, in progression or series: as, from that day *forth;* one, two, four, eight, and so *forth* (see below).

Blessed be the name of the Lord from this time *forth* and for evermore. Ps. cxiii. 2.

3. Forward or out, as by development or unfolding; into view or consideration: as, plants put *forth* leaves and send *forth* shoots in spring; to bring *forth* sound arguments.

The fig tree putteth *forth* her green figs. Cant. ii. 13.

Good Thoughts bring *forth* good Works.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

Of many changes, aptly join'd,
Is bodied *forth* the second whole.
Tennyson, Love thou thy Land.

4. Away, as from a place or country; out; abroad: now always followed by *from,* but formerly sometimes used absolutely or followed by *of:* as, to go *forth from* one's home; to send a traitor *forth from* his country.

For him he helpyd, when I was *forth,*
To cher my wyfe and make her myrth.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 26).

I am Prospero, and that very duke
Which was thrust *forth of* Milan.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Sir John Wallop marching *forth of* Calais with his Army, joined with the Emperor's Forces, who together went and besieged Landrecy. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 292.

They look as if they had newly come *forth of* Trophonius' den. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 236.

5†. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.

You, my noble and well-warranted cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth,*
Do with your injuries as seems you best.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

[*Forth* was formerly used intensively to strengthen some adverbs and prepositions, without real addition of meaning: as, *far-forth, beneath-forth, within-forth, with-forth.*]—**And so forth,** and so on or onward; and others, in progression or in addition; and more besides: a summary phrase including such unmentioned terms or items of a series as may be inferred from those mentioned. The abbreviation for the Latin *et cetera, etc.* or *&c.* (especially the latter), is commonly understood as representing *and so forth,* and so read. See *et cetera.*

They to stond and be in full attoryty and powre for the viij. men, and they to make ordynances and good rullys to be kept, *and so forth.* *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 328.

Far forth. See *far-forth.*—**From forth,** forth from; away from.

Here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From forth the streets of Pomfret.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Going forth. See *going.*—**To break, bring, flame, give, go, hold, lay,** etc., **forth.** See the verbs.

II.† *prep.* Out of; forth from.

Each coms but *forth* his Tent, and at his dore
Findes his bread ready.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

If thou lov'st me then,
Steal *forth* thy father's house to-morrow night.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

To this I subscribe;
And, *forth* a world of more particulars,
Instance in only one. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

forth^1†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forthen*, < AS. *forthian*, forward, advance, promote, < *forth*, forth, forward: see *forth*^{1}, *adv.* Cf. *forther*, now *further*, *v.*, and *afford*, orig. *aforth.*] To forward; further; accomplish.

Of more make ȝe auaunt than ȝe mow *forthen.*
Alexander and Dindimus, l. 570.

forth^2†, *n.* A common Middle English form of *ford.*

forthbear†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthberen*, < AS. *forthberan*, < *forth*, forth, + *beran*, bear: see *forth*^{1} and *bear*^{1}.] To bear or carry forth. *St. Edmund*, l. 83.

forthbring†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthbringen*, < AS. *forthbringan*, < *forth*, forth, + *bringan*, bring: see *forth*^{1} and *bring.*] To bring forth; bring out; produce.

I seiȝ a clerke a boke *forthe bringe.*
Early Eng. Poems, p. 124.

Out of the erth herbys shal sprյng,
Trees to florish and frute *furthbryng.*
Towneley Mysteries, p. 2.

forthclepe†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthclepien*, < AS. *forthclipian*, < *forth*, forth, + *clipian*, call: see *forth*^{1} and *clepe.*] To call forth.

As an egle *fortheclepynge* his bryddis to flee, . . . he sprade out his weengis. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxxii. 11 (Oxf.).

forthcome† (fōrth′kum), *n.* [ME. *forthcome*, < AS. *forthcyme*, a coming forth, < *forth*, forth, + *cyme*, a coming: see *forth*^{1} and *come*, *n.*] A coming forth.

Fained is Egypt in *forthcome* of tham.
Ps. civ. 38 (Old Psalter).

forthcoming (fōrth′kum-ing), *n.* [< *forth*^{1} + *coming*, *n.*] 1. A coming forth.

Would this pacifier aduise the ordinarie thus, or elles to keepe hym in pryson where he should doe no hurte, and lette the walles and the lokkes be hys suertyes for his *forthecoming.* *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 888.

2. In *Scots law*, the action by which an arrestment is made effectual. In this action the arrestee and common debtor are called before the judge to hear judgment given; the debt is ordered to be paid, or the effects are ordered to be delivered up to the arresting creditor, or the matter is otherwise disposed of.

forthcoming (fōrth′kum-ing), *a.* [< *forth*^{1} + *coming*, ppr.] About to come forth or out; about to appear; in such a position or condition, as a person or a thing, that his or its presence when needed can be counted on.

It was ordered, that he [Walgrave] should be moved out of the Tower, . . . remaining still as a prisoner, and to be *forth-coming* whensoever he should be called for.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1551.

He was *forth-coming* to answer the call, to satisfy the scrutiny, and to sustain the brow-beating of Christ's angry and powerful enemies. *Paley*, Evidences, I. i.

Forthcoming bond. See *bond*^{1}.

forthcomingness (fōrth′kum-ing-nes), *n.* Readiness to be brought forward or produced.

The subject of *forthcomingness* belongs to the general subject of procedure. *J. S. Mill.*

forthcut†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthkutten* (tr. L. *proscindere*); < *forth*^{1} + *cut.*] To cut; in the extract, to plow.

Whether al day shal ere the erere, that he sowe and *forthkutten* and purgen his erthe?
Wyclif, Isa. xxviii. 24 (Oxf.).

forthdeal†, *n.* An erroneous form of *foredeal.*

As good a *forthdeale* and auantage towards thende of the werke as if a good porcion of the same wer alredie finished.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 41, note.

forthdraw†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthdragen*; < *forth*^{1} + *draw.*] To draw or bring forth.

The fischer than the child *forthdrouȝ*
With salt and with the crismecloth.
Gregorlegende (ed. Schulz), l. 347.

forthen†, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *furthon*, *forthun*, < *forth*, forth: see *forth*^{1}.] Also; even.

forther†, *adv.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *further.*

forth-fare†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthfaren*; < *forth*^{1} + *fare*^{1}.] To go forth; depart. *Castle of Love.*

Natheles Meliors & he made moche sorwe
For themperour was *forth-fare* faire to crist.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5266.

forth-fare†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *forthfaru*, < *forthfaran*, go forth: see *forth-fare*, *v.*] 1. Departure.—2. Same as *passing-bell.*

Item, that from henceforth there be no knells or *forthfares* rung for the death of any man.
Bp. Hooper, Injunctions (1551).

forthfather†, *n.* [ME. *forthfader*, *forthfeder*, < AS. *forthfæder*, < *forth*, forth, + *fæder*, father: see *forth*^{1} and *father*, and cf. *forefather.*] A forefather.

forthfet†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthfetten*; < *forth*^{1} + *fet*^{1}.] To fetch forth.

Anon his sone was *forthefete*
And ladde ther he schulde dee.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), l. 2440.

forthgang†, *n.* [ME. *forthgang*, *forthgong*, < AS. *forthgang* (= OFries. *forthgong* = D. *voortgang* = G. *fortgang* = ODan. *fortgang* = Sw. *fortgång*), a going forth, < *forthgān*, *forthgangan*, go forth: see *forthgo.*] A going forth.

forthglide†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthgliden*; < *forth*^{1} + *glide.*] To glide on; pass by.

Forthglod this other dais nigt.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 113.

forthgo† (fōrth-gō′), *v. i.* [ME. *forthgon*, *forthgan*, < AS. *forthgān*, *forthgangan* (= OS. *forthgangan* = OFries. *fordgā* = D. *voortgaan* = G. *fortgehen* = Sw. *fortgå*), go forth, proceed, < *forth* + *gān*, *gangan*, go: see *forth*^{1} and *go*, *gang.*] To go forth; proceed.

forthgoing (fōrth′gō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *forthgoing*, verbal n. of *forthgo.*] A going forth or utterance; a proceeding from or out. *Chalmers.*

forthgoing (fōrth′gō-ing), *a.* Going out or forth; departing.

forthink†, *v.* [Also *forethink*; < ME. *forthinken*, *forthynken*, *forthanken*, *forthenchen*, tr. displease, cause to regret, refl. regret, repent (= MHG. *verdunken*, displease, = Icel. *forthykkja*), < *for-*, mis-, + *thinken*, *thynken*, < AS. *thyncan*, seem: see *for-*^{1} and *think*^{2}, *methinks.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to regret or repent; vex; reflexively, to regret; repent.

A thynge that myghte the *forthinke.*
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1414.

We say in English, "It *forethinketh me*, or I forethink"; and "I repent, or it repenteth me"; and "I am sorry that I did it."
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 23.

2. To regret: with object noun or clause.

Full sore *for-thynkyng* was he
That euere he made mankynde.
York Plays, p. 54.

That all this land unto his foe shall fall, . . .
That now the same he greatly doth *forthinke.*
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 32.

II. *intrans.* To repent.

If jelousie the soothe knewe
Thou shalt *forthinke*, and sore rewe.
Rom. of the Rose.

And he answeride and seide I nyle [will not], but afterward he *for-thoughte* and went forth. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxi. 29.

forthirst†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthyrsten* (= LG. *verdörsten*, *verdösten* = G. *verdursten* = Dan. *fortörste*); < *for-*^{1} + *thirst.*] To be very thirsty.

He . . . seȝȝde thatt he wass *forrthrisst*
& tatt he wollde drinnkenn. *Ormulum*, l. 8635.

forth-issuing (fōrth-ish′ö̤-ing), *a.* Issuing; coming out; coming forth, as from a covert.

forthlead†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthleden*; < *forth*^{1} + *lead*^{1}.] To lead forth.

Ther was many a wepyng heye [eye]
As the childe was *forthladde.*
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), l. 2442.

forthleap†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthlepen*; < *forth*^{1} + *leap*^{1}.] To leap forth or out.

forthlook†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthloken*, < AS. *forthlōcian*, < *forth*, forth, + *lōcian*, look: see *forth*^{1} and *look.*] To look forth; look out.

Laverd, from heven thare he wones,
Forthloked over mennes sones.
Ps. xiii. 2 (ME. version) [xiv. 2].

forthnim†, *v.* [ME. *forthnimen*; < *forth*^{1} + *nim.*] **I.** *trans.* To take away; destroy.

II. *intrans.* To go away.

forthpass†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthpassen*; < *forth*^{1} + *pass.*] To pass on.

Go and *forthpasse* into Mesopotany.
Wyclif, Gen. xxviii. 2 (Oxf.).

forthpushing (fōrth′pu̇sh″ing), *a.* Pushing or pressing forward; aggressive; impulsive; eager.

Any amount of *forthpushing* zeal.
Congregationalist, March 11, 1886.

forthputting (fōrth′pu̇t″ing), *n.* 1. The act of putting or bringing forth; output; production.

They [the Epistles of St. Paul] are not the *forthputtings* of a system like Calvin's. *Christian Union*, Dec. 30, 1886.

2. Forwardness; undue assumption; boldness. [Colloq.]

forthputting (fōrth′pu̇t″ing), *a.* Forward; bold; presumptuous; meddlesome. [Colloq.]

At this minute one rash young rooster made a manful attempt to crow. "Do tell!" said his mistress, who rose in great wrath; "you needn't be so *forth-putting*, as I knows on!" *S. O. Jewett*, Mrs. Bonny.

forthre†, *v.* See *further.*

forthright (fōrth′rīt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *forthriht* (not found as adj.), < AS. *forthriht* (Somner), < *forth*, forth, + *riht*, adj., right: see *forth*^{1} and *right*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* Straightforward; honest; direct; immediate: as, a *forthright* man; a *forthright* speech.

There is nothing so true, so sincere, so downright and *forthright*, as genius.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 359.

There is a headlong, *forthright* tide, that bears away man with his fancies like straw, and runs fast in time and space. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 164.

II.† *n.* A straight or direct course.

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forth-rights* and meanders!
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

forthright (fōrth′rīt), *adv.* [ME. *forthriht*, *forthrihtes*, < AS. *forthrihte*, straight, < *forth* + *rihte*, right, straight: see *forth*^{1} and *right*, *adv.*] Straight forward; in a direct manner; straightway.

No more he spake,
But thitherward *forthright* his ready way did make.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 10.

It ran upon so fine and delicate a ground as one could not easily judge whether the river did more wash the gravel, or the gravel did purify the river, the river not running *forthright*, but almost continually winding, as if the lower streams would return to their spring, or that the river had a delight to play with itself.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Impatient in embarrassment
He *forthright* passed, and lightly treading went
To that same feather'd lyrist. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

A man should not be able to look other than directly and *forthright.* *Emerson*, Experience.

forthrightness (fōrth′rīt-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being forthright. [Recent.]

Dante's concise *forthrightness* of phrase, which to that of most other poets is as a stab to a blow with a cudgel.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 123.

forthshow†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthschewen*; < *forth*^{1} + *show.*] To show forth; make known.

Strende [generation] and strende thi workes loof [praise] sal,
And thi might *forthschewe* withal.
Ps. cxliv. 4 (ME. version) [cxlv. 4].

forthward† (fōrth′wärd), *adv.* [< ME. *forthward*, *forthwardes*, AS. *forthweard*, forward, tending toward, continual (= OS. *forthwerd*, *-werdes*, *-wardes*), < *forth*, forth, + *-weard*, E. *-ward.* Cf. *forward*^{1}, *adv.*] Forward.

Tho com ther a southerne wynd, that drof hem *forthward* faste. *St. Brandan* (ed. Wright), p. 22.

We made saile *forthward.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 184.

forthwax†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthwaxen*, < AS. *forthweaxan*, < *forth*, forth, + *weaxan*, grow: see *forth*^{1} and *wax*^{1}.] To wax; increase.

Wintres *forthwexon* on Ysaac.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1211.

forthwend†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthwenden*; < *forth*^{1} + *wend.*] To wend forth; go away.

Hiderwardes he heom senden, the biscopes *forthwenden.*
Layamon, I. 433.

forthwith (fōrth-wiᴛʜ′), *adv.* [< ME. *forthwith* (rare), short for *forthwithal*, q. v.] 1. At once; without delay; directly.

For why the queen *forthwith* her leue
Toke at them all that were present.
The Isle of Ladies.

Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received sight *forthwith.* Acts ix. 18.

Forthwith the bruit and fame
Through all the greatest Libyan towns is gone.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. In *law*, without delay; as soon as the thing required may be done by reasonable exertion confined to that object: in rules of legal practice, sometimes deemed equivalent to within twenty-four hours.

forthwithal†, *adv.* [ME. *forthwithall*; < *forth*^{1} + *withal*: see *forthwith* and *withal*^{1}.] Forthwith; immediately.

The preost . . . let itt [the goat] eornenn [run] *forthwithall* [printed *forthwith all*]
Ut intill wilde wesste. *Ormulum*, l. 1336.

Stand, & sytte not *furth-with-alle*
Tylle he byde the that rewlys the halle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

forthy^1†, *adv.* [ME. *for thy*, *for thi* (= Dan. *fordi*), < AS. *for thy*: *for*, for; *thy*, instr. of *thæt*, that: see *for* and *that*, *the*^{2}.] Therefore; therefor; on this or that account; for this reason.

Yet not *for thy* he hadde trew knowleginge
Of his doughter, and gave hyr his blyssyng,
His land, is good, withoute eny stryffe.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 235.

For-thy appease your griefe and heavy plight,
And tell the cause of your conceived payne.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 14.

forthy^2 (fōr'thi), *a.* [< *forth*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Forward; frank. [E. dial.]

Wherever is no awe or fear of a king or prince, they that are most *forthy* in ingyring and furthsetting themselves, live without measure or obedience after their own pleasure. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 1.

fortieth (fôr'ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fowertuthe, fuwertithe, fourtide*, etc., < AS. *feówertigotha* (= D. *veertigste* = OHG. *fiorzugosto*, MHG. *vierzegeste*, G. *vierzigste* = Icel. *fertugandi* = Sw. *fyrtionde* = Dan. *fyrretyvende*), fortieth, < *feówertig*, E. *forty*, etc., + *-tha, -th*, term. of ordinals.] **I.** *a.* Next after the thirty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an entail?
Donne, Love's Diet.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by forty; one of forty equal parts into which something is divided.—**2.** In *early Eng. law*, one fortieth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

fortifiable (fôr'ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *fortifiable*; as *fortify* + *-able.*] Capable of being fortified.

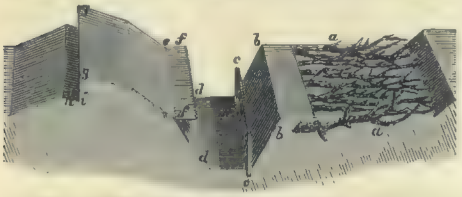
fortification (fôr"ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= D. *fortifikatie* = G. *fortification* = Dan. Sw. *fortifikation*, < F. *fortification* = Sp. *fortificacion* = Pg. *fortificação* = It. *fortificazione*, < LL. *fortificatio(n-)*, a strengthening, fortifying, < *fortificare*, fortify: see *fortify.*] **1.** The act of fortifying or strengthening.—**2.** The art or science of strengthening military positions in such a way that they may be defended by a body of men much inferior in number to those by whom they are attacked.

Fortification is, in short, the art of enabling the weak to resist the strong. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 421.

3. That which fortifies, strengthens, or protects.

The gloves of an Otter are the best *fortification* for your hands that can be thought of against wet weather.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 59.

Specifically—**4.** A military work, consisting of a wall, ditch, palisades, etc., constructed for the purpose of strengthening a position; a fortified place; a fort; a castle. Fortifications are divided into *permanent* and *temporary* or *field fortifications*. *Permanent fortifications* are works required to remain effective for any length of time, for the purpose of defending important positions, as cities, harbors, arsenals, etc. *Temporary* or *field fortifications* are designed to strengthen a post that is to be occupied only for a limited period. The figure represents a section of a fortified wall. *a, a*, is the abatis; *b, b*, the counterscarp; *c, c*, the palisade; *d, d*, the scarp; *f, f*, the fraise; *f, e, g, g*, the parapet; *h*, the banquette; and *i, g*, the breast-height. For definitions of these, see the words.



Section of Fortified Wall. (Interior on the left; exterior on the right.)

That done, I will be walking on the works;
Repair there to me. . . .
This *fortification*, gentlemen, shall we see 't?
Shak., Othello, iii. 2.

Systems of fortification, special methods of arranging and constructing the works in and around a fortified place, so that the different parts shall be correlative. These methods have been designated by engineers, according to the plan of the enceinte, as (*a*) the circular or curvilinear system, (*b*) the polygonal or caponiere system, (*c*) the tenailled system, and (*d*) the bastioned system. To these in modern times may be added the armored or turreted system. *Mahan.*=**Syn.** *Fortification, Bulwark, Castle, Citadel, Fort, Fortress, Mamelon, Rampart, Redan, Redoubt. Fortification* is the only one of these words that is used for the art or science, or for all classes of defensive works; the others represent kinds of *fortification*. Thus, *fortress* represents a large, and *fort* generally, but not always, a smaller stronghold, defensible on all sides, as *Fortress* Monroe, *Fort* Sumter. See the definitions of the words.

fortification-agate (fôr"ti-fi-kā'shon-ag"āt), *n.* A variety of agate which when polished exhibits lines suggestive of the form or of the plan of a fortified place.

fortifier (fôr'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who strengthens or upholds.—**2.** One who fortifies, or constructs fortifications.

M. Giouanni Marmori, a *fortifier*, had deuised a certaine kinde of ioyned boords, the which being caried of the souldiers, defended them from the shot.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 123.

fortify (fôr'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fortified*, ppr. *fortifying*. [< F. *fortifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fortificar* = It. *fortificare*, < LL. *fortificare*, strengthen, fortify, < L. *fortis*, strong, + *facere*, make: see *fort* and *-fy.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make strong; strengthen; increase the force of in any way; especially, to furnish with means of resistance.

And he made to a-mende and *fortyfie* the wallis of the town ther as, as thei were most feble.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 187.

With scriptures autentike
My werke woll I ground, vnderset, & *fortifie*.
Remedie of Love, l. 130.

It will not be amiss to *fortify* the argument with an observation of Chrysostom's. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

Fortified by the sip of . . . why, 'tis wine.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 202.

Timidity was *fortified* by pride, and even the success of my pen discouraged the trial of my voice. *Gibbon*, Life.

2. Specifically, to surround with defensive works, with a view to resist the assaults of an enemy; strengthen and secure by walls, batteries, or other means of defense; render defensible against attack: as, to *fortify* a city, town, or harbor.

Go you and enter Harfleur; there remain,
And *fortify* it strongly 'gainst the French.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3.

Bachu . . . is a walled towne, and strongly *fortified*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 422.

The accesses of the Iland were wondrously *fortify'd* with strong workes or moles. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

To fortify wine, to add brandy to it.

II. *intrans.* To raise strongholds or defensive works.

Master Samuel Iorden gathered together but a few of the stragglers about him at Beggersbush, where he *fortified* and liued in despight of the enemy.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 76.

I at once put all the troops at Savannah in motion for Pittsburg Landing, knowing that the enemy was *fortifying* at Corinth and collecting an army there under Johnston. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 331.

fortilage†, *n.* [Another form of *fortalice*, q. v.] A little fort; a blockhouse; a fortalice.

Nought feard theyr force that *fortilage* to win.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 43.

for-time†, *n.* An obsolete form of *foretime*.

fortin (fōr'tin), *n.* [F., dim. of *fort*, a fort.] A little fort; a field-fort; a sconce.

fortine†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *fortune*.

fortissimo (fôr-tis'i-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *forte*, loud, strong: see *forte*^{2}.] In *music*, very loud: noting a passage that is intended to be so rendered. Abbreviated *ff.*

fortition (fôr-tish'on), *n.* [< L. *for(t-)s*, chance (see *fortune*), + *-ition.*] The principle of trusting to chance; fortuitous selection.

No mode of election operating in the spirit of *fortition* or rotation can be generally good. *Burke.*

fortitude (fôr'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *fortitude* = Sp. *fortitud* = It. *fortitudo*, < L. *fortitudo*, strength, < *fortis*, strong: see *fort.*] **1**†. Strength; force; power to attack or to resist attack.

The *fortitude* of the place is best known to you.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

He [Otho] conquered him [the Saracen] with no less *fortitude* then happinesse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 120.

2. Mental power of endurance; patient courage under affliction, privation, or temptation; firmness in confronting danger, hardship, or suffering.

Fortitude is a considerate hassarding vpon daunger, and a willing harte to take paines, in behalfe of the right.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 35.

You bear calamity with a *fortitude*
Would become a man; I, like a weak girl, suffer.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

The imminent and constant risk of assassination, a risk which has shaken very strong nerves, a risk which severely tried even the adamantine *fortitude* of Cromwell.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. In *astrol.*, any circumstance which strengthens the effect of a planet, or of the part of fortune; a dignity; especially, an accidental dignity, such as being in the ascendant, in the seventh, fourth, eleventh, second, fifth, ninth, or third house, being in hayz, having direct motion, having swift motion, being free from combustion, being in cazimi, etc.

Let the twelve houses of the horoscope
Be lodg'd with *fortitudes* and fortunates,
To make you blest in your designs, Pandolfo.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar.

=**Syn.** **2.** *Endurance*, etc. (see *patience*), resolution, resoluteness, nerve.

fortitudinous (fôr-ti-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< L. *fortitudo* (*fortitudin-*), fortitude, + *-ous.*] Having fortitude; capable of endurance. [Rare.]

As brave and as *fortitudinous* a man as any in the king's dominions. *Fielding*, Amelia, v. 6.

fortlet (fōrt'let), *n.* [< *fort* + *-let*; cf. *forcelet, fortalice*, etc.] A little fort.

fortnight (fôrt'nīt or -nit), *n.* [< ME. *fourtenight, fourten night*, < AS. *feówertȳne niht*, i. e., fourteen nights; cf. *sennight*, for *seven night*, a week.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

Here in the temple of the goddesse Clemence
We have ben waytynge al this *fourtenight*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 71.

From the haven of Linne in Norfolke . . . to Island, it is not aboue a *fortnight's* sailing with an ordinarie winde.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 122.

Nurse. How long is it now
To Lammas-tide?
La. Cap. A *fortnight*, and odd days.
Shak., R. and J., i. 3.

fortnightly (fôrt'nīt-li or -nit-li), *a.* [< *fortnight* + *-ly*^{1}.] Occurring or appearing once a fortnight: as, a *fortnightly* mail.

fortnightly (fôrt'nīt-li or -nit-li), *adv.* [< *fortnight* + *-ly*^{2}.] Once a fortnight; every fortnight; at intervals of a fortnight: as, a paper published *fortnightly*.

forto†. See *for, prep.*

fortravel†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortravaillen*; < *for-*^{1} + *travel, travail.*] To tire by travel.

Fortrauailled hy were sore, that they moste slepe echon.
Life of St. Kenelm (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), [l. 313.

fortread†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortreden* (pp. *fortroden*), < AS. *fortredan* (pret. *fortræd*, pp. *fortreden*), tread down, < *for-* + *tredan*, tread: see *for-*^{1} and *tread.*] To tread down; trample upon; crush.

It [virtue] is cast undyr and *fortroden* undyr the feet of felonous folk. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 1.

fortress (fôr'tres), *n.* [< ME. *fortresse*, < OF. *forteresce*, F. *forteresse* (= Pr. *fortaressa*), another form of OF. *fortelesse, fortelesce* (= Pr. *fortalessa*), > E. *fortalice*, q. v.] A fortified town or position; a fort; a castle; a stronghold; hence, any place of defense or security.

To lyve the more in sikirnesse
Do make anoon a *fortresse*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3942.

God is our *fortress*; in whose conquering name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

This arm—that hath reclaim'd
To your obedience fifty *fortresses*,
Twelve cities, and seven walled towns of strength— . . .
Lets fall his sword before your highness' feet.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4.

Maiden fortress. See *maiden.*=**Syn.** See *fortification.*

fortress (fôr'tres), *v. t.* [< *fortress, n.*] To furnish with a fortress; defend by or as by a fortress; guard; fortify.

Their temple and cite Jerusalem were builded pleasantly vpon that holy highe mount of Sion, well *fortreced* and turretted. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, xii.

Honour and beauty, in the owner's arms,
Are weakly *fortress'd* from a world of harms.
Shak, Lucrece, l. 28.

fortret† (fōrt'ret), *n.* [Cf. *fortress* and *fortlet.*] A little fort; a fortlet; a sconce.

fortuit†, *a.* [< ME. *fortuit*, < OF. *fortuit*, F. *fortuit*, < L. *fortuitus*, casual: see *fortuitous.*] Fortuitous; accidental.

Thise ben thanne the causes of the abriggynge of *fortuit* hap, the which abreggynge of *fortuit* hap comth of causes encowntrynge and flowynge togydere to hemself, and nat by the entencion of the doere.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 1.

fortuitism (fọr-tū'i-tizm), *n.* The doctrine of a fortuity in the action of natural causes, as opposed to design. [Rare.]

Professor Mivart's teleology now so nearly approaches Mr. Darwin's *fortuitism* that the difference between them is reduced to a matter of abstract hypothesis.
St. James's Gazette, April 14, 1881.

fortuitist (fọr-tū'i-tist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of fortuitism. [Rare.]

There will always be teleologists, no doubt, and there will always be *fortuitists*, if we may coin a needful correlative term. *St. James's Gazette*, April 14, 1881.

fortuitous (fọr-tū'i-tus), *a.* [= F. *fortuit* = Sp. Pg. It. *fortuito*, < L. *fortuitus*, casual, accidental, < *for(t-)s*, chance (cf. abl. *forte*, by chance): see *fortune.*] Accidental; casual; happening by chance; coming or occurring without any cause, or without any general cause; random.

How can the Epicurean's opinion be true that the universe was formed by a *fortuitous* concourse of atoms?
Swift.

To what a *fortuitous* concurrence do we not owe every pleasure and convenience of our lives!
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxxi.

Thus nature works as if to mock at art,
And in defiance of her rival powers,
By these *fortuitous* and random strokes
Performing such inimitable feats
As she with all her rules can never reach.
Cowper, Task, v. 124.

Fortuitous cause, a contingent cause which acts without purpose. =**Syn.** *Chance*, *Casual*, etc. See *accidental*.

fortuitously (fộr-tū'i-tus-li), *adv*. Accidentally; casually; by chance.

The old stale pretence of the Atheists, that things were first made *fortuitously*, and afterwards their usefulness was observed or discovered, can have no place here.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii. 416.

Nothing befals them *fortuitously*, nothing happens in vain, or without a meaning. *H. Blair*, Works, V. v.

fortuitousness (fộr-tū'i-tus-nes), *n*. The quality or condition of being fortuitous; casual occurrence or causation.

But what do these Theists here else then [than], whilst they deny the fortuitous motion of senseless matter to be the first original of all things, themselves in the meantime enthrone *fortuitousness* and contingency in the will of an omnipotent being?
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 873.

fortuity (fộr-tū'i̱-ti), *n*. [< L. as if **fortuita*(*t-*)*s*, < *fortuitus*, fortuitous, accidental: see *fortuitous*.] Accident; chance; casualty.

The only question which the adversaries to Providence have to answer is, how they can be sure that those deserved judgmentes were the effect of mere *fortuity*, without the least intervention on the part of the Lord of the universe? *Forbes*, On Incredulity, p. 79.

Mohammed was not alone in preferring despotism to anarchy, fate to *fortuity*.
R. D. Hitchcock, Add. 48th Anniv. Union Theol. Sem.

Fortuna (fôr-tū'nạ̈), *n*. [L., fortune; personified, Fortune.] **1**. In *Rom. myth*., the goddess of fortune. See *fortune*, 2.—**2**. The nineteenth planetoid, discovered by Hind, in London, in 1852.

fortunable†, *a*. [ME. *fortunable*, *fortynable*; < *fortune* + *-able*.] Fortunate.

There was neuer birde brede vnder the stone
More *fortunable* in a felde than that birde hath be.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

The Lord lyueth in truth, in equite, & righteousnesse; and al people shall bee *fortunable* and ioyfull in him.
Bible of 1551, Jer. iv.

fortunal†, *a*. [ME., also *fortunel*, < OF. *fortunel*, < *fortune*, fortune: see *fortune*.] Pertaining to fortune or chance; fortuitous.

The watres ymedlyd wrappith or implieth many *fortunel* happes or maneres. *Chaucer*, Boethius, v. meter 1.

fortunate (fôr'ṭụ̄-nạ̄t), *a*. and *n*. [< ME. *fortunate*, < F. *fortuné* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *fortunado* = It. *fortunato*, < L. *fortunatus*, prospered, prosperous, lucky, pp. of *fortunare*, make prosperous or happy, < *fortuna*, fortune, good fortune: see *fortune*.] **I.** *a*. **1.** Having good fortune; receiving good from uncertain or unexpected sources; lucky.

And the contrarie is joye and gret solas,
As whan a man hath ben in poure estat,
And clymbeth up and wexeth *fortunat*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 10.

If a Wife be the best or worst fortune of a man, certainly you are one of the *fortunatest* men in this Island.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 30.

One or two pieces so facile in thought and *fortunate* in phrase as to be carried lightly in the memory.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 335.

2. Bringing or presaging good fortune; resulting favorably, as something uncertain; having a happy issue; auspicious; felicitous: as, a *fortunate* speculation; a *fortunate* accident.

This dream is all amiss interpreted;
It was a vision fair and *fortunate*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

As Sylla was sacrificing before his tent in the fields of Nola, a snake happened to creep out of the bottom of the altar; upon which Postumius, the haruspex who attended the sacrifice, proclaiming it to be a *fortunate* omen, called out upon him to lead his army immediately against the enemy. *C. Middleton*, Cicero, I. § 1.

=**Syn.** *Felicitous*, *Lucky*, etc. (See *happy*.) *Fortunate*, *Successful*, *Prosperous*, favored. *Fortunate* implies the attainment of success more by the operation of favorable circumstances, or through accident, than by direct effort; *successful* denotes that effective effort has been made; *prosperous* has nearly the same meaning as *successful*, but does not at all emphasize the effort made, and applies rather to a series of things than to a single event. We say a *fortunate* gambler, a *successful* merchant, a *prosperous* line of business.

The administration of Oglethorpe was marred by some faults of temper and of tact, but it was on the whole able, energetic, and *fortunate*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

What can they see in the longest line in Europe save that it runs back to a *successful* soldier? *Scott*, Woodstock.

Equally inured
By moderation either state to bear,
Prosperous or adverse. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 364.

II.† *n*. In *astrol*., a favorable planet. *Nares*. See extract under *fortitude*, 3.

fortunate†, *v. t*. [ME., < L. *fortunatus*, pp. of *fortunare*, make prosperous: see *fortunate*, *a*.] To make fortunate; prosper.

Let sowe it forth, and god it *fortunate*!
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

fortunately (fôr'ṭụ̄-nạ̄t-li), *adv*. In a fortunate manner; by good fortune; luckily; happily.

After this victorye *fortunately* obteined, the Duke of Bedforde sailed by water vp to the very towne of Harflew.
Hall, Hen. V., an. 4.

The battle then at Stoke so *fortunately* struck,
Upon King Henry's part, . . .
As never till that day he felt his crown to cleave
Unto his temples close.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii. 1503.

Fair lovers, you are *fortunately* met.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

fortunateness (fôr'ṭụ̄-nạ̄t-nes), *n*. The state of being fortunate; good luck.

The power of his wit, the valiantness of his courage, the *fortunateness* of his successes. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

fortune (fôr'ṭụ̄n), *n*. [< ME. *fortune*, < OF. *fortune*, F. *fortune* = Sp. Pg. It. *fortuna*, < L. *fortuna*, chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune, good fortune, prosperity, etc., < *for*(*t-*)*s*, chance, prob. allied to *ferre*, bear, bring, = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** Chance; hap; luck; fate.

Alas, why playnen folk so in commune
Of purveyiaunce of God, or of *fortune*?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 394.

And some tyme he wan, and many tymes he loste, as is the *fortune* of werre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 184.

What should I do,
But cocker up my genius, and live free
To all delights my *fortune* calls me to?
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

2. Chance personified; the events or circumstances of life antecedent to some result attributed to their working, more or less consciously personified and regarded as a divinity which metes out happiness and unhappiness, and distributes arbitrarily or capriciously the lots of life. When represented as an actual goddess (Latin *Fortuna*), the usual attribute of Fortune is a wheel, in token of instability.

So confesse the to sum frere and shewe hym thi synnes.
For whiles *Fortune* is thi frende freres wil the louye.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 54.

Fortune was pleased to give us a frown.
Reading Skirmish (Child's Ballads, VII. 244).

It is a madness to make *fortune* the mistress of events.
Dryden, Character of Polybius.

Since *fortune* is not in our power, let us be as little as possible in hers. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 202.

3. That which falls to one as his portion in life or in any particular proceeding; the course of events as affecting condition or state; circumstances; lot: often in the plural: as, good or bad *fortune*; to share one's *fortunes*.

For wel wote I that oure Lord geueth in thys worlde vnto eyther sort of folk either sort of *fortune*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1157.

These must be men of action, for on those
The fortune of our *fortunes* must rely.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 2.

While he whose lowly *fortune* I retrace,
The youngest of three sons, was yet a babe.
Wordsworth.

Almost within a week of the Archduke Albert's success, the *fortunes* of Austria made shipwreck on the field of Sadowa. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 291.

4. Specifically, good luck; prosperity; success.

It rain'd down *fortune* showering on your head.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

King [Henry I.] had the *Fortune* to be a Gainer by his Losses. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 39.

5. Estate; possessions; especially, when used absolutely, large estate; wealth: as, he married a lady of *fortune*.

They have two hundred and eighty boarders, children of little *fortune*, who pay a very small sum for their diet and lodging, and have their dining room by themselves.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 231.

A Woman that is espous'd for a *Fortune* is yet a better Bargain if she dies. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

6. A person of wealth; especially, a marriageable heir or heiress. [Colloq.]

Do you see this young Gentleman? he has a Sister, a prodigious *Fortune* — 'Faith, you two shall be acquainted.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

The lady and a couple of sisters of hers were . . . the greatest *fortunes* about town. *Spectator*, No. 282.

7. In *astrol*., one of the fortunate planets: namely, Jupiter, Venus, the sun, the moon, and Mercury.

Fortunes.—♃ and ♀; and the ☉, ☽, and ☿, if aspecting them, and not afflicted, are considered fortunate planets. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrology, App., p. 341.

To tell one's fortune, tell fortunes, to foretell what is to happen to one, or practise the prediction of future events with reference to persons, through some professed faculty of penetrating, or specific means of calling up, the secrets of the future. See *fortune-teller*.

fortune† (fôr'ṭụ̄n), *v*. [< ME. *fortunen*, < OF. *fortuner* = It. *fortunare*, < L. *fortunare*, make prosperous: see *fortune*, *n*., *fortunate*.] **I.** *trans*. **1.** To determine the fate or chance of; fix or control the lot or fortune of; dispose of.

But atte last, as god wold *fortune* it,
Ye all only, and by your interprise,
Owt of daunger ye causid me to rise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1431.

O stronge God, that . . .
Hast in every regne and every londe
Of armes al the bridel in thyn honde,
And hem *fortunest* as the lust devyse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1519.

Dear Isis, keep decorum, and *fortune* him accordingly.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

2. To foretell the fortune or lot of; presage.

Wel cowde he *fortunen* the ascendent
Of his ymages for his pacient.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 417.

3. To endow with wealth or fortune.

A gentleman of handsome parts,
And, they say, *fortun'd*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 1.

A man for whose whole suit a Houndsditch Jew would not give 1s. 6d. may be able to "*fortune* his daughter with a hundred, or maybe a brace of hundreds."
Contemporary Rev., LI. 237.

II. *intrans*. **1.** To befall; fall out; happen; chance; come to pass casually.

Suche merveyles *fortunede* than.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 288.

We *fortuned* to lye in a better place and more out of the dynt of the rage of the sayd tempest, or ellys we hadde ben in lyke case or worse. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 75.

It *fortuned* out of the thickest wood
A ramping Lyon rushed suddeinly.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 5.

2. To come by chance.

They *fortuned* to a countre of a tyraunt kene,
Called wales. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

fortune-book (fôr'ṭụ̄n-bụ̇k), *n*. A book to be consulted for the revelation of future events or in telling fortunes.

fortuned (fôr'ṭụ̄nd), *a*. [< *fortune* + *-ed*[2].] Supplied by fortune; provided: used in composition.

Not the imperious show
Of the full-*fortun'd* Cæsar ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shak*., A. and C., iv. 13.

fortune-hunter (fôr'ṭụ̄n-hun"tėr), *n*. A man or woman who seeks to marry for wealth or fortune.

Widows are indeed the great game of your *fortune-hunters*. *Addison*, The Fortune-Hunter.

fortune-hunting (fôr'ṭụ̄n-hun"ting), *n*. The seeking of a fortune by marriage.

fortunel†, *a*. See *fortunal*.

fortuneless (fôr'ṭụ̄n-les), *a*. [< *fortune* + *-less*.] **1**†. Luckless; unfortunate.

For to wexe olde at home in idlenesse
Is disadventrous, and quite *fortunelesse*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 100.

2. Destitute of a fortune or portion.

No wonder . . . if, courted by the son of a proud and powerful baron, she can no longer spare a word or look to the poor *fortuneless* page. *Scott*, Abbot, xxiv.

fortune-tell (fôr'ṭụ̄n-tel), *v. t*. To tell the fortune of; play the fortune-teller to. [Used punningly in the place cited.]

I'll conjure you, I'll *fortune-tell* you.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

fortune-teller (fôr'ṭụ̄n-tel"ėr), *n*. One who tells or reveals future events in the life of another; one who pretends to a knowledge of future events, and makes a practice of foretelling them.

fortune-telling (fôr'ṭụ̄n-tel"ing), *a*. and *n*. **I.** *a*. Telling, or pretending to tell, the future events of one's life.

He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her *fortune-telling* lines. *Cleaveland*.

II. *n*. The act or practice of predicting future events in the life of any person.

We are simple men; we do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of *fortune-telling*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

fortunize† (fôr'ṭụ̄-nīz), *v. t*. [< *fortune* + *-ize*.] To regulate the fortune of; render fortunate or happy.

Fooles therefore
They are which fortunes doe by vowes devize,
Sith each unto himselfe his life may *fortunize*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

fortunous†, *a*. [ME. *fortunous*, < OF. *fortunos* = Sp. *fortunoso*, tempestuous, = Pg. *fortunoso*, fortunate, = It. *fortunoso*, fortuitous; as *fortune* + *-ous*.] Proceeding from fortune; inconstant; changeable; fickle.

I ne trowe not in no manere that so certeyn thinges sholden be moeved by *fortunous* fortune.
Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 6.

forty (fôr′ti), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fourty*; < ME. *forti, fourty, fowrti, fowerti, feowerti*, etc., < AS. *feówertig* (= OS. *fiwartig, fiartig, fiortig* = OFries. *fiuwertich* = D. *veertig* = OHG. *fiorzug*, MHG. *vierzic*, G. *vierzig* = Icel. *fjörutiu, fertug* = Sw. *fyratio, fyrtio* = Dan. *fyrretyve, firti* = Goth. *fidvōr tigjus* = L. *quadraginta* (> It. *quaranta* = Pg. *quarenta* = Sp. *cuarenta* = F. *quarante*) = Gr. τεσσαράκοντα = Skt. *chatvārinçat*), forty, < *feówer*, E. *four*, etc., + *-tig*, E. *-ty*, etc., of the same ult. origin as *ten*: see *four* and *-ty*^{1}, and cf. *twenty, thirty*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Four times ten; ten more than thirty, or one more than thirty-nine: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.*; pl. *forties* (-tiz). **1.** The sum of four tens, or of thirty-nine and one.—**2.** A symbol representing this number, as 40, XL, or xl.—**The Forty.** (*a*) A body of magistrates in ancient Attica for the trial of small causes in the rural demes. (*b*) The name (with qualifying terms) of two appellate civil tribunals and a criminal court in the Venetian republic. (*c*) A collective designation of the members of the French Academy, forty in number. Also called *the Forty Immortals*.—**The roaring forties**, the notably rough part of the North Atlantic crossed on the passage from Europe to the ports of North America between the 40th and 50th degrees of north latitude. The term is also applied to the region between 40° and 50° south latitude in the South Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

> The region of the "brave west winds," *the roaring forties* of sailors. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 146.

forty-five (fôr′ti-fīv′), *n.* A game of cards, played with a full pack, in which each trick counts five and the game is forty-five. Five cards (two and three or three and two) are dealt to each player, and the top card after dealing is turned as the trump. The ace of hearts is always a trump, ranking next below the knave of the trump-suit, which is itself second in rank, the five-spot being highest. The other cards have their normal value, except that in the black suits the lowest spot-card takes the trick when no face-card is played. Suit must be followed when a trump is led, but in other cases a player may trump if he chooses. A player taking all five tricks in one hand wins the game.

forty-knot (fôr′ti-not), *n.* The *Alternanthera Achyrantha*, a prostrate amarantaceous weed of warm countries. It is said to have diuretic properties.

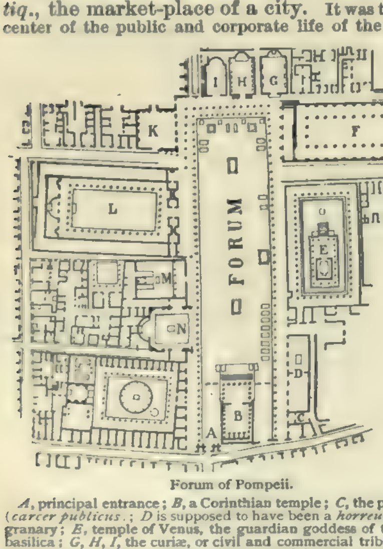
fortyne†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fortune*.

forty-niner (fôr′ti-nī′nėr), *n.* One of the adventurers, chiefly from the United States, who went to California in search of fortune soon after the discovery of gold there in 1848. The greater number of them arrived in 1849; hence the name. [Colloq., U. S.]

forula (for′ụ̄-lä̤), *n.*; pl. *forulæ* (-lē). [ML.: see *forrel*.] A case of leather or similar material in which old manuscripts have been preserved.

> The remarkable *forula*, or case of thick stamped leather, in which the "Book of Armagh," an Irish MS., supposed to be of the early part of the IXth century, has been preserved. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*, XIII. 178.

forum (fō′rum), *n.*; pl. *forums* or *fora* (-rumz, -rä̤). [< L. *forum*, a market-place, forum, akin to *foris, foras*, out of doors, *foris*, pl. *fores*, a door: see *foreign* and *door*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, the market-place of a city. It was the official center of the public and corporate life of the city, and was usually surrounded by the chief public buildings, and often ornamented with statues and other works of art. Justice was administered in the forum or in buildings opening upon it, and it was a normal place of assembly for the people. The word was originally applied to an open space or area left before any edifice, and particularly before a tomb. In ancient Rome the space left vacant at the first agglomeration of the city for the transaction of judicial and other public business was specifically called the Forum, or Forum Romanum. Two other judicial forums were constructed by Julius Cæsar and Augustus, and all three were richly adorned with columns, statues, etc., divided by the rostra into a comitium or court and a place of public assembly, and surrounded by temples, porticos in which financial business was transacted, and other buildings. There were many forums exclusively for market purposes. Compare *agora*.



Forum of Pompeii.

A, principal entrance; *B*, a Corinthian temple; *C*, the public prison (*carcer publicus*); *D* is supposed to have been a *horreum*, or public granary; *E*, temple of Venus, the guardian goddess of the city; *F*, basilica; *G, H, I*, the curiæ, or civil and commercial tribunals; *K*, a rectangular building which may have served the purpose of a shop for money-changers; *L*, a portico terminating in an apsis; *M*, temple of Mercury or Quirinus; *N*, a building with a large semicircular tribune, which probably constituted the residence of the priests called Augustales.

> In yon field below,
> A thousand years of silenced factions sleep—
> The *Forum*, where the immortal accents glow,
> And still the eloquent air breathes—burns with Cicero!
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 112.

Hence—**2.** A tribunal; a court; any assembly empowered to hear and decide causes.

> He [Lord Camden] was, however, fully more eminent in the senate than the *forum*. *Brougham*, Earl Camden.

Law of the forum, the rules of law prevailing within the jurisdiction of a particular court, as distinguished from the law in other jurisdictions.

forwake†, *v. t.* [ME. **forwakien* (in pp.); < *for-*^{1} + *wake*.] To exhaust with waking; tire out with long watching.

> He was forwept, he was *forwaked*.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 15.

> Wery, *forwaked* in her orisouns,
> Slepeth Custance.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 498.

forwalk†, *v. t.* [ME. *forwalken*; < *for-*^{1} + *walk*.] To weary with walking.

> Whanne thei theder come
> Al wery *for-walked*, & wolde take here reste.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2235.

forwander†, *v.* [ME. *forwandrien*; < *for-*^{1} + *wander*.] **I.** *intrans.* To wander till wearied.

> Thanne dismaied, I, left alle sool [sole, alone]
> Forwery, *forwandred* as a fool.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3335.

> They far espide
> A weary wight *forwandring* by the way.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 34.

II. *trans.* To weary with wandering; cause to wander until weary.

> I was wery *forwandred*, and went me to reste.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 7.

> His armes, which he had vowed to disprofesse,
> She gathered up, and did about him dresse,
> And his *forwandred* steed unto him gott.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 20.

forward^1 (fôr′wä̤rd), *a.* [< ME. *forward*, rarely *foreward* (in adv. *forewardes*), < AS. *foreweard*, rarely *forweard*, forward, fore, early, in front, < *fore*, fore, before, + *-weard*: see *fore*^{1} and *-ward*. Cf. *forward*^{1}, *adv.*, and *foreward*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** Situated in the front or fore part; anterior; fore; directed toward some point or position in advance from the starting-point: as, a *forward* cabin in a ship; the *forward* movement of an army.

> Four legs and two voices. . . . His *forward* voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to utter foul speeches and to detract. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

2. Being in a condition of advancement; well advanced with respect to progress, attainment, development (as the season), growth (as vegetation), or (rarely) position or rank: as, the building is in a *forward* state; he is *forward* in his studies; a *forward* crop.

> My good Camillo,
> She is as *forward* of her breeding as
> She is i' the rear of our birth. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

> [He] was well pleased to hear that our Catalogue of English Manuscripts was so *forward* in the Press at Oxford.
> *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 119.

> Come tell me in plain Terms how *forward* he is with Araminta. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iii. 6.

> The Athenians, deserted by the other states, met his invading army, in which the exiled chief of that faction, Hippias, had a *forward* appointment. *Brougham*.

3. Ready in action or disposition; prompt; earnest; also, in a derogatory sense, over-confident; assuming; presumptuous; pert: as, to be *forward* in good works; a *forward* chit.

> God grafte in vs the trewe knowledge of his woorde, with a *forward* will to folowe it.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 56.

> Many about the King were *forward* for this Match, but the Lord Cromwell specially. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 287.

> It were uncomely
> That we be found less *forward* for our prince
> Than they are for their lady.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

> You need not call me to any House of yours, for I am *forward* enough to come without calling.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 17.

> Your cousin Sophy is a *forward*, impertinent gipsy.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

> Clara is of a cold temper, and would think this step of mine highly *forward*. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 5.

4†. Foremost.

> First and *forward* she bigan to weepe.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 944.

=**Syn. 3.** Willing, zealous; presuming, presumptuous, impertinent.

forward^1, **forwards** (fôr′wä̤rd, -wä̤rdz), *adv.* [< ME. *forwarde, forwardes*, < AS. *foreweard*, adv., forward (= D. *voorwaarts* = G. *vorwärts*), < *forweard*, forward: see *forward*^{1}, *a.*] **1.** Toward a part, place, or point of time before or in advance; onward: with reference either to motion or to position: opposed to *backward*.

> And fro this *forewardes* nevere entred suche Filthe in that Place amonges hem, ne nevere schalle entre here aftre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 61.

> A great coyle there was to set him *forward*.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 166.

> From this time *forward* I will be your Master.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 66.

> If a man will walk straight *forward* without turning to the right or the left, he must walk in a desert, and not in Cheapside.
> *Macaulay*, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

2. With advancing steps; with good progress.

> It is the nature of God's most bountiful disposition to build *forward* where his foundation is once laid.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

3. Toward the terminal point.

> It [*Sequoia Reichenbachii*] has indeed stiff, pointed leaves, lying *forward*, but they are arcuate, and the cones are smaller. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 186.

Drawn forward. See *draw*.—**To bring forward, go forward, set forward**, etc. See the verbs. **To put one's best foot forward.** See *foot*. =**Syn.** *Forward, Onward*. *Forward* is toward what is or is imagined to be the front or the goal; *onward* is in the direction of advance. Generally they come to the same thing, but *onward* indicates a less definite aim: the traveler lost in the woods feels it to be necessary to go *onward*; when he finds his way, he presses *forward*.

> The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
> Went pouring *forward* with impetuous speed.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 25.

> There is no death with Thee! each plant and tree
> In living haste their stems push *onward* still.
> *Jones Very*, Poems, p. 53.

forward^1 (fôr′wä̤rd), *v. t.* [< *forward*^{1}, *a.* and *adv.*] **1.** To send forward; send toward the place of destination; transmit: as, to *forward* a letter or despatches.

> All the dragées [sugar-plums] were *forwarded* by the ambassador's bag.
> *Mrs. Gore*, Mothers and Daughters, p. 259.

2. To advance; help onward; promote; further; encourage: as, to *forward* the growth of a plant.

> The occasional propensity to this superstition [symbolic figures] was, without question, *forwarded* and encouraged by the priesthood. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iv. § 4.

3. In *bookbinding*, to fit (a book) with back and covers, and prepare it for the finisher. =**Syn. 1.** To expedite, accelerate, despatch.—**2.** To further, promote, foster, favor.

forward^2†, *n.* [ME. *forward, forword, foreward, forewerd*, < AS. *foreweard, foreward*, also *forewarde*, agreement, contract (= D. *voorwaarde*, conditions, precontract), < *fore*, before, + *weard*, ward, keeping: see *fore*^{1} and *ward*, *n.*] Agreement; covenant.

> To breke *forward* is not myn entente.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 40.

> This *forward* to fulfill faithly thai swere,
> Vppon solempne sacrifice, soche as thai vset.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11447.

forwarder (fôr′wä̤r-dėr), *n.* **1.** One who forwards or sends forward; specifically, in the United States, one who ships or sends forward goods for others to their destination by the instrumentality of third persons; a forwarding merchant. Neither a consignor shipping goods nor a carrier while engaged in transporting them is called a forwarder. The name is applied, strictly, to one who undertakes to see the goods of another put in the way of transportation, without himself incurring the liability of a carrier to deliver. A carrier who undertakes to transport the goods only part of the way often becomes a forwarder in respect to the duty of delivering them to some proper carrier to complete the transportation.

2. One who forwards, promotes, advances, or furthers.

> Nor am I accessary,
> Part or party confederate, . . . *forwarder*,
> Principal or maintainer of this late theft.
> *L. Barry*, Ram Alley, v. 1.

3. In *bookbinding*, a workman who, after receiving the sewed book, puts on its back and covers, trims its edges, and fits it for the finisher.

> The ends of the cords are then drawn by the *forwarder* through holes pierced in the boards. *Ure*, Dict., I. 424.

forwarding (fôr′wä̤r-ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forward*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act or business of sending forward merchandise, etc.; the business of a forwarder. See *forwarder*, 1. [U. S.]—**2.** In *bookbinding*, the operations of putting on the covers and back, rounding the back, trimming the edges, adding bands, lining, and all other work, after the sewing of the sheets, that is needed to prepare the book for the finisher.

forwarding (fôr′wär-ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *forward*^{1}, *v.*] Advancing; promoting; expediting; sending forward.—**Forwarding merchant**, a merchant whose business is to receive and forward goods for others. See *forwarder*, 1.—**Forwarding note**, a note in which a description of goods or of a parcel is entered with the name and address of the consignee, and the name of the consignor, to be sent with the goods, etc , conveyed by a carrier.

forwardly (fôr′wärd-li), *adv.* 1. In a forward position; toward the anterior extremity; anteriorly.—2. In a forward manner. (*a*) Eagerly; promptly.

After his return, however, he was so far from observing that caution which Plutarch speaks of, that he freely and *forwardly* resumed his former employment of pleading.
C. Middleton, Life of Cicero, I. § 1.

Christianity gives us these hopes, which reason *forwardly* assumes and makes her own.
Bp. Hurd, Works, VII. xxxiv.

(*b*) With undue assurance; impertinently.

forwardness (fôr′wärd-nes), *n.* [< *forward* + *-ness*.] 1. The condition of being forward or in advance; a state of advancement: as, the *forwardness* of spring; the *forwardness* of a scholar.

The saying went that he [a friar] practiced with the Turk to have undone again all that was there in so good *forwardness*. *Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1552.

So! I am very glad my friend Puff s tragedy is in such *forwardness*. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

2. Cheerful readiness; promptness; eagerness; confidence.

Having with his pow'r held out so long,
Many adventure, with more *forwardness*,
To yield him aid, and to support his wrong.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.

We made Master Jones our leader; for we thought it best herein to gratify his kindness and *forwardness*.
Mourt's Journal, in Appendix to New England's [Memorial, p. 349.

3. Undue assurance; lack of becoming modesty: as, the *forwardness* of an ill-bred child.

The *forwardness* that he shewed to celebrate his own merits in all his publick speeches seems to justify their censures. *C. Middleton*, Life of Cicero, III. § 12.

=**Syn.** Promptitude, zeal; presumption; *Willingness*. *Forwardness* expresses more than *willingness* in that it implies promptitude and active desire, while *willingness* has lost the sense implied in its derivation, and expresses rather a somewhat passive readiness.

forwards, *adv.* See *forward*^{1}.

forwaste†, *v. t.* [Improp. *forewaste*; < *for-*^{1} + *waste*.] To waste; desolate.

A company of clownish villains . . . both in face and apparel so *forwasted* that they seemed to bear a great conformity with the savages. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Till that infernall feend with foule uprore
Forwasted all their land, and them expeld.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 5.

forwe†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *furrow*. *Chaucer*.

forwean†, *v. t.* [ME. *forwenien*, *forwanien* (= MLG. *vorwenen* = MHG. *verwenen*, G. *verwöhnen* = Dan. *forvænne*); < *for-*^{1} + *wean*, accustom: see *wean*.] To accustom to bad habits; spoil by indulgence; pamper.

The unwise man and *forwened* child habbeth both on [one] lage [law]. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 41.

Thanne he charged chapmen to chasten her childeren;
Late no wynnynge hem *forweny* [var. *forwanye*] whil thei
be ȝonge. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 34.

forwear†, *v. t.*; pp. *forworn*. [< ME. *forweren* (pret. *forwered*, *forwerd*); < *for-*^{1} + *wear*^{1}.] To wear out; spend; waste.

It were hir loth
To weren ofte that like cloth;
And if it were *forwered*, she
Wolde have ful gret necessite
Of clothyng, er she bought hir newe.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 237.

A silly man, in simple weeds *forworne*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 35.

Though what ail'd me, I might not well as they
Rake up some *forworne* tales that smother'd lay
In chimney corners, smoak'd with winter fires,
To read and rock asleep our drowsy sires?
Bp. Hall, Satires, vi. 1.

forweary†, *v.* [< ME. *forwerien*; < *for-*^{1} + *weary*^{1}, *v.*] I. *trans.* To weary utterly; tire out.

Thine armys shalt thou sprede abrode,
As man in werre were *forweried*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2563.

Give him more labour, and with streighter law,
That he with worke may be *forwearied*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 50.

II. *intrans.* To become wearied.

I *forweary*, [F.] je laise. *Palsgrave*.

forweary†, *a.* [ME. *forwery*; < *for-*^{1} intensive + *weary*, *a.*] Excessively weary; exhausted with fatigue.

Forwery of my labour al the day.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 93.

Prestly in a thicke place of that pris wode,
Wel out from alle weyes *for-wery* thei hem rested.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2443.

forweep†, *v.* [ME. *forwepen*; < *for-*^{1} + *weep*.] I. *trans.* To wet with tears; exhaust with weeping.

Sche, *forweped* and forwaked,
Was wery.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 126.

The quen was wery *forwept*, and went to bedde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2868.

II. *intrans.* To bleed, as a tree or plant.

As vynes that *forwepe* and turne away
ffrom fruyte the Grekes wol the stok to tere.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

forwelk†, *v. i.* [ME. *forwelken* (= G. *verwelken*), wither, decay; < *for-*^{1} + *welk*^{2}.] To wither; decay; fade.

A foule *forwelked* thynge was she,
That whilom rounde and soft hadde be.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 361.

forwept†. Past participle of *forweep*.

forwhy†, *conj.* [ME.: see phrase *for why*, under *for*.] Because. *Chaucer*.

forwit†, **forwitere**†, etc. See *forewit*, etc.

forwither†, *v. i.* [< *for-*^{1} + *wither*, *v.*] To wither away; shrivel. *Davies*.

Her body small, *forewither'd*, and forespent,
As is the stalk that summer's drought oppress'd.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 12.

forwound†, *v. t.* [ME. *forwounden*, *forwunden*, < AS. *forwundian* (= MLG. *vorwunden* = G. *verwunden*), wound, < *for-* + *wundian*, wound: see *for-*^{1} and *wound*^{1}.] To wound severely.

Feble as a *forwounded* man. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1830.

forwrap†, *v. t.* [ME. *forwrappen*; < *for-*^{1} + *wrap*.] To wrap up or about; muffle.

Why artow al *forwrapped* save thy face?
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 256.

foryete†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *forget*.

foryeten†. A Middle English form of the past participle of *forget*.

foryeve†, *v.* A Middle English form of *forgive*.

foryield†, *v. t.* [ME. *foryelden*, *forȝelden*, *forgielden*, *forgelden*, < AS. *forgildan*, *forgyldan* (= D. *vergelden* = MLG. *vorgelden* = G. *vergelten* = ODan. *forgælde*, remunerate, recompense), pay, repay, recompense, give, < *for-* + *gildan*, *gyldan*, pay, give, yield: see *for-*^{1} and *yield*.] To yield up; pay; repay; requite.

The God above
Foryelde yow.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 457.

forzando, **forzato** (for-tsän′dō̤, -tsä′tō̤), *a.* [It., ppr. and pp. of *forzare*, force: see *force*^{1}, *v.*] In *music*, forcible: noting a passage to be rendered with force or loudness. Also *sforzando*. Abbreviated *fz.*

foss^{1} (fos), *n.* Same as *force*^{3}. [Prov. Eng.]

foss^{2}, **fosse** (fos), *n.* [= MLG. *fosse*, canal, sound, < F. *fosse* = Sp. *fosa*, *foso* = Pg. It. *fossa*, *fosso*, a ditch, < L. *fossa*, a ditch, trench, foss, < *fessa*, fem. of *fossus*, pp. of *fodere*, dig.] 1. A ditch; a canal; a stream or river artificially made or enlarged.

And a none we left all the Poo, and toke ower course by a lytyll Ryver that cometh to the same, called the *fosse*, made and cutte owte by hande.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 6.

A Carak of Genoa . . . passed before the port of Rhodes, . . . and rid at anker at the *Fosse*, 7. or 8. miles from the towne. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 76.

Specifically—2. In *fort.*, a hollow place, ditch, or moat, commonly full of water, lying between the scarp and the counterscarp below the rampart, and turning round a fortified place or a post that is to be defended. See cut under *castle*.

Shall I shut up myself in some strong castle or tower? . . . the fire will pass the *fosses*, consume the bulwarks.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 374.

Fierce Rodomont escapes, and as he flies,
High bounding o'er the *fosse* that yawns below,
Lights on th' interior ramparts of the foe.
Hoole, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xv.

3. In *anat.*, same as *fossa*^{1}.—**Advance-foss.** See *advance*, *n.*, 6.

fossa^{1} (fos′ä̤), *n.*; pl. *fossæ* (-ē). [L., a ditch or trench: see *foss*^{2}.] 1. In *anat.*, a foss, pit, depression, or hollow of some kind in any structure, specified by a qualifying term.—2. In *zoöl.*, a deep pit or depression in the hard integument of an animal, often opening into the interior cavity of the body and serving for the point of attachment of an organ: as, the antennary *fossa* of an insect.—**Anconeal fossa of the humerus.** See *anconeal*.—**Anterior palatine fossa.** Same as *anterior palatine canal* (*a*). See *canal*^{1}.—**Anthelicine fossa**, the depression between the branches of the antihelix; the fossa triangularis.—**Canine fossa.** See *canine*.—**Cerebellar fossa**, the posterior cerebral fossa.—**Cerebral fossa**, one of three depressions, anterior, middle, and posterior, on each side of the floor of the cranial cavity, lodging respectively the frontal and temporal lobes of the cerebrum and the cerebellum.—**Conarial, coronoid, cotyloid, digastric, digital**, etc., **fossa.** See the adjectives.—**Condyloid fossa**, a depression behind the occipital condyle on either side, sometimes perforated at its bottom by a foramen which transmits a vein to the lateral sinus.—**Fossa cærulea**, the shallow groove extending forward from the superior fovea of the medulla oblongata, ordinarily known as the *locus cæruleus*.—**Fossa ductus venosi**, the posterior part of the longitudinal fissure of the liver, where the ductus venosus lies, usually called *fissure of the ductus venosus*.—**Fossa innominata**, the nameless fossa. See *scaphoid fossa* (*b*).—**Fossa navicularis**, the navicular fossa. (*a*) A recess in the urethra, near the urinary meatus, where the caliber of the tube is enlarged. (*b*) A depressed space between the posterior commissure of the vulva and the fourchette.—**Fossa of the gall-bladder**, the depression on the under surface of the liver in which the gall-bladder lies.—**Fossa of the helix**, a narrow groove in the external ear, between the helix and the antihelix. Also called *scaphoid fossa*, *fossa innominata*. See *ear*^{1}.—**Fossa of the vena cava**, the fissure in the liver in which the vena cava lies.—**Fossa ovalis**, the oval fossa, a depression on the left wall of the right auricle of the heart. It is the remains of the fetal foramen ovale between the auricles. Also called *fovea ovalis*.—**Fossa rhomboidalis**, the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Fossa sigmoidea**, the groove on the internal surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone lodging the lateral sinus.—**Fossa triangularis**, the fossa of the antihelix of the ear. See second cut under *ear*^{1}.—**Glenoid fossa**, one of two shallow fossæ: (*a*) The surface by which the scapula articulates with the humerus. (*b*) The surface by which the temporal bone articulates with the lower jaw: improperly extended in human anatomy to include the whole of the smooth surface of the vaginal process behind the Glaserian fissure, in relation with the parotid gland, and not concerned in the temporomaxillary articulation. See cut under *skull*.—**Guttural fossa**, that part of the base of the skull lying between the posterior border of the horizontal plate of the palate-bone and the anterior border of the foramen magnum.—**Iliac fossa**, the general inner surface of the iliac bone, occupied by the iliacus muscle. See cut under *innominate*.—**Incisive fossa**, a little depression on the surface of the upper jaw-bone just above the sockets of the incisor teeth.—**Infraspinous fossa**, the surface of the dorsum of the scapula below the spine, occupied by the infraspinatus muscle. See cut under *scapula*.—**Ischiorectal fossa**, a deep pit in the perineum, on each side of the lower end of the rectum, between that and the tuberosity of the ischium, of triangular-pyramidal form, its base directed to the integument of the parts, its apex corresponding to the divergence of the levator ani from the obturator muscle. It is bounded internally by the sphincter and levator ani and coccygeus muscles, and externally by the ischium and obturator muscle, behind by the edge of the gluteus maximus and great sacrosciatic ligament, and is filled with a mass of adipose connective tissue, the frequent site of abscesses.—**Jugular fossa**, a pit on the temporal bone, entering into the formation of the posterior lacerate foramen of the skull, in special relation with the beginning of the jugular vein, at the confluence of the lateral and inferior petrosal sinuses.—**Lacrymal fossa**, a small depression in the orbital part of the frontal bone, lodging the lacrymal gland.—**Myrtiform fossa.** Same as *incisive fossa*.—**Nasal fossæ**, the two cavities which constitute the internal part of the nose. They are the seat of smell, and they aid also in respiration and phonation. See cut under *nasal*.—**Occipital fossæ**, two pairs, upper and lower, of depressions on the inner surface of the occipital bone, the upper lodging the occipital lobes of the cerebrum, the lower lodging the cerebellum, the latter being the same as the posterior cerebral or cerebellar fossa. The two pairs are separated horizontally at the plane of the tentorium by the ridges and groove for the lateral sinus, the right and left fossæ being separated vertically by the line of the falx cerebri and falx cerebelli; at the junction of the four fossæ is the internal occipital protuberance.—**Olecranoid fossa**, a deep pit at the back of the lower end of the humerus, receiving the olecranon when the forearm is extended.—**Palatine fossæ.** Same as *palatine foramina* (which see, under *foramen*).—**Pituitary fossa**, a pit on the top of the body of the sphenoid bone, receiving the pituitary body. Called in human anatomy the *sella turcica* or *Turkish saddle*, and bounded by four prominent clinoid processes. It is the most important landmark of the skull, indicating the site of the trabeculæ cranii of the embryo, the forward limit of the notochord, and thus the boundary between the vertebral and the evertebral divisions of the cranium; in the early embryo it is a perforation. See cut under *skull*.—**Pterygoid fossa** the depressed interval between the diverging internal and external pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone, filled in by the internal pterygoid muscle. See cut under *skull*.—**Scaphoid fossa.** (*a*) A slight special depression of the general pterygoid fossa, whence arises the tensor palati muscle. (*b*) The innominate fossa of the outer ear; the groove between the helix and the antihelix; the fossa of the helix. See second cut under *ear*^{1}.—**Sigmoid fossa**, a curved groove on the inner surface of the mastoid bone for the lateral venous sinus.—**Sphenomaxillary fossa**, a small triangular recess on the outer surface of the cranium, below the apex of the orbit, where the sphenoid, sphenomaxillary, and pterygomaxillary fissures converge, bounded by parts of the sphenoid, superior maxillary, and palate bones, lodging the sphenopalatine or Meckelian ganglion, communicating with the orbital, nasal, zygomatic, and cerebral cavities, and having opening into it the foramen rotundum, the vidian, pterygopalatine, sphenopalatine, posterior palatine, and other foramina.—**Submaxillary fossa**, a pit on the inner surface of the lower jaw-bone, where rests the submaxillary gland.—**Subscapular fossa**, the concave anterior surface of the scapula occupied by the subscapularis muscle.—**Supraspinous fossa**, the surface of the dorsum of the scapula above the spinous process, occupied by the supraspinatus muscle. See cut under *scapula*.—**Temporal fossa**, the general depression on the outer surface of the side of the skull, in the temporal region, above the level of the zygoma, filled in by the temporal muscle, and continuous below the zygoma with the zygomatic fossa.—**Trochanteric fossa.** Same as *digital fossa*. See *digital*.—**Zygomatic fossa**, the general recess on the side of the skull below and within the zygomatic arch, being the downward extension of the temporal fossa, from which it is distinguished by a ridge on the great wing of the sphenoid bone separating the temporal from the external pterygoid muscle. It is bounded by the surrounding surfaces of the sphenoid, superior maxillary, malar, and inferior maxillary bones.

Fossa² (fos′ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *foussa*, a native name.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a genus of Madagascan viverrine quadrupeds, allied to the genets. *F. daubentoni* is the tambasading or fossa, a grayish-black animal, whitish below, striped and spotted above, and with the tail half-ringed.

2. [*l. c.*] The species of this genus, formerly called *Genetta fossa*.

fossage† (fos′āj), *n.* [⟨ *foss*² + *-age*.] In *old law*, a duty levied on the inhabitants of a fortified town for the purpose of cleaning the foss surrounding it; or a composition paid to be free from the duty of cleaning the foss.

fossak (fos′ak), *n.* An estuarine form of the common European trout, *Salmo fario*.

> The tidal trout, or so-called *fossak* of the Inver and other rivers. *Athenæum*, April 21, 1888, p. 503.

Fossar (fos′a̤r), *n.* [NL. (Adanson); etymology unknown.] The typical genus of *Fossaridæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

Fossarian (fo-sā′ri-a̤n), *n.* [⟨ ML. *Fossarii*, pl., ⟨ L. *fossa*, a ditch: see *foss*².] 1. In *eccles. hist.*, about the fourth century, one of a body of minor clergy who were employed as grave-diggers, and more commonly known as *Copiatæ*.—2. One of a body of sectaries, about the fifteenth century, who rejected the sacraments, and celebrated their peculiar rites in ditches and caves.

fossarid (fos′a̤-rid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Fossaridæ*.

Fossaridæ (fo-sar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Fossar* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, taking name from the genus *Fossar*. The head is proboscidiform, the radula provided with seven rows of teeth, of which the central is cuspidate, the lateral transverse, and the marginal elongate and simple; the shell is turbinate, spirally costate or grooved, with an entire aperture and an almost straight columella; and the operculum is corneous and subspiral or subconcentric. The species are sparingly distributed in most warm seas.

fosse, *n.* See *foss*².

fosset (fos′et), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *faucet*.

fosset-seller† (fos′et-sel″ėr), *n.* One who sells faucets.

> You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a *fosset-seller*. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

fossette (fo-set′), *n.* [F., dim. of *fosse*, a ditch: see *foss*².] 1. A little hollow; a dimple.—2. In *pathol.*, a small ulcer of the transparent cornea, the center of which is deep.

fosseway, *n.* See *fossway*.

fossick (fos′ik), *v. i.* [Of obscure dial. origin.] 1. To be troublesome. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *gold-digging*, to undermine another's digging; search for waste gold in relinquished workings, washing-places, etc.; hence, to search for any object by which to make gain: as, to *fossick* for clients. [Australia.]

> The latest linguistic importation comes from Australia in the shape of the verb "to *fossick*." *Daily Telegraph* (London).

> I discoursed with the eldest boy Alick, . . . who kept the whole family in bread, besides supplying his mother in liquor, by what is called *fossicking* in the creek for wasted gold. *H. Kingsley.*

fossick (fos′ik), *n.* [See *fossick, v.*] A troublesome person. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fossicker (fos′i-kėr), *n.* A miner who tries his luck in abandoned mines, or works over old waste-heaps, in the hope of finding something of value. [Australia.]

> A *fossicker* is to the miner as is the gleaner to the reaper; he picks the crevices and pockets of the rocks. *R. Brough Smyth.*

fossil (fos′il), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *fossile*; ⟨ F. *fossile* = Sp. *fósil* = Pg. *fossil* = It. *fossile*, ⟨ L. *fossilis*, dug out, dug up, ⟨ *fodere*, pp. *fossus*, dig.] **I.** *a.* 1. Dug out of the earth: as, *fossil* coal; *fossil* salt.

> Lo! from the depth of many a yawning mine
> Thy *fossil* treasures rise. *Dodsley*, Agriculture, iii.

2. Pertaining to or resembling fossils; preserved by natural inhumation, as an organic body, in form and sometimes in texture: as, *fossil* shells, bones, or wood. See II., 2.

> Language is *fossil* poetry. *Emerson*, The Poet.

> *Fossil* remains of Men or implements of human manufacture have hitherto been found only in late Tertiary . . . deposits, and in caves, mingled with the remains of animals which lived during the glacial epoch. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 422.

> Spiders are not creatures which belong solely to the present geologic era of the earth, for *fossil* spiders . . . as well as spiders in amber have been found; the oldest in the coal formation. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 299.

3. Figuratively, antiquated; superannuated; outgrown; belonging to a past epoch or discarded system: as, a *fossil* statesman; *fossil* manners or literature.—**Fossil bezoar, button-mold, copal**, etc. See the nouns.—**Fossil charcoal.** Same as *mother-of-coal* (which see, under *coal*).—**Fossil cork, flax, paper**, and **wood**, popular names for asbestos respectively of cork-like, flax-like, or paper-like texture, or resembling fossilized wood.—**Fossil farina.** See *farina*.—**Fossil flour**, infusorial earth, as that often found beneath peat-beds: a white, impalpable, flour-like powder, consisting for the most part of the silicious shells of diatoms.—**Fossil ivory**, ivory furnished by the tusks of mammoths preserved from prehistoric times in the ice of northern Siberia. It is of good quality, and sufficient in quantity to be an important article of trade.—**Fossil screw**, a popular name for a cast in rock left by a spiral shell. *E. D.*

II. *n.* 1. Any rock or mineral, or any mineral substance, whether of an organic or of an inorganic nature, dug out of the ground.—2. Specifically, in later geological and mineralogical use, anything which has been buried beneath the surface of the earth by natural causes or geological agencies, and which bears in its form or chemical composition the evidence that it is of organic origin. Thus, the shell of a mollusk may be preserved unchanged, in both form and chemical composition; or, while retaining its original form, it may have been converted into silica; or it may have disappeared entirely, leaving only a cast as evidence of its former existence; or there may remain only a mold of its interior, formed after the soft parts had entirely decayed: in any of these cases, the specimen or fragment of rock which thus shows by its form that it, either wholly or in part, belonged to an organic body, or that its configuration resulted from the presence of something having had an organized existence, would be properly called a *fossil*. Even the rocks showing traces of trails, footprints, bored cavities, or other evidences of contact with organic life, are usually designated as *fossils*. The bones or other remains of species now living on the earth, if buried by any recent catastrophe, such as a flood or landslide, would not, as a general rule, be designated as *fossil*, but would be called *recent*. If, however, such an entombment took place in prehistoric times, the term *fossil* would by most geologists be used in describing the occurrence in preference to *recent*.

3. Hence, figuratively, one who or something which is antiquated, or has fallen behind the progress of ideas; a person or thing of superannuated or discarded character or quality: as, a curious literary *fossil*.—**Dyestone fossil.** Same as *dyestone ore*. See *dyestone*.

fossiled (fos′ild), *a.* [⟨ *fossil* + *-ed*².] Fossil; fossilized.

fossiliferous (fos-i-lif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *fossilifère*, ⟨ L. *fossilis*, fossil, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing or containing fossils: as, *fossiliferous* rocks.

> Neither Hutton nor his friends had any conception of the existence of the great series of *fossiliferous* formations which has since been unfolded by the labors of later observers. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 29.

fossilification (fo-sil″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [⟨ *fossilify*: see *-fication*.] The act of fossilizing or of becoming fossil; petrifaction.

fossilify (fo-sil′i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fossilified*, ppr. *fossilifying*. [⟨ *fossil* + *-i-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To convert into a fossil; fossilize; petrify.

II. *intrans.* To become a fossil; petrify.

fossilisation, fossilise. See *fossilization, fossilize*.

fossilism (fos′il-izm), *n.* [⟨ *fossil* + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being fossil; the character of a fossil, in any sense of that word. Also *fossility*.—2. The scientific study of fossils; paleontology. Also called *fossilogy, fossilology*.

fossilist (fos′il-ist), *n.* [⟨ *fossil* + *-ist*.] One who studies fossils; one versed in the scientific study of fossils; a paleontologist.

> It is well shaded by tall ash trees of a species, as Mr. Jones, the *fossilist*, informed me, uncommonly valuable. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

fossility (fo-sil′i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *fossilité*; as *fossil* + *-ity*.] Same as *fossilism*, 1.

fossilization (fos″il-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fossilisation*; as *fossilize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of fossilizing, or converting animal or vegetable substances into fossils or petrifactions; the state of being fossilized Also spelled *fossilisation*.

> A large proportion of aquatic creatures have structures that do not admit of *fossilization*. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 349.

fossilize (fos′il-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fossilized*, ppr. *fossilizing*. [= F. *fossiliser*; ⟨ *fossil* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To reduce to a fossil condition; convert into a fossil: as, to *fossilize* bones or wood.—2. To render like a fossil; cause to become antiquated or out of harmony with present time and circumstances and the progress of ideas: as, age has a tendency to *fossilize* men's minds and ideas.

> There, indeed, you are among the French, the *fossilised* remains of the old régime. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xxii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become or be changed into a fossil.—2. To become antiquated or obsolete; become out of harmony with the present time and circumstances by falling behind the progress of ideas.

Also spelled *fossilise*.

fossilogist (fo-sil′ọ-jist), *n.* Same as *fossilologist*. *Jodrell.*

fossilogy (fo-sil′ọ-ji), *n.* Same as *fossilism*, 2.

fossilologist (fos-i-lol′ọ-jist), *n.* [⟨ *fossilology* + *-ist*.] One versed in fossilology; a fossilist.

fossilology (fos-i-lol′ọ-ji), *n.* [⟨ *fossil* + *-ology*: see *-ology*.] Same as *fossilism*, 2.

fossor (fos′o̤r), *n.*; pl. *fossores* (fo-sō′rēz). [L., ⟨ *fodere*, pp. *fossus*, dig: see *foss*².] A grave-digger.

> The *fossores*, or grave-diggers, who appear to have established a kind of property in the Catacombs. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 214.

Fossores (fo-sō′rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fossor*, a digger: see *fossor*.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of aculeate hymenopterous insects. It was divided into *Scolietes, Sapygites, Sphegites, Bembecides, Larrates, Nyssoniens*, and *Crabrionites*, and was nearly equivalent to the modern *Fossores*, not including the family *Mutillidæ*. (*b*) The digger-wasps; the *Fossoria*. It is a group of burrowing hymenopterous insects having the posterior abdominal segments not retractile and the basal joint of the hind tarsi not dilated. The females are armed with a sting, and the neuters, when there are any, are winged. The group includes such families as the *Vespidæ, Sphegidæ, Pompilidæ*, etc., together with the *Mutillidæ*. (*c*) A Latreillean group of fossorial caraboid beetles, the *Bipartiti* or *Scaritides*.—2†. In *mammal.*, a group of burrowing or fossorial quadrupeds.

Fossoria (fo-sō′ri-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Fossores*.] A division of hymenopterous insects, including the burrowers, as burrowing-wasps, sand-wasps, mud-wasps, daubers, etc.: practically the same as *Fossores*, 1 (*b*).

fossorial (fo-sō′ri-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ LL. *fossorius*, ⟨ L. *fossor*, a digger: see *fossor*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Digging, burrowing, or excavating, especially in the ground; fodient: as, a *fossorial* animal.—2. Fit or used for digging or burrowing: as, a *fossorial* limb.—3. Able to dig or burrow; being a burrower; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fossores, Fossoria*, or *Fodientia*: as, *fossorial* nature or habits; a *fossorial* insect or quadruped.—**Fossorial Hymenoptera**, *Hymenoptera* belonging to Latreille's group of the *Fossores*. They generally have all the tibiæ strongly spined, but not expanded as in the typical fossorial limb.—**Fossorial legs**, in *entom.*, legs in which the tibiæ are very broad, flat, or concave beneath, and generally with several processes or teeth on the outer edge, serving like claws for digging. The tarsus also may be expanded, but generally it is small and sometimes entirely absent; the whole leg is stout and has great muscular force. The fossorial form is most commonly seen in the anterior legs; it is well exemplified in the mole-crickets and in many *Coleoptera*.

II. *n.* An animal which digs into the earth for a retreat or residence, and whose feet are adapted for that purpose; a burrowing animal.

fossorious (fo-sō′ri-us), *a.* [⟨ LL. *fossorius*: see *fossorial*.] In *entom.*, same as *fossorial*.

fossula (fos′ụ̄-lä), *n.*; pl. *fossulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *fossa*, a ditch: see *foss*².] A small fossa; specifically, a vacant space representing one of the primitive septa of certain corals, as the *Rugosa*, more fully called a *septal fossula*. Also *fossule*.

> The *septal fossula* usually presents itself as a more or less conspicuous depression or groove in the chalice. . . . In general it is a simple space or deficiency caused by the absence or abortion of one of the four primary septa. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 382.

fossulate (fos′ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [⟨ *fossula* + *-ate*¹.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, grooved; slightly excavated or hollowed out; having a small or shallow fossa.

fossule (fos′ūl), *n.* [⟨ *fossula*.] Same as *fossula*.

fossulet (fos′ụ̄-let), *n.* [⟨ *fossule* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, a somewhat long and narrow depression; a fossula: said of the sculpture of insects.

fossway (fos′wā), *n.* One of the great Roman roads in England: so called from the ditch on each side. Also spelled *fosseway.*

The *Fosse-way* at Leicester. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 372.

foster^{1}† (fos′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *foster*, < AS. *fōstor, fōster, fōstur*, nourishment, feeding, rearing, fostering (= Icel. *fōstr*, nursing, = Sw. Dan. *foster*, fetus, embryo, offspring; cf. D. *voedster*, nurse), for **fōdtor*, < *fōda*, food: see *food, fodder*^{1}.] 1. Nourishment; care; keeping.

Of thare sorow no some [sum, end], bot ay to be yelland
In oure *fostre.*
Towneley Mysteries, p. 320.

2. A nursling; a child; progeny; offspring.

Hit was the forme-*foster* that the folde [earth] bred.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 257.

Thu art *foster* of freo monne.
St. Marherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 4.

3. [Rather a contr. of *fosterer.*] A fosterer or cherisher. *Davies.*

Thu art *foster* and feder to helplesse children.
St. Marherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 8.

He plays the serpent right, describ'd in Esop's tale,
That sought the *foster's* death, that lately gave him life.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.,
[p. 131.

foster^{1} (fos′tėr), *v.* [< ME. *fostren*, < AS. **fōstrian*, umlauted *fēstrian*, nourish, foster (= Icel. *fōstra* = Sw. *fostra* = Dan. *fostre*, foster; cf. D. *voedsteren* (poet.), feed, foster), < *fōstor, fōster*, nourishment, feeding, rearing, fostering: see *foster*^{1}, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To feed; nourish; support; bring up.

He es my fadire in faithe, for-sake salle I never!
He has me *fosterde* and fedde, and my faire bretherene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4144.

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

Bacchus and *fostering* Ceres, powers divine,
Who gave us corn for mast, for water wine.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i.

2. To sustain by aid, care, or encouragement; give support to; cherish; promote: as, to *foster* the growth of tender plants; to *foster* an enterprise; to *foster* pride or genius.

They [the priests] shave their heads and *foster* their beards, contrary to the laity. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 133.

Oft, 'mid some green plot of open ground,
Wide as the oak extends its dewy gloom,
The *fostered* hyacinths spread their purple bloom.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 27.

Benignly *fostered* by the good St. Nicholas, the infant city thrived apace. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 140.

= **Syn.** 2. *Harbor*, etc. (see *cherish*); to indulge, favor, forward, advance, further, help on.

II.† *intrans.* To be nourished or trained up together. *Spenser.*

foster^{2}† (fos′tėr), *n.* A contracted form of *forster, forester.*

And still the *foster* with his long bore-speare
Him kept from landing at his wished will.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 20.

fosterage (fos′tėr-āj), *n.* [Formerly also *fosteridge*; < *foster*^{1} + *-age.*] The act of fostering, nursing, or nourishing; specifically, the rearing of another's child as one's own, in the relation of foster-parent and foster-child.

Some one or other adjoining to this lake had the charge and *fosteridge* of this child [Semiramis].
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. xii. § 3.

Fosterage was an institution which, though artificial in its commencements, was natural in its operations; and . . . the relation of foster-parent and foster-child tended, in that stage of feeling, to become indistinguishable from the relation of father and son.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 242.

foster-babe (fos′tėr-bāb), *n.* [< *foster*^{1}, *n.*, + *babe.*] An infant foster-child.

All thy *foster-babes* are dead.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 89.

foster-brother (fos′tėr-bruᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* [< ME. **foster-brother*, < AS. *fōstor-brōthor* (= Icel. *fōstbrōdhir* = Sw. Dan. *fosterbroder*), < *fōstor*, foster, + *brōthor*, brother.] A male child nursed at the same breast as another, or reared by the same person, but not the offspring of the same parents.

I am tame and bred up with my wrongs,
Which are my *foster-brother's.*
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv.

foster-child (fos′tėr-chīld), *n.* [< ME. *foster-child*, < AS. *fōstor-cild*, < *fōstor*, foster, + *cild*, child.] A child nursed or brought up by one not its own mother or father.

Then I avow, by this most sacred head
Of my deare *foster childe*, to ease thy griefe
And win thy will. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 33.

foster-dam (fos′tėr-dam), *n.* [< *foster*^{1} + *dam.*] A nurse; one who nourishes a child but is not its mother.

There by the wolf were laid the martial twins:
Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung;
The *fosterdam* loll'd out her fawning tongue.
Dryden, Æneid.

foster-daughter (fos′tėr-dâ″tėr), *n.* [= Icel. *fōstrdōttir* = Dan. *fosterdatter* = Sw. *fosterdotter*; as *foster*^{1}, *n.*, + *daughter.*] A female nourished or reared like an own daughter, though not such by birth.

Go, go: give your *foster-daughters* good counsell.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 2.

foster-earth (fos′tėr-ėrth), *n.* [= Icel. *fōstrjörd*, native country, = Dan. *fosterjord*; as *foster*^{1} + *earth.*] Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil. *Philips.*

fosterer (fos′tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *foster*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] A nurse; one who feeds and nourishes in the place of a parent; hence, one who or that which promotes or sustains: as, a *fosterer* of rebellion; intemperance is a *fosterer* of crime.

Beauty allures to delights, delights to ease, ease consequently the *fosterer* to discouraged pusillanimity.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, ii.

They [kings] by God are destined to be the protectours of the church, the patrons of religion, the *fosterers* and cherishers of truth, of virtue, of piety.
Barrow, Works, I. x.

fosteress (fos′tėr-es), *n.* Same as *fostress.*

foster-father (fos′tėr-fä″ᴛʜėr), *n.* [< ME. *foster-fader*, < AS. *fōster-fæder* (= Icel. *fōstrfadhir* = Sw. Dan. *fosterfader*; cf. D. *voedstervader*), < *fōster, fōstor*, foster, + *fæder*, father.] One who takes the place of a father in nourishing and rearing a child; a nurse's husband.

Faine would she [Esther] uncase her *foster-father* [Mordecai] of these mournfull weeds, and change his sackcloth for tissue. *Bp. Hall*, Haman Disrespected.

The ordinary *foster-father* was bound by the law to give education of some kind to his foster-children.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 243.

fosterhood (fos′tėr-hůd), *n.* [< *foster*^{1} + *-hood.*] The state or condition of fostering or being fostered; the relation established by fosterage.

foster-land (fos′tėr-land), *n.* [< AS. *fōstorland, fōsterland*, < *fōstor*, provision, feeding, foster, + *land*, land. Cf. Icel. *fōstrland* = Sw. Dan. *fosterland*, native country.] 1†. In *Anglo-Saxon law*, land assigned for maintenance or the procuring of provisions, as for a monastery.—2. The land of one's adoption.

foster-lean†, *n.* [AS. *fōster-leán, fōstor-leán* (= Icel. *fōstrlaun* = Dan. *fosterlön*; cf. D. *voedsterloon*), < *fōster, fōstor*, rearing, feeding, fostering, + *leán*, payment, reward (= OS. *lōn* = D. *loon* = OHG. MHG. *lōn*, G. *lohn* = Icel. *laun* = Sw. Dan. *lön* = Goth. *laun*, reward); perhaps related to *lucre*, q. v., but in no wise to *loan*, with which it is often confused in dictionaries.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the remuneration fixed for the rearing of a foster-child. [Otherwise stated as "the jointure of a wife." *Wharton.*]

fosterling (fos′tėr-ling), *n.* [< ME. *fosterling* (cf. D. *voedsterling*), < AS. *fōsterling*, < *fōster*, rearing, fostering, + dim. *-ling.*] A foster-child.

I'll none o' your Light Heart *fosterlings*, no inmates.
B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.

fosterment† (fos′tėr-ment), *n.* [< *foster*^{1}, *v.*, + *-ment.*] Food; nourishment.

foster-mother (fos′tėr-muᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *foster-moder*, < AS. *fōstor-mōdor, fōster-modor*, also *fēster-moder*, etc. (= Icel. *fōstr-mōdhir* = Sw. Dan. *fostermoder*; cf. D. *voedstermoder*), < *fōstor*, foster, + *mōdor*, mother.] A woman who takes the place of the mother in suckling and bringing up a child; a nurse.

The children, housed
In her foul den, then at their meat would growl,
And mock their *foster-mother* on four feet,
Till, straighten'd, they grew up to wolf-like men,
Worse than the wolves. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

foster-nurse (fos′tėr-nėrs), *n.* [< *foster*^{1}, *n.*, + *nurse.*] A nurse; a cherisher or sustainer.

Our *foster-nurse* of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.

foster-parent (fos′tėr-pãr″ent), *n.* [< *foster*^{1}, *n.*, + *parent.*] A foster-father or foster-mother.

fostership† (fos′tėr-ship), *n.* [< *foster*^{2} for *forester* + *-ship.*] The condition or occupation of a forester.

foster-sister (fos′tėr-sis″tėr), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *fōster-sweostor* (Somner) (= Icel. *fōstr-systir, fōsystir*), < *fōster*, foster, + *sweostor*, sister.] A female child, not a sister, reared with another child by the same person.

foster-son (fos′tėr-sun), *n.* [= Icel. *fōstr-son* = Dan. *fostersön* = Sw. *fosterson*; as *foster*^{1}, *n.*, + *son.*] A male child nourished or reared like an own son, though not such by birth.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O of celestial seed; O *fosterson* of Jove!
Dryden, Æneid.

fostress (fos′tres), *n.* [< *foster*^{1}, *v.*, + *-ess.*] A woman who nourishes or rears; a nurse.

Come forth; your *fostress* bids; who from your birth
Hath bred you to this hour.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

fot^{1}†, **fote**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *foot.*

fot^{2}†, *v. t.* A dialectal variation of *fet*^{1}.

fother^{1} (foᴛʜ′ėr), *n.* [Also written *fodder*, dial. *fudder*; < ME. *fother, fothur*, rarely *foder*, < AS. *fōther, fōthur*, a load (of wood, fagots, gravel, etc.), a wagon-load, cart-load, = OS. *fōthar* = D. *voeder, voer*, a wagon-load, cart-load, *voeder*, a wine-cask, = LG. *foder, for* = OHG. *fuodar*, MHG. *vuoder*, G. *fuder*, a wagon-load, a certain measure for wine. The F. *foudre*, a tun, Sw. *foder*, a tun, *fora*, a wagon-load, are of LG. origin.] 1†. A wagon-load; a cart-load.

With him ther was a ploughman, was his brother,
That hadde ilad of dong ful many a *fother.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 530.

2†. A load; weight; burden; mass.

Many man weeneth to grieve other,
And on his head falleth the *fother.*
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 1731.

Heore nether lippe is a foul *fother.*
King Alisaunder, l. 6467.

3. An old unit of weight for lead, lime, and some other substances; a two-horse cart-load. A fother of lead varies from 19½ to 22½ hundredweight, each hundredweight being usually 120 pounds avoirdupois. At Newcastle in England a fother is a third of a chaldron; and in American lead-mines the word is sometimes used for a short ton.

fother^{2} (foᴛʜ′ėr), *v. t.* [Prob. < Icel. *fōdhra*, line or fur (a garment), = Dan. *fodre, fore* = Sw. *fodra*, line or fur (cf. Dan. *foring*, lining, naut. ceiling, foot-waling), = G. *füttern*, line, case, < Icel. *fōdhr* = Dan. Sw. *foder*, a lining, case, Dan. *foer*, lining, = AS. **fōder, fōdder* (rare), a case (*boga-fōdder*, a quiver), = OHG. *fuotar*, MHG. *vuoter*, G. *futter*, a sheath, a case, = Goth. *fōdr*, a sheath: see further under *forel* and *fur*^{1}.] To place a sail or tarpaulin over, as a leak in a ship's hull, for the purpose of keeping the water out. In fothering a leak, rope-yarns, oakum, etc., are thickly stitched on the sail or tarpaulin.

If you can't stop a leak by *fothering*, you can ease the pressure of water upon the hole.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxvii.

fotive† (fō′tiv), *a.* [< L. *fotus*, pp. of *fovere*, warm: see *foment.*] Nourishing.

If I not cherish them
With my distilling dews, and *fotive* heat,
They know no vegetation.
Carew, Cœlum Britannicum, iv.

fotmal (fot′mal), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A commercial term for 70 pounds of lead. It was legalized by a statute of Edward I.

fou (fö), *a.* [Sc., also written *fow* and *fu'*, = E. *full*^{1}, *a.*] Full of food or drink; drunk.

They had been *fou* for weeks thegither.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

fou (fö), *n.* [A particular use of *fou, a.*, full.] A bushel. [Scotch.]

For my last *fou*,
A heapit stimpart [fill of corn], I'll reserve ane
Laid by for you.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

fouage†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *feuage.*

fouat (fö′at), *n.* See *fouet.*

Foucault currents (fö-kōl′ kur′ents). Currents of electricity which are induced in a mass of metal when in motion relatively to a non-uniform magnetic field, or when stationed in a magnetic field of varying intensity. When the intensity of the magnetic field surrounding a mass of metal or other conductor is by any means increased or diminished, Foucault currents are generated in the conductor. Uniform motion of translation in a uniform magnetic field does not produce such currents. Rotatory motion of the conductor in a uniform magnetic field does produce them. Their energy is expended in heating the mass or in arresting the motion to which they are due.

fouch†, *n.* [A contr. of *fourch.*] In *hunting*, a quarter of a buck.

fouch†, *v. t.* [< *fouch, n.*] To divide (a buck) into quarters.

foudre†, *n.* See *foulder.*

foudroyant (fö-droi′ant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *foudroyer*, strike with lightning, < *foudre*, lightning: see *foulder.*] 1. Sudden and overwhelming in effect; like a lightning-stroke. [Rare.]

She was not far out of the way, and with Helen Darley as a foil anybody would know she must be *foudroyant* and pyramidal—if these French adjectives may be naturalized for this one particular emergency.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, II. xxi.

2. Specifically, in *pathol.*, beginning in a very sudden and severe form: said of disease.

fouet (fö′et), *n.* [Sc., also written *fouat, fouets, fows, foose, fews;* origin obscure.] The houseleek.

The king's leaving Scotland has taken all custom frae Edinburgh; and there is hay made at the Cross, and a dainty crop of *fouats* in the Grassmarket.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, ii.

fougade (fö-gȧd′), *n.* [F., < *fougue*, < It. *foga*, impetuosity, passion, fury, prob. a var. of *fuga*, flight, < L. *fuga*, flight: see *fugue.* Cf. *fougasse.*] *Milit.*, a little mine in the form of a well, 8 or 10 feet wide and 10 or 12 deep, charged with sacks of powder, or powder and shells, and covered with stones or earth. Sometimes a fougade is dug outside the works of a fortification or post as a defense, and sometimes beneath to destroy them by explosion.

fougasse (fö-gas′), *n.* [F., < *fougue:* see *fougade.*] Same as *fougade.*

fough† (fō), *interj.* [Var. of *faugh, foh*^{1}.] Bah! an exclamation expressing disgust or contempt.

Fough! he smells all lamp-oil with studying by candle-light.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

fought (fôt). Preterit and past participle of *fight.*

foughten (fô′tn), *p. a.* [Another form of *fought*, pp. of *fight;* for the second meaning, cf. *forfoughten.*] **1.** That has been fought. [Archaic.]

And not a *foughten* Field,
Where Kingdoms' rights have lain upon the spear and shield,
But Plains have been the place.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 137.

Hence—**2** (fôċh′tn). Overworked; outwearied; troubled. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Are we sae *foughten* an' harass'd
For gear to gang that gate at last?
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

foul^{1} (foul), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *foul, ful,* < AS. *fūl* = D. *vuil* = OHG. *fūl*, MHG. *vūl*, G. *faul*, foul, rotten, lazy, idle, etc., = Icel. *fūll* = Sw. Dan. *ful* = Goth. *fuls*, foul: with deriv. suffix *-l*, from a verb repr. by Icel. pp. *fūinn*, rotten, Teut. √ **fu* = Indo-Eur. √ **pu*, in L. *pus* (Gr. *πύον*), pus, *putere*, stink, *putrere*, be rotten, Gr. *πύθειν*, make rotten (> ult. E. *putrid*), Lith. *puti*, rot, Skt. √ *pū*, stink: see *putrid, pus,* etc. Hence *filth, fulsome* (in part), *foulmart,* etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Grossly offensive to the senses; of a filthy or noxious character or quality; noisome; disgusting: as, *foul* matter or exudations; a *foul* smell; *foul* breath.—**2.** Of a harmful or mischievous character; causing trouble or annoyance; obnoxious; obstructive; clogging: as, *foul* weeds; *foul* weather; a *foul* wind.

In the morning [ye say], It will be *foul* weather to day: for the sky is red and lowring.
Mat. xvi. 3.

What a brave day again;
And what fair weather, after so *foul* a storm!
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Till our arrival here we have had only one day's *foul* wind.
The Century, XXXVII. 24.

3. Affected by noisome or defiling matter; in a filthy state or condition; unclean; dirty; turbid; defiled: as, *foul* clothing; a *foul* den; a *foul* stream.

My face is *foul* with weeping, and on my eyelids is the shadow of death.
Job xvi. 16.

The way was long and wonderous *foule.*
Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 302).

Throw *foul* linen upon him, as if it were going to bucking.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Let Austria clear thy way, with hands
Foul from Ancona's cruel sack.
Whittier, To Pius IX.

4. Affected by harmful matter or things; obstructed by anything fixed or attached; clogged; choked: as, a *foul* garden (one full of weeds); a *foul* chimney (one choked with soot); the ship's bottom is *foul* (clogged with seaweeds or barnacles); the channel has a *foul* bottom (one cumbered by rocks, wrecks, or the like).

He acquainted his lordship that his ship had grown *foul* to a degree that must necessarily hinder her fast sailing.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 257.

The voyage to Suez is very dangerous, more especially south of Tor, where there is much *foul* ground.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 135.

5. Clogged or impeded as by collision or entanglement; in a state of obstructing contact or involvement: with *of* before the obstructive object: as, the ship is *foul of* a rock or *of* another ship; a rope or an anchor is *foul* from being jammed, entangled, or clogged in any way.

The wind blew so high, they durst not send out a Boat, though they much doubted she would be *foule of* their Rocks.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 151.

6. Contrary to or violating rule or established usage; done, acting, or acted upon improperly; irregular; disorderly; unfair: as, a *foul* blow or stroke; a *foul* player or fighter; a *foul* attack. See *foul play*, below.—**7.** Grossly offensive or loathsome in a moral sense; manifesting, or prompted or actuated by, base or vicious feeling; vile; odious; shameful; revolting: as, *foul* thoughts or actions; *foul* language; a *foul* slander, murder, conspiracy, etc.; a *foul* slanderer or conspirator.

Foul whisperings are abroad: unnatural deeds
Do breed unnatural troubles.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1.

Foul deeds will rise,
Though all the earth o'erwhelm them, to men's eyes.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

This was extremely *foul*, to vex a child thus.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

Nature crost
Was mother of the *foul* adulteries
That saturate soul with body.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

8. Extremely bad as to effect or result; unfavorable; unlucky; pernicious; distressing: as, a *foul* accident; a *foul* prospect or omen. [Not now in common use.]

Some *foul* mischance
Torment me for my love's forgetfulness.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 2.

If I cannot recover your niece, I am a *foul* way out.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

A *foule* trouble there was to make him kneele to receiue his Crowne.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 196.

Eadbald, vext with an evil Spirit, fell oft'n into *foul* fits of distraction.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

9†. Coarse; common; of little value.

Let us like merchants show our *foulest* wares,
And think, perchance, they'll sell.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

10†. Ill-favored; ugly; homely.

Well, I am not fair; . . . I thank the gods I am *foul.*
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3.

My pretty maid,
I dare not bring thee home; my wife is *foul*,
And therefore envious.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 3.

They that are *foul* shall have a greater portion; if fair, none at all, or very little.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 67.

Foul anchor, an anchor with the slack of its cable twisted round the stock or one of the flukes: the badge of the British Admiralty.

On one of his broad arms he had a crucifix (stamped with India ink), and on the other the sign of the *foul anchor.*
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 95.

Foul ball, in *base-ball*, a ball struck so that it falls outside of the lines connecting the "home" with the first and third bases respectively, or their continuation.—**Foul berth**, a berth or position in a harbor of such a nature that the vessel occupying it cannot swing at her anchor without becoming foul of another ship.—**Foul bill of health.** See *bill of health*, under *bill*^{3}.—**Foul chieve him**†. See *chieve*^{1}. *Nares.*

Ay, *foul chive him!* he is too merry.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

Foul copy. See *copy.*—**Foul fish**, fish during the spawning season.—**Foul hawse**, a phrase applied to the chains of a moored ship when they have been twisted together by the swinging round of the ship.—**Foul play**, primarily, cheating or unfair action in a game or contest of any kind; hence, underhand intrigue or dishonest action in general, to the detriment of another or others.

They'll feed ye up wi' flattering words,
And that's *foul play.*
Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 37).

Foul proof, in *printing*, an uncorrected printed slip, before the typographical and other errors have been rectified; a proof containing many errors.—**To fall foul**†, to fall out; quarrel.

If ever the King of Spaine and we should *fall foule*, those Countries being so capable of all materialls for shipping, by this might have beene owners of a good Fleet of ships.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 264.

If they be any ways offended they *fall foul.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

To fall foul of or (formerly) **on** or **upon.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to run against, or come into collision with.

The principall Galleon of Siuill . . . *falling foule of* another shippe, had her fore-mast broken.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 597.

Steer straight unto good, and *fall* not *foul on* evil.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 17.

Here we split our skiff, *falling fowle upon* another through negligence of the master.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 12, 1641.

(*b*) To attack; make an assault upon. See *afoul.*

Captain Bobadill tells me he is *fallen foul of* you too.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

Missing Preferment makes the Presbyters *fall foul upon* the Bishops.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 96.

In his sallies their men might *fall foul of* each other.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

To make foul water (*naut.*), to come into such shoal or low water that the motion of the keel stirs up the mud from the bottom and fouls the water: said of a ship. =**Syn. 1** and **3.** *Dirty, Filthy*, etc. (see *nasty*); impure, unclean, stained, sullied, polluted, noisome, squalid, disgusting.—**7.** Vile, scurvy, base, scandalous, infamous, sinister, dark, disgraceful.

II. *n.* **1.** The act of fouling, colliding, or otherwise impeding due motion or progress; specifically, in a contest of any kind, a violation of the governing rules.—**2.** In *base-ball*, a hit which makes the ball land outside the lines from home to first or to third base continued indefinitely; a foul ball or a foul hit. See *base-ball.*—**3.** An ulcer in a cow's foot; a disease that produces ulcers. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]—**To claim a foul**, to claim that an opponent has made a foul, in order to prevent adverse award of victory.

foul^{1} (foul), *adv.* [< ME. *foule;* < *foul*^{1}, *a.*] In a foul manner.

Thei haue take the Duke and ledde hym a-wey, magre hem alle betinge hym *foule.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 551.

You offer *foul*, signior, to close; keep your distance.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

An antagonist who neither flinches nor hits *foul.*
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 449.

foul^{1} (foul), *v.* [< ME. *foulen, fulen*, tr. and intr., < AS. *fūlian, ā-fūlian*, intr., become foul, parallel with E. *file*^{2}, < ME. *fylen, filen*, tr. and intr., < AS. *fȳlan* (in comp.), make foul (= LG. *fūlen* = OHG. *fūlan, fūlen*, tr., MHG. *vūlen*, G. *faulen*, intr.), < *fūl*, foul: see *foul*^{1}, *a.*, and cf. *file*^{2}, *defile*^{1}, *defoul*, and *foil*^{4}.] **I.** *trans.* To make foul, in any sense; befoul. (*a*) To defile; dirty; soil.

He cut his own throate at length with a razour, *fouling* his infamous life with a low and dishonest departing.
Saville, tr. of Tacitus, p. 41.

But if you be nice to *fowl* your fingers (which good anglers seldome are), then take this bait.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (1653), xii.

Where'er I turn, some scandal *fouls* the way.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to entangle.

'Twas all along of Poll, as I may say,
That *foul'd* my cable when I ought to slip.
Hood, Sailor's Apology.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become foul or dirty: as, a gun *fouls* from long use.

Metford's Military Grooving does not *foul* so rapidly, and is more easy to clean than the Match Rifle Grooving.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 169.

2. *Naut.*, to come into collision, as two boats; become entangled or clogged: as, the rope *fouled;* the block *fouled.*—**3.** In *base-ball*, to strike a foul ball.—**To foul out**, in *base-ball*, to be retired from the bat through the catching of a foul ball by one of the opposite nine.

foul^{2}†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fowl*^{1}.

foulard (fö-lärd′), *n.* [F., of unknown origin.] **1.** A soft, thin, and flexible washable silk, without twill. It was originally made in India, but is now successfully produced in the south of France.

Foulard is simply the name for plain-woven silk not dyed in the yarn, of which pongee is the Asiatic kind.
Harper's Mag., LXXI. 256.

Hence—**2.** A silk handkerchief, especially one used as a cravat or to tie around the neck.

Their mother's beautiful brown hair is usually covered with a violet *foulard.*
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 738.

foulardine (fö-lär-dēn′), *n.* [< *foulard* + *-ine*^{2}.] A cotton material made soft and flexible in imitation of foulard.

foul-brood (foul′bröd), *n.* A germ-disease of bees, the seeds of which lurk in the honey, whence bees contract it.

That terrible fungoid malady, *foul-brood*, which bee-disease is indicated by a nauseating stench.
Science, V. 73.

fould†, *adv.* [An irreg. var. of *foul*^{1}. Cf. *vild* for *vile.*] An obsolete variant of *foul*^{1}.

foulder†, *n.* [< ME. **fouldre, foudre*, < OF. *foudre*, later *fouldre*, F. *foudre* = Pr. *foldre* = It. *folgore*, < L. *fulgur*, lightning, < *fulgere*, lighten: see *fulgent.*] Lightning.

That thynge that men calle *foudre*,
That smite sometime a toure to poudre.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 535.

This fir'd my heart as *foulder* doth the heath.
Baldwin, in Mir. for Mags., p. 389.

foulder†, *v. i.* [< *foulder*, *n.*] To emit great heat; flame, as lightning; burn.

Seemd that lowde thunder, with amazement great,
Did rend the ratling skyes with flames of *fouldring* heat.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 20.

fouler†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fowler.*

foul-faced (foul′fāst), *a.* **1.** Having the face foul or filthy.—**2**†. Of foul aspect or character; foul-mouthed.

If black scandal, or *foul-fac'd* reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

foully (foul'li), *adv.* [< ME. *foulliche, fulliche,* < AS. *fūllīce,* foully, < *fūllīc,* a., foul, < *fūl,* foul, + *-līc,* -ly^2.] In a foul manner; filthily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; unfairly; dishonestly.

> Her swollen eyes were much disfigured,
> And her faire face with teares was *fowly* blubbered.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., II. i. 13.

> Thou play'dst most *foully* for 't.
> *Shak.,* Macbeth, iii. 1.

foulmart, foumart (foul'märt; in second form (Sc.), fou'märt), *n.* [Formerly also *fulmart, fulmar, fowmart, fumart, foumard;* < ME. *fulmart, fulmard, fulmerd, folmard, fulmere,* a polecat, < *foul, ful,* foul, + *marte,* a marten, partly < AS. *mearth,* a marten, and partly < OF. *martre, marte,* a marten: see *marten.*] An old name of the fitchew or polecat, *Putorius vulgaris;* literally, foul or stinking marten: so called from its offensive odor. See *polecat.*

> It is ordanit . . . that he pay . . . for x *Fowmartis* skinnis callit Fithowis, xd. *Acts Jas. I.,* 1424.

> In the night time . . . foxes and *foumardes,* with all other vermine, and noysome beastes, use most styrringe.
> *Ascham,* Toxophilus.

> In the second class [of beasts of the chase] are placed the *fulimart,* the fitchat or fitch, &c., and these are said to be beasts of stinking flight.
> *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 14.

foul-mouthed (foul'moutht), *a.* Using scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane language; given to abusive or filthy speech.

> Wilt thou ever be a *foul-mouth'd* and calumnious knave?
> *Shak.,* All's Well, i. 3.

> I
> Have never been *foul-mouth'd* against thy law.
> *Fletcher (and another),* Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

foulness (foul'nes), *n.* [< ME. *foulnesse,* < AS. *fūlnes* (= OFries. *fulnisse* = D. *vuilnis* = MLG. *vūlnisse* = OHG. *fūlnussī,* G. *fäulniss*), < *fūl,* foul, + *-nes,* -ness.] 1. The quality or state of being foul or filthy; impurity; filthiness; defilement; pollution; corruption: as, the *foulness* of a cellar or of a well; the *foulness* of a musket; the *foulness* of a ship's bottom.

> This *foulness* must be purged,
> Or thy disease will rankle to a pestilence.
> *Ford,* Fancies, iv. 1.

2†. Ugliness; deformity.

> He's fallen in love with your *foulness,* and she'll fall in love with my anger. *Shak.,* As you Like it, iii. 5.

> The *foulness* of th' infernal form to hide.
> *Dryden,* Æneid.

3. Unfairness; dishonesty; atrociousness; villainy; treachery; abusiveness; scurrility: as, the *foulness* of a blow or a scheme; the *foulness* of a slander or crime.

> The duke nor the constable wolde nat departe thens tyll they had ye castell at their wyll, outher with fayrnesse or *foulnesse.*
> *Berners,* tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxxi.

> Those aspersions were rais'd from the *foulness* of his own actions. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xv.

> Through the pageants of a patriot's name
> They pierc'd the *foulness* of thy secret aim.
> *Akenside,* Epistle to Curio.

Bag of foulness. See *bag*^{1}.

foul-spoken (foul'spō''kn), *a.* Using scurrilous, slanderous, profane, or obscene language; foul-mouthed.

> *Foul-spoken* coward, that thund'rest with thy tongue,
> And with thy weapon nothing dar'st perform.
> *Shak.,* Tit. And., ii. 1.

foul-tongued (foul'tungd), *a.* Foul-spoken; foul-mouthed.

> They curse him. They are very *foul-tongued.*
> *Livingstone,* Missionary Travels and Researches, p. 269.

foumart, *n.* See *foulmart.*

found^1 (found). Preterit and past participle of *find.*

found^2 (found), *v.* [< ME. *founden,* < OF. *fonder,* F. *fonder* = Pr. *fondar* = Sp. Pg. *fundar* = It. *fondare* = MD. *fonderen* = MLG. *fundēren* = MHG. *funden, fundieren,* G. *fundieren* = Dan. *fundere* = Sw. *fundera* (Teut. forms partly after F.), < L. *fundare,* lay the bottom, keel, foundation of a thing, found, establish, < *fundus,* bottom, base, foundation, akin to E. *bottom:* see *fund*^{1} and *bottom.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay the basis of; fix, set, or place, as on something solid; ground; base; establish on a basis, physical or moral.

> And thou Lord in the begynnyng *foundidist* the erthe, and heuenes ben werkis of thin hondis.
> *Wyclif,* Heb. i. (Oxf.).

> Thou, Izraels King, serue the great King of All,
> And only on his Conducts pedestall
> *Found* thine Affaires.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

> The man who first saw that it was possible to *found* an European empire on the ruins of the Mogul monarchy was Dupleix. *Macaulay,* Lord Clive.

> Nothing is more shameful for a man than to *found* his title to esteem not on his own merits, but on the fame of his ancestors. *Sumner,* Orations, I. 6.

2. To take the first steps or measures in erecting or building up; begin to raise; make a beginning of; originate by active means: as, to *found* a city or an empire.

> And it was one of the firste Cyties of the worlde *founded* by Japheth, Noes sone, and beryth yet his name.
> *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 16.

> Most of the buildings are *founded* like to these of the Venetian houses. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 206.

3. To make provision for the establishment of; originate by gift, grant, or endowment: as, to *found* an institution or a professorship by bequest.

> He [King Edward the Confessor] *founded* also the Colledge of St. Mary Ottery in Devonshire, and gave unto it the Village of Ottery. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 19.

> A prince should *found* hospitals, the noble and rich may diffuse their ample charities. *Steele,* Guardian, No. 174.

II. *intrans.* To base one's opinion; rely: followed by *on* or *upon:* as, I *found upon* the evidence of my senses.

> It [theology] *founds* thus necessarily *on* faith equally with religion. *Princeton Rev.,* Sept., 1879, p. 315.

found^3 (found), *v. t.* [< OF. *fondre,* F. *fondre* = Pr. *fondre* = Sp. Pg. *fundir* = It. *fondere,* melt or cast, as metals, < L. *fundere,* pp. *fusus,* pour, cast metals (see *fuse*^{1}), √ **fud* = Goth. *giutan* = AS. *geótan,* etc., pour (see *gush, gut*), akin to Gr. *χεῖν,* pour (see *chyle, chyme*^{1}, etc.). Hence ult. (from L. *fundere*) E. *font*^{2} = *fount*^{2}, *fuse*^{1}, *fusion,* etc., *affuse, effuse, infuse, perfuse, profuse,* etc.] To cast; form into shape by casting in a mold, as metal or a metallic article.

> A fellow *founded* out of charity,
> And moulded to the height, contemn his maker,
> Curb the free hand that fram'd him! this must not be.
> *Fletcher,* Rule a Wife, iv. 2.

> A second multitude
> With wondrous art *founded* the massy ore,
> Severing each kind, and scumm'd the bullion dross.
> *Milton,* P. L., i. 703.

found^3 (found), *n.* [< *found*^{3}, *v.*] The operation of casting metal, etc.; the melting of metal or of the materials for glass, etc.

> The first operation is to heat up the pots thoroughly, before filling them. This occupies from two to four hours, and on it depends in a great measure the success of the subsequent melting or *found.* *Glass-making,* p. 120.

found^4 (found), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A three-sided, single-cut file, used in making combs.

found^5†, *v. i.* [ME. *founden, funden,* < AS. *fundian,* hasten, < *findan,* pp. *funden,* find: see *find.*] To hasten; go (to get or seek something); strive.

found^6 (found), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *fond*^{2}, *fand*^{2}.

foundation (foun-dā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *foundacioun, fundacioun,* < OF. *fondation,* F. *fondation* = Pr. *fundacio, fondation* = Sp. *fundacion* = Pg. *fundação* = It. *fondazione,* < LL. *fundatio(n-),* foundation, < L. *fundare,* found: see *found*^{2}.] 1. The act of founding, originating, or beginning to raise or build; the act of establishing.

> Thou lovedst me before the *foundation* of the world.
> John xvii. 24.

> That authority which had belonged to the baronage of England ever since the *foundation* of the monarchy.
> *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng.

2. The solid ground or substructure on which the walls of a building rest; also, the lowest division of the building or wall, which is generally below the surface of the ground.

> Behold, I lay in Zion for a *foundation* a stone, . . . a precious corner stone, a sure *foundation.* Isa. xxviii. 16.

Hence—3. The basis or groundwork of anything; that on which anything stands and by which it is supported or confirmed.

> So shook the whole *foundation* of his mind,
> As they did all his resolution move.
> *Daniel,* Civil Wars, vi.

> He [Giles D'Anez] returned with the same good fortune to Portugal, after having found . . . that there was no *foundation* for those monstrous appearances or difficulties mariners till now had expected to find there.
> *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II. 99.

> I cannot but think that the *foundations* of all natural knowledge were laid when the reason of man first came face to face with the facts of Nature.
> *Huxley,* Lay Sermons, p. 11.

4. A fund invested for a benevolent or charitable purpose; a donation or legacy for the support of an institution, as a school or hospital, or of some specific object, as a college professorship, a ward in a hospital, etc.; an endowment.

> He had an opportunity of going to school on a *foundation.* *Swift.*

> At Trinity the Scholars and Sizars have a right to remain in residence just as much as the Fellows themselves, being equally "on the *foundation.*"
> *C. A. Bristed,* English University, p. 106.

5. That which is founded or established by endowment; an endowed institution or charity.

> We see there be many orders and *foundations* which . . . take themselves to have a kind of contract, fraternity, and correspondence one with the other.
> *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii. 115.

> I went to see the Weese-house, a *foundation* like our Charter-house, for the education of decay'd persons, orphans, and poore children. *Evelyn,* Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

> In Germany, since the first *foundation* at Prague in 1348, only forty-two universities have been established.
> *Science,* VI. 246.

6. In *crochet, knitting,* etc., the first stitches put upon the needles, to which all that follows is secured.—7. Same as *foundation-muslin* and *-net.*—8. In *apiculture,* a sheet of wax, artificially shaped to resemble the foundation of a comb, attached to the slats or bars of a hive, or placed in a honey-frame, to induce the bees to build combs where desired; a guide-comb.—**Old foundation, new foundation,** terms used with reference to the organization of the cathedral chapters of England. At the establishment of the reformation under Henry VIII. the collegiate chapters were left unchanged in constitution, and their cathedrals are said to be of the *old foundation.* But the monastic chapters were suppressed, and new ones were organized for their cathedrals, and for the abbey churches converted into cathedrals; and these are said to be of the *new foundation.* The terms have no relation to the age of the cathedrals themselves.

foundational (foun-dā'shon-al), *a.* [< *foundation* + *-al.*] Of the nature of a foundation; fundamental.

foundation-chain (foun-dā'shon-chān), *n.* Same as *foundation,* 6.

foundationer (foun-dā'shon-ėr), *n.* In Great Britain, one who is supported on the foundation or endowment of a college or an endowed school.

foundationless (foun-dā'shon-les), *a.* [< *foundation* + *-less.*] Having no foundation.

foundation-muslin (foun-dā'shon-muz''lin), *n.* A coarse cotton cloth woven very loosely, like a canvas, and stiffened with gum, used for giving stiffness to parts of garments.

foundation-net (foun-dā'shon-net), *n.* A material used for the same purpose as foundation-muslin, but still coarser, with large meshes.

foundation-school (foun-dā'shon-sköl), *n.* An endowed school. See *foundation,* 4.

foundation-square (foun-dā'shon-skwãr), *n.* In *gem-cutting,* one of eight squares formed in bevel planes round the edges of a brilliant, and of which all the angles are subsequently cut away so as to make triangular facets.

foundation-stone (foun-dā'shon-stōn), *n.* One of the stones of which the foundation of a building is composed; specifically, a corner-stone.

> My castles are my king's alone,
> From turret to *foundation-stone.*
> *Scott,* Marmion, vi. 13.

founder^1 (foun'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *founder, foundour, fondoure,* < OF. *fondeor, fondour, fundour, fondeur* (mod. F. *fondateur* = Pr. *fundator, fondador* = Sp. Pg. *fundador* = It. *fondatore*), < L. *fundator,* a founder, < *fundare,* found: see *found*^{2}.] One who founds or establishes. (*a*) One who lays a foundation or begins to build: as, the *founder* of a temple or a city.

> Julius Cæsar was the first *founder* of this tower, which he erected to the end to fortifie that place.
> *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 10.

(*b*) An originator; one from whom anything derives its beginning; an author: as, the *founder* of a sect of philosophers; the *founder* of a family.

> At Saynt Stevens kirke thei laid him with honoure.
> Himseld dit [did] it wirke, he was thar *fondoure.*
> *Rob. of Brunne,* tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 84.

> Each person is the *founder*
> Of his own fortune, good or bad.
> *Fletcher (and another),* Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

> Bishop Robinson . . . has been looked upon as the *founder* of the eighteenth century school of English diplomacy. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 5.

(*c*) One who establishes by endowment; one who provides a permanent fund for any purpose: as, the *founder* of a college or hospital.

> Here stands my father rector,
> And you professors; you shall all profess
> Something, and live there, with her grace and me
> Your *founders.* *B. Jonson,* Staple of News, iv. 1.

> Huge cathedral fronts of every age, . . .
> The statues, king, or saint, or *founder,* fell.
> *Tennyson,* Sea Dreams.

(*d*†) A creator; a maker.

> He that is mi *foundeor* may hit folfulle,
> That was ded on the cros & bougte us so deore.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

founder^2 (foun'dėr), *n.* [< OF. *fondeur,* F. *fondeur* = Sp. Pg. *fundidor* = It. *funditore,* < ML. *fundator,* **funditor* (L. *fusor*), < L. *fundere,* pp. *fusus*, pour, found: see *found*³.] One who founds metals, or articles of metal or glass (the material of which is called *metal*); a caster: as, a *founder* of cannon, bells, printing-types, etc.

Item, The Court doth order and declare that there shall be foure *Founders* of letters for printing allowed, and no more. *Decree of Star Chamber concerning Printing*, xxvii.

The "*founder*," as he is called, with his staff of assistants or "crew," now takes charge of the furnace.
Glass-making, p. 120.

Founders' dust, charcoal-powder, and coal- and coke-dust, ground fine, and sifted for casting purposes.—**Founders' sand**, fine sand used for making foundry-molds.

founder³ (foun'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *foundren*, founder (as a horse), tr. cast down, destroy, < OF. *fondrer*, in comp. *afondrer*, *affondrer*, sink, founder, go to the bottom, and *effondrer*, sink, founder, etc., F. *effondrer*, give way, fall in, tr. dig deep (cf. *fondriere*, F. *fondrière*, a pit, gully, mire, bog), var. of *fonder*, fall, < OF. *fond*, < L. *fundus*, bottom: see *found*² and *fund*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** *Naut.*, to fill or become filled and sink, as a ship.

Vain efforts! still the battering waves rush in,
Implacable, till, delug'd by the foam,
The ship sinks *foundering* in the vast abyss.
J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.

The ship, no longer *found'ring* by the lee,
Bears on her side th' invasions of the sea.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

The house or hut is half sunk in the general accumulation [of snow], as if it had *foundered* and was going to the bottom. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

Hence—**2.** To fail; miscarry.

The king . . . perceives him, how he coasts,
And hedges, his own way. But in this point
All his tricks *founder*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Do I halt still i' the world, and trouble Nature,
When her main pieces *founder* and fail daily?
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

3. To trip; stumble; go lame, as a horse.

His hors for fere gan to turne,
And leep asyde, and *foundrede* as he leep.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1829.

II. *trans.* **1.** *Naut.*, to cause to fill and sink, as a ship.

We found a strong Tide setting out of the Streights to the Northward, and like to *founder* our Ship.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 82.

2. To cause internal inflammation in the feet of, as a horse, so as to disable or lame him.

In Deceit & Subtilty, by such Colour and Device to take Horses, and the said Horses hastily to ride & evil entreat, having no Manner of Conscience or Compassion in this Behalf, so that the said Horses become all spoiled and *foundered*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 362.

I have speeded hither with the very extremest inch of possibility; I have *foundered* nine-score and odd posts [post-horses]. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Are they *foundered*, ha? his mules have the staggers belike, have they? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

founder³ (foun'dėr), *n.* [< *founder*³, *v.*] In *farriery*, lameness caused by inflammation within the hoof of a horse; laminitis. Also called *closh*.

founderous (foun'dėr-us), *a.* [< *founder*³ + *-ous*.] Causing to founder, go lame, or be disabled. [Rare.]

I have travelled through the negociation, and a sad *founderous* road it is. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

foundery (foun'dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *founderies* (-iz). Same as *foundry*.

founding (foun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *found*³, *v.*] The act or process of casting metals.

Now long before this time [A. U. C. 608], those great masters and imageurs, so famous for metall-*founding* and casting of images, were dead and gone.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 2.

foundling (found'ling), *n.* [< ME. *foundling*, *foundeling*, *fundeling*, *fundling*, etc. (= D. *vondeling* = MLG. *vundelink* = MHG. *vundelinc*, G. *findling*), < *funden*, found, pp. of *finden*, find, + dim. *-ling*. Cf. equiv. ME. *funding*, with term. *-ing*³.] An infant found abandoned or exposed; a child without a parent or claimant.

I am an Israelite, not by engraffynge, but by kyndred: not a strange *foundlyng*, but a Jewe, being borne of the Jewes. *J. Udall*, On Philippians iii.

She is
None of our child, but a mere *foundling*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

It is remarkable that a law of King Ina orders the care and education of *foundlings* to be regulated by their beauty. *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 1.

foundment† (found'mẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *foundement*, < OF. *fondement*, < L. *fundamentum*, foundation: see *fundament*.] A foundation.

Foundement of our clergie,
Rewle hit is of haly vie.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

foundress (foun'dres), *n.* [< *founder*¹ + *-ess*.] A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, as a charitable institution, or who endows with a fund, as a school or a hospital.

In the midst on the South-side is the Emperour Constantines [picture], opposite to his mothers, the memorable *Foundresse*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 129.

Saint Bede's is one of the most ancient of the minor colleges of Avonsbridge. Its *foundress's* . . . face, clad in the close coif of the time of the wars of the Roses, still smiles over the fellows' table in hall.
Mrs. Craik, Christian's Mistake, ii.

foundry (foun'dri), *n.*; pl. *foundries* (-driz). [Also uncontr. *foundery*; < F. *fonderie* (= Sp. *fundería* (rare) = It. *fonderia*), a foundry, < *fondre*, found: see *found*³.] **1**†. The casting of metals.

The art of *founderie* or casting metals.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 7.

2. An establishment for the founding of metallic articles: as, a *foundry* of bells or of cannon; a type-*foundry*.—**Foundry iron**, iron containing carbon in sufficient quantity to admit of casting.

foundryman (foun'dri-mạn), *n.*; pl. *foundrymen* (-men). A founder; one engaged in the work of a foundry.

The first man he would send home for would be his old pattern maker and the next the boss *foundryman*.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 297.

fount¹ (fount), *n.* [< ME. *fount*, *funt*, also *font*, only in the sense of a baptismal font (see *font*¹); < OF. *funt*, *font* = Sp. *fuente* = Pg. It. *fonte*, < L. *fōn(t-)s*, a spring, fount, fountain, prob. orig. **fovon(t-)s* (= Gr. *χέων*, orig. **χεϝον(τ-)ς*, ppr. of *χεῖν*, orig. **χεϝειν*, pour), ppr. of a shorter form of the root which appears in *fundere*, pour, whence ult. E. *found*³ and *fount*²: see *found*³, *fount*², *fuse*¹, etc.] **1.** A spring of water; a fountain.

The soft green grass is growing
O'er meadow and o'er dale;
The silvery *founts* are flowing
Upon the verdant vale.
T. J. Ouseley, Seasons of Life, Spring.

2. A source; a fountainhead.

What a goblet! It is set round with diamonds from the mines of Eden; it is carved by angelic hands, and filled at the eternal *fount* of goodness.
D. Jerrold, Cup of Patience.

Aonian fount. See *Aonian*.

fount² (fount), *n.* [Another form of *font*², < F. *fonte*: see *font*². Remotely connected with *fount*¹.] Same as *font*², 2.

fountain (foun'tān), *n.* [< ME. *fountayne*, *fontayn*, < OF. *funtaine*, *fontaine*, F. *fontaine* = Pr. *fontana*, *fontayna* = Sp. It. *fontana*, < ML. *fontana*, a fountain, < L. *fon(t-)s*, a fount: see *fount*¹. Cf. *mount* and *mountain*.] **1.** A natural spring or source of water; the source or head of a stream.

Aftyr that we cam to a *ffountayne* wher our blyssyd lady was wont many tymes to wasse hyr clothes.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 53.

The *Fountain* of these Waters is as unknown as the Contriver of them.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 52.

Where a green grassy turf is all I crave,
With here and there a violet bestrown,
Fast by a brook, or *fountain's* murmuring wave.
Beattie, The Minstrel, ii.

2. An artificial basin or tank for receiving a flow of living water, from which it may be drawn for any use, or from which by the force of its own pressure it may rise or spout through orifices in jets or showers. For the latter purpose it is necessary that the water should flow through a pipe or closed conduit from a source considerably higher than the level of the fountain. Ornamental fountains thus supplied are often very elaborately constructed.

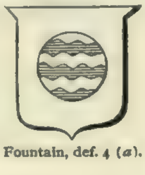
And in the midst of all a *fountaine* stood,
Of richest substance that on earth might bee.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 60.

Fountains, playing through the trees,
Give coolness to the passing breeze.
Addison, Rosamond, ii. 3.

3. Origin; first source; cause.

Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodness.
Book of Common Prayer.

And how many Nations were founded after that by Abrahams posteritie (not to mention so many other *Fountaines* of Peoples), by the sonnes of Hagar, and Ketura, and Esau the sonne of Isaac. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 47.



Fountain, def. 4 (*a*).

4. In *her.*: (*a*) A roundel, barry wavy of six argent and azure, or more rarely having a greater number of barrulets. (*b*) The representation of an ordinary architectural fountain with basin, etc.—**5.** A tin-lined copper holder used in transporting aërated waters, or the combination of ornamental faucets and syrup-holders from which such waters are drawn; a soda-fountain.—**6.** The ink-holder of a printing-press.—**7.** The supply-chamber of a fountain-pen or of a fountain-inkstand, or the reservoir for oil in certain kinds of lamps, etc.—**Hero's fountain**, a pneumatic apparatus in which the elastic force of a confined body of air, increased by hydraulic pressure and reacting upon the surface of water in a closed reservoir, produces a jet which may rise above that surface to a height equal to the effective height of the pressing column: named from Hero of Alexandria, to whom the invention of the instrument is ascribed. It consists essentially of an open basin, and two closed reservoirs at different levels below the basin. A tube connects the upper parts of both the reservoirs. Another tube connects the bottom of the basin with the lower part of the lower reservoir. A detachable tube with a jet-nozle at its upper end passes through the center of the basin and down into and very nearly to the bottom of the higher reservoir. The detachable tube being removed, the higher reservoir is partly filled with water through the opening; then the tube is replaced, and water poured into the basin. This water, running down into the lower reservoir, forces the air from the latter up into and increases the pressure in the higher reservoir, displacing the water therein and forcing it through the detachable tube in the form of a jet. This ejected water falls into the basin and thence passes to the lower reservoir, and thus the action continues till nearly all the water in the higher reservoir has been discharged through the jet.—**Steam-fountain**, a fountain in which the liquid is raised by the pressure of steam upon the surface in a reservoir.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Spring*, etc. See *well*.

fountained (foun'tānd), *a.* [< *fountain* + *-ed*².] Provided or embellished with artificial fountains.

The preacher said good-day, and started down the steps that used to lead from the levee down across a pretty *fountained* court and into the town.
G. W. Cable, Au Large, xxii.

fountaineer† (foun-tạ-nēr'), *n.* [Also *fontanier*; < OF. *fontenier*, a maker or manager of fountains or conduits, < *fontaine*, a fountain: see *fountain*.] A manager or engineer of a fountain. *Davies.*

The hedge of water, in forme of lattice-worke, which the *fontanier* caused to ascend out of the earth by degrees, exceedingly pleased and surpris'd me.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 8, 1641.

fountain-fish (foun'tạn-fish), *n.* A ctenophoran; one of the cœlenterates of the class *Ctenophora*: so called from the currents of water caused by their cilia. *Beroë* is an example.

fountainhead (foun'tạn-hed), *n.* A fountain or spring from which a stream of water flows; the head or source of a stream; hence, primary source in general; original.

We have this detail from the *fountain-head*, from the persons themselves. *Paley*, Evidences, II. viii.

fountainless (foun'tạn-les), *a.* [< *fountain* + *-less*.] Having no fountain; without springs or wells.

For barren desert, *fountainless* and dry.
Milton, P. R., iii. 264.

fountainlet (foun'tạn-let), *n.* [< *fountain* + *-let*.] A little fountain.

In the aforesaid Village there be two *Fountainelets*, which are not farre asunder.
Fuller, Worthies, Huntingdon.

fountain-pen (foun'tạn-pen), *n.* A writing-pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink.

fountain-shell (foun'tạn-shel), *n.* Same as *conch*, 2.

fountful (fount'fůl), *a.* [< *fount*¹ + *-ful*.] Full of springs.

Go wait the Thunderer's will, Saturnia cry'd,
On yon tall summit of the *fountful* Ide.
Pope, Iliad, xv.

fountstone†, *n.* See *fontstone*.

Sles [slays] them alle . . .
But yiff they graunte, with mylde mood,
To be baptysed in *fountston*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3939.

Fouquiera (fö-ki-ā'rạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Pierre Eloi *Fouquier*, a professor of medicine at Paris (1776–1850).] An anomalous genus of Mexican shrubs or small trees, which has been placed in the order *Tamariscineæ* by recent authorities. The wood is brittle and resinous; the spiny stems and branches are usually leafless; and the flowers, which are of a brilliant crimson, are in terminal spikes or panicles. There are four species, one of which, *F. splendens*, is found within the southern borders of the United States.

four (fōr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *four*, *fowr*, *fower*, *feower*, < AS. *feówer* (in some compounds *fyther-*, *fither-*) = OS. *fiuwar*, *fiur*, *fior* = OFries. *fiuwer*, *fiower*, *fior*, NFries. *fjouwer* = D. *vier* = MLG. *vēr*, LG. *veer* = OHG. *fior*, *fier*, MHG. *vier*, G. *vier* = Icel. *fjōrir* = OSw. *fiugur*, Sw. *fyra* = Dan. *fire* = Goth. *fidwōr* = W. *pedwar* = Gael. *ceithir* = Ir. *cethir* = L. *quattuor*, *quatuor* (whence It. *quattro* = Sp. *cuatro* = Pg. *quatro* = F. *quatre*) = Oscan *petur* = Gr. *τέτταρες*, *τέσσαρες*, dial. τέτορες, πέτταρες, πέτορες, πίσυρες = OBulg. *chetyri* = Russ. *chetvero* = Lith. *keturi*, Lett. *chetri* = Skt. *chatur, chatvār*, four.] **I.** *a.* One more than three; twice two: a cardinal numeral: as, *four* legs; *four* wheels.

Her hair shall grow rough, and her teeth shall grow lang,
And on her *four* feet shall she gang.
Kempion (Child's Ballads, I. 141).

Four corners. See *corner.*

II. *n.* **1.** A number, twice two or the sum of three and one; the number of the fingers of one hand, without the thumb.—**2.** A symbol representing this number, as 4, IV, or iv.—**3.** A four-oared boat; the crew of a four-oared boat.—**4.** (*a*) A playing-card with four pips or spots on it. (*b*) In *dice* or *dominoes*, the face of a piece showing four spots. (*c*) *pl.* In the game of poker, a hand containing four cards of the same denomination, and ranking between a full and a straight flush.—**5.** A team of four horses harnessed together to draw a coach or other vehicle: as, a coach and *four;* a well-matched *four.*—**6.** *pl.* Same as *fourings.*

It is interesting, however, to note that in the eastern counties at harvest time bever cakes are made and handed round to the harvesters in the afternoon, this refreshment being called *fours.* *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 306.

Four o'clock, four hours after noon or midnight.—**To be, go,** or **run on all fours,** or (formerly) **on all four.** (*a*) To go or run on the hands and feet, or the hands and knees.

Whilum thei *went on alle four* as doth wilde bestes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1788.

I am almost founder'd
In following him; and yet I'll never leave him;
I'll crawl *of all four* first. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

'Tis Man, said he, who, weak by Nature,
At first creeps, like his Fellow-Creature,
Upon all four. *Prior*, Two Riddles.

(*b*) To be perfect or consistent in all respects: as, the proposition does not *run on all fours.*

No prophecy can be expected to *go upon all fours.*
Southey, Doctor, xciv.

This example *is on all-fours* with the other. *Macaulay.*

It is exceedingly dangerous for him [the English lawyer] to . . . endeavour . . . to pick out [from the Corpus Juris] a case *on all fours* with his own.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 377.

fourb† (fŏrb), *n.* [< F. *fourbe*, a trick, cheat, imposture, < *fourbe*, a., tricky, knavish (= It. *furbo*, a rogue, knave, cheat), perhaps < *fourbir*, furbish, polish, make bright: see *furbish.*] A tricky fellow; a cheat.

The basest drudgery of a sycophant in flattering yᵉ Cardinal, . . . as where I can shew you him speaking of this *fourb* for one of the most learned persons of the age.
Evelyn, To Mr. Sprat.

The referring these *fourbs* to the secretary's office to be examined always frustrated their designs.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 40.

fourb† (fŏrb), *v. t.* [< *fourb*, *n.*] To cheat.

I ask then how those who *fourbed* others become dupes to their own contrivances. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 370.

fourbery† (fŏr'bėr-i), *n.* [< *fourb* + *-ery.*] Cheating; trickery.

You have unmask'd the *fourbery*, you have discover'd the imposture. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 373.

four-boater (fōr'bō″tėr), *n.* A whaling-ship carrying four boats on the cranes.

four-cant (fōr'kant), *a.* and *n.* [< *four* + *cant*¹.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of four strands, as a rope.

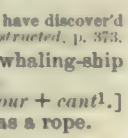
II. *n.* Four-stranded rope.

four-centered (fōr'sen″tėrd), *a.* Described from four centers: noting a type of curve or arch, as the ogee arch or accolade. See cut under *arch*¹.

fourch† (fŏrsh), *n.* [< OF. *fourche*, < L. *furca*, a fork: see *fork.*] In *hunting*, one of the forks or haunches of a deer. Also *fouch.*

fourch† (fŏrsh), *v. t.* [< *fourch*, *n.*] To divide into four quarters, as a deer.

fourché (fŏr-shā'), *a.* [< F. *fourché*, pp. of *fourcher*, fork: see *fourch.*] In *her.*, forked; having the extremities divided into two: said of any bearing, especially of a cross. Also *fourchi*, *furché.*



Cross Fourché.

fourchette (fŏr-shet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fourche*, a fork: see *fork.*] **1.** In *surg.*, an instrument used to raise and support the tongue during the operation of dividing the frenum.—**2.** In *glove-making*, the side of a finger, to which the front and back portions are sewed. Also *forgette.*

Out of the parts left [from the pieces cut for hands] he cuts pieces for the thumbs and *fourchettes* or sides of the fingers — usually pronounced "forgets."
Chambers's Journal, quoted in Library Mag., July, 1886.

3. In *ornith.*, the furcula or united clavicles of a bird; the merrythought or wishbone of a fowl.—**4.** In *anat.*, the frenulum pudendi; the small thin fold just within the posterior commissure of the vulva, separated therefrom by the fossa navicularis, and commonly ruptured in first parturition.

fourchi, *a.* See *fourché.*

four-cornered (fōr'kôr″nėrd), *a.* [< ME. *fourcornarde, fowrecorneryd;* < *four* + *corner* + *-ed*².] Having four corners or angles.

They haue a *foure-cornered* garment, which some put on with the rest when they rise; others, then when they will pray. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 194.

Four-cornered cap. See *cap*¹.

four-corners (fōr'kôr″nėrz), *n. pl.* An old form of the game of bowls in which but four pins are used. See the extract.

Four-corners is so called from four large pins which are placed singly at each angle of a square frame. . . . The excellency of the game consists in beating them down by the fewest casts of the bowl.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 367.

Fourcroya (fŏr-kroi'ạ̈), *n.* See *Furcræa.*

fourfold (fōr'fōld), *a.* [< ME. *fourfold, fourfald*, < AS. *feówerfeald* (= OFries. *fiuwerfald* = D. *viervoud-ig* = MLG. *vērvalt, vervold-ich* = OHG. *fiervalt*, MHG. *viervalt*, G. *vierfält-ig* = ODan. *firefold*, Dan. *firfold* = Goth. *fidurfalths*), < *feówer*, four, + *-feald*, -fold.] Four times numbered or reckoned; quadruple: as, a *fourfold* division.

He shall restore the lamb *fourfold.* 2 Sam. xii. 6.

Renowned Spenser, lye a thought more nigh
To learned Chaucer; and rare Beaumont, lye
A little nearer Spenser, to make roome
For Shakspeare in your threefold, *fourfold* tombe.
William Basse, On Shakspeare.

four-footed (fōr'fůt″ed), *a.* [< ME. *fourefoted* (= Sw. *fyrfotad* = Dan. *firföddet*); cf. AS. *feówerfēte*, also *fytherfēte, fytherfote* = OFries. *fiuwerfoted* = D. *viervoet-ig* = MLG. *vērvoted, vērvot-ich* = OHG. *fiorfuozi*, G. *vierfüssig* = L. *quadrupes* (*-ped-*), etc., four-footed: see *quadruped, tetrapod.*] Having four feet; quadruped: as, a *four-footed* animal.

fourgon (fŏr-gôṅ'), *n.* [F., a van, baggage-wagon.] An ammunition-wagon or tumbril; a baggage-cart.

"We have had, of course," said the young lady, who was rather reserved and haughty, "to leave the carriages and *fourgon* at Martigny." *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, xxxvii.

four-handed (fōr'han″ded), *a.* **1.** Having four hands; quadrumanous.

A temperature sufficiently high for arboreal Mammalia of the *four-handed* order.
Owen, British Fossil Mammals and Birds, p. 3.

2. Done or played by four hands, or by four persons: as, a *four-handed* piece for the piano; a *four-handed* game of cards.

four-horse (fōr'hôrs), *a.* Drawn by four horses: as, a *four-horse* coach.

Fourierism (fö'ri-ėr-izm), *n.* [< *Fourier* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The communistic system propounded by the French socialist Charles Fourier (1772–1837), based on his philosophy of the passions and affections. According to his plan, society was to be organized into phalanxes or associations united by the principle of attraction, each large enough for all industrial and social requirements (estimated at about 1,800), arranged in groups according to occupations, capacities, and attractions, living in phalansteries or common dwellings, and guaranteeing to every member the means of self-support, or maintenance under disability, and opportunities for the harmonious development of all his faculties and tastes. Several phalansteries were established in France and the United States; but it was not found practicable to carry out his plans fully in any of them, and their existence was brief. Also called *associationism.*

The most skilfully combined, and with the greatest foresight of objections, of all the forms of socialism, is that commonly known as *Fourierism.*
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 4.

Fourierism was brought to America about 1840, and soon found numerous advocates, including many names of which America is proud.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 107.

Fourierist (fö'ri-ėr-ist), *n.* [< *Fourier* (see def.) + *-ist.*] An adherent of the system propounded by Charles Fourier. See *Fourierism.*

According to the *Fourierists*, scarcely any kind of useful labour is naturally and necessarily disagreeable, unless it is either regarded as dishonourable or is immoderate in degree. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 4.

Fourieristic (fö″ri-ėr-is'tik), *a.* [< *Fourierist* + *-ic.*] Relating to Charles Fourier or his socialistic system; based on the principles of Fourierism: as, a *Fourieristic* scheme.

All the strictly *Fourieristic* experiments tried in France thus far have failed.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 102.

Fourierite (fö'ri-ėr-īt), *a.* and *n.* [< *Fourier* (see def.) + *-ite*².] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Fourier or to Fourierism.

II. *n.* Same as *Fourierist.*

four-inched (fōr'incht), *a.* Four inches broad; four-inch. [Rare.]

The foul fiend . . . made him proud of heart, to ride on a bay trotting-horse over *four-inched* bridges.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

fourings (fōr'ingz), *n.* [< *four* + *-ing*¹.] An afternoon meal taken at 4 o'clock in harvest-time. Also called *fours.* [Prov. Eng.]

four-in-hand (fōr'in-hand), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A vehicle drawn by four horses driven by one person.—**2.** A team of four horses attached to a single vehicle, or matched for the purpose of being driven in this way.

As quaint a *four-in-hand*
As you shall see — three pyebalds and a roan.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

3. A long scarf or necktie. One of the ends (which are broader than the center which surrounds the neck) is wound twice over the other, passed up between the neck and the tie, and then brought down through the loop thus formed.

II. *a.* **1.** Drawn by four horses driven by one person: as, a *four-in-hand* coach.—**2.** Having to do with a four-in-hand: as, a good *four-in-hand* driver.

It is excessively pleasant to hear a couple of these *four-in-hand* gentlemen retail their exploits over a bottle.
Irving, Salmagundi, No. 3.

four-jointer (fōr'join″tėr), *n.* An anglers' rod made in four joints or sections. [Colloq.]

four-lane-end (fōr'lān-end), *n.* A place where four roads meet.

He, being also anathematized, was interred at a *four-lane-end* without the city. *Archæologia*, VIII. 203.

fourling (fōr'ling), *n.* [< *four* + *-ling*¹.] **1.** One of four children born at the same birth. [Rare.]—**2.** In *mineral.*, a twin crystal made up of four independent individuals. See *twin.*

fourm†, *n.* See *form.*

fourneau (fŏr-nō'), *n.*; pl. *fourneaux* (-nōz'). [F., a stove, furnace, chamber of a mine, etc., < OF. *fornel* = Sp. *fornelo* = It. *fornello*, < ML. *fornellus*, a fourneau, *furnellus*, a furnace, dim. of L. *fornus, furnus*, an oven; cf. *fornax*, a furnace, and see *furnace.*] *Milit.*, the chamber of a mine in which the powder is lodged.

four-o'clock (fōr'o-klok'), *n.* **1.** The Australian friar-bird or leatherhead, *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus:* so called from its cry, which is fancied to sound like *four o'clock.* See cut under *friar-bird.*—**2.** The marvel-of-Peru, *Mirabilis jalapa:* so called from the fact that its flowers open in the afternoon.—**3.** Same as *fourings.*

four-part (fōr'pärt), *a.* In *music*, having four voices or parts in the harmony.

She [the queen] was particularly fond of joining in *four-part* singing. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 57.

fourpence (fōr'pens), *n.* **1.** In the British islands, the sum of four pence, equal to one third of a shilling, or about eight cents of United States money.—**2.** A small silver coin of this value, usually called a *fourpenny bit* or *fourpenny piece*, and sometimes a *groat.* See *groat* and *joey.*

Obverse. Reverse.
Fourpenny Piece of Queen Victoria.
(Size of the original.)

fourpence-halfpenny (fōr'pens-hap'e-ni or -hā'pen-i), *n.* A name popularly given in New England to a small Spanish coin, the half-real (of Mexican plate), the value of which was equal to 4½*d.* of the old New England currency, or 6¼ cents. Also called *fippenny bit*, or *fip*, in Pennsylvania and several of the Southern States.

fourpenny (fōr'pen-i), *a.* **1.** That may be purchased for fourpence: as, *fourpenny* calico; a quart of *fourpenny* ale.—**2.** Of the value of fourpence: as, a *fourpenny* piece or bit. [Eng. in both senses.]

four-poster (fōr'pōs″tėr), *n.* A large bed having four posts for curtains.

"Will you allow me to in-quire why you make up your bed under that 'ere deal table?" said Sam. "'Cause I was always used to a *four-poster* afore I came here, and I find the legs of the table answer just as well," replied the cobbler. *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers, xliv.

Nobody mistook their pew for their *four-poster* during the sermon. *C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend, vii.

four-pounder (fōr'poun'dėr), *n.* A cannon carrying a ball of the weight of 4 pounds.

fourquine† (fŏr-kēn'), *n.* [F., < *fourche*, fork: see *fork.*] The musket-rest used in the sixteenth century. See *fork*, 2 (*c*) (2).

fourscore (fōr′skōr), *a.* [< ME. *fourscore*; < *four* + *score*.] Four times twenty; eighty.

> The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be *fourscore* years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow. Ps. xc. 10.

foursome (fōr′sum), *a.* and *n.* [Also *foursum*; also used as a noun, four in company; < *four* + *some*.] **I.** *a.* By fours; with four: said of anything in which four act together: as, a *foursome* reel. Compare *fivesome*, *sevensome*, *twosome*.

II. *n.* A golf match in which four persons engage, two playing against the other two.

foursquare (fōr′skwãr), *a.* [< ME. *fowresquare*; < *four* + *square*.] Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular: as, a *foursquare* altar.

> So he measured the court, an hundred cubits long, and an hundred cubits broad, *foursquare*. Ezek. xl. 47.

fourteen (fōr′tēn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fourtene*, *feowertene*, < AS. *feówertȳne* (= OS. *fiertein* = OFries. *fiuwertine* = D. *veertien* = MLG. *vērtein*, *vērteigen*, *vērtēn*, *vērtīn*, LG. *vertein* = OHG. *fiorzehan*, MHG. *vierzehen*, G. *vierzehn* = Icel. *fjōrtān* = Sw. *fjorton* = Dan. *fjorten* = Goth. *fidwōrtaihun* = L. *quattuordecim* (> It. *quattuordici* = Pg. *quatorze* = Sp. *catorce* = Pr. F. *quatorze*) = Gr. τεσσαρες(-καί-)δεκα = Skt. *chaturdaça*), fourteen, < *feówer*, E. *four*, etc., + *teón*, pl. *-tȳne*, E. *ten*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Four more than ten, or one more than thirteen: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* 1. The sum of ten and four, or thirteen and one.—2. A symbol representing fourteen units, as 14, XIV, or xiv.

fourteenth (fōr′tēnth′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fourtenethe*, *fourtend*, *fourtethe*, *fourteothe*, etc., < AS. *feówerteótha* (= OFries. *fiuwertinda* = D. *viertiende* = G. *vierzehnte* = Icel. *fjōrtāndi* = Sw. *fjortonde* = Dan. *fjortende*), fourteenth, < *feówertȳne*, etc., fourteen, + *-tha*, *-th*, the ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the thirteenth: an ordinal numeral.—**Fourteenth night**†, a fortnight.

> The queen was highly offended . . . that hee had agreed upon such a cessation as might every *fourteenth night* be broken. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 131.

II. *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by fourteen; one of fourteen equal parts of anything: as, nine *fourteenths* ($\frac{9}{14}$) of an acre.—2. In *music*, the octave or replicate of the seventh, an interval one diatonic degree less than two octaves.

fourth (fōrth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fourthe*, *forthe*, *furthe*, *ferthe*, *feorthe*, < AS. *feórtha*, *feówertha* (= OS. *fiortho* = OFries. **fiuwerda*, **fiurda* = D. *vierde* = MLG. *vērde* = OHG. *fiordo*, MHG. *vierde*, G. *vierte* = Icel. *fjōrdhi* = Sw. Dan. *fjerde* = Goth. **fidwōrta*—not recorded), fourth, < *feówer*, E. *four*, etc., + *-tha*, *-th*, ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the third: an ordinal numeral.

> The thridde was from Habraham forte Moyses com,
> The *ferthe* fro Moyses to Dauid kyndom.
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 9.

Fourth-day, Wednesday: so called by members of the Society of Friends.

> I have an invitation to visit the Duchess of Gloucester next *Fourth-day*. *Elizabeth Fry*, in Ryder, viii.

Fourth estate, nerve, position, shift, etc. See the nouns.—**Fourth figure of syllogism**, that type of syllogism in which each of the three terms occurs once as subject and once as predicate. See *figure*, 9.

II. *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by four; one of four equal parts of anything; a quarter: as, three *fourths* ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an acre.—2. In *early Eng. law*, a fourth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—3. In *music*: (*a*) A tone four diatonic degrees above or below any given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone four degrees distant from it. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two such tones. (*d*) In a scale, the fourth tone from the bottom; the subdominant: solmizated *fa*, as F in the scale of C, or D in that of A. The typical interval of the fourth is that between the first and fourth tones of a scale, acoustically represented by the ratio 3 : 4—that is, in number of vibrations—and equal to two diatonic steps and a half. Such a fourth is called *perfect* or *major*; a fourth one half step shorter is called *diminished* or *minor*; a fourth one half step longer is called *augmented*, *extreme*, *sharp*, or *superfluous*. The perfect fourth is the second most perfect consonance after the octave, and the next to the fifth.

> When two musical tones form a *fourth*, the higher makes four vibrations while the lower makes three. *Helmholtz*, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 22.

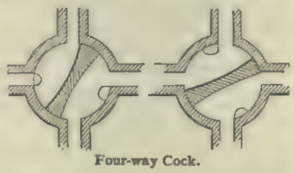
The Fourth, in the United States, the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, which was promulgated July 4th, 1776.

fourth-class (fōrth′klȧs), *a.* Belonging to the class next after the third.—**Fourth-class matter**, in the postal system of the United States (1899), mail-matter consisting of merchandise—that is, not consisting of written or printed matter.

fourthly (fōrth′li), *adv.* [< *fourth* + *-ly*^{2}.] In the fourth place.

fourth-rate (fōrth′rāt), *a.* Of the fourth rate or class: specifically, formerly, the rating of a vessel carrying from 50 to 70 guns. At present the ratings of ships, both in the British service and in that of the United States, are changeable and indefinite. Formerly the rating was determined by the number of guns; now, in the United States service, the classification is by displacement.

four-way (fōr′wā), *a.* Of or pertaining to four ways or passages.—**Four-way cock**, a cock having two passages in the plug and four passageways for delivery, or one which unites four pipes so as to deliver from either one at will, according to the position of the valve. Such a cock is used in the continuous air-brake.


Four-way Cock.

four-wheeled (fōr′hwēld), *a.* Having or running on four wheels.

four-wheeler (fōr′hwē″lėr), *n.* A carriage with four wheels; especially, a four-wheeled cab. [Colloq.]

> He, having sent on all their luggage by a respectable old *four-wheeler*, got into the hansom beside her. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, x.

four-wings (fōr′wingz), *n.* [Said to be translated from the Arabic name.] A name of the goatsuckers or night-jars of the genera *Macrodipteryx* and *Cosmetornis*, in which some of the flight-feathers are so much elongated that the birds seem to have four wings. The streamer-bearing night-jar or four-wings is *Cosmetornis vexillarius*. Also called, for the same reason, *standard-bearers*. See cut under *Macrodipteryx*.

fouse†, *a.* [ME. *fous*, earlier *fus*, < AS. *fūs*, ready, prompt, quick, eager (= OS. *fūs* = OHG. *funs*, ready, willing, = Icel. *fūss* = Norw. Sw. dial. *fus*, willing, eager) (cf. Sw. *fram-fus*, *fram-fusig*, Dan. *fremfusende*, pert, saucy); orig. **funs*, perhaps allied to AS. *fundian*, ME. *founden*, strive after, go, hasten: see *found*^{5}. Hence ult. *feeze*^{1}, *feaze*^{1}, *v.*, and prob. *fuss*, q. v.] Ready; willing; eager; prompt; quick.

> He wass *fus* to lernenn. *Ormulum*, l. 16997.

> Of hir and Martha was *fus*
> Abote the nedes of thare hus.
> *Cursor Mundi*, l. 191.

> To dele ech man rappes
> Ever he was *fous*. *Lybeaus Disconus*, l. 287.

foussa (fö′sä̤), *n.* The galet, *Cryptoprocta ferox*. See *Cryptoprocta*.

fouter^1 (fö′tėr), *v. i.* To bungle. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

fouter^1 (fö′tėr), *n.* [< *fouter*^{1}, *v.*] A bungler; a "handless" or shiftless person. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

fouter^2† (fö′tėr), *n.* [Also *foutre*, *foutra*; < F. *foutre*, v., < L. *futuere*, have sexual commerce with.] A gross term of contempt: used interjectionally.

> If I 'scape Monsieur's 'pothecary shops,
> *Foutre* for Guise's shambles!
> *Chapman*, Bussy d'Ambois, v. 1.

> A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings base!
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

fouth (föth), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., also written *fowth*; < ME. *fulthe*, fullness: see *fulth*.] **I.** *n.* Abundance; plenty.

> So suld ȝe cheis ȝour Pastoris gude
> That hes the *fouth* of heuinly fude
> To satisfie the houngre scheip
> Quhilk in thare cure thay haue to keip.
> *Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 320.

> He has a *fouth* o' auld nick-nackets,
> Rusty airn caps and jinglin' jackets.
> *Burns*, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

II. *a.* Abundant; copious; plenteous.

> When the wind is in the South, rain will be *fouth*.
> *Scotch proverb.*

foutra†, *n.* See *fouter*^{2}.

fouty (fö′ti), *a.* and *n.* [Also *footy*; < F. *foutu*, used in slang and vulgar speech in a great variety of senses, expressing contempt or emphasis; pp. of *foutre*, < L. *futuere*: see *fouter*^{2}.] **I.** *a.* Mean; contemptible; despicable.

> He, Sampson like,
> Got to his feet, finding no other tool,
> Broke one rogue's back with a strong wooden stool,
> And, at a second blow, with little pains,
> Beat out another *fouty* rascal's brains.
> *Hamilton*, Wallace, p. 353.

II. *n.*; pl. *fouties* (-tiz). A base, contemptible fellow.

[Scotch and North. Eng.]

fovea (fō′vē̤-ä̤), *n.*; pl. *foveæ* (-ē). [L., a small pit.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a depression or shallow pit in a surface, generally more or less rounded.—2. In *bot.*, a depression or pit; especially, a depression on the upper surface of the leaf-sheath in *Isoetes*, in which the sporangium is formed.—**Fovea anterior** or **superior**, a depression on either side of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain in front of the striæ acusticæ.—**Fovea axillaris**, the armpit.—**Fovea cardiaca**, the space occupied by the heart in the early embryo.—**Fovea centralis retinæ**, a little pit in the middle of the macula lutea or yellow spot of the retina. See *retina*.—**Fovea hemielliptica**, an oval transverse depression on the roof of the vestibule of the inner ear, separated from the fovea hemispherica by the crista vestibuli.—**Fovea hemispherica**, a small rounded depression on the inner wall of the vestibule of the inner ear, perforated by minute orifices for the passage of filaments of the auditory nerve.—**Fovea ovalis**. Same as *fossa ovalis* (which see, under *fossa*^{1}).—**Fovea posterior** or **inferior**, a depression in the floor of the fourth ventricle on either side below the striæ acusticæ.—**Fovea supraclavicularis**, the depression above the clavicle between the trapezius and sternocleidomastoid muscles.—**Fovea trochlearis**, a depression (sometimes replaced by a prominence, the spina trochlearis) on the inner anterior region of the orbital plate of the frontal bone in which the pulley of the superior oblique muscle is fastened.

foveal (fō′vē̤-a̤l), *a.* [< *fovea* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to or situated in a fovea: as, a *foveal* image (an image formed upon the fovea centralis of the retina).

foveate (fō′vē-āt), *a.* [< NL. *foveatus*, < L. *fovea*, a small pit, pitfall.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, having foveæ; fossulate; alveolate; pitted.—2. In *bot.*, covered with small excavations or pits; pitted.

foveated (fō′vē̤-ā-ted), *a.* [< *foveate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *foveate*.

> A small irregular *foveated* vesicle was present. *Medical News*, LII. 545.

foveola (fō̤-vē′ō̤-lä̤), *n.*; pl. *foveolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *fovea*, a small pit.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a slight pit or depression found at the summits of the papillæ of the kidney, at the bottom of which are the mouths of the uriniferous tubules.—2. In *bot.*, in the leaves of *Isoetes*, above the fovea, a small depression out of which the ligule springs.—3. In *entom.*, a small fovea, or rounded impressed space.—**Lateral foveolæ**, in orthopterous insects, two small depressions on the margins of the vertex, near the compound eyes.—**Median** or **central foveola**, in orthopterous insects, a depressed part of the vertex, bounded by raised margins.

foveolarious (fō″vē̤-ō̤-lā′ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *foveola* + *-arious*.] Foveolate.

foveolate (fō′vē̤-ō̤-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *foveolatus*, < *foveola*, q. v.] In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, having foveolæ; marked by little depressions or pits.

foveole (fō′vē̤-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *foveola*, dim. of L. *fovea*, a pit: see *fovea*.] A foveola.

foveolet (fō′vē̤-ō̤-let), *n.* [< *foveole* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, a small foveole; a small, roundish, rather deep depression of a surface, larger than a variole.

fovilla (fō̤-vil′ä̤), *n.* [NL., dim., irreg. < L. *fovere*, warm, cherish: see *foment*.] In *bot.*, the contents of a pollen-grain, consisting of coarsely granular protoplasm and other matters.

fowage†, *n.* [< OF. *fouage*, *feuage*: see *feuage*.] Hearth-money; feuage.

> Bethink ye, Sirs,
> What were the *fowage* and the subsidies
> When bread was but four mites that's now a groat?
> *Sir H. Taylor*, Ph. van Artevelde, I., ii. 6.

fower†, *a.* and *n.* See *four*.

fowk, *n.* A dialectal form of *folk*.

fowl^1 (foul), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foul*, *foule*; < ME. *fowl*, *foul*, *fowel*, *fuwel*, *fuel*, *fuzel*, *fugel*, < AS. *fugol*, *fugel* = OS. *fugal*, *fugl* = OFries. *fugel* = D. *vogel* = MLG. *vogel*, *voggel*, *vagel* = OHG. *fogal*, MHG. *vogel*, G. *vogel* = Icel. *fugl*, *fogl* = Sw. *fågel* = Dan. *fugl* = Goth. *fugls*, a fowl, a bird. It is possible that the orig. form was **flugl*, AS. **flugol*, etc., < √ **flug*, AS. *fleógan* (pret. pl. *flugon*), fly; cf. G. *geflügel*, fowl collectively (< *fliegen* = E. *fly*), with equiv. MHG. *gevügele*. Cf. *fugleman*, G. *flügelmann*.] 1. A bird: generally unchanged in the plural when used in a collective or generic sense.

> This launde that I of speke was so feire and plesaunt to be-holde for the swote sauours, that thei hadde no will to meve thens and for the swete songe of the *fowles*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 274.

> In Huntlee bannkes cs mery to bee,
> Whare *fowles* synges bothe nyght and daye.
> *Thomas of Ersseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

> This river also, as the two former, is replenished with fish and *foule*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 117.

Specifically—2. A barn-yard cock or hen; also, a domestic duck or turkey; in the plural, poultry. [This is now the usual meaning of the word when used without qualification, *bird* being the general term for a feathered biped.]

Then waiter leans over,
To take off a cover
From *fowls*, which all beg of,
A wing or a leg of. *Hood*, A Public Dinner.

My mother went about inside the house, or among the maids and *fowls*. . . . But the *fowls* would take no notice of it, except to cluck for barley.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vi.

Barn-yard, dunghill, etc., **fowl.** See the qualifying words.—**Fowl-grass,** the *Poa serotina*, a meadow-grass of Europe and North America. Also called *fowl meadow-grass*.—**Frizzled fowl.** See *frizzle*.—**Wild fowl,** non-domesticated birds, especially game-birds, or such as are hunted for food.

fowl^{1} (foul), *v.* [< ME. *fowlen, foulen*, < AS. *fugelian* (= MHG. *vogelen*), fowl, < *fugol*, a fowl: see *fowl*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To catch or kill wild fowl as game or for food, as by means of decoys, nets, or snares, by pursuing them with falcons or hawks, or by shooting.

In these every man may hunt, and *fowl*, and fish.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 904.

You sit at their tables—you sleep under their roof-tree—you fish, hunt, and *fowl* with them.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 9.

II. *trans.* To hunt wild fowl over or in; catch or kill wild fowl in.

They hunt all grounds, and draw all seas,
Fowl every brook and bush, to please
Their wanton taste. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

fowl^{2}†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *foul*^{1}.

fowl-cholera (foul'kol″ẹ-rạ̈), *n.* Same as *chicken-cholera*. See *cholera*, 3.

fowler (fou'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fouler*; < ME. *fowler, foweler, foulere*, < AS. *fugelere, fuglere* (= MLG. *vogelēre* = OHG. *fogalāri*, MHG. *vogeläre, vogeler*, G. *vogler*), a fowler, < *fugelian*, fowl: see *fowl*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** One who pursues or snares wild fowls; one who takes or kills birds for food.

The bird that knowes not the false *fowlers* call
Into his hidden nett full easely doth fall.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 54.

The foolish bird hiding his head in a hole thinks himself secure from the view of the *fowler*, because the *fowler* is not in his view. *South*, Works, VII. xiii.

Vainly the *fowler's* eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong.
Bryant, To a Waterfowl.

2†. A small piece of ordnance carrying stone-shot. Many such cannon were distinguished by the names of birds, as *falcon, saker*, etc. Also called *veuglaire*.

fowlerite (fou'lėr-īt), *n.* [After Dr. Samuel *Fowler* (1779–1844).] A variety of the manganese silicate rhodonite, from Franklin Furnace, New Jersey, containing 5 or 6 per cent. of zinc oxid.

Fowler's solution. See *solution*.

fowlery (fou'lėr-i), *n.* [< *fowl* + *-ery*.] **1.** Fowling.—**2.** A place where fowls are kept or reared; a poultry-yard; a hennery.

fowling (fou'ling), *n.* [< ME. *fowlynge*; verbal n. of *fowl*^{1}, *v.*] The practice or sport of shooting or snaring birds.

fowling-net (fou'ling-net), *n.* A net for catching feathered game.

Entangled in a *fowling-net*,
Which he for carrion Crowes had set
That in our Peere-tree haunted.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

fowling-piece (fou'ling-pēs), *n.* **1.** A light gun for shooting fowls or birds of any kind.

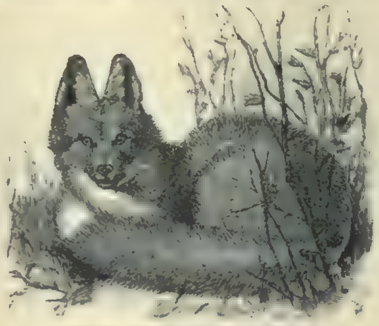
We had sport that will be a memory through life, and until the age-weakened arms can no longer wield the *fowling-piece*. *R. B. Roosevelt*, Game Water Birds (1884), p. 129.

2. A picture of game.

The *fowling-piece*, which is something like the fine picture at the Prado. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 21.

fowth, *n.* and *a.* See *fouth*.

fox^{1} (foks), *n.* [< ME. *fox*, Southern *vox* (cf. *fixen, vixen*), < AS. *fox* = OS. *vohs, vus* (Schmeller) = D. *vos* = MLG. LG. *vos* = OHG. *fuhs*, MHG. *vuhs*, G. *fuchs* (ODan. *fos*, a fox, < LG.; Icel. *fox*, only in the fig. sense of fraud) = Goth. **fauhs* (not recorded), with suffix *-s* (masc.), cf. Goth. *fauho* = OHG. *foha*, MHG. *vohe*, f., a she-fox (sometimes used as masc.), = Icel. *fōa*, f., a fox (mod. Icel. *tōa*, prob. an alteration of *fōa*, due to a superstitious notion of not calling a fox by its right name); ult. origin unknown. Hence AS. **fyxen, fixen*, E. *fixen, vixen* = G. *füchsin*, a she-fox.] **1.** A carnivorous quadruped of the family *Canidæ* and of the vulpine or alopecoid series of canines, especially of the restricted genus *Vulpes*, as *V. vulgaris* of Europe. This animal is much smaller than the wolf, with a pointed muzzle, erect ears, elongated pupils of the eyes, long, straight, bushy tail tipped with white, and mostly reddish-yellow or fulvous pelage. It is proverbially cunning, burrows in the ground, preys on lambs, poultry, and other small animals, and is the principal object of the chase in some countries, as Great Britain. It is more fully known as the *red fox*, and runs into several varieties, as the *cross-fox, silver* or *silver-gray fox, black fox*, etc. The common fox of North America is very similar to the red fox of Europe, being probably not specifically distinct. There are many other true foxes, or species of *Vulpes* proper, in different parts of the world, one of the most notable of which is the arctic fox or isatis, *V. lagopus*, which is of a dark color, and turns white in winter. (See cut of *arctic fox*, under *arctic*.) The corsak or adive (*V. corsac*) of Tatary and India is one of a group of small foxes, represented in North America by the kit or swift fox, *V. velox*. (See cut under *corsak*.) The gray fox of the United States is sufficiently different to have been placed in another genus, *Urocyon* (as *U. cinereo-argentatus*), to which the coast-fox of California (*U. littoralis*) also belongs. (The related animals of South America are thoöid, not alopecoid, and are known as *fox-wolves*, of the genera *Lycalopex* and *Pseudalopex*.) The fennecs are small African foxes, closely allied to *Vulpes* proper, but commonly placed in a different genus, *Fennecus*. (See cut under *fennec*.) Resembling these externally, but structurally different, is the African fox, *Megalotis* or *Otocyon lalandi*, a generalized form representing a different subfamily *Megalotinæ*. The tail of the fox is called the *brush*. In the English Bible the word *fox* refers in some places to the jackal, in others to the fox. See *reynard*.


Red Fox (*Vulpes vulgaris* or *fulvus*).

And whan thei seen the *Fox*, thei schulle have gret marveylle of him, be cause that thei saughe never suche a Best. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 267.

The *fox* barks not when he would steal the lamb.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

But a month ago
The whole hill-side was redder than a *fox*.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

Hence—**2.** A sly, cunning fellow.

Go ye, and tell that *fox* [Herod Agrippa], Behold, I cast out devils. Luke xiii. 32.

We call a crafty and cruel man a *fox*.
Beattie, Moral Science, IV. i. § 1.

3. The gemmous dragonet: chiefly applied to the females and young males. Also called *fox-fish*. [Local, Eng.]—**4.** *Naut.*, a seizing made by twisting several rope-yarns together and rubbing them down.—**Arctic fox, burnt fox, fresh-water fox,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Fox and geese,** a game played on a cross-shaped board or on a chess-board with pins or checkers, one of which is the fox, the rest the geese. The geese move forward one square at a time, and win if they can surround the fox or drive him into a corner. The fox can move forward or backward, captures the geese as men are taken in checkers, and wins if he captures all the geese.

"Can you play at no kind of game, Master Harry?"
"A little at *fox and geese*, madam."
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 367.

Fox in the hole†, a game played by boys, who hopped on one leg, and beat one another with gloves or pieces of leather. *Halliwell*.—**Spanish fox** (*naut.*), a single yarn twisted contrary to its original lay.—**To bolt a fox, to chop a fox,** etc. See the verbs.

fox^{1} (foks), *v.* [< *fox*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To hunt the fox.

"With us of the North, *foxing* is by some followed during the late fall and winter, for the skins of the animal, which bring a fair price in market. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 17.

2. To employ crafty means; act with dissimulation.

The Venetians will join with France. The Florentines and other petty princes are *foxing* already for fear.
Baillie's Letters, II. 175.

II. *trans.* To steal. *Coll. Eton.* (*Halliwell.*)

fox^{2} (foks), *v.* [Prob., as *foxed, foxfire, foxy*, etc., in related senses indicate, < *fox*^{1}, *n.*, with ref. to the red or rusty color of the common fox.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become discolored: said of timber or of paper. See *foxed, foxfire*.

Foxing in prints and books is caused sometimes by damp, but often by rust. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 173.

2. To turn sour: said of beer when it sours in fermenting.

II. *trans.* To make sour, as beer in fermenting.

fox^{3}† (foks), *v.* [Prob. in allusion to *fox*^{1} or *fox*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* To intoxicate; fuddle; stupefy.

Ah, blind as one that had been *fox'd* a seven-night!
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

Item, such a day I was got *fox'd* with foolish metheglin.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

The sole contention [is] who can drink most, and *fox* his fellow the soonest. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 143.

II. *intrans.* To become drunk.

The humble tenant that does bring
A chicke or egges for 's offering
Is tane into the buttry, and does *fox*
Equall with him that gave a stalled oxe.
Verses prefixed to Lucasta, 1649.

fox^{4} (foks), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To repair, as a shoe, by renewing the front upper-leather; also, to cover the upper of (a shoe) with a piece of ornamental leather.

fox^{5}† (foks), *n.* [Origin obscure; hardly an accom. of OF. *faux, faulx*, a scythe, < L. *falx*, a sickle: see *falx*, and cf. *falchion*, from the same source. According to some, so called from the figure of a wolf (taken for a fox) on the Passau blades: see *wolf-blade*.] A sword. [Old slang.]

Put up your sword;
I have seen it often; 'tis a *fox*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 5.

O, what blade is 't?
A Toledo, or an English *fox*.
Webster, White Devil, v. 2.

A cowardly slave, that dares as well eat his *fox* as draw it in earnest. *Killigrew*, Parson's Wedding.

foxbane (foks'bān), *n.* A species of monk's-hood, *Aconitum Vulparia*.

fox-bat (foks'bat), *n.* A flying-fox; a fruit-bat; one of the large frugivorous bats of the family *Pteropodidæ*, such as the kalong or edible fruit-bat, *Pteropus edulis*, of the East Indies, measuring 4 or 5 feet in alar expanse: so called from the fox-like face. See cut under *flying-fox*.

foxberry (foks'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *foxberries* (-iz). A name of the plant *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*. See *bearberry*.

fox-bolt (foks'bōlt), *n.* A bolt which has one end split to receive a wedge. The wedge, when the bolt is driven in, secures it. See *fox-wedge*.

fox-brush (foks'brush), *n.* The tail of a fox.

fox-case (foks'kās), *n.* The skin of a fox.

fox-chase (foks'chās), *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

See the same man in vigour, in the gout, . . .
Mad at a *fox-chase*, wise at a debate.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 74.

fox-earth (foks'ėrth), *n.* A hole in the earth to which a fox resorts to hide itself.

Shall the vile *fox-earth* awe the race that stormed the lion's den? *Macaulay*, Virginius.

foxed (fokst), *p. a.* [< *fox*^{2} (in def. 3 < *fox*^{4}) + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Discolored by incipient decay: said of timber.—**2.** Discolored, stained, or spotted: said of books or prints, with reference to the paper. The discoloration in books is usually caused by imperfect cleansing from the chemicals used in the manufacture of the paper.
3. Covered by a foxing, as a shoe.

foxery (fok'sėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *foxerie* (= G. *fuchserei*); < *fox*^{1} + *-ery*.] Behavior like that of a fox; fox-like character; wiliness; cunning.

I have wel lever . . .
Bifore the puple [people] patre and preye,
And wrie [cover] me in my *foxerie*
Under a cope of papelardie [hypocrisy].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6795.

fox-evil (foks'ē″vl), *n.* Same as *alopecia*.

fox-finch (foks'finch), *n.* Same as *fox-sparrow*.

foxfire (foks'fīr), *n.* [< *fox*^{2} + *fire*.] The phosphorescent light given forth by decayed or foxed timber.

fox-fish (foks'fish), *n.* Same as *fox*^{1}, 3.

foxglove (foks'gluv), *n.* [< ME. *foxes glove*, < AS. *foxes glōfa*, i. e., fox's glove: *foxes*, gen. of *fox*, fox; *glōfa*, glove. Cf. Norw. *rev-bjelde*, lit. fox-bell. See other names under *Digitalis*.] **1.** A common ornamental flowering plant of gardens, *Digitalis purpurea*, a native of Europe, where it is found in hilly and especially rocky subalpine localities. It has large tubular-campanulate flowers in long terminal racemes, and is one of the most stately and beautiful of European plants. The flowers are purple or sometimes white or rose-colored. The plant has valuable medicinal properties as a sedative and diuretic. See *Digitalis*.

Pan through the pastures often times hath runne
To plucke the speckled *fox-gloves* from their stem.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

Bring orchis, bring the *foxglove* spire.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiii.

2. The name in Jamaica of species of *Phytolacca*.—**3.** One of several plants of other genera.—**False foxglove,** of the United States, *Gerardia flava* and *G. quercifolia*, species allied to *Digitalis*, with large yellow flowers.—**Foxglove-pug,** *Eupithecia pulchellata*, a small geometrid moth of England.—**Mullen foxglove,** the *Seymeria macrophylla*, a species similar to false foxglove, a plant with yellow flowers, densely woolly within.

fox-goose (foks′gös), *n.* The Egyptian or Nile goose, *Chenalopex* or *Alopochen ægyptiaca*: so called either from the rusty-reddish coloration or from the bird's breeding in underground burrows.

fox-grape (foks′grāp), *n.* The common name of several species of North American wild grapes, especially *Vitis Labrusca* of the northern and western and *V. vulpina* of the southern United States: so called from their musky or foxy perfume.

foxhound (foks′hound), *n.* A hound for chasing foxes: a variety of hound in which are combined, in the highest degree of excellence, fleetness, strength, spirit, fine scent, perseverance, and subordination. The foxhound is smaller than the staghound, its average height being from 20 to 22 inches. It is supposed to be a mixed breed between the staghound or the bloodhound and the greyhound. It is commonly of a white color, with patches of black and tan.

fox-hunt (foks′hunt), *n.* A chase or hunting of a fox with hounds.

fox-hunt (foks′hunt), *v. i.* [< *fox-hunt*, *n.*] To hunt foxes with hounds.

> I have engaged a large party to come here . . . and stay a month to *fox-hunt*. *Duke of Richmond*, To Burke.

> He *fox-hunted* wherever foxes were to be found.
> *Christian Union*, March 31, 1887.

fox-hunter (foks′hun″tėr), *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds.

fox-hunting (foks′hun″ting), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The sport of hunting the fox.

II. *a.* Relating to the hunting of the fox; having the tastes or habits of a fox-hunter.

> Cowper himself, . . . in poems revised by so austere a censor as John Newton, calls a *fox-hunting* squire Nimrod. *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

foxiness^1 (fok′si-nes), *n.* [< *foxy*^{1} + *-ness*.] The state or character of being foxy. (*a*) The state or quality of being fox-like, or cunning like a fox; wiliness; cunning; craftiness. (*b*) The quality of having a peculiar penetrating, sweet, musky, and somewhat sickish taste and smell, as some American grapes.

foxiness^2 (fok′si-nes), *n.* [< *foxy*^{2} + *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being foxed, decayed, stained, discolored, or spotted, as books; decay.

> Oak timber of the gnarled description, and having some figure in the grain, is in request for articles of furniture; and even when in a state of decay, or in its worst stage of *foxiness*, the cabinet-maker prizes it for the deep red colour. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 47.

2. The state or quality of being of a harsh, sour taste, as wine or beer.

foxing (fok′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fox*^{4}, *v.*] An extra or ornamental surface of skin or leather over the upper of a shoe.

foxish (fok′sish), *a.* [< ME. *foxyshe* (= G. *fuchsisch*); < *fox*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Resembling a fox; especially, cunning. [Rare.]

> Among foxys be *foxische* of nature;
> Among rauenours thynk for avantage.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 25.

foxly† (foks′li), *a.* [< *fox*^{1} + *-ly*^{1}.] Having the qualities of a fox: as, *foxly* craft.

> So men that *foxlie* are,
> And long their lust to haue
> But cannot come thereby,
> Make wise they would not craue.
> *Turberville*, A Fox that wold Eate no Grapes.

fox-moth (foks′môth), *n.* A rather large cinnamon or grayish-brown bombycid moth of Europe, *Lasiocampa rubi*: so called from its color. The larva feeds on the heath.

fox-nosed (foks′nōzd), *a.* Having a snout like a fox's: an epithet applied to the lemurs called *fox-nosed* monkeys.

fox-shark (foks′shärk), *n.* The sea-fox, sea-ape, swingletail, or thresher, *Alopias vulpes*, a large shark from 12 to 15 feet long, of which the tail forms more than half, whence the name. It is of a bluish lead-color above and white beneath. See cut under *Alopias*.

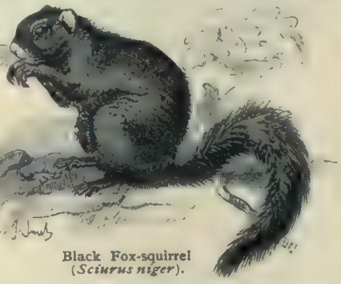
foxship (foks′ship), *n.* [< *fox*^{1} + *-ship*.] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning.

> Hadst thou *foxship*
> To banish him that struck more blows for Rome
> Than thou hast spoken words? *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2.

fox-sleep (foks′slēp), *n.* A feigned sleep.

fox-snake (foks′snāk), *n.* A large harmless serpent of the United States, *Coluber vulpinus*, of a light-brown color with squarish chocolate blotches.

fox-sparrow (foks′spar″ō), *n.* A fringilline bird of North America, belonging to the genus *Passerella*: so called from the rusty-reddish or foxy color of the common species. The common species, *P. iliaca*, is found throughout eastern parts of North America. It is one of the largest and handsomest of the sparrows, 6¾ inches long and 11 in extent of wings; it is reddish above, more or less obscured with gray, white below, blotched and streaked with reddish, and has two whitish wing-bands and a yellowish lower mandible. It is a fine songster. It breeds in British America, is migratory, and winters in the Middle States and southward. It nests indifferently in bushes or on the ground, and lays greenish-white eggs thickly speckled with rusty brown. Several varieties of the fox-sparrow inhabit western parts of the continent, all of them less foxy in color than the typical *P. iliaca*. Also called *fox-finch*.


Black Fox-squirrel (*Sciurus niger*).

fox-squirrel (foks′skwur″el), *n.* The largest true arboreal squirrel of eastern North America. It is about 12 inches long (the tail being as much more), and varies in color from black, with white nose and ears, through various shades of reddish, rusty brown, and gray. The ears are not tufted. It is much larger and otherwise distinct from the ordinary gray and red squirrels, and its several varieties or subspecies have received different names. The rusty and grayish form is *Sciurus cinereus*, the northern fox-squirrel; the black is *S. niger*, the southern fox-squirrel; the strongly reddish form of the Mississippi region is *S. ludovicianus*, the western fox-squirrel. Also called *cat-squirrel*.

foxtail (foks′tāl), *n.* **1.** The tail of a fox. It was anciently one of the badges of a fool. [Properly *fox-tail*.]—**2.** One of various species of grass with soft brush-like spikes of flowers, especially of the genus *Alopecurus*, and also of the genera *Setaria* and (in Jamaica) *Andropogon*. The meadow-foxtail is *Alopecurus pratensis*; the slender foxtail, *A. agrestis*; the water-foxtail, *A. geniculatus*; the bristly foxtail, *Setaria glauca*; and the green foxtail, *S. viridis*. Also *foxtail-grass*.

3. A club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. [Prov. Eng.]

> That plant which in our dale
> We call Stag's-horn or *Fox's tail*.
> *Wordsworth.*

4. In *metal.*, the cinder, of a more or less cylindrical form and hollow in the center, obtained in the last stage of the charcoal-finery process.—**Foxtail wedge.** Same as *fox-wedge*.—**Foxtail wedging**, in *joinery*, a method of fastening performed by sticking into the point of a wooden bolt a thin wedge of hard wood, which, when the bolt reaches the bottom of the hole, splits the bolt, expands it, and thus secures it. See *fox-bolt* and *fox-wedge*.—**To give one a flap with a foxtail**†, to deceive or make a fool of him.

> *A flap with a foxe-taile*, a jest. *Florio.*

fox-tailed (foks′tāld), *a.* Having a tail like that of a fox.

foxtail-grass (foks′tāl-grås), *n.* Same as *foxtail*, 2.

foxtongue (foks′tung), *n.* The hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*. [Ireland.]

fox-trap (foks′trap), *n.* A trap, gin, or snare designed to catch foxes.

fox-trot (foks′trot), *n.* A pace, as of a horse, consisting of a series of short steps, usually adopted in breaking from a walk into a trot, or in slackening from a trot to a walk.

> She heard a horse approaching at a *fox-trot*.
> *The Century*, XXXVI. 897.

Fox-type (foks′tīp), *n.* [Named from H. *Fox* Talbot, whose surname was already employed in the term *talbotype*, q. v.] **1.** A photo-engraving process in which the negative is printed on a gelatin film, the unaltered gelatin washed away, and an electrotype made from the resulting image. Also called *Fox-Talbot process*.—**2.** A picture produced by this process.

fox-wedge (foks′wej), *n.* In *carp.*, etc., a thin wedge of hard wood inserted in the point of a wooden pin or tenon to be driven into a hole which is not bored through. When the back of the wedge reaches the bottom of the hole, it is forced into the pin, and spreads its end so that it cannot be withdrawn from the hole. Also called *foxtail wedge*, *nose-key*. Compare *fox-bolt*, and *foxtail wedging*, under *foxtail*.

fox-wolf (foks′wůlf), *n.* One of the South American canine quadrupeds of the genera *Lycalopex* and *Pseudalopex*, which resemble both foxes and wolves.

foxwood (foks′wůd), *n.* [< *fox*^{2} + *wood*^{1}; cf. *foxfire*.] Foxed wood; decayed wood, especially such as emits a phosphorescent light. [U. S.]

foxy^1 (fok′si), *a.* [< *fox*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of foxes; resembling or suggestive of a fox; hence, tricky; given to cunning or subtle artifice.

> Oh, *foxy* Pharisay, that is thy leuen, of which Christ so diligently bad vs beware. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 148.

> Henceforward rarely could she front in hall,
> Or elsewhere, Modred's narrow *foxy* face.
> *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

2. Of the color of the common red fox; rufous; reddish; ferrugineous.

> That [style] of Titian, which may be called the Golden manner, when unskilfully managed becomes what the painters call *Foxy*. *Sir J. Reynolds*, Note on Dufresnoy.

> His frosted earlocks, striped with *foxy* brown.
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

> He was a youngish fellow, with *foxy* whiskers under his chin. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xix.

3. Having the peculiar sickish-sweet taste and smell of the American fox-grape, illustrated in the familiar Concord grape.

foxy^2 (fok′si), *a.* [< *fox*^{2} + *-y*^{1}; or a particular use of *foxy*^{1}, with ref. to *fox*^{2}.] **1.** Sour: said of wine, beer, etc., which has soured in the course of fermentation.—**2.** Discolored, as by decay; stained; foxed. See *foxed*. Specifically applied in dyeing to colors which assume an undesirable reddish shade, due to insufficient soaping or chemicking.

foy^1† (foi), *n.* [< OF. *foy*, *foi* (F. *foi*), earlier *fei*, *feid*, faith, > E. *fay*^{4} and *faith*, q. v.] Faith; allegiance.

> He Easterland subdewd, and Denmarke wonne,
> And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 41.

foy^2† (foi), *n.* [< OD. *foey*, a compact (Kilian), < OF. *foy*, *foi*, faith: see *foy*^{1}.] A feast given by a person who is about to make a journey or who has just returned.

> He did at the Dog give me and some other friends of his his *foy*, he being to set sail to-day. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 236.

foy^3†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] Some sort of cheat or swindler. *Davies.*

> Thou you be crossbites, *foys*, and nips, yet you are not good lifts.
> *Greene*, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 389).

foyaite (foi′a-īt), *n.* [< *Foya*, a locality in Portugal, + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *elæolite-syenite*.

foyal†, *a.* See *foial*.

foyer (fwo-yā′), *n.* [F., hearth, fireside, green-room, lobby of a theater, focus, etc., < ML. *focarius*, hearth, prop. adj., < L. *focus*, hearth, fireplace (> F. *feu*, fire): see *focus*.] **1.** In theaters, opera-houses, etc., a public room at or near the entrance next to or comprising the lobby: often, as in the Grand Opera at Paris, a magnificent saloon, elaborately decorated.

> We met next in the *foyer* of the opera, between acts of Traviata. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, v.

2. In a furnace, the crucible or basin which holds the molten metal.

foyle†. An obsolete form of *foil*^{1}, *foil*^{2}.

foyn†, *v.* A variant of *foin*^{1}.

foyson†, *n.* An obsolete form of *foison*.

foze (fōz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fozed*, ppr. *fozing*. [Sc., perhaps connected with E. *fust*^{2}, *fusty*, *foist*^{2}, etc.] To become moldy; lose flavor.

foziness (fō′zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fozy; sponginess; softness; hence, want of stamina; want of spirit; dullness. [Scotch.]

> The weak and young Whigs have become middle-aged, and their *foziness* can no longer be concealed.
> *Blackwood's Mag.*, Dec., 1821, p. 753.

fozy (fō′zi), *a.* [Cf. *foze*.] Spongy; soft; fat and puffy. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

fp. An abbreviation of *forte-piano*.

F. P. A. An abbreviation of *free of particular average*, a phrase of frequent use in marine insurance. See *average*^{2}.

Fr. An abbreviation of *French*.

fra†, *prep.* and *adv.* Same as *fro*.

frab (frab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frabbed*, ppr. *frabbing*. [E. dial.; origin obscure.] To worry; harass.

> I was not kind to you; I *frabbed* you and plagued you from the first, my lamb. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xxxvi.

frabbit (frab′it), *a.* [< *frab* + *-it*^{4} = *-ed*^{2}.] Peevish. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

fracas (frā′kas; F. pron. fra-kä′), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *fracaso* = Pg. It. *fracasso*), an uproar, crash, < *fracasser* = Sp. *fracasar* = Pg. *fracassar*, < It. *fracassare*, break in pieces, destroy, < *fra*, within, amidst, in, upon (prob. shortened from L. *infra*, within), + *cassare*, < L. *quassare*, shatter, break, intensive of *quatere*, shake: see *cash*^{1}, *cass*^{1}, and *quash*.] A disorderly noise or uproar; a brawl or noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

> Officers of the earl's household, livery-men and retainers, went and came with all the insolent *fracas* which attaches to their profession. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii.

frache (frāsh), *n.* [A technical term, of uncertain origin; perhaps (?) < F. *fraiche*, fem. of *frais*, fresh, cool.] In *glass-works*, an iron pan in which glass vessels which require annealing are exposed to heat in the leer.

fracid† (fras'id), *a.* [< L. *fracidus*, soft, mellow, < **fracere*, inceptive *fracescere*, become soft or mellow, rot, spoil.] Rotten from being too ripe; overripe.

frack¹ (frak), *a.* Same as *freck*¹.

frack² (frak), *v.* [Perhaps < *frack*¹ = *freck*¹.] I. *intrans.* To abound, swarm, or throng. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To fill to excess. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

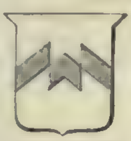
frack³ (frak), *n.* A hole in a garment. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fractable (frak'tạ-bl), *n.* [< L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, break, + *-able.*] In *arch.*, a gable-coping, when the coping follows the outline of the gable, and is broken into steps, crenelles, ogees, etc.

fracted (frak'ted), *a.* [< L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere* (*frag-*), break, = E. *break.*] 1†. Broken; violated.

> His days and times are past,
> And my reliances on his *fracted* dates
> Hath smit my credit. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 1.
>
> His heart is *fracted*, and corroborate.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1.

2. Specifically, in *her.*, broken asunder. This condition is depicted in different ways: thus, a fesse *fracted* may be represented as two demi-bars touching at one angle, or as a bar with a piece broken out of the middle and moved away. The blazon must therefore give more than the mere epithet *fracted.*


Chevron Fracted.

Fracticornes† (frak-ti-kôr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A group of coleopterous insects, representing a division of the family *Curculionidæ.*

fraction (frak'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *fraction*, *fraccion*, < OF. F. *fraction* = Pr. *fraccio* = Sp. *fraccion* = Pg. *fracção* = It. *frazione*, < L. *fractio(n-)*, a breaking, a breaking in pieces, ML. a fragment, portion, < *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break, = E. *break*, q. v.] 1. The act of breaking, or the state of being broken, especially by violence; a breaking or fracture. [Rare.]

> Such public judgment in matters of opinion must be seldom, . . . for in matters speculative, as all determinations are fallible, so scarce any of them are to purpose, nor ever able to make compensation of either side, either for the public *fraction*, or the particular injustice.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 383.

2. Specifically (*eccles.*), the liturgical act of breaking or dividing the eucharistic bread, or host. Four such fractions are found in different liturgies at different points in the office, but all do not occur in any one liturgy, namely: (1) A preparatory cutting or separation of portions at the beginning of the office or in the office of prothesis; (2) a breaking at the word "brake" (*fregit*) in the institution; (3) the solemn fraction after consecration and before communion; (4) a division for distribution among the communicants.

> The bread, when it is consecrated and made sacramental, is the body of our Lord; and the *fraction* and distribution of it is the communication of that body, which died for us upon the cross. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 306.
>
> The *Fraction* . . . in some Liturgies precedes the Lord's Prayer. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 518.

3. A fragment; a separated portion; a disconnected part.

> The *fractions* of her faith, orts of her love,
> The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
> Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomed.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.
>
> An elect *fraction* . . . did not turn their backs on the Messiah. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 38.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) In *arith.*, a part, or a number of aliquot parts, of unity. Unity is regarded as divided into equal parts, and one or more of these parts as taken to constitute the fraction. The number of parts into which the unit is divided is termed the *denominator*, and the number of these parts taken the *numerator*. The denominator is commonly written below, and the numerator above, a horizontal or diagonal line: thus, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, ⅓. Fractions written in this form are called *common* or *vulgar fractions*. (See *decimal.*) A *proper fraction* is one whose numerator is less than its denominator; an *improper fraction*, one whose numerator is greater than its denominator: as, $\frac{5}{3}$, $\frac{11}{4}$. A *simple fraction* expresses the ratio between two whole numbers: as, $\frac{5}{8}$; a *compound* or *complex fraction* expresses the ratio between fractions (or mixed numbers), or between a fraction (or mixed number) and a whole number: as,

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4}},\quad \frac{9\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{3}},\quad \frac{2\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}}{1+\frac{1}{4}},\quad \frac{\frac{5}{9}}{7}.$$

Compound or complex fractions can always be reduced to simple fractions. A *compound fraction* is also defined as a fraction of a fraction. A fraction is said to be reduced to its lowest terms when the numerator and denominator contain no common factor.

> The *fraction* which denotes the ratio of the map to the true area is sometimes termed the representative *fraction*.
> *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 11.

(*b*) In *alg.*, a ratio of algebraic quantities analogous to the arithmetical vulgar fraction, and similarly expressed.—**Astronomical** or **physical fraction**, a fraction whose denominator is 60 or a power thereof: so called because angular degrees are so divided by astronomers, and lengths formerly were so also.—**Continued fraction.** See *continued.*—**Convergent fraction.** See *convergent, n.*—**Decimal fraction.** See *decimal.*—**Rational fraction**, a fraction whose numerator and denominator are rational; especially, one which can be resolved into a sum of two fractions of lower denominators.—**Vanishing fraction**, a fraction whose numerator and denominator are infinitesimal or vanishing together.—**Vulgar fraction.** See def. 4 (*a*).

fractional (frak'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *fraction* + *-al.*] Pertaining to fractions; comprising a part or the parts of a unit; constituting a fraction: as, *fractional* numbers.

> So soon as the [colored] child is able to wield a hoe, he is regarded a *fractional* field-hand, and during the cotton-picking season quite a large fraction.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 42.

Fractional cultivation, currency, distillation, precipitation, etc. See the nouns.

fractionally (frak'shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In a fractional manner; by a fraction.

> The new discoveries in California and Australia rendered gold *fractionally* cheaper than silver.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 455.
>
> The chloride was next *fractionally* distilled, and a portion eventually obtained boiling constantly at 120° C.
> *Nature*, XXXIX. 39.

fractionary (frak'shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *fractionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *fraccionario*; as *fraction* + *-ary.*] 1. Fractional.—2. Of a fractional nature; constituting a small part; hence, subordinate; unimportant.

> Our sun . . . describing the sweep of such an orbit in space, and completing the mighty revolution in such a period of time as to reduce our planetary seasons and our planetary movements to a very humble and *fractionary* rank in the scale of a higher astronomy. *Chalmers.*
>
> Those who were contemporary to these great agencies [by which Christianity moved] saw only in part; the *fractionary* mode of their perceptions intercepted this compulsion from them. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

Fractionary function. Same as *meromorphic function* (which see, under *meromorphic*).

fractionate (frak'shọn-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fractionated*, ppr. *fractionating*. [< *fraction* + *-ate*².] To subject to or obtain by the process of fractionation.

> The liquid in the receiver was *fractionated* into portions.
> *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, VIII. 6.
>
> These heavy oils were obtained by passing the gas over carefully *fractionated* pure light coal oils.
> *W. R. Bowditch*, Coal Gas, p. 5.

fractionation (frak-shọ-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *fractionate* + *-ion.*] Chemical separation by successive operations, each removing from a liquid some proportion of one of the substances. The operation may be one of precipitation, or more familiarly of distillation.

> The isohexane . . . was obtained by *fractionation* from gasoline. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, VIII. 6.

fractionlet (frak'shọn-let), *n.* [< *fraction* + *-let.*] A small fraction. [Rare.]

> Wrote a *fractionlet* of verse entitled "The Beetle."
> *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 16.

fractious (frak'shus), *a.* [Appar. an alteration (simulating *fraction*, *fracture*, etc.) of **fratchous* (cf. *fratched*, restive, vicious, applied to a horse), < *fratch*, scold, quarrel, squabble, + *-ous.*] Apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; peevish; fretful; rebellious: as, a *fractious* child; a *fractious* temper.

> The leading animals became *fractious*, and we were obliged to stop every few minutes, until their paroxysms subsided. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 144.
>
> Men struggling doubtfully with *fractious* cows and frightened sheep. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 46.

fractiously (frak'shus-li), *adv.* In a fractious manner.

fractiousness (frak'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being fractious; a fractious or snappish temper.

fractuosity (frak-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *fractus*, broken (see *fracted*), + *-osity*, appar. after *anfractuosity.*] The state of being fractured; superficial fracture.

> This defect is remedied by replating, which reincorporates and reunites the surface, correcting all *fractuosity*, and making the ware bright and new.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 17.

fractural (frak'tūr-ạl), *a.* [< *fracture* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fracture. *Worcester*, Supp. (1881).

fracture (frak'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *fracture*, F. *fracture* = Pr. *fractura*, *fracnura* = Sp. Pg. *fractura* = It. *frattura*, < L. *fractura*, a breach, fracture, cleft, < *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break: see *fraction.*] 1. A breaking or a break; especially, a partial or total separation of parts of a continuous solid body under the action of a force; specifically, in *surg.*, the breaking of a bone. The fracture of a bone is *simple* when the bone only is divided; *compound* when the breaking of the bone is accompanied by a laceration of the integuments; and *comminute* or *comminuted* when the bone is broken in more than one place. Fractures are also termed *transverse*, *longitudinal*, or *oblique*, according to their direction in regard to the axis of the bone.

> Likewise if any bones or limbs be broken, cerot made with the seed of rue and wax together is able to souder the *fracture*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 13.

2. A broken surface, with reference to texture or configuration, or to manner of breaking; specifically, in *mineral.*, the characteristic breakage of a substance, or appearance presented on a surface other than that of cleavage: as, a compact *fracture*; a fibrous *fracture*; foliated, striated, or conchoidal *fracture*, etc.

> *Fracture*, taste, color, polarization, electrical properties, and transparency are among the least decisive peculiarities of minerals. *Amer. Cyc.*, XI. 586.

3. Forcible separation or disunion; quarreling. [Rare.]

> Let the sick man set his house in order before he die, . . . reconcile the *fractures* of his family, reunite brethren, cause right understandings.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 9.

Colles's fracture, fracture of the lower end of the radius of the forearm.—**Greenstick fracture**, a partial fracture of a young bone.—**Pott's fracture**, fracture of the lower end of the fibula with dislocation at the astragalotibial articulation. = **Syn.** *Fracture*, *Rupture*, *Breach*. *Fracture* of something hard, as a bone, glass, rocks; *rupture* of something soft, as a blood-vessel, the skin; *breach*, a bad break of any kind: as, the cannon made a *breach* in the wall. *Fracture* is rarely used figuratively; the others often are.

> A bone may be broken at the part where it is struck, or it may break in consequence of a strain applied to it. In the former case the *fracture* is generally transverse, and in the latter more or less oblique in direction.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 681.
>
> The egg that soon
> Bursting with kindly *rupture* forth disclosed
> Their callow young. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 419.
>
> Disburden'd heaven rejoiced, and soon repair'd
> Her mural *breach*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 879.

fracture (frak'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fractured*, ppr. *fracturing*. [< *fracture*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To break; cause a fracture in; crack: as, to *fracture* a bone or the skull.

> Loud the northern main
> Howls through the *fractur'd* Caledonian isles.
> *Thomson*, Britannia.

= **Syn.** *Cleave*, *Split*, etc. See *rend*, and *fracture*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* To break; undergo fracture.

> The implements of the Trenton gravels are of sandstone chiefly, those of the upper Mississippi are of quartzite, neither of which *fractures* properly when subjected to heat. *Science*, IV., No. 95, p. 5.

fracture-box (frak'tūr-boks), *n.* A box used to incase a fractured leg, securing immobility and facilitating the application of dressings.

frae (frā), *prep.* A Scotch form of *fro*, *from*.

frænula, frænulum, etc. See *frenula*, etc.

Fragaria (frạ-gā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *fraga*, pl., strawberries, > F. *fraise*, strawberry: see *fraise*³.] A genus of perennial herbs with creeping stolons, of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, the fruit of which is known as the *strawberry*. There are 6 or 8 species widely distributed through the temperate and alpine regions of the northern hemisphere, besides a single species in the Andes of South America. Several are cultivated very extensively for their characteristic fruit, which consists of a large fleshy receptacle bearing numerous small, hard achenes upon its surface, and of which there are many varieties. *F. Indica*, which is the only species with yellow flowers, has handsome but tasteless fruit, and is cultivated for ornament. See *strawberry*.

Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*).

fraggle (frag'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fraggled*, ppr. *fraggling*. [Origin obscure.] To rob. [Local, U. S.]

fragile (fraj'il), *a.* [= F. *fragile* = Pr. *fragil*, *fragel* = Sp. *frágil* = Pg. *fragil* = It. *fragile*, < L. *fragilis*, easily broken, brittle, frail, < *frangere* (√ **frag*), break: see *fraction*. Doublet, *frail*¹, q. v.] Easily broken; brittle; hence, offering weak resistance to any destroying force; weak; easily destroyed; liable to fail.

> The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon.*

Other incident throes
That nature's *fragile* vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 2.

When subtile wits have spun their thread too fine,
'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

Much ostentation vain of fleshly arm
And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war,
Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought.
Milton, P. R., iii. 388.

Yet seem'd the pressure twice as sweet
As woodbine's *fragile* hold.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

=**Syn.** *Fragile, Frail;* weak, infirm, slight, delicate. *Fragile* is nearly always restricted to the physical; *frail* applies to the physical, but has also been extended to the moral.

On a sudden a low breath
Of tender air made tremble in the hedge
The *fragile* bindweed-bells and briony rings.
Tennyson, The Brook.

How short is life! how *frail* is human trust.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 235.

The Kanawits have a custom of sending much of their deceased chief's goods adrift in a *frail* canoe on the river. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 112.

fragilely (fraj'il-li), *adv.* In a fragile manner.

fragileness (fraj'il-nes), *n.* Fragility.

fragility (frā-jil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *fragilite, fragelite*, < OF. *fragilite*, F. *fragilité* = Pr. *fragilitat* = Sp. *fragilidad* = Pg. *fragilidade* = It. *fragilità*, < L. *fragilita(t-)s*, brittleness, < *fragilis*, brittle: see *fragile*. Doublet of *frailty*.] The condition or quality of being fragile or easily broken; hence, weakness in general; liability to be destroyed or to fail; frailness.

Wite ye fro whens this cometh of the grete *fragelite* that is in hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 433.

Of *fragility* the cause is an impotency to be extended: and therefore stone is more fragile than metal.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 841.

Honor seem'd in me
To have forgot her own *fragility*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 57.

The controversy as to the relative *fragility*, or the relative difficulty, of popular government and other forms of government, appears to be a controversy of this kind.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 171.

fragment (frag'me̤nt), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fragment*, < F. *fragment* = Pr. *fragment* = Sp. Pg. It. *fragmento*, < L. *fragmentum*, a fragment, remnant (cf. *fragmen*, a fracture, pl. *fragmina*, fragments), < *frangere* (√ **frag*), break: see *fraction*.] A part broken off or otherwise separated from a whole; a small detached portion; hence, a part of an unfinished whole, or of an uncompleted design: as, the *fragments* of a broken vase, of Anacreon's poems; this building is but a *fragment* of the original plan.

I saw . . . a block of marble four feet diameter, which seem'd to have been the head of a colossal statue, and many pieces about it appear'd to be *fragments* of the same statue. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 12.

Claudian, in his *fragment* upon the Gyants War, has given full Scope to that wildness of Imagination which was natural to him. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 333.

As when rich China vessels, fall'n from high,
In glitt'ring dust and painted *fragments* lie.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 160.

Wolfenbüttel fragments. (*a*) Portions of a New Testament codex, supposed to be of the fifth or sixth century, recovered about 1750 at Wolfenbüttel in Germany from a palimpsest of Isidore of Seville. (*b*) A rationalistic work on the Bible, by Reimarus, a German critic of the eighteenth century. =**Syn.** Bit, scrap, chip, remnant.

fragmental (frag'me̤n-ta̤l), *a.* [< *fragment* + *-al*.] Consisting of fragments; fragmentarily combined.

Trap, granite, gneiss, and metamorphic and eruptive rocks generally, were giving way to the sedimentary and *fragmental*. *Science*, III. 226.

fragmentarily (frag'me̤n-tā̤-ri-li), *adv.* In a fragmentary manner; piecemeal.

Even the facts here *fragmentarily* collated point clearly to some common mode of genesis for both planets and satellites. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 368.

fragmentariness (frag'me̤n-tā̤-ri-nes), *n.* [< *fragmentary* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being fragmentary; want of continuity; brokenness.

This stupendous *fragmentariness* heightened the dreamlike strangeness of her bridal life.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xx.

fragmentary (frag'me̤n-tā̤-ri), *a.* [< *fragment* + *-ary*^{1}.] 1. Composed of fragments or broken pieces; broken up; hence, not complete or entire; disconnected; disjointed.

What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is
Thou know'st, and that it is not worth a thought.
Donne, Progress of the Soul, Second Anniversary.

It is only from little *fragmentary* portions of village churches that we learn that the round Gothic style was really at one time prevalent in the province.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 523.

He murmured forth in *fragmentary* sentences his happiness. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

There is no complete man, but only a collection of *fragmentary* men. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, vi.

2. Specifically, in *geol.*, made up of fragments of other rocks: said of rocks such as tufas, agglomerates, conglomerates, and breccias.

fragmentation (frag-men-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *fragment* + *-ation*.] A breaking up into parts or fragments; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a breaking up into parts or joints which become new individuals, as in some *Schizomycetes:* a form of fission.

It not unfrequently happens, however, that groups of cells break away from their former connexion as longer or shorter straight or curved filaments, or as solid masses. In some filamentous forms this *fragmentation* into multicellular pieces of equal length or nearly so is a normal phenomenon, each partial filament repeating the growth, division, and *fragmentation* as before.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 402.

fragor^{1} (frā'go̤r), *n.* [= Pg. *fragor* = It. *fragore*, < L. *fragor*, a breaking, a breaking to pieces, a crash, noise, < *frangere* (√ **frag*), break: see *fraction*.] A loud harsh sound; the report of something bursting; a crash. [Rare.]

Scarce sounds so far
The direful *fragor*, when some southern blast
Tears from the Alps a ridge of knotty oaks
Deep fang'd, and ancient tenants of the rock.
Watts, Victory of the Poles.

fragor^{2}†, **fragour**† (frā'go̤r), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *fragrare*, emit a scent: see *fragrant*.] A strong sweet scent.

Gardens here for grandeur and *fragour* are such as no city in Asia outvies.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 165.

fragrance (frā'gra̤ns), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *fragrancia* = It. *fragranza, fragranzia*, < ML. **fragrantia*, < L. *fragran(t-)s*, fragrant: see *fragrant*.] The quality of being fragrant; that quality of bodies which affects the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odor.

Eve separate he spies,
Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 425.

The train prepare a cruise of curious mold,
A cruise of *fragrance*, formed of burnish'd gold.
Pope, Odyssey, vi.

Cool Zephyrs through the clear blue sky
Their gather'd *fragrance* fling.
Gray, Spring.

The south wind searches for the flowers whose *fragrance*
late he bore. *Bryant*, Death of the Flowers.

=**Syn.** *Perfume, Aroma*, etc. (see *smell, n.*); redolence, incense, balminess.

fragrancy (frā'gra̤n-si), *n.*; pl. *fragrancies* (-siz). Same as *fragrance*.

The goblet, crown'd,
Breathed aromatic *fragrancies* around. *Pope.*

fragrant (frā'gra̤nt), *a.* [= F. *fragrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *fragrante*, < L. *fragran(t-)s*, sweet-scented, ppr. of *fragrare*, emit an odor (usually an agreeable odor).] Affecting the sense of smell in a pleasing manner; having a noticeable perfume, especially an agreeable one: often used figuratively.

How sweet and lovely dost thou make the shame
Which, like a canker in the *fragrant* rose,
Doth spot the beauty of thy budding name!
Shak., Sonnets, xcv.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 645.

Their *fragrant* memory will outlast their tomb,
Embalm'd forever in its own perfume.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 631.

Dark maples where the wood-thrush sings,
And bowers of *fragrant* sassafras.
Bryant, Earth's Children.

=**Syn.** Sweet-smelling, sweet-scented, balmy, odorous, odoriferous, perfumed, redolent; spicy, aromatic.

fragrantly (frā'gra̤nt-li), *adv.* With fragrance.

As the hops begin to change colour and smell *fragrantly*, you may conclude them ripe. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fragrantness (frā'gra̤nt-nes), *n.* The quality of being fragrant; fragrance.

frait†, **fraie**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *fray*^{1}.

fraight†, *a.* Same as *fraught*.

frail^{1} (frāl), *a.* [< ME. *freyl, freel, frele*, < OF. *frele*, F. *frêle* (also uncontr. *fragile*), frail, = It. *fraile, frale* (also uncontr. *fragile*), < L. *fragilis*, brittle, fragile: see *fragile*, which is a doublet of *frail*^{1}.] 1. Easily broken or destroyed; fragile; hence, weak in any way; likely to fail and decay; perishable; infirm in constitution or condition.

I am ferd, by my faith, of thi *frele* yowth.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 829.

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days, what it is; that I may know how *frail* I am.
Ps. xxxix. 4.

These houses are composed of the *frail* materials of the country, wood and clay, thatched with straw, though, in the inside, they are all magnificently lined, or furnished.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 623.

More *frail* than the shadows on glasses.
A. C. Swinburne, Poems and Ballads, Ded.

2. Specifically, weak in moral principle or resolution; not strong to resist temptation to evil; so weak as to be in danger of falling, or to have fallen, from virtue; of infirm virtue.

All flesh is *frayle* and full of ficklenesse.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 41.

I know I am *frail*, and may be cozen'd too
By such a siren. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iii. 1.

Prodigious, this! the *frail* one of our play
From her own sex should mercy find to-day!
Pope, Jane Shore, Epil.

3. Weak-minded. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4†. Tender in sentiment.

Deep indignation, and compassion *frail*. *Spenser.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Fragile, Frail* (see *fragile*); brittle, slight.

frail^{1}†, *v. t.* [ME. *frailen;* < *frail*^{1}, *a.*] To make frail.

Thou bringest my body in bitter bale,
And *fraill* my sowle with thy frailte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 218.

frail^{2} (frāl), *n.* [< ME. *fraiel, frayle, frayl, freyel*, < OF. *fraiel, fraiaus* (ML. *fraellum*), a basket; origin obscure.] 1. A flexible basket made of rushes, and used, especially in commerce, for containing fruits, particularly dried fruits, as dates, figs, or raisins.

Great guns fourteen, three hundred pipes of wine,
Two hundred *frailes* of figs and raisons fine.
Mir. for Mags., p. 482.

As in Grape-Harvest, with vnweary pains,
A willing Troop of merry-singing Swains
With crooked hooks the sprouting Clusters cut,
In *Frails* and Flaskets them as quickly put.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Three *frails* of sprats, carried from mart to mart,
Are as much meat as these, to more use travell'd.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

[Here is] a *frail* of figs, which I send to yourself (in the barrel of raisins). *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 470.

2. A rush used for weaving baskets.—3. A certain quantity of raisins, about 75 pounds, contained in a frail.

frailly (frāl'li), *adv.* [< *frail*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a frail manner; weakly; infirmly. *Imp. Dict.*

frailness (frāl'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being frail; weakness; infirmity; frailty.

frailty (frāl'ti), *n.*; pl. *frailties* (-tiz). [< ME. *freylte, freeltie, freletee, frelote, frelte, frealte*, < OF. **frailite*, Norm. **frealte* (Mann), F. *fragilité*, < L. *fragilita(t-)s*, brittleness: see *fragility*, which is a doublet of *frailty*.] 1. The condition or quality of being frail; weakness of condition or of resolution; infirmity; liability to be deceived or seduced.

Other for ye have kept your honestee,
Or elles ye han falle in *freletee*.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 12012.

To forget, may proceed from the *Frailty* of Memory.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 16.

God knows our *frailty* [and] pities our weakness. *Locke.*

2. A fault proceeding from human weakness; a foible; a sin of infirmity.

Finally for loue, there is no *frailtie* in flesh and bloud so excusable as it, no comfort or discomfort greater then the good and bad successe thereof.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his *frailties* from their dread abode.
Gray, Elegy.

=**Syn.** Imperfection, failing.

fraiment†, *n.* See *frayment*.

frain^{1} (frān), *v. t.* [Formerly also *freine, fraine;* < ME. *frainen, fraynen, freinen, freynen*, < AS. *frignan*, also syncopated *frinan* (pret. *frægn*, pl. *frugnon, frunon, frunnon*, pp. *frugnen*) = OS. *fregnan* = Icel. *fregna* = Goth. *fraihnan* (pret. *frah*, pl. *frēhum*, < pres. **fraihan*), ask, with verb-formative *-n* (prop. of pres. tense), parallel with AS. *fricgan* = Goth. as if **frigjan*, with verb-formative *-j* (*-i*), ask; from the same root as OS. *fragōn* = D. *vragen* = OHG. *frāgēn, frāhēn*, MHG. *vragen*, G. *fragen*, ask; Teut. **freh* = L. √ **prec* in *precari*, ask, pray (whence ult. E. *pray*^{1}, *precarious*, etc.), *preces*, prayers, *procus*, a wooer, etc., = OBulg. *prositi*, demand, = Skt. √ *prachh*, ask. See *pray*^{1}.] To ask. [Now only prov. Eng.]

His bretheren and his sustren gonne hym *freyne*
Whi he so sorwful was in al his cheere.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1227.

This folke *frayned* hym firste fro whennes he come.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 532.

And she toke the younger in counseill and *frayned* her of many dyuers thynges. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 6.

frain^{2}†, *n.* [ME., also *frayne, freyn*, < OF. *fraisne, freisne, frasne, fresne*, F. *frêne* = Pr. *fraisne, fraisse* = Sp. *fresno* = Pg. *freixo* = It. *frassino*, < L. *fraxinus*, ash: see *Fraxinus*.] The ash; the ash-tree.

For it [the child] was in an asche yfounde;
She cleped it *Frain* in that stounde.
The *freyns* of the asche is a *freyn*
After the language of Breteyn.
Lay le Freine, l. 223 (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

fraischeur† (frā'shėr), *n.* [< OF. *fraischeur*, F. *fraicheur*, < OF. *frais*, fem. *fraische*, F. *fraiche*, fresh, cool: see *fresh*.] Freshness; coolness. [Rare.]

Hither in summer evenings you repair,
To taste the *fraischeur* of the purer air.
Dryden, To his Sacred Majesty.

fraise1†, *v. t.* [ME., < AS. *frāsian*, ask, try, tempt, = OS. *frēsōn*, try, tempt, endanger, = OHG. *freisōn*, be in danger or terror; cf. OHG. **freisjan*, MHG. *vreisen*, endanger, terrify; weak verbs, associated with Goth. *fraisan*, try, prove, test. Cf. *fraist*.] To put in terror or danger.

He fellez forests fele, forrayse the landez,
ffrysthez [read *ffrythez*, i. e., *friths*, spares] no faunchez,
bot *fraisez* the pople.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1247.

fraise2 (frāz), *n.* [Also written *froise*, perhaps < OF. *frois*, *froise*, broken, *froisser*, break, crush, bruise. Cf. F. *fraise*, pluck (of a calf, lamb, etc.).] A pancake with bacon in it. [Prov. Eng.]

fraise3 (frāz), *n.* [F., a strawberry, < LL. as if **fragea*, < L. *fragum*, a strawberry-plant, pl. *fraga*, strawberries (> It. *fraga* = Walloon *frève*, strawberry).] In *her.*, the conventional strawberry-leaf, as those in the coronets of English dukes, marquises, etc.

fraise4 (frāz), *n.* [< F. *fraise*, a ruff like those worn in the time of Queen Elizabeth, formerly also *freze*, another form of *frise*, *frize*, part of the entablature of an order: see *frieze1*. But there seems to be a reference to *frise* in *chevaux-de-frise*, q. v.] **1.** In *fort.*, a defense consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or an inclined position. See cut under *fortification*.—**2.** The name of several tools. (*a*) A grooved tool used in marble-working to enlarge a hole made by a drill. (*b*) A tool used by jewelers, consisting of a pinion-shaped cutter for correcting inaccuracies in the form of the teeth in toothed wheels.

fraised (frāzd), *a.* [< *fraise4* + *-ed2*.] Fortified with a fraise.

fraist†, *v.* [ME. *fraisten*, *freisten*, *frasten*, < Icel. *freista* = Sw. *fresta*, try, attempt, test, tempt, = Dan. *friste*, try, attempt, tempt, experience; with formative *-t* (akin to Goth. **fraistan*, in deriv. *fraistubni*, *fraistobni*, trial, temptation), from the verb (Goth. *fraisan*, etc.) represented by *fraise1*: see *fraise1*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To try; test; prove; put to the proof.

Thou *fraisted* us, als silver *fraisted* isse.
Ps. lxv. 10 (ME. version) [lxvi. 10].

Fulle many men the world here *fraistes*,
Bot he is noght wyse that tharin traystes.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1090.

2. To learn by trial; experience.

ȝoure douhtynesse of blode the Sarazins salle *freiste*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 175.

3. To seek to learn; ask; inquire.

ffrayne will I fer and *fraist* of there werkes,
Meue to my mater and make here an ende.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 97.

4. To seek; be eager for; desire.

Nay, *frayst* I no fyȝt, in fayth I the telle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 279.

II. *intrans.* To go forth on an expedition; sally forth.

The kyng *fraystez* a-furth over the fresche strandez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1227.

fraiter†, **fraitor**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *frayter*, *fraytor*, *froyter*; < ME. *fraitor*, *fraitour*, *fraytour*, *freitour*, *freitur*, *fratour*, *frature*, < OF. *fraitur*, by apheresis from **refreitor*, *refretor*, *refretour*, *refretoire*, < ML. *refectorium*, a dining-hall in a convent, a refectory: see *refectory*. Hence *fratery*, *fratry*, and in comp. *frater-house*.] A dining-hall in a convent; a refectory.

Thus thei ben exempt from cloistre, and from risyng at mydnyȝt, and fro fastinge in her [their] *fraitour*, and other werkes of obedience.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 292.

And thanne freres in here *freitoure* shal fynden a keye
Of Constantynes coffres, in which is the catel
That Gregories god-children han yuel dispended.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 323.

frake†, *n.* See *freke*.

fraked†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *fracoth*, *fracuth*, *fracod*, *fraced*, bad, base, unseemly, vile, shameful. Cf. *frakel*.] Bad; vile; shameful.

Nis none werse fo thene *frakede* fere [than a bad companion]. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 189.

frakel†, *a.* [ME., also *frekel*, var., with term. *-el*, of *fraked*, q. v.] Same as *fraked*.

Seruen, hwen thou naldes [wouldst not] Godd, this fikele world & *frakele*. *Hali Meidenhed* (ed. Cockayne), p. 7.

fraken†, *n.* See *frecken*.

frakned†, *a.* See *freckened*.

frakny†, *a.* See *freckny*.

framable (frā'ma̤-bl), *a.* [< *frame* + *-able*.] Capable of being framed or formed. [Rare.]

Man hath still a reasonable understanding, and a will thereby *framable* to good things, but is not thereunto now able to frame himself. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

frambœsia (fram-bē'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < F. *framboise* (whence Sp. *frambuesa*), raspberry, dial. (Walloon) *frombâhe*, perhaps (with change of *br* to *fr* by association with F. *fraise*, strawberry: see *fraise3*) < D. *braambezie*, raspberry, blackberry, = OHG. **brāmberi*, *pramperi*, MHG. *brāmbere*, G. *brombeere*, blackberry: see *bramble*, *brambleberry*.] In *pathol.*, the yaws, a chronic contagious disease prevalent in the Antilles, some parts of Africa, and other tropical regions, characterized by raspberry-like excrescences, whence the name. The name has also been somewhat loosely applied to other affections of the skin anatomically resembling the yaws. Also called *pian*, *verrugas*, and *polypapilloma tropicum*.

frambœsioid (fram-bē'si-oid), *a.* [< *frambœsia* + *-oid*.] Like or indicating the disease called frambœsia.

Vegetations and growths occur, at first wart-like, later profusely hypertrophic—*frambœsioid*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 77.

frame (frām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *framed*, ppr. *framing*. [< ME. *framen*, construct, build, *framen*, *fremen*, *fremmen*, strengthen, refresh, *fremen*, *fremmen*, perform, execute, *framen*, *framien*, *fremien*, *fremen*, intr. (with dat. obj.), profit, be of advantage, avail, < AS. *fremman*, *fremian*, tr., advance, promote, perform, execute, commit, do, *framian*, *fremian*, intr., profit, avail, = OS. *fremmian*, perform, = OFries. *frema*, commit, effect, = MLG. *vromen*, LG. *framen* = OHG. *fremman*, *freman*, MHG. *fremen* = Icel. *fremja*, *frama* = Sw. *främja* = Dan. *fremme*, promote, further, perform (etc.; the various verbal forms and senses are mingled), < AS. *fram*, *from*, a., bold, forward, strenuous, strong, = OS. *from*, earnest, = OFries. *fremo*, *from* = D. *vroom* = MLG. *vrome* = MHG. *vrum*, *vrom*, G. *fromm*, pious, strong, brave, honest, kind, = Icel. *framr*, forward, prominent, = Sw. Dan. *from*, pious, meek; connected with AS. *fram*, *from*, prep., from: see *from*. The sense 'construct' appears first in ME.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To strengthen; refresh; support.

Thor [there] ghe [she] gan *fremen* Ysmael
With watres drinc and bredes mel.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1245.

At last, with creeping crooked pace forth came
An old, old man, with beard as white as snow,
That on a staffe his feeble steps did *frame*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 30.

2†. To execute; perform.

Alle haueden sworen him oth . . .
That he sholden hise wille *freme*.
Havelok, l. 439.

The silken tackle
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That yarely *frame* the office. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

3. To fit, as for a specific end; make suitable or conformable; adapt; adjust.

I will hereafter *frame* my self to be coy.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 85.

He hath a person, and a smooth dispose,
To be suspected, *fram'd* to make women false.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

It is a happiness to be born and *framed* unto virtue.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

It seems to me the little lass is *framing* herself to some artifice. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 86.

4. To construct by fitting and uniting together the several parts; fabricate by union of constituent parts: as, to *frame* a house, a door, or a machine.

First are two seates placed, or one so *framed* that two may sit in the same apart. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 191.

A fairer creature never did
Dame Nature ever *frame*.
The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III. 370).

5. In general, to bring or put into form or order; adjust the parts or elements of; compose; contrive; plan; devise.

Exceedingly they troubled were in thought,
Ne wist what answere unto him to *frame*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 313.

He began to *frame* the loveliest countenance he could.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

For thou art *fram'd* of the firm truth of valour.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

Frame a Will; whereto you shall inscribe
My master your sole heir. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

Our English Universities, however far in the historic distance we may throw back their origin, must have been *framed* on the model of the Continental Universities.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 141.

6. [< *frame*, *n.*] To surround or provide with a frame, as a picture; put into a frame, as a piece of cloth.

There at the window stood,
Framed in its black square length, with lamp in hand,
Pompilia. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 286.

Lo! God's likeness—the ground-plan—
Neither modell'd, glaz'd, nor *framed*.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

Satins may also be cleaned, dried, damped, brushed, *framed*, and finished, exactly as described for silk damasks.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 147.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To profit; avail.

Of ther childer it sais the names,
To neven [name] tham here it ne *frames*.
Rob. of Brunne, in Layamon (ed. Madden), III. 389.

The meate with some of them could scant *frame*, by reason of their queazie stomackes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 276.

2†. To fit; accord.

When thou hast turned them all ways, and done thy best to hew them and to make them *frame*, thou must be fain to cast them out.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 106.

Sweet! then, while each thing doth *frame*,
Take me to thee, and thee to me!
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 563).

My rude rhymes ill with thy verses *frame*.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 274).

3†. To succeed in doing or trying to do something; manage.

Said he, "Sae weel we *frame*,
I think it is convenient
That we should sing a psalm."
Battle of Philiphaugh (Child's Ballads, VIII. 133).

Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth: and he said Sibboleth: for he could not *frame* to pronounce it right. Judges xii. 6.

4. To wash ore with the aid of a frame.—**5.** To move. *Davies.* [Prov. Eng.]

An oath, and a threat to set Throttler on me if I did not *frame* off, rewarded my perseverance.
E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, xiii.

frame (frām), *n.* [< ME. *frame*, a fabric, structure, also profit, advantage, benefit, < AS. *fremu*, *freme*, profit, advantage, benefit, = Icel. *frami*, advancement; from the verb.] **1**†. Profit; advantage; benefit.

He made an aucter [altar] on Godes name,
And sacrede he thor-on for sowles *frame*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 625.

We trowe it is to our *frame*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 162.

2†. The act of planning or contriving; contrivance; invention.

John the bastard,
Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villainies.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

3. Form, constitution, or structure in general; system; order: as, the *frame* of government.

For then [at the last day] the present *frame* of things shall be dissolved, and the bounds set to the more subtile and active parts of matter shall be taken away.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

The law of Moses, as distinguished from all other religious institutions, had nothing in the *frame* and design of it apt either to recommend it to its professors, or to invite proselytes. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iv.

4. Anything composed of parts fitted and united; fabric; structure: used especially of natural objects with reference to their physical structure or constitution.

This goodly *frame*, the earth, seems to me a steril promontory. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

The very mould and *frame* of hand, nail, finger.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

As you enter at the door, there is opposed to you the *frame* of a wolf in the hangings.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

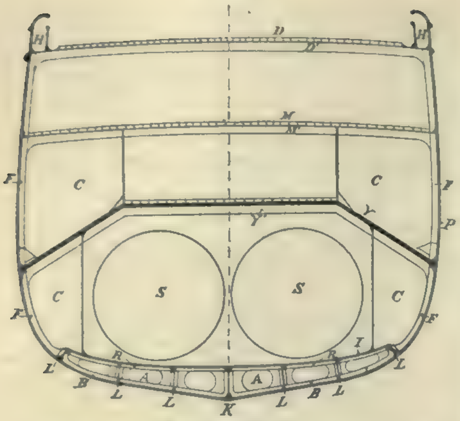
All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal *frame*,
All are but ministers of Love,
And feed his sacred flame. *Coleridge*, Love.

5. The sustaining parts of a structure fitted and joined together; framework: as, the *frame* of a house, bridge, ship, or printing-press. See cut on following page.—**6.** Any kind of case or structure made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things, whether fixed or movable: as, the *frame* of a window, door, picture, or looking-glass.

Mine eye hath play'd the painter and hath stell'd
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart;
My body is the *frame* wherein 'tis held.
Shak., Sonnets, xxiv.

The mill yawned all ruinous with unglazed *frames*.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xix.

China has the *frame* of morals, but has no picture to place within it; it wants an ideal to give beauty to its own conception. *Faiths of the World*, p. 83.



Frame of Iron Ship.

A, double bottom; *B*, bracket frame; *C*, coal-bunkers; *D*, upper or spar deck; *D′*, upper- or spar-deck beam; *F*, main frame; *H*, hammock-berthing; *I*, inner bottom plating; *K*, keel; *L*, longitudinals; *M*, main deck; *M′*, main-deck beam; *P*, outside plating; *R*, reverse frame; *S*, boilers; *Y*, protective deck; *Y′*, protective-deck beam.

Specifically —(*a*) An open elevated framework of wood or iron that supports the cases out of which the compositor picks his types. (*b*) A loom; especially, a sort of loom on which linen, silk, etc., are stretched for quilting or embroidering, or on which lace, stockings, etc., are made. (*c*) In *milit. engin.*, a framework of four stout pieces of scantling fastened together in rectangular form, placed at intervals in shafts and galleries, to support and hold in position the sheeting. (*d*) In *hort.*, a glazed structure of different kinds, portable or permanent, for protecting young plants from frost, etc. (*e*) In *mining*, a very simple apparatus for washing ore, consisting of a table of boards slightly inclined, over which runs a gentle stream of water. See *framing-table.* [Cornwall, Eng.] (*f*†) A raft. *Davies.*

> Set sayles aloft, make out with oares, in ships, in boates, in *frames.* *Phaer*, Æneid, iv.

Hence—7. An inclosing border of any kind; specifically, in *art*, a purely ornamental surrounding border, as in sculptured or other relief ornament; a carved border to a sunken panel or opening; in surface-decoration, a painted or inlaid ornament carried round a fresco-painting or other picture upon a wall.

> There were no flowers, no garden-beds; only a broad gravel-walk girdling a grass-plat, and this set in the heavy *frame* of the forest. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

8. Particular state, as of the mind; mental condition; natural temper or disposition: as, an unhappy *frame* of mind.

> Christianity is not so much a Divine institution as a Divine *frame* and temper of spirit. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 19.

> Your steady soul preserves her *frame.* *Swift.*

> I sat by his bed the whilst—He passed away in a blessed *frame.* *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

> Only in the gathered silence
> Of a calm and waiting *frame*
> Light and wisdom as from Heaven
> To the seeker came. *Whittier*, To ———.

9. Shape; form; proportion. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Good my lord, put your discourse into some *frame*, and start not so wildly from my affair. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

> A bear's a savage beast, . . .
> Whelp'd without form, until the dam
> Has lick'd it into shape and *frame.*
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 1308.

Balloon frame, in *carp.*, a wooden frame for a building, formed of light scantlings, all of equal size, and nailed together, instead of being framed and pinned together. Such a frame depends for its strength chiefly upon the boarding nailed to the outside.—**Flexible frame**, in *car-* and *carriage-building*, a frame so constructed that the natural spring of the wood may serve in part as an equivalent for metallic springs, which may thus be dispensed with entirely or in part. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Out of frame.** See *out.*

framea (frā'mẹ-ä), *n.*; pl. *frameæ* (-ē). [L.; of Teut. origin.] 1. In *hist.*, a long spear used by the Franks, having a socketed head, sometimes barbed, but more commonly formed like a lance-head with a flat double-edged blade.—2. In *archæol.*, a celt of the socketed form. See *celt*[2] and *amgarn.*

frame-breaker (frām'brā″kėr), *n.* A weaver who attempted to prevent by violence the introduction of looms operated by machinery. [Eng.]

> I only wish the machines—the frames—were safe here, and lodged within the walls of this mill. Once put up, I defy the *frame-breakers.* *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

frame-bridge (frām'brij), *n.* A bridge constructed of pieces of timber framed together.

frame-diagram (frām'dī″ạ-gram), *n.* See *diagram.*

frame-helmet (frām'hel″met), *n.* A helmet in which there is a solid frame, consisting of a ring round the brows with two, three, or more half-arches meeting at the top, and a boss to which the half-arches are bolted, the spaces between the arches being filled with lighter metal in plates, which can easily be bent to the slight curve required. Helmets of this form are common among peoples who are not skilful in forging.

frame-house (frām'hous), *n.* 1. A house constructed with a skeleton frame of timber covered in with boards, and sometimes with shingles, etc.—2†. A house in which framing or building is carried on. [Rare.]

> God's scholars have learned otherwise to think of the cross, that it is the *frame-house* in the which God frameth his children like to his Son Christ.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 78.

frame-knitting (frām'nit″ing), *n.* A kind of weaving or knotting made upon pins fixed in a frame, and resembling, when finished, ordinary knitting.

frameless (frām'les), *a.* [< *frame*, *n.*, + *-less.*] Having no frame.

> A couple of finished pictures . . . stood in one corner, *frameless.* *The Century*, XXVIII. 541.

frame-level (frām'lev″el), *n.* A masons' level. *E. H. Knight.*

framer (frā'mėr), *n.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.

> Almighty *framer* of the skies!
> O let our pure devotion rise
> Like incense in thy sight.
> *Chatterton*, Hymn for Christmas Day.

> Of the numerous servants of the Company who have distinguished themselves as *framers* of minutes and despatches, Hastings stands at the head.
> *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

frame-saw (frām'sâ), *n.* A thin saw stretched in a frame to give it sufficient rigidity for working.

frame-timber (frām'tim″bėr), *n.* One of the timbers constituting part of the frame of a house or a vessel.

framework (frām'wėrk), *n.* 1. A structure or fabric for inclosing or supporting anything; a frame; a skeleton: as, the *framework* of a building; the bones are the *framework* of the body.

> The screen in front [of Kenheri Cave] has all the mortices and other indications, as at Karli, proving that it was intended to be covered with wooden galleries and *framework.* *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 130.

2. Structure; constitution; adjusted arrangement; system.

> Once we held debate, a band
> Of youthful friends, on mind and art,
> And labour and the changing mart,
> And all the *framework* of the land.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

3. A kind of fancy work made with yarn of silk or worsted drawn across a frame in two directions, and knotted or otherwise secured at the intersections, producing reticulated patterns, sometimes of considerable elaboration. [Properly *frame-work.*]—**Branchial framework.** See *branchial.*

framing (frā'ming), *n.* [< ME. *framynge*; verbal n. of *frame*, *v.*] 1. The manner or style of putting together.—2. A framework or frame; a system of frames.—3. In metallurgical operations, a process of separating the slime, as received from the trunk, into grades according to value. Also called *ragging.* See *framing-table.*

framing-chisel (frā'ming-chiz″el), *n.* In *carp.*, a heavy chisel used for making mortises.

framing-table (frā'ming-tā″bl), *n.* In *mining*, an inclined table over one end of which is spread slime from the trunk. A current of water let in upon that end washes the poorer portions and impurities downward, toward or out of the lower end, the heavier and richer portions of the ore remaining at the top. When the slime is thus cleansed and distributed, the table is revolved on its supporting axles, and the contents are dumped into assorting-boxes beneath, from which the ore is taken to be submitted to other operations suited to its character. This operation of sorting is called *framing* or *ragging*, and there were formerly various modifications of the process in use in Cornwall, England, where, however, the simplest form of ore-dressing has been nearly superseded by improved methods and machinery. See *buddle*[2] and *percussion-table.*

frammit (fram'it), *a.* A Scotch form of *fremd.*

> An' monie a friend that kiss'd his caup
> Is now a *frammit* wight.
> *Burns*, The Five Carlines.

frampel, frampold (fram'pel, -pōld), *a.* [Also written *frampal*, *frampul*, *frampald*, *frampled*, *frampard*, *framfold*, etc.; < W. *ffromfol*, passionate, < *ffromi*, fume, fret, *ffrom*, testy.] Unruly; froward; evil-conditioned; peevish; rugged; quarrelsome. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

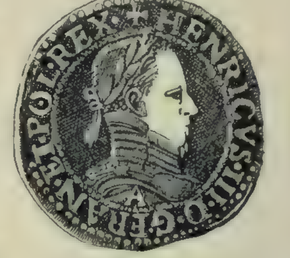
> For this flower of age . . . winseth and flingeth out like a skittish and *frampold* horse, in such sort that he had need of a sharpe bit and short curb.
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 12.

> He's a very jealousy man; she leads a very *frampold* life with him, good heart. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

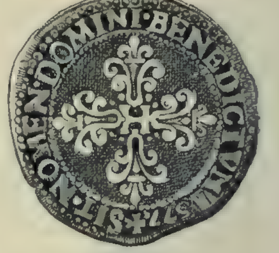
> I come from the fine, froward, *frampul* lady,
> One was run mad with pride.
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, v. 1.

> Is Pompey grown so malapert, so *frampel*?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, iii. 1.

franc (frangk), *n.* [Now spelled as F.; formerly *frank*; < ME. *frank* (= MLG. *frank* = G. *frank* = Sw. Dan. *frank*), < OF. *franc*, F. *franc* = Sp. Pg. It. *franco*, a franc: so called, it is said, from the device *Francorum rex*, King of the Franks or French, on the coin as first struck by King John in 1360. See *Frank*[1], *n.*, *frank*[2], *a.*, and *French.*] 1. Either of two ancient coins in France: one, of gold (the *franc à cheval*, the obverse being a horseman), first coined by John the Good in 1360; the other, of silver, by Henry III. in 1575. The gold franc weighed about 60 grains, and was worth about half a guinea English. The specimen of the silver coin given in the cut weighs about 217 grains, and was worth about one third as much as the gold coin. This coin afterward fluctuated greatly in size and value, and was not minted after 1641, being replaced by the still older livre, but remained as a money of account.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Silver Franc of Henry III. of France, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

2. A French silver coin and money of account which since 1795 has formed the unit of the French monetary system. It has also been adopted as the unit of currency by Switzerland and Belgium, and the lira of Italy, the drachma of Greece, the dinar of Servia, etc., have been made conformable to it. It is of the value of a little over 9½*d.* English money, or about 19 United States cents, and is divided into 100 centimes.

française (F. pron. froṅ-sāz'), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *français*, French: see *French.*] A French country-dance in triple rhythm, or the music for it.

franc-archer (F. pron. froṅk'är-shā'), *n.*; pl. *francs-archers* (froṅz'är-shā'). One of a body of bowmen formed by order of Charles VII. of France, one man being equipped by each parish, and being free of taxes in consideration of his service. The use of the bow by the peasantry of France had always been discouraged by the nobility with disastrous results on the field of battle, hence this undertaking on the part of the king, under whom the English were finally expelled from France.

franch†, *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *frunch*; cf. *craunch*, *crunch.*] To crunch with the teeth.

> I saw a river stopt with stormes of winde,
> Wherethrough a swan, a bull, a bore did passe,
> *Franching* the fish and frie with teeth of brasse.
> *Baldwine*, in Mir. for Mags., p. 408.

franchise (fran'chiz or -chīz), *n.* [< ME. *franchise*, *fraunchise*, *fraunches*, *fraunchesse*, freedom, privilege, generosity, < OF. *franchise*, F. *franchise*, freedom, privileged liberty (= Pr. *franquesa* = Sp. Pg. *franqueza* = It. *franchezza*, freedom), < *franc*, free: see *frank*[2], *a.*] 1†. Liberty; freedom from constraint or subjection; independence; enfranchisement.

> In doubte is all our surete to deuise,
> And our noble and blissed *franchise*
> Is full strangely changed into seruice.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3745.

> Mulmutius . . .
> Ordain'd our laws; . . . whose repair and *franchise*
> Shall, by the power we hold, be our good deed.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 1.

2. A privilege arising from the grant of a sovereign or government, or from prescription, which presupposes a grant; a privilege of a public nature conferred on individuals by grant from government: as, a corporate *franchise* (the right to be and act as a corporation).

> No man ne may bygge [buy] lether grene ne skyn grene in the towun, but ȝif he be of *fraunchyse*, vppeyne to nyme that good to the ferme of the town.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

> Your temples burned in their cement; and
> Your *franchises*, whereon you stood, confin'd
> Into an auger's bore. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

> He was the first that appointed the Forms of Civil Government in London, and other Cities, endowing them also with their greatest *Franchises.* *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 73.

The *franchises* of the company were immense, that it might lay its own plans, provide for its own defence, and in all things take care of itself.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 278.

3. Specifically, the privilege of voting at public elections; the right of suffrage: distinctively called the *elective franchise.*

The *franchise*, as soon as its value was ascertained, became a subject of dispute between different classes of men. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

4. The district or jurisdiction to which a particular individual or corporate privilege extends; the limits of an immunity.

Whanne [he] came ther for moche people he sent,
The whiche held of his lordshippe and *fraunchesse*,
That thei shuld come to hym in eny wise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1273.

Ye shall not suffer nor counsell any forynar to dwell withyn the *franschys* of this craft.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

At Worcester in 1466 the rule was that the members should be chosen openly in the Guildhall by the inhabitants of the *franchise.* *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

5. An asylum or sanctuary where persons are secure from arrest.

Churches and monasteries in Spain are *franchises* for criminals. *London Encyc.*

6†. Nobility of spirit; generosity; highmindedness; magnanimity; liberality.

Heer may ye se how excellent *franchise*
In wommen is whan they hem narwe avyse.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 743.

Yef we be take or slain, the harme is owres and the shame youres, . . . and ther-fore remembre vs of pitee and of youre grete *fraunchise.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 280.

Corporate franchise. See def. 2.—**Elective franchise.** See def. 3.—**Franchise Bill**, a bill for the regulation of the rights of suffrage in a parliamentary or other election; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a bill passed in 1884, greatly extending the number of voters in elections for Parliament, particularly in the boroughs.—**Parliamentary franchise** of a borough or county, the right to send representatives to Parliament. [Eng.]

franchise (fran'chiz or -chīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *franchised*, ppr *franchising.* [< ME. *franchisen*, *fraunchisen*, < OF. *franchiss-*, stem of certain parts of *franchir*, F. *franchir*, render free, < *franc*, free: see *frank*^{2}, *v.* Cf. *affranchise*, *disfranchise*, *enfranchise.*] To make free; enfranchise.

And to the sonnes of Aaron they gaue the *franchysed* cytyes Hebron and Lobnah, wyth their suburbes.
Bible of 1551, 1 Chron. vi. 57.

So I lose none [honor]
In seeking to augment it, but still keep
My bosom *franchis'd* and allegiance clear,
I shall be counsell'd. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

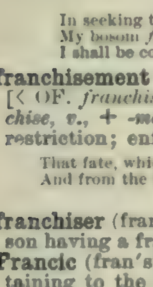
franchisement (fran'chiz- or -chiz-ment), *n.* [< OF. *franchisement*, *franchissement*; as *franchise*, *v.*, + *-ment.*] Release from burden or restriction; enfranchisement.

That fate, which did thy *franchisement* inforce,
And from the depth of danger set thee free.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii.

franchiser (fran'chiz-ėr or -chīz-ėr), *n.* A person having a franchise. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

Francic (fran'sik), *a.* [< ML. *Franciscus*, pertaining to the Franks, < *Francus*, pl. *Franci*, Frank: see *Frank*^{1}.] Pertaining to the Franks or the language of the Franks; Frankish. [Rare.]

francisca (fran-sis'kạ̈), *n.* [ML., fem. of *Franciscus*, Frankish: see *Frankish.*] A battle-ax used by the Franks, of which the typical form is a head long in proportion to its width, and expanding toward a convex curved edge, the general direction of which forms a considerable angle with the handle. Others are two bladed, or have a spike on the side opposite to the blade; but these are more rare. Also *francisque.*



Francisca.
(From Viollet-le Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Franciscan (fran-sis'kan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Franciscain* = Sp. Pg. *Franciscano* = It. *Francescano* (= D. *Franciskaan* = G. *Franciscaner* = Sw. Dan. *Franciskaner*, n.), < ML. *Franciscus*, a Franciscan, < *Franciscus*, Francis, a proper name, lit. 'Frankish': see *Frankish*, *French.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Francis; of or pertaining to the Franciscans.

Holy *Franciscan* friar! brother, ho!
Shak., R. and J., v. 2.

They who, to be sure of Paradise,
Dying put on the weeds of Dominic,
Or in *Franciscan* think to pass disguised.
Milton, P. L., iii. 480.

II. *n.* One of an order of mendicant friars founded by St. Francis of Assisi, Italy, authorized by the pope in 1210 and more formally ratified in 1223. In addition to the usual vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, special stress is laid upon preaching and ministry to the body and soul. Under various names, such as Minorites, Barefooted Friars, and Gray Friars, the order spread rapidly throughout Europe; among its members were Alexander of Hales, Duns Scotus, Roger Bacon, Occam, Popes Sixtus V. and Clement XIV., and other eminent men; and the order was long noted for its rivalry with the Dominicans. Differences early arose in regard to the severity of the rule, which culminated in the fifteenth century in the division of the order into two great classes, the Observantines or Observants and the Conventuals; the former follow a more rigorous, the latter a milder rule. The general of the Observantines is minister-general of the entire order. The order has been noted for missionary zeal, but suffered considerably in the Reformation and the French revolution. The usual distinguishing features of the garb are a gray or dark-brown cowl, a girdle, and sandals.

Franciscea (fran-sis'ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after *Francis* I., Emperor of Austria, a patron of botany.] A shrubby scrophulariaceous genus of Brazil, with large showy flowers, which is now referred to the genus *Brunfelsia.* Several species, as *F. Hopeana* and *F. eximia*, are cultivated in greenhouses. The stems and root of *F. uniflora* have been employed in the treatment of rheumatism, and are said to be used in Brazil as a remedy also for syphilis and other diseases.

franciscein (fran-sis'ẹ̄-in), *n.* [< *Franciscea* + *-in*^{2}.] An alkaloid obtained from the Brazilian monaca-root, the product of *Franciscea uniflora* and other species. The alkaloid is said to have powerful purgative and diuretic qualities.

Francise, *v. t.* See *Francize.*

francisque (fran-sisk'), *n.* [F., < *francisca*, q. v.] Same as *francisca.*

Francize (fran'sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Francized*, ppr. *Francizing.* [< ML. *Francus*, Frank, + *-ize.*] To make Frankish; Gallicize; Frenchify. Also spelled *Francise.* [Rare.]

He was an Englishman *Francised*, who, going over into France a young man, spent the rest of his life there.
Fuller, Worthies, Hertford.

Francoa (frang'kọ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after *Franco*, a physician and botanist of Valencia in the 15th century.] A genus of stemless perennial herbs, of the order *Saxifragaceæ*, of which there are two Chilian species. They have lyrately pinnatifid leaves and racemes of rose-colored flowers. The roots are said to have astringent and sedative properties, and are used for dyeing black.

Franco-Chinese (frang'kō-chī-nēs'), *a.* Relating to France and China; of or pertaining to both France and China, or French and Chinese.

The recent *Franco-Chinese* war.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 48.

Franco-Chinese decoration, a style of decoration of French enameled pottery of the eighteenth century with designs imitated from or suggested by the decoration of Chinese porcelain. The pottery of Sinceny especially is known by this name. See *Sinceny ware*, under *ware*^{2}.

francolin (frang'kọ̄-lin), *n.* [< F. *francolin* = Sp. *francolin* = Pg. *francolim* = It. *francolino* (NL. *francolinus*), francolin, appar. dim. of Pg. *frango*, *frangão*, a cockerel, a chicken, fem. *franga*, a pullet.] A partridge of the genus *Francolinus.* The common francolin, *F. vulgaris*, is an elegant species, formerly found throughout all the warmer parts of Europe, as well as in Asia and Africa, but now chiefly confined to Asia. It has a very loud whistle, and its flesh is greatly esteemed.

Black or Common Francolin (*Francolinus vulgaris*).

Francolinæ (frang-kọ̄-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] The francolins as a subfamily of gallinaceous birds.

Francolinus (frang-kọ̄-lī'nus), *n.* [NL.: see *francolin.*] The technical specific name of the common francolin, *Tetrao francolinus* (Linnæus), made by Stephens in 1819 a generic name of the francolins. There are several species besides *F. vulgaris*, as the Chinese, *F. chinensis*, and the Indian, *F. pictus.*

francolite (frang'kọ̄-līt), *n.* [< *Franco* (see def.) + *-lite.*] A grayish-green or brown variety of apatite from Wheal Franco, near Tavistock, in Devonshire, England. It occurs in small rounded crystals grouped in stalactitic masses.

Franconian (frang-kō'ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Franconia* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Franconia, a medieval German duchy south of Thuringia, later the name of several territorial divisions, and now of three provinces (Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia) of Bavaria, consisting of parts of the old duchy.—**Franconian emperors**, the dynasty of German emperors who reigned 1024–1125: so called because they were descended from the ducal house of Franconia. Also called *Salian emperors.*

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Franconia.

Franco-Prussian (frang'kō-prush'ạn), *a.* Pertaining or relating to France and Prussia: as, the *Franco-Prussian* war.

franc-tireur (froṅ'tē-rėr'), *n.*; pl. *francs-tireurs* (-rėrz'). [F., lit. a free-shooter (G. *freischütz*); < *franc*, free, + *tireur*, a marksman, shooter, drawer, < *tirer*, shoot, draw.] A sharpshooter in the French service, sometimes making part of a corps of light troops and sometimes of a separate body of guerrillas. Francs-tireurs were first organized in 1792, and were prominent in the war of 1870.

frangent (fran'jẹnt), *a.* [< L. *frangen(t-)s*, ppr. of *frangere*, break, √ **frag* = E. *break.* Cf. *fragile*, *fragment.*] Causing fractures. *H. Walpole.*

frangibility (fran-ji-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [= F. *frangibilité* = It. *frangibilità*; as *frangible* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being frangible.

He allows the *frangibility* of charters when absolute occasion requires it.
Fox, Speech, East India Bills, Dec. 1, 1783.

frangible (fran'ji-bl), *a.* [< ME. *frangebyll* (once), < OF. and F. *frangible* = Sp. *frangible* = Pg. *frangivel* = It. *frangibile*, < L. *frangere*, break: see *frangent.*] Capable of being broken; liable to fracture; breakable.

Some solid and *frangible*, as the bones; others tough and flexible, as the ligaments. *Boyle*, Works, III. 68.

The women bore crockery and other *frangible* articles.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 138.

frangibleness (fran'ji-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *frangibility.*

frangipane (fran'ji-pān), *n.* [< F. *frangipane*, supposed to be so called from the Marquis *Frangipani*, major-general under Louis XIV.] **1.** An extract of milk for preparing artificial milk, made by evaporating to dryness skimmed milk, mixed with almonds and sugar. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—**2.** A kind of pastry-cake, filled with cream, almonds, and sugar.—**3.** A kind of perfume. See *frangipani.*

frangipani, frangipanni (fran-ji-pä'ni, -pan'i), *n.* [See *frangipane.*] A perfume prepared from, or imitating the odor of, the flower of a West Indian tree, *Plumeria rubra*, or red jasmine.

frangula (frang'gụ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [NL.; origin uncertain.] The bark of *Rhamnus Frangula*, used in medicine for somewhat the same purpose as rhubarb.

frangulin (frang'gụ̄-lin), *n.* [< *frangula* + *-in*^{2}.] A yellow crystallizable coloring matter ($C_{20}H_{20}O_{10}$) contained in the bark of the alder-buckthorn, *Rhamnus Frangula*, and other species of the same genus.

franion†, *n.* [Perhaps a perverted form of OF. *faineant*, an idle or lazy fellow: see *fainéant.*] An idle, dissolute fellow; a paramour or boon companion; a gay or dissolute person of either sex. See first extract under *frank*^{2}, *a.*, 5.

This Ladie, which he sheweth here,
Is not (I wager) Florimell at all;
But some fayre *Franion*, fit for such a fere.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 22.

Frank^{1} (frangk), *n.* [< ME. *Frank*, < AS. *Franca*, pl. *Francan* = D. *Frank*, pl. *Franken* = MLG. *Vranker* = OHG. *Franko*, MHG. *Vranke*, G. *Franke* = Dan. Sw. *Frank-er* = OF. and F. *Franc* = Sp. Pg. It. *Franco*, < ML. *Francus*, pl. *Franci* (generally in the plural), a Frank (see def.), a tribal name usually explained, from the OHG. form, as < OHG. **francho*, **franko* = AS. *franca*, a spear, javelin, = Icel. *frakki*, also *frakka* (prob. < AS.), a kind of spear; the Franks being thus ult. 'Spear-men,' as Saxons were 'Sword-men' (see *Saxon*). The notion of 'free' associated with *Frank* is appar. later: see *frank*^{2}, *a.*] **1.** A member of a body of Germanic tribes which coalesced under this name in the third century, and afterward separated into three groups, the Chatti, the Ripuarian Franks, and the Salian or Salic Franks. The Ripuarians dwelt along the Rhine, near Cologne. The Salians occupied the country on the lower Rhine, and in the fifth century, under Clovis, overthrew the Roman power in Gaul, founded the Merovingian Frankish monarchy, and gave origin to the name France.

2. [A readoption of the Oriental form of the European name *Frank*, originating at the time of the crusades, when the Franks (that is, the French, and by extension the other nations of western Europe) became familiar to the Turks, Arabs, etc. See *Feringee*.] A European of the western nations: a common designation among the Turks, Arabs, and other Oriental peoples for any western foreigner.

Trust not for freedom to the *Franks*.
They have a king who buys and sells.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86.

"*Franks!*" quoth the Arab. . . . "*Franks* are the fathers of hats, and do not wear guns or swords, or red caps upon their heads, as you do." *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 172.

frank^2 (frangk), *a.* [< ME. *frank* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *frank*, free, < OF. *franc*, frank, free, at liberty, exempt from subsidies, etc., liberal, valiant, etc., honest, etc., = F. *franc* = Pr. *franc* = Sp. Pg. It. *franco*, < ML. *francus*, free, at liberty, exempt from service, etc.; as a noun, a free man, a nobleman; prob., and according to the usual statement, a generalization of the tribal name *Frank*, OHG. *Franko*, ML. *Francus*, a Frank, pl. *Franci*, the Franks, the 'free' people, in distinction from the tribes in subjection to them: see *Frank*^{1}. Cf. *slave*^{2}, a serf, ult. < *Slave*^{1}, *Slav*, a Slavonian. Thus *frank*^{2} has nothing to do, etymologically, with *free* or with *freck*^{1}.] 1. Free; open; unrestrained; unconditioned. [Now rare.]

Thou hast it wonne, for it is of *franke* gift.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 531.

At that time there is a faire, free and *franke* of al custome. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 210.

Thy *frank* election make;
Thou hast power to choose, and they none to forsake.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3.

In such *frank* style the people lived, hating three things with all their hearts: idleness, want, and cowardice. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 165.

2. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. [Rare.]

The *franke* and bountifull Charter granted by king Edward the first. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

Let them be ever so intelligent, and ever so *frank* of their advice. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, v., Expl.

Being *frank*, she [Nature] lends to those are free.
Shak., Sonnets, iv.

3. Free from disguise or concealment; candid in utterance; sincere and unreserved in manner: as, a *frank* disposition; a *frank* avowal.

This *frank* nature of his is not for secrets.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

4. Freely disclosed; clearly manifest; undisguised; indubitable: as, *frank* ignorance or poverty.

The gastric appearances somewhat resembled those shown in a case of death after operation for removal of the uterine appendage, although there *frank* peritonitis coexisted. *Med. News*, L. 306.

I find in the performances of these puppets . . . a *frank* admission of unreality that makes every shadow of verisimilitude delightful. *Howells*, Venetian Life, v.

5†. Unrestrained; using free license.

Might not be found a *francker* franion,
Of her leawd parts to make companion.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 37.

Over the fields, in his *franke* lustinesse,
And all the champain o're he [a butterfly] soared light.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 148.

Chaste to her husband, *frank* to all beside.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 71.

=**Syn.** 3. *Open, Ingenuous*, etc. (see *candid*); plain, unreserved, undisguised.

frank^2 (frangk), *v. t.* [= OF. *frankir*, *franquir* (var. of *franchir*: see *franchise*, *v.*), free, = It. *francare*, free, exempt (and cf. *franchise*, *v.*); from the adj.: see *frank*^{2}, *a.*] 1. To send or cause to be sent by public conveyance free of expense: as, to *frank* a letter. The privilege of franking their own letters through the post, by indorsing their names on them, and also of giving franks to their friends, belonged to the members of the British Parliament from about 1660 till 1840, when it was abolished on the establishment of penny postage. The practically unlimited franking privilege formerly enjoyed by members of the United States Congress and many officers of government was abolished in 1873; but provision was afterward made for the free transmission of mail-matter relating to official business, by the use of special envelops, etc.

The representatives of the people . . . begin to make distinctions, by making exceptions of themselves in the laws. They may *frank* letters; they are exempted from arrests, etc. *J. Adams*, On Government.

Hence—2. To facilitate the passage or movements of; give the right of way to, as a traveler. [Rare.]

English itself, which will now *frank* the traveller through the most of North America, through the greater South Sea Islands, in India, along much of the coast of Africa, and in the ports of China and Japan.
R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

3. In *carp.*, to form the joint of, as that of a window-sash where the crosspieces of the frame intersect each other, by cutting away no more wood than is sufficient to show a miter.

frank^2 (frangk), *n.* [< *frank*^{2}, *v.*] 1. The signature or indorsement of a person holding the privilege of franking mail-matter, written or impressed on the wrapper in token of the right of the inclosure to pass free.

Among some *franks* which were lately given to me were the undermentioned. I should feel much obliged if you could inform me . . . what in the succession was the writer, judging by the date of my *frank*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 10.

2. A letter thus indorsed, sent by mail free of postage.

frank^3† (frangk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *frank*, an inclosure for fattening swine, poultry, etc., < OF. *franc*, a sty for swine, < *franc*, free, privileged, reserved: see *frank*^{2}.] I. *n.* A pigsty; a pen for fattening boars.

P. Hen. Where sups he? Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*?
Bard. At the old place, my lord; in Eastcheap.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

II. *a.* Sty-fed. See I.

When they were once *franke* and fat, they stoode up together proudly againste the Lord and his worde.
Bp. Bale, On Revelation, i., sig. I, iiii.

frank^3† (frangk), *v. t.* [< ME. *franken*; < *frank*^{3}, *n.*] 1. To shut up in a frank or sty: usually with *up*.

Marry, as for Clarence, he is well repaid;
He is *frank'd up* to fatting for his pains.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

In the sty of this most bloody boar
My son George Stanley is *frank'd up* in hold.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 5.

2. To feed; cram; fatten.

The *frank'd* hen, fatten'd with milk and corn.
Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 3.

frank^4†, *n.* A former spelling of *franc*.

frank^5 (frangk), *n.* [Said to be imitative.] A name of the heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Local, Great Britain.]

frankalmoin, frankalmoigne (frangk'al-moin), *n.* [< OF. *franc almoigne*, etc.: see *frank*^{2} and *almoin*.] Free almoin; in *Eng. law*, a tenure of land free from all temporal service; a tenure by which a religious corporation might hold lands to them and their successors for ever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor. This is the tenure by which almost all the old monasteries and religious houses held their lands, and by which the parochial clergy and very many ecclesiastical and eleemosynary foundations hold them to this day, the nature of the service being in the Reformation altered and made conformable to the usage of the Church of England.

The lands of ecclesiastical corporations are to this day said to be held by the tenure of *frank almoigne* or free alms, though the explanation which originally supported the fiction of a tenure has disappeared since the Reformation. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 34.

The essence of the donation in *Frankalmoigne* was that it was a gift to God in free and perpetual alms, and therefore it could never be held or enjoyed by any but a "religious corporation." In other words, no gift in *Frankalmoigne* could be bestowed upon a parish or a layman.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 519.

frank-bank (frangk'bangk), *n.* Same as *free-bench*.

frank-chase (frangk'chās), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a right of liberty of free chase, whereby persons having lands within its limits are prohibited from cutting down any wood, etc., even in their own demesnes, to the prejudice of the right. Also called *free-chase*.

The forest is the most noble of all, for it is a franchise of so princely a tenure that, according to our laws, none but the King can have a forest; if he chance to pass one over to a subject, it is no more forest, but *franck-chace*.
Howell, Letters, iv. 16.

Frankenia (frang-kē'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [After Johann *Franke* (John *Frankenius*) (1590–1661), professor of medicine at Upsala.] A genus of low and heath-like perennial herbs or undershrubs, also constituting the natural order *Frankeniaceæ*, and nearly allied to the *Caryophyllaceæ*. There are about 30 species, widely distributed, but mostly found near the sea or in saline localities. The sea-heath, *F. lævis*, is common in Europe, and 3 species are found in western North America.

Frankeniaceæ (frang-kē-ni-ā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* A natural order of shrubs, represented by the genus *Frankenia*.

franker (frang'kėr), *n.* One exercising the privilege of franking mail-matter. See *frank*^{2}, *v.*

frank-fee (frangk'fē), *n.* [< *frank*^{2} + *fee*^{2}.] In *Eng. law*: (*a*) A holding of lands in fee simple; freehold. (*b*) Freehold lands exempted from all services, but not from homage.

frank-ferm (frangk'fėrm), *n.* [< *frank*^{2} + *ferm*, farm: see *farm*^{1}.] In *Eng. law*, lands or tenements changed in the nature of the tenure by feoffment, etc., from knight-service to certain yearly service.

frank-fold (frangk'fōld), *n.* [< *frank*^{2} + *fold*^{2}.] In *Eng. law*, a liberty to fold sheep, as the right of a landlord to fold sheep on the land of his tenant; faldage.

Frankfort black. See *black*.

frank-hearted (frangk'här"ted), *a.* Having a frank, candid disposition.

The *frank-hearted* Monarch full little did wot
That she smiled, in his absence, on brave Lancelot.
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, i. 11.

frank-heartedness (frangk'här"ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of having a frank or candid disposition. *Craig.*

Frankify (frang'ki-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Frankified*, ppr. *Frankifying*. [< *Frank*^{1}, 1, + *-i-fy*.] To give a Frankish or French appearance or seeming to; Frenchify. [Rare.]

As for *Frankifying* their own names, the Greeks do it worse than we do. *Lord Strangford*, Letters, p. 150.

frankincense (frangk'in-sens), *n.* [Formerly also *frankincence*; < ME. *frankincens*, *frankensence*, *franc encens*, < OF. *franc encens*, < ML. *francum incensum*, lit. pure incense, 'pure' being one of the senses of ML. *francus* and OF. *franc*: see *frank*^{2} and *incense*.] 1. An aromatic gum resin yielded by trees of the genus *Boswellia*, much used from ancient times, especially for burning as incense in religious observances. See *olibanum*. Also called *gum thus*.

When thei wil schryven hem, thei taken fyre, and sette it besyde hem and casten therin poudre of *franc encens*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 120.

The priest shall burn . . . all the *frankincense* thereof: it is an offering made by fire unto the Lord. Lev. ii. 16.

The tree which beareth *frankincence* hath a trunk or body writhen about, and putteth forth boughs and branches, like for all the world to the maple of Pontus.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xii. 14.

Hence—2. Some other resin resembling olibanum in any way. The common frankincense of druggists is the concrete turpentine which collects upon the trunks of the pines in the turpentine-lands of the southern United States. It is a semi-opaque pale-yellow resin, and is used in the composition of plasters. A similar resin from the *Pinus Tæda* was formerly used in the churches of Europe as a substitute for olibanum.

Frankish (frang'kish), *a.* [< ME. *Frankish*, *Frenkisch*; cf. AS. *Frencisc* (> E. *French*: see *French*) = OHG. *Frenkisc*, MHG. *Vrenkisch*, G. *Fränkisch* (ML. *Franciscus*); as *Frank*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] 1. Relating or pertaining to the Franks.

Their [the Karlings'] dominion marked the predominance of the eastern part of the *Frankish* realm.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 5.

2. Of or pertaining to Europeans: said with reference to the Oriental use of *Frank*^{1}.

franklandite (frangk'lan-dīt), *n.* [After the English chemist *Frankland*.] A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, allied to ulexite, found in Peru.

frank-law (frangk'lâ), *n.* [< *frank*^{2} + *law*.] Free or common law, or the rights a person enjoys under it.

franklin (frangk'lin), *n.* [< ME. *franklen*, *frankeleyn*, *francoleyn*, < OF. *frankeleyn, *francheleyn*, ML. *franchilanus*, accom. of a theoretical G. *frankling (cf. *frankling*), < ML. *francus*, frank, free (see *frank*^{2}, *a.*), + *-ling*. The same termination, similarly changed, appears in *chamberlin*, *chamberlain*, q. v. Hence the proper name *Franklin*.] 1†. A freeman.

First he [Joseph] was here als our thain,
Bot now es he for ai *frankelain*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 5373.

2. Formerly, in England, a freeholder; a yeoman; originally, a person distinguished from the common freeholder by the extent of his possessions, and by his eligibility to the dignities of sheriff, knight of the shire, etc.; in later times, a small landholder.

Ful wel biloved and famulier was he [a friar]
With *frankeleyns* over al in his cuntre.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 216.

Provide me presently
A riding suit, no costlier than would fit
A *franklin's* housewife. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

In everything that relates to science, I am a whole Encyclopædia behind the rest of the world. I should have scarcely cut a figure among the *franklins*, or country gentlemen, in King John's days. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 87.

frankling†, *n.* See *franklin*.

Frankling, libertus, municeps. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab.

Franklinian (frangk-lin'i-ạn), *a.* [< *Franklin* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Benjamin Franklin (1706–90): as, the *Franklinian* experiments in electricity.

The whole science of electricity, so far as it is known, according to the *Franklinian* theory.
Deluze, Anim. Mag. Eng. (trans.), p. 400.

Franklinic (frangk-lin′ik), *a.* [< *Franklin* (see *Franklinian*) + *-ic.*] In *elect.*, frictional: an epithet applied to electricity excited by friction.

Lectures on Electricity (Dynamic and *Franklinic*).
Vail, Med. Cat., p. 12.

Franklinism (frangk′lin-izm), *n.* [< *Franklin* (see *Franklinic*) + *-ism.*] Same as *frictional electricity.* See *electricity.*

It has also been called "frictional" electricity, from the mode of its production; and also "Franklinic" electricity, or *Franklinism.* *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 556.

franklinite (frangk′lin-īt), *n.* [< *Franklin* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] An oxid of iron, zinc, and manganese, belonging to the spinel group. It occurs in octahedral crystals and rounded grains, of a black color and metallic luster; it resembles magnetite, but is feebly if at all magnetic. It is found in New Jersey near the village of Franklin or Franklin Furnace (whence the name), associated with the zinc oxid zincite, the zinc silicate willemite, the manganese silicates rhodonite and tephroite, and other species.

franklinization (frangk″lin-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< **franklinize* (< *Franklin* (see *Franklinic*) + *-ize*) + *-ation.*] The therapeutic application of frictional electricity.

Another method that may be applied during the day is general *franklinization.* *Med. News*, L. 509.

frankly (frangk′li), *adv.* **1.** In a frank or unreserved manner; without reserve or disguise; candidly: as, to confess one's faults *frankly.*

He owned me *frankly* he had been much imposed upon by those false accounts of things he had heard in the country. *Addison*, Conversion of the Foxhunter.

2. Freely; without hindrance or restraint; willingly. [Now rare.]

When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them both. Luke vii. 42.

O, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance
As *frankly* as a pin. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

Her father and myself (lawful espials)
Will so bestow ourselves that, seeing, unseen,
We may of their encounter *frankly* judge.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

=**Syn.** See *frank*^{2}, *a.*

frank-marriage (frangk′mar″āj), *n.* [ME. *franke mariage*, < OF. *franc mariage*: see *frank*^{2} and *marriage.*] In *old Eng. law*, an estate of inheritance given to a man together with his wife (being a daughter or near relative of the donor), and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten, to be held free of service other than fealty, to the fourth generation.

But you wil I gif gentilly, sire, of myne, . . .
With my fair doughter in *franke mariage*:
For other haue non discended of my lyne.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1506.

frankness (frangk′nes), *n.* **1.** Plainness of speech; candor; openness; ingenuousness: as, he told me his opinion with *frankness.*

With this candour does the gentleman speak of himself and others. The same *frankness* runs through all his conversation. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.

The ease of his manner freed me from painful restraint; the friendly *frankness*, as correct as cordial, with which he treated me, drew me to him.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

Frederick of Prussia said, with a commendable *frankness*, that he always found the God of Battles on the side of the strongest regiments. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 55.

2†. Liberality; bounteousness.

He [Verrio] was expensive, and kept a great table, and often pressed the king for money with a freedom which his majesty's own *frankness* indulged.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, III. i.

frank-pledge (frangk′plej), *n.* [< OF. *franc plege*: see *frank*^{2} and *pledge.*] In *old Eng. law*: (*a*) A pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen; specifically, an early English system by which the members of each decennary or tithing, composed of ten households, were made responsible for one another, so that if one of them committed an offense the other nine were bound to make reparation.

The Articles of the View of *Frank-pledge* were part of the Common Law, but were also enacted in Acts of Parliament, and were added to from time to time, as fresh circumstances arose.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxi.

The association of ten men in common responsibility legally embodied in the frithborh or *frankpledge.*
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 41.

Who that has observed the common responsibility of the dwellers in a Chinese street for the preservation of order in that street, has not been reminded of the old Saxon *frank-pledge*? *Science*, VI. 479, Supp.

(*b*) A member of a decennary thus bound in pledge for his neighbors. (*c*) The decennary or tithing itself.

frank-service (frangk′sėr″vis), *n.* Service performed by freemen.

frank-tenant (frangk′ten″ant), *n.* A freeholder. *Stimson.*

frank-tenement (frangk′ten″ē-ment), *n.* In *Eng. law*: (*a*) The possession of the soil by a freeman. Hence—(*b*) An estate of freehold.

fransical†, *a.* [< *fransy* (= *frenzy*) + *-ic-al.* Cf. *frantic.*] Frantic. *Davies.*

A certain *fransical* maladie they call Love.
Sir P. Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 619.

fransy†, *n.* See *frenzy.*

frantic (fran′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *frantick, frentick, frantik*, also *phrantick, phrentick*; < ME. *frentik, frenetik*, < OF. *frenetique*, F. *frénétique* = Pr. *frenetic* = Sp. *frenético* = Pg. It. *frenetico*, < ML. *freneticus*, L. *phreneticus* or *phreniticus* (whence E. also *phrenetic*), < Gr. φρενητικός, correctly φρενιτικός, mad, suffering from inflammation of the brain (phrenitis), < φρενῖτις, inflammation of the brain, < φρήν (φρεν-), the brain: see *phrenitis.* Cf. *franzy* = *frenzy*, and *frenetic* = *phrenetic.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Mad; raving; wild; distracted: as, *frantic* with fear or grief.

"Wel artow wyse," quod she to Witte, "any wysdomes to telle
To flatereres or to folis that *frantyk* ben of wittes!"
Piers Plowman (B), x. 6.

Shall the wild words of this distemper'd man,
Frantic with age and sorrow, make a breach
Betwixt your majesty and me?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Some few hours more
Spent here would turn me apish, if not *frantic.*
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

2. Characterized by violence and mental disorder; springing from madness or distraction.

Blood to blood, self against self: O, preposterous
And *frantic* outrage! *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 4.

About this time a *frantick* Opinion was held by one Peter Bourchet, a Gentleman of the Middle Temple, That it was lawful to kill them that opposed the Truth of the Gospel. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 349.

To violate even prejudices which have taken deep root in the minds of a people is scarcely expedient; to think of extirpating natural appetites and passions is *frantic.*
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

=**Syn. 1.** Distracted, infuriate, frenzied, raging.

II.† *n.* A frenzied person; a madman.

Fantastik *frantiks*, that would innovate,
And every moment change your form of state.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Have I put on this habit of a *frantic*,
With love as full of fury, to beguile
The nimble eye of watchful jealousy?
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 3.

frantic† (fran′tik), *v. i.* [< *frantic, a.*] To run about frantically.

First [the needle] *frantics* up and down from side to side,
And restless beats his crystal'd iv'ry case.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 4.

frantically (fran′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a frantic or furious manner; madly; wildly.

franticly (fran′tik-li), *adv.* Same as *frantically.*

Fie, fie, how *franticly* I square my talk!
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2.

frantic-mad† (fran′tik-mad), *a.* Quite mad; raving mad.

Past cure I am, now reason is past care,
And *frantic-mad* with evermore unrest.
Shak., Sonnets, cxlvii.

franticness (fran′tik-nes), *n.* The state of being frantic; distraction; frenzy.

franzy (fran′zi), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *frenzy.*

franzy (fran′zi), *a.* [< *franzy, n.*, with modified sense of *frantic, a.*] Cross; fretful. [Prov. Eng.]

Her hair won't curl, all I can do with it, and she's so *franzy* about having it put up i' paper.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 2.

frap (frap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *frapped*, ppr. *frapping.* [In def. I., 1, a var. of earlier *frape*, q. v.; in def. I., 2, directly < F. *frapper*, strike, knock, naut. fix, fasten: see *frape.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike; smite. [Prov. Eng.]

Whose heart was *frapped* with such surpassing woe, as neither teare nor word could issue forth.
Palace of Pleasure, II., sig. B b 3.

2. *Naut.*, to secure by many turns of a lashing.

At length, John . . . succeeded, after a hard struggle, . . . in smothering it [the sail], and *frapping* it with long pieces of sinnet. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 255.

II. *intrans.* To fly into a passion. [Prov. Eng.]

frap (frap), *n.* [< *frap, v.*] A violent fit of rage. [Prov. Eng.]

frape†, *v. t.* [ME. *frapen*, < OF. *fraper, frapper* F. *frapper* = Pr. *frapar*, strike; prob. of Teut. origin, ult. < *flap*, q. v.] Same as *frap*^{1}, 1.

With myn ax I schal hem *frape*,
Ther schal no Sarezyn escape.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2513.

frape†, *n.* [ME. *frape, frappe*, a crowd; cf. E. dial. *fraps*, noise, perhaps < OF. *fraper, frapper*, F. *frapper*, strike: see *frape, v.*] A company; a crowd; a multitude; a rabble; a mob.

My faire suster Polyxene,
Cassandre, Eleyne, or any of the *frape.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 410.

He . . . ffyghttez with alle the *ffrappe* a furlange of waye, ffelled fele appone felde with his faire wapene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2091.

fraple†, *v. i.* [Freq. of *frap, frape.*] To bluster.

The lamentable plight of the east provinces under Valens deceived by his courtiers, and making much of these *frapling* lawyers and petiefoggers.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

Controwle you once, then you begin to *fraple.*
Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum Brit. (1652), p. 324.

frapler† (frap′lėr), *n.* [< *fraple, v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] A blusterer; a rowdy.

I say to thee thou art rude, debauched, impudent, coarse, unpolished, a *frapler*, and base.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

frapling† (frap′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fraple, v.*] Quarreling; strife.

Idomeneus in *frapling* prompt,
What mean'st thou thus to prate?
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 39.

frappé (fra-pā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *frapper*, strike, smite: see *frap, v.*] Made very cold by the application of ice: said of wine, and, in French restaurants, of water: as, a carafe *frappée*, a water-bottle filled and artificially frozen.

frappet†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A term of endearment.

Why, my little *frappet* you, I heard thy uncles talk of thy riches, that thou hadst hundreds a year.
Wilkins, Miseries of Enforced Marriage, v.

frapping (frap′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *frap, v.*, q. v.] Fretful; peevish. [Prov. Eng.]

frappish†, *a.* [Var. *froppish*, q. v.; equiv. to *frapping*; < *frap* + *-ish*^{1}.] Fretful; peevish. *Kennett*, MS. Lansdowne, 1033. (*Halliwell.*)

frary†, *n.* [ME., also *freyry*; < OF. *frarie*, F. *frairie*, < ML. *fratria*, a brotherhood, fraternity, < L. *frater*, brother: see *frater.*] A brotherhood; a fraternity.

The order of foles . . .
Nombre of thys *frary*, is lx. and iij.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 164.

We be all off a *freyry*;
I ame ȝour awne brother.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 26).

Frasera (frā′zėr-ä), *n.* [NL., named after John *Fraser*, an English botanist (1750–1817).] A North American genus of gentianaceous plants, having a single erect stem from a mostly biennial thick bitter root, and numerous usually dull-white flowers. There are 8 species, of which *F. Carolinensis* is the only one that is found in the Atlantic States. Its root, known as *American columbo*, resembles gentian in its properties, and is used as a tonic.

frasier (frā′zièr), *n.* [< OF. *fraisier, frasier*, F. *fraisier*, a strawberry-plant, < *fraise*, a strawberry: see *fraise*^{3}.] In *her.*: (*a*) A strawberry-plant, perhaps used only in the arms of the family of Fraser as a rebus. (*b*) A cinquefoil, a supposed representation of a strawberry-leaf.

fratch (frach), *v. i.* [< ME. *fracchen*, creak.] **1†.** To creak, as a cart. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 76, 175.—**2.** To quarrel; brawl. [Prov. Eng.]

O, Donald, ye are just the man
Who when he gets a wife
Begins to *fratch.*
Miss Blamire, Cumberland Songs.

3. To sport; frolic. [Prov. Eng.]

fratch (frach), *n.* [< *fratch, v.*] **1.** A quarrel or brawl.

I ha' never had no *fratch* afore sin ever I were born wi' any o' my like; Gonnows I ha' none now that's o' my makin'. *Dickens*, Hard Times, xx.

2. A rude, quarrelsome fellow.—**3.** A frolicsome child. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

fratcher (frach′ėr), *n.* A scold. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

fratchy (frach′i), *a.* [< *fratch* + *-y*^{1}.] Quarrelsome. [Prov. Eng.]

frater (frā′tėr), *n.* [< L. *frater* = E. *brother*: see *fraternal, friar*, etc., and *brother.*] **1.** A brother; a friar; a monk.—**2†.** One who assumes the garb and character of a begging friar. See the extracts.

A *Frater* is a brother of as damnd a broode as the rest: his office is to trauell with a long wallet at his backe, and

a blacke box at his girdle, wherein is a pattent to beg for some Hospitall or Spittle house.
Dekker, Belman of London, sig. C, 3.

A *frater* goeth wyth a like Lisence to beg for some Spittlehouse or Hospital. Their pray is commonly upon poore women as they go and come to the Markets.
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 593.

Fratercula (frạ-tėr′kụ-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., appar. in allusion to the puffed-out beak or the swelling breast of the puffin (see *puffin*), < L. *fraterculare*, used by Plautus in comic imitation, and with the sense, of *sororiare*, swell up alike (of the breasts), < *fraterculus*, dim. of *frater* = E. *brother*, as *sororiare* < *soror* = E. *sister*.] A genus of marine diving-birds of the family *Alcidæ;* the puffins or masked auks. They have three-toed webbed feet, very short wings and tail, the bill exceedingly compressed and vertically ridged, with its gayly colored horny covering deciduous, a rosette at the angle of the mouth, and fleshy appendages of the eyelids. The common puffin is *F. arctica;* the horned puffin, *F. corniculata*. The tufted puffin, *F. cirrata*, is sometimes placed in this genus, but now oftener called *Lunda cirrata*. The genus gives name with some to a subfamily *Fraterculinæ*. See *puffin*.

fratercule (frat′ėr-kūl), *n.* [< L. *fraterculus*, dim. of *frater* = E. *brother*.] In *ornith.*, a species or variety which differs from another only or chiefly in being of smaller size. [Rare.]

Most of the species [of *Colymbidæ* or *Podicipedidæ*] are, as it were, duplicated: that is, there is another scarcely differing except in size, one being the *fratercule*, or "little brother," of the other.
Coues, Birds of the Northwest, p. 723, 1874.

Fraterculinæ (frạ-tėr-kụ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fratercula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcidæ*. See *Fratercula*.

frater-house† (frā′tėr-hous), *n.* [< *fraiter* + *house;* the first element, as also in the equiv. *fratery*, *fratry*, being assimilated to L. *frater*, brother (ML. friar), as if "domus in qua fratres una comedunt in signum mutui amoris" (the house in which the brethren eat together in token of mutual love). See *fraiter*.] Same as *fraiter*.

fraternal (frā-tėr′nạl), *a.* [= F. *fraternel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fraternal* = It. *fraternale*, < ML. *fraternalis*, < L. *fraternus*, brotherly, < *frater* = E. *brother:* see *frater*.] Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; proceeding from or becoming to brothers: as, *fraternal* interest; a *fraternal* embrace.

I also, in my capacity and proportion, may do some of the meaner offices of spiritual building, by prayers, and by holy discourses, and *fraternal* correption.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 144.

Fraternal tenderness arose in all its warmth, and totally effaced from his [Joseph's] generous breast the impression of their ancient crueltie. *H. Blair*, Works, I. xiii.

=**Syn.** *Brotherly, Fraternal.* See *brotherly*.

fraternally (frạ-tėr′nạl-i), *adv.* In a fraternal manner.

fraternate (frat′ėr-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *fraternus*, brotherly, + E. *-ate*^{2}.] To fraternize. *Jefferson.* [Rare.]

fraternation (frat-ėr-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *fraternate* + *-ion*. Cf. ML. *fraternacio(n-)*, equiv. to LL. *fraternita(t-)s*, a society.] Fraternization. *Jefferson.* [Rare.]

fraternisation, fraternise, etc. See *fraternization*, etc.

fraternism (frat′ėr-nizm), *n.* [< L. *fraternus*, brotherly (see *fraternize*), + E. *-ism*.] Fraternization. *Jefferson.* [Rare.]

fraternity (frā-tėr′ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *fraternities* (-tiz). [< ME. *fraternite*, < OF. *fraternite*, F. *fraternité* = Sp. *fraternidad* = Pg. *fraternidade* = It. *fraternità*, < LL. *fraternita(t-)s*, a brotherhood, a fraternity, < L. *fraternus*, brotherly, < *frater* = E. *brother:* see *fraternal*, *friar*, *brother*.] **1.** The relationship of a brother; the condition of being a brother or of being brothers; brotherhood. *E. Phillips*, 1706. Hence —**2.** That mutual interest and affection which is characteristic of the fraternal relation; brotherly regard and sympathy for others, regardless of relationship by blood; brotherhood in general.

For you I have only a comrade's constancy; a fellow-soldier's frankness, fidelity, *fraternity*, if you like; a neophyte's respect and submission to his hierophant; nothing more. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

The first aspect in which Christianity presented itself to the world was as a declaration of the *fraternity* of men in Christ. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 19.

3. A body of men associated by some natural tie, as of common interest or character, of common business or profession, or by some formal tie, as of organization for religious or social purposes; a company; a brotherhood; a society: as, a *fraternity* of monks; a college *fraternity*.

In ye begynnyng it is ordeynede yat yis *fraternite* shal be holden, at ye Chirche of seint Botulphe forsayde, on ye sonday next folowande ye Epiphany of oure lorde.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity!* *South*, Sermons.

Their first charter, in which they are styled Peyntours, was granted in the 6th of Edward IV., but they had existed as a *fraternity* long before.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. iv.

The constitutions of many college *fraternities* are now open to the inspection of faculties; the most vigorous publish detailed accounts of their conventions and social gatherings. *The Century*, XXXVI. 759.

4. Specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an organization of laymen for pious or charitable purposes, as the special worship of Christ, the honor of the Virgin Mary or of particular saints, the care of the distressed, sick, or dead, etc. Also called *confraternity*, *gild*, or *sodality*. =**Syn.** 3 and 4. Association, circle, sodality, league, clan.

fraternization (frat″ėr-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fraternisation* = Pg. *fraternisação;* as *fraternize* + *-ation*.] The act of fraternizing, or of associating and holding fellowship as brethren. Also spelled *fraternisation*.

This was the beginning of a series of *fraternizations* among the churches of New Albion.
The Century, XXV. 53.

fraternize (frat′ėr-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fraternized*, ppr. *fraternizing*. [< F. *fraterniser* = Sp. Pg. *fraternizar* = It. *fraternizzare*, < ML. *fraternizare*, < L. *fraternus*, brotherly: see *fraternal*.] **I.** *intrans.* To associate, sympathize, or hold fellowship as brothers; hold brotherly intercourse; have sympathetic relations.

I am jealous of your *fraternizing* with Bowles, when I think you relish him more than Burns, or my old favourite Cowper. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

II. *trans.* To bring into fraternal association or into sympathy. [Rare.]

A regular correspondence for *fraternizing* the two nations had also been carried on by Societies in London with a great number of Jacobin Societies in France.
Burke, Conduct of the Minority.

It might have . . . reconciled and *fraternized* my soul with the new order. *Mrs. Browning.*

Also spelled *fraternise*.

fraternizer (frat′ėr-nī-zėr), *n.* One who fraternizes, or desires to promote fraternization. Also spelled *fraterniser*.

Here again I join issue with the *fraternizers*, and positively deny the fact. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

fratery†, *n.* Same as *fraiter*.

Fraticelli (frat-i-sel′i), *n. pl.* [It., little brothers, pl. dim. of *frate*, a monk, < L. *frater*, brother, ML. a friar, monk: see *friar*.] Same as *Fratricelli*.

fratriage†, **fratrage**† (frā′tri-ạj, -trạj), *n.* [ML. *fratriagium*, < *fratria*, a fraternity (cf. *friary*), < L. *frater* = E. *brother*.] In *law:* (*a*) A younger brother's inheritance. (*b*) A partition of an estate among coheirs.

Fratricelli (frat-ri-sel′i), *n. pl.* [ML., lit. little brothers, dim. of L. *frater*, pl. *fratres*, brother.] The common designation of a body of reformed Franciscans authorized by Pope Celestine V. in 1294, under the name of Poor Hermits, who afterward defied the authority of the popes, rejected the sacraments, and held that Christian perfection consists in absolute poverty. They were severely persecuted, but continued as a distinct sect until the fifteenth century. Also *Fraticelli*.

fratricidal (frat′ri-sī-dạl), *a.* [< *fratricide* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or involving fratricide: as, a *fratricidal* war.

Wherefore should we leap,
On one hand, into *fratricidal* fight,
Or, on the other, yield eternal right?
Whittier, A Word for the Hour.

fratricide^1 (frat′ri-sīd), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *fratricide* = Sp. Pg. It. *fratricida*, < L. *fratricīda*, one who murders a brother, < *frater*, = E. *brother*, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who murders or kills a brother.

The infamous *fratricide* was presently thrown from his usurped greatness. *L. Addison*, Western Barbary, p. 16.

Now, while the *fratricides* of France
Are treading on the neck of Rome.
Whittier, To Pius IX.

fratricide^2 (frat′ri-sīd), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *fratricide* = Sp. Pg. It. *fratricidio*, < L. *fratricidium*, the murder of a brother, < *frater*, brother, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The act of murdering or killing a brother.

The murderer the assises after was condemned, and the law could but only hang him, though he had committed matricide and *fratricide*. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

fratry†, *n.* Same as *fraiter*.

The true kitchen being a building with great central fireplaces, communicating through hatches with both the *fratry* of the choir monks and the hall of the conversi.
Athenæum, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 391.

fraud (frâd), *n.* [< ME. *fraud*, *fraude*, < OF. *fraude*, F. *fraude* = Pr. *frau* = Sp. Pg. It. *fraude*, < L. *fraus* (*fraud-*), OL. *frūs*, a cheating, deceit, guile, fraud, delusion, error, etc. Perhaps connected with Skt. *dhūrta*, shrewd, knavish, < √ *dhvar*, bend or make crooked, harm by deceit; with this root are connected E. *dull*^{1}, *dwale*, *dwell*, etc.] **1.** An act or course of deception deliberately practised with the view of gaining a wrong or unfair advantage; deceit; trick; an artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured.

Scho kayres to Karelyone, and kawghte hir a vaile,
Askes thate the habite in the honoure of Criste,
And alle for falsede, and *frawde*, and fere of hir loverde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3919.

The *fraud* of men was ever so,
Since summer first was leavy.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3 (song).

Where *fraud* is permitted and connived at, or has no law to punish it, the honest dealer is always undone.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

For when success a lover's toils attends,
Few ask if force or *fraud* attain'd his ends.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 34.

2. Specifically, in *law*, an artifice employed by one person for the purpose of deceiving another, to the prejudice of his right; the causing or making use of the error of another for the attainment of an illegal object. *Puchta*, ii., fol. 6. It includes the secreting or disposing of property with dishonest intent to impair the rights or remedies of its owner or of a creditor of its owner, and the unjust and unconscionable use of a technical legal advantage which equity forbids.

3†. A position artfully contrived to work damage or prejudice; a snare.

Cæsar was informed of all their plots; he knew their deseignments, their places, their open and secret deuises, and turned the enemies *fraud* to his owne destruction.
Grenewly, tr. of Annals of Tacitus, p. 38.

To all his angels he proposed
To draw the proud King Ahab into *fraud*,
That he might fall in Ramoth.
Milton, P. R., i. 371.

4. A deceiver; a cheat; a pretender; also, a fraudulent production; something intended to deceive. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Actual fraud,** or **fraud in fact,** a fraud in which there is an actual wrongful intent to deceive or take advantage of deception; a false representation of fact, made with a knowledge of its falsehood, or in reckless disregard of its truth or falsity, with the intent and effect of inducing another to act thereon.—**Constructive fraud, legal fraud,** an act or course of conduct which, if sanctioned by law, would, either in the particular case or in common experience, secure an unconscionable advantage, irrespective of the existence or evidence of actual intent to defraud. Thus, if a trustee takes a conveyance to himself of the trust property, though on paying what he deems its full value into the trust fund, the transaction is constructively fraudulent as to any beneficiaries not having full knowledge, and intelligently and freely assenting, even though his estimate of the value was fair and just; because to sanction such a use of the power of a trustee would in general produce results in legal effect equivalent to actual fraud.—**Pious fraud.** (*a*) A fraud or deception practised with the intention of promoting some good object or of sparing pain to the person deceived; a kindly deception.

May is a *pious fraud* of the almanac.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

(*b*) A person who talks piously, but is not pious at heart; a religious humbug. [Colloq.]—**Statute of Frauds,** an English statute of 1677, reënacted in varying forms in nearly all of the United States, requiring written memoranda to make valid many classes of contracts: the statute being named from its intent to put an end to frauds and perjuries in claiming contracts to have been actually made in cases where there had been only negotiations.—**Yazoo Frauds Act.** See *act*. =**Syn. 1.** *Deceit, Deception, Fraud* (see *deceit*); circumvention, imposition, cheat, cheating.

fraud† (frâd), *v. t.* [< ME. *frauden*, < OF. *frauder*, F. *frauder* = Pr. OSp. Pg. *fraudar* = It. *fraudare*, < L. *fraudare*, cheat, defraud, < *fraus* (*fraud-*), fraud: see *fraud*, *n.* Cf. *defraud*.] To cheat; defraud.

The hijre of ȝoure werkmen . . . that is *fraudid* of ȝou. *Wyclif*, Jas. v. 4.

fraudful (frâd′fůl), *a.* [< ME. *fraudful;* < *fraud* + *-ful*.] Full of fraud; characterized by fraud in act or intent; trickish.

The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting short that *fraudful* man.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

No man can Proteus cheat, but, Proteus, leave
Thy *fraudful* arts, and do not thou deceive.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

From this curst Hour the *Fraudful* Dame
Of sacred Truth usurps the Name.
Prior, Truth and Falsehood.

fraudfully (frâd′fůl-i), *adv.* In a fraudful manner; dishonestly; treacherously. *Johnson.*

fraudless (frâd′les), *a.* [< *fraud* + *-less*.] Free from fraud. *Craig.*

fraudlessly (frâd'les-li), *adv.* In a fraudless manner.

fraudlessness (frâd'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fraudless.

fraudsman† (frâdz'man), *n.*; pl. *fraudsmen* (-men). [Apparently a mere nonce-word framed as a parallel to *tradesman.*] A trickster; a fraudulent person.

> You shall not easily discern between . . . a tradesman and a *fraudsman.* *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 240.

fraudulence (frâ'dū-lens), *n.* [< OF. *fraudulence* = Sp. Pg. *fraudulencia* = It. *fraudolenza*, < L. *fraudulentia*, fraudulence, < *fraudulentus*, fraudulent: see *fraudulent.*] The quality of being fraudulent; dishonesty; trickery.

> Though the Egyptians lost what they had lent them, yet it was without any *fraudulence* or injustice on their part who were the borrowers. *South*, Works, V. viii.

> Euryalus in Virgil wins the race by downright *fraudulence.* *W. Harte*, tr. of Sixth Thebaid of Statius, note.

fraudulency (frâ'dū-len-si), *n.* Same as *fraudulence.*

fraudulent (frâ'dū-lent), *a.* [< ME. *fraudulent*, < OF. *fraudulent* = Sp. Pg. *fraudulento* = It. *fraudolente*, *fraudolento*, < L. *fraudulentus*, cheating, fraudulent, < *fraus* (*fraud-*), fraud.] 1. Involving or characterized by fraud; proceeding from or founded on fraud; deceitful: as, a *fraudulent* bargain.

> Philosophy we are warned to take heed of: . . . that philosophy which to bolster heresy or error casteth a *fraudulent* show of reason upon things which are indeed unreasonable. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

> One writer gravely assures us that Maurice of Saxony learned all his *fraudulent* policy from it [Machiavelli's Prince]. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. Planning or using fraud; given to the practice of fraud.

> Sin is *fraudulent*, and beguileth us with evil under the shew of good. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

> Many, who are very just in their dealings between man and man, will yet be very *fraudulent* or rapacious with regard to the publick. *Clarke*, Works, II. cxlviii.

Fraudulent bankruptcy, the wilful cheating of creditors by means of fraudulent practices on the part of an insolvent; a bankruptcy in which the insolvent is accessory to the diminution, by alienation, abstraction, or concealment, of the funds divisible among his creditors, with fraudulent intent.—**Fraudulent conveyance.** See *conveyance.* **Statute of Fraudulent Conveyances.** See *statute.*=**Syn.** *Deceitful*, etc. (see *deceptive*); dishonest, designing, unfair, knavish, guileful.

fraudulently (frâ'dū-lent-li), *adv.* In a fraudulent manner; by fraud.

> He [a holy man] dares no more deal unjustly or *fraudulently* with his neighbour than he dares to neglect his daily prayers and praises unto God. *Bp. Beveridge*, Works, II. xcv.

> Upon any insolvency, they ought to suffer who were weak enough to lend upon bad security, or they who *fraudulently* held out a security that was not valid. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

fraudulentness (frâ'dū-lent-nes), *n.* The quality of being fraudulent. *Bailey*, 1727.

fraught† (frât), *n.* [< ME. *fraught*, *fraugt*, *fragt*, a load, cargo, freight, freight-money (in this sense with a var. *freight*, *freyt*, *freythe*: see quot. under def. 2), < D. *vracht* = MLG. *vracht*, *vrecht*, *vracht*, LG. *fracht* (> G. *fracht* = Dan. *fragt* = Sw. *frakt*), a load, cargo, freight, appar. orig. the freight-money, = OHG. *frēht*, gain, profit, reward (> *gi-frēhtōn*, earn, gain), prob. = Goth. as if **fra-aihts*, < *fra-* = OHG. *far-*, *fir-* = AS. *for-*, E. *for-*^{1}, + Goth. *aihts* = OHG. *ēht* = AS. *ǣht*, property, possessions, lit. what is owned, < Goth. *aigan* = AS. *āgan*, have, own: see *owe*, *own*^{1}. From the LG. come OF. *frait*, *fret*, F. *fret* = Pg. *frete* = Sp. *flete* (ML. *frecta*, *fretta*), freight, freightage, to which is due the change of vowel, from *fraught* to late ME. and mod. E. *freight*: see *freight.*] 1. A load; cargo; freight (of a ship).

> Ful of synne is my secke [sack];
> To the preest y wole schewe that *frauzte*,
> Mi schip is chargid, al gooth to wrecke.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

> Her *fraughte* more woorthe then all the wares of Inde.
> *Puttenham*, Partheniades, x.

> As the bark that hath discharg'd her *fraught.*
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

2. The sum paid for the transportation of a load or cargo. Compare *fraught-money.*

> My fader had not to pay to the master of the ship for the *fraught.* *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 80.

> *Freythe* of cariage [var. *freyt* or *freythe*, K., *freight* or cariage, P.], vectura. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 177.

fraught (frât), *v.* [< ME. *fraughten*, *frauzten*, rare except in the pp. *fraught*, which remains the most common form (in the fig. sense) in mod. E.; = D. *be-vrachten* = MLG. *vrachten* = G. *frachten*, < Dan. *fragte* = Sw. *frakta*, lade, load, fraught; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To lade; load; freight (a ship).

> These marchantz have don *fraught* here schippes newe.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 73.

> Something will come along to *fraught* your bark.
> *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 4.

> Here did the shepheard seeke
> Where he his little boate might safely hide,
> Till it was *fraught* with what the world beside
> Could not outvalew.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 5.

> Godwin gave counsel to send him [Swane] 50 Ships *fraught* with Souldiers. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. Figuratively, to fill; store; charge.

> Saint Anthony,
> A man with valour *fraught*,
> The champion of fair Italy.
> *The Seven Champions of Christendom* (Child's Ballads, [I. 89).

> Such Comfort to us here your Letter gives,
> *Fraught* with brisk Racy Verses.
> *Cowley*, Ans. to Verses sent me to Jersey.

> The breeze
> Came *fraught* with kindly sympathies.
> *Wordsworth*, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

[Now used only in the past participle.]

II.† *intrans.* To form or make up the freight of a vessel; constitute a vessel's freight or cargo.

> It should the good ship so have swallow'd, and
> The *fraughting* souls within her.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

[In some editions the reading is *freighting.*]

fraught (frât), *p. a.* Freighted; laden; loaded; charged; replete: chiefly in figurative use: as, a vessel richly *fraught* with goods from India; a scheme *fraught* with mischief.

fraughtage† (frâ'tāj), *n.* [< *fraught* + *-age*; cf. *freightage.*] Freight; cargo.

> Our *fraughtage*, sir,
> I have convey'd aboard. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

fraught-money†, *n.* Money paid for freight or for transportation of goods.

> Ye *fraught money*, naulum.
> *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

fraunchise†, *n.* and *v.* See *franchise.*

Fraunhofer's lines. See *line*^{2}.

fraxetin (frak'se-tin), *n.* [< *Frax*(*inus*) + *-et* + *-in*^{2}.] A substance ($C_{10}H_8O_5$) obtained by the action of dilute acids on fraxin.

fraxin (frak'sin), *n.* [< L. *frax*(*inus*), ash, + *-in*^{2}.] A glucoside ($C_{21}H_{22}O_{13}$) found in the bark of the common ash-tree, *Fraxinus excelsior*, and of the horse-chestnut.

Fraxineæ (frak-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fraxineus*, of ash-wood, < *fraxinus*, ash.] A small tribe of the order *Oleaceæ.*

fraxinella (frak-si-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., = F. *fraxinelle* = Sp. *fresnillo*, *fraxinela* = Pg. *fraxinella* = It. *frassinella*, < L. *fraxinus*, an ash-tree: see *Fraxinus.*] A common name for the cultivated species of *Dictamnus*, particularly *D. Fraxinella.*

Fraxinus (frak'si-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *fraxinus*, an ash-tree, ash: see *frain*^{2}.] A genus of deciduous trees, containing the common ash, and belonging to the natural order *Oleaceæ.* There are about 30 known species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, of which a dozen are found in the United States. The common ash of Europe, *F. excelsior*, is a handsome tree with a heavy, tough, and compact wood of great value, and employed for many purposes. Several varieties are cultivated for ornament. The flowering ash, *F. Ornus*, is a small tree of the Mediterranean region, which yields a sweet exudation known as manna. Several of the American species are valuable for their timber and as shade-trees. See *ash*^{1}.

fray^1 (frā), *n.* [< ME. *fray*, contention, dispute, assault, fear; an abbr., by apheresis, of *affray*, *n.*, q. v.] 1. An affray; a battle; an assault; a quarrel with violence.

> Thou woldist bleede for mannis nede,
> And suffre manye a feerdful *fray.*
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

> I come to tell you things sith then befallen,
> After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

> The fame that heroes cherish,
> The glory earned in deadly *fray*,
> Shall fade, decay, and perish.
> *Bryant*, Ode for an Agricultural Celebration.

> Propp'd on their bodkin spears the sprites survey
> The growing combat, or assist the *fray.*
> *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 56.

2. A brawl; a riot; a mêlée.

> But incontynent after dyner, there began a great *fraye* bitwene som of the gromes and pages of the strangers, and of the archers of Inglande.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xvi.

> *Prin.* Where are the vile beginners of this *fray?*
> *Ben.* O noble prince, I can discover all
> The unlucky manage of this fatal brawl.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

3†. A chase; a hunt.

> Death hath not struck so fat a deer to-day,
> Though many dearer, in this bloody *fray.*
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

> All, on this cry being raised, were obliged to follow the *fray*, or chase, under pain of death.
> Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 116.

=**Syn.** *Mêlée*, *Brawl*, etc. See *quarrel*^{1}, *n.*

fray^1**†** (frā), *v.* [< ME. *frayen*, *fraien*, contend, dispute, fight, put in fear; an abbr., by apheresis, of *affray*, *v.*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To put in fear; terrify; frighten; deter by fear.

> If ye be so addicted to the letter, why *fray* ye the common people from the literal sense with this bug, telling them the letter slayeth?
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 244.

> Their service he applyes,
> To aide his friendes, or *fray* his enimies.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 38.

> It [the basilisk] *frayeth* away other Serpents with the hissing. It goeth vpright from the belly vpwardes.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 560.

> Sweet Phosphor, bring the day;
> Thy light will *fray*
> These horrid mists. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 14.

2. To maltreat; misuse.

> Made he thee nouȝt? myȝte thou not blynne?
> For ouermyche thou *fraiedist* that free;
> Thoruȝ-out his bodi no place was inne,
> Bothe fleisch & blood thou pullidist with thee.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 211.

II. *intrans.* To contend; combat; fight.

> Dayly, with Diane eke to fight and *fraye*
> And holden werre. *Court of Love*, l. 682.

fray^2 (frā), *v.* [< OF. *frayer*, *froyer*, *frier*, grate upon, rub, F. *frayer* = Pr. Sp. *fregar* = Pg. *esfregar* = It. *fregare*, < L. *fricare*, rub: see *friction.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To rub; grate.—2. To rub away the surface of; fret, as cloth by wearing, or the skin by friction; especially, to ravel out the edge of, as a piece of stuff, by drawing out threads of the warp so that the threads of the weft make a kind of fringe: in this sense usually with *out.*

> We know that a sensitive skin, *frayed* by much friction, becomes thickened and callous if the friction is often repeated. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 510.

> I . . . looked upward, and saw a narrow belt or scarf of silver fire stretching directly across the zenith, with its loose, *frayed* ends slowly swaying to and fro down the slopes of the sky. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 63.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To rub against something.

> Ther myght a man haue sein many a helme hurled on an hepe, and many a shafte and shelde *frayen* togeder.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 594.

2. To yield to rubbing or fretting; ravel out, as cloth.

> "And pray, sir, what do you think of Miss Morland's gown?" "It is very pretty, madam," said he, gravely examining it; "but I do not think it will wash well; I am afraid it will *fray.*" *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, iii.

fray^2 (frā), *n.* [< *fray*^{2}, *v. t.*] A fret or chafe in cloth, a cord, etc.; a place injured or weakened by rubbing: as, a *fray* in an angler's line.

> Your purest lawns have *frays*, and cambrics bracks.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

> 'Tis like a lawnie firmament, as yet
> Quite dispossest of either *fray* or fret.
> *Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 86.

fraying^1**†** (frā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fray*^{1}, *v.*] 1. An alarm; a panic.—2. Contention; struggle.

> For Arthur was also fallen to grounde with the *frayinge* that thei hurteled to-geder. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

> They doe their endeuoure to mayntaine their tyranny with deceipts, *frayinges*, wiles, traynes, thretninges, and wicked conspiracies. *J. Udall*, On John x.

fraying^2 (frā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fray*^{2}, *v.*] The velvet frayed or rubbed from a deer's antler.

> A hart of ten,
> I trow he be, madam, or blame your men:
> For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
> His *frayings*, fewmets, he doth promise sport.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

fray-maker† (frā'mā″kėr), *n.* One who causes a fray or fight. [Rare.]

> Constables may by the law disarme and imprison peace breakers, *fray-makers*, rioters, and others, to prevent bloodshed, quarrels, and preserve the public peace.
> *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, iv. 28.

frayment†, *n.* [< *fray*^{1} + *-ment.*] A fight. *Nares.* Also spelled *fraiment.*

> Or Pan, who wyth hys sodayne *fraiments* and tumults bringeth age over all things.
> *Chaloner*, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, sig. C.

frayne†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *frain*^{1}.

frazil (frā-zil'), *n.* [A Canadian-F. term, of obscure origin; perhaps a particular use of F. *fraisil*, cinders, culm, slack; or < F. *fraise*, a collar, ruff, in allusion to the way in which the anchor-ice clings around the boulders at the bottom of a stream.] Anchor-ice. [Canada.]

It has been suggested that it may be due to the accumulation of *frazil* or anchor-ice.
The Gazette (Montreal), March 17, 1888.

fre†, *a.* A Middle English form of *free*.

freak^1 (frēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *freake* = Sc. *freik, freke, frick*; < ME. *freke, freike*, a bold man, a warrior, a man, < AS. *freca*, a bold man, a warrior, < *frec*, greedy, eager, bold (cf. *gūth-frec*, eager for battle): see *freck*^{1}, *frack*^{1}. Cf. *freak*^{2}.] 1†. A man, particularly a bold, strong, vigorous man.

Godus frend may the *freke* frely be called.
Alex. and Dindimus (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 1004.

As a *freke* that fre were, forth gan I walke.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 2.

A *Freake*, gigantulus.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

2. A fellow; more commonly, a petulant young man. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Quod I, Loune, thou leis,
Ha, wald thou fecht, quod the *freik*, we haue bot few swordis.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 239.

freak^2 (frēk), *n.* [First recorded in Spenser's time; origin uncertain; perhaps < ME. *freke, frike*, bold, vigorous, quick, eager, hasty, etc.: see *freck*^{1}, and cf. *freak*^{1}, esp. in def. 2.] 1. A sudden and apparently causeless change or turn of the mind; a wilful whim or vagary; a capricious notion or prank.

"Oh! but I feare the fickle *freakes*" (quoth shee)
"Of fortune false."
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 50.

She is so exquisitely restless and peevish that she quarrels with all about her, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.

If a man's action did not represent his character, but an arbitrary *freak* of some unaccountable power of unmotived willing, why should he be ashamed of it or reproach himself with it? *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 110.

2. An abnormal object or production; a strange or curious result of real or apparent vagary: as, a *freak* of art or of nature.

Thy most magnificent and mighty *freak* [Catharine II.'s ice palace],
The wonder of the North.
Cowper, Task, v. 130.

He gave his name as Ellis Rhinehart, a circus *freak*. . . . He is 33 inches in height.
Philadelphia Times, March 31, 1886.

Freak of nature, a monstrosity; a malformation; an abnormal organism; in the variety-show business, a person or an animal on exhibition as showing some strange deviation from nature, as a bearded woman or an albino. =**Syn.** Whimsey, humor, crotchet, quirk, vagary, antic, caper; *Freak, Whim, Prank.* The last three agree in representing causeless or unexpected personal peculiarities of conduct, and may be applied figuratively: as, a *freak* of nature. A *freak* is childish and perhaps sudden; a *whim* is eccentric; a *prank* is ludicrous or of the nature of a practical joke: as, the mad *pranks* of a Falstaff.

If a sum was bestowed on the wretched adventurer, such as, properly husbanded, might have supplied him for six months, it was instantly spent in strange *freaks* of sensuality.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

I care not how men trace their ancestry,
To ape or Adam: let them please their *whim*.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

Two children in two neighbour villages
Playing mad *pranks* along the heathy leas.
Tennyson, Circumstance.

freak^2 (frēk), *v. i.* [< *freak*^{2}, *n.*] To gambol; frolic.

Then glad they left their covert lair,
And *freaked* about in the midnight air.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 26.

freak^3 (frēk), *v. t.* [Var. of *freck*^{2}, simple form of *freckle*, *v.*: see *freck*^{2}, *freckle*.] To variegate; streak or fleck.

The white pink, and the pansy *freak'd* with jet.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 144.

Sables, of glossy black; and dark embrowned,
Or, beauteous, *freaked* with many a mingled hue.
Thomson, Winter, l. 814.

The path was strewn with old claret box-berries, gray mosses, brown leaves, *freaked* with fresh green shoots.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

freak^3 (frēk), *n.* [< *freak*^{3}, *v.*] A splash, fleck, or streak of color.

These quaint *freaks* of russet [in an old book] tell of Montaigne. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 292.

freakful (frēk'fụl), *a.* [< *freak*^{2} + *-ful.*] Freakish; capricious.

Jove heard his vows and better'd his desire;
For by some *freakful* chance he made retire
From his companions, and set forth to walk.
Keats, Lamia, i. 230.

freakiness (frē'ki-nes), *n.* The quality of being freaky; capriciousness.

No other species seems to show such peculiar *freakiness* of character, both individually and locally.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 347.

freaking (frē'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *freak*^{2}, *v.*] Freakish; eccentric. [Rare.]

Visited Sir J. Minnes, who continues ill, but he told me what a mad *freaking* fellow Sir Ellis Layton hath been, and is, and once at Antwerp was really mad.
Pepys, Diary, Jan. 25, 1664.

freakish (frē'kish), *a.* [< *freak*^{2} + *-ish*^{1}.] Addicted to freaks; resulting from or caused by a freak; capricious; whimsical; fantastic.

Bless me! What *freakish* Gambols have I play'd!
Steele, Conscious Lovers, Epil.

Thou wouldst have thought a fairy's hand
'Twixt poplars straight the osier wand
In many a *freakish* knot had twined.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

The *freakish* wind among the mists
Moulds them as sculptors mould the yielding clay.
Bryant, Tale of Cloudland.

freakishly (frē'kish-li), *adv.* In a freakish manner; capriciously. *Bailey*, 1727.

freakishness (frē'kish-nes), *n.* The quality of being freakish; capriciousness.

All *freakishness* of mind is checked;
He tamed, who foolishly aspires.
Wordsworth, Rob Roy's Grave.

freaky (frē'ki), *a.* [< *freak*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Given to freaks; capricious; whimsical.

fream†, *v. i.* [= F. *frémir*, rustle, shake, tremble, < L. *fremere*, rustle, murmur, roar: see *brim*^{1}.] To roar; make a din.

Hudge fluds lowdlye *freaming* from mountayns loftye be trowlling. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 169.

freasadowe†, *n.* See *frisado*.

freate†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fret*^{1}. *Ascham.*

freck^1 (frek), *a.* [Now only Sc., also written *frack*; < ME. *frek, freke, frik, frike, frecche*, bold, vigorous, lively, quick, < AS. *frec, fræc*, greedy, eager, audacious, bold, = OD. *vreck*, greedy, avaricious, miserly, D. *vrek*, n., a miser, = MLG. *vrak* = OHG. *freh, frech*, greedy, avaricious, MHG. *vrech*, G. *frech*, audacious, bold, insolent, = Icel. *frekr*, greedy, voracious, = Sw. *fräck* = Dan. *fræk*, audacious, impudent, = Goth. *friks*, greedy, only in comp. *faihu-friks*, greedy for money, avaricious (*faihu* = AS. *feoh*, E. *fee*, money). Cf. *freak*^{1}, a man, and *freak*^{2}, a caprice.] 1†. Eager; lively; quick; ready.

With lordes and with knightes kene
And other doghty men bydene [besides]
That war ful *frek* to fight. *Minot*, Poems, p. 15.

ffrek as fuyre in the flint
He in armes had hyre hynt.
Sir Degrevant, l. 1365.

Loue is hetter than the cole
To hem that of it is fayn & *frike*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

2†. Bold; audacious.

Ac Sathanas the *frecche* the saule wule drecche [But Satan the audacious will vex the soul].
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 75.

Faughte with the *frekkeste* that to Fraunce longez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2164.

The Egle is *frikest* fowle in flye,
Ouer all fowles to wawe hys wenge.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 221.

3. Active; vigorous; stout.

My floures ben fallen, and my *frike* age.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2204.

Fortune's cudgell, let me tell,
Is no a willie-waun, Sir:
The *freckest* whiles hae own't her dought.
Picken, Poems (1783), p. 159.

freck^2 (frek), *v. t.* [A later form of *freckle*, taken as the simple form; also *freak*^{3}, q. v.] Same as *freckle*.

frecken (frek'n), *n.* [Also *frekon*; < ME. *freken, fraken, frakyn*, pl. *freknes, fraknes*, < Icel. *freknur*, pl., = Sw. *fräkna* (pl. *fräknor*) = Dan. *fregne* (pl. *fregner*) = Norw. *frekna* (pl. *freknor, fraknor, fruknaar*), also *frokle*, freckle. Cf. Gr. *περκνός*, sprinkled with dark spots. Cf. *freckle*.] A freckle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A fewe *fraknes* in his face yspreynd.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1311.

Wrinkles, pimples, redde streekes, *freckons*, haires, warts, neves, inequalities. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 558.

freckened (frek'nd), *a.* [< ME. *frakned*; < *frecken* + *-ed*^{2}.] Freckled.

freckle (frek'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *freckel, freckell, freccle*, a later form (with equiv. *-el* for *-en*) of *frecken*: see *frecken*.] 1. A brownish-yellow spot in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, or hands, either hereditary or produced by exposure to the sun. These spots usually occur in large number, and are due to increase in the pigment of the lower layers of the epidermis.

If there appeare in theyr fleshe a glysterynge whyte somewhat blackishe, then it is but *freckels* groen vp in the skinne; and he is cleane. *Bible of* 1551, Lev. xii.

The clear shade of tan, and the half a dozen *freckles*, friendly remembrancers of the April sun and breeze.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

2. Any small spot or discoloration; a fleck.

So far was he from the giving of any diligence to earthly things, that he seemed somewhat besprent with the *freckle* of negligence.
Sir T. More, Life of Picus, in Utopia, Int., p. lxxix.

The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see; . . .
In those *freckles* live their savours.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

freckle (frek'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *freckled*, ppr. *freckling*. [< *freckle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To mark with freckles or spots: as, his face was *freckled* by the sun.

Striped like a zebra, *freckled* like a pard.
Keats, Lamia, i.

II. *intrans.* To become covered with freckles: as, the face *freckles* by exposure.

freckled (frek'ld), *p. a.* 1. Marked with freckles or spots: as, a *freckled* face.—2. Marked with small, irregular, and not very distinct spots, resembling freckles on a face.

The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The *freckled* cowslip, burnet, and green clover.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

He's set his twa sons on coal-black steeds,
Himsell upon a *freckled* gray.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 109).

The crisp boughs of the pomegranate loaded with *freckled* apples, and with here and there a lingering scarlet blossom. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 86.

Freckled sandpiper. See *sandpiper*.

freckledness (frek'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being freckled.

freckle-faced (frek'l-fāst), *a.* Having a face marked with freckles.

freckling (frek'ling), *n.* A spot; a fleck.

A deep volcanian yellow took the place
Of all her milder-mooned body's grace; . . .
Made gloom of all her *frecklings*, streaks, and bars,
Eclipsed her crescents, and lick'd up her stars.
Keats, Lamia, i.

freckly^1 (frek'li), *a.* [< *freckle* + *-y*^{1}.] Marked or covered with freckles.

Thus on tobacco does he hourly feed,
And plumps his *freckly* cheeks with stinking weed.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 117.

freckly^2 (frek'li), *adv.* [< *freck*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] 1. Hurriedly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Thane folous *frekly* one fote freckkes ynewe,
And of the Romayns arrayed appone ryche stedes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1360.

2. Boldly; eagerly.

When thies batels full bold were to bent comyn,
Thay hurlit furth hard to the hegh laund,
ffrickly there fos found for to greue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8994.

freckness†, *n.* [ME. **freknes, freykenesse*; < *freck*^{1} + *-ness*.] Eagerness; boldness; zeal.

freckny†, *a.* [< ME. *frakny*; < *frecken* + *-y*^{1}.] Freckled.

fredon (frė-dôṅ'), *n.* [F., a trill, < *fredonner*, trill.] In *music*, melodic embellishment; especially, a trill or a tremolo.

fredricite (fred'ri-sīt), *n.* [< Sw. *Fredrik* (ML. *Fredericus*) + *-ite*^{2}; named by Sjögren from the particular shaft (called *Frederick's*) in which the mineral was found.] A variety of arsenical tetrahedrite, or tennantite, peculiar in containing some lead, silver, and tin, found at the Falun mine in Sweden.

fredstole†, *n.* Same as *frithstool*.

free (frē), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *free, fre, freo*, also *fri, fry*, < AS. *freó, frió, frig, frī, frȳ* = OS. *frī* (in *frīlīc*, free-born) = OFries. *frī* = D. *vrij* = MLG. *vrī, vrīg, vrig*, LG. *fri* (> Icel. *frō, frī* = Sw. Dan. *fri*) = OHG. *frī*, MHG. *vrī*, G. *frei* = Goth. *freis* (acc. m. *frijana*; stem *frija-*), free; orig. meaning appar. 'loved, spared, favored,' hence 'left at liberty'; in active sense, 'loving, sparing, generous'; cf. Skt. *priya*, dear, < √ *prī*, please. See the related words *friend, frith*^{1}, *Friday, Frigga*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not subjected to physical or moral restriction or control, either absolutely or in one or more particulars; able to act without external controlling interference; being at liberty: said of persons and of their acts or functions: as, *free* thought; a *free* conscience; *free* will or choice; the prisoner was set *free*; he was *free* to go or to stay.

Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us *free*. Gal. v. 1.

Others apart sat on a hill retired,
In thought more elevate, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate;
Fix'd fate, *free* will, foreknowledge absolute.
Milton, P. L., ii. 560.

So far as a man has a power to think or not to think, to move or not to move, according to the preference or direction of his own mind, so far is a man *free*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 8.

Fond Man! art thou only *free* to ruine and destroy thy self? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

To a will *free* in the sense of unmotived we can attach no meaning whatever.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 97.

2. Unrestrained in movement; not constrained, as by fastenings, to remain in a certain position or to move in a certain direction: as, to get one's arm *free;* the *free* motion of a particle in space. See def. 17.—**3.** Specifically, not subject to arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic governmental control, but existing under a government and laws based on the consent, expressed or implied, of the majority of the governed; having civil liberty: as, a *free* state or people; a *free* church.

We must be *free* or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakspere spake, the faith and morals hold
Which Milton held. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, xvi.

For a thousand years after Christ the Church of Ireland was *free*. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 114.

By definition, a nation calling itself *free* should have no jealousy of the executive, for freedom means that the nation, the political part of the nation, wields the executive.
Bagehot, Eng. Const., p. 346.

A *free* press might have been a great gain under the despotism of the Roman Empire; it could not have made political life under the Athenian democracy *freer* or more open than it was. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 250.

4. Based on the principles of civil liberty; not arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic: as, a *free* constitution or government.

There can be no *free* government without a democratical branch in the constitution. *J. Adams.*

5. Characterized by liberty of action or expression; unreserved, open, frank, ingenuous, etc.: often with the implication of undue liberty.

He was very *free* to talk with me, and first asked me my business thither. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 94.

Great wits love to be *free* with the highest objects.
Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.

The critics have been very *free* in their censures.
Felton.

He sees with pride her richer thought,
Her fancy's *freer* ranges.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

6. Loose; at liberty; wild: often used in old English poetry, mainly for alliteration, without special significance.

The culorum of this clause curatores ys to mene,
That ben carpenters vnder Criste holy kirke to make
For lewede folke, godes foules and hus *free* bestes.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 249.

He's parted her and her sweet life,
For pu'in the rose and the fair lilie,
For pu in them sae fair and *free*.
Duke of Perth's Three Daughters (Child's Ballads, III. 282).

And weel he kent that ladye fair
Amang her maidens *free*.
The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 279).

7. Unrestrained by decency; bold; indecent.

Tho' *free* as Thais, still affect a Fright.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Earl Limours
Drank till he jested with all ease, and told
Free tales. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Many of these poems are full of a solemn and deep devotion; others are strangely coarse and *free*.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 178.

8. Clear of obstruction or impediment; not hindered or restricted; unobstructed: as, *free* motion; the water has a *free* passage or channel; a *free* field of action.

Pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have *free* course, and be glorified. 2 Thes. iii. 1.

Free vent of words love's fire doth assuage.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 334.

They bore her . . . free-faced to the *free* airs of heaven,
And laid her in the vault of her own kin.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

In the treatment of typhus and typhoid fevers, the *freest* ventilation, even to the extent of placing the patient in the open air, reduces the mortality more than half, and greatly shortens the time of recovery.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 393.

9. Clear or exempt (from something); having immunity: with *from*, or sometimes *of:* as, *free from* disease, or *from* faults; a grove *free from* underbrush.

These, my lord,
Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty
Is never *free of*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

The Countries that are *freest from* Excess of drinking are Spain and Italy. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

Here, *free* yourselves *from* envy, care, and strife,
You view the various turns of human life.
Dryden, Prol. to the Univ. of Oxford, 1674, l. 7.

The side corridors are generally *free from* figure-sculpture. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 358.

10. Open for use or enjoyment; generally accessible or available; not appropriated; unrestricted: as, air and water are *free;* the ocean is a *free* highway for all nations; a *free* library.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you? *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2.

Where wert thou when thy father play'd
In his *free* field, and pastime made,
A merry boy in sun and shade?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

11. Specifically, not encumbered with taxes or customs-duties.

We are living under a system in which our imports alone are *free*, our exports for some of the principal markets not being *free*.
Quoted in *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 384.

12. Gratuitous; without compensation or reward; clear of equivalent or reciprocation: as, *free* schools or education; a *free* table; a *free* gift or service.

"I take it as *free* gift, then," said the boy,
"Not guerdon." *Tennyson*, Geraint.

13. Liberal; not parsimonious or sparing; giving or using, or disposed to give or use, generously or abundantly: as, he is very *free* with his money; a *free* patron of art.

As many as were of a *free* heart burnt offerings.
2 Chron. xxix. 31.

It is a very pretty place, the house commodious, the gardens handsome, and our entertainment very *free*.
Evelyn, Diary, June 2, 1676.

14. Invested with the rights or immunities (of); having a right to the freedom, enjoyment, or use (of): with *of:* as, a man *free of* the city of London.

I was *free of* haunts umbrageous. *Keats.*

15. Ready; eager; not dull; acting without compulsion.

Raunging the forest wide on courser *free*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 12.

Courageously, and with a *free* desire,
Attending but the signal to begin.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

A spur to a *free* horse will make him run himself blind.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 336.

16. Not holding strictly to rule or form or to an original: as, a *free* drawing; a *free* translation; a *free* fugue.

There is a winning freshness in the originals . . . that escapes in translation, however *free* or however strict.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 139.

17. Not attached or fixed; moving freely, or able to do so; detached from some support: as, the *free* larval form of an animal afterward becoming fixed.

Within the arch is a framework or centering of wood standing *free*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 119.

Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, not chemically combined with any other body; at liberty to escape: as, *free* carbonic-acid gas.

The anaerobia—those [plants] . . . which thrive best in the absence of *free* oxygen, and to which, in certain cases, the access of *free* oxygen is fatal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 51.

(*b*) In *bot.*, not adnate to other organs: as, a *free* ovary (that is, one not united with the calyx); a *free* placenta (one detached from the walls of the ovary). It is sometimes used in the sense of distinct, or not adnate to adjacent organs of the same kind. (*c*) In *entom.*, unrestrained in articulate movement; movable at the point of contact.

The head is formed nearly as in Psephanus, but it is less *free*, owing to the prominent angles of the thorax.
Waterhouse.

(*d*) Said of those parts of a limb which are beyond the common integument of the body.

18†. Noble.

Whan william that wiste, wiztli vp he stirte,
As glad as any gome that euer god wrouzt,
That he mizt his fille fizt for that *fre* quene.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3277.

Almyghty god, my Fadir *free*,
In erthe thi bidding haue I done,
And clarified the name of the,
To thy selffe clarifie the sone.
York Plays, p. 457.

Brethren of the Free Spirit. See *brother*. **Free agency**, the power of acting without constraint of the will. See *will*.

Only through that [the queen's] mind, only by informing that supreme *free-agency*, could his [the prince consort's] influence legitimately act.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 74.

Free agent. See *voluntary agent*, under *agent*.—**Free and easy**, unconstrained; unconventional.

Also in another Historical Tableau, on the side of the same Room, he [Rubens] has Painted his own Picture, in a very *free and easie* Posture.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 41.

Free Baptists. See *Freewill Baptists*, under *Baptist*.—**Free bench.** See *free-bench*.—**Free burgh.** See *burgh*.—**Free cause.** See *cause*, 1.—**Free cell**, in *cryptogamic bot.*, a single cell that is not attached to any other cell nor to any object.—**Free-cell formation**, in *histology*, the formation of several cells (rarely of one cell) from and in the protoplasm of the mother-cell. It is recognized as one of four types of cytogenesis or cell-formation, the others being rejuvenescence, conjugation, and division.

Free-cell formation may be typically observed in the formation of the ascospores of the Ascomycetes.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 13.

Free chant, chapel, charge, etc. See the nouns.—**Free charge of electricity**, electricity on an insulated conductor not in the immediate vicinity of a corresponding or complementary charge of the opposite sign ×.—**Free Church**, more fully **Free Church of Scotland**, a large and important body of Presbyterians, organized at Edinburgh, Scotland, at the disruption in 1843, when over 200 ministers, members of the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, after the reading of a protest, formally withdrew with a large following of adherents to another meeting-place, and constituted the first general assembly of a church that should be free from state connection, the interference of the civil courts in spiritual matters, and the evils of patronage, while still maintaining the Confession of Faith and the standards of the Church of Scotland. The Act of Separation and Deed of Demission by which the new organization cut loose from the Established Church was signed by 474 ministers and professors, who renounced all claim to the benefices they held. The Free Church ranks as second to the Established Church in the number of its congregations and membership. Abbreviated *F. C.* See *disruption*.

In one sense the *Free Church* dates its existence from the Disruption of 1843, in another it claims to be the rightful representative of the National Church of Scotland as it was reformed in 1560. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 742.

Free church, a church in which the pews or sittings are not rented, but are open to all.—**Free city.** See *city*.—**Free coinage**, a phrase denoting that the mint is open to any one who may bring bullion to be coined. The United States mint is now (1896) closed to the free coinage of silver.—**Free companion.** Same as *free-lance*, 1.

My gallant troop of *Free Companions*.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxx.

Free Congregations. See *congregation*.—**Free coup.** See *coup*^{1}.—**Free Democratic party**, in *U. S. politics*, a name assumed by the Free-soilers in 1852.—**Free drainage**, the capability, in consequence of position, of being drained by an adit-level. A mine which can be thus drained is said, although rarely, to have free drainage. In Warwickshire, England, to have free drainage is called being "level-free."—**Free electricity.** See *electricity* and *induction*.—**Free fantasia.** See *fantasia*.—**Free fisher**, or **free fisherman**, in England, one who holds the right to take fish in certain waters.—**Free fishery.** See *fishery*.—**Free gills.** See *gill*^{1}.—**Free labor**, labor performed by free persons, in contradistinction to that of slaves.—**Free love**, the doctrine, maintained by some persons and associations, of the rightfulness of free choice in sexual relations, without the restraint of legal marriage or of any continuing obligation independent of individual will. This doctrine, under different names, but generally as part of a religious creed, has been more or less advocated and practised in many periods and countries; but the above name was probably first applied to it in the United States.—**Free Methodist.** See *Methodist*.—**Free on board.** See *F. O. B.*—**Free ovary.** See def. 17 (*b*), and *ovary*.—**Free Parliament.** See *convention*, 3 (*c*).—**Free part**, in *music*, a part added to a canon or fugue to complete the harmony; in a canon, any part which is not an antecedent or a consequent.—**Free path of the molecules of a gas.** See *path*.—**Free Quaker.** See *quaker*.—**Free reed.** See *reed*^{1}.—**Free Religious Association**, a society founded at Boston in 1867 for the purpose of religious inquiry. Its members are drawn from various religious bodies, and great toleration prevails in its meetings.—**Free services**, in the *feudal system*, such services as were not unbecoming the character of a soldier or freeman to perform, as to serve under his lord in the wars, to contribute money, and the like.—**Free ship.** See *ship*.—**Free States**, in the United States, before the civil war of 1861–5, those States in which the institution of slavery did not exist: in contradistinction to *slave States*.—**Free stuff**, clear timber; timber free from knots: a builders' term.—**Free thought**, thought untrammeled by regard for authority; rationalism. See *free-thinker*.

The word *free thought* is now commonly used, at least in foreign literature, to express the result of the revolt of the mind against the pressure of external authority in any department of life or speculation. *Farrar.*

Free town. See *free city*, under *city*.—**Free trade**, unrestricted trade; especially, trade or commerce between different countries free from restrictions or customs-duties; in a narrower and more common sense, international trade free from protective or discriminative duties; trade subject only to such tariffs and regulations as are necessary for revenue and police. Complete freedom of trade between the several States is prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. See *protection*.—**Free trade and sailors' rights**, a popular cry throughout the United States in the years immediately preceding and during the war of 1812. It was a protest against—first, the restrictions which were laid upon neutral commerce, and the confiscations which followed any violation of these restrictions, by the warring nations, France and Great Britain; and, secondly, the right of search for British seamen on American vessels, which Great Britain claimed as her prerogative, and repeatedly carried into execution.—**Free veins**, in *entom.*, such veins as do not anastomose; those veins which are unconnected with other veins except at their origin.—**Tenure by free alms.** See *alms*.—**To have a free wind.** See *to sail free*, under *free*, *adv.*—**To make free with.** (*a*) To meddle with. (*b*) To use liberties with; use, or make use of, with undue freedom.

II.† *n.* A person of free or noble birth; often, in early poetry, a lady.

The night was so nighe, that noyet hym sore,
Merkit the mountayns & mores aboute.
Iche freke to his *fre* held & so the fight endis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7810.

She's followed her sons down to the strand,
That chaste and noble *fre*.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 258).

free (frē), *adv.* [< *free, a.*] In a free manner, in any sense of the adjective; freely; with freedom or liberty.

Sir Thomas Lovell, I as *free* forgive you
As I would be forgiven. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

To sail free, or **to go free** (*naut.*), to sail somewhat further from the wind than when close-hauled.—**To work free**, to be easily cut with a tool, as a piece of wood.

free (frē), *v.* [< ME. *freen, freozen*, < AS. *freón, freógan*, free (< *freó*, free) (= OFries. *friaia, fraia, fria* = MLG. *vrien, vrigen* = OHG. *frījan*, MHG. *vrīen, vrījen, vrigen*, G. (*be-*)*freien* = Icel. *fria* = Sw. *fria* = Dan. *fri*, make free from), mixed with the more orig. verb *freón, freógan*, love, = OS. **frihōn, friehan* = D. *vrijen* = MLG. *vrien, vrigen*, LG. *frijen* = MG. *vrīen*, G. *freien* = Icel. *fria* = Sw. *fria* = Dan. *fri*, court, woo, make love to, = Goth. *frijōn, friōn*, love. See *friend*, orig. ppr. of the verb *freón, freógan*, love.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make free; release from restraint or constraint; specifically, to release from bondage or from imprisonment: as, to *free* prisoners or slaves.

Spirit, fine spirit! I'll *free* thee
Within two days for this. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Till the *freed* Indians in their native groves
Reap their own fruits. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 409.

2. To rid, as from something obstructive or restrictive; clear; disentangle; disengage: with *from* or *of*: as, to *free* a man *from* debt, or the feet *from* fetters; to *free* the lungs *of* morbid matter; to *free* a ship *from* water by pumping it out.

He that is dead is *freed from* sin. Rom. vi. 7.

The devil speed him! no man's pie is *freed*
From his ambitious finger. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

3†. To remove.

That . . . we may again . . .
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 6.

With great labour we kept her from sinking by *freeing* out the water.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 175.

4†. To clear from blame or stain; absolve from some charge; gain pardon for.

My ending is despair,
Unless I be reliev'd by prayer;
Which pierces so, that it assaults
Mercy itself, and *frees* all faults.
Shak., Tempest, Epil.

For mine honour
(Which I would *free*), if I shall be condemn'd
Upon surmises. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

5†. To indorse and send free by mail; frank.

Please to *free* this letter to Miss Lucy Porter in Lichfield. *Johnson*, to Mrs. Thrale, June, 1775.

To free one's conscience, to do that which conscience requires; relieve the conscience by an act of duty.—**To free one's mind**, to speak according to one's feelings; utter one's thoughts without restraint or reserve; talk plainly: as, I have *freed my mind* to him, and now he may do as he pleases. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* To make free; take liberties: followed by *with*. [Colloq.]

free-and-easy (frē′and-ē′zi), *n.* [< *free and easy*, phrase under *free, a.*] A sort of club held in public houses, in which the members meet to drink, smoke, sing, etc.

free-bench (frē′bench), *n.* In *Eng. law*, the right of a widow in her husband's copyhold lands, corresponding to dower in a freehold. Also called *frank-bank*.

free-board (frē′bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, the part of the side of a vessel or boat which lies between the line of flotation and the upper side of the deck (or a point corresponding to it), or, when there are several decks, of the uppermost watertight deck.

To allow a sufficient margin for heeling and for rough water, the *free-board* in sailing canoes is seldom less than six inches, and will often be found to be eight inches.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 150.

When I say monitors I refer to vessels with high *free-boards*. . . : The reason I say high *free-boards* is that such vessels might be able to go to sea at any moment, regardless of the weather. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 378.

freeboot (frē′böt), *v. i.* [= D. *vrijbuiten*, rob; from the earlier noun: see *freebooter*.] To act as a freebooter; plunder. [Rare.]

An ambition to shed blood and to *freeboot* it furiously over the placid waters took possession of their bosoms.
New York Tribune, Nov. 25, 1879.

free-boot† (frē′böt), *n.* [< *freeboot, v.*, or a reversion to *free* (adj.) *boot*^{3} (*booty*).] Robbery.

Julius Tutor, who robbed his fellow theeves, for he pillaged the Cilicians, that lived themselves upon *free boote*.
Sir R. Stapleton, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, viii. 124, note.

freebooter (frē′bö″tėr), *n.* [Not of purely E. formation, but made, it seems, like the similarly accom. forms, Sw. *fribytare*, Dan. *fribytter*, G. *freibeuter*, in imitation of MD. *vrijbueter*, a freebooter, pirate ("Præmiator, prædo cui quicquid ab hoste capitur, in præmium cedit; Pirata"—Kilian), D. *vrijbuiter* (> mod. D. *vrijbuiten*, plunder, rob); < MD. D. *vrij* (= E. *free*, etc.) + MD. *bueter*, a plunderer, D. *buiter*, freebooter, < MD. *bueten, buyten*, D. *buiten*, plunder, catch, take, < MD. *buet, buyt*, D. *buit*, plunder, booty: see *booty*. See remarks under *filibuster*.] One who wanders about in search of plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.

Richard of England came [to Cyprus] not as a *freebooter*, but as a deliverer from utter misery.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 161.

=**Syn.** *Marauder*, etc. See *robber*.

freebootery (frē′bö″tėr-i), *n.* [= Sw. Dan. *fribytteri* = G. *freibeuterei*; as *freebooter* + *-y*: see *-ery*.] The act, practice, or gains of a freebooter. [Rare.]

freebooting (frē′bö″ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *freeboot, v.*] Robbery; plunder; pillage.

Lastly for a theif it [a mantle] is so handsome, as it may seeme it was first invented for him; for under it he can cleanly convay any fitt pillage that cometh handsomely in his way, and when he goeth abrode in the night on *freebooting*, it is his best and surest frend.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

freebooting (frē′bö″ting), *p. a.* Acting as a freebooter; engaged in or occupied with plunder.

He hastened from his sick-bed into the service of a Catalan *freebooting* gentleman. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 302.

The *freebooting* lives which the soldiery led while fighting in France during the numerous wars must have tended materially to unfit them for resuming peaceful pursuits when they returned home.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 53.

freebooty (frē′bö″ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *free* + *booty*; suggested by *freebooter*.] Pillage or plunder by freebooters. *Imp. Dict.*

free-born (frē′bôrn), *a.* [< ME. *fre-boren, fre-bore* = Sw. *friboren* = Dan. *fribaaren*; as *free* + *born*, pp. of *bear*^{1}.] Born free; born to the conditions and privileges of citizenship; not in hereditary vassalage; inheriting liberty.

Lithe and lysten, gentylmen,
That be of *frebore* blode.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 44).

Tell me, art thou a Roman? He said, Yea. And the chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was *free born*.
Acts xxii. 27, 28.

Bor. The soldier's grown too saucy;
You must tie him straiter up.
Archas. I do my best, sir;
But men of *free-born* minds sometimes will fly out.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

Let them remember themselves to be, not only *freeborn* Englishmen, but *freeborn* Christians: let them be jealous of their spiritual liberty, as well as their temporal.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. iv.

free-borough (frē′bur″ō), *a.* An epithet formerly applied in England, in the phrase *free-borough men*, to such men as had not engaged, like the frank-pledge men, to become sureties for the good behavior of themselves and others.

free-chase (frē′chās), *n.* Same as *frank-chase*.

freecost† (frē′kôst), *n.* Freedom from charges or expenses. *South.*

free-denizen† (frē′den″i-zn), *v. t.* To make a free denizen or citizen of.

No worldly respects can *free-denizen* a Christian here, and of "peregrinus" make him "civis."
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 202.

freedman (frēd′man), *n.*; pl. *freedmen* (-men). [< *freed*, pp. of *free*, + *man*.] A man who has been a slave and is manumitted or otherwise set free: as, the *freedmen* of ancient Rome; the class of *freedmen* created by the abolition of slavery.

Appius Claudius brought in a custom of admitting to the senate the sons of *freedmen*.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iii.

The slave is atoned for with thirty solidi, the *freedman* with eighty, the freeman with two hundred, and the adaling with six hundred. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 23.

The president [in the proclamation of freedom, Jan. 1, 1863] enjoined upon the *freedmen* to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defence, and recommended to them in all cases, when allowed to do so, to labor faithfully for reasonable wages; but gave notice also that suitable persons would be received into the armed service of the United States. *Amer. Cyc.*, XV. 101.

Freedmen's Bureau. See *bureau*.

freedom (frē′dum), *n.* [< ME. *fredom, freedom*, < AS. *freōdōm* (= OFries. *frīdōm*, NFries. *fridoem* = D. *vrijdom* = MLG. *vridōm*, LG. *fridom* = MHG. *vrītuom*), freedom, < *freó*, free, + *-dōm*, -dom.] **1.** The state or character of being free. (*a*) Exemption from the constraint or restraint of physical or moral forces; the state of being able to act without external controlling interference; liberty; in a special sense, exemption from bondage or imprisonment.

I else must change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree,
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their *freedom*; they themselves ordain'd their fall.
Milton, P. L., iii. 128.

In this then consists *freedom*: viz., in our being able to act or not to act, according as we shall choose or will.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 27.

The doctrine of *Freedom* was first elaborated into a metaphysical scheme, implying its opposite Necessity, by St. Augustin against Pelagius; and in a later age was disputed between Arminians and Calvinists: being for centuries a capital controversy both in Theology and in Metaphysics. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 498.

(*b*) Exemption from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic control, especially in civil matters; independence; civil liberty.

A! *fredome* is a nobill thing!
Fredome mayse man to haiff liking! . . .
He levys at ese that frely livys.
Barbour, Bruce.

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Grant him this, and the Parlament hath no more *freedom* then if it sate in his Noose.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

By a declaration of rights, I mean one which shall stipulate *freedom* of religion, *freedom* of the press, *freedom* of commerce against monopolies, trial by juries in all cases, no suspensions of the habeas corpus, no standing armies. These are fetters against doing evil which no honest government should decline.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 291.

For what avail the plough or sail,
Or land or life, if *freedom* fail?
Emerson, Centennial Poem.

(*c*) Frankness; openness; outspokenness; unrestrictedness.

You shall
This morning come before us; where, I know,
You cannot with such *freedom* purge yourself
But that . . . you must take
Your patience to you. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

This thought of Monsieur Merrie's has made a great Breach betwixt Monsieur Verney and himself; for which Reason I had not that *freedom* of Conversation as I could have wisht with both of them.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 67.

(*d*) License; improper familiarity; in a concrete sense (with a plural), a violation of the rules of decorum; an act of bold presumption.

Peace!—I perceive your eye, sir,
Is fix'd upon this captain for his *freedom*;
And happily you find his tongue too forward.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

Those best can bear reproof who merit praise.
'Twere well might critics still this *freedom* take.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 584.

Elizabeth . . . [assured] him that Mr. Darcy would consider his addressing him without introduction as an impertinent *freedom*.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 84.

(*e*) The state of being clear or exempt (from something): as, *freedom* from sickness; *freedom* from care. (*f*) Ease or facility (of doing anything): as, he speaks or acts with *freedom*.

I always loved you for the *Freedom* of your Genius.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 56.

A poet's just pretence—
Fervency, *freedom*, fluency of thought—
Harmony, strength, words exquisitely sought.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 700.

(*g*†) Generosity; liberality; open-handedness. *Chaucer.*

Blithe was eche a barn ho best migt him plese,
& folwe him for his *fredom* & for his faire thewes.
For what thing William wan a-day with his bowe . . .
Ne wold this William neuer on withhold to him-selue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 189.

2. The possession of particular privileges; franchise; immunity: as, the *freedom* of a city or of a corporation.

It was lately proposed in the city to present him [the Duke of Hamilton] with the *freedom* of some company.
Walpole, Letters, II. 43.

3. A free, unconditional grant; a free privilege or franchise. [Rare.]—**4.** In *math.*, capability of displacement in space.—**Bird of freedom.** See *bird*^{1}.—**Degree of freedom**, in *math.*, an independent mode in which a body may be displaced. Thus, a wheel the axis of which is fixed, or a roller which is compelled to roll on the ground without sliding or turning, has but one degree of freedom—that is, it can move only forward or back. If it can turn without sliding, or slide without turning, either in the direction of its rolling or in that of its axis, it has two degrees of freedom; if it is capable of all these motions, it has four degrees of freedom. If one end of it can rise above the surface of the ground, it has five; if both ends can leave the ground, it has six degrees of freedom and is perfectly free.—**Freedom of repeal†**, a free, unconditional recall.

I kiss thy hand, but not in flattery, Cæsar;
Desiring thee that Publius Cimber may
Have an immediate *freedom of repeal*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

Freedom of the will. See *will*. =**Syn. 1.** *Freedom, Liberty, Independence*; scope, range, play, swing, latitude. The first three words are sometimes used as synonymous, but they are clearly distinguishable. *Freedom* is the most general in its application. *Liberty* is commonly used where reference is made to past or possible physical confinement or restriction: as, the prisoners were set at *liberty*. *Freedom* is used where emphasis is laid upon large opportunity given for the exercise of one's powers: as, the *freedom* of country life; or where the previous or possible restriction has been or is legal or moral: as, the slave was given his *freedom*; he expressed his views with *freedom*. *Liberty* is more often public; *freedom*, personal and private. *Liberty* has more in mind protection from external constraint or from the aggressions of power; hence, in civil affairs, *liberty* is *freedom* as outlined and protected by law. *Independence* is more exact, expressing not only self-direction but exemption from control, and even lack of connection. There may be *liberty* without *independence*, as in the case of a self-governed colony, and there may be *independence* without *liberty*, as in the case of a despotic monarchy.

Ye winds, that wafted the Pilgrims to the land of promise, fan, in their children's hearts, the love of *freedom!* . . . Speak, speak, marble lips! teach us the love of *liberty* protected by law. *Everett*, Eulogy of Lafayette.

This is got by casting pearl to hogs;
That bawl for *freedom* in their senseless mood,
And still revolt when truth would set them free.
License they mean when they cry *liberty;*
For who loves that, must first be wise and good.
Milton, Sonnets, vii.

Individuals entering into a society must give up a share of their *liberty* to preserve the rest. *Washington.*

The *independence* and *liberty* you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts.
Washington, Farewell Address.

freedstole†, *n.* [Improper form, accom. to *freed*.] Same as *frithstool*.

freedwoman (frēd'wům″an), *n.*; pl. *freedwomen* (-wim″en). A woman who has been a slave and is made free.

free-footed (frē'fůt″ed), *a.* Not restrained in the use of the feet; hence, unrestricted in movement or action; foot-loose.

We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *free-footed.*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

free-hand (frē'hand), *a.* Done with the unaided hand and eye; executed without guiding instruments, measurements, or other artificial aid: as, *free-hand* drawing.

The curve was not drawn by *freehand* [drawing], but by means of engineers' curves. *Nature*, XXXVII. 294.

free-handed (frē'han″ded), *a.* 1. Having the hands free or unrestrained.—2. Open-handed; liberal.

He was as *free-handed* a young fellow as any in the army; he went to Bond St. and bought the best hat and spencer that money could buy. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, vi.

free-handedness (frē'han″ded-nes), *n.* Liberality; generosity.

Standing treat with quite a reckless *freehandedness.*
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 120.

free-hearted (frē'här″ted), *a.* [Cf. D. *vrijhartig* = G. *freiherzig.*] Open; frank; generous.

A noble, honest gentleman, *free-hearted,*
And of an open faith, much loving and much lov'd.
Fletcher and another, Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 3.

One of lord Timon's men? a gift, I warrant. . . . And how does that honourable, complete, *free-hearted* gentleman of Athens, thy very bountiful good lord and master? *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 1.

free-heartedly (frē'här″ted-li), *adv.* In a free-hearted manner; frankly; liberally.

free-heartedness (frē'här″ted-nes), *n.* Frankness; openness of heart; liberality.

freehold (frē'hōld), *n.* [< *free* + *hold*^{1}, *n.*] 1. In *law*: (*a*) Originally, in England, an estate in land in possession held by a freeman; a free socage or feudal estate; now, an estate in fee simple or fee tail, or for life, as opposed to *copyhold*. See the extract.

The distinguishing marks of a *freehold* [in England] were, (1) that it should last for life, . . . (2) that the duties or services should be free: that is, worthy the acceptance of a free man. To fulfil this latter condition, it was necessary that the services by which the land was held and by the non-performance of which it would be forfeited should be honourable (that is, not servile) in respect of their quality, and certain in respect both of their quality and quantity. *Mozley and Whiteley*, Concise Law Dict.

(*b*) Hence, in general, an estate in land such as was originally considered as being an ownership of the soil itself, as distinguished from a mere use or chattel interest in it. That is, it is an estate in possession, either of indefinite future duration, transmissible to one's heirs (called an estate of inheritance), or for the life of either the owner or some one else; or "an estate in possession, the duration of which is not fixed or ascertained by a specified limit of time" (*Digby*).

I still own, and until a few months occupied, a house and garden; one half of the land is *freehold*, and one half under a lease of 10,000 years, which I believe dates from early in this century.
Thomas Kerslake, N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 78.

2. A parcel of land held by either of the tenures above described.—3. Figuratively, any free or unrestricted possession, or right of possession; that which belongs to one absolutely.

But if she lift up her drooping head and prosper, among those that have something more than wisht her welfare, I have my charter and *freehold* of rejoycing to me and my heires. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

My heart's good *freehold*, sir, and so you'll find it.
Beau. and Fl., Wit without Money, ii. 4.

All the authorities speak of fellowships in colleges as *freeholds*. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

Customary freehold. See *customary*.

freeholder (frē'hōl″dėr), *n.* [< *freehold* + *-er*^{1}.] In *law*, one having the present seizin or possession of land by virtue of an estate greater than one limited by a specified time—that is to say, having a fee or a tenancy for life of the tenant, or for life of a third person; one who holds an estate in fee simple or fee tail. See *freehold*, 1. Under various laws in England and the United States, the right of suffrage and the qualification for some minor local official duties or trusts have been conferred on freeholders as distinguished from other inhabitants. In Scotland the term is applied to one holding lands of the crown.—**Chosen freeholders**, in New Jersey, a board of county officers having charge of the finances of the county, corresponding to the *county commissioners* or the *board of supervisors* of other States.—**Freeholders' court.** Same as *court-baron*.

freeing-stick (frē'ing-stik), *n.* A soft deal stick used in cutting veneers to free the teeth of the saw from sawdust. It is applied on the right and left of the blade beneath the timber while the saw is at work.

freelage, freelege (frē'lāj), *n.* The status of a freeman before the law; the freedom or privilege of a burgess; franchise. [Rare.]

Up to the year 1854 the admission to the *freelege* of this borough was, among other things, by "going through the well," a pond about a hundred feet long, by fifteen or sixteen wide, and three to five deep. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 73.

free-lance (frē'lȧns), *n.* 1. A mercenary soldier during the middle ages, especially one of some rank, mounted and thoroughly armed and having followers or attendants. (Compare *lance*.) They were most conspicuous in Italy, where they were called *condottieri*. Also called *free companion*. Hence—2. A person who acts upon his own will and pleasure, with little regard for the conventionalities of life; especially, one who uses great freedom in speech or writing, as in indiscriminate attack upon or objurgation of all who disagree with him.

freele†, *a.* A Middle English form of *frail*^{1}.

freelege, *n.* See *freelage*.

free-liver (frē'liv″ėr), *n.* One who eats and drinks abundantly; one who gives free indulgence to his appetites.

Freelivers on a small scale, who are prodigal within the compass of a guinea. *Irving*, The Stout Gentleman.

free-living (frē'liv″ing), *n.* Full gratification of the appetite.

free-living (frē'liv″ing), *a.* 1. Living in a free or unrestrained manner.—2. In *biol.*, living free from and independent of the parent, as a medusa-bud separated from the polyp-stock upon which it grew.

free-lover (frē'luv″ėr), *n.* One who advocates the doctrines and practices of free love.

freelte†, **freeltee**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *frailty*.

freely† (frē'li), *a.* [< ME. *frely, frelich, freelich*, etc., < AS. *freólīc* (= OS. *frīlic* = OFries. *frilik* = MLG. *vrilik, vrigelik* = OHG. *frīlīh*, MHG. *vrīlich*), free, < *freó*, free, + *-līc*, -ly^{1}.] Free; frank; generous; noble; excellent.

Unto that *frely* foode [child, creature]
That now of newe is borne. *York Plays*, p. 149.

Al his *freli* felawchip freli thei gret.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5329.

For that *freelich* freke [warrior], as I fore tolde,
The kid Knight Pausanias, that King was of Spart.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1245.

freely (frē'li), *adv.* [< ME. *frely, freliche*, etc., < AS. *freólīce* (= D. *vrijelijk* = MLG. *vrilike, vrieliken, vrigeliken* = MHG. *vrīliche, frīlichen*, freely, G. *freilich*, certainly, to be sure), < *freólīc*, a., free: see *freely, a.*] 1. In a free manner; under free conditions; with freedom; without hindrance, interference, or restraint: as, to move *freely*.

Finally by sequestring themselues for a time fro the Court, to be able the *freelier* & cleerer to discerne the factions and state of the Court.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 251.

The Devil may walk *freely* up and down the Streets of London now, for there is not a Cross to fright him any where. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 2.

Temple's plan was . . . that the King should . . . suffer all his affairs of every kind to be *freely* debated [in the new Privy Council], . . . and not to reserve any part of the public business for a secret committee.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. Without constraint, reserve, or hesitation; unreservedly; frankly; openly.

What is 't you blench at? what would you ask? speak *freely*. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

I shall *freely* and bluntly tell you that I am a brother of the angle too, and peradventure can give you some instructions. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

3. Without reluctance or niggardliness; willingly.

Also the Dyamand scholde ben zoven [given] *frely*, with outen coveytynge and with outen byggynge: and than it is of grettere vertue. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 159.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell.
Milton, P. L., iii. 102.

4. Liberally; unstintedly; plentifully.

Freely ye have received, *freely* give. Mat. x. 8.

We gave them 3 or 4 Callabashes of Wine, which they *freely* drank. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 170.

Who throw their Helicon about
As *freely* as a conduit spout!
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

5†. Nobly; excellently; admirably.

Sche had a derworthe dougter to deme the sothe,
On the fairest on face and *frelokest* i-schapen,
That euere man vpon molde migt [on] diuise.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2634.

freeman (frē'man), *n.*; pl. *freemen* (-men). [< ME. *fremen*, < AS. *freóman, frīman* (= OFries. *frīmon* = D. *vrijman* = OHG. *frīman*, MHG. *vrīman*), a free man, < *freó*, free, + *man*, man.] 1. A man who is free; one who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or a vassal.

For he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's *freeman*. 1 Cor. vii. 22.

In Parthia did I take thee prisoner; . . .
Now be a *freeman*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3.

Corrupted *freemen* are the worst of slaves.
Garrick, Prol. to Shirley's Gamester.

Land had even then become the inseparable accompaniment of the *freeman*, the badge and test of his freedom: he was a *freeman* because he was a land-owner.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 201.

2. One who enjoys or is entitled to citizenship, franchise, or other peculiar privilege: as, a *freeman* of a city or state. In olden times the position of such a freeman gave the right to trade in the place.

The *freeman* casting with unpurchased hand
The vote that shakes the turrets of the land.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

3. In *early Eng. hist.*, a ceorl; one admitted to a share in the land and corporate life of the village community.

The *freeman* [in Anglo-Saxon times] was strictly the freeholder, and the exercise of his full rights as a free member of the community to which he belonged became inseparable from the possession of his "holding" in it. It was this sharing in common land which marked off the *freeman* or ceorl from the unfree man or læt, the tiller of land which another owned.
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 191.

freemartin (frē'mär″tin), *n.* A cow-calf twin-born with a bull-calf. It is generally barren, and when this is the case on dissection is found to have parts of the organs of each sex, but neither perfect.

freemason (frē'mā'sn), *n.* [Not found earlier than mod. E.; < *free* + *mason*.] A member of an order, fraternity, or brotherhood forming a secret society, or series of affiliated secret societies called lodges, now existing in all the countries of Europe, in many parts of America, and in other parts of the world where Europeans have settled in larger or smaller communities. This society is founded on and professes the practice of social and moral virtue; truth, charity in its most extended sense, brotherly love, and mutual assistance being inculcated in it. It possesses an elaborate ritual, numerous grades of officers, and many secret signs and passwords, by which members may make themselves known to other members of the craft in any part of the world. Secret organizations of free or enfranchised operative masons, with similar rituals, were formed in the middle ages, when skilled workmen moved from place to place to assist in building the magnificent sacred structures—cathedrals, abbeys, etc.—which had their origin in those times, and it was essential for them to have some signs by which, on coming to a strange place, they could be recognized as real craftsmen and not impostors. There was such a society of actual masons and builders in England in the seventeenth century, and some persons not belonging to the craft had been accepted as members of it; hence the full name of the present fraternity, "Free and Accepted Masons" (abbreviated *F. and A. M.*). Modern freemasonry dates from the organization in 1717 of the four lodges then existing in London, on a new basis, into a grand lodge, by which other grand lodges were chartered. To mark its departure from the limited scope of the original society, the principles and methods of the order are called *speculative masonry*, the terms and insignia of operative masonry being retained. Fable, though absolutely without any historical basis, takes the history of the order back to the Roman empire, to the Pharaohs, to the building of Solomon's temple or the tower of Babel, or even to the building of Noah's ark.

Some, deep *Freemasons*, join the silent race,
Worthy to fill Pythagoras's place.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 571.

freemasonic (frē'mā-son'ik), *a.* [< *freemason* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling freemasonry.

That mysterious, undefinable *freemasonic* signal which passes between women, by which each knows that the other hates her. *Thackeray.*

freemasonry (frē′mā′sn-ri), *n.* [< *freemason* + *-ry.*] 1. The principles, practices, and institutions of freemasons. Hence—**2.** Secret or tacit brotherhood.

> There is a *freemasonry* extending through all branches of society in the quick comprehension of significant words.
> *A. Rhodes*, Monsieur at Home, p. 66.

freemason's-cup (frē′mā′snz-kup), *n.* A drink made of ale, especially Scotch ale, and sherry in equal parts, with the addition of some brandy, sugar, and nutmeg.

free-milling (frē′mil″ing), *a.* Easily reduced: said of auriferous and argentiferous ores which are reducible without previous roasting.

free-minded (frē′mīn″ded), *a.* Having the mind free from care, trouble, or perplexity.

> To be *free-minded* and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, and sleep, and of exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting.
> *Bacon*, Regimen of Health (ed. 1887).

freeness (frē′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, or unobstructed; openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candor; liberality; gratuitousness.

> *Freenesse* of speech is when we speake boldly and without feare, euen to the proudest of them, whatsoeuer we please or haue list to speake.
> *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 203.

> He was a clear asserter of the sovereign *freeness* and infallible efficacy of divine grace in the conversion of souls.
> *Bates*, Funeral Sermon of Baxter.

freer (frē′ėr), *n.* One who frees or gives freedom. *B. Jonson.*

freeret, *n.* A Middle English form of *friar*.

Freesia (frē′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.] A genus of iridaceous bulbous plants of the Cape of Good Hope, allied to *Gladiolus*. There are two species, frequently cultivated.

free-soil (frē′soil′), *a.* In favor of free soil or territory—that is, opposed to slavery. An epithet applied to a party or the principles of a party in the United States who opposed the extension of slavery into the Territories, or those parts of the country which had not yet been erected into States. The Free-soil party arose out of a coalition of the Liberty party with the Barnburners in 1848, and, with the addition of Whigs, Know-nothings, and some Democrats, became in 1854 the Republican party. It nominated candidates for the presidency in 1848 and 1852.

> The Liberty party was merged in the *Free-soil*, whose creed was the exclusion of slavery from the territories.
> *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 52.

Free-soiler (frē′soi′lėr), *n.* [< *free-soil* + *-er*^{1}.] In *U. S. hist.*, a member of the Free-soil party; one who advocated the non-extension of slavery.

> The shibboleth of this party [nominating Van Buren] was "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men." It was, of course, anti-slavery, but its adherents took the name of "*Free-soilers.*" *N. Sargent*, Public Men, II. 334.

free-soilism (frē′soi′lizm), *n.* [< *free-soil* + *-ism.*] The principles of the Free-soilers.

> During the anti-slavery agitation in Kansas, "Senator Atchison, formerly the presiding officer of the United States Senate, openly advised the people of Missouri to go and vote in Kansas. General Stringfellow told them to take their bowie-knives and exterminate every scoundrel who was tainted with *Free-soilism* or Abolitionism."
> *J. F. Clarke*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 73.

free-spoken (frē′spō″kn), *a.* Given to freedom of speech; accustomed to speak without hesitancy or reserve.

> The emperor [Nerva] fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former time, . . . and said, What should we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that were at supper, and was a *free-spoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us.
> *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

> "Am I but false as Guinevere is pure?
> Or art thou mazed with dreams? or being one
> Of our *free-spoken* Table hast not heard
> That Lancelot"—there he check'd himself and paused.
> *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

free-spokenness (frē′spō″kn-nes), *n.* The quality of being free-spoken. *Thackeray.*

free-standing (frē′stan″ding), *a.* Detached; isolated: as, *free-standing* statues.

> The absence of the wooden ornaments of the external porch, as well as our ignorance of the mode in which this temple was finished laterally, and the porch joined to the main temple, prevents us from judging what the effect of the front would have been if belonging to a *free-standing* building. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 121.

freestone (frē′stōn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, as the brownstone or brown sandstone of the eastern United States, much used in building: so called because it is easily quarried.

> I saw her hand: she has a leathern hand,
> A *freestone*-colour'd hand; I verily did think
> That her old gloves were on; but 'twas her hands.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

> One [building] is very spacious and broad, and of a great heigth, adorned with many goodly pillars of white *freestone.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 30.

> The walls of the citty are of large square *free-stone*, the most neate and best in repaire I ever saw.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 30, 1644.

2. A freestone peach: distinguished from *clingstone.* See II.

II. *a.* Having, as a fruit, a stone from which the flesh of the fruit separates readily and cleanly, as distinguished from the quality of having a stone to which the flesh clings or adheres firmly: as, a *freestone* peach.

free-swimmer (frē′swim″ėr), *n.* A fish that swims high, or near the surface of the water, as the herring and other clupeids.

> All *free-swimmers* are especially heedful to avoid contact with the bottom. *Goode*, Menhaden, p. 67.

free-swimming (frē′swim″ing), *a.* Swimming freely: said of any aquatic animal that is not fixed, and particularly of those which are attached at some period of their lives and free at another: as, the *free-swimming* embryo of a cirriped; the *free-swimming* adult of a crinoid.

freet, freit (frēt), *n.* [Also *fret*; < Icel. *frētt*, news, intelligence, inquiry, inquiry about the future; cf. Icel. *frētta* = Dan. *fritte*, question, interrogate; ODan. *frittere*, an interrogator; prob. ult. akin to E. *frain*^{1}, q. v.] **1.** A superstitious notion or belief with respect to any action or event as a good or a bad omen.

> *Freits* follow them 'at *freits* follow. *Scotch proverb.*

> Syne thai herd, that Makbeth ay
> In fantown *fretis* had gret fay.
> *Wyntown*, vi. 18, 362. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A superstitious observance or practice.

> All kinds of practiques, *freits*, or other extraordinary actions, which cannot abide the trew touch of natural reason. *King James*, Dæmonologie, p. 99.

[Scotch in both senses.]

free-tailed (frē′tāld), *a.* Having the tail free from the interfemoral membrane to a considerable extent or entirely, as a bat; emballonurine.

free-thinker (frē′thing″kėr), *n.* One who is not guided in the formation of his beliefs by obedience to authority, but submits the claims of authority to reason as the ultimate arbiter. The early application of the term was to those who occupied a rationalistic position in regard to current religious beliefs and dogmas; hence it acquired the still current sense of skeptic, infidel, and even atheist. The word, though employed earlier, is generally supposed to have been brought into common use in 1713 by the publication of Anthony Collins's "A Discourse of Freethinking, occasioned by the Rise and Growth of a Sect called *Freethinkers.*" Although this work defines *free-thinking* as the endeavor to judge a proposition according to the weight of evidence, and does not explicitly maintain any proposition which can offend a Protestant, it was rightly judged to be a covert attack upon fundamental tenets of the Christian religion. The free-thinkers specifically so called formed a class of deistical writers in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the chief of whom were Toland (died 1722), Anthony Collins (1676–1729), Woolston (1669–1733), Tindal (died 1733), and Bolingbroke (1678–1751). See *deist.*

> The idiot is supposed to say in his heart what David's fool did some thousands of years ago, and was therefore designed as a proper representative of those among us who are called atheists and infidels by others, and *freethinkers* by themselves. *Addison*, Religions in Waxwork.

> Is he a churchman? then he's fond of power:
> A quaker? sly: a presbyterian? sour:
> A smart *free-thinker?* all things in an hour.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 157.

> The *freethinker* perhaps too has imbibed his principles from the persons among whom he was bred up.
> *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, V. viii.

> Who born within the last forty years has read a word of Collins and Toland and Tindal and that whole race who called themselves *freethinkers?*
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

> If Collins included as *freethinkers* all who differed from the prevalent creed of the time, Bentley would not deny that *freethinkers* had done good service. If, on the other hand, Collins meant, as Bentley assumed him to insinuate, that all these *freethinkers* were atheists, then he was palpably wrong. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, iv. § 14.

=**Syn.** *Unbeliever, Skeptic*, etc. See *infidel.*

free-thinking (frē′thing″king), *n.* The act or the habit of inquiring freely into the truth of a fact or point of faith in which authority requires implicit belief: especially applied to skeptical inquiry into the supernatural elements of Christianity.

> Collins's Discourse on *Freethinking* discusses the relation of reason to the acceptance and the interpretation of revelation, with great acuteness and ability, in a spirit not favorable to much of the current theology of the time.
> *N. Porter*, App. to Ueberweg's Hist. Philos., p. 376.

free-thinking (frē′thing″king), *a.* Holding the principles of a free-thinker; untrammeled or bold in speculation; hence, deistical; skeptical.

free-tongued (frē′tungd), *a.* Given to speaking freely and without reserve.

> The *freetongued* preacher must either live by air or be forced to change his pasture.
> *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 7.

free-trader (frē′trā′dėr), *n.* One who advocates or believes in free trade. See *free trade*, under *free, a.*

freety, freity (frē′ti), *a.* [Also written *fretty*; < *freet, freit*, + *-y*^{1}.] Superstitious; of or belonging to superstitions. [Scotch.]

> I knew the man whose mind was deeply imbued with the superstitions and *freitty* observances of his native land. *Edinburgh Mag.*, Sept., 1816, p. 154.

freewarren (frē′wor″en), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

freewill (frē′wil), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* See *free will*, under *will.*

II. *a.* **1.** Made, performed, or done freely or of one's own motion or accord; voluntary.

> Churchmen in those Ages liv'd meerly upon *free-will* Offerings. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

> The basket of fruit of the juvenile Talfourd [did] not displease me: not that I have any thoughts of bartering or reciprocating these things. To send him anything in return would be to reflect suspicion of mercenariness upon what I know he meant a *freewill* offering.
> *Lamb*, To Wordsworth.

2. Of or pertaining to the metaphysical doctrine of the freedom of the will: as, the *freewill* controversy. See *will.*

> I persist in saying, with Sir W. Hamilton, that on the *free-will* doctrine volitions are emancipated from causation altogether. *J. S. Mill*, Exam. of Hamilton, xxvi.

Freewill Baptist. See *Baptist.*

free-willed (frē′wild), *a.* Endowed with freedom of the will.

> In vain we think that *free-will'd* Man has Pow'r
> To hasten or protract th' appointed Hour.
> *Prior*, Ode to George Villiers.

free-willer (frē′wil″ėr), *n.* In Maryland, during the colonial period, an immigrant who had voluntarily sold his labor under contract for a certain number of years.

freewoman (frē′wům″ạn), *n.*; pl. *freewomen* (-wim″en). A woman not a slave.

> Abraham had two sons, the one by a bondmaid, the other by a *freewoman.* Gal. iv. 22.

free-writer (frē′rī″tėr), *n.* A free-thinking writer. See *free-thinker. Shaftesbury.* [Rare.]

freezable (frē′zạ̈-bl), *a.* [< *freeze* + *-able.*] Capable of being frozen.

freeze^1 (frēz), *v.*; pret. *froze*, pp. *frozen* or *froze*, ppr. *freezing.* [Early mod. E. also *freese, friese*; < ME. *freesen, fresen, freosen* (pret. *fres, frese*, and weak *freesede*, pl. not found, pp. *froren*), < AS. *freósan* (pret. **freás*, pl. **fruron*, pp. *froren*) = D. *vriezen* = MLG. *vrēsen*, LG. *fresen* = OHG. **friosan, freosan, friesen*, MHG. *vriesen*, G. *frieren* = Icel. *frjōsa* = Sw. *frysa* = Dan. *fryse* = Goth. **friusan* (evidenced by deriv. *frius*, frost, cold), freeze, = L. *prurire* (orig. **prusire*, itch (orig. sting, as with cold), cf. *pruīna* (orig. **prusina*), hoar frost, *prūna* (orig. **prusna*), a burning coal, cf. Skt. √ *plush*, burn, √ *prush*, sprinkle, > *prushvā*, a drop, frozen drop, hoar frost. Hence *frost*, and *frore*, pp.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To congeal; harden into ice; change from a fluid to a solid form by cold or abstraction of heat.

> When icicles hang by the wall,
> And Dick the shepherd blows his nail,
> And Tom bears logs into the hall,
> And milk comes *frozen* home in pail.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

2. To affect with frost; stiffen, harden, injure, kill, etc., by congealing the fluid portions of; hence, to produce some analogous effect in.

> I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
> Would harrow up thy soul, *freeze* thy young blood.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

> Elfsin, . . . ascending by Simony to the Chair of Canterbury, and going to Rome the same year for his Pall, was *froz'n* to Death in the Alps. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

> As a knight of old, at the very moment when he would else have unhorsed his opponent, was often *frozen* into unjust inactivity by the king's arbitrary signal for parting the tilters. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

> Her loveliness with shame and with surprise
> *Froze* my swift speech. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

3. To chill with cold; produce the sensation of intense cold in.—**To freeze in,** to entangle or envelop in ice: as, the vessels were *frozen in* earlier than usual.

> Six vessels lay *frozen in* at a considerable distance from the town. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 190.

To freeze out, to drive out or off; compel to withdraw or retire, as a person from society by cold or contemptuous treatment, a man from business by severe competition or opposition, or a body of stockholders by depressing the stock. [Colloq., U. S.]

Jealousy on the part of Western stockholders, and an insane fear that Colt would *freeze* them all *out*, delayed the erection of this [mining] machinery.
Quoted in *Mowry's* Arizona and Sonora, p. 58.

The Baltimore and Ohio, only a short time ago, *froze out* the Inter-State Telegraph Company.
Electrical Rev. (Amer.), XII. 11.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be congealed by cold; be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; be hardened into ice or into a solid body by cold: as, water *freezes* at the temperature of 32° F.

Thare ys a nother Ryvere, that upon the nygt *freseth* wondur faste.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 125.

The sculptured dead, on each side, seem to *freeze*,
Imprison'd in black, purgatorial rails.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, ii.

2. To be of that degree of cold at which water congeals: often used impersonally to describe the state of the weather: as, it is *freezing* to-night.

Freeze, *freeze*, thou bitter sky,
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7 (song).

3. To suffer the effects of intense cold; be stiffened, hardened, or impaired by cold.

Such rage as winters reigneth in my heart,
My life-bloud *friesing* with unkindly cold.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

4. Figuratively, to be or become chilled; suffer greatly from the sensation of cold.—**5.** To cause a sensation of great cold. [Rare.]

The wand'ring rivals gaze with cares oppress'd,
And chilling horrours *freeze* in every breast.
Pope, Odyssey, ii.

To freeze to (a person or a thing), to attach one's self closely or devotedly to; take possession of. [Colloq., U. S.]

freeze^{1} (frēz), *n.* [< *freeze*^{1}, *v.*] Frost or its results; chilling or freezing conditions: as, there was a strong *freeze* last night. [Colloq.]

The effects of the late *freeze* have been severely felt.
Charleston (U. S.) *Newspaper.* (*Bartlett.*)

freeze^{2}†, *n.* See *frieze*^{1}.

freezer (frē'zėr), *n.* One who or that which freezes or chills; a refrigerator; especially, a contrivance, as a vessel containing a freezing-mixture, for producing a freezing temperature in substances exposed to its influence, as cream.

The books . . . looked, in their cold, hard, slippery uniforms, as if they had but one idea among them, and that was a *freezer*.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, v.

freezing (frē'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *freeze*^{1}, *v.*] The act of hardening, congealing, or solidifying with cold; freezing or chilling treatment.

And wynter incrasyng with many great snowes and *fresyng* of the earth, there felle on him another maladie.
Golden Book, xxxviii.

What *freezings* have I felt, what dark days seen!
What old December's bareness everywhere!
Shak., Sonnets, xcvii.

freezing (frē'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *freeze*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** Such as to freeze; specifically, at or below the temperature of 32° F. (0° C.), which is called the freezing-point, because water freezes at that temperature; in general, very cold: as, *freezing* weather.—**2.** Figuratively, haughty; stern; chilling: as, *freezing* politeness.

freezing-box (frē'zing-boks), *n.* A box in which fish are frozen.

freezingly (frē'zing-li), *adv.* In a freezing or chilling manner.

A crowded and attentive House, which, whilst *freezingly* deprecatory, remained politely attentive.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 35.

freezing-mixture (frē'zing-miks'ṭūr), *n.* A mixture that has the property of producing a sufficient degree of cold—that is, a sufficiently rapid absorption of heat—to freeze liquids. In general, such a mixture consists of a solid and a liquid in which the solid rapidly dissolves: for example, hydrochloric acid and sodium sulphate. Its effect is due to the fact that the change of a solid to a liquid requires a certain amount of heat (see *latent heat*, under *heat*), and if this change goes on rapidly, a considerable lowering of temperature results. In the common case of pounded ice and salt, which gives a temperature of about 0° F. (−18° C.), there is a double change, both resulting in the absorption of heat—the melting of the ice and the solution of the salt. See *ice-machine*.

freezing-point (frē'zing-point), *n.* The temperature at which a liquid freezes; loosely, the temperature at which ice melts. The freezing-point, in the strict sense, depends on many circumstances difficult to control and many liquids, including water, can with care be cooled several degrees below their melting-points without freezing. The melting-point of ice (water), however, is relatively fixed and readily observed. Consequently, the melting-point is always substituted for the freezing-point in making thermometers, although it is generally called by the latter name.

The *freezing-point* of water and the melting-point of ice, as Professor Tyndall remarks, touch each other as it were.
J. Croll, Climate and Time, p. 557.

Fregata, Fregatta (frẹ-gā'tạ̈, -gat'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < F. *frégate*, a frigate: see *frigate*.] A genus of birds, the frigate-pelicans, forming the type and only representative of the family *Fregatidæ*: same as *Tachypetes.* See cut under *frigate-bird*.

Fregatidæ (frẹ-gat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fregata* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate birds, of the group *Steganopodes*, having very long pointed wings, very long forked tail, and extremely short tarsi; the frigate-pelicans. Also called *Tachypetidæ*.

Fregatta, *n.* See *Fregata*.

fregiatura (frā-jä-tö'rä), *n.*; pl. *fregiature* (-re). [It., trimming, ornament, < *fregiare*, trim, adorn, < ML. *frigiare*, *phrygiare*, embroider with gold, < *frigium*, *phrygium*, gold embroidery, Phrygian work: see *auriphrygia*.] In *music*, an ornament; an embellishment.

Fregilus (frej'i-lus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of corvine passerine birds with black plumage and red bill and feet; the choughs. *F. graculus* is the common chough. Also called *Pyrrhocorax* and *Coracia*. See cut under *chough*.

Freia (frē'yạ̈), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A genus of arachnidans. *C. D. Koch*, 1850.—**2.** In *Protozoa*, same as *Folliculina*. *Claparède and Lachmann*, 1856.

freibergite (frī'bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Freiberg* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A variety of tetrahedrite containing several per cent. of silver: named from Freiberg in Saxony.

freieslebenite (frī-es-lā'bn-īt), *n.* [Named after Johann Karl *Freiesleben* (1774–1846), a distinguished Saxon geologist.] A native sulphid of antimony, lead, and silver, occurring in prismatic crystals of a light steel-gray color and metallic luster, and easily cut by a knife.

freight (frāt), *n.* [< late ME. *freight*, *freyt*, an altered form of *fraught*, prob. due to the influence of F. *fret*: see *fraught*, *n.*] **1.** The cargo, or any part of the cargo, of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water; in the United States and Canada, in general, anything carried for pay either by water or by land; the lading of a ship, canal-boat, railroad-car, wagon, etc.

You sail, that, from the sky-mixt wave,
Dawns on the sigh*t*, and wafts the royal youth,
freight of future glory to my shore.
Thomson, Britannia.

The bark, that ploughs the deep serene,
Charg'd with a *freight* transcending in its worth
The gems of India, Nature's rarest birth, . . .
A herald of God's love to pagan lands.
Cowper, Charity, l. 133.

2. The price paid for the transportation of goods or merchandise by sea; by extension, in the United States and Canada, in general, the price paid for the transportation of goods or merchandise by land or by sea.

Fuel is cheap, *freights* are extremely low, and these, with many other advantages, offer unusual opportunities to merchants and manufacturers.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 718.

3. In a more general sense, the price paid for the use of a ship, including the transportation of passengers.—**By freight**, by the usual public conveyance or means of transport; as regular freight: opposed to *by express*: as, shall it be sent *by freight* or *by express?* [U. S.]—**Dead freight, fast freight**, etc. See the adjectives.

freight (frāt), *v. t.* [< *freight*, *n.*] **1.** To load or lade with goods or merchandise for transportation: often used figuratively.

I had from you lately two Letters; the last was well *freighted* with very good Stuff, but the other, to deal plainly with you, was not so.
Howell, Letters, ii. 21.

Each vessell *freighted* with a several load;
Each squadron waiting for a several wind.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 205.

Every page is brightened with wit, ennobled by sentiment, *freighted* with knowledge, or decorated with imagery.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 13.

2. To hire for the transportation of goods or merchandise.—**3.** To carry or transport as freight.

Each of these Rooms [compartments in a ship] belong to one or two Merchants, or more; and every Man *freights* his Goods in his own Room.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 412.

A water that has been *freighted* perhaps three thousand miles, and kept in stock for months, undergoing unknown changes all the time.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 721.

freight† (frāt), *p. a.* [Also *fraight*; var. of *fraught*.] Same as *fraught*.

freightage (frā'tāj), *n.* [< *freight* + *-age*.] **1.** Freight; lading; cargo: also used figuratively.

English ships laden with full *freightage* of gallant soldiers.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 11.

Coal as an up *freightage* is fully as important as the down cargo of grain.
Harper's Mag., LXXI. 199.

2. The carrying or transportation of merchandise, etc.

All travel and *freightage* are still, as of old, conducted by means of horses, asses, camels, and mules.
Harper's Mag., LXXII. 216.

3. Money paid for the carriage of goods or merchandise; charge for the transportation of goods. See *freight*, *n.*, 2.

No more than one half of the duty of *freightage* shall be expended toward the payment of their debts.
Milton, Letters of State, To the K. of Portugal.

freight-car (frāt'kär), *n.* A railroad-car for carrying freight, commonly a box-car. Called in Great Britain a *goods-wagon* or *goods-van*.

freight-engine (frāt'en″jin), *n.* A locomotive used for drawing freight-trains. [U. S.]

freighter (frā'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who freights or charters a ship for the transportation of goods or merchandise; a shipper.

He represented in behalf of himself and other owners and *freighters* of the London gally, that the said gally sailed from Jamaica the latter end of February last.
Parliamentary Hist., 6 Anne, 1706. The Lord's Address.

2. One who sends goods by land or by sea, either for himself or for others. See *freight*, *n.*, 2.

The local trader or the agricultural *freighter*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 81.

Men employed by the *freighters* to look after the mules during the night to prevent their straying off.
The American, IX. 110.

3. A ship or vessel engaged in the carrying-trade.

The ship "Maria" . . . being at that period employed as a *freighter*. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 244.

Heavily loaded *freighters* were lurching in, every mule straining in his collar, every trace taut and quivering.
The Century, XXXI. 65.

freight-house (frāt'hous), *n.* A house or depot for freight. [U. S.]=**Syn.** *Station*, etc. See *depot*.

freighting (frā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *freight*, *v.*] The carriage or transportation of freight; freightage.

In the rainy season, the water flowing down from the various ravines and from the Salto (the source of the San Miguel) fills the arroyo, and renders *freighting* in wagons difficult, but does not impede transit by mules and pack-trains.
L. Hamilton, Mexican Handbook, p. 67.

freighting (frā'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *freight*, *v.*] Concerned with the carrying of freight or merchandise.

At the beginning of that war (as in the commencement of every war) traders were struck with a sort of panick. Many went out of the *freighting* business.
Burke, Late State of the Nation.

freightless (frāt'les), *a.* Destitute of freight.

freight-train (frāt'trān), *n.* A train of freight-cars. Called in Great Britain a *goods-train*.

freine†, *v. t.* See *frain*^{1}.

freit, freity. See *freet*, *freety*.

freke†, *n.* See *freak*^{1}.

freltee†, *n.* A Middle English form of *frailty*.

fremd (fremd), *a.* and *n.* [North. E. and Sc., also *frem*, *fremit*, *fremmit*, *frammit*, etc.; < ME. *fremd*, *fremed*, *fremde*, *fremede*, < AS. *fremde*, *fremede*, *fremthe* = OS. *fremithi* = OFries. *fremed*, *framd* = D. *vreemd* = MLG. *vremede*, *vromede* = OHG. *framidi*, *fremidi*, MHG. *vremede*, *vremde*, G. *fremd* (Icel. *framandi* = Sw. *främmande* = Dan. *fremmed*, appar. < LG. or G.) = Goth. *framaths*, strange, foreign, < Goth., AS., etc., *fram*, E. *from*: see *from*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Strange; foreign.

A faucon peregryn than semed she
Of *fremde* londe. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 421.

Wharfrae cam thir [these] *frem* swains,
Wi' us this night to guest?
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 254).

2. Not akin; unrelated.

Many are that neuer haue halde the ordyre of lufe ynesche thaire frendys sybbe or *fremede*, bot outhire thay lufe thaym ouer mekill or thay lufe tham ouer lyttill.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

I saw not how the bairn could dwell among them, seeing that they were *fremd* in heart if they were kin in blood.
Mrs. Oliphant.

3. Strange; singular; queer.

Never was there yit so *fremed* a cas.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1046.

Better my friend think me *fremit*
Than fashious. *Ramsay's Scotch Proverbs.*

4†. Wild; undomesticated.

Bothe *fremed* and tame. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 529.

The fremd, strangers; the strange world: as, to go into *the fremd*, to go among strangers: said of any one leaving the family in which he was brought up and going into the service of strangers. [Scotch.]

II.† *n.* A stranger; a foreigner or an alien.

So now his frend is chaunged for a *frenne*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

As perjur'd cowards in adversity,
With sight of fear, from friends to *fremb'd* do fly.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

fremedly†, *adv.* [ME.; < *fremed, fremd,* + *-ly*².] As a stranger.

Mony klyf he ouer-clambe in contrayeȝ straunge,
Fer floten fro his frendeȝ *fremedly* he rydeȝ.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 714.

fremescence (frē̤-mes′e̤ns), *n.* [< *fremescent.*] Noise suggestive of tumult. [Rare.]

Rumour, therefore, shall arise; in the Palais Royal, and in broad France. Paleness sits on every face; confused tremor and *fremescence;* waxing into thunder-peals, of fury stirred on by fear. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 4.

fremescent (frē̤-mes′e̤nt), *a.* [< L. *fremere,* make a low noise, roar, growl, + inceptive ppr. term. *-escent.*] Very noisy and tumultuous; riotous; raging. [Rare.]

Thuriot shows himself from some pinnacle, to comfort the multitude becoming suspicious, *fremescent.*
Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. 6.

fremitus (frem′i-tus), *n.*; pl. *fremitus.* [< L. *fremitus,* a dull, roaring, humming, murmuring sound, < *fremere,* roar, hum, murmur, growl.] In *med.*, palpable vibration, as of the walls of the chest.

The so-called hydatid *fremitus* . . . scarcely differs from the ordinary impulse communicated by fluid within any other kind of tumor. *Cobbold*, Tapeworms (1866), p. 63.

Palpation of the chest probably reveals a *fremitus* over the central portion of the chest. *Med. News*, LII. 290.

Bronchial fremitus, that fremitus produced by the air passing through obstructed bronchial tubes.—**Friction fremitus**, fremitus which is produced by the rubbing of roughened surfaces over each other, as of the pleural membranes in pleurisy.—**Vocal fremitus**, that fremitus which is produced by utterance of sounds.

Fremontia (frē̤-mon′ti-ä̤), *n.* [NL., named after John C. *Fremont,* an American explorer.] A genus of plants, of a single species, *F. Californica,* a common shrub upon the dry hills of California, known as *California slippery-elm.* It has lobed leaves, and conspicuous flowers with a bright-yellow petaloid calyx, and is now introduced into cultivation. It is closely related to the hand-flower tree (*Chiranthodendron*) of Mexico, and the two genera have been placed sometimes in the *Malvaceæ*, sometimes in the *Sterculiaceæ;* but they have recently been separated to form the order *Chiranthodendreæ.*

fren†, **frenne**†, *n.* Apparently a poetical perversion of *fremd.*

frena, *n.* Plural of *frenum.*

frenate (frē′nāt), *a.* [< *frenum* + *-ate*¹.] In *entom.*, provided with a frenulum: applied to the posterior wings of a lepidopterous insect when they are provided with a bristle by which they can be attached to the anterior wings.

French (french), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Frenche, Frensch, Frensc, Frenkisch,* rarely *Franche,* < AS. *Frencisc,* French, i. e., Frankish, < *Franca,* Frank, + *-isc,* -ish. The term. *-ish* is similarly contracted in *Dutch, Scotch,* and *Welch,* now usually *Welsh.* Cf. F. *Français,* OF. *François, Franchois,* earlier *Franceis* (fem. F. *Française,* OF. *Françoise, Franchoise,* earlier *Francesche*) (> MLG. *frantzōs, fransois,* a., *frantzoser, fransoiser,* n., = MHG. *franzois, franzeis,* a., *franzoyser, franzoysære,* n., G. *französ-isch,* a., *franzos, franzose,* n., = Sw. *fransysk;* cf. D. *fransch,* Dan. Sw. *fransk,* equiv. in form to E. *Frankish*) = Sp. *Francés* = Pg. *Francez* = It. *Francese,* < ML. **Francensis, Francesus,* French, < *Francus,* a Frank, + *-ensis,* whence the common E. patrial term. *-ese.* Thus E. *French* is etymologically *Frank-ish,* and F. *Français* is **Frank-ese.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to France, a country of western Europe, or to its inhabitants. Often abbreviated *Fr.*

Thank love for my blindness; who cannot see many a fair *French* city, for one fair *French* maid that stands in my way. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

2. Foreign; from a distant or foreign land; hence, strange; uncommon; rare. [Prov. Eng.]

In the Sheffield dialect *french* means "foreign." A new kind of American knives would be called *french.* Compare with this the different meanings of Welsh.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 251.

French asparagus. See *asparagus.*—**French berry.** Same as *Avignon berry.* See *berry*¹.—**French blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**French bole.** See *bole*², 1.—**French brace,** an angle-brace.—**French cambric,** a very fine variety of cambric used for handkerchiefs and similar things.—**French canvas,** a variety of grenadine used for ladies' dresses and very durable. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**French chalk, cotton, cowslip.** See the nouns.—**French crown.** (*a*) A piece of French money.

It is no English treason to cut *French crowns;* and, to-morrow, the king himself will be a clipper.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

(*b*) Baldness produced by what was called the *French disease* (*morbus Gallicus*). Hence used with equivocation. *Schmidt.*

Some of your *French crowns* have no hair at all, and then you will play bare-faced. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2.

French daisy. See *daisy.*—**French disease**†, syphilis.—**French duck, Encyclopedia, euchre, fake,** etc. See the nouns.—**French fall.** Same as *falling-band.*—**French grass, green, honeysuckle, hood, horn, jasmine,** etc. See the nouns.—**French measles.** Same as *rubella.*—**French merino,** a very fine twilled woolen cloth, made from the wool of the merino sheep, and used for ladies' dresses. It was originally made only in France, but is now produced elsewhere.—**French mixture,** a carbolized solution of codeine.—**French morocco, mustard, nut, ocher, pie, pitch, plum, polish,** etc. See the nouns.—**French porcelain, French pottery,** porcelain and pottery made within the limits of France. See *porcelain* and *pottery.*—**French pox**†, syphilis.—**French purple.** See *purple.*—**French quilting.** See *piqué.*—**French red,** rouge.—**French roof.** See *roof.*—**French sixth.** See *sixth.*—**French spoliation claims.** See *spoliation.*—**French tuning.** See *flat tuning,* under *tuning.*—**French twill,** a variety of French merino of inferior fineness but great durability.—**French varnish, white, willow,** etc. See the nouns.—**French weed,** in Jamaica, the *Commelina Cayennensis,* a species of day-flower.—**To take French leave,** to depart without ceremony or notice; hence, to disappear under suspicious circumstances; elope: as, a defaulting cashier *takes French leave.*

I felt myself extremely awkward about going away, not choosing, as it was my first visit, to *take French leave,* and hardly knowing how to lead the way alone among so many strangers. *Mme. D'Arblay,* Diary, II. 199.

You are going to quit me without warning—*French leave*—is that British conduct?
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? i. 10.

II. *n.* **1.** The language spoken by the people of France. French is parallel with Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Wallachian, and minor dialects, called together the *Romance languages,* being descended from the Latin as spoken by the Romans and the peoples of the various provinces whom they brought under their dominion, mingled with the Celtic and Teutonic tongues with which Latin was thus brought in contact. (See *Romance.*) *French* means 'the language of the Franks,' a Teutonic people merged with the mixed races of Gaul, who received the Frankish name (the country being thence called *France*), but retained their Romanic speech, the Franks and other Teutonic tribes, and later the Northmen, accepting the speech of the people they conquered. It is divided chronologically into *Old French* and *modern French,* the former extending from the ninth century to the fourteenth, or, with the convenient inclusion (as usually in this dictionary) of what is specifically called *Middle French,* to the sixteenth century. Old French existed in many dialects, the phrase, indeed, when unqualified or undiscriminated, including the aggregate of such dialects. The most important were the dialect of the Île de France, which, as the "French of Paris," has become the modern literary French; and that of Normandy, the *Norman* or *Norman French,* which, transferred to England at the Conquest and there developed (as Anglo-French), gave much to and took much from the English, and was finally displaced by the mixed English speech thus formed. (See *English.*) By later borrowing from French, or from the Latin on the French model, the Romanic part of the English vocabulary is now to a great extent nearly identical with that of French. As the most central and highly developed of the Romance dialects, French began, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to take the place of Latin as the general language of diplomacy, polite society, and commerce. Its importance in this respect has much diminished in the present century. It is now drawn upon by other languages chiefly for terms of fine art, dress, and cookery. The use of accents as a customary part of French orthography began in the seventeenth century; they now form a rigid artificial system, often a guide to pronunciation, and reflecting generally, but with numerous exceptions, previous etymological conditions of the words concerned. Regarded as a Romance language, French is remarkable for its departure from the Latin type. In its vowel and consonant system (notably in its nasal vowels), its sweeping contractions, and its general destruction of final sounds or syllables, with the retention in many cases of these lost sounds in spelling, it differs markedly from other Romance tongues.

And *Frensch* sche spak ful faire and fetysly,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,
For *Frensch* of Parys was to hire unknowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 124.

2. Collectively, the people of France.

Let Euclid rest, and Archimedes pause,
And what the Swede intends, and what the *French.*
Milton, Sonnets, xvi.

Frenchify (fren′chi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Frenchified,* ppr. *Frenchifying.* [< *French* + *-i-fy.*] To make French; infect with French tastes, manners, or turns of expression.

Before the Conquest they misliked nothing more in King Edward the Confessor than that he was *Frenchified,* and accounted the desire of forraine language then to be a foretoken of the bringing in of forraine powers, which indeed happened. *Camden*, Remains, Languages.

Has he familiarly
Dislik'd your yellow starch, or said your dublet
Was not exactly *Frenchified?*
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, i. 1.

Frenchiness (fren′chi-nes), *n.* The quality of being Frenchy in aspect, manner, expression, etc.

There is, I must say, a *Frenchiness* about Ledru that I own makes me tremble.
Quoted in *Wikoff's* Reminiscences of an Idler, p. 531.

Frenchman (french′man), *n.*; pl. *Frenchmen* (-men). [< ME. *Frenche man* (= D. *fransman* = G. *franzmann* = Dan. *franskmand* = Sw. *fransman*): see *French* and *man.*] **1.** A man of the French nation; a native inhabitant of France, or one belonging to the French race.

The *Frenchman*, first in literary fame—
(Mention him, if you please. Voltaire?—The same).
Cowper, Truth, l. 303.

2. A French ship.

French-tub (french′tub), *n.* A mixture of the protochlorid of tin and logwood, used in dyeing.

Frenchwoman (french′wům″a̤n), *n.*; pl. *Frenchwomen* (-wim″en). A woman of the French nation.

Q. Mar. I cry you mercy, madam; was it you?
Duch. Was't I? yea, I it was, proud *Frenchwoman.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Frenchy (fren′chi), *a.* and *n.* [< *French* + *-y*¹.] **I.** *a.* Having a characteristic or exaggerated French manner, appearance, or sound: generally used in a depreciatory sense: as, a *Frenchy* gesture; a *Frenchy* tune. [Colloq.]

A theatrical and *Frenchy* tone.
The Congregationalist, Jan. 6, 1887.

II. *n.* A Frenchman. [Colloq. and familiar.]

The squires had begun by calling him *Frenchy.*
Miss Yonge, Stray Pearls, p. 62.

frend†, *n.* See *friend.*

frenesy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *frenzy.*

frenetic, frenetical (frē̤-net′ik, formerly fren′-e-tik, frē̤-net′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< OF. *frenetique,* F. *frénétique* = Pr. *frenetic* = Sp. *frenético* = Pg. It. *frenetico:* see *frantic.*] **1.** Relating to or accompanied by mental disorder.

Sometimes he shuts up, as in *frenetick* or infectious diseases. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii.

Thether came Isabell, the Frenche Quene, because the King her husband was fallen into hys old *frenetical* desease. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 7.

2. Frenzied; frantic.

In his throwes *frenetike* and madde.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 206.

Also spelled *phrenetic, phrenetical.*

frenetically (frē̤-net′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* [< *frenetic,* q. v.] In a frenetic or frenzied manner; frantically. Also spelled *phrenetically.*

All mobs are properly frenzies, work *frenetically* with mad fits of hot and cold. *Carlyle.*

frenne†, *n.* See *fren.*

frentic†, *a.* An obsolete form of *frantic.*

frentive†, *a.* [ME.: see *frentic* = *frantic.*] Having the mind disordered; frantic.

Item, in ye same chirge [St. Peter's at Rome] on the right side is a pilour that was somtyme off Salamons temple, at which pylour our Lord was wont too rest him whan he preched to ye peple, at which pelour, if ther any be *frentyf* or made or troubled with spyrittes, they be deluered and made hoole. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. 145.

frenula¹ (fren′ụ̄-lä̤), *n.*; pl. *frenulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *frenum,* q. v.] In *anat.*, a small frenum. Also *frænula.*—**Frenula lingulæ,** a small process extending from the posterior lamellæ of the lingula toward the middle peduncles of the cerebellum.

frenula², *n.* Plural of *frenulum.*

frenular (fren′ụ̄-lä̤r), *a.* [< *frenula* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to the frenulum: as, a *frenular* bristle.

frenulum (fren′ụ̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *frenula* (-lä̤). [NL., dim. of L. *frenum,* q. v.] **1.** In *anat.*, same as *frenum* or *frenula.*—**2.** In lepidopterous insects, a strong, elastic, sometimes double bristle on the upper edge of the secondary wing, near its base. It can be drawn through a hook on the under side of the primary, and serves to lock the wings together. The frenulum is wanting in nearly all butterflies which do not fold the secondaries when at rest. *Morris.*

Also spelled *frænulum.*

Frenulum cerebri, a median ridge running down from the corpora quadrigemina on to the valve of Vieussens.—**Frenulum pudendi,** a transverse fold within the posterior commissure of the vulva; the fourchette, commonly ruptured in the first parturition.

frenum (frē′num), *n.*; pl. *frena* (-nä̤). [L., also written *frænum,* a bridle, curb, bit.] **1.** In *anat.*, a ligament or fold of membrane which checks or restrains the motion of a part: as, the *frenum linguæ,* or bridle of the tongue. See below.—**2.** In *entom.*, a strong membrane or chitinous ridge extending from the scutellum to the base of each anterior wing. It is prominent in the cicadas and some other insects.—**Frenum clitoridis,** a fold connecting the glans clitoridis with the labium minus on either side.—**Frenum epiglottidis.** See *epiglottis.*—**Frenum labii inferioris, frenum labii superioris,** a fold of mucous membrane which ties the under and upper lip, respectively, to the gums in the median line.—**Frenum linguæ,** a fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which binds down the under side of the tongue, and sometimes requires to be cut from too great restriction, or from extension too far forward, causing the subject to be tongue-tied.—**Frenum preputii,** a fold of skin connecting the foreskin with the meatus urinarius.

frenzical (fren′zi-ka̤l), *a.* [< *frenz-y* + *-ic-al.* Cf. *fransical.*] Partaking of frenzy.

The *frenzical* disposition of her [Vanessa's] mind.
Orrery, On Swift, ix.

frenziedly (fren′zid-li), *adv.* As one frenzied; distractedly.

frenzy (fren′zi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *frenzie, frensy, phrensy, phrenzy, franzy,* etc., < ME. *frensy, fransy, fransey, frenesy, frenesie,* < OF. *frenesie, frenaisie,* F. *frénésie* = Pr. *frenezia, frenezi* = Sp. *frenesí* = Pg. *frenesi* = It. *frenesia,* < L. *phrenesis,* < Gr. *φρένησις,* a later equiv. of *φρενῖτις,* inflammation of the brain: see *frantic* and *frenetic.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *frenzies* (-ziz). Violent agitation of the mind approaching to temporary derangement of the mental faculties; distraction; delirium; madness.

> He felle in a *fransye* for fersenesse of herte,
> He feghttis and fellis downe that hyme be-fore standis!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3827.

> Every passion is a short *frenzy.*
> *Bacon,* Fable of Dionysius.

> A kind of *frenzy* seized the people of Adel; they ran tumultuously to arms, and, with shrieks and adjurations, demanded to be led immediately against the Abyssinians.
> *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II. 35.

=**Syn.** *Mania, Madness,* etc. (see *insanity*); rage, fury, raving.

II.† *a.* Mad; delirious.

> All these sharpers have but a *frenzy* man's sleep.
> *S. Ward,* Sermons, p. 100.

frenzy (fren′zi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frenzied,* ppr. *frenzying.* [< *frenzy, n.*] To render frantic; drive to distraction.

> The bright Titan *frenzied* with new woes.
> *Keats,* Hyperion, i.

> The people, *frenzied* by centuries of oppression, practised the most revolting cruelties, saddening the hour of their triumph by crimes that disgraced the noble cause for which they struggled. *Buckle,* Civilization, I. vii.

freq. An abbreviation of *frequentative.*

frequence† (frē′kwẹns), *n.* [= F. *fréquence* = Sp. *frecuencia* = Pg. *frequencia* = It. *frequenza,* frequency, < L. *frequentia,* a throng, a crowd, < *frequen(t-)s,* crowded, also frequent: see *frequent.*] **1**†. A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly.

> I, as I undertook, and with the vote
> Consenting in full *frequence* was impower'd,
> Have found him, view'd him, tasted him.
> *Milton,* P. R., ii. 130.

2. Same as *frequency.*

> The ordinary practise of idolatry, and *frequence* of oathes. *Bp. Hall,* Quo Vadis? § 20.

frequency (frē′kwẹn-si), *n.* [Formerly also *frequencie:* see *frequence.*] **1**†. A crowd; a throng.

> London, . . . both for *frequencie* of people and multitude of houses, doth thrise exceed it [Mantua].
> *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 145.

> Thou cam'st erewhile into this senate. Who
> Of such a *frequency,* so many friends
> And kindred thou hast here, saluted thee?
> *B. Jonson,* Catiline, iv. 2.

2. The quality of being frequent; often occurrence; the happening often in the ordinary course of things.

> The people with great *frequencie* brought gifts unto Palatium, which they offered unto the Goddesse, and solemnized a lectisternium. *Holland,* tr. of Livy, p. 719.

> Concerning *frequency* in prayer, it is an act of zeal . . . easy and useful. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 688.

3. The ratio of the number of times that an event occurs in the ordinary course of events to the number of occasions on which it might occur; with a few recent writers on physics, the number of regularly recurring events of any given kind in a given time.

> The *frequency* of crimes has washed them white.
> *Cowper,* Task, iii. 71.

frequent (frē′kwẹnt), *a.* [< OF. *frequent,* F. *fréquent* = Sp. *frecuente* = Pg. It. *frequente,* < L. *frequen(t-)s,* crowded, crammed, frequent, repeated, etc., ppr. in form, allied to *farcire,* cram: see *farce*^{1}, *v.*] **1**†. Crowded; thronged; full.

> 'Tis Cæsar's will to have a *frequent* senate;
> And therefore must your edict lay deep mulct
> On such as shall be absent. *B. Jonson,* Sejanus, v. 3.

> Moving from the strand, apart they sate,
> And full and *frequent* form'd a dire debate.
> *Pope,* Odyssey, xvii.

> One hundred and thirty-nine Lords were present, and made a noble sight on their benches *frequent* and full!
> *Walpole,* Letters, II. 38.

2. Often appearing, seen, or done; often repeated or recurring; coming or happening in close succession or at short intervals.

> There is nothing more *frèquent* among us than a sort of poems intitled Pindaric Odes. *Congreve,* Pindaric Ode.

> *Frequent* hearses shall besiege your gates.
> *Pope,* Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady, l. 38.

> The sure sign of the general decline of an art is the *frequent* occurrence, not of deformity, but of misplaced beauty. *Macaulay,* Machiavelli.

> The waste enormous marsh,
> Where from the *frequent* bridge . . .
> The trenched waters run from sky to sky.
> *Tennyson,* Ode to Memory.

3. Doing or accustomed to do a thing often; practising or given to repetition; repetitious; iterative: as, to be *frequent* in one's remonstrances.

> You cannot be
> Too *frequent* where you are so much desir'd.
> *Fletcher,* Spanish Curate, i. 1.

> Suffering such a crew of riotous gallants,
> Not of the best repute, to be so *frequent*
> Both in your house and presence; this, 'tis rumour'd,
> Little agrees with the curiousness of honour.
> *Massinger,* Parliament of Love, i. 4.

> Make no more Allegories in Scripture than needs must, the Fathers were too *frequent* in them.
> *Selden,* Table-Talk, p. 21.

4†. Currently reported; often heard.

> 'Tis *frequent* in the city he hath subdued
> The Catti and the Daci.
> *Massinger,* Roman Actor, i. 1.

frequent (frẹ-kwent′), *v. t.* [< OF. *frequenter,* F. *fréquenter* = Sp. *frecuentar* = Pg. *frequentar* = It. *frequentare,* < L. *frequentare,* fill, crowd, visit often, do or use often, etc., < *frequen(t-)s,* frequent, crowded: see *frequent, a.*] **1**†. To crowd; fill.

> With tears
> Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air
> *Frequenting.* *Milton,* P. L., x. 1091.

2. To visit often; resort to habitually: as, to *frequent* the theater.

> I lay at the signe of the three Kings, which is the . . . most *frequented* of al the Innes. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 70.

> The unknowen Countries of Ginny and Binne, this six and twentie yeeres, have beene *frequented* with a few English ships only to trade.
> *Capt. John Smith,* True Travels, I. 48.

> It is to be wondered, that these Operas are so *frequented.* There are great numbers of the Nobility that come daily to them. *Lister,* Journey to Paris, p. 171.

frequentable (frẹ-kwen′tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *fréquentable;* as *frequent* + *-able.*] Accessible; easy of approach.

> While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age, and his humour, not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more *frequentable* and less dangerous. *Sir P. Sidney.*

> Have made their bookstore most *frequentable* for facility of purchase. *The New Mirror,* III. (1843).

frequentage (frẹ-kwen′tāj), *n.* [< *frequent* + *-age.*] The practice of frequenting: as, "remote from *frequentage,*" *Southey.* [Rare.]

frequentation (frē-kwen-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fréquentation* = Sp. *frecuentacion* = Pg. *frequentação* = It. *frequentazione,* < L. *frequentatio(n-),* frequency, frequent use, < *frequentare,* frequent: see *frequent, v.*] The practice of frequenting; the habit of visiting often.

> The loveliest cove upon the North New England coast, and nearly the loneliest, a few miles ahead of the wave of indiscriminate *frequentation* already rolling steadily on towards the British provinces.
> *H. W. Preston,* Year in Eden, xv.

frequentative (frẹ-kwen′tạ̄-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fréquentatif* = Sp. *frecuentativo* = Pg. It. *frequentativo,* < LL. *frequentativus,* frequentative, < L. *frequentare,* do or use often: see *frequent, v.*] **I.** *a.* In *gram.,* serving to express the repetition of an action: as, *dictito* is a *frequentative* verb.

II. *n.* A verb which denotes the frequent occurrence or repetition of an action, as *dictito* (Latin) from *dicto, vāvadīti* (Sanskrit) from *vadati, waggle* from *wag.*

Abbreviated *freq.*

frequenter (frẹ-kwen′tėr), *n.* One who frequents; one who often or habitually visits or resorts to a place.

> A great *frequenter* of the church,
> Where bishop-like he finds a perch.
> *Cowper,* tr. of Vincent Bourne's Jackdaw.

> They [English religious houses] stood often in defenceless solitudes, guarded by a feeble garrison of inmates and *frequenters,* a prey ready to the hand of the spoiler, whenever he should come up against them.
> *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., i.

frequently (frē′kwẹnt-li), *adv.* **1**†. Populously; in a crowded manner.

> The place became *frequently* inhabited on every side, as approved both healthfull and delightfull.
> *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 279.

2. Often; many times; at short intervals.

> The First is, that the antient Gauls used to come *frequently* to be instructed here by the British Druids.
> *Howell,* Letters, iv. 19.

> The Christians, also, sallied *frequently* from the gates, and made great havoc in the irregular multitude of assailants. *Irving,* Granada, p. 44.

=**Syn. 2.** See *often.*

frequentness (frē′kwẹnt-nes), *n.* The fact of being frequent or often repeated.

frere†, *n.* A Middle English form of *friar.*

frescade† (fres-kād′), *n.* [< OF. *frescades, fresquades,* pl., "refreshments, or things refreshing, as (in summer-time) light garments, cool air, cold places, bowers or shades, overspread with green boughs" (Cotgrave), < It. **frescata,* < *fresco,* OF. *frais, fres,* fresh, cool: see *fresh.*] A cool walk; a shady place. *Maunder.*

fresco (fres′kō), *n.*; pl. *frescos* or *frescoes* (-kōz). [< It. *fresco,* fresh, cool, *fresco,* n., coolness, fresh air, cool, fresco, < OHG. *frisc,* fresh: see *fresh.*] **1**†. Coolness; a cool, refreshing state of the air; shade. See *al fresco.*

> Wee mett many of the nobility both on horseback and in their coaches to take the *fresco* from the sea.
> *Evelyn,* Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

> Hellish sprites
> Love more the *fresco* of the nights.
> *Prior,* Hans Carvel.

2. A method of painting on walls covered with a ground or coat of plaster or mortar, with which the colors become permanently incorporated if properly chosen and applied; also, a picture or design so painted. *True fresco* (Italian *buon fresco*) is painting in colors mixed with water or hydrate of lime upon a wet surface of mortar made of lime and pure quartz-sand. In this method earth pigments are chiefly used, because all vegetable and many mineral pigments are decomposed by lime or altered by light. The solidity of the painting depends upon the penetration of the colors into the plaster or mortar, and upon the crystalline layer which forms upon its surface before the mortar has set, as it does in a few hours through the absorption of carbonic acid from the atmosphere. If this crystalline layer is disturbed, or if it has begun to form while the artist is painting, or if it forms between the thinner and thicker coats of color successively applied, the colors will flake and fall away. *Dry fresco* (Italian *fresco secco*) is a method of fresco-painting upon a dry surface. The last coat of plaster, or intonaco, when perfectly dry, is rubbed with pumice-stone, and well wetted with water and a little lime the evening before painting, and again immediately before the artist begins work. The first step in this process is to pounce the outline of the design upon the wall. The phrase *fresco secco* is applied also to retouching in distemper. The implements used by fresco-painters include wooden and glass floats, trowels of wood and iron, palette-knives of steel and bone, a trimming-knife, a bone or ivory stylus, and brushes of hog-bristles and other hair, of such quality as to be neither curled nor burned by lime. Compare *distemper*^{2}.

> It is a very common error to term the ancient paintings found on church walls, &c., *frescos,* but there is scarcely an instance of a genuine *fresco* among them. They are distemper paintings on plaster, and quite distinct in their style, durability, and mode of manipulation. *Fairholt.*

> The room, which was not darkened, was hung with damask of purple and gold, and the high ceiling was painted with gay *frescos* of some story of the gods.
> *C. E. Norton,* Travel and Study in Italy, p. 30.

Florentine fresco. See *Florentine.*—**Fresco colors.** See *color.*—**In fresco,** in the open air; out of doors: same as *al fresco.*

> Come, let us take, *in fresco* here, one quart.
> *B. Jonson,* New Inn, iv. 2.

> The house was doubly balconied in the front . . . for the clubsters to issue forth *in fresco* with hats and perukes.
> *Roger North,* Lord Guilford, I. 145.

fresco (fres′kō), *v. t.* [< *fresco, n.*] To paint in fresco, as a wall.

> A melodramatic statue of Moses receives the tables of the law from God the Father, with *frescoed* seraphim in the background. *Howells,* Venetian Life, xviii.

frescoing (fres′kọ-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fresco, v.*] The process of painting in fresco; frescoed decoration.

> The *frescoing,* stained glass work, and tiling in the Union League Club building. *Art Age,* III. 198.

fresco-painter (fres′kō-pān″tėr), *n.* One who paints in fresco.

fresco-painting (fres′kō-pān″ting), *n.* **1.** The art or act of painting in fresco.—**2.** A fresco.

fresh (fresh), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fresh, fresch, fressh, fress,* and transposed *fersh, ferss,* etc., < AS. *fersc,* fresh (applied to water) (transposed from **fresc*), = D. *versch* = MLG. *varsch, versch* = OHG. *frisc,* MHG. *vrisch,* G. *frisch* = Icel. *ferskr,* fresh (of food, meat, fish, fruit, etc., of smell, etc.), = Sw. *färsk* = Dan. *fersk,* fresh, sweet, etc. From the same ult. source are *frisk,* a doublet of *fresh,* and *fresco,* < It. *fresco* = Sp. Pg. *fresco* = OF. *fres, freis, frais, fris,* fem. *fresche, fraische,* F. *frais,* fem. *fraîche,* fresh, cool: see *fresco.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having its original qualities; unimpaired in vigor or purity; not weakened, faded, tainted, or decayed; not stale or worn: as, a *fresh* voice; a *fresh* complexion; events still *fresh* in the memory; to keep meat or flowers *fresh.*

> Ful *fressh* and newe here gere apiked was.
> *Chaucer,* Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 365.

> A grave young Swede with a *fresh* Norse complexion.
> *B. Taylor,* Northern Travel, p. 14.

2. Of unimpaired physical or mental condition; having full natural vigor, activity, beauty, bloom, etc.; hearty; sound; brisk; lively.

Ther sholde ye haue sein many *fressh* lusty men of armes vpon stronge startelinge stedis.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 385.

A race of real children; not too wise,
Too learned, or too good; but wanton, *fresh*,
And bandied up and down by love and hate.
Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

3. In a refreshed condition; freshened; reinvigorated; strengthened or purified: as, the troops were now *fresh* for action; to put on *fresh* linen.

I remember, when the fight was done, . . .
Came there a certain lord, neat and trimly dress'd,
Fresh as a bridegroom. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Nay, [I] let him choose
Out of my files, his projects to accomplish,
My best and *freshest* men. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.

Brewer says to his driver, "Now is your horse pretty *fresh?*" . . . Driver says he's as *fresh* as butter.
Dickens, Mutual Friend, ii. 3.

4. New; recent; novel; newly produced, obtained, occurring, arriving, etc.: as, coins *fresh* from the mint; a *fresh* coat of paint; *fresh* tidings; a *fresh* misfortune; to take a *fresh* sheet of paper.

My glory was *fresh* in me, and my bow was renewed in my hand. Job xxix. 20.

But the Norweyan lord, surveying vantage,
With furbish'd arms and new supplies of men,
Began a *fresh* assault. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 2.

To-morrow to *fresh* woods and pastures new.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 193.

In every liquid all the molecules are running about and continually changing and mixing themselves up in *fresh* forms. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 195.

Hence—5. Unpractised; untried; inexperienced; unsophisticated: as, a *fresh* hand on a ship; a *fresh* youth.

How green you are, and *fresh* in this old world!
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

We that have skill must pronounce, and not such *fresh* men as you are. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

It is not unusual to see girls in their third year attending the same lectures with Freshmen. I say "Freshmen" because, although there is no class feeling, yet there is an undefined idea that new students must naturally be *fresh*.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 921.

6. Cool; refreshing; invigorating; imparting strength or refreshment; in nautical language, moderately strong or brisk: as, a draught of *fresh* water; a breath of *fresh* air; a *fresh* breeze.

Sir, we are all so happy as to have a fine, *fresh*, cool morning; and I hope we shall each be the happier in the others' company. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 20.

I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repast;
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the *freshest* spring.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

And the shade of the beech lies cool on the rock,
And *fresh* from the west is the free wind's breath.
Bryant, Two Graves.

During the first part of this day the wind was light, but after noon it came on *fresh*, and we furled the royals.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast.

7. Not salt, salted, or pickled; not brackish: as, *fresh* meat or codfish; *fresh* water.

So can no fountain both yield salt water and *fresh*.
Jas. iii. 12.

I found helpe for my health, and my sicknesse asswaged, by the meanes of *fresh* dyet, especially Oranges and Limons.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 9.

8†. Bright; brilliant.

Ther helmes garnysshed that they had vppon,
With perlys and dyamauntez of price,
Ther course[r]s trappid in the *fressest* wise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2037.

9. Tipsy. [Slang.]

Drinking was not among my vices. I could get *fresh*, as we call it, when in good company and excited by wit and mirth; but I never went to the length of being drunk.
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, xiii.

10. Sober; not tipsy. [Scotch.]

There is our great Udaller is weel eneugh when he is *fresh*, but he makes ower mony voyages in his ship and his yawl to be lang sae. *Scott*, Pirate, xxiv.

11. Verdant and conceited; presuming through ignorance and conceit; forward; officious. Compare *cool*. [Slang, U. S.]—12. Open; not frosty. [Scotch.]

Our winters . . . have been open and *fresh*, as it is termed.
P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 319, N. (*Jamieson.*)

Fresh blood. See *blood.*—**Fresh suit**, or **fresh pursuit**, in *law*, effectual pursuit of a wrong-doer while the wrong is fresh. In old English criminal law such pursuit of a thief was encouraged by allowing the owner who made it to recover his goods again; otherwise they went to the crown if retaken. So, if a tenant, to prevent the landlord from distraining his cattle on the land, drove them off the land, the landlord might, if he made fresh suit, distrain them off the land.=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Unfaded, blooming, flourishing, hearty.—4. *Novel, Recent*, etc. See *new*.—5. Untrained, unskilled, raw.

II. *n.* 1. A flood; a stream in overflow; an inundation; a freshet.

It is held one of the greatest rivers in America, and as most men thinke, in the world: and commeth downe with such a *fresh*, it maketh the Sea fresh more than thirtie miles from the shore.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 268.

It is called a *fresh*, when, after very great rains, or (as we suppose) after a great thaw of the snow and ice lying upon the mountains to the westward, the water descends in such abundance into the rivers that they overflow the banks which bound their streams at other times.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 34.

2†. Figuratively, a flood or rush of persons.

The *fresshe* was so felle of the furse grekes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4730.

3. A spring or brook of fresh water; a small tributary stream. [Now only local.]

He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not show him
Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

In Virginia it means also "a small tributary of a larger river," and Beverley (History of Virginia) already mentions "the *freshes* of Pawtomeck river."
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 49.

4. A stream or current of fresh water running into tide-water. [Local.]

Running up into the *freshes* with the ship or vessel during the five or six weeks that the worm is thus above water; for they never enter, nor do any damage in fresh water, or where it is not very salt.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 6.

Fresh, used locally in Maryland for a stream distinct from the tide water: as, "Allen's *Fresh*."
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 48.

5. The mingling of fresh water with salt in rivers or bays, or the increased current of an ebb-tide caused by a great volume of fresh water flowing into the sea.

The *freshes*, when they take their ordinarie course of ebbe, doe grow strong and swift, setting directly off to sea against the wind. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 673.

6. Open weather; a day of open weather; a thaw. [Scotch.]—7. A freshman. [College slang.]

fresh (fresh), *adv.* [< *fresh*, *a.*] Freshly.

Who finds the heifer dead and bleeding *fresh*,
And sees fast by a butcher with an axe,
But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Mrs. Can. She has a charming fresh colour.
Lady T. Yes, when it is *fresh* put on.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

fresh† (fresh), *v.* [<*fresh*, *a.*] I. *trans.* To refresh.

Whan he was to that wel ycomen
That shadowed was with braunches grene,
He thoughte of thilke water shene
To drinke, and *fresshe* him wel withalle.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1513.

I walkt abroade to breath the *freshing* ayre
In open fields, whose flowring pride, opprest
With early frosts, had lost their beauty faire.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 26.

You have *freshed* my memory well in 't, neighbour Pan.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To grow fresh; freshen.

About three in the afternoone the gale began to *fresh*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 450.

fresh-blown (fresh′blōn), *a.* Newly blown, as a flower.

Beds of violets blue,
And *fresh-blown* roses wash'd in dew.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 22.

fresh-colored (fresh′kul″ọrd), *a.* Having a lively, healthy color; ruddy: as, a *fresh-colored* complexion.

freshen (fresh′n), *v.* [< *fresh* + *-en*¹ (*c*).] I. *intrans.* 1. To grow brisk; grow stronger or brighter: as, the wind *freshens;* the verdure *freshens*.

The breeze will *freshen* when the day is done.
Byron, Corsair, i. 7.

Sometimes on a sunny day it began even to be pleasant and genial, and a greenness grew over those brown beds, which, *freshening* daily, suggested the thought that Hope traversed them at night, and left each morning brighter traces of her steps. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, ix.

Heard
The *freshening* wind about the cordage beat.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 240.

2. To grow fresh; lose salt or saltness.

II. *trans.* 1. To refresh; revive; renew.

Freshen'd from the wave the zephyr flew.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 246.

Clearer skies and softer air, . . .
Fresh'ning his lazy spirits as he ran,
Unfolded genially and spread the man.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 411.

Freshen the priming of your pistols—the mist of the falls is apt to dampen the brimstone.
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, vii.

A strong and healthy soil of common sense, *freshened* by living springs of feeling. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 3.

2. To make fresh; remove saltness from: as, to *freshen* fish or flesh.

Freshen [salt codfish] by leaving it in water an hour.
Goodholme's Domestic Cyc., p. 118.

3. *Naut.*, to relieve, as a rope, by altering the position of a part exposed to friction.—**To freshen the hawse.** See *hawse*¹.

freshet (fresh′et), *n.* [Prob. < OF. *freschet*, *frechet*, adj., fresh (applied, among other things, to a spring), dim. of *fres*, fem. *fresche*, fresh: see *fresh*, *a.*, and cf. *fresh*, *n.*] 1†. A small stream of fresh water; a brook.

Beyond the said mountaines towards the North, there is a most beautifull wood growing on a plaine ful of fountaines & *freshets*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 94.

All fish, from sea or shore,
Freshet or purling brook, of shell or fin.
Milton, P. R., ii. 345.

2. A flood or overflowing of a river, by reason of heavy rains or melted snow; an inundation, especially one of a comparatively moderate extent: same as *fresh*, *n.*, 1.

Between Salem and Charlestown is situated the town of Lynn, near to a river, whose strong *freshet* at the end of winter filleth all her banks, and with a violent torrent vents itself into the sea.
F. Gorges, Description of New England (1658), p. 29.

freshly (fresh′li), *adv.* [< ME. *freschly*, *fresshly;* < *fresh* + *-ly*².] In a fresh manner; so as to be fresh; anew; newly; recently.

And swore, and hertely gan her hete [promise]
Euer to be stedfast and trew,
And loue her alway *freshly* new. *Isle of Ladies.*

Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrestled?
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

Fate seemed to wind him up for fourscore years:
Yet *freshly* ran he on ten winters more.
Dryden, Œdipus, iv. 2.

freshman (fresh′man), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.*; pl. *freshmen* (-men). 1†. A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge.

'Las, you are *freshmen!*
I'm an old weather-beaten soldier, that, whilst drum
And trumpets terrified cowards, had the world
At will. *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

What if I left my token and my letter
With this strange fellow— . . .
Not so, I'll trust no *freshman* with such secrets.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, ii. 3.

I am but a *fresh-man* yet in France, therefore I can send you no news. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 13.

2. A student of the first year in a college or university.

No *Freshman* shall wear his hat in the College yard, unless it rains, hails, or snows, provided he be on foot, and have not both hands full.
Laws of Harv. Coll., quoted in Quincy's Hist. Harv. [Univ., II. 539.

He [Pendennis] drove thither in a well-appointed coach, filled inside and out with dons, gownsmen, young *freshmen* about to enter, and their guardians, who were conducting them to the University.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xvii.

I remember'd Everard's college fame
When we were *Freshmen*. *Tennyson*, The Epic.

Abbot of freshmen. See *abbot of yellow-beaks*, under *abbot*.—**Freshman's Bible**, the body of laws, the catalogue, or the calendar of a collegiate institution. [College slang.]

Every year there issues from the warehouse of Messrs. Deighton, the publishers to the University of Cambridge, an octavo volume. . . . Among the Undergraduates it is commonly known by the name of the *Freshman's Bible*—the public usually ask for the University Calendar.
Westminster Rev., XXXV. 230.

President's freshman, formerly, a member of the freshman class who performed the official errands of the president of the college. [U. S.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to a freshman, or to the class composed of freshmen, in a college.

Lord! how the Seniors knocked about
The *freshman* class of one!
O. W. Holmes, Centennial of Harvard College, 1836.

freshmanhood (fresh′man-hůd), *n.* [< *freshman* + *-hood*.] The state of a freshman; the period of being a freshman.

But yearneth not thy laboring heart, O Tom,
For those dear hours of simple *Freshmanhood?*
Harvardiana, III. 405.

freshmanic (fresh-man′ik), *a.* [< *freshman* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling a freshman, or the state of freshmanhood.

I do not pine for those *freshmanic* days.
Harvardiana, III. 405.

freshmanship (fresh′man-ship), *n.* [< *freshman* + *-ship*.] The state of being a freshman.

A man who had been my fellow-pupil with him from the beginning of our *Freshmanship* would meet him there.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 150.

freshment† (fresh′ment), *n.* [< *fresh* + *-ment*.] Refreshment.

To enjoy the *freshment* of the air and river.
J. Cartwright, Preacher's Travels, p. 19.

freshness (fresh′nes), *n.* [< ME. *fresshenesse;* < *fresh* + *-ness*.] The condition or quality of being fresh, in any sense.

Our garments, being, as they were, drenched in the sea, hold, notwithstanding, their *freshness* and glosses.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

Let but some new desire give play to a quite different set of organs, and the mind runs after it with as much *freshness* and eagerness as if it had never done anything.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 6.

We . . . ran
By ripply shallows of the lisping lake,
Delighted with the *freshness* and the sound.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

fresh-new†, *a.* Unwonted; unpractised.

For the love
Of this poor infant, this *fresh-new* seafarer,
I would it would be quiet. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1.

fresh-run (fresh'run), *a.* **1.** Just from the sea; having recently run up a river, as a salmon. —**2.** Anadromous in general, as a fish.

fresh-shot (fresh'shot), *n.* [Appar. a perversion of *freshet*, as if it meant, in this instance, *fresh* water *shot* out into the sea.] The discharge of fresh water from any great river into the sea, often extending to a considerable distance from the mouth of a river. *Imp. Dict.*

fresh-sophomore (fresh'sof"ọ-mōr), *n.* One who enters college in the sophomore year, having made the studies of the freshman year elsewhere. Also, abbreviated, *fresh-soph.* [U. S.]

I was a *Fresh-Sophomore* then, and a waiter in the Commons' hall. *Yale Lit. Mag.*, XII. 114.

fresh-water (fresh'wâ"tėr), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, yielding, produced by, living in, or situated on water that is fresh or not salt: as, *fresh-water* deposits; *fresh-water* fish.

As I have heard that, somewhere in the main,
Fresh-water springs come up through bitter brine.
Tennyson (ed. 1833), Sonnets, ii.

2. Accustomed to sail on fresh water only, as on lakes and rivers: as, a *fresh-water* sailor.—**3.** Raw; untrained: as, "*fresh-water* soldiers," *Knolles.*—**Fresh-water cod.** See *cod*². —**Fresh-water fox**, an English name of the common carp, alluding to its supposed cunning.—**Fresh-water herring**, a local English name of the whitefish, *Coregonus clupeoides.*—**Fresh-water marsh-hen**, a name of *Rallus elegans*, the king-rail of the United States.—**Fresh-water mussels**, the *Unionidæ*, as distinguished from the *Mytilidæ* or marine mussels.—**Fresh-water shrimp**, a name of the *Gammarus pulex*, not a true shrimp.—**Fresh-water soldier**, the *Stratiotes aloides*, a European aquatic plant with sword-shaped leaves.

freshwoman (fresh'wům'ạn), *n.*; pl. *fresh-women* (-wim'en). An assumed feminine correlative of *freshman* in the academical sense.

Mother, you do intreat like a *fresh-woman*;
'Tis against the laws of the university.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

fresison (fre-sī'sọn), *n.* The mnemonic name now usually given to that mood of the fourth figure of syllogism which, when it is considered as belonging to the first figure, is called *frisesomorum* (which see). It is also called *frensison.* The *f* signifies that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*; the two *s*'s, that the premises are both to be converted simply in the reduction; while the three vowels show the quantity and quality of the three propositions, namely: *e*, universal negative; *i*, particular affirmative; *o*, particular negative.

fresk (fresk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *frosk.*

Fresnel lantern, lens. See the nouns.

Fresnel's surface of elasticity. See *wave-surface* and *elasticity.*

fret¹ (fret), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fretted*, ppr. *fretting.* [Early mod. E. also *frette*, and with orig. long vowel *freet, freat*; < ME. *freten* (pret. *fret, freet, frate*, pl. *freten, freeten*, pp. *freten, fret*), < AS. *fretan* (pret. *fræt*, pl. *frǣton*, pp. *freten*), eat up, devour (hence *frettan*, pret. pl. *fretton*, eat up), = D. *vreten* = MLG. *vreten*, LG. *freten* = OHG. *frezzan*, MHG. *vrezzen*, G. *fressen* (Sw. *fräta*, corrode, is borrowed) = Goth. *fraïtan* (pret. *frēt*, pl. *frētun*), eat up, devour, < Goth. *fra-*, = AS. *for-*, E. *for-*¹, etc., + Goth. *itan* = AS. *etan*, E. *eat*, etc.: see *for-*¹ and *eat.* *Fret*¹ is thus equiv. to a syncopated form of **for-eat*, and the reg. mod. form would be *freat*; the short vowel is perhaps due to the preterit *fret* (like *ĕat*, pret. of *eat*) and the influence of the other words spelled *fret.* With *fret* of AS. origin is now thoroughly confused in form and sense another verb of diff. origin, namely, < OF. *fretter*, another form of *froiter*, F. *frotter* = Pr. *fretar* = It. *frettare*, rub, chafe, fray, fret, < L. as if **frictare*, freq. of *fricare*, pp. *frictus*, rub: see *friction*, and cf. *frot, frote.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To eat up; devour.

Elde, which that al can *frete* and bite,
As it hath *freten* [var. *froten*] mony a noble storie.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 12.

They sawe lygge in theyr looke legges & armes,
Fayre handes & feete *freaten* too the bonne.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1159.

2. To eat into; gnaw; corrode.

Vermyn Grete
That the synful men sal gnaw and *frete.*
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6596.

It costith greet to use a synne
That is clepid foule Enuye,
For it *fretith* man with-inne;
Bodi & soule it dooth distroie.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Like as it were a moth *fretting* a garment.
Book of Common Prayer, Ps. xxxix. 12.

Rich robes are *fretted* by the moth.
Wordsworth, The Egyptian Maid.

3. To wear away; fray; rub; chafe: as, to *fret* cloth by friction; to *fret* the skin.

By starts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

They would, by rolling up and down, grate and *fret* the object metal, and fill it full of little holes.
Newton, Opticks.

Aided by its burden of detrital matter, the river *frets* away the rocks along its banks, and thus tends to widen its channel. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 134.

4. To make rough; cause to ripple; disturb; agitate: as, to *fret* the surface of water.

Mountain pines . . . *fretted* with the gusts of heaven.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

5. To chafe painfully or vexatiously; irritate; worry; gall.

Whan man hath that complexion,
Full . . . of dredes and of wrathfull thought,
He *fret* him selven all to nought.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 98.

Fret not thyself because of evildoers. Ps. xxxvii. 1.

Because thou hast . . . *fretted* me in all these things; . . . I also will recompense thy way upon thine head.
Ezek. xvi. 43.

This Wretch has *fretted* me that I am absolutely decay'd.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

As a man who had once sinned, but who kept his conscience all alive and painfully sensitive by the *fretting* of an unhealed wound, he might have been supposed safer within the line of virtue than if he had never sinned at all. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xviii.

To fret one's gizzard. See *gizzard.* =**Syn. 5.** To vex, provoke, nettle.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be worn away, as by friction; become frayed or chafed; be wearing out or wasting.

No Wooll is lesse subiect to mothes, or to *fretting* in presse, then this. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 161.

'Twas a commodity lay *fretting* by you:
'Twill bring you gain, or perish on the seas.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Your satin sleeve begins to *fret* at the rug that is underneath it. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Of a new Rainbow, e'er it *fret* or fade,
The choicest Piece took out a Scarf is made.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

2. To make way by attrition or corrosion.

By this salve, the sore rather festered and rankled than healed up, and the sedition thereby *fretted* more and more.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 228.

Had the Leprosie of your sins so *fretted* in my Walls that there was no cleansing them but by the flames which consume them? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

Many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman.*

3. To be worried; give way to chafed or irritated feelings; speak peevishly and complainingly.

He *frets* like a chaf'd lion. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 3.

Ah, monarchs! could ye taste the mirth ye mar,
Not in the toils of glory would ye *fret*;
The hoarse dull drum would sleep, and man be happy yet!
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 47.

He knows his mother earth; he *frets* for no fine cradle, but lies tranquilly and composed at her feet. *Landor.*

4. To be in commotion or agitation, as water; boil, bubble, or work as in fermentation; hence, to work as angry feelings; rankle.

That diabolical rancour that *frets* and ferments in some hellish breasts. *South*, Sermons.

In vain our pent wills *fret*,
And would the world subdue.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

Ales intended to be stored some months should have a porous vent peg placed in the shive to keep the ale from *fretting*, and save the head of the cask from being blown out. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 275.

To fret in, in *wine-making*, to combine one wine with another. =**Syn. 3** and **4.** To chafe, fume.

fret¹ (fret), *n.* [< *fret, v.*] **1.** A wearing away, abrasion, or corrosion.—**2.** A place worn or abraded, as by friction.

Freates be in a shaft as well as in a bowe, and they be much like a canker, creepinge and encreasinge in those places in a bowe which be much weaker than other.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 156.

3. In *med.*: (*a*) Chafing, as in the folds of the skin of fat children. (*b*) Herpes; tetter.—**4.** In *mining*, the worn side of a river-bank, where ores, or stones containing them, accumulate by being washed down the hills, and thus indicate to the miner the locality of the veins. *Webster.* —**5.** A state of chafing or irritation, as of the mind, temper, etc.; vexation; anger: as, he keeps himself in a continual *fret.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret.*
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 153.

The weariness, the fever, and the *fret*
Here, where men sit and hear each other groan.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

6. The agitation of the surface of a fluid, as when fermenting or boiling; a rippling on the surface, as of water; a state of ebullition or effervescence, as of wine.

And if it ferment not at all, it will want that little *fret* which makes it grateful to most palates.
Evelyn, Aphorisms concerning Cider.

Of this river the surface is covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fret*, and is still breaking against the stones that oppose its passage.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

Those humours, tart as wines upon the *fret*,
Which idleness and weariness beget.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 761.

7†. A flurry.

About ten in the morning, in a very great *fret* of wind, it chopt suddenly into the W.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 22.

8. A glass composition, composed of silica, lime, soda, borax, and lead, used as a glaze by potters.

fret²† (fret), *v. t.* [< ME. *fretten*, < AS. *fretwian*, usually with *æ*, *frætwian, frætwan, frættewian* = OS. *fratahōn*, adorn, ornament; cf. Goth. *us-fratwjan*, make wise (Gr. *σοφίζειν*). Somewhat confused in meaning with *fret*³, *v. t.*] To adorn; ornament; set off.

Ne juwel *frette* ful of riche stones.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1115.

Alle hir fyue fyngres weore *frettet* with rynges,
Of the preciousest perre that prince wered euere.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 11.

In a long purple pall, whose skirt with gold
Was *fretted* all about, she was arayd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 37.

fret²† (fret), *n.* [ME. *fret*; < *fret*², *v.*] A caul of silver or gold wire, sometimes ornamented with precious stones, worn by ladies in the middle ages. *Fairholt.*

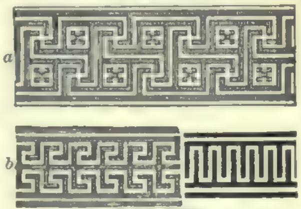
A *fret* of golde she hadde next her heer.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 215.

fret³ (fret), *n.* [< OF. *frete*, f., an iron band, a ferrule, *frete, frette*, f., a lozenge, pl. *frettes*, a grating (> Sp. *fretes*, frets, in heraldry) (cf. *fret*, n., a hoop, collectively cross-bars, twigs for making baskets, cages, etc.), appar. syncopated from **ferrette*, n., It. *ferrata, ferriata*, the iron grating of a window, an iron railing, < ML. *ferrata*, an iron grating, < *ferrare* (F. *ferrer* = It. *ferrare*), bind with iron, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferrous, farrier.* Cf. *fret*².] **1.** A piece of interlaced or perforated ornamental work.

About the sides shall run a *fret*
Of primroses. *Drayton*, Muses' Elysium, ii.

The hook she bears
Of thine own carving, where your names are set,
Wrought underneath with many a curious *fret.*
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

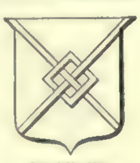
2. A kind of ornament much employed in Grecian art and in sundry modifications common in various other styles. It is formed of bands or fillets variously combined, frequently consisting of continuous lines arranged in rectangular forms. Sometimes called *key ornament.*



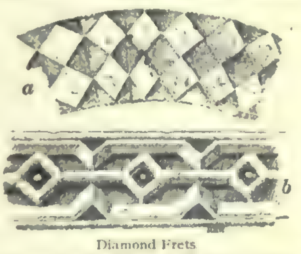
Greek Frets.
a, from the Parthenon, above cella frieze; *b*, from vases.

Beautiful works and orders, like the *frets* in the roofs of houses. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 228.

3. In *her.*, a charge consisting of two bendlets placed in saltier and interlaced with a mascle. Also called *true-lover's knot* and *Harrington knot.*—**Diamond fret**, in *arch.*, a molding consisting of fillets intersecting one another, so as to form diamonds or rhombs, or of other combinations of dia-



Heraldic Fret.



Diamond Frets.
a, from Church of Retaud, France; *b*, from Lincoln Cathedral, England.

mond-shaped figures. It is usual in the earlier medieval architecture.—**Fret couped**, in *her.*, a bearing similar to a fret, having the ends of the bendlets cut off so as not to reach the edges of the escutcheon.—**Fret fretted**, in *her.*, a fret of which the mascle has each of its corners extended to form a loop or lozenge.—**Labyrinth fret**, in *arch.*, a fret with many involved turnings.—**Lozenge fret**, an ornament used in Romanesque architecture, presenting an appearance of diagonal ribs inclosing lozenge- or diamond-shaped panels. See *diamond fret.*—**Per fret**, in *her.*, divided by diagonal lines in the direction of the lines of the fret—that is, both saltierwise and lozengewise: said of the field.—**Triangular fret**, a dovetail-molding.

fret^{3} (fret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fretted*, ppr. *fretting*. [= OF. *fretter*, *freter*, cross, interlace; from the noun.] 1. To ornament with or as if with frets.

> We went through the long gallery, pav'd wth white & black marble, richly *fretted* and paynted a fresca.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 8, 1644.

> They were of gold and silver, and were *fretted* like the west window of the Chanry Kirk.
> *Illustrations of Northern Antiquities*, quoted in Child's [Ballads, I. 249.

> White clouds sail aloft; and vapors *fret* the blue sky with silver threads. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 1.

2. To make a fret of. [Rare.]

> Ye hills, whose foliage, *fretted* on the skies,
> Prints shadowy arches on their evening dyes.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Poetry.

fret^{4}†, *v. t.* [< ME. *fretten*, < OF. *fretter*, *freter*, *ferter*, strengthen, fasten, provide.] 1. To fasten; bind.

> Take thenne & *frette* hym [a staffe of hasyll, wylowe or aspe] faste wyth a cockshotecorde; and bynde hym to a fourme or an euyn square grete tree. . . . Unfrette hym theñe, and let hym drye in an hous roof in the smoke.
> *Juliana Berners*, Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle, [fol. 3.

2. To strengthen; fill.

> With alle the fode that may be founde *frette* thy cofer,
> For sustnaunce to yow-self & also those other.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 339.

fret^{5} (fret), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps, as Skeat suggests, a particular use of OF. *frete*, a ferrule (a bar): see *fret*^{3}, *n.*] In musical instruments of the lute and viol class, a small ridge of wood, ivory, metal, or other material, set across the finger-board, and serving as a fixed point for stopping or shortening the strings in playing, the fingers being applied just above it so as to press the string against it. Frets were originally used on all varieties of the lute and the viol; but they are now employed only in the guitar and zither and sometimes in the banjo.

> The Towne Musitians
> Finger their *frets* within.
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

> These means, as *frets* upon an instrument,
> Shall tune our heart-strings to true languishment.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1140.

fret^{5} (fret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fretted*, ppr. *fretting*. [< *fret*^{5}, *n.*] 1. To provide with frets.

> Instruments may be well made and well strung, but if they be not well *fretted*, the Musique is marred.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 40.

2†. Punningly, in Shakspere, to worry as if by acting upon the frets of.

> Call me what instrument you will, though you can *fret* me, you cannot play upon me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

fret^{6}† (fret), *n.* [< L. *fretum*, a strait, a sound; not connected with *frith*^{2} = *firth*^{2}.] A frith. [Rare.]

> It [Euripus] generally signifieth any strait, *fret*, or channel of the sea, running between two shores.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

> An island parted from the firme land with a little *fret* of the sea. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

fret^{7}†, *p. a.* [A form of *freight*, found in 16th-century editions of Chaucer, but not in ME. manuscripts.] Same as *freight*.

frete†, *v.* A Middle English form of *fret*^{1}.

fretful (fret'fụl), *a.* [< *fret*^{1}, *n.*, + *-ful.*] 1†. Gnawing; wearing; abrading; corroding.

> Though parting be a *fretful* corsive,
> It is applied to a deathful wound.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. In a state of commotion; moved or agitated, as water; seething.

> Two goodly streames in one small channel meet,
> Whose *fretfull* waves, beating against the hill,
> Did all the bottome with soft mutt'rings fill.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

3. Disposed to fret; ill-tempered; ill-humored; peevish: as, a *fretful* temper.

> Each particular hair to stand on end,
> Like quills upon the *fretful* porpentine.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

> A *fretful* poor soul, that has a new distress for every hour in the four-and-twenty.
> *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

4. Characterized by, indicating, or causing fret, worry, or ill temper.

> The kindred souls of every land
> (Howe'er divided in the *fretful* days
> Of prejudice and errour) mingled now
> In one selected never jarring state.
> *Thomson*, Memory of Lord Talbot.

> The new-born infant's *fretful* wail.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 395.

=**Syn.** 3. *Peevish*, *Pettish*, etc. (see *petulant*); irritable, complaining, querulous.

fretfully (fret'fụl-i), *adv.* In a fretful manner; peevishly; complainingly.

fretfulness (fret'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being fretful; peevishness; ill humor; disposition to fret and complain; irritability.

> *Fretfulness* of temper, too, will generally characterise those who are negligent of order. *H. Blair*, Works, II. i.

fretise†, *v. t.* [< *fret*^{3} + *-ise.*] Same as *fret*^{3}.

> Again, if it be in a great hall, then (beholding) of the fair embowed or vawted roofs, or of the *fretised* seelings curiously wrought and sumptuously set forth.
> *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 38.

fret-saw (fret'sâ), *n.* 1. A compass- or keyhole-saw with a long and slender blade and fine teeth.—2. A reciprocating scroll-saw mounted on a table and operated by a treadle. See *scroll-saw*.

frettage (fret'ạ̄j), *n.* [< F. *frettage*, < *fretter*, hoop, < *frette*, a hoop: see *frette*.] 1. The process of reinforcing the breech-section of a heavy gun by shrinking on coiled rings of wrought-iron or steel.—2. The series of solid hoops or bands of steel thus used. See *frette*.

> The gun . . . ordinarily receives an exterior *frettage*.
> *Report of Chief of Ordnance*, 1882, p. 244.

frettation (fre-tā'shọn), *n.* [Irreg. < *fret*^{1} + *-ation.*] Annoyance; discomposure. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> I never knew how much in earnest and in sincerity she was my friend till she heard of my infinite *frettation* upon occasion of being pamphleted.
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 144.

frette (fret), *n.* [F., a hoop: see *fret*^{3}.] In *gun.*: (*a*) A coiled ring of wrought-iron or steel designed for strengthening the exterior of cannon. The term is applied to hoops of steel rolled from the solid ingot, as well as to those made by coiling a bar around a mandrel, heating, and then welding the coils together under a hammer. (*b*) Any hoop or band for a built-up cannon. The interior diameter of the frette is less than the diameter of the body of the gun or tube on which it is to be placed. It is expanded by heat, placed in position, and allowed to cool until it grips the metal beneath, after which the cooling is hastened by the careful application of water upon the exterior.

fretté (fre-tā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fretty*, 2.

fretted (fret'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *fret*^{3}, *v.*] 1. Adorned with frets or fretwork; exhibiting sunk or raised ornamentation in rectangular forms; having many intersecting groins or ribs.

> Yet then no proud aspiring piles were rais'd,
> No *fretted* roofs with polish'd metals blaz'd.
> *Pope*, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

> Adown the Tigris I was borne,
> By Bagdat's shrines of *fretted* gold.
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

2. In *her.*, interlaced one with another: said of any charges which can be so combined: as, a chevron *fretted* with a bar.—**Fret fretted.** See *fret*^{3}, *n.*

fretten^{1}† (fret'n), *a.* [< ME. *freten*, < AS. *freten*, pp. of *fretan*, eat, eat into: see *fret*^{1}.] Marked: as, pock-*fretten* (marked with the smallpox).

fretten^{2} (fret'n), *a.* [Var. of *fretted*.] In *her.*, same as *fretted*. [Rare.]

fretter (fret'ėr), *n.* One who or that which frets.

> A hot day, a hot day, vengeance, a hot day, boys;
> Give me some drink, this fire's a plaguy *fretter*.
> *Fletcher* (*and others*), Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

fretty (fret'i), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *fretté*, pp. of *fretter*, fret: see *fret*^{3}, *v.*] 1. Adorned with fretwork.

> But, Oxford, O I praise thy situation, . . .
> Thy bough-deckt dainty walkes, with brooks beset,
> *Fretty*, like Christall knots, in mould of jet.
> *Davies*, Sonnet to Oxford Univ.

2. In *her.*, covered with a grating composed of narrow pieces, as bendlets, fillets, etc., crossing one another and interlacing. Also *fretté*.

fretwork (fret'wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work consisting of a series or combination of frets; ornamental work with interlacing parts; especially, work in which the design is formed by perforation.

> The glimmering *fretwork* of sunshine and leaf-shadow.
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 5.

> The leader of the herd
> That holds a stately *fretwork* to the Sun,
> And follow'd up by a hundred airy does.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

freuch (fruċh), *a.* [Sc., also written *frewch*, *frooch*, *frough*; = E. dial. *frough*, *frow*: see *frow*^{2}.] Easily broken; brittle; frail as with rottenness, as wood.

> The swingle-trees flew in flinders, as gin they had been as *freugh* as kailcastacks [kail-stems].
> *A Journal from London to Portsmouth*, p. 5.

Frey (frī), *n.* [Icel. *Freyr*.] In *Norse myth.*, the god of the earth's fruitfulness, presiding over rain, sunshine, and all the fruits of the earth, and dispensing wealth among men; the son of Njord. He was especially worshiped in the temple at Upsala in Sweden.

Freya (frī'ạ̈), *n.* [Icel. *Freyja*.] In *Norse myth.*, the daughter of Njord and sister of Frey. She is the goddess of sexual love, the Scandinavian Venus.

freyalite (frī'ạ-līt), *n.* [< *Freya*, q. v., + *-lite.*] A hydrous silicate of thorium and the cerium metals, from Norway: perhaps derived from the alteration of thorite.

Freycinetia (frā-si-nē'shi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after Louis Claude de Saulses de *Freycinet*, a French naval officer and explorer (1779–1842).] A genus of frutescent or climbing plants, of the natural order *Pandanaceæ*, of which there are about 30 species in southeastern Asia, Australia, and the adjacent islands. Some species are occasionally found in greenhouses.

friability (frī-ạ-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [= F. *friabilité* = Sp. *friabilidad* = Pg. *friabilidade* = It. *friabilità*; as *friable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being friable, or easily broken, crumbled, or reduced to powder.

friable (frī'ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *friable* = Sp. *friable* = Pg. *friavel* = It. *friabile*, < L. *friabilis*, easily crumbled or broken, < *friare*, rub, crumble.] Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder, as pumice.

> A light *friable* ground, or moist gravel.
> *Evelyn*, Sylva, Of the Chess-nut.

> For the liver, of all the viscera, is the most *friable* and easily crumbled or dissolved. *Arbuthnot*, On Diet, iii.

> The pollen-masses are extremely *friable*, so that large portions can easily be broken off,
> *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 96.

friableness (frī'ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Friability.

friar (frī'ạ̈r), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *frier*; < ME. *frere*, < OF. *frere*, *freire*, F. *frère* = Pr. *fraire*, *frar*, *frai* = Sp. *fraile*, *fray* = Pg. *frei* = It. *frate*, *fra*, brother, monk, friar, < L. *frater*, brother, ML. a monk, friar, etc., = E. *brother*: see *brother*, *frater*, *fraternal*, etc. For the form, cf. *brier*, *briar*, < ME. *brere*.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of one of the mendicant monastic orders. The four orders whose members are chiefly known as friars are the Franciscans (Friars Minor or Gray Friars), Dominicans (Friars Major, Friars Preachers, or Black Friars), Carmelites (White Friars), and Augustinians (Austin Friars). The members of some minor orders are also so called, as the Minims and Servites.

> Holy writ bit men be war and wisliche hem kepe,
> That no false *frere* thorw flatrynge hem by-gyle.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 77.

> It was the *friar* of orders gray,
> As he forth walked on his way.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1 (song).

2. [In allusion to *Gray* or *White Friar*.] In *printing*, a gray or indistinct spot or patch in print, usually made by imperfect inking: distinguished from *monk*.

> The print will be too pale or grey in places, such imperfections being called *friars*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 705.

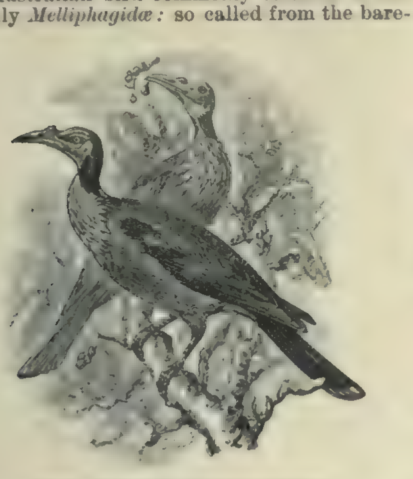
3. An Irish name of the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.—4. A fish of the family *Atherinidæ*.—5. The friar-bird or leatherhead. See *friar-bird*.—**Begging friars.** See *mendicant orders*, under *mendicant*.—**Crutched, crouched,** or **crossed friars** (ML. *Cruciati*), a minor order of friars, the canons regular of the Holy Cross, so named on account of an embroidered cross which they wore on their garments.—**Friars' balsam**, an alcoholic solution of benzoin, styrax, tolu balsam, and aloes, used as a stimulating application for wounds and ulcers. It is equivalent to the tincture of benzoin compound of the United States and British pharmacopœias.—**Friar's chicken**, chicken-broth with eggs dropped in it, or eggs beaten and mixed with it. Also called *fried-chicken*. [Scotch.]

> My lady-in-waiting . . . shall make some *friar's chicken*, or something very light. I would not advise wine.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxiv.

Gray friar. See *Franciscan.*—**Preaching friar.** See *black-friar* and *Dominican.*—**White friar.** (*a*) A Carmelite. (*b*) A small flake of light-colored sediment floating in wine.

> If the cork be musty, or *white friars* in your liquor, your master will save the more.
> *Swift*, Directions to Servants, i.

friar-bird (frī'ạ̈r-bėrd), *n.* The leatherhead or four-o'clock, *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*, an Australian bird commonly referred to the family *Meliphagidæ:* so called from the bareness of the head and neck. Also called *monk*, *monk-bird*, *pimlico*, and *poor soldier*.



Friar-bird (*Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*).

friarling† (frī´ạ̈r-ling), *n.* [< *friar* + *-ling*^{1}.] A diminutive of *friar*.

> I haue laboured with mine owne hands, and will labour, and will that all my *friarlings* shall labour, and live of their labour, whereby they may support themselues in an honest meane. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 381.

friarly† (frī´ạ̈r-li), *a.* [Formerly also *frierly*; < *friar* + *-ly*^{1}.] Like a friar; pertaining to friars; monkish.

> This is a *friarly* fashion.
> *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> Have no abstract or *friarly* contempt of [riches], . . . but distinguish, as Cicero saith well of Rabirius Posthumus. *Bacon*, Riches (ed. 1887).

> The Stoics . . . founded their satisfaction upon a scornful and *frierly* contempt of everything.
> *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos. (ed. 1667), p. 16.

friar-rush†, *n.* A kind of Christmas game. *Declaration of Popish Impostures* (1603). (*Nares.*)

friar's-cap (frī´ạ̈rz-kap), *n.* The wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Napellus*, so called from its hooded sepals. See *Aconitum*.

friar's-cowl (frī´ạ̈rz-koul), *n.* The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum:* so called from its cowl-like spathe. See *Arum*.

friar's-crown, friar's-thistle (frī´ạ̈rz-kroun, -this´l), *n.* The woolly-headed thistle, *Cnicus eriophorus*.

friar-skate (frī´ạ̈r-skāt), *n.* The *Raia alba*, a kind of skate or ray. [Local, Eng.]

friar's-lantern (frī´ạ̈rz-lan´tėrn), *n.* The ignis fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp.

> She was pinch'd and pull'd, she sed;
> And he, by *friar's lantern* led.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 104.

friar's-thistle, *n.* See *friar's-crown*.

friary (frī´ạ̈r-i), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *friery*, *fryery*; mod. form, accom. to *friar*, of ME. *frary*, < OF. *frarie*, F. *frairie* = It. *fratria*, < ML. *fratria*, a fraternity: see *frary*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *friaries* (-iz). **1.** A convent of friars; a monastery.

> There are but 2 Friers in this *Friery*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 103.

> It was late in the reign of Edward before the parish church and hospital of St. Bartholomew and the new erection of Christ's Hospital, made out of the old *friary*, were ready for the reception of distressed poverty and fatherless infancy. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

2†. The system of forming into brotherhoods of friars; the practices of friars; monkery. *Fuller*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to friars, or to a friary: as, "a *friary* cowl," *Camden*.

> It was fashionable for persons of the highest rank to bequeath their bodies to be buried in the *friery* churches, which were consequently filled with sumptuous shrines and superb monuments.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 293.

friation† (frī-ā´shọn), *n.* [< L. *friatus*, pp. of *friare*, rub, crumble: see *friable*.] The act of crumbling or pulverizing. *Coles*, 1717.

fribble (frib´l), *a.* and *n.* [Origin unknown; the verb seems to be earlier than the adj., but this may be due to a defect in the records. If the adj. is the original, it may be a more English-looking form for *frivol*, < OF. *frivole*, *frevol*, < L. *frivolus*, silly, trifling, frivolous: see *frivol*.] **I.** *a.* Frivolous; trifling; silly; contemptible.

> The superficial, trivial, and frigid manner in which that *fribble* minister treated this important branch of administration. *British Critic*, Jan., 1798.

II. *n.* **1.** A frivolous, trifling person.

> That *fribble* the leader of such men as Fox and Burke!
> *Thackeray*, The Four Georges, George IV.

> The theory of idlers and dilettanti, of *fribbles* in morals and declaimers in verse, . . . which when accepted by a mature man, and carried along with him through life, is a sure mark of feebleness and of insincere dealing with himself. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 189.

2. Frivolity; nonsense.

> That orator, erst so eloquent, seems now but froth and *fribble*. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 562.

fribble (frib´l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fribbled*, ppr. *fribbling*. [See *fribble*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To trifle; act in a trifling or frivolous manner.

> Those who with the stars do *fribble*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 36.

> The fools that are *fribbling* round about you.
> *Thackeray*.

2. To totter.

> How the poor creature *fribbles* in his gait.
> *Tatler*, No. 49.

II. *trans.* To deal with or dispose of in a trifling or frivolous way.

> They only take the name of country comedians to abuse simple people with a printed play or two, . . . and what is worse, they speak but what they list of it, and *fribble* out the rest.
> *Middleton* (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

> Here is twenty pieces; you shall *fribble* them away at the Exchange presently. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, iv. 2.

> While Lord Melbourne and his whig colleagues . . . were *fribbling* away their popularity.
> *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, I. x.

fribbleism† (frib´l-izm), *n.* [< *fribble* + *-ism*.] Frivolity. [Rare.]

> He disdained the *fribleism* of the French, in adopting the blemishes with equal passion as the beauties of the ancients. *Goldsmith*, Phanor.

fribbler (frib´lėr), *n.* A trifler; a coxcomb; a fribble.

> They whom my correspondent calls male coquets should hereafter be called *fribblers*. A *fribbler* is one who professes rapture and admiration for the woman to whom he addresses, and dreads nothing so much as her consent.
> *Spectator*, No. 288.

fribbling (frib´ling), *p. a.* Frivolous; trifling; feebly captious.

friborg†, **friburgh**†, *n.* Same as *frithborg*.

fricace^{1}†, **fricacie**†, *n.* [Appar. irreg. < OF. *fricacion*, < L. *fricatio*(*n-*), a rubbing: see *frication*.] Frication.

> I will not here speke of oyntementes used in olde tyme amonge the Romayns and Greekes, in *fricasies* or rubbings.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii. 32.

> You make them smooth and sound,
> With a bare *fricace* of your med'cine.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

fricace^{2}†, *n.* [See *fricassee*.] Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce.

fricandeau (frik-an-dō´), *n.*; pl. *fricandeaux* (-dōz´). [Formerly also *fricando*; < F. *fricandeau*, larded veal, etc.; appar. < *friand*, *friant*, *fruant* (for **fricand*), dainty, nice; cf. OF. *friandel*, appetizing, dainty, F. *friandeau*, a person fond of dainties, *friandises*, dainties, goodies; perhaps ult. connected with *fricassee* (?).] A thick slice of veal or other meat larded, stewed, and served with a made sauce.

fricandelle (frik-an-del´), *n.* [F., fem. of *fricandeau*, q. v.] A ball of chopped veal or other meat richly seasoned and fried; a dish prepared of veal, eggs, spices, etc.

fricasse†, *v. t.* Same as *fricassee*.

> Common sense and truth will not down with them unless they be hashed and *fricassed*.
> *J. Echard*, Observations on Ans. to Cont. of Clergy, p. 63.

fricassee (frik-ạ-sē´), *n.* [< F. *fricassée*, a fricassee, any meat fried in a pan; also a charge for a mortar, consisting of stones, bullets, nails, and pieces of old iron mixed with grease and gunpowder; prop. pp. fem. of *fricasser*, fricassee, also squander. Usually referred to F. *frier*, fry, < L. *frigere*, fry, but this is phonetically improbable. The sense points rather to L. *fricare*, rub, or to F. *fracasser*, break in pieces; but a connection with either of these verbs has not been made out. Cf. *fricandeau*.] A dish made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them with a gravy in a frying-pan or a like utensil. Formerly also *fricasee*.

> No cook with art increas'd physicians' fees,
> Nor serv'd up death in soups or *fricasees*.
> *Garth*, Claremont.

fricassee (frik-ạ-sē´), *v. t.* [Formerly also *fricasee* (and *fricasse*); from the noun.] To prepare or dress as a fricassee.

frication (fri-kā´shọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fricacion*; < OF. *fricacion*, *frication* = Sp. *fricacion* = It. *fricazione*, < L. *fricatio*(*n-*), < *fricare*, pp. *fricatus*, rub: see *friction*.] The act of rubbing; friction.

> *Fricacion* is one of the euacuacions, yea, or clensynges of mankinde, as all the learned affirmeth: . . . a course warme clothe, to chafe or rubbe the hedde, necke, breast, armeholes, bellie, thighes, &c., . . . is good to open the pores. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 246, note.

> *Frications* used in the morning serve especially to this intention; but this must evermore accompany them, that after the *frication*, the part be lightly anointed with oyl.
> *Bacon*, Hist. Life and Death.

> The like, saith Jorden, we observe in canes and woods that are unctuous and full of oyle, which will yield fire by *frication* or collision. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

fricative (frik´ạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *fricativus*, < L. *fricatus*, pp. of *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by friction: said of those alphabetic sounds in which the conspicuous element is a rustling of the breath through a partly opened position of the organs, as *s* and *sh*, *z* and *zh*, *f* and *v*, *th* and ᴛʜ, and so on. They are sometimes divided into subclasses, as sibilants, like *s* and *sh*, and spirants, like *f* and *v*. —**2.** Sounded by friction, as certain musical instruments. See *instrument*, 3 (*d*).

II. *n.* A fricative consonant. See I., 1.

> It has been common of late to describe the sonant *fricatives*, *v*, *th* in *thy*, *z*, etc., as made by means of breath added to tone. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 40, App.

fricatrice† (frik´ạ-tris), *n.* [< L. as if **fricatrix* (after *fricator*, m.) for *frictrix*, f., < *fricare* (pp. *fricatus* and *frictus*), rub: see *friction*.] A harlot. *B. Jonson*.

frickle (frik´l), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A bushel basket. [Prov. Eng.]

> *Frickle*, a basket for fruit that holds about a bushel.
> *Dean Milles*, MS. (*Halliwell.*)

friction (frik´shọn), *n.* [< F. *friction* = Sp. *friccion* = Pg. *fricção*, < L. *frictio*(*n-*), a rubbing, rubbing down (of parts of the body), < L. *fricare*, pp. *frictus*, also *fricatus*, rub, rub down.] **1.** The rubbing of the surface of one body against that of another; attrition; frication.

> *Frictions* make the parts more fleshie and full, as we see both in men and in the currying of horses, &c.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 877.

> The sheep here smooths the knotted thorn
> With *frictions* of her fleece.
> *Cowper*, Mischievous Bull.

2. In *mech.*, the resistance to the relative motion, sliding or rolling, of surfaces of bodies in contact: called in the former case *sliding*, in the latter *rolling friction*. It is partly due to the adhesion of bodies, but the greater part of it is the result of their roughness. The friction proper is independent of the velocity and of the area of contact; it depends solely upon the nature of the two surfaces and upon the pressure upon them, to which it is directly proportional. What is sometimes called the *internal friction* of fluids is *viscosity* (which see). The friction of a fluid upon a solid is considerable; it is now recognized as an important factor in the designing of ships.

3. Figuratively, lack of harmony; mutual irritation; worrying; difficulty.

> Many causes, and among them that personal *friction* which is the despair of all who would make History a science, had produced among the peasantry such intensity of hatred to their lord that they were ready to find allies against him anywhere.
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 327.

> The whole number of horses for the field armies, some 360,000, would, by the system which prevails, be furnished immediately and without *friction*.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 35.

Angle of friction. See *angle of repose*, under *angle*^{3}. —**Center of friction.** See *center*^{1}. —**Friction fremitus.** See *fremitus*. —**Friction of rest**, the friction and resistance of bodies in contact and at rest with respect to each other when they are compelled to move on one another.

> That excess, however, of the *friction of rest* over the friction of motion, is instantly destroyed by a slight vibration. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 13.

Friction of rolling, or **rolling-friction**, the resistance to the rolling of one surface on another.

> *Rolling-friction* is the resistance of uneven surfaces rolling on one another, like that of a wheel rolling on a road. *Nystrom*, Elem. of Mechanics, p. 88.

Index or **coefficient of friction.** See *coefficient*.

frictional (frik´shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *friction* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of friction; moved or effected by friction; produced by friction: as, *frictional* electricity.

> If a rigid body rest on a *frictional* fixed surface, there will in general be only three points of contact.
> *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 568.

Frictional gearing-wheels, wheels which catch or bite, and produce motion not by teeth, but by means of friction. With the view of increasing or diminishing the friction, the faces are made more or less V-shaped. See cut under *friction-gearing*.

frictionally (frik′shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* As regards friction.

friction-balls (frik′shọn-bâlz), *n. pl.* Balls placed under a heavy object to reduce the friction while that object is moving horizontally. Some forms of swing-bridges have such balls placed under them.

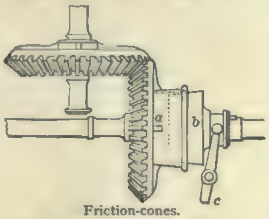
friction-brake (frik′shọn-brāk), *n.* **1.** A brake acting by friction on some part, as of a moving vehicle.—**2.** A form of dynamometer invented by Prony.—**3.** An apparatus for testing the lubricating properties of oils.

friction-breccia (frik′shọn-brech″iä), *n.* In *geol.*, angular or sometimes imperfectly rounded fragments of rock filling more or less completely the cavity left between the sides or walls of a fault or fissure. This material may have been torn from the walls as one of the results of the violent motion to which the rock was subjected at the time the fissure originated, or it may have fallen in from above after the cavity had been formed. Mineral veins are not infrequently made up in considerable part of brecciated material derived from the rubbing together and crushing of the adjacent rock. Large masses of rock thus occurring in a vein are called *horses.* Friction-breccia is also sometimes called *fault-rock.* See *vein* and *horse.*

friction-card (frik′shọn-kärd), *n.* The diagram produced by the indicator of a steam-engine when it is applied to exhibit graphically the power of an engine working without load.

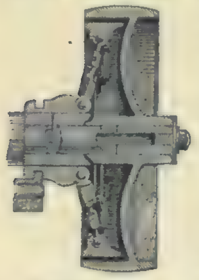
friction-clutch (frik′shọn-kluch), *n.* In *mach.*, a form of friction-coupling.

friction-cones (frik′shọn-kōnz), *n. pl.* In *mach.*, a form of friction-coupling consisting of two cones, one of which is fitted into the other and communicates its motion to it by means of the friction between the two surfaces. See *friction-coupling.*



Friction-cones.
a and *b*, cones; *c*, fork.

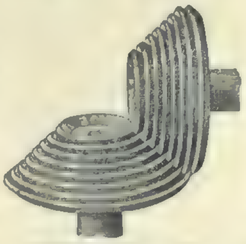
friction-coupling (frik′shọn-kup″ling), *n.* In *mach.*, a device for conveying motion from one line of shafting to another by the frictional contact of cones, expanding toggles, and clutches of various forms. In all these appliances a sleeve sliding on one of the shafts and turning with it may be advanced or drawn back at will to bring the parts into action. In the friction-cone coupling a conical disk is pushed at will into a hollow cone, the two surfaces fitting closely together, and either, when in motion, imparting its motion to the other by friction. In other friction-couplings the sliding sleeve causes a pair of toggles to expand against the inner rim of an idle pulley, and by their contact to impart to it their motion; or the movement of sliding levers over a cone causes two pulleys to be drawn together into frictional contact, or causes two disks to press one against the other. In all these couplings the object sought is to connect parts of a line of shafting by frictional contact instead of direct contact, as in a geared wheel, and to obtain the same advantages in a coupling that are found in friction-gearing.



Friction-coupling.

friction-gear (frik′shọn-gēr), *n.* Same as *friction-gearing.*

friction-gearing (frik′shọn-gēr″ing), *n.* A method or system of imparting the motion of one wheel or pulley to another by simple contact. The advantages of this kind of gearing are threefold: it enables the parts of a machine to be thrown quickly into or out of play; it gives a variable speed or power; and it prevents the injury caused by a breakage or stoppage from extending from one part of the mechanism to another or from the machine to the motor. The most simple form of friction-gearing is a pair of wheels with thin faces, which may be covered with leather, a fabric, or other elastic material, in more or less close contact. In some such wheels the faces are grooved, or the wheels are cone-shaped and placed at a right angle and with grooves cut on the faces. In others a collar on a shaft may carry pivoted arms which if turned one way press against the inner face of a wheel, and if turned the other way fall back out of contact and cease o impart their motion. In other forms one wheel revolves thin another, contact being assured by means of springs. he resistance overcomes the springs the contact is deved and motion is no longer imparted. Variable speed reversal of direction are also secured by causing a n-wheel placed at right angles with a disk and against it to move from the rim toward the center or past the center of the disk, as in the feed-motion of some forms of gang-saws.



Friction-gearing, grooved.

frictionless (frik′shọn-les), *a.* [< *friction* + *-less.*] Without friction.

> Were water absolutely *frictionless*, an incline, however small, would be sufficient to produce a surface-flow from the equator to the poles.
> *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 220.

> The joints and bearings of all the levers are made *frictionless* by using flexible steel connecting plates instead of knife-edges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 597.

friction-match (frik′shọn-mach), *n.* A match tipped with a compound which ignites by friction: the usual form of match in domestic use. The first chemical matches were invented in Paris in 1805; and soon after 1827, when the composition of friction-matches was much improved by an English chemist, they came into general use, superseding the various applications of the flint and steel which had until then been relied on.

friction-plate (frik′shọn-plāt), *n.* **1.** A metal plate attached to any surface to prevent abrasion or resist friction.—**2.** A plate used in connection with a clamp to check the recoil of a gun-carriage.

friction-powder (frik′shọn-pou″dėr), *n.* A composition of chlorate of potash and antimony, which readily ignites by friction.

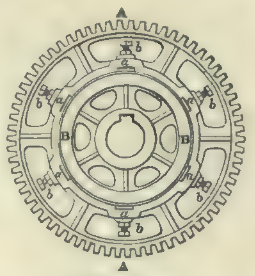
friction-primer (frik′shọn-prī″mėr), *n.* A friction-tube. [U. S.]

friction-sound (frik′shọn-sound), *n.* In *pathol.*, the sound perceived on auscultation of serous surfaces which rub together when through disease they are roughened or not well lubricated.

friction-tight (frik′shọn-tīt), *a.* In *mach.*, fitting so tightly or closely that a desired effect of friction is produced. Noting—(*a*) A mechanical fit, joint, or union between the surfaces of two assembled parts so close that any motion given to one part will be transmitted to the other without slipping, as a contact between two curved surfaces so perfect that their reciprocal pressure is sufficient to transmit any motion of rotation applied to one to the other without the interposition of any locking device, as a key, gib, splice, screw-thread, set-screw, or polygonal surface. (*b*) A close fit produced by a pressure sufficient to retain a part in its position when acted upon by its weight alone.

friction-tube (frik′shọn-tūb), *n.* *Milit.*, a tube used in firing cannon, sufficient heat being generated in it by friction to ignite friction-powder. [Eng.] Called *friction-primer* in the United States service.

friction-wheel (frik′shọn-hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) A form of slip-coupling applied in cases where the variations of load are sudden and great, as in dredging-machinery, etc. In the form illustrated a strong pulley, *B*, is keyed on the driving-shaft, and on the circumference of this a wheel, *A*, is fitted, with a series of friction-plates, *a*, *a*, *a*, interposed, and retained in recesses formed in the eye of the wheel. Behind each of these plates a set-screw, *b*, is inserted, which bears against the back of the plate, and can be tightened at pleasure to regulate the degree of friction required for the ordinary work; but should the pressure on the circumference of the wheel *A* exceed this, the plates slide upon the circumference of the pulley *B*, which continues to revolve with the shaft, and the wheel itself remains stationary. (*b*) One of two simple wheels or cylinders intended to assist in diminishing the friction of a horizontal axis. The wheels are simply plain cylinders, carried on parallel and independent axes. They are disposed so as to overlap pair and pair at each end of the main axis, which rests in the angles thus formed by the circumferences. The axis, instead of sliding on a fixed surface, as in ordinary cases, carries around the circumferences of the wheels on which it is supported with the same velocity as it possesses itself, and in consequence the friction of the system is proportionally lessened.



Friction-wheel.

> A late improvement in what are called *friction-wheels* . . . consists of a mechanism so ordered as to be regularly dropping oil into a box which encloses the axis, the nave, and certain balls upon which the nave revolves.
> *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

Friday (frī′dạ̄), *n.* [< ME. *Friday*, *Fryday*, *Fridai*, *Vrideie*, etc., < AS. *Frige dæg*, also contr. *Frigdæg* (= OFries. *Frīgendei*, *Frīendei* = MD. *Vrīdach*, D. *Vrijdag* = MLG. *Vridach* = OHG. *Friatag*, *Frījetag*, MHG. *Vrītac*, G. *Freitag*), Friday; < AS. *Frige*, gen. of **Frigu* (found otherwise only as a common noun, in gen. pl. *friga*, dat. pl. *frigum*, love) = OHG. *Frīa* = Icel. *Frigg* (gen. *Friggjar*, Frigg, Latinized *Frigga*, a Teutonic goddess, in part identified with the Roman *Venus*), AS. *Frige dæg*, etc., being a translation of the Roman name of this day, *dies Veneris* or *Veneris dies* (> It. *Venerdì* = Cat. *Divendres* = Sp. *Viérnes* = F. *Vendredi*, Friday; the Pg. term is *sexta-feira*, lit. sixth fair, i. e., day). The name *Frigg* appears in Icel. only as the name of a goddess, the wife of Odin, different from *Freyja*; in AS. from the same root as *free*, *friend*, *frith*1, etc.; cf. Skt. *priyā*, f., one beloved: see *free*, *friend*, *frith*1.] The sixth day of the week. Friday is the Mohammedan sabbath or "day of assembly." It is said in the Mohammedan traditions to have been established by divine command as a day of worship for Jew and Christian alike, as being the day on which Adam was created and received into Paradise, the day on which he was expelled from it, the day on which he repented, and the day on which he died. It will, according to the same traditions, be the day of the resurrection. In the Roman and Eastern and Anglican churches, all Fridays except Christmas day (when it occurs on Friday) are generally observed as fasts of obligation or days of abstinence, in memory of the crucifixion of Christ, an event which is more especially commemorated annually on Good Friday (see below). In most Christian nations Friday is popularly regarded with superstition, and is considered an unlucky day for beginning any enterprise; to spill more or less salt on Friday is considered an especially bad omen. Until recently it was common for criminals under sentence of capital punishment to be executed on Friday; hence Friday is sometimes called *hangman's day.*

> After hym we honoureth Venus mest, that Frie yclepud ys in oure tonge, & in the wyke *Friday* for hym ywys.
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 112.

> Selde is the *Fryday* al the wyke ilike.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 681.

> The duke, I say to thee again, would eat mutton on *Fridays.* *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

> Columbus sailed from Spain on *Friday*, discovered land on *Friday*, and reëntered the port of Palos on *Friday.*
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 19.

Black Friday. (*a*†) Good Friday: so called because on that day, in the Western Church, the vestments of the clergy and altar are black. (*b*) Any Friday marked by a great calamity: with special reference in England to Friday, December 6th, 1745, the day on which news reached London that the young pretender Charles Edward had reached Derby; or to the commercial panic caused by the failure of the house of Overend and Gurney, May 11th, 1866; and in the United States to the sudden financial panic and ruin caused by reckless speculation in gold on the exchange in the city of New York on Friday, September 24th, 1869; or to another similar panic there, which began September 18th, 1873.—**Golden Friday.** (*a*) The Friday in each of the ember-weeks. *F. G. Lee*, Eccles. Terms. (*b*) Among the Nestorians, the Friday after Whit-Sunday.

> The Friday after Pentecost is called *Golden Friday*, and is a high Festival. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 750.

Good Friday, the Friday before Easter, a holy day of the Christian church, in memory of Christ's crucifixion, of which this day is taken as the anniversary. The early church observed it as a strict fast; in the church services doxologies were omitted, no music except the most plaintive was allowed, and the altars were stripped and draped in black. At present, in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, Good Friday is a solemn fast; and it is also observed with special services and prayers by the Church of England, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and by the Lutherans, German Reformed Church, Moravians, and many Methodists.

> The tother salle be Godfraye, that Gode schalle revenge
> One the *Gud Frydaye* with galyarde knyghtes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3432.

> Cheer up, my soul, call home thy sp'rits, and bear
> One bad *Good-friday*; full-mouth'd Easter's near.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v., Epig. 7.

Good-Friday bun, a cross-bun.—**Holy Friday,** Friday in an ember-week.

Friday-faced† (frī′dạ̄-fāst), *a.* Melancholy-looking; dejected.

> Marry, out upon him! what a *friday-fac'd* slave it is! I think in my conscience his face never keeps holiday.
> *Wily Beguiled* (Hawkins's Eng. Drama, III. 356).

fridge1† (frij), *v. i.* [Assibilated form of equiv. *frig* (cf. *fidge*, assibilated form of *fig*1); cf. E. dial. *friche*, brisk, nimble, active, < ME. *frike*, *frek*, active: see *freck*1 and *frig.*] To move rapidly; frisk or dance about.

> The little motes or atoms that *fridge* and play in the beams of the sun. *Hallywell*, Melampronœa (1681), p. 3.

fridge2† (frij), *v. t.* [E. dial.; origin uncertain; perhaps another form, assimilated to *fridge*1, of *fray*, ult. < L. *fricare*, rub: see *fray*2.] To rub; fray.

> You might have rumpled and crumpled, and doubled and creased, and fretted and *fridged* the outside of them [jerkins] all to pieces. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 116.

fridstole† (frid′stōl), *n.* See *frithstool.*

frie1†, *v.* See *fry*1.

frie2†, *n.* See *fry*2.

fried-chicken (frīd′chik′en), *n.* Same as *friar's chicken* (which see, under *friar*).

friedelite (frē′del-īt), *n.* [Named after a French chemist, Ch. *Friedel.*] A silicate of manganese containing a little chlorin, occurring in rhombohedral crystals and in cleavable masses of a rose-red color at Adervielle in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France.

friend (frend), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *frend*, *freind*; < ME. *frend*, *freond*, < AS. *freónd* (pl.

freónd, frȳnd, frēnd, freóndas) = OS. *friund* = OFries. *friund, friond* = D. *vriend* = MLG. *vrunt, vrent, vrint*, LG. *fründ* = OHG. *friunt*, MHG. *vriunt*, G. *freund*, a friend, = Icel. *frændi* = Sw. *frände* = ODan. *frynt*, friend, kinsman, Dan. *frænde*, a kinsman, = Goth. *frijōnds;* orig. ppr. of AS. *freón, freógan*, love, = D. *vrijen*, court, woo (> MHG. *vrīen*, G. *freien*, court, woo), = Icel. *frjā*, love, = Goth. *frijōn*, love; a verb merged in some instances with the later verb meaning 'free, liberate,' < *free, a.*, from the same root: cf. AS. *freón, freógan*, free, = OFries. *frīa, friaia, fraia* = Icel. *frīa* = Sw. *fria* = Dan. *fri* = G. *freien, befreien*, free, liberate: see *free, a.* and *v.* Cf. *fiend*, which is similarly formed.] **1.** One who is attached to another by feelings of personal regard and preference; one who entertains for another sentiments which lead him to seek his company and to study to promote his welfare.

A faithful *frende* is a strong defence: whoso fyndeth suche one, fyndeth a notable treasure.
Bible of 1551, Ecclus. vi. 14.

I spake to you then, I courted you, and woo'd you,
Call'd you "dear Cæsar," hung about you tenderly,
Was proud to appear your *friend*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

If we from wealth to poverty descend,
Want gives to know the flatterer from the *friend*.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 486.

Since we deserved the name of *friends*,
And thine effect so lives in me,
A part of mine may live in thee,
And move thee on to noble ends.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxv.

2. One not hostile; one of the same nation, party, or kin; one at amity with another; an ally: opposed to *foe* or *enemy*.

Yf she have nede of Robyn Hode,
A *frende* she shall hym fynde.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 88).

Fran. Stand! who's there?
Hor. *Friends* to this ground.
Mar. And liegemen to the Dane.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

This was the peace we had, and the peace we gave, whether to *friends* or to foes abroad.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

3. One who is favorable, as to a cause, institution, or class; a favorer or promoter: as, a *friend* of or to commerce; a *friend* of or to public schools.

Statesman, yet *friend* to Truth! of soul sincere.
Pope, Epistle to Addison, l. 67.

He was no *friend* of idle ceremonies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

He is the *friend* of the poor — the *friend* of the blind — the *friend* of the prisoner — the *friend* of the slave.
Sumner, Against the Mexican War, Nov. 4, 1846.

4. Used as a term of salutation, or in familiar address.

Friend, how camest thou in hither? Mat. xxii. 12.

Good dawning to thee, *friend:* art of this house?
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

5. [*cap.*] A member of the Society of Friends; a Quaker.

He had been a member of our Society upwards of sixty years, and he well remembered, that, in those early times, *Friends* were a plain, lowly-minded people.
John Woolman, Journal (ed. Whittier), p. 209.

6. A lover, of either sex. [Now only colloq.]

If you know yourself clear, why, I am glad of it: but if you have a *friend* here, convey, convey him out.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

A friend at or **in court**, one who has sufficient interest or influence with those in power to serve another.

A friend i' the court is better than a penny in purse.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Alien friend, a foreigner whose country is at peace with one's own.—**Friends of God**, a name assumed by an unorganized brotherhood of German mystics existing in the fourteenth century, who, in opposition to the formalism and ecclesiasticism of their age, emphasized the possibility and duty of complete self-renunciation and intimate spiritual union with God. Prominent among the leaders were Nicholas of Basel and John Tauler. As they were not bound together by either an ecclesiastical organization or a common creed, their views of religious truth differed, and some of their utterances gave rise to charges of pantheism and antinomianism.—**Friends of Light, Protestant Friends.** See *Free Congregations*, under *congregation*.—**Next friend** (Law F. *prochein amy* or *ami*), in *law:* (*a*) In some jurisdictions, a person by whom an infant or a married woman sues, and who is responsible for costs. (*b*) In *Scots law*, a tutor or curator.—**Progressive Friends**, a religious society first formed in 1853 in Pennsylvania, rationalistic in its theological tendencies, but disclaiming the binding obligation of creeds and the exercise of disciplinary authority.—**Society of Friends**, the proper designation of a Christian sect commonly called Quakers, which took its rise in England about the middle of the seventeenth century through the preaching of George Fox. A division occurred in portions of the society in America in 1827, through the preaching of Elias Hicks, whose followers, commonly called *Hicksites*, hold doctrinal views closely approximating those of the Unitarians, while in church government and other respects they retain the usages of the orthodox Friends. The latter agree doctrinally with other evangelical Christians, but lay greater stress on the doctrine of the personal presence and guidance of the Holy Spirit. They have no paid ministry, and accept the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper in a spiritual sense only, rejecting their outward observance as church rites. They condemn all oath-taking and all war. The organization of the Society involves four periodical gatherings called "meetings": namely, preparative meeting, monthly meeting, quarterly meeting, and yearly meeting. The body called the Yearly Meeting has supreme legislative power. There are two Yearly Meetings in Great Britain, one in Canada, and thirteen in the United States. —**To be friends with**, to be in a relation of mutual or reciprocal friendship with.

I *am friends with* all the world, but thy base malice.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iii. 2.

He that *was friends with* earth, and all her sweet
Took with both hands unsparingly.
Lowell, Agassiz, v. 1.

I shall never *be friends* again *with* roses.
Swinburne, Triumph of Time.

=**Syn. 1.** *Companion, Comrade*, etc. See *associate*.—**3.** Patron, advocate, partizan, well-wisher.

friend† (frend), *v. t.* [< *friend, n.*] To befriend.

The courteous Amphialus would not let his lance descend, but with a gallant grace ran over the head of his therein *friended* enemy. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Not *friended* by his wish, to your high person
His will is most malignant. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

Oh, where have I been all this time? how *friended*,
That I should lose myself thus desperately?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

Both Heaven and earth
Friend thee for ever!
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 4.

friend-back (frend'bak), *n.* A hangnail. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

friendful†, *a.* [ME. *frendfull;* < *friend* + *-ful.*] Friendly.

Me thynkith myn herte is boune for to breke
Of his pitefull paynes when we here speke,
So *frendfull* we fonde hym in fraistyng.
York Plays, p. 428.

friending† (fren'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *friend, v.*] The state of being a friend; friendly disposition.

What so poor a man as Hamlet is
May do, to express his love and *friending* to you,
God willing, shall not lack. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

friendless (frend'les), *a.* [< ME. *frendles*, < AS. *freóndleás* (= D. *vriendenloos* = OHG. *friuntlaos*, G. *freundlos* = Dan. *frændelös*), < *freónd*, friend, + *-leás*, -less.] Without friends; wanting support or sympathy; forlorn.

Tho he was fleyne and *frendeles*, mo than thrutty ȝer.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 343.

In this sad plight, *friendlesse*, unfortunate,
Now miserable I, Fidessa, dwell.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 26.

As *friendless* and unloved as any king.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 173.

Friendless man† [AS. *freóndleás man*], an outlaw.

Frendlesse man was wont to be the Saxon word for him we call an outlaw. The reason thereof I take to be, because he was upon his exclusion from the Kings peace and protection denied all helpe of friends, after certain daies.
Minsheu, 1617.

friendlessness (frend'les-nes), *n.* The state of being friendless.

friendlihead†, *n.* [ME. *frendlyhed* (= D. *vriendelijkheid* = ODan. *fryntlighed*); < *friendly, a.*, + *-head.*] Friendliness; friendship.

By good *frendlyhed* of thy deite,
Here in humbly wise pray thy excellence
Off tham to haue mercy, grace, and pite,
Without tham shewing any uiolence.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6448.

friendlike (frend'līk), *a.* [< *friend* + *like*2.] Like a friend; friendly.

That true faith, whereever it is, worketh and frameth the heart to *friendlike* dispositions unto God, and brings forth *friendlike* carriage in the life towards God.
Goodwin, Works, V. ii. 48.

Friendlike, and side by side, two brethren fought,
Whom at a birth their fruitful mother brought.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, ii.

friendlily (frend'li-li), *adv.* [< *friendly, a.*, + *-ly*2.] In a friendly manner. [Rare.]

He lived, if not familiarly, yet *friendlily*, with the dramatic writers of his day, and neither provoked nor felt personal enmities. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. 1.

friendliness (frend'li-nes), *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being friendly; a disposition to favor or befriend; good will.

Were you ignorant to see 't?
Or, seeing it, of such childish *friendliness*
To yield your voices! *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

'Tis a disposition quite unchristian that we show in such bad actions, being wholly contrary to that intermutual amity and *friendliness* that should be in the world.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 52.

Your extreme *friendliness* hath even tempted you to act a part which your true sense and the very decorum of your profession . . . has rendered painful to you.
Bp. Hurd, On Retirement.

2. Exercise of benevolence or kindness.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, *friendliness*, and neighbourhood.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

friendly (frend'li), *a.* [< ME. *frendly, frendely*, < AS. *freóndlīc* (= OFries. *friondlīk* = D. *vriendelijk* = MLG. *vruntlik, vrentlik* = OHG. *friuntlīh*, MHG. *vriuntlīch*, G. *freundlich* = ODan. Sw. *fryntlig*), < *freónd*, friend, + *-līc*, -ly1.] **1.** Like a friend; disposed to confer benefits; kind.

Ther is no lorde in this londe as I lere,
In faith that hath a *frendlyar* feere,
Than yhe my lorde,
My-selffe yof [though] I saye itt.
York Plays, p. 272.

He semed *frendly* to hem that knewe him nought,
But he was feendly, both in werke and thought.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 291.

A man that hath friends must show himself *friendly*.
Prov. xviii. 24.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a friend or friends; amicable; amiable: as, to be on *friendly* terms.

Long they thus travelled in *friendly* wise,
Through countreyes waste, and eke well edifyde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 14.

According to your *friendly* Request I have sent you this Decastich. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 27.

The approach of a long separation, like the approach of death, brings out all *friendly* feelings with unusual strength. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 309.

3. Not hostile; disposed to peace: as, a *friendly* power or state.

Why answer not the double majesties
This *friendly* treaty of our threaten'd town?
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

Four *friendly* merchants, or bunneahs, who were returning to the town, were shot by our pickets.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 337.

4. Favorable; propitious; salutary; conferring benefit: as, a *friendly* breeze or gale; rains *friendly* to ripening fruits.

Timely he flies the yet untasted food,
And gains the *friendly* shelter of the wood.
Pope, Iliad, xvi.

Friendly the sun, the bright flowers, and the grass
Seemed after the dark wood.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 221.

5. [*cap.*] Pertaining or belonging to the Society of Friends.

Whose family are *Friendly* people.
The American, XII. 155.

Friendly societies, associations, chiefly among tradesmen and mechanics, for the purpose of forming a fund for the assistance of members in sickness, or of their families in case of death. The name is used principally in Great Britain; in the United States such associations are more commonly called *benefit* or *benevolent societies*.—**Friendly Societies Acts**, English statutes of 1855–8, 1875–6, regulating the organization and conduct of such societies. =**Syn.** *Amicable, Friendly.* See *amicable.*

friendly (frend'li), *adv.* [< ME. *frendly*, < AS. *freóndlīce*, adv., < *freóndlīc*, adj., friendly: see *friendly, a.*] In the manner of friends; in the way of friendship; with friendship.

Syr Herowde, thai say no faute in me fand,
He fest me to his frenschippe, so *frendly* he fared.
York Plays, p. 322.

Hee found him a very gentle person who entertained him *friendly*, and shewed him many things.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 7.

Thou dost chide me *friendly*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

friendship (frend'ship), *n.* [< ME. *frendshipe, frendschip, frenchipe, freondschipe*, etc., < AS. *freóndscipe* (= OS. *friundskepi* = OFries. *friondskip* = D. *vriendschap* = MLG. *vruntschap, vrentschap, -schop, -schup*, LG. *fründschap* = OHG. *friuntscaf*, MHG. *friuntschaft*, G. *freundschaft*, friendship, = Sw. *frändskap* = Dan. *frændskab*, kinship), < *freónd*, friend: see *friend* and *-ship.*] **1.** Mutual liking and regard between persons, irrespective of sex; mutual interest based on intimate acquaintance and esteem; the feeling that moves persons to seek each other's society or to promote each other's welfare

Feithfullere *frenchipe* saw neuer frek in erthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5434.

Then those two knights, fast *friendship* for to bynd,
And love establish each to other trew,
Gave goodly gifts, the signes of gratefull mynd,
And eke, as pledges firme, right hands together joynd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 18.

True and perfect *friendship* requireth these three things especially: virtue, as being honest and commendable; society, which is pleasant and delectable; and profit, which is needfull and necessary.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 185.

For 'tis the bliss of *friendship's* holy state
To mix their minds, and to communicate;
Though bodies cannot, souls can penetrate.
Dryden, Eleonora.

2. Desire for intercourse with or the welfare of another or others; personal favor or good will; amicable feeling or regard.

Welcome, brave duke! thy *friendship* makes us fresh.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

Why, having kept good faith, and often shown
Friendship and truth to others, find'st thou none?
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 277.

3. Congenial union of one with another or others; an individual relation of friendliness: as, to contract a *friendship* with a person: often in the plural.

His *friendships*, still to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind.
Death of Dr. Swift.

And softly, thro' a vinous mist,
My college *friendships* glimmer.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

4. An act of kindness or friendliness; friendly aid; help; relief. [Archaic.]

I know I am flesh and blood,
And you have done me *friendships* infinite and often,
That must require me honest and a true man.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 1.

A frende that delyteth in loue, dothe a man more *frendshype*, and stycketh faster vnto hym then a brother.
Bible of 1551, Prov. xviii. 24.

Gracious my lord, hard by here is a hovel;
Some *friendship* will it lend you 'gainst the tempest.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

5†. Conformity; affinity; correspondence.

We know those colours which have a *friendship* with each other. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

=**Syn.** 1. Amity, fellowship, companionship, alliance.

frier^1 (frī′ėr), *n.* One who or that which fries. *Imp. Dict.*

frier^2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *friar*.

friery†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *friary*.

Friese (frēz), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **Frese*, < AS. *Frisa*, *Frysa*, *Fresa* (usually in pl. *Frisan*, etc.) = OFries. *Frise*, *Frese* = MD. *Vriese*, D. *Vries* = MLG. *Vrese* = OHG. *Frieso*, *Friaso*, *Friso*, MHG. *Vriese*, G. *Friese* = Dan. *Fris-er* = ML. *Friso(n-)*, *Freso(n-)*, a Friese, a native of Friesland, a Friesian; first mentioned by Tacitus and Pliny, in the plural form *Frisii* (Gr. Φρίσιοι, Φρείσιοι), as a people of northern Germany. Hence *Friesian*, *Friesic*, *Friesish*, etc. Cf. *frizz*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Friesland; one of the Friesian race; a Friesian.—**2†.** The language spoken in Friesland or by Friesians. See *Friesic*.

Butter, bread, cheese,
Are good English and good *Friese*. *Old rime.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Friesians or to their language.

frieseite (frē′zīt), *n.* [After F. M. von *Friese*.] A sulphid of silver and iron from Joachimsthal, Bohemia. It is allied to sternbergite.

Friesian, Frisian (frē′zia̤n, friz′ia̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Friese* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the people of Friesland, or to their language.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Friesland; a Friese; one of the Low German people who were the ancestors of the present inhabitants of Friesland.—**2.** The language spoken in Friesland or by Friesians. See *Friesic*.

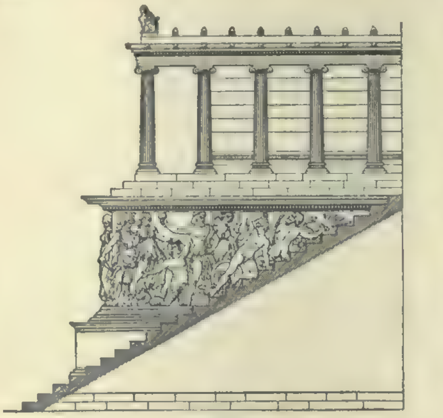
Friesic (frē′zik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Frisic*, *Frisick*; < *Friese* + *-ic*; a var., with term. *-ic*, of the earlier type *Friesish*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Friesian*.

II. *n.* The language of the Friesians. *Friesic*, in its oldest form specifically called *Old Friesic*, is a Low German dialect formerly spoken in the northern part of Germany in the district which includes the present Friesland. Old Friesic, with Old Saxon and Anglo-Saxon, constituted the main part of what is collectively called Old Low German, of which the present modern Friesic in its local variations, North, East, and West Friesic, and Dutch, Flemish, and Low German in its restricted sense (Platt Deutsch) are the modern continental remains.

Friesish (frē′zish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **Fresish*, < AS. **Frisisc*, *Frysisc*, *Fresisc* (= OFries. **Fresisk* = D. *Vriesch* = MLG. *Vrēsch*, LG. *Freisch* = G. *Friesisch* = Dan. Sw. *Frisisk*), Friesish; as *Friese* (AS. *Frisa*) + *-ish*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a Friese, or to the Friesians, or to Friesland; Friesian: same as *Friesic*.

II. *n.* Same as *Friesic*. [Little used.]

frieze^1 (frēz), *n.* [Formerly also *freeze*, *frize*, *frise* (= D. *fries* = G. *fries* = Dan. *frise* = Sw. *fris*); < OF. *frise*, *frize*, F. *frise* = Sp. Pg. *friso* = It. *fregio*, frieze; a particular use of OF. *freze*, *fraise*, F. *fraise*, a ruff, = OSp. *freso*, a fringe, = OIt. *frigio*, *friso*, *fregio*, mod. *fregio*, fringe, lace, border, ornament, prob. < ML. *phrygium*, *frigium*, *phrysum*, *frisium*, *frisum*, an embroidered border, lit. Phrygian work, neut. of *Phrygius*, Phrygian: see *Phrygian*, and cf. *auriphrygia*, *fregiatura*. Otherwise supposed to be connected with *frieze*^{2}, *frizz*, *frizzle*, etc., or with *Friese*, *Friesic*, etc.] In *arch.*, that part of an entablature which is between the architrave and the cornice; also, any longitudinal decorative feature or band of extended length, occupying a position, in architecture or decoration, more or less similar to that of the frieze in an entablature. The frieze in its simplest form is flat and plain; but in the Doric style it is divided into triglyphs and metopes, and in other styles, and even in the Doric when not over columns, it frequently bears a continuous series of figures sculptured in relief, as the Panathenaic frieze around the cella of the Parthenon. Such a frieze is sometimes called a *zophoros*. See *entablature*, and cuts under *column* and *gigantomachy*.



Frieze.
Left-hand side of stairway of the great altar at Pergamon.

Here he learns to mount
His curious Stairs, there finds he *Frise* and Cornish,
And other Places other Peeces furnish.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

No jutty, *frieze*,
Buttress, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendent bed, and procreant cradle.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 6.

Cornice or *frieze* with bossy sculptures graven.
Milton, P. L., i. 716.

The encircling *friezes* [on a silver-gilt bowl] are full of groups and symbols which have evidently been adapted by a Phœnician artist from Egyptian prototypes.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 316.

frieze^1 (frēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *friezed*, ppr. *friezing*. [Early mod. E. *fryse*; = F. *fraiser*, border, = It. *fregiare*, trim, border, < ML. *phrygiare*, border, embroider; from the noun: see *frieze*^{1}, *n.*] **1†.** To border; embroider; ornament the edge of.

On the top of the whiche mountayne was a tree of golde, the braunches and bowes *frysed* with gold, spreding on every side. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

2. To furnish with a frieze.

Gerard and Stephen stopped before a tall, thin, stuccoed house, balustraded and *friezed*. *Disraeli*, Sibyl, p. 94.

frieze^2 (frēz), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *freeze*, *freese*, *frize*, *frise*; < ME. *fryse* (= G. *fries* = Sw. Dan. *fris*) = OF. *frize*, *frise*, *frisse*, F. *frise* = Pg. Sp. *frisa*, < ML. *frisius*, in full *pannus frisius* (mod. F. *drap de Frise*), as if cloth made in Friesland, but there appears to be no evidence for an immediate connection except the similarity of spelling. Some etymologists derive the word from *frizz*, which others, on the contrary, derive from *frieze*^{2}, *n.* Hence *frisado*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A thick and warm woolen cloth used for rough outer garments since the fourteenth century. The modern material of this name is covered with a nap forming little tufts, and is especially used in Ireland, whence it is exported for overcoating.

Cloth of gold do not despise,
Though thou'rt matched with cloth of *frize*.
Old proverb.

I will ascend to the groom porter's next,
Fly higher games, and make my mincing knight
Walk musing in their knotty *frieze* abroad.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary, ii. 3.

Each put on a coarse straw bonnet, with strings of colored calico, and a cloak of gray *frieze*.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, an imperfection in leather, sometimes appearing in the preparatory processes of tanning. It consists in excessive tenderness of the grain of the hide, which appears as if it had been scraped off.

Frieze is principally caused in the subsequent step of sweating when the grain of the hide is inclined to be tender and has the appearance of being scraped off.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 239.

II. *a.* Made of the napped or shaggy cloth called frieze.

A Gentleman of the Countrey among the bushes and briers, [to] goe in a pounced dublet and a paire of embrodered hosen, in the Citie to weare a *frise* Ierkin and a paire of leather breeches. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 238.

Woven after the manner of deep, *frieze* rugges.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 48.

He wore a *frieze* coat, and breakfasted upon toast and ale. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 34.

frieze^2 (frēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *friezed*, ppr. *friezing*. [< *frieze*^{2}, *n.* Cf. *frizz*, q. v.] To form a nap on, as cloth, like the nap of frieze; furnish with a nap; frizzle; curl: used especially in the past participle: as, a *friezed* stuff or garment.

frieze-panel (frēz′pan″el), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the upper panels of a door having at least three tiers of panels.

friezer (frē′zėr), *n.* One who or that which friezes.

frieze-rail (frēz′rāl), *n.* In *carp.*, the rail next the top rail of a door of six panels.

friezing-machine (frē′zing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine for friezing cloth.

frig (frig), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frigged*, ppr. *frigging*. [Early mod. E. *frigge*, perhaps (with sonant *g* for surd *k*) < ME. *frikien*, keep in constant motion (of the arms and hands), < AS. *frician* (once), dance. Hence the assibilated form *fridge*^{1}, q. v.] To keep in constant motion; wriggle. [Prov. Eng.]

frigate (frig′a̤t), *n.* [Formerly also *frigat*, *frigot*; = D. *fregat* = G. *fregatte* = Dan. *fregat* = Sw. *fregatt*, < OF. *fregate*, F. *frégate*, < It. *fregata*, dial. *fragata* = Sp. Pg. *fragata*, a frigate; perhaps, as Diez supposes, for **fargata*, an assumed contr. form of L. *fabricata*, fem. pp. of *fabricare*, build, construct, whence *fabricate*: cf. E. *forge*^{1} (F. *forge*, Sp. Pg. *forja*, etc.), from the same source. So F. *bâtiment*, a building, also a vessel.] **1†.** Any small sailing vessel.

Behold the water worke and play
About her little *frigot*, therein making way.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 7.

Under those verie bridges he left certain spaces betweene, from whence the light pinnaces and *frigats* might make out to charge and recharge the enemie, and retire themselves thither againe in safetie.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 745.

We tooke a *frigate* of tenne tunne, comming from Gwathanelo laden with hides and ginger.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 289.

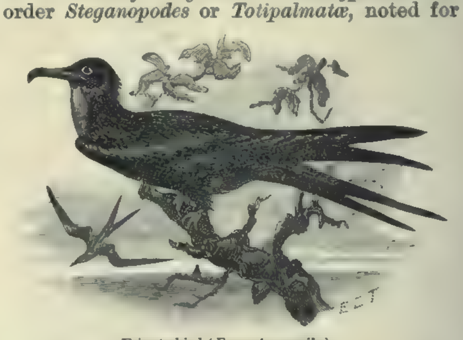
2. Among ships of war of the old style, a vessel larger than a sloop or a brig, and smaller than a ship of the line, usually carrying her guns (which varied in number from about thirty to fifty or sixty) on the main-deck and on a raised quarter-deck and forecastle, or having two decks. Such ships were often fast sailers, and were much used as cruisers in the great wars of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. Since the introduction of iron-clad vessels the term *frigate* has been applied to war-ships of this kind having high speed and great fighting power.

He [Commissioner Pett] . . . invented that excellent and new ornament of the navy which we call *frigate*, formidable to our enemies, to us most useful and safe.
Evelyn, Memoirs, I. 671.

On the third day of May the admiral [Russell] sail'd from St. Helens with the combined squadrons of England and Holland, amounting to ninety ships of the line, besides *frigates*, fire-ships, and tenders. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., an. 1693.

3. Same as *frigate-bird*.—**Double-banked frigate**, or *double-banker*, a frigate which carried guns on two decks, and had a flush upper deck.

frigate-bird (frig′a̤t-bėrd), *n.* A large marine bird, the *Fregata aquila* or *Tachypetes aquilus* and other species of the same genus, belonging to the family *Fregatidæ* or *Tachypetidæ* and order *Steganopodes* or *Totipalmatæ*, noted for powers of flight and raptorial disposition, found near land on most of the warmer seas of the globe. It has long pointed wings with a great sweep, a long forficate tail, extremely small totipalmate feet, a long, strong, hooked bill, a gular pouch, and dark coloration. Also called *frigate*, *frigate-pelican*, and *man-of-war bird*.



Frigate-bird (*Fregata aquila*).

frigate-built (frig′ạ̄t-bilt), *a.* *Naut.*, having a quarter-deck and forecastle raised above the main-deck.

frigate-mackerel (frig′ạ̄t-mak″e̤-rel), *n.* A scombroid fish, *Auxis thazard*, of stout fusiform shape, with the spinous dorsal fin remote from the second one, and having a toothless vomer and palatines and a well-developed corselet. It occurs on both sides of the Atlantic.

frigate-pelican (frig'a̤t-pel'i-ka̤n), *n.* Same as *frigate-bird.*

frigatoon (frig-a̤-tön'), *n.* [< It. *fregatone*, aug. of *fregata*, frigate: see *frigate.*] 1. A Venetian vessel with a square stern and two masts.—2†. A ship-rigged sloop of war.

frigefaction† (frij-ē̜-fak'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. as if **frigefactio(n-)*; cf. *frigefactare*, make cold, < *frigere*, be cold, + *facere*, pp. *factus*, make.] A cooling or making cold. *Bailey*, 1731.

frigefactive† (frij-ē̜-fak'tiv), *a.* [As *frigefact-ion* + *-ive.*] Tending or serving to make cold; cooling.

We will no longer delay to say something of this matter: namely, in what line, or, if you please, towards what part the *frigefactive* virtue of cold bodies does operate the furthest and most strongly. *Boyle*, Works, II. 524.

frigerate† (frij'e̜-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *frigeratus*, pp. of *frigerare*, make cool, < *frigus* (*frigor-*), cold, coldness, coolness: see *frigid.*] To cool; refrigerate. *Bailey*, 1731.

frigeratory† (frij'e̜-ra̤-tō-ri), *n.* [< *frigerate* + *-ory.*] A place to make or keep things cool in. *Bailey*, 1731.

Frigg (frig), *n.* [Icel. *Frigg* (gen. *Friggjar*), a goddess, = AS. **Frigu*, found only in the name of the sixth day (*Frige dæg*, E. *Friday*: see *Friday*), and as a common noun in gen. pl. *friga*, dat. pl. *frigum*, love; = OHG. *Fria.* A different name (and goddess) from Icel. *Freyja*, fem. associated with *Freyr*: see *Freya*, *frow*^{1}. The name *Frigg* is Latinized as *Frigga* or *Friga.*] In *Norse myth.*, the wife of Odin and the queen of the gods. She is often confounded with Freya, a distinct deity. Frigg was the goddess of love in its loftier and constant form. Also *Frigga*, *Friga.*

Frigga, Friga (frig'ä̤), *n.* [Latinized forms of *Frigg.*] Same as *Frigg.*

friggling (frig'ling), *a.* [Ppr. of **friggle*, freq. of *frig*, *v.*] Wriggling.

How was the head of the beast cut off at first in this nation? It is harder for us to cut off the *friggling* tail of that hydra of Rome. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 173.

fright (frīt), *n.* [< ME. *frigt*, *frygt* (transposed from **fyrgt*), < AS. *fyrhtu*, *fyrhto* = OS. *forhta*, *forahta* = OFries. *fruchta* = OD. *vrucht*, *vrocht*, *vurcht*, *vorght* = MLG. *vrochte*, *vruchte*, *vorchte*, LG. *frucht* = OHG. *forhta*, *forahta*, *forohta*, MHG. *vorhte*, *vorht*, G. *furcht* (= Sw. *fruktan* = Dan. *frygt*, perhaps borrowed) = Goth. *faurhtei*, fright. The associated verb, AS. *fyrhtan*, E. *fright*, etc., was prob. orig. strong, as shown by the adj. pp. AS. *forht* = OHG. *forht* = Goth. *faurhts*, timid, afraid: see *fright*, *v. t.* Not connected with *fear*^{1} or with *afraid.*] 1. Sudden and extreme fear; terror caused by the sudden appearance or prospect of danger.

But though I have seen, and been beset by them [water-spouts], often, yet the *Fright* was always the greatest part of the harm. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 453.

Gentle Lamia judged, and judged aright,
That Lycius could not love in half a *fright*,
So threw the goddess off, and won his heart
More pleasantly by playing woman's part.
Keats, Lamia, i.

2. Anything which by its sudden occurrence or appearance may greatly startle and alarm; hence, by hyperbole, a person of a shocking, grotesque, or ridiculous appearance in either person or dress: as, she is a perfect *fright.*

Likewise if I had thought I'd been
Sic a great *fright* to thee,
I'd brought Sir John o' Erskine park;
He's thretty feet and three.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 278).

Auld Reekie aye he keepit tight,
An' trig and braw;
But now they'll busk her like a *fright*—
Willie's awa'! *Burns*, To William Creech.

=**Syn.** 1. *Terror*, *Dismay*, etc. See *alarm.*

fright (frīt), *v. t.* [< ME. *frighten*, < AS. *fyrhtan*, tr., make afraid, *forhtian*, intr., be afraid, = OS. *forhtian*, *forahtian* = OFries. *fruchta* = OD. *vruchten*, *vurchten*, *vorchten* = MLG. *vrochten*, *vruchten*, *vorchten*, LG. *fruchten* = OHG. *forahtan*, *furihtan*, MHG. *vürhten*, G. *fürchten* (Sw. *frukta* = Dan. *frygte*, borrowed) = Goth. *faurhtjan*, fear; the tr. verb was prob. orig. strong; cf. the adj. pp. AS. *forht* = OHG. *forht* = Goth. *faurhts*, timid, afraid: see *fright*, *n.* Hence *frighten*, q. v.] To frighten; affright; terrify; scare.

Which Name of Salisbury so *frighted* the French, thinking he had been come to rescue them, that casting away their Weapons they ran all away.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 181.

The story soon is improved and spreads, that a mad dog had *frighted* a lady of distinction.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxix.

He . . . lapsed into so long a pause again
As half amazed, half *frighted*, all his flock.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

frightable (frī'ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *fright* + *-able.*] Capable of being frightened; timid. [Rare.]

Cholera is spreading. . . . Medical men can do nothing, except frighten those that are *frightable.*
Carlyle, in Froude.

frighted (frī'ted), *p. a.* 1. Frightened.

The ancient foe of Caledonia's land
Now waves his banners o'er her *frighted* fields.
Horne, Douglass.

2. In *her.*, same as *forcené.*

frighten (frī'tn), *v. t.* [< *fright* + *-en*^{1} (*c*).] To strike with fright; terrify; scare; dismay.

Even that [2,000 leagues] was a Voyage enough to *frighten* us, considering our scanty Provisions.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 280.

The rugged Bears, or spotted Lynx's Brood,
Frighten the Vallies, and infest the Wood.
Prior, Solomon, i.

The chilling tale
Of midnight murder was a wonder heard
With doubtful credit, told to *frighten* babes.
Cowper, Task, iv. 564.

Frightened water, weak tea or coffee served on board ship. [Sailors' slang.]=**Syn.** To affright, dismay, daunt, appal, intimidate. See *afraid.*

frightenable (frī'tn-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *frighten* + *-able.*] Susceptible of being frightened. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

frightful (frīt'fu̇l), *a.* [< ME. *frightful*, afraid; cf. AS. *forhtfull*, afraid, timid: see *fright*, *n.*, and *-ful.*] 1. Full of occasion for fright; causing or apt to excite alarm or terror; terrible; dreadful: as, a *frightful* chasm; a *frightful* tempest.

Thy school-days *frightful*, desperate, wild, and furious.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

One cannot conceive so *frightful* a state of a nation. A maritime country without a marine, and without commerce, a continental country without a frontier, and for a thousand miles surrounded with powerful, warlike, and ambitious neighbours. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

Like one that on a lonesome road
Doth walk in fear and dread, . . .
Because he knows a *frightful* fiend
Doth close behind him tread.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi.

2. Intolerable; shocking; hideous. [Hyperbolic.]

"Odious! in woollen! 'twould a saint provoke"
(Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke): . . .
"One would not, sure, be *frightful* when one's dead."
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 250.

3†. Full of terror; fearful; alarmed.

Their young boyes
And *frightfull* matrons making wofull noise,
In heaps enhedg'd it. *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632).

=**Syn.** *Dreadful*, *Fearful*, etc. (see *awful*); alarming, terrific, horrible, shocking.

frightfully (frīt'fu̇l-i), *adv.* 1. In a frightful manner; dreadfully; terribly.

Then to her glass; and, "Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day?"
Swift, Lady's Journal.

2. Intolerably; shockingly; hideously; exceedingly. [Hyperbolic.]

They [the Lapps] are *frightfully* pious and commonplace.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 186.

frightfulness (frīt'fu̇l-nes), *n.* The quality of being frightful.

Those few horses that remaine are sent forth for discovery; they find nothing but monuments of *frightfulnesse*, pledges of security. *Bp. Hall*, Samaria's Famine Relieved.

frightihead†, *n.* [ME. *frightihed*; < *frighty* + *-head.*] Fright; fear.

Al he it listnede in *frightihed.*
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2222.

frightily† (frī'ti-li), *adv.* [ME. **frightily*, *frigtilike*; < *frighty* + *-ly*^{2}.] In fear; fearfully.

Iacob abraid, & seide *frigtilike.*
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1617.

frightless (frīt'les), *a.* [< *fright* + *-less.*] Free from fright. [Rare.]

I speake all *frightlesse.* *Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

frightment† (frīt'me̤nt), *n.* [< *fright* + *-ment.*] Fright; terror; alarm.

All these *frightments* are but idle dreams.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iv. 2.

frighty†, *a.* [ME. *frighty*, *frigti*; < *fright* + *-y*^{1}.] Afraid.

Tho wurthen he *frigti.*
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 667.

frigid (frij'id), *a.* [= Sp. *frígido* = Pg. It. *frigido*, < L. *frigidus*, cold, chill, cool, < *frigere*, be cold; cf. *frigus* (*frigor-*), cold, coldness, coolness, = Gr. ῥῖγος (for *ϝρῖγος), cold, ῥιγοῦν, freeze. See *frill*^{1}.] 1. Cold in temperature; wanting heat or warmth; icy; wintry: as, the *frigid* zone.

There is also a great difference betwixt the degrees in coldness in the air of *frigid* regions and of England.
Boyle, Works, II. 509.

The stone on which our colonial life was founded was *frigid* as an arctic boulder—there was no molecular motion to give out life and heat.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 15.

2. Cold in temperament or feeling; wanting warmth of affection or of zeal; chilly in manner; impassive.

Even his [William of Orange's] admirers generally accounted . . . [him] the most distant and *frigid* of men.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Mrs. Fairfax! I saw her in a black gown and widow's cap—*frigid*, perhaps, but not uncivil: a model of elderly English respectability. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, x.

3. Marked by or manifesting mental coldness; coldly formal or precise; lifeless; torpid; chilling: as, *frigid* devotions or services; *frigid* politeness or manners.

Bleak level realm, where *frigid* styles abound,
Where never yet a daring thought was found.
Parnell, To Bolingbroke.

Then, crush'd by rules, and weaken'd as refin'd,
For years the pow'r of Tragedy declin'd;
From Bard to Bard the *frigid* caution crept,
Till Declamation roar'd whilst Passion slept.
Johnson, Prologue at the Opening of Drury Lane (1747).

The heroic rhymes of the Icelanders are crowded with *frigid* conceits. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxv.

4. Wanting generative heat or vigor; impotent. *Johnson.*—**Frigid zones**, in *geog.*, the two zones comprehended between the poles and the polar circles, which are 23° 30′ from the poles.

frigidarium (frij-i-dā̤'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *frigidaria* (-ä̤). [L., a cooling-room, neut. of *frigidarius*, of or for cooling, < *frigidus*, cold, cool: see *frigid.*] In *anc. arch.*, the cooling-apartment in a bath, in or adjoining which the cold bath was placed.

frigidite (frij'id-īt), *n.* [< *Frigido* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A metallic mineral related to tetrahedrite, but containing a small percentage of nickel, found in the mines of the Valle del Frigido, Liguria, Italy.

frigidity (fri-jid'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *frigidité* = Pr. *frigiditat* = It. *frigidità*, < LL. *frigidita(t-)s*, cold, < *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid.*] 1. Coldness; want of heat.

Ice is water congealed by the *frigidity* of the air.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

2. Coldness of feeling, manner, or quality; want of ardor, animation, or vivacity in action or manifestation; chilliness; dullness.

Having begun loftily in heavens universall Alphabet, he fals downe to that wretched poorenesse and *frigidity* as to talke of Bridge street in heav'n and the Ostler of heav'n.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. Want of natural heat and vigor of body; impotency. *Bailey*, 1731.

frigidly (frij'id-li), *adv.* In a frigid manner; coldly; without warmth of feeling or manner.

If in the Platonical Philosophy there are some things directing to it [a communion with God], yet they are but *frigidly* expressed.
Bates, Harmony of the Divine Attributes, xvii.

frigidness (frij'id-nes), *n.* The state of being frigid; coldness; want of ardor or fervor; frigidity.

frigiferous (fri-jif'e̜-rus), *a.* [< L. *frigus*, cold, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Bearing or bringing cold: as, *frigiferous* winds. *Evelyn.* [Rare.]

frigolito (frig-ō-lē'tō), *n.* The *Sophora secundiflora*, a small leguminous tree or shrub of western Texas and New Mexico. The wood is hard and heavy, and makes excellent fuel.

frigoric (fri-gor'ik), *a.* [< L. *frigus* (*frigor-*), cold, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or consisting in the application of cold. [Rare.]

The conditions under which the *frigoric* service was to be introduced into the morgue.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 178.

frigorific (frig-ō̜-rif'ik), *a.* [= F. *frigorifique*, < LL. *frigorificus*, cooling, < *frigus* (*frigor-*), coolness, cold, + *facere*, make.] Causing cold; producing or generating cold: as, *frigorific* mixtures. See *freezing-mixture.*

When the *frigorifick* power was arrived at the height, I several times found, that water . . . would freeze in a quarter of a minute by a minute watch.
Boyle, Works, III. 147.

frigorifical (frig-ō̜-rif'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *frigorific* + *-al.*] Same as *frigorific.*

frigot^{1}†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *frigate.*

frigot^{2}†, *n.* [Appar. a capricious use of the form *frigot*^{1}, with sense taken from L. *frigus*, cold, *frigidus*, frigid.] A person of cold or passive temperament.

And indeed, it is much better to be such a henpecked *frigot* (sic errare) than always to be racked and tortured with the grating surmises of suspicion and jealousy.
Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 28.

frijole (Sp. pron. frē-hō′lā), *n.* [Sp. *fríjol*, *fréjol*, also *frisol*, *frisuelo* = Cat. *fasol*, French bean, kidney-bean, < L. *faseolus*, *phaseolus*, kidney-bean: see *fasel*^{2} and *phaseolus*.] The common name in Mexico for the cultivated bean of that country, which forms an important staple of food.

The Mexicans were also skilful makers of earthen pots, in which were cooked the native beans called by the Spanish *frijoles*, and the various savory stews still in vogue.
E. B. Tylor, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 213.

frijolillo (Sp. pron. frē-hō-lē′lyō), *n.* [Mex. Sp., dim. of Sp. *fríjol*: see *frijole*.] The *Lonchocarpus latifolius*, a leguminous tree of Mexico and the West Indies.

friket†, *a.* See *freck*^{1}.

frilal†, *n.* [Cf. *frill*^{2}.] A border of ornamental ribbon, mentioned as in use in 1690. *Fairholt.*

frill^1 (fril), *v. i.* [< OF. *friller*, shiver with cold, < *frilleux*, chill, cold of nature, F. *frileux*, chill, < ML. as if **frigidulosus*, < L. *frigidulus*, somewhat cold, dim. of *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid*.] To shiver with cold, as a hawk or other bird.

frill^1 (fril), *n.* [< *frill*^{1}, *v.*] A shivering with cold, as a bird; the ruffling of a bird's feathers when shivering with cold.

frill^2 (fril), *n.* [A particular use of *frill*^{1}, *n.*, a border of this kind being likened to the ruffling of a bird's feathers when it shivers with cold: see *frill*^{1}, *n.*] 1. A narrow ornamental bordering made of a strip of textile material, of which one edge is gathered and the other left loose, as in a narrow flounce; a ruffle.

His *frill* and neckcloth hung limp under his bagging waistcoat. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, I. 284.

Did he stand at the diamond door
Of his house in a rainbow *frill*?
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv.

Hence — 2. Anything resembling such a border.

How delicate thy gauzy *frill*!
How rich thy branching stem!
E. Elliott, To the Bramble Flower.

Specifically — (*a*) The projecting fringe of hair on the chest of some dogs, as the collie.

The Pomeranian dog is employed as a sheep-dog, for which he is fitted by his peculiarly woolly coat and ample *frill*, rendering him to a great degree proof against wet and cold. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 132.

(*b*) Some fringing part or process of an animal, like a ruffle; a frilling: as, the genital *frills* of a hydrozoan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 553. (*c*) In hymenomycetous fungi, a superior annulus or ring; an annulus formed of tissue suspended from the apex of the stipe and free at other points, at first forming a membranous covering for the hymenium, but detached as the pileus expands; an armilla. (*d*) In *photog.*, the swelling and loosening of a gelatin film around the edges of a plate. See *frill*^{2}, *v.*

3. An affectation of dress or of manner; an air: usually in the plural: as, he puts on too many *frills*. [Colloq., U. S.] — **Frill pattern**, in *ceram.*, a pattern made of separate small threads of slip laid side by side on the surface. See *slip-decoration*.

frill^2 (fril), *v.* [< *frill*^{2}, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To form into a frill; flute or plait: as, to *frill* a border in a dress.

His long mustachoes on his upper lip, like bristles, *frill'd* back to his neck. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, p. 516.

2. To ornament with frills: as, to *frill* a child's garment. — **Frilled lizard.** Same as *frill-lizard*.

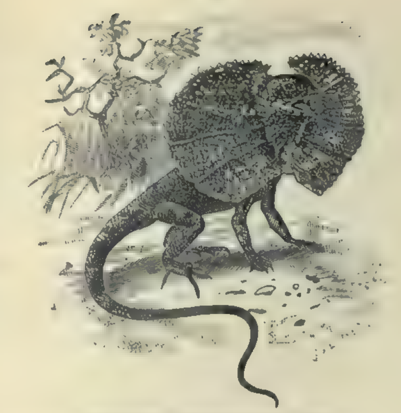
II. *intrans.* To become frilled or ruffled. Specifically, in photography, said of the gelatin film of a dry plate when in course of the development, from too high temperature of the water or other cause, it rises from the glass in ruffles, which may be sufficiently extended to destroy the picture, or even to cause the entire film to slip from the plate.

frillback (fril′bak), *n.* One of a particular breed of domestic pigeons.

frilling (fril′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frill*^{2}, *v.*] 1. Frills; ruffles; gathered strips in general. — 2. In *photog.*, a ruffling up or loosening of the film of a gelatin-emulsion plate. It appears during the development or fixing of the negative, and may be guarded against by the use of alum in the fixing-bath, or of ice in the water used for washing.

frill-lizard (fril′liz″a̤rd), *n.* The Anglo-Australian name of a lizard of the genus *Chlamydosaurus* (which see). *C. kingi* has a crenate membrane-like ruff about its neck, which it elevates when irritated or frightened. It is said sometimes to walk on its hind legs alone, a very unusual mode of progression among existing reptiles. Also called *frilled lizard*. See cut in next column.

frim (frim), *a.* [< ME. *frym*, < AS. *freme*, a secondary form of *fram*, *from*, bold, forward, strenuous, strong, etc.: see *from*, *adv.*, and cf. *frame*, *v.*] Flourishing. [Prov. Eng.]



Frill-lizard (*Chlamydosaurus kingi*).

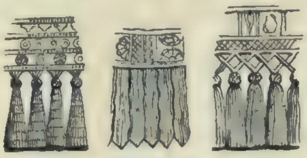
My plenteous bosom strow'd
With all abundant sweets; my *frim* and lusty flank
Her bravery then displays, with meadows hugely rank.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 397.

Frimaire (frē-mãr′), *n.* [F., < *frimas*, hoar frost, rime, < OF. *frimer*, freeze: referred, doubtfully, to Icel. *hrīm* = AS. *hrīm*, rime: see *rime*^{2}.] The third month of the French revolutionary calendar (see *calendar*), beginning, in the year 1793, on November 21st, and ending December 20th.

frind†, *n.* An obsolete form of *friend*.

frine (frīn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frined*, ppr. *frining*. [< Sw. dial. *fryna* = Norw. *fröyna*, make a wry face; cf. Sw. dial. *flina* = ODan. *fline*, make a wry face. See *frown*, *v.*] To whine or whimper; fret. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

fringe (frinj), *n.* [< ME. *fringe*, *frenge*, < OF. **fringe* (not found, but inferred from F. dial. *frinche*, It. dial. *frinza*, ML. *fringia*), another form of OF. *frange*, F. *frange* = It. *frangia* = Sp. Pg. *franja* (cf. D. *frangie*, *franje* = MLG. *frense* = MHG. *franze*, G. *franse* = Sw. *frans* = Dan. *fryndse*, a fringe, < F.); appar. the same, with unexplained deviation of form, as Pr. *fremna* = Wallachian *frimbie*, < LL. *fimbria*, a border, fringe, L. pl. *fimbriæ*, fibers, threads, shreds, fibrous part, fringe: see *fimbria*.] 1. An ornamental bordering formed of short lengths of thread, whether loose or twisted, or of twisted cord more or less fine, variously arranged or combined, projecting from the edge of the material ornamented. Fringe may consist of the frayed or raveled edge of the piece of stuff ornamented, but it is generally of other material, often made very solid and ponderous, the cords being of tightly twisted silk or of gold or silver thread of considerable thickness and length.



Assyrian Fringes, from ancient bas-reliefs.

She shaw'd me a mantle o' red scarlet,
Wi gouden flowers and *fringes* fine.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads, I. 168).

Orl. Where dwell you, pretty youth?
Ros. With this shepherdess, my sister; here, in the skirts of the forest, like *fringe* upon a petticoat.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

The objection was not to the dress-trimming which has been known as *fringe* for above five hundred years, but to a mode of dressing the hair which concealed the forehead, by the front hair being cut short and falling over it after the fashion of *fringe*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 265.

2. Something resembling a fringe; a broken border; any border or edging: as, a *fringe* of trees around a field, or of shrubs around a garden; a *fringe* of troops along a line of defense.

And as she sleeps
See how light creeps
Through the chinks, and beautifies
The rayey *fringe* of her faire eyes.
Cotton, Song.

That charity which bears the dying and languishing soul from the *fringes* of hell to the seat of the brightest stars. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 753.

The great mainland is barbarian; the islands and a *fringe* of sea-coast are Greek.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 334.

Specifically — 3. In *bot.*, a border of slender processes or teeth; a fimbria. — 4. In *optics*, one of the alternate light and dark bands produced by diffraction. See *diffraction*. — 5. In *zoöl.*, a row of closely set, even hairs on a margin; specifically, in *entom.*, the edging of fine even hairs on the wing of a butterfly or moth. In some of the lower moths, as the *Tineidæ*, the fringe of the secondary is frequently wider than the wing itself. 6. In *photog.*, a thickened edge of inferior sensitiveness on the pouring-off margin of a sensitized plate. — **Marginal fringes**, in *ornith.*, the membranous borders or fringe-like processes along the toes of sundry birds.

fringe (frinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fringed*, ppr. *fringing*. [< *fringe*, *n.*] To decorate with a fringe or fringes, whether by raveling the edge, as of cloth, or by sewing on; border.

They have pretty peeces of pretty coloured cloth . . . hanging from the middle of their forehead downe to their noses, *fringed* with long faire fringe.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 69.

The tumbling billows *fringe* with light
The crescent shore of Lynn.
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

Dear common flower, that grow'st beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold.
Lowell, To the Dandelion.

Fringed bog-bean. See *bog-bean*. — **Fringed gentian.** See *gentian*. — **Fringing reef.** See *reef*.

fringe-backed (frinj′bakt), *a.* Having the back fringed, as a lizard.

fringeless (frinj′les), *a.* [< *fringe* + *-less*.] Having no fringe.

fringelet (frinj′let), *n.* [< *fringe* + *-let*.] A small fringe.

Each *fringelet* is a tube made of firm elastic membrane.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 747.

fringent (frin′je̤nt), *a.* [< *fringe* + *-ent*.] Fringing; encircling like a fringe.

A shower of meteors
Cross the orbit of the earth,
And, lit by *fringent* air,
Blaze near and far.
Emerson, Dæmonic and Celestial Love.

fringepod (frinj′pod), *n.* A name given in California to *Thysanocarpus laciniatus*, a cruciferous plant with flattened, orbicular, winged pods, the margin of which is frequently lobed or fringed.

fringe-tree (frinj′trē), *n.* The *Chionanthus Virginica*, a small tree allied to the ash, found on river-banks in the United States, from Pennsylvania to Texas, and frequently planted for ornament. It bears loose drooping panicles of white flowers, the long narrow petals of which suggest the name. It is sometimes used in medicine, especially in jaundice and fevers. — **Purple fringe-tree**, the smoke-tree, *Rhus Cotinus*.

Fringilla (frin-jil′a̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *fringilla*, also *frigilla* and *friguilla*, some small bird, supposed to be the chaffinch; origin unknown; possibly, like *finch*^{1}, q. v., ult. imitative of the bird's note.] A Linnean genus of birds, the finches, once nearly conterminous with the modern family *Fringillidæ*, and of no determinate limits: now usually restricted to such species as the chaffinch or common finch of Europe, *F. cœlebs*, and considered typical of the family *Fringillidæ*. See cut under *chaffinch*.

fringillaceous (frin-ji-lā′shius), *a.* [< *Fringilla* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to the finches or *Fringillidæ*; fringilliform; fringilline.

Fringillidæ (frin-jil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fringilla* + *-idæ*.] A large and nearly cosmopolitan family of small seed-eating conirostral laminiplantar oscine passerine birds with nine primaries; the finches. It is not susceptible of exact definition, and is of fluctuating limits. The group has been made to include the larks (*Alaudidæ*), which are scutelliplantar; the weaver-birds (*Ploceidæ*), which are 10-primaried; and to exclude the buntings (*Emberizidæ*), which cannot be distinguished from the finches. The tanagers (*Tanagridæ*) have been both included and excluded. According to the present composition of the group, the buntings are included, the other birds above mentioned being excluded; and the *Fringillidæ* contain all the finches, buntings, grosbeaks, crossbills, sparrows, linnets, siskins, etc., which conform to the characters above given. There are some 500 nominal species, distributed in upward of 100 so-called genera. No tenable subdivision of the family exists, though several have been proposed. The latest authority makes 3 subfamilies: *Coccothraustinæ*, *Fringillinæ*, and *Emberizinæ*, or the grosbeaks, finches proper, and buntings.

fringilliform (frin-jil′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *fringilliformis*, < *Fringilla* + L. *forma*, form.] Finch-like; fringilline or fringillaceous.

Fringilliformes (frin-jil-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *fringilliform*.] In Sundevall's system of classification, a group of birds, the same as his *Conirostres*.

Fringillinæ (frin-ji-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fringilla* + *-inæ*.] A conventional subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, having no definition, taking name from and including the genus *Fringilla*; the true finches. The most typical representatives of the subfamily have the nasal bones not produced beyond the line of the orbits, the mandibular angle slight, and the cutting edges of the bill apposed throughout or nearly so. See cut under *chaffinch*.

fringilline (frin-jil′in), *a.* [< *Fringilla* + *-ine*^{1}.] Finch-like; fringillaceous or fringilliform; in a restricted sense, of or pertaining to the *Fringillinæ*. *Coues.*

fringy (frin′ji), *a.* [< *fringe* + *-y*^{1}.] Of the nature of a fringe; adorned with fringes.

> Lord of my time, my devious path I bend
> Through *fringy* woodland, or smooth-shaven lawn.
> *Shenstone*, Elegies, xxiv.

fripler† (frip′lėr), *n.* Same as *fripper*. *Nares.*

> Though they smell of the *fripler's* lavender half a year after. *Greene*, Arcadia.

fripper (frip′ėr), *n.* [Also written *fripier* (and lengthened *fripperer*); < OF. *fripier*, one who mends or trims up old garments and sells them, < *fripper*, rub up and down, wear to rags, F. *friper*, rumple, crumple, wear out (clothes), spoil.] One who deals in frippery or old clothes.

> Farewell, *fripper*, farewell, petty broker.
> *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive.

> A *fripper's* or broker's shop, that hath ends of everything, but nothing of worth.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 247.

fripperer (frip′ėr-ėr), *n.* Same as *fripper*.

frippery (frip′ėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *friperie*, F. *friperie*, an old-clothes shop, fripper's trade, old clothes, frippery, < *fripier*, fripper: see *fripper*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Trade or traffic in old clothes.

> *D'Ol.* Now your profession, I pray?
> *Fr. Frippery*, my lord, or, as some term it, Petty Brokery. *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, iii. 1.

2. A place where old clothes are sold.

> *Trin.* Look, what a wardrobe here is for thee!
> *Cal.* Let it alone, thou fool; it is but trash.
> *Trin.* O, ho, monster; we know what belongs to a *frippery*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

> He shews like a walking *frippery*.
> *Massinger*, City Madam, i. 1.

3. Old clothes; cast-off garments; clothing discarded after wearing.

> A world of desperate undertakings, possibly,
> Procures some hungry meals, some tavern surfeits,
> Some *frippery* to hide nakedness. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 1.

> Rag fair is a place near the Tower of London where old cloaths and *frippery* are sold. *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 29, note.

> It is a saturnalia of complacent blackguardism and vulgar villainy, tricked out in the cast-off *frippery* of Thaddeus of Warsaw and Sir Charles Grandison.
> *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 106.

Hence—**4.** Worthless or useless trifles; trumpery; gewgaws.

> Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
> Whose works are e'en the *frippery* of wit. *B. Jonson.*

> By living a year or two in town, she is as fond of gauze and French *frippery* as the best of them.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

> The gauzy *frippery* of a French translation. *Scott.*

> There seems [in Ravenna] to be no interval between the marbles and mosaics of Justinian or Theodoric and the insignificant *frippery* of the last century.
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 263.

II. *a.* Trifling; frivolous; contemptible; trumpery.

> With his flye popping in and out again,
> Argued a cause, a *frippery* cause.
> *Fletcher*, The Chances, ii. 2.

> That city, though the capital of a duchy, made so *frippery* an appearance, that, instead of spending some days there, as had been intended, we only dined, and went on to Parma. *Gray*, To his Mother.

> The King gave her a gold watch and chain the next day. She says, "the manner was all"—and indeed so it was, for I never saw a more *frippery* present
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 191.

frisado†, **frizado**† (fri-zā′dō), *n.* [Also *friezeadow* and *freasadowe*; < Sp. *frisado*, silk plush or shag: see *frieze*^{2}, *frizz*.] A fine kind of frieze.

> In winter your vpper garment must be of cotton or *friezeadow*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 249.

> A patent was granted [in 1567] to Charles Hastings, Esq., that in consideration that he brought in the skill of making *frisadoes* as they were made at Harlem and Amsterdam, being not used in England, that therefore he should have the sole trade thereof for divers years, etc.
> *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 23.

friscol†, *n.* See *friskle*.

frise^1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *frieze*^{1}.

frise^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *frieze*^{2}.

frise^3 (frēz), *n.* Same as *chevaux-de-frise*.

frisesomorum (fris″e-sọ̄-mō′rum), *n.* The mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism. The following is an example: Some prophecies come true; but no scientific prediction is prophecy; hence, some things that come true are not scientific predictions. Three of the vowels and four of the consonants of this name, which is one of those given by Petrus Hispanus (see *barbara*), are significant. *I* indicates that the major premise is a particular affirmative; *e*, that the minor premise is a universal negative; *o*, that the conclusion is a particular negative; *f*, that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*; the two *s*'s, that the premises are both to be simply converted in the reduction; and the first *m*, that the premises are to be transposed. *Frisesomorum* is one of the moods not given by Aristotle, but added by his pupil Theophrastus, and it is the most interesting of these. It is sometimes called *frisesmo*, and, by English writers who place it in the fourth figure, *fresison*. See *mood*2.

frisetta (fri-zet′ạ̈), *n.* [Dim. of F. *frise*, frieze.] A finer variety of frieze.

frisette, *n.* See *frizette*.

friseur (frē-zėr′), *n.* [< F. *friser*, curl, frizz: see *frizz*.] A hair-dresser.

> That barbers' boys who would to trade advance
> Wish us to call them smart *friseurs* from France.
> *Crabbe.*

> His [Hogg's] very hair has a coarse stringiness about it which proves beyond dispute its utter ignorance of all the arts of the *friseur*.
> *Lockhart*, in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors.

Frisian, *a.* and *n.* See *Friesian*.

Frisic†, *a.* and *n.* See *Friesic*.

frisk (frisk), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *frisque*, F. *frisque*, lively, jolly, blithe, brisk, fine, spruce, gay, var. of *fres*, *fris* (*frische*, *fresche*, f.), fresh; cf. Icel. (only mod.) *friskr*, frisky, brisk, vigorous, = Sw. Dan. *frisk*, lively, hearty, fresh, etc.; both F. and Scand. forms are of G. origin, < OHG. *frisc*, MHG. *vrisch*, G. *frisch*, fresh, the proper Scand. forms for 'fresh' being Icel. *ferskr*, Sw. *färsk*, Dan. *fersk*, fresh (in a more limited sense): see *fresh*.] **I.**† *a.* Lively; brisk; frisky.

II. *n.* A frolic; a gambol; a dance; a merry-making.

> Then doe the salvage beasts begin to play
> Their pleasant *friskes*, and loath their wonted food.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 46.

> Is not this fine, I trow, to see the gambols,
> To hear the jigs, observe the *frisks*, be enchanted
> With the rare discord of bells, pipes, and tabors,
> Hotch-potch of Scotch and Irish twingle-twangles.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

> The joyful surprise that lighted up their faces and displayed itself over their whole bodies, in a variety of capers and *frisks*. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 242.

frisk (frisk), *v.* [= Sw. *friska* (*upp*), refresh, freshen, exhilarate, = ODan. *friske*, freshen, Dan. *friske op*, refresh, revive; from the adj.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To leap, skip, prance, or gambol, as in frolic.

> One *frisks* and sings, and cries, A flagon more
> To drench dry cares. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 8.

> Nor *frisking* heifers bound about the place,
> To spurn the dew-drops off.
> *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

> The truant turned a deaf ear, and kept *frisking* on the top of the rising ground like a goblin by moonlight.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, ix.

2. To freshen, as the wind. *Hamersly.*

II. *trans.* To squander idly; dissipate in sport: with *away*.

> If not advis'd, thou art drawn in beyond a retreat, or at least to *frisk away* much of thy time and estate.
> *A Cap, &c.* (quoted in Nares).

friskal† (fris′kal), *n.* Same as *friskle*.

frisker (fris′kėr), *n.* One who frisks or gambols; an inconstant or frivolous person.

> Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me looke,
> What I should doe but set cocke on the hoope?
> *Dr. Bourd*, in Camden's Remains, Inhabitants.

frisket (fris′ket), *n.* [F. *frisquette*: see *frisk*.] In *printing*, a thin framework of iron hinged to the top of the tympan of a hand-press. For use, a sheet of paper is stretched and pasted over the frisket, and from this paper spaces are cut out to permit contact between the type and the sheet to be printed, which it serves to hold in place when the frisket is folded down upon the tympan, and to keep clean in the parts not printed.

friskful (frisk′fůl), *a.* [< *frisk* + *-ful*.] Brisk; lively; frolicsome.

> His sportive lambs
> This way and that convolv'd in *friskful* glee
> Their frolics play. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 837.

friskily (fris′ki-li), *adv.* [= ODan. *friskelig*.] In a frisky manner; briskly.

friskin†, *n.* [< *frisk* + -(*k*)*in*.] A gay, frisky person. *Davies.*

> *Sir Q.* I gave thee this chain, manly Tucca.
> *Tuc.* Ay, say'st thou so, *friskin*? *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

friskiness (fris′ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frisky; briskness; liveliness; frolic.

> Lambs in the spring show us that the *friskiness* of one is a cause of *friskiness* in those near it—if one leaps, others leap. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 506.

frisking (fris′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frisk*, *v.*] Capering; frolicsome mirth.

> One delighteth in mirth, and the *friskings* of an airy soul. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 59.

> His *frisking* was at ev'ning hours,
> For then he lost his fear.
> *Cowper*, Epitaph on a Hare.

friskingly (fris′king-li), *adv.* In a frisking or frisky manner.

friskle† (fris′kl), *n.* [Also *friskal*, *friscol*; < *frisk*, *v.*] A frisk or curvet, as of a horse.

> But he is rare for *friscols*; nay, what's worse,
> He treads a measure like a miller's horse.
> *Bold*, Poems (1664), p. 136.

> And saying so, he gave two or three *friskles* in the air with very great signs of contentment, and presently went to Dorotea. *Hist. Don Quixote* (1675), fol. 74.

frisky (fris′ki), *a.* [< *frisk*, *n.*, + *-y*^{1}.] Gaily active; lively; frolicsome; engaging or done in sport.

> He was too *frisky* for an old man. *Jeffrey.*

> [The horses] by no means intending to put their heels through the dasher, or to address the driver rudely, but feeling, to use a familiar word, *frisky*.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Professor, i.

frislet (friz′let), *n.* [< *frizzle*, *frizz* (F. *friser*) + *-et*.] Anything frizzled, curled, or puffed; a small ruffle or the like.

frist† (frist), *n.* [< ME. **frist*, *frest*, *first*, *ferst*, *furst*, < AS. *first*, *fierst*, *fyrst*, a space of time, = OS. *frist* = OFries. *ferst*, *first*, *frist* = OD. *verst*, D. *verste*, *vorste* = MLG. *verst* = OHG. *frist*, MHG. *vrist*, G. *frist* = Icel. *frest*, n. pl., mod. usually *frestr*, m., delay, = Sw. Dan. *frist*, respite, delay.] A certain space of time; respite.

> Hi criez him merci bothe suithe
> That he ȝiue hem *furst* of liue.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

frist† (frist), *v. t.* [< ME. **fristen*, *frysten*, *fresten*, *firsten*, *fersten* (AS. **fyrstan*, not authenticated) = OFries. *fersta* = MLG. LG. *versten* = OHG. *fristan*, MHG. *vristen*, G. *fristen* = Icel. *fresta*, defer, delay, put off, = Dan. *friste*, sustain, support (life, nature), experience, etc.; < *frist*, *n.*, a certain space of time. The particular use of *frist* is prob. Scand.; cf. Icel. *selja ā frest*, sell on credit.] To sell upon credit, as goods. [Rare.]

> Keep and save and thou schalle have;
> *Frest* and leue [read *lene*, *i. e.*, lend] and thou schall crave.
> *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, I. 316.

frisure (fri-zūr′), *n.* [Also *frizure*; < F. *frisure*, < *friser*, curl: see *frizz*.] Hair-dressing.

> His hair was of a dark brown; . . . it had not received the fashionable *frizure*. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, v. 6.

frit (frit), *n.* [Also spelled *fritt*, *fritte*; < F. *fritte*, < It. *fritta*, frit, fem. (= F. *frite*) of *fritto* (= F. *frit*) (< L. *frictus*), pp. of *friggere* = F. *frire*, < L. *frigere*, roast, parch, fry: see *fry*^{1}.] **1.** The material of which glass is made as prepared for complete fusion by a previous calcination carried to a point where the silica begins to act on the bases, forming an imperfectly melted or fritted mass.—**2.** The composition from which artificial soft or tender porcelain and other partly vitrifiable mixtures are made. See *soft porcelain*, under *porcelain*.

> This French pâte tendre, or artificial porcelain, as it is sometimes called, is composed of alkaline *frittes* and carbonate of lime, covered with a lead glaze analogous in nature to flint-glass. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 657.

Frit body, in *ceram.*, a body the materials of which are first mixed, then fired, and lastly ground up with clay. The result is a vitrified appearance throughout.—**Frit porcelain**, a name given to the artificial soft-paste English porcelain, from its vitreous nature, the paste prepared for it being a frit not unlike that of the glassmakers. This name was given to it by the first makers of hard-paste or true porcelain in England. See *false porcelain*, under *porcelain*.

frit (frit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fritted*, ppr. *fritting*. [< *frit*, *n.*] To decompose and fuse partially, as the ingredients mixed for making glass, before completely fusing at a much higher temperature.

frith^1 (frith), *n.* [< ME. *frith*, also spelled *fryth*, *freth*, and transposed *firth*, peace, security, protection; more common in concrete sense, protected or inclosed land, a park or forest for game, a forest in general; < AS. *frith*, m. and n., in poetry *frithu*, *fritho*, *freothu*, *freotho*, *friotho*, f., peace, security, protection, in concrete sense in comp. *deór-frith*, a deer-park (cf. *frith-geard*, an inclosed space, = OSw. *frithgærthi*, a cattle-yard), = OS. *frithu* = OFries. *fretho*, *frede*, *ferd* = D. *vrede* = MLG. *vrede*, LG. *frede*, free, = OHG. *fridu*, MHG. *vride*, G. *friede*, m., = Icel. *fridhr* = Sw. Dan. *fred*, peace, = Goth. **frithus* (inferred from deriv. *Frithareiks* = G. *Friedrich*, E. *Frederick*, lit. prince of peace, gracious prince; *gafrithōn*, reconcile, conciliate, *gafrithōns*, reconciliation), with suffix *-th*, Goth. *-thus* (as in *death*, Goth. *dauthus*), < Teut. √ *fri*, show favor to, love. The same root appears in *free* and *friend*, q. v. The word *frith* appears disguised in *belfry*, and ult. in *affray*, *fray*^{1}, q. v. The Celtic forms, W. *ffridd*, a park, a forest, = Ir. *frith*, a park, a forest, = Gael. *frith*, a forest, prop. of deer, are taken from ME. *frith*.] 1. Peace; security; freedom from molestation. In modern use only with reference to Anglo-Saxon law, in which the essential ideas indicated by the word were: (*a*) The right to be in peace as secured by penal sanctions. To be within the frith or peace was to be within the domain of law, within the protection of the established authorities.

Pax vobis, *frith*, for that he ben thanne fried [freed] of the develes thralsipe [thraldom].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 103.

Older than "the peace of the folk," far older than "the King's peace," which was to succeed it, was the *frith* or peace of the freeman himself — the right that each man had to secure for himself safe life and sound limb.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 21.

(*b*) A treaty or agreement of peace made between two contending kingdoms or districts.
2†. A piece of land inclosed for the preservation of game; a park or forest for game; hence, a forest or woody place in general; a hedge; a coppice.

Ye huntieth i the kinges *frithe* [var. *parc*].
Layamon, I. 61.

Gret joye is in *frith* and lake.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3737.

Thanne shal Feith be forester here and in this *frith* walke.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 112.

The sylvans that about the neighbouring woods did dwell,
Both in the tufty *frith* and in the mossy fell,
Forsook their gloomy bow'rs and wand'red far abroad.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xvii. 388.

3†. A small field taken out of a common.— 4. Ground overgrown with bushes or underwood; a field which has been taken from woods. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]

frith1†, *v. t.* [ME. *frithien*, < AS. *frithian*, *freothian*, keep peace, make peace, protect, defend, = OS. *frithōn* = OFries. *frethia*, *ferdia* = MLG. *vriden* = OHG. *ge-fridōn* = Icel. *fridha*, make peace, = Sw. *freda*, cover, protect, quiet, inclose, fence in, = Dan. *frede*, protect, inclose, fence in, = Goth. *ga-frithōn*, reconcile; from the noun.] 1. To protect; guard.

He . . . gaf him . . . leue . . .
To wune Egipte folc among,
And *frithen* him wel fro euerilc wrong.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 786.

2. To inclose; fence in, as a forest or park.

ffaunde [*fand*2, see that] my fforestez be *ffrythede* o frenchepe [in friendship] for evere,
That nane werreye my wylde [wild, *i. e.*, game].
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 656.

frith2, **firth**2 (frith, fėrth), *n.* [The form *frith* is transposed from the earlier *firth*; < ME. *firth*, < Icel. *fjördhr*, pl. *firdhir* = Sw. *fjärd* = Norw. Dan. *fjord* (whence in E. often *fiord*, *fjord*, q. v.), a frith, bay, ult. connected with E. *ford*, and with L. *portus*, a harbor: see *ford* and *port*1.] 1. A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary; the opening of a river into the sea: used specifically in Scotland only, where *firth* is the commoner form: as, the *Firth* of Forth; the *Frith* of Clyde.

He makes his Boates with flat bottoms, fitted to the Shallows which he expected in that narrow *frith*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

What desp'rate madman then would venture o'er
The *frith*, or haul his cables from the shore?
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i.

The *friths* that branch and spread
Their sleeping silver thro' the hills.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

2. A kind of weir for catching fish; a kind of net.

frithborg (frith'bôrg), *n.* [AS. **frith-borh*, **frith-borg*, found only as used or quoted in the so-called Laws of Edward the Confessor (in Latin), namely, *frithborg*, *frith-borch*, acc. pl. *frithborgas*, and Latinized (nom.) *frithborgus*, where the editions of Lambard and Wilkins give (acc. pl.) *freoborges*, Latinized (nom.) *friborgus*; hence the form *friborga* in Fleta, and *friborg*, *friburgh*, *freeborg* in later writers. The proper AS. form is **frithborh*, < *frith*, peace, + *borh*, a pledge (> E. *borrow*1, *n.*). Cf. *frithsoken* and *frank-pledge*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, one of the tithings or groups of ten men into which the hundred was divided, the members of each one being held liable for the misdeeds of a fellow-member.

As touching the king's peace, every hundred was divided into many *freeborgs* or tithings consisting of ten men, which stood all bound one for the other, and did amongst themselves punish small matters in their court for that purpose called the lete.
Spelman, Anc. Government of England.

But the name [of tithing] has been very commonly applied both by historical writers and in legal custom to denote . . . the association of ten men in common responsibility legally embodied in the *frithborh* or frank-pledge. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 41.

frithgild (frith'gild), *n.* [AS. *frithgild*, < *frith*, peace, + *gild*, a guild.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a union of neighbors pledged to one another by oath for the preservation of order and for self-defense, all being liable for the misdeeds of any member of the guild. On the decline of the kinsfolk organization in the tenth century, this became a common element in social order in England.

Strong as the crown might be, its strength lay in the king's personal action, and it was far from possessing any adequate police or judicial machinery for carrying its will into effect. To supply such a machinery was the aim of the *frith-gilds*. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 219.

frithsoken (frith'sō″ken), *n.* [Also *frithsocne*, *frithsocn*, *frithsoca*; ME. *frithsocne*, "franchise de franc plege" (Rel. Antiq., I. 33), < AS. *frithsōcn*, lit. a peace-seeking, < *frith*, peace, + *sōcn*, a refuge, searching, a seeking: see *frith*1 and *soken*, *socage*.] 1. In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the franchise or governmental power of requiring the people to keep the peace; the jurisdiction to punish for breaches of the peace. This power was profitable by reason of the fines and forfeitures resulting from its exercise; consequently it was often conferred in the charters and royal grants of early English history, beginning in the later part of the Anglo-Saxon period, about the time of Edward the Confessor. (See *soc*.) The Normans, it is supposed, by confusing the Anglo-Saxon *frith* with *fre*, *fri*, modern *free*, adopted the term *frank-pledge* to designate the binding of persons to be pecuniarily responsible for one another's peaceable conduct.
Hence, in later times — 2. The liberty of having a view of frank-pledge. See *frank-pledge*.

frithsplot (frith'splot), *n.* [AS., occurring only once, < *frith*, peace, + *splot*, a spot (not the same as *spot*).] A plot of land encircling some stone, tree, or well, considered sacred, and therefore affording sanctuary to criminals. *Wharton*.

frithstool (frith'stöl), *n.* [A mod. form, corruptly *fredstole*, *freedstool*, repr. AS. *frith-stōl*, an asylum, sanctuary, lit. stool of peace or protection, < *frith*, peace, protection, + *stōl*, a seat, chair, stool.] In Anglo-Saxon times, a seat or chair in a church, near the altar, to which persons fled who sought the privilege of sanctuary.

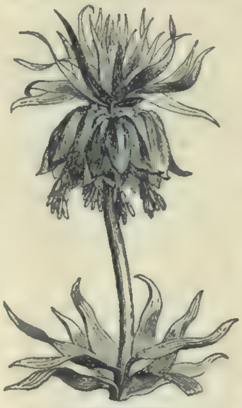
Athelstan his son succeeded King Edward, being much devoted to St. John of Beverley, on whose church he bestowed a *freed-stool* with large priviledges belonging thereunto. *Fuller*, Church Hist., II. v. 9.

Such a privilege [the right of sanctuary or refuge for criminals] was given by allowing what was called the *Frithstool* to be set up in some part of the hallowed building. This "stool of peace," for such is the meaning of the word, was a low-backed arm-chair, made of stone. Its standing-place was either near the high altar, or by the side of the patron saint's shrine. From this spot, as from a center, the *frithstool* spread its privilege of sanctuary over land and water all about the minster which held it, to the distance of at least a mile.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 365.

frithy† (frith'i), *a.* [< *frith*1, 2, + -*y*1.] Woody.

Thus stode I in the *frytthy* forest of Galtres.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 22.

Fritillaria (frit-i-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., in allusion to the shape of its perianth, < L. *fritillus*, a dice-box.] 1. A genus of liliaceous bulbous plants, nearly allied to the lily. There are about 40 species, chiefly of the temperate parts of Europe and Asia, with 8 species on the Pacific side of North America. They have leafy stems and large, drooping, bell-shaped flowers. The largest species, and the one best known in cultivation, is the crown-imperial, *F. imperialis*. The guinea-hen flower or snake's-head, *F. Meleagris*, and some others are occasionally seen in gardens.
2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of copelate ascidians, of the family *Appendiculariidæ*. They have a tail half as long again as the body, a curved endostyle, and a hood-like fold of the integument. *F. furcata* and *F. formica* are examples.


Crown-imperial
(*Fritillaria imperialis*).

fritillary (frit'i-lạ̄-ri), *n.*; pl. *fritillaries* (-riz). [< NL. *Fritillaria*.] 1. The popular name of plants of the genus *Fritillaria*.

Plucked no fire-hearted flowers, but were content
Cool *fritillaries* and flag flowers to twine.
The American, VIII. 90.

2. The popular name of several species of British butterflies. *Argynnis paphia* is the silver-washed fritillary of collectors; *A. aglaia* is the dark-green fritillary; *A. adippe* is the high-brown fritillary; *A. lattonia* is the rare and much-prized queen-of-Spain fritillary; and *A. euphrosyne* is the pearl-bordered fritillary. The greasy fritillary of collectors is *Melitæa artemis*.

Silver-washed *fritillaries* flit round every bramble-bed.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxiii.

fritinancy† (frit'i-nạn-si), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *fritinnire*, twitter, chirp, as a small bird, cicada, etc.] A chirping or croaking, as of a cricket. *Sir T. Browne*.

fritt, **fritte**, *n.* See *frit*.

fritter (frit'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fritoure*, *frytowre*, also *fruyter*, *fruter* (simulating *fruit*), < OF. *friture*, a frying, a dish of fried fish; cf. *friteau*, a fritter (Cotgrave), ML. *fritellum*, a fritter, < L. *frictus*, fried, pp. of *frigere*, fry: see *fry*1.] 1. A small cake of batter, sometimes containing a slice of some fruit, clams or oysters either chopped or whole, or the like, sweetened or seasoned, fried in boiling lard, and served hot: as, apple *fritters*; peach *fritters*; oyster *fritters*.

Fruyter vaunte, *fruyter* say, be good; better is *fruyter* pouche; apple *fruyters* ben good hote; and all colde *fruters*, touche not. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 273.

The sacred and ceremonious feasts which we observe in memorial of our birth-days, and nativitie, standeth much upon furmentie, gruell, *fritters*, and pancakes.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 8.

2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece.

Seese and putter? have I lived to stand at the taunts of one that makes *fritters* of English?
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

And cut whole giants into *fritters*. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

3. *pl.* Specifically, in *whale-fishery*, tendinous fibers of the whale's blubber, running in various directions, and connecting the cellular substance which contains the oil. They are what remains after the oil has been tried out, and are used as fuel to try out the next whale. *Hamersly*.

fritter (frit'ėr), *v. t.* [< *fritter*, *n.*] 1. To cut, as meat, into small pieces: also used figuratively.

What pretty things imagination
Will *fritter* out in adulation!
Lloyd, Poetry Professors.

2. To break into small pieces or fragments; wear away, as by friction; lose in small pieces or parts.

Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 56.

A gaudy silken robe, striped and intersected with unfriendly tints, that *fritter* the masses of light, and distract the vision. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

Nothing is suffered to prevail upon its own principle; the whole is so *frittered* down and disjointed that scarcely a trace of the original remains.
Burke, Economical Reform.

Undistinguish'd trifles swell the scene,
The last new play and *fritter'd* magazine.
Crabbe, Works, I. 144.

To fritter away, to waste or expend by little and little; waste by a little at a time; spend frivolously or in trifles.

We shall probably, in another century, be *frittered away* into beaux or monkeys.
Goldsmith, Reverie at Boar's Head Tavern.

The time and energy of both Houses have been *frittered away* by wearisome and prolonged enquiries for the conduct of which the ordinary member of Parliament is unfitted. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 287.

fritting-furnace (frit'ing-fėr″nạ̄s), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a form of reverberatory furnace in which the materials are fritted, or partially decomposed and fused, as a preliminary to fusing in the melting-pots. This process was essential when kelp was used in glass-making, but is now seldom practised.

frivall†, *a.* See *frivol*.

frivol†, *a.* [Also *frivall*; < ME. **frivol*, *frevol*, *frevel* (= G. Dan. Sw. *frivol*), < OF. *frivole*, *frevol*, F. *frivole* = Pr. *frevol*, *freol* = Sp. *frívolo* = Pg. It. *frivolo*, < L. *frivolus*, silly, empty, trifling, worthless.] Frivolous.

Stoping of the seruing of the said breuez nor nain vther *frewell* exceptione, etc.
Act. Dom. Conc. (1492), p. 246. (*E. D.*)

I did (to shift him with some contentment)
Make such a *frivall* promise.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

frivol (friv'ọl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *frivoled*, *frivolled*, ppr. *frivoling*, *frivolling*. [< *frivol*, *a.* In the colloq. use recent, assumed from *frivolous*.] I. *trans.* To make void; annul; set aside. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

Gif thir jugis *frivole* his appellacioun, and convict him.
Bellenden, tr. of Livy, p. 45.

II. *intrans.* To behave frivolously; indulge in gaiety or levity. [Colloq. and humorous.]

frivolism (friv'ọ̄-lizm), *n.* [< *frivol* + -*ism*.] Frivolity. *Priestley*. [Rare.]

frivolity (fri-vol'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *frivolities* (-tiz). [= G. *frivolität* = Dan. Sw. *frivolitet*, < F. *frivolité* = Pr. *frevoltat*, *freoltat* = Sp. *frivolidad* = Pg. *frivolidade*; as *frivol* + -*ity*.] 1. The condition or quality of being frivolous or trifling; insignificance.

The galleries of ancient sculpture in Naples and Rome strike no deeper conviction into the mind than the contrast of the purity, the severity, expressed in these fine old heads, with the *frivolity* and grossness of the mob that exhibits and the mob that gazes at them. *Emerson*, Art.

2. The act or habit of trifling; unbecoming levity of mind or disposition.

> Upon his eye sate something of reproof,
> That kept at least *frivolity* aloof.
> *Byron*, Lara, i. 7.

The late Duke of Wellington, in early life, said Mangles, was much celebrated for his skill with the then fashionable toy called a bandelorum, and is said to have played with it in places where such *frivolities* were scarcely expected. *Shirley Brooks*, Sooner or Later, III. 89.

=**Syn.** *Lightness, Volatility*, etc. (see *levity*); triviality, puerility, trifling. *Frivolity, Frivolousness. Frivolity* of character or conduct; *frivolousness* of an excuse, a pretext, an argument.

frivolous (friv′ọ̄-lus), *a.* [< L. *frivolus*, silly, empty, trifling, frivolous, worthless: see *frivol*, *a.*] 1. Of little weight, worth, or importance; not worth notice; slight; trifling; trivial: as, a *frivolous* argument; a *frivolous* objection or pretext.

I come about a *frivolous* matter, caused by as idle a report. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 2.

> Wit was his vain *frivolous* pretence
> Of pleasing others at his own expense.
> *Rochester*, Satire against Mankind.

What is incurable but a *frivolous* habit? A fly is as untamable as a hyena. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life, vii.

2. Given to trifling; characterized by unbecoming levity; silly; weak.

> Loose in morals, and in manner vain,
> In conversation *frivolous*, in dress
> Extreme. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 379.

Men first insist that women shall not pursue serious studies, but only external accomplishments, and then they condemn them for being so *frivolous* and empty. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 147.

3. Specifically, in *law*, so clearly insufficient as to need no argument to show its weakness: as, a *frivolous* answer or plea. =**Syn.** Unimportant, petty, worthless, flimsy, idle, childish, puerile, foolish, trashy.

frivolously (friv′ọ̄-lus-li), *adv.* In a frivolous or trifling manner.

frivolousness (friv′ọ̄-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being frivolous or trifling; want of importance.

Only before I leave it, I shall first mind him of one fallacy . . . in accusing the *frivolousnesse* of my digression. *Hammond*, Works, II. 132.

By following this practice often he will become acquainted with the degrees of evidence, so as to measure them almost upon inspection, and judge of the weight or *frivolousness* of objections. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, I. i.

=**Syn.** See *frivolity*.

frixe†, *a.* [A transposition of *frisk*.] Same as *frisk, frisky*.

> Fain would she seem all *frixe* and frolic still.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, VI. i. 294.

friz, *v.* and *n.* See *frizz*.

frizado†, *n.* See *frisado*.

frizel†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *frizzle*.

frizette (fri-zet′), *n.* [Also *frisette*, formerly *frizzet*; dim. of *frizz*.] A little frizz or curl of hair; a band of frizzled hair, either natural or false, worn above the forehead; a bang.

The Barber held up a looking-glass, and Margaret saw her hair not essentially affected by the professional endeavor, still as before parted on the top, and hanging in thick *frizettes*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

frizling†, *n.* See *frizzling*.

frizz, friz (friz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frizzed*, ppr. *frizzing*. [< ME. *frysen* = D. *friseren* = G. *frisiren* = Dan. *frisere* = Sw. *frisera*, dress the hair, < OF. *friser*, *frizer*, frizzle, crisp, curl, ruffle, braid, touch lightly, graze, scratch, F. *friser*, curl, = Sp. Pg. *frisar*, frizzle, also to raise the nap on frieze; usually associated with, and regarded as derived from, the noun *frieze*^{2}, formerly *frize*, ME. *fryse*; but the meaning 'curl hair' appears to go back to OFries. *frisle*, *fresle*, the hair of the head, a lock of hair, North Fries. *friessle*, *fressle*, the hair, a horse's tail, mod. Fries. *frisseljen*, braid the hair, braid; an AS. **frise*, curly, is cited, but is not authenticated except as it may exist in the name *Frisa*, *Frysa*, *Fresa*, a Friesian, conjectured to mean 'curly-haired.' See *frieze*^{2} and *Friese*.] 1. To curl; crisp; form into a mass of small, loose, crisp curls, as the hair, with a crisping-pin; specifically, to crisp and then loosen out so as to form a light, fluffy mass of little curls.

> Is 't not enough you read Voltaire,
> While sneering valets *frizz* your hair?
> *W. Whitehead*, The Goat's Beard.

A fair, low brow, touched and crowned lightly with the soft haze of gold-brown locks *frizzed* into a delicate mistiness after the ruling fashion of the hour. *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

2. To form into little burs, prominences, or knots, as the nap of cloth; raise a nap or bur on.—3. In *leather-dressing*, to remove the bur, prominences, or roughnesses from, as chamois and wash-leather, by rubbing with pumice-stone, a blunt knife, or the like, in order to soften the surface and give a uniform thickness.

They [deer-skins and sheep-skins] have their "grain" surface removed, to give them greater softness and pliability. This removal of the grain is called *frizzing*, and is done either with the round edge of a blunt knife or with pumice-stone. *Ure*, Dict., III. 92.

The treatment with the scraping-knife being generally not sufficient for complete *frizzing*, the remaining portions of the grain are removed with another sharp knife. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 681.

frizz, friz (friz), *n.* [< *frizz*, *v.*] That which is frizzed or curled; a wig, as covered with frizzes: as, a *frizz* of hair.

> Before—the curls are well confin'd,
> The tails fall gracefully behind;
> While a full wilderness of *friz*
> Became the lawyers cunning phiz.
> *W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax, ii. 2.

He [Dr. Johnson], who saw in his glass how his wig became his face and his head, might easily infer that a similar full-bottomed, well-curled *friz* of words would be no less becoming to his thoughts. *Hare.*

frizzed (frizd), *p. a.* Having the hair curled or crisped into a mass of frizzes or frizzles.

Miss Rochford, a pretty but much curled and *frizzed* girl of the period, seized upon Ally. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxi.

frizzet†, *n.* See *frizette*.

frizzing-machine (friz′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for dressing fabrics to give them a frizzed, nappy, or tufted surface.—2. A wood-working power-tool for dressing lumber. It is a revolving cutter-head projecting above the top of a bench.

frizzle (friz′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frizzled*, ppr. *frizzling*. [Formerly *frizle*, *frisle*, *frizel*, *frizil*; freq. of *frizz*, q. v. Cf. *frizzle*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To curl or crisp, as hair; frizz.

> Her tresses troust were to beholde,
> *Frizeld* and fine as frenge of golde.
> *Puttenham*, Partheniades, vii.

> Trembling as when Apollo's golden hairs
> Are fann'd and *frizzled* in the wanton airs
> Of his own breath. *Crashaw*, Music's Duel.

Her red-brown hair had been tortured and *frizzled* to look as much like an aureole as possible. *Mrs. H. Ward*, Robert Elsmere, i. 1.

2. To curl or crisp in cooking: as, *frizzled* beef (dried or jerked beef sliced thin and crisped over the fire).

I *frizzled* my pork and toasted my biscuit-chips. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, xii.

Frizzled fowl, a variety of the domestic hen in which each feather curls outward away from the body. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 646. Also called *frizzly*.

II. *intrans.* To curl; crisp.

May all periwigs, bobwigs, scratchwigs . . . *frizzle* in purgatory . . . to the end of time. *Thackeray*, Catharine, p. 491.

frizzle (friz′l), *n.* [Formerly spelled *frizle*, *frisle*, *frizel*; from the verb. Cf. OFries. *frisle*, *fresle*, the hair of the head, a lock of hair: see *frizz*, *v.*] 1. A curl; a lock of hair crisped.

> Bumbast, bolster, *frisle*, and perfume.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Epil., p. 82.

They [mulatto women] curle and fold the haire of their head, making a hill in the midst like a hat, with *frizzles* round about. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 650.

> To rumple her laces, her *frizzles*, and her bobbins.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. A ribbed steel plate forming part of a gun-lock, to receive the blow of the hammer. It occurs in the form of flint-lock which took the place of the wheel-lock.

frizzler (friz′lėr), *n.* One who frizzles. *Imp. Dict.*

frizzling (friz′ling), *n.* [Formerly *frizling*, *frizeling*, *friziling*; verbal n. of *frizzle*, *v.*] The act or process of curling or frizzing the hair.

Upon meretricious paintings, *frislings*, pouldrings, attyrings, and the like, many squander away their very choicest morning hours. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. vi. 1.

frizzling-iron (friz′ling-ī″ėrn), *n.* [Formerly *frizling-*, *friziling-iron*.] A curling-iron or crisping-pin.

A *friziling yron*, that women and men use about the curling o' their haire, or which in old time was used to part the haire, and drawe them out in length. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 146.

frizzly (friz′li), *a.* [< *frizzle* + *-y*^{1}.] Loosely crisp; curly: as, "light, *frizzly* hair," *Warren*.

frizzy (friz′i), *a.* [< *frizz* + *-y*^{1}.] Same as *frizzly*.

Strong black grey-besprinkled hair of *frizzy* thickness. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xi.

fro (frō), *prep.* and *adv.* [= Sc. *fra*, *frae*, < ME. *fro*, *fra*, late AS. *fra* (rare), < Icel. *frā*, prep., from (as adv. in phrase *til ok frā*, 'to and fro'), = Dan. *fra*, prep. from, adv. off, = Sw. *från*, prep., from, *fram*, adv., forward, = AS. *fram*, *from*, E. *from*; thus *fro* is a doublet of *from*.] I.† *prep.* From.

> *Fro* the by gynnyng of the world to the tyme that now is,
> Sene ages ther habbeth y be, as sene tyme y wys.
> *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 9.

> Wel ny is she fallen *fro* the tre.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 423.

> Far be it from your thought, and *fro* my wil,
> To thinke that knighthood I so much should shame.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 28.

II. *adv.* From; away; back or backward: as in the phrase *to and fro* (that is, to and from, forward or toward and backward).

> How that the hopur waggis *til and fra*.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 119.

> Thus was it spoken *to and fro*
> Of them that were with him, tho'
> All prively behinde his backe.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

> By which [bridge] the spirits perverse
> With easy intercourse pass *to and fro*.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 1031.

> When tost *to and fro*, by the huge swelling wave,
> They rise up to heav'n, or sink down to the grave.
> *Byron*, Thanksgiving Hymn.

frock^1 (frok), *n.* [< ME. *frok*, *frokke*, *froc*, also *frog*, *frogge* (see *frog*^{3}), a frock, esp. of a monk's cowl or habit, < OF. *froc*, F. *froc*, a monk's cowl or habit, = Pr. *floc*, a woolen stuff, a monk's cowl, < ML. *floccus* (also *froccus*, *frocus*, after the F.), a monk's cowl or habit, appar. < L. *floccus*, a flock (of wool), etc.: see *flock*^{2}. The sense is like that of OHG. *hroch*, *roch*, *roc*, MHG. *roc*, G. *rock* (ML. *hrocus*, *roccus*, *rocus*), a coat; but a derivation of OF. *froc* from OHG. *hroch* is not probable. The mod. F. *frac*, a dress-coat (> G. Sw. *frack*, a dress-coat, = Dan. *frakke*, coat), appears to be a F. reflex of the E. word.] 1. A garment with large sleeves worn by monks.

> In cotynge of his cope is more cloth y-folden
> Than was in Fraunces *froc* whan he hem first made.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 292.

Some one of the Pharasaicall sort, clad in a blacke *frocke* or cope. *J. Udall*, On Luke xix.

All the confraternities resort thither in solemn procession, habited in linen *frocks*, girt with a cord, and their heads covered with a cowl all over, that has only two holes before to see through. *Gray*, Letters, I. 71.

2. A garment covering the body and worn by either sex. (*a*) A loose outer garment worn by workmen, as agricultural laborers, etc., over their other clothes. Compare *smock-frock*.

> Beneath a cumbrous *frock*, that to the knees
> Invests the thriving churl, his legs appear.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, viii.

(*b*) The principal outer garment of women: a term partly abandoned in recent times for the indistinctive word *dress* and the word *gown*, but still retained, particularly in the British islands, for the outer garment, consisting of a bodice or waist and a skirt, worn by children.

> Whether
> The habit, hat, and feather,
> Or the *frock* and gypsy bonnet
> Be the neater and completer.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xx.

And how could you tell it was I? Everybody wears the same sort of thing, tweed *frock* and jacket. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxv.

(*c*) Same as *frock-coat*. (*d*) In the British service, the undress regimental coat of the guards, artillery, and royal marines. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

3. A sort of worsted netting worn by sailors, often in lieu of a shirt. Also called a *Guernsey frock*. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

frock^1 (frok), *v. t.* [< *frock*^{1}, *n.*] To supply or cover with a frock; hence, to invest with the privileges of those whose distinctive dress is a frock, as of a monk. See *frock*^{1}, *n.*, 1.

> Professed so much of priesthood as might sue
> For Priest's-exemption where the layman sinned—
> Got his arm *frocked* which, bare, the law would bruise.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 481.

frock^2†, *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *froke*, equiv. to *frogge*: see *frog*^{1}.] A frog.

frock-coat (frok′kōt), *n.* A body-coat, usually double-breasted and with a full skirt, worn by men: opposed to *sack-coat*, which has no skirt, and to *cutaway*, with short and tapering skirt. See *coat*^{2}, 2.

The men wore breeches and long boots, and *frock-coats* with large metal buttons. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 5.

frocking (frok′ing), *n.* [< *frock*^{1} + *-ing*^{1}.] A fabric suitable for making frocks; specifically, coarse jean or other material used for smock-frocks.

My question was answered by a queer-looking old man, chiefly remarkable for a pair of enormous cowhide boots, over which large blue trousers of *frocking* strove in vain to crowd themselves. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 112.

frockless (frok'les), *a.* [< *frock*^{1} + *-less.*] Without a frock.

froe†, *n.* See *frow*^{1}.

Froebelian (frė-bel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Froebel* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or originated by Friedrich Froebel (1782–1852), a German philosopher and educational reformer, and the founder of the kindergarten system: as, the *Froebelian* method of instruction. See *kindergarten.*

II. *n.* An advocate or follower of the kindergarten system.

> The uncle and nephew differed so widely that the "new *Froebelians*" were the enemies of "the old."
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 794.

Froebelism (frė'bel-izm), *n.* [< *Froebel* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The system or method of instruction, usually called the *kindergarten system*, originated by Froebel. See *kindergarten.*

> The great propagandist of *Froebelism*, the Baroness Marenholtz-Bülow, drew the attention of the French to the kindergarten from the year 1855. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 80.

frog^1 (frog), *n.* [< ME. *frogge*, < AS. *frogga* (**frocga* not authenticated, **froga* erroneous), a frog, akin to AS. *frox* (for **frosc*), ME. *frosk*, *frosch*, *frosh*, etc. (cf. var. *frock*^{2}, < ME. *froke*), = D. MLG. *vorsch* = OHG. *frosc*, MHG. *vrosch*, G. *frosch* = Icel. *froskr*, a frog; cf. Dan. *frö*, a frog; Icel. *fraukr*, a frog; the origin is unknown.] A batrachian of the family *Ranidæ* (which see), as the common British *Rana temporaria*, or its North American representative, *R. sylvatica.* Of the true frogs there are about 250 species, belonging to 18 genera, common in most parts of the world except the Neotropical and Austrogæan regions, including for the most part aquatic or arboreal batrachians, distinguished by their agility and symmetry, as well as by their webbed toes, from the related batrachians which are popularly named *toads*; but the distinction is not always preserved. Of the genus *Rana* alone there are upward of 110 species, most of which are aquatic, are expert swimmers, and capable of making very long leaps; some are terrestrial, and some arboreal. Several different kinds of frogs are edible, as the common European *R. esculenta.* The largest species is the bullfrog of the United States, *R. catesbiana.* (See *bullfrog*, and cuts under *Anura* and *Rana.*) Others of the same country are *R. palustris*, *R. halecina*, and *R. clamata.* The toes of some arboreal frogs are enormously lengthened and fully webbed, enabling the creatures to make long flying leaps. (See *flying-frog*, *Rhacophorus.*) Some have the ends of the toes dilated, like many of the toads. The tongue of most true frogs is emarginate behind, with a process on each side. Most frogs deposit their spawn in masses in the water, and the young hatch from the egg as tadpoles, provided with a tail and external gills, which disappear with the growth of the permanent limbs. The arboreal batrachians known indifferently as *tree-frogs* or *tree-toads* are not frogs in any proper sense, but belong to a different suborder (*Arcifera*) of salient amphibians. (See *Hylidæ.*) The name *frog* is loosely applied, with or without a qualifying term, to some other batrachians equally remote from the *Ranidæ*, and locally in the United States to certain lizards. See phrases below.

> Poor Tom; that eats the swimming *frog*, the toad, the tadpole. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

> I did eate fried *Frogges* in this citie, which is a dish much used in many cities of Italy.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 138.

> Yet gnats have had, and *frogs* and mice, long since,
> Their eulogy; those sang the Mantuan bard,
> And these the Grecian, in ennobling strains.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 452.

Bladder frog, a South American frog of the family *Cystignathidæ* and genus *Leptodactylus.*—**Egyptian frog.** See *Egyptian.*—**Horned frog**, a lizard of the genus *Phrynosoma.* Also called *horned toad.* [Local, U. S.]

> The *horned frog* is not a frog at all, but a lizard—a queer, stumpy little fellow with spikes all over the top of its head and back. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 205.

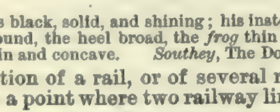
Marsupial frog, a batrachian which possesses a brood-pouch, as of the genera *Rhinoderma*, *Nototrema*, and *Amphignathodon.* See *Nototrema* and *Rhinoderma.*

frog^1 (frog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frogged*, ppr. *frogging.* [< *frog*^{1}, *n.*] To hunt for frogs; catch frogs.

frog^2 (frog), *n.* [< *frog*^{1}, but with reference to *frush*^{1}, cf. *frosh*, a frog: see *frog*^{1}, *frush*^{1}, and *frosh.*] **1.** In *farriery*, an elastic horny substance that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork.

> His hoofs black, solid, and shining; his instep high, his quarters round, the heel broad, the *frog* thin and small, the sole thin and concave. *Southey*, The Doctor, cxliii.

2. A section of a rail, or of several rails combined, at a point where two railway lines cross, or at the point of a switch from a line to a siding or to another line. When used at a crossing to unite the rails, it is called a *cross-frog.*



Railway Frog.

frog^3 (frog), *n.* [Appar. another use of *frog*^{2} or *frog*^{1}. Hardly connected with *frog*^{4}, var. of *frock*^{1}.] **1.** A fastening for the front of a coat or any similar garment, often made ornamental by the use of embroidery or braiding, and consisting generally of a spindle-shaped button, attached by a cord, and corresponding with a loop on the opposite side of the garment. A pair of frogs fixed on opposite sides of a coat may allow of buttoning it either way, or of securing both sides at once.

> Gentlemen in military *frogs*—there are no longer any military *frogs*—swaggered in taverns, clubs, and in the streets. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 112.

2. The loop of the scabbard of a bayonet or sword.

frog^4†, *n.* [ME., also *frogge*; var. of *frok*, *frokke*, frock: see *frock*^{1}.] Same as *frock*^{1}.

frogbit (frog'bit), *n.* **1.** The *Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ*, a floating aquatic plant of Europe, with round-reniform leaves and white flowers.—**2.** The *Limnobium Spongia*, a very similar plant of the United States. Also *frog's-bit.*

frog-clock (frog'klok), *n.* A froghopper. *Davies.*

> The flood washing down worms, flies, *frog-clocks*, etc.
> *W. Lauson* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 196).

frog-crab (frog'krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Ranina* or family *Raninidæ.*

frog-eater (frog'ē″tėr), *n.* One who eats frogs: a British term of contempt for a Frenchman.

frog-eating (frog'ē″ting), *a.* Eating frogs: an epithet applied contemptuously to Frenchmen.

frogfish (frog'fish), *n.* **1.** An English name of the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*: same as *fishing-frog.* See *angler.*—**2.** A fish of the family *Antennariidæ.*

frog-fishing (frog'fish″ing), *n.* The act or practice of fishing for frogs with hook, line, and rod; frogging. The lure or bait, if any is used, is generally a bit of red flannel. A common method of catching frogs is to drop the hook in front of the animal in such a way that when pulled suddenly backward it will catch him in the throat.

frog-fly (frog'flī), *n.* Same as *froghopper.*

frogfoot (frog'fůt), *n.* **1**†. A name given by the early herbalists to the vervain.—**2.** The plant duckmeat, a species of *Lemna.*

frogged (frogd), *a.* [< *frog*^{3} + *-ed*^{2}.] Ornamented or fastened with frogs, as a coat.

> City clerks in *frogged* coats. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xii.

> The bronze statue of Lamartine . . . is the principal monument of the place, . . . representing the poet in a *frogged* overcoat and top-boots, improvising in a high wind. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 240.

froggery (frog'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *froggeries* (-iz). [< *frog*^{1} + *-ery.*] A place where frogs are reared or kept for bait or for the market; a place abounding in frogs.

frogginess (frog'i-nes), *n.* Froggish character or nature.

> These same orthodox critics would have eagerly contended for their essential *frogginess.*
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 242.

frogging^1 (frog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frog*^{1}, *v.*] Fishing for frogs. See *frog-fishing.*

> And, when you are in a permanent camp, and fishing is very poor, try *frogging.* *G. W. Sears*, Woodcraft.

frogging^2 (frog'ing), *n.* [< *frog*^{3} + *-ing*^{1}.] The ornamental frogs or braiding on a garment, especially across the breast of military uniforms. See *frog*^{3}.

froggish (frog'ish), *a.* [< *frog*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Frog-like.

> The *froggish* aspect. *Rev. J. G. Wood.*

frog-grass (frog'gràs), *n.* A species of glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea*, a succulent plant growing in miry places near the sea.

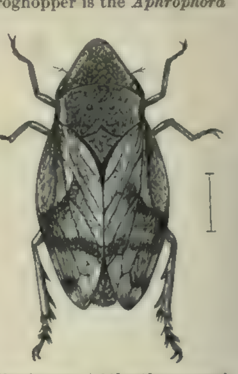
froggy^1 (frog'i), *a.* [< *frog*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Having or abounding in frogs.—**2.** Frog-like; froggish.

froggy^2 (frog'i), *n.*; pl. *froggies* (-iz). [< *frog*^{1} + *-y*^{2}.] A diminutive of *frog*^{1}: often applied, as slang, familiarly to Frenchmen, from their reputed habit of eating frogs.

froghood (frog'hůd), *n.* [< *frog*^{1} + *-hood.*] Quality or standing as a frog. [Humorous.]

> The mouse, averse to be o'erpower'd,
> Gave him the lie, and call'd him coward;
> Too hard for any frog's digestion,
> To have his *froghood* called in question!
> *C. Smart*, The Duellist.

froghopper (frog'hop″ėr), *n.* A homopterous insect of the family *Cercopidæ*, so called from the general shape of the body and the power of leaping. A common froghopper is the *Aphrophora spumaria*, whose larvæ are found on leaves, inclosed in a frothy liquid, commonly called cuckoo-spit, cuckoo-spittle, frog-spit, or frog-spittle. Also called *frog-fly*, *frog-clock*, *froth-fly*, *froth-insect*, *froth-worm.*



Froghopper (*Aphrophora quadrangularis*). (Line shows natural size.)

frogling (frog'ling), *n.* [< *frog*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}.] A little frog.

> He does not fail the gnats of the air . . . nor the *froglings* of the water. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don [Quixote, I. iii. 4.

frogmouth (frog'mouth), *n.* Any bird of the family *Podargidæ*, especially of the genus *Batrachostomus.*

frog-mouthed (frog'moutht), *a.* Having a large wide mouth, like a frog's. Specifically applied in ornithology to the great goatsuckers of the genus *Batrachostomus*, translating the adjective *batrachostomous* derived from the generic name.

frog-plate (frog'plāt), *n.* An accessory to the compound microscope by which the web of a frog's foot can be exposed on the stage in order to show the circulation of the blood.

frog's-bit (frogz'bit), *n.* Same as *frogbit*, 2.

frog-shell (frog'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Ranella.*

frog's-march (frogz'märch), *n.* A manner of carrying a refractory prisoner, in use in Great Britain. The prisoner is held face downward by four men, each of whom grasps one of his limbs.

frog-spawn (frog'spân), *n.* **1.** Same as *frog-spit.*—**2.** A fungus, *Leuconostoc mesenterioides*, allied to the bacteria, which causes serious loss to sugar-manufacturers on the European continent by converting saccharine solutions into a mass of slime.

> Leuconostoc mesenterioides, the *frog-spawn* of sugar-factories, consists in the vegetative state of coiled rosary-like chains of small round cells inclosed in firm sheaths of mucilage, and accumulated in great numbers into large compact gelatinous masses ("zoöglœæ").
> *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 469.

frog-spit, frog-spittle (frog'spit, -spit″l), *n.* **1.** A popular name for various filamentous fresh-water algæ, especially species of *Spirogyra*, which form floating masses.—**2.** The frothy substance secreted and exuded by a froghopper.

frogstool (frog'stöl), *n.* Same as *toadstool.*

froise, *n.* [< F. *froise*, *fraise*: see *fraise*^{2}.] Same as *fraise*^{2}.

> With a few slices of bacon, a *froise* was presently made, and served in with great pomp and magnificence.
> *Comical Hist. of Francion* (1655).

> Some are so tender nosed as to smell out a knave as far as another man shall do broil'd herrings, or a bacon *froise.* *Poor Robin* (1715).

frolic (frol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *frolick* (and, after G., *froelick*); < MD. *vrolick*, D. *vrolijk* (= G. *fröhlich*), frolic, merry, joyful, gay, < MD. *vro*, *vroo* = OS. *frā* = OFries. *fro* = MLG. *vrō* = OHG. *frao*, *frō* (*fraw-*), MHG. *vrō* (*vrōw-*, *vrouw-*), G. *froh* (> Dan. *fro*), glad, joyous, gay, cheerful (? = Icel. *frār*, swift), + *-lick*, *-lijk*, = E. *-ly*^{1}. Cf. *frow*^{2}.] **I.** *a.* Gay; merry; sportive; full of mirth or pranks.

> And let us (nobler Nymphs) upon the midday side
> Be *frolic* with the best. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 173.

> *Jun.* Tell me how thou dost, sweet ingle.
> *Val.* Faith, Juniper, the better to see thee thus *froelich.*
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 1.

> Some Spirit of the Air has waked thy string!
> 'Tis now a seraph bold, with touch of fire,
> 'Tis now the brush of Fairy's *frolic* wing.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., Epil.

> My mariners,
> Souls that have toil'd, and wrought, and thought with me—
> That ever with a *frolic* welcome took
> The thunder and the sunshine. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

> The world is always opulent, the oracles are never silent; but the receiver must by a happy temperance be brought to that top of condition, that *frolic* health, that he can easily take and give these fine communications.
> *Emerson*, Success.

II. *n.* **1.** A flight of levity or gaiety and mirth; a prank.

> But to see him behave it,
> And lay the law, and carve and drink unto them,
> And then . . . send *frolics!*
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, ii. 3.

> He would be at his *frolic* once again. *Roscommon.*

> See how the world its veterans rewards;
> A youth of *frolics*, an old age of cards.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 243.

2. A scene of gaiety and mirth, as in dancing or play; a merrymaking.

Before you go to Sea, I intend to wait on you, and give you a *Frolic*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 21.

3†. A plaything or an ornament.

Apples were dedicated unto her [Venus], and her image commonly made with such fruit as a *frolick* in her hand. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, IV. vii. 40.

=**Syn.** Gambol, escapade.

frolic (frol′ik), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frolicked*, ppr. *frolicking*. [< *frolic*, *n.*] To play merry pranks; engage in acts of levity, mirth, and gaiety.

If death were nigh, he would not *frolic* thus.
Marlowe, Faustus, v. 11.

And many a gambol *frolick'd* o'er the ground;
And sleights of art and feats of strength went round.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 21.

Hither, come hither and *frolic* and play.
Tennyson, The Sea-Fairies.

We found a crowd of persons *frolicking* around the fountain, in the light of a number of torches on poles planted in the ground. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 258.

frolicful (frol′ik-fůl), *a.* [< *frolic*, *n.*, + *-ful.*] Frolicsome. *Craig.* [Rare.]

frolicky (frol′ik-i), *a.* [< *frolic*(*k*) + *-y*^{1}.] Merry; frolicsome.

There is nothing striking in any of these characters; yet may we, at a pinch, make a good *frolicky* half-day with them. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 348.

frolicly† (frol′ik-li), *adv.* [< *frolic*, *a.*, + *-ly*^{2}.] In a frolicsome manner; with mirth and gaiety; gaily; merrily; sportively.

I do blush to see
These beggars' brats to chat so *frolicly*.
Greene, Alphonsus, iv.

Two as noble swains
As ever kept on the Elysian plains,
First by their signs attention having won,
Thus they the revels *frolicly* begun.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, iii.

I was set upon,
I and my men, as we were singing *frolicly*.
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lover's Progress, ii. 1.

frolicness (frol′ik-nes), *n.* Gaiety; frolicsomeness. [Rare.]

Mirth, jollity, *frolickness* of youth, as you call them. *Goodwin*, Works, V. 199.

frolicsome (frol′ik-sum), *a.* [Formerly also *frolicksome*, *-som*; < *frolic* + *-some*.] Full of gaiety and mirth; given to pranks; sportive.

Now, as fame does report, a young duke keeps court,
One that pleases his fancy with *frolicksome* sport.
The Frolicsome Duke (Percy's Reliques, p. 136).

Besides what Rum we sold by the Gallon or Ferkin, we sold it made into Punch, wherewith they grew *Frolicksom*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 18.

The bleating sheep and *frolicksome* calves sported about the verdant ridge, where now the Broadway loungers take their morning stroll. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 160.

She was . . . not more lovely than full of glee: all light and smiles, and *frolicksome* as the young fawn. *Poe*, Tales, I. 368.

=**Syn.** Gay, frisky, lively, playful, coltish.

frolicsomely (frol′ik-sum-li), *adv.* In a frolicsome manner; with wild gaiety. *Johnson.*

frolicsomeness (frol′ik-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being frolicsome; gaiety; wild pranks. *Bailey.*

from (from, from), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *from*, *fram*, < AS. *from*, *fram* = OS. *fram* = OHG. *fram*, MHG. *vram*, prep. forth from, adv. forth, = Icel. *fram*, adv., forward, *frā*, prep. from, adv. fro, = Sw. *fram*, adv., forth, forward, *från*, prep., from, = Dan. *frem*, adv., forth, onward, on, *fra*, prep., from, = Goth. *fram*, prep. from, adv. further, forward, compar. *framis*, further; prob. ult. allied to *fore*^{1}, *forth*^{1}, *for*, *for-*^{1}, etc. Cf. L. *perendie*, the day after, Gr. *πέραν*, beyond, Skt. *para*, distant, high. See *fro*, a shorter (Scand.) form of *from*. Connected with AS. *fram*, *from*, forward, bold, strenuous, strong, *fremian*, *fremman*, promote, accomplish: see *frame*, *frim*.] **I.** *prep.* **1.** Out of the limits, locality, or presence of, or connection with: expressing departure or point of departure, separation, discrimination, removal, or distance in space, time, condition, etc. (*a*) As regards space: as, to emigrate *from* Germany; the town is five miles *from* the sea; to separate the sheep *from* the goats.

The chaffe is take *from* the corne.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

Then cull they the bad *from* the good.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 98.

The santon rushed *from* the royal presence, and descending into the city, hurried through its streets and squares with frantic gesticulations. *Irving*, Granada, p. 23.

[Sometimes used absolutely, in the sense of distant, absent, or coming from: as, a visitor *from* the city.

They haue also certaine Altar stones they call Pawcorances, but these stand *from* their Temples.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 140.

When I am *from* him, I am dead till I be with him.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 6.

Wretched when *from* thee, vex'd when nigh,
I with thee, or without thee, die.
Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.]

(*b*) As regards time, or succession in a series or in logical connection: noting the point of departure or reckoning: as, he was studious *from* his childhood; *from* that time onward.

To my protection *from* this hour I take you.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

We are thieves *from* our cradles, and will die so.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

I have determin'd to lay up as the best treasure, and solace of a good old age, if God voutsafe it me, the honest liberty of free speech *from* my youth.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led
From cause to cause, to Nature's secret head.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 13.

God loves *from* whole to parts; but human soul
Must rise *from* individual to the whole.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 361.

From that disastrous hour, religion wore a new aspect in this unhappy country. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

(*c*) As regards idea, aim, or purpose: as, such a result was far *from* my intention; this is aside *from* our object.

Anything so overdone is *from* [that is, aside, apart, or away from] the purpose of playing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Ensenore a Saluage, father to Pemissapan, the best friend we had after the death of Granganimeo, when I was in those Discoueries, could not prevaile any thing with the King *from* destroying vs.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 90.

We have reformed *from* them, not against them.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 3.

(*d*) As regards state, condition, or effect: as, I am far *from* believing it; he is far *from* rich (that is, from being rich); he is a long way *from* being an atheist.

For heavenly minds *from* such distempers foul
Are ever clear. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 118.

Now I am come
From having found their walks, to find their home.
Donne, To the Countess of Salisbury.

Their minds at leisure *from* the cares of this life, and their bodies adorned with the best attire they can bestow on them. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

What the Austrian pride had driven him [the King of Sardinia] to, the Spanish pride drove him *from*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 10.

So far, therefore, *from* shocking his [the Jew's] prejudices by violent alterations of form, . . . the error of the early Christians would lie the other way.
De Quincey, Essenes, iii.

(*e*) As regards direction: away from.

The next question . . . is, whether it be a thing allowable or no that the minister should say service in the chancel, or turn his face at any time *from* the people.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 30.

Why speak'st thou *from* me [with averted face]? thy
pleas'd eyes send forth
Beams brighter than the star that ushers day.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

(*f*) As regards point of view: out of; off.

He that endures for what his conscience knows
Not to be ill, doth *from* a patience high
Look only on the cause whereto he owes
Those sufferings, not on his misery.
Daniel, To Henry Wriothesly.

God *from* the mount of Sinai . . . will himself,
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets' sound,
Ordain them laws. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 227.

The Moors fought valiantly in their streets, *from* their windows, and *from* the tops of their houses.
Irving, Granada, p. 35.

2. Out of: expressing derivation, withdrawal, or abstraction. (*a*) As regards source or origin: as, light emanates *from* the sun; the Greek alphabet was derived *from* the Phenician; illustrations drawn *from* nature.

So *from* the root
Springs lighter the green stalk; *from* thence the leaves
More aery. *Milton*, P. L., v. 479.

You are good, but *from* a nobler cause;
From your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws.
Dryden.

It must appear that you receive law *from*, and not give it to, your company, to make you agreeable.
Steele, Spectator, No. 386.

From labour health, *from* health contentment springs.
Beattie, Minstrel, i.

Is there any doubt that the orders of the Church of England are generally derived *from* the Church of Rome?
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

(*b*) As regards occupation, relation, or situation: as, to retire *from* office or *from* business; to return *from* a journey; to withdraw *from* society.

He is of late much retired *from* court; and is less frequent to his princely exercises. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 1.

I'll not over the threshold till my lord return *from* the wars. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3.

Six frozen winters spent,
Return with welcome home *from* banishment.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid.

Fresh *from* war's alarms,
My Hercules, my Roman Antony,
My mailed Bacchus leapt into my arms.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

(*c*) As regards a principal receptacle or place of deposit: as, to draw money *from* the bank; coal is dug *from* mines.

A thousand favours *from* a maund she drew
Of amber, crystal, and of beaded jet.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 36.

The blades were of Damascus, bearing texts *from* the Koran, or martial and amorous mottoes.
Irving, Granada, p. 6.

(*d*) As regards a whole or mass of which a part is taken or considered. (*e*) As regards state or condition: as, to start *from* sleep; to go *from* bad to worse.

The whole region, *from* a naked and desolate prospect, began now to look like a second Paradise.
Addison, Hilpah and Shalum.

Starting *from* sleep, the soldiers were intercepted and cut down as they rushed from their quarters.
Irving, Granada, p. 21.

3. Out of the charge, custody, or possession of: as, his office or the seal was taken *from* him.

If you will needs take it, I cannot with modesty give it *from* you. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

There were also a great number of such as were locked up *from* their estates, and others who concealed their titles. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 127.

4. In consequence of; on account or by reason of; on the strength or by aid of; as a result of; through: as, to act *from* a sense of duty, or *from* necessity; the conclusion *from* these facts is evident; to argue *from* false premises; *from* what I hear, I think he is guilty.

For what I now do is not out of spleen,
As he pretends, but *from* remorse of conscience.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

By this means the beneficent spirit works in a man *from* the convictions of reason, not *from* the impulses of passion.
Steele, Spectator, No. 346.

Several tents, a quantity of provisions, and a few pieces of artillery were left upon the spot, *from* the want of horses and mules to carry them off. *Irving*, Granada, p. 72.

This very rare British plant, which . . . is remarkable *from* producing seeds without the aid of insects.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 27.

We inserted the vowel . . . not *from* ignorance or *from* carelessness, but advisedly and in conformity with the practice of several respectable writers.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

[*From* is much used before local adverbs or prepositions used elliptically as nouns: as, *from above*, *from below*, *from beneath*, *from behind*, *from beyond*, *from far off*, etc., such phrases being used as unitary adverbs or prepositions, as in '*from beyond* Jordan,' '*from out of* the bowels of the earth.' *From forth*, *from off*, *from out*, etc., are usually transpositions: as, "*from forth* (forth from) his bridal bower" (*Pope*, Odyssey); warned *from off* (off from) the land.

Sudden partings, such as press
The life *from out* young hearts.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 24.

From hence, *from thence*, *from whence* are pleonastic, 'from' being implied in the adverb; but they have long been in good use.

In this Contree is the Cytee of Araym, where Abrahames Fadree duelled, and *from whens* Abraham departed, be Commandement of the Aungelle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 43.

And he went up *from thence* unto Beth-el. 2 Ki. ii. 23.

Within the gentle closure of my breast,
From whence at pleasure thou mayest come and part.
Shak., Sonnets, xlviii.

From hence your memory death cannot take.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxi.]

From this out, henceforth; from this time forward: as, he has decided to give up smoking *from this out*. [Colloq.]—**To break from, to break off from.** See *break*.

II.† *adv.* Forth; out; fro.

fromward† (from′wärd), *a.* [< ME. *fromward*, *frommard*, *framward*, adj., adv., and prep., but found as adj. only in the form *vrommard* (Ancren Riwle), averse, < AS. *fromweard*, a., about to depart (opposed to *tōweard*, about to come, future, toward), < *from*, *fram*, from, + *-weard*, -ward. Cf. *froward*, a doublet.] Turned away; averse.

fromward† (from′wärd), *adv.* and *prep.* [I. *adv.* < ME. *fromward*, forth, < AS. *fromweardes*, away from, in a direction from, adv. gen. of *fromweard*, a.: see *fromward*, *a.* II. *prep.* < ME. *fromward*, *frommard*, *framward*, prep., away from; from the adv.] **I.** *adv.* Forth; forward.

Fro thens *fromward*, thei ben alle obeyssant to him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 197.

II. *prep.* From; away from: opposed to *toward*.

The wind wende forth riht *framward* than strande into thissen londe. *Layamon*, I. 401.

As cheerfully going towards, as Pyrocles went frowardly *fromward* his death, he was delivered to the king.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

The Lark, which ever flies *fromward* her nest, when she sees anybody eyes her. *Cotgrave*.

The horizontal needle is continually varying towards east and west; and so the dipping or inclining needle is varying up and down, towards or *fromwards* the zenith.
Cheyne.

frond (frond), *n.* [= Sp. *fronde* = It. *fronde*, *fronda*, < L. *frons* (*frond-*), OL. pl. *frundes*, a leafy branch, a green bough, foliage, a garland of leaves.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*†) As used by Linnæus, a leaf, especially the leaf of a palm or fern. (*b*) Now, specifically, a leaf of a fern or other cryptogam, the thallus of a lichen, or any other leaf-like expansion which includes both stem and foliage, as the disk of *Lemna*.—2. In *zoöl.*, the foliaceous or leaf-like expansion of certain animal organisms, as of various polyzoans and actinozoans, which resemble plants in the mode of growth of the polypstock.

frondage (fron′dạ̄j), *n.* [< *frond* + *-age.*] Fronds collectively.

The vastness of the mile-broad and mile-high masses of *frondage*, their impenetrability, . . . combine to produce the conception of a creative force that appalls.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 336.

frondation (fron-dā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *frondatio*(*n-*), a stripping off of leaves, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch: see *frond.*] The act of stripping trees of leaves or branches. [Rare.]

Frondation, or the taking off some of the luxuriant branches and sprayes of . . . trees, . . . is a kind of pruning.
Evelyn, Sylva, xxxi.

Fronde (frond), *n.* [F., lit. a sling; with irreg. inserted *r*, < OF. *fonde* = Pr. *fonda*, *fronda* = Sp. *honda* = Pg. *funda* = It. *funda*, < L. *funda*, a sling; cf. Gr. σφενδόνη, a sling.] In *French hist.*, the name of a party which during the minority of Louis XIV. waged civil war against the court party, on account of the humiliations inflicted on the high nobility and the heavy fiscal impositions laid on the people. The movement began with the resistance of the Parliament of Paris to the measures of the minister Mazarin, and was sarcastically called by one of his supporters there "the war of the fronde," in allusion to the use of the sling then common among the street-boys of Paris. The contest continued from 1648 to 1652, during which Mazarin was driven from power, but soon restored. The opposition to him had degenerated into a course of selfish intrigue and party strife, whence the name *frondeur* became a term of political reproach.

fronded (fron′ded), *a.* [< *frond* + *-ed*².] Having fronds.

I know not where His islands lift
Their *fronded* palms in air.
Whittier, The Eternal Goodness.

frondent (fron′dẹnt), *a.* [= Pg. *frondente*, < L. *fronden*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *frondere*, have or put forth leaves, be leafy, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch: see *frond.*] Leafy.

Near before us is Versailles, New and Old; with that broad, *frondent* Avenue de Versailles between, stately, *frondent*, broad, three hundred feet as men reckon, with its four rows of elms.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 6.

frondesce (fron-des′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frondesced*, ppr. *frondescing*. [< L. *frondescere*, become leafy, put forth leaves, inceptive of *frondere*, have or put forth leaves: see *frondent.*] To unfold or develop leaves, as plants.

frondescence (fron-des′ẹns), *n.* [< *frondescen*(*t*) + *-ce.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) The period or state of coming into leaf. (*b*) The substitution of leaves for other organs; phyllody. (*c*) Leafage; foliage.

The cane fields are broad sheets of beautiful gold-green; and nearly as bright are the masses of pomme-cannelle *frondescence*, the groves of lemon and orange.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 216.

frondescent (fron-des′ẹnt), *a.* [= F. *frondescent* = Sp. *frondescente*, < L. *frondescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *frondescere*, put forth leaves: see *frondesce.*] Bursting or having the appearance of bursting into leaf.

frondeur (fron-dėr′), *n.* [F., lit. a slinger, < *fronder*, sling, throw, fling, fig. carp at, rail at, find fault with, < *fronde*, a sling: see *Fronde.*] 1. In *French hist.*, a member of the Fronde. Hence—2. An opponent of a party in power; a member of the opposition.

frondiferous (fron-dif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *frondifère* = Sp. *frondífero* = Pg. It. *frondifero*, < L. *frondifer*, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch, foliage (see *frond*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Producing fronds.

frondiform (fron′di-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch (see *frond*), + *forma*, form.] Resembling a frond, as of a fern; having stem and leaves fused in one.

frondiparous (fron-dip′a̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch (see *frond*), + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, noting a plant affected by the monstrosity of producing leaves instead of fruit. *Imp. Dict.*

Frondipora (fron-dip′ọ-rä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch (see *frond*), + *porus*, a pore.] The typical genus of the family *Frondiporidæ*. *Oken.*

Frondiporidæ (fron-di-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Frondipora* + *-idæ.*] A family of cyclostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans.

Frondist (fron′dist), *n.* A member or supporter of the Fronde.

frondlet (frond′let), *n.* [< *frond* + *-let.*] A small frond.

frondose (fron′dōs), *a.* [< L. *frondosus*, OL. *frundosus*, leafy, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch, foliage: see *frond.*] 1. In *cryptogamic bot.*: (*a*) Having the form or appearance of a leaf or frond; foliaceous. (*b*) In *Hepaticæ*, not having a leafy stem; thalloid. (*c*) Bearing fronds; frondiferous.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *foliaceous*.

frondosely (fron′dōs-li), *adv.* In a frond-like manner.

Thallus *frondosely* dilated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 561.

frondous (fron′dus), *a.* [< L. *frondosus*: see *frondose.*] Same as *frondose*.

frons (fronz), *n.*; pl. *frontes* (fron′tēz). [L., the forehead, brow, front: see *front.*] The forehead. Technically—(*a*) In *mammal.*, that part of the skull which lies between the orbits of the eyes and the fore-border of the vertex. (*b*) In *ornith.*, that part of the head which slopes upward from the bill to the vertex. (*c*) In *conch.*, that part of a univalve shell presenting when the aperture is toward the observer. (*d*) In *entom.*, generally, the anterior part of the epicranium, or upper part of the head, immediately back of the epistoma or clypeus when this is present. The term is somewhat loosely used, and varies in its application with different orders. In *Hymenoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, and *Neuroptera* the frons lies in front of the antennæ, and partly between the eyes; but in *Coleoptera* and *Hemiptera* the antennæ are often inserted at the sides of the frons, which is then divided by a more or less imaginary line from the vertex or crown. In the *Diptera* the frons is the part above the antennæ, the part below them being called the *face*.—**Frons alta**, a high forehead: a phrase used to signify that the forehead is more than one third of the total length of the face.—**Frons brevis**, a low forehead: a phrase used to signify that the forehead is less than one third of the total length of the face.—**Frons proportionata**, a proportionate forehead: a phrase signifying that the forehead is one third of the total length of the face.

front (frunt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *front*, *frunt*, *frount*, < OF. *front*, *frunt*, F. *front* = Pr. *front* = OSp. *fronte*, *fruente*, Sp. *frente* = Pg. It. *fronte*, < L. *frons* (*front-*), the forehead, brow, front, the fore part, the outside, appearance, etc.; supposed to represent an orig. **bhruvant-*, < **bhru* = Skt. *bhrū* = E. *brow.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The forehead; in technical use, the frons.

Thei [giants] ben hidouse for to loke upon; and thei han but on eye, and that is in the myddylle of the *Front*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 203.

See what a grace was seated on his brow:
Hyperion's curls, the *front* of Jove himself.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

They found the stately horse, . . . and she
Kiss'd the white star upon his noble *front*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. The forehead or face as expressive of character, temper, or disposition; characteristic facial appearance.

Norton, from Daniel and Ostrœa sprung,
Bless'd with his father's *front* and mother's tongue,
Hung silent down his never-blushing head.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 416.

I placed thee as a guard to the rich blossoms of my daughter's beauty—I thought that dragon's *front* of thine would cry aloof to the sons of gallantry—steel traps and spring guns seemed writ in every wrinkle of it.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

Hence—3. Manner of facing or opposing; attitude or bearing when confronted with anything, as in meeting a foe, a threatened danger, or an accuser: as, to put on a bold *front;* to await the enemy with a calm *front*. Sometimes used in the sense of cool assurance or impudence.

Do what I enjoin you. No disputing
Of my prerogative with a *front* or frown.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

And He, their leader, wore in sheath his sword,
And offered peaceful *front* and open hand.
Scott, Don Roderick, st. 37.

In my long-suffering and strength to meet
With equal *front* the direst shafts of fate.
Lowell, Prometheus.

4. The part or side of anything which seems to look out or to be directed forward; the most forward part or surface: as, the *front* of a house; the *front* of an army.

Frownt or *frunt* of a chirche, or other howsys, frontispicium.
Prompt. Parv., p. 181.

Our custom is both to place it [the Lord's prayer] in the *front* of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts as a complement.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 35.

My mate in empire,
Friend and companion in the *front* of war.
Shak., A. and C., v. 1.

Cornhill and Gracechurch Street had dressed their *fronts* in scarlet and crimson, in arras and tapestry, and the rich carpet-work from Persia and the East.
Froude, Sketches, p. 174.

5. Position or place directly ahead, or before the face or that part of anything which is regarded as the face; position in or toward that part to which one's view or course is directed: used chiefly in the phrases *in front* and *in front of:* as, right *in front of* them stood a lion.

Cannon *in front of* them
Volley'd and thunder'd.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

Specifically, in a theater and the like—(*a*) The part nearest the stage or platform: as, to occupy seats *in front*.

The seats *in front* were reserved for the friends of the girl who was about to leave them.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 44.

(*b*) The part before the actors or speakers; the auditorium: as, the stage manager was *in front* (that is, not on the stage, but in the auditorium).

Charles Mathews, who was *in front*, went behind and said, "Buckstone, you push this piece."
Lester Wallack, Memories.

6. A sort of half-wig worn by women with a cap or bonnet, to cover only the front part of the head: distinctively called a *false front*.

"Have I lived to this day to be called a fright!" cried Miss Knag, suddenly becoming convulsive, and making an effort to tear her *front* off.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xviii.

To look out on the week-day world from under a crisp and glossy *front* would be to introduce a most dream-like and unpleasant confusion between the sacred and the secular.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

The Graces wear *fronts*, the Muse thins to a spinster.
Lowell, In the Half-Way House.

7. Same as *shirt-front* and *dicky*², 3.—8. One of the surfaces of a diatom frustule marked by the line of juncture of the two valves, as distinguished from the *side*, which is the surface formed of a single valve.—9. *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (*a*).

A *front* for the autar of red and green saten of Bruges.
Quoted in *Archæologia*, XXXVIII. 362.

Bastioned front (*milit.*), two half-bastions and a curtain.—**False front**, a front, in sense 6.—**Front-cut mower.** See *mower*.—**Front of a wave.** See *wave-front*.—**In front of.** See def. 5.—**Open front**, the arrangement of a blast-furnace having a fore hearth.—**The front** (*milit.*), the most advanced position; the place where active operations are carried on; hence, figuratively, the most advanced position in any enterprise, pursuit, system of thought, etc.

They were going to *the front*, the one to find his regiment, the other to look for those who needed his assistance.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 43.

The height of my ambition was to go to *the front* after a battle.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 90.

To come to the front, to come to the foremost or most conspicuous place; attain distinction.

Writers in France who have really the stuff of the romancer in them *come to the front* and to fame more quickly than in England.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 34.

The theologians were a body of men whose functions had been to some extent usurped by the canonists, and who now for some years, under Tudor and Puritan and Laudian influences, were to *come to the front*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 320.

II. *a.* 1. Relating to the front or face; frontal.—2. Having a position in the front; foremost: as, the *front* steps.

She glares in balls, *front* boxes, and the Ring,
A vain, unquiet, glitt'ring, wretched thing!
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount.

The rear ranks of the English kept the *front* ranks supplied with a constant succession of loaded muskets.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

Front bench. See *bench*.—**Front center.** See *center*¹, 5.—**Front door**, the main entrance-door of a house.

The *front-door* is on the street. Some keep it always open; some keep it latched; some, locked; some, bolted—with a chain that will let you peep in, but not get in; and some nail it up, so that nothing can pass its threshold. This *front-door* leads into a passage, which opens into an ante-room, and this into the interior apartments.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

Front face (*milit.*), that side of a hollow square of troops, or of a camp, which lies toward the enemy.

They rushed on to the camp, breaking through the *front-face*, and killing a number of men as they passed over them.
E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 55.

front (frunt), *v.* [< *front*, *n.* Cf. *affront*, *confront.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To meet face to face; come into the presence of; confront.

And Enid, but to please her husband's eye,
Who first had found and loved her in a state
Of broken fortunes, daily *fronted* him
In some fresh splendour. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

When we *front* its mass of homilies and scriptural versions and saints' lives and grammar and lesson-books, they tell us of a clergy quickened to a new desire for knowledge, and of a like quickening of educational zeal among the people at large.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 285.

2. To oppose face to face; oppose directly; encounter.

What force can *front*, or who incounter can
An armed Faulcon, or a flying Man?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

Thy virtue met and *fronted* every peril.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

We are amaz'd,
Not at your eloquence, but impudence,
That dare thus *front* us.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrongs about me.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

3. To stand in front of, or opposed or opposite to, or over against; face.

A gate of steel
Fronting the sun. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

Hence doth stretch into the Sea the faire head land Tragabigzanda, now called Cape An, *fronted* with the three Iles wee called the three Turkes head.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 193.

A very elegant monument . . . immediately *fronted* the family pew. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 153.

4. To supply with a front; furnish or adorn in front: as, to *front* a house with granite.

On high hills top I saw a stately frame,
An hundred cubits high by just assize,
With hundreth pillours *fronting* faire the same.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, st. 2.

The casements lin'd with creeping herbs,
The prouder sashes *fronted* with a range
Of orange, myrtle. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 763.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have the face or front toward some point of the compass or some object; be in a confronting or opposed position.

O, with what wings shall his affections fly
Towards *fronting* peril and oppos'd decay!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

And eastward *fronts* the statue.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Philip's dwelling *fronted* on the street.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2†. To stand foremost.

I know but of a single part, in aught
Pertains to the state; and *front* but in that file
Where others tell steps with me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

3†. To stand or go in opposition; go counter.

He knew hym full lyuely by colore of his armys,
And *frunt* euyn to the freke with a fell spere,
Hurlet hym to hard vrthe vndur horse fete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6610.

frontadiform (fron-tad'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *frons* (*front-*), front, + *ad*, to (see *-ad*³), + *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, having that form, as a fish, in which the body is extended in the direction of the forehead, as is exemplified in the genus *Patæcus*: a term correlated with *nuchadiform* and *dorsadiform*. *Gill.*

frontage (frun'tāj), *n.* [< *front* + *-age*.] 1. Extent of front; the fronting part, as of a building, an inclosure, or a tract of land.

The pile of dingy buildings rearing its *frontage* high into the night. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 93.

Each farm extends its narrow *frontage* — generally about 200 yards wide — down across these meadows to low-water mark. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 820.

2†. That which constitutes a front; a front piece, as in a former style of female head-dress. See the extract.

Monsieur Paradin says, "That these old-fashioned *frontages* rose an ell above the head; that they were pointed like steeples, and had long loose pieces of crape fastened to the tops of them, which are curiously fringed, and hang down their backs like streamers."
Addison, The Head-dress.

frontager (frun'tā̤-jėr), *n.* 1. One who lives on the frontier or border; a borderer: as, the northern *frontagers* of China.—2. In *law*, one who owns land fronting on a road, shore, or stream; an abutting owner.

frontal (fron'tal), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. Sp. Pg. *frontal* = It. *frontale*, < L. **frontalis* (only in derived noun), < *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front*. II. *n.* ME. *fruntelle*, *frountel*, < OF. *frontel*, frontlet, < ML. *frontale*, also *frontalis* (and *frontellum*, prop. dim.), an ornament for the forehead, a frontlet, L. only in pl. *frontalia*, a frontlet (of horses); prop. adj.: see I.] I. *a.* 1. Being in front. *Loudon.*—2. Of or pertaining to the forehead or frons, or to the bone of the forehead: as, the *frontal* crest of a bird; *frontal* plates of a reptile.—**Frontal angle.** See *craniometry*.—**Frontal artery**, one of the terminal branches of the ophthalmic artery, ramifying upon the forehead.—**Frontal bone.** See *frontal*, *n.*, 7.—**Frontal crest.** See *crest*.—**Frontal eminence**, the most protuberant part of the frontal bone, on each side, above the supraciliary ridges.—**Frontal lobe of the brain.** See *gyrus*, *sulcus*.—**Frontal lobe of the carapace** of a brachyurous crustacean, the anterior median division.—**Frontal nerve**, one of the terminal branches of the ophthalmic or first division of the fifth nerve.—**Frontal orbit**, in *entom.*, that part of the border of the orbit of the eye that forms the lateral margin of the front.—**Frontal plane, frontal section**, in *anat.*, a plane or section at right angles to a sagittal plane, and parallel to the axis of the trunk.—**Frontal points**, in *ornith.*, same as *antiæ*.—**Frontal proboscis**, in *Turbellaria*. See extract and cut under *Rhabdocœla*, and cuts under *Rhynchocœla* and *Proctucha*.—**Frontal ridges**, projecting parts of the sides of the front, below the eyes, under which the antennæ are inserted in certain *Coleoptera*.—**Frontal shield**, in *ornith.*, an extension and expansion of the bill upon the forehead, forming a horny protuberance; a casque; a galea.—**Frontal sinus**, an excavation in the frontal bone, usually communicating with the nasal cavity. See cut under *craniofacial*.—**Frontal suture.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the temporary suture between the right and left frontal bones, or opposite halves of the frontal bone. (*b*) In *entom.* See *clypeal suture*, under *clypeal*.—**Minimum frontal line.** See *craniometry*.

II. *n.* 1. Something worn on the forehead or face; a frontlet. (*a*) An ornamental band for the hair. (*b*) Any defensive contrivance, as a nasal or vizor. (*c*) That part of the harness or caparison of a horse which covers the forehead. [In all these senses used loosely without precise meaning.]

They arme their horses too; about his legges they tie bootes, and cover his head with *frontals* of steele.
Underdown, tr. of Heliodorus, sig. Q 6.

2†. Something that comes or is situated in front; a front piece or part, as (formerly) the valance of a bed.

A nether *frontale* of the Samyne bed.
Inventories, an. 1542, p. 92.

Specifically—3. In *her.*: (*a*) The front of anything, as of a helmet or a cap. (*b*) The forehead, as of a human head, used as a bearing.—4. In *arch.*, a little pediment or frontispiece over a small door or window.—5. *Eccles.*: (*a*) A movable cover or hanging for the front of an altar. Frontals are of silk, satin, damask, or other material, and are made of different colors for the different festivals and seasons of the church year. Sometimes they cover not only the front but the ends of the altar; this was usual in the middle ages. Over the upper part of the frontal falls another shorter hanging, also reaching the whole width of the altar, and along the ends. This is now commonly called the *superfrontal* (formerly the *frontel* or *frontlet*), and is attached to one of the three linen cloths on the mensa or to the frontal, concealing the edge of the altar. Also called *front*, and by the Latin names *antependium*, *palla*, and *pallium*.

An altar-cloth, with a *frontel*, for the great feast-days.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 233.

(*b*) In England, in the middle ages, also a movable cover of wood or precious metal for the front of the altar. Such a frontal was sometimes called a *table* (also *tabula*, *tablementum*).

At the more solemn festivals, the high altar, in the richer churches, was sheathed in a gold or silver *frontal* studded with precious stones, while in the less wealthy ones it was gracefully shrouded in the folds of a costly silken pall. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 233.

6†. In *med.*, a medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead.

But if it be an old and inveterat paine of the head, then would there a *frontale* be made of the said juice, tempered with barley floure and vinegre.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 13.

7. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the frontal bone; the bone of the forehead. In its primitive state it consists of a pair of bones, being developed from lateral paired centers of ossification in the membranous cranium. It attains great comparative size in birds. See cuts under *Anura*, *Balænidæ*, *Crocodilia*, *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, *parasphenoid*, and *skull*.

frontate, frontated (fron'tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [< L. **frontatus*, only in pl. *frontati*, binding-stones, that show on both sides of the wall, < *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front*.] 1. In *bot.*, growing broader and broader, as a leaf.—2. In *zoöl.*, having a large or prominent frons or forehead.

fronted (frun'ted), *a.* [< *front* + *-ed*².] Having a front; formed with a front.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
With rapid wheels, or *fronted* brigads form.
Milton, P. L., ii. 532.

frontel†, *n.* See *frontal*, 5 (*a*).

fronter†, *n.* [ME.: see *frontier*.] Front; fore side; border: an earlier form of *frontier*.

fronter†, *v. i.* [< *fronter*, *n.*] To border.

The countrey . . . called Suer, very rich in gold and siluer, most abundant in cattle, *frontering* vpon the countrie of the Damascenes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 15.

frontes, *n.* Plural of *frons*.

frontier (fron'tēr or fro̤n-tēr'), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. ME. *frounter*, front, fore side; < OF. *frontiere*, the frontier, border of a country, F. *frontière* = Sp. *frontera* = Pg. *fronteira* = It. *frontiera*, frontier, cf. Pr. *fronteira*, the forehead, < ML. *fronteria*, prop. *frontaria*, frontier, < L. *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front*.] I. *n.* 1. That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the confines or extreme part of a country bordering on another country; the marches; the border.

Goes it against the main of Poland, sir,
Or for some *frontier*? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4.

To maintain the *frontiers* of the Rhine and the Danube was, from the first century to the fifth, the great object of Rome's European policy and warfare.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 107.

The line of Guthrum's Frith was now, therefore, abandoned, and Edward's *frontier* led from the sea along the valley of the Chelm, straight westward to Hertford, and thence along the brink of the Thames valley.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 190.

2. That part of a country which forms the border of its settled or inhabited regions: as (before the settlement of the Pacific coast), the western *frontier* of the United States.

His nephew, after a night of sleepless thinking, had announced to his uncle his intention of mounting his horse and riding out in search of a field of labor farther out upon the *frontier*. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 137.

3†. A fort; a fortification.

Thou hast talk'd
Of palisadoes, *frontiers*, parapets.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

4†. The front or bordering part of anything, as the forehead.

Then on the edges of their bolster'd hair, which standeth crested round their *frontiers*, and hangeth over their faces. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses.

5†. Antagonistic or insolent bearing or aspect. [The sense of the word in the following passage is disputed.

Worcester, get thee gone; for I do see
Danger and disobedience in thine eye:
O, sir! your presence is too bold and peremptory,
And majesty might never yet endure
The moody *frontier* of a servant brow.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.]

=Syn. 1. *Border*, *Confine*, etc. See *boundary*.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a frontier; lying on the border or exterior part; bordering: as, a *frontier* town.

Then he wrote to Sir Bertram of Clesquy, desyring him and his Bretons to kepe *fronter* warr with the Kyng of Nauer. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccxix.

Although he [Louis XIV.] recognised the right of the Dutch to garrison the *frontier* towns, he prescribed limits for their barrier wholly different from those which had been guaranteed by England in the treaty of 1709.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2†. Fronting; opposite.

With readie minds and active bodies they breake through the *frontier* bankes over against them, whiles the enemies were amused on the fires that our men made.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 106.

frontier† (fron'tēr or fro̤n-tēr'), *v.* [< *frontier*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To form or constitute a frontier; possess territories bordering on or constituting a frontier: with *on* or *upon*.

II. *trans.* To place on the frontier; border.

It is no more a border, nor *frontyerd* with enemyes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

frontierman (fron'tēr- or fro̤n-tēr'man), *n.*; pl. *frontiermen* (-men). Same as *frontiersman*.

Moody *frontiermen* slouch alongside, rifle on shoulder.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 500.

frontiersman (fron'tērz- or fro̤n-tērz'man), *n.*; pl. *frontiersmen* (-men). One who settles on the frontier or borders of a country, or beyond the limits of a settled or civilized region.

We will give them a blow that I pledge the good name of an old *frontiersman* shall make their line bend like an ashen bow. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxi.

A large majority of men . . . never come to the rough experiences that make the Indian, the soldier, or the *frontiersman* self-subsistent and fearless. *Emerson*, Courage.

Frontignan (F. pron. frôṅ-tē-nyoṅ'), *n.* [Also written *Frontiniac*, altered, appar. in imitation of *Cognac*, from the proper form, F. *Frontignan*.] A sweet muscat wine made at Frontignan in the department of Hérault, France.

frontingly (frun'ting-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to front; in a facing position; opposingly. *Imp. Dict.*

Frontiniac (fron-tē-nyak'), *n.* Same as *Frontignan*.

Frontirostria (fron-ti-ros'tri-ā̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *frons* (*front-*), forehead, front, + *rostrum*, a beak.] A name given by Zetterstedt and some other European entomologists to the *Heteroptera*.

frontispiece (fron'tis-pēs), *n.* [A perverted form, simulating *piece*, of **frontispice*, < OF. *frontispice*, the frontispiece, or front of a house, F. *frontispice* = Sp. Pg. *frontispicio* = It. *frontispizio*, < ML. *frontispicium*, a beginning, the front of a church, lit. 'front view,' < L. *frons* (*front-*), the front, + *specere*, view, look at: see *species*, *spectacle*, *spy*.] That which is seen in front, or which directly presents itself to the eye. (*a*) In *arch.*, the principal face of a building, particularly when it constitutes, as it were, an ornamental mask or screen, without architectural connection with the building behind it.

The greatest difficultie in this kind of worke was about the verie *frontispiece* and maine lintle-tree which lay over the jambes or cheeks of the great door of the said temple.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 14.

> Nature, thou wert o'rseen to put so mean
> A *frontispiece* to such a building.
> *W. Cartwright*, Lady-Errant (1651).

The façade [of the Cathedral of Orvieto] is a triumph of decorative art. It is strictly what Fergusson has styled a *frontispiece;* for it bears no relation whatever to the construction of the building.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 102.

(*b*) A print or engraving placed in front of the title of a book.

frontless (frunt′les), *a.* [< *front* + *-less.*] Without a face or front; figuratively, without shame or modesty; not diffident; shameless. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> The most prodigious and most *frontless* piece
> Of solid impudence. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

> Oh, *frontless* man,
> To dare do ill, and hope to bear it thus!
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

> For vice, though *frontless* and of harden'd face,
> Is daunted at the sight of awful grace.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 1040.

The rancorous and ribald obloquy of thankless and *frontless* pretenders. *Swinburne*, Study of Shakespeare, p. 128.

frontlessly† (frunt′les-li), *adv.* In a frontless manner; with shameless effrontery; shamelessly.

Frontlessly to dictate to the world in such theories as are infinitely remote from humane knowledge and discovery. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 82.

frontlet (frunt′let), *n.* [< *front* + *-let.*] 1. Something worn on the forehead; specifically, among the Hebrews, a phylactery bound upon the forehead.

Thou shalt bind them [the commandments of God] for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes. Deut. vi. 8.

2. A band for the forehead; specifically, one forming part of the head-dress worn in the fifteenth century and later. It was sometimes of silk or velvet, and frontlets of gold are mentioned, which were probably of cloth of gold. Frontlets, or bandages, were also worn at night to prevent or cure wrinkles. Formerly called *frowning-cloth.*

> Forsoth, women have many lettes,
> And they be masked in many nettes:
> As *frontlets*, fyllets, partlettes, etc.
> *J. Heywood*, Four Ps.

> In vain, poor Nymph, to please our youthful sight,
> You sleep in cream and *frontlets* all the night.
> *Parnell*, To an Old Beauty.

3. Figuratively, the look or appearance of the forehead. [Rare.]

How now, daughter? what makes that *frontlet* on? Methinks, you are too much of late i' the frown.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

4†. The forehead or front.

> But hills of milder air, that gently rise
> O'er dewy dales, a fairer species boast,
> Of shorter limb, and *frontlet* more ornate,
> Such the Silurian. *Dyer*, Fleece, i.

5. Specifically, in *ornith.*, the frons or forehead of a bird in any way marked by the color or texture of the plumage: as, the glittering metallic *frontlet* of a humming-bird. See *frontal, n.*, 7.

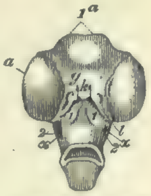
fronto-ethmoidal (fron″tō-eth-moi′dạl), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *ethmoidal.*] Same as *ethmofrontal.*

frontomalar (fron-tō-mā′lär), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *malar.*] Pertaining to the frontal and to the malar bone: as, the *frontomalar* suture.

frontomaxillary (fron-tō-mak′si-lạ̄-ri), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *maxillary.*] Pertaining to the frontal and to the superior maxillary bone: as, the *frontomaxillary* suture.

fronton (fron′ton), *n.* [F. *fronton* (= Sp. *fronton* = It. *frontone*), a pediment, breastwork, aug. of *front*, a front: see *front, n.*] In *arch.*, a pediment.

Close to it is a small cave, the whole *fronton* of which over the doorway is occupied by a great three-headed Naga, and may be as old as the Hathi cave.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., [p. 139.



Under Side of Head of Chick, seventh day of incubation. *k*, frontonasal process; 1a, cerebral hemispheres; *a*, eye; *g*, olfactory sacs; *l*, maxillary process; 1, 2, first and second visceral arches; *x*, remains of first visceral cleft.

frontonasal (fron-tō-nā′zạl), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *nasal.*] Pertaining to the frontal and nasal region of the head. Also *nasofrontal.*—**Frontonasal process**, in *embryol.*, a median projection which bounds the mouth of the embryo anteriorly, between the lateral maxillary processes, from which it is separated at first by a notch. It is formed by the free anterior ends of the trabeculæ cranii when these have come together in front of the pituitary space.

The maxillary process is at first separated by a notch corresponding with each nasal sac, from the boundary of the antero-median part of the mouth, which is formed by the free posterior edge of a *fronto-nasal process.* . . . The notch is eventually obliterated by the union of the *fronto-nasal* and maxillary *processes*, externally.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 23.

fronto-occipital (fron″tō-ok-sip′i-tạl), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *occipital.*] Pertaining to the forehead or frontal bone and the occiput: as, the *fronto-occipital* or anteroposterior axis.

frontoparietal (fron″tō-pạ-rī′e-tạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *front(al)* + *parietal.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the frontal and to the parietal bone: as, the *frontoparietal* suture.—2. Consisting of or representing both a frontal and a parietal bone.

The parietal may be one with the frontal, forming a *fronto-parietal* bone, as in the frog and Lepidosiren.
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 100.

II. *n.* A bone of the skull of *Batrachia* and some other low vertebrates, consisting of or representing both the frontal and the parietal bones of other animals. See cut under *Anura.*

frontosphenoidal (fron″tō-sfẹ̄-noi′dạl), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *sphenoidal.*] Pertaining to the frontal and to the sphenoid bone: as, the *frontosphenoidal* suture.

frontosquamosal (fron″tō-squạ̄-mō′sạl), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *squamosal.*] Of or pertaining to the frontal and to the squamosal: as, the *frontosquamosal* arch of some reptiles.

frontwards† (frunt′wạrdz), *adv.* [< *front* + *-wards.*] Toward the front; forward.

Such as stode in yᵉ hinder partes of the battailes were ordered to turn their faces from the *frontwards.*
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 90.

frontwise (frunt′wīz), *adv.* [< *front* + *-wise.*] Toward the front; in the direction of the front.

Though the faces are nearly always represented in profile, the eyes are shown *frontwise*, a method of treatment which continued in use even on the earlier vases of the next period, those with red figures on a black ground.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 612.

froof†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of **frough*, a supposed var. of *frow*⁴, q. v.] The handle of an auger. *Nares.*

> As you have seen
> A shipwright bore a naval beam; he oft
> Thrusts at the augur's *froofe;* works still aloft;
> And at the shank help others.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, ix.

froppish† (frop′ish), *a.* [Another form of *frappish*, q. v.] Peevish; froward.

His enemies . . . had still the same power, and the same malice, and a *froppish* kind of insolence, that delighted to deprive him of any thing that pleased him, and manifestly pleased itself in vexing him.
Clarendon, Life, III. 968.

frore, froren (frōr, frō′ren), *a.* [< ME. *frore, froren*, < AS. *froren*, pp. of *freósan*, freeze: see *freeze*¹. The pp. *frozen*, rare ME. *frosen*, is accom. to the pret. *froze.*] Frozen. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> We falleth so flour [as a flower] when hit is *frore.*
> *Specimens of Lyric Poetry* (ed. Wright), p. 25.

> My hart-blood is wel nigh *frorne*, I feele.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

> The parching air
> Burns *frore*, and cold performs the effect of fire.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 595.

> O rock-embosomed lawns and snow-fed streams,
> Now seen athwart *frore* vapours.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

frory† (frō′ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *frore* + *-y*¹. Cf. AS. *freórig*, freezing, frozen, chilled, < *freósan*, freeze: see *freeze*¹.] 1. Frozen; frosty.

> Her up betwixt his rugged hands he reard,
> And with his *frory* lips full softly kist.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 35.

2. Covered with a froth resembling hoar frost.

> She us'd with tender hand
> The foaming steed with *frory* bit to steare.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, ii. 40.

frosh (frosh), *n.* [E. dial. (north), < ME. *frosh, frosch*, assibilated form of *frosk*, q. v.] A frog.

> Nay, lorde, ther is another ȝitt,
> That sodenly sewes vs ful sore,
> For tadys and *frosshis* we may not flitte,
> Thare venym loses lesse and more.
> *York Plays*, p. 84.

frosk (frosk), *n.* [E. dial. (also assibilated form *frosh*, q. v.), < ME. *frosk* (with term. *-sk*, in such words due to Scand. influence); < Icel. *froskr* = AS. *frox* (for *frosc*), a frog: see *frog*¹.] A frog.

> Polheuedes [pollheads, tadpoles] and *froskes* and podes
> [paddocks] spile
> Bond harde Egipte folc.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2977.

> For todes and *froskes* may no man flyt.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 62.

frost (frôst), *n.* [< ME. *frost, forst*, < AS. *forst* (transposed from the rare *frost*) = OS. *frost* = OFries. *forst* = D. *vorst* = MLG. *vrost* = OHG. *frost*, MHG. *vrost*, G. *frost* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *frost*, frost, cold, with formative *-t*, < AS. *freósan* (pp. *froren* for **frosen*), E. *freeze*, etc.; cf. Goth. *frius*, frost, cold: see *freeze*¹.] 1†. The act of freezing; congelation of fluids; formation of ice.

> No flower is so freshe, but *frost* can it deface.
> *Gascoigne*, Flowers.

2. That state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the congelation of water; severe cold or freezing weather.

> As colde as any *froste* now waxeth she.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2684.

Whan thei hadde souped thei cloded hem warme as thei myght, for the *froste* was grete, and the mone shone clere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 149.

> The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost.*
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

> The river was dumb and could not speak,
> For the *frost's* swift shuttles its shroud had spun.
> *Lowell*, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii. 203.

3. A covering of minute ice-needles formed from the atmosphere at night upon the ground and on exposed objects when they have cooled by radiation below the dew-point and the dew-point is below the freezing-point. Also called *hoar frost, white frost*, and *rime.*

> Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary *frost*,
> Shall hold their course. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 899.

> There's not a flower on all the hills; the *frost* is on the
> pane. *Tennyson*, May Queen (New Year's Eve).

4. The state or condition of being frozen: said of the surface of the ground: as, the *frost* extends to a depth of ten inches.

In the shade there is still *frost* in the ground.
C. D. Warner, Spring in New England.

5. Figuratively, coldness or severity of manner or feeling.

One of those moments of intense feeling when the *frost* of the Scottish people melts like a snow wreath. *Scott.*

Black frost, an intense frost by which vegetation is blackened, without the appearance of rime or hoar frost.

I opened the glass door in the breakfast-room: the shrubbery was quite still: the *black frost* reigned, unbroken by sun or breeze, through the grounds.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

Farewell, frost†, an old proverbial phrase intimating indifference.

> *Moor.* Nay, and you feede this veyne, sir, fare you well.
> *Falk.* Why, *farewell, frost.*
> *Play of Sir Thomas More*, p. 52.

> *Farewell, frost;* nothing got, nothing lost.
> *Ray's English Proverbs.*

Hoar frost. See def. 3.—**White frost.** See def. 3.

frost (frôst), *v.* [= OFries. *frosta* = OHG. *frostēn* = Icel. *frysta* = ODan. *froste* = Sw. dial. *frosta;* from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To injure by frost. [Rare.]—2. To cover with hoar frost; hence, to cover with something resembling hoar frost, as cake with a crust of white sugar; give the appearance or color of hoar frost to; lay on like hoar frost.

> And helpless Age with hoary, *frosted* head.
> *Parnell*, Gift of Poetry.

> When hoary Thames, with *frosted* oziers crown'd,
> Was three long moons in icy fetters bound.
> *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 359.

Gold alloys to be effectually coloured by the German process should contain rather more silver than has been recommended for the others. . . . The work would otherwise be *frosted* or sweated.
G. E. Gee, Goldsmiths' Handbook, p. 176.

3. To sharpen the front and hind parts of (a horse's shoes): also applied elliptically to the horse itself. It is done to enable the horse to travel on ice or frozen roads.

Borrowed two horses of Mr. Howell and his friend, and with much ado set out, after my horses being *frosted*, which I know not what it means to this day.
Pepys, Diary, II. 327.

II. *intrans.* To freeze; hence, to become like frost through alteration of structure, as glass.

If the metal be too hot when it drops into the water, the glass-drop certainly *frosts* and cracks all over.
Birch, Hist. Royal Society, I. 38.

frost-bearer (frôst′bãr″ėr), *n.* An instrument for exhibiting the freezing of water in a vacuum; a cryophorus.

frost-bird (frôst′bėrd), *n.* 1. The American golden plover. [New England.]—2. Bartram's sandpiper (so misnamed). *Herbert*, Field Sports. See *Bartramia.*

frost-bite (frôst′bīt), *n.* A condition or the effect of being partly or slightly frozen, as a part of the body.

Extremes of heat or cold, as seen in burns and scalds or in *frost-bite*, also lead to gangrene. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

frost-bite (frôst′bīt), *v. t.;* pret. *frost-bit*, pp. *frost-bitten, frost-bit*, ppr. *frost-biting.* 1. To affect with or as with frost-bite; nip or wither, as with frost.

I return
But barren crops of early protestations,
Frost-bitten in the Spring of fruitless hopes.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 5.

You could not in a day measure the tints on so much as one side of a *frost-bitten* apple. *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing.

2. To expose to the effect of frost or of a frosty atmosphere. [Rare.]

My wife up, and with Mrs. Pen to walk in the fields to *frost-bite* themselves. *Pepys*, Diary.

frost-blite (frôst′blīt), *n.* A name given to plants of the genus *Atriplex.*

frost-bound (frôst′bound), *a.* Bound or confined by frost.

So stood the brittle prodigy [an ice palace]; though smooth
And slipp'ry the materials, yet *frostbound*
Firm as a rock. *Cowper*, Task, v. 155.

frost-butterflies (frôst′but″ėr-flīz), *n. pl.* Geometrid moths which lay their eggs late in the fall, as species of the family *Phytometridæ.*

frosted (frôs′ted), *p. a.* 1. Covered with frost or with something resembling it: as, *frosted* cake. See *frosting.*—2. Having the surface roughened or unpolished; in decorated metal-work, ornamented by means of a roughened surface, whether engraved or produced by acid or by the application of a punch or die: said especially of any material which is white or nearly so when so treated: as, *frosted* glass, *frosted* silver, etc.

When the dead or *frosted* parts are quite dry, the polished parts are carefully cleaned with powder.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 130.

3. In *entom.*, covered with glistening or white specks, scales, or hairs, giving an appearance like hoar frost: as, the wings of a moth *frosted* at the tip.—4. In *ornith.*, having the plumage hoary or silvery, as if covered with frost: as, the *frosted* poorwill (a variety of *Phalænoptilus nuttalli* found in southwestern parts of the United States). **Frosted work**, in *arch.*, a kind of ornamental rusticated work, having an appearance like that of hoar frost upon plants.

frost-fish (frôst′fish), *n.* 1. The tomcod, *Microgadus tomcodus*: so called from its appearance in the fall, as frost sets in. See cut under *Microgadus.*—2. The scabbard-fish, *Lepidopus argenteus.*

frostily (frôs′ti-li), *adv.* 1. In a frosty manner; with frost or excessive cold.—2. Without warmth of affection; coldly.

Courtling, I rather thou shouldst utterly
Dispraise my work than praise it *frostily.*
B. Jonson, To a Censorious Courtling.

frostiness (frôs′ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.

frosting (frôs′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frost, v.*] 1. A composition generally made of confectioners' sugar mixed with whites of eggs, used to cover cake, etc.: so called from its white, frosty appearance.—2. A dead or lusterless surface on metal, or a similar surface on any material, produced by etching or engraving, or by a punch or die. It is sometimes produced on parts of the surface for the purpose of throwing in greater relief the bright or polished parts.
3. A material used for decorative work, as signs, etc., made from coarsely powdered thin flakes of glass: commonly in the plural.

frostless (frôst′les), *a.* [< *frost* + *-less.*] Free from frost or severe cold.

Did you ever see such a *frostless* winter?
Swift, Journal to Stella.

frost-line (frôst′līn), *n.* The limit of frost or freezing cold (modeled after *snow-line*).

Content to let the north-wind roar . . .
While the red logs before us beat
The *frost-line* back with tropic heat.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

frost-mist (frôst′mist), *n.* A mist of ice-needles precipitated from the vapor in the atmosphere in frosty weather.

frost-nail (frôst′nāl), *n.* A nail driven into a horseshoe to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.

frost-nailed (frôst′nāld), *a.* Protected against slipping by frost-nails, as a horse.

In such slippery ice-pavements, men had need
To be *frost-nail'd* well, they may break their necks else.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, v. 2.

frost-nipped (frôst′nipt), *a.* Nipped or bitten by frost; blighted by extreme cold.

frostroot (frôst′röt), *n.* The common fleabane of the United States, *Erigeron Philadelphicus.* See *Erigeron.*

frost-smoke (frôst′smōk), *n.* A fog of minute ice-needles, resembling smoke, observed over bodies of water in a time of severe cold. At times the fog is observed lying close on the water in eddying wreaths.

The brig and the ice round her are covered by a strange black obscurity; it is the *frost-smoke* of arctic winters.
Kane.

frost-valve (frôst′valv), *n.* A device for clearing a hydrant or other exposed water-pipe to prevent freezing. The closing of the main valve opens a supplementary valve (the frost-valve), which allows the surplus water to escape.

frostweed (frôst′wēd), *n.* A common name in the United States for the *Helianthemum Canadense*, or rock-rose: so called from the crystals of ice which shoot from the bursting bark toward the base of the stem during freezing weather in autumn. It has been used in medicine as a bitter and an astringent. Also called *frostwort.*

frostwork (frôst′wėrk), *n.* The beautiful covering of hoar frost deposited on shrubs or other objects, and with the finest effects on windows.

frostwort (frôst′wėrt), *n.* Same as *frostweed.*

frosty (frôs′ti), *a.* [< ME. *frosty* (= D. *vorstig* = MLG. *vrostich* = OHG. *frostag*, MHG. *vrostec, vrostic*, G. *frostig* = ODan. Sw. *frostig*), < AS. *fyrstig* (**frostig* in Somner, not authenticated) (cf. *forstlīc*, frosty), < *forst, frost*, frost: see *frost.*] 1. Attended with or producing frost; so cold as to congeal water: as, *frosty* weather.

His eyghen twynkeled in his heed aright,
As don the sterres in the *frosty* night.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 268.

And nowe the *frosty* Night
Her mantle black through heaven gan overhaile.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but kindly. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3.

2. Affected or injured by frost; containing or penetrated by frost; frozen; cold; dull.

The noise of *frosty* woodlands, when they shiver in January. *Tennyson*, Boädicea.

3. Figuratively, chill; chilling; without warmth, as of spirits, affection, or courage; tending to repel; discouraging; depressing.

She red and hot as coals of glowing fire,
He red for shame, but *frosty* in desire.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 36.

What a *frosty*-spirited rogue is this!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

4. Resembling hoar frost; white; gray.

O, where is faith? O, where is loyalty?
If it be banish'd from the *frosty* head,
Where shall it find a harbour in the earth?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

5. Specifically, in *entom.*, glistening like hoar frost: an appearance generally due to minute white hairs.

When seen laterally the surface appears *frosty* white.
Packard.

frot† (frot), *v.* A variant of *frote.*

I *frotted* a jerkin for a new-revenued gentleman yielded me threescore crowns but this morning, and the same titillation. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

frote†, *v.* [< ME. *froten*, < OF. *froter, frotter*, rub, chafe, fret, or grate together, F. *frotter*, prob. for OF. **froiter*, **freiter* = F. dial. *fretter*, comb, hackle, = Pr. *fretar* = It. *frettare*, rub (Sp. *frotar, flotar*, appar. < F.), < L. as if **frictare*, < *frictus*, pp. of *fricare*, rub: see *friction.* Cf. *fret*^{1}.] I. *trans.* 1. To rub; wipe.

Who rubbith now, who *froteth* now his lippes
With dust, with sand, with straw, with cloth, with chippes,
But Absolon? *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 559.

Thou shalt breke eeris of corn, and *frote* togidere with the hond. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxiii. 25 (Purv.).

2. To stroke; caress.

The lhord him [to the little hound] maketh uayr chiere, and him *froteth.* *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

Hee raught forthe his right hand, & his rigge [his (the steed's) back] *frotus*,
And coies hym as he can with his clene handes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1174.

She tufts her hair, she *frotes* her face,
She idle loves to be.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams (1577).

II. *intrans.* To grate; sound harsh or rough: used of speech.

Al the longage of the Northhumbres, and specialliche at York, is so scharp, slitting, and *frotynge*, and unshape, that we southerne men may that longage unnethe [hardly] understonde.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, II. 163.

froterer† (frō′tėr-ėr), *n.* One who frotes or rubs another.

I curl his periwig, paint his cheeks; . . . I am his *froterer*, or rubber in a hot house.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

froth (frôth), *n.* [< ME. *frothe*, < AS. **froth* (not recorded; = Icel. *frodha*, f., also *fraudh*, n., = Sw. *fradga* = Dan. *fraade*), froth, < **freóthan*, pp. **frothen*, only in comp. *ā-freóthan*, froth.] 1. The collection of bubbles caused in a liquid by fermentation or agitation; spume; foam.

Now the ship boring the moon with her main-mast; and anon swollowed with yest and *froth.* *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, the assault renew
(Vain battery!), and in *froth* or bubbles end.
Milton, P. R., iv. 20.

2. Any foamy matter, as the foam at the mouth or on the sides of an over-driven horse.—3. Something comparable to froth, as being light, unsubstantial, or evanescent.

Drunke with *frothes* of pleasure. *Stirling*, Darius (cho.).

What win I, if I gain the thing I seek?
A dream, a breath, a *froth* of fleeting joy.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 212.

Froth of blood. See *flower of blood*, under *blood.*

froth (frôth), *v.* [< ME. *frothen*; = Sw. *fradga* = Dan. *fraade*, v.; from the noun. Cf. AS. *ā-freóthan*, v., under *froth, n.*] I. *intrans.* To foam; give out spume, foam, or foam-like matter.

As wilde boores gonne they to smyte,
That *frothen* whit as foom for ire wood [furious rage].
Chaucer, Knight's Tale.

He *frothith*, or vometh, and betith togidere with teeth.
Wyclif, Mark ix. 17 (Oxf.).

The wretch . . .
In fumes of burning chocolate shall glow,
And tremble at the sea that *froths* below!
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 136.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to foam, as beer; cause froth to rise on the top of.

Fill me a thousand pots, and *froth* 'em, *froth* 'em.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

The Wine was *froth'd* out by the Hand of mine Host.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 30.

He *froth'd* his bumpers to the brim.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

2. To emit or discharge as froth; hence, to vent or give expression to, as what is unsubstantial or worthless: sometimes with *out.*

Is your spleen *froth'd out*, or have ye more?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. To cover with froth: as, "the horse *froths* his bit," *Southey.*

frothery (frôth′ėr-i), *n.* [< *froth* + *-ery.*] Mere froth or triviality; display of useless or trifling things. [Rare.]

"All nations" crowding to us with their so-called industry or ostentatious *frothery.*
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 841.

froth-fly (frôth′flī), *n.* Same as *froghopper.*

frothily (frôth′i-li), *adv.* 1. In a frothy manner; with foam or spume.—2. Emptily; wordily. *Bailey*, 1727.

frothiness (frôth′i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being frothy.—2. Wordiness; verbosity without sense or serious import.

Should I testify to such a one's face of the vanity of his conversation, and the profaneness and *frothiness* of his discourse, I should disoblige him forever.
South, Works, VIII. ix.

frothing (frôth′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *froth, v.*] 1. The act of rising in froth; the act of emitting froth, in any sense of that word.

When alcohol is mixed with a superficially viscous liquid, it neutralises its relative superficial viscosity, and *frothing* is rendered impossible.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 247.

2. Frothiness; verbosity.

All our disputings and hard speeches are the *frothing* of our ignorance, maddened by our pride.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 161.

froth-insect (frôth′in″sekt), *n.* Same as *froghopper.*

frothless (frôth′les), *a.* [< *froth* + *-less.*] Free from froth.

froth-spit (frôth′spit), *n.* Same as *cuckoo-spit*, 1.

froth-worm (frôth′wėrm), *n.* Same as *froghopper.*

frothy (frôth′i), *a.* [< *froth* + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Full of or accompanied with foam or froth; consisting of froth or light bubbles; spumous; foamy.

He neighs, he snorts, he bears his head on high;
Before his ample chest the *frothy* waters fly.
Dryden, Æneid, xi.

We ought to suspend our judgment until . . . we see something deeper than the agitation of a troubled and *frothy* surface. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. Vain; light; unsubstantial; given to empty declamation; wordy: as, a *frothy* harangue; a *frothy* speaker.

Petronius, . . . after receiving sentence of death, still continued his gay *frothy* humour.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

If we survey the stile or subiect matter of all our popular enterludes, we shall discover them to bee either scurrilous, &c., or at the best but *frothy*, vaine, and friuolous. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. iii. 1.

Neal wrote from the surface of his mind, which was *frothy*. *The Century*, XXVI. 290.

froting (frō'ting), *n.* [Also *froating;* verbal n. of *frote, v.*] 1†. Rubbing.—2. Unremitting industry. [Prov. Eng.]

frotté (fro-tā'), *n.* [F., rubbed, pp. of *frotter*, rub: see *frote*.] In *art*, a picture, or a part of a picture, executed by means of very slight and more or less transparent washes of color, as in producing hazy effects of atmosphere in landscape.

I have pastel studies of skies which have been kept quite carelessly for twenty years, and do not seem the worse for friction, . . . but they are mere *frottés* for broad relations of tint. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 204, note.

Frotté d'or, in *ceram.*, a kind of decoration in which gold is applied to the surface sparingly and in irregular patches or spots, as if the surface had been splashed or sprinkled with it.

frottola (frot'ọ-lạ̈), *n.* [It., a ballad, tale, Mother-Goose story.] An Italian popular song, not so artistic as a madrigal nor so simple as a villanella, especially common in the sixteenth century.

The *frottola* (literally a comic ditty) marks a step in advance. Here types take the place of abstractions, and more characters than two are introduced; we are, however, still among dramatised dialogues rather than in view of dramatic action. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 129.

frou-frou (frö'frö), *n.* [F., intended as an imitation of a rustling sound.] A rustling, particularly the rustling of silk, as in a woman's dress: as, the silken *frou-frou* of her movements. [This term has become familiarized to some extent in English from the translation of a popular French play so named.]

The shine of jewels, the *frou-frou* of silks, the odor of roses, . . . the details one and all of the pretty picture which the hardened theater-goer fails to see because of its familiarity. *Mail and Express* (New York), Dec. 26, 1888.

frought†, *a.* See *frow*^{2}.

frounce (frouns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *frounced*, ppr. *frouncing*. [< ME. *frouncen, frounsen* = D. *fronsen*, fold, wrinkle, < OF. *froncer, fronser, froncier, fronchier*, F. *froncer*, fold, gather, plait, wrinkle (*fronser le front*, knit the brow, frown), = Pr. *froncir, fronzir* = OSp. *froncir*, Sp. *fruncir* = Pg. *franzir*, perhaps < ML. **frontiare* (not found), < L. *frons* (*front-*), the forehead, front: see *front*. Hence, by variation, *flounce*^{2}, q. v. Cf. *frown*.] I. *trans.* 1. To fold or wrinkle.

He . . . *frounses* bothe lyppe & browe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2306.

Frounced foule was hir visage. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 155.

2. To curl or frizzle, as hair.

Some *frounce* their curled heare in courtly guise.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 14.

3. To adorn with fringes, frills, or other ornaments of dress.

A perriwig *frounc'd* fast to the front, or curl'd with a bodkin. *Greene*, Against the Gentlewomen of Sicilia.

Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as she was wont.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 123.

II. *intrans.* To wrinkle the forehead; frown.

The frount *frounseth* that was shene,
The nese droppeth ofte bitwene. *Cursor Mundi.*

On the other side, the Commons *frounced* and stormed.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 621.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

frounce (frouns), *n.* [< ME. *frounce*, a fold, < OF. *fronce, fronche, frunche*, F. *fronce;* from the verb. Hence, by variation, *flounce*^{2}.] 1. A flounce, fold, plait, or frill, as of a garment; a wrinkle; a crease. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thise wordes seide sche, and with the lappe of hir garment yplitid in a *frounce* sche driede myn eyen, that were ful of the wawes [waves] of my wepynges.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 2.

"Who so toke hede," quod Haukyn, "byhynde and bifore,
What on bakke and what on bodyhalf and by the two sydes,
Men sholde fynde many *frounces* and many foule plottes."
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 318.

2. A disease in hawks in which white spittle gathers about the bill.—3. A disease in a horse's mouth in which a mass of pimples appears on the palate; the pimples themselves.

frounceless† (frouns'les), *a.* [ME. *frounceles;* < *frounce* + *-less*.] Having no fold, wrinkle, or crease.

Her flesh so tendre
That with a brere smale and slendre
Men myght it cleve, I dare wel seye,
Hir forheed *frounceles* al pleye.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 860.

frouncing (froun'sing), *n.* The art or act of plaiting, frilling, or curling. [Archaic.]

The milliners three or four hundred years ago must have been more accomplished in the arts, as Prynne calls them, of crisping, curling, frizzling, and *frouncing*, than all the tirewomen of Babylon. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 464.

frount†, *n.* An obsolete form of *front*.

frounter†, *n.* An earlier form of *frontier*.

A garnyson she was of alle goodnesse
To make a *frounter* for a louer-is herte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 57.

frouzy, *a.* See *frowzy*.

frow^{1} (frō), *n.* [Formerly also written *fro, froe;* frequent in Elizabethan plays in which Dutch characters figure; < MD. *vrouwe*, D. *vrouw*, a woman, wife, lady, mistress, = OS. *frūa* (?) = OFries. *frōwe, frouwe* = OLG. *frū*, MLG. *vrouwe*, LG. *frouw, frauw* (cf. Icel. *frū*, older *frauva, frouva, frou* = Sw. *fru* = ODan. *fruve, fruge*, Dan. *frue*, a lady, mistress; these Scand. forms, and prob. ult. the LG. forms, are of HG. origin, the proper Icel. form being *freyja*, in comp. *hus-freyja*, housewife, lady, mistress, otherwise only as the name of a goddess, *Freyja*) = OHG. *frouwa*, MHG. *vrouwe*, G. *frau*, a woman, lady, mistress (L. *domina*); in mod. use, when prefixed to a proper name, the reg. equiv. of E. *Mrs.*; fem. of OHG. *frō*, lord (only in voc., in addressing Christ or an angel, 'Lord'), MHG. *vrō* (in comp.), lord, Lord, = OS. *fraho, froho, frojo* = AS. *freá*, lord, Lord (only in poetry), = Goth. *frauja*, lord, = Icel. *Freyr*, the name of a god (corresponding to *Freyja*, f., above).] 1. A woman; a wife, especially a Dutch or German one. [Colloq.]—2. [Cf. *frowzy*, 1.] A slovenly woman; a wench; a lusty woman. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I have had late intelligence, they are now
Buxom as Bacchus' *froes*, revelling, dancing,
Telling the music's numbers with their feet.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

frow^{2} (frou), *a.* [E. dial., also *frough;* = Sc. *freuch, frewch, frooch;* appar. < ME. *frow, frough, frogh, frouh, frouȝ*, brittle, tender, fickle, loose, slack, perhaps the same, with deflected sense, as MD. *vro, vroo* = OFries. *fro* = OS. *frā* = MLG. *vrō* = OHG. *frao, frō* (*fraw-*), G. *froh*, etc., merry, jovial, gay, glad, etc.: see *frolic*.] Brittle; tender; crisp. [Prov. Eng.]

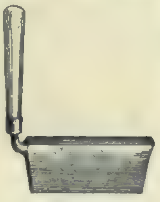
And now thi leek ysowen is to se.
To make hem *frough* kytte of the blades longe
Right as thai growyng beth.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

That [timber] which grows in gravel is subject to be *frow* (as they term it) and brittle. *Evelyn.*

frow^{3} (frō), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps < *frow*^{2}.] Among London bakers, potato-flour used to assist fermentation in dough and improve the appearance of bread.

frow^{4} (frō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cleaving-tool having a wedge-shaped blade, with a handle set at right angles to the length of the blade, used in splitting staves for casks and the like. It is driven by a mallet. Also *froe* and *frower*.

Hash, . . . with *froe* in one hand and mallet in the other, by dint of smart percussion is endeavoring to rive a three-cornered billet of hemlock. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.



Frow.

froward (frō'wạ̈rd), *a.* [< ME. *froward, fraward*, turned against, perverse, disobedient, prep. away from; northern form of *fromward*, q. v.; cf. *fro* and *from*.] 1†. Turned away; turned from: opposed to *facing*.

So [youthe] is *froward* from sadnesse.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1940.

And eeke them selves so in their daunce they bore,
That two of them still *froward* seem'd to bee,
But one still towards shew'd her selfe afore.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 24.

2. Perversely inclined; wilful; refractory; disobedient; petulant; peevish.

How may this be that thou art *froward*
To hooly chirche to pay thy dewtee?
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 141.

They are a very *froward* generation, children in whom is no faith. Deut. xxxii. 20.

Rocking *froward* children in cradles. *Sir W. Temple.*

From infancy through childhood's giddy maze,
Froward at school, and fretful in his plays.
Cowper, Hope, l. 188.

3. Marked by or manifesting perverse feeling; ill-natured; ungracious; caustic.

A *froward* retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation. *Bacon*, Innovations (ed. 1887).

frowardly (frō'wạ̈rd-li), *adv.* In a froward manner; perversely; wilfully; disobediently.

And albeit they *frowardly* mayntayne that the laitee ought to receue both kyndes. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1383.

What fine foolery is this in a woman,
To use those men most *frowardly* they love most?
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

Fortune seems them *frowardly* to cross.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i.

frowardness (frō'wạ̈rd-nes), *n.* [< ME. *frowardnesse, frawardnes;* < *froward* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being froward; perverseness; wilfulness; obstinacy; petulance; peevishness.

That me rewithe soore,
That evir I knewhe hym for his *frowardnesse*.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 145.

How many *frowardnesses* of ours does he smother! how many indignities does he pass by! *South*, Works, II. ii.

The lighter sort of malignitie turneth but to a crossness or *frowardness*. *Bacon.*

It is nothing but a little sally of anger, like the *frowardness* of peevish children, who, when they cannot get all they would have, are resolved to take nothing.
Burke, Conciliation with America.

frower (frō'ėr), *n.* Same as *frow*^{4}.

frowey, *a.* See *frowy*.

frowing†, *a.* [< *frow*^{2} + *-ing*^{2}. Cf. *frowy*.] Rendering rank or coarse.

Gather not roses in a wet and *frowing* houre, they'll lose their sweets then, trust mee they will, sir.
Suckling, Aglaura.

frowish†, *a.* [< *frow*^{2} + *-ish*^{1}. Cf. *frowy*.] Rank or rancid. *Nares.*

He that is ranck or *frowish* in savour, hircosus.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 286.

frown (froun), *v.* [< ME. *frownen, frounen*, frown, appar. < OF. **frogner*, in comp. *refrongner, renfrongner*, refl., frown, lower, F. *se refrogner*, frown. Cf. It. *infrigno*, wrinkled, frowning, dial. *frignare*, whimper, make a wry face; prob., like E. dial. *frine*, q. v., of Scand. origin. The form and sense, in E. and F., appear to have been affected by those of *frounce*, q. v.] I. *intrans.* 1. To contract the brow as an expression of displeasure or severity, or merely of perplexity, concentrated attention, etc.; put on a stern or surly look; scowl.

Whan the princes vndirstode the wordes of sir Gawein, ther were some that lough [laughed] and some *frowned* with the heede. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 560.

Hang'd in the *frowning* wrinkle of her brow.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

2. To look or act disapprovingly or threateningly; lower: as, to *frown* upon a scheme.

The sun will not be seen to-day;
The sky doth *frown* and lour upon our army.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Friendship failes when fortune list to *frowne*.
Gascoigne, Fruit of Fetters.

A small castle *frowns* on the hill above the station.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 58.

II. *trans.* To repress or repel by an aspect of displeasure; rebuke by a stern or angry look or by severe words or conduct: as, to *frown* one into silence; to *frown* down a proposition.

frown (froun), *n.* [< *frown, v. t.*] 1. A contraction or wrinkling of the brow expressing displeasure or severity, or merely perplexity, difficult concentration of thought, etc.; a severe or stern look; a scowl.

How dare you stop my valour's prize?
I'll kill thee with a *frown*.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 414).

The Almighty Thunderer with a *frown* replies,
That clouds the world and blackens half the skies.
Pope, Iliad, viii.

2. Any expression or show of disapproval or displeasure: as, the *frowns* of Providence.

You wrong the prince; I gave you not this freedom
To brave our best friends; you deserve our *frown*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

He [Warren Hastings] knew in what abundance accusations are certain to flow in against the most innocent inhabitant of India who is under the *frown* of power.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

frowner (frou'nėr), *n.* One who frowns or scowls.

Those bearded Sages poring o'er their book;
That meek old Priest with placid face of joy,
That Pharisaic *frowner* at the Boy.
Byrom, Christ among the Doctors.

Some persons are such habitual *frowners* that the mere effort of speaking almost always causes their brows to contract. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 223.

frownful (froun'fůl), *a.* [< *frown* + *-ful*.] Frowning; scowling. [Rare.]

Like thy fair offspring, misapply'd,
Far other purpose they supply;
The murderer's burning cheek to hide,
And on his *frownful* temples die.
Langhorne, The Laurel and the Reed.

frowning (frou'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frown*, *v.*] Expression of displeasure; angry or sullen aspect.

That is to wete, entier loue instede of hatred; for bitter *frouning*, godly ioye & lightnes of hearte; for discorde, peace. *J. Udall*, On Luke iii.

Frowning is not the expression of simple reflection, however close, but of something difficult or displeasing encountered in a train of thought or in action. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 224.

frowning-cloth†, *n.* Same as *frontlet*, 2. *Nares.*

The next day I comming to the gallery, where shee was solitarily walking with her *frowning cloth*, as sicke lately on the sullens. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

frowningly (frou'ning-li), *adv.* In a frowning manner; sternly; with an aspect of displeasure.

Ham. What, look'd he *frowningly!*
Hor. A countenance more in sorrow than in anger.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

frowny (frou'ni), *a.* [< *frown* + *-y*1.] Given to frowning; scowling.

Her *frowny* mother's ragged shoulder. *Sir F. Palgrave.*

frowsy, *a.* See *frowzy*.

frowy (frou'i), *a.* [Also *frowey*, *frowie*; appar. < *frow*2 + *-y*1. Cf. *frowzy* in a similar sense (def. 2).] 1. In *carp.*, brittle and soft, as timber. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. Musty; rancid; rank: as, *frowy* butter. [Obsolete or provincial.]

But if they [sheep] with thy Gotes should yede,
They soone myght be corrupted,
Or like not of the *frowie* fede.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

frowzily (frou'zi-li), *adv.* In a frowzy or shabby manner.

A hat or tile, also of civilization, wrinkled with years and battered by world-wanderings, crowned him *frowzily*. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, i.

frowzy (frou'zi), *a.* [Also written *frowsy*, *frousy*. Cf. E. dial. *frouse*, rumple; *froust*, a musty smell; cf. also *frowy*.] 1. In a state of disorder; offensive to the eye; slovenly; soiled; dingy; unkempt; dirty: said especially of the dress or the hair.

When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
A *frouzy* dirty-colour'd red
Sits on her cloudy, wrinkled face.
Swift, Progress of Beauty.

See! on the floor, what *frouzy* patches rest!
What nauseous fragments on yon fractured chest!
Crabbe, Works, I. 43.

Hair very *frousy* and brushed back from the forehead. *Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 389.

The lazy, *frowzy* women, the worthless men, and idle, loafing boys of the neighborhood, gathered round to witness the encounter. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xv.

2. Musty; rank; frowy.—3. Froward; peevish; surly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

froyter†, *n.* [A var. of *fraiter*.] Same as *fraiter*.

Concernynge the fare of their *froyter*
I did tell the afore partly.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott Wroth, p. 83.

froze (frōz). Preterit of *freeze*1.

frozen (frō'zn), *p. a.* [< ME. *frosen* (= Dan. *frossen* = Sw. *frusen*), a later form (accom. to the pret. and inf. with *s*) of *froren*, < AS. *froren*, pp. of *freósan*, freeze: see *freeze*1, and *frore*, *froren*.] 1. Congealed by cold; converted into or covered with ice.

That kiss is comfortless
As *frozen* water to a starved snake.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1.

Clothed with his breath, and looking, as he walk'd,
Larger than human on the *frozen* hills.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2. Cold; frosty; frigid; subject to severe frost: as, the *frozen* climates of the north.

So violent was the wind (that extreame *frozen* time) that the Boat sunke. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 217.

From the world's girdle to the *frozen* pole.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 20.

3. Chill or cold in manner; void of sympathy; wanting in feeling or interest; chilling.

They were solicitors of men to fasts . . . and as it were [to] conferences in secret with God by prayers, not framed according to the *frozen* manner of the world, but expressing such fervent desires as might even force God to hearken unto them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

And thou, a lunatic lean-witted fool, . . .
Dar'st with thy *frozen* admonition
Make pale our cheek. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1.

She touch'd her girl, who hied
Across, and begg'd and came back satisfied.
The rich she had let pass with *frozen* stare.
M. Arnold, West London.

4. Void of natural heat or vigor; numbed; hence, void of passion or emotion.

Even here, where *frozen* chastity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 181.

These three made unity so sweet,
My *frozen* heart began to beat,
Remembering its ancient heat.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

frozenness (frō'zn-nes), *n.* The state of being frozen.

Soon return to that *frozenness* which is hardly dissolved. *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistis, p. 486.

F. R. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal Society*. See *royal*.

Her children first of more distinguish'd sort,
Who study Shakspeare at the Inns of Court,
Impale a glow-worm, or vertù profess,
Shine in the dignity of *F. R. S.*
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 570.

frub†, *v. t.* [Short form of *frubish*, suggested perhaps by *rub*.] To rub or furbish. *Halliwell.*

frubber†, *n.* A rubber. *Davies.*

Well said, *frubber*, was there no souldier here lately? *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, v. 2.

frubish†, frubbish†, *v. t.* Transposed forms of *furbish*. *Beau. and Fl.*

fructed (fruk'ted), *a.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ed*2.] In *her.*, bearing fruit; shown as covered with fruit: said of a tree or other plant, and used only when the fruit is of a different tincture from the rest: as, an oak-tree proper *fructed* or (that is, having the foliage green and the acorns gold).

Whether the statement as to Worcestershire bowmen bearing as their badge at Agincourt a pear tree *fructed* rests upon good authority. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 105.

fructescence (fruk-tes'ẹns), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *fructescencia*, < L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-escence*, inceptive noun termination.] The fruiting of a plant; also, the time when the fruit of a plant attains maturity; the fruiting season.

fructicist (fruk'ti-sist), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-c-ist*.] A botanist who founds classification upon points of resemblance and difference in fruits. Also called *fructist*.

But in the second edition of his Methodus (1703) he [Ray] followed Rivinus and Tournefort in taking the flower instead of the fruit as his basis of classification; he was no longer a *fructicist* but a corollist. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 301.

fructiculose (fruk-tik'ụ̄-lōs), *a.* [< NL. as if **fructiculosus*, < **fructiculus*, dim. of L. *fructus*, fruit: see *fruit*.] In *bot.*, producing much fruit; loaded with fruit. *Hooker.*

Fructidor (F. pron. frük-tē-dôr'), *n.* [F., < L. *fructus*, fruit, + Gr. δῶρον, a gift.] The twelfth month of the French republican calendar (see *calendar*), beginning, in 1794, on August 18th, and ending September 16th.

fructiferous (fruk-tif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *fructifère* = Sp. *fructifero* = Pg. *fructifero* = It. *fruttifero*, < L. *fructifer*, < *fructus*, fruit, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing or producing fruit.

Some experiments may be fitly enough called luciferous, and others *fructiferous*. *Boyle*, Works, III. 423.

fructifiable (fruk'ti-fī-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *fructify* + *-able*.] Capable of bearing fruit. *Davies.*

Say the fig-tree does not bear so soon as it is planted, . . . but now it is grown *fructifiable*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 178.

fructification (fruk'ti-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *fructification* = Sp. *fructificacion* = Pg. *fructificação* = It. *fruttificazione*, < LL. as if **fructificatio(n-)*, < *fructificare*, bear fruit: see *fructify*.] 1. The act of forming or producing fruit; the act of fructifying; fecundation.

Rain water, appearing pure and empty, is full of seminal principles, and carrieth vital atoms of plants and animals in it, . . . as may be discovered from several insects generated in rain water [and] from the prevalent *fructification* of plants thereby. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

As soon as the flower [*Cephalanthera grandiflora*] is fully fertilized, the small distal portion of the labellum rises up, shuts the triangular door, and again perfectly encloses the organs of *fructification*. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 82.

2. Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) The production of fruit by a plant; fruiting. (*b*) The result of fruiting; the fruit of a plant. (*c*) The organs concerned in the process of fruiting; the pistils or female organs which develop into the fruit.

That part of the cane which shoots up into the *fructification* is called by planters its arrow, having been probably used for that purpose by the Indians. *Grainger*, Sugar Cane, i., note.

fructificative (fruk'ti-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *fructificativo*; as *fructification* + *-ive*.] Capable of fructifying.

Where *fructificative* and purely propagative generations of bions proceed alternately from one another, it is also quite natural to speak of alternating generations. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 125.

fructify (fruk'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fructified*, ppr. *fructifying*. [< ME. *fructifien*, *fructefien*, also *frutefien*, < OF. *fructifier*, *fructefier*, F. *fructifier* = Sp. Pg. *fructificar* = It. *fruttificare*, < LL. *fructificare*, bear fruit, < L. *fructus*, fruit, + *facere*, make.] I. *intrans.* To bear or produce fruit.

Applyinge our bookes, not losynge our tyme,
May *fructifye* and go forwarde here in good doynge.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

In respect of that their wickednesse, which suruiued them, and hath *fructified* unto vs. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 95.

Not forgetting to regret that any gentleman's cultivation of logic should *fructify* in the shape of irrepressible tendencies to suicide. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 344.

II. *trans.* To make fruitful; render productive; fertilize: as, to *fructify* the earth.

Let a man, out of the mightiness of his spirit, *fructify* foreign countries with his blood, for the good of his own, and thus he shall be answered. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

fructiparous (fruk-tip'ạ-rus), *a.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, producing an abnormal number of pistils or fruits from a single flower. [Rare.]

fructist (fruk'tist), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ist*.] Same as *fructicist*.

fructose (fruk'tōs), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ose*.] In *chem.*, sugar of fruit, or levulose $(C_6H_{12}O_6)$. It is found in honey and sweet fruits, and is one of the products of the inversion of cane-sugar. It usually exists as a colorless syrup, but can be crystallized. It is easily soluble in water and alcohol, and polarizes to the left. Also called *fruit-sugar* and *chulariose*.

fructual (fruk'ṭū-ạl), *a.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-al*.] Fruitful. *Davies.* [Rare.]

It is *fructual*; let it be so in operation. It gives us the fruit of life; let us return it the fruits of obedience. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 362.

fructuary (fruk'ṭū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *fructuaries* (-riz). [< L. *fructuarius*, of or belonging to fruit, LL. and ML. of or belonging to the use or profits, usufructuary, < *fructus* (*fructu-*), fruit: see *fruit*.] One who enjoys the produce or profits of anything.

fructuation (fruk-ṭū-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ation*.] Produce; fruit.

Knowing with what superabundant population the first *fructuation* of an advancing society is loaded. *Pownall*, Study of Antiquities (1782), p. 60.

fructuous† (fruk'ṭū-us), *a.* [< ME. *fructuous* (also *frutuose*), < OF. **fructueux*, F. *fructueux* = Pr. *fructuos* = Sp. Pg. *fructuoso* = It. *fruttuoso*, < L. *fructuosus*, abounding in fruit, fruitful, < *fructus* (*fructu-*), fruit: see *fruit*.] 1. Fruitful; fertile; productive.

Beth *fructuous*, and that in litel space.
Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 73.

Wel may that Lond be called delytable and a *fructuous* Lond, that was bebledd and moysted with the precyouse Blode of oure Lord Jesu Crist. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 3.

2. Causing fertility.

If water were of the oun nature *fructuous*, it must needs follow that it self alone, and at all times, should be able to produce fruit. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 812.

So rich the soil,
So much does *fructuous* moisture o'er-abound.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

fructuously† (fruk'ṭū-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *fructuouslye*; < *fructuous* + *-ly*2.] In a fructuous or fruitful manner; fruitfully; fertilely.

Who so ever prechithe *fructuouslye* the worde of God, he winithe the fadir, and biyith Crist. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 233.

fructuousness† (fruk'ṭū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fructuous or fruitful; fruitfulness; fertility. *Imp. Dict.*

fructure† (fruk'ṭūr), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ure*.] Use; fruition; enjoyment.

frugal (frö'gạl), *a.* [< OF. *frugal*, F. *frugal* = Sp. Pg. *frugal* = It. *frugale*, < L. *frugalis*, economical, frugal, also pertaining to fruits, < *frux* (*frug-*), usually in pl. *fruges*, the fruits of the earth, produce of the fields; used in dat. sing. *frugi* (lit. 'for fruit' or 'for food') as adj., useful, fit, frugal; from the same source as *fructus*, fruit: see *fruit*.] 1. Economical in use or expenditure; avoiding unnecessary expenditure either of money or of anything else which is to be used or consumed; sparing; not prodigal or lavish.

No man than hee more *frugal* of two pretious things in mans life, his time and his revenue. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

Though on pleasure she was bent,
She had a *frugal* mind. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

2. Characterized by or indicating economy.

Pinching and paring he might furnish forth
A *frugal* board, bare sustenance, no more.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 65.

=**Syn.** Choice, careful, chary, thrifty.

frugality (frö-gal'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *frugalité* = Sp. *frugalidad* = Pg. *frugalidade* = It. *frugalità*, < L. *frugalita(t-)s*, economy, thriftiness, temperance, frugality, < *frugalis*, frugal: see *frugal*.] 1. The quality of being frugal; prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery.

He that cleareth by degrees induceth a habit of *frugality*, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate. *Bacon*, Expense (ed. 1887).

The wise *frugality*, that does not give
A life to saving, but that saves to live.
Crabbe, Works, I. 52.

2. A prudent and sparing use or appropriation of anything.

In this *frugality* of your praises some things I cannot omit. *Dryden*, Fables, Ded.

=**Syn.** *Thrift*, etc. See *economy*.

frugally (frö′gal-i), *adv.* In a frugal or saving manner; with economy; sparingly.

Plato seemed too *frugally* politick, who allowed no larger monument then would contain four heroick verses, and designed the most barren ground for sepulture. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-Burial, iii.

That part of the Shows [yearly Panegyrics] being *frugally* abolished, the employment of City Poet ceased. *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 90, note.

frugalness (frö′gal-nes), *n.* The quality of being frugal; frugality.

fruggan, fruggin (frug′an, -in), *n.* [E. dial. *fruggan*, < ME. *frogon, furgon, furgun, furgone*, < OF. *fourgon*, an oven-fork: see *fourgon*.] An oven-fork; a pole with which the ashes in an oven are stirred.

frugiferous (frọ̈-jif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *frugifère* = Pg. It. *frugifero*, < L. *frugifer*, < *frux* (*frug-*), fruits of the earth (see *frugal*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing fruit or grain; fruitful; fructiferous. [Rare.]

And God said, behold I give you every *frugiferous* herb which is upon the face of the earth. *Dr. H. More*, Conjectura Cabbalistica, i. 29.

Frugivora (frọ̈-jiv′ọ̄-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *frux* (*frug-*), fruits, + *vorare*, devour.] A division of the order *Chiroptera*, including the fruit-eating bats of the warmer parts of the old world, such as the so-called "flying-foxes." The head resembles that of a dog in shape; there is no peculiar formation of the ears or nose; the pyloric division of the stomach is enormously lengthened; and there are dental characters correspondent to the frugivorous regimen of the species. There is in nearly all the species a claw upon the second digit of the hand, never present in the insectivorous bats. See cuts under *flying-fox, fruit-bat*, and *Pteropus*. The *Frugivora* are also called *Megachiroptera*. The term is contrasted with *Insectivora* or *Animalivora*.

frugivorous (frọ̈-jiv′ọ̄-rus), *a.* [= F. *frugivore* = Pg. It. *frugivoro*, < L. *frux* (*frug-*), fruits, + *vorare*, devour.] 1. Feeding on fruits, especially soft fruits, as many mammals, birds, etc., those which feed on small hard fruits, as seeds and grain, being distinguished usually as *granivorous*.

The anatomy of the human stomach . . . and the formation of the teeth clearly place man in the class of *frugivorous* animals. *Peacock*, Headlong Hall, ii.

2. Specifically, in *mammal.*, pertaining to the *Frugivora*.

fruit (fröt), *n.* [< ME. *fruit, frute, frut*, sometimes *froit, froyt, fryt*, < OF. *fruit*, F. *fruit* = Pr. *frut, frug* = Sp. Pg. *fruto* = It. *frutto* = OS. *fruht* = OFries. *frucht* = D. *vrucht* (and *fruit*, < F.) = MLG. *vrucht* = OHG. *fruht*, MHG. *vruht*, G. *frucht* = Icel. *fruktr* = Sw. *frukt* = Dan. *frugt*, < L. *fructus* (*fructu-*), an enjoying, enjoyment, usually in concrete sense, proceeds, product, produce, fruit, income, etc., < *frui* (orig. **frugvi*) (cf. *frux* (*frug-*), fruit), pp. *fructus* (*fructu-*), also *fruitus*, enjoy, use, = AS. *brūcan*, use, E. *brook*[2], endure: see *brook*[2]. Hence also, from L. *frui*, E. *fructify, fructuous, frugal, frument, frumenty*, etc.] 1. In a general sense, any product of vegetable growth useful to men or animals, as grapes, figs, corn, cotton, flax, and all cultivated plants. [In this comprehensive sense the word is generally used in the plural.]

Frut and corn ther faylede. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 378.

Six years thou shalt sow thy land, and shalt gather in the *fruits* thereof. Ex. xxiii. 10.

That it may please thee to give and preserve to our use the kindly [natural] *fruits* of the earth, so that in due time we may enjoy them. *Book of Common Prayer*, Litany.

2. In a more limited sense, the reproductive product of a tree or other plant; the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds, as wheat, rye, oats, apples, pears, nuts, etc.

Wha sall bere the *frwytt* be-fore Criste that has noghte the floure? *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Fruit of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded husk, or shell,
She gathers, tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton*, P. L., v. 341.

Wearing his wisdom lightly, like the *fruit*
Which in our winter woodland looks a flower.
Tennyson, A Dedication.

3. In a still more limited sense, an edible succulent product of a plant, normally covering and including the seeds, as the apple, orange, lemon, peach, pear, plum, a berry, a melon, etc.; in a collective sense, such products in the aggregate.

But of all maner of meate, the moost daungerous is that whiche is of *fruites* (fruitz crudz), as cheres, small cheryse (guingues), great cherise (gascongnes).
Du Guez's Introductorie, p. 1073, quoted in Babees Book [(E. E. T. S.), Index, p. 85.

Or little pitted speck in garner'd *fruit*,
That rotting inward slowly moulders all.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien (song).

4. In *bot.*, the matured ovary of a plant, consisting of the seeds and their pericarp, and including whatever may be incorporated with it; also, the spores of cryptogams and the organs accessory to them. The kinds of fruit are very numerous, and differ greatly in character and degree of complexity. They have also received many names, but they may for the most part be grouped under the following classes: *simple fruits*, which consist of a single matured pistil; *aggregate fruits*, composed of a cluster of carpels belonging to the same flower, and crowded together upon the common receptacle; *multiple* or *collective fruits*, formed by the aggregation of the pistils of several flowers into one mass; and *accessory* or *anthocarpous fruits*, in which the true pericarp (belonging essentially to one of the preceding groups) is incorporated with or inclosed by an enlargement of some adjacent organ or organs, which becomes the most conspicuous portion of the fruit.

5. The produce of animals; offspring; young: as, the *fruit* of the womb, of the loins, of the body.

When a shepe is with *frute*, hering the thonder she casteth her *frute* and bringeth it ded to the worlde. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 221.

The Lord hath sworn in truth unto David; . . . Of the *fruit* of thy body will I set upon thy throne. Ps. cxxxii. 11.

King Edward's *fruit*, true heir to the English crown.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

6. A product in general; anything produced by or resulting from effort of any kind, or by or from any cause; outcome, effect, result, or consequence: as, the *fruits* of victory; the *fruit* of folly.

They shall eat the *fruit* of their doings. Isa. iii. 10.

Mr. Vane declared the occasion of this meeting, . . . and the *fruit* aimed at, viz. a more firm and friendly uniting of minds. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 211.

The final and permanent *fruits* of liberty are wisdom, moderation, and mercy. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Brandied fruit. See *brandied*.—**Compound fruits**, such fruits as consist of several ovaries.—**Forbidden fruit.** See *forbidden*.—**Small fruits**, fruits raised in market-gardens, such as strawberries, raspberries, and currants.

fruit (fröt), *v. i.* [< *fruit*, *n.*] To produce fruit; come into bearing.

Curiously enough, at a little distance from the sandy levels or alluvial flats of the sea-shore, the sea-loving cocoa-nut will not bring its nuts to perfection. It will grow, indeed, but it will not thrive or *fruit* in due season. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 59.

In the latitude of Southern Pennsylvania and Virginia, it is rather common for this exotic [the gingko-tree] to *fruit*. *Science*, VI. 108.

fruitage (frö′tāj), *n.* [Formerly also *frutage*; < OF. *fruitage*, < *fruit*, fruit, + *-age*.] 1. Fruits collectively; fruitery.

A sumptuous covered table, decked with all sortes of exquisite delicates and dainties, of patisserie, *frutages*, and confections.
Quoted by *Brydges*, British Bibliographer, IV. 315.

Above, beneath, around his hapless head,
Trees of all kinds delicious *fruitage* spread.
Pope, Odyssey, xii.

Now loaded trees resign their annual store,
And on the ground the mellow *fruitage* pour.
Beattie, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, vii.

2. The bearing or production of fruit or result.

Follow such a ministry to its *fruitage* in one character ripened under its influence. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 280.

3. A painted or sculptured representation of fruit; a fruit-piece.

There are sundry other ornaments likewise belonging to the freeze, such as encarpa, festoons, and *frutages*.
Evelyn, Architects and Architecture.

The cornices above consist of *frutages* and festoons.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 17, 1644.

fruit-alcohol (fröt′al″kọ̄-hol), *n.* Alcohol derived from the juice of fruit, as distinguished from wood-alcohol, etc.

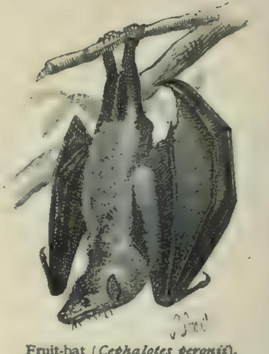
fruit-bat (fröt′bat), *n.* A fruit-eating or frugivorous bat of the family *Pteropodidæ*, or suborder *Frugivora*; a fox-bat or flying-fox. See cut in next column.

fruit-bearer (fröt′bãr″ėr), *n.* That which produces fruit.

fruit-bearing (fröt′bãr″ing), *a.* Producing fruit.

fruit-bud (fröt′bud), *n.* A bud that contains the germ of fruit; a bud that will, under favorable circumstances, produce fruit.

fruit-cake (fröt′kāk), *n.* 1. A rich sweet cake containing fruit, as raisins, citron, currants, etc.—2. In *biol.*, an æthalium.



Fruit-bat (*Cephalotes peronii*).

The cysts [of the *Endosporeæ*] may be united side by side in larger or smaller groups. . . . These composite bodies are termed *fruit-cakes* or æthalia, in view of the fact that the spore-cysts of Fuligo, also called Æthalium—the well-known "flowers of tan"—form a cake of this description. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 841.

fruit-car (fröt′kär), *n.* A railroad-car of special design for the carriage of fruit and other perishable products requiring ventilation and provision against the effects of undue heat or cold. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

fruit-crow (fröt′krō), *n.* 1. A name of sundry South American birds, as species of the genera *Chasmorhynchus* and *Cephalopterus*. See cut under *arapunga*.—2. *pl.* Specifically, the birds of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*.

fruit-culture (fröt′kul″tūr), *n.* The systematic cultivation, propagation, or rearing of fruit or fruit-trees.

fruit-dot (fröt′dot), *n.* In *bot.*, the sorus of ferns.

fruit-drier (fröt′drī″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for evaporating and curing fruit, berries, and vegetables. The simplest form is a sheet-iron stove having a number of shelves arranged as baffle-plates or deflectors to cause the hot air to traverse all the spaces between the shelves. The larger driers are buildings furnished with towers sometimes 40 feet high, within which are arranged endless chains supporting at intervals trays of wire netting on which the fruit is placed. A fire is maintained at the base of the tower, and the heated air rises through it, the products of combustion passing away through a chimney. The fresh-cut fruit is laid on the lower tray next the furnace. When full it is raised by means of the chains, and another tray of fruit is put in. By this arrangement the steam from the fresh fruit rises to the trays above, keeping the fruit bathed in steaming vapor. By the time the fruit reaches the top of the tower it has parted with nearly all its moisture and is ready to be packed in dry boxes. Fruit-driers of the latter kind are extensively used in various parts of the United States. Also called *evaporator*.

fruited (frö′ted), *a.* [< *fruit* + *-ed*.] Bearing fruit.

The painted farmhouse shining through the leaves
Of *fruited* orchards bending at its eaves.
Whittier, The Panorama.

fruiten†, *v. t.* [< *fruit* + *-en*[1] (3).] To make fruitful. [Rare.]

He . . . may as well ask . . . why thou usest the influences of heaven to *fruiten* the earth.
Bp. Hall, The Resurrection.

fruiter (frö′tėr), *n.* A vessel employed in the transportation of fruit.

The arrival of a *fruiter* from New Orleans was celebrated with bacchanalian orgies.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxviii. (1886), p. 671.

fruiterer (frö′tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *fruit* + *-er*[1], *-er*[2], the term. reduplicated as in *poulterer*, etc. Cf. F. *fruitier*, a fruit-producer, = Pr. *fruchier*, *fruitier* = Sp. *frutero* = Pg. *frutéiro*, fruiterer.] One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

The very same day did I fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a *fruiterer*, behind Gray's Inn.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

fruitery (frö′tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fruiteries* (-iz). [Formerly also **frutery, frutry*; < F. *fruiterie*, < *fruit*, fruit: see *fruit* and *-ery*.] 1. Fruit collectively.

He sowde and planted in his proper grange
(Upon som savage stock) som *frutry* strange.
Du Bartas (trans.).

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.—3. A fruit-house, or hothouse for raising fruit; a fruit-garden or orchard. [Rare in all uses.]

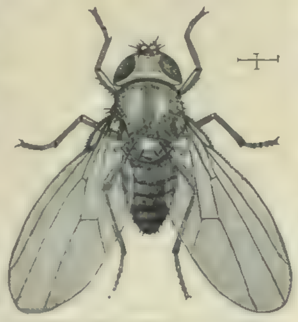
Oft, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants, when the small *fruitery* seems
Exempt from ills, an oriental blast
Disastrous flies. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

They assented to Mr. Beckendorff's proposition of visiting his *fruitery*. *Disraeli*, Vivian Grey, vi. 7.

fruitestere†, *n.* [ME.; mod. as if **fruitster*, < *fruit* + *-ster*.] A female seller of fruit.

And right anon thanne comen tombesteres,
Fetys and smale, and yonge *frutesteres*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 16.

fruit-fly (fröt′flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Muscidæ* and genus *Drosophila*, the larvæ of which are found in decaying fruit, preserves, etc. The adult flies are small yellowish species with transparent wings.



Fruit-fly (*Drosophila ampelophila*). (Cross shows natural size.)

fruitful (fröt′fụl), *a.* [< ME. *fruitefull*; < *fruit* + *-ful.*] **1.** Productive of, abounding in, or favorable to the growth of fruit, or useful vegetation in general: as, a *fruitful* country or soil; a *fruitful* season; *fruitful* showers.

Hilles, knolles, . . . tries [trees] *fruitefull*, and cedres alle. Ps. cxlviii. 9 (ME. version).

This countrey beinge *fruitefull* and aboundante of all thinges was taken by the Scithians. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 140.

Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens
That one day bloom'd, and *fruitful* were the next.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 6.

2. Bearing offspring; prolific; not barren.

God said unto them [Adam and Eve], Be *fruitful*, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it. Gen. i. 28.

Hear, nature, hear; . . .
Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
To make this creature *fruitful!* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

Hail, mother of mankind, whose *fruitful* womb
Shall fill the world. *Milton*, P. L., v. 388.

3. Productive of results; yielding, bringing, or favoring production or acquisition in any respect: as, a *fruitful* enterprise or journey; *fruitful* investigations or thoughts; *fruitful* in expedients or in crimes.

Add not more misery
To a man that's *fruitful* in afflictions.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

Melancholy is far more *fruitful* of Thoughts than any other Humour. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 30.

The closest and most *fruitful* attention therefore implies the maximum of concentration. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 79.

4†. Plenteous; copious; bountiful.

One *fruitful* meal would set me to 't.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, . . .
No, nor the *fruitful* river in the eye, . . .
That can denote me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Fruitful mark or **principle**, in *logic*, a mark or principle from which many consequences can be deduced.— **Fruitful signs**, in *astrol.*, Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces: so called because supposed to be favorable to marriage. =**Syn.** *Rich, Fertile, Fruitful, Prolific, Productive.* That which is *rich* or *fertile* is capable of producing abundantly by proper husbandry; that which is *fruitful*, *prolific*, or *productive* does produce abundantly. *Rich* and *fertile* seem to have a primary reference to soil; *fruitful* to trees and plants; *prolific* to animals, including man; *productive* has a general application to whatever may be said to produce: but all have widely extended figurative uses: as, a *rich* field of investigation; a *fertile* brain; a *fruitful* idea; a *prolific* source of mischief.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field, so *fertile* that without my cultivating it has given me two harvests in a summer, and in both oppressed the reaper. *Dryden*, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

A large and *fruitful* mind should not so much labour what to speak as to find what to leave unspoken. *Rich* soils are often to be weeded. *Bacon*, To Coke.

It [Ireland] has been *prolific* in statesmen, warriors, and poets. *S. S. Prentiss*, Speech on Sending Relief to Ireland.

Productive as the sun. *Pope*, Chorus in Brutus, l. 24.

fruitfully (fröt′fụl-i), *adv.* In a fruitful manner; plenteously; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off; if your will want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

fruitfulness (fröt′fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fruitful; productiveness; fertility; fecundity; exuberant abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulness* is easy, but no labour will help the contrary. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

The water is more productive than the earth. Nay, the earth hath no *fruitfulness* without showers or dews; for all the herbs, and flowers, and fruit are produced and thrive by the water. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 32.

fruit-gatherer (fröt′gaᴛʜ″ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which gathers fruit; specifically, a device for gathering fruit from trees, as a pair of shears attached to the end of a pole, and operated by means of a cord. In this device a bag or basket is commonly fastened to the pole below the shears, to catch the fruit as it falls. Also called *fruit-picker.*

fruit-house (fröt′hous), *n.* A house specially devised for storing fruit.

fruitiness (frö′ti-nes), *n.* The essential or characteristic quality of fruit; in the case of wine, the quality of retaining a marked taste of the grape.

fruiting (frö′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fruit*, *v.*] The production of fruit.

The year 1865 was highly favourable for the *fruiting* of all the bushes. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 290.

fruition (frọ̈-ish′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *fruition* = Pr. *fruicio* = Sp. *fruicion* = Pg. *fruição* = It. *fruizione*, < L. as if **fruitio*(*n-*), < *frui*, pp. *fruitus*, commonly *fructus*, enjoy: see *fruit.*] A coming into fruit or fulfilment; attainment of anything desired; realization of results: as, the *fruition* of one's labors or hopes.

The dainties here
Are least what they appear;
Though sweet in hopes, yet in *fruition* sour.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 3.

The *fruition* of Liberty is not so pleasing as a conceit of the want of it is irksome. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 48.

Let the *fruition* of things bless the possession of them, and think it more satisfaction to live richly than die rich. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 7.

fruitive (frö′i-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *fruitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *fruitivo*, < L. *frui*, pp. *fruitus*, commonly *fructus*, enjoy: see *fruit.*] Pertaining to or arising from fruition. [Rare.]

To whet our longings for *fruitive* or experimental knowledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven to know how happy we shall be when there. *Boyle.*

Contemplation is a *fruitive* possession of verities, which flowers the minde doth no longer gather or collect but rather hold in her hand ready made up in nosegays that she is smelling to. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xxi. § 4.

fruit-jar (fröt′jär), *n.* A large-mouthed bottle or jar, usually fitted with a glass or metal cap for excluding air, used for preserving fruit; a preserve-jar.

fruit-knife (fröt′nīf), *n.* A knife having a blade of some material not affected by the acid juice of fruit, generally silver, used for paring and cutting fruit.

fruitless (fröt′les), *a.* [ME. *fruytles*; < *fruit* + *-less.*] **1.** Not bearing fruit; destitute of fruit or offspring: as, a *fruitless* plant; a *fruitless* marriage.

Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitless* crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe, . . .
No son of mine succeeding. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Therefore, despite of *fruitless* chastity, . . .
That on the earth would breed a scarcity
And barren dearth of daughters and of sons,
Be prodigal. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 751.

Revolving seasons, *fruitless* as they pass,
See it [Etna] an uninform'd and idle mass.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 25.

2. Productive of or attended by no advantage or good result; ineffective; useless; idle: as, a *fruitless* attempt; a *fruitless* controversy.

Of ilk idel word, spoken in vayne: that es to say, that war *fruytles.* *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 5665.

They in mutual accusation spent
The *fruitless* hours. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1188.

There is never a Town that lieth open to the Sea but Acapulco; and therefore our search was commonly *fruitless*, as now. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 251.

It would be *fruitless* to deny my exultation when I saw my little ones about me. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

=**Syn. 1.** Barren, unprofitable, profitless.—**2.** *Ineffectual, Unavailing*, etc. (see *useless*); vain, idle, abortive, bootless, futile.

fruitlessly (fröt′les-li), *adv.* In a fruitless manner; without any valuable effect; idly; vainly; unprofitably.

Since therefore after this fruit curiosity *fruitlessly* enquireth, and confidence blindly determineth, we shall surcease our inquisition. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

Walking they talk'd, and *fruitlessly* divin'd
What friend the Priestess, by those words, design'd.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

fruitlessness (fröt′les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fruitless or unprofitable.

It is no marvill if those that mocke at goodnesse be plagued with continuall *fruitlessnesse.* *Bp. Hall*, Mephibosheth and Ziba.

fruitlet (fröt′let), *n.* [< *fruit* + *-let.*] A small fruit.

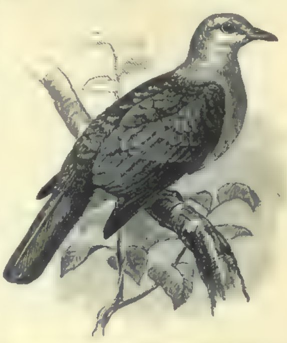
The pappus, or ring of down, though it still exists as a sort of dying rudiment on each *fruitlet* of the burrs, is reduced greatly in size. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 107.

fruit-loft (fröt′lôft), *n.* An upper floor used for the preservation or storage of fruit.

fruit-picker (fröt′pik″ėr), *n.* Same as *fruit-gatherer.*

fruit-piece (fröt′pēs), *n.* A pictured or sculptured representation of fruit.

fruit-pigeon (fröt′pij″ọn), *n.* A general name of the very numerous old-world pigeons of the genera *Carpophaga* and *Treron.* Green is the prevailing color of these birds, and fruit their principal food, whence the name.



Bronze Fruit-pigeon (*Carpophaga ænea*).

fruit-press (fröt′pres), *n.* A domestic apparatus for extracting juices from fruit.

fruit-sugar (fröt′shụg″är), *n.* Same as *levulose.*

fruit-tree (fröt′trē), *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, or a tree whose principal value consists in the fruit it produces, as the cherry-tree, apple-tree, or pear-tree.

And they took strong cities, and a fat land, and possessed . . . vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruit trees* in abundance. Neh. ix. 25.

By yonder blessed moon I swear,
That tips with silver all these *fruit-tree* tops.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

fruit-trencher[1] (fröt′tren″chėr), *n.* A small wooden tray, answering the purpose of a dessert-plate, formerly used for fruit and the like. It was often richly painted with ornamental designs and inscriptions, mottoes, etc.

fruit-trencher[2]†, *n.* One who makes trenches or digs in an orchard.

This is a piece of sapience not worth the brain of a *fruit-trencher.* *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

fruit-worm (fröt′wėrm), *n.* The larva or grub of some insect that injures fruit.—**Gooseberry fruit-worm**, the larva of *Dakruma convolutella*, a small phycid moth which lays its eggs on young gooseberry-bushes. The pale-green and very active larva feeds upon the fruit, often fastening several berries together; it transforms to a pupa within a silken cocoon on the ground, and hibernates in this condition. There being but one annual generation, the best remedies are hand-picking, and burning the leaves and rubbish under the bushes in winter. See cut under *Dakruma.*—**Orange fruit-worm**, *Trypeta ludens*, the grub of a dipterous fly of Mexico, or *Ceratitis citriperda*, another insect of the same family, which attacks oranges in Madeira.

fruity (frö′ti), *a.* [< *fruit* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Resembling fruit; having the taste or flavor of fruit: as, *fruity* port.—**2.** Fruitful. [Rare.]

Frullani's formula. See *formula.*

frument†, *n.* [= Pg. It. *frumento*, < L. *frumentum*, grain, corn (cf. LL. *frūmen*, a gruel or porridge made of corn), allied to *frux* (*frug-*) and *fructus*, fruit, < *frui*, enjoy: see *fruit.*] **1.** Grain; corn; wheat.

In Fraunce and Spaine bruers steep their wheat or *frument* in water, and mash it for their drinke of divers sorts. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

2. Same as *frumenty.*

An honourable feest in the great halle of Westmynster was kepte, where the kynge, syttynge in his astate, was seruyd with iii. coursys, as herevnder ensuyth, *Frument* with venyson, etc. *Fabyan*, Chron., II., an. 1530.

frumentaceous (frö-men-tā′shius), *a.* [= Sp. *frumentáceo*, *frumenticio* = Pg. *frumentaceo* (cf. F. *frumentacé*), < LL. *frumentaceus*, of grain, < *frumentum*, grain, corn: see *frument.*] Having the character of or resembling wheat or other cereal.

Wheat, barley, rye, millet, &c., are *frumentaceous* plants. *Rees's Cyc.*

frumentarious (frö-men-tā′ri-us), *a.* [= F. *frumentaire* = It. *frumentario*, < L. *frumentarius*, of or belonging to grain or corn, < *frumentum*, grain, corn: see *frument.*] Pertaining to wheat or other grain; frumentaceous.

frumentation (frö-men-tā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *frumentazione*, < L. *frumentatio*(*n-*), a providing or distributing of grain, < *frumentari*, fetch or provide grain, forage, < *frumentum*, grain: see *frument.*] Among the ancient Romans, a public distribution of corn to the needy or discontented populace.

frumentum (frọ̈-men′tum), *n.* [L.: see *frument*, *frumenty.*] Wheat or other grain.—**Spiritus frumenti**, in *phar.*, whisky.

frumenty (frö′men-ti), *n.* [Also written *frumety*, and, more commonly, *furmenty*, *furmety*; early mod. E. *furmentie*, *firmentie*, etc. (see *furmenty*); < ME. *frumenty*, *frumentee*, *furmente*, < OF. *frumentee*, late *froumentee* (in form repr.

L. *frumentatus*, pp. of *frumentari*, provide grain or corn), < L. *frumentum*, grain, corn: see *frument.*] 1. A dish made of hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned, especially used in England and in some of the southern United States at Christmas.

Her grace would have you eat no more Woolsack pies,
Nor Dagger *frumenty*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 2.

After we had thus dryed our selues, she brought vs into an Inner roome, where she set on the bord standing a long the house somewhat like *frumentie*, sodden venison, and rosted fish. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 84.

And we are going to have real *frumenty* and yule cakes. *J. H. Ewing*, The Peace Egg.

2. Wheat mashed for brewing.

The wheat is crushed and mixed with water. This *frumenty* is allowed to ferment. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 197.

frumetary†, *n.* A corrupt form of *frumenty*.

The fifth book is of pease-porridge; under which we included *frumetary*, water gruel, &c. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, ix.

frumgild†, **frumgyld**†, *n.* [AS. *frumgyld*, < *fruma* (in comp. *frum-*), the first (= Icel. *frum* = Goth. *fruma*, the first, ult. the same as AS. *forma*, the first: see *former*^{1}), + *gild*, *gyld*, payment: see *gild*^{2}, *geld*^{2}.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the first payment made to the kindred of a person slain, toward the recompense of his murder.

frump (frump), *v.* [E. dial. in all senses; origin obscure. Cf. *frumple.*] I.† *trans.* 1. To be rude to; insult; snub; rebuke.

I pray you, read there; I am abus'd and *frump'd*, sir,
By a great man, that may do ill by authority.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

2. To fabricate or patch up (a tale).

II. *intrans.* 1. To be rude.—2. To go about gossiping.—3. To complain without cause. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

frump (frump), *n.* [See the verb.] 1†. A taunt; a jeer; a flout; a snub.

The Greeks call it Micterismus, we may terme it a fleering *frumpe*, as he that said to one whose wordes he beleued not, no doubt Sir of that. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 159.

If [a man] be cleanly, they [women] term him proud, if mean in apparel, a sloven; if tall, a lungis, if short, a dwarf; if bold, blunt, if shamefaced, a coward; insomuch that they have neither mean in their *frumps* nor measure in their folly. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

2†. A lie.

To tell one a leae, to give a *frump*. *Hollyband's Treasurie*, 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

3. A dowdy woman or girl, particularly when also cross or ill-tempered; a hag.

The Kings, and the Aces, and all the best trumps
Get into the hands of the other old *frumps*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 157.

The old-fashioned *frump*, a very hard winter, had laid in great stores of snow with great raving winds. *Elizabeth S. Sheppard*, Charles Auchester.

4. A gossip. [Prov. Eng.]

frumper†, *n.* [< *frump*, *v. t.*, + *-er*^{1}.] A mocker. *Cotgrave.*

frumpery†, *n.* [< *frump*, *n.*, + *-ery.*] Reproach; abuse. *Davies.*

Tyndarus attempting too kiss a fayre lasse with a long nose
Would needs bee finish, with bitter *frumperye* taunting.
Stanihurst, Conceits, p. 145.

He hath of men mocks, *frumperies*, and bastonadoes. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 40.

frumpish (frum'pish), *a.* [< *frump*, *n.*, 3, + *-ish*^{1}.] 1. Cross-tempered; cross-grained; scornful.

Our Bell . . . looked very *frumpish* and jealous. *Foote*, The Author, ii. 1.

She sits down so, quite *frumpish*, and won't read her lesson to me. *J. Baillie.*

2. Old-fashioned, as applied to dress; dowdy. Also *frumpy*.

frumpishness (frum'pish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frumpish.

frumple†, *v. t.* [< ME. *frumplen*, wrinkle (cf. D. *frommelen*, wrinkle), appar. freq. of *frump*, *v.* Cf. *crumple*, *rumple.*] To wrinkle; crumple; ruffle; disorder.

Frumplyd, rugatus, rugulatus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 181.

frumple† (frum'pl), *n.* [ME. *frumpylle*: see the verb.] A wrinkle.

Frumpylle, ruga, rugula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 181.

frumpy (frum'pi), *a.* [< *frump* + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Same as *frumpish*, 1.

I have been a grumpy, *frumpy*, wayward sort of a woman, a good many years. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xliv.

2. Same as *frumpish*, 2.

I'll take my chance with the well-dressed ones always; I don't believe the *frumpy* [women] are the most sensible. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 94.

frundle†, *n.* A measure equal to two pecks. *Davies.*

A *frundle* of lyme. *Leverton Ch'wardens Accts.*, 1557 (Archæologia, XLI. 362).

frush^{1}† (frush), *v.* [< ME. *frusshen*, *fruschen*, *frusschen*, crush, bruise, strike, intr. (also spelled *frouschen*, *frochen*) rush together, dash forward, < OF. *fruisser*, *froisser*, crush, bruise; origin uncertain.] I. *trans.* To crush; bruise; break in pieces.

Ther was many a grete growen spere *frusshed* a-sonder, and many a gome to the grounde glode in a stounde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 594.

I like thy armour well;
I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 6.

To frush a chicken, to carve or break up a chicken. *Nares.*

II. *intrans.* To rush; dash forward.

Thei rennen to gidre a gret randoum, and thei *frusschen* to gidere fulle fiercely. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 238.

When this feerfull freike *frusshet* into batell. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7731.

frush^{1}† (frush), *n.* [ME. *frusshe*, *frusche*, < *frusshen*, v. t., frush: see the verb.] 1. An onset, attack, assault, or collision.

To the Troiens thai turnyt & mekill tene wroght!
The *frusshe* was so felle, tho fuerse men betwene,
Crakkyng of cristis, crusshyng of speiris.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5851.

2. The noise of collision.

Horrible uproar and *frush*
Of rocks that meet in battle. *Southey.*

3. Fragments; debris.

Al the *frushe* and leauings of Greeke, of wrathful Achilles. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 39.

frush^{1} (frush), *a.* [< *frush*^{1}, *v. t.*] Brittle; apt to break and splinter: said of wood. [Obsolete or provincial.]

O wae betide the *frush* saugh wand! . . .
It brake into my true love's hand.
Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, II. 153.

Supposing thei were baith dead and gone, which, when we think of the *frush* green kail-stock nature of bairns, is no an impossibility. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 59.

frush^{2}† (frush), *n.* [Appar. another form of *frosh*, a frog, in imitation of *frush* in other senses; so the equiv. *frog*^{2}, < *frog*^{1}. But perhaps a corruption of OF. *fourche*, *fourchette*, as suggested in the extract from Topsell, below. Cf. also the extract from Florio, under def. 2.] 1. In *farriery*, same as *frog*^{2}, 1.

The *Frush* is the tenderest part of the hooue towardes the heele, called of the Italians Fettone; and because it is fashioned like a forked head, the French men call it Furchette, which word our Ferrers, either for not knowing rightly how to pronounce it, or else perhaps for easinesse sake of pronunciation, do make it a monasillable, & pronounce it the *Frush*. *Topsell*, Hist. Foure-footed Beasts (ed. 1608), p. 416.

2. A discharge of a fetid or ichorous matter from the frog of a horse's foot; thrush.

Forchetta [It.], a disease in a horse called the running *Frush*. *Florio.*

frust (frust), *n.* [< L. *frustum*: see *frustum.*] A section or part; a frustum. [Rare.]

There is a soft æra in every gentle mortal's life when such a story affords more pabulum than all the *frusts* and crusts, and rusts of antiquity, which travellers can cook up for it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 150.

frusta, *n.* Latin plural of *frustum*.

frustrable (frus'trạ-bl), *a.* [< LL. *frustrabilis*, that will be disappointed, vain, < L. *frustrare*, frustrate: see *frustrate.*] Capable of being frustrated or defeated. [Rare.]

frustraneous† (frus-trā'nẹ-us), *a.* [= Sp. *frustráneo* = Pg. It. *frustraneo*, < L. as if **frustraneus*, < *frustra*, in vain: see *frustrate.*] Vain; useless; unprofitable.

Where the Kings judgement may dissent to the destruction, as it may happ'n, both of himself and the Kingdom, there advice, and no furder, is a most insufficient and *frustraneous* meanes to be provided by Law, in cases of so high concernment. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

frustrate (frus'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frustrated*, ppr. *frustrating*. [< L. *frustratus*, pp. of *frustrare*, *frustrari* (> It. *frustrare* = Sp. Pg. *frustrar* = Pr. *frustar*, *frustrar* = F. *frustrer*), deceive, disappoint, trick, frustrate, < *frustra*, in vain, without effect, earlier in error, in a state of deception, prop. fem. abl. of **frustrus* for **frudtrus*, < OL. *frus* (*frud-*), L. *fraus* (*fraud-*), deception, error: see *fraud.*] 1. To make of no avail; bring to nothing; prevent from taking effect or attaining fulfilment; defeat; disappoint; balk: as, to *frustrate* a plan, design, or attempt; to *frustrate* the will or purpose.

Such was the Faithfulness of the Archbishop of Roan, and other the Princes of the Realm to K. Richard, that they opposed Duke John, and *frustrated* all his Practices. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 65.

Thou hast discover'd the plots and *frustrated* the hopes of all the wicked in the Land. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. To make null; nullify; render of no effect: as, to *frustrate* a conveyance or deed.

Now thou hast avenged
Supplanted Adam, . . .
And *frustrated* the conquest fraudulent.
Milton, P. R., iv. 609.

3. To defeat the desire or purpose of; cause to be balked or disappointed; thwart.

There were divers that put in for it, . . . but I found means to *frustrate* them all. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 23.

The English returned without doing any thing to the purpose, being *frustrated* of their opportunity by their deceit. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 186.

I endeavoured to take the advantage of every disappointment, to improve their good sense in proportion as they were *frustrated* in ambition. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

=**Syn.** *Frustrate*, *Foil*, *Thwart*, *Baffle*, *Balk*, are strong words, expressing the complete defeat of any plan or endeavor. *Frustrate*, to make vain, cause to be in vain, bring to naught. *Foil*, to stop, render useless. (*Foil* is not thought to be derived from the use of a foil in fencing, but is associated with it in many minds, and in meaning corresponds with the turning aside of a sword by the address of a fencer.) *Thwart*, literally, to stop by a bar or barrier, cross effectively, defeat. *Baffle*, to check at all points or completely and promptly, so that one is at a loss what to do. *Balk*, to stop in a course, make unable to proceed in a given direction. Perhaps *baffle* expresses most of confusion of mind or bewilderment, and *balk* most of annoyance or vexation.

Every mode which the government invented seems to have been easily *frustrated*, either by the intrepidity of the parties themselves, or by that general understanding which enabled the people to play into one another's hands. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 387.

O! be not proud, nor brag not of thy might,
For mastering her that *foil'd* the god of fight!
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 114.

He hath . . . *thwarted* my bargains. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

For Freedom's battle once begun, . . .
Though *baffled* oft, is ever won.
Byron, Giaour, l. 123.

I would not brook my fear
Of the other; with a worm I *balked* his fame.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

frustrate (frus'trāt), *a.* [< L. *frustratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; of no effect.

Their baptism was in all respects as *frustrate* as their crism [confirmation]. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

The sea mocks
Our *frustrate* search on land.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

The swain in vain his *frustrate* labour yields,
And famish'd dies amidst his ripen'd fields.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 55.

2. Defeated.

And now that my lord be not defeated and *frustrate* of his purpose. Judith xi. 11.

These men fail as often as the rest in their projects, and are as usually *frustrate* of their hopes. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 192.

frustrately† (frus'trāt-li), *adv.* In vain.

Great Tuscane dames, as she their towns past by,
Wisht her their daughter-in-law, but *frustrately*.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

frustration (frus-trā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *frustratio(n-)*, < *frustrare*, *frustrari*, frustrate: see *frustrate.*] 1. The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.

At length they received some leters from y^{e} adventurers, . . . by which they heard of their furder crosses and *frustrations*. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 138.

He breaks off the whole session, and dismisses them and their grievances with scorn and *frustration*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

2. Specifically, in *astrol.*, the cutting off or preventing, by one aspect, of anything shown by another.

frustrative (frus'trạ̄-tiv), *a.* [< *frustrate* + *-ive.*] Tending to frustrate or defeat; disappointing; thwarting.

frustratory† (frus'trạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [= F. *frustratoire* = Pr. *frustratori* = Sp. Pg. It. *frustratorio*, < LL. *frustratorius*, deceptive, deceitful, < *frustrator*, a deceiver, delayer, < L. *frustrare*, *frustrari*, deceive, frustrate: see *frustrate.*] Making void or of no effect; that renders null.

Bartolus restrains this to a *frustratory* appeal. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

frustre†, *v. t.* [< OF. *frustrer*, F. *frustrer*, < L. *frustrare*, frustrate: see *frustrate.*] To frustrate.

Haue these that yet doo craul
Vpon all fowre, and cannot stand at all,
Withstood your fury, and repulst your powrs,
Frustred your rams, fiered your flying towrs?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

frustule (frus'tūl), *n.* [< LL. *frustulum*, a small piece, little bit, dim. of L. *frustum*: see *frus-*

tum.] 1. A small fragment. [Rare.]—2. The silicious shell of a diatom; a testule. It consists of two valves, one somewhat larger than the other, and closing over it like the lid of a box. The back of each valve is called the side of the frustule; the surface marked by the line of juncture, the front. See cut under *Diatomaceæ*.

frustulent (frus′tụ̄-lent), *a.* [< L. *frustulentus*, full of small pieces, < *frustum*, a small piece: see *frustum*.] Abounding in fragments. [Rare.]

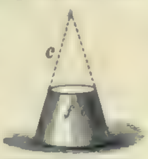
frustulose (frus′tụ̄-lōs), *a.* [< LL. *frustulum*, a small piece: see *frustule*.] In *bot.*, consisting of small fragments or frustules.

frustum (frus′tum), *n.*; pl. *frusta*, *frustums* (-tä, -tumz). [< L. *frustum*, a piece, bit, a part. Cf. Gr. θραυστός, broken, brittle, θραῦσμα, a fragment, < θραύειν, break in pieces.] 1. A piece; particularly, a remaining piece of something of which a part is lacking, as the drum of a column.

> She minced the sanguine flesh in *frustums* fine.
> *Crabbe*, Works, IV. 154.

> Athens had a great temple on the Acropolis, contemporary with these, and the *frusta* of its columns still remain.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 242.

2. In *geom.*, the part of a solid next the base, left after cutting off the top part by a plane parallel to the base; or the part of any solid between two planes, which may be either parallel or inclined to each other: as, the *frustum* of a cone, of a pyramid, of a conoid, of a spheroid, or of a sphere. The frustum of a sphere is any part comprised between two parallel sections; and the middle frustum of a sphere is that whose ends are equal circles. In the figure the dotted line, *c*, indicates the part of the cone cut off to form the frustum, *f*.



Frustum of a Cone.

frutage† (frö′tāj), *n.* See *fruitage*.

frutescence (frọ̈-tes′ẹns), *n.* [< *frutescen(t)* + *-ce*.] Shrubbiness. [Rare.]

frutescent (frọ̈-tes′ẹnt), *a.* [Short for **fruticescent*, < L. *fruticescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fruticescere*, put forth shoots, sprout, become bushy, < *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, bush.] In *bot.*, having the appearance or habit of a shrub; shrubby, or becoming shrubby: as, a *frutescent* stem.

frutex (frö′teks), *n.*; pl. *frutices* (-ti-sēz). [L., a shrub, a bush.] In *bot.*, a shrub; a plant having a woody, durable stem, but smaller than a tree.

frutical† (frö′ti-kal), *a.* [< L. *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub.] Of the nature of a shrub; shrubby.

> This shrubbe or *frutical* plant [shrubby trefoil] hath . . . many singular and excellent vertues contained in it.
> *Gerard*, Herball, p. 1129. (*Latham.*)

fruticant† (frö′ti-kant), *a.* [< L. *frutican(t-)s*, ppr. of *fruticare*, also *fruticari*, put forth shoots, sprout, become bushy, < *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, bush.] Full of shoots.

> These we shall divide into the greater and more ceduous, *fruticant*, and shrubby. *Evelyn*, Sylva, Int., § 3.

frutices, *n.* Plural of *frutex*.

Fruticicola (frö-ti-sik′ọ̄-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, + *colere*, inhabit.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, a genus of saxicoline birds, differing little from *Saxicola*, and including such species as the whinchat and stonechat, called by him *bushchats*.

fruticose (frö′ti-kōs), *a.* [< L. *fruticosus*, shrubby, bushy, < *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, a bush.] 1. Pertaining to shrubs; shrubby: as, a *fruticose* stem.—2. In *lichenology*, having the thallus attached only by a narrow base, from which it ascends in a branching, shrub-like form.

> They [green bodies] may consist of isolated cells, or groups of cells, as in most *fruticose* or foliaceous lichens.
> *Bessey*, Botany, p. 301.

fruticous (frö′ti-kus), *a.* Same as *fruticose*.

fruticulose (frọ̈-tik′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *fruticulus*, dim. of L. *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub.] Growing like or resembling a small shrub.

frutify†, *v. t.* [In form suggesting *fructify*, ME. *fructifien*, *frutefyen*.] In the following passage used for *notify*: a humorous blunder.

> The Jew having done me wrong, doth cause me, as my father, being I hope an old man, shall *frutify* unto you ——.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

frutry†, *n.* See *fruitery*.

fry^1 (frī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fried*, ppr. *frying*. [< ME. *fryen*, *frien*, < OF. *frire*, F. *frire* = Pr. *frir*, *fregir* = Sp. *freir* = Pg. *frigir* = It. *friggere*, < L. *frigere*, roast, parch, fry, = Gr. φρύγειν, parch, = Skt. √ *bhrajj*, roast.] I. *trans.* 1. To dress by heating or roasting with fat in a pan over a fire; cook and prepare for eating in a frying-pan: as, to *fry* meat or vegetables.

> Off *fryed* metes be ware, for they ar fumose in dede.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

> One of these cocks of the mountain shall be *fried*, since gridiron is not. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, viii.

2. Figuratively, to vex; agitate.

> Whether she walks, or sits, or stands, or lies,
> Her wretched self still in her self she *fries*.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 218.

3†. To heat; parch; render torrid. [Rare.]

> For Africa, had not the industrious Portugals ranged her vnknowne parts, who would haue sought for wealth amongst those *fried* Regions of blacke brutish negars?
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 181.

To have other fish to fry. See *fish*^{1}.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be subjected to heat in a pan containing fat over a fire; hence, to suffer a frying effect from great heat; simmer as if in bubbling fat.

> In his owene grece I made hym *frye*
> For anger, and for verray jelousie.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 487.

> My blandishments were fewel to that fire
> Wherein he *fry'd*. *Drayton*, Pierce Gaveston.

> Earth and seas in fire and flame shall *fry*.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

> As well might Men who in a Fever *fry*
> Mathematick Doubts debate.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, The Incurable.

2†. To ferment, as in the stomach, or, figuratively, in the mind; undergo a seething process.

> To keep the oil from *frying* in the stomach. *Bacon.*

> That [the Kettell] indeed he allowed equally to be distributed, and that was halfe a pint of wheat, and as much barley boyled with water for a man a day, and this having *fryed* some 26. weekes in the ships hold, contained as many wormes as graines.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 154.

> What kindling motions in their breasts do *fry*.
> *Fairfax.*

3†. To be agitated; boil.

> Ye might have seene the frothy billowes *fry*
> Under the ship, as thorough them she went.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 45.

fry^1 (frī), *n.*; pl. *fries* (frīz). [< *fry*^{1}, *v.*] 1. That which is fried; a dish of anything fried.

> This came from
> The Indies, and eats five crowns a day in *fry*,
> Ox-livers, and brown paste.
> *Jasper Mayne*, City Match, iii. 1.

2. A state of mental ferment or agitation: as, he keeps himself in a constant *fry*.

fry^2 (frī), *n.* [< ME. *fry*, seed, offspring, < Icel. *frjō*, *fræ* = Sw. Dan. *frö*, seed, = Goth. *fraiw*, seed. The F. *frai*, formerly *fray*, *fraye*, spawning, spawn, young fish, means also wear, being the verbal n. of *frayer*, rub, wear; of fishes, milt (see *fray*^{2}); it is thus quite unrelated to the E. word.] 1†. Seed; offspring: especially with reference to human beings.

> Noe, to the, and to al thi *fry*
> My blyssyng graunt I.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 24.

> That seaventy Exiles with vn-hallowed *Frie*
> Couer the face of all the World well-nigh.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. A swarm, as of children or any small animals, now specifically of little fishes; a number of small or insignificant objects: often used in contempt.

> And them before the *fry* of children yong
> Their wanton sportes and childish mirth did play.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 7.

> Whose poisonous spawn
> Ingenders such a *fry* of speckled villainies.
> *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 2.

> What a *fry* of fools are here!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, i. 2.

> A great *frie* of young children.
> *Kennett*, MS. Lansdowne, 1033. (*Halliwell.*)

> To sever . . . the good fish from the other *fry*. *Milton.*

In particular—3. The young of the salmon or of trout at a certain stage of their development.

> Salmon ova are obtained from the rivers Doon, Stinchar, and Minnock, and the *fry* turned again into these rivers when about six weeks old. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 226.

Small fry, small or young creatures collectively, as young babies or children; persons or things of no importance.

> We have burned two frigates, and a hundred and twenty *small fry*. *H. Walpole.*

fry^3 (frī), *n.*; pl. *fries* (frīz). [E. dial.; origin obscure.] 1†. A kind of sieve. *Mortimer.*—2. A drain. *Halliwell.*

fryer (frī′ėr), *n.* [< *fry*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which fries.

> Hardly had the snoring of the snorers ceased, when the frying of the *fryers* began.
> *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, vi.

2. A bird, a fish, or the like, intended or suitable for frying. Compare *roaster*.

> Keen and quiet fire told upon the *fryer*, the first course of the feast. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, viii.

fryery (frī′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fryeries* (-iz). [< *fry*^{1} + *-ery*.] A place where articles of food are fried and sold. [Rare.]

> Opposite the old bread woman was a greasy fritter bakery, or *fryery*, which was a centre of attraction.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 668.

frying (frī′ing), *n.* [< ME. *fryynge*, *friinge*, verbal n. of *fryen*, *frien*, fry.] The act of dressing with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire.

> This zenne [sin] is the dyeueles panne of helle, huerinne he maketh his *friinges*.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

frying-pan (frī′ing-pan), *n.* [< ME. *friyngpan*, *fryyngpan*, *fryyngepann*; < *frying* + *pan*.] A shallow pan, commonly of iron, with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

> The cooks were no base scullions; they were brethren whom conscious ability, sustained by universal suffrage, had endowed with the *frying-pan*.
> *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, vi.

Out of the frying-pan into the fire, a proverbial expression employed with reference to one who, in trying to extricate himself from one evil, falls into a greater.

> Lovers used to fry with love, whereas now they have got *out of the frying-pan into the fire*.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 344.

F. S. A. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries* (London).

ft. A common abbreviation of *foot* or *feet*: as, 12 *ft.*

fu, foo (fö), *n.* [Chinese *fū*.] In China, a prefecture or department. It comprises several hien, and is in charge of an officer styled a *chih-fu* (which see). As a terminal syllable in Chinese place-names, the word may denote either a department or the chief city of a department: as, Chang-sha-*fu*, Fu-chow-*foo*.

fu' (fö), *a.* A Scotch form of *full*^{1}.

fuage†, *n.* See *feuage*.

fuar (fū′är), *n.* Same as *feuar*.

fub^1 (fub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fubbed*, ppr. *fubbing*. [Another form of *fob*^{1}, q. v.] 1. To cheat; impose upon; snub.

> I do profess
> I won't be *fubb'd*, ensure yourself.
> *W. Cartwright*, The Ordinary, iv. 4.

2. To steal; pocket; get possession of.

> My letter *fubb'd* too,
> And no access without I mend my manners?
> All my designs in limbo?
> *Fletcher*, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

To fub off, to evade by a trick; put off by a pretense.

> I . . . have been *fubbed off*, and *fubbed off*, from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

fub^2†, **fubs**† (fub, fubz), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A plump, chubby young person.

> The same foule deformed *fubs*.
> *Rub and a Great Cast* (1614), Ep. 44.

fubbery† (fub′ėr-i), *n.* [< *fub*^{1} + *-ery*.] The act of cheating; deception.

> O Heaven! O *fubbery*, *fubbery*!
> *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, i. 3.

fubby, fubsy (fub′i, -zi), *a.* [< *fub*^{2}, *fubs*, + *-y*^{1}.] Plump; chubby.

> They [the boys of Fiammengo] are *fubby*.
> *Nichols*, Lit. Anecdotes, IX. 339.

> Seated upon the widow's little *fubsy* sofa.
> *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, I. viii.

fubs†, *n.* See *fub*^{2}.

Fucaceæ (fụ̄-kā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fucus* + *-aceæ*.] A group of coarse olive-green seaweeds belonging to the *Oösporeæ*. The plants are attached by a disk-like base from which the fronds arise, usually branching dichotomously, and often provided with air-bladders. The group is characterized by the production of numerous antherozoids in sacs and oöspores, 1 to 8 in a mother-cell, both organs being contained in conceptacles immersed in the frond, and produced hermaphroditely or diœciously. (See cuts under *conceptacle* and *antheridium*.) The group is widely diffused. Its principal representatives in northern latitudes are the species of *Fucus* or rock-weed. (See cut under *Fucus*.) In the southern hemisphere, especially on the Australian coast, the forms are varied and curious. *Sargassum* is the genus whose floating forms characterize the Sargasso sea.

fucaceous (fụ̄-kā′shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fucaceæ*.

fucate (fū′kāt), *a.* [< L. *fucatus*, painted, colored, disguised, pp. of *fucare*, paint, color, dye, rouge, < *fucus*: see *fucus*.] Painted; disguised with paint; hence, disguised in any way; dissembling.

> For in vertue may be nothing *fucate* or counterfayte.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 4.

fucated (fū′kā-ted), *a.* Same as *fucate*.

fuchs (föks), *n.* [G., = E. *fox*^{1}.] In German universities, a student of the first year; a freshman. Compare *burnt fox*, under *burnt*.

Fuchsia (fū′shiä or fök′si-ä), *n.* [NL., named by Plumier (1703) in honor of the German botanist Leonhard *Fuchs* (1501–66). The name

Fuchs = E. *Fox*, from the animal so called: see *fox*^{1}.] 1. A genus of highly ornamental shrubs and small trees, of the order *Onagraceæ*. There are about 50 species, natives of the mountains of Mexico and of the Andes, with 2 species in New Zealand. They have opposite leaves, a colored tubular calyx with 4-parted limb, 4 petals on the throat of the tube, and a pulpy baccate fruit. The numerous varieties which are common in cultivation, with drooping flowers and a short calyx-tube, are believed to have originated for the most part from the Chilian species, *F. macrostemma*. Some other species are occasionally met with in greenhouses. 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Fuchsia*.

Fuchsian (fök'si-a̤n), *a.* Pertaining to the Prussian mathematician Lazarus Fuchs (born 1833).—**Fuchsian function** [name given by Poincaré in 1881]. See *function*.—**Fuchsian group.** See *group*.

fuchsin, fuchsine (fök'sin), *n.* [< *fuchs-ia* + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] An aniline dye prepared by the action of weak oxidizing agents, such as arsenic acid, nitrobenzene, etc., on commercial aniline oil, and subsequent treatment of the rosaniline so formed with common salt. It is a hydrochlorid of rosaniline, crystallizing in tablets of a brilliant-green color which are soluble in water, forming in solution a deep-red liquid used for dyeing silk and wool, and sometimes for printing cotton. Wines are sometimes colored red with it. It appears in commerce under various names, as *magenta, roseine, rubine, new red*, etc.

fuchsite (fök'sīt), *n.* [Named after Johann N. *Fuchs*, a distinguished chemist and mineralogist.] A variety of muscovite, or common mica, containing a small amount of chromium. It has a green color. Also called *chrome-mica*.

fuci, *n.* Plural of *fucus*, 3.

fuciphagous (fṳ-sif'a̤-gus), *a.* Same as *fucivorous*.

fucivorous (fṳ-siv'ọ̄-rus), *a.* [< L. *fucus*, seaweed, + *vorare*, devour.] Devouring algæ; feeding on seaweeds: applied to sirenians, as the manatee and the dugong, which have this habit.

fucoid (fū'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fucus*, seaweed, + *-oid*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling seaweeds, especially those belonging to the *Fucaceæ;* also applied to species of *Phæosporeæ*, which are sometimes classed as *Fucoideæ*.—2. Containing or characterized by impressions of fucoids or by markings resembling those made by fucoids. Thus, the "fucoidal sandstone" of Sweden is characterized by various markings of this kind. The cauda galli grit of New York exhibits forms curving like the feathers of a cock's tail, to which the name of *Fucoides cauda galli* was originally given, but which are now referred to the genus *Taonurus*.

Also *fucoidal, fucous.*

II. *n.* An alga belonging to the *Fucoideæ*—that is, to the *Fucaceæ* or to the *Phæosporeæ*.

fucoidal (fṳ-koi'da̤l), *a.* [< *fucoid* + *-al*.] Same as *fucoid*.

Fucoideæ (fṳ-koi'dē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *fucoid* + *-eæ*.] In Agardh's botanical classification, the same as *Melanospermeæ* of Harvey, now referred to *Phæosporeæ* and *Fucaceæ:* used by some authors as synonymous with *Fucaceæ*.

Fucoides (fū-koi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *fucus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A generic name given by Brongniart, and vaguely and indefinitely applied to fossil marine plants of different characters, but which were supposed to resemble seaweeds belonging to the *Fucaceæ*. Many of the plants originally described under the name *Fucoides* have received other generic names, as their characters have been more or less satisfactorily made out. See *Palæophycus* and *Taonurus*.

fucous (fū'kus), *a.* Same as *fucoid*.

fucus (fū'kus), *n.* [L., rock-lichen, orchil, used as a red dye for woolen goods, hence red or purple in color, rouge, pretense, disguise, < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, sea-wrack, tangle, rouge.] 1†. A paint; a dye; especially, a paint for the face; rouge; hence, a disguise; a pretense; a sham.

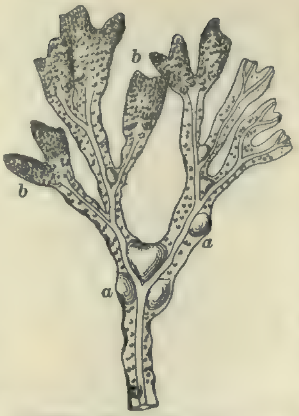
> *Amo.* Can you help my complexion, here?
> *Per.* O yes, sir, I have an excellent mineral *fucus* for the purpose. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

> Here is the burned powder of a hog's jaw bone, to be laid with the oil of white poppy, an excellent *fucus* to kill morphew. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, i. 1.

> She must have no *fucus* but blushings.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 716.

> No *fucus*, nor vain supplement of art,
> Shall falsify the language of my heart.
> *Sandys*, Paraphrase of Job, p. 52.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Fucaceæ*, characterized by dichotomously branching fronds in which there is no distinction of stem and leaves, and which are provided with a midrib and often with air-bladders. The plants are either hermaphrodite or diœcious. The conceptacles containing the fruit are in a terminal part of the frond. Formerly all marine algæ were included in this genus, but it is now limited as above. The species of *Fucus* are known as *rockweeds*, and form the principal vegetation of the rocks exposed at low tide in northern regions. 3. Pl. *fuci* (fū'-sī). Any fucaceous seaweed.



Fructifying Tip of a Frond of Rockweed (*Fucus vesiculosus*). *a, a*, air-bladders; *b, b*, conceptacles. (From Farlow's "Marine Algæ.")

fucus† (fū'kus), *v. t.* [< *fucus*, *n.*] To paint; dye.

> The sibyl, . . . uttering sentences altogether thoughtful and serious, neither *fucus'd* nor perfum'd.
> *Plutarch's Morals* (trans.). (*Latham.*)

fucusol (fū'kus-ol), *n.* [< L. *fucus*, seaweed, + *-ol*.] An oil, similar to the furfurol of bran, produced from seaweeds.

fud^1 (fud), *n.* [Sc.; prob. of Scand. origin.] The scut or tail of the hare, cony, etc.

> Ye maukins, cock your *fud* fu' braw,
> Withouten dread.
> Your mortal fae is now awa'.
> *Burns*, Tam Samson's Elegy.

fud^2 (fud), *n.* [Appar. < *fud*^{1}, *n.*] Woolen waste; the refuse of new wool taken out in the scribbling process, which is mixed with mungo for use. See *mungo, shoddy*.

fudder (fud'ėr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fother*^{1}.

fuddle (fud'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fuddled*, ppr. *fuddling*. [Origin obscure; hardly another form of *fuzzle*, q. v.] I. *trans.* To make foolish or stupid with drink; make intoxicated.

> And also comes Mr. Hollier a little *fuddled*, and so did talk nothing but Latin, and laugh, that it was very good sport to see a sober man in such a humour, though he was not drunk to scandal. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 414.

> They were half *fuddled*, but not I; for I mixed water with my wine. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, vii.

II. *intrans.* To drink to excess.

> Every thing *fuddles;* then that I,
> Is 't any reason shou'd be dry?
> *Poems by Various Writers*, 1711.

fuddle† (fud'l), *n.* [< *fuddle*, *v.*] Strong drink.

> And so, said I, we sipp'd our *fuddle*,
> As women in the straw do caudle,
> 'Till every man had drown'd his noddle.
> *Hudibras Redivivus*, 1705.

> Don't go away; they have had their dose of *fuddle* (jam perpotarunt).
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 125.

fuddle-cap (fud'l-kap), *n.* A hard drinker. [Eng.]

> Having overnight carry'd my Indian friend to the Tavern, . . . I introduc'd his pagan worship into a Christian society of true protestant *fuddle-caps*.
> *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 93.

fuddler (fud'lėr), *n.* A drunkard.

fudge (fuj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fudged*, ppr. *fudging*. [A dial. word, of obscure origin.] I. *trans.* 1. To poke with a stick. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To foist.

> Now let us see your supposes.— . . . That last suppose is *fudged* in—why, would you cram these upon me for a couple? *Foote*, The Bankrupt, iii. 2.

3. To make or fix awkwardly or clumsily; arrange confusedly; botch; bungle.

> *Fudged* up into such a smirkish liveliness.
> *Fairfax*, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, [Ded. (1674). (*Halliwell.*)

> A stout, resolute matron, in heavy boots, a sensible stuff gown, with a lot of cotton lace *fudged* about her neck.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 297.

To fudge a day's work (*naut.*), to compute a ship's change of position from one noon to the next by dead-reckoning, determining by means of tables the northing, southing, easting, and westing made by the different courses and distances sailed, and applying the result to the latitude and longitude of the previous noon.

> By the time they had arrived at Malta, Jack could *fudge a day's work.* *Marryat.*

II. *intrans.* To work clumsily; labor in a clumsy fashion.

fudge (fuj), *n.* [< *fudge*, *v.*] Nonsense; stuff; rubbish: most commonly used as a contemptuous interjection.

> I should have mentioned the very unpolite behaviour of Mr. Burchell, who during this discourse sate with his face turned to the fire, and at the conclusion of every sentence would cry out *fudge*, an expression which displeased us all. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

> Quoth Raymond, "Enough!
> Nonsense!—humbug!—*fudge!*—stuff!"
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 255.

> Three fifths of him genius and two fifths sheer *fudge.*
> *Lowell*, Fable for Critics.

fudge (fuj), *a.* [E. dial.: see *fudge*, *n.*] Fabulous. *Halliwell.*

fudge-wheel (fuj'hwēl), *n.* A tool used in ornamenting the edges of the soles of shoes.

Fuegian (fṳ-ē'ji-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *fuego*, fire, = Pg. *fogo* = It. *fuoco* = F. *feu*, < L. *focus*, fireplace: see *focus, fuel.*] I. *a.* Belonging to Fuegia, or Tierra del Fuego ("Land of Fire," so named from the numerous fires seen there on its discovery by Magellan in 1520), a group of islands off the southern extremity of South America, including Cape Horn, inhabited by a low race of savages.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Fuegia, or Tierra del Fuego.

fuel (fū'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fewel, fewell;* < ME. *fuel, fuelle, fewell*, also *fowayle*, < OF. *fouailles* (cf. deriv. *fouailler*, a wood-yard, and the ML. reflex *foallia*, fuel, also OF. *fuelles*, brushwood), < ML. *focale*, the right of cutting fuel, also fuel, *focalium*, pl. *focalia*, brushwood for fuel, < L. *focus*, fireplace, ML. *focus*, F. *feu*, etc., fire: see *focus*. Cf. *foyer, feuage*, etc.] 1. Any matter which serves by combustion for the production of fire; combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, oil, etc.

> Tho grome for *fuelle* that schalle brenne
> In halle, chambur, to kechyn.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

> The signification now attached to the word coal is different from that which formerly obtained when wood was the only *fuel* in general use. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 45.

2. Figuratively, anything that serves to feed or increase something conceived as analogous to flame, as passion or emotional excitement.

> All great men haue their factors with him to procure new titles of honor, the onely *fewell* of his greatnesse.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 525.

> He's gone, and who knows how he may report
> Thy words, by adding *fuel* to the flame?
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1351.

Pressed fuel, an artificial fuel prepared from coal-dust, waste coal, etc., incorporated with other ingredients, as tar, and compressed in molds into blocks of a size and shape convenient for use.

fuel (fū'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fueled, fuelled*, ppr. *fueling, fuelling*. [< *fuel*, *n.*] To feed or furnish with fuel or combustible matter. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Never (alas) that dreadful Name,
> Which *fewels* the infernal flame.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Despair.

> But first the *fuel'd* chimney blazes wide;
> The tankards foam; and the strong table groans
> Beneath the smoking sirloin, stretch'd immense
> From side to side. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 502.

> I would not put a trunk of wood on the fire in the kitchen, but let Annie scold me well, . . . and with her own plump hands lift up a little log and *fuel* it.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xvi.

fuel-economizer (fū'el-ē̤-kon″ọ̄-mī-zėr), *n.* In an engine, an apparatus for saving fuel by using the waste heat of a furnace-flue to heat the feed-water. It commonly consists of a series of pipes placed in the chimney-flue.

fueler†, **fueller**† (fū'el-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *feweller;* < *fuel* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which supplies fuel.

> Men of France, changeable chameleons, . . .
> Love's *fuellers*, and th' rightest company
> Of players which upon the world's stage be.
> *Donne*, On his Mistress.

> Vain *fuellers!* they think (who doth not know it)
> Their light 's above 't, because their walk 's below it.
> *Wilson*, Life of James I. (*Nares.*)

fuel-feeder (fū'el-fē″dėr), *n.* A contrivance for supplying a furnace with fuel in graduated quantities.

fuel-gas (fū'el-gas), *n.* Gas made or intended for use as fuel, as distinguished from illuminating gas.

> In case the wells should fail, of which there is no present prospect, it is already settled that some form of *fuel-gas* will be manufactured to take its place.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 311.

fuelled, fueller†, etc. See *fuel*, *v.*, etc.

fuero (fwā'rō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *forum:* see *forum*.] In Spain and Spanish countries, a code of law; a charter of privileges; a custom having the force of law; a declaration by a magistrate; also, the seat or jurisdiction of a tribunal. Historically, the word *fueros* is chiefly used to signify the separate judicial and municipal systems of the originally independent divisions of Spain: those of Castile, etc., were early superseded; those of Aragon were suppressed with military force by Philip II. in 1592. The Basque provinces and Navarre maintained their fueros, democratic in character, from the earliest times till the nineteenth century, in the first half of which they were twice suppressed and restored; but in 1876 they were finally replaced by the new liberal constitution and general laws of the kingdom.—**Fuero Juzgo**, a Spanish code of law, translated from the Visigothic *Forum Judicum*, said to be the most ancient in Europe.

fuff (fuf), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *puff.*] **I.** *intrans.* To puff. [Scotch.]

When strangers landed, wow sae thrang,
Fuffin and peghing he wad gang.
Ramsay, Patie Birnie.

II. *trans.* To puff; whiff. [Scotch.]

She *fuff't* her pipe wi' sic a lunt. *Burns*, Halloween.

fuff (fuf), *n.* [< *fuff, v.*] **1.** A puff; a whiff. [Scotch.]—**2.** The spitting of a cat. [Scotch.]

There cam' a clap o' wund, like a cat's *fuff*.
R. L. Stevenson, Thrawn Janet.

3. A burst of passion; a fume. [Rare.]

What a miserable *fuff* thou gettest into, poor old exasperated politician. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II.

fuffit (fuf'it), *n.* [Cf. *fluff*¹, *fluffy.*] A local name of the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula caudata.* [Scotch.]

fuffle (fuf'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fuffled*, ppr. *fuffling.* Same as *curfuffle.*

fuffy (fuf'i), *a.* [< *fuff* + *-y*¹.] Light; fluffy.

She was equipped with a warm hood, marten-skin tippet, and a pair of snow-shoes. She mounted the high *fuffy* plain and went on with a soft, yielding, yet light step, almost as noiseless as if she were walking the clouds.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

fuga (fö'gä), *n.* [It., < L. *fuga*, a flight.] In *music*, same as *fugue.*

fugacious (fū̦-gā'shus), *a.* [< L. *fugax* (*fugaci-*), fleeing, swift, fleeting, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive.*] **1.** Fleeing, or disposed to flee; fleeting; transitory.

Much of its possessions is so hid, so *fugacious*, and of so uncertain purchase. *Jer. Taylor.*

The volatile salt being loosened or disentangled from the rest, and being of a very *fugacious* nature, flies easily away. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 300.

Lifting the ceremonious three-cornered hat, and offering the *fugacious* hospitalities of the snuff-box.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 81.

2. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, falling or fading early; speedily shed or cast; fugitive, as an external organ or a natural covering.

fugaciousness (fū̦-gā'shus-nes), *n.* Fugacity.

Well therefore did the experienc'd Columella put his gard'ner in the mind of the *fugaciousness* of the seasons, and the necessity of being industrious.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, Int.

fugacity (fū̦-gas'i̦-ti), *n.* [< F. *fugacité* = Sp. *fugacidad* = Pg. *fugacidade* = It. *fugacità*, < LL. *fugacita(t-)s*, < L. *fugax*, fugacious: see *fugacious.*] The quality of being fugacious; disposition to flee or escape; volatility; transitoriness.

It is very likely that the heat produced by a medicine which by reason of its *fugacity* would stay but a very short time in the body will not be so lasting as that of ordinary sudorificks. *Boyle*, Works, II. 237.

Parties keep the old names, but exhibit a surprising *fugacity* in creeping out of one snake-skin into another of equal ignominy and lubricity.
Emerson, Future of the Republic.

fuga contrarii (fū'gä̤ kon-trā'ri-ī). [NL.: L. *fuga*, flight, avoidance; *contrarii*, gen. of *contrarium*, neut. of *contrarius*, contrary.] A general tendency of things to repel qualities the opposite of their own, and to behave in a manner conformable to habit. Some physicists of the seventeenth century held an ill-defined theory to this effect.

To ascribe a *fuga contrarii* to hot and cold spirits is, in my apprehension, to turn inanimate bodies into intelligent and designing beings.
Boyle, The Heat of Cellars in Winter.

fugacy† (fū'gā̦-si), *n.* [< ML. *fugacia*, a hunting-ground, chase, lit. a fleeing, < L. *fugax* (*fugac-*), fleeing, fugacious: see *fugacious.* Cf. *fugation.*] Flight.

Notwithstanding any disposition made or to be made by virtue or colour of any attainder, outlawry, *fugacy*, or other forfeiture. *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

fugal (fū'gal), *a.* [< *fugue* (L. *fuga*) + *-al.*] In *music*, of or pertaining to a fugue, or composed in the style of a fugue.

The resource of polyphonic or *fugal* writing comes in.
Library Mag., III., No. 23.

fugara (fö-gä'rä), *n.* [It.] In *organ-building*, a stop having metal pipes of small scale, giving incisive, string-like tones, usually an octave above the keys struck.

fugati, *n.* Plural of *fugato.*

fugation†, *n.* [< OF. *fugation*, ML. **fugatio(n-)*, < L. *fugare*, cause to flee, put to flight, drive or chase, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive.* Cf. *fugacious.*] A chase; privilege of hunting.

That they haue their *fugacions* and huntinges lyke as they had the tyme of King Harry the Second.
Arnold's Chronicle, p. 2.

fugato (fö-gä'tō̦), *n.*; pl. *fugati* (-tē). [It., < *fugato*, pp. of *fugare*, < L. *fugare*, put to flight: see *fugation.*] In *music*, a piece composed in fugue style, but not according to strict rules.

fugeand†, *a.* Same as *figent.*

Gaing amang 'em,
Be mickel in their eye, frequent and *fugeand.*
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

fugh (fu), *interj.* [Another form of *phew, foh, faugh, fie*: see these words.] An exclamation expressing dislike, disgust, or abhorrence.

fughetto (fö-get'tō̦), *n.*; pl. *fughetti* (-tē). [It., dim. of *fuga*, a fugue: see *fugue.*] In *music*, a short or miniature fugue.

fugie (fū'ji), *n.* [Sc., also written *fuge*; < F. as if **fugé* = It. *fugato*, < L. *fugatus*, pp. of *fugare*, put to flight; or, a short form of *fugitive.* Cf. *fugie-warrant.*] A fugitive; a coward. *Jamieson.*

fugie-warrant (fū'ji-wor″a̤nt), *n.* [Sc., < *fugie* (perhaps in allusion to the phrase *in meditatione fugæ*, 'in contemplation of flight,' in the warrant) + *warrant.*] In *Scots law*, a warrant granted to apprehend a debtor against whom it is sworn that he intends to flee in order to avoid payment.

The shirra sent for his clerk. . . . I fand it was for drawing a warrant to apprehend you.—I thought it had been in a *fugie-warrant* for debt. *Scott*, Antiquary.

fugile (fū'jil), *n.* [Origin not ascertained. OF. *fugil*, ML. *fugillus*, It. *fucile*, means a steel to strike a light with: see *fusil*¹, *fusee*¹.] In *med.*: (*a*) The cerumen. (*b*) A nebulous suspension in the urine. (*c*) An abscess; specifically, an abscess near the ear.

fugitation (fū-ji-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *fugitatus*, pp. of *fugitare*, freq. of *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive.*] In *Scots law*, the act of a criminal absconding from justice.

fugitive (fū'ji-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fugitife*, < OF. *fugitif*, *fuitif*, F. *fugitif* = Pr. *fugitiu* = Sp. Pg. *fugitivo* = It. *fuggitivo*, < L. *fugitivus*, fleeing away; usually as a noun, a runaway, a fugitive; < *fugere* (perf. *fugi*, pp. not used) (> It. *fuggere* = Sp. *huir*, obs. *fuir* = Pg. *fugir* = F. *fuir*), flee (> *fugare*, cause to flee), = Gr. *φεύγειν*, flee, = Skt. √ *bhuj*, bend, = AS. *būgan*, E. *bow*, bend: see *bow*¹.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fleeing or having fled from danger or pursuit, from duty or service, etc.; escaping; runaway: as, a *fugitive* criminal or horse.

He was *fugitive* and fled.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself while her parents are in tears? *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

2†. Wandering; vagabond.

The most malicious surmise was countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Staying or lasting but a short time; fleeting; not fixed or durable; readily escaping; fugacious: as, a *fugitive* idea; *fugitive* odors; *fugitive* colors.

I cannot praise a *fugitive* and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves, of many of the more sturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

Our desires are . . . *fugitive* as lightning.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 631.

These momentary pleasures, *fugitive* delights.
Daniel, Cleopatra.

The most *fugitive* deed and word, the mere air of doing a thing, the intimated purpose, expresses character.
Emerson, Spiritual Laws.

4. In *lit.*, of fleeting interest or importance; temporary; occasional: said of compositions, generally short, written for some passing occasion or purpose.

By collecting Peacock's mere *fugitive* pieces they have shown the scope of his versatile powers as a poet and dramatist, essayist and critic. *Edinburgh Rev.*

5. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *fugacious.*—**Fugitive colors**, in pigments, those colors which fade or are more or less destroyed by the action of light, air, and atmospheric heat and moisture; in dyes, those which fade under the action of the same agents, and also of dilute acids or alkalis, and of weak hypochlorite or soap solutions, as in washing.—**Fugitive-slave laws**, in *U. S. hist.*, two acts of Congress passed, one in 1793, and a more stringent one in 1850, in pursuance of the provisions of Art. IV., Sect. II., cl. 3, of the Constitution of the United States, to secure the recovery of slaves fleeing from one State into the jurisdiction of another State. The latter formed part of the "Omnibus Bill" (see *omnibus*), and was repealed in 1864, after the abolition of slavery.

II. *n.* **1.** One who flees; a runaway; a deserter; specifically, one who has fled from duty, danger, or restraint to a place of safety or of concealment: as, a *fugitive* from the battle-field; a *fugitive* from justice.

He is like a *fugitif* that rennythe to seyntwarie [sanctuary]
For drede of hangyng. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 167.

Forgive me in thine own particular,
But let the world rank me in register
A master-leaver, and a *fugitive.*
Shak., A. and C., iv. 9.

Some French men . . . were then *fugitives* in Flanders.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 20.

2. Anything hard to be caught or detained.

Or catch that airy *fugitive* called wit. *Bret Harte.*

Fugitive from justice, a person who, having committed a crime, withdraws himself from the jurisdiction in which it was committed, without waiting to abide the legal consequences of the offense.

fugitively (fū'ji-tiv-li), *adv.* In a fugitive manner.

fugitiveness (fū'ji-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fugitive; disposition to run away or escape; volatility; fugacity.

Most of these volatile salts having so great a resemblance in smell, in taste and *fugitiveness*, differ but little, if at all, in their medicinal properties.
Boyle, Works, I. 534.

The fickleness and *fugitiveness* of servants justly addeth a valuation to their constancy who are standards in a family. *Fuller*, General Worthies, xi.

fugitivism (fū'ji-tiv-izm), *n.* [< *fugitive* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of a fugitive.

There were those who chose *fugitivism* as a permanent mode of life. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 481.

fugle (fū'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fugled*, ppr. *fugling.* [< *fugleman.*] To act like or have the motions of a fugleman. *Davies.* [Rare.]

He has scaffolding set up, has posts driven in; wooden arms with elbow joints are jerking and *fugling* in the air, in the most rapid, mysterious manner.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 7.

fugleman (fū'gl-ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *fuglemen* (-men). [Also written *flugelman* (but perhaps only in explanations of the common form); < G. *flügelmann*, a file-leader, < *flügel*, a wing, file (< *fliegen*, fly, *flug*, flight; cf. *fowl*¹), + *mann* = E. *man.*] **1.** A soldier specially expert and well drilled, who takes his place in front of a military company as an example or model to the others in their exercises; a file-leader. Hence—**2.** One who takes the initiative in any movement, and sets an example for others to follow; particularly, one who acts as the mouthpiece or in the interest of another or others; a ringleader.

"One cheer more," screamed the little *fugleman* in the balcony, and out shouted the mob again.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers.

The glasses and mugs are filled, and then the *fugleman* strikes up the old sea song.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

fugue (fūg), *n.* [F., < It. *fuga*, also *fugga*, a flight, a fugue, < L. *fuga*, a flight, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive.*] In *music*, a polyphonic composition based upon one, two, or even more themes, which are enunciated by the several voices or parts in turn, subjected to various kinds of contrapuntal treatment, and gradually built up into a complex form having somewhat distinct divisions or stages of development and a marked climax at the end. The most general divisions of a fugue are the exposition, the development, and the conclusion. A *strict fugue* is one in which each division is developed symmetrically and in a purely contrapuntal manner; while a *free fugue* is one that is irregular or incomplete in plan or detail. (*a*) In the *exposition*, the first voice enunciates the theme alone (subject, dux, antecedent) in the tonic key; the second voice then enunciates it (answer, comes, consequent) in the dominant key, sometimes with slight alterations; the third voice then imitates the first at the octave (usually); the fourth voice imitates the second in the same way; and so on, until all the voices, if there are more than four, have entered with the theme. The earlier voices usually accompany the later ones as they enter; and the melody added by the first voice to the answer in the second is often contrived in double counterpoint with it, so as to serve throughout the fugue as a counter-subject or foil for the original theme. The character of the theme gives the name to the fugue; a *diatonic fugue* having a diatonic subject, a *chromatic fugue* a chromatic subject, a *Doric fugue* a subject in the Doric mode, etc.: the character of the subject generally determines the character of the development. A *real fugue* is one in which the answer imitates the subject, note for note, usually at the fifth or fourth; while a *tonal fugue* is one in which the answer contains such slight alterations of the subject as shall adjust it exactly to its different tonality. A *fugue by inversion* is one whose answer is the inversion of the subject; so *fugue by augmentation, by diminution, at the sixth*, etc. The order in which the voices shall enter, and the exact relations of the answer to the subject, are both regulated by rules. A *double fugue* has two subjects, a *triple fugue* three subjects, etc. A *fugue in two parts* is one for two voices only, etc. A free part is sometimes added to those essential to the contrapuntal development of the fugue. (*b*) In the *development*, the subjects, answers, and counter-subjects are used repeatedly, either wholly or in part, in different keys, under varying treatment, so as to unfold their entire contrapuntal capacity. The successive sections should have an increasing contrapuntal interest and intricacy, and should be closely bound together; though episodes or diversions from the orderly treatment of the principal themes may be inserted between the sections for contrast. (*c*) In the *conclusion*, the theme is usually presented by all the voices in turn, as in the exposition, but frequently so rapidly that the entries overlap. Such an overlapping section is called the *stretto*. In connection with this, and usually as the final section, a pedal point is often introduced. The fugue is the consummate form of the polyphonic style of composition, requiring for its successful production a mastery of all the devices of counterpoint, as well as a very high grade of inventive and constructive genius. The greatest writers of fugues are J. S. Bach (1685–1750) and G. F. Handel (1685–1759).

> His volant touch
> Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
> Fled and pursued transverse the resonant *fugue*.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 563.

fugued (fūgd), *a.* In *music*, constructed wholly or in part in the style of a fugue.

fuguing (fū'ging), *a.* [< *fugue* + *-ing*2.] Same as *fugued*.

fuguist (fū'gist), *n.* [< *fugue* + *-ist.*] A composer or performer of fugues.

fuke† (fūk), *n.* [< L. *fucus:* see *fucus.*] Same as *fucus*, 1.

> They make *fukes* to paint and embellish the eye-browes.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 4.

-ful. [(1) < ME. *-ful*, *-full*, < AS. *-ful*, *-full* (= OS. *-ful* = OHG. *-fol*, *-foll*, MHG. *-vol*, *-voll*, G. *-voll* = Icel. *-fullr* = Sw. *-full* = Dan. *-fuld*), a common suffix, formative of adjectives, being the adj. *ful*, *full*, E. *full*1, attached to nouns, as AS. *synful*, *synfull*, ME. *synful*, *synfull*, *sinful*, E. *sinful*, etc. (2) < ME. *-ful*, *-full*, < AS. *-full* (= Dan. *-vol* = G. *-voll* = Icel. *-fyllr* = Sw. *-full* = Dan. *-fuld*), a suffix (rare in AS. and ME.) formative of nouns, being the adj. *ful*, *full*, E. *full*1, coalesced with the preceding (orig. separate) noun, as AS. *handfull* (not found in nom.), ME. *handful*, *honful*, E. *handful* (= D. *handvol* = G. *handvoll* = Icel. *handfyllr* = Dan. *haandfuld*): see *full*1, *a.*] 1. A suffix attached to nouns to form adjectives denoting 'full of . . . ,' 'having . . . ,' as *artful*, *awful*, *graceful*, *harmful*, *hopeful*, *peaceful*, *sinful*, etc. It is also sometimes attached to verbs, as in *bashful*, *bewitchful*, etc., but in some such cases, as *rueful*, *forgetful*, etc., and in some other irregular instances, as *grateful*, a special explanation is to be sought in the history of the word.
2. A quasi-suffix attached to nouns denoting a containing thing, to form nouns expressing the amount or volume contained, as *handful*, *armful*, *cupful*, *glassful*, *spoonful*, *bucketful*, *tubful*, etc., meaning 'as much as the hand, arm, spoon, etc., can contain or hold.' In these compounds the second element has usually a fuller pronunciation than in the derivatives explained above.

fulcible† (ful'si-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **fulcibilis*, < *fulcire*, prop up, support.] Capable of being propped or supported. *Cockeram.*

fulciment† (ful'si-mẹnt), *n.* [= OF. *fulciment*, < LL. *fulcimentum*, a prop, stay, support, < L. *fulcire*, prop up. Cf. *fulcrum.*] A fulcrum or prop. *Sir T. Browne.*

fulcra, *n.* Latin plural of *fulcrum*.

fulcraceous (ful-krā'shius), *a.* [< *fulcrum* + *-aceous.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the fulcrums of plants. See *fulcrum*.

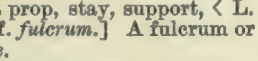
fulcrant (ful'krạnt), *a.* [< NL. **fulcran(t-)s*, ppr. of **fulcrare*, support: see *fulcrate.*] In *entom.*, a term applied by Kirby to the trochanter or second joint of an insect's leg when it does not completely separate the coxa and femur.

fulcrate (ful'krāt), *a.* [< NL. **fulcratus*, pp. of **fulcrare*, support, < L. *fulcrum*, a prop, fulcrum: see *fulcrum.*] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, supported, subtended by, or provided with fulcrums.

fulcrum (ful'krum), *n.*; pl. *fulcrums*, *fulcra*, (-krumz, -krä). [< L. *fulcrum*, the post or foot of a couch, a bed-post, lit. a prop or support, < *fulcire*, prop up, support, stay.] 1. A prop or support. [Rare.]

> The same spine was . . . to afford a *fulcrum*, stay, or basis (or, more properly speaking, a series of these), for the insertion of the muscles which are spread over the trunk of the body. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

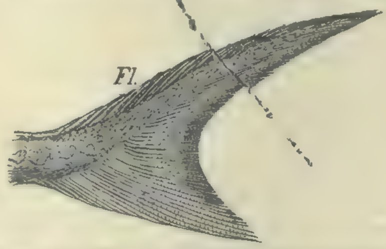
2. In *mech.*, the point of rest about which a lever turns in lifting a body; also, a prop or support for a lever at this point. See *lever*.



F, Fulcrum; *L*, lever.

> The power multiplied by its distance from the *fulcrum* is equal to the product of the load and its distance from the *fulcrum*.
> *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 124.

3. In *bot.*, an accessory organ, such as a bract, stipule, spine, etc., or one of the aërial roots of climbing plants, as of ivy.—4. In *mycology*, one of the radiating appendages of the perithecia of *Erysipheæ*.—5. In *entom.*, the inferior horny surface of the ligula, found in many *Hymenoptera*, etc. Also called the *os hyoideum*.—6. In *ichth.*, a special scale or spine on the fore edge of the anterior fin-rays of the dorsal or caudal fins of certain ganoid fishes, as *Lepidosteus*, *Acipenser*, and many fossil genera.



Heterocercal Caudal Fin of a Sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostris*), showing the series of fulcrums, *Fl*, along the dorsal border.

> The spine-like splints known as *fulcra*, which are arranged in a single or double row on the upper edge and the first ray of the fins, . . . are peculiar to ganoids.
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 164.

Fulcrum forceps. See *forceps*.

fulcrum (ful'krum), *v. t.* [< *fulcrum*, *n.*] To furnish with a fulcrum; establish as a fulcrum.

> A lever . . . *fulcrumed* on the screw which secures the cap section. *The Engineer*, LXV. 332.

> It is partially remedied by increasing the distance of the *fulcrumed* point from the two others sufficient to allow of a larger radius. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVI. 306.

fulfil, fulfill (fụl-fil'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fulfilled*, ppr. *fulfilling*. [< ME. *fulfillen*, *fulfyllen*, *fulfullen*, *folfellen*, < AS. *fullfyllan* (only once, in a gloss), < *full*, full, + *fyllan*, fill: see *full*1 and *fill*1.] 1. To fill full; fill to the utmost capacity, as a vessel, a room, etc. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> He *fulfillede* an holwȝ vessel with dew.
> *Wyclif*, Judges vi. 38 (Oxf.).

> Al that huge halle was hastili *fulfulled* . . .
> With barounes and kniȝtes.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4319.

> Is not thy brain's rich hive
> *Fulfill'd* with honey, which thou dost derive
> From the arts' spirits and their quintessence?
> *Donne*, To B. B.

> Oh, hark, I hear it now, that tender strain,
> *Fulfilled* with all of sorrow save its pain.
> *R. W. Gilder*, Music and Words.

2. To make full or complete; fill the measure of; bring out or manifest fully. [Rare.]

> *Fulfil* ye my joy, that ye be likeminded. Phil. ii. 2.

> If you be, what I think you, some sweet dream,
> I would but ask you to *fulfil* yourself.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

3. To fill the requirements or purport of; carry out or into effect; bring to consummation; satisfy by performance: as, to *fulfil* a prayer or petition; to *fulfil* one's promises or the terms of a contract; the prophecy was *fulfilled*.

> But that the Scripture be *fulfilled*, he that etith my bred schal reise his heele agens me. *Wyclif*, John xiii. 18 (Oxf.).

> Among whom also we all had our conversation in times past, . . . *fulfilling* the desires of the flesh and of the mind. Eph. ii. 3.

> Soon see your wish *fulfill'd* in either child.
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 344.

4. To carry on or out fully or completely; perform; execute: as, to *fulfil* the requirements of citizenship.

> Let's not forget
> The noble Duke of Bedford, late deceas'd,
> But see his exequies *fulfill'd* in Rouen.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

> Let us carry on our preparation for heaven, not by abstracting ourselves from the concerns of this world, but by *fulfilling* the duties and offices of every station in life.
> *H. Blair*, Works, I. iv.

5. To fill out; carry on to the end; continue to the close; finish the course of: as, to *fulfil* an apprenticeship, a term of office, or (archaically) a period of time.

> But for to *fulle fylle* here Pilgrymages more esily and more sykerly, men gon first the longer weye.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 53.

> The furthe day his *fulfillid*;
> This werke well lykys me.
> *York Plays*, p. 12.

> Give me my wife, for my days are *fulfilled*.
> Gen. xxix. 21.

> Barnabas and Saul returned from Jerusalem when they had *fulfilled* their ministry. Acts xii. 25.

fulfiller (fụl-fil'ėr), *n.* One who fulfils or accomplishes.

> The Spirit dictates all such petitions, and God himself is first the author, and then the *fulfiller* of them.
> *South*, Works, II. iii.

> The stern legionaries [of Rome] . . . were, though they knew it not, *fulfillers* of Hebrew prophecy.
> *J. C. Shairp*, Culture and Religion, p. 42.

fulfilling (fụl-fil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fulfil*, *v.*] Fulfilment; completion.

> Love worketh no ill to his neighbour; therefore love is the *fulfilling* of the law. Rom. xiii. 10.

> Nature . . . was almost won
> To think her part was done,
> And that her reign had here its last *fulfilling*.
> *Milton*, Nativity, st. 10.

fulfilment (fụl-fil'mẹnt), *n.* [< *fulfil* + *-ment.*] A filling or carrying out; performance; accomplishment; completion: as, the *fulfilment* of prophecy; the *fulfilment* of one's expectations or duties.

> With what entire confidence ought we to wait for the *fulfilment* of all his other promises in their due time!
> *H. Blair*, Works, I. v.

fulfilness†, *n.* [Irreg. < *fulfil* + *-ness.*] That which fills all things.

> That we, which are a little earth, should rather move towards God than that he, which is *fulfilness* and can come no whither, should move towards us.
> *Donne*, Letters, iv.

fulgency (ful'jen-si), *n.* [< *fulgen(t)* + *-cy.*] The quality of being fulgent; brightness; splendor; glitter. [Poetical.]

fulgent (ful'jẹnt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *fulgente*, < L. *fulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulgere*, flash, lighten, gleam, glitter (cf. *fulgor*, lightning: see *fulgor*, *foulder*); allied to *flagrare*, burn, *flamma* (for **flagma*), flame, Gr. φλέγειν, burn, shine, Skt. √ *bhrāj*, shine, AS. *blāc*, shining, pale, E. *bleak*, etc.: see *flame*, *flagrant*, *bleak*1, *phlox*, *phlegm*, etc.] 1. Shining; very bright; dazzling. [Poetical.]

> At last, as from a cloud, his *fulgent* head
> And shape star-bright appear'd, or brighter.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 449.

> But other Thracians, who their former name
> Retain'd in Asia, *fulgent* morions wore.
> *Glover*, Leonidas, iv.

2. In *her.*, having rays, as a star or sun.

fulgently (ful'jẹnt-li), *adv.* In a fulgent manner; dazzlingly.

fulgid (ful'jid), *a.* [= Sp. *fúlgido* = Pg. It. *fulgido*, < L. *fulgidus*, flashing, glittering, shining, < *fulgere*, flash, etc.: see *fulgent.*] 1. Flashing; glittering; shining; gleaming; dazzling: as, "*fulgid* weapons," *Pope*. Specifically —2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Of a bright, fiery red. (*b*) Of a reddish-brown diaphanous color with red reflections, as displayed on the wings of certain *Hymenoptera*.

fulgidity† (ful-jid'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *fulgidità*; as *fulgid* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being fulgid; splendor.

fulgor† (ful'gọr), *n.* [= OF. *fulgor*, *fulgour*, *fulgueur* = Sp. Pg. *fulgor* = It. *fulgore*, < L. *fulgor*, lightning, a flash of lightning, a flash, < *fulgere*, flash: see *fulgent*. Cf. *foulder.*] Splendor; dazzling brightness.

> By the bright honour of a Millanoise, and the resplendent *fulgor* of this steele.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 4.

> If thou canst not endure the sunbeams, how canst thou endure that *fulgor* and brightness of him that made the sun? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 595.

Fulgora (ful'gọ-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Fulgora*, a goddess of lightning, < *fulgor*, lightning: see *fulgor.*] A genus of homopterous insects, giving name to the family *Fulgoridæ*; the lantern-flies. They are remarkable for the prolongation of the forehead into an empty vesicular expansion, and are so named because it has been asserted that the lantern-fly proper (*F. lanternaria*), a native of Guiana, emits a strong light from this inflated projection. The evidence of this luminosity, however, is more than doubtful. A Chinese species has, on equally equivocal testimony, been called *F. candelaria*. See *lantern-fly*.

Fulgorida (ful-gor'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgora* + *-ida.*] The lantern-flies proper; the *Fulgoridæ* in a restricted sense, or a subfamily of *Fulgoridæ* in a broad sense.

Fulgoridæ (ful-gor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgora* + *-idæ.*] A family of hemipterous insects, variously constructed, sometimes including most of the homopterous forms of the order, sometimes greatly restricted to forms related to the lantern-flies, and then equivalent to the subfamily *Fulgorida* or *Fulgorinæ*. See the extract, in which the family is characterized in a large sense.

> The family *Fulgoridæ* is distinguished by the presence of the great lantern-flies, and includes also a host of other species of very diverse forms and of many varieties of structure. It contains forms which might have been mistaken for butterflies and moths, and others which closely

imitate . . . genera of Neuroptera. . . . They may be recognized by the compressed, vertical, often carinated face, and by the bristle-shaped antennæ being set into a button-shaped base on the sides of the cheeks beneath the round eyes, and below which latter a small ocellus appears. The wing-covers are generally opaque, and narrower than the wings. . . . The family is now divided into thirteen subfamilies. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 229.

Fulgorinæ (ful-gō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgora* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of homopterous hemipterous insects, the lantern-flies: same as *Fulgorida.*

Fulgur (ful'gėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *fulgur*, flashing, lightning, < *fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent.*] A genus of buccinids, the typical species of which (*F. carica*) has reddish or brownish streaks suggesting lightning. It is typical of the subfamily *Fulgurinæ.*

fulgurant† (ful'gū-rant), *a.* [< L. *fulguran(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulgurare*, lighten: see *fulgurate.*] Flashing, as lightning.

Though pitchy blasts from Hell upborn
Stop the outgoings of the morn,
And Nature play her fiery games,
In this forc'd night, with *fulgurant* flames.
Dr. H. More, Resolution.

That erect form, flashing brow, *fulgurant* eye.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 314.

fulgurata (ful-gū-rā'tä), *n.* [< L. *fulguratus*, pp. of *fulgurare*, flash: see *fulgurate.*] A tube used in observing the spectrum of a substance liberated from a solution by electric discharge.

fulgurate (ful'gū-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fulgurated*, ppr. *fulgurating.* [< L. *fulguratus*, pp. of *fulgurare* (> It. *fulgurare, folgorare* = Sp. Pg. *fulgurar*), lighten, flash, < *fulgur*, flashing, lightning, < *fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent.*] To flash as lightning: as, *fulgurating* clouds.

If enclosed in a glass vessel well stopped, it sometimes would *fulgurate*, or throw out little flashes of light, and sometimes fill the whole vial with waves of flames. *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 134.

fulguration (ful-gū-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *fulguratio(n-)*, lightning, < *fulgurare*, lighten: see *fulgurate.*] 1. The act of lightening, or flashing with light.

The shine gave such a lightning from one to another, so as you should be forced to turn them [the eyes] elsewhere, or not too stedfastly to behold their *fulguration.* *Donne*, Hist. Septuagint (1633), p. 37.

2. In *assaying*, the sudden brightening of a melted globule of gold or silver in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead or copper leaves its surface.

Fulgurinæ (ful-gū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgur* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of buccinoid gastropods, typified by the genus *Fulgur.* The species are mostly of large size, and are characteristic of the eastern and southern coasts of the United States. They have a pear-shaped shell with a long anterior canal and a single fold around the base of the columella. The most common species are *Fulgur carica* and *Sycotypus canaliculatus.*

fulgurite (ful'gū-rīt), *n.* [< L. *fulgur*, lightning, + *-ite*^{2}.] A tube formed, usually in loose sand, but sometimes in the solid rock, by lightning; a lightning-tube. Fulgurites are the result of the passage of the electric current through the soil, sand, or rock, producing more or less complete fusion in the vicinity of the path traversed. They usually descend vertically, but sometimes obliquely, and they occasionally branch toward the bottom. They are rarely more than one or two inches in diameter. The effect of lightning is sometimes seen, and occasionally on a large scale, where no proper fulgurites have been formed, but rather a sort of honeycombed condition of the rock, resembling that produced in wood by the boring of the teredo, as observed on Little Ararat, and described by Abich. For the rock (andesite) thus vitrified and altered this geologist proposes the name *fulgurite andesite.*

fulgurous (ful'gū-rus), *a.* [< L. *fulgur*, lightning, + *-ous.*] Lightning-like; appearing or acting like lightning.

A *fulgurous* impétuosity almost beyond human.
Carlyle, Misc., III. 194.

fulgury† (ful'gū-ri), *n.* [< L. *fulgur*, lightning, + *-y*^{3}.] Lightning. *Cockeram.*

fulham†, *n.* See *fullam.*

Fulica (fū'li-kä), *n.* [L., also *fulix* (*fulic-*), a coot.] The typical genus of coots of the subfamily *Fulicinæ* and family *Rallidæ.* The body is depressed and shaped like a duck's, with thick under-plumage; the feet are lobate; the toes are furnished with large flaps; the bill is stout, with the culmen running up on the forehead as a frontal shield; the head is not carunculate; the tail is short, cocked up, and is 12-feathered; the wings are short and rounded; the tibiæ are bare below; and the plumage is somber. There are about 10 species, of most parts of the world. The common European coot is *Fulica atra*; that of the United States is *F. americana.* (See *coot.*) The common American or cinereous coot, *F. americana*, is also called *marsh-hen, meadow-hen, moor-hen, mud-hen, pond-hen, splatterer, flusterer, pulldoo, pelick, sea-crow, crowbill, crow-duck, whitebill, henbill, blue-peter, ivory-billed coot, mud-coot, shuffler*, etc.

Fulicariæ (fū-li-kā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulica* + *-ariæ.*] In Nitzsch's classification of birds (1829), a superfamily group comprising the coots and their allies.

fulicarian (fū-li-kā'ri-an), *a.* Coot-like; of or pertaining to the *Fulicinæ* or *Fulicariæ.*

Fulicinæ (fū-li-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulica* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Rallidæ*, embracing the completely natatorial forms of the family, or those which have the body depressed and the feet pinnated; the coots. The characters are nearly the same as those of the genus *Fulica.* The *Fulicinæ* are most nearly related to the *Gallinulinæ* or water-hens, gallinules or sultans. See cut under *coot.*

fulicine (fū'li-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Fulicinæ.*

fuliginose (fū-lij'i-nōs), *a.* Same as *fuliginous.* [Rare.]

fuliginosity (fū-lij-i-nos'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fuliginosité* = Pg. *fuliginosidade*; as *fuliginose* + *-ity.*] The condition or quality of being fuliginous; sootiness; matter deposited by smoke; smoldering stuff.

In the old Marquis there dwells withal a crabbedness, stiff cross-grained humour, a latent fury and *fuliginosity* very perverting. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 79.

fuliginous (fū-lij'i-nus), *a.* [Also *fuliginose*; = F. *fuligineux* = Sp. Pg. *fuliginoso* = It. *fulligginoso*, < LL. *fuliginosus*, full of soot, sooty, < L. *fuligo* (*fuligin-*), soot: see *fuligo.*] 1. Pertaining to or having the color of soot; sooty.

These few particulars I have but mentioned to animate improvements and ingenious attempts of detecting more cheap and useful processes for ways of charking coals, peat, and the like *fuliginous* materials.
Evelyn, Sylva, xxx.

Sometimes, when the hour of trial came, it was found that the colors had become strangely transmuted in the firing, or had faded into ashen pallor, or had darkened into the *fuliginous* hue of forest-mould.
L. Hearn, Tale of the Porcelain-God.

2. Pertaining to smoke; resembling smoke; dusky.

London, by reason of the excessive coldnesse of the aire hindering the ascent of the smoke, was so fill'd with the *fuliginous* steame of the Sea-coale, that hardly could one see crosse the streetes. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 24, 1684.

3. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, very dark, opaque brown; of the color of soot.

fuliginously (fū-lij'i-nus-li), *adv.* In a smoky or sooty manner; duskily.

Her impulse nothing may restraine . . .
To rear some breathless vapid flowers,
Or shrubs *fuliginously* grim.
Shenstone, Rural Elegance.

fuligo (fū-lī'gō), *n.* [< L. *fuligo* (> It. *fuliggine, filiggine* = Pg. *fuligem*), soot; perhaps allied to *fumus*, smoke.] 1. Soot.

Camphire, of a white substance, by its *fuligo* affordeth a deep black. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Myxomycetes*, containing a single species, called *flower of tan.* It is allied to *Physarum*, but has an æthalium produced by the union of several plasmodia and composed of interwoven vein-like sporangia. The central stratum of the æthalium is filled with the capillitium and spores; the outer contains no spores, but has plentiful deposits of lime. The plant may attain a breadth of 12 inches and a thickness of 1 inch, or may remain quite small.

fuligokali (fū-lī-gō-kā'li), *n.* [< *fuligo* + *kali*: see *alkali*, 2.] A preparation containing carbonate of potash and soot, used in cutaneous diseases. *Dunglison.*

Fuligula (fū-lig'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., appar. for **fulicula*, dim. of L. *fulica*, a coot: see *Fulica.*] The typical genus of sea-ducks of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ.* The name was originally based by Stephens (1824) upon the red-crested pochard, *F. rufina.* It has been given to all the sea-ducks excepting the eiders, but is now usually restricted to such species as the pochards and scaups, or redheads and blackheads. The common pochard is *F. ferina.* The scaup is often called *F. marila.* Many generic names of sea-ducks, as *Fulix, Aithyia*, etc., are partial synonyms of *Fuligula.* See cut under *scaup.*

Fuligulinæ (fū-lig-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fuligula* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Anatidæ*, having the hind toe lobate; the sea-ducks. The characters otherwise are much as in *Anatinæ*, but the feet are usually larger in proportion, with relatively shorter tarsi, longer toes, and broader webs; they are also placed further back, impeding locomotion on land, but increasing swimming powers. The species are usually good divers, and they feed upon animal food to a greater extent than river-ducks. They are by no means exclusively marine or maritime. The pochards, scaups, canvasbacks, golden-eyes, long-tailed and harlequin ducks, scoters, eiders, etc., all belong to this subfamily.

fuliguline (fū-lig'ū-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Fuligulinæ.* *Coues.*

fulimart†, *n.* An original misprint, in the passage quoted, for *fullmart, fulmart*, the same as *foulmart*: erroneously cited since as an actual variant of *fulmart.*

With gins to betray the very vermin of the earth. As, namely, the fitchet, the *fulimart*, the ferret, the polecat, etc. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 1.

Fulix (fū'liks), *n.* [L., a coot: see *Fulica.*] A genus of sea-ducks: a partial synonym of *Fuligula.* *C. J. Sundevall*, 1836.

fulker†, *n.* [Cf. *focker, fogger*^{1}.] A pawnbroker. *Davies.*

Cle. I lay thee my faith and honesty in pawn.
Du. A pretty pawn; the *fulkers* will not lend you a farthing upon it. *Gascoigne*, Supposes, ii. 3.

full^{1} (fůl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fulle*; < ME. *ful, full, fulle*, also *fol*, < AS. *ful, full* (= OS. *ful, full* = OFries. *ful, fol* = D. *vol* = MLG. *vul*, LG. *full* = OHG. *fol, foll*, MHG. *vol*, G. *voll* = Icel. *fullr* = Sw. *full* = Dan. *fuld* = Goth. *fulls* (*ll* being an assimilation of orig. *ln*) = Lith. *pilnas* = OBulg. *plŭnŭ* = Ir. *lān* (with reg. apocope of *p*) = L. *plēnus*, full, = Zend *parena* = Skt. *pūrna*, full; with orig. pp. suffix *-na* (E. *-en*^{1} (3)), from the root seen in L. *plere* (in comp.), fill, also in *plus* (*plur-*), more, etc., Gr. πιμπλάναι, I fill, fut. πλήσειν; cf. πλήρης, full, Skt. √*pūr, par*, fill. From the L. root are (from *plenus*) ult. E. *plenty, plenary, plenitude, plenish, replenish*, etc., (from *plere*) *complete, deplete, replete*, etc., *complement, implement, supplement*, etc., *comply, supply, accomplish*, etc., (from *plus*) *plural, surplus*, etc. To the same ult. (Indo-Eur.) root are referred AS. *fela*, ME. *fele* = Gr. πολύς, many, much: see *feel*^{2} and *poly-*. Hence (from *full*^{1}) the verb *fill*^{1}, q. v.] 1. Containing or provided with all that can be contained or received; admitting of or entitled to no more or no other, either as to contents or supply; filled; replete: as, *full* measure; a *full* stomach; a *full* list of names; a regiment marching with *full* ranks.

He shall take a censer *full* of burning coals of fire, . . . and his hands *full* of sweet incense beaten small.
Lev. xvi. 12.

Macb. The table's *full.*
Len. Here is a place reserv'd, sir.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

And now when his [Tyndale's] argument is all made vp, ye shal find it as *full* of reason as an egge *full* of mustarde. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 582.

Emulate the care of Heaven,
Whose measure, *full*, o'erflows on human race.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 231.

2. Filled or carried to completion or entirety; not defective, partial, or insufficient; complete according to a standard; whole; entire: as, *full* compensation; *full* age (an age complete or sufficient for some purpose); a *full* ballot; the *full* stature of a grenadier; a *full* term of office or course of study.

Desyrous to serve
His *fulle* frend. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 1059.

He was now come to *full* Age to do all himself, which was indeed to be of *full* Age to undo himself.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 142.

Divers jealousies, that had been between the magistrates and deputies, were now cleared with *full* satisfaction to all parties. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 190.

Him whose life stands rounded and approved
In the *full* growth and stature of a man.
Whittier, Starr King.

The *full* control or command of the active organs implies the ability to bring them into activity when the actual circumstances of the moment deter from action.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 651.

I quickened my pace again, and, before I knew it, was in a *full* run. *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, ii.

3. Filled or rounded out; complete in volume; ample in extent; copious; comprehensive: as, a *full* body or voice; a *full* statement or argument; a *full* confession.

I did never know so *full* a voice issue from so empty a heart. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 4.

A female heir,
So buxom, blythe, and *full* of face,
As Heaven had lent her all his grace.
Shak., Pericles, i., Prol.

However, to please her, I allowed Sophie to apparel her in one of her short, *full* muslin frocks.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

An underlip, you may call it a little too ripe, too *full.*
Tennyson, Maud, ii.

It is not the longest lives that have been the most *full.* Rafaelle died when he was thirty-seven, while Michel Angelo lived to be ninety. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 87.

4. Filled by or engrossed with the quantity, number, volume, importance, contemplation, or the like (of): as, a house *full* of people; life is *full* of perplexities; she is *full* of her own conceits; also, abounding in.

We are naturally presumptuous and vain; *full* of ourselves, and regardless of everything besides.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. i.

In desiring a pleasure strongly the mind is, as we commonly say, "*full* of the idea."
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 579.

5. Filled with food; satisfied with food.

When thou shalt have eaten and be *full*, then beware lest thou forget the Lord. Deut. vi. 11, 12.

The remainder viands
We do not throw in unrespective sieve [Knight, *same*]
Because we now are *full*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

6. Filled with liquor; drunk. [Colloq. or slang.]—7. Heavy with young, as a ewe, or with spawn, as a fish; full-roed, as fish.—8. In *poker*, consisting of three of a kind and a pair.—**At full cock.** See *cock*^{1}.—**For a full due** (*naut.*). See *due*^{1}.—**Full age.** See *age*, 3. **Full anthem.** See *anthem*.—**Full backward gear, full forward gear.** See *gear*.—**Full band, full orchestra,** a band (usually a brass band) or an orchestra consisting of all the customary instruments.—**Full brothers** or **sisters,** children of the same father and the same mother.—**Full butt.** See *butt*^{1}.

Fa. Canst tell whither she went?
Gi. *Full-butt* into Lorenzo's house.
Chapman, May-Day, iv. 4.

Full cadence. Same as *perfect cadence*. See *cadence*.—**Full chisel,** at full speed. [Vulgar, U. S.]

"O yes, sir, I'll get you my master's seal in a minute." And off he set *full-chisel*. *Haliburton*, Sam Slick in England, ii.

Full choir, the entire power of the choir-organ.—**Full chord,** in *music*, a chord in which all the essential tones are present, or, in *concerted music*, a chord in which all the parts unite.—**Full court,** the court in banc, composed of all the judges sitting together.—**Full cousin, dress,** etc. See the nouns.—**Full drive,** straight, and with force, like a shot.

At last, 2 of our Men took two Horses that had lost their Riders, and mounting them, rode after the Spaniards *full drive* till they came among them, thinking to have taken a Prisoner for Intelligence. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 254.

Full figure, any one of the Arabic figures of numeration except 0, the cipher.—**Full fling, hand, herring,** etc. See the nouns.—**Full great,** in *music*, the entire power of the great organ.—**Full house,** in a legislative or other delegated body, an assemblage of the entire number of members.—**Full line,** a complete assortment; a full stock: as, a *full line* of gloves or neckties. [Trade cant.]—**Full lop,** complete lop of both ears, as in the lop-eared variety of the domestic rabbit.

I am informed, if both parents have upright ears, there is hardly a chance of a *full-lop*. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 112.

Full moon, the moon with its whole disk illuminated, as when opposite the sun; also, the time when the moon is in this position.

I, in the clear sky of fame, o'ershine you as much as the *full moon* doth the cinders of the element, which show like pins' heads to her. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Easter-day . . . is always the first Sunday after the *Full Moon* which happens upon or next after the twenty-first day of March. *Book of Common Prayer*, Tables and Rules for Movable [Feasts.

Full mouth, in full cry; eagerly. *Davies.*

She was coming *full mouth* upon me with her contract. *Farquhar*, The Inconstant, ii.

Full orders. See *order*.—**Full organ, pulse, score, service,** etc. See the nouns.—**Full split,** with impetuosity; full drive. [Slang, U. S.]—**Full stop, swing, tide, tilt,** etc. See the nouns.—**Full to fifteenth,** in *music*, the entire power of the organ, except the mixtures and reed-stops.—**In full aspect,** in *her.*, same as *affronté*, 2.—**In full blast, cry, feather, fig, folio,** etc. See the nouns.—**To have one's hands full.** See *hand*. =**Syn. 2.** Plentiful, sufficient.—**3.** Capacious, broad, large, extensive.—**5.** Satiated, glutted, cloyed.

full^1 (fůl), *n.* [< ME. *fulle*, n., in part merely another spelling of *fylle*, *fille*, < AS. *fyllu*, *fyllo*, E. *fill*^{1}, *n.*, also from the adj.: see *full*^{1}, *a.*] 1. Utmost measure or extent; highest state or degree: as, this instrument answers to the *full*; fed to the *full*.

The virgin-bays shall not withstand the lightning
With a more careless danger than my constancy
The *full* of thy relation. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 1.

2. That phase in the revolution of the moon when it presents to the earth its whole face illuminated.

As lesser stars
That wait on Phœbe in her *full* of brightness,
Compared to her, you are.
Massinger, Roman Actor, ii. 1.

The moon, that night, though past the *full*, was still large and oval. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xxvii.

3. In the game of poker, a hand consisting of three cards of the same denomination and a pair, counting between a flush and fours; a full hand. Sometimes called a *full house*.—**At full.** (*a*) At the highest point; at the height; complete.

Now are my joys *at full*,
When I behold you safe, my loving subjects.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 2.

(*b*) To the highest degree; completely; thoroughly.

Every ill-sounding word or threatening look
Thou shew'st to me will be reveng'd *at full*.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

At the full. (*a*) In the fullest state (of anything); in the height (of one's fortune).

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell *at the full* of tide,
And neither way declines. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 2.

(*b*) In full.

Thus seyde the bulle,
The which they han publisshed *atte fulle*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 693.

Sodeynly he hitte him *at the fulle*,
And yet as proude a pocok can he pulle.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 209.

In full. (*a*) Without reduction; to or for the full amount: as, a receipt *in full*. (*b*) Without abbreviation or contraction; written in words, not in figures: said of writing, as a signature.

What parchment have we here?—O, our genealogy *in full*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

To the full. (*a*) In full degree or measure; very fully or completely: as, he enjoyed himself *to the full*. (*b*) To the same degree or extent; equally.

I can't say indeed that my generals wear black wigs, but they have long full-bottomed hoods which cover as little entertainment *to the full*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 124.

full^1 (fůl), *adv.* [< ME. *ful*, *full*, *fulle*, < AS. *ful*, adv. (= D. *vol* = MLG. *vul*, *vulle* = MHG. *vol* = ODan. *fuld*, Dan. *fuld*, *fuldt* = Sw. *full*), commonly in comp., *ful-*, *full-*, with adjectives or verbs (see *full-*); from the adj. Cf. *fully*.] 1. Fully; completely; without reserve or qualification.

Thus me pileth the pore and pyketh *ful* clene [thus they rob the poor, and pick them full clean].
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 156.

I now am *full* resolv'd to take a wife.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

Inform her *full* of my particular fear. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

As to my Sister, so mild and so dear,
She has lain in the Church-yard *full* many a Year.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 19.

2. Quite; to the same degree; equally.

The canker-blooms have *full* as deep a dye
As the perfumed tincture of the roses.
Shak., Sonnets, liv.

The Saxons were now *full* as wicked as the Britans were at their arrival. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

Our curious men
Will choose a pheasant still before a hen;
Yet hens of Guinea *full* as good I hold.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 19.

3. Exactly; precisely; directly; straight.

Full in the middle way there stood a lake.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 69.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood. *Addison.*

stared him *full* in the face upon so strange a question.
Addison, Advice in Love.

Then first her anger, leaving Pelleas, burn'd
Full on her knights. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

4. In full measure; to a great degree; abundantly; very.

Betwene that Mount and the Cytee, is not but the Vale of Josaphathe, that is not *fulle* large.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 96.

It was *full* colde weder and grete froste, and therfore thei were at more disese for hunger and for grete colde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

Full fast she fled, ne ever lookt behynd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 12.

Full and by (*naut.*), close-hauled, with all the sails full.—**Full out**†, quite; altogether. *Davies.*

Sacrilege the Apostle ranks with idolatry, as being *full out* as evil, if not worse than it.
Bp. Andrews, Works, II. 351.

Rap full (*naut.*), with the sails completely full without shaking.

His proper course would be to sail his boat "*rap full*" and forereach all he can.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 135.

[*Full* is often prefixed to other words, chiefly participles, to express completeness in extent or degree, as in *full-blown*, *full-grown*, etc. Such compounds are mostly self-explaining. Many are wholly or chiefly poetical; some are colloquial or vulgar.]

full^1 (fůl), *v.* [< ME. *fullen*, in part merely another spelling of *fyllen*, *fillen* (< AS. *fyllan*, E. *fill*^{1}), in part < AS. *fullian*, tr., fill; both verbs being from the adj.: see *full*^{1}, *a.*] I. *trans.* In *sewing*, to bring (the cloth) on one side of a seam to a little greater fullness than on the other by gathering or tucking very slightly, as is done to produce certain effects of tailoring, etc.

II. *intrans.* To draw up; pucker; bunch: as, the skirt *fulls* too much in front.

full^2 (fůl), *v.* [< ME. *fullen*, full, a verb derived, at least so far as the form is concerned, from the older noun *fuller*, *fullere*, < AS. *fullere*, a fuller: see *fuller*^{1}. The alleged "AS. *fullian*, to whiten, to full or make white as a fuller," does not exist, except as a doubtful inference from *fullian*, baptize, which is assumed, without proof, to be a figurative use of the supposed literal sense 'whiten or cleanse' (see *full*^{3}). The ME. *fullen* (= MD. *vollen*, D. *vollen*), full, is prob. < OF. *fouller*, *fouler*, *foler*, tread, stamp, or trample on, bruise or crush by stamping, etc., F. *fouler* (= It. *follare*), tread or trample on, etc., also full (see *foil*^{2}); < ML. *fullare*, also (after OF.) *folare* (13th century), full, derived from the much earlier (classical L.) *fullo*, a fuller, whence also the AS. *fullere*: see *fuller*^{1}. The native E. word for 'full' is *walk*, q. v.] I. *trans.* To thicken or make compact in a mill, as cloth. See *fulling-mill*.

Clooth that cometh fro the weuyng is nouȝt comly to were
Tyl it is *fulled* vnder fote, or in fullyng-stokkes.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 445.

II. *intrans.* To become compacted or felted: as, a cloth which *fulls* well.

full^3†, *v. t.* [ME. *fullen*, *follen*, *fulwen*, *folwen*, *folewen*, < AS. *fullian*, *fulwian*, baptize; origin obscure. See *full*^{2}.] To baptize.

In the nome of the fader Ioseph him *fulwede*,
And calles him Naciens and his nome tornde.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

Al that marche he torned
To Cryst and to Crystendome and crosse to honoure,
And *fulled* folke faste and the faith tauȝte.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 440.

fullage (fůl'ạ̄j), *n.* [< *full*^{2} + *-age*; cf. OF. *foullage*, fullage.] Money paid for the fulling of cloth.

fullam†, **fulham**† (fůl'ạm), *n.* [Also *fullom*; said to be "named from *Fulham*, a suburb of London, which in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was the most notorious place for blacklegs in all England" (Imp. Dict.); *Fulham*, < AS. *Fullanham*, *Fullanhom*.] 1. A false die. [Cant.]

Those made to throw the high numbers, from five to twelve, were called "high," and those to throw the low numbers, from ace to four, "low."

For gourd and *fullam* holds,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

Sic. Give me some bales of dice. What are these?
Som. Those are called high *fulloms*, those low *fulloms*.
Nobody and Somebody, sig. G 3.

Hence—2. A sham; a make-believe.

Fulhams of poetic fiction.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 642.

full-armed (fůl'ärmd), *a.* Completely armed.

But [Pelleas] rose
With morning every day, and, moist or dry,
Full-arm'd upon his charger all day long
Sat by the walls. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

full-back (fůl'bak), *n.* In *foot-ball*. See *back*^{1}, 12.

full-bagged†, *a.* Having full money-bags; rich.

No *full-bag'd* man would ever durst have entered.
John Taylor, Works, 1630.

full-binding (fůl'bīn"ding), *n.* 1. The process of hooping up and tightening a barrel of fish: a term used by packers.—2. In *bookbinding*, a style of binding in which the whole of the exterior of the covers and back is formed of leather, parchment, or morocco: distinguished from *half-binding*, etc.

full-blood (fůl'blud), *n.* An individual of pure blood; a pure-bred animal, etc.

The *full-blood* [Cherokee] is always present in the national Legislature, the Council being usually almost entirely of that complexion. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 602.

full-blooded (fůl'blud"ed), *a.* 1. Having a full supply of blood: as, a *full-blooded* person.—2. Of pure blood or extraction; thoroughbred: as, a *full-blooded* horse.

full-bloomed (fůl'blömd), *a.* In perfect bloom; like a blossom.

Lo, a mouth! whose *full-bloom'd* lips
At too dear a rate are roses.
Crashaw, On the Wounds of our Crucified Lord.

full-blown^1 (fůl'blōn), *a.* [< *full*^{1} + *blown*^{1}, pp. of *blow*^{1}.] Fully distended with wind.

And steers against it with a *full-blown* sail.
Dryden, tr. of Persius.

full-blown^2 (fůl'blōn), *a.* [< *full*^{1} + *blown*^{2}, pp. of *blow*^{2}.] 1. Fully expanded, as a blossom.

There might ye see the peony spread wide,
The *full-blown* rose. *Cowper*, Task, i. 36.

2. Figuratively, perfected; developed; matured; finished: as, a *full-blown* beauty; a *full-blown* doctor.

Then stept a buxom hostess forth, and sail'd
Full-blown before us. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

full-born (fůl'bôrn), *a.* Well or nobly born.

The free-born man was far from attaining to all the rights and privileges of perfect birth. He was free-born, but not *full-born*. A *full-born* man must have an independent family association; and for such an organisation the presence of two living generations of free-born men was essential. Thus a *full-born* man must have at least two pure descents. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 204.

full-bottom (fůl'bot"um), *n.* A wig with a large bottom.

full-bottomed (fůl'bot"umd), *a.* 1. Having a large bottom, as a wig of the kind formerly in common fashionable use. See *wig*.

Let a young lady imagine to herself . . . the beau who now addresses himself to her in a *full-bottomed* wig distinguished by a little bald pate covered with a black-leather skull-cap. *Addison*, Women and Liberty.

The incongruous costume of their hero, who usually wore a Greek helmet over a *full-bottomed* wig.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 52.

2. Of great capacity below the water-line, as a ship.

full-bound (fu̇l′bound), *a.* In *bookbinding*, bound entirely in leather.

full-brilliant (fu̇l′bril″yant), *a.* In *diamond-cutting*, cut as a brilliant with 58 facets. See *brilliant.*

full-centered (fu̇l′sen″tėrd), *a.* In *arch.*, an epithet applied to a feature the outline of which follows an arc of a circle: as, a *full-centered* arch; a *full-centered* vault.

full-charged (fu̇l′chärjd), *a.* Charged or loaded to the full; ready to be exploded or discharged.

I stood i' the level
Of a *full-charg'd* confederacy.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

full-dress (fu̇l′dres), *a.* 1. Appropriate to occasions of form or ceremony: as, a *full-dress* costume. See *full dress*, under *dress.*—2. Formal; elaborate; requiring full dress: as, a *full-dress* reception.

As the climate is warm, the ladies are décolletées, . . . and the row of bright shoulders, as they all kneel in church, is worthy of a *full-dress* occasion.
T. Winthrop, Isthmiana.

full-driven†, *a.* [ME. *ful driven, ful dryve.*] Fully driven or clenched; completed; made up.

This bargeyn is *ful dryve*, for we ben knyt.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 494.

fuller^1 (fu̇l′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fuller, fullere, fullare*, etc. (cf. OD. *voller*, D. *voller*, a fuller, appar. after the E.), < AS. *fullere* (Mark ix. 3, and once in a gloss), a fuller, an accom. form, with suffix *-ere* denoting the agent, < L. *fullo(n-)*, a fuller; origin unknown: see *full*^{2}. The sense of 'bleacher' appears to be merely incidental; it is made more prominent by the passage in Mark ix. 3. The native E. word for 'fuller' is *walker*, q. v.] 1. One who fulls; one whose occupation is the fulling of cloth.

His clothis ben maad schynynge and white ful moche as snow, and which maner clothis a *fullere*, or walkere of cloth, may not make white on erthe. *Wyclif*, Mark ix. 3.

To come then to the mysterie of *fuller's* craft; first they wash and scour a piece of cloth with the earth of Sardinia, then they perfume it with the smoke of brimstone, which done, they fall anon to burling it with cimolia.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 17.

He is like a refiner's fire, and like *fullers'* sope.
Mal. iii. 2.

2. The stamp of a stamping-mill or fulling-machine.—**Fullers' earth**, a material used in the operation of fulling. It consists of clay mixed with just enough fine silicious material to take away its plasticity, so that it falls to a fine powder when mixed with water. Some silicious rocks on decomposing become converted into a material which can be used as fullers' earth. It occurs in various geological positions. In England the so-called fullers'-earth group is a thick deposit of gray clay and marl with occasional nodules of earthy limestone. It rests conformably on the inferior Oölite, and has a maximum thickness of 400 feet. Only parts of the group are of commercial value.

It is to be noted that foure miles to the northward of Dogsnose there growe no trees on the bank by the water side: and the bankes consist of *fuller's-earth.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 291.

Money, wife, is the true *fuller's earth* for reputations; there is not a spot or stain but what it can take out.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, i. 1.

Our fair countrywomen . . . are surely . . . much more valuable commodities than wool or *fuller's-earth*, the exportation of which is so strictly prohibited by our laws, lest foreigners should learn the manufacturing of them. *Chesterfield*, Misc. Works, II. xix.

fuller^2 (fu̇l′ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *full*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] In *blacksmithing*, a die; a half-round set-hammer.

fuller^2 (fu̇l′ėr), *v. t.* [< *fuller*^{2}, *n.*] To form a groove or channel in, by the action of a fuller or set-hammer: as, to *fuller* a bayonet.

fuller's-herb (fu̇l′ėrz-ėrb), *n.* The soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis:* so called from its use in removing stains from cloth.

fuller's-teazel, fuller's-thistle, fuller's-weed (fu̇l′ėrz-tē″zl, -this″l, -wēd), *n.* The teazel, *Dipsacus fullonum.*

fullery (fu̇l′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fulleries* (-iz). [Cf. OD. D. *vollerij*, < F. *foulerie*, a fulling-mill, formerly a treading, a treading-trough, < *fouler*, tread: see *full*^{2}.] A place or works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

full-eyed (fu̇l′īd), *a.* Having large, prominent eyes.

full-face (fu̇l′fās), *n.* In *printing*, full-faced type. See *full-faced.*

full-faced (fu̇l′fāst), *a.* 1. Having a plump or round face: as, a chubby, *full-faced* child.

Full-faced above the valley stood the moon.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

2. Having the face turned toward any person or thing; facing.

This was cast upon the board,
When all the *full-faced* presence of the Gods
Ranged in the halls of Peleus. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

3. In *printing*, having a full face.—**Full-faced type**, type of the ordinary plain face, but with thick lines that print black or bold. Also called *bold-face* or *full-face*, and sometimes in the United States *title-type.*

This is full-faced type.

full-fed (fu̇l′fed), *a.* Fed to fullness; plump.

What dare the *full-fed* liars say of me? . . .
They sit with knife in meat and wine in horn.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

full-fleshed (fu̇l′flesht), *a.* Having full flesh; corpulent. *Imp. Dict.*

full-flowing (fu̇l′flō″ing), *a.* 1. Flowing with fullness, as a stream, or as robes.—2†. Having free vent.

Lady, I am not well; else I should answer
From a *full-flowing* stomach. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

full-fortuned (fu̇l′fôr″tụnd), *a.* At the height of prosperity.

Not the imperious show
Of the *full-fortun'd* Cæsar ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13.

full-fraught (fu̇l′frât), *a.* Laden or stored to fullness. [Rare.]

His tables are *full-fraught* with most nourishing food, and his cupboards heavy-laden with rich wines.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 2.

full-gorged (fu̇l′gôrjd), *a.* Sated; over-fed.

My falcon now is sharp, and passing empty;
And till she stoop, she must not be *full-gorg'd.*
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

The *full-gorged* savage at his nauseous feast
Spent half the darkness, and snor'd out the rest.
Cowper, Hope, l. 509.

full-grown (fu̇l′grōn), *a.* Grown to full size or maturity.

The earth . . . teem'd at a birth
Innumerous living creatures, perfect forms,
Limb'd and *full grown.* *Milton*, P. L., vii. 456.

A life that bears immortal fruit
In such great offices as suit
The *full-grown* energies of heaven.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xl.

full-handed (fu̇l′han″ded), *a.* Bearing something valuable, especially a gift; provided with whatever is needed: the opposite of *empty-handed.*

full-hearted (fu̇l′här″ted), *a.* 1. Full of courage or confidence; elated.

The enemy *full-hearted*,
Lolling the tongue with slaughtering.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3.

2. Full of emotion; too much moved for full self-control.

full-hot† (fu̇l′hot), *a.* Heated; fiery.

Anger is like
A *full-hot* horse; who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

fulliche†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *fully.*

fulling^1 (fu̇l′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *full*^{1}, *v.*] The act of becoming full: as, the *fulling* of the moon.

fulling^2 (fu̇l′ing), *n.* [< ME. *fullynge;* verbal n. of *full*^{2}, *v.*] The process of cleansing, scouring, and pressing woolen goods to felt the fibers together and make the cloth stronger and firmer. It is also termed *milling*, because the cloth is scoured in a water-mill.

fulling^3†, *n.* [ME. *fullynge;* verbal n. of *full*^{3}, *v.*] Baptism.

And [he] seyde hem what *fullynge* and faith was to mene.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 443.

fulling-mill (fu̇l′ing-mil), *n.* A power-machine for fulling and felting felts and woven fabrics, to improve their texture by making them thicker, closer, and heavier. Such mills operate by means of rollers, stampers, and beaters, of various forms and usually of wood, which beat, roll, and press the fabric in hot suds and fullers' earth, felting it together till the required texture is obtained. An unavoidable result of the process is a reduction in length, in width, and, in the case of hats, of size.

fulling-soap, *n.* See *soap.*

fulling-stock†, *n.* [ME. *fullyng stokk.*] A stick used as a beater in fulling cloth. See extract under *full*^{2}, *v. t.*

full-length (fu̇l′length), *a.* Embracing the whole; extending the whole length: as, a *full-length* portrait.

fullmart†, *n.* Same as *foulmart.*

full-mouth (fu̇l′mouth), *n.* A person having a mouth full of words; a chatterer. *Davies.*

Some propheticall *full mouth* that, as he were a Cobler's eldest sonne, would by the laste tell where another's shooe wrings. *Greene*, Menaphon, p. 54.

full-mouthed (fu̇l′moutht), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or issuing from a full mouth; produced by a mouth blowing to its utmost power.

Had Boreas blown
His *full-mouthed* blast, and cast thy houses down?
Quarles, Jonah, sig. K, i. b.

A *full-mouth'd* Language she [German] is, and pronounced with that Strength as if one had Bones in his Tongue instead of Nerves. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 56.

2. Having the mouth full of food. [Rare.]

Cheer up, my soul, call home thy sp'rits, and bear
One bad Good-Friday; *full-mouth'd* Easter's near.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 7 (Epigram).

3. Having a full or strong voice or sound; uttering loud tones.

Whom both the *fulmouth'd* Elders hastened
To catch th' Adulterer.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 161.

A *full-mouthed* diapason swallows all.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 86.

fullness, fulness (fu̇l′nes), *n.* [< ME. *fulnesse, folnesse*, < AS. **fulness, fylnes, fylness* (= OHG. *folnissi*), < *ful, full*, full: see *full*^{1}, *a.*, and *-ness.*] The state or quality of being full or filled, in any sense of those words.

Many dyed there for thirst, and many with *fulnesse*, drinking too much when once they came at water.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 230.

In thy presence is *fulness* of joy. Ps. xvi. 11.

When God hath made us smart for our *fulness* and wantonness, then we grew sullen and murmured and disputed against providence. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

The tendency of institutions like those of England is to encourage readiness in public men at the expense both of *fulness* and exactness. *Macaulay.*

The fullness of time, the proper or destined time.

When *the fulness of* the *time* was come. Gal. iv. 4.

full-orbed (fu̇l′ôrbd), *a.* Having its orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon; like the full moon.

Now reigns
Full-orb'd the moon. *Milton*, P. L., v. 42.

full-roed (fu̇l′rōd), *a.* Full of roe, as a fish.

full-sailed (fu̇l′sāld), *a.* Moving under full sail, literally or figuratively.

Full-sailed confidence. *Massinger.*

How may *full-sail'd* verse express . . .
The full-flowing harmony
Of thy swan-like stateliness?
Tennyson, Eleänore.

full-souled (fu̇l′sōld), *a.* Magnanimous; of noble disposition. *Imp. Dict.*

full-summed (fu̇l′sumd), *a.* Complete; summed up.

And so these twain, upon the skirts of Time,
Sit side by side, *full-summ'd* in all their powers.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

full-tide (fu̇l′tīd), *a.* Being at full tide, as the sea; hence, abundant; copious; outpoured.

First then to Heav'n my *fultide* thanks I pay.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 91.

full-toned (fu̇l′tōnd), *a.* Having or emitting a full tone.

The nightingale, *full-toned* in middle May.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

full-tuned (fu̇l′tūnd), *a.* Harmonious; in accord; unbroken; not discordant.

When thy low voice
Faltering, would break its syllables, to keep
My own *full-tuned.* *Tennyson*, Love and Duty.

full-voiced (fu̇l′voist), *a.* Having a full, strong, powerful voice.

There let the pealing organ blow,
To the *full-voiced* quire below.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 162.

full-winged (fu̇l′wingd), *a.* 1. Having complete wings, or large, strong wings.

Often, to our comfort, shall we find
The sharded beetle in a safer hold
Than is the *full-winged* eagle.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3.

2. Ready for flight; eager. *Beau. and Fl.* [Rare.]

fully (fu̇l′i), *adv.* [< ME. *fully, fulliche*, < AS. *fullīce* (= OS. *fullīco* = D. *vollijk* = MLG. *vullich, vullik* = OHG. *follīcho*, MHG. *volliche*, G. *völlig* = Dan. *fuldelig*), < *ful*, full, + *-līce*, -ly^2.] In a full manner; to the full; without lack or defect; completely; entirely: as, to be *fully* persuaded of something.

For y can fynden no man that *fully* byleueth,
To techen me the heyȝe [high] weie.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 448.

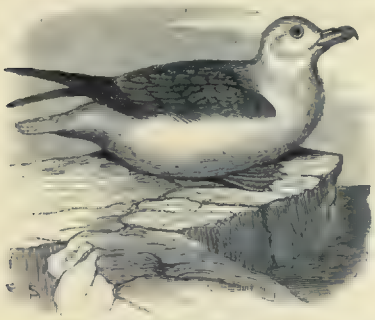
I wish I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his hatred *fully.* *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

He was a Person tall and strong, broad breasted, his Limbs well knit, and *fully* furnished with Flesh.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 44.

Fully committed. See *commit.* =**Syn.** Plentifully, abundantly, plenteously, copiously, largely, clearly, distinctly, perfectly, amply.

fulmar^1 (ful′mär), *n.* [< ME. *fulmar*, *fulmare*, *fulmer*, shorter forms of *fulmart*, *fulmard*, the polecat: see *foulmart.*] Same as *foulmart*.

fulmar^2 (ful′mär), *n.* [A transferred use of *fulmar*^{1}, the bird being so called from its extremely strong and persistent odor, and from its habit of ejecting oil from its stomach, through the mouth, when seized or assailed; in allusion to analogous characteristics of the polecat: see *fulmar*^{1}. The Gael. name *fulmair* and the NL. generic name *Fulmarus* are taken from the E.] A natatorial oceanic bird of the family *Procellariidæ* and genus *Fulmarus* or some closely related genus; the fulmar petrel. The common fulmar is *Fulmarus glacialis*, a bird as large as a medium-sized gull, and greatly resembling a herring-gull in coloration, being white with a pearl-blue mantle and black tips on the primaries, but distinguished by the long tubular nostrils, which lie high upon the ridge of the upper mandible. It inhabits the northern seas in prodigious numbers, breeding in Iceland, Greenland, Spitzbergen, the Shetland and Orkney islands, the Hebrides, etc. It feeds on fish, the blubber of whales, and any fat, putrid, floating substance that comes in its way. It makes its nest on sea-cliffs, and lays only one egg. The natives of the island of St. Kilda, in the Hebrides, value the eggs above those of any other bird, and search for them by the most perilous descent of precipices by means of ropes. The fulmar is also valued for its feathers, its down, and the oil found in its stomach, which is one of the principal products of St. Kilda. When caught or assailed, it lightens itself by disgorging the oil from its stomach. There are several closely related species or varieties in the North Pacific. The slender-billed fulmar is *Fulmarus tenuirostris* or *Thalassoica glacialoides*, widely dispersed over the seas. The giant fulmar, *Ossifraga gigantea*, also called *bonebreaker*, is a sooty-brown or fuliginous species, as large as a small albatross.



Fulmar Petrel (*Fulmarus glacialis*).

fulmart†, *n.* Same as *foulmart*.

Fulmarus (ful′mạ̄-rus), *n.* [NL., < E. *fulmar*^{2}.] The typical genus of fulmars of the family *Procellariidæ*. The nasal case is long, protuberant, and vertically truncate, with a thin septum; the bill is extremely stout, with hooked upper mandible; and the plumage of the adults is white with a pearl-blue mantle, and black-tipped primaries. There are several species, of which the common fulmar is the type. See *fulmar*^{2}.

fulmen (ful′men), *n.* [L., lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt, orig. **fulgmen*, **fulgimen*, < *fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent.*] Lightning; a thunderbolt. [Rare.]

Reasoning cannot find such a mine of thought, nor eloquence such a *fulmen* of expression. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

fulminant (ful′mi-nạnt), *a.* [< L. *fulminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulminare*: see *fulminate.*] **1.** Lightening and thundering; making a great stir.

The drear Clergy, *fulminant* in ire,
Flash'd through his bigot Midnight, threat'ning fire.
Colman the Younger, Vagaries Vindicated, p. 194.

2. In *pathol.*, developing suddenly: as, *fulminant* plague.

The glandular alterations were especially pronounced in *fulminant* cases. *Med. News*, L. 41.

fulminate (ful′mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fulminated*, ppr. *fulminating*. [< L. *fulminatus*, pp. of *fulminare* (> It. *fulminare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fulminar* = F. *fulminer*), lighten, hurl lightnings, tr. strike or blast with lightning, < *fulmen* (*fulmin-*), lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt: see *fulmen.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To lighten; flash with detonation.

With a fiery wreath bind thou my brow,
That mak'st my muse in flames to *fulminate*.
Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. I, 4, b.

Hence—**2.** To explode with a loud noise; detonate.

Water and wind-guns afford no *fulminating* report, and depend on single principles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

3. Figuratively, to issue threats, denunciations, censures, and the like, with or as with authority.

Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or *fulminate* against the perjur'd infractors of them? *Lord Herbert*, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 363.

A heated pulpiteer . . .
Announced the coming doom, and *fulminated*
Against the scarlet woman and her creed.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

4. In *refining*, to become suddenly bright and uniform in color: said of melted gold mixed with antimony.

Antimony is used as the last test of gold; to try the purity whereof, a grain or two being tested with twenty times the quantity of regulus of antimony, till the antimony is either evaporated or turned to a scoria to be blown away by the bellows, and the gold have *fulminated*, as the refiners call it: that is, till its surface appears everywhere similar and equable. *P. Shaw*, Chemistry, Of Gold.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to explode.—**2.** Figuratively, to utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; especially, to send out, as a menace or censure, by ecclesiastical authority.

Judgments . . . *fulminated* with the air of one who had the divine vengeance at his disposal. *Warburton.*

In vain did the papal legate . . . *fulminate* sentence of excommunication against the confederates.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

fulminate (ful′mi-nāt), *n.* [< *fulminate*, *v.*] **1.** A compound formed by the union of a base with fulminic acid. The fulminates are very unstable bodies, exploding with great violence by percussion or heating. Fulminate of mercury, or fulminating mercury, is used in percussion-caps and detonators for nitroglycerin preparations.

The flash from the cap was sufficient to penetrate the cartridge case and fire the *fulminate* or cotton, thus obviating the tearing of the cartridge cases.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 293.

2. An explosion; a sudden and explosive action. [Rare.]

Even a small and local physiological *fulminate*, if sudden and rapid enough, may set up discharges in healthy nervous tissue associated collaterally downward, and end in severe [epileptic] convulsion.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 336.

fulminating (ful′mi-nā-ting), *p. a.* **1.** Thundering; crackling; exploding; detonating.

The hammer [of the gun] was at once dispensed with, and the cock struck upon *fulminating* powder placed in the flash-pan. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 95.

2. Figuratively, hurling denunciations, menaces, or censures.—**Fulminating cap**, a percussion-cap; a detonator charged with a fulminating explosive.—**Fulminating compound**, a fulminate. See *detonating powders*, under *detonating*.

fulmination (ful-mi-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fulmination* = Pr. *fulminatio* = Sp. *fulminacion* = Pg. *fulminação* = It. *fulminazione*, < L. *fulminatio(n-)*, < *fulminare*, lighten, strike or blast with lightning: see *fulminate.*] **1.** The act of fulminating, exploding, or detonating; the act of thundering forth denunciations, threats, censures, and the like, with authority and violence.

The prelates of the realm, the ministers and curates, were desired to execute all sacraments, sacramentals, and divine services, in spite of any *fulminations* of interdicts, inhibitions, or excommunications, on pain of a year's imprisonment. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

2. That which is fulminated or thundered forth, as a menace or censure.

The *fulminations* from the Vatican were turned into ridicule. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

The *fulminations* of Demosthenes and the splendors of Tully. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

fulminatory (ful′mi-nạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [= F. *fulminatoire* = It. *fulminatorio*; as *fulminate* + *-ory.*] Sending forth thunders or fulminations; thundering; striking terror.

Still less is a côté gauche wanting: extreme left; sitting on the topmost benches, as if aloft on its speculatory height or mountain, which will become a practical *fulminatory* height, and make the name of Mountain famous-infamous to all times and lands. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 2.

fulmine (ful′min), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fulmined*, ppr. *fulmining*. [< F. *fulminer*, < L. *fulminare*, lighten: see *fulminate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To flash with detonation; sound like thunder; fulminate; hence, to speak out fiercely or authoritatively.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democratie,
Shook the arsenal, and *fulmined* over Greece
To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne.
Milton, P. R., iv. 270.

II. *trans.* **1.** To fulminate; give utterance to in an authoritative or vehement manner.

Warming with her theme,
She *fulmined* out her scorn of laws Salique.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. To shoot or dart, as lightning.

And ever and anone the rosy red
Flasht through her face, as it had beene a flake
Of lightning through bright heven *fulmined*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 5.

fulmineous (ful-min′ẹ̄-us), *a.* [= Sp. *fulmíneo* = Pg. It. *fulmineo*, < L. *fulmineus*, of or pertaining to lightning or a thunderbolt, < *fulmen*: see *fulmen.*] Pertaining to thunder or lightning.

fulminic (ful-min′ik), *a.* [= F. *fulminique*, < L. *fulmen* (*fulmin-*), lightning, thunderbolt: see *fulmen.*] In *chem.*, of or pertaining to or capable of detonation.—**Fulminic acid**, nitro-aceto-nitrile, $CH_2(NO_2)CN$, a compound having acid properties and forming salts which are extremely explosive.

fulness, *n.* See *fullness*.

fulsamic†, *a.* A perverted form intended for *fulsome*.

O filthy Mr. Sneer; he's a nauseous Figure, a most *fulsamick* Fop, foh. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iii. 10.

fulsent†, *v. t.* See *filsten*.

fulsome (ful′sum), *a.* [< ME. *fulsum*, *fulsom*, full, abundant, fat, plump, < *ful*, full, + *-sum*, *-som*, E. *-some*; that is, *fulsome* is composed of *full*^{1} + *-some*, and means 'rather full,' 'pretty full,' 'too full' (cf. E. obs. *longsome*, AS. *langsum*, similarly formed). The bad senses, though derivable from the sense 'full,' may originate in another word of the same form, namely, ME. *fulsum* (with orig. long vowel, *fūlsum*), < *fūl*, foul, + *-som*, mod. E. as if **foulsome*, < *foul*^{1} + *-some.*] **1**†. Full; full and plump; fat.

With a necke . . .
Nawther *fulsom* ne fat, but fetis & round,
fful metely made of a meane lenght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3068.

His lean, pale, hoar, and withered corpse grew *fulsome*,
fair, and fresh. *Golding*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., vii.

2†. Causing surfeit; cloying.

Our Entertainment there was brave, tho' a little *fulsome*.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 2.

The next is Doctrine, in whose lips there dwells . . .
Honey, which never *fulsome* is, yet fills
The widest souls. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, xix. 210.

The long-spun allegories *fulsome* grow,
While the dull moral lies too plain below.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets

3. Offensive from excess, as of praise or demonstrative affection; gross.

If it be aught to the old tune, my lord,
It is as fat and *fulsome* to mine ear
As howling after music. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

Concealed disgust under the appearance of *fulsome* endearment. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xviii.

Letters full of affection, humility, and *fulsome* flattery were interchanged between the friends. But the first ardour of affection could not last.
Macaulay, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

4. Nauseous; offensive; disgusting.

Sotte, there thowe lygges,
ffor the *fulsomeste* freke that fourmede was evere!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1061.

Seest thou this *fulsome* idiot, in what measure
He seems transported with the antic pleasure
Of childish baubles? *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 2.

5†. Lustful; wanton.

In the doing of the deed of kind,
He stuck them up before the *fulsome* ewes.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

Could you but see the *fulsome* hero led
By loathing vassals to his noble bed.
Dryden, Suum Cuique.

6. Tending to obscenity; coarse: as, a *fulsome* epigram. *Dryden.*

fulsomely (ful′sum-li), *adv.* [< ME. *fulsumli*, abundantly, < *fulsum*, abundant, etc.: see *fulsome.*] **1**†. Fully; abundantly.

Thann were spacli spices spended al a-boute,
Fulsumli at the ful to eche freke ther-inne,
& the wines ther-with wich hem best liked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4325.

2. In a fulsome manner; rankly; grossly; nauseously; obscenely.

Thirdly, God was sorely displeased with his people, because they builded, decked, and trimmed up their own houses, and suffered God's house to be in ruine and decay, to lie uncomely and *fulsomely*.
Old Eng. Homilies, On Repairing and Keeping Clean [Churches.

And the act of consummation *fulsomely* described in the very words of the most modest among all poets.
Dryden, Ded. of Juvenal.

fulsomeness (ful′sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. *fulsomnes*, *fulsumnesse*, abundance, < *fulsum*, abundant, + *-nesse*, -ness.] The state or quality of being fulsome, in any sense.

The savour passeth ever lenger the more
For *fulsomnes* of his prolixitee.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 397.

fulth†, *n.* [ME., < AS. **fylleth* (in comp.) (= OHG. *fullida*, MHG. *vüllede*), fullness; < *ful*, E. *full*^{1}, + formative *-th.*] Fullness; abundance.

And of the cariage of corne comyn by ship,
That no wegh suld want while the werre laste,
Ne no fode for to faile, but the *fulthe* haue,
Sent fro the same lond by the selfe Thelaphon.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5414.

fulvescent (ful-ves'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *fulvus*, tawny, + *-escent.*] Somewhat tawny or fulvous in color; approaching or becoming tawny.

fulvid (ful'vid), *a.* [= Pg. It. *fulvido;* an improper extension of *fulvous*, in imitation of *fulgid*, < L. *fulgidus.*] Same as *fulvous.*

> And in right colours to the life depaint
> The *fulvid* eagle with her sun-bright eye.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, i. 3.

fulvo-æneous (ful"vō-ē'nẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *fulvus*, tawny, + *æneus*, brassy.] In *entom.*, metallic-brassy in color, with a tinge of brownish yellow.

fulvous (ful'vus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *fulvo*, < L. *fulvus*, deep-yellow, reddish-yellow, tawny, prob. orig. 'flame-colored,' < *fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent.* Cf. *flavous*, of similar origin.] Reddish-yellow in color; tawny.

> Gathering her *fulvous* fleece together, Janet ties it in a hasty knot at the back of her comely head.
> *C. W. Mason*, Rape of the Gamp, i.

> The Sassaybe is the bastard hartebeest of the Colonists, and is considerably smaller than the animal last described [the hartebeest]; the general colour is deep blackish, purple-brown above, *fulvous* below.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 615.

fulwa (ful'wä̤), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native Indian name for the *Bassia butyracea*, a tree whose fruit yields the solid oil known as *fulwa-butter.*

fum† (fum), *v. i.* [Perhaps intended to be imitative.] To play upon a fiddle; thrum.

> Follow me, and *fum* as you go. *B. Jonson.*

fumaceous (fụ-mā'shius), *a.* [Also *fumacious;* < L. *fumus*, smoke (see *fume*), + *-aceous.*] Smoky; hence, pertaining to smoke or smoking; addicted to smoking tobacco.

fumado (fụ-mā'dō), *n.* [< Sp. *fumado*, pp. of *fumar*, smoke, < L. *fumare*, smoke: see *fume.*] A smoked fish, especially a smoked pilchard.

> Cornish pilchards, otherwise called *fumados.*
> *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

> Those [fish] that serue for the hotter countries they . . . vsed at first to fume by hanging them vp on long sticks one by one . . . & drying them with the smoake of a soft and continuall fire, from which they purchased the name of *fumadoes.* *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 33.

fumage†, *n.* [< OF. *fumage*, ML. *fumagium*, fuel (also used as an equiv. of *focagium, foagium*, a hearth-tax, also the right of cutting fuel) (see *feuage, focage*), < L. *fumus*, smoke: see *fume.*] A tax on chimneys; hearth-money. Also *fuage.*

> *Fumage*, or *fuage*, vulgarly called smoke-farthings.
> *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

> A *fumage*, or tax of smoke farthings, or hearth tax, . . . ranges among those of the Anglo-Saxon period. Such a tax is mentioned subsequently in Doomsday Book. It seems to have been a customary payment to the king for every hearth in all houses except those of the poor.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 12.

fumant (fū'mạnt), *a.* [< F. *fumant*, ppr. of *fumer*, smoke: see *fume.*] In *her.*, emitting vapor or smoke.

fumarate (fū'mạ-rāt), *n.* [< *fumar-ic* + *-ate*^{1}.] In *chem.*, a salt of fumaric acid.

Fumaria^1 (fụ-mā'ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (also Sp. Pg.), < L. *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*, *n.* Cf. *fumitory*^{1}.] A genus of delicate herbaceous plants, the type of the order *Fumariaceæ*, distinguished by the single spur of the corolla and a globular one-seeded fruit. The species are all natives of the old world, and several are weeds in cultivated fields in Europe. The common fumitory, *F. officinalis*, now naturalized in most civilized countries, has a bitter, acrid taste, and was in repute from early times as a remedy for a variety of diseases.

fumaria^2, *n.* Plural of *fumarium.*

Fumariaceæ (fụ-mā-ri-ā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fumaria* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of plants, nearly allied to the *Papaveraceæ*, and sometimes united with that order, from which it is distinguished by the irregular corolla, with its 4 petals in dissimilar pairs, and by the 6 diadelphous stamens. The foliage is much dissected, and the juice is colorless and inert. There are 7 genera, including about 100 species. The principal genera are *Corydalis, Fumaria*, and *Dicentra.* See cuts under *Corydalis* and *Dicentra.*

fumariaceous (fụ-mā-ri-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Fumariaceæ.*

fumaric (fụ-mar'ik), *a.* [< *Fumar-ia* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, pertaining to or obtained from fumitory, a plant of the genus *Fumaria.*—**Fumaric acid**, $C_4H_4O_4$, a monobasic acid, a product of the action of heat on malic acid. It exists ready-formed in several plants, as in common fumitory and *Cetraria Islandica.* It forms fine, soft, micaceous scales, soluble in water and alcohol. Formerly called *glaucic acid.*

fumarium (fū-mā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *fumaria* (-ä̤). [LL., a smoke-chamber, ML. also a chimney, < L. *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*, *n.*] A garret in some ancient Roman houses, used as a drying-place for wood and for seasoning wine, smoke from the flues being allowed to escape into it; a smoke-room.

fumarole (fū'mạ-rōl), *n.* [< It. *fumaruolo, fumajuolo*, a fumarole, < ML. *fumariolum*, the vent of a chimney, dim. of ML. *fumarium*, a chimney, LL. a smoke-chamber: see *fumarium.*] A hole from which vapor issues in a sulphur-mine or a volcano.

fumatory† (fū'mạ-tọ̄-ri), *n.* Same as *fumitory*^{1}.

fumble (fum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fumbled*, ppr. *fumbling.* [The *b* is excrescent, as in *grumble, humble*^{1}, *humble*^{2}, etc.; < D. *fommelen* = LG. *fummeln, fommeln*, fumble, grope, = Sw. *fumla*, also *famla* = Dan. *famle* = Icel. *fālma*, fumble, grope; other forms are *famble*^{1}, q. v. (of Scand. origin), and *fimble*^{1} (appar., like G. dial. *fimmeln*, an attenuated form of *fumble*, LG. *fummeln*); prob. a derivative of the word preserved in OHG. *folma* = AS. *folm* = OS. pl. *folmos*, the hand, = L. *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *famble*^{2}, *palm*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To feel or grope about blindly or clumsily; hence, to make awkward attempts; seek or search for something awkwardly.

> I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

> They asked him for his certificate. . . . So he *fumbled* in his bosom for one, and found none.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 216.

> Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuse.
> *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

> My hand trembles to that degree that I can hardly hold my pen, my understanding flutters, and my memory *fumbles.* *Chesterfield*, Misc. Works, IV. lxxi.

> The author *fumbles* after a thought, and the critic *fumbles* after the author. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 64.

> He was never at rest for an instant, but changed his support from one leg to the other, . . . and *fumbled*, as it were, with his feet.
> *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 124.

2†. To stutter; stammer; hesitate in speech; mumble.

> He *fumbles* up into a loose adieu.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4.

> He *fumbleth* in the mouth,
> His speech doth fail. *Tragedy of King John* (1611).

> He heard his wife Calpurnia, being fast asleep, weep and sigh, and put forth many *fumbling* lamentable speeches. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 613.

II. *trans.* **1.** To find by groping; secure or ascertain by feeling about blindly or clumsily.

> Late that night a small square man, in a wet overcoat, *fumbled* his way into the damp entrance of the house.
> *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 13.

Specifically—**2.** In *base-ball, foot-ball*, and other games, to stop or catch (the ball) in such a clumsy way that an opportunity in the game is lost.—**3.** To manage awkwardly; crowd or tumble together; jumble.

fumble (fum'bl), *n.* [< *fumble, v.*] **1.** The act of groping; awkward attempt; aimless search. [Rare.]—**2.** In *base-ball, foot-ball*, and other games, an act of fumbling.

> The world's a well strung fidle, mans tongue the quill,
> That fills the world with *fumble* for want of skill.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 87.

fumbler (fum'blėr), *n.* One who fumbles or gropes.

fumblingly (fum'bling-li), *adv.* In a fumbling, awkward, hesitating, or stammering manner.

> Many good schollars speake but *fumblingly;* like a rich man that for want of particular note and difference can bring you no certaine ware readily out of his shop.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

fume (fūm), *n.* [< ME. *fume*, < OF. *fum* (F. dial. *fum*), m., also *fume*, f., and *fumee*, F. *fumée* = Pr. *fum* = OSp. *fumo*, Sp. *humo* = Pg. It. *fumo*, < L. *fumus*, smoke, steam, fume, = Skt. *dhūma*, smoke, perhaps < √ *dhū*, shake.] **1**†. Smoke.

> As from the fyre depertith *fume*,
> So body and sowle asondre goothe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

> Great pity too
> That, having wielded th' elements and built
> A thousand systems, each in his own way,
> They should go out in *fume* and be forgot.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii.

2†. Incense.

> Send a *fume*, and keep the air
> Pure and wholesome, sweet and blest.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 2.

3. Any smoky or invisible vaporous exhalation, especially if possessing narcotic, stifling, or other marked properties; volatile matter arising from anything; an exhalation: generally in the plural: as, the *fumes* of tobacco; the *fumes* of burning sulphur; the *fumes* of wine.

> Whan he came to the place, anon the erthe moeuyd, and a *fumme* of grete swetenesse was felte in suche wyse that Iudas smote his hondes to-gyder for ioye.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 157.

> Whereas, in passing over some mines, he found himself molested by offensive *fumes*, he felt no such effect when he was upon that scope of ground under which there lay veins of cinnabar, or, if you please, a mine of quick-silver ore. *Boyle*, Works (ed. 1744), IV. 278.

4. Any mental agitation regarded as clouding or affecting the understanding; excitement; especially, an irritable or angry mood; passion: generally in the singular.

> Her *fume* needs no spurs,
> She'll gallop far enough to her destruction.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

> She, out of love, desires me not to go to my father, because something hath put him in a *fume* against me.
> *Shirley*, Merchant's Wife, iv. 5.

> But least of all Philosophy presumes
> Of truth in dreams, from melancholy *fumes.*
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 511.

> The *fumes* of his passion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and discerning faculty.
> *South*, Sermons.

5. Anything comparable to fume or vapor, from being unsubstantial or fleeting, as an idle conceit, a vain imagination, and the like.

> Such natural philosophy as shall not vanish in the *fume* of subtile, sublime, or delectable speculation.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 125.

> Memory, the warder of the brain,
> Shall be a *fume*, and the receipt of reason
> A limbeck only. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

> To know
> That which before us lies in daily life
> Is the prime wisdom: what is more is *fume*,
> Or emptiness, or fond impertinence.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 194.

6. The incense of praise; hence, inordinate flattery. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Pardon, great prelate, sith I thus presume
> To sence perfection with imperfect *fume.*
> *Davies*, To Worthy Persons.

> To smother him with *fumes* and eulogies . . . because he is rich.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., Democritus to the Reader, p. 34.

7. One apt to get into a fume; a passionate person. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> The notary's wife was a little *fume* of a woman, and the notary thought it well to avoid a hurricane by a mild reply. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey.

fume (fūm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fumed*, ppr. *fuming.* [< F. *fumer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fumar* = It. *fumare*, < L. *fumare*, smoke, steam, reek, fume, < *fumus*, smoke, steam: see *fume*, *n.* In comp. *effume, infume, perfume.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To smoke; throw off smoke in combustion.

> Clad
> With incense, where the golden altar *fumed.*
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 18.

> The rain increases. The fire sputters and *fumes.*
> *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, vi.

2. To emit any smoky or invisible vaporous exhalation; throw off narcotic, stifling, pungent, fragrant, or otherwise noticeable volatile matter.

> The Work-houses where the Lacker is laid on are accounted very unwholsom, by reason of a poisonous quality, said to be in the Lack, which *fumes* into the Brains through the Nostrils of those that work at it, making them break out in botches and biles.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 62.

> Some, as she sipp'd, the *fuming* liquor fann'd.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 114.

3. To be confused by emotion, excitement, or excess, as if by stupefying or poisonous fumes.

> Ay me the dayes that I in dole consume!
> Alas the nights which witnesse well mine woe!
> O wrongfull world wich makest my fancie *fume*!
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 177.

> Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts;
> Keep his brain *fuming.* *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1.

4. To pass off in vapor.

> Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity.
> *G. Cheyne.*

> The shows
> That for oblivion take their daily birth
> From all the *fuming* vanities of Earth!
> *Wordsworth*, Sky Prospect.

> They crushed the whole mass [of ore] into powder, and then did something to it—applied heat, I believe—to drive away the sulphur. That *fumed* off, and left the rest as promiscuous as before.
> *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, xi.

5. To be angered or irritated; be in a passion.

> Their vineyards he destroyed round,
> Which made them fret and *fume.*
> *Samson* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 204).

> What have you done? she chafes and *fumes* outrageously,
> And still they persecute her.
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iv. 4.

Fuming liquor, in *chem.*, one of various preparations which emit fumes on exposure to the air.=**Syn.** 1 and 2. To reek.—5. To fret, chafe, storm.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To smoke; dry in smoke; fumigate.

Those [fish] that serue for the hotter countries . . . they vsed at first to *fume* by hanging them vp on long sticks one by one . . . & drying them with the smoake of a soft and continuall fire. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 33.

2. To treat with fumes, as of a chemical substance.

Flavour'd Chian wines with incence *fum'd*
To slake patrician thirst. *Dyer*, Ruins of Rome.

3†. To perfume.

Now are the lawne sheetes *fum'd* with vyolets.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

Fume all the ground,
And sprinkle holy water, for unsound
And foul infection 'gins to fill the air.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

4. To disperse or drive away in vapors; send up as vapor.

Our hate is spent and *fumed* away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*

How vicious hearts *fume* frenzy to the brain. *Young.*

5. To offer incense to; hence, to flatter excessively.

They demi-deify and *fume* him so.
Cowper, Task, v. 266.

fumer† (fū'mėr), *n.* One who fumes or perfumes; a perfumer.

Embroiderers, feather-makers, *fumers*. *Beau. and Fl.*

fumerell† (fū'me̤-rel), *n.* Same as *femerel.*

fumet, fewmet (fū'met), *n.* [Usually in pl., *fumets, fewmets*, with accom. dim. term., < OF. *fumées*, the dung or excrements of deer, < *fumer*, dung, manure, an alteration, in simulation of *fumer*, smoke, reek, of OF. *fimer*, < ML. *fimare*, dung, void excrement, < L. *fimus*, dung: see *fime, fiants.*] The dung of the deer, hare, etc.

For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, *fewmets*, he doth promise sport,
And standing 'fore the dogs.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

fumeter†, fumetere†, *n.* Middle English forms of *fumitory*^{1}.

fumette (fū-met'), *n.* [< F. *fumet*, flavor (of wine, of a partridge, etc.), < OF. *fum*, smoke, vapor: see *fume, n.*] The scent of meat when kept too long; the characteristic savor or flavor of venison or other game; the game-flavor; the scent from meats cooking.

A haunch of ven'son made her sweat,
Unless it had the right *fumette*. *Swift.*

There are such steams from savoury pies, such a *fumette* from plump partridges and roasting pigs, that I think I can distinguish them as easily as I know a rose from a pink. *R. M. Jephson.*

fumewort (fūm'wėrt), *n.* A plant of the order *Fumariaceæ.*

fumid† (fū'mid), *a.* [< L. *fumidus*, full of smoke, < *fumus*, smoke: see *fume, n.*] Smoky; vaporous.

Thus iron in aqua fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication, as also a crass and *fumid* exhalation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

Two or three of these *fumid* vortices are able to whirl it about the whole city, rendering it in a few minutes like the picture of Troy sacked by the Greeks, or the approaches of Mount Hecla. *Evelyn*, Fumifugium, i.

fumidity† (fṳ̄-mid'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *fumid* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being fumid; smokiness. *Bailey*, 1727.

fumidness† (fū'mid-nes), *n.* Fumidity. *Bailey*, 1727.

fumiferous (fṳ̄-mif'e̤-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *fumifero* = Pg. It. *fumifero*, < L. *fumifer*, < *fumus*, smoke, steam, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Producing smoke. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

fumifugist (fṳ̄-mif'ṳ̄-jist), *n.* [< L. *fumus*, smoke, + *fugare*, drive away, + E. *-ist.*] One who or that which drives away smoke or fumes.

fumify†, *v. t.* [< L. *fumus*, smoke, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] To impregnate with smoke. *Davies.*

We had every one ramm'd a full charge of sot-weed into our infernal guns, in order to *fumify* our immortalities. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 190.

fumigant† (fū'mi-gant), *a.* [< L. *fumigan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fumigare*, fumigate: see *fumigate.*] Fuming. *Bailey*, 1727.

fumigate (fū'mi-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fumigated*, ppr. *fumigating.* [< L. *fumigatus*, pp. of *fumigare* (> It. *fumigare* = Sp. Pg. *fumigar* = OF. *fumier*), smoke, fumigate, < *fumus*, smoke, + *agere*, drive.] **1.** To apply smoke to; expose to the action of smoke.

A high dado, 8 ft. high, of *fumigated* oak.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 346.

Specifically—**2.** To expose to the action of fumes (as of sulphur), as in disinfecting apartments, clothing, etc.

There is always danger in the pillows and mattresses [after smallpox], for they cannot be thoroughly *fumigated*, nor can they be washed, therefore these articles should be burned. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, VI. 486.

3. To perfume.

You must be bathed and *fumigated* first.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

The Egyptians take great delight in perfumes, and often *fumigate* their apartments.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 171.

fumigation (fū-mi-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *fumigation* = Sp. *fumigacion* = Pg. *fumigação* = It. *fumigazione*; as *fumigate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of fumigating, or of using or applying smoke or fumes (as of sulphur) for various purposes, as for coloring, or for disinfecting houses, clothes, etc.

It was the custom of the ancients to force bees out of their hives by *fumigation*.
Fawkes, tr. of Apollonius Rhodius's Argonautics, ii., note.

2. The smoke or fumes generated in fumigating; in an old use, fragrant vapor or incense raised by heat. Fumigation was formerly used as a sacrificial offering or in magical ceremonies.

They [devotion and knowledge] savour togither farre more sweetly than any *fumigation*, either of juniper, incense, or whatsoeuer else, be they neuer so pleasant, doth sauour in any man's nose. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1017.

My *fumigation* is to Venus, just
The souls of roses, and red coral's dust:
And, last, to make my *fumigation* good,
'Tis mixt with sparrows' brains and pigeons' blood.
Dryden.

Arabia was not abandoned wholly to the inclemency of its climate, as it produced myrrh and frankincense, which, when used as perfumes or *fumigations*, were powerful antiseptics of their kind. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 374.

fumigator (fū'mi-gā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *fumigateur* = Sp. *fumigador*; as *fumigate* + *-or.*] One who or that which fumigates; specifically, a furnace or brazier in which tobacco-stems, disinfecting materials, etc., are burned for the purpose of creating a heavy smoke destructive to insect life, as in plant-houses, or for purifying or perfuming an apartment.

A corps of physicians and *fumigators* went to the . . . Hotel, and thoroughly disinfected and fumigated the room. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 177.

fumigatorium (fū″mi-gā̤-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *fumigatoria* (-ạ̈). [ML., neut. of **fumigatorius*: see *fumigatory.*] A censer. See *thurible.*

fumigatory (fū'mi-gā̤-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [= F. *fumigatoire* = Sp. *fumigatorio* = Pg. *fumigatorio*, < ML. **fumigatorius*, < L. *fumigare*, pp. *fumigatus*, fumigate: see *fumigate.*] Having the quality of cleansing or disinfecting by smoke.

fumily (fū'mi-li), *adv.* With fume; smokily. *Wright.*

fuming (fū'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fume, v.*] **1†.** Smoking; fumigation.

The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, garlick, or other unsavory things will drive moles out of the ground. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2†. Fume; idle conceit; vain fancy.

O fancie fond, thy *fumings* hath me fed, . . .
Hath poysened all the virtues in my brest.
Mir. for Mags., p. 250.

3. Irritated excitement; anger.

fuming-box (fū'ming-boks), *n.* A chamber or box in which sheets of silvered paper prepared for photographic printing may be exposed to the fumes of liquid ammonia, which have the effect of improving the color of the prints and increasing the speed of printing. Some simple device is supplied for hanging the sheets over the vessel containing the ammonia.

fumingly (fū'ming-li), *adv.* In a fuming manner; angrily; in a rage.

They answer *fumingly*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.

fuming-pot (fū'ming-pot), *n.* A brazier or censer.

fumish† (fū'mish), *a.* [< *fume* + *-ish*^{1}.] Smoky; hot; choleric. [Rare.]

An other sort are there, that wil seeke for no cumfort, nor yet none receive, but are in their tribulation (be it losse, or sicknes), so testie, so *fumish*, and so far out of al pacience, that it boteth no man to speake to them.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 9.

The *fumish* and dryer part of the cloude yeelding a purplish, the waterie a greenish Sea-colour, &c., . . . are accounted the naturall causes of this wonder of Nature [the rainbow]. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 43.

fumishness† (fū'mish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fumish; fretfulness; passion.

Drive thou out of us all *fumishness*, indignation, and self-will. *Coverdale*, Fruitful Lessons (Parker Soc.), p. 24.

fumiter†, *n.* Same as *fumitory*^{1}.

fumitory^{1} (fū'mi-tọ̄-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *fumatory*; an alteration (as if with reg. term. *-ory*) of earlier *fumiter*, < ME. *fumeter, fumetere, fumytere*, < OF. *fume-terre*, F. *fumeterre* = Pr. *fumterra* (= It. *fumosterno*), < ML. *fumus terræ*, lit. (as in G. *erdrauch* = Dan. *jordrög* = Sw. *jordrök*; so NL. Sp. Pg. *fumaria*, fumitory) 'smoke of the earth' (so named from its smell): L. *fumus*, smoke; *terræ*, gen. of *terra*, earth.] The common name for species of the genus *Fumaria.*

Ye take youre laxatives,
Of lauriol, centaure, and *fumetere*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 143.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumitory*
Doth root upon. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

Climbing fumitory, the *Adlumia cirrhosa.*

fumitory^{2}**†** (fū'mi-tọ̄-ri), *n.* [Prop. **fumatory*, < L. *fumare*, pp. *fumatus*, smoke: see *fume.*] A smoking-room. *Davies.* [Rare.]

You . . . sot away your time in Mongo's *fumitory* among a parcel of old smoak-dry'd cadators.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 179.

fummel (fum'el), *n.* [E. dial., also *funnel*; origin obscure.] The offspring of a stallion and a she-ass; a hinny. [Local, Eng.]

fumose (fū'mōs), *a.* Same as *fumous.*

fumosity† (fṳ̄-mos'i̤-ti), *n.* [< ME. *fumosite*, < OF. *fumosite*, F. *fümosité* = Pr. *fumosetat, fumositat* = Sp. *fumosidad* = Pg. *fumosidade* = It. *fummosità*, < ML. *fumosita(t-)s*, < L. *fumosus*, smoky: see *fumous.*] **1.** The quality of being fumous or fumid; tendency to emit fumes or cause eructation.

ȝiff dyuerse drynkes of thaire *fumosite* haue the dissesid, Ete an appulle rawe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

2. *pl.* Fumes arising from excessive drinking or eating, or eructations from indigestible food.

Of alle maner metes ye must thus know & fele
The *fumositees* of fysch, flesche, & fowles, dyuers & feele
[many]. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

Eaten after meate when a man is drunken indeed, it riddeth away the *fumosities* in the braine, and bringeth him to be sober. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 9.

fumous (fū'mus), *a.* [Also *fumose*; < ME. *fumose*, < OF. *fumos* = Pr. *fumos* = Sp. Pg. It. *fumoso*, < L. *fumosus*, full of smoke, < *fumus*, smoke, steam, fume: see *fume, n.*] **1†.** Fumy; producing fumes or eructations.

Syr, hertyly y pray yow for to telle me Certenle
Of how many metes that ar *fumose* in theire degre.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

So that the Fleete of Flanders passe nought
That in the narrowe see it be not brought
Into the Rochelle to fetch the *fumose* wine.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 189.

2. In *bot.*, smoke-colored; fuliginous; gray changing to brown.

fumy (fū'mi), *a.* Producing fumes; full of vapor; vaporous.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puffed the *fumy* god from out his breast.
Dryden, Æneid.

Oppressed with sleep, and drown'd in *fumy* wine,
The prostrate guards their regal charge resign.
Brooke, Constantia.

fun (fun), *n.* [First appears in literature in the latter part of the 17th century; scantly recorded in the 18th century (in Gay, Goldsmith, Burns, etc.); of Sc. origin, ult. Celtic: cf. Gael. *fonn*, delight, desire, temper, an air, = Ir. *fonn*, delight, desire. Certainly not connected with *fon, fond*^{3}.] **1.** Mirthful sport; frolicsome amusement; enjoyment from gay or comical action or speech.

He was remarkably cheerful in his temper; and the most forward always in promoting innocent mirth, of that puerile species which we in England call *fun*, in great request among the young men in Abyssinia.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 345.

2. Mirthful wit or humor; sportive gaiety of speech or manner; drollery; whimsicality.

Such wit had current pass'd alone,
Tho' Selwyn's *fun* had ne'er been known.
G. Birch, To Mr. Cambridge.

Here Whitefoord reclines, and, deny it who can,
Though he merrily liv'd, he is now a grave man;
Rare compound of oddity, frolic, and *fun*,
Who relish'd a joke, and rejoic'd in a pun.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

That *fun*, the most English of qualities, which does not reach the height of humour, yet overwhelms even gravity itself with a laughter in which there is no sting or bitterness. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Sheridan, p. 54.

Figure of fun. See *figure.*—**In fun,** as a joke; by way of making fun; not seriously: as, it was said *in fun.*—**Like fun,** in a lively, energetic, or rapid manner. [Colloq.]

That [noise] stopped all of a sudden, and the bolts went to *like fun.* *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

Not to see the fun of, not to take as a joke; be unwilling to put up with.

Young Miller did *not see the fun of* being imposed on in that fashion. *W. Black.*

To be great fun, to be very amusing or funny. [Colloq.]

> He 's *great fun*, I can tell you. . . . We had such a game with him last half. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

To make fun of, to ridicule.

fun (fun), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *funned*, ppr. *funning*. [< *fun*, *n.*] To make fun; jest; joke: as, I was only *funning*. [Colloq.]

funambulant (fụ̄-nam′bụ̄-lạnt), *n.* [< L. *funis*, a rope, + *ambulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*. Cf. *funambulate*.] A rope-walker; a funambulist. [Rare.]

> He's fain to stand like the *Funambulant*,
> Who seems to tread the air, and fall he must,
> Save his Self's waight him counter-poyseth iust.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

funambulate (fụ̄-nam′bụ̄-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *funambulated*, ppr. *funambulating*. [< L. *funis*, a rope, + *ambulatus*, pp. of *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *v.* Cf. *funambulus*.] To walk on a rope. [Rare.]

funambulation (fụ̄-nam-bụ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *funambulate* + *-ion*.] Rope-walking. [Rare.]

funambulatory (fụ̄-nam′bụ̄-lạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *funambulate* + *-ory*.] 1. Performing like a rope-walker.—2. Pertaining to or characteristic of rope-walking. [Rare in both uses.]

> Tread softly and circumspectly in this *funambulatory* track and narrow path of goodness.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 1.

funambulist (fụ̄-nam′bụ̄-list), *n.* [< L. *funambulus*, a rope-dancer, + *-ist*.] A performer on a stretched rope; a rope-walker or rope-dancer.

> He [Mr. Pitt] described his situation at the end [of his attempt to read an act of Parliament] with the simplicity natural to one who was no charlatan, and sought for no reputation by the tricks of a *funambulist*.
> *De Quincey*, Style.

funambulo† (fụ̄-nam′bụ̄-lō), *n.* [= F. *funambule* = Sp. *funámbulo* = Pg. *funambulo* = It. *funambolo*, *funanbulo*, < L. *funambulus*, a rope-walker: see *funambulus*.] Same as *funambulist*.

> We see the industry and practice of tumblers and *funambulos*. *Bacon.*

funambulus† (fụ̄-nam′bụ̄-lus), *n.* [L., a rope-dancer, rope-walker, < *funis*, a rope, + *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *v.*] Same as *funambulist*.

> I see him walking, not, like a *funambulus*, upon a cord, but upon the edge of a razor.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 367.

Funaria (fụ̄-nā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *funarius*, of or belonging to a rope, < *funis*, a rope, a cord.] A genus of terminal-fruited mosses with an inflated calyptra and an oblique and (usually) double peristome. *F. hygrometrica* is very common and widely distributed, growing in spring by waysides, on bare ground, wet sand, and rocks. It has received its specific name from the hygroscopic character of the fruit-stalk, which twists in drying and untwists again when wet. There are 3 other British and 8 other North American species.

function (fungk′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *function*, F. *fonction* = Sp. *funcion* = Pg. *função*, *funcção* = It. *funzione*, < L. *functio(n-)*, performance, execution, < *fungi*, pp. *functus*, perform, execute, discharge. Cf. *defunct*.] 1. Fulfilment or discharge of a set duty or requirement; exercise of a faculty or office.

> And all the ceremony of this compact
> Seal'd in my *function*, by my testimony.
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

> There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a representing commoner in the *function* of his publick calling and the same person in common life. *Swift.*

2. Activity in general; action of any kind; behavior.

> My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
> Shakes so my single state of man, that *function*
> Is smother'd in surmise. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

> *Function* carries pleasure with it as its psychical accompaniment, but what determines, makes, and is good or bad, is in the end *function*.
> *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 123.

3. Power of acting; faculty; that power of acting in a specific way which appertains to a thing by virtue of its special constitution; that mode of action or operation which is proper to any organ, faculty, office, structure, etc. [This is the most usual signification of the term.]

> Dark night, that from the eye his *function* takes,
> The ear more quick of apprehension makes.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.

> So slow th' unprofitable moments roll,
> That lock up all the *functions* of my soul.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 40.

> I think, articulate, I laugh and weep,
> And exercise all *functions* of a man.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 199.

> *Functions* dwell in beast and bird that sway
> The reasoning mind, or with the fancy play.
> *Wordsworth*, Humanity.

> All these various *functions* [of living beings], however, may be considered under three heads:—(1) *Functions of Nutrition*, divisible into *functions* of absorption and metamorphosis, and comprising all those *functions* by which an organism is enabled to live, grow, and maintain its existence as an individual.—(2) *Functions of Reproduction*, comprising all those *functions* whereby fresh individuals are produced and the perpetuation of the species is secured.—(3) *Functions of Relation* or *Correlation*, comprising all those *functions* (such as sensation and voluntary motion) whereby the outer world is brought into relation with the organism, and the organism in turn is enabled to act upon the outer world. *H. A. Nicholson.*

> The very idea of an organ is that of an apparatus for the doing of some definite work, which is its *function*.
> *Argyll*, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 152.

> The normal operations of each of these faculties are called its *functions*. The term is taken from the action of the bodily organs. From these it is transferred to organs in the metaphysical sense, as the "organs of government," and the *functions* which they perform. In both these applications it has come to mean, first, the appropriate operations of each, and then the activities to which they are appointed, set apart, or destined.
> *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 37.

4. That which one is bound or which is one's business to do; business; office; duty; employment.

> You have paid the heavens your *function*, and the prisoner the very debt of your calling.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

> The king being dead, and his death concealed, he, under colour of executing the *function* of another, gathereth strength to himselfe. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 30.

> His [Washington's] *function* was to create an army and administer the government, both of which he did with self-devotion, ability, and faithfulness.
> *Theodore Parker*, Historic Americans, p. 15.

5. An official ceremony. (*a*) *Eccles.*, a religious service with elaborate ritual and music.

> I . . . kept fasts and feasts innumerable,
> Matins and vespers, *functions* to no end.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 212.

> On the whole, the music was good, and the *function* sufficiently impressive—what with the gloom of the temple everywhere starred with tapers, and the grand altar lighted to the mountain-top.
> *W. D. Howells*, Venetian Life, xviii.

(*b*) Any important occasion marked by elaborate ceremonial: extended in recent use to cover social entertainments, as operas, balls, and receptions.

> The other great annual *function* is the burning of Guy Fawkes on the 5th of November.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 181.

> On the first occasion when Robert could be induced to attend one of these *functions* [breakfast-parties], he saw opposite to him what he supposed to be a lad of twenty.
> *Mrs. Ward*, Robert Elsmere, xxxiii.

6. In *math.*, a mathematical quantity whose value depends upon the values of other quantities, called the arguments or independent variables of the function; a mathematical quantity whose changes of value depend on those of other quantities called its variables. Thus, if the diameter of a circle be conceived to vary in length, the length of the circumference will also vary with it, in accordance with a fixed geometrical law, and is therefore a function of the diameter, the latter being regarded as the independent variable. So in the equation $y = ax + b$, if x be conceived to vary independently, y will be its function, since its value will vary with each successive value of x. The common algebraic notation is $y = f(x)$, to be read "y is a function of x." F, ϕ, and other letters are often used in place of f. It is not the special value of fx, but this quantity considered as variable and as depending upon x, which is called the *function*. It is even called the same *function* irrespective of the special values of certain parameters upon which it may depend, and which are considered not as variables, but as constants. The earlier analysts used *function* to mean merely a power, or continued product of a quantity into itself. The present mathematical meaning first appears in the Latin correspondence between Leibnitz and John Bernoulli. Mathematical usage is not precisely settled as to the meaning, and this in two respects. First, as some writers use the word, the possible values of the function depend upon the values of the variables; so that, if y is a function of x, there must be some value which y can take for some value of x, which it cannot take for some other value of x. But other writers hold that two quantities which are functions of a third are functions of each other. For example, if $x = \tan t$ and $y = \tan (t\sqrt{2}) + i \tan (t\sqrt{3})$, they hold that y is a function of x, although it can take every value for every value of x; for there is even here a connection between the values of x and y, so that in the course of any continuous change of x the mode of change of y is somewhat restricted. Secondly, according to the usage of Cauchy and his followers, if an imaginary quantity, $X + Yi$, be so connected with another, $x + yi$, that X and Y are each of them functions of x and y, say $X = F(x, y)$ and $Y = f(x, y)$, then the former imaginary is a function of the other; but the majority of mathematicians have restricted the name *function* to what the school of Cauchy would term monogenous and differentiable functions, although such a restriction is impossible where the variable does not vary continuously. The tendency of recent writers is to give the greatest possible breadth to the application of the term.

7. Hence, anything which is dependent for its value, significance, etc., upon something else.—**Abelian function.** See *Abelian*^{2}.—**Adjunct spherical function,** a higher differential coefficient of one of the spherical functions P_n or Q_n multiplied by certain constants depending on m and n and by $(1-x^2)^{m/2}$, where m is the order of differentiation.—**Algebraic function.** See *algebraic*.—**Alternating function.** See *alternate*, *v. i.*—**Analytic function,** a function which can be perfectly represented by a series proceeding according to successive integral positive powers of the variable, or of the variable plus a constant, or by a multitude of such series, some one of which is convergent for each value of the variable which does not correspond to an infinite value of the function. [This term was introduced by Lagrange in 1797.]—**Animal function, arbitrary function,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Appell's functions,** hypergeometrical functions of two variables.—**Associated function.** Same as *adjunct spherical function*.—**Bernoullian function.** See *Bernoullian*.—**Bessel's** or **Besselian functions,** functions defined by the equation

$$J_n x = \frac{x^n}{2^n\Gamma(n+1)}\left\{1-\frac{x^2}{2(2n+2)}+\frac{x^4}{2.4.(2n+2)(2n+4)}-\text{etc.}\right\}.$$

But some writers substitute everywhere in this equation 2x for x. There are, besides, associated functions called Besselian functions of the second order.—**Binet's function,** the function defined by the integral

$$\omega(\mu)=\int_0^\infty(1/(e^x-1)-x^{-1}+\tfrac{1}{2})e^{-\mu x}/x\,.\,dx.$$

Biquadratic function, an integral function of the fourth degree.—**Borchardt's function,** the generating function of symmetric functions of the roots of an equation.—**Calculus of functions.** See *calculus*.—**Carnot's function,** a function of the temperature in Carnot's theory of heat, which is now known to be the reciprocal of the absolute temperature.—**Characteristic function of a moving system,** the time-integral of the vis viva, or the space-integral of the momentum.—**Circular function.** See *circular*.—**Circulating function.** Same as *circulator*, 3.—**Class of functions with reference to a group of operations,** such a collection of functions that any operation of the group performed on any function of the class produces another function of the class: the *class of a function* is used in another sense by Vivanti.—**Complementary function.** See *complementary*.—**Complex function,** an imaginary function.—**Conical function,** a special kind of spherical function adapted to calculating the distribution of electricity upon a cone.—**Conjugate functions,** two functions, u, v, of rectangular coördinates, x, y, such that $u + v\sqrt{-1}$ is a monogenous function of $x + y\sqrt{-1}$.—**Continuous, critical, curvital,** etc., **function.** See the adjectives.—**Cyclic function,** a function of more than one variable which experiences a constant addition to its value every time the variables are made to vary continuously from a given set of values through some cycle of values back to the same primitive set of values. *Thomson and Tait.*—**Cyclotomic function,** an irreducible function forming a divisor of an equation for the division of the circle into a number of equal parts.—**Cylindrical function,** a Besselian function of the first or second order. [So first called by Heine, on account of the connection of these functions with the potential of a cylinder.]—**Derivative function.** See *derivative*.—**Derived function,** a differential coefficient.—**Differentiable function,** a function having a determinate finite differential coefficient for every value of the variable within a certain limit. *Du Bois-Reymond*, 1874. See *Weierstrassian function* (*b*), under *Weierstrassian*.—**Dihedral function.** See *polyhedral function*, under *polyhedral*.—**Dirichletian function,** a function occurring in the theory of the numbers of classes of binary quadratic forms. It is represented by the expression $\Sigma\left(\frac{D}{n}\right)\frac{1}{n^s}$ except when $D\equiv 1$ (mod. 4), when this expression is to be divided by $1-(-1)^{\frac{D^2-1}{8}}\frac{1}{2^s}$. In this expression $\left(\frac{D}{n}\right)$ is the Legendrian symbol in its Jacobian sense, and the summation extends to all values of n which are positive, integer, and relatively prime to 2D.—**Discontinuous function.** See *discontinuous*, 3.—**Dissipation** or **dissipative function,** dissipativity; half the rate at which the energy of a system is dissipated by forces like viscosity, etc. It forms one of the terms of the Lagrangian function.—**Distributive function.** See *distributive*.—**Doubly periodic functions,** functions which return to the same values when the variable is increased by either one of two values the ratio of which is imaginary.—**Elliptic function.** See *elliptic*.—**Entire** or **integral function,** or **rational and integral function,** a function which is expressible as a polynomial or infinite series containing only positive integral powers of its variable.—**Equivalence of functions,** a communistic term implying that no man's labor ought to be remunerated at a higher rate than that of any other man, whatever be the difference of capacity or production.—**Euler's function,** the simplest function which becomes $1^n - 2^n + 3^n \ldots (2x-1)^n$, when x is a positive integer and vanishes for $x = 0$. et. This is not to be confounded with the *Eulerian function*, for which see the adjective.—**Even function,** a function whose value is not changed by reversing the sign of the variable.—**Explicit, exponential, fluctuating,** etc., **function.** See the adjectives.—**Factorial function,** an integral function which can be put in the form $(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)$, etc., where a, b, c, etc., are in arithmetical progression.—**Force function,** the function expressing the potential of a force. See *force-function*.—**Fractionary function.** Same as *meromorphic function*. This is the older phrase, and is still preferred by some writers.—**Fuchsian function,** a one-valued function which remains unaltered by the transformations of a Fuchsian group, and in the interior of a certain curvilinear polygon has the same value only for a finite number of values of the variable.—**Function of judgment,** in the *Kantian philos.*, the particular mode of judging which determines a particular logical form of proposition, as universal, particular, or singular in quantity; affirmative, negative, or infinitated in quality; categorical, conditional, or disjunctive in relation; assertory, problematic, or apodictic in modality.—**Function of limited domain,** a lacunary function.—**Function of limited variation,** a function such that the sum, without regard to signs of all its changes of value between given values of the variable, is finite.—**Gamma function.** See *gamma*.—**Gaussian function,** the same as the hypergeometric function of the second order.—**Generating function,** a function which, when developed according to powers of its variable, gives as the coefficients of the successive terms the successive values of a discrete function. Thus, e^t is the generating function of

$$\frac{1}{1.2.3.4\ \ldots\ldots\ n},\ \text{because } e^t = 1 + t + \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2.3}t^3 + \text{, etc.}$$

Goniometric function, one of the six quotients of two sides of an oblique triangle considered as a function of two of the angles. —**Graphometric function.** See *graphometric.*—**Gudermannian function.** See *Gudermannian.* —**Hamiltonian functions**, a series of functions introduced into dynamics by Sir William R. Hamilton, any one of which may be used instead of the Lagrangian function. The common Hamiltonian function expresses the sum of the kinetic and positional energy.—**Hankel's function**, the function

$$fx = \overset{\infty}{\underset{1}{\Sigma}}{}_n\,(1/n^s)/\overset{\infty}{\underset{1}{\Sigma}}{}_n\,[1/n^s\phi\,(\sin n\,\pi\,x)],$$

where $s > 1$, and where $\phi y = 0$ for $y = 0$, $y = 1$, $y = -1$, while $\phi y = 1$ for all other values of the variable.—**Harmonic, holomorphic**, etc., **function.** See the adjectives.—**Heine's function**, the function

$$\Omega(x, a) = c\,\underset{1}{\Pi}{}_n\,[(1 - e^{2na})/(1 - e^{2(n+x)a}).$$

Homogeneous function, an algebraic polynomial in two variables, all the terms being of the same degree. —**Hyperabelian function.** See *hyperabelian.*—**Hyperbolic function.** (*a*) A Gudermannian function. (*b*) One of several functions related to $\sqrt{1 + k^2 \sinh^2\phi}$ in the same manner in which ordinary elliptic functions are related to $\sqrt{1 - k^2\sin^2\phi}$, being merely transformed elliptic functions.—**Hyperdistributive, hyperelliptic, hyperfuchsian, hyperspherical**, etc., **function.** See the adjectives. —**Icosahedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Illegitimate function**, one which follows one law for some values of the variables and another for others.—**Implicit function**, one which is defined by an equation of which the function does not form one member.—**Integrable function**, a function such that, if the integral between two values of the variable be divided into infinitesimal parts, and each of these be multiplied by the maximum value of the function, then the sum of the products has a determinate value irrespective of the mode of separation of the interval into infinitesimal parts, so that the function has a determinate integral.—**Integral function**, a holomorphic function: but with some writers an algebraic polynomial is meant. See *entire function.*—**Intermediary function.** See *intermediary.*—**Interpolary function**, a kind of function used in interpolation. —**Irrational function**, a function which cannot be expressed as the ratio of two algebraic polynomials in its variables.—**Irreducible function**, a function u connected with its variables, x, y, etc., by an equation $F(x, y, \text{etc.}, u) = 0$, which cannot be separated into independent factors. For example, $y = \sqrt{x}$ is an irreducible function, for $(y^2 - x) = 0$ can be separated only into the factors $(y + \sqrt{x})\,(y - \sqrt{x})$, which have no general meaning independent of each other. If the Riemann's surface of an irreducible function consists of several sheets, these are all connected; and this may be taken as the definition.—**Irreproductive function**, a reproductive function of order zero.—**Iterative function.** See *iterative.*—**Jacobian function**, one of the functions Θ, H, etc., employed by Jacobi as subsidiary to the study of elliptic functions.—**J function**, the Besselian function of the first kind.—**Keplerian function**, a function expressed by an equation similar to that of Kepler's problem.—**Lacunary function.** See *lacunary.*—**Lagrangian function**, the kinetic diminished by the positional energy, or by what corresponds to the positional energy in the case of variable forces.—**Lamé's function**, a kind of Laplace's function in which the three direction cosines enter instead of the radius vector, latitude, and longitude.—**Laplace's function, spherical function**, or *spherical harmonic*, a function of two variables analogous to a trigonometrical series, used to express the distribution of any continuous quantity over a surface. A Laplace's function of the nth order is any function Y_n of the two variables μ and ϕ, which satisfies the differential equation

$$D_\mu\left\{(1-\mu^2)\,D_m\,Y_n\right\} + \frac{1}{1-\mu^2}\,D^2_\phi\,Y_n + n\,(n+1)\,Y_n = 0.$$

See *equation of Laplace's functions*, under *equation.*—**Legendrian function**, one of the x_n functions of spherical harmonics.—**Limited function**, one which has a maximum and a minimum value within some finite interval of the variable.—**Longimetric function.** See *longimetric.* —**Major function**, a certain function used in the theory of Abelian functions.—**Meromorphic, metabatic, modular, monodromic** or **monotropic, monogenous, monotonous, multiform function.** See the adjectives. —**Non-uniform function.** Same as *multiform function.* —**Normal function**, a spherical harmonic of a higher order.—**Numerical generating function**, the generating function showing the number of asyzygetic invariants of each degorder.—**Octahedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Odd function**, one which changes its sign with the variable.—**One-valued function**, one which has only one value for each set of values of the variables.—**Order of a function**, the order of the algebraic differential equation of lowest order which connects the function with its variable.—**Ordinary function**, a differentiable function which in reference to no axis of abscissas possesses an infinite number of maxima.—**Partitively continuous, differentiable**, etc., **function**, a function such that the interval of the variable considered may be so divided into parts that the function is continuous, differentiable, etc., in each part.—**Periodic function.** (*a*) As ordinarily understood, a function which, whenever the variable is increased by a certain constant, called the period, has its value unchanged. (*b*) In a generalized sense, a function which has its value unchanged by the substitution for its variable of a certain algebraic function thereof. A periodic function of the second kind is one for which this function is linear.—**Perturbative function.** See *perturbative.*—**Picard's functions**, hypergeometrical functions of two variables. —**Plane** or **planimetric function**, a function expressing one of the relations between the areas of the three triangles formed by joining a variable point in a plane to the vertices of a fundamental triangle.—**P_n function**, the Legendre's coefficient of the nth order, the coefficient of a^n in the development of $(1 - 2ax + a^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ according to ascending powers of a.—**Polydromic** or **polytropic function**, one which is not monotropic.—**Polyhedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Potential function**, the function expressing the potential of attractions upon a particle.—**Principal function**, the time-integral of the Lagrangian function.—**Q_n function**, a harmonic function such that

$$1\,(y - x) = \overset{\infty}{\underset{0}{\Sigma}}{}_n\,(2n + 1)\,Q_n\,(y)\,P_n\,(x).$$

Quasi-periodic function, a function which returns to its value multiplied by a constant when the variable is increased by a certain constant called the quasi-period.—**Radical function**, a rational, integral, and homogeneous expression in Abelian functions having one characteristic. —**Rational and integral function.** See *entire function.*—**Rational function**, a function whose value in terms of the variable is expressible as a rational fraction.—**Reciprocal functions**, a pair of functions f and f^{-1}, so related to each other that if y is one of the values of fx, then x is one of the values of $f^{-1}y$, and conversely. Each function is also said to be the *reciprocal* of the other. The term *converse* would be preferable.—**Representative function.** See *representative.*—**Reproductive function of order n**, a function such that, for a certain constant c, the equation holds $f(cx) = c^n f(x)$.—**Riemann's function**, a function satisfying the differential equation of the hypergeometrical series, and defined by Riemann by means of the properties of its critical points. It is denoted by P.—**Rosenhain's function**, an ultra-elliptic function of the first kind.—**Scalar function**, a real numerical quantity having one or more values for each point of three-dimensional space.—**Sigma function.** See *sigma.*—**Similar functions.** (*a*) Functions which admit the same substitutions. (*b*) Two physical quantities whose several mathematical relations to two other physical quantities are the same.—**Sinusoidal function**, a simple harmonic. —**Spherical function.** See *Laplace's function.*—**Stereometric function**, a ratio of two of the tetrahedrons formed by joining a variable point in space to the four summits of a fixed tetrahedron.—**Striped function**, a function which is represented by a pattern in stripes.— —**Sturmian function.** See *Sturmian.*—**Suppositionless function**, a function subject to no general condition whatever—which may, for instance, be either limited or unlimited.—**Symmetric function**, a function of several variables whose value is never altered by interchanging the values of any two of the variables.—**Synectic function.** See *synectic.*—**Tetrahedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Theory of functions**, a branch of mathematics which concerns the general properties of different general forms of functions. It is sometimes regarded as embracing the entire theory of the higher functions, such as the gamma function, spherical harmonics, elliptic functions, etc.—**Thermodynamic function**, the amount of heat which a body will give out in being brought to a standard pressure and temperature.—**Theta function.** See *theta.* —**Toroidal function**, a function serving to express the potential of an anchor-ring.—**Transcendental function**, any function not algebraic.—**Trigonometrical functions.** See *trigonometrical.*—**Uniform function**, a function such that its variable, while remaining within given limits, cannot pass through a cycle of values so as to return to its original value without the function also returning to its original value.—**Unlimited function**, a function which within every interval has values greater than any predesignate finite limit and other values less than any predesignate finite limit. For example, suppose that $y = 0$ when x is irrational, while $y = (-1)^{pq}$ when x is equal to the irreducible fraction p/q. Then, although y never becomes infinite, yet between any two assignable values of x it has values greater than any predesignate positive number, and values less than any predesignate negative number.—**Vector function**, a quantity of the nature of a vector, having magnitude and direction, distributed through space so as to have a definite magnitude and direction at each point.—**Velocity function**, in *hydrodynamics*, a scalar function whose partial differential coefficient for a linear displacement of the variable point is equal to the component velocity of the fluid in that direction at that point.—**Vital functions**, functions immediately necessary to life, as those of the brain, heart, and lungs.—**Weierstrassian function.** See *Weierstrassian.*—**X_n function**, a Legendrian polynomial of the nth order, or function of the latitude and longitude on a sphere, satisfying Laplace's equation.—**Y_n function**, the Laplace's nth coefficient, being what P_n becomes when for the variable x we substitute $x = \cos\theta\cos\theta_1 + \sin\theta\sin\theta_1\cos(\phi - \phi_1)$.—**Zeta function.** See *zeta.*

function (fungk'shọn), *v. i.* [< *function*, *n.*] To perform a function; work; act; functionate; especially, in *physiol.*, to have a function; do or be something physiologically.

> It seems probable that the policy here given formed the ground of an action in the Insurance Court created by the statute of Elizabeth, . . . which *functioned* . . . till towards the end of the seventeenth century.
> *F. Martin*, Hist. of Lloyd's, p. 48.

> The endodermal sac forms the axis of the tentaculocyst, its cells secrete crystalline concretions, and it *functions* as an otocyst. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XII. 551.

functional (fungk'shọn-al), *a.* [< ML. *functionalis*, < L. *functio(n-)*, function: see *function*, *n.*] 1. Pertaining to functions; relating to some office or function.

> Myopy is a structural defect; presbyopy is a *functional* defect. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 50.

2. Pertaining to an algebraical operation: as, a *functional* symbol.—3. Having the function usual to the part or organ: as, *functional* wings of an insect (that is, those used for flying).—**Functional determinant, disease, equation**, etc. See the nouns.

functionality (fungk-shọn-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *functional* + *-ity.*] The state of having or being a function.

> This peripheral area, which possesses a known and indisputable *functionality.*
> Tr. for *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 170.

> *Functionality*, in Analysis, is dependence on a variable or variables. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 818.

functionalize (fungk'shọn-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *functionalized*, ppr. *functionalizing.* [< *functional* + *-ize.*] To place in a function or office; assign some function or office to. *Laing.* [Rare.]

functionally (fungk'shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In a functional manner; by means of functions; specifically, in *zoöl.*, with reference to function alone: as, the maxillæ of crustaceans are morphologically limbs, but *functionally* jaws.

> The elytra of a beetle and the halteres of a fly, though morphologically wings, are not *functionally* so. *Huxley.*

> *Functionally*-produced modifications have respectively furthered or hindered survival in posterity.
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 69.

functionary (fungk'shọn-ā̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *functionaries* (-riz). [= F. *fonctionnaire* = Sp. *funcionario* = Pg. *funccionario*, < L. as if **functionarius*, < *functio(n-)*, function: see *function*, *n.*] One who holds an office or a trust: as, a public *functionary*; secular *functionaries*.

> Their republick is to have a first *functionary* (as they call him), under the name of king, or not, as they think fit. *Burke*, Thoughts on French Affairs.

functionate (fungk'shọn-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *functionated*, ppr. *functionating.* [< *function* + *-ate*².] To act; have or fulfil a function; function.

> Thus an image is formed upon the retina, the optic nerve transmits the excitation to its ganglion, this at once *functionates*, the force called perception is evolved, and the image is perceived. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 8.

functionize (fungk'shọn-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *functionized*, ppr. *functionizing.* [< *function* + *-ize.*] To function. [Rare.]

> A soul that is self-conscious is not so singular as a brain *functionizing* about itself and its own being.
> *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 41.

functionless (fungk'shọn-les), *a.* [< *function* + *-less.*] Without function or office.

> The os coccyx in man, though *functionless* as a tail, plainly represents this part in other vertebrate animals.
> *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 28.

> Adult whales have . . . *functionless* rudiments of hind limbs imbedded in their flesh.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 675.

functus officio (fungk'tus o-fish'i-ō). [L.: *functus*, pp. of *fungi*, perform; *officio*, abl. of *officium*, duty, office.] Having performed to the end one's official duty; having fulfilled a function or retired from an office. In *law*, "an expression applied to an agent or donee of an authority who has performed the act authorized, so that the authority is exhausted and at an end." *Rapalje and Lawrence*, Law Dict.

fund¹ (fund), *n.* [In lit. sense also *fond* (see *fond*⁴), *fund* being accom. to the L. form; < OF. *fond*, a bottom, floor, ground, foundation, also a merchant's stock or capital, F. *fond*, bottom, ground, *fonds*, estate, pl. *fonds*, funds, stock, = Pr. *fons* = Sp. *fondo*, *fundo* = Pg. *fundo* = It. *fondo*, < L. *fundus*, bottom, also, in particular, a piece of land, a farm, estate, orig. **fudnus* = E. *bottom*: see *bottom*. Hence (from L. *fundus*) ult. E. *found*², *foundation*, etc.] 1†. Bottom. See *in the fund*, below.—2. A stock or accumulation of money or other forms of wealth devoted to or available for some purpose, as for the carrying on of some business or enterprise, or for the support and maintenance of an institution, a family, or a person: as, a sinking-*fund*; the *funds* of a bank or corporation; the Widows' and Orphans' *Fund*, etc. A fund may be either *active* or *passive*. It is *active* when the bulk of it is invested in the subjects of the business or enterprise, as merchandise, ships, factories, land, bank-loans, etc.; *passive* when it is invested in such a way (as in real estate or stocks) as to produce a fixed or nearly uniform income, which alone is used for the specific purpose, or when it is used or drawn upon directly for expenses, being insufficient to produce the requisite income by investment, or when it is maintained by collections or contributions for specific objects, as the support of missionaries or of charitable enterprises. Both active and passive funds may be either *individual* or *collective*; when collective, an individual interest in the former usually consists of a partnership or the ownership of joint stock, and in the latter of membership or of some right of joint control, unless the contributions are absolute gifts.

> The parliament went on slowly in fixing the *fund* for the supplies they had voted.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1698.

3. A store of anything to be drawn upon at pleasure; a stock or main source of supply; especially, an equipment of specific mental resources; a stock of knowledge or mental endowment of any kind: as, a *fund* of wisdom or good sense; a *fund* of anecdote.

I was last night visited by a friend of mine, who has an inexhaustable *fund* of discourse, and never fails to entertain his company with a variety of thoughts and hints that are altogether new and uncommon.
Addison, Adventures of a Shilling.

Tom's severity gave her a certain *fund* of defiance.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

Giraldus Cambrensis had a *fund* of humour and cleverness that is as noteworthy as his extensive reading.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 120.

Alimentary fund. See *alimentary.*—**Company fund,** in the United States army, the savings arising from the economical use of the rations of a company, placed in the hands of the company commander, and used only for the benefit of the enlisted men of the company.—**Consolidated funds.** See *consolidated.*—**In funds,** in possession of available means or resources.—**In the fund**†, at bottom. *Davies.*

I know madam does fret you a little now and then, that's true; but *in the fund* she is the softest, sweetest, gentlest lady breathing. *Sir J. Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, iv.

On or **out of one's own fund**†, on one's own account. *Davies.*

The translating most of the French letters gave me as much trouble as if I had written them *out of my own fund.*
Tom Brown, Works, I. 171.

I took to him for his resemblance to you, but am grown to love him *upon his own fund.* *Walpole*, Letters, II. 130.

Post fund, in the United States army, the savings from the allowance of flour at a post bakery, used to defray the expenses of the bakery, for the purchase of garden-seeds, and for the support of post schools, etc.—**Public funds,** securities issued by a government in return for loans, at a fixed rate of interest, and usually for a definite term of years, in the form of negotiable or transferable bonds of different amounts. Often called simply *the funds.*—**Regimental fund,** in the United States army, 50 per cent. of the post fund, after deducting the expenses of the bakery, divided pro rata among the regiments represented by companies at the post, and paid over to the several regimental treasurers for the maintenance of the bands.—**Sinking-fund,** a fund formed by a government or corporation for the gradual "sinking," wiping out, or reduction of its debt, by various devices for the accumulation of money. (See *fund*^{1}, *v.*, 2, end.) The first sinking-fund was established by Sir Robert Walpole in England in 1716.—**The funds,** originally, in Great Britain, the product of particular taxes, as customs, excise, stamp, etc., pledged by the government for the payment of particular loans and the interest on the same; now, the national or public debt, or the stocks which represent it: as, to have money in *the funds.* See *consols*, and *consolidated funds* (under *consolidated*).

fund^{1} (fund), *v. t.* [< *fund*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** To collect and accumulate; store. [Rare.]

Strata of soil fitted to retain heat and *fund* it, or to disperse it and cool it. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

2. To convert (a floating debt) into capital or stock, or into a more or less permanent debt, represented by bonds for definite sums, bearing interest at a fixed rate, and commonly redeemable within a fixed period of years. That part of the indebtedness of a government or corporation which is payable immediately or soon, so that early provision for payment must be made or forbearance obtained, is called the *floating debt.* To *fund* such an indebtedness is to cancel it by inducing the creditor to take in its place obligations having considerable time to run, and issued, in convenient portions or shares, in the form of interest-bearing bonds or certificates available to the holder as marketable securities; or by procuring a fresh loan on the issue of such obligations, and using the proceeds to pay off the floating indebtedness. To *refund* a debt is to repeat this process when the time obtained by the funding expires. The *funded debt* of a body politic or corporate is the aggregate of the debt thus provided for. It is approximately the same in amount as the old debt, unless it is increased, as is often the case, by including in it the expenses of funding, or by issuing the obligations below par. The funded debts of governments are spoken of as the *public funds*, and the securities issued are spoken of as *stocks* or *bonds.* Such securities, when issued by corporations, are usually spoken of in the United States as *bonds* (the word *stocks* being applied to shares, which do not represent the debt of a corporation, but ownership in it), and in Great Britain as *bonds* or *debentures.* With the funding of a debt is frequently coupled the creation of a sinking-fund for its redemption. See *sinking-fund*, under *fund*^{1}, *n.*

fund^{2}†, *v. i.* [ME. *funden*, an earlier form of *founden*, strive, go: see *found*^{5}.] To go; proceed.

Na linger durst I for him lette,
But forth y *funded* wyt that free.
Als Y yod on ay Mounday (Child's Ballads, I. 275).

fundable (fun'da̤-bl), *a.* [< *fund*^{1} + *-able.*] Capable of being funded or converted into a fund; convertible into bonds.

fundal (fun'da̤l), *a.* [< *fundus* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the fundus: as, *fundal* attachments.

fundament (fun'da̤-ment), *n.* [< ME. *fundament, fundement*, also *fondement, foundement* (see *foundment*), < OF. *fundement, fondement*, F. *fondement* = Pr. *fundamen, fondament* = Sp. Pg. *fundamento* = It. *fondamento*, < L. *fundamentum*, foundation, groundwork, base, bottom, < *fundare*, found, < *fundus*, the bottom: see *fund*^{1} and *found*^{2}.] **1**†. Foundation; foundment.

Unnethe the *fundement.*
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 403.

2. The anus; the vent; the perineal region.

fundamental (fun-da̤-men'ta̤l), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fondamental* = Sp. Pg. *fundamental* = It. *fondamentale*, < ML. **fundamentalis* (in adv. *fundamentaliter*), < L. *fundamentum*, foundation: see *fundament.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the foundation; serving as or being a component part of a foundation or basis; hence, essential; important; original; elementary: as, a *fundamental* truth or principle; a *fundamental* law.

And this I take to be a great cause that hath hindered the progression of learning, because these *fundamental* knowledges have been studied but in passage.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The law of nature is the only law of laws truly and properly to all mankind *fundamental*, the beginning and the end of all government. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

When we apply the epithet *fundamental* either to religion in general or to Christianity in particular, we are supposed to mean something essential to religion or Christianity. *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 88.

The most *fundamental* and far-reaching effect of Roman conquest was the decomposition of primitive ideas, political and social, legal and religious.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 257.

Fundamental bass, in *music*: (*a*) See *fundamental*, *n.*, 2. (*b*) The low tone generated by the tones of a chord. Also called *fundamental note.*—**Fundamental cells, fundamental tissue,** in *bot.*, typical or essentially unchanged parenchyma-cells, and the tissue formed of such cells, such as is found in pith, the pulp of leaves and fruit, etc.—**Fundamental chord.** See *chord*, 4.—**Fundamental color, color-sensation.** See the nouns.—**Fundamental propositions,** in *logic*, certain propositions from which other propositions can be immediately proved, but which can themselves be subordinated to no other propositions.—**Fundamental scale** of a system of invariants or concomitants, an asyzygetic set of such invariants or concomitants. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853. The idea is Cayley's.—**Fundamental tone.** See *fundamental*, *n.*, 2.—**Fundamental truths,** beliefs constituting the foundations and elementary ingredients of every act of knowledge and thought.—**Fundamental units,** a system of units from which all others can be derived. In the centimeter-gram-second system, the centimeter, gram, and mean solar second are taken as the fundamental units. =**Syn.** Primary, first, leading, original, essential, indispensable, necessary, requisite, important.

II. *n.* **1.** A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential part: as, the *fundamentals* of the Christian faith.

For the laws of England (though by our charter we are not bound to them, yet) our *fundamentals* are framed according to them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 351.

High speculations are as barren as the tops of cedars; but the *fundamentals* of Christianity are fruitful as the valleys or the creeping vine.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 68.

Their *fundamental* is, that all diseases arise from repletion. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 6.

2. In *music*: (*a*) The root of a chord. (*b*) The generator of a series of harmonics. Also called *fundamental bass, note*, or *tone.*

fundamentality (fun″da̤-men-tal'i̤-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being fundamental; essentiality.

When he finds antiquity and universality combined with *fundamentality*, the conclusion is inevitable, and in proportion as he finds the evidence of each of those three conditions is it plainly legitimate.
Gladstone, Church and State, vii.

fundamentally (fun-da̤-men'ta̤l-i), *adv.* In a fundamental manner; primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation; as regards fundamentals.

Fundamentally defective. *Burke.*

That which *fundamentally* distinguishes the slave is that he labours under coercion to satisfy another's desires. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 34.

fundamentalness (fun-da̤-men'ta̤l-nes), *n.* Fundamentality.

fundation† (fun-dā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *fundatio(n-)*, foundation: see *foundation.*] The act of finding or providing.

The first whereof is the *fundation* of dowrie, viz. two hundred denarij. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 215.

fundatrix†, *n.* [< ML. *fundatrix*, fem. of *fundator*, a founder: see *founder*^{1}.] A foundress.

The *fundatrix'* purpose was wondrous godly, her fact was godly.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 371.

funded (fun'ded), *a.* [< *fund*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest; constituting or forming part of the permanent debt of a government or corporation at a fixed rate of interest: as, a *funded* debt. See *debt* and *fund*^{1}.

On the 31st of December, 1697, the publick debts of Great Britain *funded* and unfunded amounted to £21,515,742. 13s. 8 1-2d. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, v. 3.

The nation had an enormous *funded* debt and a depreciated currency. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 88.

2. Invested in public funds: as, *funded* money.

funder (fun'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who is in favor of funding a debt or debts, or of providing a sinking-fund for the gradual extinction of debt. Specifically—**2.** In *U. S. politics*, from about 1878 onward, a Virginian who was in favor of funding and paying the entire debt of the State (less the quota properly falling upon West Virginia), in distinction from a so-called readjuster, who advocated the repudiation of a part of the debt.

fund-holder (fund'hōl″dėr), *n.* An owner of government stock or public securities.

Would you tax the property of the *fund-holder?* No, no minister has yet been either blind or abandoned enough to attempt it.
Fox, Speech on the Assessed Tax Bill, Dec. 14, 1797.

Tax on *fundholders*, in respect of profits arising from annuities payable out of any public revenues.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 111.

fundi (fun'di), *n.* [Native African.] A kind of grain allied to millet (the *Paspalum exile*), much cultivated in the west of Africa. It is light and nutritious, and has been recommended for cultivation as food for invalids. Also called *fundungi* and *hungry rice.*

funding (fun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fund*^{1}, *v.*] The act or process of converting a floating debt into a funded debt. See *fund*^{1}, *v. t.*, and *debt.*—**Funding system,** a system or scheme for funding, usually including a sinking-fund for the payment of principal, and a pledge of specific portions of the income of the state or company for the payment of interest meanwhile. See *fund*^{1}, *v. t.*

The *funding system*, they say, is in favor of the moneyed interest—oppressive to the land: that is, favorable to us, hard on them. *Ames*, Works, I. 104.

fundless (fund'les), *a.* [< *fund*^{1} + *-less.*] Without funds.

fund-monger (fund'mung″gėr), *n.* An operator or speculator in the public funds. [Rare.]

Importing that the present civil war has been got up by jobbers, swindlers, and *fundmongers.*
New York Tribune, June 12, 1862.

fund-mongering (fund'mung″gėr-ing), *n.* The act or practice of operating or speculating in the public funds. [Rare.]

Thoroughly imbued with . . . hostility to perpetual debts and *fund-mongering.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 210.

Fundulina (fun-dụ-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fundulus* + *-ina*^{2}.] In Günther's ichthyological system, a subgroup of *Cyprinodontidæ carnivoræ*, in which the anal fin of the male is not modified into an intromittent organ, and all the teeth are pointed. It includes the subfamily *Fundulinæ* and other cyprinodonts.

Fundulinæ (fun-dụ-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fundulus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Cyprinodontidæ*, typified by the genus *Fundulus*, comprising cyprinodont fishes with dentary bones normally united, a short intestinal canal, teeth fixed and pointed, and the anal fin of the male not provided with a rigid intromittent organ. About 30 species inhabit fresh, brackish, and salt waters of the United States; they are known as *killifishes, mummychogs, minnows*, etc.

funduline (fun'dụ-lin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fundulinæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Fundulinæ.*

Fundulus (fun'dụ-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *fundus*, bottom: see *fund*^{1}.] A genus of killifishes, of the family *Cyprinodontidæ*, containing numerous species of active habits and very tenacious of life, of no economic value. The commonest North American species is *F. heteroclitus*; a larger one is known as *F. majalis.* See cut under *mummychog.*

fundungi (fun-dung'gi), *n.* Same as *fundi.*

fundus (fun'dus), *n.* [L., the bottom, base: see *fund*^{1}.] **1.** In a general sense, bottom; depths: as, the *fundus* of a cave or a wood.

Prolonged work with the microscope will cause the images seen in its focus to "live in the *fundus* of the eye," so that, after several hours, shutting the eyes will cause these images to reappear with great distinctness.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 549.

2. In *anat.*, the larger end of any cone- or pear-shaped organ, as the upper part of the uterus, the left portion of the stomach, or the anterior and lower end of the gall-bladder.—**Fundus glands,** the cardiac glands of the stomach.—**Fundus of the bladder,** the lower part or base.—**Fundus of the eye,** the back part of the eye, as seen through the pupil in an ophthalmoscopic examination.—**Fundus of the stomach,** the left, larger end.—**Fundus of the uterus,** the upper part.

funebral† (fū'nẹ̄-bra̤l), *a.* Same as *funebrial.*

Dr. Parr of Camerwell preach'd a most pathetic *funebral* discourse and panegyric at the interment of our late pastor. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 20, 1672.

funebrial† (fụ̄-nē'bri-a̤l), *a.* [As F. *funèbre* = Sp. *fúnebre* = Pg. It. *funebre*, < L. *funebris*, of or belonging to a funeral (< *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral: see *funeral*), + *-al.*] Pertaining to funerals; funeral; funereal.

One of these crowns or garlands is most artificially wrought in fillagree work with gold and silver wire, in resemblance of myrtle (with which plants the *funebrial* garlands of the ancients were composed).
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 29.

funebrious† (fū-nē′bri-us), *a.* Same as *funebrial.*

funeral (fū′nẹ-rạl), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *funeral*, < OF. *funeral*, *funerail* = Sp. Pg. *funeral* = It. *funerale*, < ML. *funeralis*, belonging to a burial (the L. adj. was *funebris*), < L. *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral procession, funeral rites, burial, funeral; usually with reference to the burning of the body (whereas *exsequiæ*, E. *exequies*, had reference to the procession), and so prob. from the same root as *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*. II. *n.* < ME. *funeral* = F. *funérailles*, pl., = Pr. *funerarias* = Sp. *funeral*, also pl. *funeralias*, *funerarias* = Pg. *funeral* = It. *funerale*, n., < ML. pl. *funeralia*, funeral rites, funeral, neut. pl. of *funeralis*: see I.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to burial or sepulture; used, spoken, etc., at the interment of the dead: as, a *funeral* torch; *funeral* rites; a *funeral* train or procession; a *funeral* oration.

The fyr of *funeral* servise.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2084.

All the sad sayings of Scripture, or the threnes of the *funeral* prophets. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 1.

The very term *funeral* feast is, indeed, a kind of paradox; yet *funeral* feasts have existed among all nations.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 384.

Funeral pile, a heap of wood and other combustible material upon which a dead body is laid to be burned to ashes; a pyre.

Its principal use [that of asbestos], according to Pliny, was for the making of shrouds for royal funerals, to wrap up the corps so as the ashes might be preserved distinct from that of the wood whereof the *funeral-pile* was composed. *Cambridge*, The Scribleriad, iv.

II. *n.* **1.** The ceremony of burying a dead person; the solemnization of interment; obsequies: formerly used also in the plural.

A fyr, in which thoffice [the office]
Of *funeral* he might al accomplice.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2006.

Before he had seen performed his Father's *Funerals*, which was not till the 27th of October following, he entred into a Treaty of his own Nuptials.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 105.

The *funerals* of a deceased friend are not only performed at his first interring, but in the monthly minds and anniversary commemorations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 308.

When they buried him, the little port
Had seldom seen a costlier *funeral*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. A procession of persons attending the burial of the dead; a funeral train.

A *funeral*, with plumes and lights,
And music, went to Camelot.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

3†. A funeral sermon: usually in the plural. *Davies.*

In the absence of Dr. Humfreys, designed for that service, Mr. Giles Laurence preached his *funerals*.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IX. iii. 2.

I could learn little from the minister which preached his *funeral*. *Fuller*, Worthies, Hereford, I. 454.

funeral-ale (fū′nẹ-rạl-āl), *n.* [Equiv. to Norw. *gravaröl*, *gravöl* = Dan. *gravöl* = Sw. *graföl*, lit. 'grave-ale.'] A funeral feast; a wake: with reference to ancient Scandinavian customs. See *ale*, 2.

It is far more likely, as Munch supposes, that the vow was made at his [Harold Harfagr's] father's *funeral-ale*, for it is expressly said that at Hafrsfirth his hair had been uncut for ten years, and that space of time had then passed since his father's death. *Edinburgh Rev.*

funerally† (fū′nẹ-rạl-i), *adv.* In a funeral manner; by way of a funeral.

Even crows were *funerally* burnt.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, i.

funerary (fū′nẹ-rā-ri), *a.* [= F. *funéraire* = Sp. *funerario*, < LL. *funerarius*, < L. *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral: see *funeral*.] Relating or pertaining to a funeral or burial.

The two [goblets] to the left are in blue glass, inscribed with short *funerary* legends. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 201.

funerate† (fū′nẹ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *funeratus*, pp. of *funerare*, bury with funeral rites, < *funus*, (*funer-*), funeral rites: see *funeral*, *a.*] To bury with funeral rites. *Cockeram.*

funeration† (fū-nẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *funeration*, < LL. *funeratio(n-)*, < L. *funerare*, bury with funeral rites: see *funerate*.] Solemnization of funeral rites.

In the rites of *funeration* they did use to anoint the dead body with aromatick spices and ointments before they buried them. And so was it the Jewish custom to perform their funerals.
Knatchbull, Annot. on New Testament, p. 41.

funereal (fụ-nē′rẹ-ạl), *a.* [As Sp. *funéreo* = Pg. It. *funereo*; < L. *funereus*, of or belonging to a funeral (< *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral: see *funeral*), + *-al*.] Characteristic of or suitable for a funeral; hence, mournful; dismal; lugubrious; gloomy.

Horneck's fierce eye, and Roome's *funereal* frown.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 152.

Dark, *funereal* barges like my own had flitted by, and the gondoliers had warned each other at every turning with hoarse, lugubrious cries. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

funereally (fụ-nē′rẹ-ạl-i), *adv.* In a funereal manner; mournfully; dismally.

funest (fụ-nest′), *a.* [= F. *funeste* = Sp. Pg. It. *funesto*, < L. *funestus*, causing death, destruction, or calamity, deadly, destructive, calamitous, < *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral, a dead body, death, etc.: see *funeral*.] Causing or boding death; ill-boding; hence, lamentable; mournful: as, "*funest* and direful deaths," *Coleridge.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

Frequent mischiefs and *funest* accidents they [mushrooms] have produc'd, not only to particular persons, but to whole families. *Evelyn*, Acetaria, xxxix.

I perfectly apprehend the *funest* and calamitous issue which a few days may produce.
Evelyn, To Sir William Coventry.

fung, fêng (fung), *n.* See *fung-hwang.*

fungaceous (fung-gā′shius), *a.* [< *fungus* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining or relating to fungi.

fungal (fung′gạl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *fungalis*, < *fungus*, fungus: see *fungus*.] **I.** *a.* In *bot.*, pertaining to or characteristic of a fungus or fungi; consisting of the *Fungi* or fungous plants: as, *fungal* growth; Lindley's *fungal* alliance.

Assuming the filaments to be of undoubted *fungal* origin. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 523.

These filiform *fungal* elements are called hyphæ.
Goebel, Outline Class. and Special Morph., p. 81.

II. *n.* A fungus.

Fungales (fung-gā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *fungalis*: see *fungal*.] Same as *Fungi*. *Lindley.*

fungate (fung′gāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fungated*, ppr. *fungating*. [< *fungus* + *-ate*².] In *pathol.*, to grow up rapidly in forms suggesting some of the larger fungi: said of morbid growths.

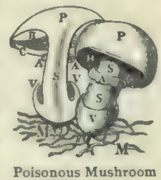
funge†, *n.* [< L. *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus, a soft-headed fellow, a dolt: see *fungus*.] A blockhead; a dolt.

They are mad, empty vessels, *funges*, beside themselves, derided. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 184.

fung-hwang, fêng-hwang (fung′hwäng′), *n.* [Chinese.] In *Chinese myth.*, a fabulous bird of good omen said to appear when a sage is about to ascend the throne, or when right principles are about to triumph throughout the empire. It is usually called the *Chinese phenix*, but seems, from the descriptions of it found in books, to resemble the Argus pheasant. It has not appeared since the days of Confucius. It is frequently represented on Chinese and Japanese porcelains and other works of art. *Fung* is the name of the male bird, and *hwang* of the female.

The *fung-hwang* of Chinese legends is a sort of pheasant, adorned with every color, and combining in its form and motions whatever is elegant and graceful, as well as possessing such a benevolent disposition that it will not peck or injure living insects, nor tread on growing herbs.
S. W. Williams, Middle Kingdom, I. 266.

Fungi (fun′jī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fungus*, a mushroom: see *fungus*.] One of the lowest of the great groups of cellular cryptogams. The *Fungi* are chiefly distinguished by the absence of chlorophyl, and therefore by the lack of power to assimilate inorganic substances, being thus dependent for their food upon living or dead organic matter obtained from other plants or from animals. Consequently, also, they do not inhale carbonic acid and give off oxygen as chlorophyllous plants do in assimilation, but do inhale oxygen and give off carbonic acid as other plants do in respiration. The vegetative system consists of filiform cells, called *hyphæ*, and the hyphæ of a fungus taken collectively are called the *mycelium*. The hyphæ are usually septate and branched; in some fungi, as *Peronosporeæ* and their allies, there are no septa except those which divide off the propagative cells or organs. Exceptions to the hyphal plan of structure occur in several cases. In the yeast-fungi and yeast-like stages of certain other fungi the plant consists of a succession of ellipsoid cells formed by budding; in the *Chytridieæ* certain species have no mycelium, but consist of a spherical or ovoid cell; in the bacteria the prevailing form is that of very minute spheres or rods, which multiply by fission; in the vegetative stage of the *Myxomycetes* there is only a mass of protoplasm. The mycelium is said to be *filamentous* when the hyphæ are separate, or at most but loosely interwoven, as in the common molds; *membranous* when the hyphæ are so interwoven as to form a layer; *fibrous* when the hyphæ form branching strands, the latter being often of considerable size and indurated. In some groups, as the mushrooms, the interwoven hyphæ form a compound fungus-body of definite and regular shape. Fungi are *saprophytic* or *parasitic*, according as that from which they obtain their food is a dead organic substance or a living organism. Some parasitic species are facultative saprophytes, and some saprophytic species are facultative parasites. Among the saprophytic fungi are the common domestic molds and mildews, the "dry-rot" fungi, the greater number of ascomycetous and basidiomycetous fungi, which grow on dead wood, leaves, etc., or organic matter in the soil, also many *Hyphomycetes*, and the *Myxomycetes*. Among the parasitic fungi are the *Uredineæ* or rusts and *Ustilagineæ* or smuts, which grow upon wild and cultivated plants, also most *Peronosporeæ*, as represented by the potato-rot and American grape-vine mildew. Among the *Ascomycetes*, the *Erysipheæ* (powdery mildews) are all parasitic, as are also many other *Pyrenomycetes* and a few *Discomycetes*. Many parasitic species, especially the rusts, smuts, and mildews, cause great destruction to cultivated crops. The lichens are now considered by many botanists to consist of fungi parasitic upon algæ (the gonidia). (See *lichen*.) A few fungi grow upon living animals and man. Several species of *Aspergillus* cause a disease (otomycosis) of the human ear. Other fungi produce the skin-diseases favus and ringworm. Bacteria are believed to cause most or all of the fevers and contagious diseases of man and the lower animals. Species of *Saprolegnia* cause epidemics among fishes, especially the salmon. The principal parasites upon insects belong to the *Entomophthoreæ* and the genus *Cordyceps*. (See cut under *Cordyceps*.) Silkworms are attacked by a species of *Botrytis*, and bacteria cause epidemics among silkworms and other insects. Both sexual and asexual reproduction occur in fungi; the latter is present in all, and in many is the only kind that has been observed. The asexual spores (conidia) are most frequently produced upon the tips of uninclosed hyphæ, as in *Hyphomycetes*, or on short hyphæ produced in conceptacles, but sometimes by free cell-formation, as in *Mucor*. The sexual organs are of three types. In the conjugating fungi, *Mucor* and its allies, reproduction takes place by the union of two similar cells to form a zygospore. In *Peronospora* and its allies oögonia and antheridia are formed; the antheridium comes in direct contact with the oögonium, and a transfer of the protoplasm into the oösphere takes place. In the *Ascomycetes*, so far as known, a carpogonium takes the place of the oögonium, and the product of fertilization is usually a perithecium or apothecium containing asci and spores. (See *Eurotium*.) Modern classifications of fungi are of two kinds. That proposed by F. Cohn in 1872 classes together in primary groups fungi and algæ having similar modes of reproduction, employing the peculiar fungal characters in distinguishing the secondary groups; but the usual method recognizes fungi as wholly distinct from algæ, separated by physiological and morphological characters, in this respect agreeing with the old method. The artificial system formerly in use and still retained in some English books divides the fungi into the orders *Ascomycetes*, *Physomycetes*, *Hyphomycetes*, *Coniomycetes*, *Gasteromycetes*, and *Hymenomycetes*. De Bary in 1861 made four divisions: *Phycomycetes*, *Hypodermiæ*, *Basidiomycetes*, and *Ascomycetes*. Goebel (1882) does not include *Myxomycetes* and *Schizomycetes* with *Fungi* proper; the latter he divides into *Chytridiaceæ*, *Ustilagineæ*, *Phycomycetes*, *Ascomycetes*, *Uredineæ*, and *Basidiomycetes*. The *Fungi Imperfecti* of modern authors include a large number of forms, of which some are known, and most are suspected, to be the asexual stages of *Ascomycetes*. The principal groups of *Fungi Imperfecti* are the *Sphæropsideæ*, *Melanconieæ*, and *Hyphomycetes*. The number of known species of fungi is estimated at about 30,000. Most of the edible fungi are found among the mushrooms and puffballs; but the truffle and morel are ascomycetous. Most of the species recognized as poisonous are mushrooms; but the ergot-fungus is ascomycetous. Some smuts are poisonous to cattle. Some fungi produce poisonous substances, as alcohol, by fermentation. Also called *Fungales*. See cuts under *ascus*, *basidium*, *Clavaria*, *ergot*, *exoperidium*, *Fusicladium*, and *Puccinia*.



Poisonous Mushroom (*Amanita*).

A, annulus; *C*, cortina; *H*, hymenium; *M*, mycelium; *P*, pileus; *S*, stipe; *V*, volva.

Fungia (fun′ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *fungus*, a mushroom: see *fungus*.] The typical genus of mushroom-corals of the family *Fungiidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801. See cut under *coral*.

Fungia . . . is the largest of the solitary lime-secreting corals, and often reaches a diameter of from six to eight inches. It is disk-shaped, with a large number of radiating partitions which extend from the center to a periphery not bounded by a vertical wall. The tentacles . . . are irregularly disposed over its whole upper surface. *Fungia* in its adult condition is not attached to the ground, but lies in the coral lagoons in rather sheltered places.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 117.

fungible (fun′ji-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *fungibilis*, < L. *fungi*, perform, discharge: see *function*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being replaced by another in respect of function, office, or use.

The theologians based themselves on the glossators and legists, and the wordy strife about *fungible* and "consumptible" things continued for several centuries, until finally settled by Salmasius, Turgot, and Bentham.
Science, VII. 376.

II. *n.* In the *civil law*, a thing of such a nature that it may be replaced by another of equal quantity and quality; a movable which may be estimated by weight, number, or measure, as grain or money.

fungic (fun′jik), *a.* [= F. *fongique*; as *fungus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from fungi.

fungicide (fun′ji-sīd), *n.* [< L. *fungus*, fungus, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] That which destroys fungi; specifically, a chemical applied to fungi or their germs for the purpose of destroying them; a germicide.

Fungicolæ (fun-jik′ọ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *fungicola*: see *fungicolous*.] **1.** In Latreille's system, the first family of *Coleoptera trimera*, now retained as a superfamily of trimerous or cryptotetramerous coleopterans, with filiform maxillary palpi, and moderately long flattened or clavate antennæ: represented by such families as the *Endomychidæ* or fungus-beetles. See cut under *Endomychus.*—**2.** A group of dipterous insects or fungus-gnats.

fungicolous (fun-jik′ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. *fungicola,* < L. *fungus,* mushroom, + *colere,* inhabit.] Living in or upon fungi; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fungicolæ.*

Fungidæ (fun′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fungus* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Fungiidæ.*

fungiform (fun′ji-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fungus,* a mushroom, + *forma,* form.] Having the form of a mushroom; cylindrical with a broader convex head: specifically applied to certain papillæ of the tongue, distinguished from *filiform* and *circumvallate.* Also *fungilliform.* See *papilla.*

> The nerve-fibres are more readily seen, however, in the *fungiform* papillæ of the tongue.
> *W. B. Carpenter,* Micros., § 682.

fungiid (fun′ji-id), *n.* A mushroom-coral, as a member of the *Fungiidæ.*

Fungiidæ (fun-jī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fungia* + *-idæ.*] A family of eporose sclerodermatous stone-corals, the mushroom-corals, so called because of their usual shape as large flat cups. They are without thecæ, but with many well-developed dentate septa connected by synapticulæ. Also *Fungidæ.* See *Fungia,* and cut under *coral.* *J. D. Dana,* 1846.

Fungiinæ (fun-ji-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fungia* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Fungiidæ.* Also *Funginæ.* *Edwards and Haime,* 1849.

fungilliform (fun-jil′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. as if **fungillus,* dim. of L. *fungus,* a mushroom, + *forma,* form.] Same as *fungiform.*

fungin, fungine (fun′jin), *n.* [< *fungus* + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] Same as *fungus-cellulose.*

> In 1866 De Bary gave this name [fungus-cellulose] to the substance composing the cell-walls of fungi. . . . Since then, the names *fungine* and metacellulose have been given to this doubtful substance.
> *Poulsen,* Bot. Micro-Chem. (trans.), p. 79.

funginous (fun′ji-nus), *a.* [< *fungus* + *-ine*^{1} + *-ous.*] Of or belonging to a fungus.

fungite (fun′jīt), *n.* [< *fungus* + *-ite*^{2}.] A kind of fossil coral.

Fungivoræ (fun-jiv′ọ-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *fungivorous.*] A group of fungivorous dipterous insects.

fungivorous (fun-jiv′ọ-rus), *a.* [< L. *fungus,* mushroom, + *vorare,* devour.] Feeding upon fungi: applied to many insects.

fungoid (fung′goid), *a.* [< L. *fungus,* mushroom, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] **1.** Having the appearance or character of a fungus; hence, sporadic.

> "The seed of immortality has sprouted within me." "Only a *fungoid* growth, I dare say – a crowing disease in the lungs," said Deronda.
> *George Eliot,* Daniel Deronda, xxxvii.

2. In *pathol.,* characterized by morbid growths resembling a fungus, especially those of a malignant character: as, a *fungoid* disease.

fungologist (fung-gol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *fungology* + *-ist.*] One engaged in the study of fungology; a mycologist.

fungology (fung-gol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< L. *fungus,* mushroom (see *fungus*), + Gr. *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The science which deals with fungi. More commonly called *mycology.*

fungosity (fung-gos′i̧-ti), *n.* [= F. *fongosité* = Sp. *fungosidad* = It. *fungosità;* as *fungous* + *-ity.*] **1.** The quality of being fungous; also, a fungous excrescence.

> Eggs cast into the matrix of the earth, or certain little pustulæ, or *fungosities* on its surface.
> *Biblioth. Bibl.* (Oxf., 1720), I. 292.

2. In *pathol.,* proud flesh. *Dunglison.*

fungous (fung′gus), *a.* [< ME. *fungous* = F. *fongueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *fungoso,* < L. *fungosus,* full of holes, spongy, fungous, < *fungus,* a mushroom, fungus: see *fungus.*] **1.** Belonging to or having the character of fungi; spongy.

> And chaf is better for hem [radishes] thenne is donnge,
> For thai therof wol be right *fungous* stronge.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 172.

> We may be sure of raine, in case we see a *fungous* substance or soot gathered about lamps and candle snuffs.
> *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, xviii. 35.

> The sapless wood, divested of the bark,
> Grows *fungous,* and takes fire at ev'ry spark.
> *Cowper,* Conversation, l. 54.

> Another form of *fungous* vegetation that develops itself within the living body . . . is the Botrytis bassiana.
> *W. B. Carpenter,* Micros., § 313.

2. Characterized by the appearance of fungoid growths: as, a *fungous* disease.—**3.** Growing or springing up suddenly, but not substantial or durable.

> The meaner productions of the French and English press, that *fungous* growth of novels and of pamphlets.
> *Harris,* Hermes.

fung-shui, fêng-shui (fung′shwē′), *n.* [Chinese, < *fung,* wind, + *shui,* water.] A kind of geomancy practised by the Chinese for determining the luckiness or unluckiness of sites for graves, houses, cities, etc.

> Burial-places are selected by geomancers, and their location has important results on the prosperity of the living. The supposed connection between these two things has influenced the science, religion, and customs of the Chinese from very early days, and under the name of *fung-shui,* or "wind and water" rules, still contains most of their science, and explains most of their superstitions.
> *S. W. Williams,* Middle Kingdom, II. 246.

> *Feng-shui,* or "wind-and-water" magic, . . . has of late come under the notice of Europeans from the unexpected impediments it has placed in their way when desirous of building or constructing railways on Chinese soil.
> *E. B. Tylor,* Encyc. Brit., XV. 204.

fungus (fung′gus), *n.*; pl. *fungi* (fun′jī). [In earlier use *funge* (q. v.); = OF. *fonge,* a mushroom, F. *fongus, fungus* (in pathol.) = Sp. Pg. It. *fungo,* < L. *fungus,* a mushroom, fungus, for **sfungus,* < Gr. *σφόγγος,* Attic form of *σπόγγος,* a sponge: see *sponge.*] **1.** A plant belonging to the group *Fungi* (which see).

> Each with some wondrous gift approach'd the Power,
> A nest, a toad, a *fungus,* or a flower.
> *Pope,* Dunciad, iv. 400.

> In wine-making, the fermentation of the juices of the grapes or other fruit employed is set going by the development of minute *fungi* whose germs have settled on their skins. *W. B. Carpenter,* Micros., § 311.

> The healthy animal organism possesses the power of destroying and eliminating certain kinds of living microscopic spores and filaments of *fungi* from the circulation.
> *The Lancet,* June 4, 1881.

2. In *pathol.,* a spongy morbid excrescence, as proud flesh formed in wounds.—**Bird's-nest fungus.** See *bird's-nest.*—**Budding fungi.** See *bud*^{1}.—**Chignon-fungus.** See *chignon.*—**Filamentous fungus,** one composed of separate or but little interwoven hyphæ, as the common molds.—**Fungus disease,** mycetoma.—**Fungus hematodes,** in *pathol.,* a name applied to a soft and vascular carcinoma when, after ulceration of the integuments, it grows up rapidly in a dark-colored, rugose, easily bleeding mass.—**Fungus Melitensis,** the *Cynomorium coccineum,* a fungus-like plant of southern Europe, of the apetalous order *Balanophoraceæ.* See cut under *Cynomorium.*—**House-fungus,** a fungus destructive to the timbers of houses and other buildings; dry-rot.—**Smut-fungus,** one of the *Ustilagineæ* which produces a smut-like mass of spores. See *smut.*—**Spawn-fungi,** *Basidiomycetes* (mushrooms, puffballs, etc.) which may be propagated by means of masses of mycelium called spawn.—**Sprouting fungi,** those fungi propagated by sprouting or budding, as the species of *Saccharomyces* and growth-forms of certain higher fungi.—**Yeast-fungus,** the fungus which is the active principle in yeast; *Saccharomyces.* See *yeast* and *fermentation.* (See also *beefsteak-fungus, fish-fungus.*)

fungus-beetle (fung′gus-bē″tl), *n.* A fungicolous beetle, as of the family *Endomychidæ* or of the family *Erotylidæ;* an endomychid. See cuts under *Endomychus* and *Erotylus.*

fungus-cellulose (fung′gus-sel″ụ̄-lōs), *n.* The substance which composes the cell-walls of fungi, different in chemical reactions from ordinary cellulose. Also called *fungin, fungine,* and *metacellulose.*

fungus-foot (fung′gus-fůt), *n.* Mycetoma.

fungus-gnat (fung′gus-nat), *n.* A nematocerous dipterous insect of the family *Mycetophilidæ:* so called from the habitat of the larvæ. Some seven hundred species of these minute gnats are described.

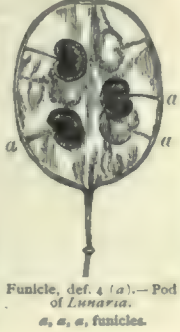
fungus-midge (fung′gus-mij), *n.* Same as *fungus-gnat.*

fungus-stone (fung′gus-stōn), *n.* A ball composed of earth and the matted mycelium of *Polyporus tuberaster,* used, especially in Italy, for the propagation of that fungus. Under proper conditions of temperature and moisture, the fungus grows and fructifies.

fungus-tinder (fung′gus-tin″dėr), *n.* Tinder made from the fungus *Polyporus igniarius;* punk.

funic (fū′nik), *a.* Same as *funicular,* 2.

funicle (fū′ni-kl), *n.* [= F. *funicule* = It. *funicolo,* < L. *funiculus,* dim. of *funis,* a rope, a cord: see *funiculus.*] **1.** A small cord; a small ligature; a fiber.—**2.** In *entom.,* the part of the antenna between the scape and the club. Also *funicule.*—**3.** In *anat.,* same as *funiculus,* 5 (*a*).—**4.** In *bot.:* (*a*) The stalk of an ovule or seed. See cut in preceding column. (*b*) In *Nidulariaceæ* among fungi, a pedicel attaching the peridiolum to the inner surface of the wall of the peridium. Also *funiculus.*



Funicle, def. 4 (*a*).—Pod of *Lunaria.*
a, a, a, funicles.

funicular (fụ̄-nik′ụ̄-lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *funiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *funicular,* < NL. **funicularis,* < L. *funiculus,* a small cord: see *funicle.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the character of a funicle; constituting a funiculus; relating to the hypothesis of a funiculus, or self-contracting ether.—**2.** In *anat.,* relating or pertaining to the funis umbilicalis: as, the *funicular* process of the peritoneum. *Dunglison.* Also *funic.*—**Funicular diagram.** See *diagram.*—**Funicular machine,** a name given to certain contrivances intended to illustrate some mechanical principle, and consisting mainly of an arrangement of cords and suspended weights.—**Funicular polygon,** in *statics,* the figure assumed by a string supported at its extremities and acted on by several pressures.

II. *n.* The funicular polygon.

Funicularia (fụ̄-nik-ụ̄-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.: see *funicular.*] Same as *Funiculina.*

funiculate (fụ̄-nik′ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **funiculatus,* < L. *funiculus,* a small cord: see *funicle.*] **1.** In *zoöl.,* forming a narrow ridge.—**2.** In *bot.,* having a funicle.

funicule (fū′ni-kūl), *n.* [< L. *funiculus,* q. v.] In *entom.,* same as *funiculus,* 8, and *funicle,* 2.

funiculi, *n.* Plural of *funiculus.*

Funiculina (fụ̄-nik-ụ̄-lī′nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *funiculus* + *-ina:* see *funiculus.*] A genus of pennatuloid polyps, typical of the family *Funiculinidæ.* Also found in the forms *Funicularia, Funiculus.*

Funiculineæ (fụ̄-nik-ụ̄-lin′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Funiculina* + *-eæ.*] A subsection of spicateous pennatuloid polyps, with polyps in distinct rows on both sides of the rachis. *Kölliker.*

Funiculinidæ (fụ̄-nik-ụ̄-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Funiculina* + *-idæ.*] A family of pennatuloid polyps without rachial pinnules, with sessile polyps on both sides of the rachis in distinct rows, and with ventral zoöids.

funiculus (fụ̄-nik′ụ̄-lus), *n.*; pl. *funiculi* (-lī). [L., a small rope, cord, or line, dim. of *funis,* a rope, a cord: see *funis.*] **1**†. A small rope or cord. *E. Phillips.*—**2.** In early German land-law, a cord or slender rope with which land was measured.—**3.** In *old physics,* a self-contracting ether, assumed by some of those who rejected the doctrine of the elasticity of the air.—**4.** In *bot.,* same as *funicle,* 4.—**5.** In *anat.:* (*a*) The navel-string or umbilical cord, connecting the fetus with the placenta, and so with the parent. Also *funis* and *funicle.* (*b*) One of the smaller bundles of a nerve which are inclosed in a special sheath of neurilemma or perineurium. See *nerve.*

> The nerves themselves have something of the same obvious structure as striated muscles: that is, a more or less cylindrical fasciculus surrounded by a sheath (epineurium), and the mass in turn being composed of smaller bundles (*funiculi*), each *funiculus* having its special sheath (perineurium, neurilemma).
> *Wilder and Gage,* Anat. Tech., p. 398.

6. In *Polyzoa,* the gastroparietal band or ligament connecting the alimentary canal with the wall of the endocyst. See cut under *Plumatella.*—**7.** In *Myriapoda,* a cord connecting the anal end of the embryo with the so-called amnion.—**8.** In *entom.,* that part of the flagellum of the antenna which is between the pedicel and the club; the funicle: used especially of hymenopterous insects. Also *funicule.*—**9.** In *Protozoa,* specifically, the filament or slender thread which connects the several nodules of a compound endoplast, as the component nuclear masses in such infusorians as *Loxodes* and *Loxophyllum.* *Saville Kent.*—**10.** [*cap.*] [NL.] Same as *Funiculina.*—**Funiculus cuneatus** (wedge-shaped funicle), the column of the oblongata lying next to the funiculus gracilis; the upward continuation of the posterior lateral column of the cord.—**Funiculus gracilis** (slender funicle), the longitudinal tract on either side of the posterior mid-line of the medulla oblongata; the upward continuation of the posterior median column of the cord.—**Funiculus of Rolando,** the longitudinal prominence on the posterior surface of the medulla oblongata on either side, outside of the cuneate funiculus. It includes the tubercle of Rolando, and is produced by the approach of the caput cornu posterioris to the surface. Also called *lateral cuneate funiculus.*—**Funiculus scleræ,** a strand of fibrous tissue piercing the sclerotic opposite the fovea centralis, and connecting its laminæ.—**Funiculus spermaticus,** the spermatic cord (which see, under *cord*^{1}).—**Funiculus teres** (round funicle), a longitudinal eminence on either side of the median line of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. Also called *eminentia teres.*—**Funiculus umbilicalis,** the umbilical cord (which see, under *cord*^{1}).

funiform (fū′ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *funis*, a rope, cord, + *forma*, shape.] In *bryology*, like a rope or cord. *Braithwaite.*

funiliform (fụ-nil′i-fôrm), *a.* [Short for **funiculiform*, < L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a rope, cord, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a cord or cable; rope-shaped; funicular: applied to the tough, cord-like roots of some arborescent endogens.

funipendulous (fū-ni-pen′dụ̄-lus), *a.* [< L. *funis*, a rope, + *pendulus*, hanging: see *pendulous*, *pendulum*.] Pertaining to a simple pendulum.—**Funipendulous vibration**, a simple harmonic oscillation. *Kater*, Philos. Trans. for 1819, p. 234.

funis (fū′nis), *n.* [L., a rope, a cord.] In *anat.*, same as *funiculus*, 5 (*a*).—**Funis brachii**, the (venous) cord of the arm; the large median superficial vein.

funk^{1} (fungk), *n.* [< ME. *funke*, *fonk*, a spark (of fire), a spark or particle, = MD. *voncke*, D. *vonk*, a spark (MD. *voncke*, *vonck-hout*, touchwood), = MLG. *vunke*, LG. *funke* = OHG. *funcho*, MHG. *vunke* (usually *vanke*), G. *funke* = Dan. *funke* (prob. < LG.), a spark; possibly connected with Goth. *fōn* (gen. *fūnins*), fire (see under *fire*). No obvious connection with *funk*^{2} or *funk*^{3}.] **1**†. A spark.

> For al the wrecchednesse of this worlde and wicked dedes
> Fareth as a *fonk* of fuyr that ful a-myde Temese [Thames].
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 335.

> *Funke*, or lytylle fyyr, igniculus, foculus. *Prompt. Parv.*

2. Touchwood; punk. [Prov. Eng.]

funk^{2} (fungk), *n.* [Origin uncertain; no obvious connection with *funk*^{1}. Cf. OF. *funkier*, *fungier*, v., smoke, *funkiere*, F. dial. *funkière*, n., smoke.] A strong and offensive smoky smell. *Bailey.*

funk^{2} (fungk), *v. t.* [< *funk*^{2}, *n.*] To stifle with offensive smoke or vapor. [Rare.]

> With what strong smoke, and with his stronger breath,
> He *funks* Basketia and her son to death.
> *King*, The Furmetary, iii.

> A cigar reeked in the left-hand corner of the mouth of one, and in the right-hand corner of the mouth of the other;—an arrangement happily adapted for the escape of the noxious fumes up the chimney, without that unmerciful *funking* each other which a less scientific disposition of the weed would have induced.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 39.

funk^{3} (fungk), *v. i.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not certain; usually associated with *funk*^{1}, but the connection is not obvious. Prob. OLG.; cf. OFlem. *fonck*, a commotion, disturbance, agitation, tumult; *in de fonck zijn*, be disturbed or agitated, be in agitation (Kilian).] To become afraid; shrink through fear; quail.

> "He's *funking*; go in, Williams!" "Catch him up!" "Finish him off!" scream the small boys.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

To funk out, to back out in a cowardly manner.

> To *funk* right *out* o' p'lit'cal strife aint thought to be the thing. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ix.

funk^{3} (fungk), *n.* [See *funk*^{3}, *v.*] Cowering fear; a shrinking panic or scare; a state of cowardly fright or terror. [Colloq. or slang.]

> Pryce, usually brimful of valour when drunk,
> Now experienced what schoolboys denominate *funk*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 67.

> Martha was there with a little girl who was in a terrible *funk*. She thought there were lions and tigers under the hedge. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xi.

Blue funk. See *blue*.

funk^{4} (fungk), *v.* [Cf. *funk*^{3}.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To kick behind, as a horse.

> Luke now, the beast's *funking* like mad, and then up again wi' his fore-legs like a perfect unicorn.
> *J. Wilson*, Margaret Lyndsay.

2. To get angry; take offense.

II. *trans.* To kick; strike.—**To funk off**, to throw off by kicking and plunging.

> The horse *funkit* him *off* into the dub, as a doggie was rinnin' across. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Nov., 1821, p. 393.

[Scotch in all uses.]

funk^{4} (fungk), *n.* [= ODan. *funk*, a blow, a stroke: see *funk*^{4}, *v.*] **1.** A kick; a stroke. —**2.** Ill humor; anger; huff. [Scotch in both uses.]

funk^{4} (fungk), *a.* [See *funk*^{4}, *v.*; cf. *funky*^{2}.] Cross; ill-tempered. [Prov. Eng.]

Funkia (fung′ki-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after Heinrich Christian *Funck*, a German botanist (1771–1839).] A genus of liliaceous plants, with tuberous-fascicled roots, large ovate or cordate radical leaves, and a raceme of large lily-like flowers upon a naked scape. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of China and Japan, most of which are in cultivation, and known as *day-* or *plantain-lilies*. The more common are the white day-lily, *F. subcordata*, with large white and very fragrant flowers, and *F. ovata*, the flowers of which are blue or violet.

funky^{1} (fung′ki), *a.* [< *funk*^{3}.] Timid; shrinking in fear. [Colloq. or slang.]

> I do feel somewhat *funky*.
> *Naylor*, Reynard the Fox, 46. (*Davies.*)

funky^{2} (fung′ki), *a.* [< *funk*^{4} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Kicking; given to kicking, as a horse.—**2.** Easily angered; touchy.

funnel (fun′el), *n.* [< ME. *funelle*, *funell*, *fonel*, a funnel, < OF. *enfonille* (printed *enfouille* in Roquefort, who quotes Pr. *enfounil*), F. dial. (Limousin) *enfounil* = Bret. *founil*, < L. *infundibulum*, a funnel, also the hopper in a mill, < *infundere*, pour in: see *infundibulum*, *infound*. The resemblance to W. *ffynel*, an air-hole, a vent, is not close as to meaning, and is accidental.] **1.** A hollow cone or conical vessel, usually of tin or other metal, with a tube issuing from its apex, used for conveying fluids into a vessel with a small opening; a filler.

> Wantes us here na vessel,
> Ne mele, ne bucket, ne *funell* [var. *fonel*].
> *Cursor Mundi*, l. 3305.

> The gullet [the passage for food] opens into the mouth like the cone or upper part of a *funnell*, the capacity of which forms indeed the bottom of the mouth.
> *Paley*, Nat. Theol., x.

> The inquisitive are the *funnels* of conversation; they do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 228.

2. A passage for a fluid or vapor, as the shaft or channel of a chimney through which smoke ascends; specifically, in steamships and locomotives, an iron chimney for the boiler-furnaces; the smoke-stack.—**3.** *Naut.*, a metal cylinder fitted on the topgallant- and royal-mastheads of men-of-war, on which the eyes of the topgallant- and royal-rigging are fitted.—**4.** In *anat.* and *biol.*, an infundibulum: as, the *funnel* of a cuttlefish. Specifically—(*a*) In *Ctenophora*, an infundibuliform space in which the stomach sinks through a narrow canal which can be closed by muscles.

> Radial canals pass out from the *funnel* and run along the ciliated ribs or ctenophores.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 117.

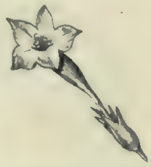
(*b*) In the *Rhizocarpæ*, a space between the thick outer coats of the macrospore, into which the apical papilla projects.—**Buccal funnel.** See *mastax*.—**Filtering funnel.** See *filtering*, *n.*—**Loading-funnel** (*milit.*), a copper funnel used in charging mortars, shell, and cored shot with loose powder.—**Separating-funnel**, in *chem.*, an apparatus used to separate liquids of different densities, which are not miscible. It is a pear-shaped vessel usually stoppered above, and provided below, at its narrow end, with an exit-tube and stopcock, so that the denser liquid may be run off by the tube, and the stopcock closed at the moment this liquid has passed.

funneled, funnelled (fun′eld), *a.* Having a funnel or funnels; funnel-shaped.

funnelform (fun′el-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a funnel, or inverted hollow cone; specifically, in *bot.*, applied to a monopetalous corolla shaped like a funnel, in which the tube enlarges gradually from below, but expands widely at the summit; infundibuliform.

funnel-like (fun′el-līk), *a.* Infundibuliform.—**Funnel-like polyps**, trumpet-animalcules of the family *Stentoridæ*. *A. Trembly*, 1744.

funnel-shaped (fun′el-shāpt), *a.* Same as *funnelform*.



Funnelform Corolla.

funnel-top (fun′el-top), *n.* The tip or point of an anglers' rod.

funnily (fun′i-li), *adv.* In a funny or amusing manner; comically.

> I feel that if in this dress I could do something clever, I should have the best of it. . . . I ought to go out of the kitchen *funnily*. *F. C. Burnand*, Happy Thoughts, xxxiv.

> He talked *funnily* of the necessity of every woman having two names, one for youth and one for mature age.
> *Caroline Fox*, Journal.

funniment (fun′i-ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *funny* + *-ment*.] Drollery; jesting or joking; a comic saying or performance. [Humorous.]

> A wealthy hatter of slight acquaintance, meeting me at a "Mansion House" ball, said: "Hulloa! Mr. G——, what are you doing here? Are you going to give us any of your little *funniments*—eh?" "No," I replied. "Are you going to sell any of your hats?"
> *New York Times*, Aug. 27, 1888.

funniness (fun′i-nes), *n.* The quality of being funny; a funny saying or comical performance.

> Some such *funniness* as "to go to kingdom come."
> *Athenæum*, Feb. 25, 1888, p. 241.

funning (fun′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fun*, *v.*] Jesting; joking; the playing of sportive tricks.

> Cease your *funning*;
> Force nor Cunning
> Never shall my Heart trapan.
> *Gay*, Beggar's Opera, air xxxvii.

funny^{1} (fun′i), *a.* [< *fun* + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Such as to afford fun or excite mirth; amusing; comical; ludicrous.

> The mixed sound of agony or mirth just heard was merely the signal of amusement caused to certain wandering Spaniards by some convulsingly *funny* episode.
> *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 3.

2. Such as to cause surprise or perplexity; curious; strange; odd; queer: as, it is *funny* he never told me of his marriage. [Colloq.]

> You must have thought it *funny* we didn't send for you? *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 190.

=**Syn. 1.** *Comical*, *Laughable*, etc. See *ludicrous*.

funny^{2} (fun′i), *n.*; pl. *funnies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] A light clinker-built pleasure-boat, with a pair of sculls. It is long and narrow, and is used for racing. *Hamersly.*

> "We allus gives 'em a little gamber, Sir," said a Cambridge boat builder to me, in 1844, when I complained that a *funny* he was making was not on a straight keel.
> *F. J. Furnivall* (Booke of Precedence, E. E. T. S., [i. 42, note).

funny-bone (fun′i-bōn), *n.* The place at the elbow where the ulnar nerve passes by the internal condyle of the humerus. The nerve is here superficial and comparatively unprotected, and a blow upon it gives rise to a tingling sensation on the ulnar side of the hand. Also called *crazy-bone*. [Colloq.]

> He can not be complete in aught
> Who is not humorously prone;
> A man without a merry thought
> Can hardly have a *funny-bone*.
> *Locker*, An Old Muff.

funny-man (fun′i-man), *n.*; pl. *funny-men* (-men). The clown in a circus or similar show. [Colloq.]

> You'll see on it what I've earn'd as clown, or the *funny-man*, with a party of acrobats.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and the London Poor, III. 129.

fuor (fū′ọr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *carp.*, a piece nailed to a rafter to strengthen it when decayed. *E. H. Knight.*

fur^{1} (fėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *furre*; < ME. *furre*, sometimes *forre*, *for*, fur, pelt, < OF. *forre*, *fuerre*, *fuere*, *foure*, *fourre*, *fore*, a case, sheath (hence, like *case*^{2}, 'hide, pelt, fur'—a sense not actually found in OF.: but see the verb), = Sp. Pg. *forro*, lining, = It. *fodero*, a sheath, scabbard, lining, fur; of Teut. origin: < Goth. *fōdr*, a sheath, = AS. *fōdder*, a case, OHG. *fuotar*, G. *futter*, a sheath, case, etc.: see *fother*^{2}. Hence *forel*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The short, fine, soft coat or pelage of certain animals, distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser, and more or less of which is generally present with it. Fur is one of the most perfect non-conductors of heat, and therefore a warm covering for animals in cold climates. It has always been largely used for human clothing, either on the skin or separated from it. The finest kinds, as those of the sable, ermine, fur-seal, beaver, otter, etc., are among the costliest of clothing materials, both from their rarity and from the amount of labor involved in their preparation.

> The shepe also turnyng to grete prophyte,
> To helpe of man berythe *furres* blake and whyte.
> *Polit., Relig., and Love Poems* (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

> This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch,
> The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
> Keep their *fur* dry, unbonneted he runs.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.

> The *fur* that warms a monarch warm'd a bear.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iii. 44.

> On the opposite coast of Africa, at Mombas, Captain Owen, R. N., states that all the cats are covered with short stiff hair instead of *fur*.
> *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 49.

2. The skin of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry: as, a cargo of *furs*.

> There are wilde Cats [in Brazil] which yeeld good *furre*, and are very fierce. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

> Behold the Mountain-Tops, around,
> As if with *Fur* of Ermins crown'd.
> *Congreve*, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 1.

3. Strips of skins bearing the natural fur, made in various forms, as capes, muffs, etc., and worn for warmth or ornament: used in the singular collectively, or in the plural. Fur—miniver or vair—was also formerly a mark of certain university degrees, and its use in certain cases was prescribed by statute, as in the statutes of the University of Paris, and in Laud's statutes of Oxford.

> Underneath is the picture of Sir William Cecil, after Lord Burleigh, in his gown and *furs*.
> *Waterland*, Works, X. 320.

4. Any natural covering or material regarded as resembling fur.

> Fringed beneath like the *fur* of a mushroom.
> *Mrs. Charles Meredith*, My Home in Tasmania, p. 100.

Specifically—(*a*) The soft down on the skin of a peach and on the leaves of some plants. More commonly called *fuzz*. (*b*) A coat of morbid matter formed on the tongue, as in persons affected with fever.

> The increased production of epithelium, causing a *fur*, is due to hyperæmia of the tongue. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

(*c*) A coat or crust formed on the interior of a vessel by matter deposited from a liquid, as wine.

> Empty beer-casks hoary with cobwebs, and empty wine-bottles with *fur* and fungus choking up their throats.
> *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 5.

(*d*) Scale formed in a boiler. *Hamersly.*

5. In *sporting*, a general term for furred animals, as in the phrase *fur, fin, and feather*. Compare *feather, fin.*

> He [the Scotch terrier] may be induced to hunt feather, [but] he never takes to it like *fur*, and prefers vermin to game at all times.
> *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 72.

6. Kind or class: from the use of particular furs as distinctive insignia. [Rare.] In the following passage the allusion is to the use of fur—miniver or vair—in some of the distinctive university costumes.

> O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
> To those budge doctors of the Stoic *fur*.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 707.

7. One of several tinctures used in heraldry. Each fur represents an artificial surface composed of patches of different colors, supposed to be sewn together, or of tufts sewn upon a plain ground. The eight furs most usually depicted and blazoned are ermine, ermines, erminois, pean, vair, counter-vair, potent, and counter-potent; there are also erminites, vair-en-point vairé. *Vairy cuppa* and *vairy tassa* are names given to counter-vair. See *meire.* **To make the fur fly**, to make a great commotion; breed a disturbance. *Bartlett.* [Slang, U. S.]

> Senator H—— was greatly excited, which proved most conclusively that he had *made the fur fly* among the five thousand four hundred and forty men [in allusion to the Oregon boundary-line].
> *New York Tribune.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or made of fur; producing fur: as, *fur* animals; a *fur* cap. [A *fur cap* is a cap made of fur remaining on the skin; a *fur hat* (formerly called a *beaver hat*) is a hat made of fur partly felted, but retaining a furry surface.]

fur¹ (fėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *furred*, ppr. *furring.* [< ME. *furren*, line with fur, < OF. *forrer*, *fourrer*, F. *fourrer*, sheathe, fur, = Sp. Pg. *forrar*, line, = It. *foderare*, line, line with fur; from the noun.] 1. To line, face, or cover with fur: as, a *furred* robe.

> The kyng dude of his robe *furred* with menevere.
> *King Alisaunder*, l. 5474.

> The rich Tartars somtimes *fur* their gowns with pelluce or silke shag, which is exceeding soft, light, & warme.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 98.

> Who if they light vpon those *furred* Deities take away the Furres, and bestow on them greater heat in fires.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

> The mantles of our kings and peers, and the *furred* robes of the several classes of our municipal officers, are the remains of this once universal fashion.
> *Fairholt*, Costume, II. 174.

2. To cover with morbid or foul matter; coat.

> The walls
> On all sides *furred* with mouldy damps, and hung
> With clots of ropy gore, and human limbs.
> *Addison*, Æneid, iii.

> A minute portion of the small-pox virus introduced into the system will, in a severe case, cause . . . heat of skin, accelerated pulse, *furred* tongue, . . . etc.
> *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 43.

> The objection to all effective surface heaters by exhaust steam is their liability to become *furred* up when the water contains a considerable quantity of lime-salts.
> *R. Wilson*, Steam Boilers, p. 118.

> There are serious conditions . . . in which the development of epithelium on the tongue is prevented, and so it is not *furred*, but becomes red and raw. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. In *carp.*, to nail strips of board or timber to, as joists or rafters, in order to bring them to a level and range them into a straight surface, or as a wall or partition, for lathing or for forming an air-space between it and the plastering.—4. To clean off scale from the interior of (a boiler). *Hamersly.*

fur² (fėr), *n.* [Sc., = E. *furrow*, < ME. *furwe*, etc. See *furrow.*] A furrow; the space between two ridges.

> What's the matter, my son Willie,
> She hasna a *fur* o' land.
> *Sweet Willie and Fair Annie* (Child's Ballads, II. 134).

fur³ (fėr), *adv.* and *a.* A dialectal variant of *far*¹.

> As Venus Bird, the white, swift, lovely Dove, . . .
> Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
> Finding the gripe of Falcon fierce not *furr.*
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

fur. An abbreviation of *furlong.*

furacious† (fū-rā'shus), *a.* [< L. *furax* (*furaci-*), thievish, inclined to steal, < *furari*, steal, < *fur* = Gr. φώρ, a thief, prob. connected with L. *ferre* = Gr. φέρειν = E. *bear*¹, carry away. Cf. *convey* in the sense of 'steal.' Hence also (from L. *fur*) E. *furtive*, *ferret*¹.] Given to theft; inclined to steal; thievish. *Bailey*, 1727.

furacity† (fū-ras'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *furacita(t-)s*, thievishness, < *furax*, thievish: see *furacious.*] The quality of being furacious; propensity to steal; thievishness. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

fur-bearing (fėr'bãr"ing), *a.* Yielding a fur or peltry of commercial value, as an animal: sometimes specifically applied to the members of the family *Mustelidæ.*

furbelow (fėr'bē-lō), *n.* [Formerly also *furbeloe;* an accom. (as if *fur* or fringe *below*, and so given, with an interrogation, in the Dictionary of the Spanish Academy) of earlier *falbelo*, orig. *falbala:* see *falbala.*] 1. A piece of stuff plaited and puckered on a gown or petticoat; a plaited or puffed flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or skirt.

> Peeps into ev'ry Chest and Box;
> Turns all her *Furbeloes* and Flounces.
> *Prior*, The Dove, st. 25.

> Nay, oft, in dreams, invention we bestow,
> To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow.*
> *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 100.

Hence—2. An elaborate adornment of any kind.

> A *furbelow* of precious stones, a hat buttoned with a diamond, a brocade waistcoat or petticoat, are standing topicks. *Spectator*, No. 15.

> Some rhetorical *furbelows* or broidery that belong to the wardrobes of the past.
> *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, i.

3. The *Laminaria bulbosa*, a species of seaweed having a large wrinkled frond, found on the coasts of England.

> While you were running down the sands, and made
> The dimpled flounce of the sea-*furbelow* flap,
> Good man, to please the child. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

4. Some part or process like a fringe or flounce.

> The beautiful Chrysaora, remarkable for its long *furbelows*, which act as organs of prehension.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 523.

furbelow (fėr'bē-lō), *v. t.* [< *furbelow*, *n.*] To furnish or ornament with furbelows or elaborate embellishments.

> When arguments too fiercely glare,
> You calm 'em with a milder air:
> To break their points, you turn their force,
> And *furbelow* the plain discourse. *Prior*, Alma, ii.

> She shut out the garish light with soft curtains; she put on the plain mirror and toilet table what Gilbert called a French cap and overskirt, and she *furbelowed* the mantelpiece. *Howells*, Private Theatricals, x.

furbery†, *n.* Same as *fourbery.*

furbish (fėr'bish), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also transposed *frubbish*, *frobish;* < ME. *fourbischen*, *forbischen*, < OF. *fourbiss-*, stem of certain parts of *fourbir*, *furbir*, F. *fourbir* = Pr. *forbir* = It. *forbire* (ML. *forbare*), polish, < OHG. *furpan*, *furban*, MHG. *fürben*, *vürwen*, clean, = AS. *feormian* (for **furbian*, **feorbian*), clean, rub bright, polish (in the latter sense only in the deriv. *feormend* (orig. ppr.), a polisher, *feormung*, a polishing, furbishing (esp. of arms)), in comp. *ā-feormian*, clean, cleanse, purge: see *farm*³.] 1. To rub or scour to brightness; polish; burnish.

> A naughty souldier . . . who would be so *frobishing* and trimming his weapons at the very instant when there was more need to use them. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 339.

> Men of all ranks and occupations . . . were deserting their daily occupations to *furbish* helmets, handle muskets, and learn the trade of war.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 89.

2. Figuratively, to clear from taint or stain; renew the glory or brightness of; renovate.

> Hang your bread and water,
> I'le make you young again, believe that, lady.
> I will so *frubbish* you.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, i. 3.

> It is much more to the manager's advantage to *furbish* up all the lumber which the good sense of our ancestors . . . had consigned to oblivion.
> *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning, xii.

> She would have Sophie to look over all her "toilets," as she called frocks, to *furbish* up any that were "passées," and to air and arrange the new.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

furbishable (fėr'bish-a-bl), *a.* [< *furbish* + *-able.*] Capable of being furbished. *Imp. Dict.*

furbisher (fėr'bish-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also **frubbisher*, *frobisher* (whence the surname *Frobisher*); < ME. *forbushere*, etc., < OF. *fourbisseur*, F. *fourbisseur*, < *fourbir*, furbish: see *furbish.*] One who or that which furbishes, or makes bright by rubbing; one who or that which cleans or polishes.

furca (fėr'kä), *n.*; pl. *furcæ* (-sē). [L., a fork; specifically, as in def. 1: see *fork.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, an instrument of punishment varying between the types and uses of the yoke and the gallows, according to its size and shape. As a yoke it was fork-shaped, the bow being placed over the neck of the offender, whose arms were tied to the arms, and it was thus carried about by the person upon whom it was inflicted. In another form it served as a post to which persons were bound to be scourged; and in a larger form, sometimes with two uprights connected by a cross-piece, it was a gallows on which criminals were hanged, or a cross upon which they were bound or nailed.

> They shall escape the *furca* and the wheel, the torments of lustful persons, and the crown of flames that is reserved for the ambitious. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 680.

2. In zoölogical classifications, divergence in two lines from the point representing a given group; dichotomy, considered in the abstract.

furcate (fėr'kāt), *a.* [< ML. *furcatus*, < L. *furca*, a fork: see *fork.*] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.—**Furcate antennæ**, in *entom.*, those antennæ which are divided from the base into two branches, as in certain *Tenthredinidæ*, etc.

furcate (fėr'kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *furcated*, ppr. *furcating.* [< ML. *furcatus:* see *furcate*, *a.*] To branch; fork; divide into branches.

furcately (fėr'kāt-li), *adv.* In a furcate or forked manner or condition.

furcation (fėr-kā'shon), *n.* [< *furcate* + *-ion.*] A forking; a branching like the tines of a fork; also, that which branches off; a division.

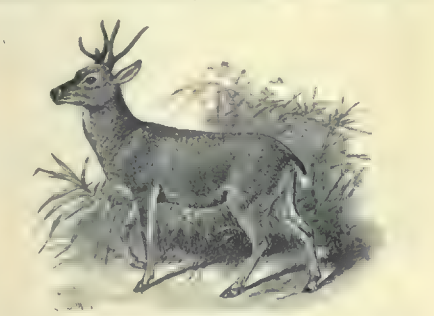
> But when they grow old, they grow less branched, and first do lose their brow antlers, or lowest *furcations* next the head. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

furcatorium (fėr-kā-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *furcatoria* (-ä). [NL., neut. of **furcatorius*, < ML. *furcatus*, forked: see *furcate*, *a.*] The furciform bone, wishbone, or merrythought of a fowl: more fully called *os furcatorium.* See cut under *furcula.*

furcellate (fėr-sel'āt), *a.* [< L. as if **furcella*, equiv. to *furcilla*, a little fork (cf. *furcillatus*, forked), dim. of *furca*, fork: see *fork.* Cf. *furcate.*] Slightly furcate.

furché (fėr-shā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fourché.*

Furcifer (fėr'si-fėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *furcifer*, a yoke-bearer: see *furciferous.*] 1. A genus of South American deer, so called from the furcate antlers, which have a simple beam and a brow-antler. *F. chilensis* and *F. antisiensis* are examples; they are called *gemul deer.*—2. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger.*



Gemul Deer (*Furcifer chilensis*).

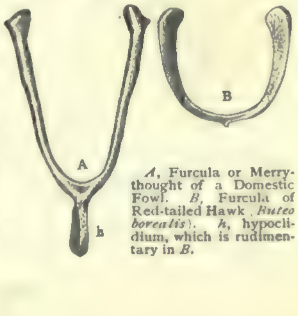
furciferous (fėr-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *furcifer*, bearing a fork or yoke, a yoke-bearer (much used as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, equiv. to "rascal," "gallows-bird"), < *furca*, a fork, also an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork (see *furca*, 1), + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] 1. In *entom.*, bearing a forked appendage or organ. Applied to certain lepidopterous larvæ which have, on the first segment behind the head, a forked tube, called the *osmeteria*, or scent-organ, from which the insect can protrude slender threads, for the purpose, it is supposed, of frightening away ichneumons.

2. Rascally; scoundrelly; villainous. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

furciform (fėr'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *furca*, a fork, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a fork: as, the *furciform* clavicles or merrythought of a fowl.

Furcrœa (fėr-krē'ä), *n.* [NL., named after A. F. de *Fourcroy*, a French chemist (1755–1809).] A genus of amaryllidaceous plants closely related to *Agave*, and resembling that genus in slow growth, thick fleshy leaves, and tall, pyramidal terminal inflorescence. There are about 15 species, of tropical America, some of which are extensively naturalized in the old world, and some are cultivated for ornament. Also written *Fourcroya.*

furcula (fėr'kū-lä), *n.*; pl. *furculæ* (-lē). [L., a forked prop to support a wall when undermined, dim. of *furca*, a fork: see *fork.*] 1. In *ornith.*, the united pair of clavicles of a bird, forming a single forked bone, whence the name. The



A, Furcula or Merrythought of a Domestic Fowl. *B*, Furcula of Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*). *h*, hypoclidium, which is rudimentary in *B*.

prongs of the furcula commonly meet at an approximately acute angle, like a V, and there develop a process called the *hypoclidium;* the extremities pass to each shoulder-joint. Sometimes the prongs meet at an open angle, like a U, and they may be ankylosed with the keel of the sternum. The furcula serves to keep the shoulders apart, and is strongest, with most open tines, in birds of the greatest powers of flight. It is occasionally rudimentary or defective, the clavicles being separate and very small, as occurs especially in some flightless birds. The furcula of the common fowl is familiar as the *merrythought* or *wishbone.* Also called *furculum* (with plural *furcula*).

2. In *entom.*, a forked process: specifically applied to a long bifid process on the bodies of certain caterpillars. See *furciferous*, 1.

furcular (fėr′kū-lär), *a.* [< *furcula* + *-ar*^{3}.] Shaped like a fork; furcate: as, the *furcular* bone of a fowl.

Furcularia (fėr-kū̦-lā′ri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **furcularis*, < L. *furcula*, dim. of *furca*, a fork: see *furcula, furcular.*] A name applied by Lamarck to the *Rotifera* properly so called.

furculum (fėr′kū̦-lum), *n.*; pl. *furcula* (-lä̤). [L.: see *furcula.*] Same as *furcula*, 1.

furder (fėr′dėr), *adv.*, *a.*, and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *further.*

furdle† (fėr′dl), *v. t.* [The older form of *furl*, for *fardle, fardel*^{1}, pack up, hence furl: see *furl, fardel*^{1}.] To furl; roll up.

> The colours *furdled* up, the drum is mute.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

> Nor to urge the thwart enclosure and *furdling* of flowers. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii. § 15.

furfur (fėr′fėr), *n.*; pl. *furfures* (-ēz). [L., bran, also scurf or scales on the skin.] In *pathol.*, dandruff; scurf; porrigo; in the plural, scales like bran, as of the skin.

furfuraceous (fėr-fū̦-rā′shius), *a.* [= F. *furfuracé* = Pg. It. *furfuraceo*, < LL. *furfuraceus*, like bran, < L. *furfur*, bran: see *furfur.*] **1.** Made of or resembling bran. Also *furfurous.*—**2.** Scaly; scurfy. Specifically applied in pathology to forms of desquamation in which the epidermis comes off in scales, and to a bran-like sediment which is sometimes observed in urine.

3. In *bot.*, coated with bran-like particles; scurfy. Also applied to the thallus of a lichen when gonidia are developed in such a way as to produce granules or wartlets on the surface.

furfuraceously (fėr-fū̦-rā′shius-li), *adv.* In a furfuraceous or scaly manner; with furfur.

furfuramide (fėr′fėr-am″id or -īd), *n.* [< *furfur-ol* + *amide.*] In *chem.*, a crystalline solid ($C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$) produced by the action of ammonia on furfurol.

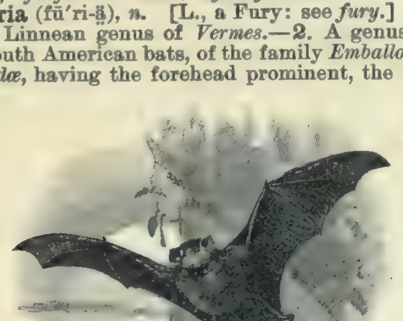
furfuration (fėr-fū̦-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *furfur* + *-ation.*] The falling of scurf or scurfy scales.

furfures, *n.* Plural of *furfur.*

furfurol (fėr′fėr-ol), *n.* [< L. *furfur*, bran, + *-ol.*] In *chem.*, a volatile oil ($C_5H_4O_2$) obtained when wheat-bran, sugar, or starch is acted on by dilute sulphuric acid. It is colorless when first prepared, but turns brown when exposed to the air, and forms a tarry mass. It has a fragrant odor resembling that of bitter almonds, and has the chemical properties of aldehyde.

furfurous (fėr′fū̦-rus), *a.* [< L. *furfurosus*, like bran, < *furfur*, bran.] Same as *furfuraceous*, 1: as, "*furfurous* bread." *Sydney Smith.*

Furia (fū′ri-ä̤), *n.* [L., a Fury: see *fury.*] **1.** A Linnean genus of *Vermes.*—**2.** A genus of South American bats, of the family *Emballonuridæ*, having the forehead prominent, the tail ending in the interfemoral membrane, and the following dental formula: incisors and premolars 2 in each upper and 3 in each lower half-jaw, canines 1 in each, and molars 3 in each upper and lower half-jaw. There is but one species, *F. horrens.* *F. Cuvier*, 1828.



Furia horrens.

Furiæ (fū′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Furia.*] One of four divisions of bats, of the family *Emballonuridæ*, containing the genera *Furia* and *Amorphochilus.*

furial†, *a.* [ME. *furyalle* = Sp. Pg. *furial* = It. *furiale*, < L. *furialis*, furious, belonging to the Furies, < *furia*, fury: see *fury.*] Furious; raging; tormenting.

> What is the cause, if it be for to telle,
> That ye be in this *furial* pyne of helle?
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 440.

furibund (fū′ri-bund), *a.* [= F. *furibond* = Sp. Pg. *furibundo* = It. *furibondo*, < L. *furibundus*, furious, < *furere*, be mad: see *fury.*] Furious; raging; mad. [Rare.]

> Poor Louison Chabray . . . has a garter round her neck, and *furibund* Amazons at each end.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 7.

furibundal† (fū-ri-bun′da̤l), *a.* [< *furibund* + *-al.*] Same as *furibund.*

> Is ’t possible for puling wench to tame
> The *furibundal* champion of fame? *G. Harvey.*

furiosant (fū-ri-ō′sant), *a.* [Heraldic F.; as *furious* + *-ant.*] Raging: an epithet applied in heraldry to the bull, bugle, and other animals when depicted in a rage or in madness. Also *rangant.*

furiosity (fū-ri-os′i̦-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *furiosidade* = It. *furiosità;* as *furious* + *-ity.*] The state of being furious; raving madness. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

furioso (fö-ri-ō′sō), *a.* and *n.* [It., furious, < L. *furiosus*, furious: see *furious.*] **I.** *a.* Furious; vehement: used in music.

II. *n.* A violent, raging, furious person.

> A violent man and a *furioso* was deaf to all this.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 218.

furious (fū′ri-us), *a.* [< ME. *furious* = F. *furieux* = Pr. *furios* = Sp. Pg. It. *furioso*, < L. *furiosus*, full of madness or rage, raging, furious, < *furia*, madness, fury: see *fury.*] **1.** Full of fury; transported with passion; raging; violent: as, a *furious* animal.

> He lokyd *furyous* as a wyld catt.
> *Nugæ Poet.* (ed. Wright), p. 2.

> The Sultans have often been compelled to propitiate the *furious* rabble of Constantinople with the head of an unpopular Vizier. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2†. Mad; frenzied; insane.

> No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be punishable.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

3. Marked by fury or impetuosity; impelled by or moving with violence; vehement; boisterous: as, a *furious* blow; a *furious* wind or storm.

> A *furious* pass the spear of Ajax made
> Through the broad shield, but at the corselet stay'd.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxiii. 965.

> But so the *furious* blast prevail'd,
> That, pitiless perforce,
> They left their outcast mate behind.
> *Cowper*, The Cast-away.

=**Syn.** Impetuous, fierce, frantic, tumultuous, turbulent, tempestuous, stormy, angry.

furiously (fū′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a furious manner; with impetuous motion or agitation; violently; vehemently: as, to run *furiously;* to attack one *furiously.*

> The driving is like the driving of Jehu the son of Nimshi; for he driveth *furiously.* 2 Ki. ix. 20.

> The pendulum swung *furiously* to the left, because it had been drawn too far to the right.
> *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

furiousness (fū′ri-us-nes), *n.* The state of being furious; violent agitation; impetuous motion; madness; frenzy; rage.

> Thou shalt stretche forth thyne hande vpo the *furyousnes* of mine enemyes, and thy right hande shall saue me.
> *Bible of* 1551, Ps. cxxxviii. 7.

furl (fėrl), *v. t.* [A contr. of *furdle:* see *furdle*, and cf. *fardle, farl*^{1}.] **1.** To wrap or roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten by a gasket or cord; draw up or draw into close compass, as a flag.

> Along the coast he shoots with swelling gales,
> Then lowers the lofty mast, and *furls* the sails.
> *Tickell*, Iliad, i.

> Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags
> were *furl'd.* *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2†. To ruffle.

> Disdaining, *furls* his mane and tears the ground,
> His eyes enflaming all the desert round.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit.

To furl a topsail in a body (*naut.*), to gather all the loose parts of the topsail into the bunt about the topmast.

furlano (för-lä′nō), *n.* Same as *forlana.*

furling-line (fėr′ling-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a line wound spirally about a sail and its yard in furling. Also called *sea-gasket.*

furlong (fėr′lo̤ng), *n.* [< ME. *furlong, furlang, forlong, forlang*, etc., < AS. *furlang* (once improp. *furlung*), a furlong (used to translate L. *stadium*), prop. the length of a furrow, or the drive of the plow before it is turned, < *furh*, a furrow, + *lang*, long. The length of a furrow would ordinarily be equiv. to the length of the field; like other orig. indefinite terms of measure, the word came to have a definite value, being fixed by custom at 40 rods, and hence called in ML. (AL.) *quarentena:* see *quarantine.*] A measure of length equal to the eighth part of a mile, 40 rods, poles, or perches, 220 yards, or 201.17 meters. The furlong corresponds to the Roman stadium, and one eighth of any kind of mile is called a furlong in older writers. Thus, English writers of the sixteenth century often call 625 feet a furlong; and the reason is that 5 feet was taken to be a pace, so that a Roman mile of 1,000 paces would be 8 × 625 feet. So the eighth part of a Scotch mile, or nearly 742 feet, was a furlong. In the English translation of the New Testament *furlong* is used to translate the Greek *στάδιον*, stadium. Abbreviated *fur.*

> Ac ich can fynde in a felde and in a *forlang* an hare,
> An holden a knyȝtes court and a-counte with the reyue.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 32.

> And although there appeare difference in their summes, yet that is imputed rather to the diuersity of their *furlongs*, which some reckoned longer then others, then to their differing opinions. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

A furlong way†, a short distance of space or interval of time.

> The constable and his wyf also
> And Custance han ytake the ryghte way
> Toward the see, a *furlong wey* or two.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 4.

> And shortly up they clomben alle thre
> They sitten stille, wel a *furlong way.*
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 451.

furlough (fėr′lō), *n.* [The spelling *furloe* occurs in the 18th century, but *furlough* appears to be the earliest spelling (as in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674). As the spelling *furlough* does not follow that of the orig. language, it was prob. intended to be phonetic (from a military point of view), the *gh* perhaps as *f* and the accent on the second syllable; < D. *verlof*, leave, furlough, = LG. *verlöf* = G. dial. *verlaub* (these prob. of Scand. origin), < Dan. *forlov*, leave, permission, furlough, leave of absence, = Sw. *förlof*, leave, pardon; a form (with prefix *for-*, *för-* = E. *for-*^{1}) equiv. to the older Dan. *orlov*, leave of absence, furlough, = Sw. *orlof*, dismission, discharge, = Icel. *orlof*, leave, = D. *oorlof*, leave, = OHG. MHG. *urloup*, G. *urlaub*, leave of absence, furlough, prop. the abstract noun of a verb repr. (approximately) by Icel. *orlofa*, allow, and by OHG. *irloubōn*, MHG. *erlouben*, G. *erlauben* = AS. *ālȳfan*, *āliéfan* = Goth. *uslaubjan*, leave, permit, < Goth. *us-* (= AS. *ā-* = OHG. *ar-*, *ir-*, unaccented; AS. *or-* = OHG. *ur-* = Icel. *or-*, accented) + **laubjan* (in comp.), leave: see *a-*^{1}, *or-*, *for-*^{1}, and *leave*^{1}, *v.* *Furlough* thus ult. contains the elements *for-*^{1} and *leave*^{1}.] Leave of absence; especially, in military use, leave or license given by a commanding officer to an officer or a soldier to be absent from service for a certain time. In the United States army the term is used officially only for such leave given to an enlisted man, the same permission granted to a commissioned officer being designated a *leave of absence.* A soldier availing himself of the permission is said to be *furloughed*, or *on furlough;* an officer, *on leave.* The word is also used to designate the temporary discharge from service of a civilian in the employ of the government. In the United States navy it has a special signification, indicating the condition of an officer off duty either for fault or at his own request and only receiving one half of "waiting-orders pay."

> After an absence of several years passed with his regiment, . . . he was now returned on a three years' *furlough.* *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 20.

> The Secretary of the Navy shall have authority to place *on furlough* any officer on the active list of the Navy.
> *Rev. Statutes, U. S.*, § 1442.

[The power given to the Secretary of the Navy is rarely exercised.]

> Officers *on furlough* shall receive only half of the pay to which they would have been entitled if on leave of absence. *Rev. Statutes, U. S.*, § 1557.

> Capt. Irwin goes by the next packet-boat to Holland; he has got a *furloe* from his father for a year.
> *Chesterfield*, Misc., IV. xlii.

> Some find their natural selves, and only then,
> In *furloughs* of divine escape from men.
> *Lowell*, Agassiz, ii. 1.

furlough (fėr′lō), *v. t.* [< *furlough*, *n.*] To furnish with a furlough; grant leave of absence to, as a soldier.

> *Furloughed* men returned in large numbers, and before their "leaves" had terminated. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 93.

furmenty, furmety, furmity (fėr′me̤n-ti, -mē̦-ti, -mi-ti), *n.* Same as *frumenty.*

> And ye shall eate neither bread, nor parched corn, nor *furmenty* of newe corne, vntill the selfe same daye that ye haue broughte an offringe vnto your God.
> *Bible of* 1551, Lev. xxiii. 14.

In this plight did he leave Mopsa, resolved in her heart to be the greatest lady in the world, and never after to feed of worse than *furmenty*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

His lips may water
Like a puppy's o'er a *furmenty* pot.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, v. 1.

I hate different diets, and *furmity* and butter, and herb porridge. *Swift*, To Stella, xlii.

furmetary† (fėr′mē-tạ̄-ri), *n.* Same as *frumenty*.

fur-moth (fėr′môth), *n.* The *Tinea pellionella*, a kind of moth which infests fur.

furnace (fėr′nạ̄s), *n.* [< ME. *furnasse*, *furneys*, *fournes*, *forneys*, *fornays*, etc., < OF. *fornais*, *fornaz*, *forneys*, m., *fornaise*, f., F. *fournaise* = Pr. *fornatz*, *fornas* = OSp. *fornaz*, Sp. *hornaza* = It. *fornace*, < L. *fornax* (*fornac-*), an oven, furnace, kiln, < *fornus*, *furnus*, an oven, connected with *formus*, warm.] 1. A structure in which to make and maintain a fire the heat of which is to be used for some mechanical purpose, as the melting of ores or metals, the production of steam as a power, the warming of apartments, the baking of pottery, etc.; specifically, a structure of considerable size built of stone or brick, and usually lined with fire-brick, used for some purpose connected with the operation of smelting metals. Furnaces are constructed in a great variety of ways, according to the different purposes to which they are to be applied. See *air-furnace*, *blast-furnace*, and *hearth*.

There made Nabugodonozor the kyng putte three Children in to the *Forneys* of Fuyr; for thei weren in the righte Trouthe of Beleeve. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 35.

As silver is melted in the midst of the *furnace*, so shall ye be melted. Ezek. xxii. 22.

2. Figuratively, a place, time, or occasion of severe torture or great trial.

Behold, I have refined thee, but not with silver; I have chosen thee in the *furnace* of affliction. Isa. xlviii. 10.

Base-burning furnace. See *base-burning*.—**Bone-black furnace.** See *bone-black*.—**Calcining-furnace**, a furnace in which the operation of calcining is performed; specifically, a reverberatory furnace, with a low arch, in which hard lead is "softened" by exposing it to the action of the flame, by which the foreign metals (antimony, copper, and iron) are oxidized, and collect on the surface of the metal in the form of dross. Also called *improving-furnace*, and the process of softening is also called *improving*.—**Carbonizing-furnace.** See *carbonize*.—**Castilian furnace**, a circular furnace, usually about 3 feet in diameter and 8½ feet high, having a breast formed by a semicircular iron pan furnished with a lip for running off the slags and a longitudinal slot for convenience in tapping. On the top of this cylinder, which is made of fire-brick, rests a box-shaped covering of masonry supported by four pillars, and in this are the feeding-door and the outlet for the products of combustion. The blast is obtained by means of a fan, and there are three twyers. This furnace is used in Spain for smelting poor ores of lead as well as rich slags. It has also been introduced to a limited extent in England.—**Catalan furnace** or **forge**, a furnace used in the French Pyrenees and in some parts of Spain for the manufacture of wrought-iron directly from the ore. It consists of a quadrangular hearth, made of some fire-resisting material, supported by one or more small arches, and built against the side of a wall like the ordinary blacksmiths' forge. The blast is supplied by a peculiar kind of blowing-machine called a *trompe*, in which the current of air is produced by the falling of water through a vertical tube. See *bloomery* and *forge*^{1}.—**Cementation-furnace.** See *converting-furnace*.—**Converting-furnace**, a form of furnace in which bar-iron is converted into steel by carburization (which see). It consists essentially of an oblong rectangular case, called the *chest* or *pot*, open at the top, and inclosed within an arched fire-brick chamber, with arched openings at each end, through which a man can enter. The fireplace is underneath, and that and the flues are so arranged that the chest can be uniformly heated to a high temperature. The whole is inclosed within a hollow cone of brickwork, open at the top, like a glass-furnace. Two such chests are ordinarily built side by side, space being left for flues between the adjacent walls.—**Cupola blast-furnace**, the modern form of blast-furnace, resembling the cupola used for foundry purposes in being much less massive in construction than the old-fashioned blast-furnace, but at the same time of much greater size, the largest being over 100 feet in height and 25 in diameter across the boshes. The cupola blast-furnace is built of radiating brickwork, inclosed within a wrought-iron casing.—**Cupola furnace.** See *cupola-furnace*. **Danks rotary furnace**, a peculiar form of puddling-furnace (see *puddle*) in which the chamber in which the puddling is effected is made to rotate during the operation. It is claimed that the Danks furnace is more effective in eliminating the phosphorus and sulphur than the ordinary form of puddling-furnace.—**Decomposing-furnace**, a furnace used in the conversion of common salt into sulphate of soda, aided by the action of sulphuric acid.—**Dumb furnace**, a ventilating-furnace placed at the foot of the up-cast shaft of a mine, and arranged in such a way that, while the dangerous gases are drawn away, they cannot come in contact with the fire.—**Hardening-furnace**, in *hat-making*, a furnace in which the bodies of hats, folded in wet cloth, are laid upon an iron plate and hardened by the pressure of traversing-plates together with the heat and dampness.—**High furnace**, the ordinary blast-furnace: so called in literal translation from the French *haut fourneau*.—**Hydrocarbon-furnace**, a furnace in which a liquid fuel, as petroleum, is used.—**Muffle-furnace**, the small portable furnace in which is heated the muffle containing the cupels (see *cupel*) used in assaying gold and silver.—**Osmund furnace**, in *metal-working*, a primitive form of furnace formerly used in Sweden, and still in use in Finland, for reducing bog-iron ore. The lining of the furnace is of refractory stone. Surrounding this, with a considerable earth-packed space intervening, is a crib of wood. The blast is furnished by bellows worked by treadles.—**Pernot furnace**, an open-hearth regenerative furnace for converting iron into steel, invented in France, but also introduced, with some modifications, to a limited extent in England. It requires for its use both pig and scrap. Its chief peculiarity is that its bed is inclined at a small angle (about 6°) and rotative.—**Plumbers' furnace**, a portable furnace used by plumbers for soldering, etc.—**Regenerative furnace**, a furnace in which the waste heat of the products of combustion is utilized by being transferred to either the air or the combustible gases, or both, entering the furnace. This transfer is effected by means of so-called "regenerators." See *regenerator*.—**Reheating-furnace**, a reverberatory furnace in which the puddled bars, piled in packets, are reheated preparatory to rolling; a balling-furnace.—**Reverberatory furnace**, a furnace in which the fuel is not brought directly in contact with the material to be acted on by the fire, but which is so arranged that the flame of the burning gases plays over or is "reverberated" upon the ore or metal under treatment. A peculiar kind of reverberatory furnace used in the manufacture of steel is called the *open hearth*. See *hearth*.—**Ring-top furnace**, a charcoal-furnace for heating smoothing-irons. It has an annular top, and cross-bars which can be removed at pleasure. *E. H. Knight*.—**Spanish furnace**, a form of reverberatory furnace used in Spain, and especially at Linares, one of the most important lead-producing districts in the world. Its chief peculiarity is the presence of two chambers, one of which is the reduction-chamber, while the other has a peculiar and not entirely understood action in checking and modifying the draft.—**Tank-furnace**, in *glass-manuf.*, a furnace fitted with a tank, as distinguished from comparatively small melting-pots, to hold the molten glass.

furnace (fėr′nạ̄s), *v.* [< *furnace*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To subject to the action of a furnace; figuratively, to heat as if in a furnace.

M. A. Scheurer-Kestner claims to have proved that in the *furnacing* operation no soda-salts are reduced to metallic sodium. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 51.

In soft Australian nights,
And through the *furnaced* noons, and in the times
Of wind and wet. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 411.

2†. To throw out, as flames or dull reverberations of sound are emitted by a furnace.

Furnaceth the universall sighes and complaintes of this transposed world. *Chapman*, Shield of Achilles, Pref.

II.† *intrans.* To issue forth like flames from a furnace.

O tell him [my absent love] that I lie
Deep wounded with the flames that *furnac'd* from his eye.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 1.

furnace-bar (fėr′nạ̄s-bär), *n.* Same as *fire-bar*.

furnace-bridge (fėr′nạ̄s-brij), *n.* A barrier of fire-bricks, or an iron-plate chamber filled with water, thrown across a furnace at the extreme end of the fire-bars, to prevent the fuel from being carried into the flues, and to quicken the draft by contracting the section of the chimney.

furnace-burning (fėr′nạ̄s-bėr″ning), *a.* Burning or heated like a furnace.

All my body's moisture
Scarce serves to quench my *furnace-burning* heart.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

furnaceman (fėr′nạ̄s-man̤), *n.*; pl. *furnacemen* (-men). A man who tends a furnace.

The *furnaceman* reverses his shunt valve.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII. 474.

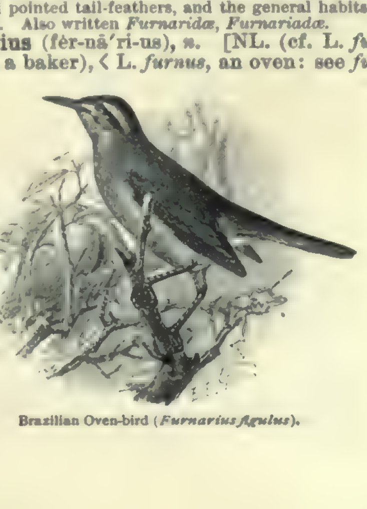
furnament†, *n.* See *furniment*.

furnarian (fėr-nā′ri-an̤), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Furnarius* or family *Furnariidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Furnariidæ*; an oven-bird.

Furnariidæ (fėr-nā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Furnarius* + *-idæ*.] A neotropical family of formicarioid passerine birds, related to the *Dendrocolaptidæ*, but differing from them somewhat in the structure of the feet; the South American oven-birds. These birds are so called from the oven-like nests which they build. They mostly have stiffened pointed tail-feathers, and the general habits of creepers. Also written *Furnaridæ*, *Furnariadæ*.

Furnarius (fėr-nā′ri-us), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *furnarius*, a baker), < L. *furnus*, an oven: see *furnace*.] The typical genus of oven-birds of the family *Furnariidæ*. *Vieillot*, 1816.



Brazilian Oven-bird (*Furnarius figulus*).

furner†, *n.* [< OF. *fournier*, *fornier*, *furnier*, a baker, < L. *furnarius*, a baker: see *Furnarius*.] One who sets bread into the oven. *Minsheu*.

furniment†, **furnament**† (fėr′ni-, fėr′na̤-men̤t), *n.* [< OF. *fourniment*, a furnishing, < *fournir*, furnish, supply, etc.: see *furnish*^{1}.] Furniture; equipment.

Lo! where they spyde with speedie whirling pace,
One in a charet of straunge *furniment*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 38.

Neither the men nor the horse glistered so with gold nor precious *furnaments*, but only with the brightnes of their Harnesse. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii. 236.

furnish^1 (fėr′nish), *v.* [< ME. *furnysshen*, < OF. *furniss-*, *fourniss-*, stem of certain parts of *furnir*, *fornir*, *fournir*, F. *fournir* = Pr. *fornir*, earlier *formir*, *fromir* = Sp. Pg. *fornir* = It. *fornire*, furnish, < OHG. *frumjan*, perform, provide, < *fruma*, MHG. *vrume*, *vrum*, utility, gain, akin to AS. *fremu*, *freme*, profit, advantage, *fremian*, *fremman*, promote, perform, etc., whence mod. E. *frame*: see *frame*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To provide; supply: used with *with*, and having a personal object: as, to *furnish* a family *with* food; to *furnish* a person *with* money for some purpose.

He is *furnished with* my opinion. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Let's meet there the ninth of May next, about two of the clock; and I'll want nothing that a fisher should be *furnished with*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 188.

How might a man, *furnished with* Gyges's secret, employ it in bringing together distant friends!
Steele, Tatler, No. 138.

The ass is *furnished with* a stuffed saddle.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 172.

2. To provide for use; make or afford a provision of; supply; yield: with a thing as object: as, to *furnish* arms for defense; Normandy *furnishes* the best draft-horses; this fact *furnishes* a strong argument against your theory.

A graver fact, enlisted on your side,
May *furnish* illustration, well applied.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 206.

His writings and his life *furnish* abundant proofs that he was not a man of strong sense. *Macaulay*.

The history of the house of commons, on the other hand, *furnishes* some valuable illustrations of constitutional practice. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 368.

3. To provide with what is proper or suitable; supply with anything; fit up or fit out; equip: as, to *furnish* a house, a library, or an expedition; to *furnish* the mind by study and observation.

He was full well *furnysshed* of body and of membres, and a grete gentilman on his moder be-halue.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 406

He was *furnished* like a hunter.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2

And being all approached, there commeth one of the Santones mounted on a Camell well *furnished*, who at the other side of the Mountaine ascendeth fiue steppes into a pulpit. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 269.

The Duke of Doria's palace has the best outside of any in Genoa, as that of Durazzo is the best *furnished* within.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 362.

Specifically—4. In *ceram.*, to ornament with pieces molded separately and afterward attached to the object, as a vase with figures of flowers, or the like.—**To furnish out**, to fill out; complete; furnish proper materials for.

Since the moneyed men are so fond of war, I should be glad they would *furnish out* one campaign at their own charge. *Swift*, Conduct of Allies

It is a great convenience to those who want wit to *furnish out* a conversation, that there is something or other in all companies where it is wanted substituted in its stead, which, according to their taste, does the business as well.
Steele, Spectator, No. 504.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To provide one's self with equipment; equip one's self.

I expect measure hard enough and must *furnish* apace with proportionable armour.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 93.

2. To provide furniture for a room or a house.—3. In *racing slang*, to take on flesh; improve in strength and appearance.

The horse had *furnished* so since then.
Macmillan's Mag.

furnish^1†, *n.* [< *furnish*, *v.*] Provision; outfit; furniture; supply.

Hee sends him a whole *Furnish* of all vessels for his chamber of cleane gold. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 169.

To lend the world a *furnish* of wit, she lays her own to pawn. *Greene*, Groatsworth of Wit.

furnish^2†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *furnace*.

furnished (fėr′nisht), *p. a.* 1. Provided with what is needful; fitted with furniture or whatever is necessary; equipped for use: as, a *furnished* house; *furnished* rooms.—2. In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *armed*, in some cases, as when applied to the horns of a stag: as, a hart *furnished* with six antlers. (*b*) Caparisoned; fitted with saddle, bridle, etc.: said of a horse.

furnishedness (fėr'nisht-nes), *n.* The state of being furnished or equipped. [Rare.]

In such a sense it was [attributed] to the ternary in respect of the fulness and well *furnishedness* of the earth.
Dr. H. More, Appendix to Defence of Cabbala, iv. 11.

furnisher (fėr'nish-ėr), *n.* One who furnishes or provides supplies of any kind; specifically, one who equips or fits up with suitable furniture and fittings: as, a house-*furnisher*.

And some gave out the Dutchess of Lauderdale as a resetter of Argyle since his forfeiture, and a *furnisher* of him with money. *State Trials*, J. Mitchel, an. 1677.

furnishing (fėr'nish-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *furnish*, *v.*] 1. The act of providing with furniture or fittings of any kind.—2. *pl.* Fittings of any kind; especially, the smaller articles used in fitting up anything, as a building, vehicle, etc.: as, builders' or upholsterers' *furnishings*.—3†. A subsidiary appendage or adjunct; an incidental part.

Something deeper,
Whereof, perchance, these are but *furnishings*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 1.

furnishment (fėr'nish-mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *fournissement*, *fornissement*; as *furnish* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of furnishing.—2. A supply of furniture or things necessary.

No other thing was thought or talked on, but onely preparations and *furnishments* for this businesse.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 93.

Yet, with all this *furnishment*, out of a custom which modesty had observ'd, Sir Thomas deprecated the burthen.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 176.

Purveyor for the army; . . . vastly rich; grown so as contractor of *furnishments* which he never furnishes.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 346.

furniture (fėr'ni-ṭūr), *n.* [< F. *fourniture* (= Sp. It. *fornitura*), a supply, or the act of furnishing, < *fournir*, furnish: see *furnish*^{1}.] 1. In general, that with which anything is furnished or supplied to fit it for operation or use; that which fits or equips for use or action; outfit; equipment: as, the *furniture* of a war-horse, or of a microscope; table *furniture*.

He furnished himself for the fight, but not in his wonted *furniture*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

To deedes of armes and proofe of chevalrie
They gan themselves addresse, full rich aguiz'd,
As each one had his *furnitures* deviz'd.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 4.

The sufficient reply to the skeptic, who doubts the power and the *furniture* of man, is in that possibility of joyful intercourse with persons which makes the faith and practice of all reasonable men. *Emerson*, Character.

2. The act of furnishing. [Rare.]

The order and *furniture* of all was done by diuine prouidence. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 60.

3. Collectively and specifically—(*a*) Those movables required for use or ornament in a dwelling, a place of business or of assembly, etc.

The Protector was magnificent, and had he lived to complete Somerset-house, would probably have called in the assistance of those artists, whose works are the noblest *furniture*. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. vi.

The *furniture* of the room, and the little China ornaments on the mantelpiece, have a constrained, unfamiliar look. *T. B. Aldrich*, Bad Boy, p. 68.

(*b*) The necessary appendages in various employments or arts, as the brasswork of locks, door-knobs, and window-shutters, the masts and rigging of a ship, the mounting of a musket, etc.

The forgings of the *furniture* are all made by one man, who gives all his time to *furniture* forging.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 244.

(*c*) In *printing*, the pieces of wood or metal placed between and around pages of type to keep them the requisite distance apart and to aid in securing them in the chase.—3. In *organ-building*, one of the varieties of mixture-stops.—**Beveled furniture**, in *printing*. See *beveled*.—**Labor-saving furniture**, in *printing*, furniture cut by system, so that pieces of different lengths and widths can be readily combined.

furniture-plush (fėr'ni-ṭūr-plush), *n.* A plush made entirely of mohair, or with a mohair filling and a cotton warp, used for covering household furniture. Also called *Utrecht velvet*.

furniture-print (fėr'ni-ṭūr-print), *n.* See *chintz*^{1}.

furniture-stop (fėr'ni-ṭūr-stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a mixture-stop.

furo (fū'rō), *n.* [ML., a ferret, lit. a thief: see *ferret*^{1}.] A name of the ferret; the technical specific name of *Putorius furo*. See *ferret*^{1}.

furoles (fū-rōlz'), *n. pl.* [< OF. *furoles*, F. *furolles*, fiery exhalations; popular dim. (cf. equiv. OF. *flammerolles*) of *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, fireplace: see *focus*, *fuel*.] Same as *corposant*.

furor (fū'rǫr), *n.* [< L. *furor*, a raging, madness, fury, < *furere*, rage, be furious: see *fury*.] Fury; rage; mania; specifically, an overpowering passion for or on account of something.

This science in his perfection can not grow but by some diuine instinct: the Platonicks call it *furor*: or by excellencie of nature and complexion.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 1.

So strong was the *furor* of play upon him.
Goldsmith, Richard Nash.

furore (fö-rō're), *n.* [It., < L. *furor*, madness: see *furor*.] Same as *furor*.

furr-ahin (fur'a-hin), *n.* [Sc., < *fur*^{2}, *furr*, furrow, + *ahin*, *ahint*, behind: see *ahint*, *ahin*.] The hindmost horse on the right-hand side of the plow, which walks on the furrows.

My *furr-ahin's* a wordy beast,
As e'er in tug or tow was traced.
Burns, The Inventory.

furr-chuck (fėr'chuk), *n.* [Appar. a variation of *furze-chat*.] Same as *furze-chat*. [Prov. Eng. (Norfolk).]

furred (fėrd), *a.* 1. Provided or covered with fur or something resembling it: as, a *furred* robe; a *furred* tongue.—2†. Made or become thick and coarse, as vocal sounds.

Her voice, for want of use, is so *furred* that it do not at present please me; but her manner of singing is such that I shall, I think, take great pleasure in it.
Pepys, Diary, II. 470.

furrier (fėr'i-ėr), *n.* [< ME., < OF. *fourreur*, a furrier, a skinner, < *fourrer*, fur: see *fur*^{1}, *n.* and *v.*] A dealer in or a dresser of furs; one who makes or sells articles of wearing-apparel, etc., made of fur.

furriery (fėr'i-ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *furrieries* (-iz). [< *furrier* + *-y*: see *-ery*.] 1. Furs in general.

No labour can ever be turned to so good account as what is employed upon their *furrieries*.
Cook, Voyages, VII. vi. 6.

2. The trade of a furrier.

furrily (fėr'i-li), *adv.* In a furry manner; with a covering of fur. *Byron.*

furring (fėr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *furrynge*; verbal n. of *fur*^{1}, *v.* In sense 3 sometimes written improp. *firring*, in simulation of *fir*.] 1. Furs; peltry; trimmings of fur.

Hem faileth no *furrynge* ne clothes at full.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 604.

A sort of hedgehog with heavy *furring* and short legs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 129.

2. A deposit resembling fur, as of scale in a steam-boiler or of epithelium on the tongue.

With honie it [a gargarism of milke] cureth the roughness & *furring* of the tongue. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 14.

When . . . water is heated, the carbonic acid is expelled, and the lime salts are deposited in an insoluble form, such as the *furring* in a tea-kettle or boiler.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 212.

3. In *carp.*: (*a*) The nailing on of thin strips of board, as to joists and rafters, in order to bring them to a level to form an even surface, or in other positions for various purposes. (*b*) *pl.* The strips thus nailed on. (*c*) Strips fastened to a solid wall of a house for nailing laths on, and to provide an air-space between the wall and plastering.

furrow (fur'ō), *n.* [Also dial. *fur*, *foor*; < ME. *furwe*, *forowe*, *forwe*, *forgh*, *furch*, etc., < AS. *furh* = OFries. *furch* = OD. *vore*, D. *voor* = MLG. *vore*, LG. *fore* = OHG. *furuh*, MHG. *vurch*, G. *furche*, a furrow (Dan. *fure* = Sw. *fåra*, a furrow, prob. < LG.), = Icel. *for*, a drain. Cf. L. *porca*, a ridge between two furrows, a balk.] 1. A trench in the earth, especially that made by a plow.

And yf ich ȝede to the plouh, ich pynchede on hus half-acre,
That a fot-londe other a *forwe* fecchen ich wolde.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 268.

What time the labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the *furrow* came.
Milton, Comus, l. 292.

2. A narrow trench or channel, as in wood or metal, or in a millstone; a groove; a wrinkle.

My glass shall not persuade me I am old
So long as youth and thou are of one date;
But when in thee time's *furrows* I behold,
Then look I death my days should expiate.
Shak., Sonnets, xxii.

Specifically—3. In *zoöl.*, a sulcus or wide groove, generally rounded at the bottom, and extending longitudinally on the animal or part; one of the spaces between costal or longitudinal ridges.—**Furrow of the cerebrum.** Same as *fissure of Rolando* (which see, under *fissure*).—**Furrow of the corpus callosum**, the groove between the gyrus fornicatus and the corpus callosum.—**Gouge-furrow**, a furrow concave at bottom.—**Leader-furrow**, a furrow extending from the eye to the skirt of a millstone.—**Primitive furrow**, in *embryol.*, the first trace of the formation of the nervous axis of a vertebrate, being a groove along the back, soon converted into a tube, the future cerebrospinal axis.—**Second furrows**, furrows extending from the leaders nearest to the eye of a millstone.—**Skirt-furrows**, furrows branching from the leaders nearer to the skirt of a millstone.

furrow (fur'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. **furwen* (not found), < AS. *furan* (for **furhan*), in glosses (L. *sulcare*, *scribere*) (= OHG. *furhan*, MHG. *furhen*, G. *furchen* = Dan. *fure* = Sw. *fåra*), cut a furrow in, < *furh*, a furrow: see *furrow*, *n.*] 1. To cut a furrow in; make furrows in; plow.

A long exile thou art assigned to bere;
Long to *furrow* large space of stormy seas.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

While the plowman, near at hand,
Whistles o'er the *furrow'd* land.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 64.

I struck straight into the heath; I held on to a hollow I saw deeply *furrowing* the brown moor-side; I waded knee-deep in its dark growth.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

2. To make narrow channels or grooves in; mark with or as with wrinkles.

Thou canst help time to *furrow* me with age,
But stop no wrinkle in his pilgrimage.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

How can she weepe for her sinne, that must bare her skin therewith, and *furrowe* her face?
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, i. 9.

New descending Rills
Furrow the Brows of all th' impending Hills.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

In vain fair cheeks were *furrow'd* with hot tears.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 20.

furrow-drain (fur'ō-drān), *v. t.* In *agri.*, to drain, as land, by making a drain at each furrow, or between every two ridges.

furrowed (fur'ōd), *a.* [< *furrow* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having longitudinal channels, ridges, or grooves; sulcate: as, a *furrowed* stem.

Their figures . . . have round staring eyes, pendant limbs, and *furrowed* draperies, and represent sculpture at its lowest stage of degradation.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xvii.

Furrowed band, a band of indented gray matter connecting the uvula of the cerebellum with the amygdala on either side.

furrow-faced (fur'ō-fāst), *a.* Marked or carved with furrows.

I . . . expose no ships
To threatnings of the *furrow-faced* sea.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

furrowing (fur'ọ-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *furrow*, *v.*] 1. The act of making a furrow.—2. In *embryol.*, the process of segmentation of the yolk of an egg in some animals, as *Amphibia*. It is an unequal cleavage, which gives the appearance of furrows on the surface of the germ.

furrowing-machine (fur'ō-ing-ma̤-shēn''), *n.* A millstone-dresser.

furrow-slice (fur'ō-slīs), *n.* A narrow slice of earth turned up by the plow.

furrow-weed (fur'ō-wēd), *n.* A weed growing on plowed land.

He was met even now
As mad as the vex'd sea: singing aloud;
Crown'd with rank fumiter and *furrow-weeds*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 4.

furrowy (fur'ọ-i), *a.* [< *furrow* + *-y*^{1}.] Furrowed; full of or abounding in furrows.

A double hill ran up his *furrowy* forks,
Beyond the thick-leaved platans of the vale.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

furry (fėr'i), *a.* and *n.* [< *fur*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] I. *a.* 1. Bearing fur; covered with fur.

Their thread being the sinews of certain small beasts, wherewith they sow their furs which clothe them, the *furry* side in summer outward, in winter inward.
Milton, Hist. Moscovia.

From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar
Leads forth his *furry* troops to war.
Fenton, To Lord Gower.

2. Consisting of fur or skins.

Winter! thou hoary venerable sire,
All richly in thy *furry* mantle clad.
Rowe, Ode for the New Year, 1717.

3. Resembling fur.—4. Coated with a deposit of fur. See *fur*^{1}, *n.*, 4.

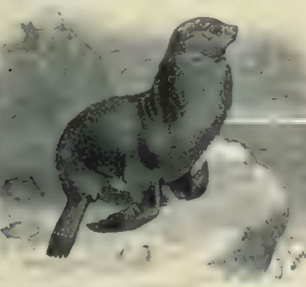
Two foggy decanters, half full of the remnants of yesterday's libation, with a sort of *furry* rim just over the surface. *Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, III. iv.

II.† *n.* A caterpillar.

Millepiedi [It.], a worm having manie feete, called a *furrie* or a palmer. *Florio.*

Furry-day (fėr′i-dā), *n.* A name given to the 8th of May in parts of Cornwall, England, where that day is celebrated with ceremonies resembling the ancient May-day feasts. *Bickerdyke*, p. 244.

fur-seal (fėr′sēl), *n.* A seal with copious under-fur of commercial value: distinguished from *hair-seal.* The fur-seals all belong to the eared-seal family or *Otariidæ*, being those which constitute the subfamily *Ulophocinæ.* The best-known fur-seals, and those from which is derived the fur usually made into sealskin garments, are the northern sea-bears, *Callorhinus ursinus*, abounding on the Pribyloff islands in Bering sea, where they gather by millions in the breeding season, but whence only about 100,000 skins are allowed to be taken annually by authorized persons.



Northern Fur-seal or Sea-bear (*Callorhinus ursinus*).

fursung (fėr′sung), *n.* Same as *parasang.*

furt†, *n.* [< L. *furtum*, theft: see *furtum.*] Theft. *Davies.*

Break not the sacred league
By raising civil theft; turn not your *furt*
'Gainst your own bowels.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, v. 1.

furth^1†, *adv.* A rare Middle English form of *forth^1.*

furth^2†, *n.* A rare Middle English form of *ford.*

further (fėr′ᴛʜėr), *adv. compar.* [Also dial. *furder*; < ME. *further, forther* (also *ferther, farther*, with the vowel of *fer, far*, mod. *far^1*, > the irreg. *farther*, q. v., as compar. of *far*), < AS. *furthor, furthur*, further, forward, = OS. *furtho* = OFries. *further, forther*, further, = D. *vorders*, further, besides (cf. *verder*, adv. and adj., further, more), = MLG. *vorder* = OHG. *furdir, furdar, furdor*, further, away, onward, MHG. *vürder*, G. *fürder*, onward, hereafter; not, as usually stated, a compar. of *forth^1* (with compar. suffix *-er^3*), but compar. of *fore^1*, AS. *for, fore*, with the different compar. suffix *-ther*, as in *other, either, whether, nether*, etc., the same as *-ter* in *after*: see *for, fore^1*, and *-ther, -ter. Forth^1* is formed from the same base, *for, fore*, fore, with the suffix (appar. demonstrative) *-th.* The superl. *furthest* is mod., and is due partly to *further*, regarded as *furth-er*, and partly to *farthest* for *farrest.* See *farther, farthest.*] 1. At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond, literally or figuratively: as, move *further* away; seek no *further* for happiness.

Swythe *further* in the foreste he drowe [drew].
Sir Eglamour (Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell), l. 373.

The *further* he doth goe, the *further* he doth stray.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 43.

Go on with me six miles *further* to my house, where you shall be extremely welcome.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

2. In addition; to a greater extent; by way of extension, progression, or continuation: as, I say *further* that no man knows the reason.

Why troublest thou the Master any *further?*
Mark v. 35.

They *further* covenante yᵗ they will resigne & yeeld up the whole Pequente cuntrie, and every parte of it, to yᵉ English collonies.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 439.

You shall hear *further* from me within a few Days.
Howell, Letters, iii. 4.

To wish one further, to wish one in some other place, or out of the reach of something. [Slang.]

Woman suffrage has had its inaugural experiment in Kansas, and it almost goes without saying that those who voted to confer the franchise on the sex must by this time have *wished* that they were "*further*" when they did so.
Western Brewer, XII. 1028.

further (fėr′ᴛʜėr), *a. compar.* [Also dial. *furder*; not found as adj. in ME., where only the forms belonging to *far* are used adjectively: see *further, adv.*, and *far^1, farther, adv.* and *a.* There was a similar and ult. related form, ME. *forther*, fore, front, < AS. *furthra*, before (in rank: L. *prior, major*), = OS. *forthoro* (Schmeller) = OFries. *fordera* = MLG. *vorder* = OHG. *fordaro, fordero*, MHG. G. *vorder*, fore, in front: of the same ult. elements as *further, adv.*] 1. More remote; more distant than something else.

Since he went from Egypt 'tis
A space for *further* [*farther* in folio 1623] travel.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 1.

The seer
Went thro' the strait and dreadful pass of death,
Not ever to be question'd any more,
Save on the *further* side.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. Additional; continued or continuing; extending beyond.

What *further* need was there that another priest should rise? Heb. vii. 11.

Theoc. You gripe it too hard, sir.
Malef. Indeed I do, but have no *further* end in it
But love and tenderness.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 3.

Satan had journey'd on, pensive and slow,
But *further* way found none. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 174.

When once the fresh interest of a thing is exhausted, a *further* fixing of the attention costs more and more effort.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 99.

Further assurance, in *law*, an instrument confirming the title intended to have been secured by one already made.

further (fėr′ᴛʜėr), *v. t.* [Also dial. *furder*; < ME. *furtheren, furthren, fortheren, forthren, firthren*, < AS. *fyrthrian, fyrthran* (= OFries. *fordera* = D. MLG. *vorderen* = OHG. *furdiren*, MHG. *vürdern*, G. *fördern* = Dan. (*be-*)*fordre* = Sw. (*be-*)*fordra*), further, promote, advance, < *furthor*, further: see *further, adv.*] 1. To help or urge onward or forward; promote; advance; forward.

The same nyght ayenst day we made sayle, and hadde so esy wynde that lytell were we *furtherde* therby.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 77.

The science of Astronomy, they say, was much *furthered* by Enoch. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 36.

Neither do we read of any woman in the Gospel that assisted the persecutors of Christ, or *furthered* his afflictions; even Pilate's wife dissuaded it.
Donne, Sermons, xxiii.

He was not only satisfied with his Majesty's measures, but ready to *further* them to the utmost in his power.
Maty, Chesterfield.

2†. To help or assist.

But nathelesse hit ys my wille, quod she,
To *furtheren* yow, so that ye shal nat dye,
But turne sounde home to youre Thessalye.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1618.

furtherance (fėr′ᴛʜėr-ans), *n.* [Formerly also *furderance*; < *further, v.*, + *-ance.*] The act of furthering or forwarding; promotion; advancement.

I know that I shall abide and continue with you all, for your *furtherance* and joy of faith. Phil. i. 25.

Surely that day was, by that good father's meanes, dies natalis to me for the whole foundation of the poore learnyng I have, and of all the *furderance* that hitherto elsewhere I have obteyned. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, ii.

I am as unfit for any practical purpose — I mean for the *furtherance* of the world's ends — as gossamer for ship-timber. *Thoreau*, Letters, p. 7.

furtherer (fėr′ᴛʜėr-ėr), *n.* One who furthers or helps to advance; a promoter.

And in middes of outward injuries and inward cares, to encrease them withall, good Sir Richard Sackville dieth, that worthie gentleman, that earnest favourer and *furtherer* of God's true religion. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, i.

furthermore (fėr′ᴛʜėr-mōr), *adv.* [< ME. *furthermore, forther more* (or *mare*) (= MLG. *vordermēr*), also, reversely, *more further* (or *forther*), and, conjunctionally (def. 2), as one word, *forthermore*: see *further, adv.*, and *more, adv.*] 1†. Still further; yet further: in reference to place, position, or motion.

Now wille I rede *forther mare*,
And shew yhow of sum paynes that er thare.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 2892.

Forthir mare gan he glyde.
Sir Perceval (Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell), l. 2210.

2. Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said: a continuative adverb or conjunction.

Furthermore, whilst we eat (say they), then health, which began to be appaired, fighteth by the help of food against hunger.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

This will he send or come for: *furthermore*,
Our son is with him; we shall hear anon.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

furthermost (fėr′ᴛʜėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *further, a.*, + *-most* as in *foremost*, q. v. Cf. *furthermore.*] Most remote.

furthersome (fėr′ᴛʜėr-sum), *a.* [< *further* + *-some*; an artificial formation.] Tending to further or promote; helpful.

In enterprises of pith a touch of stratagem often proves *furthersome.* *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 6.

furthest (fėr′ᴛʜest), *adv.* and *a. superl.* [See *further.*] Superlative of *far^1.*

We find by daily experience that those calamities may be nearest at hand, readiest to break in suddenly upon us, which we in regard of times or circumstances may imagine to be *furthest* off. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

furtive (fėr′tiv), *a.* [< OF. *furtif*, F. *furtif* = Sp. Pg. It. *furtivo*, < L. *furtivus*, stolen, purloined, hence also hidden, concealed, secret, < *furtum*, theft, robbery, < *furari*, steal, thieve, < *fur*, a thief: see *furacious* and *ferret^1.*] 1. Stolen; obtained by theft.

Or do they [planets] . . .
Dart *furtive* Beams and Glory not their own,
All Servants to that Source of Light, the Sun?
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. Stealthy; thief-like.

It would be impossible for such eyes to squint, and take *furtive* glances on this side and on that.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 22.

That *furtive* mien, that scowling eye. *M. Arnold.*

furtively (fėr′tiv-li), *adv.* In a furtive manner; stealthily.

She
Did look upon him *furtively*
In loving wise.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 131.

furtum (fėr′tum), *n.* [L., theft: see *furtive.*] In *law*, theft; robbery.

furuncle (fū′rung-kl), *n.* [= F. *furoncle* = Sp. *furúnculo* = Pg. *furunculo, frunculo* = It. *foruncolo*, < L. *furunculus*, a petty thief, a pilferer, a pointed, burning sore, a boil, dim. of *fur*, a thief: see *furacious, furtive.*] A circumscribed inflammation of the skin, forming a necrotic central core, and suppurating and discharging the core; a boil.

furuncular (fụ-rung′kụ-lär), *a.* [< L. *furunculus*, a furuncle, + *-ar^3.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting furuncles or boils.

furunculi, *n.* Plural of *furunculus.*

furunculosis (fụ-rung-kụ-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *furunculus* + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, the morbid state characterized by the presence of furuncles or boils.

furunculus (fū-rung′kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *furunculi* (-lī). [L.] Same as *furuncle.*

fury (fū′ri), *n.*; pl. *furies* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also *furie*; ME. *furie, furye*, < F. *furie* = Sp. Pg. It. *furia*, < L. *furia*, commonly in pl. *furiæ*, rage, madness, fury; *Furiæ*, the Furies (also called *Diræ*, and (Gr.) *Eumenides, Erinyes*); < *furere*, rage, be furious.] 1. Extreme anger or rage; anger or wrath which overrides all self-control; a storm of anger; madness.

I do oppose
My patience to his *fury.*
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

As they rode on thro' Garioch land,
He rode up in a *fury.*
The Rantin' Laddie (Child's Ballads, IV. 101).

Thoult see my sword with *furie* smoke.
Robin Hood and the Tanner's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [V. 338).

2. Violent or impetuous action of any kind; vehement manifestation of force; violence.

Foundations here are of a Christian Temple; and two towers of marble, that have better resisted the *fury* of time. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 18.

It was not the Ships only that felt the *fury* of this storm, but the whole Island suffered by it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 71.

On the western coast of Britain, where the Atlantic breakers roll in upon the shore, they have been known to exert a pressure of between three and four tons on every square foot of surface exposed to their *fury.*
Huxley, Physiography, p. 167.

3. Enthusiasm; inspired or frenzied excitement of the mind.

Her staring eyes with sparkling *fury* roll,
When all the god came rushing to her soul.
Dryden, Æneid.

4. [*cap.*] In *classical myth.*, one of the avenging deities, called in Greek mythology the Erinyes or, by euphemism, Eumenides, and by the Romans the Furiæ or Diræ, daughters of Earth or of Night, represented as fearful maidens, often winged, and with serpents twined in their hair, clad in dusky garments girdled with red. They dwelt in the depth of Tartarus, and, owing to their dread power of avenging wrong, whether intentional or not, were feared by gods and men. According to fully developed Greek tradition, they were three in number and called Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra. They relentlessly punished crime, especially breaches of piety and hospitality, both before and after death. They were therefore also regarded as goddesses of fate, in common with the Parcæ; hence the use of the name in the extract from Milton.

Comes the blind *Fury* with the abhorred shears,
And slits the thin-spun life. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 75.

Oh, the *Furies* that
I feel within me; whipp'd on by their angers
For my tormentors!
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iv. 1.

Hence—5. A minister or a concentrated manifestation of vengeance; an avenging or vengeful personality, principle, or action.

Sad be the sights, and bitter fruites of warre,
And thousand *furies* wait on wrathfull sword.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 30.

Fear of death, infamy, torments, are those *furies* and vultures that vex and disquiet tyrants.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 564.

Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turn'd,
Nor hell a *fury* like a woman scorned.
Congreve, Mourning Bride, iii. 8.

Come, sir, you put me to a woman's madness,
The glory of a *fury*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 4.

6†. [Found only in the passage quoted, where the pl. *furies*, with the sense of L. *fures*, thieves (pl. of *fur*, a thief), is used, it seems, in jesting allusion to the *Furies*.] A thief.

Have an eye to your plate, for there be *furies*. *Fletcher.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Vexation, Indignation*, etc. See *anger*^{1}.—1 and 2. Violence, vehemence, tempestuousness, fierceness, frenzy.

fury (fū'ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *furied*, ppr. *furying*. [< *fury*, *n.*] To infuriate; agitate violently. [Rare.]

As I would not neglect a sodain good opportunity, so I would not *fury* myself in the search.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 10.

furze (fėrz), *n.* [< ME. *firs, fyrs, fyrris, firse*, < AS. *fyrs*, furze (translated by L. *rhamnus*); connections unknown.] 1. The common name for the *Ulex Europæus*, a low, much-branched, and spiny leguminous shrub, with yellow flowers. It is abundant in barren, heathy districts throughout the west of Europe, and sometimes covers large areas. It is used for fuel, and the young shoots for fodder, and is also cultivated for ornament, especially a double-flowered variety and a more slender and less rigid form known as *Irish furze*. The dwarf or tame furze is a much smaller species, *U. nanus*. Also called *gorse* and *whin*.

With a wispe of *firses*. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 351.

Fyrris, or qwyce tre or gorstys tre, ruscus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 162.

Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground; long heath, brown *furze*, anything.
Shak., Tempest, i. 1.

2. A frizz. [Rare or obsolete.]

One ask'd, If that high *Furze* of Hair
Was, bona fide, all your own.
Prior, Pontius and Pontia.

Needle furze, a species (*Genista Anglica*) allied and somewhat similar to *Ulex Europæus*. It has slender, finely pointed spines.

furze-bush†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *fyrsbusshe*; < *furze* + *bush*^{1}.] Furze. *Palsgrave.*

furzechat (fėrz'chat), *n.* The whinchat, *Saxicola rubetra*: so called from its frequenting furze or gorse.

furze-chirper (fėrz'chėr″pėr), *n.* The brambling or mountain-finch, *Fringilla montifringilla*. Also *furze-chucker*.

furze-chitter (fėrz'chit″ėr), *n.* Same as *furzechat*. [Local, Eng.]

furze-hacker (fėrz'hak″ėr), *n.* Same as *furzechat*. [Local, Eng.]

furzeling (fėrz'ling), *n.* [< *furze* + *-ling*^{1}.] Same as *furze-wren*.

furzen† (fėr'zn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *firzen*, n.; < *furze* + *-en*^{2}.] I. *a.* Of furze; furzy. *Holland.*
II. *n.* Furze. *Tusser.*

furze-wren (fėrz'ren), *n.* The Dartford warbler, *Melizophilus dartfordiensis* or *M. undatus*.

furzy (fėr'zi), *a.* [< *furze* + *-y*^{1}.] Overgrown with furze; full of furze.

Their route was laid
Across the *furzy* hills of Braid.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 23.

fusa (fö'sä), *n.*; pl. *fuse* (-ze). [It.] In *medieval music*, a quaver or eighth-note, ♪.

Fusagasuga bark. See *bark*^{2}.

Fusanus (fū'sạ-nus), *n.* [NL.] A santalaceous genus of trees and shrubs, natives of Australia. *F. spicatus* furnishes the fragrant sandalwood of western Australia. The hard, close-grained wood of *F. acuminatus* is also known as sandalwood, but has no perfume. The quandang-nut is the fruit of the same tree; it is sweet and edible.

fusarole, fusarol (fū'sạ-rōl), *n.* [< F. *fusarolle*, < It. *fusajuola*, an astragal, < *fusajuolo*, *fusajolo*, a whirl to put on a spindle, < *fuso*, a spindle, < L. *fusus*, a spindle, the shaft of a column.] In *arch.*, an astragal.

fusate (fū'sāt), *a.* [< NL. **fusatus*, < L. *fusus*, a spindle.] Same as *fusiform*.

fusc (fusk), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *fusco* = It. *fosco*, *fusco*, < L. *fuscus*, dark, swarthy, dusky, tawny, prob. orig. **furscus*, allied to *furvus*, dark, dusky, gloomy, and perhaps ult. to E. *brown*, q. v. Cf. *fuscous*.] Same as *fuscous*. [Rare.]

Expectation was alert on the receipt of your strange-shaped present, while yet undisclosed from its *fusc* envelope. *Lamb*, To H. C. Robinson.

fuscation† (fus-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *fuscare*, darken, < *fuscus*, dark: see *fusc, fuscous*. Cf. *obfuscate, obfuscation*.] A darkening; obscurity. *Blount.*

fuscescent (fu-ses'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *-escent*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, somewhat fuscous; approaching dark brown, or tinged with that color.

fuscin (fus'in), *n.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *-in*^{2}.] A brownish matter obtained from empyreumatic animal oil. It is insoluble in water, but may be dissolved by alcohol.

fuscite (fus'īt), *n.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark (see *fusc*), + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *gabbronite*.

fuscoferruginous (fus″kō-fe-rö'ji-nus), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *ferruginus*, rusty: see *ferruginous*.] In *entom.*, rust-colored with a brownish tinge.

fuscotestaceous (fus″kō-tes-tā'shius), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *testaceus*, brick-colored: see *testaceous*.] In *entom.*, dull reddish-brown; testaceous with a reddish tinge.

fuscous (fus'kus), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky: see *fusc*.] Brown; brown tinged with gray; of a dark, swarthy color.

In buildings, when the highest degree of the sublime is intended, the materials and ornaments ought neither to be white, nor green, nor yellow, nor blue, nor of a pale red, nor violet, nor spotted, but of sad and *fuscous* colours, as black, or brown, or deep purple, and the like.
Burke, Sublime and Beautiful, § 16.

fuse^1 (fūz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fused*, ppr. *fusing*. [< L. *fūsus*, pp. of *fundere*, pour out, shed; of metals, melt, cast, found: see *found*^{3}, and cf. *fuse*^{2}, *affuse, confuse, diffuse, effuse, infuse, profuse, suffuse, transfuse*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To melt; liquefy by heat; render fluid.

I know the quarry whence he had the stone;
The forest, too, where all the timber grow'd;
The forge wherein his *fused* metals flow'd.
Byrom, Verses Intended to have been Spoken.

2. To blend or unite as if by melting together.

That delirious man
Whose fancy *fuses* old and new,
And flashes into false and true,
And mingles all without a plan.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xvi.

The dramas of Jonson are formed of solid materials, bound and welded rather than *fused* together.
Whipple, Old Eng. Dram.

A girl whose ardent nature turned all her small allowance of knowledge into principles, *fusing* her actions into their mould. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 213.

An island of the size of Britain, an island forming a world of its own, could not be *fused* into the mass of the Empire in the same way as the lands which are geographically continuous. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 125.

=**Syn.** 1. *Dissolve, Thaw*, etc. See *melt*.—2. To amalgamate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To melt; be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

Native Bismuth is whitish, with a faint reddish tinge and a metallic lustre. . . . It *fuses* readily at 476° F.
Ure, Dict., I. 346.

2. To become intermingled and blended as if melted together.

With such a heart the mind *fuses* naturally — a holy and heated fusion. *D. G. Mitchell*, Rev. of a Bachelor, ii.

Both coasts are irregular, both coasts are mountainous, and the mountains on both sides *fuse* into one general mass. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 338.

fuse^2 (fūz), *n.* [Abbr. of *fusee*^{1}.] A tube, casing, ribbon, etc., of various materials, filled or saturated with a combustible compound, and used as an exploder for firing a blast or for igniting any exploding charge, as of a military shell. A common fuse consists of a rope-like tube filled with some slow-burning composition, as niter, sulphur, and mealed powder, its commonest use being to allow the one who ignites it time to get to a place of safety before the explosion. An *electric fuse* consists of the explosive substance so arranged as to be fired either by a spark of high-potential electricity formed at a break in an electric circuit (the so-called *tension-fuse*), or by the incandescence of a fine (for example, platinum) wire which forms part of the circuit through which the current is passed (the so-called *quantity-fuse*). By extension, devices performing the same function as the common fuse, as mechanical and chemical exploders of all kinds, are termed *fuses*. The fuses used for exploding projectiles are of four kinds: *time, percussion, concussion*, and *combination*. In the first class the time of burning is regulated by cutting the ribbon, composition-filled tube, etc., to the required length; the second is ignited by the impact of the projectile against an object; the third is operated by the shock of discharge; while the combination-fuses combine the principles of the other classes with more or less complexity. See *blasting-fuse*. Also spelled *fuze*.—**Abel fuse**, an electric fuse invented by Abel, the explosive material of which is composed of subsulphid and subphosphid of copper with potassium chlorate. It is fired by a spark.—**Percussion-fuse**, a fuse prepared for action by the shock of the discharge, and put in action on striking the object. *Hamersly.*—**Quantity-fuse**, an electric fuse in which the conducting circuit is completed by a short piece of some substance, usually a metal, of tolerably high resistance, which is raised to a high temperature, practically to incandescence, on the passage of a current of sufficient strength.—**Safety-fuse**, a slow-burning ribbon or tape for exploding a blast.—**Tension-fuse**, an electric fuse in which the conducting circuit is not complete, the firing being accomplished by the passage of a spark.—**Wooden fuse**, a hollow plug of wood filled with fuse-composition firmly driven in, the open end being protected from moisture by a water-proof cap, used for exploding military shells. For service, a part of the plug is cut off, according to the length of time it is desired that the composition shall burn, and the plug is then driven into the hole in the shell.

fuse^3†, *n.* [Cf. *feute*.] The track or trail of a buck in the grass. Also *fusee*.

There wants a scholar like an hound of a sure nose, that would not miss a true scent, nor run upon a false one, to trace those old Bishops in their *fuse*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 14.

fuseau (fụ-zō'), *n.* [F., a spindle: see *fusil*^{2}.] The grip of a sword. Compare *spindle*.

fuse-auger (fūz'â″gėr), *n.* An instrument for diminishing the time of burning of a fuse by removing a part of the incendiary composition from the exterior end of it.

fusee^1, **fuzee**^{1} (fụ-zē'), *n.* [Formerly also *fusie*; < F. *fusil* (pron. fü-zē'), fusil: see *fusil*^{1}.] 1†. Same as *fusil*^{1}.—2. Same as *fuse*^{2}.—3. A kind of match for lighting a pipe, cigar, and the like. It is made of cardboard impregnated with niter and tipped with a composition which ignites by friction. *E. H. Knight.*

Wax matches and *fusees* were unknown luxuries.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI., notes.

fusee^2, **fuzee**^{2} (fụ-zē'), *n.* [Formerly also *fuzie*, *fuzy*; < OF. *fusee*, a thread, < ML. *fusata*, a spindleful of thread, yarn, etc., orig. pp. fem. of *fusare*, use a spindle, < L. *fusus*, a spindle. Cf. *fusil*^{2}.] 1†. A spindle-shaped figure.

The Triangle is an halfe square, Lozange, or *Fuzie*, parted vpon the crosse angles.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 78.

2. A cone or solid conical piece in a watch or a spring-clock on which is wound a chain or cord, attached at one end to its widest part and at the other to the barrel containing the mainspring, the action of which unwinds it, transferring it to the barrel. The object of the fusee is to equalize the effect of the mainspring, as its force is relaxed through regular diminution of tension, by gradually diminishing the resistance of the chain or cord through its increasing distance from the axis of the fusee. This axis is the arbor of the main wheel, which is attached to the fusee and imparts the motion derived from the spring to the other wheels. In many watches the fusee is now dispensed with, its object being attained by other contrivances. The term is also applied to similar mechanical contrivances used for other purposes. Also called *fuse-wheel*.
3. In *farriery*, a kind of splint applied to the leg of a horse.

fusee^3†, *n.* See *fuse*^{3}.

fusee-engine (fụ-zē'en″jin), *n.* A machine for making fusees for watches and clocks.

fuse-extractor (fūz'eks-trak″tọr), *n.* A powerful instrument used for extracting wooden fuses from loaded shells.

fuse-gage (fūz'gāj), *n.* An adjustable fuse-cutter for cutting time-fuses, as those of projectiles. It consists of a block of wood with a graduated metal gage on one side and a hinged knife to cut off the fuse. The gage is marked to seconds and fractions, so that the fuse can be cut so as to burn just the length of time required.

fuse-hole (fūz'hōl), *n.* The hole in a shell prepared for the reception of the fuse.

fusel†, *n.* Same as *fusil*^{1}.

fusella (fö-zel'lä), *n.*; pl. *fuselle* (-le). [It., dim. of *fusa*.] In *medieval music*, a sixteenth-note, 𝅘𝅥𝅯.

fusel-oil (fū'zel-oil), *n.* [< G. *fusel*, spirits of inferior quality, as bad brandy or gin (perhaps < L. *fusilis*, fluid, liquid, molten: see *fusil*^{3}, *fusile*), + E. *oil*.] A mixture of homologues of ethyl alcohol (chiefly amyl alcohol), fatty acids, and ether salts formed in small proportion during alcoholic fermentation. It has a higher boiling-point than ordinary alcohol, and gives to it or any spirituous liquor which contains it a strong and sometimes unpleasant nauseous odor. It has irritant, poisonous properties. Fusel-oil is separated from alcohol by fractional distillation. Also called *grain-oil*.

fuse-mallet (fūz'mal″et), *n.* A mallet of hard wood, used in connection with a fuse-setter, for driving a wooden fuse into a shell.

fuse-plug (fūz′plug), *n.* A wooden or metallic case made to hold the fuse employed to explode the charge in a shell. It is driven into the shell immediately before service, and the fuse is inserted at the moment of firing. See *wooden fuse*, under *fuse*^{2}.

fuse-setter (fūz′set″ėr), *n.* A cylinder of wood or brass with a recess in the end fitting the end of the fuse, used with a fuse-mallet in driving wooden fuses into shells when loading.

fuse-wheel (fūz′hwēl), *n.* Same as *fusee*^{2}, 2.

> Thinking men considered how it [a clock] might be made portable, by some means answerable to a weight; and so instead of that put the spring and *fuse-wheel*, which make a watch. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, II. vi. § 86.

fuse-wrench (fūz′rench), *n.* A T-shaped wrench used for inserting metallic fuse-plugs in shells. One arm is a screw-driver, one has forks to screw in the plug, and the third has forks to screw the water-cap into the fuse.

fusibility (fū-zi-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *fusibilité* = Sp. *fusibilidad* = Pg. *fusibilidade* = It. *fusibilità*; as *fusible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

> I found, low down in the sandstone, a bed . . . of a white, friable, harsh-feeling sediment, which adheres to the tongue, is of easy *fusibility*, and of little specific gravity. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 371.

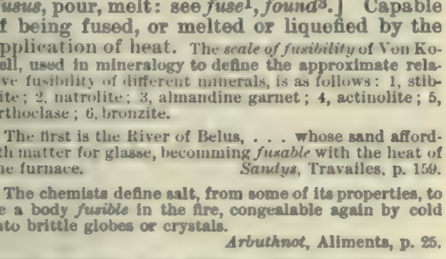
fusible (fū′zi-bl), *a.* [< ME. *fusible*, < OF. *fusible*, F. *fusible* = Pr. Sp. *fusible* = Pg. *fusivel* = It. *fusibile*, < L. as if **fusibilis*, < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt: see *fuse*^{1}, *found*^{3}.] Capable of being fused, or melted or liquefied by the application of heat. The *scale of fusibility* of Von Kobell, used in mineralogy to define the approximate relative fusibility of different minerals, is as follows: 1, stibnite; 2, natrolite; 3, almandine garnet; 4, actinolite; 5, orthoclase; 6, bronzite.

> The first is the River of Belus, . . . whose sand affordeth matter for glasse, becomming *fusable* with the heat of the furnace. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 159.

> The chemists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body *fusible* in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle globes or crystals. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, p. 25.

Fusible calculus. See *calculus*.—**Fusible conductors**, short conductors of a metal which fuses at a low temperature inserted in an electric circuit to protect other parts of the circuit from damage that might arise from an excessive current. The short conductor melts when a moderately high temperature is reached, and thus breaks the circuit.—**Fusible metal**, any alloy which melts at a low temperature. Such alloys usually contain bismuth. Fusible metal is used for safety-plugs, and occasionally for taking impressions from dies, etc. See *bismuth*, *bell-metal*, and *Newton's metal* and *Rose's metal* (under *metal*).—**Fusible plug**, in steam-engines, a plug of fusible metal placed in the skin of the boiler, intended to melt and allow the steam to escape when a dangerous heat is reached.—**Fusible porcelain**, a silicate of alumina and soda obtained from cryolite and sand, fused and worked as glass.—**Wood's fusible alloy.** See *alloy*.

Fusicladium (fū-si-klā′di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *fusus*, a spindle, + Gr. κλάδιον, dim. of κλάδος, a young shoot of a tree, a branch: see *cladus*.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, belonging to the *Dematiei*. The fertile hyphæ are short, erect, and straight, somewhat fascicled, and the conidia continuous or oftener uniseptate, and acrogenously produced. *F. dendriticum* is very common in Europe and America, causing the disease called *scab* on apples and pears. It grows on twigs, leaves, and fruit of apple- and pear-trees, often causing the fruit to fall when very young. In other cases it causes distortion, or produces a scab-like or gnarly appearance upon the fruit.



The Scab-fungus (*Fusicladium dendriticum*).

a, an infested apple, showing scabs caused by the fungus; *b*, portion of an infested leaf, showing the fungus in black patches; *c*, section (highly magnified) of a diseased spot in the fruit, showing the spores of the fungus in position.

Fusidæ (fū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fusus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, named from the genus *Fusus*: same as *Fasciolariidæ*.

Fusidium (fụ-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *fusus*, a spindle, + *-idium*.] A white hyphomycetous mold having short, simple hyphæ and fusiform concatenate conidia, which are hyaline or lightly tinted. The species grow on dead stems and leaves.

fusiform (fū′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fusus*, a spindle, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Tapering both ways from the middle: applied in botany to certain roots, as the radish, and in zoölogy to joints, organs, marks, etc., which are broadest in the middle and diminish regularly and rapidly to the ends.

> I am not unacquainted with that *fusiform*, spiral-wound bundle of chopped stems and miscellaneous incombustibles, the cigar. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, v.

> A very great quantity of *fusiform* nervous cells. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 317.

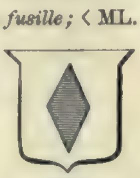
2. In *ichth.*, having the dorsal and ventral contours symmetrical, and approximated to each other from a middle point toward each end, as the mackerel, tunny, and stickleback. Also *fusate*, *fusoid*.—**Fusiform palpi**, in *entom.*, those palpi in which the two terminal joints are cone-shaped with their broadest ends together.

fusil^{1}† (fū′zil), *n.* [Formerly also *fusel* (also *fusee*: see *fusee*^{1}); < F. *fusil*, a steel for striking fire (cf. *pierre à fusil*, a gun-flint), hence also a gun, musket (> Sp. *fusil*, firelock, a small musket, = Pg. *fusil*, a musket, *fuzil*, a steel for striking fire), = It. *focile*, a steel for striking fire, *fucile*, a steel for striking fire, firelock, a musket, < ML. *focile*, a steel for striking fire, < L. *focus*, a fireplace, ML. fire (> F. *feu*, etc., fire): see *focus*, *fuel*.] A flint-lock musket: originally so called in English, to distinguish it from the matchlock previously in use, from the French name of the piece of steel against which the flint strikes fire.

> A small anonymous Military Treatise, printed in the year 1680, says the *fusil* or firelock was then in use in our army. *Grose*, Military Antiq., I. 159.

Fusil de rempart [F., rampart gun], in the seventeenth century and later, a firearm adapted for use in defending fortifications. It was mounted on a swivel or some similar contrivance, and the stock was often made to fit the shoulder for convenience of pointing; the barrel was of great length, and the piece threw a ball an inch in diameter or even larger.

fusil^{2} (fū′zil), *n.* [Formerly also *fusille*; < ML. **fusillus*, *fusellus* (> F. *fuseau*), a spindle, dim. of L. *fusus* (> It. Pg. *fuso* = Sp. *huso* = Pg. *fus*), a spindle: see *fusee*^{2}.] In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing differing from the lozenge in being longer in proportion to its breadth, and named from its shape, which resembles that of a spindle.



Fusil.

> This collar, . . . with its double *fusilles* interchanged with these knobs which are supposed to represent flint stones sparkling with fire, . . . is the badge of the noble Order of the Golden Fleece. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii.

(*b*) A representation of a spindle covered with yarn.

> Heralds have not omitted this order or imitation thereof, whiles they symbollically adorn their scuchions with mascles, *fusils*, and saltyrs. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

fusil^{3}†, **fusile**† (fū′zil), *a.* [< L. *fusilis*, fluid, liquid, molten, < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt: see *fuse*^{1} and *found*^{3}.] 1. Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat.

> The liquid ore he drain'd
> Into fit moulds prepared; from which he form'd
> First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought
> *Fusil* or graven in metal. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 573.

2. Running or flowing, as a liquid.

> Perpetual flames,
> O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint,
> Prevailing, turn into a *fusil* sea.
> *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

> Some . . . fancy these scapi that occur in most of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial, and will have it that they are a kind of *fusil* marble. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

fusileer, fusilier (fū-zi-lēr′), *n.* [< F. *fusilier* (= Sp. *fusilero* = Pg. *fuzileiro* = It. *fuciliere*), < *fusil*, a musket: see *fusil*^{1}.] Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil; in general, an infantry soldier who bears firearms, as formerly distinguished from a pikeman or an archer. The name is still retained by a regiment of the line in the British army (the 7th), called the Royal Fusiliers.

fusillade (fū-zi-lād′), *n.* [< F. *fusillade* = Pg. *fuzilada* (after It. *fucilata*), < *fusiller* (= It. *fucilare* = Pg. *fuzilar*), shoot, < *fusil*, a musket: see *fusil*^{1}.] A simultaneous or continuous discharge of musketry: sometimes used figuratively.

> Then both men broke into a *fusillade* of excited and admiring ejaculations. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on Mississippi, p. 357.

> The men found relief in such *fusillades* of swearing as I had never before heard or even imagined. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 18.

> Those of them who had guns kept up a continued *fusillade* upon the koppie. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 353.

fusillade (fū-zi-lād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fusilladed*, ppr. *fusillading*. [< *fusillade*, *n.*] To attack or shoot down by a fusillade.

> Military execution on the instant: give them shriving if they want it; that done, *fusillade* them all. *Carlyle*, Sterling, i. 13.

> The Mahdi's adherents *fusilladed* his palace at Khartoum. *The Century*, XXVIII. 560.

fusille†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fusil*^{2}.

fusillée (F. pron. fü-zē-lyā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < *fusil*^{2}.] Same as *fusilly*.

fusilly (fū′zi-li), *a.* [< F. *fusillée*.] In *her.*, covered with fusils; divided by diagonal lines bendwise dexter and sinister, but at more acute angles, so as to form fusils: said of the field.—**Fusilly bendy**, having three, four, or more fusils touching by their obtuse points, the whole series being arranged in the direction of the bend.

fusil-mortar (fū′zil-môr″tär), *n.* A small mortar fixed on a stock like that of a musket, formerly used for throwing grenades. See *hand-mortar*.

fusil-shaped† (fū′zil-shāpt), *a.* Fusiform.

> *Fusil-shaped* spikes (of a Rowel-spur). *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, II. 235.

Fusinæ (fụ-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fusus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Fasciolariidæ*, typified by the genus *Fusus*, having a fusiform shell without varices, and the columella smooth, not plicate or tortuous; the spindle-shells. See cut under *Fusus*.

fusine (fū′sin), *n.* A gastropod of the subfamily *Fusinæ*.

fusing-disk (fū′zing-disk), *n.* A flat circular plate of soft steel mounted on an axis and rotated with great rapidity, used for cutting metal bars.

fusing-point (fū′zing-point), *n.* The degree of temperature at which a substance melts or liquefies; the point of fusion. See *fusion*.

fusinist (fū′zin-ist), *n.* [< F. *fusiniste*, < *fusain*, spindle-tree, prickwood (*crayon de fusain*, or simply *fusain*, charcoal-pencil), < ML. **fusanus*, < L. *fusus*, a spindle.] An artist who draws in charcoal.

> The modern art [of charcoal-drawing] is really a painter's art. . . . It was first practised by some French painters. . . . Since their time the number of *fusinistes* has immensely increased in France. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 158.

fusion (fū′zhọn), *n.* [< ME. *fusion*, *fuson*, *foison*, etc., abundance (see *foison*), < OF. *foison*, *fuison*, *fuson*, etc.; in lit. sense < F. (after orig. L.) *fusion* = Pr. *fusio* = Sp. *fusion* = Pg. *fusão*, = It. *fusione*, < L. *fusio*(*n-*), a pouring out, founding (ML. also abundance, profusion), < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt: see *fuse*^{1}, *found*^{3}, and cf. *foison*, a doublet of *fusion*.] 1. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, without the aid of a solvent: as, the *fusion* of ice or of metals.

> After reduction [of iron] in platinum vessels by pure hydrogen, and *fusion* in lime crucibles by the oxyhydrogen flame, . . . buttons of metal were obtained absolutely free from phosphorus. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 279.

2. The state of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat: as, metals in *fusion*.

> Philosophers have taught that the planets were originally masses of matter struck off in a state of *fusion* from the body of the sun. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xxii.

Hence—3. The act of uniting or blending together, or the state of being united or blended, as if through melting; complete union, as of previously diverse elements or individuals.

> So far did the emperor advance in this work of *fusion* as to claim a place for himself among the Gaulish deities. *Merivale.*

> Important as was the union of Wessex and Mercia in itself as a step towards national unity, it led to a step yet more important in the *fusion* of the customary codes of the English peoples into a common law. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 139.

> The altruistic impulse is formed out of the social *fusion* and transmutation of the egoistic impulses. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 252.

Specifically—4. In *politics*, the coalition of two parties or factions.

> In New Jersey the refusal of part of the Douglas men to support the *Fusion* ticket . . . had allowed four of the Lincoln electors to slip in over the two Bell and the two Breckinridge electors on the regular Democratic ticket. *H. Greeley*, Amer. Conflict, I. 328.

5†. Abundance; plenty; profusion: same as *foison*.

> Labourers had plente and *fuson*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1113.

> Off vitaill and wines saw he gret *fusion*,
> Which tho was had in this garnyson.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5466.

Aqueous or **watery fusion**, the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization.—**Dry fusion**, the liquefaction produced in salts by heat after the water of crystallization has been expelled.—**Igneous**

fusion, the melting of anhydrous salts by heat without their undergoing any decomposition.—**Latent heat of fusion**, the heat which is expended in the molecular work involved in the change from the solid to the liquid state. (See *latent heat*, under *heat*.) Thus, to change a pound of ice at the freezing-point to a pound of water at the same temperature requires about 80 thermal units, which number expresses, therefore, the latent heat of the fusion of ice.—**Point of fusion of metals**, the degree of heat at which they melt or liquefy. This point is very different for different metals. Thus, mercury becomes liquid at −39°, while platinum requires for its fusion the intense heat produced by the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, it being infusible in the furnace. See under the names of the different metals the approximate fusing-points of each.

fusionism (fū'zhọn-izm), *n.* [< *fusion* + *-ism.*] Same as *fusion*, 4.

fusionist (fū'zhọn-ist), *n.* [= F. *fusionniste;* as *fusion* + *-ist.*] In *politics*, one who advocates or supports some more or less temporary coalition of two or more parties or factions against another.

fusionless (fö'zhon-les), *a.* [Sc., also *foisonless, fizzenless;* < *fusion*, foison, abundance, etc., + *-less:* see *foisonless.*] Same as *fizzenless.*

fusoid (fū'soid), *a.* [< L. *fusus*, a spindle, + Gr. *εἰδος*, form.] Same as *fusiform.*

fuss (fus), *n.* [A colloq. and dial. word, scarcely found in literary use before the 19th century; the record is therefore defective. The noun appears to be due to the adj. *fussy*, which is prob. an extended form (with the common adj. suffix *-y*^{1}) of ME. *fus, fous*, eager, anxious, < AS. *fūs*, ready, prompt, quick, eager: see *fouse*, and cf. *feeze*^{1}, *feaze*^{1}, the derived verb.] 1. Trifling, useless, or annoying activity; disorderly bustle; an anxious display of petty energy.

Old mother Dalmaine, with all her *fuss*, was ever a bad cook, and overdid everything. *Disraeli*, Young Duke.

2. A disturbing course of action; a display of perturbed feeling; disturbance; tumult: as, to make a *fuss* over a disappointment.

Why, here's your Master in a most violent *Fuss*, and no mortal Soul can tell for what. *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, iv.

People had not learned how to meet and dance without making a *fuss* over it, taking up carpets, putting candles in tin sconces, keeping late hours, and having a supper, the preparation of which was mainly done by the ladies of the house. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 89.

3†. A large, fat, bustling person.

That great ramping *Fuss*, thy Daughter, . . .
Rambles about from place to place.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 233.

Madam, o' Sunday Morning at Church I curtsied to you; and look'd at a great *Fuss* in a glaring light dress next Pew. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

fuss (fus), *v.* [< *fuss, n.*] I. *intrans.* To make much ado about trifles; make a bustle.

He *fussed*, fretted, commanded, and was obeyed. *Scott.*

II. *trans.* To disturb or confuse with trifling matters.

Her intense quietude of bearing suited Miss Gryce, who could not bear to be *fussed*. *Cornhill Mag.*

fussball (fus'bâl), *n.* See *fuzzball.*

fussify (fus'i-fī), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *fussified*, ppr. *fussifying.* [< *fuss* + *-i-fy.*] To fuss; make a fuss about. [Vulgar.]

fussily (fus'i-li), *adv.* In a fussy or bustling manner.

Followed by a long train of clients, . . . the ædile fidgeted *fussily* away. *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, p. 13.

fussiness (fus'i-nes), *n.* The state of being fussy; bustle, especially needless or disorderly bustle.

She was fussy, no doubt; but her real activity bore a fair proportion to her *fussiness.* *Marryat*, Snarleyyow.

That exaltation of English character which seems wholly compatible with British *fussiness.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 964.

fussle† (fus'l), *v. t.* Same as *fuzzle.*

fussock (fus'ọk), *n.* [< *fuss, n.*, 3, + *-ock.*] A large, fat woman. [Prov. Eng.]

fussy (fus'i), *a.* [Now regarded as *fuss, n.*, + *-y*^{1}; but perhaps orig. an extended form of ME. *fus, fous*, eager, anxious: see *fuss, n.*, and *fouse.*] Moving and acting with fuss; bustling; making much ado about trifles; making more ado than is necessary.

The "over-formal" often impede, and sometimes frustrate, business, by a dilatory, tedious, circuitous, and (what in colloquial language is called) *fussy* way of conducting the simplest transactions. *Whately*, Note on Bacon's Essay of Seeming Wise.

Very *fussy* about his food was Sergeant B., and much trotting of attendants was necessary when he partook of nourishment. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 88.

fust^1 (fust), *n.* [< OF. *fust, fuist, feust, fus*, a stick, stock, stake, log, shaft, branch or stem of a tree, a tree, wood, etc., F. *fût*, stock, shaft, = Sp. Pg. *fuste* = It. *fusto*, m., stock, stem, etc. (cf. OF. *fuste*, f., a stock, piece of wood, cask, pipe, hogshead, also a foist (a sailing vessel so called), = Sp. Pg. It. *fusta:* see *foist*^{4}), < L. *fustis*, a knobbed stick, a club, ML. also a stock, stem, tree, etc., connected with **fendere*, strike, in comp. *defendere, offendere:* see *fend*^{1}, *defend, offend.*] In *arch.*, the shaft of a column, or the trunk of a pilaster. *Gwilt.*

fust^2† (fust), *v. i.* [< *fusty.*] To be fusty; become moldy; smell ill.

Sure, he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To *fust* in us unus'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4.

But Nummius eas'd the needy gallant's care
With a base bargain of his blowen ware
Of *fusted* hops, now lost for loss of sale.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 5.

fust^2† (fust), *n.* [< *fust*^{2}, *v.*] A strong musty smell.

fust^3†, *n.* Same as *foist*^{4}.

They had seene and told 30 . sailes that were most part gallies and *fustes.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 77.

fustane†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fustian.*

fustanella (fus-tạ-nel'ạ), *n.* [See *fustanelle.*] Same as *fustanelle.*

His [Pharaoh's] warriors follow, looking, according to the eyes with which we look at them, like Romans in military dress, or like Albanians in the immemorial *fustanella.* *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 171.

fustanelle (fus-tạ-nel'), *n.* [< ML. *fustanella*, dim. of NGr. *φουστανι* = Bulg. *fushtan* = Serv. *fushtan, fishtan* = Alb. *fustan*, a petticoat, < It. *fustagno*, fustian: see *fustian.*] A petticoat or kilt of white cotton or linen, very full and starched, worn as a part of the modern Greek costume for men. It is Albanian in its origin.

I flew over his [a donkey's] head and alighted firmly on my feet, but the spruce young Greeks, whose snowy *fustanelles* were terribly bespattered, came off much worse. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 359.

fusteric (fus'tėr-ik), *n.* [< *fustet*, with altered term., + *-ic.*] A yellow coloring matter derived from fustet.

fustet (fus'tet), *n.* [< F. *fustet*, the smoke-tree, OF. also *fustel, fostel* = Pr. *fustet* = Sp. Pg. *fustete*, ML. *fustetus, fustet*, < L. *fustis*, a stick, ML. a tree, etc.: see *fust*^{1}, and cf. *fustic.*] The smoke-tree or Venetian sumac, *Rhus Cotinus*, and also its wood, otherwise called *young fustic* (which see, under *fustic*).

fustian (fus'tyạn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *fustian, fustien, fustane* = OD. *fusteyn*, < OF. *fustaine, fustaigne*, F. *futaine* = Pr. *fustani* = Sp. *fustan* = Pg. *fustão* = It. *fustagno, frustagno*, < ML. *fustianum, fustaneum, fustanum*, fustian, with adj. suffix, *-i-anum*, etc., < Ar. *Fustāt*, the name of a suburb of Cairo in Egypt whence the stuff first came; cf. Ar. *fustāt*, a tent made of goats' hair. Hence ult. *fustanelle.* With *fustian* as applied to style cf. the similar use of *bombast.*] I. *n.* 1†. Formerly, a stout cloth, supposed to have been of cotton or cotton and flax. It was in use in Europe throughout the middle ages. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries priests' robes and women's dresses were made of it, and there were both cheap and costly varieties. It appears to have been worn when strength and durability were required, and gradually the use of it was confined to servants and laborers. In the reign of Edward III. the name was given to a similar fabric woven of wool, the nap of which was sheared.

Is supper ready? . . . the serving-men in their new *fustian?* *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. In present use, a stout twilled cotton fabric, especially that which has a short nap, variously called *corduroy, moleskin, beaverteen, velveteen, thickset*, etc., according to the way in which it is finished. See *pillow.*—3. An inflated or turgid style of speaking or writing, characterized by the use of high-sounding phrases and exaggerated metaphors, and running into hyperbole and rant; empty phrasing.

Prithee let's talk *fustian* a little, and gull them; make them believe we are great scholars.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

And he, whose *fustian* 's so sublimely bad,
It is not poetry, but prose run mad.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 187.

Of their [Dryden's plays'] rant, their *fustian*, their bombast, their bad English, of their innumerable sins against Dryden's own better conscience both as poet and critic, I shall excuse myself from giving any instances.
Lowell, Amoug my Books, 1st ser., p. 66.

4. A potation composed of the yolks of eggs, white wine or other liquor, lemon, and spices. [Eng.]

Rum *fustian* is a "night-cap," made precisely in the same way [as egg-flip]. *Hone*, Year Book, p. 62.

=**Syn.** 3. *Turgidness, Rant*, etc. See *bombast.*

II. *a.* 1. Made of fustian.

There were many classes of people here, from the labouring man in his *fustian* jacket to the broken-down spendthrift in shawl dressing-gown.
Dickens, Pickwick, xli.

2. Pompous in style; ridiculously tumid; bombastic.

Come, come, leave these *fustian* protestations.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

The absurd and *fustian* courtship of the times, which was a corruption of the Euphues and Arcadia.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels, iii.

fustianist (fus'tyạn-ist), *n.* [< *fustian* + *-ist.*] One who writes fustian.

In their choice preferring the gay rankness of Apuleius, Arnobius, or any modern *fustianist*, before the native Latinisms of Cicero. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

fustianize (fus'tyạn-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fustianized*, ppr. *fustianizing.* [< *fustian* + *-ize.*] To write in an inflated or exaggerated style; write fustian. [Rare.]

What is a poet's love?
To write a girl a sonnet,
To get a ring, or some such thing,
And *fustianize* upon it.
O. W. Holmes, The Poet's Lot.

fustibale, fustibalus (fus'ti-bāl, fus-tib'ạ-lus), *n.* [< L. *fustis*, a staff, + Gr. *βάλλειν*, throw.] Same as *staff-sling.*

fustic (fus'tik), *n.* [With accom. term. *-ic;* formerly *fustike;* < F. *fustoc*, < Sp. *fustoc, fustoque*, fustic, fustet: see *fustet.*] A dyestuff, the product of *Chlorophora* (*Maclura*) *tinctoria*, a large urticaceous tree of the West Indies and tropical South America. It is of a light-yellow color, and is largely used for dyeing shades of yellow, brown, olive, and green. It is known technically as *yellow-wood, old fustic*, or *Cuba wood.* It appears in commerce in four states: as chips, as a powder, as an aqueous extract, and as a paste or lake. It is mordanted with alumina for yellow, and with salts of iron for green.—**Young fustic**, the wood of *Rhus Cotinus*, the Venetian sumac or smoke-tree of southern Europe, used for dyeing yellow. It comes in commerce as small logs and crooked branches. It is also known as *Zante fustic* and *fustet.* It dyes wool mordanted with alumina a fine orange color, but is easily affected by light. It is used by the tanners of Turkey, and in Tyrol, to impart an orange color to leather.

fustigate (fus'ti-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fustigated*, ppr. *fustigating.* [< L. *fustigatus*, pp. of *fustigare* (> Pg. Sp. Pr. *fustigar* = F. *fustiger*), cudgel to death, < *fustis*, a cudgel, + *agere*, drive.] To beat with a cudgel; cane.

Falling out with his steward Rivaldus de Modena, an Italian, and *fustigating* him for his faults, the angry Italian poysoned him [Cardinal Bambridge].
Fuller, Worthies, Westmoreland.

I passed that night crying, "Hai, Hai!" switching the camel, and fruitlessly endeavoring to *fustigate* Masud's nephew, who resolutely slept on the water-bags.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 362.

fustigation (fus-ti-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *fustigation* = Pg. *fustigação;* as *fustigate* + *-ion.*] The act of fustigating or cudgeling; punishment inflicted by cudgeling.

That is to say, six *fustigations* or displings about the parish church of Aldborough aforesaid, before a solemne procession, sixe seueral Sundaies, etc.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 609.

I have not observed that Colonel De Craye is anything of a Celtiberian Egnatius meriting *fustigation* for an untimely display of well-whitened teeth.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xxix.

fustilarian† (fus-ti-lā'ri-ạn), *n.* [Appar. < *fusty* with arbitrary term. *-l-ärian.*] A low fellow; a scoundrel.

Away, you scullion! you rampallian! you *fustilarian!* I'll tickle your catastrophe. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

fustilug†, **fustilugs**†, *n.* [E. dial., appar. < *fusty* + *lug*^{2}, *n.*, ear, in some capricious application. But cf. *fussock.*] A gross, fat, unwieldy person.

You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets, like so many tuns.
F. Junius, Sin Stigmatized (1639), p. 39.

fustin (fus'tin), *n.* [< *fustic* + *-in*^{2}.] The yellow coloring matter contained in young fustic, the wood of *Rhus Cotinus.*

fustiness (fus'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fusty; an ill smell from moldiness, or moldiness itself.

fusty (fus'ti), *a.* [Also *fousty, foisty;* < OF. *fusté*, fusty, tasting of the cask, < *fuste*, a cask: see *fust*^{1}. Hence *fust*^{2}.] 1. Moldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank; rancid.

If a feast, being never so great, lacked breade, or had *fewstye* and weightye breade, all the other daintyes should be unsaverye. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

Hector shall have a great catch if he knock out either of your brains; 'a were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

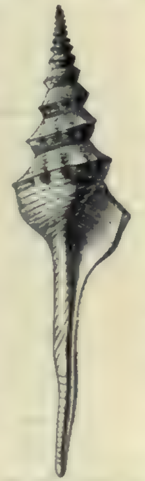
2†. Moping. *Davies.*

At noon home to dinner, where my wife still in a melancholy, *fusty* humour, and crying, and do not tell me plainly what it is. *Pepys*, Diary, June 18, 1668.

Fusulina (fū-sụ-lī'nạ), *n.* [NL., < **fusulus*, an assumed dim. of L. *fusus*, a spindle (so named from the fusiform shape), + *-ina.*] A genus of fossil nummulitic foraminifers, typical of the subfamily *Fusulininæ*. It occurs in the Carboniferous, and to some extent in the Permian.

Fusulininæ (fū″sū-li-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fusulina* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of perforate foraminifers, of the family *Nummulinidæ*, typified by the genus *Fusulina*. The test is bilaterally symmetrical, finely tubulated, with polar chamberlets inclosing one another, single or rarely double septa, no true interseptal canals, and diversiform aperture.

fusure† (fū'zụ̈r), *n.* [< L. *fusura*, a founding or casting of metals, < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt, found: see *fuse*^{1}, *fusion*, *found*^{3}.] The act of fusing or melting; smelting. *Bailey.*



Spindle-shell (*Fusus colus*).

Fusus (fū'sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *fusus*, a spindle.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks having a fusiform shell with a canaliculated base, an elongated spire, a smooth columella, and the lip not slit. The species so distinguished are very numerous, and the soft parts vary so much that they are now distributed among many genera belonging to different families. By recent naturalists the genus has been restricted to such representatives of the family *Fasciolariidæ* as *Fusus colus*. Such species as the *Fusus antiquus* of old authors belong to the genus *Chrysodomus* of the family *Buccinidæ* while others are now referred to the family *Muricidæ*.

fut. A technical abbreviation of *future*.

futai (fö'tī'), *n.* [Chinese, the tranquilizer, < *fū*, tranquilize, + *tai*, a title of respect given to officers.] In China, a governor of a province: sometimes called *lieutenant-governor* by Europeans, to distinguish him from a *tsung-tuh*.

futchell (fuch'el), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A longitudinal piece of timber supporting the splinter-bar and pole of a carriage.

fute (fūt), *n.* The Eskimo curlew or dough-bird, *Numenius borealis*. *G. Trumbull.* [Long Island, U. S.]

futhork (fö'thôrk), *n.* [So called from the first six letters, *f*, *u*, *th*, *o*, *r*, *c*. Cf. *a-b-c*, *alphabet*.] The Runic alphabet.

The Gothic *Futhorc* being manifestly the primitive type from which the Anglian and Scandinavian runes were developed, the determination of the origin of the runes depends on the inscriptions, about 200 in number, which are written in this alphabet. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 211.

futile (fū'til), *a.* [= F. *futile* = Sp. *fútil* = Pg. *futil* = It. *futile*, < L. *futilis*, more correctly *futtilis*, untrustworthy, futile, lit. that easily pours out (hence as noun *futtile*, a water-vessel, broad above and pointed below, used at sacrifices); orig. **fudtilis*, < *fundere* (√ *fud*), pour: see *found*^{3}, *fuse*^{1}.] **1**†. Frivolous; merely loquacious.

As for talkers and *futile* persons, they are commonly vain and credulous withal. *Bacon*, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

2. Of no effect; answering no valuable purpose; useless; ineffective; trifling: as, *futile* efforts; *futile* prattle.

We knew of how little avail the ordinary *futile* recommendations of letters were. We were veteran travellers, and knew the style of the East too well, to be duped by letters of mere civility. . *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 276.

Of its history little is recorded, and that little *futile*. *Ruskin.*

Of all *futile* speculations, the most *futile* is the discussion as to what would have taken place if something had happened which did not happen. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 167.

=**Syn. 2.** Trivial, frivolous, unimportant, useless, bootless, unavailing, profitless, vain, idle.

futilely (fū'til-li), *adv.* In a futile manner.

Regnault met his death, *futilely*, in almost the last engagement of the war — if it is futile to be a hero. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 252.

futilitarian (fū-til-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [A word formed on the type of *utilitarian*, and involving a sneer at the philosophic school so called.] **I.** *a.* Devoted to worthless or useless pursuits, aims, or the like.

The word international, introduced by the immortal Bentham, and Mr. Carlyle's gigmanity, . . . are significantly characteristic of the utilitarian philanthropist and of the *futilitarian* misanthropist, respectively. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 19.

II. *n.* A person given to useless or worthless pursuits.

As for the whole race of Political Economists, our Malthusites, Benthamites, Utilitarians, or *Futilitarians*, they are to the Government of this country such counsellors as the magicians were to Pharaoh. *Southey*, The Doctor, xxxv.

futility (fū-til'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *futilité* = Sp. *futilidad* = Pg. *futilidade* = It. *futilità*, < L. *futilita(t-)s*, emptiness, vanity, < *futilis*, *futtilis*: see *futile*.] The quality or character of being futile. (*a*†) The quality of being talkative; talkativeness; loquaciousness; a disposition to tattle.

The parable [Prov. xxix. 2] especially corrects not the *futility* of vaine persons which easily utter as well what may be spoken as what should be secreted; . . . not garrulity whereby they fill others, even to a surfeit; but . . . the government of speech. *Bacon*, On Learning, viii. 2.

(*b*) The quality of producing no valuable effect; uselessness; triflingness; unimportance; want of weight or result: as, the *futility* of measures or schemes; to expose the *futility* of arguments.

We have too much experience of the *futility* of an easy reliance on the momentary good dispositions of the public. *Emerson*, Amer. Civilization.

=**Syn.** Nouns formed from adjectives under *futile*.

futilize (fū'ti-līz), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *futilized*, ppr. *futilizing*. [< *futile* + *-ize*.] To render futile or of no effect. [Rare.]

Her whole soul and essence is *futilized* and extracted into show and superficials. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, i. 218.

futilous† (fū'ti-lus), *a.* [Accom. of L. *futilis*: see *futile*.] Worthless; trifling.

It is a most unworthy thing, for men that have bones in them, to spend their lives in making fidle-cases for *futilous* womens phansies. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 28.

I received your Answer to that *futilous* Pamphlet, with your Desire of my Opinion touching it. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 48.

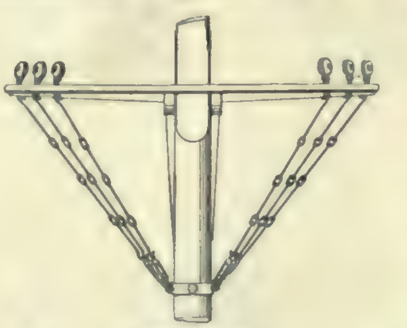
futtock (fut'ok), *n.* [Generally considered as a corruption of **foothook*, but *foothook* is not found.] One of the timbers of the frame of a ship above the floor-timbers and below the top-timbers.

futtock-band (fut'ok-band), *n.* Same as *futtock-hoop*.

futtock-hoop (fut'ok-höp), *n.* *Naut.*, a hoop around a mast below the top, serving for the attachment of the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds.

futtock-plates (fut'ok-plāts), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, iron plates to the top of which the deadeyes of the topmast- and topgallant-rigging are fastened, and having holes at the lower end into which the upper ends of the futtock-shrouds are hooked or shackled.

futtock-shrouds (fut'ok-shroudz), *n. pl.* Iron rods leading from the futtock-plates to an iron band round the topmast or lower mast.



Futtock-shrouds.

He fell from the starboard *futtock-shrouds*, and . . . probably sank immediately. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 39.

futtock-staff (fut'ok-ståf), *n.* *Naut.*, a short bar of wood or iron seized to the shrouds of the topmast and lower rigging, abreast of the futtock-shrouds, to keep the rigging from chafing.

futtock-stave (fut'ok-stāv), *n.* Same as *futtock-staff*.

futtock-timbers (fut'ok-tim″bėrz), *n. pl.* In *wooden-ship building*, the timbers in a ship's frame just above the floor-timbers; the futtocks.

futurable† (fū'tū-ra-bl), *a.* [< *future* + *-able*.] Possible or likely to occur in the future.

What the issue of this conference concluded would have been is only known to Him . . . whose prescience extends not only to things future, but *futurable*. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. iii. 51.

future (fū'tūr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *future*, < OF. *futur*, F. *futur* = Pr. *futur* = Sp. Pg. It. *futuro*, < L. *futurus*, about to be, future part. associated with *esse*, be, *sum*, I am, < √ **fu*, be, found also in perf. *fui*, I was, *fuisse*, have been, etc., = E. *be*: see *be*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* **1.** That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present; pertaining to time subsequent to the present: as, the next moment is *future* to the present.

We have this hour a constant will to publish
Our daughters' several dowers, that *future* strife
May be prevented now. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

The gratitude of place expectants is a lively sense of *future* favours. *Sir R. Walpole*, quoted in Hazlitt's Wit and Humour.

2. Relating to later time, or to that which is to come; referring to or expressing futurity: as, one's *future* prospects; the *future* tense in grammar. In technical use often abbreviated *fut.*

Losing his verdure even in the prime,
And all the fair effects of *future* hopes.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

Future contingent, estate, probation, etc. See the nouns.—**Future perfect,** or **future-perfect tense** (also *futurum exactum*), in *gram.*, a tense expressing action viewed as past in reference to an assumed future time: as, *amavero* (Latin) = *I shall have loved.*—**Future tense,** in *gram.*, that tense of a verb which expresses future time.

II. *n.* **1.** Time to come; time subsequent to the present, or that which will or may happen after the present time.

Him God beholding from his prospect high,
Wherein past, present, *future*, he beholds,
Thus to his only Son foreseeing spake
Milton, P. L., iii. 78.

Oh, blindness to the *future*! kindly given
That each may fill the circle mark'd by Heaven.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 85.

2. A speculative purchase or sale of stock or other commodities for future receipt or delivery. See *to deal in futures*, below.

On *futures* the Committee are, on the whole, inclined to look with a lenient eye, and do not see their way to compelling merchants by law to deliver everything they sell, and to acquire possession of it before they sell it. *The Nation*, April 26, 1883, p. 356.

A suit was decided . . . on Saturday . . . by the Supreme Court, giving judgment for damages against the Western Union Telegraph Company, for failure to deliver a dispatch sent . . . to cover 500 bales of cotton *futures*. *New York Tribune*, Feb. 8, 1887.

3. In *gram.*, the future tense. See *tense*^{2}.—**Paragogic future,** in *gram.* See *cohortative*.—**To deal in futures,** among brokers and speculators, to buy and sell stocks or commodities of any kind for future receipt or delivery, on the chance of a favorable change in price before the time specified. The settlement of such transactions is most commonly effected by payment of the difference in the prices, called *margins*, instead of the actual transfer of the subjects of them. See *option*, *margin*.

futurely† (fū'tūr-li), *adv.* [< *future* + *-ly*^{2}.] In time to come; in the future.

This is a service, whereto I am going,
Greater than any war; it more imports me
Than all the actions that I have foregone,
Or *futurely* can cope.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

When Jesus, from the mount of Olives, beheld Jerusalem, he "wept over it," and foretold great sadnesses and infelicities *futurely* contingent to it. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 288.

futurist (fū'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *future* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who has regard to the future; one whose main interest lies in the future; an expectant. —**2.** In *theol.*, one who holds that nearly the whole of the Book of Revelation refers principally to events yet to come. [Rare in both uses.]

futuritial (fū-tū-rish'al), *a.* [< *future* + *-itial*.] Relating or pertaining to futurity; future. *Hamilton.* [Rare.]

futurition (fū-tū-rish'on), *n.* [= F. *futurition* = Sp. *futuricion*; as *future* + *-ition*.] Future existence or reality; prospective occurrence or realization. [Rare.]

Is it imaginable that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect to its *futurition* as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing or no? *South*, Works, I. viii.

Nothing . . . can have this imagined *futurition*, but as it is decreed. *Coleridge.*

futurity (fū-tū'ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *futurities* (-tiz). [< *future* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being future, or not yet existent. [Rare.]—**2.** Future time; time to come.

And thou, O sacred maid! inspir'd to see
Th' event of things in dark *futurity*,
Give me what Heaven has promised to my fate.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

3. The world in future times; that which or those who will exist in the future.

I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurity*. *Swift.*

So when remote *futurity* is brought
Before the keen inquiry of her thought,
A terrible sagacity informs
The Poet's heart. *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 492.

4. A future event; something yet to come: in this sense a plural is used.

He alone who orders and disposes *futurities* can foresee them at a distance; but man is a short-sightod and blind creature. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxii.

futurize (fū'ţūr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *futurized*, ppr. *futurizing*. [< *future* + *-ize*.] To form the future tense; express the idea of future action or condition. [Rare.]

But it is in the Romance languages that this mode of *futurizing* (if we may so call it) has shown itself on the largest scale and with the greatest constancy. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 194.

fuze, *n.* See *fuse*^{2}.
fuzee^1, *n.* See *fusee*^{1}.
fuzee^2, *n.* See *fusee*^{2}.
fuzz^1 (fuz), *n.* [Appar. from the adj. *fuzzy*, q. v., the same as or mixed with *fozy*, light and spongy (cf. D. *voos*, spongy): see *fozy*, *foze*, and cf. *fuzzball*.] 1. Fine downy particles, as on the surface of some fruits, as the peach; loose fibers, as on the surface of cloth, or separated from it by friction; loose volatile matter.

We turned in under blue blankets with a *fuzz* on them like moss. *C. W. Stoddard*, South Sea Idyls, p. 228.

2†. A puffball; a fuzzball.

All the sorts of mushromes, toadstooles, puffes, fus bals or *fuzzes*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 3.

fuzz^1 (fuz), *v. i.* [< *fuzz*^{1}, *n.*] To fly off in minute particles.
fuzz^2† (fuz), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; cf. *fuzzle*.] To intoxicate; fuddle; fuzzle. [Old slang.]

The University troop dined with the E. of Ab. at Ricot, and came home well *fuzd*. *Life of A. Wood*, July 14, 1685.

fuzzball (fuz'bâl), *n.* [Also *fussball*; < *fuzz*, same as *fuzz*^{1} (or another form of *foist*^{1}, a var. of *fist*^{2}), + *ball*^{1}.] A puffball, *Lycoperdon*.

Why, you empty *fuzz balls*, your heads are full of nothing but proclamations. *Dryden*, Troilus and Cressida.

fuzzily (fuz'i-li), *adv.* In a fuzzy or fluffy style; so as to appear curled or frizzed.

Very, very low down, faultily low, some good judges said, they grew on a fairly white brow, and thence went off, crisply, *fuzzily*, in a most unaffected wave. *R. Broughton*, Not Wisely, but too Well, ii.

fuzziness (fuz'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being fuzzy, downy, or fluffy.

Tomentose appearance of stem or *fuzziness* of stem. *The Century*, XXXI. 477.

fuzzle† (fuz'l), *v. t.* [Also written *fussle*; cf. *fuzz*^{2}; origin obscure; cf. G. *fuseln*, drink or smell of common liquor, < *fusel*, common liquor: see *fusel-oil*. Cf. also *fuddle*.] To intoxicate; fuddle.

The first night, having liberally taken his liquor, . . . my fine scholler was so *fusled* that he no sooner was laid in bed but he fell fast asleep, never waked till morning, and then much abashed. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 600.

fuzzy (fuz'i), *a.* [Of dial. origin, the same as or mixed with *fozy*, q. v. Cf. LG. *fussig*, loose, light, fibrous.] 1. Covered with fuzz; liable to give off fuzz: as, a *fuzzy* caterpillar.

A surface on either side made up of *fuzzy* elevations. *The Century*, XXX. 808.

2. Like fuzz or down; fluffy: as, a *fuzzy* nap; a *fuzzy* fringe.

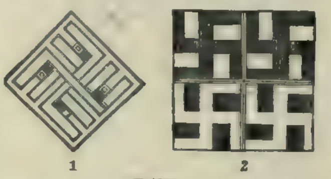
The *fuzzy*, buzzy halos of wings. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 149.

fy (fi), *interj.* See *fie*^{1}.
-fy. [< ME. *-fyen*, *-fien*, < OF. *-fier*, F. *-fier* = Sp. Pg. *-ficar* = It. *-ficare*, < L. *-ficāre*, in trans. verbs, signifying 'make . . . ,' from compound adjectives in *-fic-us*, 'making . . . ,' 'doing . . . ,' being an adj. form, with weakened vowel, of *facere*, make, do: see *fact*. Examples are: E. *magnify*, < ME. *magnifyen*, *magnifien*, < OF. *magnifier*, < L. *magnificare*, < *magnificus*, < *magnus*, great, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make, do; E. *glorify*, < ME. *glorifyen*, *glorifien*, < OF. *glorifier*, < LL. *glorificare*, < *glorificus*, < L. *gloria*, glory, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make, do. The associated adj., if any (besides rarely one in *-fic*, repr. the orig. L. adj.), is usually in *-ficant* (after L. *-fican(t-)s*, ppr.), whence the noun in *-ficance*, or, more commonly, in *-fication* (after L. *-ficatio(n-)*; the two noun forms may coexist, with usually a distinction of use), as *signify*, *significant*, *significance*, or *signification*; *magnify* (*magnific*), *magnification*, with other forms (having deflected sense, as in L.); *magnificent*, *magnificence*, etc. In other cases the adj. and noun forms rest not on L. *-ficare*, but directly on *-facere*, e. g., *liquefy*, *liquefacient*, *liquefaction*; *calefy* (which appears also, disguised, in *chafe*, q. v.), *calefacient*, *calefaction*.] A suffix meaning 'make . . . ,' appearing in verbs of Latin origin or of modern formation on the Latin model: as, *dignify*, make worthy; *glorify*, make glorious; *magnify*, make great; *stultify*, make foolish, etc. The verbs in *-fy* formed on English or other non-Latin elements are often colloquial, having a humorous or contemptuous tone: as, *Frenchify*, *jollify*, *speechify*, etc. These verbs are usually accompanied by nouns in *-fication*.

fyance†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *fiance*.
fyke^1, *v.* and *n.* See *fike*^{2}.
fyke^2 (fīk), *n.* [Perhaps < D. *fuik*, a weel, a bow-net.] A kind of fish-trap, consisting of a bag-net distended by hoops; a bow-net. The trap is set in water about 10 feet deep at high tide. The fish coming from either direction are led to the trap by a leader running from the shore. The outer openings are formed on a hoop from 3 to 6 feet in diameter; they have two or three funnels, similar to those of an eel- or lobster-pot, and gradually decrease in size. The whole trap is about 10 feet long. It is largely used in New York and Connecticut waters.

fyke-fisherman (fīk'fish"ėr-mạn), *n.* One who fishes with a fyke.
fyke-net (fīk'net), *n.* A fyke.
fyle^1†, *n.* and *v.* See *file*^{1}.
fyle^2†, *v. t.* See *file*^{2}.
fyle^3†, *n.* and *v.* See *file*^{3}.

fylfol (fil'fol), *n.* Same as *fylfot*.
fylfot, filfot (fil'fot), *n.* [Also *filfat*, *filfod*; origin obscure; no early instances have been found. It is supposed to be ult. < AS. *fytherfōte*, also *fytherfēte*, and *feówerfēte*, four-footed, < *feówer*, in comp. sometimes *fyther-*, *fither-* (= Goth. *fidwōr*), four, + *fōt*, foot: see *four-footed*.] A peculiarly formed cross, each arm of which has a continuation at right angles, all in the same direction, used as a symbol or as an ornament since prehistoric times from China to western Africa. It is of frequent occurrence on Greek antiquities of the Mycenæan epoch, and later, down to the fifth century B. C., and is common on the prehistoric monuments of western Europe; and it was often introduced in decoration and embroidery in the European middle ages. It was adopted into heraldry as the *cross cramponee*. Also called *gammadion*.



Fylfots.

1. From embroidery on miter of Thomas à Becket. 2. From a brass in Lewknor Church, Oxfordshire, England.

Bells were often marked with the *fylfot*, or cross of Thorr, especially where the Norse settled. *S. Baring-Gould*, in N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 155.

fyllok†, *n.* See *fillock*.
fyord, *n.* See *fiord*.
fyr^1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fire*.
fyr^2†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *far*^{1} (positive and comparative).

ȝif thou be stad in strange contre,
Enserche no *fyr* then falles to the.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 306.

fyrd (fird), *n.* [AS. *fyrd*, *fierd*, *ferd*, the army, an expedition: see *ferd*^{2}.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, the military array or land force of the whole nation, comprising all males able to bear arms: a force resembling the German landwehr.

The one national army [in the time of Ælfred] was the *fyrd*, a force which had already received in the Karolingian legislation the name of "landwehr," by which the German knows it still. The *fyrd* was, in fact, composed of the whole mass of free land-owners who formed the folk: and to the last it could only be summoned by the voice of the folk-moot. *J. R. Green*, Conquest of Eng., p. 127.

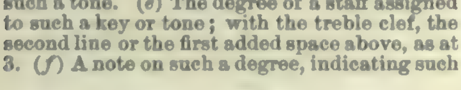
When the King summoned his *fyrd* to his standard, by sea or by land, Exeter supplied the same number of men as were supplied by five hides of land. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, IV. 98.

fyrdung (fir'dủng), *n.* [AS., < *fyrd*, q. v.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, the army prepared for war; a military expedition; a camp.
fyrdwite†, *n.* [AS. *fyrdwite*: see *ferdwit*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, same as *ferdwit*.

What to the English might be a mere payment of *fyrdwite*, or composition for a recognised offense, might to the Normans seem equivalent to forfeiture and restoration. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 95.

fyst (fist), *n.* See *fist*^{2}.
fyt^1†, **fytte**^{1}†, *a.* See *fit*^{2}.
fyt^2†, **fytte**^{2}†, *n.* See *fit*^{3}.
fz. In *musical notation*, an abbreviation of *forzando*, *forzato*.

G 1. The seventh letter and fifth consonant in the English alphabet. It is a sign of Italic origin, having been fabricated by the Romans by a slight modification of C, when the distinction of the (hard) *g*-sound from the *k*-sound, both until then represented alike by *c*, was found advisable and was effected. (See *C*.) G has in English two principal or normal sounds, usually called "hard *g*" and "soft *g*" respectively. The former is the value originally belonging to the sign. The "hard" *g*-sound is the sonant (or voiced, or intonated) correlative of the *k*-sound, made by a close contact between the upper surface of the back part of the tongue and the adjacent palate, while breath enough to set the vocal chords vibrating is, during the continuance of the contact, forced up into the pharynx — the breach of this contact, as in the case of the other so-called mutes (or stops, or checks), giving the alphabetic element. The *k*- and *g*-sounds are most often called the guttural mutes; although (since the guttur proper has nothing to do with their formation) many authorities prefer to call them *palatal*, or *back-palatal*. The "soft" sound of *g* in English is compound (= *j* = *dzh*), the sonant correlative of the *ch*-sound (see *ch*); it is, like the soft *c*-sound in relation to hard *c*, a product of the alteration of the hard *g*, the point of contact being shifted forward on the tongue, and a spirant or sibilant vanish being added to the mute element. It belongs mainly to the Romance part of the language. It never occurs at the beginning of words of Anglo-Saxon origin (where *g* is always hard or has changed to *y*); and but rarely at the end of such words (before "silent" *e*, as in *hinge*, *singe*, *swinge*). Except in such instances, *g*, in words of Germanic origin, is hard also before *e* and *i*. The principal digraphs containing *g* are *gh* and *ng*. The former is written instead of the earlier guttural spirant *h* (as *night* for earlier *niht*), and is either silent (as in *night*) or pronounced as *f* (as in *laugh*). With the digraph *ng* is written the nasal which corresponds to *g* and *k* in the same manner as *n* to *d* and *t*, or *m* to *b* and *p*, and which (for example, in *singing*) is just as much a simple sound as *n* or *m*. This guttural or palatal nasal is not an independent alphabetic element in any such way as is *n* or *m*; in the older stages of the languages of our family, it appears only before a next following *g* or *k*, as a nasal made guttural by assimilation to them; and the combination *ng* representing it is simply one in which the *g*, formerly pronounced, has become silent, like the *b* of *mb* in *lamb*, *climb*, *tomb*, etc. G is now silent before *n* in the same syllable, as in *gnaw*, *sign*. For *g* as the original of consonant *y*, see *y*.
2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 400, and with a line over it, $\overline{\mathrm{G}}$, 400,000.—3. In the calendar, the seventh dominical letter.—4. In *music*: (*a*) The key-note of the major key of one sharp, having the signature shown at 1, or of the minor key of two flats, having the signature shown at 2; also, in medieval music, the final of the Mixolydian mode. (*b*) In the fixed system of solmization, the fifth tone of the scale, and called *sol*: hence so named by French musicians. (*c*) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key next to the left of the middle of each group of three black keys. (*d*) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (*e*) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the second line or the first added space above, as at 3. (*f*) A note on such a degree, indicating such a key or tone, as at 4.—5. In *physics*, a symbol for *acceleration of gravity*, which is about 9.8 meters (or 32 feet) per second.—6. In *chem.*, a symbol for *glucinum*: now rarely used, *Gl* being substituted for it.—**G clef.** See *clef*.



ga^1†, *v. i.* An earlier form of *go*.

ga^2, *n.* See *gau*.

ga^3 (gä). A dialectal preterit of *go*. See *gie*^{1}.

Ga. 1. In *chem.*, the symbol for *gallium*.—2. An abbreviation of *Georgia*, one of the United States.

gab^1 (gab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gabbed*, ppr. *gabbing*. [< ME. *gabben*, talk idly, jest, lie in jest, lie (the alleged AS. **gabban*, in Somner, is a myth), < Icel. *gabba*, mock, make game of one; cf. OFries. *gabbia*, accuse, prosecute, NFries. *gobbien*, laugh, *gabben*, jest, sport (Richthofen). The Rom. forms, OF. *gaber* = Pr. *gabar* = It. *gabbare*, mock, deride, deceive, cheat, = Pg. *gabar*, praise, refl. boast, are also of Scand. origin. Hence *gab*^{1}, *n.*, *gabble*, freq., and ult. *gibber* and *jabber*: see these words, and cf. *gab*^{5}, *n.* There is no proof of the supposed ult. Celtic origin (Ir. *cab*, *gab*, *gob*, the mouth, etc.: see *gab*^{2}, *gob*).] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To jest; lie in jest; speak with exaggeration; lie.

> Thaire goddis will not *gab*, that grauntid hom first
> The cite to sese, as hom selfe lyked.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10604.

> I lye not, or *gabbe* not. *Wyclif*, Gal. i. 20 (Oxf.).

> Soth to sigge [sooth to say], and nogt to *gab*.
> *Early Eng. Poems*, p. 6.

2. To talk idly; talk much; chatter; prate. [Now only colloq.]

> I nam no labbe,
> Ne, though I seye, I am not lief to *gabbe*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale.

> Thou art one of the knights of France, who hold it for glee and pastime to *gab*, as they term it, of exploits that are beyond human power. *Scott*, Talisman, ii.

II.† *trans.* To speak or tell falsely.

> My sonne, and sithen that thou wilt
> That I shall axe, *gabbe* nought,
> But tell, etc. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

> ffull trewe seide thei that tolde me ther was not soche a-nother knyght in the worlde, ffor he ne *gabbed* no worde.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 532.

gab^1 (gab), *n.* [< ME. *gabbe*, idle talk, lying; cf. Icel. *gabb* = Sw. *gabb*, mocking, mockery (OF. *gab*, etc.: see *gab*^{5}); from the verb. Cf. *gab*^{2}.] Idle talk; chatter; loquacity. [Colloq.]

> Some unco blate [shy], and some wi' *gabs*
> Gar lasses' hearts gang startin'
> Whiles fast at night. *Burns*, Hallowe'en.

Gift of gab, or **of the gab**, a talent for talking; fluency: used in jest or in obloquy.

> I always knew you had the *gift of the gab*, of course, but I never believed you were half the man you are.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvii.

gab^2 (gab), *n.* [Sc., = North. E. *gob*, the mouth: see *gob*.] The mouth.

> Ye take mair in your *gab* than your cheeks can had [hold]. *Ramsay's Scottish Proverbs*, p. 86.

gab^3† (gab), *v. i.* [Appar. < *gab*^{2}, the mouth; or a var. of *gag* or *gap*, assimilated to *gab*^{2}.] To project like a tusk.

> Of teeth there be three sorts: for either they be framed like sawes, or else set flat, even and levell, or last of all stand *gabbing* out of the mouth.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xi. 25.

gab^4 (gab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hook or crook; specifically, the hook on an eccentric-rod which engages the wrist on the rock-shaft lever of a valve-motion. *E. H. Knight.*

gab^5† (gab), *n.* [OF., also *gap*, *gaab*, m., also *gabe*, f., = Pr. *gab* = It. *gabbo*, a jest, joke, mock, mockery, = Pg. *gabo*, praise (ult. identical with *gab*^{1}, *n.*, q. v.); from the verb: see under *gab*^{1}, *v.*] A jest; joke; mock; a piece of pleasantry.

> On no account perhaps is it [the "Ballad of King Arthur"] more remarkable than the fact of its close imitation of the famous *gabs* made by Charlemagne and his companions at the court of King Hugon, which are first met with in a romance of the twelfth century. . . . It is to be presumed that the author of the ballad borrowed from the printed work, substituting Arthur for Charlemagne, Gawayne for Oliver, Tristram for Roland, etc., and embellishing his story by converting King Hugon's spy into a "lodly feend," by whose agency the *gabs* are accomplished.
> *Child's Ballads*, I. 231, App.

gabarage† (gab'a-rāj), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *gabardine* (?).] Coarse packing-cloth: a term formerly used for the wrappers in which Irish goods were packed.

gabardine, gaberdine (gab-är-dēn', -ėr-dēn'), *n.* [= It. *gavardina*, formerly also *cavardina* = OF. *galvardine*, < Sp. *gabardina*, a gabardine; appar. extended from Sp. *gabán*, a great-coat with hood and close sleeves, = OF. *gaban* = It. *gabanio*, a shepherd's cloak, dim. *gabanella*, a gabardine, etc.; perhaps connected with Sp. *cabaza*, a large cloak with hood and sleeves, *cabaña*, a cabin, hut, etc.: see *cabas*, *cabin*, *cape*^{1}, *capouch*, *capuchin*^{2}, etc.] A long loose cloak or frock, generally coarse, with or without sleeves and a hood, formerly worn by common men out of doors, and distinctively by Jews when their mode of dress was regulated by law; hence, any similar outer garment worn at the present day, especially in Eastern countries.

> You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
> And spit upon my Jewish *gaberdine*,
> And all for use of that which is mine own.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

> The storm is come again; my best way is to creep under his *gaberdine*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

> Under your *gabardine* wear pistols all.
> *Suckling*, The Goblins.

> Here was a Tangier merchant in sky-blue *gaberdine*, with a Persian shawl twisted around his waist.
> *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 203.

gabata† (gab'a-tä), *n.* [< L. *gabata*, a kind of dish or platter; ML. as in def.] *Eccles.*, a vessel suspended in a church, probably to hold a light. See *basin*, 5.

gabbard, gabbart (gab'ärd, -ärt), *n.* [Formerly also *gabard*, *gabart*, *gabert*; < F. *gabare* = It. *gabarra*, a lighter, a store-ship; hence dim. F. *gabarot*, ML. *gabarotus*. Cf. *gabata*.] A kind of heavy-built vessel, barge, or lighter, intended especially for inland navigation: as, a coal-*gabbard*. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> Carumusalini be vessels like vnto y^e French *Gabards*, sailing dayly vpon the riuer of Bordeaux, which saile w^t a misen or triangle saile. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.

> Little *gabbards* with coals and groceries, &c., come up here from Bristol.
> *Dr. T. Campbell*, Diary (1775), quoted in N. and Q.,
> [7th ser., IV. 149.

> I swung and bobbit yonder as safe as a *gabbart* that's moored by a three-ply cable at the Broomielaw.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

gabbatha (gab'a-thä), *n.* [Heb., platform.] The place where Pilate sat at Christ's trial. It appears to have been a tessellated pavement outside the pretorium or judgment-hall, on which the tribunal was placed, from which the governor pronounced final sentence.

> When Pilate therefore heard that saying, he brought Jesus forth, and sat down in the judgment seat in a place that is called the Pavement, but in the Hebrew, *Gabbatha*.
> John xix. 13.

gabbe†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *gab*^{1}.

gabber^1 (gab'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *gabbere*, a liar, deceiver; < *gab*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who gabs, prates, talks idly, or lies.

> He is a japer and a *gabber*, and no verray [true] repentant, that eftsoone doth thyng for which hym oughte to repente. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> Drouthie fu' aft the *gabber* spits,
> Wi' scaddit heart [throat fretted by much talking].
> *Tarras*, Poems, p. 136.

2. A person skilful in the art of burlesque. *Franklin*, Autobiog. (ed. 1819), p. 57.

gabber^2 (gab'ėr), *v. i.* and *t.* [Cf. D. *gabberen*, gabble; a var. of *gabble*, freq. of *gab*^{1}. Cf. equiv. *jabber*.] To gabble. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

gabbing†, *n.* [ME. *gabbynge*; verbal n. of *gab*^{1}, *v.*] Idle talk; prating; lying; deceit.

> His wepne was al wiles to wynnen and to hyden;
> With glosynges and with *gabbynges* he gyled the peple.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 124.

> Certis nay,
> Such *gabbyngis* may me noght be-gyle.
> *York Plays*, p. 157.

> Be ye right syker, when this chelde shalbe borne, I shall well knowe yef ye have made eny *gabbynge*, and I have very trust in God, that yef it be as ye have seide, ye shall not be deed ther-fore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 13.

gabble (gab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gabbled*, ppr. *gabbling*. [Like *gabber*^{2} (= D. *gabberen*), gabble, freq. of *gab*^{1}. Cf. the assibilated forms *jabble* and *jabber*, and cf. *gibber*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To talk noisily and rapidly; speak incoherently or without sense; prate; jabber.

> Such a rout, and such a rabble,
> Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift.*

> Upon my coming near them, six or eight of them surrounded me on horseback, and began to *gabble* in their own language. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 195.

2. To utter inarticulate sounds in rapid succession, like a goose when feeding.

> Where'er she trod grimalkin purr'd around,
> The squeaking pigs her bounty own'd;
> Nor to the waddling duck or *gabbling* goose
> Did she glad sustenance refuse.
> *Smollett*, Burlesque Ode.

> [Who] lisps and *gabbles* if he tries to talk.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 104.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter noisily, rapidly, and incoherently: as, to *gabble* a lesson. [Colloq.]—**2.** To affect in some way by gabbling.

> What do I talk about the gift of tongues? . . . It was no gift, but the confusion of tongues which has *gabbled* me deaf as a post. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, i.

gabble (gab'l), *n.* [< *gabble, v.*] **1.** Loud or rapid talk without sense or coherence.

> Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud
> Among the builders; each to other calls,
> Not understood. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 56.

> He [the driver] talks incessantly, calls the horses by name, . . . makes long speeches. . . . The conductor is too dignified a person to waste himself in this *gabble*.
> *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 232.

2. Inarticulate chattering, as of fowl.

> Chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. See *prattle, n.*

gabblement (gab'l-mẹnt), *n.* [< *gabble* + *-ment.*] The act of gabbling; senseless talk; prate; jabber. [Rare.]

> They rush to the attack . . . with caperings, shoutings, and vociferation, which, if the Volunteer Company stands firm, dwindle into staggerings, into quick *gabblement*, into panic flight. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 4.

> "This court's got as good ears as any man," said the magistrate, "but they ain't for to hear no old woman's *gabblement*, though it's under oath." *Chron. of Pineville.*

gabbler (gab'lėr), *n.* One who gabbles; a prater; a noisy, silly, or incoherent talker.

gabbling (gab'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gabble, v.*] Incoherent babble; jabber.

> Barbarians, who are in every respect scarce one degree above brutes, having no language among them, but a confused *gabbling*, which is neither well understood by themselves or other. *Spectator*, No. 389.

gabbro (gab'rō), *n.* [A word of obscure origin used in Italy, but more especially in the neighborhood of Florence, and by the marble-workers there, and introduced into lithological science by Von Buch in 1809.] A rock of varied lithological character, essentially, according to the present general acceptation of the name among lithologists, a crystalline-granular aggregate of plagioclase and diallage, with which often occur magnetite (or menachanite) and apatite. Often the diallage is associated with a rhombic pyroxene (bronzite or hypersthene, two closely allied members of the augite or pyroxene family), and when this predominates the rock passes into what is called *norite*. Olivin is also frequently present, and the predominance of this mineral gives rise to combinations to which the names *olivin-gabbro* and *olivin-norite* have been given. The original gabbro of Von Buch, now called *saussurite-gabbro*, is one of the many alterative forms of gabbro proper, which is perhaps the most perplexing of all rocks in respect to the manifold nature of the alterations it is liable to undergo. In regard to the nomenclature of many of these there is not much present unity among lithologists. *Gabbro rosso* (It., red gabbro), a rock occurring at the junction of the serpentine and the maciguo (a micaceous sandstone) of Tuscany, is an altered sedimentary formation very variable in texture and composition. *Gabbro verde* (It., green gabbro), or gabbro simply, as it is sometimes called, is serpentine. The gabbro verde of Tuscany does not contain diallage; the rock called *gabbro* in Corsica, on the other hand, has crystals of diallage disseminated through the serpentine. *Verde di Corsica* (It., Corsica green), a variety of gabbro now called by Italians *granitone* and *eufotide* (euphotide), is the beautiful green stone extensively employed in the interior decorations of the Medicean chapel in Florence. It is a crystalline aggregate of saussurite and smaragdite (a grass-green variety of hornblende). See *hypersthenite.*

gabbroic (gab-rō'ik), *a.* [< *gabbro* + *-ic.*] Of or of the nature of gabbro: as, *gabbroic* rocks.

> It is becoming more and more evident that eruptions of *gabbroic* and granitic rocks must be admitted as important elements in its [the Cascade range's] construction.
> *Science*, IV. 71.

gabbronite (gab'rọ-nīt), *n.* [< *gabbro* + *-n-* + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral, supposed to be a variety of scapolite, occurring in masses, whose structure is more or less foliated, or sometimes compact. Its colors are gray, bluish- or greenish-gray, and sometimes red. Also *gabronite* and *fuscite.*

gabby (gab'i), *a.* [< *gab*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Talkative; chattering; loquacious. [Colloq.]

> On condition I were as *gabby*
> As either thee or honest Habby. *Ramsay.*

gabel (gā'bel), *n.* [Formerly also *gabell*; < F. *gabelle* = Pr. *gabella, gabela* = Sp. *gabela* = It. *gabella* (ML. *gabella, gabulum, gablum*), a tax, impost, prob. < AS. *gafol, gaful, gafel*, ME. *gavel*, tribute, tax, rent: see *garel*^{1}.] A tax, impost, or excise duty, especially in continental Europe; formerly, in France, specifically the tax on salt, but also applied to taxes on other industrial products.

> The thre estates ordenid that the *gabell* of salt shulde ron through the realme.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. clv.

> He enabled St. Peter to pay his *gabel* by the ministry of a fish. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 6.

> The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, tobacco, and indeed on almost everything that can be eaten, drank, or worn. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 429.

gabel (gā'bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gabeled* or *gabelled*, ppr. *gabeling* or *gabelling.* [< *gabel, n.*] To tax. [Rare.]

gabeler, gabeller (gā'bel-ėr), *n.* A collector of the gabel or of taxes. [Rare.]

gabella, gavella (gạ-bel'ạ̈, -vel'ạ̈), *n.* [ML.: see *gabel.*] In *Teut.* and *early Eng. hist.*, the peasantry constituting a village or hamlet; the holdings of such a group of freemen and serfs, or of either. The original significance of the word seems to be in its indication of a small rent-paying community, the rents being rendered in kind or in labor.

> So that *Gabella* meant all the members of a family having an interest in a certain holding, and sometimes meant the holding itself.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. lxxxvi.

gabelle (ga-bel'), *n.* [F.: see *gabel.*] See *gabel.*

gabeller, *n.* See *gabeler.*

gabelman (gā'bel-mạn), *n.*; pl. *gabelmen* (-men). [< *gabel* + *man*: see *gabel.*] A tax-collector; a gabeler. [Rare.]

> He flung *gabellemen* and excisemen into the river Durance . . . when their claims were not clear.
> *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 76.

gaberdine, gaberdeine, *n.* See *gabardine.*

gaberlunyie, gaberlunzie (gab-ėr-lun'yi, -zi), *n.* [Sc. (the *z* repr. the old form of *y*, as in *assoilzie*, etc.), said to be < *gaber-*, short for *gaberdine*, + *lunyie*, wallet.] **1.** A wallet or pouch; especially, a pouch or bag carried by Scotch beggars for receiving contributions, as of meal or other food.

> Follow me frae town to town,
> And carry the *Gaberlunyie* on.
> *Ritson's Scottish Songs*, I. 166.

2. Short for *gaberlunyie-man.*

> I am no that clean unprovided for neither; and though I should die at the back of a dike, they'll find as muckle quilted in this auld blue gown as will bury me like a Christian; . . . sae there's the *gaberlunzie's* burial provided for, and I need nae mair. *Scott*, Antiquary, xii.

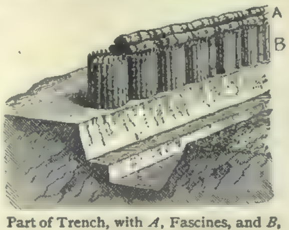
gaberlunyie-man, gaberlunzie-man (gab-ėr-lun'yi-man, -zi-man), *n.* A beggar who carries a pouch for alms; a poor guest who cannot pay for his entertainment. [Scotch.]

> She's aff with the *gaberlunyie-man.*
> *Ritson's Scottish Songs*, I. 167.

gabian (gā'bi-ạn), *n.* [See def.] A variety of petroleum or mineral naphtha exuding from the strata at Gabian, a village in the department of Hérault, France.

gabilla (ga-bil'ạ̈; Sp. pron. gä-bē'lyȧ), *n.* [Cuban.] A finger or parcel of tobacco in Cuba, consisting of about 36 to 40 leaves. The bales are usually made up of 80 hands, each of 4 gabillas. *Simmonds.*

gabion (gā'bi-ọn), *n.* [< OF. *gabion*, F. *gabion*, < It. *gabbione*, a gabion, a large cage, aug. of *gabbia*, a cage, coop, basket, = E. *cage*: see *cage.*] **1.** In *fort.*, a large basket of wickerwork constructed with stakes and osiers, or green twigs, in a cylindrical form, but without a bottom, varying in diameter from 20 to 70 inches, and in height from 33 inches to 5 or 6 feet, filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire. In a siege, when making a trench, a row of gabions is placed on the outside nearest the fortress, and filled with earth dug from the trench, forming a breastwork that is proof against musketry fire. By increasing the number of rows to cover the points of junction, complete protection can be attained. Gabions are also largely used to form the foundations of dams and jetties. They are filled with stones, and sunk or anchored in streams where they will become loaded with silt. See *jetty.*



Part of Trench, with *A*, Fascines, and *B*, Gabions.

2. See the quotation.

> [*Gabions* are] curiosities of small intrinsic value, whether rare books, antiquities, or small articles of the fine or of the useful arts. *Scott*, quoted in Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 779.

Gabion battery. See *battery.*—**Gabion-form**, a circular piece of wood having nine equidistant notches cut in its circumference, to serve as guides for placing the pickets which form the frame for the gabion. Also called *directing circle, form*, and sometimes *bottom.*

gabionade, gabionnade (gā"bi-ọ-nād'), *n.* [< F. *gabionnade*, < It. *gabbionata*, intrenchment of gabions, < *gabbione*, gabion: see *gabion.*] **1.** In *fort.*, a work formed chiefly of gabions, especially the gabions placed to cover guns from an enfilading fire.

> *Gabionades* used as traverses to protect guns from enfilading fire. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 272.

2. Any hydraulic structure composed in whole or part of gabions sunk in a stream to control the current.

gabionage (gā'bi-ọn-āj), *n.* [< *gabion* + *-age.*] The supply or disposition of gabions in a fortification.

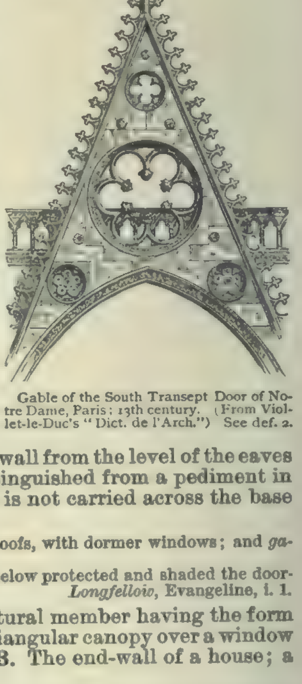
gabioned (gā'bi-ọnd), *a.* [< *gabion* + *-ed*^{2}.] In *fort.*, furnished with, formed of, or protected by gabions.

> The fourth day were planted vnder the gard of the cloister two demy-canons and two coluerings against the towne, defended or *gabbioned* with a crosse wall, thorow the which our battery lay. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 140.

> He told me he had a plan of attacking Cherbourg by floating batteries, strongly parapetted and *gabioned*, which he was sure would succeed.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 378.

gabionnade, *n.* See *gabionade.*

gable^{1} (gā'bl), *n.* [E. dial. also *gavel*; < ME. *gable, gabyl*, < OF. F. *gable*, < ML. *gabulum, gabalum*, a gable, < OHG. *gabala, gabal*, MHG. *gabile, gabel*, G. *gabel*, a fork, = MLG. *gaffele, geffele* = D. *gaffel* (> Icel. *gaffall*, Sw. Dan. *gaffel*), a fork, = AS. *geafl*, a fork, E. *gaffle*, q. v., = Icel. *gafl* = Sw. *gafvel* = Dan. *gavl*, a gable; cf. L. *gabalus*, a kind of gallows (of Teut. or Celtic origin); prob. all of Celtic origin: Ir. *gabhal*, a fork, a gable, = Gael. *gobhal* = W. *gafl*, a fork. Similar in form and sense to the above words, and partly confused with them, although appar. of different origin, are OHG. *gibil*, gable, fore part, MHG. *gibel*, G. *giebel*, gable, = MLG. D. *gevel*, a gable, = Goth. *gibla*, a pinnacle; these words are perhaps connected with OHG. *gebal*, MHG. *gebel*, skull, head, OHG. *gibilla*, head, perhaps = Gr. κεφαλή, head. See *gaff*^{1}.] **1.** In *arch.*, the end of a ridged roof which at its extremity is not hipped or returned on itself, but cut off in a vertical plane, together with the triangular expanse of wall from the level of the eaves to the apex: distinguished from a pediment in that the cornice is not carried across the base of the triangle.



Gable of the South Transept Door of Notre Dame, Paris; 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Arch.") See def. 2.

> Thatched were the roofs, with dormer windows; and *gables* projecting
> Over the basement below protected and shaded the doorway. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

2. Any architectural member having the form of a gable, as a triangular canopy over a window or a doorway.—**3.** The end-wall of a house; a gable-end.

> The houses stand sidewaies backward into their yards, and onely endwaies with their *gables* towards the street.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Exeter.

Mutual gable, in *Scots law*, a wall separating two houses, and common to both.

> We constantly speak of a *mutual gable*, or a gable being mean and common to conterminous proprietors.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 66.

Stepped gable, a gable in which the outline is formed by a series of steps, called *corbel-steps.*

gable^{2}†, *n.* [< ME. *gable, gabulle*, an irreg. form of *cable*, q. v.] A cable. *Chapman.*

> They had neither oares, mastes, sailes, *gables*, or anything else ready of any gally. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 134

gable-board (gā'bl-bōrd), *n.* Same as *barge-board.*

gabled (gā'bld), *a.* [< *gable*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Provided with a gable or gables.

> Lichfield has not so many *gabled* houses as Coventry.
> *Hawthorne*, Our Old Home, p. 144.

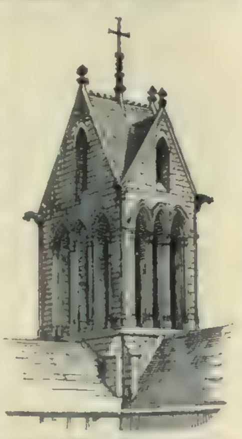
This admirable house, in the center of the town, *gabled*, elaborately timbered, and much restored, is a really imposing monument. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 99.

Gabled tower, a tower finished with gables on two sides or on all four sides, instead of terminating in a spire, a parapet, or otherwise.

gable-end (gā′bl-end′), *n.* The end-wall of a building on a side where there is a gable.

I affect not these high *gable-ends*, these Tuscan tops, nor your coronets, nor your arches, nor your pyramids.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, [iii. 1.

The houses of the higher class were generally constructed of wood, excepting the *gable end*, which was of small black and yellow Dutch bricks, and always faced on the street.
Irving, Knickerbocker, [p. 166.



Gabled Tower, Dormans, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

gable-ended (gā′bl-en″ded), *a.* Having gable-ends.

White Hall, an old *gable-ended* house some quarter of a mile from the town.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

gable-pole (gā′bl-pōl), *n.* A pole placed over the thatch on a roof to secure it.

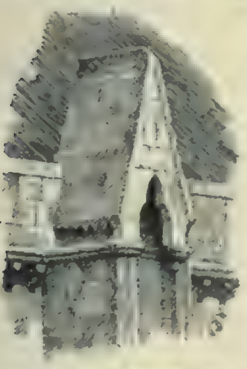
gable-roof (gā′bl-röf′), *n.* In *arch.*, a ridged roof terminating at one or both ends in a gable.

gable-roofed (gā′bl-röft), *a.* In *arch.*, having a gable-roof.

gablet (gā′blet), *n.* [< *gable*^{1} + dim. *-et.*] In *arch.*, a small gable or gable-shaped feature, frequently introduced as an ornament on buttresses, screens, etc., particularly in medieval structures.

All the seid fynyshing and performing of the seid towre with fynyalls, ryfaat, *gablettes*, . . . and every other thynge belongyng to the same, to be well and workmanly wrought.
Quoted in *Walpole's* [Anecdotes of Painting, I., App.

Unpretentious *gablets* take the place of the ornate pinnacles.
The American, XII. [103.



Gablet.—From a buttress of York Minster, England.

gab-lever (gab′lev″ėr), *n.* In steam-engines, a contrivance for lifting the gab from the wrist on the crank of the eccentric-shaft in order to disconnect the eccentric from the valve-gear. Also *gab-lifter*.

gable-window (gā′bl-win′dō), *n.* A window in the end or gable of a building, or a window having its upper part shaped like a gable.

gab-lifter (gab′lif″tėr), *n.* Same as *gab-lever*.

gablock (gab′lok), *n.* [Another form of *gavelock.*] A false spur fitted to the heel of a gamecock to make it more effective in fighting; a gaff or steel. *Craig.*

Gabriel bell†. See *angelus bell*, under *bell*^{1}.

Gabrielite (gā′bri-el-it), *n.* [< *Gabriel* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] *Eccles.*, one of a sect of Anabaptists founded in Pomerania in 1530 by one Gabriel Scherling. They refused to bear arms and to take oaths, and preached perfect social and religious equality.

gabronite, *n.* See *gabbronite*.

gaby (gā′bi), *n.*; pl. *gabies* (-biz). [Also dial. *gawby*; appar. connected with Icel. *gapi*, a rash, reckless man (*gapa-mudhr*, a gaping, heedless fellow), < *gapa*, gape: see *gape*.] A silly, foolish person; a simpleton; a dunce. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

Now don't stand laughing there like a great *gaby*, but come and shake hands. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, ix.

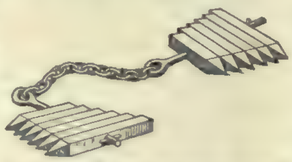
gad^1 (gad), *n.* [< ME. *gad* (*găd*), *gadde*, pl. *gaddes*, another form (with doubled consonant and shortened vowel, due to Scand. influence: see below) of *gad* (*gād*), *gode* (> E. *goad*), < AS. *gād* (acc. *gāde*, whence in some dictionaries an erroneously assumed nom. **gădu*), a goad, gad, = Icel. *gaddr* = Sw. *gadd*, a gad, goad, = ODan. *gad*, a gad, goad, *gadde*, a gadfly; see further under *goad*, which is etymologically the normal E. form.] 1. A point or pointed instrument, as a pointed bar of steel, a spear, or an arrowhead.

> Whose greedy stomach steely *gads* digests;
> Whose crisped train adorns triumphant crests.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

> I will go get a leaf of brass,
> And with a *gad* of steel will write these words.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 1.

"De'il be in me, but I'll put this het *gad* down her throat!" cried he in an ecstasy of wrath, snatching a bar from the forge. *Scott*, Waverley, xxx.

2†. A sharp point affixed to a part of the armor, as the gauntlet, which could thus be used to deal a formidable blow.—3. A thick pointed nail; a gad-nail; specifically, in *mining*, a pointed tool used for loosening and breaking up rock or coal which has been shaken or thrown down by a blast, or which is loose and jointy enough to be got without the use of powder. It is intermediate between a drill and a wedge, but is properly called a gad only when ending in a point, and not in an edge, as a wedge. Old drills are often made into gads, which may be of any length; but from six inches to a foot is common.



Gads, fastened together for convenience in carrying.

4. A wedge or ingot of steel or iron. *Johnson.*

Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort and other parts, some in bars and some in *gads*; and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes *gad* steel.
Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

5. A stick, or rod of wood, sharpened to a point, or provided with a metal point, used to drive cattle with; a goad; hence, a slender stick or rod of any kind, especially one used for whipping. [Still in general colloquial use.]

> Their horsemen are with jacks for most part clad,
> Their horses are both swift of course and strong,
> They run on horseback with a slender *gad*,
> And like a speare, but that it is more long.
> *Sir J. Harington*, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, x. 73.

Affliction to the soule is like the *gade* to the oxen, a teacher of obedience. *Boyd*, Last Battell, p. 1068.

> To fawning dogs some times I gaue a bone,
> And flung some scraps to such as nothing had:
> But in my hands still kept a golden *gad*.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 517.

6. A gadfly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—7. In old Scotch prisons, a round bar of iron crossing the condemned cell horizontally at the height of about six inches from the floor, and strongly built into the wall at both ends. The ankles of a prisoner sentenced to death were secured within shackles which were connected, by a chain about four feet long, with a large iron ring which traveled on the gad. Watch-dogs are now sometimes fastened in a similar way.—**Upon** or **on the gad**†, upon the spur or impulse of the moment, as if driven by a gad.

> Kent banish'd thus! and France in choler parted!
> And the king gone to-night! prescrib'd his power!
> Confin'd to exhibition! All this done
> *Upon the gad!* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

gad^1 (gad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gadded*, ppr. *gadding*. [< *gad*^{1}, *n.*, 3.] 1. To fasten with a gad-nail. *Halliwell.*—2. In *mining*, to break up or loosen with the gad; use the gad upon.

gad^2 (gad), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gadded*, ppr. *gadding*. [First in 16th century; prob. < *gad*^{1}, 6, the gadfly—"to flit about like a *gad-fly*" (Halliwell), or "from the restless running about of animals stung by the *gadfly*" (Imp. Dict.). Cf. OIt. *assilo*, a gadfly, a goad (mod. *assillo*, a horse-fly, hornet, stinging-fly), whence *assilare*, "to be bitten with a horsefly, to leap and skip as a horse or ox bitten by flies, to be wild or raging" (Florio), mod. *assillare*, smart, rage, be in a passion.] 1†. To flit about restlessly; move about uneasily or with excitement.

On the shores stoode closely together great numbers of Brytaines, and among them wommen *gadding* vppe and downe frantickly in mourning weedes, theyr hayre hanging about their eares, and shaking firebrandes.
Stow, Chron., The Romans, an. 62.

> A fierce, loud buzzing breeze, their stings draw blood,
> And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.

2. To ramble about idly, from trivial curiosity or for gossip.

Give the water no passage; neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. Ecclus. xxv. 25.

Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

The student and lover of nature has this advantage of people who *gad* up and down the world, seeking some novelty or excitement: he has only to stay at home and see the procession pass. *The Century*, XXV. 672.

Hence—3. To ramble or rove; wander, as in thought or speech; straggle, as in growth.

> Desert caves,
> With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 40.

> Now *gads* the wild vine o'er the pathless ascent.
> *Wordsworth*, Fort Fuentes.

> The good nuns would check her *gadding* tongue
> Full often. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

> And there the *gadding* woodbine crept about.
> *Bryant*, The Burial-Place.

gad^2 (gad), *n.* [< *gad*^{2}, *v.*] The act of gadding or rambling about: used in the phrase *on* or *upon the gad*. [Colloq.]

I have no very good opinion of Mrs. Charles' nursery-maid; I hear strange stories of her; she is always *upon the gad*. *Jane Austen*, Persuasion, vi.

Thou might have a bit of news to tell one after being *on the gad* all the afternoon.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxv.

gad^3 (gad), *n.* [A minced form of *God*, occurring also in *gadzooks*, *begad*, *egad*, etc.] The name of God, minced as an oath. Compare *egad*.

How he still cries "*Gad!*" and talks of popery coming on, as all the fanatiques do. *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 24, 1662.

gadabout (gad′a-bout″), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* One who gads or walks idly about, especially from motives of curiosity or gossip. [Colloq.]

Mr. Binnie woke up briskly when the Colonel entered. "It is you, you *gadabout*, is it?" cried the civilian.
Thackeray, Newcomes, viii.

II. *a.* Gadding; rambling.

Why should I after all abuse the *gadabout* propensities of my countrymen? *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

gadbee† (gad′bē), *n.* [< *gad*^{1} + *bee.*] Same as *gadfly*, 1.

You see an ass with a brizze or a *gadbee* under his tail, or fly that stings him, run hither and thither without keeping any path or way. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 44.

> A noisome lust that as the *gadbee* stings.
> *Browning*, Artemis Prologizes.

gad-bush (gad′bu̇sh), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to the *Arceuthobium gracile*, a leafless mistletoe.

gad-cracking†, *n.* A whip-cracking. See the extract.

At Hundon, in Lincolnshire, there is still annually practised on this day [Palm Sunday] a remarkable custom, called *gad cracking*, . . . which is fully explained in the following petition, presented to the House of Lords in May, 1836, by the lord of the manor; but without effect, as the ceremony was repeated in 1837: . . . A cart-whip of the fashion of several centuries since, called a gad-whip, . . . is, during divine service, cracked in the church-porch. *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium (1841), I. 182.

gadded (gad′ed), *a.* [= ODan. *gaddet*, furnished with a goad; as *gad*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Furnished with gads or sharp points.

The gauntlets . . . are richly ornamented on the knuckles, but not *gadded*. *J. R. Planché.*

gadder (gad′ėr), *n.* 1. A rambler; one who roves idly about.

Sincere or not, the resident Londoners were great play-goers, and *gadders* generally.
Doran, Annals of Eng. Stage, I. xii.

2. In *quarrying*, same as *gadding-machine*.

It is claimed for the diamond *gadder* that it will do its work at the rate of 180 feet a day in rock of as soft and even a texture as marble. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 21.

gadding (gad′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gad*^{2}, *v.*] The act of going about idly, or of moving from place to place from mere curiosity; an idle visit.

Whilst we are environed with numerous outward objects, which, smiling on us, give our *gaddings* to them the temptation of an inviting welcome; how inclined are we to forget, and wander from our great Master!
Boyle, Works, II. 384.

gadding-car (gad′ing-kär), *n.* Same as *gadding-machine*.

gaddingly (gad′ing-li), *adv.* In a gadding or roving manner.

gadding-machine (gad′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *quarrying*, a platform on which a steam-drill is mounted for drilling holes in getting out dimension-stone. The platform can be moved from hole to hole as may be necessary. Also *gadder*, *gadding-car*. [U. S.]

The *gadding machines* . . . drill or bore circular holes along the bottom and sides of the blocks, into which wedges are introduced and the stone split from its bed.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 21.

gaddish (gad′ish), *a.* [< *gad*^{2} + *-ish*^{1}.] Disposed to gad or wander idly about.

gaddishness (gad′ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being gaddish; the habit of idle roving.

Grey hairs may have nothing under them but *gadishness*, and folly many years old.
Abp. Leighton, On 1 Pet. iii. 13.

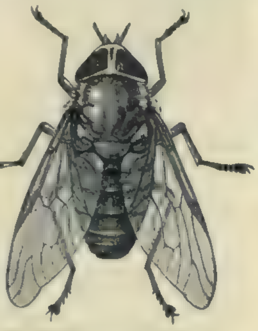
gade (gād), *n.* A fish: same as *rockling*. See *Motella*.

gadean (gā′dẹ̄-ạn), *n.* [< *Gadus* + *-e-an.*] Same as *gadoid.*

Italians advertising cod-liver oil (or what they wish to be taken for cod-liver oil) do the best they can for themselves by employing the appellation for the only marine *gadean* common in Italy, the hake. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 278.

gadere†, *v.* A Middle English form of *gather.*

gadfly (gad′flī), *n.*; pl. *gadflies* (-flīz). [< *gad*^{1} + *fly*^{2}. Cf. *gad*^{1} and *gadbee* in the same sense.] **1.** The popular name of sundry flies which goad or sting domestic animals, as a breeze, breeze-fly, or horse-fly; specifically, a dipterous insect of the family *Tabanidæ* and suborder *Brachycera*, representing also a superfamily *Hexachætæ.* They are comparatively large, very active, voracious, and bloodthirsty, with great powers of biting, the mouth-parts being more highly developed than those of any other dipterous insect. They have also great power of flight. The bite is deep and painful, often drawing blood, though not poisonous. In strictness, only the females are *gadflies*, the males being smaller and quite inoffensive, living on juices of plants. There are more than 1,000 species, of the genera *Tabanus, Chrysops, Hæmatopota*, and others. One of the commonest gadflies which attack cattle and horses is *Tabanus bovinus.* See also cut under *Chrysops.*



Gadfly (*Tabanus ruficornis*), natural size.

> Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight
> Of angry *gad-flies* fasten on the herd.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 499.

2. A common though erroneous name of sundry flies (bot-flies) of the family *Œstridæ* and genus *Œstrus* or *Hippoderma*, belonging to a different series of the great order *Diptera* from that of gadflies proper. These flies sting animals with their ovipositor, and deposit their eggs in the skin. **3.** Figuratively, one who is constantly going about; a mischievous or annoying gadabout.

Harriet may turn *gad-fly*, and never be easy but when she is forming parties. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 135.

Local reporters thrusting themselves into the private apartments. . . . So insufferable do the *gadflies* of journalism become. *New York Tribune*, Dec. 9, 1879.

Gadhelic (gad′el-ik), *a.* and *n.* [A discriminated form (with generalized sense) of *Gaelic*, adapted form of Gael. *Gaidhealach*, Ir. *Gaoidhilig*, Gaelic: see *Gaelic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to that branch of the Celtic race which comprises the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man, as distinguished from the Cymric branch. See *Cymry.* Ireland was the first home of the Gadhelic branch, whence it spread to Scotland in the sixth century, a portion of the branch, under the name of Scots, having then settled in Argyll. The Scots ultimately became the dominant race, the Picts, an earlier and probably a Cymric race, being lost in them.

II. *n.* The language of the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic race, comprising the Erse, Gaelic, and Manx.

gadid (gā′did), *n.* A fish of the family *Gadidæ*; a gadoid. *T. Gill.*

Gadidæ (gad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadus* + *-idæ.*] A family of anacanthine or soft-finned fishes, of the order *Teleocephali* and suborder *Anacanthini*, typified by the genus *Gadus*; the cods. They have subgular ventral fins; the dorsal and anal fins diversiform; the raylets of the caudal fin precurrent above and below; and the body conoidal behind, with nearly median anus and terminal mouth. The *Gadidæ* are the most diversiform family of the suborder. The subfamilies are *Gadinæ, Phycinæ*, and *Lotinæ*, the last containing the burbots and the lings. Besides the cod, the haddock, whiting, pollack, and ling are the leading representatives of the family. The name has often been used with greater latitude of definition than that here given, being in the older systems equivalent to the Cuvierian *Gadoides* or *Gadites.* See *cod.*

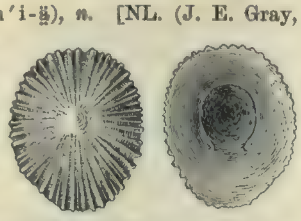
Gadinæ (gạ̄-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadus* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of anacanthine fishes of the family *Gadidæ*, distinguished by the development of three dorsal and two anal fins, with moderate ventrals; the true codfishes. It contains the most important of all food-fishes, as the cod, haddock, pollack, whiting, etc., in the aggregate representing a greater economic value than any other family of fishes. The *Gadinæ* are all marine. See cut under *cod.*

gadine (gā′din), *a.* and *n.* [< *Gadus* + *-ine*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the subfamily *Gadinæ*; gadinic.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Gadinæ.*

The common cod-fish . . . may be . . . defined as a *gadine* with the lower jaw shutting within the upper, a well-developed barbel, and the anus below the second dorsal fin; the chief shoulder-girdle bone is lamelliform. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 268.

Gadinia (gạ̄-din′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1824), < *gadin*, a barbarous word, used first by Adanson in the name *Lepas gadin*, applied by him to a species of this genus from Senegal.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Gadiniidæ*, having a simple patelliform shell.



Gadinia pentegoniostoma, dorsal and ventral views (the latter showing the interrupted horseshoe-shaped pallial impression).

gadinic (gạ̄-din′ik), *a.* [< *gadine* + *-ic.*] **1.** Derived from codfish: as, *gadinic* acid.—**2.** Pertaining to cods or *Gadidæ*; gadoid.

gadiniid (gạ̄-din′i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Gadiniidæ.*

Gadiniidæ (gad-i-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadinia* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropod mollusks, of the order *Pulmonifera* and suborder *Basommatophora*, typified by the genus *Gadinia*, containing species with a limpet-like shell.

gadinin (gad′i-nin), *n.* [< *gadine* + *-in*^{2}.] A provisional name of a ptomain formed in the putrefaction of fish-flesh, to which the formula $C_7H_{17}NO_2$ has been given.

Gaditanian (gad-i-tā′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Gaditanus*, pertaining to *Gades*, a city in Spain, now called *Cadiz.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Cadiz or ancient Gades in Spain, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native of Gades or Cadiz.

Gadite (gā′dīt), *a.* [< L. *Gades*, Cadiz, + *-ite*^{1}.] Of or pertaining to Gades or Cadiz; Gaditanian.

> Lo, here his grave,
> Who victor died on *Gadite* wave.
> *Scott*, Marmion, i., Int.

Gadites (gạ̄-dī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (prop. F. pl.), < *Gadus* + *-ites.*] In McMurtrie's edition of Cuvier's system, the first family of *Malacopterygii sub-brachiati*: same as *Gadoides.*

gadling^1† (gad′ling), *n.* [< ME. *gadling, gadeling*, also *gedling, gedeling* (*-yng*), a fellow (in depreciation or contempt), < AS. *gædeling*, a comrade, fellow, companion (in the proper sense), = OS. *gaduling* = OHG. **gatuling, gatulinc*, a kinsman, MHG. *getelinc*, a kinsman, a fellow, = Goth. *gadiliggs*, a cousin, nephew, cf. MHG. *gegate, gate*, comrade, partner, consort, spouse, G. *gatte*, consort, spouse, husband (fem. *gattin*, wife), = OS. *gigado* = AS. *gegada*, a fellow, associate, = D. *gade*, a spouse, consort: all from the same source (√ **gad*) as *gather* and *together*: see *gather.* Not connected with *gad*^{2}.] A man of humble condition; a fellow; a low fellow; originally (in Anglo-Saxon), a fellow, associate, or companion, in a good sense, but later used in reproach. Compare similar uses of *fellow* and *companion.*

> They . . . comen to him armed on stede, . . .
> And fiftene thousand of fot laddes, . . .
> And alle stalworthe *gadelynges.*
> *King Alisaunder*, l. 1192 (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

> Cristes curs mot he have, that clepeth me *gadelyng!*
> I am no worse *gadelyng*, ne no worse wight,
> But born of a lady, and geten of a knight.
> *Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 106.

gadling^2† (gad′ling), *n.* and *a.* [Appar. a particular use of *gadling*^{1}, taken as if < *gad*^{2} + *-ling*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* A vagabond; one who gads about.

> The wandering *gadling* in the sommer tide.
> *Wyatt*, The Jealous Man.

II. *a.* Given to gadding about; gadding.

gadling^3†, *n.* [< *gad*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}.] Same as *gad*^{1}, 2.

gad-nail (gad′nāl), *n.* A long stout nail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

gadoid (gā′doid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Gadoides*, < *Gadus* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gadidæ* or *Gadoidea.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Gadidæ*; a gadid. Also *gadean.*

Gadoidea (gạ̄-doi′dẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadus* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of anacanthine teleocephalous fishes. The technical characters are: the orbitorostral portion of the skull longer than the posterior portion; the cranial cavity widely open in front; the supra-occipital bone well developed, horizontal, and cariniform behind; the exoccipitals contracted forward and overhung by the supra-occipital, their condyles distant and feebly developed; the hypercoracoid entire; and the hypocoracoid with its inferior process convergent toward the proscapula. It includes the families *Gadidæ, Merluciidæ, Ranicepidæ*, and *Macruridæ.*

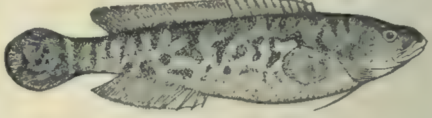
Gadoides (gạ̄-doi′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < *Gadus* + *-oides.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, a family of subbrachiate malacopterygian fishes, including all the symmetrical forms of the order, and contrasted with the flatfishes. It embraces the *Gadidæ, Macruridæ, Brotulidæ*, and other families of recent ichthyologists. Also *Gadoidei, Gadites.*

gadolinite (gad′ọ̄-lin-īt), *n.* [Named from Johan *Gadolin*, a Finnish chemist (1760–1852).] A mineral, a silicate of the yttrium and cerium metals, containing also beryllium and iron. It occurs usually in masses of a blackish or greenish-black color, vitreous luster, and conchoidal fracture; less frequently it is found in crystals resembling those of datolite in form and angles.

gadolinium (gad-ọ̄-lin′i-um), *n.* [NL., after Johan *Gadolin*: see *gadolinite.*] A supposed new element found with yttrium in gadolinite.

Gadopsidæ (gạ̄-dop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, having the form of a cod, but the anterior portion of the dorsal and anal fins formed by spines. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of Australia.

Gadopsis (gạ̄-dop′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gadus* + Gr. ὄψις, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Gadopsidæ*, containing such species as *G. gracilis* and *G. marmoratus*: so called from their resemblance to the *Gadidæ.*



Gadopsis gracilis.

gadrise (gad′rīz), *n.* [< *gad*^{1} + *rise*^{2}.] The European dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*, and spindle-tree, *Euonymus Europæa.*

gadsman (gadz′mạn), *n.*; pl. *gadsmen* (-men). [Sc. *gaudsman*, also *gadman*; < *gad*, Sc. also *gaud*, poss. *gaud's*, + *man*: see *gad*^{1} and *goad.*] One who drives horses or oxen at the plow.

> For men, I've three mischievous boys, . . .
> A *gaudsman* ane, a thrasher t'other.
> *Burns*, The Inventory.

gadso†, *interj.* [Var. of *gad*^{3}, prob. mixed with *catso.*] An interjection of surprise: same as *gadzooks.*

Gadso! they come by appointment. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

Gadso! these great men use one's house and their time as if it were their own property. Well, it's once and away. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxvi.

gad-staff† (gad′ståf), *n.* A gad or goad.

> Scho lousit oxin aucht or nyne,
> And hynt ane *gad-staff* in hir hand.
> *Wyf of Auchtirmuchty* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

gad-steel (gad′stēl), *n.* [< *gad*^{1} + *steel.* Cf. AS. *gād-īsen*, a gad or goad, lit. 'goad-iron.'] Flemish steel: so named from its being wrought in gads or wedge-shaped ingots.

gad-stick (gad′stik), *n.* An ox-whip; a goad.

Gadus (gā′dus), *n.* [NL., a codfish, < Gr. γάδος, the same as ὄνος, L. *asellus*, a certain fish.] The typical genus of gadines or *Gadinæ.* The common cod is *Gadus morrhua* or *Morrhua vulgaris.* The genus was formerly conterminous with the family *Gadidæ*, but now includes only the true cods, the haddocks, hakes, tom-cods, etc., being referred to other genera. *Morrhua* is a synonym. See cut under *cod.*

gadwale (gad′wāl), *n.* Same as *gadwall.*

gadwall (gad′wâl), *n.* [Also *gadwal, gadwale*; spelled *gadwall* in Willughby (1676); *gaddel* in Merrett (*Pinax Rerum Nat. Brit.*, 1667); also *gadwell*, accompanied by an erroneous derivation ("from *gad*, to walk about, and *well*," Webster's Dict.). The origin is unknown. A similar terminal syllable appears in the name of another bird, the *witwall*, but there is nothing to show a connection.] The gray duck or gray, *Anas strepera* or *Chaulelasmus streperus*, a fresh-water duck of the subfamily *Anatinæ* and family *Anatidæ*, abundant in the northern hemisphere. It is nearly as large as the mallard. The plumage of the male is mostly variegated with blackish and whitish crescentic markings; the greater coverts are black, the middle coverts chestnut, the speculum pure white, the bill blue-black, and the feet yellowish with dusky webs. The gadwall is an excellent table-duck, like most of the *Anatinæ*, and is generally diffused in Europe, Asia, and America. Coues's gadwall, *C. couesi*, is a second species from the Fanning islands. See cut under *Chaulelasmus.*

gadwell (gad′wel), *n.* Same as *gadwall.*

The *gadwell*, the pin-tail duck, the widgeon. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 606.

gad-whip (gad′hwip), *n.* Same as *gad-stick.* [Lincolnshire, Eng.]

gadzookers†, *interj.* Same as *gadzooks. Buckingham*, Rehearsal.

gadzooks† (gad′zůks′), *interj.* [Appar. a corruption of *God's* (that is, Christ's) *hooks*, with ref. to the *nails* with which Christ was fixed to the cross, and which often appear in early oaths.] A minced oath. Also *zooks.*

> But the Money, *Gadzooks*, must be paid in an hour.
> *Prior*, Down-Hall, st. 8.

gae^{1} (gā), *v. i.*; pret. *gaed*, pp. *gaen.* A Scotch form of *go.*

> If ye be thinking of the wreck-wood that the callants brought in yesterday, there was six ounces of it *gaed* to boil your parritch this morning. *Scott*, Pirate, v.

gae^{2} (gā). A dialectal preterit of *give.* See *gie*^{1}.

gae^{3} (gā), *adv.* A Scotch form of *gay*^{1}.

Gæana (jē′a̤-nä̤), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), so called from the shrilling or stridulation of these insects, < Skt. *gāyana*, singing, < √ *gā*, sing.] A genus of Asiatic homopterous insects, of the family *Cicadidæ*, of which about six species are described, having opaque bands on the wing-covers, and the abdomen either red or black with yellow spots.

gae-down, gae-doun (gā′doun, -dön), *n.* [Sc.] 1. The act of swallowing.—2. A guzzling- or drinking-match.

> He sent Jamie Grieve the keeper, and sicken a day as we had wi' the foumarts and the tods, and sicken a blithe *gae-down* as we had again e'en! *Scott*, Guy Mannering.

Gaekwar, *n.* See *Gaikwar.*

Gael (gāl), *n.* [< Gael. *Gaidheal* (contr. *Gael*) = Ir. *Gaoidheal* (with *dh* now silent), OIr. *Goidel*, a Gael, formerly equiv. also to 'Irishman,' = W. *gwyddel*, an Irishman.] A Scottish Highlander or Celt.

> The *Gael* around him threw
> His graceful plaid of varied hue.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 2.

Gael. An abbreviation of *Gaelic.*

Gaelic (gā′lik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Galic*, with accom. term. *-ic*, < Gael. *Gaidhealach* (with silent *dh*, and so sometimes written *Gaelach, Gaelig*), Gaelic, < *Gaidheal*, a Gael, Highlander: see *Gael.* As a noun, cf. Gael. *Gaidhlig, Gailig, Gaelig* = Ir. *Gaoidhilig*, the Gaelic language.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Gaels, a Celtic race inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland: as, the *Gaelic* language.

II. *n.* The language of the Celts inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland. See *Gadhelic.*

Gaertnerian (gärt-nē′ri-a̤n), *a.* [< *Gärtner* (see def.) (= E. *Gardner, gardener*) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the German anatomist and botanist Joseph Gärtner (1732–91).—**Gaertnerian canal**, the duct of Gartner. See *canal*^{1}.

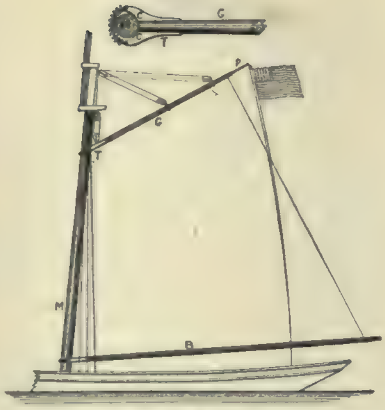
gaet (gāt), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *gait*^{1}, *gate*^{2}.

gaff^{1} (gaf), *n.* [< ME. *gaffe*, a hook, harpoon, < OF. *gaffe*, an iron hook, a harpoon, F. *gaffe*, a boat-hook, gaff, = Pr. *gaf* = Sp. Pg. *gafa*, a hook, gaff. Of Celtic origin: Ir. *gaf, gafa*, a hook; cf. W. *caff*, a grasp, grapple, a sort of dung-fork. Cf. E. *gaffle*, AS. *geafl*, a fork, < Ir. *gabhal*, a fork, *gabhla*, a spear, lance, = Gael. *gabhal*, more properly *gobhal*, a forked support, a prop, = W. *gafl*, a fork. To the same source is referred *gable*^{1}, q. v. All ult. < Ir. Gael. *gabh*, take, receive, = W. *caffael, cael*, get, obtain, have, *cafael*, hold, get, grasp, = L. *capere*, take: see *captive, capacious*, etc.] 1. A sharp, strong iron hook, like a large fish-hook without a barb, inserted into or otherwise attached to a wooden handle of convenient length, used especially for landing large fish, as salmon, pike, bass, or the like, after they have been hooked on the line. Also called *gaff-hook.* The angler's gaff is now usually made in detachable parts, the large hook, about three inches across the bend, being fitted into the handle by a screw. A similar instrument is used by whalers in handling blubber, and a two-pronged gaff is employed in some places, as at Cape Ann, in handling iced or salted fish.

> Heil, seint Dominik with thi langstaffe;
> Hit is at the ovir end crokid as a *gaffe.*
> *Early Eng. Poems*, p. 153.

2. *Naut.*, a spar used to extend the upper edge of fore-and-aft sails which are not set on stays, as the mainsail of a sloop or the spanker of a ship. At the lower or fore end it has a kind of fork called the *jaw* (the prongs are the *cheeks*), which embraces the mast; the outer end is called the *peak.* The jaw is secured in its position by a rope passing round the mast. See cut in next column.

3. The metal spur bound to the shanks of fighting-cocks; a gaffle.—**Mackerel-gaff**, an instrument of wire with several sharp-hooked prongs and a long wooden handle, used to hook up mackerel when they are schooling alongside a vessel. It was introduced at Gloucester, Massachusetts, about 1823, but abandoned after some ten years' use.—**To bring to gaff**, to draw (a hooked fish) with the line within reach of the gaff.



Gaff.
B, boom; *CC*, cheeks; *G*, gaff; *M*, mast; *P*, peak; *T*, throat or jaw.

> When a fish is beat and is being *brought to gaff*, much caution is necessary. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 351.

Two-pronged gaff. See def. 1.

gaff^{1} (gaf), *v.* [< *gaff*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To hook with a gaff; land by means of a gaff: as, to *gaff* a fish.

> Sometimes also it happens that nearly every fish that rises to the fly is *gaffed.* *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 344.

II. *intrans.* To use the gaff: as, to *gaff* for an angler.

gaff^{2} (gaf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In Great Britain, a theater of the lowest class, the admission to which is generally a penny; a cheap and loosely conducted place of amusement, where singing and dancing take place.

> The penny theatres, or "penny *gaffs*," chiefly found on the Surrey side of the river, were little better than hotbeds of vice, and were finally closed by the police in March, 1838. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 212.

gaffer^{1} (gaf′ėr), *n.* [< *gaff*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who gaffs fish; an angler's assistant who with a gaff secures the fish caught. Also *gaffsman.*

gaffer^{2} (gaf′ėr), *n.* [E. dial., a further contr. of *gramfer*, a dial. contr. of *grandfather*: see *grandfather.* Cf. *gammer*, contr. of *grandmother.*] 1. An old man: originally a rustic term of respect, used as a title; later applied familiarly to any old man of rustic condition.

> For *gaffer* Treadwell told us, by the bye,
> Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry.
> *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 151.
>
> And soon the loving pair agreed
> By this same system to proceed;
> And through the parish, with their how d'ye,
> Go to each *gaffer*, and each goody.
> *Fawkes*, A Country Vicar.

2. In Great Britain, the foreman of a squad of workmen, especially of navvies; an overseer.

gaff-hook (gaf′hůk), *n.* Same as *gaff*^{1}, 1.

gaffle (gaf′l), *n.* [Formerly also *gafle*; in mod. use prob. from D.; ME. not found; AS. *geafl*, a fork, = D. *gaffel*, a fork, pitchfork, naut. gaff, = MLG. *gaffele, geffele*, LG. *gaffel* = G. dial. *gaffel* = Dan. Sw. *gaffel*, a fork, naut. gaff, = Icel. *gaffall*, a fork (the Scand. forms prob. of LG. origin); ult. identical with *gable*^{1}: see *gable*^{1} and *gaff*^{1}.] 1. A portable fork of iron or wood in which the heavy musket formerly in use was rested that it might be accurately aimed and fired.—2. The steel lever by the aid of which crossbows were bent.

> My cross-bow in my hand, my *gaffle* on my rack,
> To bend it when I please, or when I please to slack.
> *Drayton*, Muse's Elysium, vi.

3. An artificial spur of steel put on a cock when it is set to fight.

> Pliny mentions the Spur and calls it Telum, but the *Gafle* is a mere modern Invention, as likewise is the great and I suppose necessary exactness in matching them.
> *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 379, note.

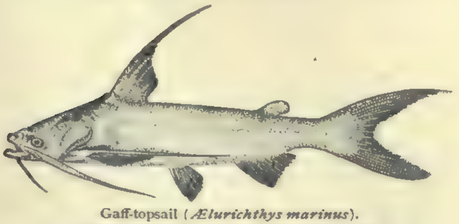
gafflock (gaf′lok), *n.* Same as *gavelock. Halliwell.*

gaff-setter (gaf′set″ėr), *n.* Same as *boat-hook.*

gaffsman (gafs′man), *n.*; pl. *gaffsmen* (-men). [< *gaff's*, poss. of *gaff*^{1}, + *man.*] Same as *gaffer*^{1}.

> The attendant *gaffsman* stands or crouches, with a sharp-pointed steel hook attached to a short ashen staff called a gaff, waiting his opportunity. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 39.

gaff-topsail (gaf′top″sl), *n.* [= Dan. *gaffeltopseil* = Sw. *gaffeltoppsegel.*] 1. *Naut.*, a light triangular or quadrilateral sail set above a gaff (as the gaff extending the head of a cutter's mainsail), and having its foot extended by it. See cut under *gaff*^{1}.—2. A kind of sea-catfish, *Ælurichthys marinus*, abundant on the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States: popularly so called from the elevated dorsal fin.



Gaff-topsail (*Ælurichthys marinus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

gafol†, *n.* [AS., tax, tribute, rent: see *gavel*^{1}.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, rent or income; tax, tribute, or custom. *Burrill.*

gafolgild†, *n.* [Also written, improp., *gafoldgild*; repr. an AS. **gafolgild* (not recorded), < *gafol*, tax, tribute, rent, + *gild*, payment. Cf. AS. *gafol-gilda*, one who pays tribute or rent.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the payment of custom or tribute.

gafol-land†, *n.* [AS., land let for rent or services, < *gafol*, tribute, rent, + *land*, land.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, property subject to gafolgild, or liable to be taxed.

gafol-yrthe†, *n.* [AS., < *gafol*, tribute, rent, + *eorthe*, earth: see *earth*^{1}.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the plowing, by way of rent, of strips, generally three acres in area, and the sowing of them by the gebur, from his own barn, with the subsequent reaping and carrying of the crop to the lord's barn. *Seebohm.*

gag (gag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gagged*; ppr. *gagging.* [Early mod. E. *gagge*, < ME. *gaggen*, gag; prob. imitative of the sound of choking. Cf. *gaggle, cackle*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stop up the mouth or throat of (a person) with some solid body, so as to prevent him from speaking; hence, to silence by authority or by violence; restrain from freedom of speech.

> *Gag* him, [that] we may have his silence.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.
>
> While our Spanish licencing *gags* the English presse never so severely. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 20.

2. To pry or keep open by means of a gag.

> Mouths *gagged* to such a wideness.
> *Fortescue*, De Laudibus (trans., ed. Gregor), xxii.

3. To cause to heave with nausea.—4. To stop or choke up, as a valve or passage.

> The men who *gagged* the valve knew quite well what they were about, and took their chance.
> *The Engineer*, LXV. 468.
>
> We had backed slowly to increase the distance; with furious fires and a *gagged* engine working at the full stroke of the pistons. *The Century*, XXXVI. 431.

5. To introduce interpolations into: as, to *gag* a part. [Stage slang.]

> Well, Miss Keene, I have read the part very carefully, and if you will let me *gag* it and do what I please with it, I will undertake it, though it is terribly bad.
> *Sothern*, quoted in Lester Wallack's Memories.

6. To play jokes upon; joke; guy. [Slang.] =**Syn. 1.** *Gag, Muzzle, Muffle*; stifle. To *gag* is to silence by thrusting something into the mouth and securing it in place. To *muzzle* a dog, or other creature having a projecting mouth, is to incase the mouth and nose (muzzle) in a framework called a muzzle, in order to prevent him from biting or eating. Both *gag* and *muzzle* are sometimes used figuratively for the act of silencing effectively by moral compulsion, *gag* implying also roughness or severity in the performance: as, a *muzzled* press; to *gag* a public speaker by threats of violence. To *muffle* is primarily to conceal by wrapping up, but the word has a secondary use to express the deadening of sound, by wrapping (as an oar) or otherwise (as a drum).

> The time was not yet come when eloquence was to be *gagged*, and reason to be hoodwinked.
> *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.
>
> My dagger *muzzled*,
> Lest it should bite its master. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.
>
> In his mantle *muffling* up his face,
> . . . great Cæsar fell.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To retch; heave with nausea.—2. To interpolate words of one's own into one's part: said of an actor. [Stage slang.]

> Little Swills in what are professionally known as "patter" allusions to the subject is received with loud applause; and the same vocalist *gags* in the regular business like a man inspired. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxix.
>
> The leading actors will be nervous, uncertain in their words, and disposed to interpolate or *gag* until their memories are refreshed by the prompter. *Cornhill Mag.*

gag (gag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gagge*; < *gag*, *v.*] 1. Something thrust into the mouth or throat to prevent speech or outcry; hence, any violent or authoritative suppression of freedom of speech.

Untie his feet; pull out his *gag*; he will choke else.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 5.

Imagine, if you can, his indignant eloquence had England offered to put a *gag* upon his lips.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 9.

2. A mouthful which produces nausea and retching, or threatens with choking.

L. has recorded the repugnance of the school to *gags*, or the fat of fresh beef boiled. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

3. An apparatus or device for distending the jaws, such as is used in various surgical operations; hence, anything used to pry or keep open the jaws.

Musicians in England have vsed to put *gagges* in children's mouthes, that they might pronounce distinctly.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 223.

The eyelid is set open with the *gags* of lust and envy.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 73.

4. In *coal-mining*, a chip of wood in a sinking pit-bottom or sump. *Gresley*. [Eng.]—**5.** An interpolation introduced by an actor into his part, whether in accordance with custom or with his own fancy. [Stage slang.]

You see the performances consisted all of *gag*. I don't suppose anybody knows what the words are in the piece.
Mayhew.

I have heard some very passable *gags* at the Marionette, but the real commedia a braccio no longer exists, and its familiar and invariable characters perform written plays.
Howells, Venetian Life, v.

6. A joke, especially a practical joke; a farce; a hoax. [Slang.]

gagate†, *n.* [ME. *gagate*, also as L. *gagates*, an agate: see *agate*^{2}.] Agate. *Fuller.*

gage^{1} (gāj), *n.* [< ME. *gage*, a gage (in challenge), < OF. *gage*, F. *gage*, a gage, pawn, pledge, security, pl. *gages*, wages, = Pr. *gatge*, *gatghe*, *gaje* = Sp. *gaje* = Pg. *gage* = It. *gaggio*, a gage, pledge, wage, reward, < ML. *vadium*, *wadium* (also *gagium*, after OF.), a pledge, < Goth. *wadi* = OHG. *weti*, *wetti*, MHG. G. *wette* = AS. *wedd*, E. *wed*, a pledge, = L. *vas* (*vad-*), a surety, bail (a person), whence *vadimonium*, a promise secured by bail, security, recognizance. See *wage*, *n.*, a doublet of *gage*^{1}, and *wed*, *n.*, the native E. form.] **1.** A pledge or pawn; a movable chattel laid down or given as security for the performance of some act or the fulfilment of some condition.

And if there by any man wyll saye (except your persone) that I wold any thinge otherwise than well to you or to your people, here is my *guage* to the contrarie.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xv.

Considering also with howe many benefites and speciall *gages* of loue we are bound both to God and Christ.
J. Udall, On Rom. viii.

The sheriff is commanded to attach him, by taking *gage*: that is, certain of his goods, which he shall forfeit if he doth not appear. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xix.

2. The act of pledging, or the state of being pledged; pawn; security.

His credite he did often leave
In *gage* for his gay Masters hopelesse dett.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 865.

I was fain to borrow these spurs; I have left my gown in *gage* for them.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

3. Anything thrown down as a token of challenge to combat; hence, challenge. Formerly it was customary for the challenger to cast on the ground some article, most commonly a glove or gauntlet, which was taken up by the accepter of the challenge. See *gauntlet*^{1}.

Pale trembling coward, there I throw my *gage*,
Disclaiming here the kindred of the king.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1.

There take my *gage*; behold, I offer it
To him that first accused him in this cause.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, v. 58.

To lay to gage†, to leave in pawn. *Nares.*

For learned Collin *lays* his pipes *to gage*,
And is to fayrie gone a pilgrimage.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland.

gage^{1} (gāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gaged*, ppr. *gaging*. [< OF. *gager*, F. *gager* = Pr. *gatgar*, *gatjar*, gage, pledge, < ML. *wadiare*, pledge; from the noun: see *gage*^{1}, *n.* Cf. *engage*, *disgage*.] **1.** To pledge, pawn, or stake; give or deposit as a gage or security; wage or wager. [Archaic.]

Sir John Philpot, cittizen of London, deserues great commendacions, who w^{t} his own money released the armour which the souldiours had *gaged* for their victualls, more than a thousand in number.
Stow, Rich. II., an. 1380.

Against the which, a moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

O, do not go: this feast, I'll *gage* my life,
Is but a plot to train you to your ruin.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 3.

2†. To bind by pledge, caution, or security; engage.

But my chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gag'd*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

gage^{2}, **gauge** (gāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gaged*, *gauged*, ppr. *gaging*, *gauging*. [The pron. and the reg. former usage require the spelling *gage*; < ME. *gagen*, also *gawgyn*, < OF. *gauger*, *gaugir*, later *jauger*, F. *jauger*, gage, measure; ML. **gaugiare* (in deriv. *gaugiator*, a gager); cf. ML. *gaugatum*, the gaging of a wine-cask, *gaugettum*, a fee paid for gaging, a gage (see *gage*^{2}, *n.*). Origin uncertain; the ML. *jalagium*, the right of gaging wine-casks, compared with *jalea*, a gallon, F. *jale*, a bowl, suggests a connection with *gallon* and *gill*^{4}. Various other conjectural derivations are given; e. g., < L. (ML.) *qualificare*: see *qualify*.] **1.** To measure the content or capacity of, as a vessel; more generally, to ascertain by test or measurement the capacity, dimensions, proportions, quantity, amount, or force of; measure or ascertain by measurement: as, to *gage* a barrel or other receptacle (see *gaging*); to *gage* the pressure of steam, or the force of the wind; to *gage* a stone for cutting it to the proper size.

He *gauged* y^{e} depnesse of the dyche with a speare.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cclxix.

Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,
And e'en the story ran that he could *gauge*.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 210

No eye like his to value horse or cow,
Or *gauge* the contents of a stack or mow.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

2. To measure in respect to capability, power, character, or behavior; take cognizance of the capacity, capability, or power of; appraise; estimate: as, to *gage* a person's character very accurately.

Nay, but I bar to-night; you shall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

Gaging his heroes by each other. *Pope*, Homer's Battles.

Medical science has never *gauged*—never, perhaps, enough set itself to *gauge*—the intimate connection between moral fault and disease.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, v.

It is quite possible to *gauge* tendencies and to interpret them correctly. *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XIII. 91.

3. In *needlework*, especially dressmaking, to pucker in parallel rows by means of gathering-threads, either for ornament or to hold the material firmly in place.

gage^{2}, **gauge** (gāj), *n.* [< OF. *gauge*, *jauge*, F. *jauge*, a gage, gaging-rod; ML. *gaugia*, *gauja*, *gagga*, the standard measure of a wine-cask. See *gage*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** A standard of measure; an instrument for determining the dimensions, capacity, quantity, force, etc., of anything; hence, any standard of comparison or estimation; measure in general: as, a *gage* for the thickness of wires; to take the *gage* of a man's ability.

Timothy . . . had prepared a *gauge* by which they [servants] were to be measured. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

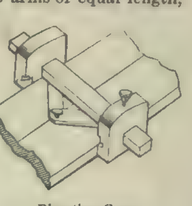
The *gauge* of a pensioner's disability is always his fitness to do manual labor. *The Century*, XXVIII. 430.

Specifically—(*a*) In the air-pump, an instrument of various forms for indicating the degree of exhaustion in the receiver. The kind most commonly used is the siphon-gage (which see, below). (*b*) In *joinery*, an instrument for striking a line on a board, etc., parallel to its edge, consisting of a square rod with a marker near its end and an adjustable sliding piece for a guide. (*c*) In *printing*, a measure of the length of a page, or a graduated strip of wood, metal, or cardboard for determining the number of lines of type of a certain size in a given space. (*d*) In *type-founding*, a piece of hard wood or polished steel, variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, etc., of the various sorts of letters. (*e*) Same as *grip*, 7. (See also *caliber-gage*, *center-gage*, *gaging-rod*, *pressure-gage*, *rain-gage*, *steam-gage*, *wind-gage*, and phrases below.)

2. A standard or determinate dimension, quantity, or amount; a fixed or standard measurement. (*a*) In *railroad construction*, the width or distance between the rails: as, standard, broad, or narrow *gage*. The *standard gage* is 4 feet 8½ inches. A greater distance between the rails constitutes a *broad gage*, a less distance a *narrow gage*. (*b*) In *building*, the length of a slate or tile below the lap. (*c*) In *plastering*: (1) The quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to accelerate its setting. (2) The composition of plaster of Paris and other materials used in finishing plastered ceilings, for moldings, etc. (*d*) In *lace-weaving*, the fineness of the lace. It depends upon the number of slits or openings in the combs, and consequently upon the number of bobbins in an inch of the double tier. (*e*) The diameter or size of the bore of a shot-gun.

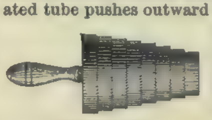
3. *Naut.*: (*a*) The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water. (*b*) The position of a ship with reference to another vessel and to the wind. When to the windward she is said to have the *weather-gage*; when to the leeward, the *lee-gage*. —**4.** A quart pot. *Davies.* [Cant.]

I bowse no lage, but a whole *gage*
Of this I bowse to you.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

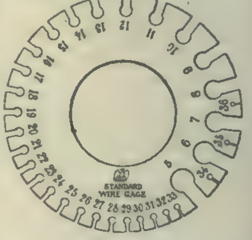


Bisecting Gage.

Bisecting gage, a gage formed by a bar carrying two heads or cheeks connected by two arms of equal length, forming a toggle-joint, at which a pencil or scribe-awl is placed. The pencil or awl is thus at equal distances from the cheeks at whatever gage they may be set.—**Catheter-gage.** See *catheter*.—**Centering-gage**, a gage for fixing the middle point of an axle. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Difference-gage**, a gage adapted for testing the slight difference of diameter commonly required between parts which are to be fitted into each other, as the slight excess of diameter in a bearing in which an axle is to revolve, or the slight shortness of diameter in a socket into which a shaft is to be forced so as to fit tightly. —**External gage**, a male or plug gage. See *plug-and-collar gage*.—**Female gage.** Same as *internal gage*.—**Flat gage**, a gage of which the two sides are made in true parallel planes, used for testing the correctness of the notches in wire gages.—**Floating gage**, a gage indicating the height of the surface of a liquid by the agency of a float which rises and falls with the liquid.—**Hydraulic gage.** See *hydraulic*.—**Internal gage**, a female or collar gage. See *plug-and-collar gage*.—**Male gage.** Same as *external gage*.—**Mercurial gage**, a pressure-gage in which a column of mercury is used to indicate the pressure; a mercurial level.—**Plug-and-collar gage**, a pair of contact-measuring gages, external and internal, accurately adjusted to each other, and used respectively for testing internal and external diameters in cylindrical work.—**Router gage.** See *router*.—**Siphon-gage**, a short bent tube, one branch of which is connected with the receiver, the other being closed at the top and filled with mercury when the process begins. As the pressure diminishes the mercury falls, and the degree of exhaustion is measured by the difference in its height in the two branches. This would become zero if a perfect vacuum were produced.—**Star-gage.** (*a*) A count of stars visible in a powerful telescope, within a certain area, in a given part of the heavens. (*b*) An instrument for measuring the diameter of the bore of a cannon at any part of its length. It consists of a graduated brass tube having at one end a head from which radiate two fixed and two movable steel points. A slider in the graduated tube pushes outward the movable points as may be necessary.—**Stepped gage**, a form of male or plug gage in which a series of external gages are combined, each projecting like a step beyond that next in front of it.—**V-gage**, a form of wire-gage in which the notches are tapering or V-shaped, the sides of the notches being graduated. Such gages are sometimes made with but a single notch of large size.—**Wire-gage**, a gage for measuring the thickness of wire and sheet-metal. It is usually a plate of steel having round the edge a series of notches of standard opening.



Stepped Gage.



Wire-gage.

gage^{3} (gāj), *n.* [From a personal name: see the extract.] A name given to several varieties of plum: as, the green *gage*, golden *gage*, transparent *gage*, etc.

On Plums. Mem. I was on a visit to Sir William Gage at Hengrave near Bury; he was then near 70. He told me that . . . in compliment to him the Plum was called the Green *Gage*; this was about the year 1725.
Collinson, Hortus Collinsonianus, p. 60.

Gagea (gā′jẹ-ä̤), *n.* [NL., named after Sir Thomas *Gage*, an English botanist (1780–1820).] A genus of small bulbous liliaceous plants, of about 20 species, natives of Europe and central Asia. They have linear radical leaves, and a scape bearing an umbel or a corymb of greenish-yellow flowers. The yellow star-of-Bethlehem, *G. lutea*, is found in England.

gageable, **gaugeable** (gā′jạ-bl), *a.* [< *gage*^{2} + *-able*.] Capable of being gaged or measured.

gage-bar (gāj′bär), *n.* **1.** One of the two transverse bars which sustain the gage-blocks in a marble-sawing machine.—**2.** An adjustable gage used to determine the depth of the kerf in sawing.

gage-block (gāj′blok), *n.* In *marble-cutting*, an iron block used to adjust the saws. Gage-blocks are of the exact thickness of the marble slabs required, are placed alternately with the saw-blades, and are sustained between two transverse gage-bars.

gage-box (gāj′boks), *n.* A box of size to contain a fixed quantity of any material, used in various processes of manufacture, etc.; specifically, a box just large enough to hold the number of shingles required for a bunch.

gage-cock (gāj′kok), *n.* One of the stop-cocks in the boiler of a steam-engine, used to indicate the depth of the water.

gage-concussion (gāj′kọn-kush″ọn), *n.* The impacts of the flanges of railroad-vehicles against the rails, by which they are enabled to guide the wheels. The extent of such concussion depends upon the gage-play and other obscure causes, but is always present at high speed.

gaged, gauged (gājd), *p. a.* **1.** Exactly adjusted; carefully proportioned or fitted.

The vanes nicely *gauged* on each side, broad on one side and narrow on the other, both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird. *Derham*, Physico-Theology.

2. In *plastering*, compounded or mixed in the proper proportions, especially of plaster of Paris: as, *gaged* stuff.—**3.** Puckered; gathered: as, a *gaged* skirt.—**Gaged brick.** See *brick*^{2}.—**Gaged stuff,** in *plastering*, same as *gage-stuff*.

gage-door (gāj'dōr), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a wooden door fixed in an airway for the purpose of regulating the ventilation.

gage-glass (gāj'glås), *n.* In steam-engines, a strong glass tube serving as an index to the condition of the boiler by exhibiting the height or agitation of the water in it. See *steam-gage*.

gage-knife (gāj'nīf), *n.* A knife to which a gage is fitted, serving to regulate the depth or size of the cut made.

gage-ladder (gāj'lad″ėr), *n.* A square frame of timber used in excavating to lift the ends of wheeling-planks; a horsing-block. *E. H. Knight.*

gage-lathe (gāj'lāᴛʜ), *n.* A wood-turning lathe for turning irregular forms. It employs automatic cutting-tools with edges shaped to a pattern, and the depth of cut is gaged by a stop or gage. See *lathe*.

gage-pin (gāj'pin), *n.* A pin affixed to the platen of a small printing-press, to keep the sheet to be printed within a prescribed position.

gage-play (gāj'plā), *n.* On a railroad, the difference between the gages of the rails and of the flanges of the wheels running on them, usually from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

gage-point (gāj'point), *n.* In *gaging*, the diameter of a cylinder that is one inch in height, and has a content equal to a unit of a given measure.

gager, gauger (gā'jėr), *n.* [< *gage*^{2}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who gages; specifically, an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks and other hollow vessels.—**2.** An exciseman.

Ye men of wit and wealth, why all this sneering
'Gainst poor excisemen? give the cause a hearing.
What are your landlords' rent rolls? teazing ledgers:
What premiers — what? even monarchs' mighty *gaugers*.
Burns, Excisemen Universal.

gage-saw (gāj'sâ), *n.* A saw with an adjustable clamp-frame or gage-bar, to determine the depth of the kerf.

gage-stuff (gāj'stuf), *n.* In *plastering*, stuff containing plaster of Paris, which facilitates setting, used for making cornices, moldings, etc. Also called *gaged stuff*.

gage-wheel (gāj'hwēl), *n.* A small wheel on the forward end of the beam of a plow, used to determine the depth of the furrow.

gagger (gag'ėr), *n.* [< *gag* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who gags.—**2.** In *molding*: (*a*) A tool used to lift the sand from a flask. (*b*) An iron so shaped that when placed in a mold it keeps the sand from breaking apart. (*c*) An iron used to hold in position the core of a mold. Also called *chapelet* and *grain*.

gaggle (gag'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gaggled*, ppr. *gaggling*. [Early mod. E. also *gagle*, *gagyll*; < ME. *gagelen*, a freq. form, equiv. to the simple MHG. form *gagen*, cackle, as a goose (cf. Icel. and Norw. *gagl*, a wild goose): see *gag*, *v.*, and *cackle*.] To make a noise like a goose; cackle.

Gagelyn, or cryyn as gees, clingo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 184.

Once they were like to haue surprised it by night, but being descried by the *gaglinг* of geese, M. Manlius did awaken, and keep them from entrance.
Raleigh, Hist. World, IV. vii. § 1.

When the priest is at seruice no man sitteth, but *gagle* and ducke like so many Geese. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 241.

If I have company, they are a parcel of chattering magpies; if abroad I am a *gaggling* goose. *Guardian*, No. 132.

gaggle (gag'l), *n.* [< *gaggle*, *v.*] In *fowling*, a flight or flock of geese; hence, a chattering company.

A *gaggle* of geese. . . . A *gaggle* of women.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

=**Syn.** *Covey*, etc. See *flock*^{1}.

gaggler (gag'lėr), *n.* [< *gaggle* + *-er*^{1}.] A goose, as that which gaggles.

gaging, gauging (gā'jing), *n.* [< ME. *gawgynge*; verbal n. of *gage*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** The art of measuring by the gaging-rod; a method of ascertaining the capacity of a hollow receptacle, but especially the liquid content of a cask or similar vessel, by the use of a graduated scale.

Gawgynge of depnesse, dimencionatus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 189.

2. In *coal-mining*, a small embankment or heap of slack or rubbish, made at the entrance to a heading, as a means of fencing it off. *Gresley.* [South Staffordshire, Eng.]—**3.** In *needlework*, the process of puckering a fabric by means of gathering-threads arranged in parallel rows; the work so done.

gaging-caliper (gā'jing-kal″i-pėr), *n.* A combination tool with dividers, inside and outside calipers, and a double scratch-gage which is graduated to 16ths, 32ds, or 64ths of an inch, or in any other way desired.

gaging-rod (gā'jing-rod), *n.* An instrument used in measuring the contents of casks or other vessels; an exciseman's measuring-staff.

gaging-rule (gā'jing-röl), *n.* A graduated rule for simplifying the calculations of the contents of casks.

gaging-thread (gā'jing-thred), *n.* In *weaving*, a thread introduced temporarily for the purpose of stopping the weft-thread at a desired point. It is drawn out when the work is done.

gag-law (gag'lâ), *n.* A law or regulation made and enforced for the purpose of preventing or restricting discussion. The so-called *gag-laws* of the United States consisted of resolutions and rules adopted by the House of Representatives, beginning with 1836, against the reception and consideration of petitions on the subject of slavery, usually requiring that they be laid on the table without being read, printed, debated, or referred. In 1840 this denial of a constitutional right was embodied in a permanent rule of the House, which was finally repealed in 1844, chiefly through the efforts of John Quincy Adams, persistently continued through the whole period.

gag-rein (gag'rān), *n.* In *saddlery*, a rein that passes through the gag-runners, and is intended to draw the bit into the corners of the horse's mouth.

gagroot (gag'röt), *n.* The *Lobelia inflata*, so called from its emetic properties: more usually known as *Indian tobacco*.

gag-runner (gag'run″ėr), *n.* In *saddlery*, a loop attached to the throat-latch.

gag-tooth† (gag'töth), *n.* [< *gag*, prob. = *jag* (cf. *gabber*^{2} = *jabber*), + *tooth*. Cf. *gat-tothed*.] A projecting tooth. *Halliwell.*

Here is a fellow judicio that carried the deadly stocke in his pen, whose muse was armed with a *gag-tooth*, and his pen possest with Hercules furyes.
Return from Parnassus (1606).

gag-toothed† (gag'tötht), *a.* [< *gag-tooth* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having projecting teeth. *Holland.*

Al. Read on, Vincentio.
Vi. "The busky groves that *gag tooth'd* boars do shroud."
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, i. 1.

If shee be *gagge-toothed*, tell hir some merry iest, to make hir laughe. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 116.

gahnite (gä'nīt), *n.* [Named after J. Gottlieb *Gahn*, a Swedish mining engineer and chemist (1745–1818).] A mineral of the spinel group, crystallizing in the isometric system, commonly in regular octahedrons. It varies in color from dark green or gray to black. It is essentially an oxid of zinc and alumina, or better an aluminate of zinc, but sometimes contains also iron and manganese. Also called *zinc-spinel*. *Automolite*, *dysluite*, and *kreittonite* are names of varieties.

gaiac (ga'yak), *n.* [F. *gaïac*, *gayac*: see *guaiacum*.] The French form of *guaiac* (*guaiacum*), sometimes used in English, and applied to other hard woods besides lignum-vitæ, as in Europe to those of the ash and lobe-tree, in Guiana to that of the *Diptera odorata*, etc.

gaiety, gayety (gā'e-ti), *n.*; pl. *gaieties*, *gayeties* (-tiz). [< OF. *gaiete*, later *gayeté*, F. *gaieté*, *gaîté*, gaiety, < *gai*, gay: see *gay*^{1}.] **1.** The state of being gay; cheerful animation; mirthfulness.

The engaging smile, the *gaiety*,
That laugh'd down many a summer-sun,
And kept you up so oft till one.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 46.

Steele had a long succession of troubles and embarrassments, but nothing could depress the elastic *gaiety* of his spirits. *Chambers*, Cyc. Eng. Lit., I. 620.

2. Action or acts prompted by or inspiring merry delight; a pleasure: commonly in the plural: as, the *gaieties* of the season.

The world is new to us — our spirits are high, our passions are strong; the *gaieties* of life get hold of us — and it is happy if we can enjoy them with moderation and innocence. *Gilpin*, Works, I. viii.

3. Finery; showiness: as, *gaiety* of dress.

The roof, in *gaiety* and taste, corresponded perfectly with the magnificent finishing of the room; it . . . consisted of painted cane, split and disposed in Mosaic figures, which produces a gayer effect than it is possible to conceive. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 633.

=**Syn. 1.** *Life*, *Liveliness*, etc. (see *animation*); cheerfulness, joyousness, blitheness, glee, jollity.

Gaikwar, Gaekwar (gīk'wär), *n.* [Also written *Guicowar*, *Guicwar*, *Gwickwar*, *Gāekwad*, lit. a cowherd; < Marathi *gāe*, *gāī*, Hind. *gāe*, var. of *gao*, *gau*, usually *go*, < Skt. *go*, a cow, bull, = E. *cow*^{1}, q. v.] The title of the native ruler of Baroda or the Gaikwar's Dominions, a native state of Mahratta origin in western India, now under British control.

gailard†, *a.* A Middle English form of *galliard*. *Chaucer.*

gailer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jailer*. *Chaucer.*

Gaillardia (gal-yär'di-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after M. *Gaillard*, an amateur French botanist.] A genus of handsome annual or perennial American herbaceous composites, of a dozen species, most of which are natives of the United States. The heads of the flowers are large and showy, on long peduncles, often fragrant, and with a yellow or a yellow and reddish-purple ray. *G. aristata* and *G. pulchella*, with several varieties and hybrids, are common in gardens.

gailliarde†, *n.* See *galliard*.

gaily, gayly (gā'li), *adv.* [< ME. *gaily*, *gaili*; < *gay*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] **1.** In a gay manner; with mirth and frolic; joyfully; merrily.

Manli on the morwe he dede his men greithe
Gaili as gomes migt be in alle gode armes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3559.

Wights, who travel that way daily,
Jog on by his example *gaily*. *Swift.*

2. Splendidly; with finery or showiness; brightly; gaudily.

Some shew their *gaily* gilded trim,
Quick glancing to the sun. *Gray.*

A nobler yearning never broke her rest
Than but to dance and sing, be *gaily* drest.
Tennyson, Early Sonnets, viii.

3. Tolerably; pretty. Also *gailie*, *gaylie*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

For this purpose, whereof we now write, this would have served *gailie* well. *Willson.*

gain^1 (gān), *n.* [< ME. *gain*, *gein*, *gazhen*, gain, profit, advantage, < Icel. *gagn* = Sw. *gagn* = Dan. *gavn*, gain, profit, advantage, use. Hence the verb ME. *gaynen*, etc., profit, be of use, avail, mixed in later E. with the different verb F. *gagner*, gain, whence the F. noun *gain*, gain, profit: see *gain*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** That which is acquired or comes as a benefit; profit; advantage: opposed to *loss*.

But what things were *gain* to me, those I counted loss for Christ. Phil. iii. 7.

Did wisely from expensive sins refrain,
And never broke the Sabbath but for *gain*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 588.

The Carthaginians were the greatest traders in the world; and as *gain* is the chief end of such a people, they never pursue any other. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.

2. The act of gaining; acquisition; accession; addition: as, a clear *gain* of so much.

They stoode content, with *gaine* of glorious fame.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 70.

My care is loss of care, by old care done;
Your care is *gain* of care, by new care won.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

Such was the miserable paines that the poor slaves willingly undertooke; for the *gaine* of that cardakew, that I would not have done the like for five hundred.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 78.

3. Increment of amount or degree; access; increase; used absolutely, comparative excess or overplus in rate, as of movement: as, a gradual *gain* in speed or in weight; a *gain* in extent of view or range of thought.=**Syn. 1.** Lucre, emolument, benefit.

gain^1 (gān), *v.* [< ME. *gainen*, *gaynen*, *geinen*, *geynen*, *gegnen*, profit, be of use, avail, < Icel. *gagna* = Sw. *gagna*, help, avail, = Dan. *gavne*, benefit (from the noun, Icel. *gagn*, etc., gain), mixed in later E. with OF. *gaagnier*, *gaaignier*, *gaainnier*, etc., cultivate, till, make profitable, gain, later *gaigner*, F. *gagner* = Pr. *gazanhar* = OSp. *guadañar* = It. *guadagnare*, gain, win, profit, < OHG. as if **weidanjan*, equiv. to *weidenōn*, pasture (cf. OHG. *weidōn*, MHG. *weiden*, pasture, hunt, Icel. *veidha*, catch, hunt), < *weida*, G. *weide*, pasture, pasture-ground, = AS. *wāthu*, a wandering, journey, hunt, = Icel. *veidhr*, hunting, fishing, the chase.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To obtain by effort or striving; succeed in acquiring or procuring; attain to; get: as, to *gain* favor or power; to *gain* a livelihood by hard work; to *gain* time for study.

This Agamynon, the grete, *gaynit* no slepe.
Bisé was the buerne all the bare night.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6046.

"Nay, i-wisse," sede William, "I wot wel the sothe,
That it *gayneth* but god, for God may vs help."
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3109.

"Then hear thou," quoth Leir, now all in passion, "what thy ingratitude hath *gain'd* thee."
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

Help my prince to *gain*
His rightful bride. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

Specifically—(*a*) To obtain as material profit or advantage; get possession of in return for effort or outlay: as, to *gain* a fortune by manufactures or by speculation.

What is a man profited, if he shall *gain* the whole world, and lose his own soul? Mat. xvi. 26.

She fail'd and sadden'd knowing it; and thus . . .
Gain'd for her own a scanty sustenance.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*b*) To obtain by competition; acquire by success or superiority; win from another or others: as, to *gain* a prize, a victory, or a battle; to *gain* a cause in law.

Som other Cicill hit sothly myght be,
That was *geynde* to Grece, then the grete yle,
That ferly was fer be-ȝond fele rewmes [many realms].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5223.

Nicopolis was three miles and three quarters from Alexandria, and received its name from the victory Augustus *gain'd* there over Anthony.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 11.

Though unequall'd to the goal he flies,
A meaner than himself shall *gain* the prize.
Cowper, Truth, l. 16.

(*c*) To obtain the friendship or interest of; win over; conciliate.

If he shall hear thee, thou hast *gained* thy brother.
Mat. xviii. 15.

I am perswaded M^{r}. Weld will in time *gaine* him to give them all that is dew to him.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 401.

To gratify the queen, and *gain* the court.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. To reach by effort; get to; arrive at: as, to *gain* a good harbor, or the mountain-top.

Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To *gain* the timely inn. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 3.

The Goddess said, nor would admit Reply;
But cut the liquid Air, and *gain'd* the Sky.
Prior, To Boileau Despreaux.

As he *gained* a gray hill's brow
He felt the sea-breeze meet him now.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 36.

3. To bring or undergo an accession of; cause the acquisition of; make an increase in any respect to the amount of: as, his misfortune *gained* him much sympathy; the clock *gains* five minutes in a day; he has *gained* ten pounds in weight.

But their well doynge ne *gayned* hem but litill.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 486.

4†. To avail; be of use to.

Thou and I been dampned to prisoun
Perpetually, us *gayneth* no raunsoun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 318.

To gain ground. See *ground*^{1}.—**To gain over,** to draw from another to one's own party or interest; win over.—**To gain the bell.** See *to bear away the bell*, under *bell*^{1}.—**To gain the wind** (*naut.*), to get to the windward side of another ship. =**Syn. 1.** To achieve, secure, carry, earn, get possession of.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To profit; make gain; get advantage; benefit.

You must think, if we give you anything, we hope to *gain* by you. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

He *gains* by death, that hath such means to die.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

2. To make progress; advance; increase; improve; grow: as, to *gain* in strength, happiness, health, endurance, etc.; the patient *gains* daily.

Yet in the long years liker must they grow,
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He *gain* in sweetness and in moral height.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

I think that our popular theology has *gained* in decorum, and not in principle, over the superstitions it has displaced. *Emerson*, Compensation.

3†. To accrue; be added.

Whan he saw it al sound so glad was he thanne,
That na gref vnder God *gayned* to his ioye.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2473.

To gain on or **upon.** (*a*) To encroach gradually upon; advance on and take possession of by degrees: as, the ocean or river *gains on* the land.

Seas, that daily *gain upon* the shore.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

(*b*) To advance nearer, as in a race; gain ground on; lessen the distance that separates: as, the horse *gains on* his competitor.

And still we follow'd where she led,
In hope to *gain upon* her flight.
Tennyson, The Voyage, st. 8.

(*c*) To prevail against or have the advantage over.

The English have not only *gained upon* the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself.
Addison.

(*d*) To obtain influence with; advance in the affections or good graces of.

My . . . good behaviour had so far *gained on* the emperor . . . that I began to conceive hopes of . . . liberty.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 3.

Such a one never contradicts you, but *gains upon* you, not by a fulsome way of commending you in broad terms, but liking whatever you propose or utter.
Steele, Tatler, No. 208.

gain^{2} (gān), *a.* [< ME. *gayn, gein, geyn*, straight, direct, short, fit, good, < Icel. *gegn*, straight, direct, short, ready, serviceable, kindly; connected with *gegn*, adv., opposite, against (= E. *gain*^{3}, *a-gain, a-gain-st*) (> *gagna*, go against, meet, suit, be meet; cf. *handy*^{2}, near, with *handy*^{1}, serviceable): see *gain*^{3}, *gain-*.] **1†.** Straight; direct; hence, near; short: as, the *gainest* way.

The *gaynest* gates [way] now will we wende.
York Plays, p. 67.

They told me it was a *gainer* way, and a fairer way, and by that occasion I lay there a night.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

2†. Suitable; convenient; ready.

With that, was comen to toun,
Rohand, with help ful gode,
And *gayn*. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 49.

3. In provincial English use: (*a*) Easy; tolerable. *Halliwell.* (*b*) Handy; dexterous. *Halliwell.* (*c*) Honest; respectable. *Halliwell.* (*d*) Moderate; cheap.

I bought the horse very *gain*. *Forby.*

At the gainest†, or **the gainest†,** by the nearest or quickest way.

They . . . risted theme never, . . .
Evere the senatour for-sothe soghte *at the gayneste*,
By the sevende day was gone the cetee thai rechide.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 487.

I stryke *at the gaynest*. . . . Ie frappe, and ie rue atort et a trauers. I toke no hede what I dyd, but strake *at the gaynest*, or at all aduentures. *Palsgrave.*

gain^{2} (gān), *adv.* [< ME. *gayne*, fitly, quickly; from the adj.] **1†.** Straightly; quickly; by the nearest way.

Gayn vnto Grese on the gray water,
By the Regions of Rene rode thai ferre,
Streit by the stremys of the stithe londys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2813.

2. Suitably; conveniently; dexterously; moderately. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** Tolerably; fairly: as, *gain* quiet (pretty quiet). *Forby.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

gain^{3}**†,** *prep.* [In dial. use *gen, gin*, as abbr. of *again, agen*, etc.; ME., also *gayn, gein, ȝæn*, < AS. *geán*, usually in comp., *ongeán, ongegn*, against: see *again, against, gainst*.] Against.

For noght man may do *gain* mortal deth, lo!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6149.

gain^{4} (gān), *n.* [< W. *gan*, a mortise, also capacity, < *ganu*, hold, contain.] **1.** A mortise.—**2.** In *building*, a beveled shoulder upon a binding-joist, intended to strengthen a tenon.—**3.** In *carp.*, a groove in which is slid a shelf or any piece similarly fitted.—**4.** In *coal-mining*, a transverse channel or cutting made in the sides of an underground roadway for the insertion of a dam or close permanent stopping, in order to prevent gas from escaping, or air from entering. *Gresley.* [Midland counties, Eng.]

gain^{4} (gān), *v. t.* [< *gain*^{4}, *n.*] To mortise.

gain^{5}**†,** *n.* [OSc. *gainye, ganye, genye*; < ME. *gain*; cf. ML. *ganeo*, a spear or dart; < Ir. *gain*, a dart, arrow.] A spear or javelin.

Thei lete flie to the flocke ferefull sondes,
Gainus grounden aryght gonne they dryue.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 292.

gain-. [< ME. *gain-, gayn-, gein-, ȝein-*, etc., < AS. *gegn-, geán-* (= G. *gegen-* = Icel. *gegn-, gagn-* = Sw. *gen-* = Dan. *gjen-*), prefix, being the prep. so used: see *gain*^{3}.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'again, back,' or 'against,' formerly in common use, but now obsolete except in a few words, as *gainsay*.

gainable (gā'na̤-bl), *a.* [< *gain*^{1} + *-able*.] Capable of being gained, obtained, or reached.

gainage† (gā'nāj), *n.* [ME. *gainage*, < OF. *gaignage* (ML. *gagnagium*), < OF. *gaagnier, gaaignier*, etc., cultivate: see *gain*^{1}, *v.*] In *old law*: (*a*) The gain or profit of tilled or planted land; crop.

As the trewe man to the ploughe
Only to the *gaignage* entendeth.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 100. (*Halliwell.*)

(*b*) The horses, oxen, and other instruments of tillage, which, when a villein was amerced, were left free, that cultivation might not be interrupted. *Burrill.*

gaincome†, *v. i.* [ME. **gaincumen, ȝeincumen*; < *gain-* + *come, v.*] To come back; return.

gaincome†, *n.* [ME., also *gaincum, ȝeyncome*, etc. (cf. Dan. *gjenkomst*); < *gain-* + *come, n.*] Return; a coming again.

They lefte a burges feyre and wheme,
All thir schyppys for to yeme [take care of]
Unto thir *gayne-come.*
Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

But whan he saw passed both day and hour
Of her *gaincome*, in sorow gan oppresse
His woful hart, in care and heauiness.
Henryson, Testament of Creseide, l. 55.

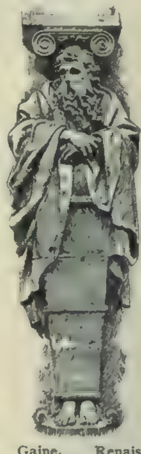
gaincoming†, *n.* [< *gain* + *coming*, verbal n. of *come, v.*] Return; second advent.

The blessed institution of the Lorde Jesus, which he hath commanded to be vsed in his kirk to his *gain coming*. *Ressoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox*, [c. ii. a. (*Jamieson.*)

gaincope†, *v. t.* [< *gain-* + *cope*^{3}.] To get over or go across the nearest way to meet.

Some indeed there have been, of a more heroical strain, who, striving to *gaincope* these ambages by venturing on a new discovery, have made their voyage in half the time.
Joh. Robotham, To the Reader, in Comenius's Janua [Ling. (ed. 1659).

gaine (gān), *n.* [F. *gaine*, a sheath, case, terminal (see def.), < L. *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina*.] In *sculp.*, the lower part of a figure of which the head, with sometimes the bust, is alone carved to represent nature, the remaining portion presenting, as it were, the appearance of a sheath closely enveloping the body, and consequently broader at the shoulders than at the feet. Sometimes the feet are indicated at the bottom of the gaine, as if resting upon the pedestal of the figure. This form is usual in Greek archaic sculpture, and in Egyptian sculptures, as well as in architectural sculpture.



Gaine. Renaissance sculpture.—Maison de Pierre, Toulouse, France.

gainer (gā'nėr), *n.* One who gains or obtains profit, interest, or advantage.

In al battailes you [Frenchmen] haue been the *gainers*, but in leagues and treaties our wittes haue made you losers. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 13.

Wilt thou, after the expense of so much money, be now a *gainer*? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

The Crown rather was a *Gainer* by him, which hath ever since been the richer for his wearing it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 166.

gainery (gā'nėr-i), *n.* [< *gain*^{1} + *-ery*.] In *law*, tillage, or the profit arising from it or from the beasts employed in it.

gainful^{1} (gān'fůl), *a.* [< *gain*^{1} + *-ful*.] Producing profit or advantage; advancing interest or happiness; profitable; advantageous; lucrative.

Certainly sin is not a *gainful* way; without doubt more men are impoverished and beggared by sinful courses than enriched. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

In times o'ergrown with rust and ignorance,
A *gainful* trade their clergy did advance.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 371.

They meant that their venture should be *gainful*, but at the same time believed that nothing could be long profitable for the body wherein the soul found not also her advantage. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

gainful^{2}**†,** *a.* [< *gain*^{3} + *-ful*.] Contrary; disposed to get the advantage; fractious.

Jul. He will be very rough.
Mast. We're us'd to that, sir;
And we as rough as he, if he give occasion.
Jul. You will find him *gainful*, but be sure you curb him. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

gainfully (gān'fůl-i), *adv.* In a gainful manner; with increase of wealth; profitably; advantageously.

God . . . is sufficiently able, albeit ye receyue no recompence of menne, to make your almes dedes *gaynfully* to returne vnto you. *J. Udall*, On Cor. ix.

gainfulness (gān'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gainful; profitableness.

I am told, and I believe it to be true, that the bar is getting to be more and more preferred to government service by the educated youth of the country, bŏth on the score of its *gainfulness* and on the score of its independence.
Maine, Village Communities, App., p. 393.

gain-gear (gān'gēr), *n.* [Sc., < *gain*, a reduction of *gaeing* (= E. *going*), + *gear*; opposed to *stannin'* (= *standing*, fixed) *gear*.] In Scotland, the movable machinery of a mill, as distinguished from fixtures. *Simmonds.*

gaingiving† (gān'giv″ing), *n.* [< *gain-* + *giving*; perhaps only in Shakspere.] A misgiving; a giving against or away.

Thou wouldst not think how ill all's here about my heart. . . . It is such a kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

gaining (gā'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gain*^{1}, *v.*] That which one gains, as by labor, industry, successful enterprise, and the like: usually in the plural.

He was inflexible to any mercy, unsatiable in his *gainings*, equally snatching at small and great things, so much that he went shares with the thieves.
Abp. Ussher, Annals, an. 4068.

gaining-machine (gā'ning-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting gains, grooves, or mortises in timbers.

gaining-twist (gā'ning-twist), *n.* In rifled arms, a twist or spiral inclination of the grooves which becomes more rapid toward the muzzle. *Brande.*

gainless (gān'les), *a.* [< *gain*^{1}, *n.*, + *-less.*] Not producing gain; not bringing advantage; unprofitable.

gainlessness (gān'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gainless; unprofitableness; want of advantage.

The parallel holds in the *gainlessness* as well as the laboriousness of the work. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

gainly (gān'li), *a.* [< ME. *gaynly*, *gaynlich* (more common in the adv.), < Icel. *gegnligr*, straight, ready, serviceable, kindly, good, < *gegn*, straight, fit: see *gain*^{2}, *a.*, and *-ly*^{1}.] **1†.** Fit; suitable; convenient.

A *gainli* word. *Beves of Hamtoun.*

2†. Good; gracious.

Bot if my *gaynlych* God such gref to me wolde,
Fof [for?] desert of sum sake that I slayn were.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 83.

3. Well formed and agile; handsome: as, a *gainly* lad. [Rare, but common in the negative form *ungainly.*]

gainly† (gān'li), *adv.* [< ME. *gaynly*, *geinli*, *geynliche*, etc.; < *gain*^{2} + *-ly*^{2}.] **1.** Directly; straightway.

He glent vpon syr Gawen, and *gaynly* he sayde,
"Now syr, heng vp thyn ax."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 476.

2. Readily; handily; conveniently.

Why has he four knees, and his hinder legs bending inwards, . . . but that, being a tall creature, he might with ease kneel down, and so might the more *gainly* be loaden? *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 10.

3. Fitly; suitably.

Whan he *geinliche* was greithed [equipped], he gript his mantel. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 744.

4. Very; exceedingly; thoroughly; well.

Sche was *geinli* glad & oft God thonked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3448.

gain-pain†, *n.* [F. *gagne-pain*, lit. 'win-bread': *gagner*, gain (see *gain*^{1}); *pain*, < L. *panis*, bread.] In the middle ages, a fanciful name applied to the sword of a hired soldier.

gains†, *prep.* An earlier form of *gainst.*

gainsay (gān-sā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gainsaid*, ppr. *gainsaying*. [< ME. **gainsayen*, *ȝeinseyen*, abbr. of *ageinseyen*, *aȝenseyen*, etc., tr. L. *contradicere*, etc. (= ODan. *gensige*), speak against, < *aȝein*, *aȝen*, again, against, + *sayen*, etc., say: see *againsay*, *again*, *gain-*, and *say*^{1}.] To speak against; contradict; oppose in words; deny or declare not to be true; controvert; dispute: applied to persons, or to propositions, declarations, or facts.

Thenne he sayd to me: fayre sone, I neuer accorded therto, but *gaynsayd* it alwaye.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 157.

The fearefull Chorle durst not *gainesay* nor dooe,
But trembling stood, and yielded him the pray.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 13.

Yet will not heaven disown nor earth *gainsay*
The outward service of this day.
Wordsworth, Ode, 1816.

There is no *gainsaying* his marvellous and instant imagination. *Stedman*, William Blake.

gainsay (gān'sā), *n.* [< *gainsay*, *v.* Cf. OSw. *gensagn*, Sw. *gensaga* = ODan. *gensagn*, contradiction.] A gainsaying; opposition in words; contradiction. [Rare.]

An air and tone admitting of no *gainsay* or appeal.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

gainsayer (gān-sā'ėr), *n.* [< *gainsay* + *-er*^{1}. Cf. ME. *aȝenseyere.*] One who contradicts or denies what is alleged; an opposer.

Holding fast the faithful word as he hath been taught, that he may be able . . . to convince the *gainsayers.*
Tit. i. 9.

gainsaying (gān-sā'ing), *n.* [< ME. *gaynesayenge*, etc.; verbal n. of *gainsay*, *v.*] **1.** Opposition, especially in speech; refusal to accept or believe something; contradiction; denial.

Wherunto my *gayne sayenge* nor resonynge by fayre meanes or foule made to the contrarye myght not auayle nor be herde. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 63.

If St. Paul had not foreseene that there should be gainesayers, he had not neede to haue appointed the confutation of *gainsaying.* *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

2†. Rebellious opposition; rebellion.

Woe unto them! for they have gone in the way of Cain . . . and perished in the *gainsaying* of Core. Jude 11.

gainsome^1† (gān'sum), *a.* [< *gain*^{1} + *-some.*] Bringing gain: gainful.

gainsome^2† (gān'sum), *a.* [< *gain*^{2} + *-some.*] Well formed; handsome; gainly.

A gentleman, noble, wise,
Faithful, and *gainsome.*
Massinger, Roman Actor, iv. 2.

gainst (genst), *prep.* [< ME. *gains*, *gainis*, *ȝeynes*, *ȝeines*, etc., in part by apheresis from *agains*, *againis*, etc., mod. E. *against*, in part from the simple form *gain*^{3}.] Against: equivalent to *against*, and now regarded as an abbreviated form, being usually printed *'gainst*, and used only in poetry.

They marched fayrly forth, of nought ydred,
Both firmely armd for every hard assay,
With constancy and care, *gainst* daunger and dismay.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 38.

gainstand† (gān-stand'), *v.* [< ME. **gainstanden*, abbr. of ME. *ageinstonden*, *aȝenstonden*, < *aȝein*, *aȝen*, against, + *stonden*, stand. Cf. *againstand.*] **I.** *trans.* To withstand; oppose; resist.

He swore that none should him *gaine stand*,
Except that he war fay.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 219).

Love proved himself valiant, that durst . . . *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Not gainstanding†, notwithstanding.

And *noght gaynestandyng* oure grete eelde [age],
A semely sone he has vs sente. *York Plays*, p. 58.

II. *intrans.* To make or offer resistance.

And then throw fair Strathbogie land
His purpose was for to pursew,
And quhasoevir durst *gainstand*,
That race they should full sairly rew.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

gainstrive† (gān-strīv'), *v.* [< *gain-* + *strive.*] **I.** *trans.* To strive against; withstand.

In case yet all the Fates *gainstrive* us not,
Neither shall we, perchance, die unreveng'd.
N. Grimoald, Death of Cicero.

In his strong armes he stifly him embraste,
Who him *gainstriving* nought at all prevaild.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 14.

II. *intrans.* To make or offer resistance.

He may them catch unable to *gainestrive.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 12.

gain-twist (gān'twist), *n.* A rifle. See *gaining-twist.* [Colloq.]

I done it once [identified a criminal] when Judge Lynch sot on a bushwhacker, and I'd rather give my best *gain-twist* than do it ag'in.
Fitz-Hugh Ludlow, Fleeing to Tarshish.

gair (gãr), *n.* A Scotch form of *gore*^{2}.

And ye'll tak aff my Hollin sark,
And riv 't frae *gair* to *gair.*
The Twa Brothers (Child's Ballads, II. 222).

But young Johnstone had a little wee sword,
Hung low down by his *gair.*
Young Johnstone (Child's Ballads, II. 296).

My lady's gown there's *gairs* upon 't,
And gowden flowers sae rare upon 't.
Burns, My Lady's Gown.

gairfish (gãr'fish), *n.* A name of the porpoise.

gairfowl (gãr'foul), *n.* Another spelling of *garefowl.* [Scotch.]

gairish, gairishly, etc. See *garish*, etc.

gaison†, *a.* Same as *geason.*

gait^1 (gāt), *n.* [A Sc. spelling of *gate*^{2}, in all senses, used in literary E. only in the following senses, making a visible distinction from *gate*^{1}: see *gate*^{2}.] **1.** Same as *gate*^{2}, 1.

And haud your tongue, bonny Lizie;
Altho' that the *gait* seem lang.
Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).

Address thy *gait* unto her;
Be not denied access. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4.

2. Manner of walking or stepping; carriage of the body while walking: same as *gate*^{2}, 3.

Methought thy very *gait* did prophesy
A royal nobleness. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Her *gait* it was graceful, her body was straight.
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 347).

I descry,
From yonder blazing cloud that veils the hill,
One of the heavenly host; and, by his *gait*,
None of the meanest. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 230.

gait^2 (gāt), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *gait*^{1} = *gate*^{2}, a way.] **1.** Same as *agistage.*—**2.** A sheaf of grain tied up. [Prov. Eng.]

gaiter^1 (gā'tėr), *n.* [E. spelling of F. *guêtre*, OF. *guestre*, prob. connected with MHG. and G. dial. *wester*, a child's chrisom-cloth, Goth. *wasti* = L. *vestis*, clothing, and with AS. *werian*, wear: see *vest* and *wear*^{1}.] **1.** A covering of cloth for the ankle, or the ankle and lower leg, spreading out at the bottom over the top of the shoe; a spatterdash.

Lax in their *gaiters*, laxer in their gait.
James Smith, The Theatre.

The eloquent Pickwick, . . . his elevated position revealing those tights and *gaiters* which, had they clothed an ordinary man, might have passed without observation.
Dickens, Pickwick, i.

On her legs were shooting *gaiters* of russet leather, decidedly influenced as to color by the tyrannic soil.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 189.

2. Originally, a kind of shoe, consisting partly of cloth, covering the ankle; now, also, a shoe of similar form, with or without cloth, generally with an insertion of elastic on each side.

gaiter^1 (gā'tėr), *v. t.* [< *gaiter*^{1}, *n.*] To dress with gaiters.

The cavalry must be saddled, the artillery-horses harnessed, and the infantry *gaitered.*
Trial of Lord G. Sackville (1760), p. 11.

gaiter^2† (gā'tėr), *n.* [Also *gatter-* (in comp.); < ME. *gaytre*; origin obscure.] The dogwood-tree. Now *gaiter-tree*, *gattridge.*

gaiter-berry†, *n.* A berry of the dogwood-tree, *Cornus sanguinea* or *C. mascula.*

Youre laxatives
Of laurial, centaure, and fumetere,
Or elles of ellebor that groweth there,
Of catapuce or of *gaytres beryis.*
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 145.

gaiter-tree†, gatter-tree†, *n.* [< *gaiter*^{2} + *tree.*] One of several hedgerow trees and bushes, as the dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), the spindle-tree (*Euonymus Europæus*), and the guelder-rose (*Viburnum Opulus*). Also *gatten-tree*, *gatteridge.*

I hear they call this [the dogwood] in the North parts of the Land the *gatter tree*, and the berries gatter berries.
Parkinson, Herbal (1640), p. 1521.

gaitt†, *n.* A Scotch spelling of *get*^{1}.

gal^1 (gal), *n.* [Cornish.] A more or less decomposed ferruginous rock, nearly or quite the same as gossan.

gal^2 (gal), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *girl.*

Gal-, -gal. [Ir. Gael. *gall*, a stranger, a foreigner, esp. an Englishman.] An element in Celtic local names, denoting 'foreigner,' especially, in Irish use, 'Englishman.' Thus, *Donegal* (Dun-na-n *Gall*), 'the fortress of the foreigners' (in this case known to have been Danes); *Galbally* in Limerick, and *Galwally* in Down, 'English town'; *Ballynagall*, 'the town of the Englishmen'; *Clonegall*, 'the meadow of the Englishmen'; etc.

gal. An abbreviation of *gallon.*

Gal. An abbreviation of *Galatians.*

gala^1 (gā'lạ̈), *n.* [Chiefly in *gala-day* and *gala-dress*; = D. Sw. *gala* = G. Dan. *galla*, < F. *gala*, festivity, show, a banquet, < It. *gala*, festive attire, finery, ornament, = Sp. Pg. *gala*, court-dress, = OF. *gale*, show, mirth, festivity, magnificence, a banquet, > ult. E. *gallant* and *gallery*, q. v.] Festivity; festive show.

The standard of our city, reserved like a choice handkerchief, for days of *gala*, hung motionless on the flagstaff. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 184.

The river is a perpetual *gala*, and boasts each month a new ornament. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 23.

gala^2 (gä'lạ̈), *n.* [Appar. named from *Galashiels*, a manufacturing town in Scotland.] A textile fabric made in Scotland.

galactagogue (ga-lak'tạ-gog), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, < *ἄγειν*, lead.] A medicine which promotes the secretion of milk in the breast.

galactia (ga-lak'ti-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk: see *galactic.*] **1.** In *pathol.*, a morbid flow or deficiency of milk.—**2.** [*cap.*] A leguminous genus of prostrate or twining herbs, or rarely shrubs, of no importance. There are about 50 species, mostly of the warmer portions of America, 15 species occurring in the eastern United States. The more common, *G. glabella* and *G. mollis*, are known by the name of *milk-pea.*

galactic (ga-lak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *γαλακτικός*, milky, < *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*) = L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk: see *lactage*, *lacteal*, *lactic*, etc.] **1.** Of or pertaining to milk; obtained from milk; lactic.—**2.** In *astron.*, pertaining to the Galaxy or Milky Way.—**Galactic circle**, that great circle of the heavens which most nearly coincides with the middle of the Milky Way.—**Galactic poles**, the two opposite points of the heavens situated at 90° from the galactic circle.

galactidrosis (ga-lak-ti-drō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ἱδρώς*, sweat, + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, the sweating of a milk-like fluid.

galactine (ga-lak'tin), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *-ine*^{2}.] Same as *lactose.*

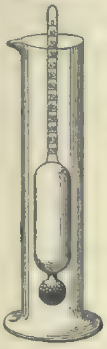
galactite (ga-lak'tīt), *n.* [< L. *galactites*, also *galactitis*, < Gr. *γαλακτίτης* (sc. *λίθος*, stone), a certain stone said to give out, when wetted and rubbed, a milky juice, < *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk: see *galactic.*] A variety of white natrolite occurring in Scotland in colorless acicular crystals.

galactocele (ga-lak'tọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, a morbid accumulation of milk at some point in the female breast, either an extravasation from a ruptured duct or contained in a dilated duct.

Galactodendron (ga-lak-tọ̄-den′dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A generic name for the cow-tree, *G. utile*, now commonly classed as *Brosimum Galactodendron.* See *cow-tree.*

galactoid (ga-lak′toid), *a.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling milk.

galactometer (gal-ak-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A species of hydrometer for determining the richness of milk by its specific gravity. See *hydrometer* and *lactometer.*


Galactometer.

galactophagist (gal-ak-tof′a̤-jist), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *-ist.*] One who eats or subsists on milk. *Wright.* [Rare.]

galactophagous (gal-ak-tof′a̤-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *γαλακτοφάγος*, milk-fed, < *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding or subsisting on milk. [Rare.]

galactophoritis (gal-ak-tof-ọ̄-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *galactophor-ous* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the galactophorous ducts: sometimes inaccurately used for ulceration of the top of the nipples toward their orifices. *Dunglison.*

galactophorous (gal-ak-tof′ọ̄-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *γαλακτοφόρος*, giving milk, < *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Conveying or producing milk; lactiferous.—**Galactophorous duct.** See *duct.*

galactopoietic, galactopoetic (ga-lak″tọ̄-poi-et′ik, -pọ̄-et′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ποιεῖν*, make: see *poetic.*] **I.** *a.* Serving to increase the secretion of milk.

II. *n.* A substance which increases the secretion of milk.

galactopyretus (ga-lak″tọ̄-pī-rē′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *πυρετός*, fever: see *pyretic.*] Milk-fever. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

galactorrhea, galactorrhœa (ga-lak-tọ̄-rē′ä̤), *n.* [NL. *galactorrhœa*, < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ῥοή*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, an excessive flow of milk.

galactose (ga-lak′tōs), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *-ose.*] A crystalline dextrorotatory sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, produced by the action of dilute acids on milk-sugar.

galactozyme (ga-lak′tọ̄-zīm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ζύμη*, leaven.] The result of the fermentation of milk by means of yeast. It is used in the steppes of Russia as a remedy for phthisis. *Dunglison.*

galacturia (gal-ak-tū′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *οὖρον*, urine.] Same as *chyluria.*

gala-day (gā′lä̤-dā), *n.* [See *gala*^{1}.] A day of festivity; a holiday with rejoicings.

> He [Sir Paul Pindar] brought over with him a diamond valued at 30,000*l.*; the king wished to buy it on credit; this the sensible merchant declined, but favoured his majesty with the loan on *gala-days.*
>
> *Pennant*, London, p. 613.

gala-dress (gā′lä̤-dres), *n.* [See *gala*^{1}.] A costume suited for gala-day festivities; a holiday dress.

galage†, galege†, *n.* [ME.: see *galosh.*] Same as *galosh.*

> That is to wete, of all wete lethere and drye botez, botwez, schoez, pyncouz, *galegez*, and all other ware perteynyng to the saide crafte. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.

> My hart-blood is wel nigh frorne, I feele,
> And my *galage* growne fast to my heele.
>
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

Galagininæ (ga-laj-i-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Galagonina*, a similar group name; < *Galago*(*n-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Lemuridæ*, the galagos. It is characterized by the great elongation of the proximal tarsal bones, especially the calcaneum and naviculare, disproportionately long hind limbs, high upright ears, and four mammæ, two pectoral and two inguinal. The group contains, besides the galagos proper, the smallest lemuroid animals, as the dwarf lemurs and mouse-lemurs of Madagascar, of the genus *Microcebus* and its subdivisions.

Thick-tailed Galago (*Galago crassicaudatus*).

Galago (ga-lā′gō), *n.* **1.** [NL.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Galagininæ*, containing the true galagos of Africa, of the size of a squirrel and upward. One of the best-known species is the squirrel-lemur, *G. senegalensis*, also called *Otolicnus galago*, extensively distributed in Africa; the thick-tailed galago is *G. crassicaudatus*, about a foot long, the tail 16 inches; others are *G. mahali* and *G. demidoffi.* The larger and smaller forms of the genus are sometimes separated under the names *Otolemur* and *Otolicnus* respectively. One of the least of the latter is *G. murinus*, only about 4 inches long.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *galagos* (-gōz).] A species or individual of the genus *Galago* or subfamily *Galagininæ.* See *gum-animal.*

galam butter (gā′lam but′ėr). See *vegetable butters*, under *butter*^{1}.

galanga (ga-lang′gä̤), *n.* [ML. and NL.: see *galangal.*] Same as *galangal.*

galangal, galingale (ga-lang′ga̤l or gal′an-ga̤l, gal′in-gāl), *n.* [< ME. *galingale, galyngale*, etc. (found once in AS. *gallengar* (cf. OD. *galigaen*, MLG. *galligan*, MHG. *galgant, galgan, galgān*, G. *galgant*), but the ME. forms follow OF.), < OF. *galingal*, also *garingal;* early mod. E. also *galange*, < OF. *galange, galangue*, galangal, or cypress or aromatic root, F. (after ML.) *galanga* = Sp. Pg. It. *galanga* = Dan. *galange*, < ML. *galanga* = MGr. *γαλάγγα*, < Ar. *khalanjān, khōlinjān* = Pers. *khūlinjān, khawalinjān*, < Chinese *Ko-* (or *Kao-*) *liang-kiang*, galangal, i. e., mild ginger (*liang-kiang*, < *liang*, mild, + *kiang*, ginger) from *Ko* or *Kao*, also called *Kao-chow-fu*, a prefecture in the province of *Kwang-tung* (Canton), where galangal is chiefly produced. This word is interesting as being in E. the oldest word, in AS. the only word, of Chinese origin, except *silk*, which may be ultimately Chinese.] **1.** A dried rhizome brought from China and used in medicine (but much less than formerly), being an aromatic stimulant of the nature of ginger. It was formerly used as a seasoning for food, and was one of the ingredients of galantine. The drug is mostly produced by *Alpinia officinarum*, a flag-like scitamineous plant, with stems about 4 feet high, clothed with narrow lanceolate leaves, and terminating in short simple racemes of handsome white flowers. The *greater galangal* is the root of *Kæmpferia Galanga.*

> Poudre-marchaunt tart and *galyngale.*
>
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 381.

2. A sedge, *Cyperus longus*, with an aromatic tuberous root. Also called *English galangal.*

> The dale
> Was seen far inland, and the yellow down
> Border'd with palm, and many a winding vale
> And meadow, set with slender *galingale.*
>
> *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

galange†, *n.* [See *galangal.*] Same as *galangal.*

> *Galange* [cometh] from China, Chaul, Goa & Cochin.
>
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 277.

Galanthus (ga-lan′thus), *n.* [NL., short for **galactanthus*, < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A small genus of *Amaryllidaceæ*, represented by the well-known snowdrop, *G. nivalis.* They are herbaceous plants with bulbous roots, narrow leaves, and drooping white bell-shaped flowers of six segments, the three outer being concave and spreading, and the three inner erect and shorter. There are four species, natives of middle and southern Europe and the Caucasus.

galantine (gal′a̤n-tin), *n.* [< ME. *galantyne, galentyne*, < OF. *galentine*, F. *galantine*, < ML. *galatina* for *gelatina*, jelly: see *gelatin*, and cf. G. *gallerte*, jelly.] **1†.** A sauce in cookery made of sopped bread and spices. *Halliwell.*

> No man yit in the morter spices grond
> To [for] clarre ne to sause of *galentyne.*
>
> *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 16.

> With a spone take out *galentyne*, & lay it vpon the brede with reed wyne & poudre of synamon.
>
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 281.

2. A dish of veal, chicken, or other white meat, boned, stuffed, tied tightly, and boiled with spices and vegetables. It is served cold with its own jelly.

> If the cold fowl and salad failed, there must be *galantine* of veal with ham to fall back on.
>
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 84.

galanty-show, *n.* See *gallanty-show.*

Galapagian (gal-a̤-pā′ji-a̤n), *a.* Pertaining to the Galapagos islands, an archipelago in the Pacific ocean about 600 miles west of Ecuador, to which country they belong.

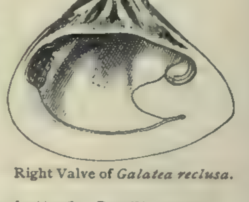
galapago (gal-a̤-pā′gō), *n.* [Sp., a tortoise.] A military engine of defense; a tortoise, testudo, or mantlet: the Spanish word, sometimes used in English. Also spelled *gallipago.*

> There were *gallipagos* or tortoises, also, being great wooden shields, covered with hides, to protect the assailants and those who undermined the walls.
>
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 374.

galapectite (gal-a̤-pek′tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα*, milk, + *πηκτός*, congealed, curdled (verbal adj. of *πηγνύναι*, fix, fasten, congeal, curdle), + *-ite*^{2}.] In *mineral.*, a variety of halloysite.

galapee-tree (gal′a̤-pē-trē), *n.* The *Sciadophyllum Brownei*, a small araliaceous tree of the West Indies, with a nearly simple stem bearing a head of large digitate leaves.

Galatea (gal-a̤-tē′ä̤), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Γαλάτεια*, a fem. name.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, a name variously applied. (*a*) In the form *Galathea*, by Bruguière (1792), to a genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Cyrenidæ*, characteristic of Africa, containing about 20 species, such as *G. reclusa.* In this sense also spelled *Galathæa, Galatæa.* Also called *Egeria*, and by other names. (*b*) In the form *Galathea*, by Fabricius (1793), to a genus of crustaceans. See *Galathea.* (*c*) [*l. c.*] In *entom.*, to the half-mourning butterfly, *Papilio galatea.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A striped cotton material. *Dict. of Needlework.*


Right Valve of *Galatea reclusa.*

Galathea (gal-a̤-thē′ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Bruguière, 1792; Fabricius, 1793), improp. for *Galatea.*] **1.** In *conch.*, same as *Galatea* (*a*).—**2.** The typical genus of macrurous crustaceans of the family *Galatheidæ.* *G. strigosa* is an example.

Galatheidæ (gal-a̤-thē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galathea* + *-idæ.*] A family of macrurous decapod crustaceans, having a large broad abdomen, well-developed caudal swimmerets, the first pair of legs chelate, the last pair weak and reduced: typified by the genus *Galathea.* Properly written *Galateidæ.*

Galatian (gā̤-lā′sha̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Galatia*, < Gr. *Γαλατία*, the country of the *Galatæ*, Gr. *Γαλάται*, a later word for *Κέλτοι*, Celts, connected with *Γάλλοι*, Gauls: see *Gaul.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Galatia, an ancient inland division of Asia Minor, lying south of Bithynia and Paphlagonia, conquered and colonized by the Gauls in the third century B. C.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Galatia in Asia Minor.

> O foolish *Galatians*, who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth? Gal. iii. 1.

2. *pl.* The shortened title of the Epistle to the Galatians. (See below.) Abbreviated *Gal.*—**Epistle to the Galatians**, one of the epistles of the Apostle Paul, written to the Galatian churches probably about A. D. 56. Its chief contents are a vindication of Paul's authority as an apostle, a plea for the principle of justification by faith, and a concluding exhortation.

Galax (gā′laks), *n.* [NL., appar. based on Gr. *γάλα*, milk.] A genus of plants, referred to the natural order *Diapensiaceæ*, of a single species, *G. aphylla*, found in open woods from Virginia to Georgia. It is a stemless evergreen, with round-cordate leaves and a tall scape bearing a slender raceme of numerous small white flowers.

Galaxias (ga-lak′si-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλαξίας*, a kind of fish, prob. the lamprey: see *Galaxy.*] **1.** A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Galaxiidæ.* The species are peculiar to the fresh waters of the southern hemisphere. *Cuvier*, 1817.—**2.** A subgenus or section of land-shells, typified by *Helix globulus.* *Beck*, 1837.

galaxidian (gal-ak-sid′i-a̤n), *n.* A fish of the family *Galaxiidæ;* a galaxiid. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Galaxiidæ (gal-ak-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galaxias* + *-idæ.*] A family of isospondylous fishes, superficially resembling the *Salmonidæ.* They have an elongated scaleless body, the margin of the upper jaw formed chiefly by the short intermaxillaries, the dorsal fin opposite to and resembling the anal, few pyloric appendages, no adipose fin, and no oviduct. The family contains about 12 species of small fishes of trout-like aspect, inhabiting New Zealand, Australia, and South America. Also *Galaxiæ, Galaxidæ, Galaxiadæ.*

Galaxy (gal′a̤k-si), *n.* [< ME. *galaxie*, < OF. *galaxie*, F. *galaxie* = Sp. Pg. *galaxia* = It. *galassia*, < L. *galaxias*, the Milky Way (in pure L. *via lactea* or *circulus lacteus*), < Gr. *γαλαξίας* (sc. *κύκλος*, circle), the Milky Way, also the milkstone, and a kind of fish, < *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk: see *galactic.*] **1.** In *astron.*, the Milky Way, a luminous band extending around the heavens. It is produced by myriads of stars, into which it is resolved by the telescope. It divides into two great branches, which remain apart for a distance of 150° and then reunite; there are also many smaller branches. At one point it spreads out very widely, exhibiting a fan-like expanse of interlacing branches nearly 20° broad; this terminates abruptly and leaves a kind of gap. At several points are seen dark spots in the midst of some of the brightest portions.

> "Now," quod he tho, "cast up thyn ye,
> Se yonder, lo, the *Galaxie*—
> The whiche men clepe the Melky Weye,
> For hit ys white: and somme, parfeye,
> Callen hyt Watlynge strete."
>
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 936.

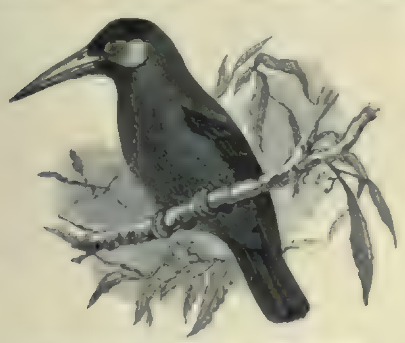
> A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
> And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
> Seen in the *galaxy*, that milky way,
> Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou seest
> Powder'd with stars. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 579.

Hence—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *galaxies* (-siz).] Any assemblage of splendid, illustrious, or beautiful persons or things.

> Often has my mind hung with fondness and admiration over the crowded, yet clear and luminous, *galaxies* of imagery, diffused through the works of Bishop Taylor. *Parr.*

Galba (gal′bä), *n.* [NL., < L. *galba*, a small worm, the ash-borer.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus made to include such species of *Limnæa* as *L. palustris*. *Schranck*, 1803. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Heyden*, 1826. (*c*) A supposed genus of worms. *Johnston*, 1834. (*d*) A genus of sternoxine beetles, of the family *Eucnemidæ*, having a few species, all of the Malay archipelago.—2. [*l. c.*] The wood of *Calophyllum calaba*, a large tree of Trinidad. It is strong and durable, and one of the best woods of the region.

Galbalcyrhynchus (gal-bal-si-ring′kus), *n.* [NL. (Des Murs, 1845), intended to signify a jacamar with a bill like a kingfisher's, < *Galb*(*ula*) + *alcy*(*on*), kingfisher, + Gr. *ῥύγχος*, bill.] A genus of *Galbulidæ*, having the characters of *Galbula*, but a short, nearly even tail as in *Brachygalba*, of 12 feathers, and a comparatively stout bill; the kingfisher jacamars. There is but one species, *G. leucotis*, 8 inches long, of a chestnut color with dark wings and tail, and white ears and bill, inhabiting the region of the upper Amazon. Also written *Galbalcyorhynchus*.



Kingfisher Jacamar (*Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis*).

galban (gal′ban), *n.* [ME. *galbane* = G. *galban*, *galben*, < L. *galbanum*: see *galbanum*.] Same as *galbanum*. [Now seldom used.]

> Brymstoon and *galbane* oute chaseth gnattes.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

galbanum (gal′ba-num), *n.* [Also rarely *galban*, q. v.; = F. *galbanum* = Pr. *galbani*, *galba* = Sp. *gálbano* = Pg. It. *galbano*, < L. *galbanum*, LL. also *galbanus* and *chalbane*, Gr. *χαλβάνη*, < Heb. *khelb'nāh*, galbanum, < *khālab*, be fat; cf. *khālāb*, milk.] A gum resin obtained from species of *Ferula*, especially *F. galbaniflua* and *F. rubricaulis*, of the desert regions of Persia. It occurs in the form of translucent tears, and has a peculiar aromatic odor and a disagreeable alliaceous taste. It is used in medicine as a stimulating expectorant and as an ingredient in plasters.

> Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte, and onycha, and *galbanum*; . . . thou shalt make it a perfume.
> Ex. xxx. 34, 35.

galbe (galb), *n.* [F., contour, sweep, curve, etc., OF. *galbe*, also *garbe*, a garb, comeliness, gracefulness, > E. *garb*¹, q. v.] In *art*, the general outline or form of any rounded object, as a head or vase; especially, in architecture, the curved form of a column, a Doric capital, or other similar feature.

galbula (gal′bū-lạ̈), *n.* [L., dim. of *galbina*, some small bird, perhaps the yellow oriole (< *galbus*, yellow, of Teut. origin, G. *gelb*, yellow: see *yellow*), a different reading of *galgulus*, some small bird, the witwall.] 1. The classical name of some yellow bird of Europe, supposed to be the golden oriole, and the technical specific name of this oriole, *Oriolus galbula*. The name was also applied by Mohring in 1752 to a South American jacamar, and by Linnæus in 1758 to the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*. See cut under *oriole*.
2. [*cap.*] A genus of jacamars, established by Brisson in 1760, typical of the family *Galbulidæ*. There are nine South American species, of which *G. viridis* is a characteristic example. See cut under *jacamar*.

galbuli, *n.* Plural of *galbulus*.

galbulid (gal′bụ-lid), *n.* A bird of the family *Galbulidæ*; a jacamar.

Galbulidæ (gal-bū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galbula* + *-idæ*.] A family of fissirostral zygodactylous non-passerine neotropical birds; the jacamars. It is characterized by the absence of the ambiens or accessory femorocaudal muscles; a nude elæodochon; large cæca; two carotids; one pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles; aftershafted plumage; 10 primaries, of which the first is short; 10 or 12 rectrices; lashed eyelids; operculate nostrils, bare of feathers; rictal vibrissæ; bill long, generally straight, slender, and acute; the feet feeble, with toes in pairs (in one genus the feet three-toed), the second toe united to the third as far as the middle of the second phalanx; and tarsi partly or imperfectly scutellate. The *Galbulidæ* have somewhat the aspect and habit of kingfishers, with which they were formerly associated; their nearest relatives are the puff-birds (*Bucconidæ*), and next the bee-eaters (*Meropidæ*) and rollers (*Coraciidæ*). There are 18 species and 6 genera, *Urogalba*, *Galbula*, *Brachygalba*, *Jacamaralcyon*, *Galbalcyrhynchus*, and *Jacamarops*. See *jacamar*, and cut under *Galbalcyrhynchus*.

Galbulinæ (gal-bụ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galbula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Galbulidæ*, the jacamars proper, representing the whole of the family excepting the genus *Jacamarops*. The term was formerly equivalent to *Galbulidæ*. *P. L. Sclater*. See cut under *jacamar*.

galbulus (gal′bụ-lus), *n.*; pl. *galbuli* (-lī). [L., the nut of the cypress-tree.] In *bot.*, a spherical cone formed of thickened peltate scales with a narrow base, as in the cypress, or berry-like with fleshy coherent scales, as in the juniper. See cut under *Cupressus*.

gale¹ (gāl), *v.* [ME. *galen*, sing, cry, croak, < AS. *galan* (pret. *gōl*, pp. *galen*), sing, = OS. *galan* = OHG. *galan*, sing, = Icel. *gala*, sing, chant, crow, = Sw. *gala* = Dan. *gale*, crow. A deriv. of this verb appears in comp. *nightingale*, q. v., and prob., more remotely, in *gale*².] I. *intrans.* 1. To sing.—2. To cry; groan; croak. Hence—3. Of a person, to "croak"; talk.

> Now telleth forth, thogh that the somonour *gale*.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 38.

> That gome [person] that gyrnes [grins] or *gales*,
> I myself sall hym hurte full sore.
> *York Plays*, p. 321.

II. *trans.* To sing; utter with musical modulations.

> The lusty nightingale . . .
> He myghte not slepe in al the nyghtertale,
> But Domine labia gan he crye and *gale*.
> *Court of Love*, l. 1356.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.]

gale¹ (gāl), *n.* [< *gale*¹, *v.*] 1. A song.—2. Speech; discourse. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both uses.]

gale² (gāl), *n.* [< ME. *gale*, a wind, breeze; prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Dan. *gal* = Sw. *galen*, furious, mad, = Norw. *galen*, furious, violent, wild, mad, etc. (particularly used of wind and storm: *ein galen storm*, *eit galet veder* (*veer*), a furious storm), = Icel. *galinn*, furious, mad, frantic, prop. pp. of *gala*, sing, chant (cf. *galdra-hridh*, a storm raised by spells): see *gale*¹. Less prob. < Icel. *gol*, mod. *gola*, a breeze. Cf. Ir. *gal*, smoke, vapor, steam, heat, *gal gaoithe*, a gale of wind (*gaoth*, wind).] 1. A strong natural current of air; a wind; a breeze; more specifically, in nautical use, a wind between a stiff breeze and a storm or tempest: generally with some qualifying epithet: as, a gentle, moderate, brisk, fresh, stiff, strong, or hard *gale*.

> A little *gale* will soon disperse that cloud.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 3.

> And winds
> Of gentlest *gale* Arabian odours fann'd
> From their soft wings. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 364.

> Both shores were lost to sight, when at the close
> Of day a stiffer *gale* at East arose:
> The sea grew white; the rolling waves from far,
> Like heralds, first denounce the watery war.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

2. Figuratively, a state of noisy excitement, as of hilarity or of passion. [Colloq.]

> The ladies, laughing heartily, were fast going into what, in New England, is sometimes called a *gale*. *Brooke.*

3. By extension, an odor-laden current of air. [Rare.]

> At last, to our joy, dinner was announced; but oh, ye gods! as we entered the dining-room, what a *gale* met our nose! *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

Mackerel gale, either a gale that ripples the surface of the sea, or one which is suitable for catching mackerel, as this fish is caught with the bait in motion. = **Syn.** 1. *Tempest*, etc. See *wind*², *n.*

gale³ (gāl), *n.* [= Sc. *gaul*, < ME. *gawl*, *gawyl*, *gagel*, < AS. *gagel*, m., *gagelle*, *gagolle*, f., gale, = MD. *gaghel*, D. *gagel* = MLG. *gagele-*(*krūt*), wild myrtle, = G. *gagel*, a myrtle-bush, prob. = Icel. **gagl*; in comp. *gaglvidhr*, occurring but once, and supposed to mean myrtle, sweet-gale, < **gagl* + *vidhr* = AS. *wudu*, wood, tree.] The *Myrica Gale*, a shrub growing in marshy places in northern Europe and Asia and in North America: more usually called *sweet-gale*, from its pleasant aromatic odor.

> I boated over, ran
> My craft aground, and heard with beating heart
> The *Sweet-Gale* rustle round the shelving keel.
> *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

gale⁴ (gāl), *n.* [Contr. of *gavel*¹, q. v.] 1. A periodical payment of rent, interest, duty, or custom; an instalment of money. [Eng.]—2. The right of a free miner to have possession of a plot of land within the Forest of Dean and hundred of St. Briavels, in England, and to work the coal and iron thereunder.—**Gale of interest**, obligation to pay interest periodically; also, interest due or to become due.—**Hanging gale**, rent in arrears.

> Rent would be collected by revenue officers with as much regularity as the taxes. We should hear no more of "*hanging gale*," of large remissions, of accumulated arrears. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 587.

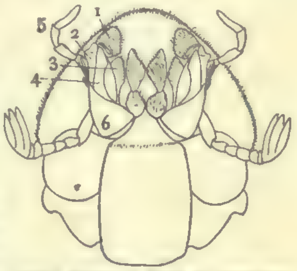
gale⁵ (gāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *galed*, ppr. *galing*. [E. dial.] To ache or tingle with cold, as the fingers.

gale⁶ (gāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *galed*, ppr. *galing*. [E. dial.] To crack with heat or dryness, as wood.

gale⁷†, *n.* [Cf. *galley-halfpenny*.] A copper coin.

> And thanne the Delyved to every Pylgryme a candyll of wax brennyng in his honde All the masse tyme, ffor which Candyll they recyvyd of every Pylgryme v *gale* ob.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

galea (gā′lẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *galeæ* (-ē). [L., a helmet.] 1. A helmet, or something resembling a helmet in shape or position. (*a*) [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of fossil sea-urchins or echini of galeate form. (*b*) In *entom.*, an appendage of the stipes of the maxilla of some insects, as distinguished from the lacinia, another appendage of the same gnathite. Thus, in the cockroach the galea is soft, rounded, and possibly sensory in function, while the lacinia is a hard curved blade, serrate and spinose. See *lacinia*.



Under Surface of Head of Tumble-bug (*Copris carolina*), about four times natural size. 1, galea; 2, palpifer; 3, lacinia; 4, subgalea; 5, maxillary palp; 6, stipes.

> The extremity of the maxillæ is often terminated by two divisions or lobes, of which the outer, in the Orthoptera, is termed the *galea*.
> In *Cuvier's Règne Anim.* (tr. of 1849), p. 474.

(*c*) In *ornith.*, a frontal shield, as that of a coot or gallinule; a horny casque upon the head, as that of the cassowary (see cut under *cassowary*); a great helmet-like boss upon the bill, as in the hornbill. See cut under *hornbill*. (*d*) In *anat.*: (1) The amnion; especially, the part of the amnion which may cover the head of a new-born infant like a cowl. Also called *caul*. (2) The galea capitis (which see, below). (*e*) In *bot.*, a name given to the parts of the calyx or corolla when they assume the form of a helmet, as the upper lip of a ringent corolla.
2. In *pathol.*, headache extending all over the head.—3. In *surg.*, a bandage for the head.—**Galea capitis, galea aponeurotica**, in *human anat.*, names of the occipitofrontalis muscle, and especially of its tendinous aponeurosis, which covers the vertex of the skull like a cap.

galeas†, *n.* See *galleass*.

galeate (gā′lẹ̄-āt), *a.* [< L. *galeatus*, pp. of *galeare*, cover with a helmet, < *galea*, a helmet: see *galea*.] 1. Covered with a helmet, or furnished with something having the shape or position of a helmet. (*a*) In *entom.*, provided with a galea, as the maxillæ of certain insects. (*b*) In *ornith.*, having on the head a crest of feathers resembling a helmet; or, and oftener, having a horny casque upon the head, as the cassowary, or a frontal shield, as a coot or gallinule. (*c*) In *bot.*, having a galea. (*d*) In *ichth.*, having a casque-like induration of the skin of the head, as many siluroid fishes.
2. Helmet-shaped: as, a *galeate* echinus; the *galeate* upper sepal of the monk's-hood.

galeated (gā′lẹ̄-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *galeate*: as, the *galeated* curassow (*Pauxis galeata*).

gale-beer (gāl′bēr), *n.* A beer flavored with the blossoms of a kind of heather, or perhaps sweet-gale. It is made chiefly in Yorkshire, and is said to be of ancient origin. [Eng.]

gale-day (gāl′dā), *n.* Rent-day. [Eng.]

galee (gạ̄-lē′), *n.* [< *gale*⁴ + *-ee*¹.] In *coal-mining*, the person to whom a gale has been granted. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

Galega (ga-lē′gạ̈), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *γάλα*, milk, + *ἄγειν*, lead, induce.] A genus of tall perennial leguminous herbs, with racemes of blue or white flowers and linear cylindrical pods. There are 3 or 4 species, of southern Europe and western Asia. The goat's-rue, *G. officinalis*, was formerly used in medicine as a diaphoretic and stimulant, and is occasionally found in gardens.

Goat's rue, or, as others call it, *galega*, may without disgust be taken somewhat plentifully in its entire substance as a salad.

Boyle, Insalubrity and Salubrity of the Air.

Galei (gā'lẹ̄-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Galeus*, q. v.] A subordinal name for all the sharks or selachians except the *Rhinæ*.

Galeichthys (gā-lẹ̄-ik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel (later also a cat), + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of sea-cats, or marine catfishes, of the family *Siluridæ* and subfamily *Tachysurinæ* or *Ariinæ*, closely related to *Tachysurus*, and by some united with it, but it is generally distinguished by the smooth skin of the head.

galeid (gā'lẹ̄-id), *n.* A shark of the family *Galeidæ*. Also *galeidan*.

Galeidæ (gạ-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeus* + *-idæ*.] A family of small sharks, selachians, or plagiostomous fishes, of the order *Squali*; the topes, in which the spiracles and nictitating membranes are both developed. The common tope, *Galeus canis* or *Galeorhinus galeus*, is an example. The family takes name from the genus *Galeus*, which is the same as *Galeorhinus*, and is now merged in a more extensive family *Galeorhinidæ*. See cut under *Galeorhinus*.

galeidan (gạ-lē'i-da̤n), *n.* Same as *galeid*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

galeiform[1] (gā'lẹ̄-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *galea*, a helmet, + *forma*, shape.] Helmet-shaped; casque-like; resembling a galea.

galeiform[2] (gā'lẹ̄-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Galeus*, q. v.] Having the form of a galeid; resembling the *Galeidæ*.

Galemyinæ (ga-lē-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galemys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Talpidæ*: synonymous with *Myogalinæ*.

Galemys (ga-lē'mis), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), prop. **Galeomys*, < Gr. *γαλέη*, contr. *γαλῆ*, a weasel, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of aquatic insectivorous mammals, of the family *Talpidæ* and subfamily *Galemyinæ* or *Myogalinæ*, now called *Myogale*; the desmans or muskshrews. See *desman*. Also *Galomys*.

galena (gạ-lē'na̤), *n.* [< L. *galena*, lead ore, dross of melted lead, < Gr. *γαλήνη*, lead ore (only as in L.), also an antidote to poison, lit. stillness (of the sea), calm, tranquillity.] 1. A remedy or antidote for poison; theriaca. See *theriac*.—2. Native lead sulphid. It occurs crystallized, commonly in cubes, and also massive; most varieties show perfect cubical cleavage. It has a brilliant metallic luster and a bluish-gray or lead-gray color. It is a very common mineral, and is valuable as an ore of lead and often still more so as an ore of silver. The variety carrying silver is called *argentiferous galena*. Also called *galenite*. **False galena**, or **pseudo-galena**. See *black-jack*, 3, and *blende*.

Galenian (gạ-lē'ni-a̤n), *a.* [< *Galen* (see *Galenic*[2]) + *-ian*.] Same as *Galenic*[2].—**Galenian figure**, the fourth figure of syllogism, the invention of which is attributed to Galen by Averroes and by a Greek glossator. It consists of the indirect moods added to the first figure by Theophrastus with their premises transposed—that is to say, the premise regarded by Theophrastus as the major is taken by Galen for the minor, and vice versa.

galenic[1] (gạ-len'ik), *a.* [< *galena* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing galena. Also *galenical*.

Galenic[2] (gạ-len'ik), *a.* [< *Galen* (L. *Galenus*, < Gr. *Γαληνός*) + *-ic*.] Relating to Galen, a celebrated physician and medical writer (born at Pergamum in Mysia about A. D. 130), or to his principles and method of treating diseases. Galen was noted for his precise description of the bones, muscles, nerves, and other organs, and for his use of the methods of experiment and vivisection. The Galenic (as opposed to chemical) remedies consist of preparations of herbs and roots by infusion, decoction, etc. Also *Galenical*, *Galenian*.

I have given some idea of the chief remedies used by some of our earlier physicians, which were both *Galenic* and chemical: that is, vegetable and mineral.

O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 389.

galenical[1] (gạ-len'i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *galenic*[1].

Galenical[2] (gạ-len'i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *Galenic*[2].

galeniferous (gā-lẹ̄-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *galena*, galena, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or producing galena.

Galenism (gā'len-izm), *n.* [< *Galen* (see *Galenic*[2]) + *-ism*.] The medical system or principles of Galen.

Galenist[1] (gā'len-ist), *n.* [< *Galen* (see *Galenic*[2]) + *-ist*.] In *med.*, a follower of Galen.

Your majesty's recovery must be by the medicines of the *Galenists* and Arabians, and not of the Chemists or Paracelsians. For it will not be wrought by any one fine extract or strong water, but by a skillful compound of a number of ingredients. *Bacon*, To the King, Sept. 18, 1612.

We, like subtile chymists, extract and refine our Pleasure; while they, like fulsome *Galenists*, take it in gross.

Shadwell, Epsom Wells, i. 1.

These *Galenists* were what we should call herb-doctors to-day. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 319.

Galenist[2] (gā'len-ist), *n.* [< *Galen* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A member of a Mennonite sect founded in 1664 by Galen Abraham de Haan, a physician and preacher of Amsterdam, constituting the Arminian division of the Waterlanders.

galenite[1] (gạ-lē'nīt), *n.* [< *galena* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *galena*, 2.

Galenite[2]† (gā'len-īt), *n.* [< *Galen* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Galenist*[1].

> Not much vnlike a skilfull *Galenite*,
> Who (when the Crisis comes) dares even foretell
> Whether the Patient shal do ill or well.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

galenobismutite (gạ-lē″nō-biz'mụ̄-tīt), *n.* [< *galena* + *bismuth* + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of bismuth and lead, occurring in compact masses, having a tin-white color and brilliant metallic luster.

galentine†, *n.* Same as *galantine*, 1.

Galeobdolon (gā-lẹ̄-ob'dọ̄-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *βδόλος*, stench, < *βδεῖν*, stink.] The old generic name of the weasel-snout, *G. luteum*, a common plant of Europe, now *Lamium Galeobdolon*. See *Lamium*.

Galeocerdo (gā″lẹ̄-ọ-sėr'dō), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Henle), < Gr. *γαλεός*, a kind of shark, + *κερδώ*, a fox, also a weasel, lit. the wily one or thief.] A genus of sharks of the family *Galeorhinidæ*. *G. tigris* is the tiger-shark, so called from its variegation in color. Fossil species from the Eocene upward have also been referred to this genus.

galeod (gā'lẹ̄-od), *n.* [< Gr. *γαλεώδης*, contr. of *γαλεοειδής*, of the shark kind: see *galeoid*.] A shark of any kind. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Galeodea (gā-lẹ̄-ō'dẹ̄-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeodes*, q. v.] Same as *Solpugida*. *Kirby and Spence*, 1826.

Galeodes (gā-lẹ̄-ō'des), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1807), < Gr. *γαλεώδης*, contr. of *γαλεοειδής*, of the shark kind, < *γαλεός*, a kind of shark, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of arachnidans, typical of the family *Galeodidæ*, or *Solpugidæ*. *G.* or *Solpuga araneoides*, a European species, resembles a large and very hairy spider. It runs with great rapidity, is very voracious and ferocious, and will even attack and kill small mammals, biting with its powerful jaws into a vital part. When attacked it throws up its head and assumes a menacing attitude; its bite is reputed to be venomous, though its poisonous effects are probably much exaggerated. It is found on the steppes of the Volga and in southern Russia.

galeodid (gạ-lē'ọ-did), *n.* A member of the *Galeodidæ*.

Galeodidæ (gā-lẹ̄-od'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of spider-like arachnids, constituting the order *Galeodea* or *Solpugidea* or *Solifugæ*; the weasel-spiders. They have a segmented cephalothorax, the head being distinct from the thorax; a long segmented abdomen; subchelate cheliceres; pediform pedipalps, like an extra pair of legs, making five pairs in all; two eyes; the body hairy; and tracheal respiration. These spiders are active, predatory, and nocturnal; they inhabit hot countries, chiefly of the old world. See *Galeodes*. Also called *Solpugidæ*.

galeoid (gā'lẹ̄-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *εἶδος*, form; cf. Gr. *γαλεοειδής*, of the shark kind, < *γαλεός*, shark, + *εἶδος*, form.] Weasel-like: applied specifically—(*a*) in *entom.*, to the arachnidans of the family *Galeodidæ*; (*b*) to the sharks or selachians of the family *Galeidæ* or its equivalent.

The *galeoid* selachians. *T. Gill*, Science, IV. 524.

Galeomma (gā-lẹ̄-om'a̤), *n.* [NL. (Turton, 1825), < Gr. *γαλέη*, weasel, + *ὄμμα*, eye.] The typical genus of *Galeommidæ*.

galeommid (gā-lẹ̄-om'id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Galeommidæ*.

Galeommidæ (gā-lẹ̄-om'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeomma* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Galeomma*, established by J. E. Gray in 1840: associated by most recent conchologists with the *Erycinidæ*.

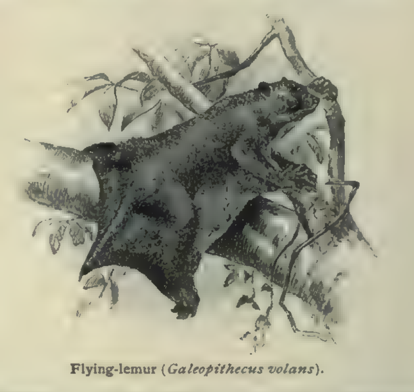
galeopithecid (gā″lẹ̄-ọ-pi-thē'sid), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Galeopithecidæ*.

Galeopithecidæ (gā″lẹ̄-ō-pi-thē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeopithecus* + *-idæ*.] A family of arboreal frugivorous flying quadrupeds, of the order *Insectivora*, constituting the suborder *Dermoptera* or *Pterophora*; the so-called flying-lemurs, formerly associated by some with the lemurs, by others even with the bats. They have a cutaneous expansion forming a parachute, extended to the wrists and ankles of the long slender limbs, including the tail, and advancing upon the neck; the digits also being broadly webbed. They are characterized by palmate and deeply pectinate lower incisors, having teeth like a comb; inguinal testes; a pendent penis; a bicornuate uterus; axillary mammæ; a large cæcum; well-developed orbits and zygomata; the ulna and radius united distally, while the tibia and fibula are distinct; large tympanic osseous bullæ; and a long pubic symphysis. The dental formula is, i. $\frac{2}{3}$, c. $\frac{1}{1}$, pm. $\frac{2}{2}$, m. $\frac{3}{3}$ = 34. See *Galeopithecus*. Also called *Galeopithecina*.

galeopithecine (gā″lẹ̄-ō-pi-thē'sin), *a.* Having the characters of a flying-lemur; of or pertaining to the genus *Galeopithecus* or family *Galeopithecidæ*.

galeopithecoid (gā″lẹ̄-ọ-pi-thē'koid), *a.* Same as *galeopithecine*.

Galeopithecus (gā″lẹ̄-ō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The typical and only genus of the family *Galeopithecidæ*. There are two species of flying-lemurs, *G. volans* and *G. philippensis*, inhabiting the forests of the Philippines and other islands of the Indian archipelago, and the Malay peninsula, subsisting chiefly on leaves, but also doubtless on insects. They are nocturnal in habit, passing the daytime hanging head downward in the trees like bats, and during the night gliding through the air for many yards at a leap, by means of their great parachutes. See *flying-lemur*.



Flying-lemur (*Galeopithecus volans*).

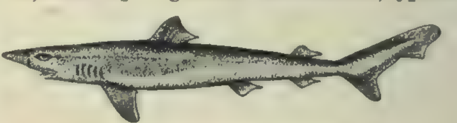
Galeopsis (gā-lẹ̄-op'sis), *n.* [L. (Pliny), a kind of nettle, blind nettle, < Gr. *γαλίοψις* (Dioscorides), appar. for **γαλέοψις*, < *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A small genus of annual labiate weeds of Europe. The common hemp-nettle, *G. Tetrahit*, is widely naturalized in the United States.

galeorhinid (gā″lẹ̄-ọ-rin'id), *n.* A selachian of the family *Galeorhinidæ*.

Galeorhinidæ (gā″lẹ̄-ọ-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeorhinus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of anarthrous selachians, containing about 20 genera and a third of the species of sharks. They have an anal and two dorsal fins without spines, the head oval above, the eyes with a nictitating membrane, and the hinder gill-slit above the base of the pectoral fin.

Galeorhininæ (gā″lẹ̄-ọ-ri-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeorhinus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Galeorhinidæ*, having the teeth compressed and entire or serrate.

Galeorhinus (gā″lẹ̄-ọ-rī'nus), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1816), < Gr. *γαλεός*, a kind of shark, + *ῥίνη*, a shark.] A genus of small sharks, typical of the family *Galeorhinidæ*; the topes and oil-sharks. *G. galeus* or *Galeus canis* is the tope, and *G. zyopterus* is the oil-shark of California. Also called *Galeus* (which see).



Oil-shark (*Galeorhinus zyopterus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

Galeosaurus (gā″lẹ̄-ọ-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (R. Owen, 1859), < Gr. *γαλεός*, a kind of shark, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of fossil crocodiles, characterized by their theriodont dentition. See the extract. Also written *Galesaurus*.

The most remarkable, in reference to the dental system, is the *Galeosaurus*, in which the well marked differences in size and shape permit the division of the teeth, in both upper and lower jaws, into incisors, canines, and molars.

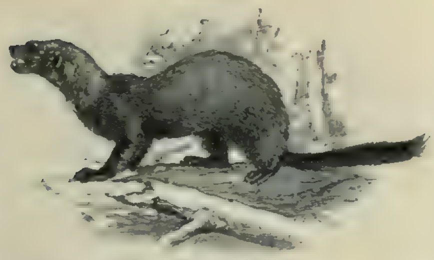
Owen, Anat., I. 409.

Galeoscoptes (gā″lẹ̄-ọ-skop'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1851), < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, also sometimes a cat, + *σκώπτης*, a mocker, < *σκώπτειν*, mock.] A genus of mocking-thrushes of the subfamily *Miminæ*, or a subgenus of *Mimus*, the type and only member of which is the common cat-bird of the United States, *G.* or *M. carolinensis*. See *cat-bird*.

galeot, galeote†, *n.* See *galiot*.

Galeotherium (gā″lẹ̄-ō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds, probably of the family *Viverridæ*.

galera (gạ-lē'ra̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *galera*, occasional form of *galerum*, a helmet.] 1. A plantigrade carnivorous quadruped, *Galera barbara*, of the subfamily *Mustelinæ*, inhabiting South America; the taira.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of which the galera is the type, or a subgenus of



Taira (*Galera barbara*).

Galictis, contrasted with *Grisonia*. *J. E. Gray.* —3. Plural of *galerum*.

Galerella (gal-ē̦-rel′ä̤), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1864), < L. *galerum*, *galera*, a helmet, + dim. *-ella.*] A genus of ichneumons, of the subfamily *Herpestinæ* and family *Viverridæ*.

galeri, *n.* Plural of *galerus*.

Galeria (gā̦-lē′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL., orig. *Galleria* (Fabricius, 1798), prob. < L. *galerum*, helmet: in ref. to the palpi, which are directed back over the head.] A genus of pyralid moths, of the family *Galeriidæ*. *G. cereana* or *mellonella* is the bee-moth, a great pest in apiculture, the destructive larvæ of which feed on the wax, and also bore tubes or galleries in it. See *bee-moth*.

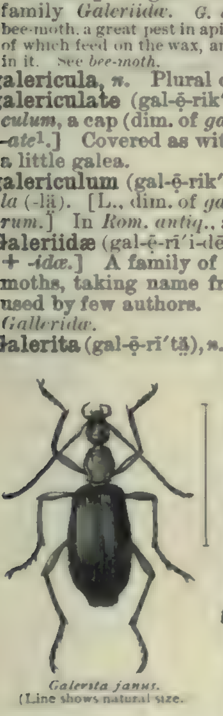
galericula, *n.* Plural of *galericulum*.

galericulate (gal-ē̦-rik′ū̦-lāt), *a.* [< L. *galericulum*, a cap (dim. of *galerum*, a kind of hat), + *-ate*¹.] Covered as with a hat or cap; having a little galea.

galericulum (gal-ē̦-rik′ū̦-lum), *n.*; pl. *galericula* (-lä̤). [L., dim. of *galerum*, *galerus*: see *galerum*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a peruke. See *galerum*.

Galeriidæ (gal-ē̦-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeria* + *-idæ*.] A family of pyralid moths, the bee-moths, taking name from the genus *Galeria*: used by few authors. Also spelled *Galleriidæ*, *Galleridæ*.

Galerita (gal-ē̦-rī′tä̤), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < L. *galerum*, a helmet.] 1. A genus of caraboid beetles. *G. janus*, a common species of the United States, found under stones in summer, is about three fourths of an inch long, bluish-black with red legs, antennæ, and prothorax; the head is elongate, and the prothorax less than half as wide as the truncate elytra. 2. In *Mollusca*, same as *Capulus*.



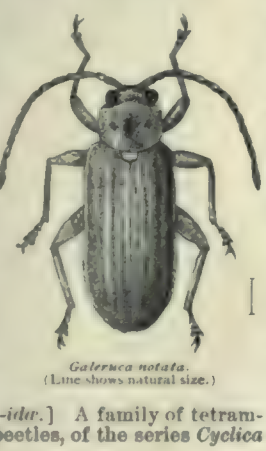
Galerita janus.
(Line shows natural size.

galerite (gal′ē̦-rīt), *n.* [< NL. *Galerites*, q. v.] An echinite or fossil sea-urchin of the genus *Galerites* or family *Galeritidæ*.

Galerites (gal-ē̦-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *galerum*, a helmet, + *-ites*.] A genus of echinites, or fossil sea-urchins, chiefly from the Chalk: so called from the hat-like figure. *G. albogalerus*, one of the commonest species, is so called from its fancied resemblance to the white cap of a priest.

Galeritidæ (gal-ē̦-rit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1835), < *Galerites* + *-idæ*.] A family of sea-urchins typified by the genus *Galerites*, with globular or subpentagonal shell, centric mouth, eccentric anus, and non-petaloid ambulacra converging to a common apex.

Galeruca (gal-ē̦-rö′kä̤), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), of uncertain formation; perhaps < L. *galera*, a helmet, + *eruca*, a caterpillar.] The typical genus of the family *Galerucidæ*, resembling the larger flea-beetles, but having the front flat with a median impressed line. *G. xanthomelæna* is a European species which damages the elm, and is said to have been introduced in America as early as 1837. It is of oblong form, a quarter of an inch long, of yellowish-green color, striped with black. Also spelled *Galleruca*.



Galeruca notata.
(Line shows natural size.)

Galerucidæ (gal-ē-rö′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeruca* + *-idæ*.] A family of tetramerous herbivorous beetles, of the series *Cyclica* or *Phytophaga*, of the order *Coleoptera*, and typified by the genus *Galeruca*, now often merged in *Chrysomelidæ*. Also called *Galerucæ* (Latreille, 1802), *Galerucida* (Leach, 1815), *Galerucitæ* (Latreille, 1825), *Galerucites* (Newman, 1834), *Galerucides* (Westwood, 1839), and *Galerucariæ* (Shuckard, 1840). [The group is disused.]

galerum, galerus (gā̦-lē′rum, -rus), *n.*; pl. *galera*, *galeri* (-rä̤, -rī). [L., also *galera* (neut., masc., and fem. respectively), a helmet-like covering for the head, a cap, < *galea*, a helmet: see *galea*.] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A peruke or periwig worn by both men and women. The frequent changes in the style of hair-dressing were imitated by these perukes. They were also worn for disguise, etc. (*b*) A round or helmet-like hat of leather; a hat or head-dress worn by some priests, especially the flamen Dialis; any close-fitting cap, whether of cloth or of leather.

> As a separate male head-dress, there was the *galerus*, a hat of leather, said to have been worn by the Lucumos in early times. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 456.

Galesaurus (gal-ē̦-sâ′rus), *n.* Same as *Galeosaurus*.

Galestes (gā̦-les′tēz), *n.* [NL., supposed to stand for *Galelestes, < Gr. γαλέη, a weasel, + λῃστής, a robber.] A generic name applied by Owen to the remains of a large mammal found in 1858 in the Purbeck beds of Upper Oölitic age, supposed to have been a carnivorous marsupial, one of the premolars of which had an external vertical groove.

galet¹, *n.* See *gallet*.

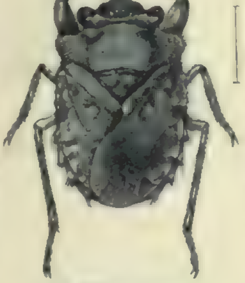
galet² (gā′let), *n.* [< Gr. γαλῆ, a weasel.] A book-name of the foussa, *Cryptoprocta ferox*, a feline quadruped of Madagascar. *Cuvier.* See *Cryptoprocta*.

Galeus (gā′lē̦-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαλεός, a kind of shark marked like a weasel, < γαλέη, a weasel, marten, polecat.] A genus of sharks, giving name to the family *Galeidæ*, and variously defined by different authors. *G. canis*, also called *Galeorhinus galeus*, is the common tope, penny-dog, or miller's-dog, one of the smaller sharks, about 6 feet long, with sharp, triangular, serrated teeth. See cut under *Galeorhinus*.

galgulid (gal′gū̦-lid), *n.* A bug of the family *Galgulidæ*.

Galgulidæ (gal-gū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galgulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the group *Aurocorisæ*. It contains dark-colored bugs living in moist places, having a short, thick, clumsy body, a nearly vertical shield-like triangular face, prominent eyes, short, stout, acute, retrorse rostrum, protuberant prothorax, blunt elytra, short spinous fore thighs, and long free hind legs. Also called *Galgulini* and *Galgulites*.

galgulus (gal′gū̦-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *galgulus*, some small bird, the witwall.] 1. In *ornith.*, an old book-name of various birds, among them the roller, *Coracias garrula*. (*a*) The technical specific name of various species, as *Loriculus galgulus*, a lory of Java. (*b*) [*cap.*] Same as *Coracias*. *Brisson*, 1760. 2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, the typical genus of bugs of the family *Galgulidæ*, of heavy build, with large prominent eyes, hollowed beneath to receive the short stout antennæ. The genus is exclusively American. *G. oculatus* is an example.



Galgulus oculatus.
(Line shows natural size.)

galia† (gā′li-ä̤), *n.* [NL., a var. of (or an error for) L. *galla*, gallnut: see *gall*³.] An old medical composition in which galls were an ingredient. *Dunglison.*

galiage (gā′li-āj), *n.* [< *gale*⁴ + *-age*. Cf. ML. *galeagium*, a tax, tribute.] In *coal-mining*, the royalty paid by the galee. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

Galic (gā′lik), *a.* A rare spelling of *Gaelic*.

Galician¹ (gā̦-lish′ian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Galicia* (Sp. *Galicia*, ult. < L. *Gallæcus*, pl. *Gallæci*, a people of western Hispania: see *Gallegan*) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Galicia, a former kingdom and later countship and province in the northwestern part of Spain (now divided into four provinces), comprising a part of the ancient Roman province of Gallæcia.

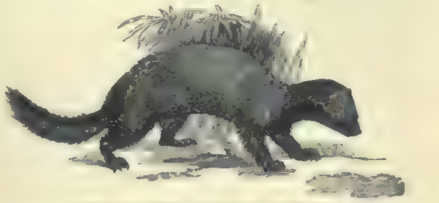
> The family of Cervantes was originally *Galician*. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 90.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Galicia in Spain. Also called *Gallegan*.

Galician² (gā̦-lish′ia̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Galicia* (G. *Galizien*) (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Galicia, a crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, on the Russian frontier, formerly a part of Poland.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Galicia in Austria-Hungary; specifically, one of the indigenous inhabitants of Galicia, who are chiefly Slavs, divided into Poles and Ruthenians, speaking their native Slavic tongues.

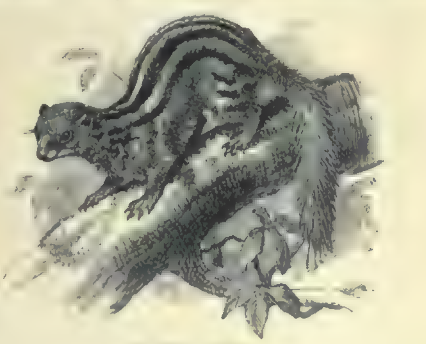
Galictis (gā̦-lik′tis), *n.* [NL. (Bell, 1826), < Gr. γαλ(έη), a weasel, a marten, + ἴκτις, the γαλέη ἀγρία, or yellow-breasted marten.] A genus of South American plantigrade *Mustelinæ*, including the grison and the galera, related to the martens. *G. vittata* is the grison, sometimes called the South American wolverene or glutton, and Guiana marten. *G. barbara* is the taira or galera. The genus is now usually divided into two, *Galictis* proper or *Grisonia* for the first of these animals, and *Galera* for the second. See *Galera*.



Grison (*Galictis* or *Grisonia vittata*).

Galidia (gā̦-lid′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Isid. Geoffroy, 1837), < Gr. γαλιδεύς, a young weasel, dim. of γαλέη, a weasel.] A genus of viverrine carnivorous quadrupeds, type of a subfamily *Galidiinæ*, of the family *Viverridæ*. There are several species peculiar to Madagascar, as *G. elegans*.

Galidictis (gal-i-dik′tis), *n.* [NL. (Isid. Geoffroy, 1839), < Gr. γαλιδεύς, a young weasel (dim. of γαλέη, a weasel), + ἴκτις, the yellow-breasted marten.] A genus of herpestine carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridæ* and subfamily *Herpestinæ*, found in Madagascar. *G. vittata* and *G. striata* are two longitudinally striped species.



Galidictis striata.

Galidiinæ (gā̦-lid-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galidia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Viverridæ*, typified by the genus *Galidia*, having the sectorial tooth strong, the upper tubercular molars broad, the feet subplantigrade, and the tail moderately long, bushy, and not prehensile.

Galilean¹ (gal-i-lē′a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Galilæus*, < Gr. Γαλιλαῖος, pertaining to Galilee, < Γαλιλαία, L. *Galilæa*, Galilee, < Heb. *Galil*, Galilee, lit. a circle.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Galilee, the northernmost division of Palestine in the time of Christ, lying north of Samaria.—**Galilean lake**, the lake of Gennesaret, or sea of Galilee or of Tiberias, lying on the eastern border of Galilee.

> Last came, and last did go,
> The pilot of the *Galilean lake.*
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 109.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Galilee.

> And about the space of one hour after another confidently affirmed, saying, Of a truth this fellow also was with him: for he is a *Galilæan*. Luke xxii. 59.

2. One of a class among the Jews who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans about the time of the emperor Augustus.—3. A Christian, as a follower of Jesus Christ, called *the Galilean*: used by the ancient Jews in contempt.

> He [Julian the Apostate] died in the midst of his plans in a campaign against Persia, characteristically exclaiming (according to later tradition), "*Galilæan*, thou hast conquered!"
> *McClintock and Strong*, Cyc. Biblical Lit., IV. 1090.

Galilean2 (gal-i-lē′an), *a.* [< *Galileo*, prop. only the 'Christian' name of *Galileo Galilei*, the Italian family of Galilei being so called from one of its members, *Galileo* de' Bonajuti. The name represents L. *Galilæus*, Galilean, of Galilee in Judea: see *Galilean*1.] Of or pertaining to Galileo, a great Italian mathematician and natural philosopher (1564–1642), who laid the foundations of the science of dynamics. He was one of the earliest advocates of the Copernican system of astronomy, and made many important astronomical discoveries.—**Galilean law**, the law of the uniform acceleration of falling bodies.—**Galilean number**, the quantity *g*, or the acceleration of gravity.—**Galilean telescope**, a telescope with a concave lens for its eyepiece, like an opera-glass. See *telescope*.

galilee (gal′i-lē), *n.* [< OF. *galilee, galileye*, < L. *Galilæa*, Galilee: see *Galilean*1.] A chapel connected with some early English medieval churches, in which penitents and catechumens were placed, to which monks returned after processions, in which ecclesiastics were allowed to meet women who had business with them, and whence the worthy dead were buried. The galilee was often lower than the rest of the church, and was considered less sacred. Three galilees remain in England, connected with the cathedrals of Durham, Ely, and Lincoln. The name is supposed to have been suggested by the passage cited from Mark. Compare *narthex*.

> But go your way, tell his [Christ's] disciples and Peter that he goeth before you into *Galilee:* there shall ye see him.
> Mark xvi. 7.

> Durham's *Galilee*, however, is not a porch, for it has no entrance save from the church itself.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 2.

galilee-porch (gal′i-lē-pōrch), *n.* A name sometimes given to a galilee when it has direct communication with the exterior, and can thus be considered as a vestibule to the main church.

galim, *n.* Same as *geleem*.

galimatias† (gal-i-mā′shias), *n.* [Formerly also *gallimatias;* < F. *galimatias*, nonsense, gibberish. According to Huet, the term arose from the blundering speech of a certain advocate, who, pleading in Latin the cause of a man named Matthew, whose cock had been stolen, often used, instead of *gallus Matthiæ*, Matthew's cock, the words *galli Matthias*, the cock's Matthew! But this story is doubtless a mere concoction, suggested by the form of the word. It is perhaps merely a popular variation of *galimafrée*, a medley: see *gallimaufry*.] 1. Confused talk; gibberish; nonsense of any kind.

> And now Tacitus, so long famed for his political sagacity, will be made to pronounce this *gallimatias* from his oracular tripod, "The Jews were not convicted so properly for the crime of setting fire to Rome, as for the crime of being hated by all mankind."
> *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iv., Pref.

2. Any confused or nonsensical mixture of incongruous things.

> Her dress, like her talk, is a *galimatias* of several countries.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 332.

galimeta-wood (gal-i-mē′tä-wụd), *n.* The wood of the white bully-tree of the West Indies, *Dipholis salicifolia*. See *bully-tree*.

galingale, *n.* See *galangal*.

galiongee (gal-ion-jē′), *n.* [< Turk. *qalyonji*, a man-of-war's man, a sailor in the navy, < *qalyon*, a man-of-war (prob. < It. *galeone*, a galleon: see *galleon*), + *ji*, a suffix denoting occupation.] A Turkish sailor.

> All that a careless eye could see
> In him was some young *Galiongée*.
> *Byron*, Bride of Abydos, ii. 9.

galiot, galliot (gal′i-ot), *n.* [Also *galeot*, formerly *galleot, galeote;* < ME. *galiote* = D. *galjoot* = G. *galiotte, galeotte* = Dan. *galliot* = Sw. *galiot*, < OF. *galiote*, F. *galiote, galiotte*, f., OF. (also F.) *galiot*, m., = Sp. Pg. *galeota* = It. *galeotta*, < ML. *galeota*, dim. of *galea*, a galley: see *galley*.] 1. A small galley or a sort of brigantine formerly in use, built for pursuit, and propelled by both sails and oars, having one mast and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers.

> The whole Nauie there meeting together, were 254. tall shippes, and aboue threescore *galliots*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 24.

> Certain *galliots* of Turks laying aboard of certain vessels of Venice.
> *Capt. Roger Bodenham* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 37).

> There are several fine arsenals about it [the port of Candia], which are arched over, in order to build or lay up ships or *galeotes*, though many of them have been destroyed.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 258.

2. An old Dutch or Flemish vessel for cargoes, with very much rounded ribs and a flattish bottom, a mizzenmast placed near the stern carrying a square mainsail and maintopsail, and a forestay to the mainmast (there being no foremast), with forestaysail and jibs.—3. A bomb-ketch.

Galipea (gal-i-pē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL.] A genus of rutaceous trees and shrubs of tropical America. *G. Cusparia* is a small tree of Venezuela, and yields the Angostura or Cusparia bark, a stimulant aromatic tonic and febrifuge.

galipot (gal′i-pot), *n.* [Also written *gallipot;* < F. *galipot*, formerly *galipo* (Littré). Cf. *garipot* (16th century), a kind of pine; origin obscure.] The turpentine which concretes upon the stem of *Pinus Pinaster*.

galium (gā′li-um), *n.* [NL., < L. **galium, galion*, < Gr. *γάλιον*, galium (so called in allusion to the use of *Galium verum* in curdling milk), < *γάλα*, milk: see *galactic*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Galium*.—2. [*cap.*] A large genus of rubiaceous herbs, with square slender stems, verticillate estipulate leaves, small tetramerous and usually white flowers, and a single seed in each of the two cells of the fruit, which is dry or sometimes berry-like. The stems are often retrorsely hispid, and the fruit is frequently armed with minute hooked prickles. The roots of many species yield a purple dye. There are about 200 species, found in all temperate regions, over 30 occurring in the United States. The goosegrass or cleavers, *G. Aparine*, is a common species very widely distributed around the globe. Various species are popularly known as *bedstraw*. The yellow or lady's bedstraw, *G. verum*, has yellow flowers, as has also the crosswort, *G. cruciatum*. The former is employed in some parts of Great Britain for coagulating milk.

gall1 (gâl), *n.* [< ME. *galle*, < AS. *gealla*, ONorth. *galla* = OS. *galla* = D. *gal* = MLG. *galle* = OHG. *galla*, MHG. G. *galle* = Icel. *gall* = Sw. *galla* = Dan. *galde* = L. *fel* (*fell-*) (> It. *fiele* = Sp. *hiel* = Pg. *fel* = F. *fiel*) = Gr. *χολή* (> ult. E. *cholic*1, *cholera*, etc.) = OBulg. *zlŭti, zlŭci*, gall, bile; perhaps allied to AS. *geolo, geolu*, E. *yellow*, q. v., to L. *helvus*, yellowish, and to Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green: see *chlorin*, etc.] 1. The bitter secretion of the liver: same as *bile*2, 1. See also *ox-gall*. In the authorized version of the Old Testament *gall* is used to translate two Hebrew words, one signifying animal gall, and the other a vegetable poison the nature of which is involved in uncertainty. In Turkey the gall of the carp is used as a green pigment and in staining paper.

> Ther hi habbeth dronke bittrere then the *galle*.
> *Flemish Insurrection* (Child's Ballads, VI. 273).

> They gave him vinegar to drink mingled with *gall*.
> Mat. xxvii. 34.

Hence—2. Bitterness of feeling; rancor; malignity; hate.

> All this not moves me,
> Nor stirs my *gall*, nor alters my affections.
> *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

> Neither envy nor *gall* hath enterd me upon this controversy.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

3. The gall-bladder.

> The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the *gall* of the sacrifice behind the altar.
> *Sir T. Browne.*

4. [Cf. *bile*2, 2.] Impudence; effrontery; cheek. [Local, slang.]—5. The scum of melted glass.—**In the gall of bitterness.** See *bitterness*.

gall2 (gâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gaul, gaule;* < ME. *galle*, < AS. *gealla*, a gall (on a horse), = D. *gal*, a windgall, = MLG. *galle* = MHG. *galle*, a swelling or tumor on a horse's leg, G. *galle* = Dan. *galle* = Sw. *galla*, a disease in a horse's feet, an excrescence under a horse's tongue, = Icel. *galli*, a flaw, fault, defect. Cf. OF. *galle*, a galling, fretting, itching of the skin, F. *gale*, a scab, scurf, mange, itch, ML. *galla*, scab; Sp. *agalla*, pl. *agalles*, windgalls, also a distemper of the glands under the cheeks or in the tonsils. If the Rom. forms are not of Teut. origin, all the forms must be referred to L. *galla*, a gallnut, with which at all events they have been confused: see *gall*3.] 1. A sore on the skin, caused by fretting or rubbing; an excoriation.

> Enough, you rubbed the guiltie on the *gaule*.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 463.

> If they be pricked, they will kick; if they be rubbed on the *gall*, they will wince. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

> This is the fatallest wound; as much superiour to the former as a gangrene is to a *gall* or a scratch.
> *Government of the Tongue.*

2. A fault, imperfection, or blemish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *stone-* and *marble-cutting*, a hollow made in the surface of a slab by changing the direction of the cut.—4. A spot where grass, corn, or trees have failed. *Halliwell* (spelled *gaul*).—5. In the southern United States, a low spot, as near the mouth of a river, where the soil under the matted surface has been washed away, or has been so exhausted that nothing will grow on it. See *bay-gall*.—**Cypress-gall**, a gall which has a firm, sandy soil, free from acidity, bearing a dwarf kind of cypress unfit for use. *Bartlett*. See def. 5.—**To claw on the gall**†. See *claw*.

gall2 (gâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *gaul, gaule;* < ME. *gallen*, chiefly in pp. *galled*, < AS. **geallian*, only in pp. *gealled*, galled, chafed (of a horse), = D. *gallen*, gall, chafe, = OF. *galler*, *galer*, gall, fret, itch, rub; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fret and wear away, as the skin, by friction; excoriate; break the skin of by rubbing: as, a saddle *galls* the back of a horse.

> Besides, my horse's back is something *gall'd*,
> Which will enforce me ride a sober pace.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 2.

> The snorting beast began to trot,
> Which *gall'd* him in his seat.
> *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

> Show us thy neck where the king's chain has *galled*.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 283.

2. To impair the surface of by rubbing; wear away: as, to *gall* a mast or a cable.

> And the Gabriell, riding asterne the Michael, had her cable *gauld* asunder in the hawse with a piece of driuing yce.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 66.

> If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation.

3. To fret; vex; irritate: as, to be *galled* by sarcasm.

> Christ himselfe the fountaine of meeknesse found acrimony anough to be still *galling* and vexing the Prelaticall Pharisees.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

> No Truths can be so uneasie and provoking as those which *gaul* the Consciences of Men.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. v.

> The sarcasms of the King soon *galled* the sensitive temper of the poet.
> *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

4. To harass; distress: as, the troops were *galled* by the shot of the enemy.

> Leisly then commanded three hundred horse to advance into the riuer, whom the musqueteers from behind the works so *galled* as they were enforced to retire.
> *Baker*, Charles I., an. 1640.

> The Christians not merely *galled* them from the battlements, but issued forth and cut them down in the excavations they were attempting to form.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 44.

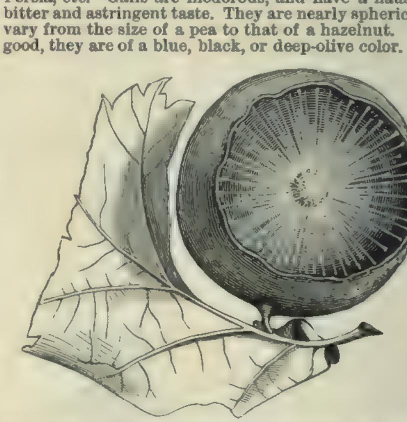
II. *intrans.* 1. To fret; be or become chafed.

> Thou'lt *gall* between the tongue and the teeth, with fretting.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

2. To act in a galling manner; make galling or irritating remarks.

> I have seen you gleeking and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1.

gall3 (gâl), *n.* [Not in ME.; < OF. *galle*, F. *galle* = OSp. *galla*, Sp. *agalla* = Pg. *galha* = It. *galla* = Dan. *galle*, in comp. *gal-* = D. *gal-* = G. *gall-* = Sw. *gall-*, in comp. (see *gall-apple, gallnut*), a gall, gallnut, < L. *galla*, a gallnut, oak-apple.] 1. A vegetable excrescence produced by the deposit of the egg of an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant, ordinarily due to the action of some virus deposited by the female along with the egg, but often to the irritation of the larva. Galls made by *Cynipidæ* are of the former kind; but some other hymenopters, as certain saw-flies, and many lepidopters, dipters, coleopters, and hemipters are also gall-makers. The galls of commerce are produced by a species of *Cynips* which deposits its eggs in the tender shoots of the *Quercus Lusitanica* (*Q. infectoria*), a species of oak abundant in Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, etc. Galls are inodorous, and have a nauseously bitter and astringent taste. They are nearly spherical, and vary from the size of a pea to that of a hazelnut. When good, they are of a blue, black, or deep-olive color. They are also termed *nutgalls* or *gallnuts*, and are known in commerce by the names of *white, green*, and *blue*. The two latter kinds are the best. The chief products of galls are tannin or gallotannic acid, of which the best galls yield from 60 to 70 per cent. Galls from other species of oak, as well as from other kinds of trees, are met with in commerce and are used for dyeing and tanning, as tamarisk-galls from *Tamarix orientalis*, Chinese galls from *Rhus semialata*, and Bokhara galls from various species of *Pistacia*. These galls are of very various forms and sizes.



Gall, or Oak-apple, produced by *Cynips quercus-inanis*, showing the internal cobwebby structure.

> The nuts called *galls* doe ever breake out all at once in a night, and namely about the beginning of June, when the sunne is out of the signe Gemini.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 7.

I swear (and else may insects prick
  Each leaf into a *gall*)
This girl, for whom your heart is sick,
  Is three times worth them all.
Tennyson, The Talking Oak.

In the autumn (also on oak leaves) are found those curious flat brownish *galls* commonly called "oak spangles," which by many are taken for fungi, and have indeed been described as such. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 574.

2. An excrescence on or under the skin of a mammal or a bird, produced by the puncture of an acarid or of an insect of the dipterous genus *Œstrus*. *Encyc. Brit.*—**3.** A distortion in a plant caused by a species of parasitic fungus. [Rare.]

gall^3 (gâl), *v. t.* [< *gall*^{3}, *n.*] To impregnate with a decoction of galls.

By *galling*, silk increases in weight, so that by repeating several times the steeping in galls a very considerable increase of weight can be communicated to silk.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 80.

For the dyeing of raw silk black, it is *galled* cold, with the bath of galls which has already served for the black of boiled silk. *Ure*, Dict., I. 358.

Galla (gal′a̤), *n.* [Native name.] One of a race of eastern Africa, inhabiting the region from Abyssinia southward to the vicinity of the equator, and numerous in Abyssinia itself. Although having a dark complexion, the Gallas are not related to the negroes; their language is allied to that of the Somalis and other neighboring peoples, and belongs to the Hamitic division of languages.

gallache†, *n.* See *galosh*.

gallant (gal′a̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *galant*, *galaunt* (found only as a noun), < OF. *galant*, F. *galant* (= Sp. It. *galante*), gay, sprightly, brave, ppr. of *galer*, rejoice, make merry, < *gale*, show, mirth, festivity, = Sp. Pg. *gala*, show, court-dress, = It. *gala*, festive attire, ornament (see *gala*^{1}); prob. of Teut. origin: AS. *gāl*, wanton, bad, = OS. *gēl*, mirthful, = D. *geil* = MLG. *geil*, vigorous, hilarious, proud, luxuriant, fertile, = OHG. MHG. G. *geil*, rank, luxuriant, wanton, lascivious (> Dan. *geil*, lascivious). Cf. Icel. *gāll*, a fit of gaiety, Goth. *gailjan*, make to rejoice. II. *n.* < ME. *galant*, *galaunt*, < OF. *galant*, n., = Sp. *galan*, n.; from the adj. The attempted distinction of accent in the sense 'polite and attentive to women' is recent (18th century) and artificial, in imitation of the F. accent.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Gay; fine; splendid; magnificent; showy as regards dress, ornamentation, or any external decorative effect. [Now rare except with reference to attire.]

The *gallant* garnishing, and the beautiful setting forth of it, . . . that he left to his posterity.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 2.

A comely Virgin in *gallant* attire, which shall embrace him, and he her. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 264.

As Bothwell was walking in the lowlands alane, . . .
He met six ladies sae *gallant* and fine.
Bothwell (Child's Ballads, I. 158).

I thought he had been king, he was so *gallant*;
There's none here wears such gold.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

This towne is built in a very *gallant* place.
Evelyn, Diary, March 18, 1644.

A more *gallant* and beautiful armada never before quitted the shores of Spain. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 4.

2. Brave; high-spirited; heroic: as, a *gallant* officer.

Arch. You have an unspeakable comfort of your young prince Mamillius. . . .
Cam. It is a *gallant* child. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1.

Questionless, this Gustavus (whose Anagram is Augustus) was a great Captain, and a *gallant* Man.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 6.

He [Lesley] told them, by lying there all was sure; but that by engaging in action with *gallant* and desperate men all might be lost; yet they still called on him to fall on.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, i.

The *gallant* soldier whom he [Arnold] had led within the American lines . . . expiated his conduct on the gibbet.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. Honorable; magnanimous; chivalrous; noble: as, a *gallant* antagonist.

That *gallant* spirit hath aspir'd the clouds,
Which too untimely here did scorn the earth.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

4. (Also ga-lant′.) In later use, courtly; polite; attentive to women; inclined to courtship; in a bad sense, amorous; erotic.

When first the soul of love is sent abroad,
. . . the gay troops [of birds] begin
In *gallant* thought to plume the painted wings.
Thomson, Spring, l. 585.

The General attended her himself to the street-door, saying everything *gallant* as they went down stairs, admiring the elasticity of her walk, which corresponded exactly with the spirit of her dancing.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xiii.

Violante del Cielo died in 1693, ninety-two years old, having written and published many volumes of . . . poetry and prose, some of the contents of which are too *gallant* to be very nunlike. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 26.

=**Syn.** **1.** Magnificent, brilliant.—**2.** *Valiant*, *Courageous*, etc. (see *brave*); bold, high-spirited, manful.

II. *n.* **1.** A gay, dashing person (rarely applied to a woman); a courtly or fashionable man.

The reformation of our travell'd *gallants*,
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and tailors.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3.

I saw the auncient pictures of many Roman *Gallants*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 185.

Mer. This widow seems a *gallant*.
Love. A goodly woman;
And to her handsomeness she bears her state,
Reserv'd and great.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. 1.

Now 'tis nois'd I have money enough, how many *gallants* of all sorts and sexes court me!
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

Was it not my *Gallant* that whistled so charmingly in the Parlour, before he went out this Morning? He's a most accomplished Cavalier. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

2. An ardent, intrepid youth; a daring spirit; a man of mettle. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Amongst the rest he had chosen Gabrielle Beadle, and Iohn Russell, the only two *gallants* of this last Supply.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 197.

Scarce blood enough in all their sickly veins
To give each naked curtle-axe a stain,
That our French *gallants* shall to-day draw out.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

3. (Also ga-lant′.) A man who is particularly attentive to women; one who habitually escorts or attends upon women; a ladies' man.—**4.** A wooer; a suitor; in a bad sense, a rake; a libertine.

O wicked, wicked world!—one that is well-nigh worn to pieces with age, to show himself a young *gallant*!
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

She had nothing to dread from midnight assassins or drunken *gallants*. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 133.

5†. *Naut.*, any flag carried at the mizzenmast.

gallant (gal′a̤nt; in senses 2 and 3 ga-lant′), *v.* [< *gallant*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make gallant or fine; deck out. [Rare.]

Enter Bubble *gallanted*. *J. Cook*, Green's Tu Quoque.

She is *gallanted* in her best bravery of silk and satin.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 4.

2. To handle with grace or in a modish manner.

I teach young gentlemen the whole art of *gallanting* a fan. *Addison*, The Fan Exercise.

3. To play the gallant toward (a woman); attend or escort with deferential courtesy: as, to *gallant* a lady to the theater.

Old men, whose trade is
Still to *gallant* and dangle with the ladies.
Goldsmith, Epil. for She Stoops to Conquer.

II. *intrans.* To make love; be gallant.

I rather hop'd I should no more
Hear from you o' th' *gallanting* score.
For hard dry-bastings used to prove
The readiest remedies of love.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 644.

gallantise†, *n.* [< OF. *gallantise*, < *gallant*, *galant*, gallant: see *gallant*.] Gallant bearing; gallantry.

Grey-headed senate and youth's *gallantise*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

gallantly (gal′a̤nt-li), *adv.* **1.** In a gallant manner; gaily; showily. [Archaic.]

The wayes echwhere are *galantly* paued with foure square stone, except it be where for want of stone they use to lay bricke. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 69.

The golden winged Lyon . . . is *gallantly* displayed above the gate. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 190.

Then who would not gladly
  Live in this brave town,
Which flourishes *gallantly*
  With high renown?
Shrewsbury for Me (Ritson's Ancient Songs).

2. Bravely; with spirit; heroically; nobly: as, to defend a place *gallantly*.

The duke of Exeter has very *gallantly* maintained the pridge. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

The foot behaved themselves very *gallantly*.
Clarendon, Civil Wars, II. 474.

She was giving him a chance to do *gallantly* what it seemed unworthy of both of them he should do meanly.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 478.

3. (Also ga-lant′li.) In the manner of a gallant or wooer.

gallantness (gal′a̤nt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gallant; gayness; fine appearance; bravery; dashing courage. [Now rare.]

Than began simplicitie in apparell to be layd aside. Courtlie *galantnes* to be taken vp.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 136.

What hope hast thou to grow vp still in the pride of thy strength, *gallantnes*, and health?
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, Ind., p. 9.

That which gives to human actions the relish of justice is a certain nobleness or *gallantness* of courage (rarely found), by which a man scorns to be beholding for the contentment of his life to fraud or breach of promise.
Hobbes, Man, i. 15.

gallantry (gal′a̤nt-ri), *n.*; pl. *gallantries* (-riz). [< OF. *gallanterie*, *galanterie*, F. *galanterie* (= Sp. *galantería* = It. *galanteria*), < *galant*, gallant: see *gallant* and *-ry*.] **1**†. Fine appearance; show; finery; splendor; magnificence.

Beyond the Riuer of Palmes they found others thus beringed, and for greater *gallantrie* ware about their necks certaine chaines of teeth, seeming to be the teeth of men.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 647.

He went along and shewed us the whole towne, and indeed I cannot speak enough of the *gallantry* of the towne. *Pepys*, Diary, May 15, 1660.

No sooner was I elected into mine office but I laid aside the powdered *gallantries* of my youth, and became a new man. *Swift*, Mem. of P. P.

2. Heroic bearing; bravery; intrepidity; high spirit: as, the *gallantry* of the troops under fire was admirable.

I take the *gallantry* of private soldiers to proceed from the same, if not from a nobler impulse than that of gentlemen and officers. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 87.

3. Courtliness or polite attention to ladies.

The soldier breathed the *gallantries* of France,
And every flowery courtier writ romance.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 145.

It was not in the power of all his *gallantry* to detain her longer. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 99.

4. In a sinister sense, equivocal attention to women; profligate intrigue.

In the time of the commonwealth she [the Duchess of Cleveland] commenced her career of *gallantry*, and terminated it under Anne, by marrying . . . that worthless fop. *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

He [Lord Auckland] is destitute of all that ability for the present discussion which is not to be acquired without much experience in the arts of practical *gallantry*.
Horsley, Speech upon the Adultery Bill.

5†. Gallants collectively.

Hector, Deiphobus, Helenus, Antenor, and all the *gallantry* of Troy. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1.

I went to Hide-park, where was his Ma^{tie} and aboundance of *gallantrie*. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 3, 1660.

State gallantry, the courtesies of intercourse between royal or sovereign houses.

A more free and indefinite treatment of sovereign houses by one another consists in friendly announcements of interesting events, as births, deaths, betrothals, and marriages; and in corresponding expressions of congratulation or condolence, amounting in the latter case even to the putting on of mourning. These courtesies of intercourse are called by some text-writers *state-gallantry*.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 84.

gallanty-show† (gal′a̤n-ti-shō), *n.* [Also *gallantee-*, *galanty-show*; < **gallanty*, a corruption of *gallantry* or *gallantise*, + *show*, *n.*] A miniature pantomime performed by means of shadows on a wall or screen.

O yes, I have been, ma'am, to visit the Queen, ma'am,
And the rest of the *gallantee show*.
Political Ballad of George IV.'s Time.

gall-apple (gâl′ap″l), *n.* [= D. *galappel* = G. *gallapfel* = Dan. *galæble* = Sw. *galläpple*; as *gall*^{3} + *apple*.] The gall of the gall-oak; an oak-apple; a gallnut.

gallate (gal′āt), *n.* [< *gall-ic*^{2} + *-ate*^{1}.] In *chem.*, a salt of gallic acid. Gallates are distinguished by the rapidity with which they are decomposed when exposed to the air in contact with free alkali.

The residue is exhausted by alcohol, which dissolves some acetate and some *gallate* of potash.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 109.

gallatin (gal′a-tin), *n.* A substance obtained by the Bethell process (which see, under *process*).

gallature† (gal′a̤-tūr), *n.* [< NL. as if **gallatura*, < L. *gallus*, a cock.] The tread of an egg.

Whether it be not made out of the grando, *gallature*, germ, or tread of the egg, as Aquapende and stricter enquiry informeth us, doth seeme of lesser doubt.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

gall-beetle (gâl′bē″tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect which causes galls: as, the grape-vine *gall-beetle*. See *Ampeloglypter*.

gall-bladder (gâl′blad″ėr), *n.* The bile-bladder, gall-cyst, or cholecyst, the cistern or reservoir in which the bile is received from the liver and retained until discharged through the gall-duct. It is a very common structure of the higher vertebrates, being in man a membranous sac of considerable size and pyriform shape lying on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver. See cut under *stomach*.—**Fossa of the gall-bladder.** See *fossa*^{1}.

gall-cyst (gâl′sist), *n.* The gall-bladder.

gall-duct (gâl′dukt), *n.* In *anat.*, a duct conveying gall or bile from the liver to the gall-bladder or to the intestine; a cystic, hepatic, or choledochous duct, of which there may be one or several. In man there are three main gall-ducts: a hepatic, from the liver, and a cystic, to the gall-bladder, these two uniting to form a third, the common biliary duct (ductus communis choledochus), which discharges bile into the duodenum or first part of the intestine. Also called *gall-pipe* and *bile-duct*.

galleass†, galliass† (gal′ẹ̄-as, -i-as), *n.* [Also *gallias, galeas*; = D. *galeas, galjas* = G. *galeasse* = Dan. Sw. *galeas*, < OF. *galeace, galiace, galleasse*, etc., in mod. spelling *galéace, galléasse* = Sp. *galeaza* = Pg. *galeaça*, < It. *galeazza*, aug. of *galea*, a galley: see *galley*.] A large galley formerly used in the Mediterranean, carrying generally three masts and perhaps twenty guns, and having castellated structures fore and aft, and seats amidships for the rowers, who were galley-slaves, and numbered sometimes more than three hundred, there being as many as thirty-two oars on a side, each worked by several men.

> Gallies,
> Great *galliasses*, fly-boats, pinnaces,
> Amounting to the number of an hundred
> And thirty tight, tall saile.
> *Heywood*, If You Know not Me, ii.

galled (gâld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *gall*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** Fretted or excoriated; abraded: as, a *galled* back.

> Let the *galled* jade wince; our withers are unwrung.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Characterized by galls. See *gall*^{2}, *n.*

Gallegan (ga-lē′gan), *n.* [< Sp. *Gallego*, a native of Galicia, < L. *Gallæcus*, pl. *Gallæci, Callæci, Callaici*, a people of western Hispania. See *Galician*^{1}.] A native or an inhabitant of Galicia in Spain; a Galician. The Gallegans are a distinct race, speak a peculiar form of Spanish, and migrate annually in great numbers to work for a time in other parts of Spain.

Gallego (Sp. pron. gä-lyā′gō), *n.* [Sp.] Same as *Gallegan*.

gallein (gal′ẹ̄-in), *n.* [< *gall-ic*^{2} + *-e-in*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by heating together phthalic anhydrid and pyrogallic acid, adding carbonate of soda, and precipitating with an acid. It produces tolerably fast shades of purple and violet on cotton, wool, and silk.

gallemalfry†, *n.* See *gallimaufry*.

galleon (gal′ẹ̄-ọn), *n.* [= F. *galion*, < Sp. *galeon* = Pg. *galeão*, an armed ship of burden, = It. *galeone*, aug. of Sp. Pg. It. *galea*, ML. *galea*, a galley: see *galley*.] A large unwieldy ship, usually having three or four decks and carrying guns, of a kind formerly used by the Spaniards, especially as treasure-ships, in their commerce with South America.

> The forts here could not secure the Spanish *galleons* from Admiral Blake, tho' they hall'd in close under the main fort.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1699.

> The harbors of Spanish America were at the same time visited by their [English] privateers in pursuit of the rich *galleons* of Spain. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 68.

> The *galleons* . . . were huge, round-stemmed, clumsy vessels, with bulwarks three or four feet thick, and built up at stem and stern, like castles. *Motley*.

> Ship after ship, the whole night long, their high-built *galleons* came. *Tennyson*, The Revenge.

galleot†, *n.* See *galiot*.

galler (gâl′ėr), *n.* One who or that which galls.

Galleria, *n.* See *Galeria*.

gallerian†, *n.* [< F. *galérien*, < *galère*, a galley: see *galley*.] A galley-slave. *Davies*.

> The prerogative of a private centinel above a slave lies only in the name, and the advantage, if any, stands for the *gallerian*. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 183.

galleried (gal′ẹ-rid), *a.* [< *gallery* + *-ed*^{2}.] Provided or fitted with a gallery; disposed like a gallery.

> One of the *galleried* fronts of an old London inn.
> *Colonial and Indian Exhibition*, 1886.

Galleriidæ, Galleridæ, *n. pl.* See *Galeriidæ*.

gallery (gal′ẹ-ri), *n.*; pl. *galleries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. *galery, galarye*; = D. *galerij* = G. *gallerie* = Dan. Sw. *galleri*, < OF. *galerie, gallerie*, F. *galerie* = Sp. *galería* = Pg. *galeria* = It. *galleria* (ML. *galeria, galleria*), a long portico, a gallery; orig., perhaps, a place of amusement, a special use of OF. *galerie, gallerie*, mirth, glee, sport, amusement, < OF. *gale*, show, mirth, festivity, etc.: see *gallant* and *gala*^{1}.] **1.** An apartment of much greater length than breadth, serving as a passage of communication between the different rooms of a building, or used for the reception of pictures, statues, armor, etc.; a corridor; a passage.

> But loe Polites, one of Priam's sons,
> Escaped from the slaughter of Pyrrhus,
> Comes fleeing through the wepons of his foes,
> Searching all wounded the long *galleries*
> And the voyd courtes. *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

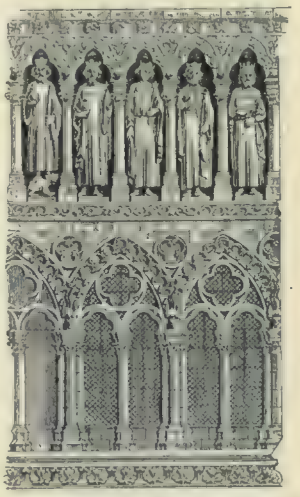
> For this world and the next world are not to the pure in heart two houses, but two rooms, a *gallery* to pass through, and a lodging to rest in, in the same house, which are both under the one roof, Christ Jesus.
> *Donne*, Sermons, x.

> Amongst other things he saw *Galleries* full of Greeke Images. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 59.

Hence—**2.** A room or building for the exhibition of works of art, or, by extension, a collection of such works for exhibition.—**3.** A platform projecting from the interior walls of a building, supported by piers, pillars, brackets, or consoles, and overlooking the main floor, as in a church, theater, or public library.

> After dyner, he deperted out of the hall, and went up into a *galarye*, of twenty-four stayres of heyght.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., IV. xxxiii.

> He sat down amidst the loud clapping of hands, in which the Lords below the bar and the strangers in the *gallery* joined. *Macaulay*, Historical Essays, IV. 326.


Galleries of the west front of the Cathedral of Amiens, 13th century, illustrating treatment of galleries as a decorative feature. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

> These *galleries* were also useful as adding to the accommodation of the church, as people were able thence to see the ceremonies performed below, and to hear the mass and music as well as from the floor of the church.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. [Arch., I. 570.

4. A narrow passage, open at least on one side, and often treated as a decorative feature, on the exterior or interior walls of an edifice, entering into the architectural design and at the same time affording communication between different parts, or facilities for keeping the building in repair. The name is sometimes given, by extension, to similar features intended only for ornament, and not affording a means of communication. Such galleries are usual in medieval churches.

> Round the roofs [ran] a gilded *gallery*
> That lent broad verge to distant lands.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

5. The persons occupying the gallery at a theater.

> While all its throats the *gallery* extends,
> And all the thunder of the pit ascends!
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 326.

> The *galleries* would certainly lose much of their veneration for the theatrical kings, queens, and nobles, if they were to see them behind the scenes, unbedizened.
> *V. Knox*, Spirit of Despotism, § 23.

6†. An ornamental walk or inclosure in a garden, sometimes formed by trees or shrubs.

> These kinde of tarrasses or little *galleries* of pleasure, Suetonius calleth Meniana. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 205.

7. An underground passage. Specifically—(*a*) A horizontal or inclined subterranean passage, whether cut in the soil or built in masonry, connecting different parts of a fortification, or a fortification with a mine or series of mines. In military engineering a *gallery* is an underground passage whose dimensions exceed 3 by 4 feet; when of less size, it is called a *branch* or *branch gallery*. See *scarp gallery* (under *scarp*) and *counterscarp gallery* (under *counterscarp*). (*b*) In *mining*, a level or drift. [Rarely used except in translating the French word *galerie*.]

8. In *zoöl.*, a long narrow excavation of any kind made by an animal, as the underground passages dug by a mole, the boring of an insect, etc.—**9.** *Naut.*, a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern and quarters of a ship. The part at the stern is called the *stern-gallery*, that at the quarters the *quarter-gallery*.—**10.** In *furniture-making*, a small ornamental parapet or railing running along the edge of the top of a table, shelf of a cabinet, or the like, intended to prevent objects from being pushed off. In decorated furniture of the eighteenth century the galleries were an important feature. They were commonly of gilt bronze.—**Gallery hit, shot**, etc., a showy or superficially brilliant play in a game, such as to win applause from the spectators. [Colloq.]—**Whispering-gallery**, a gallery or dome in which the sound of words uttered in a low voice or whisper is communicated to a greater distance than under any ordinary circumstances. Thus, in an elliptical chamber, if a person standing in one of the foci speak in a whisper he will be heard distinctly by a person standing in the other focus, although the same sound would not be audible at the same distance under any other circumstances or at any other place in the chamber. The reason is that the sounds produced in one of the foci of such a chamber strike upon the wall all round, and, from the nature of the ellipse, are all reflected to the other focus.

gallery-furnace (gal′ẹ-ri-fėr″nās), *n.* A peculiar kind of furnace formerly used in the district of Zweibrücken in Germany for reducing mercurial ores. It consisted of a chamber long enough to hold from 30 to 50 cucurbits, arranged in two parallel rows, which were heated by a fire made on a grate below. Each cucurbit had a small separate condenser made of earthenware.

gallery-picture (gal′ẹ-ri-pik″ṭūr), *n.* A painting too large for the walls of an ordinary room; hence, a picture fitted to be displayed only in a gallery.

gallery-road (gal′ẹ-ri-rōd), *n.* An artificial roadway constructed on piles, or in the form of inclined terraces on the side of a hill, so as to admit of a gradual descent, or in any analogous way.

galless (gâl′les), *a.* [< *gall*^{3} + *-less*.] Without gall; good-natured; meek; gentle. [Rare.]

> A dove, a meek and *galless* creature.
> *Whole Duty of Man*, § 19.

gallet (gal′et), *n.* [Also written *galet*; < F. *galet*, a pebble, collectively shingle, dim. of OF. *gal*, a stone. Cf. F. *caillou*, a flinty pebble, and see *calliard*.] A fragment of stone broken off by a mason's chisel; a spall.

gallet (gal′et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *galleted, galletted*, ppr. *galleting, galletting*. [More commonly in the corrupted form *garret*; < *gallet*, *n.*] To insert small pieces of stone into the joints of, as coarse masonry: as, to *gallet* a wall. *Parker*. Also *garret*.

galleta-grass (ga-lā′tä-grȧs), *n.* [Sp. *galleta*, hard-tack.] A very coarse, hard bunch-grass of the southwestern United States.

galleting, galletting (gal′et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gallet*, *v.*] The act of inserting chips of stone or flint into the joints of rubblework while the mortar is wet. Also called *garreting, garretting*.

galletyle†, *n.* See *gallitile*.

galley (gal′i), *n.*; pl. *galleys*, formerly also *gallies* (-iz). [Formerly also *gally*, early mod. E. *galey, galy*; < ME. *galeye, galay*, etc., = D. G. Dan. *galei* = Sw. *galeja*, < OF. *galee, galie*, F. *galée* = Pr. *galea, galeia, gale* = Sp. Pg. (obs.) *galea* = It. *galea*, < ML. *galea, galeia*, MGr. *γαλέα, γαλαῖα*, a galley; ulterior origin unknown. Hence ult. F. *galère* = Sp. Pg. It. *galera*, a galley, and E. *galleass, galiot*.] **1.** A sea-going vessel propelled by oars, or using both oars and sails. The earliest ships of all nations were of this class, and were at first confined chiefly to coasting or to the navigation of narrow seas. The war-galley of the Greeks originally had a single mast carrying one square sail amidships, and later two masts, but depended primarily upon its oars, ranged in a single line on each side, and each handled by one rower. It was rated according to the whole number of these. The principal sizes were the *triaconter*, of thirty oars, and the *penteconter*, of fifty. Ships of this form continued to be used as vessels of burden, but were early superseded for war by galleys rated according to the number of banks of oars or ranks of rowers, as the *bireme* (a two-banked vessel), *trireme, quadrireme*, etc. Greater numbers of banks are mentioned, up to forty banks of oars in a vessel of enormous size built for Ptolemy Philopator of Egypt. How these numerous banks of oars were arranged is not definitely known; it is probable that not more than three could have been placed one above another. The first recorded Roman fleet consisted wholly of triremes, and this was always the most common armament. The ancient naval vessels were long, sharp, and narrow in model, like a modern steamer, were capable of great speed, and carried large crews. Full decks, or several decks, were in time substituted for the primitive half-deck, or the short decks at the stem and stern; and rams, towers, and other means of offense and defense were added. Galleys continued in use in the Mediterranean and other seas till late in the seventeenth century, ordinary ones in later times having from five to twenty-five oars on a side in a single row, each oar worked by several men, with two or three masts and triangular sails; and indeed they may be considered as not yet entirely obsolete, being represented by the feluccas and boats of similar model on the Mediterranean and neighboring seas. Larger vessels were called *galleasses*. (See *galleass*.) The labor of rowing was from an early date assigned to mercenaries, and afterward to slaves and prisoners of war; and in some countries, especially France, nearly all criminals were condemned to service on the galleys of the state, and were hence called *galley-slaves*. See *trireme*.

> Whan the Saisnes [Saxons] saugh the *Galeyes*, thei were full gladde, and ronne in who that myght first in the grettest haste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 597.

> It is made a *gally* matter to carry a knife whose poynt is not broken off. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

> The Dromones, or light *gallies*, of the Byzantine empire were content with two tiers of oars.
> *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, liii.

> King Ferdinand's *galleys* were spread with rich carpets and awnings of yellow and scarlet, and every sailor in the fleet exhibited the same gaudy-colored livery of the royal house of Aragon. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 20.

2. A state barge; a large boat, especially one used in display; in a special use, an open boat formerly employed on the Thames in England by custom-house officers and press-gangs, and for pleasure.

> And each proud *galley*, as she passed
> To the wild cadence of the blast,
> Gave wilder minstrelsy. *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 15.

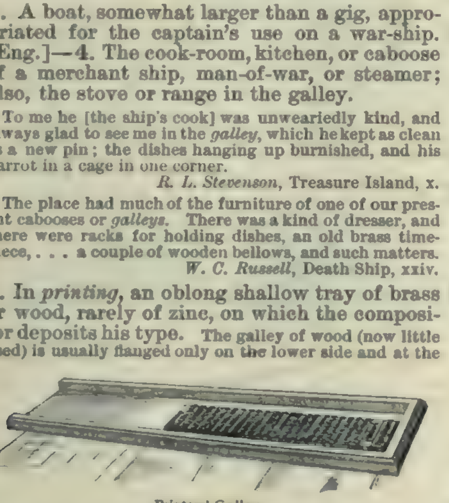
> The Jack . . . asked me if we had seen a four-oared *galley* going up with the tide? . . . "You thinks Custum 'Us, Jack?" said the landlord. "I do," said the Jack.
> *Dickens*, Great Expectations, liv.

3. A boat, somewhat larger than a gig, appropriated for the captain's use on a war-ship. [Eng.]—**4.** The cook-room, kitchen, or caboose of a merchant ship, man-of-war, or steamer; also, the stove or range in the galley.

> To me he [the ship's cook] was unweariedly kind, and always glad to see me in the *galley*, which he kept as clean as a new pin; the dishes hanging up burnished, and his parrot in a cage in one corner.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Treasure Island, x.

> The place had much of the furniture of one of our present cabooses or *galleys*. There was a kind of dresser, and there were racks for holding dishes, an old brass timepiece, . . . a couple of wooden bellows, and such matters.
> *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xxiv.

5. In *printing*, an oblong shallow tray of brass or wood, rarely of zinc, on which the compositor deposits his type. The galley of wood (now little used) is usually flanged only on the lower side and at the top. Brass galleys, and also some wooden galleys, are flanged on both sides, and on these the type can be locked up for taking proofs. See *proof-galley* and *slice-galley*.—**Standing galley**, an immovable inclined plane, fitted with cleats, on which type is kept standing.



Printers' Galley.

galley-arch† (gal′i-ärch), *n. pl.* A structure for the reception and security of galleys in port. *Hamersly.* Compare *galley-house*.

galley-balk (gal′i-bâk), *n.* [Also *galleybauk*, *gallybauk*, *-bawk*; < *galley* + *balk*^{1}.] A balk in the chimney, with a crook, on which to hang pots, etc. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

> Like the pothooks by means of which pots were hung over cottage fires from the *galley-bauk*, which in those days was to be found stretched across every house-place chimney. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 393.

galley-bird (gal′i-bėrd), *n.* A woodpecker.

galley-cabinet (gal′i-kab″i-net), *n.* In *printing*, a series of shallow pigeonholes with inclined supports, in which galleys of type are placed.

galley-division† (gal′i-di-vizh″o̤n), *n.* In *arith.*, a variety of scratch division (which see, under *division*): so called because an extended example made a mass of figures somewhat in the shape of a galley.

galley-fire (gal′i-fīr), *n.* The fire in the cook's galley on board ship.

galley-foist† (gal′i-foist), *n.* A barge of state: sometimes specifically applied to the barge in which the Lord Mayor of London formerly went in state to Westminster.

> When the *galley-foist* is afloat to Westminster.
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 1.

> This is your brother's will; and, as I take it, he makes no mention of such company as you would draw unto you, — captains of *galley-foists*, such as in a clear day have seen Calais. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 2.

galley-halfpenny† (gal′i-hā′pe̤-ni), *n.*; pl. *galley-halfpence* (-pe̤ns). [Early mod. E. *galyhalfpeny*; so called because introduced by Italian merchants, commonly called *galley-men*: see *galley-man*, 2.] A silver coin of Genoa (and perhaps of other Italian cities), once much imported into England, especially in the fifteenth century. The coin had an illegal circulation in England as a halfpenny, and seems also to have been called a *jane*.

> This yere [xii. Hen. VIII.] *galy halfpens* was banysshed out of England.
> *Arnold's Chronicle* (1502-1519), ed. 1811, p. lii.

> Resaved for ij vnces of *galy-halfepenys* sold this yere vj^{s} iiij^{d}. *Churchwardens' Account Book* (1521-22).

> They had a certaine coyne of silver amongst themselves, which were half-pence of Genoa, and were called *galley halfpenes*. *Stow*, Survey of London (ed. 1599), p. 97.

> Venetian merchants who traded to England in their gallies brought their own money, called *galley-halfpence*, to trade with, to the injury of our countrymen. They were repeatedly forbidden by . . . Hen. IV., V., VI., and VIII. *Davies*, Glossary.

galley-house† (gal′i-hous), *n.* A boat-house.

> These *galley houses* are 50 or 60 paces from the river side; and when they bring the gallies into them, there is a strong rope brought round the stern of the vessel, and both ends stretched along, one on each side.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

galley-man (gal′i-ma̤n), *n.* **1.** One who rows in or has charge of a galley.—**2**†. A merchant trading with galleys; specifically, an Italian merchant who landed wines, etc., from the galleys at a place called "Galley-key" in Thames street, London.

galley-news (gal′i-nūz), *n.* *Naut.*, unfounded rumor. [Colloq.]

galley-proof (gal′i-pröf), *n.* A proof from type on a galley.

galley-punt (gal′i-punt), *n.* An open boat used on the coast of England for communicating with ships.

> Right ahead of us was a small *galley-punt*, flashing through the seas under her fragment of reefed canvas.
> *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxiii.

galley-rack (gal′i-rak), *n.* In *printing*, a series of inclined brackets made to hold galleys.

galley-rest (gal′i-rest), *n.* In *printing*, two projecting arms or brackets, inclined, to hold a galley; or a ledge fixed upon a compositor's upper case to hold the galley temporarily out of his way.

galley-slave (gal′i-slāv), *n.* **1.** A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board a galley. This practice no longer exists, but the French still use the equivalent term *galérien* interchangeably with *forçat* (which see).

> Liberty . . .
> Blushed, that effects like these she should produce,
> Worse than the deeds of *galley-slaves* broke loose.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 327.

2. A compositor, jocosely regarded as bound to the "galley." *Moxon*, Mech. Exercises, p. 362.

galleytile† (gal′i-tīl), *n.* Same as *gallitile*.

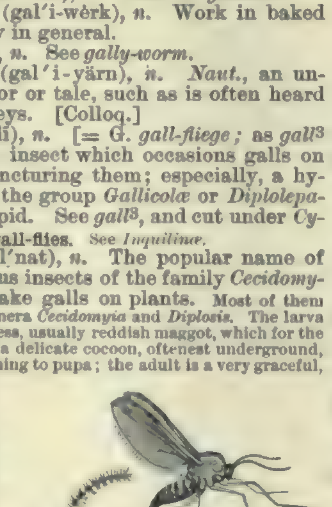
galley-work (gal′i-wėrk), *n.* Work in baked clay; pottery in general.

galley-worm, *n.* See *gally-worm*.

galley-yarn (gal′i-yärn), *n.* *Naut.*, an unfounded rumor or tale, such as is often heard in ships' galleys. [Colloq.]

gall-fly (gâl′flī), *n.* [= G. *gall-fliege*; as *gall*^{3} + *fly*^{2}.] An insect which occasions galls on plants by puncturing them; especially, a hymenopter of the group *Gallicolæ* or *Diplolepariæ*, as a cynipid. See *gall*^{3}, and cut under *Cynips*.—**Guest gall-flies.** See *Inquilinæ*.

gall-gnat (gâl′nat), *n.* The popular name of those dipterous insects of the family *Cecidomyidæ* which make galls on plants. Most of them belong to the genera *Cecidomyia* and *Diplosis*. The larva is a minute, legless, usually reddish maggot, which for the most part spins a delicate cocoon, oftenest underground, before transforming to pupa; the adult is a very graceful, delicate, two-winged fly. The galls of the several species on different plants are extremely diverse in form and character; they are often found on annual plants, which is seldom the case with those of the gall-makers of the hymenopterous family *Cynipidæ*.



Gall-gnat (female), a species of *Cecidomyia*, natural size; *b*, male antenna, magnified.

Galli^1 (gal′ī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *gallus*, cock.] Same as *Gallinæ* or *Gallinaceæ*.

Galli^2, *n.* Plural of *Gallus*^{2}.

galliambi, *n.* Plural of *galliambus*.

galliambic (gal-i-am′bik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *galliambicus* (LGr. *γαλλιαμβικόν*, neut., sc. *μέτρον*, meter), < *galliambus*: see *galliambus*.] **I.** *a.* Constituting a galliambus; consisting of galliambi: an epithet of a variety of Ionic verse said to have first come into use among the Galli or priests of the Phrygian Cybele. See *galliambus*.

II. *n.* A galliambus; a verse consisting of four Ionics a minore with variations and substitutions.

galliambus (gal-i-am′bus), *n.*; pl. *galliambi* (-bī). [< L. *galliambus*, lit. a song of the Galli, so called from its association with the worship of the Phrygian goddess Cybele, whose priests, the Galli, are said to have used such measures in lines of invective or raillery: see *Gallus*^{2} and *iambus*.] In *pros.*, a kind of Ionic verse consisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last of which wants the final syllable. The galliambus is also called *metroïacon*.

Gallian† (gal′i-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *Gallia*, Gaul, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallic; French. [Rare.]

> An eminent monsieur, that, it seems, much loves
> A *Gallian* girl at home. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 7.

galliard (gal′yärd), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* ME. *gaylard*, < OF. *gaillard*, *gaillart*, F. *gaillard* = Pr. *gaillart*, *gallart*, *galhart* = Sp. *gallardo* = Pg. *galhardo* = It. *gagliardo*, gay, lively, brisk, merry. Origin uncertain. II. *n.* < F. *gaillard*, a jolly, gay fellow; in def. 2, like F. *gaillarde*, < Sp. *gallarda*, a lively dance, fem. of *gallardo*, lively. See I.] **I.** *a.* Brisk; gay; lively; jaunty. [Archaic.]

> *Gaylard* he was, as goldfynch in the schawe.
> *Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 3.

> *Er.* We either, looking on each other, thrive——
> *An.* Shoot up, grow *galliard*——
> *Er.* Yes, and more alive!
> *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

> A landsman could hardly have worn this garb and shown this face, and worn and shown them both with such a *galliard* air, without undergoing stern question before a magistrate. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 273.

> These wretched Comparini were once gay
> And *galiard*, of the modest middle class.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 57.

II. *n.* **1.** A brisk, lively man; a gay, jaunty fellow: as, "Selden is a *galliard*," *Cleveland*.

> William Johnstone of Wamphray, called the *Galliard*, was a noted freebooter. . . . The word is still used in Scotland, to express an active, gay, dissipated character.
> *Scott*, quoted in Child's Ballads, VI. 169.

2. A spirited dance for two dancers only, common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: one of the precursors of the minuet. Also called *romanesca*.

> Song with voice or to the Lute, Citheron or Harpe, or daunced by measures as the Italian Pauan and *galliard* are at these daies. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

> And bids you be advis'd, there's nought in France
> That can be with a nimble *galliard* won.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

> If you had but your long stockings on, to be dancing a *galliard* as she comes by.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

3. Music written for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and emphatic, but not rapid. [Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

galliardise†, *n.* [Also *galliardize*; < OF. *gaillardise*, < *gaillard*, gay: see *galliard*.] Merriment; excessive gaiety; merrymaking.

> I am no way facetious, nor disposed for the mirth and *galliardize* of company; yet in one dream I can compose a whole Comedy, behold the action, apprehend the jests, and laugh myself awake at the conceits thereof.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici.

galliardness† (gal′ya̤rd-nes), *n.* Gaiety.

> His rest failed him, his countenance changed, his sprightful pleasance and *galliardness* abated.
> *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 206.

galliass†, *n.* See *galleass*.

Gallic^1 (gal′ik), *a.* [< L. *Gallicus*, pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls, < *Gallia*, Gaul, *Gallus*, a Gaul: see *Gaul*^{1}.] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France.

> The sturdy squire to *Gallic* masters stoop,
> And drown his lands and manors in a soupe.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 595.

> Not only the presence in France of Alcuin, but the consequences flowing from his thoughtful foresight, soon made themselves be felt among our *Gallic* neighbours.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 282.

gallic^2 (gal′ik or gâl′ik), *a.* [= F. *gallique*, < NL. *gallicus*, < L. *galla*, gallnut: see *gall*^{3}.] Belonging to galls or oak-apples; derived from galls.—**Gallic acid**, $C_7H_6O_5$, an organic acid which crystallizes in brilliant prisms, generally of a pale-yellow color, without odor and having an acid taste. It exists ready-formed in the seeds of the mango, and is a product of the decomposition of tannic acid. With ferric salts in solution it produces a deep bluish-black precipitate. It is used in medicine as an astringent, and is well known as an ingredient in ink. See *ink*.

Gallican (gal′i-ka̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Gallicus*, < *Gallia*, Gaul: see *Gaul*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Gaul or France.

> The *Gallican* script, which was the parent of the Irish uncial. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 176, note.

2. Specifically, pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church in France. See *Gallicanism*.

> But in regard to the central question, where the infallibility of the Church lies, the Ultramontanes tell us that the *Gallican* belief, that nothing has the seal of infallibility which has not been received by the whole Church, is extinct in France. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 270.

> The *Gallican* theory [of church government] views the Church as a constitutional monarchy, of which the Pope is either Jure Divino, or merely Jure Ecclesiastico, the responsible head; invested with legislative and executive functions while the supreme representative power of the Church, the Œcumenical Council, is in abeyance; but owing implicit obedience to such a Synod when assembled, liable to be suspended or deposed by it, and compelled to submit to its decisions on pain of the guilt and the consequences of schism. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 15.

Gallican Church, the branch of the Roman Catholic Church in France, which has enjoyed greater privileges and had a more independent development than the branches of that church in other European countries. Its comparative independence has been due to the persistent resistance of the civil power, supported by a portion of the clergy and people distinctively called the Gallican party, to the encroachments of the papal power; but there has always been a strong ultramontane party in the French church favorable to papal claims.—**Gallican liberties**, the peculiar privileges enjoyed by the Gallican Church. In general they consisted of greater freedom from papal domination over the actions of the bishops and of the king than was customary in other Roman Catholic countries, or than is customary in France at the present time. These liberties were especially defined by the pragmatic sanction of Louis IX. in 1269, by the pragmatic sanction of Charles VII. in 1438, and by the "Declaration of the Clergy" drawn up by Bossuet in 1682, which asserted the right of the king to intervene in church matters without papal interference. The Gallican liberties were confirmed under the rule of Napoleon I., but the French church is becoming increasingly ultramontane.—**Gallican liturgies, Gallican liturgy**, the liturgies or group of liturgies anciently used in Gaul or France and in some adjacent countries, especially in Spain. In Gaul these liturgies were suppressed by Charlemagne and his successors in the ninth century, and the Roman office was substituted for them. The remains of these rites are few and fragmentary. The wording of some of the prayers in the different local uses differed greatly, but the important features and the arrangement of parts were the same throughout. The liturgies originally used in Spain were of the same class, so that the group has been called the Hispano-Gallican family of liturgies. In Spain these rites had by the eleventh century become almost entirely supplanted by the Roman, but at the beginning of the sixteenth century the typical Spanish form, known as the *Mozarabic liturgy*, was revived by Cardinal Ximenes. The ancient liturgies of the British, Irish, and Scotch apparently belonged to the Gallican group; but their classification is disputed, and the remains are scanty. The use established among the Anglo-Saxons by St. Augustine of Canterbury probably contained Gallican elements, of which there are traces in the Use of Sarum, etc. The Gallican type of liturgy is believed to be derived through the primitive churches of Arles and Lyons from Ephesus, and has accordingly been called *Ephesine*, and referred to St. Paul and St. John. It differs greatly from the Roman in its constituent parts, their names, and arrangement, and agrees in many and important particulars with eastern liturgies. The nomenclature of its various parts is, however, almost entirely peculiar to itself, and it is distinguished by the fact that most of these parts, retaining their titles and places in the office, are variable, the number of different occasions for which such variations are provided being also much greater than in other western rites, and this variation extending even to the canon. See *Mozarabic*.

II. *n.* In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, one who holds Gallican doctrines. See *Gallicanism*.

Gallicanism (gal'i-kan-izm), *n.* [< *Gallican* + *-ism.*] The spirit of nationalism within the French church, as opposed to the absolutism of the papal see. It grew in strength during the middle ages, and culminated in the reign of Louis XIV. The Gallican liberties, in which this spirit was expressed, disappeared at the time of the revolution; and, though since restored and nominally in existence, ultramontanism has during the nineteenth century triumphed over Gallicanism.

Gallicè (gal'i-sē), *adv.* [< L. *Gallice*, in French (Gallic), < *Gallicus*, Gallic, French: see *Gallic*[1].] In French.

Gallicism (gal'i-sizm), *n.* [= F. *gallicisme*; as *Gallic*[1] + *-ism.*] A form or style of speech peculiar to the French language; the use by an English or other foreign writer or speaker of a form or expression, as a particular sense of a word or manner of phraseology, peculiar to the French language. Thus, the use of the word 'assist' in the sense of 'be present' or of the phrase 'it goes without saying,' and similar expressions, are regarded as Gallicisms.

Gallicize (gal'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Gallicized*, ppr. *Gallicizing.* [< *Gallic*[1] + *-ize.*] To make French in opinions, habits, or modes of speech; especially, to render conformable to the French idiom or language. Also spelled *Gallicise*.

> Being, since my travels, very much *gallicized* in my character, I ordered a pint of claret.
> *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, ix.

Gallicolæ (ga-lik'ọ̄-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gallicola*: see *gallicolous*.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, a tribe of hymenopterous insects of the section *Pupivora*, corresponding to the *Diplolepariæ*, and to the modern family *Cynipidæ*; the gall-flies.—2. In Meigen's system (1818), a group of dipterous insects of his family *Tipulariæ*, containing the genus *Cecidomyia* and other genera, and corresponding pretty accurately to the modern family *Cecidomyidæ*; the gall-gnats or gall-midges.

gallicolous (ga-lik'ọ̄-lus), *a.* [< NL. *gallicola*, < L. *galla*, gallnut, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting galls; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gallicolæ*.

galliform (gal'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *galliformis*, < L. *gallus*, a cock, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a gallinaceous bird; of gallinaceous affinities; galline.

Galliformes (gal-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* In *ornith.*, formerly, gallinaceous birds collectively; now, in Garrod's classification, an order of a subclass *Homalogonatæ*, consisting of the three cohorts *Struthiones*, *Gallinaceæ*, and *Psittaci*. [Not in use.]

galligaskins (gal-i-gas'kinz), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *gallygaskins*, *gallygascoynes*, *gallogascoins* (abbr. *gaskins*, *gascoynes*); a corruption (due to a mistaken notion that "these trowsers were first worn by the *Gallic Gascons*, i. e., the inhabitants of Gascony"—Webster's Dict.) of OF. *garguesques*, Norm. *gargache*, a perverted form of *greguesques*, "slops, gregs, gallogascoins, Venitians," which appears contracted in "*gregues*, wide slops, gregs, gallogascoins, Venitians, great Gascon or Spanish hose" (Cotgrave), really of Italian (Venetian) origin, < It. *Grechesco*, Greekish, < *Greco*, < L. *Græcus*, Greek: see *Greek*, *grecco*, *grego*, *gregs*. Cf. *pantaloons*, also of Venetian origin.] 1. A fashion of hose or slops worn in the sixteenth century. Also called *gregs*, *venetians*, and *gaskins*.

> My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood
> The winter's fury and encroaching frosts, . . .
> A horrid chasm disclosed.
> *J. Philips*, Splendid Shilling.

> Off went his heavy boots; doublet to the right, *galligaskins* to the left. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 145.

Hence—2. Loose breeches in general.

> Every good housewife made the clothes of her husband and family, and even the goede vrouw of Van Twiller himself thought it no disparagement to cut out her husband's linsey-woolsey *galligaskins*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

3. Leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen. *Simmonds*.

gallimatias†, *n.* See *galimatias*.

gallimaufry†, **gallimaufrey**† (gal-i-mâ'fri), *n.*; pl. *gallimaufries*, *gallimaufreys* (-friz). [Formerly also *gallimawfry*, *gallimaufray*, *gallymawfry*, *gallimalfry*, etc., < OF. *galimafrée*, a ragout, hash, hodge-podge. Cf. *galimatias*.] 1. A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge, made up of the remnants and scraps of the larder.

> Another contayneth a *Gallimawfrey* of Apples.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 206.

> O Lord! he hath supped up all the broth of this *gallimaufry*. *French Schoolmaster* (1636).

Hence—2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

> So now they have made our English tongue a *gallimaufray*, or hodgepodge of al other speches.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Ded.

> They have a dance, which the wenches say is a *gallimaufry* of gambols, because they are not in 't.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

> Their Alcoran itself a *gallimaufry* of lies, tales, ceremonies, traditions, precepts.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 622.

3. A medley of persons. [Humorous.]

> He woos both high and low, both rich and poor,
> Both young and old, one with another, Ford;
> He loves the *gally-mawfry*, Ford, perpend.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

Gallinaceæ (gal-i-nā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. fem. of L. *gallinaceus*: see *gallinaceous*.] The rasorial birds proper, commonly rated as an order or suborder, and containing all kinds of domestic fowls or poultry, and their feral relatives, as turkeys, pheasants, grouse, partridges, quails, guinea-fowls, the mound-birds of Australia, the curassows, hoccos, guans, etc.: equivalent to the old order *Rasores* minus the pigeons. It is an old name of the group, used with varying latitude, and now less frequently employed than *Gallinæ* (which see for technical characters). Also *Galli*.

gallinacean (gal-i-nā'shian), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gallinaceæ*.

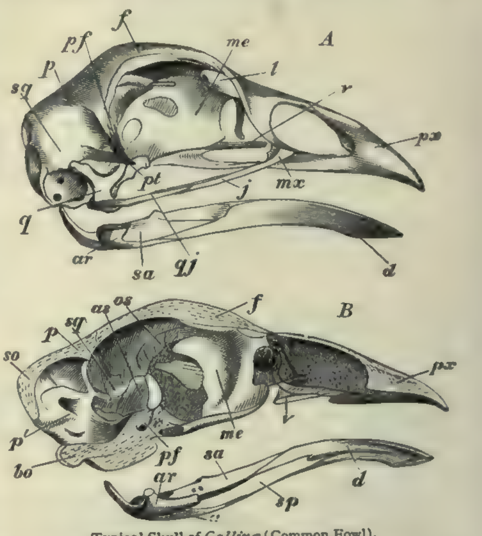
II. *n.* One of the *Gallinaceæ*, *Gallinacei*, or *Gallinæ*.

Gallinacei (gal-i-nā'sẹ̄-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *gallinaceus*.] Same as *Gallinaceæ* or *Gallinæ*; sometimes the same as *Rasores*.

gallinaceous (gal-i-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *gallinaceus*, pertaining to poultry, < *gallina*, a hen, < *gallus*, a cock.] Having the characters of a bird of the order *Gallinæ* or *Gallinaceæ*; rasorial.

> Spallanzani has remarked a circumstantial resemblance between the stomachs of *gallinaceous* fowls and the structure of corn-mills. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xv.

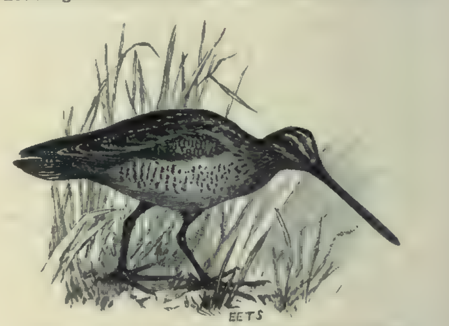
Gallinæ (ga-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *gallina*, a hen, < *gallus*, a cock.] 1. A Linnean order of birds, the fifth of the system, composed of the genera *Didus*, *Pavo*, *Meleagris*, *Crax*, *Phasianus*, *Numida*, and *Tetrao*. It is practically the same as the later order *Gallinaceæ*, or *Rasores* without the pigeons.—2. An order of birds, the *Gallinaceæ* of authors, from which sundry non-conformable genera have been eliminated; the same as the *Alectoromorphæ* of Huxley. It is a group of chiefly terrestrial polygamous præcocial ptilopædic birds, with schizognathous palate (see cut under *schizognathous*), schizorhinal nasal bones, recurved angle of the mandible, sessile basipterygoid facets, generally a deeply double-notched sternum, a hypocleidium (see cut under *furcula*), intestinal cæca, a muscular gizzard, two carotids (except in *Megapodidæ*), no intrinsic syringeal muscles, tufted oil-gland, aftershafted plumage, rectrices usually more than 12, feet 4-toed, legs feathered to the suffrago or beyond, claws blunt, nostrils scaled or feathered in a short nasal fossa, and the bill variable in form, corneous, and with the culmen rising on the forehead. The *Gallinæ* are divisible into two series or suborders: *Peristopodes*, the pigeon-toed fowls, of the families *Cracidæ* and *Megapodidæ*; and *Alectoropodes* or typical fowls, of the families *Phasianidæ*, *Meleagrididæ*, *Numididæ*, *Tetraonidæ*, and *Perdicidæ*. Families which have been improperly referred to the *Gallinæ* and are now eliminated are *Dididæ*, *Pteroclidæ*, *Turnicidæ*, *Opisthocomidæ*, *Chionididæ*, and *Tinamidæ*.



Typical Skull of *Gallinæ* (Common Fowl).

A, side view: *sa*, surangular bone of mandible; *ar*, articular of mandible; *d*, dentary; *f*, frontal; *j*, jugal; *l*, lacrymal; *me*, mesethmoid; *mx*, maxillary; *p*, parietal; *pf*, postfrontal process; *pt*, pterygoid; *px*, premaxillary; *q*, quadrate; *qj*, quadratojugal; *sq*, squamosal; *v*, vomer. *B*, vertical longitudinal section. Letters as before; also: *as*, alisphenoid; *bo*, basioccipital; *so*, supraoccipital; *os*, orbitosphenoid; *p*, proötic; *pf*, pituitary fossa; *sp*, splenial bone.

Gallinago (gal-i-nā'gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *gallina*, a hen.] The leading genus of true snipes, of the family *Scolopacidæ*. The bill is much longer than the head, perfectly straight, dilated a little and very sensitive at the end, with the lateral grooves running more than half way to the tip, and the gape short. The tarsus is not longer than the middle toe and claw, the toes are cleft completely to the base, and the tail has more than 12 feathers. There are several species, of most parts of the world. The common snipe of Europe is *Gallinago media* or *G. cælestis*; that of America is *G. wilsoni*. See *snipe*. Also called *Ascalopax*.



Common American or Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago wilsoni*).

gallinazo (gal-i-nā'zō), *n.* [< Sp. *gallinaza*, a vulture, < L. *gallinaceus*, gallinaceous: see *gallinaceous*.] The Spanish-American name of an American vulture of either of the genera *Cathartes* and *Catharista*, as the turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*, or the carrion-crow, *Catharista atrata*.

galline (gal'in), *a.* [< L. *gallus*, a cock (*gallina*, a hen), + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling the barn-yard fowl; gallinaceous. [Rare.]

> The Brush-Turkey . . . was originally described by Latham in 1821 under the name of the New-Holland Vulture, a misleading designation which he subsequently tried to correct on perceiving its *Galline* character.
> *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 827.

galling (gâ'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *gall*[2], *v.*] Such as to gall, irritate, or distress; extremely annoying; harrowing; provoking.

> There is a provoking condescension, even in his wrath, which must be more *galling* to an adversary than the most ungovernable outbreak of rage and invective.
> *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 191.

But the Alabama, placing herself in an unassailable position on his bow, had him completely at her mercy, and continued to pour in a *galling* fire.

J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 198.

gallingly (gâ'ling-li), *adv.* In a galling manner; annoyingly; provokingly.

Feels its unwieldy robe sit on his shoulders
Constrained and *gallingly*. *J. Baillie.*

gallingness (gâ'ling-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being galling or irritating.

Church-government (the *gallingness* of whose yoke is the grand scarecrow that frights us here). *Boyle*, Works, I. 39.

gallinha (Pg. pron. gäl-lē'nyä), *n.* [Pg. *gallinha*, a hen, < L. *gallina*, a hen.] A nominal money of account on the west coast of Africa, represented by cowries. *Imp. Dict.*

gallinipper (gal'i-nip-ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure; by some supposed to stand for **gallnipper* (?), in oblique double allusion to the gall-fly and to the galling nature of the mosquito's attentions: see *gall*³, *gall*², and *nipper*.] A large mosquito. [U. S.]

He lay there several minutes covered with ravenous insects, . . . when the narrator, to test his powers of endurance, applied the burning end of his cigar to the poor fellow's back. He jumped up . . . exclaiming, "Did you not promise to keep off the *gallinippers?*"

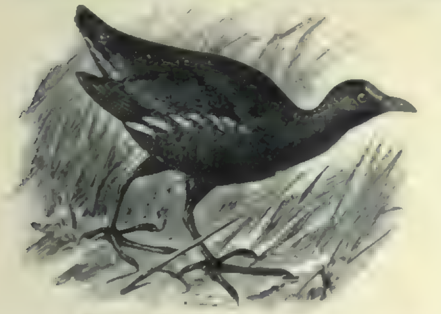
S. De Vere, Americanisms, p. 392.

gall-insect (gâl'in″sekt), *n.* 1. A gall-fly.—2. Some other insect which causes galls; a gall-maker, as the phylloxera.—3. Specifically, one of the *Gallinsecta*; a scale-insect.

Gallinsecta (gal-in-sek'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *galla*, oak-gall, + *insecta*, insects: see *gall-insect*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the third family of the homopterous hemipterans, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Coccus*; the scale-insects, now forming a family *Coccidæ*, of the suborder *Monomera* of Westwood. The cochineal, *Coccus cacti*, is a species of this group. (See cut under *Coccus*.) *Coccus polonicus* is the scarlet-grain of Poland.

Gallinula (ga-lin'ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [L., dim. of *gallina*, a hen: see *Gallinæ*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Gallinulinæ*, formerly coextensive therewith, now restricted to such species as the common gallinule of Europe, *G. chloropus*, or that of America, *G. galeata*. It is characterized by a somber plumage, a moderate bill and frontal boss, median and linear nostrils, and toes with a marginal membrane. There are several species of these ordinary gallinules or mud-hens, of various parts of the world.

gallinule (gal'i-nūl), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Gallinulinæ*, and especially of the genus *Gallinula*. The gallinules, or mud-hens and water-hens, are marsh-birds related to the rails and coots. Some of them are very beautiful in coloration, and are known as sultans and hyacinths, but most are dull-colored like the rails. There are about 30 species, of several genera, inhabiting most parts of the world. The Florida gallinule, or red-billed mud-hen of the United States, is about 13 inches long, with greenish feet, and a general grayish-black color, becoming brownish-olive on the back, pale or whitish on the belly, and white on the edge of the wing, with white stripes on the flank. It is resident in the Southern States and common along the coast in marshes. The general habits are like those of rails. The purple gallinule is a much handsomer bird, of a different genus, *Ionornis martinica*, inhabiting the warmer parts of America and the southern Atlantic coast of the United States. The common or black gallinule is locally called in the United States *marsh-hen*, *moor-hen*, *mud-hen*, *marsh-pullet*, *mud-pullet*, *rice-hen*, *king-ortolan*, *king-sora*, *water-chicken*, etc.


Florida Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*).

Gallinulinæ (ga-lin-ụ̄-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *Gallinula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of aquatic paludicole birds, of the family *Rallidæ* and order *Alectorides*, having the forehead shielded by a horny boss formed by a prolongation of the culmen or mesorhinium, the bill short and stout, the feet large with long toes not webbed or lobed, but simple or slightly margined; the gallinules. See *Gallinula* and *gallinule*.

gallion†, *n.* See *galleon*.

galliot†, *n.* See *galiot*.

gallipago (gal-i-pā'gō), *n.* Same as *galapago*.

gallipavo (gal-i-pā'vō), *n.* Same as *gallopavo*.

Gallipoli oil. See *oil*.

gallipot¹ (gal'i-pot), *n.* [Formerly also *gallypot*, *galliepot*, *galiepot*; appar. a corruption (with accent orig. on the second syllable) of OD. *gleypot*, a gallipot (cf. *gleywerk*, glazed work), < *gleye*, *gley*, shining potters' clay (cf. North Fries. *gläy*, shining, D. *gleis*, glazed, varnished), + *pot*, pot. The same first element appears in *gallitile*, q. v.] A small pot or vessel, painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for holding medicines.

The *gallypots* of apothecaries . . . on the outside had apes and owls and antiques, but contained within sovereign and precious liquors and confections.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 35.

Sir Humphry Davy himself was apprenticed to an apothecary, and made his first experiments in chemistry with his master's phials and *gallipots*. *Everett*, Orations, I. 304.

gallipot², *n.* See *galipot*.

gallisize (gal'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gallisized*, ppr. *gallisizing*. Same as *gallize*. [Rare.]

Science affords a means of distinguishing a *gallisized* from a natural wine, if the added sugar consisted of dextrose. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 603.

gallitile† (gal'i-tīl), *n.* [Also *galleytile*, *galletyle*; appar. < *galli-* in *gallipot*¹, q. v., + *tile*.] A tile used for paving or wall-decoration.

About the year 1570, I. Andries and I. Janson, potters, came from Antwerp, and settled in Norwich, where they followed their trade, making *galley-tile* and apothecaries' vessels [gallipots]. *Stow.*

It is to be known of what stuff *galletyle* is made, and how the colours in it are varied.

Bacon, Compounding of Metals.

gallium (gal'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Gallia*, Gaul, France.] Chemical symbol, Ga; specific gravity, 5.935. A rare malleable metal, discovered by means of spectrum analysis in 1875 by M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran in the zinc-blende of Pierrefitte in the Pyrenees. It is of a grayish-white color and brilliant luster, and fuses at so low a point (30° C. or 86° F.) as to melt readily by the mere warmth of the hand. It has as yet been prepared only in small quantities. In its properties it is related to aluminium, and its spectrum consists of two violet lines, one well defined and eminently characteristic. Atomic weight, 70.

gallivant (gal-i-vant'), *v. i.* [Also written *gallavant*, *galavant*, and dial. *galligant*; perhaps a variation of *gallant*, *v.*] To gad about; spend time frivolously or in pleasure-seeking, especially with the opposite sex. [Colloq.]

You were out all day yesterday, and *gallivanting* somewhere, I know. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, lxiv.

"Go . . . and ask her to dance with you." "I am not in the humor to *gallivant*," was the languid reply.

C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 5.

gallivat (gal'i-vat), *n.* [E. Ind.] A large boat used in the far East, rarely exceeding 70 tons in burden, two-masted, and commonly carrying small swivel-guns. The Malay pirates employ these boats on account of their swiftness.

gallivorous (ga-liv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *galla*, a gall-nut, + *vorare*, eat, devour: see *gall*³.] In *entom.*, devouring the interior of galls: applied to the larvæ of gall-producing insects.

galliwasp (gal'i-wosp), *n.* [Appar. of W. Ind. origin.] A lizard, *Celestus occiduus*, about a foot long, remarkably stout and plump, and brown in general color. It is a native of the West Indies, and seems to be particularly common in Jamaica, where it is much dreaded and abhorred by the inhabitants, though without reason. Also spelled *gallywasp*.

Then all, sitting on the sandy turf, defiant of *galliwasps* and jack-spaniards, and all the weapons of the insect host, partook of the equal banquet.

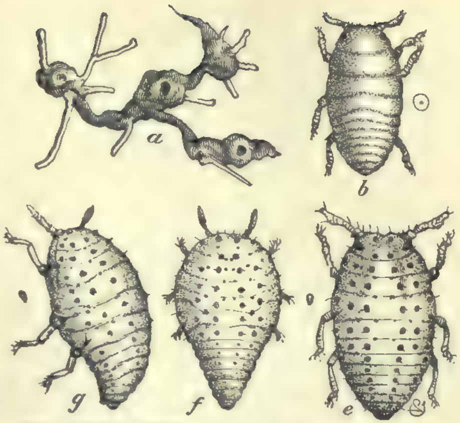
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xvii.

gallize (gal'īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gallized*, ppr. *gallizing*. [< *Gall* (see def.) + *-ize*.] In *wine-manuf.*, to add (to the unfermented grape-juice) sufficient water to reduce it to a given standard of acidity, and then sufficient sugar to bring the whole to the standard of sweetness scientifically determined to be the most advantageous. This method is named from Dr. L. Gall of Treves, who carried on with success the experiments introduced by the French chemist Pétiot, with a view to improve the quality and increase the quantity of the wine which can be produced from a given lot of grapes.

gall-louse (gâl'lous), *n.* One of those aphids, of the subfamilies *Pemphiginæ* and *Phylloxerinæ*, which make galls. The vine-pest, *Phylloxera vastatrix*, is known as the grape gall-louse. See cut in next column, and cuts under *Hormaphis* and *Pemphigus*.

gall-maker (gâl'mā″kėr), *n.* Any gall-making insect, as a dipterous cecidomyian or a hymenopterous cynipid.

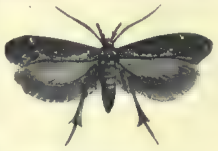
gall-midge (gâl'mij), *n.* A gall-gnat. See *Gallicolæ*, 2.



Grape Gall-louse (*Phylloxera vastatrix*), the small figures showing natural sizes. *a*, roots of vine, showing swellings; *b*, larva as it appears when hibernating; *e*, *f*, and *g*, forms of more mature lice.

gall-mite (gâl'mīt), *n.* One of the true mites, of the genus *Phytoptus*, which produce galls. *P. quadripes* makes galls on the leaves of the soft maple.

gall-moth (gâl'môth), *n.* One of those moths whose larvæ live in the stems of plants, upon which artificial external swellings are produced by their work. Species of both the *Tineidæ* and the *Tortricidæ* have this habit. *Gelechia gallæ-solidaginis* is a tineid whose larvæ produce ellipsoidal nodes on the stems of the various golden-rods. *Pædisca saligneana* is a tortricid whose larva makes a similar gall. *Grapholitha ninana* is a very handsome tortricid whose galls are found on *Acacia felicina*. See also cut under *Pædisca*.


Gall-moth (*Gelechia gallæ-solidaginis*), natural size.

gallnut (gâl'nut), *n.* [= D. *galnoot*; as *gall*³ + *nut*.] Same as *gall*³, 1.

gallocyanine (gal-ọ̄-sī'ạ-nin), *n.* [< *gallic*² + *cyanine*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained by the action of nitroso-dimethyl-aniline on tannic acid. It yields a bluish-violet color of moderate brilliancy, but tolerably fast. It is applicable to cotton, wool, or silk. Also called *new fast violet*.

galloglass, *n.* See *gallowglass*.

Gallomania (gal-ọ̄-mā'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [< L. *Gallus*, a Gaul (Frenchman), + *mania*, madness.] A mania for imitating the French in manners, customs, dress, literature, etc.

Gallomania had become the prevailing social epidemic of the time. *D. Wallace*, Russia, p. 388.

gallon (gal'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *galon*, *galun*, *galoun*, < OF. *galon*, *gallon*, *galoun*, *galun*, *jalon*, *jallon*, *jaillon*, F. *gallon* (= Sp. *galon* = Pg. *galão* = It. *gallone*); ML. *galo(n-)*, *galona*, a gallon; perhaps aug. of OF. **gale*, *jale*, F. *jale*, a bowl. Cf. *gill*⁴.] 1. An English measure of capacity for dry or liquid substances, but usually for liquids, containing 4 quarts. The old wine-gallon, which was declared by law to contain 231 cubic inches, and to be equal to a cylinder 7 inches in diameter and 6 inches high, is now the legal gallon of the United States, where it is taken as the volume of 8.3389 pounds avoirdupois of water at its maximum density weighed in air at 30 inches and 62° F. The imperial gallon now established in Great Britain for all liquid and dry substances contains 10 imperial pounds of distilled water at 62° F., weighed in air of the same temperature and at 30 inches. It has been ascertained to contain 277.274 cubic inches. A statute of 1266 declares that "8 pounds do make a gallon of wine, and 8 gallons of wine do make a bushel." There was thus but one legal gallon. The pound referred to in the statute was somewhat lighter than the troy pound, but it would seem that in course of time the avoirdupois pound was substituted in practice, for the wine-gallon universally used in the latter part of the seventeenth century contained 224.4 cubic inches, while 8 avoirdupois pounds of British wine (of gooseberry or elderberry) measure about 226 inches. This wine-gallon was generally supposed, and in 1689 was legally declared, to contain 231 cubic inches, so that it was found convenient in 1707 to legalize a standard that was more accurately of this capacity. This law remains in force in the United States, though that standard has long been disused. A statute of 1452 defined the gallon as 8 troy pounds of wheat (still recognizing but one gallon), but the standard exchequer gallon constructed under Henry VII., and supposed to represent the gallon then used, contains 274¼ cubic inches. It was generally thought to contain 272¼ inches, and the statute of 1697, defining dry measures, was intended to conform to this, although it actually makes the corn-gallon 268.6 cubic inches. Elizabeth constructed a standard gallon of 282 cubic inches (or nearly 8 pounds avoirdupois of wheat), which became the old ale-gallon. The Irish gallon, which from 1450 to 1695 had contained 8 pounds troy of wine, was at the latter date carried to 272¼ cubic inches; but in 1735 it was again changed to 217.1 cubic inches for all purposes. The Scotch gallon was no less than 840 cubic inches. The United States gallon is equivalent to 3.7853 liters. Abbreviated *gal.*

2†. A measure of land. A gallon of land is supposed to have been the amount of land proper to sow a gallon of grain in.

galloon (ga-lön′), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *galon* = G. *galone*, ‹ OF. *galon*, F. *galon*, ‹ Sp. *galon* = Pg. *galão* = It. *gallone*, galloon, aug. of *gala*, finery, ornament: see *gala*^{1}, *gallant*.] **1†.** Originally, worsted lace, especially a closely woven lace like a narrow ribbon or tape for binding.

A jacket edged with blue *galloon*.
D'Urfey, Wit and Mirth.

In livry short, *galloone* on cape,
With cloak-bag mounting high as nape.
Davenant, Long Vacation in London.

2. In modern use: (*a*) A fabric similar to the above, of wool, silk, tinsel, cotton, or a combination of any of these. (*b*) A kind of gold or silver lace with a continuous even edge on each side, used on uniforms, liveries, etc.

We played a bout or two for a hat that was edged with silver *galloon*.
Swift, Mem. of P. P.

gallooned (ga-lönd′), *a.* [‹ *galloon* + *-ed*^{2}.] Furnished or adorned with galloon.

Those enormous habiliments . . . were . . . slashed and *galooned*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 7.

galloon-gallant†, *n.* A gallant in galloon: a contemptuous name.

Thou *galloon-gallant*, and Mammon you
That build on golden mountains, thou money-maggot!
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, i. 3.

gallop (gal′up), *v.* [Formerly also *gallup*, *galop*; ‹ ME. *galopen* (= D. *galopperen* = MHG. *galopieren*, G. *galoppiren* = Dan. *galoppere* = Sw. *galoppera*), ‹ OF. *galoper*, F. *galoper* (= Pr. *galaupar* = Sp. Pg. *galopar* = It. *galoppare*, after F.), a var., with the usual change of initial *w* to *g* (*gu*), of OF. *waloper*, › ME. *walopen*, E. *wallop*, gallop, lit. boil, the sound made by a horse galloping being appar. likened to the boiling of a pot: see *wallop*, of which *gallop* is a doublet. The usual deriv. from "Goth. *gahlaupan*, to leap," is absurd; a Goth. **gahlaupan* does not exist, and the rare and poet. AS. form *gehleápan* is transitive.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move or run by leaps, as a horse; run with steady and more or less rapid springs. See the noun.

Knyghtes wollith on huntyng ride;
The deor *galopith* by wodis side.
King Alisaunder, l. 460 (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

2. To ride a horse that is running; ride at a running pace.

She and her gentlewomen to wayte vpon her *galoped* through the towne, where the people might here the treading of their horsse, but they saw her not.
Grafton, Edward the Confessor, an. 1043.

He *gallop'd* up
To join them, glancing like a dragon-fly.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To move very fast; scamper.

Master Blifil now, with his blood running from his nose, and the tears *galloping* after from his eyes, appeared before his uncle and the tremendous Thwackum.
Fielding, Tom Jones, iii. 4.

Boys who . . . *gallop* through one of the ancients with the assistance of a translation can have but a very slight acquaintance either with the author or his language.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 6.

Such superficial ideas . . . he may collect in *gallopping* over it.
Locke, Conduct of Understanding, § 24.

II. *trans.* To cause to gallop: as, he *galloped* his horse all the way.

Never *gallop* Pegasus to death.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 14.

gallop (gal′up), *n.* [= D. *galop* = G. *galopp* = Dan. *galop* = Sw. *galopp*, ‹ OF. and F. *galop* = Sp. Pg. *galope* = It. *galoppo*; from the verb.] **1.** A leaping or springing gait or movement of horses (or other quadrupeds), in which the two fore feet are lifted from the ground in succession, and then the two hind feet in the same succession. The term is commonly used to denote the movement intermediate in speed and action between the canter and the run, in which during the stride two, three, or all the feet are off the ground at the same instant. (See *horse*.) The details of the succession of motions and the system of the steps vary with the different species of quadrupeds.

That trot became a *gallop* soon,
In spite of curb and rein.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

2. A ride at a gallop; the act of riding an animal on the gallop.—**3.** A kind of dance. See *galop*.—**Canterbury gallop** [so named from *Canterbury*: the allusion is said to be to the ambling pace at which pilgrims rode to Canterbury, but this is probably fanciful], a moderate gallop of a horse: commonly abbreviated to *canter* (which see). Also called *aubin*.—**False gallop†**, in the *manège*, apparently, an awkward pace.

Beat. What pace is this that thy tongue keeps?
Marg. Not a *false gallop*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

This is the very *false gallop* of verses.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

gallopade (gal-ǫ-pād′), *n.* [Also (in def. 2) *galopade*, *galoppade*; = D. *galopade* = Dan. *galoppade* = Sw. *galoppad*, ‹ F. *galopade* (= Pg. *galopada* = It. *galoppata*), ‹ *galoper*, gallop: see *gallop*, *v.*] **1.** In the *manège*, a sidelong or curveting kind of gallop.—**2.** A sprightly kind of dance, or the music adapted to it. See *galop*.

The two favourite dances were the Valse and the Galop—the sprightly *galoppade*, as it was called.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 117.

gallopade (gal-ǫ-pād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gallopaded*, ppr. *gallopading*. [‹ *gallopade*, *n.*] To gallop; move about briskly; perform the dance called a gallopade.

The shock-head willows two and two
By rivers *gallopaded*. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

gallopavo (gal-ọ̄-pā′vō), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *gallus*, cock, + *pavo*, peacock.] A name of the turkey, now the technical specific name of the bird, *Meleagris gallopavo*. Also written *gallipavo*.

galloper (gal′up-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries . . . are commonly rough *gallopers*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

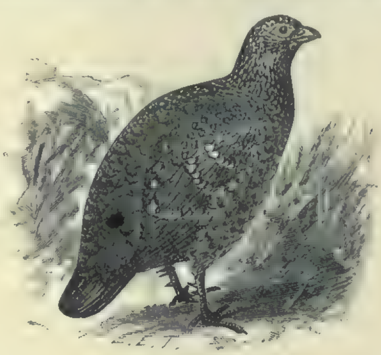
That most intrepid and enduring of all *gallopers*, Sir Francis Head.
Hints on Horsemanship.

2. In *artillery*, a carriage on which small guns are conveyed, fitted with shafts so as to be drawn without limbers. [Eng.]—**3.** A galloper-gun.

They likewise sent another detachment, . . . on which Sir John [Cope] advanced two *Gallopers*, which presently dislodged them.
Trial of Sir John Cope, p. 139.

4. In *dyeing*, a rolling-frame.

Galloperdix (gal-ọ̄-pėr′diks), *n.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1844), ‹ L. *gallus*, cock, + *perdix*, partridge.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, the hill-partridges, of the subfamily *Perdicinæ*, of India and Ceylon, related to the jungle-fowl, but having no comb or wattles. The sexes are dissimilar in plumage, but both have the shanks spurred. There are three species of these hill-partridges, *G. spadiceus* and *G. lunulatus* of India, and the Ceylonese *G. zeylonensis*.



Galloperdix lunulatus.

galloper-gun (gal′up-ėr-gun), *n.* A small gun conveyed on a galloper. See *galloper*, 2. [Eng.]

gallopin (gal′ọ̄-pin), *n.* [‹ OF. *galopin*, also *walopin*, later *gallopin*, F. *galopin* (= Sp. *galopin* = Pg. *galopim* = It. *galoppino*; ML. *galopinus*), a scullion (cf. Icel. *galpīn*, mod. *galapīn*, a merry fellow, ‹ E.); cf. It. *galuppo*, a lackey, footboy (Florio); lit. a runner or errand-boy, ‹ F. *galoper*, etc., gallop: see *gallop*, *v.*] A servant for the kitchen; a cook's boy; a scullion. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

You, who are all our male attendance, from our Lord High Chamberlain down to our least *galopin*, follow us to prepare our court.
Scott, Abbot, xxi.

galloping (gal′up-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gallop*, *v.*] The action of a horse that gallops; a running at a gallop.

I did hear
The *galloping* of horse; who was 't came by?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Know, Pegasus has got a bridle, . . .
With which he now is so commanded,
His days of *galloping* are ended,
Unless I with the spur do prick him.
Cotton, The Great Frost.

galloping (gal′up-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *gallop*, *v.*] Proceeding at a gallop; hence, figuratively, advancing rapidly; making rapid progress: as, a *galloping* consumption (that is, a consumption that proceeds rapidly to a fatal termination).

The doctor says it's a *galloping* consumption. . . . He says it's the quickest case he ever knew.
Habberton, The Barton Experiment, p. 75.

gallotannic (gal-ọ̄-tan′ik), *a.* [‹ *gallic*^{2} + *tannic*.] Derived from galls and consisting of tannin: used only in the following phrase.—**Gallotannic acid**, tannic acid derived from nutgalls.

gallotin (gal′ọ̄-tin), *n.* [‹ *gallic*^{2} + *-ot-in*.] See *gallatin*.

gallou-berry (gal′ọ̈-ber″i), *n.* [‹ *gallou*, curlew, + E. *berry*^{1}.] The curlewberry, *Empetrum nigrum*: so called from its furnishing much of the food of curlews in the fall.

gallou-bird (gal′ọ̈-bėrd), *n.* [‹ *gallou*, curlew, + E. *bird*^{1}.] A curlew; especially, the Eskimo curlew, *Numenius borealis*.

gallow† (gal′ō), *v. t.* [Also dial. *gally* (see *gally*^{3}); ‹ ME. **galowen*, in comp. *begalowen*, frighten, ‹ AS. *ā-gælwian*, *ā-gelwian*, astonish.] To frighten or terrify.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wanderers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

galloway (gal′ọ̄-wā), *n.* One of a breed of horses of small size (under fifteen hands high), first raised in Galloway in Scotland, characterized by great spirit and endurance.

And on his match as much the Western horseman lays
As the rank-riding Scots upon their *Galloways*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 28.

A *Galloway*, although strictly speaking a distinct breed, is commonly understood to be a horse not over 14 hands. . . . A pony must be less than 52 inches (13 hands) from the ground to the top of the withers, else he is a *Galloway*.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 191.

gallowglass, galloglass (gal′ọ̄-glȧs), *n.* [‹ Ir. *galloglach*, a servant, a heavy-armed soldier, ‹ *gall*, a stranger, foreigner, particularly an Englishman, + *oglach*, a youth, servant, vassal, knave, soldier, kern, ‹ *og*, young (= E. *young*, q. v.), + term. *-lach*. The Irish armed their gallowglasses after the model of the English military settlers.] A soldier or armed retainer of a chief in ancient Ireland, the Hebrides, or other Gaelic countries.

The merciless Macdonwald . . . from the western isles
Of kernes and *gallowglasses* is supplied.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

In October the wild kerns and *gallowglasses* rose, in no mood for sparing the house of Pindarus.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 152.

gallow-grass (gal′ọ̄-grȧs), *n.* Hemp, as being made into halters for the gallows. [Old slang.]

gallows (gal′ọ̄z or gal′us), *n.* [‹ ME. *galows*, *galowes*, *galous*, *galewes*, *galwes*, rarely or never in sing. *galwe*, ‹ AS. *galga*, *gealga* (used in both sing. and pl.), a gallows, gibbet, cross, = OS. *galgo* = OFries. *galga* = D. *galg* = MLG. *galge* = OHG. *galgo*, MHG. *galge*, G. *galgen* = Icel. *gālgi* = Sw. Dan. *galge*, a gallows, gibbet, = Goth. *galga*, cross. In the older languages (Goth., AS., OHG., etc.) the word was used to denote the cross on which Christ suffered.] **1.** A wooden frame on which criminals are executed by hanging, usually consisting of two posts and a cross-beam on the top, or of a single post with a projecting arm, from which the criminal is suspended by a rope fastened about his neck: a plural used as a singular, and having the double plural *gallowses*.

Mony toke he that tyme and to toune led,
And hongit hom in hast vpon high *galowes*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12885.

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good:
O, there were desolation of gaolers and *gallowses*.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

2. A similar contrivance for suspending objects.

They exercise themselves with various pastimes; but none more in use, and more barbarous, then the swinging up and downe, as boyes doe in bell-ropes; for which there be *gallowses*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 44.

3. *Naut.*, same as *gallows-bitts*.—**4.** In *coal-mining*, a set of timbers consisting of two upright pieces or props and a bar or crown-tree laid across their tops so as to support the roof in a level or in any other excavation. [North. Eng.]—**5.** In *printing*, a low trestle attached to old forms of hand printing-presses, to sustain the tympan.—**6.** A central core formed of several cornstalks interlaced diagonally (while uncut) to serve as a stool or support for cut maize which is placed about it in forming a shock. [U. S.]—**7.** *pl.* A pair of braces for supporting the trousers. Also *galluses*. [Colloq.]

A pair of worn jean trousers covered his lower limbs, and were held in place by knit "*galluses*," which crossed the back of his cotton shirt exactly in the middle and disappeared over his shoulders in well-defined grooves.
The Century, XXXVI. 895.

8†. A wretch who deserves to be hanged; a gallows-bird. [Rare.]

Ros. He [Cupid] hath been five thousand years a boy.
Kath. Ay, and a shrewd unhappy *gallows* too.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

Though he be a notable *gallows*, yet I'll assure you his master did turn him away, even in this place.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 4.

To cheat the gallows. See *cheat*¹.

gallows (gal'ọ̄z or gal'us), *a.* [Also *gallus;* a dial. use of *gallows, n.*, as a word of vague emphasis.] Reckless; dashing; showy. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Look what a *gallus* walk she's got!
A Glance at New York.

gallows (gal'ọ̄z or gal'us), *adv.* [< *gallows, a.*] Very; exceedingly: as, *gallows* poor. [Slang.]

The fleece come in and got *gallers* well kicked about the head.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xli.

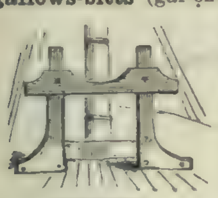
gallows-bird (gal'ọ̄z-bėrd), *n.* 1. A person who deserves to be hanged.

The famous converted *gallows bird* . . . proclaims the good word in lamentable accents.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 415.

2. One who has been hanged.

"It is ill to check sleep or sweat in a sick man," said he; "I know that far, though I ne'er minced [dissected] ape nor *gallows-bird.*"
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxviii.

gallows-bitts (gal'ọ̄z-bits), *n. pl. Naut.*, on men-of-war, a pair of strong frames of oak made in the form of a gallows, fixed between the fore and main hatchways, with concave cross-beams called gallows-tops tenoned on to the uprights, to support spare topmasts, yards, booms, boats, etc. Also called *gallows, gallows-frame, gallows-stanchions.*


Gallows-bitts.

gallows-faced (gal'ọ̄z-fāst), *a.* Rascally-looking. *Davies.*

Art thou there, thou rogue, thou hangdog, thou *gallows-faced* vagabond?
Brooke, Fool of Quality, ii. 16.

gallows-frame (gal'ọ̄z-frām), *n.* 1. The frame of a gallows.—2. The frame by which the beam of a beam-engine is supported.—3. In *mining*, the structure erected over a shaft to support the pulleys and steady the cage. [Eng.] Called in the Pennsylvania anthracite region the *head-frame.*—4. *Naut.*, same as *gallows-bitts.*

gallows-free (gal'ọ̄z-frē), *a.* Free from danger of hanging.

Let him be *gallows-free* by my consent,
And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 431.

gallows-locks (gal'ọ̄z-loks), *n. pl.* Locks that hang down straight and stiff. [Colloq.]

His hair hung in straight *gallows-locks* about his ears, and added not a little to his sharking demeanor.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 334.

gallowsness (gal'ọ̄z-nes or gal'us-nes), *n.* [< *gallows, a.*, + *-ness.*] Recklessness. [Slang.]

Spinning indeed! It isn't spinning as you'd be at, I'll be bound, and let you have your own way; I never knew your equals for *gallowsness.*
George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi.

gallows-pin† (gal'ọ̄z-pin), *n.* The beam of a gallows.

O what'll my poor father think,
As he comes through the town,
To see the face of his Molly fair
Hanging on the *gallows-pin!*
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 125).

gallows-ripe (gal'ọ̄z-rīp), *a.* Ready for hanging. *Davies.*

Jourdan himself remains unchanged; gets loose again as one not yet *gallows-ripe.*
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 3.

gallows-stanchions (gal'ọ̄z-stan"shọnz), *n. pl.* Same as *gallows-bitts.*

gallows-strings† (gal'ọ̄z-stringz), *n. pl.* The strings or ropes of a gallows: applied as a term of reproach to a person.

Ay, hang him, little *Gallows-strings*,
He does a thousand of these things.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 214.

gallows-top (gal'ọ̄z-top), *n.* See *gallows-bitts.*

gallows-tree (gal'ọ̄z-trē), *n.* A gallows.

He play'd a spring, and danc'd it round,
Below the *gallows-tree.*
Burns, Macpherson's Farewell.

gallow-tree† (gal'ọ̄-trē), *n.* [< ME. *galowe-tre, galwe-tre*, < AS. *gálg-treów* (= Icel. *galga-trē*), < *galga*, gallows, + *treów*, tree.] A gallows. Now *gallows-tree.*

But bend your bowes, and stroke your strings,
Set the *gallow tree* aboute.
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 259).

gall-pipe (gâl'pīp), *n.* [< *gall*¹ + *pipe.*] Same as *gall-duct.*

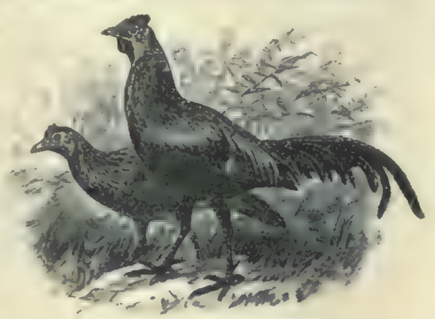
gall-sickness (gâl'sik"nes), *n.* A remitting malarial fever with jaundice, appearing in the Netherlands; Walcheren fever.

gallsome† (gâl'sum), *a.* [< *gall*¹ + *-some.*] Full of gall; angry; malignant.

Such accusations . . . any vulgar man may . . . cry out upon, and condemn both of *galsome* bitterness and of wilful fraud and falsehood.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p. 210.

gall-stone (gâl'stōn), *n.* A concretion formed in the gall-bladder; a biliary calculus. Gall-stones consist largely of cholesterin. A pigment said to be made from them is used in water-color painting, but the color sold as such is composed of other materials, probably gamboge and yellow lake. True gall-stone is a deep rich yellow, but is not permanent, and its color is destroyed by light. The commonest kind of gall-stone is used in water-color painting, on account of its brightness and durability, as a yellow coloring matter.

Gallus¹ (gal'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *gallus*, cock.] 1. A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the family *Phasianidæ*, having as type the domestic hen, *G. domesticus*, some if not all varieties of which are the modified descendants of *Gallus ferrugineus* or *bankivus;* the jungle-fowl. Sonnerat's jungle-fowl, *Gallus sonnerati*, is another example. The game-cock is now probably the nearest to the wild original of all the varieties of the domestic fowl.


Jungle-fowl (*Gallus ferrugineus*).

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of carangoid fishes. *Lacépède*, 1802.—3. In *conch.*, same as *Strombus. Megerle.*

Gallus² (gal'us), *n.*; pl. *Galli* (-ī). [L., < Gr. Γάλλος, a priest of Cybele, so called, according to the tradition, from their raving, the name being associated with that of the river *Gallus*, Gr. Γάλλος, in Phrygia, whose waters were fabled to make those who drank it mad.] In *classical antiq.*, a priest of Cybele. The worship of this goddess was introduced into Rome from Phrygia in 204 B. C. It consisted essentially of wild and boisterous rites, and it was the usage that these priests should be eunuchs. The chief of the college was styled *Archigallus.*

These Man-women Priests were called *Galli.*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 79.

gallus³ (gal'us), *a.* Same as *gallows.*

galluses (gal'us-ez), *n. pl.* Same as *gallowses*, plural of *gallows*, in sense 7.

gall-wasp (gâl'wosp), *n.* A hymenopterous gall-insect; one of the *Gallicolæ, Cynipidæ*, or gall-flies.

gally¹ (gâ'li), *a.* [< *gall*¹ + *-y*¹.] Like gall; bitter as gall.

He abhorreth all *gally* and bitter drinkes of sin.
Cranmer, To Bp. Gardiner, p. 246.

gally² (gâ'li), *a.* [Formerly also *gaully;* < *gall*² + *-y*¹.] Characterized by galls or abraded spots.

I see in some meadows *gaully* places where little or no grasse at all groweth, by reason (as I take it) of the too long standing of the water.
Norden, Surveior's Dialogue.

gally³†, *v. t.* [Var. of *gallow.*] Same as *gallow.*

The next day being Sunday, call'd by the natives of this country [Devonshire] Maze-Sunday (and indeed not without some reason, for the people looked as if they were *gallied*), I was wak'd by the tremendous sound of a horse-trumpet.
Tom Brown, Works, III. 205.

gally⁴, *n.* An obsolete or occasional spelling of *galley.*

gallygaskins†, **gallygascoynes**†, *n. pl.* Obsolete spellings of *galligaskins.*

gallypot†, *n.* See *gallipot*¹.

gallywasp, *n.* See *galliwasp.*

gally-worm (gal'i-wėrm), *n.* [The first element is uncertain.] A common name of sundry myriapods or millepeds, as a thousand-legs of the genus *Polydesmus.* Also spelled *galley-worm.*

galoche, *n.* See *galosh.*

Galomys (gal'ọ̄-mis), *n.* Same as *Galemys.*

galon (F. pron. ga-lôṅ'), *n.* [F.] Same as *galloon.*

galonier†, *n.* [Perhaps from *gallon*, as indicating its capacity.] A vessel for table use and for decorating a court cupboard, probably of a size sufficient to hold about a gallon.

galoot (ga-löt'), *n.* [Also *galloot;* of slang origin.] A fellow: a term of humorous contempt, often implying something awkward, silly, or weak in the person so designated. [Slang, U. S.]

I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank,
Till the last *galoot*'s ashore.
John Hay, Jim Bludso.

galop†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gallop.*

galop (gal'up; as a F. word, gal'ō), *n.* 1†. An obsolete spelling of *gallop.*—2. [F.] (*a*) A lively round dance of German origin. (*b*) Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is duple and quick.

galopade (gal-ọ-pād'), *n.* Same as *galop*, 2.

galore (ga-lōr'), *adv.* [Also formerly written *gelore, gilore, gillore, golore*, etc.; < Ir. *go leor* = Gael. *gu leor* or *leoir*, sufficiently, enough: *go*, a particle prefixed to an adj. to form an adv.; *leor*, adj., sufficient, enough.] Sufficiently; abundantly; in plenty. It is often used with the force of a predicate adjective. [Humorous.]

To feasting they went, with true merriment,
And tippl'd strong liquor *gillore.*
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

A shriek of welcome greeted them; they were set in a corner, with beef and ale *galore*, and soon the great table was carried in, the ground cleared, the couples made, and the fiddlers tuning.
C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 8.

galosh (ga-losh'), *n.* [Also written *gallosh, golosh*, in pl. *galoshes, goloshes*, formerly *galash, galage, gallage*, etc., and even *galloshoes* (simulating *shoes*) (now also *galoche*, after F.); < ME. *galoche*, also *galage, galege*, < OF. *galoche*, F. *galoche* = Sp. Pg. *galocha* = It. *galoscia* (ML. *galoccia*), prob. < ML. *calopedia*, a clog or wooden shoe, < Gr. καλοπόδιον, dim. of καλόπους, καλάπους (-ποδ-), a shoemakers' last, < κᾶλον, wood (prop. wood for burning, < καίειν, burn), + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] 1. A kind of clog or patten worn in the middle ages as a protection against wet, and common, because of the practice of making shoes of cloth, silk, or the like, or of ornamental leather.

With-oute spores other spere and sprakliche he lokede,
As is the kynde of a knyght that cometh to be doubed,
To geten hus gilte spores and *galoches* y-couped.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 12.

2. In present use, any overshoe; a rubber: usually in the plural. [Rare in the U. S.]

Rose, having been delayed by the loss of one of her *galoshes* in a bog, had been once near Catherine . . . during that dripping descent.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, viii.

Dutch galoshes†, skates. [Rare.]

And had I but *Dutch galloshoes* on,
At one run I would slide to Lon—.
Cotton, The Great Frost.

galosh (ga-losh'), *v. t.* [< *galosh, n.*] To protect with a partial covering, edging, or the like of strong or water-proof material, as a shoe.

His boots . . . had been "soled" and "heeled" more than once; had they been *goloshed*, their owner might have defied Fate!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends.

galp†, *v. i.* [ME. *galpen*, gape; perhaps akin to *yelp*, q. v.] To gape; yawn.

See how he *galpeth*, lo, this dronken wight,
As though he wold us swalow anon right.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale.

Next, mynd thy grave continually,
Which *galpes*, thee to devour.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams (1577).

galravage, galraverge (gal-rav'ạ̄j, -ėrj), *n.* and *v.* Same as *gilravage.*

The witches lang syne had their sinful possets and *galravitchings.*
Galt, Annals of the Parish, ii.

Eh! harkee till this lass o' mine. She thinks as because she's gone *galraverging*, I maun ha' missed her and be ailing.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

galrush (gal'rush), *n.* The red-throated diver or loon, *Colymbus septentrionalis.* [Dublin Bay, Ireland.]

galt¹ (gâlt), *n.* [Also *gault, golt;* < Norw. *gald*, hard ground, a place where the ground, or snow, is trodden hard, = Icel. *gald, galdr, gaddr*, hard snow.] 1. Clay; brick-earth. [Prov. Eng.] Specifically—2. In *geol.*, the lowest division of the Upper Cretaceous series. The galt is a stiff clay, sometimes sandy or calcareous, dark-blue in color, with layers of pyritous and phosphatic nodules, and occasional seams of greensand. It varies from 100 to 200 feet in thickness, and forms a marked boundary between the Upper and the Lower Cretaceous rocks.

galt² (gâlt), *n.* [< ME. *galte*, < Icel. *göltr*, also *galti* = Sw. Dan. *galt*, a gelded hog: see *geld*¹, *gilt*³.] A boar pig. [Prov. Eng.]

Greesse growene as a *galte*, fulle grylych he lukez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1101.

galtrop† (gal′tro̤p), *n.* Same as *caltrop*.

Errours in Divinity and Policy . . . are the cursed Counter-mures, dropt Portcullises, scouring Angiports, sulphurious Granado's, laden murtherers, peevish *Galthropes*, and rascall desperadoes, which the Prince of lyes imployes with all his skill and malice, to maintaine the walls and gates of his kingdome. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 75.

galuchat (F. pron. ga-lü-shä′), *n.* [F.] A kind of shark's skin or shagreen usually dyed green, used to cover cases, boxes, etc. As prepared it retains the tubercles with which it is studded in the natural state.

galvanic (gal-van′ik), *a.* [= F. *galvanique* = Sp. *galvánico* = Pg. It. *galvanico* (cf. D. G. *galvanisch* = Dan. Sw. *galvanisk*), < *Galvani*: see *galvanism*.] 1. Pertaining to galvanism, or current electricity as produced by a chemical battery (see *electricity*): same as *voltaic*, a word in more common use.

All the *galvanick* combinations, analogous to the new apparatus of Mr. Volta, . . . consist . . . of series, containing at least two metallic substances, or one metal and a stratum of fluids. *Sir H. Davy*, Philos. Trans. (1801), ii., art. 20.

2. Spasmodic, like the movements of a limb produced by a current of electricity: as, a *galvanic* start.—**Galvanic battery, cautery, current, écraseur**, etc. See the nouns.—**Galvanic induction**, induction of electric currents.

galvanical (gal-van′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *galvanic* + *-al*.] Same as *galvanic*.

The phenomena of magnets, of electrical bodies, of *galvanical* apparatus, seem to form obvious material for such sciences. *Whewell*, Philos. of the Mechanical Sciences.

galvanisation, galvanise, etc. See *galvanization*, etc.

galvanism (gal′va̤-nizm), *n.* [= D. G. *galvanismus* = Dan. *galvanisme* = Sw. *galvanism* = F. *galvanisme* = Sp. Pg. *galvanismo*, < It. *galvanismo*, so called after Luigi *Galvani*, professor of anatomy at Bologna (1737–98), the first investigator in this field. His theory was first published in 1792.] 1. That branch of the science of electricity which treats of electric currents more especially as arising from chemical action, as from the combination of metals with acids. The name was given before the identity of this form of electricity and that produced by friction was fully understood: it is now nearly obsolete. See *electricity*.

2. In *med.*, the application of an electric current from a number of cells: in distinction from *faradism* or the use of a series of brief alternating currents from an induction-coil, and from *franklinism* or the charging from a frictional or Holtz machine.

galvanist (gal′va̤-nist), *n.* [As *galvan-ism* + *-ist*.] One versed in galvanism.

galvanization (gal″va̤-ni-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *galvanize* + *-ation*.] The act of galvanizing, or the state of being so affected. Also spelled *galvanisation*.

galvanize (gal′va̤-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and. pp. *galvanized*, ppr. *galvanizing*. [= D. *galvaniseren* = G. *galvanisiren* = Dan. *galvanisere* = Sw. *galvanisera* = F. *galvaniser* = Sp. *galvanizar* = Pg. *galvanisar* = It. *galvanizzare*; as *galvanic* + *-ize*.] 1. To subject to the action of an electric or galvanic current, as in medicine. The word is especially used of the act of restoring to consciousness by electrical action, as from a state of suspended animation; or of electrical restoration to a semblance of life, as a corpse or a severed part of the body.

The agitations resembled the grinnings and writhings of a *galvanised* corpse, not the struggles of an athletic man. *Macaulay*, On History.

Hence—2. To confer a fictitious vitality upon; give a mechanical semblance of life or vitality to.—3. To plate, as with gold, silver, or other metal, by means of galvanic electricity; electroplate.

Also spelled *galvanise*.

Galvanized iron, a name given (*a*) improperly to sheets of iron coated with zinc by a non-galvanic process, the iron being first cleansed by friction and the action of dilute sulphuric acid, and then plunged into a bath composed of melted zinc and other substances, as sal ammoniac, or mercury and potassium; (*b*) properly, to sheets of iron coated first with tin by a galvanic process, and then with zinc by immersion in a bath containing fluid zinc covered with sal ammoniac mixed with earthy matter.

galvanizer (gal′va̤-nī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which galvanizes. Also spelled *galvaniser*.

galvano-. Combining form of *galvanic* or *galvanism*.

galvanocaustic (gal″va-nō-kâs′tik), *a.* [< *galvanic* + *caustic*, q. v.] Relating to the heat derived from a current of electricity when employed in cauterization.

galvanocauterization (gal″va̤-nō-kâ″te̤-ri-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *galvanic* + *cauterization*.] Cauterization by the heat induced by a current of electricity.

galvanocautery (gal″va-nō-kâ′te̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *galvanocauteries* (-riz). [< *galvanic* + *cautery*.] In *surg.*, a cautery in which a galvanic current is used to heat the cauterizing part of the apparatus.

galvanoglyph (gal′va̤-nọ-glif), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. γλύφειν, engrave.] A picture produced by galvanoglyphy.

galvanoglyphy (gal-va̤-nog′li-fi), *n.* [As *galvanoglyph* + *-y*.] A method of producing an electroplate which may be used in a printing-press. The essential features of the process are the use of a zinc plate covered with a ground, and etched as a matrix for an electroplate, the reverse plate thus obtained being used in printing. The picture obtained by this method is called a *galvanoglyph*.

galvanograph (gal′va̤-nọ-gråf), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. γράφειν, write.] 1. A plate formed by the galvanographic process.—2. An impression taken from such a plate.

galvanographic (gal″va̤-nọ-graf′ik), *a.* [< *galvanography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to galvanography.

galvanography (gal-va̤-nog′ra̤-fi), *n.* [As *galvanograph* + *-y*.] A process for producing plates which will give impressions after the manner of a plate used in copperplate engraving. The drawing is made on a silvered plate in viscid paints, in such a way as to leave the dark parts slightly raised. An electrotype is taken from this, which may be used as an engraved plate, the dark lines now being depressed precisely as in a copperplate. An impression from such a plate is called a *galvanograph*.

galvanologist (gal-va̤-nol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *galvanology* + *-ist*.] One who describes the phenomena of galvanism.

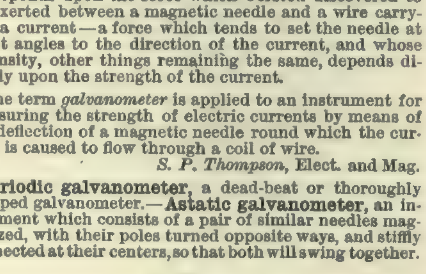
galvanology (gal-va̤-nol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. -λογια, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A description of the phenomena of galvanism.

galvanomagnetic (gal″va̤-nō-mag-net′ik), *a.* Same as *electromagnetic*.

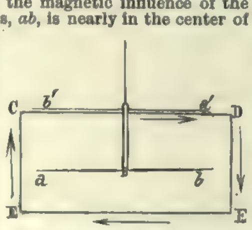
galvanometer (gal-va̤-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for detecting the existence and determining the strength and direction of an electric current. In all galvanometers the principle of action is the same. It depends upon the force which Oersted discovered to be exerted between a magnetic needle and a wire carrying a current—a force which tends to set the needle at right angles to the direction of the current, and whose intensity, other things remaining the same, depends directly upon the strength of the current.

The term *galvanometer* is applied to an instrument for measuring the strength of electric currents by means of the deflection of a magnetic needle round which the current is caused to flow through a coil of wire. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag.

Aperiodic galvanometer, a dead-beat or thoroughly damped galvanometer.—**Astatic galvanometer**, an instrument which consists of a pair of similar needles magnetized, with their poles turned opposite ways, and stiffly connected at their centers, so that both will swing together. The one tends always to turn in a direction opposite to the other under the earth's magnetic attraction, so that if the needles were perfectly alike they would form a perfectly astatic pair, or a pair that would not tend to assume any particular direction from the magnetic influence of the earth. One of the needles, *ab*, is nearly in the center of the coil, CDEF, through which the current passes; the other, *a′b′*, just above the coil. When a current traverses the coil in the direction of the arrows, the action of all parts of the current upon the lower needle tends to urge the austral pole *a* toward the back of the figure and the boreal pole *b* to the front, while the upper needle, *a′b′*, is affected principally by the current CD of the coil, which urges the austral pole *a′* to the front of the figure and the boreal pole *b′* to the back. Both needles are thus urged to rotate in the same direction by the current, and, as the opposing action of the earth is greatly enfeebled by the combination, a much larger deflection is obtained than would be given by one of the needles if employed alone. Galvanometers are also made astatic by the use of a fixed magnet so placed as to counteract the influence of the earth's magnetism.—**Ballistic galvanometer**, an instrument used to measure the strength of a current which acts for only a very short time, as that produced by the discharge of a condenser. It involves the use of a heavy needle, which takes a relatively long time to swing. The sine of half the angle of the first swing is proportional to the quantity of electricity which has flowed through the coil.—**Dead-beat galvanometer**, a galvanometer in which the needle is so damped, by induction or otherwise, that on the passage of a current it will move to its final deflection without oscillation.—**Differential galvanometer**, a form of galvanometer in which the coil consists of two separate wires wound side by side, and used to compare two currents. If the currents are sent in opposite directions through these wires the motion of the needle will be determined by the difference in their intensity; if they were equal the needle would remain stationary.—**Sine galvanometer**, a magnetic needle poised at the center of a coil of insulated copper wire wound round a vertical circle that may be turned horizontally on its stand. In use the needle and vertical circle are at first both in the magnetic meridian. When a current passes, the needle is deflected, and the vertical coil is turned by the observer until its plane coincides with the magnetic axis of the needle. The strength of the current is as the sine of the angular deviation.



Astatic Galvanometer.



Any sensitive galvanometer in which the needle is directed by the earth's magnetism can be used as a *sine galvanometer*, provided the frame on which the coils are wound is capable of being turned round a central axis. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 167.

Tangent galvanometer, a very short magnetic needle delicately suspended so as to turn in a horizontal plane. The point about which it turns is at the center of a vertical coil of copper wire through which the current is passed. The diameter of the coil is at least ten or twelve times the length of the needle. The needle is therefore usually not more than half an inch long; and, for convenience of reading its deflections, long light pointers of aluminium or of glass fiber are cemented to its ends. In use the instrument is placed so that the vertical coil of copper wire is in the plane of the magnetic meridian. The current is then sent through the coil, and the angle by which the needle is deflected is read off. The strength of the current then is proportional to the tangent of the angle of deflection, whence the name of the instrument.—**Thomson's mirror galvanometer**, the most sensitive galvanometer yet invented. Its needle, which is very short, is rigidly attached to a small, light, concave mirror, and suspended in the center of a vertical coil of very small diameter by a silk fiber. A movable magnet is provided for bringing the needle into the plane of the coil when the latter does not coincide with the magnetic meridian, and also for rendering the needle more or less astatic. Needle, mirror, and magnet weigh only about 1½ grains. At a distance of two or three feet from the mirror is a solid wooden stand, with a graduated scale, facing the mirror. In the stand, just under the center of the scale, a hole is cut, and a fine wire is stretched upright across it. A strong lamp stands behind the opening, so that its light will fall on the mirror and be reflected back on the scale. An image of the wire will thus be constantly thrown on the scale, and the slightest motion of the needle and its mirror will produce a much greater motion of this image. As the current flows the one way or the other the index will move to one side or the other. This galvanometer was devised for use in connection with the Atlantic submarine cables. It was long the only instrument with which signals could be read through long submarine lines; and it is still employed to a great extent, though now superseded by the siphon-recorder of the same inventor.

galvanometric (gal″va̤-nọ-met′rik), *a.* [As *galvanometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the galvanometer or to galvanometry: as, the *galvanometric* needle.

galvanometrical (gal″va̤-nọ-met′ri-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *galvanometric*.

The parts of the stand include . . . the necessary clamping screws for electrical and *galvanometrical* connections. *The Engineer*, LXV. 510.

galvanometry (gal-va̤-nom′e-tri), *n.* [As *galvanometer* + *-y*.] The art or process of determining the strength of electric or galvanic currents; rheometry.

galvanoplastic (gal″va̤-nọ-plas′tik), *a.* [As *galvanoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the reproduction of forms by electrotypy.—**Galvanoplastic process**, a method of obtaining copies of type, an engraving, a design, etc., by electrical deposition: ordinarily the same as *electrotyping*. As applied to art-work, the phrase refers to the process of electroplating a plaster model with bronze, the mold being afterward destroyed and the plaster withdrawn, leaving a hollow figure in bronze. As applied to ornamental work in glass, the phrase is used for a method of decorating glass surfaces by means of electroplating, the design being first traced on the glass in some metallic pigment and burned in.

galvanoplasty (gal″va̤-nọ-plas′ti), *n.* [= F. *galvanoplastie*; as *galvanic* + Gr. πλαστός, < πλάσσειν, form.] Same as *electrotypy*.

galvanopuncture (gal″va̤-nọ-pungk′tụ̄r), *n.* [= F. *galvano-puncture*; as *galvan-ic* + *puncture*.] In *med.*, the passage of a constant current through a part of the body by means of needle-shaped electrodes introduced into it.

galvanoscope (gal-van′ọ-skōp), *n.* [= F. *galvanoscope*; as *galvanic* + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for detecting the existence and direction of an electric current. A magnetic needle may be used as a galvanoscope.

galvanoscopic (gal″va-nọ̄-skop′ik), *a.* [< *galvanoscope* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a galvanoscope.

galvano-thermometer (gal″va̤-nō-thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [As *galvanic* + *thermometer.*] An apparatus used in measuring the amount of heat produced by an electric current in passing through conductors of varying resistance.

galvanotropism (gal-va̤-not′rọ̄-pizm), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. τρέπειν (-τροπος in comp.), turn round, + *-ism.*] In *bot.*, the movements in growing organs produced by the passage through them of electric currents.

> Elfving found that when a root is placed vertically between two electrodes it curves towards the positive electrode — that is, against the direction of the current. In one case (Cabbage) the curvature was towards the negative electrode. Müller (Hettlingen), in repeating Elfving's experiments, found that the curvature was in all cases such as to tend to place the long axis of the root in the plane of the current, the curvature being towards the negative pole. These phenomena are spoken of as "*galvanotropism.*" *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 60.

galver (gal′vėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To move quickly; throb. [Prov. Eng.]

galverly†, *adv.* [< *galver* + *-ly*^{2}.] Quickly; nimbly; actively.

> A light gennet that is young and trotteth *galverly*, of good making, colour, and fast going. *Wriothesley*, To Sir T. Wyatt, Oct., 1537.

galwe†, **galwes**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *gallows.*

galyngale†, *n.* See *galangal.* *Chaucer.*

galypot†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gallipot*^{1}.

gam (gam), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gammed*, ppr. *gamming.* [Perhaps a var. of *jam*^{1}. Cf. *gamming.*] 1. To herd together or form a school, as whales; crowd together and swim in the same direction. Hence — 2. To make a call, exchange visits, have a chat, etc., as fishermen or fishing-vessels.

> This visiting between the crews of ships at sea is called, among whalemen, *gamming.* *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 246.

gam (gam), *n.* [< *gam, v.*] 1. A herd or school of whales. Toward the close of a season, when whales are seen in large gams, it is regarded by the whalers as a sign that they will soon leave the grounds. Hence — 2. A social visit between fishermen; a chat, call, or other exchange of courtesies, as when vessels meet and speak each other, exchange visits, give and take letters aboard, etc.

> The *gam* was long and sober and serious; the two sea-dogs . . . compared reckoning, hoped for whales, and discussed the weather in no complimentary manner. *H. Melville*, Moby Dick.

gama-grass (gä′mä̤-gràs), *n.* A tall, stout, and exceedingly productive grass, *Tripsacum dactyloides*, cultivated in Mexico and elsewhere in southern North America, in the West Indies, and to some extent in Europe. It bears drought remarkably well, and the shoots may be cut three or four times in a season, making a coarse but nutritious hay, resembling corn-fodder, of which cattle and horses are very fond.

Gamasea, Gamasei (ga-mā′sẹ̄-ä̤, -ī), *n. pl.* Same as *Gamasidæ.*

gamashes† (ga-mash′ez), *n. pl.* [< OF. *gamaches* = It. *gamascie* (ML. *gamacha*), spatterdashes, < OF. *gambe*, F. *jambe*, leg (> E. *jamb*), = It. *gamba*, leg: see *jamb.*] A protection for the shoes, hose, etc., from mud and rain, worn especially by horsemen in the seventeenth century. They appear to have been sometimes of the nature of boots and sometimes of the nature of leggings. Also *gamaches.*

> Lay my richest sute on the top, my velvet slippers, cloth-of-gold *gamashes.* *Marston*, What you Will, ii. 1.

> Daccus is all bedawb'd with golden lace,
> Hose, doublet, jerkin; and *gamashes* too.
> *Davies*, Scourge of Folly (1611).

gamasid (gam′a̤-sid), *n.* A mite of the family *Gamasidæ.*

Gamasidæ (ga-mas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gamasus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tracheate arachnidans, of the order *Acarida;* the beetle-mites or spider-mites. They have extensile chelate mandibles, free filiform palps or maxillæ, equal hairy legs with six or more joints, two claws, and a disk or sucker, the first pair of legs usually tactile, the stigmata ventral and protected by a long tubular peritreme, and no ocelli. They are parasitic on insects, birds, and other animals, sometimes on plants. Those which infest poultry can live for a time on the human skin and give rise to intolerable itching. One species is very hurtful to caged birds. The *Gamasidæ* are most commonly parasitic during the nymphal and adult female states. Also *Gamasea, Gamasei* (Dugès, 1834), and *Gamasides* (Leach, 1814).

gamass (ga-mas′), *n.* Another form of *camass*, *quamash.*

Gamasus (gam′a̤-sus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A genus of mites, typical of the family *Gamasidæ.* *G. coleopterorum* is a common parasite of carrion-beetles, such as the *Silphidæ*, which are found covered with these minute orange mites.

gamb, gambe (gamb), *n.* [< OF. *gambe, jambe, jame*, F. *jambe* = Pr. *gamba* = Sp. *gamba*, OSp. also *camba, cama* = It. *gamba*, < ML. *gamba*, leg, LL. a hoof; prob. of Celtic origin, akin to *cam*, crooked: see *cam*^{2}. Cf. *gamble*^{2}, *jamb.*] A leg or shank; in *her.*, the whole fore leg of a lion or any other beast. If couped or erased near the middle joint, it is then only a paw. Also *jambe.*

gamba^1 (gam′bä̤), *n.*; pl. *gambæ* (-bē). [NL., < LL. *gamba*, hoof, ML. *gamba*, leg: see *gamb* and *jamb.*] In *anat.*, the metacarpus or metatarsus of some animals, as the ruminants and solidungulates.

gamba^2 (gam′bä̤), *n.* Short for *viol da gamba.* See *viol.*

> Some likewise there affect the *Gamba* with the voice,
> To shew that England could variety afford.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv. 358.

gambade, gambado (gam-bād′, -bā′dō), *n.* [< It. *gamba*, the leg; the form seems to imitate that of F. *gambade*, a gambol: see *gambol, n.*] 1. A spatterdash or gaiter for covering the leg when riding or walking in muddy roads.

> His thin legs tenanted a pair of *gambadoes* fastened at the side with rusty clasps. *Scott.*

2. *pl.* Boots fixed to the saddle of a horseman, instead of stirrups. *Fairholt.*

> I know not whether he [James I.] or his son first brought up the use of *gambadoes*, much worne in the west, whereby, while one rides on horseback, his leggs are in a coach, clean and warme, in those dirty countries. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cornwall.

gambæ, *n.* Plural of *gamba*^{1}.

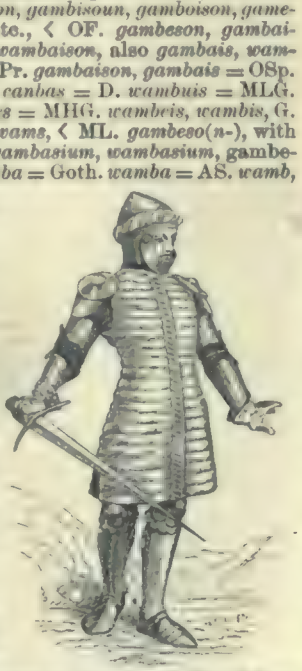
gambaison†, *n.* Same as *gambeson.*

gambalock†, *n.* A kind of riding-gown. *Davies.*

> A man of tall stature, clothed in a *gambalock* of scarlet, buttoned under the chin with a bosse of gold. *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 119.

gambe, *n.* See *gamb.*

gambeson†, **gambison**† (gam′be-son, -bi-son), *n.* [ME. *gambeson, gambisoun, gamboison, gameson, gamesun*, etc., < OF. *gambeson, gambaison, gambeison, wambaison*, also *gambais, wambais, wambeis* = Pr. *gambaison, gambais* = OSp. *gambax* = OPg. *canbas* = D. *wambuis* = MLG. *wambois, -bōs, -bes* = MHG. *wambeis, wambis*, G. *wamms* = Dan. *vams*, < ML. *gambeso(n-)*, with different suffix *gambasium, wambasium*, gambeson, < OHG. *wamba* = Goth. *wamba* = AS. *wamb*, belly, stomach, E. *womb:* see *womb.*] A garment worn originally under the habergeon, made sometimes of leather, sometimes of thick stuff, and even wadded, to guard against bruises which might result from blows received upon the mail. Toward the close of the fourteenth century, when the habergeon had been nearly abandoned by men-at-arms, the gambeson appears as the principal garment of fence for the body, and this continues until the complete and general adoption of plate-armor. See *gamboised.*



Gambeson (about 1375). (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

gambet (gam′bet), *n.* [< F. *gambette* (= It. *gambetta*, a gambet), so called from the length of the legs; dim. of OF. *gambe* = It. *gamba*, leg: see *gamb, jamb.*] A name of the redshank, *Totanus calidris*, and hence of other species of the same genus. See *Totanus.*

gambet-snipe (gam′bet-snīp), *n.* Same as *gambet.*

Gambetta (gam-bet′ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1816), = It. *gambetta:* see *gambet.*] An old name of the gambets, now used in ornithology as a generic name of those birds. *G. flavipes* is the yellow-legs of North America; *G. melanoleuca* is the greater tattler; *G. calidris* is the redshank of Europe.

gambier, gambir (gam′bēr), *n.* [Malayan.] An extract rich in tannin prepared from the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria Gambier*, a rubiaceous shrub of the Malayan peninsula and islands, which climbs by means of hooked spines. It is used medicinally as an astringent, but is more extensively employed in tanning and dyeing. It occurs in commerce in cubical pieces of about an inch in size, opaque and of a yellowish color, with an even, dull fracture, and soluble in boiling water. It is chiefly imported from Singapore, and is also known as *Terra Japonica* and *pale catechu.*

> We went along a good road . . . until we came to a pepper and *gambir* plantation. . . . I find that [*gambir*] . . . is largely exported to Europe, where it is occasionally employed for giving weight to silks, and for tanning purposes. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxiv.

gambiex†, *n.* Same as *gambeson.*

gambison†, *n.* See *gambeson.*

gambist (gam′bist), *n.* [< *gamba*^{2} + *-ist.*] In *music*, a player on the gamba, or viol da gamba.

> Burney, and Mozart in his letters, both speak of the Elector Maximilian III. of Bavaria as an accomplished *gambist.* *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 580.

gambit (gam′bit), *n.* [< F. *gambit*, a gambit, < It. *gambetto*, a tripping up of one's legs (cf. OF. *jambet*, a tripping of the legs, a feint, a sudden attack, *faire le jambet*, or *jamber*, trip the legs, make a feint, deceive), < *gamba*, leg: see *gamb, jamb.*] In *chess-playing*, an opening in which a pawn or a piece is sacrificed, or at least offered, for the sake of, or with the object of obtaining, an advantageous attack. The gambit is said to be *accepted* or *declined*, according as the pawn or piece thus offered is or is not taken. A gambit played by the second player is called a *counter-gambit.* Of all the chess-openings, the *Evans gambit* (so named from a captain of the British navy, who originated it about 1833) has been the most thoroughly analyzed in its multitudinous variations; while next in order probably come the King's Bishop's gambit and the Scotch gambit. Some of the gambits differentiated below in the ordinary chess notation are developments of others, and, in particular, several (the Allgaier, King's Bishop's, Muzio, etc.) are ramifications of the King's gambit proper.— **Allgaier gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—KB 4, P takes P; 3 Kt—KB 3, P—KKt 4; 4 P—KR 4, P—Kt 5; 5 Kt—Kt 5. After sacrificing the pawn at the second move, the opening player here offers the knight, and the ordinary continuation is 5 . . . P—KR 3; 6 Kt takes P, K takes Kt.— **Center gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q 4, P takes P.— **Center counter-gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—Q 4; 2 P takes P. — **Cunningham gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—KB 4, P takes P; 3 Kt—KB 3, B—K 2; 4 B—B 4, B—R 5 (ch). — **Damiano gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, P—KB 3; 3 Kt takes P.— **Danish gambit**, a development of the Center gambit (see above) by 3 P—QB 3.— **Evans gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; 4 P—QKt 4. See above.— **Greco counter-gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, P—KB 4.— **Kieseritzki gambit.** Same as *Allgaier gambit* (see above), except that the knight is played to K 5 instead of Kt 5 as the fifth move.— **King's Bishop's gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—KB 4, P takes P; 3 B—B 4.— **King's gambit** (proper). 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—KB 4.— **Lopez gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 B—B 4, B—B 4; 3 Q—K 2, Kt—KB 3 (or P—Q 3, or Q—K 2); 4 P—B 4.— **Muzio gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—KB 4, P takes P; 3 Kt—KB 3, P—KKt 4; 4 B—B 4, P—Kt 5; 5 Castles (or P—Q 4, or Kt—B 3), P takes Kt.— **Queen's gambit.** 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—QB 4.— **Queen's Pawn counter-gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, P—Q 4.— **Salvio gambit.** 1 to 4, same as *Muzio gambit* (see above); 5 Kt—K 5.— **Scotch gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3; 3 P—Q 4. This derives its name from its being successfully adopted by the Scotch players in the correspondence match between London and Edinburgh, 1822–28. — **Steinitz gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—QB 3, Kt—QB 3; 3 P—B 4, P takes P; 4 P—Q 4.

gamble^1 (gam′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gambled*, ppr. *gambling.* [Recent in record; < ME. **gamelen*, **gamlen* (whence mod. *gamble*, in form like *famble, fumble, hamble, humble*, etc.), var. (with freq. suffix *-le*) of *gamenen*, < AS. *gamenian*, game: see *game*^{1}, *v.*, *gammon*^{1}, *v.*] I. *intrans.* To play at any game of hazard for a stake; risk money or anything of value on the issue of a game of chance, by either playing or betting on the play of others; hence, to engage in financial transactions or speculations dependent for success chiefly upon chance or unknown contingencies: as, to *gamble* with cards or dice; to *gamble* in stocks.

> At operas and plays parading,
> Mortgaging, *gambling*, masquerading.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

> That little affair of the necklace, and the idea that somebody thought her *gambling* wrong, had evidently bitten into her. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxv.

> The evil effects of *gambling* in stocks and provisions. *Harper's Weekly*, April 26, 1884.

Gambling contract. See *contract.*

II. *trans.* To lose or squander by gaming: with *away* or *off.*

> Bankrupts or sots who have *gambled* or slept *away* their estates. *Ames.*

gamble^1 (gam′bl), *n.* [< *gamble*^{1}, *v.*] A venture in gambling or as in gambling; a reckless speculation. [Colloq.]

We make of life a *gamble*, and our institutions, our education, our literature, our ideals, and even our religion, all foster the spirit. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 395.

When they take their "little all" . . . out of the dull Three per Cents and put it into the Snowy Mountain Mines (Salted), which promise them thirty per cent., they are well aware that they are going in for a *gamble*.
T. G. Bowles, Flotsam and Jetsam, xxxviii.

gamble^2 (gam′bl), *n.* [Dim. of *gamb*, or var. of the related *gambrel*.] A leg. [Prov. Eng.]

gambler (gam′blėr), *n.* One who gambles; one addicted to gaming or playing for money or other stakes; a gamester.

A *gambler's* acquaintance is readily made and easily kept — provided you gamble too. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxxiv.

gambling-house (gam′bling-hous), *n.* A gaming-house; a house kept for the accommodation of persons who play at games of hazard for stakes.— **Common gambling-house.** See *common*.

gamboge (gam-bōj′ or -böj′), *n.* [Also written *gambooge*; a corruption (prob. originating in trade use) of what would reg. be *camboge* (NL. *cambogia*), < *Camboja*, usually called *Cambodia*, a French protectorate in Farther India.] A gum resin, the inspissated juice of various species of the guttiferous genus *Garcinia*. The gamboge of commerce is mainly derived from *G. Hanburyi*, a handsome laurel-like tree of Siam, Cambodia, and Cochin China. (See cut under *Garcinia*.) It is of a rich brownish-orange color, becoming brilliant yellow when powdered, forming a yellow emulsion with water, and having a disagreeable acrid taste. It is a drastic purgative, but is seldom used in medicine except in combination. It is mostly used as a pigment in water-color painting, producing transparent yellows, verging on brown in deep masses. It is quite durable as a water-color, and fairly so in oil. Ceylon gamboge is obtained from *G. Morella*. False gamboge is a similar but inferior product of *G. Xanthochymus*. The so-called American gamboge is the juice of *Vismia Guianensis* and other species of South America. In doses of a dram or even less gamboge has produced death.

The pipe *gamboge* of Siam, so called because it is preserved in the hollows of bamboos, is considered the best which comes into the London markets, and commands the highest price.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 101.

Extract of gamboge, a pigment composed of gamboge and alumina.

gambogian, gambogic (gam-bō′ji-an or -bö′ji-a̤n, gam-bō′jik or -bö′jik), *a.* Pertaining to gamboge.

gamboised (gam′boizd), *a.* [< OF. *gamboisé*, *gambise*, etc., < *gambais*, gambeson: see *gambeson*.] Quilted or padded, as in the making of a gambeson; especially, quilted in longitudinal folds or ridges so as to be pliable in one direction and more or less stiff in the other.

gamboiserie (F. pron. goṅ-bwo-zė-rē′), *n.* Gamboised work.

gamboison†, *n.* Same as *gambeson*.

gambol (gam′bo̤l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gambold*, *gambauld*, *gambaud*; < F. *gambade*, a gambol, < It. *gambata*, a kick, < *gamba*, the leg: see *gamb* and *jamb*.] A skipping, leaping, or frisking about; a spring, leap, skip, or jump, as in frolic or sport.

Quid est quod sic gestis? What is the matter that you leape and skyppe so? for that you fet such *gambauldes*.
Udall, Flowers of Latin Speaking, fol. 72.

Some to disport them selfs their sondry maistries tried on grasse,
And some their *gamboldes* plaid. *Phaer*, Æneid, vi.

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beasts in *gambols* frisk'd before their honest god.
Dryden.

gambol (gam′bo̤l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gamboled*, *gambolled*, ppr. *gamboling*, *gambolling*. [From the noun; cf. F. *gambiller*, kick about, < OF. *gambille*, dim. of *gambe*, F. *jambe*, leg: see *gambol*, *n.*] To skip about in sport; caper in frolic, like children or lambs; frisk carelessly or heedlessly.

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman;
Hop in his walks, and *gambol* in his eyes;
Feed him with apricocks and dewberries;
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1.

It is not madness
That I have uttered: bring me to the test,
And I the matter will re-word; which madness
Would *gambol* from. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,
Gamboll'd before them. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 345.

=**Syn.** To frolic, romp, caper.

gambone†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *gammon^2*.

gambrel (gam′brel), *n.* [Also written *gambril*, *cambrel*, *cambril*, *chambrel* (cf. E. dial. *gammerel*, the small of the leg, and *gamble*, a leg); < OF. *gambe*, F. *jambe*, the leg: see *gamb*, *jamb*.] 1. The hock of a horse or other animal.

"*Gambrel?— Gambrel?*"— Let me beg
You'll look at a horse's hinder leg —
First great angle above the hoof —
That's the *gambrel*: hence gambrel-roof.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, xii.

2. A stick crooked like a horse's hind leg, used by butchers for suspending a carcass while dressing it.

Myself spied two of them [my followers' suits] hang out at a stall with a *gambrel* thrust from shoulder to shoulder, like a sheep that were new flead.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, iii. 1.

3. A gambrel-roof.

Others occupy separate buildings, almost always of black, unpainted wood, sometimes with the long, sloping roof of Massachusetts, oftener with the quaint *gambrel* of Rhode Island. *T. W. Higginson*, Oldport Days, p. 44.

gambrel (gam′brel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gambreled*, *gambrelled*, ppr. *gambreling*, *gambrelling*. [< *gambrel*, *n.*] 1. To hang up by means of a gambrel thrust through the legs.

And meet me: or I'll box you while I have you,
And carry you *gambrill'd* thither like a mutton.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

2. To form with a curb or crook: as, a *gambreled* roof.

Here and there was a house in the then new style, three-cornered, with *gambrelled* roof and dormer windows.
S. Judd, Margaret, p. 33. (*Bartlett.*)

gambrel-roof (gam′brel-röf), *n.* A roof the slope of which is broken by an obtuse angle like that of an animal's gambrel; a curb-roof. See extract under *gambrel*, *n.*, 1.

gambroon (gam-brön′), *n.* [Perhaps < *Gombroon* (*Gomeroon*, *Gomberoan*), a Persian seaport (now called *Bender Abbasi*), from which a large export trade was formerly carried on.] A twilled cloth: (1) of worsted and cotton, used for summer trousers; (2) of linen, made for linings. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Gambusia (gam-bū′si-a̤), *n.* [NL. (Poey, about 1850); < Cuban *gambusina* or *gambusino*, nothing: a proverbial term expressing humorously a supposed something that is really nothing.] A genus of cyprinodont fishes, containing such ovoviviparous killifishes as *G. patruelis*, known as the top-minnow, a common species in the lowland streams of the southern Atlantic States.

Gambusiinæ (gam-bū-si-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gambusia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of cyprinodont fishes, typified by the genus *Gambusia*. They have the dentary bones firmly united, the eyes normal, and the sexes diverse, the anal fin of the male being advanced forward and its anterior rays modified as an intromittent organ. The species are of small size and confined to America.

gamdeboo (gam′de-bö), *n.* [African.] The stinkwood of Natal, *Celtis Kraussiana*, a small tree with tough light-colored wood.

game^1 (gām), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *game*, an abbreviation (due to mistaking the term. *-en* for a suffix of inflection) of *gamen*, *gomen*, also spelled *gammen* (> mod. E. *gammon^1*, q. v.), < AS. *gamen*, *gomen*, game, joy, sport, = OS. *gaman* = OFries. *game*, *gome* = OHG. *gaman*, MHG. *gamen*, joy, = Icel. *gaman*, game, sport, amusement, = OSw. *gammen*, Sw. *gamman* = ODan. *gamell*, Dan. *gammen*, mirth, merriment. Hence ult. *gamble*, *gammon^1*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Mirth; amusement; play; sport of any kind; joke; jest, as opposed to *earnest*: as, to make *game* of a person, or of his pretensions or actions (now the chief use of the word in this sense). See *to make game of*, below.

"Wherefore," quod she, "in ernest and in *game*,
To putte in me the defaute ye are to blame."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 874.

But goldles for to be it is no *game*.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 290.

And gladness through the palace spread,
Wi' mickle *game* and glee.
Skiæn Anna; Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 389).

Then on her head they sett a girlond greene,
And crowned her twixt earnest and twixt *game*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 8.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasant *game*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

These many years in this most wretched island
We two have liv'd, the scorn and *game* of Fortune.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Thou shalt stand to all posterity,
The eternal *game* and laughter.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 4.

2. A play or sport for amusement or diversion.

In their *games* children are actors, architects, and poets, and sometimes musical composers as well.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 540.

3. A contest for success or superiority in a trial of chance, skill, or endurance, or of any two or all three of these combined: as, a *game* at cards, dice, or roulette; the *games* of billiards, draughts, and dominoes; athletic *games*; the Floral *games*. The games of classical antiquity were chiefly public trials of athletic skill and endurance, as in throwing the discus, wrestling, boxing, leaping, running, horse- and chariot-racing, etc. They were exhibited either periodically, usually in honor of some god, as the Olympic, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian games of Greece, the Ludi Apollinares at Rome, etc., or from time to time for the amusement of the people, as the Circensian games at Rome. The prizes in the Greek periodical games were generally without intrinsic value, as garlands or wreaths of olive- or laurel-leaves, of parsley, etc.; but at the Panathenaic games of Athens the prizes were quantities of olive-oil from the consecrated orchards, given in a special type of painted amphoræ, of which a hundred or more might constitute a single prize. The four great Greek national games formed the strongest bond in the nature of a national union between the various independent Greek states. At them any person of Hellenic blood had the right to contest for the victory, the most highly esteemed honor in Greece; and citizens of all states, however hostile, met at these games in peace.

Lycaon hath the report of setting our first publicke *games*, and proving of maistries and feats of strength and activitee, in Arcadia. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 56.

A fool
That seest a *game* play'd home, the rich stake drawn.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

In certain nations also there were instituted particular *games* of the Torch, to the honour of Prometheus; in which they who ran for the prize carried lighted torches.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

"My cocks," says he, "are true cocks of the *game* — I make a match of cock-fighting, and then an hundred or two pounds are soon won, for I never fight a battle under."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 20.

4. The art or mode of playing at a game: as, he plays a remarkable *game*.

"What wilt thou bet," said Robin Hood,
"Thou seest our *game* the worse?"
Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 317).

5. The successful result of a game, or that which is staked on the result: as, the *game* is ours.

All the best archers of the north
Sholde come upon a daye,
And he that shoteth altherbest
The *game* shall bere away.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 93).

The ladies began to shout,
"Madam, your *game* is gone."
Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 317).

6. The requisite number of points or advantages to be gained in order to win a game: as, in cribbage 61 is *game* or *the game*.— 7. A scheme; plan; project; artifice.

From Lord Sunderland's returning to his post all men concluded that his declaring as he did for the exclusion was certainly done by direction from the King, who naturally loved craft and a double *game*.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1682.

8†. Amorous sport; gallantry; intrigue.

Set them down
For sluttish spoils of opportunity,
And daughters of the *game*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

9. Sport in the field; field-sports, as the chase, falconry, etc.

Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon *game*, spied a company of bustards and cranes. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

10. That which is pursued or taken in hunting; the spoil of the chase; quarry; prey.

Both of howndes and hawkis *game*,
After, he taught hym all; and same,
In sea, in feld, and eke in ryvere.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 11.

The nearer the hound hunting is to his *game*, the greater is his desire, the fresher is the scent.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 205.

Hynde Etin's to the hunting gane;
And he has tane wi' him his eldest son,
For to carry his *game*.
Hynde Etin (Child's Ballads, I. 296).

The King return'd from out the wild,
He bore but little *game* in hand.
Tennyson, The Victim.

11. Collectively, animals of the chase; those wild animals that are pursued or taken for sport or profit, in hunting, trapping, fowling, or fishing; specifically, the animals useful to man, and whose preservation is therefore desirable, which are enumerated under this designation in the game-laws regulating their pursuit.

By a very singular anomaly, which has had important practical results, *game* is not strictly private property under English law; but the doctrine on the subject is traceable to the later influence of the Roman law.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 142.

12. A game-fowl or game-cock. See phrases below.— 13†. A flock: said of swans.

No man having less than five marks per annum could lawfully keep a *game* of swans. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 701.

Actian games. See *Actian*.— **Big game**, the larger quadrupeds.— **Black-breasted red game**, the most typical variety of game-fowl, in which the hackle and saddle-feathers of the cock are a brilliant light red or orange, the back and wing-bows rich glossy red, the wing-secondaries clear bay, the breast and lower parts of the body solid black, more or less glossy, and the wing-bars and tail metallic black. A little white may show at the base of the tail. The eyes should be brilliant red. The hen is of a delicately penciled grayish brown, with salmon breast and golden hackle laced with black. Other varieties of the game-fowl distinctly characterized in color are the black cocks, duck-wings, piles, wheatens, and whites. —**Brown-red game.** See *brown*.—**Bumper game.** See *bumper*^{2}.—**Capitoline games.** See *Capitoline*.—**Cock of the game**†. See *cock*^{1}.—**Confidence game.** See *confidence*.—**Exhibition game,** a game-cock or -hen of a breed cultivated for perfection of form and coloring, without reference to the fighting qualities of the primitive game stock.—**Floral games.** See *floral*.—**Game law.** See *game-law*.—**Game of goose.** See *goose*, 4.—**Game protection,** the protection of game animals, specifically by legal restriction of the times for and methods of pursuing them.—**Megalesian, Nemean, Olympic, etc., games.** See the adjectives.—**Pit-game,** a cock or hen of a fighting breed.—**Red game,** the Scotch ptarmigan, *Lagopus scoticus*.—**Round game,** a game, as at cards, in which an indefinite number of players can engage, each playing on his own account.

After the little music they sat down to a *round game*, of which there were a great many, such as Commerce, Speculation, Vingt-et-Un, Limited Loo, or Pope Joan.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 90.

The game is not worth the candle. See *candle*.—**The game is up.** (*a*) In *hunting*, the game is started.

He that strikes
The venison first shall be lord o' the feast.
. . . Hark! the game is rous'd!—
. . . *The game is up.* *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

(*b*) The scheme has failed; all is at an end. [Colloq.]

The universal opinion is that *the game is* irrecoverably *up*, and that the tory party will be in power for fifty years to come. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 304.

To make (formerly **a**) **game of,** to turn into ridicule; make sport of; mock; delude or humbug.

Whanne I speke aftir my beste avise
Ye sett it nought, but *make ther-of a game*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 59.

She had all the talents which qualified her to play on his feelings, to *make game of* his scruples, to set before him in a strong light the difficulties and dangers into which he was running headlong. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to such animals as are hunted as game: as, *game* animals; a *game* pie.—2. Having a plucky spirit, like that of a game-cock; courageous; unyielding: as, to die *game*.

Why, would you be
A gallant, and not *game*?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

I was *game*; . . . I felt that I could have fought even to the death. *Irving.*

Governor Butler was *game* on the Boston Normal Art School question to the death.
Jour. of Education, XVIII. 326.

3. Having the spirit or will to do something; equal to some adventure or exploit: as, are you *game* for a run or a swim? [Slang.]

"I suppose you really wish to find out the truth?" "Yes," said Teddy, firmly, "I do." "And you are *game* to go?" "Ye-es," less assured. "Yes; *game* to go."
L. B. Walford, The Baby's Grandmother.

For I am *game* to marry thee
Quite reg'lar, at St. George's.
W. S. Gilbert, Bab Ballads.

To die game. See def. 2, and *die*^{1}.

game^1 (gām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gamed*, ppr. *gaming*. [< ME. *gamen*, *gomen*, shorter form of *gamenen*, *gomenen*, < AS. *gamenian*, game, play, = Icel. *gamna*, amuse, divert; from the noun. Cf. *gamble*^{1}, *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. To play at any sport or diversion.

Glad and blithe hi weren alle
That weren with hem in the halle,
And pleide and *gamenede* ech with other.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

2. To gamble; play for a stake, prize, or wager with cards, dice, balls, etc., according to certain rules. See *gaming*.

Avarice itself does not calculate strictly when it *games*.
Burke.

'Tis great pity he's so extravagant, . . . and *games* so deep. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 2.

3†. To be glad; rejoice; receive pleasure: sometimes used impersonally with the dative.

God lovede he best with al his hoole herte
At alle tymes, though him *gamede* or smerte.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 534.

II. *trans.* To stake or lose at play; gamble (away). [Rare.]

It is for fear of losing the inestimable treasure we have that I do not venture to *game* it out of my hands for the vain hope of improving it. *Burke*, Ref. of Representation.

game^2 (gām), *a.* [A dial. form of *cam*^{1}, crooked. Cf. *gamb*, dial. *gamble*, a leg, from the same ult. source.] Crooked; lame: as, a *game* leg. [Slang.]

Warrington burst out laughing, said that Bacon had got the *game* chair, and bawled out to Pen to fetch a sound one from his bedroom. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xli.

game-bag (gām'bag), *n.* A bag for holding the game killed by a sportsman.

game-bird (gām'bėrd), *n.* A bird ordinarily pursued for sport or profit, or which is or may be the subject of a game-law. Such birds are chiefly of the gallinaceous order, or of the duck tribe, or of the plover and snipe groups of wading-birds. In the United States about sixty kinds of birds come under this definition.

game-cock (gām'kok), *n.* A cock bred from a fighting stock or strain; a cock bred and trained for fighting purposes.

"Every year," says Fitzstephen, "on the morning of Shrove Tuesday, the school-boys of the city of London bring *game-cocks* to their masters, and in the fore part of the day, till dinner-time, they are permitted to amuse themselves with seeing them fight."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 375.

game-egg (gām'eg), *n.* An egg laid by a game-fowl, or from which a game-cock may be hatched.

game-fish (gām'fish), *n.* Any fish capable of affording sport to the angler, as the salmon, trout, bass, and many others; especially, a gamy food-fish.

A *game-fish* is a choice fish, a fish not readily obtained by wholesale methods at all seasons of the year, nor constantly to be had in the market—a fish, furthermore, which has some degree of intelligence and cunning, and which matches its own wits against those of the angler.
Goode, American Fishes (1887), p. xiv.

game-fowl (gām'foul), *n.* A specimen of one of the varieties of the hen classed as games.

gameful (gām'fụl), *a.* [< *game*^{1}, *n.*, + *-ful*.] 1. Full of sport or games; sportive.

Which will make tedious years seem *gameful* to me.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 3.

2. Full of game, or animals of the chase.

Thy long discourse . . .
Of *gamefull* parks, of meadowes fresh, ay—spring-like pleasant fields. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 290.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferments your blood,
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the *gameful* woods beset.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 95.

game-gall†, *n.* A satirical retort. *Nares.*

Shortly after this quipping *game-gall*, etc.
Holinshed, Chron., 1577.

game-hawk (gām'hâk), *n.* The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*: so called generally in Scotland, where it preys on the "game"—that is, grouse and ptarmigan.

gamekeeper (gām'kē'pėr), *n.* One who has the keeping and guarding of game; one who is employed to look after animals kept for sport in parks or covers, and to protect them from poachers.

As I and my companions
Were setting of a snare,
The *game-keeper* was watching us,
For him we did not care.
'Tis my Delight of a Shiny Night (song).

game-law (gām'lâ), *n.* A law enacted for the preservation of the animals called *game*, by restricting the seasons and the manner in which they may be taken: generally in the plural.

This early *game-law* [concerning the keeping of a dog] was primarily intended to stop the meetings of labourers and artificers, and has little permanent importance besides. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 472.

gameless (gām'les), *a.* [< *game*^{1}, *n.*, + *-less*.] Destitute of game.

Gamelion (ga-mē'li-on), *n.* [Gr. Γαμηλιών, so called because it was the fashionable time for weddings, < γαμήλιος, pertaining to a wedding, < γαμεῖν, marry. An older name was Αηναιών.] The seventh month of the Attic year. It consisted of thirty days, and corresponded to the latter half of January and the first part of February.

gamely†, *a.* [ME. *gameliche* (= OHG. *gamanlīh*, MHG. *gämelich*, *gemelich*); < *game*^{1}, *n.*, + *-ly*^{1}.] Sportive; lively; joyful.

gamely (gām'li), *adv.* [< ME. *gamely*, *gamliche*, < AS. *gamenlice* (= MHG. *gemeliche*), joyfully, < *gamen*, sport, joy: see *game*^{1}, *n.*, and *-ly*^{2}.] 1†. Gaily; joyfully.

Thenne watȝ Gawan ful glad, & *gomenly* he laȝed.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1079.

2. In a game or plucky manner.

Either *gamliche* gan grethe other gailiche ther-inne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2591.

gamen†, *n.* and *v.* See *game*^{1} and *gammon*^{1}.

gamene (ga-mēn'), *n.* Madder dried and ground into powder, without removing its outer covering. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

gameness (gām'nes), *n.* The quality of being game or brave; courage; pluckiness.

There was no doubt about his *gameness*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxiv.

The over-preservation of the red deer has caused them to degenerate, and much of their hardihood and *gameness* is being lost, besides which they are much smaller than formerly, though considerably more numerous.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 509.

game-play† (gām'plā), *n.* Games in amphitheaters. *E. D.*

game-player† (gām'plā"ėr), *n.* One who acts; a juggler. *E. D.*

Counterfaite pageants and juglings of *gameplaiers*.
Calvin, Four Godly Sermons, iv.

game-preserve (gām'prẹ-zėrv"), *n.* A park or tract of land stocked with game preserved for sport.

game-preserver (gām'prẹ-zėr"vėr), *n.* In England, a landowner or lessee of game who strictly preserves it for his own sport or profit, often to the injury of the neighboring farmers, whose crops are subject to its depredations.

gamesome (gām'sum), *a.* [< ME. *gamsum* (= Icel. *gamansamr*; cf. OHG. *gamansamo*, adv., gamesomely), < *game*^{1} + *-some*.] Sportive; playful; frolicsome.

I write from the fire-side of my parlour, and in the noise of three *gamesome* children. *Donne*, Letters, xxviii.

The beasts grow *gamesome*, and the birds they sing.
Thou art my sun, great God! *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 12.

To whom thus Belial, in like *gamesome* mood.
Milton, P. L., vi. 620.

Then ran she, *gamesome* as the colt,
And livelier than a lark
She sent her voice thro' all the holt
Before her, and the park.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

gamesomely (gām'sum-li), *adv.* Sportively; playfully.

gamesomeness (gām'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being gamesome; playfulness.

gamester (gām'stėr), *n.* [< *game*^{1} + *-ster*.] 1. One who games; a person addicted to gambling; a gambler.

The losing *gamester* shakes the box in vain,
And bleeds, and loses on, in hopes to gain.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

A fighting *gamester* is only a pickpocket with the courage of a highwayman. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

2†. A merry, frolicsome person.

You are a merry *gamester*,
My lord Sands. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 4.

Such petulant, jeering *gamesters*, that can spare
No argument or subject from their jest.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

You have another *gamester*, I perceive by you;
You durst not slight me else.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

3. One who competes at athletic games. [Prov. Eng.]

The weapon [in the game of back-sword] is a good stout ash-stick with a large basket handle, heavier and somewhat shorter than a common single-stick. The players are called "old *gamesters*"—why, I can't tell you—and their object is simply to break one another's heads: for the moment that blood runs an inch anywhere above the eyebrow, the old *gamester* to whom it belongs is beaten and has to stop. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

4†. A swan-keeper.

The keeper who looked after them [a game of swans] was the *gamester*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 701.

5†. A prostitute.

She's impudent, my lord;
And was a common *gamester* to the camp.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

gamestress (gām'stres), *n.* [< *game*^{1} + *-stress*.] A female gambler. *Davies.*

To two characters, hitherto thought the most contradictory, the sentimental and the flirting, she unites yet a third; . . . this, I need not tell you, is that of a *gamestress*. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, x. 5.

gametal (gam'e-tạl), *a.* [< *gamete* + *-al*.] Having the character of a gamete; conjugating; reproductive; generative.

The presence of the reproductive elements exerts a constant stimulus upon the brain cells, which causes them to generate characteristic dreams, that in turn react to produce expulsion of the *gametal* cells.
J. Nelson, Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 390.

gametangium (gam"e-tan-ji'um), *n.*; pl. *gametangia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. γαμέτη, a wife, γαμέτης, a husband (see *gamete*), + ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.] A cell or organ in which gametes are contained.

In Acetabularia the whole of the protoplasm of the *gametangium* is not used up in the formation of the gametes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 427.

gamete (gam'ēt), *n.* [< Gr. γαμέτη, a wife, γαμέτης, a husband, < γαμεῖν, marry, < γάμος, marriage.] In *biol.*, a propagative protoplasmic body which unites with a similar or dissimilar body to form a spore, called a zygote, the latter being either a zygospore or an oöspore. Mobile gametes resembling zoöspores are called *planogametes* or *zoögametes*.

The two cells which conjugate to form it [a zygospore] are spoken of as *gametes*—planogametes when they possess cilia, aplanogametes when they do not.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 525.

gametophyte (gam'e-tọ-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. γαμέτη, a wife, γαμετής, a husband (see *gamete*), + φυτόν, a plant.] In thallophytes, the sexual form of the plant, as distinguished from the sporophyte, or asexual form.

gamey, *a.* A less correct spelling of *gamy*.

gamic (gam'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γαμικός, of or for marriage, < γάμος, marriage.] **I.** *a.* Having a sexual character; sexual: opposed to *agamic*: said specifically of an ovum.

In each ovarium, along with the rudiments of agamic eggs, or eggs which, if developed, produce young by true parthenogenesis, there usually, if not always, exists the rudiment of an ephippial egg; which, from sundry evidences, is inferred to be a sexual or *gamic* egg.
H. Spencer.

Gamic edges, corresponding edges of an antipolar polyhedron. If to every summit corresponds a face formed by the same number of edges, then to every edge connecting two summits corresponds a gamic edge, separating the two corresponding faces.

II. *n.* A gamic edge.

gamin (gam'in, F. pron. ga-maṅ'), *n.* [F., of obscure origin.] A neglected and precociously knowing street-boy; an unruly boy running about at his own will. Also called *street Arab*.

The word *gamin* was printed for the first time, and passed from the populace into literature, in 1834. It made its first appearance in a work called Claude Gueux: the scandal was great, but the word has remained. . . . The *gamin* of Paris at the present day, like the Græculus of Rome in former time, is the youthful people with the wrinkle of the old world on its forehead.
Victor Hugo, Les Misérables (trans.).

It would seem as if there were a *gamin* element in the character of Irishmen. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 460.

gaming (gā'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *game*^{1}, *v.*] Playing for stakes; gambling. In *law*: (*a*) An agreement between two or more to risk money on a contest or chance of any kind where one must be a loser and the other a gainer. *Caruthers*, J. (*b*) More specifically, any sport or play carried on by two or more persons, depending on skill, chance, or the occurrence of an unknown future event, on the result of which some valuable thing is, without other consideration, to be transferred from the one to the other, or which in its course or consequences involves some other thing demoralizing or unlawful. *Bishop.*

When he is drunk, asleep, or in his rage; . . .
At *gaming*, swearing; or about some act
That has no relish of salvation in 't.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

In the common usage of the two terms "betting" and "*gaming*," they may sometimes be employed interchangeably, but not always. If two persons play at cards for money, they are said to be gambling or gaming; but they are gambling because they lay a wager or make a bet on the result of the game, and therefore to say they are betting is equally appropriate. If two persons lay a wager upon the result of a pending election, it will be said that they are betting, but not that they are gaming. There is no *gaming* in which the element of the wager is wanting, but there is betting which the term *gaming* is not commonly made to embrace. *Justice T. M. Cooley.*

gaming-house (gā'ming-hous), *n.* A house where gaming is practised; a gambling-house; a hell.—**Common gaming-house.** See *common.*

gaming-room (gā'ming-röm), *n.* A room kept for the purpose of gaming or gambling.

It being found, then, that the pooling schemes contemplate gaming, it remains to see whether the room which is kept for the purposes of the schemes is to be held a *gaming-room.* *People vs. Weithoff*, 51 Mich., p. 203.

gaming-table (gā'ming-tā″bl), *n.* A table used or especially adapted for use in gaming or gambling.

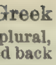
He's done him to a *gamin' table.*
Heir of Linne (Child's Ballads, VIII. 75).

A jest calculated to spread at a *gaming table* may be received with a perfect neutrality of face, should it happen to drop in a mackerel boat. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

gamla (gam'lä), *n.* Same as *gomlah.*

gamma (gam'a̤), *n.* [L. *gamma*, < Gr. γάμμα, of Phenician origin, Heb. *gimel*: see *G*, and cf. *digamma*. In def. 3, ME. *gamme*, < OF. *gamme*, *game* = Sp. *gama* = Pg. It. *gamma* = Icel. *gammi*, < ML. *gamma*, the gamut: see *gamut*.] **1.** The third letter of the Greek alphabet, Γ, γ, represented historically by *c*, phonetically by *g*, in the Roman and English alphabet.—**2.** In *entom.*, a common European noctuid moth of the family *Plusiidæ*, *Plusia gamma*. Also called *silver-Y* and *gamma-moth*, from the shape of a silvery spot on the wing, like that of Greek gamma, γ, or English Y. The larva feeds on various low plants.—**3.** Same as *gamut*.—**Gamma function**, a function so called because usually written Γ*x* where *x* is the variable, and most clearly defined by the equation

$$\Gamma x = Lim\left\{\frac{1.\ 2.\ 3\ .\ .\ .\ .\ .\ .\ .\ .\ n}{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)\ .\ .\ .\ (x+n)}n^x\right\}\text{for } n = \infty.$$

gammadion (ga-mā'di-on), *n.*; pl. *gammadia* (-a̤). [MGr. γαμμάδιον, var. of γαμμάτιον, dim. of Gr. γάμμα, gamma: see *gamma*.] An ornament on ecclesiastical vestments resembling the Greek capital gamma (Γ) in shape. Usually in the plural, four gammas in different positions being placed back to back so as to form a voided Greek cross, . This ornament was formerly frequent on certain vestments of Greek prelates, and was also used on vestments in the Western Church. Also *gammation*.

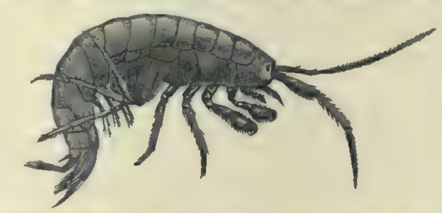
gamma-moth (gam'a̤-môth), *n.* Same as *gamma*, 2.

gammarid (gam'ạ-rid), *n.* An amphipod of the family *Gammaridæ*.

Gammaridæ (ga-mar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gammarus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of genuine amphipods, containing numerous aquatic and mostly marine forms, with large antennulæ frequently branched, the second ramus longer than the shaft of the antennæ, and broad coxal plates of the four anterior legs. These beach-fleas move by swimming rather than springing.

gammarolite (ga-mar'ọ-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Gammarolithes* (Schlotheim, 1832), < L. *gammarus*, a kind of lobster, + Gr. λίθος, a stone.] A fossil crawfish or some other crustacean having a certain resemblance to *Gammarus*.

Gammarus (gam'a̤-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), < L. *gammarus*, more correctly *cammarus*, < Gr. κάμμαρος, often written κάμμορος, a kind of lobster.] The typical genus of amphipods of the family *Gammaridæ*. *G. pulex* is a form known as the fresh-water shrimp, though not a shrimp in a proper sense.



Fresh-water Shrimp (*Gammarus pulex*), about five times natural size.

gammation (ga-mā'ti-o̤n), *n.* Same as *gammadion*. *E. D.*

gammet†, *n.* Same as *gamma*, 3.

gammer (gam'ėr), *n.* [A further contr. of *grammer*, a dial. contr. of *grandmother*. Cf. *gaffer*^{2}, similarly contracted from *grandfather*.] An old woman: the correlative of *gaffer*.

And with them came
Old *gammer* Gurton, a right pleasant dame
As the best of them. *Drayton*, The Moon-Calf.

gamming†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *jamming*, verbal n. of *jam*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *gam*, *v.*] A jamming or clogging.

He was not strangled, but by the *gamming* of the chaine, which could not slip close to his necke, he hanged in great torments under the jawes. *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

gammon^1 (gam'o̤n), *n.* [Better spelled *gammen*, early mod. E. *gamen*, < ME. *gammen*, *gamen*, the earlier form of *game*, sport, jest: see *game*^{1}. Cf. *backgammon*.] **1.** In the game of backgammon, a victory in which one player succeeds in throwing off all his men before his opponent throws off any: distinguished from *backgammon*, in which the opponent is not only gammoned, but has at least one man not advanced from the first six points.—**2.** A deceitful game or trick; trickery; humbug; nonsense. [Colloq. or slang.]

This *gammon* shall begin. *Chester Plays*, i. 102.

Lord bless their little hearts, they thinks it's all right, and don't know no better, but they're the wictims o' *gammon*, Samivel, they're the wictims o' *gammon.*
Dickens, Pickwick, xxvii.

gammon^1 (gam'o̤n), *v.* [Early mod. E. *gamen*; < *gammon*^{1}, *n.* Cf. *game*^{1}, *v.*, *gamble*^{1}, *v.*] **I.**† *intrans.* **1.** To play; gamble.

Finding his conscience deepelye gauld with thee outragious oathes he vsed too thunder owt in *gamening*, hee made a few verses as yt were his cygnea oratio.
Stanihurst, Epitaphes, p. 153.

2. To play a part; pretend. [Colloq. or slang.]

Jerry did not make his look beggarly enough; but Logic *gammoned* to be the cadger in fine style, with his crutch and specs. *Pierce Egan*, Life in London (1821).

II. *trans.* **1.** To impose upon; delude; trick; humbug; also, to joke; chaff. [Colloq. or slang.]

A landsman said, "I twig the chap—he's been upon the Mill—
And 'cause he *gammons* so the flats, ve calls him Veeping Bill!" *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 137.

So then they pours him out a glass of wine, and *gammons* him about his driving, and gets him into a reg'lar good humour. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xiii.

2. In the game of backgammon, to win a gammon over. See *gammon*^{1}, *n.*, 1.

gammon^2 (gam'o̤n), *n.* [Formerly sometimes *gambone*; < OF. *gambon*, F. *jambon* (= Sp. *jamon* = It. *gambone*), a gammon, < OF. *gambe*, F. *jambe* (= Sp. It. *gamba*), leg: see *gamb* and *jamb*.] The buttock or thigh of a hog, salted and smoked or dried; a smoked ham.

And then came haltynge Jone,
And brought a *gambone*
Of bakon that was reastye.
Skelton, Elinor Rumming.

At the same time 'twas always the Fashion for a Man to have a *Gammon* of Bakon, to show himself to be no Jew.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 33.

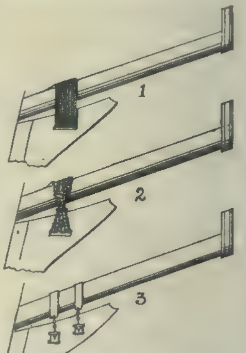
The custom of eating a *gammon* of bacon at Easter is still [1827] maintained in some parts of England.
Hone, Every-day Book, II. 439.

gammon^2 (gam'o̤n), *v. t.* [< *gammon*^{2}, *n.*] **1.** To make into bacon; cure, as bacon, by salting and smoking.—**2.** [Appar. in allusion to the tying or wrapping up of a gammon or ham.] To fasten a bowsprit to the stem of (a ship).

gammoning (gam'o̤n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gammon*^{2}, *v. t.*, 2.] *Naut.*, formerly, a chain or rope lashing by which the bowsprit was lashed down to the stem; now, an arrangement of iron bands secured by nuts and screws.

gammoning-hole (gam'o̤n-ing-hōl), *n.* *Naut.*, a scuttle cut through the knee of the head of a ship, through which the gammoning was passed.

gammon-plate (gam'o̤n-plāt), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron plate on the stem of a ship for securing gammon-shackles. See *gammoning*.



1, rope gammoning; 2, chain gammoning; 3, iron-strap gammoning.

gammon-shackles (gam'o̤n-shak″lz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, shackles for securing the gammoning.

gammot†, *n.* [Cf. It. *gamaut*, "the name of a barbers toole," *gamanto*, "the name of a surgions toole" (Florio), appar. a particular use of *gamaut* = E. *gamut*, with some ref. to the shape of the knife. See *gamut*.] A kind of knife formerly used by surgeons.

Scolopomacheria [It.], an instrument to cut out the roots of vlcers or sores, called of our surgeons the incision knife or *gammot*. *Florio.*

gammut†, *n.* See *gamut*.

gammy (gam'i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Bad; unfavorable. [Vagrants' slang.]

gamner†, *n.* [Contr. of *gamener*, < ME. *gamen*, game (see *game*^{1}, *v.*, *gammon*^{1}, *v.*), + *-er*^{1}.] A gamester; a player.

Some haue I sene euen in their last sicknes sit vp in their deathbed vnderpropped with pillowes, take their play-fellowes to them, and cumfort them selfe with cardes . . . as long as euer they might, til the pure panges of death pulled their hart fro their play, & put them in the case they could not reckon their game. And then left they their *gamners*, and slily slonk away: and long was it not ere they gasped vp the goste.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 42.

gamogastrous (gam-ọ-gas'trus), *a.* [< Gr. γάμος, marriage, + γαστήρ (γαστρ-), the womb.] In *bot.*, having only the ovaries united: applied to a compound pistil the styles and stigmas of which are free.

The union in a syncarpous pistil is not always complete; it may take place by the ovaries alone, while the styles and stigmata remain free, the pistil being then *gamogastrous.* *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 142.

gamogenesis (gam-ọ-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. γάμος, marriage, + γένεσις, generation.] In *biol.*, genesis or development from fertilized ova; sexual generation or reproduction; homogenesis: the opposite of *agamogenesis*.

These cells whose union constitutes the essential act of *gamogenesis* are cells in which the developmental changes have come to a close—cells which . . . are incapable of further evolution. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 77.

In the lowest organisms *gamogenesis* has not yet been observed. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 31.

gamogenetic (gam″ọ-jẹ-net'ik), *a.* [< *gamogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to gamogenesis; accomplished by means of gamogenesis.

gamogenetically (gam″ō-jẹ-net'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a gamogenetic manner; by gamogenetic means.

gamomorphism (gam-ọ-môr'fizm), *n.* [< Gr. γάμος, marriage, + μορφή, form.] That stage of development of organized beings in which the spermatic and germinal elements are formed, matured, and generated, in preparation for an act of fecundation, as the commencement of a new genetic cycle; puberty; fitness for reproduction. *Brande and Cox.*

Gamopetalæ (gam-ọ-pet′a̤-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *gamopetalus*: see *gamopetalous*.] In *bot.*, a division of dicotyledonous angiosperms, in which the perianth consists of both calyx and corolla, the latter having the petals more or less united at the base. It is the largest of the dicotyledonous divisions, including 45 orders, about 2,600 genera, and over 35,000 species. The most important orders are the *Compositæ*, *Rubiaceæ*, *Labiatæ*, *Scrophulariaceæ*, *Solanaceæ*, *Acanthaceæ*, and *Asclepiadaceæ*. *Corollifloræ* is a synonym.

gamopetalous (gam-ọ-pet′a̤-lus), *a.* [< NL. *gamopetalus*, < Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal): see *petal*.] In *bot.*, having the petals united at the base; belonging to the *Gamopetalæ*: same as *monopetalous*.

gamophyllous (gam-ọ-fil′us), *a.* [< NL. *gamophyllus*, < Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having a single perianth-whorl of united leaves; symphyllous: opposed to *apophyllous*. *Sachs.*

gamosepalous (gam-ọ-sep′a̤-lus), *a.* [< NL. *gamosepalus*, < Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal.] In *bot.*, having the sepals united; monosepalous.

gamp (gamp), *n.* A large umbrella: said to be so called from Mrs. Gamp, a character in Charles Dickens's novel "Martin Chuzzlewit." [Slang.]

> Janet clung tenaciously to her purpose and the *gamp*. . . . I should recommend any young lady of my family or acquaintance not to conceal a gentleman's umbrella surreptitiously. *C. W. Mason*, Rape of the Gamp, xviii.

> I offered the protection of the great white *Gamp* to Sylvie, and off we sped over the puddles, regardless of a few extra splashes. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 87.

Gampsonyches (gamp-son′i-kēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gampsonyx*, with ref. to Aristotle's use of the related form *γαμψώνυχος*, with crooked talons.] An Aristotelian group of birds, approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Accipitres*, or to the *Raptores* of most authors.

Gampsonyx (gamp-sō′niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαμψῶνυξ* (also *γαμψώνυχος*), with crooked talons, < *γαμψός*, crooked, curved, + *ὄνυξ*, claw, talon.] A genus of South American kites. *G. swainsoni* of Brazil is the only species. *N. A. Vigors*, 1825.

gamrels†, *n.* See *gambrel*.

gamut (gam′ut), *n.* [Formerly also *gammut*, *gam-ut* (= It. *gamaut*—Florio); < ML. *gamma ut*: *gamma*, the gamut (< Gr. *γάμμα*, the third letter of the Greek alphabet: see *gamma*); *ut*, a mere syllable, used as the name of the first note in singing, now called *do*; orig. L. *ut*, conj., that. Guido d'Arezzo (born about 990) is said to have called the seven notes of the musical scale after the first seven letters of the alphabet, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*: whence the name *gamma*, taken from the last of the series (*g*, *γ*), applied to the whole scale. He is also said to have invented the names of the notes used in singing (*ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*), after certain initial syllables of a monkish hymn to St. John, in a stanza written in sapphic meter, namely:

> *Ut* queant laxis *re*sonare fibris
> *Mi*ra gestorum *fa*muli tuorum,
> *Sol*ve pollutis *la*biis reatum,
> Sancte *I*ohannes.

The syllable *ut* has been displaced by the more sonorous *do*.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) The first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music; gamma ut. (*b*) The major scale, whether indicated by notes or syllables, or merely sung.

> At break of Day, in a Delicious song
> She sets the *Gam-ut* to a hundred yong.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

> When by the *gamut* some musicians make
> A perfect song, others will undertake
> By the same *gamut* chang'd to equal it.
> *Donne*, Elegies, ii., Anagram.

> Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
> That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage.
> *Addison*, Prol. to Phædrus and Hippolite.

(*c*) A scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet. (*d*) In *old Eng. church music*, the key of G. Also *gamma*.—2. Figuratively, the whole scale, range, or compass of a thing.

> Whose sweep of thought touches the rest of the chords in the *gamut* of the knowable. *Coues*, Can Matter Think? (1886), p. 32.

> A few tones of brown or black or bottle-green, and an occasional coppery glow of deep orange, almost complete his *gamut*. *The Studio*, III. 153.

> We now possess a complete *gamut* of colors. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 9.

gamy (gā′mi), *a.* [< *game*^{1}, *n.*, + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Having the flavor of game; having a flavor as of game kept uncooked till it is slightly tainted, when it is held by connoisseurs to be in proper condition for the table: as, the venison was in fine *gamy* condition.—2. Spirited; plucky; game: as, a *gamy* little fellow. [Colloq.]

> "You'll be shot, I see," observed Mercy. "Well," cried Mr. Bailey, "wot if I am; there's something *gamey* in it, young ladies, ain't there?" *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xi.

> Horses ever fresh and fat and *gamey*. *S. Bowles*, Our New West, p. 275.

Also, less correctly, spelled *gamey*.

gan^{1}† (gan). Preterit of *gin*^{1}.

gan^{2}†. An obsolete form of *go*.

gan^{3}, *v. i.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *yawn*.

gan^{3}†, *n.* [See *gan*^{3}, *v.*] The mouth. *Davies.* [Cant.]

> This bowse is better than rom-bowse,
> It sets the *gan* a giggling.
> *Brome*, Jovial Crew, ii.

ganam (gan′a̤m), *n.* Same as *ashkoko*.

ganch^{1}, **gaunch**^{1} (gȧnch, gânch), *v. t.* [< F. *gancher*, in pp. *ganché*, let fall on sharp stakes (Cotgrave); cf. It. *ganciata*, the act of fixing with a hook, < *gancio* = Sp. Pg. *gancho*, a hook, perhaps < Turk. *qanja*, a hook.] To put to death by letting fall from a height upon hooks or sharp stakes, or by hanging on a hook thrust between the ribs or through the pectoral muscles, as is or has been done with malefactors in Oriental countries.

> The Captain, . . . having vainly sought for his prisoner, filled forthwith a coffin with clay, . . . giving out that he was dead, affrighted with the punishment of his predecessor, being *ganched* for the escape of certain Noblemen. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 32.

> Take him away, *ganch* him, impale him, rid the world of such a monster. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, iii. 2.

ganch^{1}, **gaunch**^{1} (gȧnch, gânch), *n.* [< *ganch*^{1}, *gaunch*^{1}, *v.*] The punishment or torture of ganching.

> I would rather suffer the *gaunch* than put the smallest constraint on your person or inclinations. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II. 289.

ganch^{2}, **gaunch**^{2} (gânch), *v. i.* [Sc., also written *gansch*; origin obscure.] To make a snatch or snap at anything with open jaws, as a dog.

ganch^{2}, **gaunch**^{2} (gânch), *n.* [< *ganch*^{2}, *gaunch*^{2}, *v.*] A snatch at anything with open jaws; a bite. [Scotch.]

> I have heard my father say, who was a forester at the Cabrach, that a wild boar's *gaunch* is more easily healed than a hurt from the deer's horn. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, ix.

gander (gan′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *gandre*, < AS. *gandra*, also *ganra* (> E. dial. *ganner*) (the *d* being excrescent as in *andro-*, *thunder*, etc.) (= D. *gender*), a gander, the same word, but with different suffix, as MHG. *ganzer*, G. *ganser* (now usually *gänserich*, after *enterich* = E. *drake*^{1} q. v.); cf. L. *anser* (for **hanser*), m. and f., = Gr. *χήν*, m. and f., = Skt. *hansa*, m. The E. fem. is *goose*, orig. **gans*: see *goose* and *gannet*.] The male of the goose.

> I wisse (quod I) and yet though ye would believe one y^{t} wold tell you that twise two *ganders* made alway four gese, yet ye would be aduised ere ye beleued hym that woulde tell you that twise two gese made all waye four *ganders*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 169.

> The female hatches her eggs with great assiduity; while the *gander* visits her twice or thrice a day, and sometimes drives her off to take her place, where he sits with great state and composure. *Goldsmith*, Animated Nature, vii. 11.

gander (gan′dėr), *v. i.* [< *gander*, *n.*: in allusion to the vague and slow gait of that bird.] To go leisurely; linger; walk slowly or vaguely. [Colloq.]

> Then she had remembered the message about any one calling being shown up to the drawing-room, and had *gandered* down to the hall to give it to the porter; after which she *gandered* upstairs to the dressing-room again. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xlvii.

gander-grass†, *n.* [Also *gander-goose*, *gander-goss*, etc. Cf. *goose-grass*.] Some plant, probably *Orchis mascula*.

> Daily by fresh rivers walk at will,
> Among the daisies and the violets blue,
> Red hyacinth, and yellow daffodil,
> Purple Narcissus like the morning rays,
> Pale *gander-grass*, and azure culver-keys.
> *J. Davors*, quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 55.

gander-party (gan′dėr-pär″ti), *n.* A social gathering of men only; a stag-party. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int. [Jocose.]

gander-pull, **gander-pulling** (gan′dėr-pu̇l, -pu̇l″ing), *n.* A rude sport of which the essential feature is a live gander suspended by the feet. The contestants ride by on horseback at full speed, and attempt to clutch the greased neck of the fowl and pull its head off. It is practised especially in the southern and southwestern United States.

> They [the voters] were making ready for the *gander-pulling*, which unique sport had been selected by the long-headed mountain politicians as likely to insure the largest assemblage possible from the surrounding region to hear the candidates prefer their claims. *M. N. Murfree* (*C. E. Craddock*), Prophet of Great Smoky [Mountains, p. 103.

gane, *v. i.* Same as *gan*^{3}.

gang (gang), *v. i.* [< ME. *gangen*, *gongen* (pret. supplied by *wende*, *went*, or *eode*, *ȝede*, etc., ppr. (rare) *gangende*, pp. supplied by *gon*, gone), < AS. *gangan*, *gongan* (pret. *geóng*, *gióng*, pp. *ge-gangen*, *ge-gongen*) = OS. *gangan* = OFries. *gunga* = OHG. *gangan*, MHG. *gangen* (NHG. pret. *ging*, pp. *gegangen*, associated with pres. *gehen* = E. *go*) = Icel. *ganga* = OSw. *ganga* = ODan. *gange* = Goth. *gaggan*, go. This verb, though mixed in form and sense with the verb represented by *go*, and in the modern tongues to a greater or less extent displaced by it, is not, as is usually said, a fuller form of *go*, but is a different word: see *go*.] To go; walk; proceed. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Jhesu thouȝt hit was ful longe,
> Withouten felowship to *gonge*.
> *Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 82. (*Halliwell.*)

> A poplar greene, and with a kerved seat,
> Under whose shade I solace in the heat;
> And thence can see *gang* out and in my neat.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

> I *gang* like a ghaist, and I carena much to spin.
> *Auld Robin Gray.*

To gang alow. See *alow*^{2}.—**To gang gizzen.** See *gizzen*.—**To gang gleyed.** See *gleyed*.—**To gang one's gait**, to go or take one's own way in a matter. [Scotch and old or prov. Eng.]

> He is fautles in faith, and so god mote me spede,
> I graunte hym my gud will to *gang* on *his gate*.
> *York Plays*, p. 331.

> *Gang thy gait*, and try
> Thy turnes with better luck, or hang thysel.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd.

gang (gang), *n.* [Early mod. E. also in some senses *gong*, *goung*; < ME. *gang*, *gong*, a going, a course, way, passage, privy (not in the sense of 'company' or 'crew,' this sense being later and of Scand. origin, and represented in AS. by *genge*, E. *ging*, q. v.), < AS. *gang*, a going, way, privy, = OS. *gang* = OFries. *gong*, *gung* = D. *gang*, a course, etc., = OHG. *gang*, a going, a privy, MHG. G. *gang*, a going, walk, etc., = Icel. *gangr*, a going, a privy, etc., also, collectively, a company or crew, = Sw. *gång*, a going, a time, = Dan. *gang*, walk, gait; from the verb. Cf. *ging*.] 1†. A going; walking; ability to walk.

> He forȝiaf . . . halten and lamen richte *gang*.
> *Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 3296.

> Honden bute felinge, fet bute *ȝonge* [hands without feeling, feet without ability to walk]. *Legend of St. Katherine*, p. 499.

2†. Currency.

> The said penny of gold to have passage and *gang* for xxx of the saidis grotis. *Acts Jas. IV.* (1488), c. x. (ed. 1566).

3†. A way; course; passage.—4†. The channel of a stream, or the course in which it is wont to run; a watercourse.

> The abstractioune of the water of Northesk fra the ald *gang*. *Act. Audit.* (an. 1467), p. 8.

Hence—5. A ravine or gulley. [Prov. Eng.]—6. In *mining*. See *gangue*.—7. The field or pasture in which animals graze: as, those beasts have a good *gang*. [Scotch.]—8. A number going or acting in company, whether of persons or of animals: as, a *gang* of drovers; a *gang* of elks. Specifically—(*a*) A number of persons associated for a particular purpose or on a particular occasion: used especially in a depreciatory or contemptuous sense or of disreputable persons: as, a *gang* of thieves; a chain-*gang*.

> There were seven Gipsies in a *gang*,
> They were both brisk and bonny O.
> *Johnnie Faa* (Child's Ballads, IV. 283).

> They mean to bring back again Bishops, Archbishops, and the whole *gang* of Prelatry. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

(*b*) A number of workmen or laborers of any kind engaged on any piece of work under supervision of one person; a squad; more particularly, a shift of men; a set of laborers working together during the same hours.

> And five and five, like a mason *gang*,
> That carried the ladders lang and hie.
> *Kinmont Willie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 62).

9. A combination of several tools, machines, etc., operated by a single force, or so contrived as to act as one: as, a *gang* of saws or plows; a *gang* of fish-hooks; a *gang* of mine-cars, tubs, or trams. In this sense frequently combined with other

words to form the names of tools or machines, in each of which two or more tools, cutters, saws, shares, etc., are united in one frame or holder, as *gang*-cultivator, *gang*-edger.

With the demand for more rapid production came improvements in the "*gang*" feature, and the wonder of the age was the "Yankee *gang*," so arranged by placing half the saws facing in one direction and the other half in the opposite, that two logs were worked up in one movement of the carriage. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 344.

Ribbons are usually woven on *gang*-looms.
L. P. Brockett, Silk Industry, p. 99.

10. As much as one goes for or carries at once; a go. [Scotch.]

To please you, mither, did I milk the kye,
An' bring a *gang* o' water frae the burn.
Donald and Flora, p. 37.

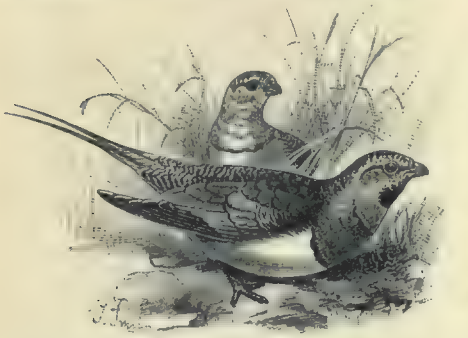
11†. A retired place; a privy; a jakes. [In this use more commonly *gong*.]

Jak if every hous were honest to ete fleish inne,
Than were it honest to ete in a *gonge*.
MS. Digby 41, f. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

Alas! herww! now am I bownde
In helle *gonge* to ly on ground.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 345.

Agricultural Gangs Act. See *agricultural.*—**Dress-gang**, a number of persons engaged in dressing fish, each having his special part of the process to perform.—**Gang of nets**, a combination or series of nets comprising the *run*, *inner pound*, and *outer pound*. Also called a *hook of nets*. See *pound-net*. [Penobscot, Maine, U. S.]=**Syn.** *Covey*, etc. See *flock*1.

ganga (gang′gä), *n.* **1.** An old Catalonian name of the lesser pin-tailed sand-grouse, *Pterocles alchata*, and hence a name of the sand-grouse (*Pteroclidæ*) in general. See *Pteroclidæ* and *sand-grouse.*—**2.** A South American vulturine hawk of the genus *Ibycter*, as *I. americanus*.



Ganga (*Pterocles alchata*).

gang-board (gang′bōrd), *n.* [< *gang* + *board*, after D. *gangboord*.] **1.** A board or plank with cleats for steps, used for passing into or out of a ship or boat. Also called *gang-plank*.

As we were putting off the boat, they laid hold of the *gang-board*, and unhooked it off the boat's stern.
Cook, Voyages, iii. 4.

2. A plank placed within or without the bulwarks of a vessel's waist for sentinels to walk or stand on.—**3.** The boards ending the hammock-nettings at either side of the entrance from the accommodation-ladder to the deck.

gang-by (gang′bī), *n.* The go-by. [Scotch.]

Mercy on me, that I sud live in my auld days to gi'e the *gang-bye* to the very writer. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor.

gang-cask (gang′kȧsk), *n.* A small cask, but larger than a breaker, used for bringing water aboard ships in boats, or to make close stowage in the hold.

gang-cultivator (gang′kul″ti-vā-tọr), *n.* A cultivator having several shares so stocked that they can be driven in a set or gang.

gang-day (gang′dā), *n.* [AS. *gangdagas*, *gongdagas* (= Icel. *gangdagar*), pl., < *gang*, a going, + *dæg*, pl. *dagas*, day.] In England, a day of perambulation of parishes or manors. See *gang-week*.

During the Rogation, or, as they were then better called, the *gang-days*, and whenever any swart evil had betided this land, our clergy and people went a procession through the streets of the town, and about the fields of the country parishes. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 222.

gang-drill (gang′dril), *n.* A machine tool containing in one head a number of vertical drills, each having its separate belt and pulley from a common shaft, and with speed-pulleys common to all.

gange (ganj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ganged*, ppr. *ganging*. To fasten (a fish-hook) to the end of a section of line called the *ganging*. There are many methods of ganging. For hand-lines for cod a single strand of line about two feet long is doubled, and its bight is plaited or hitched to the shank of a hook, after which the ends are laid up together and a single wall-knot is tied in the end of the ganging. Hooks to be used on halibut trawl-lines are seized to the ends of the gangings with tarred or waxed twine. Cod trawl-hooks are generally provided with an eye at the upper end of the shank. A common way of ganging such hooks is to pass the end of the ganging through the eye of the hook, like threading a needle, and then make a figure-of-eight knot around the standing part of the line. Hooks for such predaceous and sharp-toothed fish as the bluefish and kingfish are often ganged with wire, and those for sharks with an iron chain.

gang-edger (gang′ej″ėr), *n.* A machine having from three to six circular saws on a common mandrel, capable of being so adjusted as to slit wide planks into boards or scantlings of the width required.

ganger (gang′ėr), *n.* [= Icel. *gangari* = Sw. *gångare* = Dan. *ganger*, a steed (in comp. Sw. *-gängare*, *-gångare* = Dan. *-gjænger*, *-ganger*, a goer), = G. *gänger*, a goer, walker, footman; as *gang*, *v. i.*, + *-er*1.] **1.** One who or that which gangs or goes; a goer; a walker. [Scotch.]

The stringhalt will gae aff when it's gaen a mile; it's a weel kenn'd *ganger;* they ca' it Souple Tam.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxvii.

2. One who conducts or superintends a gang or squad, as the foreman of a gang of laborers or plate-layers on a railway. [Eng.]

On Saturday evening a man named Charles Frost, a *ganger* in the employ of the Midland Railway Company, was run over. *Leeds Mercury*, May 8, 1871.

A *ganger*, or head navvy, accustomed to see around him immense results produced by great physical energy and untiring strength, is placed over hundreds of men.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 409.

3. In *coal-mining*, one who is employed in conveying the coal through the gangways. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]—**4.** *Naut.*, a length of chain, one end of which is fastened to an anchor when let go, when the other end is fastened to a hawser.

Gangetic (gan-jet′ik), *a.* [< L. *Gangeticus*, < *Ganges*, < Gr. Γάγγης, < Skt. (> Hind.) *Ganga*, Ganges.] Of or pertaining to the river Ganges in India, or to the region through which it flows: as, *Gangetic* cities; *Gangetic* river-system. Also *Gangic*.

There [in India] he went gunning for gavials, or *Gangetic* crocodiles. *The American*, XI. 168.

gang-farmer†, gong-farmer†, *n.* [ME. *gong-farmer*, *-formar*, *-fermerour*, etc.] A cleaner of privies. *Palsgrave.*

gang-flower (gang′flou″ėr), *n.* The milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris:* so named from its blossoming in gang-week.

Gangic (gan′jik), *a.* [< *Ganges* + *-ic.*] Same as *Gangetic*. [Rare.]

Doubt-less his Deeds are such, as would I sing
But halfe of them, I vnder-take a thing
As hard almost as in the *Gangic* Seas
To count the Waues, or Sands in Euphrates.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

ganging (gan′jing), *n.* **1.** The act or mode of fastening a fish-hook to the line.—**2.** A section or part of a fishing-line to the free end of which a hook is ganged; a ganging-line. The ganging is sometimes of wire or chain, as for catching sharks; and all sizes of line are used, from fine silken thread up to the largest cord that will take a hook.

ganging-line (gan′jing-līn), *n.* The ganging of a fishing-line, especially when different from the rest of the line.

ganging-plea (gang′ing-plē), *n.* A long-continued suit; a permanent or hereditary litigation. [Scotch.]

But I thought ye had some law affair of your ain to look after; I have ane mysell—a *ganging-plea* that my father left me, and his father afore left to him.
Scott, Antiquary, ii.

ganglia, *n.* Latin plural of *ganglion*.

gangliac (gang′gli-ak), *a.* [< *gangli-on* + *-ac.*] Same as *ganglial*.

ganglial (gang′gli-al), *a.* [< *gangli-on* + *-al.*] Relating to a ganglion or ganglia; ganglionic.

gangliar (gang′gli-ạ̈r), *a.* [< *gangli-on* + *-ar*3.] Same as *ganglial*.

Very peculiar round or biscuit-formed bodies, probably not *gangliar* in their nature.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 215.

gangliate, gangliated (gang′gli-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* Provided with a ganglion or with ganglia; ganglionated; knotted, as a nerve or lymphatic. Also *ganglionated*.

gangliform, ganglioform (gang′gli-fôrm, -ọ̄-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. γάγγλιον, a tumor, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or character of a ganglion; resembling a ganglion.

gangling (gang′gling), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of **gangle*, freq. of *gang*, go. Cf. *gangrel*.] Awkward and sprawling in walking; loose-jointed. [Colloq.]

They [antelope fawns] are not nearly so pretty as deer fawns, having long *gangling* legs and angular bodies.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 201.

ganglioform (gang′li-ọ̄-fôrm), *a.* See *gangliform*.

ganglion (gang′gli-ọn), *n.*; pl. *ganglions*, *ganglia* (-ọnz, -ạ̈). [< LL. *ganglion*, a tumor, < Gr. γάγγλιον, a tumor under the skin, on or near a tendon.] **1.** An enlargement in the course of a nerve, containing or consisting of a collection of ganglion-cells; any assembly of ganglion-cells. The nervous system of invertebrates generally, and the sympathetic nervous system of vertebrates, consists essentially of a chain or series of ganglia connected by commissures, giving off filaments in various directions, forming plexuses or networks around principal viscera, blood-vessels, and other important organs. Some of the larger sympathetic ganglia are also called *plexuses;* thus, the semilunar ganglia of the abdomen form the solar plexus. In the cerebrospinal nervous system of vertebrates, ganglia regularly occur on the posterior or sensory roots of the spinal nerves. There are likewise ganglia upon some of the motor or sensorimotor cranial nerves, as the vagus, fifth, and facial. All the masses of gray neurine in the brain are also ganglia, as the optic thalami, corpora quadrigemina, corpora striata, etc.; even the general mass of cortical gray matter, both of the cerebrum and of the cerebellum, constitutes a great ganglion. The principal ganglia have special names. See the phrases below.

2. A knot or enlargement on a lymphatic; a lymphatic gland. See cut under *lymphatic.*—**3.** In *pathol.*: (*a*) An encysted enlargement in connection with the sheath of a tendon: called *simple ganglion*. (*b*) Inflammation, with effusion into one or more sheaths of tendons: called *diffuse ganglion*. (*c*) An enlarged bursa. [Rare.]—**4.** In *bot.*, the mycelium of certain fungals. *Imp. Dict.*—**Andersch's ganglion**, the petrous ganglion: named from Andersch, a German anatomist who lived at the close of the eighteenth century.—**Arnold's ganglion**, the otic ganglion.—**Basal ganglia**, ganglia lying at the base of the cerebrum, including the corpora striata, optic thalami, corpora geniculata, corpora quadrigemina, loci nigri, and nuclei tegmenti.—**Basal optic ganglion**, a collection of nerve-cells by the side of the infundibulum, close to the optic tract.—**Branchial ganglion.** See *branchial.*—**Buccal ganglia.** See *buccal.*—**Cardiac ganglion of Wrisberg**, a ganglion in the cardiac plexus of sympathetic nerves.—**Carotid ganglion.** See *carotid.*—**Casserian ganglion.** See *Gasserian ganglion.*—**Cephalic ganglia**, those sympathetic ganglia which are situated in the head and are connected with the divisions of the fifth nerve. In man they are four, the ciliary, sphenopalatine, otic, and submaxillary. Some small swellings, as the carotid ganglion, are not included in this enumeration, though situated in the head.—**Cerebellar ganglion**, or **ganglion of the cerebellum.** Same as *corpus dentatum* (*a*) (which see, under *corpus*).—**Cerebral ganglia.** See *cerebral.*—**Cervical ganglia**, sympathetic ganglia in the neck. In man there are three, superior, middle, and inferior, the first of which is a large reddish-gray cigar-shaped swelling lying behind the sheath of the carotid artery.—**Ciliary ganglion**, a small sympathetic ganglion situated in the orbit of the eye, in close relation with the ophthalmic artery, connected with the cavernous plexus of the sympathetic system, with the third nerve and the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve, and giving off a number of delicate filaments constituting the short ciliary nerves. Also called *lenticular ganglion* and *ophthalmic ganglion.*—**Diaphragmatic ganglion**, a small ganglion under the diaphragm, marking the junction of filaments from the right phrenic nerve with the phrenic plexus. Also called *phrenic ganglion.*—**Facial ganglion**, a ganglionic swelling of the facial nerve, where this nerve communicates with Meckel's and Arnold's ganglia by means of the petrosal nerves. Also called *intumescentia ganglioformis* and *geniculate ganglion.*—**Ganglion impar**, the unpaired or azygous ganglion, the single ganglion in which the two chains or series of sympathetic ganglia terminate posteriorly; the end of the sympathetic system behind.—**Ganglion inferius**, the inferior ganglion of the trunk of the pneumogastric nerve, as distinguished from the ganglion of the root of the same nerve.—**Ganglion infra-œsophageum**, a ganglion situated below the esophagus, as in mollusks.—**Ganglion of Bochdalek**, a swelling at the point of communication of a posterior nasal branch of the sphenopalatine ganglion with the anterior dental nerve.—**Ganglion of Ribes**, a small unpaired ganglion of the sympathetic system, supposed to be situated on the anterior communicating artery of the circle of Willis at the base of the brain, and to constitute the anterior termination of the whole chain of ganglia of the sympathetic system, corresponding to the ganglion impar at the other end of this system.—**Ganglion of Wrisberg.** See *cardiac ganglion.*—**Ganglion spirale**, the gangliform swelling of the cochlear nerve which fills the spiral canal of the modiolus of the cochlea.—**Ganglion stellatum**, in *Cephalopoda*, a large nervous ganglion into which is received a nerve from each parietosplanchnic ganglion.—**Ganglion supra-œsophageum**, the supra-esophageal ganglion, a ganglion situated above the esophagus, as in mollusks.—**Gasserian ganglion** or **Gasser's ganglion** [named from A. P. *Gasser*, a German physician (1505–77)], a ganglion of the sensory portion of the root of the fifth cranial nerve, just back of its division into its three main branches, ophthalmic and superior and inferior maxillary; it is lodged on a depression upon the apex of the petrosal bone. Also called by mistake the *Casserian ganglion* (supposed to refer to Giulio Casserio, an Italian anatomist, died 1616).—**Geniculate ganglion.** Same as *facial ganglion.*—**Glossopharyngeal ganglia**, the two gangliform enlargements of the glossopharyngeal nerve, one called the jugular, the other the petrous.—**Intercarotic ganglion**, a small swelling on the carotid plexus at the bifurcation of the common carotid arteries.—**Interosseous ganglion**, a swelling on the interosseous nerve at the back of the wrist, whence filaments proceed to the carpus.—**Jugular ganglion.** (*a*) A small swelling on the glossopharyngeal nerve in its passage through the jugular foramen. (*b*) The superior ganglion, or ganglion of the root of the pneumogastric nerve, in its passage through the jugular foramen.—**Lenticular ganglion.** Same as *ciliary ganglion.*—**Lingual ganglion,** a swelling on the carotid plexus, in relation with the lingual artery.—**Lumbar ganglia,** the sympathetic ganglia in the lumbar region.—**Lymphatic ganglia.** See def. 2.—**Meckelian** or **Meckel's ganglion,** the sphenopalatine ganglion.—**Mesenteric ganglia,** the numerous ganglia of the plexuses in relation with the mesenteric arteries.—**Ophthalmic ganglion.** Same as *ciliary ganglion.*—**Otic ganglion,** Arnold's ganglion, a small flattened oval swelling lying upon the third or inferior maxillary division of the fifth cranial nerve. It is one of the cephalic sympathetic ganglia, connected with the facial, fifth, glossopharyngeal, and sympathetic nerves.—**Petrous ganglion,** the inferior and larger ganglion of the glossopharyngeal nerve. Also *Andersch's ganglion.*—**Pharyngeal ganglion,** a ganglion of the carotid plexus, in relation with the ascending pharyngeal artery.—**Phrenic ganglion.** Same as *diaphragmatic ganglion.*—**Pneumogastric ganglion,** either one of two ganglia of the pneumogastric nerve, viz.: (*a*) The upper ganglion, or ganglion of the root; the jugular ganglion. (*b*) The lower ganglion, or ganglion of the trunk. Also *vagus ganglion.*—**Renal ganglia,** ganglia of the renal plexus of sympathetic nerves.—**Sacral ganglia,** four or five ganglia of the sacral or pelvic portion of the sympathetic system.—**Semilunar ganglion.** (*a*) Of the abdomen, either half of the great ganglion of the solar plexus, the largest in the body, being gangliform aggregations of smaller masses, lying on either side of the abdominal aorta, opposite the celiac axis, receiving the greater and lesser splanchnic nerves, and giving off the phrenic, celiac, gastric, hepatic, splenic, mesenteric, renal, suprarenal, and spermatic plexuses. (*b*) Same as *Gasserian ganglion.*—**Solar ganglion.** See *solar plexus*, under *plexus.*—**Sphenopalatine ganglion,** Meckel's ganglion, the largest of the cephalic sympathetic ganglia, situated in the sphenomaxillary fossa of the skull, connected with the facial nerve and carotid plexus by means of the Vidian and great petrosal nerves, communicating with the fifth nerve, and giving off numerous pharyngeal, palatine, nasal, and orbital branches.—**Spinal ganglia,** the ganglia upon the posterior roots of the spinal nerves.—**Subesophageal ganglion,** a ganglion which underlies the gullet in crustaceans.—**Submaxillary ganglion,** one of the cephalic sympathetic ganglia, situated under the jaw, in relation with the submaxillary gland, connected with the gustatory nerve, chorda tympani, and plexus of the facial artery.—**Suprarenal ganglia,** the ganglia connected with the suprarenal sympathetic plexus.—**Temporal ganglion,** a ganglion of the carotid plexus in connection with the temporal artery.—**Thoracic ganglia,** ganglia of the thoracic portion of the sympathetic system.—**Thyroid ganglion,** the middle cervical ganglion: so called from its relation to the thyroid artery.—**Vagus ganglion.** Same as *pneumogastric ganglion.*

ganglionary (gang′gli-ọn-ạ-ri), *a.* [< *ganglion* + *-ary.*] Composed of ganglia.

ganglionated (gang′gli-ọn-ā-ted), *a.* [< *ganglion* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *gangliate.*

> In some cases these lateral trunks exhibit ganglionic enlargements, . . . showing a tendency to the formation of the double *ganglionated* chain characteristic of higher worms. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 158.

ganglion-cell (gang′gli-ọn-sel), *n.* In *anat.*, a nerve-cell which has a well-marked nucleus and nucleolus, and sends off one or more processes, usually branching, which connect physiologically with other similar processes of cells, or, in some cases, constitute peripheral nerve-fibers. In addition to the function which belongs to nerve-fibers of receiving and transmitting nervous impulses, ganglion-cells may have the function of distributing, increasing, diminishing, and in some cases apparently of initiating such impulses, as well as of being a trophical center for nerve-fibers connected with them. Such cells are abundant in the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord, in the ganglia of the dorsal roots of spinal nerves, and in the ganglia of the sympathetic system, and they may exist as scattered cells or form plexuses, as those of Auerbach and Meissner. Besides these unipolar, bipolar, and multipolar cells, cells without processes have been described as ganglion-cells, and called *apolar.* They are regarded by some as having lost their processes in the course of anatomical and microscopic manipulation, and by others as being embryonic forms. Ganglion-cells, with the nerve-fibers and certain terminal structures, make up the essential parts of the nervous system. See cut under *retina.*

ganglion-corpuscle (gang′gli-ọn-kôr″pus-l), *n.* A ganglion-cell.

Ganglioneura (gang″gli-ọ-nū′rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γάγγλιον, a tumor (ganglion), + νεῦρον, a sinew (nerve).] Animals having a ganglionary or gangliate nervous system, and not a cerebrospinal nervous system: applied by Rudolphi and others to articulates and mollusks, the *Arthropoda* and *Mollusca* of modern systems.

ganglioneural (gang″gli-ọ-nū′rạl), *a.* [< *Ganglioneur-a* + *-al.*] Having a ganglionary nervous system; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ganglioneura.*

ganglion-globule (gang′gli-ọn-glob″ūl), *n.* A ganglion-cell.

ganglionic (gang-gli-on′ik), *a.* [< *ganglion* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a ganglion or ganglia; having or characterized by ganglia.—**Ganglionic corpuscle.** Same as *ganglion-cell.*—**Ganglionic nervous system,** the sympathetic system.

ganglionica (gang-gli-on′i-kạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ganglionicus*: see *ganglionic.*] In *med.*, a class of medicinal agents which affect the activity of parts of the sympathetic nervous system.

ganglionitis (gang″gli-ọ-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *ganglion* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Inflammation of a nervous ganglion. (*b*) Same as *lymphadenitis.*

ganglionless (gang′gli-ọn-les), *a.* [< *ganglion* + *-less.*] Having no ganglia or marked enlargements: said of a nerve.

gangliopathic (gang″gli-ọ-path′ik), *a.* [< *gangliopathy* + *-ic.*] In *pathol.*, pertaining to gangliopathy.

gangliopathy (gang-gli-op′ạ-thi), *n.* [< Gr. γάγγλιον, a tumor (ganglion), + πάθος, suffering.] In *med.*, a pathological or morbid condition of nervous ganglia, especially of subordinate ganglia.

ganglious (gang′gli-us), *a.* [< *gangli-on* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to a ganglion; gangliform or ganglionic. *Owen.*

gang-master (gang′mȧs″tėr), *n.* A master or an employer of a gang or body of workers; one who hires a band of persons to perform some specified task, or directs such a band in the performance of a task.

gang-plank (gang′plangk), *n.* Same as *gang-board*, 1. *Gang-plank* is the usual word in the United States.

gang-plow (gang′plou), *n.* A plow with several shares and mold-boards arranged in a series; also, a number of plows in one frame, which is usually mounted on wheels and operated by steam.

gang-press (gang′pres), *n.* A press which operates upon a number of objects in a gang.

gang-punch (gang′punch), *n.* Several punches in one stock, used for punching fish-plates, etc.

gangrel (gang′grel), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *gangrell, gangerel*; < *gang*, go, walk. Cf. *gangling.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A vagrant. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A tall awkward fellow.

> A long *gangrell*; a slim; a long tall fellow that hath no making to his height. *Nomenclator.*

3. A child just beginning to walk. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Vagrant; vagabond.

> He's nae gentleman . . . wad grudge twa *gangrel* puir bodies the shelter o' a waste house.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, iii.

gangrenate (gang′grẹ-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gangrenated*, ppr. *gangrenating.* [< *gangrene* + *-ate*[2].] To produce a gangrene in; gangrene.

> So parts cauterized, *gangrenated*, siderated, and mortified, become black. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 20.

gangrene (gang′grēn), *n.* [Formerly *gangreen*; < OF. *gangrene*, F. *gangrène* = Sp. Pg. *gangrena* = It. *gangrena, cancrena, cangrena*, < L. *gangræna*, < Gr. γάγγραινα, a gangrene, an eating sore, a redupl. form, < γραίνειν, γράειν, gnaw. Cf. Skt. √ *gar, gir*, swallow.] 1. In *pathol.*, a necrosis or mortification of soft tissues when the parts affected become dry, hard, and dark in color (*dry gangrene* or *mummification*), or when, remaining soft and moist, the parts fall a prey to septic organisms and undergo putrefaction (*moist gangrene* or *sphacelus*).

> And my chyrurgeons apprehended some fear that it may grow to a *gangrene*, and so the hand must be cut off.
> *Sir K. Digby*, Sympathetic Powder.

2. In *bot.*, a disease ending in putrid decay.—**Hospital gangrene,** a rapidly spreading, sloughing ulcer, starting from a wound and attended with general prostration. It occurs in ill-kept hospitals where many wounded are crowded together. Also called *sloughing phagedena.*—**Symmetrical gangrene.** Same as *Raynaud's disease* (which see, under *disease*).

gangrene (gang′grēn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gangrened*, ppr. *gangrening.* [< *gangrene, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To produce a gangrene in; mortify; hence, figuratively, to cause decay or destruction in.

> The service of the foot,
> Being once *gangren'd*, is not then respected
> For what before it was. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

> The rust
> Of heavy chains has *gangrened* his sweet limbs.
> *Shelley*, The Cenci, ii. 1.

> One vice that *gangrenes* Christian nations was unknown amongst them [New England Indians]: they never offered indignity to woman. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To become mortified.

> Wounds immedicable
> Rankle, and fester, and *gangrene*,
> To black mortification. *Milton*, S. A., l. 621.

gangrenescent (gang-grẹ-nes′ẹnt), *a.* [< *gangrene* + *-escent.*] Becoming gangrenous; tending to mortification.

gangrenous (gang′grẹ-nus), *a.* [< *gangrene* + *-ous.*] Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.

> Instead of defending these doctrines, it is the duty of a real disciple of Jesus Christ to reprobate them as *gangrenous* excrescences, corrupting the fair form of genuine Christianity. *Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, I. 413.

gang-rider (gang′rī″dėr), *n.* One who rides on mine-cars or trams, to give signals when necessary, or to work the clips. See *haulage-clip.*

gang-saw (gang′sâ), *n.* A body of saws set in one frame or on one spindle and acting simultaneously.

gangsman (gangz′mạn), *n.*; pl. *gangsmen* (-men). One who has charge of a gang of men.

gang-there-out (gang′ᴛʜãr-out′), *a.* [Sc., < *gang*, go, + *thereout*; equiv. to *gadabout.* Cf. Sc. *rinthereout* (< *rin*, run, + *thereout*), of the same sense.] Vagrant; vagabond; leading a roaming life.

> I am a lone woman, for James he's awa' to Drumshourloch fair with the year-aulds, and I daurna for my life open the door to ony o' your *gang-there-out* sort o' bodies.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, i.

gang-tide (gang′tīd), *n.* Same as *gang-week.*

> At fasts-eve pass-puffes; *gang-tide* gaites,
> Did alle masses bring. *Warner*, Albion's England.

gang-tooth†, *n.* A projecting tooth. Compare *gag-tooth.*

> In sign that this is sooth,
> I bite it with my *gang-tooth.*
> *Stoo him Bayes* (1673).

gangue, gang (gang), *n.* [The first form is a common spelling of *gang*, after equiv. F. *gangue*, as used in mining, < G. *gang* = E. *gang.*] 1. In *mining*, the non-metalliferous or earthy minerals accompanying the ore in a vein or mineral deposit; the part of a lode which is not called ore, or which has no commercial value; veinstone. Quartz is the most abundant veinstone; calcite, heavy-spar, fluor-spar, and brown-spar are also commonly found forming more or less of the bulk of the metalliferous lodes. Sometimes the *gangue* prevails in the vein to the entire exclusion of ore. The words *gangue* and *veinstone* are not properly used to designate the material with which the ore is associated when this consists chiefly of fragments of the country-rock mingled with flucan, etc. This is what the miners designate as the *filling-up.* See *vein* and *comb*[1], 6.

2. In mineral analysis, the foreign material or impurity present with the mineral under examination.

gangway (gang′wā), *n.* 1. A passage; a temporary passageway to a building while in the course of erection; a way or avenue into or out of any inclosed place, especially a passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another.

> I had hardly got into the boat before I was told they had stolen one of the ancient stanchions from the opposite *gang-way*, and were making off with it.
> *Cook*, Voyages, ii. 9.

2. A passageway between rows of seats or benches; specifically, in the British House of Commons, a passageway across the house dividing it into two parts. Above this passage or gangway sits the Speaker, with the ministry and their supporters on his right, and the leaders of the opposition and their supporters on his left. The members who occupy seats on the other side of the passage are said to *sit below the gangway*—a position which does not imply separation on similarly strict party lines.

> He [Fergus] was bound to be in his place—he usually sat above the *gangway* at the end of the front Opposition bench, and there he was. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 203.

3. In *coal-mining*, the main haulage road or level driven on the strike of the coal; any mine-passage used for opening breasts, or for the haulage of the coal.—**To bring to the gangway** (*naut.*), to punish (a seaman) by seizing him up and flogging him.

gangway-ladder (gang′wā-lad″ėr), *n.* A ladder from the gangway of a vessel to the water's edge.

gang-week (gang′wēk), *n.* [< *gang* + *week.* Cf. *gang-day.*] Rogation-week, when processions, with singing of litanies, were made in Great Britain, until the Reformation, and in a few instances still are made (under the name of *perambulations*) by ministers, churchwardens, and parishioners, to survey the bounds of parishes or manors. Also called *gang-tide.* See *rogation.*

> It [birch] serveth well to the decking up of houses and . . . for beautifying of streets in the crosse or *gang-week*, and such like. *Gerarde*, Herball (1633), p. 1478.

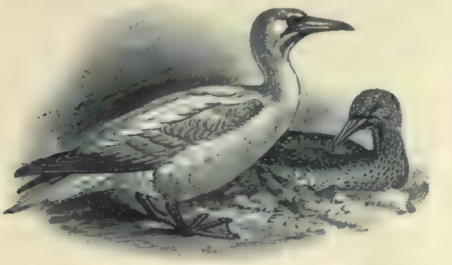
ganister (gan′is-tėr), *n.* [Also *gannister*; < G. dial. *ganster*, MHG. *ganster, gänster, gänester, geneister*, etc., a spark (see *gnast*[1]): so called because the ganister beds are so silicious that it is easy to strike fire with the rock of which they are made up.] In *mining* and *metal.*, a hard, silicious rock forming the floor of some coal-seams in England. It is used as a refractory material, and also for flagging. Ganister is also artificially made by mixing ground quartz and fire-clay; this artificial form is used for lining Bessemer converters. Calcined, pulverized, and sifted ganister is used on a straight buff-stick of bull-neck leather to smooth the threaded shoulders of socket-knives after they have been filed.—**Ganister beds**, a series of beds in the northern counties of England, immediately over the millstone-grit, belonging to the lower coal-measures; they produce excellent flagstones. One seam of coal in England is called the *ganister coal*, because it almost always has a ganister floor. Hence the name *ganister beds* has been given to the lower coal-measures.

ganjah (gan'jä̤), *n.* [Also written *gunjah*, repr. Hind. *gānja* or *gānjha*, the hemp-plant.] The hemp-plant of the north of India; specifically, the dried plant which has flowered, and from which the resin has not been removed, used for smoking like tobacco. Also called *guaza*.

gannen (gan'en), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps for *ganging*, a going: see *gang*, *gangway*.] In *coal-mining*, a broad heading or incline, down which coal is conveyed in tubs running on rails. *Gresley*. [North. Eng.]

ganner (gan'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *gander*.

gannet (gan'et), *n.* [< ME. **ganet*, found only in contr. *gant*, *gante*, < AS. *ganot*, *ganet*, a sea-fowl, = D. *gent*, a gander, = MLG. LG. *gante*, a gander, = OHG. *ganazzo*, MHG. *ganze*, a gander (cf. L. *ganta* (Pliny), a goose, > OF. *gante* = Pg. Pr. *ganta*; of Teut. origin); < *gan-*, in *gander*, and *goose* (G. *gans*, etc.) + suffix *-ot*, *-et*.] **1.** The solan-goose, *Sula bassana*, a large totipalmate swimming bird of the family *Sulidæ* and order *Steganopodes*. It is about 3 feet long and 6 feet in stretch of wings, and of a white color tinged with amber-yellow on the head, with black primaries.



Gannet (*Sula bassana*), adult and young.

It inhabits the Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America, feeds on fish, which it catches by pouncing down upon them from on high, and congregates in vast numbers to breed in certain rocky places on the sea-coast. It is a strong flier, but is not found far from land. Some of the principal breeding-places are the Hebrides, St. Kilda, Ailsa Craig, and the Bass Rock, on the European coast, and the "Gannet Rock," in the gulf of St. Lawrence. The flesh is rank, but the young are sometimes eaten, and the old birds are taken in numbers for their feathers.

2. *pl.* The birds of the family *Sulidæ*; the boobies, of which there are several species, of the genera *Sula* and *Dysporus*.

Ganocephala (gan-ọ̄-sef'a̤-lä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ganocephalus*: see *ganocephalous*.] An order of extinct labyrinthodont amphibians. The endoskeleton is notochordal and osseous; the bodies of the vertebræ are each represented by a basal intercentrum and a pair of pleurocentra; there is no occipital condyle; the vomer is divided; the temporal fossæ are overarched by bone; and the head is covered with polished horny or ganoid plates, whence the name. The genera *Archegosaurus* and *Dendrerpeton* are adduced by Owen as examples of this order.

> Owen has distinguished the oldest forms [of labyrinthodonts] with armoured skull as *Ganocephala*.
>
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 188.

ganocephalous (gan-ọ̄-sef'a̤-lus), *a.* [< NL. *ganocephalus*, < Gr. *γάνος*, brightness, sheen, luster, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] Having the head covered with shining polished plates; specifically, having the characters of the *Ganocephala*.

Ganodus (gan'ọ̄-dus), *n.* [NL. (so named from the polish of the teeth), < Gr. *γάνος*, brightness, sheen, luster, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil chimæroid fishes.

ganoid (gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γάνος*, brightness, sheen, luster, + *εἶδος*, appearance.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a smooth, shining surface, as if polished or enameled: specifically applied to those scales or plates of fishes which are generally of an angular form and composed of a bony or hard horny tissue overlaid with enamel. See cut under *scale*.—**2.** Having ganoid scales or plates, as a fish; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ganoidei*: as, a *ganoid* fauna.

II. *n.* One of the *Ganoidei*; a fish of the order *Ganoidei*.

Also *ganoidean*, *ganoidian*.

> The *ganoids* are an ancient group, well developed in the paleozoic rocks, but now dying out. The fossil genera are numerous and the species highly differentiated, but to-day only eight genera and between thirty and forty species comprise the ganoid fauna of the world.
>
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 91.

ganoidal (ga-noi'da̤l), *a.* [< *ganoid* + *-al*.] Same as *ganoid*.

Ganoidea (ga-noi'dẹ̄-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Ganoidei*, 2.

ganoidean (ga-noi'dẹ̄-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ganoid*.

Ganoidei (ga-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ganoideus*: see *ganoid*.] **1.** In Agassiz's system of classification, one of four orders into which the class of fishes was divided. It contained those which have ganoid scales or plates of an angular, rhomboidal, polygonal, or subcircular form, as distinguished from those with placoid, cycloid, or ctenoid scales. As thus framed by Agassiz, the ganoids were an artificial group, including siluroids, plectognaths, lophobranchs, and other teleost fishes. By Owen the *Ganoidei* were divided into two suborders, *Lepidoganoidei* and *Placoganoidei*. By later authors the group has been restricted and raised to the rank of a subclass.

Hence—**2.** In Müller's system, a subclass of fishes with muscular or multivalvular aortic bulb, free branchiæ, covered gill-cavity, and no optic chiasm, a spiral intestinal valve (sometimes rudimentary), and usually fulcra on one or more fins. It was divided by Müller into two orders: *Chondrostei*, with a cartilaginous skeleton, as the sturgeons and paddle-fishes, and *Holostei*, with bony skeleton, as the *Polypteridæ*, *Lepidosteidæ*, *Amiidæ*, and many extinct forms. Each one of the existing families of ganoids has been made the type of an order by late writers. Thus, the sturgeons (*Acipenseridæ*) typify the order *Chondrostei* in a restricted sense, or *Glaniostomi*; the paddle-fishes (*Polyodontidæ* or *Spatulariidæ*), the order *Selachostomi*; the bichirs (*Polypteridæ*), the order *Crossopterygia* or *Actinistia*; the bony pikes or gars (*Lepidosteidæ*), the order *Rhomboganoidei* or *Ginglymodi*; and the bowfins (*Amiidæ*), the order *Cycloganoidei* or *Halecomorphi*. Besides these there are three extinct orders, *Acanthodini*, *Placodermi*, and *Pycnodontini*. The ganoids abounded in former geologic periods, as far back as the Silurian; but the few above named are the only extant types. See *ganoid*, *n.* Also *Ganoidea*.

ganoidian (ga-noi'di-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ganoid*.

ganoin (gan'ọ̄-in), *n.* [< Gr. *γάνος*, brightness, sheen, luster (see *ganoid*), + *-in*².] The peculiar bony tissue which gives the enamel-like luster and transparency to the plates of ganoid fishes and of some labyrinthodonts. It is simply dense homogeneous bone.

ganomalite (ga-nom'a̤-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *γάνωμα*, brightness, brilliancy (< *γανόειν*, make bright, *γάνος*, brightness, sheen, luster), + *λίθος*, stone.] A rare silicate of lead and manganese, occurring massive, white or gray in color, at Långban in Sweden.

gant¹ (gant), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gaunt*¹.

gant², **gaunt**² (gänt), *v. i.* [A var. of *gan*³, *yawn* (AS. *gānian*): see *gan*³, *yawn*.] To yawn. [Scotch.]

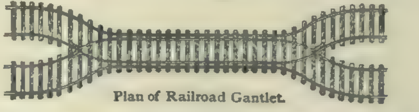
> *Gaunting* bodes wanting one of three,
> Meat, sleep, or good company. *Scotch proverb.*

gantein (gan'tẹ̄-in), *n.* [< F. *gant*, a glove (see *gauntlet*¹), + *-e-* + *-in*².] A saponaceous composition, used to clean kid and other leather gloves, composed of small shavings of curd soap 1 part, water 3 parts, and essence of citron 1 part.

gantlet¹ (gȧnt'let), *n.* Another spelling of *gauntlet*¹.

gantlet², **gauntlet**² (gȧnt'let), *n.* [More correctly *gantlope* (q. v.), corrupted to *gantlet* or *gauntlet* by confusion with *gantlet*¹, *gauntlet*¹, a glove (there being some vague association with 'throwing down the gauntlet' in challenge); the proper form would be **gatlop*, or, accom. to E., **gatelope*, < Sw. *gatlopp* (= G. *gassenlaufen*), lit. a 'gate-leap,' i. e., a 'lane-run,' in the phrase *löpa gatlopp*, run the gantlet (cf. Icel. *götuthiofr*, a thief punished by the gantlet); < Sw. *gata*, a street, lane (= G. *gasse* = E. *gate*²), + *lopp*, a running, course, career, < *löpa* = G. *laufen* = E. *leap*, run: see *gate*², *leap*¹, and *lope*.] **1.** A military punishment formerly inflicted for heinous offenses, in which the offender, stripped to his waist, was compelled to run a certain number of times through a lane formed by two rows of men standing face to face, each of them armed with a switch or other weapon with which he struck the offender as he passed; also, such a punishment used on board of ships, and, by extension, any similar punishment (used by some savage tribes and in Russia). Among the North American Indians this was a favorite mode of torturing prisoners of war, who often died under it. The Indians struck their victims with clubs, knives, lances, or any other convenient weapon.

Hence—**2.** A series or course of things or events. See *to run the gantlet* (*b*), below.—**3.** In *railway engin.*, the running together of parallel tracks into the space occupied by one, by crossing the two inner rails so as to bring each side by side with the opposite outer rail. It is used chiefly to enable a double-track railroad to pass a single-track tunnel or bridge without breaking the continuity of either rail.—**To run the gantlet.** (*a*) To undergo the punishment of the gantlet. See def. 1. Hence—(*b*) To be exposed or to expose one's self to a course or series of disagreeable or unpleasant treatment or observations, remarks, criticisms, etc. Also sometimes *to pass the gantlet*.



Plan of Railroad Gantlet.

> To print is to *run the gantlet* and to expose one's self to the tongues-strappado.
>
> *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, Pref.

> Charles *passes the gauntlet* of curious eyes down the aisle of the arbor. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 72.

gantlette (gȧnt'let), *n.* Same as *gauntlet*¹.

gant-line (gant'līn), *n.* [< *gant* (uncertain) + *line*. Cf. *girt-line*.] Same as *girt-line*.

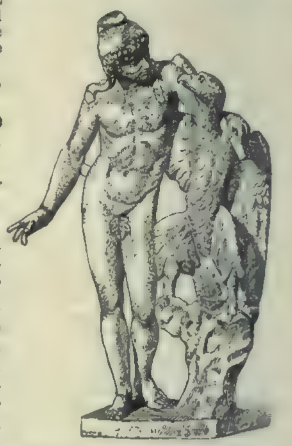
gantlope (gant'lōp), *n.* The earlier and less corrupt form of *gantlet*².

> He is fain to run the *gantelope* through the terrors and reproaches of his own conscience. *J. Scott*, Sermon (1680).

> Some said he ought to be tied neck and heels; others, that he deserved to run the *gantelope*.
>
> *Fielding*, Tom Jones, [vii. 11.

gantry, **gantree** (gan'tri, -trē), *n.* Same as *gauntree*.

Ganymede (gan'i-mēd), *n.* [< L. *Ganymedes*, < Gr. *Γανυμήδης*.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, the cup-bearer of Zeus or of the Olympian gods, originally a beautiful Trojan youth, transferred to Olympus (according to Homer by the gods, according to others by the eagle of Zeus or by Zeus himself in the form of an eagle), and made immortal. He supplanted Hebe in her functions as cup-bearer. He was regarded at first as the genius of water, and is represented by the sign Aquarius in the zodiac.



Ganymede and the Eagle.—Museo Nazionale, Naples.

> Or else flushed *Ganymede*, his rosy thigh
> Half-buried in the Eagle's down,
> Sole as a flying star shot thro' the sky.
>
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

2. Figuratively, a cup-bearer; a waiter.

> Nature's self's thy *Ganymede*.
>
> *Cowley*, Anacreontics, The Grasshopper.

ganza† (gan'zä̤), *n.* [Sp. *ganso*, m., gander, *gansa*, f., goose, < Goth. **gans* = OHG. *gans* = E. *goose*: see *goose*, *gander*, *gannet*.] One of the birds (a sort of wild goose) which, in Cyrano de Bergerac's "Comic History of the Moon" (1649), are represented as drawing thither the chariot of the Spanish adventurer Dominique Gonzales.

> They are but idle dreams and fancies,
> And savour strongly of the *ganzas*.
>
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 781.

> There are others, who have conjectured a possibility of being conveyed through the air by the help of fowls, to which purpose the fiction of the *ganzas* is the most pleasant and probable. *Bp. Wilkins*, Dædalus, vii.

gaol, **gaoler** (jāl, jā'lėr), *n.* Obsolescent spellings of *jail*, *jailer*.

gaon (gā'on), *n.*; pl. *gaonim*. [Heb., exaltation, excellence.] A rabbinic doctor of the law. The name *gaonim* belongs exclusively to the presidents of the academies] of Sora and Pumbaditha, in Babylonia, from A. D. 657 to 1034 and 1038.

gap (gap), *n.* [< ME. *gap*, *gappe*, < Icel. *gap* = Sw. *gap* = Dan. *gab*, a gap, opening, breach, chasm, mouth, throat, < Icel. Sw. *gapa*, Dan. *gabe*, yawn, gape: see *gape*.] **1.** A break or opening, as in a fence, a wall, or the like; a breach; a chasm; a way of passage, as between rocks or through a mountain; a vacant space.

> And stoppe sone and deliverly
> Alle the *gappis* of the hay [hedgé].
>
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4023.

By these means I leave no *gap* for heresy, schisms, or errors. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 6.

From the *gaps* and chasms . . .
Came men and women in dark clusters round.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

Specifically—**2.** A deep sloping ravine, notch, or cleft cutting a mountain-ridge. The term is especially common in the central portion of the Appalachian range, where such openings are of frequent occurrence and are important features in the topography. The principal gaps have specific names, as Manassas *Gap* and Thoroughfare *Gap* in Virginia. Where such a gap is a through cut, penetrating to the mountain's base, and giving passage, as it then usually does, to a stream, it is called a *water-gap*, as the Delaware *Water-gap* in Pennsylvania; when it indents only the upper part of the ridge, it is called a *wind-gap*. See *notch*.

3. In general, any hiatus, breach, or interruption of consecutiveness or continuity: as, a *gap* in an argument.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose, it would make a great *gap* in your own honour. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

It is seldom that the scheme of his [St. Paul's] discourse makes any *gap*. *Locke*, Epistle to Galatians, Pref.

There was no *gap*, no breach, no unrecorded intermediate state of things, between the end of the Roman power and the beginning of the Teutonic power. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 122.

4. See the extract, and *break-lathe*.

A *gap* is an expedient for . . . enabling a lathe to take in articles of much greater diameter . . . without materially increasing its weight or general dimensions. *C. P. B. Shelley*, Workshop Appliances, p. 188.

Foliar gap. See *foliar*.—**To stand in the gap**, to expose one's self for the protection of something; be prepared to resist assault or ward off danger.

I sought for a man . . . that should . . . *stand in the gap* before me for the land, that I should not destroy it. Ezek. xxii. 30.

To stop a gap, to secure a weak point; repair a defect; supply a temporary expedient.

His policy consists in setting traps,
In finding ways and means, and *stopping gaps*.
Swift.

gap (gap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gapped*, ppr. *gapping*. [< *gap*, *n.*] **1.** To notch or jag; cut into teeth like those of a saw.

He [uncle Toby] had no conception that the thing was any more to be made a mystery of than if Mrs. Wadman had given him a cut with a *gap'd* knife. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 65.

I will never meet at hard-edge with her; if I did . . . I should be confoundedly *gapped*. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 120.

2. To make a break or opening in, as a fence, a wall, or any mass of matter.

Ready! take aim at their leaders — their masses are *gapp'd* with our grape. *Tennyson*, Defence of Lucknow, iii.

3. To cause a hiatus of any kind in; cause to lose consecutiveness or continuity.

If we omit the semi-tones, these series will represent the five keys of the *gapped* scale; if we do not omit them, we have the five melodic families of tones, which, like the *gapped* scale, were developed from a circle of fifths. *W. K. Sullivan*, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. dlxxiii.

gape (gäp or gāp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gaped*, ppr. *gaping*. [< ME. *gapen*, appar. not < AS. **geapian*, or **geapan* (which occurs but once in a doubtful gloss "*geapan*, pandere," connected with *geap* or *geáp*, wide, broad, spacious, used only in poetry), but of Scand. origin, like the related *gap*: < Icel. *gapa* = Sw. *gapa* = Dan. *gabe* = D. *gapen* = MHG. *gaffen*, G. *gaffen*, gape, yawn. Cf. *gap*, *n.*] **1.** To open the mouth involuntarily or as the result of weariness, sleepiness, or absorbed attention; yawn.

Gape not too wide, lest you disclose your Gums.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

According to the inducing cause of the gaping, the verb, without losing its literal meaning, usually takes on an additional specific sense. (*a*) To yawn from sleepiness, weariness, or dullness.

She stretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift*.

(*b*) To open the mouth for food, as young birds. Hence—(*c*) To open the mouth in eager expectation; expect, await, or hope for, with the intent to receive or devour. See phrases below.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth. Job xvi. 10.

Others still *gape* t' anticipate
The cabinet-designs of fate.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 23.

(*d*) To stand with open mouth in wonder, astonishment, or admiration; stand and gaze; stare. See phrases below, and *gaping*.

Whan y cam to that court y *gaped* aboute.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 156.

Don't stand *gaping*, but live and learn, my lad.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

2. To open as a gap, fissure, or chasm; split open; become fissured; show a fissure.

I marvel the ground *gapes* not and devours us.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

May that ground *gape*, and swallow me alive.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Oh, but your wounds,
How fearfully they *gape!* and every one
To me is a sepulchre. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

He could see . . .
A cavern 'mid the cliff *gape* gloomily.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 360.

To gape after. (*a*) To stare at in wonder, as at something which has just passed by. (*b*†) To stand in eager expectation of; covet; desire; long for.

As if thou ware abydande or *gapand after* sum qwent stirrynge, or sum wondirfull felynge ythire than thou hase had. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Alwey hir crewel ravyne, devowrynge al that thei han getyn, sheweth other *gapynges:* that is to seyn, *gapen* and desyren yit *after* mo richesses. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. meter 2.

He seeks no honours, *gapes after* no preferment. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 356.

What shall we say of those who spend days in *gaping after* court favour and preferments? *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To gape at. (*a*) To stare at in wonder.

Ye fools, that wear gay clothes, love to be *gap'd at*,
What are you better when your end calls on you?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

The man that's hang'd preaches his end,
And sits a sign for all the world to *gape at*.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

(*b*†) To covet, desire; long for.

Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but, before they could swallow them, have had their mouths stopped in the churchyard. *South*, Sermons.

To gape for or **upon**, to stand in eager expectation of; be ready to take, seize, or devour.

All men know that we be here gathered, and with most fervent desire they anheale, breathe, and *gape for* the fruit of our convocation. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, I. 51.

Only the lazy sluggard yawning lies
Before thy threshold *gaping for* thy dole.
Carew, Cœlum Britannicum.

The thirsty Earth soaks up the Rain,
And drinks, and *gapes for* Drink again.
Cowley, Anacreontics, ii.

Thou, who *gap'st for* my estate, draw near;
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear.
Dryden, tr. of Persius.

=**Syn.** 1. *Gaze*, etc. See *stare*1.

gape (gäp or gāp), *n.* [< *gape*, *v.*] **1.** The act of gaping.

The mind is not here kept in a perpetual *gape* after knowledge. *Addison.*

2. A fit of yawning: commonly in the plural.

Another hour of music was to give delight or the *gapes*, as real or affected taste for it prevailed. *Jane Austen*, Persuasion, xx.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The width of the mouth when opened; the interval between the upper and under mandibles; the rictus, or commissural line. See first cut under *bill*1. (*b*) The gap or interval between the valves of a bivalve mollusk where the edges of the valves do not fit together when the shell is shut. See *gaper*, 4.

At the edges of this *gape* of the shell [of the fresh-water mussel] the thickened margins of a part of the contained body which is called the mantle become visible. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 305.

4. *pl.* A disease of young poultry, caused by the presence of a nematoid worm or strongyle (*Syngamus trachealis*) in the windpipe, attended by frequent gaping as a symptom.

gape-eyed (gäp'īd), *a.* In *herpet.*, naked-eyed; having apparently no eyelids: as, the *gape-eyed* skinks, lizards of the family *Gymnophthalmidæ*.

gape-gaze (gäp'gāz), *v. i.* To gaze with open mouth. [Prov. Eng.]

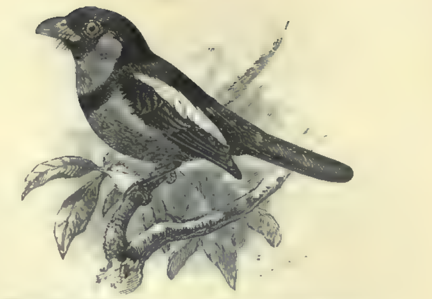
T' most part o' girls as has looks like hers are always *gape-gazing* to catch other folk's eyes, and see what is thought on 'em. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

gapemouth (gäp'mouth), *n.* A fish, the common bass. [Scotch.]

gaper (gä'- or gā'pėr), *n.* **1.** One who gapes, as from sleepiness, drowsiness, or dullness, or in wonder, astonishment, longing desire, or expectation.

As I am a gentleman,
I have not seen such rude disorder; they
Follow him like a prize: there's no true *gaper*
Like to your citizen.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, iii. 2.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) One of the *Eurylæmidæ;* a broadbill: as, the blue-billed *gaper*, *Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus*. See cut in next column. (*b*) *pl.* Fissirostral birds, as swallows and the like: a literal translation of *Hiantes*, one of the names of the old group *Fissirostres*.—**3.** The *Serranus cabrilla*, a fish of the family *Serranidæ*. So called because the fish in its death-agony erects its fins and opens its mouth and thus stiffens, as is commonly seen in many of the spiny-rayed acanthopterygian fishes. *Day.* Also called *comber*.



Blue-billed Gaper (*Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus*).

4. A gaping clam; a bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidæ*, as *Mya truncata*. It has a suboval shell, the valves of which gape or dispart and are truncated at the small end and swollen at the other. The surface is wrinkled concentrically and covered with a pale-greenish epidermis, which is continued over the siphons. It is a common inhabitant of the North Atlantic coasts, and lives buried in the sand in an upright position, especially at the mouths of rivers and estuaries near low-water mark. At ebb-tide it shows its presence by a hole in the sand left when it withdraws its siphon, and it is found by digging to the depth of a foot or more. These clams are extensively used for the table and for bait. Along the eastern coast of the United States the gaper is commonly known as the *soft clam*, or in more northern ranges simply as *the clam*. (See cut under *Myidæ*.) It has many synonyms in Great Britain: as, at Chichester, *pullet;* at Southampton, *old-maid;* at Belfast, *cockle-brillion;* at Dublin, *collier;* at Youghal, *sugar-loon*. On the Pacific coast of the United States the term *gaper* is applied to various similar bivalves, as species of *Glycymeris*, *Saxidomus*, and *Schizothærus*.

gape-seed (gäp'sēd), *n.* That which induces gaping or staring; a cause of ignorant wonder or astonishment; a popular marvel. [Humorous.]

These [the Harlequins and Jack-Puddings in Bartholomew Fair], tho' they pretend to be thought fools, will not be the only fools there, nor to be compar'd with those who, in an eager pursuit after diversion, stand with their eyes and their mouths open, to take in a cargo of *gape-seed*, while some a little too nimble for them pick their pockets. *Poor Robin*, 1735.

gaping (gä'- or gā'ping), *p. a.* Standing wide open, as the mouth, or having the mouth wide open, as in wonder or admiration.

Into Robin Hoods *gaping* mouth
He presentlie powrde some deale [part].
Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 247).

These *gaping* wounds, not taken as a slave,
Speak Pompey's loss.
Fletcher (and another), False One, i. 1.

It is a frivolous pleasure to be the admiration of *gaping* crowds. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 188.

gapingly (gä'- or gā'ping-li), *adv.* In a gaping manner; with open-mouthed wonder or curiosity.

I hearkened to it by the hour, *gapingly* hearkened, and let my cigarette go out. *The Century*, XXVII. 36.

gaping-stock (gä'ping-stok), *n.* A person or thing that is an object of open-mouthed wonder, curiosity, or the like.

I was to be a *gaping-stock* and a scorn to the young volunteers. *Godwin.*

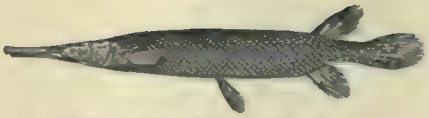
gap-lathe (gap'lāᴛʜ), *n.* Same as *break-lathe*.

gap-toothed (gap'tötht), *a.* Having gaps in the line of teeth; wanting some of the teeth.

A gray and *gap-tooth'd* man as lean as death.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

gap-window (gap'win″dō), *n.* A long, narrow window. *E. H. Knight.*

gar1 (gär), *n.* [< ME. *gar*, later *gore* (the form *gar* remaining in comp. *garbill*, *garfish*, *garlic* (q. v.), or in proper names (see def. 1), the vowel, orig. long, being shortened before the two consonants or when unaccented), < AS. *gār*, ME. *gar*, *gore*, a spear: see *gore*2, and cf. *garlic*.] **1**†. A spear: an element in certain proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, as *Edgar* (AS. *Eádgār*, happy or fortunate spear), *Ethelgar* (AS. *Aethelgār*, noble spear), etc.—**2.** [Abbr. of *garfish*.] A garfish; one of several different fishes, belonging to different orders, which have a long sharp snout or beak, likened to a spear; a bill-fish: as, the common *gar*, *Belone vulgaris;* especially, in the United States, a ganoid fish of the family *Lepidosteidæ;* a garpike.—**Alligator-gar**, *Lepidosteus tristœchus*, the largest kind of garpike, attaining a length of 10 feet, found in the rivers from Illinois to Mexico and Cuba: so called from its size and general aspect, particularly the shape of the head. Also called *manjuari*.—**Broad-nosed gar**, *Lepidosteus platystomus*, a garpike resembling the following and of similar range, with shorter snout, the head being more than one third of the total length of the fish. See cut on following page.—**Long-nosed gar**, *Lepidosteus osseus*, the common garpike or bill-fish, attaining a length of 5 feet, of which the head is about one third, found in North America from the great lakes to Carolina



Broad-nosed Gar (*Lepidosteus platystomus*).

and Mexico.—**Silver gar**, a garfish, bill-fish, or needle-fish of the family *Belonidæ*, *Tylosurus longirostris*, abundant from Maine to Texas, about 4 feet long, of a greenish color with silvery lateral band. See cut under *Belonidæ*.

gar^2 (gär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *garred* or *gart*, ppr. *garring*. [< ME. *garren*, *gerren*, *garen*, another form (after Icel. *göra* = Sw. *göra* = Dan. *gjöre*, make, cause, do) of ME. *garwen*, *garewien*, *garen*, *yaren*, < AS. *gearwian*, rarely *gerwan*, make ready, prepare, procure, = OS. *garuwian*, *gerwean*, *girwian* = OHG. *garawian*, *garwēn*, *gariwen*, prepare, MHG. *garwen*, *gerwen*, make ready, prepare, equip, clothe, dress leather, G. *gerben* (= Dan. *garve* = Sw. *garfva*), dress leather, tan, curry, = Icel. *göra*, etc., as above, < AS. *gearu*, *gearo*, E. *yare*, ready, = OHG. *garo* = Icel. *görr*, ready: see *garb*^{1}, *gear*, and *yare*, *a.* and *v.*] To cause; make; force; compel. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

> Gregorie the grete clerk *gart* write in bokes
> The ruele of alle religious ryghtful and obedient.
>
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 147.

> Telle me men, emang vs thre,
> Whatt *garres* yow stare thus sturdely?
>
> *York Plays*, p. 120.

> So matter did she make of nought,
> To stirre up strife, and *garre* them disagree.
>
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 19.

> Get warmly to your feet
> An' *gar* them hear it.
>
> *Burns*, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

G. A. R. An abbreviation of *Grand Army of the Republic.* See *republic.*

garanceux (ga-roṅ-sė′), *n.* [F., < *garance*, madder.] A product obtained by treating the waste madder of the dye-houses, which still contains a certain quantity of alizarin and other coloring matters, with sulphuric acid, to remove lime, magnesia, etc. It is adapted for dyeing red and black, but does not afford a good purple.

garancin, garancine (gar′a̤n-sin), *n.* [< F. *garance* = Sp. *granza* = Pg. *garança* (ML. *garantia*, *varantia*), madder; origin unknown.] The product obtained by treating pulverized madder, previously exhausted with water, with concentrated sulphuric acid at 100° C. (212° F.), and again washing with water. The residue thus obtained is found to yield better results in dyeing than madder itself, the colors produced by it being more brilliant and requiring less after-treatment, while the parts of the fabric desired to be kept white attract hardly any color.—**Garancin style**, in *dyeing*, same as *madder style* (which see, under *madder*).

garangan (ga-rang′ga̤n), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Malay mongoose or ichneumon, *Herpestes javanicus*, of Java, Sumatra, and the Malay peninsula, abounding in the teak-forests, and preying upon small reptiles, birds, and quadrupeds.

garapata, garrapata (gar-a̤-pä′tä̤), *n.* [S. Amer.] The Spanish-American name of any tick of the family *Ixodidæ;* also, especially, of the sheep-tick, a dipterous insect, *Melophagus ovinus.*

garavance (gar-a̤-vans′), *n.* [Also *calavance;* cf. Sp. *garbanzo*, chick-pea, a sort of pulse much esteemed in Spain, < Basque *garbantzua*, < *garau*, grain, + *antzua*, dry (a word appearing also in *anchovy*, q. v.).] The chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum.*

garb^1 (gärb), *n.* [< OF. *garbe*, gracefulness, comeliness, handsomeness, = Sp. Pg. *garbo*, gracefulness, gentility, = It. *garbo*, gracefulness, pleasing manners, < OHG. *garawi*, preparation, dress, gear, = AS. *gearwe*, preparation, dress, ornament, > E. *gear*, of which *garb* is thus a doublet: see *gear*, *gar*^{2}, and *yare.*] **1†.** Outward appearance; manner of speech, dress, deportment, etc.; mien; demeanor; hence, mode; manner; fashion; style of doing anything.

> And with a lisping *garb* this most rare man
> Speaks French, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian.
>
> *Drayton*, The Owl.

> First, for your *garb*, it must be grave and serious,
> Very reserved and locked: not tell a secret
> On any terms, not to your father.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

> Pausanias upon these hopes grew more insolent than before, and began to live after the Persian *garbe.*
>
> *Abp. Ussher*, Annals, an. 3529.

> Observe
> With what a comely *garb* he walks, and how
> He bends his subtle body.
>
> *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, i. 2.

2. Fashion or mode of dress, or the dress itself; dress; costume, especially as befitting or peculiar to some particular position or station in life, or characteristic of a class or period: as, dressed in his official *garb;* in the *garb* of old Gaul.

> All his Attendants were in a very handsom *garb* of black Silk, all wearing those small black Boots and Caps.
>
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 419.

> Here am I, too, in the pious band,
> In the *garb* of a barefooted Carmelite dressed!
>
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, v.

=**Syn. 2.** Apparel, garments, raiment, attire, habiliments, costume.

garb^1 (gärb), *v. t.* [< *garb*^{1}, *n.*] To dress; clothe; array.

> These black dog-Dons
> *Garb* themselves bravely.
>
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 1.

> The greater number present are women; they are very simply, almost savagely, *garbed.*
>
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 215.

garb^2, **garbe** (gärb), *n.* [< OF. *garbe*, *jarbe*, F. *gerbe* = Pr. Sp. *garba*, < OHG. *garba*, MHG. G. *garbe* = OS. *garbha* = D. *garf*, *garve*, a sheaf, prop. a handful; perhaps ult. akin to Skt. √ *garbh*, seize.] A sheaf or bundle, as of grain or arrows: obsolete except in certain specific applications. In heraldry, a garb is a sheaf of any kind of grain, but specifically a sheaf of wheat. When other than wheat, the kind must be expressed. Formerly, a *garb of arrows* was a bundle of 24 arrows. A *garb of steel* consists of 30 blocks or ingots. Also *gerbe.*

> Great Eusham's fertile glebe what tongue hath not extoll'd?
> As though to her alone belong'd the *garb* of gold.
>
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii. 370.

garbage (gär′bāj), *n.* [Formerly also *garbish*, *garbidge;* < ME. *garbage*, the entrails of fowls; origin unknown. The form is like OF. *garbage*, *gerbage*, ML. *garbagium*, a tribute or tax paid in sheaves, < OF. *garbe*, ML. *garba*, a sheaf (see *garb*^{2}); there may be a connection similar to that shown in G. *bündel*, the entrails of fish, lit. a bundle, = E. *bundle.* There can be no connection with *garble*, a much later word in E., and one which could not have produced the form *garbage.*] **1.** Originally, the entrails of fowls, and afterward of any animal; now, offal or refuse organic matter in general; especially, the refuse animal and vegetable matter from a kitchen.

> This fountain was said to grow thick, and savour of *garbidge*, at such time as they celebrated the Olympiads, and defiled the river with the bloud and entrails of the sacrifice.
>
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 188.

Hence—**2.** Any worthless, offensive matter.

> So lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,
> Will sate itself in a celestial bed,
> And prey on *garbage.*
>
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

> To swallow up the *garbage* of the time
> With greedy gullets.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Apol.

garbage† (gär′bāj), *v. t.* [Formerly also *garbish*, *garbaige;* < *garbage*, *n.*] To eviscerate; disembowel; gut; clean by removing the entrails of.

> His cooke founde the same ring in the bealy of a fyshe which he *garbaiged* to dresse for his Lordes diner.
>
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 182.

> The wilde cats and many dogs that liued on them were famished; and many of them, leauing the woods, came downe to their houses, and to such places where they vse to *garbish* their fish, and became tame.
>
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 141.

garbe, *n.* See *garb*^{2}.

garbel^1†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *garble.*

garbel^2 (gär′bel), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *garboard-plank.*] The plank next the keel of a ship. See *garboard-strake.*

garbidge†, *n.* An obsolete form of *garbage.*

garbill (gär′bil), *n.* [< *gar*^{1} + *bill*^{1}.] A merganser; a sawbill or fish-duck: so called from the long slender beak. [Local, U. S.]

garbish†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *garbage.*

garble (gär′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *garbled*, ppr. *garbling.* [Formerly *garbel*, *garbell;* < OF. **garbeler* (not recorded), transposed *grabeller*, sift (spices), examine precisely (cf. *gerbele*, *garbele*, *garbelle*, spice, prob. garbled spice), = It. *garbellare* = Sp. *garbillar* (cf. ML. *garbellare*), sift, garble; prob., through Sp., of Ar. origin: < Sp. *garbillo*, a coarse sieve, < Ar. *ghirbāl*, Pers. *gharbīl*, also *girbāl*, a sieve. Cf. Ar. *gharbalat*, sifting, searching.] **1†.** To sift or bolt; free from dross or dirt.

> All sortes of spices be *garbled* after the bargaine is made, and they be Moores which you deale withall, which be good people and not ill disposed.
>
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 177.

Hence—**2.** To pick out the fine or valuable parts of; cull out and select the best or most suitable parts or specimens of; sort out; select and assort, rejecting the bad or least suitable: as, to *garble* spices; to *garble* coins. See *garbling the coinage*, below. [Now only in technical use.]

> I fell, with some remorse, upon *garbling* my library.
>
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 46.

> He [Dr. Gwinne] with seven others were appointed commissioners . . . [in 1620] for *garbling* tobacco.
>
> *Ward*, Hist. Gresham College, p. 264.

> Silver coin is considered to be sufficiently worn to justify its withdrawal from circulation when the impressions are indistinct, and the coin is carefully *garbled* or assorted by the banks collecting it, before it is sent back for recoinage.
>
> *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, p. 330.

3. To sort out parts of for a purpose, especially a sinister purpose; mutilate so as to give a false impression; sophisticate; corrupt: as, a *garbled* account of an affair; a *garbled* text or writing.

> When justice is refin'd,
> And corporations *garbled* to their mind;
> Then passive doctrines shall with glory rise.
>
> *Walsh*, Golden Age Restored.

> It [to garble] is never used now in its primary sense, and has indeed undergone this further change, that while once to *garble* was to sift for the purpose of selecting the best, it is now to sift with a view of picking out the worst.
>
> *Abp. Trench*, English Past and Present, vii.

> Than *garbled* text or parchment law
> I own a statute higher.
>
> *Whittier*, A Sabbath Scene.

Garbling the coinage, a practice among money-dealers of picking out the new coins of full weight for export or remelting, and passing the light ones into circulation.

> Another technical expression is, *garbling the coinage*, devoting the good, new coins to the melting-pot, and passing the old, worn coins into circulation again on every suitable opportunity.
>
> *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 81.

=**Syn. 3.** *Misquote*, etc. (see *mutilate*); pervert, misrepresent, falsify.

garble† (gär′bl), *n.* [< *garble*, *v.*] **1.** Anything that has been sifted, or from which the coarse parts have been removed.

> And thereby [by avoirdupois weight] are weighed all kind of grocerie wares, physicall drugs, . . . and all other commodities not before named (as it seemeth), but especially everything which beareth the name of *garbel*, and whereof issueth a refuse or waste.
>
> *M. Dalton*, Country Justice (1620).

2. Refuse separated from goods, as spices, drugs, etc.: in the following passage applied to a low fellow. Compare *trash* in a similar use.

> How did the bishop's wife believe
> On this most sacrilegious slave?
> Did not the lady smile upon the *garble?*
>
> *Wolcott*, Peter Pindar.

Garble of nutmeg, mace, which consists of the dried aril or covering of the seed of the nutmeg.

> *Garble of nutmegs* from Banda.
>
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 277.

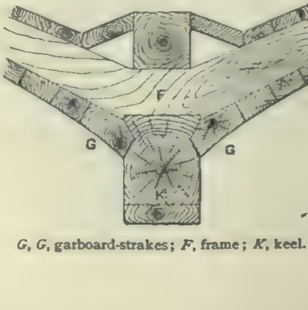
garbler (gär′blėr), *n.* **1.** One who garbles, sifts, or separates: as, the *garbler* of spices (a former officer in London who looked after the purity of drugs and spices). Hence—**2.** One who culls out or selects to serve a purpose; one who mutilates by selecting the worst and not the best; one who sophisticates or corrupts: as, a *garbler* of an account or statement.

> A farther secret in this clause . . . may best be discovered by the first projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it.
>
> *Swift*, Examiner, No. 19.

garbling (gär′bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *garble*, *v.*] **1.** Picking out; sorting.—**2.** *pl.* The worst part or refuse of a staple commodity.—**3.** The act or practice of falsifying what has been said or written by partial or misleading quotation.

garboard-plank (gär′bōrd-plangk), *n.* [< *gar-* (uncertain: cf. *garbel*^{2}) + *board* + *plank.*] *Naut.*, the plank fastened next the keel on the outside of a ship's bottom.

garboard-strake (gär′bōrd-strāk), *n.* *Naut.*, the first range or strake of planks laid on a



G, *G*, garboard-strakes; *F*, frame; *K*, keel.

ship's bottom next the keel. Also called *ground-strake*.

garboil† (gär'boil), *n.* [< OF. *garbouil*, a hurly-burly, great stir, = Sp. *garbullo*, a crowd, multitude, = It. *garbuglio*, a disorder, tumult. Cf. It. *garabullare*, rave (Florio), deceive, defraud. Origin uncertain; the It. *garabullare* seems to be < *gara*, strife, + L. *bullire*, It. *bulicare*, boil: see *boil*¹.] Tumult; uproar; disorder; disturbance; commotion.

All Greece stood in marvellous *garboil* at that time, and the state of the Athenians specially in great danger.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 278.

One of their company . . . hath seene in one day sometimes 14. slaine in a *garboile*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 395.

Many *garboils* passed through his fancy before he could be persuaded Zelmane was other than a woman.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
The *garboils* she awak'd. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3.

garboil† (gär'boil), *v. t.* [< *garboil*, *n.*] To throw into confusion or disorder; cause a tumult or disturbance in.

Here would be a precedent to tip down so many lords at a time, and to *garboil* the house, as often as any party should have a great majority.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1677.

garbrail (gär'brāl), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a piece of armor, probably the garde-bras. *Fairholt.*

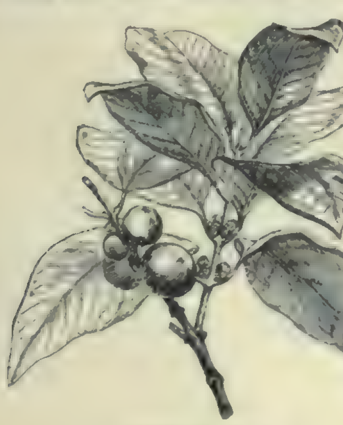
garbusa (gär-bū'sạ̈), *n.* Same as *gorbuscha*.

The *Garbusa* or Humpback, so called from the extraordinary development on the back of the kelt during the spawning season. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 325, note.

garce¹†, *v.* and *n.* An earlier form of *gash*¹.

garce² (gärs), *n.* [An Anglo-Indian form of Telugu *garisa*, Canarese *garaṣi*, *garaṣe*, a measure of grain, equal to 400 *markāls* or 185.2 cubic feet, or 9,860 lbs. avoirdupois.] An East Indian measure of capacity (about 144 imperial bushels) and of weight (about 4 tons).

Garcinia (gär-sin'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Laurent *Garcin*, a French botanist and traveler (died 1752), who first described it.] A genus of trees, of the order *Guttiferæ*, having a yellow juice, opposite coriaceous leaves, and a fleshy fruit with a thick rind. There are about 40 species, of tropical Asia and Africa. *G. Mangostana*, of the Malay archipelago, yields the mangosteen, which is considered one of the most delicate of tropical fruits. It is cultivated in India and the West Indies. The rind of the fruit, as well as the bark and wood of the tree, is very astringent, and has been used in medicine. *G. Indica*, of the East Indies has an acid fruit, the seeds of which contain a solid oil known as kokum-butter. The fruit and seeds of *G. Kola*, of tropical Africa, are said to have the same properties as the kola-nut. The dried juice of various species forms the yellow resinous pigment and purgative drug known as gamboge.


Garcinia Hanburyi.

garcion†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *garcion*, *garson*, *garçon*, F. *garçon*, a boy, servant (see *garçon*), ML. *garcio(n-)*, etc., a boy.] A boy; a servant.

It ys grevouse thinge to vs to haue a *garcion* to be lorde ouer vs alle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 103.

garcock (gär'kok), *n.* Same as *gorcock*.

garçon (gär-sôṅ'), *n.* [F.: see *garcion*.] A boy; a waiter; especially, as used in English speech, a waiter at a public table.

gar-crow†, *n.* A gor-crow (?).

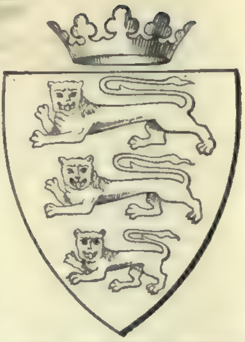
She tript it like a barren doe,
And strutted like a *gar-crowe*.
Choyce Drollery (1656), p. 67.

gard¹† (gärd), *n.* [A var. of *garth*¹, suggested perhaps by *garden*.] A garden.

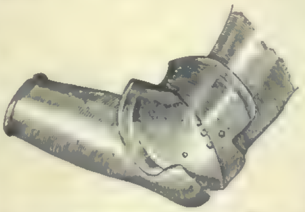
Trees of the *gard*. *Beaumont.*

gard²†, *v.* and *n.* An older spelling of *guard*.

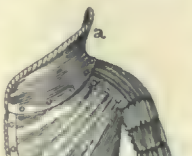
gardant, guardant (gär'dạnt), *a.* [< F. *gardant*, ppr. of *garder*, look, regard: see *guard*, *regard*.] In *her.*, looking out from the field toward the observer: said of an animal passant, rampant, couchant, etc., used as a bearing: as, a lion passant *gardant*, or rampant *gardant*. A lion passant gardant is often called a leopard.


Three Lions Passant Gardant.—Escutcheon of England, 13th century.

garde-brace, garde-bras (gärd'brās, -brä), *n.* [F. *garde-bras*, arm-guard, < *garder*, guard, + obj. *bras*, arm: see *guard* and *brace*¹.] A piece of armor protecting the arm; properly, an elbow-cap, vambrace, pauldron, or other separate piece, but sometimes loosely used for the entire brassart. Also *garde-de-bras*.


Garde-brace, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

garde-collet (gärd'ko-lā'), *n.* In *armor*, a raised and ornamental ridge terminating the pauldron on the side toward the neck, and intended to prevent blows from glancing from the pauldron.



a, Garde-collet.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

garde-cou (gärd'kö), *n.* Same as *garde-collet*.

garde-faude (gärd'fōd), *n.* In *armor*, the tuille or large plate appended to the tassets. See *tuille*.

garden (gär'dn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *gardin*, *gardyn*, later sometimes *gardeyne*, *gardayne*, < OF. *gardin*, also assibilated *jardin*, F. *jardin* = Pr. *gardi*, *jardi* (= Sp. *jardin* = Pg. *jardim* = It. *giardino*, ML. *gardinum*, *gardinus*, from OF.), < OHG. *garto* (gen. and dat. *gartin*), MHG. *garte* (gen. and dat. *garten*), G. *garten* = OS. *gardo* = OFries. *garda*, a garden, = Goth. *garda*, a fold; the same, but with different suffix, as Goth. *gards* = OHG. *gart* = AS. *geard*, E. *yard*², an inclosure: see *yard*² and *garth*¹.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A plot of ground devoted to the cultivation of culinary vegetables, fruits, or flowering and ornamental plants. A garden for culinary herbs and roots for domestic use is called a *kitchen-garden*; one for flowers and shrubs, a *flower-garden*; and one for fruits, a *fruit-garden*. But these uses are sometimes blended.

I knew a wench married in an afternoon as she went to the *garden* for parsley to stuff a rabbit.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

Unto this new nunnery there belongeth a faire *garden* full of feire spacious walkes, beset with sundry pleasant trees. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 19.

Sometimes our road led us through groves of olives, or by *gardens* of oranges.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 415.

A wild tangled *garden*, covering the side of the hill, . . . a *garden* without flowers, with little steep, rough paths that wind under a plantation of small, scrubby stone-pines. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 188.

2. A rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot.

Than thei yede [went] into a chamber that was besyde the halle, towarde the *gardyn* of the river of temse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 138.

All the plain of Jordan, . . . well watered every where, . . . even as the *garden* of the Lord. Gen. xiii. 10.

I am arriv'd for fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant *garden* of great Italy.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

Botanic garden. See *botanic*.—**Garden of Eden.** See *Eden*, 1. **Hanging garden**, a garden formed in terraces rising one above another. The hanging gardens of Babylon, constructed by Nebuchadnezzar (604–561 B. C.), but traditionally ascribed to Semiramis, were anciently reckoned among the wonders of the world. They were five in number, each consisting of an artificial hill or mound 400 feet square, the top of which overlooked the walls of the city, with the sides divided into terraces of earth resting on stone platforms, covered with groves, avenues, and parterres of flowers, and provided with galleries and banqueting-rooms. They were irrigated from a reservoir at the summit filled with water raised from the Euphrates.—**Philosophers of the garden**, followers of Epicurus.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced in a garden: as, *garden* implements or plants.

And atte this moones Idus is goode houre
To make a *gardaine* hegge, as is beforne
Itaught. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

Glossy purples, which outredden
All voluptuous *garden*-roses.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

Garden husbandry, the careful cultivation of land for profit according to the methods pursued by gardeners, so as to secure the largest possible production.—**Garden white butterfly**, the common English name of the white cabbage-butterflies of the genus *Pieris*. *P. rapæ* and *P. napi* are found in England; *P. daplidice*, *P. calidice*, and *P. krueperi*, in other parts of Europe; and *P. rapæ*, *P. protodice*, and *P. oleracea* are common in North America. All in the larval state feed upon cabbage as well as other *Cruciferæ*. See cut under *cabbage-butterfly*.

garden (gär'dn), *v.* [< *garden*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To lay out or cultivate a garden; work in a garden, or in the manner of a gardener.

In Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and consuls held the plough,
Or *gardened* well. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

We farm, we *garden*, we our poor employ,
And much command, though little we enjoy.
Crabbe.

II. *trans.* To cultivate as a garden: generally in the past participle.

A gay *gardened* meadow. *The Atlantic*, LII. 363.

He hurried on . . . up the *gardened* slope.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 44.

Our English landscape wants no gardening: it cannot be *gardened*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 816.

gardenage† (gär'dn-ạ̄j), *n.* [< *garden* + *-age*.] **1.** Gardening.

He [Evelyn] read to me very much also of his discourse he hath been many years and now is about, about *Gardenage*. *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 5, 1665.

2. The produce of a garden.

The street was also appropriated to the sale of fish and *gardenage*. *Man*, Hist. Reading (1816), p. 147.

garden-balm (gär'dn-bäm), *n.* See *balm*, 7.

garden-balsam (gär'dn-bâl''sạm), *n.* See *balsam*, 7.

garden-beetle (gär'dn-bē''tl), *n.* A caraboid beetle; a ground-beetle; one of the *Carabidæ*.

garden-bond (gär'dn-bond), *n.* Same as *block-bond*.

garden-croft. Keats. Ode to Au

garden-dormouse (gär'dn-dôr''mous), *n.* The lerot, *Eliomys nitela*.

garden-engine, *n.* See *garden-pump*.

gardener (gär'dn-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *gardner*; < ME. *gardiner*, *gardener*, also *garthyner*, < OF. **gardinier*, *jardinier*, F. *jardinier* (= Sp. *jardinero* = Pg. *jardineiro* = It. *giardiniere*), < OHG. *gartinări*, MHG. *gartenære*, *gertenære*, G. *gärtner* (> Dan. *gartner*), < OHG. *garto* (gen. and dat. *gartin*), etc., garden: see *garden*. Hence the surname *Gardiner*, *Gardner*.] One who cultivates a garden; specifically, one whose regular occupation or calling consists in laying out, cultivating, or tending gardens.

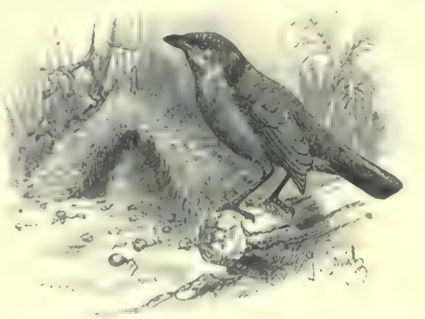
The Syrians are great *gardeners*; they take exceeding paines and bee most curious in gardening.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 5.

God plants us, and waters, and weeds us, and gives the increase; and so God is . . . our *gardener*.
Donne, Sermons, vii.

From yon blue heavens above us bent,
The *gardener* Adam and his wife
Smile at the claims of long descent.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

Market gardener, a gardener who raises vegetables, etc., for sale.—**Nursery gardener**, a nurseryman.

gardener-bird (gär'dn-ėr-bėrd), *n.* A book-name of *Amblyornis inornata*, a kind of bower-bird found in New Guinea, so called from the extensive runs or play-houses which it constructs.


Gardener-bird (*Amblyornis inornata*).

It differs sufficiently from the satin and spotted Australian bower-birds, of the genera *Ptilonorhynchus* and *Chlamydodera*, to have been made the type of another genus called *Amblyornis* by D. G. Elliot in 1872.

gardener's-garters (gär'dn-ėrz-gär″tėrz), *n.* A variety of canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*, with variegated leaves.

gardenesque (gär-dn-esk'), *a.* Like a garden; having the appearance or free symmetrical style of a garden, in which the form of the beds may be varied from formal geometrical outlines: applied to the laying out of grounds.

garden-flea (gär'dn-flē), *n.* A flea-beetle; a saltatorial beetle, as of the family *Halticidæ*. See cut under *flea-beetle*.

garden-gate (gär'dn-gāt'), *n.* The pansy: an abbreviation of *kiss-behind-the-garden-gate*, or some other of its similar names.

garden-glass (gär'dn-glȧs), *n.* **1.** A globe of dark-colored or silvered glass, generally about 1½ feet in diameter, in which, when it is placed on a pedestal, surrounding objects are reflected: much used as an ornament of gardens, especially in Germany.—**2.** A bell-glass used for covering plants.

> The *garden-glasses* shone, and momently
> The twinkling laurel scatter'd silver lights.
> *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

gardenhood (gär'dn-hůd), *n.* [< *garden* + *-hood*.] The state of being a garden; the status, aspect, or appearance proper to a garden. [Rare.]

> Except some thousand more lamps and a covered passage all round the garden which took off from the *gardenhood*, there was nothing better than on a common night. *Walpole*, Letters (1769), III. 279.

garden-house (gär'dn-hous), *n.* A summer-house in a garden or a garden-like situation.

> Look you, Master Greenshield, because your sister is newly come out of the fresh air, and that to be pent up in a narrow lodging here i' the city may offend her health, she shall lodge at a *garden-house* of mine in Moorfields. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

Gardenia (gär-dē'ni-a̤), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Alex. *Garden*, a vice-president of the Royal Soc., born in Charleston, S. C. (died 1791).] A genus of rubiaceous (often spiny) trees and shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope and of tropical Asia and Africa. They have large, handsome white or yellowish flowers, which are often deliciously fragrant. There are about 60 species, of which several are frequent in cultivation especially the Cape jasmine, *G. florida*, a native of China, and *G. radicans*. The fruits are largely used in eastern Asia for dyeing yellow. The greenish-yellow resin of *G. lucida*, known as dikamali, has a peculiar offensive odor, and is used in India as a remedy for dyspepsia.

gardenic (gär-den'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Gardenia*: as, *gardenic* acid.

gardening (gär'dn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *garden*, *v.*] The laying out and cultivation of gardens; garden-work; horticulture.

> I have had no share at all in publick affairs; but, on the contrary, I am wholly sunk in my *gardening*, and the quiet of a private life. *Sir W. Temple*, To Mr. Wickfort.

> *Gardening* was probably one of the first arts that succeeded to that of building houses, and naturally attended property and individual possession. *Walpole*, Modern Gardening.

gardenless (gär'dn-les), *a.* [< *garden* + *-less*.] Destitute of a garden or of gardens. *Shelley*.

> The town itself is made up of a scattering *gardenless* collection of log-cabins. *Harper's Mag.*, LXIV. 702.

gardenly (gär'dn-li), *a.* [< *garden* + *-ly*^{1}.] Having the character of a garden; like or relating to a garden; becoming or appropriate to a garden. [Rare.]

> The crop throughout being managed in a *gardenly* manner. *Marshall*, Rural Economy. (*Latham.*)

garden-mite (gär'dn-mīt), *n.* A mite of the family *Trombidiidæ*; a harvest-bug.

garden-mold (gär'dn-mōld), *n.* Mold or rich mellow earth suitable for a garden, or characteristic of well-cultivated gardens.

garden-net (gär'dn-net), *n.* A light fabric for protecting fruit from birds or insects.

garden-party (gär'dn-pär″ti), *n.* A company invited to an entertainment held on the lawn or in the garden of a private house.

> The Duke's *garden party* was becoming a mere ball, with privilege for the dancers to stroll about the lawn between the dances. *Trollope*, Phineas Finn, lxiv.

garden-plot (gär'dn-plot), *n.* A plot of ground used as or suitable for a garden.

garden-pump, garden-engine (gär'dn-pump, -en″jin), *n.* A small portable force-pump, of which there are many varieties, used for watering gardens, lawns, etc.

gardenry (gär'dn-ri), *n.* [< *garden* + *-ry*.] Gardening. [Rare.]

> The scene had a beautiful old-time air; the peacock flaunting in the foreground, like the very genius of antique *gardenry*. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 59.

gardenship† (gär'dn-ship), *n.* [< *garden* + *-ship*.] Horticulture. *Lord Shaftesbury*.

garden-snail (gär'dn-snāl), *n.* The common name of *Helix aspersa* or *hortensis*, a European species of snail with a white lip and a number of reddish lines.

garden-spider (gär'dn-spī″dėr), *n.* The common name of *Epeira diadema* of Europe, from its being found in great numbers in gardens, especially in autumn, where it stretches its beautiful geometric webs perpendicularly from branch to branch, remaining in the center with its head downward waiting for its prey. The web of this spider is composed of two different kinds of threads: the radiating and supporting threads are strong and of simple texture; the fine spiral thread which divides the web into a series of steps, decreasing in breadth toward the center, is studded with a vast number of little globules, which give to the web its peculiar adhesiveness. The dorsal surface of the abdomen of this spider is marked with a triple yellow cross, whence the name *cross-spider*. It is also sometimes called *diadem-spider*. See cut under *cross-spider*.

garden-squirt (gär'dn-skwėrt), *n.* A squirt or large syringe for watering flowers.

garden-stand (gär'dn-stand), *n.* A stand or frame on which flower-pots are placed.

garden-stuff (gär'dn-stuf), *n.* Plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table.

garden-sweep (gär'dn-swēp), *n.* A curving carriage-drive through a garden.

garde-nuque (gärd'nük'), *n.* [F., < *garder*, guard, + *nuque*, back of the neck.] Same as *couvre-nuque*.

garden-warbler (gär'dn-wâr″blėr), *n.* An English name of the *Sylvia hortensis* of Europe. See *beccafico*.

garden-ware† (gär'dn-wãr), *n.* The produce of gardens.

garde-queue (gärd'kū), *n.* [OF., < *garder*, guard, + *queue*, tail: see *cue*^{1}.] In *horse-armor*, in the sixteenth century and after the abandonment of the bard, a kind of sheath of plaited leather or some similar material covering the root of the tail.

garde-reine (gärd'rān), *n.* [OF., < *garder*, guard, + *reines*, back: see *rein*^{2}.] In *medieval armor*, a protection for the back of the body below the waist. See *culet*, 1.

garde-robe† (gärd'rōb), *n.* [F., < *garder*, keep, preserve, + *robe*, a gown.] **1.** A wardrobe.—**2.** The necessary offices in a castle or palace.—**3.** A cloak or cover over the dress.

> Savegard, *garde robe*. *French Alphabet*, 1615. (*Wright.*)

gardian†, **gardien**†, *n.* Older spellings of *guardian*.

Gardner machine-gun. See *machine-gun*.

gardon^{1} (gär'don), *n.* [F. Sp. *gardon*.] A small fresh-water fish, *Leuciscus idus*, a kind of roach.

gardon^{2}†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *guerdon*.

gardyloo (gär'di-lö). [Sc.; also written *gardeloo*; usually explained as F. *gardez l'eau*, or in less incorrect F. *gardez-vous de l'eau*, but the sense ('protect yourself from the water') does not suit, and the phrase is not found in F. The real origin is F. *gare l'eau*, used just like *gardyloo*, lit. 'ware water!' i. e., look out for the water! also with added adverb *gare l'eau là bas!* 'ware water down there!' In these phrases *gare* is the impv. of *garer*, ware, beware, take heed of, shun, avoid, < MHG. *waren*, G. *wahren* = E. *ware*, beware: see *ware*^{1}, *v.*, *beware*, and cf. *garret*^{1}. For F. *eau*, water, see *eau* and *ewe*^{2}.] Look out for the water: a cry formerly used in Edinburgh, Scotland, to warn passengers to beware of slops about to be thrown out of the window.

> At ten o'clock at night [in Edinburgh] the whole cargo [of the chamber utensils] is flung out of a back window that looks into some street or lane, and the maid calls *Gardyloo* to the passengers. *Smollett*.

gare^{1}† (gãr), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *gaure*; ME. *gauren*, *gawren*, appar. irreg. for **garen*, of uncertain origin: either (1) < OF. *garer*, *guarer*, observe, keep watch, hold guard, < OHG. *warōn*, take heed, guard (cf. OF. *garir*, *guarir*, preserve, keep, guard, < OHG. *warjan* = OS. *werjan*, guard: see *ware*^{1}, *v.*); or (2) another form of ME. *gasen*, E. *gaze* (cf. *dare*^{2} = *daze*, *frore*, *froren* = *frozen*, etc.).] To stare; gaze; gape.

> The neigheboures bothe smale and grete
> In ronnen, for to *gauren* on this man.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 641.

> With fifty *garing* heades a monstrous dragon stands
> vpright! *Phaer*, Æneid, vi.

gare^{1}† (gãr), *n.* [Appar. < *gare*^{1}, *v.*] A state of eagerness and excitement.

> The multitude hastened in a fell and cruel *gare* to try the utmost hazard of battle. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus.

gare^{2} (gãr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Blount*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Cote gare**, a kind of refuse wool so matted together that it cannot be pulled asunder. Also written *cotgare*.

gare^{3} (gãr), *n.* Same as *garefowl*. *Sibbald*. (*Jamieson.*)

gare^{4} (gãr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gore*^{2}.

garefowl (gãr'foul), *n.* [Also written *gairfowl*, sometimes, improp., *garfowl*, also simply *gare*; < Icel. *geirfugl* = Sw. *garfogel* = Dan. *geirfugl* = Faroese *goirfugel*; cf. Gaelic *gearbhul*. The first element is uncertain; in the G. *geier-vogel* it is accom. to G. *geier*, a vulture; but there is nothing to show any real connection with either G. *geier*, a vulture, or with the different element *ger-* in *gerfalcon*, or, further, with *gare*^{1}, stare (in supposed allusion to the great white spot before the eye).] The great auk, *Alca impennis*. See *auk*^{1} and *Alca*.

gareing (gãr'ing), *n.* See *garing*.

garfish (gär'fish), *n.* [< ME. *garfysshe*, *garfysche*, < AS. *gār*, ME. *gar*, a spear, + *fissh*, etc., fish: see *gar*^{1}.] A fish with a long snout or beak resulting from a spear-like prolongation of the jaws; a bill-fish; a gar. Specifically—(*a*) A physoclistous synentognathous fish of the family *Belonidæ*; any belonid. The name was originally used for the common European *Belone belone*, or *B. vulgaris*, also called *bill-fish*, *needle-fish*, *sea-needle*, *longnose*, *horn-fish*, *greenbone*, *gar*, *garpike*, *garpipe*, etc. Some related American fishes belong to the genus *Tylosurus*, as *T. longirostris*, the silver gar or garfish. (*b*) In the United States, a ginglymoid ganoid fish of the family *Lepidosteidæ*; any lepidosteid or garpike, several species of which inhabit North America. See *gar*^{1}, *garpike*, and *Lepidosteus*.

garfowl (gär'foul), *n.* Same as *garefowl*. *Prof. R. Owen*.

gargalize† (gär'ga̤-līz), *v. t.* [A mixture of *gargle*^{1} and *gargarize*; cf. Gr. γαργαλίζειν, tickle.] To gargle.

> Ile *gargalise* my throate with this vintner, and when I have don with him, spit him out. *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.

garganet†, *n.* A variant of *carcanet*.

> Thee Pearle and gould crowns too bring with *garganet*
> heauye. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 639.

garganey (gär'ga̤-ni), *n.* [A book-name, introduced by Willughby from Gesner; It. dial. *garganello*; origin obscure.] A kind of teal, the summer teal, *Anas querquedula* or *Querquedula circia*, inhabiting the temperate and southern portions of the palearctic region, a summer visitor to Great Britain, and common in India in winter. It is about 16 inches long, and weighs from 14 to 15 ounces. Over the eye is a broad white line running down the neck, and the breast is marked with black or dark crescentic lines. Also called *pied widgeon*.

Gargantuan (gär-gan'tṳ̄-a̤n), *a.* [From *Gargantua*, the hero of Rabelais's satire, a giant of inconceivable size, who could drink a river dry. The name is doubtless from Sp. *garganta*, gullet, though otherwise humorously accounted for by Rabelais.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Gargantua (see etymology); hence, great beyond credibility; enormous; prodigious; Brobdingnagian.

> It sounded like a *Gargantuan* order for a dram. *The Standard* (London).

gargarise, *v. t.* See *gargarize*.

gargarism (gär'ga̤-rizm), *n.* [< LL. *gargarisma*, < LGr. γαργάρισμα, < Gr. γαργαρίζειν, gargarize: see *gargarize*.] In *med.*, a gargle; any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat in order to cure inflammation or ulcers, etc.

> The use of the juice drawne out of roses is good for . . . *gargarisms*, etc. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxi. 19.

> They were sent home again with such a scholastical burre in their throats as hath stopt and hinderd all true and generous philosophy from entring, crackt their voices for ever with metaphysical *gargarisms*. *Milton*, Church-Government, II., Con.

gargarize (gär'ga̤-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gargarized*, ppr. *gargarizing*. [< OF. *gargarizer*, F. *gargariser*, < L. *gargarizare*, *gargarissare*, < Gr. γαργαρίζειν, gargle. Cf. Ar. *gharghara*, a gargle. Cf. *gargle*^{1}, of different origin.] **1.** To wash or rinse, as the mouth, with any medicated liquor.—**2.** To apply or use as a gargle.

> Vinegar put to the nosthrils, or *gargarised*, doth it also [help somewhat to ease the hiccough]; for that it is astringent, and inhibiteth the motion of the spirits. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 686.

Also spelled *gargarise*.

garget (gär'get), *n.* [< ME. *gargat*, *garget*, < OF. *gargate* = It. *gargatta*, *gargozza*, *gorgozza*, the throat, gullet, dim. of *gorga* = OF. *gorge*, the throat: see *gorge*. The change of vowel from *o* to *a* was prob. due to confusion with L. *gar-*

garizare, gargarize: see *gargarize*.] 1†. The throat.

> And daun Russel the fox sterte up at oones
> And by the *garget* hente Chauntecleer.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 515.

2. A swelling in the throat; specifically, a distemper in cattle, consisting in a swelling of the throat and the neighboring parts.

> The drunkard is without a head, the swearer hath a *garget* in his throat. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 123.

3. A hard, knotty condition of the udder in cows, which sometimes follows calving, due to the sudden distention of the bag with milk, the inflammation which ensues causing a congealed or congested condition of the milk, which, if neglected, brings suppuration and abscesses. —4. A distemper in hogs. See extracts under *gargle*^{2}.—5. An American name for *Phytolacca decandra*, commonly known as *poke* or *pokeweed*, which has emetic and cathartic properties, and has been employed in medicine.—**To run of** (or **on**) **a garget**†, to be or become puffed up with pride or vanity.

> The proud man is bitten of the mad dog, the flatterer, and so *runs on a garget*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 486.

gargil (gär′gil), *n.* [The same as *gargle*^{2}, *gargol*, both variations of *garget* in a similar sense.] A distemper in geese, which affects the head and often proves fatal.

gargle^{1} (gär′gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gargled*, ppr. *gargling*. [< OF. *gargouiller*, gargle, or gargarize, < *gargouille*, the throat, windpipe, gullet, the mouth of a spout, a gutter, a gargoyle: see *gargoyle*. There seems to have been some confusion with *gargarize*, q. v. The G. *gurgeln*, gargle (< *gurgel*, the throat, < OHG. *gurgula*, < L. *gurgulio(n-)*, the throat, gullet), and E. *gurgle* and *guggle*, though regarded, like *gargle*, as imitative, are from the same ult. source, namely, L. *gurges*, a whirlpool.] 1. To wash or rinse, as the mouth or throat, with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air.

> Frogs commence to make a queer bubbling noise, as of *gargling*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 620.

2. To warble. [Rare.]

> Let those which only warble long,
> And *gargle* in their throats a song,
> Content themselves with ut, re, me.
> *Waller*, To H. Leaves.

gargle^{1} (gär′gl), *n.* [< *gargle*^{1}, *v.*] Any liquid preparation for rinsing the mouth and throat.

gargle^{2} (gär′gl), *n.* [Also formerly *gargol*; var. of *garget*: see *gargil*.] A distemper in swine; garget. See second extract.

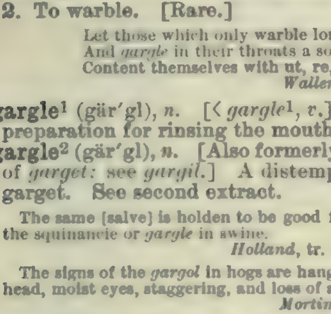
> The same [salve] is holden to be good for the heale of the squinancie or *gargle* in swine.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 5.

> The signs of the *gargol* in hogs are hanging down of the head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

gargoil† (gär′goil), *n.* See *gargoyle*.

gargol†, *n.* See *gargle*^{2}.

gargoyle (gär′goil), *n.* [An archaic spelling, retained in the books; better *gargoil*, or, in more modern form, *gargel*, **gargle*, < ME. *gargyle*, *gargyll*, *gargoyle*, *gargulye*, < OF. *gargoille*, *gargoulle*, F. *gargouille*, the weasand, throat, also the mouth of a spout (in the form of a serpent, or some other antic shape, also a gutter on a roof), = Sp. *gárgola*, a gargoyle; a modified form, equiv. to ML. *gurgulio(n-)*, a gargoyle, < L. *gurgulio(n-)*, the throat, gullet, a redupl. form, akin to *gurges*, a whirlpool (> E. *gorge*, the throat), and to *gula*, the gullet (> E. *gullet*). See *gargle*^{1}, *gargle*^{2}, *garget*, *gorge*, *gullet*.] A spout projecting from the gutter of a building, or connected with it by an opening, for the purpose of carrying off the water clear from the wall. Gargoyles are sometimes plain, but in medieval buildings, especially from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, they are commonly fanciful or grotesque images of the anterior parts or entire figures of men or animals, the water usually issuing from the open mouth. Also written *gurgoyle*.


Gargoyle, 13th century.—Sainte Chapelle, Paris. From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture".

> And every house covered was with lead,
> And many *gargoyle*, and many hideous heads . . .
> From the stone worke to the kenel rauht.
> *Lydgate*, Troy (ed. Ellis).

> In the fyrste worke were *gargylles* of golde fiersely faced with spoutes runnyng. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 9.

> *Gargels* of mens figure, telamones, atlantes, *gargels* of womens figure, cariatides vel statuæ mulieres.
> *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 163.

gargyle†, *n.* An old spelling of *gargoyle*.

garibaldi (gar-i-bal′di; It. pron. gä-rē-bäl′dē), *n.* [< *Garibaldi*, a famous Italian soldier. See def. and *Garibaldian*.] 1. A loose shirt-waist worn by women and children in place of the ordinary body of a dress. It became the mode after the campaigns of Garibaldi, as an imitation of the red shirts worn by his followers. 2. A Californian pomacentrid fish, *Hypsypops rubicundus*, about a foot long: so called, on account of its red or orange color, by the Italian fishermen in California. Also called *goldfish* and *red-perch*.

Garibaldian (gar-i-bal′di-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or supporting Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807–82), an Italian general and patriot noted for his endeavors to bring about the unity of Italy by revolutionary means.

> The harassing debates with the *Garibaldian* party as to the cession of Savoy and Nice. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 276.

> The *Garibaldian* soldier sought peace in the cloister.
> *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8851.

II. *n.* A follower or supporter of Garibaldi, whether political or military.

> The French and papal troops defeated the *Garibaldians* at Mentana (November 3, 1867). *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 626.

garing (gãr′ing), *n.* [Local E., also *gare*^{4} = E. *gore*^{2}, *n.* (*b*).] A furrow or row in that part of an irregularly shaped field or garden which forms a gare or gore. Also spelled *gareing*.

> When a garden is of irregular shape the short rows of plants which happen to be on one of the sides are called *gareings*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 146.

garish, gairish (gãr′ish), *a.* [Appar. < *gare*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] 1. Glaring; staring; showy; dazzling; hence, glaringly or vulgarly gaudy.

> He will make the face of heaven so fine
> That all the world will be in love with night,
> And pay no worship to the *garish* sun.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2.

> Thy soldiers marched like players,
> With *garish* robes, not armour.
> *Marlowe*, Edward II., ii. 2.

> But thou canst maske in *garish* gauderie,
> To suit a foole's farfetched liverie.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, iii. 1.

> When, as the *garish* day is done,
> Heaven burns with the descended sun.
> *Bryant*, The New Moon.

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

> It makes the mind loose and *garish*.
> *South*, Sermons, II. 382.

=**Syn.** 1. Flaunting, flashy, tawdry.

garishly, gairishly (gãr′ish-li), *adv.* In a garish, showy, or dazzling manner; gaudily; flightily; unsteadily.

> Starting up and *garishly* staring about, especially in the face of Eliosto. *Hinde*, Eliosto Libidinoso, 1606.

garishness, gairishness (gãr′ish-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being garish; gaudiness; finery; affected or ostentatious show; flightiness of temper; want of steadiness.

> We are more dispersed in our spirits, and by a prosperous accident are melted into joy and *garishness*, and drawn off from the sobriety of recollection.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. xii.

> There are woes
> Ill-bartered for the *garishness* of joy. *Coleridge.*

garisoun†, *n.* [ME. *garisoun*, *garysoun*, *garyson*, *warisun*, *wareson*; < OF. *garison*, *guarison*, *warison*, F. *guérison*, recovery, cure (= Pr. *guerizo* = OCat. *guarizon* = It. *guarigione*), < *garir*, F. *guérir*, cure: see *warison*, *warish*.] 1. Healing; recovery of health: same as *warison*.

> I can not seen how thou maist go
> Other weyes to *garisoun*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3249.

2. Anything furnished or given as treasure, reward, or payment.

> Men migt haue seie to menstrales moche god gif,
> Sterne stedes & stef & ful stoute robes,
> Gret *garisun* of gold & greithli gode iuweles.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5073.

garland (gär′la̤nd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gerland*, *gyrland*, *guirland*, etc.; < ME. *garland*, *garlond*, *garlaunde*, *gerland*, *gerlond*, *gyrland*, < OF. *garlande*, *gerlaunde* = Pr. *garlanda*, *guarlanda* = Sp. *guirnalda* = Pg. *grinalda*, *guirlanda* = It. *ghirlanda* (> F. *guirlande*, > D. G. Dan. *guirlande* = Sw. *guirland*), ML. *garlanda*, a garland. Origin unknown, but prob. Teut.: perhaps < MHG. **wierelen*, a supposed freq. of *wieren*, adorn, < OHG. *wiara*, MHG. *viere*, an ornament of refined gold, prop. of twisted thread or wire, = AS. *wīr*, E. *wire*: see *wire*.] 1†. A royal crown; a diadem; any crown, as, figuratively, of martyrdom.

> In whose [Edward IV.'s] time, and by whose occasion, what about the getting of the *garland*, keeping it, losing and winning again, it hath cost more English blood than hath twice the winning of France.
> *Sir T. More*, Hist. Rich. III., p. 107.

> In their persecution, which purifi'd them, and neer their death, which was their *garland*, they plainly dislik'd and condemn'd the Ceremonies, and threw away those Episcopall ornaments wherein they were instal'd.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. A wreath; a string of flowers or leaves, intended to be festooned or hung round a person or an object for ornament in token of festivity, or to be worn as a wreath or chaplet on the head: in the latter case, often conferred in former times as a mark of admiration or honor, especially for poetic or artistic excellence.

> "Tolle, tolle," quath another, and toke of kene thornes,
> And by-gan of a grene thorne a *garlaunde* to make.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 48.

> A poet soaring in the high region of his fancies, with his *garland* and singing robes about him.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, ii.

> Their cloaks were cloth of silver mix'd with gold,
> And *garlands* green around their temples roll'd.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 243.

Hence—3. A string or series of literary gems; a collection of choice short pieces in poetry or prose; an anthology.

> What I now offer to Your Lordship is a Collection of Poetry, a kind of *Garland* of Good Will.
> *Prior*, Poems, Ded.

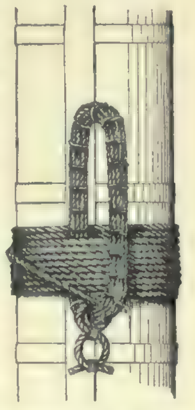
> These [ballads] came forth in such abundance that in the reign of James I. they began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of *garlands*, and at length to be written purposely for such collections.
> *Percy*, On Ancient Minstrels.

4. Figuratively, the top; the principal thing, or thing most prized.

> Call him noble that was now your hate,
> Him vile that was your *garland*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

> Marian, and the gentle Robin Hood,
> Who are the crown and *ghirland* of the wood.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

5. In *her.*, same as *chaplet*^{1}, 3.—6. A sort of bag of network, having the mouth extended by a hoop, used by sailors instead of a locker or cupboard to hold provisions.—7. In *mining*, a wooden or cast-iron curb set in the walling of a shaft, to catch and carry away any water coming down its sides.—8. *Naut.*, a name given to a band, collar, or grommet of ropes, used for various purposes. (*a*) A large rope strap or grommet lashed to a spar when hoisting it on board. (*b*) A collar of ropes wound round the head of a mast to keep the shrouds from chafing. (*c*) A large rope grommet for retaining shot in its proper place on deck. The name is also given to a band of iron or stone used in land-batteries for a like purpose. (*d*) A wreath made of three small hoops covered with silk and ribbons, and hoisted on the maintopgallant-stay of a ship on the day of the captain's wedding; but on a seaman's wedding, at the head of the mast near which he is stationed. *Smyth.*


Garland (def. 8 (*a*)) lashed on a lower mast.

> At the mainmast head of the Alexandra was displayed, in addition to the Royal Standard, the *garland* consecrated to weddings by naval custom.
> Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 284.

Civic garland. See *civic*.—**Shot garland,** a name formerly given to a piece of timber with cavities in it to hold shot, nailed horizontally on the side of the ship between the guns, or around the coamings of the hatches.

garland (gär′la̤nd), *v. t.* [< *garland*, *n.*] 1. To deck with a garland or garlands.

> He was *gyrlanded* with alga, or sea-grass.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Blackness.

> Overhead the wandering ivy and vine . . .
> Ran riot, *garlanding* the gnarled boughs.
> *Tennyson*, Œnone.

2. To make into a wreath or garland. [Rare.]

> And other *garlande* hem [squills], and so depende [hang],
> Into the wyne so thai go not to depe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

garlandage (gär′la̤n-dā̤j), *n.* [< *garland* + *-age*.] Garlands; a decoration of garlands. [Rare.]

> Gayest *garlandage* of flowers.
> *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

garland-flower (gär′la̤nd-flou″ėr), *n.* (*a*) A common name for species of *Hedychium*, zingiberaceous plants of tropical Asia with delicately colored and very fragrant flowers. (*b*) The

Daphne Cneorum. Also applied to some other plants.

garlandry (gär′land-ri), *n.* [< *garland* + *-ry.*] Anything wreathed or made into garlands or wreaths.

The lavished *garlandry* of woven brown hair amazed me.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xiv.

garlic (gär′lik), *n.* [Formerly also *garlick*, *garlike*; < ME. *garlek*, *garlec*, *garleek*, rarely *garlik*, *garlike*, < AS. *gārleác* (= Icel. *geirlaukr*), garlic (so called in allusion to the spear-shaped leaves), < *gār*, a spear, + *leác*, leek: see *gar*^{1}, *gore*^{2}, and *leek*. The W. *garlleg* is from E. Cf. *charlock*, *hemlock*.] 1. An onion-like bulbous plant, *Allium sativum*, allied to the leek, *A. Porrum*. It is a native of central Asia, and perhaps of the Mediterranean region, was well known to the ancients, and is still a favorite condiment, especially among the people of southern Europe and most Oriental countries. It has a very strong and to most persons unused to it an unpleasant odor, and an acrid pungent taste. Each bulb is composed of several lesser bulbs, called *cloves of garlic*, inclosed in a common membranous coat and easily separable. Used as medicine, garlic is a stimulant tonic, and promotes digestion; it has also diuretic and sudorific properties, and is a good expectorant. The name is also applied to other species of the same genus, as the bear's-garlic, *A. ursinum*; the crow- or field-garlic, *A. vineale*; the wild garlic, *A. Moly*; the wild meadow-garlic of the United States, *A. Canadense*, etc.

Askes after on the wounde
Thou kest, and clense it, ley on *garlic* grounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

Our general was taught by a negro to draw the poyson out of his wound by a clove of *garlike*, whereby he was cured. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 487.

Honey new press'd, the sacred flower of wheat,
And wholesome *garlic*, crown'd the savoury treat.
Pope, Iliad, xi.

2. [Appar. a special use of *garlic*, 1, of some particular origin.] A jig or farce popular at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

And for his action he eclipseth quite
The jig of *garlick* or the punk's delight.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

Essential oil of garlic, a volatile oil found in the garlic-bulb and obtained by distillation with water. It is a sulphid of the radical allyl $(C_3H_5)_2S$.—**Garlic pear.** See *pear*.

garlic-eater (gär′lik-ē″tėr), *n.* One who eats garlic.

You have made good work,
You, and your apron-men; you that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of *garlic-eaters!* *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

garlicky (gär′li-ki), *a.* [< *garlic* (*garlick*) + *-y*^{1}.] Like or containing garlic; smelling of garlic.

garlic-shrub (gär′lik-shrub), *n.* *Adenocalymna alliacea*, a shrubby climber of the West Indies and Guiana, resembling a bignonia and characterized by an odor like that of the onion.

garlicwort (gär′lik-wėrt), *n.* The hedge-garlic, *Alliaria officinalis*.

garment (gär′mẹnt), *n.* [< late ME. *garment*, a reduced form of earlier *garnement*, *garniment*, < OF. *garnement*, *garniment*, F. *garnement* = Pr. *garnimen* = OSp. *guarnimiento* = It. *guarnimento* (ML. *guarnimentum*, *garniamentum*), < OF. *garnir*, etc., garnish, adorn, fortify: see *garnish*.] 1. An article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, etc.; anything which serves for clothing; a vestment.

He sente hem forth seluerles in a somer *garnement*,
With-oute bred and bagge as the bok telleth.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 119.

No man putteth a piece of new cloth unto an old *garment*. Mat. ix. 16.

Grief fills the room up of my absent child, . . .
Stuffs out his vacant *garments* with his form.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

I am not weary of writing; it is the coarse but durable *garment* of my love. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvii.

2. *Eccles.*, the chasuble or casula (especially the large early chasuble), as being the largest and most important of the ecclesiastical vestments.

garment (gär′mẹnt), *v. t.* [< *garment*, *n.*] To clothe or cover with or as if with a garment or garments: chiefly used in the past participle. [Rare.]

When he [Summer] clothed faire the earth about with
grene,
And every tree new *garmented*; that pleasure was to sene.
Surrey, Complaint of a Lover.

A lovely Lady *garmented* in light.
Shelley, Witch of Atlas, v.

garmentless (gär′mẹnt-les), *a.* [< *garment* + *-less*.] Without garment or covering.

Statues which have all the frolic and *garmentless* glee of the bath. *W. Colton*, Ship and Shore, p. 182.

garmenture (gär′mẹn-ṭūr), *n.* [< *garment* + *-ure*.] Clothes; dress; garments. [Rare.]

Imagination robes it in her own *garmenture* of light.
G. P. R. James.

garnement†, *n.* The earlier form of *garment*.

garnep†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small mat.

A *garnep* to bee laide under the pot upon the table to save the table-cloth clean, basis.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 176.

garner (gär′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *garner*, *gerner*, rarely *greynere*, < OF. *grenier*, transposed *gernier*, F. *grenier*, dial. *guernier* = Pr. *granier* = Sp. *granero* = Pg. *granel* = It. *granajo*, *granaro*, < L. *granarium*, usually in pl. *granaria*, a granary: see *granary*, and cf. *garnery*, *girnel*, etc. Cf. *garnet*^{1}, similarly transposed, and of the same ult. origin.] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation; hence, a store of anything, especially of knowledge or experience: now chiefly in figurative use.

The foules on the felde, who fynt hem mete at wynter?
Haue thei no *gernere* to go to, but god fynt hem alle.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 129.

Earth's increase, foison plenty,
Barns and *garners* never empty.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1 (song).

garner (gär′nėr), *v.* [< *garner*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To store in or as if in a granary; hoard: chiefly in figurative use.

But there, where I have *garner'd* up my heart,
Where either I must live, or bear no life.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

Let thy life *garner* daily wheat. *Lowell*, To the Muse.

We *garner* all the things that pass,
We harbour all the winds may blow.
The Antiquary, Jan., 1880, Prol.

=**Syn.** To gather, collect, lay in, husband.

II. *intrans.* To grow in quantity or amount; accumulate. [Rare.]

For this alone on Death I wreak
The wrath that *garners* in my heart.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxii.

garnery†, *n.* [A var. of *granary*, after *garner*.] A garner; a granary. *Nares.*

Sir Simon Eyre, draper, maior, he built Leaden Hall for a *garnerie* for the citie, and gave five thousand markes to charitable uses. *Taylor*, Works.

garnet^1 (gär′net), *n.* [< ME. *garnet*, *garnette*, also *grenat*, < OF. *grenat*, *grenet*, F. *grenat* = Sp. Pg. *granate* = It. *granato* = D. *granaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *granat*, < ML. *granatus*, also *granatinus* (sc. *lapis*, stone), a garnet; prob. so called in reference to its fine crimson color (cf. ML. *granata*, also *granum*, the cochineal-insect, and the scarlet dye obtained from it—the insect being supposed to be a berry or seed), < L. *granum*, a grain, seed: see *grain*^{1}. Otherwise "so called from its resemblance in color and shape to the grains or seeds of the pomegranate [L. *granatum*: see *pomegranate*]" (Webster); cf. *garnet-apple*. The ult. source is the same; *granat* and *grenade* are doublets.] A common mineral species embracing many varieties, which, while conforming to the same general formula, differ in composition and hence also in color, specific gravity, and fusibility. It generally occurs in distinct embedded crystals belonging to the isometric system, the rhombic dodecahedron and trapezohedron being the commonest forms. There are also massive granular varieties. It is hard, brittle, and more or less transparent. The red varieties are most common, but white, yellow, green, brown, and black also occur. The prominent varieties are: (1) the lime-alumina garnet, including the grossular garnet, succinite, and cinnamon-stone or hessonite; (2) the magnesia-alumina garnet, including pyrope; (3) the iron-alumina garnet, including the almandin or the precious garnet and much common garnet; (4) the manganese-alumina garnet or spessartite; (5) the lime-iron garnet, sometimes called in general *andradite*, including haplome, colophonite, topazolite, demantoid, and melanite; (6) the lime-chrome garnet or ouvarovite. Garnets are commonly found in gneiss, mica schist, granite, and hornblende rocks. Eclogite is a rock consisting largely of garnet. The precious garnet is transparent and deep-red, includes some pyrope, and is prized as a gem, as is also the brilliant bright-green demantoid from Siberia.—**White garnet**, a name given (in 1776) to leucite, because of the similarity of its crystals to a common form of garnet.

garnet^2 (gär′net), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*: (*a*) A sort of tackle fixed to the mainstay, and used to hoist in and out the cargo. *Totten.* (*b*) A clue-garnet. (*c*) A pendant rove through a hole in the spar-deck, hooked to a pendent tackle, and used in mounting or dismounting guns on the gun-deck. Also called *gurnet*.

garnet-apple†, *n.* [ME. *garnet-appille*: see *garnet*.] The pomegranate. *Lydgate.*

garnet-berry (gär′net-ber″i), *n.* The red currant, *Ribes rubrum*.

garnet-blende (gär′net-blend), *n.* Zinc-blende, a sulphid of zinc. See *sphalerite*.

garnet-hinge (gär′net-hinj), *n.* A species of hinge resembling the letter T laid horizontally: thus, ⊢. Called in Scotland a *cross-tailed hinge*.

garnetiferous (gär-ne-tif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *garnet*^{1} + *-i-ferous*, < L. *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Containing garnets, as a rock-matrix: as, *garnetiferous* amphibolites.

garnet-rock (gär′net-rok), *n.* An almost massive rock composed essentially of garnet, often occurring interstratified in the older crystalline schists.

garnet-work (gär′net-wėrk), *n.* Decoration by means of masses of garnets, with or without the use of carbuncles, as in brooches, girdles, and similar inexpensive jewelry sometimes in fashion.

garnierite (gär′niėr-īt), *n.* [After M. *Garnier*, a French geologist.] A hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium, occurring massive and of an apple-green color in New Caledonia. It is an important ore of nickel. A similar mineral occurs in Oregon.

garnish (gär′nish), *v. t.* [< ME. *garnischen* (also *warnishen*: see *warnish*), < OF. *garniss-*, stem of certain parts of *garnir*, *guarnir*, older *warnir*, F. *garnir* (> D. *garneren* = G. *garniren* = Dan. *garnere* = Sw. *garnera*, trim) = Pr. *garnir*, *guarnir* = OSp. *guarnis*, Sp. Pg. *guarnecer* = It. *guarnire*, *guernire* (ML. *garnire*, *warnire*), avert, defend, warn, fortify, garnish, of OLG. origin: AS. *wearnian*, *warnian*, take care, warn, OS. *wernian*, refuse, etc.: see *warn*. Hence ME. *garnison*, E. *garrison*.] 1†. To fortify; defend.

He markyth and *garnysshed* hym wyth the sygne of the crosse. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 167.

2. To adorn; decorate with ornaments or appendages; set off.

A wise man neuer brings his bidden Guest
Into his Parlour, till his Room be drest,
Garnisht with Lights, and Tables neatly spred
Be with full dishes well-nigh furnished.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Letters in very fair grammatical Latin, *garnished* with quotations from Ovid and Lucan and the laws canon and civil. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 145.

3. To fit with fetters. *Johnson.* [Cant.]—4. To furnish; supply; garrison.

But er thow go, do *garnysshe* thy forteresses of euery Citee, and euery castell, with vitayle and men, and stuffe of other artrye. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 115.

In front of his camp he sunk a deep trench, which, in the saturated soil, speedily filled with water; and he *garnished* it at each extremity with a strong redoubt.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

5. In *cookery*, to ornament, as a dish, with something laid round it.

No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or *garnishes* his lamb with spitchcock'd eel.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

6. In *law*, to warn; give notice. Specifically—(*a*) To summon in, so as to take part in litigation already pending between others. (*b*) To attach, as money due or property belonging to a debtor, while it is in the hands of a third person, by warning the latter not to pay it over or surrender it. See *garnishment*. =**Syn. 2.** To embellish, deck, beautify.

garnish (gär′nish), *n.* [< *garnish*, *v.*] 1. Ornament; something added for embellishment; decoration; dress; array.

So you are, sweet,
Even in the lovely *garnish* of a boy.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6.

Matter and Figure they [poets] produce;
For *Garnish* this, and that for Use.
Prior, Alma, i

And truth too fair to need the *garnish* of a lie.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

2. In *cookery*, something placed round or added to a principal dish at table, either for embellishment merely or for use as a relish.

Portly meat,
Bearing, substantial stuff, and fit for hunger,
I do beseech you, hostess, first; then some light *garnish*,
Two pheasants in a dish.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 4.

3. A set of dishes, plates, and the like, for table use.

At whiche departing the king gaue to the admyral of Fraunce a *garnishe* of gilt vessell, a payre of couered basons gilt. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 10.

4. Fetters. [Cant.]—5. A fee, as to a servant; specifically, money formerly paid by a prisoner on his going to prison as a fee to fellow-prisoners: now illegal.

The Counters are cheated of Prisoners, to the great dammage of those that shoulde haue their mornings draught out of the *Garnish*. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 28.

There is always some little trifle given to prisoners, they call *garnish*; we of the Road are above it.
Steele, Lying Lover, iv. 1.

garnish-bolt (gär′nish-bōlt), *n.* A bolt having a chamfered or faceted head.

garnished (gär′nisht), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Ornamented: said of a bearing. (*b*) Armed: said of a human limb used as a bearing.

garnishee (gär-ni-shē′), *n.* [< *garnish* + *-ee*^{1}; correlative to *garnisher*, 2.] In *law*, a person warned, at the suit of a creditor plaintiff, not to pay money which he owes to, or deliver over property which belongs to, the defendant, because he is indebted to the plaintiff.

The *garnishee*, of course, has, as against the attachment, all the defences which would be available to him against the defendant, his alleged creditor. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 51.

garnishee (gär-ni-shē′), *v. t.* In *law*, to stop in the hands of a third person, by legal process (money due or property belonging to the plaintiff's debtor), in order to require it to be paid over to plaintiff in satisfaction of his demand: as, to *garnishee* the wages of a debtor, or his bank account.

garnisher (gär′nish-ėr), *n.* 1. One who garnishes or decorates.—2. In *law*, one who warns another against the payment to a creditor of money due from the latter to himself.

garnishment (gär′nish-ment), *n.* [< *garnish* + *-ment.*] 1. That which garnishes; ornament; embellishment.

Considering the goodly *garnishment* of this realme by the great and wise number of noble lordes and valiant knightes, which were suche as no Christian realme for the number of them could then shewe the lyke.
Grafton, Rich. II., an. 21.

2. In *law*, warning; notice given in course of proceedings at law to a third person who should be brought in or have opportunity to come in as a party. More specifically—(*a*) Legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor for him to appear in court or give information. (*b*) A warning by legal process requiring the person served with it not to pay the money or deliver the property of the defendant in his hands to the defendant, but to appear and answer the plaintiff's suit. (*Drake*, On Attachments, § 451.) This proceeding is called in some of the United States *trustee process*; in others, *factorizing*; in others it is known by the more general name of *attachment*, of which it is one form. (*c*) A process, now obsolete, for charging an heir with a debt of his ancestor. See *attachment*, 1.

3. A fee. See *garnish*, *n.*, 5.

garnish-money† (gär′nish-mun″i), *n.* Money paid as a garnish or fee.

You are content with the ten thousand pound,
Defalking the four hundred *garnish-money!*
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, v. 5.

garnison†, *n.* A Middle English form of *garrison*.

garniture (gär′ni-ṭūr), *n.* [< F. *garniture* (= Pr. *garnidura* = It. *guarnitura;* ML. *garnitura*), furniture, supply, < *garnir*, furnish, etc.: see *garnish.*] Anything that garnishes or furnishes, or serves for equipment or ornament; outfit; adornment.

They are very assiduous in bestowing upon themselves the finest *garnitures* of art. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 265.

Her education in youth was not much attended to; and she happily missed all that train of female *garniture* which passeth by the name of accomplishments.
Lamb, Mackery End.

garookuh (ga-rö′ku), *n.* [E. Ind.] A form of vessel used on the Persian gulf, and trading often as far as the Malabar coast. In length it ranges from 50 to 100 feet, and it is remarkable for the shortness of the keel, which is only one third the length of the boat. Though well formed, it does not equal the baggala; it sails well, but carries only a small cargo, and is more suitable for fishing than for trading purposes.

garote, garoter, etc. See *garrote*, etc.

garous (gā′rus), *a.* [< L. *garum*, pickle.] Pertaining to or resembling garum; resembling pickle made of fish.

Offensive odour, proceeding partly from its [the beaver's] food, that being especially fish; whereof this humour may be a *garous* excretion and olidous separation.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

garpike (gär′pīk), *n.* [< *gar*^{1} + *pike.*] 1. The common garfish, *Belone vulgaris.*—2. A ganoid garfish; any fish of the family *Lepidosteidæ;* a gar. Also called *bony pike.* See cut under *gar*^{1}.

garpipe (gär′pīp), *n.* [Var. of *garpike*, simulating *pipe.*] Same as *garpike*. *Day.*

garran (gar′an), *n.* [Also written *garron;* < Gael. and Ir. *garran*, *gearran*, a gelding, a work-horse, a hack.] A small horse; a Highland horse; a hack.

He will make theyr cowes and *garrans* to walke, yf he doe noe other mischeif to theyr persons.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

In the Highlands of Scotland, a breed of hardy and very serviceable ponies, or *garrons*, as the natives call them, are found in great numbers. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 385.

garrapata, *n.* See *garapata*.

garret, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *gar*^{2}.

garret^1 (gar′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *garet*, *garett;* < ME. *garett*, *garette*, *garite*, a watch-tower, < OF. *garite*, F. *guérite* = Sp. *garita* = Pg. *guarita*, a place of refuge, place of lookout, a watch-tower, < OF. *garir*, older *warir*, preserve, save, keep, F. *guérir*, cure, = Pr. *garir* = OSp. OPg. *guarir* = It. *guarire*, *guerire*, < Goth. *warjan* = OHG. *werian*, *weren*, G. *wehren*, defend, = AS. *warian*, hold, defend, *werian*, defend, < *wær*, ware, wary: see *ware*^{1}, *wary.*] 1†. A lookout; a watch-tower; a turret or battlement.

He sawe men go vp and downe on the *garrettes* of the gates and walles. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. li.

He did speak them to me in the *garret* one night, as we were scouring my lord of York's armour.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

2. That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof; an attic story; especially, the uppermost floor of a house under a roof that slopes down at the sides or at one side.

Up to her godly *garret* after seven,
There starve [freeze] and pray, for that's the way to heaven. *Pope*, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 21.

garret^2 (gar′et), *v. t.* A corruption of *gallet*.

garret^3 (gar′et). *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The color of rotten wood.

The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by daylight, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*. *Bacon.*

garreted† (gar′et-ed), *a.* [< *garret*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Protected by or provided with garrets or turrets.

The high cliffs are by sea inaccessible round about, saving in one only place towards the east, where they proffer an uneasy landing place for boats; which, being fenced with a *garetted* wall, admitteth entrance through a gate.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

A square structure with a round turret at each end, *garretted* on the top. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cornwall.

garreteer (gar-e-tēr′), *n.* [< *garret*^{1} + *-eer*, as in *pamphleteer*, etc.] An inhabitant of a garret; hence, an impecunious author.

Garreteers, who hungered after places or pensions, racked their invention to propagate its spirit by their pamphlets.
V. Knox, The Spirit of Despotism, § 9.

We will all go in a posse to the bookseller's in Mr. Grove's barouche and four—show them that we are no Grub Street *garreteers*. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 47.

garreting, garretting (gar′et-ing), *n.* Same as *galleting*.

garret-master (gar′et-mȧs″tėr), *n.* [< *garret*^{1}, in reference to a private shop or factory, + *master.*] A maker of household furniture on his own account who sells his goods to the furniture-dealers. [Eng.]

These *garret-masters* are a class of small "trade-working masters" (the same as the "chamber-masters" in the shoe trade), supplying both capital and labour.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, III. 233.

garrison (gar′i-sn or -son), *n.* [An alteration of *garnison*, < ME. *garnison*, *garnisoun* = D. *garnizoen* = G. Dan. Sw. *garnison*, < OF. *garnison*, F. *garnison* = Pr. *garniso*, *guarniso* = Sp. *guarnicion* = Pg. *guarnição* = It. *guarnigione*, ML. *guarnisio(n-)*, provision, munitions, supplies for defense, < OF. *garnir*, etc., provide, supply, furnish, fortify, etc.: see *garnish.*] 1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town to defend or guard it, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

We conseile that in thin hous thou sette suffisaunt *garnisoun*, so that they may as wel thy body as thin hous defende. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

Of this Town [Harfleur] he made the Duke of Exeter Captain, who left there for his Lieutenant Sir John Falstaffe, with a *Garrison* of 1500 Men.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 170.

To the States of Greece
The Roman People, unconfin'd, restore
Their countries, cities, liberties, and laws;
Taxes remit, and *garrisons* withdraw.
Thomson, Liberty, iii.

2. A fort, castle, or fortified town furnished with troops to defend it.

Whom the old Roman wall so ill confin'd,
With a new chain of *garrisons* you bind. *Waller.*

A few *garrisons* at the necks of land, and a fleet to connect them, and to awe the coast.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 4.

Garrison court martial. See *court martial*, under *court*.—**Garrison flag.** See *flag*^{2}.—**Garrison gin,** the largest gin used in the artillery for mechanical manœuvers. See *gin*^{4}.

garrison (gar′i-sn or -son), *v. t.* [< *garrison*, *n.*] 1. To place troops in, as a fortress, for defense; furnish with soldiers: as, to *garrison* a fort or town.

The moment in which war begins, . . . the army must be augmented, the fleet must be fitted out, the *garrisoned* towns must be put into a posture of defence.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 3.

2. To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops: as, to *garrison* a conquered territory.—3. To put upon garrison duty.

The seventh he nameth Hippos or Hippion, a city so called of a colony of horsemen, there *garrisoned* by Herod, on the east side of the Galilean Sea.
Raleigh, Hist. World, II. vii. § 4.

garrison-artillery (gar′i-sn-är-til″e-ri), *n.* See *siege-artillery*, under *artillery*.

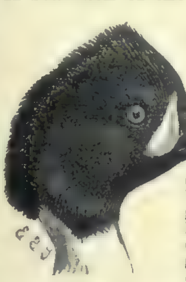
Garrisonian (gar-i-sō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *U. S. hist.*, pertaining to William Lloyd Garrison (1804–79), a leading abolitionist.

II. *n.* A follower of Garrison in his attack upon negro slavery; an extreme abolitionist.

garrok (gar′ok), *n.* Same as *garrot*.

garron (gar′on), *n.* See *garran*.

garrot^1 (gar′ot), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A sea-duck of the genus *Clangula*, subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, and family *Anatidæ*. There are several species. The common garrot, also called *goldeneye*, is *Anas* or *Fuligula clangula*, or *Clangula clangula*, *vulgaris*, or *chrysophthalma*, widely distributed over the northern hemisphere. The colors are black and white, the head being glossed with green, and there is a large rounded white spot before each eye. The Rocky Mountain garrot, also called *Barrow's goldeneye*, is *Clangula islandica* or *barrovi*, a similar but rather larger species, with more of a purplish gloss on the head and the eye-spot crescentic.


Head of Rocky Mountain Garrot (*Clangula islandica* or *barrovi*).

garrot^2 (gar′ot), *n.* [< F. *garrot*, < *garrotter*, tie fast: see *garrote.*] 1. In *surg.*, a compressing bandage, tightened by twisting a small cylinder of wood, by which the arteries of a limb are compressed for the purpose of suspending the flow of blood in cases of hemorrhage, aneurism, amputation, etc.—2. A quarrel for the crossbow.

garrote, garote (ga-rot′), *n.* [Also written *garrotte*, *garotte* (after F. *garrotter*, v.); < Sp. *garrote*, a cudgel, a strong stick, the act of tying tight, strangulation by means of an iron collar (F. *garrot*, a packing-stick, garrot, withers), < Sp. Pg. *garra*, a claw, talon, clutch, = Pr. *garra*, leg, = OF. **garre* (> ult. E. *garter*, q. v.), < Bret. *gar*, *garr* = W. and Corn. *gar*, the shank of the leg, = Ir. *cara*, leg.] 1. A mode of capital punishment practised in Spain and Portugal, formerly by simple strangulation. The victim is placed on a stool with a post or stake behind to which is affixed an iron collar controlled by a screw passing through the post; this collar is made to clasp the neck of the victim and is tightened by the action of the screw. As the instrument is now operated, the point of the screw is caused to protrude and pierce the spinal marrow at its junction with the brain, thus causing death.

He next went to Cuba with Lopez, was wounded and captured, but escaped the *garrote* to follow Walker to Nicaragua. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 89.

2. The instrument by means of which this punishment is inflicted.—3. Strangulation by any means used in imitation of the garrote, and especially as a means of robbery. See *garroting*.

That done, throwing a cord about his necke, making use of one of the corners of the chayre, he gave him the *garrote*, wherewith he was strangled to death.
Mabbe, The Rogue (1623), i. 266.

garrote, garote (ga-rot′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *garroted*, *garoted*, ppr. *garroting*, *garoting*. [Also written *garrotte*, *garotte*, after F. *garrotter*, pinion, bind, = Sp. *garrotear*, cudgel; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put to death by means of the garrote.—2. To strangle so as to render insensible or helpless, generally for the purpose of robbery. See *garroting*.

The new Cabinet Minister had been *garrotted* or half *garrotted*, and . . . Phineas Finn . . . had taken the two garrotters prisoners. *Trollope*, Phineas Finn, xxxi.

II. *intrans.* To cheat in card-playing by concealing certain cards at the back of the neck: a mode of cheating practised among card-sharpers.

garroter, garoter (ga-rot′ėr), *n.* One who commits the act of garroting.

garroting, garoting (ga-rot′ing), *n.* The act of strangling a person, or compressing his windpipe until he becomes insensible: practised especially in committing highway robbery. This crime is usually effected by three accomplices, called in England the *fore-stall*, or man who walks before the intended victim; the *back-stall*, who walks behind the operator and his victim; and the *nasty-man*, the actual perpetrator of the crime. The purpose of the stalls is to conceal the crime, give alarm of danger, carry off the booty, and facilitate the escape of the nasty-man.

In those days there had been much *garroting* in the streets, and writers in the Press had advised those who walked about at night to go armed with sticks.
Trollope, Phineas Redux, xlvi.

Garrulax (gar′ọ̈-laks), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < L. *garrulus*, chattering: see *garrulous.*] A genus of passerine birds, the jay-thrushes, of uncertain affinities, referred to the *Corvidæ*, or the *Pycnonotidæ*, or the *Timeliidæ*. Sixteen species range over India to the Himalayas, and extend into Ceylon, Formosa, Sumatra, and Java. *G. leucolophus* is the laughing-crow of India. Also *Garrulaxis*.

Garrulinæ (gar-ọ̈-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Garrulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Corvidæ*, containing the jays and pies; the garruline birds. The distinction from *Corvinæ* is not obvious in all cases, but the *Garrulinæ* are usually smaller birds, with shorter wings and longer tail, of greater activity and more arboreal habits than crows, and when on the ground usually move by hopping instead of walking. There are many genera and numerous species of these birds, of which blue is the characteristic color, and they are found in most parts of the world.

garruline (gar'ọ̈-lin), *a.* Having the characters of the *Garrulinæ*; like a jay or pie.

garrulity (ga-rö'li̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *garrulité* = It. *garrulità*, < L. *garrulita(t-)s*, < *garrulus*, garrulous: see *garrulous*.] The quality of being garrulous; talkativeness; loquacity.

> Mobility of tongue may rise into *garrulity*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 664.

> Dwelling with fond *garrulity* on the virtuous days of the patriarchs. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

garrulous (gar'ọ̈-lus), *a.* [= Sp. *gárrulo* = Pg. It. *garrulo*, < L. *garrulus*, chattering, prattling, talkative, < *garrire*, chatter, prattle, talk. Cf. Gr. *γηρύειν*, Doric *γαρύειν*, speak, cry, Ir. *gairim*, I bawl, shout, E. *call*: see *call*1.] Talkative; prating; loquacious; specifically, given to talking much and with much minuteness and repetition of unimportant or trivial details.

> Age, we know,
> Is *garrulous*; and solitude is apt
> To anticipate the privilege of Age.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

> His [Leigh Hunt's] style . . . is well suited for light, *garrulous*, desultory ana.
> *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

=**Syn.** *Loquacious*, etc. (see *talkative*); prattling, babbling.

garrulously (gar'ọ̈-lus-li), *adv.* In a garrulous or talkative manner; chatteringly.

> To whom the little novice *garrulously*,
> "Yea, but I know: the land was full of signs
> And wonders ere the coming of the Queen."
> *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

garrulousness (gar'ọ̈-lus-nes), *n.* Talkativeness.

Garrulus (gar'ọ̈-lus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *garrulus*, chattering: see *garrulous*.] The typical genus of jays of the subfamily *Garrulinæ*. It was formerly coextensive with the subfamily, but is now restricted to the group of which the common crested jay of Europe, *G. glandarius*, is the best-known example. See cut under *jay*.

garrupa (ga-rö'pạ̈), *n.* [Appar. a native Spanish-American name, of which *grooper* or *grouper* is an E. accommodation.] A grouper or grooper: applied to several different fishes, as scorpænids and serranids, particularly to *Sebastichthys nebulosus* and *S. atrovirens* of the California coast.

Garrya (gar'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after *Garry*, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who facilitated Douglas's botanical researches in northwestern America.] A genus of evergreen shrubs, of the order *Cornaceæ* (originally placed by itself in an order *Garryaceæ*), natives of North America from Oregon to Mexico and Texas, and of the West Indies. There are about a dozen species, with opposite leaves and diœcious flowers in catkin-like spikes, *G. elliptica*, from California, is cultivated in England for ornament.

garter (gär'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *garter*, *gartere*, < OF. *gartier*, *gertier*, assibilated *jartier*, F. *jarretière* (> Sp. *jarretera* = Pg. *jarreteira* = It. *giarrettiera*, *gerrettiera*), a garter, < OF. *garret*, assibilated *jarret*, F. *jarret*, the small of the leg behind the knee (> Sp. Pg. *jarrete* = It. *garretto*), dim. of OF. **garre* = Pr. *garra*, the leg, = Sp. Pg. *garra*, a claw, talon, < Bret. *gar*, *garr* = W. and Corn. *gar*, the shank of the leg. Cf. W. *gardys*, *gardas*, Gael. *garten*, a garter.] **1.** A tie or fastening to keep the stocking in place on the leg; especially, a band passing round the leg, either above or below the knee.

> Thy *garters* fringed with the golde,
> And silver aglets hanging by.
> *Greensleeves* (Child's Ballads, IV. 242).

> Our Lombard country-girls along the coast
> Wear daggers in their *garters*.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, A Last Confession.

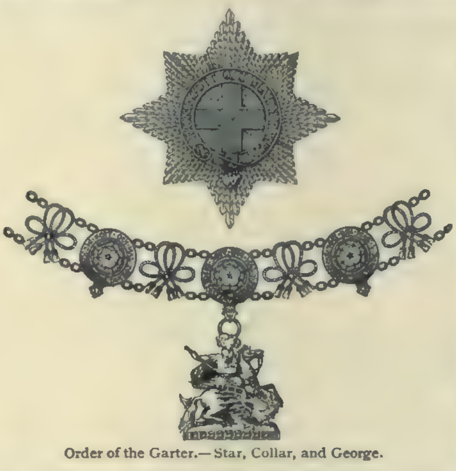
2. The badge of the Order of the Garter (which see, below); hence, membership in the order; also [*cap.*], the order itself: as, to confer or to receive the *garter*; a knight of the *Garter*.

> I vow'd, base knight, when I did meet thee next,
> To tear the *garter* from thy craven's leg
> (Which I have done), because unworthily
> Thou wast installed in that high degree.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. In *her.*, same as *bendlet*, 1: sometimes taken as occupying half the space of the bendlet, or quarter of the bend.—**4.** [*cap.*] An abbreviation of *Garter king-at-arms* (which see, below).—**5.** *pl.* In a circus, the tapes that are held up for a performer to leap over.

> [The clown] offered at the *garters* four times last night, and never done 'em once. *Dickens.*

6. A semicircular key in a bench-vise.—**7.** In *printing*, an iron band which prevented the splitting of the wooden box that resisted the impression-spindle of the old form of hand-press.—**Garter king-at-arms** (often abbreviated to *Garter*), the chief herald of the Order of the Garter, who is also, under the authority of the earl marshal, the principal king-at-arms in England.—**Order of the Garter**, the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, consisting of the sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and twenty-five knights companions, and open, in addition, to such English princes and foreign sovereigns as may be chosen, and sometimes to extra companions chosen for special reasons, so that the whole order usually numbers about fifty. Formerly the knights companions were elected by the body itself, but since the reign of George III. appointments have been made by the sovereign. The order, at first (and still sometimes) called the Order of St. George, was instituted by Edward III. some time between 1344 and 1350, the uncertainty arising from the early loss of all its original records. Its purpose has been supposed to have been at first only temporary. According to the common legend, probably fictitious, King Edward III. picked up a garter dropped by the Countess of Salisbury at a ball, and placed it on his own knee, with the words to his courtiers, in response to the notice taken of the incident, *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (shamed be he who thinks evil of it). To this incident the foundation, the name, and the motto of the order are usually ascribed. The insignia of the order are the garter, a blue ribbon of velvet edged with gold and having a gold buckle, worn on the left leg; the badge, called the George or great George, a figure of St. George killing the dragon, pendent from the collar of gold, which has twenty-six pieces, each representing a coiled garter; the lesser George, worn on a broad blue ribbon over the left shoulder; and the star of eight points, of silver, having in the middle the cross of St. George encircled by the garter. The vesture consists of a mantle of blue velvet lined with white taffeta, a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet with a plume of white ostrich-feathers, having in the center a tuft of black heron-feathers. When the sovereign is a woman, she wears the ribbon on the left arm.—**Prick the garter.** See *fast and loose*, under *fast*1.



Order of the Garter.—Star, Collar, and George.

garter (gär'tėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *garteren*, < *garter*, *n.*] **1.** To bind with a garter.

> With a linen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other, *gartered* with a red and blue list.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

> Nay, I have taken occasion to *garter* my Stockings before him, as if unawares of him.
> *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

2. To invest with the garter, as a member of the Order of the Garter.

> 'Tis the rich banker wins the fair,
> The *garter'd* knight, or feather'd beau.
> *Somerville*, To Phyllis.

garter-fish (gär'tėr-fish), *n.* A name of the scabbard-fish (which see).

Garter-king (gär'tėr-king), *n.* See *Garter king-at-arms*, under *garter*.

garter-plate (gär'tėr-plāt), *n.* A plate of gilt copper upon which the arms of a knight of the garter are engraved, and which is fixed in the back of the stall of the knight in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. See *stall-plate*.

garter-ring (gär'tėr-ring), *n.* A finger-ring made in imitation of a strap passing through a buckle and held by its tongue. Such rings dating from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and even earlier, are not uncommon. They have no relation to the Order of the Garter, but generally bear some religious motto.

garter-snake (gär'tėr-snāk), *n.* The common name in the United States of the grass-snakes or ribbon-snakes of the genus *Eutænia*, harmless and very pretty species of a greenish or brownish color with long yellow stripes. Two of the most abundant and best known are *E. sirtalis* and *E. saurita*; there are many more. See cut under *Eutænia*.

garth1 (gärth), *n.* [< ME. *garth*, < Icel. *gardhr*, a yard, court, garden, = AS. *geard*, E. *yard*2: see *yard*2 and *garden*, which are doublets of *garth*1.] **1.** A close; a yard; a garden.

> Ferre fro thi *garth*, thyne orchard, and thi vynes.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

> Caught at his hand, and wrung it passionately,
> And past into the little *garth* beyond.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. A dam or weir for catching fish.

> All & haill the salmon fischeing and vther fische within the watter of Annane—comprehending the *garthis* and pullis vnder written, viz., the kingis *garthis*, blak pule, etc. *Acts Jas. VI.*, 1609 (ed. 1814), p. 432.

garth2 (gärth), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *garth*, another form of *gerth*, > E. *girth*, q. v.] A hoop or band.

garthman (gärth'man), *n.*; pl. *garthmen* (-men). The proprietor of an open weir for taking fish.

> No fisher, or *garth-man*, nor any other, of what estate or condition that he be, shall from henceforth put in the waters of Thamise.
> Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 62, note.

garuba (ga-rö'bạ̈), *n.* [S. Amer.] The name of a Brazilian cuneate-tailed parrakeet of the genus *Conurus*, *C. luteus*, about 14½ inches long, and mostly yellow in color.

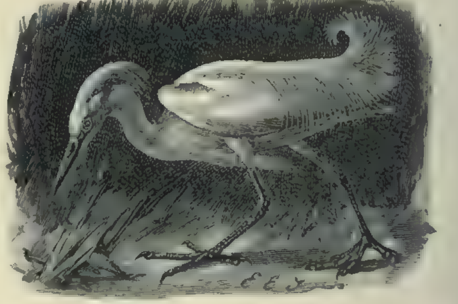
garum (gā'rum), *n.* [L., < Gr. *γάρον*, earlier *γάρος*, a sauce made of brine and small fish, especially, among the Romans, the scomber.] A fish-sauce much prized by the ancients, made of small fish preserved in a certain kind of pickle; also, a pickle prepared from the gills or the blood of the tunny.

> Yet is there one kind more of an exquisite and daintie liquor in manner of a dripping called *garum*, proceeding from the garbage of fishes, and such other offal as commonly the cooke useth to cast away. . . . In old times this sauce was made of that fish which the Greeks called garon. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 7.

garvie (gär'vi), *n.* [Sc., also *garvock*; < Gael. *garbhag*, a sprat, prob. < *garbh*, thick, coarse, rough.] A sprat; also, a pilchard. Also *garvie-herring*.

garvock (gär'vok), *n.* Same as *garvie*.

garzetta (gär-zet'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < It. *garzetta* (< Sp. *garceta* = Pg. *garçota*), dim. of *garza*, < Sp. *garza* = Pg. *garça*, a white heron, an egret.] **1.** An old name of a small white heron or egret. —**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of small white egrets. *G. nivea* is the common European species. *G. candidissima* is the corresponding American form.



Snowy Heron (*Garzetta candidissima*).

gas (gas), *n.* [A word invented by the Belgian chemist Van Helmont (died 1644), who expressly says "Hunc spiritum, incognitum hactenus, novo nomine *gas* voco" (this vapor, hitherto unknown, I call by a new name, *gas*). The word came into general use: D. G. Dan. Sw. *gas*, F. Pg. *gaz*, Sp. It. *gas*, Russ. *gasŭ*, Hind. *gās*, etc. Various guesses have been made at the word which might possibly have suggested the particular syllable *gas*, as D. *geest* (AS. *gāst*, E. *ghost*), spirit; G. *gäscht*, froth, foam; Sw. *gäsa*, ferment, efferversce; F. *gaze*, gauze, etc.] **1.** A substance possessing perfect molecular mobility and the property of indefinite expansion. The term was originally synonymous with *air*, but was afterward applied to substances supposed (but wrongly—see below) to be incapable of reduction to a liquid or solid state. In accordance with this use a gas was defined to be a permanently elastic fluid or air differing from common air. According to the kinetic theory of gases, now accepted, the molecules of a gas are in a state of rapid motion in right lines, constantly colliding with one another and with the walls of any containing vessel, and hence exerting pressure against them. For example, in the case of air at ordinary temperatures it is calculated that the average velocity of the molecules is about that of a rifle-bullet as it leaves the gun. If a gas is compressed into less volume, the number of impacts against the sides of the containing vessel is increased, and hence the pressure or tension increases, and conversely (Boyle's law). The temperature, according to this theory, is the average kinetic energy of a molecule; hence, increased temperature brings increased momentum, and so increased pressure on the walls of the vessel. This theory also explains many of the phenomena of viscosity, diffusion, etc. By increased pressure and diminished temperature (at least below the critical point) any gas can be reduced to the liquid form, the amount of pressure and degree of cold required differing widely with different gases. The so-called *fixed* or *permanent gases*, which were long supposed to be incoercible, as hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, etc., yield only to extreme conditions of cold and pressure. There is no essential difference between a *gas* and a *vapor* (see *vapor*), but for convenience the latter name is given to the gaseous form of substances which under the ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure are liquids or solids. Vapors and the gases most easily liquefied deviate most widely from Boyle's law, that the volume is inversely proportional to the pressure, and also from the law of the constant increment of expansion with increase of temperature. *Gases* are distinguished from *liquids* by the name of *elastic fluids*, because of their power of indefinite expansion. (See *liquid*.) The number of gaseous bodies is great, and they differ greatly in their chemical properties. They are all, however, susceptible of combining chemically with fluid and solid substances. Some of them are of great importance in the arts and manufactures, as, for example, carbonic acid or carbon dioxid, sulphurous acid or sulphur dioxid, and coal-gas. Gases are ordinarily invisible.

That such subterraneal steams will easily mingle with liquors, and imbue them with their own qualities, may be inferred from the experiment of mixing the *gas* (as the Helmontians call it), or the scarce coagulable fumes of kindled and extinguished brimstone, with wine, which is thereby long preserved.
Boyle, Origin and Virtues of Gems, ii.

Gases are distinguished from other forms of matter, not only by their power of indefinite expansion so as to fill any vessel, however large, and by the great effect which heat has in dilating them, but by the uniformity and simplicity of the laws which regulate their changes.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 31.

Specifically—2. In *coal-mining*, any explosive mixture of fire-damp with common air.—3. In popular language, a compound of various gases, used for illuminating and heating purposes. It is some form of carbureted hydrogen artificially made and distributed by pipes to points of consumption. The common kind is *coal-gas*, obtained from bituminous coals by carbonization in retorts at a high temperature. A carbureted hydrogen gas, called *water-gas*, resulting from the passing of steam through a mass of incandescent carbon and the subsequent admixture of hydrocarbons or other enriching substances, is also used. *Oil-gas* is an illuminating gas obtained by the distilling at high temperature of petroleum or other liquid hydrocarbons.
4. A gas-light: as, the *gas* is dim; turn down the *gas*. [Colloq.]—5. Empty or idle talk; frothy speech; rant. [Colloq.]

'Tis odd that our people should have not water on the brain, but a little *gas* there. *Emerson.*

Absorption of gases. See *absorption*.—**Diffusion of gases.** See *diffusion*.—**Effusion of gases.** See *effusion*.—**Gas-liquor,** liquor separated by condensers from crude coal gas in the process of manufacture. It contains in solution a number of ammonium compounds which would diminish the illuminating power of the gas, and from which ammonium sulphate and chlorid are manufactured.—**Natural gas,** combustible gas formed naturally in the earth. It is sometimes found issuing through crevices, but is generally obtained by boring. Natural gas has long been used in western China and elsewhere. It has been found in great abundance in western Pennsylvania and the adjoining region of New York, as also to a limited extent in Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia. It was first utilized in New York in 1821, and began about 1874 to be of importance commercially, especially in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The area over which natural gas and petroleum are obtained in quantity, and the conditions of their occurrence, are in most respects essentially the same, but the principal source of the gas in Ohio and Indiana is a formation lower down in the geological series than that furnishing it in Pennsylvania. In the former States the gas comes from the Trenton limestone, a group belonging to the Lower Silurian; in the latter, from the Devonian. The natural gas burned at Pittsburgh contains about 67 per cent. of marsh-gas, 22 of hydrogen, 5 of an ethylene compound, 3 of nitrogen, together with a small percentage of carbonic acid, carbonic oxid, olefiant gas, and oxygen.—**Rock-gas.** Same as *natural gas*.

gas (gas), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gassed*, ppr. *gassing*. [< *gas*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To remove loose filaments from (net, lace, etc.) by passing the material between rollers and exposing it to the action of a large number of minute jets of gas.—2. To talk nonsense or falsehood to; impose upon by wheedling, frothy, or empty speech. [Slang.]

Found that Fairspeech only wanted to *gas* me, which he did pretty effectually. *Sketches of Williams College*, p. 72.

But in all the rest, he's *gassin'* you.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 219.

II. *intrans.* To indulge in "gas" or empty talk; talk nonsense. [Slang.]

gasalier (gas-a̤-lēr′), *n.* See *gaselier*.

gas-analyzer (gas′an″a̤-lī-zėr), *n.* An instrument for indicating the presence and quantity of the gases resulting from the destructive distillation of coal.

gas-bag (gas′bag), *n.* 1. A bag for holding gas, as for the use of dentists or for a lime-light.—2. A cylindrical bag of some gas-tight material fitted with a tube and valve so that it can be filled with air from an air-pump. It is used to close a gas-main during repairs, by inserting it in the pipe when empty, and then blowing it up till it fills the pipe completely, and serves as a check or stop for the gas.
3. A boastful, loquacious person; a conceited gabbler. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

gas-battery (gas′bat″ėr-i), *n.* A form of voltaic battery, invented by Grove, in which the cell consists of two glass tubes, in each of which is fused a platinum electrode covered with finely divided platinum and provided with binding-screws above. One of the tubes is partially filled with hydrogen and the other with oxygen, and both are inverted over dilute sulphuric acid. The platinum electrodes occlude part of the gases, and then play the part of the zinc and copper plates in an ordinary voltaic cell.

gas-black (gas′blak), *n.* A pigment obtained from burning gas. See *black*, *n.*

Give the wood a coat of size and lampblack, and then use *gas-black* in your polish-rubber.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 261.

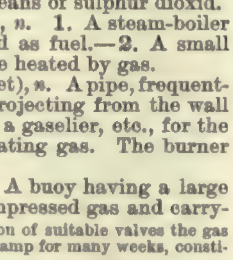
gas-bleaching (gas′blē″ching), *n.* The operation of bleaching by means of sulphur dioxid.

gas-boiler (gas′boi″lėr), *n.* 1. A steam-boiler with which gas is used as fuel.—2. A small boiler for household use heated by gas.

gas-bracket (gas′brak″et), *n.* A pipe, frequently curved or jointed, projecting from the wall of a room, the body of a gaselier, etc., for the distribution of illuminating gas. The burner is fitted upon it.

gas-buoy (gas′boi), *n.* A buoy having a large chamber filled with compressed gas and carrying a lamp. By the action of suitable valves the gas can be made to burn in the lamp for many weeks, constituting a floating beacon.

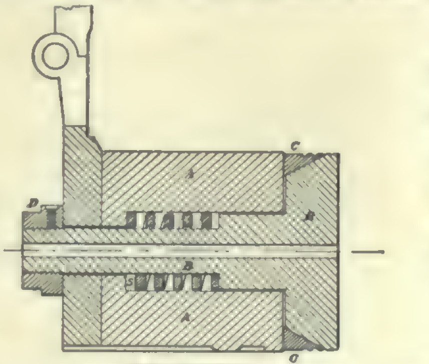
gas-burner (gas′bėr″nėr), *n.* The tip or armature of a gas-burning lamp or bracket, through which the gas is caused to issue for consumption. Gas-burners are made in many shapes and types, but in all the object is to insure the complete exposure of the burning gas to a fresh supply of oxygen, and thus to obtain the greatest amount of light with the least expenditure of gas. The resulting flames assume the fancied forms of beaks, bats' wings, fish-tails, cockspurs, etc., whence the different forms of burners have received distinctive names. The material used to tip or form the tops of the burners has also given names to them, as the lava-tip burner. See *burner*.—**Argand gas-burner,** a gas-burner made to produce a flame on the principle of that of the Argand lamp (which see, under *lamp*).—**Intensive gas-burner,** a multiple gas-burner formed by a number of bat's-wing burners arranged circularly about the supply-pipe. The flames meet and form a continuous sheet of flame.



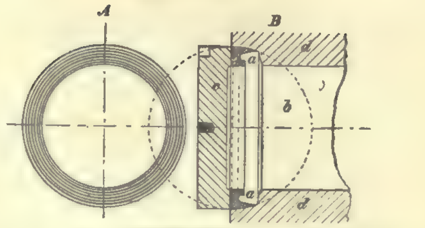
Gas-burners.
a, cockspur burner; *b*, bat's-wing burner; *c*, Argand burner.

gas-carbon (gas′kär″bon), *n.* Solid carbon formed in gas-retorts. See *carbon*. Also called in England *gas-cinders* and *gas-coke*.

gas-check (gas′chek), *n.* A device for preventing the escape of gas through the vent or around the breech-mechanism which closes the rear end of the bore or chamber of any breech-loading small-arm, machine-gun, or cannon. In small-arms the metallic cartridge-case, copper or brass, serves as an effective gas-check. (See *obturation*, *obturator*, *fermeture*.) The Broadwell gas-check consists of a curved steel or copper ring and a circular bearing-plate slightly hollowed out. The curved ring is fitted into a counterbore or recess in the rear end of the bore or chamber, and is held firmly in position by the breech-closing apparatus carrying the bearing-plate. The ring is self-adjusting in its seat, and the bearing-plate is easily adjusted. On firing, the gas expands the lip of the ring against the walls of the chamber, and this expansion prevents the escape of gas. The Krupp guns are furnished with this device.



Freire Gas-check.
AA, breech-block; *BB*, expanding bolt and bolt-head; *CC*, expanding steel ring or gas-check; *S*, spiral spring; *D*, check-nut and set-screw.



Broadwell Ring.
A, rear elevation of ring; *B*, section of bore, ring, and bearing-plate; *a a*, section and elevation of ring; *b*, bore of gun; *c*, section of bearing-plate; *d d*, walls of gun.

gas-coal (gas′kōl), *n.* Any coal suitable for making illuminating gas. See *coal*.

gas-company (gas′kum″pa̤-ni), *n.* A company formed to supply gas to a community for illuminating or other purposes, generally at a certain rate per 1,000 feet.

gas-compressor (gas′ko̤m-pres″o̤r), *n.* A pump used to compress coal-gas into portable reservoirs, as for railroad-cars.

Gascon (gas′ko̤n), *n.* [< F. *Gascon*, < L. *Vasco(n-)*, usually in pl. *Vascones*, an inhabitant of *Vasconia*, now Gascony. Cf. *Basque*.] 1. A native of Gascony, a former province of southwestern France, now divided into several departments.—2. A boaster or braggart; a vainglorious person: from the reputation of the Gascons as a race for extreme boastfulness. See *gasconade*.—**Gascon wine,** a name formerly given to wine brought into England from the south of France, especially red wine: nearly corresponding to the modern claret or Bordeaux.

gasconade (gas-ko̤-nād′), *n.* [< F. *gasconade*, < *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony: see *Gascon*.] A boast or boasting; vaunt; bravado; vaunting or boastful talk.

His great volubility and inimitable manner of speaking, as well as the great courage he showed on those occasions, did sometimes betray him into that figure of speech which is commonly distinguished by the name of *gasconade*. *Tatler*, No. 115.

These brilliant expeditions too often evaporated in a mere border fray, or in an empty *gasconade* under the walls of Granada. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

gasconade (gas-ko̤-nād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gasconaded*, ppr. *gasconading*. [< *gasconade*, *n.*] To boast; brag; vaunt; bluster.

Or let the reader represent to himself the miserable charlatanerie of a *gasconading* secretary affecting to place himself upon a level with Cæsar, by dictating to three amanuenses at once. *De Quincey*, Plato.

gasconader (gas-ko̤-nā′dėr), *n.* A great boaster.

gas-condenser (gas′ko̤n-den″sėr), *n.* An apparatus through which coal-gas for illuminating purposes is passed as it comes from the retorts, to free it from tar. The hot gas is made to traverse a series of convoluted pipes in a chamber filled with cold water, causing the precipitation of the tar, which can then be drawn off by suitable devices. The gas passes from the condenser to the washer.

gascoynes†, *n. pl.* Same as *galligaskins*. *Beau. and Fl.*

gascromh (gas′krōm), *n.* [A bad spelling of *caschrom*.] See *caschrom*.

Even the savage Highlandmen, in Caithness and Sutherland, can make more work, and better, with their *gascromh*, or whatever they call it. *Scott*, Pirate, ii.

gas-drain (gas′drān), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a heading driven in a coal-mine for the special purpose of carrying off fire-damp from the goaf, or from any working. [Eng.]

gaseity (ga-sē′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *gase-ous* + *-ity*.] The state of being gaseous.

gaselier (gas-e-lēr′), *n.* [< *gas* + *-elier*, in barbarous imitation of *chandelier*.] A chandelier adapted for burning gas instead of candles. See *chandelier*. Also written *gasalier*.

As we both entered the drawing-room, we found Bell standing right under the central *gaselier*.
W. Black, Phaeton, iii.

gas-engine (gas′en″jin), *n.* A heat-engine in which a mixture of gas and air is successively compressed, ignited, expanded, and rejected, transforming heat of combustion into work. Illuminating, heating, and "natural" gases and the vapors of petroleum are the usual combustible elements. The engine is usually single-acting, and its cylinder is covered with a "water-jacket" to prevent injury by the incandescent charge. It is now built in large sizes and is very economical of fuel.

gas-engineer (gas′en-ji-nēr″), *n.* In a theater, etc., one who directs the application and use of gas and other media of artificial illumination.

The *gas-engineer*, a functionary who in a modern theatrical establishment of the first rank must also be an electrician. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 440.

gaseous (gas'ē-us), *a.* [< *gas* + *-e-ous*; = Sp. *gaseoso*. Cf. It. *gasoso* = F. *gazeux*.] 1. In the form of gas or an aëriform fluid; of the nature of gas.

> The substance employed [in the principle of muscular motion], whether it be fluid, *gaseous*, elastic, electrical, or none of these, or nothing resembling these, is unknown to us. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., vii.

> Oxygen and nitrogen are examples of gases which are not known in any other than the *gaseous* condition.
> *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 87.

2. Figuratively, wanting substance or solidity; flimsy.

> Unconnected, *gaseous* information. *Sir J. Stephen.*

gaseousness (gas'ē-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gaseous.

gas-field (gas'fēld), *n.* A region or area of territory from which natural gas is obtained in sufficient quantity to be of economical importance.

gas-fitter (gas'fit"ėr), *n.* One whose business is the fitting up of buildings, etc., with all the requisites for the use of illuminating gas.

gas-fixture (gas'fiks"tūr), *n.* A permanent apparatus for the burning of illuminating gas, including a burner or set of burners and the tube connecting it with a gas-pipe, a key or keys for turning the flow of gas off or on, etc. See *gas-bracket* and *gaselier*.

gas-furnace (gas'fėr"nās), *n.* 1. A furnace heated by the combustion of gas.—2. A furnace for distilling gas from coal or some other form of carbon.

gas-gage (gas'gāj), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the pressure of gas, generally consisting of a bent graduated tube containing water or mercury, open at one end and with the other screwed into the vessel containing the gas.

gas-globe (gas'glōb), *n.* A globe of glass or porcelain used to shade a gas-light.

gas-governor (gas'guv"ėr-nor), *n.* 1. An apparatus, controlled by gas-pressure, which regulates the speed of a steam-engine driving a gas-exhauster, thus maintaining any required pressure or exhaust.—2. A device for regulating the flow of illuminating gas from a burner and preventing waste.

Also called *gas-regulator*.

gas-gun (gas'gun), *n.* A pipe in which gases are exploded for signaling purposes.

gash^1 (gash), *v. t.* [A corruption of an older *garsh*, which, again, stands for orig. *garse*, < ME. *garse*, *garce*, *gerse*, a gash, incision, scarification, < *garsen*, *garcen*, *gaarcyn*, gash, scarify, < OF. *garser*, scarify (cf. later *garscher*, chap, as the hands or lips; cf. ML. *garsa*, scarification); perhaps ult. < Gr. *χαράσσειν*, furrow, scratch: see *character*.] To make a long deep incision in, as flesh; cut deeply into the flesh of: as, to *gash* a person's cheek.

> *Gashed* with honourable scars,
> Low in Glory's lap they lay.
> *Montgomery*, Battle of Alexandria.

gash^1 (gash), *n.* [Earlier *garsh*, *garse*, < ME. *garse*, *garce*, *gerse*; from the verb.] An incision or cut, relatively long and deep; particularly, a cut in flesh; a slash.

> Touche and handle ye my side, it hath the *gashe* of the speare. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxiv.

> Ought we, like madmen, to tear off the plasters that the lenient hand of prudence had spread over the wounds and *gashes* which in our delirium of ambition we had given to our own body? *Burke*, Speech at Bristol, 1780.

> The dell, upon the mountain's crest,
> Yawned like a *gash* on warrior's breast.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 26.

gash^2 (gash), *a.* [Sc.; supposed to be an abbreviation of F. *sagace*, < L. *sagax*, sagacious: see *sagacious*.] 1. Shrewd; sagacious; having the appearance of sagacity joined with that of self-importance.

> He was a *gash* and faithfu' tyke
> As ever lap a sheugh or dyke.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

2. Lively and fluent in discourse; talkative.

> Good claret best keeps out the cauld,
> And drives away the winter soon;
> It makes a man baith *gash* and bauld,
> And heaves his saul beyond the moon.
> *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 205.

3. Trim; well dressed.

> Here farmers *gash*, in ridin' graith,
> Gaed hoddin by their cottars.
> *Burns*, Holy Fair.

[Scotch in all uses.]

gash^2 (gash), *v. i.* [< *gash^2*, *a.*, 2.] To converse; gossip; tattle; gush. [Scotch.]

> She lea'es them *gashin'* at their cracks,
> An' slips out by herself. *Burns*, Halloween.

gas-heater (gas'hē"tėr), *n.* 1. A group of gas-burners arranged in an open fireplace or in an inclosed stove, for warming a room by the direct or reflected heat of gas-jets.—2. A small portable gas-stove for heating tools, melting solders, etc.

gashful (gash'fụl), *a.* [A corruption of *gastful*, *ghastful*, appar. by vague association with *gash^1*. Cf. *gashly* for *gastly*, *ghastly*. The opposite change appears in *wistful* for *wishful*.] Ghastly; frightful; deathlike. [Prov. Eng.]

gashliness (gash'li-nes), *n.* [< *gashly* + *-ness*.] The condition or quality of being gashly or ghastly; dreadfulness; deadliness. [Prov. Eng.]

> The general dulness (*gashliness* was Mrs. Wickam's strong expression) of her present life.
> *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, viii.

gashly (gash'li), *a.* [A corruption of *gastly*, *ghastly*, appar. by vague association with *gash^1*. Cf. *gashful*.] Ghastly; horrible; dreadful; deadly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Their warm and wanton embraces of living bodies ill agreed with their offerings Diis manibus, to *gashly* ghosts.
> *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, IV. vii. 27.

> By all that is hirsute and *gashly*.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 215.

gas-holder (gas'hōl"dėr), *n.* A vessel for the storage of gas after purification, and for regulating its flow through street-mains, burners, etc. See cut under *gasometer*.

gash-vein (gash'vān), *n.* In *mining*, a fissure containing veinstone or ore, or both intermixed, which does not extend downward or upward into another formation or group of strata. A gash appears usually to be the result of a shrinkage, or of some slight tension of the rock in which it occurs. *Fissure*, as used in the term *fissure-vein*, means a crack which has a deep-seated cause, and which therefore may be expected to extend downward or upward, regardless of any change in the formation. (See *fissure-vein*.) The lead-bearing crevices of the upper Mississippi lead region are gash-veins. They do not pass out of the galeniferous dolomite into the underlying blue limestone, or into the overlying shales of the Hudson River group.

gasification (gas"i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [As *gasify* + *-ation*. Cf. F. *gazéification*.] The act or process of converting a substance into gas, or producing gas from it.

gasiform (gas'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *gas* + L. *forma*, form. Cf. F. *gazéiforme*.] Gaseous; aëriform.

gasify (gas'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gasified*, ppr. *gasifying*. [Also written *gasefy*; < *gas* + *-i-fy*. Cf. F. *gazéifier*.] To produce gas or an aëriform fluid from, or convert into gas, as by the application of heat, or other chemical process.

> All that has lived must die, and all that is dead must be disintegrated, dissolved, or *gasified*.
> *Life of Pasteur*, tr. by Lady Claud Hamilton, p. 41.

gas-indicator (gas'in"di-kā-tor), *n.* An instrument for indicating the pressure of gas in a pipe, or the presence of fire-damp in a mine.

gas-jet (gas'jet), *n.* 1. A spout of flame issuing from a gas-burner.—2. A gas-burner.

gasket (gas'ket), *n.* [Appar. corrupted from F. *garcette*, a gasket, a cat-o'-nine-tails, < Sp. *garceta*, a gasket, hair which falls in locks on the temples; origin unknown. The It. *gaschetta*, a gasket, appears to be from E.] 1. *Naut.*, one of several bands of sennit or canvas, or small lines, used to bind the sails to the yards, gaffs, or masts when furled. Also called *casket*.

> Here, too, we had our southeaster tacks aboard again, —slip-ropes, buoy-ropes, . . . and rope-yarns for *gaskets*.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 98.

> I noticed a man clamber out on the jib-boom to snug the jib, that showed disposition to blow clear of its *gaskets*. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, x.

2. In *mach.*, a strip of leather, tow, plaited hemp, or similar material, used for packing a piston, as of the steam-engine and its pumps.—**Bunt gasket.** See *bunt-gasket*.—**Quarter gasket**, a gasket placed about half-way out on the yard.

gasking (gas'king), *n.* [Cf. *gasket*, 2.] Packing, usually of hemp.

> The flanch on which this cover rests is grooved a little to admit of "*gasking*" being inserted. *Ure*, Dict., I. 372.

gaskins† (gas'kinz), *n. pl.* [Also *gascoynes*, abbr. of *galligaskins*, *gallogascoynes*, etc.] Same as *galligaskins*, 1.

> If one break, the other will hold; or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

gas-lamp (gas'lamp), *n.* A lamp containing one or more fixtures supplied with gas-burners for giving light in a building or street.

gas-light (gas'līt), *n.* Light, or a provision for light, produced by the combustion of coal-gas; a gas-jet, or the light from it.

> The *gas-light* wavers dimmer.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

gas-lighted (gas'lī"ted), *a.* Lighted by means of illuminating gas: as, a *gas-lighted* hall.

gas-lighting (gas'lī"ting), *n.* Illumination by means of gas.

> The present system of *gaslighting*.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XII. 4.

gas-lime (gas'līm), *n.* Lime that has been used as a filter for the purification of illuminating gas.

> The bluish-green mass which is produced in the purification of illuminating gas . . . is generally known by the name of "refuse *gas-lime*." *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 275.

gas-liquor (gas'lik"ėr), *n.* A liquid containing ammonia and ammonium carbonate and sulphid, besides other products, obtained from coal in the manufacture of illuminating gas.

gas-machine (gas'ma-shēn"), *n.* An apparatus for carbureting air in making illuminating gas in small quantities; a carbureter.

gas-main (gas'mān), *n.* One of the principal underground pipes which convey gas from the gas-works to the places where it is to be consumed.

gas-man (gas'man), *n.* 1. A man employed in the manufacture or concerned with the supplying of illuminating gas.—2. In *coal-mining*, an employee who examines the underground workings for the purpose of ascertaining whether fire-damp is present in dangerous quantity, and who also has supervision of the ventilation.—3. *Theat.*, the person who controls the lights on the stage.

gas-meter (gas'mē"tėr), *n.* An apparatus through which illuminating gas is made to pass, in order to ascertain the number of cubic feet of it produced at gas-works or consumed by those supplied with it. Of this apparatus there are two types, the wet and the dry, the former being now principally used for measuring the quantity produced, and the latter, on a much smaller scale, the quantity consumed. The wet meter is composed of an outer box about three fifths filled with water. Within this is a revolving four-chambered drum, each chamber being capable of containing a definite quantity of gas, which is admitted through a pipe in the center of the meter, and, owing to the arrangement of the partitions of the chambers, causes the drum to maintain a constant revolution. This sets in motion a train of wheels carrying the hands over the dials which mark the quantity of gas passing. The dry meter consists of two or three chambers, each divided by a flexible partition or diaphragm, by the motion of which the capacity on one side is diminished, while that on the other is increased. By means of slide-valves, like those of a steam-engine, worked by the movement of the diaphragms, the gas to be measured passes alternately in and out of each space. The contractions and expansions set in motion the clockwork which marks the rate of consumption. The diaphragms in all the chambers are so connected that they move in concert.

gas-motor (gas'mō"tor), *n.* Same as *gas-engine*.

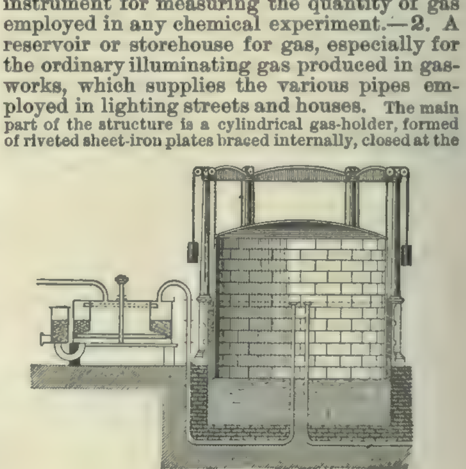
> *Gas-motors*, which are employed in a certain measure, have rendered electric lighting economical.
> *Hospitalier*, Electricity (trans.), p. 264.

gasogene (gas'ō-jēn), *n.* Same as *gazogene*.

gasolene, gasoline (gas'ō-lēn, -lin), *n.* [< *gas* + *-ol* + *-ene*, *-ine^2*.] The lightest volatile liquid product commonly obtained from the distillation of petroleum. Its specific gravity is .629 to .6673 (95° to 80° B.). It is used in vapor-stoves, and for saturating air or gas in gas-machines or carbureters.

gasolier (gas'ō-lēr), *n.* A chandelier in which gas is used. [Trade use.]

gasometer (gas-om'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *gazomètre* = Sp. *gasometro* = Pg. *gazometro* = It. *gasometro* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *gasometer*; as *gas* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. In *chem.*: (*a*) An instrument or apparatus intended to measure, collect, preserve, or mix different gases. (*b*) An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas employed in any chemical experiment.—2. A reservoir or storehouse for gas, especially for the ordinary illuminating gas produced in gas-works, which supplies the various pipes employed in lighting streets and houses. The main part of the structure is a cylindrical gas-holder, formed of riveted sheet-iron plates braced internally, closed at the



Gasometer.

upper end, and resting at the open lower end in a masonry or brickwork water-tank of corresponding form, in which it rises or falls according to the amount of gas passing into or out of it. The holder (often more than 100 feet in diameter, and sometimes made in telescoping sections) is suspended from a heavy framework by chains passing over pulleys and terminating in partially counterbalancing weights, which aid in regulating the pressure. The name *gas-holder* is often used for the whole structure, as more appropriate than *gasometer*, since it is not in any sense a meter.

gasometric (gas-ọ-met′rik), *a.* [As *gasometer* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to gasometry or the measurement of gases.—**Gasometric analysis**, in *chem.*, the process of separating and estimating the relative proportions of the constituents of a gaseous body. This is effected either by the action of absorbents, as on gas contained in a eudiometer, or by exploding the gas with oxygen and observing the volumes before and after explosion.

gasometry (gas-om′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *gazométrie* = Sp. *gasometria* = Pg. *gazometria;* as *gasometer* + *-y.*] The science, art, or practice of measuring gases.

gasoscope (gas′ọ-skōp), *n.* [< *gas* + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for indicating the presence of gas in buildings, mines, etc.

gas-oven (gas′uv″n), *n.* An oven heated by jets of burning gas.

gasp (gȧsp), *v.* [< ME. *gaspen, gayspen,* < Icel. *geispa* = Sw. *gäspa*, dial. *gispa*, yawn, = Dan. *gispe*, gasp. Cf. LG. *japsen*, yawn, which suggests that *gasp* stands for **gaps* (cf. *clasp*, ME. *clapsen, hasp*, dial. *haps*, etc.), a deriv. of *gape;* but this does not suit the Scand. forms; Icel. *gapa* could not produce *geispa.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To labor for breath with open mouth; respire convulsively; pant with great effort.

> For thee I longde to liue, for thee nowe welcome death;
> And welcome be that happie pang, that stops my *gasping* breath.
> *Gascoigne*, Flowers, In Trust is Treason.

> Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek,
> That would have made Quintilian stare and *gasp.*
> *Milton*, Sonnets, vi.

2. To desire with eagerness; crave vehemently.

> Quenching the *gasping* furrowes thirst with rayne.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

> E'en so my *gasping* soul, dissolv'd in tears,
> Doth search for thee, my God.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 11.

To gasp for or **after**, to pant, strain, or long for: as, to *gasp for* breath; to *gasp for* or *after* freedom.

> The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the same master; who, seeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gasped after* liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their ransom. *Spectator*, No. 198.

II. *trans.* To emit or utter gaspingly: with *away, forth, out,* etc.

> And long was it not ere they *gasped* vp the goste.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 42.

> She couldn't see even her children's faces, though we heard her *gasping out* their names. *Dickens.*

gasp (gȧsp), *n.* [= Icel. *geispi* = Dan. *gisp;* from the verb.] The act of catching the breath with open mouth; labored respiration; a short, convulsive catching of the breath.

> Egelred shortly gaue
> A quiet *gaspe* or twaine,
> And being dead, his noble sonne
> Succeeded him in raigne.
> *Warner*, Albion's England, iv. 22.

> Let all be hush'd, each softest motion cease,
> Be every loud tumultuous thought at peace,
> And every ruder *gasp* of breath
> Be calm as in the arms of death.
> *Congreve*, On Mrs. A. Hunt, Singing.

> Then Balin told him brokenly and in *gasps*
> All that had chanced. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

The last gasp, the final expiration in death; hence, the utmost extremity; the expiring effort.

> To *the last gasp* I deny thee.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, v. 1.

> The Rebellion seems once more at its *last gasp;* the Duke is marched, and the rebels fly before him, in the utmost want of money. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 15.

gasparillo (gas-pa-ril′ō), *n.* [W. Ind.] **1.** In Trinidad, the wood of a species of *Licania*, a rosaceous genus resembling *Chrysobalanus.*—**2.** In Jamaica, a species of *Esenbeckia*, a rutaceous genus, the bark of which has tonic properties.

gasping (gȧs′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gasp, v.*] A convulsive effort of breathing.

> Wounds, shrieks, and *gaspings* are his proud delight,
> And he by hellishness his prowes scans.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, xi. 27.

gasping (gȧs′ping), *p. a.* Convulsive; spasmodic, as violent breathing.

> Strove to speak, but naught but *gasping* sighs
> His lips could utter.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 421.

> They found him lying on the floor, . . . extremities cyanotic and cold, and respiration *gasping.*
> *Medical News*, LII. 331.

gaspingly (gȧs′ping-li), *adv.* In a gasping manner; with gasps.

gas-pipe (gas′pīp), *n.* A pipe for the conveyance of gas.

gas-plant (gas′plant), *n.* **1.** A name of the fraxinella, *Dictamnus Fraxinella:* so called from its exhalation of an inflammable vapor.—**2.** An establishment or "plant" for the manufacture and supply of gas; a gas-works with all the necessary adjuncts, as street-mains, offices, etc.

gas-plate (gas′plāt), *n.* A slightly hollowed hardened steel disk set in the face of the sliding-block of the Krupp breech-mechanism to receive the direct force of the powder-gases.

gas-plot (gas′plot), *n.* In theaters, a diagram prepared by the gas-engineer for each act in a play, upon which is plotted a plan of the scene, with the positions of all pockets and lights, the names of the men stationed at them, and a memorandum of the duties and cues of each.

gas-pore (gas′pōr), *n.* A cavity in a mineral containing gas-bubbles. *Sorby.* See *inclusion.*

gas-port (gas′pōrt), *n.* A port used in the management of gas, as "plugs" and hydrants are used for water.

> Around natural *gas-ports* grass has been green all winter as in summer.
> *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, March 11, 1887.

gas-purifier (gas′pū″ri-fī-ėr), *n.* In *gas-making*, an apparatus for freeing the gas from sulphur compounds, and through which the gas is caused to flow as it comes from the gas-washer or scrubber. One form is the *wet-lime purifier*, in which the gas traverses a number of chambers partially filled with a creamy mixture of lime and water, through which it bubbles. In the *dry-lime purifier* moistened hydrate of lime is placed on iron trays, through which the gas is filtered. In other purifiers hydrated sesquioxid of iron and other materials are substituted for the lime. After the action of the purifier, the gas is ready for use.

gas-range (gas′rānj), *n.* A cooking-stove or range in which gas is used as fuel.

gas-register (gas′rej″is-tėr), *n.* An apparatus for recording the pressure of gas. It is a cylinder covered with paper, and made to revolve by clockwork. Time is indicated by vertical graduations on the paper, while the pressure of the gas in the mains controls a pencil, the point of which rests against the cylinder, and records in a rising and falling line the changes in pressure.

gas-regulator (gas′reg″ụ-lā-tọr), *n.* Same as *gas-governor.*

gas-retort (gas′rẹ-tôrt″), *n.* A chamber in which carbonaceous matter is distilled to produce illuminating gas.

gas-ring (gas′ring), *n.* In some forms of breech-loading firearms, a gas-check consisting of a thin steel or copper plate perforated to the exact size of the caliber of the gun, and serving as a face-plate to the breech-block. The chamber of the breech-block is larger than the hole in the plate, so that when a charge explodes in the gun the gas from the explosion flies back into the chamber, forcing the plate or ring forward against the breech of the gun.

gas-sand (gas′sand), *n.* Sandstone yielding natural gas. The various beds of sandstone in the gas and petroleum region of Pennsylvania are frequently called *sands.*

> The Sheffield *gas-sand*, the lowest in Warren Co., is of Chemung age. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXVI. 309.

Gasserian (ga-sē′ri-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German physician Gasserius (1505–77): as, the *Gasserian* ganglion, often mistakenly called the *Casserian.* See *ganglion.*

gassing (gas′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gas, v.*] **1.** The process of singeing lace, cotton, yarn, etc., to remove the hairy filaments.

> The *gassing* or singeing, in which process the [silk] yarn is run continually through a gas flame at a speed carefully regulated so that the flame shall burn off the loose filaments. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 250.

2. The act or practice of talking in an idle, empty manner; talking nonsense. [Slang.]

gassing-frame (gas′ing-frām), *n.* An apparatus in which yarns are run off from one bobbin to another and carried through gas-flames in the operation of gassing. A stop-motion is used to draw the yarn out of the flame in case it knots and stops, and thus prevent it from burning off.

Gassiot's cascade (gas′i-ọts kas-kād′). An electrical discharge having the appearance of a cascade passing over the surface of a cup or beaker placed within the receiver of an air-pump.

gassoul (ga-söl′), *n.* [Morocco.] A mineral soap exported in considerable quantities from Morocco.

gas-stove (gas′stōv), *n.* An apparatus for utilizing coal-gas, water-gas, or the vapor of gasolene in heating and cooking, by means of small jets. Large gas-stoves are sometimes called *gas-ranges.*

gassy (gas′i), *a.* [< *gas* + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Pertaining to, characteristic of, or containing gas; gaseous.

> A kind of fuel that does not burn with a bright *gassy* flame. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 244.

2. Given to "gas" or "gassing"; prone to conceited, boastful, or high-flown talk: as, a *gassy* fellow. [Slang.]

> *Gassy* politicians in Congress. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 220.

gast^1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ghost.*

gast^2† (gȧst), *v. t.* [< ME. *gasten* (pret. *gaste*, pp. *gasted, gast*), frighten, make afraid, also in comp. *agasten* (pret. *agaste*, pp. *agasted*, usually *agast*, > mod. E. *agast*, misspelled *aghast*), < AS. *gǣstan*, frighten, found only once in pret. pl. *gǣston* ("Hie *gǣston* Godes cempan gārē and līgē," they afflicted God's champions with spear and flame ('with fire and sword')—Juliana, 17) = G. dial. (Bav.) *geisten*, afflict, make afraid; prob. not connected, as is commonly understood, with AS. *gāst*, E. *ghost* (as if 'terrify by a ghostly apparition'), but rather formed, with deriv. *-t*, from the root (√ *gais*) of Goth. *us-gaisjan*, make afraid, *us-geisnan*, be amazed, prob. akin to L. *hærere*, stick fast, adhere, the connecting notion appearing in the expressions 'to root to the spot with terror,' 'to transfix with terror,' 'to stand transfixed with astonishment,' etc. Hence *gaster*, and *gastly*, now usually spelled *ghastly:* see *ghastly, aghast,* etc.] To terrify; frighten; strike aghast.

> Bote Treuthe schal techen ow . . .
> Bothe to sowen and to setten and sauen his tilthe,
> *Gaste* crowen from his corn.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 129.

> Confoundid ben the wise men, *gast* ["perterriti," Vulg.] and caȝt thei ben ["they are dismayed and taken," A. V.].
> *Wyclif*, Jer. viii. 9.

> Or whether *gasted* by the noise I made,
> Full suddenly he fled.
> *Shak.*, Lear (ed. Furness), ii. 1.

> I made thee flie, and quickly leave thy hold,
> Thou never wast in all thy life so *gast.*
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 120.

gas-table (gas′tā″bl), *n.* In a theater, a table and an upright slab near the proscenium on the prompt-side of the stage, upon which are a number of valves and switches whereby the gas-engineer controls all the lights in the house.

gastaldite (gas-tal′dīt), *n.* [Named after Prof. B. *Gastaldi.*] A variety of glaucophane.

gas-tank (gas′tangk), *n.* A gas-holder; a gasometer.

gas-tar (gas′tär), *n.* Same as *coal-tar.*

gaster^1 (gas′tėr), *v. t.* [Freq. of *gast*^{2}.] To frighten; scare. [Prov. Eng.]

> If the fellow be not out of his wits, then will I never have any more wit while I live! Either the sight of the lady has *gastered* him, or else he's drunk, or else he walks in his sleep. *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 3.

gaster^2 (gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *gaster* (*gaster-, gastr-*), < Gr. γαστήρ (gen. γαστέρος, syncopated γαστρός, in comp. γαστρο-, rarely γαστερο-), the belly, stomach, maw, the womb; doubtfully identified with Skt. *jaṭhara*, the belly, womb, and with L. *venter*, the belly, womb: see *venter*^{1}.] The stomach; the belly or abdomen: rarely used alone, but entering into many compounds and derivatives referring to the stomach, abdomen, or abdominal organs, or a part likened thereto.

gasteric (gas-ter′ik), *a.* Same as *gastric. Thomas*, Med. Dict.

gastero-. Same as *gastro-*, combining form of *gaster*^{2}.

Gasterocoma (gas-tẹ-rok′ọ-mạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Goldfuss, 1829), < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + κόμη, hair.] The typical genus of the family *Gasterocomidæ.*

Gasterocomidæ (gas″tẹ-rọ-kom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterocoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of encrinites or fossil crinoids, found in the Devonian rocks.

Gasterolichenes (gas″tẹ-rọ-lī-kē′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + λειχήν, lichen.] A small group of plants having algal gonidia and fungal hyphæ which form a peridium, and produce spores in the same manner as the *Gasteromycetes*, especially of *Lycoperdon.* Two genera and three species are known.

Gasteromycetes (gas″tẹ-rọ-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + μύκης, pl. μύκητες, mushroom.] In *mycology*, one of the principal divisions of the *Basidiomycetes*, characterized by having the hymenium inclosed, lining small cavities, which are formed within a peridium. The principal genera are *Geaster* (earth-star) and *Lycoperdon* (puffball). Some species of the latter attain a large size. See cut under *exoperidium.*

gasteromycetous (gas″te̤-rọ-mī-sē′tus), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of *Gasteromycetes.*

Gasteropegmata (gas″te̤-rọ-peg′ma̤-ta̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πῆγμα, a thing fastened, a frame: see *pegm.*] A division or suborder of lyopomatous brachiopods, characterized by the attachment to foreign substances of the ventral valve, proposed for the family *Craniidæ.*

Gasterophilus, Gastrophilus (gas-te̤-rof′-, gas-trof′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + φίλος, loving.] A leading genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Œstridæ*, or bot-flies, several species of which infest the horse and ass. *G. equi* is the common bot-fly of the horse, which lays its eggs on the skin, whence they are transferred to the stomach by the animal in licking itself, there to hatch into the larvæ or grubs known as bots, which are passed per anum and become mature flies in dung or earth. Also *Gastrus.* See cut under *bot-fly.*

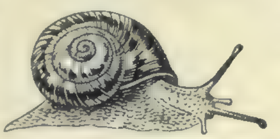
gasteropod, gastropod (gas′te̤-rọ-pod, gas′trọ-pod), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *gasteropus, gastropus* (*-pod-*): see *gasteropodous.*] **I.** *n.* A gastropodous mollusk; any one of the *Gasteropoda.*

II. *a.* Gastropodous.

Also *gasteropodan, gastropodan.*

[The form *gastropod* is more commonly used.]

Gasteropoda, Gastropoda (gas-te̤-rop′ọ-da̤, gas-trop′ọ-da̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1798), neut. pl. of *gasteropus, gastropus* (*-pod-*): see *gasteropodous.*] A group of mollusks to which different values and limits have been assigned. (*a*) Originally it was considered by some as a section and by others as an order of the mollusks, which were then ranked as a class. Later it was raised to a class and almost universally accepted as such. (1) It has generally been customary to include in it all the mollusks with a distinct head and foot developed from the abdominal surface, thus contrasted with the classes *Cephalopoda* and *Pteropoda.* (2) By many it has been extended to include all having a head, thus embracing the *Pteropoda* and excluding only the *Cephalopoda.* (3) By others it has been restricted to those having a distinct head, abdominal foot, and a spiral, subspiral, or low oval or conic shell or naked body, thus excluding the *Scaphopoda.* (4) By others still it has been further confined to those having a spiral or subspiral shell or naked body, and a more or less asymmetrical arrangement of the internal organs, the *Chitonidæ* and some naked related types being consequently eliminated. Within even the narrowest limits assigned to it, the class is very diversified. Generally a univalve shell is developed, but in many forms of several orders or suborders the shell is obsolete or entirely absent in the adult. Even in the naked forms, however, the embryo or larva is generally provided with a shell. The shell is usually spiral, or rather of an elongated conic form wound round in a spiral coil, but varying from a very high turreted form to a discoid or even sunken spire, an intermediate stage being the most common; in various types it is of a broad conic or patelliform shape, and in others, especially the terrestrial slugs, it is reduced to a scale-like element concealed under the mantle. The shape of the shell generally agrees with the structure of the soft parts, but sometimes differs so much that a gastropod can only be properly classified by examination of the anatomy of the animal. In most marine species, as well as in many terrestrial ones, an operculum more or less closing the aperture of the shell is developed from the foot of the animal; but in most of the land-shells (*Pulmonifera*) it is wanting. One of the distinguishing characteristics of *Gasteropoda*, giving name to the class, is the foot, which is generally broad, muscular, and disk-like, and attached to the ventral surface; but in some it is obsolete, and in others, as the heteropods, compressed and adapted for swimming. The garden-snail may be regarded as a typical gastropod. The class comprises also whelks, periwinkles, limpets, cowries, and many other univalve or shell-less forms. No known gastropod has a bivalve shell. *Cochlides* is a synonym. (*b*) In Lamarck's system of classification (1812–19), a suborder or order of *Cephalæa* (*Gasteropodes* of Cuvier), containing those gastropods in which the shell is reduced or wanting, thus including the nudibranchiates, limaciform pulmonates, and similar forms collectively contrasted with *Trachelipoda.*



A Gastropod (*Helix desertorum*) crawling on the extended foot or podium.

gasteropodan, gastropodan (gas-te̤-rop′-, gas-trop′ọ-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *gasteropod.*

Gasteropodophora (gas-te̤-rop-ọ-dof′ọ-ra̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gray, 1821), < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πούς (ποδ-), foot, + φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] A class of mollusks, the same as *Gasteropoda* without the *Heteropoda.*

gasteropodous, gastropodous (gas-te̤-rop′-, gas-trop′ọ-dus), *a.* [< NL. *gasteropus, gastropus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] Crawling on the belly; using the under surface of the body, technically called the podium or foot, as an organ of locomotion on which to creep along, as a snail, slug, or other univalve mollusk: specifically applied to the *Gasteropoda.* The word is also applied in a very narrow sense to certain gastropods, as the *Limacidæ* or slugs, in distinction from *trachelipodous* (said of the *Helicidæ*, etc.). [The form *gastropodous* is more commonly used.]

gasteropterid, gastropterid (gas-te̤-rop′-, gas-trop′te̤-rid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Gasteropteridæ.*

Gasteropteridæ, Gastropteridæ (gas″te̤-rop-, gas-trop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1840), < *Gasteropteron* + *-idæ.*] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Gasteropteron.* The animal has very wide expanded epipodia or lateral swimming-lobes, a cephalic disk without tentacles, and the radula without central teeth, but with large pectinated lateral teeth and numerous aculeate marginal ones. The shell is internal, small, and nautiliform or patulous. Between 20 and 30 species are known.

Gasteropteron, Gastropteron (gas-te̤-rop′-, gas-trop′te̤-ron), *n.* [NL. (Meckel, 1813), < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πτερόν, wing.] A notable genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Gasteropteridæ.* The visceral ganglia are in three pairs, right and left; and the esophageal ring has a pair of cerebral and a pair of pedal ganglia, with six visceral ganglia. The form was at first supposed to be a pteropod.

Gasteropterophora (gas-te̤-rop-te̤-rof′ọ-ra̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πτερόν, wing, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), the third class of mollusks, corresponding to the order *Heteropoda* of Lamarck, or *Nucleobranchiata* of De Blainville; the heteropods: regarded by others as an order of gastropods.

Gasteropterygii, Gastropterygii (gas-te̤-rop-, gas-trop-te̤-rij′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), wing.] In *ichth.*, an order of fishes, the same as *Malacopterygii abdominales.* *Goldfuss*, 1820.

gasterosteid (gas-te̤-ros′tē-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Gasterosteidæ;* a stickleback.

Gasterosteidæ (gas″te̤-ros-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + *-idæ.*] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, with a more or less fusiform body, conic or moderately produced snout, sides naked or with a row of bony shields, and the ventral fins subthoracic and composed of a large spine and one ray. About 20 species are known, which all share collectively the name *stickleback*, but exhibit differences inducing naturalists to divide them into from 2 to 5 genera, the best known of which are *Gasterosteus*, including the largest fresh-water 2-spined species; *Pygosteus*, containing the many-spined species, with 6 to 10 spines; and *Spinachia*, represented by a marine species, the longest and largest of the family, with 15 spines, known as the *sea-stickleback*, etc. See *stickleback.*

gasterosteiform (gas-te̤-ros′tē̤-i-fôrm), *a.* [See *Gasterosteiformes.*] Having the characters of the *Gasterosteidæ;* pertaining to the *Gasterosteiformes.*

Gasterosteiformes (gas-te̤-ros″tē̤-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + L. *forma*, shape.] In Günther's system of classification, the twelfth division of *Acanthopterygii*, having the spinous dorsal fin, if present, composed of separate spines, and the ventral fins subabdominal in consequence of the prolongation of the pubic bones, which are attached to the humeral arch.

Gasterosteinæ (gas-te̤-ros-tē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Gasterosteidæ*, containing the 2-spined and 6- to 10-spined sticklebacks, with rounded snout, and the pelvic bones forming a triangular area between the ventral fins. By some it is extended to include all the species of the family *Gasterosteidæ.*

gasterosteoid (gas-te̤-ros′tē̤-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gasterosteidæ* or *Gasterosteoidea.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Gasterosteidæ;* a gasterosteid or stickleback.

Gasterosteoidea (gas-te̤-ros-tē̤-oi′dē̤-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of hemibranchiate fishes, composed of the *Gasterosteidæ* and the *Aulorhynchidæ.*

Gasterosteus (gas-te̤-ros′tē̤-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + ὀστέον, a bone.] The typical genus of the family *Gasterosteidæ*, by some extended to include all the species of that family, but by others restricted to the short species with pelvic bones forming a triangular plate, and two dorsal spines, as *G. aculeatus:* so called from the extension of the pubic bones along the ventral aspect of the fish, making the belly bony. See *stickleback.*

gasterotheca (gas″te̤-rọ-thē′ka̤), *n.*; pl. *gasterothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + θήκη, case: see *theca.*] In *entom.*, the abdomen-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the abdomen.

gasterothecal (gas″te̤-rọ-thē′ka̤l), *a.* [As *gasterotheca* + *-al.*] Sheathing or casing the abdomen, as the integument of a pupa.

Gasterotricha (gas-te̤-rot′ri-ka̤), *n. pl.* Same as *Gastrotricha.*

Gasterozoa, Gastrozoa (gas″te̤-rọ-, gas-trọ-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ficinus and Carus, 1826), < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + ζῷον, animal.] A class of animals: same as *Mollusca.* [Not used.]

gasterozoöid, gastrozoöid (gas″te̤-rọ-, gas-trọ-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + *zoöid*, q. v.] An alimentary or nutritive zoöid of a polyp, as a hydrocoralline, having a mouth and a gastric cavity. *H. N. Moseley*, 1881.

gastful, gastfulness. See *ghastful, ghastfulness.*

gas-tight (gas′tīt), *a.* Sufficiently tight to prevent the escape of gas: frequently applied to stoppers or other appliances for closing bottles, etc.

> None but a perfectly *gas-tight* cartridge would answer with this [Snider] action. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 116.

gastly, gastness. The earlier and more proper spellings of *ghastly* and *ghastness.*

Gastornis (gas-tôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < *Gast*(*on*), the Christian name of M. Planté, the discoverer, + Gr. ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of gigantic Eocene birds found in the conglomerate below the plastic clay of the Paris basin. *G. parisiensis* was about as large as an ostrich, and is believed to have been a ratite or struthious bird, though referred to the *Anatidæ* by A. Milne-Edwards. The *Diatryma gigantea* of Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico, is referred to the genus *Gastornis* by Coues. *G. minor* and *G. edwardsi* are other species recently discovered at Rheims in France. The additional material shows a remarkable character in the permanence of the cranial sutures, usually obliterated in adult birds.

Gastornithes (gas-tôr′ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Gastornis*, q. v.] A supposed order of birds, established for the reception of the fossil genus *Gastornis.*

gastorrhea, gastorrhœa (gas-tọ-rē′a̤), *n.* Contracted forms of *gastrorrhea, gastrorrhœa.*

Gastracantha (gas-tra-kan′tha̤), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1833), as *Gasteracantha*, < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ἄκανθα, spine.] A genus of orbitelarian spiders, giving name to a family *Gastracanthidæ:* so called from the enormous horns into which the sides of the abdomen are prolonged. Often merged in *Epeiridæ.* See *Acrosoma.*

gastracanthid (gas-tra-kan′thid), *n.* A spider of the family *Gastracanthidæ.*

Gastracanthidæ (gas-tra-kan′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gastracantha* + *-idæ.*] A family of orbitelarian spiders, named from the genus *Gastracantha.*

gastræa (gas-trē′a̤), *n.*; pl. *gastrææ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach.] In *biol.*, a hypothetical animal form assumed by Haeckel as the ancestor of all metazoic animals—that is, of those which pass through or attain to the morphological form of a gastrula. See *gastrula.* It is a supposed primeval intestinal animal of the form-value of a gastrula (palingenetic archigastrula) or germ-cup, consisting of two germ-layers or blastodermic membranes, ectoderm and endoderm, the latter inclosing a visceral cavity or archenteron, and being itself inclosed in the ectoderm, and having a protostoma or primitive blastoporic communication with the exterior. In its simplest expression, a gastræa or gastrula represents a hollow sphere, or rather an hour-glass figure, with one half of it pushed into the other half, so that it makes a two-layered cup with a contracted opening. See *emboly.*

> The gastrula at the present day presents a correct picture of the primitive *gastræa*, which must have developed from the Protozoa in the Laurentian period.
> *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 249.

gastræad, gastread (gas′trē̤-ad), *n.* [< NL. *Gastræades.*] In *biol.*, an animal which does not rise in development beyond the form of a gastrula, and which consequently has the form-value of the hypothetical gastræa. *Haeckel.*

Gastræadæ (gas-trē′a̤-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *gastræa* + *-adæ.*] A hypothetical group of primitive intestinal animals having the form of a gastrula, supposed by Haeckel to have arisen in the primordial geologic period in the direct line of descent of the remote ancestors of the human race. See *gastræa.*

Gastræades (gas-trē′a̤-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Gastræadæ.*] In Gegenbaur's classification, a primary group of *Spongiæ*, consisting of the genera *Haliphysema* and *Gastrophysema*, which represent permanent gastrula stages through which other sponges pass. See cut under *Haliphysema.*

gastræa-form (gas-trē′a̤-fôrm), *n.* A gastread; a gastrula, or an animal resembling one. *Gegenbaur* (trans.).

gastræum (gas-trē′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach. Cf. *gastræa.*] In *ornith.*, the whole ventral surface or under side of a bird; the stethæum and uræum together: opposed to *notæum*. See cut under *bird*. *Illiger; Sundevall.*

> *Gastræum* is subdivided into regions called, in general terms, breast, belly, and sides of the body.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 95.

gastral (gas'tral), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *-al.*] Gastric; intestinal: occasionally applied in embryology to the intestinal or inner primary germ-layer, or endoderm.

gastralgia, gastralgy (gas-tral'ji-ä̤, -ji), *n.* [< NL. *gastralgia*, < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ἄλγος*, ache, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia of the stomach; more generally, pain of any kind in the stomach or belly; belly-ache.

gas-trap (gas'trap), *n.* A device to prevent the escape of sewer-gas; a sewer-trap.

gastread, *n.* See *gastræad.*

Gastrechmia (gas-trek'mi-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ἔχμα*, a holdfast, bulwark, defense, < *ἔχειν*, hold, have.] A superfamily or suborder of salient batrachians, established for the single family *Hemisidæ.* They have the clavicles and coracoids connected by a narrow median cartilage, and the scapula articulates with a special condyle developed by the exoccipital.

gastrechmian (gas-trek'mi-an̤), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gastrechmia.*

II. *n.* A member of the group *Gastrechmia.*

gastrectomy (gas-trek'tọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, < *ἐκτέμνειν*, *ἐκταμεῖν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the resection of a portion of the stomach, as for instance a cancerous pylorus. *Buck.*

gastrelcosis (gas-trel-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *ἕλκωσις*, ulceration, < *ἑλκοῦν*, ulcerate, < *ἕλκος* = L. *ulcus*, ulcer: see *ulcer.*] In *pathol.*, ulceration of the stomach.

gastric (gas'trik), *a.* [< NL. *gastricus*, < L. *gaster*, < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), the belly, stomach: see *gaster*2.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the stomach or belly, in the broadest sense; enteric; ventral; abdominal.—**2.** Of or pertaining to any part or organ like or likened to a stomach or belly, as the foot of a mollusk, etc.

Also *gasteric.*

Gastric fever. See *fever.*—**Gastric filaments.** See *filament.*—**Gastric follicle.** See *follicle*, 2.—**Gastric glands.** See *gland.*—**Gastric juice**, the digestive liquid secreted by the glands of the stomach. It contains pepsin, rennet ferment, and lactic-acid ferment, and is acid from the presence of hydrochloric acid.—**Gastric lobe**, of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean, a large complex median division, between the frontal and the cardiac regions, subdivided into several parts.—**Gastric sac**, in *Actinozoa*, that part of the general somatic cavity or enterocœle which is distinguished from the perivisceral cavity or intermesenteric chambers collectively. See cut under *Coralligena.*

> The oral aperture of an actinozoon leads into a *sac* which, without prejudice to the question of its exact function, may be termed *gastric.*
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 152.

gastricism† (gas'tri-sizm), *n.* [< *gastric* + *-ism.*] **1.** In *pathol.*, gastric affections in general.—**2.** An old medical theory by which almost all diseases were attributed to the accumulation of impurities in the stomach and bowels.

Gastridium (gas-trid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστρίδιον*, dim. of *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach: see *gaster*2.] **1.** A genus of annual grasses, including two species of western Europe and the Mediterranean region, one of which, *G. australe*, is also found in Chili and in California: popularly known as *nit-grass.*—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Pseudoliva.* *Modeer*, 1793.

gastriloquism (gas-tril'ō-kwizm), *n.* [< *gastriloquy* + *-ism.*] Ventriloquism. [Rare.]

> *Gastriloquism* [is] a hybrid term synonymous with ventriloquism.
> *Hooper*, Med. Dict.

gastriloquist (gas-tril'ọ̄-kwist), *n.* [< *gastriloquy* + *-ist.*] A ventriloquist. [Rare.]

gastriloquous (gas-tril'ọ̄-kwus), *a.* [< *gastriloquy* + *-ous.*] Ventriloquous. *Ash.* [Rare.]

gastriloquy (gas-tril'ọ̄-kwi), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), belly, stomach, + L. *loqui*, speak.] Ventriloquism. [Rare.]

gastrimargism†, *n.* [< Gr. *γαστριμαργία*, gluttony, *γαστρίμαργος*, gluttonous (< *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), belly, + *μάργος*, raging, furious, greedy, gluttonous), + *-ism.*] Gluttony.

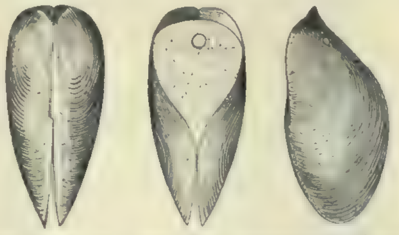
> Be not addicted to this foule vice of *gastrimargism* and belly-chear.
> *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

gastritis (gas-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach.

gastro-. Combining form of *gaster*2.

gastrocele (gas'trọ̄-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, a hernia of the stomach.

Gastrochæna (gas-trọ̄-kē'nä̤), *n.* [NL. (Spengler, 1783), also *Gastrochena, Gastrochœna;* irreg. < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *χαίνειν*, gape.] The typical genus of the family *Gastrochænidæ.* *G. mumia* is an example.



Dorsal, Ventral, and Lateral Views of *Gastrochæna.* The ventral view shows the dried mantle with the pedal perforation.

gastrochænid (gas-trọ̄-kē'nid), *n.* [< *Gastrochæna* + *-id.*] A bivalve mollusk of the family *Gastrochænidæ.*

Gastrochænidæ (gas-trọ̄-kē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Gastrochæna* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Gastrochæna* and variously limited. As generally used, it is restricted to species having the mantle-margins mostly connected, elongated siphons, elongated unequal branchiæ connected behind, and a small digitiform foot. The shell is equivalve, gaping, without hinge-teeth, with an external ligament, a deep pallial impression, and unequal muscular scars. They mostly burrow into shells, stone, or mud, and form a kind of tube which does not coalesce at all with the valves of the shell. The name has also been extended to embrace the families *Aspergillidæ* and *Clavagellidæ.* See *watering-pot shell*, under *shell.*

gastrochene (gas'trọ̄-kēn), *n.* One of the *Gastrochænidæ.*

gastrochenite (gas-trọ̄-kē'nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Gastrochænites* (Leymerie), < *Gastrochæna*, q. v.] A fossil gastrochene, or some similar shell.

gastrocnemial (gas-trok-nē'mi-al̤), *a.* [< *gastrocnemius* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the gastrocnemius; forming a part of the calf of the leg.

gastrocnemius (gas-trok-nē'mi-us), *n.*; pl. *gastrocnemii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *γαστροκνημία*, the calf of the leg, < *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *κνήμη*, leg.] A superficial muscle of the posterior tibial region, arising from the femur and inserted into the tarsus, the action of which extends the foot upon the leg, and flexes the leg upon the thigh: so called from its character in man, in whom it forms, together with the soleus, the protuberant or "bellying" part of the calf of the leg. In man the gastrocnemius arises by two heads, inner and outer, from the corresponding condyles of the femur, is joined by the soleus, and then forms a very stout tendon, the tendo Achillis, which is inserted into the tuberosity of the os calcis or heel-bone. (See cut under *muscle.*) In animals in which there is no soleus the two heads of the gastrocnemius often form two muscles, distinct in their whole length, with separate Achillean tendons.—**Gastrocnemius externus**, the part of the gastrocnemius which arises from the outer condyle of the femur; the external gastrocnemius, when there are two.—**Gastrocnemius internus**, the part of the gastrocnemius which arises from the inner condyle of the femur; the internal gastrocnemius, when there are two.

gastrocœlus (gas-trọ̄-sē'lus), *n.*; pl. *gastrocœli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *entom.*, either one of two lateral pits or depressions at the base of the second abdominal tergite, as in many *Ichneumonidæ.*

gastrocolic (gas-trọ̄-kol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *κόλον*, the colon.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the stomach and to the colon.—**Gastrocolic omentum**, the epiploön, great omentum, or caul, a quadruple fold of the peritoneum hanging down from the stomach and colon.

gastrocystic (gas-trọ̄-sis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to a gastrocystis.

gastrocystis (gas-trọ̄-sis'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), belly, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst).] In *embryol.*, the germ-vesicle or blastodermic vesicle of a mammal. *Haeckel.* It has the form and appearance of a blastula or vesicular morula, being a hollow globule of a single layer of ectoderm-cells, filled with fluid, and containing a comparatively small mass of endoderm-cells adherent to one part of its inner surface. But morphologically it differs from a true blastula in that it is formed from a gastrula after gastrulation, not from a morula before gastrulation, this being a course of development characteristic of mammals.

Gastrodela (gas-trọ̄-dē'lä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *δῆλος*, manifest.] A superfamily of rotifers, having no intestine or anus, represented by the family *Asplanchnidæ.* *Ehrenberg*, 1832. Also *Gasterodela.*

gastrodiscus (gas-trọ̄-dis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *δίσκος*, a disk.] **1.** Pl. *gastrodisci* (-ī). In *embryol.*, an intestinal germ-disk; the germ-disk or germinal area of the germ-vesicle of a mammal, as distinguished from the similar but morphologically different germinating area of other animals. It occurs only in that vesicular stage of a mammalian embryo known as the gastrocystis, and consists of a heap of endoderm-cells massed at one place on the interior of a hollow ball of ectoderm-cells. See *blastula, gastrocystis.*

2. [*cap.*] A genus of trematoid worms.

gastroduodenal (gas″trō-dū-ọ̄-dē'nal̤), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *duodenum*, q. v.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the stomach and duodenum: as, the *gastroduodenal* artery.

gastroduodenitis (gas″trō-dū″ọ̄-dẹ-nī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *duodenitis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach and duodenum.

gastrodynia (gas-trọ̄-din'i-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the stomach; gastralgia.

gastro-enteric (gas″trō-en-ter'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ἔντερα*, intestines. Cf. *enteric.*] Pertaining to the stomach and intestines.

gastro-enteritis (gas″trō-en-te̤-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., prop. **gastrenteritis*, < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ἔντερα*, intestines, + *-itis.* Cf. *enteritis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

gastro-epiploic (gas″trō-ep-i-plō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *epiploön*, q. v.] Pertaining to the stomach and to the epiploön or great omentum.

gastro-esophageal (gas″trō-ē-sọ̄-fā'jẹ̄-al̤), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *οἰσοφάγος*, the gullet. Cf. *esophageal.*] Pertaining both to the stomach and to the esophagus: as, *gastro-esophageal* ganglia.

gastrohepatic (gas″trō-hẹ̄-pat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ἧπαρ* (*ἡπατ-*), liver. Cf. *hepatic.*] Pertaining both to the stomach and to the liver: as, the *gastrohepatic* omentum.—**Gastrohepatic omentum**, a reflection of the peritoneum between the stomach and the liver.

gastrohysterotomy (gas″trō-his-te̤-rot'ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *hysterotomy.*] In *surg.*, the Cæsarean section (which see, under *Cæsarean*).

> Eighty-three children saved by *gastro-hysterotomy* in England.
> *Medical News*, LII. 413.

gastroid (gas'troid), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστροειδής*, belly-like, potbellied, < *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), belly, stomach, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling the belly or stomach: applied to parts of animals and plants. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

gastro-intestinal (gas″trō-in-tes'ti-nal̤), *a.* Pertaining to the stomach and intestines; gastro-enteric.

gastrolater (gas-trol'ạ̄-tėr), *n.* [< F. *gastrolatre* (Cotgrave), < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), belly, stomach, + *-λάτρης*, as in *εἰδωλολάτρης*, an idolater: see *idolater.*] One whose god is his belly. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> Pantagruel observed two sorts of troublesome and too officious apparitors, whom he very much detested. The first were called Engastrimythes, the others *Gastrolaters.*
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 58.

gastrolatrous (gas-trol'ạ̄-trus), *a.* [As *gastrolater* + *-ous.*] Belly-worshiping. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> The variety we perceived in the dresses of the *gastrolatrous* coquillons was not less.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 58.

gastrolith (gas'trọ̄-lith), *n.* [< NL. *gastrolithus*, < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *λίθος*, stone.] A gastric concretion or calculus; a stony concretion in the stomach; a bezoar; specifically, one of the concretions called crabs' eyes in the stomach of some crustaceans, as the crawfish. See *eye*1, *n.*, 12.

> The *gastrolith*, a discoidal stony mass, interposed between the cellular and cuticular layers of the anterior cardiac wall.
> *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 210.

gastrolithus (gas-trol'i-thus), *n.*; pl. *gastrolithi* (-thī). [NL.] A gastrolith.

Gastrolobium (gas-trọ̄-lō'bi̤-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *λοβός*, a pod.] A genus of leguminous shrubs peculiar to western Australia, some of which are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses. There are about 30 species, with bright-yellow flowers and inflated pods. They are called by the settlers *poison-plants*, because they often prove fatal to cattle that browse upon them.

gastrology (gas-trol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστρολογία*, the title of a work of Archestratus, in a special sense (see *gastronomy*), < *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] A treatise on the stomach. *Maunder.*

gastromalacia (gas″trọ̄-ma-lā'si-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *μαλακία*, softness, weakness, < *μαλακός*, soft, weak.] In *pathol.*, softening of the stomach, arising in most cases from post-mortem digestion, but sometimes existing during life.

gastromancy (gas′trọ-man-si), *n.* [< F. *gastromantie*, < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *μαντεία*, divination. Cf. *γαστρομαντεύεσθαι*, divine by the belly.] In *antiq.*: (*a*) A kind of divination among the ancients by means of words which seemed to be uttered from the belly; divination by ventriloquism. (*b*) A species of divination by means of large-bellied glasses or other round transparent vessels, in the center of which figures were supposed to appear by magic art.

gastromargue (gas′trọ-märg), *n.* [F., < NL. *Gastromargus* or *Gastrimargus* (Spix), an unused genus name, < Gr. *γαστρίμαργος*, gluttonous: see *gastrimargism*.] A monkey of the genus *Lagothrix*. *Geoffroy.*

gastromyth† (gas′trọ-mith), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *μυθεῖσθαι*, speak, < *μῦθος*, word, speech: see *myth*.] One whose voice appears to come from the belly; a ventriloquist. *Blount.*

gastronome (gas′trọ-nōm), *n.* [< F. *gastronome* = Pg. It. *gastronomo*: see *gastronomy*.] Same as *gastronomer*.

> The happy *gastronome* may wash it down with a selection of thirty wines from Burgundy to Tokay.
> *L. F. Simpson.*

gastronomer (gas-tron′ọ-mėr), *n.* [< *gastronomy* + *-er*¹. Cf. *astronomer*.] One versed in gastronomy; one who is a judge of good living; a judge of the art of cookery; a gourmet; an epicure.

> The Roman Apicius, one of the three *gastronomers* of that name, devised a sort of cakes which were termed Apicians. *Amer. Cyc.*, V. 298.

gastronomic, gastronomical (gas-trọ-nom′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< *gastronomy* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to gastronomy.

gastronomist (gas-tron′ọ-mist), *n.* [< *gastronomy* + *-ist*.] Same as *gastronomer*.

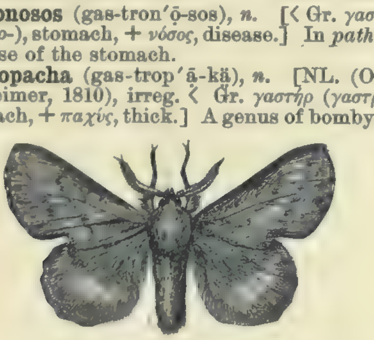
> I was glad to have an opportunity of dining with so renowned a *gastronomist*. *Bulwer*, Pelham.

gastronomy (gas-tron′ọ-mi), *n.* [< F. *gastronomie* = Sp. *gastronomía* = Pg. It. *gastronomia*, < Gr. *γαστρονομία*, another title given to the work of Archestratus called *γαστρολογία* (see *gastrology*), < *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *νέμειν*, regulate, < *νόμος*, rule, law.] The art of preparing and serving rich or delicate and appetizing food; hence, the pleasures of the table; epicurism.

> Those incomparable men, who, retiring from a sinful world, gave themselves with undivided zeal to the profound science of *gastronomy*. *Bulwer*, Pelham.

gastronosos (gas-tron′ọ-sos), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *νόσος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, disease of the stomach.

Gastropacha (gas-trop′ạ-kä), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1810), irreg. < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *παχύς*, thick.] A genus of bombycid moths having somewhat dentate wings, stout body, long palpi, and short antennæ. The species occur rarely in North and South America, more commonly in Europe, and especially in Asia; one is also Australian. *G. quercifolia* is a common European example.



Gastropacha hildei, natural size.

gastroparalysis (gas″trō-pa̤-ral′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the stomach.

gastroparietal (gas″trō-pā-rī′e-ta̤l), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + L. *päries* (*pariet-*), wall: see *parietes*, *parietal*.] Of or pertaining to the stomach or the alimentary canal and the parietes or walls of the cavity in which it is situated.—**Gastroparietal band**, in *Brachiopoda* and *Polyzoa*, a kind of mesentery which extends from the midgut to the parietes of the cœloma, forming a partition in the cœlomatic cavity. In *Polyzoa*, also called the *funiculus*. See cut under *Plumatella*.

gastropathic (gas-trọ-path′ik), *a.* [< *gastropathy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to gastropathy.

gastropathy (gas-trop′a̤-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the stomach.

Gastrophilus, *n.* See *Gasterophilus*.

gastrophrenic (gas-trō-frē′nik), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *φρήν*, the diaphragm.] Pertaining to the stomach and the diaphragm: applied to a fold of the peritoneum between these organs.

Gastrophysema (gas″trọ-fi-sē′ma̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *φύσημα*, a breath, a bubble, < *φυσᾶν*, blow, breathe.] A supposed genus of physemarian chalk-sponges, related to *Haliphysema*, but having several chambers. According to Haeckel (1876), these sponges are very near the archetypal gastrula in structure. It is really a foraminiferous form, not a sponge at all. See *sponge*.

gastropneumonic (gas″trō-nụ-mon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *πνεύμων*, the lungs.] Pertaining to the stomach and the lungs: applied to the continuous mucous membrane of the digestive and respiratory tracts.

gastropod, Gastropoda, etc. See *gasteropod*, etc.

gastropore (gas′trọ-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *πόρος*, pore.] The pore or orifice of a gastrozoöid or nutritive polypite. *Moseley*, 1881.

gastrorrhagia (gas-trọ-rā′ji-a̤), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the stomach.

gastrorrhaphy (gas-tror′a̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ῥαφή*, a seam, suture, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] In *surg.*, the operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen.

gastrorrhea, gastrorrhœa (gas-trọ-rē′a̤), *n.* [NL. *gastrorrhœa*, < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a morbid increase in the secretion of the mucous glands of the stomach.

gastroscopic (gas-trọ-skop′ik), *a.* [< *gastroscopy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to gastroscopy.

gastroscopy (gas-tros′kọ-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *σκοπεῖν*, look after.] In *med.*, an examination of the abdomen in order to detect disease.

gastrosplenic (gas-trō-splē′nik), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *σπλήν*, the spleen.] Pertaining to the stomach and the spleen.—**Gastrosplenic ligament** or **omentum**, the fold of peritoneum by which the spleen is attached to the stomach.

gastrostegal (gas-tros′tẹ-ga̤l), *a.* [As *gastrostege* + *-al*.] Covering the belly, as the ventral scutes of a snake; pertaining to the gastrosteges.

gastrostege (gas′trọ-stēj), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *στέγος*, a roof.] One of the scales or scutes which cover the abdomen of a snake from the head to the tail; an abdominal scute or scutellum. Snakes seldom have on the belly many small scales like those of the back and sides, being usually furnished instead with short, wide, transverse gastrosteges which reach from side to side, and are imbricated, the hind edge of one overlapping the fore edge of the next succeeding. By muscular action when the snake is wriggling the whole series of gastrosteges stand somewhat on edge, so that their sharp hind borders catch on the slightest inequality of the surface, over which the snake thus glides as if pushed along by numberless little feet. That such is the action of the gastrosteges may be inferred from the ineffectual writhing of a snake when placed on a perfectly smooth surface, as a plate of glass. The last gastrostege, technically called the *preanal* or *postabdominal*, is usually bifid, or otherwise modified. Scutes somewhat like gastrosteges cover the under side of the tail, and are known as *urosteges*. See *urostege*.

gastrostomize (gas-tros′tọ-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gastrostomized*, ppr. *gastrostomizing*. [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] In *surg.*, to subject to the operation of gastrostomy.

Gastrostomus (gas-tros′tō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Gill and Ryder, 1883), < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of deep-sea fishes, of the order *Lyomeri* and family *Eurypharyngidæ*, having an eel-like form and enormously developed jaws, six or seven times as long as the rest of the skull, supporting a great gular pouch like a pelican's. The type species is named *G. bairdi*. It is an inhabitant of the deep sea, and has as yet been found only in the north Atlantic near the American coast.

gastrostomy (gas-tros′tọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the operation of forming an artificial opening into the stomach, for introducing food when it cannot pass through the gullet, on account of obstruction or stricture.

gastrotomic (gas-trọ-tom′ik), *a.* [< *gastrotomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to gastrotomy.

gastrotomy (gas-trot′ọ-mi), *n.* [< F. *gastrotomie*, < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *τομή*, a cutting.] In *surg.*: (*a*) The operation of cutting into the stomach. (*b*) Laparotomy.

Gastrotricha (gas-trot′ri-ka̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] An order of worm-like organisms formed by Metchnikoff for the reception of *Ichthyidium*, a genus by some referred to the *Rotifera*: so called from the ciliated ventral surface. See *Echinoderes*, *Chætonotus*. The group is still very imperfectly known. By some it is made a class of animals and placed between *Rotifera* and *Nematoidea*. Also *Gasterotricha*.

gastrotrichous (gas-trot′ri-kus), *a.* [As *Gastrotricha* + *-ous*.] Having the ventral surface ciliated; specifically, having the characters of the *Gastrotricha*.

gastrovascular (gas-trō-vas′kụ-lä̤r), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + L. *vasculum*, a little vessel: see *vascular*.] Common to or serving alike for the functions of digestion and circulation, as the body-cavity of some animals, or pertaining to the organs concerned in these processes.

> Sagitta is temporarily cœlenterate, but the two *gastrovascular* sacs, each enclosing an enterocœle, become shut off from the alimentary canal and metamorphosed into the walls of the perivisceral cavity.
> *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 52.

Gastrovascular canal, a connection or communication between the enteric cavity proper and some part of the body-cavity.

> In many Invertebrata, one or more diverticula of the archenteron extend into the perienteron and its contained mesoblast. Sometimes, as in the Cœlenterata, these remain connected with the alimentary cavity throughout life, and are termed *gastrovascular canals*.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 586.

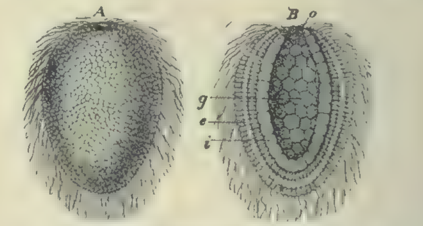
Gastrovascular space, a gastrovascular body-cavity.

> Radially symmetrical animals with a body composed of cells. They have a body-cavity which serves alike for circulation and digestion (*gastrovascular space*).
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 209.

Gastrovascular system, in *Acalepha*. See the extract.

> The principal digestive cavity [of acalephs] seldom remains single, but grows out into secondary cavities, which have the character of pouches, or of canals. . . . These accessory spaces of the digestive cavity, included with the latter under the designation *gastrovascular system*, undertake the function of a circulatory system, without being morphologically anything else than the differentiations of a primitive enteric cavity.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 114.

gastrula (gas′trọ̈-la̤), *n.*; pl. *gastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *gaster*, < Gr. *γαστήρ*, belly, stomach: see *gaster*².] In *embryol.*, that form of the germ of the *Metazoa* which is a germ-cup of which the walls consist of two layers. It is the result of that process of invagination which occurs in most animals, whereby a vesicular morula, blastosphere, or blastula is converted into a cup-like two-layered germ, with a blastopore or orifice of invagination, and an endoderm or membrane inclosing a primitive intestinal cavity, the endoderm itself being inclosed within an ectoderm. The word enters into many loose compounds of obvious meaning, as *gastrula-body*, *-cup*, *-form*, *-formation*, *-germ*, *-mouth*, *-stage*, *-stomach*, etc., mostly derived from the translation of the German compounds used in Haeckel's works. See *gastrulation*.

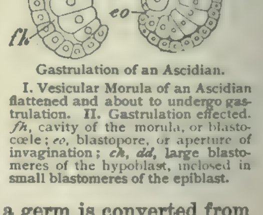


Gastrula of a Chalk-sponge (*Olynthus*).

A, external view. *B*, longitudinal section through the axis: *g*, primitive intestine (primitive intestinal cavity); *o*, blastopore or primitive mouth (primitive mouth-opening); *i*, inner cell-layer of the body-wall (the inner germ-layer, hypoblast, endoderm, or intestinal layer); *e*, outer cell-layer (the outer germ-layer, epiblast, ectoderm, or skin-layer). (From Haeckel's "Evolution of Man.")

> The stage of embryonic development in which the cellular wall consists of two layers of cells is called by Haeckel the "*gastrula* stage." *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., I. 339.

> The *gastrula* seems to me the most important and significant germ-form of the animal kingdom.
> *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 192.

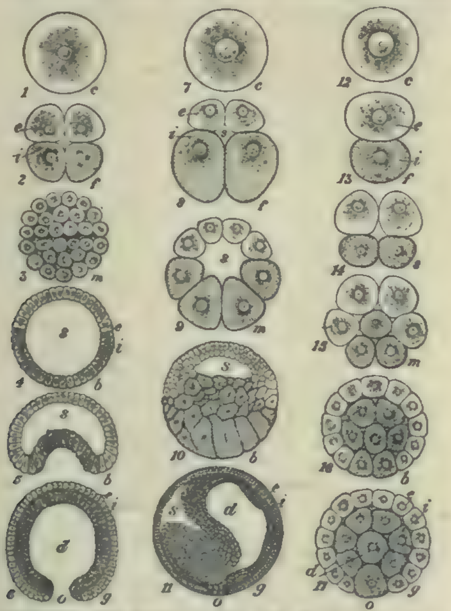


Gastrulation of an Ascidian.

I. Vesicular Morula of an Ascidian flattened and about to undergo gastrulation. II. Gastrulation effected. *fh*, cavity of the morula, or blastocœle; *eo*, blastopore, or aperture of invagination; *ch*, *dd*, large blastomeres of the hypoblast, inclosed in small blastomeres of the epiblast.

gastrular (gas′trọ̈-lä̤r), *a.* [< *gastrula* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to a gastrula or to gastrulation: as, a *gastrular* invagination.

gastrulation (gas-trọ̈-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *gastrula* + *-ation*.] In *embryol.*, the formation of a gastrula; the process whereby a germ is converted from a morula or a blastula into a gastrula. In most animals gastrulation consists in the invagination of the blastula, and succeeds blastulation; in some, as mammals, a kind of gastrulation ensues directly upon morulation, and therefore precedes blastulation.



Gastrulation, following Segmentation of the Vitellus or Egg-cleavage of three kinds of Holoblastic Ova, or those which undergo total cleavage, seen in perpendicular cross-section through median plane of primitive intestinal cavity: *e*, outer or epiblastic or ectoderm cells (skin-layer), light; *i*, inner or hypoblastic or endoderm cells (intestinal layer), dark. (No nutritive yolk in these eggs; none advanced enough to show any mesoblastic cells or mesoderm.) In all, same letters mark same parts: *c*, the egg, ovum, cytula, or parent-cell; *f*, cleavage-cells, blastomeres, or segmentella; *m*, mulberry-germ or morula; *b*, vesicular germ or blastula; *g*, germ-cup or gastrula; *s*, cleavage-cavity, blastocœle, or hollow of blastulation; *d*, primitive intestinal cavity, archenteron, or hollow of gastrulation; *o*, primitive mouth, archæostoma, or blastopore. Figs. 1–6. Total, equal, and primordial egg-cleavage of the lowest true vertebrate (*Branchiostoma*), resulting in a palingenetic or bell gastrula. 1, cytula (archicytula); 2, cleavage stage of 4 cells; 3, morula (archimorula) of many cells; 4, blastula (archiblastula); 5, same undergoing gastrulation by inversion, invagination, or emboly; 6, gastrula (archigastrula). Figs. 7–11. Total but unequal egg-cleavage of an amphibian (frog), resulting in a modified or hood gastrula. 7, cytula (amphicytula); 8, cleavage stage of 4 cells; 9, morula (amphimorula) already in process of blastulation; 10, blastula (amphiblastula) completed; 11, gastrula (amphigastrula), still showing traces of blastular stage. Figs. 12–17. Total but unequal egg-cleavage of a mammal (woman), resulting in another modified amphigastrula or hood gastrula. 12, cytula; 13, cleavage stage of 2 cells; 14, same, of 4 cells; 15, morula beginning to undergo gastrulation without actual blastulation; 16, gastrulation further advanced, theoretically corresponding to the blastulæ of figs. 4, 5, and 10; 17, gastrulation completed (and to be followed, not preceded as in the other cases, by blastulation, or the formation of a blastodermic vesicle). (From Haeckel's "Evolution of Man.")

gastruran (gas-trö′ran), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *οὐρά*, tail, + *-an.*] One of the stomatopodous crustaceans.

Gastrus (gas′trus), *n.* [NL. (Meigen), < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach: see *gaster*².] Same as *Gasterophilus*.

gas-washer (gas′wosh″ėr), *n.* In *gas-making*, an apparatus into which the gas in process of purification is passed from the condenser, and which is designed to free the gas from ammonia. Several forms of washer have been in use, the essential principle of all being the bringing of every particle of the gas into intimate contact with water, for which ammonia has a strong affinity. The gas passes from the washer to the gas-purifier. See also *scrubber*.

gas-water (gas′wâ″tėr), *n.* Water through which coal-gas has been passed, and which has absorbed the impurities of the gas. It is impregnated with sulphids and ammoniacal salts.

gas-well (gas′wel), *n.* A well or boring from which natural gas escapes persistently and in considerable quantity. Some borings in western Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio discharge gas enough to be of value for heating and illuminating purposes. See *natural gas*, under *gas*.

Practically all the large *gas-wells* struck before 1882 were accidentally discovered in boring for oil. *Science*, V. 521.

gas-works (gas′wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An establishment in which illuminating gas is manufactured, and whence it is distributed by pipes to points of consumption.

gat¹† (gat). An old preterit of *get*¹.

gat²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *goat*.

gatch (gach), *n.* [Pers. *gach*, Hind. *gāch*, plaster, mortar.] Plaster as used in Persian gatch-work.

By the aid of *gatch* or plaster of Paris, the artisan of Teherân often transforms these mud structures into dreams of loveliness.
S. G. W. Benjamin, The Century, XXXII. 718.

gatch-decoration (gach′dek-ǫ-rā″shǫn), *n.* In Eastern art, especially Persian, decoration in molded plaster, by which means designs of great boldness can be carried out, even in inexpensive work.

gatchers (gach′ėrz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, after-leavings of tin. *Weale.*

gatch-work (gach′wėrk), *n.* Work done with gatch; collectively, things produced with gatch-decoration.

gate¹ (gāt), *n.* [< ME. *gate*, *gat*, more commonly with initial palatal, *ȝate*, *ȝat*, *ȝeat*, *ȝet*, *yate*, *yhate* (> mod. E. dial. *yate*, Sc. also *yet*, *yett*), < AS. *geat* (pl. *geatu*, *gatu*), a gate, door (= OS. *gat*, a hole (applied to a needle's eye), = OFries. *gat*, *jet*, a hole, opening (as a breach in a dike), = D. *gat*, a hole, opening, gap, mouth, = MLG. LG. *gat*, a hole, opening, = Icel. *gat* (pl. *göt*), a hole (cf. comp. *skrār-gat*, a keyhole, *lūku-gat*, a trap-door), = Norw. *gat*, a hole, esp. a small hole made by a knife, a notch, groove (> *gata*, cut a hole, pierce with a knife, esp. of making buttonholes, = Icel. *gata*, bore (Haldorsen), = Dan. *gat*, a hole, a narrow inlet); perhaps < AS. *gitan* (pret. *geat*), get, reach: see *get*¹. *Gate*¹ is usually confused with *gate*², a way, street, etc., or, if distinguished from it etymologically, referred to the same ult. root; but the words are prob. radically different. *Gate*¹ is not represented in HG. or Goth., while, on the other hand, *gate*² is peculiar to these branches, with the Scand., and does not belong originally to any of the LG. tongues.] 1. A passage or opening closed by a movable barrier (a door or gate in sense 3); a gateway: commonly used with reference to such barrier, and specifically for the entrance to a large inclosure or building, as a walled city, a fortification, a great church or palace, or other public monument.

And Samson . . . took the doors of the *gate* of the city, and the two posts, and went away with them, bar and all.
Judges xvi. 3.

Her husband is known in the *gates*, when he sitteth among the elders of the land. Prov. xxxi. 23.

All the princes of the King of Babylon came in and sat in the middle *gate*. Jer. xxxix. 3.

2. Hence, any somewhat contracted or difficult means or avenue of approach or passage; a narrow opening or defile: as, the Iron *Gates* of the Danube.

> And in the porches of mine ear did pour
> The leperous distilment; whose effect
> Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
> That, swift as quicksilver, it courses through
> The natural *gates* and alleys of the body.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

3. A movable barrier consisting of a frame or solid structure of wood, iron, or other material, set on hinges or pivots in or at the end of a passage in order to close it. Specifically—(*a*) A swinging frame, usually of openwork, closing a passage through an inclosing wall or fence: in this use distinguished from *door*, which is usually a solid frame closing a passage to a house or room. (*b*) A massive barrier closing the entrance to a fortification or other large building, as a factory, designed for the passage of vehicles, masses of persons, etc.: equivalent to *door*, 1, but rarely so used, except with reference to a door of great size or elaborate construction, as the entrance-doors of a cathedral.

Thursday, that was the xxiij Day of Julii, a bowth x or xj of the cloke, the *Gatys* of the holy Temple of the Sepulcre war Sett opyn And thanne we went all to the Mownte Syon to Dyner. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 45.

> Open the temple *gates* unto my love,
> Open them wide that she may enter in.
> *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 204.

(*c*) The movable framework which shuts or opens a passage for water, as at the entrance to a dock or in a canal-lock. 4. In *coal-mining*, an underground road connecting a stall with a main road or inclined plane. Also called *gate-road*, *gateway*. [Eng.]—5. In *founding*: (*a*) One of various forms of channels or openings made in the sand or molds, through which the metal flows (*pouring-gate*), or by means of which access is had to it, either for skimming its surface (*skimming-gate*) or for other purposes. (*b*) The waste piece of metal cast in the gate. (*c*) A ridge in a casting which has to be sawn off.—6. In *locksmithing*, one of the apertures in the tumblers for the passage of the stub. *E. H. Knight.*—7. A sash or frame in which a saw is extended, to prevent buckling or bending.—**Cilician Gates.** See *Cilician*.—**Gate of justice**, a gate, as of a city, temple, etc., at which a sovereign or judge sat to receive complaints and administer justice. In some places, in observance of this custom, special structures following the general form of gates may have been erected to receive the throne of the justiciary. In the early middle ages, in various regions of Europe, as in southern France and in Italy, it was the custom for the king or the feudal lord to administer justice seated at the gates of the chief church; whence the expressions, with reference to judicial sentences, "at the gates," or "at the lions," in allusion to the sculptured lions with which the church gates were commonly adorned, as at the cathedral of St. Trophimus in Arles. Compare *Sublime Porte*, under *Porte*.

Nor can it be doubted that this [a ruin at Persepolis] is one of those buildings so frequently mentioned in the Bible as a gate, not the door of a city or buildings, but a *gate of justice*, such as that where Mordecai sat at Susa.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 193.

Gates of death. See *death's door*, under *death*.—**Ivory gate**, in poetical imagery, the semi-transparent gate of the house of Sleep, through which dreams appear distorted so as to assume flattering but delusive forms. The other gate is of transparent horn, through which true visions are seen by the dreamer. The allusion is to a legend in Greek mythology.

> Two *gates* the silent house of Sleep adorn,
> Of polish'd *ivory* this, that of transparent horn:
> True visions through transparent horn arise;
> Through polish'd ivory pass deluding lies.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, vi.

> Let it suffice me that my murmuring rhyme
> Beats with light wing against the *ivory gate*,
> Telling a tale not too importunate
> To those who in that sleepy region stay.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I., Apol.

The angelic door or **gate.** See *door*.—**The beautiful gates, royal gates, silver gates.** See *the royal doors*, under *door*.—**To break gates**, in English universities, as Cambridge and Oxford, to enter college after the hour to which a student has been restricted—a serious offense. See *gate*¹, *v.*, 2.—**To stand in the gate** or **gates**, in *Scrip.*, to occupy a position of advantage or defense.

Stand in the gate of the Lord's house, and proclaim there this word. Jer. vii. 2.

gate¹ (gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gated*, ppr. *gating*. [< *gate*¹, *n.*] 1. To supply with a gate.—2. In the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to punish by a restriction on customary liberty. An undergraduate may be gated for a breach of college discipline either by having to be within his college-gates by a certain hour, or by being denied liberty to go beyond the gates.

The dean gave him a book of Virgil to write out, and *gated* him for a fortnight after hall.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xii.

gate² (gāt), *n.* [Also, and in the particular sense 'manner of walking, walk,' now usually spelled *gait*, but prop. *gate*, < ME. *gate* (never with initial *ȝ*, *y*, being of Scand. origin), a way, road; fig., in certain adverbial phrases, way, manner (as *in what gate*, in what manner, *other gate* or *other gates*, in other manner (see *another-gates*), *no gates*, in no wise, *alle gate*, *algates*, always, at all events (see *algate*), *thus gate*, *thus gates*, in this manner, thus, *so gate*, *so gates*, in such manner, so, *how gates*, how, etc.); < Icel. *gata*, a way, path, road (in phrase *alla götu*, algates, always, throughout), = Norw. *gata*, a road, path, driveway, street, = Sw. *gata*, a street, lane, = Dan. *gade*, a street, = OHG. *gazza*, MHG. *gazze*, G. *gasse*, a street, = Goth. *gatwō*, a street. Usually confused with *gate*¹, a door, but the connection, if any, is remote: see *gate*¹. A popular association with *go* (Sc. *gae*) has given special prominence to the particular sense 3, 'manner of walking, walk,' with senses thence derived, usually spelled *gait*; but there is no etymological connection with *go*.] 1. A way; road; path; course. [Now chiefly Scotch, and also spelled *gait*.]

> Thou canst [knowest] ful wel the ricthe [right] *gate*
> To Lincolne. *Havelok*, l. 846.

> Als foghel fleghand [as flying fowl] . . .
> Of whase *gate* men may no trace fynd.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 7075.

On the *gate* we mette of thyne stronge theves sevene.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 1801 (Early Eng. Metr. Rom., ed. Ellis).

I was going to be an honest man; but the devil has this very day flung first a lawyer, and then a woman, in my *gate*. *Scott.*

> I gaed a waefu' *gate* yestreen,
> A *gate*, I fear, I'll sadly rue.
> *Burns*, I gaed a waefu' gate yestreen.

[In this sense it is common in names of streets, as High*gate*, Bishops*gate*, Gallow*gate*, Kirk*gate*, etc., where *gate* is often understood to represent *gate*¹, a door or entrance.]
2. Way; manner; mode of doing: used especially with *all*, *this*, *thus*, *other*, *no*, etc., in adverbial phrases. [Now only Scotch.]

> Sule ye *thus gate* fro me fle?
> *Havelok*, l. 2419.

> None *other gates* was he dighte,
> Bot in thre gayt [goat] skynnes.
> *Sir Perceval*, l. 658 (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell).

Gae wa, lad; dinna blaw in folks' lugs that *gate*.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xii.

In particular—3†. Way or manner of walking; walk; carriage. [In this use now spelled *gait*, and usually associated (erroneously) with the verb *go*. See the etymology, and *gait*.]—4†. Movement on a course or way; progress; procession; journey; expedition.

> Than Schir Gawine the Gay
> Prayt for the journay,
> That he might furth wend.
> The king grantit the *gait* to Schir Gawayne.
> *Gawan and Gologras*, iii. 12.

She to her wagon clombe; clombe all the rest,
And forth together went with sorow fraught; . . .
And all the griesly Monsters of the See
Stood gaping at their *gate*, and wondred them to see.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 32.

5†. Room or opportunity for going forward; space to move in.

Here, ye gomes, gose a rome, giffe vs *gate*,
We muste steppe to yone sterne of a-state.
York Plays, p. 279.

Nae gait, nowhere; in no direction or place. [Scotch.]

Wae were the hearts [in merry Carlisle],
For she was *nae gait* found.
Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 246).

To take one's gait, to take or go one's own way; be off.

gate^{2}† (gāt), *v. i.* [< *gate*^{2}, *n.*] To go. *Davies.*

Three stags sturdye were vnder
Neere the seacost *gating*, theym slot thee clusterus heerd-
flock
In greene frith browsing. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 190.

gate^{3} (gāt), *n.* An archaic or dialectal form of *goat*.

So schooled the *Gate* her wanton sonne,
That answerd his mother, All should be done.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

gate-bill (gāt′bil), *n.* In English universities, the record of an undergraduate's failure to be within his college at or before a specified hour of the night.

To avoid *gate-bills*, he will be out at night as late as he pleases, . . . climb over the college walls, and fee his Gyp well. *Gradus ad Cantab.*, p. 128.

gate-chamber (gāt′chām″bėr), *n.* A recess, as in a wall, into which a gate folds.

gate-channel (gāt′chan″el), *n.* Same as *gate*^{1}, 5 (*a*).

gated (gā′ted), *a.* [< *gate*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Having gates.

Thy mountains moulded into forms of men,
Thy hundred-*gated* capitals.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Broken at intervals by *gated* sluiceways.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 201.

gate-end (gāt′end), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the inby end of a gate. [Eng.]—**Gate-end plate**, in *coal-mining*, a large iron plate upon which the mine-cars or trams are turned round when they come from the stall-face, in order to be taken along the gate. [Eng.]

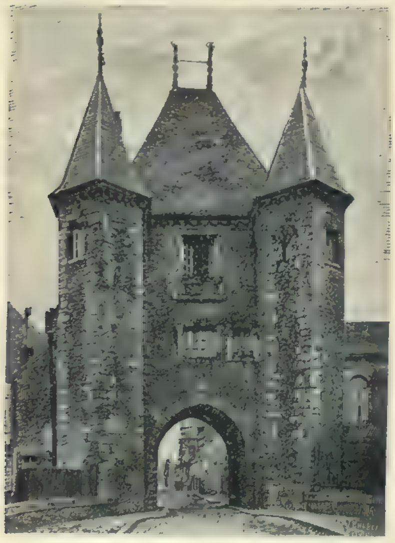
gate-fine (gāt′fīn), *n.* In English universities, a fine imposed upon an undergraduate who violates the restrictions under which he is laid by being gated. See *gate*^{1}, *v. t.*, 2.

gate-going† (gāt′gō″ing), *n.* Wayfaring.

Then came up visions, miracles, dead spirits, walking, and talking how they might be released by this mass, by that pilgrimage *gate-going*.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 293.

gate-hook (gāt′hůk), *n.* That part of a gate-hinge which is driven into the post and supports the leaf attached to the gate.

gate-house (gāt′hous), *n.* A house at a gate. (*a*) A porter's lodge or house at the entrance to the grounds of a mansion, institution, etc. (*b*) Especially, in *arch.*, a structure over or beside the gate giving entrance to a city, castle, abbey, college, etc., and forming a guard-house or the abode of the gate-keeper. In the middle ages such houses were often large and imposing structures, ornamented with niches, statues, pinnacles, etc., and they were generally strongly fortified and well adapted for defense, being sometimes used as prisons.



Gate-house.—Porte de Joigny, Vitré, France.

The *gatehouse* for a prison was ordain'd,
When in this land the third king Edward reign'd;
Good lodging roomes and diet it affoords,
But I had rather lye at home on boords.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

But his [the king's] messenger, being carried to the Earl of Essex, was by him used very roughly, and by the houses committed to the *gatehouse*, not without the motion of some men that he might be executed as a spy.
Clarendon, Civil War, II. 76.

(*c*) A small house or lodge used by a person who attends the gate at a level crossing on a railroad. (*d*) A house erected over the gate of a reservoir for regulating the flow of water.

gate-keeper (gāt′kē″pėr), *n.* One who keeps a gate, as of a turnpike, race-course, railroad-crossing, private grounds, etc.

gateless (gāt′les), *a.* [< *gate*^{1} + *-less.*] Without a gate.

gateman (gāt′man), *n.*; pl. *gatemen* (-men). **1.** The person who has charge of the opening and shutting of a gate. (*a*) The porter who attends to the gate at the entrance to a mansion, institution, etc. (*b*) The person in charge of a gate at a level crossing on a railroad.—**2.** The lessee or collector at a toll-gate.

gate-meeting (gāt′mē″ting), *n.* A meeting for races or athletic contests where gate-money is taken. *E. D.*

Few of these athletes care to compete at *gate-meetings.*
Daily News, July 14, 1881.

gate-money (gāt′mun″i), *n.* The receipts taken in at the gate or entrance for admission to an athletic contest or other exhibition.

gate-post (gāt′pōst), *n.* One of the side-posts that support a gate.

The mountains within this tribe are few, and that of Sampson the chiefest; unto which he carried the *gate-post* of Gaza. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II. x. § 2.

gate-road (gāt′rōd), *n.* In *coal-mining*, same as *gate*^{1}, 4. [Eng.]

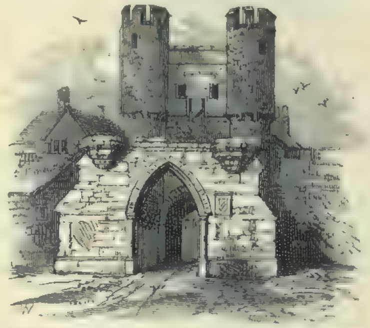
gate-row† (gāt′rō), *n.* A lane; a street. *Nares.*

To dwell heere in our neighbourhood or *gate-row*, being thereto driven through very povertie.
Terence, MS. (trans.), 1619.

gate-saw (gāt′sâ), *n.* A saw extended in a gate. See *gate*^{1}, 7.

gate-shutter (gāt′shut″ėr), *n.* A spade or paddle used in founding to prevent the molten metal from entering the channel when the mold or bed is full, and to turn it into other molds or beds.

gate-tower (gāt′tou″ėr), *n.* In *medieval fort.*, a tower built beside or over a gate, as of a city, etc., for the purpose of defending the passage.



Gate-tower or Barbican, Walmgate Bar, York, England.

Such structures were often of considerable size and great military strength. The famous Bastille at Paris was strictly a gate-tower. See *barbican*^{1}, 1 (*b*).

gatetrip† (gāt′trip), *n.* A footstep; gait; mode of walking. *Davies.*

Too moothers counsayl thee fyrye Cupido doth harcken,
Of puts he his feathers, fauoring with *gatetrip* Iulus.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 675.

gate-valve (gāt′valv), *n.* A valve used in a gas- or water-main; a stop-valve.

gate-vein (gāt′vān), *n.* [A translation of NL. name *vena porta.*] The great abdominal vein; the portal vein, or vena portæ. See *portal* and *vein*.

For he—for he,
Gate-vein of this heart's blood of Lombardy
(If I should falter now!)—for he is thine.
Browning, Sordello, i.

gateward^{1} (gāt′wârd), *n.* [< ME. *gateward*, *zateward*, *yateward*, *yeteward*; < *gate*^{1} + *ward*, a keeper.] The keeper of a gate.

Now loud the heedful *gateward* cried—
"Prepare ye all for blows and blood!"
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 4.

gateward^{2}, **gatewards** (gāt′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *gate*^{1} + *-ward*, *-wards.*] Toward a gate or the gate.

gateway (gāt′wā), *n.* **1.** A passage; an entrance; an opening which is or may be closed with a gate, as in a fence or wall.

Old bastions built upon the solid tufa, vast gaping *gateways* black in shadow.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 96.

2. A frame or an arch in which a gate is hung: sometimes extended to the gate-house or gate-tower surmounting or flanking an entrance or a gate, and designed for ornament or defense.

A happy lover who has come
To look on her that loves him well,
Who 'lights and rings the *gateway* bell.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, viii.

The sculptures of these *gateways* form a perfect picture Bible of Buddhism as it existed in India in the first century of the Christian Era.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 98.

Passing beneath the low vaulted *gateway*, we stood within a square place, a complete wilderness of ruins.
O'Donovan, Merv, xx.

3. A means of ingress or egress generally—more frequently of ingress; an avenue; a passage; an approach.

The five *gateways* of knowledge. *G. Wilson.*

Either Truth is born
Beyond the polar gleam forlorn,
Or in the *gateways* of the morn.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

4. In *coal-mining*, same as *gate*^{1}, 4.

gatewise (gāt′wīz), *adv.* [< *gate*^{1} + *-wise.*] So as to resemble a gate or gateway; in the form of a gate.

Three circles of stones set up *gatewise*. *Fuller.*

gather (gaᴛʜ′ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *gader* (the *th* in *gather* and *together*, as in *father*, *mother*, *weather*, etc., representing an orig. *d*), < ME. *gaderen*, *gadren*, also *gederen*, *gedren*, < AS. *gaderian*, *gæderian*, *gadorigean*, *gadrian*, *gædrian*, *gædrigean* (= OFries. *gaderia*, *gaduria*, *gadria*, *garia*, NFries. *gearjen* = D. *gaderen* = LG. *gadern*, *gaddern* = G. dial. *gattern*), gather, < AS. *geador*, also in comp. *on-geador*, *eal-geador*, together, *-gædere*, in comp. *æt-gædere*, *tō-gædere*, together (= D. and LG. *te gader* = MHG. *gater*, together: see *together*), *gader-*, *gæder-*, in comp. *gader-tang*, *gæder-tang*, continuous, in connection; with adv. suffix *-or*, *-er*, from a root which appears in AS. *gæd* (rare and poet.), fellowship, *gædeling*, a fellow, companion (see *gadling*^{1}), and in MHG. *gaten*, G. *gatten*, join, couple, match; orig. prob. 'fit, suit,' and prob. the ult. root of *good*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring or draw together; assemble; congregate; collect; make a collection or aggregation of.

And aftyr viij Days, whanne they war ageyn *gaderyd* to gedyr, And Seynt Thomas with them, he cam vpon them agen. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 37.

But the blood that is unjustly spilt is not again *gathered* up from the ground by repentance.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 21.

Jacob said, . . . *Gather* stones; and they took stones, and made an heap. Gen. xxxi. 46.

The thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the *gather'd* clouds for rain.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

I mounted into the window-seat; *gathering* up my feet, I sat cross-legged like a Turk.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, i.

2. To take by selection from among other things; sort out or separate, as what is desired or valuable; cull; pick; pluck.

Save us, O Lord our God, and *gather* us from among the heathen. Ps. cvi. 47.

Like a rose just *gather'd* from the stalk,
But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,
To wither on the ground! *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

How much more properly do those men act who . . . live by the rules of reason and religion, grow old by degrees, and are *gather'd*, like ripe sheaves, into the garner.
Gilpin, Works, II. 1.

How sweet, on this autumnal day,
The wild-wood fruits to *gather!*
Wordsworth, Yarrow Visited.

Many thoughts worth *gathering* are dropped along these pages. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xi.

3. To bring closer together the component parts of; draw into smaller compass, as a garment; hence, to make folds in, as the brow by contracting it.

The men, as well as women, suffer their haire to grow long, colour it, and *gather* it into a net or caule on the top of their heads. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

Where sits our sulky, sullen dame,
Gathering her brows like gathering storm,
Nursing her wrath to keep it warm.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

The king, with *gathered* brow, and lips
Wreathed by long scorn, did inly sneer and frown.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 23.

Madame De Mauves disengaged her hand, *gathered* her shawl, and smiled at him.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 490.

Hence—**4.** In *sewing*, to full or shirr (a piece of cloth) by running a thread through it and then drawing it in small puckers by means of the thread.

A dress of rose-colored satin, very short, and as full in the skirt as it could be *gathered*, replaced the brown frock she had previously worn. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xiv.

5. In *building*, to contract or close in, as a drain or chimney.—**6.** To acquire or gain, with or without effort; accumulate; win.

No Snow-ball ever *gathered* Greatness so fast by rolling as his [the Duke of Hereford's] forces encreased by marching forward. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 150.

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chase. *Dryden.*

7. To accumulate by saving and bringing together; amass.

I *gathered* me also silver and gold, and the peculiar treasure of kings. Eccl. ii. 8.

I waste but little, I have *gather'd* much.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 6.

Whereas in a land one doth consume and waste,
'Tis fit another be to *gather* in as fast.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 364.

8. To collect or learn by observation or reasoning; infer; conclude.

Let me say no more!
Gather the sequel by that went before.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

[He] thereupon *gathered* that it might signify her error in denying inherent righteousness.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 326.

Presently the words Jamaica, Kingston, Spanish Town, indicated the West Indies as his residence; and it was with no little surprise I *gathered*, ere long, that he had there first seen and become acquainted with Mr. Rochester.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

9. To bring into order; arrange; settle.

Will you *gather* up your wits a little,
And hear me?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

Who take[s] upon him such a charge as this,
Must come with pure thoughts and a *gather'd* mind.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

10. In *glass-manuf.*, to collect from the pot (a mass of molten glass) on the end of an iron tube, preparatory to blowing. This operation is performed by a workman called a *gatherer*. See *gatherer*, 6.

In the liquid state, glass can be poured or ladled directly from the crucible; in the viscous state, it can be *gathered* or coiled on the heated end of an iron rod.
Glass-making, p. 12.

A piece of pale greenish sheet-glass transferred, then in the semi-fluid state, . . . to a small pot in which it was maintained during four or five hours at a temperature barely sufficient to admit of its being *gathered*.
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 100.

To be gathered to one's fathers. See *father*.—**To gather aft a sheet** (*naut.*), to haul in the slack of a sheet.—**To gather breath**, to take breath; pause to rest or reflect; have respite.—**To gather ground.** See *ground*^{1}.—**To gather one's self up** or **together**, to collect all one's powers or faculties for a strong effort, as a person when about to make a leap first contracts his limbs and muscles.

I *gather myself together* as a man doth when he intendeth to show his strength. *Palsgrave.*

Gathering up my selfe by further consideration, I resolved yet to make one triall more.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 54.

The next vast breaker curled its edge,
Gathering itself for a mightier leap.
Lowell, Appledore.

To gather up one's crumbs. See *crumb*^{1}.—**To gather way**, to get headway by sail or steam, as a ship, so as to answer the helm. =**Syn. 1.** To muster.—**2.** To reap, cull, crop.—**7.** To hoard, heap up.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To collect; congregate; come together: as, the clouds *gather* in the west.

Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart, and *gather* to the eyes.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

In the heavens the cloud of force and guile
Was *gathering* dark that sent them o'er the sea
To win new lands for their posterity.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 339.

We draw near to Spalato; we see the palace and the campanile, and round the palace and the campanile everything *gathers*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 220.

2. To increase; grow larger by accretion.

Hate is a wrath, not shewende,
But of long tyme *gatherende*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iii.

His bulky folly *gathers* as it goes,
And, rolling o'er you, like a snow-ball grows.
Dryden, Epil. to Man of Mode, l. 19.

For amidst them all, through century after century of *gathering* vanity and festering guilt, that white dome of St. Mark's had uttered in the dead ear of Venice, "Know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment." *Ruskin*, Stones of Venice, II. iv. § 71.

3. To come to a head, as a sore in suppurating.

To gather to a head, to ripen; come into a state of preparation for action or effect.

Now does my project *gather to a head*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** To come together, muster, cluster.

gather (gaᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [< *gather*, *v.*] **1.** A plait or fold in cloth held in position by a thread drawn through it.

Give us laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the *gathers*,
Port-cannons, perriwigs, and feathers.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 925.

The fine-lined *gathers*; the tiny dots of stitches that held them to their delicate bindings.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, i.

2. A slight forward inclination of the axle-spindle of a carriage, to insure the even running of the wheel.

Axles may be set when cold to give them the proper "pitch" and *gather* at one operation.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 43.

gatherable (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *gather* + *-able*.] Capable of being collected, or of being deduced from premises.

The priesthood of the first-born is *gatherable* hence, because the Levites were appointed to the service of the altar, instead of the first-born, and as their λύτρον, or price of redemption. (Num. iii. 41.)
T. Godwin, Moses and Aaron, i. 6.

gatherer (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gaderer*; < *gather*, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who or that which gathers or collects: frequent in compounds: as, a tax-*gatherer*; a news-*gatherer*.

Mathew, whiche was a toll *gaderer*, anon as he was called of God, forsoke that life and folowed Christ.
Bp. Fisher, The Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. xxxii.

Eumenes committed the several cities of his government to his most trusty friends, and appointed them garrisons, with judges, and *gatherers* of his tributes, such as pleased him best, without any interposing of Perdiccas.
Abp. Ussher, Annals.

Persons . . . going about as patent-*gatherers*, or *gatherers* of alms under pretence of loss by fire or other casualty. *Fielding*, Causes of the Increase of Robbers.

Specifically—**2.** One who gets in a crop: as, a hay-*gatherer*.—**3.** In *bookbinding*, one who collects the printed sheets of a book in consecutive order.—**4.** One who makes plaits or folds in a garment, or a contrivance in a sewing-machine for effecting this.—**5†.** Formerly, the man who took the money at the entrance to a theater. *Nares.*

There is one Jhon Russell, that by youre apoyntment was made a *gatherer* with us. *Alleyn Papers* (ed. Collier).

6. In *glass-manuf.*, a workman who collects a mass of molten glass from the pot, on the end of an iron rod or pipe, usually as a preliminary to blowing.

The metal being brought to a proper condition for working, the *gatherer* dips into the pot of metal an iron pipe.
Encyc. Brit., X. 660.

gathering (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *gadering*, *gadring*, *gedering*, *gedring*, < AS. *gaderung*, *gegaderung*, a gathering, congregation, < *gaderian*, gather: see *gather*, *v.*] **1.** The act of assembling, collecting, or making a collection, as of money.

Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him, that there be no *gatherings* when I come. 1 Cor. xvi. 2.

I'll make a *gathering* for him, I, a purse, and put the poor slave in fresh rags. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2. That which is gathered together. (*a*) A crowd; an assembly; specifically, a concourse of spectators or participants for some purpose of common interest.

But wi' young Waters, that brave knight,
There came a gay *gatherin'*.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 301).

At the time of which my story treats, there was a great family *gathering* at the castle.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 193.

(*b*) A collection or assemblage of anything; a contribution.

Euery man did eate hys fill, and there was nothyng lackyng, insomuche that seuen baskettes wer fylled of the *gatheringis* of scrappes which remayned.
J. Udall, On Mat. xxv.

(*c*) An inflamed and suppurating swelling. (*d*) A wooden construction about a scuttle in a roof. (*e*) In *building*, a contraction of any passage, as of a drain, or of a fireplace at its junction with the flue.

3. The act of making gathers, or of giving shape to a garment, as a skirt, by means of gathers.—**4.** In *glass-manuf.*, the act of coiling or collecting a mass of molten glass in the viscous state on the end of a rod or tube.—**5.** The collection in proper order of the folded sections, plates, or maps of an unbound book or pamphlet.—**Gathering of the clans**, in former times, in Scotland, a general mustering of clans on some great emergency, as for a warlike expedition or for the common defense against an invasion; hence, any general gathering of persons for the accomplishment of some purpose of common interest.

gathering-board (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-bōrd), *n.* A table, commonly in the shape of a horseshoe, on which the leaves of a book to be bound are laid in convenient positions for the gatherers who collect the signatures to make up the book. Sometimes the table is circular, and made to travel round its center, thus bringing the signatures in turn to the gatherers.

gathering-coal (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-kōl), *n.* A large piece of coal used for the same purpose as a gathering-peat. See *gathering-peat*, 2.

"Hout, . . . lassie," said Robin, "hae done wi' your clavers, and put on the *gathering-coal*."
Petticoat-Tales, I. 219.

gathering-hoop (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-höp), *n.* A hoop used by coopers for drawing in the ends of the staves of a barrel or cask so that the permanent hoop may be slipped on.

gathering-iron (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-ī''ėrn), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a gathering-rod.

If to a part of the bulb remote from the *gathering-iron* a second iron be attached by a seal of glass, the bulb may be prolonged into [a] tube. *Glass-making*, p. 12.

gathering-note (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-nōt), *n.* In *chanting*, the arbitrary pause often made on the last syllable of a recited portion, to enable all the singers to begin the cadence together.

gathering-pallet (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-pal''et), *n.* A pallet forming part of the striking mechanism of a clock, and serving to arrest its motion at the proper moment.

That little piece called the *gathering-pallet*, which is squared on to the prolonged arbor of the third wheel, gathers up the teeth of the rack.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 166.

gathering-peat (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-pēt), *n.* **1†.** A fiery peat which in former times was sent round by the borderers of Scotland to alarm the country in time of danger, as the fiery cross was sent by the Highlanders.—**2.** A peat put into a fire at night, with the hot embers gathered about it, to keep the fire till morning. [Scotch in both senses.]

gathering-rod (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-rod), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, an iron rod upon which the viscous glass is gathered and coiled. *Glass-making*, p. 12.

gathering-string (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-string), *n.* A cord or ribbon usually run through a shirr or tuck in a garment or other article, for the purpose of drawing it up into folds or puckers.

gathering-thread (gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing-thred), *n.* In *sewing*, the thread by which gathers are made and held.

gati (gä'ti), *n.* [E. Ind.] A cotton diaper cloth made in India.

Gatling gun. See *gun*.

gatten-tree (gat'n-trē), *n.* Same as *gaiter-tree*.

gatter, gatter-tree (gat'ėr, -trē), *n.* Same as *gaiter-tree*.

gatteridge, gattridge (gat'ėr-ij, -rij), *n.* Same as *gaiter-tree*.

gattie (gat'i), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian soluble gum, much like gum arabic.

gattine (ga-tēn'), *n.* [F.] A disease of the silkworm of commerce, *Sericaria mori*. By some authorities it is considered to be a kind of flaccidity or flacherie, and by others a mild form or an incipient stage of pebrine in which the characteristic corpuscles of the latter have not developed.

Owing to the ravages of *gattine*, the silk industry has greatly declined since 1864. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 613.

gat-tothed†, *a.* [ME., only in the following passages; either < *gat*, older form of *got*, E. *goat*, + *tothed*, toothed, or an error for **gap-tothed* or **gag-tothed*: see *gap* and *gag-tooth*.] A word of dubious form and meaning, in the following passages, either 'having a goatish or lickerish tooth,' that is, 'wanton, lustful,' or 'having gaps in one's teeth,' or 'having projecting teeth.' See etymology.

Sche cowde moche of wandryng by the weye.
Gat-tothed was sche, sothly for to seye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 467.

Gat-tothid I was, and that bicam me weel.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 603.

gattridge, *n.* See *gatteridge*.

gattus (gat'us), *n.* [ML. var. of *cattus*, cat: see *cat*.] A movable shed for service in medieval sieges: same as *cat*^{1}, 8.

gau (gou), *n.* [G., < MHG. *gou*, *göu*, < OHG. *gawi*, *gowi*, *gewi* = Goth. *gawi*, a district, country; prob. = AS. **geá* (erroneously cited as **gā*), a word not found, but prob. existent as the first element of the orig. form of E. *yeoman*: see *yeoman*.] A territorial and administrative division of the old Germanic state which included several villages or communities, and seems to have corresponded at first to the hundred, but later to a division more nearly resembling a modern county. The word still forms part of several place-names, as Oberammer*gau* in Bavaria.

The four [marks] were in A. D. 804 made into a *Gau*, in which the archbishop of Bremen had the royal rights of Heerbann and Blutbann. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 26.

gaub (gâb), *n.* [< Hind. *gāb.*] The *Diospyros Embryopteris* of the East Indies, a species of persimmon, the heart-wood of which forms some of the ebony of commerce. The large fruit contains a viscid pulp which is used as gum in bookbinding, and in place of tar for covering the seams of boats. The juice contains a large amount of tannin, and is used medicinally as an astringent.

gaub-line (gâb′līn), *n.* Same as *gob-line.*

gaub-rope† (gâb′rōp), *n.* A rope passing inboard from each leg of a martingale to secure it. Also *backrope.*

gauche (gōsh), *a.* [F., left (hand, etc.), awkward, clumsy, prob. < OF. **gauc*, **galc* (> E. dial. *gaulic-hand*, the left hand, *gallic-handed*, *gauk-handed*, left-handed; cf. Walloon *frère wauquier*, step-brother, lit. 'left-brother'), prob. < OHG. *welc*, *welch*, soft, languid, weak, G. *welk*, withered, faded, languid, etc.: see *welk*^{1}. So in other instances the left hand is named from its relative weakness: see *left*^{1}. The Sp. *gaucho*, slanting, seems to be derived from the F. word.] 1. Left-handed; awkward; clumsy. [Used as French.]

Pardon me if I say so, but I never saw such rude, uncivil, *gauche*, ill-mannered men with women in my life.
Aristocracy, xxi.

2. In *math.*, skew. Specifically—(*a*) Not plane; twisted. (*b*) Not perfectly symmetrical, yet deviating from symmetry only by a regular reversal of certain parts.—**Gauche curve**, a curve not lying in a plane.—**Gauche determinant.** See *determinant.*—**Gauche perspective** or **projection**, the projection of a figure from a center upon a surface not a plane.—**Gauche polygon**, a figure formed by a cycle of right lines each intersecting the next, but not all in one plane. Thus, a *gauche hexagon* would be formed by the following 6 edges of a cube, where the numbers denote the faces as those of a die are numbered: (1–2) (2–3) (3–6) (6–5) (5–4) (4–1).—**Gauche surface**, a surface generated by the motion of an unlimited straight line whose consecutive positions do not intersect; a skew surface; a scroll.

gaucherie (gō-shė-rē′), *n.* [F., < *gauche*, left, left-handed, clumsy: see *gauche.*] An awkward action; awkwardness; bungling; clumsiness.

We are enabled, by a comparison of the contemporary coins of Agrigentum, Kamarina, Katana, and the other cities we have named, to trace the steps by which this art passed out of archaic constraint and *gaucherie* into noble simplicity and grace.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 417.

Gaucho (gou′chō), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp. form of what appears to be a native name.] A native of the pampas of South America, of Spanish descent. The Gauchos are noted for their spirit of wild independence, for daring horsemanship, and for skilful use of the lasso and bolas. Their mode of life is rude and uncivilized, and they depend for subsistence chiefly on cattle-rearing. They have been very prominent in the numerous South American revolutions, but are gradually disappearing as a distinct class.

Farther out on the frontiers, where the art of the cobbler has not yet "found a local habitation," it is very customary to see the camp men and *gauchos* luxuriating in what are called "botes de potro;" that is to say, boots made of untanned horse hide.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lix. (1885), p. 323.

The road lies through the town past the race-course crowded with *Gauchos*, getting up scratch races amongst themselves. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

gaucie, gaucy (gâ′si), *a.* [Also *gausie*, *gawsie*, *gawsy;* origin obscure.] Big and lusty; portly; plump; jolly. [Scotch.]

The Lawland lads think they are fine,
But the hieland lads are brisk and *gaucy.*
Glasgow Peggy (Child's Ballads, IV. 76).

In comes a *gaucie* gash guidwife,
An' sits down by the fire. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

gaud^1 (gâd), *n.* [< ME. *gaude*, *gawde*, also *gaudi*, *gaudye* (cf. Sc. *gowdy*), jewel, ornament, bead on a rosary, *gaude*, *gawde*, a trick, jest, < L. *gaudium*, gladness, joy (> ult. E. *joy*), ML., in pl. *gaudia*, beads on a rosary, dim. *gaudeolum* (for **gaudiolum*), a jewel (> ult. E. *jewel*), < L. *gaudere*, pp. *gavisus*, rejoice, akin to Gr. *γαίειν*, rejoice. *Gaud* and *joy* are thus doublets, and *jewel* is the same word in a dim. form.] 1†. Jest; joke; sport; pastime; trick; artifice.

The *gaudes* of an ape. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

By this *gaude* have I wonne yere by yere
An hundred mark, sith I was pardonere.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 103.

2. A piece of showy finery; a gay trapping, trinket, or the like; any object of ostentation or exultation.

And euery *gawde* that glads the minde of man.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 59.

Love, still a baby, plays with *gawdes* and toys.
Drayton, Idea, xxii. 1266. (*Nares.*)

A nut-shell, or a bag of cherry-stones, a *gaud* to entertain the fancy of a few minutes.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 260.

Grand houses and splendid parks, all those *gauds* and vanities with which a sumptuous aristocracy surrounds itself. *The Century*, XXIII. 736.

3. Same as *gaudy*, 3.

gaud^1† (gâd), *v.* [< ME. *gauden*, in pp. *gauded;* < *gaud*^{1}, *n.*, with some ref. also to the orig. L. *gaudere*, rejoice: see *gaud*^{1}, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To sport; jest; make merry.

What *gaudyng* and foolyng is this afore my doore?
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 4.

Go to a gossip's feast and *gaude* with me.
Shak., C. of E. (ed. Warburton), v. 1.

For he was sporting in *gauding* with his familiars.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 562.

II. *trans.* To adorn with gauds or trinkets; decorate meretriciously; paint, as the cheeks.

A peire of bedes *gauded* al with grene.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 159.

Our veil'd dames
Commit the war of white and damask, in
Their nicely *gawded* cheeks, to the wanton spoil
Of Phœbus' burning kisses. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

gaud^2 (gâd), *n.* A Scotch form of *goad*^{1} and of *gad*^{1}, 5.

gaud-day (gâd′dā), *n.* Same as *gaudy-day.*

gaude (gōd), *n.* [< F. *gaude* = Sp. *gualda*, dyer's weed, < E. *weld*, dial. *wald*, *wold*, dyer's weed: see *weld*^{1}.] A yellow dye obtained from *Reseda luteola.*

gaude-lake (gōd′lāk), *n.* A yellow pigment made from gaude.

gaudery (gâ′dėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *gaudry;* < *gaud*^{1} + *-ery.*] Finery; fine things; show.

Triumph amongst the Romans was not pageants, or *gaudery*, but one of the wisest and noblest institutions that ever was.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

There is a good deal more about *gaudery*, frisking it in tropes, fine conceits and airy fancies.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 82.

gaudful (gâd′fůl), *a.* [< *gaud*^{1} + *-ful.*] Joyful; gay. [Rare.]

gaudily (gâ′di-li), *adv.* In a gaudy manner; showily; with ostentation.

gaudiness (gâ′di-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being gaudy; showiness; ostentatiousness.

It is not the richness of the price, but the *gaudiness* of the colour, which exposes to censure. *South*, Works, IV. i.

gaudish (gâ′dish), *a.* [< *gaud*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Gaudy. [Rare.]

Supersticion, hipocrisy, and vaine-glorye, were afore that time such vices as men wer glad to hide, but now in their *gaudishe* ceremonies they were taken for God's deuine seruice. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, i.

gaudless (gâd′les), *a.* [< *gaud*^{1} + *-less.*] Destitute of ornament. [Rare.]

gaudronné (gō-dro-nā′), *a.* See *godronné.*

gaudry†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gaudery.*

gaudsman (gâdz′ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *gaudsmen* (-men). [Sc., = *gadsman*, q. v.] Same as *gadsman.*

gaudy (gâ′di), *a.* [< *gaud*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1†. Joyful; merry; festive.

I have good cause to set the cocke on the hope, and make *gaudye* chere. *Palsgrave*, Acolastus (1540).

Let's have one other *gaudy* night; call to me
All my sad captains; fill our bowls; once more;
Let's mock the midnight bell. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

2. Brilliantly fine or gay; bright; garish.

But *gaudy* plumage, sprightly strain,
And genteel form, were all in vain.
Cowper, On a Goldfinch.

For some were hung with arras green and blue,
Showing a *gaudy* summer-morn,
Where with puff'd cheek the belted hunter blew
His wreathed bugle-horn.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. Showy without taste; vulgarly gay or splendid; flashy.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not *gaudy.*
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

The service of our sanctuary . . . is neither on the one side so very plain and simple as not to be able to rouse, nor on the other so splendid and *gaudy* as to be apt to distract the mind. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

I call on a lady to talk of the dear departed, and I've nothing about me but a cursed *gaudy*, flaunting, red, yellow, and blue abomination from India which it's even indecent for a disconsolate widower to exhibit.
Bulwer, Money, iii. 5.

=**Syn.** 3. Flaunting, glittering; garish, flashy, dressy, finical. See *tawdry.*

gaudy (gâ′di), *n.*; pl. *gaudies* (-diz). [Formerly also *gawdy;* in def. 3, < ME. *gaudee*, < OF. *gaudé*, m., *gaudee*, f., a bead, prayer, equiv. to *gaude*, a gaud, bead; in other senses like *gaudy*, *a.*; but in part < OF. *gaudie*, < L. *gaudium*, joy: see *gaud*^{1}, *n.*] 1. A feast or festival; an entertainment; a treat. [Eng. university slang.]

His [Edmund Riche's] day in the calendar, 16 Nov., was formerly kept as a *gaudy* by the members of the hall.
Oxford Guide (ed. 1847), p. 121.

Cut lectures, go to chapel as little as possible, dine in hall seldom more than once a week, give *Gaudies* and spreads. *Gradus ad Cantab.*, p. 122.

2†. Gaiety; gaudiness. *Davies.*

Balls set off with all the glittering *gaudy* of silk and silver are far more transporting than country wakes.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 553.

3. One of the beads in the rosary marking the five joyful mysteries, or five joys of the Virgin. See *rosary.* Also *gaud.*

Upon the *gaudees* al without
Was write of gold pur reposer. *Gower.*

4†. One of the tapers burnt, in commemoration of the five joyful mysteries, by the image, on the altar, or in a chapel of the Virgin, during masses, antiphons, and hymns in her honor.

We find that the tapers themselves, from being meant to commemorate the Virgin's five joys, were called *gawdyes* from the Latin worde gaude, which begins the hymn in memory of these five joys. *Blomefield*, Norfolk, I. 303.

gaudy (gâ′di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gaudied*, ppr. *gaudying.* [< *gaudy*, *a.*] To deck with ostentatious finery; bedizen. [Rare.]

Not half so *gaudied*, for their May-day mirth
All wreathed and ribanded, our youths and maids,
As these stern Aztecas in war attire. *Southey.*

gaudy-day (gâ′di-dā), *n.* A festival day; a holiday; especially, an English university festival; a gaudy. Also *gaud-day.*

Never passing beyond the confines of a farthing, nor once munching commons but only upon *gaudy-days.*
Middleton, The Black Book.

A foolish utensil of state,
Which, like old plate upon a *gaudy day*,
'S brought forth to make a show, and that is all.
Suckling, The Goblins, iii.

gaudy-shop† (gâ′di-shop), *n.* A shop for the sale of cheap finery.

All the *gaudy-shops*
In Gresham's Burse.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 2.

gauffer (gâ′fėr), *v. t.* Same as *goffer.*

gauffre (gō′fr), *n.* [F.: see *gopher.*] Same as *gopher*, 1. The name was applied by G. Cuvier, and is still in use in Canadian French.

gauge, gaugeable, etc. See *gage*^{2}, etc.

Gaul^1 (gâl), *n.* [< OF. *Gaule* (F. *Gaulois*), < L. *Gallus*, < Gr. *Γάλλος*, a Gaul (> L. *Gallia*, Gr. *Γαλλία*, Gaul, now called France); prob. of OTeut. origin, repr. by AS. *Wealh*, foreign, *Wealas* (E. *Wales*), the Britons, lit. strangers, foreigners (> prob. Ir. and Gael. *gall*, a stranger, a foreigner, esp. an Englishman): see *Welsh.*] 1. An inhabitant of ancient Gaul, a country divided by the Alps into Cisalpine Gaul (northern Italy) and Transalpine Gaul (modern France, with Belgium and parts of Germany, of Switzerland, and of the Netherlands); specifically, a member of the Gallic or Celtic race, in distinction from other races settled in the same regions.—2. In modern use, a Frenchman: as, the lively *Gaul.* [Allusive and humorous.]

gaul^2, etc. An obsolete or occasional spelling of *gall*^{1}, *gall*^{2}, etc.

gaul^3†, *v. i.* See *gowl*, *yowl.*

gaul^4 (gâl), *n.* A wooden pole or bar used as a lever. [Prov. Eng.]

gaulin (gâ′lin), *n.* [Jamaica.] A name given by the negroes of Jamaica to more than one species of snow-white herons of the egret kind.

Gaulish^1 (gâ′lish), *a.* [< *Gaul*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls; Gallic. [Rare.]

gaulish^2 (gâ′lish), *a.* [See *gauche.*] Left-handed: same as *gauche.* [Prov. Eng.]

gault (gâlt), *n.* Another spelling of *galt*^{1}.

Gaultheria (gâl-thē′ri-a̤), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Gaultier*, a Canadian physician.] A large ericaceous genus of evergreen aromatic shrubs or almost herbaceous plants, with axillary nodding flowers and red or blackish fruit consisting of a fleshy calyx inclosing a capsule. There are about 90 species, mostly of North America and the Andes, but with representatives in the mountains of India and in the Malay archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. The wintergreen or checkerberry, *G. procumbens*, of eastern North America, is a small creeping plant with red, aromatic, edible berries. (See *wintergreen.*) The salal, *G. Shallon*, of Oregon and California, is a small shrub bearing dark-purple berries which have an agreeable flavor.

gaum^1, **gawm** (gâm), *v. t.* [E. dial. (North.) var. of (ME.) *yeme*, < AS. *gȳman*, *gīman*, *giéman*, *gēman* (= Goth. *gaumjan*, etc.), care for, heed, observe: see *yeme.*] To understand; consider; distinguish.

gaum^2 (gâm), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of *gum*^{2}.] 1. To smear, as with anything sticky.

Every artist will expect that proceedings of unparalleled stupidity, such as *gauming* the interior . . . with a solution of shell-lac, . . . will never occur again.
Athenæum, March 31, 1888, p. 412.

2. To handle clumsily; paw. *Fletcher.*

Don't be mauming and *gauming* a body so. Can't you keep your filthy hands to yourself?
Swift, Polite Conversation, ii.

gaumless (gâm′les), *a.* [< *gaum*^{1} + *-less.*] Without understanding; foolish. Also spelled *gawmless.* [Prov. Eng.]

Did I ever look so stupid? so *gaumless*, as Joseph calls it?
E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, xxi.

gaum-like (gâm′līk), *a.* [< *gaum*^{1} + *like*^{2}.] Sensible; understanding. [Prov. Eng.]

She were a poor friendless wench, a parish prentice, but honest and *gaum-like.* *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

gaumy (gâ′mi), *a.* [< *gaum*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Smeary; dauby.

It shows Wilkie designing with admirable vigour, but the execution is vicious and *gaumy.*
Athenæum, Feb. 25, 1888, p. 250.

gaun^1 (gân), *ppr.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *goin'* for *going.*

gaun^2, **gawn** (gân), *n.* [E. dial., an old contr. of *gallon*, q. v.] 1. A gallon; especially, 12 pounds of butter. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A small tub or lading-vessel. [Local, Eng.]

gaunch^1, **gaunch**^{2}, *v.* and *n.* See *ganch*^{1}, *ganch*^{2}.

gaunt^1 (gänt or gânt), *a.* [Also E. dial. *gant;* < ME. *gawnt, gawnte*, lean, slender; prob. of Scand. origin; the nearest form appears to be Norw. *gand*, a thin pointed stick, a tall and thin man. Cf. Sw. dial. *gank*, a lean and nearly starved horse.] 1. Shrunken, as with fasting or suffering; emaciated; lean; thin; haggard.

Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

The *gaunt*, haggard forms of famine and nakedness.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

I behold him in my dreams
Gaunt as it were the skeleton of himself,
Death-pale, for lack of gentle maiden's aid.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Characterized by or producing emaciation; famishing; attenuating: as, *gaunt* poverty.

The metropolis of the Republic was captured, while *gaunt* distress raged everywhere within our borders.
Sumner, Orations, I. 133.

gaunt^1†, *v. t.* [< *gaunt*^{1}, *a.*] To make lean.

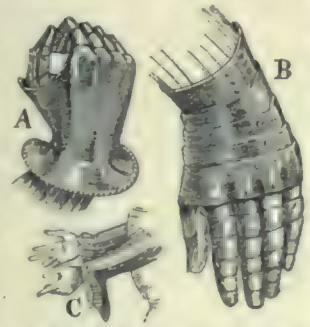
Lyke rauening woolfdams vpsoackt and *gaunted.*
Stanihurst, Æneid, ii. 366.

gaunt^2, *v. i.* See *gant*^{2}.

gaunt^3 (gänt or gânt), *n.* The great crested grebe or cargoose, *Podiceps cristatus.*

gaunter†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *gantier*, a glover, < *gant*, a glove: see *gauntlet*^{1}.] A glover. *York Plays*, Index, p. lxxvi.

gauntlet^1 (gänt′let or gânt′let), *n.* [Also *gantlet;* < OF. *gantelet*, dim. of *gant*, F. *gant*, a glove, = It. *guanto*, a glove, < ML. *wantus*, the long sleeve of a tunic, a gauntlet, glove, < D. *want*, a mitten, = Dan. *vante*, a mitten, = OSw. *wante*, a glove, = Icel. *vöttr* (for **vantr*), a glove.] 1. A glove; specifically, in *medieval armor*, a glove of defense, either attached to the defensive armor of the arm or separate from it. Throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the sleeve of the hauberk was long, and closed at the end covering the hands in the form of mittens: a glove of leather was worn beneath the mail to protect the hand from the chafing of the metal rings. Toward the end of the thirteenth century a slit was made at the palm, through which the hand could be passed, allowing the mail mitten to hang from the wrist. A few instances of mail gauntlets with separated fingers appear in English monuments of the same period. In the fourteenth century the separate armed glove appears, consisting at first of leather upon which roundels and other plates of steel are sewed; and about 1350 is found the completely articulated glove of hammered steel, each finger separate and each joint free to bend. The changes after this are merely in the direction of greater delicacy of execution, allowing still freer movement. In tourneys and justs the left hand was sometimes guarded by a heavy steel glove without joints. See *main-de-fer.* Also called *glove-of-mail.*



A, Gauntlet of plate, early 14th century. *B*, Gauntlet of plate later 14th century. *C*, Gauntlet of mail forming part of the hauberk, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

View his [a knight's] two *Gantlets;* these declare
That both his Hands were us'd to War. *Prior*, Alma, ii.

The hands, the spear that lately grasped,
Still in the mailed *gauntlet* clasped,
Were interchanged in greeting dear.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 6.

2. A long stout glove, usually for use in riding or driving. As ordinarily worn, it covers loosely the lower part of the arm.

I, in fur cap, *gantlets*, and overcoat, took my station a little way back in the circle of firelight.
The Century, XXXVI. 47.

3. In a restricted sense, the wrist-cover or cuff alone of a glove.

Thick white wash-leather gloves with *gauntlets* are worn by the Life Guards. *Dict. of Needlework.*

4. A mitt.—5. In *surg.*, a form of bandage which envelops the hand and fingers like a glove.—**Closed gauntlet.** See *close*^{1}, *v. t.*—**To cast** or **throw down the gauntlet.** (*a*) To cast one's glove upon the ground in token of challenge or defiance: a custom of medieval times.

At the seconde course came into the hall Sir Richard Democke the kynge his champion, makynge a proclamacion, that whosoever would saie that kynge Richard was not lawfully kynge, he woulde fighte with hym at the vtteraunce, and *threwe doune his gauntlet;* and then al the hal cried Kynge Richard. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 2.

As if of purpose he [Ctesias] had in challenge of the World *cast downe the Gantlet* for the Whetstone.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 456.

Hence, in general—(*b*) To challenge; invite opposition with the view of overcoming it.

The duke had by this assertion of his intentions *thrown down the gauntlet.* *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 337.

To take up the gauntlet. (*a*) To accept a challenge by lifting from the ground another's gauntlet thrown down in defiance. Hence, in general—(*b*) To assume the defensive; take up the defense of a person, opinion, etc., that has been attacked or impugned.

I shall make no scruple to *take up* (for it seemes to be the challenge both of him and all his party) to *take up this Gauntlet*, though a Kings, in the behalfe of Libertie and the Common-wealth. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

Every man is not a proper champion for truth, nor fit to *take up the gauntlet* in the cause of verity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 6.

gauntlet^2 (gänt′let), *n.* Same as *gantlet*^{2}, 1.

gauntleted, gauntletted (gänt′- or gânt′let-ed), *a.* 1. Wearing a gauntlet.

"Beware, madam," said Lindesay; and snatching hold of the Queen's arm with his own *gauntletted* hand, he pressed it, in the rudeness of his passion, more closely perhaps than he was himself aware of. *Scott*, Abbot, xxii.

The two Giant Brothers began to feel for their swords and shake their *gauntleted* fists at one another.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 373.

2. Provided with a gauntlet: as, a *gauntleted* glove.

gauntlet-guard (gänt′let-gärd), *n.* A guard of a sword or dagger, so formed as to protect the hand very completely or in an unusual way. See *patah.*

gauntlet-pipe (gänt′let-pīp), *n.* A tobacco-pipe marked with a gauntlet or glove on the heel or spur—that is, on the bottom of the bowl, where the stem is attached. Those originally so marked were supposed to be superior, and the gauntlet-mark of the first maker was imitated by others.

gauntlet-shield (gänt′let-shēld), *n.* Same as *glove-shield.*

gauntlet-sword (gänt′let-sōrd), *n.* A sword furnished with a gauntlet-guard. See *patah.*

gauntletted, *a.* See *gauntleted.*

gauntly (gänt′li or gânt′li), *adv.* Leanly; meagerly; haggardly.

gauntness (gänt′nes or gânt′nes), *n.* The condition of being gaunt.

I know him by his *gauntness*, his thin chitterlings.
Middleton, Inner-Temple Masque.

gauntree, gauntry (gân′trē, -tri), *n.*; pl. *gauntrees, gauntries* (-trēz, -triz). [Also *gantry, gantree;* < *gaun*^{2}, a tub, a gallon measure, + *tree*, a wooden support: see *gaun*^{2} and *tree.* The F. *chantier*, a wood-yard, stocks, gauntree, stilling-stool (< L. *cantherius*, a trellis), is a different word.] 1. A frame made to support a barrel or cask in a horizontal position with the bung uppermost.

Syne the blyth carles tooth and nail
Fell keenly to the wark;
To ease the *gantrees* of the ale.
Ramsay, Christ's Kirk, iii.

2. A frame or scaffolding which supports a crane or other structure. *E. H. Knight.*

Upon the top of all comes the main deck, furnished with *gantries*, cranes, oil-heated rivet-furnaces, etc.
Nature, XXXVI. 355.

Also spelled *gawntree.*

Traveling gauntree, a movable platform.

gaup, *v. i.* See *gawp*^{1}.

gaupus (gâ′pus), *n.* [A dial. var. of *gawby, gaby.*] A gaby; a simpleton. [Prov. Eng.]

The great *gaupus* never seed that I were pipeclaying the same places twice over. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xvi.

gaur^1†, *v. i.* [ME. *gauren*, regarded as repr. mod. E. *gare:* see *gare*^{1}.] Same as *gare*^{1}.

gaur^2 (gour), *n.* [The native E. Ind. name, < Skt. *gaura.*] A large wild ox of India, *Bibos gaurus*, the wild stock of the domesticated gayal, and related to the zebu. It inhabits the jungles of Assam, of Cuttack in the Madras Presidency, and of the Central Provinces. It has a broad protuberant forehead, short conical horns very thick at the base, high shoulders, and a long tail brushy at the end. The color is dark, with the white legs which also characterize the gayal. The hide is very thick, and is valued as a material for shields. The gaur is not known in the domesticated state, the animal which has been reclaimed being a modified variety. See *gayal.* Also written *gour.*

The Major has stuck many a pig, shot many a *gaur*, rhinoceros, and elephant. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xviii.

To a casual observer there may appear no difference between Bos gaurus (the *gaur*) and Bos frontalis (the gayal); but a careful inspection shows the formation of the skull and horns to differ, besides which the *gaur* is the larger animal. *Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, London, 1883, p. 143.

Gaura (gâ′rạ̈), *n.* [NL.] An onagraceous genus of erect herbs of the United States and northern Mexico, bearing wand-like spikes or racemes of white or pink flowers. There are 15 or 20 species, of which the Texan, *G. Lindheimeri*, is frequent in cultivation.

gausie, *a.* See *gaucie.*

gauss (gous), *n.* [Named after Karl Friedrich *Gauss* (1777–1855), a German mathematician, noted especially for his magnetic researches and inventions.] A unit used to measure the intensity of a magnetic field. It is the intensity produced by a magnetic pole of unit strength (sometimes called a *weber*) at a distance of one centimeter.

Gaussian (gou′si-ạn), *a.* [< *Gauss* (see *gauss*) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the mathematician Karl Friedrich Gauss, or to his discoveries.—**Gaussian logarithms,** logarithms so arranged as to give the logarithms of the sum and difference of numbers whose logarithms are given.

Gaussian logarithms are intended to facilitate the finding of the logarithms of the sum and difference of two numbers whose logarithms are known, the numbers themselves being unknown; and on this account they are frequently called addition and subtraction logarithms.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 777.

Gaussian method of approximate integration, a method of integration in which the values of the variable for which those of the function are given are supposed to be chosen at the most advantageons intervals.—**Gaussian period,** a period of congruent roots in the division of the circle.—**Gaussian series,** a series studied by Gauss, in which the quotient of the $(n+2)$th term by the $(n+1)$th is

$$\frac{(n+\alpha)(n+\beta)}{(n+1)(n+\gamma)}\,x,$$

while the first term is unity: commonly called the *hypergeometric series.*—**Gaussian sum,** a sum of terms the logarithm of which is the square of the ordinal number of the term multiplied by $2\pi\sqrt{-1}$ times a rational constant, the same for all the terms.—**Gaussian** or **Gauss's analogies** or **equations,** the following formulæ of spherical trigonometry, where the capitals are the angles of a spherical triangle and the corresponding small letters the opposite sides:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(A+B)/\cos\tfrac{1}{2}C &= \cos\tfrac{1}{2}(a-b)/\cos\tfrac{1}{2}c\\
\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(A-B)/\cos\tfrac{1}{2}C &= \sin\tfrac{1}{2}(a-b)/\sin\tfrac{1}{2}c\\
\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(A+B)/\sin\tfrac{1}{2}C &= \cos\tfrac{1}{2}(a+b)/\cos\tfrac{1}{2}c\\
\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(A-B)/\sin\tfrac{1}{2}C &= \sin\tfrac{1}{2}(a+b)/\sin\tfrac{1}{2}c.
\end{aligned}$$

Gaussian or **Gauss's formula, function, theorem,** etc. See the nouns.—**Gaussian** or **Gauss's rule for finding the date of Easter.** See *Easter*^{1}.

gaut (gât), *n.* Same as *ghat.*

gautch (gâch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The offal resulting from culling and opening scallops. [Local, U. S.]

gauton (gâ′tọn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, a narrow channel cut in the floor of an underground roadway for purposes of drainage. [Staffordshire, Eng.]

gauze (gâz), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *gawz, gawse;* < F. *gaze*, cushion-canvas, tiffany (Cotgrave), gauze, = Sp. *gasa* = NGr. γάζα, gauze; cf. ML. *gazzatum*, gauze. Said to be so called from *Gaza* in Syria (cf. ML. *gazetum*, wine from Gaza), but the statement arose from a mere conjecture of Du Cange, and rests on no evidence except the similarity of the words and the fact that some other fabrics are named from the places of their origin, as *calico, cambric, damask, holland, muslin*, etc. The word is, however, perhaps of Eastern origin; cf. Hind. *gazī*, thin, coarse cotton cloth. The Hind. *gāchh, gāch*, gauze, is from the E. word.] I. *n.* 1. A very thin, slight, transparent stuff made of silk, silk and cotton, or silk and hemp or linen. It is either plain or brocaded with patterns in silk, or, in the case of gauzes from the east of Asia, with flowers in gold or silver. Compare *gossamer.*

Brocados, and damasks, and tabbies, and *gawses*,
Are by Robert Ballentine lately brought over,
With forty things more.
Swift, An Excellent New Song.

> A veil, that seemed no more than gilded air,
> Flying by each fine ear, an Eastern *gauze*
> With seeds of gold. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

> Perhaps there are people who do see their own lives, even in moments of excitement, through this embroidered *gauze* of literature and art.
> *A. Lang*, Contemporary Rev., LIV. 817.

2. Any slight open material resembling this fabric: as, wire *gauze*.—**Empress gauze.** See *empress*.—**Lister's gauze,** gauze impregnated with carbolic acid, resin, and paraffin, used as an antiseptic dressing.—**Wire gauze,** wire cloth in which the wire is fine and the meshes are very small.

II. *a.* Of or like gauze; gauzy.

> In another case, we see a white, smooth, soft worm turned into a black, hard crustaceous beetle with *gauze* wings. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xix.

Gauze flannel. See *flannel*.—**Gauze point-lace,** lace which has a ground of plain net, especially of machine-made net, of perfectly regular pattern.—**Gauze ribbon,** a ribbon made of fine silk muslin.

gauze-dresser (gâz′dres″ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the stiffening of gauze.

gauze-tree (gâz′trē), *n.* The lace-bark tree of Jamaica, *Lagetta lintearia*.

gauze-winged (gâz′wingd), *a.* Having gauzy wings: applied to sundry insects, as May-flies.

gauziness (gâ′zi-nes), *n.* [< *gauzy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being gauzy; gauzy texture or appearance.

> In drawing any stuffs, bindings of books or other finely textured substances, do not trouble yourself, as yet, much about the woolliness or *gauziness* of the thing; but get it right in shade and fold and true in pattern.
> *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing, p. 58.

gauzy (gâ′zi), *a.* [< *gauze* + *-y*^{1}.] Like gauze; thin as gauze.

> The whole essay, however, is of a flimsy, *gauzy* texture.
> *Forster*, Essays.

> The exquisite nautilus floated past us, with its *gauzy* sail set, looking like a thin slice out of a soap-bubble.
> *C. W. Stoddard*, South-Sea Idyls, p. 23.

gavage (ga-väzh′), *n.* [F., < *gaver*, gorge fowls, pigeons, etc., with food in order to fatten them, < *gave*, in popular speech the crop or craw of a bird, < Picard *gave*, throat, Walloon *gaf*, crop or craw.] 1. A system of fattening poultry for market by forcing them to swallow fixed quantities of food at stated intervals. The fowls are confined in small boxes in tiers one over another, the head being outward. The food consists of a semi-fluid paste compounded according to various formulas, and it is forced into the mouths of the fowls through a flexible tube by means of a force-pump.

2. In *med.*, a similar method of forced feeding, employed under certain conditions.

> Thanks to the couveuse and *gavage*, the time when the fœtus becomes viable may now be placed in the seventh month. *Medical News*, LII. 651.

gave (gāv). Preterit of *give*^{1}.

gavel^{1}† (gav′el), *n.* [< ME. *gavel*, < AS. *gafol*, *gafel*, tribute, tax, appar. connected with *gifan* (pret. *geaf*), give, but prob. adapted from Celtic: cf. W. *gafael* = Corn. *gavel*, a hold, tenure, = Ir. *gabhail*, a taking, spoil, conquest, = Gael. *gabhail*, a taking, booty, conquest, < *gabh*, take, receive. Cf. *gavelkind*. The same word appears in Rom. languages, F. *gabelle*, etc., > E. *gabel*, q. v. Contr. *gale*^{4}, q. v.] 1. In *old Eng. law*, rent; tribute; toll; custom; more specifically, rent payable otherwise than in feudal military service.—2. The tenure by which, according to either the ancient Saxon or Welsh custom, land on the death of the tenant did not go to the eldest son, but was partitioned in equal shares among all the sons, or among several members of the family in equal degree, or by which, according to the Irish custom, the death of a holder involved a general redistribution of the tribal lands. Compare *gavelkind*.

> In the case of the death of the chief of the tribe, or even of any one of the clansmen, . . . the lands of all the sept were thrown into *gavel* and redivided.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 199.

3. A partition made pursuant to such custom.

> A *gavel* or partition was made [in Wales] on the death of every member of a family for three generations, after which none could be enforced.
> *Hallam*, Const. Hist., III. 330.

gavel^{2} (gav′el), *n.* [< OF. *gavelle*, later *javelle* = Pr. *guavella*, mod. *gaviau* = Sp. *gavilla* = Pg. *gavela*, a sheaf of corn; referred by Diez and others, prob. erroneously, to an assumed L. form **capella*, dim. of *capulus*, a handle, < *capere*, take: see *capable*.] 1. A sheaf of corn before it is tied up; a small heap of unbound wheat or other grain. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> As fields that have been long time cloyed
> With catching weather, when their corn lies on the *gavil* heap,
> Are with a constant northwind dried.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, xxi.

2. A small mallet used by the presiding officer of a legislative body or public assembly to attract attention and signal for order.

> A handsome *gavel*, consisting of the bust of Hippocrates, admirably carved, was presented to the college.
> *Medical News*, LII. 524.

gavel^{2}† (gav′el), *v. t.* [< OF. **gaveler*, *javeler*; from the noun.] To bind into sheaves. *Cotgrave.*

gavel^{3} (gā′vel), *n.* A dialectal form of *gable*^{1}.

gaveled (gav′eld), *a.* [< *gavel(-kind)* + *-ed*^{2}.] In *old Eng. law*, held under the tenure of gavelkind: said of lands.

gaveler, gaveller (gav′el-ėr), *n.* [< *gavel*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] In *coal-mining*, the agent of the crown having the power to grant gales to the free miners. See *gale*^{4}, 2. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

gavelet (gav′el-et), *n.* [See *gavel*^{1}.] An ancient and special cessavit, in the English county of Kent, where the custom of gavelkind continues, by which the tenant, if he withdraws the rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements. See *gavelkind*.

gavelkind (gav′el-kīnd), *n.* [< Ir. *gabhail-cine*, gavelkind, < *gabhail*, a taking (a tenure), = Gael. *gabhail*, a taking, a lease, farm, = W. *gafael* = Corn. *gavel*, a hold, holding, tenure (see *gavel*^{1}), + Ir. *cine*, a race, tribe, family (cf. W. *cenedl*, a tribe).] 1. Originally, in *old Eng. law*, the tenure of land let out for rent, including in that term money, labor, and provisions, but not military service; also, the land so held. The most important incident of this tenure was that upon the death of the tenant all his sons inherited equal shares; if he left no sons, the daughters; if neither, then all his brothers inherited equal shares. When the feudal system introduced the law of primogeniture, the county of Kent and some other localities were privileged to retain this ancient custom of inheritance.

> Miss Rossetti comes commended to our interest, not only as one of a family which seems to hold genius by the tenure of *gavelkind*, but as having a special claim by inheritance to a love and understanding of Dante.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 47.

Hence—2. In general use, land in Great Britain or Ireland, or an estate therein, which by custom having the force of law is inheritable by all the sons together, and therefore subject to partition, instead of going exclusively to the eldest. The word has been used in the following different senses, of which only the first and second are strictly correct: (*a*) socage tenure in England before the Conquest (see *socage*); (*b*) immemorial socage tenure in the county of Kent, England; (*c*) the body of customs allowed on ancient socage lands in Kent; (*d*) the customs of partible descents in Kent; (*e*) any custom of partition in any place. *Elton.*—**Irish gavelkind,** the holding of a member of a sept which, by Irish custom, was not at his death divided among his sons, but was included in a redistribution of all the lands of the sept among the surviving members of the sept.

> The landholders held their estates by . . . an extraordinary tenure, that of *Irish gavelkind*. On the decease of a proprietor, instead of an equal partition among his children, as in the gavelkind of English law, the chief of the sept . . . made, or was entitled to make, a fresh division of all the lands within his district.
> *Hallam*, Const. Hist., III. 329.

gavella, *n.* See *gabella*.

gaveller, *n.* See *gaveler*.

gavelman (gav′el-man), *n.*; pl. *gavelmen* (-men). [< *gavel*^{1} + *man*.] A tenant holding land in gavelkind.

gavelmed† (gav′el-med), *n.* [AS. *gafol-mǣd*, < *gafol*, ME. *gavel*, tribute, + *mǣd*, ME. *mede*, E. *mead*, meadow: see *gavel*^{1} and *mead*^{2}.] In *old Eng. law*, the duty or work of mowing grass or cutting meadow-land, required by the superior from his customary tenants.

gavelock (gav′e-lok), *n.* [Also *gafflock*; < ME. *gavelock*, *gavelok*, a spear, javelin, < AS. *gafeluc* (once, in a gloss), a spear or javelin. Cf. MHG. *gabilōt*, a javelin, F. *javelot*, It. *giavelotto*, and F. *javelin*, > E. *javelin*, q. v.; all of Celtic origin, from the same source as *gaff*^{1} and *gable*^{1}.] 1†. A spear; a javelin.

> I saugh hem launche at hym knyves and *gavelokkes* and dartes soche foison as it hadde reyned from heuene.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 300.

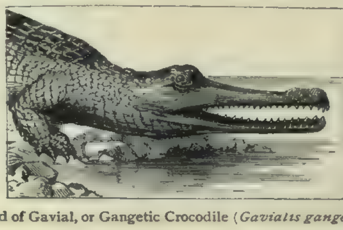
2. An iron crow or lever. [North. Eng.]

> Wi' plough coulters and *gavelocks*
> They made the jail-house door to flee.
> *Billie Archie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 95).

gaverick (gā′vėr-ik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name of the red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*, a common fish on the coast of Cornwall in England. [Local, Eng.]

gavia (gā′vi-ạ̈), *n.* [L., a bird, perhaps the sea-mew.] In *ornith.*, a name variously used. (*a*) An old name of (1) some gull or gull-like bird, or (2) some plover or plover-like bird. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of gulls. *Moehring*, 1752; *Brisson*, 1760. (*c*) [*cap.*] Another genus of gulls—(1) same as *Rissa* (*Boie*, 1844); (2) same as *Pagophila* (*Boie*, 1822). The ivory gull, *P. eburnea*, is now often called *Gavia alba*. (*d*) [*cap.*] A genus of noddy terns: a synonym of *Anous*. *Swainson*, 1837. (*e*) [*cap.*] A genus of lapwing-plovers: a synonym of *Vanellus*. *Gloger*, 1842. (*f*) The specific name of sundry water-birds. Also *gavian*, *gavina*, *gabian*, *gabina*, *gaviotas*.

gavial (gā′vi-ạl), *n.* [An adapted form (NL. *gavialis*) of what is otherwise written *gharrial*, *ghurial*, < Hind. *ghariyāl*, a crocodile.] The Gangetic crocodile, *Gavialis gangeticus*, having long, slender, subcylindric jaws with a protuberance at the end of the upper one. It is one of the largest living crocodiles, sometimes attaining a length of 20 feet. The peculiar shape of the snout is a result of gradual modification, since it is broad and flattened in the young, and attains its highest development only in old males. The gavials swarm in some of the rivers of India, where they are objects of superstitious veneration. Also called *nakoo*.



Head of Gavial, or Gangetic Crocodile (*Gavialis gangeticus*).

gavialid (gā-vi-al′id), *n.* A crocodilian of the family *Gavialidæ*.

Gavialidæ (gā-vi-al′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gavialis* + *-idæ*.] The family of crocodiles of which the genus *Gavialis* is the type. It belongs to the group *Procœlia* or *Eusuchia* of the order *Crocodilia*. It is characterized by the combination of a continuous series of plates on the head and back, and by lower teeth which are not included within the margin of the upper jaw when the mouth is closed.

Gavialis (gā-vi-ā′lis), *n.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811): see *gavial*.] The genus of crocodiles of which the gavial, *Gavialis gangeticus*, is the type. The snout is very long, cylindric, and knobbed at the end, where the nostrils open; the lateral teeth are oblique, and the feet are webbed. The genus dates back in geologic time to the Upper Cretaceous.

gavot, gavotte (ga-vot′), *n.* [F. *gavotte*, fem., < *Gavot*, an inhabitant of *Gap*, a town in the department of Hautes-Alpes, France, where the dance originated, or of the Alpine departments in general.] 1. A dance of French origin, somewhat resembling the minuet, remarkable for its combination of vivacity and dignity. It was introduced in the latter half of the seventeenth century, but was seldom performed after the middle of the eighteenth.

2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is duple and quick. Gavots are frequent in old-fashioned suites, and have recently come again into favor.

> The little French chevalier opposite . . . might be heard in his apartment of nights playing tremulous old *gavottes* and minuets on a wheezy old fiddle.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxviii.

gavotta (ga-vot′tạ̈), *n.* [Italianized form of *gavotte*.] Same as *gavot*.

gaw^{1} (gâ), *n.* [Sc., = E. *gall*^{2}.] 1. A mark left on the skin by a stroke or pressure.—2. A crease in cloth.—3. A layer or stratum of a different kind of soil from the rest.

gaw^{2} (gâ), *n.* [Sc., prob. a particular use of *gaw*^{1}.] A drain; a little ditch or trench; a grip.

> Care should be taken to have plenty of channels or *gaws* or grips, as they are usually termed in Scotland. *Stephens.*

gaw^{3} (gâ), *n.* [A var. of *gaul*^{4}.] A boat-pole. *Hamersly.*

gawby (gâ′bi), *n.* See *gaby*.

gawd†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *gaud*^{1}.

gawdy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gaudy*.

gawf (gâf), *n.* In *costermongers' slang*, a cheap red-skinned apple, which is rubbed hard with a cloth to give it the appearance and feeling of an apple of superior quality. [Eng.]

gawk (gâk), *n.* and *a.* [Also *gauk*; a var. of *gowk*, *gouk*, a cuckoo, a fool (see *gowk*); < ME. *gowke*, a cuckoo, hence (spelled *goke*) a fool, < Icel. *gaukr* = Sw. *gök* = Dan. *gjög*, a cuckoo, = AS. *geác*, a cuckoo (which gave ME. *ȝek*, *ȝeke*, a cuckoo), = OHG. *gouh*, a cuckoo, MHG. *gouch*, G. *gauch*, a cuckoo, a fool, simpleton. A different word from *cuckoo*, but perhaps, like that, ult. of imitative origin. For the transition of sense from 'cuckoo' to 'fool' or 'simpleton,' cf. *booby*, *gull*^{1}, *goose*.] I. *n.* 1. A cuckoo. [Scotch and North. Eng.]—2. A stupid, awkward fellow; a fool; a simpleton; a booby. Also *gawky*.

> A certain *gawk*, named Chevalier de Gassaud, accustomed to visit in the house at Manosque, sees good to

commence a kind of theoretic flirtation with the little brown wife. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 98.

Gawk's errand. See *errand*^{1}.

II. *a.* Foolish. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

gawk (gâk), *v. i.* [< *gawk*, *n.*] To act like a gawk; go about awkwardly; look like a fool. [Colloq. and rare.]

We *gawked* around, a-lookin' at all the outside shows.
Stockton, Rudder Grange, p. 230.

gawkiness (gâ'ki-nes), *n.* The quality of being gawky.

I . . . determined to revolt against the dominion of *gawkiness* and be sprightly.
R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, vii.

gawky (gâ'ki), *a.* and *n.* [< *gawk* + *-y*^{1}. Cf. equiv. *gawk*, *a.*, Sc. *gawkit*, *gowkit*.] **I.** *a.* Awkward in manner or bearing; inapt in behavior; clumsy; clownish.

A large half-length of Henry Darnley represents him tall, awkward, and *gawky*. *Pennant*, Tour in Scotland.

II. *n.*; pl. *gawkies* (-kiz). Same as *gawk*, 2.

While the great *gawky*, admiration,
Parent of stupid imitation,
Intrinsic, proper worth neglects,
And copies errours and defects.
Lloyd, Familiar Epistle.

An awkward *gawky*, without any one good point under heaven. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

gawl^1†, *v. i.* See *gowl*^{1}.

gawl^2 (gâl), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *gall*^{2}, *n.*] In *coal-mining*, an unevenness in a coal-wall. *Gresley.* [Leicestershire, Eng.]

gawm, *v. t.* See *gaum*^{1}.

gawn, *n.* See *gaun*^{2}.

gawntree, *n.* See *gauntree*.

gawp^1 (gâp), *v. i.* [Also *gaup*, a var. of *gape*, q. v.] 1. To gape; yawn. [Prov. Eng., Scotch, and U. S.]—**2.** To stare with the mouth open in a stupid and dazed manner. [U. S.]

gawp^2 (gâp), *v. t.* [Sc., also *gowp* = E. *gulp*, q. v.] To devour; eat greedily; swallow voraciously.

gawse†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gauze*.

gawsy, gawsie, *a.* See *gaucie*.

gay^1 (gā), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *gay*, < OF. *gai*, later *gay*, F. *gai* = Pr. *gai*, *guay*, *jai* = OSp. *gayo* = Pg. *gaio* = It. *gajo*, gay, merry, < OHG. *gāhi*, MHG. *gæhe* (cf. equiv. *gāch*), G. *gähe* (= MLG. *ga*), usually, with irreg. initial *j* (in imitation of *jagen*, hunt?), *jähe*, quick, sudden, rash, headlong, steep; not connected with *gehen* = E. *go*. Hence, with assibilation, *jay*^{2}, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Disposed to or excited with merriment or delight; demonstratively cheerful; merry; jovial; sportive; frolicsome.

Alle the grete of Greece and other *gaie* pepul,
That no man vpon mold migt ayme the noumber.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1596.

Belinda smiled, and all the world was *gay*.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 52.

2. Such as to excite or indicate mirth or pleasure; hence, cheering; enlivening.

The concord of brethren, and agreeing of brethren, is a *gay* thing. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He [Arlington] had two aspects, a busy and serious one for the public, . . . and a *gay* one for Charles.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

3. Bright or lively, especially in color; gaudy; showy: as, a *gay* dress; a *gay* flower.

And louely ladies y-wrougt . . .
In many *gay* garmentes that weren gold-beten.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 188.

They will pluck
The *gay* new coats o'er the French soldiers' heads.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

Enjoy your dear wit, and *gay* rhetorick,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence.
Milton, Comus, l. 790.

The houses [of Genoa] are most of them painted on the outside, so that they look extremely *gay* and lively.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 362.

4. Richly or showily dressed; adorned with fine clothing; highly ornamented.

Aboute that temple daunseden alway
Women inowe, of whiche some ther were
Fayre of hemself, and some of hem were *gay*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 234.

Prince Robert has wedded a *gay* ladye,
He has wedded her with a ring.
Prince Robert (Child's Ballads, III. 22).

Seeing one so *gay* in purple silks. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

5. Given to pleasure; lively; in a bad sense, given to vicious pleasure; loose; dissipated.

All grauntid the gome to the *gay* qwene [Helen],
ffor to proker hir pes, & pyne hym therfore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11557.

Some *gay* gerl, God it woot,
Hath brought you thus upon the viritoot.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 584.

Is this that haughty, gallant, *gay* Lothario?
Rowe, Fair Penitent.

6. Quick; fast. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** Pretty long; considerable: as, a *gay* while. Compare *gay*, *adv.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**The gay science**†, literature and poetry, especially amorous poetry, in the middle ages.=**Syn. 1.** Gleeful, blithe, lively, sprightly, light-hearted, jolly, hilarious.—**3.** Bright, brilliant, dashing.

II. *n.* **1**†. Anything showily fine or ornamental; a gaud.

How the *gayes* han y-gon god wotte the sothe
Amonge myȝtfull men alle these many ȝeris.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 94.

O how I grieue, deer Earth, that (given to *gays*)
Most of best wits contemn thee now a days.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives' tales. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2†. A gay lady; a beautiful lady. [Poetical.]

Hit come to Cassandra, that was the kynges doughter,
That, be counsell of the kyng & comyns assent,
Parys was purpost with pouer to wende
Into Grese for a *gay*, all on grete wise.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2679.

3. A print or picture. [Now only prov. Eng.]

I must needs own Jacob Tonson's ingenuity to be greater than the translators, who, in the inscription to the fine *gay* in the front of the book, calls it very honestly Dryden's Virgil. *Milbourne*, Notes on Dryden, p. 4.

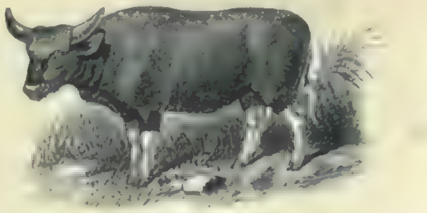
4. The noon or morning, as the brighter part of the day. [Prov. Eng.]

gay^1 (gā; Sc. pron. gī), *adv.* [Sc. also *gae*, *gey*; < *gay*^{1}, *a.* For the use, cf. the adverb *pretty*.] Pretty; moderately: as, *gay* gude. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I ken I'm *gay* thick in the head.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

gay^2 (gā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small rut in a path. [Prov. Eng.]

gayal, gyal (gī'al), *n.* [East Indian name.] A kind of East Indian ox long since domesticated from the wild stock of the gaur, and recognized by some naturalists as a different species called *Bibos frontalis*. It has a moderate hump, no dewlap, but wrinkled skin on the neck, a short tail, and comparatively slender horns. The color is brownish, with white "stockings" on all the legs. It crosses with the common Indian bull. Much confusion has arisen from misunderstanding of the relation of the gaur and gayal, these names being often interchanged. Gayals are simply the domesticated descendants of gaurs, now owned by various Indian tribes from Assam to Aracan along the eastern frontier of the Indian peninsula, and are never found in the wild state. Little use is made of them, however, and they spend the day in the jungles, returning to their owners in the villages at night.



Gayal (*Bibos frontalis*).

Mr. Sclater observed that . . the fact that the *gayal* was nowhere found in the wild state was quite new to him.
Proc. Zoöl. Soc., London, 1883, p. 144.

gaybeseen†, *a.* Gay-looking; in brave or gallant dress.

Now lykewyse what saie you to courtiers?
These minion *gaibeseen* gentilmen.
Chaloner, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, sig. Q, 2 b.

That goodly Idoll, now so *gay beseene*,
Shall doffe her fleshes borrowd fayre attyre.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxvii.

gaybine (gā'bīn), *n.* [< *gay*^{1} + *bine* for *bind*^{2}.] A name of several showy twining plants of the genus *Ipomœa*.

gaydiang (gī'dyang), *n.* [Native name.] A vessel of Annam, generally rigged with two masts, but in fine weather with three, carrying lofty triangular sails. It has a curved deck, and in construction somewhat resembles a Chinese junk. These vessels carry heavy cargoes between Cambodia and the gulf of Tonquin.

gayety, *n.* See *gaiety*.

gay-feather (gā'feᴛʜ"ėr), *n.* The button snakeroot, *Liatris spicata*.

gaylard†, *a.* A variant of *galliard*. *Chaucer.*

gaylet†, **gaylert**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *jail*, *jailer*.

gaylies, gailies (gā'liz; Sc. pron. gī'liz), *adv.* [Sc., also *geylies*, var. (with adv. suffix *-s*) of *gaily*, 3.] Pretty well; fairly.

"How do the people of the country treat you?" "Ow! *gailies*; particularly that we are Scotch."
Scott, Paris Revisited in 1815, p. 253.

Gaylussacia (gā-lu-sā'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after *Gay-Lussac*, a distinguished French chemist and physicist (1778–1850).] A genus of ericaceous shrubs of eastern North and South America, of about 40 species, differing from *Vaccinium* chiefly in the 10-celled and 10-seeded berry. The foliage is commonly glandular, in the South American species evergreen, in those of the United States for the most part deciduous. The fruit of the northern species is edible, and usually known as the huckleberry, distinguished as the common or black huckleberry (*G. resinosa*), the blue huckleberry or bluetangle (*G. frondosa*), and the more insipid dwarf huckleberry (*G. dumosa*), bear-huckleberry (*G. ursina*), and box-huckleberry (*G. brachycera*). See *huckleberry* and *Vaccinium*.

Gay-Lussac's law. See *law*^{1}.

gaylussite (gā'lu-sīt), *n.* [Named after the French chemist *Gay-Lussac*: see *Gaylussacia*.] A mineral occurring in monoclinic crystals, and consisting of the carbonates of calcium and sodium, in nearly equal quantities, with water. It is found in Peru, and is also abundant in a saline lake near Ragtown in Nevada.

gayly, *adv.* See *gaily*.

gayness (gā'nes), *n.* [< ME. *gaynesse*; < *gay*^{1} + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being gay, in any sense; gaiety; fineness.

Oh, ye English ladies, learn rather . . . to make your Queen rich for your defence, than your husbands poor for your gearish *gayness*. *Aylmer*, in Strype, xiii.

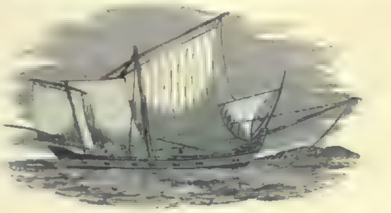
Tell the Constable
We are but warriors for the working-day:
Our *gayness* and our gilt are all besmirch'd.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

gaysome (gā'sum), *a.* [< *gay*^{1} + *-some*.] Full of gaiety; gladsome. [Rare.]

And fier'd with heat of *gaysome* youth did venter
With warlike troopes the Norman coast to enter.
Mir. for Mags., p. 633.

Island! prison;
A prison is as *gaysome*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

gay-you (gī'ū), *n.* [An E. spelling of the native name.] A narrow flat-bottomed fishing-boat having an outrigger, much used in Annam. It has two and sometimes three masts, and is usually covered in the middle by a movable roof. The helm is peculiar, resembling that used in China.



Gay-you of Annam.

Gazania (gạ-zā'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after Theodorus *Gaza*, a learned Greek scholar in Italy in the 15th century.] A genus of South African herbaceous composites, with large solitary heads of showy flowers, the rays expanding only in bright weather. Of the 25 species, several are cultivated in conservatories and for bedding purposes, especially *G. rigens*, which has orange rays with a dark spot at the base and the leaves white-cottony beneath.

gaze (gāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gazed*, ppr. *gazing*. [< ME. *gasen*, prob. of Scand. origin, < Sw. dial. *gasa*, gaze, stare (*gasa åkring se*, gaze or stare about one). Connection with the root of *gast*^{2}, frighten, Goth. *us-gaisjan*, make afraid, *us-geisnan*, be amazed, is uncertain. For the supposed relation to *gare*^{1}, see *gare*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* To look steadily or intently; look with eagerness or curiosity, as in admiration, astonishment, or anxiety.

Gaase nat aboute, tournyng ouer alle;
Make nat thi myrrour also of the walle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye *gazing* up into heaven?
Acts i. 11.

All this long eve, so balmy and serene,
Have I been *gazing* on the western sky
And its peculiar tint of yellow green. *Coleridge.*

The good Peter took his pipe from his mouth, and *gazed* at them for a moment in mute astonishment.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 298.

=**Syn.** *Gape*, etc. See *stare*^{1}.

II.† *trans.* To look at intently or with fixed attention.

Straight toward heaven my wondering eyes I turn'd,
And *gazed* awhile the ample sky. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 258.

Why doth my mistress credit so her glass,
Gazing her beauty, deigned her by the skies?
Daniel (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 583).

gaze (gāz), *n.* [< *gaze*, *v.*] **1.** A fixed or intent look, as of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; a continued look of attention.

With secret *gaze*
Or open admiration him behold.
Milton, P. L., iii. 671.

This blank stare is quickly succeeded by an intellectual *gaze*, which recognizes the thing by connecting it with others. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 23.

2. The object gazed on; a gazing-stock. [Poetical.]

Yield thee, coward,
And live to be the show and *gaze* o' the time.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*.
Milton, S. A., l. 34.

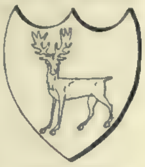
At gaze (formerly, **at a gaze**). (*a*) In the attitude of gazing or staring; looking in wonder, hesitation, etc.; agaze; specifically, in the position assumed by a stag when he turns round in sudden fear or surprise upon first hearing the sound of the hunt.

The Spaniard stands *at a gaze* all this while, hoping that we may do the Work. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 6.

The truth is this, in the reign of King Henry the eighth, after the destruction of monasteries, learning was at a loss, and the University . . . stood *at a gaze* what would become of her. *Ray*, Proverbs (2d ed., 1678), p. 301.

I that rather held it better men should perish one by one,
Than that earth should stand *at gaze*, like Joshua's moon
in Ajalon. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

(*b*) In *her.*, standing and turning the head so as to look out from the shield: said only of the hart: equivalent to *statant affronté*, which is applied to other beasts used as charges.



Hart at Gaze.
(From Berry's "Heraldry.")

gazebo† (gā-zē'bō), *n.* [Humorously formed from *gaze*, simulating the form of a L. verb of the 2d conjugation, in the fut. ind. 1st pers. sing. (like *videbo*, 'I shall see'), as if meaning 'I shall gaze.'] A summer-house commanding an extensive prospect. Also written *gazeebo*.

gazeful† (gāz'fůl), *a.* [< *gaze* + *-ful*.] Looking with a gaze; looking intently; given to gazing.

The ravisht harts of *gazefull* men might reare
To admiration of that heavenly light,
From whence proceeds such soule-enchaunting might.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 12.

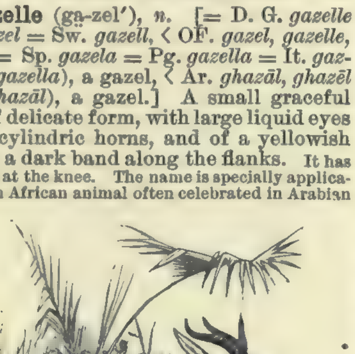
gazehound (gāz'hound), *n.* [Formerly also *gasehound*; < *gaze* + *hound*.] A hound that pursues by sight rather than by scent: commonly applied to the greyhound.

See'st thou the *gaze-hound?* how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer?
Tickell, Fragment of a Poem on Hunting.

The Agasacus or *Gase-hound* chased indifferently the fox, hare, or buck. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Dog.

The swift *gazehounds*, . . . by sheer speed, run down antelope, jack-rabbit, coyotes, and foxes.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 200.

gazel^{1}, **gazelle** (gạ-zel'), *n.* [= D. G. *gazelle* = Dan. *gazel* = Sw. *gazell*, < OF. *gazel*, *gazelle*, F. *gazelle* = Sp. *gazela* = Pg. *gazella* = It. *gazzella* (NL. *gazella*), a gazel, < Ar. *ghazāl*, *ghazēl* (> Pers. *ghazāl*), a gazel.] A small graceful antelope of delicate form, with large liquid eyes and short cylindric horns, and of a yellowish color, with a dark band along the flanks. It has a tuft of hair at the knee. The name is specially applicable to a North African animal often celebrated in Arabian poetry, formerly called *Antilope dorcas*, now *Gazella dorcas* or *Dorcas gazella*; but it is indiscriminately applied to a number of related antelopes. Among others may be mentioned the Persian gazel, *G. subgutturosa*; the Indian gazel, *G. bennetti*; the muscat, *G. muscatensis*; the Arabian ariel, *G. arabica*; the korin of Senegal, *G. rufifrons*; the dama, *G. dama*; the Abyssinian gazel, *G. sœmmerringi*; the East African gazel, *G. granti*, etc.



Gazel (*Gazella dorcas*).

gazel^{2} (gaz'el), *n.* [Also *ghazal*; = G. *gasel*, *ghasel*, < Pers. *ghazal*, < Ar. *ghazel*, *ghazal*, a love-poem.] 1. In Persian poetry, a form of verse in which the first two lines rime and for this rime a new one must be found in the second line of each succeeding couplet, the alternate line being free. The Germans have imitated this form, and there have been a few English attempts.

During all these periods of literary activity, lyric poetry, pure and simple—i. e., the *ghazal* in its legitimate form—had by no means been neglected.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 659.

In their [Persian bards'] amatory *gazels*, the fair one is described with passionate adoration and exuberant imagery, combined with a delicacy of sentiment that never degenerates into coarseness. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 331.

2. In *music*, a piece in which a short theme or a refrain frequently recurs.

gazeless (gāz'les), *a.* [< *gaze* + *-less*.] Unseeing; not looking. *Davies.*

Desire lies dead upon the *gazeless* eye.
Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p. 98.

Gazella (gạ-zel'ä), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville): see *gazel*^{1}.] The typical genus of gazels, of the subfamily *Gazellinæ*. Also called *Dorcas*. The common gazel of North Africa is *G. dorcas*; that of South Africa is the springbok, *G. euchore*. There are many others. See cut under *gazel*^{1}.

gazelle, *n.* See *gazel*^{1}.

Gazellinæ (gaz-e-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gazella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily group of about 20 species of small, lithe, extremely agile, and mostly desert-loving antelopes; the gazels proper: same as the genus *Gazella* in a broad sense, but by some authors divided into *Pantholops*, *Procapra*, *Gazella*, *Tragops*, and *Antidorcas*.

gazelline (gạ-zel'in), *a.* [< *gazel*^{1}, *gazelle*, + *-ine*^{1}.] Having the characters of a gazel; pertaining to the *Gazellinæ*: specifically applied to that group of antelopes which the common gazel exemplifies.

gazement† (gāz'mẹnt), *n.* [< *gaze* + *-ment*.] The act of gazing; stare.

Then forth he brought his snowy Florimele,
Whom Trompart had in keeping there beside,
Covered from peoples *gazement* with a vele.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 17.

gazer (gā'zėr), *n.* One who gazes; one who looks steadily and intently; an attentive onlooker.

Some brawl, which in that chamber high
They should still dance to please a *gazer's* sight.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 516).

He cleared his course swiftly across the bay, between gayly decorated boats filled with *gazers*, who cheered him with instrumental music, or broke out in songs.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 362.

gazet†, *n.* [= F. *gazette* = NGr. γαζέτα, < It. *gazzetta*, a small coin, perhaps a dim. of L. *gaza*, treasure, wealth, < Gr. γάζα, treasure, a sum of money; said to be of Pers. origin. Cf. *gazette*.] A small Venetian coin. See *gazzetta*.

It is too little: yet,
Since you have said the word, I am content;
But will not go a *gazet* less.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii. 1.

A *gazet*: this is almost a penny.
Coryat, Crudities, II. 68 (ed. 1776).

gazette (gạ-zet'), *n.* [Formerly also *gazet* and *gazetta*; F. *gazette* = Sp. *gaceta* = Pg. *gazeta*, < It. *gazzetta*, a gazette, "a bill of news, or a short relation of the generall occurrences of the time, forged most commonly at Venice, and thence dispersed every month, into most parts of Christendom" (Cotgrave) (first published about 1536), a particular use of either (1) It. *gazzetta*, a magpie (dim. of *gazza*, a magpie), taken as equiv. to 'chatterer' or 'tattler' (cf. E. *Tatler*, *Chatterbox*, *Town Talk*, and similar names of periodicals); or (2) It. *gazzetta*, a small coin (see *gazet*); so called because this coin was paid either for the newspaper itself (the usual explanation) or for the privilege of reading it; cf. *Picayune*, as the name of a newspaper in New Orleans, named from *picayune*, a small coin.] 1. A newspaper; a sheet of paper containing an account of current events and transactions: often used as the specific name of a newspaper.

The freight of the *gazetti*, ship-boys' tale;
And, which is worst, even talk for ordinaries.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 2.

We sit as unconcerned as the pillars of a church, and hear the sermons as the Athenians did a story, or as we read a *gazett*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. 1.

A fresh coin was a kind of a *gazette*, that published the latest news of the empire. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

2. Specifically, one of the three official newspapers of Great Britain, published in London (semi-weekly, first established at Oxford in 1665), Edinburgh, and Dublin, containing, among other things, lists of appointments and promotions in all branches of the public service, and of public honors awarded, and also lists of persons declared bankrupt. [Written either as a specific or a descriptive name, with or without a capital.]

The next *gazette* mentioned that the King had pardoned him [the Duke of Monmouth] upon his confessing the late plot. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1684.

The court *gazette* accomplished what the abettors of independence had attempted in vain.
Burke, To the Sheriffs of Bristol.

Hence—3. An official or authoritative report or announcement in or as if in the Gazette. [Eng.]

If we were to read the *gazette* of a naval victory from the pulpit, we should be dazzled with the eager eyes of our audience—they would sit through an earthquake to hear us. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

To appear in the Gazette, to have one's name in the Gazette, to have one's name mentioned in any particular way in one of the British official Gazettes; specifically, in *com.*, to have one's bankruptcy so announced, after a judicial decision.

gazette (gạ-zet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gazetted*, ppr. *gazetting*. [< *gazette*, *n.*] To insert in a gazette; announce or publish in a gazette—specifically, in one of the three official Gazettes of Great Britain.

The appointment of Sir John Hawley Glover to the governorship of Newfoundland is *gazetted* in London.
The American, VII. 174.

gazetteer (gaz-e-tēr'), *n.* [= F. *gazetier* = Sp. *gacetero* = Pg. *gazeteiro*, < It. *gazzettiere*, a writer of news, < *gazzetta*, a gazette: see *gazette*.] 1†. A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority; a journalist.

Thy very *gazetteers* themselves give o'er,
Ev'n Ralph repents, and Henley writes no more.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 215.

Steele . . . was a man of ready talents; and, being an ardent partisan pamphleteer, was rewarded by Government with the place of *Gazetteer*.
Shaw, Eng. Lit. (Backus's revision), xix.

2†. A newspaper; a gazette.

They have drawled through columns of *gazetteers* and advertisers for a century together.
Burke, State of the Nation.

3. A geographical dictionary; an account of the divisions, places, seas, rivers, mountains, etc., of the world or of any part of it, under their names, in alphabetical order. [This use of the word is said to be due to the circumstance that the first work of the kind, by Laurence Echard (third edition 1695), bore the title "The Gazeteer's or Newsman's Interpreter" (afterward shortened to "The Gazetteer"), as being especially useful to newspaper writers.]

gazing-stock (gā'zing-stok), *n.* A person or thing gazed at with wonder or curiosity, especially of a scornful kind.

Ye were made a *gazingstock* both by reproaches and afflictions. Heb. x. 33.

Let the small remnant of my life be to me an inward and outward desolation, and to the world a *gazing-stock* of wretched misery. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

gazles, *n.* The black currant, *Ribes nigrum*. [Sussex and Kent, Eng.]

gazogene (gaz'ọ-jēn), *n.* [< F. *gazogène*, < *gaz*, = E. *gas*, + Gr. -γενής, producing: see *-gen*, *-gene*.] An apparatus used for manufacturing aërated water on a small scale for domestic use, by the action of an acid on an alkali carbonate. It generally consists of two globes, one above the other, connected by a tube, the lower containing water, and the upper the ingredients for producing the aërated liquid. When water is gently introduced into the upper globe from the lower, by inclining the vessel so as to about half fill it, chemical action takes place, and the carbonic acid descends and gradually saturates the water in the lower globe. When this has taken place, the aërated water can be drawn off by opening a stop-cock at the top. Also spelled *gasogene*.

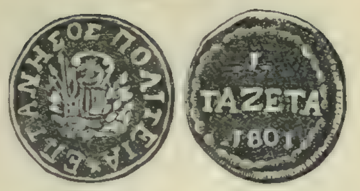
gazolite (gaz'ọ-līt), *n.* [< F. *gazolite*, < *gaz*, = E. *gas*, + Gr. λίθος, a stone.] An aërolite.

gazolyte (gaz'ọ-līt), *n.* [< F. *gazolyte*, < *gaz*, = E. *gas*, + Gr. λυτός, verbal adj. of λύειν, dissolve.] In *chem.*, in Berzelius's classification, an element which exists, as supposed, only in the form of a gas. Gazolytes, in this classification, form one of the four sections into which the simple elements were divided by Berzelius, the other three being *metals*, *metalloids*, and *halogens*.

gazon (F. pron. ga-zôṅ', corrupted ga-zōn'), *n.* [F., grass, sod, turf, < OHG. *waso*, MHG. *wase*, turf, sod, moist ground, G. *wesen*, turf, sod, dial. steam, = AS. *wāse*, E. *ooze*: see *ooze*.] In *fort.*, turf or sod used to line parapets and the traverses of galleries.

gazzatum†, *n.* [ML.: see *gauze*.] A fine silk or linen stuff of the gauze kind, mentioned by writers in the thirteenth century.

gazzetta (gȧt-set'tȧ), *n.* [It.: see *gazet*.] A small copper coin, worth about 3 farthings, formerly issued by the Venetian republic; also, a similar coin, with Greek inscriptions, made in



Obverse. Reverse.

Gazzetta of the Ionian islands, 1801: British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

Venice for the Ionian islands during and after Venetian domination there.

G. C. B. An abbreviation of *Grand Cross of the Bath*. See *Knights of the Bath*, under *bath*^{1}.

Ge. In *chem.*, the symbol for *germanium*.

ge-. See *i-*.

Geadephaga (jē-ạ-def′a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., orig. improp. *Geodephaga* (MacLeay, 1825), < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + NL. *Adephaga*, q. v.] The terrestrial adephagous or raptorial beetles, including the great families *Carabidæ* and *Cicindelidæ*: distinguished from *Hydradephaga*.

geadephagous (jē-ạ-def′a-gus), *a.* [< *Geadephaga* + *-ous*.] Terrestrial and predaceous: specifically applied to the *Geadephaga*.

geal^1 (jēl), *v. i.* [< OF. *geler*, F. *geler* = Pr. *gelar* = Sp. *helar* = Pg. *gelar* = It. *gelare*, < L. *gelare*, freeze: see *gelid*, *congeal*.] To congeal. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> It forms little grains or seeds within it, which cleave to its sides, then grow hard, and *geal*, as it were.
> *Partheneia Sacra* (1633), p. 190.

> We found the duke my father *gealde* in blood.
> *C. Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, sig. I, 1.

geal^2 (jē′ạl), *a.* [< Gr. γαῖα, γῆ, the earth, + E. *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial.—2. Produced by the attraction of the earth. [Rare in both uses.]

> The *geal* tide on the moon will be about eighty times higher than the lunar tide on the earth, in consequence of the earth's superior mass. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 384.

gean (gēn), *n.* [An E. spelling of F. *guigne*, OF. *guisne*, a kind of cherry, = Wall. *visine* = NGr. βύσινον, wild cherry, prob. of Slavic origin, < OBulg. *vishnja* = Lith. *vyszna*, egriot; or, with alteration of the second syllable, = It. *visciola*, egriot, < OHG. *wihsala*, MHG. *wihsel*, G. *weichsel*, egriot, wild cherry, of the same origin as the Slav. Lith. word.] The wild cherry of Europe, *Prunus* (*Cerasus*) *avium*. Its wood is valuable for many purposes, and is much used for tobacco-pipes and their stems. The small purple or black fruit is esteemed for its pleasant flavor, and is largely used for making cordials. The tree is common in some parts of Great Britain, but more abundant on the continent.

geanticlinal (jē-an-ti-klī′nạl), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + E. *anticlinal*.] In *geol.*, a region having an anticlinal structure; the central mass of a mountain range, considered as built up according to the views of those who adopt the theory that the axes of the great chains are metamorphosed sedimentary, and not eruptive, rocks. See *geosynclinal*.

> And therefore, while the tertiary movements were in progress, the part of the force not expended in producing them carried forward an upward bend, or *geanticlinal*, of the vast Rocky Mountain region as a whole.
> *J. D. Dana*, Manual of Geology (2d ed.), p. 752.

> In all cases there have been three steps in the formation of a mountain-chain. First, the deposition of the vast thickness of the geosynclinal. Second, the squeezing up of the mass of rocks into a *geanticlinal*, and the production of a long, narrow, and lofty ridge. Thirdly, the carving out of this shapeless mass into peaks and valleys.
> *A. H. Green*, Phys. Geol.

gear (gēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *geer*; < ME. *gere*, *ger* (never with initial palatal, *ȝ* or *y*, as in the related *ȝare*, *yare*, mod. E. *yare*, the orig. *g* being preserved by the frequent alliteration with *gay*, *good*, *golden*, *graith*, etc., or, as in the related verb *garen*, *garren*, mod. E. *gar*^{2}, by Scand. influence), < AS. *gearwe*, pl., preparation, dress, ornament, gear, = OS. *garuwi* = OHG. *garawi*, MHG. *garwe* (> OF. *garbe*, > E. *garb*^{1}, q. v.) = Icel. *görvi*, *gjörvi*, gear, < AS. *gearu*, *gearo* (*gearw-*), ready, yare: see *yare*.] 1. A state of preparation or fitness; a suitable or fitting condition: as, to be out of *gear*; to bring anything into *gear*.—2. Whatever is prepared for use or wear; manufactured stuff or material; hence, habit; dress; ornaments; armor.

> Oure luflych lede lys in his bedde,
> Gawayn graythely at home, in *gerez* ful ryche of hewe.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1470.

> The Bramans marke themselues in their foreheads, eares, and throats, with a kind of yellow *geare* which they grinde; euery morning they doe it. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 475.

> It behoved not him to wear such fine *gear*.
> *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

> In the dark forest here,
> Clad in my warlike *gear*,
> Fell I upon my spear.
> *Longfellow*, Skeleton in Armor.

3. Any special set of things forming essential parts or appurtenances, or utilized for or connected with some special act, occupation, etc.: as, hunting-*gear*. Specifically—(*a*) The harness or furniture of working animals; whatever is used in equipping horses or cattle for draft or other use; tackle.

> There were discovered first two doves, then two swans with silver *geers*, drawing forth a triumphant chariot.
> *B. Jonson*, Hue and Cry.

> Thenceforth they are his cattle: drudges, born
> To bear his burthens, drawing in his *gears*.
> *Cowper*, Task, v. 273.

(*b*) *Naut.*, the ropes, blocks, etc., belonging to any particular sail or spar: as, the mainsail-*gear*; the foretopmast-*gear*.

> I told him I should be glad if his men would cross the top-gallant and royal yards and get the *gear* rove.
> *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, xx.

(*c*) In *mach.*, the appliances or furnishings connected with the acting parts of any piece of mechanism: as, expansion-*gear*; valve-*gear*. More particularly—(1) Toothed wheels collectively. (2) The connection of toothed wheels with each other; gearing: as, to throw machinery into or out of *gear*. (*d*) A coal-miners' set of tools. [Eng.] (*e*) *pl.* In *coal-mining*, staging and rails for shipping coal on wharves.

4. Goods; property in general. [Now most common in Scotch use.]

> I want nane o' his gowd, I want nane o' his *gear*.
> *Prince Robert* (Child's Ballads, III. 25).

> The *gear* that is gifted, it never
> Will last like the *gear* that is won.
> *J. Baillie*, Woo'd and Married and A'.

5. The diameter of an imaginary wheel whose circumference is equal to the distance traversed by a safety-bicycle during a single revolution of the pedals: as, a 72-inch *gear*. [Colloq.]—6†. A matter; an affair; affairs collectively.

> To cheare his guests whom he had stayd that night,
> And make their welcome to them well appeare;
> That to Sir Calidore was easie *geare*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 6.

> But I will remedy this *gear* ere long,
> Or sell my title for a glorious grave.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

> I trust you all, my dearly beloved, will consider this *gear* with yourselves, and in the cross see God's mercy.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 37.

7†. Ordinary manner; behavior; custom; practice.

> Into a studie he fel al sodeynly,
> As don thes loveres in here queynte *geres*,
> Now in the croppe, now doun in the breres.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 673.

Bairns' part of gear, in *Scots law*, same as *legitim*.—**Differential gear.** See *differential*.—**Driving-gear**, those parts of a machine which are most nearly concerned in effecting motion, as, in a locomotive, the parts from the cylinder to the wheels inclusive.—**Full backward gear**, with the valve-gearing adjusted to produce backward motion of the steam-engine.—**Full forward gear**, with the valve-gearing adjusted to produce forward motion of the engine.—**Guids and gear**, all one's property. [Scotch.]—**Inside gear**, the English arrangement of pitmans and cranks inside the frame of a locomotive, as distinguished from the American method of attaching the cross-heads of the engines to the wrists on the exterior of the driving-wheels by pitmans.—**Internal gear**, a wheel having its cogs on the internal perimeter.—**Out of gear**, not in working or running order; not in a condition for use or operation.

> Its own [the North's] theory and practice of liberty had got sadly *out of gear*, and must be corrected.
> *Emerson*, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

> Then sware Lord Thomas Howard: "'Fore God I am no coward!
> But I cannot meet them here, for my ships are *out of gear*."
> *Tennyson*, The Revenge.

Overhead gear, driving-gear above the object driven.—**Rope driving-gear**, ropes used as a substitute for belting in the transmission of power from a driver to machinery.—**Running-gear**, the running-rigging of a vessel. (For other kinds of gear, see *bevel-gear*, *cone-gear*, *counter-gear*, etc.)

gear (gēr), *v.* [< *gear*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To put into gear; prepare for operation; fit with gear or gearing: as, to *gear* up a wagon; to *gear* a machine or an engine.—**Geared brace, engine**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *intrans.* In *mach.*, to fit into another part, as one part of gearing into another. See *gearing*.

> On the shaft of the motor . . . is a pinion. This *gears* with a larger cog wheel. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 308.

gear-box (gēr′boks), *n.* A box inclosing gearing to protect it.

> The effect of the same amount of resistance on each wheel will become unequally operative in the *gear-box*, and that defeats the whole object of the contrivance.
> *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 385.

gear-cutter (gēr′kut″ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes toothed or geared wheels for transmitting motion in machinery; specifically, a machine for cutting the teeth of a geared wheel. Gear-cutters are frequently grinding-machines, an emery-wheel being used to cut away the superfluous material between the cogs or teeth, the shape of the emery-wheel determining the shape of the interdental space, and consequently determining the shape of the teeth. Milling-cutters are also much used. Gear-cutting machines usually have the shape of a lathe, the blank being supported on the mandrel, and the cutting-wheel by the tool-rest. The number and pitch of the teeth are regulated by a graduated disk attached to the mandrel, and the cutter is driven by various systems of gearing. Large machines have been made to work as planers, and arranged for every variety of angle and level gearing. Wood-working gear-cutters are rotary cutters (molders), and are used to cut wooden patterns for casting geared wheels. Gear-cutters are also made to cut wheels of epicycloidal form. A gear-cutting attachment is also used with some milling-machines. See *odontograph*.

gearing (gēr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gear*, *v.*] 1. Gear; dress; harness.—2. In *mach.*, the parts collectively by which motion communicated to one part of a machine is transmitted to another; specifically, a train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion. There are two chief sorts of toothed gearing, namely, *spur-gearing* and *beveled gearing*. In the former the teeth are arranged round either the concave or the convex surface of a cylindrical wheel in the direction of radii from the center of the wheel, and are of equal depth throughout. In beveled gearing the teeth are placed upon the exterior periphery of a conical wheel in a direction converging to the apex of the cone, and the depth of the tooth gradually diminishes from the base. See *bevel*, and cut under *bevel-gear*.—**Angular gearing.** See *angular*.—**Beveled gearing.** See def. 2.—**Conical gearing**, a gearing arrangement in which the motion is transmitted by a pair of cogged cones through interposed pinions.—**Elliptical gearing**, geared wheels of an elliptical shape, used to obtain a rotary motion of variable speed: also called *elliptical wheel*.—**Hooked gearing**, a form of gearing having the teeth set somewhat obliquely across the face of the wheel, so that the contact of each tooth begins at its forward end and ceases at the opposite end. The spiral has such a pitch that one pair of teeth remains in contact until the next pair comes together.—**Hooke's gearing** [named for Robert *Hooke*, an English mathematician and philosopher (1635–1703)], a kind of gearing for wheels, in which the teeth are cut in a helicoidal form.—**Multiplying gearing**, in *mach.*, a combination of cog-wheels in common use for imparting motion from wheels of larger to those of smaller diameter, so as to increase the rate of revolution.—**Quick-return gearing**, in some forms of planing-machines, a system of mechanism fitted to the feed for causing the bed to return at increased speed after each cutting stroke. The stroke is slow, and the return to the first position is accelerated in order to save time.—**Spiral gearing**, two cylinders set parallel, and having spiral ribs and grooves that mesh or gear together.—**Stepped gearing**, a form of gearing in which each tooth or cog on the face of a wheel is replaced by a series of smaller teeth arranged in steps. The device is allied to the stepped rack, and is used to obtain a more uniform and continuous bearing between the teeth.—**Worm gearing.** Same as *spiral gearing*.

gearing-chain (gēr′ing-chān), *n.* In *mach.*, an endless chain transmitting motion from one toothed wheel to another, the teeth of the wheels fitting into the links of the chain.

gearing-wheel (gēr′ing-hwēl), *n.* Same as *gear-wheel*. **Frictional gearing-wheels.** See *frictional*.

gearksutite (jē-ärk′sụ̄-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, earth, + *arksutite*.] A hydrous fluoride of aluminium and calcium found in white earthy masses with the cryolite of Greenland.

gearn†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *girn*.

gear-wheel (gēr′hwēl), *n.* Any wheel having teeth or cogs which act upon the teeth of another wheel to impart or transmit motion.—**Annular gear-wheel.** See *annular*.—**Double gear-wheel**, a wheel having two sets of cogs, differing in diameter, to drive two pinions. Such a wheel sometimes is driven by one pinion and drives the other.

geason†, *a.* [Early mod. E., also *geazon*, *gaison*; < ME. *geson*, *gesene*, *gayssoun*, rare, scarce, < AS. *gǣsne*, *gēsne*, *gēsine*, barren, empty, lacking; cf. OFries. *gēst*, *gāst*, North Fries. *gast* = LG. *güst*, *göst*, *gist*, barren (see *geest*); OHG. *geisini*, *keisini*, lack.] Rare; uncommon.

> Obstinacy is folly in them that should haue reason;
> They that will not knowe howe to amende, their wits be very *geason*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

> Ye shal finde many other words to rime with him, bycause such terminatiõs are not *geazon*.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 87.

> It was frosty winter season,
> And fair Flora's wealth was *geason*.
> *Greene*, Philomela's Second Ode.

> This white falcon rare and *gaison*,
> This bird shineth so bright.
> *Progress of Elizabeth*, I. 10.

Geaster (jẹ̄-as′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + ἀστήρ, star.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi characterized by a double peridium. The outer, the exoperidium, splits into segments which expand to a nearly horizontal or reflexed position and take the form of a star, lying close to the ground, whence the name, signifying *earth-star*. (See cut under *exoperidium*.) There are 53 known species, of which 30 occur in Europe and 17 in North America, some being common to both countries.

geat^1 (jēt), *n.* [Also written *git*, perhaps for *jet*, < *jet*, throw, cast: see *jet*^{1}. If pronounced, as is usually represented, with *g* = *j*, it cannot be a form of *gate*, or of the D. *gat*, a gate, hole, etc.] 1. The hole through which metal runs into a mold in castings.—2. In *type-founding*, the little spout or gutter made in the brim of a casting-ladle. *Moxon*, Mech. Exercises, p. 378.

geat²†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *jet*².

geat³ (gēt), *n.* See *get*¹, 2.

Gebia (jē'bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1813), < Gr. *γῆ*, earth, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of macrurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Thalassinidæ*. *G. stellata*, the type, is a small British shrimp.

gebur (AS. pron. ge-bör'), *n.* [AS.: see *bower*⁸ and *neighbor*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the owner of an allotment or yard-land, usually of 30 acres: corresponding to the villein of later times.

gecarcinian (jē-kär-sin'i-an), *n.* [< NL. *Gecarcinus* + *-ian*.] A land-crab; one of the *Gecarcinidæ*.

gecarcinid (jē-kär'si-nid), *n.* A land-crab, as a member of the *Gecarcinidæ*.

Gecarcinidæ (jē-kär-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gecarcinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial brachyurous decapod crustaceans, inhabiting various tropical regions; the land-crabs. Besides *Gecarcinus*, the family contains the genera *Cardisoma* and *Uca*. Also written *Geocarcinidæ*.

Gecarcinus (jē-kär'si-nus), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815), < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *καρκίνος*, a crab.] The typical genus of land-crabs of the family *Gecarcinidæ*. The species, of which *G. ruricola* is an example, are terrestrial, and burrow in the ground, living at a distance from the sea, which they visit only at the spawning time. The gills are kept moist by a special arrangement of the gill-cavity. Also written *Geocarcinus*.

Gecco (gek'ō), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), also *Gecko*, *Gekko*; < *gecko*, q. v.] 1. The name-giving genus of *Gecconidæ*, now broken up into numerous other genera; the geckos, or wall-lizards. Also called *Ascalabotes*. See *Gecconidæ*, *gecko*.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *gecko*, 1.

Geccoides (ge-koi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., also *Geckoides*; < *Gecco* + *-oides*.] A family of saurian squamate reptiles, composed of the geckos, stellions, and agamoid lizards. *Oppel*, 1811.

gecconid (gek'ō-nid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Gecconidæ*. Also *geckonid*.

Gecconidæ (ge-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gecco(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of lizards, of the order *Lacertilia*; the geckos or wall-lizards. They have amphicœlous vertebræ, distinct parietal bones, no postorbital or frontosquamosal arches, dilated clavicles loop-shaped proximally, a short, thick, fleshy, papillose tongue, large eyes with vertical elliptical pupils and rudimentary lids, and pleurodont dentition. The body is covered below with small imbricated scales; the tail is normally long and tapering; and the limbs are stout and of moderate length, with well-developed toes and claws, usually furnished with adhesive disks, secreting an acrid though not poisonous fluid. Upward of 200 species inhabit the warmer parts of both hemispheres; many were formerly placed indiscriminately in a genus *Gecco* or *Gecko*; but about 50 genera have been named, among which are *Diplodactylus*, *Hemidactylus*, *Phyllodactylus*, *Platydactylus*, *Ptyodactylus*, *Sphærodactylus*, *Stenodactylus*, *Thecadactylus*, *Phyllurus*, and *Ptychozoön*. They are all inoffensive lizards of small size, from 2 or 3 to 12 or 14 inches long, of active carnivorous habits, and specially noted for the agility with which they scramble over walls, etc. Many of them make a croaking or chirping noise, whence the name *gecko*. A few are found in the south of Europe, as the common wall-lizard, *Platydactylus muralis*; the tarente, *P. mauritanicus*; and the *Hemidactylus verruculatus* and *Stenodactylus guttatus*. A common species of the Labuan region is the chickchack, *Ptyodactylus gecko*. One small gecko, *Sphærodactylus notatus*, occurs in Florida and Cuba. Two Lower Californian species are *Phyllodactylus xanti* and *Diplodactylus unctus*. The *Gecconidæ* have also been called *Ascalabota* and *Nyctisaura*. The name of the family is variously written *Gekkonidæ*, *Geckonidæ*, *Geccotidæ*, *Geckotidæ*, *Gecotidæ*. See cut under *gecko*.

gecconoid (gek'ō-noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the geckos; of or pertaining to the *Gecconoidea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Gecconoidea*.

Also *geccotoid*.

Gecconoidea (gek-ō-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gecco(n-)* + *-oidea*.] The geckos as a superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians with biconcave vertebræ, dilated and proximally loop-shaped clavicles, and undeveloped postfrontal and postorbital bony arches. The group is conterminous with the single family *Gecconidæ*. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885, I. 799. Also *Geckonoidea*.

geccotian, geccotid (ge-kō'shian, gek'ō-tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Gecconidæ*.

II. *n.* A gecko.

Also *geckotian*, *geckotid*.

Geccotidæ (ge-kot'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gecconidæ*.

geccotoid (gek'ō-toid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *gecconoid*.

Gecininæ (jes-i-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gecinus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Picidæ*, of which the genus *Gecinus* is a typical representative; the green woodpeckers. Other leading genera are *Campethera*, *Celeus*, *Chrysoptilus*, *Brachypternus*, and *Tiga*.

Gecinulus (jē-sin'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1845), < *Gecinus* + dim. *-ulus*.] A genus of green woodpeckers of India, having only three toes. *G. granti* and *G. viridis* compose the genus. A form *Geciniscus* is also found.

Gecinus (jē-sī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1831), said to be < Gr. *γῆ*, earth, ground, + *κινεῖν*, move, go.] The typical genus of woodpeckers of the subfamily *Gecininæ*. The best-known example is *G. viridis*, the common green woodpecker or popinjay of Europe, a species comparatively terrestrial in habit.

geck (gek), *n.* [< D. *gek* = MLG. *geck* = MHG. *geck*, *gecke*, G. *geck*, a fool, = Dan. *gjæk* = Sw. *gäck*, a fool, buffoon, jester, wag; cf. Icel. *gikkr*, a pert, rude person. Connection with *gawk*, *gowk*, is doubtful: see *gawk*, *gowk*, and cf. *gig*³.] 1. A fool; a dupe; a gull.

> Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,
> And made the most notorious *geck* and gull
> That e'er invention play'd on. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

2. Scorn; contempt; also, an object of scorn.

> To become the *geck* and scorn
> O' the other's villainy. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

3. A toss of the head in derision or from vanity or folly; hence, a taunt; a gibe. [Scotch.]

> The carle that hecht sa weill to treit you,
> I think sall get ane *geck*. *Philotus*, 1603.

To give one the geck. (*a*) To give one the slip. *Jamieson.* (*b*) To play one a trick.

> Thocht he be auld, my joy, quhat reck?
> When he is gone *give him ane geck*,
> And take another by the neck. Quoted in *Nares.*

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

geck (gek), *v.* [= D. *gekken* = MLG. G. *gecken* = Dan. *gjække* = Sw. *gäcka*, mock, banter, make a fool of; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To toss the head in derision or scorn, or from vanity or folly; deride; mock.

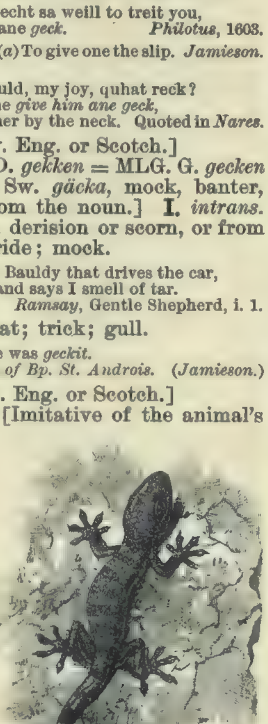
> She Bauldy looes, Bauldy that drives the car,
> But *gecks* at me, and says I smell of tar.
> *Ramsay*, Gentle Shepherd, i. 1.

II. *trans.* To cheat; trick; gull.

> Ye shall heir whow he was *geckit*.
> *Legend of Bp. St. Androis.* (*Jamieson.*)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

gecko (gek'ō), *n.* [Imitative of the animal's cry.] 1. A lizard of the genus *Gecco* or family *Gecconidæ*; a wall-lizard. Also *gecco*, *gekko*. See *Gecconidæ*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] Same as *Gecco*.—**Croaking gecko.** Same as *croaking lizard* (which see, under *lizard*).—**Flying gecko.** See *flying-gecko*.—**St. Lucas gecko**, *Diplodactylus unctus*: so called after Cape St. Lucas, Lower California, in the vicinity of which it is found.—**Xantus gecko**, *Phyllodactylus xanti*, of Lower California: named from Louis John Xantus de Vesey, who first collected specimens of it. (See also *wall-gecko*.)



Gecko (*Gecco verticillatus*).

Geckoides, geckonid, etc. See *Geccoides*, etc.

ged (ged), *n.* [< Icel. *gedda* = Sw. *gädda* = Dan. *gjede*, a pike (fish): so named from its sharp thin head; < Icel. *gaddr*, a gad, goad, spike: see *gad*¹. Cf. E. *pike*, AS. *hacod*, a pike (see *hake* and *hook*), F. *brochet*, a pike (< *broche*, a spit), etc.] A pike (the fish). Also written *gedd*. [Scotch.]

gedanite (jed'a-nīt), *n.* [< *Gedanum*, Latin name of *Dantzic*, + *-ite*².] A mineral resin resembling amber, found on the shores of the Baltic.

gedd, *n.* See *ged*.

gedrite (jed'rīt), *n.* [< *Gèdre* (see def.) + *-ite*².] An aluminous variety of the mineral anthophyllite, found near Gèdre in the French Pyrenees.

gee¹, **jee**¹ (jē), *v. i.* [Of unknown origin.] To agree; suit; fit. [Colloq.]

> People say in Pennsylvania, "That won't *gee*," when they wish to express that something won't serve the purpose. *S. S. Haldeman*, quoted in S. De Vere's [Americanisms, p. 478.

gee², **jee**² (jē), *a.* [Origin unknown.] Crooked awry. [Prov. Eng.]

gee², **jee**² (jē), *v.* [< *gee*², *jee*², *a.* The verb has been erroneously referred to F. *dia*, "the cry wherewith carters make their horses turn to the left hand" (Cotgrave), in Switzerland to the right; cf. OIt. *gio*, similarly used.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move to one side; in particular, to move or turn to the off side, or from the driver—that is, to the right, the driver standing on the left or nigh side: used by teamsters, chiefly in the imperative, addressed to the animals they are driving: often with *off*.—2. To move; stir. [Scotch.]—**To gee up**, to move faster: also used by teamsters as above. See def. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to move or turn to the off side, or from the driver: as, to *gee* a team of oxen.—2. To move: as, ye're no able to *gee* it. [Scotch.]

gee³ (gē), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. Stubbornness; pettishness.—2. An affront. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

gee⁴ (gē), *v.* [= Sc. *gie*, a contr. of *give*.] A dialectal form of *give*¹.

gee-ho (jē'hō), *v. i.* [< *gee*² + *ho*, a quasi-imperative or exclamation: see *gee*².] Same as *gee*².

gee-ho†, *n.* [< *gee-ho*, *v.*] A kind of heavy sled. See the extract.

> They drew all their heavy goods here [to Bristol] on sleds or sledges, which they call *Gee-hoes*, without wheels.
> *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 314.

> Ply close at inns upon the coming in of waggons and *gee-ho*-coaches. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 262.

geer†, *n.* and *v.* See *gear*.

geering†, *n.* See *gearing*.

geese, *n.* Plural of *goose*.

geest (gēst), *n.* [< LG. and G. *geest* (*geestland*) = East and North Fries. *gast*, OFries. *gest* (*gestlond*, *gastlond*), dry and barren land, = D. *geest*, heath, = MLG. *gēst*, *gast*, < OFries. *gēst*, *gāst*, North Fries. *gast* = LG. *güst*, *göst*, *gist*, barren; cf. AS. *gǣsne*, barren, empty: see *geason*.] 1. In northern Germany, high, dry, and sandy or gravelly land: opposed to *marschland*. Hence—2. In various older geological treatises published in England and the United States, diluvium, coarse drift, or gravel.

Geëz, Giz (gē-ez', gēz), *n.* [Ethiopic.] The ancient language of Ethiopia or Abyssinia, a Semitic tongue closely related to Arabic. It is the language of the church and of the old literature of Abyssinia, chiefly ecclesiastical, including an early translation of the Bible; and it is still spoken in a more or less corrupted form by the people of the province of Tigre, its original seat, though elsewhere and in official use it has been for many centuries superseded by the Amharic. Also called *Ethiopic*.

> The Written Characters of the old Ethiopic, or *Gíz*, and that of the Amháric, are a Syllabary read from left to right.
> *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. of Africa, I. 74.

Gehenna (gē-hen'ä), *n.* [< LL. *Gehenna*, < Gr. *Γέεννα*, < Heb. *gē-hinnōm*, the valley of Hinnom.] 1. In *Jewish hist.*, the valley of Hinnom, south of Jerusalem, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites once sacrificed their children to Moloch (2 Ki. xxiii. 10). Hence the place was afterward regarded as a place of abomination; into it was thrown the refuse of the city, and, according to some authorities, fires were kept burning in it to prevent pestilence.

> The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence
> And black *Gehenna* call'd, the type of hell.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 405.

2. In the Bible, the place of the future punishment of the wicked: a transliteration of the Greek word *γέεννα*, which the authorized version translates *hell* and *hell-fire*, and the revised version *hell of fire* and *hell*.

> The descensus was a self-manifestation of Christ and his work to the whole spirit-world, and affected the condition of both the pious in Paradise and the ungodly in *Gehenna*.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 93.

> Adding to this the fact that *gehenna* of itself was not called a prison, but something far worse, a place of fire, we are further helped on to the conclusion that Christ preaching to "spirits in prison" did not preach to the impenitent dead. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 640.

gehlenite (gā'len-īt), *n.* [Named after the German chemist A. F. *Gehlen* (1775–1815).] A mineral of a grayish color and resinous luster, found chiefly at Mount Monzoni in Tyrol. It is a silicate of aluminium, iron, and calcium, crystallizing in tetragonal crystals, related in form to the scapolites.

Gehydrophila (jē-hī-drof'i-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φίλος*, loving.] A group of inoperculate pulmoniferous gastropods, corresponding to the family *Auriculidæ*. *Férussac*, 1819. Also called *Hygrogeophila*.

gehydrophilian (jē-hī-drọ̄-fil'i-a̤n), *n.* One of the *Gehydrophila.* Compare *geophilian, hygrophilian.*

geiger-tree (gī'gėr-trē), *n.* The *Cordia Sebestena*, a small boraginaceous tree of the West Indies and of rare occurrence in southern Florida, with heavy, hard, dark-brown wood.

geilfine (gāl'fē-ne), *n.* [Ir., also *geillfine*, the first family or tribe, < *geall*, pledge, + *fine*, family, tribe.] One of the groups of five, being four males besides the head of the family, into which the ancient Irish clans or families were organized. The next group, second in rank for purposes of inheritance, was termed the *deirbhfine*, or true family; the third, the *iarfine*, or after-family; the fourth, the *indfine*, or end-family.

> The *Geilfine* division consisted of five persons.
> Quoted in *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 209.

gein (jē'in), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *-in*2.] Humus (which see).

geire†, *n.* [Cf. G. *geier*, a vulture. See under *gerfalcon* and *garefowl.*] A vulture.

> A vulture or *geire*, [L.] vultur.
> *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 20.

geir-eagle†, *n.* A bird of prey, supposed to be a vulture, *Neophron percnopterus.*

> The swan and the pelican, and the *geir eagle.* Lev. xi. 18.

geir-falcon†, *n.* See *gerfalcon.*

Geisenheimer (gī'sen-hī-mėr), *n.* [G.] A white Rhine wine produced near the well-known Hochheim vineyards, and similar in quality to Hochheimer.

Geissler's tubes. See *tube.*

Geissosaura (gī-sọ̄-sâ'rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Gissosaura*, < Gr. *γεῖσσον, γεῖσον*, eaves, cornice, hem, border, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A superfamily group of ordinary lizards. They have a lacertiform or serpent-like body; the feet very small, rudimentary, or wanting; the ventral scales rounded and imbricate; and the tongue short, bifid, and little extensible. They are feeble and harmless animals, such as the common skinks, the slow-worms, etc. The group is not well formed, and the term is little used now. Also written *Geissosauria.*

geissosauran (gī-sọ̄-sâ'ra̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Geissosaura.*

II. *n.* One of the *Geissosaura.*

Geissospermum (gī-sọ̄-spėr'mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γεῖσσον, γεῖσον*, eaves, cornice, hem, border, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of apocynaceous trees, of two species, found in tropical South America. *G. læve*, known in Brazil as *Pao pareira*, has intensely bitter bark, which is used as a tonic and febrifuge.

geitonogamy (gī-tọ̄-nog'a̤-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *γείτων*, a neighbor, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, the fecundation of a pistil by pollen from another flower of the same plant.

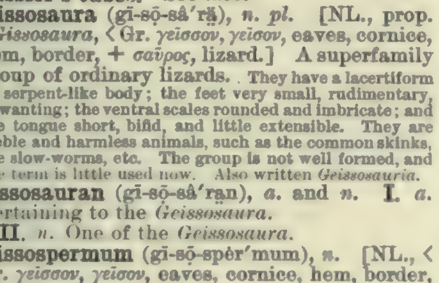
geizen, *v. i.* Same as *gizzen.*

Gekko, gekko, *n.* See *Gecco, gecko.*

Gekkonidæ, *n. pl.* See *Gecconidæ.*

gelable (jel'a-bl), *a.* [< L. *gelare*, freeze (see *geal*1), + *-ble.*] Capable of being congealed, or of being converted into jelly. [Rare.]

gelada (gel'a-dä̤), *n.* [Native name.] **1.** An Abyssinian baboon, *Cynocephalus* or *Cercopithecus* or *Theropithecus gelada*, or *Gelada rueppelli.*



Gelada (*Theropithecus gelada*).

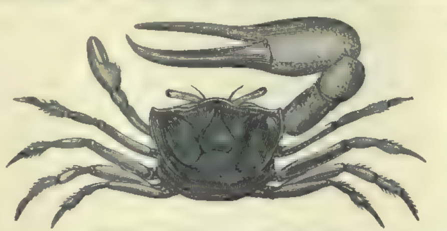
It is upward of 2 feet long, with a large mane, small ischial callosities, and naked face. It is of a dark-brown color, blackening on the shoulders and paling on the under parts, and has a pair of triangular naked spots on the throat.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of this animal: synonymous with *Theropithecus.*

Gelalæan era. See *era.*

Gelasian (je-lā'si-a̤n), *a.* [< *Gelasius* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Gelasius, who was pope A. D. 492–6, and who composed and arranged certain prayers in the Roman liturgy. Copies of what is known as the *Gelasian Sacramentary* exist in manuscripts of the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, and contain the oldest extant texts of the Roman mass. The earlier part of the mass is not given in it. See *Gregorian* and *Leonine.*

Gelasimus (je-las'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γελάσιμος*, laughable, < *γελᾶν*, laugh.] A genus of short-tailed 10-footed crustaceans, of the family *Ocypodidæ;* the fiddlers, fiddler-crabs, or calling-crabs: so called from their habit of flourishing the odd great claw. The technical characters are: lack of posterior pleurobranchiæ and of anterior arthrobranchiæ, and the two pairs of pleurobranchiæ vestigial. There are several species. *G. pugilator* abounds in the salt marshes of the southern United States, where it is found in great troops and honeycombs the ground just above high-water mark with innumerable burrows. See *calling-crab.*



Fiddler-crab (*Gelasimus pugilator*).

gelastic (je-las'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γελαστικός*, inclined to laugh, risible, < *γελαστός*, laughable, ridiculous, < *γελᾶν*, laugh.] **I.** *a.* Same as *risible.* [Rare.]

II. *n.* Something capable of exciting smiles or laughter. [Rare.]

> Happy man would be his dole who, when he had made up his mind in dismal resolution to a dreadful course of drastics, should find that *gelastics* had been substituted, not of the Sardonian kind.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, extra chapter.

gelatigenous (jel-a̤-tij'e-nus), *a.* [< *gelati(n)* + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous.*] Producing or yielding gelatin.—**Gelatigenous tissue**, animal tissue which yields gelatin in boiling water, as the various forms of connective tissue.

gelatin, gelatine (jel'a̤-tin), *n.* and *a.* [= D. G. *gelatine* = Dan. Sw. *gelatin*, < F. *gélatine* = Sp. Pg. It. *gelatina*, < NL. *gelatina*, < L. *gelatus*, pp. of *gelare*, freeze: see *geal*1, *gelid, jelly.*] **I.** *n.* A concrete animal substance, transparent, hard, and tasteless, which swells without solution in cold water, dissolves in warm water and in acetic acid, and is insoluble in alcohol or ether. Gelatin does not exist as such in the animal tissues, but is formed by the action of boiling water on connective tissues, cartilage, ligaments, and tendons, as well as on skin, horn, fish-scales, etc. The coarser form of gelatin from hoofs, hides, etc., is called *glue;* that from skin and finer membranes is called *size;* and the purest gelatin, from the air-bladders and other membranes of fish, is called *isinglass.* Its leading character is the formation of a tremulous jelly when its solution in boiling water cools. A yellowish-white precipitate is thrown down from a solution of gelatin by tannin, which forms an elastic adhesive mass. Tannin has the same action also on the tissues from which gelatin is made, and this action of tannin is the foundation of the art of tanning leather. Gelatin is nearly related to the proteids. It is regarded as a nutritious food, and much used in preparing soups, jellies, etc.; but animals fed exclusively on it die with the symptoms of starvation. No chemical formula has yet been deduced for gelatin. It contains about 18.3 per cent. of nitrogen, 0.6 per cent. of sulphur, 50 of carbon, 7 of hydrogen, and 23 of oxygen. (See *jelly.*) In all the arts allied to photography, gelatin forms the basis of a great variety of processes. It is at present the usual vehicle for holding the sensitive salts of silver in dry plates, and for holding the sensitive bichromate of potash in all the photo-printing and photo-engraving processes. (See *emulsion*, *carbon process* (under *carbon*), *photolithography, heliotype*, and *photography.*) Gelatin is also used to form the copying-pad in a variety of copying processes. See *hectograph.*—**Chromatized gelatin.** See *chromatize.*—**Explosive gelatin**, a very powerful explosive compound made by dissolving guncotton in nitroglycerin heated gently in a water-bath. A small amount of gum camphor may be added to diminish its sensitiveness. For military purposes it has been made of 90 per cent. of nitroglycerin and 10 per cent. of soluble nitrocellulose or guncotton. To make the camphorated compound, 96 per cent. of the above mixture and 4 per cent. of camphor is used. This preparation forms a gelatinous, elastic, translucent, pale-yellow mass (specific gravity 1.6), of about the consistency of a very stiff jelly, which can be easily cut with a knife. (*C. E. Munroe.*) Also called *gum-dynamite.*—**Gelatin culture.** See *culture.*—**Gelatin of Wharton**, or **jelly of Wharton**, a kind of mucoid connective tissue which constitutes most of the bulk of the umbilical cord.—**Gelatin process**, any photographic process in which gelatin enters as a basis or an element.—**Gelatin sugar.** Same as *glycocoll.*—**Vegetable gelatin**, one of the constituents of gluten, identical or nearly so with animal gelatin. Also called *gliadin* and *glutin.*

II.† *a.* Like gelatin; gelatinous.

> You shall always see their [insects'] eggs laid carefully and commodiously up, if in the waters, in neat and beautiful rows, oftentimes in that spermatick *gelatine* matter in which they are reposited.
> *Derham*, Physico-Theology, vi. 6.

gelatinate (jel'a̤-ti-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gelatinated*, ppr. *gelatinating.* [< *gelatin* + *-ate*2.] **I.** *trans.* To make gelatinous.

II. *intrans.* To become gelatinous. In *mineral.*, said of a number of silicates, as calamin, which, when treated with hydrochlorid acid, are decomposed, and yield on partial evaporation a more or less perfect jelly.

> Lapis lazuli, if calcined, does not effervesce, but *gelatinates* with the mineral acids. *Kirwan.*

gelatination (jel″a̤-ti-nā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *gelatinate* + *-ion.*] The act or process of converting or of being turned into gelatin or into a substance like jelly.

gelatine, *n.* and *a.* See *gelatin.*

gelatiniform (jel-a̤-tin'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *gélatiniforme*, < NL. *gelatiniformis*, < *gelatina*, gelatin, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or constitution of gelatin.

Gelatinigera (jel″a̤-ti-nij'e̤-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gelatinigerus:* see *gelatinigerous.*] An order of choanoflagellate infusorians, which secrete a gelatinous investment and form colonies, as those of the genera *Phalansterium* and *Proterospongia.*

gelatinigerous (jel″a̤-ti-nij'e̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gelatinigerus*, < *gelatina*, gelatin, + L. *gerere*, bear.] Secreting a gelatinous investment, as certain infusorians; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gelatinigera.*

gelatinization (jel″a̤-tin-i-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *gélatinisation;* as *gelatinize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of gelatinizing; gelatination. Also spelled *gelatinisation.*

> *Gelatinisation* of the membranes of the cells.
> *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 30.

> In colloids, water of *gelatinization* appears to represent in some measure the water of crystallization in crystalloids. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 62.

> It frequently happens that the connective tissue presents the consistence of jelly, . . . due in many cases to the entanglement of fluid in the meshes of the fibres, and not to a *gelatinization* of the ground substance.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 6.

gelatinize (jel'a̤-ti-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gelatinized*, ppr. *gelatinizing.* [< *gelatin* + *-ize.*] Same as *gelatinate.* Also spelled *gelatinise.*—**Gelatinized chloroform, ether**, etc. See the nouns.

gelatinobromide (jel″a̤-tin-ō-brō'mid or -mīd), *a.* [< *gelatin* + *bromide.*] In *photog.*, noting a film or an emulsion made sensitive to light by the agency of silver bromide in a vehicle of gelatin. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 168.

gelatinochlorid (jel″a̤-tin-ō-klō'rid), *a.* [< *gelatin* + *chlorid.*] In *photog.*, noting a film, emulsion, etc., in which the sensitizing agent is silver chlorid in a vehicle of gelatin.

> For contact printing from negatives of a suitable size, the *gelatino-chloride* process will be found especially suitable. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 168.

gelatinoid (jel'a̤-ti-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *gelatin* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling gelatin; jelly-like, as an animal substance; gelatinous.

> This indicates a condition of the synovial membrane known as *gelatinoid* degeneration.
> *J. H. Packard*, Medical News, L. 281.

II. *n.* A substance allied to or resembling gelatin.

> From a pound of bone about an ounce of nutritive material was obtained, of which three-fourths was fat and the rest *gelatinoids* and the like.
> *The Century*, XXXVI. 135.

Gelatinosi (jel″a̤-ti-nō'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **gelatinosus*, gelatinous: see *gelatinous.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of his *Polypi*, consisting of *Hydra*, some hydroid *Hydrozoa*, some ciliated *Infusoria*, some *Polyzoa*, and the echinodermatous *Pedicellaria.* It was a heterogeneous group, now broken up.

gelatinosulphurous (jel″a̤-tin-ō-sul'fėr-us), *a.* [< *gelatin* + *sulphur* + *-ous.*] Consisting of gelatin and sulphur.

gelatinous (je-lat'i-nus), *a.* [< NL. **gelatinosus*, < *gelatina*, gelatin: see *gelatin.*] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of gelatin; of the nature or consistence of gelatin; resembling jelly.

> The blue *gelatinous* sea-nettles were tossed before us by the surge. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 45.

> This is especially the case with the genus Schizonema, in which the *gelatinous* envelope forms a regular tubular frond. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 297.

Gelatinous disk. See *disk.*—**Gelatinous felt, gelatinous tissue**, in *mycol.*, a fungal tissue in which the cell-walls are jelly-like or mucilaginous from the absorption of water.—**Gelatinous tubes**, thin-walled tubes of varying length, filled with a gelatinous substance, opening by fine pores, and carrying nerve-endings, which are placed in an ampulla-like enlargement of varied form. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 524.

gelatinously (je-lat'i-nus-li), *adv.* In the manner of gelatin or jelly; so as to be gelatinous.

> The membrane of the parent-cell becoming *gelatinously* softened. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 175.

gelatinousness (je-lat'i-nus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gelatinous.

geld1 (geld), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gelded* or *gelt*, ppr. *gelding.* [< ME. *gelden, gilden* (pp. *gelded, gelt*), < Icel. *gelda* = Sw. *gälla* (for **gälda*) =

Dan. *gilde*, geld; cf. *geld*^{1}, *a.* The relation of these words to E. dial. *galt*, a (gelded) hog (see *galt*^{2}), to *gilt*, a spayed sow (see *gilt*^{3}), and to Goth. *giltha*, a sickle, is uncertain.] **1.** To castrate; emasculate: used especially of emasculating animals for economic purposes.

> A beautifull yong man, named Combabus, who fearing what might happen, *gelded* himselfe.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 79.

Hence—**2**†. To deprive of anything essential.

> No good at all that I can do for him;
> Unless you call it good to pity him
> Bereft and *gelded* of his patrimony.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1.

3†. To expurgate, as a book or other writing.

> They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places that they took away the very manhood of it. *Dryden*, Cleomenes, Pref.

4. In *apiculture*, to cut out old combs from (a hive) so that new ones may be built. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 55.

geld^1 (geld), *a.* [E. dial.; Sc. *yeld*, *yell*, barren, not with young, too young to bear (of cattle, sheep, etc.), also barren, bleak (of soil), bleak (of weather), etc.; < ME. *geld*, *gelde*, gelded, barren, < Icel. *geldr* = OSw. *galder*, Sw. *gall* = Dan. *gold* = MHG. *gelte*, G. *gelt*, barren (of cattle), sterile; cf. *geld*^{1}, *v.*] **1**†. Gelded; castrated; rendered impotent.

> Geldynge or *gelde* horse, canterius.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 190.

> Elde maketh me *geld* an growen al grai.
> *Early Eng. Poems* (ed. Furnivall), p. 148.

2†. Barren; sterile.

> Elesabeth, thi cosyn, that is cald *geld*,
> She has conceyffed a son.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 75.

3. Not with young: as, a *geld* cow; a *geld* ewe. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4**†. Poor; needy.

geld^2† (geld), *n.* [Occurs in mod. E. only as a historical term, referring to the AS. period; often written, improp., *gelt*, after G. *geld*, which is pronounced and was formerly (in MHG. and OHG.) written *gelt*, also *gild* (ML. *geldum*, *gildum*); repr. AS. *geld*, *gild*, *gyld*, a payment, tribute (= D. *geld*, money, = OHG. MHG. *gelt*, payment, tribute, tax, G. *geld*, money, = Dan. *gjæld* = Sw. *gäld*, debt, = Goth. *gild*, payment, tribute), < *geldan*, *gildan*, *gieldan*, *gyldan*, pay, > E. *yield*: see *yield* and *gild*^{2}.] A payment, tax, tribute, or fine: in modern histories and law-books in reference to the Anglo-Saxon period, chiefly in composition, as in *Danegeld*, *wergeld* or *wergild*, etc.

> All these the king granted unto them, . . . free from all *gelts* and payments. *Fuller*, Waltham Abbey, p. 7.

> The payment or non-payment of the *geld* is a matter which appears in every page of the Survey.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 2.

geldable†, **gildable**† (gel'-, gil'da-bl), *a.* [< AF. *gildable*, *guldable*; as *geld*^{2}, *gild*^{2}, + *-able*.] Liable to the payment of taxes; subject to taxation.

> Thus each plough in a three-field manor normally tilled 120 acres, which counted for fiscal purposes as two *geldable* carucates, whereas in a two-field manor the annual tillage of each plough counted only as one *geldable* carucate. *Isaac Taylor*, N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 405.

gelder (gel'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *geldere*; < *geld*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who castrates animals.

> No sow-*gelder* did blow his horn,
> To geld a cat, but cried Reform.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. ii. 537.

gelder-rose, *n.* See *guelder-rose*.

gelding (gel'ding), *n.* [< ME. *gelding*, a eunuch, a castrated horse, < Icel. *geldingr*, m., a wether, a eunuch, < *geldr*, barren, + *-ingr* = AS. *-ing* = E. *-ing*^{3}, a suffix denoting origin: see *geld*^{1}, *a.*, and *-ing*^{3}.] **1.** A castrated animal; specifically, a castrated horse.

> My gayest *gelding* I thee gave,
> To ride where ever liked thee.
> *Greensleeves* (Child's Ballads, IV. 242).

> I will rather trust . . . a thief to walk my ambling *gelding*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

2†. A castrated man; a eunuch.

> And the *gelding* seide, lo watir, who forbedith me to be baptised? *Wyclif*, Acts viii. 36 (Oxf.).

Geldrian, *a.* and *n.* See *Gueldrian*.

geldum†, *n.* [ML., payment: see *geld*^{2}.] The philosopher's stone.

Gelechia (jẹ-lē'ki-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. γηλεχής, sleeping on the earth, < γῆ, earth, + λέχος, bed.] A very large genus of tineid moths, typical of the family *Gelechiidæ*. These moths are wide-ranging, and present great variations of habit, some being case-bearers, others leaf-miners, others again gall-makers. The British Museum catalogue of 1864 contained 420 species, and nearly 200 have been described for North America. See cut under *gall-moth*.

Gelechiidæ (jel-e-kī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gelechia* + *-idæ*.] A group of tineid moths, rated as a family of the superfamily *Tineina*, typified by the genus *Gelechia*. *Stainton.* Also *Gelechidæ*.

geleem (ge-lēm'), *n.* [Pers. *gilīm*, a blanket.] A carpet made of goat's wool and having the pattern alike on both sides. The fabric is thin and without pile. Also *galim*.

gelid (jel'id), *a.* [< L. *gelidus*, cool, cold, < *gelum* (gen. *geli*), also *gelus* (abl. *gelu*), LL. generally *gelu*, cold, frost, akin to E. *cool*^{1}, *cold*, *chill*^{1}.] Cold; very cold; icy. [Chiefly poetical.]

> The mass of blood
> Within me is a standing lake of fire,
> Curled with the cold wind of my *gelid* sighs.
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, v. 1.

> While sea-born gales their *gelid* wings expand,
> To winnow fragrance round the smiling land.
> *Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 121.

gelidity (jẹ-lid'ị-ti), *n.* [< *gelid* + *-ity*.] The state of being gelid; extreme cold.

Gelidium (jē-lid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *gelum*, *gelus*, *gelu*, cold, frost: see *gelid*.] A widely diffused genus of florideous marine algæ, having narrowly linear or nearly terete much-branched fronds of dense structure. The cystocarps are immersed in the frond and contain spores attached to an axile placenta. One of the commonest species is *G. corneum*.

gelidly (jel'id-li), *adv.* In a gelid or very cold manner; coldly.

gelidness (jel'id-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gelid; coldness.

gelineæ (jẹ-lin'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *gelum*, *gelus*, *gelu*, cold, frost: see *gelid*.] In *bot.*, cells in algals secreting vegetable jelly.

gell (gel), *n.* A dialectal variant of *girl*. Compare *gal*^{2}. [Prov. Eng.]

> She's a beauty thou thinks—an' soä is scoors o' *gells*.
> *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, New Style, st. 4.

gelle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jelly*^{1}.

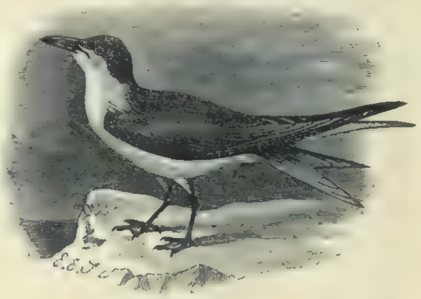
Gellert's green. See *green*^{1}.

Gelliinæ (jel-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gellius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Heterorhaphidæ*, typified by the genus *Gellius*, having no cortex or fistulæ, microscleres in form of stigmata, and megascleres as oxea or strongyla. *Ridley and Dendy.*

Gellius (jel'i-us), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Gelliinæ*. *J. E. Gray.*

gelly†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *jelly*^{1}.

Gelochelidon (jel″ọ-ke-lī'don), *n.* [NL. (Brehm, 1830), also *Gelichelidon*, < Gr. γέλως, laughter, γελᾶν, laugh, + χελιδών, a swallow.] A notable genus of terns, of the subfamily *Sterninæ*, characterized by the stout bill, like a gull's. *G. nilotica* or *G. anglica* is the gull-billed tern, a nearly cosmopolitan species, common in the United States. It is 14 inches long, 34 in expanse of wings, with a moderately forked tail, pearly-blue mantle, white under parts, and black cap, bill, and feet. The genus is also called *Laropis*.



Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*).

gelofer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gillyflower*.

geloscopy (je-los'kọ-pi), *n.* [< Gr. γέλως, laughter, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A kind of divination drawn from laughter, or a method of ascertaining the qualities and character of a person from observation of his way of laughing.

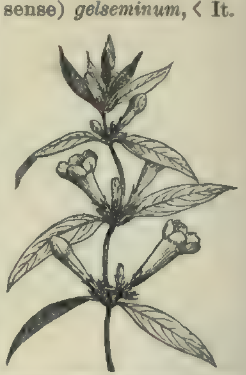
gelose (jē'lōs), *n.* [< *gel*(*atin*) + *-ose*.] A chemical product obtained from Chinese and Ceylon moss. It resembles gelatin in its property of gelatinizing, but differs in certain chemical reactions, not being precipitated by tannic acid. It is much used in China and the East for soups and jellies. See *agar-agar*.

gelous†, **gelousie**†. Middle English forms of *jealous*, *jealousy*.

gelsemia (jel-sē'mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *gelsemium*.] Same as *gelsemine*.

gelsemine (jel'se-min), *n.* [Also written *gelsemin* (NL. *gelsemina*); < *gelsemium* + *-ine*^{2}.] A colorless, inodorous solid alkaloid, intensely bitter, obtained from *Gelsemium sempervirens*, and used in medicine in the treatment of certain inflammatory affections.

Gelsemium (jel-sē'mi-um), *n.* [NL., less commonly (in the second sense) *gelseminum*, < It. *gelsomino*, jasmine, the plant being known in the United States as the wild, yellow, or Carolina jasmine, though not related to the true jasmines: see *jasmine*.] **1.** A genus of twining shrubs of the order *Loganiaceæ*, with opposite entire evergreen leaves and fragrant yellow flowers. There are three species, two natives of eastern Asia, and the third, *G. sempervirens*, the yellow jasmine of the southern United States, found in woods and low grounds from Virginia to Texas. Its root has poisonous properties inducing paralysis, and the tincture is used medicinally in various diseases.



Flowering Branch of Yellow Jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*).

2. [*l. c.*] The root of this plant, or the tincture prepared from it, used as a drug.

gelt^1 (gelt). An occasional preterit and past participle of *geld*^{1}.

gelt^1† (gelt), *n.* [< *gelt*, pp. of *geld*^{1}, *v.*] A gelding.

> The spayed *gelts* they esteem the most profitable.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

gelt^2†, *n.* See *geld*^{2}.

gelt^3† (gelt), *n.* [A var. of *gilt*^{1}.] Gilding; gilt.

> I wonne her with a gyrdle of *gelt*.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

gelus†, *a.* A Middle English form of *jealous*.

gem (jem), *n.* [< ME. *gemme*, < OF. *gemme*, *geme*, *jame*, F. *gemme* = Pr. *gemma* = Sp. *yema* = Pg. *gemma*, a precious stone, *gomo*, a bud, = It. *gemma*, a bud, a precious stone, = AS. *gimm* (also in comp. *gim-stān*), ME. *gimme*, *gimme*, a precious stone, = OHG. *gimma*, MHG. *gimme*, G. *gemme*, < L. *gemma*, a swelling bud, a jewel, a gem.] **1**†. A bud; especially, a leaf-bud. See *gemma*, 1.

> Take hem that *gemmes* V or VI ascende
> ffro the elder brannche.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

> Like the *gem* of a vine, or the bud of a rose, plain "indices" and significations of life, and principles of juice and sweetness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 764.

2. A precious stone of any kind, as the diamond, ruby, topaz, emerald, etc., especially when cut and polished for ornamental purposes; a jewel.

> Full many a *gem* of purest ray serene
> The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear.
> *Gray*, Elegy.

3. Something likened to a gem; a beautiful, splendid, or costly object.

> Thy brothyr Troylus eke, that *gemme* of gentle deedes,
> To thinke howe he abused was, alas my heart it bleedes.
> *Gascoigne*, Dan Bartholomew of Bath.

> The brightest *gems* in a' your crown
> Your seven fair sons wad be.
> *Skiœn Anna; Fair Annie* (Child's Ballads, III. 385).

> Wert thou [Ireland] all that I wish thee, great, glorious, and free,
> First flow'r of the earth, and first *gem* of the sea.
> *Moore*, Remember Thee.

4. In *entom.*, the small geometrid moth *Camptogramma fluviata*: an English collectors' name.—**Apostles' gems.** See *apostle*.—**Artificial gems.** See *artificial*.—**Engraved gem.** See *gem-engraving*.

gem (jem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gemmed*, ppr. *gemming*. [< *gem*, *n.*] **1**†. To put forth in buds; bud.

> Last
> Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and spread
> Their branches hung with copious fruit, or *gemm'd*
> Their blossoms. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 325

2. To adorn with gems, jewels, or precious stones.—**3.** To bespangle; embellish or adorn as if with gems: as, foliage *gemmed* with dewdrops.

> The fair star
> That *gems* the glittering coronet of morn.
> *Shelley*, Queen Mab, i.

> The very insects, as they sipped the dew that *gemmed* the tender grass of the meadows, joined in the joyous epithalamium. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 109.

> England is studded and *gemmed* with castles and palaces.
> *Irving*.

> A coppice *gemm'd* with green and red.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Gemara (ge-mä'rạ̈), *n.* [Chal., complement, completion.] A body of rabbinical comments and opinions on the Mishnah, and with it forming the Talmud, or, according to many Jewish writers, itself constituting the Talmud

The Gemara exists in two forms or recensions, receiving name from the regions in which they were compiled, viz., the Jerusalem or Palestinian and the Babylonian, the former having been completed about the middle of the fourth and the latter about the end of the sixth century. See *Mishnah* and *Talmud*.

Gemaric (ge-mar′ik), *a.* [< *Gemara* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the Gemara.

gematria (gẹ-mā′tri-ặ), *n.* [Heb., a transliteration of Gr. γεωμετρία, geometry.] A cabalistic system of Hebrew Biblical interpretation, consisting in the substitution for a word of any other the numerical values of whose letters gave the same sum.

> It must be observed that the supposed antiquity of *gematria* depends solely on a conjectural comment on Zechariah xii. 10. There is no clear instance of *gematria* before Christian writers were strongly under Platonic influence, e. g., Rev. xiii. 18; Barnabas ix. *Gow.*

gematry†, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *geometry.*

gem-cutting (jem′kut″ing), *n.* The art of cutting and polishing precious stones.

gemel (jem′el), *n.* [Also *gemmel* (and *gimmal*, *gimbal*, q. v.), < ME. *gemel*, < OF. *gemel*, later *gemeau* (> ME. *gemew*, *jemew*, *gymew*, *gymmew*, *gymowe*, later *gemmew*, *gemmow*, etc), F. *jumeau* = Sp. *gemelo* = Pg. *gemeo* = It. *gemello*, twin, < L. *gemellus*, dim. of *geminus*, twin: see *geminate*, *Gemini.*] 1. A twin.—2. Same as *gimbal.*

> For under it a cave, whose entrance streight
> Clos'd with a stone-wrought doore of no meane weight;
> Yet from itselfe the *gemels* beaten so
> That little strength could thrust it to and fro.
>
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

3. In *her.*, one of a pair of bars. See *bars-gemel.*

> Two *gemels*, silver, between two griffins passant.
>
> *Strype*, Life of Smith, i., note a.

[Obsolete or archaic.]

Gemellaria (jem-e-lā′ri-ặ), *n.* [NL., < L. *gemellus*, twin, + *-aria.*] The typical genus of the family *Gemellariidæ*, having the cells arranged in pairs, back to back, whence the name. *G. loricata* is a large species common in shallow water on the New England coast.

Gemellariidæ (jẹ-mel-ạ-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gemellaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of polyzoans, of the suborder *Chilostomata* and order *Gymnolæmata*, having an unjointed, flexible, somewhat membranous zoarium, with the zoœcia unarmed, opposite, and paired. It contains several genera. Also *Gemellariadæ.*

gemelli, *n.* Plural of *gemellus.*

gemellione (jẹ-mel′i-ōn), *n.* [< ML. *gemellio(n-)*, < L. *gemellus*, a twin: see *gemellus.*] In *archæol.*, one of a pair of basins which served for washing before and after a meal, the water being poured from one into the other over the hands; hence, any decorative basin.

gemelliparous (jem-e-lip′ạ-rus), *a.* [< L. *gemellus*, twin, + *parere*, produce.] Producing twins. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

gemellus (jẹ-mel′us), *n.*; pl. *gemelli* (-ī). [L., a twin, dim. of *geminus*, a twin, adj. born at the same time: see *geminate*, *Gemini.*] In *anat.*, one of a pair of muscles arising from the ischium, and accessory to the obturator internus, with the tendon of which they are inserted into the great trochanter of the femur. In man the gemelli are superior and inferior; in some animals they are much more highly developed; in others there is a single gemellus; and in the monotremes they are wanting.

gemel-ring (jem′el-ring), *n.* A double or triple ring—that is, one formed of two, three, or more circlets, so combined that they can be separated into as many parts as there are separate circlets: used as a keepsake. Also *gimmal-ring.* See *gimbal.*

gemel-window (jem′el-win″dō), *n.* A window with two bays.

gem-engraving (jem′en-grā″ving), *n.* The art of engraving designs upon precious or (more commonly) semi-precious stones, either in raised work or by figures cut into or below the surface; lithoglyptics. Engraved gems were produced in high perfection at an early period of antiquity. Stones cut in raised work are called *cameos*, and those cut into or below the surface *intaglios.* The cutting is now done by means of small revolving wheels which are charged with diamond-dust, emery, etc., according to the hardness of the stone to be cut. Intaglio-engraving as practised by the ancients was used chiefly for the production of seals.

gement (jē′ment), *a.* [< L. *gemen(t-)s*, ppr. of *gemere*, sigh, groan, = Gr. γέμειν, be full.] Groaning. *Blount.*

gemetry†, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *geometry.*

gemew†, *n.* [ME.: see *gemel.*] In *her.*, same as *gemel*, 3.

geminal† (jem′i-nạl), *n.* [< L. *geminus*, twin, + *-al.*] A pair.

> Before the stanza was of seven lines, wherein there are two couplets, . . . the often harmony thereof soften'd the verse more than the majesty of the subject would permit, unless they had all been *geminels* or couplets.
>
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, Pref.

geminate (jem′i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *geminated*, ppr. *geminating.* [< L. *geminatus*, pp. of *geminare* (> It. *geminare* = Sp. *geminar*), double, pair, < *geminus*, born at the same time, twin: see *Gemini.*] **I.** *trans.* To double. [Rare.]

> W. . . . is but the v. *geminated* in the full sound, and though it have the seate of a consonant with us, the power is always vowellish, even where it leads the vowell in any syllable. *B. Jonson*, English Grammar.

> The delimitation by Meisterhans of the date in Attic inscriptions (550 B. C.) before which medial consonants are not *geminated.* *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 354.

II. *intrans.* To become double.

geminate (jem′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *geminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Twin; combined in pairs; binate.

> We desire of your Maiestie to vouchsafe from henceforth to conserue and continue the *geminate* disposition of your beneuolences, both generally to all our subiects, and also priuately to this our beloued seruant.
>
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 340.

Geminate leaves, in *bot.*, leaves that are in pairs, one leaf beside the other, and attached to the same point of the stem.—**Geminate ocellus**, in *entom.*, a phrase denoting two ocellated spots when they are surrounded by a single colored ring.—**Geminate spots**, in *entom.*, spots in pairs side by side, and close together or touching each other.

geminately (jem′i-nāt-li), *adv.* In pairs; doubly: as, in entomology, *geminately* spotted or lined.

gemination (jem-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *gémination* = Sp. *geminacion* = It. *geminazione*, < L. *geminatio(n-)*, a doubling, < *geminare*, double: see *geminate.*] 1. A doubling; duplication; repetition.

> If the will be in the sense and in the conscience both, there is a *gemination* of it.
>
> *Bacon*, Colours of Good and Evil, § 8.

Specifically—2. In *rhet.*, immediate repetition of a word, generally with added emphasis: as,

> O *Swallow*, *Swallow*, *flying*, *flying* South.
>
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

[Repetition after one or two intervening words is also accounted gemination: as, *again* and *again.*

> *Charge*, Chester, *charge!* *On*, Stanley, *on!*
>
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 32.]

Also called *diplasiasmus* and *epizeuxis.*—3. In *philol.*: (*a*) The doubling of an originally single consonant through the influence of a following consonant or vowel, as in Anglo-Saxon *sittan* (originally **sitian*), *fenn* (originally **feni*, Gothic *fani*), etc.; less properly used of mere orthographic doubling, as in *hammer*, *matter*, etc.

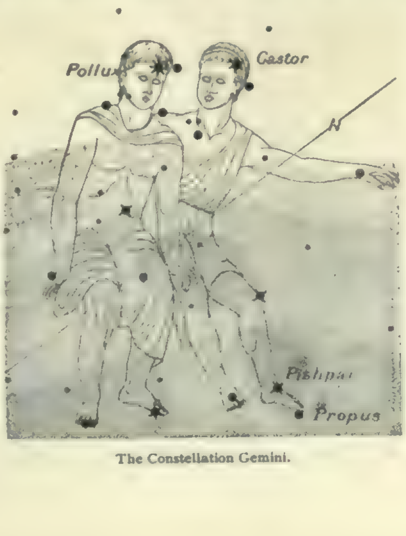
> The historic orthography has been retained in words which are under conditions of *gemination.*
>
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 328.

(*b*) A pair of letters so doubled. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 163.

geminative (jem′i-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *geminate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Characterized by gemination.

II. *n.* A geminated or doubled letter. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 161.

Gemini (jem′i-nī), *n. pl.* [L., twins, in particular the Twins, a constellation; pl. of *geminus*, born at the same time, twin; doubtfully identified with the equiv. Gr. δίδυμνος, usually δίδυμος (see *didymous*), and referred to a variant √ *gem*, *gam* of the √ *gen* of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget: see *genus.*] 1. A zodiacal constellation, giving its name to a sign of the zodiac, lying east of Taurus, on the other side of the Milky Way. It represents the two youths Castor and Pollux, sitting side by side. In the heads of the twins respectively are situated the two bright stars which go by their names—Castor to the west, a greenish star intermediate between the first and second magnitudes, and Pollux to the east, a full yellow star of the first magnitude. The sun is in Gemini from about May 20th till about June 21st (the longest day). Symbol, II.



The Constellation Gemini.

> The Charioteer
> And starry *Gemini* hang like glorious crowns
> Over Orion's grave low down in the west.
>
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxviii. 1.

2 (jem′i-ni, according to the older E. pronunciation of Latin; also, corruptly, jim′i-ni). [Also written *geminy*, *gemony*, *jiminy*; in the phrase *O Gemini*, or simply *Gemini*, i. e., by the Twins, i. e., Castor and Pollux; in E. orig. as an imitation of classical use, to swear by Castor and Pollux being a favorite oath of the Romans.] A word used as a form of mild oath or interjection.

> O *gemony!* neighbour, what a blisse is
> This, that we have 'mongst us Ulisses?
>
> *Homer à la Mode* (1665).

> *Mrs. Mal.* You are sure, Lucy, that you never mentioned——
> *Lucy.* O *Gemini!* I'd sooner cut my tongue out.
>
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

3†. [Also spelled *geminy*, and sometimes used as a sing. noun.] A pair; specifically, a pair of eyes.

> And that fond fool . . . that daily spies
> Twin babies in his mistress' *Gemini's.*
>
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 4.

> Or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

geminiflorous (jem″i-ni-flō′rus), *a.* [< L. *geminus*, twin, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Having flowers in pairs.

geminiformis (jem″i-ni-fôr′mis), *n.*; pl. *geminiformes* (-mēz). [NL., < L. *geminus*, twin, + *forma*, shape.] In *anat.*, the lower one of the twin muscles of the coxal group; the gemellus inferior. *Coues*, 1887.

geminous (jem′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *geminus*, a., born at the same time, twin: see *Gemini.*] Double; occurring or conjoined in pairs: as, *geminous* spots, tubercles, spines, etc., in insects. [Rare except in technical use.]

> And this the practice of Christians hath acknowledged, who have baptized those *geminous* births and double connascencies with several names.
>
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

geminy (jem′i-ni), *n.* See *Gemini*, 2 and 3.

Gemitores (jem-i-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *gemere*, sigh, moan, make a mournful sound, coo: see *gement.*] In Macgillivray's system of classification, the second order of birds, the cooers or pigeons, coextensive with the modern order *Columbæ.* [Not in use.]

gemitorial (jem-i-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* Pertaining to the *Gemitores.*

gemma (jem′ặ), *n.*; pl. *gemmæ* (-ē). [L., a swelling bud, a gem: see *gem.*] 1. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a bud; that which is budded; the result of gemmation. Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) A leaf-bud as distinguished from a flower-bud; the rudiment of a young branch. (*b*) A small undeveloped shoot, or analogous fusiform or lenticular body, which becomes detached from the mother plant and originates a new one, as in some mosses and liverworts, etc. In some fungi portions of the mycelium become detached and reproduce the plant in a similar manner.

2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridæ*, containing a single small species, *G. totteni* or *G. gemma* (originally *Venus gemma*), about one eighth of an inch long, yellowish or rosy-white tipped with amethystine, found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. The young are retained inside the valves of the parent till their shells are formed.

gemmaceous (je-mā′shius), *a.* [< L. *gemma*, a bud, a gem, + E. *-aceous.*] Pertaining to leaf-buds; of the nature of or resembling leaf-buds.

gemmæ, *n.* Plural of *gemma.*

gemman (jem′ạn), *n.*; pl. *gemmen* (-en). A vulgar abbreviation of *gentleman.* [In the United States confined to negro use.]

> At home, our Bow-street *gemmen* keep the laws.
>
> *Byron*, Beppo, st. 86.

> Here the new maid chimed in, "Ma'am, Salts of Lemon
> Will make it in no time quite fit for the *Gemman!*"
>
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 128.

gemmary (jem′ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *gemmarye*, < LL. *gemmarius*, pertaining to gems, < L. *gemma*, a gem: see *gem.* II. *n.* < ME. *gemmarye*, a gem-engraver, < LL. *gemmarius*, a gem-engraver, jeweler; in the second sense < L. as if **gemmarium* (or with E. suffix *-ery*), <

gemmarius, adj.: see I.] **I.**† *a.* Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principal and most *gemmary* affection is its tralucency; as for irradiancy, . . . which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

II. *n.* 1†. A gem-engraver.

In the work of the graver, and in the gravyng of the *gemmarye*. *Wyclif*, Ex. xxviii. 11 (Oxf.).

2†. A depository for gems; a jewel-house. In this sense also written *gemmery*.—3. The science of or knowledge concerning gems. [Rare.]

In painting and *gemmary* Fortunato, like his countrymen, was a quack. *Poe*, Tales, I. 346.

gemmate (jem′āt), *a.* [< L. *gemmatus*, provided with buds, set with gems, pp. of *gemmare*, put forth buds, set with gems, < *gemma*, a bud, a gem.] In *bot.*, having buds; reproducing by buds.

Gemmati (je-mā′tī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *gemmate*.] A Linnean group of *Lepidoptera* (*Papilionidæ*).

gemmation (je-mā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *gemmation* = Pg. *gemmação* = It. *gemmazione*, < L. *gemmatus*, pp. of *gemmare*, put forth buds, set with gems: see *gemmate*.] 1. In *bot.*, the act of budding; also, the manner in which a young leaf is folded up in the bud before its unfolding.—2. In *zoöl.*, the process of reproduction by buds; the formation of a new individual by the protrusion and complete or partial separation of a part of the parent; budding. Gemmation, when complete, is a kind of fission, but the part budded is commonly small in comparison with the size of the parent.

Gemmation consists in the production of a bud or buds, usually from the outside, but sometimes from the inside, of an animal; which buds become developed into more or less completely independent beings. The fresh beings thus produced by budding are all known as zooids. . . . When the zooids produced by budding remain permanently attached to one another and to the parent organism which produced them, the case is said to be one of "continuous" *gemmation*, and the ultimate result of this is to produce a colony or composite structure, composed of a number of similar and partially independent beings, all produced by budding, but all remaining in organic connection.
H. A. Nicholson, Advanced Text-Book of Zoölogy, iv.

Among creatures of higher grades, by fission or *gemmation*, parents bequeath parts of their bodies, more or less organized, to form offspring at the cost of their own individualities. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 75.

Also called *gemmulation*.

Basal or **basilar gemmation**, in corals, budding from a cœnosarc which the base of the polyp gives forth, as in *Rhizongia*, *Astrangia*, etc.—**Calicular gemmation**, in corals, budding from the calycine disk of the parent polyp, which may or may not continue to grow after the process.—**Continuous gemmation.** See first extract under def. 2.—**Entogastric gemmation.** See *entogastric*.—**Lateral** or **parietal gemmation**, in corals, budding from the side of the parent polyp at some point between the base and the circlet of tentacles.

Lateral or *parietal gemmation* generally gives rise to dendroid or arborescent coralla, as in the genera Madrepora, Dendrophyllia, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 373.

Marginal gemmation, in corals, a form of lateral gemmation in which the parietal buds are given off from the edge of the calice.

gemmel†, *n.* See *gemel*.

gemmeous (jem′ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *gemmeus*, pertaining to gems, < *gemma*, a gem: see *gem*.] Pertaining to gems; of the nature of or resembling gems; gem-like.

The blue is of an inexpressible splendor, the richest cœrulian glowing with *gemmeous* brilliancy.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., Gemmeous Dragonet.

gemmiferous (je-mif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *gemmifère* = Pg. It. *gemmifero*, < L. *gemmifer*, bearing or containing gems (or buds), < *gemma*, a bud, a gem, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing a gemma; reproducing by buds; gemmiparous.

gemmiform (jem′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *gemma*, bud, + *forma*, form.] Bud-like.

gemminess (jem′i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gemmy.

gemmipara, gemmiparæ (je-mip′ạ-rä̤, -rē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. and fem. pl. respectively of *gemmiparus*, producing buds, or propagating by buds: see *gemmiparous*.] Gemmiparous animals; animals which propagate by buds, as the hydra or fresh-water polyp, etc.

gemmiparity (jem-i-par′ị-ti), *n.* [< *gemmiparous* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being gemmiparous; the faculty of reproducing by gemmation, as in polyps. The buds may separate from the parent and become distinct animals, or remain attached to it. See *gemmation*.

gemmiparous (je-mip′ạ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gemmiparus*, < L. *gemma*, a bud, a gem, + *parere*, produce.] 1. Producing buds or gems.—2. Producing young by a process of internal gemmation, without sexual intercourse, as the wingless forms of aphids; geneagenetic. See *gemmation*, *geneagenesis*.

Gemmipora (je-mip′ọ̄-rä̤), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville), < L. *gemma*, a bud, + *porus*, a passage.] The typical genus of *Gemmiporidæ*.

Gemmiporidæ (jem-i-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gemmipora* + *-idæ*.] A family of madreporarian corals, typified by the genus *Gemmipora*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

gemmoid (jem′oid), *a.* [< L. *gemma*, a gem, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Having the nature or form of a gemma.

gemmosity† (je-mos′ị-ti), *n.* [< LL. *gemmosus*, set with gems (see *gemmous*), + E. *-ity*.] The state of abounding with gems, or of having the character of a gem. [Curiously defined by Bailey, 1727, "abundance of pearls," but probably never used in any sense.]

gemmous (jem′us), *a.* [< L. *gemmosus*, set with gems, < *gemma*, gem: see *gem*.] Same as *gemmeous*: specifically applied to a fish, the gemmous dragonet (so called from its being covered with spots like gems).

gemmula (jem′ụ̄-lä̤), *n.*; pl. *gemmulæ* (-lē). [NL., < LL. *gemmula*, a little bud: see *gemmule*.] In *biol.*, a gemmule, as of a sponge.

The winter *gemmulæ* form spring sexual spongillæ, which produce sexual forms in which arise the winter *gemmulæ*.
W. Marshall, quoted in Smithsonian Report, 1885, I. 766.

gemmulation (jem-ụ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *gemmulation*; as *gemmule* + *-ation*.] Same as *gemmation*.

gemmule (jem′ūl), *n.* [= F. *gemmule*, < LL. *gemmula*, a little bud, a little gem, dim. of L. *gemma*, a bud, a gem: see *gem*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A small bud or gemma. (*b*) The plumule. (*c*) An ovule.—2. In *zoöl.*, a little bud; a small gemma. Specifically—(*a*) A germinal mass of spores of some low animals, as sponges. (*b*) The ciliated embryo of some cœlenterates.

When a part of the parental body is detached in the shape of *gemmule*, or egg, or fœtus, the material sacrifice is conspicuous. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 75.

Reproduction takes place mainly asexually by fission and the production of germs or *gemmules*, but also by the formation of ova and sperm capsules. The *gemmules* are in the fresh-water Spongilla masses of cells which are surrounded by a firm shell composed of silicious structures (amphidiscs), and . . . pass through a long period . . . of inactivity. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 218.

gemmuliferous (jem-ụ̄-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< LL. *gemmula*, a little bud (see *gemmule*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing gemmules, as a sponge or cœlenterate.

gemmy[1] (jem′i), *a.* [< *gem* + *-y*[1].] Bright with gems; full of gems; glittering.

> Fam'd Oberon, with damask'd robe so gay,
> And *gemmy* crown, by moonshine sparkling far.
> *A. Philips*, Pastorals, vi.

> The *gemmy* bridle glitter'd free,
> Like to some branch of stars we see
> Hung in the golden Galaxy.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, iii.

gemmy[2] (jem′i), *a.* Same as *jemmy*.

gemonies (jem′ọ̄-niz), *n. pl.* [L. *gemoniæ* (with or without *scalæ*, steps), < *gemere*, groan: see *gement*. Cf. "the Bridge of Sighs."] A flight of steps on the Aventine hill in ancient Rome, to which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks to be thrown into the Tiber.

> As, to-day,
> The fate of some of your servants! who declining
> Their way, not able, for the throng, to follow,
> Slipt downe the *Gemonies*, and brake their necks!
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 1.

> No day passes
> In which some are not fasten'd to the hook,
> Or thrown down from the *Gemonies*.
> *Massinger*, Roman Actor, i. 1.

gemot (AS. pron. ge-mōt′), *n.* [Also written *gemote*, repr. AS. *gemōt*, a meeting, an assembly, > ME. *mote*, mod. E. *moot*: see *moot*, *n.*, and *meet*[1].] A meeting; an assembly: occurring in modern English only as a historical term (particularly in *Witenagemot*, which see) with reference to the Anglo-Saxon period.

Eadward was crowned on Easter Day at Winchester, the usual place for an Easter *Gemót*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, II. 8.

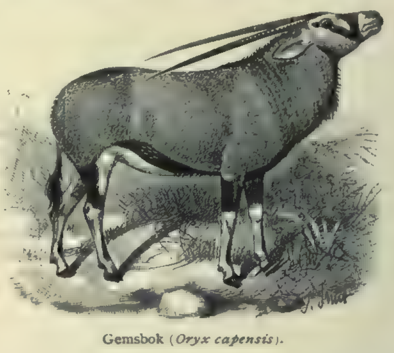
It would appear, these judicial matters were transacted in the ordinary *gemots* of the hundred and the shire.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 299.

gem-peg (jem′peg), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, an upright double-elbowed rod of iron fixed on a lapidaries' bench near the polishing-wheel, bearing on its upper part an inverted cone of wood pierced with numerous small holes or nicks, in one of which, according to the angle desired, the lapidary rests one end of the gem-stick, thus steadying it and giving it the proper inclination while the stone glued to the other end of the gem-stick is being polished on the lap- or polishing-wheel. Also, corruptly, *gim-peg*, *germ-peg*.

The support . . . placed a little to the right and in advance of the lap is called a *gim-peg*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 202.

gem-ring (jem′ring), *n.* In *her.*, a ring with a jewel set in it, used as a bearing.

gemsbok (gemz′bok), *n.* [= D. *gemsbok* (= G. *gemsbock*), the buck or male of the chamois (applied by the Dutch in South Africa to the *Oryx capensis*), < D. *gems* = G. *gems*, *gemse*, chamois (see *chamois*), + D. *bok* = G. *bock* = E. *buck*[1].] The South African oryx, *Oryx capensis*, a fine large antelope of the group *Oryginæ*, especially abundant in the Kalahari desert and Damaraland. Like the other oryxes, it is of large size, with very long, slender, sharp, and nearly straight horns, sometimes over a yard in length, forming efficient weapons of defense. The general color is fawn or yellowish, whitening on the under parts, with conspicuous black and white markings on the head, legs, and flanks. The neck is maned and the tail tufted. The name is also given to some other oryxes resembling this species. Also called *kokama*.



Gemsbok (*Oryx capensis*).

gem-sculpture (jem′skulp″ṭ̈ūr), *n.* Same as *gem-engraving*. [Rare.]

gemshorn (gemz′hôrn), *n.* [G., < *gems*, chamois (see *gemsbok*), + *horn* = E. *horn*.] In *organ-building*, a stop having tapering metal pipes which yield tones of a pleasant horn-like quality, intermediate between those of the open and those of the stopped diapason.

gem-stick (jem′stik), *n.* Same as *dop*[2].

gem-stone (jem′stōn), *n.* [< *gem* + *stone*. Cf. equiv. AS. *gimstān*, ME. *ȝimstan*, *ȝimston*, *ymston*.] A precious stone; a gem.

The natural forms in which crystallized *gem-stones* occur are but rarely adapted for direct employment in objects of jewelry. *S. K. Handbook*, Precious Stones, p. 19.

gent†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gin*[4].

Gen. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Genesis*; (*b*) *General* (as a title).

gen. An abbreviation of (*a*) *general*; (*b*) *genitive*.

-gen. [Also *-gene*; partly < L. *-genus*, *-gena*, '-born,' '-produced,' the form in compound adjectives or nouns of the verb *gignere*, *genere*, √ **gen*, bear, produce; partly < Gr. -γενής (stem γενεσ-, γενε-), in compound adjectives, 'of (such a) kind or nature,' '-born,' < γένος (= L. *genus*, stem *gener*-), kind, nature, < γίγνεσθαι, be born, become, √ *γεν, bear, produce: see *genus*, *general*, *generate*.] A terminal element in words from or made after the Latin or Greek, meaning primarily 'produce,' and taken either passively, 'born,' 'produced,' as in *acrogen*, *endogen*, *exogen*, etc., that which is produced or grows at the top, from within, from without, etc., or actively, 'producing,' 'serving to produce,' as in *hydrogen*, *oxygen*, *nitrogen*, etc., that which produces or serves to produce water, acid, nitric acid, etc. The corresponding adjective is in *-genic* or *-genous*, and the abstract noun, if any, is in *-geny*.

gena (jē′nä̤), *n.*; pl. *genæ* (jē′nē). [L., the cheek, = Gr. γένυς, the chin, jaw, = E. *chin*, q. v.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the cheek: an indefinite region on the side of the head or face between the ear, eye, and nose. (*a*) The side of the human face. (*b*) In trilobites, one of the two parts into which the limb or lateral area of the cephalic shield is divided, the anterior being the *fixed gena*, the other the *movable* or *separable gena*. See cut under *Trilobita*. (*c*) In insects, a region of the side of the head, beneath the eye, with which the mandible may articulate, bounded by the epicranium and under side of the eye, the face, clypeus, labrum, labium, and base of mandibles.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropod mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

genal (jē′nạl), *a.* [< *gena* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the gena or cheek.—**Genal angle**, in trilobites, the posterior angle of the movable gena, terminating the cephalic shield behind. See cut under *Trilobita*.—**Genal**

suture, in trilobites, the great suture dividing the fixed from the movable gena. See cut under *Trilobita*.

genappe (je-nap′), *n.* [< *Genappe*, in Belgium, where it was originally manufactured.] A worsted yarn which, because of its smoothness, can be conveniently combined with silk, and is thus well adapted for braids, fringes, etc.

gendarme (jen-därm′ or, as F., zhoṅ-därm′), *n.* [Also *gensdarme*; < F. *gendarme*, sing., from pl. *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms: *gens*, pl., people, folks, persons, men, pl. of *gent*, a nation, people, tribe, race, < L. *gen(t-)s*, pl. *gentes*, a race, clan, people (see *gens*); *de*, of, at; *armes*, arms.] 1. Originally, in France, a man-at-arms; a knight or cavalier armed at all points and commanding a troop; afterward, a member of a company or corps of cavalry; a cavalryman: sometimes also used for *soldier* in general.

We come not here, my lord, said they, with armes
For to resist the chok of thy *Gens d'armes*.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v. 538.

2. In France, since the Revolution, one of the corps of national police, a body organized, uniformed, and drilled like soldiers, and considered, in a sense, a privileged corps of the French army: also used for a policeman of a similar corps in some other European countries. See *gendarmerie*, 2.

gendarmerie, gendarmery (zhoṅ-där′mė-rē, jen-där′me̤-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *gensdarmerie*, *gendarmory*, *gendarmourie*; < F. *gendarmerie*, < *gendarme*, q. v.] 1. Formerly, in France, a body of cavalry, first organized under this name by Charles VII.; cavalry in general. The special corps of gendarmerie of the army were suppressed in 1778, excepting the Scotch company, the most ancient.

Had the *gensdarmery* of our great writers no other enemy to fight with? *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 102.

Were . . . to have set on the *gendarmourie*.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1551.

The *gendarmory* and bands of horsemen.
Strype, Memorials, an. 1551.

The foreign mercenaries, the men-at-arms, or *gendarmery*. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

2. The armed police of France, consisting of mounted and unmounted gendarmes, first organized in 1790 as a standing militia for the enforcement of law and the preservation of order. The gendarmerie is recruited from picked men, generally from the regular army, and is organized into legions, departmental companies, and local lieutenancies, each of the last being divided into brigades of five or more men each. There are also special corps of maritime and colonial gendarmerie, the former for service at ports and naval stations. Detachments of gendarmerie accompany all armies in the field. The name is applied to similar organizations in some other countries. See *gendarme*, 2.

He [Emperor Nicholas] formed a body of well-paid officers, called the *Gendarmerie*, who were scattered over the country, and ordered to report directly to his Majesty whatever seemed to them worthy of attention.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 207.

gendarmory†, *n.* See *gendarmerie*.

gender (jen′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *gendyr*, *gendre*, < OF. *gendre*, *genre*, F. *genre*, kind, genus, style, = Pr. *gendre*, *genre* = Sp. *género* = Pg. *genero* = It. *genere*, kind, < L. *genus* (abl. *genere*), race, stock, sort, kind: see *genus*, of which *gender* is a doublet.] 1†. Kind; sort; class; genus.

The other motive,
Why to a public count I might not go,
Is the great love the general *gender* bear him.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

Our bodies are our gardens; to the which our wills are gardeners; so that if we will . . . supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, . . . why, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our wills.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Several sorts which they called *genders* or species, according as they referred them, either upwards to a more comprehensive sort of bodies, or downwards to a narrower species. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms.

2. Sex, male or female. [Colloq. and humorous.]

"Her laying herself out to catch the admiration of vulgar minds, in a way which made me blush for my — for my ——" "*Gender*," suggested Mr. Squeers.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

3. In *gram.*, a formal distinction in words, apparently founded on and in part expressing differences of sexual character, as male and female, or as male, female, or of neither sex (neuter). In the languages of the Indo-European family the distinction originally is threefold, as masculine, feminine, and neuter (the first including principally male beings, the second female, and the third those of no sex), and appears in nouns, adjectives, and pronouns (except the personal pronouns), although among masculines and feminines are included (on grounds not yet made clear) many words designating things of no sex. In the Semitic languages the genders are only two, masculine and feminine, and the distinction is made also in the second and third persons of verbs. In the majority of languages distinction of gender is altogether wanting. In some tongues differences not of sex are made the ground of formal distinctions also called by some by the name *gender*: thus, that of animate and inanimate objects in American languages; a manifold distinction (of obscure origin) in South African languages, and so on. Some languages, like the modern French, have lost the neuter gender, and have masculine and feminine only; some, like English, have no gender except in a few pronouns, as *he*, *she*, *it*; some, like modern Persian, have no gender whatever.

Hast thou no understandings for thy cases, and the numbers of the *genders*? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 1.

gender (jen′dėr), *v.* [< ME. *gendren*, < OF. *gendrer*, *genrer* = Sp. *generar* (obs.) = Pg. *gerar* = It. *generare*, < L. *generare*, beget, < *genus* (*gener-*), kind, genus: see *gender*, *n.* Cf. *generate*, *engender*.] I. *trans.* 1. To beget; procreate; generate; engender.

For Crist Jesus I haue *gendrid* ghou bi the ghospel.
Wyclif, 1 Cor. iv. 15 (Oxf.).

Hence — 2. To give rise to; bring out or forth.

Whatsoever does *gender* strife, the apostle commands us to avoid. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 126.

Its influence
Thrown in our eyes *genders* a novel sense. *Keats.*

II. *intrans.* To copulate; breed.

Thou shalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverse kind.
Lev. xix. 19.

The one [covenant] from the mount Sinai, which *gendereth* to bondage, which is Agar. Gal. iv. 24.

genderer† (jen′dėr-ėr), *n.* One who engenders.

genderless (jen′dėr-les), *a.* [< *gender*, *n.*, + *-less*.] In *gram.*, without gender; having no formal distinctions expressing differences of sex.

We should expect to find the parent Aryan *genderless* like the Finnic. *Jour. of Anthrop. Inst.*, XVII. 257.

genderlike† (jen′dėr-līk), *a.* Of the same gender or genus.

Note that in every proportionalitie, we properly call the 2 antecedents *genderlike* tearmes, for likeness in quality, which name also serves for the two consequents.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), p. 202.

gendrure†, *n.* 1. The act of begetting or procreating. *E. D.*

The sinew is of his stones of *gendrure* ben foldid togidere.
Wyclif, Job xl. 12.

2. That which is engendered. *E. D.*

Gentille *gendrure* to make. *Robert of Brunne*, p. 253.

-gene. [F. *-gène*, < L. *-genus*, *-gena*, or Gr. -γενής: see *-gen*.] A form of *-gen* in some words from or made after the French model, as in *amphigene*.

geneagenesis (jen″ẹ̄-a̤-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γενεά, race, stock, generation, descent, + γένεσις, generation.] A kind of parthenogenesis resulting from internal gemmation: a term used by Quatrefages.

geneagenetic (jen″ẹ̄-a̤-jẹ̄-net′ik), *a.* [< *geneagenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to geneagenesis; gemmiparous, as an aphid.

geneal, *a.* and *n.* Same as *genial*^{2}.

genealogic, genealogical (jen″ẹ̄-a̤-loj′ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* [= F. *généalogique* = Sp. *genealógico* = Pg. It. *genealogico*, < NL. *genealogicus*, < LL. *genealogia*, genealogy: see *genealogy*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of genealogy; relating to or exhibiting the succession of offspring from a progenitor.

He [Hondius] also engraved a *genealogic* chart of the Houses of York and Lancaster, with the arms of the Knights of the Garter to the year 1589, drawn by Thomas Talbot. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, III. i.

An old Roman grafted on a modern Englishman produced the golden fruit of true patriotism, real personal greatness, and nobility unindebted to a *genealogical* table.
V. Knox, Letters to a Young Nobleman, lv.

We may conclude . . . that between societies of the industrial type there will be differences of political organization consequent on *genealogical* differences.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 578.

2. According to or characterized by descent from a common ancestor: as, *genealogical* order.

In India, at this day, the members of the *genealogic* clans are always careful to refer their position to their Eponym. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 144.

Genealogical tree. (*a*) The genealogy or lineage of a family drawn out under the form of a tree, with its roots, stem, and branches.

Among the rest was the room in which James I. died, and a portico with a *genealogical tree* of the house of Cecil painted on the walls. *Gough*, Topography, Theobalds.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*, a graphic representation of the supposed derivation by descent with modification of any group of animals from their ancestral or primitive stock; a phylum. Such trees or phyla, now in common use, are the same in idea and purpose as ordinary genealogical trees, with the names of the groups of animals supposed to have been successively evolved in place of the names of persons. See *phylum*.

genealogically (jen″ẹ̄-a̤-loj′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a genealogic manner; as regards genealogy.

genealogist (jen-ẹ̄-al′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [= F. *généalogiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *genealogista*; as *genealogy* + *-ist*.] One who traces genealogies; a student of or writer upon genealogy.

They deny that historians or *genealogists* can point out the first mean man named Douglas.
Scott, Castle Dangerous, iv.

genealogize (jen-ẹ̄-al′ọ̄-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *genealogized*, ppr. *genealogizing*. [< *genealogy* + *-ize*.] To investigate or treat of genealogy. Also spelled *genealogise*.

genealogy (jen-ẹ̄-al′ọ̄-ji), *n.*; pl. *genealogies* (-jiz). [< ME. *genealogie* = D. G. *genealogie* = Dan. Sw. *genealogi*, < OF. *genealogie*, F. *généalogie* = Pr. *genolosia*, *genologia* = Sp. *genealogía* = Pg. It. *genealogia*, < LL. *genealogia*, < Gr. γενεαλογία, the making of a pedigree, tracing of a family, < γενεαλόγος, one who makes a pedigree, a genealogist, < γενεά, a race, stock, generation, family, descent (allied to γένος, a race, stock, family: see *genus*), + λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; an enumeration of ancestors and their descendants in the natural order of succession.

The Apostle . . . had warned Timothy against giving heed to fables and endless *genealogies*; by *genealogies* meaning the derivation of angelic and spiritual natures, according to a fantastic system invented by the Oriental philosophers. *Bp. Hurd*, Works, VI. viii.

2. In *biol.*, a similar tracing of the lines of descent of animals or plants from ancestral forms. See *evolution*.—3. Pedigree; lineage; regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor.

They [heathen philosophers] do indeed describe the *genealogies* of their Heroes and subordinate Gods, but for the supreme Deity, he is constantly acknowledged to be without beginning of time, or end of days.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 8.

The ancients ranged chaos into several regions, and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it were a pedigree or *genealogy*.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

I observe that gout loves ancestors and *genealogy*; it needs five or six generations of gentlemen or noblemen to give it its full vigour. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland.

4. Progeny; offspring; generation. [Rare.]

The family consisted of an old grey-headed man and his wife, with five or six sons and sons-in-law, and their several wives, and a joyous *genealogy* out of them.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey.

=**Syn.** 3. *Lineage*, etc. See *pedigree*.

genearch (jen′ẹ̄-ärk), *n.* [< Gr. γενεάρχης, γενάρχης, < γενεά, γένος, a race, family, + ἄρχειν, rule.] The chief of a family or tribe. *Imp. Dict.*

geneat (AS. pron. ge-nā′ät), *n.* [AS. *geneát*, a companion (in legal use with a technical sense imperfectly translated by 'vassal'); = OS. *genōt* = D. *genoot* = OHG. *genōz*, G. *genosse*, a companion, lit. one who uses a thing with another; < AS. *neótan*, use, enjoy, = D. *genieten* = OHG. *giniozan*, MHG. *geniezen*, G. *geniessen*, use, enjoy, = Goth. *niutan*, partake, etc.: see *neat*^{1}, *note*^{2}.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, a vassal; one holding land for service or rent.

The *geneat* must work, on the land and off the land, as he is bidden, and ride and carry, lead load, and drive drove, and do many things beside.
Quoted in *J. R. Green's* Conq. of Eng., p. 318.

geneat-land, *n.* In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, land in villeinage; gafol-land.

geneial, *a.* and *n.* See *genial*^{2}.

génépi (F. pron. zhā-nā-pē′), *n.* [F.] A sweet absinthe, of a rich green color, made from species of *Artemisia* (*A. glacialis* and *A. mutellina*) which are found in the Alps.

genera, *n.* Plural of *genus*.

generability (jen″e̤-ra̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *generable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being generated.

The genealogy of the passions, the origin of ideas, and the *generability* of mind. *Johnstone*, Madness, Pref.

generable (jen′e̤-ra̤-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *generable* = It. *generabile*, < L. *generabilis*, that may generate or be generated, < *generare*, generate: see *generate*.] 1. Capable of being begotten or generated; that may be produced by generation, in any sense of the word.

Which hath power of al thing *generable*
To rule and stere by their great influence
Weder and wind.
Henryson, Testament of Creseide, l. 148.

They [the poets] were the first obseruers of all naturall causes & effects in the things *generable* and corruptible, and from thence mounted vp to search after the celestiall courses and influences.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 6.

We speak here of the original life of the soul itself, that this is substantial, neither *generable* nor corruptible, but only createable and annihilable by the Deity.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 862.

2†. Genial; contributory to propagation. *Nares.*

Thou, queen of heav'n, commandress of the deep,
Lady of lakes, regent of woods and deer,
A lamp dispelling irksome night; the source
Of *generable* moisture. *Fuimus Troes.*

general (jen′ẹ-ra̤l). *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *generall*; < ME. *general*, *generalle*, < OF. *general*, F. *général* = Pr. Sp. *general* = Pg. *general*, *geral* = It. *generale* = D. *generaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *general* (in comp.), general, common, < L. *generalis*, of or belonging to a kind, race, or genus, of or belonging to all, general, common, < *genus* (*gener-*), a kind, race, family, genus: see *gender*, *n.*, and *genus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or applicable to or predicable of all objects of a given class, or all of a number of resembling individuals; universal within the limits of the class or group of things considered: as, a *general* law of nature; a statute *general* in its application; a *general* principle; a *general* idea; the *general* interest or safety of a nation; to labor for the *general* good. In logic a name, as, for example, "cockatrice," is considered to be *general* even though there is no real individual to which it can be applied; and it may also be *general* though there is but one individual to which it is actually applied. On the other hand, a disjunctive expression, as "William Shakspere, William Harvey, or Francis Bacon," though predicable of each individual of the group, is not considered to be *general*. See *nominalism*, *realism*, and *conceptualism*.

I drink to the *general* joy of the whole table.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

When she defines, argues, divides, compounds,
Considers vertue, vice, and *general* things.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

The verdurous wall of Paradise up sprung;
Which to our *general* sire gave prospect large
Into his nether empire neighbouring round.
Milton, P. L., iv. 144.

If . . . ideas be abstract, . . . [our knowledge] will be *general* knowledge.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. iv. 12.

He appeals to all,
And by the *general* voice will stand or fall.
Sheridan, The Rivals, Prol.

Every man who has seen the world knows that nothing is so useless as a *general* maxim. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The homeward voyage and captivity of Richard had some effect on the *general* affairs of the world; his special visit to Ragusa affected only the local affairs of Ragusa.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 222.

In observing human character, single feelings or actions interest us chiefly as criteria of *general* tendencies.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 267.

The reproduction of ideas under the so-called laws of association is a *general* fact of consciousness.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 534.

2. Pertaining or applicable to, or predicable or true of, many or most of a class indefinitely, but by implication not to every member of it without exception; common to the majority or an indefinite number, or to a large but indefinite extent; prevalent; usual; common: as, a *general* custom; to differ from the *general* opinion; hence, indefinite; vague; not precise: as, to evade a point by *general* statements. Specifically, in *math.*, true except in certain limiting cases, when certain quantities vanish. Thus, it is true as a *general* proposition that three equations suffice to determine three unknown quantities; yet this is not the case if the resultant vanishes.

Their *generallest* weapons are the Russe bowes and arrowes. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 43.

Until I woke, and found him settled down
Upon the *general* decay of faith
Right thro' the world. *Tennyson*, The Epic.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

Who shall tell when the sense of insecurity has become *general* enough to merit respect?
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 170.

The *general* rough-and-ready education of such a life.
W. Black.

3. Comprising or pertaining to the whole; collective: opposed to *partial*: as, a *general* settlement of accounts; a *general* departure of guests; a *general* involucre (that is, one which subtends the whole inflorescence); also, pertaining to, predicable of, or occupied with a great variety of different objects having common characters.

And in the heiȝe holly gost holly y beleue,
And *generall* holy chirche also hold this in thy mynde.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 816.

Ye are come unto mount Sion, and . . . to the *general* assembly and church of the firstborn which are written in heaven. Heb. xii. 23.

Our *general* forces at Bridgenorth shall meet.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

There were the learned Isaac Vossius and Spanhemius, son of the famous man of Heidelburg, nor was this gentleman less learned, being a *generall* scholar.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 31, 1675.

4. Pertaining to the main features of the object; regarded in the gross, with neglect of details and unimportant exceptions: as, his *general* attainments are excellent; a *general* survey.

Having gotten his *general* knowledge of the party against whom, as he had already of the party for whom, he was to fight. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

The *generall* end therefore of all the booke is to fashion a gentleman or noble person in vertuous and gentle discipline. *Spenser*, To Raleigh, prefixed to F. Q.

Why, my lord of York commends the plot and the *general* course of the action. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

I have a very *general* acquaintance here in New England. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, I. 91.

The *general* aspect was peaceful and contented.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 26.

5. Having to do with all; public; common; vulgar.

You will rather show our *general* louts
How you can frown. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

Are you coying it,
When I command you to be free, and *general*
To all? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

She's *generall*, she's free, she's liberall
Of hand and purse, she's open unto all.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

The *general* practitioner is the advance guard of the army which fights against disease.
Saturday Rev., March, 1874, p. 303.

6. Not specifically limited in scope, operation, or function; not restricted to special details, particulars, or occasions: used of authority conferred, or of office or employment exercised: as, a *general* power of attorney; a *general* officer of the army; a *general* mechanic. [*General* in this sense, in designations of rank or office taken or imitated from the French, usually follows, according to French idiom, the noun which it qualifies; and the two words are in English usually treated as a compound noun, as *adjutant-general*, *attorney-general*, etc.]—**General acceptance.** See *acceptance*, 1 (*c*) (2).—**General act.** See *act*, 4.—**General agent, anatomy, anemia, Assembly, assignment, authority.** See the nouns.—**General average.** See *average*^{2}, 1 (*e*).—**General Baptists.** See *Baptist*, 2.—**General case, center, color.** See the nouns.—**General charge,** in *Scots law*, a charge the use of which is to cause the heir either to represent his ancestor or to renounce the succession. A *general special charge* is a writ passing the signet, the object of which is to supply the place of a general service, and to vest by a fiction of law those subjects which would have required a general service to have vested them in the heir.—**General conference.** See *conference*, 2 (*c*).—**General confession.** See *confession*.—**General confutation,** in *logic*, a confutation which does not name the fallacy committed, but either denies the consequence, or distinguishes, or offers an independent argument to the contrary.—**General Convention.** See *convention*, 3 (*a*).—**General conversion,** in *logic*, that mode of conversion commonly called simple, where the quantity of the proposition remains unchanged.—**General council** (*eccles.*). See *council*, 7.—**General council of the university.** See *council*.—**General Court, credit, custom, delivery.** See the nouns.—**General Court of Trials,** a session of the general court or legislative assembly of a New England colony held for the purpose of trying causes, in exercise of the judicial power which those assemblies possessed.

For theft a white man was tried in those old days at the *General Court of Trials.*
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, IV. 115.

General Deficiency Bill. See *bill*^{3}.—**General demurrer.** See *demurrer*^{2}, 1.—**General deputy.** See *deputy*, 3.—**General edict, equation, issue, jurisdiction, jurisprudence, law, legacy, lien,** etc. See the nouns.—**General mortgage-bonds.** See *bond*^{1}.—**General officer, order,** etc. See the nouns.—**General postman,** a carrier of letters in general except those sent from one point in the London district to another. [Eng.]

Like a *general postman's* coat. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

General principle, one to which there are no exceptions within its range of application, or which is true of everything to which it is germane.—**General regulations.** See *regulation*.—**General service, ship, statute, tail, term, warrant, warranty,** etc. See the nouns.—**Heir general.** See *heir*. =**Syn. 1-3.** *Common, Universal.* See *common*.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is general or common to all of a given class or group; a general statement, principle, truth, etc.

For his answer to what I affirme, by that *generall* which he bringeth, if I should grant all he saith, how short it were you may easily judge.
E. Winslow, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, [p. 395.

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*. *Locke.*

2. A genus or class embracing all objects having certain characters, and especially including species under it. Now only in the phrase *in general* (which see, below).

The chief *general* is so that where as it is in the head of al and above al it can never become inferiour to be of any kinde or sorte in thinges. . . . The middle *general* is the same that being comprehended betwixte the chiefe *general* and the lowest kinde or sorte in thinges, may be also some kinde or fourme it self.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes,
Severals and *generals* of grace.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

A history painter paints man in *general*.
Sir J. Reynolds.

3. *Milit.*, an officer holding a general command (whence the title); the commander of an army, or of any organization of troops larger than a regiment: as an official title, used either alone for the highest or next to the highest rank, or with an adjunct designating the particular grade. See *lieutenant-general*, *major-general*, and *brigadier-general*. In modern European armies the specific rank of general is usually the highest under that of marshal or field-marshal. In the United States the title, when used, is that of the acting commander-in-chief of the whole army (the President being the titular commander-in-chief). The rank has been held, under temporary laws, only by Generals Washington, Grant, and Sherman, and for a short time before his death in 1888 by General Sheridan, whose previous title as commander-in-chief was lieutenant-general. In address and common speech any general officer is called *general* simply. Abbreviated *Gen.*

The senate has letters from the *general*, wherein he gives my son the whole name of the war. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

The war's old art each private soldier knows,
And with a *general's* love of conquest glows.
Addison, The Campaign.

4. A particular beat of drum or march, being that which, in the morning, gives notice to infantry to be in readiness to march.—**5.** *Eccles.*, the chief of an order of monks or priests, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule: as, the *general* of the Dominicans, or of the Jesuits. In most orders the office is held for three years, but in that of the Jesuits it is held for life. The general, being subject to the immediate jurisdiction of the pope, is exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, but has the right to sit and vote with the bishops in a general council of the church.

6†. The public; the community; the vulgar.

The success,
Although particular [partial], shall give a scantling
Of good or bad unto the *general*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to the *general*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

General of division, a general commanding a division of an army in the field. Compare *brigadier*.—**Great generals,** the general charges furnished by the owner of a fishing-vessel, including wood, water, lights, knives, salt, bait, etc. [New England.]—**In general.** (*a*) As regards the generality or most; for the most part; with few exceptions; in the main; generally.

But I should think, Mr. Puff, that authors would *in general* be able to do this sort of work for themselves.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

In general, those who nothing have to say
Contrive to spend the longest time in doing it.
Lowell, Oriental Apologue.

(*b*†) Inclusively; without exception.

They dede his pleasure to obeye,
Theder they came ichon *in generall*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1691.

Nest. Our general doth salute you with a kiss.
Ulyss. Yet is the kindness but particular;
'Twere better she were kiss'd *in general*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

(*c*†) In all things.

Thou art a grave and noble counsellor,
Most wise *in general*. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1.

(*d*) In *math.*, in all cases except possibly in limiting cases or in case of some additional condition being fulfilled.—**Small generals,** the general charges furnished by the crew of a fishing-vessel, as the provisions, lines, hooks, etc. [New England.]

general†, *adv.* [< *general*, *a.*] Same as *generally*.

Such attribution should the Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's stamp
Should go so *general* current through the world.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

general (jen′ẹ-ra̤l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *generaled* or *generalled*, ppr. *generaling* or *generalling*. [< *general*, *n.*] To command as a general; marshal.

The God of battles was on their side; crime and the lost archangel *generaled* the ranks of Pharaoh.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iii.

generalate (jen′ẹ-ra̤l-āt), *n.* [< *general* + *-ate*^{3}.] **1.** A district under the control or supervision of a general. [Rare.]

By the close of the 17th century there were three frontier *generalates*—Carlstadt, Warasdin, and Petrinia (the last also called the Banal). *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 295.

2. The office of a general; a generalship. [Rare.]

generale (jen-ẹ-rā′lē), *n.*; pl. *generalia* (-li-a̤). [L., neut. of *generalis*, general: see *general*, *a.*] That which is general; hence, in the plural, general principles.

There is need of a set of intermediate scientific truths, derived from the higher generalities of science, and destined to serve as the *generalia* or first principles of the various arts. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, VI. xi. § 5.

generaless (jen′ẹ-ra̤l-es), *n.* [< *general* + *-ess*.] A female general or commander. [Rare.]

He hastily nominates or sanctions *generalesses*, captains of tens and fifties. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 5.

generalia, *n.* Plural of *generale*.

generalisable, generalisation, etc. See *generalizable*, etc.

generalissimo (jen″ẹ-ra̤-lis′i-mō), *n.* [It. (= Sp. *generalisimo*), < *generale*, general, + superl. *-issimo* (= Sp. *-ísimo*), < L. *-issimus.*] A commander-in-chief; the supreme commander of all the forces of a country, of several armies, or of an army comprising several corps or divisions acting separately.

Pompey had deserved the name of Great; and Alexander with the same cognomination was *generalissimo* of Greece.
Sir T. Browne.

generalistic (jen″ẹ-ra̤-lis′tik), *a.* [< *general*, *n.*, + *-ist-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a general or to generalship. [Rare.]

In proof of my *generalistic* qualities, the rolling down of the water-jar upon the heads of the Maghribi pilgrims in the "Golden Thread" was quoted, and all offered to fight for me à l'outrance. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 272.

generality (jen-ẹ-ral′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *generalities* (-tiz). [< F. *généralité* = Pr. *generalitat* = Sp. *generalidad* = Pg. *generalidade* = It. *generalità*, generality, = D. *generaliteit* = G. *generalität*, generality, body of generals, = Dan. Sw. *generalitet*, war-office, < LL. *generalita(t-)s*, < L. *generalis*, general: see *general.*] 1. The state or condition of being general, in any of the senses of that word.

It is noticeable that concepts on the same level of *generality* are framed with greater and greater facility.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 384.

2. Something that is general, as a general statement or principle; especially, a saying of a general and vague nature.

New Comedy came in place, more ciuill and pleasant a great deale and not touching any man by name, but in a certaine *generalitie* glancing at euery abuse.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 26.

Let us descend from *generalities* to particulars.
Landor.

The glittering and sounding *generalities* of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence.
R. Choate, quoted in Bartlett.

3. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; specifically, the majority of people; the multitude; the commons.

If this action had not beene thus crossed, the *Generalitie* of England had by this time beene wonne and encouraged therein. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 267.

From whence it comes, that those tyrants who have the *generality* to friend, and the great ones their enemyes, are in the more safetie.
E. Dacres, Machiavel on Livy, i. 40.

Excellent persons who delighted in being retired, and abstracted from the pleasures that enchant the *generality* of the world. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

4. Formerly, in France, a territorial division for the collection of taxes; a taxing district.

The Huguenots established a system of *generalities* or districts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 338.

generalizable (jen′ẹ-ral-ī-za̤-bl), *a.* [< *generalize* + *-able.*] Capable of being generalized, or brought under a general rule, or referred to a particular class or genus. Also spelled *generalisable.*

Extreme cases are, ipso nomine, not *generalizable.*
Coleridge.

generalization (jen′ẹ-ral-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *généralisation* = Sp. *generalizacion*; as *generalize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of generalizing; recognition of a character as being common to two or more objects; also, the process of forming a general notion.

Although, for example, we had never seen but one rose, we might still have been able to attend to its colour, without thinking of its other properties. This has led some philosophers to suppose that another faculty besides abstraction, to which they have given the name of *generalization*, is necessary to account for the formation of genera and species. *D. Stewart*, Elements, iv. § 1.

2. Induction; an inference from the possession of a character by each individual or by some of the individuals of a class to its possession by all the individuals of that class; the observation that the known individuals of a species, or the known species of a genus, have a character in common, and the consequent attribution of that character to the whole class; also, a conclusion so reached.

In our inquiries into the nature of the inductive process, we must not confine our notice to such *generalizations* from experience as profess to be universally true.
J. S. Mill, Logic, III. xxiii. § 1.

When we have proved with respect to the circle that a straight line cannot meet it in more than two points, and when the same thing has been successively proved of the ellipse, the parabola, and the hyperbola, it may be laid down as a universal property of the sections of the cone. . . . It would be difficult to refuse to the proposition arrived at, the name of a *generalization*. . . . But there is not induction. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. ii. § 2.

I am not going to attempt a definition of the Anglo-Saxon element in English literature, for *generalizations* are apt to be as dangerous as they are tempting.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 246.

3. In *math.*, the process or result of modifying a proposition so as to obtain another having wider subject and predicate, but such that a limitation which, if applied to the new subject, gives the old subject, will reproduce the old predicate when applied to the new. For example, Fermat's theorem is that if ρ is any positive prime number and a any number not divisible by ρ, then the division of $a^{\rho-1}$ by ρ leaves 1 as the remainder. A generalization of this is, that if k is any positive integer, and ϕk the number of numbers as small as k and prime to it, and a is any number relatively prime to k, then the division of $a^{\phi k}$ by k leaves 1 as the remainder; for when k is a prime number, $\phi k = k - 1$, and every number not divisible by k is prime to it. The language of mathematics differs from that of logic in that from every generalization of a proposition the proposition itself is immediately deducible, which is not true in the logicians' sense of the word. The distinction between *generalization* and *extension* in mathematical language is not very clear, but the latter term applies primarily to a conception or function which has received a new and wider definition; also, the modification of a proposition concerning two dimensions so as to make it apply to three is called an *extension.*

Also spelled *generalisation.*

generalize (jen′ẹ-ra̤l-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *generalized*, ppr. *generalizing.* [= D. *generaliseren* = G. *generalisiren* = Dan. *generalisere* = Sw. *generalisera*, < F. *généraliser* = Sp. Pg. *generalizar* = It. *generalizzare*; as *general* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* 1. To render general; make more general; bring under a general description or notion; treat or apply generically.

The mind makes its utmost endeavors to *generalize* its ideas. *Bolingbroke*, Human Knowledge, § 5.

We have already observed the following remarkable things in the process of naming: 1, assigning names of those clusters of ideas called objects; 2, *generalizing* those names, so as to make them represent a class; 3, framing adjectives by which minor classes are cut out of larger.
James Mill, Analysis, ix.

The existence of a man with such mighty powers of discovery and demonstration as Newton, and the recognition of his doctrines among his contemporaries, depend upon causes which do not admit of being *generalized.*
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix. § 1.

2. To infer inductively, as a general rule from a particular case or set of facts.

A mere conclusion *generalized* from a great multitude of facts. *Coleridge.*

3. In *math.*, to modify, as a proposition, so as to obtain a wider proposition from which the former can be immediately deduced. See *generalization*, 3.—**Generalized coördinates.** See *coördinate.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To recognize that two or more objects have a common character; to form a general notion. [Brought into use by Reid.]

We are next to consider the operations of the understanding, by which we are enabled to form general conceptions. These appear to me to have three:—First, The resolving or analyzing a subject into its known attributes, and giving a name to each attribute, which name shall signify that attribute, and nothing more. Secondly, The observing one or more such attributes to be common to many subjects. The first is by philosophers called abstraction; the second may be called *generalizing*; but both are commonly included under the name of abstraction. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers (1785), p. 445.

2. To reason inductively, from particular cases to general rules comprehending those cases.

The reviewer holds that we pass from special experiences to universal truths in virtue of "the inductive propensity—the irresistible impulse of the mind to *generalize* ad infinitum." *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, x., note.

He continually meets with facts which prove that he had *generalized* on insufficient data.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 514.

Also spelled *generalise.*

generalized (jen′ẹ-ra̤l-īzd), *p. a.* Specifically, in *biol.*, common or primitive, as a structure or organism; representing or held to represent a broad or general type of form; synthetic; undifferentiated: the opposite of *specialized*: as, a lucernarian is or represents a *generalized* type of hydrozoans; some fossil mammals had a *generalized* dental formula.

generalizer (jen′ẹ-ral-ī-zėr), *n.* One who generalizes. Also spelled *generaliser.*

Emerson is not a colourist, but a *generaliser* and abstract thinker. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 156.

generally (jen′ẹ-ra̤l-i), *adv.* [< ME. *generally*, *generalliche*; < *general* + *-ly*².] 1. In a general or universal manner; with respect to all the individuals of a class.

I curse and blame *generally*
Alle hem that loven villanye.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2179.

So many giddy offences as he hath *generally* taxed their whole sex withal. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

With joy to the whole armie he was *generally* welcomed.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 17.

2†. All taken together; collectively; in a body.

And so all of them *generallie* have power towards some good by the direction of reason. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Therefore I counsel that all Israel be *generally* gathered unto thee, from Dan even to Beersheba, as the sand that is by the sea for multitude. 2 Sam. xvii. 11.

You must, as we do, gratify this gentleman,
To whom we all rest *generally* beholden.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

3. In general; commonly though not universally; most frequently; in most cases.

That the holy Scriptures are one of the greatest blessings which God bestows upon the sons of men is *generally* acknowledged by all who know anything of the value and worth of them. *Locke.*

Mr. Mill complains that those who maintain the affirmative *generally* beg the question.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

4. In the main; without detail; upon the whole.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly.
Addison, Guardian.

=**Syn.** 3. Usually, ordinarily, mainly, principally, chiefly.

generalness (jen′ẹ-ra̤l-nes), *n.* The character of being general. [Rare.]

They had, with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

generalship (jen′ẹ-ra̤l-ship), *n.* [< *general* + *-ship.*] 1. The office of a general.

The *generalship* of the Lord Digby [was brought] to an end. *Clarendon*, Civil Wars.

2. The management of an army; the military skill or conduct of a commander.

He acknowledged . . . that his success . . . was to be attributed, not at all to his own *generalship*, but solely to the valour and steadiness of his troops.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Hence—3. Management or tactics generally.

This was looked on in no other light, but as an artful stroke of *generalship* in Trim to raise a dust. *Sterne.*

Your *generalship* puts me in mind of Prince Eugene.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

generalty† (jen′ẹ-ra̤l-ti), *n.* [< *general* + *-ty.* Cf. *generality.*] A generality.

Nor any long or far-fetched circumstance
Wrapped in the curious *generalties* of arts.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

generant (jen′ẹ-ra̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *generant*, < L. *generan(t-)s*, ppr. of *generare*, beget, produce: see *generate.*] I. *a.* Begetting; producing; generative; specifically, in *math.*, acting as a generant. See II., 2.

In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which generates; a generator. [Rare.]

Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant.* *Glanville*, Scep. Sci., iii.

By a regression of the values of the mid-parentages the true *generants* are derived.
Francis Galton, in Science, VI. 272.

2. In *math.*, a moving locus, the ensemble of all of whose positions forms another locus, which it is said to generate: as, an isosceles triangle revolving on the perpendicular let fall from its apex to the base is the *generant* of a right cone.

generate (jen′ẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *generated*, ppr. *generating.* [< L. *generatus*, pp. of *generare*, beget, procreate, produce, < *genus* (*gener-*), a kind, race, family: see *genus.* Cf. *gender*, *v.*, from the same L. verb.] 1. To beget; procreate; engender by sexual union.—2. To produce; cause to be; bring into life.

Things were *generated* and destroyed before Saturn was dismembered. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

And God said, Let the waters *generate*
Reptile with spawn abundant, living soul.
Milton, P. L., vii. 387.

3. To cause; form; give origin to.

There could, therefore, be little sympathy between them; and centuries of calamities and wrongs had *generated* a strong antipathy. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

A system of pure ethics cannot recognize evil, nor any of those conditions which evil *generates.*
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 70.

4. In *math.*, to give rise to, as to a geometrical figure; especially, to move so that the locus of the motion shall constitute (the figure specified): thus, a right line moving with one point fixed *generates* a conical surface.—**Generating function.** See *function.*—**Generating line** or **figure**, in *math.*, that line or figure by the motion of which another figure or solid is supposed to be described or generated.—**Generating surface**, in a boiler, the heating surface, or that on which heat is applied for the generation of steam.

generation (jen-ẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *generacioun* = D. *generatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *generation*, < OF. *generation*, F. *génération* = Pr. *generacio* = Sp. *generacion* = Pg. *geração* = It. *generazione*,

< L. *generatio(n-)*, < *generare*, beget, generate: see *generate*.] **1.** The act, process, or function of generating or begetting; procreation; propagation; reproduction; multiplication of kind. The modes of generation in the animal kingdom are reducible to four leading types: (1) fission, (2) sporation, (3) gemmation, and (4) sexual generation. (See these words, and *conjugation*.) Another division is into *sexual* or *gamic generation*, which prevails in all the higher animals and in most others, and *asexual* or *non-sexual* or *agamic generation*. Many variations in the mode of generation, chiefly sexual, are expressed by such terms as *fissiparous*, *gemmiparous*, *larviparous*, *oviparous*, *ovoviviparous*, *pupiparous*, *viviparous*. (See these words and the corresponding abstract nouns.) See *genesis*, 1.

The threads sometimes discovered in eels are perhaps their young: the *generation* of eels is very dark and mysterious. *White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xl.

2. In *theol.*, the communication of the Divine Essence from God the Father to God the Son. The catholic or orthodox Trinitarian doctrine is that God the Son is a distinct person, truly God and of the same essence as the Father, and is therefore existent in his own personality as the Son from all eternity to all eternity, and that the divine act of generation is accordingly itself eternal or without beginning and without end: in opposition to the Arian teaching, that "there was formerly a time when he [Christ] was not, and that before being begotten he was not." The person or hypostasis of God the Son being "the express image [or *impress*, χαρακτήρ] of his [God the Father's] person (ὑπόστασις)" (Heb. i. 3.), the communication of essence is that of a father to a son, and is accordingly *begetting* or *generation;* whereas the communication of the Divine Essence to the Holy Spirit is simply *procession*.

3. A bringing out or forth; evolution, as from a source or cause; production, especially by some natural process or causation: as, the *generation* of sounds.

Generation is a proceeding from the not being of a substance to the being of the same, as from an acorne to an oke. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), i. 22.

Birch is used in striking and beating; which clearly denotes the *generation* of fire to be from the violent percussions and collisions of bodies.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Would you know a catchpoll rightly derived, the corruption of a citizen is the *generation* of a sergeant.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iii. 1.

4. In *math.*, the description of a geometrical figure by the motion of a point, line, plane, or figure, in accordance with a mathematical law. Also *genesis*.—**5†.** That which is generated; progeny; offspring.

O *generation* of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come? Mat. iii. 7.

Fourteen [years] they shall not see,
To bring false *generations*. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

Be young again, Meleander; live to number
A happy *generation*, and die old
In comforts as in years!
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

6. A single succession of living beings in natural descent, as the offspring or descendants in the same degree of the same parents.

In the fourth *generation* they shall come hither again.
Gen. xv. 16.

A link among the days, to knit
The *generations* each with each.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xl.

By selecting, *generation* after *generation*, the sheep with the finest and longest wool, a breed of sheep is ultimately reared with wool almost generically different from that of the undomesticated race.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., II. 9.

7. The whole body of persons of the same period or living at the same time: as, the present *generation*.

O faithless and perverse *generation!* Luke ix. 41.

8. Family; race; kind; by extension, any allied or associated group of persons; a class.

This Machomete regned in Arabye, the Zeer of oure Lord Jhesu Crist 610; and was of the *Generacioun* of Ysmael.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 140.

These players are an idle *generation*, and do much harm in a state. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

The southern parts [of Mesopotamia] are inhabited by a very bad *generation* of Arabs.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 163.

We plant a solid foot into the Time,
And mould a *generation* strong to move.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

9. The age or period of a generation; hence, the average lifetime of all persons of synchronous age. The historical average, or that of all who pass the stage of infancy, is commonly reckoned at about thirty years, while the physiological average, or that of all who are born, is only about seventeen years.

A point concerning property, which ought . . . to be most speedily decided, frequently exercises the wit of successions of lawyers, for many *generations*.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

Alternate generation. See *alternate*, and also *parthenogenesis*.—**Equivocal generation.** (*a*) Generation not from a parent of the same species. (*b*) Same as *spontaneous generation*.—**Eternal generation.** See *eternal*.—**Fissiparous generation,** in *zoöl.*, reproduction by fission; fissiparity.—**Spontaneous generation,** the supposed generation of living things from non-living matter. See *abiogenesis*. **Virgin generation.** See *parthenogenesis* and *geneagenesis*.

generationism (jen-e̤-rā'sho̤n-izm), *n.* [< *generation* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the theory that the soul originates with the body in generation, and not by a distinct act of creation: same as *traducianism*.

generative (jen'e̤-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *génératif* = Pr. *generatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *generativo;* as *generate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to generation or propagation; connected with or resulting from the process of begetting.

In grains and kernels the greatest part is the nutriment of that *generative* particle. *Sir T. Browne.*

If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

Generative person, in *zoöl.*, the portion of a compound organism, as a hydroid polyp, which is borne upon a proliferating part; a medusoid or medusiform portion of such a polyp; a reproductive zoöid. See *gonoblastidium*, *gonosome*.—**Generative reason** (Gr. λόγος σπερματικός), in the *Stoic philos.*, the first being considered creative; nature.

generator (jen'e̤-rā-to̤r), *n.* [= F. *générateur* = Pg. *gerador* = It. *generatore*, < L. *generator*, < *generare*, generate: see *generate*.] One who or that which begets, causes, or produces. Specifically—(*a*) In *musical acoustics:* (1) A tone which produces a series of harmonics. (2) A tone fundamental to a triad or other chord; a root. (*b*) Any vessel or apparatus for the production of gas or steam, as a steam-boiler. (*c*) In *elect.*, a dynamo-electric machine. (*d*) In *math.*, a generatrix; a right line lying in a ruled surface. (*e*) In making water-gas, the chamber containing incandescent carbon, into which steam is admitted for decomposition into gas. (*f*) In *chem.*, the elements or compounds from which a more complex substance is obtained. *E. D.*—**Double generator.** See *double*.—**Generator of a polyhedron,** a new edge introduced between two non-contiguous summits of a polyhedron in order to generate another.

generatrix (jen'e̤-rā-triks), *n.* [= F. *génératrice* = It. *generatrice*, < L. *generatrix*, fem. of *generator:* see *generator*.] **1.** In *math.*, that which generates; specifically, the point, line, or figure which by its motion is conceived to generate a line, surface, or solid.—**2.** In *physics*, a dynamo-electric machine employed to generate an electric current. Compare *receptrix*.

genere (jen'e-re), *n.* [It., kind, sort, < L. *genus* (*gener-*), kind: see *genus*.] In *music*, scale or key.

generic (jē̤-ner'ik), *a.* [= F. *générique* = Sp. *genérico* = Pg. It. *generico*, < L. *genus* (*gener-*), a race, genus, kind: see *genus*.] **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or forming a mark of a genus, or a kind or group of similar things; comprehending a number of like things, without specifying them: opposed to *specific*. See *genus*.

For the acquisitive part of wisdom is the *generic* power which includes both the specific powers—of intuition and reflection. *Theodore Parker*, Truth and the Intellect.

Specifically—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having the taxonomic rank or classificatory value of a genus: as, a *generic* name or description; *generic* characters or differences; *generic* identity. Thus *Canis*, a genus of *Canidæ*, is the *generic* name of all species of the dog family which agree in their *generic* characters, and present *generic* differences from all other *Canidæ*.

3. Relating to gender. See *gender*.—**4.** Of a general nature; applicable or referring to any unit of the kind or class; general; not special.

The more concrete concepts or *generic* images are formed to a large extent by a passive process of assimilation.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 341.

5. Distinctly characteristic; so marked as to constitute or denote a distinct kind.

These men—whom modern writers set down as the Sophists, and denounce as the moral pestilence of their age—were not distinguished in any marked or *generic* way from their predecessors. *Grote*, Hist. Greece, ii. 67.

Generic agreement or **identity,** the agreement of objects which belong to the same genus.—**Generic area,** the distributional or chorological area of a genus of animals or plants; the region to which the members of a genus are limited in distribution over the earth's surface. The place in a generic area where the genus is most numerously represented by species or individuals is known as its *metropolis*.—**Generic description** or **diagnosis,** a description or characterization of a genus, as in zoölogy or botany.—**Generic difference,** the disagreement of objects which belong to different genera; a characteristic of a being or an object which differentiates it generically from another or others.—**Generic diversity,** the disagreement between individuals of different genera.—**Generic name,** the denomination which comprehends all the species, as of a group of animals, plants, or fossils, which have generic characters in common. Thus, *Canis* is the *generic* name of certain animals of the dog kind; *Felis*, of the cat kind; *Cervus*, of the deer kind. See *genus* (*b*).

generical (jē̤-ner'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *generic* + *-al*.] Same as *generic*. [Rare.]

The word consumption being applicable to a proper and improper, to a true and bastard, consumption, requires a *generical* description quadrate to both.
Harvey, Of Consumptions.

generically (jē̤-ner'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* **1.** With regard to genus or kind; in a generic way; to a generic extent; by generic rank or classification: as, to separate two species *generically;* an animal *generically* related to another.

They may be called *generically* Arabs, who at a very ancient time had spread along the coast from Egypt to Morocco. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 36.

The sixth species (L. fascicularis) differs to a slight extent in many respects from the other species, and has considerable claims to be *generically* separated.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 72.

2. Distinctly; markedly: as, our aims are *generically* different.

genericalness (jē̤-ner'i-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being generic.

The question in dispute has no relation to the *genericalness* of the objects on which we think, but to the *genericalness* of thinking itself.
Answer to Clarke's Third Defence.

generification (jē̤-ner″i-fi-kā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *genus* (*gener-*), kind, genus, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] Generalization; the process of generalizing. [Rare.]

The process of abstraction by which out of a proximately lower we evolve a proximately higher concept, is, when we speak with logical precision, called the process of *generification*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xi.

generosity (jen-e̤-ros'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *generosities* (-tiz). [< F. *générosité* = Sp. *generosidad* = Pg. *generosidade* = It. *generosità*, < L. *generosita(t-)s*, nobility, excellence, goodness, < *generosus*, noble, etc.: see *generous*.] **1†.** Nobility; the order of nobles.

Mar. A petition granted them [the Roman populace],
a strange one,
To break the heart of *generosity*,
And make bold power look pale. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

2. The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality of sentiment and action; more specifically, a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favors; a quality of the heart or mind opposed to meanness or parsimony.

They are of that vain Number who had rather shew their false *Generosity* in giving away profusely to worthless Flatterers than in paying just Debts.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

In so far as the sphere of *Generosity* coincides with that of Liberality, the former seems partly to transcend the latter, partly to refer more to the internal disposition, and to imply a completer triumph of unselfish over selfish impulses. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 302.

3. Liberality in act; munificence: as, the object of one's *generosity*.—**4.** A generous act.

He by the touch of men was best inspired,
And caught his native greatness at rebound
From *generosities* itself had fired.
Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

Order of Generosity, a Prussian order of distinction founded in 1665, but not organized till 1685, and superseded in 1740 by the Order for Merit (which see, under *merit*). =**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Bounty*, *Liberality*, etc. See *beneficence*.

generous (jen'e̤-rus), *a.* [< OF. *generous*, *genereus*, *genereux*, F. *généreux* = Pr. *generos* = Sp. Pg. It. *generoso*, generous, < L. *generosus*, of noble birth, excellent, generous, < *genus* (*gener-*), race, origin: see *genus*.] **1†.** Being of noble or honorable birth or origin; well-born.

Twice have the trumpets sounded;
The *generous* and gravest citizens
Have hent the gates. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 6.

2. Possessed of or showing blood or breeding; spirited; courageous; thoroughbred.

He [the trout] may be justly said, as the old poet said of wine, and we English say of venison, to be a *generous* fish.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 71.

The neighing of the *generous* horse was heard,
For battle by the busy groom prepar'd.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 443.

3. Noble in character or quality; honorable; magnanimous.

Virtue, even in an Enemy, [is] respected by *generous* Minds. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 126.

I have mistook the man: his resolute spirit
Proclaims him *generous;* he has a noble heart,
As free to utter good deeds as to act them.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 3.

I know the Table Round, my friends of old;
All brave, and many *generous*, and some chaste.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. Liberal; bountiful; munificent: as, a *generous* giver or gift.

Noble by heritage,
Generous, and free.
Carey, The Contrivances, i. 2.

5. Strong; full of spirit: as, *generous* wine.

The most *generous* Wines of Spain grow in the midland Parts of the Continent. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

6. Full; overflowing; abundant: as, a *generous* cup; a *generous* table.

The landscape was everywhere grand and beautiful. Open and *generous* hills on all sides.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 52.

=**Syn.** 3. *Magnanimous*, etc. (see *noble*); high-minded.—4. Open-handed; free-handed.

generously (jen′ẹ-rus-li), *adv.* In a generous manner; honorably; not meanly; nobly; magnanimously; liberally; munificently.

> If there be one whose riches cost him care,
> Forth let him bring them for the troops to share;
> 'Tis better *generously* bestow'd on those,
> Than left the plunder of our country's foes.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xviii.

generousness (jen′ẹ-rus-nes), *n.* The character of being generous, in any sense of that word.

> I should not have presumed to this dedication, had I not been encouraged by that *generousness* and sweetness of disposition which does so eminently adorn your lordship's place and abilities. *Bp. Wilkins*, Mercury, Ded.

geneses, *n.* Plural of *genesis*.

genesiacal (jen-e-sī′a̤-ka̤l), *a.* [Irreg. < *Genes-is* + *-i-ac-al.*] Of or pertaining to the book of Genesis. [Rare.]

> Before the waters (and here is the peculiar error of the *genesiacal* bard) some of the ancients claimed the preexistence of light, . . . while others asserted that chaos prevailed. *Dawson*, Orig. of World, p. 56.

genesial (je-nē′si-a̤l), *a.* [< *genesi-s* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to generation. *Imp. Dict.*

genesiology (je-nē-si-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γένεσις*, origin, generation, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science or doctrines of generation. *Imp. Dict.*

genesis (jen′e-sis), *n.*; pl. *geneses* (-sēz). [= F. *genèse* = Sp. *génesis* = Pg. *genesis* = It. *genesi* = D. G., etc., *Genesis* (first book of the Bible), < L. *genesis*, generation, nativity (LL. as name of the first book of the Bible), < Gr. *γένεσις*, origin, source, beginning, nativity, generation, production, creation, < *γίγνεσθαι*, second aor. *γενέσθαι*, be produced, become, be, √ *γεν* = L. √ *gen* in *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce, = Skt. √ *jan*, beget. See further under *genus*.] **1.** The act or process of begetting, originating, or creating; generation; procreation; production; formation; creation.

> The origin and *genesis* of poor Sterling's club. *Carlyle.*

> Those to whom the natural *genesis* of simpler phenomena has been made manifest still believe in the supernatural *genesis* of phenomena which cannot have their causes readily traced. *H. Spencer.*

2. Mode of generation; especially, the way in which or the means by which natural propagation is effected. [In this sense the word is especially used in technical compounds denoting various kinds of generation among animals and plants. See *abiogenesis*, *agamogenesis*, *biogenesis*, *gamogenesis*, *geneagenesis*, *homogenesis*, *heterogenesis*, *parthenogenesis*, *xenogenesis*, etc.]

3. An explanation or account of the origin of something.

> Under his . . . *genesis* of its powers. *De Quincey.*

> The older *geneses*, whether of the world or of mind, are so simple and ultimate, have been rounded to such epic completeness and sublimity, that, as they are superseded by still larger and loftier conceptions, their dissolutive phases are often pathetic. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 156.

4. [*cap.*] The first book of the Old Testament. It records the creation of the world, the flood and the ensuing dispersion of races, and a more detailed history of the families of the Hebrew patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The traditional and still widely prevalent view ascribes the authorship to Moses. Many modern scholars, however, find strong evidences of various periods of authorship, and particularly of two chief sources, the so-called Jehovistic and Elohistic. According to the latter view, the dates of composition fall chiefly within the period of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel (about the eighth century B. C.), the last redaction occurring perhaps after the return from Babylon. In Hebrew the book is designated by its first word, *B'reshith*, 'In the beginning'; the title *Genesis* was supplied in the early Greek translation. Abbreviated *Gen.* See *documentary hypothesis* (under *documentary*), *Elohistic*, *Jehovistic*.

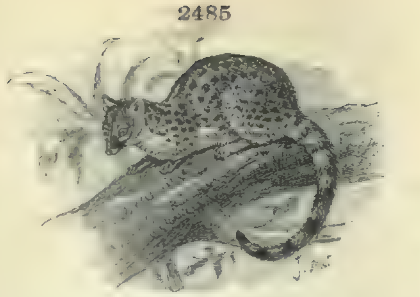
5. In *math.*, same as *generation*, 4.

Genesitic (jen-e-sit′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *Genes-is* + *-it-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Genesis; recorded in the book of Genesis. [Rare.]

> It may be observed that the *Genesitic* account of the Great Patriarch [Abraham] has suggested to learned men the idea of two Abrahams, one the son of Terah, another the son of Azar. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 462.

genet¹, *n.* See *jennet*¹.

genet² (jẹ̄-net′), *n.* [Formerly also *gennet*, *jennett*, *genette*; < OF. *genette*, F. *genette*, < Sp. *gineta*, Pg. *gineta*, *geneta* (ML. *geneta*, NL. *genetta*), a genet, < Ar. *jarneit* (Dozy), a genet.] **1.** A kind of civet-cat; a viverrine carnivorous quadruped of the family *Viverridæ*, or civets; the *Genetta vulgaris* or *Viverra genetta*, and other species of the restricted genus *Genetta*. The common genet inhabits southern Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa. It is about as large as a cat, but of more slender form, with sharper nose, shorter legs, and longer tail, the body of a dark-gray color profusely spotted with blackish, the tail ringed with black and white, and the head spotted with white. It is sometimes domesticated, and makes a good mouser; it produces a kind of civet, used for perfume, and the fur is also valuable.



Genet (*Genetta vulgaris*).

> A warrant to Sir Andrew Dudley, to deliver to Robert Robotham, yeoman of the robes, to keep for the king, one fur of black *jennets*, taken out of a gown of purple cloth of silver tissue. *Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1552.

2. The fur of the genet, which is made into muffs and tippets; hence, catskin made up in imitation of this fur and used for the same purpose.

genete, *n.* See *ginete*.

genethliac (jẹ̄-neth′li-ak), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *généthliaque* = Sp. *genetliaco* = Pg. *genethliaco* = It. *genetliaco*, < LL. *genethliacus*, < Gr. *γενεθλιακός*, belonging to a birthday, a caster of nativities, < *γενέθλιος*, of or belonging to one's birth, natal, < *γενέθλη*, race, stock, family, birthplace, birthday, < *γίγνεσθαι*, *γενέσθαι*, be produced, be born: see *genesis*, *genus*. II. *n.* < LL. *genethliacus*, a caster of nativities, *genethliacon*, a birthday poem, < Gr. *γενεθλιακός*: see I.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to one's birthday or nativity; specifically, in *astrol.*, pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers; relating to genitures or to the doctrine of them; showing the positions of the stars at the birth of any person. Also *genethliacal*.

> The night immediately before he was slighting the art of those foolish astrologers and *genethliacal* ephemerists, that use to pry into the horoscope of nativities.
> *Howell*, Vocall Forrest.

> But this Star-gazing destiny, Iudiciall, Coniecturall, *Genethliacall* Astrologie, Reason and Experience, God and Man, haue condemned. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 65.

II. *n.* **1.** A birthday poem. Also *genethliacon*.—**2.** One who is versed in genethlialogy.

> Commend me here to all *genethliacs*, casters of nativities, star-worshippers, by this token, that they are all impostors, and here proved fools. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 9.

> Chaldæans, learn'd *genethliacks*,
> And some that have writ almanacks.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 689.

3. *pl.* Same as *genethlialogy*.

genethliaca, *n.* Plural of *genethliacon*.

genethliacal (jen-eth-lī′a̤-ka̤l), *a.* [< *genethliac* + *-al.*] Same as *genethliac*.

genethliacon (jen-eth-lī′a̤-kon), *n.*; pl. *genethliaca* (-kä̤). Same as *genethliac*, 1.

> Reioysings . . . for magnificence at the natiuities of Princes children, or by custome vsed yearely vpon the same dayes, are called songs natall or *Genethliaca*.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

> The eclogue is not, in our opinion, prophetic in character. It is a *genethliacon*, or birthday ode, commemorating a past event. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 478.

genethlialogy (jẹ̄-neth-li-al′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γενεθλιαλογία*, casting of nativities, < *γενέθλη*, birthplace, birthday, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art of calculating nativities by astrology, or predicting the course of a child's life from the positions of the planets, zodiac, etc., at the instant of birth. Also *genethliacs*.

> It seems by Strabo that one of the sects of the Chaldeans did so hold to astronomy still, that they wholly rejected *genethlialogy*. *Stillingfleet*, Origines Sacræ, i. 3. (*Latham.*)

genethliatic (jẹ̄-neth-li-at′ik), *n.* [Irreg. for *genethliac*, *n.*] One who calculates nativities. [Rare.]

> The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the constellations; the *genethliaticks* conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person.
> *Drummond.*

genetic (jẹ̄-net′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *génétique*, < Gr. *γένεσις* (**γενετι-*), generation, genesis, + *-ic.* Adjectives formed from compound nouns in *-genesis* take the form *-genetic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to genesis in any way; as regards origin or mode of production.

> So inscrutable is *genetic* history; impracticable the theory of causation, and transcends all calculus of man's devising. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 78.

> The higher kinds of literature [are] the only kinds that live on, because they had life at the start, . . . born of some *genetic* principle in the character of the people and the age which produce them.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 219.

Genetic affinity, in *biol.*, relationship by direct descent; true affinity, implying genetic relationship expressed in morphological characters, as distinguished from any superficial resemblance, however close, which results from adaptive modification.—**Genetic definition.** (*a*) The definition of a kind (originally of a geometrical figure) by means of a rule for the production of an individual of that kind. (*b*) The definition of a natural kind by means of an explanation of how such things first came to be.—**Genetic method**, that method in philosophy and science which endeavors to throw light upon the natures of things of different kinds by considering in what manner such objects have come into being.

II. *n.* A medicine which acts on the sexual organs. [Rare.]

genetical (jẹ̄-net′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *genetic* + *-al.*] Same as *genetic*.

genetically (jẹ̄-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a genetic manner; by means of genesis; by an act or process of generation.

> These types of life . . . need not be *genetically* connected with each other. *Dawson.*

geneting (jen′et-ing), *n.* Same as *jenneting*.

Genetta (jẹ̄-net′ä̤), *n.* [NL.: see *genet*².] A genus of *Viverridæ*, distinguished from *Viverra* by the lack of a pouch for the civet; the genets proper. *G. vulgaris* is the common genet, formerly called *Viverra genetta*. There are several other species, as the berbe, *G. pardina*, the Senegal genet, *G. senegalensis*, etc. See cut under *genet*².

genette†, *n.* Same as *genet*².

geneva† (jẹ̄-nē′vä̤), *n.* [A corruption, by confusion with the town of *Geneva* in Switzerland (cf. *hollands*, < *Holland*), of what would reg. be **genever*, with accent orig. on the first syllable (ME. *gynypre*, > ult. E. *gin*⁵), = D. *jenever* = G. Dan. Sw. *genever*, < OF. *genevre*, F. *genièvre* = Sp. *ginebra* = Pg. *genebra* = It. *ginepro*, juniper, juniper-berry, gin, < L. *juniperus*, juniper: see *juniper* and *gin*⁵.] A spirit distilled from grain or malt with the addition of juniper-berries: now called, by contraction, *gin*.

> Last Thursday morning a woman, . . . coming out of a *geneva* shop in Red Cross Street, fell down, and within some few minutes departed this mortal life.
> *Read's Weekly Journal*, Jan. 4, 1718, quoted in S. Dowell's [Taxes in England, IV. 104.

Geneva arbitration. See *arbitration*.

Geneva award. See *Alabama claims*, under *claim*¹.

Geneva Bible. See *Bible*.

Geneva convention. A convention signed by the great continental powers and by Great Britain, in 1864 and 1865, providing for the neutrality of ambulances and hospitals, and for the protection of sanitary officers, military and naval chaplains, and citizens rendering help to the sick and wounded, the same to be free from capture.

Geneva cross. A red Greek cross on a white ground, displayed on flags and armlets for the protection, in time of war, of persons serving ambulances and hospitals, and of citizens rendering help to the sick and wounded. See *Geneva convention*.

Geneva gown. See *gown*.

Genevan (jẹ̄-nē′va̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Geneva*, L. *Genava*, less correctly *Geneva*, *Genna*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Geneva in Switzerland.—**Genevan catechism.** See *catechism*, 2.—**Genevan theology**, Calvinism: so called from the residence of Calvin in Geneva, and the official establishment of his doctrines there.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Geneva; a Genevese.—**2.** An adherent of Genevan or Calvinistic theology; a Calvinist. See *Calvinism*.

Genevanism (jẹ̄-nē′va̤n-izm), *n.* [< *Genevan* + *-ism.*] Calvinism.

Genevese (jen-ẹ̄-vēs′ or -vēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Geneva* + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Genevan.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Geneva.

genevrette (jen-e-vret′), *n.* [< F. *genévrier*, juniper, juniper-tree.] A wine made in Europe from wild fruits and flavored with juniper-berries.

geng†, *n.* and *v.* See *ging* and *gang*.

genial¹ (jē′nia̤l), *a.* [= D. *geniaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *genial* = OF. *genial* = Sp. Pg. *genial* = It. *geniale*, < L. *genialis*, of or belonging to the genius or tutelary deity, particularly of a married couple, hence nuptial; also, of or belonging to enjoyment, pleasant, delightful, < *genius*, genius, also social spirit or enjoyment: see *genius*.] **1.** Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; hence, pertaining to generation; generative.

> The *genial* bed, where Hymen keeps
> The solemn orgies, void of sleeps.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

> The *genial* country of Dante and Buonarotti gave birth to Christopher Columbus. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 5.

> Rather . . . did I take
> That popular name of thine to shadow forth
> The all-generating powers and *genial* heat
> Of Nature. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

2. Native; natural; innate. [Rare.]

So there are not a few very much to be pitied, whose industry being not attended with natural parts, they have sweat to little purpose, and rolled the stone in vain. Which chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity and *genial* indisposition, at least to those particulars whereunto they apply their endeavours.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

3. Giving spirit or life; enlivening; warming; comforting; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life.

The grand *genial* power of the system, that visible God the Sun, would be soon regarded by them as a most beneficent Deity. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. § 6.

Is this a dinner? this a *genial* room?
No, 'tis a temple, and a hecatomb.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 155.

Yet be *genial* airs and a pleasant sunshine left me.
Bryant, Third of November, 1861.

4. Of a social spirit; cordial in disposition and manner; kindly; sympathetically cheerful.

The celebrated drinking ode of this *genial* archdeacon [Walter de Mapes] has the regular returns of the monkish rhyme. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. ii.

A great broad-shoulder'd *genial* Englishman.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

He was so *genial*, so cordial, so encouraging, that it seemed as if the clouds . . . broke away as we came into his presence. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

5. Relating to or exhibiting genius. [Rare.]

Men of genius have often attached the highest value to their less *genial* works. *Hare.*

=**Syn.** 3. Cheering, inspiriting.—4. Hearty, pleasant.

genial² (jẹ-nī'a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [Also *geneial*, *geneal*; < Gr. γένειον, chin, beard, < γένυς = L. *gena* = E. *chin*: see *gena* and *chin*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the chin; situated on the chin; mental.—**Genial tubercles**, in *human anat.*, four small bony processes at the symphysis menti or middle line of the chin, on the inner aspect of the lower jaw-bone, the upper pair for the insertion of the geniohyoglossi, and the lower for that of the geniohyoidei muscles.

II. *n.* One of the dermal plates or scutes of the chin of reptiles.

geniality (jē-ni-al'ị-ti), *n.* [= G. *genialität* = Dan. Sw. *genialitet* = Sp. *genialidad* = It. *genialità*, < LL. *genialita(t-)s*, enjoyment, festivity, < *genialis*, genial: see *genial*¹.] The state or quality of being genial; especially, sympathetic cheerfulness or cordiality.

The arch of the prominent eyebrows, the well-shaped Grecian nose, the smiles lurking in the corners of the tight-pressed lips, show an innate *geniality* which might be dashed with bitter on occasion. *Edinburgh Rev.*

=**Syn.** Warmth, affability, friendliness, heartiness.

genially (jē'nial-i), *adv.* In a genial manner. Specifically—(*a*) In such a manner as to comfort or enliven; cheerfully; cordially.

The splendid sun *genially* warmeth the fertile earth.
Harris, Hermes, ii. 3.

(*b*) By genius or nature; innately. [Rare.]

Thus some men are *genially* disposited to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiii.

How calmly and *genially* the mind apprehends one after another the laws of physics! *Emerson*, Nature, p. 47.

genialness (jē'nia̤l-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being genial; geniality.

genian (jẹ-nī'a̤n), *a.* and *n.* Same as *genial*².

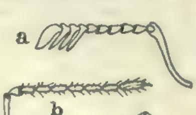
Geniates (jẹ-nī'a̤-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1818), < Gr. γενειάτης, bearded, < γένειον, the beard, the chin: see *genial*².] A genus of *Scarabæidæ* with upward of 20 species, with one exception South American (*G. australasiæ* being Australian), giving name to the *Geniatidæ*.

Geniatidæ (jē-ni-at'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geniates* + *-idæ*.] A proposed family of scarabæoid beetles, based upon the genus *Geniates*. *Burmeister*, 1844.

geniculata, *n.* Plural of *geniculatum*.

geniculate (jẹ-nik'ụ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *geniculated*, ppr. *geniculating*. [< L. *geniculatus*, with bended knee, having knots, knotted (pp. of (LL.) *geniculare*, bend the knee), < *geniculum*, a knee, a knot or joint on the stalk of a plant, dim. of *genu* = E. *knee*: see *knee*.] To form joints or knots in.

geniculate, geniculated (jẹ-nik'ụ-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *geniculatus*, knotted: see the verb.] Kneed; having a protuberance like a knee or an elbow; in *bot.*, having joints like the knee a little bent: as, a *geniculate* stem or peduncle.—**Geniculate antennæ**, those antennæ in which the first joint or scape is long and slender and the rest of the organ is affixed so as to form an angle with it, as in the ants. The geniculate form of antennæ may be combined with other types, and the organs are then distinguished as *geniculate-clavate*, *geniculate-capitate*, *geniculate-serrate*, and so on, the last word of the compound indicating the form of the part which succeeds the scape.—**Geniculate bodies**, the corpora geniculata of the brain. See *corpus*.—**Geniculated crystal.** See *crystal*.—**Geniculate ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Geniculate processes.** Same as *geniculate bodies*.



Geniculate Antennæ of (*a*) *Lucanus*, (*b*) *Encyrtus*, and (*c*) *Curculio*.

geniculately (jẹ-nik'ụ-lāt-li), *adv.* In a geniculate manner; in the form of a knee or knees: as, antennæ *geniculately* bent.

geniculation (jẹ-nik-ụ-lā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *geniculate* + *-ion*.] 1. Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a geniculate formation; a kneed part or process.—3†. The act of kneeling; genuflection.

I saw their Masse (but not with that superstitious *geniculation* and elevation of hands . . . that the rest used).
Coryat, Crudities, I. 3.

There are five points in question: the solemn festivities; the private use of either sacrament; *geniculation* at the eucharist, etc. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 307.

geniculatum (jẹ-nik-ụ-lā'tum), *n.*; pl. *geniculata* (-tạ̈). [NL., neut. of L. *geniculatus*: see *geniculate*.] In *anat.*, a geniculate body of the brain. See *corpora geniculata* (under *corpus*), *pregeniculatum*, *postgeniculatum*.

genie¹† (jē'ni), *n.* [< OF. *genie*, F. *génie*, genius, < L. *genius*: see *genius*.] Disposition; inclination; turn of mind; genius.

Dr. J. Wallis, the keeper of the University registers, &c., did put into the hands of A. Wood the keys of the school-tower, . . . to the end that he might advance his esurient *genie* in antiquities. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 147.

genie² (jē'ni), *n.* [A corrupt form of *jinnee*, by confusion with *genius*: see *jinnee* and *genius*.] Same as *jinnee*. See *jinn*.

Be he *genie* or afrite, caliph or merchant of Bassora, into whose hands we had fallen, we resolved to let the adventure take its course.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 197.

genii, *n.* Latin plural of *genius*.

genio† (jē'ni-ō), *n.* [It. (= Sp. Pg. *genio*), < L. *genius*: see *genius*.] A genius.

But, by reason of humane nature, wee have daily experience that as humours and *genioes*, so affections and judgment, which oftentimes is vassail to them, and every other thing else, doth vary and alter.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

It is not only to the general bent of a nation that great revolutions are owing, but to the extraordinary *genios* that lead them. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 5.

genioglossal (jẹ-nī-ō-glos'a̤l), *a.* [As *genioglossus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the chin and the tongue: applied to the genioglossus.

genioglossus (jẹ-nī-ō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *genioglossi* (-ī). [< Gr. γένειον, chin (see *genial*²), + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A usual name of the geniohyoglossus.

geniohyoglossal (jẹ-nī-ō-hī-ō-glos'a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [As *geniohyoglossus* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the chin, hyoid bone, and tongue: specifically applied to the geniohyoglossus.

II. *n.* The geniohyoglossus.

geniohyoglossus (jẹ-nī-ō-hī-ō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *geniohyoglossi* (-ī). [< Gr. γένειον, chin, + ὑο(ειδής), hyoid, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A muscle of the tongue, so called from its triple connection with the chin, hyoid bone, and tongue. It is a flat triangular muscle placed vertically in the tongue, on either side of the median line, arising from the upper genial tubercle of the lower jaw-bone, and spreading like a fan to its insertion in the hyoid bone and all along the under side of the tongue, various movements of which organ it subserves. Also called *genioglossus*.

geniohyoid (jẹ-nī-ō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γένειον, chin, + ὑοειδής, hyoid.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the chin and the hyoid bone: specifically applied to the geniohyoideus.

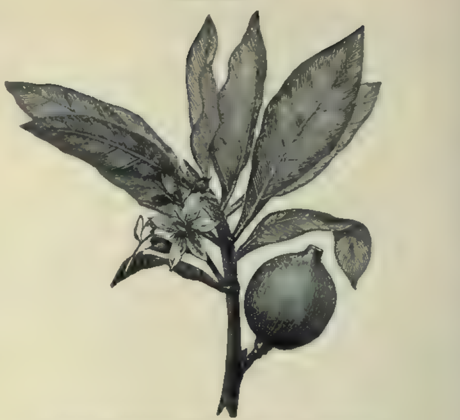
II. *n.* The geniohyoideus.

geniohyoidean (jẹ-nī″ō-hī-oi'dẹ-a̤n), *a.* [< *geniohyoideus* + *-an*.] Same as *geniohyoid*.

geniohyoideus (jẹ-nī″ō-hī-oi'dẹ-us), *n.*; pl. *geniohyoidei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. γένειον, chin, + ὑοειδής, hyoid.] A muscle of the chin and hyoid arising from the genial tubercle of the lower jaw and inserted into the body of the hyoid bone. It is a slender straight muscle lying alongside its fellow, between the mylohyoideus and the geniohyoglossus; its action tends to depress the jaw and elevate the hyoid. Also called *geniohyoid*.

genioplasty (jē-nī'ọ-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. γένειον, the chin, + πλάσσειν, form, mold.] In *surg.*, the operation of restoring the chin.

Genipa (jen'i-pạ̈), *n.* [NL., of W. Ind. origin.] A rubiaceous genus of tropical America, closely allied to *Gardenia* of the old world. There are 8 species. The fruit is succulent, with a rather thick rind, and is sometimes edible, as in the case of the genipap. The fruit of *G. Brasiliensis* yields a violet dye. The wood of *G. Caruto* is remarkable for its flexibility, and is used for cart-shafts and in other ways. *G. clusiæfolia*, bearing a large inedible fruit called the seven-years apple, is a West Indian species that is also found in southern Florida.


Flowering Branch and Fruit of *Genipa Americana*.

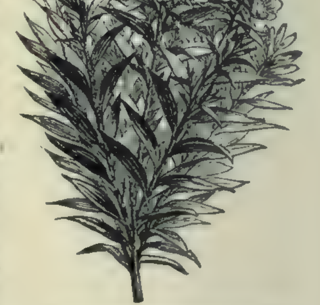
genipap (jen'i-pap), *n.* [< *Genipapo*, the Guiana name.] The fruit of *Genipa Americana*, of the West Indies and South America. It is of about the size of an orange, and of a pleasant vinous flavor. In Surinam it is often called *marmalade-box*.

genip-tree (jen'ip-trē), *n.* [See *Genipa*.] 1. A tree of the genus *Genipa*.—2. An old West Indian name for *Melicocca bijuga* and *Hypelate paniculata*, sapindaceous trees of Jamaica and other islands and the neighboring mainland.

genisaro (jen-i-sä'rō), *n.* A name given in Nicaragua to the *Pithecolobium Saman*, a leguminous tree the pods of which are edible and used as food for cattle.

Genist†, *n.* Same as *Genite*.

Genista (jẹ-nis'tạ̈), *n.* [L. *genista* or *genesta*, the name esp. of Spanish broom, *Spartium junceum*, but applied also to the common broom and the greenweed; hence F. *genêt*, broom, and *Plantagenet*, the surname of the Angevine line of English kings, lit. broom-plant (*plante-à-genêt*), from the sprig of broom worn as a badge by their ancestor the Count of Anjou.] 1. A large genus of shrubby leguminous plants, often spiny, with simple leaves (or leafless) and yellow flowers. There are about 70 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. The woadwaxen or dyers' greenweed, *G. tinctoria*, was formerly of importance as a dye-plant, giving a bright-yellow color, from which Kendal green was obtained by dipping the texture in a blue solution of woad. Some species are occasionally cultivated for ornament. The common broom, *Cytisus scoparius*, is by some included in this genus as *G. scoparia*.


Woadwaxen (*Genista tinctoria*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of cecidomyians. *Bigot*, 1854.

genital (jen'i-ta̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *genital*, < OF. *genital*, F. *génital* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *genital* = It. *genitale*, < L. *genitalis*, of or belonging to generation, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, beget, generate: see *genus*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to generation; generative; reproductive; procreative: as, the *genital* organs.

These tenuous vapours . . . will doubtless compose as *genital* a matter as any can be prepared in the bodys of animals. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

Specifically—2. Pertaining to the organs of generation.—**Accessory genital organs**, or **armor**, in *zoöl.*, the claspers and other external organs of the male, which serve to retain the female.—**Genital canal**, in *embryol.*, the lumen of the genital cord.—**Genital chamber**, the genital sinus of a hydrozoan; a recess, sinus, or cavity which receives the genital products before their extrusion from the body. See cut under *Aurelia*.—**Genital cord** (or **chord**), in *embryol.* See *cord*¹.—**Genital gland.** See *gland*.—**Genital lobe**, an expansion or lobe beneath the second abdominal segment of the male dragon-fly. It contains the copulating-sac, which previous to union with the female is filled with seminal fluid from the spermatic duct at the end of the abdomen.—**Genital nerve**, the genital branch of the genitocrural nerve, supplying the cremaster muscle of the male and the round ligament of the uterus of the female.—**Genital plate**, in echinoderms, one of the perforated plates which give exit to the generative products.—**Genital products**, the immediate produce of any genital gland, male or female—that is, spermatozoa or ova of any kind.—**Genital ridge**, in *embryol.*, a thickening of connective tissue at the side of the mesentery in the region of the primitive kidney, where the epithelium dips in to form the rudiments of ova.—**Genital segments**, in *entom.*, the segments of the abdomen which are modified to form accessory pieces of the external generative organs; specifically, in the *Hemiptera*, the seventh and, when visible, the succeeding segments, which are so modified.—**Genital sinus**, in *Hydrozoa*, the genital chamber (see above).

II. *n.* See *genitals.*

genitalia (jen-i-tā'li-a̤), *n. pl.* [L. (sc. *membra*), neut. pl. of *genitalis*, genital: see *genital, a., genitals.*] In *zoöl.*, the generative organs; the genitals.

> The *genitalia* [of *Aspidogaster*] form a large part of the viscera, and the structure of the complex hermaphrodite apparatus is . . . peculiar. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 173.

genitals (jen'i-ta̤lz), *n. pl.* The sexual organs; especially, the external sexual organs; the genitalia.

Genite (jē'nīt), *n.* One of a sect of the ancient Jews, who in the Babylonish captivity, according to Breidenbargius, refrained from taking strange wives, and therefore claimed to be of the pure stock of Abraham. Also *Genist.*

> He there nameth . . . diuers other sects, if they may beare that name: as the *Genites* or Genists, which stood vpon their stocke and kindred.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 149.

geniting, *n.* See *jenneting.*

genitival (jen-i-tī'va̤l or jen'i-ti-va̤l), *a.* [< *genitive* + *-al.*] Relating or pertaining to the genitive.

genitive (jen'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *genitief* = G. Dan. Sw. *genitiv*, n.; = F. *génitif* = Pr. *genitiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *genitivo*, < L. *genitivus*, usually in classical L. spelled *genetivus*, of or belonging to birth; in grammar, with or without *casus*, the genitive case (a mistranslation of Gr. ἡ γενική πτῶσις, the generic or general case, γενικός meaning also belonging to the family, also to generation, < γένος = L. *genus*), < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce: see *genital, genus.*] **I.** *a.* In *gram.*, pertaining to or indicating origin, source, possession, and the like: an epithet applied to a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, etc., which in English is called the possessive case, or to the relation expressed by such a case: as, *patris*, 'of a father, a father's,' is the *genitive* case of the Latin noun *pater*, a father.

> What is your *genitive* case plural, William?
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 1.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, etc., expressing in the widest sense a relation of appurtenance between one thing and another, an adjectival relation of one noun to another, or more specifically source, origin, possession, and the like; in English grammar, the possessive case.

> The Latin *genitivus* is a mere blunder, for the Greek word *genikē* could never mean *genitivus.* . . . *Genikē* in Greek had a much wider, a much more philosophical meaning. It meant *casus generalis*, the general case, or rather the case which expresses the genus or kind. This is the real power of the *genitive.* If I say, 'a bird of the water,' 'of the water' defines the genus to which a certain bird belongs; it refers to the genus of water birds. 'Man of the mountains' means a mountaineer. In phrases such as 'son of the father' or 'father of the son,' the *genitives* have the same effect. They predicate something of the son or of the father, and if we distinguished between the sons of the father and the sons of the mother, the *genitives* would mark the class or genus to which the sons respectively belonged. *Max Muller*, Sci. of Lang., iii.

Abbreviated *gen.*

genito-anal (jen″i-tō-ā'na̤l), *a.* [< *genit(al)* + *anal.*] In *entom.*, pertaining to the genitals and the anus: as, the *genito-anal* ring.

genitocrural (jen″i-tō-krö'ral), *a.* [< *genit(al)* + *crural.*] Pertaining to the genitals and to the thigh: specifically applied to a branch of the second lumbar nerve which passes through the psoas muscle and is distributed to the genitals and parts of the thigh. Its two main divisions are the genital and crural branches or nerves.

geniton (jen'i-to̤n), *n.* Same as *jenneting.*

> Dorothy gave her the better half of an imperfect *geniton* apple. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

genitor (jen'i-to̤r), *n.* [= F. *géniteur* = Sp. Pg. *genitor* = It. *genitore*, < L. *genitor*, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce: see *genital, genus.*] 1. One who procreates; a sire; a progenitor. [Rare.]

> High *genitors*, unconscious did they cull
> Time's sweet first-fruits. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2†. *pl.* The genitals.

genitories† (jen'i-tō̤-riz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of **genitory*, prop. adj., < L. *genitor*, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, beget: see *genitor.*] The genitals. *Howell.*

> In primitive times, amongst other foul slanders spread against the Christians, one was, that they did adore the *genitories* of their priests. *Bacon*, Apophthegms, p. 213.

genito-urinary (jen″i-tō-ū'ri-nā̤-ri), *a.* [< *genit(al)* + *urinary.*] Same as *urogenital.*—**Genito-urinary duct, sinus**, etc. See the nouns.

genitum (jen'i-tum), *n.*; pl. *genita* (-ta̤). [< L. *genitum*, neut. of *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget: see *genital, genus.*] In *math.*, a geometrical figure generated by the movement of a point, line, plane, or figure.

geniture (jen'i-ṭūr), *n.* [< OF. *geniture*, F. *géniture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *genitura*, < L. *genitura*, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget: see *genital, genus.*] 1. In *astrol.*, birth; nativity.

> Yes, he's lord of the *geniture*,
> Whether you examine it by Ptolemy's way,
> Or Messahalah's, Lael, or Alkindus.
> *Fletcher (and others)*, Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

> This work, by merit first of fame secure,
> Is likewise happy in its *geniture;*
> For since 'tis born when Charles ascends the throne,
> It shares at once his fortunes and its own.
> *Dryden*, To Sir Robert Howard.

2. The power of procreation; virility. *E. D.*

> It absumeth the *geniture.*
> *Venner*, Treatise of Tobacco, p. 416.

3. *pl.* The genitals. *E. D.*

genius (jē'nius), *n.*; pl. *geniuses, genii* (jē'nius-ez, -nii). [< L. *genius*, the tutelar spirit of a person, spirit, inclination, wit, genius, lit. 'inborn nature' (*nature* is from the same root), < *gignere*, OL. *genere*, √ *gen*, beget, produce: see *genus.*] 1. The ruling or predominant spirit of a place, person, or thing; the power, principle, or influence that determines character, conduct, or destiny (supposed by the ancients to be a tutelar divinity, a good spirit, or an evil demon, usually striving with an opposing spirit for the mastery); that which controls, guides, or aids: as, my good *genius* came to the rescue; his evil *genius* enticed him. [In this sense and the following the plural is *genii.*]

> Some say, the *Genius* so
> Cries, "Come!" to him that instantly must die.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4.

> The word *genii* hath by some writers been erroneously adopted for *geniuses.* Each is a plural of the same word *genius*, but in different senses. When *genius* in the singular means a separate spirit or demon, good or bad, the plural is *genii;* when it means mental abilities, or a person eminently possessed of these, the plural is *geniuses.*
> *G. Campbell*, Philos. of Rhetoric, II. iii. 3.

> A fairy shield your *Genius* made,
> And gave you on your natal day.
> *Tennyson*, Margaret.

> After the third century, even the artistic type of the guardian *genius* reappeared in that of the guardian angel.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 344.

> His [Shakspere's] evil angel, rhyme, yielding step by step and note by note to the strong advance of that better *genius* who came to lead him into the loftier path of Marlowe. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 32.

2. A disembodied spirit regarded as affecting human beings in certain ways, but not as connected with any one individually.

> The Abyssinians, to a man, are fearful of the night, unwilling to travel, and, above all, to fight in that season, when they imagine the world is in possession of certain *genii*, averse to intercourse with men.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 26.

3. A type or symbol; a concrete representative, as of an influence or a characteristic; a generic exemplification.

> I do remember him at Clement's Inn, like a man made after supper of a cheese-paring: . . . he was the very *genius* of famine. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

> A golden lizard — the very *genius* of desolate stillness — had stopped breathless upon the threshold of one cabin.
> *Bret Harte*, Baby Sylvester (Tale of the Argonauts).

4. Prevailing spirit or inclination; distinguishing proclivity, bent, or tendency, as of a person, place, time, institution, etc.; special aptitude or intellectual quality; intrinsic characteristic or qualification: as, a *genius* for poetry, or for diplomacy; the *genius* of Christianity, of the Elizabethan period, of the American Constitution, of the Vatican.

> Taking with him his two Sisters, he retired into a Monastery, they into a Nunnery. This does not suit with the *Genius* of an Englishman, who loves not to pull off his Clothes till he goes to bed. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 11.

> Every age has a kind of universal *genius*, which inclines those that live in it to some particular studies.
> *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

> No woman can despise them [ceremonies] with impunity. Their *genius* delights in ceremonies, in forms, in decorating life with manners, with proprieties, order, and grace. *Emerson*, Woman.

> It is this tendency on the part of the collective speakers of a language to approve or reject a proposed change according to its conformity with their already subsisting usages that we are accustomed to call by the fanciful name "the *genius* of a language."
> *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 776.

> Human nature has a much greater *genius* for sameness than for originality. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 63.

5. Exalted mental power distinguished by instinctive aptitude, and independent of tuition; phenomenal capability, derived from inspiration or exaltation, for intellectual creation or expression; that constitution of mind or perfection of faculties which enables a person to excel others in mental perception, comprehension, discrimination, and expression, especially in literature, art, and science.

> By *genius* I would understand that power, or rather those powers of the mind, which are capable of penetrating into all things within our reach and knowledge, and of distinguishing their essential differences.
> *Fielding*, Tom Jones, ix. 1.

> *Genius* always imports something inventive or creative.
> *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, iii.

> We owe to *genius* always the same debt, of lifting the curtain from the common, and showing us that divinities are sitting disguised in the seeming gang of gypsies and peddlers. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

> Talent is that which is in a man's power; *genius* is that in whose power a man is.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 356.

6. A person having such mental power; a person of general or special intellectual faculties developed in a phenomenal degree. [In this sense the plural is *geniuses.* It was formerly also *genii.*]

> Homer was the greater *genius*, Virgil the better artist.
> *Pope*, Iliad, Pref

> The true *genius* is a mind of large general powers, accidentally determined to some particular direction.
> *Johnson.*

> In building that house, he won for himself, or for the nameless *genius* whom he set to work, a place in the history of art. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 141.

Genius loci. [L.] The presiding divinity of a place; hence, the pervading spirit of a place or an institution, as of a college. See def. 1.=**Syn. 5.** *Abilities, Gifts, Talents, Parts, Aptitude, Faculty, Capacity, Genius, Ingenuity Cleverness*, all indicate special or excellent power for doing work that is more or less intellectual. *Abilities* is the most general and common word for intellectual powers of the active sort, intellectual competence to do effective work; *abilities* are always either acquired or developed. (See *ability.*) *Gifts* are strictly endowments, or abilities regarded as conferred by the Creator. (See *acquirement.*) *Talents* comes to the same idea, its Biblical origin (Mat. xxv. 14–30) making the powers seem primarily intrusted to one for use, or at least given like money. *Parts* is regaining its former popularity and dignity, which it lost for a time; in the last century it stood for *talents* or *gifts*, excellent or superior endowments: as, he is a man of *parts*, or he is a man of good natural *parts*, the latter perhaps implying a failure to develop one's gifts. *Aptitude* is either natural bias or special fitness or skill; it may be native talent or disciplined ability. *Faculty* is cultivated aptitude, a highly trained power of doing something. The distinction between *a faculty for* and *the faculty of* should be noticed, the former being the kind of *faculty* now under consideration and the latter a bodily *faculty*, as the *faculty* of speech, hearing, etc. *Capacity* is receptive power: as, *capacity* to learn; it is a power of acquiring. "It is most remarkable in the different degrees of facility with which different men acquire a language." *Sir J. Mackintosh.* (See *ability.*) *Genius* is extraordinarily developed faculty, in many directions or in one; it is especially the creative power of original conceptions and combinations; it belongs with *talents* or *gifts* in seeming primarily bestowed, not acquired, and it includes *capacity* and *aptitude* in their highest forms. *Ingenuity* is lower than *genius*, in seeming cultivated, not bestowed, in seeming less superhuman or phenomenal, and often in serving less exalted purposes: as, the *ingenuity* of the mechanic, of the rhetorician, of the sophist. *Cleverness* is still lower, being a sort of mental dexterity, which is evinced in facility in learning or felicity in expression; it may be a merely manual dexterity. (See quotation from Coleridge under *cleverness.*) It should be noticed that all these words, except *parts*, may be used in the singular for skill or power or natural bent in some particular direction: as, *ability* in debate, a *talent* for drawing, the *gift* of conversation, an *aptitude* for scientific research, *ingenuity* in argument, etc. See *wisdom* and *astute.*

> As we advance in life, we learn the limits of our *abilities.* *Froude*, Short Studies on Great Subjects, II. 318.

> Conversation in its better part
> May be esteem'd a *gift*, and not an art.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 4.

> The man of *talents* possesses them like so many tools, does his job with them, and there an end; but the man of *genius* is possessed by it, and it makes him into a book or a life according to its whim.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 64.

> All my endeavors to distinguish myself were only for want of a great title and fortune, that I might be used like a lord by those who have an opinion of my *parts;* whether

right or wrong is no great matter. And so the reputation of wit and great learning does the office of a riband or a coach and six. *Swift*, To Bolingbroke.

That his style was no easy acquisition (though, of course, the *aptitude* was innate), he [Dryden] himself tells us. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 30.

For, above all things, he had what we Yankees call *faculty* — the knack of doing everything. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 12.

As the sum and crown of what is to be done for technical education, I look to the provision of a machinery for winnowing out the *capacities* and giving them scope. *Huxley*, Tech. Education.

Sir Isaac Newton and Milton were equally men of *Genius.* Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Godolphin were ministers of great *abilities*, though they did not possess either the brilliant *talents* of Bolingbroke or the commanding *genius* of Chatham. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

There is also another species of *genius* we call *ingenuity*, or the inventive *faculty*, which frequently accompanies or takes the place of the higher flights of *genius*, that meantime lies idle, or fallow, to recruit its powers. *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote.

Patience and tenacity of purpose are worth more than twice their weight of *cleverness.* *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 58.

genlese†, **gentese**†, *n.* [The form *genlese* is no doubt wrong; the origin of *gentese* is uncertain.] An old architectural term of doubtful form and meaning: said by the Oxford Glossary to have been applied by William of Worcester apparently to the cusps or featherings in the arch of a doorway.

gennet^1, *n.* See *jennet*^{1}.

gennet^2†, *n.* See *genet*^{2}.

Genoa velvet. See *Genoese velvet*, under *Genoese.*

genoblast (jen′ǫ-blást), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γένος*, sex, + *βλαστός*, germ.] The bisexual nucleus of an impregnated ovum, regarded as composed of a female part, feminonucleus, and of a male part, masculonucleus; a maritonucleus. *H. D. Minot*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XIX. 170.

genoblastic (jen-ǫ-blas′tik), *a.* [< *genoblast* + *-ic.*] Germinating as a result of union of sexual elements; gamogenetic; pertaining to a genoblast. See the extract.

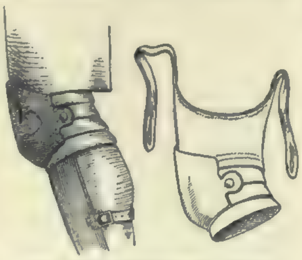
This author [E. Van Beneden] . . . suggests that the peripheral pronucleus is probably partially formed of spermatic substance, that the central pronucleus is female, and that the segmentation nucleus is a compound body resulting from the union of these two, and is probably, therefore, bisexual. This statement includes all the basal facts of the *genoblastic* theory. *A. Hyatt*, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI. 336.

Genoese (jen-ǫ-ēs′ or -ēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Genoa* + *-ese;* cf. F. *Génois*, It. *Genovese*, < It. *Genova*, < L. *Genua*, Genoa. The plural was formerly also *Genoeses.* Cf. *Genoway.*] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Genoa, a city of northwestern Italy, or to the republic of Genoa constituted by its citizens, existing from the tenth century till 1797, and very powerful in the middle ages. — **Genoese embroidery**, needlework done on fine linen or cotton, with outlines of thin cord and buttonhole-stitch, parts of the material being cut away and the openings filled with wheels and other simple patterns. — **Genoese velvet**, a rich fabric of which the pattern is in velvet pile and the background flat and smooth, of silk or silk and gold. The manufacture of this velvet is not peculiar to Genoa. Also called *Genoa velvet.*

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or a native, or the people, of Genoa.

Also *Genovese.*

genouillère (zhė-nö-lyãr′), *n.* [F., < *génou*, < L. *genu* = E. *knee.*] 1. *Milit.*: (*a*) The knee-piece, of hammered iron, introduced toward the close of the thirteenth century, and worn at first over the chausses of mail, being held in place by a strap passing round the leg, and consisting at first of a dish-shaped or slightly pointed roundel. (*b*) An articulated piece forming a part of the jambe or of the cuissart in the fourteenth century, and later furnished with large wings which projected backward on each side of the knee-joint.—2. In *fort.*: (*a*) The part of the interior slope of the parapet below the sill of an embrasure, serving to cover the lower part of the gun-carriage. (*b*) The height of the parapet above the banquette in a barbette battery.



Genouillère, middle of 13th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

-genous. [(1) < LL. *-genus, -a, -um*, or as noun or adj. of one term., < L. *-gena*, m., -born, as in *indigenus, indigena*, native, indigenous, *amnigena*, river-born, *montigena*, mountain-born, etc.: see *-gen.* (2) < *-gen* + *-ous*, as in *acro-gen-ous, nitrogen-ous.*] 1. The terminal element in some words of Latin origin, meaning '-born,' as in *indigenous*, born within a country, *amnigenous*, river-born, *montigenous*, mountain-born, etc.— 2. The termination of adjectives from nouns in *-gen*, as in *acrogenous, nitrogenous*, etc.

Genovese (jen-ǫ-vēs′ or -vēz′), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *Genevayse;* < It. *Genovese*, < *Genova*, Genoa: see *Genoese.*] Same as *Genoese.* [Rare.]

Being but a *Genovese*,
I am handled worse than had I been a Moor.
Tennyson, Columbus.

Genoway†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Genowey, Genowaie*, etc. (and as an existing surname *Janeway, Jannaway, Jannay, Janney*), < ME. *Janewey, Januaye, Januey*, usually in pl. *Janeweys, Januayes*, etc., orig. also sing., *Genevayse*, etc., a Genoese, a merchant engaged in the Genoese trade, < It. *Genovese*, a Genoese, < *Genova*, Genoa: see *Genoese, Genovese.*] A Genoese.

John Dory (a *Genowey*, as I conjecture). *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall (1602), p. 135.

Ambrose Grimani, a *Genowaie*, lying in garrison in the isle and city of Chio. *Grimeston*, Goulart, G g 1. (*Nares.*)

genre (zhoṅ′r), *n.* [F., kind, genus. mode, style, etc.; particularly in the arts, with a distinct epithet; < L. *genus* (*gener-*), kind: see *genus* and *gender, n.*] 1. Genus; kind; sort; style. [Rare.]

The prodigious wealth of our language in beautiful works of this *genre* is almost unknown. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 245.

2. In *painting*, specifically, a representation of some phase of common life, as a domestic interior, a rural or village scene, etc. The term is sometimes used in the same sense with reference to sculpture and the drama. In French it is also applied with a descriptive epithet to other kinds of painting, as *genre* historique, the historical style; *genre* du paysage, the landscape style. In English writing it is most commonly used in combination as a descriptive term, either with or without a hyphen: as, *genre* pictures; a *genre*-painter.

There are comic and *genre* pictures of parties. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, vi. 1.

Only within these few centuries has painting been divided into historical, landscape, marine, architectural, *genre*, animal, still-life, etc. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 22.

His subjects, too, were no longer the homely things of the *genre*-painter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 569.

gens (jenz), *n.*; pl. *gentes* (jen′tēz). [L., a clan or family (see def.), a race, nation, people, < √ *gen* in *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce, *genus*, a race, kind, allied to E. *kin* and *kind:* see *genus, kin, kind, n.*] 1. In ancient Rome, a clan or house embracing several families claiming descent from a common ancestor, united by a common name and by certain religious rites and legal privileges and obligations, but not necessarily by consanguinity: as, the Fabian *gens*, all bearing the name Fabius; the Julian *gens*, all named Julius; the Cornelian *gens*, etc. Hence—2. In historical and ethnological use, a tribe or clan; any community of persons in a primitive state of society constituting a distinct or independent branch of a general aggregate or race.

The union of the *gentes* or nations is temporary and occasional only; when the emergency is over each tribal ruler is independent as before. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 22.

There was nothing between the worship of the Household and the worship of the *Gens.* *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 141.

gent^1† (jent), *a.* [< ME. *gent*, < OF. *gent*, F. *gent* = Pr. *gent* = OSp. *gento*, OIt. *gente*, pretty, fine, abbr., with recession of accent, from L. *gentilis*, gentle, etc.: see *gentle, genteel, gentry, jaunty.*] 1. Noble; gentle.

Al of a Knyght was fair and *gent.*
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 4.

He lov'd, as was his lot, a Lady *gent.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 27.

2. Neat; slender; elegant.

Fair was the yonge wyf, and ther withal
As eny wesil hir body *gent* and smal.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 48.

Her middle was both small and *gent.*
Greene, Description of the Shepherd and his Wife.

3. Polished; refined.

The goos with hire facounde *gent.*
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 558.

gent^2 (jent), *n.* [Abbr. of *gentleman*, first used in the 16th century, prob. at first with some ref. to *gent*^{1}, *a.*, but in more general use taken up in speech from the written abbr. "*gent.*" in law records, lists of names, etc., and in plays, as "1st *Gent.*," "2d *Gent.*," etc.] An abbreviation of *gentleman.* [Vulgar; in literary use, humorous or colloquial.]

And behold, at this moment the reverend *gent* enters from the vestry. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xliv.

The thing named "pants" in certain documents,
A word not made for gentlemen, but *gents.*
O. W. Holmes, Urania.

genteel (jen-tēl′), *a.* [In this form first found in the 17th century, being an E. adaptation of *gentile* pronounced as in the contemporary F. *gentil*, m., *gentile*, f. (the *i* pron. as E. *ee*), gentle, affable, courteous (see *gentile, a.*, 4); another form in imitation of the F. pron. was *jantee, janty*, now *jaunty.* From the OF. form of the same word is reg. derived the E. *gentle*, while *gentile*, except in the obs. sense 'genteel,' is directly from the L. See *gentle, gentile, genty, jaunty.*] 1. Polite; well-bred; decorous in manners or behavior; refined: as, *genteel* company.

The colony [New Haven] was under the conduct of as holy, and as prudent, and as *genteel* persons as most that ever visited these nooks of America. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 6.

A *genteel* man, brother of the Caimacam of Girge, came to see me, whom I had seen at the Aga's. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 123.

Isn't he a handsome man? — tell me that.— A *genteel* man? a pretty figure of a man? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

2. Adapted to, suitable for, or characteristic of polite society; free from vulgarity or meanness in appearance, quality, amount, etc.; elegant; becoming; adequate: as, *genteel* manners; a *genteel* address; *genteel* comedy; a *genteel* income or allowance.

[Mercier] soon returned and took a house in Covent garden, painting portraits and pictures of familiar life in a *genteel* style of his own, and with a little of Watteau. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. iii.

Whoever supposes that Lady Austen's fortune is precarious is mistaken. I can assure you . . . that it is both *genteel* and perfectly safe. *Cowper.*

The crowd was insupportable, and . . . there was not a *genteel* face to be seen. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 20.

3. Fashionable; stylish; à la mode.

'Tis the most *genteel* and received wear now, sir. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Do now send a *genteel* conveyance for them; for, I assure you, they were most of them used to ride in their own carriages. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

He endeavors hard to make rascality *genteel*, by converting rascals into coxcombs. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 112.

Genteel business (*theat.*). See *business.*—**The genteel**, that which is genteel; the manners of well-bred or fashionable society; "the fashionable."

Mr. Adams, delightful as he is, has no pretension to "*the genteel.*" *R. L. Stevenson*, Some Gentlemen in Fiction.

=**Syn.** *Genteel, Polite*, well-mannered, polished. *Genteel* refers to the outward chiefly; *polite* to the outward as an expression of inward refinement and kindness. *Genteel* has latterly tended to express a somewhat fastidious pride of refinement, family position, and the like. *Genteel* is often largely negative, meaning free from what is low, vulgar, or connected with the uncultivated classes; *polite* is positive and active, meaning that one acts in a certain way. *Polite* has, however, a passive meaning, that of 'polished': as, *polite* society, *polite* literature. See *polite.*

genteelize (jen-tēl′īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *genteelized*, ppr. *genteelizing.* [< *genteel* + *-ize.*] To render genteel. [Rare.]

A man cannot dress but his ideas get cloth'd at the same time; and if he dresses like a gentleman, every one of them stands presented to his imagination *genteelized* along with him. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 13.

genteelly (jen-tēl′li), *adv.* In a genteel manner; in the manner of well-bred people.

Most exactly, negligently, *genteelly* dress'd! *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

I have long neglected him as being a profligate or (as Mr. Browne more *genteelly* calls him) a privileged writer, who takes the liberty to say any thing, and whose reproach is no scandal. *Waterland*, Works, X. 414.

genteelness (jen-tēl′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being genteel; gentility. [Rare.]

Next to him [Corregio] Parmeggiano has dignified the *genteelness* of modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the simplicity of the antients and the grandeur and severity of Michael Angelo. *Sir J. Reynolds*, Discourses, iv.

Gentele's green. See *green*^{1}.

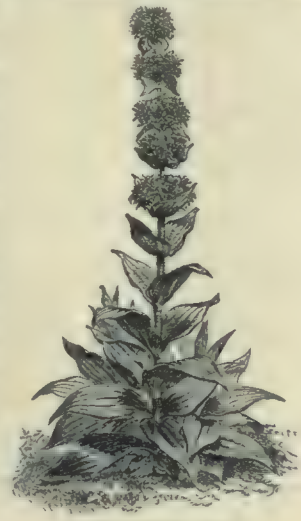
genterie†, **genterise**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *gentry.* *Chaucer.*

gentes, *n.* Plural of *gens.*

gentese†, *n.* See *genlese.*

genthite (gen′thīt), *n.* [After a mineralogist, Dr. F. A. *Genth* of Pennsylvania (born 1820).] A hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium, occurring in amorphous stalactitic incrustations of an apple-green color on chromite at Texas, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

gentian (jen'shia̤n), *n.* [< ME. *gencyan*, < OF. *gentiane* = Sp. Pg. *genciana*, < L. *gentiana*, Gr. *γεντιανή*, also *γεντιάς*, gentian; said to have been named after an Illyrian king *Gentius*, Gr. *Γέντιος*, who was the first to discover its properties.] The common name for species of the genus *Gentiana*. The officinal gentian, affording the gentian-root of pharmacists, is the *G. lutea*, a tall handsome species of southern and central Europe, though the roots of other species, as of *G. purpurea* and *G. Pannonica*, are frequently substituted for it. The more common American gentians are the fringed gentian (*G. crinata*), with showy sky-blue, delicately fringed corollas, and the closed gentian (*G. Andrewsii*) and soapwort-gentian (*G. Saponaria*), both with nearly closed corollas.



Gentian (*Gentiana lutea*).

> More sad than cheery, making in good sooth,
> Like the fringed *gentian*, a late autumn spring.
> *Lowell*, Legend of Brittany, i. 16.

False gentian, *Pleurogyne Carinthiaca*, a gentianaceous plant of Europe, northern Asia, and western North America.—**Horse-gentian**, *Triosteum perfoliatum*, a caprifoliaceous plant of North America, with a bitter root.—**Spurred gentian**, *Halenia deflexa*, a gentianaceous plant of North America, the corolla of which has 4 or 5 spurs.

Gentiana (jen-shi-an'ä or -ā'nä), *n.* [L., gentian: see *gentian*.] A genus of plants, the type of the order *Gentianaceæ*. They are perennial or annual herbs, with opposite, entire, and glabrous leaves, and usually showy, bright-colored flowers. There are about 180 species, found in the mountains and temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, throughout the Andes, and very sparingly in Australia and New Zealand; over 40 are natives of the United States. The flowers are usually blue, but are sometimes yellow, white, or (in the Andes) red. All the species are characterized by an extremely bitter principle, without astringency or acridity, on which account the roots of various species, especially of the European *G. lutea*, are used in medicine as a tonic. See *gentian*. **Gentiana blue.** Same as *spirit-blue*.

Gentianaceæ (jen-shia̤-nā'sē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gentiana* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of gamopetalous exogens, including about 50 genera and 500 widely distributed species. They are smooth bitter herbs, with mostly opposite, entire, and sessile leaves, regular flowers, and a usually one-celled capsule with numerous small seeds. Besides the typical genus, *Gentiana*, the other principal genera are *Lisianthus*, *Swertia*, and *Erythræa*. The order also includes the familiar genera *Sabbatia* and *Frasera*, and the bog-bean, *Menyanthes*, which is remarkable in the order for its alternate, petiolate, and mostly trifoliolate leaves.

gentianaceous (jen-shia̤-nā'shius), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the *Gentianaceæ*.

gentianal (jen'shia̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *gentian* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the gentians, or to the *Gentianaceæ*.

gentian-bitter (jen'shia̤n-bit″ėr), *n.* A more or less pure gentiopicrin.

gentianella (jen-shia̤-nel'ä̤), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *gentiana*, gentian: see *gentian*.] 1. A common name for *Gentiana acaulis*, a dwarf perennial species of the Alps, bearing large, beautiful, intensely blue flowers.—2. A particular shade of blue.

gentian-spirit (jen'shia̤n-spir″it), *n.* An alcoholic liquor produced by the vinous fermentation of an infusion of gentian. It is much drunk by the Swiss. *Imp. Dict.*

gentianwort (jen'shia̤n-wėrt), *n.* A plant belonging to the order *Gentianaceæ*.

gentil†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *gentle*.

gentile (jen'til or -tīl), *a.* and *n.* [In defs. 1, 2, 3 directly from L.; in def. 4 from F. *gentil*, m., *gentile*, f., gentile, also, formerly, genteel, gentle (see *genteel*, *gentle*), = Sp. *gentil* = Pg. *gentió* = It. *gentile*, gentile, < L. *gentilis*, of or belonging to the same gens or clan, of or belonging to the same nation or people, pl. *gentiles*, foreigners as opposed to Romans, in LL. opposed to Jewish or Christian, the heathen, pagans, with sing. *gentilis*, a heathen, < *gen(t-)s*, a tribe, family, clan: see *gens*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to a gens or clan; of the same clan or family.

> Another result [of Solon's policy] was to increase the number of people who stood outside those *gentile* and phratric divisions which were concomitants of the patriarchal type and of personal rule.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 488.

> The Agnatic *Gentile* groups, consisting of all the descendants, through males, of a common male ancestor, began to exist in every association of men and women which held together for more than a single generation.
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 287, note A.

2 (in this sense only jen'tīl). In *Scrip.*, belonging to a non-Jewish nation; pertaining to a heathen people: in the United States, applied by the Mormons to persons not of their church. [Commonly with a capital letter.]

> Now again is there a positive nucleus of *Gentile* influence . . . renewed in the city [Salt Lake].
> *S. Bowles*, Our New West, p. 209.

3. In *gram.*, expressing nationality, local extraction, or place of abode; describing or designating a person as belonging to a certain race, country, district, town, or locality by birth or otherwise: as, a *gentile* noun (as *Greek*, *Arab*, *Englishman*, etc.); a *gentile* adjective (as *Florentine*, *Spanish*, etc.).—4†. Worthy of a gentleman; genteel; honorable. See *genteel*, *gentle*.

> We make art servile, and the trade *gentile*
> (Yet both corrupted with ingenious guile),
> To compass earth, and with her empty store
> To fill our arms, and grasp one handful more.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 2.

> Till at last the greatest slavery to sin be accounted but good humour, and a *gentile* compliance with the fashions of the world. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

> For Plotinus, his deportment was so *gentile*, that his audience was compos'd of a confluence of the noblest and most illustrious personages of Rome.
> *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 31.

=**Syn.** 2. See *gentile*, *n.*

II. *n.* **1.** A member of a gens or clan.

> The Agnati were a group of actual or adoptive descendants, through males, from a known and remembered ancestor; the *Gentiles* were a similar group of descendants from an ancestor long since forgotten.
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 283, note A.

2 (jen'tīl). In *Scrip.*, one belonging to a non-Jewish nation; any person not a Jew; a heathen; sometimes, in later writings, one who is neither a Jew nor a Christian. [Commonly with a capital in this use and the next.]

> In the beginning of Christianity, the Fathers writ Contra gentes, and Contra *Gentiles*, they were all one: But after all were Christians, the better sort of People still retain'd the name of *Gentiles*, throughout the four Provinces of the Roman Empire. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 52.

3 (jen'tīl). Among the Mormons, one who is not of their church.—4. In *gram.*, a noun or an adjective derived from the name of a country or locality, and designating its natives or people: as, the words *Italian*, *American*, *Athenian*, are *gentiles*.=**Syn.** 2. *Gentile*, *Barbarian*, *Pagan*, *Heathen*. A *barbarian* was to the Greeks a foreigner, especially one of alien speech; in the New Testament the word seems to mean a stranger or foreigner, but in Rom. i. 14 one not a Greek, and therefore not cultivated. Primarily, a *Gentile*, or the word of which it was a translation, signified to the Jews one not a Jew, but later one who was neither Jew nor Christian, or, from the Roman standpoint, one not a Roman. *Pagan* and *heathen* are primarily the same in meaning; but *pagan* is sometimes distinctively applied to those nations that, although worshiping false gods, are more cultivated, as the Greeks and Romans, and *heathen* to uncivilized idolaters, as the tribes of Africa. A Mohammedan is not counted a *pagan*, much less a *heathen*. See *infidel*.

> Glory, honour, and peace, to every man that worketh good, to the Jew first, and also to the *Gentile*. Rom. ii. 10.

> The long struggle between the habits, manners, and moral sentiments of the *barbarians* and the totally opposite characteristics of Roman life.
> *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 41.

> I'd rather be
> A *Pagan*, suckled in a creed outworn;
> So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
> Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn.
> *Wordsworth*, Misc. Sonnets, i. 33.

> The missionaries did not disdain to work upon the senses of the *heathen* by anything that could impart a higher dignity to the Christian cultus as compared with the *pagan*.
> *Grimm*, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 5.

gentilesse†, *n.* [Also *gentlesse*; < ME. *gentilesse*, < OF. *gentilesse*, gentry, gentility, nobility, pl. *gentilesses*, pretty conceits, devices, = F. *gentilesse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *gentileza* = It. *gentilezza*, < *gentile*, gentle, noble, etc.): see *gentle*. *Gentrice* and *gentry*, q. v., are other forms of the same word.] Gentle birth; character or manners of a person of gentle birth; courtesy; complaisance; delicacy.

> For som folk wol be wounen for richesse,
> And som for strokes, and som for *gentillesse*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 196.

> Her yeares advancing her to the use of reason, there was a pretty emulation among them who should render her mistresse of most *gentilesses*, and teach her the most witty and subtile discourses, to serve her upon all occasions. *Comical Hist. of Francion* (1655).

gentilish† (jen'tīl-ish), *a.* [< *gentile* + *-ish*1.] Heathenish; pagan.

> I cannot but yet furder admire, on the other side, how any man, . . . being a Christian, can assume such extraordinary Honour and Worship to himself, while the Kingdom of Christ our common King and Lord is hid to this World, and such *gentilish* imitation forbid in express words by himself to all his Disciples. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

gentilism (jen'tīl-izm), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *gentilismo*; as *gentile* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being gentile or a gentile; formerly, heathenism; paganism; the worship of false gods.

> A free Commonwealth . . . plainly commended, or rather enjoin'd by our Saviour himself, to all Christians, not without remarkable disallowance, and the brand of *Gentilism* upon Kingship. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

> A proselyte could not be admitted from *gentilism* or idolatry, unless he gave up his name to the religion.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 408.

gentilitial (jen-ti-lish'a̤l), *a.* Same as *gentilitious*.

> It will . . . be found upon examination that, according to the historians, the public devotion was principally directed towards *gentilitial*, tutelary, and local deities.
> *Farmer*, Worship of Human Spirits, iii. § 1.

> Pathros, the local name, from which the *gentilitial* noun "Pathrusim" is formed, occurs frequently in the writings of the Jewish prophets, where it designates, apparently, a district of Egypt. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, ii. 218.

gentilitious (jen-ti-lish'us), *a.* [= Sp. *gentilicio*, < L. *gentilitius*, more correctly *gentilicius*, belonging to a particular clan or gens, also national, < *gentilis*: see *gentile*.] Pertaining to a gens or aggregate family; peculiar to a gens, people, or nation.

> Nor is it proved or probable that Sergius changed the name of Bocca di Porco, for this was his sirname or *gentilitious* appellation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

> Sir Thomas Browne uses with effect the argument that a mixed race cannot have a national smell. Among a mongrel people, he contends, no odor could be *gentilitious*.
> *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 306.

gentility (jen-til'i̤-ti), *n.* [< ME. *gentylete*, < OF. *gentilite*, gentle birth, F. *gentilité* = Sp. *gentilidad* = Pg. *gentilidade* = It. *gentilità*, heathenism, < L. *gentilita(t-)s*, relationship in the same gens, LL. heathenism, < *gentilis*, gentile: see *gentile*, *gentle*.] **1.** The quality or state of belonging to a certain gens, clan, or family; gentile relationship or stock. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> The surname is the name of the *gentilitie* and stocke, which the sonne doth take of the father alwaies, as the old Romans did. *Sir T. Smith*, Commonwealth, iii. 8.

> "Prohibition of marriage would surely endanger" the *gentility* of the nation. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 185.

> The grammarian observes that there is a certain agnation and *gentility* among words. All the cases of the noun Æmilius are descended from the nominative, just as all the members of the gens Æmilia, all the Æmilii, are descended from a single original Æmilius. [Varro, De Linguâ Latinâ, viii. 4.] The Romans, therefore, regarded *gentility* as a kinship among men not essentially different from agnation. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 283, note A.

2†. Noble or gentle birth.

> Hy ham yelpeth of hare *gentyleté*, uor thet hy weneth by of gentile woze [They boast of their gentility, for they think to be of gentle blood].
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

> Eyther the communers onlye must be welthy, and the gentyl and noble men needy and miserable: or elles, excludyng *gentylitie*, al men must be of one degre and sort, and a new name prouided.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 2.

3†. People of good birth; gentry.

> Gavelkind must needs in the end make a poor *gentility*.
> *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

4†. Gentile character; paganism; heathenism.

> Places, landes, or coastes, . . . as well within the coastes and limites of *gentility* as within the dominions and Seigniories of the sayd mighty Emperour and Duke.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 272.

> When the people began to espie the falshood of oracles, whereupon all *gentilitie* was built, their heart were vtterly auerted from it. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 2.

5. The quality or state of being genteel; condition, appearance, or manner characteristic of polite society; genteel behavior; fashionableness; stylishness.

> 'Tis meet a gentle heart should ever shew
> By courtesie the fruit of true *gentility*.
> *Sir J. Harington*.

> Neither did they establish their claims to *gentility* at the expense of their tailors—for as yet those offenders against the pockets of society, and the tranquillity of all aspiring young gentlemen, were unknown in New Amsterdam.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

> In the elder English dramatists, . . . there is a constant recognition of *gentility*, as if a noble behaviour were as easily marked in the society of their age as color is in our American population. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 223.

gentilize (jen′ti-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gentilized*, ppr. *gentilizing.* [Formerly also *gentleize;* < *gentil* (now *gentle*) or *gentile* + *-ize.* Cf. *genteelize.*] **I.** *trans.* To render gentle, polite, or gentlemanly; raise to the rank of gentlemen. [Rare.]

Dissembling broakers, made of all deceipts,
Who falsifie your measures and your weights
T' inrich your selues, and your vnthrifty Sons
To *gentilize* with proud possessions.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Religion is the most gentlemanly thing in the world. It alone will *gentilize*, if unmixed with cant. *Coleridge.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To live like a gentile, or like a heathen.

God's known Denouncement against the *gentilizing* Israelites, who, though they were govern'd in a Commonwealth of God's own ordaining, he only thir King, they his peculiar People, yet . . . clamour'd for a King.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

2†. To play the gentleman. *Norden*, Surveyor's Dialogue (1608).

gentilly†, *adv.* See *gently. Chaucer.*

gentiopicrin (jen″ti-ō-pik′rin), *n.* [< *genti(an)* + Gr. πικρός, bitter.] The bitter principle of gentian ($C_{20}H_{30}O_{12}$), a neutral body crystallizing in colorless needles which are freely soluble in water. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

gentisic (jen-tis′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from gentian: as, *gentisic* acid. *Encyc. Brit.*

gentle (jen′tl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jentle;* < ME. *gentel, gentell, gentil, gentyl, gentile, gentille,* also with initial *j, jentille, jentylle,* sometimes *jantail* (cf. mod. *jaunty, janty*), of noble or good birth, noble, comely, gentle, etc., < OF. *gentil,* of noble or good birth, gentle, gracious, kind, pretty, etc., F. *gentil,* pretty, noble, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gentil* = It. *gentile,* noble, genteel, polite, humane, pretty, etc., < L. *gentilis,* of or belonging to the same clan or gens, also foreign (see *gentile*), ML. of noble or good birth, noble, etc., < L. *gen(t-)s,* a race, family, clan: see *gens.* The L. *gentilis* appears in E. in many different forms, namely, *gentle, genteel, gentile,* and abbr. *gent, genty, jaunty, janty,* etc.: see these forms.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of good birth or family; well-born; specifically, belonging to the gentry as distinguished from the nobility: as, the studies of noble and *gentle* youth.

Kynge Brangore hadde a *gentill* lady to his wif, that was doughter to kynge Adryan, the Emperour of Constantynenoble, that was myghty and riche.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 186.

Clerk-like, experienc'd, which no less adorns
Our gentry than our parents' noble names,
In whose success we are *gentle.* *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

I am as *gentle* as yourself, as freeborn.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of good birth or station; honorable; respectable; refined.

Gentille of nvrture, & noble of lynage,
Was non that bare armure, that did suilk vassalage.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 188.

A hedge-born swain
That doth presume to boast of *gentle* blood.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. Of well-bred character or quality; gracious; courteous; kindly and considerate; not rough or harsh; mild; soothing: as, a *gentle* nurse; a *gentle* nature, manner, voice.

Sir Gawein seide that he hadde well devised, and that of *gentell* herte meved this purpos.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 613.

The *gentle* minde by *gentle* deeds is knowne.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 1.

It argues an attractive and *gentle* nature in him [Aske], that his serving-man died of grief when he was arrested.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., vii.

4. Tame; docile; tractable; peaceable; not wild or refractory: as, a *gentle* horse or hawk.

The ruffians . . . took
And bore him to the naked hall of Doorm
(His *gentle* charger following him unled).
Tennyson, Geraint.

5†. Improved by cultivation; ameliorated; domesticated.

If thou wilt take of a *gentil* tree
Not wilde atte alle withoute asperitee,
When it is two yere olde or III., to thrive,
Goode is to sette it.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

6. Soft; mild in action, performance, or use; not rude or boisterous: as, a *gentle* breeze; a *gentle* tap; a *gentle* tone.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the *gentle* rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

The path of the *gentle* winds is seen,
Where the small waves dance, and the young woods lean.
Bryant, Song of the Stars.

7†. Refreshing; reviving.

There growethe fulle gode Wyn, that men clepen Bigon, that is fulle myghty and *gentylle* in drynkynge.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 209.

8. Gradual; easy; not steep; moderate in degree; not sharply defined: as, a *gentle* slope; the *gentle* curves of a river or a figure.

At certain places the inclination changes from a *gentler* to a steeper slope. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 105.

Shoreward, sometimes in terraces, often with inclines so *gentle* as hardly to be traced, the trim lawns steal softly to the river's bank. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 167.

Gentle falcon. Same as *falcon-gentle.*—**Gentle reader,** courteous, considerate reader: a phrase common until recently especially in the prefaces of books.

Receive thankfully, *gentle reader*, these sermons faithfully collected, without any sinister suspicion of anything in the same being added or adempt.
Latimer, Sermons (1549), Pref.

The gentle craft, a descriptive phrase used specifically for shoemaking and (after Izaak Walton) for angling.

Marry, because you have drunk with the King,
And the King hath so graciously pledged you,
You shall no more be called shoemakers;
But you and yours, to the world's end,
Shall be called the trade of *the gentle craft.*
Greene, George-a-Greene (1509).

And since that, one of *the gentle craft*, who took me infinitely for the excellent guift he had in tickling a lady's heel. *The Wizard* (MS. Play, 1640).

He [Venator] agrees to accompany Piscator in his sport, adopts him as his master and guide, and in time becomes initiated into the practice and mysteries of *the gentle craft.*
Chambers, Cyc. of Eng. Lit., Izaak Walton.

The gentle (or **gentler**) **sex,** women collectively; womankind: opposed to *the sterner sex.* = **Syn. 3** and **4.** *Gentle, Meek, Bland, Soft, Tame, Mild;* placid, dovelike, quiet, peaceful, pacific, moderate, clement, lenient, merciful, kind, indulgent; tractable, docile. Of the first six words, *meek* applies only to personal character and behavior; it is wholly good in the Bible, and now indicates a defect of character only occasionally by hyperbole. The others may be either physical or moral. The meaning of *bland* is founded upon the pleasant feeling of warm breezes, etc.; it suggests a peculiarly soothing impression, as a *bland* demeanor, or an artful endeavor to make such an impression. *Soft* suggests that which yields somewhat upon physical contact, and hence anything not making firm resistance or striking hard. As to animals, *gentle* refers to nature, being opposed to *rough* or *fierce*, while *tame* is opposed to *wild*, and refers to familiarity with man: as, a *tame* duck. *Tame* is used in a bad sense of spirit and of intellectual productions: as, a *tame* spirit; some very *tame* remarks. *Mild* goes further than *gentle* in expressing softness of nature; it is chiefly a word of nature or character, while *gentle* is chiefly a word of action. *Mild* is sometimes opposed to *acrid, tart,* etc.

He [Roger Williams] does not show himself a very strong or very wise man, but a thoroughly *gentle* and good one. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 246.

Blessed are the *meek:* for they shall inherit the earth.
Mat. v. 5.

As *meek* as the man Moses, and withal
As bold as in Agrippa's presence Paul.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 444.

Wherefore cannot I be
Like things of the season gay, like the bountiful season
bland? *Tennyson*, Maud, iv.

A *soft* answer turneth away wrath. Prov. xv. 1.

The historian himself, *tame* and creeping as he is in his ordinary style, warms in sympathy with the Emperor [Cæsar]. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

My mother was as *mild* as any saint,
Half-canonized by all that look'd on her.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

II. *n.* **1.** A person of good family; a person of gentle birth; a gentleman. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Art thou a *Gentle?* liue with gentle friendes.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 67.

How does my father?—*Gentles*, methinks you frown.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

Come in your war array,
Gentles and Commons!
Scott, Pibroch of Donald Dhu.

2. In *falconry*, a falcon-gentle; a trained hawk: whence one of the names of the common goshawk of Europe, *Falco gentilis.*

O, for a falconer's voice,
To lure this tassel-*gentle* back again!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

3. A maggot or larva of the flesh-fly, used in fishing.

Blood worms and snails, or crawling *gentles* small.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner), I. 173.

Gentles, which are grubs hatched in meat that has been fly-blown, are a favorite bait in Europe; but, in spite of their beautiful name, are horrible objects, and not in vogue with us. *R. B. Roosevelt*, Game Fish (1884), p. 33.

gentle (jen′tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gentled*, ppr. *gentling.* [< *gentle*, *a.*] **1†.** To make or constitute gentle, or as if gentle; place in the rank of gentlemen; raise from a vulgar or ignoble condition.

Be he ne'er so vile,
This day shall *gentle* his condition.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

And all this raking toyle, and carke and care,
Is for his clownish first borne sonne and heyre,
Who must be *gentled* by his ill got pelfe;
Though he, to get it, got the divell himselfe.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

2. To make gentle in manner or appearance; render mild and amiable; soften; subdue: as, to *gentle* a colt.

There is a look of *gentled*, perhaps we should say broken, feeling. *Bushnell*, Hours at Home, V. 390.

gentlefolk (jen′tl-fōk), *n.* [< *gentle*, of good birth, + *folk.*] Persons of good breeding and family: a collective noun, with plural sense, and now generally with plural termination, *gentlefolks.*

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolks.*
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

This appearance placed me on a level with the best families in the neighbourhood, and accordingly I was visited by all who claimed the rank of *gentlefolks.*
V. Knox, Essays, clxvi.

gentle-hearted (jen′tl-här″ted), *a.* Having a kind heart; of mild disposition; kind.

Clif. Here's for my oath, here's for my father's death.
Q. Mar. And here's to right our *gentle-hearted* king.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

gentlehood (jen′tl-hůd), *n.* [< *gentle* + *-hood.*] Good breeding; the state of being of good birth. [Rare.]

The refinement, . . . the *gentlehood* [of Mrs. Carlyle].
Congregationalist, Aug. 5, 1886.

gentleman (jen′tl-man), *n.*; pl. *gentlemen* (-men). [< ME. *gentilman, gentylman, jentilman, jantilman,* etc., < *gentil*, gentle, i. e., of good or noble family, + *man*, after OF. *gentilhomme*, F. *gentilhomme* = Sp. *gentil hombre* = Pg. *gentilhomem* = It. *gentiluomo*, < ML. *gentilis homo*, a gentleman: L. *gentilis*, of good family, *homo* (> F. *homme* = Sp. *hombre* = Pg. *homem* = It. *uomo*), a man.] **1.** A man of good family; a man of good or gentle birth; in England, specifically, any man above the social rank of yeoman, including noblemen; in a more limited sense, a man who without a title bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen; one of the class holding a middle rank between the nobility and yeomanry.

Ryght noble prince, this *Ientilman* present
To yow is come ferre out of his contre,
A dukes sone of Greke born by disente,
Here in your court desireug for to be.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 400.

Gentlemen be those whom their race and bloud, or at the least their vertues, do make noble and knowne.
Holinshed, Descrip. of England, v.

In the province of Ulster, Archbishop Synge assures us that there were not in his time more than forty Protestant Dissenters of the rank of *gentlemen.*
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

Early in the 11th century the order of *gentlemen* as a separate class seems to be forming as something new. By the time of the conquest of England the distinction seems to have been fully established.
E. A. Freeman, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 540.

2. In a loose sense, any man whose breeding, education, occupation, or income raises him above menial service or an ordinary trade.

I have land and money, my friends left me well, and I will be a *gentleman* whatsoeuer it cost me.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 2.

3. A man of good breeding, courtesy, and kindness; hence, a man distinguished for fine sense of honor, strict regard for his obligations, and consideration for the rights and feelings of others.

Bare the so thow haue no blame;
Than men wylle say therafter
That a *gentylleman* was heere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

In tho dayes *gentilmen* were so trewe that thei wolde rather lese theire lif than be for-sworn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 687.

For what, I pray, is a *gentleman*, what properties hath he, what qualities are characteristical or peculiar to him, whereby he is distinguished from others and raised above the vulgar? are they not especially two, courage and courtesie? *Barrow*, Works, III. xxi.

The appellation of *gentleman* is never to be affixed to a man's circumstances, but to his behaviour in them.
Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

If at this day the *gentleman* is the creation rather of culture than of Christianity, that is because it is easier to conform to a conventional standard of good taste than to an inward law. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 236.

The *gentleman* is a man of truth, lord of his own actions, and expressing that lordship in his behaviour.
Emerson, Manners.

4. As a polite form of speech, a man in general; any man, but particularly, where discrimination is used, any man of respectable appearance or good manners; in the plural, a form of address to a company of men, or to all the men in an audience: as, welcome, *gentlemen*; ladies and *gentlemen*. This use of *gentleman* for *man*, to the neglect of gradation, like that of *lady* for *woman*, is often carried to excess, and is to be avoided except where required by the unquestioned rules of politeness. See *lady*.

A *gentleman*, a friend of mine,
He came on purpose to visit me.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 138).

A Finch . . . thus pert replied:
Methinks the *gentleman*, quoth she,
Opposite in the apple-tree,
By his good will would keep us single.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

5. The body-servant or personal attendant of a man of rank.

Oli. Who has done this, Sir Andrew?
Sir And. The count's *gentleman*, one Cesario.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

He caus'd his *gentleman* to give me directions, all written with his owne hand. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

6. An apparatus used in soldering circular pewter ware. It is a revolving pedestal, adjustable by a side-screw to any height.—7. [Perhaps an adaptation of another name of the same bird, *Jan van Gent*.] The white gannet or solan goose, *Sula bassana*.—**Gentleman commoner.** See *commoner*.—**Gentleman farmer,** a man of property who resides on and cultivates or superintends the cultivation of his own farm.—**Gentleman of a company**†, in the European armies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a man of some rank serving without an officer's commission, but not as a private soldier. He "is something more than an ordinary soldier, hath a little more pay, and doth not stand sentinel; . . . they go common round and patrouilles, and near an enemy they are to be the forlorn sentinel whom the French call perdus" (*Sir J. Turner*, Pallas Armata).—**Gentleman of the chapel royal,** one of the lay singers of the royal chapel in England. It is their duty to assist the priests in the choral service.—**Gentleman of the round**†. (*a*) Same as *gentleman of a company*.

"Captayne, lieutenant, auncient, serjeant of a company, corporall, *gentleman* in a company or *of the rounde*, launce-passado. These," says the author, "are special; the other that remain, private or common soldiers."
The Castle or Picture of Policy, etc. (1581).

(*b*) An invalid or disabled soldier who made his living by begging.

He had so writhen himself into the habit of one of your poor infantry, your decayed, ruinous, worm-eaten *gentlemen of the round*; such as have vowed to sit on the skirts of the city, let your provost and his half-dozen of halberdiers do what they can, and have translated begging out of the old hackney-pace to a fine easy amble.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Gentleman pensioner. See *gentleman-at-arms*. **Gentleman's gentleman,** a valet: a phrase attributed to ladies' maids in England.—**Gentleman usher,** a gentleman employed as an usher at court or an attendant upon a person of rank.

Though I was the most pert creature in the world, when I was foreman, and could hand a woman of the first quality to her coach as well as her own *gentleman-usher*, I am now quite out of my way. *Tatler*, No. 66.

Gentleman usher of the black rod. See *black-rod*.—**The old gentleman,** the devil. [Colloq.]

Better far had it been *the old gentleman* in full equipage of horns, hoofs, and tail. *Charlotte Brontë*.

gentleman-at-arms (jen'tl-man-at-ärmz'), *n.* In England, one of a band of forty gentlemen and their six officers, all entitled esquires, whose office it is to attend the sovereign to and from the chapel royal, and on other occasions of solemnity. Formerly called *gentleman pensioner*.

The first is styled the corps of "*Gentlemen-at-arms*," and consists of a captain, lieutenant, standard-bearer, paymaster, clerk of the cheque or adjutant, a harbinger, and forty gentlemen. The other is called the "Yeomen of the guard," or, in common parlance, "Beef-eaters."
A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 101, note.

gentlemanhood (jen'tl-man-hůd), *n.* [< *gentleman* + *-hood*.] The condition or character of a gentleman.

In his family, gentle, generous, good-humoured, affectionate, self-denying; in society, a delightful example of complete *gentlemanhood*.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, xx.

Millefleurs was no rustic bully, . . . but the quintessence of English *gentlemanhood*.
Mrs. Oliphant, The Ladies Lindores, p. 36.

gentlemanism (jen'tl-man-izm), *n.* [< *gentleman* + *-ism*.] The state of being a gentleman; the affectation of gentlemanliness. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

gentlemanize (jen'tl-man-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gentlemanized*, ppr. *gentlemanizing*. [< *gentleman* + *-ize*.] To bring or train into the condition of a gentleman: as, "to *gentlemanize* one's self," *Bulwer*. [Rare.]

gentlemanlike (jen'tl-man-līk), *a.* Same as *gentlemanly*.

He thrusts me himself into the company of three or four *gentlemanlike* dogs under the duke's table.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4.

His [Dante's] gait was grave and *gentlemanlike*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 16.

gentlemanliness (jen'tl-man-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gentlemanly; the bearing or behavior of a well-bred man.

For keeping books he was incompetent, . . . and the only discipline he exercised was by the unobtrusive pressure of a *gentlemanliness* which rendered insubordination to him impossible. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 65.

gentlemanly (jen'tl-man-li), *a.* Like a gentleman; being or befitting a gentleman, or a man of good birth or good breeding, or both; polite; complaisant: as, a *gentlemanly* officer; *gentlemanly* manners.

A gentleman procured the place for the better scholar and more *gentlemanly* person of the two. *Swift*.

The most delicate thoughts, the finest code of morality, and the most *gentlemanly* sentiments in the universe.
Dickens, Barnaby Rudge, xxiii.

Our minister, as I remember him, was one of the cleanest, most *gentlemanly*, most well bred of men—never appearing without all the decorums of silk stockings, shining knee and shoe buckles, well-brushed shoes, immaculately powdered wig, out of which shone his clear, calm, serious face, like the moon out of a fleecy cloud.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 3.

=**Syn.** *Manly, Manful*, etc. See *masculine*.

gentlemanship (jen'tl-man-ship), *n.* [< *gentleman* + *-ship*.] The character or condition of a gentleman.

His fine *gentlemanship* did him no good. *Lord Halifax*.

gentleness (jen'tl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gentilnesse*; < *gentle* + *-ness*.] 1†. The condition of being gentle or of good birth; gentility.—2. The state or quality of being gentle in manners or disposition; mildness of temper; sweetness of disposition; kindness; tenderness.

Swete children, haue al-wey your delyte
In curtesye, and in verrey *gentylnesse*,
And at youre myhte eschewe boystousnesse.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

The scholemaster taught him learnyng withall *ientlenes*. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

He [Artaxerxes] was a prince of much humanity, and noted for many examples of *gentleness*.
Raleigh, Hist. World, III. vii. § 7.

The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee!
Shak., T. N., ii. 1.

3. Softness; freedom from roughness; mildness; delicacy: as, *gentleness* of touch.—4. Ease; gradualness; absence of abruptness or steepness: as, the *gentleness* of an elevation or a slope.

Professor Favre remarks on the *gentleness* of the pitch over all the old Swiss glaciers.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 66.

gentlery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gentry*.

We are fortaxed and ramyd,
We are made hand tamyd,
Withe these *gentlery* men.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 96.

gentleship† (jen'tl-ship), *n.* [< *gentle* + *-ship*.] The condition, qualities, or deportment of a gentleman.

Some . . . haue more *ientleshipe* in their hat than in their hed. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 60.

gentlesse†, *n.* See *gentilesse*.

gentlewoman (jen'tl-wům'an), *n.*; pl. *gentlewomen* (-wim'en). [< ME. *gentilwoman*, *-womman*; < *gentle* + *woman*, after *gentleman*, q. v.] 1. A woman of good family or of good breeding.

If this had not been a *gentlewoman*, she should have been buried out of Christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

I now carries my head higher than arrow [ary, *i. e.*, any] private *gentlewoman* of Vales.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, I. 126.

2. A woman who attends upon a person of high rank.

The late queen's *gentlewoman*; a knight's daughter,
To be her mistress' mistress! the queen's queen!—
This candle burns not clear. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

There is not one among my *gentlewomen*
Were fit to wear your slipper for a glove.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. A lady: a term of civility applied to any woman of respectable appearance. [Archaic.]

Better to clear prime forests . . .
Than hammer at this reverend *gentlewoman*.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

gentlewomanliness (jen'tl-wům"an-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gentlewomanly; disposition and deportment becoming a gentlewoman. [Rare.]

She had a quantity of chestnut hair, a good figure, a dazzling complexion, and a certain languid grace which passed easily for *gentlewomanliness*.
Bret Harte, Argonauts, p. 59.

gentlewomanly (jen'tl-wům"an-li), *a.* Becoming a gentlewoman; ladylike. [Rare.]

gently (jen'tli), *adv.* [< *gentle* + *-ly*^{2}.] 1. As one of good family or condition.

A city clerk, but *gently* born and bred.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. In a gentle manner; softly; with tenderness; without rudeness or harshness.

May the earth
Lie *gently* on their ashes!
Fletcher (and Massinger?), False One, v. 4.

Oh, *gently* on thy suppliant's head,
Dread Goddess, lay thy chastening hand!
Gray, Hymn to Adversity.

Gently, ah *gently*, Madam, touch
The Wound which you your self have made.
Cowley, The Mistress, Counsel.

3. Gradually; without abruptness or steepness: as, a *gently* swelling hill.

Here we enter'd into a narrow cleft between two Rocky Mountains, passing thro' which we arriv'd in four hours at Demass, *gently* descending all the way.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 121.

Gentoo^{1} (jen-tö'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Gentu, Gentue, Gentio, Jentio*; of E. Ind. origin; orig. applied by the Portuguese to the 'heathen' of India, < Pg. *gentió*, gentile, heathen: see *gentile*.] I. *a.* Relating to the Hindus; Hindu: a word common in English use in the last century, but no longer employed.

II. *n.* 1. A Hindu.

The ceremony used by these *Gentu's* in their sicknesse is very strange; they bring y^{e} sick person . . . to y^{e} brinke of y^{e} River Ganges.
Hedges, Diary, May 10, 1683. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

2. A Hindu language.

The original Language of this Countrey (or at least the earliest we know of) is the Bengala or *Gentoo*.
James Rennell, Letter, 1767. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

gentoo^{2} (jen-tö'), *n.* A kind of penguin, the *Pygoscelis tæniata*. It is better known as the Papuan penguin, but is not found on the Papuan islands, being a native of the Falklands. See *Pygoscelis*.

gentre†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gentry*. *Chaucer*.

gentrice (jen'tris), *n.* [< ME. *gentrise, gentries, gentrice, genterise*, the fuller form of *gentrie*, mod. *gentry*, q. v.] 1. Gentility; good descent. [Scotch.]

I am ane that kens full well that ye may wear good claithes, and have a saft hand, and yet that may come of idleness as weel as *gentrice*. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

2†. Same as *gentry*, 2.

This Iesus of hus *gentrise* shal Iouste in Peers armes.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 21.

gentry (jen'tri), *n.* [< ME. *gentry, gentrie, gentery, genterie* (also *gentlery*), noble or high birth, the condition or behavior of a gentleman, an abbr. (perhaps regarded as the sing. of the supposed plur.) of *gentrise, gentrice, gentries, genterise*, of the same sense, < OF. *genterise*, var. of *gentilise, gentillece*, later *gentilesse*, rank, nobility: see *gentilesse*. The same change of *l* to *r* occurs in *fortalice, fortress*.] 1†. Noble birth or lineage; gentility.

Often tyme the *gentrie* of the body benimeth the *genterye* of the soule. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Where *gentry*, title, wisdom
Cannot conclude, but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

I will forthwith his antique *gentry* read;
And, for I love him, will his herald be.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

The gouernours neyther inheriting their offices, nor leauing eyther place or name of *gentrie* to their families.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 440.

2†. Family; gens.

We have raised Sejanus from obscure and almost unknown *gentry*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 10.

3†. Gentle breeding or manners; courtesy; civility.

If I did not see in her sweet face
Gentry and nobleness, ne'er trust me more.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

4†. A gentle or noble quality or action; a gentlemanly characteristic.

What say we eke of hem that deliten hem in swearing, and hold it a *genterie* or manly dede to swere gret othes?
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

This Jason for his *gentris* was ioyfull till all,
Wele louit with the lordes & the londe hole.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 131.

5. The class of well-born and well-bred people; people of good position; in England, the class of people of means or leisure below the rank of the nobility, sometimes called the upper middle class.

That we do incite
The *gentry* to this business.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 7.

Families amongst the *gentry*, or what on the continent would be called the lower nobility, that remembered with love the solemn ritual and services of the Romish Church.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

More than one of the points to be noted are common to the nobility and the higher *gentry* or knightly body.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 469.

In this class of *gentry*, including in that wide term all who possessed a gentle extraction, the "generosi," "men of family, of worship, and coat armour," are comprised both the knight, whether banneret or bachelor, and the squire.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 477.

6. Persons of a particular class: usually applied in ironical civility to persons of an inferior sort.

If your success against the Cherokees is equal to report, I am in hopes it will bring the Western *gentry* to their second thoughts before they strike.
Washington, To Col. Sam'l Washington, N. A. Rev., [CXLIII. 484.

Reader, if thou meetest one of these small *gentry* in thy early rambles, it is good to give him a penny.
Lamb, Chimney-Sweepers.

genty (jen'ti), *a.* [Sc., = E. *jaunty*, *janty*, formerly *jantee*, an approximately phonetic spelling of F. *gentil*, and equiv. to E. *genteel*, from the same source: see *genteel*, *jaunty*, *gentle*.] Neaṭ; trim; slender.

Sae jimply laced her *genty* waist,
That sweetly ye might span.
Burns, Bonnie Ann.

genu (jē'nū), *n.*; pl. *genua* (jen'ụ̄-ä̤). [L., = E. *knee*, q. v.] In *anat.*: (*a*) The knee; the middle arthron of the hind limb, corresponding to *ancon*, the elbow, of the fore limb. *Wilder.* (*b*) Some kneed or geniculate part, as the knee-like anterior curvature of the corpus callosum of the brain, ending in the rostrum or beak of that organ: as, the *genu* of the optic tract.

genual (jen'ụ̄-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *genu*, = E. *knee*, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the knee, specifically with the fourth joint of a spider's leg.

II. *n.* The fourth joint of a spider's leg, being the first of the two forming the shank.

genuant (jen'ụ̄-ant), *a.* [< L. *genu*, = E. *knee*, + *-ant*.] In *her.*, kneeling.

genuflect (jen-ụ̄-flekt'), *v. i.* [< LL. *genuflectere*, prop. two words, *genu flectere*, bend the knee: L. *genu*, acc. of *genu* = E. *knee*; *flectere*, bend: see *flex*^{1}. Cf. *genuflection*.] To bend the knee, as in an act of worship or of respect; perform genuflection.

The priest repeatedly *genuflects* at Mass.
Cath. Dict., Genuflexion.

His large obeisance puts to shame
The proudest *genuflecting* dame
Whose Easter bonnet low descends
With all the grace devotion lends.
O. W. Holmes, The Organ-Blower.

genuflectentes (jen"ū-flek-ten'tēz), *n. pl.* [LL. *genuflectentes*, ppr. pl. of *genuflectere*, bend the knee: see *genuflect*.] In the *early church*, a class of catechumens who were allowed to remain and join in prayers offered especially for them after the audients were dismissed by the priest.

genuflection, genuflexion (jen-ụ̄-flek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *génuflexion* = Sp. *genuflexion* = Pg. *genuflexão* = It. *genuflessione*, < ML. *genuflexio*(*n*-), < LL. *genuflectere*, prop. *genu flectere*, bend the knee: see *genuflect*.] The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

They [the first Christians] contented not themselves with the ordinary postures of devotion, such as *genuflexion*, the bowing of the head or the body, but did . . . prostrate themselves on the pavement.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

Of the numerous witnesses who must have beheld Henrietta performing such extraordinary *genuflections* at the gallows-tree, not one was examined before the privy-council; therefore the statement is utterly without evidence. *Miss Strickland*, Queens of Eng., Henrietta Maria.

genuflexuous (jen-ụ̄-flek'sụ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *genu*, = E. *knee*, + *flexus*, a bending, < *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend.] In *bot.*, geniculately bent; zigzag.

genuine (jen'ụ̄-in), *a.* [= F. *génuine* = Sp. Pg. It. *genuino*, < L. *genuinus*, innate, native, natural, < *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce: see *genus*.] **1.** Belonging to the original stock; corresponding to an original type or source; hence, not spurious, false, or adulterated; not of a deceptive or affected character; true; real; sincere: applied to both persons and things: as, *genuine* descendants; *genuine* materials; a *genuine* text; a *genuine* man.

Touching France, it is not only doubtful, but left yet undecided, what the true *genuine* Gallic Tongue was.
Howell, Letters, ii. 59.

The political correspondence of Machiavelli, first published in 1767, is unquestionably *genuine*, and highly valuable. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. In *zoöl.*, typical; conformable to type; not aberrant: as, the *genuine* isopods. See *Euisopoda*. = **Syn.** *Authentic*, *Genuine* (see *authentic*); veritable, unmistakable, unadulterated, unalloyed.

genuinely (jen'ụ̄-in-li), *adv.* In a genuine manner.

But this coxcombically mingling
Of rhymes, unrhyming, interjingling,
For numbers *genuinely* British
Is quite too finical and skittish.
Byrom, Remarks on a Pamphlet.

genuineness (jen'ụ̄-in-nes), *n.* The state of being genuine; freedom from anything false or counterfeit; reality; sincerity.

To shew how day and night, winter and summer, arise from Copernicus his hypothesis will . . . exceedingly set out the fitnesse and *genuinenesse* of the hypothesis it self.
Dr. H. More, Philos. Poems, notes, p. 414.

It is not essential to the *genuineness* of colours to be durable. *Boyle.*

It is the "one thing needful," this *genuineness*; work in which it is found has value; other work has no right to exist, and had better be destroyed.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 155.

genupectoral (jen-ū-pek'tọ̄-ral), *a.* [< L. *genu*, = E. *knee*, + *pectus* (*pector*-), breast.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to the knees and the breast: as, in the *genupectoral* position (that is, with the knees drawn up toward the breast).

genus (jē'nus), *n.*; pl. *genera* (jen'ẹ-rä̤), rarely *genuses* (jē'nus-ez). [In earlier use in the form *gender* (see *gender*, *n.*); < L. *genus* (*gener*-), birth, origin, a race, sort, kind (= Gr. γένος (γενε-, orig. *γενεσ-), descent, origin, a race, stock, etc., sex, gender, a generation, etc., = E. *kin*, q. v.), < √ *gen* in L. *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce, = Gr. γίγνεσθαι, 2d aor. γενέσθαι, mid. and pass., be born, become, be, = Skt. √ *jan*, beget. The words derived from the L. and Gr. √ *gen*, γεν, are very numerous: from L. are *genus*, *gender*, *n.*, *gender*, *v.*, *engender*, *general*, *generate*, *generic*, *generous*, *congener*, etc., *genius*, *genial*^{1}, *congenial*, *ingenious*, *engine*, *gin*^{4}, etc., *gens*, *gentile*, *gentle*, *genteel*, *gent*^{1}, *genty*, *jaunty*, etc., *genital*, *genitive*, *genuine*, *ingenuous*, *indigenous*, *progeny*, *progenitor*, etc.; from Gr. are *genealogy*, *genesis*, *biogenesis*, etc., *genetic*, *heterogeneous*, *homogeneous*, *endogen*, *exogen*, *hydrogen*, *oxygen*, etc., *gonocalyx*, *gonophore*, etc., *cosmogony*, *geogony*, *theogony*, etc., and many other words in *-gen*, *-genic*, *-genous*, *-geny*, *-gony*, etc.] A kind; a sort; a class. Technically — (*a*) In *logic*, that which can be predicated of things differing in species; a class having other classes under it.

We collect things under comprehensive ideas, with names annexed to them, into *genera* and species, i. e., into "kinds" and "sorts."
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxxii. 6.

(*b*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a classificatory group ranking next above the species, containing a group of species (sometimes a single species) possessing certain structural characters different from those of any others. The value assigned to a genus is wholly arbitrary — that is, it is entirely a matter of opinion or current usage what characters shall be considered generic and thus constitute a genus; and genera are constantly modified and shifted by specialists, the tendency being mostly to restriction of genera, with the consequent multiplication of their number, and the coinage of new generic names. A genus has no natural, much less necessary, definition, its meaning being at best a matter of expert opinion; and the same is true of the species, family, order, class, etc. A genus of the animal kingdom in the time of Linnæus and other early naturalists was a group of species approximately equivalent to a modern family, sometimes even to an order. Probably upward of 100,000 generic names of as many supposed genera have been coined or used in zoölogy; those in current use at present are estimated at about 60,000, or an average of about (rather more than) one genus for every five species in the animal kingdom. In botany the genera are less restricted and average a much larger number of species, the 9,000 phanerogamic genera, for example, including 100,000 species. The tenable name of any genus is that which has priority of publication, if it has been properly published and characterized, and is not the same as the prior name of some other genus. The names of the genus and the species together form the scientific name of an animal or a plant. In writing the technical name of any animal or plant, the generic term always precedes the specific, and begins with a capital letter: as, *Musca domestica*, the house-fly, where *Musca* is the genus, and *domestica* differentiates the species. Genera are often subdivided into lesser groups called subgenera. (See *subgenus*.) A group of genera constitutes a family or subfamily. The name of a genus as such has properly no plural. If a genus name, as for example *Ada*, is pluralized, as *Adæ*, it means, not two or more genera named *Ada*, but either (*a*) all the species of *Ada*, or (*b*) some supergeneric group of which *Ada* is the type. The former usage is loose, or somewhat cant; the latter is frequent and regular in zoölogy. A genus name is always supposed to be Latin (though its derivation is in the great majority of cases from the Greek), and its plural, if used, is in Latin form; but when it is also Anglicized an English plural is used: as, the *chinchillas*, the animals of the genus *Chinchilla*.

Genera are most closely allied groups of animals, differing . . . simply in the ultimate structural peculiarities of some of their parts; and this is, I believe, the best definition which can be given of *genera*.
Agassiz, Essay on Classification, ii. § 5.

(*c*) In *old music*, a formula or method of dividing the tetrachord. Three genera were distinguished: the diatonic, in which whole steps or "tones" were used; the chromatic, in which only half-steps or semitones were used; and the enharmonic, in which intervals less than a half-step were used. — **Highest, supreme,** or **most general genus,** in *logic*, a genus which has no higher or supravenient genus. — **Homonymous genus,** a genus to which the different species under it do not belong in the same sense; an equivocal genus. — **Subaltern** or **middle genus,** a genus which is at the same time a species of a higher genus.

-geny. [< L. or NL. *-genīa*, < Gr. *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, the form in comp. of γένος = L. *genus*, kind, genus, < √ γεν, produce, bear: see *genus*.] A terminal element meaning 'production, generation,' etc., in some abstract compound nouns of Greek origin, usually accompanied by concrete nouns in *-gen* and by adjectives in *-genous*. See *-gen* and *-genous*.

Genypterus (jẹ̄-nip'tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γένυς, chin, jaw, = E. *chin*, + πτερόν, wing, fin, = E. *feather*.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Ophidiidæ*. A New Zealand species, *G. blacodes*, known as the *ling* or *cloudy bay-cod*, attains a length of 5 feet and a weight of from 15 to 20 pounds.

genys (jē'nis), *n.* [See *gonys*.] In *ornith.*, same as *gonys*. *Sundevall.*

geo (jē'ō), *n.* [North. Sc., also written *geow*, rarely *geu*, *goe*; < Icel. *gjā*, a chasm or rift in fells or crags.] A narrow inlet walled in by steep cliffs.

A strange wild land of stacks and skerries, of voes and *geos*, and of cliffs and caves.
R. Tudor, The Orkneys and Shetlands.

geo-. [L. *geo-*, < Gr. γεω-, very rarely γεο-, combining form of Attic and Ionic γῆ, Doric γᾶ, poet. Ionic γαῖα, also *aia*, the earth, land, a land or country.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'the earth' or 'earth,' or 'land.'

geoblast (jē'ọ̄-blást), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, earth, + βλαστός, a germ: see *blastus*.] In *bot.*, a plumule which in germination rises from underground, the cotyledons remaining buried, as in the pea.

geobotanical (jē"ō-bọ̄-tan'i-kạl), *a.* Relating to geographical botany, or the distribution of plants; phytogeographical. *Nature*, XXXVII. 570.

Geocarcinidæ (jē"ọ̄-kär-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geocarcinus* (cf. *Gecarcinus*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Gecarcinidæ*.

Geocarcinus (jē-ọ̄-kär'si-nus), *n.* Same as *Gecarcinus*.

geocentric (jē-ọ̄-sen'trik), *a.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + κέντρον, center: see *center*^{1}.] In *astron.*, having reference to the earth for its center; in relation to the earth as a center; hence, seen from the earth: a term applied to the place of a planet as it would be seen from the center of the earth, in opposition to its heliocentric place as conceived to be seen from the center of the sun. — **Geocentric latitude,** the latitude of a body's geocentric place. See *celestial latitude*, under *latitude*. — **Geocentric longitude,** the longitude of a body's geocentric place. See *celestial longitude*, under *longitude*.

geocentrical (jē-ọ̄-sen'tri-kạl), *a.* Same as *geocentric*.

geocentrically (jē-ọ̄-sen'tri-kạl-i), *adv.* In a geocentric manner.

Geocichla (jē-ọ̄-sik'lä̤), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl, 1828 or earlier), < Gr. γῆ, the earth, ground, + κίχλη, a thrush.] A large genus of turdoid or cichlomorphic passerine birds, belonging to the subfamily *Turdinæ*; the ground-thrushes, of which there are about 40 species, of markedly terrestrial habits, and having a peculiar pattern of coloration on the wings. These thrushes are chiefly Asiatic (including the islands of the oriental region zoölogically related to Asia), but several are African, and a few Australian. None occur in Europe regularly. See *ground-thrush*, 2.

geocichline (jē-ọ̄-sik'lin), *a.* [< *Geocichla* + *-ine*^{2}.] Resembling a ground-thrush; characteristic of or peculiar to the genus *Geocichla*: as, a *geocichline* thrush; "wing *geocichline* or psophocichline," *Seebohm*, Cat. Birds, British Museum, p. 146.

Geococcyx (jē-ọ̄-kok'siks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + κόκκυξ, a cuckoo: see *coccyx*.] A genus of birds, of the family *Cuculidæ* or cuckoos, and subfamily *Saurotherinæ*. They are characterized by having the head crested, the plumage coarse, variegated, and lustrous on the upper parts, the wings short and vaulted, the tail very long, of ten graduated tapering feathers, and the feet zygodactylous and large and strong, in adaptation to the terrestrial habits of the species. *G. californianus* is the typical species. It is a common bird of the southwestern United States, where it is variously known as the *chaparral-cock*, *road-runner*, *snake-killer*, *paisano*, and *ground-cuckoo*. Another species, *G. affinis*, occurs in Mexico. See cut under *chaparral-cock*.

Geocores (jẹ̄-ok'ọ̄-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Geocoris*.] A superfamily of heteropterous insects, the land-bugs or *Geocorisæ*. *Burmeister*, 1835.

Geocorinæ (jē-ok-ọ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Uhler, 1877), < *Geocoris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lygæidæ*, typified by the genus *Geocoris*, having no basal areolet to the membrane. There are 3 genera of small and inconspicuous species found in Europe and both Americas. Also *Geocorida*, *Geocorina*.

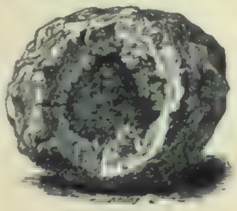
Geocoris (jẹ̄-ok'ọ-ris), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1814), < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *κόρις*, a bug.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Lygæidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Geocorinæ*, of which about 12 United States species are known.

Geocorisæ (jē-ọ-kor'i-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., an irreg. pl. of *Geocoris*.] A section of heteropterous insects, founded by Latreille (1827) in distinction from *Hydrocorisæ*; the land-bugs. They all live in the open air, instead of in the water, and are for the most part found upon the leaves of trees and plants, though some do not quit the ground, and others are aquatic to the extent of living upon the water. They are characterized by the free antennæ, longer than the head, and inserted between the eyes near the anterior margin of the head. The great majority of *Heteroptera* belong to this division, among them the common bedbug. It is a group of varying and indefinite extent. Also called *Geocores* (Burmeister, 1835) and *Geocorizæ* (Spinola, 1837), *Aurocores* or *Aurocorisa*, and *Gymnocerata*.

geocronite (jẹ̄-ok'rọ-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *Κρόνος*, Saturn, the alchemistic name of lead, + *-ite*^{2}.] A lead-gray ore with a metallic luster, consisting of antimony, lead, sulphur, and a little arsenic.

geocyclic (jē-ọ-sik'lik), *a.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*.] Of or pertaining to the revolutions of the earth.—**Geocyclic machine**, a machine intended to represent in what manner the changes of the seasons, the increase and decrease of the length of the day, etc., are caused by the inclination of the axis of the earth to the plane of the ecliptic at an angle of 66½°, and how the axis, by remaining parallel to itself in all points of its path round the sun, invariably preserves this inclination.

geode (jē'ōd), *n.* [= F. *géode*, < L. *geodes*, a certain precious stone, < Gr. *γεώδης*, earth-like, earthy, < *γῆ*, the earth, + *εἶδος*, form.] A concretionary stone or pebble, hollow inside, and often having the walls of the cavity lined with crystals. Geodes of quartz are far more common than any others. Geodes are of frequent occurrence in the limestone rocks of various regions as in the Niagara limestone in western New York, and in the Mississippi valley, in the Keokuk group, which is of Carboniferous age. In this division of the series there is a so-called geode-bed, in which geodes, ranging from 1 to 20 inches in diameter, are abundant. Many of these are beautiful for their agate structure, or for their lining of drusy quartz; some also contain crystallized calcite, dolomite, blende, or pyrites.



Geode (Quartz).

Geodephaga, *n. pl.* See *Geadephaga*.

geodephagous, *a.* See *geadephagous*.

geodesia (jē-ọ-dē'si-ä), *n.* Same as *geodesy*.

geodesian (jē-ọ-dē'si-ạn), *n.* [< *geodesy* + *-an*.] Same as *geodesist*.

geodesic (jē-ọ-des'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *géodésique* = Sp. *geodésico* = Pg. It. *geodesico*; as *geodesy* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *geodetic*.—**Geodesic curvature.** See *curvature*.—**Geodesic curve.** Same as *geodesic line*.—**Geodesic line**, a line so drawn upon a surface as to coincide with the position of a string stretched across the surface between any two points in the line. The geodesic line is the shortest or longest line on the surface between any two points in it, and its osculating plane is everywhere normal to the surface.

II. *n.* A geodesic line.

geodesical (jē-ọ-des'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *geodetic*.

geodesist (jẹ̄-od'e-sist), *n.* [< *geodesy* + *-ist*.] One versed in geodesy; a geodetic surveyor. Also *geodesian*, *geodete*.

> The *geodesist* may come to owe some of his most important data to the observers of the lunar motions.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 48.

Geodesmus (jē-ọ-des'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *δεσμός*, a band.] A genus of monogonoporous dendrocœlous turbellarians, of the family *Geoplanidæ*, or land-planarians. *Geodesmus bilineatus* is found in potters' earth.

geodesy (jẹ̄-od'e-si), *n.* [= D. G. *geodesie* = Dan. Sw. *geodesi* = F. *géodésie* = Sp. Pg. It. *geodesia*, < NL. *geodæsia*, < Gr. *γεωδαισία*, the art of mensuration, < *γῆ*, the earth, land, + *δαίειν*, divide.] Formerly, the art of land-surveying in general, but now restricted to that branch of applied mathematics, distinctively called *higher geodesy*, which investigates the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, the exact determinations of geographical positions and the azimuths of directions, the general figure of the earth, and the variations of the intensity of gravity in different regions, by means of direct observation and measurement. The operations of topography and hydrography are now considered as extraneous to geodesy, but leveling of the most precise kind is included, as well as the observation of the tides. Also *geodetics*.

> Of these feats, farther applied, is sprung the feat of *geodesie*, or land-measuring, more cunningly to measure and surveigh land, woods, and waters, afar off.
> *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

geodete (jē'ọ-dēt), *n.* [< *geodesy*, with accom. term. as in *exegete*.] Same as *geodesist*.

> Dangerous ascents and solitary life on the top of high mountains, with no other society than that of the few assistants who accompany him, are common occurrences for the *geodete*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 244.

geodetic (jē-ọ-det'ik), *a.* [< *geodesy*, with accom. term. as in *genetic*.] 1. Pertaining to geodesy or to surveying.—2. Pertaining to the extension of theorems of plane geometry to figures drawn on curved surfaces.

Also *geodesic*, *geodesical*, *geodetical*.

geodetical (jē-ọ-det'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *geodetic*.

geodetically (jē-ọ-det'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a geodetic manner; in accordance with the principles of geodesy.

geodetics (jē-ọ-det'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *geodetic*: see *-ics*.] Same as *geodesy*.

Geodia (jẹ̄-ō'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γεώδης*, earth-like: see *geode*.] A genus of silicious sponges, giving name to a family *Geodiidæ*, of the group *Tetractinellinæ* or the order *Tetractinellida*, having remarkably large and stout internal spicules. The genus first appears in the Jurassic period. These fossil sponges have some resemblance to geodes, whence the name.

geodiferous (jē-ọ-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< *geode* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Containing or abounding in geodes.

geodiid (jẹ̄-od'i-id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Geodiidæ*.

Geodiidæ (jē-ọ-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geodia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tetraxonid or tetractinellid choristidan sponges, typified by the genus *Geodia*, having small chambers and outlets and a cortex of globate spicules. Also *Geodidæ*.

geodized (jē'ọ-dīzd), *a.* [< *geode* + *-ize* + *-ed*^{2}.] Converted into a geode; having a hollow interior, the walls of the cavity being lined with crystals.

> The *geodized* fossils of the Keokuk limestone.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 376.

Geodromica (jē-ọ-drom'i-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *geodromus*, < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *δρόμος*, a running, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] A large section or series of heteropterous insects, comprising those which are thoroughly terrestrial or aërial. The great group *Reduvioidea* are characteristic of the *Geodromica*, which correspond to the *Geocorisæ* minus certain equivocal subaquatic forms.

Geoemyda (jē-ọ-em'i-dä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *ἐμύς*, *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*, *ἐμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise: see *Emyda*.] A genus of turtles, typical of a subfamily *Geoemydina*. *J. E. Gray*, 1834. Also *Geoemys*.

Geoemydina (jē-ọ-em-i-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geoemyda* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Emydidæ* or *Clemmyidæ*, typified by the genus *Geoemyda*. It was proposed for a species having the head covered with thick and hard skin, the fore legs covered in front with thick, hard, and unequal shields, and the toes very short. It includes terrestrial turtles of Asia and America. Those of America belong to the genera *Chelopus* (or *Geoclemmys*) and *Glyptemys*.

Geoffræa (jē-of-rē'ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of E. F. *Geoffroy*, a French physician (1672–1731). The name *Geoffroy*, *Geoffroi*, *Godefroi*, E. *Geoffrey*, *Jeffrey*, *Godfrey*, is of OHG. origin, G. *Gottfried*, and means 'God-peace': see *God* and *frith*^{1}.] A genus of leguminous trees of tropical America, of which there are four species. They have yellow fetid flowers, and bear a drupaceous edible pod containing a single seed. The bastard Tonka bean of Brazil is obtained from a species of this genus.

Geoffroya (jē-of-roi'yä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Geoffræa*.

geog. An abbreviation of *geography*.

Geogale (jẹ̄-og'ạ-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *γαλέη*, *γαλῆ*, a weasel.] A genus of small shrew-like insectivorous mammals, of the subfamily *Geogalinæ*, having the tibia and fibula distinct, 3 premolars and 3 molars in each half of the upper jaw, and 2 premolars and 3 molars in each half of the lower. The type and only known species, *G. aurita*, inhabits Madagascar, and is about the size of a shrew. *Milne-Edwards*, 1872.

geogalid (jẹ̄-og'ạ-lid), *n.* One of the *Geogalidæ*.

Geogalidæ (jē-ọ-gal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geogale* + *-idæ*.] A family of Madagascan insectivorous mammals, constituted by the genus *Geogale*, separated from *Oryzoryctes* and removed from the family *Potamogalidæ* to form the type of the present group. See *Geogale*.

Geogalinæ (jẹ̄-og-ạ-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geogale* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Potamogalidæ*, including the genera *Geogale* and *Oryzoryctes*. See *Geogalidæ*.

geogenic (jē-ọ-jen'ik), *a.* [< *geogeny* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to geogeny, or the theory of the formation of the earth. Also *geogonic*, *geogonical*.

geogenous (jẹ̄-oj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-genous*.] In *mycology*, growing on the earth or on organic matter in the soil: applied to some fungi, in distinction from those that grow upon organic bodies not in the soil.

geogeny (jẹ̄-oj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *-γένεια*, < √ *γεν*, produce: see *-geny*.] That branch of geology which relates to the theory of the earth's formation, and especially to the earlier stages of its development, and to its relations as a member of the solar system. Nearly identical in meaning with *cosmogony* as used by some writers. The word is not in general use among geologists. Also, more correctly, *geogony*.

Geoglossum (jē-ọ-glos'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] Earth-tongue, a genus of ascomycetous fungi found in bogs and meadows, all the species growing upon the earth. There are 7 British and a larger number of American species.

geognosis (jē-og-nō'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *geognosy*.] Same as *geognosy*.

> He has no bent towards exploration, or the enlargement of our *geognosis*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, ix.

geognost (jē'og-nost), *n.* [= F. *géognoste*; < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *γνώστης*, one that knows: see *gnostic*.] One versed in geognosy; a geologist. [Rare.]

> The travellers, except to the volcano district of Sinai, have been such bad *geognosts* that I cannot get enough from them. *Kingsley*, Life, II. 141.

geognostic (jē-og-nos'tik), *a.* [= F. *géognostique* = G. *geognostisch*; as *geognosy*, with term. accom. to *gnostic*.] Pertaining to geognosy or geognosis.

> Guided by physical laws, the *geognostic* student must . . . bear in mind the probability of some extraordinary tidal action in the early periods of the earth's history.
> *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 258.

geognostical (jē-og-nos'ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *geognostic*.

geognostically (jē-og-nos'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* As regards geognosy.

> Alluvial soil consists chemically and *geognostically* of substantially the same mineral matters as the compact mountain-masses from the disintegration of which it has originated. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 337.

geognosy (jẹ̄-og'nọ-si), *n.* [= D. G. *geognosie* = Sw. Dan. *geognosi*, < F. *géognosie*, < NL. *geognosis*, < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge: see *gnosis*.] Literally, knowledge of the earth: a geological term variously used. (*a*) The study of rocks, independently of their arrangement into a chronological series. *Jukes.* (*b*) That division of geology which describes the constituent parts of the earth, its envelop of air and water, its solid crust, and the probable condition of its interior. *A. Geikie.* (*c*) Local geology—that is, the description of the geological structure and character of special geographical regions or areas. Also *geognosis*. [The word is not in general use.]=**Syn.** *Geology*, *Geognosy*. See *geology*.

geogonic, geogonical (jē-ọ-gon'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* Same as *geogenic*.

geogony (jẹ̄-og'ọ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *-γονία*, generation, < √ *γεν*, produce: see *genus*.] Same as *geogeny*.

geographer (jẹ̄-og'rạ-fėr), *n.* [< *geograph-y* + *-er*^{1}.] One who is versed in or treats of geography.

> I do not say to be a good *geographer* a man should visit every mountain, river, promontory, and creek upon the face of the earth, view the buildings and survey the land every where, as if he were going to make a purchase.
> *Locke*, Conduct of Understanding, § 2.

geographic (jē-ọ-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *géographique* = Sp. *geográfico* = Pg. *geographico* = It. *geografico*, < LL. *geographicus*, < Gr. *γεωγραφικός*, of or for geography, < *γεωγραφία*, geography: see *geography*.] Same as *geographical*.

> It is the geocentric and not the *geographic* latitude which gives the true position of the observer relative to the earth's centre. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 203.

geographical (jē-ọ-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *geograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to geography; relating to the surface of the earth or of any part of it.

> At the beginning of the first century before Christ the Roman power was far from having reached the full measure of its *geographical* extent.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 324.

Geographical botany, distribution, horizon, mile, etc. See the nouns.—**Geographical position** of a place, its position as determined by its latitude and longitude and its height above the sea-level.—**Geographical zoölogy,** zoögeography.

geographically (jē-ọ-graf′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a geographical manner; as regards geography.

geographize (jẹ-og′ra̤-fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *geographized*, ppr. *geographizing*. [< Gr. *γεωγραφεῖν*, describe the earth's surface, < *γεωγράφος*, describing the earth's surface: see *geography*.] To treat geographically; make geographically distinct. [Rare.]

> While Strabo was fully alive to the importance of the great rivers and mountain chains which (to use his own expressive phrase) *geographize* a country, Ptolemy deals with this part of his subject in so careless a manner as to be often worse than useless. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 96.

geography (jẹ-og′ra̤-fi), *n.*; pl. *geographies* (-fiz). [= D. *geografie* = G. *geographie* = Dan. Sw. *geografi* = F. *géographie* = Sp. *geografía* = Pg. *geographia* = It. *geografia*, < L. *geographia*, < Gr. *γεωγραφία*, geography, < *γεωγράφος*, a geographer, lit. 'earth-describing,' < *γῆ*, the earth, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The science of the description of the earth's surface in its present condition, and of the distribution upon it of its various products and animals, especially of mankind, etc. See phrases below. The object of the geographer is to describe the earth's surface as it now exists. The geologist, on the other hand, seeks to throw light on the past history of the globe, although in doing this he must constantly refer to and study its present condition. Abbreviated *geog.*

> Strabo, in his werke of *geographie*—that is to saie, of the description of the earth—wryteth, etc.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 317.

> The study of *geography* is both profitable and delightful; but the writers thereof, though some of them exact enough in setting down longitudes and latitudes, yet in those other relations of manners, religion, government, and such like, accounted geographical, have for the most part missed their proportions. *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, Pref.

2. A book containing a description of the earth or of a portion of it; particularly, a school-book for teaching the science of geography.—**Botanical geography.** Same as *geographical botany* (which see, under *botany*).—**Descriptive geography,** that part of the science of geography which involves only a statement of facts. Analyzing, comparing, and reasoning upon these facts is the domain of physical geography, or *physiography*.—**Medical geography,** the description of the surface of the globe as regards the influence of situation on the health, vital functions, and diseases of its inhabitants. *Dunglison.*—**Physical geography.** See *physical*.—**Political and historical geography,** the study of the division of the earth's surface among different tribes, peoples, and governments. Simple *political geography* is the study of the present condition of things in that respect; *historical geography* investigates and records the changes in the governmental control of territory which have occurred from time to time. This branch of the science is, in fact, history from a geographical point of view, or that kind of history which, to be made intelligible, requires the aid of maps.—**Sacred** or **Biblical geography,** the geography of Palestine and other Oriental countries mentioned in the Bible, having for its object the elucidation of Scripture.

geoid (jē′oid), *n.* [< Gr. *γεοειδής*, usually contr. *γεώδης*, earth-like: see *geode*.] An imaginary surface which coincides with the mean sea-level over the ocean, and extends under the continents everywhere at that level at which the mean surface of the sea would stand if it were allowed to flow in through a small subterranean canal. The geoid has no simple geometrical form, but bulges out from the mean spheroid in some places (under the continents and some of the deeper parts of the ocean) and is depressed beneath the mean spheroid in other places.

geol. An abbreviation of *geology*.

geolatry (jẹ-ol′a̤-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Earth-worship, or the worship of terrestrial objects.

> To this succeeded astrolatry in the East, and *geolatry* in the West. *Sir G. Cox*, Mythol. of Aryan Nations, I. 95.

geologer (jẹ-ol′ọ-jėr), *n.* [< *geology* + *-er*1.] A geologist. [Rare.]

geologian (jē-ọ-lō′ji-a̤n), *n.* [< *geology* + *-i-an*.] A geologist. [Rare.]

geologic, geological (jē-ọ-loj′ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* [= F. *géologique*, < NL. *geologicus*, < *geologia*, geology: see *geology*.] Of or pertaining to geology.—**Geological dynamics.** See *dynamics*.

geologically (jē-ọ-loj′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a geological manner; as regards geology.

geologise, *v. i.* See *geologize*.

geologist (jẹ-ol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *geology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the science or engaged in the study of geology; specifically, one employed in the investigation or exposition of the structure of the earth, or any part of it: as, the *geologist* of an exploring expedition; a state *geologist*.

geologize (jẹ-ol′ọ-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *geologized*, ppr. *geologizing*. [< *geology* + *-ize*.] To study geology; make geological investigations; discourse as a geologist. Also spelled *geologise*.

geology (jẹ-ol′ọ-ji), *n.*; pl. *geologies* (-jiz). [= F. *géologie* = Sp. *geología* = Pg. It. *geologia* = D. G. *geologie* = Dan. Sw. *geologi*, < NL. *geologia*, < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the past and present condition of the earth, with special reference to the physical changes which it has undergone or which may still be taking place. Almost every branch of physical and natural science is, or may be, called upon to throw light on the problems which present themselves to the geologist. Closely connected with geology, and indeed almost inseparable from it, is paleontology, or the study of ancient forms of life, since the rocks are found on examination to contain in many places remains of plants or animals, sometimes closely resembling, and often very different from, any now living on the earth. It is almost exclusively the order of succession of forms of life thus found which gives the geologist the means of making out a chronological arrangement for the different stratified formations. Physical geography, or physiography, is the necessary introduction to geology, and forms the link which unites the work of the geographer to that of the geologist. Abbreviated *geol.* See *paleontology*, *petrography*, and *lithology*.—**Agricultural geology.** See *agricultural*.—**Dynamic geology.** See *dynamic*.—**Physical geology.** See *physical*.—**Structural geology.** See *structural*. =**Syn.** *Geology*, *Geognosy*. Both mean the same thing; but, with an unnecessary degree of refinement in terms, it has been proposed to call our description of the structures of the earth *geognosy*, and our theoretical speculations as to its formation *geology*. *Sir C. Lyell*, Prin. of Geol. (4th ed., 1835), I. 388.

geom. An abbreviation of *geometry*.

geomalic (jē-ọ-mal′ik), *a.* [< *geomaly* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to geomalism; exhibiting geomalism. [Rare.]

geomalism (jẹ-om′a̤-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *ὁμαλός*, even, level (see *anomalous*), + *-ism*.] A tendency of an animal to react against the attraction of gravitation by equal growth in horizontal planes, so as to balance one side with another, and one lateral organ with another. Thus, the oyster and many other animals are when young normally bilateral; but subsequently, when they are turned over and attached by one side, the dorsum and venter, which were primarily unequal and held vertically, take the place of the right and left sides and assume a horizontal posture. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1880, p. 541.

> *Geomalism* appears in its primitive aspect among the sponges, since they are comparatively soft and supported by a pliable and primitively fragmentary internal skeleton.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 50.

geomaly (jẹ-om′a-li), *n.* Same as *geomalism*.

geomance†, *n.* [< ME. *geomaunce*, < OF. *geomance*: see *geomancy*.] Same as *geomancy*.

geomancer (jē′ọ-man-sėr), *n.* One versed in or practising geomancy.

> Fortunetellers, jugglers, *geomancers*, . . . though commonly men of inferior rank, daily . . . delude them [the vulgar]. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

geomancy (jē′ọ-man-si), *n.* [< ME. *geomancie*, < OF. *geomancie*, F. *géomancie* = Sp. *geomancía* = Pg. *geomancia* = It. *geomanzia*, < ML. *geomantia*, < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *μαντεία*, divination. Cf. *geomance*.] The pretended art of divining future events, or of ascertaining the luckiness or unluckiness of any event or locality, by means of signs connected with the earth, as from the figure indicated by points taken at random on the surface, or from the disposition of the particles of a handful of dust or earth thrown down at random, or, as in China, from the configuration and aspect of a particular region in its relation to some other. Also *geomanty*.

> What seye we of hem that bileeven in divynailes, as by flyght or by noyse of briddes, or of beestes, or by sort, by *geomancie*, by dremes, by chirkynge of dores, or crakynge of houses, by gnawynge of rattes, and swich manere wrecchednesse? *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> Ni. di Conti saith he saw a Bramene three hundred yeares olde: he addeth, that they are studious in Astrologie, *Geomancie*, and Philosophie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 490.

geomantic, geomantical (jē-ọ-man′tik, -ti-ka̤l), *a.* Of or pertaining to geomancy; of the nature of geomancy.

> Two *geomantic* figures were display'd
> Above his head, a warrior and a maid,
> One when direct and one when retrograde.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., ii. 614.

geomantically (jē-ọ-man′ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a geomantic manner; by means of geomancy.

geomanty (jē′ọ-man-ti), *n.* [< ML. *geomantia*: see *geomancy*.] Same as *geomancy*. *E. D.*

geometer (jẹ-om′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *géomètre* = Sp. *geómetra* = Pg. It. *geometra* = G. *geometer*, < L. *geometres*, LL. also *geometra*, < Gr. *γεωμέτρης*, a land-measurer, geometer, < *γῆ*, the earth, land, + *μέτρον*, a measure. In earlier form *geometrian*.] 1. One skilled in geometry; a geometrician; hence, a mathematician in general.

> All who are ever so little of *geometers* will remember the time when their notions of an angle, as a magnitude, were as vague as, perhaps more so than, those of a moral quality. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 10.

> I have reëxamined the memoirs of the great *geometers*.
> *B. Peirce*, Analytic Mechanics, Pref.

2†. A gager. *Davies.*

> I quatridge give to the *geometer*
> Most duly;
> And he will see, and yet be blind.
> *Robin Conscience*, 1683 (Harl. Misc., I. 52).

3. In *entom.*, properly, a larva of any moth of the family *Geometridæ*; loosely, any larva which is destitute of ventral prolegs, and walks by alternately extending the body and contracting it in the form of a loop with the two ends drawn together. These larvæ are also called *measuring-worms*, *span-worms*, *loop-worms*, *loopers*, etc. The term *geometer* is also applied to the adult of geometrid moths. See cuts under *Cidaria* and *Haplodes*.

Geometra (jẹ-om′e-trä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γεωμέτρης*, a land-measurer: see *geometer*.] A genus of moths, giving name to the family *Geometridæ*. *Oken*, 1815.

Geometræ (jẹ-om′ẹ-trē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Geometra*.] A Linnean (1758) group of moths. See *Geometridæ*.

geometral (jẹ-om′e-tra̤l), *a.* [= F. *géometral* = It. *geometrale*.] Pertaining to geometry; geometrical. [Rare.]

geometrian†, *n.* [ME. *geometrien*, < OF. *geometrien*, a geometer, < *geometrie*, geometry: see *geometry*.] A geometer. *Chaucer.*

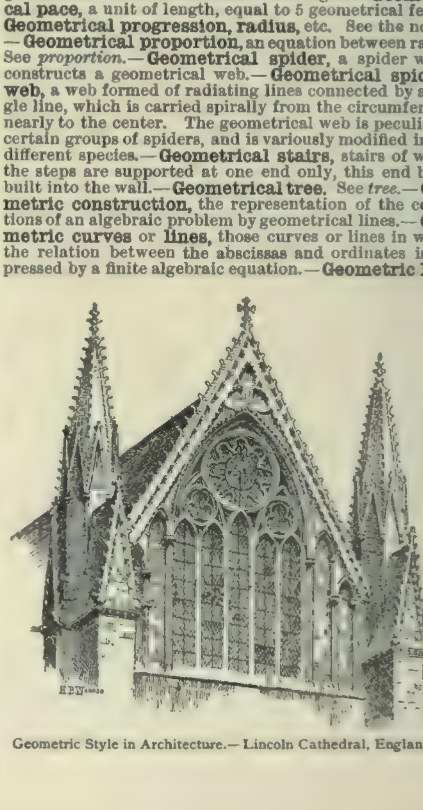
geometric, geometrical (jē-ọ-met′rik, -ri-ka̤l), *a.* [= F. *géométrique* = Sp. *geométrico* = Pg. It. *geometrico* (cf. D. G. *geometrisch* = Sw. Dan. *geometrisk*), < L. *geometricus*, < Gr. *γεωμετρικός*, < *γεωμετρία*, geometry: see *geometry*.] 1. Pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry; done or determined by geometry.

> The cargazon being taken out, and the goods freighted in tenne of our ships for London, to the end that the bigness, heighth, length, breadth, and other dimensions of so huge a vessell might by the exact rules of *geometricall* obseruations be truly taken. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 198.

> In this [the Greek method of analysis] we have no trace of the systematic development of *geometric* truth, and the method was apparently regarded by the ancients themselves as imperfect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 630.

> The peculiar mosaic structure of the retina is obviously the fundamental cause for the pre-eminence of the eye as a *geometrical* sense.
> *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 426.

2. Bounded by straight lines and angles; forming straight lines and angles: as, *geometric* forms; *geometrical* ornament or markings on an insect.—**Geometrical addition, clamp, drawing.** See the nouns.—**Geometrical analysis,** the analysis of the ancient geometers. See *analysis*, 3 (*a*).—**Geometrical conics,** the theory of conic sections treated without the aid of coördinates.—**Geometrical effection, foot, mean,** etc. See the nouns.—**Geometrical optics,** the theory of the foci of lenses and mirrors, with other purely geometrical theories connected with light.—**Geometrical pace,** a unit of length, equal to 5 geometrical feet.—**Geometrical progression, radius,** etc. See the nouns.—**Geometrical proportion,** an equation between ratios. See *proportion*.—**Geometrical spider,** a spider which constructs a geometrical web.—**Geometrical spider's web,** a web formed of radiating lines connected by a single line, which is carried spirally from the circumference nearly to the center. The geometrical web is peculiar to certain groups of spiders, and is variously modified in the different species.—**Geometrical stairs,** stairs of which the steps are supported at one end only, this end being built into the wall.—**Geometrical tree.** See *tree*.—**Geometric construction,** the representation of the conditions of an algebraic problem by geometrical lines.—**Geometric curves** or **lines,** those curves or lines in which the relation between the abscissas and ordinates is expressed by a finite algebraic equation.—**Geometric Dec-**



Geometric Style in Architecture.—Lincoln Cathedral, England.

orated style. See *decorated.*—**Geometric decoration,** decoration by means of straight lines or curves, or small surfaces bounded by such lines or curves, without the suggestion of plant or animal forms or the like. Frets and meanders, zigzags, checkers, circles, and triangles which frequently interlace with one another, forming elaborate star-shaped patterns, dog-teeth, notches of different kinds, and all similar forms, whether applied to a flat surface or carved in greater or less relief, are included in geometric decoration.—**Geometric elevation, locus,** etc. See the nouns.—**Geometric style,** in *arch.*, that development of the Pointed medieval architecture of England which includes the examples just previous to the most perfect artistic achievement of the style, or perhaps even the examples of highest excellence. It succeeded the Lancet or Early English style in the early part of the thirteenth century, and is characterized by the adoption of tracery, as yet in simple geometric forms, in broader windows, in place of the plain, narrow lancets of the preceding style, together with modifications of consistent character in wall-decoration and other sculptured ornament. With the advance of the thirteenth century, the severity and geometric simplicity of line in tracery and ornament became less marked, and the style passed gradually into the Decorated. See cut on preceding page.

geometrically (jē-ọ-met′ri-kạl-i), *adv.* In a geometric manner; according to the principles of geometry.—**Geometrically irrational,** transcendental: said of a curve.—**Geometrically rational,** algebraic.

geometrician (jẹ-om-e-trish′ạn), *n.* [< *geometric* + *-ian.* Cf. *arithmetician, mathematician,* etc.] One skilled in geometry; a geometer in sense 1.

geometrid (jẹ-om′e-trid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, pertaining to the moths of the section *Geometrina,* whose larvæ are measuring-worms.

II. *n.* A moth of the family *Geometridæ* or section *Geometrina,* or its larva; a measuring-worm.

Geometridæ (jē-ọ-met′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geometra* + *-idæ.*] A large family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects or moths, named from the genus *Geometra,* whose larvæ are measuring-worms; the geometers, geometrids, phalænids, or *Phalænidæ.* This group, regarded as a family, is divided into 26 subfamilies, named *Urapterinæ, Ennominæ, Œnochrominæ, Amphidasinæ, Boarminæ, Boletobiinæ, Geometrinæ, Microcerinæ, Palyadinæ, Ephyrinæ, Acidalinæ, Macocerinæ, Caberinæ, Macarinæ, Fidoniinæ, Hazinæ, Zereninæ, Liginæ, Hyberninæ, Larentiinæ, Eubolinæ, Sioninæ, Hedylinæ, Erateininæ, Emplocinæ,* and *Hypochrosinæ.* In some systems, as Guenée's, these are all elevated to the rank of families, ending in *-idæ,* and the superfamily thus constituted, called *Phalænites,* is the *Geometrina* of English authors. The names *Geometridæ* and *Phalænidæ* are exactly synonymous; and the various names resulting from the changes in termination of the two words are applied to what is practically an identical group of moths, rated higher or lower in the taxonomic scale, according to the classificatory views of different authors. See the extract, and cuts under *Cidaria* and *Haplodes.*

> The *Geometridæ* or Phalænidæ form a family of great size, being exceeded in numbers among the Lepidoptera only by the noctuids and tineids, and probably equalled only by the pyralids and tortricids. They are . . . widely distributed over the globe, and the caterpillars of many species have proved very destructive to some of our most important vegetable productions. The moths have rather long, slender bodies, the thorax without tufts or crests. Ocelli are present in some species, and absent in others. The antennæ are either simple, ciliated, or pectinated. The fore wings are large and triangular; the outer margin . . . is nearly as long as the hinder margin. The hind wings are ample. . . . In some [species], the females are wingless, or have only rudimentary wings, which are useless for flight. . . . The caterpillars are slender and naked, usually with two pairs of abdominal legs, though rarely they have three or four pairs. This deficiency causes them to move along with a looping gait, and hence they are often called "measuring-worms," from which fact the family name [*Geometridæ*] was given.
>
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 445.

geometrient†, *n.* See *geometrian.*

geometriform (jē-ọ-met′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< *Geometra* + L. *forma,* form.] In *entom.*, resembling in form a moth of the family *Geometridæ.*

Geometrina (jẹ-om-e-trī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geometra* + *-ina.*] In *entom.*, a group of heterocerous lepidopterous insects; the geometers or geometrid moths.

Geometrinæ (jẹ-om-e-trī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geometra* + *-inæ.*] One of numerous restricted subfamilies of *Geometridæ,* named from the genus *Geometra.*

geometrine (jẹ-om′e-trin), *a.* [< *Geometra* + *-ine.*] Pertaining to the *Geometridæ.*

geometrize (jẹ-om′e-trīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *geometrized,* ppr. *geometrizing.* [< *geometry* + *-ize.*] To solve geometrical problems; speculate geometrically; practise geometry. The use of this word originated from Plato's saying (reported by Plutarch) that God continually *geometrizes.*

> Nature [in crystallization] . . . confined herself to *geometrize.* *Boyle.*

> All things were disposed, according to their nature and use, in number and measure, by the magnificent architect; who in the one did every where *geometrize* as well as in the other. *N. Grew,* Cosmologia Sacra, iv. 8.

geometry (jẹ-om′e-tri), *n.*; pl. *geometries* (-triz). [< ME. *geometrie,* commonly *gemetrie, gemetry,* < OF. *geometrie,* F. *géométrie* = Sp. *geometría* = Pg. It. *geometria* = D. G. *geometrie* = Sw. Dan. *geometri,* < L. *geometria,* < Gr. γεωμετρια, geometry, < γεωμέτρης, a land-measurer, a geometer: see *geometer.*] **1.** That branch of mathematics which deduces the properties of figures in space from their defining conditions, by means of assumed properties of space. Abbreviated *geom.*

> *Geometrie,*
> Through which a man hath the sleight
> Of length, of brede, of depth, of height.
> *Gower,* Conf. Amant., vii.

2. A text-book of geometry.—**Abstract geometry,** the general theory of the connections of more than two variables. Geometry, in its analytical treatment, appears as identical with the algebra of two or three variables. A similar study of the connections of a number of variables in general is called m-dimensional geometry, and abstract geometry as not descending to particulars.—**Algebraic, algorithmic, analytical, Cartesian, coördinate,** etc., **geometry.** See the adjectives.—**Common** or **elementary geometry,** that treatment of geometry which assumes no previous knowledge of the subject, and is supposed to be well known in all other mathematical writings. This discipline remains in nearly the condition in which Euclid left it. See *Euclidean geometry.*—**Descriptive geometry** (invented by Gaspard Monge, 1794), the theory of making projections of any accurately defined figure such that from them can be deduced, not only its projective, but also its metrical properties. It is highly useful in engineering. The name is also applied to the theory of geometry in general treated by means of projections.—**Elliptic geometry,** a system which assumes that space returns into itself, so that there are no points whose distance exceeds a certain finite distance.—**Enumerative** or **denumerative geometry,** the theory of the number of solutions of geometrical problems, and of the number of incidences and coincidences in a diagram drawn under given conditions.—**Euclidean geometry,** a system of geometry which adopts the assumptions of Euclid with regard to space, namely, that space is an infinite continuum of three dimensions, that rigid bodies are capable of translation and rotation in all directions in every position, and that the sum of the three angles of a plane triangle is equal to two right angles.—**Geometry of forces,** the theory of congruencies and complexes of forces.—**Geometry of position.** (*a*) A branch of geometry created by the French revolutionary statesman Carnot, which traces the connection between the changes of an equation and the changes of position of a locus. (*b*) Modern projective geometry, commonly written in German *Geometrie der Lage,* to distinguish it from (*a*).—**Geometry of space, geometry of three dimensions,** geometry of figures not restricted to a plane or other surface.—**Geometry of the compasses,** a system of geometry in which the postulate that a right line be describable is not admitted, but instead links turn about pivots and are connected together. The first important discovery in this branch of geometry was the Peaucellier cell. See *cell.*—**Graphical geometry.** Same as *projective geometry.*—**Higher geometry,** any geometry not elementary; especially, modern synthetic geometry.—**Hyperbolic geometry,** a system which assumes that space, though infinite in measurement, has a real and definite boundary, separating the points at a real distance from points at an imaginary distance.—**Linear** or **line geometry,** the theory of systems of rays, congruencies, and complexes.—**Metric** or **quantitative geometry** treats of the distances of points or the magnitude of angles, arcs, surfaces, volumes, etc.—**Modern geometry,** the synthetic geometry which has been developed in the nineteenth century by Carnot ("Géométrie de position," 1803), Brianchon ("Mémoire sur les lignes du second ordre," 1817), Poncelet ("Traité des propriétes projectives des figures," 1822), Möbius ("Barycentrische Calcul," 1827), Steiner ("Systematische Entwickelung," 1832), Chasles ("Géométrie superieure," 1852), Von Staudt ("Geometrie der Lage," 1847), and others.—**Organic geometry.** (*a*) A kind of geometry invented by MacLaurin (1719), in which more complicated curves are produced from less complicated ones. Hence—(*b*) Higher synthetic geometry in general.—**Parabolic geometry,** a system which assumes (in harmony with Euclidean principles) that the locus at an infinite distance consists of two coincident planes with an imaginary circle upon them.—**Plane geometry,** the geometry of figures all lying in one plane.—**Practical geometry.** (*a*) Surveying. (*b*) The art of geometrical drawing.—**Projective geometry,** a method of investigating geometry by the application of the theory of projections.—**Segmentary geometry,** modern synthetic geometry, especially when treated by means of the anharmonic ratio.—**Solid geometry.** (*a*) The elementary geometry of solid bodies. (*b*) Geometry of three dimensions.—**Speculative geometry,** the science of geometry proper, as distinguished from *practical geometry.*—**Spherical geometry,** the geometry of figures drawn on the surface of a sphere.—**Synthetic geometry,** geometry treated not by means of coordinates or other algebraic devices, but by means chiefly of projections.—**Theoretical geometry.** Same as *speculative geometry.*—**To hang by geometry**†, to have the clothes hang angularly, out of shape, or in rags.

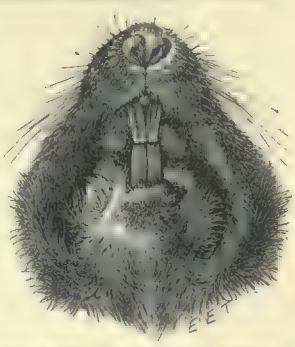
> Look you, here's Jarvis *hangs by geometry,* and here's the gentleman. *Rowley,* Match at Midnight, iii.

Transcendental geometry, all geometry not elementary; especially, geometry treated by the calculus.

geomorphy (jē′ọ-môr-fi), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + μορφή, form.] The theory of the figure of the earth.

geomyid (jẹ-om′i-id), *n.* One of the *Geomyidæ.*

Geomyidæ (jē-ọ-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geomys* + *-idæ.*] A remarkable American family of myomorphic rodents; the pouched rats or pocket-gophers. They are characterized by the enormous external cheek-pouches lined with fur, not communicating with the mouth, and extending in some cases along the neck as far as the shoulders; dental formula, 2 incisors in each upper and lower half-jaw, no canines, 1 premolar and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw; fore feet fossorial, with large claws; tail short and stumpy; ears small, and general form robust. The group corresponds to the *Sciurospalacoides* of Brandt or *Geomyinæ* of Baird, and consists of the two genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys.* See *gopher.*



Under Side of Head of *Geomys bursarius,* showing entrance of external cheek-pouches and sulcate superior incisors.

Geomyinæ (jē″ō-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geomys* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Saccomyidæ;* the pouched rats. See *Geomyidæ.*

Geomys (jē′ọ-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + μῦς = E. *mouse.*] The typical genus of *Geomyidæ,* with grooved incisors, rudimentary external ears, and enormous fore claws. There are several species, of North and Central America, sharing with those of *Thomomys* the name *gopher.* *G. bursarius* is the common pocket-gopher of the United States, especially in the Mississippi valley; *G. tuza* inhabits Georgia, Florida, and Alabama; *G. castanops* is found in Texas and New Mexico; *G. mexicanus* is the tucan of Mexico; and *G. hispidus* is the quachil of Central America.

geo-navigation (jē″ō-nav-i-gā′shọn), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + E. *navigation.*] That mode of navigation in which the place of a ship at sea is determined by referring it, by the course and distance sailed, to some other spot on the surface of the earth. *Harbord.* See *dead-reckoning.*

Geonoma (jẹ-on′ọ-mạ̈), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to its rapid propagation, < Gr. γεωνόμης, also γεωνόμος, a colonist, one receiving a portion of distributed lands, < γῆ, the earth, + νέμειν, distribute.] A genus of low, slender, graceful, unarmed palms, with reed-like stems, of about 100 species, common in the forests of tropical America. The leaves are entire, or bifid, or more or less pinnately cleft, the flowers are small upon a simple or forked spadix, and the small one-seeded fruit is usually black.

geonomic (jē-ọ-nom′ik), *a.* [< *geonomy* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to geonomy.

geonomy (jẹ-on′ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + νόμος, a law.] The science of the physical laws relating to the earth, including geology and physical geography.

geophagism (jẹ-of′ạ-jizm), *n.* [< *geophagy* + *-ism.*] Same as *geophagy.*

geophagist (jẹ-of′ạ-jist), *n.* [< *geophagy* + *-ist.*] One who practises geophagism; one who eats earth.

geophagous (jẹ-of′ạ-gus), *a.* [< NL. *geophagus,* < Gr. as if *γεωφάγος, for which γαιοφάγος, γαιηφάγος, earth-eating, < γῆ, γαῖα, the earth, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Earth-eating: as, *geophagous* tribes.

geophagy (jẹ-of′ạ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. as if *γεωφαγία, < *γεωφάγος, earth-eating: see *geophagous.*] The act or practice of eating earth, as dirt, clay, chalk, etc. See *dirt-eating.* Also *geophagism.*

Geophila (jẹ-of′i-lạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menke, 1828), neut. pl. of *geophilus:* see *geophilous.*] A group, generally ranked as a suborder, of terrestrial pulmonate gastropods; the land-snails and land-slugs, including those forms which have the eyes at the tips of the tentacles. The group is framed for the inoperculate land-snails generally, such as the *Limacidæ, Helicidæ, Vaginulidæ,* and related families. Also called *Stylommatophora* and *Nephropneusta.*

geophilian (jē-ọ-fil′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Geophila* or terrestrial inoperculate pulmoniferous gastropods.

II. *n.* A member of this group. Compare *gehydrophilian, hygrophilian.*

geophilid (jẹ-of′i-lid), *n.* A myriapod of the family *Geophilidæ.*

Geophilidæ (jē-ọ-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geophilus* + *-idæ.*] A family of centipeds, of the order *Chilopoda* and class *Myriapoda,* containing terrestrial forms (whence the name) which have numerous (30 to 200) similar flattened segments, with short legs, 14-jointed antennæ, single-jointed tarsi, and no eyes. There are several genera besides *Geophilus.*

Geophilinæ (jẹ-of-i-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geophilus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily group of centipeds. See *Geophilidæ.* Also written *Geophilini.*

geophilous (jē-of'i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *geophilus*, < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + *φίλος*, loving.] Loving the ground: specifically applied to sundry animals, especially the *Geophila* or land-snails.

Geophilus (jē-of'i-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *geophilous*.] 1. The typical genus of centipeds of the family *Geophilidæ*, having the anterior segment of the head square. *G. electricus*, a European species, is phosphorescent, shining like a glow-worm. *W. E. Leach*, 1812.—**2.** A genus of coleopterous insects. *Schönherr*, 1826.—**3.** A genus of pigeons: same as *Calœnas*. *P. J. Selby*, 1840.

geophysical (jē-ō-fiz'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *φυσικός*, physical: see *physic*.] Relating to the physics of the earth.

> The *geophysical* problems which geological history has to treat are wisely confined to the concluding chapters.
> *Science*, XI. 181.

geophysics (jē-ō-fiz'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *φυσικά*, physics: see *physics*.] Physics of the earth: same as *physiography*.

Geopinus (jē-op'i-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *πίνος*, dirt, filth.] A genus of caraboid beetles, of the subfamily *Harpalinæ*, having the left mandible longer than the other and overlapping it. *G. incrassatus* is a common New England species. *J. L. Le Conte*, 1848.

Geopinus incrassatus.
(Line shows natural size.)

Geoplana (jē-ọ-plā'nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + L. *planus*, level: see *Planaria*.] The typical genus of land-planarians of the family *Geoplanidæ*.

Geoplanidæ (jē-ọ-plan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geoplana* + *-idæ*.] A family of monogonoporous dendrocœlous turbellarians, characterized by an elongated and flattened form, and having the body furnished with a foot-like ventral surface; the land-planarians.

geoponic (jē-ọ-pon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γεωπονικός*, of or for agriculture, < *γεωπονία*, agriculture, < *γεωπόνος*, a tiller of the earth, < *γῆ*, the earth, + *πένεσθαι*, work, toil, *πόνος*, n., work, toil.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to agriculture or the tillage of the earth.

> Two or three notabilities of Rockland, with *geoponic* eyes, and glabrous, bumpless foreheads.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xii.

II.† *n.* One who tills or cultivates the earth.

> The wholesome blasts of the North wind (much accounted of among builders and *geoponics* for immission of pure air) . . . [come] in from that part which lies open to the sea. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, x. 82, note.

geoponical† (jē-ọ-pon'i-kal), *a.* [< *geoponic* + *-al*.] Same as *geoponic*.

> Those *geoponical* rules and precepts of agriculture which are delivered by divers authors, are not to be generally received. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 3.

geoponics† (jē-ọ-pon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *geoponic*, q. v., after Gr. *τὰ γεωπονικά*, the name of a treatise on agriculture compiled by Cassianus Bassus.] The art or science of cultivating the earth.

> Herbs and wholesome sallets, and other plain and useful parts of *geoponics*. *Evelyn.*

georama (jē-ọ-rä'mạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *ὅραμα*, a view, < *ὁρᾶν*, see.] A large hollow globe or spherical chamber lined with cloth on which is depicted a general view of the geography of the earth's surface so as to be seen by a spectator from the interior. *Brande.*

geordie (jôr'di), *n.* [A familiar dim. of *George*.] **1.** A guinea: so called from the figure of St. George on the obverse. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> He draws a bonnie silken purse
> As lang's my tail, whare, through the steeks,
> The yellow-lettered *Geordie* keeks.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

2. The name given by the coal-miners of England to the form of safety-lamp invented by George Stephenson.—**3.** An English sailing collier hailing from one of the ports on the northeast coast of England.

> You thought of the Thames as you looked at her, of the Tyne, of the channel aswarm with just such vessels as she —*geordies* deep with coal.
> *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xliv.

George (jôrj), *n.* [From the proper name *George*, < F. *George*, *Georges*, = Sp. *Jorje* = Pg. *Jorge* = It. *Giorgio*, < LL. *Georgius*, < Gr. *γεωργός*, a husbandman, farmer, prop. an adj., tilling the ground, < *γῆ*, the earth, the ground, + **ἔργειν*, work, till: see *work*.] **1.** A jewel including a figure in colored enamels of St. George on horseback encountering the dragon, worn pendent from the collar of the order by knights of the Garter. See *garter*.

> Look on my *George*; I am a gentleman.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

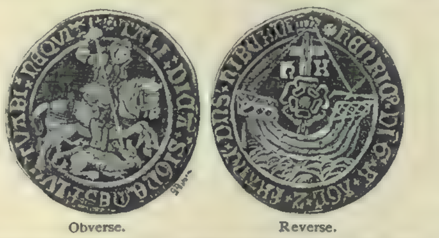
> Before his going he did give me some jewells to keep for him: viz. that that the King of Sweden did give him, with the King's own picture in it, most excellently done, and a brave *George*, all of diamonds. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 158.

2†. [*l. c.*] A loaf, supposed to have been originally stamped with a figure of St. George.

> Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattrass laid,
> On a brown *george* with lowsie swobbers fed.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, v.

3. [*l. c.*] A large curled wig worn in the eighteenth century.—**4.** [*l. c.*] Same as *gorge*, 10. —**5.** A George-noble.—**Lesser George**, a badge of the Order of the Garter worn, on occasions of comparatively little ceremony, pendent from a ribbon. It is an oval with the representation of St. George killing the dragon in gold upon an enameled ground, bordered by a buckled garter.

George-noble (jôrj'nō″bl), *n.* An English gold coin of the reign of Henry VIII., worth at the time 6*s.* 8*d.* The name *George* (derived from the figure of St. George on the obverse of the coin) was given it to distinguish it from the earlier English gold coins named *nobles*.


Obverse. Reverse.
George-noble of Henry VIII., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> Nor full nor fasting can the carle take rest,
> Whiles his *George-nobles* rusten in his chest;
> He sleeps but once, and dreames of burglaries.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. vi. 31.

George's cod. See *cod*².

Georgesman (jôr'jez-man), *n.*; pl. *Georgesmen* (-men). [< *George's* (see def.) + *man*.] A codfish-schooner fishing on George's Banks. [Gloucester, Massachusetts, U. S.]

> Some half-dozen *Georgesmen* arrived last night.
> *Boston* (Mass.) *Journal*, Jan. 12, 1880.

Georgia (jôr'jiạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), named from the State of *Georgia*.] **1.** In *herpet.*, a genus of ordinary colubriform serpents, the type of which is *G. couperi* of the southern United States.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, having but one species, *G. xanthomelæna* of South America. *Thomson*, 1857.

Georgia bark, hamster, etc. See the nouns.

Georgian¹ (jôr'jian), *a.* and *n.* [In defs. 1 and 2, < LL. *Georgius*, George. In def. 3, < *Georgia*, prop. fem. adj. (sc. *terra*), < *Georgius*, a personal name (see *George*), the colony being named after George II. in 1732.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to the four kings of England named George, or to any one of them, or to the period of their successive reigns (1714–1830).

> One *Georgian* star adorns the skies.
> *Cowper*, Queen's Visit to London.

> Putting aside . . . his claim to literary greatness, Hook will be remembered as one of the most brilliant, genial, and original figures of *Georgian* times.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 149.

2. Specifically, of the style of art or of decoration prevailing during the reigns of the four Georges, especially of George I. and George II. —**3.** Belonging or relating to the State of Georgia in the United States.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of Georgia in the United States.

> Federal General Shields . . . drove from Front Royal a regiment of *Georgians* left there by Jackson.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 248.

Georgian² (jôr'jian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Georgia*, a Latinized form (accom. to *Georgius*, *Georgia*, of Gr. origin) of Pers. *Gurj*, a native or an inhabitant of Georgia (Pers. *Gurjistān*) in the Caucasus; the Russ. form is *Grusia*. The native name of the country is *Karthveli* or *Karthli*, the Karthalinians being the principal branch of the race.] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Georgia in Asia.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Georgia, a district in Transcaucasia, Russia, an independent kingdom from very ancient times (known to the ancient Greeks as *Iberia*), but annexed to Russia in 1801. The Georgians are a very handsome race, of the purest Caucasian type.

georgic (jôr'jik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *géorgique*, < L. *georgicus*, < Gr. *γεωργικός*, agricultural, < *γεωργός*, a tiller of the ground, a husbandman, farmer: see *George*. II. *n.* < L. *georgica* (sc. *carmina*) or sing. *georgicum* (sc. *carmen*), the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil, after Gr. *τὰ γεωργικά*, a treatise on agriculture: see I.] **I.** *a.* Relating to agriculture and rural affairs; agricultural.

> Here I peruse the Mantuan's *Georgic* strains,
> And learn the labours of Italian swains.
> *Gay*, Rural Sports, i.

II. *n.* A poem on agriculture or rural affairs: as, the *Georgics* of Virgil.

> A *Georgic* . . . is some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry.
> *Addison*, On Virgil's Georgics.

Georgium Sidus (jôr'ji-um sī'dus). [NL., George's star: see *George* and *sidereal*.] A name for the planet now called Uranus, given by its discoverer, Sir William Herschel, in honor of George III., but not accepted by astronomers.

Georhychidæ, Georhychus. Incorrect forms of *Georychidæ*, *Georychus*.

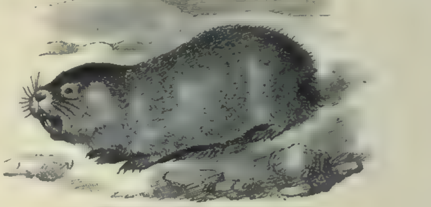
Georissi (jē-ọ-ris'ī), *n. pl.* See *Georyssidæ*.

Georissus (jē-ọ-ris'us), *n.* See *Georyssus*.

Georychidæ (jē-ọ-rik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Georychus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rodents, taking name from the genus *Georychus*; the mole-rats: now called *Spalacidæ*.

Georychina (jē-or-i-kī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Georychus* + *-ina*.] Same as *Georychidæ*.

Georychus (jē-or'i-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γεωρύχος*, throwing up the earth, < *γῆ*, the earth, + *ὀρύσσειν*, dig up (> *ὀρυχή*, a digging).] A genus of mole-rats, or fossorial myomorphic rodents of the family *Spalacidæ* and subfamily *Bathyerginæ*. They have ungrooved incisors, and 1 premolar in each upper and lower half-jaw; the best-known species is the South African *G. capensis*, called the *Cape sand-mole*. The genus is an old one (Illiger, 1811), and has often been improperly extended to include various animals not generically related to the above, as the American pocket-gophers or *Geomyidæ*.


Cape Sand-mole (*Georychus capensis*).

Georyssidæ (jē-ọ-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Georyssus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, having the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the ventral segments free, the tarsi 4-jointed, the wings not fringed with hairs, the anterior coxæ oval and contiguous, and the prosternum semi-membranous. Also *Georissi*.

Georyssus (jē-ọ-ris'us), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807); prop. *Georychus*: see *Georychus*.] The typical genus of the family *Georyssidæ*. *G. pygmæus* is a British species. Also spelled *Georissus*.

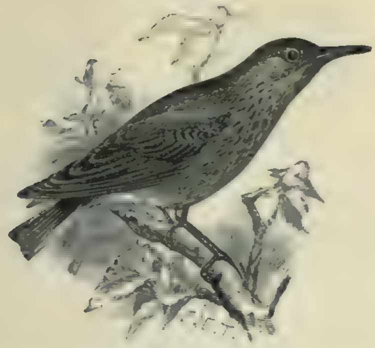
Geosaurus (jē-ọ-sâ'rus), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A Cuvierian (1829) genus of fossil saurians, discovered by Soemmering in the Lias of Franconia, supposed to be nearest related to the monitors or varanians. The only species known is *S. gigantea*.

geoscopic (jē-ọ-skop'ik), *a.* [< *geoscopy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to geoscopy.

geoscopy (jē-os'kọ-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil obtained by inspection.

geoselenic (jē″ō-se-len'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *σελήνη*, the moon.] Relating to the earth and the moon, or to their joint action or mutual relations: as, *geoselenic* phenomena.

Geositta (jē-ọ-sit'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the ground, + *σίττη*, the nuthatch: see *Sitta*.] A genus of furnarian birds of South America, of terrestrial habits, and somewhat resembling



Geositta cunicularia.

larks, though of a different family and suborder. Divisions of the genus are known as *Geobamon* and *Geobates*. *W. Swainson*, 1837.

Geospiza (jē-ọ-spī'zạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the ground, + σπίζα, a bird of the finch kind, perhaps the chaffinch.] A remarkable genus of fringilline birds peculiar to the Galapagos islands, having an enormous bill. *G. magnirostris* is an example; there are several others. *J. Gould*, 1837.

geostatic (jē-ọ-stat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + στατικός, causing to stand: see *static*.] Capable of sustaining the pressure of superincumbent earth. A geostatic arch has a curve of such a nature that the vertical pressure is proportional to the depth below a fixed horizontal plane, and the horizontal pressure bears to the vertical pressure a fixed ratio depending on the nature of the superincumbent materials. [In old use opposed to *hydrostatic*.]

geostatics (jē-ọ-stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *geostatic*: see *-ics*.] The statics of rigid bodies.

geosynclinal (jē''ō-sin-klī'nạl), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + E. *synclinal*, q. v.] In *geol.*, a region of depression, having, consequently, a synclinal structure. See *geanticlinal*.

> The making of the Alleghany range was carried forward through a long-continued subsidence — a *geosynclinal* — not a true synclinal, since the rocks of the bending crust may have had in them many true or simple synclinals as well as anticlinals.
>
> *J. D. Dana*, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., V. 430.

geotectonic (jē''ō-tek-ton'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + τέκτων, a builder.] Relating to the structure or the arrangement of the materials composing the crust of the earth.

> It is only possible, for the present, to deduce special *geotectonic* conditions under which natural gas has so far been exploited. *Science*, VI. 184.

Geotectonic geology. Same as *structural geology* (which see, under *structural*).

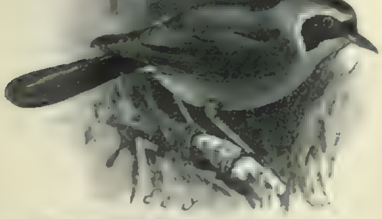
Geoteuthis (jē-ọ-tū'this), *n.* [NL. (Münster, 1843), < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + τευθίς, a cuttlefish or squid.] A genus of fossil squids or calamaries whose pens are found abundantly in the Lias and Oölite formations. The ink-bag and other fragments, in addition to the pens, occur in the Oxford clay.

geothermic (jē-ọ-thėr'mik), *a.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + θερμός, heat.] Of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth.

geothermometer (jē''ō-thėr-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + E. *thermometer*.] An instrument for measuring the degree of terrestrial heat at different places, especially in mines and artesian wells.

Geothlypeæ (jē-ọ-thlip'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geothlypis* + *-eæ*.] A section of *Sylvicolidæ*, typified by the genus *Geothlypis*; the ground-warblers. *S. F. Baird*, 1864.

Geothlypis (jẹ-oth'li-pis), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1847), < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + *Θλυπίς, an alleged proper name.] A genus of American passerine birds, of the family *Mniotiltidæ*, or *Sylvicolidæ*, containing certain ground-warblers, such as the abundant and familiar Maryland yellowthroat, *G. trichas*. There are many more species, of the warmer parts of America, all olive above and more or less yellow below, with a characteristic black mask. Some related forms are the mourning-warbler of the eastern United States, *G. philadelphia*, and its western representative, *G. macgillivrayi*. The genus *Oporornis*, containing the Kentucky and the Connecticut warblers, is now sometimes brought under *Geothlypis*.



Maryland Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*).

geotic (jẹ-ot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + *-ot-ic*.] Belonging to earth; terrestrial. *Bailey.*

Geotriton (jē-ọ-trī'tọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the ground, + τρίτων, triton: see *triton*.] A genus of salamanders or newts, of the family *Plethodontidæ*, having the premaxillary bone divided. *G. fuscus* of Italy is the only European representative of the family and the only species of the genus; it is restricted to Sardinia and Lucca.

geotropic (jē-ọ-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + τρόπος, a turning, direction, < τρέπειν, turn.] Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting, geotropism; turning or inclining toward the earth.

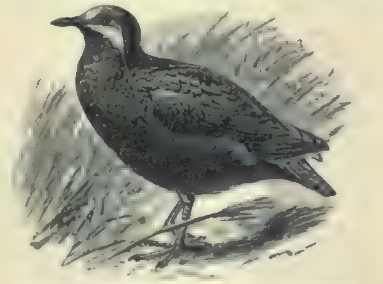
> When the direction of growth is downward, the organ is said to be positively *geotropic*; when upward, negatively *geotropic*. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 194.

geotropism (jẹ-ot'rọ-pizm), *n.* [< *geotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, growth downward, as shown in the roots of plants and sometimes in stems and rootstocks; the power or tendency to grow toward the earth.

> The powers of growth which exist in young seedlings would certainly be called instinctive if they existed in animals, and they are quite as indispensable as those just mentioned in supplying the wants which first arise. These two instincts are the power of directing the growth in relation to the force of gravity, and in relation to light; the first being called *geotropism*, the second heliotropism.
>
> *F. Darwin.*

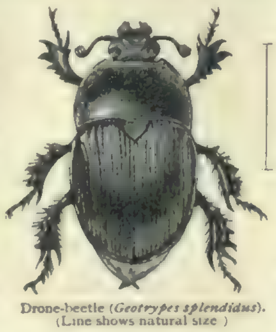
geotropy (jẹ-ot'rọ-pi), *n.* Same as *geotropism*.

Geotrygon (jē-ọ-trī'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + τρυγών, the turtle-dove, < τρύζειν, make a low, murmuring sound.] A genus of pigeons of the warmer parts of America, of stout form, having short rounded wings with falcate first primary, and a very short tail; the partridge-doves. A Jamaican species, *G. cristata* or *sylvatica*, is known as the *mountain-witch*. *P. H. Gosse*, 1847.



Veraguan Partridge-dove (*Geotrygon veraguensis*).

Geotrypes (jē-ọ-trī'pēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + τρῦπα, a hole, τρυπᾶν, bore, pierce.] A Fabrician genus of beetles, typical of the family *Geotrypidæ*. *G. stercorarius* is the dung-beetle, drone-beetle, or watchman-beetle of Great Britain. It is a very extensive and widely distributed group, containing over 100 species from all parts of the world. None are North American. Also written *Geotrupes*, as originally (1798).



Drone-beetle (*Geotrypes splendidus*).
(Line shows natural size.)

geotrypid (jē-ọ-trip'id), *n.* One of the *Geotrypidæ*.

Geotrypidæ (jē-ọ-trip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geotrypes* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles, typified by the genus *Geotrypes*, belonging to the petalocerous section of lamellicorns; the drone-beetles. They have corneous mandibles and the elytra rounded behind, covering the abdomen. The species burrow in dung. Groups corresponding to this family are also called *Geotrypes*, *Geotrypida*, *Geotrypides*, *Geotrypini*. Also written *Geotrupidæ*.

Geotrypinæ (jē''ō-tri-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geotrypes* + *-inæ*.] The drone-beetles as a subfamily of *Scarabæidæ*. Also written *Geotrupinæ*, and *Geotrupina*, *Geotrupini*.

gephyræan, *a.* and *n.* See *gephyrean*.

Gephyrea (jef-i-rē'ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γέφυρα, a bridge.] One of the numerous primary groups of the great division *Vermes*, or worms, including marine vermiform animals without distinct external segmentation, parapodia, or calcareous skeleton. The creatures are diœcious; a pseudohemal system exists in most of them; and the nervous system forms an esophageal ring. The group has affinities with the *Turbellaria*, the *Annelida* (especially the polychætous annelids), and the *Rotifera*. The *Gephyrea* are divided into *Achæta* and *Chætifera*, and by Gegenbaur into *Inermi* and *Chætiferi*. The former of these embraces the spoon-worms, and is practically equivalent to the *Sipunculoidea*. The *Chætiferi* are represented by such genera as *Echiurus* and *Bonellia*. The group is made by Lankester one of the phyla or prime divisions of the animal kingdom, and is divided into the four classes *Echiuridæ*, *Priapulidæ*, *Sipunculidæ*, and *Phoronidæ*. It was formerly considered an order of echinoderms, under the names *Apoda* and *Apedicellata*. Also written *Gephyræa*.

gephyrean (jef-i-rē'ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Gephyrea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gephyrea*.

> This was discovered by Krohn in 1858 to be a *Gephyrean* worm. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 596.

II. *n.* One of the *Gephyrea*.

Also *gephyræan*.

gephyrocercal (je-fī-rọ-sėr'kạl), *a.* [< Gr. γέφυρα, a bridge, + κέρκος, tail.] In *ichth.*, having the tail-fin formed from the hinder portions of the dorsal and anal fins, which unite over the end of the aborted axis of the body, as the family *Molidæ*. *J. A. Ryder*, 1884.

gephyrocercy (je-fī'rọ-sėr-si), *n.* [As *gephyrocercal* + *-y*.] The state of being gephyrocercal. *J. A. Ryder.*

Gephyrrhina (jef-i-rī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thacher, 1877), < Gr. γέφυρα, bridge, + ῥίς, ῥίν, nose.] A section of vertebrates characterized by two external nostrils on each side separated by a cutaneous interspace or bridge. It includes almost all the fishes, exclusive of the dipnoans and selachians.

gepon†, *n.* See *jupon*.

ger. An abbreviation of *gerund*.

Ger. A common abbreviation of *German*².

-ger. [L. *-ger*, m., *-gera*, f., *-gerum*, neut. (as in *armiger*, *corniger*, etc.), < *gerere*, bear, carry: see *gerund*. Cf. *-gerous*.] A terminal element in words of Latin origin, meaning 'bearing,' as in *armiger*, etc.

gerah (gē'rạ̈), *n.* [Heb.] Among the ancient Jews, a unit of weight and of monetary reckoning, the twentieth part of a heavy shekel, or about three fourths of a gram.

Geranarchus (jer-ạ-när'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γέρανος, a crane, + ἀρχός, ruler, < ἄρχειν, rule.] Same as *Balearica*. *Gloger*, 1842.

Gerani (jer'ạ-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *geranus*, < Gr. γέρανος, a crane.] In Merrem's classification of birds (1813), a group of his *Grallæ* composed of the cranes and some related birds, as the trumpeters (*Psophia*): nearly equivalent to the *Alectorides gruiformes* of Coues.

Geraniaceæ (jẹ-rā-ni-ā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *geraniaceus*: see *geraniaceous*.] An order of polypetalous exogens, allied to the *Rutaceæ*, but in which the leaves are not glandular-punctate, the axis of the lobed fruit is persistent, or its carpels are distinct and indehiscent, and the flowers are often showy and irregular. The order as now understood is very polymorphous, comprising a half-dozen or more tribes which have been ranked as distinct orders by some authorities. It includes 20 genera and 750 species, distributed through the temperate and subtropical regions of the globe, but especially abundant in South Africa. The larger genera are *Oxalis*, *Pelargonium*, *Impatiens*, *Geranium*, *Erodium*, and *Tropæolum*.

geraniaceous (jẹ-rā-ni-ā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *geraniaceus*, < L. *geranium*, geranium: see *geranium*.] Pertaining or belonging to the order *Geraniaceæ*.

geranial (jẹ-rā'ni-ạl), *a.* [< *geranium* + *-al*.] Same as *geraniaceous*.

geranium (jẹ-rā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Geranium*, < Gr. γεράνιον, geranium, crane's-bill, so called in reference to the long projecting beak of the seed-capsule, < γέρανος, a crane, = E. *crane*¹, q. v.] 1. A plant of the genus *Geranium*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of herbaceous plants (rarely undershrubs), the type of the order *Geraniaceæ*, distinguished by opposite lobed leaves, regular flowers, and five one-seeded carpels which separate elastically from the axis at maturity, the styles forming long tails which become revolute or spirally twisted. There are about 100 species, inhabiting temperate regions, of which 15 or more are North American. They have blue or rose-colored flowers, and a few of the species are rarely cultivated in gardens. Most of the species are astringent, and the roots of several have been used in medicine, as of the *G. maculatum*, a common plant in the United States. From the long beak of the fruit, the common species have received the name of *crane's-bill*. The herb-robert, *G. Robertianum*, with dissected leaves, is native of both Europe and the United States.

3. A plant of the genus *Pelargonium*, of South Africa, of which many varieties are common in

house-culture and gardens under the names of *scarlet geranium, rose geranium,* etc.

Geranium boasts
Her crimson honors. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 577.

4. One of several plants of other genera.—**Beefsteak-** or **strawberry-geranium,** the *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, a house-plant from China and Japan, with heart-shaped leaves and spreading by runners.—**Feather-geranium,** the Jerusalem oak, *Chenopodium Botrys.* —**Indian geranium,** a fragrant grass of the East Indies, *Andropogon schœnanthus*, which yields the geranium-oil of perfumers.—**Nettle-geranium,** the common coleus of gardens, *Coleus Blumei.*

geranomorph (jer′a̤-nọ-môrf), *n.* One of the *Geranomorphæ.*

Geranomorphæ (jer″a̤-nọ-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γέρανος*, a crane, + *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system (1867), a superfamily of schizognathous birds, having a comparatively strong rostrum, usually no basipterygoid processes, concavo-convex lamellar maxillopalatines, a truncated angle of the mandible, the sternum comparatively narrow and notched or entire, the crus bare above the suffrago, no pulviplumes, and two cæca. The cranes and rails, now usually called *Alectorides* or *Paludicolæ*, are the leading representatives of the group. Also named *Gruoideæ.*

geranomorphic (jer″a̤-nọ-môr′fik), *a.* Having the characters of the *Geranomorphæ.*

Geranomyia (jer″a̤-nọ-mī′yä̤), *n.* [NL. (Haliday, 1833), < Gr. *γέρανος*, a crane, + *μυῖα*, a fly.] A genus of crane-flies or *Tipulidæ*, having a very long proboscis and scutellum, as *G. unicolor* of England and Ireland.

gerant (jē′ra̤nt), *n.* [< F. *gérant*, manager, ppr. of *gérer*, manage, carry on, < L. *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform.] The acting partner or manager of a joint-stock association, newspaper establishment, etc. *Imp. Dict.*

gerarchy†, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *hierarchy.*

gerard¹†, *n.* See *gerrard.*

gerard² (jer′ä̤rd), *n.* A West Indian snake, *Gerarda bicolor.* *J. E. Gray.*

Gerardia (jẹ-rär′di-ä̤), *n.* [NL., named after John *Gerard*, an English herbalist of the 16th century.] 1. A genus of erect annual or perennial herbs, of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, of North and South America, mostly extratropical. They have showy yellow, rose-colored, or purple flowers, but are mostly root-parasites, and consequently are not found in cultivation. Of the 30 species, 23 belong to the eastern and southern sections of the United States. 2. In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of corals of the family *Gerardiidæ.*

Gerardiidæ (jer-är-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerardia*, 2, + *-idæ.*] A family of antipatharian or sclerobasic corals, represented by the genus *Gerardia.*

gerated (jer′ā-ted), *a.* [Appar. < F. *gérer*, carry, manage, + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*².] In *her.*, covered by a number of small bearings (compare *semé*); especially, differenced by the use of such small bearings. See *difference*, and *marks of cadency* (under *cadency*).

geratologic (jer″a̤-tọ-loj′ik), *a.* [< *geratology* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to geratology. *Amer. Naturalist.*

geratologist (jer-a̤-tol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *geratology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in geratology.

geratologous (jer-a̤-tol′ọ-gus), *a.* [< *geratology* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to geratology.

These shells appear . . . among the *geratologous* and pathological types. *A. Hyatt*, Science, III. 124.

geratology (jer-a̤-tol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆρας* (*γηρατ-*), old age, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The study of decadence and decay, as of the changes wrought in a species or other group of animals approaching extinction.

We may trace the death of an entire order, and show that it takes place in accordance with the laws of *geratology.* *A. Hyatt*, Science, III. 147.

gerbe (jėrb), *n.* [< F. *gerbe*, a sheaf: see *garb*².] 1. In *her.*, same as *garb*².—2. A strong paper case filled with a pyrotechnic composition, used in fireworks; a bouquet or sheaf of fire.

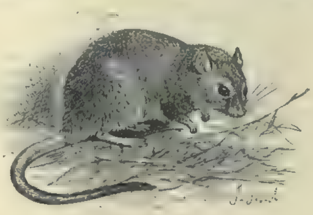
Gerbes are choked cases, not unlike Roman candles, but often of much larger size. Their fire spreads like a sheaf of wheat. They may be packed with variously coloured stars, which will rise 30 feet or more.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 136.

gerbe-fuse (jėrb′fūz), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a kind of fuse used for connecting the parts of a set piece or figure, so prepared as to emit in burning a sheaf or shower of fire similar to that of the gerbe.

gerbil, gerbill (jėr′bil), *n.* [= F. *gerbille*, < NL. *Gerbillus*, q. v.] A book-name of any animal of the subfamily *Gerbillinæ.*

Gerbillinæ (jėr-bi-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerbillus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of rodents, of the family *Muridæ.* The gerbils, all of which are of the Palæarctic, Indian, and Ethiopian regions, have generally a long and hairy tail, elongated hind limbs, large osseous bullæ of the skull, and narrow incisors. Other genera than *Gerbillus* are *Mystromys, Otomys,* and *Dasymys.*

Gerbillus (jėr-bil′us), *n.* [NL., dim. of *gerbua*, another form of *jerboa*, q. v.] The typical and leading genus of *Gerbillinæ*, containing upward of 40 species, of which the Egyptian gerbil, *G. ægyptiacus*, is one of the best-known; another is *G. longifrons.* *Desmarest*, 1804.



Gerbillus longifrons.

gerbo, gerboa, *n.* See *jerboa.*

Gerboidæ (jėr-bō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerboa* + *-idæ.*] A family of rodent mammals; the jerboas: same as *Dipodidæ.*

gerbua, *n.* See *jerboa.*

gerd¹†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *gird*¹.

gerd²†, *v.* An obsolete form of *gird*².

gerdel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *girdle*¹.

gere†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gear.*

gerefa (AS. pron. ge-rā′fä), *n.* [AS. *gerēfa*: see *reeve*¹, *sheriff.*] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, an officer corresponding to the steward or seneschal of Norman times; a reeve. The principal classes were the *scīrgerēfa* or sheriff, the *hundred-gerēfa* or bailiff, and the *tūn-gerēfa*, or reeve of the township.

In the courts of the hundred and the shire . . . the *gerefa* and four best men appeared for the township.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 43.

gerenda (jẹ-ren′dä̤), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *gerendus*, gerundive of *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform.] Things to be done or conducted; agenda.

gerent (jē′re̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *geren(t-)s*, ppr. of *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform.] **I.** *a.* Bearing; carrying; carrying on: now used only in composition: as, vice*gerent*, belli*gerent*.

II. *n.* A ruling power or agency; a doer or performer. [Rare.]

And so sympathy pairs with self-assertion, the two *gerents* of human life on earth.
R. L. Stevenson, Walt Whitman.

gerfalcon (jėr′fâ″kn), *n.* [Also written *gyrfalcon*, and formerly *gerfaulcon, jerfalcon, gierfalcon* (after D. and G.); < ME. *gerfaucon, gerfawcon, jerfaucon*, etc., rarely *girefaucon, gyrfacoun* (also *gerfauk*), < OF. *gerfaucon, gerfaucun, girfaucun*, also *gerfaut, gerfault* = Pr. *girfalc, gerfalc* = Sp. *gerifalte, gerifalco* = Pg. *gerifalte* = It. *girifalco, girfalco, gerfalco* (cf. MD. *ghiervalk*, D. *giervalk*, MHG. *girvalke, gervalke*, G. *gierfalk, gerfalk*, also *geierfalke* = ODan. *gerfalk* = Icel. *geirfalki*, adapted from the Rom., with ref. to MHG. *gīr*, G. *geier*, D. *gier*, a vulture, which is prob. connected with OHG. *gīri*, MHG. *gīre*, G. dial. *geier*, greedy, OHG. *giri, ger*, MHG. *gir, ger*, also *gierec*, G. *gierig*, greedy, eager, from the same root as E. *yearn*¹, q. v.; cf. Sw. *gamfalk*, a gerfalcon, < *gam* = Icel. *gammr*, a vulture, + *falk*, falcon), < ML. *hierofalco(n-)* (found in Gesner and Kilian, and no doubt earlier, and now the NL. generic name), lit. 'sacred falcon,' < Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, + L. *falco(n-)*, falcon, being an adapted translation of the Gr. *ἱέραξ*, dial. *ἴρηξ*, a falcon (> NGr. *γιεράκι*, a falcon), a name popularly associated with *ἱερός*, sacred, but in fact connected only remotely. The spelling *gyrfalcon*, ML. *gyrofalco(n-), gyrofalcus*, rests upon a false etymology, the name being referred to L. *gyrus*, a circle, *gyrare*, turn round in a circle (see *gyre*), in supposed reference to its circling flight; but a circling flight is not peculiar to this falcon, and the ML. forms *gyrofalco(n-), gerofalco(n-)*, etc., are plainly reflections of the Rom. forms.] A large falcon of arctic Europe, *Falco gyrfalco*, or one of other kinds of boreal falcons forming the subgenus *Hierofalco*, of large size, very robust organization, and highly raptorial nature. The continental forms are mostly dark-colored, some of them quite blackish, but others are white, more or less spotted with a dusky color, as those of Iceland and Greenland. Naturalists are not agreed whether there is but a single variable species or several; the latter opinion prevails. See *falcon, Hierofalco.*

Above the Chambre of this Chariot, that the Emperour sittethe inne, ben sett upon a Perche 4 or 5 or 6 *Gerfacouns.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 241.

He had . . . staghounds, foxhounds, harriers, packs for the boar and packs for the wolf, *gerfalcons* for the heron and haggards for the wild-duck.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

And a great white *gerfalcon* did he hold
Upon his fist.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 14.

gerfaucon†, **gerfawcon**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *gerfalcon.*

gerfauk†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gerfalcon.*

gerfaunt†, *n.* [ME., a corrupt form of the Ar. *zarāf, zorāfa, jorāfa*, a giraffe: see *giraffe.*] A giraffe.

There also ben many bestes, that ben clept orafles; in Araybe, thei ben clept *Gerfauntz*; that is a Best pomelee or spotted; that is but a litylle more highe, than is a Stede: but he hathe the Necke a 20 Cubytes long: and his Croup and his Tayl is as of an Hert: and he may loken over a gret highe Hous. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 289.

gerful†, *a.* [ME. *gerful, gereful, geerful*, equiv. to *gery*, changeable, < **gere*, **gire*, a circle, course: see *gyre.*] Changeable; capricious.

To preve in that thi *gerful* violence.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 286.

gerhardtite (ger′här-tīt), *n.* [Named after a chemist *Gerhardt* (born in Strasburg 1816, died 1856).] A basic nitrate of copper occurring in dark-green orthorhombic crystals, with cuprite and malachite, at Jerome in Arizona.

gerish†, *a.* [ME. *gerysshe, gerysch*; < **gere*, **gire*, a circle, course (see *gerful*), + *-ish*¹.] Wild; inconstant. *Palsgrave.*

Now *gerysshe* glad and anoon aftir wrothe.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 245.

gerkin†, *n.* See *gherkin.*

gerland†, *n.* A Middle English form of *garland.* *Chaucer.*

ger-laughter†, *n.* [< *ger-* (appar. some corruption) + *laughter.*] Coarse laughter. *Nares.*

Use them as grave counsellors smiles, not as rude hobbinolds *ger-laughters*, who thinke they are never merry except they cast the house out of the windowes with extreame securitie. *Melton*, Sixefold Politician (1609).

gerling (gėr′ling), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *yearling*, with orig. *g.*] A salmon which has returned the second time from the sea. [Local, Eng.]

gerlond†, *n.* A Middle English form of *garland.* *Chaucer.*

germ (jėrm), *n.* [Formerly also *germe* (and *germen, germin*, q. v.); < F. *germe* = Pr. *germe, germ* = Sp. *gérmen* = Pg. *germen, germe* = It. *germe*, < L. *germen*, a sprig, offshoot, sprout, bud, germ, embryo; origin uncertain.] 1. In *biol.*, the first rudiment of any organism; the earliest stage in the development of an organism; the simplest recognizable condition of a living thing; in *bot.*, technically, the embryo of a seed, or, in the Linnean use of the word, the ovary. In popular language often used specifically to denote the mature spores of fungi and of other lower cryptogams, especially of injurious kinds, and, in the case of bacteria, the entire organism.

The *germ* out of which a human being is evolved differs in no visible respect from the *germ* out of which every animal and plant is evolved.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 52.

2. By extension, an early or but slightly developed state of an organism; an early embryo. See *embryo.*

He marks the bounds which Winter may not pass,
And blunts his pointed fury; in its case,
Russet and rude, folds up the tender *germ*,
Uninjur'd, with inimitable art. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 194.

3. Some or any microbe or micro-organism; a spore: as, a cholera-*germ*. See *germicide.*

The different kinds of contagia . . . may in essence be . . . cast-off micro-organisms of a low type, either in their "finished" condition or in a *germ*-stage.
H. C. Bastian, Quain's Med. Dict., p. 533.

4. That from which anything springs or may spring as if from a seed or root; a rudimentary element; a formative principle: as, the *germs* of civil liberty or of prosperity.

Religion then has its *germs* in our nature, and its development is entrusted to our own care.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 3.

The *germ* of the process of synthesis is best illustrated in constructive imagination.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 337.

Germ theory. (*a*) In *biol.*, the doctrine of biogenesis; the theory that living matter cannot be produced by evolution or development from non-living matter, but is necessarily produced from germs or seeds. The doctrine is opposed to that of abiogenesis, or spontaneous generation. See *biogenesis.* (*b*) In *pathol.*, the doctrine that zymotic diseases, together with some not usually classed as zymotic, are due to the presence in the body of living organisms. These organisms, which, so far as they have been positively identified, belong for the most part to the group of bacteria, produce their morbid effects by their vital activity, and probably in large part by the formation of poisons called *ptomaines*. This doctrine no longer rests upon indirect evidence alone, but also on the positive identification of the peccant organisms in a certain number of diseases, as in phthisis, anthrax, relapsing fever, typhoid fever, and some others. =**Syn.** *Fetus, Rudiment.* See *embryo*.

germain†, *a.* See *germane*.

german[1] (jėr′ma̤n), *a.* and *n.* [The same as *germane* (q. v.), formerly *germain*, < ME. *germayn*, *german*, *jermayn*, < OF. *germain* = Pr. *german*, *girman* = OSp. *germano*, Sp. *hermano*, akin (as noun, a brother, *hermana*, a sister), = Pg. It. *germano*, < L. *germanus*, near akin (of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father); from the same root as *germen*, a germ: see *germ*. As applied to terms of kindred, this adj. follows its noun, according to the F. idiom.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sprung from the same father and mother or from brothers or sisters: always placed after its noun.

> We byeth alle . . . children of holy cherche, brother *germayn* of uader and of moder.
>
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

> Ye have no bretheren ne cosins *germayns*.
>
> *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

> Brother *german* denotes one who is brother both by the father's and mother's side; cousins *german*, children of brothers or sisters. *Bouvier.*

2†. Nearly related; closely akin.

> Wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion.
>
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

3†. Closely connected; germane.

> *Osr.* The carriages, sir, are the hangers.
>
> *Ham.* The phrase would be more *german* to the matter, if we could carry cannon by our sides.
>
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

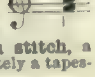
Cousin german. See *cousin*[1].

II.† *n.* One sprung from the same stock; specifically, a full brother, sister, or cousin.

> Goe now, proud Miscreant,
> Thyselfe thy message do to *german* deare.
>
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 13.

> You'll have coursers for cousins, and gennets for *germans*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

German[2] (jėr′ma̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Germanus*, a. and n., German, *Germani*, n. pl., the Germans, *Germania*, Germany. The name is prob. of Celtic origin, and is said to mean 'shouters,' or, according to another explanation, 'neighbors.' The G. word for 'German' is *Deutsch*; 'a German,' *ein Deutscher*: see *Dutch*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an important Teutonic race inhabiting central Europe, or to Germany, or to its inhabitants or their language. At the beginning of the Christian era the Germans occupied central Europe eastward to the Vistula, southward to the Carpathians and Danube, and westward to beyond the Rhine. Among their chief tribes were the Suevi, Lombards, Vandals, Heruli, Chatti, Quadi, Ubii, and Cherusci. After the epoch of migrations in the third and fourth centuries, many tribes, as the Franks, Burgundians, Lombards, and Vandals, settled permanently in other regions, and became merged in the new French, Italian, and Spanish nations. In the East the Germans were displaced by Slavs, although important parts of this region have since been Germanized. Since about the twelfth century the Germans have called themselves *die Deutschen*. In medieval and modern times they have occupied a region which has had many political changes, but which has remained of substantially the same extent for centuries. The former Roman-German empire contained various lands not inhabited by Germans. At the present time the Germans form the great majority in the reconstituted German empire; they number over one fourth of the inhabitants of Austria-Hungary, chiefly in the western and northwestern parts; there are about 1,000,000 Germans in the Baltic provinces and elsewhere in Russia, and over two thirds of the Swiss are of German race and language. Abbreviated *Ger.* or *G.* —**German Baptists.** See *Dunker*[1].—**German bit, black,** etc. See the nouns.—**German carp,** an English book-name for the *Carassius vulgaris*, or gibelio.—**German Catholic,** one of a religious party or body in Germany whose members seceded from the Roman Catholic Church in 1844 and succeeding years, and gradually adopted various ideas different from those of orthodox Christianity. Its progress was hindered by governmental interference and by internal disputes between the two chief leaders, Ronge and Czerski. After the reaction from the revolution of 1848 nearly all its members were gradually absorbed in other religious bodies.—**German duck.** See *duck*[2].—**German empire.** See *Holy Roman Empire*, under *empire*.—**German flute.** See *flute*[1], 1 (*c*).—**German fringe, gold, hone, millet,** etc. See the nouns.—**German paste,** a kind of paste composed of pea-meal, sweet almonds, lard, sugar, hay-saffron, and hard-boiled egg, used for feeding larks, thrushes, nightingales, and other singing birds.—**German plate-glass.** Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).—**German porcelain** and **pottery,** porcelain and pottery produced in Germany. The best-known varieties of German porcelain are those of Meissen (generally called Dresden) and Berlin. Other celebrated factories are those of Anspach, Höchst, Frankenthal, Ludwigsburg, Nymphenburg, and Grossbreitenbach.—**German sarsaparilla, silver,** etc. See the nouns.—**German sixth,** in *music*, a chord of the extreme sixth, containing the major third and perfect fifth of the bass, as shown in the figure.—**German snipe**†, the dowitcher: so called in distinction from English snipe. Also called *Dutch snipe*.—**German stitch,** a stitch used in worsted-work, in which alternately a tapestry-stitch and a tent-stitch are worked, forming a diagonal line.—**German text,** a form of black-letter with profusely flourished and very large capital letters.



Specimen of German Text.

German tinder. Same as *amadou*.—**German wool.** Same as *Berlin wool* (which see, under *wool*).

II. *n.* **1.** A member of the German race, or a native or an inhabitant of Germany. See I. —**2.** The language of Germany or of the German people, a sub-branch or division of the Teutonic or Germanic branch of Indo-European or Aryan language. Its two principal divisions are the Low German, of the northern or lower part of the country, and the High German, of the southern or higher part. See *High German*, *Low German*, below. **3.** Especially, the literary language of Germany. It is one of the High-German dialects, the former court and official dialect of Saxony (though not entirely free from elements of other dialects), and was brought into general learned and literary use, early in the sixteenth century, by Luther's writings, especially by his translation of the Bible.—**High German,** a collective name for the dialects of central and southern Germany, as distinguished from the Low German of the north. The dialects it includes are many and of various groups, as Alemannic, Frankish, Austrian, etc. Its history is divided by the existing literary documents into three periods: Old High German, from the eighth to the twelfth century (the leading dialect Frankish, the literature chiefly Christianizing); Middle High German, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century (one of the leading dialects Swabian, the literature chiefly epic, as the *Nibelungenlied* and *Heldensagen*, and lyric, as the writings of the Minnesingers); and the New High German, or the Modern German, or German from the sixteenth century down. See above.—**Low German,** a collective name for the dialects of northern Germany and the Low Countries, among which the Netherlandish or Dutch and the Plattdeutsch have literatures at the present time. In a restricted sense, the name is applied to the Low German as spoken in the northern parts of Germany. It is divided historically into three periods, Old Low German, Middle Low German, and Modern Low German, corresponding substantially to the periods of High German. The dialects of the Teutonic invaders of Britain were of the Old Low German class. See *Anglo-Saxon*, *English*, *Friesic*, *Dutch*, etc.
4. [*l. c.*] In *dancing*: (*a*) An elaborate form of the cotillion, in which round dances predominate and the figures vary according to the invention of the leader, and in which the changing of partners and giving of favors form a special feature. (*b*) An entertainment at which the german exclusively is danced.

> There was no *german* that morning, and the hotel band was going through its répertoire for the benefit of a champagne party on the lawn.
>
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 232.

5. [*l. c.*] In *coal-mining*, a straw filled with gunpowder, used as a fuse in blasting. [Eng.]

germander (jėr-man′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *germawnder*, < OF. *germandree*, F. *germandrée* = Pr. *germandrea* (ML. *germandra*, G. *germander*) = Sp. *camedris*, *camedrio* = It. *calamandrea*, *calamandrina*, germander; various corruptions of L. *chamædrys*, wall-germander, < Gr. *χαμαίδρυς*, later also *χαμαίδρυον*, germander, < *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak. Cf. *chameleon*, *camomile*.] A common name for labiate plants of the genus *Teucrium*, but especially for *T. Chamædrys*, having purple flowers, common in England. The water-germander is *T. Scordium*, and the wild germander or wood-germander is *T. Scorodonia*. The germander of the United States is *T. Canadense*.

> For December and January, and the latter part of November, you must take such things as are green all winter; holly, ivy, bays, . . . *germander*, flag, orange-trees, lemon-trees, and myrtles, if they be stoved.
>
> *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

> Her clear *germander* eye
> Droopt in the giant-factoried city gloom.
>
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

Bastard or **seaside germander,** of Jamaica, *Stemodia maritima*, an aromatic scrophulariaceous herb.

germane (jėr-mān′), *a.* [Formerly also *germain*; the same as *german*[1], q. v., but directly < L. *germanus*, akin: see *german*[1].] **1**†. Closely akin; german.

> Balduine, brother *germane* of the duke of Loraigne.
>
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 10.

> Not he alone shall suffer, . . . but those that are *germane* to him, though removed fifty times, shall all come under the hangman. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

Hence—**2.** Bearing a close relation; relevant; pertinent.

> It will give a kind of constituency thoroughly *germane* to the nature and purposes of a county representation, according to the old rule of the constitution. *Gladstone.*

> [History], a study of all others the most *germane* to the true and perpetual genius of Oxford.
>
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 8.

Germanic (jėr-man′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *Germaansch* = G. *Germanisch* = Dan. Sw. *Germanisk*, *Germansk* = F. *Germanique* = Sp. Pg. It. *Germanico*, < L. *Germanicus*, < *Germani*, the Germans.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to Germany or the Germans.—**2.** In a wider sense, of or belonging to the peoples of Germany and their kindred, or to their institutions; Teutonic.

II. *n.* The language of the Teutonic or Germanic peoples. See *Teutonic*.

Germanism (jėr′ma̤n-izm), *n.* [= D. G. *Germanismus* = Dan. *Germanisme* = Sw. *Germanism* = F. *Germanisme* = It. *Germanismo*; as *German* + *-ism*.] **1.** The quality of being German in feelings or sentiment; regard for or love of German institutions, interests, and ideas.

> The German liberals . . . overflow with talk of *Germanism*, German unity, the German nation, the German empire, the German army, and the German navy, the German church, and German science.
>
> *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 215.

> Carlyle was profoundly imbued with *Germanism*.
>
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 165.

2. An imitation of German speech; an idiom or phrase copied from the German or resembling German in construction.

> It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, *Germanisms*, and all isms but Anglicisms. *Chesterfield.*

Germanist (jėr′ma̤n-ist), *n.* [< *German* + *-ist*.] A student of the German language; in a wider sense, a student or one having an expert knowledge of Germanic or Teutonic philology.

> We are all to meet, along with a certain Mrs. Austin, a young *Germanist*. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

germanium (jėr-mā′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Germania*, Germany: see *German*.] Chemical symbol, Ge; specific gravity, 5.469; atomic weight, 72.3. An element discovered in 1885 by Winkler in the mineral argyrodite, which is a sulphid of germanium and silver. It is a metal of gray-white color and fine metallic luster, and crystallizes in octahedrons. It melts at about 900° C. It does not tarnish in air at ordinary temperature, is insoluble in hydrochloric acid, is oxidized by nitric acid, and dissolves in aqua regia. In the periodic system germanium takes the place of the hypothetical eka-silicium, between gallium and arsenic on the one hand and silicon and zinc on the other. Germanium is also said to be present in the mineral euxenite.

Germanization (jėr″ma̤n-i-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *Germanize* + *-ation*.] The act of Germanizing, or the state of being Germanized.

> That the Turk has got to go is now hardly open to doubt, and in as far as British statesmanship can promote the *Germanisation*, as opposed to the Russification, of Turkey in Europe, our policy should be directed to that end.
>
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 556.

Germanize (jėr′ma̤n-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Germanized*, ppr. *Germanizing*. [= F. *germaniser*; as *German*[2] + *-ize*.] **1.** To render German in character or sentiment; cause to conform to German ideals or methods.

> When the Empress Anne . . . intrusted the whole administration of the country to her favorite Biron, the German influence became almost exclusive, and the court, the official world, and the school were *Germanized*.
>
> *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 387.

> Many Germans, the Swiss so far as they are *Germanized*, the Slavonians, the Fins, and the Turks, are short-headed.
>
> *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 151.

2. To translate into German.

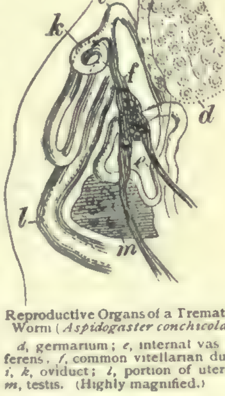
> The Dutch hath him who *Germaniz'd* the story
> Of Sleidan.
>
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

germ-area (jėrm′ā″rẹ̄-a̤), *n.* That part of a germinating ovum of some animals where a mass of endoderm-cells are heaped up on the inner surface of a hollow sphere of ectoderm-cells, and which is specially the seat of further germinative processes. See *germ-disk*.

germarium (jėr-mā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *germaria* (-a̤). [NL., < L. *germ*(*en*), germ, + *-arium*.] The proper ovarium or ovary of some of the lower animals, as the rhabdocœlous turbellarians and trematoid worms, which evolves the ova, as distinguished from the *vitellarium*.

> There is a single or double *germarium*, having nearly the same structure as the ovary of Macrostomum, and the ova are formed in it in the same way.
>
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., [p. 160.

germ-cell (jėrm′sel), *n.* **1.** A germ when it is a cell, or has the morphological value of a cell; an impregnated ovum about to germinate, but not yet become more than a single cell; a cytula.—**2.** One of the



Reproductive Organs of a Trematoid Worm (*Aspidogaster conchicola*).

d, germarium; *e*, internal vas deferens; *f*, common vitellarian duct; *i*, *k*, oviduct; *l*, portion of uterus; *m*, testis. (Highly magnified.)

similar cells of a germinating organism; a cell resulting from segmentation of the vitellus; a blastomere.

The *germ-cell* assimilates the surrounding yolk, and propagates its kind by spontaneous fission, whence the first cell has been termed the primary *germ-cell*, and its progeny the derivative *germ-cell*. *Brande and Cox.*

germ-cup (jėrm′kup), *n.* That germ-form of a germ which is a gastrula. See *gastrula*, and extract under *germ-form*.

germ-disease (jėrm′di-zēz″), *n.* Any disease produced by a microscopic parasite or microbe.

germ-disk (jėrm′disk), *n.* The germ-area of a germ when of a discoidal shape. In a mammal it is specifically the gastrodiscus of a gastrocystis; in other animals it is of a different morphological character, but is always the seat of specially active germination after the formation of the original blastoderm. Also called *germinal disk*.

germen (jėr′men), *n.* [Also *germin*; < L. *germen* (*germin-*), a sprout, offshoot, germ: see *germ*.] **1.** A germ; an ovum; an egg, as of a bird, while still in the ovary. [Rare.]

> Thou, all-shaking thunder, . . .
> Crack nature's moulds, all *germens* spill at once,
> That make ungrateful man. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2.

The *germen* in the seed of a plant. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 794.

2†. A shoot or sprout. See the extract.

The tenant for life can cut all that is not timber, with certain exceptions. He cannot cut ornamental trees, and he cannot destroy "*germins*," as the old law calls them, or stools of underwood; and he cannot destroy trees planted for the protection of banks and various exceptions of that kind.
L. A. Goodeve, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 49.

3. The ovary. Compare *germarium*.

germ-form (jėrm′fôrm), *n.* The form of a germ at any period of its germination or development, with reference to its morphological value. Thus, the cytula, the morula, the blastula, and the gastrula are successive *germ-forms* in the history of most germs.

This highly important and interesting *germ-form* is called the germ-cup, or the . . . gastrula.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 192.

germ-gland (jėrm′gland), *n.* A gland that produces germs; an ovary or spermary; an ovarium or testis; especially, a primitive indifferent gland which is subsequently differentiated into the essential glandular organ of either sex.

In Gordius the excretory ducts of the paired *germ-glands* are in both sexes united with the hind-gut.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 185.

germ-history (jėrm′his″tō̤-ri), *n.* The embryogeny of any given organism; ontogeny: distinguished from *tribal history* or *phylogeny*.

germicidal (jėr′mi-sī-da̤l), *a.* [< *germicide* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a germicide; germ-killing: as, *germicidal* gases.

Some [organisms], on the other hand, are either in themselves innocuous or are killed when they enter the blood, which is a fluid tissue and acts as a germicide; hence the tissues in a healthy condition are spoken of as *germicidal*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 680.

germicide (jėr′mi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *germ*(*en*), a germ, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] That which destroys germs; specifically, a substance capable of killing the germs, microbes, or micro-organisms of certain zymotic diseases, as cholera, or used for that purpose.

These accessions [of fever in whooping-cough] have always with them an increase in the germs of the disease; . . . they are better lessened or prevented by whatever aids the resisting power of the child than by . . . the use of special *germicides*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1774.

germiculture (jėr′mi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *germ*(*en*), a germ, + *cultura*, culture.] The artificial cultivation of the microscopical organisms (bacteria) connected with certain diseases. See *germ theory*, under *germ*.

germiculturist (jėr-mi-kul′tūr-ist), *n.* [< *germiculture* + *-ist*.] One who makes artificial cultures of germs, especially of bacteria; a bacteriologist.

The third point — the antiseptic value of these bodies — still remains for the *germiculturist* to determine.
Medical News, LII. 640.

germin†, *n.* Same as *germen*, 2.

germinal (jėr′mi-na̤l), *a.* [= F. *germinal* = Sp. Pg. *germinal* = It. *germinale*, < L. *germen* (*germin-*), a sprout, offshoot, germ: see *germ*.] Pertaining to or constituting a germ; of the nature of a germ or of germination; germinative: as, *germinal* vesicles; *germinal* ideas or principles.

Those *germinal* ideas of making his mind tell upon the world at large . . . had been sprouting under cover.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 393.

Germinal or living matter is always transparent, colourless, and, as far as can be ascertained by examination with the highest powers, perfectly structureless, and it exhibits these same characters at every period of existence.
Beale, Protoplasm, p. 38.

Germinal disk, a germ-disk.—**Germinal epithelium.** See *epithelium*.—**Germinal membrane**, a blastodermic membrane or blastoderm; also, the cell-wall of an ovum.—**Germinal pole**, the central point from which development spreads in the ovum of some animals, as a bird or mammal; the pole of a germ-area. *Quain.*—**Germinal spot**, the nucleolus of a germ-cell or ovum. Also called *macula germinativa* and *spot of Wagner*, because discovered by Wagner, 1836.—**Germinal vesicle**, the nucleus of an ovum, contained in the vitellus and containing the nucleolus or germinal spot: also called *vesicle of Purkinje*, because discovered by Purkinje, 1825. The name, like *germinal spot*, is a misnomer, as this vesicle does not germinate, but soon disappears, and is replaced by a nucleus which includes male elements, in ova which are fecundated and therefore able to germinate; both terms are used chiefly in text-books of human anatomy.

Germinal (zhār-mē-nal′), *n.* [F., < L. *germen* (*germin-*), a sprout, offshoot, germ: see *germinal*, *a.*] The seventh month of the French revolutionary calendar. It commenced (in 1794) March 21st and ended April 19th.

germinant (jėr′mi-na̤nt), *a.* [< L. *germinan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *germinare*, germinate: see *germinate*.] Germinating; sprouting; beginning to grow; growing; gradually developing.

Prophecies . . . are not fulfilled punctually at once, but have springing and *germinant* accomplishment throughout many ages. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 139.

May it not one day be written, for the praise of the American Bar, that it helped to keep the true idea of the state alive and *germinant* in the American mind?
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 138.

germinate (jėr′mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *germinated*, ppr. *germinating*. [< L. *germinatus*, pp. of *germinare* (> It. *germinare* = Pg. Sp. *germinar* = OF. *germiner*), sprout, bud, germinate, < *germen* (*germin-*), a sprout, bud, germ: see *germ*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To act as a germ; begin to undergo development toward a more complete form or state; form or be formed into an embryo, as an impregnated ovum.—**2.** Specifically, to sprout; bud; shoot; begin to vegetate or grow, as a plant or its seed.

Their tree of life shall *germinate*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 135.

The preceptor will sow the seeds of that taste which will soon *germinate*. *Goldsmith*, Cultivation of Taste.

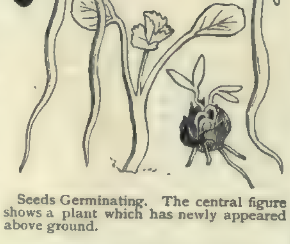
II. *trans.* To cause to sprout; put forth; produce. [Rare.]

In the leafy months of June and July several French departments *germinate* a set of rebellious paper-leaves, named Proclamations, Resolutions, Journals, or Diurnals, "of the Union for Resistance to Oppression."
Carlyle, French Rev., II. iv. 1.

germination (jėr-mi-nā′sho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *germinacion* = F. *germination* = Sp. *germinacion* = Pg. *germinação* = It. *germinazione*, < L. *germinatio*, sprouting forth, budding, < *germinare*, pp. *germinatus*, sprout, bud: see *germinate*.] The act, process, or result of germinating; the evolution of a germ or seed; the formation of an embryo from an ovum.

The perpetual leaven and *germinations*, the thrustings forth and swelling of his senses.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 12.

Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) The process of development of the embryo of a seed into a perfect plant. The conditions necessary for germination are the presence of moisture, free oxygen, as in atmospheric air, and warmth. Moisture softens the integuments of the seed and relaxes the tissues of the embryo, at the same time dissolving such nutrient matters in the seed as sugar, dextrine, etc., in readiness for their assimilation by the embryo. The absorption of oxygen is necessary for the chemical changes which always accompany growth. The degree of warmth needed to excite to action the vital forces of the plant varies in different species, some seeds, as those of wheat, being capable of germinating upon melting ice, while others require a temperature of over 60° F. During germination various chemical changes take place in the starch and other insoluble material stored up for the use of the embryo in the cotyledons or in the albumen of the seed, rendering them soluble and fit for assimilation, which changes are usually accompanied by an increase of temperature, as is seen in the process of malting. As an immediate result of the growing process thus excited and carried on in the seed, a root is produced which strikes downward, fixing itself in the soil and beginning to absorb thence nourishment for the new plant. At the same time the other extremity of the axis of growth is directed upward and develops a stem and leaves. (*b*) The similar development of a plant from the spore in cryptogams. (*c*) The early period of growth in a bud, as of a bulb or of a rhizome. (*d*) The protrusion and growth of the pollen-tube from the pollen-grain.



Seeds Germinating. The central figure shows a plant which has newly appeared above ground.

germinative (jėr′mi-nā̤-tiv), *a.* [= F. *germinatif* = Pr. *germinatiu* = Pg. It. *germinativo*; as *germinate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to, consisting in, constituting, or capable of germination; germinal.

germine† (jėr′min), *v. i.* [ME. *germinen*; < OF. *germiner*, germinate: see *germinate*.] To germinate; sprout.

> But save the gemmes in the summyte,
> That hope of future *germynyng* may be.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

germ-layer (jėrm′lā″ėr), *n.* In *biol.*, any blastodermic membrane or blastoderm; any layer of cells, forming a membrane, which enters into the structure of a germ in its early stages. The first is the single blastoderm of a blastula or vesicular morula. By invagination this germ-form becomes a gastrula, with two germ-layers, the hypoblastic blastodermic layer, or endoderm, and the epiblastic blastodermic layer, or ectoderm; development between which two of a third mesoblastic layer of cells, or mesoderm, and subsequent splitting of this into an inner and an outer layer, called splanchnopleure and somatopleure, results in the four germ-layers of most metazoic animals. Names of special germ-layers or germ-membranes are: *blastophylla*, *epiblast*, *mesoblast*, *hypoblast*, *endoderm*, *ectoderm*, *mesoderm*, *somatopleure*, *splanchnopleure*, etc. They are also called *layers*, as skin-layer, serous layer, etc. See cuts under *gastrula* and *gastrulation*.

The Metazoa can alone be considered as true animals, and the origin from two primary *germ-layers* may be held to form the primary character of the animal kingdom.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 68.

germ-membrane (jėrm′mem″brān), *n.* A germ-layer.

germon (jėr′mo̤n), *n.* [< NL. *germo*; origin obscure.] *Orcynus germo*, a fish of the family *Scombridæ*, closely related to the common tunny.

germ-peg (jėrm′peg), *n.* A corruption of *gem-peg*.

germ-plasma (jėrm′plaz″mä̤), *n.* Protoplasm peculiar to a germ or ovum, and supposed to influence or determine the character of the resulting organism, by virtue of its special chemical or molecular composition. Germ-plasma may thus be considered, theoretically, as the physical basis of all the phenomena which are grouped under the name of *heredity*.

The *germ-plasma* is regarded as a substance of peculiar chemical or even more special molecular composition, which passes over from one generation to another.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 1886, p. 213.

germ-pore (jėrm′pōr), *n.* In *cryptogamic bot.*, a pore or pit in the outer integument of a spore, through which the exit of the germ-tube takes place.

Many of these pores serve as places of exit for the tubular outgrowths from the spore at the time of germination, and may therefore be termed *germ-pores*; others perform no such function, and are therefore only simple pores or pits. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 100.

germ-shield (jėrm′shēld), *n.* Same as *notaspis*.

The *germ-shield* is merely the earliest rudiment of that dorsal part which first becomes defined.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 298.

germ-stock (jėrm′stok), *n.* Same as *stolo prolifer* (which see, under *stolo*).

germ-tube (jėrm′tūb), *n.* In *cryptogamic bot.*, a tubular or thread-like growth first formed by a spore in germination, which by continued development and cell-division in one or more directions becomes the thallus. In fungi the germ-tube may develop into either the ordinary mycelium or a promycelium.

germule (jėr′mūl), *n.* [< *germ* + dim. *-ule*.] A germ; especially, a small or incipient germ.

The majestic tree of human thought can never be comprehended unless regard is had to the formless *germule* of the psychical life of the zoophite, and ascending evolution is followed up in the animal series.
Tr. for *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 495.

germ-vesicle (jėrm′ves″i-kl), *n.* In *embryol.*, a germ in a vesicular state. It is either (*a*) a true germ-vesicle or blastula, preceding gastrulation, as in most animals, or (*b*) an intestinal germ-vesicle or gastrocystis, peculiar to mammals; in the latter case it follows gastrulation, and is generally confounded with a blastula; it is what is called in human anatomy the blastodermic vesicle. See *blastosphere*, *gastrocystis*, and cut under *gastrulation*.

gern, *v.* and *n.* See *girn*.

gerne†, *v.* and *a.* See *yearn*.

gerocomia (jer-ō̤-kō′mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL.: see *gerocomy*.] Same as *gerocomy*.

gerocomical (jer-ō̤-kom′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *gerocomy* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to gerocomy. [Rare.]

gerocomy (je-rok′ō̤-mi), *n.* [= F. *gérocomie*, < NL. *gerocomīa*, short for **gerontocomīa* (cf. LL. *gerontocomium*, < LGr. γεροντοκομεῖον, a hospital for old men, < Gr. γέρων (γεροντ-), an old man, + κομεῖν, take care of.] Medical discussion of the proper regimen for old people. [Rare.]

gerontes (ge-ron′tes), *n. pl.* [Gr. γέροντες, pl. of γέρων (γεροντ-), an old man.] In *Gr. antiq.*, in Dorian states, members of an aristocratic assembly of elders called the gerusia. The gerusia of Sparta consisted of the two kings, as its presidents, and thirty members. Candidates for membership were not eligible under sixty years of age, nor unless of distinguished character and station. The gerontes held office for life; their functions were partly deliberative, in that they prepared measures to be laid before the popular assembly, partly executive, and partly judicial. With the ephors and kings, they constituted the supreme authority of the state.

gerontikon (ge-ron′ti-kon), *n.*; pl. *gerontika* (-kä). [LGr. *γεροντικόν*, neut. of Gr. *γεροντικός*, of an old man, < *γέρων* (*γεροντ-*), an old man.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a book containing a collection of anecdotes and apothegms or sayings of ancient anchorites and monastic fathers.

This is one of the collections of Apophthegmata or *Gerontika* so common in monastic MSS., of which probably no two are alike. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 220.

gerontocracy (jer-on-tok′ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. *γέρων* (*γεροντ-*), an old man, + *κράτος*, power.] Government by old men.

I agree with Mr. Lowe that we are in danger of engendering both a *gerontocracy* and a plutocracy.
Gladstone, quoted in W. R. Greg's Misc. Essays, [1st ser., p. 172.

gerontogeous (je-ron-tọ-jē′us), *a.* [< Gr. *γέρων* (*γεροντ-*), an old man, + *γῆ*, the earth.] Belonging to the old world: said of plants, etc.

gerontoxon (jer-on-tok′son), *n.* [< Gr. *γέρων* (*γεροντ-*), an old man, + *τόξον*, a bow.] In *med.*, same as *arcus senilis* (which see, under *arcus*).

geropigia, jerupigia (jer-ọ-, jer-ọ-pij′i-ạ̈), *n.* [Pg. *geropiga*, Sp. *gerapliega*, ME. *gerapigra*, *ierapigra* (cf. mod. pop. E. *hickery-pickery*), all corruptions of *hiera-picra*, q. v.] A factitious liquor exported from Portugal for adulterating port and other wines, and also other beverages. Its composition is various, but it generally contains about one third of strong brandy and two thirds of unfermented grape-juice, strongly sweetened, and colored by ratany-root, logwood, etc. Very deleterious ingredients are sometimes found in it on analysis.

-gerous. [L. *-ger*, *-gera*, *-gerum*: see *-ger* and *-ous*.] A terminal element in words of Latin origin, the common adjective form of *-ger*, '-bearing,' as in *cornigerous*, etc.

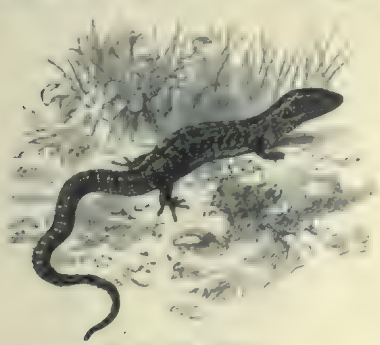
gerrard†, *n.* [ME., also *gerard*; with suffix *-ard*, equiv. to OF. *guerreor*, *garraour*, a warrior, enemy, < *guerre*, war: see *warrior*.] An enemy; specifically, the enemy—that is, the devil; fiend.

The *gerrard* thus gan hir bigile,
And me also, allas that while!
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Gerres (jer′ēz), *n.* [< L. *gerres*, an inferior salted sea-fish.] A Cuvierian (1829) genus of acanthopterygian fishes.

Gerrhonotidæ (jer-ọ-not′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerrhonotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lacertilians, typified by the genus *Gerrhonotus*: scarcely distinguished from *Anguidæ*.

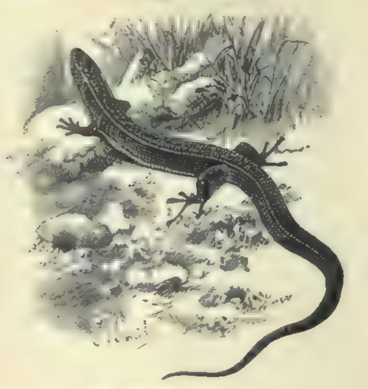
Gerrhonotus (jer-ọ-nō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γέρρον*, anything made of wickerwork, as a shield, screen, etc., + *νῶτος*, back.] A genus of lizards, of the family *Anguidæ*, or giving name to the *Gerrhonotidæ*. There are several species in the western United States, as *G. nobilis*, *G. principis*, and *G. multicarinatus*.



Gerrhonotus cœruleus.

Gerrhosauridæ (jer-ọ-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerrhosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of true lacertilians, typified by the genus *Gerrhosaurus*. They are characterized by having the clavicles dilated proximally, and frequently loop-shaped; arches present; the supratemporal fossa roofed over; the premaxillary single; and the body with osteodermal plates with regular tubules, formed by a transverse plate anastomosing with perpendicular plates. It is a family of Africa and Madagascar, containing a number of species capable of running with great celerity and of burrowing to some extent in the sand.

Gerrhosaurus (jer-ọ-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γέρρον*, anything made of wickerwork, as a shield, screen, etc., + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus of the family *Gerrhosauridæ*; the basket-lizards. *G. flavigularis* is a South African species, about 12 inches long, of a yellowish-brown color with lighter and darker markings.



Gerrhosaurus flavigularis.

gerrick (ger′ik), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornish); origin obscure. Cf. *gerrock* (?).] A local English (Cornish) name of the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*.

Gerridæ (jer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerris* or *Gerres* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of water-bugs, or aquatic heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Gerris*. See *Hydrobatidæ*. Also written *Gerrida*, *Gerrides*.—2. A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Gerres*. They have a compressed body, protractile jaws, lower pharyngeal bones generally coalesced in the adult, a long dorsal fin with the anterior portion spinigerous, anal fin moderate or short and with two to four spines, and four complete sets of gills and pseudobranchiæ. The species are numerous, and representatives occur in all tropical and subtropical seas. Most of them are of small size, rarely exceeding 5 or 6 inches.

Gerris (jer′is), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. *γέρρον*, a shield or other thing made of wickerwork.] The name-giving genus of bugs of the family *Gerridæ*. *Fabricius*, 1794.

The old name, *Gerris*, by which many of these insects [*Hydrobatidæ*] were formerly known, has become obsolete, by reason of its having been used for various insects not generically connected. . . . Our most common species, G. remigis, has been taken from *Gerris*, and is now placed in the genus Hygrotrechus. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 267.

gerrock (ger′ọk), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *gerrack* and *gerrocks*. Cf. *gerrat*, *gerrit*, a samlet, perhaps < Gael. *gearr*, short.] A local Scotch name of the coalfish.

gerrymander (ger′i-man-dėr), *n.* [In humorous imitation of *salamander*, from a fancied resemblance to this animal of a map of one of the districts formed in the redistricting of Massachusetts by the legislature in 1811, when Elbridge *Gerry* was governor. The redistricting was intended (it was believed at the instigation of Gerry) to secure unfairly the election of a majority of Democratic senators. It is now known, however, that he was opposed to the measure.] In *U. S. politics*, an arbitrary arrangement of the political divisions of a State, in disregard of the natural or proper boundaries as indicated by geography or position, made so as to give one party an unfair advantage in elections. The effect of such a proceeding has sometimes been to secure to a party a majority in the legislature of a State, or in its quota of members of Congress, at an election in which the opposite party received a majority of the total number of votes.

gerrymander (ger′i-man-dėr), *v. t.* [< *gerrymander*, *n.*] 1. To district, as a State, by the unfair arrangement called a gerrymander; arrange arbitrarily and unfairly, as the boundaries of political divisions, for the sake of partisan advantage in elections.—2. To shift and manipulate, as facts, so as to force an agreement with a preconceived notion. [Rare.]

Gerrymandering dialect phenomena cannot but hurt a domain of philology that is sadly in lack of material with which to operate. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVIII. 123.

gersdorffite (gerz′dôrf-īt), *n.* [Named after Hofrath von *Gersdorf*, proprietor of a nickel-mine where the mineral was first found.] A mineral consisting of nickel sulphid and nickel arsenide, having a silver-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster.

Gershonite (gėr′shọn-īt), *n.* [< *Gershon* + *-ite*^{2}.] Among the ancient Hebrews, a descendant of Gershon, son of Levi, and a member of the second in rank of the three great families of the Levites. It was the duty of the Gershonites, when the tabernacle was moved, to carry the coverings and hangings.

gersome†, **gersume**†, *n.* [Also *gressom*, *grassum*, *gressam*, *gressome*, *gressume*, *gressoin*, etc.; < ME. *gersum*, < AS. *gærsum*, *gersum*, treasure, riches, < Icel. *görsemi*, *gersemi*, a costly thing, a jewel.] 1. Riches; wealth; treasure.—2. Bonus; extra payment, such as a fine exacted from a tenant on the transfer of his holding, or a sum by way of commutation in advance in compensation for a reduction of the rate of rent under the lease.

Norwich . . . paide unto the king twenty pounds; . . . but now it paieth seventy pounds by weight to the king, and an hundred shillings for a *gersume* to the queene.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 474.

gerund (jer′und), *n.* [< LL. *gerundium*, also called *gerundivus modus* (see *gerundive*), < *gerundus*, another form of *gerendus*, neut. *gerundum*, *gerendum*, only in oblique cases, the gerundive and gerund, respectively, of *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform: so called because, according to the old grammarians, the gerund prop. expressed the doing or the necessity of doing something.] The name given originally by grammarians to a Latin verbal noun, used in oblique cases with an infinitival value: as, *amandi*, *amando*, *amandum*, 'loving'; hence applied also in other languages to somewhat kindred formations: *e. g.*, in Sanskrit to forms in *tvā*, *ya*, etc., having the value of indeclinable adjectives: as, *gatvā*, *-gatya*, 'going'; in Anglo-Saxon to a dative infinitive after *tō*: as, *gōd tō etanne*, 'good to eat' (that is, 'good for eating'). Abbreviated *ger.*

gerund-grinder (jer′und-grīn″dėr), *n.* A pedant; a pedagogue. [Humorous.]

The world is governed by names; and with the word pedagogue has been ludicrously associated the idea of a pedant, a mere plodder, a petty tyrant, a *gerund-grinder*, and a bum-brusher. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, lix.

Here is the glass for pedagogues, preceptors, tutors, governours, *gerund-grinders*, and bear-leaders to view themselves in. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 112.

gerund-grinding (jer′und-grīn″ding), *n.* Plodding or pedantic grammatical or other study or teaching. [Humorous.]

Gerund-grinding and parsing are usually prepared for at the last moment. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 33.

Other departments of schooling had been infinitely more productive for our young friend than the *gerund-grinding* one. *Carlyle*, Sterling, i. 4.

gerundial (jẹ-run′di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *gerundium*, gerund, + *-al*.] I. *a.* Same as *gerundival*.

II. *n.* Same as *gerundive*.

Not to mention exceptional cases, the Latins regularly employed the *gerundial* both actively and passively.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxix.

gerundially (jẹ-run′di-ạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a gerund.

The Icelandic active participle is used *gerundially* as a passive. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxix.

gerundival (jẹ-run′di-vạl or jer-un-dī′vạl), *a.* [< *gerundive* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a gerundive. Also *gerundial*.

The line between the *gerundival* and the more ordinary adjective use is in other cases not always easy to draw.
Whitney, Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 119.

gerundive (jẹ-run′div), *n.* [= F. *gérondif* = Pr. *gerundiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *gerundio* = D. *gerondium* = G. Dan. *gerundium*; < LL. *gerundivus*: see *gerund*.] A name given originally by Latin grammarians to the future participle passive, as *amandus*, 'to be loved, requiring to be loved,' but also used in the grammars of other languages, as Sanskrit, to indicate verbal adjectives having a like office. Also *gerundial*.

gerundively (jẹ-run′div-li), *adv.* In the manner of a gerund or gerundive; as or in place of a gerund or gerundive.

gerusia (ge-rö′si-ạ̈), *n.* [L. *gerusia*, < Gr. *γερουσία*, < *γέρων* (*γεροντ-*), an old man. Cf. *senate*, of similar origin.] A senate or council of elders in many ancient Dorian states, particularly that of Sparta. It was the aristocratic element in the Dorian polity, corresponding to the boule, or democratic senate, in most Ionic states. See *gerontes*.

gervao (ger-vä′ō), *n.* [Braz.] The *Stachytarpheta Jamaicensis*, a verbenaceous herb of the West Indies and South America, reputed to possess valuable medicinal properties. The leaves have been used to adulterate tea.

gerver (jėr′vėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name of the spotted rusa deer. Also called *gower*.

gery†, *a.* [ME. (equiv. to mod. E. **gyry*), < **ger*, **gere*, **geer* (also in comp. *gerful*, q. v.), < OF. *gir* = Pr. *gir* = Sp. Pg. It. *giro*, gyre, turn (see *gyre*, *n.*), + *-y*^{1}.] Changeable; fickle.

Right so gan *gery* Venus overcaste
The hertes of hire folk.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 678.

His second hawke waxed *gerye*,
And was with flying wery.
Skelton, Ware the Hawke.

Geryonia (jer-i-ō′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Péron and Lesueur, 1809), < L. *Geryon*, < Gr. Γηρυών, Geryon, a three-bodied giant, lit. 'the shouter,' < γηρύειν, cry, shout.] The typical genus of the family *Geryoniidæ*. It is characterized by 6 radial canals without a lingual cone, and by having the process of the auditory organ inclosed in a vesicle lying in the gelatinous substance of the disk, near the edge of the latter. *G. umbella* is an example.

Geryoniidæ (jer″i-ọ-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geryonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Trachymedusæ*. It is characterized by an umbrella with cartilaginous ridges, 8 to 12 marginal peroniæ and as many acoustic vesicles, 4 to 6 tubular marginal tentacles, with as many canals leading into the radial canal, foliaceous gonads, and a long cylindroconic manubrium or gastric pedicle with a proboscis-like oral portion. Also written *Geryonidæ*. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.

gesettes-land†, *n.* Same as *gafol-land*.

gesith (AS. pron. ge-sēᴛʜ′), *n.* [AS. *gesīth*, a companion, comrade, in particular, as in def. (= OS. *gisīth* = OHG. *gisindo*, MHG. *gesinde* = Goth. *gasinthja*, a companion), < *ge-*, implying 'together' (see *i-*), + *sīth*, a journey: see *sithe*^{1} and *send*.] In Anglo-Saxon England, one of the comitatus or personal following of a noble, and especially of the king. The king's gesiths stood in close relation to his person, depended upon his favor, and formed the basis of the order of thanes or lower nobility.

The most eminent of the persons who, in the relation of *gesith* or comes to the king, held portions of folkland or of royal demesne, and were bound to him by the oath of fealty. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 52.

The "comrade," on the other hand — the *gesith* or thegn as he was called — bound himself to follow and fight for his lord. *J. R. Green*, Making of Eng., p. 168.

gesling†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gosling*.

Gesnera (jes′nẹ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after Conrad von *Gesner*: see *Gesnerian*.] A genus of plants, the type of the order *Gesneraceæ*, including about 50 species of tropical America, mostly Brazilian. They have tuberous roots, herbaceous stems with opposite leaves, and usually red or orange flowers. Most of the species are ornamental, and several are frequent in greenhouses.

Gesneraceæ (jes-nẹ-rā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *gesneraceus*: see *gesneraceous*.] An order of gamopetalous exogens, with irregular corollas, didynamous stamens, and a one-celled ovary with two parietal many-seeded placentæ. It is nearly allied to the *Scrophulariaceæ*. It includes about 70 genera and 700 species, natives of tropical or subtropical regions, especially of America. They are herbs or shrubs, with usually opposite leaves, and with large, showy, and often very handsome flowers. Among the larger genera are *Gesnera*, *Gloxinia*, *Cyrtandra*, *Æschynanthus*, and *Achimenes*, many species of which are found in cultivation. The succulent fruits of some species are edible.

gesneraceous (jes-nẹ-rā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *gesneraceus*; < *Gesnera*, q. v.] Belonging or pertaining to the *Gesneraceæ*.

Gesneria (jes-nē′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after Conrad von *Gesner*: see *Gesnerian*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of pyralid moths: same as *Scoparia*. *Hübner*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*. *Robineau-Desvoidy*, 1830.

Gesnerian (ges-nē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Gesner* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Conrad von Gesner (otherwise written Gessner), a naturalist and scholar of Zürich (1516–65), author of important works on zoölogy, botany, medicine, philology, etc.

gesse†, *v.* A Middle English form of *guess*^{1}.

gesso (jes′sọ̄), *n.* [It., plaster, chalk, lime, < L. *gypsum*, plaster: see *gypsum*.] In the *fine arts*: (*a*) A prepared mass or surface of plaster, usually as a ground for painting.

When a smooth stone surface was to be painted, a thin coat of whitening or fine *gesso* was laid as a ground. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 46.

Hence, by extension — (*b*) Any preparation applied to a surface to fit it to receive painting.

[A shield] is formed of wood faced with canvas, on which is laid a *gesso* to receive the painting and gilding. *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, III. 497.

Gesso duro [It.: *gesso*, plaster; *duro*, hard], a fine prepared hard plaster used for works of sculpture; hence, a bas-relief composed of this material, generally colored as if in imitation of terra-cotta, and mounted in a frame wholly or in part of carved wood. These bas-reliefs are not uncommon in Italy; among them are works of some of the great masters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The fine *gesso duro* of this relief, . . . which is in some respects superior to the marble, perhaps represents the master's original conception. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 123, note.

gest^{1}†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guest*^{1}.

gest^{2}† (jest), *n.* [< ME. *gest*, *geste*, a deed, achievement, event, more commonly a story of deeds or adventures, an entertaining tale (now used only in this sense, and spelled *jest*: see *jest*), < OF. *geste*, F. *geste* = Sp. Pg. It. *gesta* (usually as pl.), < ML. *gesta*, a deed, deeds, fem. (sc. *res*, thing) or neut. pl. of L. *gestus*, done, pp. of *gerere*, bear, carry, carry on, do, perform: see *gerent*, and cf. *gest*^{3}, etc.] **1.** That which is done; an act, deed, or achievement.

The *gests* of kings, great captains, and sad wars. *B. Jonson*, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

And surely no ceremonies of dedication, no, not of Solomon's temple itself, are comparable to those sacred *gests* whereby this place was sanctified. *Mede*, Churches.

2. A tale of achievement or adventure; a story; a romance.

The halle was al ful, ywis,
Of hem that writen olde *gestes*,
As ben on trees rokes nestes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1515.

Ac for I can noither tabre ne trompe ne telle none *gestes*,
Farten, ne fythelen at festes, ne harpen,
Iape ne Iogly ne gentlych pype.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 230.

This Egea, the *gest* sais, was a iust lady.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12772.

gest^{2}†, *v. i.* [< ME. *gesten*; from the noun. Now used in a particular sense, and spelled *jest*, q. v.] To tell stories or romances.

But trusteth wel, I am a Southren man,
I can nat *geste*, rom, raf, ruf, by lettre,
Ne, God wot, rym holde I but litel bettre.
Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 43.

I haue ioye forto *gest*
Of the lambe of love with-oute othe.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

gest^{3}† (jest), *n.* [< F. *geste* = Sp. Pg. It. *gesto*, < L. *gestus*, carriage, posture, gesture, < *gerere*, bear, carry, refl. bear oneself, behave: see *gest*^{2}.] **1.** Bearing; carriage of one's person; deportment.

Portly his person was, and much increast
Through his Heroicke grace and honourable *gest*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 24.

2. Gesture.

The Porter eke to her did lout with humble *gestes*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 26.

A slender tender Boy
Where grace and beautie for the prize doo play: . . .
Grace in each part and in each *gest*, alike.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

gest^{4}†, *n.* [A var. of *gist*^{1}.] **1.** A stage, rest, or stop in traveling: same as *gist*^{1}.

When at Bohemia
You take my lord, I'll give him my commission,
To let him there a month, behind the *gest*
Prefix'd for 's parting. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

2. A list of the several stages of a journey; an itinerary; specifically, a roll or journal of the several days and stages prearranged for a royal progress in England. Many such gests are extant in the heralds' office.

gestant (jes′tạnt), *a.* [< L. *gestan(t-)s*, ppr. of *gestare*, bear, carry, freq. of *gerere*, pp. *gestus*, bear, carry: see *gerent*, *gest*^{2}, *gest*^{3}.] Burdened; charged; laden; pregnant: as, "clouds *gestant* with heat," *Mrs. Browning*. [Rare.]

gestation (jes-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *gestation* = It. *gestazione*, < L. *gestatio(n-)*, a carrying, < *gestare*, bear, carry: see *gestant*.] **1**†. A bearing or carrying; exercise by being carried.

Gestation in a carriage or wagon. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii. 34.

But nothing is there more holesome than walking and *gestation*; which is an exercise performed many waies. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 4.

The *gestation* of rings upon this hand and finger. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

2. The act or condition of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy.

The symptoms of spurious pregnancy are occasionally so close an imitation of those of true *gestation* as to present great difficulties in their diagnosis. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

Dorsal gestation, the carrying of eggs or embryos in brood-pouches on the back, as is done by many batrachians, as of the genera *Pipa*, *Nototrema*, and others.— **Extra-uterine gestation**, pregnancy in which the fetus lies outside of the uterus, as in the Fallopian tube or in the peritoneal cavity.— **Mammary** or **pouch gestation**, the carrying of prematurely born young in the mammary pouch or marsupium, where they adhere to the nipples, as is usual with marsupial mammals.— **Oral gestation**, the carrying of eggs in the mouth till they hatch, as is done by many fishes.— **Uterine gestation**, the ordinary gestation or pregnancy of mammals.

gestatorium (jes-tạ̈-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *gestatoria* (-ạ̈). [ML., < L. *gestare*, bear, carry: see *gestant*.] In the middle ages, a portable object or utensil, specifically an ecclesiastical utensil, such as a portable shrine, a feretory for relics, or the like.

gestatory (jes′tạ̈-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *gestatorius*, that serves for carrying, < *gestare*, carry: see *gestant*.] **1**†. Capable of being carried or worn.

The crowns and garlands of the ancients were either *gestatory*, such as they wore about their heads and necks, etc. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 90.

2. Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.

gestic^{1}† (jes′tik), *a.* [< *gest*^{2} + *-ic*.] Pertaining to gests; legendary; romantic.

gestic^{2} (jes′tik), *a.* [< *gest*^{3} + *-ic*.] Pertaining to action or motion, specifically to dancing: as, "the *gestic* art," *Scott*. [Rare.]

And the gay grandsire, skill'd in *gestic* lore,
Has frisk'd beneath the burthen of threescore.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 253.

gesticular (jes-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *gesticulus*, a gesture, + *-ar*^{2}.] Full of or characterized by varied action or motion; gesticulatory. [Rare.]

Electricity . . . is passing, glancing, *gesticular*. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, xiii.

gesticulate (jes-tik′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gesticulated*, ppr. *gesticulating*. [< L. *gesticulatus*, pp. of *gesticulari* (> It. *gesticolare* = Pg. Sp. *gesticular* = F. *gesticuler*), make mimic gestures, < *gesticulus* (found first in LL.), a mimic gesture, dim. of *gestus*, a gesture: see *gest*^{3}.] **I.** *intrans.* To make gestures; express thoughts or desires, or emphasize or illustrate speech, by motions of the body or any part of it, especially the hands and arms.

They [the Spaniards] talk louder, and argue with more vehemence than even the French or Italians, and *gesticulate* with equal, if not superior, eagerness. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xlii.

II. *trans.* To express or represent by gestures; imitate; enact. [Rare.]

To act the crimes these whippers reprehend,
Or what their servile apes *gesticulate*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, To the Reader.

The whole day passed in shouting and *gesticulating* our peaceful intentions to the crowd assembled on the heights on the opposite side of the river. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 227.

gesticulation (jes-tik-ụ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *gesticulation* = Sp. *gesticulacion* = Pg. *gesticulação* = It. *gesticulazione*, *gesticolazione*, < L. *gesticulatio(n-)*, < *gesticulari*, gesticulate: see *gesticulate*.] **1.** The act or practice of gesticulating or making gestures: as, his *gesticulation* is awkward.

Gesticulation, which is an emotional manifestation, must be distinguished from pantomime, which is part of intellectual language. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 176.

2. A gesture; an expressive motion of the head, body, or limbs.

At which [a strange and sudden music], they fell into a magical dance, full of præposterous change and *gesticulations*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

Indeed, that standing is not so simple a business as we imagine it to be is evident from the *gesticulations* of a drunken man, who has lost the government of the centre of gravity. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xi.

=**Syn.** See *gesture*.

gesticulator (jes-tik′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *gesticulateur* = Pg. *gesticulador* = It. *gesticolatore*, < LL. *gesticulator*, < L. *gesticulari*, gesticulate: see *gesticulate*.] One who gesticulates, or makes gestures or postures.

The word minstrel had had a separate history before it became synonymous (as in the Catholicon Anglicum of 1843) with *gesticulator*, histrio, joculator, and other names for strolling entertainers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 480.

He was a violent partisan of the Conservatives, and being a good stutterer, an excitable character, and a violent *gesticulator*, it soon became evident that he was in some measure the butt of his companions. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 552.

gesticulatory (jes-tik′ū-lạ̈-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *gesticulate* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to gesticulation; representing by gestures.

gestion†, *n.* [< F. *gestion*, < L. *gestio(n-)*, a managing, doing, performing, < *gerere*, pp. *gestus*, bear, carry, manage: see *gest*^{2}, *gest*^{3}.] **1.** Operation; orderly process.

Is she a woman that objects this sight, able to worke the chaos of the world into *gestion*? *Chapman*, Humorous Day's Mirth, p. 79.

2. In *French law*, administration in office.

gestning†, *n.* [< ME. *gestning*, an entertainment, < *gest*, guest: see *guest*.] Lodging; entertainment; hospitality.

The Admiral haueth to his *gestninge*
Other half hundred of riche kinges.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

gestour†, *n.* [ME., also *gestiour*, now *jester*, q. v.] A story-teller; a narrator of exploits or adventures.

Mynestralles,
And *gestiours*, that tellen tales
Both of wepinge and of game.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1198.

Fifty clodede [clothed] *gestours*,
To many men he dede honours,
In countreys fer and nere.
Launfal (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I.).

gestural (jes′ṭṳ̄r-a̤l), *a.* [< *gesture* + *-al.*] Pertaining to gesture.

gesture (jes′ṭṳ̄r), *n.* [< ML. *gestura*, a mode of action, < L. *gerere*, pp. *gestus*, bear, refl. bear oneself, behave, act: see *gest*^{2}, *gest*^{3}.] **1**†. Movement of the body or limbs; carriage of the person.

Be in *gesture* & behauiour comely.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 71.

There was speech in their dumbness, language in their very *gesture*. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2.

This for her shape I love; that for her face;
This for her *gesture* or some other grace.
Carew, The Spark.

2. A motion of the head, body, or limbs expressive of thought, sentiment, or passion; any action or posture intended to express a thought or a feeling, or to emphasize or illustrate what is said.

Tullie saieth well: The *gesture* of man is the speech of his bodie; and therefore reason it is that, like as the speeche must agree to the mater, so must also the *gesture* agree to the minde. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 225.

Their *gestures* nimble, dark eyes flashing free.
Byron, Childe Harold.

He [Cheyte Sing] even took off his turban, and laid it in the lap of Hastings, a *gesture* which in India marks the most profound submission and devotion.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

His [D'Israeli's] *gesture* was abundant; he often appeared as if trying with what celerity he could move his body from one side to another, and throw his hands out and draw them in again.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 150.

The lower the intellectual condition of the speaker and the spoken-to, the more indispensable is the addition of tone and *gesture*.
Whitney, Nat. and Origin of Lang., p. 294.

3†. Bearing; behavior, in a general sense.

If you do love Rosalind so near the heart as your *gesture* cries it out, when your brother marries Aliena, shall you marry her? *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2.

=**Syn.** **2.** *Gesture*, *Gesticulation*. These words may have the same meaning, but *gesture* is more common to represent the thing, while *gesticulation* generally represents the act, and especially vigorous, varied, and rapid action: as, rapid and abundant *gesticulation*; a slight *gesture* of impatience.

We say with literal truth that a look, a tone, a *gesture*, is often more eloquent than elaborate speech.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 283.

Attendant on strong feeling, especially in constitutions young or robust, there is usually a great amount of mere bodily vehemence, as *gesticulation*, play of countenance, of voice, and so on. This counts as muscular work, and is an addition to brain work.
A. Bain, Corr. of Forces, p. 230.

gesture (jes′tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gestured*, ppr. *gesturing*. [< *gesture*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To gesticulate; make gestures.

For the plaiers, who were sent for out of Hetruria, as they daunced the measures to the minstrel and sound of flute, *gestured* not undecently withall, after the Tuscane fashion. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 250.

II. *trans.* To accompany or enforce with gesture or action.

Our attire disgraceth it; it is not orderly read nor *gestured* as beseemeth. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

gesture-language (jes′ṭṳ̄r-lang″gwāj), *n.* A language of gestures; a body of signs for thought consisting of movements of the hands, arms, etc.; sign-language.

The *gesture-language*, of a very considerable degree of development, of the prairie tribes of American Indians; or such signs as are the natural resort of those who by deafness are cut off from ordinary spoken intercourse with their fellows. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

gestureless (jes′ṭṳ̄r-les), *a.* [< *gesture* + *-less.*] Without gesture; free from gestures.

gesturement† (jes′ṭṳ̄r-ment), *n.* [< *gesture* + *-ment.*] The act of making gestures; gesticulation.

Meanwhile our poets in high parliament
Sit watching every word and *gesturement*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. iii. 46.

gesturer (jes′ṭṳ̄r-ėr), *n.* One who gesticulates; an actor.

[The poet] may likewise exercise the part of *gesturer*, as though he seemed to meddle in rude and common matters. *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry, p. 95.

gesture-speech (jes′ṭṳ̄r-spēch), *n.* Same as *gesture-language*. [Rare.]

Possessing a copious and voluble vocabulary, largely supplemented by *gesture-speech*, or shrug-language, and violating in their articulation the usual powers of written characters, they [French ornithologists] not only acquired a trick of Gallicizing technical words, but they also cultivated a characteristic habit of rising superior to orthography. *Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey*, V., No. 4, 1880, p. 691.

gesturous† (jes′ṭṳ̄r-us), *a.* [< *gesture* + *-ous.*] Using gestures; gesticulatory.

Some be as toyinge, *gesturous*, and counterfeicting of anything by ymitation, as Apes.
Touchstone of Complexions, p. 97.

geswarp (ges′wârp), *n.* See *guess-warp.*

get^1 (get), *v.*; pret. *got* (*gat*, obs.), pp. *got* or *gotten*, ppr. *getting*. [Formerly also *gett*; dial. *git*; ME. *geten* (rarely *ȝeten*, pret. *gat*, pl. *gaten*, *geten*, pp. *geten*, later *goten*), < AS. *gitan*, *gytan*, *gietan*, take, obtain, very rare in the simple form, but frequent in comp., *ā-gitan*, get, *and-gitan*, *on-gitan*, understand, *an-gitan*, *on-gitan*, seize upon, *be-gitan* (> E. *beget*), *for-gitan* (> E. *forget*), *ofer-gitan*, forget, *under-gitan*, understand (pret. *-geat*, pl. *-geáton*, pp. *-geten*), and in the other tongues usually in like compounds; = OS. *bi-getan*, *far-getan* = OFries. *ur-jeta*, *for-jeta* = MD. *ver-ghiten*, D. *ver-geten* = MLG. *vor-getten*, LG. *ver-geten* = OHG. *ir-gezzan*, *pi-gezzan*, *fer-gezzan*, MHG. *vergezzen*, G. *vergessen* = Icel. *geta*, get, = Sw. *för-gäta* = ODan. *for-gætte*, forget (cf. Sw. *gitta* = Dan. *gide*, feel inclined to, *gjette*, guess), = Goth. *bi-gitan*, find, obtain, = L. *-hendere* (√ *hed*), in comp. *prehendere*, contr. *prendere*, seize (> ult. E. *prehend*, etc., *prize*^{1}, *prison*, etc.), and in *præda*, booty, prey (> E. *prey*), *prædium*, property, estate, *hedera*, ivy (that which clings), etc.; = Gr. *χανδάνειν* (√ *χαδ*), seize: the orig. meaning being 'seize, take,' whence the wide range of special applications, to express any kind of literal or figurative attainment.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To obtain; procure; gain; win; attain to; acquire by any means: as, to *get* favor by service, or wealth by industry; to *get* a good price; to *get* an advantage; to *get* possession; to *get* fame or honor.

Thei brought be-fore theym all the riche prise that thei hadde *geten*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 201.

"Me list not" (said the Elfin knight) "receave
Thing offred, till I know it well be *gott*."
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 19.

His holy arm hath *gotten* him the victory. Ps. xcviii. 1.

Wisdom not only *gets*, but *got* retains.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

I told you 'twas in vain to think of *getting* Money out of her: She says, if a Shilling wou'd do't, she wou'd not save you from starving or hanging.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

In the Spring the wanton lapwing *gets* himself another crest. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. Specifically, to obtain by labor; earn; win by habitual effort: as, to *get* one's own living; to *get* coal. As a technical term in coal-mining, *getting* includes all the operations, from the holing or undercutting of the coal to the hauling of it to the shaft ready to be raised to the surface.

I am a true labourer; I earn that I eat, *get* that I wear.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

3. To beget; procreate; generate.

There the Aungelle commaunded Adam that he scholde duelle with his Wyf Eve: of the whiche he *gatt* Sethe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 67.

Make him *get* sons and daughters,
Young giants. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

4. To acquire mental grasp or command of; commit to memory; learn: as, to *get* a lesson.

Lo, Yates! without the least finesse of art,
He gets applause — I wish he'd *get* his part.
Churchill, Rosciad.

His stock, a few French phrases *got* by heart,
With much to learn, but nothing to impart.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 375.

5. To prevail on; induce; persuade.

Their king Groffarius [they] *get* to raise his pow'rful force;
Who, must'ring up an host of mingled foot and horse,
Upon the Troians set. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 443.

Their friends could not *get* them to speak.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 239.

6. To cause or procure to be: with a past participle qualifying the object: as, to *get* a thing done.

Those things I bid you do; *get* them dispatch'd.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4.

Put Lord Bolingbroke in mind
To *get* my warrant quickly sign'd.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 76.

Neither can it be said that he who *gets* a wrong done by proxy is less guilty than if he had done it himself.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 167.

7. To carry; betake: used reflexively.

She *gets her* downe in a lower roome,
Where sundrie seamen she espies.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 330).

Arise, *get thee* out from this land, and return unto the land of thy kindred. Gen. xxxi. 13.

Come, and *get you* to bed quickly, that you may up betime i' the morning. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 7.

8. To lay hold on; capture; seize upon.

The plebeians have *got* your fellow-tribune,
And hale him up and down. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4.

I am not valiant neither,
But every puny whipster *gets* my sword.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

9. To exert effort upon or in regard to; effect movement of or about: used with reference to a great variety of actions, and followed by a qualifying adverb: as, to *get* a piece of work *along* (carry it forward), *get in* hay, *get* a ship *off* from a bar, *get out* a book (procure its printing and publication) or a warrant (procure the issue of one), *get together* an army, *get up* a meeting, etc.

We'll *get in* [into the farce] some hits at Sabbatarianism, . . . some bits of clap-trap.
Shirley Brooks, Sooner or Later, I. 143.

10. In compound tense-phrases with *have* and *had*, used pleonastically (thus, I *have got*, I *had got* = I have, I had) to indicate either (*a*) possession, as he *has got* a cold; what *have* you *got* in your hand? or (*b*) obligation or necessity, as he *has got* to go, you *have got* to obey (= he has to go, you have to obey, but colloquially with more emphatic meaning).

Thou *hast got* the face of a man. *Herbert.*

Get you (or **thee**) **gone**, go; be off; begone.

Go, *get you gon:* hence, hence, vn-lucky Race!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

To get a good offing. See *offing*.—**To get by heart.** See *heart*.—**To get ground.** See *ground*^{1}.—**To get hand**†. See *hand*.—**To get in.** (*a*) To lay up; store; provide: as, to *get in* one's fuel or flour. (*b*) To produce an effect by; make an impression with: as, to *get in* one's work. [Colloq.]—**To get off.** (*a*) To draw or pull off; haul away; remove; release: as, to *get* one's coat *off*; to *get* a ship *off* from a bar. (*b*) To secure the release or acquittal of; bring off in safety; clear.

The Duke is coming: I don't find it certain, however, that the Pretender is *got off*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 27.

(*c*) To sell; dispose of: as, to *get off* goods. (*d*) To utter; deliver; perpetrate (usually implying a slur): as, to *get off* a poor joke. [Slang, U. S.]—**To get on,** to put on; draw or pull on; don, as a garment.

Get on thy boots: we'll ride all night.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

To get one's back up, to get one's dander up, to get one's gruel, to get one's monkey up, to get one's second breath, etc. See the nouns.—**To get out.** (*a*) To draw out; disengage, as a sword or a watch. (*b*) To produce; reveal; bring forth.

Then take him to develop, if you can,
And hew the block off, and *get out* the man.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 270.

The lark could scarce *get out* his notes for joy.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

To get religion, to experience a change of heart; become converted. See *conversion*, 3. [Colloq., U. S.]

We had come to Andover to *get religion*, and the pursuit of this object was seldom interfered with by such episodes as the one just related.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 6.

That glory-hallelujah variety of cunning or delusion, compounded of laziness and catalepsy, which is popular among the shouting sects of plantation darkies who *git religion* and fits twelve times a year.
The Atlantic, XVIII. 79.

To get the better end of. See *end*.—**To get the better of.** See *the better* (*b*), under *better*^{1}, *n.*—**To get the bulge on one, to get the dead-wood on one, to get the drop, to get the floor, to get the grand bounce, to get the hang of, to get the head, to get the mitten,** etc. See the nouns.—**To get together,** to gather up; collect.

Get your apparel *together*, . . . meet presently at the palace. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 2.

To get up. (*a*) To contrive; prepare; organize; arrange for: as, to *get up* an entertainment, an excursion party, etc.

I see it is a trick
Got up betwixt you and the woman there.
Tennyson, Dora.

This world's great show, that took in *getting up*
Millions of years, they finish ere they sup.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

(*b*) To compile or write; prepare: as, to *get up* a petition or a report. (*c*) To pile up; stack; rick.

If *got up* damp, it [barley] is liable to generate excessive heat. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 266.

(*d*) To study up; acquire a sufficient knowledge of: as, to *get up* a subject for dissertation or debate.

It is comparatively easy for an author to *get up* any period with tolerable minuteness in externals, but readers and audiences find more difficulty in getting them down, though oblivion swallows scores of them at a gulp.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 208.

(*e*) To dress; array; equip: as, the costume or character was well *got up*; to *get* one's self *up* regardless of expense. [Colloq.]

I arrived here in safety — in complexion like an Ethiopian serenader half *got up*, and so broiled and peppered that I was more like a devilled kidney than anything else I can think of. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 95.

She isn't downright pretty either. But she's *got up* exquisitely. *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, vii.

(*f*) To do up, as muslins and laces; specifically, to clear-starch, iron, flute, etc.

She *got up* Mrs. Reed's lace frills, and crimped her night-cap borders. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, i.

(*g*†) To make up; recover.

Mr. Beachamp and my selfe bought this little ship, and have set her out, . . . partly to *gett up* what we are formerly out.
Weston, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 115.

To get wind, to become known; leak out.

I don't know what's the reason, but in England, if a thing of this kind [a duel] *gets wind*, people make such a pother, that a gentleman can never fight in peace and quietness. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 3.

To get wind of, to learn as by accident: said of something intended to be concealed.—**To get with child.** See *child*. = **Syn.** *Get* means to 'come into possession of' in any way, and is thus practically synonymous with a great number of words expressing particular phases of that notion, as *gain*, *obtain*, *procure*, *secure*, *acquire*, *earn*, *bring*, *win*, *seize*, *steal*, *borrow*, *find*, *achieve*, *realize*, *beget*, etc. It also runs off into a wide range of idiomatic use.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make acquisition; gain.

Whilst he was Secretary of State and Prime Minister he had *gotten* vastly, but spent it as hastily.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

The priests *get* (though that is but for a time), but the king and the people lose. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, v.

The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 33.

2. To make progress in a specific direction or manner; come into a different state or relation; become or come to be: from the reflexive use of the transitive verb (see I., 7): followed by a modifying or explanatory word or phrase. See phrases below.

Whi *got* thow not to horse, thow and thy peple?
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 384.

Harold having once *gotten* into the Throne, he carried himself with great Valour and Justice for the Time he sate in it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 19.

We weighed anchor and set sail, and before ten we *gat* through the Needles. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 6.

I saw at Monte Leone some antient inscriptions, and begun to be sensible that we were *got* into a very bad country for travelling.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 201.

I am not warm enough even now, but am gradually *getting* acclimated in that respect.
Hawthorne, English Note-Books, I. 12.

Men's wishes eventually *get* expressed in their faiths.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 177.

3. To go; start; be off. [Low, western U. S.]

The driver finally mounted his box, . . . and, as he yelled to them [his horses] to *git*, . . . all started on a run.
Rocky Mountains, p. 149.

4. To be able; manage: used with an infinitive: as, I didn't *get to go*. [Colloq., Pennsylvania, U. S.]—**To get aboard.** See *aboard*^{1}.—**To get above,** to rise superior to; look down upon: as, he is *getting above* his business.—**To get ahead,** to advance; prosper.—**To get along,** to make progress; fare.—**To get asleep,** to fall asleep.—**To get at,** to reach; come to; attain; find out: as, to *get at* a man in a crowd; to *get at* the exact truth about anything.

We *get at* conclusions which are as nearly true as experiment can show, and sometimes which are a great deal more correct than direct experiment can be.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 204.

To get away, to depart; quit; leave.—**To get behind,** to lose ground; fall in the rear or in arrears: as, he is *getting behind* in his work or his payments.—**To get by,** to pass; get past.

I am afeard they will know me: would I could *get by* them! *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

To get down, to descend; come from an elevation.—**To get drunk,** to become intoxicated.—**To get even with.** See *even*^{1}, *a.*—**To get home,** to arrive at one's place of residence.—**To get in.** (*a*) To obtain or make an entrance; make way into a place, or to an inner or a terminal point: as, no more passengers can *get in*; the steamer *got in* to-day. (*b*) In *falconry*, to go up to a hawk when she has killed her quarry. *Encyc. Brit.*—**To get in on the ground floor.** See *floor*.—**To get near,** to approach nearly.—**To get off.** (*a*) To escape; get clear. (*b*) To alight; descend.—**To get on.** (*a*) To mount. (*b*) To proceed; advance; succeed; prosper.—**To get on for** or **to,** to approach; come near to; enter upon: as, she is *getting on to* middle age. [Colloq.]

I was about *getting on for* twelve when father first bought me a concertina.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, III. 193.

To get on the high horse. See *horse*.—**To get on with,** to keep on satisfactory or friendly terms with: as, there is no *getting on with* a suspicious man.

There is no trouble in *getting on with* Butler. He is just as well content with half a loaf as he would be with the whole. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 421.

To get out. (*a*) To escape, as from confinement or embarrassment; depart; go away; clear out: as, take your hat, and *get out*; you were lucky to *get out* of their clutches without loss.

When they were *got out* of the wilderness, they presently saw a Town before them.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 153.

(*b*) To come out; leak out; become known: as, the secret soon *got out*.—**To get over.** (*a*) To surmount; overcome: as, to *get over* a wall; to *get over* difficulties.

Some [travelers] . . . *get over* the prejudices of education, of being bigotted to their own [customs], and learn to conform to such as are either innocent or convenient in the several countries they visit.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

This is Prof. Glavinie's evidence, which it is impossible to *get over*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 163.

(*b*) To recover from; obtain relief or release from: as, to *get over* a fever; to *get over* one's sorrow.—**To get quit of,** to get rid of.—**To get rid of,** to disengage one's self from; also, to shift off.

Well, Sir Fretful, I wish you may be able to *get rid* as easily *of* the newspaper criticisms as you do of ours.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

To *get rid of* the appearance of antagonism between science and religion will of itself be one of the greatest benefits ever conferred upon the human race.
J. Fiske, Idea of God, p. 134.

To get round. (*a*) [*Round*, adv.] To go from place to place. [Low, U. S.]

A tough waggon, a moderate load, four good horses, and a skilled driver, seem to be able in the West to go anywhere, or to *get round*, which amounts to the same.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 71.

(*b*) [*Round*, prep.] To take advantage of; circumvent; overpersuade.

One from the land of cakes sought to *get round* a right smart Yankee. *Ruxton*, Life in the Far West, p. 89.

To get shed, shet, or **shut of,** to get rid of. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Things that pass thus soon out of the Stomach, I suspect, are little welcome there, and Nature makes haste to *get shut of* them. *Lister*, Journey to Paris (1698), p. 167.

To get through. (*a*) To pass through and reach a point beyond: as, the Israelites *got through* the Red Sea. (*b*) To come to a conclusion; finish: often in the fuller form *to get through with*.

Troops after a forced march of twenty miles are not in a good condition for fighting the moment they *get through*.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 411.

To get together, to meet; assemble; convene.—**To get up.** (*a*) [*Up*, adv.] To arise; rise from a bed or a seat.

A young woman who would *get up* at five o'clock in the morning to embroider an antependium, and neglect the housekeeping. *Miss Braddon*, Hostages to Fortune, p. 3.

(*b*) [*Up*, prep.] To ascend; climb. (*c*) As a command to a horse: go! go ahead! [Colloq.]—**To get up and get,** to go away; be off; get out of the way; clear out. [Low, U. S.]—**To get within one†,** to close with an antagonist, so as to prevent him from striking.

He . . . set himself to resist; but I had in short space *gotten within him*, and, giving him a sound blow, sent him to feed fishes. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

[The following specimen of the capabilities of *get*, transitive and intransitive, is given by Dr. Withers:

I *got* on horseback within ten minutes after I *got* your letter. When I *got* to Canterbury, I *got* a chaise for town: but I *got* wet through before I *got* to Canterbury; and I have *got* such a cold as I shall not be able to *get* rid of in a hurry. I *got* to the Treasury about noon, but first of all I *got* shaved and dressed. I soon *got* into the secret of *getting* a memorial before the board, but I could not *get* an answer then; however, I *got* intelligence from the messenger that I should likely *get* one the next morning. As soon as I *got* back to my inn, I *got* supper and *got* to bed. It was not long before I *got* to sleep. When I *got* up in the morning, I *got* my breakfast, and then I *got* myself dressed that I might *get* out in time to *get* an answer to my memorial. As soon as I *got* it, I *got* into the chaise, and *got* to Canterbury by three, and about tea-time I *got* home. I have *got* nothing for you, and so adieu.
P. Withers, Aristarchus (ed. 1822), p. 130.]

get^{1} (get), *n.* [As Sc. also written *gait*, *geat*; < *get*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** Begetting; breed; offspring: as, a horse of Dexter's *get*.

No *get* of any such sire shall be exempt, etc.
Statutes of Illinois relating to Pedigrees.

2. A child: generally a term of contempt (especially in the form *geat*). [Scotch.]

get^{2}**†,** *n.* See *jet*^{1}.

get^{3}**†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *jet*^{2}. *Chaucer.*

getable, gettable (get'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *get*^{1} + *-able.*] Capable of being got or procured; obtainable.

I do not mean to plunder you of any more prints, but shall employ a little collector to get me all that are *getable*. *Walpole*, Letters (1769), III. 283.

getent†. An obsolete past participle of *get*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

geternt, *n.* An obsolete form of *gittern*.

getht†. An obsolete variant of *goeth*, third person singular of the present indicative of *go*. *Chaucer.*

getless†, *a.* [< ME. *gettelesse*; < *get*^{1} + *-less.*] Having got nothing; empty-handed.

ȝif we *gettlesse* goo home, the kyng wille be grevede,
And say we are gadlynges, agaste for a lyttille [easily frightened]. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2728.

get-nothing (get'nuth″ing), *n.* [< *get*^{1}, *v.*, + obj. *nothing.*] One who through laziness earns nothing; an idler. [Rare.]

Every *get-nothing* is a thief, and laziness is a stolen water. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 192.

geton†, getoun†, *n.* Same as *guidon*.

Euery baronet, euery estat aboue hym shal have hys baner displeyd in yᵉ feild, yf he be chyef capteyn; euery knyght, his penoun; euery squier or gentleman, his *getoun* or standard, &c.
Harl. MS., 838, quoted in Archæologia, XXII. 396.

get-penny† (get'pen″i), *n.* [< *get*^{1}, *v.*, + obj. *penny*. Cf. *catchpenny*.] Something by which money is gained; a catchpenny.

Thy deeds [shall be] played i' thy lifetime by the best companies of actors, and be called their *get-penny*.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iv. 1.

But the Gunpowder Plot, there was a *get-penny!* I have presented that to an eighteen or twentypence audience, nine times in an afternoon.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 1.

getron†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gittern*.

gettable, *a.* See *getable*.

getter (get'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who gets, gains, obtains, or acquires.

Revolve the *getter's* joy and loser's pain,
And think if it be worth thy while to gain.
Rowe, Golden Verses of Pythagoras.

2. One who begets or procreates.

Peace is a very . . . lethargy: . . . a *getter* of more bastard children than war's a destroyer of men.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

3. One employed in digging, or in getting out by digging: as, a coal-*getter*.

The set who succeed the holers are called *getters*. These commence their operations at the centre of the wall divisions, and drive out the gibbs, or sprags, and staples.
Ure, Dict., III. 331.

getting (get'ing), *n.* [< ME. *getting*, *geting*; verbal n. of *get*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act of obtaining, gaining, or acquiring.

Get wisdom; and with all thy *getting*, get understanding.
Prov. iv. 7.

2. Procreation; generation.—**3.** Gain; profit.

It is less dishonourable to abridge petty charges than to stoop to petty *gettings*. *Bacon*, Expense (ed. 1887).

Bar. Is 't possible he should be rich?
Lop. Most possible;
He hath been long, though he had but little *gettings*,
Drawing together, sir. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

To my great discontent, do find that my *gettings* this year have been 573*l.* less than my last. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 37.

getting-rock (get'ing-rok), *n.* In *coal-mining*, clay ironstone which forms the roof of the coal, and is so situated that it can be got or mined at the same time with the coal itself. [Eng.]

get-up (get'up), *n.* [< *get up*, verbal phrase: see *get*^{1}.] **1.** Equipment; dress; appearance; style.

There is an air of pastoral simplicity about their whole *get-up*. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xliii.

A New York belle, I suppose, from her *get-up*.
Maud Howe, A Newport Aquarelle, p. 5.

2. The general manner or style of production; external appearance or qualities: as, the *get-up* of the book is excellent.

A hand-book as correct in its statements as this one is neat in its *get-up*. *The American*, XII. 106.

We can do little more than enumerate the publications of the Sunday School Union. They are all attractive in form and *get-up*, and suitable in character for their more especial purpose. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 231.

[Colloq. in both senses.]

Geum (jē'um), *n.* [L., the herb-bennet, avens.] A genus of perennial herbs, of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, resembling *Potentilla*, but with erect seeds and long, persistent, geniculate or plumose styles. There are about 30 species, natives of temperate and frigid countries, a dozen of which are found in the United States. The roots of the avens or herb-bennet, *G. urbanum*, of Europe, and of the water-avens, *G. rivale*, of Europe, Asia, and North America, have astringent and tonic properties and a clove-like odor, and are used medicinally, and from their reddish-brown color are sometimes known by the names of *chocolate-root* and *Indian chocolate*. *G. Chiloense*, of Chili, with scarlet or dark-crimson flowers, is cultivated for ornament.

gevet, *v.* An obsolete form of *give*^{1}.

gewgaw (gū'gâ), *n.* and *a.* [Also (in def. 3) *gewgow*; early mod. E. *gugaw*, *gygaw*, *gewgaud*, etc.; corrupted from ME. *givegove* (Ancren Riwle), a gewgaw, trifle, prob. a redupl. form, with the usual variation of vowel, of *give*, *geve*, *geove*, often with initial palatal, *ȝive*, *ȝeve*, *ȝeove*, a gift, < AS. *gifu*, a gift, < *gifan*, give; for the second element, cf. AS. *geafu*, a gift (only in dat. *gæfe*, gen. pl. *geafena*), equiv. to *gifu*, a gift, and Icel. *-gjöf* in *gyli-gjöf*, showy gifts, gewgaws. A similar reduplication appears in *giffgaff*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble; a gaudy plaything or ornament.

And where as men do honour you as auncient persones, ye shew yourselfe wanton: and whanne folk renne to see *gewgawes* ye are not the last.
Golden Book, From the Emperor to Claudius and his Wife.

A heavy *gewgaw*, call'd a crown, that spread
About his temples, drown'd his narrow head,
And would have crush'd it. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal.

Such painted puppets! such a varnish'd race
Of hollow *gewgaws*, only dress and face!
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 209.

They think that, though the men may be contented with homespun stuffs, the women will never get the better of their vanity and fondness for English modes and *gewgaws*. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 420.

2†. A pipe or flute.

The schepherd vndyr the folde syngythe well wythe his *gygawe* the pype. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 168.

3. A Jew's-harp. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *a.* Showy, without substantial use or worth.

The *gewgaw* robes of pomp and pride
In some dark corner thrown aside.
Churchill, The Ghost, iv.

Seeing his *gewgaw* castle shine,
New as his title, built last year.
Tennyson, Maud.

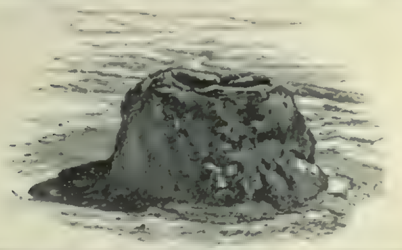
gewgawed (gū'gâd), *a.* [< *gewgaw* + *-ed*^{2}.] Dressed out or adorned with gewgaws or showy trifles.

Before some new Madonna gaily decked,
Tinselled and *gewgawed*.
D. G. Rossetti, A Last Confession.

gey, *adv.* See *gay*^{1}. [Scotch.]

geyser (gī'sėr), *n.* [Also written *geysir*; < Icel. *Geysir*, "the name of a famous hot spring [the Great Geyser] in Iceland. Foreign writers often use *geysir* as an appellative, but the only Icel. words for hot springs are *hver* [*hverr*] (a cauldron, hot well) and *laug* (a hot bath [a bath]). The present *Geysir* is never mentioned in old writers, and it seems from a record in the Icel. annals that the great hot wells in the neighbourhood of Haukadale were due to the volcanic eruptions of 1294, when old hot springs disappeared, and those now existing came up. . . . The name *Geysir* (= *gusher*) must be old, as the inflexive *-ir* is hardly used but in obsolete words; . . . it was probably borrowed from some older hot spring" (Cleasby and Vigfusson); < *geysa*, gush, a secondary form, < *gjōsa*, gush: see *gush*.] A spouting hot spring; a hot spring which projects water, either periodically or irregularly, to some height in the air. The Great Geyser of Iceland has been long known, and has given the name to phenomena of this character. This geyser spouts very irregularly, and sometimes throws a large volume of water to a height of nearly 100 feet. The height of the column is probably diminishing, as some old estimates make it much greater. There are numerous geysers in the Yellowstone region of the United States, some of which throw water to an elevation of 200 feet or more, and also on the North Island of New Zealand; and in the Napa valley of California are boiling springs that have been improperly called geysers. (See *boiling spring*, under *boiling*.) The true theory of the action of the Great Geyser of Iceland, and hence of geysers in general, was first established by Bunsen. The ejection of the water is caused by explosive action, due to the heating of the water, under pressure, in the lower part of the geyser-tube, to considerably above the boiling-point. The heated water acquires after a time elastic force sufficient to overcome the weight of the superincumbent water; and the relief from compression during the ascent is so great that steam is generated rapidly, and to such an amount as to eject violently from the tube a great quantity of the water.

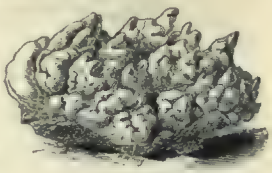
Giant Geyser, Yellowstone National Park, United States.



Silicious Cone of the Beehive Geyser, Yellowstone National Park, United States.

geyseric (gī'sėr-ik), *a.* [< *geyser* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a geyser: as, *geyseric* phenomena.

geyserite (gī'sėr-īt), *n.* [< *geyser* + *-ite*^{2}.] The variety of opaline silica deposited about the orifices of geysers. It occurs white or grayish, porous, in stalactitic, filamentous, or cauliflower-like forms.



Geyserite.

ghaist (gāst), *n.* A Scotch form of *ghost*.

I . . . hillocks, stanes, and bushes kenn'd aye
Frae *ghaists* an' witches.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

ghark (gärk), *n.* [E. Ind.] The tree, *Aquilaria Agallocha*, which yields the eaglewood.

gharrial (gar'i-al), *n.* [Hind. *ghariyāl*.] Same as *garial*.

gharry (gar'i), *n.*; pl. *gharries* (-iz). [Also *ghorry*, *gharee*; repr. Hind. *gērī* (a rough *r*), Beng., Mahratta, Telugu, Canarese, etc., *gādī* (cerebral *d*), a carriage, a cart.] A native East Indian cart or carriage, in its typical form, drawn by oxen or ponies. In special uses the various kinds are usually distinguished by a prefix: as, *palki-gharry*, palanquin-carriage; *sej-gharry*, chaise; *rel-gharry*, railway-carriage.

The common *ghorry* . . . is rarely, if ever, kept by an European, but may be seen plying for hire in various parts of Calcutta.
T. Williamson, East India Vade Mecum, I. 329.

My husband was to have met us with a two-horse *gharee*.
Trevelyan, Dawk Bungaloo, p. 384.

ghast† (gȧst), *v. t.* [Also written, more correctly, *gast*^{2}, q. v.] Same as *gast*^{2}.

Ghasted by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

These men vppon their submission were so pined away for want of foode, and so *ghasted* with feare, . . . that they looked rather like to ghosts than men.
Stow, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1586.

ghast (gȧst), *a.* [Poet. abbr. of *ghastly*.] Having a ghastly appearance; weird.

1st Lady. How *ghast* a train!
2d Lady. Sure this should be some splendid burial.
Keats, Otho the Great, v. 5.

How doth the wide and melancholy earth
Gather her hills around us, grey and *ghast!*
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

ghastful† (gȧst'fůl), *a.* [Also written, more correctly, *gastful*, < ME. *gastful*, fearful (in passive, later in active sense), < *gast*, a., pp. of *gasten*, gast, v. (cf. Sc. *gast*, n., fright), + *-ful*; equiv. to *ghastly*, *gastly*, q. v.] **1.** Causing fear; terrifying; dreadful.

Musidorus . . . casting a *gastful* countenance upon him, as if he would conjure some strange spirits, he cried unto him. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

I tell no lie, so *ghastful* grew my name,
That it alone discomfited an host. *Mir. for Mags.*

2. Feeling fear; afraid; fearful.

Who is a ferdful man, and of *gastful* herte? Go he.
Wyclif, Deut. xx. 8 (Purv.).

ghastfully† (gȧst'fůl-i), *adv.* [Also written, more correctly, *gastfully*.] In a ghastful manner; dreadfully; frightfully.

ghastfulness† (gȧst'fůl-nes), *n.* Fearfulness; sense of fear.

Struck with terror and a kind of irksome *gastfulness*, he lighted a candle and vainly searched.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

ghastliness (gȧst'li-nes), *n.* [Also written, more correctly, *gastliness*.] The state or quality of being ghastly; frightful or dreadful aspect; deathlikeness: as, the *ghastliness* of his appearance.

Let *ghastlinesse*
And drery horror dim the chearfull light,
To make the image of true heavinesse.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 327.

What jealous, fearful Pallor doth surprise
Thy cheeks, what deadly *ghastlyness* thine eyes?
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xiii. 24.

The tree lay along the ground, and was wholly converted into a mass of diseased splendor, which threw a *ghastliness* around. *Hawthorne*, Sketches from Memory.

ghastly (gȧst'li), *a.* [Now spelled *ghastly*, but the proper spelling, etymologically, is *gastly*, < ME. *gastly*, terrible, < AS. *gǣstlīc*, terrible (found only once, and open to question as to the precise sense), < *gǣstan* (pp. **gǣsted*, **gǣst*, ME. *gast*), frighten, terrify, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*^{1}: see *gast*^{2}, *ghast*, *v.*] **1.** Dreadful or deathly in aspect or look; deathlike; haggard; shocking.

Each trembling leafe and whistling wind they heare,
As *ghastly* bug does greatly them affeare.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 20.

Mangled with *ghastly* wounds through plate and mail.
Milton, P. L., vi. 368.

Then welcome, Death; thy *gastly* face, said she,
Is fairer than the Visage of this sin.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 211.

The cold and *ghastly* moon glancing through bars of cloud at a wreck just sinking.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, i.

Goths, wars, famines, and plague succeed each other in *ghastly* procession. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

2. Deathly in import or suggestion; morally dreadful or shocking.

Thy vntimely death must pay thy Mothers Debts, and her guiltlesse crime must bee thy *gastly* curse.
Greene, Pandosto.

=**Syn.** *Ghastly, Grim, Grisly, Haggard, Hideous*; pale, wan, cadaverous, frightful. *Hideous* may apply to sound, as a *hideous* noise; the others not. All in modern use apply primarily to sight and secondarily to mental perception, except *haggard*, which connotes sight only. *Ghastly*, as it is most commonly used, means deathly pale, deathlike, referring to the countenance, but its signification has been extended to denote anything that is suggestive of death, or even repulsive and shocking, as Milton's "mangled with *ghastly* wounds" (P. L., vi. 368), "a *ghastly* smile" (*Milton*, P. L., ii. 846), a *ghastly* jest. *Grim* characterizes a rigid cast of countenance, indicating a severe, stern, or even ruthless disposition. *Grisly* refers to the whole form or aspect, especially when dark, forbidding, or such as to inspire terror. *Haggard* adds to the idea of paleness of countenance that of being wasted by famine or protracted mental agony. *Hideous*, used of looks, applies to the whole form or scene, and means simply repulsive, extremely unpleasant to see: as, *hideous* features; a *hideous* scene. See *pale*^{2}.

Her face was so *ghastly* that it could not be recognized.
Macaulay.

Grim-visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkled front.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

My *grisly* countenance made others fly;
None durst come near, for fear of sudden death.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

She . . . kissed her poor quivering lips and eyelids, and laid her young cheek against the pale and *haggard* one.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, l.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend,
More *hideous* when thou show'st thee in a child
Than the sea-monster! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

ghastly (gȧst'li), *adv.* [< *ghastly*, *a.*] In a ghastly manner; dreadfully; hideously; with a deathlike aspect.

Having a great while thrown her countenance *ghastly* about her, as if she had called all the powers of the world to be witness of her wretched estate.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Staring full *ghastly* like a strangled man.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

The Captain looked *ghastly* upon him, and said, Then, Sir, get you out of my Tent, for you have done me a very ill Office. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 28.

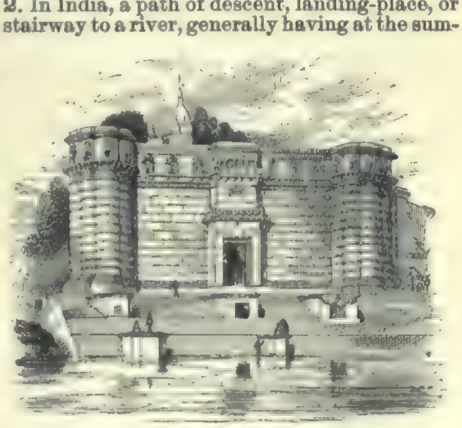
ghastness† (gȧst'nes), *n.* [< ME. *gastnes*, *gastnesse*, terror, < *gast*, pp. of *gasten*, frighten, gast, + *-nes*, -ness.] Amazement; terror; fright; fear.

Ne drede thou with sodeyn *gastnesse*.
Wyclif, Prov. iii. 25 (Oxf.).

Look you pale, mistress?—
Do you perceive the *ghastness* of her eye?
Shak., Othello, v. 1.

ghat, ghaut (gât), *n.* [Also written *gaut*, repr. Hind. *ghāt*.] **1.** In India, a pass of descent from a mountain; a mountain-pass; hence, a range or chain of hills or mountains. The two principal mountain-ranges of southern Hindustan are specifically named the *Western* and *Eastern Ghats*.

2. In India, a path of descent, landing-place, or stairway to a river, generally having at the summit a temple, pagoda, or place of rest and recreation. Ghats abound especially along the Ganges, the most important being at Benares; the motive of their erection was to facilitate bathing in the sacred water, and drawing it for religious purposes.



Ghoosla Ghat, Benares.

I wrote this remembering, in long, long distant days, such a *ghaut* or river-stair at Calcutta.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, xviii.

Between the banks is sweeping up the sand-laden wind, concealing from the huddled boats the temples and the *ghat* across the river, the bridge that spans it, and the sky itself. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 63.

ghawazee, ghawazi (gä-wä'zē), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Ar. *ghawazī.*] In Egypt, a degraded class of public dancers, male and female, by some considered a race of Gipsies, devoted to the amusement of the lowest populace: sometimes erroneously confounded with the almas. See *alma.* Also *ghaziyeh.*

The *Ghawazee* perform, unveiled, in the public streets, even to amuse the rabble. *Lane.*

ghazel (gaz'el), *n.* Same as *gazel*^{2}.

ghazi (gä'zē), *n.* [Ar. *ghāzi,* a warrior, champion, hero; in particular, as in the def., short for *ghāzi ad-dīn,* champion of the faith (*al,* the; *dīn,* faith, religion).] A veteran soldier of Islam; especially, a title given in Turkey to sovereigns or subjects renowned for wars with infidel forces.

ghaziyeh, *n.* Same as *ghawazee.*

Gheber, Ghebre (gē'bėr), *n.* Other spellings of *Gueber.*

ghee (gē), *n.* [E. spelling of Hind. *ghī,* Beng. *ghi,* etc., < Skt. *ghrita,* clarified butter, butter or fat in general, < √ *ghar,* drip, besprinkle.] In the East Indies, a liquid clarified butter made from the milk of cows and buffaloes, coagulated before churning. It is highly esteemed and universally used as a substitute for oil in cooking, especially in the preparation of food for the Brahmans and religious mendicants, and in offerings to the gods. Ghee is largely used medicinally as an emollient and stomachic, and as a dressing for wounds and ulcers. For these purposes it is esteemed in proportion to its age. When carefully prepared from pure materials it will keep sweet for a great length of time, and it is not extraordinary to hear of ghee a hundred years old.

They will drink milk, and boil'd Butter, which they call *Ghe.* *Fryer,* A New Account of East India and Persia, p. 33.

The great luxury of the Hindu is butter, prepared in a manner peculiar to himself, and called by him *ghee.*
Mill, British India, I. 410.

gherkin (gėr'kin), *n.* [Formerly also *gerkin, girkin, gurkin, guerkin* (the *h* or *u* being intended "to keep the *g* hard"), < D. *agurkje* (prob. once **agurkken,* with dim. suffix *-ken* = E. *-kin,* equiv. to dim. *-je*) = Dan. *agurk* = Sw. *gurka* = G. *gurke,* a cucumber, gherkin, < Bohem. *okurka* = Serv. *ugorka* = Pol. *ogorek, ogurek* = Upper Sorbian *korka* = Lower Sorbian *gurka* = Russ. *oguretsŭ* = Hung. *ugorka* = Lith. *agurkas* = Lett. *gurkjis* (cf. ML. *angurius,* MGr. ἄγγουρον, ἀγγούριον, NGr. ἀγγοῦρι, ἀγκοῦρι, a cucumber, gherkin, of Ar. or Pers. origin): cf. Ar. *'ajūr,* a cucumber (Pers. *angūr,* a grape). The source can hardly be, as asserted, in the Ar. Pers. Turk. *khiyār,* Hind. *khīrā,* a cucumber.] A small-fruited variety of the cucumber, or simply a young green cucumber of an ordinary variety, used for pickling.

We this day opened the glass of *girkins* which Captain Cocke did give my wife the other day, which are rare things. *Pepys,* Diary, Dec. 1, 1661.

ghetchoo (gech'ö), *n.* [E. Ind.] An aquatic naiadaceous plant, *Aponogeton monostachyon,* the roots of which are eaten. Also written *gheechoo.*

Ghetto (get'ō), *n.*; pl. *Ghetti, Ghettos* (-ē, -ōz). [It.] The quarter in certain Italian towns in which Jews were formerly compelled to live exclusively.

I went to the *Ghetto,* where the Jews dwell as in a suburb by themselves. *Evelyn.*

The seclusion [of the Jews] in *Ghettos.* *Science,* VI. 324.

Ghibelline (gib'e-lin), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *Gibeline, Ghibellin,* < It. *Ghibellino,* the Italianized form of G. *Waiblingen,* the name of an estate in that part of the ancient circle of Franconia now included in Würtemberg belonging to the house of Hohenstaufen (to which the then reigning Emperor Conrad belonged), when war broke out about 1140 between this house and the Welfs or Guelfs. It is said to have been first employed as the rallying-cry of the emperor's party at the battle of Weinsberg.] **I.** *n.* A member of the imperial and aristocratic party of Italy in the middle ages, opposed to the Guelfs, the papal and popular party. See *Guelf.*

The rival German families of Welfs and Weiblingens had given their names, softened into Guelfi and Ghibellini, . . . to two parties in Northern Italy. . . . The nobles, especially the greater ones, . . . were commonly *Ghibellines,* or Imperialists; the bourgeoisie were very commonly Guelphs, or supporters of the pope.
Lowell, Dante.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ghibellines or their principles: as, a *Ghibelline* policy.

A further step in this direction was the division of the towns themselves in Guelf and *Ghibellin* parties.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 245.

Ghibellinism (gib'e-lin-izm), *n.* [< *Ghibelline* + *-ism.*] The political creed of the Ghibellines; adherence to and support of the emperor or imperial party, and opposition to the temporal power of the pope.

The indomitably self-reliant man [Dante], loyal first of all to his most unpopular convictions, . . . puts his *Ghibellinism* (jura monarchiæ) in the front. *Lowell,* Dante.

Ghilan silk. See *silk.*

ghirland†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *garland.*

ghittern (git'ėrn), *n.* A bad spelling of *gittern.*

ghole (gōl), *n.* Same as *ghoul.*

ghoont (gönt), *n.* [Hind. *gunt,* the hill-pony or Tatar pony.] A small but strong and sure-footed East Indian pony, used in the mountain-ranges as a pack-horse or saddle-horse.

Heere is the great breed of a small kind of Horse, called *Gunts,* a true travelling scale-cliffe beast.
W. Finch, in Purchas, i. 438. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

Ghoorka, *n.* See *Goorkha.*

ghost (gōst), *n.* [The *h* is a mod. and unnecessary insertion; prop. *gost,* < ME. *gost, goost,* earlier *gast,* < AS. *gāst,* breath, spirit, a spirit, = OS. *gēst* = OFries. *gast, iest* = D. *geest* = MLG. *geist,* LG. *geest* = OHG. MHG. G. *geist,* spirit, a spirit, genius, = ODan. *gast,* spirit, specter, Dan. *geist* (prob. < G.), a ghost, spirit, = Sw. *gast,* evil spirit, ghost, satyr; not in Icel. nor in Goth. (Goth. *ahma,* spirit). The sense of 'apparition, specter,' is later than that of 'breath, spirit,' and makes more improbable the connection, usually asserted (through 'a terrifying apparition'), with *ghastly, gastly, gast,* terrify, Goth. *us-gaisjan,* terrify: see *gast*^{2}. The origin remains uncertain.] **1.** Breath; spirit; specifically, the breath; the spirit; the soul of man. [Obsolete or archaic except in the phrase *to give up the ghost.*]

"Thow saist nat soth," quod he, "thow sorceresse!
With al thi false *goost* of prophecie."
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1534.

Thus God gaf hym a *goost* of the godhed of heuene,
And of his grete grace graunted hym blisse.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 45.

Who-so be greued in his *goost,* gouerne him bettir.
A B C of Aristotle (E. E. T. S.), XXXII. 11.

But when indeed she found his *ghost* was gone, then sorrow lost the wit of utterance and grew rageful and mad.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

No knight so rude, I weene,
As to doen outrage to a sleeping *ghost.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 26.

2. The soul of a dead person; the soul or spirit separate from the body; more especially, a disembodied spirit imagined as wandering among or haunting living persons; a human specter or apparition.

But I bequethe the servyce of my *goost*
To you aboven every creature,
Syn that my lyf ne may no lenger dure.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1910.

Is not that a Giant before our Door? or a *Ghost* of some body slain in the late Battell? *Dryden,* Amphitryon, ii. 1.

How many children, and how many men, are afraid of *ghosts,* who are not afraid of God! *Macaulay,* Dante.

The Fetishism, Ancestor-worship, and Demonology of primitive savages, are all, I believe, different manners of expression of their belief in *ghosts,* and of the anthropomorphic interpretation of out-of-the-way events, which is its concomitant. *Huxley,* Lay Sermons, p. 163.

3. A spirit; a demon.

Was it his spirit, by spirits taught to write
Above a mortal pitch, that struck me dead?
He, nor that affable familiar *ghost*
Which nightly gulls him with intelligence,
As victors, of my silence cannot boast.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxvi.

4. A spirit in general; an unearthly specter or apparition.

"Hateful divorce of love," — thus chides she Death —
"Grim-grinning *ghost.*" *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 933.

5†. A dead body. [Rare.]

See, how the blood is settled in his face!
Oft have I seen a timely-parted *ghost,*
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

6. A mere shadow or semblance.

When the kings were driven out from ancient Rome, there was still a king kept up in name to perform the grand ceremonial offices which no one but a person having the name of "king" or "Rex" could discharge. The "Rex sacrificulus" took precedence of all the other functionaries religious or secular. . . . He was the *ghost* of the deceased Roman kingdom, just as the Pope is the *ghost* (not a shadow or manes) of the deceased Roman Empire. *A. P. Stanley,* Essays on Eccles. Subjects, p. 201.

Nought followed but the *ghost* of dead delight.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 361.

It was well understood that in Moscow the accused did not stand "a *ghost* of a chance." *The Century,* XXXVI. 87.

7. In *optics,* a spot of light or secondary image caused by a defect of the instrument, generally by reflections from the lenses.

The *ghosts* thus arising were first described by Quincke, and have been elaborately investigated by Peirce, both theoretically and experimentally.
Lord Rayleigh, in Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 438.

Specifically — **8.** In *photog.,* a glint of light cast by the lens on the focusing-glass or on the plate during exposure, in the latter case producing a more or less defined opaque spot. It results usually from the presence of a too strongly illuminated surface or object in or near the field of the lens. Also called *flare.*

You will perceive one, two, three, etc., illuminated circles move across the field of vision over the picture — these are *ghosts.* *Silver Sunbeam,* p. 450.

Dirck's ghost, an optical illusion produced for popular entertainments, by which a figure strongly illuminated but concealed from the audience is reflected in a large sheet of unsilvered plate-glass, so as to produce a spectral effect. — **Holy Ghost** [ME. *holy gost, holie gost, hali gast,* often as one word, *holigost,* etc., < AS. *hālig gāst,* translating LL. *spiritus sanctus*], the Holy Spirit; the Spirit of God; the Paraclete; the third person in the Trinity.

God the fader, God the sone, God *holigoste* of bothe.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 239.

Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the *Holy Ghost.* Mat. xxviii. 19.

Holy-Ghost plant. Same as *dove-plant.* — **Mass of the Holy Ghost.** See *mass*^{1}. — **Order of the Holy Ghost.** (*a*) (Often called by the French name *Saint Esprit.*) The leading order of the later French monarchy, founded by King Henry III. of France in 1578, replacing the Order of St. Michael. The king was the grand master, and there were 100 members, not including foreigners. The members were required to adhere to the Roman Catholic Church and to be of a high grade of nobility. The decoration was a gold cross attached to a blue ribbon, and the emblems were a dove and an image of St. Michael. The order has been in abeyance since the revolution of 1830. (*b*) An order founded at Montpellier, France, about the end of the twelfth century, and united to the Order of St. Lazarus by Pope Clement XIII. (*c*) A Neapolitan order. See *Order of the Knot,* under *knot*^{1}. — **The ghost walks,** the salary is paid. [Actors' slang.] — **To give** or **yield up the ghost,** to yield up the breath or spirit; die; expire.

Man dieth, and wasteth away: yea, man *giveth up the ghost,* and where is he? Job xiv. 10.

Often did I strive
To *yield the ghost:* but still the envious flood
Stopt in my soul, and would not let it forth.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

=**Syn.** *Ghost, Shade, Apparition, Specter, Phantom, Phantasm.* *Ghost* is the old word for the disembodied spirit, especially as appearing to man: as, the *ghost* of Hamlet's father; the *ghost* of Banquo. *Shade* is a soft and poetic word for *ghost:* as, the *shade* of Creüsa appeared to Æneas. An *apparition* is a ghost as appearing to sight, perhaps suddenly or unexpectedly; it may also be a fancied appearance, while a *ghost* is supposed to be real: as, Jupiter made a cloud into an *apparition* of Juno; Macbeth saw an *apparition* of a dagger; the witches showed him an *apparition* of a crowned child. A *specter* is an alarming or horrifying preternatural personal appearance, having less individuality, perhaps, than a *ghost* or *shade,* but more than an *apparition* necessarily has. A *phantom* has an apparent, not a real, existence; it differs from a *phantasm* in emphasizing the unreality simply and in representing a single object, while *phantasm* emphasizes the deception put upon the mind, and may include more than one object.

Infernal *ghosts* and hellish furies round, . . .
And grisly *spectres,* which the fiend had raised
To tempt the Son of God with terrours dire.
Milton, P. R., iv. 422.

Nor e'er was to the bowers of bliss conveyed
A fairer spirit or more welcome *shade.*
Tickell, Death of Addison, l. 45.

When Godfrey was lifting his eyes . . . they encountered an object as startling to him at that moment as if it had been an *apparition* from the dead.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xii.

These faces in the mirrors
Are but the shadows and *phantoms* of myself.
Longfellow, Masque of Pandora, vii.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first motion, all the interim is
Like a *phantasma,* or a hideous dream.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

ghost† (gōst), *v.* [< *ghost, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To appear to in the form of a ghost; haunt as a spirit or specter.

Julius Cæsar,
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted.*
Shak., A. and C., ii. 6.

What madnesse *ghosts* this old man but what madness *ghosts* us all? *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 32.

II. *intrans.* To give up the ghost; die; expire.

Euryalus, taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit that within a few hours she *ghosted.*
Sir P. Sidney.

ghostess (gōs'tes), *n.* [< *ghost* + *-ess.*] A female ghost. [Humorous.]

In the mean time that she,
The said *Ghostess,* or Ghost, as the matter may be,
From impediment, hindrance, and let shall be free
To sleep in her grave.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 233.

ghost-fish (gōst'fish), *n.* A whitish variety of *Cryptacanthodes maculatus.* See *wrymouth.*

ghostland (gōst'land), *n.* The region of spirits or of the supernatural.

Get out of *ghostland.* *Academy,* April 7, 1888, p. 236.

ghostless† (gōst'les), *a.* [< ME. **gostles*, < AS. *gāstleás* (= D. *geesteloos* = G. *geistlos*), lifeless.] Without spirit, soul, or life.

Works are the breath of faith, the proofs by which we may judge whether it live. If you feel them not, the faith is *ghostless*. *Dr. R. Clarke*, Sermons, p. 473.

ghostlike (gōst'līk), *a.* [< *ghost* + *like*^{2}.] Like a ghost or specter; deathlike.

Thy thinne cheeke, hollow eye,
And *ghostlike* colour, speake the mystery
Thou wouldst, but canst not live by.
Nabbes, Hannibal and Scipio.

ghostliness (gōst'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ghostly.

ghostly (gōst'li), *a.* [With inserted *h*, as in *ghost*; < ME. *gostly*, *gostlich*, earlier *gastly*, *gastlich*, < AS. *gāstlīc*, *gǣstlīc*, of a spirit, spiritual (= OS. *gēstlīk* = OFries. *gāstlīk*, *gāstelīk*, *iestlik* = D. *geestelijk* = OHG. *geistlīh*, MHG. *geistlīch*, *geislīch*, G. *geistlich*, spiritual, = Dan. *geistlig*, clerical), < *gāst*, spirit, a spirit, + *-līc*, -ly^{1}.] **1.** Having to do with the soul or spirit; spiritual; not of the flesh; not carnal or secular.

He that cane noghte lufe this blyssed name Ihesu ne fynd ne fele in it *gastely* joye and delitabilite, with wondirfull swetnes in this lyfe here.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

The life of man upon earth is nothing else than a warfare and continual afflict with his *ghostly* enemies.
Becon, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 542.

The writer of this legend then records
Its *ghostly* application in these words.
Longfellow, Morituri Salutamus.

2. Pertaining or relating to apparitions; of ghostlike character; spectral; supernatural: as, *ghostly* sounds; a *ghostly* visitant.

I have no sorcerer's malison on me,
No *ghostly* hauntings like his Highness.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

ghostly† (gōst'li), *adv.* [< ME. *gostly*, *goostli*, < AS. *gāstlīce*, spiritually, < *gāstlīc*, spiritual: see *ghostly*, *a.*] Spiritually; mystically; mentally; with reference to the mind as contrasted with the sight.

The morwe com, and *gostly* for to speke,
This Diomede is come unto Crysede.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1032.

Loue is *goostli* deliciouse as wijn
That makith men bothe big & bolde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Now maketh he a triall how much his disciples haue profited *ghostly*. *J. Udall*, On Mark viii.

The prince and the whole state may be suffered to perish bodily and *ghostly*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 106.

ghost-moth (gōst'môth), *n.* A nocturnal lepidopterous insect, *Epialus humuli*. The male is white, and has a habit of hovering with a pendulum-like motion in the twilight over one spot (often in churchyards), where the female, which has gray posterior wings and red-spotted anterior wings, is concealed. The term is extended to all the *Epialidæ*.

ghostology (gōs-tol'ǭ-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < *ghost* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the supernatural. [Humorous.]

It seemed more unaccountable than if it had been a thing of *ghostology* and witchcraft.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 294.

ghost-plant (gōst'plant), *n.* The tumbleweed, *Amarantus albus*.

Dr. Newberry has told us that it [*Amarantus albus*] is also known as the *ghost-plant*, in allusion to the same habit, bunches flitting along by night producing a peculiarly weird appearance. *Science*, IX. 32.

ghost-seer (gōst'sē"ėr), *n.* One who sees ghosts or apparitions.

M. Binet treats all *ghost-seers* as so paralysed with terror that they do not move their eyes from the figure.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 172, note.

ghost-show (gōst'shō), *n.* A spiritualistic exhibition. [Colloq.]

ghost-soul (gōst'sōl), *n.* A supposed apparitional soul, or phantom likeness of the body, capable of leaving the body for a time or altogether and appearing to other persons asleep or awake.

At the lowest levels of culture of which we have clear knowledge, the notion of a *ghost-soul* animating man while in the body, and appearing in dream and vision out of the body, is found deeply ingrained.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 451.

ghost-story (gōst'stō"ri), *n.* A story about ghosts or in which ghosts are introduced; hence, by extension, any story or statement to which no credence should be given.

It is still safe and easy to treat anything which can possibly be called a *ghost-story* as on a par with such figments as these. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 112.

ghost-word (gōst'wėrd), *n.* An apparent word or false form found in manuscript or print, due to some blunder of the scribe, editor, or printer. Such ghost-words, mostly miswritings or misprints not obvious to subsequent readers or editors, abound in dictionaries and glossaries of the older stages of the English as well as of other languages.

As "*ghost-words*" Mr. Skeat, in his "Presidential Address" [Trans. Philol. Soc., 1886], designates "words which had never any real existence, being mere coinages due to the blunders of printers or scribes, or to the perfervid imaginations of ignorant or blundering editors."
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 226.

The word meant is "estures," bad spelling of "estres"; and "eftures" is a *ghost-word*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 504.

ghoul (göl), *n.* [Formerly also written *ghole*, *goule*, *gowl*, etc.; < Ar. *ghūl*, Pers. *ghūl*, *ghōl*, also *ghuwal*, a demon of the mountains and the woods, supposed to devour men and other animals.] An imaginary evil being supposed among Eastern nations to prey upon human bodies; an ogre.

Go — and with *Gouls* and Afrits rave;
Till these in horror shrink away
From spectre more accursed than they!
Byron, The Giaour.

You know there are people in India — a kind of beastly race, the *ghouls* — who violate graves.
The Century, XXXVI. 127.

ghoulish (gö'lish), *a.* [< *ghoul* + *-ish*^{1}.] Natural to or resembling a ghoul: as, *ghoulish* delight.

ghurial (gur'i-äl), *n.* [Hind. *ghariyāl*: see *gavial*.] Same as *gavial*.

The *ghurial* is of a finer breed.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 79.

ghurry, ghurrie (gur'i), *n.*; pl. *ghurries* (-iz). [< Skt. *ghaṭī* (cerebral *t*).] In India — (*a*) A clepsydra, or water-instrument for measuring time. (*b*) The gong on which the time so indicated is struck. Hence — (*c*) A clock or other timepiece. (*d*) In old Hindu custom, the 60th part of a day or night (24 minutes). (*e*) In Anglo-Indian usage, an hour. *Yule and Burnell.*

We have fixed the coss at 6,000 Guz, which must be travelled by the postman in a *Ghurry* and a half.
Tippoo's Letters, p. 215. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

ghyll (gil), *n.* A false spelling of *gill*^{2}.

giallo antico (jȧl'lọ̄ ȧn-tē'kọ̄). [It.: *giallo*, yellow (see *yellow*); *antico*, ancient (see *antic*).] A marble of a rich golden-yellow color, deepening in tint to orange and pink, found among Roman ruins and used anew in buildings of the Renaissance and later times. It is identified by J. H. Middleton ("Ancient Rome in 1885") with the marmor Numidicum of the ancients.

Discs and strips of serpentine, porphyry and *giallo antico*. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. lviii.

giant (jī'a̤nt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *giaunt*, *gyant*, *giaund*, earlier *geant*, *geaunt*, *geaund*, *jeant*, sometimes *yeant*, *yeaunt*, < OF. *geant*, *jaiant*, F. *géant* = Pr. *jaian*, *gigant* = Sp. Pg. It. *gigante* = AS. *gigant* = OHG. G. Dan. Sw. *gigant*, < L. *gigas* (*gigant-*), < Gr. *γίγας* (*γιγαντ-*), mostly in pl. *γίγαντες*, the Giants, a savage race of men destroyed by the gods (Homer), called sons of Gaia, the Earth (Hesiod, etc.), and hence the epithet *γηγενής*, earth-born (< *γῆ*, *γαῖα*, the earth, + *-γενης*, -born, < √ *γεν*, bear, produce); but *γίγας* and *γηγενής* cannot be etymologically identical, nor can *γίγας* (*γι-γα-ντ-*) contain the √ *γεν* unless in the shorter form *γα*, which appears in Epic perf. inf. *γε-γά-μεν*, part. *γε-γα-ώς*, etc. Cf. *gigantic*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *classical myth.*, one of a divine but monstrous race, children of Uranus (Heaven) and Gæa (Earth), and personifying destructive physical phenomena, as those of volcanic origin. They were subdued by the Olympian gods after a war which forms a favorite subject in ancient art (see *gigantomachy*), and typifies the inherent opposition between darkness and light.
Hence — **2.** Some other imaginary being of human form but superhuman size: as, *Giant* Despair, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

He was byseged sothliche with seuene grete *geauntes*,
That with Antecrist helden harde ȝeyns Conscience.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 215.

Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise.
Milton, P. L., xi. 642.

3. Figuratively, a person of unusual size or of extraordinary powers, physical or mental.

Then we went to pay a visit at a hotel in Jermyn Street. . . . A powdered *giant* lolling in the hall, his buttons emblazoned with prodigious coronets, took our cards up to the Prince. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, II. ii.

Giant's Causeway. See *causeway*.

II. *a.* Gigantic; of extraordinary size or force, actual or relative: as, "the *giant* world," *Shak.*; a *giant* intellect.

Put the world's whole strength
Into one *giant* arm. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

As our dire neighbours of Cyclopean birth
Match in fierce wrong the *giant* sons of earth.
Pope, Odyssey, vii.

We make of Nature's *giant* powers
The slaves of human Art.
Whittier, The Ship-Builders.

Giant cactus, the *Cereus giganteus*. See cuts under *Cactaceæ*.— **Giant cavy**, the water-cavy. See *capibara*.— **Giant cell**, in *anat.*, an osteoclast.— **Giant clam**, a bivalve mollusk of the family *Tridacnidæ*.— **Giant cockle**, *Cardium magnum*.— **Giant fennel.** See *fennel*.— **Giant fulmar.** See *fulmar*.— **Giant rail.** See *Leguatia*.

giantess (jī'a̤n-tes), *n.* [< *giant* + *-ess*.] A female giant; a female of extraordinary bulk and stature.

I had rather be a *giantess*, and lie under Mount Pelion.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

giantish (jī'a̤n-tish), *a.* [< *giant* + *-ish*^{1}.] Somewhat like a giant; uncommonly large.

Their stature neither dwarf nor *giantish*,
But in a comely well-dispos'd proportion.
Randolph, Muses Looking-Glass, v. 1.

giantism (jī'a̤n-tizm), *n.* [< *giant* + *-ism*.] The state of being a giant. [Rare.]

O happy state of *giantism*, when husbands
Like mushrooms grow. *Fielding*, Tom Thumb, i.

giant-kettle (jī'a̤nt-ket"l), *n.* A pot-hole, often of enormous dimensions, common on the coast of Norway.

giant-killer (jī'a̤nt-kil"ėr), *n.* In folk-lore, nursery-tales, etc., one who makes it his business to kill giants. The giants in such stories are generally represented as cruel, merciless, and often cannibalistic, but so stupid as to be easily overcome by courageous cunning.

giantly (jī'a̤nt-li), *a.* [< *giant* + *-ly*^{1}.] Giant-like. [Rare.]

The Sasquesahanockes are a *Giantly* people, strange in proportion, behauiour, and attire, their voice sounding from them as out of a Caue. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 767.

This chieftain, as I have before noted, was a very *giantly* man, and was clad in a coarse blue coat.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 371.

giant-powder (jī'a̤nt-pou"dėr), *n.* An explosive formed of nitroglycerin mixed with infusorial earth. It is a form of dynamite.

giant-queller (jī'a̤nt-kwel"ėr), *n.* A subduer of giants; a giant-killer.

giantry (jī'a̤n-tri), *n.* [< *giant* + *-ry*.] The race of giants; giants collectively. [Rare.]

The flimsy *giantry* of Ossian has introduced mountainous horrors. *Walpole*, Letters (1784), IV. 380.

giantship (jī'a̤nt-ship), *n.* [< *giant* + *-ship*.] The state, quality, or character of being a giant: used in the extract as a descriptive title.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crest-fallen.
Milton, S. A., l. 1244.

giant-swing (jī'a̤nt-swing), *n.* In *gymnastics*, a revolution at arm's length around a horizontal bar.

giaour (jour, or gyä-ör'), *n.* [< Turkish, *jawr*, *gawur*, an infidel, a miscreant, < Pers. *gāwr*, an infidel, another form of *gabr*, an infidel, a Gueber: see *Gueber*.] An infidel: used by the Turks to designate an adherent of any religion except the Mohammedan, more particularly a Christian, and so commonly that it does not necessarily imply an insult.

The faithless slave that broke her bower,
And, worse than faithless, for a *Giaour*!
Byron, The Giaour.

giardinetto (jär-dē-net'tọ̄), *n.*; pl. *giardinetti* (-tē). [It., dim. of *giardino* = E. *garden*.] A jewel, usually a finger-ring, ornamented with imitations of natural flowers in precious stones. A common form of the chaton is a basket or vase from which a formal and decorative spray or bouquet of flowers emerges.

gib^{1} (jib), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *gibbe*, *gibe*, a sort of arm, an implement for stirring the earth and rooting up plants, apparently a hoe (Roquefort): see *gibbet* and *jib*^{1}.] **1.** A hooked stick. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]— **2.** A wooden support for the roof of a coal-mine. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]— **3.** A piece of iron used to clasp together the pieces of wood or iron of a framing which is to be keyed.— **4.** In *steam-mach.*, a fixed wedge used with the driving-wedge or key to tighten the strap which holds the brasses at the end of a connecting-rod.— **5.** The projecting arm of a crane; a gibbet. Also *jib*. *E. H. Knight.*— **Gib and key**, a fastening to connect a bar and strap together by means of a slot common to both, in which an E-shaped gib with a beveled back is inserted and driven fast by a taper key. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

gib^{1} (jib), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gibbed*, ppr. *gibbing*. [< *gib*^{1}, *n.*] To secure or fasten with a gib or gibs.

gib^{2}† (gib), *n.* [< ME. *Gibbe*, *Gybbe*, *Gyb*, a proper name, a familiar abbr. of *Gilbert* (F. *Guilbert*, ML. *Gilbertus*, etc., of OHG. origin, G. *Gilbert*); much used as a proper name for an individual cat, like mod. E. *Tom*, and finally regarded as a common (generic) name. So in comp. *gib-cat*, q. v. Cf. *Tom*, a name for a cat, *tom-cat; Dobbin*, a name for a horse, etc.; *Reynard*, a fox, etc.] A familiar name for a cat; hence, as a generic name, any cat, especially an old cat: commonly used for the male.

For right no more than *Gibbe*, our cat [tr. F. *Thibert le cas*],
That awaiteth mice and rattes to killen,
Ne entende I but to begilen. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6204.

Ere *Gib*, our cat, can lick her ear.
Peele, Edward I.

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gib*,
Such dear concernings hide? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

gib^2 (gib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gibbed*, ppr. *gibbing*. [< *gib^2*, *n.* In the sense of 'castrate,' perhaps a reduction of *glib* in that sense: see *glib^3*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To behave like a cat.

What caterwauling's here? what *gibbing?*
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 2.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To castrate, as a cat.

As melancholy as a *gibb'd* cat. *Howell's Eng. Prov.*, p. 10.

I have lived these fifty yeares with my old Lord, and truly no body ever died in my armes before, but your Lordship's *gibb'd* Cat.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote (1654), p. 229.

2. To eviscerate or disembowel, as a fish. Also *gip.* [New Eng. and Nova Scotia.]

gibber^1 (gib'ėr), *v. i.* [Also in comp. *gibber-gabber* and *gibble-gabble*, reduplications, with the usual variation of vowel, of *gabber^1* and *gabble* (which are assibilated in *jabber* and *jabble*), freq. forms of *gab^1*, q. v.] To speak inarticulately; speak incoherently or senselessly.

The sheeted dead
Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

The floor covered with maskers, *gibbering* in falsetto, dancing, capering, coquetting till daylight.
The Century, XXX. 209.

gibber^2 (gib'ėr), *n.* [< *gib^2*, *v.*] One who guts or eviscerates fish. [New Eng. and Nova Scotia.]

gibber^3 (gib'ėr), *n.* [L., < *gibbus*, hunched, gibbous: see *gibbous.*] In *bot.*, a pouch-like enlargement of the base of a calyx, corolla, etc.; a gibbosity.

gibber-gabber† (gib'ėr-gab″ėr), *n.* [Redupl. of *gabber^1*. Cf. *gibble-gabble*, and see *gibber^1* and *gabber^1*.] Idle talk; chatter; gabble: equivalent to *gibble-gabble*. *Tusser.*

gibberish (gib'ėr-ish), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *gibbrish*, *gibrish*, *gibridge* (also *geberish*, *gebrish*, the last forms appar. accom., in allusion to the jargon of alchemy, to *Geber* (or *Gebir*, in Gower *Gibere*), the reputed founder of the Arabian school of chemistry or alchemy); < *gibber^1*, gabble, + *-ish*, appar. in imitation of language-names in *-ish^1*.] **I.** *n.* Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible or incoherent language; confused or disguised speech; jargon.

He that applies his names to ideas different from their common use . . . speaks *gibberish*.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. x. 31.

I'll now attend you to the Tea-table, where I shall hear from your Ladyship Reason and good Sense, after all this Law and *Gibberish*. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

The uncouth *gibberish* with which all this was uttered, like the darkness of an oracle, made us the more attentive to it. *Addison*, Sir Roger and the Gipsies.

=**Syn.** See *prattle*, *n.*

II. *a.* Unmeaning; unintelligible; disguised or jargonized, as words.

Physicians but torment him, his disease
Laughs at their *gibberish* language.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iv. 1.

gibberishing (gib'ėr-ish-ing), *a.* [< *gibberish* + *-ing^2*.] Inarticulate; stammering. Compare *rubbishing*.

And yet forsooth we must gag our lawes in *gibberishing* Irish? *Holinshed*, Description of Ireland, i.

gibberose† (gib'ėr-ōs), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *gibbous*.

gibberosity (gib-e̤-ros'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *gibbosity*. *Bailey*, 1727; *Gray*.

gibbet^1 (jib'et), *n.* [< ME. *gibet*, *gebet*, *gebat*, *jebet*, *jebat*, a gibbet, appar. < OF. *gibet*, later *gibbet*, F. *gibet*, ML. *gibetum*, *gibetus*, It. *giubbetto*, m., *giubbetta*, usually in pl. *giubbette*, f., a gibbet. The It. forms suggest a connection with It. *giubbetto*, dim. of *giubba*, dial. *gibba*, an under-waistcoat, doublet, mane (see *jupon*), as if through the notion of 'collar' or 'halter'; but the It. *giubbetto*, a gibbet, is prob. accom. to the other word so spelled, and the real source may be in OF. *gibet*, a large stick, appar. dim. of *gibbe*, *gibe*, a sort of arm (weapon), an implement for stirring the earth and rooting up plants, appar. a hoe: see *gib^1* and *jib^1*, the latter of which, in the sense of 'a projecting beam or arm of a crane,' comes very near the sense of *gibbet.*] **1.** A kind of gallows; a wooden structure consisting of an upright post with an arm projecting from the top, on which malefactors were formerly hanged in chains; sometimes, as the famous gibbet of Montfaucon, near Paris, a considerable structure with numerous uprights of masonry, connected by several tiers of cross-beams, and with pits beneath it in which the remains were cast when they fell from the chains; hence, a gallows of any form.

Unless a man would marry a gallows, and beget young *gibbets*, I never saw one so prone [to death].
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

Where Honour and Justice most oddly contribute,
To ease Hero's Pains by a Halter and *Gibbet*.
Prior, The Thief and the Cordelier.

His grants were from the aggregate and consolidated funds of judgments iniquitously legal, and from possessions voluntarily surrendered by the lawful proprietors with the *gibbet* at the door. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

2. The projecting beam of a crane which sustains the pulleys and the weight to be lifted; a jib.—**3.** A great cudgel, such as are thrown at trees to beat down the fruit. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

gibbet^1 (jib'et), *v. t.* [< *gibbet*, *n.*] **1.** To hang and expose on a gibbet or gallows; hang upon anything resembling a gibbet.

Some Inns still *gibbet* their Signs across a Town.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 389.

Here [in the kitchen] is no every-day cheerfulness of cooking-range, but grotesque andirons wading into the bristling embers, and a long crane with villainous pots *gibbeted* upon it. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

2. Figuratively, to set forth to public gaze; expose to ridicule, scorn, infamy, or the like.

Thus [he] unknowingly *gibbeted* himself into infamy, when he might have otherwise quietly retired into oblivion. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xii.

Then where's the wrong, to *gibbet* high the name
Of fools and knaves already dead to shame?
Essay on Satire, i. 160.

gibbet^2†, *n.* An error for *gigot*, a shoulder of mutton.

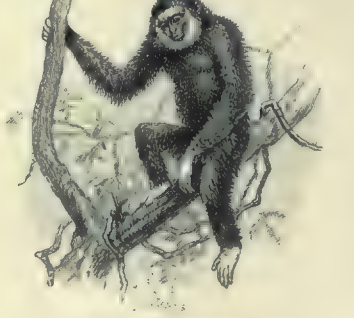
A good sauce for a *gibbet* of mutton.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., iv. 28.

gibbet-tree (jib'et-trē), *n.* A gallows-tree.

gibbier†, *n.* See *gibier*.

gibble-gabble† (gib'l-gab″l), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *gabble*: see *gibber-gabber* and *gibber^1*.] Idle talk; chatter; gabble. *Cotgrave.*

gibbon (gib'o̤n), *n.* [F. *gibbon*, in Buffon; origin not ascertained.] The common name of the long-armed apes of the genus *Hylobates*, subfamily *Hylobatinæ*, and family *Simiidæ*. These apes have a remarkably slender body, with very long slim limbs, especially the fore limbs or arms, which almost touch the ground when the animal stands erect; the tail is rudimentary, and there are ischial callosities. In some respects the gibbons approach man very closely.



Gibbon (*Hylobates lar*).

They inhabit the East Indian archipelago and the peninsular mainland, and are extremely agile, swinging themselves in the trees like the spider-monkeys of the new world. There are several species, one of the best-known of which is *Hylobates lar*, inhabiting Tenasserim and a wide extent of adjoining country, of a blackish color marked with white on the face and hands. The hoolock (*H. hoolock*) is another, found in Assam and neighboring regions. The crowned gibbon is *H. pileatus* of Siam. Sumatra has a gibbon (*H. agilis*) noted for uttering musical sounds, and variously called *wou-wou*, *oungha*, *ungaputi*, *unkaputi*, etc. The most notable gibbon is the Sumatran siamang (*H. siamanga* or *Siamanga syndactyla*), which has two of its toes webbed. See these names, also *ape*, *Hylobates*.

gib-boom, *n.* See *jib-boom*.

gibbose (gib'ōs), *a.* [< L. *gibbosus*: see *gibbous*.] Same as *gibbous*.

gibbosity (gi-bos'i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *gibbosité* = Pr. *gilbositat*, *gelbositat* = Pg. *gibosidade* = It. *gibbosità*; as *gibbous*, *gibbose*, + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being gibbous or gibbose; roundness or protuberance of outline; convexity.

When two ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, . . . what should take away the sight of these ships from each other but the *gibbosity* of the interjacent water? *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

That a singular regard be had upon examination to the *gibbosity* of the gentlemen that offer themselves as founder's kinsmen [of the Ugly Club]. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

2. A protuberance; a round or swelling prominence. Specifically—**3.** In *bot.*, a swelling or protuberance at one side of an organ, usually near the base, as of a calyx.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, an irregular large protuberance, somewhat rounded, but not forming the segment of a sphere; a hump: as, the *gibbosity* of or on the back of a camel or zebu.

gibbous (gib'us), *a.* [Also *gibberose*, *gibbose* = F. *gibbeux* = Sp. *giboso*, *jiboso* = Pg. *giboso*, *gibboso* = It. *gibboso*; < L. *gibbosus*, a different reading of *gibberosus*, hunched, humped, < *gibber*, a hunch, hump, < *gibber*, a., hunched, humped, Cf. equiv. *gibbus*, hunched: see *gibber^3*.] **1.** Having a hunch or protuberance on the back; hunched; humpbacked; crookbacked.

How oxen, in some countries, began and continue *gibbous*, or hunch-backed. *Sir T. Browne.*

Is there of all your kindred some who lack
Vision direct, or have a *gibbous* back?
Crabbe, Works, II. 81.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member.
Wiseman.

Specifically—**2.** Swelling by a regular curve; convex, as the moon is when more than half and less than full, the illuminated part being then convex on both margins.—**3.** In *bot.*, having a rounded protuberance at the side or base.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, convex but not regularly rounded; somewhat irregularly raised or swollen; protuberant; humped; gibbose.

gibbously (gib'us-li), *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form. *Imp. Dict.*

gibbousness (gib'us-nes), *n.* The state of being gibbous; protuberance; a prominence; convexity.

gibbsite (gib'zīt), *n.* [Named in honor of the American mineralogist George *Gibbs* (1776–1833). The proper names *Gibbs* and *Gibson* (i. e., *Gib's son*) are due to *Gib*, a familiar abbr. of *Gilbert* (see *gib^2*); a dim. of *Gib* is *Gibbon*, whence further *Gibbons*, *Gibbins*, *Gibbens*, *Gibbonson.*] A hydrate of aluminium, a whitish mineral, found in Massachusetts in irregular stalactitic masses, presenting an aggregation of elongated tuberous branches, parallel and united: also found in the Ural and elsewhere, in monoclinic crystals, and often called *hydrargillite*. Its structure is fibrous, the fibers radiating from an axis.

gib-cat (gib'kat), *n.* [< *gib^2* + *cat*. Cf. *gibb'd cat*, under *gib^2*, *v.*] A tom-cat, especially an old tom-cat: often implying castration.

I am as melancholy as a *gib cat*, or a lugged bear.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

A hag whose eies shoot poison—that has beene an ould witch, and is now turning into a *gib-cat*.
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

I could never sing
More than a *gib-cat* or a very howlet.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 2.

Gib-cat is, at this moment, the ordinary name in Scotland and in the north of England, where, however, tomcat is expelling it from "fine" speech: and it was formerly the ordinary name in England also.
J. A. H. Murray, N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 350.

gibe^1, jibe^2 (jīb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gibed*, *jibed*, ppr. *gibing*, *jibing*. [Appar. of Scand. origin (with assibilation of orig. guttural, as in *jabber* for *gabber^1*, etc.). Cf. Sw. dial. *gipa*, talk rashly and foolishly, Icel. *geipa*, talk nonsense, *geip*, idle talk. Connection with *jape* is uncertain.] **I.** *intrans.* To utter taunting or sarcastic words; rail; sneer; scoff: absolutely or with *at*.

Lest they relieving us might afterwards laugh and *gibe at* our poverty. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 9.

=**Syn.** *Jeer*, *Scoff*, etc. See *sneer*.

II. *trans.* To speak of or to with taunting or sarcastic words; deride; scoff at; rail at; ridicule.

Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

gibe^1, jibe^2 (jīb), *n.* [< *gibe^1*, *jibe^2*, *v.*] A tauntingly or contemptuously sarcastic remark; a scoff; a railing; an expression of sarcastic scorn.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and notable scorns
That dwell in every region of his face.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

With solemn *gibe* did Eustace banter me.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

When it was said of the court of Frederic that the place of king's atheist was vacant, the *gibe* was felt as the most biting sarcasm. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 360.

=**Syn.** Taunt, jeer, sneer, fleer, insult, reproach.

gibe^2 (jīb), *v.* *Naut.* See *jibe*^{1}.

gibecière (zhē-bė-si-ãr′), *n.* Same as *gipser*.

gibel (gib′el), *n.* [< G. *gibel*, *giebel*, a certain fish (as defined), a kind of chub, < MHG. *gebel*, OHG. *gebal*, the head, OHG. *gibilla*, skull: see under *gable*^{1}.] The so-called Prussian carp, *Carassius vulgaris* or *gibelio*, having no barbules, supposed to have been introduced into Great Britain from Germany. It is a good table-fish, but seldom weighs more than half a pound.

Gibeline, *n.* See *Ghibelline*.

gibelio (gi-bē′li-ō), *n.* [NL.: see *gibel*.] Same as *gibel*.

Gibeonite (gib′ẹ̄-on-īt), *n.* [< *Gibeon*, a city in Palestine, + *-ite*^{2}.] 1. One of the inhabitants of Gibeon, who were condemned by Joshua to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Israelites. Hence—2. A slave's slave; a workman's laborer; a farmer's drudge.

And Giles must trudge, whoever gives command;
A *Gibeonite*, that serves them all by turn.
Bloomfield, Farmer's Boy, Spring.

giber, jiber (jī′bėr), *n.* One who utters gibes.

Come, Sempronia, leave him;
He is a *giber*, and our present business
Is of more serious consequence.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

giberalter†, *n.* A cant or capricious term, of vague meaning, occurring only in the following extract, probably with some reference to Gibraltar in Spain.

Let me cling to your flanks, my nimble *giberalters*.
Merry Devil of Edmonton.

giberne (zhē-bern′), *n.* [F., a cartridge-box.] A sort of bag in which grenadiers formerly held their hand-grenades, worn like a powder-flask. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

gib-fish (gib′fish), *n.* The male salmon. [North. Eng.]

gibier† (F. pron. zhē-biā′), *n.* [Also written *gibbier*; < OF. *gibier*, *gibbier*, F. *gibier*, game, fowl.] Wild fowl; game.

These imposts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the same time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax-free.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

gibingly, jibingly (jī′bing-li), *adv.* In a gibing manner.

But your loves,
Thinking upon his services, took from you
The apprehension of his present portance,
Which most *gibingly*, ungravely, he did fashion.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3.

gib-keeler (gib′kē′lėr), *n.* Same as *gib-tub*.

giblet (jib′let), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *gibelet*, < OF. *gibelet*, the entrails of fowls (cf. F. *gibelotte*, stewed rabbit); cf. *gibier*, wild fowl.] I. *n.* 1. A part removed or trimmed away from a fowl when it is prepared for roasting, as the heart, liver, gizzard, neck, ends of wings and legs, etc., often used in pies, stews, etc.: usually in the plural.

It shall not, like the table of a country-justice, be sprinkled over with all manner of cheap salads, sliced beef, *giblets*, and pettitoes, to fill up room.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 2.

2. *pl.* Rags; tatters. [Rare.]

II. *a.* Made of giblets: as, a *giblet* pie or stew.

giblet-check, giblet-cheek (jib′let-chek, -chēk), *n.* A rebate round the reveals of a doorway or gateway, for the reception of a door or gate intended to open outward, so that the outer face of the door or gate will be flush with the face of the wall. Also written *jiblet-check*, *jiblet-cheek*. [Scotch.]

Gibraltar (ji-brâl′tä̤r), *n.* [Short for *Gibraltar rock*, a name applied to hard candy, in allusion to the *Rock of Gibraltar*, a celebrated fortress belonging to Great Britain, at the entrance of the Mediterranean.] 1. A kind of candy: same as *Gibraltar rock*.—2. A kind of sugar-candy made in short thick sticks with rounded ends. [U. S.]—**Gibraltar monkey.** Same as *Barbary ape* (which see, under *ape*).—**Gibraltar rock**, rock-candy.

gibship† (gib′ship), *n.* [< *gib*^{2} + *-ship*.] The quality of being a gib-cat: ludicrously used as a title of address.

Bring out the cat-hounds, I'le bring down your *gib-ship*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 1.

gibstaff (jib′ståf), *n.*; pl. *gibstaves* (-stävz). [< *gib*^{1} + *staff*.] 1. A staff with which to gage water or push a boat.—2. A staff formerly used in fighting beasts on the stage.

gib-tub (gib′tub), *n.* [< *gib*^{2} + *tub*.] A tray in which fish are placed to be gibbed or gutted. Also *gib-keeler*, *gip-tub*. [New Eng. and Nova Scotia.]

Gichtelian (giċh-tē′li-an), *n.* [< *Gichtel* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A follower of J. G. Gichtel (1638–1710), a German mystic. The Gichtelians were until recently found in small numbers in parts of the Netherlands and of Germany. They called themselves *Angelic Brethren*, as having already attained a state of angelic purity, through the rejection of marriage.

gid^1 (gid), *n.* [Assumed from *giddy*, q. v.] Staggers in sheep, a disease caused by a cystic worm in the brain, formerly called *Cœnurus cerebralis*, now known to be the larva of the dog's tapeworm, *Tænia cœnurus*. Also called *giddiness* and *sturdy*.

Sheep are afflicted by a disease known as the *gid*, or staggers. The animal goes round and round; its power to walk straight ahead is lost. This curious effect is produced by the presence of a hydatid . . . known under the name of Cœnurus cerebralis. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 201.

gid^2 (jid), *n.* [Also *gidd*, *jid*, and in comp. *jedcock*, *judcock*; origin obscure.] The jack-snipe. *Montagu.* [Local, Eng.]

gidded†, *a.* [< *gidd*(*y*) + *-ed*^{2}.] Dazed with fear.

In hast they runne, and mids their race they staie,
As *gidded* roe. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 418.

giddily (gid′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gideliche*, foolishly; < *giddy* + *-ly*^{2}.] 1. In a light, foolish manner; flightily; heedlessly: as, to chatter or carry on *giddily*.—2. In a dizzying manner; so as to cause giddiness or vertigo.

How *giddily* he [Fashion] turns about all the hot bloods, between fourteen and five-and-thirty!
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

Your Beauties so dazle the Sight,
That lost in Amaze,
I *giddily* gaze,
Confus'd and o'erwhelm'd with a Torrent of Light.
Congreve, Judgment of Paris.

3. Inconstantly; unsteadily; with various turnings.

To roam
Giddily, and be everywhere but at home—
Such freedom doth a banishment become. *Donne.*

giddiness (gid′i-nes), *n.* 1. The character or quality of being giddy or foolish; levity; flightiness; heedlessness; inconstancy; unsteadiness.

Fear of your unbelief, and the time's *giddiness*,
Made me I durst not then go farther.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, i. 1.

The Popish Plot . . . began now sensibly to dwindle, thro' the folly, knavery, impudence, and *giddiness* of Oates.
Evelyn, Diary, June 18, 1683.

2. The state or condition of being giddy or dizzy; a swimming of the head; dizziness; vertigo.

Sometimes it [betel-nut] will cause great *giddiness* in the Head of those that are not us'd to chew it.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 319.

The change of our perceptions and thoughts to be pleasing must not be too rapid; for as the intervals when too long produce the feeling of tedium, so when too short they cause that of *giddiness* or vertigo.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xlv.

3. Same as *gid*^{1}.

giddish†, *a.* [< *gidd*(*y*) + *-ish*^{1}.] Foolish.

The people cawle thee *giddishe* mad;
Why, all the world is so.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, iii.

giddy (gid′i), *a.* [< ME. *gidie*, *gidi*, *gydie*, *gydi*, foolish (not 'dizzy' in the physical sense; so *dizzy* orig. meant 'foolish'); origin obscure; the alleged AS. **gidig* (Somner) is not found, and there is nothing to connect E. *giddy* with AS. *giddian*, sing, recite, speak, < *gid*, *gidd*, a song, poem, saying.] 1. Foolishly light or frivolous; governed by wild or thoughtless impulses; manifesting exuberant spirits or levity; flighty; heedless.

Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm . . .
Than women's are. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

Hot. Come, quick, quick; that I may lay my head in thy lap.
Lady P. Go, ye *giddy* goose. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Young heads are *giddy*, and young hearts are warm,
And make mistakes for manhood to reform.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 444.

2. Characterized by or indicating giddiness or levity of feeling.

Yet would this *giddy* innovation fain
Down with it lower, to abuse it quite.
Daniel, Musophilus.

She said twenty *giddy* things that looked like joy, and then laughed loud at her own want of meaning.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

3. Affected with vertigo, or a swimming sensation in the head, causing liability to reel or fall; dizzy; reeling: as, to be *giddy* from fever or drunkenness, or in looking down from a great height.

I grow *giddy* while I gaze.
Congreve, Paraphrase upon Horace, I. xix. 1.

His voice fell
Like music which makes *giddy* the dim brain.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

4. Adapted to cause or to suggest giddiness; of a dizzy or dizzying nature; acting or causing to act giddily.

As we pac'd along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

The wretch shall feel
The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 134.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. Careless, reckless, headlong, flighty, hare-brained, light-headed.

giddy (gid′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *giddied*, ppr. *giddying*. [< *giddy*, *a.*] I. *trans.* To make dizzy or unsteady.

He is a quiet and peaceable man, who is not moved when all things else are; not shaken with fear, not *giddied* with suspicion. *Farindon*, Sermons (1657), p. 423.

II. *intrans.* To turn quickly; reel.

Had not by chance a sodaine North wind fetcht,
With an extreme sea, quite about againe,
Our whole endeuours; and our course constraine
To *giddie* round. *Chapman*, Odyssey, ix.

My head swims, my brain *giddies*, I am getting old, Margaret. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

giddy-head (gid′i-hed), *n.* A giddy, frivolous person; one without serious thought or sound judgment.

A company of *giddy-heads* will take upon them to divine how many shall be saved, and who damned in a parish; where they shall sit in heaven; interpret apocalypses; and precisely set down when the world shall come to an end, what year, what month, what day.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 677.

giddy-headed (gid′i-hed″ed), *a.* Having a giddy head; frivolous; volatile; incautious.

giddy-paced (gid′i-pāst), *a.* Having a giddy pace; moving irregularly; reeling; flighty.

Methought it did relieve my passion much:
More than light airs and recollected terms,
Of these most brisk and *giddy-paced* times.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4.

giddy-pate (gid′i-pāt), *n.* Same as *giddy-head*.

giddy-pated (gid′i-pā″ted), *a.* Same as *giddy-headed*.

gie^1 (gē), *v.*; pret. *ga*, *gae*, or *gied*, pp. *gien*, ppr. *gieing*. A dialectal (northern English and Scotch) form of *give*^{1}.

A towd ma my sins, an's toithe were due, an' I *gied* it in hond. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, O. S.

gie^2†, *v.* and *n.* See *guy*^{1}.

gier-eagle† (jēr′ē″gl), *n.* [< D. *gier* = G. *geier*, a vulture (see *gerfalcon*), + E. *eagle*.] A bird mentioned in the authorized version of Leviticus xi. 18 (*vulture* in the revised version), supposed to be the *Neophron percnopterus*.

These . . . ye shall have in abomination among the fowls: . . . the swan, and the pelican, and the *gier-eagle*.
Lev. xi. 18.

gies (gēs), *n. pl.* [Pacific islands.] Strong mats made of bark or other material, worn by native boatmen in the Pacific as a protection from rain. *Simmonds.*

gieseckite (gē′zek-īt), *n.* [Named after Charles *Gieseck* or *Giesecke*, whose original name was Metzler (born about 1760, died 1833), an actor, playwright, mineralogist, etc.] A mineral occurring in hexagonal prisms of a greenish-gray or brown color. It is a hydrated silicate of aluminium, sodium, and potassium, and is supposed to have been derived from the alteration of nepheline.

gif (gif), *conj.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *if*.

Gif I have failyeit, baldlie repreif my ryme.
Gavin Douglas, Pref. to tr. of Virgil.

Your brother's mistress,
Gif she can be reclaimed; *gif* not, his prey!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

giff-gaff (gif′gaf), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., a varied redupl. of *give*^{1}. Cf. *gewgaw*.] Mutual or reciprocal giving and taking; mutual obligation; tit for tat.

Giff-gaff makes good fellowship. *Proverb.*

Giffe-gaffe was a good fellow, this *Giffe-gaffe* led them clean from justice.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

giffin (jif′in), *n.* Same as *jiffy*.

giffy, *n.* See *jiffy*.

gift (gift), *n.* [< ME. *gift*, commonly *gift*, *geft*, a gift (the lit. sense not found in AS.), < AS. *gift*, nearly always in pl. *gifta*, a marriage, nuptials (= OFries. *ieft*, *iefta*, a gift, grant, = D. *gift*, a gift, = MLG. *gifte*, a gift, bequest, = OHG. MHG. *gift*, a gift (G. Dan. Sw. in comp.;

G. *mitgift*, *braut-gift*, Dan. Sw. *medgift*, Sw. *hemgift*, a dowry; and with a specialized sense, OHG. *gift*, f., G. *gift*, n., D. *gift*, n., Sw. Dan. *gift*, poison, lit. that which is given; cf. *dose*, of the same lit. sense), = Icel. *gift*, usually spelled *gipt*, a gift, pl. *giptar*, a marriage, = Dan. *gifte*, a marriage, = Goth. in comp. *fra-gifts*, *fra-gibts*, promise, gift); with the abstract formative *-t*, < *gifan*, give: see *give*1.] 1. The act, right, or power of giving or conferring: as, to get a thing by *gift;* an office in the *gift* of the people.

A towell, by the *gefte* of Margery Chester.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

Therefore these two, her eldest sonnes, she sent
To seeke for succour of this Ladies *gieft*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 14.

I will not take her on *gift* of any man.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3.

If I die to-morrow, you're worth Five Thousand Pounds by my *Gift*. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

2. Specifically, in *law:* (*a*) A voluntary transfer of property by the owner of it to another, without consideration or compensation therefor, or without any other consideration than love and affection, or a nominal consideration, or both; a gratuitous assignment. See *donation* and *consideration*. (*b*) In *old Eng. law*, the creation of an estate in tail (see *estate*), as distinguished from the creation of an estate in fee simple, which was termed *feoffment*.—3. That which is given or bestowed; anything ownership of which is voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a present; a donation.

Euery man that payeth to such a *yefte* or lone aboue specificied, shalle have repayment.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 387.

Rich *gifts* wax poor when givers prove unkind.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

Rings and other jewels are not *gifts*, but apologies for *gifts*. The only *gift* is a portion of thyself.
Emerson, Gifts.

4. A natural quality or endowment regarded as conferred; power; faculty: as, the *gift* of wit; the *gift* of speech.

Thei knowen wel, that this may not do the Marvayles that he made, but ȝif it had ben be the specyalle *ȝifte* of God. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 165.

Stir up the *gift* of God, which is in thee by the putting on of my hands. 2 Tim. i. 6.

And if the boy have not a woman's *gift*,
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

You have a *gift*, sir (thank your education),
Will never let you want, while there are men,
And malice, to breed causes.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

5. *pl.* White specks on finger-nails, which have been superstitiously supposed to portend gifts. *Dunglison*. [Colloq.]—**Gift of bastardy.** See *bastardy*.—**Gift of gab.** See *gab*1.—**Gift of tongues**, a special power, conferred upon the apostles and others in the early church, of speaking in a dialect other than their own. It has been claimed in later times by various sects in the Christian church, as the Montanists (second century), the Prophets of Cévennes (eighteenth century), the Irvingites, etc. See *Irvingite*.=**Syn.** 3. *Grant*, *Gratuity*, etc. (see *present*, *n.*); benefaction, boon, bounty, offering, contribution, donative, allowance.—4. *Abilities*, *Talents*, *Parts*, etc. (see *genius*); endowment, capability, turn, forte.

gift (gift), *v. t.* [= MLG. *giften* = OHG. *giftan*, MHG. *giften*, give, = Icel. *gifta* = Sw. *gifta* = Dan. *gifte*, give away in marriage; from the noun: see *gift*, *n.*] 1. To confer or transfer as a gift; make a gift of; donate formally. [Archaic or colloq.]

The King has *gifted* my landis lang syne—
It cannot be nae warse wi' me.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 31).

The gear that is *gifted*, it never
Will last like the gear that is won.
J. Baillie, Woo'd and Married and A'.

The Regent Murray *gifted* all the Church property to Lord Sempill. *J. C. Lees*, Abbey of Paisley (1868), p. 201.

2. To endow with a gift or with any power or faculty: chiefly in the past participle.

Am I better *gifted* than another? Thou art an ill judge of either, who enviest the gifts of both.
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts, § 9.

For the world must love and fear him
Whom I *gift* with heart and hand.
Mrs. Browning, Swan's Nest.

gifted (gif'ted), *p. a.* Endowed by nature with any power or faculty; furnished with any particular talent; specifically, largely endowed with intellect.

Two of their *gifted* brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger, got up into a pease-cart and harangued the people to dispose them to an insurrection. *Dryden*.

Together they explored the page
Of glowing bard or *gifted* sage.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 13.

I know that the humblest man and the feeblest has the same civil rights, according to the theory of our institutions, as the most *gifted*. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 19.

giftedness (gif'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being gifted.

May not a conformist, though of an ordinary invention, and not endued with the sublimest *giftednesses* of our separatists, say, Seek, seek, seek, or Good, good, good?
J. Echard, Grounds of the Contempt of the Clergy, p. 120.

gift-enterprise (gift'en"tėr-prīz), *n.* A business, as the selling of books or works of art, the publication of a newspaper, etc., in which presents are given to purchasers as an inducement.

gift-horse (gift'hôrs), *n.* A horse that is given as a present.—**To look a gift-horse in the mouth**, to criticize or examine critically a present or favor received (an act proverbially ungracious and unwise): in allusion to the customary method of ascertaining the age of horses.

He ne'er consider'd it, as loth
To *look a gift horse in the mouth*,
And very wisely would lay forth
No more upon it than 'twas worth.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 490.

giftie (gif'ti), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *gift*, *n.*] A gift or faculty.

Oh wad some power the *giftie* gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us!
Burns, To a Louse.

giftling (gift'ling), *n.* [< *gift*, *n.*, + *-ling*1.] A little or trifling gift.

The kindly Christmas tree; . . . may you have plucked pretty *giftlings* from it.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, x.

gift-rope (gift'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope attached to a boat for towing it at the stern of a ship.

gig1 (gig), *n.* [The words spelled *gig* are of various and obscure origin. *Gig*1 has various senses involving the idea of rapid or whirling motion, of which 'fiddle' appears to be the oldest; < Icel. *gīgja*, a fiddle, = Sw. *giga*, a Jew's-harp, = Dan. *gige*, a fiddle, = MD. *ghighe* = MLG. **gige*, *gigel* = MHG. *gīge*, G. *geige*, a fiddle (whence in Rom.: Sp. Pg. It. *giga* = Pr. *guiga*, *gigua* = OF. *gigue*, *gige*, a fiddle, > F. *gigue*, a lively dance, > E. *jig:* see *jig*).] 1†. A fiddle. *F. Junius*. [It is doubtful whether this sense actually occurs in literature.]—2†. A whirling or rustling sound, as that made by the blowing of wind through the branches of trees.

For the swough and for the twygges,
This hous was also ful of *gygges*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1942.

3. Something that is whirled or moves or acts with rapidity and ease. Specifically—(*a*†) A top; a whirligig.

Thou disputest like an infant; go, whip thy *gig*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1.

A great help to the cymbol-net, for bringing in of larks about your net, is a *gigg* of feathers standing a distance off, which twirleth swiftly round on the least breath of wind. *W. Blundell*, Crosley Records, p. 272.

(*b*) A light carriage with one pair of wheels and drawn by one horse; a one-horse chaise.

Let the former riders in *gigs* and whiskeys and one-horsed carriages continue to ride in them, and not aspire to be rolling about in post-chaises or barouches.
Windham, Speech, May 25, 1809.

(*c*) *Naut.*, a long narrow rowing-boat, very lightly built, adapted for racing; also, a ship's boat suited for fast rowing, and generally furnished with sails: in the United States navy, a single-banked boat, usually pulling six oars, devoted to the use of the commanding officer. (*d*) A machine consisting of rotatory cylinders covered with wire teeth for teazeling woolen cloth. See *gigging-machine*.

4. Sport; fun; lively time. [Prov. Eng.]

A laughter-loving lass of eighteen, who dearly loved a bit of *gig*. Do you know, gentle reader, what is a bit of *gig?* This young lady laughs at everything, and cries, "What a bit of *gig!*" . . . Now, if the twopenny postman of the rockets were to mistake one of the directions and deliver it among the crowd so as to set fire to six or seven muslin dresses, what a bit of *gig* it would be!
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 134.

gig1 (gig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gigged*, ppr. *gigging*. [See *gig*1, *n.* Same as *jig*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To move up and down or spin round; wriggle. *Dryden*.

No wonder they'l confesse no losse of men;
For Rupert knocks 'em, till they *gig* agen.
Cleveland, Poems (1651).

2†. To fasten the leather strap to the shield.

Squyeres
Naylyng the speres, and helmes bokelynge,
Gigging of scheeldes, with layneres lasynge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1646.

3. In *mach.*, to use a gig or gigging-machine. See *gig*1, *n.*, 3 (*d*).

A man who can take charge of dyeing, scouring, fulling, and *gigging* in a small country mill.
Fibre and Fabric, V. 20.

II. *trans.* To move lightly or rapidly; impart a free, easy motion to.

A rope, usually of wire, being attached to each end of the mill carriage, and passing over pulleys in the floor to a drum beneath, so arranged as to be under control of the sawyer in its feeding movement or in reversal to *gig* the carriage back to its first position. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 345.

gig2 (gig), *n.* [Perhaps an additional sense of *gig*1, q. v.] 1. A fishing-spear; a fishgig.

I did not see that they had any other weapon but darts and *gigs*, intended only for striking of fish.
Cook, Voyages, IV. iii. 7.

2. A device for taking fish, a kind of pull-devil designed to be dragged through the water. For mackerel, four large barbless fish-hooks are tied back to back, or secured in that position to a piece of wood on which the fishing-line is bent. When mackerel are schooling alongside a vessel but refuse to bite, the gig is thrown out beyond them, allowed to sink a little, and then jerked quickly through the school. Sometimes several fish are caught at once by this method, which is called *gigging*.

gig2 (gig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gigged*, ppr. *gigging*. [< *gig*2, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To spear with a gig, as a fish.

II. *intrans.* To fish with a gig or fishgig.

gig3 (gig), *n.* [Properly pronounced jig, but appar. accom. to *gig*1; < ME. *gigge*, < OF. *gigues*, a gay, lively girl. Cf. Icel. *gikkr*, a pert person, Dan. *gjæk* = Sw. *gäck*, a fool, jester, wag (see *geck*). Hence *giglet*, q. v.] A wanton, silly girl; a flighty person. See *giglet*.

Fare not as a *gigge*, for nouȝt that may bitide,
Lauȝe thou not to loude, ne ȝane thou not to wide.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Charlotte L. called, and the little *gig* told all the quarrels and all les malheurs of the domestic life she led in her family, and made them all ridiculous without meaning to make herself so. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 390.

gig4† (gig), *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *gignere*, beget: see *genus*, *gender*.] To engender.

I hope my goblet has *gigged* another golden goblet; and then they may carry double upon all four.
Dryden, Amphitryon, iii. 1.

giga (jē'gä), *n.* [It., a jig.] A jig. *Imp. Dict.*

gigantal† (jī-gan'tạl), *a.* [< L. *gigas* (*gigant-*), giant, + *-al*.] Gigantic. [Rare.]

Gigantal Frames held Wonders rarely strange.
Drummond, Urania, i.

gigantean (jī-gan-tē'ạn), *a.* [< L. *giganteus*, < Gr. γιγάντειος, < γίγας (γιγαντ-), > *gigas* (*gigant-*), a giant: see *giant*.] Like a giant; mighty.

The strong Fates with *Gigantean* force
Bear thee in iron arms.
Dr. H. More, Philos. Poems, p. 318.

gigantesque (jī-gan-tesk'), *a.* [< F. *gigantesque*, < It. *gigantesco*, gigantic, < *gigante*, a giant: see *giant* and *-esque*.] Gigantic in character or quality; befitting a giant.

In the neighbourhood of a river-system so awful, of a mountain-system so unheard of in Europe, there would probably, by blind, unconscious sympathy, grow up a tendency to lawless and *gigantesque* ideals of adventurous life. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun, Postscript.

Genius, and . . . humor *gigantesque* as that of Rabelais.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 198.

gigantic (jī-gan'tik), *a.* [< L. as if **giganticus*, < *gigas* (*gigant-*), a giant: see *giant*.] 1. Resembling a giant; of extraordinary size or proportions; very large; huge; enormous.

A score of *gigantic* feathered things, as big as camels, had the islands all to themselves.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 178.

2. Pertaining to or suitable for a giant; characteristic of giants; immense in scale or degree.

I dread him not, nor all his giant brood,
Though Fame divulge him father of five sons,
All of *gigantick* size, Goliath chief.
Milton, S. A., l. 1249.

On each hand slaughter, and *gigantic* deeds.
Milton, P. L., xi. 659.

Now I the strength of Hercules behold,
A towering spectre of *gigantic* mould.
Pope, Odyssey, xi.

=**Syn.** Colossal, vast, immense, prodigious, mighty, ponderous, herculean, cyclopean.

gigantical (jī-gan'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *gigantic* + *-al*.] Same as *gigantic*. [Rare.]

Ever and anon turning about to the chimney, where she saw a pair of corpulent, *gigantical* andirons, that stood, like two burgomasters, at both corners.
Middleton, The Black Book.

gigantically (jī-gan'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a gigantic manner.

Not doubting but it will be made to appear that though this monster, big-swoln with a puffy shew of wisdom, strut and stalk so *gigantically*, . . . yet it is indeed but like the giant Orgoglio in our English poet, a mere empty bladder, blown up with vain conceit.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 62.

giganticide^1 (jī-gan'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *gigas* (*gigant-*), a giant, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] A giant-killer. *Davies.*

> The exoteric person mingles, as usual, in society, while the esoteric is like John the *Giganticide* in his coat of darkness. *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xii.

giganticide^2 (jī-gan'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *gigas* (*gigant-*), a giant, + *-cīdium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The act of slaying or murdering a giant. *Hallam.*

giganticness (jī-gan'tik-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gigantic. [Rare.]

gigantine (jī-gan'tin), *a.* [= F. *gigantin*; < L. *gigas* (*gigant-*) + *-ine*^{1}.] Gigantic; befitting a giant.

> That *gigantine* frame of mind which possesseth the troublers of the world.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 273.

gigantism (jī-gan'tizm), *n.* [< L. *gigas* (*gigant-*) + *-ism.*] In *biol.*, aberration from the normal standard by increase in size; monstrous stature.

gigantolite (jī-gan'tọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. γίγας (γιγαντ-), a giant, + λίθος, a stone.] A variety of iolite, altered to pinite: so named from the large size of its crystals.

gigantological (jī-gan-tọ-loj'i-ka̤l), *a.* Descriptive of giants; relating to gigantology.

gigantology (jī-gan-tol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γίγας (γιγαντ-), a giant, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] An account or description of giants.

gigantomachia (jī-gan-tọ-mā'ki-ä̤), *n.* [LL.: see *gigantomachy.*] Same as *gigantomachy.*

> Of these giants, which Moses calleth mighty men, Goropius Becanus, an Antwerpian, . . . hath written a large discourse, intituled *Gigantomachia*, and strained his brains to prove that there were never any such men.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. vi. § 8.

gigantomachy (jī-gan-tom'a̤-ki), *n.* [< LL. *gigantomachia* (the name of a poem by Claudian), < Gr. γιγαντομαχία, the battle of the giants, < γίγας (γιγαντ-), a giant, + μάχη, battle, fight.] The mythological war of the giants against Zeus, symbolizing the antagonism between terrestrial and oceanic and celestial forces: a favorite subject in all departments of ancient classical art. Its most noteworthy examples are among the sculptures, now at Berlin, discovered in 1875 and later at Pergamum by the Germans. The legs of the giants were generally represented as serpents, the heads of which occupied the place of feet. See cut under *Pergamene.*

> They looked more like that *Gigantomachy*, the Giants assaulting Heaven and the Gods, than that Good fight of faith. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 544.

Gigantostraca (jī-gan-tos'tra̤-kä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γίγας (γιγαντ-), giant, + ὄστρακον, a shell.] A prime division of *Crustacea*, including the trilobites, eurypterines, xiphures, etc., all of which excepting the last are extinct. The group corresponds to *Merostomata* or *Palæocarida.*

> Naturalists are now pretty well agreed in the union of the trilobites, horseshoe-crabs, etc., in a group to which Professors Haeckel and Dohrn have applied the name *Gigantostraca* and Dr. Packard the name Paleocarida.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 81.

gigantostracan (jī-gan-tos'tra̤-kan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gigantostraca.*

II. *n.* One of the *Gigantostraca.*

gigantostracous (jī-gan-tos'tra̤-kus), *a.* Same as *gigantostracan.*

gigelira (jē-je-lē'rä), *n.* [It., < *giga*, a fiddle, + *lira*, a lyre: see *gig*^{1} and *lyre.*] The xylophone.

gigerium (ji-jē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *gigeria* (-ä̤). [NL., sing. of L. pl. *gigeria*, the cooked entrails of poultry.] 1. In *ornith.*, the gizzard; the muscular or second stomach of a bird, succeeding the proventriculus or glandular stomach.

> The food of birds next passes directly into the gizzard, *gigerium*, or muscular division of the stomach, sometimes called the ventriculus bulbosus.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 212.

2. In mammals, the so-called gizzard, a thickened muscular pyloric portion of the stomach, as in the great ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata.*

gigge†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gig*, *jig.*

gigger^1 (gig'ėr), *n.* [< *gig*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who works a gigging-machine.

gigger^2 (gig'ėr), *n.* [< *gig*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] A fisherman who uses the gig as a means of capturing fish; a gigman. [Southern U. S.]

giggering† (jig'ėr-ing), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a method of rubbing or burnishing lines on book-covers decorated in antique style.

gigget†, *n.* See *gigot*, 2.

gigging^1 (gig'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gig*^{1}, *v.*] The use or operation of a gigging-machine.

gigging^2 (gig'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gig*^{2}, *v.*] The use of the gig in fishing; the act or art of taking fish with the gig.

gigging-machine (gig'ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine for napping or finishing cloth; a machine employing teazels to draw the loose ends of wool in a woven fabric to the surface to form a nap. The teazels are arranged on the face of revolving cylinders, before which the fabric is made to pass. Artificial teazels of wire are sometimes used. After the napping, the fabric is finished by shearing. Also called *gig-machine*, *gig-mill*, and *teazeling-machine.*

giggish†, *a.* [< *gig*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Trifling; pretentious.

> Harde to make ought of that is naked nought
> This fustian maistres and this *giggishe* gase.
> *Skelton*, Garland of Laurel.

giggit (gig'it), *v.* [< *gig*^{1} + *-it*, equiv. to *-et*, used as freq. suffix.] I. *trans.* To convey rapidly. [New Eng.]

> He nearly like to have got her eat up by sharks, by *giggiting* her off in the boat out to sea, when she warn't more'n three years old.
> *H. B. Stowe*, The Independent, Feb. 27, 1862.

II. *intrans.* To move rapidly. [New Eng.]

> He had . . . a wagon which rattled and tilted and clattered in every part, . . . and then there would be a most unedifying giggle and titter . . . while the wagon and Uncle 'Liakim were heard *giggiting* away.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown Folks, v.

giggle (gig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *giggled*, ppr. *giggling.* [An imitative variation of *gaggle*, q. v. Cf. *cackle*, equiv. to *gaggle*, and sometimes to *giggle*; G. *kichern*, OD. *ghichelen*, giggle. Cf. also L. *cachinnare*, laugh: see *cachinnation.*] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; laugh in a silly or affected manner; titter.

> Fool, *giggle* on, and waste thy wanton breath;
> Thy morning laughter breeds an ev'ning death.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 8, Epig.

> The Khan felt himself to be the hero of the moment, and sawed away unceasingly with his concertina, grinning and *giggling* with exultation. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xxii.

giggle (gig'l), *n.* [< *giggle*, *v.*] A low, spasmodic, affected laugh, in a series of short gasps or catches of the breath.

> The cook and Mary retired into the back kitchen to titter for ten minutes; then returning, all *giggles* and blushes, they sat down to dinner. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxv.

giggler (gig'lėr), *n.* One who giggles or titters.

> Fanny was found to steer between those happy extremes of a thoughtless *giggler* and a formal reasoner.
> *Goldsmith*, Miss Stanton.

giggling (gig'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *giggle*, *v.*] Silly or affected laughter; tittering.

> Their visit was not so still as Miss Ingram's had been: we heard hysterical *giggling* and little shrieks proceeding from the library. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xviii.

giggot†, *n.* See *gigot*, 2.

gig-lamp (gig'lamp), *n.* 1. A lamp attached to a gig for use at night.—2. A firefly. [Local.]

> Fireflies as large as cockchafers flitting round us among the leaves of the creepers, with two long antennæ, at the point of each of which hangs out a blazing lantern. The unimaginative colonists called them *gig-lamps.*
> Quoted in *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 346.

3. *pl.* Spectacles or eye-glasses. [Slang.]

giglet†, **giglot**† (gig'let, -lot), *n.* [Also *gigglet*; < ME. *gigelot*, *giggelot*, *gygelot*, < *gigge*, a wanton girl, a gig (see *gig*^{3}), + dim. *-lot*, *-let.*] A light, giddy girl; a lascivious girl; a wanton.

> Go not to the wrastelinge, ne to schotynge at cok,
> As it were a strumpet or a *giggelot.*
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

> And go among the Greekes erly and late
> So *giglot*like, taking thy foule pleasaunce.
> *Henryson*, Testament of Creseide.

> The fam'd Cassibelan, who was once at point
> (O, *giglot* fortune!) to master Cæsar's sword.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 1.

> The recompense of striving to preserve
> A wanton *gigglet* honest.
> *Massinger*, Fatal Dowry, iii. 1.

> Some young *giglit* on the green,
> With dimpled cheek and twa bewitching een.
> *Ramsay*, Gentle Shepherd.

> The *giglet* is wilful, and is running upon her fate. *Scott.*

giglio (jē'lyō), *n.* [< It. *giglio*, lily, flower-de-luce, = Sp. Pg. *lirio*, etc., = E. *lily*: see *lily.*] The form of fleur-de-lis constituting the badge of the city of Florence, and the chief bearing on the city's escutcheon. See obverse of coin in cut under *florin.* Also called *Florentine lily.*

giglot†, *n.* See *giglet.*

gig-machine (gig'ma̤-shēn″), *n.* Same as *gigging-machine.*

gigman^1 (gig'man), *n.*; pl. *gigmen* (-men). [The second sense alludes to the story of Thurtell's trial, in which a witness, having said, "I always thought him a respectable man," and being asked, "What do you mean by respectable?" answered, "He kept a gig."] 1. One who keeps or drives a gig.—2. A person of narrow ideas, deficient in liberal culture, but possessed of accidental advantages, who assumes superiority; a philistine: a term much affected by Thomas Carlyle.

> The godlike privilege of alleviating wretchedness, of feeling that you are a true man—let the whole host of *gigmen* say to it what they will, no power on earth, or what is under it, can take from you. . . . On the whole, I know little of the Scottish gentleman, and more than enough of the Scottish *gigman.* *Carlyle*, in Froude.

gigman^2 (gig'ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *gigmen* (-men). One who captures fish by means of the gig; a gigger.

gigmaness (gig'ma̤n-es), *n.* [< *gigman*^{1} + *-ess.*] A woman imbued with the ideas of gigmanity. [Rare.]

> Yes, Jeannie, though I have brought you into rough, rugged conditions, I feel that I have saved you; as *gigmaness* you could not have lived. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

gigmania (gig-mā'ni-ä̤), *n.* [< *gigman*^{1}, alluding to *mania.*] The cult for commonplace things. [Rare.]

> The gig and *gigmania* must rot, or start into thousand shivers and bury itself in the ditch, that Man may have clean roadway towards the goal whither through all ages he is tending. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

gigmanic (gig-man'ik), *a.* [< *gigman*^{1} + *-ic.*] Commonplace; imbued with the principles of gigmanity. [Rare.]

gigmanically (gig-man'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a gigmanic manner. [Rare.]

> A . . . person of considerable faculty, which, however, had shaped itself *gigmanically* only. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

gigmanity (gig-man'ị-ti), *n.* [< *gigman*^{1} + *-ity.*] A narrow-minded, commonplace respectability, based on the possession of small exterior advantages. See *gigman*^{1}. [Rare.]

> I have a deep, irrevocable, all-comprehending Ernulphus curse to read upon *Gigmanity*: that is the Baal-worship of our time. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

> The word international, introduced by the immortal Bentham, and Mr. Carlyle's *gigmanity*—to coin which, by the way, it was necessary to invent facts—are significantly characteristic of the utilitarian philanthropist and of the futilitarian misanthropist respectively.
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 19.

> If he is rich enough to keep his own carriage . . . and perhaps have a mean sense of satisfaction at finding himself in the charmed circle of exclusive *gigmanity.*
> *The Atlantic*, LX. 216.

gig-mill (gig'mil), *n.* Same as *gigging-machine.*

gignitive (jig'ni-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *gignitif*, < L. *gignere*, beget. Cf. *genitive.*] Productive of something else. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> There are at the commencement of the third volume four Interchapters in succession, and relating to each other, the first *gignitive* but not generated, the second and third both generated and *gignitive*, the fourth generated but not *gignitive.*
> *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xiv.

gigot (jig'ọt), *n.* [= It. *gigotto*, < OF. *gigot*, F. *gigot*, a leg of mutton, dim. of OF. *gigue*, a fiddle, hence also the thigh (in mod. pop. speech the leg): see *gig*^{1} and *jig.* Cf. *gibbet*^{2}.] 1. A leg of mutton. [This, the primary, is still the common meaning.]—2†. A small piece of flesh; a small piece of anything. Also *giggot*, *gigget.*

> The inwards slit
> They broild on coales and eate; the rest, in *giggots* cut,
> they split. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii.

> This is like the vanity of your Roman gallants, that cannot wear good suits, but they must have them cut and slashed in *giggets*, that the very crimson taffaties sit blushing at their follies.
> *Middleton* (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, ii. 3.

> Cut the slaves to *giggets!*
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iii. 2.

Gigot sleeve. Same as *leg-of-mutton sleeve* (which see, under *sleeve*).

gig-saddle (gig'sad″l), *n.* A small saddle for use with a carriage-harness. It carries terrets for the driving-reins and a hook for the bearing-rein. *E. H. Knight.*

gig-saw (gig'så), *n.* 1. A thin fret- or scroll-saw for cutting veneers.—2. A portable sawing-tool for light work.

gigsman (gigz'ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *gigsmen* (-men). *Naut.*, one of the crew of a ship's gig.

gigster (gig'stėr), *n.* [< *gig*^{1}, 3, + *-ster.*] A horse suitable for a gig.

> The *gigster*, or light harness horse, may also be a hack, and many are used for both purposes, with benefit both to themselves and their masters. *J. H. Walsh.*

gigtree (gig'trē), *n.* The frame of a gig-saddle.

gigue (zhēg), *n.* [F., a jig.] See *jig.*

gike (jīk), *v. i.* Same as *jike.*

Gila monster. See *monster.*

Gilan silk. See *silk.*

gilbacker (gil′bak-ėr), *n.* A siluroid fish of the northern coast of South America, the *Tachysaurus* or *Arius parkeri*.

gilbert (gil′bėrt), *n.* [Named for William *Gilbert* (1540–1603).] A proposed unit of magnetomotive force having the value $\frac{10}{4\pi} = .7958$ ampere turn.

Gilbertine (gil′bėr-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Gilbertinus*, < *Gilbertus*, G. and E. *Gilbert*, a name of OHG. origin: see *gib*^{2}.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to St. Gilbert or to the order founded by him. See II.

II. *n.* One of a religious order founded in England in the first half of the twelfth century by St. Gilbert, lord of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, the monks of which observed the rule of St. Augustine, and the nuns that of St. Benedict. The Gilbertines were confined to England, and their houses were suppressed by Henry VIII.

gilbertite (gil′bėr-tīt), *n.* [Named after Davies *Gilbert*, whose original name was Giddy (born in Cornwall, 1767; died 1839), at one time president of the Royal Society.] A kind of potash mica often found associated with tin ores, as in Cornwall and Saxony. It usually has a massive or indistinctly crystalline structure.

gild^1 (gild), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gilded* or *gilt*, ppr. *gilding.* [< ME. *gilden*, rarely *gulden*, < AS. *gyldan* (late and rare) (= D. *ver-gulden* = G. *ver-golden* = Icel. *gylla* = Dan. *for-gylde* = Sw. *för-gylla*), overlay with gold, with reg. umlaut, < *gold* (= Icel. *gull*, etc.), gold: see *gold*. Cf. *gilt*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder or in amalgam with quicksilver; overspread with a thin covering of gold.

Of gold ther is a borde, & tretels ther bi,
Of siluer othr vesselle *gilte* fulle richeli.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 152.

His hornes were *gilden* all with golden studs.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 33.

2. To give the appearance of gold to, whether by means of actual gold-leaf or in some other way, as by lacquering polished brass, bronzing with gold-colored bronze-powder, or the like. To distinguish real gilding with gold from the above, such terms as *fire-gilding*, *leaf-gilding*, etc., are in common use. See *gilding*.

3†. In *old chem.*, to impregnate or saturate with gold.

The science how ȝe schule *gilde* more myȝtily by brennynge watir or wiyn than I tauȝte ȝou tofore, wherby the water or the wiyn schal take to it myȝtily the influence and the vertues of fyne gold.
Booke of Quinte Essence (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Figuratively—**4.** To give a golden appearance or color to; illuminate; brighten; render bright; make glowing.

Their armours, that march'd hence so silver-bright,
Hither return all *gilt* with Frenchmen's blood.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

Th' ensuing Scene revolves a Martial Age,
And ardent Colours *gild* the glowing Page.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

5. To give a fair and agreeable external appearance to; recommend to favor and reception by superficial decoration: as, to *gild* flattery or falsehood.

For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
I'll *gild* it with the happiest terms I have.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

6†. To make drunk: in allusion to the effect of liquor in causing the face to glow.

And Trinculo is reeling ripe; where should they
Find this grand liquor that hath *gilded* them?
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Duke. Is she not drunk too?
Wh. A little *gilded* o'er, sir. Old sack, old sack, boys.
Fletcher, Chances, iv. 3.

gild^2, **guild** (gild), *n.* [The *u* in the second form is a mod. and unnecessary insertion; < ME. *gilde*, *gylde*, *ʒilde*, < AS. *gegild*, *gegyld*, also *gildscipe* and *gegildscipe* (not **gild* in this sense) (= OD. *gulde*, *ghilde*, D. *gild* = MLG. LG. *gilde*, > G. *gilde* = Icel. *gildi* = Sw. *gille* = Dan. *gilde*; ML. *gilda*, a gild), < *gild*, *gyld*, *geld*, *gield* (= OS. *geld*, payment, tribute, offering, = OFries. *geld*, *jeld* = D. *geld*, money, = MLG. *geld*, payment, = OHG. *geld*, MHG. *gelt*, payment, retribution, reward, G. *geld*, money, = Icel. *gjald*, payment, tribute, retribution, = Sw. *gäld* = Dan. *gjæld*, debt), < *gildan*, *gyldan*, *gieldan*, pay, offer, etc., E. *yield*: see *yield*. Cf. *geld*^{2}.] **1.** An association or corporation established for the promotion of common objects, or mutual aid and protection in common pursuits, and supported (originally) by the contributions of its members. In medieval times all European mechanics and traders were organized into gilds, which possessed important legal powers and often exercised great political influence. Many of these still exist in Great Britain, especially in London, as the Stationers' or the Ironmongers' *Gild*. There were also gilds of professional men; and associations for pious and charitable objects bearing the name of *gilds* are common in some churches. See *fraternity*, 4.

Gild signified among the Saxons a fraternity, derived from the verb gildan, to pay, because every man paid his share towards the expenses of the community. And hence their place of meeting is frequently called the *guild* or guildhall.
Blackstone, Com., I. 473.

The organization of the free craftsmen into *Gilds*, we thus see, was called forth by their want of protection against the abuse of power on the part of the lords.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxviii.

A third custom placed the right to vote in the freemen of the borough, or of the *guild*, which was coextensive with the borough.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.

2†. A gildhall.

The rowme was large and wyde,
As it some *Gyeld* or solemne Temple weare.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 43.

Adulterine gilds. See extract under *adulterine*, 4.—**Dean of gild.** See *dean*^{2}.

gild^2†, **guild**†, *v. t.* [< *gild*^{2}, *guild*, *n.*] To sell.

There goe small shippes of the Moores thither, which come from the coast of Iaua, and change or *guild* their commodities in the kingdom of Assa.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 228.

gild^3†, *n.* See *geld*^{2}.

gildable†, **guildable**† (gil′da-bl), *a.* [AF. *gildable*, *guldable*; as *gild*^{3}, *geld*^{2}, + *-able*. Cf. *geldable*, *a.*] Same as *geldable*.

By the discretion of the sheriffs, and bailiff, and other ministers, in places *guildable*.
Spelman.

gild-ale (gild′āl), *n.* **1.** The provision of ale made for a gild-feast held at the time of election of officers of a gild. Hence—**2.** The feast itself, or its prolongation on succeeding nights, perhaps till the ale brewed for the occasion was consumed. *Bickerdyke.*—**3.** A drinking-bout in which each person pays an equal share. *E. D.*

gildate† (gil′dāt), *v. t.* [< *gild*^{2} + *-ate*^{2}.] To form into a gild or gilds.

Peradventure, from these Secular Gilds, or in imitation of them, sprang the method or practice of *gildating* and embodying whole towns.
Madox, quoted in English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. xciv.

gild-bell† (gild′bel), *n.* A town-bell.

The Chronicle at least speaks of the citizens in general, who mustered at the call of the *Gild-bell* (the town-bell).
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. xcvii.

gild-brother (gild′bruᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* [ME. *gyldbrother* = D. *gildebroeder* = MLG. *gildebroder* = G. *gildebruder* = Dan. *gildebroder* = Sw. *gillesbroder*.] A fellow-member of a gild.

And ye Alderman and ye *gylde breyeren* shullen prouen [strive] vp-on here myght, for to acorden hem.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

The way in which this statute was drawn up shows clearly that "citizen" and *Gild-brother* were considered identical.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. xcix.

gilden^1 (gil′dn), *a.* [< ME. *gilden*, *gulden*, < AS. *gylden*, golden, with reg. umlaut, < *gold*, gold, + *-en*^{2}: see *golden*, of which *gilden* is the earlier form.] Golden. [Obsolete or archaic.]

There beside is the *gildene* Zate, that may not ben opened.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 81.

Her joy in *gilden* chariots when alive,
And love of ombre, after death survive.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 55.

My barges ride
With *gilden* pennons blown from side to side.
R. H. Stoddard, Castle in the Air.

gilden^2†, *n.* [Also *gylden*; var. of *gulden* (D. G. *gulden*): see *gulden*^{2}.] Same as *gulden*^{2}.

The Heraulte was highely feasted, and had a cuppe and a hundred golden *gyldens* to hym deliuered for a rewarde.
Hall, Henry VI., an. 14.

gilder^1 (gil′dėr), *n.* [< *gild*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who gilds; specifically, one who practises gilding as a trade or art.

Gilders will not work but inclosed. They must not discover [reveal] how little serves, with the helpe of art, to adorne a great deal.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

gilder^2, *n.* See *guilder*.

gildhall, **guildhall** (gild′hâl), *n.* [< ME. *gildehalle*, *gylde-*, *yelde-*, *yeld-*, *ʒilde-halle* (> OF. *gildhalle*, *guihale*, *ghihalle*), < AS. *gegyldheall*, < *gegyld*, a gild, + *heall*, hall: see *gild*^{2} and *hall*.] The hall where a gild or corporation usually assembles; a town or corporation hall; specifically (with a capital), the corporation hall and seat of several of the courts of the city of London, England.

To be presysed lawfully in the *Yeldehall* of the saide cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.

The mayor towards *Guildhall* hies him in all post.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5.

In many cities and towns in England (including the City of London), the "*Gild Hall*" and the "Town Hall" are still one and the same thing.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 250.

It is provided that no one who is not of the *guildhall* shall exercise any merchandise in the town or suburbs, except as was customary in the reign of Henry I.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 485.

gildic, **guildic** (gil′dik), *a.* [< *gild*^{2}, *guild*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a gild. [Rare.]

It [the Passion Play] is eminently national, although it is animated by the old *guildic* local spirit.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 39.

gilding (gil′ding), *n.* [< ME. *gildinge*; verbal n. of *gild*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The art of overlaying or decorating with gold. A great number of processes are employed, which may be divided into two chief classes, *mechanical* and *chemical*. The first includes all the common methods of gilding by laying gold-leaf or gold-powder upon an adhesive surface, as in sign-painting, house-decorating, etc. The soldering of gold to a cheaper metal and rolling both down to a thin sheet is properly gold-plating. The chemical processes in gilding include electroplating with gold, by applying gold in an amalgam and afterward driving off the mercury by heat, applying gold to metals by dipping them in a bath of some solution of gold, and enameling with gold on porcelain or glass, the gold being put on the ware as a paint and afterward vitrified in a furnace.

2. The art or practice of producing the appearance of gilding by the use of other materials than gold. Compare *gild*^{1}, *v.*—**3.** That which is laid on in overlaying with gold; hence, any superficial coating used to give a better appearance to a thing than is natural to it.

Could laureate Dryden pimp and friar engage, . . .
And I not strip the *gilding* off a knave?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 115.

4. A rich golden color imparted to herrings by the use of hard wood only in smoking them.—**Amalgam gilding.** See *amalgam*.—**Cold gilding**, gilding on silver performed by means of a solution of gold in aqua regia, applied by dipping a linen rag into the solution, burning it, and rubbing the heavy black ashes on the surface of the silver with the finger or a piece of leather or cork.—**Immersion gilding**, gilding by plunging into any solution of gold.—**Japanners' gilding**, gilding by means of powdered gold-dust, which is applied to the surface by being dabbed or dusted upon size before it is dry.—**Leaf gilding.** See *leaf-gilding*.—**Mercurial gilding.** Same as *wash-gilding*.

gilding-press (gil′ding-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a press used to gild the covers and edges of books.

gilding-tool (gil′ding-töl), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a brass hand-stamp fitted to a handle, with which the finisher stamps a design on the book-cover. When the design is of a long continuous pattern, the tool used is a small rotating wheel.

gilding-wax (gil′ding-waks), *n.* A compound of beeswax with red ocher, verdigris, copper-scales, alum, vitriol, or borax, a coating of which is applied to the surface of an article which has been gilded by wash-gilding, and then burned off by heat, in order to improve the color of the gilding.

gild-rent (gild′rent), *n.* Rent payable to the crown by a gild or fraternity in Great Britain.

gildry, **guildry** (gild′ri), *n.* [< *gild*^{2}, *guild*, + *-ry*.] In Scotland, a gild; the members of a gild.

gildship† (gild′ship), *n.* [ME. **gyldshipe*, < AS. *gildscipe*, *gegildscipe*, a gild, < *gild*, a payment, *gegild*, a gild, + *-scipe*, E. *-ship*: see *gild*^{2} and *-ship*.] A gild; any association for mutual aid.

The famous "Judicia Civitatis Lundoniæ" of Athelstan's time (A. D. 924–940) contains ordinances for the keeping up of social duties in the Gilds, or *Gild-ships* as they are there called, of London.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. xvii.

We have seen in the capitulary of Louis le Debonnaire, of the year 821, that *gildships* among the serfs are not only denounced, but the lords are commanded under a threat of penalties to suppress them.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxiv.

gildwite†, *n.* [ME., also *gildwyte*; < *gild*^{2} + *wite*.] A fine payable to a gild.

If it is found by his bretheren that he had no guest, but stayed at home through idleness, he shall be in the *Gildwyt* of half a bushel of barley.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

gile†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guile*^{2}.

gilery†, *n.* [ME. also *gillery*, *gilerie*, *gilry*; < OF. **guilerie*, *gillerie*, guile, < *guiler*, guile: see *guile*^{1}.] Guile; fraud.

Also here es forbodene *gillery* of weghte or of tale or of mett or of mesure, or thorow okyre, or violence or drede.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

gilet (zhē-lā′), *n.* [F., a waistcoat.] A waistcoat or vest; in English, particularly in *dressmaking*, the front of a bodice or waist of a woman's dress, so made as somewhat to resemble a man's waistcoat.

gil-guy (gil′gī), *n.* [< *gil* (uncertain) + *guy*¹, *n.*, a rope.] *Naut.*, a temporary contrivance of rope about the rigging of a ship, and more or less inefficient.

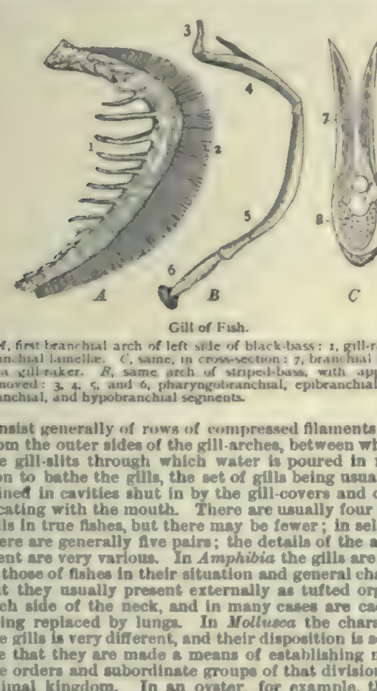
gil-hooter, *n.* See *gill-hooter.*

Gilia (jil′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL., named after Philip *Gil*, a Spanish botanist.] A large genus of gamopetalous plants, closely allied to *Phlox* and *Polemonium*, of about 100 annual or biennial species, mostly of the western United States, a few species occurring in South America. The flowers are often showy, and several of the annual species are common in cultivation, frequently under the botanical name of *Ipomopsis* or *Leptosiphon*.

gill¹ (gil), *n.* [< ME. *gile, gylle*, < Dan. *gjælle* = Sw. *gäl*, a gill, = Icel. *gjölnar*, pl., gills (commonly *tālkn*); cf. dial. *ginner*, also *ginnle*, gill, appar. connected with Icel. *gin*, the mouth of a beast, which, with *gil*, a ravine (E. *gill*²), and perhaps *gjölnar*, gills, may be referred to the root (√ **gin*, **gi*) of *gin*¹, *begin, yawn, chasm, chaos*, etc.: see *gin*¹, *begin, yawn*, etc. Cf. Gael. *gial, giall*, a jaw, cheek, gill of a fish.] **1.** The breathing-organ of any animal that lives in the water.

> There leviathan,
> Hugest of living creatures, . . . sleeps or swims,
> And seems a moving land; and at his *gills*
> Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out, a sea.
>
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 415.

2. Specifically, an organ in aquatic animals for the aërification of the blood through the medium of water; the respiratory apparatus of any animal that breathes the air which is mixed with water; by extension, a branchia, as of any invertebrate and of the ichthyopsidan vertebrates. See *branchiæ.* The gills or branchiæ of a fish are a series of vascular arches by which the venous blood is brought in close relation with the water, and thus arterialized. They are situated on each side of the neck, and consist generally of rows of compressed filaments arising from the outer sides of the gill-arches, between which are the gill-slits through which water is poured in respiration to bathe the gills, the set of gills being usually contained in cavities shut in by the gill-covers and communicating with the mouth. There are usually four rows of gills in true fishes, but there may be fewer; in selachians there are generally five pairs; the details of the arrangement are very various. In *Amphibia* the gills are similar to those of fishes in their situation and general character, but they usually present externally as tufted organs on each side of the neck, and in many cases are caducous, being replaced by lungs. In *Mollusca* the character of the gills is very different, and their disposition is so variable that they are made a means of establishing many of the orders and subordinate groups of that division of the animal kingdom. In an oyster, for example, the gills are the folds or plaits which lie in layers around a considerable part of the circumference of the animal. (See cuts under *Dendronotus, Doris, Lamellibranchiata*, and *Polyplacophora.*) In *Crustacea* the gills are commonly appendages of some of the legs, very variable in number and situation, as podobranchiæ, pleurobranchiæ, etc. (See *epipodite*, and cut under *Podophthalmia.*) Among *Insecta* gills are filamentous or foliaceous external appendages of the trachea of aquatic insects which breathe in the water. In *Arachnida* the gills are the external parts of the breathing-organ, each gill consisting of a minute slit covered with a scale; there are two or four of these on the lower side of the abdomen, near the base. In *Vermes* gills are the respiratory organs, of whatever character, commonly fringing the sides of the body or forming tufts on the head.



Gill of Fish.

A, first branchial arch of left side of black-bass: 1, gill-rakers; 2, branchial lamellæ. *C*, same, in cross-section: 7, branchial lamellæ; 8, a gill-raker. *B*, same arch of striped-bass, with appendages removed: 3, 4, 5, and 6, pharyngobranchial, epibranchial, ceratobranchial, and hypobranchial segments.

3. Some part like or likened to a gill. (*a*) The wattles or dewlap of a fowl. (*b*) The flesh under or about the chin in man. [Humorous.]

> Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the *gills* of the people of Piedmont. *Swift.*

(*c*) One of a number of radiating plates on the under side of the cap or pileus of a mushroom.—**Aërial gills.** See *aërial.* **False gills.** (*a*) In *ichth.*, vascular appendages of the gill-covers of certain selachians. (*b*) In *entom.*, the branchiæ or external breathing-organs of certain insect-larvæ. **Free gills,** in hymenomycetous fungi, gills not adnate to the stipe.—**Opercular gills,** in *ichth.*, branchiæ attached to the hyoidean arch, as in elasmobranchiate and many ganoid fishes, as distinguished from gills of the branchial arches proper.—**To look blue about the gills,** to appear downcast or dejected. [Slang.]—**Tracheal gills,** dorsal respiratory appendages of insects into which tracheæ pass.

> The wings [of insects] must be regarded as homologous with the lamellar *tracheal gills.*
>
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 247.

gill¹ (gil), *v.* [< *gill*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To catch (fish) by the gills, as by means of a gill-net: as, *gilled* fish.

> The fishes in the Lake of Venus, being called by the Temple-keepers, presented themselues, enduring to be scratched, *gilled*, and mens hands to be put in their mouthes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 335.

2. [In allusion to the parallel rows of filaments in a fish's gills.] In making worsted yarn, to make the fibers level and parallel with each other by drawing them through a gilling-machine.

II. *intrans.* To display the gills in swimming with the head partly out of water: as, mackerel go along *gilling.* [Colloq.]

gill² (gil), *n.* [Sometimes romantically spelled *ghyll* in place-names; < ME. *gille, gylle*, a glen, < Icel. *gil*, a deep narrow glen, with a stream at the bottom; cf. *geil*, a ravine: see *gill*¹.] **1.** A narrow valley; a ravine, especially one with a rapid stream running through it. The word is in common use in the lake district of England: as, Dungeon *Gill, Gillin*-Grove. In northwestern Yorkshire the valleys are called *dales* and *gills.*

> As he glode thurgh the *gille* by a gate syde,
> There met he tho men that I mynt first.
>
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13529.

> Pursuing the course of this brook upwards, you come to a narrow sequestered valley sheltered from all winds, thro' which it runs murmuring among great stones; . . . you may continue along this *gill.*
>
> *Gray*, To Dr. Warton, Sept. 14, 1765.

> Up the tumultuous brook of Green-head *Ghyll.*
>
> *Wordsworth*

> Langdale Pike and Witch's Lair
> And Dungeon-*Ghyll* so foully rent.
>
> *Coleridge*, Christabel, i., Conclusion.

2. A corrugation or fold; a hollow, as in a sheet of metal.

gill³ (gil), *n.* [E. dial., origin unknown.] **1.** A frame with a pair of wheels used for conveying timber.—**2.** Same as *gill-frame.*

gill⁴ (jil), *n.* [Also *jill;* < ME. *gille, gylle, jille*, < OF. *gelle*, a sort of measure for wine; cf. ML. *gilla*, a wine-vessel, *gello*, a wine-vessel, a wine-measure, etc.; perhaps from the same ult. source as *gallon*, q. v.] **1.** A liquid measure, one fourth of a pint in the British and United States systems. The United States gill contains 7.217 cubic inches, equal to 118.35 cubic centimeters. The British imperial gill contains just 5 ounces avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° F., weighed in air under a pressure equal to that of 30 inches of mercury at London, being equal to 142 cubic centimeters or 1.2 United States gills. Until about 1825 the gill was not considered as part of the regular system of English measures of capacity, and there was some want of uniformity in the use of the name. (See the extract from Carew.) In the north of England and parts of Scotland a half-pint was called a gill. The Scotch gill was $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Scotch pint, and was therefore about equal to the English gill.

> They measure their block-tin by the *gill*, which containeth a pint. *Carew.*

> To some peaceful brandy-shop retires;
> Where in full *gills* his anxious thoughts he drowns,
> And quaffs away the care that waits on Crowns.
>
> *Addison*, The Playhouse.

2. A pint of ale. [Prov. Eng.]

gill⁵ (jil), *n.* [Also *jill;* < ME. *Jille, Gille, Jylle, Gylle*, a familiar abbr. of *Gillian*, a familiar name for a girl: see *gillian.* The name *Gill* or *Jill* was so common as to become almost generic, equiv. to 'girl' or 'young woman,' as *Jack*, equiv. to 'boy' or 'young man,' both terms being often used in depreciation or contempt.] **1.** A girl; a sweetheart: used in familiarity or contempt, as either a proper or a common noun.

> I can, for I will,
> Here at Burley o' th' Hill
> Give you all your fill,
> Each Jack with his *Gill.*
>
> *B. Jonson*, Gypsies Metamorphosed.

> *Pin.* Is she so glorious handsome?
> *Mir.* You would wonder;
> Our women look like gipsies, like *gills* to her;
> Their clothes and fashions beggarly and bankrupt,
> Base, old, and scurvy. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, v. 5.

2. [Short for *gill-creep-by-the-ground*, or *gill-run-over-the-ground*, homely names for the plant, in which *gill* is a familiar application of the feminine name.] The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.*

> The lowly *gill* that never dares to climb.
>
> *Shenstone*, Schoolmistress.

3. Same as *gill-beer.*

gillach (gil′ak), *n.* A fish of repulsive appearance, having the head beset with spines and cutaneous tags or warts on the body. The name is specifically given to a scorpænoid fish of the genus *Scorpænopsis*, of which there are two Red Sea species, *S. cirrosa* and *S. gibbosa;* also to a fish of the family *Synanceidæ, Synanceia verrucosa*, which has at the base of the dorsal spines poison-sacs discharging through these spines.

gill-arch (gil′ärch), *n.* One of the arches which support the gills; one of the postoral visceral arches of a branchiate vertebrate, as a fish or an amphibian; a branchial arch. Ordinary fishes have four pairs of gill-arches, connected below by a median chain of bones called the *copula.* Also called *gill-bar.* See cut under *gill*¹.

gillaroo (gil-a̤-rö′), *n.* A local name of a variety of the common trout (*Salmo fario stomachicus*) of certain parts of Ireland (Galway, etc.), in which the coats of the stomach become thick, like the gizzards of birds, from feeding on shell-fish. Also called *gizzard-trout.*

gillaroo-trout (gil-a̤-rö′trout), *n.* Same as *gillaroo.*

gill-bar (gil′bär), *n.* Same as *gill-arch.*

gill-beer (jil′bēr), *n.* Malt liquor medicated with the leaves of the gill or ground-ivy.

gill-box (gil′boks), *n.* Same as *gilling-machine.*

gill-breather (gil′brē″ᴛʜėr), *n.* That which breathes by means of gills; specifically, one of the *Caridea* or *Crustacea*, as distinguished from any tracheate arthropod or tube-breather. See *Caridea.*

gill-burnt-tail†, **gillian-burnt-tail**† (jil′-, jil′i-an-bėrnt-tāl′), *n.* A popular name for the ignis fatuus. *Nares.*

> Will with the wispe, or *Gyl burnt tayle.*
>
> *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote (1654), p. 97.

> An ignis fatuus, an exhalation, and *Gillion a burnt taile*, or Will with the wispe.
>
> *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote (1654), p. 268.

gill-cavity, gill-chamber (gil′kav″i̤-ti, -chām″-bėr), *n.* In fishes, the cavity containing the gills.

gill-cleft (gil′kleft), *n.* A gill-slit; a branchial aperture.

gill-comb (gil′kōm), *n.* The ctenidium of a mollusk; a gill-plume.

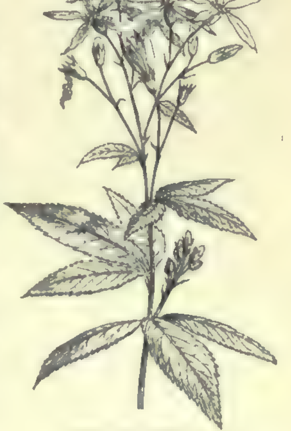
gill-cover (gil′kuv″ėr), *n.* The covering of the gills; the opercular apparatus. Also called *gill-lid.*

> The *gill-cover*, a fold of skin which projects back from the hyoid arch, and is strengthened by the opercular bones.
>
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 43.

Gillenia (ji-lē′ni-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Mœnch), named after Dr. Arnold *Gill* (Latinized *Gillenius*), a German botanist.] A rosaceous genus of the eastern portion of the United States, allied to *Spiræa*, and including only two species. They are tall perennial herbs, with trifoliate leaves and white flowers loosely panicled on the slender branches. The bark of the rhizome is bitter and possesses mild emetic properties, on which account the plants are known as *American ipecac, Indian physic*, or *bowman's-root*. The more common species is *G. trifoliata;* the other is *G. stipulacea.*

giller (gil′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who fishes with a gill-net.—**2.** A horsehair fishing-line.

gillet (jil′et), *n.* [Also *gillot, jillet*, and contr. *jilt*, q. v.; a dim. of *gill*⁵, *jill*².] A sportive or wanton girl or woman. [Colloq.]



Gillenia trifoliata.

gill-filament (gil′fil″a-ment), *n.* An ultimate ramification or foliation of the gills.

> Partitions bearing the *gill-filaments.* . . . Each gill-bearing arch, except the first and last, bears two rows of *gill-filaments.* *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 43.

gill-fishing (gil′fish″ing), *n.* The use of gill-nets in fishing; the act or art of taking fish by means of gill-nets.

gill-flap (gil′flap), *n.* **1.** The membranous posterior extension of the gill-cover or opercular apparatus.—**2.** The movable gill-cover, consisting of the opercle, subopercle, and interopercle.

gill-flirt (jil′flėrt), *n.* [Also written *jill-flirt*, and transposed *flirt-gill:* see *gill*⁵ = *jill*², and *flirt.*] A sportive or wanton girl. [Archaic.]

> "I care no more for such *gill-flirt*," said the jester, "than I do for thy leasings." *Scott.*

How much has she [Clio] not owed of late to the tittle-tattle of her *gill-flirt* sister Thalia?
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 91.

gill-frame (gil′frām), *n.* 1. A hackling-machine.—2. A drilling-machine.

Also *gill*, *gill-machine*.

gill-hooter (jil′hö″tėr), *n.* [E. dial., < *Gill*, orig. a proper name (see *gill*^{5}), + *hooter*.] A local English name of the barn-owl, *Aluco flammeus*. Also written *gil-hooter*, *gillihowter*. See cut under *barn-owl*.

gill-house (jil′hous), *n.* [< *gill*^{5}, 3, + *house*.] A dram-shop. *Latham.*

Thee shall each ale-house, thee each *gill-house* mourn,
And answering gin-shops sourer sighs return.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 147.

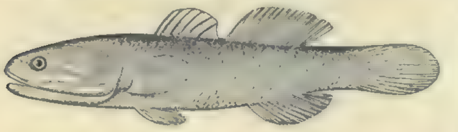
Gillia (jil′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after Theodore N. *Gill* (born 1837), an American naturalist.] 1. Same as *Gillichthys*. *A. Günther*, 1865.—2. A genus of rissoid mollusks. *G. altilis* is a fresh-water species common in many streams of eastern North America.

gillian (jil′ian), *n.* [< ME. *Gillian*, *Gyllian* (see *gill*^{5}), a form of *Julian*, i. e., *Juliana*, a fem. personal name, L. *Juliana*, < L. *Julia*, f., *Julius*, m., a proper name: see *Julian*, *July*.] Same as *gill*^{5}, 1.

Thou tookst me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a mawkin, a flirt *gillian*.
Fletcher, The Chances.

D' ye bring your *Gillians* hither? Nay, she 's punished,
Your conceal'd love 's cas'd up.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, ii. 3.

Gillichthys (ji-lik′this), *n.* [NL., named after T. N. *Gill*: see *Gillia*.] A genus of gobioid fishes. *G. mirabilis* is a Californian species remarkable for the great extent of its jaws and for its singular habits, living in holes which it digs in the mud. Also *Gillia*.



Gillichthys mirabilis.

gillie (gil′i), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *gille*, *giolla* = Ir. *giolla*, a boy, lad, man-servant.] In the Highlands of Scotland, a man-servant; a lad or young man employed as an attendant; an outdoor male servant, more especially one who is connected with or attends a person while hunting.

In the Celtic language, we have, with other words, "Gilla," a servant, a word familiar to sportsmen and travellers in the Highlands, and to readers of Scott in its Anglicised shape, *Gillie*. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 217.

Gillie white-foot, or **gillie wet-foot**, formerly, in Scotland, a running footman who had to carry his master over brooks and watery places in traveling.

gilliflower, *n.* See *gillyflower*.

gillihowter (jil-i-hö′tėr), *n.* Same as *gill-hooter*. [Scotch.]

gilling^1 (gil′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gill*^{1}, *v.*] The act or process of catching fish with gill-nets.

gilling^2 (gil′ing), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A salmon of the second year. See the extract.

In the Severn district the name "*gilling*" is applied to a second-year fish, and the belief prevails that these fish can be distinguished not only from grilse, but from fish of greater age. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 355.

gilling-machine (gil′ing-mạ̈-shēn″), *n.* In the manufacture of woolen yarn or worsted, a machine for making all the fibers level and parallel with each other. It consists of a pair of rollers which catch the wool, and of a second pair of rollers which draw it forward over heavy steel bars, called *fallers*, which are covered with projecting spikes. These machines are generally used in sets, each successive machine having the pins of the fallers finer and more closely set than that preceding. Also called *gill-box*.

gilliver (jil′i-vėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (and more original) form of *gillyflower*.

gill-lid (gil′lid), *n.* Same as *gill-cover*.

gill-machine (gil′mạ̈-shēn″), *n.* Same as *gill-frame*.

gill-membrane (gil′mem″brān), *n.* The membranous covering of the foremost branchiostegal arch of the branchial skeleton of ordinary fishes.

gill-net (gil′net), *n.* A net which catches fish by the gills. A gill-net is set in the form of a curtain, suspended vertically from floats on the surface of the water by means of metallic weights or bullets. The meshes of the net are of such size as to catch by its gills a fish which tries to force its way through, the fish being prevented from advancing by the narrowness of the meshes, and from backing out by the impossibility of working the protecting plates of the gills over the twine of the meshes.

gill-netter (gil′net″ėr), *n.* One who owns or uses gill-nets.

gill-netting (gil′net″ing), *n.* The use of a gill-net; fishing or taking fish with a gill-net.

gillofer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gillyflower*.

gill-opening (gil′ōp″ning), *n.* The external opening by which water passes to or from the gills; the branchial aperture.

gillore†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *galore*.

gillot†, *n.* See *gillet*.

gill-over-ground, gill-over-the-ground (jil′ō″vėr-ground″, -thẹ̈-ground″), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*.

gill-plate (gil′plāt), *n.* One of the branchial lamellæ of a mollusk.

Yet it is very probable that the labial tentacles and *gill-plates* are modifications of a double horseshoe-shaped area of ciliated filamentous processes which existed in ancestral Mollusca much as in Phoronis and the Polyzoa.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 688.

gill-plume (gil′plöm), *n.* A ctenidium.

gill-raker (gil′rā″kėr), *n.* One of a series of cartilaginous or osseous processes which generally arm the inner edge or surface of a gill-arch of ordinary fishes, and are arranged in a single row on each such arch. See cut under *gill*^{1}.

This Labrador form has a larger number of *gill-rakers* than the common fontinalis, and there seem to be fewer tubes in the lateral line; so that we may be obliged to consider it as a species distinct from fontinalis.
Science, V. 424.

gillravage, gillravager. See *gilravage*, *gilravager*.

gill-sac (gil′sak), *n.* 1. A cavity or chamber containing the gills, as of a crustacean or fish.—2. A saccular or pouch-like gill; a kind of rudimentary gill of some fishes, as the myzonts, which have consequently been called marsipobranchiates.

gill-slit (gil′slit), *n.* A visceral cleft between any two visceral arches of the neck; a passageway through gill-arches from the mouth or pharynx to the exterior; a branchial cleft. It is most commonly used of such slits of an animal actually bearing gills, but by extension, in embryology, of the certainly homologous visceral clefts of all vertebrates.

gillyflower (jil′i-flou″ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gilloflower*, *gelliflowre*, etc., also *geraflour*, *gerraflour*; a corruption, simulating *flower*, of early mod. E. *gilliver*, *gillyvor*, *gillover*, *gillofer*, *gelevor*, etc.; < ME. *gyllofer*, *gyllofre*, *gilofre*, *gelofer*, short for *clove gilofre* (mod. E. *clove-gillyflower*), earliest form as OF., *clou de gilofre* (Ancren Riwle): OF. *clou*, nail, clove (see *clove*^{4}); *de*, of; *gilofre*, also *girofle*, *girofre*, F. *girofle*, clove(-tree), *giroflée*, gillyflower, = Pr. *girofle*, *gerofle* = Sp. *girofle*, *girofre* = Pg. *gyrofe*, clove (*gyrofeiro*, clove-tree), = It. *garofano*, clove (*viola garofanata*, clove-gillyflower), = Turk. *qarenfil*, *karemfil* = Ar. Par. *qaranful*, clove, carnation; corrupted from ML. *caryophyllum*, < Gr. καρυόφυλλον, the clove-tree, lit. 'nut-leaf,' < κάρυον, a nut, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, a leaf. See *clove-gillyflower*.] 1. The clove-pink or carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, especially one of the smaller varieties. The name was thus applied by Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspere, and old writers generally. Also distinguished as the *clove-gillyflower*. See *Dianthus*, and cut under *carnation*.

Bring hether the Pincke and purple Cullambine,
With *Gelliflowres*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

The fairest flowers o' the season
Are our carnations, and streak'd *gillyvors*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

2. The *Cheiranthus Cheiri*. This is the plant which now usually bears the name, distinguished as the *wall-gillyflower*. See *Cheiranthus*.—3. The wallflower, *Matthiola incana*, distinguished as the *stock-gillyflower*, but more frequently known as the *stock*.—4. A name of several other plants, as the cuckoo- or marsh-gillyflower, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; the feathered gillyflower, *Dianthus plumarius*; the queen's, rogue's, or winter gillyflower, *Hesperis matronalis*; the sea-gillyflower, *Armeria vulgaris*; and the water-gillyflower, *Hottonia palustris*.—5. The gillyflower-apple.

gillyflower-apple (jil′i-flou-ėr-ap″l), *n.* A variety of apple, of elongated form and dark-red color, having a delicate spicy flavor. Often shortened to *gillyflower*.

gilour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guiler*.

gilpy, gilpey (gil′pi), *n.* and *a.* [Origin obscure.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *gilpies*, *gilpeys* (-piz). A frolicsome young fellow; a roguish boy; a lively young girl. [Scotch.]

A *gilpy* that had seen the faught.
Ramsay, Christ's Kirk, iii.

I mind, when I was a *gilpy* of a lassock, seeing the Duke, . . . and he said to me, "Tak tent o' yoursell, my bonnie lassie." *Scott*, Old Mortality, v.

II. *a.* Adolescent. *Hamersly.*

gilravage, gillravage (gil-rav′ạ̄j), *n.* [Sc., also written *gilravitch*, *gilraivitch*, *guleravage*, *galravage*, etc.; of uncertain origin. "It seems generally, if not always, to include the idea of a wasteful use of food, and of an intemperate use of strong drink" (Jamieson), and may come < ME. *gule*, gluttony (< L. *gula*, gluttony, gormandizing, lit. the throat, gullet: see *gular*, *gules*, *gullet*), + *ravage*.] A merrymaking; a noisy frolic, particularly among young people; depredation; great disorder.

Muckle din an' loud *gilraivitch* was amang them, gaffawan an' lauchan. *Edinburgh Mag.*, Sept., 1818, p. 155.

gilravage, gillravage (gil-rav′ạ̄j), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gilravaged*, *gillravaged*, ppr. *gilravaging*, *gillravaging*. [< *gilravage*, *n.*] To commit wild and lawless depredation; plunder; spoil. [Scotch.]

At all former . . . banquets, it had been the custom to . . . *galravitch* both at hack and manger, in a very expensive manner to the funds of the town.
Galt, The Provost, p. 316.

gilravager, gillravager (gil-rav′ạ̄-jėr), *n.* One guilty of riotous or wasteful conduct; a depredator; a plunderer. [Scotch.]

gilse (gils), *n.* Same as *grilse*.

gilsonite (gil′sọn-īt), *n.* [From S. H. *Gilson* of Salt Lake City.] A very pure form of asphaltum obtained in considerable quantity in the Uinta valley, near Fort Duchesne, Utah.

gilt^1 (gilt). Preterit of *gild*^{1}.

gilt^1 (gilt), *p. a.* and *n.* [Pp. of *gild*^{1}, *v.*] **I.** *p. a.* 1. Gilded.

That nayle [wherewith Christ was crucified] I saw set in a faire peece of silver plate double *gilt*
Coryat, Crudities, I. 46.

As a parrot turns
Up thro' *gilt* wires a crafty loving eye.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2. Of the color of gold; bright-yellow.

Her *gilte* heere was corouned with a sonne
In stede of golde. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 230.

Marineo (Cosas memorables de España, 1517) and Ercolano (Historia de Valencia, 1610) both praise highly the "*gilt* pottery" made at Valencia and Manises. The term *gilt* refers to the metallic golden colour of the lustre.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 623.

II. *n.* The material used in gilding.

The double *gilt* of this opportunity you let time wash off. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2.

Iron of Naples, hid with English *gilt*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

gilt^1†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *gild*^{1}.

Bye hors and harnes good,
And *gylte* thy spores all newe.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 92).

Next behynde the kyng came x. M. horsemen, which had all their speares plated with silver, and their speare heads *gilted*. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 24.

gilt^2† (gilt), *n.* [Var. of *geld*^{2}, *gelt*^{2}.] Money; geld.

Three corrupted men . . .
Have, for the *gilt* of France (O guilt, indeed!),
Confirm'd conspiracy with fearful France.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. (cho.).

As mekle gude Inglis *gilt*
As four of their braid backs dow beir.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 46).

gilt^3 (gilt), *n.* [< ME. *gilte*, < AS. *gilte*, a young sow, = OHG. *gelza*, *galza*, MHG. *gelze*, a spayed sow; cf. *galt*^{2}, *geld*^{1}.] A young female pig. [Prov. Eng.]

gilt^4†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guilt*.

gilt^5†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of a class of thieves. [Cant.]

He maintains as strict a correspondence with *gilts* and lifters as a mountebank with applauding midwives and recommending nurses.
Character of a Quack Astrologer (1673).

gilt-bronze (gilt′bronz′), *n.* A gilded metal much used for decorative objects, either real bronze, or often brass, latten, or some similar yellow metal. The name is given especially to the metal used in the incense-burners and other decorative pieces from China and Japan, often in part enameled, and in the metal pieces applied to furniture of the eighteenth century. See *ormolu*.

gilt-edged (gilt′ejd), *a.* 1. Having the edges gilt or gilded, as writing-paper. Gilt-edged letter- or note-paper was formerly very fashionable.—2. Of the highest order or quality; unexceptionably good: said especially of commercial paper, in allusion to the literal sense (def. 1): as, *gilt-edged* securities; *gilt-edged* butter. [U. S.]

Let the merchant who has a surplus capital invest it, not in dead property, but in good floating securities, easily convertible into money; and especially let him use it in discounting his own four or six months' bills, and his paper will be pronounced *gilt-edged* and fire-proof.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 312

gilthead (gilt′hed), *n.* A popular English name of several fishes. (*a*) A sparoid fish, *Sparus* (or *Chrysophrys*) *auratus*, about a foot long, abundant in southern European waters: so named from the predominant colors and the crescentic golden band between the eyes. Also called *giltpoll*. (*b*) The sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*, called the *red gilthead*. (*c*) The conner, goldenmaid, or golden wrasse, a labroid fish, *Crenilabrus melops* or *C. tinca*, about 6 inches long, found in British waters. (*d*) A sparoid fish, *Dentex vulgaris*, more fully called the *four-toothed gilthead*. (*e*) A scombroid fish, the bonito, *Sarda pelamys*, or related species.

Of these wee sawe comming out of Guinea a hundred in a company, which being chased by the *gilt-heads*, otherwise called the bonitoes, doe, to auoid them the better, take their flight out of the water.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 520.

It may be, whiles he hopes to catch a *gilt-head*,
He may draw up a gudgeon.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.

giltif†, *a.* [ME., < *gilt*, *guilt*, + *-if*, ME. form of *-ive*. Cf. *guilty*.] Guilty.

Who that *giltif* is, all quyte goth he.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 970.

giltpoll (gilt'pōl), *n.* Same as *gilthead* (*a*).

gilttail (gilt'tāl), *n.* A kind of worm, so called from its yellow tail.

gim† (jim), *a.* [Abbr. of *gimp*^{3} = *jimp*, q. v.] Neat; spruce; well-dressed.

He's as fine as a Prince, and as *gim* as the best of them.
Sir J. Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i.

gimbal (jim'bal), *n.* [Also *gimbol*; with excrescent *b* as in *gamble*, *humble*, *thimble*, etc., formerly *gimbel*, *gimmal*, *gymmal*, *jimmal*, *gemel* (see *gimmal*), < ME. *gemel* (early mod. E. or dial. also *gimmer*, *gemmow*, < ME. *gymowe*, *gymmew*, *gymew* (cf. pl. *gemels*, *jemews*, twins); dial. also *gimmon*, q. v.); < OF. **gemel*, *gemeau*, m., *gemelle*, f., twin, < L. *gemellus*, double, twin: see *gemel*.] 1. A contrivance, as a ring moving on horizontal pivots, for securing free motion in suspension, or for suspending anything, as a chronometer, so that it may keep a constant position or remain in equilibrium. The name is most commonly used in the plural, applied to two movable hoops or rings, the one within the other, the outer capable of rotation about a fixed horizontal axis lying in its plane, and the inner capable of rotation about an axis lying in the planes of both rings and perpendicular to the fixed axis. The mariners' compass is suspended by such a contrivance, and, having a free motion in two directions at right angles to each other, it maintains the card in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship.

Truly this argument hangeth togither by verie strange *gimbols*. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Ireland, VI. ii.

2†. Joined or interlocked work whose parts move within each other, as a bridle-bit or interlocked rings; a gemel-ring.

Hub. Sure, I should know that *gimmal*.
Minche. 'Tis certain he: I had forgot my ring too.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iv. 2.

My acts are like the motional *gimmals*
Fix'd in a watch. *Vow Breaker* (1636).

Thou sent'st to me a true love knot; but I
Return a ring of *jimmals*, to imply
Thy love had one knot, mine a triple tye.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 201.

3†. A quaint piece of mechanism; a gimcrack.

I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set, like clocks, still to strike on.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2 (in some folios).

But whether it were that the rebell his pouder faylde him, or some *gimbol* or other was out of frame, etc.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, sig. G 3, col. 2.

gimbal-jawed (jim'bal-jâd), *a.* Having the lower jaw apparently out of joint, projecting beyond the upper, and moving with unusual freedom: said of persons. Also *gimber-jawed*, *jimber-jawed*. [U. S.]

Gimbernat's ligament. See *ligament*.

gimblet (gim'blet), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gimlet*.

gimbol, *n.* See *gimbal*.

gimcrack (jim'krak), *n.* and *a.* [< *gim*, neat, spruce, + *crack*, *n.*, 14, a pert, lively boy.] I. *n.* 1†. A spruce or pert boy.

I pity your poor sister,
And heartily I hate these travellers,
These *gimcracks*, made of mops and motions.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Thus prudent *Gimcrack* try'd if he were able
(Ere he'd wet Foot) to swim upon a Table.
Congreve, Pyrrhus, Prol.

2. A showy, unsubstantial thing; a pretty or fanciful thing; a toy; a gewgaw.

Let me tell you, Scholar, that Diogenes walked on a day, with his friend, to see a country fair; where he saw ribbons, and looking-glasses, and nut-crackers, and fiddles, and hobby-horses, and many other *gimcracks*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 205.

Lady B. sailed in, arrayed in ribbons of scarlet, with many brooches, bangles, and other *gimcracks* ornamenting her plenteous person.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, p. 224.

II. *a.* Showy but trivial; fanciful or trumpery.

Some *gimcrack* and brand-new imitation of a third-rate modern French or Belgian town, glaring with plate-glass, gilding, dust, smoke, acres of stucco, and oceans of asphalt.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 476.

Also spelled *jimcrack*.

gimcrackery (jim'krak-ėr-i), *n.* [< *gimcrack* + *-ery*.] Showy unsubstantiality. Also spelled *jimcrackery*.

The inner life of the Empire was a strange mixture of rottenness and *gimcrackery*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 48.

gime (gīm), *n.* [E. dial., also written *gyme*; ME. not found; perhaps < Icel. *gīma*, in mod. usage also *gīmald*, a vast opening; or else for **gine*, ult. < AS. *gīnan*, gape, yawn, > AS. *gin* (once poet.), expanse (defined also 'a gap, an opening,' a sense assumed from the verb), = Icel. *gīna*, gape, yawn, > *gin*, the gape or mouth of beasts: see *gin*^{1}, *begin*, *yawn*. For the possible change, cf. *chime*^{2} = *chine*^{2}.] A hole washed out of the ground by the rushing water when an embankment gives way. *Peacock*, Glossary (Manley and Corringham).

gimlet (gim'let), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *gimblet*; < ME. *gymlet*, < OF. *gimbelet*, earlier spelled *guimbelet*, or, with loss of *m*, *guibelet*, mod. F. *gibelet*, a gimlet, of Teut. origin, dim. of the form repr. by E. *wimble*, a gimlet: see *wimble*.] A small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood by turning it with one hand.

Also a *gymlet* sharpe to broche & perce sone to turne & twyne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

gimlet (gim'let), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gimleted* or *gimletted*, ppr. *gimleting* or *gimletting*. [< *gimlet*, *n.*] To use or apply a gimlet upon; form a hole in by using a gimlet; turn round, as one does a gimlet.

gimlet-eye (gim'let-ī), *n.* 1. A squint-eye. *Wright.*—2. A small, sharp, disagreeably prying eye.

gimlet-eyed (gim'let-īd), *a.* Keen-eyed; very sharp-sighted; given to watching or peering into small matters. [Colloq.]

gimmal† (jim'al), *n.* See *gimbal*.

gimmal-bit† (jim'al-bit), *n.* The double bit of a bridle.

In their pale, dull mouths the *gimmal bit*
Lies foul with chaw'd grass. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2.

gimmal-ring† (jim'al-ring), *n.* Same as *gemel-ring*.

A sort of double ring, curiously constructed. . . . *Gimmal rings*, though originally double, were by a farther refinement made triple, or even more complicated; yet the name remained unchanged. *Nares.*

gimmel† (jim'el), *n.* See *gimbal*.

gimmer^1 (gim'ėr), *n.* [< Icel. *gymbr*, mod. *gimbr*, a ewe-lamb of a year old, = Sw. *gimmer*, a sheep producing young for the first time, = Dan. *gimmer*, a ewe that has not lambed, prob. = Gr. *χίμαιρα*, a she-goat, *ἡ χίμαιρα*, the Chimera, a fabulous monster, *χίμαρος*, a he-goat, lit. 'a winterling,' i. e., a yearling: see *chimera*^{1}.] A ewe that is two years old. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

gimmer^2 (gim'ėr), *n.* [A var. of *kimmer* = *cummer*, q. v.] A contemptuous term for a woman. [Scotch.]

She round the ingle wi' her *gimmers* sits. *Fergusson.*

gimmer^3 (jim'ėr), *n.* [Also *jimmer*; a corruption of *gimmal*, *gimbal*, q. v.] 1†. A gimbal.

I saw my precious watch . . . taken asunder, and laying scattered upon the workman's shopboard; so as here lay a wheel, there the balance, here one *gimmer*, there another. *Bp. Hall*, Works, III. 702.

2. A hinge. [Prov. Eng.]

gimmew†, *n.* [< ME. *gymmew*, *gymowe*, etc.; a var. of *gimbal*, q. v.] Same as *gimbal*, 2.

Annelet [F.], a *gimmew* or little ring for the fingers.
Cotgrave.

gimmon†, *n.* [A var. of *gimmal*, *gimbal*.] A double ring.

A ring of a rush would tye as much Loue together as a *Gimmon* of golde. *Greene*, Menaphon, p. 88.

gimp^1 (gimp), *n.* [< F. *guimpe*, a nun's wimple, or lower part of the hood, gathered in folds about the neck, abbr. of OF. *guimple*, < OHG. *wimpal*, a wimple, veil, = E. *wimple*, q. v. The sense agrees better with that of F. *guipure*, with which there may have been some confusion: see *guipure*.] 1. A coarse thread used in some kinds of pillow-lace to form the edges or outlines of the design.—2. A flat trimming made of silk, worsted, or other cord, usually stiffened by wire and more or less open in design, used for borders for curtains or furniture, trimming for women's gowns, etc.

The wise Athenian crost a glittering fair,
Unmov'd by tongue and sights, he walk'd the place,
Through tape, toys, tinsel, *gimp*, perfume, and lace.
Parnell, To an Old Beauty.

gimp^1 (gimp), *v. t.* [< *gimp*^{1}, *n.*] To make or furnish with gimp.—**Gimped embroidery**, a kind of raised embroidery made with a padding of parchment or other material which is entirely concealed by the silk, gold thread, etc., passed over it.

gimp^2 (gimp), *v. t.* To jag; denticulate. *Encyc. Dict.*

gimp^3 (jimp), *a.* Another spelling of *jimp*^{1}.

gim-peg, *n.* See *gem-peg*.

gimping (gim'ping), *n.* [< *gimp*^{1} + *-ing*^{1}.] Gimp; trimming formed of gimp.

Draw with art the graceful sacque,
Ornament it well with *gimping*,
Flounces, furbelows, and crimping.
Fawkes, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, xxviii.

gimpy (jim'pi), *a.* [Cf. *gimp*^{1}, *jimp*.] Sprightly; active: as, a *gimpy* horse. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

gin^1† (gin), *v.*; pret. *gan*, pp. *gun*. [Now written *'gin*, being regarded as a modern (although it is an early ME.) abbr. of *begin*; < ME. *ginnen*, *gynnen*, pret. *gan*, *gon*, often irreg. *can*, *con*, pl. *gunne*, *gonne*, etc. (= MLG. MHG. *ginnen*), an early abbr., by apheresis, of *beginnen*, begin: see *begin*. The simple form does not occur in the earliest records.] To begin (which see).

The floures *gynnen* for to sprynge.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 38.

But when his force *gan* faile, his pace *gan* wex areare.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 24.

As whence the sun *'gins* his reflection.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

Around *gan* Marmion wildly stare.
Scott, Marmion.

[In Middle English the preterit of this verb (*gan*, *gon*, *can*, *con*, etc.) was much used with a following infinitive, with or without *to*, as having, besides its regular inceptive meaning 'began to,' a merely preterit force, being equivalent to the simple preterit of the second verb: as, he *gan go*, equivalent to he *did go* or he *went*. This auxiliary was supplanted in the fifteenth century by *did*, though its use, as an archaism, continued much later.

He closede both hys eye,
And . . . in thys manere *gan* deye [*i. e.*, died].
Robert of Gloucester, p. 353.

The wynd *gan* chaunge and blew right as hem leste.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 253.

Maydenis swiche as *gunne* heretymes waste
In hire servyse.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 283.]

gin^2 (gin), *prep.* [Sc., also *gen*, abbr. of *agin*, *agen*, *again*, against: see *again*, *gain*^{3}. Cf. *against*, prep., used in the same way.] Against (a certain time); by: as, I'll be there *gin* five o'clock.

And *gin* the morn *gin* twelve o'clock
Your love shall married be.
Sweet William (Child's Ballads, IV. 263).

gin^3 (gin), *conj.* [Sc., a corruption of *gif*, E. *if*, q. v.] If; suppose.

Gin a body meet a body
Comin' thro' the rye. *Scotch song.*

It's here is come my sister-son;—
Gin I lose him, I'll die.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 255).

gin^4 (jin), *n.* [< ME. *gin*, *ginne*, *gynne*, ingenuity, contrivance, a machine, esp. a war-engine (battering-ram, etc.), abbr. from *engin*, *engyn* (accented in ME. on the second syllable), mod. E. *engine*, a contrivance: see *engine*. The sense 'a trap, snare,' is mod., and may be due in part to the influence of *grin*, a snare, which appears in older versions of the Bible in some places where the A. V. has *gin*: see *grin*^{2}. Certainly not connected with Icel. *ginna*, dupe, fool, intoxicate, > *ginning*, imposture, fraud.] 1†. Contrivance; crafty means; artifice.

Whether by wyndow, or by other *gynne*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1784.

For Gygas the geaunt with a *gynne* engyned [with a contrivance contrived]. *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 250.

The Damzell there arriving entred in;
Where sitting on the flore the Hag she found
Busie (as seem'd) about some wicked *gin*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 7.

2. A mechanical contrivance; a machine; an engine. Specifically—(*a*†) An engine of war.

They dredde noon assaut
Of *gynne*, gunne, nor skaffaut.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4176.

(*b*†) An engine of torture.

Typhœus joynts were stretched on a *gin*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 35.

(*c*) A machine used instead of a crane, consisting essentially of three poles from 12 to 15 feet in length, often tapering from the lower extremity to the top, and united at their upper extremities, whence a block and tackle is suspended, the lower extremities being planted in the ground about 8 or 9 feet asunder, and having a windlass attached to two of them. (*d*) In *coal-mining*, the machinery for raising ore or coal from a mine by horse-power. [Eng.] Generally called *whim* or *whim-gin* in the United States.

(*e*) A machine for separating the seeds from cotton, hence called a *cotton-gin*. See cut under *cotton-gin*. (*f*) A machine for driving piles. (*g*) A pump moved by rotary sails. 3. A trap; a snare; a springe.

> The *gin* shall take him by the heel; and the robber shall prevail against him. Job xviii. 9.

> What pleasure is it sometimes with *gins* to betray the very vermin of the earth.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 29.

> Innocence, having no such purpose, walks fearlessly and carelessly through life; and is consequently liable to tread on the *gins* which Cunning hath laid to entrap it.
> *Fielding*, Amelia, ix.

gin^4 (jin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ginned*, ppr. *ginning*. [< *gin*^{4}, *n.*] 1. To catch in a trap.

> So, so, the woodcock's *ginn'd*;
> Keep this door fast, brother.
> *Fletcher (and another?)*, Nice Valour, iii. 1.

2. To clear (cotton) of seeds by means of the cotton-gin.

gin^5 (jin), *n.* [Abbr. of *geneva*, or rather of the older form *genever*, **giniper*, < ME. *gynypre*, juniper: see *geneva*, *juniper*.] An aromatic spirit prepared from rye or other grain and flavored with juniper-berries. The two important varieties of gin are Dutch gin, also called *Holland* and *Schiedam*, and English gin, known often by the name *Old Tom*. Holland gin is almost free from sweetness, and is generally purer than English. Pure gin is an important medicament in many diseases, especially in those of the urinary organs.

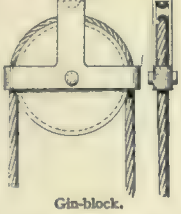
> This calls the church to deprecate our sin,
> And hurls the thunder of the laws on *gin*.
> *Pope*, Epil. to Satires, i. 130.

Cordial gin, gin sweetened and flavored with aromatic substances so as to form a sort of cordial.—**Gin Act**, an English statute of 1736 (9 Geo. II., c. 23) imposing a heavy duty on spirituous liquors and prohibiting their sale by retail. It was superseded in 1743 (16 Geo. II., c. 8) by more moderate duties. The title is also sometimes given to a similar English statute of 1729 (2 Geo. II., c. 17). Also called *Jekyll's Act*.—**Unflavored gin**, pure distilled gin.

gin^6†, *n.* A contraction of *given*.

gin^7 (jin), *n.* [Australian.] An Australian native woman; an old woman generally.

> An Australian settler's wife bestows on some poor slaving *gin* a cast-off French bonnet.
> *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xiii.



Gin-block.

gin-block (jin'blok), *n.* A simple form of tackle-block with a single wheel, over which a rope runs. It has a hook by which it swings from the jib of a crane or the sheer of a gin. *E. H. Knight.*

ginete (Sp. pron. ḣē-nā'tā), *n.* [Sp., a horse-soldier: see *genet*^{1}, *jennet*^{1}.] A trooper; a horse-soldier; a light-cavalry man: so called from these soldiers being mounted on jennets. See *jennet*^{1}. Also written *genete*.

> It was further swelled by five thousand *ginetes* or light cavalry. *Prescott.*

> They set out promptly, with three thousand *genetes*, or light cavalry, and four thousand infantry.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 29.

gin-fizz (jin'fiz'), *n.* A drink composed of gin, lemon-juice, and effervescing water, with or without sugar.

> Neither the succulent cocktail nor the artistic *gin-fizz* had . . . effect upon them.
> *Philadelphia Times*, May 23, 1886.

ging† (ging), *n.* [< ME. *gyng*, *gynge*, *genge*, a company, people, host, < AS. (late and rare) *genge*, a company, retinue (= MLG. *gink*, going, a going, turn, way) (cf. *gengan*, a secondary verb, go, pass), < *gangan*, go: see *gang*, *v.*, and cf. *gang*, *n.*, which, in the same sense, is of Scand. origin.] A company; a gang.

> *Ciurma* [It.], the common rascalitie of gallie slaves, a base route, the mariners call in English *ghing*. *Florio.*

> There's a knot, a *ging*, a pack, a conspiracy against me.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

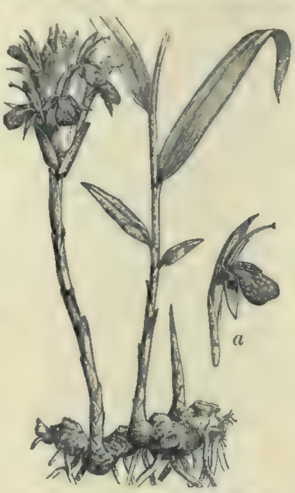
> Proceeding furder I am met with a whole *ging* of words and phrases not mine, for he hath maim'd them, and like a slye depraver mangl'd them in this his wicked Limbo.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

gingal (jin'gal), *n.* Another spelling of *jingal*.

ginge (ginj), *v. t.* [E. dial. Hence *ginging*.] In *mining*, to line (a shaft) with wood or stone.

gingeley, gingely, gingelly, *n.* Same as *gingili*.

ginger^1 (jin'jėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ginger*, *gynger*, *gyngere*, contr. of *gyngevere*, *gingivere*, *gingiver*, < OF. *gengibre*, *gingimbre*, *gingembre*, F. *gingembre* = Pr. *gingibre*, *gingebre* = Sp. *gengibre* = Pg. *gengibre*, *gengivre* = It. *zenzevero*, *zenzovero*, *zenzero*, *gengero*, *gengiovo* = AS. *gingiber* = D. *gember* (< F.) = MLG. *gingeber*, *engewer*, LG. *engeber* = MHG. *gingibere*, also *ingewer*, G. *ingwer* = Dan. *ingefær* = Sw. *ingefära*, < L. *zingiber*, ML. *zinziber*, < Gr. *ζιγγίβερις*, ginger; of Eastern origin: cf. Ar. Pers. *zanjabil* (> Turk. *zenjefil*) = Skt. *çriñgavēra*, ginger.] I. *n.* The rhizome, and also the light-yellow substance of the rhizome, of *Zingiber officinale*, a reed-like perennial plant with annual leafy stems 3 or 4 feet high, and flowers in conical spikes borne on distinct leafless stems. The species is a native of the warmer parts of Asia, though not known in a wild state; it is extensively cultivated throughout tropical Asia, and has been introduced into most other tropical countries. The rhizome has a peculiar agreeable, aromatic odor and a pungent taste, and its substance has been in use as a spice from the remotest times. It is distinguished as *black* or *white*, according as it retains its dark integument or has had it removed by scraping. The kind now most esteemed is known as *Jamaica ginger*, and comes mainly from the island of Jamaica. In medicine ginger is used as a carminative stimulant, and externally as a rubefacient and anodyne, but it is employed much more largely as a condiment than as a drug.



Ginger-plant (*Zingiber officinale*).
a, flower on larger scale.

> Be alle that Contree growe the gode *Gyngevere*: and therfore thidre gon the Marchauntes for Spicerye.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170.

> *Ginger* shall be hot i' the mouth too.
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

Mango ginger, the root of *Curcuma Amada*, a plant of Bengal, belonging to the same natural order as *Zingiber officinale*.—**Wild ginger**, in the United States, the *Asarum Canadense*, the root of which has an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste.

II. *a.* Made of or flavored with ginger.—**Ginger cordial**, a cordial made of various ingredients and flavored with ginger.

ginger^2 (jin'jėr), *a.* [In use only in adv. and adj. *gingerly*, q. v.: see also *gingerness*. The adv. is used exclusively with reference to manner of walking, or, less frequently, of handling, thus giving some color to Skeat's derivation, namely, < Sw. dial. *gingla*, *gängla*, go gently, totter, freq. verb from *gång*, a going: see *gang*, *n.*, and cf. *gangling*; cf. also *ging*, from the same ult. source. In this view, the adj., with its sense of 'brittle, tender, delicate,' would be a development from the more lit. adverb. The Scand. *gingla* would reg. give an E. verb **gingle*, variable to **ginger* (with hard *g* in both syllables, subject, however, to assibilation in conformation to the more common word *ginger*^{1}, *n.*); but no such verb is found.] Brittle; tender; delicate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

gingerade (jin-jėr-ād'), *n.* [< *ginger*^{1} + *-ade*^{1}, in imitation of *lemonade*.] An aërated beverage flavored with ginger.

ginger-ale (jin'jėr-āl'), *n.* An effervescing drink similar to ginger-beer. The name was probably adopted by manufacturers to differentiate their production from the ordinary ginger-beer.

ginger-beer (jin'jėr-bēr'), *n.* An effervescing beverage made by fermenting ginger, cream-of-tartar, and sugar with yeast and water.

gingerbread (jin'jėr-bred), *n.* [< ME. *gingerbred*, *-breed*; < *ginger*^{1} + *bread*.] A kind of sweet cake flavored with ginger. It is often made in fanciful shapes. The name was also formerly given to a kind of white bread containing nuts, spices, and rose-water.

> They fette him first the sweete wyn,
> And mede eek in a maselyn,
> And roial spicerye
> Of *ginge breed* that was ful fyn,
> And lycorys and eek comyne,
> With sugre that is so trye.
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 143.

> An I had but one penny in the world, thou shouldst have it to buy *gingerbread*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

> He brought my little ones a pennyworth of *gingerbread* each, which my wife undertook to keep for them, and gave them by letters at a time. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xii.

gingerbread-plum (jin'jėr-bred-plum), *n.* The fruit of the gingerbread-tree, *Parinarium macrophyllum*.

gingerbread-tree (jin'jėr-bred-trē), *n.* 1. The doom-palm, *Hyphæne Thebaica*.—2. The *Parinarium macrophyllum*, a rosaceous tree of western Africa, bearing a large farinaceous fruit which is known as the *gingerbread-plum*.

gingerbread-work (jin'jėr-bred-wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work cut, carved, or formed in various fanciful shapes, for buildings, furniture, etc.: a term of contempt.

> The rooms are too small, and too much decorated with carving and gilding, which is a kind of *gingerbread-work*.
> *Smollett*, France and Italy, xxx.

> And listening, sometimes to a moan,
> And sometimes to a clatter,
> Whene'er the wind at night would rouse
> The *gingerbread-work* on his house.
> *Lowell*, Unhappy Lot of Mr. Knott.

ginger-grass (jin'jėr-gràs), *n.* 1. The *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, an aromatic East Indian grass, from which the oil known as oil of ginger-grass or oil of geranium is distilled.—2. The *Panicum glutinosum*, a coarse stout grass of Jamaica.

gingerly (jin'jėr-li), *adv.* [< *ginger*^{2} + *-ly*^{2}.] Softly; delicately; cautiously; mincingly; daintily: used especially with reference to manner of walking or handling.

> Go *gingerly*. *Skelton*, Garland of Laurel, l. 1203.

> What is 't that you
> Took up so *gingerly*? *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2.

> Prithee, gentle officer,
> Handle me *gingerly*, or I fall to pieces.
> *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, v. 1.

> Walk circumspectly, tread *gingerly*, step warily, lift not up one foot till ye have found sure footing for the other.
> *J. Trapp*, On 1 Pet. iii. 17.

> For my part, I can scarcely rely on the timeliness or efficacy of a medicine *gingerly* administered in 1875, and not even expected to operate till 1890.
> *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 80.

gingerly (jin'jėr-li), *a.* [< *ginger*^{2} + *-ly*^{1}, after *gingerly*, *adv.*] Cautious; mincing; dainty.

> The man eyed it with reverence. Then with a *gingerly* gesture he gave it back.
> *M. N. Murfree*, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains.

gingerness† (jin'jėr-nes), *n.* [< *ginger*^{2} + *-ness*.] The character of being ginger; niceness; delicacy; mincingness.

> Their *gingerness* in tripping on toes, like young goats.
> *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1595), p. 42.

gingernut (jin'jėr-nut), *n.* A small cake flavored with ginger and sweetened with molasses.

gingerous (jin'jėr-us), *a.* [< *ginger*^{1} + *-ous*.] Resembling ginger, especially in color or taste.

> Mr. Lammle takes his *gingerous* whiskers in his left hand, and bringing them together, frowns furtively at his beloved, out of a thick *gingerous* bush.
> *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, x.

ginger-pop (jin'jėr-pop'), *n.* Ginger-beer, especially of a weak and inferior sort.

gingersnap (jin'jėr-snap), *n.* A thin brittle cake spiced with ginger.

> But Faith, if I told her that her heavenly *ginger-snaps* would not be made of molasses and flour, would have a cry, for fear that she was not going to have any *ginger-snaps* at all. *E. S. Phelps*, Gates Ajar, xii.

ginger-wine (jin'jėr-wīn'), *n.* A beverage made with water, sugar, lemon-rinds, ginger, yeast, raisins, etc., and frequently fortified with whisky or brandy.

ginger-work† (jin'jėr-wėrk), *n.* Gingerbread-work.

> Hence with thy basket of popery, thy nest of images, and whole legend of *ginger-work*.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

gingerwort (jin'jėr-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the order *Scitamineæ*.

gingham (ging'am), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *gingam*, *gingas* = G. Dan. Sw. *gingang*; the F. form is *guingan* (= It. *gingamo*, *ghingano*), according to Littré, from *Guingamp*, a town in Brittany, where this fabric is (said to be) made. Otherwise from Jav. *ginggang* (Webster), lit. perishable, fading (Heyse).] I. *n.* A cotton fabric woven of plain dyed yarns, in a single color or different colors, or of dyed and white yarns, combined in grays or other mixtures, checks, plaids, or stripes.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of gingham.

gingili (jin'ji-li), *n.* [E. Ind.] The *Sesamum Indicum*, or benne-plant. See *benne*. Also written *gingeley*, *gingely*, *gingelly*.

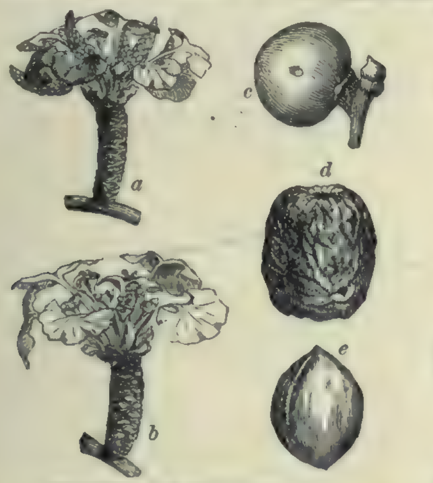
ginging (gin'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ginge* *v.*] In *coal-mining*, the walling or lining of a shaft. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

gingivæ (jin-jī'vē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *gingiva*, gum.] In *anat.*, the gums.

gingival (jin-jī'val), *a.* [< L. *gingivæ*, the gums, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the gums; in *phonetics*, produced upon or against the gums: sometimes used of certain alphabetic sounds.—**Gingival line**, a reddish streak or margin at the reflected edge of the gums, characteristic of various diseases. *Dunglison.*

gingivitis (jin-ji-vī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *gingivæ*, the gums, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the gums.

gingko (ging′kō), *n.* [< Jap. *ginkō*, *gingkō*, < Chinese *yin-hing*, 'silver apricot,' < *yin*, silver, + *hing*, apricot.] 1. The Japanese name (also current in western countries) of the maidenhair-tree, adopted by Linnæus (1771) as its generic name; the *Salisburia adiantifolia* of Sir J. E. Smith (1796). Also written *gingo* and *ginkgo*. —2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of gymnospermous trees, allied to the yew (*Taxus*), with diœcious flowers, a drupaceous one-seeded fruit, and peculiar fan-shaped deciduous leaves. The only species, *G. biloba* (also known as *Salisburia adiantifolia*), is a large tree, and is a native of China and Japan, where it is very commonly cultivated for ornament. The fruit is peculiar in not developing the embryo of the seed until after ripening. It is resinous and astringent, but edible when roasted, and is sold for food in Chinese markets. In its habit and foliage the tree is unlike all other *Coniferæ*, and in cultivation in Europe and America it is known as the *maidenhair-tree*, from the resemblance of its leaves in shape to those of some species of *Adiantum*, and also as the *gingko* or the *gingko-tree*.



Gingko biloba, or *Salisburia adiantifolia*.

a, *b*, branchlets with male and female flowers, respectively; *c*, naked seed, immature; *d*, same, mature; *e*, same, deprived of the outer fleshy testa.

gingko-tree (ging′kō-trē), *n.* See *gingko*.

> In the Mesozoic we have great numbers of beautiful trees, with those elegant fan-shaped leaves characteristic of but one living species, the Salisburia, or *gingko-tree* of China. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 180.

ginglet, **ginglert**, etc. Obsolete spellings of *jingle*, etc.

ginglest (jing′glz), *n.* [Var. of *shingles*.] The same as *shingles*, a disease of the skin. *Davies*.

> It is observed of the *gingles*, or St. Anthony his fire, that it is mortall if it come once to clip and encompasse the whole body. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. i. 60.

ginglyform (jing′- or ging′gli-fôrm), *a.* [Short for **ginglymiform*, < Gr. γίγγλυμος, a hinge-joint (see *ginglymus*), + L. *forma*, shape.] Like or likened to a hinge; ginglymoid: applied to joints.

ginglymi, *n.* Plural of *ginglymus*.

Ginglymodi (jing- or ging-gli-mō′dī), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. pl., < Gr. γίγγλυμος, a hinge, + εἶδος, form.] An order of fishes, of the subclass *Ganoidea*. They are characterized by a bony skeleton, opisthocœlous vertebræ, a precoracoid arch and coronoid bone, heterocercal tail, the basilar fin-bones rudimentary, the fins with imbricated fulcra, the ventrals between the pectorals and anal, and the body closely covered with rhomboid scales. The order comprehends the existing family *Lepidosteidæ*, containing the fishes known in the United States as *gars*, *garpikes*, *garfishes*, *alligator-gars*, *bill-fishes*, etc., and several extinct ones. *E. D. Cope*. Also called *Rhomboganoidei*.

ginglymodian (jing- or ging-gli-mō′di-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ginglymodi*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ginglymodi*.

ginglymoid (jing′- or ging′gli-moid), *a.* [< Gr. γιγγλυμοειδής, < γίγγλυμος, a hinge-joint, + εἶδος, form.] Hinge-like; of or pertaining to a ginglymus.

ginglymoidal (jing- or ging-gli-moi′dal), *a.* [< *ginglymoid* + *-al*.] Same as *ginglymoid*.

Ginglymostoma (jing- or ging-gli-mos′tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γίγγλυμος, a hinge, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of sharks, typical of the family *Ginglymostomidæ*: so called because the lip-folds appear to be hinged to each other.

Ginglymostomatidæ (jing- or ging-gli-mos-tō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Ginglymostoma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Ginglymostomidæ*.

ginglymostomid (jing- or ging-gli-mos′tō-mid), *n.* A shark of the family *Ginglymostomidæ*.

Ginglymostomidæ (jing″- or ging″gli-mos-tom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ginglymostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous selachians, typified by the genus *Ginglymostoma*, related to the *Scylliidæ*. They have the first dorsal fin above or behind the ventrals, the caudal bent upward and provided with a basal lobe, and the nostrils confluent with the mouth. The principal genera are *Ginglymostoma* and *Nebrius*. Also *Ginglymostomatidæ*.

Ginglymostominæ (jing- or ging-gli-mos-tō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ginglymostoma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scylliidæ*, typified by the genus *Ginglymostoma*: same as the family *Ginglymostomidæ*.

ginglymostomoid (jing- or ging-gli-mos′tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Ginglymostomidæ*.

II. *n.* A ginglymostomid.

ginglymus (jing′- or ging′gli-mus), *n.*; pl. *ginglymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. γίγγλυμος, a hinge-joint, a joint in a coat of mail, perhaps redupl. from γλύφειν, carve, cut out with a knife: see *glyph*.] In *anat.*, a hinge-joint or ginglymoid articulation; a diarthrodial joint permitting movement in one plane only, the result being simple flexion and extension. In man the elbow is strictly a ginglymus; the interphalangeal joints of the fingers and toes are also ginglymoid; the knee is nearly a ginglymus, and the ankle less strictly one.—**Ginglymus lateralis**, the lateral ginglymus, a pivot-joint, as the atlo-axoid and radio-ulnar articulations. Also called *diarthrosis rotatorius*. See *diarthrosis* and *cyclarthrosis*.

gingo (ging′gō), *n.* See *gingko*, 1.

gingras (jing′gras), *n.* [LL. **gingras*, *gingrina*, < Gr. γίγγρας, a small Phenician flute or fife of high pitch and plaintive tone. LL. *gingrire*, cackle or gaggle, as a goose, can hardly be related.] In *anc. music*, a small direct flute, probably of Phenician origin. Also *gingrina*.

gin-horse (jin′hôrs), *n.* A mill-horse; a horse used for working a gin.

> Men . . . so crushed under manhood's burdens that they . . . submit to be driven like *gin-horses*. *J. C. Shairp*, Culture and Religion, p. 27.

gin-house (jin′hous), *n.* A building where cotton is ginned.

> The crops of two years were piled up under its capacious roof, . . . his stately *gin-house*. *Hartford Courant*, Supp., June 9, 1887.

ginkgo (gingk′gō), *n.* See *gingko*, 1.

ginkin (jing′kin), *n.* A local Irish name of the parr or young salmon.

gin-mill (jin′mil), *n.* A low tavern or saloon where spirit is retailed. [Slang, U. S.]

> [They] could . . . choose only between the gutter and a *gin-mill*. *Christian Union*, June 16, 1887.

ginn, *n.* See *jinn*.

ginnet, *v.* A Middle English form of *gin*1.

ginner (gin′ėr), *n.* [Also *ginnle*: see under *gill*1.] A gill (of a fish). [Scotch.]

ginnett (jin′et), *n.* An obsolete form of *jennet*1.

ginniet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *guinea*.

ginnie-cockt, **ginnie-hent**, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *guinea-cock*, *guinea-hen*.

ginning1† (gin′ing), *n.* [ME. *ginnyng*, *gynnyng*; verbal n. of *gin*1, *v.* Cf. *beginning*.] Beginning.

> Certayn I am ful like indeede
> To hym that caste in erthe his seede,
> And hath joye of the newe spryng
> Whan it greneth in the *gynnyng*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4332.
>
> In myself restyth my reyneynge,
> It hath no *gynnyng* ne non ende.
> *Coventry Play*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, [p. 229.

ginning2 (jin′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gin*4, *v.*] The operation of separating the seeds from cotton by means of a gin.

ginninglesst (gin′ing-les), *a.* [ME. *gynnyngles*; < *ginning*1 + *-less*.] Without beginning.

> O Lorde, Alpha and ω,
> O endlesse ende, O *gynnyngles* gynning.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

ginnle (gin′l), *n.* Same as *ginner*. [Scotch.]

ginnourt, **ginourt**, *n.* [ME., also *ginnur*, < OF. *gineor*, by apheresis from *engineor*, enginer: see *enginer*.] A contriver; an engineer.

> "Floriz," he sede, "leue man,
> The beste red that ihc the can,
> Wend tomoreȝe to the Tur
> Also thu were a gud *ginnur*."
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

ginnouslyt, *adv.* [< ME. **ginnous* (< OF. *ginus*, by apheresis from *enginos*, etc., ingenious: see *enginous*) + *-ly*2.] By ingenuity or stratagem.

> ȝit, if men se hem, thei wol come vpon him *gynnously*, that he ne be take and slayn.
> Quoted in *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. xxix.

ginnyt (jin′i), *a.* [< *gin*4 + *-y*1.] Crafty; tending to entrap.

> These fellowes with their *ginny* phreeses and Italionate discourses so set afire the braving thoughts of our young gentlewomen. *Nixon*, Scourge of Corruption (1615).

ginny-carriage (jin′i-kar″āj), *n.* [< *ginny* (appar. for *jinny*, *jenny*) + *carriage*.] A small strong carriage used in Great Britain for conveying materials on a railway.

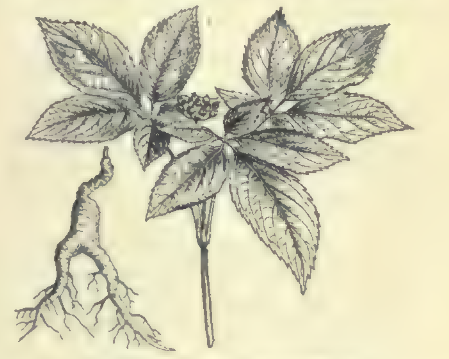
ginourt, *n.* See *ginnour*.

gin-palace (jin′pal″ās), *n.* [< *gin*5 + *palace*.] A gaudily decorated gin-shop. [Great Britain.]

> The theatres and places of amusement are brilliant with gas, and it is gas which makes the splendour of the *gin-palace*. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 61.

gin-ring (jin′ring), *n.* [< *gin*4 + *ring*1.] The circle round which a horse moves in working a gin or horse-whim.

ginseng (jin′seng), *n.* [= F. Sp. It. *ginseng* = Pg. *ginsão* = D. G. *ginseng*, etc., < Chinese *jin-tsan* or *jin-shen*, ginseng: a name said by Grosier to signify 'the resemblance of a man,' or man's thigh, in allusion to the frequently forked root (cf. Iroquois *garentoquen*, ginseng, lit. 'legs and thighs separated'). By others the Chinese name is said to mean 'first of plants.' The resemblance to a man found in the forked root of the mandrake (the fancy being assisted by the form of the name) has led to similar superstitious beliefs about that plant: see *mandrake*.] A plant of the genus *Aralia* (*Panax*); also, the root of this plant, which is highly valued as a tonic and stimulant by the Chinese, who ascribe to it almost miraculous powers. The Manchurian is most esteemed, and sells for several taels per liang, or Chinese ounce (640 grains). The true ginseng, *A. Ginseng*, is a native of northern China and Corea. *A. quinquefolia* is a very closely allied species of the eastern United States, and its roots have been largely exported to China as a substitute for the true ginseng. The only medicinal effect in either case is that of a mild aromatic stimulant.—**Dwarf ginseng**, the *Aralia trifolia*, a low species of the United States, with a globose pungent root.



Branch and Root of Ginseng (*Aralia Ginseng*).

gin-shop (jin′shop), *n.* A shop or house where gin is retailed; a dram-shop.

> The low black houses were as inanimate as so many rows of coal-scuttles, save where at frequent corners, from a *gin-shop*, there was a flare of light more brutal still than the darkness. *The Century*, XXXVII. 220.

gin-sling (jin′sling′), *n.* A cold beverage composed of gin and plain or aërated water, with sugar, and lemon or other flavoring material.

gin-tackle (jin′tak″l), *n.* A system of pulleys consisting of a double and a triple block, the standing end of the fall being made fast to the double block, which is movable. It increases the power fivefold. *Brande*.

gin-wheel (jin′hwēl), *n.* 1. The saw or the brush-wheel of a cotton-gin.—2. The lifting-pulley sometimes used with a gin or with any shaft-sinking apparatus.

giobertite (jō-bėrt′īt), *n.* [After the Italian chemist G. A. *Gioberti* (1761–1834).] Magnesium carbonate; the mineral magnesite.

giocoso (jo-kō′sō), *a.* [It., < L. *jocosus*, playful: see *jocose*.] In *music*, humorous; sportive; playful: noting passages to be so rendered.

Giottesque (jot-tesk′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Giotto* (see def.) + *-esque*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Florentine painter, sculptor, and architect Giotto (born about 1276, died 1336), a central figure in the development of the arts in Italy, or to his work or manner.

> A mixture of *Giottesque* influences. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 110.

2. Characteristic or suggestive of Giotto; having some resemblance to Giotto's style or work: as, *Giottesque* drawing; a *Giottesque* picture.

II. *n.* An artist resembling Giotto in his work or manner; specifically, a follower of the artistic school of Giotto. [Rare.]

The *Giottesques* – among whom I include the immediate precursors, sculptors as well as painters, of Giotto.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 508.

gip[1] (jip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gipped*, ppr. *gipping*. Another form of *gib*[2], 2.

gip[2], *n.* See *gyp*.

Gipcian†, Gipcien†, *n.* See *Gipsen*.

gipciere†, *n.* Same as *gipser*.

gipe†, *n.* [ME. *gype*, < OF. *gipe, jupe*, F. *jupe*, a petticoat, a skirt: see *gipon, jupon*.] An upper frock or cassock.

And high shoes knopped with dagges
That frouncen like a quaile pipe
Or botes revelyng as a *gype*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7264.

gipon†, *n.* Same as *jupon*.

gips†, *n.* and *v.* See *gypse*.

gipse†, *n.* and *v.* See *gypse*.

Gipsen†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Gipson, Gypson, Gipcien, Gipcian, Gyptian*, abbr. of *Egipcien, Egipcian, Egyptian*: see *Egyptian, Gipsy*.] A Gipsy.

Certes (said he) I meane me to disguize
In some strange habit, after uncouth wize,
Or like a Pilgrim, or a Lymiter,
Or like a *Gipsen*, or a Juggeler.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 86.

The kinges majestie aboute a twelfmoneth past gave a pardonne to a company of lewde personnes within this realme calling themselves *Gipcyans*, for a most shamfull and detestable murder commytted amonges them.
Cromwell, To the Lord President of Marches of Wales, [Dec. 3, 1537.

Rough grisly beard, eyes staring, visage wan,
All parcht, and sunneburnd, and deform'd in sight,
In fine he lookt (to make a true description)
In face like death, in culler like a *Gyptian*.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, [xxix. 58.

gipser†, gipsire†, *n.* [Also *gipciere*; < ME. *gipser, gypser, gypsere, gypcyere*, < AF. *gipser*, OF. *gibeciere*, a pouch or purse, prop. a game-pouch: see *gibier*.] A pouch or bag carried at the side, whether slung from the shoulder or suspended from the belt; especially, the pilgrim's pouch.

An anlas, and a *gipser* al of silk
Heng at his girdel.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 357.

gipsery, gypsery (jip'se-ri), *n.*; pl. *gipseries, gypseries* (-riz). [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-ery*.] Same as *gipsyry*.

Near the city [Philadelphia] are three distinct *gypseries*, where in summer-time the wagon and the tent may be found. *C. G. Leland*, The Gypsies.

gipsify, gypsify (jip'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gipsified, gypsified*, ppr. *gipsifying, gypsifying*. [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-fy*.] To cause to resemble a Gipsy, as by darkening the skin.

With rusty bacon thus I *gipsify* thee.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iv. 1.

gipsire†, *n.* See *gipser*.

gipsism†, *n.* Same as *gipsyism*.

The companion of his travels is some foule sunneburnt Queane, that since the terrible statute [5 Eliz., c. 20] recanted *gypsisme*, and is termed pedleresse.
Sir T. Overbury (1616), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 603.

Are then the Sibyls dead? what is become
Of the loud oracles? are the augures dumb?
Live not the Magi that so oft reveal'd
Natures intents? is *gipsisme* quite repeal'd?
Randolph, Poems (1643).

gipsologist, gypsologist (jip-sol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *gipsology, gypsology*, + *-ist*.] A student of gipsology.

gipsology, gypsology (jip-sol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of, or a treatise upon, the history, language, manners, and customs of the Gipsies.

Gipson†, *n.* See *Gipsen, Gipsy*.

gipsous†, *a.* Same as *gypseous*.

Gipsy, Gypsy (jip'si), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Gipsey, Gypsey*, formerly also *Gipsie, Gipson, Gypson*; a reduced form of the early mod. E. *Gipsen, Gipcien, Gypcien, Gypcian, Giptian*, by apheresis from *Egipcien, Egypcian, Egyptian*, the Gipsies being popularly supposed to be Egyptians, a belief reflected by their names in some other languages, as Sp. Pg. *Gitano* (= E. *Egyptian*), NGr. *Γύφτος*, Turk. *Qibtī* (= E. *Copt*[2], Egyptian), Albanian *Jevk* (Egyptian), Hung. *Pharao nēpek* (Pharaoh's people), Turk. *Farawni*, ML. *Nubiani*, etc. They were also called *Saracens*. The F. name is *Bohémien* (whence E. *Bohemian*, a vagabond), D. *Heiden* (heathen), Sw. *Tatare*, Dan. *Tater* (Tatar, Tartar), W. *Crwydriad, Crwydryn* (vagabond), etc. The most wide-spread name appears in It. *Zingaro, Zingano*, Sp. *Zingaro*, Pg. *Cigano*, G. Dan. *Zigeuner*, Sw. *Zigenare*, Bohem. *Cingán, Cigán*, Hung. *Cigany*, Turk. *Chingeni*, OBulg. *Athinganinŭ, Atsiganinŭ*, Bulg. *Atzigan*, ML. *Athinganus*, NGr. *Ἀθίγγανος, Ἀτσίγκανος*, identified by Miklosich with *Ἀθίγγανοι*, a separatist sect in Asia Minor (< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *θιγγάνειν*, touch), with whom he supposes the Gipsies to have been popularly confused with reference to their locality or to their supposed religious belief. The Ar. name is *Karāmī* (villain), Pers. *Karāchī* (swarthy), etc.; the Gipsy name is *Rom* (lit. man), whence *Romani, Romany*, the name of their language.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *Gipsies, Gypsies* (-siz). 1. One of a peculiar vagabond race which appeared in England for the first time about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and in eastern Europe at least two centuries earlier, and is now found in every country of Europe, as well as in parts of Asia, Africa, and America. The Gipsies are distinguishable from the peoples among whom they rove by their bodily appearance and by their language. Their forms are generally light, lithe, and agile; skin of a tawny color; eyes large, black, and brilliant; hair long, coal-black, and often ringleted; mouth well shaped; and teeth of dazzling whiteness. Ethnologists generally concur in regarding the Gipsies as descendants of some obscure Hindu tribe. They pursue various nomadic occupations, being tinkers, basket-makers, fortune-tellers, dealers in horses, etc., are often expert musicians, and are credited with thievish propensities. They appear to be destitute of any system of religion, but traces of various forms of paganism are found in their language and customs. The name *Gipsy* is also sometimes applied to or assumed by other vagrants of like habits.

O this false soul of Egypt! this grave charm, . . .
Like a right *gipsy*, hath, at fast and loose,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

The Egyptian and Chaldean strangers
Known by the name of *Gypsies* shall henceforth
Be banished from the realm.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, iii. 2.

2. The language of the Gipsies. This language, which the Gipsies call *Romany chiv* or *chib*, is a Hindu dialect derived from Sanskrit, but much corrupted by admixture with the tongues of the peoples among whom they have sojourned. Thus, in the vocabulary of the Anglo-Scottish Gipsies there are Greek, Slavic, Rumanian, Magyar, German, and French ingredients, evidencing that they had sojourned in the countries where these languages are spoken.

3. [*l. c.*] A person exhibiting any of the qualities attributed to Gipsies, as darkness of complexion, trickery in trade, arts of cajolery, and especially, as applied to a young woman, playful freedom or innocent roguishness of action or manner.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; . . . Dido, a dowdy; Cleopatra, a *gipsy*. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

A slave I am to Clara's eyes;
The *gipsy* knows her power and flies. *Prior.*

4. [*l. c.*] *Naut.*, a small winch or crab used on board ship: same as *gipsy-winch*.—5. [*l. c.*] The gipsy-moth (which see).

II. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a Gipsy or the Gipsies.

God send the *Gypsy* lassie here,
And not the *Gypsy* man.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, iii. 5.

The traveller who comes on the right day may come in for a *gipsy* fair at Duino. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 57.

2. Unconventional; outdoor; considered as resembling the free life of a Gipsy.

The young ladies insisted on making it the first of the series of alfresco *gipsy* meals.
A. I. Shand, Shooting the Rapids, I. 176.

Gipsy hat or **bonnet**, a woman's bonnet with large side-flaps.

Whether
The habit, hat, and feather,
Or the frock and *gypsy bonnet*
Be the neater and completer.
Tennyson, Maud, xx.

Gipsy sweat. See the extract.

Most of them [convicts] are in a shiver—or, as they sometimes call it, a *gypsy sweat*—from cold and from long exposure to rain. *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXVII. 185.

Gipsy table, a light table made for covering with a textile material, and often used for displaying embroidery, tapestry, etc.—**Gipsy wagon**, a wagon or van resembling a dwelling-house on wheels, including conveniences for sleeping and preparing food, as used by Gipsies, peddlers, surveyors, traveling photographers, and other persons whose business is migratory.

gipsy, gypsy (jip'si), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gipsied, gypsied*, ppr. *gipsying, gypsying*. [< *Gipsy, Gypsy, n.*] To picnic; play at being a Gipsy.

In the days when we went *gypsying*,
A long time ago,
The lads and lassies in their best
Were dressed from top to toe.
E. Rainsford, Gypsying.

The young English are fine animals, full of blood; and when they have no wars to breathe their riotous valors in, they seek for travels as dangerous as war, diving into maelstroms; swimming Hellesponts; . . . *gypsying* with Borrow in Spain and Algiers.
Emerson, Prose Works, II. 351.

gipsydom, gypsydom (jip'si-dum), *n.* [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-dom*.] 1. The life and habits of a Gipsy.

Her misery had reached a point at which *gypsydom* was her only refuge. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 11.

2. Gipsies collectively.

gipsy-herb (jip'si-ėrb), *n.* A book-name for the water-hoarhound, *Lycopus Europæus*.

gipsy-herring (jip'si-her″ing), *n.* A local Scotch name of the pilchard.

gipsying, gypsying (jip'si-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gipsy, gypsy, v.*] 1. The Gipsy mode of life or conduct; the act of consorting with or living like Gipsies.

I, in pity of this trade of *gypsying*,
Being base, idle, and slavish, offer you
A state to settle you.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

2. The act of playing Gipsy, or making holiday in the woods and fields; picnicking.

gipsyism, gypsyism (jip'si-izm), *n.* [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-ism*. Cf. *gipsism*.] 1. The state or condition of a Gipsy.—2. The arts and practices of Gipsies; cajolery; flattery; deception.

True *gypsyism* consists in wandering about, in preying upon the Gentiles, but not living amongst them.
Borrow, Wordbook of Eng. Gypsy.

gipsy-moth (jip'si-môth), *n.* A moth, *Ocneria* or *Hypogymna dispar* of naturalists, the sexes of which differ much in appearance, the male being blackish-brown and the female grayish-white: so called in England. Also called *gipsy*.

gipsyry, gypsyry (jip'si-ri), *n.*; pl. *gipsyries, gypsyries* (-riz). [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-ry*. Cf. *gipsery*.] A colony of Gipsies; a place of encampment for Gipsies. Also *gipsery, gypsery*.

Metropolitan *gypsyries*—Wandsworth, 1864. The gypsies are not the sole occupiers of Wandsworth grounds. Strange, wild guests are to be found there who, without being gypsies, have much gypsyism in their habits, and who far exceed the gypsies in number.
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 503.

gipsy-winch (jip'si-winch), *n.* A small winch with drum, ratchet, and pawl, and fittings for attaching it to a post. The handle is set in a cap revolving on an axis, and is provided with a pair of pawls and a ratchet, so that the winch can be worked either by a rotary motion or by a reciprocating action of the handle, like that of a punch. By the latter method a gain of power is secured.

gipsywort, gypsywort (jip'si-wėrt), *n.* A book-name for the *Lycopus Europæus*.

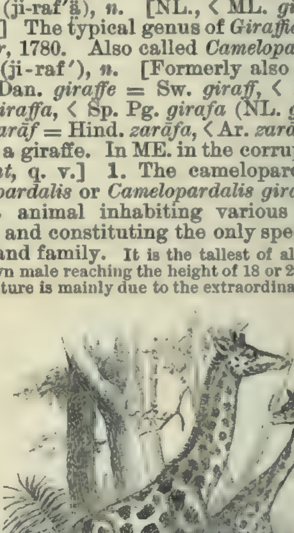
Giptian†, Gyptian†, *n.* See *Gipsen*.

How now, *Giptian*? All a-mort, knave, for want of company. *G. Whetstone*, Promos and Cassandra, I., ii. 6.

gip-tub (jip'tub), *n.* Same as *gib-tub*.

Giraffa (ji-raf'ä), *n.* [NL., < ML. *girafa*: see *giraffe*.] The typical genus of *Giraffidæ*. *G. C. C. Storr*, 1780. Also called *Camelopardalis*.

giraffe (ji-raf'), *n.* [Formerly also *jaraff*; = D. G. Dan. *giraffe* = Sw. *giraff*, < F. *giraffe* = It. *giraffa*, < Sp. Pg. *girafa* (NL. *giraffa*) = Pers. *zarāf* = Hind. *zarāfa*, < Ar. *zarāf, zarāfa, zorāfa*, a giraffe. In ME. in the corrupted form *gerfaunt*, q. v.] 1. The camelopard, *Giraffa camelopardalis* or *Camelopardalis giraffa*, a ruminant animal inhabiting various parts of Africa, and constituting the only species of its genus and family. It is the tallest of all animals, a full-grown male reaching the height of 18 or 20 feet. This great stature is mainly due to the extraordinary length of the neck, in which, however, there are but seven vertebræ, as is usual in mammals. It has two bony excrescences on its head resembling horns covered with skin. It feeds upon the leaves of trees, which its great height and its prehensile and extensile tongue enable it to procure easily. It



Giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*).

rarely attempts to pick up food from the ground. Its color is usually light-fawn marked with darker spots, and passing into white on the under parts and some portions of the limbs. It is a mild and inoffensive animal, and in captivity is very gentle and playful.

> The *giraffe* is, in some respects, intermediate between the hollow-horned and solid-horned ruminants, though partaking more of the nature of the deer. *Owen*, Anat.

2. [*cap.*] The constellation Camelopardalis.—3. In *mining*, a car of peculiar construction, used in the mines on the Comstock lode, to run on the inclines.—4. A kind of upright spinet, used toward the end of the eighteenth century.

giraffid (ji-raf′id), *n.* One of the *Giraffidæ;* a camelopard.

Giraffidæ (ji-raf′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Giraffa* + *-idæ.*] A family of ruminant artiodactyl ungulate mammals, having the placenta polycotyledonary and the stomach quadripartite with developed psalterium, the cervical vertebræ much elongated, the dorsolumbars declivous backward, and horns present only as frontal apophyses covered with integument; the giraffes or camelopards. The family contains but one living species, the giraffe. Also *Camelopardidæ, Camelopardalidæ.*

Giraffina (jir-a̤-fī′nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Giraffa* + *-ina:* see *giraffe.*] A family of ruminant animals, also called *Devexa*, containing only one living species, the giraffe: same as *Giraffidæ.* The sivatherium and some other Sivalik fossils are related to it.

Giraffoidea (jir-a̤-foi′dē̤-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Giraffa* + *-oidea.*] The giraffids as a superfamily, conterminous with *Giraffidæ. T. Gill*, 1872.

Giraldesian (jir-al-dē′si-a̤n), *a.* Pertaining to the French anatomist J. A. C. Giraldès (born 1808).—**Giraldesian organ**, the organ of Giraldès, the paradidymus.

girandole (jir′a̤n-dōl), *n.* [< F. *girandole* = Sp. *girándula* = Pg. *girandula*, < It. *girandola*, a chandelier, shift, maze, < *girare*, < L. *gyrare*, turn: see *gyre, gyrate.*] 1. A branched light-holder, whether for candles or lamps, whether standing on a foot (see *candelabrum*) or serving as a bracket projecting from the wall. The former is the more common signification in English use.

> This room . . . was adorned at close intervals with *girandoles* of silver and mother-of-pearl. *Bulwer.*

2. A kind of revolving firework; a pyrotechnic revolving sun; also, any revolving jet of similar form or character: as, a *girandole* of water.

> A triton of brasse holds a dolphin that casts a *girandola* of water neere 30 foote high. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 1, 1644.

3. A piece of jewelry of pendent form, often consisting of a central larger pendant surrounded by smaller ones.—4. In *fort.*, a connection of several mine-chambers for the defense of the place of arms of the covered way.

girant†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gyrant.*

girasol, girasole (jir′a̤-sol, -sōl), *n.* [< F. *girasol* = Sp. Pg. *girasol*, < It. *girasole*, sunflower, fire-opal, < *girare*, turn (see *gyre*), + *sole*, the sun (see *sol*). Cf. *turnsole, parasol.*] A mineral, also known as *fire-opal.* It is a transparent variety of opal, usually milk-white, bluish-white, or sky-blue, and reflects a reddish glow in any bright light, whence its name.

> Upon his [an elephant's] back, which was covered with a magnificent Persian carpet, . . . stood a sort of estrade, . . . constellated with onyx stones, carnelians, chrysolites, lapis-lazuli, and *girasols.*
> *L. Hearn*, tr. of Gautier's Cleop. Nights, p. 241.

girate†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *gyrate.*

gird^1 (gėrd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *girt* or *girded*, ppr. *girding.* [< ME. *girden, gerden, gurden*, < AS. *gyrdan* = OS. *gurdian, gurdan* = D. *gorden* = MLG. *gorden*, LG. *gorren* = OHG. *gurten, curten*, MHG. *gurten, gürten*, G. *gürten* = Icel. *gyrdha* = Sw. *gjorda* = Dan. *gjorde*, gird; weak verbs, allied to Goth. *bi-gairdan*, inclose (cf. E. *begird*), from the same root as Goth. *gards* = AS. *geard*, E. *yard*^{2}, *garth*^{1}, *garden, girth:* see *garth*^{1}, *girth, garden, yard*^{2}.] 1. To bind or confine by encircling with any flexible material, as a cord, bandage, or cloth: as, to *gird* the waist with a sash.

> No nor very fast wylle he runne neyther, whiche how lytle so euer he hath on his backe, is yet so harde and strayght *gyrte* therein, that vneth canne he drawe his breath. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1402.

> All women . . . did *gird* themselves so high that the distance betwixt their shoulders and their girdle seemed to be but a little handfull. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 89.

> Then Christian began to *gird* up his loins, and to address himself to his journey.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 101.

2. To make fast by binding; put on by tying or fastening: usually with *on:* as, to *gird on* a sword.

> Over all they wear an half-sleeved coat *girt* unto them with a towell. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 50.

> They were enjoined both to sleep and to worship with the sword *girt on* their side, in token of readiness for action. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

> Diana's feet pressed down
> The forest greensward, and her *girded* gown
> Cleared from the brambles fell about her thigh.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 101.

3. To surround; encircle; encompass; inclose.

> Hail to the crown by Freedom shaped—to *gird*
> An English Sovereign's brow.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

> The hillsides bleak and bare
> That *gird* my home.
> *O. W. Holmes*, An Evening Thought.

> Ever the fiery Pentecost
> *Girds* with one flame the countless host.
> *Emerson*, The Problem.

4. To invest; clothe; dress; furnish; endue.

> "So god me helpe," seide Gawein, "that I shall neuer be with swerde *girte* till that he me *girde.*"
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

> Because he had not yet received the Order of Knighthood, he was by Henry Earl of Lancaster *girt* solemnly with the Sword, and on the first Day of February following was crowned at Westminster by Walter Reginald, Archbishop of Canterbury. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 116.

> The Son . . . appear'd,
> *Girt* with omnipotence. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 194.

> The sights with which thou torturest *gird* my soul
> With new endurance.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

To gird one's self. (*a*) To tighten the girdle and tuck up loose garments by means of it, in preparation for a journey or for toil.

> Verily, verily, I say unto thee, When thou wast young, thou *girdedst thyself*, and walkedst whither thou wouldest. John xxi. 18.

Hence—(*b*) Figuratively, to brace the mind or spirit for any effort or trial.

gird^1 (gėrd), *n.* [Sc., also *girr;* other forms of *girth*, q. v.] A hoop, especially one for a barrel, tub, or the like.

> What ails ye, what ails ye, Fair Annie,
> That ye make sic a moan?
> Has your wine barrels cast the *girds*,
> Or is your white bread gone?
> *Fair Annie* (Child's Ballads, III. 196).

gird^2 (gėrd), *v.* [< ME. *girden, gerden, gyrden, gurden, gorden*, strike, thrust, smite (frequently with reference to cutting off the head); prob. orig. 'strike with a rod,' < *gerd, gierd*, usually with palatal *ʒerd, yerd*, a rod, yard: see *yard*^{1}. See *gride*, a doublet of *gird*^{2}.] I. *trans.* 1†. To strike; smite.

> To thise cherles two he gan to preye
> To sleen him and to *girden* of his head.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 556.

2. To lash with the tongue; gibe; reproach severely; taunt; upbraid.

> Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods.
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

> Now to use these fine taunts and girds to his enemies, it was a part of a good orator; but so commonly to *gird* every man to make the people laugh, that won him great ill-will of many. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 721.

> His life is a perpetuall Satyre, and he is still *girding* the ages vanity; when this very anger shewes he too much esteemes it.
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Discontented Man.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To leap or spring with violence; rush.

> Merlin ledde a trauerse till thei come vpon hem behynde, and than thei *girde* in a-monge hem crewelly.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 596.

> His page gave his horse such a lash with his whippe, that he made him so to *gird* forward, as the very points of the darts came by the horse tayle.
> *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 520.

2. To gibe; jeer; mock.

> Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

> They say you have nothing but Humours, Revels, and Satires, that *gird* . . . at the time.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

> The girl was confused by his changed aspect, his eager, restless talk, his fierce *girding* at his patient wife.
> *M. N. Murfree*, Tennessee Mountains, Lost Creek.

gird^2 (gėrd), *n.* [< *gird*^{2}, *v.*] 1†. A stroke with a switch or whip; hence, a twinge or pang.

> Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which the atheist feels. *Tillotson.*

> We have now and then instances of men who lead very flagitious lives, and yet feel not any of these qualms or *guirds* of conscience. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

> My heart relented, and gave me several *girds* and twitches for the barbarous treatment which I had shown to Mrs. Lucy. *Steele*, Lover, No. 7.

2†. A short sudden effort; a spurt.

> Like a haggard, you know not where to take him. He hunts well for a *gird*, but is soon at a loss.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 475.

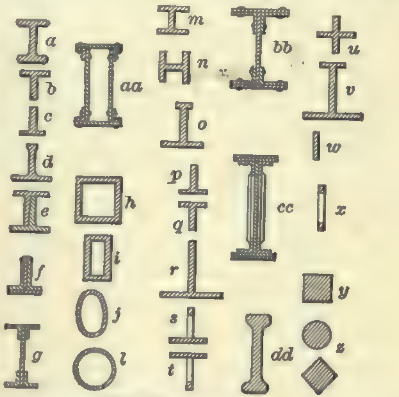
3. A sneer; a gibe; a taunt; a stroke of sarcasm.

> For as I am readie to satisfie the reasonable, so I have a *gird* in store for the railer. *Lodge*, Fig for Momus, Pref.

> A *gird* at the pope for his saucinesse in God's matters.
> *Reginald Scott.*

girdel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *girdle*^{1}.

girder^1 (gėr′dėr), *n.* [< *gird*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which girds, binds, or encircles. Specifically—2. A main beam of either wood or iron, resting with each end upon a wall or pier, used to support a superstructure or a superincumbent weight, as a floor, the upper wall of a house, the roadway of a bridge, or the like. Wooden girders, when in two or more pieces, take the form of built-up beams, arched beams, or compound beams. When composed of upper and lower horizontal members, united by vertical and diagonal pieces, the girder is called a *lattice-girder.* When reinforced by iron rods a wooden beam may form a *trussed girder.* Iron girders are simple or compound, and are made of cast-iron or wrought-iron, or both combined. The most simple form is the common rolled or cast I- or T-beam. Compound beams are composed of plate- and angle-irons built together in various forms, the most simple having a plate-iron web united to upper and lower plate-iron members by means of angle-irons. More complicated forms include girders with two webs (the *box-girder*), or with three or more webs, or with groups of rolled beams united. Iron girders also appear in many latticed forms, and are largely used in bridge-building. (See *bridge, girder-bridge.*) A very notable and extensive use of girders is in the structure of elevated railroads. Also called *girding-beam.*



Girders (in cross-section).

a to *l*, wrought-iron girders; *m* to *x*, cast-iron girders; *aa*, box-girder; *bb*, compound I-girder; *cc*, compound-beam girder; *dd*, I-girder.

> What *girder* binds, what prop the frame sustains?
> *Blackmore*, Creation, iv.

> A beam which is intended to be supported at each end, and to carry its load between the ends, is called a *girder.*
> *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 221.

Arched girder. See *arched beam*, under *arched.*—**Continuous girder**, a girder with more than two supports.—**Plate-iron girder**, a girder constructed either of wrought-iron plates rolled with flanges or of flat plates supported by angle-irons.—**Stiffening girder**, a truss used to stiffen a suspension-bridge.

girder^2 (gėr′dėr), *n.* [< *gird*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] One who girds or gibes; a satirist.

> We great *girders* call it a short say of sharp wit.
> *Lyly*, Alexander and Campaspe, iii. 2.

girder-bridge (gėr′dėr-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the support is afforded by girders or beams. At the period of development of railway construction many bridges were built with cast-iron girders; the limit of safe span of such was generally accepted as 40 feet. This limitation, and the treacherous nature of the material, led to the substitution of wrought-iron formed into plates, which were placed vertically and strengthened and stiffened by angle-irons. The latter form of construction culminated in the box-girder bridge or tubular bridge. Bridges with framed girders are more generally called *truss-bridges* or *arched-girder bridges.* See *arched-beam bridge*, under *bridge*^{1}, 1.

girding^1 (gėr′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gird*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act of binding, confining, or retaining with a girdle: usually with *up.*

> Patience is (as it were) the *girding up* of the soul, which like the *girding up* of the body gives it both strength and decency too. *South*, Works, X. iv.

2. The use or office of a girdle in retaining garments; also, something girded on.

> And instead of a stomacher, a *girding* of sackcloth.
> Isa. iii. 24.

girding^2 (gėr′ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *gird*^{2}, *v.*] Gibing; taunting; sarcastic.

> It could not but go deep into thy soul, to hear these bitter and *girding* reproaches from them thou camest to save. *Bp. Hall*, The Crucifixion.

girding-beam (gėr′ding-bēm), *n.* Same as *girder*^{1}, 2.

girding-hook (gėr′ding-hůk), *n.* A reaping-hook. *Davies.*

The oats, oh the oats, 'tis the ripening of the oats!
All the day they have been dancing with their flakes of
white,
Waiting for the *girding-hook* to be the nags' delight.
R. D. Blackmore, Exmoor Harvest Song (Lorna
[Doone, xxix.).

girdle^1 (gėr′dl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *girthell*; < ME. *girdel, gerdel, gurdel*, < AS. *gyrdel*, also *gyrdels* (= OFries. *gerdel* = D. *gordel* = MLG. *gordel* = OHG. *gurtil, gurtila*, MHG. G. *gürtel* = Icel. *gyrdhill* = Sw. *gördel*), a girdle, < *gyrdan*, gird: see *gird*^{1}.] 1. A band, belt, or zone; something drawn round the waist of a person and fastened: as, a *girdle* of fine linen; a leathern *girdle*. The primary use of the girdle is to confine to the person the long flowing garments anciently, and still in some countries, worn by both men and women; and it is now frequently used in women's dress (commonly called a *belt*) and in military costume (a *belt* or *sash*). (See *cestus*^{1}.) The girdle has also served for the support of weapons, utensils, bags or pockets, etc. In the middle ages books were sometimes bound with a strip of flexible stuff hanging from one end of the volume, which could be drawn through the girdle and secured. Among many peoples, the girdle being large and loose, the scabbard of a sword or long dagger is passed through the girdle instead of being hung from it, a hook or projecting button serving to hold it in place. In ecclesiastical use the girdle is a cord with which the priest or other cleric binds the alb about the waist. Formerly it was flat and broad, and sometimes adorned with jewels; in the Roman Catholic Church it has been changed to a long cord with dependent extremities and tassels. It is regarded as a symbol of continence and self-restraint. It is usually of linen, though sometimes of wool, and is generally white, but sometimes colored to adapt it to the color of the other vestments.

And by hire *girdel* heng a purs of lether
Tasseled with grene and perled with latoun.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 64.

There besyde is the place, where oure Lady appered to seynt Thomas the Apostle, aftre hire Assumptioun, and zaf him hire *Gyrdylle*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 97.

The monk was fat,
And, issuing shorn and sleek,
Would twist his *girdle* tight, and pat
The girls upon the cheek.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

Hence — 2. An inclosing circle, or that which encircles; circumference; compass; limit.

I'll put a *girdle* round about the earth
In forty minutes. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

Within the *girdle* of these walls.
Shak., Hen. V., i. (cho.).

To all
Thy thoughts, thy wishes, and thine actions,
No power shall put a *girdle*.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 4.

3†. The zodiac (which see).

Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the *girdle* of the world, do refrigerate. *Bacon.*

4. In *gem-cutting*, the line or edge that separates the upper from the lower part of a brilliant or other cut stone. It is parallel to the table and culet, and is the part held by the setting. See cut under *brilliant*.— 5. In *arch.*, a small band or fillet round the shaft of a column.—6. In *coal-mining*, a thin bed of sandstone. [North. Eng.]—7. In *anat.*, the osseous arch or bony belt by which either limb or diverging appendage is attached to the axial skeleton; the proximal segment of the appendicular skeleton.— 8. In *bot.*, a (usually) longitudinal belt formed by the overlapping edges of two valves of a diatom frustule.—9. A seaweed, *Laminaria digitata*, the divisions of whose fronds are strap-like. —**Girdle of Orion.** See *Orion*, and *ellwand*, 2.—**Pectoral girdle**, the girdle of the fore limb, consisting essentially of the scapula and coracoid bones, to which another bone, the clavicle, may be added, as well as, in the lower vertebrates, certain other coracoidean or clavicular elements, as a precoracoid, postcoracoid, interclavicle, etc. This girdle is usually attached ventrally (not in mammals above monotremes) to the sternum, but is only indirectly connected with the vertebral column. Also called *pectoral arch* and *shoulder-girdle*.—**Pelvic girdle**, the girdle of the hind limb, consisting of the ilium, ischium, and pubis, in the higher vertebrates constituting the os innominatum or haunch-bone, articulated or ankylosed with the sacrum; in the lower vertebrates it may have additional pubic elements. Also called *pelvic arch* and *hip-girdle*.—**To have** or **hold under one's girdle**†, to have in subjection. *Davies.*

Such a wicked brothell
Which sayth *vnder his girthell*
He *holdeth* Kyngs and Princes.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 114.

Let the magnanimous junto be heard, who would try the hazard of war to the last, and had rather lose their heads than put them *under the girdle* of a presbyterian conventicle. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 215.

girdle^1 (gėr′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *girdled*, ppr. *girdling*. [< *girdle*^{1}, *n.*] 1. To encircle or bind with a belt, cord, or sash; gird.

And *girdled* in thy golden singing coat,
Come thou before my lady.
Swinburne, Ballad of Life.

2. To make the circuit of; encompass; environ; inclose; shut in.

Its gate, its two trees, its low horizon, *girdled* by a broken wall. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, i.

Houses with long white sweep
Girdled the glistening bay.
M. Arnold, A Summer Night.

And this is *girdled* with a round fair wall
Made of red stone. *Swinburne*, St. Dorothy.

3. To draw a line round, as by marking or cutting; specifically, to cut a complete circle round, as a tree or a limb. In new countries, as North America, in clearing land of trees they are often girdled by cutting through the bark and into the sap-wood, so that they may die and ultimately fall by their own decay. Mice often girdle young trees by gnawing.

A grove of chestnut-trees, which, not being felled, but killed by *girdling*, had become entirely divested of bark even to the tips of the limbs. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

In forming settlements in the wilds of America, the great trees are stript of their branches, and then *girdled*, as they call it, which consists of cutting a circle of bark round the trunk, whereby it is made gradually to decay.
Trans. Roy. Soc.

When the skin, especially of a limb, is divided by an incision encircling the part, the latter is said to be *girdled*.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 197.

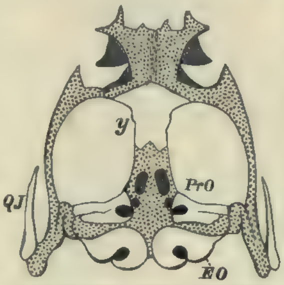
girdle^2 (gėr′dl), *n.* [Sc., a transposed form of *griddle*, q. v.] A griddle.

There lyes of oat-meal ne'er a peck,
With water's help which *girdles* hot bak
And turns to bannocks, and to oat cakes.
Colvil, Mock Poem, ii.

girdle-belt (gėr′dl-belt), *n.* A belt that encircles the waist. *Dryden.*

girdle-bone (gėr′dl-bōn), *n.* [Tr. of F. *os en ceinture*.] In *anat.*, a bone of the skull of batrachians, representing an ethmoid, prefrontals, and orbitosphenoids.

The Frog's skull is characterized by the development of a very singular cartilage bone, called by Cuvier the "os en ceinture," or *girdle-bone*. This is an ossification which invades the whole circumference of the cranium in the presphenoidal and ethmoidal regions, and eventually assumes somewhat the form of a dice-box, with one-half of its cavity divided by a longitudinal partition. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 152.



Chondrocranium of Frog (*Rana esculenta*), from below.

y, girdle-bone or os en ceinture; *EO*, exoccipital; *PrO*, proötic; *QJ*, quadratojugal.

girdle-knife (gėr′dl-nīf), *n.* A knife hanging from the girdle. Prior to the use of table-knives it was customary to carry a sheath-knife about the person. Both men and women wore such a knife usually from the girdle. Compare *wedding-knife*.

girdler (gėr′dlėr), *n.* [< ME. *girdler, girdiler* (= G. *gürtler* = Dan. *gjörtler*); < *girdle*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who girdles.—2. A maker of girdles or of small articles in metal-work to be attached to the girdle.

In 1485 the *Girdlers* ordered that all those . . . who make things pertaining to their craft ("bokes, claspes, dog colers, chapes, girdilles," &c.) shall pay double the rate due from a member of the craft towards bringing forth their pageant. *York Plays*, Int., p. xl.

Talk with the *girdler* or the milliner.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

3. In *entom.*, one of several cerambycid beetles which girdle twigs of various trees after oviposition to furnish decaying wood for their larvæ to feed upon: as, the twig-*girdler*, *Oncideres cingulatus*. See cut under *twig-girdler*.

girdlestead† (gėr′dl-sted), *n.* [< ME. *girdilstede, gurdelstede*; < *girdle* + *stead*.] The place of the girdle; the waist.

Smalish in the *girdilstede*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 826.

Excellent easily: divide yourself in two halfs, just by the *girdlestead*, send one half with your lady, and keep t'other to yourself.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho.

girdle-swivel (gėr′dl-swiv″l), *n.* A contrivance for suspending utensils, such as keys and ornaments, from the girdle, fitted with a swivel to prevent twisting.

girdle-wheel (gėr′dl-hwēl), *n.* A contrivance for spinning, formerly used, consisting of a small wheel secured to the girdle, by which a rotary motion was given to the spindle.

gire†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gyre*.

girkin†, *n.* See *gherkin*.

girl (gėrl), *n.* [< ME. *girle, gerle, gurle*, a young person, whether a boy or a girl, but most frequently meaning a girl; with dim. suffix *-l*, < LG. *gör*, m., a boy, *göre*, f., a girl, = Swiss *gurr*, also with dim. *-li*, *gurrli*, a girl. *Boy* is likewise of LG. origin. For the orig. E. word for 'girl,' see *maiden, maid*. An 'etymology' formerly in favor derived *girl* from L. *garrulus*, chattering, talkative: see *garrulous*.] 1†. A young person of either sex; a child.

In daunger hadde he at his owne gise,
The yonge *gurles* of the diocise.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 664.

In mylk and in mele to make with papelotes,
To a-glotye with here *gurles* that greden after fode.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 76.

2. A female child; any young person of the female sex; a young unmarried woman.

And, in the vats of Luna,
This year the must shall foam
Round the white feet of laughing *girls*,
Whose sires have marched to Rome.
Macaulay, Horatius.

A beautiful and happy *girl*,
With step as light as summer air.
Whittier, Memories.

[*Girl* is often used for an unmarried woman of any age; and as a term of endearment or in humorous use it may apply to any woman.

This look of thine [Desdemona's] will hurl my soul from
heaven,
And fiends will snatch at it. Cold, cold, my *girl?*
Even like thy chastity. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.]

3†. In the language of the chase, a roebuck of two years old.

The roebuck is the first year a kid, the second year a *girl*, the third year a hemuse.
Return from Parnassus (1606), ii. 5.

4. A maid-servant. [Colloq.]

My wife is upon hanging the long chamber, where the *girl* lies, with the sad [sober-colored] stuff that was in the best chamber. *Pepys*, Diary, Aug. 24, 1668.

I determined to go and get a *girl* myself. So one day at lunch-time I went to an intelligence-office in the city.
The Century, X. 287.

girland†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *garland*.

Being crowned with a *girland* greene.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 157.

girleen (gėr-lēn′), *n.* [< *girl* + *-een*, a dim. in some Ir. terms.] A little girl.

You were just a slip of *girleen* then, and now you are an elegant young lady. *Mrs. Alexander*, The Freres, p. 12.

girlhood (gėrl′hůd), *n.* [< *girl* + *-hood*.] The state or time of being a girl; the earlier stage of maidenhood.

My mother passed her days of *girlhood* with an uncle at Warwick. *Miss Seward*, To Mr. Boswell.

girlish (gėr′lish), *a.* [< *girl* + *-ish*^{1}.] 1. Like or befitting a girl; characteristic of girls.

And straight forgetting what she had to tell,
To other speech and *girlish* laughter fell.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

The shape suited her age; it was *girlish*, light, and pliant. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

2. Pertaining to the youth of a woman.

In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the moor. *Carew.*

girlishly (gėr′lish-li), *adv.* In a girlish manner.

girlishness (gėr′lish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being girlish; the disposition or manners of a girl.

girlond†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *garland*.

girn, gern (gėrn), *v. i.* [Formerly also *gearn*; a transposed form of *grin*^{1}, q. v.] To grin; snarl. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

His face was ugly and his countenance sterne,
That could have frayd one with the very sight,
And gaped like a gulfe when he did *gerne*.
Spenser. F. Q., V. xii. 15.

Dost laugh at me? dost *gearne* at me? dost smile? dost leere on me, dost thou? *Marston*, The Fawne, iv.

When thou dost *girne*, thy rusty face doth looke
Like the head of a rosted rabbit.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., i. 3.

It has been always found an excellent way of *girning* at the government in Scripture phrase.
South, Works, II. iii.

girn, gern (gėrn), *n.* [< *girn, gern*, *v.*] 1. A grin. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

This is at least a *girn* of fortune, if
Not a fair smile. *Sir W. Davenant*, The Wits.

2. A yawn. *Nares.*

Even so the duke frowns for all this curson'd world;
Oh, that *gerne* kills, it kills.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida.

girnat (gėr′nat), *n.* A Scotch form of *gurnard*.

girnel (gėr′nel), *n.* [Sc., also written *girnal* and *garnel*, var. of ME. *gerner*, E. *garner*, q. v.] A granary; a meal-chest; a meal-tub.

The Queen promised to furnish the men of war out of her own *girnels*, including the time of the siege.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 5.

Yon meal-*girnel*.
G. Macdonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

giron, *n.* In *her.* See *gyron*.

Gironde (ji-rond′; F. pron. zhē-rônd′), *n.* [See *Girondist.*] The party of the Girondists taken collectively: as, the Rolands were leaders of the *Gironde.*

Girondin (ji-ron′din), *n.* [F., < *Gironde:* see *Girondist.*] Same as *Girondist.*

Girondist (ji-ron′dist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Girondiste,* < *Gironde,* a party so called, prop. a department of France, from which the original leaders of this party came.] **I.** *n.* A member of an important political party during the first French revolution. From Brissot, they were sometimes called *Brissotins.* They were moderate republicans, were the ruling party in 1792, and were overthrown by their opponents in the Convention, the Montagnards, in 1793; and many of their chiefs were executed in October of that year and afterward.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a member of the Gironde or to the Gironde.

gironnetty, gironnetté (jir-on-net′i, -ā), *a.* See *gyronnetty.*

gironny, gironné (ji-ron′i, -ā), *a.* See *gyronny.*

girr (gir), *n.* [Sc., = *gird*^{1}, *n.*, = *girth.*] A hoop.

> The cooper o' Cuddie cam' here awa',
> And ca'd the *girrs* out owre us a'.
> *Burns,* Cooper o' Cuddie.

girrit (gir′it), *n.* [Said to be Ar.; appar. rep. Ar. *gird,* an ape.] A name of the common baboon, *Cynocephalus babuin.*

girrock (gir′ǫk), *n.* [Perhaps an altered dim. of *gar*^{1}.] A species of garfish.

girt^{1} (gėrt). Preterit and past participle of *gird*^{1}.

girt^{1} (gėrt), *p. a.* 1. *Naut.,* having her cables so taut, as a vessel when moored, as to prevent her from swinging to the wind or tide.—2. In *entom.,* same as *braced,* 2.

girt^{1} (gėrt), *v. t.* [A var. of *gird*^{1}, due to the pret. and pp.] Same as *gird*^{1}.

> Captain, you shall eternally *girt* me to you, as I am generous. *B. Jonson,* Poetaster, v. 1.

> Put on his spurs, and *girt* him with the sword,
> The scourge of infidels, and types of speed.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Knight of Malta, v. 2.

> By *girting* it about with a string, and so reducing it to the square, &c., you may giue a neer guess.
> *Evelyn,* Sylva, xxix.

> Surface painting is measured by the superficial yard, *girting* every part of the work covered.
> *Workshop Receipts,* 2d ser., p. 438.

girt^{2} (gėrt), *n.* [A var. of *girth,* due to the verb form *girt*^{1}.] Same as *girth.*

> The saddle with broken *girts* was driven from the horse.
> *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, i.

> Horse, bridles, saddles, stirrups, *girts.*
> *B. Jonson,* Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

> He is a lusty, jolly fellow, that lives well, at least three yards in the *girt,* and the best Church of England man upon the road. *Addison,* The Tory Foxhunter.

> Surfaces under 6 in. in width or *girt* are called 6 in.
> *Workshop Receipts,* 2d ser., p. 438.

girt^{3}†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *gird*^{2}.

> Thurgh *girt* with many a grevous blody wound.
> *Chaucer,* Knight's Tale, l. 1012.

girth (gėrth), *n.* [Sc. also *gird*^{1} and *girr,* E. dial. *garth*^{2} (see these forms); < ME. *girth, gerth,* < Icel. *gjördh,* a girdle, girth, = Sw. Dan. *gjord,* a girth, = Goth. *gairda,* a girdle: see *gird*^{1}, *girdle*^{1}.] 1. A band or girdle; especially, a band passed under the belly of a horse or other animal, and drawn tight and fastened, to secure a saddle or a pack on its back.

> All strooke his horse together with their launces as they brake pectorall, *girses,* and all, that the horse slips away, and leaues the king and the saddle on the ground.
> *Daniel,* Hist. Eng., p. 46.

> The *girth* of his saddle is drawn up a hole or two, the blanket first pulled well forward.
> *W. M. Baker,* New Timothy, p. 203.

2. The measure round a person's body or round a pillar, tree, or anything of a cylindrical or roundish shape.

> I wished to increase the *girth* of my chest, somewhat diminished by a sedentary life.
> *B. Taylor,* Northern Travel, p. 203.

3. A girdling; a circuit; a perimeter; an encircling inclosure.

> One dark little man stood, sat, walked, lectured, under the head-piece of a bandit bonnet-grec, and within the *girth* of a sorry paletot much be-inked and no little adust.
> *Charlotte Brontë,* Villette, xxxv.

4. In *car-building,* a long horizontal bracing-timber on the inside of the frame of a box-car.—5. In *printing,* one of two bands of leather or stout webbing (also called *straps*) attached to the rounce of a hand-press, used for running the carriage in and out.—**To slip the girths,** to fall like a pack-horse's burden when the girths give way. [Scotch.]

girth (gėrth), *v. t.* [< *girth, n.*] To bind with a girth.

> The ass is well *girthed,* and sure-footed.
> *E. W. Lane,* Modern Egyptians, I. 241.

girt-line (gėrt′līn), *n.* *Naut.,* a whip-purchase, consisting of a rope passing through a block on the head of a mast, employed to raise the rigging of a ship for the first time. Also called *gant-line.*

> A long piece of rope — top-gallant-studding-sail halyards, or something of the kind — is taken up to the mast-head from which the stay leads, and rove through a block for a *girt-line* — or, as the sailors usually call it, a gant-line.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.,* Before the Mast, p. 54.

Gis†, Jis† (jis). [Also *gisse, gys, jysse;* a corruption of the name *Jesus.*] A word used as an oath of exclamation, affirmation, etc.: common in old ballads.

> By *gys,* master, cham not sick, but yet chave a disease.
> *Bp. Still,* Gammer Gurton's Needle.

> By *jis,* sonne, I account the cheere good which maintaineth health. *Lyly,* Euphues and his England, sig. C 1, b.

> By *Gis,* and by Saint Charity,
> Alack, and fye for shame!
> *Shak.,* Hamlet, iv. 5.

gisarm†, gisarme†, *n.* See *guisarme.*

gise^{1}†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English spelling of *guise.*

gise^{2}† (jīz), *v. t.* Same as *agist.*

gisel† (giz′el), *n.* [AS. *gīsel* = OHG. *gīsal,* G. *geisel* = Icel. *gīsl* = Sw. *gislan* = Dan. *gissel, gidsel,* a hostage.] A pledge. *Gibson.*

giser†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gizzard.*

gisler (jis′lėr), *n.* A fish-louse, *Brachiella salmonea.*

gism (jizm), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A flux. [Provincial or vulgar.]

gismondine, gismondite (jis-mon′din, -dīt), *n.* [Named in honor of C. G. *Gismondi,* an Italian mineralogist (1762–1824).] A mineral which is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, found near Rome in white translucent octahedral crystals.

gispin†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A leathern pot for liquor. *Nares.*

> In this great disaster,
> Raymond, the soldiers, mariners, and master
> Lost heart and heed to rule; then up starts Jones,
> Calls for six *gispins,* drinks them off at once.
> *Legend of Captain Jones* (1659).

gist^{1}† (jist), *n.* [Also written *gest* (see *gest*^{3}); < ME. *giste, gyste,* a resting-place, couch, also a horizontal beam, a joist (*joist,* corrupted from *jist* (pron. jīst), being the mod. form), < OF. *giste,* F. *gîte,* lodging, form, seat, bed, deposit, < OF. *gesir,* F. *gésir,* < L. *jacēre,* lie: see *jacent, jet*^{1}. Cf. *gist*^{2}.] 1. A resting-place; a couch.—2. A lodging-place; a place of rest or halt in traveling.

> The guides . . . had commandment so to cast their *gists* and journeys that by three of the clock on the . . . third day they might assail Pythoum.
> *Holland,* tr. of Livy, p. 1093.

3. A beam: same as *joist.*

gist^{2} (jist), *n.* [Sometimes pron. *jit,* and in the 18th century sometimes written *jet* (see *jet*^{3}); < OF. *gist* (F. *gît*), in the proverb "Je scay bien ou *gist* le lievre, I know well which is the very point or knot of the matter" (Cotgrave), lit. I know well where the hare lies; so "c'est là que *gît* le lièvre," there lies the difficulty, lit. that's where the hare lies; cf. "tout *gît* en cela," the whole turns upon that; *gist,* F. *gît,* in these expressions being the 3d pers. sing. ind. pres. (< L. *jacet*) of OF. *gesir,* F. *gésir,* < L. *jacēre,* lie: see *jacent, jet*^{1}. Cf. *gist*^{1}.] The point on which an action rests; the substance or pith of a matter; the main point: as, the *gist* of an argument.

> The *gist* of sacrifice is rather in the worshipper giving something precious to himself than in the deity receiving benefit. *E. B. Tylor,* Prim. Culture, II. 359.

> A hint taken, a look understood, conveys the *gist* of long and delicate explanations.
> *R. L. Stevenson,* Virginibus Puerisque, iv.

Gist of an action, in *law,* the foundation or essential matter of an action; that without which there is no cause of action.

git^{1} (git), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *get*^{1}.

git^{2} (jit), *n.* Same as *geat*^{1}.

gite^{1}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gist*^{2}.

gite^{2}†, *n.* [ME. *gite, gyte,* also *gide, gyde;* of uncertain origin.] A gown.

> And she cam after in a *gyte* of reed,
> And Simkin hadde hosen of the same.
> *Chaucer,* Reeve's Tale, l. 34.

> A stately nimph, a dame of heauenly kinde,
> Whose glitt'ring *gite* so glimsed in mine eyes
> As (yet) I [saw] not what proper hew it bare.
> *Gascoigne,* Philomene.

gith† (gith), *n.* [< ME. *gith,* cockle, < AS. *gith,* cockle (also in comp. *githrife, gitrife,* cockle, *gith-corn,* spurge-laurel, also cockle), = W. *gith,* cockle, < L. *gith,* also *git,* a certain plant, Roman coriander, *Nigella sativa,* Gr. *μελάνθιον,* also *μελανόσπερμον* (lit. 'black-seed').] 1. The fennel-flower, *Nigella sativa.*—2. The corn-cockle, *Lychnis Githago.*

> And *gith* is laste eke in this moone ysowe.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

giton†, *n.* Same as *guidon.*

gitter (git′ėr), *n.* [G., a grating.] A diffraction grating. See *diffraction.*—**Gitter spectrum,** a diffraction spectrum. See *diffraction* and *spectrum.*

gittern (git′ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ghittern;* < ME. *giterne, gyterne, geterne* = MD. *ghiterne, ghitterne,* < OF. *guiterne, guinterne* (F. *guitare,* > mod. E. *guitar*): see *guitar, cittern, cithern, cithara, zither,* all various forms of the same word.] An old instrument of the guitar kind strung with wire; a cithern.

> Wheras with harpes, lutes, and *givernes,*
> They dance and plaie at dis bothe day and night.
> *Chaucer,* Pardoner's Tale, l. 4.

> A *gittern* ill-played on, accompanied with a hoarse voice, who seemed to sing maugre the Muses, and to be merry in spite of Fortune, made them look the way of the ill-noysed song. *Sir P. Sidney.* Arcadia, ii.

> The *Gittern* and the Kit the wand'ring Fiddlers like.
> *Drayton,* Polyolbion, iv. 362.

> They can no more hear thy *ghittern's* tune. *Keats.*

gittern (git′ėrn), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *ghittern;* < ME. *gyternen,* < *giterne,* gittern.] To play upon a gittern.

> He singeth in his vois gentil and smal, . . .
> Ful wel acordyng to his *gyternynge.*
> *Chaucer,* Miller's Tale, l. 177.

> The first chorus beginning, may relate the course of the citty, each evening with mistresse or Ganymed, *gitterning* along the streets, or solacing on the banks of Jordan or down the stream.
> *Milton,* Subjects for Tragedies, in Life by Birch.

Gittite (git′īt), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of ancient Gath, one of the chief cities of the Philistines.

> Elhanan . . . slew the brother of Goliath the *Gittite.*
> 2 Sam. xxi. 19.

gittith (git′ith), *n.* [Heb.] A word found only in the headings of Psalms viii., lxxxi., and lxxxiv.: "To the Chief Musician upon Gittith" (revised version, "For the Chief Musician; set to Gittith"): probably a musical instrument or a tune connected in some way with the Gittites.

gitton†, *n.* Same as *guidon.*

> One *gitton* of red with the sun of gold and a heart in the midst. *Jour. Archæol. Ass.,* XXIV. 157.

giust†, *n.* and *v.* A pseudo-Italian spelling of *just.* See *just*^{2}.

giusto (jös′tǫ), *a.* [It., just, < L. *justus,* just.] In *musical notation,* suitable; regular; strict: as, tempo *giusto.*

give^{1} (giv), *v.;* pret. *gave,* pp. *given,* ppr. *giving.* [Early mod. E. also *geve, yeve;* < ME. *given, geven,* more commonly *ȝiven, ȝeven, yiven, yeven* (pret. *gaf, ȝaf, yaf,* pl. *gæfen, ȝaven, yaven,* pp. *gifen, ȝiven, yiven, yeven,* etc.), < AS. *gifan, giefan, gyfan* (pret. *geaf,* pl. *geáfon,* pp. *gifen*) = OS. *gebhan* = OFries. *ieva, geva* = D. *geven* = MLG. LG. *geven, gewen* = OHG. *geban,* MHG. G. *geben* = Icel. *gefa* = Sw. *gifva* = Dan. *give* = Goth. *giban,* give; a general Teut. word. Hence *gift, giffgaff,* and *gewgaw.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To deliver, convey, or transfer to another for possession, care, keeping, or use. (*a*) To deliver or convey freely and without consideration or return; bestow: as, to *give* alms; to *give* one a present; to *give* large sums for the promotion of some cause.

> Though the riche repente thanne and birewe the tyme,
> That euere he gadered so grete and *gaf* there of so litel.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 250.

> Not only these fair bounds, but all the earth
> To thee and to thy race I *give.*
> *Milton,* P. L., viii. 339.

> O then, delay not! if one ever *gave*
> His life to any, mine I *give* to thee;
> Come, tell me what the price of love must be?
> *William Morris,* Earthly Paradise, I. 330.

(*b*) To deliver or convey in exchange or for a consideration; deliver as an equivalent or in requital, recompense, or reward; pay: as, to *give* a good price; to *give* good wages.

> Is it lawfull for us to *geue* Cæsar tribute or no?
> *Bible of* 1551, Luke xx. 22.

> Then shall they *give* every man a ransom for his soul unto the Lord. Ex. xxx. 12.

> What should one *give* to light on such a dream?
> *Tennyson,* Edwin Morris.

(*c*) To hand over for present use or for keeping; convey or present; place in the possession or at the disposal of another: as, to *give* a horse oats; to *give* one a seat; he *gave* me a book to read.

Gav'st thou my letter to Julia? *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.

First a very rich dram was served, and at dinner wine was *given* round, that I had presented him with, which was a very extraordinary thing.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 81.

2. To deliver or convey, in various general or figurative senses. (*a*) To bestow; confer; grant: as, to *give* power or authority.

> And som tym he *gaf* good and grauntede hele,
> Bothe lyf and lyme as hym luste, he wrouhte.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 104.

This done, the procession procedyd forth, and we folowed with prayers and contemplacion, as deuoutly as Almyghty God *yaue* vs grace. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 25.

For the same reason that I would not grasp at powers not *given*, I would not surrender nor abandon powers which are *given*. *D. Webster*, Speech at Pittsburg, July, 1833.

(*b*) To supply; furnish: as, to *give* aid or comfort to the enemy.

We do not dispute Pitt's integrity; but we do not know what proof he had *given* of it when he was turned out of the army. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

Mere accuracy is to Truth as a plaster-cast to the marble statue; it *gives* the facts, but not their meaning.
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

(*c*) To impart; communicate: as, to *give* a twist to a rope; to *give* motion or currency to something; to *give* lessons in drawing; to *give* instruction in Greek; to *give* an opinion; to *give* counsel or advice.

This name es swete & Ioyful, *gyfand* sothfast comforth vnto mans hert.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 1, note 4.

The King of Sardinia has not only carried his own character and success to the highest pitch, but seems to have *given* a turn to the general face of the war.
Walpole, Letters, II. 15.

She went to his shop, riding on an ass, to *give* herself consequence. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 146.

(*d*) To accord; allow: as, to *give* one a hearty reception; to *give* the accused a fair trial, or the benefit of a doubt; to *give* permission.

You must always *give* your men of great reading leave to show their talents on the meanest subjects, says Eugenius; it is a kind of shooting at rovers: where a man lets fly his arrow without taking any aim, to show his strength.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

(*e*†) To ascribe, attribute, or impute to.

> You sent me deputy for Ireland;
> Far from his succour, from the king, from all
> That might have mercy on the fault thou *gav'st* him.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

If you would not *give* it to my modesty, allow it yet to my wit; *give* me so much of woman and cunning as not to betray myself impertinently.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

(*f*) To administer: as, to *give* one a blow; to *give* medicine.

> I could for each word *give* a cuff.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1.

3. To yield. (*a*) To yield as a product or result; produce; bring forth; afford: as, a process *giving* the best results; to *give* satisfaction or pleasure.

The number of men being divided by the number of ships *gives* four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece.
Arbuthnot.

She didn't *give* any milk; she *gave* bruises; she was a regular Alderney at that. *Dickens*, Hard Times, p. 255.

Give largely retains the meaning of geben, to yield, as "*give* a good crop," and in connection with the weather it is not uncommon to hear "*give* rain" or "*give* snow."
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII., App., p. xiii.

(*b*) To be a source, cause, or occasion of: as, to *give* offense or umbrage; to *give* trouble.

> No rank mouth'd slander there shall *give* offence,
> Or blast our blooming names, as here they do.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 13.

They are of a Kind too contemptible to *give* Scandal.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 3.

(*c*) To yield or concede; allow: as, to *give* odds in a game. (*d*) To yield or relinquish to another; surrender: as, to *give* ground; to *give* one's self up to justice; to *give* way.

> And when the hardiest warriors did retire,
> Richard cried "Charge! and *give* no foot of ground."
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

(*e*) To emit; utter: as, to *give* a sigh or a shout; to *give* the word to go.

At his entrance before the King, all the people *gaue* a great shout. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 162.

> So you must be the first that *gives* this sentence.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

> Thus having mourn'd, he *gave* the word around,
> To raise the breathless body from the ground.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, xi.

4. To take or allow as granted; concede; permit; admit. (*a*†) To grant or concede as a fact; admit to be; acknowledge: with *to be* understood, or sometimes with *for* expressed.

> To *give* her lost eternally . . .
> My soul bleeds at mine eyes.
> *Middleton*, Game at Chess, i. 1.

> I *gave* them lost,
> Many days since. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 2.

> Fall what can fall, if, ere the sun be set,
> I see you not, *give* me dead.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 4.

> This garland shews I *give* myself forsaken.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

> Though oppress'd and fallen,
> I *give* not heaven for lost. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 14.

(*b*) To grant permission or opportunity to; give leave to; allow; enable.

It is *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe.*

Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope.*

(*c*) To grant as a supposition; suppose; assume: as, let AB be *given* as equal to CD.

Given the proper cause or combination of causes, in the absence of counteracting causes, the effect always occurs.
J. M. Rigg, Mind, XII. 560.

5. To devote; addict: as, to *give* one's self to study; to be much *given* to idleness.

I will *give* him unto the Lord all the days of his life.
1 Sam. i. 11.

But we will *give* ourselves continually to prayer, and to the ministry of the word. Acts vi. 4.

She is *given* too much to allicholly and musing.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4.

6. To provide or supply, as something demanded, or obligatory, or required by the circumstances: as, to *give* bonds or bail; to *give* evidence in court; to *give* chapter and verse.— 7. To show or put forth, hold forth, or present. (*a*) To present as a pledge: as, I *give* you my word of honor. (*b*) To present for acceptance, consideration, or treatment; put forward for acceptance or consideration; tender; offer: as, to *give* a ball or a dinner; to *give* a toast; to *give* an exhibition.

It was there [at the "Crown and Lion"] that the county assemblies were *given*. It was in the assembly rooms that the rare meetings on Church and State affairs were held.
Saturday Rev., Feb., 1874, p. 174.

> Our ponderous squire will *give*
> A grand political dinner
> To half the squirelings near.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xx.

(*c*) To present to the eye or mind; exhibit; manifest: as, to *give* promise of a good day; to *give* hope of success; to *give* evidence of ability.

The young Baraka't soon *gave* promise of his becoming a hero. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 119.

(*d*) To put forth, or present the appearance of putting forth, an effort resulting in; perform: as, the ship *gave* a lurch.

> The frightened billows *gave* a rolling swell.
> *Mickle*, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad (1771).

[In these and similar locutions in which *give* is followed by a noun, it corresponds in sense to a verb derived from that noun: thus, *to give assent, attention, battle, chase, occasion, warning*, etc., = *to assent, attend, battle, chase, occasion, warn*, etc.]

8. To cause; make; enable: as, *give* him to understand that I cannot wait longer.

> First, I *give* you to understand
> That Great Saint George by name
> Was the true champion of our land.
> *The Seven Champions of Christendom* (Child's Ballads, I. 84).

Each man, as his judgment *gives* him, may reserve his Faith or bestow it. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

9†. To put; bestow or place; set: as, to *give* fire to a thing. See below.

zeue vndirnethe a fier til the watir of blood be distillid by the pipe of the lembike into a glas clepid amphora, rizt clene. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

10†. To misgive.

I go blindfold whither the course of my ill hap carries me, for now, too late, my heart *gives* me this our separating can never be prosperous. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

I will looke to that. But I cannot tell indeede how my minde *gives* me, that all is not well.
Terence in English (1614).

> Methought
> He should be beaten for 't; my mind so *gave* me, sir,
> I could not sleep for 't.
> *Fletcher (and another?)*, Nice Valour, v. 1.

11†. To bear as a cognizance.

They may *give* the dozen white luces in their coat.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

> I *give* the flaming heart,
> It is my crest.
> *Middleton*, More Dissemblers besides Women, i. 3.

Give me, I prefer or prefer to have: a common colloquial phrase expressing preference for a thing.

As for me, *give me* liberty, or *give me* death!
Patrick Henry, Speech, March, 1775.

Give me the good old times. *Bulwer.*

Give me your hands. See *hand*.—**Give you good even**†, **good morrow**†, etc., archaic elliptical expressions for *God give you good even, good morrow*, etc. Such phrases were still further contracted to *God gi' god-den, godigoden*, etc. See *good, a.*—**To give a back.** See *back*^{1}.—**To give a bit of one's mind.** See *bit*^{2}.—**To give aim, a handle, a loose**, etc. See the nouns.—**To give audience.** (*a*†) To listen; be carefully attentive.

> When he speaketh, *giue audyence*,
> And from him doe not shrinke.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

(*b*) To grant an interview or a hearing: said of sovereigns, judges, and other persons in authority: as, to *give audience* to an envoy.—**To give away.** (*a*) To alienate (the title to or property of a thing); make over to another; transfer: as, to *give away* one's books; to *give away* a bride.

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses during our lives is *given away* from ourselves. *Bp. Atterbury.*

(*b*) To cause or permit to be known; let out; betray: as, to *give away* a secret; to *give* the whole thing *away*. [Chiefly colloq.] (*c*†) To allow to be lost; lose by neglect.

> Be merry, Cassio,
> For thy solicitor shall rather die
> Than *give* thy cause *away*.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

To give back, to return; restore.—**To give battle.** See *battle*^{1}.—**To give birth to**, to bear or bring forth, as a child; hence, to be the origin or cause of: as, religious differences have *given birth to* many sects.

There is some pre-eminence conferred by a family having for five successive generations *given birth to* individuals distinguished by their merits. *Brougham.*

To give chase, effect. See the nouns.—**To give ear**, to listen; pay attention; give heed.

> O Eve, in evil hour thou didst *give ear*
> To that false worm, of whomsoever taught
> To counterfeit man's voice. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1067.

The uproar and terror of the night kept people long awake, sitting with pallid faces *giving ear*.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

To give fire. (*a*†) To fire off; make a discharge, as of fire-arms.

A man of John Oldham's, having a musket, which had been long charged with pistol bullets, not knowing of it, *gave fire*, and shot three men.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 96.

(*b*) To give the word to fire.—**To give fire to**, to set on fire. [Rare.]

One took a piece, and by accident *gave fire to* the powder, which blew up the deck.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 146.

To give forth, to publish; tell; report publicly.

Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that the king was dead. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Recommending to some of us with him [George Fox] the dispatch and dispersion of an epistle, just *given forth* by him, to the churches of Christ throughout the world.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

To give ground. See *ground*^{1}.—**To give in**, to declare; make known; tender: as, to *give in* one's adherence to a party.—**To give it to one**, to rate, scold, or beat one severely. [Colloq.]—**To give line, rein, head**, etc., to slacken or pay out the line (as in angling) or the reins (as in riding or driving), and thus give full liberty; hence, to give more play, freedom, or scope: as, *give* him *line; give* the horse his *head;* to *give rein* to one's fancy.

Falkenberg's horse . . . began to plunge and rear. "I will *give* him his *head* for a little way, and turn again and meet you," called Falkenberg.
Mrs. Alexander, The Freres, xxii.

To give mouth. See *mouth*.—**To give no force**†. See *to make no force*, under *force*^{1}.—**To give off.** (*a*) To send out; put forth; emit: as, to *give off* branches; the fire *gave off* a dense smoke.

For in all ganglia save, perhaps, the very simplest, the corpuscles or vesicles *give off* processes more or less numerous, and usually more or less branched.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 21.

(*b*†) To resign; abandon; relinquish; give up: as, they *gave off* the voyage.

> Did not the prophet
> Say, that before Ascension-day at noon,
> My crown I should *give off?* *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1.

He . . . *gave off* all partnership (excepte in name), as was found in y^e issue of things.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 301.

To give one a flap with a foxtail†. See *foxtail*.—**To give one a hat.** See *hat*.—**To give one a rope's end.** See *end*.—**To give one fits.** See *fit*^{1}.—**To give one place**, to give precedence to one; yield to one's claims.

> Sit thou not in the highest place,
> Where the good man is present,
> But *gyue him place:* his maners marke
> Thou with graue aduysement.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

To give one's hand. See *hand*.—**To give one's self away**, to betray one's self; expose one's secret thought or intention, as by a lapse of the tongue or a careless action. [Colloq.]—**To give one's self up.** (*a*) To surrender one's self, as to the authorities. (*b*) To despair of one's recovery; conclude one's self to be lost. (*c*) To resign or devote one's self.

Let us *give ourselves* wholly *up* to Christ in heart and desire. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

To give one the bag, canvas, dor, geck, hat, sack, etc. See the nouns.—**To give one the lie in his throat**†, to accuse one of outrageous lying; throw back, as it were, a lie into the throat from which it proceeded.—**To give (one) the slip**, to slip away from; escape from stealthily; elude: as, to *give* the police *the slip*.

Being sufficiently weary of this mad Crew, we were willing to *give* them *the slip* at any place from whence we might hope to get a passage to an English Factory.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 402.

Difficulty enough I had to bring this fellow.—I don't know what's the matter; but if I had not held him by force, he'd have *given* me *the slip*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 2.

To give (one) the time of day, or the day, to greet sociably; salute in a friendly way.

> But he . . . would not so them slay,
> But gently waking them *gave* them *the time of day*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xi. 38.

> Sweetly she came, and with a modest blush,
> *Gave* him *the day*, and then accosted thus.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

To give out. (*a*) To hand out; distribute: as, to *give out* rations. (*b*) To emit; send out: as, it *gives out* a bad odor.

The damp birch sticks *gave out* a thick smoke, which almost stifled us. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 121.

(*c*) To issue; assign; announce; publish; report: as, to *give out* the lessons for the day; it was *given out* that he was bankrupt.

Ay, but, master, take heed how you *give* this *out;* Horace is a man of the sword. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 4.

> I'll *give* you *out* for dead, and by yourself,
> And shew the instrument.
>
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave out* to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their enemies. *Addison.*

The number slain is generally believed much greater than is *given out*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 21.

(*d*) To represent; represent as being; declare or pretend to be.

It is the . . . bitter disposition of Beatrice that . . . so *gives* me *out*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

(*e*) In *music*, to enunciate or play over; of a voice-part in a contrapuntal work, to enunciate (a theme); of an organist, to play over (a hymn-tune) before it is sung.—**To give over.** [Now more commonly *to give up* in all uses.] (*a*) To abandon; relinquish.

We pray you, for your own sake, to embrace your own safety, and *give over* this attempt. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

If such ships come not, they *giue ouer* taking any more. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 249.

God was not angry with Moses, so as that he *gave over* his purpose of delivering Israel. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

(*b*) To abandon all hope of.

> Not one foretells I shall recover;
> But all agree to *give* me *over*.
>
> *Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

(*c*) To devote or addict.

Humane nature retains an abhorrency of sin, so far that it is impossible for men to have the same esteem of those who are *given over* to all manner of wickedness. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

To give place to, to yield precedence or superiority to; make way for.

I went to the Jesuites College againe, the front whereoff *gives place to* few for its architecture. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 23, 1644.

When the day grows too busy for these gentlemen to enjoy any longer the pleasures of their dishabille with any manner of confidence, they *give place to* men who . . . come to the coffee-house either to transact affairs, or enjoy conversation. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 49.

To give rise, to give origin, cause, or occasion.

Very trifling circumstances often *give rise* to the most injurious tales. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

In addition to feelings of contact or pressure referred to the sensory surface, contact may *give rise* to a sensation of temperature, according as the thing touched feels hot or cold. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 478.

To give the bob, to give the butt, etc. See the nouns.—**To give the cold shoulder.** See *cold.*—**To give the day.** See *to give (one) the time of day.*—**To give the devil his due.** See *devil.*—**To give the glaiks.** See *glaik.*—**To give the gleek†.** See *gleek^{1}.*—**To give the hand†.** See *hand.*—**To give the hand of.** See *hand.*—**To give the lie,** or **give the lie to,** to contradict; declare or prove to be false or untrue.

Beside, to tell you the truth, I have heard of you, that you are a man whose religion lies in talk, and that your conversation *gives* this your mouth-profession *the lie*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 150.

It was an Alderney cow. . . . Her eyes were mild, and soft, and bright. Her legs were like the legs of a deer; and in her whole gait and demeanour she almost *gave the lie to* her own name. *Trollope*, Belton Estate, I. 99.

To give the mitten. See *mitten.*—**To give tongue,** to set up a bark; break out barking, as at the sight of game: said of dogs.

At noon he crossed the track of a huge timber-wolf; instantly the dog *gave tongue*, and, rallying its strength, ran along the trail. *The Century*, XXXVI. 835.

To give up. (*a*) To resign; quit; abandon as hopeless or useless: as, to *give up* a cause; to *give up* the argument.

But you say he has entirely *given up* Charles—never sees him, hey? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

(*b*) To surrender; relinquish; cede: as, to *give up* a fortress to an enemy; in this treaty the Spaniards *gave up* Louisiana.

> My last is said. Let me *give up* my soul
> Into thy bosom.
>
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

(*c*†) To deliver; make public; show up.

And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people unto the king. 2 Sam. xxiv. 9.

> I'll not state them
> By *giving up* their characters. *Beau. and Fl.*

(*d*) To despair of the recovery of; abandon hope in regard to: as, the doctors *gave* him *up*.—**To give up the ghost.** See *ghost.*—**To give way.** (*a*) To yield; withdraw; make room.

> At this the Croud *gave way*,
> Yielding, like Waves of a divided Sea.
>
> *Congreve*, Iliad.

(*b*†) To yield assent; give permission.

The President had occasion of other imploiment for them, and *gaue way* to Master Wyffin and Sarieant Ieffrey Abbot, to goe and stab them or shoot them. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 231.

At length, after much debate of things, the Gov^{r} . . . *gave way* that they should set corne every man for his owne perticuler. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 134.

(*c*) To fail; yield to force; break or fall; break down: as, the ice *gave way*, and the horses were drowned; the scaffolding *gave way*; the wheels or axletree *gave way*.

The truest sense and knowledge of our duty *give way* in the presence of mighty temptations. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xiv.

(*d*) *Naut.*, to begin or resume rowing, or to increase one's exertions: chiefly in the imperative, as an order to a boat's crew.—**To give way to,** to make way for; retire or recede in favor or on account of: as, to *give way to* one's superiors.

Through a large part of several English shires the names which the English had given to the spots which they wrested from the Briton *gave way to* new names which marked the coming of another race of conquerors. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 150.

=**Syn.** *Give, Confer, Bestow, Present, Grant. Give* is generic, covering the others, and applying equally to things tangible and intangible: as, to *give* a man a penny, a hearing, one's confidence. *Conferring* is generally the act of a superior allowing that which might be withheld: as, to *confer* knighthood or a boon. *Bestow* and *grant* emphasize the gratuitousness of the gift somewhat more than the others. *Present* implies some formality in the act of giving and considerable value in the gift. *Grant* may presuppose a request, may imply formality in the giving, and may express an act of a sovereign or a government: as, to *grant* land for a hospital; but it has broader uses: as, to *grant* a premise.

For generous lords had rather *give* than pay. *Young.*

> The publick marks of honour and reward,
> *Conferr'd* upon me. *Milton*, S. A., l. 993.

The Lord magnified Solomon, . . . and *bestowed* upon him such royal majesty as had not been on any king before him in Israel. 1 Chron. xxix. 25.

They *presented* unto him gifts, gold and frankincense and myrrh. Mat. ii. 11.

> O, wherefore did God *grant* me my request?
>
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 356.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To transfer or impart gratuitously something valuable; transfer that which is one's own to another without compensation; make a gift or donation.

It is more blessed to *give* than to receive. Acts xx. 35.

2. To yield, as from pressure, failure, softening, decay, etc.; fall away; draw back; relax; become exhausted.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again and grow soft. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

> Now back he *giues*, then rushes on amain.
>
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars.

> Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
> Like seasoned timber, never *gives*.
>
> *G. Herbert*, Vertue.

His face is pale, his gait is shuffling, his elbows are gone, his boots are *giving* at the toes. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 50.

3. To open, or afford an opening, entrance, or view; lead: with *into, on,* or *upon.* [A Gallicism: F. *donner sur.*]

> The crazy gateway *giving upon* the filthy lane.
>
> *All the Year Round.*

> A well-worn pathway courted us
> To one green wicket in a privet-hedge;
> This, yielding, *gave into* a grassy walk.
>
> *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

A narrow corridor *gave into* a wide festival space. *Howells*, Their Wedding Journey, p. 107.

To give at†, to attack. *Nares.*

Since that the olde poet perceiveth he cannot withhold our poet from his endevours, and put him to silence, he goeth about by taunts to terrifie him from writing. And thus he *gives at* him. *Terence in English* (1614).

To give back, to retire; withdraw; yield.

> The ground besprinkled was with blood,
> Tarquin began to faint;
> For he *gave back*, and bore his shield
> So low, he did repent.
>
> *Sir Lancelot du Lake* (Child's Ballads, I. 60).

Then Christian pulled it out of his bosom, and began to try at the dungeon door, whose bolt, as he turned the key, *gave back*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 178.

To give in, to give way; yield; confess one's self beaten; confess one's self inferior to another; submit.

> Women in shape and beauty men exceede:
> Here I *give in*, I doe confesse 't indeede.
>
> *The Newe Metamorphosis*, MS. temp. Jac. 1.

If you do fight, fight it out; and don't *give in* while you can stand and see. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

To give in to, to yield assent to; adopt.

As mirth is more apt to make proselytes than melancholy, it is observed that the Italians have many of them for these late years *given* very far *in to* the modes and freedoms of the French. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 374.

They *give in to* all the substantial luxuries of the table, and abstain from nothing but wine and wit. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

Elizabeth was forced to *give in to* a little falsehood here; for to acknowledge the substance of their conversation was impossible. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 306.

To give off, to cease; forbear. [Rare.]—**To give on†,** to rush; fall on.

> Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;
> The enemy *gives on* with fury led.
>
> *Dryden*, Indian Emperor.

To give out, to become exhausted: as, the horses *gave out* at the next milestone; the water *gave out*.

> Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,
> That for twenty denials you would not *give out*.
>
> *Swift*, Grand Question Debated.

Our deer were beginning to *give out*, and we were very anxious to reach Muoniovara in time for dinner. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 151.

To give over, to suspend or abandon effort; act no more; stop.

> He cry'd, "Let us freely *give o'er*."
>
> *Robin Hood and the Ranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

They *gave* not *over*, though their enemies were strong and suttle. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

It would be well for all authors if they knew when to *give over*, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

To give unto†, to yield to; make allowance for.

> We must *give*, I say,
> *Unto* the motives, and the stirrers up
> Of humours in the blood.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 1.

To give up. (*a*) To abandon effort, expectation, or the like; give out; come to a stop. (*b*) To become moist, as dry salted fish when the salt deliquesces in a damp place. [Technical.]

give^{1} (giv), *n.* [< *give^{1}, v.*] Capacity for yielding to pressure; yielding character or quality; yieldingness; elasticity.

Compared to the Frenchman, the American is more loosely hung together, and has more swing and *give* in gait and gesture. *A. Rhodes*, Monsieur at Home, p. 45.

There was sufficient *give* in the velvet to prevent fracture of the material while drying. *Tel. Jour. and Elect. Rev.*, XXII. 451.

give^{2}, *v.* See *gyve.*

given (giv'n), *p. a.* **1.** Granted; executed and delivered. Compare *date^{1}*, 1.

Yeoven at our manor of Greenwich the 1st day of February, in the 29th year of our reign. *Queen Elizabeth* (1587), Warrant for Execution of Mary, [Queen of Scots.

2. Conferred; bestowed; imparted; not inherited or possessed naturally: as, a *given* name.—**3.** Admitted; supposed; allowed as a supposition; conceding: as, *given* A and B, C follows.—**4.** Specified or that might be specified or stated; certain; particular; specifically, in *math.*, virtually known or determined: as, a *given* magnitude—that is, a known magnitude. When the position of a thing is known it is said to be *given* in position; and the ratio between two quantities being known, these quantities are said to have a *given* ratio. According to the definitions of Euclid (in his "Data"), a magnitude is *given* when we can find another equal to it, a ratio is *given* when an identical ratio can be found, a position is *given* when it remains constantly the same, etc.

You can distinguish between individual people to such an extent that you have a general idea of how a *given* person will act when placed in *given* circumstances. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 76.

Consciousness, unless as a definite consciousness, as a conscious act at a *given* time, is no consciousness. *Veitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. cxxvii.

5. Disposed; addicted. [Now used only with specific qualification: as, *given* to drink; *given* to exaggeration.]

Pointe forth six of the best *giuen* Ientlemen of this Court. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 67.

> Fear him not, Cæsar, he's not dangerous;
> He is a noble Roman, and well *given*.
>
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

> I am mightily *given* to melancholy.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

> I found him garrulously *given*,
> A babbler in the land.
>
> *Tennyson*, The Talking Oak.

Given bass, given part, in *musical composition*, a bass or other voice-part which is furnished or assumed as a fixed basis for the harmony.

giver (giv'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gever;* < ME. *gyvere, ȝevere, yevere* (= D. *gever* = OHG. **gebāri, kebāri*, MHG. G. *geber* = Sw. *gifvare* = Dan. *giver*); < *give^{1}* + *-er^{1}*.] One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a granter; one who imparts, dispenses, distributes, or contributes.

For God loueth a chearfull *geuer*. *Bible of* 1551, 2 Cor. ix. 7.

That which Moses spake unto *givers*, we must now inculcate unto takers away from the Church. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

It is the *giver*, and not the gift, that engrosses the heart of the Christian. *Kollock.*

gives, *n. pl.* See *gyves.*

givre (zhē'vr), *n.* [F., a particular use of *givre*, hoar frost, dial. also icicle, = Pr. *givre, gibre* = Cat. *gebre*, hoar frost; origin obscure.] An efflorescence on vanilla-pods. See the extract.

The best varieties of vanilla pods are of a dark chocolate brown or nearly black colour, and are covered with a crystalline efflorescence technically known as *givre*, the presence of which is taken as a criterion of quality. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 66.

Giz, *n.* See *Geëz.*

gizz (giz), *n.* [Sc.] The face; countenance.

> Wi' reekit duds, an' reestit *gizz*,
> Ye did present your smoutie phizz
> 'Mang better folk.
>
> *Burns*, Address to the De'il.

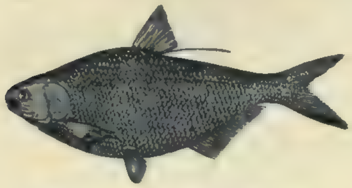
gizzard (giz'ärd), *n.* [Formerly *gisard;* with excrescent *d* (or with term. *-ard* for orig. *-er*), < ME. *giser* (also *giserne*), < OF. *gezier, jugier, juisier*, F. *gésier*, gizzard, < L. *gigerium*, only in pl. *gigeria*, the cooked entrails of poultry.] 1. The second stomach of a bird, not counting the crop or craw as the first; the bulbous or muscular stomach (ventriculus bulbosus), succeeding the proventriculus and succeeded by the duodenum; the gigerium. In most birds, especially those which feed upon grain or hard seeds, it is very thick and muscular, and lined with tough leathery (or even bony) epithelium, the organ thus forming a powerful grinding-mill in which the food is triturated after being mixed with the gastric juice of the preceding glandular stomach. 2. The proventriculus or first true stomach of insects, generally armed inside with horny teeth. See cut under *Blattidæ*.—3. The stomach of some mollusks, as *Bullidæ*, when muscular and hardened.—4. Figuratively, temper: now only in the phrase *to fret one's gizzard*.

> But that which does them greatest harm,
> Their sp'ritual *gizzards* are too warm.
>
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 668.

To fret one's gizzard, to harass one's self; vex one's self, or be vexed. [Vulgar.]—**To stick in one's gizzard**, to prove hard of digestion; be distasteful or offensive; vex one. [Vulgar.]

gizzard-fallen (giz'a̤rd-fâ''ln), *a.* Affected, as a bird, with falling of the anus (prolapsus ani): a term used by pigeon-fanciers.

gizzard-shad (giz'a̤rd-shad), *n.* A popular name of the isospondylous fishes of the family *Dorosomidæ*, related to the anchovies, herrings, etc. There are a dozen species, chiefly of the genus *Dorosoma* (or *Chatoëssus*), inhabiting fresh and brackish waters of the Atlantic coast of America and the eastern coasts of Asia and Australia. They are sluggish fishes, feeding on mud, and having a muscular gizzard, whence the name. The common gizzard-shad of the United States is *Dorosoma cepedianum*. Also called *hickory-shad*, *mud-shad*, *white-eyed shad*, and *thread-herring*.



Gizzard-shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*).

gizzard-trout (giz'a̤rd-trout), *n.* Same as *gillaroo*.

gizzen (giz'n), *a.* [Sc., < Icel. *gisinn* = Sw. *gisten* = Dan. *gissen*, leaky: see *gizzen, v.*] Leaky. —**To gang gizzen**, to crack, gape, or split for want of moisture: said of tubs, barrels, etc., and, figuratively, of topers deprived of drink.

> Ne'er let's *gang gizzen*, fy for shame,
> Wi' drouthy tusk. *Tarras*, Poems, p. 134.

gizzen (giz'n), *v. i.* [Sc., also written *geizen*, *geisin*, *geyze*; < Icel. *gisna* (= Sw. *gistna* = Dan. *gisne*), become leaky, < *gisinn*, leaky: see *gizzen, a.*] 1. To become leaky from shrinkage, owing to want of moisture, as a tub or barrel. —2. To fade; wither.

Gl. A chemical symbol of *glucinum*.

glabella[1] (glạ-bel'a̤), *n.*; pl. *glabellæ* (-ē). [NL., fem.: see *glabellum*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, same as *glabellum*.

glabella[2], *n.* Plural of *glabellum*.

glabellar (glạ-bel'a̤r), *a.* [< *glabellum* + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the glabellum.

> The *glabellar* region is flat and smooth.
>
> *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 262.

glabellous (glạ-bel'us), *a.* [< LL. *glabellus*, without hair, smooth, dim. of L. *glaber*, smooth: see *glabrous*.] Same as *glabellar*.

glabellum (glā-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *glabella* (-a̤). [NL., dim., < L. *glaber*, smooth: see *glabrous*.] 1. In *human anat.*, a small space on the forehead immediately above and between the eyebrows.—2. In trilobites, the median convex portion of the cephalic shield, being the cephalic continuation of the thoracic axis or tergum. See cut under *Trilobita*.

> The *glabellum*, or central raised ridge of the cephalic shield, is a continuation of the thoracic axis.
>
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 226.

> The lateral region of the head [of trilobites], the median part of which specially projects as the *glabellum*.
>
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 484.

Also *glabella*.

glabrate (glā'brāt), *a.* [< L. *glabratus*, pp. of *glabrare*, deprive of hair and bristles, lit. make smooth, < *glaber*, smooth: see *glabrous*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, smooth; bald; glabrous; having no hair or other appendages.—2. In *bot.*, becoming glabrous from age; somewhat glabrous.

glabreate†, glabriate† (glā'brẹ-āt, -bri-āt), *v. t.* [Improp. for **glabrate*, v. t.: see *glabrate, a.*] To make smooth. *Cockeram.*

glabrirostral (glā-bri-ros'trạl), *a.* [< NL. *glabrirostris*, < L. *glaber*, smooth, + *rostrum*, a beak.] In *ornith.*, smooth-billed; having few and slight, if any, bristles along the gape; wanting rictal vibrissæ: opposed to *setirostral*, and said of certain birds of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, most members of this family being setirostral. *P. L. Sclater.*

Glabrirostres (glā-bri-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *glabrirostris*, smooth-billed: see *glabrirostral*.] A group of caprimulgine birds without rictal vibrissæ, as the night-hawks. *P. L. Sclater.*

glabrity† (glab'rị-ti), *n.* [< L. *glabrita(t-)s*, smoothness, baldness, < *glaber*, smooth: see *glabrous*.] Smoothness; baldness. *Bailey.*

glabrous (glā'brus), *a.* [< L. *glaber* (*glabr-*), smooth, without hair, = OHG. MHG. *glat*, G. *glatt* = D. *glad*, smooth, sleek, = E. *glad*: see *glad*.] Smooth; having a surface devoid of hair or pubescence: used chiefly in zoölogy and botany.

glacé (gla-sā'), *a.* [F., iced, glazed, pp. of *glacer*, freeze, < *glace*, ice, < L. *glacies*, ice.] Iced; glossed; glossy; lustrous: as, *glacé* fruit; *glacé* silk.

> A large quantity of thread is now polished, and is known in the trade as *glacé*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 502.

Glacé silk, a thin and plain silk material with a great deal of luster or gloss.—**Mohair glacé.** See *mohair*.

glaciable (glā'shiạ-bl), *a.* [< L. *glacia-re*, turn into ice (see *glaciate*), + E. *-ble*.] Capable of being converted into ice. [Rare.]

> From mere aqueous and *glaciable* substances condensing them [precious stones] by frosts into solidities.
>
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

glacial (glā'shiạl), *a.* [= F. *glacial* = Sp. Pg. *glacial* = It. *glaciale*, < L. *glacialis*, icy, frozen, full of ice, < *glacies*, ice.] 1. Icy; consisting of ice; frozen; hence, resembling ice; figuratively, having a cold, glassy look or manner.

> I thought it not amiss to call our consistent self-shining substance the icy or *glacial* noctiluca (and for variety—phosphorous). *Boyle*, Works, IV. 457.

> His manner more *glacial* and sepulchral than ever.
>
> *Motley*, United Netherlands, II. 203.

> It stands at the front of all experiments in a field remote as the northern heavens and almost as *glacial* and clear. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 94.

2. In *geol.*, referring to ice; associated with the geological agency of ice.—**Glacial acetic acid.** See *acetic acid*, under *acetic*.—**Glacial drift**, in *geol.* See *drift*, 5.—**Glacial phosphoric acid**, monobasic or metaphosphoric acid, HPO_3. It is a white, brittle, deliquescent solid.—**The glacial epoch**, a period of the earth's history when, as maintained by many geologists, an ice-sheet extended from the Scandinavian range in all directions, encroaching on Finland, northern Germany, and even a part of Great Britain; the glaciers of the Alps, Caucasus, and Pyrenees being also at that time considerably larger than they are now. Traces of former glaciation are observed in abundance over wide areas in northeastern North America, and are ascribed by most geologists to the former presence of an ice-sheet covering that region. The difficulty of accounting for the presence and movement of such a sheet on the American side of the Atlantic is much greater than is the case on the European side. Since in New England and the region of the great lakes much of the superficial detritus has been moved southward from the place of its origin for a greater or less distance, and since this fact was frequently observed and much commented on before ice became a recognized factor in geology, the phenomena now usually designated as *glacial* in Europe have been in America associated with the word *drift*; the loose material on the surface being called by that name, and the epoch of its accumulation, the *drift epoch*.

glacialist (glā'shiạl-ist), *n.* [< *glacial* + *-ist*.] 1. One who explains geological phenomena by reference to the former presence of ice. The word is little used in this sense except with some other word limiting or qualifying it: as, an advanced *glacialist*; an *ultra-glacialist* (one who is prone to magnify the importance of ice as a geological agent).

> By a cursory glance the *glacialist* is led to believe that the markings must be referred to the streams of inland ice.
>
> *Nature*, XXX. 203.

> We have certainly no evidence that, during even the severest part of the glacial epoch, an ice-cap, like that advocated by Agassiz and other extreme *glacialists*, ever existed at the North Pole.
>
> *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 78.

2. One who makes a specialty of glacial geology.

> Nor is it only the effects of land-ice which the *glacialist* sees marked upon the rocks of Britain.
>
> *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 165.

Also *glaciologist*.

glacially (glā'shiạl-i), *adv.* By means of glaciers or of glaciation: as, *glacially* formed hollows.

glaciarium (glā-shi-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *glaciaria* (-a̤). [NL., < L. *glacies*, ice. Cf. *glacier*.] A place, as a building, provided with a smooth level flooring of artificial ice or of cement, for skating, especially in summer; a skating-rink.

> Summer skating has been occasionally provided in "*glaciariums*" by means of artificially produced ice.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 106.

glaciate (glā'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *glaciated*, ppr. *glaciating*. [< L. *glaciatus*, pp. of *glaciare*, turn into ice, freeze, < *glacies*, ice.] I. *trans.* 1†. To convert into ice.

> To measure by the differing weight and density of the same portion of water what change was produced in it betwixt the hottest time of summer, and first a *glaciating* degree of cold, and then the highest we could produce by art. *Boyle*, Works, II. 522.

2. To cover with ice.

> The formerly *glaciated* hemisphere has . . . become the warm one, and the warm hemisphere the *glaciated*.
>
> Quoted in *J. Croll's* Climate and Time, p. 77.

3. To give an ice-like or frosted appearance to. [A trade use.]

> [Iron] chimneys, ovens, etc., and melted, not enameled, *glaciated*, or tinned. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. 73¼ (1887), p. 215.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into ice. *Johnson.*

glaciated (glā'shi-ā-ted), *p. a.* Covered with ice; also, acted upon by ice; showing the effects of glacial action.

> Rocky substances which have once been *glaciated*, if I may thus express the peculiar action of ice upon rocks, viz. the planing, polishing, scratching, grooving, and furrowing of their surfaces, can never be mistaken for anything else. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, p. 661.

> On almost every *glaciated* surface in Maine may be found isolated drift scratches aberrant both in direction and outline. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 146.

glaciation (glā-shi-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *glaciate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of freezing.

> The water or other liquor usually beginning to freeze at the top, and it being the nature of *glaciation* to distend the water and aqueous liquors it hardens, it is usually and naturally consequent, that when the upper-crust of ice is grown thick, and by reason of the expansion of the frozen liquor bears hard with its edges against the sides of the glass contiguous to it, the included liquor (that is by degrees successively turned into ice), requiring more room than before, and forcibly endeavoring to expand itself every way, finds it less difficult to burst the glass than lift up the ice. *Boyle*, Hist. Cold, v.

2. The result of freezing; ice. [Rare.]

> It [ice] is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hayl, which is also a *glaciation*.
>
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

3. In *geol.*, the present or former existence of a mass of ice, glacier, or ice-sheet, covering a certain region; subjection to the action of ice. Thus, it is said that the surface of the country in Sweden exhibits the effects of a former *glaciation*—that is, that the surfaces of the rocks in many places are smoothed or striated, as they are under or near actual glaciers in the Alps or elsewhere. Such surfaces are said to be *glaciated*. 4. A consequence of or phenomenon caused by such a process or covering, as the striation and smoothing of rock-surfaces.

glacier (glā'shiėr or glas'i-ėr), *n.* [< F. *glacier* (orig. Swiss, > G. *gletscher*), < *glace*, ice, < L. *glacies*, ice.] The form in which the snow, falling on the higher parts of those mountain-ranges which are above the snow-line, finds its way down into the valleys. Under suitable climatic conditions, the snow which thus falls does not all disappear by evaporation, or melt at once and run off in the form of water, but becomes gradually converted into ice, and moves slowly down the mountain-slope in the depressions or valleys until it reaches a point where the mean temperature has so far risen that evaporation and melting counterbalance the supply from above. Here the glacier ends, and a stream of water begins, which is often the head of some large river, as the Gangootri glacier of the Ganges, or the Rhone glacier of the river of that name. The snow of the glacier is not transformed into ice at once, but passes through the intermediate stage of névé (German *firn*). (See *firn*.) Several subordinate glaciers often combine to form one large one, a result dependent on the topography of that part of the mountain-range in which the glacier takes its rise. The great glaciers, those of the first order, as the Gorner and the Aletsch glaciers in Switzerland, begin in large amphitheaters (*cirques*), where a considerable number of affluents are forced by the topographical conditions to unite in forming one great glacier. The ice-stream of the longest glacier in the Swiss Alps, the Gross Aletsch, was in 1880 10¼ miles in length; some in the Himalayas are four times as long. From the cliffs which overhang the glacier is always being detached, by frost and aërial erosion, more or less detritus, which is carried downward on the ice as it moves, and finally dumped at the terminus of the ice-mass. Such accumulations of debris are called *moraines*, and are very conspicuous on many glaciers. (See *moraine*.) The former greater extension of glaciers over certain regions has been, and still is, a subject of much discussion among geologists. See *the glacial epoch* (under *glacial*) and *ice*.—**Glacier tables**, large stones found on glaciers supported by pedestals of ice. The stones attain this peculiar position by the melting away of the ice around them, and the depression of its general surface by the action of the sun and rain. The block, like an umbrella, protects the ice below it from both; and accordingly its elevation measures the level of the glacier at a former period. After a time the stone table becomes too heavy for the column of ice on which it rests, or its equilibrium becomes unstable, whereupon it topples over, and, falling on the surface of the glacier, defends a new space of ice, and begins to mount afresh. *J. D. Forbes.*

glacière (glas-i-ãr′), *n.* [F., < *glace*, ice; cf. *glacier.*] A cave, fissure, or depression of some kind in which ice remains permanently, although in quantity varying with the year and the season: sometimes called, in New England, an *ice-cave* or *ice-glen.*

Certain exceptional cases occur where, owing to the subsidence of the cold winter air into caverns (*glacières*), ice is formed which is not wholly melted, even though the summer temperature of the caves may be above freezing-point. *A. Geikie.*

glacieret (glā′shiėr-et or glas′i-ėr-et), *n.* [< *glacier* + *-et.*] A small sheet of ice or névé, lying under the snow-fields at the summits of the highest points in the Cordilleras, and exposed to view when after a series of exceptionally dry years the snow has nearly or quite melted away: a name given by J. Le Conte. The glacierets are considered by some to be properly denominated *glaciers*, and by others to be something quite different from true glaciers.

glacier-snow (glā′shiėr-snō), *n.* Same as *névé.*

glacio-aqueous (glā″shiō-ā′kwẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *glacies*, ice, + *aqua*, water.] Pertaining to the combined action of ice and water.

glaciological (glā″shi-ọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *glaciology* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to glaciology.

glaciologist (glā-shi-ol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *glaciology* + *-ist.*] Same as *glacialist.*

It will, I hope, meet with the approval of your veteran *glaciologist.* *Dawson*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 184.

glaciology (glā-shi-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< L. *glacies*, ice (with ref. to *glacier*), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the formation and action of glaciers.

glacionatant (glā-shiō-nā′tạnt), *a.* [< L. *glacies*, ice, + *natan(t-)s*, swimming: see *natant.*] Belonging to or affected by floating ice, as distinguished from ice moving on land.

The latter [attenuated edges, border of the drift] are thought to represent, one a glacial and the other a *glacionatant* action. *Science*, VIII. 157.

glacious† (glā′shi-us), *a.* [< OF. *glacieux*, < L. *glacies*, ice.] Like ice; icy.

Which [mineral solutions] will crystallize . . . into white and *glacious* bodies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

glacis (glā′sis, or, as F., gla-sē′), *n.* [= D. G. Dan., etc., *glacis*, < F. *glacis*, formerly also *glassis*, a slippery place, a sloping bank or causeway, a strong pent-house upon the walls or the rampart of a fortress, < OF. *glacis*, icy, slippery, *glacer*, formerly also *glasser*, < L. *glaciare*, freeze, harden: see *glaciate.*] A gentle slope or sloping bank. (*a*) In *fort.*, a sloping bank so raised as to bring the enemy advancing over it into the most direct line of fire from the fort; that mass of earth which serves as a parapet to the covered way having an easy slope or declivity toward the champaign or field.

"Stand firm, and be ready, my gallant 60ths!" suddenly exclaimed a voice above them, "wait to see the enemy; fire low, and sweep the *glacis.*"
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xiv.

Then there is a fine broad *glacis* with a deep ditch, revetted on scarp and counterscarp — drawbridges, portcullis, all the material appearances of a great fortress are here.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 150.

(*b*) An easy slope, like that of the shingle piled on the shore by the action of the tides and waves, less steep than a talus. *Imp. Dict.*

glaçure (F. pron. gla-sür′), *n.* [F., < *glacer*, freeze, glaze: see *glaciate.*] A thin coating of glass used for glazing fine earthenware, such as artistic terra-cottas. Compare *glaze.*

glad (glad), *a.*; compar. *gladder*, superl. *gladdest.* [< ME. *glad*, *gled*, < AS. *glæd*, shining, bright, cheerful, glad, = OS. *glad* (in comp.), glad, = OFries. *gled*, smooth, = OD. *glad*, glowing, D. *glad*, bright, smooth, sleek, = OHG. MHG. *glat*, bright, smooth, G. *glatt*, smooth, even, polished, plain, bare, slippery, = Icel. *gladhr*, bright, glad, = Sw. Dan. *glad*, glad (cf. Sw. *glatt*, Dan. *glat*, smooth, < G.); akin to L. *glaber*, smooth, without hair (L. *b* = E. *d*, as in L. *barba* = E. *beard*), = OBulg. *gladŭkŭ* = Russ. *gladkie*, smooth, even, polished (OBulg. *gladiti* = Serv. *gladiti* = Russ. *gladitĕ*, etc., make smooth), = Lith. *glodas*, smooth. The orig. sense 'smooth' is not recorded in AS., and is rare (and perhaps imported) in ME. Hence *glade*^{1}.] 1†. Smooth; level; open. Compare *glade*^{1}.

In places *glade* [plural] and lene, in places drie,
The medes [meads, meadows] clensed tyme is now to make.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

2. Acting smoothly or freely; moving easily: as, a *glad* door or bolt. [Prov. Eng.]—3†. In good condition; thriving.

The weedes with an hande must uppe be wronge,
And thai that thynnest standeth beth *gladdest.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

4. Shining; bright; cheerful; wearing the appearance of joy: as, a *glad* countenance.

He be-heilde her with a *gladde* chere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 227.

Glad evening and *glad* morn crown'd the fourth day.
Milton, P. L., vii. 386.

'Twas in the *glad* season of spring.
Cowper, Morning Dream.

5. Feeling joy, pleasure, or satisfaction, especially with reference to some particular event; pleased; gratified; well contented; joyful: rarely used attributively in this sense, but usually in the predicate, where it is used absolutely or followed by *of* or *at*, or by an infinitive with *to*: as, to be *glad of* an opportunity *to* oblige a friend.

Whan that comli quen tho tidinges herde,
A *gladdere* womman in world was ther non a-liue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4943.

He that is *glad at* calamities shall not be unpunished.
Prov. xvii. 5.

The fathers [of the church] were *glad to* be heard, *glad to* be liked, and *glad to* be understood too.
Donne, Sermons, v.

For life and love that has been, I am *glad.*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 167.

6. Causing joy or pleasure; giving satisfaction; pleasing.

Her conversation
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is.
Sir P. Sidney.

He went throughout every city and village, preaching and shewing the *glad* tidings of the kingdom of God.
Luke viii. 1.

=**Syn.** 5. Joyous, delighted, animated, exhilarated.—6. Gladsome, cheering, exhilarating, animating. See *gladness.*

glad†, *n.* [< ME. *glad*, < AS. *glæd*, n. (= Icel. *gledhi*, f., = Dan. *glæde*), gladness, < *glæd*, glad: see *glad*, *a.*] Gladness.

When he was come and knewe that it was she,
ffor very *glad* he wist not what to saye.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1255.

glad (glad), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gladded*, ppr. *gladding.* [< ME. *gladen*, *gladden*, *gladien*, *gledien*, < AS. *gladian*, tr. make glad, intr. be glad (= Icel. *gledhja* = Sw. *glädja* = Dan. *glæde*, make glad), < *glæd*, glad: see *glad*, *a.*] I. *trans.* To make glad; gladden. [Now only poetical.]

Whanne themperour hade herd how [that] hit ferde,
He was gretteli *gladed*, and oft Crist thonked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4872.

The king is sad, and must be *gladded* straight.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Thou thoughtest . . . that all the Tartar host would praise
Thy courage or thy craft, and spread thy fame,
To *glad* thy father in his weak old age.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

II.† *intrans.* To be glad; rejoice.

Gladeth, ye fowles, on the morowe gray.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 1.

Thow *gladdyst*, thou wepist, I sitt the bygh.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 157.

Absence shall not take thee from mine eyes, nor afflictions shall bar me from *gladding* in thy good.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

gladden^1 (glad′n), *v.* [< *glad* + *-en*^{1} (3). Cf. *glad*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To make glad or joyful; cheer; please.

Thence to the south extend thy *gladden'd* eyes;
There rival flames with equal glory rise.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 79.

It is impossible to resist the *gladdening* influence of fine weather and fair wind at sea. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 22.

=**Syn.** To comfort, gratify, delight, rejoice, animate, enliven.

II. *intrans.* To become glad; rejoice.

So shall your country ever *gladden* at the sound of your voice. *Adams.*

gladden^2 (glad′n), *n.* [See *glade*^{1}.] A glade. [North. Eng.]

gladden^3 (glad′n), *n.* [Also written *gladdon*, *gladen*, *gladwyn*, *gladwin* (and *gladder*, *glader*); < ME. *gladene*, *gladine*, *gladone*, *gladon*, < AS. *glædene*, a plant, *Iris Pseudacorus*, glossed by L. *gladiolus*, of which the AS. name is an accommodated form, < L. *gladiolus*, sword-lily (so called in reference to the sword-like leaves), lit. a little sword: see *gladiolus.*] A plant of the iris family, especially *Iris fœtidissima.* See *Iris*, 8.

gladder^1† (glad′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *glader*, < *gladien*, make glad.] One who makes glad or gives joy.

O lady myn, Venus, . . .
Thou *gladere* of the mount of Citheroun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1365.

gladder^2† (glad′ėr), *n.* Same as *gladden*^{3}.

gladder^3 (glad′ėr), *a.* Comparative of *glad.*

gladdon† (glad′ọn), *n.* See *gladden*^{3}.

glade^1 (glād), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS., but < ME. *glad* (pl. *glade*) (rare), smooth, usually bright, joyful, < AS. *glæd*, shining, bright, = Icel. *gladhr*, shining, bright, = D. *glad*, bright, smooth, etc.: see *glad.* Cf. Sw. dial. *glad-yppen*, completely open, said of a lake from which the ice has all melted away; *glatt*, adv. (for **gladt*, neut. a.), completely, *glatt öppen*, completely open. The orig. sense is a 'smooth, bare' place or perhaps a 'bright, light, clear' place, as in a wood; cf. E. *lea*, a meadow, = L. *lucus*, a grove, glade, lit. a 'light' space, from the root of *light;* W. *goleufwlch*, a glade, < *goleu*, light, clear, bright, + *bwlch*, a gap, notch, defile. Cf. *everglade.*] 1. An open space in a wood or forest, either natural or artificially made; especially, such an opening used as a place for catching game; an opening or passage through a wood.

Farre in the forrest, by a hollow *glade*
Covered with mossie shrubs, which spredding brode
Did underneath them make a gloomy shade.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 13.

We in England are wont to make great *glades* through the woods, and hang nets across them; and so the woodcocks, shooting through the *glades*, as their nature is, strike against the nets, and are entangled in them.
Willoughby, Ornithologia, I. 3.

There, interspersed in lawns and op'ning *glades*,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 21.

2. An opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen; also, a space of smooth ice or an ice-covered surface: as, the path was a *glade* of ice. [New Eng.]—3. An everglade. [U. S.]—**To go to glade**†, to set, as the sun. *Davies.*

Likening her Majestie to the Sunne for his brightnesse, but not to him for his passion, which is ordinarily to *go to glade*, and sometime to suffer eclypse.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 116.

Phœbus now *goes to glade;* then now goe wee
Vnto our sheddes to rest vs till he rise.
Davies, Eclogue, l. 255.

glade^2 (glād), *n.* [Local E.; a diff. application of *glede*, a kite.] The common buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris.*

gladen†, *n.* See *gladden*^{3}.

glade-net (glād′net), *n.* A kind of net much used in England and some parts of the continent of Europe for the capture of birds, especially woodcocks, in the glades of forests.

glader†, *n.* Same as *gladden*^{3}.

glad-eye (glad′ī), *n.* The yellowhammer. [Eng.]

gladful† (glad′fůl), *a.* [< ME. *gledful* (= ODan. *gladefuld*); < *glad*, *n.*, + *-ful.*] Full of gladness.

Moniments
Of his successe and *gladfull* victory.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 59.

gladfulness† (glad′fůl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being glad or joyful; joy; gladness.

In the warme Sunne he doth himselfe embay,
And there him rests in riotous suffisaunce
Of all his *gladfulnes*, and kingly joyaunce.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 209.

gladiate (glad′i-āt), *a.* [< NL. *gladiatus*, sword-shaped, < L. *gladius*, a sword: see *glave.*] Sword-shaped; having the form of a sword, either straight or curved, as the legume of a plant; ensiform.

gladiator (glad′i-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *gladiateur* = Sp. *gladiator* = Pg. *gladiador* = It. *gladiatore* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *gladiator*, < L. *gladiator*, < *gladius*, a sword (there is no verb **gladiare*): see *glave.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, one who fought in public for the entertainment of the people, either with other gladiators or with wild animals. Gladiators were at first prisoners, slaves, or condemned criminals; but afterward freemen fought in the arena, either for hire or from choice. Under the empire, knights, senators, and even women exhibited themselves in this way. Gladiators were first exhibited only on the occasion of public funerals, but afterward at entertainments of various kinds, and especially at public festivals given by the ediles and other magistrates. They usually fought in the amphitheater, sometimes in the forum, sometimes at the funeral pyre. They were kept and trained in special establishments or schools, sometimes by persons who let them out for hire, sometimes by citizens who wished to exhibit them themselves. Gladiators were divided into different classes, according to their arms or mode of fighting. Thus, *retiarii* were such as carried a kind of trident and a net (*rete*), in which they endeavored to entangle their opponents, usually *secutores* (pursuers), who were lightly armed; *Thraces* were those armed with the round shield or buckler of the Thracians and a short sword or dagger; the *mirmillones* had an oblong shield curved to suit the shape of the body, and fought with either the Thraces or the retiarii. There were also those who fought blindfolded, their helmets being without eye-holes (*andabatæ*), in troops (*catervarii*), in chariots (*essedarii*), on horseback (*equites*), etc. In case the vanquished was not killed in the combat, the people were usually allowed to decide his fate. If they decreed his death, they extended their hands with the thumb bent and concealed (*premo*) by the clenched fingers; if they voted to spare him, they held out their hands with the thumb extended outward (*verto*). These precise gestures are still a subject of controversy, but the texts appear to support the version here given. According to a common interpretation, the downward gesture of the arm with fingers closed and thumb extended was the death-sentence, as shown in Gérôme's well-known painting "Pollice Verso." Gladiatorial shows were maintained for nearly seven hundred years, till the fifth century A. D.

They drew into the sand freemen, knights, senatours—yea, histories affirm that Commodus the Emperour did himself play the *gladiator* in person.
Hakewill, Apology, iv. § 8.

The combatants were either professional *gladiators*, slaves, criminals, or military captives.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 301.

2. A combatant in general; a boxer or prize-fighter; a wrestler; also, a disputant.

Plays, masks, jesters, *gladiators*, tumblers, and jugglers are to be winked at, lest the people should do worse than attend them.
Burton, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 20.

Then, whilst his foe each *gladiator* foils,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils.
Sir J. Denham.

gladiatorial (glad″i-ạ-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *gladiatory* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to gladiators or to their combats for the entertainment of the Roman people; performed by gladiators.

It is uncertain whether *gladiatorial* fights or combats of wild beasts formed any part of the amusements of the arena in those days [of the ancient Etruscans], though boxing, wrestling, and contests of that description certainly did.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 326.

Hence—2. Pertaining to combatants in general, as prize-fighters, disputants, etc.

gladiatorian (glad″i-ạ-tō′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *gladiatory* + *-an.*] Same as *gladiatorial.* [Rare.]

The *gladiatorian* and other sanguinary sports which we allow our people discover sufficiently our national taste.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, ii. § 3.

gladiatorism (glad′i-ā-tọr-izm), *n.* [< *gladiator* + *-ism.*] The act or practice of gladiators; specifically, prize-fighting. *Imp. Dict.*

gladiatorship (glad′i-ā-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *gladiator* + *-ship.*] The conduct, state, or occupation of a gladiator. *Imp. Dict.*

gladiatory (glad′i-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *gladiatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *gladiatorio*, < L. *gladiatorius*, < *gladiator*, a gladiator: see *gladiator.*] Of or relating to gladiators. [Rare.]

Their [the Romans'] *gladiatory* fights and bloody spectacles.
Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, xxvii.

At Rome there were usually those *gladiatory* sports, bloody, sword-killing sports: they killed men in sport.
Westfield, Sermons (1646), p. 77.

gladiature† (glad′i-ạ-tụr), *n.* [= It. *gladiatura*, < L. *gladiatura*, < *gladius*, a sword: see *gladiator.*] Sword-play; fencing.

In their amphitheatrical *gladiatures* the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 271.

gladify (glad′i-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gladified*, ppr. *gladifying.* [Irreg. < *glad* + *-i-fy.*] To be glad; rejoice. [Rare.]

Have you Mr. Twining still? oh that he would come and mortify upon our bread and cheese, while he would *gladify* upon our pleasure in his sight.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, VI. 193.

gladii, *n.* Plural of *gladius.*

gladiole (glad′i-ōl), *n.* [< L. *gladiolus*, sword-lily: see *gladiolus.*] A gladiolus.—**Water-gladiole**, the flowering rush, *Butomus umbellatus.*

gladiolus (glạ-dī′ọ-lus), *n.* [L., a small sword, a sword-lily (so called from the shape of the leaves), dim. of *gladius*, a sword: see *glave.* Cf. *gladden*^{3}.] 1. Pl. *gladioli* (-lī). A plant of the genus *Gladiolus*; a sword-lily.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of very beautiful iridaceous plants, with corms or bulb-like rhizomes, and erect leafy stems bearing a spike of large and very variously colored flowers. There are about 90 species, a few of which are natives of the Mediterranean region, but most are found in South Africa. Of the European species, *G. communis* and *G. Byzantinus* are occasionally seen in gardens, but the African species are far more handsome and more generally cultivated. The many favorite garden varieties and hybrids have originated mainly from the Cape species, *G. floribundus*, *G. cardinalis*, *G. psittacinus*, and *G. blandus.*
3. In *anat.*, the intermediate segments of the sternum, between the manubrium and the xiphoid or ensiform appendage. In the human subject there are four such segments or sternebers, commonly fused in the adult in one piece, the gladiolus.

The second piece of the sternum, or *gladiolus.*
H. Gray, Anat.

gladius (glā′di-us), *n.*; pl. *gladii* (-ī). [L., a sword: see *glave.*] The pen, calamary, sepiost, or cuttlebone of the squid; the horny endoskeleton of a cuttlefish. See cut under *calamary.*

gladly (glad′li), *adv.* [< ME. *gladly*, *-liche* (cf. Icel. *gledhiligr* = ODan. *gladelig*, Dan. *glædelig*, a., joyful), < AS. *glædlīce*, gladly (cf. *glædlīc*, bright), < *glæd*, glad: see *glad.*] 1. With gladness or pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.

Thei drynken *gladlyest* mannes Blood, the whiche thei clepen Dieu.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 195.

For I haue seyn hym in sylke and somme tyme in russet,
Bothe in grey and in grys and in gulte herneys,
And as *gladlich* he it gaf to gomes that it neded.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 216.

The common people heard him *gladly.* Mark xii. 37.

2†. By preference; by choice.

Al this was *gladly* in the evetyde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 770.

gladness (glad′nes), *n.* [< ME. *gladnesse*, *glednesse*, < AS. *glædnes*, gladness, < *glæd*, glad: see *glad.*] The state of being glad; a pleased or joyful condition of mind; cheerfulness; a feeling of joy and exhilaration, usually of a strong yet quiet and temperate character.

And he ghaf reynes fro heuene and tymes berynge fruyt, and ful fullide ghoure hertis with mete and *gladnesse.*
Wyclif, Acts xiv. 17 (Oxf.).

Whan the lorde herde this he be-gan to make soche ioye and *gladnesse* that ther myght be seyn noon gretter.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 545.

They . . . did eat their meat with *gladness* and singleness of heart. Acts ii. 46.

I grew in *gladness* till I found
My spirits in the golden age.
Tennyson, To E. L., on his Travels in Greece.

=**Syn.** *Gladness, Joy, Pleasure, Delight, Triumph.* *Gladness* is less often used of a weak feeling than *glad*; it generally stands for a feeling that is strong but tranquil, and showing itself chiefly in the face. Hence it is often used poetically of certain aspects of nature. *Joy* is more vivid and demonstrative. This distinction between *gladness* and *joy* is abundantly illustrated in the Bible. *Pleasure* is the most general of these words, representing all degrees of feeling, and vicious or harmful indulgence as well as harmless enjoyment. In its primary sense it indicates a feeling less distinctively cheerful than *gladness* and less profound or demonstrative than *joy*, but with much of glow. *Delight* is a high degree of *pleasure*; formerly the word was much used for low *pleasure* (see quotation from Milton under *delight*), but it has been redeemed so that it is now rarely used for anything but an ecstatic *pleasure* or *joy.* *Triumph* is often used for *joy* over success, especially *joy* in victory. All these words may express malign feelings, as *joy* in the adversities of a rival, except *gladness*, which generally expresses a pure and worthy feeling. See *animation*, *mirth*, *hilarity*, *happiness.*

With
A sober *gladness* the old year takes up
His bright inheritance of golden fruits.
Longfellow, Autumn.

Joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth.
Luke xv. 7.

Love not *Pleasure*; love God.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 9.

There is a *pleasure* sure
In being mad, which none but madmen know.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

To lyven in *delite* was al his wone,
For he was Epicurus owne sone.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 335.

The thought of our past years in me doth breed
Perpetual benediction: not, indeed,
For that which is most worthy to be blest—
Delight and liberty, the simple creed
Of childhood. *Wordsworth*, Immortality, ix.

Hail to the chief who in *triumph* advances.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

gladship† (glad′ship), *n.* [< ME. *gladshipe*, *-schipe*, *-scipe*, < AS. **glædscipe*, *gledscipe*, ONorth. *glædscip*, joy, < *glæd*, glad, + *-scipe*, -ship.] Gladness; joy.

Suche is the *gladshippe* of enuie
In worldes thing. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

gladsome (glad′sum), *a.* [< ME. *gladsum*, *gladsom* (= ODan. *gladsom*); < *glad* + *-some.*] 1†. Open; clear.

[Anise] in *gladsom* ayer
And comyn sowe hem now ther is theire leire.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

2. Glad; joyful; cheerful.

The *gladsome* ghosts in circling troops attend,
And with unweary'd eyes behold their friend.
Dryden.

It [charity] beholdeth him to prosper and flourish, to grow in wealth and repute, not only without envious repining, but with *gladsome* content.
Barrow, Works, I. xxii.

3. Making glad; causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness; pleasing.

Of opening heaven they sung, and *gladsome* day.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

gladsomely (glad′sum-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gladsumli*; < *gladsome* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a gladsome manner; with joy; with pleasure. *Wyclif.*

gladsomeness (glad′sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gladsumnesse*; < *gladsome* + *-ness.*] The state of being gladsome; joy; pleasure.

My pastime past, my youthlike yeres are gone;
My monthes of mirth, my glistring days of *gladsomeness.*
My times of triumph turned into mone.
Vncertaine Auctors, The Louer Complaineth, etc.

Gladstone (glad′stōn), *n.* 1. A roomy four-wheeled pleasure-carriage with two inside seats, calash-top, and seats for driver and footman.—2. Same as *Gladstone bag.*—**Gladstone bag**, an English traveling-bag or portmanteau of leather stretched on a light iron frame. It is from 22 to 24 inches long, in two or more compartments, so as to contain a dress-suit without crushing or creasing the garments: so named in compliment to William E. Gladstone.

Gladstonian (glad-stō′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Gladstone* (see def.) + *-ian.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the English statesman William E. Gladstone (born 1809), or to the wing of the Liberal party in Great Britain following his lead.

II. *n.* A follower or an admirer of Gladstone; specifically, in *British politics*, a member of that wing of the Liberal party which in 1886 and succeeding years supported Gladstone's efforts in behalf of home rule for Ireland.

gladwin†, **gladwyn**† (glad′win), *n.* Same as *gladden*^{3}.

Glagol (glag′ol), *n.* [OBulg. Russ. *glagolŭ*, a word, = Bohem. *hlahol*, a sound, speech; cf. OBulg. *glagolati*, speak; regarded as ult. a redupl. of the root seen in Skt. √ *gar*, swallow.] An ancient Slavic alphabet, principally used in several Roman Catholic dioceses of Istria and Dalmatia in the psalms, liturgies, and offices of the church. The alphabet bears traces of having existed prior to the introduction of Christianity, and seems to have been originally cut on sticks in the runic fashion. The earliest Slavic manuscripts are written in Glagol.

Glagolitic (glag-ọ-lit′ik), *a.* [< *Glagol* + *-itic.*] Of or pertaining to Glagol: as, the *Glagolitic* alphabet.

The *Glagolitic* was the liturgical alphabet of the Slovenians, Illyrians, Croatians, and the other western Slaves who acknowledged the Roman obedience, just as the Cyrillic became the script of the northern races . . . who adhered to the Orthodox communion.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 199.

glaik (glāk), *n.* [Sc., = *gleek*, q. v.] 1. A deception; a delusion; a trick.—2. A transient gleam or glance.

I could see by a *glaik* of light from a neighbour's window, that there was a man with a cocked hat at the door.
Galt, The Provost, p. 157.

To fling the glaiks in folk's een, to throw dust in people's eyes.

It is indeed but a fashion of integrity that ye will find amang them, . . . a fashion of wisdom and fashion of carnal learning—gazing glancing-glasses they are, fit only to *fling the glaiks in folk's een*, wi' their pawky policy and earthly ingine. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

To give the glaiks, to befool and then leave in the lurch; jilt.

glaikit, **glaiket** (glā′kit, -ket), *a.* [Sc., < *glaik* + *-it*, *-et*, = E. *-ed*^{2}.] Unsteady; light; giddy; frolicsome; foolish; silly.

Hear me, ye venerable core,
As counsel for poor mortals,
That frequent pass douce Wisdom's door,
For *glaikit* Folly's portals.
Burns, To the Unco Guid.

The lassie is *glaikit* wi' pride. *J. Baillie.*

glaikitness (glā′kit-nes), *n.* The state of being glaikit; vain or silly folly; levity. [Scotch.]

Bid her have done wi' her *glaikitness* for a wee, and let's hear plain sense for ance.
J. G. Lockhart, Reginald Dalton, III. 171.

glaim (glām), *n.* [ME. *gleym*, *glayme*, lime, slime. Cf. *englaim.*] A viscous substance, as glue, birdlime, etc. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Gleyme of knyttynge or byndunge togedyr, limus, gluten. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 198.

glaim (glām), *v. t.* [ME. *gleymen*, smear with birdlime, cloy; from the noun: see *glaim*, *n.*] To smear with glaim. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

glaimous (glā′mus), *a.* [Formerly also *glaymous*; < ME. *gleymous*, viscous; < *glaim* + *-ous.*] Viscous; clammy.

It woll aryse in the heed, and make the heed to swell, and the eyen all *glaymous* and derk.
Jul. Berners, On Hawking.

glain-neidr, *n.* [W., < *glain*, bead, gem, + *neidr*, snake.] An oval glass bead, such as are found in Wales and the west of England, and are supposed to have been of some sacred significance to the druids. See *adder-stone.*

glair (glãr), *n.* [Also *glare*; early mod. E. also *glere*, < ME. *glayre*, *gleire*, *gleyre*, the white of an egg, < OF. *glaire*, F. *glaire*, the white of an egg (= Pr. *clara*, *glara*, f., *clar*, m., = It. *chiara* = Sp. Pg. *clara*, the white of an egg), prop. *claire*, fem. of *clair*, < L. *clara*, fem. of *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *clarity.*] 1. The white of an egg, used as varnish to preserve painting, and as a size to retain gold in bookbinding and in gilding.

Unslekked lym, chalk and *gleyre* of an ey.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 253.

Take the *glaire* of eggs, and strain it as short as water.
Peacham, Drawing.

The edges [of a book] are next coloured, the gold size, consisting of white of egg mixed with water, called *glaire*, is laid on with a camel's-hair brush, and immediately covered with gold leaf. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 43.

2. Any viscous transparent substance resembling the white of an egg; hence, any viscous substance.

Let me likewise declare my facts and fall,
And eke recite what means this slimy *glere*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 106.

I found the tongue black and dry, with a black *glare* on the teeth. *Sir W. Fordyce*, Muriatic Acid, p. 11.

glair (glãr), *v. t.* [< *glair*, *n.*] To smear with glair or the white of an egg; smear with a viscous substance.

The edge [of the book] is now *glaired* evenly, and the gold . . . is then gently laid on the edge which has been *glaired*. *Workshop Receipts*, 4th ser., p. 245.

glaireous (glãr'ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< *glair* + *-e-ous*. Cf. *glairous*.] Resembling glair or the white of an egg; viscous; glairy. Also *glairous*, *glareous*.

glairin (glãr'in), *n.* [< *glair* + *-in*^{2}.] A glairy substance which forms on the surface of some thermal waters.

glairing (glãr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *glair*, *v.*] The process of washing or sizing with glair the covers of books before gilding.

glairous (glãr'us), *a.* [= F. *glaireux*; as *glair* + *-ous*.] Same as *glaireous*.

glairy (glãr'i), *a.* [< *glair* + *-y*^{1}.] Consisting of or resembling glair; covered with or appearing as if covered with glair.

The first sign of it is a *glairy* discharge.
Wiseman, Surgery.

His head was nearly bald, and the crown showed smooth and *glairy*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

glaive, *n.* See *glave*.

glaived, *a.* See *glaved*.

glam^1†, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *glam*, mod. *glamr*, a sound, noise, clash, = Sw. *glam*, chat, talk, = Dan. *glam*, a barking; cf. Icel. *glama*, talk, twaddle, = Sw. *glamma*, talk, chat, = Dan. *glamme*, bark.] Loud talking; a noise; a cry; a shout; a call.

Much *glam* & gle glent vp ther-inne,
Aboute the fyre vpon flet.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1652.

The god man [Lot] glyfte with that *glam*, and gloped for noyse. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 849.

Then Godeȝ *glam* to hem glod that gladed hem alle,
Bede hem drawe to the dor, delyuer hem he wolde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 499.

glam^2 (glam), *n.* [A dial. var. of *clam*^{3}.] The clump or otter-shell, *Lutraria elliptica*, a bivalve mollusk. [Devonshire, Eng.]

glama (glā'mä), *n.* [L. *glama*, otherwise *gramia*, < Gr. *γλάμη, *γλήμη (found only in derivatives, as in γλαμυρός, L. *gramiosus*, blear-eyed), assumed forms of λήμη, also λημία, a humor that gathers in the corner of the eye.] In *pathol.*, an accumulation of more or less gummy material at the edges of the eyelids: a feature sometimes of conjunctivitis and sometimes of marginal blepharitis. Also called *lippitudo*.

glamberry (glam'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *glamberries* (-iz). The *Byrsonima lucida*, a small malpighiaceous tree of the West Indies and Florida Keys, bearing an edible fruit.

glamour (glam'o̤r), *n.* [Also *glamor* and, more correctly, *glamer* (the term. *-our*, *-or*, falsely simulating the term. prop. so written); Sc. *glamer*, *glamor*, *glamour*, also extended *glamerie*, *glammerie*, *glaumerie*; a var. of *gramer*, *gramere*, *gramery*, *gramory*, *gramarye*, enchantment, a particular use of ME. *gramer*, etc., also *glomery*, grammar: see *grammar*, *gramary*, *glomery*. The word has heretofore been otherwise explained: for example (erroneously), as < Icel. *glāmr*, a poet. name for the moon, *Glāmr*, the name of a famous ghost in the story of Grettir (*Grettis Saga*); in comp. *glām-sȳni*, illusion (*sȳni*, sight); prob. from the same root as *gleam*^{1}, *glim*, *glimmer*. Some association with *gleam*^{1}, *glim*, *glimmer*, may have influenced the change from *gramer* to *glamer*; but the same change appears in the ME. *glomery*, grammar. The word *glamour*, taken up by Scott from its use in some popular ballads, was by him made familiar in general literature.] Enchantment; a supposed influence of a charm on the eye, causing it to see objects under an unreal semblance; hence, anything that obscures or deceives vision, physical or mental; fascination; charm; witchery. Compare *gramary* (originally the same word).

The gypsies came to our good lord's gate,
And wow but they sang sweetly;
They sang sae sweet and sae very complete,
That down came the fair lady.
As soon as they saw her weel-far'd face,
They cast the *glamer* o'er her.
Gypsie Laddie (Child's Ballads, IV. 116).

It had much of *glamour* might;
Could make a ladye seem a knight.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 9.

To her soul
All the desert's *glamour* stole.
Whittier, Truce of Piscataqua.

Why might not the poor heresiarch plead the illusion and false *glamour* of his supposed wrong tenets?
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 150.

glamour (glam'o̤r), *v. t.* [< *glamour*, *n.*] To charm; bewitch.

We are not quite sure that the Chancellor has not sometimes envied those of his parliamentary foes pre-eminently endowed with the gift of *glamouring* eloquence.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 520.

An infuriate *glamouring* song.
The Academy, April 28, 1888, p. 298.

glamoury (glam'ọ-ri), *n.* [Prop. *glamery* (*glamoury* being a recent conformation to *glamour*); Sc. *glamerie*, *glammerie*, *glaumerie*, etc.: see *glamour*.] Enchantment: same as *glamour*.

It maun surely be the pithiness o' the style, or some bewitching *glaumerie* that gars fowk glaum at them.
Edinburgh Mag., April, 1821, p. 352.

Andrew read it over studiously, and then said, My Lord, this is *glammerie*. *Galt*, Sir Andrew Wylie, I. 256.

glance (glȧns), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *glaunce*; first in 16th century; of Scand. (or perhaps D.) origin: OSw. *glans*, splendor, Sw. *glans* = Dan. *glands*, splendor, luster, brightness, gloss, = D. *glans* = OHG. **glanz* (not found), MHG. *glanz*, G. *glanz*, splendor, luster; cf. OHG. MHG. *glanz*, a., splendid, shining, bright, MHG. *glander*, splendor, *glander*, a., splendid, bright, *glanst*, splendor; all ult. from a verb repr. by E. *glint*: see *glint*.] **1.** A sudden shoot of light or splendor; a transient gleam.

With winged expedition,
Swift as the lightning *glance*, he executes
His errand on the wicked. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1284.

My oriole, my *glance* of summer fire,
Is come at last. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

2. A sudden look; a rapid or momentary view or directing of the eye; a sudden and brief turning of the attention toward something.

I quickly perceived that they cast hostile *glances* upon one another. *Addison*, Party Patches.

And, oh! he had that merry *glance*
That seldom lady's heart resists.
Scott, Marmion, v. 9.

3. A brief incidental notice; a passing reference: as, a rapid *glance* at the remote cause of an event.—**4.** A sudden change of direction of the motion of a projectile or other moving body, due to contact with a deflecting surface; deflected motion.

For they saile away, being not once touched with the *glaunce* of a shot, and are quickly out of the Turkish cannons reach. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 134.

5. In *mining* and *mineral.*, the English equivalent of the German *glanz*, a term used by German miners to designate various ores possessing that peculiar luster and color which indicate that they are metalliferous combinations. Such are *bleiglanz* (galena, a sulphuret of lead), *eisenglanz* (hematite, specular iron ore, a sesquioxid of iron), and many others. A sharp line cannot be drawn between *glanz* and *kies* as used by German miners. The equivalent of the latter in English is *pyrites*: as, iron *pyrites*, copper *pyrites*, etc. This word is in common use among both scientific men and miners; but the word *glance* as the equivalent of *glanz* is less frequently heard, although by no means obsolete, since *copper-glance*, *antimony-glance*, and other similar names are met with occasionally.

glance (glȧns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glanced*, ppr. *glancing*. [= Sw. *glänsa*, shine, = Dan. *glindse*, gloss, glaze, = D. *glanzen*, gloss, = OHG. *glanzen*, MHG. *glenzen*, G. *glänzen*, shine, glitter; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To shoot or dart a ray or rays of light or splendor; emit flashes or coruscations of light; flash.

But she thereat was wroth, that for despight
The *glauncing* sparkles through her bever glared.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 38.

Now flashing wide, now *glancing* as in play,
Swift beyond thought the lightnings dart away.
Cowper, Truth, l. 242.

The waters of my native stream
Are *glancing* in the sun's warm beam.
Whittier, The Norsemen.

2. To appear and disappear rapidly, like a gleam of light; be visible for an instant.

Glance to and fro, like aery Sprites
To feats of arms addrest!
Wordsworth, Memory.

And all along the forum and up the sacred seat,
His vulture eye pursued the trip of those small *glancing*
feet. *Macaulay*, Virginius.

With birchen boat and *glancing* oars.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

3. To look with a sudden rapid directing of the vision; snatch a momentary or hasty view.

Then sit again, and sigh, and *glance*.
Suckling, Ballad upon a Wedding.

Thy functions are ethereal,
As if within thee dwelt a *glancing* mind,
Organ of vision! *Wordsworth*, Power of Sound, i.

4. To make an incidental or passing reflection or allusion; hint; advert briefly.

How canst thou thus, for shame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolyta,
Knowing I know thy love to Theseus?
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

He had written verse, wherein he *glanced* at a certain reverend doctor, famous for dulness. *Swift.*

5. To be deflected and move off in an oblique direction; move obliquely.

Some have digged deep, yet *glanced* by the royal vein.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 3.

The heaviest shot *glanced* harmlessly from the sides of the assailing vessels. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to shoot or dart, as a ray of light; reflect, as a gleam.

The bink, with its usual arrangement of pewter and earthenware, . . . *glanced* back the flame of the lamp.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter iv.

To *glance* a gladness round our hearth.
W. Colton, Sea and the Sailor, p. 188.

2. To direct rapidly and for a moment, as the eye or the attention.

Forgive a moiety of the principal,
Glancing an eye of pity on his losses.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

3. To suggest; hint.

Alone, it was the subject of my theme;
In company, I often *glanced* it.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

I will here take leave to *glance* a few innuendoes.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, x.

glance-coal (glȧns'ḳōl), *n.* [Tr. G. *glanzkohle*, < *glanz*, = E. *glance*, + *kohle* = E. *coal*.] Any hard, lustrous coal, either anthracitic in character or resembling anthracite.

glancingly (glȧn'sing-li), *adv.* In a glancing manner; by glancing; in an oblique manner; incidentally.

Phrynicus self telleth us also *glauncingly* that he was timerous and easy to be frayed.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 452.

gland (gland), *n.* [< F. *glande*, f., a gland (cf. F. *gland*, m., = Pr. *glant*, *glan* = It. *ghianda*, an acorn), < L. *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn (> dim. *glandula*, a gland: see *glandule*); cf. Gr. βάλανος, an acorn, prob. < βάλλειν, throw, cast.] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A lymphatic ganglion; one of the numerous small, smooth, rounded organs which occur in the course of the lymphatics: formerly more fully called *conglobate gland*. See cut under *lymphatic*. (*b*) Some secretory part or organ; a secreting crypt, follicle, or the like, generally of mucous or tegumentary surfaces, or a conglomeration of such parts composing some organ which secretes or excretes a substance peculiar to itself, as the liver, kidney, pancreas, parotid gland, testicle, etc., or the lacrymal, sebaceous, salivary, gastric, intestinal, and other glands. Glands, thus specifically defined, are either *simple*, consisting of a single secretory follicle or recess, or *compound*, consisting of an aggregate of such structures; the latter are also called *tubular*, *saccular*, *racemose*, etc., according to their intimate structure. The so-called *ductless* or *vascular glands* (see (*c*)) are not in this category, it being the essential character of a gland in this sense that it have an outlet for its special secretion. Glands of both these kinds were formerly classed as *conglomerate glands*, in distinction from *conglobate* or *lymphatic glands*. (*c*) Some smooth rounded part or organ of undetermined function, as the spleen and the thyroid and thymus. See *ductless gland*, below. (*d*) The glans penis or glans clitoridis, the head of the penis or of the clitoris.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) An acorn; also, the similar involucrate nut of the hazel, beech, and chestnut. (*b*) A secreting organ upon the surface of any part of a plant, or partially embedded in it. The term is extended to include also any protuberance or structure of a similar nature, though it may not secrete. Glands vary much in form and appearance, and in the character of their secretions.

3. In *mach.*, a contrivance, consisting of a cross-piece or clutch, for engaging or disengaging machinery moved by belts or bands.—**4.** In steam-engines and other machines: (*a*) A stuffing-box. (*b*) A joint so tightly packed as to retain oil or other lubricating fluid for a considerable length of time. Also called *gland-box*.

> One of the chief difficulties encountered in the compression of ammonia is leakage at the pump *gland*.
>
> *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8780.

Absorbent gland, a lymphatic gland.—**Accessory gland**, a small detached part of the parotid gland, which sometimes exists as a separate lobe, and whose duct joins the duct of Steno as the latter crosses the masseter. More fully called *glandula socia parotidis.*—**Acinose glands.** See *acinose*, 2.—**Aggregate glands**, the Peyerian glands or Peyer's patches of the intestine.—**Aggregate glands of Bruch**, clusters of lymph-follicles in the conjunctiva; the trachoma glands of Henle. Also called *clusters of Bruch.*—**Agminate glands**, aggregated glands of the intestine. See *Peyerian glands*, below.—**Anal gland.** See *anal.*—**Arytenoid glands**, the mucous crypts of the larynx in the vicinity of the arytenoid cartilages.—**Atrabiliary gland**, an old name of the adrenal or suprarenal gland or capsule. Also called *atrabiliary capsule.*—**Axillary glands**, the lymphatic glands of the armpit.—**Blood-vascular gland**, one of the several so-called "ductless glands," as the spleen, thyroid, thymus, and adrenal.—**Bowman's glands**, small saccular glands in the olfactory mucous membrane, most distinctly characterized in the lower air-breathing vertebrates.—**Bronchial glands**, the lymphatic glands in the course of the bronchial tubes.—**Brunner's glands** [so called from J. K. *Brunner* (1653–1727)], the small compound glands of the duodenum and upper part of the jejunum, embedded in the submucous tissue, opening by minute orifices into the lumen of the intestine.—**Buccal glands**, the mucous follicles of the mouth, similar in structure to salivary glands.—**Calciferous gland**, one of several pairs of lateral esophageal glandular diverticula of the earthworm which secrete a calcareous substance. Also called *calcareous sac.*

> The pharynx leads into the œsophagus, on each side of which in the lower part there are three pairs of large glands, which secrete a surprising amount of carbonate of lime. These *calciferous glands* are highly remarkable, for nothing like them is known in any other animal.
>
> *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 17.

Cardiac glands, carotid gland, choroid gland. See the adjectives.—**Ceruminous glands, ceruminiparous glands**, the follicles of the ear which secrete ear-wax. They are modified sweat-glands.—**Coccygeal gland.** (*a*) In *ornith.*, same as *uropygeal gland.* (*b*) In *human anat.*, a small conglomerate body about as large as a pea, lying near the tip of the coccyx, the exact structure and function of which is uncertain. It is intimately connected with the arteries and nerves, and is probably not of glandular character. It is also called *Luschka's gland*, after its first describer, and by Arnold *glomerulus arteriococcygeus.*—**Colleterial gland.** Same as *colleterium.*—**Conglobate gland**, a lymphatic or absorbent gland. See def. 1 (*a*).—**Conglomerate gland**, a compound gland, generally of large size and of various structure, as the hepatic, pancreatic, parotid, mammary, etc. The name is an old one, derived from Sylvius, who divided glands as then understood into *conglomerate* and *conglobate*, the latter being the lymphatics.—**Congregate glands**, Peyer's glands. See *Peyerian glands.*—**Coniferous glands**, a name formerly given to the discoid markings in the wood-cells of gymnosperms.—**Cowper's glands.** See *Cowperian glands*, under *Cowperian.*—**Ductless gland**, a so-called gland, such as the spleen, thymus, thyroid, or adrenal, having no excretory duct or secretory function. The pineal and pituitary bodies are sometimes brought under this category. Also called *vascular gland.*—**Duodenal glands**, the glands of Brunner.—**Epiglottic gland, esophageal glands, fundus glands**, etc. See the qualifying words.—**Feather oil-gland.** See *feather.*—**Follicular gland**, a simple gland of small size; a follicle.—**Gastric glands**, the secretory follicles of the stomach; gastric follicles, commonly divided into two sets, the *cardiac* and *pyloric.*—**Genital gland**, the primitive undifferentiated gland of the embryo which is destined to become the testis of the male or the ovary of the female; a germ-gland.—**Glands of Bartholin**, glandulæ Bartholini, odoriferous glands, half an inch long, situated one on each side of the opening of the vagina and discharging on the inner surfaces of the labia minora.—**Green-gland**, a special excretory gland of the crawfish and other crustaceans, which functions as a renal organ: so called from the color of its secretion. It was formerly regarded as an auditory organ; now supposed to be probably of the same nature as the shell-gland of the *Entomostraca* or lower crustaceans.

> This organ persists in the Thoracostraca and is known as the *green-gland* in the cray-fish. . . . The *green-gland* alone is distinctly similar to a renal excretory organ.
>
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 287.

Harderian gland, the lubricating gland of the nictitating membrane or third eyelid, situated at the inner corner of the orbit in reptiles, birds, and sundry mammals. It is wanting in the highest mammals.—**Havers's glands**, the structures described by Clopton Havers as mucilaginous glands and as the source of the secretion of the synovial fluid which lubricates joints.—**Hepatic gland**, the liver.—**Hermaphrodite gland**, a germ-gland or essential organ of generation which secretes both ova and spermatozoa, as is usual in the *Mollusca.*—**Inguinal glands**, the lymphatic glands of the groin.—**Intestinal glands**, any of the various secretory or ductless glands of the intestine, as the solitary, agminate, Brunner's, Lieberkühn's, etc.—**Labial glands**, certain follicles beneath the mucous membrane of the lips, opening by small orifices, and resembling other buccal glands.—**Lacrymal gland**, the gland which secretes the tears, situated in the anterior upper and outer part of the orbit.—**Lenticular glands**, a disused name for what are now known as *lenticels.*—**Lieberkühn's glands**, the follicles of Lieberkühn, the small simple or solitary glands of the intestine.—**Littré's glands**, the crypts along the spongy portion of the urethra.—**Luschka's gland.** Same as *coccygeal gland*, above.—**Lymphatic glands.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Mammary gland**, the milk-gland; the gland which secretes milk, known as the *breast*, *teat*, *udder*, etc. These glands are named in zoölogy, from their position, as *axillary*, *pectoral*, *ventral* or *abdominal*, and *inguinal.* They are paired, and normally have functional activity only in the female, though present in a rudimentary state in the male. See *mamma*2.—**Meibomian glands** [named for H. *Meibomius*, who wrote at the end of the seventeenth century], the sebaceous follicles of the eyelids, secreting the greasy substance which lubricates the lids, and when excessive may gather at the corner of the eye, and there harden into the little bodies called *sleepy-seeds.* Also called *Meibomian follicles.*—**Mesenteric glands**, the lymphatic glands of the mesentery.—**Miliary glands.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the sebaceous glands of the skin. (*b*) In *bot.*, the stomates or breathing-pores of a leaf.—**Molar glands**, two or three large glands situated in the sides of the mouth, whose excretory ducts open into the mouth opposite the last molar tooth.—**Morrenian gland.** See *Morrenian.*—**Mucilaginous glands**, certain plaited and fringed processes of synovial membranes: so named by Havers as the supposed source of the synovia.—**Mucous glands**, any of the glands, in connection with mucous surfaces, which secrete mucus or some similar substance, as the buccal glands of the mouth and various follicles of portions of the alimentary canal. Also called *mucus-glands.*—**Mushroom-shaped gland** of certain insects, a remarkable accessory genital organ of the male, the so-called testis, but of the nature of a seminal vesicle.

> As the duct of the *mushroom-shaped gland* in the adult male [blatta] always contains spermatozoa, and no other organ containing spermatozoa is to be found, this gland has naturally been taken for the testis. Rajewsky, however, has recently pointed out that the true testes are situated in the tergal region of the abdomen. . . . He traces the efferent duct of the testes to the glands just mentioned.
>
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 359.

Nidamental glands, those glands which secrete the viscid substance by which the ova of some animals, as cephalopods, are invested and aggregated into various shapes.

> A pair of so-called *nidamental glands* are the accessory organs of the female apparatus [of generation in cephalopods]; they consist of elongated lamellar tubes, which are placed in the anterior region of the animal; their short efferent ducts open beside the generative orifice. Their secretion appears to cement the ova together.
>
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 386.

Odoriferous glands, scent-glands; sebaceous follicles which secrete odorous substances, the chief physiological function of which is to bring the sexes together. They are enormous in some animals, and usually associated with the anus or genitals. They are the source of the fetor of the *Mustelidæ*, as skunks and polecats, and of such perfumes as musk, civet, and castoreum. They are comparatively small in the human subject, in which they are preputial and known as *Tyson's glands.*—**Pacchionian glands**, small villous patches, not glandular in character, found in clusters on the membranes enveloping the brain, especially along the superior longitudinal sinus.—**Pancreatic gland**, the pancreas.—**Parotid gland**, the principal salivary gland. See *parotid*, *n.*—**Parotoid gland**, in *herpet.* See *parotoid*, *n.*—**Peptic glands**, a name formerly given to the cardiac variety of gastric glands; the gastric follicles secreting gastric juice. See *gastric glands.*—**Peyerian glands** [named after J. K. *Peyer*, a Swiss anatomist (1653–1712)], aggregations of lymphoid follicles of the intestines, forming a number of circular or oval patches from half an inch to several inches in diameter, largest and most numerous in the ileum. They are commonly called *Peyer's patches*, and the lesion of them is one of the most constant signs of typhoid fever.—**Pineal gland.** See *conarium* and *epiphysis.*—**Pituitary gland.** See *pituitary* and *hypophysis.*—**Prostate gland.** See *prostate*, *n.*—**Pyloric glands**, those gastric follicles which are most numerous near the pyloric end of the stomach, as distinguished from the *cardiac glands.*—**Rectal glands**, in certain insects, projecting ridges of the interior of the walls of the rectum, well supplied with tracheæ.—**Salivary glands**, those glands which secrete saliva. The chief are the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual. They are enormously developed in some birds, as swifts and woodpeckers, and in the beaver and the sewellel.—**Sebaceous glands**, subcutaneous follicles which secrete a greasy substance serving to lubricate the skin. Meibomian and odoriferous follicles are of a similar character.—**Simple gland**, a small single gland; a follicular gland or follicle.—**Solitary glands**, the numberless small lymphoid nodules found scattered throughout the mucous membrane of the small intestine, especially of the ileum. They are now regarded as lymph-follicles.—**Split gland**, a form of gland used to compress the packing in a stuffing-box. It is split to permit of its ready removal.—**Sublingual gland**, a salivary gland situated under the side of the tongue: in man the smallest of the three pairs of such glands. See *sublingual.*—**Submaxillary gland**, a salivary gland situated under the side of the lower jaw-bone: in man intermediate in size between the parotid and the sublingual gland. See *submaxillary.*—**Sudoriferous** or **sudoriparous glands**, sweat-glands; the minute crypts whence perspiration escapes from the skin. See cut under *sweat-gland.*—**Suprarenal gland**, a non-glandular body of unknown function which caps each kidney. Also called *suprarenal*, *suprarenal capsule*, *atrabiliary gland* or *capsule*, and *adrenal.* See cut under *kidney.*—**Thymus gland**, a so-called ductless gland situated at the root of the throat, characteristic of fetal life and early infancy. The thymus gland of the calf is the throat-sweetbread of butchers. See *thymus.*—**Thyroid gland.** See *thyroid*, *n.*—**Tracheal glands**, the numerous follicles which open upon the mucous membrane of the windpipe.—**Trachoma glands**, a name applied by Henle to certain lymphoid follicles of the conjunctiva of the eye, resembling Peyer's patches in their intimate structure.—**Tyson's glands.** See *odoriferous glands*, above.—**Uropygial gland**, the gland on the rump of a bird which secretes oil; the elæodochon. Also called *coccygeal gland.*—**Vascular glands.** Same as *ductless* or *blood-vascular glands*: so called from their vascularity. (See also *germ-gland*, *shell-gland*, *yolk-gland.*)

glandaceous (glan-dā'shius), *a.* [< L. *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn: see *gland.*] Acorn-colored; yellowish-brown. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

glandage† (glan'dạ̄j), *n.* [< OF. *glandage*, mast, acorns, the season of turning hogs into the woods to feed on mast, < *gland*, an acorn, mast: see *gland.*] The season of turning hogs into the woods; the feeding of hogs with mast. *Bailey.*

glandarious (glan-dā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *glandarius*, pertaining to an acorn, < *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn: see *gland.*] Acorn-like in shape; glandiform.

gland-box (gland'boks), *n.* Same as *gland*, 4.

gland-cock (gland'kok), *n.* A faucet kept in place by a gland which can be removed when it becomes necessary to get at the plug. *E. H. Knight.*

glander (glan'dėr), *v. t.* [< *glanders.*] To affect with glanders.

> Being drank in plenty, it [tar-water] hath recovered even a *glandered* horse that was thought incurable.
>
> *Bp. Berkeley*, Tar-Water.

glanderous (glan'dėr-us), *a.* [< *glander-s* + *-ous.*] Of the nature of, caused by, or affected with glanders.

> Our laws provide for the destruction of animals affected with *glanderous* ulcers.
>
> *Hartford* (Conn.) *Globe*, Sept. 3, 1886.

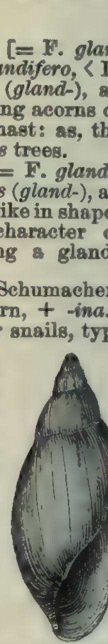
glanders (glan'dėrz), *n.* [< *gland*, q. v., prob. through a form (OF. **glandre*, **glandle* ?) of *glandule*, L. *glandula*, a gland. Cf. *chapter*, ult. < L. *capitulum.*] A form of equinia characterized by a severe affection of the mucous membrane of the nose and by a profuse discharge from it. See *equinia.*

glandes, *n.* Plural of *glans.*

glandiferous (glan-dif'e̤-rus), *a.* [= F. *glandifère* = Sp. *glandífero* = Pg. *glandifero*, < L. *glandifer*, acorn-bearing, < *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing acorns or other nuts; producing nuts or mast: as, the beech and the oak are *glandiferous* trees.

glandiform (glan'di-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *glandiforme* = Pg. *glandiforme*, < L. *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Acorn-like in shape; glandarious.—2. Having the character or structure of a gland; resembling a gland; glandular.

Glandina (glan-dī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Schumacher, 1817), < L. *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn, + *-ina.*] A genus of pulmonate mollusks or snails, typical of the family *Glandinidæ*, having an oblong or elongated shell with a truncated columella and a thin outer lip, and containing upward of a hundred species. *G. truncata* is a well-known species of the southern United States, of an ashy fawn-color tinged with pink; *G. rosea* is a Central American form.



Glandina truncata.

Glandinidæ (glan-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glandina* + *-idæ.*] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Glandina.* They have no jaw; the teeth are mostly alike, elongated, narrow, and aculeate; and the mantle is submedian or postmedian and entirely included in the shell, which is elongated or turreted. Also called *Oleacinidæ.*

glandula (glan'dụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *glandulæ* (-lē). [L., a gland: see *glandule.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a gland of any kind. The term is now less frequent in use than formerly, but it is still regularly employed in a number of terms, chiefly anatomical.

glandular (glan'dụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *glandule* + *-ar*2.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a gland; having the character or function of a gland; affecting a gland: as, *glandular* texture; *glandular* organs; a *glandular* disease.—2. Containing or supporting glands; consisting of a gland or glands; glanduliferous.—**Glandular hairs**, in *bot.*, hairs which arise from or are tipped with glands, as in the nettle and sundew.—**Glandular woody fiber** or **tissue**, a term that has been sometimes applied to the pitted woody tissue of gymnosperms.

glandularly (glan'dụ̄-lạ̈r-li), *adv.* In a glandular manner.

glandulation (glan-dụ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *glandule* + *-ation.*] In *bot.*, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.

> *Glandulation* respects the secretory vessels, which are either glandules, follicles, or utricles.
>
> *Lee.*

glandule (glan'dụ̄l), *n.* [= F. *glandule* = Pr. *glandola* = Sp. *glándula* = Pg. *glandula* = It. *ghiandola*, < L. *glandula*, a gland, dim. of *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn: see *gland.*] A small gland; any gland. See *glandula.*

> It hath eye-lids commodiously placed, to cleanse the ball from dust, [and] to shed necessary moisture upon it through numerous *glandules.*
>
> *Bentley*, Sermons, v.

glanduliferous (glan-dụ̄-lif'e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *glandula*, a gland, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing glandules.

glandulose (glan'dụ̄-lōs), *a.* Same as *glandulous.*

glandulosity (glan-dụ̄-los'ị-ti), *n.* [< *glandulose* + *-ity.*] 1. The state or quality of being glandulous.—2. A glandular body; a swelling resembling a gland. [Rare.]

In the upper part of worms there are . . . found certain white and oval *glandulosities*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

glandulous (glan′dụ̄-lus), *a.* [Also *glandulose;* = F. *glanduleux* = Sp. Pg. It. *glanduloso*, < L. *glandulosus*, glandulous, < *glandula*, a gland: see *glandule.*] Same as *glandular.*

All glands and *glandulous* parts do likewise consist of fibers, but of the softer kind.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, I. v. § 18.

Glanencheli (gla-neng′ke-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γλάνις*, prob. the sheat-fish (cf. *γλάνος*, the hyena), + *ἔγχελυς*, eel.] In Cope's classification, an order of physostomous fishes, containing only the electric eels or *Electrophoridæ.* They have no precoracoid arch; the scapular arch is suspended to the cranium; a symplectic bone is present; the parietals are united; and the anterior vertebræ are modified. By others the group is referred to the order *Plectospondyli.*

glanenchelian (glan-eng-kē′li-ạn), *a.* [As *Glanencheli* + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the *Glanencheli.*

glanenchelous (gla-neng′ke-lus), *a.* Same as *glanenchelian.*

glanidian (gla-nid′i-ạn), *n.* [NL., < *glanis* (*glanid-*) + *-ian.*] A fish of the family *Siluridæ;* a silurid, as a catfish or sheat-fish. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Glaniostomi (glan-i-os′tọ-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γλάνις*, prob. the sheat-fish, + *στόμα*, mouth.] An order of chondrosteous ganoid fishes, containing only the *Acipenseridæ* or true sturgeons, thus separated from the *Selachostomi:* so called from having the mouth furnished with barbels like those of catfishes: synonymous with *Chondrostei*, 2, in a strict sense. See *Ganoidei*, 2. Also written *Glanostomi, Glanistomi.* *E. D. Cope.*

glaniostomous (glan-i-os′tọ-mus), *a.* [As *Glaniostomi* + *-ous.*] Catfish-mouthed; having barbels like those of the horned pouts or *Siluridæ:* specifically applied to the *Glaniostomi.*

glanis (glā′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλάνις*, prob. the sheat-fish; cf. *γλάνος*, the hyena.] 1. The specific name of the common siluroid fish of Europe, *Silurus glanis*, the sheat-fish.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of silurians, of which the sheat-fish is the type.

glans (glanz), *n.*; pl. *glandes* (glan′dēz). [L., an acorn: see *gland.*] 1. In *bot.*, the acorn, or a similar fruit.—2. In *med.*: (*a*) A strumous swelling or enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele; goiter. (*b*) A pessary; a suppository.—3. In *anat.*, the head of the penis or of the clitoris. More fully called *glans penis* and *glans clitoridis.*—4. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of mollusks. *Megerle.*

glar, *n.* See *glare*^{2}, *glaur.* *Carlyle.*

glare^{1} (glãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glared*, ppr. *glaring.* [< ME. *glaren*, shine brightly, also look fiercely, = MLG. *glaren*, LG. *glaren*, shine brightly, glow, burn, = MHG. *glaren*, shine brightly; allied to ME. *gloren*, shine brightly, look fiercely, glower (see *glore, glower*); prob. secondary forms of the verb-root from which are derived AS. *glær*, amber, and *glæs*, glass, etc.: see *glass.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To shine with a strong, bright, dazzling light; be intensely or excessively bright.

To see a chimney-piece of Dancre's doing, in distemper, with egg to keep off the *glaring* of the light.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 93.

On a summer's day there [on the Lido] the sun *glares* down upon the sand and flat gravestones.
Howells, Venetian Life, xii.

2. To look with a fierce and piercing stare.

"One as melancholie as a cat," answered Mockso, "and *glared* upon me as if he would have looked through me."
Man in the Moone (1609).

Look you, how pale he [the ghost] *glares!*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Glared like angry lions as they passed,
And wished that every look might be the last.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 356.

3. To be intensely or excessively bright in color; be too brilliantly ornamented; be ostentatiously splendid.

Lo, thus it fareth,
It is not al golde that *glareth.*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 272.

She *glares* in balls, front boxes, and the ring.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 53.

=**Syn.** 1. *Glare, Glisten, Scintillate, Glister, Glitter, Gleam, Sparkle, Coruscate, Glimmer, Flicker.* *Glare* indicates a steady, dazzling, or painful excess of light; *glisten* is a popular word, while *scintillate* is the exact or formal word, for a light that is unequal or is slightly interrupted: as, *glistening* eyes, dew, stars; *scintillating* stars. *Scintillate* is also used for the throwing off of sparkles: as, the *scintillating* iron at the forge. *Glisten* represents a softer, and *glitter* a harder, light than *glister*, *glitter* implying a cold, metallic ray: as, *glittering* bayonets; "all is not gold that *glitters.*" *Gleam* stands for a small but generally steady and pleasant light, a long ray: as, the light *gleamed* through the keyhole; hope *gleamed* upon him. *Sparkle* represents a hard light that seems to be emitted irregularly in ignited particles or visible parts: as, *sparkling* diamonds, eyes, wit. *Coruscate* expresses a rapid throwing off of vivid or brilliant flashes of light, as in the aurora borealis or by a revolving piece of fireworks. *Glimmer* represents a faint and unsteady light: as, stars *glimmering* through the mist. *Flicker* goes further, and suggests, as *glimmer* does not, a probable extinction of the light: as, a *flickering* taper. See *flame*, *n.*, and *radiance.*

[The sun] *glared* down in the woods, where the breathless boughs
Hung heavy and faint in a languid drowse.
Coleridge, Thunder Storm.

The clay walls *glisten* like gold in the slanting rays.
O'Donovan, Merv, ix.

Then in the dusk the *glittering* splendor *scintillates* as brilliantly as it did eight hundred years ago.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 86.

To be perk'd up in a *glistering* grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

Violets, heavenly blue,
Spring, *glittering* with the cheerful drops like dew.
Bryant, Paradise of Tears.

Hope, like the *gleaming* taper's light,
Adorns and cheers our way.
Goldsmith, Captivity, ii. 1.

The rosy sky,
With one star *sparkling* through it like an eye.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 183.

As flaming fire was more *coruscating* and enlightening than any other matter, they invented lamps to hang in the sepulchres of the rich, which would burn perpetually.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 331.

Down sank the great red sun, and in golden, *glimmering* vapours
Veiled the light of his face. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

On us all *flickers* the firelight kind.
Lowell, Darkened Mind.

II. *trans.* To shoot out or emit, as a dazzling light. [Rare.]

One Spirit in them ruled; and every eye
Glared lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire
Among the accurst. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 849.

glare^{1} (glãr), *n.* [< *glare*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A strong, bright, dazzling light; clear, brilliant luster or splendor that dazzles the eyes; especially, a confusing and bewildering light.

The frame of burnished steel that cast a *glare.*
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 546.

Without, the steady *glare*
Shrank one sick willow sere and small.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

2. A fierce, piercing look.

About them round,
A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare.*
Milton, P. L., iv. 402.

I looked on haughty Endicott; with weapon half-way drawn,
Swept round the throng his lion *glare* of bitter hate and scorn. *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

3. A stretch of ice; an icy condition.

Seuen months the Winter dures [in Russia], the *glare* it is so great,
As it is May before he turne his ground to sowe his wheate.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 386.

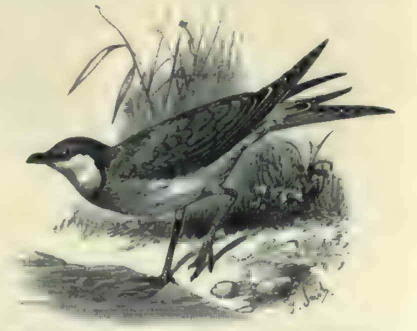
=**Syn.** 1. *Flare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

glare^{1} (glãr), *a.* [< *glare*^{1}, *n.*] Smooth; slippery; transparent; glassy.

I have seen ponies which had to be knocked down and pulled across *glare* ice on their sides [in crossing a stream].
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 87.

glare^{2} (glãr), *n.* and *v.* Another spelling of *glair.*

Glareola (gla-rē′ọ-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *glarea*, gravel.] A remarkable genus of birds, typical of the family *Glareolidæ.* The common glareole or pratincole is *G. pratincola.* There are several others, all of the old world. See *pratincole.*



Common Glareole or Pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*).

glareole (glar′ẹ̄-ōl), *n.* [< *Glareola.*] A bird of the genus *Glareola;* a pratincole.

Glareolidæ (glar-ẹ̄-ol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glareola* + *-idæ.*] A family of limicoline birds, the glareoles or pratincoles, belonging among the plovers or *Charadriomorphæ*, but presenting anomalous external characters, which have caused them to be classed with the swallows, the goatsuckers, and other birds. The eyes are very large; the beak is compressed, curved, and deeply cleft, somewhat like a cuckoo's; the tail is long and forficate like a swallow's; the middle claw is pectinate like a goatsucker's or heron's; the hind toe is turned sidewise; the wings are very long and pointed; and the legs are short for birds of this group, and feathered to the suffrago. The general form is lithe and graceful, like that of a swallow. There is but one genus, *Glareola.* See cut under *Glareola.*

glareoline (gla-rē′ọ-lin), *a.* [< *glareole* + *-ine*^{1}.] Having the character of a glareole; pertaining to the genus *Glareola.*

glareose (glar′ẹ̄-ōs), *a.* [< L. *glareosus*, full of gravel, gravelly, < *glarea*, gravel.] In *bot.*, growing in gravelly places. [Rare.]

glareous, *a.* See *glaireous.*

glariness (glãr′i-nes), *n.* The quality of being glary.

glaring (glãr′ing), *p. a.* 1. Emitting a brilliant, dazzling light; shining with dazzling luster.

Life's changes vex, its discords stun,
Its *glaring* sunshine blindeth.
Whittier, Well of Loch Maree.

2. Staring.

Swiche *glaring* eyen hadde he, as an hare.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 686.

3. Clear; plainly discernible; open and bold; barefaced: as, a *glaring* mistake or crime.

The absurdity of unqualified altruism becomes, indeed, *glaring* on remembering that it can be extensively practised only if in the same society there coexist one moiety altruistic and one moiety egoistic.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 185.

glaringly (glãr′ing-li), *adv.* In a glaring manner; openly; clearly; notoriously.

The colours for the ground were . . . well chosen, neither sullenly dark nor *glaringly* lightsome.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

The satirist never falls upon persons who are not *glaringly* faulty, and the libeller on none but who are conspicuously commendable. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

glaringness (glãr′ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being glaring.

The *glaringness* of his prose, and the intricacy of his style, seemed to him so many pearls.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 1.

glart†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *clart.*] Mucous matter; phlegm.

For the party that is incombred in the breast with any kind of fleame or *glart.*—Take the powder of betonie, drink it with warme water; it voideth and purgeth the fleame wondrously, and doth away the *glart* or fleame.
Quoted in *Nares.*

glary (glãr′i), *a.* [< *glare*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Of a brilliant, dazzling luster.

I know that bright crystal glass is *glary;* and to avoid that glariness, our artificers run into the other extreme.
Boyle, Works, VI. 135.

2. Covered with a glare of ice; icy.

In the winter time, so *glarie* is the ground,
As neither grasse, nor other graine, in pastures may be found. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 386.

Glas-, -glas. [Gael. *glas*, gray, pale, wan, = Ir. *glas*, green, verdant, pale, wan, poor. It is possible that in some local names this element is an accom. of Gael. *glac*, a hollow, a valley, a narrow valley, = Ir. *glac*, a narrow glen.] An element in some place-names of Celtic (mostly Gaelic) origin, signifying 'dark,' 'gray' (or 'valley': see etymology): as, *Glasford; Douglas; Strathglass.*

glase†, *v.* An obsolete form of *glaze.*

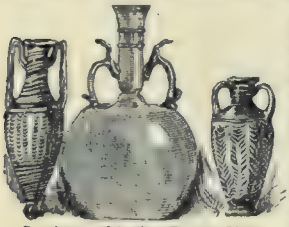
glasen†, *a.* See *glazen.*

Glaserian (glạ̄-zē′ri-ạn), *a.* Relating to the Swiss anatomist Glaser (1629–75). Also spelled *Glasserian.*—**Glaserian fissure.** See *fissure.*

glaserite (glā′zėr-īt), *n.* [From Christoph *Glaser*, a Swiss chemist (17th century), + *-ite*^{2}.] Potassium sulphate occurring in orthorhombic crystals.

glashan (glash′ạn), *n.* Same as *glossan.*

glass (glȧs), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *glas, gles*, < AS. *glæs*, glass (only of the material), = D. *glas* = OHG. *glas*, glass (also amber), MHG. *glas*, G. *glas* = Icel. *glas* = OSw. Sw. *glas* = Dan. *glas* (Goth. not recorded), glass; appar. the same as AS. *glær*, amber, = Icel. *gler* = OSw. *glær* = Dan. *glar* (obs.), glass; the L. *glæsum, glesum, glessum*, amber, is perhaps from the OTeut. form. The verb-root is repr. by *glare*^{1}, q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. A substance resulting from the fusion of a combination of silica (rarely boracic acid) with various bases. See *vitreous.* It is usually hard, brittle, has a conchoidal fracture, and is more or less transparent, some kinds being entirely so, while other substances to which the name of *glass* is commonly given are, in consequence of the impurity of the material or imperfection in the manufacture, only slightly translucent. Glass is an inorganic substance, as would naturally be inferred from its being the result of fusion, but some organic substances are called vitreous. Some rocks have a vitreous structure, like that of artificial glass, as, for instance, obsidian, which is often called *volcanic glass.* (See *obsidian* and *lava.*) The slags produced in furnace operations are vitreous substances, but usually only translucent, and not transparent, because the vitrification is incomplete, and also because they are too deeply colored by metallic oxids. Glass, as the word is generally understood, is an artificial product, and one of the most important of manufactured articles. Its valuable qualities are: the ease with which it can be made to take any desired shape; cheapness, the result of the small cost of the materials of which it is made; durability, and especially resistance to decomposition by acids and corrosive substances generally; transparency, a quality of the utmost importance, as evidenced by its use for windows and in optical and chemical instruments; and the beautiful luster of those kinds which are used for ornamental purposes. Almost the only drawback to these good qualities of glass is its brittleness. The bases used in glass-manufacture are chiefly soda, potash, lime, alumina, and oxid of lead, and the quality of the article produced depends on the nature and amount of the basic material united with the silica. The combinations of silica with a simple alkaline base, either potash or soda, are soluble in water, and are known as *water-glass.* (See *soluble glass*, below.) They are useful substances, but very different in their properties from what is ordinarily known as *glass.* In addition to the alkaline base there must be an alkaline earth or a metallic oxid. The cheapest glass is that used for bottles; in this the basic material is chiefly lime, with some potash or soda, and alumina. Glass for medicine-bottles differs from ordinary bottle-glass in containing more potash than the latter, and also in the greater purity of the material used. Window-glass usually contains both soda and lime: here absence of any tinge of color is important, except in the most inferior qualities. Potash and soda render the glass more fusible; alumina diminishes its fusibility; lime makes it harder; lead gives luster, fusibility, and high refractive power. Hence, in glass which is to be cut and polished, where beauty is of prime importance, the base is chiefly oxid of lead, which amounts in some cases to half the weight of the material used. Glass in which lead is the essential base is called *crystal* or *flint-glass.* (See these words.) The finer kinds of glass without lead are called *crown-glass.* The tools employed by the glass-blower are simple, but require dexterity for their use. The process of manufacture depends on the fact that, at a very high temperature, glass is a liquid which can be readily cast; at a full red heat it is soft, ductile, and easily welded; when cold, it is hard and brittle. Glass to be serviceable must be annealed after the desired form has been given to it. This is done by heating it nearly to the melting-point, and then allowing it to cool very slowly in an annealing-chamber. By the action of hydrofluoric acid, which combines readily with the silica in glass, etching can be done on a glass surface. When cold, glass can be ground or cut upon a wheel, scratched by a diamond-point (by which means sheets of glass are readily divided or shaped, as they will break easily along the lines of such scratches), cut and depolished, or "ground" by a sand-blast, and brought to an exceedingly high polish. Specimens of Egyptian glass are in existence which can be dated back to about 2400 B. C.; in Egyptian sculptures of 4000 B. C. glass bottles are undoubtedly represented; and among the bas-reliefs of Beni Hassan, about 2000 B. C., various operations of glass-blowing are portrayed. In historical Egyptian, Phenician, and Roman antiquity, glass was in familiar use. The great quantities of examples of ancient glass vessels which have been exhumed from tombs, etc., formerly clear and transparent, are now as a rule characterized by a brilliant iridization like that of mother-of-pearl. This iridization is due to the imperfect composition of the glass, which has thus become affected by moisture during its stay under ground. Though well known to the Greeks, glass was in less common use among them, owing to the perfection of their ceramic ware. In Europe the most artistic manufactures of glass have been, since the middle ages, those of Venice, characterized by great elegance of form and lightness and thinness of substance, and those of Bohemia, of later date than the Venetian, and especially notable not only for grace of form, but for enameling, cutting, and engraved decoration.



Specimens of Ancient Roman Glass.
(From "L'Art pour Tous.")

They keep the wind out of their windows with *glass*, for it is there much used. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, II. ii. 2.

I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle *glass.*
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

Cups
Where nymph and god ran ever round in gold—
Others of *glass* as costly. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

2. A plate, screen, vessel, instrument, etc., made of glass. (*a*) A plate or pane of glass inserted in the frame of a window, picture, clock, hotbed, etc., to admit the light or permit a view, while excluding wind, rain, dust, or other interference. (*b*) A looking-glass; a mirror. It was formerly fashionable for ladies to carry a looking-glass hanging from the girdle.

The *glass* of fashion, and the mould of form.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

Let all sweet ladies break their flattering *glasses*,
And dress themselves in her.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, i. 2.

We may see our future in the *glass* of our past history.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 374.

(*c*) A glass vessel filled with running sand for measuring time, called specifically an *hour-glass;* hence, the time in which a glass is exhausted of its sand; specifically (*naut.*), the time in which a half-hour glass is emptied of its sand.

If you should omit to note those things at the end of euery foure *glasses*, I would not haue you to let it slip any longer time then to note it diligently at the end of euery watch, or eight *glasses* at the farthest.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 436.

Pro. What is the time o' the day?
Ari. Past the mid season.
Pro. At least two *glasses.* *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

She would not live
The running of one *glass.* *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

(*d*) A vessel made of glass: as, a jelly-*glass;* a finger-*glass.* Especially—(*e*) A drinking-vessel made of glass; hence, the quantity which such a vessel holds, and figuratively what one drinks, especially strong drink: as, fond of his *glass.*

The interview
That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a *glass*
Did break i' the rinsing. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

See that ye fill the *glass* well up
To the laird o' Wariestoun.
Laird of Wariestoun (Child's Ballads, III. 111).

Being you have abandoned yourself to my conduct, we will only call and drink a *glass* on horseback at the Talbot, and away. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 227.

(*f*) An observing-instrument made of glass, or of which the main or most important part is of glass. (1) A lens; a telescope; a field-glass. (2) A barometer. (3) A thermometer. (4) An eye-glass: usually in the plural, eye-glasses or spectacles.

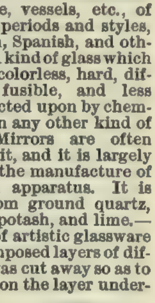
The moon, whose orb
Through optic *glass* the Tuscan artist views.
Milton, P. L., i. 288.

With *glass* at eye, and catalogue in hand.
Cowper, Task, vi. 288.

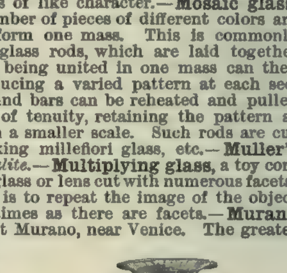
Get me my *glasses*, Annie: thank God that I keep my eyes.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

Alabaster glass. See *alabaster.*—**Anaclastic glass** or **vial.** See *anaclastic.*—**Argentine, black, blue, broad, bronzed glass.** See the adjectives.—**Biar glass,** ornamental glassware made in the province of Alicante, Spain, especially that made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.—**Bohemian glass.** (*a*) Ornamental glassware made in Bohemia, famous since the sixteenth century for the richness of the colors employed in its enameled decoration, and especially for its incised or engraved ornament in delicate patterns. (*b*) Glass having a lime base instead of a lead base, in this sense including nearly all the ornamental glassware, vessels, etc., of the best periods and styles, Venetian, Spanish, and others. (*c*) A kind of glass which is quite colorless, hard, difficultly fusible, and less readily acted upon by chemicals than any other kind of glass. Mirrors are often made of it, and it is largely used for the manufacture of chemical apparatus. It is made from ground quartz, purified potash, and lime.—**Cameo-glass,** in *Rom. antiq.*, a kind of artistic glassware formed from glass consisting of superimposed layers of different colors, the outermost of which was cut away so as to leave a design that appears in relief upon the layer underneath as a ground. Glassware of this kind, as originally produced by hand, is extremely costly from the difficulty of the cutting, but it is now imitated with comparative ease by machinery in the ware known as *cased glass.* The universally admired specimens of Greco-Roman cameo-glass include the famous Portland vase of the British Museum, the Auldjo vase in the same collection, and a beautiful amphora in the Museo Nazionale at Naples. In all these the design is in opaque white on a ground of dark, transparent blue, itself lined with opaque white. The same method was applied by the ancients to tablets or slabs, the interior lining of opaque white being sometimes omitted, and the ground being sometimes in opaque blue, purple, or brown. In rare examples several colors are introduced.—**Canary glass,** a bright-yellow glass colored by uranium oxid, having striking fluorescent properties.—**Cased glass.** See *case*^{2}, *v.*—**Cast glass.** Same as *plate-glass.*—**Claude glass.** See *Claude Lorrain mirror*, under *mirror.*—**Colored glass,** glass which is colored in the pot, whereas enameled glass is made by firing vitrifiable colors on a transparent or other ground. Compare *flashed glass.*—**Compressed glass,** glass which is tempered by being cast or pressed in chilled molds, a process perfected by Siemens of Dresden. It has a fibrous fracture, may be bored and polished by the wheel, and is believed to be stronger than glass tempered in oil, as in the Bastie process. *E. H. Knight.*—**Covered** or **coated glass,** glass prepared for stained-glass work, etc., by being coated with color on one side; flashed glass. Nearly all the ruby glass used in windows, etc., is of this character.—**Cryolite glass.** See *cryolite.*—**Cut glass,** flint-glass shaped or ornamented by cutting or grinding with polishing-wheels. The surface is commonly cut into grooves, so arranged as to leave prismatic and crystal-like projections between them. The work is done by rapidly revolving wheels of stone, iron, or wood, to the periphery of which sand, emery, and polishing-powder are applied.—**Devitrified glass,** glass which has been exposed to a great heat and in this way rendered opaque and hard, somewhat resembling porcelain. The process involves a partial crystallization of the previously amorphous mass.—**Diamond-cut glass,** thick glass which has been cut into V-shaped grooves or channels crossing one another at an angle, and leaving pyramid-shaped projections: a common form of ornament on cut glass.—**Diamond-molded glass,** molded or cast glass made to imitate the diamond-cut glass.—**Doubled glass,** a glass made of two or more colors superposed; flashed glass.—**Enameled glass,** glass which has been decorated with vitrifiable pigments, or painted according to the enamel method. See *glass-painting.*—**Erecting glass.** Same as *erector*, 1 (*b*).—**Filigree glass.** See *filigree-glass.*—**Flashed glass.** See *flash*^{1}.—**Franklin glasses,** spectacles the lenses of which are divided horizontally, each having different powers above and below.—**Glass-melting pot,** the vessel for melting the frit in glass-factories, made of refractory clay mixed with the ground substance of old pots.—**Glass of antimony,** a vitreous oxid of antimony mixed with sulphid.—**Glass of borax,** a vitreous transparent substance obtained by exposing to heat the crystals of biborate of sodium.—**Glass of cobalt.** See *cobalt.*—**Granulated glass,** glass the surface of which is raised in slight projections like grains of sand, used for ornamental vessels.—**Ground glass,** any glass that has been depolished by a sand-blast, by grinding, or by etching with acids, so as to break up light transmitted through it, and destroy its transparency.—**Half-minute glass,** a sand-glass used on shipboard to mark the time in heaving the log. See *log.*—**Hardened glass,** tempered or toughened glass.—**Heavy glass,** a technical name formerly given to English flint-glass.—**Kelp glass,** glass of which the alkaline ingredient soda is furnished by kelp. This process is now almost wholly abandoned.—**Kinkled glass,** glass the surface of which is raised in small rounded elevations produced by blowing the glass into a mold formed of a more or less fine netting of wire.—**Ladled glass.** Same as *cullet*^{1}.—**Madrepore glass,** a kind of glass in which star-like opaque colored patterns are crowded together in a transparent mass of glass. It is a variety of millefiori glass. See *mosaic glass.*—**Marbleized glass,** a glass which, while hot, has been immersed in water, then reheated and expanded by blowing. The incipient fractures become reunited, but show in the finished object like veins in marble. *E. H. Knight.*—**Matted glass,** glass ornamented by means of certain white or colored mineral powders, applied to the entire surface of the object, and then, in some cases, removed from those parts which are to appear as a dull ground. The glass is then fired, and the composition, which is very fusible, becomes fixed, the result being a bright pattern on a ground resembling ground glass.—**Metallized glass,** an ornamental glass with flakes of gold, mica, platinum, etc., scattered through it.—**Milk-glass.** Same as *cryolite glass.*—**Millefiori glass** [It. *mille*, a thousand, + *fiore*, a flower], ornamental glasswork made by fusing together tubes or rods of glass enamel (which see, under *enamel*) of different colors, or pieces of filigree. The fused mass is cut into sections, which appear as ornamental figures of varied design, and are embedded in white transparent glass to form paper-weights and objects of like character.—**Mosaic glass,** glass in which a number of pieces of different colors are fused together to form one mass. This is commonly done by means of glass rods, which are laid together sidewise, and after being united in one mass can then be cut across, producing a varied pattern at each section; these compound bars can be reheated and pulled out to any degree of tenuity, retaining the pattern at the cross-section on a smaller scale. Such rods are cut into slices for making millefiori glass, etc.—**Muller's glass.** Same as *hyalite.*—**Multiplying glass,** a toy consisting of a convex glass or lens cut with numerous facets, the effect of which is to repeat the image of the object observed as many times as there are facets.—**Murano glass,** glass made at Murano, near Venice. The greater part of the glass called Venetian has always been produced there, and all the modern Venetian glass-works are there.—**Musical glasses.** (*a*) A musical instrument consisting of graduated strips of glass mounted on a resonance-box, so as to be played upon by hammers. (*b*) A musical instrument consisting either of glass tubes or glass bowls, graduated in size, which can be played by the friction of the moistened finger. Also called *glass harmonica.*—**Ondoyant glass** [F. *ondoyant*, ppr. of *ondoyer*, wave, undulate], a modern glass with an uneven waved surface, made in all tints, used in colored windows to imitate the subtle play and variation of light and color forming one of the characteristic beauties of medieval artistic glass.—**Opalescent glass,** glass having a changeableness of color somewhat like that of the opal, showing cloudy-blue, orange-red, and intermediate colors, according to the light in which it is viewed.—**Optical glass,** a flint-glass used in the manufacture of optical instruments. It contains a large proportion of lead, and hence is of great density.—**Painted glass,** glass ornamented by painting in vitrifiable pigments or enamels: often colloquially used to include colored or stained glass, and compositions in such glass. See def. 1.

Incised Bohemian Glass.—Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.



Ancient Roman Cameo-Glass.—Amphora from Pompeii, Museo Nazionale, Naples.



Examples of Murano (Venetian) Glass, 16th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

Far more important than the introduction of the pointed arch was the invention of *painted glass*, which is really the important formative principle of Gothic architecture; so much so, that there would be more meaning in the name, if it were called the "painted-glass style," instead of the pointed-arch style. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 526.

Platinized glass, plate-glass to which a thin film of platinum has been applied, transparent when held against a strong light, but capable of giving a reflection when the light is on the same side as the spectator. *E. H. Knight.* —**Pot-metal glass**, glass which has been tinted while in a state of fusion, and is therefore colored throughout its substance.—**Pressed glass**, glass brought to shape in a mold by a plunger.—**Reticulated glass**, a variety of filigree-glass in which two filigree cases or hollow cylinders are used, one within the other, for a glass vessel. The threads of opaque or colored glass, being set in opposite directions, produce the appearance of a reticulation. There is usually a small air-bubble in each mesh or space between the threads.—**Rice-stone glass.** Same as *alabaster glass.*—**Rolled glass**, an inferior quality of plate-glass for which the molten material is dipped from the pot with a ladle and rolled to the proper thickness on an iron table.—**Ruby glass**, glass of deep-red color. A good color is obtained by the use of copper, but the most beautiful is got by the use of gold. Ruby window-glass is generally flashed, else its color would be too dark, and it would appear hardly transparent. For the windows of photographic dark-rooms the copper ruby glass is used, as the photographic chemicals are sensitive to the light transmitted by gold glass.—**Silvered glass.** (*a*) A glass prepared for mirrors, having a metallic layer applied to one side of it. See *looking-glass.* (*b*) Glass made ornamental by the application of a white metallic film to the unexposed side, giving it a silvery luster.—**Soluble glass**, a silicate of potash or soda made by melting silicious sand with a large proportion of alkali. The silica generally predominates. It is soluble in hot water, but is not affected by ordinary atmospheric changes, and is thus used to form a protective coating on plastered walls, etc. When used as a cement it is called *mineral lime.* Also called *water-glass.*—**Spun glass**, thin glass wire drawn from glass partly fused. When done on a small scale the glass is heated by the blowpipe, but other means are used where the material is produced in quantity.—**Stained glass.** (*a*) Properly, colored glass used in windows; particularly, such glass when formed into decorative windows or mosaics of transparent light. Windows representing designs in colored and enameled glass came into use early in the eleventh century, and attained perfection as compositions in gorgeous and jeweled yet harmonious color at the close of the twelfth and throughout the thirteenth century. After the thirteenth century, while much admirable work was done, the tendency asserted itself to paint pictures on the glass, following more and more closely the manner and ideals of ordinary opaque pictures, until in the course of the sixteenth century the art, having become grotesque, died out, and colored windows gave place to those of plain glass. During the present century this beautiful art has been revived, following the inverse process of its fall, so that the harsh, glaring, and perfunctory attempts of the early years of the modern medieval revival have now given place to work of real merit, in which the pictures are made to fill their true purpose of arrangements of glowing and transparent light, instead of imitating the methods of painting on an opaque surface. (*b*) Less properly, same as *enameled glass.* See *glass-painting.*—**Stopping the glass.** See the extract.

During the last two or three hours the fireman or tiseur ceases to add fuel; all the openings are shut, and the glass is allowed to assume the requisite fluidity; an operation called *stopping the glass*, or performing the ceremony.
Ure, Dict., II. 664.

Stove-glass, sheets of mica used in the fronts of stoves, etc.—**Tempered, toughened,** or **hardened glass.** (*a*) Glass hardened by being plunged at a high temperature into an oleaginous bath, according to a process invented by M. de la Bastie in 1875 and following years. Such glass cannot be cut by the diamond, and will endure heavy blows and great changes of temperature, but when fractured flies into minute fragments. (*b*) Glass that has been heated and then suddenly cooled, under the process of F. Siemens. When the articles to be made are such as are generally molded, the molten glass is run into suitable molds and squeezed while it is highly heated, the mold cooling it sufficiently without the liquid bath.—**To crush a glass.** See *to crush a cup*, under *crush.*—**To draw the glass**, to perform the operation of testing the glass, after the founding and refining are finished, to determine whether it is ready for casting. It is done by plunging the end of a rod into the pot.—**To get a glass in one's head**, to have one's drink go to one's head; become flustered with drink.

It is common for a number of them that have *got a glass in their heads* to get up into some belfry and ring the bells for hours together for the sake of exercise.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 40.

Toughened glass. See *tempered glass.*—**Venetian glass**, ornamental glassware made at and near Venice. See def. 1. Sometimes called *Murano glass*, *Venice glass.*

No illustrations can do justice to the endless diversities of *Venetian glasses;* they rival in lightness those of Greece and Rome. . . . To examine them is to imagine that the inventive faculty can go no farther.
A. M. Wallace-Dunlop, Mag. of [Art, March, 1884.

Venice glass. Same as *Venetian glass.*

Though it be said that poyson will break a *Venice-glass*, yet have we not met with any of that nature.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

Volcanic glass, obsidian.—**Water-glass.** Same as *soluble glass* (See also *plate-glass.*)

Example of Modern Venetian Glass, with spray of flowers in color on a transparent body.

II. *a.* [Attrib. use of the noun. The older adj. is *glazen*, q. v.] Made of glass; vitreous: as, a *glass* bottle.—**Glass enamel, tear, wool,** etc. See the nouns.—**Glass house**, a house or structure largely composed of glass: sometimes written *glass-house* as a name for a greenhouse.—**Glass mosaic**, mosaic made of small tesseræ of glass, the colors being produced by glass of different colors and by various enamels, and the gold by gold-leaf protected by a thin coating of clear glass, usually over an opaque vermilion ground. See *mosaic.*—**To live in a glass house**, to be in a vulnerable state or condition morally; be open to damaging retort: in allusion to the proverb, "They who *live in glass houses* should not throw stones."

glass (glȧs), *v. t.* [< *glass*, *n.* The older verb is *glaze*, q. v.] **1.** To case in glass; cover with or as if with glass; protect by a covering of glass.

Methought all his senses were lock'd in his eye,
As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy;
Who, tend'ring their own worth, from whence they were
glass'd,
Did point out to buy them, along as you pass'd.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1.

No specialized hot-house treatment, as if a boy were an orchid or other frail exotic to be *glassed* away from the rough air of manhood. *The Century*, XXXII. 862.

2. To make glassy; give a glazed surface to; glaze or polish.

I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small cavities, perhaps *glassed* over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been long kept in fusion.
Boyle.

To obtain the finish, the hides are blacked on the flesh side with a preparation of soap and lamp-black . . . and again *glassed.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 278.

3. To reflect, as a mirror or other reflecting surface; show or observe a reflection of.

Then take a shield I have of diamonds bright,
And hold the same before the warrior's face,
That he may *glass* therein his garments light.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xiv. 77.

Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form
Glasses itself in tempests.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 183.

Here and there on a jutting point a light blossomed, its duplicate *glassed* in the water, as if the fiery flower had dropped a petal. *Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 160.

glass-argonaut (glȧs′är″gọ-nât), *n.* A heteropod of the family *Firolidæ* (or *Carinariidæ*): so called because the shell is thin and glass-like, and shaped like that of an argonaut.

glass-blower (glȧs′blō″ėr), *n.* One whose business is to blow and fashion glass.

glass-blowing (glȧs′blō″ing), *n.* The process of making glassware and window-glass by taking a mass of viscid glass from the melting-pot on the end of a blowing-tube and inflating it by blowing through the tube. For common window-glass the hot blown mass is extended into a long cylinder by swinging a bulb of hot glass from a bridge on which the workman stands. It is then cut open and flattened out in the flattening-furnace. For fine window-glass the bulb of blown glass is cut open and whirled round in the flashing-furnace till it flashes, or opens into a flat disk with a bull's-eye in the center. A small quantity of glass is also put into molds, and then expanded by blowing till it fills the molds. Blown glass is also cut and shaped while hot, and decorated, twisted, and united with other pieces of glass in many different ways. The term *glass-blowing* is also applied, though incorrectly, to the making of spun glass and filigree-glass by melting and molding rods of soft Bohemian glass in the flame of a blowpipe. Toys and ware made in this way are not properly called *blown glass*, but *filigree-glass.*

glass-cavity (glȧs′kav″ị-ti), *n.* See *inclusion.*

glasschord (glȧs′kôrd), *n.* A musical instrument, having a keyboard like a pianoforte, in which the tone is produced by cloth-covered hammers and bars or bowls of glass.

glass-cloth (glȧs′klôth), *n.* **1.** Linen cloth usually woven with a slight open pattern of colored threads, like gingham, used originally as a towel for drying fine porcelain, glass, etc., and now employed as a background for embroidery.

Well scrape with glass or steel scraper, afterwards with finest *glass-cloth.* *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 407.

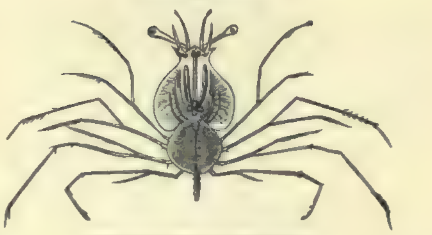
2. A woven fabric made of threads of glass, which are very pliable when extremely thin. The fibers are bunched without twisting, and the stuff is woven of these bunches or groups.

glass-coach (glȧs′kōch′), *n.* A coach, superior to a hackney-coach, hired for the day or any short period as a private carriage: so called because originally only private carriages had glass windows. [Eng.]

My Lady Peterborough being in her *glass-coach*, with the glass up, and seeing a lady pass by in a coach whom she would salute, the glass was so clear, that she thought it had been open, and so ran her head through the glass.
Pepys, Diary, III. 254.

I have been to Holland House. I took a *glass-coach*, and arrived, through a fine avenue of elms, at the great entrance toward seven o clock.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 191.

glass-crab (glȧs′krab), *n.* A crab of the spurious genus *Phyllosoma*, or of the spurious order *Phyllosomata*—that is, any young shrimp of either of the families *Palinuridæ* and *Scyllaridæ*.


Glass-crab (larva of *Palinurus*).

These larvæ are as thin as paper, flat and transparent, and have no resemblance to the adult.

glass-cutter (glȧs′kut″ėr), *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is the cutting of glass, or the grinding of it into various ornamental forms.—**2.** That which cuts or is used for cutting glass.

glass-cutting (glȧs′kut″ing), *n.* The art of ornamenting the surface of glass vessels or ware by grinding it. The first or rough grinding is done with an iron wheel with sand and water, finer grinding with fine stone wheels, and finishing and polishing with wooden, cork, or brush wheels, or wheels covered with leather, india-rubber, or cloth, charged with emery-powder, pumice-stone powder, putty-powder, rouge, or other polishing material. Only flint-glass is used, and ware so treated is called *cut glass.* Glass is also said to be cut when treated by the sand-blast, whenever the work is more than a simple depolishing of the surface. See *sand-blast.*

glass-dust (glȧs′dust), *n.* Glass more or less finely powdered, used in the arts for grinding and polishing, and especially for the manufacture of glass-paper (which see). It is imported into the United States from those countries where glass is made in quantity, as Bohemia, and where refuse pieces are utilized in this way.

glassen† (glȧs′n), *a.* [< *glass*, *n.*, + *-en*^{2}. The older form is *glazen*, q. v.] Glass; glassy; glazed.

Buy a loaf of wace;
Do shape it bairn and bairnly like,
And in it twa *glassen* een you'll put.
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 165).

He that no more for age, cramps, palsies, can
Now use the bones, we see doth hire a man
To take the box up for him; and pursues
The dice with *glassen* eyes to the glad viewes
Of what he throws. *B. Jonson*, Epistle to a Friend.

glass-engraving (glȧs′en-grā″ving), *n.* The art of decorating glass by grinding and depolishing; glass-cutting.

Glasserian, *a.* See *Glaserian.*

glass-eye (glȧs′ī), *n.* **1.** A popular name of a Jamaican thrush, *Turdus jamaicensis:* so called from the whitish iris.—**2.** A local name of the wall-eyed pike of the United States, *Stizostedion vitreum*, a pike-perch of the family *Percidæ*. See cut under *pike-perch.*

glass-eyed (glȧs′īd), *a.* Having a white eye, or one which in some other respect, as texture or fixedness, is likened to glass or to a glass eye; wall-eyed; goggle-eyed.

glass-faced (glȧs′fāst), *a.* Having a face of glass, or like a glass or mirror.

From the *glass-fac'd* flatterer
To Apemantus, that few things loves better
Than to abhor himself. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

glassful^1† (glȧs′fůl), *a.* [Irreg. < *glass* + *-ful*, 1.] Glassy; shining like glass.

All the sting,
All the vaine fome, of all those snakes that ringes,
Minervas *glassefull* shield can never taint.
Marston, The Fawne, Epil.

glassful^2 (glȧs′fůl), *n.* [< *glass* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a glass holds.

"Ale, Squeery?" inquired the lady. "Certainly," said Squeers, . . . "a *glassful.*"
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, vii.

glass-furnace (glȧs′fėr″nās), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a furnace in which the ingredients are fused together; in a process in which frit is used, the second or refining furnace, in which the frit is reheated and made ready for working. The regenerative system has been applied to such furnaces and gas employed as a fuel. In the Siemens form the furnace itself forms a melting- and refining-tank, in which the glass is made continuously, without the aid of independent glass-pots. See *regenerator* and *furnace.*

glass-gall (glȧs′gâl), *n.* See *anatron*, 1.

glass-gazing (glȧs′gā″zing), *a.* Addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror.

A . . . whoreson, *glass-gazing*, superserviceable, finical rogue. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

glass-glazed (glȧs′glāzd), *a.* Covered with or as if with glass.—**Glass-glazed ware.** (*a*) A ceramic ware whose surface is covered with a glaze of pure glass without lead. See *glaze.* (*b*) Ware whose glaze has definite thickness and forms a vitreous envelop, as distinguished from those glazes which have no perceptible thickness and seem a mere polishing of the surface.

glass-grinder (glȧs′grīn″dėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the grinding and polishing of glass.

glass-grinding (glȧs′grīn′ding), *n.* The process of grinding glass as a preparation for polishing it, or for the production of ground glass.

glass-hard (glȧs′härd), *a.* Hard as glass.

Two similar rods of steel, 1.8^{mm}. in diameter and 6^{cm}. long, tempered *glass-hard*, one inserted in each spiral.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI. 257.

glass-house (glȧs′hous), *n.* **1.** A house where glass is made; a manufactory of glass.—**2.** A greenhouse, as being glazed or covered in with glass. See *glass house*, under *glass*, *a.*—**3.** A room with a glass roof, in which the best arrangements of light and shade can be produced for photographing purposes.

By looking at some point on the camera, which is situated in the darkest part of the *glass-house*, the eyes will be able to remain quite at ease. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 43.

glassily (glȧs′i-li), *adv.* In a glassy manner; in such a way as to resemble glass.

glassin, *n.* See *glossan*.

glassiness (glȧs′i-nes), *n.* [< *glassy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being glassy; a vitreous appearance.

The *glassyness* (if I may be allowed the expression) of the surface throws, in my opinion, a false light on some parts of the picture. *Smollett*, France and Italy, xxxi.

glassing (glȧs′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *glass*, *v.*] A method of finishing or dressing leather by rubbing it with a slicker or glassing-jack.

glassing-jack (glȧs′ing-jak), *n.* A machine for polishing and smoothing leather by means of a slicker of plate-glass.

glassing-machine (glȧs′ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* Same as *glassing-jack*.

The *glassing-machine* . . . was invented in 1871 and further improved in 1875 by John P. Friend, and is adapted for work on all kinds of upper leather, sheep, goat, and Morocco. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 458.

Glassite (glas′īt), *n.* [< *Glass* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}. The Sc. name *Glass* is prob. < Gael. *glas*, gray: see *Glas-*.] A member of a religious sect in Scotland, founded by John Glass (1695–1773). See *Sandemanian*.

glass-maker (glȧs′mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of glass.—**Glass-makers' chair**, a bench having two arms of iron projecting horizontally far in front of the workman when seated. On these arms he rolls the pontil, while fashioning the vessel at the extremity of it by means of instruments held in his right hand. *E. H. Knight.*—**Glass-makers' soap.** See *glass-soap*.

glass-making (glȧs′mā″king), *n.* The making of glass or glassware. The process of making glass consists essentially of the fusing together in a glass-furnace, usually in a fire-clay melting-pot or crucible, of the ingredients, after mixing them well, and the subsequent treatment of the molten mass or metal in accordance with the quality of the product or the uses which it is to serve. After vitrification is complete and the scum of impurities or glass-gall which rises to the surface has been removed, the temperature of the furnace, which may have reached from 10,000° to 12,000° F., is considerably reduced, so as to bring the fluid and limpid metal into a condition of viscosity, rendering it capable of being worked. The working, by which means the glass is made to assume its definitive form, is in general performed by blowing (see *glass-blowing*), casting, or pressing in molds. See *flint-glass*, *glass-cutting*, *glass-furnace*, *plate-glass*.

glassman (glȧs′ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *glassmen* (-men). One who makes or sells glass; also, one who inserts window-glass in sashes; a glazier.

Where have you greater atheists than your cooks?
Or more profane, or choleric, than your *glassmen?*
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 1.

glass-metal (glȧs′met″a̤l), *n.* The fused and refined material of which glass is made.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with *glassmetal*. *Bacon*, Physical Remains.

glass-mounter (glȧs′moun″tėr), *n.* One who embellishes glass articles with ornaments.

glassock (glas′ọk), *n.* [Cf. the equiv. *glassin*, *glashan*, *glossan*, *glossin*; prob. < Ir. Gael. *glas*, gray, pale, wan (see *Glas-*); cf. Gael. *glasag*, a water-wagtail, the female of the salmon, *glasiasg*, gray fish, such as cod, ling, haddock.] The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

glass-oven (glȧs′uv″n), *n.* A hot chamber in which newly made glass in sheets or ware is gradually cooled; a glass-annealing furnace; a leer.

glass-painter (glȧs′pān″tėr), *n.* One who produces designs in color on or in glass.

glass-painting (glȧs′pān″ting), *n.* **1.** The art or practice of producing designs in color on or in glass. In glass-painting (or glass-staining, as it is also called) two methods are chiefly employed: (*a*) the *enamel method*, consisting in painting on the glass in colors, which are then burned into it; (*b*) the *mosaic method*, consisting in forming a design of separate pieces of stained or colored glass set in cames of lead and braced and supported by a framework of iron bars, the color being imparted to the glass in the making. By this latter method were made the splendid medieval windows of the thirteenth century, the beautiful color-effects of which have thus far defied imitation, in spite of modern perfected methods. These admirable color-effects are now recognized to be due not only to perfection of the colors used, and to their judicious juxtaposition and skilful combination with white glass to relieve them and hinder where desirable the blending of contiguous tints, but to unevenness of tone and thickness of the glass primarily due to imperfect processes of manufacture. This last quality is now imitated with artistic success, such glass in general being made by hand, as ordinary machine-made glass is necessarily of even thickness and shade. A combination of the enamel and mosaic methods, known as the *mosaic-enamel method*, in which part of the design is in mosaic and part in enamel, is now commonly used. **2.** A painting upon glass; a surface of glass decorated in color by the use of stained glass or painting, or both.

glass-paper (glȧs′pā″pėr), *n.* A fine kind of sandpaper made with powdered glass.

glass-paper (glȧs′pā″pėr), *v. t.* To polish by rubbing with glass-paper.

When the first coating of varnish is perfectly dry, *glass-paper* the whole surface, and make it smooth as before.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 84.

glass-pot (glȧs′pot), *n.* A vessel or crucible used for fusing the materials of glass in a glass-furnace. Glass-pots are made of the most refractory earths or fire-clays by a tedious process, to insure the perfect uniformity and dryness necessary to enable them to resist the great heat of the furnace, and they constitute one of the chief elements in the cost of glass. The glass-pots for lead-glass (flint-glass and strass) are covered, and have an opening at the side; for all other kinds of glass they are open, with sloping sides, like pails without handles.

glass-press (glȧs′pres), *n.* A press for compressing glass after it has been placed in a mold. It is a plunger which may be brought down upon the open top of the mold placed beneath it, the mold being firmly held in place while the pressure is applied.

glass-rope (glȧs′rōp), *n.* The stem of a glass-sponge, as *Hyalonema*.

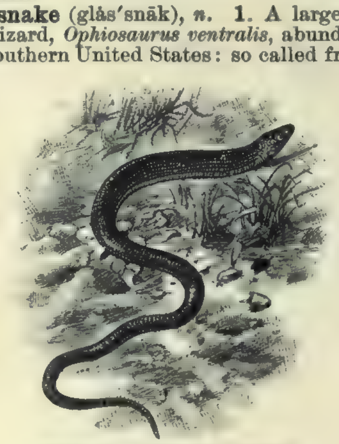
glass-shell (glȧs′shel), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Hyaleidæ:* so called from the thin hyaline shell.

glass-shrimp (glȧs′shrimp), *n.* The larva of stomatopodous crustaceans, as that of *Squilla* or *Gonodactylus*, in certain stages of development which have occasioned the spurious genera *Alima* and *Erichthus*. See *Stomatopoda*.

glass-silvering (glȧs′sil″vėr-ing), *n.* The art of covering glass with a metallic film which will serve as a reflecting surface, as for a reflector or looking-glass. In one method a sheet of tin-foil is laid upon a marble table and painted with mercury till an amalgam is formed. More mercury is added to form a shallow pool, and upon this the sheet of glass is laid and pressed down to drive out bubbles. A thin film of amalgam clings to the glass, and forms the silver-like mirror. In another method a bath consisting in part of silver nitrate is employed, which forms an adherent film of silver on the glass. The second process is used in silvering hollow and convex glassware.

glass-snail (glȧs′snāl), *n.* A snail of the genus *Vitrina:* so called from its pellucid vitreous shell.

glass-snake (glȧs′snāk), *n.* **1.** A large limbless lizard, *Ophiosaurus ventralis*, abundant in the southern United States: so called from its general resemblance to a snake and the extreme fragility of its tail. The tail grows again, to some extent, after being broken off; it is about twice as long as the body. The animal attains a length of some 2 feet, and is of a greenish color above, marked with black, and pale-yellowish below. Though destitute of feet, it makes its way along very well by wriggling like a snake. It is harmless. Also called *joint-snake*. **2.** A lizard of the genus *Pseudopus*, as *P. pallasi*, inhabiting Europe and Asia. *P. gracilis* of India is the Khasya glass-snake, without even the rudiments of limbs.



Glass-snake (*Ophiosaurus ventralis*).

glass-soap (glȧs′sōp), *n.* Peroxid of manganese, used to remove from glass the green color caused by the presence of iron. *E. H. Knight.* Also called *glass-makers' soap*.

glass-soldering (glȧs′sol″dėr-ing), *n.* The art of uniting pieces of glass by partly fusing the surfaces to be applied to one another. Also called *glass-welding*.

glass-spinning (glȧs′spin″ing), *n.* The art of drawing out fine filaments or threads of hot glass to make spun glass.

glass-sponge (glȧs′spunj), *n.* A species of silicious sponge, *Hyalonema sieboldi*, found in Japan. It consists of a cup-shaped spongy body supported by a number of twisted, glass-like, silicious fibers, which are sunk in the mud of the sea-bottom. The term is extended to several similar or related silicious sponges whose framework resembles spun glass, as Venus's flower-basket. See cut under *Euplectella*.

The naturalist finds at E-no-shima the well-known *glass-sponge* (Hyalonema Sieboldii) . . . offered for sale.
J. J. Rein, Japan, p. 486.

glass-stainer (glȧs′stā″nėr), *n.* **1.** A maker of stained glass.—**2.** A glass-painter.

glass-staining (glȧs′stā″ning), *n.* The process of coloring glass during its manufacture, especially for the production of the glass used for colored or painted windows, or glass-painting.

glass-tinner (glȧs′tin″ėr), *n.* A workman who applies the foil to the back of the glass in making mirrors.

The *glass-tinner*, standing towards one angle of his table, sweeps and wipes its surface with the greatest care, along the whole surface to be occupied by the mirror-plate. *Ure*, Dict., III. 356.

glass-tongs (glȧs′tôngz), *n. pl.* In *glass-making*, an instrument for grasping hot bottles, etc.

glassware (glȧs′wãr), *n.* Articles or utensils made of glass.

glass-welding (glȧs′wel″ding), *n.* Same as *glass-soldering*.

glass-work (glȧs′wėrk), *n.* **1.** The manufacture of articles of glass, glass for windows, and the like.—**2.** The objects produced in a glass-factory, especially vessels and utensils made of glass.

glass-worker (glȧs′wėr″kėr), *n.* One who works in glass; one engaged in any capacity in the manufacture of glass.

It must be left to practical *glass-workers* to determine whether a spiral form is the best for the tube.
Ure, Dict., IV. 91.

glass-works (glȧs′wėrks), *n. pl.* and *sing.* An establishment where glass is made; a manufactory of glass; a glass-house.

glass-worm† (glȧs′wėrm), *n.* A glow-worm. Also *glaze-worm*.

glasswort (glȧs′wėrt), *n.* A plant of the chenopodiaceous genus *Salicornia*, succulent saline plants with leafless jointed stems and containing a large proportion of soda. Great quantities of the ashes of these and allied plants were formerly used, under the name of *barilla*, in the manufacture of glass and soap. Also called *marsh-samphire*.—**Prickly glasswort**, the saltwort, *Salsola Kali*.

glassy (glȧs′i), *a.* [< ME. *glasy*; < *glass*, *n.*, + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Resembling or of the nature of glass; vitreous: as, a *glassy* substance.

Another heaven
From heaven-gate not far, founded in view
Of the clear hyaline, the *glassy* sea.
Milton, P. L., vii. 619.

2. Resembling glass in some quality, as smoothness, brittleness, transparency, or power of reflecting; hence, as applied to the eye or glance, having a fixed, unintelligent stare, as in idiocy, stupidity, spasm, terror, insanity, or death.

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the *glassy* stream.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

Death stood all fixed in his *glassy* eye;
His hands were withered and his veins were dry.
Byron, Saul.

In one long, *glassy*, spectral stare,
The enlarging eye is fastened there.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

Glassy cutworm, the larva of *Hadena devastatrix*, a noctuid moth.—**Glassy feldspar.** See *orthoclase*.

glauberite (glâ′bėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Johann Rudolf *Glauber*, a German alchemist (1604–68).] A mineral of a grayish-white or yellowish color, a compound of the sulphates of sodium and calcium, occurring in very flat oblique rhombic prisms. It is found chiefly in rock-salt.

Glauber salt. See *salt*.

glaucescence (glâ-ses′ens), *n.* [= F. *glaucescence*; as *glaucescen(t)* + *-ce*.] The state of being glaucescent, or of having a somewhat sea-green luster.

Destitute of *glaucescence* or bloom.
Gardener's Assistant.

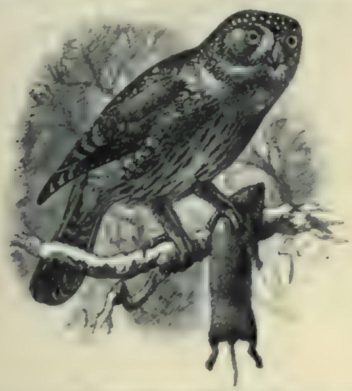
glaucescent (glâ-ses′ent), *a.* [= F. *glaucescent* = Sp. *glaucescente*, < NL. *glaucescen(t-)s* (in some specific names); as *glauc-ous* + *-escent.*] Becoming glaucous; somewhat or faintly glaucous. Also *glaucine*.

glaucic (glâ′sik), *a.* [= F. *glaucique*; as *glaucium* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to plants of the genus *Glaucium*.—**Glaucic acid**, a name formerly applied to an acid obtained from *Glaucium luteum*, now known to be fumaric acid.

glaucid (glâ′sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Glaucidæ*.

Glaucidæ (glâ′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glaucus* + *-idæ.*] A family of polybranchiate nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Glaucus*. They have the body extended laterally into lobes terminating in linear appendages, the mouth armed with jaws, and the radula with uniserial teeth. The species chiefly harbor in floating algæ in the high seas.

Glaucidium (glâ-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. γλαυκίδιον (dim. of γλαῦκος, a fish), taken as dim. of γλαύξ (γλαυκ-), an owl.] A genus of very small owls without plumicorns, with the facial disk imperfect, the tarsus feathered, the wings short, and the tail moderately long; the gnome-owls. The type is the pygmy or sparrow-owl, *G. passerinum*, of Europe, to which the gnome-owl of California, *G. gnoma*, is closely related. Another species of the United States is *G. ferrugineum*, and there are several more in the warmer parts of America, as the Cuban *G. siju*. These little owls, like species of *Scops*, exhibit dichromatism, having in different cases a red and a gray phase of plumage. Also called *Phalænopsis* and *Microptynx*.



Gnome-owl (*Glaucidium gnoma*).

glaucine (glâ′sin), *a.* [< L. *glaucus*, glaucous, + *-ine*¹.] Same as *glaucescent*.

Glaucion (glâ′si-on), *n.* [L.: see *Glaucium*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *Glaucium*, 2. *Kaup*, 1829. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of the golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion*.—2. In *conch.*, a genus of mollusks. *Oken*, 1815.

Glaucium (glâ′si-um), *n.* [NL. Cf. L. *glaucion*, celandine, < Gr. γλαύκιον, the juice of a plant like the horned poppy, *G. corniculatum*, < γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray: see *glaucous*.] 1. A genus of papaveraceous herbs, with poppy-like flowers, glaucous foliage, and an acrid copper-colored juice. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of Europe, of which *G. luteum*, the yellow horn-poppy, is sparingly naturalized in the United States. They are sometimes cultivated for ornament.

2. A genus of ducks, of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*; the garrots: now usually referred to *Clangula*. *Brisson*, 1760. Also *Glaucion*.

glaucodot (glâ′kō-dot), *n.* [< Gr. γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray, + δοτός, verbal adj. of διδόναι, give: see *dose*.] A mineral related to arsenopyrite or mispickel. It occurs in orthorhombic crystals of a tin-white color and metallic luster, and consists of arsenic, sulphur, cobalt, and iron.

glaucogonidium (glâ″kọ-gọ-nid′i-um), *n.* [< Gr. γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray, + NL. *gonidium*.] In *lichenology*, same as *gonimium*.

glaucolite (glâ′kọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray, + λίθος, a stone.] In *mineral.*, a greenish-blue variety of scapolite.

glaucoma (glâ-kō′mä̤), *n.* [< L. *glaucoma*, < Gr. γλαύκωμα, opacity of the crystalline lens, so called from the dull-gray appearance of the eye so affected, < γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray: see *glaucous*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a condition of increased tension or fluid-pressure within the eyeball, with progressive diminution of clearness of vision, and an excavation of the papilla of the optic nerve, resulting (unless properly treated) in blindness. Also called *glaucosis*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Ehrenberg).] A genus of ciliate infusorians, of the group *Colpodina*. *G. scintillans* is an example.

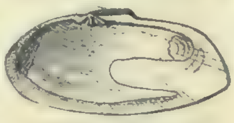
glaucomatous (glâ-kom′ạ-tus), *a.* [< *glaucoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of glaucoma; affected with glaucoma.

> The *glaucomatous* eye. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 139.

Glaucomya (glâ-kō′mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray, + μῦς, a mussel.] A genus of bivalves with a sea-green epidermis, as *G. chinensis*, typical of the family *Glaucomyidæ*: formerly called *Glauconome*, a name preoccupied for a genus of corals. Also *Glauconomya*.

glaucomyid (glâ-kō′mi-id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Glaucomyidæ*.

Glaucomyidæ (glâ-kọ-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glaucomya* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Glaucomya*. The siphons are very long and united nearly to the end, which is fringed, and the foot is large and linguiform; the shell is oblong and covered with green epidermis; the ligament is external, and each valve has three teeth, or the left one only two. They are mostly inhabitants of the Indian seas and mouths of rivers.



Right Valve of *Glaucomya chinensis*.

glauconiferous (glâ-kō-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< *glaucon(ite)* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Same as *glauconitic*. *Geol. Jour.*, IV. 98.

glauconite (glâ′kọ-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray, + *-n-* (a mere insertion) + *-ite*².] A mineral which is essentially a hydrous silicate of iron and potassium. It is the "green earth" of the cavities of eruptive rocks, or the substance which gives the color to the grains of greensand and chalk.

glauconitic (glâ-kọ-nit′ik), *a.* [< *glauconite* + *-ic*.] Containing or resembling glauconite: as, a *glauconitic* marl; *glauconitic* sands and clays. Also *glauconiferous*.

Glauconome (glâ-kon′ọ-mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Γλαυκονόμη, the name of a Nereid, < γλαυκή (sc. θάλασσα), the blue sea (< γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray), + νέμειν, dwell in.] 1. A genus of coral polyps. *Goldfuss*, 1826.—2†. A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, now called *Glaucomya*. *Gray*, 1828.—3. A genus of crustaceans. *Kröyer*, 1845.

glaucophane (glâ′kọ-fān), *n.* [< Gr. γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray, + φανός, in comp. -φανής, conspicuous, manifest, < φαίνειν, appear, shine.] A bluish or bluish-black mineral belonging to the amphibole or hornblende family, containing 7 per cent. of soda. It is a characteristic constituent of certain crystalline schists.

glaucopicrine (glâ-kọ-pik′rin), *n.* [< *Glaucium* + Gr. πικρός, sharp, bitter.] A crystalline alkaloid contained in the root of *Glaucium luteum*.

Glaucopinæ (glâ-kō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glaucopis* + *-inæ*.] A New Zealand and Australian subfamily of *Corvidæ*, typified by the genus *Glaucopis*; the wattle-crows. *Swainson*, 1837.

Glaucopis (glâ-kō′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλαυκῶπις, with gleaming or piercing eyes, or with gray eyes (an epithet of Pallas), < γλαυκός, gleaming, bluish-green or gray, + ὤψ, eye.] 1. A genus of New Zealand wattle-crows, such as *G. cinerea*, the kokako: same as *Callæas*. *J. F. Gmelin*, 1788. Also written *Glaucopsia*. *Fleming*, 1822.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Fabricius*, 1808.

glaucopyrite (glâ-kop′i-rit), *n.* [< Gr. γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray, + πυρίτης, pyrites.] A variety of löllingite or arsenical iron, containing a little sulphur and antimony.

glaucosis (glâ-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray, + *-osis*.] Same as *glaucoma*, 1.

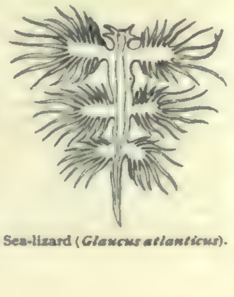
glaucous (glâ′kus), *a.* [= F. *glauque* = Sp. Pg. It. *glauco*, < L. *glaucus*, < Gr. γλαυκός, gleaming, silvery; of color, bluish-green or gray; esp. of the eyes, light-blue or gray (L. *cæsius*: see *cæsious*), the lightest shade of eyes known to the Greeks. Cf. *Glaux*.] Of a pale, luminous sea-green color; of a bluish green or greenish blue; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, dull-green passing into grayish-blue.

> Erewhile I slept
> Under the *glaucous* caverns
> of eld Ocean.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

> Its waters are of a misty bluish-green or *glaucous* color.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 214.

Glaucus (glâ′kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *glaucus*, < Gr. γλαῦκος, a fish of gray color, < γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray: see *glaucous*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Klein*, 1744.—2. In *conch.*, a genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Glaucidæ*, of slender elongate form, with four tentacles. There are 5 species found in the warmer latitudes floating in the open sea, and remarkable for their beautiful azure-blue and silvery tints. *G. atlanticus* is very abundant in the Atlantic, living on floating algæ. They are popularly called *sea-lizards*. *Eucharis* is a synonym. *Poli*, 1795.

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of the burgomaster-gull, *Larus glaucus*. (*b*) A genus comprising the section of the genus *Larus* represented by the burgomaster. *Bruch*, 1853.



Sea-lizard (*Glaucus atlanticus*).

glaudkin†, **glaudkyn**†, *n.* An outer garment, supposed to be a species of gown, worn in the time of Henry VIII.

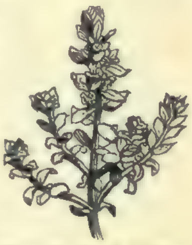
glaum (glâm), *v. i.* [Sc., also *glaump*, *glamp*; origin obscure.] To grope or feel with the hands, as in the dark.—**To glaum at**, to grasp at; attempt to seize.

> My heart, for fear, gae sough for sough,
> To hear the thuds, and see the cluds
> O' clans frae woods, in tartan duds,
> Wha *glaum'd at* kingdoms three, man.
> *Burns*, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

glaur (glâr), *n.* A Scotch form of *glair*.

glaur (glâr), *v. t.* [< *glaur*, *n.*] To bemire; make slippery.

Glaux (glâks), *n.* [NL., < L. *glaux*, < Gr. γλαύξ, now read γλάξ, the milk-vetch. The Gr. γλαύξ, Attic γλαῦξ, prop. means an owl, so called from its glaring eyes: see *glaucous*.] A primulaceous genus of plants, consisting of a single species, *G. maritima*, known as *sea-milkwort* or *black saltwort*. It is a low, fleshy perennial herb, with opposite leaves and small purplish-white flowers in the axils, and is found in salt marshes and other saline localities in Europe, Asia, and North America.



Flowering Branch of *Glaux maritima*.

glave, glaive (glāv), *n.* [Formerly also *gleave*; < ME. *glaive, glayve, gleive, gleyve*, a lance or spear (not a sword) (cf. MLG. *gleve, gleive, glevinge*, the point of a lance, a lance, = MHG. *glavin, glävin, gläfen* = ODan. *glaven*, a spear, lance, Dan. *glavind*, a sword), < OF. *glaive, glave, gleive*, a lance or spear, also a sword, = Pr. *glai, glay, glavi, glazi* = Pg. It. *gladio*, < L. *gladius*, a sword. Cf. Ir. *claidheamh*, a sword: see *claymore*.] 1†. A lance or spear. In the fourteenth century the lance was often shortened, for use by a dismounted man-at-arms.

> They . . . whet here tonge as sharp as swerd or *gleyve*.
> *Court of Love*, l. 544.

> A heavy case
> When force to force is knit, and sword and *gleave*
> In civil broil make kin and countrymen
> Slaughter themselves in others.
> *Marlowe* (*and Shakspere?*), Edw. III.

> Cast your eyes on the *glaive* ye run at, or else ye will lose the game.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 48.

2. A sword; a broadsword; a falchion. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Achilles preassing through the Phrygian *glaives*,
> And Orpheus, daring to provoke the yre
> Of damned fiends, to get his love retyre.
> *Spenser*, In Honour of Love, l. 233.

> What iron instrument? said the advocat; it possibly might be a spade. No, sir, said the countryman, it was a *gleave*, being unwilling to use the name of sword or whittle. *Comical Hist. of Francion.*

> His men-at-arms, with *glaive* and spear,
> Brought up the battle's glittering rear.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 19.

3. A weapon like the halberd, having a long cutting blade with a sharp point fixed upon a staff: sometimes called a *Welsh glave*, from its supposed origin.

> With bills and *glaves* from prison was I led.
> *Churchyard*, Challenge, p. 44.

> When zeal with aged clubs and *glaves*
> Gave chase to rochets and white staves.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 543.

4. A slipper. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

glaved, glaived (glāvd), *a.* [< *glave, glaive*, + *-ed*².] Armed with a glave; armed.

> Then Wallace . . .
> Must raise again his *glaved* hand
> To smite the shackles from his native land.
> *J. Baillie*, Wallace, lxiv.

glaver (glav′ėr), *v.* [E. dial., also *glaffer*, Sc. *glabber, glebber*; < ME. *glaveren*, talk idly, flatter, appar. < W. *glafru*, flatter. Cf. Gael. *glafaire*, a babbler.] I. *intrans.* 1. To talk idly; babble; chatter.

How many, clepid filosophris, *glaveren* dyversely.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 181.

Siche *glaverande* gomes greves me bot lyttille!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2538.

2. To use flattery; speak wheedlingly.

That wicked folke wymmen bi-traieth,
And bigileth hem of her good with *glauerynge* wordes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 51.

O *glavering* flatterie!
How potent art thou!
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

Give him warning, admonition, to forsake his saucy *glavering* grace, and his goggle eye.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Fielding asserts, that he never knew a person with a steady *glavering* smile but he found him a rogue.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature, II. 94.

II. *trans.* To flatter; wheedle.

Beare not a flattering tougue to *glaver* anie.
Affectionate Shepherd (1594), sig. D 4.

[Now only prov. Eng.]

glavierer† (glav'ėr-ėr), *n.* A flatterer.

These *glauerers* gone, myself to rest I laid,
And, doubting nothing, soundly fell asleepe.
Mir. for Mags., p. 407.

glaym†, **glaymous**†. See *glaim*, *glaimous*.

glaymore† (glā'mōr), *n.* A form of *claymore*, probably used by mistake in the following passage:

Their arms were anciently the *glaymore*, or great two-handed sword, and afterwards the two-edged sword and target. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

glaze (glāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glazed*, ppr. *glazing*. [< ME. *glasen*, furnish with glass, cause to shine (= MHG. *glasen*, G. *ver-glasen*, glaze, = Icel. *glæsa*, cause to shine), < *glas*, glass: see *glass*, *n.* Cf. *glass*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To place or fasten glass in; furnish or set with glass, as a window, case, frame, or the like; cover with glass, as a picture.

With glas
Were alle the wyndowes wel *yglased*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 323.

Bothe wyndowes and wowes [walls] ich wolle a-menden and *glase*. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 65.

Let there be two delicate or rich cabinets, daintily paved, richly hanged, [and] *glazed* with crystalline glass.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

In England, we have not, as far as I am aware, any instance of a *glazed* triforium.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 570.

2. To cover, incrust, or overlay with something resembling glass in appearance or effect; cover with a shining vitreous or glairy substance; hence, to make glossy or glass-like in appearance: as, to *glaze* earthenware; to *glaze* pastry, cloth, or paper.

For sorrow's eye, *glazed* with blinding tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

An old gentlewoman's *glazed* face in a new periwig.
Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 2.

Such a hard *glazed* hat as a sympathetic person's head might ache at the sight of. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, iv.

What is this? his eyes are heavy: think not they are *glazed* with wine. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3. Specifically, in *oil-painting*, to cover, as a picture or parts of a picture, with a thin coat of transparent color to modify the tone.

Richly lustred, the drapery of Abraham being grounded in a full mass of ruby, *glazed* over blue outline and shading. *Cat. Soulages Coll.*, p. 19.

4†. To cause to shine; polish.

Glasyn, or make a thyng to shyne, pernitido, polio.
Prompt. Parv., p. 197.

Glazed iron, pig-iron containing a large amount—sometimes as much as 6 or 7 per cent.—of silicon. Such iron is very brittle in the process of casting, and unmanageable in the puddling-furnace or the refinery. Also called *glazy iron*.—**Glazed pottery**, pottery the paste or body of which is covered with a vitreous material called *glaze*. (See *glaze*, *n.*, 1.) This glaze is sometimes applied to the surface by dipping or otherwise; but the common salt glaze is produced by throwing salt into the hot kiln when the firing is nearly complete.—**To glaze one's hood**† or **houve**†, to hoodwink; beguile; deceive.

But walaway! al this nat but a maze,
Fortune *his howve* entended bet *to glaze*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 469.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To shine; be brilliant.

Lete enere gabbing glide & goon
Away, whether it wole *glase* or glent.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

2. To assume a dim glassy luster; become overspread with a semi-transparent film.

A light on Marmion's visage spread,
And fired his *glazing* eye.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 32.

glaze (glāz), *n.* [< *glaze*, *v.*] 1. A vitrifiable substance applied to the surface of fine pottery, stoneware, and porcelain. It is either a substance which can be applied directly to the biscuit in liquid form, or one, as common salt, the vapors of which, when it is placed in the furnace with the ware, will affect the surface of the latter in the manner desired. Porcelain glaze is an example of the first kind, and is a sort of translucent glass which combines with the paste sufficiently to form a perfect union with it, but retains a slight thickness through which the paste is seen. Salt glaze is the commonest instance of the second variety. Also called *couverte*, *covering*, *glazing*.

Great confusion has been caused in various works on pottery by a careless use of the terms *glaze* and "enamel"; they are both of the nature of glass, but the best distinction to make is to apply the word "enamel" to a vitreous coating that is opaque, and the word *glaze* to one that is transparent; both may be coloured.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 601.

2. A bright polish or glazed appearance on any surface.

Blacklead (graphite) is placed in the churns with the common powders to give a fine *glaze* in a short time, but this practice is detrimental to the quality of the powder, causing the gun barrel to foul much quicker, and leaving a greater residue. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 314.

3. In *oil-painting*, a thin layer of transparent color spread over a painted surface.—**Aventurin glaze.** See *aventurin*.—**Lustrous glaze**, a name given to the extremely thin glaze of certain kinds of pottery, especially Greek, Egyptian, etc., the exact composition of which is imperfectly known. This glaze is not generally very brilliant, although it varies in different pieces; but its slight gloss is almost indestructible, and was of importance in making the vessels water-tight.—**Marbled glaze**, a glaze for pottery colored with hues mingled in imitation of the veining of marble.—**Varnished glaze**, the glaze or enamel of pottery when applied in considerable thickness, as in most of the fine potteries of modern Europe.

glazen† (glā'zn), *a.* [Early mod. E. *glasen* (also *glassen*, q. v.); < ME. *glasen*, < AS. *glæsen* (= OHG. *glesīn*, MHG. *glesīn*, G. *gläsern*), of glass, < *glæs*, glass, + *-en*^{2}. Cf. *brazen*.] Of or resembling glass.

I sige as a *glasen* se. *Wyclif*, Rev. xv. 2 (Oxf.).

Contre-fenestre [F.], a woodden window (on the outside of a *glasen* one). *Cotgrave.*

He did him to the market-place,
And there he bought a loaf o' wax;
He shaped it bairn and bairnly like,
And in twa *glazen* een he pat.
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 166).

glazer (glā'zėr), *n.* One who or that which glazes. Specifically—(*a*) A workman who applies the vitreous incrustation to the surface of earthenware. (*b*) A roll for calendering cloth or paper. (*c*) A wooden wheel used by cutlers and lapidaries for grinding and finishing. It is faced with leather, or with an alloy of lead and tin, and is employed with emery-powder or other polishing material. Sometimes it is used without facing. Also called *glazing-wheel*.

glaze-wheel (glāz'hwēl), *n.* A wooden wheel used by cutlers for putting a final polish on the metallic surface of their wares; a glazer.

Wheels of wood, or *glaze-wheels*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 414.

glaze-worm†, *n.* Same as *glass-worm*.

Dost thou not know that a perfect friend should be like the *glaze-worm*, which shineth most bright in the darke?
Lyly, Euphues, sig. I 4.

glazier (glā'zhėr), *n.* [< ME. **glasiere*, *glasyare*, < *glas*, glass, + *-i-er*. Cf. *brazier*^{1}, *grazier*.] 1. One who fits window-glass to sash- and picture-frames.—2. One who applies the vitreous glaze to pottery.—3†. *pl.* Eyes. [Old slang.]

Toure out with your *glaziers*! I swear by the ruffin,
That we are assaulted by a queer cuffin.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

These *glasiers* of mine, mine eyes.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Glaziers' points. See *point*.—**Glaziers' turned lead.** Same as *came*^{3}, 2.

glazing (glā'zing), *n.* [< ME. *glasynge*; verbal n. of *glaze*, *v.*] 1. The act or art of setting glass; the craft of a glazier.

This Bonet was the firste that broughte the crafte of *glasynge* into this lande. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. xxxiv.

2. Glasswork; the glass of windows.

Al the story of Troye
Was in the *glasynge* ywrought thus.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 327.

The light on the side away from the *glazing* shall be maintained as subsidiary. *Lea*, Photography, p. 193.

3. The application to a piece of pottery or porcelain of the glaze which is to cover it. This is done by immersion, or by pouring the glaze upon the piece (a process especially used for those pieces of which the interior only is to be glazed), or by exposure to the vapor of a material which is volatilized for the purpose. See *glaze*.

4. In *ceram.*, same as *glaze*, 1.—5. In *oil-painting*, the operation of spreading a thin layer of transparent color with the brush or the fingers, or with the palm of the hand, over those parts of a picture whose tone it is desirable to modify.—6. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, the operation of breaking off the angular projections of the grains, and giving them a round, smooth, glossy surface, performed in a glazing-barrel.

The *glazing* takes from five to eight hours, in wooden barrels revolving thirty-four times per minute.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 314.

glazing-barrel (glā'zing-bar″el), *n.* A tumbling-box or revolving barrel in which gunpowder is ground and polished or glazed by attrition with graphite.

glazing-machine (glā'zing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A press with two polished rollers used for giving a glossy surface to printed sheets, especially gold and color work.

glazing-panel (glā'zing-pan″el), *n.* In stained-glass work, one of the frames of leaded sash ready to be put into place in the window-opening.

glazing-wheel (glā'zing-hwēl), *n.* Same as *glazer* (*c*).

glazy (glā'zi), *a.* [< *glaze* + *-y*^{1}. Cf. *glassy*.] Glazed. See *glazed iron*, under *glaze*, *v. t.*

Not shaking, but drawing off the clear *glazy* liquid.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 360.

gle†, *n.* A Middle English form of *glee*^{1}.

gleab†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *glebe*.

glead^1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *glede*^{1}.

glead^2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gleed*^{1}.

gleam^1 (glēm), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *gleem*, < ME. *gleem*, *glem*, < AS. *glǣm*, splendor, brightness, gleam. Cf. Icel. *glāmr*, a poet. name for the moon, *Glāmr*, the name of a famous ghost in the story of Grettir, *Glāma*, the name of a glacier (see under *glamour*); closely related to AS. *gleomu* (orig. **glimu*), splendor, brightness, etc.: see *glim*, *glimmer*.] 1. Brightness; splendor.

Then was the faire Dodonian tree far seene
Upon seaven hills to spread his gladsome *gleame*,
And conquerours bedecked with his greene.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, v.

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 215.

2. A flash of light; a beam; a ray; a small stream of light; a dim or subdued glow; hence, something conceived as analogous to a flash or beam of light.

Over the tent a cloud
Shall rest by day, a fiery *gleam* by night.
Milton, P. L., xii. 257.

Glory about thee, without thee; and thou fulfillest thy doom,
Making Him broken *gleams*, and a stifled splendour and gloom. *Tennyson*, Higher Pantheism.

O'er his face of moody sadness
For an instant shone
Something like a *gleam* of gladness.
Whittier, The Fountain.

There was a *gleam* of fun in the corners of her lips.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 222.

Specifically—3. A flash of lightning.—4. A hot interval between showers. *Halliwell.*

gleam^1 (glēm), *v. i.* [< ME. *glemen*; from the noun: see *gleam*^{1}, *n.*] 1. To dart or throw rays of light; glimmer; glitter; shine; dawn; hence, to appear suddenly and clearly, like a beam or flash of light.

For in a glorious gle my gleteryng it *glemes*.
York Plays, p. 4.

The meek-eyed Morn appears, mother of dews,
At first faint-*gleaming* in the dappled east.
Thomson, Summer, l. 48.

So sweetly *gleam'd* her eyes behind her tears
Like sunlight on the plain behind a shower.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

What lady is this, whose silk attire
Gleams so rich in the light of the fire?
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

2†. To glance; look.

Nectanabus anonne right nyed hym tyll,
And *gleming* gainelich too the gome saide.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

=**Syn.** 1. *Glisten*, *Glitter*, etc. See *glare*^{1}, *v. i.*

gleam^2†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *gleme*; a variant of *glean*^{1}.] Same as *glean*^{1}.

To *gleame* corne, [L.] spicilegere.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., p. 208, l. 20.

To *gleme* corne, [L.] spicilegium facere. *Huloet.*

gleam^3† (glēm), *v. i.* [Perhaps a var. of *glean*^{2}, as *gleam*^{2} is of *glean*^{1}.] In *falconry*, to disgorge refuse from the stomach, as a hawk.

gleamer†, *n.* [A var. of *gleaner*.] Same as *gleaner*.

Gleamer of corne, [L.] spicilegus. *Huloet.*

gleaming (glē'ming), *n.* [< ME. *glemynge*; verbal n. of *gleam*^{1}, *v.*] A flash or ray of light, or something comparable to it; a gleam.

Ye *gleamings* of departed peace,
Shine out your last. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1082.

gleamy (glē'mi), *a.* [< *gleam*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Darting beams of light; gleaming; flashing; beaming.

The moon was up, and shot a *gleamy* light.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 214.

> Their harps are of the umber shade
> That hides the blush of waking day,
> And every *gleamy* string is made
> Of silvery moonshine's lengthened ray.
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay, xxxii.

glean^{1} (glēn), *v.* [< ME. *glenen*, < OF. *glener*, also *glaner*, F. *glaner*, dial. *gléner* = Pr. *glenar*, *grenar*, < LL. *glenare* (A. D. 561), glean. Origin uncertain; the noun, ML. *glena*, *glenna*, also *gelina*, *gelima*, a handful or bundle (of reaped grain), a sheaf, appears much later, throwing doubt upon the otherwise plausible supposition that LL. *glenare* stands for **gelimare* or **gelmare*, from the Teut. noun repr. by AS. *gelm*, *gilm*, a handful or bundle of reaped grain, a sheaf, E. dial. *yelm*. The early mod. E. *gleam* or *gleme* (see *gleam*^{2}) is a variant of *glean*, perhaps in conformity to *yelm*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To gather after a reaper, or on a reaped field; bring together from a scattered condition, as grain left after the removal of the main crop.

> Let me now go to the field, and *glean* ears of corn.
> Ruth ii. 2.

> After his harvesting the men must *glean*
> What he had left.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 343.

Hence—**2.** To collect in scattered or fragmentary parcels or portions; pick up here and there; gather slowly and assiduously.

> In flood, or lene
> Clay lande, or nygh the see, gravel thou *glene*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

> They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men. Judges xx. 45.

> Faith, go study,
> And *glean* some goodness, that you may shew manly.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Elder Brother, iii. 5.

> A good deal too, as Mr. Neale has shown, may be *gleaned* from the inscriptions and records.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 282.

II. *intrans.* To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers; also, to collect or gather anything in a similar way.

> I come after, *glenyng* here and there,
> And am ful glad yf I may fynde an ere.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Good Women, l. 75.

> And she went, and came, and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. Ruth ii. 3.

> As they which *gleane*, the reliques use to gather,
> Which th' husbandman behind him chanst to scater.
> *Spenser*, Ruins of Rome, xxx.

glean^{1} (glēn), *n.* [< ME. *glen*, *glene*; cf. OF. *glene*, *glenne*, *glane*, ML. *glena*, *glenna*, a handful of reaped grain, a bunch: see *glean*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** A handful of corn tied together by a gleaner. *Nares.*

> A *gleane* or heape of corne commonly gathered and bound by handfuls together.
> *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 87.

2. Anything gathered or gleaned. [Rare.]

> The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs. *Dryden.*

3. A somewhat indefinite unit; a bunch: as, a *glean* of teazels. [Essex and Gloucestershire, Eng.] A glean of herrings, by a statute of Edward I., is 25.

glean^{2}† (glēn), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *clean*. Cf. *gleam*^{3}.] The afterbirth, as of a cow or other domestic animal; the cleaning. *Holland.*

gleaner (glē'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *glener*, *glenar*; < *glean*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who gathers after reapers.

> The *gleaners* spread around, and here and there,
> Spike after spike, their scanty harvest pick.
> *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 165.

2. One who gathers slowly and assiduously.

> An ordinary coffee-house *gleaner* in the city is an arrant statesman. *Locke.*

3. A short-handled oyster-rake used by men wading in the water to gather oysters from the beds. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

gleaning (glē'ning), *n.* [< ME. *glenynge*; verbal n. of *glean*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act of gathering after reapers.—**2.** That which is collected by gleaning.

> The poor Jews had to gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harvest. *Bp. Atterbury.*

> The second Mahomet . . . by the taking of Euboia dealt the heaviest blow to the Venetian power in the Ægean, . . . [and] brought under his power, as a *gleaning* after the vintage, the Frank lordship of Attica and the Greek lordship of Peloponnesos. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 320

Gleba (glē'bạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *gleba*, *glæba*, a clod: see *glebe*.] **1.** A genus of pteropods. *Forskål*, 1776.—**2.** A genus of true siphonophorous hydrozoans, of the family *Hippopodiidæ*, related to *Diphyes*, but having more than two nectocalyxes of characteristic hippocrepiform structure. There is no polyp-stem and no float. The male and female gonophores are clustered at the base of the nutritive polyp. *Hippopodius* is a synonym. *Otto*, 1823. **3.** [*l. c.*] In *bot.*, in gasteromycetous fungi, the chambered part of the fructification, upon the walls of whose cavities the spores are borne. Also *glebula*.

glebe (glēb), *n.* [< OF. *glebe*, glebe, land belonging to a parsonage, F. *glèbe* = Pr. *gleba*, *gleza* = Sp. Pg. It. *gleba*, < L. *gleba*, more correctly *glæba*, a clod or lump of earth, a piece, lump, mass, land, soil; prob. akin to *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] **1†.** A lump; a mass or concretion.

> The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fusible in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle *glebes*, or crystals, soluble in water so as to disappear.
> *Arbuthnot*, Exp. of Chymical Terms. (*Latham.*)

2. In *mineral.*, a piece of earth in which is contained some mineral ore.—**3.** Turf; soil; ground; farming-land. [Archaic.]

> The husbandmen hereabout doe stir their *gleabe* at such time as much smoke doth arise. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 210.

> Up they rose as vigorous as the sun,
> Or to the culture of the willing *glebe*,
> Or to the cheerful tendance of the flock.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 247.

> Their furrow oft the stubborn *glebe* hath broke.
> *Gray*, Elegy.

> And, breaking the *glebe* round about them,
> Filled the barn with hay, and the house with food for a twelvemonth.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 2.

4. Now, specifically, the cultivable land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice. Also *glebe-land*.

> Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe*. *Swift.*

glebe-house (glēb'hous), *n.* A parsonage. [Ireland.]

glebe-land (glēb'land), *n.* Same as *glebe*, 4.

> This priest had had his *glebe land* taken from him by a great man. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

> It lies upon the Thames, and the *glebe-land* House is very large and fair, and not dilapidated.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 15.

glebeless (glēb'les), *a.* [< *glebe* + *-less*.] Having no glebe.

glebose† (glē'bōs), *a.* Same as *glebous*. *Bailey.*

glebosity† (glē-bos'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *glebous* (L. *glebosus*) + *-ity*.] The quality of being glebous.

glebous† (glē'bus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *gleboso*, < L. *glebosus*, *glæbosus*, full of clods, < *gleba*, *glæba*, a clod: see *glebe*.] Consisting of or relating to glebe or soil; turfy; cloddy. Also *glebose*, *gleby*.

glebula (gleb'ū̦-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *glebulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *glebula*, *glæbula*, dim. of *gleba*, *glæba*, a clod: see *glebe*.] **1.** Same as *gleba*, 3.—**2.** *pl.* Roundish elevations resembling scattered crumbs on the thalli of some lichens.—**3.** *pl.* The spores of certain fungi. *Treasury of Botany.*

glebulose (gleb'ū̦-lōs), *a.* [< *glebula* + *-ose*.] Having glebulæ or small roundish elevations, as the thalli of some lichens. *Treasury of Botany.*

gleby† (glē'bi), *a.* [< *glebe* + *-y*^{1}.] Same as *glebous*.

> The *glebie* fielde, and clottrie glebe with mattocke thou must tame.
> *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Ep. to his Balie in the Countrie.

> Pernicious Flatt'ry! thy malignant Seeds,
> In an ill Hour, and by a fatal Hand,
> Sadly diffus'd o'er Virtue's *gleby* Land.
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

Glechoma (glē̦-kō'mạ̈), *n.* [NL., with varied term., < Gr. γλήχων (Ionic), also γλάχων (Doric), var. of Attic βλήχων, pennyroyal.] A genus of labiate plants, of a single species, now referred to *Nepeta*.

gled^{1}†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *glad*.

gled^{2} (gled), *n.* A Scotch form of *glede*^{1}.

> Dost think I see not that all that ruffling and pluming of wing and feathers is not for thy master, but to try what thou canst make of him, thou greedy *gled*?
> *Scott*, Monastery, xxiii.

gleddyo (gled'yō), *n.* Same as *cleddyo*.

glede^{1} (glēd), *n.* [Sometimes written *gleed*, *glead*, Sc. *gled*, *glaid*; < ME. *glede*, < AS. *glida* (= Icel. *gledha* = Sw. *glada*), a kite, lit. 'glider,' < *glīdan* (pp. *gliden*), glide: see *glide*.] The common kite of Europe, *Milvus ictinus* or *M. regalis*: a term sometimes extended to related hawks, as the common buzzard and the marsh-hawk. See *kite*.

> Holȝe were his yȝen & vnder campe hores,
> & al watz gray as the *glede*, with ful grymme clawres
> That were croked and kene as the kyte panne.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1696.

> The Cocke, who is not to be feared by a Serpent, but a *glead*. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 473.

glede^{2}†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gleed*^{1}.

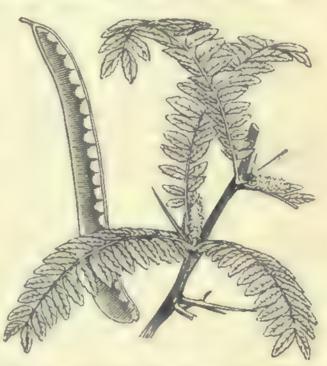
gledge (glej), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gledged*, ppr. *gledging*. [Sc., a form of *gley*, q. v.] To look askance; squint; look cunningly and slyly at an object out of the corners of one's eyes.

> The next time that ye send or bring onybody here, let them be gentles allenarly, without ony fremd servants, like that chield Lockhard, to be *gledging* and gleeing about, and looking to the wrang side o' ane's housekeeping, to the discredit of the family.
> *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvi.

gledge (glej), *n.* [Sc., a form of *gley*, q. v.] A side glance; a quick, knowing look.

> He gae a *gledge* wi' his e'e that I kenn'd he took up what I said. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxviii.

Gleditschia (glē̦-dich'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., after J. G. *Gleditsch*, a German botanist (1714–86).] A genus of leguminous thorny trees, with abruptly once or twice pinnate leaves, inconspicuous greenish and polygamous flowers, and flat pods. There are 5 or 6 species, of North America, temperate Asia, and the mountains of Africa. The honey-locust, or three-thorned acacia, *G. triacanthos*, of the United States, is a large tree, widely cultivated for shade and as a hedge-plant. It has very long, many-seeded pods, which are filled with a sweet pulp between the seeds. The wood is hard, heavy, strong, and durable. The water-locust, *G. monosperma*, the other North American species, is found in swamps of the eastern United States. It is a smaller tree, with more slender thorns, and a short one-seeded pod without pulp.



Branch and Pod of Honey-locust (*Gleditschia triacanthos*).

gledy†, *a.* See *gleedy*.

glee^{1} (glē), *n.* [< ME. *glee*, *gle*, *gleo*, *gleu*, *glew*, *glu*, etc., < AS. *gleó*, contr. of *gleow*, umlaut form of *gliw* (in oblique cases and in comp. also *glig-*), joy, mirth, always implying and practically equiv. to 'music' (singing or playing), = Icel. *glȳ*, glee, gladness (cf. *glȳja*, be gleeful), = Sw. dial. *gly*, mockery, ridicule. Cf. (?) Gr. χλεύη, a jest, a joke, Russ. *glumŭ*, a jest, a joke.] **1.** Exultant or playful exhilaration; demonstrative joy or delight; merriment; mirth; gaiety.

> The kyng and ek his meigne
> Therof hadden grete *glee*.
> *King Alisaunder*, l. 5308 (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

> His merie men comanded he
> To make him bothe game and *glee*,
> For nedes moste he fyghte.
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 129.

> Full well they laughed, with counterfeited *glee*,
> At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 201.

> His hard features were revealed all agrin and ashine with *glee*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, I. 45.

2†. Music; minstrelsy. See *gleeman*.

> That maiden Ysonde hight,
> That *gle* was lef to here,
> And romance to rede aright.
> *Sir Tristrem*, ii. 7.

> And gladnes in *glees*, & gret ioye y-maked.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 93.

> *Glu* or mynstralcye, musica, armonia.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 200.

3†. A musical instrument.

> Smale harpers with her *glees*
> Sate under hem in dyvers sees.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1209.

4. In *music*, a composition for three or more solo voices, without accompaniment, usually in two or three contrasted movements, and adapted to any kind of metrical text, not necessarily joyful. The structure of a glee is seldom truly contrapuntal, but considerable independence of the parts is essential; the former characteristic distinguishes it from the madrigal, the latter from the part-song. The glee is essentially of English origin and cultivation, and its best period was from 1760 to 1830. =**Syn.** **1.** *Joy*, *Joviality*, etc. (see *hilarity*); exhilaration, jollity, jocularity, sportiveness.

glee^{2}, *v.*, *n.*, and *adv.* See *gley*.

glee-club (glē'klub), *n.* A company of singers organized to sing glees, part-songs, and the like, often of male voices only.

gleed^{1} (glēd), *n.* [< ME. *gleede*, *glede*, < AS. *glēd* = ONorth. *gloed*, a glowing coal, flame, fire (= OS. **glōd* (in comp. *glōd-welo*, gold, lit. 'fire-wealth'; *welo* = E. *weal*) = OFries. *glēd*, *glōd* = D. *gloed* = MLG. *glōt*, LG. *gloot* = OHG. MHG. *gluot*, G. *glut*, *gluth* = Icel. *glōdh* (pl. *glædhr*) = Sw. Dan. *glöd*, a glowing coal), < AS. *glōwan*, E. *glow*: see *glow*. For the formative *-d*, cf. *seed*, ult. < *sow*^{1}, *mead*^{1}, ult. < *mow*^{1}, *flood*, ult. < *flow*, *blood*, ult. < *blow*^{2}, etc.] **1.** A live or burning coal; a fire; a flame. [Archaic or dialectal.]

> The cruel ire, as reed as eny *glede*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1140.

> Then he will spring forth of his hand,
> As sparke doth out of *gleede*.
> *Ballad of King Arthur* (Child's Ballads, I. 243).

> The sun that shines on the world sae bricht,
> A borrowed *gleid* frae the fountain o' licht.
> *Hogg*, Kilmeny.

> Then as the wind seized the *gleeds* and the burning thatch.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 5.

2†. Coal or cinders.

> The fir and flaumbe funeral,
> In which my body brennen shal to *glede*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 305.

gleed^1†, *v. i.* [< *gleed*^{1}, *n.*] To burn. *Nares.*

> The nearer I approch, the more my flame doth *gleede*.
> *Turberville*, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, sig. Q 4.

gleed^2 (glēd), *n.* Same as *glede*^{1}.

gleed^3, *p. a.* See *gleyed*.

gleedy†, *a.* [ME. *gledy*; < *gleed*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Burning; glowing.

> My besy gost . . .
> Constreynede me with so *gledy* desire,
> That in myn herte I feele yet the fire.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 105.

gleeful (glē'fůl), *a.* [< *glee*^{1} + *-ful.*] Actively merry; gay; joyous.

> My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,
> When everything doth make a *gleeful* boast?
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3.

gleefully (glē'fůl-i), *adv.* In a gleeful manner; merrily; gaily.

gleek^1† (glēk), *n.* [Also dial. Sc. *glaik* (q. v.); formerly also *glick, glike*; possibly from a form (Scand. ?) corresponding to AS. *gelāc*, play, movement, *gelācan* (pret. *gelēc*), delude, trick, < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix (see *i-*^{1}), + *lāc*, Icel. *leik*, play, sport. See *laik, lark*^{2}.] 1. A jest; a scoff; a trick or deception.

> Vnto whom Lucilla aunswered with this *glyeke*.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 95.

2. An enticing or wanton glance.

> Waving fans, coy glances, *glicks*, cringes, and all such simpering humours.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Palinode.

> But stay; I do espy
> A pretty *gleek* coming from Pallas' eye.
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

3. In *music*, same as *glee*^{1}, 4.—**Dutch gleek.** See *Dutch.*—**To give the gleek,** to pass a jest upon; make appear ridiculous.

> By manly mart to purchase prayse,
> And *give* his foes *the gleeke*.
> *Turberville*, cited by Steevens.

> *Mus.* What will you *give* us?
> *Pet.* No money, on my faith; but *the gleek*.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5.

gleek^1† (glēk), *v.* [< *gleek*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To ridicule; deride; scoff at.

> The more that I get her, the more she doth *gleek* me.
> *Tom Tyler and his Wife* (1598).

II. *intrans.* 1. To make sport; gibe; sneer.

> I have seen you *gleeking* and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1.

2. To pass time sportively or frivolously; frolic.

> No hospitality kept? Bacchanalia's good store in every Bishops family, and good *gleeking*.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

gleek^2 (glēk), *n.* [Generally regarded as a particular use of *gleek*^{1}, with which it is usually merged; but < OF. *glic, glicq, ghelicque*, chance, hazard, also a game of cards like gleek, lit. 'like' or 'even,' < MD. *ghelijck* or MHG. *gelīch, glīch*, G. *gleich*, like, even: see *alike, like*^{2}.] 1. An old game at cards played by three persons, with forty-four cards, each person having twelve, and eight being left for the stock.

> Nor play with costermongers at mumchance, traytrip,
> But keep the gallant'st company and the best games,
> *Gleek* and primero. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 4.

> Why, when you please, sir; I am,
> For threepenny *gleek*, your man.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, v. 2.

> My aunt Wright and my wife and I to cards, she teaching us to play at *gleeke*, which is a pretty game.
> *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 13, 1662.

2. Three cards of a sort in this game, as three aces, three kings, etc. Hence—3†. Three of anything.

> This day we'll celebrate
> A *gleek* of marriages; Pandolpho and Flavia,
> Sulpitia and myself, and Trincalo
> With Armellino. *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, iv. 4.

gleek^2 (glēk), *v. t.* [< *gleek*^{2}, *n.*] In the game of gleek, to gain a decided advantage over.

> Come, gentlemen, what's your game? Why, gleek; that's your only game. Gleek let it be, for I am persuaded I shall *gleek* some of you. *J. Cook*, Green's Tu Quoque.

glee-maiden† (glē'mā"dn), *n.* [Not found in ME.; AS. (ONorth.) *gliew-mēden*: see *glee*^{1}, 2, and *maiden.*] A female minstrel.

> The *glee-maiden* bent her head low, . . . and then began the song of Poor Louise.
> *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xi.

gleeman (glē'man), *n.*; pl. *gleemen* (-men). [< ME. *gleeman, gleman, gleoman, glewman, gluman, -mon*, < AS. *gleóman, gligman, glīman*, a musician, minstrel, player, jester, < *gleó, gleow*, etc., glee (music), + *man*, man.] A singer; specifically, in old use, a strolling minstrel or musician.

> Gladder than *gleo-man* that gold hath to gyfte.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 104.

> The *gleemen* added mimicry, and other means of promoting mirth, to their profession, as well as dancing and tumbling, with sleights of hand, and variety of deceptions to amuse the spectators.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 251.

> The visits of the *gleeman* and the juggler, or "tumbler," were welcome breaks in the monotony of the thegn's life. It is hard not to look kindly at the *gleeman*, for he no doubt did much to preserve the older poetry which even now was ebbing away.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 324.

> No rude shows of a theatrical kind; no minstrel, with his harp and legendary ballad, nor *gleeman*, with an ape dancing to his music. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 270.

> You see, at the court of the Great Kaan there was a great number of *gleemen* and jugglers.
> *Yule*, tr. of Marco Polo, II. 54.

gleen†, *v. i.* [Not found except in quot. from Prior, and perhaps an error for *gleam*^{1}. Cf. *gleam*^{2} for *glean*^{1}.] To shine; glisten.

> Those who labour
> The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
> Bend stubborn steel, and harden *gleening* armour,
> Acknowledge Vulcan's aid.
> *Prior*, First Hymn of Callimachus.

gleesome (glē'sum), *a.* [< *glee*^{1} + *-some.*] Gleeful; joyous.

> *Gleesome* hunters, pleased with their sport,
> With sacrifices due have thank'd me for 't.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

gleet (glēt), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *glit* (q. v.); < ME. *glet, glette*, once *glat* (for **glete*), slime, < OF. *glete, glette, glecte*, a flux, secretion, humor, mucus, matter.] 1†. Slime; mucus.

> Holy mennys affeccions . . . casten out fro her hertis al vile *glat* [var. *glet*] that stoppith her breeth.
> *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 31.

> He [Jonah] glidez in by the giles [gills] thurȝ glaymande *glette*. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 269.

2. A thin ichor running from a sore; in particular, a transparent mucous discharge from the urethra: an effect of gonorrhea.

gleet† (glēt), *v. i.* [< *gleet*, *n.*] 1. To flow in a thin limpid humor; ooze, as pus.

> His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision into it to the bone; this not only bled, but *gleeted* a few drops. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

2. To flow slowly, as water.

> Vapours . . . are condensed, and so *gleet* down the caverns of these mountains, whose inner parts, being hollow, afford them a basin.
> *G. Cheyne*, Philos. Prin. of Nat. Religion.

gleety (glē'ti), *a.* [< *gleet* + *-y*^{1}.] Consisting of or resembling gleet; ichorous; thin; limpid.

> If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter change to be thin and *gleety*, you may suspect it corrupting.
> *Wiseman*, Surgery.

glee-woman† (glē'wům"an), *n.* A female minstrel.

> Here is a strolling *glee-woman* with her viol, preparing to sing beneath the royal windows.
> *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, x.

gleg^1 (gleg), *a.* [Also, as a noun, *cleg*; < Icel. *glöggr*, also spelled *gleggr* and *gleyggr*, clear-sighted, acute, clever; of things, clear, distinct; = AS. *gleáw*, ME. *gleaw, gleu*, wise, sagacious, = OS. *glau* = LG. *glau* = OHG. *glau, glou, gilau, gilou*, MHG. *glau* (*glaw-*), wise, sagacious, G. *glau*, clear, bright, clear-sighted, = Goth. **glaggwus*, in adv. *glaggwō* and *glaggwuba, glaggwaba*, carefully, accurately.] 1. Quick of perception or apprehension; acute; clever; sharp.—2. Nimble; active; lively.

> Forbye, he'll shape you aff, fu' *gleg*,
> The cut of Adam's philabeg.
> *Burns*, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

> How are ye, miller? Ye look as *gleg*
> As if ye had got a prize in the lottery.
> *Petticoat Tales*, I. 226.

> I'm gay *gleg* at meal-time. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

3. Easily moved; slippery.—4. Keen-edged; sharp: applied to things, as to a knife.

> For, yet unskaithed by Death's *gleg* gully,
> Tam Samson's leevin'!
> *Burns*, Tam Samson's Elegy.

[Scotch in all uses.]

Gleg at the uptake, quick of perception or understanding.

> A gude tale's no the waur o' being twice tauld, . . . and a body has aye the better chance to understand it. Everybody's no sae *gleg at the uptake* as ye are yoursell.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

gleg^2, *n.* Same as *cleg*^{2}.

gleg-hawk (gleg'hâk), *n.* The European sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus.* [Scotch.]

Gleichenaceæ (glī-ke-nā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gleichenieæ.*

Gleichenia (glī-kē'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after Friedrich W. *Gleichen*, a German botanist (1717–83).] A genus of ferns having naked sori, composed of 2 to 10 sporangia, on the backs of veins. The sporangia have a broad, complete horizontal ring, and open vertically. The fronds are usually dichotomous, and often proliferous from the axils of the forks, and the pinnæ are deeply pinnatifid. The 23 species belong mostly to the southern hemisphere, and several beautiful ones are common in cultivation.

Gleichenieæ (glī-ke-nī'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gleichenia* + *-eæ.*] A group of ferns, typified by the genus *Gleichenia.* Also *Gleichenaceæ.*

gleid (glēd), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *gleed*^{1}.

gleire†, *n.* An obsolete form of *glair. Chaucer.*

glen (glen), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *glenne, glin*; not in ME. or AS.; < Gael. and Ir. *gleann* = W. and Corn. *glyn* (see *glyn*), a valley, glen; perhaps connected with W. *glan*, brink, side, shore, bank.] A narrow valley; a dale; a depression or hollow between hills.

> But now from me hys madding mynd is starte,
> And woes the Widdowes daughter of the *glenne*.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

> The wilderness is theirs, with all its caves,
> Its hollow *glens*, its thickets, and its plains.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 402.

=**Syn.** *Ravine, Gorge*, etc. See *valley*.

glench†, *v.* [ME. *glenchen*, usually in pret. *glente, glent*, mod. inf. *glent*: see *glent.*] Same as *glint*.

> Whan he saugh hym come he *glenched* for the stroke and girde in to the thikkest presse, and Gawein hym chaced that lightly wolde not hym leve.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 408.

glene (glē'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλήνη, the pupil, the eyeball, the socket of a joint.] In *anat.*: (*a*) The pupil; the eyeball; the eye. *Dunglison.* (*b*) A socket; any slight depression or cavity receiving a bone in articulation. *Parr.*

glengarry (glen-gar'i), *n.* [Named from *Glengarry*, a valley of Inverness-shire, Scotland.] A Scotch cap of wool, either woven in one piece or made of cloth. It has erect sides, a hollow or crease on the top, and diminishes in height toward the back, where the band is slit or parted and fitted with a pair of short ribbons, which are usually crossed and permitted to hang down.

> On his head was the Highland bonnet called a *glengarry*.
> *Geo. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 23.

Glenlivet, Glenlivat (glen-lē'vet, -vat), *n.* [So named from *Glenlivet*, a valley of Banffshire, Scotland, where it was first made.] A superior Scotch whisky.

> Fhairshon had a son who married Noah's daughter,
> And nearly spoiled ta flood by trinking up ta water—
> Which he would have done, I at least believe it,
> Had ta mixture peen only half *Glenlivet*.
> *Aytoun*, Massacre of the Macpherson.

glenohumeral (glē-nō-hū'mẹ-ral̤), *a.* [< *gleno(id)* + *humeral.*] Connecting the humerus with the glenoid cavity of the scapula: as, the *glenohumeral* ligament.

glenoid (glē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γληνοειδής, like a ball-and-socket joint, < γλήνη, a socket (see *glene*), + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* 1. Shallow or slightly cupped: specifically applied in anatomy to two articular cavities or fossæ, of the scapula and of the temporal bone respectively.—2. Having a glenoid fossa: as, the *glenoid* border of the scapula.—**Glenoid fissure,** the Glaserian fissure. See *fissure.*—**Glenoid fossa.** See *fossa*^{1}.

II. *n.* A glenoid fossa, as of the temporal bone or of the scapula; a glene.

glenoidal (glẹ-noi'dal̤), *a.* [< *glenoid* + *-al.*] Same as *glenoid*.

> The articular *glenoidal* cavity for the humerus.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 35.

glenovertebral (glē-nō-vėr'tẹ-bral̤), *a.* [< *gleno(id)* + *vertebral.*] Formed, as a certain angle of the scapula, by its glenoid and vertebral borders.

glent (glent), *v.* and *n.* A variant of *glint*.

gleve†, *n.* An obsolete form of *glave*.

glew^1†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *glue*.

glew^2†, *v. i.* A variant of *gley*.

gley, glee^2 (glī, glē), *v. i.* [Sc. also *glye* and *gledge* (early mod. E. also *glew*); < ME. *gleyen, glyen, gliȝen, glyȝen*, shine, glance, look askant, squint, < Icel. *gljā*, glitter, prob. akin to *glæja*, glow, *glōa*, glow, = Sw. *glo*, stare, = Dan. *glo*, glow, stare: see *glow*. For the sense, cf. *glance*, an oblique look, *glance, v.*, look obliquely, fly off obliquely.] 1†. To shine; glance.—2. To look obliquely or askance; squint. [Now only Scotch.]

> Cassandra the clere was a Clene Maydon,
> Semely of a Sise, as the silke white,
> Womonly wroght, waike of hir colour,
> Godely of gouernaunce, and *gleyit* a little.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3995.

> *Glie* or look askue, overthwart.
> *Baret*, Alvearie, G. 274½ (1570).

> There's a time to *gley*, and a time to look even. [There's a time to overlook things, and a time to notice them.]
> *Scotch proverb.*

gley, glee^{2} (glī, glē), *n.* [< *gley, glee^{2}, v.*] A squint or sidelong glance. [Scotch.]

gley, glee^{2} (glī, glē), *adv.* [< *gley, glee^{2}, n.* Cf. *agley*.] Awry; asquint. [Scotch.]

gleyed, gleed^{3} (glīd, glēd), *p. a.* [< *gley, glee^{2}*, + *-ed^{2}*.] Squint-eyed; squinting; oblique. [Scotch and old Eng.]

> I think such speech becomes a king no more than *glide* eyes doth his face, when I think he looks on me he sees me not. *The Prince's Cabbala*, p. 2 (1715).

To gang gleyed, to go awry or wrong.

> Did you ever hear of the umquhile Lady Huntinglen *ganging* a wee bit *gleed* in her walk through the world?
> *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxii.

gleyre†, *n.* An obsolete form of *glair*. *Chaucer.*

gleyve†, *n.* An obsolete form of *glave*.

gliadin (glī'a-din), *n.* [< Gr. γλία, glue, + *-ad* + *-in^{2}*.] The separable viscid constituent of wheat-gluten, a slightly transparent brittle substance of a straw-yellow color, soluble in alcohol and acids. Also called *glutin* and *vegetable gelatin.*

glib^{1} (glib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glibbed*, ppr. *glibbing.* [Of dial. origin, appar. from the more orig. verb *glibber*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To run smoothly; move freely, as the tongue. [Rare or obsolete.]

> I undertook that office, and the tongues
> Of all his flattering prophets *glibb'd* with lies.
> *Milton*, P. R., i. 375.

II. *trans.* To make smooth; cause to run smoothly, as the tongue; make glib. [Rare or obsolete.]

> My lord, the clapper of my mouth's not *glibd*
> With court oyle, twill not strike on both sides yet.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., ii. 2.

> There is a drunken liberty of the tongue, which, being once *glibbed* with intoxicating liquor, runs wild through heaven and earth. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 20.

glib^{1} (glib), *a.* [See *glib^{1}, v.*, and *glibber, a.*] **1.** Smooth; slippery: as, ice is *glib.*

> Or colour, like their own,
> The parted lips of shells that are upthrown,
> With which, and coral, and the *glib* sea flowers,
> They furnish their faint bowers.
> *Leigh Hunt*, Foliage, p. 20.

2. Running smoothly or sleekly; plausibly voluble: as, a *glib* tongue.

> I want that *glib* and oily art,
> To speak and purpose not; since what I will intend,
> I'll do 't before I speak. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

> He has not the *glib* faculty of sliding ouer a tale, but his words come squeamishly out of his mouth, and the laughter commonly before the iest.
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

glib^{2} (glib), *n.* [< Ir. and Gael. *glib*, a lock of hair, also a slut.] **1.** A bushy head of hair, formerly common among the Irish. See the extracts.

> They have another custome from the Scythians, that is the wearing of Mantells and long *glibbes*, which is a thick curled bush of heare, hanging downe over theyr eyes.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> The Irish princesse, and with her a fifteen others moe,
> With hanging *glybbes* that hid their necks as tynsel shadowing snoe. *Warner*, Albion's England, v. 26.

> Their hair they wore long behind and curled on to the shoulders, and cut in front to cover the forehead with a fringe or *glib.*
> *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 36.

2. A man wearing such a bush of hair.

> In Tyrconnell the haire of their head grows so long and curled that they goe bare-headed, and are called *glibs*, the women glibbins. *Gainsford*, Glory of Eng., p. 151.

glib^{3}† (glib), *v. t.* [Rare, and perhaps a mere error for *lib*; or due to confusion with *gib^{2}*, q. v.; there is nothing to show that *g-* represents the prefix *ge-* (see *i-^{1}*), as in D. *gelubt*, OD. *ghelubt* (Kilian), pp. of *lubben*, lib: see *lib*.] To castrate.

> I had rather *glib* myself than they
> Should not produce fair issue.
> *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

glibber (glib'ėr), *a.* [Appar. < D. *glibberen*, slide, freq. of *glippen* = MLG. *glippen*, slide, slip (cf. MLG. *glibberich*, smooth, slippery); perhaps ult. akin to *glide* (= D. *glijden*, etc.): see *glide*, *glidder*. Cf. *glib^{1}*.] Smooth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

glibbery† (glib'ėr-i), *a.* [< D. *glibberig*, slippery: see *glibber*, *glib^{1}*.] **1.** Slippery; fickle.

> His love is *glibbery;* there's no hold on 't.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

> Let who will climbe ambition's *glibbery* rounds,
> And leane upon the vulgar's rotten love,
> I'll not corrival him.
> *Marston*, Jack Drum's Entertainment, sig. B.

2. Voluble; glib; fluent.

> What, shall thy lubricall and *glibberie* Muse
> Live as shee were defunct?
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 3.

glibbin† (glib'in), *n.* [Ir. *glib*, a glib, a slut, *glibin*, a shred of cloth, a jag: see *glib^{2}*.] A woman wearing a glib or thick bush of hair hanging over her eyes. See extract under *glib^{2}*, 2.

glib-gabbet (glib'gab''et), *a.* Having a glib mouth or tongue; having the gift of the gab; glib; voluble. [Scotch.]

> An' that *glib-gabbet* Highland Baron,
> The Laird o' Graham.
> *Burns*, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

glibly (glib'li), *adv.* [< *glib^{1}* + *-ly^{2}*.] In a glib manner; smoothly; volubly: as, to slide *glibly;* to speak *glibly.*

> You shall have some will swallow
> A melting heir as *glibly* as your Dutch
> Will pills of butter. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

> Now by tough oars impell'd and prosp'rous tides,
> The vessel *glibly* down the river glides.
> *Fawkes*, tr. of Apollonius Rhodius's Argonautics, iv.

> Anything, anything to let the wheels
> Of argument run *glibly* to their goal!
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 133.

glibness (glib'nes), *n.* [< *glib^{1}* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being glib; slipperiness; smoothness; volubility: as, *glibness* of tongue or speech.

gliciride†, *n.* [ME., ult. < L. *glycyrrhiza*, licorice: see *Glycyrrhiza* and *licorice.*] Licorice.

> An unce of melion, of *gliciride*
> Thre unce, and take as moche of narde Celtike.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

glick† (glik), *n.* Another form of *gleek^{1}*.

glidden†. An obsolete past participle of *glide*.

glidder (glid'ėr), *a.* [Cf. AS. *glid* (once), slippery, **glidder* (not authenticated), slippery, *gliddrian* (once, in a gloss), totter (L. *nutare*); ult. < *glīdan* (pp. *gliden*), glide, slide: see *glide*. Cf. *slidder, a.*, with *slide, v.*; *slipper, a.*, with *slip, v.*; cf. also *glib^{1}*, *glibber*.] Slippery. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

glidder† (glid'ėr), *v. t.* [< *glidder, a.*] To render smooth and sleek, as by glazing or smearing.

> Make the decoction, strain it; then distil it,
> And keep it in your gallipot well *gliddered*.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

gliddery (glid'ėr-i), *a.* [< *glidder* + *-y^{1}*.] Slippery. [Prov. Eng.]

> Two men led my mother down a steep and *gliddery* stairway. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, iv.

glide (glīd), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *glided*, ppr. *gliding*. [< ME. *gliden* (pret. *glode*, *glod*, pl. *gliden*, pp. *gliden*), glide, slide, flow, fly, fall, move, < AS. *glīdan* (pret. *glād*, pl. *glidon*, pp. *gliden*), glide, slide, = OS. *glīdan* = OFries. *glīda* = D. *glijden* = MLG. LG. *gliden*, *glien* = OHG. *glītan*, MHG. *glīten*, G. *gleiten* = Sw. *glida* = Dan. *glide*, glide, slide. Perhaps connected remotely with *glad*, in its lit. sense of 'smooth.' Hence *glidder*, *glede^{1}*.] **1.** To move smoothly and without discontinuity or jar; pass or slip along without apparent effort; sweep along with a smooth, easy, rapid motion, as a stream in its channel, a bird through the air, or a ship through the water.

> Where-euer the gomen [game] bygan, or *glod* to an ende.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 661.

> Somtyme it seemeth as it were
> A starre, which that *glideth* there.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

> His goode stede al he bistrood,
> And forth upon his wey he *glood*.
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 193.

> For rolling Years like stealing Waters *glide*.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

> Ghostlike we *glide* through nature, and should not know our place again. *Emerson*, Experience.

Specifically—**2.** In *music*, to pass from tone to tone without break; slur. =**Syn.** *Slip*, etc. See *slide*.

glide (glīd), *n.* [< *glide, v.*] **1.** A gliding movement; the act of moving smoothly and evenly.

> It unlink'd itself,
> And with indented *glides* did slip away
> Into a bush. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

> The ruffian, who, with ghostly *glide*,
> Dagger in hand, steals close to your bedside.
> *Cowper*, Charity, l. 186.

2. In *music* and *pronunciation*, the joining of two successive sounds without a break; a transition-sound involuntarily produced between two principal sounds; a slur.—**3.** In *dancing*, a peculiar waltz-step performed in a smooth and sliding manner.

gliden†. An obsolete past participle of *glide*.

glider^{1} (glī'dėr), *n.* [< ME. **glidere*, *glydare*; < *glide* + *-er^{1}*.] One who or that which glides.

> *Per.* The glaunce into my heart did glide;
> *Wil.* Hey, ho, the *glyder!*
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., August.

glider^{2}†, *v. i.* A Middle English variant of *glitter*.

gliding (glī'ding), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as moving—that is, as undulating, as if in motion, and fessewise: said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *glissant.*

glidingly (glī'ding-li), *adv.* In a smooth, gliding, or flowing manner.

gliding-plane (glī'ding-plān), *n.* In *crystal.*, that direction in a crystal in which the molecules glide or slip over one another under pressure. Also called *slipping-plane.*

gliff (glif), *v.* [Sc. also *gluff*, *gloff*; < ME. *gliffen*, *glyffen*, be terrified, gaze in terror, in comp. *agliffen*, terrify; also *gliften;* origin unknown: see *glift.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be seized with sudden fear; be terrified.—**2.** To gaze with terror; gaze; look back.

II. *trans.* To frighten; alarm.

[Now only Scotch.]

gliff (glif), *n.* [< *gliff, v.*] **1.** A sudden fright or shock.

> I ha'e gi'en some o' them a *gliff* in my day, when they were coming rather ower near me. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

> Mony's the *gliff* I got mysel' in the great deep.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

2. A glimpse; a sudden or chance view.

> The mirk came in *gliffs*.
> *Edinburgh Mag.*, May, 1820, p. 423.

3. A moment.

> I have placed the fire-wood so as to screen you. Bide behind it for a *gliff*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, liii.

[Now only Scotch.] [she has] loved down

Old

glift† (glift), *v.* [ME. *gliften*, var. of *gliffen:* see *gliff.*] Same as *gliff*.

glike†, *n.* Another form of *gleek^{1}*.

glim (glim), *v. i.* [< ME. **glimmen* (found only as in the deriv. forms *glimmer* and *glimpse*, q. v.) = MD. D. *glimmen* = MLG. LG. *glimmen* = MHG. G. *glimmen* = Sw. *glimma* = ODan. *glimme*, shine, glow, glimmer; a secondary form of an orig. strong verb (MHG. *glimmen*, pret. *glamm*, also *glīmen*, pret. *gleim*), shine, Teut. √ *glim*, whence also ult. *glim, n.*, *glimmer*, *glimpse*, *gleam^{1}*, etc. (see these words); connected with *glint*, *glitter*, *gliss*, *glist*, *glisten*, *glister^{1}*, etc., as extensions of a Teut. √ *gli* = Gr. χλίειν, become warm (cf. χλιαρός, warm). More remotely akin are *glare^{1}*, *glass*, *gloss^{1}*, *glow*, and perhaps *glad*, the ult. root being represented by Skt. √ *ghar*, shine, glow.] **1.** To shine; glimmer. [Rare.] —**2.** To glance slyly; look askance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Also *glime.*

glim (glim), *n.* [< ME. *glim* (dat. *glymme*), < AS. *gleomu* (orig. **glimu*), brightness, = MHG. *glim*, G. *glimm*, a spark, = Sw. dial. *glim*, a glance; cf. OS. *glīmo*, brightness, = OHG. *glīmo*, MHG. *gleime*, a glow-worm, MHG. *glamme*, a glow, AS. *glǣm*, E. *gleam^{1}*, etc. (OF. *glimpe*, a rush-light, < G.), from the orig. strong form of *glim, v.*] **1†.** Brightness; sheen.

> So watz I rauyste wyth *glymme* pure.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 1087.

2. A light, as of a lamp or candle. [Colloq.]

> "Let's have a *glim*," said Sikes, "or we shall go breaking our necks." *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xvi.

> It is not a farthing *glim* in a bedroom, or we should have seen it lighted.
> *C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend, xlviii.

3. An eye. [Slang.]

> Harold escaped with the loss of a *glim*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 339.

4. Glimpse; glance. [Rare.]

> If the way might be found to draue your eie, set on high materes of state, to take a *glim* of a thing of so mean contemplation.
> *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 2.

To douse the glim, to put out the light. [Slang.]

glime (glīm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *glimed*, ppr. *gliming*. Same as *glim*.

glimmer (glim'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *glimeren*, *glemeren* = LG. *glimmern* = MHG. G. *glimmern* =

Dan. *glimre* = Sw. *glimra*, glimmer; freq. of *glim*, *v.*] **1.** To shine faintly or unsteadily; emit feeble or wavering rays of light; twinkle; gleam: as, the *glimmering* dawn; a *glimmering* lamp.

His athel sturtes [noble stirrups],
That euer *glemered* & glent al of grene stones.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 172.

The west yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 3.

The pools
No longer *glimmer*, and the silvery streams
Darken to veins of lead at thy approach.
Bryant, Rain-Dream.

Her taper *glimmer'd* in the lake below.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

The idea of ever recovering happiness never *glimmered* in her mind for a moment.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 2.

2. To blink; wink; look unsteadily. [Scotch.] =**Syn.** 1. *Gleam*, *Flicker*, etc. See *glare*¹, *v. i.*

glimmer (glim′ėr), *n.* [= G. *glimmer*, a glimmer, mica, = Sw. *glimmer*, mica, dial. glimmer, = Dan. *glimmer*, glitter, mica; from the verb.] **1.** A faint and wavering light; feeble and broken or scattered rays of light.

Yet hath my night of life some memory,
My wasting lamps some fading *glimmer* left.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

The flame, at first but a cloudy *glimmer*, then a flicker, now gave broad and welcome light.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle vi.

2. A faint glow; a shimmer.

Gloss of satin and *glimmer* of pearls.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii. 9.

3. A glimpse: same as *glimmering*, 2.

I have had some *glimmer*, at times, in my gloomiest woe,
Of a God behind all. *Tennyson*, Despair.

4. Mica.

Talc, catsilver, or *glimmer*, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward*, Fossils.

5†. Fire. [Old cant.]

glimmer-gowk (glim′ėr-gouk), *n.* An owl. [Prov. Eng.]

While 'e sit like a graät *glimmer-gowk* wi' 'is glasses athurt
'is noäse. *Tennyson*, Village Wife, vii.

glimmering (glim′ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *glymeryng*; verbal n. of *glimmer*, *v.*] **1.** A feeble, unsteady light; a glimmer; a faint glow or gleam: as, a slight *glimmering* of sense.

Bar. Methinks he looks well;
His colour fresh and strong; his eyes are cheerful.
Lop. A *glimmering* before death; 'tis nothing else, sir.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

[They] had not had their conjectures alarmed by some *glimmerings* of light into that dark project before.
South, Works, III. xii.

2. A dim or vague view or notion; an inkling; a glimpse.

This kunne not we knowe ful certeyne, but han *glymeryng* & supposyng.
Wyclif, Eng. Works hitherto unprinted (ed. Matthew), [p. 339.

I have not a *glimmering* of it, yet in general I remember the scope of it.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

On the way the baggage post-boy, who had been at court, got a *glimmering* who they were. *Sir H. Wotton.*

glimmeringly (glim′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With a faint, glimmering appearance.

Glimmeringly did a pack of were-wolves pad
The snow. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 25.

glimmery†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *glimrye*; < *glimmer* + *-y*¹.] Glimmering. *Davies.*

Shal wee, father heuenlye, be carelesse
Of thy claps thundring? or when fiers *glimrye* be listed
In clowds grim glooming? *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 216.

glimpse (glimps), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glimpsed*, ppr. *glimpsing*. [Early mod. E. *glimse* (the *p* being excrescent), < ME. *glimsen* (in verbal n. *glimsing*, spelled *glymsyng*) = MHG. *glimsen*, G. dial. *glumsen*, *glumpsen*, *glumbsen*, glimmer, glow; with verb-formative *-s*, from the root of *glim*, *glimmer*: see *glim*, *glimmer*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To glimmer; shine.

The christal glas, which *glimseth* braue and bright,
And shewes the thing much better than it is.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 54.

And little glow-wormes *glimpsing* in the dark.
Robert Earl of Huntington's Death, sig. E 1 (1601).

2. To come into momentary view; appear transiently or as in a flash.

The streams well ebb'd, new hopes some comforts borrow
From firmest truth; then *glimps'd* the hopefull morrow:
So spring some dawns of joy, so sets the height of sorrow.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, xii.

On the slope
The sword rose, the hind fell, the herd was driven,
Fire *glimpsed*. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

3. To look momentarily or accidentally.

Her position rendered it absolutely impossible that she should *glimpse* at the original [a picture].
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., VII. 83.

II. *trans.* **1.** To get a momentary view of; see transiently.

Chaucer's picturesque bits are incidental to the story, *glimpsed* in passing; they never stop the way.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 279.

The God hitherto . . . partially and intermittently *glimpsed* in Covenant Angel and Shechinah, henceforth became completely and permanently visible in the Man of Nazareth. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 181.

De Soto merely *glimpsed* the river.
S. L. Clemens, Life on Mississippi, p. 28.

2. To show or cause to be seen as by a glimpse.

We conclude this survey with the mention of the psychology of the developing child, *glimpsing* as it does, in the budding capabilities of the infant, the microcosm of the race and an epitome of the struggle for civilization.
Science, XI. 257.

glimpse (glimps), *n.* [< *glimpse*, *v.*] **1.** A transient gleam; a momentary ray or flash of light.

Light as the lightning *glimpse*, they ran, they flew.
Milton, P. L., vi. 642.

Sweet human faces, white clouds of the noon,
Slant starlight *glimpses* through the dewy leaves.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. A transient or hurried view; a glance, as in passing; hence, a momentary or chance experience of anything; a faint perception.

With looks
Downcast and damp; yet such wherein appear'd
Obscure some *glimpse* of joy. *Milton*, P. L., i. 524.

Methinks yon waving trees afford
A doubtful *glimpse* of our approaching friends.
Johnson, Irene, ii. 2.

Like almost every one who caught *glimpses* of the West, he returned with a mind filled with the brightness of its promise. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 106.

3†. A faint trace or share; a slight tinge.

There is no man hath a virtue that he hath not a *glimpse* of; nor any man an attaint but he carries some stain of it.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2.

glimpsing†, *n.* [< ME. *glymsyng*; verbal n. of *glimpse*, *v.*] A faint perception: same as *glimpse*.

Ye han som *glymsyng* and no parfyt sight.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1137.

glimse†, *v.* See *glimpse*.

glimstick (glim′stik), *n.* A candlestick. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

glin (glin), *n.* [Connected with *glint*, *glink*, *glim*, etc.: see *glint*, *glim*.] A hazy appearance on the horizon at sea, indicating the approach of foul weather. *C. Hallock.*

glincy (glin′si), *a.* Same as *glinse*. [Prov. Eng.]

glink (glingk), *v. i.* [Var. of *glint*.] To glance; look askance. [Prov. Eng.]

glinne†, *n.* See *glen* and *glyn*.

glinse (glins), *a.* [Cf. *glint*, *a.*] Slippery; smooth. Also *glincy*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

glint (glint), *v.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *glent*; < ME. *glenten*, shine, gleam, glance, look, glance off, tr. cast, throw, < ODan. *glinte*, shine (cf. Dan. *glindse*, glisten, shine, *glimt*, a gleam, flash, glimpse, *glimte*, gleam, flash, etc.), = Sw. dial. *glinta*, *glänta*, slip, slide, glance off; orig. a strong verb (pret. **glant*), > ult. *glance*, q. v. The root **glint* may be regarded as a nasalized form of **glit* in *glitter*, etc.: see *glitter*, and cf. *glim*, *glimmer*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To shine; gleam; glance; show suddenly, as a gleam of light or a flash of lightning, or an object appearing and disappearing.

The stretez of golde as glasse al bare,
The wal of Iasper that *glent* as glayre.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1025.

Yet cheerfully thou *glinted* forth
Amid the storm.
Burns, Mountain Daisy.

The sight of the stars *glinting* fitfully through the trees, as we rolled along the avenue.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

Across the river the village of Pengandonan *glinted* through the palms.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 185.

2†. To glance; turn the eyes.

As that hire eye *glente*
Asyde, anon she gan his swerde aspye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1223.

He *glent* vpon syr Gawan, & gaynly he sayde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 476.

3†. To glance aside; pass by.

And the swerde *glent* be-twene the body and the shelde, and kutte the gige that it hanged on that it fley in to the felde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 552.

4. To pass quickly or suddenly, like a gleam of light. [Scotch.]

How slow ye move, ye heavy hours!
The joyless day how dreary!
It was nae sae ye *glinted* by
When I was wi' my dearie.
Burns, How Lang an' Drearie is the Night.

She is *glinting* homeward over the snow.
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 95.

II. *trans.* **1.** To reflect in glints or flashes.

The sun's last glance was *glinted* back
From spear and glaive, from targe and jack;
The next, all unreflected, shone
On bracken green and cold gray stone.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 10.

2†. To cast; throw; put aside.

glint (glint), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *glent*; < ME. *glent*, a look; from the verb.] **1.** A gleam; a shimmer of light, as through a chink; a flash, as of lightning.

His lady cam at day, left a taiken and away,
Gaed as licht as a *glint* o' the moon.
Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 135).

There was an opening near the hou,
Throw whilk he saw a *glent* of light.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 523.

The few persevering gnats . . . were still dancing about in the slanting *glints* of sunshine, that struck here and there across the lanes.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xlvii.

The little room was dusky, save for a narrow *glint* streaming through the not quite closed door of the room.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop.

2. A glimpse; a momentary view. [Scotch.]

glint† (glint), *a.* [Cf. E. dial. *glinse*, *glincy*, slippery, smooth: see *glint*, *v.*] Slippery.

Stones be full *glint*. *Skelton.*

glinting (glin′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *glint*, *v.*] Same as *glint*.

The nervous system . . . sees shadows and spots and *glintings* which are not natural to it.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 347.

glioma (glī-ō′mä̤), *n.*; pl. *gliomata* (-ma̤-tä̤). [NL., < Gr. γλία, glue, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of neuroglia.

Neuroglia, supposed to be the source of one of the forms of tumor described . . . under the name of *glioma*.
H. Gray, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 72.

gliomatous (glī-om′a̤-tus), *a.* [< *glioma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of glioma or gliomata.

Cellular tumours of the retina have been described as *gliomatous*. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 145.

Cavity formations in the spinal marrow in adults may result from *gliomatous* degeneration. *Med. News*, LIII. 43.

gliosarcoma (glī″ō-sär-kō′mä̤), *n.*; pl. *gliosarcomata* (-ma̤-tä̤). [< Gr. γλία, glue, + σάρκωμα, fleshy excrescence: see *sarcoma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of gliomatous and sarcomatous tissue.

Glires (glī′rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *glis* (*glir-*), a dormouse.] **1.** The fourth Linnean order of *Mammalia*, composed of the genera *Hystrix*, *Lepus*, *Castor*, *Mus*, *Sciurus*, and *Noctilio*: excepting the last, the same as *Rodentia*, the rodents or *Rosores*. The term has long been superseded by *Rodentia*, but has come into renewed use, as by Alston, Allen, Coues, and Gill. The *Glires* are divided into three suborders: (*a*) *Simplicidentati*, with one pair of incisors above and below, containing all living rodents excepting the hares and pikas; (*b*) *Duplicidentati*, with more than one pair of upper incisors, containing the hares and pikas; and (*c*) *Hebetidentati*, based upon a fossil genus. The *Simplicidentati* are subdivided into the three series of *Myomorpha* or murine rodents, *Hystricomorpha* or hystricine rodents, and *Sciuromorpha* or sciurine rodents, respectively typified by mice, porcupines, and squirrels. The *Duplicidentati* are not subdivided, but are also called *Lagomorpha*, or leporine rodents. The *Glires* are by far the largest order of mammals, and embrace a great number of highly diversified animals, all conforming, however, to a single type of structure. See *Rodentia*.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *glis*, 1.

gliriform (glir′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *gliriformis*, < L. *glis* (*glir-*), a dormouse, + *forma*, shape.] **1.** Resembling the *Glires* or *Rodentia* in form; having somewhat of the character of a rodent mammal.

Prof. Brandt, of St. Petersburg, in an elaborate memoir just published, arrives at the conclusion that it [*Hyrax*] is a "*gliriform* Ungulate." *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 367.

2. Resembling the peculiar teeth of rodents; incisiform: as, a *gliriform* incisor. *Gill.*

Gliriformia (glir-i-fôr′mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gliriformis*: see *gliriform*.] An order of mammals: same as *Hyracoidea* or *Lamnunguia*.

Glirina (gli-rī′nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *glis* (*glir-*), a dormouse: see *glis*.] **1.** A group of rodents or *Rodentia*.—**2.** A group of rodent-like marsupials, corresponding to the family *Phascolomyidæ*.

glirine (glī′rin), *a.* [< L. *glis* (*glir-*), a dormouse.] **1.** Resembling a dormouse; myoxine. —**2.** Pertaining to the *Glires*; rodent; rosorial.

glis (glis), *n.* [L., a dormouse.] **1.** Pl. *glires* (glī'rēz). A kind of dormouse, *Myoxus glis.*—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of dormice. *Erxleben*, 1777.

glisk (glisk), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *gliss.*] **1.** To glitter.—**2.** To look slyly or askance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

glisk (glisk), *n.* [< *glisk, v.*] **1.** A glance or gleam of light. [Scotch.]

> The flock, thickly scattered over the heath, arose, and turned to the ruddying east *glisk* of returning light.
> *Blackwood's Mag.*, June, 1820, p. 277.

2. A transient view; a glimpse. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

> He has a gloaming sight o' what's reasonable—that is anes and awa'—a *glisk* and nae mair. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

gliss (glis), *v. i.* [< ME. *glissen*, glance, *glisien*, shine, < AS. *glisian* = OFries. *glisa* = MLG. *glisen*, *glissen* = ODan. *glise*, shine; a secondary form, connected with *glisten*, *glister*, prob. from an orig. base **glits-*, extended from the root **glit* of *glitter*: see *glist*, *glisten*, *glister*1, *glitter*, and cf. *glim, v.*] **1.** To shine; glitter. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> A greate *glisiande* God grathly mee tolde,
> That thou shalt raigne when I rotte on my ryche londes.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1196.

> Her girdle shew'd her middle gimp,
> And gowden *glist* her hair. *Hardyknute*, st. 4.

2†. To glance; look.

> He *glysset* up with his ene, that gray were and grete.
> *Anturs of Arthur*, st. 28.

glissa (glis'ä), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] **1.** A fish of the tunny kind without scales.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of zygænid moths, having the palpi broad, rectangular, and applied to the head. The sole species, *G. bifacies*, is Brazilian. *Walker*, 1864.

glissade (gli-säd'), *n.* [< F. *glissade*, < *glisser*, slide, glide, slip, < OD. *glitsen*, *glissen*, D. *glissen* = MLG. *glischen*, LG. *glisken* = G. *glitschen*, slide; with verb-formative *-s* (as in E. *glimpse*, *cleanse*, *bless*, etc.), from the base *glid-* of D. *glijden* = G. *gleiten* = E. *glide*: see *glide*.] **1.** The act of sliding, as on ice; a slide.

> We put the house in order, packed up, and shot by *glissade* down the steep slopes of La Filia to the vault of the Arveiron. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 92.

> Timur himself was let down the snows by *glissade* in a basket guided by ropes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 821.

2. In *dancing*, a sliding or gliding step to the right or left.

> "Our Louise in time will dance very well," remarked the Judge to his wife, as he noticed with great pleasure the little *glissades* and chassées of his daughter.
> *Mary Howitt*, tr. of Frederika Bremer's Home, ix.

glissade (gli-säd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *glissaded*, ppr. *glissading*. [< *glissade, n.*] To slide; glide. [Rare.]

> K. and C., amid shouts of laughter, *glissaded* gallantly over the slopes of snow. *Farrar.*

glissando (glē-sän'dō), *n.* [As if It. ppr., equiv. to F. *glissant*, ppr. of *glisser*, slide: see *glissade*.] **1.** In *pianoforte-playing*, an effect produced by running the tips of the fingers rapidly along the keys, without striking them with the fingers separately.—**2.** In *violin-playing*, a rapid slur. Also *glissato*, *glissicando*, and *glissicato*.

glissant (glis'ant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *glisser*, glide: see *glissade*.] In *her.*, same as *gliding*.

glissette (gli-set'), *n.* [< F. *glisser*, slide.] A curve described by a point upon a rigid piece two other points of which slide upon two curves or upon the same curve.

glist†, *v. i.* [ME. *glisten*, a var. of *glissen*, *glisien*, shine: see *gliss*, and cf. *glisten*, *glister*1.] **1.** To shine; glisten.

> Semde as thah ha sehe ithe *glistinde* glem the deore rode areachen to the heouene [seemed as though she saw in the glistening gleam the dear rood (precious cross) reach to the heavens]. *St. Marherete* (ed. Cockayne), p. 9.

2. To look.

> Sir Gawayne *glystes* on the gome with a glade wille.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2525.

glist (glist), *n.* [See *glist, v.*, *glisten*, *glister*1. Cf. *glimmer, n.*, mica.] In *mining*, a shining black or brown mineral, of an iron cast, something like cockle (schorl). *Pryce.* [Cornwall.]

glisten (glis'n), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *glissen*; < ME. *glistnen*, < AS. *glisnian*, glisten, shine; with verb-formative *-n*, from the base *glis-*, seen also in AS. *glisian*, ME. *glisien*, shine, *glissen*, glance: see *gliss*. Cf. *glist*, *glister*1.] To shine gleamingly; sparkle with light; especially, to shine with a scintillating or twinkling light: as, *glistening* snow; the *glistening* stars; his face *glistened* with pleasure.

> And sodainly beholde a certain man, whose countenaunce was full of maiestie, stood visible before me, in a *glistening* garmente. *J. Udall*, On Acts x.

> How unpolish't soever this diamond be, yet if it do but *glissen*, 'tis too presious to be cast away.
> *Hammond*, Works, IV. 660.

> The bright arms and banners of the French were seen *glistening* in the distance. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

> Mothers' eyes *glistened* at the windows upon the *glistening* bayonets of their boys below.
> *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme.

=**Syn.** *Glister*, *Glitter*, etc. See *glare*1, *v. i.*

glisten (glis'n), *n.* [< *glisten, v.*] Glitter; sparkle; gleam. [Rare.]

> And crossing, oft we saw the *glisten*
> Of ice, far up on a mountain head.
> *Tennyson*, The Daisy.

> The sight of a piece of gold would bring into her eyes a green *glisten*, singular to witness.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xiv.

glister1 (glis'tėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *glisteren*, *glistren* = MD. *glisteren*, D. *glinsteren* = MLG. *glinstern*, *glistern*, LG. *glinsteren*, glister; a freq. form, with suffixed *-t*, from the base *glis-* in *gliss*, *glist*, *glisten*, etc.: see *gliss*, *glisten*.] To sparkle; glitter. [Obsolete or rare.]

> Many an helme and many a shelde *glistred* a-gein the sonne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 385.

> The gold, the precius stonys in the Auter when they *Glysteryd* And shone, it was grett mervell to See.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11

> All that *glisters* is not gold. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7.

> The Prince called Axgugce, that is Lord of riches: he shewed vs (saith Bermudez) a Mountaine [of Ethiopia] *glistering* in some places like the Sunne, saying all that was gold. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 672.

=**Syn.** *Glisten*, *Glitter*, etc. See *glare*1, *v. i.*

glister1 (glis'tėr), *n.* [< *glister*1, *v.*] Sheen; luster; glitter. [Obsolete or rare.]

> The *glister* of the profit that was judged hereof to have ensued to Scottishmen at the first sight blinded many men's eyes. *Knox*, Hist. Reformation, i.

glister2, **glister-pipe** (glis'tėr, -pīp). Same as *clyster*, *clyster-pipe*.

glit (glit), *n.* [A var. of *gleet*.] **1.** Tough phlegm.—**2.** Ooze in the bed of a river. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

glitter (glit'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *gliteren*, rarely *glideren* (AS. **gliterian* not found) = MHG. G. *glitzern* = Icel. *glitra* = Sw. *glittra* = Dan. *glitre*, glitter; a freq. form, equiv. to AS. *glitinian*, *glitenian* = OHG. *glizinōn*, MHG. *glitzinen*, glitter, to Goth. *glitmunjan*, shine, and to MHG. *glitzen* = Icel. *glita* = ODan. *glitte*, glitter (Icel. *glit*, n., glitter); all secondary forms from an orig. strong verb, OS. *glītan* = OHG. *glīzan*, MHG. *glīzen*, G. *gleissen*, shine, glitter, from a root **glit*, allied to *glim*, *glimmer*, etc.: see *glim*, *glimmer*, and cf. *gliss*, *glisten*, *glister*1.] **1.** To shine or gleam with scattered light; emit scintillating flashes of light; sparkle; glisten: as, a *glittering* sword.

> The rede statue of Mars with spere and targe
> So shineth in his white baner large,
> That alle the feeldes *gliteren* up and doun.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 119.

> Ther sholde ye haue sein the baners and fresh armes *glyteringe* in the wynde and fresh hauberkes bright shynynge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 281.

> Like those three stars of the airy Giant's zone,
> That *glitter* burnish'd by the frosty dark.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

> Sparklike gems *glitter* from many a hand.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 202.

Hence—**2.** To be brilliant or showy; be attractive from showiness: as, the *glittering* scenes of a court.

> They think they err, if in their verse they fall
> On any thought that's plain or natural:
> Fly this excess; and let Italians be
> Vain authors of false *glittering* Poetry.
> *Soame and Dryden*, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry.

> I saw her [the Queen of France] just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated sphere she just began to move in—*glittering* like the morning star, full of life, and splendour, and joy. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

> The *glittering* and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence.
> *Choate*, Letter to Maine Whig Committee, 1856.

=**Syn. 1.** *Glisten*, *Gleam*, etc. See *glare*1, *v. i.*

glitter (glit'ėr), *n.* [< *glitter, v.*] Sparkling or scintillating light; brilliancy; splendor; luster: as, the *glitter* of arms; the *glitter* of royal equipage.

> Clad
> With what permissive glory since his fall
> Was left him, or false *glitter*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 452.

glitterance (glit'ėr-ans), *n.* [< *glitter* + *-ance*, as in *brilliance*, etc.] Glitter; brightness; brilliancy. [Rare.]

> It rose and fell upon the surge,
> Till from the *glitterance* of the sunny main
> He turn'd his aching eyes. *Southey*, Thalaba, xii.

glitterand†, *a.* [Archaic in Spenser; < ME. *gliterand*, ppr. (north.) of *gliteren*, glitter: see *glitter, v.*] Shining; glittering.

> Dogohtres of kinges . . . in *gliterand* gilted hemminges.
> *Early Eng. Ps.*, xliv. [xlv.] 14.

> They bene yclad in purple and pall, . . .
> Ygyrt with belts of *glitterand* gold.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

glitteringly (glit'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a glittering manner; with sparkling luster.

gloam (glōm), *n.* [A dial. var. of *gloom*.] The gloaming. [Poetical.]

> I saw their starved lips in the *gloam*,
> With horrid warning gaped wide.
> *Keats*, La Belle Dame sans Merci.

gloam (glōm), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *gloom, v.*] **1.** To grow dark: as, it begins to *gloam*.—**2†.** To be sullen; gloom.

gloaming (glō'ming), *n.* and *a.* [A dial. var. of *glooming*, which, though little used in this sense, is the proper E. representative of AS. *glōmung*: see *glooming*, *gloom*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The fall of the evening as the time of dusk or gloom; the twilight. [A provincial word recently adopted by English writers.]

> 'Twixt the *gloaming* and the mirk, when the kye come hame. *Hogg*, When the Kye come Hame.

> The snow had begun in the *gloaming*.
> *Lowell*, First Snow-Fall.

> Supper cleared away, we sat in the *gloaming*, looking out over the dimly-lit plain. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xxi.

Hence—**2.** Closing period; decline: as, the *gloaming* of life.—**3†.** Gloominess of mood or disposition; glooming.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the gloaming or twilight.—**Gloaming star**, the evening star. [Scotch.]

gloar†, *v. i.* Another spelling of *glore*.

gloat (glōt), *v.* [Formerly also *glote* (also *glout*); < Icel. *glotta*, grin, smile scornfully, = Sw. dial. *glotta*, *glutta*, peep, = MHG. *glotzen*, G. *glotzen*, stare. Cf. OBulg. *gledati*, look, see. The Sw. Dan. *glo*, stare, is a particular use of *glo*, glow: see *glow* and *gley*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To cast a sidelong glance or ray; look furtively.

> Nor let thine eyes be *gloting* downe, cast with a hanging looke. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 292.

> By reflection a thing may be seen greater than it is, in a different place from the true one where it is; colours may be made by reflection, as also *gloating* light, and fire.
> *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Bodies, xiii.

2. To stare; gaze intently; specifically, to dwell or ponder with pleasure, as upon something that gratifies an evil passion or a corrupt propensity: as, to *gloat* over the corpse of an enemy; to *gloat* upon a lascivious spectacle; to *gloat* over the ruin of a rival.

> And with her gloomy eyes
> To *glote* upon those stars to us that never rise.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxvi.

> And then, having drunk, she *gloated* over it, and tasted, and smelt of the cup of this hellish wine, as a wine-bibber does of that which is most fragrant and delicate.
> *Hawthorne*, Septimius Felton, p. 100.

=**Syn. 2.** *Gaze*, etc. See *stare*1.

II.† *trans.* To convey by a look or a glance.

> Her tongue, I confess, was silent; but her speaking eyes *gloted* such things, more immodest and lascivious than ravishers can act or women under a confinement think. *Wycherley*, Plain-Dealer.

glob†, *n.* and *v.* See *globe, n.*, 6, and *globe, v. t.*, 2.

globard†, *n.* See *glowbird*.

Globaria (glō-bā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1829), < L. *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Hydrophilidæ*. There are 4 species, 3 East Indian and 1 South African.

globate (glō'bāt), *a.* [< L. *globatus*, pp. of *globare*, make into a ball, < *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] Having the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

globated (glō'bā-ted), *a.* Same as *globate*.

globber (glob'ėr), *n.* Same as *glubber*.

globe (glōb), *n.* [< OF. *globe*, F. *globe* (the ME. *glob*, *glub*, *glubbe*, a company, is appar. directly from L.) = Sp. Pg. It. *globo*, < L. *globus*, a ball, sphere, globe, a mass, company, troop, throng, akin to *glomus*, a ball, a clue, *glæba*, *gleba*, a clod, and ult. to E. *clue*: see *glome*, *glebe*, *clue*.] **1.** A spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; a body all points on whose surface are equidistant from a point within it (a center).

> Look downward on that *globe*, whose hither side
> With light from hence, though but reflected, shines;
> That place is earth, the seat of man.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 722.

2. Anything globular or nearly so, whether solid or hollow: as, the *globe* of the eye; the *globe* of a balloon.

Remember thee?
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
In this distracted *globe* [head]. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

The other [the guelder-rose] tall,
And throwing up into the darkest gloom . . .
Her silver *globes*. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 155.

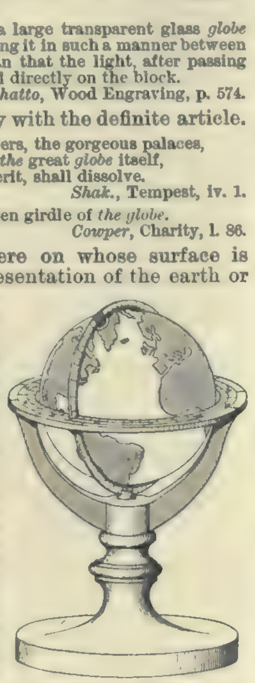
Especially—(*a*) A spherical glass shade for a lamp. (*b*) A large globular glass receptacle filled with water, in which fish are placed for exhibition, or which is used as a magnifying glass or illuminator.

This consists in filling a large transparent glass *globe* with clear water, and placing it in such a manner between the lamp and the workman that the light, after passing through the *globe*, may fall directly on the block.
Chatto, Wood Engraving, p. 574.

3. The earth: usually with the definite article.

The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, *the* great *globe* itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

Trade is the golden girdle of *the globe*.
Cowper, Charity, l. 86.


Terrestrial Globe.

4. An artificial sphere on whose surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth or of the heavens, called in the former case a *terrestrial globe*, and in the latter a *celestial globe*. Terrestrial globes are made so as to revolve freely about an axis representing that of the earth. This axis turns in a vertical brass circle divided into degrees, or smaller divisions; and this represents the meridian of any station. This meridian has a motion in its own plane, so that the axis can be brought into parallelism with that of the earth at the assumed station. The meridian moves in a fixed horizontal circle of wood, called the horizon, which is divided into signs, days, etc. Cheaper globes are made without these circles. Celestial globes of the ordinary kind, with the drawing, as in terrestrial globes, on the outer or convex surface, represent the stars as they would appear in a mirror, or as if viewed from without the celestial sphere, and not as they appear on a map of the heavens; but globes are also made with the heavenly bodies represented on the inner surface as they appear from the earth.

In the next roome . . . is very cunningly made in brasse, a *Globe* or Spheare of the world, both heaven and earth.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 17.

I suppose you've been taught music, and the use of the *globes*, and French, and all the usual accomplishments.
Mrs. Gaskell, Wives and Daughters, I. 62.

5. In *her.*, same as *mound*.—**6†.** A mass; company; group; throng; body.

Tho [watres] that camen fro aboue shulen stond togidre in a *glob*. *Wyclif*, Josh. iii. 13 (Oxf.).

In the discharge of thy place set before thee the best examples, for imitation is a *globe* of precepts.
Bacon, Great Place (ed. 1887).

Straight a fiery *globe*
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh.
Milton, P. R., iv. 581.

Globe of compression, an exploded military mine in which the crater-radius is greater than the line of least resistance. Also called *overcharged mine*. See *mine*.—**Horizon of a globe.** See *horizon*.—**Meridian of a globe.** See *meridian*.=**Syn. 1 and 2.** *Globe, Sphere, Orb, Ball. Globe* and *sphere* represent that which is either perfectly round or closely approaches roundness: as, the earth is not a true *sphere*. *Ball* is freer in this respect: as, the eye*ball*; the *ball* of the foot; the Rugby foot-*ball* is oval. A *globe* is often solid, a *sphere* often hollow. The secondary senses of *globe* are physical; those of *sphere* are moral. *Sphere* is the term of geometry and astronomy; *orb*, of poetry, heraldry, and ancient astronomy. See *earth*¹.

She is spherical, like a *globe*. *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2.

The Lieutenant's evidence was as round, complete, and lucid as a Japanese *sphere* of rock-crystal.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 55.

Imbibes with eagle eye the golden ray,
And watches, as it moves, the *orb* of day.
Dr. E. Darwin, Loves of the Plants.

A man whom both the waters and the wind,
In that vast tennis-court, hath made the *ball*
For them to play upon. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

3. *World*, etc. See *earth*¹.

globe (glōb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *globed*, ppr. *globing*. [< *globe*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form into a round ball or sphere; gather round or into a circle; conglobate. [Rare.]

The great stars that *globed* themselves in Heaven.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To raise as a globe or sphere. [Rare.]

I have giv'n it the name of a liquid thing, yet it is not incontinent to bound itself, as hurried things are, but hath in it a most restraining and powerful abstinence to start back, and *glob* itself upward from the mixture of any ungenerous and unbeseeming motion, or any soile wherewith it may peril to stain itself.
Milton, Church-Government.

II. *intrans.* To become round or globe-shaped. *Mrs. Browning.* [Rare.]

globe-amaranth (glōb'am″a̤-ranth), *n.* The plant *Gomphrena globosa*, natural order *Amaranthaceæ*, well known for its abundant round heads of purple and white flowers, very durable after being gathered, and hence used as immortelles.

globe-animal (glōb'an″i-ma̤l), *n.* One of certain minute globular plants of the genus *Volvox*, formerly supposed to be animals, as *V. globator*.

globe-cock (glōb'kok), *n.* Originally the name of a cock in the form of a sphere moved by a stem, but now of a circular disk forming only a zonal segment of a sphere, for the same use. *E. H. Knight.*

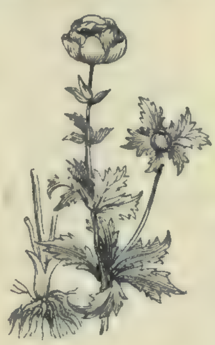
globe-daisy (glōb'dā″zi), *n.* The plant *Globularia vulgaris*. See *Globularia*.

globe-fish (glōb'fish), *n.* A gymnodont plectognath fish of either of the families *Tetrodontidæ* and *Diodontidæ*. These fishes are so named from their capacity for inflating themselves by swallowing air, the whole body or much of it becoming blown up like a balloon. In some cases, as that of *Diodon*, the fish assumes an almost perfectly globular form. See *Diodon*. Also called *swell-fish, swell-toad, egg-fish, bottle-fish, bellows-fish, blower*, etc.

globe-flower (glōb'flou″ėr), *n.* **1.** The *Trollius Europæus*, a ranunculaceous plant of Great Britain and the mountains of central Europe, with deeply lobed leaves and pale-yellow flowers. The conspicuous colored petals are incurved, giving the flowers a globular form. It is often cultivated in gardens. Also *globe-ranunculus*.

The *globe-flower*, the purple geranium, the heath, and the blue forget-me-not spangled the ground.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, [p. 290.

2. The globe-amaranth, *Gomphrena globosa*.


Globe-flower (*Trollius Europæus*).

globe-lightning (glōb'līt″ning), *n.* Lightning which assumes a spherical shape. See *lightning*.

But the most mysterious phenomenon is what goes by the name of *globe lightning* or "fire-ball," a phenomenon lasting sometimes for several seconds, and therefore of a totally different character from that of any other form of lightning. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

globe-ranunculus (glōb'ra̤-nun″kṳ̄-lus), *n.* Same as *globe-flower*, 1.

globerdet†, *n.* See *glowbird*.

globe-runner (glōb'run″ėr), *n.* A gymnastic performer who stands upon a large round ball and moves the ball with himself forward by the motion of his feet.

globe-sight (glōb'sīt), *n.* A form of front sight for small-arms, consisting of a small ball on one end of a pin, or of a disk with a central hole set in a tube with open ends.

globe-slater (glōb'slā″tėr), *n.* A sessile-eyed isopod crustacean of the genus *Sphæroma*.

globe-thistle (glōb'this″l), *n.* A plant of the genus *Echinops*, natural order *Compositæ*: so called from the thistle-like foliage and the globular form of the flower-heads. See cut under *Echinops*.

globe-trotter (glōb'trot″ėr), *n.* A tourist who goes about from country to country all over the world; one who roams over the world for pleasure or recreation. [Humorous.]

The inevitable steamboat and the omnivorous *globe-trotter*. *The Academy*, March 17, 1888, p. 182.

globe-trotting (glōb'trot″ing), *n.* The practice of roaming round the world. [Humorous.]

In fact *globe-trotting*, as the Americans somewhat irreverently term it, is now frequently undertaken as a mere holiday trip. *The Academy*, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 183.

globe-tube (glōb'tūb), *n.* A spherical lens, or a lens of very wide angle, mounted for photographic work.

It is asserted that the new *globe-tubes*, the invention of C. C. Harrison, have an aperture of ninety degrees.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 41.

globe-valve (glōb'valv), *n.* A valve having a casing approximately globular in form.

globewise (glōb'wīz), *adv.* After the fashion or form of a globe.

In the Orangerie were very large Trees, and two pair of Mirtles in Cases, cut *Globewise*, the best and biggest I had seen. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 192.

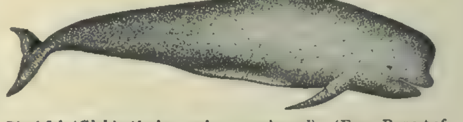
globi, *n.* Plural of *globus*.

globical (glob'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *globe* + *-ic-al*.] In *her.*, having the outer bounding line circular, whether continuous or broken.

Globicephalinæ (glō-bi-sef-a̤-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Globicephalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Delphinidæ*, typified by the genus *Globicephalus*, having the second and third digits of the manus with more than six phalanges; the caaing-whales, grampuses, or pilot-whales.

globicephaline (glō-bi-sef'a̤-lin), *a.* [As *Globicephalus* + *-ine*.] Having a globose head, as a cetacean; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Globicephalinæ*.

Globicephalus (glō-bi-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *globus*, a ball, + Gr. κεφαλή, head.] **1.** A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing the caaing- or pilot-whales, of which the best-known species is *G. melas* or *svineval*. Their technical characters are: 58 or 59 vertebræ, of which the cervicals are mostly ankylosed, the dorsals 11 in number, and the lumbars only about as long as broad; teeth 32 to 48 in number, restricted to the anterior half of each jaw, small, conical, and curved; flippers very long and narrow, with the second digit the longest, and consisting of 12 or 13 phalanges; the dorsal fin long, low, and triangular; and the head globose, whence the name. Though related to the orcas or killers, the species of *Globicephalus* are timid and inoffensive, feeding chiefly upon cephalopods, and gregarious. The described species are numerous, but not well made out: some of them are called *blackfish, cowfish*, and *grampus*. Also *Globiocephalus*.


Blackfish (*Globicephalus melas* or *svineval*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus: as, the short-finned *globicephalus*, *G. brachypterus*.

globiferous (glō-bif'e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *globus*, a ball, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *entom.*, having, in addition to one or two small joints, a very large globose joint which bears a bristle: applied to inversatile or stiff antennæ so characterized.

Globigerina (glob″i-je-rī'nä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *globus*, a ball, + *gerere*, carry, + *-ina*¹.] **1.** The typical genus of *Globigerinidæ*, originally regarded as a genus of cephalopods. *D'Orbigny*, 1826.—**2.** [*l. c.*] An individual of this genus: used chiefly in collective compounds: as, *globigerina*-mud.

Globigerinæ (glob″i-je-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *globigerina*.] Same as *Globigerinidæ*.

It is no less certain that at all depths down to 2400 fathoms or thereabouts, *Globigerinæ* in all stages of growth and containing more or less protoplasmic matter are found at the bottom, mixed with the cases of the surface Diatoms and the skeletons of Radiolaria. The proportion of *Globigerinæ*, Orbulinæ, and Pulvinulariæ in the deep-sea mud increases with the depth, until, at depths beyond 1000 fathoms, the sea-bottom is composed of a fine chalky ooze made up of little more than the remains of these Foraminifera and their associated Diatoms and Radiolaria.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 80.

globigerina-mud (glob″i-je-rī'nä̤-mud), *n.* A chalky mud or ooze occurring in enormous deposits on the bottom of the ocean, largely consisting of the debris of the shells of *Globigerinidæ*.

globigerina-ooze (glob″i-je-rī'nä̤-öz), *n.* Same as *globigerina-mud*.

If we suppose the globe to be uniformly covered with an ocean 1000 fathoms deep, the solid land covering its bottom would be out of the reach of rain, waves, and other agents of degradation, and no sedimentary deposits would be formed. But if Foraminifera and diatoms, following the same laws of distribution as at present obtained, were introduced into this ocean, the fine rain of their silicious and calcareous hard parts would commence, and a circumpolar cap of silicious deposit would begin to make its appearance in the north and in the south; while the intermediate zone would be covered with *globigerina ooze*, containing a comparatively small proportion of silicious matter. The thickness of the . . . beds thus formed would be limited only by time and the depth of the ocean. . . . The beds of chalk which underlie the nummulitic limestone and occupy a still greater area are essentially identical with the *globigerina ooze*, the species of Globigerina found in it being undistinguishable from those now living. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., pp. 80–82.

globigerina-shells (glob″i-je-rī'nä̤-shelz), *n. pl.* The shells or tests of dead globigerines from which the animal has disappeared, and which compose globigerina-mud in a more or less fragmentary or decomposed state.

globigerine (glō̤-bij'e̤-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Globigerina*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Globigerinidæ*.

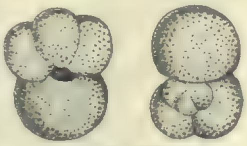
Which is made up of an aggregation of *globigerine* chambers. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 483.

II. *n.* One of the *Globigerinæ.* Also *globigerinidan.*

globigerinid (glob-i-jer′i-nid), *n.* A foraminifer of the family *Globigerinidæ;* a globigerine.

Globigerinida (glob″i-je-rin′i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Globigerinidæ.*

Globigerinidæ (glob″i-je-rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Globigerina* + *-idæ.*] A family of chiefly pelagic foraminiferous rhizopods, with the perforate test free and calcareous, its several chambers inflated or globose and arranged in a turbinate spiral, the aperture simple or multiple and conspicuous, opening into an umbilical depression, and no supplementary skeleton or canal system. The family occurs from the Trias to the present day, and the remains of its individuals constitute much of the chalky mud found at the bottom of the sea, as well as vast extents of limestone. Like other foraminifers, they were originally mistaken for and described as minute cephalopods, owing to the form of the chambered shells. But they are protozoan animalcules, whose soft parts consist of apparently structureless protoplasm, like that of other foraminifers and of rhizopods in general, which has the power of secreting lime and building of this substance a shell of characteristic form. The *Globigerinidæ* are prominent, among many related forms of foraminifers, for the profusion in which they occur, their myriads having furnished the material for considerable of those parts of the earth's crust which consist of limestone. In this respect the globigerines resemble nummulites, but they are still in existence, and in the present formation of globigerina-mud at the bottom of the ocean is witnessed a process by which solid rock may be formed from the hard chalky shells of microscopic organisms whose soft parts have long since perished. See *Foraminifera.* Also *Globigerinæ, Globigerinida.*



Globigerina bulloides.

globigerinidan (glob″i-je-rin′i-dạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *globigerine.*

Globigerinidea (glob-i-jer-i-nid′ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Globigerina* + *-id-ea.*] The *Globigerinidæ* regarded as an order of perforate *Foraminifera.*

globigerinidean (glob-i-jer-i-nid′ē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Globigerinidea;* globigerine, in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A member of the *Globigerinidea.*

globin (glō′bin), *n.* [< L. *globus*, a ball (see *globe*), + *-in*².] The proteid substance which with hematin makes up the larger part of the red blood-corpuscles. It is possibly a mixture of several distinct proteids.

Globiocephalus (glō″bi-ọ-sef′a-lus), *n.* An incorrect form of *Globicephalus*, 1. *J. E. Gray*, 1864.

globird† (glō′bėrd), *n.* See *glowbird.*

globist (glō′bist), *n.* [< *globe* + *-ist.*] One who understands the use of globes. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> Being a good *globist*, hee will quickly find the zenith, the distances, the climes, and the parallels.
> *Howell*, Forreine Travell, App.

globo-cumulus (glō″bō-kū′mụ-lus), *n.* A form of cloud. See *cloud*¹, 1 (*h*).

globoid (glō′boid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *globus*, a ball (see *globe*), + Gr. εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Approaching a globular form; globe-shaped; spheroid.

> These bush retreats of the mice were all distinctly globular, or *globoid.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 324.

II. *n.* In *bot.*, an amorphous or globular concretion of a double phosphate of calcium and magnesium, associated with the protein-crystals in protein-granules.

globose (glọ-bōs′), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *globosus*, round as a ball: see *globous.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Like or resembling a globe; round or spherical in form; specifically, in common use, nearly but not quite spherical or globular.

> Then form'd the moon
> *Globose*, and every magnitude of stars.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 357.

> The leek with crown *globose*, and reedy stem.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 40.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Rounded and very prominent; projecting from a surface like a sphere partially buried in it: as, *globose* eyes, coxæ, etc. (*b*) Having a globose part: as, the *globose* curassow, *Crax globicera.*

II.† *n.* A globe. [Rare.]

> Regions to which
> All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
> Than what this garden is to all the earth,
> And all the sea, from one entire *globose*
> Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton*, P. L., v. 758.

globosely (glọ-bōs′li), *a.* In a globose manner; so as to be globose.

globosity (glọ-bos′i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *globosite* = Pg. *globosidade* = It. *globosità*, < LL. *globosita(t-)s*, < L. *globosus*, round as a ball: see *globose.*] The quality of being globose; sphericity.

> For why the same eclipse . . . should be seen to them that live one degree more westerly, when the sun is but five degrees above the horizon, . . . no account can be given but the *globosity* of the earth.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

globospherite (glō-bọ-sfē′rīt), *n.* [< L. *globus*, a ball, + *sphæra*, sphere, + *-ite*².] A name given by Vogelsang to an aggregation of globulites into spherical forms, the individual constituents being arranged in lines radiating from the center of the group.

globous† (glō′bus), *a.* [< OF. *globeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *globoso*, < L. *globosus*, round as a ball (> E. *globose*, q. v.), < *globus*, a ball: see *globe.*] Same as *globose.*

> Wide over all the plain, and wider far
> Than all this *globous* earth in plain outspread
> (Such are the courts of God), the angelic throng
> Dispersed in bands. *Milton*, P. L., v. 649.

globular (glob′ụ-lär), *a.* [= F. *globulaire* = Pg. *globular* = It. *globulare*, < NL. *globularis*, < L. *globulus*, a little ball: see *globule.*] Globe-shaped; having the form of a ball or sphere; round; spherical.

> The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids, quâ fluids, seemeth to be *globular.* *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 2.

> The form of the body is usually oblong, but when alarmed it has a power of inflating the belly to a *globular* shape of great size. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Globe Tetrodon.

Globular chart. See *chart.*—**Globular sailing**, the art of sailing in great circles: a phrase of navigation formerly employed to denote the sailing from one place to another over an arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between two places.

Globularia (glob-ū-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., neut. pl. of *globularis*, < L. *globulus*, a little ball: see *globule.*] **1.** A genus of gamopetalous herbs or small shrubs, of the order *Selaginaceæ*, including a dozen species of the Mediterranean region. They have small blue flowers in terminal globular heads, with irregularly lobed corolla, didynamous stamens, and an indehiscent one-celled and one-seeded fruit. *G. vulgaris*, a common species of southern Europe, is sometimes called the *globe-daisy.* The leaves of *G. Alypum* are used as a substitute for senna.

2. A genus of mollusks. *Swainson*, 1840.

globularity (glob-ụ-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *globular* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being globular; globosity; sphericity. [Rare.]

globularly (glob′ụ-lär-li), *adv.* In a globular or spherical form; spherically.

globularness (glob′ụ-lär-nes), *n.* The quality of being globular; sphericity.

globule (glob′ūl), *n.* [< F. *globule* = Sp. *glóbulo* = Pg. It. *globulo*, < L. *globulus*, a little ball, dim. of *globus*, a ball: see *globe.*] **1.** A little globe or sphere; a small or minute body of matter of a spherical form.

> Hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their centre.
> *Newton*, Opticks.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *physics*, a blood-disk or -corpuscle, or a lymph-corpuscle. (*b*) In *bot.*, the antheridium of *Characeæ.* (*c*) In *homeopathic med.*, a minute pill consisting of sugar of milk combined with the active principle of some drug.

globulet (glob′ụ-let), *n.* [< *globule* + *-et.*] A little globule; a minute globular particle. *Crabb.*

globulin, globuline (glob′ụ-lin), *n.* [< *globule* + *-in*², *-ine*².] **1.** The general name of a class of native proteids allied to the albumins, but distinguished from them by being insoluble in pure water. The globulins are soluble in weak acids and alkalis and dilute salt-solutions, but most of them are precipitated when their solutions are saturated with salt. They include vitellin, myosin, paraglobulin, and other bodies.

2. A protein body occurring, mixed with albumin, in the cells of the crystalline lens of the eye (whence it is also called *crystallin*). It resembles albumin, but differs from it in being precipitated from both acid and alkaline solutions by exact neutralization, and in being completely thrown down from its solutions by carbonic-acid gas.

3. In *bot.*, a name given by Turpin to starch-granules, and by Kieser to chlorophyl-granules, and now applied to such proteids as are soluble in a strong solution of salt, but not in pure water.

globulism (glob′ụ-lizm), *n.* [< *globule* + *-ism.*] The practice of administering medicine in globules or very small pills: a term sometimes applied to the practice of homeopathy.

globulite (glob′ụ-līt), *n.* [< *globule* + *-ite*².] In *lithol.*, the simplest and most rudimentary form developed in the process of devitrification. See that word. Globulites are very minute rounded bodies, destitute of crystalline structure. They retain the name *globulite* so long as they remain irregularly scattered about and disconnected from one another. When grouped together, they assume various forms to which names have been assigned, of which *cumulite* and *margarite* are the most important. See these words and *microlith.*

globulitic (glob-ụ-lit′ik), *a.* [< *globulite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing globulites.

> Between these microlites, arranged in a basaltic fashion, could be detected a trace of pyroxene, apparently monoclinic, with considerable brownish glass and dark *globulitic* base. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXVIII. 256.

Globulitic structure. See *rock-structures*, under *structure.*

globuloid (glob′ụ-loid), *a.* [< L. *globulus*, a little ball (see *globule*), + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Resembling a globule or globules.

globulose (glob′ụ-lōs), *a.* Same as *globulous:* as, the *globulose* curassow, *Crax globulosa.* *Sclater.*

globulous (glob′ụ-lus), *a.* [< L. as if **globulosus*, < *globulus*, a little ball: see *globule.*] Having the form of a small sphere; round; globular. [Rare.]

> The whiteness of such *globulous* particles proceeds from the air included in the froth. *Boyle.*

globulousness (glob′ụ-lus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being globulous. [Rare.]

> The same drops will retain the same figure on stone, or iron, yet they will readily adhere to gold, and loose their *globulousness* upon it, though gold be a far drier body than wood. *Boyle*, Works, II. 664.

globus (glō′bus), *n.*; pl. *globi* (-bī). [L.: see *globe.*] **1.** A ball; a globe; a globose body. Specifically—**2.** In *her.*, same as *mound.*—**Globus hystericus**, in *pathol.*, a sensation in hysteria as of a ball fixed in the throat, supposed to be due to spasm of the esophagus.—**Globus major**, the head of the epididymis.—**Globus minor**, the tail of the epididymis.

globy (glō′bi), *a.* [< *globe* + *-y*¹.] Resembling or pertaining to a globe; round; orbicular.

> Your hair, whose *globy* rings
> He [Love] flying curls, and crispeth with his wings.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xxxvi.

> Torturing convulsions from his *globy* eyes
> Had almost drawn their spheres.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

glochidate, *a.* See *glochidiate.*

glochidia, *n.* Plural of *glochidium.*

glochidial (glọ-kid′i-ạl), *a.* [< *glochidium* + *-al.*] Having the character of a glochidium; being in the encysted and quasi-parasitic stage, as the larva of some lamellibranchs, known as a *glochidium.*

glochidiate, glochidate (glọ-kid′i-āt, glok′i-dāt), *a.* [< *glochis* (with assumed stem **glochid-*) or *glochidium* + *-ate.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, barbed at the tip, as a hair or bristle.

glochidious (glọ-kid′i-us), *a.* Same as *glochidiate.*

glochidium (glọ-kid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *glochidia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. γλώξ (γλωχ-), only in pl. γλῶχες, the beard of corn, γλωχίς, a projecting point (see *glochis*), + -ίδιον, dim. suffix.] **1.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a generic name given to the young of certain fresh-water mussels, as *Unio* and *Anodonta*, which are hatched in the gills of the parent, and were at one time supposed to be parasites. *Rathke*, 1797.—**2.** In *bot.*, a hair-like appendage to the massulæ of heterosporous *Filicineæ*, by which the massulæ attach themselves to the macrospores after both have been discharged into the water.

glochis (glō′kis), *n.*; pl. *glochines* (-ki-nēz). [NL., < Gr. γλωχίς, γλωχίν (γλωχιν-), a projecting point. Cf. *glochidium.*] In *entom.*, a barbed point; a spine or mucro furnished with one or more barbs slanting backward.

glod†, **glode**†. Obsolete strong preterit of *glide.* *Chaucer.*

glœa (glē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλοία, glue; cf. γλοιός, glue, gluten: see *glue.*] Animal mucilage; a cohesive mucoid substance secreted by many low animals, as protozoans, forming a protective case or investment, as a tube, shield, or lorica. See *zoöglœa.*

Glœocapsa (glē-ọ-kap′sạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλοία, glue, + L. *capsa*, a case: see *glœa* and *case*².] A genus of bluish-green algæ, comprising fresh-water and marine species. The plants consist of spherical cells united into families and surrounded by a gelatinous substance which forms concentric layers. They are reproduced by cell-division, which takes place in all directions. According to Schwendener's theory, species of this genus constitute the gonidia of certain genera of lichens.

glœocapsin (glē-ọ-kap′sin), *n.* [< *Glœocapsa* + *-in*².] A red or blue coloring matter found in *Glœocapsa* and some other algæ.

glœocapsoid (glē-ọ-kap′soid), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Glœocapsa:* said of the gonidia of certain lichens.

gloiocarp (gloi'ō-kärp), *n.* [For reg. **glœocarp*, < Gr. *γλοία*, glue, *γλοιός*, n., gum, gluten, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the quadruple spore of some algals. *Imp. Dict.*

glome¹†, **glombe**†, *v. i.* Middle English forms of *gloom* or *glum*.

glome² (glōm), *n.* [< L. *glomus*, a ball or clue of yarn, etc., akin to *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] **1.** A bottom of thread. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —**2.** In *bot.*, same as *glomerule*, 2 (*b*).

glomerate (glom'e̤-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glomerated*, ppr. *glomerating*. [< L. *glomeratus*, pp. of *glomerare* (> Pg. *glomerar* = OF. *glomerer*), wind or form into a ball, gather into a round heap, < *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*².] **I.** *trans.* To gather or wind into a ball; collect into a spherical form or mass, as threads; conglomerate. [Rare.]

II.† *intrans.* To wind; twist.

A river which, from Caucasus, after many *glomerating* dances, increases Indus.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 68.

glomerate (glom'e̤-rāt), *a.* [= Pg. *glomerado*, < L. *glomeratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** In *anat.*, conglomerate: an epithet specifically applied to the structure of ordinary glands, such as the salivary, lacrymal, mammary, or pancreatic: opposed to *conglobate*. See *gland*, 1.—**2.** In *bot.*, compactly clustered; gathered into a head or heap; growing in massive forms or in dense clusters.—**3.** In *entom.*, gathered in one or more spots or lines: applied to dots, punctures, etc.

glomeration† (glom-e̤-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *glomeratio(n-)*, < *glomerare*, wind or form into a ball: see *glomerate*.] Conglomeration.

The rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops, which cannot possibly fall but from the air that is very low.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 832.

glomerel†, *n.* [Also *glomerell*; ME. *glomerel*, < OF. *glomerel* (ML. *glomerellus*, also *glomerarius*); < *glomery*, q. v.] **1.** A pupil in a school of glomery attached to the University of Cambridge in the middle ages.

The *glomerels* constituted a body distinct from the scholars of the University.
Mullinger, Univ. of Cambridge, I. 226.

The master of glomery exercised over his *glomerells* the usual jurisdiction of regent masters over their scholars.
Peacock, On the Statutes.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a commissioner appointed to determine differences between scholars in a school or university and the townsmen of the place. *Wharton.*

glomerid (glom'e̤-rid), *n.* One of the *Glomeridæ*.

Glomeridæ (glō̤-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glomeris* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilognathous or diplopodous myriapods, having 12 or 13 segments of the body, from 17 to 21 legs, and a hard chitinous integument. They can roll themselves into a ball, whence the name. The species are known as *wood-lice*, *pill-worms*, and *pill-millepeds*.

Glomeridia (glom-e̤-rid'i-ä̤), *n. pl.* A group of myriapods. *Brandt*, 1833.

Glomeris (glom'e̤-ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*².] A genus of millepeds, typical of the family *Glomeridæ*. *Latreille*, 1802.

glomerous (glom'e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *glomerosus*, round, < *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*².] Gathered or formed into a ball or round mass. *Blount.*

glomerulate (glō̤-mer'ö̤-lāt), *a.* [< *glomerule* + *-ate*¹.] Arranged in small clusters. Also *glomerulose*.

glomerule (glom'e̤-röl), *n.* [< NL. *glomerulus*, dim. of L. *glomus* (*glomer-*), neut., a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*².] **1.** A glomerulus.

The Spirilla gradually gather upon the surface of the clot, often in large groups of twenty or more twisted up in a *glomerule*.
Dolley, Bacteria Investigation, p. 220.

Specifically—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A cymose inflorescence condensed into the form of a head, as in the flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and globe-thistle. (*b*) A soredium. *Hoblyn.* Also *glome*. (*c*) In certain *Ustilagineæ*, a cluster of spores which cohere together.

glomeruli, *n.* Plural of *glomerulus*.

glomeruliferous (glō̤-mer-ö̤-lif'e̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *glomerulus* (see *glomerule*) + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *lichenology*, bearing soredia, or clusters of cells chiefly gonidia; sorediferous.

glomerulonephritis (glō̤-mer"ö̤-lō-nef-rī'tis), *n.* In *pathol.*, inflammation of the Malpighian bodies of the kidney.

glomerulose (glō̤-mer'ö̤-lōs), *a.* [< *glomerule* + *-ose*.] Same as *glomerulate*.

Haplogonidia, the most frequent, simple, of a protococcoid form, or sometimes *glomerulose* (as in granuloso-leprose thalli).
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 556.

glomerulus (glō̤-mer'ö̤-lus), *n.*; pl. *glomeruli* (-lī). [NL., masc., dim. of L. *glomus* (*glomer-*), neut., a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*².] **1.** A small ball, as of yarn or something resembling it. Specifically—**2.** In *anat.*, a capillary plexus; a conglomeration, congeries, or rete of minute vessels or nerves, or both; in particular, the vascular glomerulus of the kidney (see below).

The clear round spaces, scattered about; these are sections of Malpighian capsules. Some may be seen to lodge a granular mass (*glomerulus*).
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 152.

3. One of the powdery masses on the surface of some lichens. *Cooke's Manual.*—**Glomerulus arteriococcygeus**, the coccygeal arterial glomerule: Arnold's name of Luschka's gland. See *coccygeal gland*, under *gland*.—**Olfactory glomeruli**, round nests of small ganglion-cells in the ventral part of the olfactory bulb.—**Vascular glomerulus** of the kidney, a Malpighian tuft, the plexus of capillaries of the Malpighian bodies. See cut under *Malpighian*.

glomery†, *n.* [ME., a word found, with its derivative *glomerel*, q. v., appar. only in the records of the University of Cambridge; a var. of *glamery*, *glaumery*, *glamer*, *glamour*, more orig. *gramery*, *gramary*, etc., used in the deflected sense of 'enchantment,' but orig. identical with *grammar*: see *grammar*, *gramary*, *glamour*.] Grammar: a form of the word used in the middle ages at the University of Cambridge.—**Master of** or **in glomery**, the head of the grammar-schools affiliated in the middle ages with the University of Cambridge.

glomme†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *gloom* and *glum*.

glonoin (glō̤-nō'in), *n.* [Formation not obvious.] A name given to concentrated nitroglycerin, especially as used in medicine.

Glonoin was useful in $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. dose.
Medical News, LIII. 709.

glood†. An obsolete strong preterit of *glide*.

gloom (glöm), *n.* [Also in var. (dial.) form *gloam*; the noun is not found in ME.; AS. *glōm* (found but once), twilight; appar. with noun-formative *-m* (as in *bloom*¹, *doom*, etc.), < *glōwan*, glow (taken in a weaker sense, 'glimmer, shine dimly'): see *glow*, and see further under *gloom*, *v.*] **1.** Dim, glimmering shade; deep twilight; cheerless obscurity; darkness: as, the *gloom* of a forest.

Where glowing embers through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a *gloom*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 80.

Flinging the *gloom* of yesternight
On the white day. *Tennyson*, Memory.

Hence—**2.** A dark place. [Rare and poetical.]

Where trees half check the light with trembling shades,
Close in deep *glooms*, or open clear in glades.
Savage, The Wanderer, iv.

3. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; dejection, melancholy, sullenness, and the like, or an aspect indicative of such feelings.

You shall not chase my *gloom* away!
There's such a charm in melancholy
I would not if I could be gay. *Rogers*, To ——.

She will call
That three-days-long presageful *gloom* of yours
No presage, but the same mistrustful mood
That makes you seem less noble than yourself.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. A depressing or disheartening condition of affairs; a dismal aspect or prospect.

A sullen *gloom* and furious disorder prevail by turns; the nation loses its relish for peace and prosperity.
Burke, Present Discontents.

Commingled with the *gloom* of imminent war,
The shadow of his loss drew like eclipse.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

5. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, the drying-oven. =**Syn.** **1.** *Obscurity*, *Dimness*, etc. See *darkness*.—**3.** Depression, melancholy, sadness.

gloom (glöm), *v.* [Also in var. (dial.) form *gloam* (*glum*, and Sc. *gloum*, *glump*); < ME. *glomen* (perhaps < AS. **glōmian*, implied in the verbal n. *glōmung*: see *glooming*), ME. also (in forms which are more particularly the source of *glum*, *v.*) *glommen*, *gloumben*, *glowmben*, frown, look sullen, = Sw. dial. *glomma*, stare; cf. MLG. *glomen*, LG. *glummen*, *glömen*, make turbid, *glum*, turbid: see *glum*. The ME. verb may be of LG. or Scand. origin, but is ult. from the noun, AS. *glōm*, twilight: see *gloom*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To appear dimly; be seen in an imperfect or waning light; glimmer; be in darkness or obscurity.

She drew her casement-curtain by,
And glanced athwart the *glooming* flats.
Tennyson, Mariana.

The twilight is *glooming* upward out of the corners of the room. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

Cloaked and masked this murder *glooms*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 31.

2. To exhibit or produce a somber or melancholy feeling; appear sad, gloomy, or dismal; frown; lower.

It is of love as of fortune
That chaungeth ofte, and nyl contune,
Which whilom wol on folke smyle
And *glombe* on hem an other while.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4356.

Now smyling smoothly, like to sommers day,
Now *glooming* sadly, so to cloke her matter;
Yet were her words but wynd, and all her teares but water.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 42.

There the black gibbet *glooms* beside the way.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 318.

'Twas therefore *gloomed* his rugged brow.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 17.

II. *trans.* **1.** To darken, or make dark, gloomy, or somber.

A night that *glooms* us in the noontide ray.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii.

When dark December *glooms* the day,
And takes our Autumn joys away.
Scott, Marmion, v., Int.

Still on the tower stood the vane,
A black yew *gloom'd* the stagnant air,
I peer'd athwart the chancel pane
And saw the altar cold and bare.
Tennyson, The Letters.

2. To fill with gloom or despondency; make gloomy or sad.

Such a mood as that which lately *gloom d*
Your fancy. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

gloomily (glö'mi-li), *adv.* In a gloomy manner; dimly; darkly; dismally; sullenly.

But chief to heedless flies the window proves
A constant death; where, *gloomily* retir'd,
The villain spider lives, cunning and fierce.
Thomson, Summer, l. 268.

gloominess (glö'mi-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being gloomy; obscurity; darkness; dismalness; dejection; sullenness.

Deep was the dungeon, and as dark as night
When neither moon nor stars befriend the skies:
But Charis looking in, a morning light
Upon that *gloominess* rose from her eyes.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 81.

The English are naturally fancifull, and very often disposed, by that *gloominess* and melancholy of temper which is so frequent in our nation, to many wild notions and visions, to which others are not so liable. *Spectator*, No. 419.

glooming (glö'ming), *n.* [Also in var. (dial.) form *gloaming*, twilight, in imitation of which the E. form has been revived; < ME. **gloming* (not found), < AS. *glōmung* (once, glossing L. *crepusculum*), improp. **glōmmung*, twilight, a verbal n., presupposing a verb **glōmian*, < *glōm*, twilight, gloom: see *gloom*, *n.* and *v.*, and cf. *gloam*, *gloaming*.] Twilight; gloaming. [Rare and poetical.]

When the faint *glooming* in the sky
First lightened into day.
Abp. Trench, To my Godchild.

The balmy *glooming*, crescent-lit,
Spread the light haze along the river-shores.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

glooming (glö'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *gloom*, *v.*] Dim; gloomy; dismal; lowering.

Whereas before ye satte all heavie and *glommyng*.
Chaloner, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, sig. A 1.

His glistring armor made
A little *glooming* light, much like a shade.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 14.

A *glooming* peace this morning with it brings;
The sun for sorrow will not shew his head.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

gloomish (glö'mish), *a.* [< *gloom* + *-ish*¹. Cf. *glummish*, *glumpish*.] Gloomy. *Davies.*

With toole sharp poincted wee boarde and perced his owne light
That stood in his lowring front *gloommish* malleted onlye.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 649.

gloomth (glömth), *n.* [< *gloom* + *-th*.] Gloominess. [Rare.]

The *gloomth* of abbeys and cathedrals.
Walpole, Letters, III. 40.

Strawberry, with all its painted glass and *gloomth*, looked as gay when I came home as Mrs. Cornelis's ball room.
Walpole, Letters, III. 331.

gloomy (glö'mi), *a.* [= MLG. *glomich*, turbid; as *gloom* + *-y*¹. Cf. *glummy*.] **1.** Thickly shaded; cheerlessly obscure; shadowy; dark; somber.

These were from without
The growing miseries, which Adam saw
Already in part, though hid in *gloomiest* shade.
Milton, P. L., x. 716.

2. Affected with, characterized by, or expressing gloom; wearing the aspect of sorrow; depressed or depressing; melancholy; doleful: as, a *gloomy* countenance; a *gloomy* prospect.

All shall look outwardly gay and happy, and all within shall be joyless and *gloomy*. *Bp. Porteous*, Works, I. xiii.

It happened about this time that public matters looked very *gloomy*. *Addison*, A Friend of Mankind.

Chronic ailments make *gloomy* a life most favourably circumstanced. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 71.

=**Syn. 1.** Dim, dusky, cloudy, cheerless, lowering. See *darkness*.—**2.** *Morose*, *Splenetic*, etc. (see *sullen*); sad, melancholy, downcast, depressed, disheartened, dispirited, despondent, down-hearted; disheartening, dispiriting, threatening, doleful.

glop (glop), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *glopped*, ppr. *glopping*. [Var. of *glope*.] To stare. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

glope†, *v. i.* [ME. *glopen* = OFries. *glūpa* = MD. *gloepen*, *glupen*, *gluypen*, watch, lie in wait for, D. *gluipen*, sneak, = LG. *glupen*, look askance at; cf. *gloppen*.] To gaze in alarm; be terrified.

The god man glyfte with that glam & *gloped* for noyse. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 849.

glope†, *n.* [ME.; < *glope*, *v.*] Astonishment; fear.

O, my hart is rysand in a *glope*.
For this nobylle tythand thou shalle have a droppe.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 146.

glopne†, *v.* Same as *gloppen*.

glopnedly†, *adv.* [ME., < *glopned*, pp. of *glopnen* (see *gloppen*), + *-ly*².] In fear or astonishment.

Ful erly those aungelez this hathel thay ruthen,
& *glopnedly* on Godez halue gart hym vpryse.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 896.

gloppen (glop'n), *v.* [< ME. *glopnen*, < Icel. *glūpna*, look downcast; a secondary form of the verb represented by *glope*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be in fear; gaze in alarm or astonishment; look downcast. [Prov. Eng.]

Thane *glopnede* the glotone and glorede un-faire . . .
He gapede. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1074.

II. *trans.* To terrify; astonish; surprise. [Prov. Eng.]

Thowe wenys to *glopyne* me with thy gret wordez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2580.

glore† (glōr), *v. i.* [Also in var. (dial.) form *glour*, *glower*, q. v.; < ME. *gloren*, a parallel form to *glaren*: see *glare*¹.] To glare; glower.

Why *glore* thyn eyes in thy heade? Why waggest thou thy heed, as though thou were very angry?
Palsgrave, Acolastus. (*Halliwell.*)

Sometimes it hap't, a greedy gull
Would get his gullet cram'd so full
As t' make him *glore* and gasp for wind.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, ii.

gloria (glō'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [L., glory: see *glory*.] **1.** In *liturgics*, the great doxology (Gloria in Excelsis) or the lesser doxology (Gloria Patri). See below.

I show myself demurely in my seat in the village church, bowing at the *Glorias*, or kneeling with my face hid in my hands. *W. H. Mallock*, New Republic, iv. 2.

2. A musical setting of one of these doxologies.—**3.** In general, a doxology or ascription of praise.—**4.** In *eccles. art*, a glory: often incorrectly used for *halo* or *aureole*.—**Gloria in Excelsis**, the hymn or chant beginning in Latin with the words *Gloria in Excelsis Deo* (Glory in the highest to God), and in the English version with *Glory be to God on high*. The first two clauses are given in Luke ii. 14, as sung by angels; and both this shorter form, as sung in churches in early times and still in use in some Oriental offices, and the enlarged form are therefore known as the *angelic hymn*. In some Eastern liturgies it stands at the beginning of the eucharistic office. In Western rites it is found at the beginning of mass, after the introit and kyrie, and before the collect, as in the Roman missal, and also in the Use of Sarum and in the Anglican Prayer-Book of 1549. In revisions of the Anglican Prayer-Book since 1552 it has stood at the end of the Communion Office, after communion and a prayer of thanksgiving. In the American Prayer-Book it is also an alternate to the Gloria Patri after the last psalm at Morning and Evening Prayer. In the Greek Church it is used after the psalms called lauds (*αἶνοι*) toward the end of the matin service, and at complin (*ἀπόδειπνον*) after Psalm cxlii. Also called, especially in the Eastern Church, the *great doxology*. **Gloria Patri**, the short hymn, "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen." (In the Latin form, "Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto. Sicut erat in principio, et nunc, et semper, et in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.") This ascription has been used since very early times in both the Eastern and Western churches. Also called the *lesser doxology*.—**Gloria Tibi**, the brief doxology — in Latin, "Gloria tibi, Domine"; in the English version, "Glory be to thee, O Lord" — said after the announcement of the liturgical gospel in Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. In the Eastern Church the form is, "Glory be to thee, O Lord, glory to thee" (*δόξα σοι, Κύριε, δόξα σοι*), and this is repeated after the gospel. In the East the Gloria Tibi is as old as the fifth century or older; in the West it is not mentioned till later.

gloriable† (glō'ri-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *glory* + *-able*.] Glorious, or to be gloried in.

Job, of all we read, was the most confident of his own integrity, which, indeed, was rare and *gloriable*.
Feltham, Resolves.

gloriation† (glō-ri-ā'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *gloriation* = It. *gloriazione*, < L. *gloriatio(n-)*, a boasting, < *gloriari*, boast, glory: see *glory*, *v.*] A state or the act of glorying; a sense of triumph; vainglory.

Glory, or internal *gloriation* or triumph of the mind, is the passion which proceedeth from the imagination or conception of our own power above the power of him that contendeth with us. *Hobbes*, Human Nature, ix. § 1.

gloried† (glō'rid), *a.* [< *glory* + *-ed*².] Held in glory or honor; honored.

If old respect,
As I suppose, towards your once *gloried* friend,
My son, now captive, hither hath inform'd
Your younger feet, . . . say if he be here.
Milton, S. A., l. 334.

glorification (glō"ri-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *glorification* = Sp. *glorificacion* = Pg. *glorificação* = It. *glorificazione*, < LL. *glorificatio(n-)*, < *glorificare*, glorify: see *glorify*.] **1.** The act of glorifying, or of ascribing glory and honor to a person or thing.

Not a few others, it must be owned, indulged in the high-flown *glorification* of the reign of peace to come because the Exhibition was the special enterprise of the Prince Consort, and they had a natural aptitude for the production of courtly strains.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xxi.

Contemporary foreigners . . . are unanimous in their *glorification* of Henry's personal and mental gifts.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 247.

2. An ascription of glory; a formula of glorifying; specifically, a gloria or doxology.

In their tabernacle and in the temple, which were their places of worship, they offered sacrifice and sang hymns and praises and *glorifications* of God.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, ii. 2.

The *glorification* in the close was in common, to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. *Waterland*, Works, V. 381.

3. The state of being glorified or raised to glory; exaltation to honor and dignity.

By contynuel ascendynge and descendynge, by the which it is sublymed to so myche hiзnes of *glorificacioun*, it schal come that it schal be a medicyn incorruptible almoost as heuene aboue.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

We all look for the *glorification*, not only of our souls, but bodies, in the life to come.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

4. A celebration or jubilation: as, to hold a *glorification* over a victory. [Colloq.]

glorifier (glō'ri-fī-ėr), *n.* One who glorifies, extols, or ascribes glory and honor to a person or thing.

That, too [the gymnasium], has been tested thoroughly, and even the most enthusiastic of its early *glorifiers* are now ready to admit that it has been found wanting.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 344.

glorify (glō'ri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glorified*, ppr. *glorifying*. [< ME. *glorifien*, < OF. *glorifier*, F. *glorifier* = Pr. *glorifiar*, *glorificar* = Sp. Pg. *glorificar* = It. *glorificare*, < LL. *glorificare*, glorify, < *glorificus*, full of glory, < L. *gloria*, glory, + *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give or ascribe glory or honor to; magnify and exalt with praises.

Right so shal youre light lighten bifore men, that they may seen youre goode werkes and *glorifie* youre fader that is in hevene. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

And when ye people saw it they maruailed & *glorified* God, whiche had given such power to men.
Bible of 1551, Mat. ix. 8.

You rid, you spurr'd him,
And *glorified* your wits, the more ye wrong'd him.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

2. To make glorious; exalt to a state of glory.

The God of our fathers hath *glorified* his Son Jesus.
Acts iii. 13.

And now, O Father, *glorify* thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was.
John xvii. 5.

Nothing
More *glorifies* the noble and the valiant
Than to despise contempt.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

3. To raise to a higher quality, condition, or consideration; make finer; improve; embellish; refine.

To *glorify* a Wall
With tapestry seats is womanish, say I.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 54.

Burns, Wordsworth, Whittier, . . . have known how to *glorify* common life and every-day people with the charm of romance. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 187.

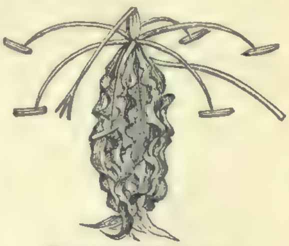
II.† *intrans.* To vaunt; boast; exult.

Of this mayst thou *glorifie*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 186.

gloriole (glō'ri-ōl), *n.* [= F. *gloriole*, < L. *gloriola*, dim. of *gloria*, glory: see *glory*. For the sense, cf. *aureole*.] A glory.

Sappho, with that *gloriole*
Of ebon hair on calmëd brows.
Mrs. Browning, Vision of Poets.

Gloriosa (glō-ri-ō'sạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *gloriosus*, glorious: see *glorious*.] A genus of tuberous-rooted liliaceous plants, with opposite or whorled leaves terminating in tendrils by which they climb, and with large and beautiful red or yellow flowers. There are three species, of tropical Asia and Africa, cultivated in greenhouses.


Flower of *Gloriosa superba*.

glorioser† (glō-ri-ō'sėr), *n.* [Irreg. as *glorioso* + *-er*¹.] A boaster.

Emptie vessells haue the highest sounds, hollowe rockes the loudest ecchoes, and prattling *gloriosers* the smallest performance of courage.
Greene, Menaphon, p. 82.

glorioso† (glō-ri-ō'sō), *n.* [It.: see *glorious*.] A boaster; a glorioser. *Davies.*

Some wise men thought his Holinesse did forfeit a parcel of his infallibility in giving credit to such a *Glorioso*, vaunting that with three thousand Souldiers he would beat all the English out of Ireland.
Fuller, Worthies, Devon (I. 284).

glorious (glō'ri-us), *a.* [< ME. *glorious*, *glorius*, < OF. *glorios*, *glorious*, *glorieus*, F. *glorieux* = Pr. *glorios* = Sp. Pg. It. *glorioso*, < L. *gloriosus*, full of glory, famous, renowned, full of boasting, boastful, vainglorious, < *gloria*, glory, fame, vainglory: see *glory*.] **1.** Full of glory; characterized by attributes, qualities, or achievements that are worthy of or receive glory; of exalted excellence or splendor; illustrious; resplendent.

Yet will I not this Work of mine giue o're.
The Labour's great; my Courage yet is more; . . .
Ther's nothing *Glorious* but is hard to get.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

A *glorious* Church is like a Magnificent Feast.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 34.

Glorious my lover was unto my sight,
Most beautiful.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 331.

2†. Full of boasting; boastful; vainglorious; haughty; ostentatious.

Glorious gifts and foundations are like sacrifices without salt, and but the painted sepulchres of alms.
Bacon, Riches (ed. 1887).

Come, y' are a *glorious* ruffian, and run proud
Of the King's headlong graces.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

He brings with him . . . the name of a soldier; which how well and how soon he hath earned, would in me seem *glorious* to rehearse.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 1.

3†. Eager for, or striving after, glory or distinction.

Most miserable
Is the desire that's *glorious*.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 7.

I am not watchful to do ill,
Nor *glorious* to pursue it still.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

4. Recklessly jolly; hilarious; elated: generally applied to a tipsy person. [Colloq.]

Kings may be blest, but Tam was *glorious*,
O'er a' the ills o' life victorious.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

=**Syn. 1.** Preëminent, distinguished, famous, magnificent, grand, splendid, radiant, brilliant.

gloriously (glō'ri-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gloriously*, *gloryousliche*; < *glorious* + *-ly*².] In a glorious or illustrious manner. (*a*) With great renown, dignity, or magnificence; illustriously; splendidly.

And al the puple joyede in alle thingis that weren *gloriously* don of him. *Wyclif*, Luke xiii. 17 (Oxf.).

The glose [gloss] *gloryousliche* was wryte wyth a gylt penne. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 15.

The house is most magnificently built without, nor less *gloriously* furnish'd within. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

(*b*†) Boastfully; vauntingly; ostentatiously.

By this hand, I protest to you, signior, I speak it not *gloriously*, nor out of affectation.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

(*c*) Hilariously; with reckless jollity.

Drink, and be mad then; 'tis your country bids!
Gloriously drunk obey th' important call!
Cowper, Task, iv. 510.

gloriousness (glō'ri-us-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gloriousnesse*; < *glorious* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being glorious.

Among them also that are good, euerie one, as he hath in this vsed himselfe, so shal he excell other in the *gloriousnes* of his new bodye. *J. Udall*, On 1 Cor. xv.

glory (glō'ri), *n.*; pl. *glories* (-riz). [< ME. *glory*, *glorie* = D. *glorie* = G. Dan. *glorie* = Sw. *gloria*, glory, halo, < OF. *glorie*, later *gloire*, F. *gloire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *gloria*, < L. *gloria*, glory, fame, renown, praise, honor, pride, vaunting, boasting, prob. orig. **cloria*, **closia*, nearly = Gr. *κλέος* (*κλεϝεσ-), rumor, report, fame, glory, = Russ. *slava*, fame, glory (> ult. E. *Slav*, *Slave*^{1}, *slave*^{2}, q. v.), = Skt. *çravas*, glory; akin to L. *in-clutus*, *in-clitus*, renowned, famous (= Gr. κλυτός = Skt. *çruta*, renowned, = AS. *hlūd*, E. *loud*), *cluen(t-)s*, *clien(t-)s*, a dependent, a client (> ult. E. *client*); all from the verb repr. by L. *cluere*, hear oneself spoken of, be reported or esteemed, = Gr. κλύειν, hear, hear oneself spoken of, = Russ. *slumate*, hear, = Skt. √ *çru*, hear: see *loud*.] **1.** Exalted praise, honor, or distinction accorded by common consent to a person or thing; honorable fame; renown; celebrity.

> In this faire wize they traveild long yfere,
> Through many hard assayes which did betide;
> Of which he honour still away did beare,
> And spred his *glory* through all countryes wide.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 35.

> He [Edward III.] never won great Battel, of which he won many, but he presently gave the *Glory* of it to God by publick Thanksgiving. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 133.

> The paths of *glory* lead but to the grave. *Gray*, Elegy.

> His Majesty would send a great force from home to recover the tarnished *glory* of the British arms, and to drive the French out of the Americas.
> *Thackeray*, Virginians, I. 169.

2. A state of greatness or renown; exaltation; magnificence; pomp.

> Tyrus, now called Sur (whose *glorie* is sufficiently blazed by the Prophets Esay and Ezechiel).
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 90.

> They thought that the days of their ancient *glory* were about to return, and that they were to renew their career of triumph over the unbelievers. *Irving*, Granada, p. 102.

3. Brightness; splendor; luster; brilliancy.

> There is one *glory* of the sun, and another *glory* of the moon, and another *glory* of the stars: for one star differeth from another star in *glory*. 1 Cor. xv. 41.

> Made them [the hills] aflame with a *glory* beyond that of amber and amethyst. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, II. 301.

4. The eternal splendor and happiness of heaven; celestial bliss.

> Here be tears of perfect moan
> Wept for thee in Helicon, . . .
> Whilst thou, bright saint, high sit'st in *glory*.
> *Milton*, Ep. M. of Win.

> The souls of believers are at their death made perfect in holiness, and do immediately pass into *glory*.
> *Shorter Catechism*, ans. 37.

5. Distinguished honor or ornament; that of which one boasts or may boast; that of which one is or may be proud; peculiar distinction; pride.

> During which time her powre she did display
> Through all this Realme, the *glory* of her sex,
> And first taught men a woman to obay.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 20.

> Babylon, the *glory* of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency, shall be as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah. Isa. xiii. 19.

> His disgrace is to be called boy; but his *glory* is to subdue men. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

> This [binocular perspective] is artificially given only in the stereoscope, and is the *glory* of this little instrument.
> *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 144.

6. An attribute, adjunct, characteristic, quality, or action that renders glorious or illustrious: chiefly in the plural: as, the *glories* of a great reign; the *glories* of the stage.

> Dr. Proudie . . . had begun to look up to archiepiscopal splendour, and the *glories* of Lambeth, or at any rate of Bishopthorpe. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, iii.

> The tall amaryllis puts forth crimson and yellow *glories* in the fields, rivaling the pomp of King Solomon.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxviii.

7. A state of glorying; exultant elation; vainglory.

> I will punish . . . the *glory* of his high looks.
> Isa. x. 12.

> In military commanders and soldiers, vain *glory* is an essential point; for as iron sharpens iron, so by *glory* one courage sharpeneth another.
> *Bacon*, Vain Glory (ed. 1887).

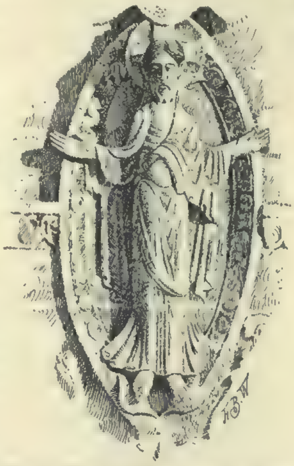
> A little *glory* in a soldier's mouth
> Is well-becoming.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

> There is a certain robust felicity about old Hobbes's saying that it [laughter] is a sudden *glory*, or sense of eminency above others and our former selves.
> *Dr. John Brown*, John Leech.

8†. Pride of purpose; laudable ambition.

> The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto. *Sir P. Sidney.*

9. In *religious symbolism*, a mark of great dignity, consisting of a combination of the nimbus and the aureola—that is, of the luminous halo (nimbus) encircling the head of the Deity, of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, and more rarely and less properly of saints, etc., and the radiance or luminous emanation (aureola) encompassing the whole person. Popularly, it is frequently confounded with the nimbus. See *aureola*, *nimbus*.



Glory.— Figure of Christ, façade of Cathedral of Angoulême, France; 12th century.

> But every knight beheld his fellow's face
> As in a *glory*.
> *Tennyson*, Holy [Grail.

10. A concentered burst of sunlight through clouds, as after a storm; a sunburst; a luminous glow of reflected light upon clouds.

> It seems possible that *glories* may be due to a cause somewhat analogous to that which produces the spurious rainbows.
> *Tait*, Light, § 167.

Circle, hand of glory. See *circle*, *hand*.—**Old Glory,** the American flag. [Colloq.]—**Order of Glory** (*Nishan Iftikar*), an order of the Ottoman empire, instituted by Mahmoud II. in 1831.—**To be in one's glory,** to be in the full gratification of one's pride, vanity, etc. = **Syn. 1.** *Fame*, *Renown*, *Honor*, *Glory*. *Fame* is simply report, repute, whereby one is made widely known for what one is, does, etc.; it may be good or bad, and is thus essentially the same as *celebrity*: as, an evil *fame* attaches to all traitors. *Renown* expresses the same idea through the notion that one is named again and again by the same persons and continually by new persons; it may be bad, but is generally good. *Fame* may be a weak word, but *renown* is always strong. *Honor* is the least external of these words, indicating often only a respectful frame of mind toward another: as, to hold one in *honor*. The word, however, sometimes has the meaning of a wide and excellent *fame*. It is the only one of the series that means acts or words of tribute. *Glory* is superlative *fame* or *honor*, but not necessarily of wide extent. See *famous*.

> It is usual for us, when we would take off from the *fame* and reputation of an action, to ascribe it to vainglory, and a desire of *fame* in the actor.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 255.

> Who, for the poor *renown* of being smart,
> Would leave a sting within a brother's heart.
> *Young*, Love of Fame, I. 113.

> In lark and nightingale we see what *honor* hath humility.
> *Montgomery*, Humility.

> I have touch'd the highest point of all my greatness;
> And, from that full meridian of my *glory*,
> I haste now to my setting. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

glory^1 (glō'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gloried*, ppr. *glorying*. [< ME. *glorien*, < OF. *glorier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gloriar* = It. *gloriare*, < L. *gloriari*, glory, boast, < *gloria*, glory, vaunting: see *glory*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To exult; rejoice: always with *in*.

> Thou *gloriest in* the name and title of a Christyan man: why yeldest thou not unto Christ that thou owest him by reason of thy profession? *J. Udall*, On Mark xii.

> *Glory* ye *in* his holy name. Ps. cv. 3.

> To be "perplext in faith" is one thing, to *glory in* perplexity is another. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 275.

2. To be boastful; exult arrogantly: always with *in*.

> The human reason and judgment . . . is too apt to boast, and *glory in* itself. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

> The Jews had the wisdom of their Traditions which they *gloried in*, and despised the Son of God himself when he came to alter them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

II.† *trans.* To make glorious; glorify; magnify and honor.

> The troop
> That *gloried* Venus on her wedding day.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng., p. 118.

> How he that *glories* Heaven with an honour
> Covets to glorify himself with honesty.
> *R. Davenport*, City Night-Cap, i.

glory^2†, *v. t.* [ME. *gloryyn*, < **glore* (cf. *gloar-fat*, *glory-fat*), a var. of *glair*, Sc. *glaur*, mud, filth: see *glair*, *glaur*.] To defile; make dirty.

> *Gloryyn*, or wythe onclene thynge defoylyn [var. *defylyn*], maculo, deturpo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 199.

glory-hole (glō'ri-hōl), *n.* **1.** An opening through which the interior of a furnace can be seen and reached.—**2.** A place for hiding away things prized; also, a cupboard for domestic utensils, as brooms, etc. [Colloq. and provincial.]

> You can bring out your old ribbon-box. . . . It's a charity to clear out your *glory-holes* once in a while.
> *Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney*, We Girls.

glory-pea (glō'ri-pē), *n.* A plant of the genus *Clianthus*.

glose†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *gloze* (and of *gloss*^{2}).

gloser†, *n.* A Middle English form of *glozer* (and of *glosser*^{2}).

gloss^1 (glos), *n.* [Not in ME.; < Icel. *glossi*, a blaze (cf. *glys*, finery, = ODan. *glis*, glimmer), = Sw. dial. *glåsa*, a glowing, dawning, becoming light, = MHG. *glose*, a glow, gleam; with the verb Sw. dial. *glossa*, glow, shine, = MLG. *glosen* = MHG. *glosen*, also *glosten*, G. dial. *glosten*, glow, shine; an extension, with verb-formative *-s*, of Icel. *glōa* = Sw. Dan. *glo* = E. *glow*: see *glow*. In the fig. sense (def. 2) the word blends with *gloss*^{2}, 3.] **1.** A superficial lustrous smoothness, with soft changing reflections, due to the nature of the material, as distinguished from *polish*, which is artificially produced; in general, any glistening smoothness, natural or artificial: as, the *gloss* of satin, of hair, of paint, etc.

> Our garments, being, as they were, drenched in the sea, hold notwithstanding their freshness and *glosses*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

> Her hair
> In *gloss* and hue the chestnut, when the shell
> Divides threefold to show the fruit within.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

> The glazing operation is performed entirely by the friction of any smooth substance upon the cloth; and to render the *gloss* brighter, a small quantity of bleached wax is previously rubbed over the surface. *Ure*, Dict., I. 575.

Hence—**2.** External show; a specious appearance or representation.

> The over-daring Talbot
> Hath sullied all his *gloss* of former honour.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

> There is a sort of *gloss* upon ingenious falsehoods that dazzles the imagination.
> *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society, Pref.

> All that gives *gloss* to sin, all gay
> Light folly, past with youth away.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, i. 9.

Goat's-hair gloss. See *goat*^{1}.

gloss^1 (glos), *v. t.* [< *gloss*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** To give a superficial luster to; make smooth and shining: as, to *gloss* cloth; to *gloss* a horse's coat. Hence—**2.** To impart a specious appearance to; hide under a smooth false show.

> Christians have handsomely *glossed* the deformity of death. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

> *Gloss* o'er my failings, paint me with a grace
> That Love beholds, put meaning in my face.
> *Crabbe*, Works, VIII. 230.

gloss^2 (glos), *n.* [In ME. *glose* (see *gloze*); the mod. E. *gloss* is directly from the LL. *glossa* (ML. also *glosa*), an obsolete or foreign difficult word requiring explanation, later applied to the explanation itself, < Gr. γλῶσσα, Attic γλῶττα, the tongue, a tongue or language, an obsolete or foreign word requiring explanation.] **1.** A word in the text of an author, especially a foreign author, requiring explanation. [Rare.]—**2.** The explanation, translation, or definition of such a word; an explanatory note or remark upon some word or passage in a text, especially one written in the margin, or, as was the practice with the earliest glosses, between the lines. Such glosses, usually as explanations of Latin, Greek, or Hebrew words in the vernacular Teutonic, Celtic, or Romanic tongues, or as Latin equivalents of words in these tongues, abound in medieval literature, and are philologically among its most important remains.

> The works touching books are two; first, libraries; . . . secondly, new editions of authors, with more correct impressions, more faithful translations, more profitable *glosses*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 108.

> There's something in thy looks I cannot read;
> [Prithee be] thy own *gloss*, and make me know
> That doubtful text. *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

> The Parlament, he saith, made thir Covnant like Manna, agreeable to every mans Palat. This is another of his *glosses* upon the Covnant. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiiii.

> We can only conceive that the line must have been added as a *gloss* in some copy, printed or manuscript, which was consulted by Quirini.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 347.

Hence—**3.** An artfully misleading or false explanation.

> They could wrest,
> Pervert, and poison all they hear, or see,
> With senseless *glosses*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Int.

> These with false *Glosses* feed their own Ill-nature,
> And turn to Libel what was meant a Satire.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, Epil.

Sacred glosses, notes appended to words or phrases occurring in the Scriptures. *Gloss* is sometimes used to designate a glossary or collection of such notes. There are two famous collections of ancient glosses on the Vulgate, the *Glossa Ordinaria* and the *Glossa Interlinearis*. = **Syn. 2.** *Comment*, etc. See *remark*, *n.*

gloss^2 (glos), *v.* [In ME. *glosen* (see *gloze*, *v.*); < ML. *glossare* (also *glosare*), gloss, explain, < LL. *glossa*, a gloss: see *gloss*^{2}, *n.* In the fig. use (def. 2), the word touches *gloss*1, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To explain by a gloss or marginal note; translate; hence, to render clear and evident by comments; illustrate; comment upon.

> In parchment then, large as his fields, he draws
> Assurances, big as *gloss'd* civil laws. *Donne.*

> There is another collection of proverbs made by the Marquis of Santillana. They are, however, neither rhymed nor *glossed*, but simply arranged in alphabetical order. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 341.

> There are several Latin manuscripts *glossed* more or less copiously with explanatory Irish words. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 305.

Hence—**2.** To give a specious appearance to; render specious and plausible; palliate by fabricated representation.

> You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause. *Philips.*

II. *intrans.* To comment; write or make explanatory remarks.

> But no man can *glosse* upon this text after that manner; for the prophet says, No shepherd shall pitch his fold there, nor shall any man pass through it for ever. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Philos. Cabbala, iii.

glossa (glos'ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *glossæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, Attic *γλῶττα*, the tongue: see *gloss*2, *n.*] **1.** In *anat.*, the tongue.—**2.** In *entom.*, an appendage of the ligula, situated at its tip, which may be median and single or paired with a fellow, and may be placed between lateral paraglossæ. See cut under *mouth-part.*

glossagra (glo-sag'rạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, + *ἄγρα*, seizure, as in *πόδαγρα*, the gout in the feet (see *podagra*), whence used in other compounds (*chiragra*, etc.) as meaning 'gout.'] Same as *glossalgia.*

glossalgia (glo-sal'ji-ạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia in the tongue.

glossan, glossin (glos'ạn, -in), *n.* [Cf. *glassock.*] Local English names of the coalfish. Also *glassin, glashan, glassock.*

glossanthrax (glo-san'thraks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, + *ἄνθραξ*, a carbuncle.] A disease in horses and cattle characterized by malignant carbuncles in the mouth, and especially on the tongue.

glossaria, *n.* Plural of *glossarium.*

glossarial (glo-sā'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *glossary* + *-al.*] Relating to, connected with, or of the nature of a glossary.

> In the *glossarial* index of former editions, the reader has merely been presented with a long list of words, and references to the passages where they occur. *Boswell*, Advertisement to Shakespeare.

glossarian (glo-sā'ri-ạn), *n.* [< *glossary* + *-an.*] A glossarist.

> The qualifications of the ideal *glossarian.* *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 145.

glossarist (glos'ạ-rist), *n.* [< *glossary* + *-ist.*] **1.** A writer of a gloss or commentary.

> The *glossarist* cites that passage of the Electra apropos of which we know that Aristophanes wrote his comment. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 160.

2. One who prepares or compiles a glossary.

glossarium (glo-sā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *glossaria* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, a tongue. Cf. *glossary.*] In *entom.*, the long slender labrum of a mosquito or other predatory dipterous insect.

glossary (glos'ạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *glossaries* (-riz). [= F. *glossaire* = Sp. *glosario* = Pg. It. *glossario* = G. *glossar*, < LL. *glossarium*, a glossary, < *glossa*, a gloss: see *gloss*2.] A collection of glosses or explanations of words, especially of words not in general use, as those of a dialect, a locality, or an art or science, or of particular words used by an old or a foreign author; a vocabulary or dictionary of limited scope.

> He spells them true by intuition's light,
> And needs no *glossary* to set him right.
> *Cowper*, Needless Alarm.

> Shakespeare stands less in need of a *glossary* to most New Englanders than to many a native of the old country. *Lowell*, Study Windows.

=**Syn.** *Dictionary, Lexicon*, etc. See *vocabulary.*

Glossata (glo-sā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *glossatus*, tongued: see *glossate.*] A division of insects, containing those with suctorial mouth-parts and a spiral tongue between reflexed palpi, corresponding to the order *Lepidoptera.* *Fabricius.*

glossate (glos'āt), *a.* [< NL. *glossatus*, tongued, < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue: see *gloss*2.] Having a tongue or glossa; in *entom.*, haustellate, as distinguished from mandibulate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Glossata.*

glossator (glo-sā'tọr), *n.* [= F. *glossateur* (OF. *glosour, gloseur*) = Sp. *glosador* = It. *glosatore*, *glossatore*, < ML. *glossator*, < *glossare*, gloss, explain, < LL. *glossa*, a gloss: see *gloss*2.] **1.** The writer of a gloss; a glossarist; a scholiast.

> And if you ask how many will do it, courteous John Semeca, the learned *glossator*, will tell you. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 311.

> The whole verse is perhaps the addition of an allegorizing *glossator.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 706.

> The codified law—Manu and his *glossators*—embraced originally a much smaller body of usage than had been imagined. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 7.

2. Specifically, one of a class of jurists in the middle ages who wrote short notes or glosses on the *Corpus Juris Civilis.*

gloss-buffed (glos'buft), *a.* Buffed or polished on the wheel with rottenstone and oil, or with dry chalk.

glossectomy (glo-sek'tọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, < *ἐκτέμνειν*, *ἐκταμεῖν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, excision of the tongue.

glossed (glost), *p. a.* [Pp. of *gloss*1, *v.*] In *entom.*, having a smooth and silky luster reflecting a color different from that of the surface on which it appears to be: as, *glossed* with white or blue. Such appearances are generally due to exceedingly minute hairs or points on the surface.

glosser1 (glos'ėr), *n.* [< *gloss*1 + *-er*1.] A polisher; one who gives a luster to something.

glosser2 (glos'ėr), *n.* [< *gloss*2 + *-er*1. Cf. *glozer* and *glossator.*] A writer of glosses; a glossarist.

> Savigny . . . defends his favourite *glossers* in the best manner he can; . . . [but,] without much acquaintance with the ancient *glossers*, one may presume to think that in explaining the Pandects . . . their deficiencies . . . must require a perpetual exercise of our lenity and patience. *Hallam*, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, I. i. § 72.

> In both laws [civil and canon] the opinions of the *glossers* are often cited as of equal authority with the letter of the law or canon. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 307.

glossful†, *a.* [< *gloss*1 + *-ful.*] Glossy; shining.

> Clasping his well-strung limbs with *glossefull* steele. *Marston*, Sophonisba, i. 2.

Glossic (glos'ik), *n.* [< Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, a language, + *-ic.*] A phonetic system of spelling invented by Alexander J. Ellis, intended to be used concurrently with the existing English orthography (which he calls *Nomic, i. e.*, 'customary'), in order to remedy some of its defects without changing its alphabetic form or detracting from its value. It is based on the principle of uniformly using for each sound the letter or digraph that happens to be most commonly used for such sound in the existing orthography. The following are the vowel notations with their equivalents in the system of this dictionary, and such of the consonant combinations as differ from those of that system. An inverted period after a vowel marks it as accented.

Glossic.		Dict.	Glossic.		Dict.	Glossic.		Dict.
ee	=	ē	o	=	o	ou	=	ou
i	=	i	oa	=	ō	eu	=	ū
ai	=	ā	u	=	u	wh	=	hw
e	=	e	oo	=	ö	dh	=	TH
aa	=	ä	uo	=	ů	r	=	r *final*
a	=	a	ei	=	ī	r'	=	r *initial*
au	=	â	oi	=	oi	rr'	=	rr *medial.*

The following is a specimen of Glossic:

> Ingglish Glosik konvai·z whotev·er proanunsiai·shen iz inten·ded bei dhi reiter. Glosik buoks kan dhairfoar bee maid too impaar·t risee·vd aurthoa·ipi too aul reederz. *A. J. Ellis.*

glossid (glos'id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Glossidæ.*

Glossidæ (glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glossus* + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, the heart-cockles or heart-shells, typified by the genus *Glossus.* They have a cordiform shell with subspiral beaks, 2 cardinal and typically 2 lateral teeth in each valve, the muscular impressions narrow, and the pallial line simple. The species are not numerous. Also called *Isocardiidæ.*

glossily (glos'i-li), *adv.* In a glossy manner.

glossin, *n.* See *glossan.*

Glossina (glo-sī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-ina.*] **1.** A genus of dipterous insects, or flies, of the family *Muscidæ.* *G. morsitans* is the terrible tsetse-fly.—**2.** A genus of brachiopods, of the family *Lingulidæ.* *Phillips*, 1848.—**3.** A genus of pyralid moths: same as *Stericta.* *Guenée*, 1854.

glossiness (glos'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being glossy; the luster or brightness of a smooth surface.

> Their surfaces had a smoothness and *glossiness* much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 606.

glossing (glos'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gloss*1, *v.*] In *silk-manuf.*, an operation of twisting the hanks of silk, after dyeing, and when perfectly dry. They are given a stated and progressive tension, the object being to complete the separation of the double silk fiber into its constituent fibers and to add luster. Sometimes called *stringing.*

glossingly (glos'ing-li), *adv.* In a glossing manner; by way of or as a gloss.

> Then she began *glossingly* to praise beauty. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Glossiptila (glo-sip'ti-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *πτίλον*, down.] The typical genus of *Glossiptilinæ.* There is but one species, *G. ruficollis*, of Jamaica, formerly called *American hedge-sparrow* and now *rufous-throated tanager.* *P. L. Sclater*, 1856.

Glossiptilinæ (glo-sip-ti-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glossiptila* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Cœrebidæ*, typified by the genus *Glossiptila*, containing guitguits with short, thick, conical, and scarcely curved bill.

glossist (glos'ist), *n.* [< *gloss*2 + *-ist.*] A writer of glosses; a glossarist.

> To establish by law a thing wholly unlawfull and dishonest is an affirmation was never heard of . . . till it was rais'd by inconsiderate *glossists* from the mistake of this text. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

> It is quite conceivable how the *glossist* quoted . . . could render Wuotan by Mars. *Grimm*, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 197.

glossitic (glo-sit'ik), *a.* [< *glossitis* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with glossitis.

glossitis (glo-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the tongue. Also *glottitis.*

glossless (glos'les), *a.* [< *gloss*1 + *-less.*] Without gloss or luster.

> *Glossless* vases painted in dull ochre browns and reds. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 612.

glossly† (glos'li), *a.* [< *gloss*1 + *-ly*1.] Appearing glossy or specious; bright. *Cowley.*

glossocele (glos'ọ̄-sēl), *n.* [= F. *glossocèle*, < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, swelled tongue; a state of inflammation or œdematous engorgement of the tongue which makes it project from the mouth.

glossocomion (glos''ọ̄-kọ̄-mī'on), *n.* Same as *glossocomium.*

glossocomium (glos''ọ̄-kọ̄-mī'um), *n.*; pl. *glossocomia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *γλωσσοκομεῖον*, < *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, a tongue, the reed of a pipe, + *κομεῖν*, keep, take care of.] In *archæol.*: (*a*) A small case used for holding the tongues of wind-instruments. (*b*) A box or case in which a fractured limb was incased.

glosso-epiglottic (glos''ō-ep-i-glot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *ἐπιγλωττίς*, the epiglottis.] Pertaining to the tongue and the epiglottis: applied to folds of mucous membrane which pass from one to the other.

glossograph (glos'ọ̄-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, a gloss, + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** An instrument for recording the movements of the tongue, as in speaking.

> *Glossograph.*—An instrument consisting of an ingenious combination of delicate levers and blades, which, placed upon the tongue and lips, and under the nostrils of the speaker, are vibrated by the movements of the former, and the breath flowing from the latter. *Greer*, Dict. of Elect., p. 69.

2. Same as *glossographer*, 1.

> A glance at this scholium is enough to show that its author, like so many other editors and *glossographs*, . . . made up a good part of his note directly from his text. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 158.

glossographer (glo-sog'rạ-fėr), *n.* [= F. *glossographe* = It. *glossografo*, < Gr. *γλωσσογράφος*, writing glosses, interpreting glosses: see *glossography.*] **1.** A writer of glosses; a commentator; a scholiast.

> Some words I believe may pose the ablest *glossographer* now living. *Blount*, Ancient Tenures, Pref.

> Speght was the first editor who gave a more complete edition of Chaucer, with the useful appendage of a glossary, the first of its kind, and which has been a fortunate acquisition for later *glossographers.* *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 202.

2. A writer on the tongue and its diseases.

glossographical (glos-ō-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *glossography* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of glossography.

glossography (glo-sog'rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *glossographie* = Sp. *glosografia* = Pg. *glossographia* = It. *glossografia*, < NL. *glossographia*, < Gr. as if **γλωσσογραφία*, < *γλωσσογράφος*, writing glosses, interpreting glosses (not used in lit. sense 'writing about the tongue'), < *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, a gloss, + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** The writing of glosses or explanatory comments on a text.—**2.** In *anat.*, a description of the tongue.—**3.** A description and grouping of languages. [Rare.]

glossohyal (glos-ọ̄-hī'ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + E. *hy*(*oid*) + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the tongue and the hyoid bone; hyoglossal: thus, the hyoglossus is a *glossohyal* muscle.

The basihyal is rather flattened from above downwards, arched with the concavity behind, and sends forward a long, median, pointed, compressed *glossohyal* process.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 163.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, a bone or cartilage situated in front of the basihyal, and constituting the hard basis of the tongue; a median unpaired element of the hyoidean arch.

glossolalia (glos-ọ-lā´li-ä̤), *n.* [< Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *λαλιά*, talking, speaking, < *λαλεῖν*, talk, speak.] The gift of tongues; the ability to speak foreign languages without having consciously learned them. This power is asserted to be sometimes present in somnambulistic persons.

The Irvingites who have written on the subject . . . make a marked distinction between the Pentecostal *glossolalia* in foreign languages, and the Corinthian *glossolalia* in devotional meetings.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 24.

glossolaly (glos´ọ-lā-li), *n.* Same as *glossolalia*.

Glossolepti (glos-ọ-lep´tī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *λεπτός*, slender, delicate.] A group of mammals distinguished by the slenderness of the tongue. *Wiegmann.*

Glossoliga (glo-sol´i-gä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + L. *ligare*, bind, tie.] A genus of salamanders, of the family *Pleurodelidæ*, having a completed quadratojugal arch. *G. poireti*, the type, is an Algerian species.

glossological (glos-ọ-loj´i-kạl), *a.* Pertaining to glossology.

glossologist (glo-sol´ọ-jist), *n.* [< *glossology* + *-ist.*] 1. One who writes glosses or compiles glossaries.—2. A philologist; one versed in or engaged in the study of glossology.

Also *glottologist.*

glossology (glo-sol´ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *glossologie*, < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, Attic *γλῶττα*, tongue, language, a gloss, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The definition and explanation of terms, as of a dialect, a science, etc.—2. The science of language; universal grammar; comparative philology; glottology.

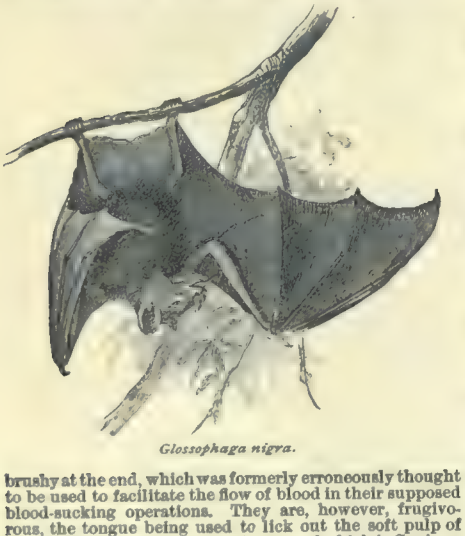
Glossology was mainly brought into being by inquiries concerning the original language spoken by man.
Whewell.

We hear it [the science of language] spoken of as Comparative Philology, Scientific Etymology, Phonology, and *Glossology.* *Max Müller*, Sci. of Lang., p. 13.

Also *glottology.*

glossonomy (glo-son´ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *νόμος*, law.] Study of the laws and principles of language. [Rare.]

Glossophaga (glo-sof´ạ-gä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A genus of South American phyllostomine bats. These bats are provided with a very long, slender, extensile tongue, brushy at the end, which was formerly erroneously thought to be used to facilitate the flow of blood in their supposed blood-sucking operations. They are, however, frugivorous, the tongue being used to lick out the soft pulp of fruits. There are several species, one of which is *G. nigra.*



Glossophaga nigra.

Glossophagæ (glo-sof´ạ-jē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Glossophaga.*] The group of bats of which *Glossophaga* is the type, having a slender extensile tongue, the snout slender and attenuate, the tail short or wanting, and the teeth very narrow and variable in number. There are several genera and species.

glossophagine (glo-sof´ạ-jin), *a.* [As *Glossophaga* + *-ine*^{1}.] Feeding by means of a long extensile tongue which gathers food and conveys it into the mouth, as a bat of the genus *Glossophaga*, or an ant-eater of the genus *Myrmecophaga* or the genus *Orycteropus;* specifically, of or pertaining to the *Glossophagæ.*

glossopharyngeal (glos´ō-fa-rin´jẹ-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, + *φάρυγξ*, pharynx.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the tongue and the pharynx.—**Glossopharyngeal ganglia.** See *ganglion.*—**Glossopharyngeal nerve**, a large nerve distributed to the tongue and the pharynx; the ninth cranial nerve of the new numeration; of the old, forming (with the pneumogastric and spinal accessory) a part of the eighth cranial nerve. It is a nerve of common sensation of the fauces, pharynx, tonsil, etc., and of the special sense of taste of all parts of the tongue to which it is distributed. It is the smallest one of the three which together formed the eighth nerve in the numeration of Willis. Its apparent origin is by several filaments from the upper part of the medulla oblongata in the groove between the restiform and olivary bodies. It leaves the cranial cavity by the jugular or posterior lacerate foramen, together with the pneumogastric and spinal accessory, and passes forward between the jugular vein and the internal carotid artery. It descends along the side of the neck in front of this artery, forming an arch upon the stylopharyngeus muscle and the middle constrictor of the pharynx, and passes beneath the hyoglossus to be distributed in the mucous membrane of the fauces, etc. In the jugular foramen it has two ganglia: the upper, the jugular ganglion; the lower, the petrous or Andersch's ganglion. It has branches of communication with the pneumogastric, facial, and sympathetic nerves. Its branches of distribution are called the *tympanic* (Jacobson's nerve), *carotid, pharyngeal, tonsilar, lingual,* and *muscular nerves.* See second cut under *brain.*

II. *n.* The glossopharyngeal nerve.

Glossophora (glo-sof´ọ-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *glossophorus:* see *glossophorous.*] A main branch of the phylum *Mollusca*, containing all true mollusks except the lamellibranchs or headless mollusks, which are contrasted as *Lipocephala.*

glossophorous (glo-sof´ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *glossophorus*, < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Having a tongue; specifically, in *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to the *Glossophora.*

The very general presence of jaws in the *Glossophorous* mollusca. *Science*, IV. 143.

glossoplegia (glos-ọ-plē´ji-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, + *πληγή*, a stroke, < *πλήσσειν*, strike.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the tongue.

Glossoporidæ (glos-ọ-por´i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glossoporus*, the typical genus (< Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *πόρος*, a passage), + *-idæ.*] Same as *Clepsinidæ.*

Glossopteris (glo-sop´tẹ-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *πτερίς*, a fern, < *πτερόν*, a feather, = E. *feather.*] The name given by Brongniart (in 1828) to a genus of fossil ferns occurring in the coal-measures of Australia and India. The nervation is distinctly reticulate, especially in the vicinity of the rachis or middle nerve. The paleontological relations of the formation in which this fern occurs have been and still are a subject of doubt and difficulty.

glossoscopy (glo-sos´kọ-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *med.*, examination of the tongue as a means of diagnosis.

glossotheca (glos-ọ-thē´kä̤), *n.*; pl. *glossothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca.*] In *entom.*, the tongue-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa inclosing the haustellum, as in many *Lepidoptera.*

Glossotherium (glos-ọ-thē´ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A fossil genus of South American ant-eaters, of the family *Myrmecophagidæ.* *Owen.*

glossotomy (glo-sot´ọ-mi), *n.* [= F. *glossotomie*, < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, + *τομή*, a cutting. Cf. *γλωσσοτομεῖν*, cut out the tongue.] 1. In *anat.*, dissection of the tongue.—2. In *surg.*, excision of the tongue; glossectomy.

glossotype (glos´ọ-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language, + *τύπος*, impression, type. Cf. *Glossic.*] One of the phonetic systems invented by A. J. Ellis.

Glossus (glos´us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue: see *gloss*^{2}.] A genus of bivalves, typical of the family *Glossidæ.* Also called *Isocardia.*

glossy (glos´i), *a.* [< *gloss*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Possessing a gloss; smooth and shining; reflecting luster from a smooth or polished surface.

A raven, while with *glossy* breast
Her new-laid eggs she fondly pressed.
Cowper, A Fable.

With a riding-whip
Leisurely tapping a *glossy* boot.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii.

2. Having a fair or specious appearance; plausible.

He [Lord Chesterfield], however, with that *glossy* duplicity which was his constant study, affected to be quite unconcerned. *Boswell*, Johnson.

Gloster, Gloucester (glos´tėr), *n.* [*Gloster* is a short spelling of *Gloucester*, < ME. *Gloucestre*, < AS. *Gleáwceaster, Gleáwanceaster.* For *ceaster*, city, see *chester.*] A kind of cheese for which the county of Gloucester in England is famous. There are two varieties, known as *single* and *double*, the latter being made of the richer milk. See *Gloucestershire cheese*, under *cheese*^{1}.

gloterous†, *a.* [ME., < *glotery* + *-ous.* Cf. *gluttonous.*] Gluttonous.

A mygal that is a beeste born trecherows to bigile, and moost *gloterous.* *Wyclif*, Lev. xi. 30 (Oxf.).

gloton†, glotoun†, *n.* Middle English forms of *glutton.*

glotonie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gluttony.*

glottal (glot´ạl), *a.* [< *glott-is* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or formed by the glottis: as, a *glottal* catch.

Mr. Ellis . . . assigns to the "sonant h" and the second element of the "sonant aspirates" a sound which is practically that of a *glottal* "r."
H. Sweet, quoted by J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Add. to [Philol. Soc.

glotte†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *glut.*

glottic^{1} (glot´ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γλωττικός*, of the tongue, < *γλῶττα*, Attic form of *γλῶσσα*, tongue: see *gloss*^{2}.] 1. Pertaining to the tongue.—2. Of or pertaining to glottology; glottological.

glottic^{2} (glot´ik), *a.* [< *glott-is* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the glottis. Also *glottidean.*

glottid (glot´id), *n.* [< *glottis* (*-id*).] A glottal sound.

A *glottid* is the action of the vocal chords in altering the form of the glottis or tongue-shaped space between them.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 382.

glottidean (glo-tid´ẹ-ạn), *a.* [< *glottis* (*-id-*) + *-ean.*] Same as *glottic*^{2}.

glottides, *n.* Plural of *glottis.*

Glottidia (glo-tid´i-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Dall, 1870), < Gr. *γλῶττα*, tongue: see *glottis, gloss*^{2}.] A genus of brachiopods, of the family *Lingulidæ*, replacing *Lingula* proper in American waters. The type is *L.* or *G. albida* of the Californian coast. The common species of the Carolina coast and southward, formerly called *Lingula pyramidata* (Stimpson), is now known as *G. audebarti.*

glottis (glot´is), *n.*; pl. *glottides* (-i-dēz). [= F. *glotte* = Sp. *glótis* = Pg. *glote, glotis* = It. *glottide*, < NL. *glottis*, the glottis (L. *glottis*, a little bird so called), < Gr. *γλωττίς*, the mouth of the windpipe, the glottis, < *γλῶττα*, Attic form of *γλῶσσα*, the tongue: see *gloss*^{2}.] 1. In *anat.*, the mouth of the windpipe; the opening at the top of the larynx; the chink, cleft, or fissure between the vocal cords. It closes to a slit-like opening during phonation, through the approximation of the vocal cords. The term designates most strictly the opening itself, sometimes distinguished as *rima glottidis*, but is also applied to the opening with the contiguous limiting structures, as in the expression 'œdema of the glottis,' much as the term 'mouth' is used so as to include the lips. The ventral or anterior portion of the glottis, called *glottis vocalis*, is bounded by the true vocal cords; the dorsal or posterior part, *glottis respiratoria*, by the internal margins of the arytenoid cartilages.

2. The reed or tongue of certain ancient musical instruments.—3. In *ornith.*, an old name of the greenshank; subsequently taken as the specific name of the same, *Totanus glottis;* made by Koch in 1816 the generic name of the same, *Glottis chloropus.*—**Stroke of the glottis**, a sudden approximation of the vocal cords whereby a tone is produced promptly and clearly, without aspiration. Also called *shock of the glottis.*

glottitis (glo-tī´tis), *n.* Same as *glossitis.*

glottogonic (glot-ọ-gon´ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γλῶττα*, tongue, language, + *γόνος*, generation, < √ *γεν*, produce.] Relating to the origin of language or of languages.

The general interest still clung to Bopp's old *glottogonic* problems. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 782.

glottologic, glottological (glot-ọ-loj´ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< *glottology* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to glottology: as, *glottologic* observation and research.

glottologist (glo-tol´ọ-jist), *n.* [< *glottology* + *-ist.*] Same as *glossologist.*

glottology (glo-tol´ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γλῶττα*, Attic form of *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Same as *glossology.*

Gloucester, *n.* See *Gloster.*

glour, *v.* and *n.* See *glower.*

glout (glout), *v. i.* [Formerly also *glowt;* < ME. *glowten;* another form of *gloat*, q. v.] 1. To gaze attentively; stare.

Whosoever attempteth anything for the publike, . . . the same setteth himselfe upon a stage to be *glouted* upon by every evil eye.
Translators of Bible (ed. 1611) *to the Reader.*

In short, I cou'd not *glout* upon a Man when he comes into a Room, and laugh at him when he goes out.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

2. To pout; look sullen.

Jenny (turning away and *glowting*). I declare it, I won't bear it. *Cibber*, Provoked Husband, iv.

Mrs. Western had changed her mind on the very point of departure; and had been in what is vulgarly called a *glouting* humour ever since. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, vii. 8.

[Chiefly prov. Eng.]

glout (glout), *n.* [< *glout, v.*] A sullen or sulky look or manner; a pout. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]—**In the glout**, in the sulks.

Mamma was *in the glout* with her poor daughter all the way. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 140.

glove (gluv), *n.* [< ME. *glove, glofe*, < AS. *glōf* (> Icel. *glōfi*), a glove; possibly < *ge-*, a general or collective prefix (see *i-*^{1}), + **lōf* (not found) = Goth. *lōfa* = Icel. *lōfi*, > E. *loof*, the palm of the hand: see *loof*.] **1.** A covering for the hand having a separate sheath for each finger, and thus distinguished from a mitten. Gloves are made of a great variety of textile materials, of flexible leather, fur, etc. The form or make of gloves has sometimes constituted an indication of the rank of the wearer. Particular significance was formerly attached to certain uses of gloves, as to the wearing in the helmet or cap of a glove given by a lady as a favor or cognizance, or of one wrested from an enemy as a challenge; also to the throwing down of a glove as a defiance. See *gauntlet*^{1}.

For he vtterliche leueth the kepyng of hem [his hands], and neuer but whenne he bereth haukes, ne veseth he *gloues*. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 482, note.

Marie Hamilton 's to the kirk gane,
Wi *gloves* upon her hands.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 115).

When Alençon and myself were down together, I plucked this *glove* from his helm; if any man challenge this, he is a friend to Alençon, and an enemy to our person; if thou encounter any such, apprehend him, an thou dost me love. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

2. Specifically, a boxing-glove.—**3.** In *hat-making*, a wooden scraper used in felting hats in the battery. It is tied to the hand.—**Bishop's or episcopal gloves**, the gloves which have formed part of a bishop's insignia in the Western Church since the ninth or tenth century. Also called *chirotheca*, and in older times *gwantus* (*gantus, vantus, wantus, wanto*) and *manica*.

The *episcopal glove*, with its tassel, or tuft of silk, is well seen on Archbishop Chicheley's effigy, in Canterbury cathedral. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 102, note.

Glove of mail. See *gauntlet*^{1}.—**Hand and glove.** See *hand*.—**Hawk's glove**, in *falconry*, a glove worn to protect the hand from the bird's talons. See *hawking-glove*.

At Hampton Court, in the jewel house, were seven *hawkes' gloves* embroidered. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 92.

To bite one's glove, to indicate determined and mortal hostility.

Stern Rutherford right little said,
But *bit his glove*, and shook his head.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 7.

To handle without gloves, to treat without hesitation; deal with in a vigorous manner and without ceremony or squeamishness.—**To take up the glove**, to accept a challenge.—**To throw down the glove**, to challenge to single combat. See under *gauntlet*^{1}.

glove (gluv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gloved*, ppr. *gloving*. [< *glove, n.*] To cover with or as with a glove.

Hence therefore, thou nice crutch;
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must *glove* this hand. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

A Hauke hee esteemes the true burthen of Nobilitie, and is exceeding ambitious to seeme delighted in the sport, and haue his fist *Glov'd* with his Iesses.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Vp-start Countrey [Knight.

My right hand will be *gloved*, Janet,
My left hand will be bare.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 121).

glove-band (gluv'band), *n.* A strap or ribbon formerly used to confine the glove round the wrist or arm. They were sometimes made of horsehair so woven as to be elastic; ribbons tied in ornamental bows were also at one time fashionable.

glove-buttoner (gluv'but'n-ėr), *n.* A small button-hook used for buttoning gloves. Also called *glove-clasp*.

glove-calf (gluv'käf), *n.* A kind of calfskin or morocco leather. See the extract.

Glove-calf and glove-sheep are also subnames for Morocco leather, and are used principally for toppings for button, laced, and congress [shoes]. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 525.

glove-clasp (gluv'klåsp), *n.* **1.** A glove-band.—**2.** Same as *glove-buttoner*.

glove-fight (gluv'fīt), *n.* A pugilistic contest in which the hands are covered with boxing-gloves.

glove-hook (gluv'hu̇k), *n.* A hook used in fastening gloves.

glove-leather (gluv'leᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* Leather for making gloves.

glove-money (gluv'mun"i), *n.* A gratuity given to servants ostensibly to buy them gloves; hence, formerly, extraordinary rewards given to officers of English courts, etc.; also, money given by the sheriff of a county in which no offenders were left for execution to the clerk of assize and the judges' officers. Also *glove-silver*.

glove-of-mail (gluv'ọ̈v-māl'), *n.* See *gauntlet*^{1}, 1.

glover (gluv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *glover, glovere*; < *glove* + *-er*^{1}.] One whose occupation is to make or sell gloves. Other articles of soft leather, for dress or ornament, were also formerly regularly made by glovers, such as leather breeches, leggings, shirts, bags, pouches, and purses.

We saw among them leather dressed like *glouers'* leather, and thicke thongs like white leather of a good length. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 100.

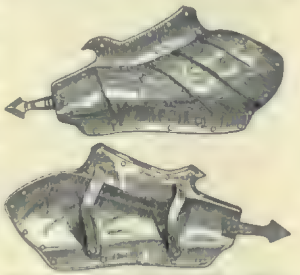
The country was full of the scattered spoil of the monasteries; . . . the *glovers* of Malmesbury wrapped their goods in them. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, ii.

Glovers' stitch. (*a*) The stitch peculiar to the seams of gloves. (*b*) In *surg.*, the continuous suture.

Glover's tower. Same as *denitrificator*.

glove-sheep (gluv'shēp), *n.* A particular sort of sheepskin or morocco. See extract under *glove-calf*.

glove-shield (gluv'shēld), *n.* A contrivance adopted in the sixteenth century for arming the left hand for parrying thrusts and blows. It had usually the form of a nearly quadrangular buckler, from 8 to 10 inches wide and a little longer, fixed to a gauntlet which could be secured round the wrist; in this way the buckler was held firmly, and could not be struck from the hand. Also called *gauntlet-shield*.



Glove-shield, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

glove-silver (gluv'sil"vėr), *n.* Same as *glove-money*.

glove-sponge (gluv'spunj), *n.* A finger-sponge.

glove-stretcher (gluv'strech"ėr), *n.* A scissors-shaped instrument for insertion into the fingers of gloves to stretch them, that they may be more easily drawn on. Its action is the reverse of that of scissors.

gloving (gluv'ing), *n.* [< *glove, n.*, + *-ing*^{1}.] The making of gloves; the occupation of a glover.

The *gloving* brings a large amount of comfort into the homes of the peasantry of the west [of England]. *Library Mag.*, July, 1886, p. 263.

glow (glō), *v.* [< ME. *glowen*, < AS. *glōwan* (pret. *gleów*, pp. **glōwen*) = D. *gloeijen* = MLG. *glöien, glögen* = OHG. *gluoen*, MHG. *glüen, glüejen*, G. *glühen* = Icel. *glōa*, glow, glitter, shine, = Sw. dial. and Dan. *glo*, glow (and with a deflected sense, Sw. Dan. *glo*, stare). Hence *gleed*^{1}, *gloom* (*gloam, glum*), and *gloss*^{1}, akin to *gloat, glout, glore, glower*, and perhaps, remotely, to *glad, glade*^{1}, *glare*^{1}, *glass, glim, glimmer, glisten*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To burn with an intense heat, especially without flame; give forth bright light and heat; be incandescent.

Now the wasted brands do *glow*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 2.

And was to him beholding it most like
A little spark extinguish'd to the eye
That *glows* again ere suddenly it die.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

Hurrah! cling, clang!—once more, what *glows*,
Dark brothers of the forge, beneath
The iron tempest of your blows? *Song of the Forge.*

Hence—**2.** To radiate heat and light in a marked degree; appear incandescent; be very bright and hot.

A burning sky is o'er me,
The sands beneath me *glow*.
Bryant, Unknown Way.

3. To feel a more or less intense sensation of heat; be hot, as the skin; have a burning sensation.

The little ones, unbutton'd, *glowing* hot,
Playing our games. *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 304.

4. To exhibit a strong bright color; be lustrously red or brilliant; shine vividly.

A Chirche and a Chapaile with chambers a-lofte, . . .
With gaie glittering glas *glowing* as the sonne.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 122.

You will but make it blush,
And *glow* with shame of your proceedings.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

Her face
Glow'd, as I look'd at her.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

5. To feel the heat of passion; be ardent; be animated by intense love, zeal, anger, or the like.

The war's whole art each private soldier knows,
And with a general's love of conquest *glows*.
Addison, The Campaign.

6. To be intense or vehement; have or exhibit force, ardor, or animation.

Love . . . *glows*, and with a sullen heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell.*

How *glowing* guilt exalts the keen delight!
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 230.

7. To stare with amazement. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *trans.* To heat so as to produce color or brilliancy; produce a flush in.

Pretty, dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers-colour'd fans, whose wind did seem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

glow (glō), *n.* [< *glow, v.*] **1.** Shining heat, or white heat; incandescence.

O Vulcan, what a *glow!*
'Tis blinding white, 'tis blasting bright—the high sun
shines not so! *S. Ferguson*, Forging of the Anchor.

2. Brightness of color; vivid redness: as, the *glow* of health in the cheeks.

A waving *glow* his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright diversities of day.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 83.

His face did glow like the *glow* of the west,
When the drumlie cloud has it half o'ercast;
Or the struggling moon when she's sair distrest.
W. Nicholson, The Brownie of Blednoch.

'Twere pleasant could Corregio's fleeting *glow*
Hang full in face of one, where'er one roams.
Browning, Bp. Blougram's Apology.

3. A flush of sensation or feeling, as of pleasure, pain, etc.; ardor; vehemence.

A pageant truly play'd,
Between the pale complexion of true love
And the red *glow* of scorn and proud disdain.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4.

If boys and men are to be welded together in the *glow* of transient feeling, they must be made of metal that will mix. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 6.

A *glow* of pleasure follows the solution of a puzzling question, even though the question be not worth solving. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 517.

glowbard†, *n.* Same as *glowbird*.

glowbason (glō'bā"sn), *n.* A glow-worm. [Prov. Eng.]

glowbird† (glō'bėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *globird, glowbard, globard, globerd*, etc., < ME. *glouberd*, < *glowen*, glow, + *berd, bird*, bird. Cf. *ladybird*, the name of another coleopterous insect; and cf. *glow-worm*.] The glow-worm.

Globerde, a flye, ung ver qui reluyt de nuyt. *Palsgrave.*

Hec noctiluca, a *glouberd*.
Wright, Vocab. (ed. Wülcker).

Now the signe common to them both, testifying as well the ripenesse of the one as the seednes of the other, are the *glo-birds* or glo-worms, cicindelæ, shining in the evening over the cornfields. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 26.

glower, glour (glou'ėr, glour), *v. i.* [Also *glowr*; a var. of *glore*, < ME. *gloren*, a parallel form to *glaren*, glare: see *glore, glare*^{1}.] To look intently or watchfully; stare angrily or threateningly; frown.

As Tammie *glower'd*, amaz'd and curious,
The mirth and fun grew fast and furious.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

He . . . sat in his stockings, with his feet on the stove-hearth, looking hugely dissatisfied, and *glowering* at his grandparents. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 203.

glower, glour (glou'ėr, glour), *n.* [< *glower, glour, v.*] An angry or threatening stare.

What shall I say of our three brigadiers,
But that they are incapable of fears,
Of strength prodigious, and of looks so froward,
That every *glour* they gave would fright a coward.
Pennecuik, Poems (1715), p. 22.

And gave him [a dog] a *glower* from time to time, and an intimation of a possible kick. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab, p. 8.

glowing (glō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *glow, v.*] **1.** The act or state of giving out intense heat and light.—**2.** Ardor.

Persons who pretend to feel
The *glowings* of uncommon zeal.
Lloyd, A Tale.

glowingly (glō'ing-li), *adv.* In a glowing manner; with great brightness; with ardent heat or passion.

A little stoop there may be to allay him
(He would grow too rank else), a small eclipse to shadow him;
But out he must break *glowingly* again.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

glow-lamp (glō'lamp), *n.* An electric lamp in which the light is produced by the incandescence of a resisting substance (as carbon), induced by the passage through it of a current of electricity. See *electric light*, under *electric*.

While the arc-lamp emits twenty-two hundred candle-light per horse-power, and the *glow-lamp* gives but a hundred and twenty, it is the possibility of so reducing the light to a minimum that has brought the latter system forward. *Science*, V. 342.

glow-worm (glō'wėrm), *n.* [Formerly also *glowworm*; < *glow* + *worm*: cf. *glowbird* and dial. *glowbason*: so called with ref. to the light which it emits; cf. the D. name *glimworm*, lit. 'glim-worm,' Sw. *lysmask*, lit. 'light-worm'; F. *ver luisant*, lit. 'shining worm,' Sp. *luciérnaga*, Pg. *vagalume*, *pyrilampo*, *lumieira*, It. *lucciola*, etc., L. *cicindela*, Gr. *λαμπυρίς*, etc., with similar meanings: see *Cicindela*, *Lampyris*, etc.] The common English name of *Lampyris noctiluca*, a species of pentamerous beetles, of the family *Lampyridæ* and subfamily *Lampyrinæ*: a name applicable strictly only to the female, which is wingless, somewhat resembles a caterpillar, and emits a shining green light from the end of the abdomen. The male is winged and not phosphorescent, resembling an ordinary beetle; he flies about in the evening, and is attracted by the light of the female. The same name is given to other species of *Lampyris*, as *L. splendidula*. Some related beetles are known in the United States as *fireflies* and *lightning-bugs*.

You gaudy *glow-worms*, carrying seeming fire,
Yet have no heat within ye!
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

Even as the *glow-worm*, which makes a goodly shew among the grass of the field, would be of little avail if deposited in a beacon-grate. *Scott*, Monastery, xviii.

Gloxinia (glok-sin'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after *Gloxin*, a German physician.] 1. A genus of gesneraceous plants, low and almost stemless, with creeping rhizomes and large, nodding, bell-shaped flowers. There are 6 species, natives of tropical America, several of which are very common in greenhouses, and have given rise to numerous hybrids and varieties.

A variety of *Gloxinia*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus; also, the garden name of tuberous-rooted plants of the genus *Sinningia*.

glozet (glōz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *glose*; < ME. *glose*, a gloss, explanation, specious talk, flattery (noun not in AS., but see the verb), = D. *glos* = G. *glosse* = Icel. *glōsa*, a gloss, explanation, a banter, taunt, = Sw. *glosa* = Dan. *glose*, vocable, colloq. taunt, = Sw. *glossa* = Dan. *glosse*, gloss, = OF. *glose*, F. *glose*, a gloss, comment, parody, = Pr. *glosa*, *gloza* = Sp. *glosa* = Pg. *glosa*, *glossa* = It. *glosa*, < LL. *glossa* (ML. also *glosa*), an obsolete or foreign word requiring explanation, later applied to the explanation itself, < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, a tongue or language, an obsolete or foreign word requiring explanation: see *gloss*², the same word as *gloze*, *n.*, but directly from the L. The verb *gloze* is from the noun.] 1. Explanation; comment; gloss. See *gloss*², *n.*

And who so leueth nouȝte this be soth, loke in the sauter [psalter] *glose*. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 282.

Bothe text and *glose*. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 333.

Tullie, eloquent in his *gloses*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 34.

2. Specious talk; flattery; adulation; idle words.

And natheles men yt trowede [not] and levede [believed] not ys *glose*. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 109.

Now to plain-dealing; lay these *glozes* by.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

Nor must I
With less observance shunne grosse flattery,
For he, reposed safe in his owne merit,
Spurns back the *gloses* of a fawning spirit.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 5.

3. Specious show; gloss.

gloze (glōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glozed*, ppr. *glozing*. [Early mod. E. also *glose*; < ME. *glosen*, < AS. **glōsan* (only once, with umlaut, *glēsan*, whence verbal n. *glēsung*, spelled *glēsincg*), explain, gloss, = D. *glozen* = Icel. *glōsa*, explain by a gloss, chatter, = OF. *gloser*, gloss, explain, interpret, F. *gloser*, gloss, carp at, find fault with, = Pr. *glozar* = Sp. *glosar* = Pg. *glosar*, *glossar* = It. *glosare*, < ML. *glossare* (also *glosare*), explain, gloss, < LL. *glossa*, a gloss: see *gloze*, *n.*, and *gloss*², *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To explain; expound; comment upon: same as *gloss*², *v. t.*, 1.

Glosynge the gospel as hem good liketh,
For couetyse of copes construeth hit ille.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 57.

This tale nedeth nought be *glosed*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 219.

If a man allege an holy doctor against them, they *glose* him out as they do the scripture.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 49.

2†. To flatter; wheedle; caress; coax.

So wel he couthe me *glose*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 509.

Than be-gan she to *glose* Merlin more than euer she hadde do euer be-forn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 680.

3. To put a fair face upon; gloss over; extenuate.

Some *glosed* those wordes, and some thought in their corage that the aunswere was not reasonable, but they durst not saye agaynst it, the Duke of Glocestre was so sore dred.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cci.

The fond world,
Like to a doting mother, *glozes* over
Her children's imperfections with fine terms.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

Short be my speech;—nor time affords,
Nor my plain temper, *glozing* words.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 28.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To use glosses; practise glossing: same as *gloss*², *v. i.*, 1.

Paris, and Troilus, you have both said well;
And on the cause and question now in hand
Have *gloz'd*—but superficially.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

2. To talk speciously and smoothly; use flattery.

Who that couthe *glose* softe
And flater, such he set alofte,
In great estate.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 170.

Ladyes, I preye yow that ye be not wroth,
I can not *glose*, I am a rude man.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1107.

He that no more must say is listen'd more
Than they whom youth and ease have taught to *glose*.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

glozer† (glō'zėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gloser*; < ME. *gloser*; < *gloze* + *-er*¹.] 1. A glosser or glossator; an explainer.

It is necessary that I be the declarer or *gloser* of mine own worke, or els your Lordship should haue had much labour to vnderstand it. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 220.

2. One given to glossing over things, or putting a fair face on them; a sycophantic deceiver.

False prophetes, flaterers and *glosers*
Shullen come and be curatours over kynges and erles.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 221.

Be no *glosere* nor no mokere,
Ne no seruantes no wey lokere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

glozing (glō'zing), *n.* [< ME. *glosynge*; verbal n. of *gloze*, *v.*] Flattery; deceit.

With false wordes and wittes ich haue wonne my goodes,
And with gyle and *glosynge* gadered that ich haue.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 259.

No theme his fate supplies
For the smooth *glozings* of the indulgent world.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

glozingly† (glō'zing-li), *adv.* Flatteringly.

As also closer, closely, closeness, *glosingly*, hourly, maiesticall, maiestically.
Camden, Remains, Excellence of Eng. Tongue.

glut†, *n.* An obsolete form of *glue*.

glub†, *v. t.* [< ME. *glubben*, var. of *gloppen*, var. of **gulpen*, gulp: see *gulp*. Cf. *glubber*.] To swallow greedily; gulp.

Swiche slomerers in slepe slauthe is her ende,
And glotony is her God with *g[l]oppyng* of drynk.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 92.

glubber (glub'ėr), *n.* [Also *globber*; < ME. *glubbere*, *globbere*; < *glub* + *-er*¹.] 1. A glutton.

Moche wo worth that man that mys-reuleth his Inwitte;
And that be glotouns *globbares*; her [their] god is her wombe. *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 60.

2. A miser. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both senses.]

gluc-. In the following words, of recent introduction, the equivalent of the regular *glyc-*.

glucic (glö'sik), *a.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, prob. = L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*, *dulcet*, *douce*.] Of or pertaining to or obtained from sugar.—**Glucic acid**, $C_{12}H_{18}O_9$, an acid produced by the action of alkalis or acids on sugar. It is a colorless amorphous substance, is very soluble in water, attracts moisture rapidly from the air, and its solution has a decidedly sour taste. All of its neutral salts are soluble.

glucina (glọ-sī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet.] The only oxid (BeO) of the metal glucinum or beryllium. Pure glucina is white, tasteless, without odor, and quite insoluble in water, but soluble in the liquid fixed alkalis. Also *glucine* and *beryllia*.

glucinum (glọ-sī'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet.] Chemical symbol, Be or Gl; atomic weight, 9.1. A white metal, of specific gravity 2.1. It belongs to the group of the alkaline earths, and is prepared from beryl (whence it is also called *beryllium*). Native compounds are rare. Besides the common mineral beryl, it occurs in the oxid chrysoberyl, in the silicates euclase, phenacite, and bertrandite, and a few others, also in the phosphates herderite and beryllonite; the last-named is a phosphate of beryllium and sodium. Many of the salts of this metal have a sweet taste.

glucohemia, glucohæmia (glö-kọ-hē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *glucohæmia*, < Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, the presence of an excessive quantity of glucose in the blood.

glucometer (glọ-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the percentage of sugar in wine or must.

glucose (glö'kōs), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *-ose*.] 1. The name of a group of sugars having the formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$, which may be regarded as aldehydes of hexatomic alcohols. They are less sweet than cane-sugar. One or more of them constitute the sugar of fruits, and they are produced from cane-sugar, dextrine, starch, cellulose, etc., by the action of acids, certain ferments, and other reagents, and by processes going on in living plants. The two best-known varieties, distinguished by their action on polarized light, are dextroglucose, dextrose, or grape-sugar, which turns the plane of polarization to the right, and levoglucose, levulose, or fruit-sugar, which turns it to the left.

2. In *com.*, the sugar-syrup obtained by the conversion of starch into sugar by sulphuric acid, the solid product being called *grape-sugar*, *starch-sugar*, *diabetic sugar*, etc.

glucosic (glọ-kos'ik), *a.* [< *glucose* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or producing glucose.

According to M. Buignet's investigations, the cause of the change of the primarily formed cane sugar into fructose is not the acids of the fruits, but appears to depend on the influence of a nitrogenous body playing the part of a *glucosic* ferment. *R. Bentley*, Manual of Botany, p. 783.

glucoside (glö'kọ-sid or -sīd), *n.* [< *glucose* + *-ide*¹.] One of a class of compounds widely distributed in the vegetable world, which, treated with acids, alkalis, or certain ferments, are resolved into a sugar, an acid, and sometimes another organic principle. Tannic acid, for example, is a glucoside resolvable into glucose and gallic acid. The glucosides may be regarded as compound ethers.

glucosuria (glö-kọ-sū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet (see *glucose*), + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of glucose in the urine. See *diabetes*.

glucupicron†, *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύπικρον*, neut. of *γλυκύπικρος*, sweet-bitter, < *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *πικρός*, bitter, sharp.] A bitter-sweet thing.

Our whole life is a *glucupricon* [read *glucupicron*], a bitter sweet passion. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 342.

glue (glö), *n.* [Formerly also *glew*; < ME. *glue*, *glu*, *glew*, < OF. *glu*, F. *glu*, birdlime, = Pr. *glut*, < LL. *glus* (*glut-*), glue; cf. *gluten* (*glutin-*), also *glutinum*, glue; *glutus*, tenacious, well-tempered, soft, pp. of an unused verb **gluere*, draw together; akin to Gr. *γλοιός*, glue, gluten, adj. slippery, *γλοία*, *γλία*, glue.] A viscous adhesive substance used as a cement for uniting pieces of wood or other material, or in combination with other substances to give body or to make rollers, molds, packing, etc. The glue in ordinary use is common or impure gelatin, obtained by boiling animal substances, as skin, hoofs, etc., in water. It is also employed by textile colorists, for the reason that its solutions are precipitated by tannic acid, and the precipitate so produced attracts many of the coal-tar colors from their solutions. In this respect it serves as a fixing-agent for the tannic acid; but as a nitrogenous albuminoid substance, it may at the same time act as a mordant. A kind of glue is made in Japan from *Glœopeltis intricata*, which is used to stiffen thread, to cleanse and soften the hair, for painting on porcelain, and for attaching paper hangings to plastered walls.

Therefore he that keepeth that one only commaundement of loue keepeth all. With this *glue* shall we be fast ioyned to Christ, so that he be in us, and we againe in him.
J. Udall, On John iv.

Albumen glue, partially decayed gluten obtained from wheat flour in the manufacture of starch.—**Casein glue.** See *casein*.—**Cologne glue**, a very pale strong glue obtained from offal, which is first limed and then bleached with a solution of chlorid of lime.—**Elastic glue**, a preparation of glue and glycerin. It is used in the composition of printers' inking-rollers, and for making elastic figures, galvanoplastic molds, etc.—**In a glue**, in *soap-making*, of the viscid consistency of liquid glue. *W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 167.—**Liquid glue**, common glue permanently liquefied by treatment with either nitric or acetic acid, and put up in bottles for ready use.—**Marine**

glue, a strongly adhesive preparation of caoutchouc dissolved in naphtha or oil of turpentine, with shellac added in the proportion of two or three parts to one by weight, run into plates and dried: so called because it is unaffected by water, and is therefore adapted for use on ship-timbers. —**Mouth** or **lip glue**, ordinary dissolved glue to each pound of which one half-pound of sugar has been added. It forms solid cakes, which are readily soluble, and for use may be moistened with the tongue.—**Vegetable glue.** See the extract.

For 250 grains of the concentrated gum solution (prepared with two parts of gum [arabic] and five of water), two grains of cryst. aluminum sulphate will suffice. This salt is dissolved in ten times its quantity of water, and mixed directly with the mucilage, which in this condition may be termed *vegetable glue*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 105.

Water-proof glue, isinglass boiled in milk. (See also *fish-glue*.)

glue (glö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glued*, ppr. *gluing*. [< ME. *gluen*, *glewen*, < OF. *gluer*, *gluier*, *gluyer*, F. *gluer*, glue, stick together; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To join with glue or other viscous substance; stick or hold fast.

Their bowes are of wood of a yard long, sinewed at the back with strong sinewes, not *glued* too, but fast girded and tied on. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 37.

This cold congealed blood
That *glues* my lips, and will not let me speak.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2.

2. To unite or hold together as if by glue; fix or fasten firmly.

Let men *glewe* on us the name;
Sufficeth that we han the fame.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1761.

The love which to mine own Queen *glues* my heart
Makes it to every other Lady kind.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 167.

She now began to *glue* herself to his favour with the grossest adulation. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

Job kept his eyes fixed on the ground for some time. Sam, with his *glued* to Job's countenance, ran up against the people who were walking about. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlv.

To glue up, in *bookbinding*, to apply melted glue to (the backs of sewed but unbound books). The glue binds the sewed sections to the sewed thread and the false back.

II. *intrans.* To stick fast; adhere; unite; cling.

In most wounds, if kept clean, and from the air; for which the use of plaisters in wounds chiefly consists: the flesh will *glew* together with its own native balm. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, iii. 2.

He [Sir H. Willoughby] with his hapless crew,
Each full exerted at his several task,
Froze into statues; to the cordage *glued*
The sailor, and the pilot to the helm.
Thomson, Winter, l. 934.

glue-boiler (glö′boi″lėr), *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is the making of glue.—**2.** An apparatus for boiling skins, hoofs, etc., to obtain the gelatinous matter.

glue-pot (glö′pot), *n.* A utensil for dissolving glue, usually consisting of two pots, one within the other. The inner pot contains the glue; the outer is filled with water, the boiling of which causes the glue to melt.

gluer (glö′ėr), *n.* One who or that which glues; one who cements with glue.

glue-size (glö′sīz), *n.* A solution of one pound of glue in a gallon of water. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

glue-stock (glö′stok), *n.* Materials from which glue is to be prepared, as hides, hoofs, etc.

All stag, tainted, and badly scored, grubby, or murrain hides are called damaged, and must go at two-thirds price, unless they are badly damaged, when they are classed as *glue stock*. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 55.

gluey (glö′i), *a.* [Also *gluy*, and formerly *glewy*, *glewey*; < ME. *gluwy*, *glewy*; < *glue* + *-y*^{1}.] Like glue; viscous; glutinous; sticky.

To preve it fatte, a clodde avisely
To take, and with gode water weel it wete,
And loke if it be *glewy*, tough to trete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

And to the end the golde may couer them, they anoynt their bodies with stamped hearbs of a *glewey* substance. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 665.

On this [gum] they found their waxen works, and raise
The yellow fabric on its *gluey* base.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

glueyness (glö′i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gluey. *Imp. Dict.*

glug†, *n.* [ME., a var. of *clog*.] A clod.

Place of safyr is stones, and the *gluggis* [L. *glebæ*] of hym gold. *Wyclif*, Job xxviii. 6 (Oxf.).

Gluge's corpuscles. Same as *granule-cells*.

gluing-press (glö′ing-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a press of simple form which presses freshly glued books, and prevents the melted glue on them from soaking too far into the leaf.

gluish (glö′ish), *a.* [< ME. *glewish*, < *glu*, *glew*, etc., + *-ish*^{1}.] Resembling glue; having a viscous quality.

glum† (glum), *v. i.* [< ME. *glomen*, *glommen*, *glomben*, *gloumben*, frown, look sullen: see *gloom*, *v.*, of which *glum* is but another form (like *gum*^{1}, another form of *goom*^{1}), and cf. *glum*, *a.*] To frown; look sullen or glum: same as *gloom*.

"Oure syre syttes," he says, "on sege [seat] so hyȝe
In his glwande glorye, & *gloumbes* ful lyttel,
Thaȝ I be nummen [taken] in Niniuie & naked dispoyled."
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 94.

glum (glum), *a.* and *n.* [< *glum*, *v.*, but perhaps, as an adj., of LG. origin. Cf. LG. *glum*, G. dial. *glumm*, gloomy, troubled, turbid: see *glum*, *v.*, and cf. *glummy*, *gloomy*.] **I.** *a.* Gloomily sullen or silent; moody; frowning.

And not Athens only, but so austere and *glum* a generation as those of Sparta. *Rymer*, On Tragedies (1687), p. 3.

Fred was so good-tempered that, if he looked *glum* under scolding, it was chiefly for propriety's sake. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 253.

II.† *n.* A sullen look; a frown.

She loked hawtly, and gaue on me a *glum*.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 1117.

Glumaceæ (glọ̈-mā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *glumaceus*: see *glumaceous* and *-aceæ*.] In *bot.*, a group or cohort of endogenous orders, characterized by having the flowers solitary and sessile in the axils of glumaceous bracts, arranged in heads or spikelets, and with the segments of the perianth also glumaceous. The seeds are albuminous. It includes the *Cyperaceæ* and *Gramineæ*, in which the ovary is one-celled and the single ovule erect, and the small orders *Restiaceæ*, *Eriocaulonaceæ*, and *Centrolipideæ*, which have a one- to three-celled ovary and the ovules pendulous. Also *Glumales*.

glumaceous (glọ̈-mā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *glumaceus*, < L. *gluma*, a husk: see *glume*.] Glume-like; having glumes; belonging to the *Glumaceæ*.

glumal (glö′mal), *a.* [< NL. *glumalis*, < L. *gluma*, a husk: see *glume*.] Same as *glumaceous*.

Glumales (glọ̈-mā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *glumalis*: see *glumal*.] Same as *Glumaceæ*.

glume (glöm), *n.* [= F. *glume* = Sp. Pg. It. *gluma*, < L. *glūma*, a hull or husk, orig. **glubma*, < *glubere*, bark, peel, cast off the shell or bark.] A chaffy bract or bractlet characterizing the inflorescence of grasses, sedges, and other *Glumaceæ*. By some early botanists the term was also applied to chaffy segments of the perianth, which are now called *paleæ* or *palets*. See cut under *Gramineæ*.

There was a thin film of fluid between the coats of the *glumes*, and when these were pressed the fluid moved about, giving a singularly deceptive appearance of the whole inside of the flower being thus filled. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 333.

glumella (glọ̈-mel′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *gluma*, a husk: see *glume*.] Same as *glumelle*.

glumelle (glö′mel), *n.* [F., < NL. *glumella*, q. v.] The palea of grasses; also, the lodicule or scale at the base of the ovary. [Not used.]

glumellule (glọ̈-mel′ūl), *n.* [= F. *glumellule*, < ML. *glumellula*, dim. of *glumella*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *lodicule*.

glumiferous (glọ̈-mif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *glumifer*, < L. *gluma*, husk, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] In *bot.*, having glumes.

glumly (glum′li), *adv.* In a glum or sullen manner; with moroseness.

They all sat *glumly* on the ground.
C. D. Warner, Winter on the Nile, p. 340.

glummish† (glum′ish), *a.* [< *glum* + *-ish*^{1}. Cf. *gloomish*.] Somewhat glum or gloomy.

An ilex tree
With *glummish* darkish shade bespreddes the same, that none may see.
Phaer, Æneid, xi.

But or the course was set, tyme ware away apace,
And Boreas breth was blacke, and *glummish* chill.
Golden Mirrour (1589).

glummy† (glum′i), *a.* [A var. of *gloomy*: see *gloomy*, and cf. *glumpy*, *glum*, *a.*] Dark; gloomy; dismal.

Such casual blasts may happen as are most to be feared, when the weather waxeth darke and *glummy*. *E. Knight*, Tryall of Truth (1580), fol. 27.

glumness (glum′nes), *n.* The condition or character of being glum; sullenness. *Trollope.*

glumose (glö′mōs), *a.* [< *glume* + *-ose*.] Glumous.

glumous (glö′mus), *a.* [< *glume* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a glume.

glump (glump), *v. i.* [Another form of *glum*, *gloom*, *v.*] To show sullenness by one's manner; appear sulky. [Colloq.]

glumpish (glum′pish), *a.* [< *glump* + *-ish*^{1}. Cf. *glummish*, *gloomish*.] Glum.

Mr. Tom 'ull sit by himself so *glumpish*, a-knittin' his brows. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 4.

glumps (glumps), *n. pl.* [See *glump*.] A state of sulkiness or gloominess. [Colloq.]—**In the glumps**, in a sulky or gloomy state; out of humor.

glumpy (glum′pi), *a.* [< *glump* + *-y*^{1}; cf. *glummy*, *gloomy*.] Sullen; sulky. [Colloq.]

He was *glumpy* enough when I called.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

glumsh (glumsh), *v. i.* [Var. of *glunch*.] Same as *glunch*.

glunch (glunch), *v. i.* [Also *glumsh*, *glumch*, an extension of *glum*, *v.* Cf. *glumps*, *glummish*.] To frown; look sour; be in a dogged humor. [Scotch.]

An' whan her marriage day does come,
Ye maun na gang to *glumch* an' gloom.
A. Douglas, Poems, p. 45.

glunch (glunch), *n.* [< *glunch*, *v.*] A sudden angry look or glance; a look implying dislike, disdain, anger, displeasure, or prohibition; a frown. [Scotch.]

glut (glut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glutted*, ppr. *glutting*. [< ME. *gloten*, *glotten*, < OF. *glotir*, *gloutir*, < L. *glutire*, *gluttire*, swallow, gulp down.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To swallow; especially, to swallow greedily.

And *glutting* of meals which weakeneth the body.
Sir J. Cheke, Hurt of Sedition.

He'll be hang'd yet;
Though every drop of water swear against it,
And gape at wid'st to *glut* him. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1.

2. To fill to the extent of capacity; feast or delight to satiety; sate; gorge: as, to *glut* the appetite.

There is no greuaunce so grete vndur god one,
As the glemyng of gold, that *glottes* there hertis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11777.

The ouer busie and too speedy returne of one maner of tune [doth] too much annoy & as it were *glut* the eare. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 69.

You're too greedy,
And *glut* your appetites with the first dish.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

Where famine never blasts the year,
Nor plagues, nor earthquakes *glut* the grave.
Bryant, Freeman's Hymn.

3†. To saturate.

The menstruum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it. *Boyle.*

To glut the market, to overstock the market; furnish a supply of any article largely in excess of the demand, so as to occasion loss of profit or of sales.

II. *intrans.* To feast to satiety; fill one's self to cloying. [Rare.]

Three horses that have broken fence,
And *glutted* all night long breast-deep in corn.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

glut (glut), *n.* [In def. 2, < ME. *glut*, < OF. *glut*, *glot*, *glout* = Pr. *glot* = OIt. *ghiotto*, a glutton; OF. and It. also adj., gluttonous; from the verb.] **1**†. A glutton.

What *glut* of tho gomes may any good kachen,
He will kepen it hymself, & cofren it faste.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 67.

2†. A swallowing; that which has been swallowed.

Disgorging foul
Their devilish *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 589.

3. More of something than is desired; a superabundance; so much as to cause displeasure or satiety, etc.; specifically, in *com.*, an over-supply of any commodity in the market; a supply above the demand.

Let him drinke a littel iulep made with clean water and sugar, or a litell small biere or ale, so that he drinke not a great *glut*, but in a lytel quantite. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii. 27.

Husbands must take heed
They give no *gluts* of kindness to their wives.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

He shall find himself miserable, even in the very *glut* of his delights. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A *glut* of study and retirement in the first part of my life cast me into this; and this will throw me again into study and retirement. *Pope*, To Swift.

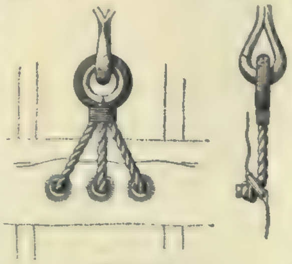
Some of these [springs] send forth such a *glut* of water that, in less than a mile below the fountain head, they afford a stream sufficient to supply a grist mill. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 5.

A *glut* of those talents which raise men to eminence.
Macaulay.

4. The state of being glutted; a choking up by excess; an engorgement. [Rare.]

The water some suppose to pass from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs, through certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were by some *glut*, stop, or other means arrested in their passage. *Woodward.*

5. A thick wooden wedge used for splitting blocks. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A piece of wood employed as a fulcrum in order to obtain a better lever-power in raising any body, or a piece of wood inserted beneath the thing to be raised in order to prevent its recoil when



Glut, def. 6 (*b*).

freshening the nip of the lever. (*b*) A becket or thimble fixed on the after side of a topsail or course, near the head, to which the bunt-jigger is hooked to assist in furling the sail.—7. In *brickmaking:* (*a*) A brick or block of small size, used to complete a course. (*b*) A crude or green pressed brick. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 69.—8. The broad-nosed eel, *Anguilla latirostris.* [Local, Eng.]—9. The offal or refuse of fish.

glutæus, gluteus (glǫ-tē′us), *n.*; pl. *glutæi*, *glutei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *γλουτός*, the rump, pl. the buttocks.] One of several muscles of the nates or buttocks, arising from the pelvis and inserted into the femur.—**Glutæus maximus**, the ectoglutæus, the outer or great gluteal muscle, notable in man for its enormous relative size and very coarse fiber, arising from the sacrum, coccyx, and adjoining parts of the pelvis, and inserted into the gluteal ridge of the femur. It chiefly forms the bulk of the buttocks, is a powerful extensor of the thigh, and assists in maintaining the erect posture of the body. See cut under *muscle.*—**Glutæus medius**, the mesoglutæus or middle gluteal muscle, arising from the dorsum of the ilium and inserted into the great trochanter of the femur. See cut under *muscle.*—**Glutæus minimus**, the entoglutæus or smallest and innermost gluteal muscle, the origin and insertion of which are similar to those of the middle gluteal. In some animals certain gluteal muscles are enumerated as *glutæus primus, glutæus secundus, glutæus tertius*, etc., not, however, necessarily implying that they are respectively homologous with the glutæi of man.

gluteal (glǫ-tē′al), *a.* and *n.* [< *glutæus* + *-al.*] I. *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the glutæi or to the buttocks; natal.—**Gluteal artery**, a branch of the internal iliac artery, which supplies the gluteal muscles.—**Gluteal fold.** Same as *gluteofemoral crease* (which see, under *gluteofemoral*).—**Gluteal muscles**, the glutæi. See *glutæus.*—**Gluteal nerves**, two nerves, superior and inferior, derived from the sacral plexus, and supplying the glutæi and the tensor fasciæ latæ.—**Gluteal region**, the region of the buttocks.—**Gluteal ridge**, the outer lip or bifurcation of the linea aspera (rough line) of the femur below the great trochanter, rough and prominent for the attachment of the tendon of the glutæus maximus (largest glutæus). Also called *gluteal tuberosity.*—**Gluteal vein**, the vein accompanying the gluteal artery.—**Gluteal vessels**, the gluteal arteries and veins.

II. *n.* A gluteal muscle, or glutæus: as, the great, middle, or least *gluteal.*

glutean (glǫ-tē′an), *a.* Same as *gluteal.*

> With nude statues, seen from the front, the true aspect is constantly gained at the moment of eclipse of the *glutean* muscles behind the continuous line over the hip from trunk to thigh. *The Portfolio*, No. ccxxvii., p. 222.

gluten (glö′ten), *n.* [= Sp. *glúten* = Pg. *gluten* = It. *glutine*, < L. *gluten* (*glutin-*), also *glutinum*, glue: see *glue.*] The nitrogenous part of the flour of wheat and other grains, which is insoluble in water. On kneading wheat flour in a stream of water to remove the starch, the gluten remains as a tough elastic substance, sometimes called *wheat gum.* On the physical and chemical character of the gluten the baking quality of flour largely depends. Gluten is a mixture of at least four different albuminoids: gluten-casein (which is similar to the casein of milk), gluten-fibrin (which has some resemblance to animal fibrin), mucedin, and gliadin.

gluten-bread (glö′ten-bred), *n.* A kind of bread in which there is a large proportion of gluten. It is prescribed medicinally in cases of diabetes.

gluten-casein (glö′ten-kā″sẹ-in), *n.* The vegetable casein found in gluten.

gluten-fibrin (glö′ten-fī″brin), *n.* The vegetable fibrin found in gluten.

gluteofemoral (glǫ-tē-ō-fem′ǫ-ral), *a.* [< NL. *glutæus* + L. *femur*, thigh.] Pertaining to the buttocks and the thigh.—**Gluteofemoral crease**, the transverse fold or crease of the surface which bounds the buttock below on either side, separating the gluteal from the posterior femoral region, and approximately corresponding to the lower border of the great gluteal muscle. Also called *gluteal fold.*

gluteus, *n.* See *glutæus.*

glut-herring (glut′her″ing), *n.* The blueback, *Clupea æstivalis*, an American clupeoid fish closely related to the alewife.

glutin (glö′tin), *n.* [< *glut-en* + *-in*^{2}.] Same as *gliadin.*

glutinate† (glö′ti-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *glutinatus*, pp. of *glutinare*, glue, draw together, < *gluten* (*glutin-*), glue: see *glue, gluten.*] To unite with glue; cement. *Bailey*, 1731.

glutination† (glö-ti-nā′shǫn), *n.* [= Pg. *glutinação*, < L. *glutinatio*(*n-*), a drawing together (used of the closing of wounds), < *glutinare*, glue, draw together: see *glutinate.*] The act of glutinating or uniting with glue. *Bailey*, 1731.

glutinative† (glö′ti-nạ-tiv), *a.* [< L. *glutinativus*, serving to glue or to draw together, < *glutinare*, glue, draw together: see *glutinate.*] Having the quality of cementing; tenacious. *Bailey*, 1731.

glutining†, *a.* [< L. *gluten* (*glutin-*), glue, + *-ing*^{2}.] Gluing.

> These [the beams from the moon] clean contrary, refresh and moisten in a notable manner, leaving an aquatic and viscous *glutining* kind of sweat upon the glass. *Sir K. Digby*, Sympathetic Powder.

glutinose (glö′ti-nōs), *a.* [< L. *glutinosus*, gluey, viscous: see *glutinous.*] Same as *glutinous.*

glutinosity (glö-ti-nos′ị-ti), *n.* [= F. *glutinosité* = Sp. *glutinosidad* = It. *glutinosità*; as *glutinose*, glutinous, + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being glutinous; glutinousness.

> The mutual tempering of either toward a medium *glutinosity* or liquefaction. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 67.

glutinous (glö′ti-nus), *a.* [< F. *glutineux* = Pr. *glutinos* = Sp. Pg. It. *glutinoso*, < L. *glutinosus*, gluey, viscous, < *gluten* (*glutin-*), glue: see *gluten, glue, glutinose.*] 1. Having the quality of glue; resembling glue; viscous; viscid; tenacious.

> Next this marble venom'd seat,
> Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 917.

> All these threads, being newly spun, are *glutinous*, and therefore stick to each other wherever they happen to touch. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

2. Covered with a sticky exudation; viscid.

> He [Gesner] says this [pickerel] weed and other *glutinous* matter, with the help of the sun's heat, in some particular months, and some ponds apted for it by nature, do become Pikes. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 129.

> Where God Bacchus drains his cups divine,
> Stretch'd out, at ease, beneath a *glutinous* pine.
> *Keats*, Lamia, i.

Also *glutinose.*

glutinousness (glö′ti-nus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being glutinous; viscosity; viscidity; tenacity; glutinosity.

> There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their elasticity, *glutinousness*, and the friction of their parts. *Cheyne.*

glutition (glǫ-tish′ǫn), *n.* [< L. as if **glutitio*(*n-*), < *glutire*, swallow: see *glut, v.*] The act of swallowing; deglutition. [Rare.]

> This, however, does not, as a rule, prevent *glutition*, and in some instances does not even interfere with it. *Medical News*, LIII. 508.

glutman (glut′man), *n.*; pl. *glutmen* (-men). In English custom-houses, an extra officer employed when a glut of work demands assistance.

gluts (gluts), *n.* Same as *glut*, 8.

glutton (glut′n), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *gloton, glotoun, glutun*, < OF. *gloton, glouton, glutun*, F. *glouton* = Pr. *gloto* = Sp. *gloton* = Pg. *glotão* = It. *ghiottone*, < L. *gluto*(*n-*), *glutto*(*n-*), a glutton, < *glutire, gluttire*, devour: see *glut, v.* Cf. *glut, n.*, 2.] I. *n.* 1. One who indulges to excess in eating, or in eating and drinking; one who gorges himself with food; a gormandizer.

> Alas! the shorte throte, the tendre mouth,
> Maketh that Est and West, and North and South,
> In erthe, in eir, in water, men to-swinke,
> To gete a *glotoun* deyntee mete and drinke.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 58.

> The drunkard and the *glutton* shall come to poverty.
> Prov. xxiii. 21.

2. One who indulges in anything to excess; a greedy person.

> He dradde not that no *glotouns*
> Shulde stele his roses.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4307.

> *Gluttons* in murder, wanton to destroy. *Granville.*

> The elder Pliny, the most indefatigable laborer, the most voracious literary *glutton* of ancient times. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

3. In *zoöl.:* (*a*) A popular name of the wolverene, *Gulo luscus* or *arcticus*, the largest and most voracious species of the family *Mustelidæ.* It belongs to the same subfamily, *Mustelinæ*, as the martens and sables, but is a much larger animal, exceeding a badger in size, thick-set and clumsy, and somewhat resembling a small bear. It is of circumpolar distribution, inhabiting northerly parts of Europe, Asia, and America. The name has been more particularly used for the animal of Europe and Asia, from which the American species has sometimes been supposed to differ, and is usually called the *wolverene.* They are, however, specifically identical. See *wolverene.* (*b*) Some other animal likened to the above.—**Masked glutton**, a book-name of one of the paradoxures, *Paguma larvata*, from the white streak on the head and the white eye-ring.—**South American glutton**, a book-name of the grison or Guiana marten. See *Galictis.*=**Syn. 1.** See *epicure.*

II.† *a.* Of or belonging to a glutton; gluttonous.

> Whose *glutten* chekes sloth feeds so fat as scant their eyes be sene. *Surrey*, Ps. lxxiii.

> A *glutton* monastery in former ages makes a hungry ministry in our days. *Fuller.*

glutton† (glut′n), *v.* [< *glutton, n.*] I. *intrans.* To eat or indulge the appetite to excess; gormandize.

> Thus do I pine and surfeit day by day;
> Or *gluttoning* on all, or all away.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxv.

> Whereon in Egypt *gluttoning* they fed.
> *Drayton*, Moses, iii.

II. *trans.* To overfill, as with food; glut.

> Then after all your fooling, fat, and wine,
> *Glutton'd* at last, return, at home to pine.
> *Lovelace*, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 81.

gluttoness†, *n.* [< *glutton* + *-ess.*] A female glutton. *Cotgrave.*

gluttonise, *v. i.* See *gluttonize.*

gluttonish (glut′n-ish), *a.* [< *glutton, n.*, + *-ish*^{1}.] Gluttonous. [Rare.]

> Having now framed their *gluttonish* stomachs to have for food the wild benefits of nature. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

gluttonize (glut′n-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gluttonized*, ppr. *gluttonizing.* [< *glutton, n.*, + *-ize.*] To eat voraciously; indulge the appetite to excess; live luxuriously. Also spelled *gluttonise.* [Rare.]

> For what reason can you allege why you should *gluttonize* and devour as much as would honestly suffice so many of your brethren? *Marvell*, Works, II. 335.

> And again, *οἱ περὶ τὴν ὕλην δαίμονες*, . . . the material demons do strangely *gluttonize* upon the nidours and blood of sacrifices. *Hallywell*, Melampronœa (1681), p. 102.

gluttonous (glut′n-us), *a.* [< ME. *glotonous, glotonos*, < OF. *glotonos*, < *gloton*, a glutton: see *glutton, n.*] 1. Given to excessive eating; greedy; voracious; hence, grasping.

> Seke thow nat with a *glotonos* hond to stryne and presse the stalkes of the vyne in the ferst somer sesoun. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 6.

> Then they could smile, and fawn upon his debts,
> And take down th' interest into their *gluttonous* maws.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 4.

> Extravagance becomes *gluttonous* of marvels.
> *Is. Taylor*, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 70.

2. Characterized by or consisting in excessive eating.

> The exceeding luxuriousness of this *gluttonous* age, wherein we press nature with over-weighty burdens, and finding her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of strong waters. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

> Rank abundance breeds,
> In gross and pampered cities, sloth, and lust
> And wantonness, and *gluttonous* excess.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 688.

gluttonously (glut′n-us-li), *adv.* In a gluttonous manner; with the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating.

gluttonousness (glut′n-us-nes), *n.* Gluttony.

gluttony (glut′n-i), *n.*; pl. *gluttonies* (-iz). [< ME. *glotonie, glotounie, glotenie, glutunie*, etc. (also *glutenerie, glotery*), < OF. *glotonie, gloutonnie* (= Pr. OSp. *glotonia* = It. *ghiottonia*), gluttony, < *gloton*, a glutton: see *glutton, n.*] Excess in eating, or in eating and drinking; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food; voracity; luxury of the table.

> Thauh hus *glotenye* be of good ale he goth to a cold beddyng,
> And hus heued vn-heled vneisyliche ywrye.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 74.

> For swinish *gluttony*
> Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,
> But with besotted base ingratitude
> Crams, and blasphemes his feeder.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 776.

gluy, *a.* See *gluey.*

gly, *v. i.* See *gley.* [Prov. Eng.]

glyc-, glyco-. [L., etc., < Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, *γλυκερός*, sweet, perhaps akin to L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce, douce.*] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'sweet.' In some recent words this element appears in the form *gluc-, gluco-.*

glycelæum (glis-ẹ-lē′um), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet (in *glycerin*), + *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil.] A basis for ointment, composed of finely powdered almond-meal one part, glycerin two parts, and olive-oil six parts.

Glycera (glis′ẹ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *Glycera*, < Gr. *Γλυκερά*, a fem. proper name), < Gr. *γλυκερός*, sweet, < *γλυκύς*, sweet.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Glyceridæ.* *G. capitata* of the North Sea is an example. *Savigny*, 1817.—2. A genus of crustaceans. *Haswell*, 1879.

glycerate (glis′ẹ-rāt), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ate*^{1}.] Same as *glycerite.*

Glyceria (gli-sē′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυκερός*, sweet, an extension of *γλυκύς*, sweet.] A genus of grasses, closely allied to *Poa* and *Festuca*. There are about 30 species, widely distributed through temperate regions, mostly in wet or swampy ground, and of little agricultural importance. The manna-grass, *G. fluitans*, grows in shallow water, its leaves often floating: its seeds are sometimes collected in Germany and used as an article of food under the name of *manna-croup*, furnishing a light nutritious aliment for invalids. The rattlesnake-grass or tall quaking-grass, *G. Canadensis*, and the tall or reed meadow-grass, *G. arundinacea*, are tall and stout species of the United States.

glyceric (glis′ẹ-rik), *a.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ic.*] Derived from glycerin.—**Glyceric acid**, $C_3H_6O_4$, an acid obtained by the cautious oxidation of glycerol. It is a monobasic acid, not crystallizable, but yields crystallizable salts

glycerid (glis′ẹ-rid), *n.* A worm of the family *Glyceridæ*.

Glyceridæ (gli-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glycera* + *-idæ.*] A family of errant chætopodous annelids, of the order *Polychæta*. They have a slender body composed of many ringed segments; the conical prestomium with two basal palps and four terminal tentacles; a protrusile proboscis with four teeth; and no special vascular system, the red hemal fluid being contained in the somatic cavity and branchial sacs.

glyceride (glis′ẹ-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ide*¹.] In *chem.*, a compound ether of the triatomic alcohol glycerol or glycerin. Some of the glycerides exist ready formed, as natural fats, in the bodies of plants and animals, and many more may be produced artificially by the action of acid upon glycerol.

glycerin, glycerine (glis′ẹ-rin), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκερος*, sweet, + *-in*², *-ine*².] A transparent, colorless, hygroscopic liquid ($C_3H_5(OH)_3$), with a sweet taste and syrupy consistence. It occurs in natural fats combined with fatty acids, and is obtained from them by saponification with alkalis or by the action of superheated steam. It is a triatomic alcohol, and dissolves the alkalis, alkaline earths, and some metallic oxids, forming compounds analogous to the alcoholates. It is used in medicine as an emollient and protective dressing, with which, from its consistence and solvent properties, many substances can be incorporated; it absorbs watery discharges, and has some astringent action. The name is also applied to mixtures of glycerin with various substances, whether involving solution or not: as, *glycerin* of gallic acid; *glycerin* of starch. It is used in the arts for a great variety of purposes: for example, in soaps and cosmetics, for preserving animal and vegetable substances, in paper-making, and in the manufacture of nitroglycerin and dynamite. Also called *glycerol*, *glycerole*, *glycerina*, and *glycerinum*.—**Glycerin butyrate.** See *butyrate*.—**Glycerin cement.** See *cement*.

glycerite (glis′ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ite*².] The general name of a class of preparations consisting of a medicinal substance dissolved or suspended in glycerol. Also *glycerate*, *glycerol*, *glycerole*.

glycerize (glis′ẹ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *glycerized*, ppr. *glycerizing*. [< *glycer-in* + *-ize.*] To mix or treat with glycerin.

> Pasteur's vials containing *glycerized* broth.
> *Medical News*, LIII. 216.

glycerizin, *n.* An improper form of *glycyrrhizin*.

glycerol, glycerole (glis′ẹ-rol, -rōl), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ol*, *-ole.*] 1. Same as *glycerin*. *Glycerin* is the common form, but the termination *-ol* is preferable, denoting an alcohol, while *-in* is reserved for glycerides, glucosides, and proteids.
2. Same as *glycerite*.

glycerule (glis′ẹ-röl), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ule.*] Same as *glyceryl*.

glyceryl (glis′ẹ-ril), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-yl.*] The hypothetical triatomic radical of glycerol and the glycerides. Also called, more suitably, *propenyl*.

Glycimeridæ, Glycimeris. See *Glycymeridæ*, *Glycymeris*.

glycin (glī′sin), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *-in*².] Same as *glycocoll*.

glycocholate (glī′kọ̄-kol-āt), *n.* [< *glycochol-ic* + *-ate*¹.] A salt formed by the union of glycocholic acid with a base.

glycocholic (glī-kọ̄-kol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *χολή*, gall: see *cholic*¹, *bile*².] Derived from gall: used only in the following phrase.—**Glycocholic acid**, $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$, the principal acid in oxgall, occurring in combination with alkalis. It is a monobasic acid, forming crystalline needles soluble in water.

glycocin (glī′kọ̄-sin), *n.* Same as *glycocoll*.

glycocoll (glī′kọ̄-kol), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *κόλλα*, glue.] Amido-acetic acid ($CH_2.NH_2.COOH$), a substance having weak acid and also basic properties, formed when gelatin or various other animal substances are boiled with acids or alkalis. It is a crystalline solid having a sweetish taste. Also called *glycin*, *glycocin*, and *gelatin sugar*.

glycogen (glī′kọ̄-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *-γενής* producing: see *-gen.*] 1. A substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, belonging to the carbohydrates. When pure it is a white, amorphous, tasteless powder, insoluble in alcohol, soluble in water, and converted by boiling with acids into dextrose. Diastase converts it into dextrine, maltose, and dextrose. Iodine gives it a reddish-brown color. Glycogen is found in many animal tissues, both of vertebrates and invertebrates, as well as in certain fungi. It is especially abundant in the liver. It is largely if not wholly derived from the carbohydrates of the food, and appears to be a reserve material deposited in the liver, which is converted as required into sugar and so enters the circulation. Also called *animal starch*.
2. In *mycol.*, same as *epiplasm*.

glycogenesis (glī-kọ̄-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *pathol.*, the formation of glucose.

glycogenetic (glī-kọ̄-jẹ̄-net′ik), *a.* Pertaining to glycogenesis.

glycogenic (glī-kọ̄-jen′ik), *a.* [< *glycogen* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to glycogen: as, the *glycogenic* function of the liver.

glycogen-mass (glī′kọ̄-jen-mȧs), *n.* Same as *epiplasm*.

glycogenous (glī-koj′e-nus), *a.* [< *glycogen* + *-ous.*] Same as *glycogenic*.

> Similar *glycogenous* cells are met with in the walls of the lacunar spaces and on the "mesenteries" of the Snail.
> *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 311, note.

glycohemia, glycohæmia (glī-kọ̄-hē′mi-ạ̈), *n.* Same as *glucohemia*.

glycol (glī′kol), *n.* [< *glyc*(*erin*) + (*alcoh*)*ol.*] The general name of a class of compounds intermediate in their properties and chemical relations between alcohol and glycerol, or the bodies of which these are the types. An alcohol contains but one hydroxyl group, OH, as C_2H_5OH, or ethyl alcohol; a glycol contains two hydroxyl groups united to different carbon atoms, as $C_2H_4(OH)_2$, ethyl glycol; a glycerol contains three hydroxyl groups united to three carbon atoms, as $C_3H_5(OH)_3$. Ethyl glycol is a liquid, inodorous, of a sweetish taste, and miscible with water and alcohol.

glycolic (glī-kol′ik), *a.* [< *glycol* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from glycol.

Glyconian (glī-kō′ni-ạn), *a.* Same as *Glyconic*.

Glyconic (glī-kon′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Glyconius*, < Gr. *Γλυκώνειος*, < *Γλύκων*, L. *Glycon*, the inventor of this meter.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Glycon, an ancient Greek poet of uncertain date: with reference to a kind of verse or meter said to have been invented by him.—2. Pertaining to a particular verse or meter, consisting of four feet, one of which is a dactyl, the others being trochees; composed or consisting of such verses: as, a *Glyconic* system. See II.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] In *anc. pros.*, a meter consisting in a series similar to a trochaic tetrapody catalectic (–́ ⏑ | –́ ⏑ | –́ ⏑ | –́), but differing from it by the substitution of a dactyl for the second trochee; by an extension of meaning, any logaœdic tetrapody, catalectic or acatalectic, in which three of the feet are trochees and one is a dactyl. A glyconic is called by recent metricians a *first*, *second*, or *third glyconic*, according as the dactyl is in the first, second, or third place. Glyconics seem to have been first used by Alcman (about 660 B. C.), and are frequent in Alcæus and Sappho. Nothing certain is known of the poet Glycon from whom this meter takes its name.

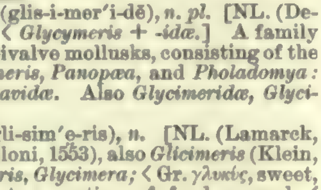
glyconin (glī′kọ̄-nin), *n.* [< *glyc*(*erin*) + *-on-in.*] In *phar.*, an emulsion of glycerol and yolk of egg.

glycose, glycoside, etc. See *glucose*, etc.

glycymerid (gli-sim′ẹ-rid), *n.* A member of the *Glycymeridæ*.

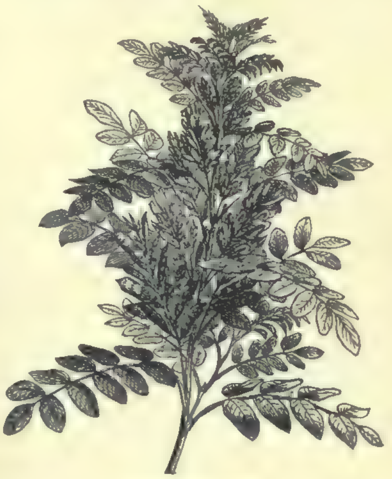
Glycymeridæ (glis-i-mer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Deshayes, 1839), < *Glycymeris* + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, consisting of the genera *Glycymeris*, *Panopæa*, and *Pholadomya*: same as *Saxicavidæ*. Also *Glycimeridæ*, *Glycimerides*.

Glycymeris (gli-sim′e-ris), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801, after Belloni, 1553), also *Glicimeris* (Klein, 1753), *Glycimeris*, *Glycimera*; < Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *μερίς*, a part, a portion of food, morsel, < *μέρος*, a part, < *μείρεσθαι*, part, divide.] A genus of bivalve mollusks, used in various applications by different authors, now giving name to the *Glycymeridæ*, and referred to the family *Saxicavidæ*. *G. siliqua*, a boreal clam, is the best-known species; the animal is larger than the shell, which is covered with a thick shining black epidermis, and roughened within with calcareous deposits.



Glycymeris siliqua.

Glycyrrhiza (glis-i-rī′zạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυκύρριζα*, a plant with a sweet root, licorice, < *γλυκός*, sweet, + *ῥίζα*, root. The E. name *licorice*, also spelled *liquorice*, and ME. *gliciride*, are ult from the same source.] A genus of leguminous perennial herbs, nearly allied to *Astragalus*, and including a dozen species, which are widely distributed through temperate regions. *G. glabra*, a native of the Mediterranean region and eastward to China, yields the licorice-root of commerce, and is cultivated in various parts of Europe. The root has a sweet taste and demulcent, laxative properties. One species, *G. lepidota*, is found in the United States.



Glycyrrhiza glabra.

glycyrrhizin (glis-i-rī′zin), *n.* [< *Glycyrrhiza* + *-in*².] A peculiar saccharine matter ($C_{24}H_{36}O_9$) obtained from the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

glyn, glynn (glin), *n.* [W. *glyn*, Ir. Gael. *gleann* (gen. *glinne*), a glen, a narrow valley: see *glen.*] An element in some Celtic place-names, meaning 'glen': as, *Glyn-crwg*, *Glyn-taf*, in Wales; *Glynn* in Antrim, Ireland.

glyoxal (glī-ok′sal), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυ*(*κύς*), sweet, + E. *oxal-ic.*] A white, amorphous, deliquescent solid (CHO.CHO), soluble in water and alcohol. It is an aldehyde of oxalic acid.

glyoxalic (glī-ok-sal′ik), *a.* [< *glyoxal* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from glyoxal.

glyph (glif), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυφή*, carving, carved work, < *γλύφειν*, cut in, carve, engrave.] In *sculp.* and *arch.*, a groove or channel, usually vertical, intended as an ornament. See *triglyph*.

glyphic (glif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γλυφικός*, of or for carving (*ἡ γλυφική*, the art of carving), < *γλυφή*, carving: see *glyph.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a glyph or glyphs; pertaining to carving or sculpture.

II. *n.* A picture or figure by which a word is implied; a hieroglyphic.

Glyphideæ (gli-fid′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυφίς*, pl. *γλυφίδες*, the notched end of an arrow, < *γλύφειν*, cut in, carve: see *glyph.*] A family of gymnocarpous lichens, containing one British genus, *Chiodecton*.

Glyphidodon (gli-fid′ọ̄-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυφίς*, the notched end of an arrow (see *Glyphideæ*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Glyphidodontidæ*. Also *Glyphisodon*.

Glyphidodontes (gli-fid-ọ̄-don′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Glyphidodon.*] A group of fishes: a name substituted for *Glyphisodia*, and an inexact synonym of *Pomacentridæ*. *S. H. Scudder.*

Glyphidodontidæ (gli-fid-ọ̄-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyphidodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Glyphidodon* or *Glyphisodon*: same as *Pomacentridæ*.

Glyphipterygidæ (gli-fip-tẹ-rij′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyphipteryx* (*-yg-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of tineid moths, taking name from the genus *Glyphipteryx*. The head is globular, with smooth, moderately arched front; there are no ocelli; the palpi are hair-like and moderately long; the proboscis is rolled, and the fore wings have the hind border oblique. The larvæ are leaf-miners, or live in the seeds of grasses.

Glyphipteryx (gli-fip′tẹ-riks), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *γλυφίς*, the notched end of an arrow (see *Glyphideæ*), + *πτέρυξ*, wing.] A genus of tineids, typical of the family *Glyphipterygidæ*, having the palpi laterally flattened. The larvæ eat the seed-heads of grasses. Several European and three North American species are described.

Glyphisodia (glif-i-sō′di-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., an erroneous formation, now displaced by the correct recent form *Glyphidodontes*, q. v.] A group of fishes: same as *Glyphidodontes*. *C. S. Rafinesque*, 1815.

Glyphisodon (gli-fis'ọ-don), *n.* [NL., an erroneous formation, now displaced by the correct recent form *Glyphidodon*.] Same as *Glyphidodon*. *Lacépède*, 1802.

glyphoceratid (glif-ō-ser'a̤-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Glyphoceratidæ*.

Glyphoceratidæ (glif″ọ-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γλύφειν, carve, + κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + *-idæ*.] A family of *Goniatitinæ*. "They have depressed whorls, semilunar in cross-section; the sutures with divided ventral lobes in the higher forms, but not in the lower; the first pair of lateral lobes pointed, and the large . . . saddles entire in some species and divided in others." *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1883, p. 322. Also *Glyphioceratidæ*.

Glyphodes (glif'ọ-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1854), < Gr. γλυφή, carving (engraving): see *glyph*.] A genus of pyralid moths, of the family *Margarodidæ*, composed of four beautiful East Indian species of striking coloration.

glyphograph (glif'ọ-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. γλυφή, carving (engraving), + γράφειν, write.] A plate formed by glyphography, or an impression taken from such a plate.

glyphograph (glif'ọ-grȧf), *v. t.* [< *glyphograph*, *n.*] To form plates by glyphography.

glyphographer (gli-fog'ra̤-fėr), *n.* One versed in, or one who practises, glyphography.

glyphographic (glif-ọ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *glyphography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to glyphography.

glyphography (gli-fog'ra̤-fi), *n.* [As *glyphograph* + *-y*.] A kind of electrotypy by means of which plates engraved in relief are made, from which impressions can be taken. A copper plate is covered with a ground such as is employed in ordinary etching, but of considerable thickness, and this ground is cut away by etching- or engraving-tools so as to expose the metal plate. From this the electro cast is made, the recesses or incisions in the ground constituting the raised ridges which form the design of the glyphograph.

Glypta (glip'ta̤), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < Gr. γλυπτός, carved: see *glyptic*.] An important genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Ichneumonidæ* and subfamily *Pimplinæ*, of small size, usually infesting microlepidopterous larvæ. There are about 40 European and 30 North American species.

glyptic (glip'tik), *a.* [< MGr. γλυπτικός, < Gr. γλυπτός, fit for carving, carved (neut. γλυπτόν, a carved image), verbal adj. of γλύφειν, carve: see *glyph*.] 1. Pertaining to carving or engraving: as, the *glyptic* art. See *glyptics*.

> It will be convenient after noticing sculpture in marble to take next in order Bronzes and Terracottas; we thus pass by a natural transition from *Glyptic* to Plastic Art.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 50.

2. In *mineral.*, figured.

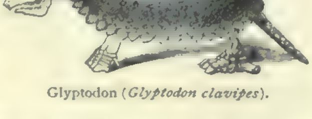
glyptics (glip'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *glyptic*: see *-ics*.] The art of carving or engraving. The word is applied especially to engraving on gems or hard stones, now performed with diamond-powder and diamond-pointed instruments; also to the cutting of designs upon such animal substances as shells, coral, and ivory, and such vegetable products as box, ebony, and other hard woods.

glyptodipterine (glip-tọ-dip'te-rin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Glyptodipterini*.

II. *n.* One of the *Glyptodipterini*.

Glyptodipterini (glip-tọ-dip-te-rī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γλυπτός, carved, + δίπτερος, having two wings: see *dipterous*.] In Huxley's system of classification, a group of Devonian ganoid fishes, of the suborder *Crossopterygidi*. Its technical characters are: two dorsal fins placed far back opposite the two ventrals, acutely lobate pectorals, and dendrodont dentition. It is divided into those with rhomboid and those with cycloid scales, respectively represented by such genera as *Glyptolæma* and *Holoptychius*.

Glyptodon (glip'tọ-don), *n.* [NL. (so named from its fluted teeth), < Gr. γλυπτός, carved, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. The typical and best-known genus of the family *Glyptodontidæ*; the long-tailed fossil armadillos or glyptodons, with 5 toes on the hind feet and 4 on the fore, the fifth digit of which is wanting. Species are *G. clavipes* and *G. reticulatus*, from the Pleistocene of South America.—2. [*l. c.*] An animal of the family *Glyptodontidæ* or *Hoplophoridæ*; one of the gigantic fossil armadillos of South America. They are all distinguished from the living armadillos not only by their superior size, but by having the carapace composed of a single solid piece without movable segments, and also by possessing a ventral shield or plastron. The superficial resemblance to tortoises is striking; the feet are like those of some turtles, and, as in chelonians, the head could be withdrawn into the shell, though the rest of the vertebral column is a solid tube. The genera are several and the species rather numerous.



Glyptodon (*Glyptodon clavipes*).

glyptodont (glip'tọ-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *glyptodon(t-)*.] I. *a.* Having fluted teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Glyptodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A glyptodon.

Also *glyptodontine*.

glyptodontid (glip-tọ-don'tid), *n.* One of the *Glyptodontidæ*.

Glyptodontidæ (glip-tọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyptodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct armadillos of South America, represented by the genus *Glyptodon*. It formerly contained all these animals, but is now restricted to those of the single genus named, others being placed in *Hoplophoridæ*. See cut under *Glyptodon*.

glyptodontine (glip-tọ-don'tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *glyptodont* + *-ine*^{1}.] Same as *glyptodont*.

glyptograph (glip'tọ-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. γλυπτός, carved, + γράφειν, write.] An engraving on a gem or other small object. See *gem-engraving*.

glyptographer (glip-tog'ra̤-fėr), *n.* An engraver on gems or the like.

glyptographic (glip-tọ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *glyptography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to glyptography; describing the methods of engraving on precious stones or the like.

> A particularly valuable part of this introduction is the *glyptographick* lithology. *British Critic*, Oct., 1797.

glyptography (glip-tog'ra̤-fi), *n.* [As *glyptograph* + *-y*.] 1. The art or process of carving or engraving, particularly of engraving on gems or the like.—2. A description of the art of gem-engraving.—3. The knowledge of engraved gems.

Glyptosauridæ (glip-tọ-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyptosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil saurians from the Tertiary, typified by the genus *Glyptosaurus*: so called from the sculptured scales.

Glyptosaurus (glip-tọ-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλυπτός, carved, + σαῦρος, lizard.] The typical genus of *Glyptosauridæ*. *O. C. Marsh*, 1871.

glyptotheca (glip-tọ-thē'ka̤), *n.*; pl. *glyptothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. γλυπτόν, a carved image, neut. of γλυπτός, carved (see *glyptic*), + θήκη, a case, a repository: see *theca*.] A building or room for the preservation of works of sculpture.

glyster† (glis'tėr), *n.* A variant of *clyster*.

G. M. An abbreviation of *Grand Master*.

Gmelina (mel'i-na̤), *n.* [NL., named after S. G. *Gmelin*, professor of natural history at St. Petersburg (died 1774).] A genus of verbenaceous shrubs and trees, including 8 species of eastern Asia and Australia. *G. Leichtlinii*, known in Australia as the *beech* or *coo-in-new*, is a fine timber-tree, the wood of which has a close silvery grain and is much prized for flooring and the decks of vessels.

gmelinite (mel'i-nīt), *n.* [Named after Christian Gottlob *Gmelin* of Tübingen (1792–1860).] A zeolitic mineral closely related to chabazite in form and composition, and like it often occurring in rhombohedral crystals. It varies in color from white to flesh-red. Ledererite is a variety from Nova Scotia.

gn-. This initial combination, in which the *g*, formerly pronounced, is now silent, occurs in (*a*) words of Anglo-Saxon origin, as *gnat*^{1}, *gnaw* (and obs. *gnast*^{1}, *gnide*, etc.); (*b*) words of Low German (rarely of High German) or Scandinavian origin, in which *gn-* is variable to or stands for *kn-*, as *gnag*, *gnar*^{1}, *gnar*^{2}, *gnarl*^{1}, *gnarl*^{2}, *gnash*, *gnast*^{2}, *gneiss*, etc.; (*c*) words of Latin or Greek origin, as *gnarity*, *Gnaphalium*, *gnathitis*, *gnome*, *gnomon*, etc.; (*d*) words of other foreign origin, as *gnu*, *Gnetum*, etc.

gnabble†, *v. t.* [Freq. of *gnap* for *knap*, accom. to *nibble*.] To nibble. *Davies*.

> "Take us these little foxes," was wont to be the suit of the Church, "for they *gnabble* our grapes, and hurt our tender branches." *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 159.

gnacche†, *v.* See *gnash*.

gnack†, *n.* A rare Middle English form of *knack*.

gnaff (naf), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *gnoff*.] Any small or stunted object.

gnag†, *v. t.* [Also, improp., *knag*; ME. *gnaggen*, a secondary (Scand.) form of *gnawen*, gnaw: see *gnaw*. Cf. *nag*^{1}, the same word in a deflected use.] To gnaw; bite; cut.

> Sweche shul ben bounden up be the beltys til flys hem
> blowe,
> And *gnaggyd* up by the gomys tyl the devyl doth hem
> grone. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 384.

> Thou scourge maad of ful touȝ skyn,
> Knottid & *gnaggid*, y crie on thee.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 211.

Gnamptorhynchus (namp-tọ-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γναμπτός, curved, bent, + ῥύγχος, snout.] A notable genus of arachnidans, of the subclass *Pycnogonida*. *Böhmer*, 1879.

gnap, *v.* and *n.* See *knap*^{1}.

gnaphalioid (nạ-fal'i-oid), *a.* [< *Gnaphalium* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, belonging or pertaining to the group of genera (in the order *Compositæ*) of which *Gnaphalium* is the type.

Gnaphalium (nạ-fā'li-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *gnaphalion*, < Gr. γναφάλιον, a downy plant used in stuffing cushions, supposed to be cudweed, or, according to others, lavender-cotton.] 1. A large genus of hoary-tomentose or woolly herbs, belonging to the order *Compositæ*. There are about 100 species, distributed over most parts of the globe. The yellow or whitish flowers are in small discoid clustered heads, with a scarious and often colored involucre. The common species are known by the popular names *cudweed* and *everlasting*. The leaves and flowers are generally slightly bitter and astringent, and are sometimes used medicinally.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

> Some bunches of wild sage, *Gnaphalium*, and other hardy aromatic herbs spotted the yellow soil.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 64.

gnapperts, *n.* See *knapperts*.

gnar^1, *n.* See *knar*^{1}.

gnar^2 (när), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gnarred*, ppr. *gnarring*. [Also *gnarr*, *knar*, *gnarl*; not found in ME. or AS. (the alleged AS. **gnyrran* or **gnyrian* is dubious); = D. *knorren*, snarl, grumble, G. *gnarren*, LG. *knurren*, *knorren*, *gnurren* = G. *knurren*, snarl, growl, = Dan. *knurre*, snarl, growl, = Sw. *knorra*, murmur, growl; cf. G. *knarren*, and *knirren*, creak; appar. ult. imitative, and variable in form.] To growl or snarl, as a dog.

> For and this curre do *gnar*.
> *Skelton*, Why Come Ye nat to Courte? l. 297.

> A thousand wants
> *Gnarr* at the heels of men.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xcviii.

gnare†, *n.* [ME., with a corresponding verb, found only in Wyclif (except that the verb occurs once, spelled *gnarre*, in Palsgrave), with a var. *grane*, appar. connecting it with *grin*, var. *grene*, *grane*, etc. (see *grin*^{2}); but it cannot have been a variant in actual speech of either *grin*^{2} or *snare*, in the same sense, and it occurs too often to be regarded as a mere miswriting. It may perhaps have been an orig. miswriting of *snare* (which is also used in Wyclif), confused perhaps with *grin*^{2} and adopted by Wyclif as an independent word and used as such in subsequent passages. It is used in several instances as an alternative of *snare* and also of *grin*.] A snare; a noose; a grin; a trap.

> Goinge awey he hangide hym with a *grane*, or a *gnare*.
> *Wyclif*, Mat. xxvii. 5 (Oxf.).

> Thei that wolen be maad riche fallen into temptacioun and into *gnare* of the deuel. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. vi. 9 (Oxf.).

gnare†, *v. t.* [ME. *gnaren*; < *gnare*, *n.*] To catch in a snare or noose; snare; choke.

> Abijd . . . that thei go and falle bacward, and ben tobrosed, and *gnared* and taken. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxviii. 13 (Oxf.).

> Thes double mannis lawes, the popis and the emperours, letten [prevent] Goddis lawe to growe and *gnare* the chirche, as tares *gnaren* corn, and letten [prevent] it to thryve. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 96.

> I *gnarre* in a halter or corde, I stoppe ones breathe or snarl one. *Palsgrave*.

gnarity†, *n.* [In Minsheu, *gnaritie*; < LL. *gnarita(t-)s*, knowledge, < L. *gnarus*, knowing, skilful, expert, also rarely *narus* and *gnaruris*, < *gnoscere*, usually *noscere* = Gr. γιγνώσκειν, know, = E. *know*: see *know*^{1}.] Knowledge; experience; skilfulness. *Minsheu*, 1625.

gnarl^1 (närl), *n.* [Prop., as formerly, *knarl*; but *gnarl* is the present general spelling; a dim. form, with suffix *-l*, of *gnar*, properly *knar*: see *knar*^{1}, *n.*] A knot; a knotty growth in wood; a rough irregular protuberance on a tree.

> *Gnarls* without and knots within. *Landor*.

> It is always the knots and *gnarls* of the oak that he [Carlyle] admires, never the perfect and balanced tree.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 126.

gnarl^1 (närl), *v. t.* [< *gnarl*^{1}, *n.*] To give a rough ridging or milling to, as to the edge of a thumbscrew.

gnarl^2 (närl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *gnar*^{2}.] Same as *gnar*^{2}. *Minsheu*.

> Ah, thus King Harry throws away his crutch,
> Before his legs be firm to bear his body:
> Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
> And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

gnarled (närld), *a.* [< *gnarl*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Full of gnarls or rough knots; gnarly.

With thy sharp and sulphurous bolt
Splitt'st the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

The *gnarled*, veteran boles still send forth vigorous and blossoming boughs.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 42.

Hence—**2.** Cross-grained; perverse.

gnarling (när'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gnarl*^{1}, *v.*] Roughened ridging or milling on the edge of a set-screw or other part of a machine. It is made with a gnarling-tool for the purpose of affording a firm hold. Also called *gnarled work*.

gnarling-tool (när'ling-töl), *n.* A tool for making gnarled work like that on the edge of a thumbscrew. Also *knarling-tool*.

gnarly (när'li), *a.* [Prop. *knarly*; < *gnarl*^{1}, *knarl*^{1}, + *-y*^{1}.] Having rough or distorted knots.

Till, by degrees, the tough and *gnarly* trunk
Be riv'd in sunder. *Marston*, Antonio's Revenge.

gnarry†, *a.* See *knarry*.

gnash (nash), *v.* [Early mod. E. *gnasshe* (cf. ME. *gnacchen*, *gnachen*, mod. E. as if **gnatch*, in part appar. a var. of *knacken*, mod. E. *knack*); a var. of earlier *gnast*: see *gnast*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* To snap, grate, or grind (the teeth) together, as in anger or pain.

The one in hand an yron whip did strayne,
The other brandished a bloody knife;
And both did *gnash* their teeth, and both did threten life.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 21.

All thine enemies have opened their mouth against thee: they hiss and *gnash* the teeth. Lam. ii. 16.

His locks and beard he tears, he beats his breast,
His teeth he *gnashes*, and his hands he wrings.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 188.

II. *intrans.* To snap or grate the teeth together, as in rage or pain. [Rare.]

The Macedon perceiuing hurt gan *gnash*,
But yet his mynde he bent in any wise
Him to forbear. *Death of Zoroas.*

There they him laid
Gnashing for anguish, and despite, and shame.
Milton, P. L., vi. 340.

gnash (nash), *n.* [< *gnash*, *v.*] A snap; a sudden bite. [Rare.]

A beast in the hills that went biting every living thing, he appeared, . . . made his *gnash*, and was gone.
Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, p. 28.

gnashing (nash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gnash*, *v.*] The act of snapping, grating, or grinding together (the teeth), as in anguish or despair.

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth.
Mat. viii. 12.

gnashingly (nash'ing-li), *adv.* In a gnashing manner; with gnashing.

gnasp†, *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *gnast*^{2}, with sense of *snap*.] To snatch at with the teeth. *Palsgrave.*

gnast^1†, *n.* [ME., also *knast*; < AS. *gnāst* (in comp. *fȳr-gnāst*, 'fire-spark') = OHG. **ganeista* (spelled *ganehaista*), *gneista*, *cneista*, f., **ganeisto*, *gneisto*, *gnanisto*, m., MHG. *ganeiste*, *ganeist*, *geneist*, *gnaneiste*, *gnaneist*, f. and m., also OHG. *ganeistra*, *ganastra*, *ganistra*, MHG. *ganeister*, *geneister*, *gänester*, *gänster*, *ganster*, *gneister*. f., G. dial. *ganster* = Icel. *gneisti*, *neisti* = Sw. *gnista* = Dan. *gnist*, a spark, sparkle. The OHG. MHG. forms in *gan-*, *gen-*, appar. indicate an orig. prefix *ga-*, *ge-* (= AS. *ge-*, etc.: see *i-*^{1}), to which in later use the accent receded, whence the later forms *ganster*, *gänster*, and prob. the mod. dial. reduced form *gan*, a spark, in which, however, some etymologists have sought the root of the word. From the G. forms is derived the E. term *ganister*, q. v.] A spark; a dying spark; a dead spark, as of a candle snuffed.

The root of hem as a *gnast* shal be. *Wyclif*, Isa. v. 24.

And ȝoure strengthe shal ben as a deed sparke [var. *deed sparcle*, in earlier version *gnast*] of a flax top [as tow, A. V.] and ȝoure werk as a sparcle. *Wyclif*, Isa. i. 31.

Knast or *gnaste* of a kandel, emunctura.
Prompt. Parv., p. 278.

gnast^2†, *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *gnasten*, *gnaisten* = East Fries. *gnästern*, *knästern* = LG. *knastern*, more commonly *gnastern*, also *gnaspern* = G. *knasteln*, *knastern*, gnash, = Icel. *gnesta* (strong verb, pret. *gnast*), crack (> *gnastan*, a gnashing), = Dan. *knaske*, crush with the teeth, *gnaske*, eat noisily (cf. *knase*, crush with the teeth). Cf. MLG. *gristeren*, *knistern* = G. *knistern* = Icel. *gnistan*, gnash the teeth, snarl as a dog, = D. *knarsen*, *knersen* = G. *knirschen*, gnash, etc.: words regarded as imitative, and hence variable in form.] Same as *gnash*.

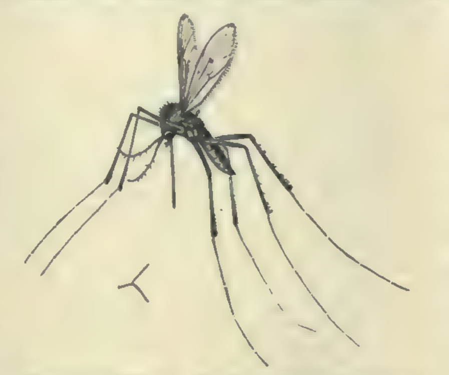
Good son, thy tethe be not pikynge, grisynge, ne *gnastynge*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

The synnere shal waite the riȝtwis, and *gnaste* upon hym with his teth. *Wyclif*, Ps. xxxvi. [xxxvii.] 12 (Oxf.).

gnasting†, *n.* [< ME. *gnastyng*, *gnaisting*, verbal n. of *gnasten*, gnash: see *gnast*^{2}.] Same as *gnashing*.

Ther endeles *gnaisting* is of toth.
Cursor Mundi (Fairfax MS.), l. 26760.

gnat^1 (nat), *n.* [< ME. *gnat* (pl. *gnattes*), < AS. *gnæt* (pl. *gnættas*), a gnat (L. *culex*, *cynips*). Appar. connected with ME. *gnit*: see *gnit*.] **1.** A small two-winged fly, *Culex pipiens*, of the family *Culicidæ*, suborder *Nemocera*, and order *Diptera*, called in America *mosquito*. The male has plumose antennæ and does not bite, though having a kind of rostrum or beak. The female bites with a stinging proboscis, and her antennæ are filiform and but slightly pilose. The larvæ and pupæ are aquatic. According to Westwood the term *gnat* should be restricted to insects of the family *Culicidæ*, and *midge* should be applied to the *Chironomidæ*.


Gnat (*Culex pipiens*). (Small figure shows natural size.)

After thy text, ne after thy rubriche
I wol not wirche as mochel as a *gnat*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 347.

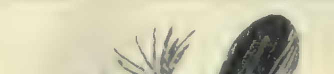
How hath she [nature] bestowed all the five senses in a *gnat*! *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xi. 2.

Gnats are unnoted wheresoe'er they fly,
But eagles gaz'd upon with every eye.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1014.

2. Any other insect of the family *Culicidæ*.—**3.** A nemocerous dipterous insect; a midge. There are several families. The *Mycetophilidæ* are known as *fungus-gnats* or *agaric-gnats*. The *Cecidomyiidæ* include the *gall-gnats*. The *buffalo-gnat* is a species of *Simulium*, family *Simuliidæ* (see cut under *Simulium*); other simuliids are known as *black-gnats* and *turkey-gnats*. Species of *Bibionidæ* and *Chironomidæ* are also called gnats. See the compounds and technical words.

gnat^2 (nat), *n.* A bird: same as *knot*^{2}.

gnatcatcher (nat'kach"ėr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Polioptila*, of which there are about 12 American species. The blue-gray gnatcatcher, *Polioptila cærulea*, is a very common migratory insectivorous bird inhabiting woodlands of the United States. It is 4½ inches long, bluish-gray above and white below, with black wings and tail edged with white, the male with a black frontlet.


Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila cærulea*).

gnat-flower (nat'flou"ėr), *n.* Same as *bee-orchis*.

gnathal (nā'thal), *a.* [< Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + *-al*.] Same as *gnathic*.

Of these three primary segments (macrosomites) of the primitive body, the first corresponds to the sum of the jaw-bearing (gnathophorous) metameres — *gnathal* macrosomites; the second, the sum of the limb-bearing metameres — thoracic macrosomites; and finally the third to the abdomen — abdominal macrosomites.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 941.

Gnathaptera (nā-thap'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + NL. *Aptera*, q. v.] In Latreille's system of classification, one of nine orders of *Insecta*, including a majority of the Linnean *Aptera*, divested of the crustaceans.

gnathapterous (nā-thap'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gnathapterus*, < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + πτερόν, wing.] Of or pertaining to the *Gnathaptera*.

gnat-hawk (nat'hâk), *n.* The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*: so called from its hawking for gnats on the wing. [Hampshire, Eng.]

Gnathia (nā'thi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1813), < Gr. γνάθος, jaw.] The typical genus of isopods of the family *Gnathiidæ*. *G. cerina* is a New England species. This generic name covers both *Anceus* and *Praniza*, the latter being the female of the former.

gnathic (nath'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the jaws; specifically, in *craniom.*, pertaining to the alveolus of the jaws; alveolar: as, the *gnathic* or alveolar index (which see, under *craniometry*). Also *gnathal*.

The mean *gnathic* index of the two skulls, 1,065, is therefore much higher than that of the Andamanese.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVIII. 8.

gnathidium (nā-thid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *gnathidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + dim. *-ίδιον*.] The mandibular ramus of a bird's bill; either prong or fork of the lower mandible.

gnathiid (nath'i-id), *n.* An isopod of the family *Gnathiidæ*.

Gnathiidæ (nā-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gnathia* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, having apparently but 5 thoracic somites and 5 pairs of legs of normal form, and notable for the great difference between the sexes. The family is also called *Anceidæ*.

gnathite (nath'īt), *n.* [< Gr. γνάθος, the jaw, + *-ite*^{2}.] In *zoöl.*, one of the appendages of the mouth of an arthropod or articulate animal, as a mandible, maxilla, maxilliped, gnathopod, etc. Such appendages are modified limbs, as is well seen in crustaceans, in which there are appendages partaking of the characters both of jaws and of legs between the true mandibles and the ambulatory limbs. See *gnathopodite*, and cut under *Scolopendra*.

In the Arachnida and the Peripatidea the *gnathites* are completely pediform. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 225.

The mandibles, . . . the maxillæ, and the maxillipedes [of the crawfish] thus constitute six pairs of *gnathites*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 265.

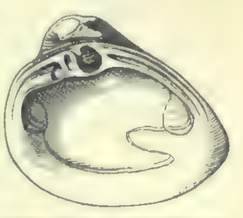
gnathitis (nā-thī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the jaw.

Gnatho (nā'thō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθων, full-mouth (in later comedy, as a proper name of a parasite), < γνάθος, jaw.] **1.** A genus of tiger-beetles or *Cicindelinæ*: same as *Megacephala*. *Illiger*, 1807.—**2.** A genus of wasps, of the family *Crabronidæ*. *Klug*, 1810.—**3.** A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Chalcididæ*. *Curtis*, 1829.

Gnathocrinites (nath"ọ-kri-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + κρίνον, lily: see *crinite*^{2} and *encrinite*, *Encrinites*.] A genus of fossil crinoids.

Gnathocrinoidea (nath"ọ-kri-noi'dẹ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + NL. *Crinoidea*, q. v.] A group of encrinites, taking name from the genus *Gnathocrinites*.

Gnathodon (nath'ọ-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** A genus of bivalve mollusks: same as *Rangia*. *G. cuneatus* is the cuneate clam of Louisiana, etc. *Rang*, 1834.—**2.** A genus of tooth-billed pigeons: same as *Didunculus*. *Sir W. Jardine*, 1845. See cut under *Didunculus*.


Right Valve of *Gnathodon cuneatus*.

Gnathodontinæ (nath"ọ-don-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gnathodus* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of tooth-billed pigeons: same as *Didunculinæ*. *H. E. Strickland*, 1848.

Gnathodus (nath'ọ-dus), *n.* [NL. (cf. *Gnathodon*), < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** A genus of fishes.—**2.** A genus of hemipterous insects, of the family *Cicadellidæ*. *Fieber*, 1866.

gnathonic†, **gnathonical**† (nā-thon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< L. *Gnatho(n-)*, Gr. Γνάθων, in comedy, the name of a parasite (as in Terence's play "Eunuchus"), < γνάθων, full-mouth, < γνάθος, jaw.] Flattering; parasitical.

Admirably well spoken; angelicall tongue!
Gnathonicall coxcombe!
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

That Jack's is somewhat of a *gnathonic* and parasitic soul, or stomach, all Bideford apple-women know.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 150.

gnathopod (nath'ọ-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *gnathopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Jaw-footed; of or pertaining to the *Gnathopoda*, in any sense. Also *gnathopodous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Gnathopoda*, of any kind.

Gnathopoda (nạ̄-thop'ọ-da̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gnathopus:* see *gnathopod.*] **1**†. The xiphosures or horseshoe crabs regarded as an order of *Arachnida. Straus-Durkheim*, 1829.—**2.** In some systems of classification, a subclass or suborder of *Crustacea*, corresponding to *Entomostraca* in a broad sense; the lower series of the crustaceans, contrasted with the malacostracans or *Thoracipoda.*

Instead of the terms Malacostraca and Entomostraca . . . the terms Thoracipoda and *Gnathopoda*, which embody the salient character in each subclass.
H. Woodward, Encyc. Brit., VI. 654.

3. An exact synonym of *Arthropoda* considered as a prime division of a phylum *Appendiculata* (which see). *E. R. Lankester.* [Little used.]

gnathopodite (nạ̄-thop'ọ-dīt), *n.* [As *gnathopod* + *-ite*^{2}.] One of the limbs which in crustaceans and other arthropods are modified into mouth-parts; a mouth-foot, jaw-foot, or foot-jaw; a maxilliped; a gnathite.

gnathopodous (nạ̄-thop'ọ-dus), *a.* [As *gnathopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *gnathopod* and *arthropodous.*

gnathostegite (nạ̄-thos'te-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + στέγος, roof, + *-ite*^{2}.] In *Crustacea*, a lamellar expansion of the ischiopodite and meropodite of the external maxilliped or third thoracic limb, which with its fellow covers the other mouth-parts. It may be terminated by a small jointed endognathal palp.

Gnathostoma (nạ̄-thos'tọ-ma̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of nematoid entozoic worms, found in the stomach of the *Felidæ* or cat tribe. *R. Owen.* See *Chiracanthus*, 2.

Gnathostomata (nath-ọ-stō'ma-ta̤), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Gnathostoma*, q. v.] **1.** A group of entomostracous crustaceans, containing the phyllopods, copepods, and ostracodes, as a suborder of *Entomostraca.*—**2.** A tribe of true copepods, having a completely segmented body and masticatory mouth-parts, and being for the most part not parasitic. It contains the families *Cyclopidæ, Calanidæ,* and *Notodelphyidæ. Claus.*

gnathostomatous (nath-ọ-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< *Gnathostomata* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to the *Gnathostomata.* Also *gnathostomous.*

Gnathostomi (nạ̄-thos'tọ-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gnathostomus:* see *gnathostomous.*] The jaw-mouthed series of skulled vertebrates, including all of these excepting the *Cyclostomi* or *Monorhina* (hags and lampreys). Like *Amphirhina*, with which it is conterminous, the term expresses rather an evolutionary series than a definite zoölogical group of animals.

gnathostomous (nạ̄-thos'tọ-mus), *a.* [< NL. *gnathostomus*, < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + στόμα, mouth.] **1.** Having an under jaw: specifically applied to the *Gnathostomi.*—**2.** Same as *gnathostomatous.*

gnathotheca (nath-ọ-thē'ka̤), *n.*; pl. *gnathothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, the jaw, + θήκη, case.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the gnathidium; the horny or leathery investment of the under mandible. [Little used.]

Gnathoxys (nạ̄-thok'sis), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1843), < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + ὀξύς, sharp.] **1.** A genus of caraboid ground-beetles of Australia, comprising about 12 large species, black, broadly convex, with irregularly foveolate elytra.—**2.** A genus of ichneumon-flies, with two European species. *Wesmael*, 1844.

gnatling (nat'ling), *n.* [< *gnat*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}.] A little gnat: used contemptuously of a person.

But if some man more hardy than the rest
Shall dare attack these *gnatlings* in their nest,
At once they rise with impotence of rage,
Whet their small stings, and buzz about the stage.
Churchill, Rosciad.

gnat-snap†, *n.* Same as *gnat-snapper*, 1.

The little *gnat-snap* (worthy princes boords),
And the greene parrat, fainer of our words,
Wait on the phœnix, and admire her tunes,
And gaze themselves in her blew-golden plumes.
Du Bartas (trans.).

gnat-snapper† (nat'snap"ėr), *n.* **1.** A bird that catches gnats for food: probably the beccafico. *Hakewill.*—**2.** A stupid gaping fellow.

Grout-head *gnat-snappers*, lob-dotterels, gaping changelings.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 25.

gnatter (nat'ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial.; cf. *gnast*^{2}, *gnaw.*] **1.** To gnaw.—**2.** To grumble. [Prov. Eng.]

gnat-worm (nat'wėrm), *n.* The larva of a gnat.

gnaw (nâ), *v.* [< ME. *gnawen, gnagen* (pret. *gnew, gnow*, pl. *gnewen*, pp. *gnawen*), < AS. *gnagan* (pret. **gnōg*, pl. *for-gnōgon*, pp. **gnagen*) = D. *knagen, knaauwen* = East Fries. *knagen* = OLG. *cnagan* = LG. (Brem.) *gnauen*, with freq. *gnaueln, gnaggeln* = OHG. *gnagan, nagan*, and *chnagan*, MHG. *nagen*, G. *nagen* = Icel. *gnaga*, mod. *naga* = Sw. *gnaga* = Norw. *gnaga* and *knaga* = Dan. *gnave* and *nage*, gnaw. Hence *gnag, nag*^{1}, secondary forms, related to *gnaw* as *drag* is to *draw.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bite off little by little; bite or scrape away with the front teeth; erode or eat into.

His children wende that it for hongir was
That he his armes *gnow* [var. *gnew*].
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 458.

The Volsces have much corn; take these rats thither,
To *gnaw* their garners.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

They were to eat their bread, not *gnawing* it after the manner of rustics, but curialiter, like gentlemen, after a courtly fashion.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 60.

2. To bite upon, as in close thought, vexation, rage, etc.

Then *gnaw'd* his pen, then dash'd it on the ground.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 117.

At this he turn'd all red and paced his hall,
Now *gnaw'd* his under, now his upper lip.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To wear away as if by continued biting; consume; fret; waste.

Thou, in envy of him, *gnaw'st* thyself.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Some derive the word Rhodanus [modern Rhone] from the Latine word rodere, which signifieth to gnaw, because in certaine places it doth continually *gnaw* and eat his bankes.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 62.

To bite or **gnaw a file.** See *file*^{1}. =**Syn. 1.** *Chew.* See *eat.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act by or as if by continual biting away of small fragments or portions.

Take from my heart those thousand thousand Furies,
That restless *gnaw* upon my life, and save me!
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

If a Serpent *gnawing* in our bowels be a representation of an insupportable misery here, what will that be of the Worm that never dies?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. v.

Wretched hunger *gnaweth* at my heart.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 156.

2. To bite or nibble at the hook, as fish. [Fishermen's slang.]

gnaw†, *n.* [< *gnaw, v.*] A gnawing.

Nine days I struggled—think the cruel strife,
The *gnaw* of anguish, and the waste of life!
Boyse, Written in the Palace of Falkland.

gnawable (nâ'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *gnaw, v.*, + *-able.*] That may be gnawed.

Undisturbed, the rats played in wild riot through my hut during the day, and in the night gnawed everything *gnawable.*
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 484.

gnawed (nâd), *p. a.* In *bot.*, irregularly toothed, as if from gnawing; erose.

gnawer (nâ'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which gnaws or corrodes.

They [porcupines] are great *gnawers*, and will gnaw your house down if you are not watchful.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 617.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A rodent. (*b*) *pl.* The *Rodentia, Rosores*, or *Glires.*

gnawing (nâ'ing), *n.* [< ME. *gnawinge* = D. *knaging;* verbal n. of *gnaw, v.*] The act of continued biting, consuming, or fretting.

Nowe therefore let vs here rehearse the contencion of familiar thinges, the *gnawing* at the heartes, and the freating of mindes & vowes, promises and requestes made of diuerse persones.
Hall, Hen. VII., an. 19.

gneiss (nīs), *n.* [< G. *gneiss* (as defined); said to be connected with OHG. *gneista*, etc., MHG. *gneiste*, etc., a spark: see *gnast*^{1} and *ganister.* Cf. the meaning of *mica.*] A rock which consists essentially of the same mineral elements as granite, namely orthoclase, quartz, and mica, but in which there is a more or less distinctly foliated arrangement of the constituent minerals, and especially of the mica. It appears in a great variety of forms, and shows all stages of passage from true granite to a perfectly schistose condition, in which case the feldspar disappears, and the rock becomes a true mica schist. Porphyritic gneiss is characterized by the presence of large distinct crystals or rounded kernel-like masses of feldspar. Gneiss often contains hornblende instead of or associated with mica, and then receives the name of *hornblendic* or *syenitic gneiss.* Some gneisses are undoubtedly of eruptive origin; other varieties are admitted by most geologists to be metamorphosed sedimentary masses. As is the case with granite, so in gneiss the orthoclase is sometimes associated with plagioclase. See *granite.*

gneissic (nī'sik), *a.* [< *gneiss* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling gneiss; gneissose.

Gray dacite is abundant about the southern base of the mountain, in smooth cliffs and ledges, and has a remarkably *gneissic* appearance.
Science, III. 552.

gneissoid (nī'soid), *a.* [< *gneiss* + *-oid.*] Resembling gneiss in structure, especially with reference to the foliated arrangement of the constituents. Rocks are called *gneissoid* when they have the gneissic structure only imperfectly developed.

gneissose (nī'sōs), *a.* [< *gneiss* + *-ose.*] Having the qualities of, resembling, or exhibiting the texture or structure of gneiss.

Granite, but with *gneissose* aspect.
Nature, XXX. 46.

Gnetaceæ (nẹ-tā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gnetum* + *-aceæ.*] A gymnospermous order of shrubs or small trees, usually jointed, with opposite leaves and monœcious or diœcious flowers. The perianth of the male flower is membranous and two-lobed, and that of the female flower utricular. The only genera are *Gnetum, Ephedra,* and *Welwitschia.*

gnetaceous (nẹ-tā'shius), *a.* [< *Gnetaceæ* + *-ous.*] Belonging to or resembling the *Gnetaceæ.*

In the *Gnetaceous* Ephedra altissima, a process of cell-formation goes on in the oospore.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 429.

Gnetum (nē'tum), *n.* [NL. (Rumphius, 1767), altered from *Gnemon* (Rumphius, 1741), < *gnemon* or *gnemo*, given as its name in the island of Ternate, Malay archipelago.] A genus of climbing shrubs, type of the order *Gnetaceæ*, including 15 species, natives of tropical regions. They have jointed stems, opposite dilated leaves, flowers verticillate in terminal spikes, and the fruit often drupaceous. The fruit of *G. Gnemon* and some other Asiatic species is edible, and the young leaves are used as a vegetable.

gnew†. An obsolete preterit of *gnaw.*

gnide†, *v. t.* [< ME. *gniden*, < AS. *gnīdan* (pret. *gnād*, pl. *gnidon*, pp. *ge-gniden*), rub, break to pieces, = OHG. *gnītan*, MHG. *gnīten* = Icel. *gnīdha* = Sw. *gnida* = Dan. *gnide*, rub.] To rub; bruise; pound; break in pieces.

Herbes he sought and fond,
And *gnidded* hem bitwix his hond.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 94. (*Halliwell.*)

gnit†, *n.* [ME. *gnit*, pl. *gnyttus* = LG. *gnid* = G. *gnitze*, a gnat, = Icel. *gnit*, mod. *nitr* = Norw. *gnit* = Sw. *gnet* = Dan. *gnid*, a nit. Cf. *gnat*^{1}. The AS. *hnitu*, E. *nit*, is appar. a different word: see *nit.*] A gnat.

gnod†, *v. t.* [ME. *gnodden, gnudden*, a var. of *gnidden*, a secondary form of *gniden*, rub (cf. Icel. *gnudda* (Jonsson, Ordbog, p. 179), the usual Icel. form being *gnūa*, mod. *nūa*, rub): see *gnide.*] To rub together; bruise; pound; break to pieces.

Corn up sprong unsowe of mannes hond,
The which they *gnodded*, and eet nat half inow.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 11.

gnoff†, *n.* [< ME. *gnof*, usually explained as a miser, but rather a churl, a lout (cf. 2d quot.); origin unknown. Cf. Sc. *gnaff*, any small or stunted object.] A churl; a curmudgeon.

Whilom ther was dwellynge at Oxenford
A riche *gnof*, that gestes heeld to bord,
And of his craft he was a carpenter.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 2.

The country *gnooffes*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubbes and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Dussyn dale
With slaughtered bodies soone.
Norfolke Furies (1623). (*Halliwell.*)

Gnoma (nō'ma̤), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801); so called in allusion to its dwelling in the earth; < *gnome*^{2}.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, containing about 20 species, confined to Australia and the Malay peninsula.

gnome^{1} (nōm; L. pron. nō'mē), *n.* [< LL. *gnome*, a sentence, maxim, < Gr. γνώμη, thought, judgment, intelligence, a thought, a judgment, an opinion, a maxim, < γιγνώσκειν, γνῶναι = L. *noscere*, know, = E. *know:* see *know*^{1}.] A brief reflection or maxim; an aphorism; a saying; a saw.

They [Mr. Lowell's English admirers] have most of them a certain acquaintance, not with his works—for in that respect a hackneyed *gnome* or two of Bird-o'-freedum Sawin's constitutes their whole equipment—but with the high estimate in which he is held by all competent English critics.
Fortnightly Rev., quoted in Littell's Living Age, CLXVI. [283.

Looking at His method or style, we find that not a little of His teaching was in *gnomes*, or brief, pointed sentences, easy to be remembered.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 456.

=**Syn.** See *aphorism.*

gnome^{2} (nōm), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *gnom*, < F. *gnome* = Sp. Pg. It. *gnomo*, a gnome, a factitious name, (by Paracelsus?) appar. taken < Gr. γνώμη, thought, intelligence, or γνώμων, one that knows or examines, an inspector or guardian: see *gnome*^{1}, *gnomon*.] 1. One of a race of imaginary beings, first conceived as spirits of the earth, inhabiting its interior and that of everything earthly, animal, vegetable, or mineral. The gnomes ultimately came to be regarded as the special guardians of mines and miners, malicious in all other relations, and extremely ugly and misshapen; while the females of the race, called *gnomides*, not more than a foot high, were endowed with supreme beauty and goodness, and, being the special guardians of diamonds, were chiefly known in the countries that produced them.

> Swift on his sooty pinions flits the *gnome*,
> And in a vapour reach'd the dismal dome.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 17.

> Pope has made admirable use in this fine poem [“Rape of the Lock”] of the fabled race of *gnomes*. *Warburton.*

Hence—2. A grotesque dwarf; a goblin-like person of small stature and misshapen figure.—3. A name of sundry humming-birds: as, the giant *gnome* (*Patagona gigas*).=**Syn. 1.** *Goblin*, etc. See *fairy*.

gnomed (nōmd), *a.* [< *gnome*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] Haunted or inhabited by a gnome or gnomes. [Poetical.]

> The haunted air and *gnomed* mine. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

gnome-owl (nōm'oul), *n.* A small owl of the genus *Glaucidium* (which see).

gnomic^1 (nō'mik), *a.* [< Gr. γνωμικός, dealing in maxims, sententious, < γνώμη, a maxim: see *gnome*^{1}.] 1. Containing or dealing in maxims; sententious.

> There is a really *gnomic* force in the use to which he [Heywood] puts his power in the few serious words at the close of this interlude.
> *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 136.

> The sententious, satiric song, to be met with in the 14th, 58th, and 82d Psalms, . . . this Ewald calls *gnomic* poetry. *Gilfillan*, Bards of the Bible, p. 63.

> The Ballad of Arabella is one of those familiar pieces of satire indulged in more frequently by newspaper wags than by *gnomic* poets. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 184.

2. In *gram.*, used in maxims or general statements; applied to express a universal truth: as, a *gnomic* aorist.

gnomic^2 (nō'mik), *a.* A contracted form of *gnomonic*.

gnomical^1 (nō'mi-ka̤l), *a.* [< *gnomic*^{1} + *-al*.] Same as *gnomic*^{1}.

gnomical^2 (nō'mi-ka̤l), *a.* [< *gnomic*^{2} + *-al*.] Same as *gnomonic*.

> He may have given him a dial furnished with a magnetic needle, rather than an ordinary *gnomical* dial.
> *Boyle*, Works, V. 427.

gnomically (nō'mi-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a sententious manner; sententiously.

gnomide (nō'mid), *n.* [< *gnome*^{2} + *-ide*^{2}.] A female gnome. See *gnome*^{2}, 1.

gnomologic (nō-mọ-loj'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γνωμολογικός, sententious, < γνωμολογία, a speaking in maxims: see *gnomology*.] Of or pertaining to gnomology.

gnomological (nō-mọ-loj'i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *gnomologic*.

gnomology (nọ-mol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γνωμολογία, a speaking in maxims, a collection of maxims, < γνώμη, a maxim, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A collection of or treatise on maxims or sententious and pithy reflections. [Rare.]

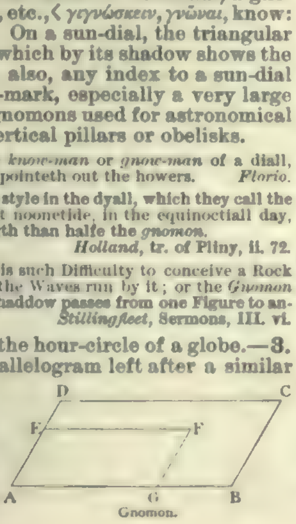
gnomon (nō'mon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gnowman*, *knowman* (simulating *know*^{1} + *man*); = F. *gnomon* = Sp. *gnómon* = Pg. *gnomon* = It. *gnomone*, < L. *gnomon*, < Gr. γνώμων, one that knows or examines, a judge, interpreter, a carpenters' square, the index of a sun-dial, a gnomon in geometry, etc., < γιγνώσκειν, γνῶναι, know: see *gnome*^{1}.] 1. On a sun-dial, the triangular projecting piece which by its shadow shows the hour of the day; also, any index to a sun-dial or to a meridian-mark, especially a very large one. The early gnomons used for astronomical purposes were vertical pillars or obelisks.

> *Gnomone* [It.], the *know-man* or *gnow-man* of a diall, the shadow whereof pointeth out the howers. *Florio.*

> The shadow of the style in the dyall, which they call the *gnomon*, in Egypt, at noonetide, in the equinoctiall day, is little more in length than halfe the *gnomon*.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ii. 72.

> I do not say there is such Difficulty to conceive a Rock standing still when the Waves run by it; or the *Gnomon* of a Dial when the Shaddow passes from one Figure to another. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vi.

2. The index of the hour-circle of a globe.—3. A piece of a parallelogram left after a similar parallelogram has been removed from a corner of it. Thus, in the figure, EFGBCD is a gnomon.—4. An odd number; one of the terms of an arithmetical series by which polygonal numbers are found. Also called *gnomonic number*.



Gnomon.

gnomonic (nọ-mon'ik), *a.* [< L. *gnomonicus*, < Gr. γνωμονικός, of or for sun-dials, < γνώμων, a gnomon: see *gnomon*.] 1. Pertaining to the art of dialing.

> One of those curious *gnomonic* instruments, that show at once the place of the sun in the zodiac, his declination from the equator, the day of the month, the length of the day, etc. *Boyle*, Works, V. 398.

2. In *bot.*, bent at right angles.

Also *gnomic*, *gnomical*.

Gnomonic column. See *column*, 1.—**Gnomonic number.** See *gnomon*, 4.—**Gnomonic projection**, a projection of the circles of the sphere in which the point of sight is taken at the center of the sphere. In this projection all great circles appear as straight lines.

gnomonical (nọ-mon'i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *gnomonic*.

gnomonically (nọ-mon'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a gnomonic manner; according to the principles of the gnomonic projection.

gnomonics (nō-mon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *gnomonic*: see *-ics*. Cf. L. *gnomonica* and *gnomonice*, < Gr. γνωμονική (sc. τέχνη), the art of dialing, fem. of γνωμονικός: see *gnomonic*.] The art or science of dialing, or of constructing instruments to show the hour of the day or to aid in making astronomical observations by the shadow of a gnomon.

> By making it afford him the elevations of the pole, and the azimuths, sun-dials of all sorts, enough to make up an art called *gnomonicks*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 776.

gnomonist (nō'mọn-ist), *n.* [< *gnomon* + *-ist*.] One versed in gnomonics.

> The sun enables the *gnomonist* to make accurate dials, to know exactly how the time passes.
> *Boyle*, Works, VI. 418.

gnomonology (nō-mo-nol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γνώμων, a gnomon, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on dialing.

gnoo, *n.* See *gnu*.

Gnophria (nof'ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Stephens), irreg. < Gr. γνοφερός for δνοφερός, dark, murky.] A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Lithosiidæ*, containing such species as *G. rubricollis*, known as the *black footman-moth*.

Gnorimus (nor'i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1825), < Gr. γνώριμος, known, < γιγνώσκειν, γνῶναι, know: see *gnome*^{1}.] A genus of cetonian lamellicorn beetles, containing a few large species, chiefly of Europe and Asia, which live on flowers. One, *G. maculosus*, is North American.

gnoseology (nō-sẹ̄-ol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γνῶσις, knowledge (see *gnosis*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The nomological science of the cognitive faculties in general. Also called *gnostology*.

> Baumgarten, to whom the honor of having projected this science belongs, defines it as “the theory of the liberal arts, inferior to *gnoseology*, the art of beautiful thought, . . . the science of cognition.”
> *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 26.

gnosis (nō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. γνῶσις, knowledge, < γιγνώσκειν, γνῶναι, know, = E. *know*: see *know*^{1}, and cf. *gnome*^{1}, *gnostic*.] Science; knowledge; knowledge of the highest kind; specifically, mystical knowledge. See *Gnostic*.

> The designation of mystery or vailing is applied to it [the occult or mystic system], as having been vailed from all except the initiated. The doctrines thus concealed were denominated *Gnosis* or Knowledge, and Sophia, or wisdom, and were accounted too sacred for profane or vulgar inspection.
> *A. Wilder*, Knight's Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 4.

> His [Origen's] *gnosis* neutralizes all that is empirical and historical, if not always as to its actuality, at least absolutely in respect of its value. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 842.

> According as Gnosticism adopted one or other of these modes of explaining the existence of the present world, it fell into the two great divisions which, from their places of origin have received the respective names of the Alexandrian an Syrian *Gnosis*. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 704.

> The common Christian lives by faith, but the more advanced believer has *gnosis*, or philosophic insight of Christianity, as the eternal law of the soul.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, vi. § 7.

gnostic (nos'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γνωστικός, knowing (as a noun, Γνωστικός, > LL. *Gnosticus*, a Gnostic; usually in pl.); fem. ἡ γνωστική, or neut. τὸ γνωστικόν, the power or faculty of knowing (used with reference to γνῶσις, knowledge, esp. higher or deeper knowledge); < γνωστός, collateral form of γνωτός, verbal adj. of γιγνώσκειν, γνῶναι = L. *noscere* = E. *know*: see *know*^{1}, *gnome*^{1}, and cf. *gnosis*, *agnostic*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having knowledge; possessing mystic or esoteric knowledge of spiritual things.

> Idealism is not necessarily either *gnostic* or agnostic, but is more apt to be the former than the latter.
> *R. Flint*, Mind, XIII. 596.

2. Worldly-wise; knowing; clever or smart. [Humorous.]

> I said you were a d—d *gnostic* fellow, and I laid a bet you have not been always professional—that's all.
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, v.

3. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Gnostics or to Gnosticism; cabalistic; theosophic.

> Marcion distinguished himself by his extreme opposition to Judaism, and generally by a *Gnostic* attitude at variance with the Old Testament. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 704.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] A member of one of certain rationalistic sects which arose in the Christian church in the first century, flourished in the second, and had almost entirely disappeared by the sixth. The Gnostics held that knowledge rather than faith was the road to heaven, and professed to have a peculiar knowledge of religious mysteries. They rejected the literal interpretation of the Scriptures, and attempted to combine their teachings with those of the Greek and Oriental philosophies and religions. They held that God was the unknowable and the unapproachable; that from him proceeded, by emanation, subordinate deities termed *eons*, from whom again proceeded other still inferior spirits. The Gnostics were in general agreed in believing in the principles of dualism and Docetism and in the existence of a demiurge or world-creator. Christ they regarded as a superior eon, who had descended from the Infinite God in order to subdue the god or eon of this world. Their chief seats were in Syria and Egypt, but their doctrines were taught everywhere, and at an early date they separated into a variety of sects.

> After Christianity began to be settled in the world, the greatest corrupters of it were the pretenders to divine Inspiration, as the false Apostles, the *Gnosticks*, the Montanists, and many others. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

> Setting out from this principle, all the *Gnostics* agree in regarding this world as not proceeding immediately from the Supreme Being. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 704.

Gnostical (nos'ti-ka̤l), *a.* [< *Gnostic* + *-al*.] Same as *Gnostic*.

> Lipsius, one of the most recent and careful writers on the subject, arranges the *Gnostical* systems in a threefold order. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 702.

gnostically (nos'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* 1. In a gnostic or knowing manner; cleverly; knowingly. [Humorous.]

> “I say, little Sir Bingo,” said the Squire, “this is the very fellow that we saw down at the Willow-slack on Saturday—he was tog'd *gnostically* enough, and cast twelve yards of line with one hand—the fly fell like a thistle-down on the water.” *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, iv.

2. According to Gnosticism; after the method or manner of the Gnostics.

Gnosticism (nos'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *Gnostic* + *-ism*.] The religious and metaphysical system of the Gnostics; belief in or tendency toward Gnostic doctrines.

Gnosticize (nos'ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Gnosticized*, ppr. *Gnosticizing*. [< *Gnostic* + *-ize*.] To interpret as a Gnostic; give a Gnostic coloring to.

> He [Heracleon] sought ingeniously to *gnosticize* the whole book [the fourth Gospel] from beginning to end.
> *E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 156.

> Attempts to Christianize paganism, to conciliate Judaism, or to *gnosticize* Christianity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 854.

Gnostidæ (nos'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gnostus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, taking name from the genus *Gnostus*, having three genera, of one tropical species each.

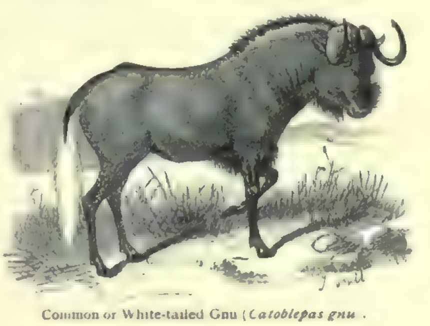
gnostology (nos-tol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γνωστός, known, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *gnoseology*.

Gnostus (nos'tus), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1855), < Gr. γνωστός, collateral form of γνωτός, known, to be known, < γιγνώσκειν, γνῶναι, know: see *gnosis*, *gnostic*.] 1. The typical genus of beetles of the family *Gnostidæ*. The sole species is *G. formicicola* of Brazil, which lives in ants' nests. It has normal eyes, but is notable in its antennæ, trophi, legs, venation, and number of abdominal segments.

2. A genus of bugs, of the family *Capsidæ*. *Fieber*, 1858.

gnow†. A Middle English preterit of *gnaw*.

gnu (nū), *n.* [Also written *gnoo*; < Hottentot *gnu* or *nju*.] An African animal of the genus *Catoblepas* (or *Connochætes*), belonging to



Common or White-tailed Gnu (*Catoblepas gnu* .

the antilopine division of the family *Bovidæ;* a wildebeest. The gnu has little of the appearance of an ordinary antelope, being a creature of singular shape, strangely combining characters which recall at once horse, ass, and ox. There are two very distinct species, the common gnu, *C. gnu*, and the brindled gnu, *C. gorgon*, sometimes generically separated under the name *Gorgonia*. The former stands about 4 feet high at the withers, and is about 5½ feet long; the shoulders are hunched; the neck is maned like an ass's; the tail is long and flowing like a horse's; the head is like a buffalo's, with a broad muzzle, and beset with long bristly hairs; other long hairs hang from the dewlap and between the fore legs; there are horns in both sexes, in the male massive, meeting over the poll, then curving downward and outward and again turned up at the tip, like a muskox's; the color is brownish or blackish, with much white in the tail and mane. The brindled gnu is a larger animal, striped on the fore quarters, with black tail and more copious mane; it is known as the *blue wildebeest*, and by the Bechuan name *kokon* or *kokoon*. Both species inhabit southerly parts of Africa, in company with zebras and quaggas, and usually go in herds like other antelopes.

go (gō), *v.*; pret. *went*, pp. *gone*, ppr. *going*. [Sc. also *gae;* < ME. *go, goo, gon, goon*, earlier *gan* (pret. *eode, gede, yede, yode;* also *wente* (prop. the pret. of *wenden:* see *wend*), ppr. *goande, goende*, pp. *gon, gan*), < AS. *gān* (pret. *eode*, ppr. not found, pp. *ge-gān*) = OS. *gān* = OFries. *gān* = D. *gaan* = MLG. LG. *gān* = OHG. *gān, gēn*, MHG. *gen*, G. *gehen* (= mod. Icel. *gā* = Sw. *gå* = Dan. *gaa*, of LG. origin); not in Goth. (except in the pret. *iddja*) nor in early Scand.; a defective verb, generally regarded as a contraction of the equiv. AS. *gangan* = Goth. *gaggan*, etc., E. *gang*, with which it has been long confused (see *gang*); but such a contraction is otherwise unexampled (the contraction in AS. *fōn*, take, *hōn*, hang, from the fuller form represented by the E. *fang, hang*, q. v., being different), and is, on phonetic and other grounds, improbable. The form of the appar. root (Teut. √ *gai*), the form of the pret. (AS. *eode*, Goth. *iddja*), and the fact that the prolific and widespread Indo-Eur. √ *i*, go, is otherwise scarcely represented in Teut. (unless in OHG. *īlen*, G. *eilen* = Dan. *ile* = Sw. *īla*, hasten; AS. *ile* = OFries. *ile* = Icel. *il*, the sole of the foot), give some probability to the conjecture that the Teut. √ *gai* stands for **ga-i*, being the generalizing prefix, Goth. *ga-*, AS., etc., *ge-* (see *i-*^{1}), + √ *i*, go. The AS. pres. ind. 1 *gā*, 2 *gǣst*, 3 *gǣth* = Goth. as if 1 **ga-im*, 2 **ga-is*, 3 **ga-ith*, equiv. to the simple forms 1 **im*, 2 **is*, 3 **ith* (disused perhaps because of possible confusion with similar forms of the verb *be*, namely, 1 *im* 2 *is*, 3 *ist* = E. 1 *am*, 2 *art*, 3 *is*); = L. *ire* (pres. ind. 1 *eo*, 2 *is*, 3 *it*) = Gr. ἰέναι (pres. ind. 1 εἶμι, 2 εἶ, εἶς, 3 εἶσι) = Skt. √ *i* (pres. ind. 1 *emi*, 2 *eshi*, 3 *eti*, etc.) = Lith. *eiti* = OBulg. *iti*, go. In this view, the pret., AS. *eode*, Goth. *iddja*, etc. (in comp. *ge-eode*, ME. *ȝeode, ȝede, ȝode*, E. obs. *yede, yode*, with occas. pres. *yede, yead*), appar. from a different root, is formed from the same root **i*, without the prefix.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move; pass; proceed; be in motion or pass from one point to another by any means or in any manner, as by walking, running, or other action of the limbs, by riding, etc.

To the hors he *goth* him faire and wel.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 142.

A gladere wommon vnder God no miȝt *go* on erthe,
Than was the wif with the child.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 67.

The wind blowing hard at N. E., there *went* so great a surf as they had much to do to land.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 231.

But the standing toast, that pleased the most,
Was the wind that blows, the ship that *goes*,
And the lass that loves a sailor.
Dibdin, The Lass that Loves a Sailor.

[In this sense the word is sometimes used elliptically so as to appear transitive. See second series of phrases below.

When they *go* their Processions, with these beasts displayed in their Banners, euery one falleth downe and doth worshippe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 574.]

2. To take steps as in walking; move step by step; walk, as distinguished from running or riding: as, the child begins to *go* alone.

I may not *goon* so fer, quod sche, ne ryde.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 295.

A lytell from thens towardes Jherusalem is the welle of Jacob, where our Sauyour Criste, wery of *goynge*, syttyng vpon the welle, axed water of the woman Samaritan.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 52.

I purpose to teach a yong scholer to *go*, not to daunce.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 151.

Our souls can neither fly nor *go*
To reach immortal joys.
Watts, Come, Holy Spirit.

3. To pass out or away; depart; move from a place: opposed to *come* or *arrive:* as, the mail comes and *goes* every day.

Goth, walketh forth, and brynge us a chalkstoon.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 196.

When half-gods *go*,
The gods arrive.
Emerson, Give All to Love.

The phantom of a cup that comes and *goes*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

4. To be or keep moving or acting; continue in progress or operation; maintain action or movement: as, the presses are *going* day and night.

Clocks will *go* as they are set; but man,
Irregular man 's never constant, never certain.
Otway.

We do not believe any Government can keep different plants, completely outfitted for gun-work, *going*.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 98.

5. To move in a course, or toward a point or a result; move or pass along; proceed; fare: used in an immaterial sense: as, everything is *going* well for our purpose.

How *goes* the night, boy? *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

Very desirous they were to hear this noon by the post how the election has *gone* at Newcastle.
Pepys, Diary, April 15, 1661.

Courage, Friend; To-day is your Period of Sorrow;
And things will *go* better, believe me, To-morrow.
Prior, The Thief and the Cordelier.

Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts*, Logic.

One that had been strong,
And might be dangerous still, if things *went* wrong.
O. W. Holmes, The Island Ruin.

6. To pass from one to another; be current; be in circulation; have currency or circulation; circulate: as, so the story *goes*.

And the man *went* among men for an old man in the days of Saul. 1 Sam. xvii. 12.

Thus *went* the Tradition there. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

In any Kings heart, as Kings *goe* now, what shadowie conceit or groundless toy will not create a jealousie.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iii.

Sylvia's mother had never stinted him in his meat, or grudged him his share of the best that was *going*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

7. To apply; be applicable; be suited or adapted; fit: as, the song *goes* to an old tune.

You must know I con'd this Song before I came in, and find it will *go* to an excellent Air of old Mr. Laws's.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

8. To apply one's self; set or betake one's self; have recourse; resort: as, to *go* to law; to *go* to borrowing.

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator he *went* not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Next we *went* in hand to draw up his commission and instructions. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 359.

9. To be about (to do something); have in thought or purpose: chiefly in the present participle with *be:* as, I *was going* to send for you; I *am going* to ride.

I *was going* to say, the true art of being agreeable in company . . . is to appear well pleased with those you are engaged with. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 386.

10. To proceed by some principle or rule; be guided: as, we are to *go* by the usual practice in such cases.

We are to *go* by another measure. *Sprat.*

11. To be with young; be pregnant: now used only of animals.

Once had the early matrons run
To greet her of a lovely son;
And now with second hope she *goes*,
And calls Lucina to her throes.
Milton, Ep. M. of Win.

12. To be parted with by expenditure or in exchange; be disposed of, sold, or paid out: as, the article *went* for half its value; the money *goes* too fast.

What an escape I had at the sale of Dr. Mead's library, which *goes* extremely dear. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 412.

Eggs don't *go* for but ninepence in Livingston or anywhere else. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

13. To escape from hold or detention; be loosed, released, or freed: only with *let:* as, *let* me *go; let go* his hand.

Let go that rude uncivil touch. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4.

14. To extend; reach; lead: as, the wall *goes* from one house to the other; this road *goes* to Edinburgh.

The walls extend further north, and *go* up the middle of a small high hill.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 87.

The Household includes the descendants of a common great-grandfather, but *goes* no farther.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 181.

15. To extend in effect, meaning, or purport; be of force or value; avail: as, the explanation *goes* for nothing.

His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden*, Pref. to Translation from Ovid.

Mitchel . . . wrote a clear, bold, incisive prose, keen in its scorn and satire, *going* directly to the heart of its purpose. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xviii.

16. To tend toward a result or consequence; reach; conduce; contribute: frequently with *to, into*, or *toward:* as, his concessions will *go* far *toward* a reconciliation.

Something better and greater than high birth and quality must *go towards* acquiring those demonstrations of public esteem and love. *Swift*, To Pope.

17. To contribute in amount or quantity; be requisite or present (to); be necessary as a component or a cause: as, in troy weight 12 ounces *go* to the pound.

What little or no pains *goes* to some people!
Middleton, Game at Chess, ii. 1.

Truly there *goes* a great deal of providence to produce a man's life unto threescore.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 43.

18. To pass off well; move briskly; take; succeed: as, the play *goes* well.

Society has invented no infliction equal to a large dinner that does not *go*, as the phrase is. Why it does not *go* when the viands are good and the company is bright, is one of the acknowledged mysteries.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 808.

19. To depart from life; decease; die.

Unless I have a doctor, mine own doctor,
That may assure me, I am *gone*.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iv. 2.

She sinks again;
Again she's *gone*, she's *gone*, *gone* as a shadow;
She sinks forever, friend!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Poor Ned Poppy — he's *gone* — was a very honest man.
Steele, Guardian, No. 42.

Sweeter far is death than life to me that long to *go*.
Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

20. To pass or be resolved into another state or condition; assume, resume, or appear conspicuously in any state or condition; become: as, to *go* crazy; the State will *go* Democratic or Republican.

Sneer. Why in white satin?
Puff. O Lord, sir — when a heroine *goes* mad, she always goes into white satin. *Sheridan*, The Critic, iii. 1.

Why did the beer *go* bad? was the great question to be solved, and this was solved by Pasteur.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 844.

21. To appear: with reference to manner or dress.

She that was ever fair, and never proud, . . .
Never lack'd gold, and yet *went* never gay.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

Himself a gallant, that . . . can . . . *go* richly in embroideries, jewels, and what not.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

His brave clothes too
He has flung away, and *goes* like one of us now.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

All Women *going* here veiled, and their Habit so generally alike, one can hardly distinguish a Countess from a Cobbler's Wife. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 32.

22. To give way; break or tear from a fastening. [Colloq.]

Here is the tear. . . . I caught against the flower-pot frame, and I'll swear I heard my gown *go*.
C. Reade, Love me Little, xiv.

23. To proceed; operate; exercise any kind of activity.

Then the water was thrown on them [the people], and they crouded to wipe the vase with their handkerchiefs, and *went* so far as to take the herbs out of the caldron in which the water was boiled.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

The Duke of Newcastle . . . is *going* greater lengths in everything for which he overturned Lord Granville.
Walpole, Letters, II. 104.

24. To come into action or activity; start into motion: as, bang *went* the gun.

The Chimes *went* Twelve: the Guests withdrew.
Prior, Hans Carvel.

His noble heart *went* pit-a-pat,
And to himself he said — "What's that?"
Cowper, Retired Cat.

25. To belong in place or situation; require to be put: as, this book *goes* on the top shelf.— **Been and gone and.** See *been and*, under *be*^{1}.—**From the word go,** from the start, as in a race: said of any exertion or competition. [Colloq.]—**Get you gone.** See *get*^{1}.—**Gone to the bow-wows.** See *bow-wow*.—**Go to,** come now: an interjectional phrase, often used in contempt. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Go to, let us make brick. Gen. xi. 3.

Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 1.

Go to the devil! See *devil*.—**To come and go.** See *come*.—**To go aboard.** See *aboard*^{1}.—**To go about.** (*a*) [*About*, adv.] To exert one's self, as for an object; make efforts; take measures.

He *goeth about* to dissuade the king from his supremacy. *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

They *went about* to slay him. Acts ix. 29.

(*b*) [*About*, adv.] *Naut.*, to tack. (*c*) [*About*, prep.] To engage in; undertake; set to work at: as, to *go about* an enterprise.

All men be knowen by the workes they vse to *go about*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

To go about one's business, to pursue one's occupation; attend to one's own affairs; in the imperative, go away, be off.

Indeed 'tis not improbable that these fellows were Fishermen and *going about their business*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 89.

Let him have half-a-crown from me, said I, and desire him to *go about his business*. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 109.

To go abroad. (*a*) To go away from home; leave one's house.

Horatio's servant . . . begg'd to *go abroad*; . . .
"'Tis but a step, sir, just at the street's end."
Cowper, To Joseph Hill.

(*b*) Specifically, to go to a foreign country.—**To go after**, to seek; follow; take pleasure in.

When Solomon *went after* other gods, he was punished by the revolt of the people that were subject to him. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 118.

To go against. (*a*) To invade; march to attack. (*b*) To be repugnant to: as, it *goes against* my principles.

I determined to quit a business which had always *gone* rather *against* my conscience. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

To go against the grain, to be opposed to one's inclinations or feelings; come hard.

Though it *went* much *against the grain*, yet at last he so far prevailed by fair Words, that they were contented to go on with their Seal-killing, till they had filled all their Cask. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 27.

To go ahead. (*a*) To go in advance. (*b*) To proceed; go forward; go on and do the thing in hand. [Colloq.]

The specific instructions to conquer and hold California were issued to Commodore Sloat, by Mr. Bancroft, on the 12th of July, 1846. Previous to this, however, he had been officially notified that war existed, and briefly instructed to *go ahead*. *New York Com. Advertiser.*

To go aside. (*a*) To err; deviate from the right way; take the wrong direction.

The bitter arrow *went aside* . . .
And pierced thy heart, my love, my bride.
Tennyson, Oriana.

(*b*) To withdraw; retire.—**To go at**, to assail; attack with energy.—**To go awry.** See *awry*.—**To go back on or upon**, to retreat from; abandon; prove faithless to. [Colloq.]

The clergyman assured him . . . if he married, it must be for better and worse; that he could not *go back upon* the step. *E. B. Ramsay*, Scottish Life and Character, p. 218.

Are these Dobbs' Ferry villagers
A *going back on* Dobbs!
'T would n't be more anom'lous
If Rome *went back on* Rom'lus!
Dobbs, His Ferry, Putnam's Mag., Jan., 1868.

To go beside†. See *beside*.—**To go between**, to interpose in the affairs of; mediate between.

I did *go between* them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her—for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

To go beyond, to exceed; surpass; excel. See *beyond*.

Beasts, though otherwise behind men, may notwithstanding in actions of sense and fancy *go beyond* them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 6.

The Ragusan examples [of architecture] *go beyond* anything that we know of elsewhere. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 244.

To go by. (*a*) [*By*, adv.] To pass unnoticed or disregarded: as, to let an insult *go by*. (*b*) [*By*, prep.] (1) To pass near and beyond. (2†) To come by; get.

In argument with men a woman ever
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause.
Milton, S. A., l. 904.

To go or go home by beggar's bush. See *beggar*.—**To go by the board.** See *board*.—**To go current†.** See *current*^{1}, *a*.—**To go daft.** See *daft*^{1}.—**To go down.** (*a*) To droop, descend, or sink in any manner.

Supreme he sits; before the awful frown
That bends his brows the boldest eye *goes down*.
O. W. Holmes, The School-Boy.

The storm was increasing, and it became evident that it was better to take the hazard of beaching the boat than to *go down* in a hundred fathoms of water. *S. L. Clemens*, Roughing it, xxiii.

(*b*) To decline; fall off; fail: as, he lost his self-control and *went down* rapidly. (*c*) To find acceptance; be accepted or approved: as, that doctrine will not *go down*. [Colloq.]

Nothing *goes down* with her that is quaint, irregular, or out of the road of common sympathy. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

To go eye out. See *eye*^{1}.—**To go far**, to last or hold out long: as, his money did not *go far*; our provisions will not *go far*.—**To go for.** (*a*) To enter into the condition or employment of; engage as: as, to *go for* a soldier. (*b*) To be taken or regarded as; pass for: as, it *goes for* less than it is worth. (*c*) To be in favor of (a person or thing). (*d*) To proceed to attack; assail with blows or words; bring to book. [Slang, U. S.]

And he rose with a sigh,
And said, "Can this be?
We are ruined by Chinese cheap labor!"
And he *went for* that heathen Chinee.
Bret Harte, Plain Language from Truthful James.

To go for nothing, to have no value, meaning, or efficacy; come to naught; be unavailing: as, all his efforts *went for nothing*.—**To go for one's self**, to act or work on one's own account; be one's own master.—**To go forth.** (*a*) To go away or depart.

But now the whole Round Table is dissolved, . . .
And I, the last, *go forth* companionless.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

(*b*) To be announced or published: as, the decree has *gone forth*.—**To go forward.** (*a*) To advance; march on; make headway.

Speak unto the children of Israel, that they *go forward*. Ex. xiv. 15.

Per me stetit, I was in the fault that it *went* not *forward*. *Terence in English* (1614).

(*b*) To be in course; be under way.

"What's *going forward*?"—"Ball, sir," said the waiter. —"Assembly, eh?"—"No, sir, not assembly, sir; ball for the benefit of a charity." *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

To go free. (*a*) To be set at liberty, as a prisoner or a hostage. (*b*) *Naut.* See *free*.—**To go hard.** (*a*) To result in hardship, danger, or misfortune: followed by *with* (often with *ill* instead of *hard*).

If law, authority, and power deny not,
It will *go hard with* poor Antonio.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

(*b*) To be because of great difficulty or of simple impossibility: followed by *but* or *if* with a clause.

Hap what may hap, I'll roundly go about her:
It shall *go hard if* Cambio go without her.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

It shall *go hard but* I will see your death.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

To go in, to take an active part; proceed to action. [Colloq.]—**To go in and out**, to go and come freely; have the freedom of a place; be at liberty.

By me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall *go in and out*, and shall find pasture. John x. 9.

To go in for, to be in favor of; make the object of acquirement or attainment. [Colloq.]

Go in for money—money's the article. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 3.

The gentlemen *went in for* big bows to their ties, cutaway coats, and short sticks. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 63.

To go in unto†, *Scrip.*, to have sexual commerce with.—**To go near**, to become liable or likely.

Masters, it is proved already that you are little better than false knaves; and it will *go near* to be thought so shortly. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 2.

To go off. (*a*) To take one's departure. (*b*) To die.

Were I of Cæsar's religion, I should be of his desires, and wish rather to *go off* at one blow than to be sawed in pieces by the grating torture of a disease. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 44.

(*c*) To explode or be discharged with noise, as firearms.

It is, as I may say, a designing and malicious-looking letter—and I warrant smells of gunpowder like a soldier's pouch!—Oons!—I wouldn't swear it mayn't *go off*! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

(*d*) To be disposed of: as, the goods *went off* rapidly.

Nothing in my way *goes off* in summer, except very light goods indeed. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, li.

(*e*) To pass off or take place: as, everything *went off* well.

The fervours of a pious mind will naturally contract such an earnestness and attention towards a better being, as will make the ordinary passages of life *go off* with a becoming indifference. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

(*f*) To deteriorate in condition; be on the wane.

Oh! don't look at me, please; . . . I know as well as if you had told me that you think me dreadfully *gone off*. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Miss Marjoribanks, xli.

To go off at half cock. See *cock*^{1}.—**To go on.** (*a*) To advance; proceed; continue; be in progress.

It is natural to inquire into our present condition; how long we shall be able to *go on* at this rate. *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

What's *going on* here?—So you have been quarrelling too, I warrant. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

The work of building over the site must have *gone on* from that day to this. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 147.

(*b*) To be put on, as a garment: as, the coat will not *go on*. (*c*) To behave; carry on. See *goings-on*, under *going*, *n.* [Colloq.]

Sad comfort whenever he returns, to hear how your brother has *gone on*! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

To go on a bat. See *bat*^{1}.—**To go on all fours.** See *four*, *n.*—**To go on the account†.** See *account*.—**To go on the stage**, to adopt the theatrical profession; appear as a public actor.—**To go out.** (*a*) To go forth; go from home.

When she *went out* to tailorin', she was allers bespoke six months ahead. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 56.

There were thousands of poor girls eating out their hearts because they had to *go out* as governesses. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 263.

(*b*) To depart or retire: with *of*: as, to *go out of* office. (*c*) To become extinct, as a candle or a fire; expire.

The fire here *went out* about an age agone. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 194.

The ancient Sage, who did so long maintain
That Bodies die, but Souls return again,
With all the Births and Deaths he had in Store,
Went out Pythagoras, and came no more.
Prior, Ode to George Villiers.

(*d*) To go into society: as, they do not *go out* this season, being in mourning. (*e*) To be inwardly moved (toward a person), in love or sympathy.

Maggie's heart *went out* towards this woman whom she had never liked. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

(*f*) To fight a duel; also, to take the field for war: as, he *went out* in the Crimean campaign.—**To go over.** (*a*) [*Over*, adv.] To change sides; pass from one party, doctrine, etc., to another.

They [the Gallas] have never made a settlement on the Abyssinian side of the Nile, except such tribes of them as, from wars among themselves, have *gone over* to the king of Abyssinia and obtained lands on the banks of that river. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 218.

(*b*) [*Over*, prep.] (1) To read; peruse; rehearse.

Whisk. I wish, sir, you would practise this without me—I can't stay dying here all night.
Puff. Very well; we'll *go over* it by and by.
Sheridan, The Critic, iii. 1.

(2) To examine; review; verify: as, to *go over* an account.

If we *go over* the laws of christianity, we shall find that, excepting a few particulars, they enjoin the same things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain. *Tillotson.*

(3) To pass from one side to the other of, as a river.—**To go over the range**, to die. [Slang, western U. S.]

To *go over the range* is to die, as any reader of Bret Harte's frontier stories knows; but once it was limited to cattle. *L. Swinburne*, Bucolic Dialect of the Plains.

To go over to the majority. See *majority*.—**To go round**, to supply a share or portion for every one: as, there was not cake enough to *go round*.—**To go through.** (*a*) To complete; accomplish; perform thoroughly: as, to *go through* an undertaking. (*b*) To pass through or exhaust every part of; search or use to the full extent of: as, to *go through* one's pockets or a room in looking for something; to *go through* (exhaust) a fortune. (*c*) To subject to a thorough search for valuables: said of persons: as, they *went through* him and made a good haul. [Thieves' slang.] (*d*) To suffer; undergo; sustain to the end: as, to *go through* a long sickness.

I suppose never man *went through* such a series of calamities in the same space of time. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

(*e*) To carry an undertaking to completion.

You chang'd
Your purposes; why did you not *go through*,
And murder him? *Shirley*, The Traitor, iv. 1.

To go through the mill, to pass through a more or less severe or tedious course of discipline or training; have experience. [Colloq.]

Certain persons who have *gone through the mill* of what is known as our "higher education." *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 10.

To go through with, to carry to completion; effectually discharge.

He much feared the Earl of Antrim had not steadiness of mind enough to *go through with* such an undertaking. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

To go to extremes. See *extreme*, *n.*—**To go together by the ears.** See *ear*^{1}.—**To go to glade†, to go to grass, to go to the basket†, to go to the devil, to go to the ground**, etc. See the nouns.—**To go too far**, to exceed the bounds of reason, prudence, or propriety.

These contents of the trunk were so unexpected, that Cabil the Vizir thought he had *gone too far*, and called my servant in a violent hurry, upbraiding him for not telling who I was. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 273.

To go to pieces. (*a*) To break up entirely, as a wrecked vessel. (*b*) To be dismembered or disrupted.

The most significant point in the history of the four years 1770–73 is the manner in which the ordinary colonial government continued to *go to pieces*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 739.

(*c*) To break down in health; have the nervous system shattered.—**To go under.** (*a*) [*Under*, adv.] To be submerged or overwhelmed; be ruined; also, to die. [U. S.] (*b*) [*Under*, prep.] To be talked of or known, as by a title or character: as, to *go under* the name of reformers.

He [a Maronite sheik] *went under* the name of a prince of mount Libanon; for those who have travelled under that character are the sons of those sheiks who rent the parishes of the prince of the Druses. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 96.

To go up. (*a*) *Theat.* See *to come down* (*d*), under *come*. (*b*) To go to ruin financially. [Colloq.]—**To go upon**, to proceed according to, in argument or action, as a supposition or a principle.

This supposition I have *gone upon* through those papers. *Addison.*

To go well, to be or result in a flourishing or fortunate condition: used absolutely or with *with*: as, all is *going well with* him.

That it may *go well with* thee, and *with* thy children after thee. Deut. iv. 40.

To go with. (*a*) To accompany; belong to.

Along *with* the attitude of abject submission assumed by the Batoka, we saw that there *go* rhythmic blows of the hands against the sides. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 386.

(*b*) To side or take part with.

We cannot *go with* him in defending the MS. "tibi" . . . as an ethical dative. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 169.

(*c*) To agree or harmonize with.

The innocence which would *go* extremely well *with* a sash and tucker is a little out of keeping with the rouge and pearl necklace. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xl.

That feelings of soberness or gloom *go with* black, of excitement *with* red, . . . would probably be admitted by most persons. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 516.

To go without saying, to be taken for granted; be understood without explanation or without mention. [Compare the French *aller sans dire.*]

Put it out of your mind and let us be very happy this evening. And every following evening. That *goes without saying.* *The Century*, XXXVII. 270.

To go wrong. (*a*) To take a wrong way; go astray; deviate from prudence or virtue.

They are all noblemen who have *gone wrong.* *W. S. Gilbert*, Pirates of Penzance.

(*b*) To run or proceed with friction or trouble; not to run smoothly.—**To let go.** See def. 13.

[In the following phrases the verb is not really transitive in sense; what follows it is adverbial in all cases.]

To dot and go one. See *dot*1.—**To go a journey,** to engage in a journey; travel.

He himself *went a* day's *journey* into the wilderness. 1 Ki. xix. 4.

To go an errand, to go on an errand; take a message.—**To go bail.** See *bail*2.—**To go halves** or **shares,** to share anything in two equal parts; bear or enjoy a part; participate in, as an enterprise.

There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to *go* equal *shares* in the booty. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To go one's own gate, to have one's own way. See *gate*2.

A woman should obey her husband, and not *go her own gait.* *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.

To go one's way. (*a*) To pass on in one's course; depart; move on.

And Jesus said unto him, *Go thy way;* thy faith hath made thee whole. Mark x. 52.

He . . . caught
His bundle, waved his hand, and *went his way.*
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*b*) To take or have one's own way.

Go your ways now, and make a costly feast at your own charge for guests so dainty mouthed, so divers in taste, and besides that, of so unkind and unthankful nature. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 15.

To go security, to make one's self responsible; give bond.

It was but last week he *went security* for a fellow whose face he scarce knew. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

To go the way of nature. See *nature.*—**To go the whole figure, to go the whole hog,** to go to the utmost extent to gain a point or attain an object. [Slang.]

Why not, therefore, *go the whole hog,* and reject the total voyage, when thus in his view partially discredited? *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

II. *trans.* 1. To put up with; tolerate; consent to: as, I can't *go* his preaching. [Colloq.]—2. To contribute, wager, or risk in any way: as, I will *go* you a guinea on the event; how much will you *go* to help us? [Colloq.]—**To go it,** to act in a spirited, energetic, or dashing manner: only colloquial, and often employed in the imperative as an encouragement: as, "*go it* while you're young." [Colloq.]

Perhaps you'd like to spend a couple of shillings, or so, in a bottle of currant wine? . . . I say, young Copperfield, you're *going it!* *Dickens*, David Copperfield, vi.

To go it alone, to do anything without assistance; take the responsibility upon one's self. [Colloq.]—**To go it blind,** to proceed without regard to consequences; act in a heedless or headlong manner. [Colloq.]

At the outset of the war I would not *go it blind*, and rush headlong into a war unprepared and with utter ignorance of its extent and purpose. *Gen. W. T. Sherman*, Memoirs, I. 342.

To go (a person) **one better,** to accept a bet and offer to increase it by a unit in kind; hence, to outrank or excel to some extent in quality or fitness of action. [Colloq.]

go (gō), *n.*; pl. *goes* (gōz). [< *go, v.*] 1. A doing; act; affair; piece of business. [Colloq.]

This is a pretty *go*, is this here! an uncommon pretty *go!* *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, lvii.

I see a man with his eye pushed out; that was a rum *go* as ever I saw. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vii.

2. Fashion or mode: as, capes are all the *go.* [Colloq.]

Now seldom, I ween, is such costume seen,
Except at a stage-play or masquerade;
But who doth not know it was rather the *go*
With Pilgrims and Saints in the second Crusade?
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 251.

Docking was quite the *go* for manes as well as tails at that time. *Dickens.*

3. Energy; activity; stamina; spirit; animation: as, there is plenty of *go* in him yet. [Colloq.]

He [Lord Derby] is his father with all the *go* taken out of him, and a good deal of solid stuff put into him. *Higginson*, English Statesmen, p. 219.

4. In *cribbage*, a situation where the next player cannot throw another card without causing the sum of spots on that and on the cards already played to amount to more than 31.—5. Turn; chance. [Colloq.]

"My *go*—curse you, my *go!*" said Johnnie, as Bill lifted the shell of spirits to his lips. "You've had seven *goes* and I've only had six." *H. R. Haggard*, Mr. Meeson's Will, x.

6. A success; a fortunate stroke or piece of business. [Colloq.]

There was one man among them who possessed what has often proved to be of more importance than capital—courage, vim, pertinacity, and grim determination to make the venture a *go.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 689.

The third act is over and it is tremendous; if the other two acts go in the same way it is an immense *go.* *Lester Wallack*, Memories.

7. A dram; a drink: as, a *go* of gin. [Colloq.]

So they went on talking politics, puffing cigars and sipping whiskey-and-water, until the *goes*, most appropriately so called, were both gone. *Dickens*, Sketches, Making a Night of It.

I have tickled the Captain too: he must have pledged his half-pay to keep open house for you, and now he must live on plates of beef and *goes* of gin for the next seven years. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 254.

Great go, an examination for degrees. [Cambridge University, Eng.]

I never felt so thoroughly sick of every thing like a Mathematical book as just before the *Great Go*, when my knowledge of Mathematics was greater than it ever was before or has ever been since. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 266.

Little go, a previous or preliminary examination. [Cambridge University, Eng.]

The . . . Examination commonly called the *Little Go* (at Oxford the Smalls), being the former of the only two examinations required by the University for the B. A. degree. It is held near the end of the Lent (second) Term. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 121.

No go, of no use; not to be done. [Colloq.]

Just examine my bumps, and you'll see it's *no go.* *Lowell*, At Commencement Dinner, 1866.

go†. An obsolete form of *gone*, past participle of *go.* *Chaucer.*

goa (gō'ä), *n.* [Native name?] 1. A name of a Tibetan antelope, *Procapra picticauda.* *Gray.* Also called *ragoa.*—2. A name of the marsh-crocodile.

Goa ball (gō'ä bâl). [Supposed to have been devised by the Portuguese Jesuits at *Goa* in the 17th century.] 1. A compound of drugs formed into a ball or an egg-shaped mass, and used as a remedy or preventive for fever, by scraping a little powder from the ball and dissolving it in water. These balls seem to be compounded of powerful drugs, and are commonly scented with musk. Also called *Goa stone.*—2. A hollow sphere of metal, often ornamented and of valuable material, made to contain a Goa ball (in sense 1).

Goa beans. See *bean*1.

goad1 (gōd), *n.* [< ME. *gode, god*, earlier *gad* (with long vowel), < AS. *gād* (not **gæd* or **gădu*), a goad (also in comp. *gād-īsen*, a goad, lit. 'goad-iron'); the same word as E. *gad*1, < ME. *gadde, gad* (with short vowel), < Icel. *gaddr* = Sw. *gadd*, a goad, sting, = ODan. *gad*, a gad, goad, *gadde*, a gadfly. The AS. and Scand. forms are respectively contracted and assimilated forms of an orig. **gazd*, appearing (with rhotacism) in the AS. *gierd, gyrd*, ME. *gerd, ʒerd, yerd*, E. *yard*1, a rod, and in Goth. *gazds*, a goad, prick, sting (Gr. *κέντρον*: see *center*1), = L. *hasta*, a spear (> E. *hastate, haslet*, etc.). See *gad, ged, yard*1.] 1. A stick, rod, or staff with a pointed end, used for driving cattle; hence, anything that urges or stimulates.

For I do iudge those same *goads* and prickes wherewith their consciences are prikt and wounded to be a greuous fealing of that same iudgment. *Calvin*, Four Sermons, i.

Else you again beneath my Yoke shall bow,
Feel the sharp *Goad*, and draw the servile Plow.
Prior, Cupid turned Ploughman.

The spur of this period consisted of a single *goad.* *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, I. 81.

The splendid cathedral of Pisa, not far off, was a *goad* to the pride and vanity of the Sienese. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 92.

2. A decoy at an auction; a Peter Funk. [Slang.]—3†. [Cf. *yard, rod, perch*, as measures of length.] A little-used English measure of length. In Dorsetshire the goad of land was 15 feet 1 inch. A statute of James I. speaks of goods at 15 pence the yard or 20 the *goad.*

goad1 (gōd), *v. t.* [< *goad*1, *n.*] To prick; drive with a goad; hence, to incite; stimulate; instigate; urge forward or rouse to action by any harassing or irritating means.

Goaded with most sharp occasions,
Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
The use of your own virtues.
Shak., All's Well, v. 1.

Goad him on with thy sword.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, v. 3.

Who would bring back the by-gone penalties, and *goad* on tender consciences to hypocrisy? *Story*, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

=**Syn.** To impel, spur, arouse, stir up, set on.

goad2†, *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *gourd*, in same sense.] A sort of false die. *Nares.*

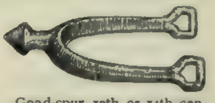
Faith, my lord, there are more, but I have learned but three sorts, the *goade*, the Fulham, and the stopkater-tre. *Chapman*, Monsieur d'Olive.

goad3 (gōd), *n.* [A var. of *gaud.*] A plaything. [Prov. Eng.]

goad-groom†, *n.* A carter or plowman; one who uses the goad. *Davies.*

goadsman (gōdz'man), *n.*; pl. *goadsmen* (-men). [< *goad*, poss. *goad's*, + *man*; = *gadsman*, Sc. *gaudsman.*] One who drives oxen with a goad; an ox-driver.

Ye may be *goadsman* for the first twa or three days, and tak teut ye dinna o'er-drive the owsen, and then ye will be fit to gang between the stilts. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vi.



Goad-spur, 13th or 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

goad-spur (gōd'spėr), *n.* A spur without a rowel and having a single more or less blunt point. In the early middle ages this was the common form in Europe.

goadster (gōd'stėr), *n.* [< *goad* + *-ster.*] One who drives with a goad; a goadsman.

Cars drawn by eight white horses, *goadsters* in classical costume, with fillets and wheat-ears enough. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 7.

goaf (gōf), *n.*; pl. *goaves* (gōvz). [Also *goff* and *gove*, formerly *gofe* (cf. verb *gove*1); cf. Icel. *gōlf*, a floor, apartment, = Sw. *golf* = Dan. *gulv*, a floor.] 1. A stack or cock, as of grain. [Prov. Eng.]

He was in his labour stacking up a *goff* of corn. *Fox*, quoted in Wood's Athenæ Oxon., I. 592.

2. A rick of corn in the straw laid up in a barn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *coal-mining*, a space from which coal has been worked away, and which is more or less filled up with refuse. In this sense generally used in the plural, the *goaves.* The refuse rock or material with which the goaves are filled is called *gob*, or sometimes *goaf.* It is the *attle* or *deads* of the metal-miner. See *gob*3.

To work the *goaf*, or gob, to remove the pillars of mineral matter previously left to support the roof, and replace them with props. *Ure.*

It must be remembered that the gas exists in mines under two quite distinct conditions, that in the *goaves* and waste places being free. *Nature*, XXXVI. 437.

goaf-flap (gōf'flap), *n.* A wooden beater to knock the ends of the sheaves and make the goaf more compact. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

go-ahead (gō'a-hed'), *a.* [Attrib. use of the verb-phrase *go ahead.*] Energetic; pushing; active; driving. See *ahead*, 2. [Colloq.]

You would fancy that the *go-ahead* party try to restore order and help business on. Not the least. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xiv.

go-aheadative (gō'a-hed'a-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < *go-ahead* + *-ative.*] Pushing; driving; energetic. *Farmer.* [Humorous.]

go-aheadativeness (gō'a-hed'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being go-aheadative. Also *go-aheaditiveness.* [Humorous.]

The man that pulls up stakes in the East and goes out to Kansas or Nebraska must have considerable enterprise and *go-aheaditiveness.* *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 373.

goal1 (gōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *goale, gole;* < OF. *gaule*, earlier *waule*, a pole, a rod, F. *gaule*, a pole, of OLG. origin, < OFries. *walu* (in comp.), North Fries. *waal* = Icel. *völr* = Sw. dial. *val* = Goth. *walus*, a staff, stick, = AS. *walu*, a mark made by the blow of a rod, E. *wale:* see *wale*1.] 1. A pole, post, or other object set up to mark the point determined for the end of a race, or for both its beginning and end, whether in one course or several courses; a mark or point to be reached in a race or other contest; the limit of a race.

As in the rennynge passyng the *gole* is accounted but rashenesse, so rennynge halfe way is reproued for slowness. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 20.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the *goal*
With rapid wheels. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 531.

So self starts nothing but what tends apace
Home to the *goal*, where it began the race.
Cowper, Charity, l. 566.

2. In athletic games and plays, the mark, point, or line toward which effort is directed. In foot-ball, lacrosse, and similar games the goal consists of two upright posts placed in the ground a short distance from each other, and generally connected by a cross-beam or string, through or over which the players try to throw or kick the ball.

They pitch two bushes in the ground, . . . which they terme *goales*, where some indifferent person throweth up a ball, the which whosoever can catch and carry through his adversaries *goale* hath wonne the game. *R. Carew*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 167.

A safe and well-kept *goal* is the foundation of all good play. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

Hence—3. In *foot-ball*, etc., the act of throwing or kicking the ball through or over the goal: as, to make a *goal.*—4. The end or termination; the finish.

Still, as we nearer draw to life's dark *goal*,
Be hopeful Spring the favorite of the Soul!
Wordsworth, To Lycoris.

5. The end or final purpose; the end to which a design or a course of action tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish.

> Then honour be but a *goal* to my will,
> This day I'll rise, or else add ill to ill.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

> Each individual seeks a several *goal*.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 237.

> O yet we trust that somehow good
> Will be the final *goal* of ill.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, liv.

6†. A barrow or tumulus. *Halliwell.*

goal^{2}†, *n.* and *v.* An erroneous spelling of *gaol* (now commonly *jail*), often found in books of the seventeenth century.

goal-keeper (gōl'kē"pėr), *n.* In *foot-ball* and *lacrosse*, a player whose special duty it is to prevent the ball from being thrown or kicked through the goal.

goal-post (gōl'pōst), *n.* One of the upright posts forming one side of the goal. See *goal*, 2.

goam (gōm), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *gaum*^{1}.

goan^{1} (gōn), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *gan*^{3}, *gane*, *yawn*.

goan^{2} (gōn), *n.* A dialectal variant of *gaun*^{2}.

Goa powder. See *powder*.

goar^{1}†, *n.* See *gore*^{1}.

goar^{2}†, *n.* See *gore*^{2}.

goared, *p. a.* See *gored*.

goarish†, *a.* [Perhaps < *goar*^{2}, *gore*^{2}, a piece inserted, + *-ish*^{1} (and thus equiv. to 'patched'); or an orig. misprint (for *boarish? boorish?*).] A doubtful word, found only in the following passage:

> May they know no language but that gibberish they prattle to their parcels, unless it be the *goarish* Latin they write in their bond. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 1.

goast†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ghost*.

Goa stone (gō'ạ̈ stōn). (*a*) Same as *Goa ball*, 1.

> The *Goa-stone* was in the 16th (?) and 17th centuries as much in repute as the Bezoar, and for similar virtues. . . . So precious was it esteemed that the great usually carried it about with them in a casket of gold filigree.
> *C. W. King*, Nat. Hist. of Gems, p. 256.

(*b*) Same as *bezoar-stone*. See *bezoar*.

goat^{1} (gōt), *n.* [< ME. *gote*, *goot*, *got*, *gat*, pl. *gæt*, *get*, *geet*, *geit*, etc., < AS. *gāt* (pl. *gǣt*, *gēt*), fem. (or common — the masc. word being *bucca* or *gāt-bucca*: see *buck*^{1}), = D. LG. *geit*, MLG. *geite* (rare) = OHG. *geiz*, MHG. *geiz*, G. *geiss* = Icel. *geit* = Sw. *get* = Dan. *ged* = Goth. *gaits*, f., a goat, dim. *gaitein*, n., a kid, = L. *hædus*, m., a kid. Cf. *Capra* (*caper*^{1}) and *Hircus*.] 1. A horned ruminant quadruped of the genus *Capra* (or *Hircus*). The horns are hollow, erect, turned backward, annular, scabrous, and anteriorly ridged. The male is generally bearded under the chin. Goats are nearly of the size of sheep, but stronger, less timid, and more agile. They frequent rocks and mountains, and subsist on scanty coarse food. They are sprightly, capricious, and wanton, and their strong odor (technically called *hircine*) is proverbial. Their milk is sweet, nourishing, and medicinal, and their flesh furnishes food. Goats are of several species, and it is not certainly known from which the domestic goat (*C. hircus*) is descended, though opinion favors the Persian paseng, *C. ægagrus*. (See cut under *ægagrus*.) It is quite likely that more than this one feral stock has contributed to the domestic breeds. Goats are all indigenous to the eastern hemisphere, though now raised in all parts of the world, and many varieties are valued for their hair or wool, as the Cashmere goat, the Angora goat, the dwarf or Guinean goat, the Egyptian or Nubian, the Maltese, the Nepâl, the Syrian, etc. Some of them are hornless. The nearest wild relative of the goat is the ibex. The so-called Rocky Mountain goat belongs to a different group (see below). The name *goat* is often extended to some goat-like antelopes, as the dzeren. The male of the goat is called a *buck*, and the young a *kid*. The sexes are distinguished as *he-goats* and *she-goats*, or colloquially as *billy-goats* and *nanny-goats*. 2. *pl.* In *zoöl.*, the *Caprinæ* as a subfamily of *Bovidæ* or *Antilopidæ*. There are several genera and species. See *Ægocerus*, *Capra*, *Hemitragus*, *Kemas*.—3. Same as *goatskin*, 2.—4. A stepping-stone. [Prov. Eng.]—**Angora goat**, a variety of goat, *Capra angorensis*, native to the district surrounding Angora in Asia Minor, distinguished for its long and beautiful silky hair. The yarn is known as *Turkey yarn* or *camel-yarn*. See *Angora wool*, under *wool*. Sometimes incorrectly called *Angola goat*.—**Goat's-hair cloth**, cloth made of goat's hair, or of the finer wool that is mingled with the long hair of some species of goats. See *cashmere*, *mohair*, *rampoor*.—**Goat's-hair gloss**, the beautiful luster peculiar to certain pile-carpets of India and northern Persia, supposed to be a property of the soft goat's hair of which the pile is made.—**Rocky Mountain goat**, *Haplocerus montanus*, a kind of antelope inhabiting the higher mountain-ranges of western North America, with a thick fleece of long white hair or wool, and short, sharp, and smooth black horns, like those of the chamois, of which it is a near relative. It is the only American representative of its kind, and not a goat in any proper sense. See *Haplocerus*.—**Yellow goat.** Same as *dzeren*.

goat^{2} (gōt), *n.* Another spelling of *gote*.

goat-antelope (gōt'an"tẹ-lōp), *n.* A goat-like antelope of the genus *Nemorhedus*, as the goral, *N. goral*, or *N. crispus* of Japan. *P. L. Sclater.* See cut under *goral*.

goat-beard (gōt'bērd), *n.* Same as *goat's-beard*.

goat-buck (gōt'buk), *n.* A he-goat.

goat-chafer (gōt'chā"fėr), *n.* A kind of beetle, probably the chafer *Melolontha solstitialis*, the favorite food of the goatsucker.

goatee (gō-tē'), *n.* [< *goat* + *-ee*^{2}; the thing being likened to the beard of a goat.] A tuft of beard left on the chin after the rest has been shaved off; an imperial, especially one extending under the chin. [Colloq.]

goat-fish (gōt'fish), *n.* 1. The European filefish, *Balistes capriscus*.—2. A West Indian and South American mulloid fish, *Upeneus maculatus*, of a red color with bluish longitudinal lines on the sides of the head and three black blotches on the body above the lateral line.

goatfold (gōt'fōld), *n.* A fold or inclosure for goats.

goathead (gōt'hed), *n.* An old book-name of a godwit, *Limosa ægocephala*, translating the classic name of this or some similar bird.

goatherd (gōt'hėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *goteheard*; < ME. *gootherde*, *gateheyrd*, < AS. *gāta hyrde* (= Sw. *getherde* = Dan. *gedehyrde*): *gāta*, gen. pl. of *gāt*, a goat; *hyrde*, a herd, keeper.] One whose occupation is the care of goats.

> Is not thilke same a *goteheard* prowde,
> That sittes on yonder bancke,
> Whose straying heard them selfe doth shrowde
> Emong the bushes rancke?
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

> The *goatherd*, blessed man! had lips
> Wet with the muses' nectar.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xi.

goatish (gō'tish), *a.* [< *goat*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] 1. Characteristic of or resembling a goat; hircine.

> To kepe him from pikinge it was a greate paine;
> He gased on me with his *goatishe* berde;
> When I loked on him, me purse was half aferde.
> *Skelton*, The Bouge of Court.

> On's shield the *goatish* Satires dance around
> (Their heads much lighter then their nimble heels).
> *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, vii.

Hence—2. Wanton; lustful; salacious.

> An admirable evasion of whore-master man, to lay his *goatish* disposition on the charge of a star.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

> I should strike
> This steel into thee, with as many stabs
> As thou wert gazed upon with *goatish* eyes.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

goatishly (gō'tish-li), *adv.* In a goatish manner; lustfully.

goatishness (gō'tish-nes), *n.* The quality of being goatish; lustfulness; salaciousness.

goatland (gōt'land), *n.* The land of goats; a mountainous region. [Rare.]

> Pray you, sir, observe him;
> He is a mountaineer, a man of *goatland*.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

goat-marjoram (gōt'mär"jọ-rạm), *n.* Goat's-beard.

goat-milker (gōt'mil"kėr), *n.* Same as *goatsucker*.

goat-moth (gōt'môth), *n.* A large dark-colored moth, *Cossus ligniperda*, belonging to the family *Cossidæ*. It is from 3 to 3½ inches in expanse of wings. See cut under *Cossus*.

goat-owl (gōt'oul), *n.* The goatsucker or night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*. *Montagu.*

goat's-bane (gōts'bān), *n.* The plant wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Lycoctonum*.

goat's-beard (gōts'bērd), *n.* 1. The *Tragopogon pratensis*, a European composite plant with long and coarse pappus.—2. The *Spiræa Aruncus*: so called from the arrangement of its many slender spikes of small flowers in a long panicle. A very similar plant, *Astilbe decandra*, is known as *false goat's-beard*.—3. Any one of several fungi of the genus *Clavaria*.—**Gray goat's-beard**, a species of fungus belonging to the genus *Clavaria*.

goat's-foot (gōts'fu̇t), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The plant *Oxalis caprina*, a South African species cultivated in greenhouses.

II. *a.* Resembling a goat's foot.—**Goat's-foot lever.** See *lever*.

goat's-horn (gōts'hôrn), *n.* The *Astragalus Ægiceras*, a plant of southern Europe, sometimes cultivated.

goatskin (gōt'skin), *n.* 1. The detached skin of the goat, with or without the hair.

> They wandered about in sheepskins and *goatskins*; being destitute, afflicted, tormented. Heb. xi. 37.

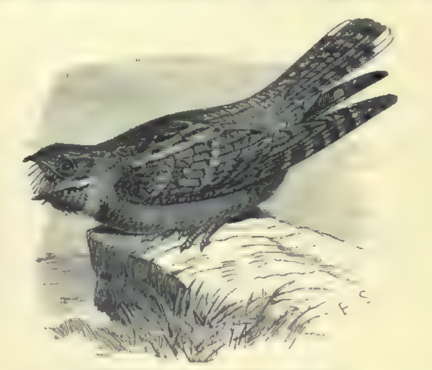
2. Tanned or tawed leather from the skin of the goat. The best dyed morocco, used in bookbinding and for fine shoes, etc., consists of goatskin. Tawed goatskin is used for wash-leather, gloves, etc. Also called *goat*.

goat's-rue (gōts'rö), *n.* A plant, *Galega officinalis*. See *rue*^{2}.

goat's-thorn (gōts'thôrn), *n.* An evergreen plant of southern Europe and the Levant, *Astragalus Poterium* and *A. Massiliensis*, sometimes cultivated.

goatstone (gōt'stōn), *n.* The bezoar of a goat.

goatsucker (gōt'suk"ėr), *n.* The European night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*: so called from the vulgar notion that it sucks goats; by extension, any bird of the same genus, or of the family *Caprimulgidæ*. The above-named species is also called *goat-owl*, *night-churr*, *churn-owl*, *fern-owl*, and by other names. The best-known American goatsuckers are the whippoorwill, chuck-will's-widow, and night-hawk. The word was first a book-name, translating the Latin *caprimulgus*, itself a translation of the earlier Greek αἰγοθήλας. Also called *goat-milker*. See *Caprimulgidæ*.



Goatsucker (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

goatweed (gōt'wēd), *n.* 1. The plant goutweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*.—2. In the West Indies, one of the scrophulariaceous weeds *Capraria biflora* and *Stemodia durantifolia*.—**Goatweed butterfly.** See *butterfly*.

goave, *v. i.* See *gove*^{2}.

goaves, *n.* Plural of *goaf*.

gob^{1} (gob), *n.* [Also dial. *gab*; < Gael. *gob*, the beak or bill of a bird, the mouth, = Ir. *gob*, *gab*, *cab*, the beak, snout, mouth; cf. W. *gwp*, the head and neck of a bird. Cf. *job*^{1}, which is an assibilated form of *gob*^{1}.] The mouth. [Provincial.]

gob^{2} (gob), *n.* [An abbr. of the older *gobbet*, q. v., which is ult., as *gob*^{1} is directly, of Celtic origin.] A mouthful; hence, a little mass or collection; a dab; a lump. [Colloq.]

> It were a gross *gob* would not down with him.
> *Chapman*, All Fools, iii. 1.

> Lordy massy, these 'ere young uns! There's never no contentin' on 'em: ye tell 'em one story, and they jest swallows it as a dog does a *gob* o' meat; and they're all ready for another. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 5.

gob^{3} (gob), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *gob*^{2}, but cf. *goaf*, *goff*^{2}.] In *coal-mining*, the refuse or waste material from the workings in a mine; attle. It is used to pack the goaves, so as to support the roof.

gob^{3} (gob), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gobbed*, ppr. *gobbing*. [< *gob*^{3}, *n.*] In *coal-mining*, to pack away refuse so as to get rid of it and at the same time to help to keep the workings from caving in.—**To gob up**, to become choked in working: said of a blast-furnace when it becomes obstructed by the chilling or insufficient fluxing of the contents, or the peculiar quality of the coal used. Gobbing up in the blast-furnaces of South Wales, where anthracite is used, is due to the running together of the slag and the decrepitated particles of the coal into unfusible masses. See *bear*^{2}, 7, *scaffolding*, and *slip*^{1}.

gobang (gō-bang'), *n.* [Jap. *goban*, Chinese *k'i pan*, chess- or checker-board.] A game played on a checker-board with different-colored counters or beads, the object being to get five counters in a row. It is called by the Japanese *go-moku-narabe*, or "five eyes in a row," the counters being placed on the intersections of the lines forming the squares, and not on the squares.

gobbe (gob), *n.* A name given in Surinam to the *Voandzeia subterranea*, a leguminous plant which ripens its pods underground, like the peanut, *Arachis hypogæa*, and is extensively cultivated in Africa and South America.

gobber-tooth†, *n.* [Also *gabber-tooth*; cf. *gab-tooth*, *gag-tooth*.] A projecting tooth. *Davies.*

> Duke Richard was low in stature, crook-backed, with one shoulder higher than the other, having a prominent *gobber-tooth*, [and] a war-like countenance which well enough became a soldier. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. iii. 8.

gobbet (gob'et), *n.* [< ME. *gobette*, *gobet*, a small piece, a lump, fragment, < OF. *gobet*, *goubet*, F. *gobet*, a morsel of food, dim. of OF. *gob*, a gulp, gobbet, < *gober*, gulp, devour, feed greedily; of Celtic origin: see *gob*^{2}. Cf. *jobbet*, a dial. assibilated form of *gobbet*.] 1. A mouthful; a morsel; a lump; a part; a fragment; a piece. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> He seide he hadde a *gobet* of the seyl
> That seynt Peter hadde.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 696.

> And alle eten and weren fulfild, and thei token the relifes of broken *gobitis* twelve cofyns ful.
> *Wyclif*, Mat. xiv. 20.

> May it burst his pericranium, as the *gobbets* of fat and turpentine (a nasty thought of the seer) did that old dragon in the Apocrypha. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

2. A block of stone. *Imp. Dict.*

gobbet† (gob′et), *v. t.* [< *gobbet*, *n.*] 1. To swallow in large masses or mouthfuls; gobble. [Vulgar.]

> Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *gobbets* up both together. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To gut (fish). *Jul. Berners.* (*Halliwell.*)

gobbetly† (gob′et-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gobetliche*; < *gobbet* + *-ly*^{2}.] In gobbets or lumps. *Huloet.*

> His fader was islawe . . . and ithrowe out *gobetliche*.
> *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, iv. 103.

gobbetmeal†, *adv.* [< ME. *gobetmele*; < *gobbet* + *-meal*.] Piecemeal.

> He comaundide the tunge of vnpitous Nychanore kitt off, for to be ȝouen to briddis *gobetmele*.
> *Wyclif*, 2 Mac. xv. 33 (Oxf.).

> He slew Hamon neare to a hauen of the sea, and threw him *gobbet meale* therein.
> *Stow*, Chron., The Romaynes, an. 21.

gobbing, gobbin (gob′ing, -in), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gob*^{3}, *v.*] In *coal-mining*, the refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal.

> *Gobbin*, or gobb-stuff, is stones or rubbish taken away from the coal, pavement or roof, to fill up that excavation as much as possible, in order to prevent the crush of superincumbent strata from causing heavy falls, or following the workmen too fast in their descent.
> *Ure*, Dict., III. 330.

gobbin-stitch (gob′in-stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, same as *pearl-stitch*.

gobble^1 (gob′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gobbled*, ppr. *gobbling*. [Freq. of *gob*^{2}, q. v.] 1. To swallow in large pieces; swallow hastily: often with *up* or *down*.

> The time too precious now to waste,
> And supper *gobbled up* in haste,
> Again afresh to cards they run.
> *Swift*, Lady's Journal.

2. To seize upon with greed; appropriate graspingly; capture: often with *up* or *down*. [Slang, U. S.]

> Nearly four hundred prisoners were *gobbled up* after the fight, and any quantity of ammunition and provisions.
> *Chicago Evening Post*, July, 1861.

> I happen to know — how I obtained my knowledge isn't important — that the moment Mr. Pringle should propose to my daughter she would *gobble* him *down*.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 344.

=**Syn.** 1. To *devour*, etc. (see *eat*); bolt, gulp.

gobble^2 (gob′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gobbled*, ppr. *gobbling*. [Approximately imitative, the form being suggested by *gobble*^{1}.] To make the loud noise in the throat peculiar to the turkey-cock.

> Fat Turkeys *gobling* at the Door. *Prior*, The Ladle.

gobble^2 (gob′l), *n.* [< *gobble*^{2}, *v.*] The loud rattling noise in the throat made by the turkey-cock: sometimes used of the dissimilar vocal sounds of other fowls.

> Flocks of ducks and geese . . . set up a discordant *gobble*. *Mrs. Gore.*

> The turkeys added their best *gobbles* in happy proclamation of the warm time coming.
> *The Century*, XXXVI. 148.

gobble-cock (gob′l-kok), *n.* Same as *gobbler*^{2}.

gobbler^1 (gob′lėr), *n.* [< *gobble*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gormandizer.

gobbler^2 (gob′lėr), *n.* [< *gobble*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] A turkey-cock. Also called *gobble-cock* and *turkey-gobbler*.

> I had gone some fifty yards up the fork, when I saw one of the *gobblers* perched, with his bearded breast to me, upon a horizontal limb of an oak, within easy shot.
> *Ruxton*, Adventures in the West, p. 347.

gobelin (gō-bė-laṅ′), *n.* and *a.* [So called from the *Gobelins*, a national establishment in Paris for decorative manufactures, especially celebrated for its tapestry and upholstery, founded as a dye-house in 1450 by a family named *Gobelin*, and bought by the government about 1662.] I. *n.* A variety of damask used for upholstery, made of silk and wool or silk and cotton.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the French national factory called the Gobelins, or resembling what is done there.—**Gobelin stitch**, in *embroidery*, a short stitch used in very fine work and requiring great care, as all the stitches must be of the same length and height. It is intended to resemble the stitch of tapestry, and is sometimes called *tapestry-stitch*.—**Gobelin tapestry**. (*a*) Tapestry made at the Gobelins in Paris. See *tapestry*. (*b*) A kind of fancy work made in imitation of such tapestry. It is worked from the back with silk or Berlin wool.

gobet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gobbet*.

go-between (gō′bẹ-twēn″), *n.* 1. One who passes from one to another of different persons or parties as an agent or assistant in negotiation or intrigue; one who serves another or others as an intermediary.

> I shall be with her (I may tell you), by her own appointment; even as you came in to me, her assistant, or *go-between*, parted from me. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

> She had a maid who was at work near her that was a slattern, because her mistress was careless: which I take to be another argument of your security in her; for the *go-betweens* of women of intrigue are rewarded too well to be dirty. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 502.

2. A servant who assists in the duties of two positions. See the extract. [Eng.]

> A girl seeks a situation as a *go-between*. I am told it is a not uncommon term for a servant who assists, equally, both housemaid and cook. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 37.

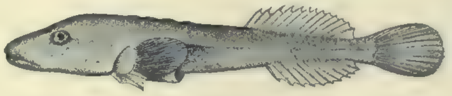
gob-fire (gob′fīr), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a spontaneous combustion of the gob or refuse.

Gobiesocidæ (gō″bi-e-sos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobiesox* (*-esoc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, typified by the genus *Gobiesox*, alone representing the superfamily *Gobiesociformes* or the suborder *Xenopterygii*. They have spineless fins and a complicated suctorial apparatus, developed chiefly from the skin of the pectoral region and only partly formed by the ventral fins. They are chiefly small fishes of oblong or elongated conical figure, have no scales, a depressed head, one posterior dorsal fin, with an anal opposite it, and pectorals extended around the front of the sucking-disk.

gobiesociform (gō″bi-e-sos′i-fôrm), *a.* [< *Gobiesox* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the characters of the *Gobiesocidæ* or the *Gobiesociformes*.

Gobiesociformes (gō″bi-e-sos-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobiesox* (*-esoc-*) + *forma*, shape.] In Günther's system of classification, the fourteenth division of *Acanthopterygii*.

Gobiesox (gọ-bī′e-soks), *n.* [NL., < L. *gobio*, *gobius*, a gudgeon, a goby, + *esox*, a kind of pike.] The typical genus of *Gobiesocidæ*: so called from combining the extended snout of a pike and the ventral sucker of a goby. The commonest American species is *G. reticulatus* of California, about 6 inches long.



Gobiesox reticulatus.

gobiid (gō′bi-id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the family *Gobiidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the gobies or *Gobiidæ*.

> On the Californian coast is a *gobiid* (Gillichthys mirabilis) remarkable for the great extension backward of the jaws and [for its] singular habits.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 257.

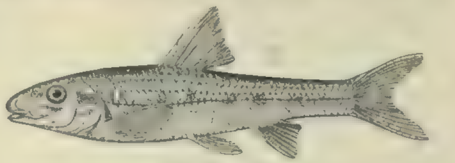
Gobiidæ (gọ-bī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, containing most of the *Gobioidea*; the gobies proper, or gobiids. It was formerly equivalent to that group, but is now restricted to the species with usually a stout body regularly tapering from head to tail, sometimes more elongated, or ovate and compressed; scales diversiform, ctenoid, cycloid, or wanting; no lateral line; generally two spinigerous dorsal fins, sometimes united in one; thoracic ventral fins, mostly 1-spined and 5-rayed, usually contributing to form a ventral sucker; and an anal papilla. The genera are numerous and the species several hundred, mostly small or even of minute size, few reaching a length of a foot. Also *Gobiadæ*, *Gobidæ*, *Gobioidæ*.

gobiiform (gō′bi-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *gobiiformis*, < *Gobius* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the characters of the *Gobiidæ*; pertaining to the *Gobiiformes*; gobioid.

Gobiiformes (gō″bi-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gobiiformis*: see *gobiiform*.] In Günther's system of classification, the ninth division of *Acanthopterygii*.

Gobiina (gō-bi-ī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Gobiidæ*, including species with the ventrals united or close together and two dorsal fins. It embraces the subfamilies *Gobiinæ*, *Eleotridinæ*, and *Periophthalminæ* of other authors.

Gobio (gō′bi-ō), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < L. *gobio*, a gudgeon: see *Gobius* and *gudgeon*^{1}.] A Cuvierian genus of cyprinoid fishes, of the family *Cyprinidæ*; the gudgeons proper, related to the carp, bream, bleak, roach, tench, etc., but not to the gobies (*Gobiidæ*). The common European gudgeon is *Gobio fluviatilis*.



Gobio fluviatilis.

gobioid (gō′bi-oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gobioidea*; like a goby, in a broad sense.

II. *n.* One of the *Gobioidea*; a goby or goby-like fish.

Gobioidæ (gō-bi-ō′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gobiidæ*.

Gobioidea (gō-bi-oi′dẹ-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of fishes, containing the gobies and goby-like fishes. It includes the families *Gobiidæ*, *Callionymidæ*, *Platypteridæ*, and *Oxydercidæ*.

Gobioides (gō-bi-oi′dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-oides*.] 1. A genus of fishes. *Lacépède*, 1800. —2. *pl.* In Cuvier's system of classification, the twelfth family of *Acanthopterygii*, characterized by the length and tenuity of the dorsal spines, the presence of a large siphonal intestinal canal without cæca, and the absence of a swim-bladder.

Gobius (gō′bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *gobius*, also *cobius* and *gobio*(*n-*) (> ult. E. *gudgeon*^{1}, q. v.), the gudgeon, < Gr. *κωβιός*, a kind of fish, gudgeon, tench.] A Linnean genus of fishes, typical or representative, in its modern acceptation, of the *Gobiidæ* or *Gobioidea*. *G. soporator* is found from tropical seas to North Carolina.

goblet (gob′let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *goblette* (= MLG. *gobelet*, *kobelet*); < OF. *gobelet*, *goblet*, a goblet, bowl, or wide-mouthed cup, F. *gobelet*, dial. *goubelet* (OF. also *gobelot*, dial. *goubelot*) (= Pr. *gobelet* = Sp. *cubilete*), a goblet, dim. of OF. *gobel*, *gobeau*, *goubeau*, m., *gobelle*, f., a goblet, < ML. *cupellus*, a cup (cf. *cupella*, f., a vat), dim. of *cupa*, a tub, cask, vat: see *cup*, *coop*.] A crater-shaped drinking-vessel of glass or other material, without a handle. (*a*) A large drinking-vessel for wine, especially one used in festivities or on ceremonious occasions.

> Ye that drinke wyne out of *goblettes*.
> *Bible of* 1551, Amos vi. 6.

> We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd.
> *Denham.*

> No purple flowers, no garlands green,
> Conceal the *goblet's* shade or sheen.
> *Longfellow*, Goblet of Life.

(*b*) In the United States, a glass with a foot and stem, as distinguished from a tumbler.

goblet-cell (gob′let-sel), *n.* An epithelial cell of crateriform shape. See *cell*.

gobletity (gob-let′i-ti), *n.* [< *goblet* + *-ity*; formed in imitation of Gr. *κυαθότης*, the abstract nature of a cup or goblet (< *κύαθος*, cup, goblet), used by Plato in the passage referred to in the following quotation. So *tableity* or *mensality*, in the same quotation, translates Plato's Gr. term *τραπεζότης*, < *τράπεζα*, a table.] The quiddity or abstract nature of a goblet. See etymology and quotation.

> Plato was talking about ideas, and spoke of mensality [= tableity] and *gobletity*. "I can see a table and a goblet," said the cynic, "but I can see no such things as tableity and *gobletity*." "Quite so," answered Plato, "because you have the eyes to see a goblet and a table with, but you have not the brains to understand tableity and *gobletity*." *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, p. 391.

goblet-shaped (gob′let-shāpt), *a.* Crateriform.

goblin (gob′lin), *n.* [< ME. *gobelyn*, < OF. *gobelin*, a goblin, hobgoblin, Robin Goodfellow (cf. ML. *gobelinus*, a goblin, Bret. *gobilin*, will-o'-the-wisp), < ML. *cobalus*, *covalus*, a goblin, demon, < Gr. *κόβαλος*, an impudent rogue, an arrant knave, pl. *Κόβαλοι*, a set of mischievous goblins, invoked by rogues. The W. *coblyn*, a goblin, is an accom. of the E. word to W. *coblyn*, a thumper, pecker (*coblyn y coed*, woodpecker), < *cobio*, thump. The G. *kobold*, a spirit of the earth, is prob. of different origin: see *kobold*, *cobalt*.] An imaginary being supposed to haunt dark or remote places, and to take an occasional capricious interest in human affairs; an elf; a sprite; an earthly spirit; particularly, a surly elf; a malicious fairy; a spirit of the woods; a demon of the earth; a gnome; a kobold.

In manye partes of the sayd land of Poytow haue ben shewed vnto many oon right famylerly many manyeres of things the which som called *Gobelyns*, the other Fayrees, and the other bonnes dames or good ladyes.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xiii.

Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Be thou a spirit of health or *goblin* damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heaven or blasts from hell,
Be thy intents wicked or charitable.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

=**Syn.** *Elf, Gnome*, etc. See *fairy*.

gob-line (gob'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a martingale backrope. Also written *gaub-line*.

goblinize (gob'lin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goblinized*, ppr. *goblinizing*. [< *goblin* + *-ize*.] To transform into a goblin. [Rare.]

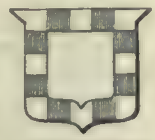
Once *goblinized*, Herodias joins them [demons], doomed still to bear about the Baptist's head.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 118.

goblinry (gob'lin-ri), *n.* [< *goblin* + *-ry*.] The arts or practices of goblins. *Imp. Dict.*

gobly-gossit (gob'li-gos"it), *n.* The night-heron or qua-bird, *Nyctiardea grisea nævia*. [Local, New Eng.]

gobonated (gob'ọ-nā-ted), *a.* [As *goboné* + *-ate*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] In *her.*, same as *componé*.

The bordure *gobonated* or compone is now a mark of bastardy in Britain, by our late practices.
Nisbet, Heraldry (ed. 1816), II. 25.


A Bordure Gobonated Argent and Gules.

goboné, gobony (gob-ọ-nā', gọ-bō'ni), *a.* [Appar. corruptions of *componé*, q. v.] In *her.*, same as *componé*.

gob-road (gob'rōd), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a passage or gangway in a mine carried through the gob or goaves.—**Gob-road system**, a form of the long-wall system of coal-working, in which all the main and branch roadways are made and maintained in the goaves, or in that part of the mine from which the coal has been worked out. [Eng.]

gobstick (gob'stik), *n.* **1.** In *angling*, an instrument for removing a hook from a fish's mouth or throat; a disgorger; a gulleting-stick; a poke-stick.—**2.** A spoon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A silver fork or spoon. [Thieves' cant.]

goby (gō'bi), *n.*; pl. *gobies* (-biz). [< L. *gobio*, *gobius*, a gudgeon: see *Gobius*.] A fish of the genus *Gobius* or family *Gobiidæ*; a gobiid.

Certain *gobies* of the genera Aphya and Crystallogobius have been shown by Professor Collett to be annual fishes.
Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 726.

go-by (gō'bī), *n.* [< *go by*, verbal phrase.] **1†.** An evasion; an escape by artifice.—**2.** A passing without notice; an intentional disregard, evasion, or avoidance: in the phrase *to give* or *get the go-by*.

Becky *gave* Mrs. Washington White *the go by* in the ring. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

They cannot afford to *give the go-by* to their public pledges, and offer new pledges to be in turn repudiated hereafter. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 124.

3. The act of passing by or ahead in motion.

The *go-bye*, or when a greyhound starts a clear length behind his opponent, passes him in the straight run, and gets a clear length in front. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 515.

4†. The second turn made by a hare in crossing. *Halliwell.*

go-by-ground†, *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A diminutive person. *Nares.*

Indeede sir . . . I had need have two eyes, to discerne so pettie a *goe-by-ground* as you.
Copley, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614).

II. *a.* Petty; insignificant.

Such mushroome magistrates, such *go-by-ground* Governours. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 521.

go-cart (gō'kärt), *n.* **1.** A small framework with casters or rollers, and without a bottom, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.

Another taught their Babes to talk,
Ere they cou'd yet in *Goe-carts* walk.
Prior, Alma, ii.

My grandmother appears as if she stood in a large drum, whereas the ladies now walk as if they were in a *go-cart*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

2†. A cabriolet formerly in use in England.

Old Chariot bodies were cut down, and numberless transformations made, and the truth is, they all more or less bear a strong resemblance to the vehicles called *Go-Carts*, which ply for hire, as a sort of two-wheeled stages, in the neighborhood of Lambeth, the deep-cranked axle being the principal distinction.
Adams, English Pleasure Carriages, p. 278.

The Sultan Gilgal, being violently afflicted with a spasmus, came six hundred leagues to meet me in a *go-cart*.
Character of a Quack Doctor, quoted in Strutt's [Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

3. A light form of village-cart.—**4.** A small vehicle such as a child can draw.

I used to draw her to school on a *go-cart* nearly half of a century ago. *Religious Herald*, March 24, 1887.

5. A hand-cart. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

Goclenian (gọ-klē'ni-ạn), *a.* [< *Goclenius* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the German logician Rudolf Goclenius (1547–1628).—**Goclenian sorites**, a chain-syllogism in which the premises are arranged as in the following example: An animal is a substance; a quadruped is an animal; a horse is a quadruped; Bucephalus is a horse; therefore Bucephalus is a substance.

god^{1} (god or gôd), *n.* [< ME. *god*, *godd*, pl. *godes*, *goddes*, < AS. *god*, m. (pl. *godas*), also *god*, n. (pl. *godu*), rarely **goda* (in gen. pl. *godena*), m., = OS. OFries. D. *god* = MLG. *got*, LG. *god* = OHG. *got*, *cot*, MHG. *got*, G. *gott* = Icel. *godh*, neut. pl., later *gudh*, m. (pl. *gudhir*), = Sw. Dan. *gud* = Goth. *guth*, m., *gutha*, *guda*, neut. pl., a god, God: a word common to all Teut. tongues, in which it has numerous derivatives, but not identified outside of Teut. It was orig. neuter, and generally in the plural, being applied to the heathen deities, and elevated to the Christian sense upon the conversion of the Teutonic peoples. Popular etymology has long derived *God* from *good;* but a comparison of the forms (see *good*) shows this to be an error. Moreover, the notion of goodness is not conspicuous in the heathen conception of deity, and in *good* itself the ethical sense is comparatively late.] **1.** [*cap.*] The one Supreme or Absolute Being. The conceptions of God are various, differing widely in different systems of religion and metaphysics; but they fall, in general, under two heads: *theism*, which is most fully developed in Christianity, and in which God is regarded as a personal moral being, distinct from the universe, of which he is the author and ruler; and *pantheism*, in which God is conceived as not personal, and as identified with the universe. See *theism*, *pantheism*. [In this sense used only in the singular.]

Ther-fore is seide a proverbe, that *god* will haue saued, no man may distroye. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 524.

God is light, and in him is no darkness at all. 1 John i. 5.

God is a spirit, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth. *Shorter Catechism*, ans. to qu. 4.

By the name *God*, I understand a substance infinite [eternal, immutable], independent, all-knowing, all-powerful, and by which I myself, and every other thing that exists, if any such there be, were created.
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iii.

For as original and infinite power does not of itself constitute a *God*, neither is a *God* constituted by intelligence and virtue unless intelligence and goodness be themselves conjoined with this original and infinite power.
Sir W. Hamilton.

His [Spinoza's] philosophy, therefore, begins with the idea of *God* as the substance of all things, as the infinite unity, which is necessarily presupposed in all consciousness of finitude and difference.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 47.

By *God* we understand the one absolutely and infinitely perfect spirit who is the creator of all. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 377.

2. In *myth.*, a being regarded as superior to nature, or as presiding over some department of it; a superior intelligence supposed to possess supernatural or divine powers and attributes, either general or special, and considered worthy of worship or other religious service; a divinity; a deity: as, the *gods* of the heathen; the *god* of the thunder or of riches; the sun-*god;* a fish-*god*.

Suche fayned *goddys* noght is to cal on,
Thing agayne our feith and but fantisie;
No help ne socour to cal thaim vppon;
I lay theim apart and fully denye.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 57.

For none shall move the most high *gods*,
Who are most sad, being cruel. *Swinburne*, Félise.

3. Figuratively, a person or thing that is made an object of extreme devotion or sought after above all other things; any object of supreme interest or admiration.

The old man's *god*, his gold, has won upon her.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

Sir Aylmer Aylmer, that almighty man,
The county *God*. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

4. An image of a deity; an idol.

Thou shalt make thee no molten *gods*. Ex. xxxiv. 17.

He buys for Topham drawings and designs;
For Pembroke, statues, dirty *gods*, and coins.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 8.

5. One of the audience in the upper gallery of a theater: so called from the elevated position, in allusion to the gods of Olympus. [Slang.]

Hear him yell like an Indian, or cat-call like a gallery *god*. *Christian Union*, July 28, 1887.

Act of God, in *law*. See *act*.—**Church of God.** See *church*.—**Father in God.** See *father*.—**Finger of God.** See *finger*.—**Friends of God.** See *friend*.—**God-a-mercy†.** (*a*) God have mercy.

Gru. Take thou the bill, give me thy mete-yard, and spare not me.
Hor. God-a-mercy, Grumio! then shall he have no odds.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

(*b*) God be thanked; thank God.

Pol. How does my good lord Hamlet?
Ham. Well, *god-'a-mercy*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

God bless the mark. See *mark*.—**God forbid**, an exclamation or answer of earnest deprecation or denial. In the New Testament it is used to render a Greek phrase μὴ γένοιτο, literally "be it not," translated in the margin of the revised version "be it not so" (Latin *absit*).—**God forbid else†.** See *else*.—**God ild you†, God 'ield you†.** See *God yield you*.—**God pays†, God to pay†**, God will pay: a canting expression much used at one time by disbanded soldiers and others who thought they had a right to live upon the public charity. *Nares.*

Go swaggering up and down, from house to house,
Crying, *God pays*. *London Prodigal*, ii. 3.

He is undone,
Being a cheese-monger,
By trusting two of the younger
Captains, for the hunger
Of their half-starved number;
Whom since they have shipt away,
And left him *God to pay*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Owls

God's acre. See *God's-acre*.—**God's advocate.** See *advocate*.—**God's board†**, the Lord's table; the communion table or altar.

Then shall the Priest, turning him to *God's board*, kneel down. *Book of Common Prayer* (1549).

God's day. (*a*) Sunday: more commonly called *the Lord's day*. (*b*†) Easter Sunday.

In a manuscript homily entitled "Exortacio in die Pasche," written about the reign of Edward IV., we are told that the Paschal Day "in some place is callede Esterne Day, and in sum place *Goddes Day*."
Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 186

(*c*) Corpus Christi day.

God's day, the great June corpus Domini. *Browning*

God's footstool. See *footstool*.—**God's forbode†.** See *forbod*.—**God's good†**, a blessing on a meal. *Nares.*

Hee that for every qualme will take a receipt, and cannot make two meales, unlesse Galen bee his *Gods good*, shall bee sure to make the physition rich and himselfe a begger. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

God's kichel†, a cake given to godchildren at their asking blessing. *Dunton*, Ladies' Dictionary, 1694.—**God's mark†**, a mark placed on houses as a sign of the presence of the plague. *Nares.*

Some with *gods markes* or tokens doe espie,
Those marks or tokens shew them they must die.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

God's Sunday†, Easter Sunday.

Easter Day is called *God's Sunday* in an ancient homily In Die Pasce: "Goode mene and wommen as ye Knowen alle weile this is callede in some place Astur Day, & in sum place Pasche Day, & in summe place *Godeis Sunday*."
Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 184 (glossary).

God's truce. See *truce of God*, under *truce*.—**God's truth**, absolute truth; a positive fact: used in strong asseveration of the truth of an utterance.—**God tofore†**, or **God before†**, God going before, assisting, guiding, or favoring. *Nares.*

Else, *God tofore*, myself may live to see
His tired corse lie toiling in his blood.
Kyd, tr. of Garnier's Cornelia, iii.

God yield you† (also variously *God ild*, *God 'ield*, *God dild you*, Middle English *God yelde yow*, etc.), God give you some recompense or advantage; God reward you, or be good to you.

"I have," quod he, "had a despit this day,
God yelde yow! adoun in youre village."
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 477.

God dylde you, master mine.
Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle.

Tend me to-night two hours, I ask no more,
And the *gods yield you* for 't. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 2.

Household gods. (*a*) In *Rom. myth.*, gods presiding over the house or family; Lares and Penates. Hence—(*b*) Objects endeared to one from being associated with home.

Bearing a nation, with all its *household gods*, into exile.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 1.

House of God. See *house*.—**Mother of God.** See *mother*.—**Name of God.** See *name*.

god^{1}**†** (god), *v. t.* [< *god*^{1}, *n.*] To deify.

Some 'gainst their king attempting open treason,
Some *godding* Fortune (idol of ambition).
Sylvester, Miracle of Peace

This last old man . . .
Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
Nay, *godded* me, indeed. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

Not that the saints are made partakers of the essence of God, and so are *godded* with God, and christed with Christ. *Edwards*, Works, III. 69.

god^{2}**†**, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *good*.

Godartia (gọ-där'ti-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lucas, 1842), named after M. *Godart*, a French entomologist.] **1.** A genus of Madagascan butterflies, of one species, *G. madagascariensis*.—**2.** A genus of lucanid beetles: same as *Sclerognathus*. *Chenu*, 1860.

godbote (god'bōt), *n.* [Used historically, referring to the AS. period, repr. AS. *godbōt*, < *god*, God, + *bōt*, compensation, boot: see *boot*^{1} and *bote*^{1}.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a fine paid to the church.

godchild (god'chīld), *n.*; pl. *godchildren* (-chil"dren). [< ME. *godchild* (cf. AS. *godbearn*, a godchild); < *God* + *child*: in ref. to the spiritual relation assumed to exist between them.] In the liturgical churches, one for whom a person becomes sponsor (godfather or godmother) at baptism; a godson or goddaughter.

Goddam (god′dam′), *n.* [< F. *goddam*, dial. *godeme*, OF. *godon*, *goudon*, an Englishman, used as a term of contempt or reproach (hence also *goddon*, a glutton, a swiller), < E. *God damn*, the characteristic national oath of Englishmen.] An Englishman: a term of reproach applied by the French. *Davies.*

We will return by way of the bridge, and bring back with us a prisoner, a *Goddam*.
Quoted in *Lord Stanhope's* Essays, p. 30.

goddard†, goddart† (god′ärd, -ärt), *n.* [< OF. *godart*, with suffix *-art* (= E. *-ard*), equiv. to *godet*, a tankard: see *goddet*.] A tankard; a drinking-bowl: same as *goddet*.

Lucrece entered, attended by a maiden of honour with a covered *goddard* of gold.
R. Wilmot, Tancred and Gismunda, ii., Int.

A *goddard*, or an anniversary spice-bowl,
Drank off by th' gossips.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, iv. 5.

goddaughter (god′dâ″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *goddoghter*, *goddowter*, < AS. *goddōhtor* (= Icel. *gudhdōttir* = Sw. *guddotter* = Dan. *guddatter*), < *god*, God, + *dōhtor*, daughter.] A female godchild.

For with my name baptised was she,
And such as it is devised I sure,
My *goddoughter* I may calle hir in vre.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3722.

How doth . . . your fairest daughter, and mine, my *god-daughter* Ellen? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

god-den†, *n.* A variant of *good-den*.

goddess (god′es), *n.* [< ME. *goddesse*, *goddes*; < *god* + *-ess*, fem. term. (cf. F. *déesse*). The AS. word is *gyden* (= D. *godin* = OHG. *gutin*, *gutinna*, MHG. *gütinne*, *gotinne*, *götinne*, G. *göttin* = Dan. *gudinde* = Sw. *gudinna*), < *god* + fem. term. *-en*.] A female god or deity.

Celestial Dian, *goddess* argentine,
I will obey thee! *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 2.

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty. *Addison.*

goddesshood (god′es-hůd), *n.* The state or dignity of a goddess.

Should not my beloved, for her own sake, descend by degrees from *goddess-hood* into humanity?
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 360.

goddess-ship (god′es-ship), *n.* [< *goddess* + *-ship*.] Rank, state, condition, or attribute of a goddess.

Appear'dst thou not to Paris in this guise?
Or to more deeply blest Anchises? or,
In all thy perfect *goddess-ship*, when lies
Before thee thy own vanquish'd Lord of War?
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 51.

goddet†, *n.* [Also *godet*; < OF. *godet*, *goudet*, *guodet*, *codet*, a tankard. Cf. *goddard*.] A tankard, generally covered, made of earthenware, metal, or wood. *Florio.*

goddikin†, *n.* [< *god*^{1} + dim. *-i-* + dim. *-kin*. Cf. *manikin*.] A little god. *Davies.*

For one's a little *Goddikin*,
No bigger than a skittle-pin.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 281.

goddize†, *v. t.* [< *god*^{1} + *-ize*.] To deify.

Proserpin her offence,
Growen, through misguides, veniall perhaps,
We censure in suspence,
And faire, loued, fear'd, Elizabeth
Here *goddiz'd* euer since.
Warner, Albion's England, ix. 44.

godenda† (gọ-den′dạ̈), *n.* [ML. also *godendus*, *godardus*, *godandardus*.] See *godendag*.

godendag†, *n.* [OF., also *godendac*, *godandac*, *godandart*, *goudendart* (ML. *godenda*, *godendus*, etc.), < OFlem. *goedendag*, lit. good-day: so called appar. in humorous allusion to its effective use in 'saluting' or bidding farewell to the person attacked: see *good-day*.] A weapon used in the middle ages by foot-soldiers and light-armed men. The Flemings are mentioned as using them in the fourteenth century, under the name of *goedendag*. It seems to have been a heavy halberd or partizan; it was perhaps in some cases a pike having a point only and no other blade. Also called *good-day*.

godendart†, *n.* Same as *godendag*.

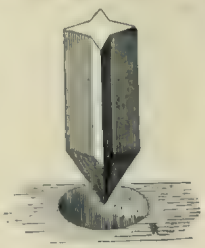
godet†, *n.* See *goddet*.

Godetia (gọ-dē′shiạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after M. *Godet*, a Swiss botanist.] An onagraceous genus of plants of nearly 20 species, natives of western America, sometimes united with *Œnothera*. The species are annuals with usually showy lilac-purple or rose-colored flowers. Several are found in cultivation.

go-devil (gō′dev″l), *n.* 1. A device for exploding a dynamite cartridge in an oil-well. See the extract. [U. S.]

A queer-looking, pointed piece of iron, called the *go-devil*, is dropped down the well, and, striking a cap on the top of the torpedo, causes a terrific explosion at the bottom of the well. *St. Nicholas*, XIV. 48.

2. A movable-jointed contractible apparatus, with interior springs secured to iron plates in overlapping sections, something like an elongated cartridge in shape and about three feet long, introduced into a pipe-line for the purpose of freeing it from obstructions. The motion of the oil carries it along, and its flexibility allows of its turning sharp angles and going through narrow spaces.



Go-devil (def. 1).

3. A rough sled used for holding one end of a log in hauling it out of the woods, etc., the other end dragging on the snow or ice. Also called *tieboy*. [Northwestern U. S.]

godfather (god′fä″ŦHėr), *n.* [< ME. *godfader*, < AS. *godfæder* (= OS. *godfader* = MD. *godvader* = Icel. *gudhfadhir* = Sw. Dan. *gudfader*), < *god*, God, + *fæder*, father.] 1. In the liturgical churches, a man who at the baptism of a child makes a profession of the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a male sponsor. See *sponsor*.

Sin he will not leue the boke he began,
Hys *god fader*, to whom God gif pardon!
By hym of it gret laud and presiing wan.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6309.

There shall be for every Male-child to be baptized . . . two *Godfathers* and one Godmother; and for every Female, two Godmothers and one *Godfather*.
Book of Common Prayer.

2†. A juryman, as jocularly held to be godfather to the prisoner.

In christening, thou shalt have two *godfathers*:
Had I been judge, thou shouldst have had ten more,
To bring thee to the gallows, not to the font.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

I had rather zee him remitted to the jail, and have his twelve *godvathers*, good men and true, condemn him to the gallows. *Randolph*, Muses Looking-glass.

God-fearing (god′fēr″ing), *a.* Reverencing and obeying God.

Enoch as a brave *God-fearing* man
Bow'd himself down, and . . .
Pray'd for a blessing on his wife and babes,
Whatever came to him. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

God-forsaken (god′fọr-sā″kn), *a.* 1. Seeming as if forsaken by God; hence, forlorn; desolate; miserable.

I have rarely seen anything quite so bleak and *God-forsaken* as this village. A few low black huts, in a desert of snow—that was all. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 117.

2. Cast out or abandoned by God; supremely wicked; utterly reprobate: as, a *God-forsaken* community or band of pirates.

godful (god′fůl), *a.* [< *god*^{1} + *-ful*.] 1†. Inspired. *Davies.*

Homer, Musæus, Ouid, Maro, more
Of those *god-full* prophets longe before,
Holde their eternall fiers. *Herrick.*

2. Godly. [Rare.]

He is a true *godful* man, though in his love for the ideal he disregards too much the actual.
C. Francis, quoted in Andover Rev., VIII. 389.

godge†. A contraction of *God give*.

Godge you god morrow, sir. *Chapman*, May-Day.

godhead (god′hed), *n.* [< ME. *godhed*, *godhede* (also *godhod*, > E. *godhood*) (= D. *godheid* = OHG. *gotheit*, MHG. *goteheit*, G. *gottheit*); < *god*^{1} + *-head*.] 1. The state of being God or a god; divine nature; deity; divinity.

For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, . . . even his eternal power and *Godhead*. Rom. i. 20.

That was the way to make his [Cupid's] *godhead* wax.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

2. [*cap.*] The essential being or nature of God; the Supreme Being in all his attributes and relations.

We ought not to think that the *Godhead* is like unto gold, or silver, or stone. Acts xvii. 29.

In him dwelleth all the fulness of the *Godhead* bodily.
Col. ii. 9.

3. A deity; a god or goddess.

Adoring first the genius of the place,
The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown.
Dryden, Æneid.

godhood (god′hůd), *n.* [< ME. *godhod*; < *god*^{1} + *-hood*. Cf. *godhead*.] Divine character or quality; godlike nature; godship.

Woodst thou have *godhood*?
I will translate this beauty to the spheres,
Where thou shalt shine the brightest star in heaven.
Heywood, Silver Age.

The world is alive, instinct with *Godhood*. *Carlyle.*

godless (god′les), *a.* [< ME. *godles* (= D. *goddeloos* = G. *gottlos* = Icel. *gudhlauss*, *godhlauss* = Sw. Dan. *gudlös* = Goth. *gudalaus*), < *god* + *-les*.] 1. Having or acknowledging no God; impious; atheistical; ungodly; irreligious; wicked.

He deceaueth himselfe, and maketh a mocke of himselfe vnto the *godles* hypocrites and infidels.
Tyndale, Works, p. 99.

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes
Of *godless* men, and of rebellious times,
Him his ungrateful country sent,
Their best Camillus, into banishment. *Dryden.*

2. [*cap.*] Lacking the presence of God; removed from divine care or cognizance; God-forsaken. [Rare.]

The *Godless* gloom
Of a life without sun. *Tennyson*, Despair.

=**Syn.** 1. *Ungodly*, *Unrighteous*, etc. See *irreligious*.

godlessly (god′les-li), *adv.* In a godless manner.

godlessness (god′les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being godless, impious, or irreligious.

The sinner gives himself over to a wild and loose profaneness, to a lawless course of *godlessness*.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 87.

godlike (god′līk), *a.* [< *god*^{1} + *like*. Cf. *godly*, *a.*] Like God or a god in any respect; of divine quality; partaking of or exercising divine attributes; supremely excellent.

Sure, he that made us . . . gave us not
That capability and *godlike* reason
To fust in us unus'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4.

The most *godlike* impersonality men know is the sun.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, v.

godlikeness (god′līk-nes), *n.* The state of being godlike.

godlily (god′li-li), *adv.* In a godly manner; piously; righteously.

Requiring of him [Calvin] that by his grave councill and godly exhortation he would animate her majesty constantly to follow that which *godlily* she had begun.
Knox, Hist. Reformation, an. 1558.

godliness (god′li-nes), *n.* [< *godly* + *-ness*.] The character or quality of being godly; conformity to the will and law of God; piety.

Godliness with contentment is great gain. 1 Tim. vi. 6.

Godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all true virtues, even as God is of all good things.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 2.

Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free,
So didst thou [Milton] travel on life's common way,
In cheerful *godliness*. *Wordsworth*, London, 1802.

=**Syn.** *Saintliness*, *Holiness*, etc. See *religion*.

godling (god′ling), *n.* [< *god*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}.] A little or inferior deity.

Shew thy Self gratious, affable and meek;
And be not (proud) to those gay *godlings* like,
But once a year from their gilt Boxes tane,
To impetrate the Heav'ns long wisht-for raine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

The puny *godlings* of inferior race,
Whose humble statues are content with brass.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

godly (god′li), *a.* [Not in ME. or AS. (AS. *gōdlīc* = OS. *gōdlīc*, goodly: see *goodly*); = OFries. *godlik* = D. *goddelijk* = OHG. *gotelīh*, *kotelīh*, *gotlīh*, MHG. *gotelich*, *götelich*, *götlīch*, G. *göttlich* = Icel. *gudhligr* = Sw. *gudlig* = Dan. *gudelig*; as *god*^{1} + *-ly*^{1}.] 1. Pious; reverencing God and his character and laws; controlled by religious motives.

Help, Lord; for the *godly* man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men. Ps. xii. 1.

I'll ne'er be drunk whilst I live again, but in honest, civil, *godly* company. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

2. Conformed to or influenced by God's laws: as, a *godly* life.

They humbly sue unto your excellence,
To have a *godly* peace concluded of
Between the realms of England and of France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.

3. Of or pertaining to a god; characteristic of a god; godlike.

The grace divinest Mercury hath done me . . .
Binds my observance in the utmost term
Of satisfaction to his *godly* will.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Holy, devout, saintly. See *religion*.

godly (god′li), *adv.* [= D. *goddelijk* = OHG. **gotelīcho*, MHG. *gotelīche*, *gotlīche*; as *god*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a godly manner; piously.

All that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. 2 Tim. iii. 12.

By the means of this man and some few others in that University many became *godly* learned.
Strype, Memorials, Hen. VIII., an. 1540.

godlyhead†, *n.* [< *godly* + *-head*.] Goodness.

god-maker (god′mā″kėr), *n.* One who formulates or originates an image or conception of God, or of a god or gods. [Rare.]

No man finds any difficulty in being his own *God-maker.*
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, ii. 6.

God-man (god′man), *n.* A divine man; an incarnation of Deity in human form: an epithet of Jesus Christ.

godmother (god′muᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *godmoder*, < AS. *godmōdor* (= MD. *godmoeder* = Icel. *gudhmōdhir* = Sw. *gudmoder*, *gumor* = Dan. *gudmoder*), < *god*, God, + *mōdor*, mother.] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism. See *godfather*, 1.

Thou art no gudfader ne *godmodere!*
To on art thou swet, another bitter to.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 274.

go-down (gō-doun′), *n.* **1.** A draught of liquor.

And many more whose quality
Forbids their toping openly,
Will privately, on good occasion,
Take six *go-downs* on reputation.
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, iv.

We have frolick rounds,
We have merry *go-downs*,
Yet nothing is done at random.
Witts Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

2. A cutting in the bank of a stream for enabling animals to cross or to get to the water. [Western U. S.]

godown (gō-doun′), *n.* [< Malay *godong*, a warehouse.] In India, China, Japan, etc., a warehouse or storehouse.

When the cotton has been picked, it is thrown upon the floor of a room in some *godown* and thrashed.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 71.

These buildings, which are known to the foreigners as *godowns*, have one or two small windows and one door, closed by thick and ponderous shutters.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 645.

godphere†, *n.* [< *God* + *phere*, a bad spelling of *fere*, *feer*^{2}, a companion, here intended appar. for *pere*, father. Cf. *beaupere.*] A godfather.

My *godphere* was a Rabian or a Jew.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

godroon (go-drön′), *n.* [< F. *godron*, a plait, ruffle, godroon.] A curved ruffle or fluted ornament of great variety in form, used in costume, and in architectural and other artistic decoration. Also, erroneously, *gadroon.*

godrooned (go-drönd′), *a.* [< *godroon* + *-ed*^{2}.] Ornamented with godroons; hence, ornamented with any similar pattern. Also, erroneously, *gadrooned.*

God's-acre (godz′ā″kėr), *n.* [Not an old or native E. term, but recently imitated from G. *Gottesacker* (= D. *godsakker*), i. e., 'God's field': see *god*^{1} and *acre.*] A burial-ground.

A . . . green terrace or platform on which the church stands, and which in ancient times was the churchyard, or, as the Germans more devoutly say, *God's-acre.*
Longfellow, Hyperion, ii. 9.

It was an old Indian taste that nature should do its part toward the adornment of the *God's-acre.*
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 449.

godsend (god′send), *n.* [< *God* + *send.*] **1.** Something regarded as sent by God; an unlooked-for acquisition or piece of good fortune.

It was more like some fairy present, a *godsend*, as our familiarly pious ancestors termed a benefit received where the benefactor was unknown. *Lamb*, Valentine's Day.

In despite of Wolsey's financial ability, . . . the policy of the whole reign in this respect was a hand-to-mouth policy, assisted by occasional *godsends* in the shape of forfeitures and benevolences.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 252.

2. A sending by God. [Rare.]

As thou didst call on death, death shalt have—
Ay, with *godsend* quick to hell!
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 192.

god's-eye (godz′ī), *n.* [< ME. *godeseie*: see *god*^{1} and *eye*^{1}.] **1.** The herb clary. *Halliwell.*—**2.** The plant speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

godship (god′ship), *n.* [< *god*^{1} + *-ship.*] **1.** The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

Anaxagoras, asserting one perfect mind ruling over all (which is the true Deity), effectually degraded all those other pagan Gods, the sun, moon, and stars, from their *godships.* *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 233.

Odin and Freya maintained their *godships* in Gaul and Germany. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 267.

2. A titular appellative of a god.

O'er hills and dales their *godships* came.
Prior, The Ladle.

Godshouse† (godz′hous), *n.* [= OFries. *godishus*, *godeshus* = D. *godshuis*, church, hospice, asylum, = MLG. *godes-hūs* = MHG. *goteshūs*, G. *gotteshaus*, church, temple, cloister, = Dan. *gudshus*, the house of God (cf. Goth. *gud-hūs*, temple).] **1.** A church: in this sense usually as two words, *God's house.*—**2.** An almshouse.

Built, they say, it was by Sir Richard de Abberbury, Knight, who also under it founded for poore people a *godshouse.* *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 284.

godsib†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gossip.*

godsmith† (god′smith), *n.* [< *god*^{1} + *smith.*] **1.** A maker of idols.

Gods they had tried of every shape and size
That *godsmiths* could produce or priests devise.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 50.

2. A divine smith.

For Æneas was actually wounded in the twelfth of the Æneis, though he had the same *godsmith* to forge his arms as had Achilles. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

godson (god′sun), *n.* [= Sc. *gudeson*; < ME. *godson*, *godsone*, also assimilated *gosson* (cf. *gossip*), < AS. *godsunu* (= Sw. *gudson*, *guson* = Dan. *gudsön*), < *god*, God, + *sunu*, son.] A male godchild.

His name was cleped Dionas, and many tymes Diane com to speke with hym, that was the goddesse, and was with hym many dayes, for he was hir *godsone.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 307.

Tell a' your neebours whan ye gae hame,
That Earl Richard's your *gude-son.*
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 399).

What, did my father's *godson* seek your life?
He whom my father nam'd? your Edgar?
Shak., Lear, ii. 1.

God-speed (god′spēd′), *n.* [< *God speed you*, i. e., 'I wish that God may speed or prosper you,' mixed with *good speed*, i. e., 'I wish that you may have good speed or success.' See *good speed*, under *good.*] A wish of success or prosperity; specifically, as a wish in behalf of another, a prosperous journey.

Receive him not into your house, neither bid him *God speed* [and give him no greeting, R. V.] 2 John 10.

Ile slit her nose by this light, and she were ten ladies; twas not for nothing my husband said hee should meete her this evening at Adonis chappell; but and I come to the *God-speed* on 't, Ile tell em on 't soundly.
Ile of Gulls (1633).

To him your summons comes too late
Who sinks beneath his armor's weight,
And has no answer but *God-speed.*
Whittier, The Summons.

godspel†, **godspeller**†, etc. Middle English forms of *gospel*, etc.

God's-penny† (godz′pen″i), *n.* [= D. *godspenning* = MLG. *godespennink* = ODan. *gudspenninge.*] **1.** Money given in alms to the poor or to the church.

The arrha was called "weinkauf," because it was usually spent for wine drunk by the witnesses of the sale; or *God's penny*, because it was devoted to charity.
J. L. Laughlin, Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law, p. 189, note.

2. An earnest-penny.

"Give me the gold, good John o' the Scales,
And thine for aye my lande shall bee."
Then John he did him to record draw,
And John he cast him a *gods-pennie.*
Heir of Linne (Child's Ballads, VIII. 62).

Come strike me luck with earnest, and draw the writings. There's a *God's-penny* for thee.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady.

god-tree (god′trē), *n.* The cotton-tree of the tropics, *Eriodendron anfractuosum*: so called from the superstitious veneration in which it is held by the natives.

Godward, **Godwards** (god′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* Toward God: as, to look *Godward.*—**To Godward** [that is, *to God -ward*, a variation by tmesis of *toward God*: see *toward*, *-ward*], toward God.

All manner virtuous duties that each man in reason and conscience *to Godward* oweth. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 4.

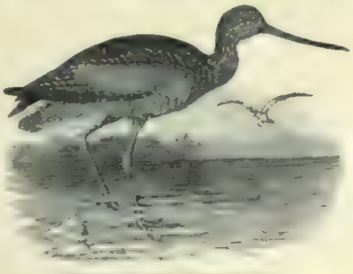
Such trust have we through Christ *to God-ward.*
2 Cor. iii. 4.

What the Eye of a Bat is to the Sun, the same is all human Understanding *to Godwards.* *Howell*, Letters, ii. 11.

godwin (god′win), *n.* Same as *godwit.* [Prov. Eng.]

Godwinia (god-win′i-ä), *n.* [NL., from the proper name *Godwin* (AS. *Godwine*, < *god*, God, + *wine*, a friend).] A genus of plants, natural order *Araceæ*: same as *Dracontium*, 1.

godwit (god′wit), *n.* [First in early mod. E. (cited, in a Latinized form *goduuitta*, by Turner, 1544); appar. a native E. word, but not found in ME. or AS. The conjectured derivation based on the present form of the word and reflected in Casaubon's translation (1611) "*Dei ingenium*," and that which makes it 'good creature' (< AS. *gōd*, good, + *wiht*, wight, creature), "from the excellence of their flesh" or for some other reason, are improbable; and absence of early record makes it hazardous to assume a popular corruption of a ME. form *goathead* (through **gothed*, **godded*, > **goddet*, > **goddit*, > *godwit*). The dial. *godwin* is later, appar. conformed to the surname *Godwin.*] A bird of the genus *Limosa*; a barge; a goathead. The godwits resemble curlews, but the bill is slightly recurved instead of decurved. There are several species, of world-wide distribution. The species originally called *goathead* is the black-tailed godwit of Europe, *Limosa ægocephala* or *L. melanura.* The European bar-tailed godwit is *L. lapponica.* (See cut under *Limosa.*) The largest known species is the marbled godwit of North America, *L. fedoa.* The Hudsonian godwit, *L. hæmastica*, is a smaller and scarcer species of the same country.


Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*).

Your eating
Pheasant and *god-wit* here in London, haunting
The Globes and Mermaids! wedging in with lords
Still at the table. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iii. 3.

Cinereous godwit. Same as *greenshank.*—**Godwit day,** May 12th, when the godwits begin to move south, on Breydon water, England.—**New York godwit,** a book-name of the dowitcher or red-breasted snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus.* *Swainson and Richardson*, 1831.

goe†. An obsolete form of *go* or *gone.*

goel†, *a.* [E. dial. (East.), a form of *yellow*, < AS. *geolu* = Icel. *gulr* = Sw. Dan. *gul*: see *yellow.*] Yellow.

Hop-roots . . .
The *goeler* and younger the better I love.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

goen†. An obsolete form of *gone*, past participle of *go.*

goer (gō′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *goere*; < *go*, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who or that which goes, runs, walks, etc.: often applied to a horse or a locomotive, etc., with reference to speed or gait, or to a watch or clock, with reference to time-keeping qualities: as, a good *goer*; a safe *goer.*

And so thei eten every day in his Court, mo than 30000 persones, with outen *goeres* and comeres.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 277.

Is the rough French horse brought to the dore?
They say he is a high *goer*; I shall soon try his mettle.
Beau. and Fl., Cupid's Revenge, ii. 1.

The Tally-ho was a tip-top *goer*, ten miles an hour including stoppages, and so punctual that all the road set their clocks by her. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4

A dog with a broad, bull-dog cheek is never a good *goer.*
The Century, XXXI. 371.

2†. A foot.

A double mantle cast
Athwart his shoulders, his faire *goers* graced
With fitted shoes. *Chapman.*

Goëra (gō′ẹ-rä), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1854), < Gr. *γοερός*, mournful, distressful, < *γόος*, mourning, wailing: see *goety.*] A genus of caddis-flies, of the family *Sericostomatidæ*, having the interclaval area in the fore wings suddenly dilated and denudated at the end. The sole species is *G. pilosa* of Europe, common in swift-running streams.

goer-between (gō′ėr-bẹ-twēn′), *n.*; pl. *goers-between* (gō′ėrz-). Same as *go-between.* [Rare.]

Let all pitiful *goers-between* be called to the world's end after my name; call them all—Pandars.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2.

goer-by (gō′ėr-bī′), *n.*; pl. *goers-by* (gō′ėrz-bī′). One who goes or passes by; a passer-by. [Rare.]

These two long hours I have trotted here, and curiously
Survey'd all *goers-by*, yet find no rascal,
Nor any face to quarrel with.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

Goërius (gọ-ē′ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1832), < Gr. *γοερός*, mournful, distressful: see *Goëra.*] A genus of rove-beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ.* *G.* (or *Ocypus*) *olens* is the singular beetle known as the *devil's coach-horse* in England. See cut of *devil's coach-horse*, under *devil.*

goes (gōz). The third person singular of the present indicative of the verb *go.*

Goethian, **Goethean** (gė′ti-ạn, gė′tẹ-ạn), *a.* [< *Goethe* (see def.) + *-ian*, *-eän.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the great German poet Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832).

A true *Goethian* sentence, which it is difficult to render in English.
Max Müller, in Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 787.

Went to Grove Hill, where we found Ritter, a most remarkable object, with a most *Goethean* countenance.
Caroline Fox, Journal.

goethite (gė′tīt), *n.* [< *Goethe* (see *Goethian*) + *-ite*^{2}.] A hydrous oxid of iron, occurring in orthorhombic crystals, also massive. It is found with other ores of iron, for example hematite or limonite, as at the Lake Superior mines.

goetic (gō′ẹ-tik), *a.* [< *goety* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to goety; dark and evil in magic.

goë "narrow fiord" or opening into c
ous canal in Suliscanna. Brocket,
voy. p. 270 Math [illegible]

The theurgic or benevolent magic, the *goëtic*, or dark and evil necromancy.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, p. 147.

goety (gō′ę̄-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *goetie*; < OF. *goetie*, the black art, magic, witchcraft, < Gr. *γοητεία*, witchcraft, jugglery, < *γοητεύειν*, bewitch, beguile, < *γόης* (*γοητ-*), a wizard, a sorcerer, an enchanter, a juggler, lit. a howler, wailer, < *γοᾶν*, wail, groan, weep, *γόος*, wailing, mourning.] Invocation of evil spirits; black magic; sorcery, in a bad sense.

Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as to condemn indeed the grosser, which they called magick or *goety*.
Hallywell, Melampronœa (1681), p. 51.

gofer (gō′fėr), *n.* [Also *gopher* (cf. *gopher* in other senses); < F. *gaufre*, a waffle: see *goffer*, *gopher*.] A waffle. [Prov. Eng.]

Here too I found a man selling *gophers*. Now, I do not know the American name for this vanishing-into-nothing sort of pastry, but I do know that there is one man in London who declares that he, and he alone in all the world, is aware of the secret of the *gopher*.
P. Robinson, Sinners and Saints, p. 14.

gofering-iron (gō′fėr-ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* [Cf. *goffering-iron*.] A waffle-iron.

goff^{1} (gof), *n.* [Also *guff*, a fool, ME. only in adj. *gofisshe* (see *goffish*), < OF. *goffe*, a., dull, doltish, blockish, = Sp. *gofo* = It. *goffo*, a. awkward, stupid, dull, n. a blockhead, > G. dial. (Bav.) *goffo*, a blockhead; origin obscure.] A fool; a foolish clown. [Prov. Eng.]

goff^{2}, *n.* Same as *goaf*.

goff^{3}†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *golf*.

There are many games played with the ball that require the assistance of a club or bat, and probably the most ancient among them is the pastime now distinguished by the name of *goff*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 170.

goffan (gof′an), *n.* In *mining*, same as *coffin*, 8. [Cornwall, Eng.]

goffer (gof′ėr), *v. t.* [Also written *gauffer*; < OF. *gauffrer*, crimp, deck with puffs, F. *gaufrer*, crimp, figure (cloth, velvet, etc.), < OF. *goffre*, also *gaufre*, *gauffre*, oldest form *waufre*, a wafer, a honeycomb (> E. *wafer*), F. *gaufre*, a honeycomb, waffle: see *gopher*, *wafer*, and *waffle*.] 1. To plait, flute, or crimp (lace, etc.).

"What's the matter with your ruff?" asked Lady Betty; "it looks very neat, I think." "Neat! . . . I'll have to get it all *goffered* over again."
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, xx.

2. To raise in relief, especially for ornamental purposes, as thin metal, starched linen, or the like.—**Goffered edge**, an indented decorative design on the edges of a book: an old fashion in bookbinding, applied to gilded or silvered edges.—**Goffered elytra**, in *entom.*, elytra of certain beetles having very prominent longitudinal lines or carinæ, which in many cases diverge from the base and converge toward the tip.

goffer† (gof′ėr), *n.* [< *goffer*, *v.*] An ornamental plaiting used for the frills and borders of women's caps, etc. *Fairholt.*

goffering (gof′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *goffer*, *v.*] Flutes, plaits, or crimps collectively.

goffering-iron (gof′ėr-ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A crimping-iron used for plaiting or fluting frills, etc.

goffering-press (gof′ėr-ing-pres), *n.* A fluting-, plaiting-, or crimping-press, especially for imparting a crimped appearance to artificial leaves, flowers, etc.

goffish† (gof′ish), *a.* [ME. *gofisshe*, *goofish*; < *goff*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Foolish; stupid. *Chaucer.*

go-free† (gō′frē′), *n.* See the extract.

Stamped wrappers for newspapers were made experimentally in London by Mr. Charles Whiting under the name of *go-frees*, in 1830. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 585.

gog^{1}† (gog), *n.* [Chiefly in the phrase *on gog*, *agog*: see *agog*. The relation, if any, to W. *gog*, activity, = Ir. and Gael. *gog*, a nod, a slight motion (see *goggle*), is uncertain.] Activity; eager or impatient desire (to do something).

Or, at the least, yt setts the harte *on gogg*.
Gascoigne, Griefe of Joye.

Nay, you have put me into such a *gog* of going,
I would not stay for all the world.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

gog^{2} (gog), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bog. [Prov. Eng.]

gog^{3} (gog), *n.* A perversion of *God*, used in oaths, as *Gogs passion*, *Gogs wounds*, etc. [Obsolete or provincial.]

goget (goj′et), *n.* [Appar. the same, with different (dim.) suffix, as *gobion*, ME. *gojone*, mod. *gudgeon*: see *gudgeon*^{1} and *goby*.] A goby.

goggle^{1} (gog′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *goggled*, ppr. *goggling*. [Early mod. E. also *gogle*; < ME. *gogelen*, look asquint, a freq. verb, of Celtic origin: < Ir. and Gael. *gog*, a nod, a slight motion (= W. *gog*, activity: see *gog*^{1}), *gogach*, wavering, nodding, etc., *gogshuileach*, goggle-eyed (*suil*, the eye, look, glance), the verb being Ir. *gogaim*, I nod, gesticulate.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To strain or roll the eyes in a squinting, blinking, or staring way; roll about staringly, as the eyes.

They *gogle* with their eyes hither and thither.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, i.

Such sight have they that see with *goggling* eyes.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

You have eyes,
Especially when you *goggle* thus, not much
Unlike a Jew's, and yet some men might take 'em
For Turk's. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, iii. 2.

2†. To roll or shake about loosely.

Robin did on the old mans hood,
Itt *goggled* on his crowne.
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 258).

II. *trans.* To roll (the eyes) about blinkingly and staringly.

He *goggled* his eyes, and groped in his money-pocket.
Walpole, Letters, III. 174.

goggle^{1} (gog′l), *n.* [< *goggle*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A strained, blinking, or squinting rolling of the eye.

Others will have such a divided face between a devout *goggle* and an inviting glance, that the unnatural mixture will make the best look to be at that time ridiculous.
Lord Halifax.

2. *pl.* (*a*) An instrument worn like spectacles, with plain or colored glasses fixed in short tubes spreading at the base over the eyes, for their protection from cold, dust, sparks, etc., or from too great intensity of light, or so contrived as to direct the eyes straight forward, in order to cure squinting.

I nearly came down a-top of a little spare man who sat breaking stones by the roadside. He stayed his hammer, and said, regarding me mysteriously through his dark *goggles* of wire, "Are you aware, sir, that you've been trespassing?" *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xxii.

(*b*) Spectacles. [Slang.] (*c*) Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright.

goggle^{2}† (gog′l), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *gobble*, perhaps by mixture with *guggle*, *gurgle*.] To swallow; gobble.

Goularder [F.], to eat greedily, . . . to ravine, *goggle*, glut up or swallow down huge morsels. *Cotgrave.*

goggled (gog′ld), *a.* Prominent and squinting or staring, as the eye.

Ugly faced, with long black hair, *goggled* eyes, widemouthed. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 50.

goggle-eye (gog′l-ī), *n.* [< ME. *gogul-eye*, a squint-eyed person. Cf. *goggle-eyed*.] 1. A prominent squinting or staring eye.

Th' Ethnik's a-fire, and from his *goggle eyes*
All drunk with rage and blood the Lightning flies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

It [the sea-lion] has a great *goggle-eye*, the teeth 3 inches long, about the bigness of a man's thumb.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1683.

The long, sallow visage, the *goggle-eyes*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, ii.

2. Squinting; strabismus.—3. The rock-bass, a centrarchid fish.

goggle-eyed (gog′l-īd), *a.* [Formerly also *goggle-eied*; < ME. *gogyleyid*, *gogilized*, squint-eyed (used once by Wyclif, improperly, to translate L. *luscus*, one-eyed, prob. with thought of L. *cocles*, one-eyed); < *goggle*^{1} + *eyed*.] Having prominent squinting or rolling eyes; squint-eyed.

He was of personage tall and of body strong, . . . great and *goggle-eied*, whereby he saw so clearly as is incredible to report. *Speed*, The Romans, VI. iv. § 6.

And giddy doubt, and *goggle-ey'd* suspicion,
And lumpish sorrow, and degen'rous fear,
Are banish'd thence, and death's a stranger there.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 14.

Goggle-eyed jack, a name of the big-eyed scad, *Trachurops crumenophthalmus*, a carangoid fish, resembling the common scad of Europe, having goggle-eyes. It is widely distributed in tropical seas, and is found on the Atlantic coast of the United States as far north as New England. Also called *goggler*.

goggle-nose (gog′l-nōz), *n.* The surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*; the spectacle-coot: so called from the pair of round black spots on the bill, resembling goggles. Also *google-nose*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Maine, U. S.]

goggler (gog′lėr), *n.* [< *goggle*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which goggles; specifically, a fish, the goggle-eyed jack.

goglet (gog′let), *n.* [Also *guglet*, *gugglet*; appar. < *guggle* + *-et* (perhaps simulating *goblet*), and so called with ref. to the gurgling sound of water poured through a narrow neck.] A globular jar of porous earthenware, with a long neck, used as a water-cooler; also, the quantity contained in such a jar.

I perfectly remember having said that it would not be amiss for General Carnac to have a man with a *goglet* of water ready to pour on his head whenever he should begin to grow warm in debate. *Lord Clive*, Fort William.

The flavor [of Zemzem water] is a salt bitter. . . . For this reason Turks and other strangers prefer rain-water collected in cisterns and sold for five farthings a *gugglet*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 391.

gogmagog†, *n.* [In allusion to two large wooden statues in the Gildhall, London, called *Gog* and *Magog* (see Rev. xx. 8).] A big or strong person. [Humorous.]

Be valiant, my little *gogmagogs*, I'll fence with all the justices in Hertfordshire. *Merry Devil of Edmonton.*

gogmagogical†, *a.* [< *gogmagog* + *-ic-al*.] Large; monstrous. *Nares.*

Be it to all men by these presents knowne,
That lately to the world was plainely showne,
In a huge volume *gogmagogicall*.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

gogol (gō′gol), *n.* [< Russ. *gogolŭ* = Little Russ. *hohol*, the goldeneye; cf. OBulg. *gogotati* = Russ. *gogotati*, cackle, gaggle: see *cackle*, *gaggle*.] The Russian name of the golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion*.

go-harvest (gō′här″vest), *n.* [Cf. *go-summer*.] The season following harvest. [North. Eng.]

Go-Harvest, the open weather between the end of harvest and the snow or frost.
Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 188 (glossary).

going (gō′ing), *n.* [< ME. *goynge*; verbal n. of *go*, *v.*] 1. The act of moving in any manner.

Then comes the time, who lives to see 't,
That *going* shall be us'd with feet.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

2. Departure.

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 290.

3†. Time of pregnancy; gestation.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth, most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight, that is the twentieth part of their *going*. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

4. Way; shape; behavior; deportment: used chiefly in the plural.

And as thow by-gyledest godes ymage in *goynge* of an addre,
So hath god by-gyled ous alle in *goynge* of a wye [man].
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 328.

His eyes are upon the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings*. Job xxxiv. 21.

They have seen thy *goings*, O God; even the *goings* of my God, my King, in the sanctuary. Ps. lxviii. 24.

5. Condition of paths and roads for walking or driving. [U. S.]

The *going* was bad, and the little mares could only drag the wagon at a walk; so, though we drove during the daylight, it took us two days and a night to make the journey.
The Century, XXXVI. 51.

When they got within five miles of the place, the horse fell dead, . . . and they took another horse at a farm-house on the road. It was the spring of the year, and the *going* was dreadful. *S. O. Jewett*, Cunner-Fishing.

6. A right of pasturage for a beast on a common. [Prov. Eng.]—**Going forth.** (*a*) Extension; continuation. Num. xxxiv. 4, 8. (*b*) An outlet.

Mark well the entering in of the house, with every *going forth* of the sanctuary. Ezek. xliv. 5.

(*c*) A starting; a departure: as, the *going forth* of the house of Israel.—**Going out.** (*a*) The act or place of exit.

And Moses wrote their *goings out* according to their journeys by the commandment of the Lord.
Num. xxxiii. 2.

The border shall fetch a compass from Azmon unto the river of Egypt, and the *goings out* of it shall be at the sea.
Num. xxxiv. 5.

(*b*) Expenditure; outlay.

But when the year is at an end,
Comparing what I get and spend,
My *goings out*, and comings in,
I cannot find I lose or win. *Swift*, Riddles, iv.

Goings-on, behavior; actions; conduct: used (like *carryings-on*) mostly in a depreciative sense. [Colloq.]

The family did not, from his usual *goings-on*, expect him back again for many weeks.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, v.

Pretty place it must be where they don't admit women. Nice *goings-on*, I dare say, Mr. Caudle.
D. Jerrold, Caudle Lectures.

going-barrel (gō′ing-bar″el), *n.* A barrel containing the mainspring of a watch, and communicating, by gearing on its outer edge, the movement of the spring to the works.

going-fusee (gō′ing-fū-zē″), *n.* A mechanical device for keeping in motion watches and spring-clocks while being wound. See *going-barrel*, *going-wheel*.

going-wheel (gō′ing-hwēl), *n.* An arrangement invented by Huyghens, which keeps in motion a clock actuated by a weight while being wound. See *going-barrel*, *going-fusee*.

goiter, goitre (goi′tėr), *n.* [< F. *goitre*, goiter, < L. *guttur*, the throat: see *guttural*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland on the front part and side or sides of the neck; struma. It is due to increase in the size and number of the alveoli, to accumulation in them of more or less serous, colloid material, to hyperplasia of the connective tissue, or to dilatation of the blood-vessels. The name is also somewhat loosely applied to a similar enlargement from any cause, as from carcinoma or sarcoma. The disease is frequently met with in Derbyshire, England, whence it is called *Derbyshire neck*, and it is extremely prevalent in cold, moist valleys of the Alps, Andes, Himalayas, and other similar regions, as in South America. Also called *bronchocele*. **Exophthalmic goiter.** See *exophthalmic.*

goitered, goitred (goi′tėrd), *a.* [< *goiter* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a goiter, or some formation resembling a goiter.—**Goitered antelope.** Same as *dzeren.*

goiter-stick (goi′tėr-stik), *n.* The stem of certain coarse olivaceous seaweeds, as *Sargassum*, and a species belonging to the *Laminarieæ*, supposed to be useful as a remedy for goiter, and for this purpose chewed by inhabitants of South America, where the disease is prevalent. The curative element in these seaweeds is thought to be the iodine which they contain. The mucus of *Fucus vesiculosus* has similar medicinal properties.

goitre, goitred. See *goiter, goitered.*

goitrous (goi′trus), *a.* [< F. *goîtreux*, < L. *gutturosus*, having a tumor on the throat, < *guttur*, the throat: see *goiter.*] 1. Pertaining to or connected with goiter; favorable to the production of goiter.

> The *goitrous* localities where there is no cretinism.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 196.

2. Affected with goiter.

> Let me not be understood as insinuating that the inhabitants in general are either *goitrous* or idiots. *Coxe.*

goke†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gawk.*

goke†, *v. t.* [< *goke*, *n.* Cf. *gowk.*] To stupefy.

> Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gokt!*
> She's lost if you not haste away the party.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 6.

gola (gō′lạ̈), *n.* See *gula.*

golaba (gọ̄-lä′bạ̈), *n.* [< Pers. and Hind. *gulāb*, rose-water (*gulāb-pāsh*, a rose-water sprinkler, Pers. *pāsh*, a sprinkling), < *gul*, a rose, + *āb*, water.] A bottle-shaped vase or "rose-water bottle," usually of metal-work, made in British India.

golader, golder (gol′ạ-dėr, gol′dėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *golādār*, Beng. *goldār*, a wholesale grain-merchant or salt-dealer, a storekeeper, < *gola*, a granary, a storeroom (in Bengal usually a circular structure of mats or clay) (same as *gola*, a ball, a cannon-ball; < Hind. *gol*, a ball, a circle, etc., < *gol*, round), + Pers. Hind. *-dār*, one who holds, keeps, possesses, etc.] In the East Indies, a storehouse-keeper.

golandaas, golandause (gol-an-dâs′), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *golandāz*, a gunner, < *gola*, a cannon-ball (see *golader*), + *andāz*, measure, weighing, in comp. throwing.] In the East Indies, an artilleryman.

gold (gōld), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *gould*, *goold*; < ME. *gold*, *goold*, *guld*, < AS. *gold* = OS. *gold* = OFries. *gold*, *goud* = D. *goud* = MLG. *golt* = OHG. *gold*, *cold*, MHG. *golt*, G. *gold* = Icel. *goll*, *gull* = Sw. Dan. *guld* = Goth. *gulth* = OBulg. Sloven. Bohem. Serv. Russ. *zlato* = Pol. *zloto*, etc. (Finn. *kulta*, < OHG.; Hung. *izlot*, < Slav.), gold: with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (as in *cold*, *old*, *loud*, *god*, etc.), a different suffix appearing in Skt. *hiranya* = Zend *zaranya*, *zaranu*, gold, appar. so named from its yellow color, being prob. akin to AS. *geolu*, *geolo*, E. *yellow*, L. *helvus*, grayish-yellow, Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, Skt. *hari*, yellow (see *yellow*, *chlorin*, etc.). Whether the Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, is cognate is doubtful; the L. word is different: see *aurum*. Hence *gild*^{1}, *gilt*^{1}, *gulden*^{1}, and ult. *gilden*^{2}, *gulden.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Chemical symbol, Au; atomic weight, 197.3. A precious metal remarkable on account of its unique and beautiful yellow color, luster, high specific gravity, and freedom from liability to rust or tarnish when exposed to the air. The specific gravity of pure gold is 19.3. Gold stands first among the metals in point of ductility and malleability. Its tenacity is almost equal to that of silver, two thirds that of copper, and twelve times that of lead. It may be beaten into leaves thin enough to transmit a greenish light. It stands next to silver and copper as a conductor of heat and electricity; its melting-point is about 1,100° C. (or 2,000° F.); it is not attacked by any of the ordinary acids, but combines readily with chlorin; and it is dissolved by a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids. The crystalline form of gold is isometric, but crystallized gold is a rarity, and it is extremely uncommon to find crystals with smooth faces and sharp edges. Neither have any very large crystals ever been noticed, nor one so much as an inch in diameter. Arborescent masses, showing irregularly developed crystalline planes, are occasionally found, and such forms are sometimes aggregated into large masses; but much the larger part of the native gold found is entirely destitute of any appearance of crystallization, being usually in the form of small scales, which are often so minute as to be almost invisible to the naked eye. Larger rounded masses, called *nuggets*, are occasionally met with, and these are sometimes many pounds in weight. A specimen from the Ural preserved in the collection of the mining school at St. Petersburg weighs nearly a hundred pounds. The largest nugget of which there is any record was found in Australia, and was called the "Welcome." It weighed over 184 pounds, contained by assay 99.2 per cent. of gold, and netted a value when melted of $46,625. Gold is a widely disseminated metal, but does not occur anywhere in large quantities, as compared with the ordinary useful metals. There is no proper ore of gold, this metal being never, so far as known, mineralized by sulphur or oxygen. Although gold is disseminated in fine and usually invisible particles through various ores of the other metals, and in many cases in quantity great enough to be separated with profit, most of the gold of the world is obtained either in the form of native gold, from washing the superficial detritus (sand and gravel), or by separating it from quartz, with which mineral it is almost invariably associated when occurring in veins or segregations in the solid rocks. Native gold is, however, in fact, an alloy of gold with silver, and traces of copper and iron are often associated with it. No native gold entirely free from silver has ever been found. The amount of the latter metal present in the gold varies greatly in different regions. The gold of California usually contains from 10 to 12 per cent. of silver; that of Australia rather less than half as much. The native gold of Mount Morgan, Queensland, approaches more nearly to chemical purity than any hitherto discovered, since it contains 99.7 per cent. of gold, and only a minute trace of silver. Pure gold is very rarely used in the arts. All gold coin and gold ornaments in use are alloys of gold with copper, or with copper and silver. The alloy is used, in the case of coin, because pure gold is too soft to bear rough usage; and for the same reason, as well as to diminish the cost, in the case of gold used for personal ornaments. The coin of England is composed of 11 parts of gold and 1 of copper; that of France and the United States of 9 of gold and 1 of copper. The so-called gold used for jewels and watch-cases varies from 8 or 9 to 18 carats fine. (See *carat*, 3.) The alloys of gold with copper and silver are given various shades of color by treatment with chemicals, according to fashion or fancy. Gold has been in use for ornamental purposes from the earliest times. The world's output of gold during recent years, according to the reports of the United States mint, has been as follows: 1890, $118,840,000; 1891, $130,650,000; 1892, $146,297,000; 1893, $157,228,000; 1894, $181,510,000; 1895, $200,288,000; 1896, $202,682,300; 1897, $237,504,800. In the United States the output has increased from over $33,000,000 in 1890 to $46,610,000 in 1895 and $57,363,000 in 1897. The total amount of gold coin in circulation in the United States at the end of 1898 is estimated as about $625,000,000. See *gold-standard.*

> I counsel thee to buy of me *gold* tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich. Rev. iii. 18.

> *Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!*
> Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
> Molten, graven, hammer'd and roll'd.
> *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

Hence, figuratively—**2.** Money; riches; wealth.

> For me—the *gold* of France did not seduce.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

> The old man's god, his *gold*, has won upon her.
> *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker.

> Judges and senates have been bought for *gold.*
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 187.

3. Anything very valuable or highly prized; anything regarded as very precious, or as of pure or sterling quality.

> The king's a bawcock, and a heart of *gold*,
> A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

4. A bright-yellow color, like that of the metal gold; also, gilding: as, a flower edged with *gold.*

> The vivid green his shining plumes unfold,
> His painted wings, and breast that flames with *gold.*
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 118.

> The Princeps copy, clad in blue and *gold.*
> *J. Ferriar*, Illustrations of Sterne, Bibliomania, l. 6.

5. In *archery*, the exact center of the target, so called because marked with gold, or of a gold color; hence, a shot that strikes the center: as, to secure a *gold.*—**6.** [E. dial. also *goolds* (cf. Sc. *gool*, *gule*, *gules*, the corn-marigold), < ME. *gold*, *goold*, *guld*, merely a particular use of *gold*, the metal. Cf. *marigold.*] (*a*) The marigold, *Calendula officinalis.*

> Onyons, myntes, gourdes, *goldes*,
> Nowe secondly to sowe or kest in molde is.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

(*b*) The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum.*

> The crimson darnel flower, the blue-bottle, and *gold*,
> Which though esteemed but weeds, yet for their dainty hues
> And for their scent not ill, they for this purpose chuse.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xv. 166.

(*c*†) The turnsol; heliotrope.

> She [Leucothoë] sprong up out of the molde
> Into a flour was named *golde*,
> Which stant governed of the sonne.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 356.

> *Goolde*, herbe, solsequium, quia sequitur solem, elitropium, calendula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 202.

Angel gold†. See *angel-gold.*—**Cloth of gold.** See *cloth.*—**Cypress gold.** See *cypress*^{2}.—**Dead gold,** gold or gold-leaf applied to any object and left unburnished. Also called *matt.*—**Ducat gold.** See *ducat.*—**Dutch gold.** See *Dutch.*—**Etruscan, Roman,** or **colored gold,** in *jewelry*, gold (of any fineness) the superficial alloy of which has been removed by boiling in nitric acid, leaving a surface of fine gold with a rich, satiny yellow luster.—**Fools' gold,** iron pyrites, a mineral of metallic luster and light-yellow or golden color, often mistaken for gold, whence the name.—**German gold,** an inferior gold-powder prepared from gold-leaf.—**Gold and silver certificates.** See *certificate.*—**Graphic gold,** an ore of tellurium, consisting of tellurium, gold, and silver, found in Transylvania. Also called *graphic ore* and *sylvanite* (which see).—**Green gold,** in *jewelry*, gold alloyed with silver.—**Hammered gold.** See *hammer*, *v. t.*—**Lined gold,** gold having a backing of other metal.—**Mannheim gold,** a cheap brass alloy used by jewelers to imitate gold, named from Mannheim, in Baden, where it was originally made. It varies somewhat in its composition, but a usual formula includes 80 parts of copper and 20 of zinc, sometimes with a trace of tin.—**Mock gold,** a yellow alloy composed of copper, zinc, platinum, and other materials in various proportions.—**Mosaic gold.** (*a*) An alloy of copper and zinc, also called *ormolu.* (*b*) A sulphid of tin, the *aurum musivum* of the ancients.—**Old gold,** a dull brassy-yellow color supposed to resemble old tarnished gold, used in textile fabrics.—**Red gold,** in *jewelry*, gold alloyed with copper.—**Rolled gold,** a film of gold joined to a backing of other metal by rolling.—**To cut the gold.** See *cut.*—**White gold,** an alloy of gold in which silver predominates, say 20 parts of silver to 4 of gold.

II. *a.* Made of, consisting of, or like gold; golden; gilded: as, a *gold* chain; *gold* color.

> The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
> In their *gold* coats spots you see.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1.

> For so the whole round earth is every way
> Bound by *gold* chains about the feet of God.
> *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

Gold blond, blond-lace, the flowers or sprigs of which are composed of gold thread.—**Gold blue.** See *purple of Cassius*, under *purple.*—**Gold chlorid,** a name of the trichlorid $AuCl_3$ and of chlor-auric acid, $HAuCl_4$. Solutions of gold chlorid are used in gilding by the wet way, also in combination with tin sesquichlorid, or the double tin and ammonium chlorid, in the preparation of purple of Cassius.—**Gold cloth.** Same as *cloth of gold* (which see, under *cloth*).—**Gold lac, gold lacquer,** a variety of Japanese lacquer-work; properly, that in which the surface is entirely of gold, sometimes uniform, sometimes in patterns of different tints of gold, and often having patterns in relief; less properly, that which has a certain amount of gold ornamentation or which is covered with aventurin.—**Gold lace.** See *lace.*—**Gold latten.** (*a*) Gold in thin plates. See *latten.* (*b*) Thin plates of gilded metal, especially of yellow metal or brass gilded.—**Gold luster,** a variety of metallic luster which has the color of gold. See *luster.*—**Gold plate, thread, wire,** etc. See the nouns.—**Gold reserve.** See *reserve.*—**Gold tooling,** in *bookbinding*, ornamental work made by the pressure of a hot tool upon gold-leaf laid on a book-cover.

gold-bank (gōld′bangk), *n.* A national banking association of a class organized under United States Revised Statutes (limit of circulation enlarged by act of January 19th, 1875) to issue notes payable in gold coin. There were but few of these banks, and these were chiefly established to meet the wishes of the people of the Pacific coast States, who objected to paper currency not redeemable in gold.

goldbasket (gōld′bȧs″ket), *n.* Same as *gold-dust*, 2.

gold-bearing (gōld′bãr″ing), *a.* Containing gold; auriferous.

> The distribution of *gold-bearing* deposits is world-wide; although the relative importance of different localities is very different, their geological range is also very extensive. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 742.

gold-beaten† (gōld′bē″tn), *a.* [< ME. *gold-beten.*] Embossed or enchased in gold.

> *Gold-beten* helmes, hauberkes, cote-armures.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1642.

gold-beater (gōld′bē″tėr), *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding. See *gold-leaf.*—**2.** A common predaceous caraboid beetle, *Carabus auratus*, found in all parts of Europe. [Eng.]—**Gold-beaters' mold,** a collection of about 850 leaves of parchment, vellum, and gold-beaters' skin, each of double thickness, fixed on a metal mold, and between which flattened pieces of gold are placed to be hammered out to the full size of the leaf.—**Gold-beaters' skin,** the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, which is of extreme tenacity and is used by gold-beaters to lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it. The membrane is thus reduced to great thinness, and is fit to be applied to cuts and fresh wounds.

gold-beating (gōld′bē″ting), *n.* The art or process of beating out gold into gold-leaf.

gold-book (gōld′bůk), *n.* A thin pamphlet containing between the leaves sheets of gold-leaf. See *gold-leaf.*

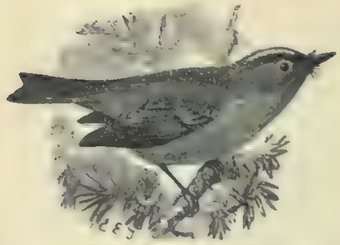
gold-bound (gōld′bound), *a.* Bound or encompassed with gold.

> Thou art too like the spirit of Banquo; down!
> Thy crown does sear mine eyeballs:—and thy hair,
> Thou other *gold-bound* brow, is like the first.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

goldbreast (gōld′brest), *n.* A small striped finch-like bird of the genus *Pytelia*, as *P. subflava*: a book-name.

gold-bug (gōld′bug), *n.* An advocate of the single gold standard in finance. [Opprobrious and slang.]

goldcrest (gōld′krest), *n.* A golden-crested bird of the genus *Regulus.* The common European



Goldcrest (*Regulus cristatus*).

species is *R. cristatus*; that of the United States is *R. satrapa*.

goldcup (gōld′kup), *n.* One of various species of crowfoot or *Ranunculus*, especially *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus*. Also called *buttercup*, *kingcup*.

gold-cushion (gōld′kůsh″o̤n), *n.* Same as *cushion*, 2 (*a*).

A *gold-cushion*, which can be made by stretching a piece of calf leather, rough side upwards, over a pad of wadding on a board 10 inches by 8.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 397.

gold-digger (gōld′dig″ėr), *n.* One who digs for or mines gold. This word is almost exclusively used to designate *placer miners*, or those who dig and wash auriferous detrital material (gravel and sand). Those who are engaged in mining in the solid rock are called *quartz miners*.

gold-dust (gōld′dust), *n.* **1.** Gold occurring naturally in a state of fine subdivision.—**2.** A plant, *Alyssum saxatile*, so called from the profusion of its small yellow flowers. Also called *goldbasket*. [Properly *golddust*.]

golden (gōl′dn), *a.* [< ME. *golden*, a restored form of earlier *gulden*, *gylden*, *gilden*, < AS. *gylden* (with umlaut) (= OS. *guldin* = OFries. *gelden*, *golden*, *gulden* = D. *gouden* = MLG. *golden* = OHG. *guldīn*, *culdīn*, MHG. *guldīn* (also used as a noun, > G. *gulden*, florin), G. *gülden*, usually *golden* = Icel. *gullinn* = Sw. *gyllen*, *gylden* = Dan. *gylden* = Goth. *gultheins*), of gold, < *gold*, gold: see *gold* and *-en*^{2}. Cf. *gilden*^{1}, a doublet of *golden*, and *gilden*^{2}, *gulden*.] **1.** Made of gold; consisting of gold.

Thy state is taken for a joint-stool, thy *golden* sceptre for a leaden dagger.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Two massy keys he bore of metals twain;
The *golden* opes, the iron shuts amain.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 111.

Then was I ware of one that on me moved
In *golden* armour with a crown of gold.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. Of the color or luster of gold; yellow; bright; shining; splendid: as, the *golden* sun; *golden* fruit: sometimes poetically used of blood.

The weary sun hath made a *golden* set,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives token of a goodly day to-morrow.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Here lay Duncan,
His silver skin lac'd with his *golden* blood.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

To see thee, laying there thy *golden* head,
My pride in happier summers, at my feet.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

Hence—**3.** Excellent; most valuable; very precious: as, the *golden* rule.

I will recite a *golden* sentence out of that Poete, which is next vnto Homer. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 107.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

This mistress [Affliction] lately plucked me by the ear,
And many a *golden* lesson hath me taught.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

4. Most happy or prosperous; marked by great happiness, prosperity, or progress: as, the *golden* age.

A goodly place, a goodly time,
For it was in the *golden* prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

That was in *golden* summer-time;
The winter wind is howling now.
R. T. Cooke, En Espagne.

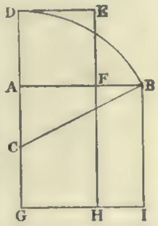
The IV. century witnessed the blooming of Syrian literature into its *golden* age. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 204.

5. Preëminently favorable or auspicious: as, a *golden* opportunity.

When that is known, and *golden* time convents,
A solemn combination shall be made
Of our dear souls. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

The State has a *golden* chance—the opportunity of getting the whole manufacture and sale . . . into its own hands. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 333.

Figure of the golden rule. See *rule*.—**Golden age.** See *ages in mythology and history*, under *age*.—**Golden balls**, the three gilt balls used as a pawnbroker's sign. The golden balls form the arms of Lombardy, and were assumed by the colony of Lombards who settled in London as bankers and money-lenders.—**Golden beetle**, a chrysomelid; a beetle of the genus *Chrysomela* or family *Chrysomelidæ*: so called from their metallic luster. See cut under *Chrysomela*.—**Golden bull.** See *bull*^{2}.—**Golden carp**, the gold carp or goldfish.—**Golden cudweed.** See *cudweed*.—**Golden cutty**, the golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*. [Hants, Eng.]—**Golden daisy.** Same as *oxeye daisy* (which see, under *daisy*).—**Golden division**†. See *division*.—**Golden dock.** See *dock*^{1}, 1.—**Golden eagle, fleece.** See the nouns.—**Golden fly.** Same as *goldwasp*.—**Golden Friday, haddock, Horde, house, ide, legend, lungwort, maidenhair, mean, mole, mouse-ear**, etc. See the nouns.—**Golden number**, the number of any year in the Metonic cycle of 19 years. The rule for finding it is to add 1 to the number of the year after Christ, according to the ordinary reckoning, and divide by 19, when the remainder will be the golden number. The name is said to be derived from the fact that, on the discovery of the Metonic cycle, about 432 B. C., an inscription in letters of gold was set up in Athens, and others in other cities of Greece; the numbers were also marked in gold in the ancient calendars. The golden numbers are used in ecclesiastical computations, with the epact, to determine the day on which the Easter full moon occurs, the date by which all the movable feasts in the church year are determined. See *Easter*^{1}.—**Golden pheasant, plover, robin.** See the nouns.—**Golden rose**, a rose made of pure gold, blessed by the Pope on Lætare Sunday, the fourth Sunday of Lent, used by him in blessing the people, and occasionally sent as a mark of especial honor to Catholic sovereigns and other notable persons, to churches, cities, etc. Originally it consisted of a single rose of wrought gold; the form finally adopted is a thorny branch with flowers and leaves, surmounted by one principal rose.—**Golden rule.** (*a*) The rule of conduct: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Mat. vii. 12. (*b*) In *arith.*, the rule of three. See *rule*.—**Golden samphire, saxifrage, shiner**, etc. See the nouns.—**Golden section**, the division of a line in extreme and mean ratio, which is solved by Euclid II. 11.—**Golden Spur**, a papal order existing since the sixteenth century. It consists of two classes, commanders and knights. The present name is *Order of St. Sylvester*.—**Golden star**, a form of monstrance in which during the papal mass on Easter day the bread is exhibited to the people for adoration. *Walcott*.—**Golden sulphid**, a sulphid of antimony, prepared by precipitating a sulphantimoniate by sulphuric acid.—**Golden thistle, wedding, wrasse**, etc. See the nouns.—**Golden warblers**, several species of the genus *Dendrœca*, which resemble the common summer warbler of the United States, *D. æstiva*, in being almost entirely of a bright-yellow color. See *yellow-bird*.—**Golden wasp.** See *goldwasp*.—**Knights of the Golden Circle.** See *knight*.—**Order of the Golden Fleece.** See *fleece*.



The Golden Section of Euclid II. 11. AB is the given line. The side of the square ABIG is bisected in C. CD is taken equal to BC, and the square ADEF is constructed.

golden (gōl′dn), *v. i.* [< *golden*, *a.*] To become golden in color. [Rare.]

Like loose mists that blow
Across her crescent, *goldening* as they go.
Lowell, Endymion, iv.

goldenback (gōl′dn-bak), *n.* The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*.

goldenbough (gōl′dn-bou), *n.* The mistletoe, *Viscum album*.

goldenbug (gōl′dn-bug), *n.* The seven-spotted ladybird, *Coccinella septem-punctata*. Also called *goldenknop*.

goldenchain (gōl′dn-chān), *n.* The laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*: so called from its long racemes of yellow flowers.

golden-cheeked (gōl′dn-chēkt), *a.* Having yellow lores: as, the *golden-cheeked* warbler, *Dendrœca chrysoparia*.

goldenclub (gōl′dn-klub), *n.* The *Orontium aquaticum*, an aquatic plant of the United States, bearing a yellow club-shaped spadix.

golden-crested (gōl′dn-kres″ted), *a.* Having a yellow crest: specifically applied to several kinglets or goldcrests.

golden-crowned (gōl′dn-kround), *a.* Having a yellow crown: as, the *golden-crowned* thrush, *Siurus auricapillus*; the *golden-crowned* sparrow, *Zonotrichia coronata*.

gold-end-man†, *n.* A man who buys broken pieces of gold and silver; an itinerant jeweler.

Re-enter Higgen, disguised as a *gold-end-man*.
Hig. Have ye any ends of gold or silver?
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iii. 1.

goldenear (gōl′dn-ēr), *n.* A noctuid moth, *Hydrœcia nictitans*.

goldeneye (gōl′dn-ī), *n.* **1.** A sea-duck of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ* and genus *Clangula*; a garrot. The common goldeneye is *C. glaucion* or *C. clangula* of Europe and America. Barrow's goldeneye is the Rocky Mountain garrot, *C. barrovi*. See cut under *garrot*.

In the interior, and perhaps at some points on the coast, the *golden-eyes* decoy readily, but this is not the case on our southern New England shore, where they rarely pay the slightest attention to the stools.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 223.

2. A fish, *Hyodon chrysopsis*, having a large eye with yellow iris.—**3.** One of various neuropterous insects of the genus *Chrysopa*: so called in allusion to their golden or bronze-colored eyes. The larvæ are often called *aphis-lions*. Also called *golden-eyed fly*.

golden-eyed (gōl′dn-īd), *a.* Having yellow eyes.—**Golden-eyed fly.** See *fly*^{2} and *goldeneye*, 3.

golden-flower (gōl′dn-flou″ėr), *n.* The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. See *Chrysanthemum*, 2.

goldenhead (gōl′dn-hed), *n.* The male widgeon, *Mareca penelope*; the yellowpoll. [East coast of Ireland.]

goldenknop (gōl′dn-nop), *n.* Same as *goldenbug*. *E. D.*

goldenly† (gōl′dn-li), *adv.* Splendidly; delightfully.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks *goldenly* of his profit. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

goldenmaid (gōl′dn-mād), *n.* A fish, the conner or gilthead, *Crenilabrus melops*.

During this frost [the great frost of 1814, in England] a great number of the fish called *golden maids* were picked up on Brighton beach. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 108.

goldenpert (gōl′dn-pėrt), *n.* The *Gratiola aurea*, a low scrophulariaceous herb of the Atlantic States, with golden-yellow flowers.

goldenrod (gōl′dn-rod), *n.* [< *golden* + *rod*.] A plant of the genus *Solidago*, the species of which have numerous small golden heads: these in the original species, *S. Virgaurea* of Europe, are arranged in a wand-like spike. See *Solidago*.

But on the hills the *golden-rod*, and the aster in the wood,
And the yellow sun-flower by the brook, in autumn beauty stood.
Bryant, Death of the Flowers.

False goldenrod, *Brachychæta cordata*, a plant of the Alleghanies, closely resembling *Solidago*.—**West India goldenrod**, the *Neurolæna lobata*, a tall composite with a panicle of yellow flowers.

goldenrod-tree (gōl′dn-rod-trē), *n.* The *Bosia Yervamora*, a peculiar chenopodiaceous shrub of the Canary islands.

goldenseal (gōl′dn-sēl), *n.* The yellowroot or yellow puccoon, *Hydrastis Canadensis*, a ranunculaceous plant of the United States.

golden-slopt† (gōl′dn-slopt), *a.* Wearing slops or nether garments embroidered or adorned with gold.

Some shy *golden-slopt* Castalio. *Marston.*

golden-spoon (gōl′dn-spön), *n.* In Jamaica, the *Byrsonima cinerea*, a small malpighiaceous tree, named from the shape and color of the petals.

golden-swift (gōl′dn-swift), *n.* The hepialid moth *Hepialus humuli*.

golden-winged (gōl′dn-wingd), *a.* Having yellow wings, or wings marked with yellow: applied to sundry birds: as, the *golden-winged* woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*; the *golden-winged* warbler, *Helminthophila chrysoptera*.

golder, *n.* See *golader*.

gold-fern (gōld′fėrn), *n.* A fern in which the under surface of the frond is covered with bright-yellow powder, giving a golden color. This occurs in many species of *Gymnogramme* and *Notholæna*. When the powder is white the fern is called *silver-fern*. Different fronds of the same species may have either color, as in the California gold- and silver-fern, *Gymnogramme triangularis*.

gold-field (gōld′fēld), *n.* A district or region where gold-mining is carried on.

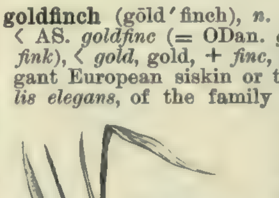
Auriferous materials from our *gold-fields*.
Ure, Dict., IV. 413.

goldfinch (gōld′finch), *n.* [< ME. *goldfinch*, < AS. *goldfinc* (= ODan. *guldfink* = G. *goldfink*), < *gold*, gold, + *finc*, finch.] **1.** An elegant European siskin or thistle-bird, *Carduelis elegans*, of the family *Fringillidæ*, having wings conspicuously marked with yellow, and a crimson face.

Canara byrds come in to
beare the bell,
And *Goldfinches* do hope
to get the gole.
Gascoigne, Philomene,
[l. 34.

Two *goldfinches*, whose
sprightly song
Had been their mutual
solace long,
Liv'd happy prisoners
there.
Cowper, Faithful Bird.

2. The American thistle-bird, *Chrysomitris tristis*, of the family *Fringillidæ*, having a yellow body, with black cap, wings, and tail, the latter marked also with



American Goldfinch (*Chrysomitris* or *Spinus tristis*).

white.—3. Some finch like or likened to either of the above, as the Arkansan goldfinch, *Chrysomitris psaltria*.—4. The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*: a misnomer.—5†. A gold piece; a sovereign. [Old slang.]

> *Sir H.* Don't you love singing-birds, madam?
> *Angel.* (Aside.) That's an odd question for a lover. (Aloud.) Yes, sir.
> *Sir H.* Why then, madam, here is a nest of the prettiest *goldfinches* that ever chirped in a cage.
> *Farquhar*, Constant Couple, ii. 2.

Tidley goldfinch, the golden-crested wren or kinglet, *Regulus cristatus*. [Devonshire, Eng.]

gold-finder (gōld′fin″dėr), *n.* 1. One who finds gold.—2†. One who empties privies.

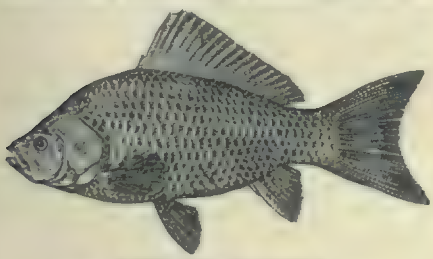
> If his acres, being sold for a marvedi a turf for larks in cages, cannot fill this pocket, give 'em to *gold-finders*.
> *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 2.

> As our *gold-finders*, they have the honour in the night and darkness to thrive on stench and excrements.
> *Feltham*, Resolves.

gold-finished (gōld′fin″isht), *a.* In *bookbinding*, decorated in gold, as distinguished from decorated by blind stamping, or stamping in ink.

goldfinny (gōld′fin″i), *n.*; pl. *goldfinnies* (-iz). 1. A variety of the conner, *Crenilabrus melops*. [Eng.] Also *goldsinny*.—2. The *Crenilabrus rupestris*, a fish specifically named *Jago's goldfinny*.

goldfish (gōld′fish), *n.* [= D. *goudvisch* = G. *goldfisch* = Dan. Sw. *guldfisk*.] 1. A fish of the carp family *Cyprinidæ*, *Cyprinus* or *Carassius auratus*, originally a Chinese species, now domesticated and bred everywhere for ornament in ponds, tanks, and aquariums. The rich red, golden, silver, black, and other colors are artificially produced and propagated by selection; in a state of nature the fish is of a dull olivaceous green, to which it tends to revert if left to itself on escaping from cultivation.



Goldfish (*Carassius auratus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

2. Same as *garibaldi*, 2.

goldflower† (gōld′flou″ėr), *n.* Golden cudweed. *Halliwell.*

goldfoam†, *n.* [ME. *goldefome*.] Copper.

gold-foil (gōld′foil), *n.* Gold beaten into thin sheets, especially for the use of dentists. It is, however, many times thicker than gold-leaf.

goldhammer (gōld′ham″ėr), *n.* [= G. *goldhammer*; < *gold* + *hammer* in *yellowhammer*, q. v.] Same as *yellowhammer*.

gold-hammer (gōld′ham″ėr), *n.* A gold-beaters' hammer.

gold-house† (gōld′hous), *n.* [ME. *goldehous*.] A treasury. *Halliwell.*

> On the morowe, tho hyt was day,
> The kyng to hys *golde-hows* toke hys way.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 133.

goldie, *a.* and *n.* See *goldy*.

goldilocks, goldylocks (gōl′di-loks), *n.* 1. A species of buttercup, *Ranunculus auricomus*.—2. A book-name for cultivated species of *Chrysocoma*, composite plants from South Africa, with heads of yellow flowers.—3. The *Linosyris vulgaris*, a native of Europe, resembling goldenrod, with small heads of yellow flowers.—4. The filmy fern, *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense*.—5. The moss *Polytrichum commune*.

golding (gōl′ding), *n.* [< *gold* + *-ing*^{1}.] 1. One of various plants with yellow flowers, especially the corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.—2. A variety of apple of a golden-yellow color.

goldish† (gōl′dish), *a.* [< ME. *goldish*; < *gold* + *-ish*^{1}.] Somewhat golden in color.

> Gret torment to hir ther gan she purchas,
> Hir *goldish* herre tering, breking, euermore,
> For hir fader and lord lying hir before.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1348.

goldish-hue†, *a.* [ME. *goldisshe-hewe*; < *goldish* + *hue*^{1}.] Of a somewhat golden hue or color.

> All is not gold that shynethe *goldisshe-hewe*.
> *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 190.

gold-knife (gōld′nīf), *n.* A long straight knife made to cut gold-leaf.

gold-leaf (gōld′lēf), *n.* Gold beaten into the form of a very thin leaf or sheet. An ounce of gold may be beaten out so as to cover 200 square feet or more, the leaf used for gilding being often much thinner than this. The gold is rolled into a ribbon not thicker than ordinary paper; it is then cut into pieces an inch square, piled up with much larger square pieces of goldbeaters' skin, and beaten until it reaches their size. It is then cut up again, interleaved with fresh pieces of the skin, and again beaten, and so on. A book of gold-leaf measures 3¾ by 3½ and a leaf of gold 3⅜ by 3⅜ inches. There are 25 leaves in a book, and 20 books in a pack.—**Gold-leaf electroscope.** See *electroscope*.

goldless (gōld′les), *a.* [< *gold* + *-less*.] Destitute of gold.

> The *goldless* age, where gold disturbs no dreams.
> *Byron.*

gold-lily (gōld′lil″i), *n.* The yellow lily. See *lily*.

> She moves among my visions of the lake, . . .
> While the *gold-lily* blows, and overhead
> The light cloud smoulders on the summer crag.
> *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

gold-mine (gōld′mīn), *n.* 1. A place where gold is or may be mined. Hence—2. Anything productive of great wealth.

gold-miner (gōld′mī″nėr), *n.* One who mines for gold.

gold-mole (gōld′mōl), *n.* The Cape chrysochlore, *Chrysochloris aureus*, or any other insectivorous mammal of the family *Chrysochlorididæ*. See cut under *Chrysochloris*.

goldney, goldny (gōld′ni), *n.*; pl. *goldneys*, *goldnies* (-niz). [Perhaps contr. of *goldeneye*, which is also used as the name of a duck.] The goldenmaid, golden wrasse, gilthead, or conner, *Crenilabrus melops* or *C. tinca*.

gold-note (gōld′nōt), *n.* A bank-note in the general form of other national-bank notes, but payable only in gold coin. See *gold-bank*. [U. S.]

gold-of-pleasure (gōld′ọv-plezh′ụr), *n.* The *Camelina sativa*, an annual cruciferous plant of Europe, a weed in grain- and flax-fields, and sometimes cultivated for the oil expressed from its seeds. Its fibers can be used in the manufacture of packing, sailcloth, and other coarse fabrics.

gold-paint (gōld′pānt), *n.* Same as *bronze-paint*.

gold-powder (gōld′pou″dėr), *n.* A preparation consisting of gold-leaf ground in a mortar with honey or thick gum-water until the gold is reduced to an extremely fine powder. The honey or gum is then washed out with warm water, and the gold-powder remains.

gold-proof (gōld′prōf), *a.* Proof against bribery or temptation by money. [Rare.]

> Art thou *gold-proof*? there's for thee; help me to him.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

gold-shell (gōld′shel), *n.* 1. In the *fine arts*, a shell coated on the inside with a thin layer of gold-paint, soluble in water.—2. *Anomia ephippium*, a bivalve mollusk, so called from one of its varieties having a golden luster. It is one of several species, all known as *clink-shells* and *jingle-shells*, common on tide-rocks near low-water mark, firmly attached by one valve, and not distantly resembling limpets. The attachment is by a sort of stem or peduncle issuing through an opening in the side of the under valve. Also called *silver-shell*.

goldsinny (gōld′sin″i), *n.* Same as *goldfinny*, 1.

gold-size (gōld′sīz), *n.* [< *gold* + *size*^{2}.] 1. A size laid on to form a surface on which gold-leaf can be applied. It is of different composition according to the manner in which the gold is to be applied, the size of the surface to be gilded, the material upon which it is applied, and the like. That used in burnish-gilding is a composition of pipe-clay, red chalk, black-lead, suet, and bullocks' blood, thinned with a solution of gelatin.

2. A mixture of chrome-yellow and varnish used in gold-printing and for other purposes.

goldsmith (gōld′smith), *n.* [< ME. *goldsmith*, < AS. *goldsmith* (= D. *goudsmid* = OHG. *goldsmid*, *goltsmid*, MHG. *goltsmit*, G. *goldschmied* (as a proper name also *Goldschmidt*, etc.) = Icel. *gullsmidhr* = Sw. Dan. *guldsmed*), < *gold*, gold, + *smith*, smith.] 1. An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold; a worker in gold. Goldsmiths formerly acted also as bankers, managing the pecuniary concerns of their customers. The first circulating notes having been issued by bankers of this class, they were called *goldsmiths' notes*.

> *Goldsmythes* furst ande ryche Ieweleres,
> Ande by hemself crafty Broderes.
> *Douce MS.*, Oxford, quoted in Destruction of [Troy (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xlvii.

> Are there nae *gowdsmiths* here in Fife,
> Can make to you anither knife?
> *Leesome Brand* (Child's Ballads, II. 345).

> Neither chain nor *goldsmith* came to me.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

2. In *entom.*, a goldsmith-beetle.

goldsmith-beetle (gōld′smith-bē″tl), *n.* 1. A lamellicorn beetle of the family *Scarabæidæ*, *Cotalpa lanigera*: so called from its beautiful appearance, the wing-covers being of a golden color with metallic luster. The insect is nearly an inch long. It is very abundant in the United States in early summer, feeding upon the foliage of various trees. The larva closely resembles in habits and appearance the common white grub. See cut under *Cotalpa*.

2. A name of some or any of the cetonians, a group of scarabæoid beetles.

goldsmithery, goldsmithry (gold′smith-ėr-i, -smith-ri), *n.* [< ME. *goldsmithry*, < *goldsmith* + *-ry*. Cf. AS. *goldsmithu*, the art of the goldsmith.] Goldsmiths' work. *Chaucer.*

> Even in early times the *goldsmithry* of the Irish was very beautiful.
> *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 10.

goldspink (gōld′spingk), *n.* [< *gold* + *spink*. Cf. *goldfinch*.] The goldfinch. [Local, Eng. and Scotch.]

gold-standard (gōld′stan-dạ̈rd), *a.* Using gold alone as full legal tender. In the United States both gold and silver are (1897) legal tender (see *silver*); but since the demonetization of silver in 1873 the country has been on a gold basis, the purchasing-power of the depreciated silver dollar having been maintained by the policy of the government which has preserved its parity with gold. The situation in other double-standard countries is similar. The countries in which the gold standard prevails both in theory and practice are (1899) Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Rumania, Turkey, Portugal, Brazil, Canada, Newfoundland, Egypt, Chile, Japan, and Russia. For countries having a double or a silver standard, see *silver-standard*.

gold-stick (gōld′stik), *n.* A title given to those members of the British royal household who bear gilded rods when attending the sovereign on occasions of state.

goldstone (gōld′stōn), *n.* Same as *aventurin*, 1.

goldtail (gōld′tāl), *n.* An arctiid moth, *Porthesia auriflua*: so called from the yellow anal tuft.

goldthread (gōld′thred), *n.* A ranunculaceous evergreen plant, *Coptis trifolia*, growing in the United States and Europe: so called from its fibrous yellow roots. See *Coptis*.

gold-tressed†, *a.* [ME. *golde-tressed*.] Having tresses or hair of a golden color.

gold-washer (gōld′wosh″ėr), *n.* 1. One who washes sand or gravel, as in a cradle, to obtain the gold which it contains.—2. An instrument or apparatus employed in washing the refuse from gold.

gold-washing (gōld′wosh″ing), *n.* A place where refuse is washed from gold.

goldwasp (gōld′wosp), *n.* A parasitic hymenopterous insect of the family *Chrysididæ*, which vies with the humming-birds in the richness of its colors. The common European species, *Chrysis ignita*, is about as large as the house-fly, of a rich deep blue-green color on the head and thorax, the abdomen burnished with a golden-coppery hue. The goldwasps deposit their eggs in the nests of other hymenopters, their larvæ destroying those of these insects. Also called *golden wasp*, *golden fly*, *ruby-tailed fly*, and *cuckoo-fly*. See cut under *Chrysididæ*.

gold-water (gōld′wâ-tẹr), *n.* A liquid distilled from a mixture of spices, spirits of wine, and water, and mixed with pulverized gold-leaf. Also called *Dantzic brandy*.

gold-weight† (gōld′wāt), *n.* 1. Precise weight; hence, exact estimate or limit.

> A man, believe it, that knows his place, to the *gold-weight*. *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage.

2. *pl.* Scales for weighing gold.

goldworm (gōld′wėrm), *n.* A glow-worm.

goldy (gōl′di), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *goldy*, adj.; < *gold* + *-y*^{1}.] I.† *a.* Of a gold color. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 12. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *n.* [Sc.; also written *goldie*, *gooldie*, *gowdie*. Cf. *goldfinch*, *goldspink*.] 1. The goldfinch *Carduelis elegans*. [Local, Eng.]—2. The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*. [Local, Eng.]

goldylocks, *n.* See *goldilocks*.

gole^{1}†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *goal*^{1}.

gole^{2} (gōl), *n.* [E. dial. also *gool*, < ME. *gole*, < OF. *gole*, *goule*, *gule*, < L. *gula*, throat: see *gullet*, *gules*.] 1†. The throat; hence, what comes from the throat, as voice, utterance, or saying.

> The water foulis han here hedis leid
> Togedere, and of a short avysement,
> Whan everryche hadde his large *gole* [var. *goles*] seyd,
> They seyden sothly al be on assent.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 556.

2. A narrow valley; a hollow between hills.—3. A ditch; a small stream.—4. A flood-gate; a sluice. [Prov. Eng. in last three senses.]

gole^{3}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jowl*.

golet^{1}† (gō′let), *n.* A Middle English form of *gullet*.

golet^2 (gō'let), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A Californian trout: same as *Dolly Varden*, 2.

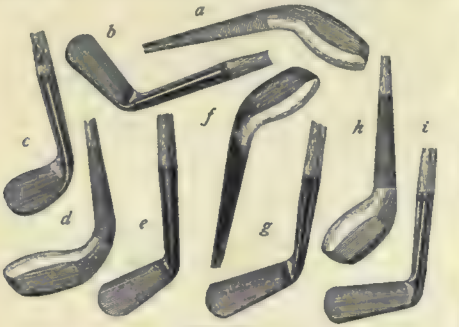
golf (golf or gof), *n.* [Dial. *goff*, Sc. also *gouff*; prob. < D. *kolf* = MLG. *kolve* = OHG. *cholbo*, *cholpo*, a club, MHG. *kolbe*, G. *kolbe*, *kolben*, a club, knob, butt-end of a gun, a retort, = Icel. *kōlfr*, the clapper of a bell, a bulb, a bolt, *kylfa*, a club, = Sw. *kolf*, a butt-end, bolt, retort, = Dan. *kolv*, a bolt, shaft, arrow (*kolbe*, the butt-end of a weapon, < G.). There may be a remote connection with *club*^{1} and *clump*^{1}, q. v.] A game played over an extensive stretch of ground in which holes about 4 inches in diameter are placed at distances from 100 to 500 yards apart. It is played by one or two on a side, with special implements called *clubs*, and with balls of gutta-percha weighing $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz., or a little less. The object is to drive the ball from each hole to and into the next; and the hole or the round (usually of 9 or 18 holes) is won by the player or side that accomplishes this in the fewest strokes. A considerable variety of clubs is used (the *driver*, *spoon*, *cleek*, *niblick*, *putter*, etc.), according to the exigencies of the game. Golf had its birth on the grass-covered sandy downs or "links" of the seaboard of Scotland, but is now extensively played in England and in the United States.

> That in na place of the realme thair be vsit fut-ballis, *golf*, or vther sic unprofitabill sportis.
> *Acts James IV.*, 1491, c. 53 (ed. 1566, c. 32, Murray). [(*Jamieson.*)

golf (golf), *v. i.* [< *golf*, *n.*] To play at golf.

> Excellent *golfing* sport is to be had.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 766.

golf-club (golf'klub), *n.* 1. An implement for driving the ball in golf.—2. A club or company of golfers.



Golf-clubs.

a, long spoon (wood); *b*, lofting-iron (iron), *c*, niblick (iron); *d*, putter (wood); *e*, mashy (iron); *f*, driver or play-club (wood); *g*, cleik (iron); *h*, brassy niblick (wood); *i*, putter (iron).

golfer (gol'fėr), *n.* One who plays golf.

golia (gō'li-a̤), *n.* [E. Ind.] A bracelet of lacquered work, richly colored, and decorated with tin-foil, worn by women in India. *S. K. Handbook Indian Arts.*

goliard (gō'li-ärd), *n.* [OF. *goliard*, *golliard*, *gouliard*, *goulard*, a buffoon, jester, glutton (> ML. *goliardus*), < *gole*, *golle*, *goule*, the gullet, mouth, F. *gueule*, the mouth, jaws: see *gole*^{2}, *gullet*.] 1. A buffoon or jester; specifically, one of an order or class of inferior monks who attended on the tables of the richer ecclesiastics as professional jesters or buffoons. "They appear to have been in the clerical order somewhat the same class as the jongleurs and minstrels among the laity, riotous and unthrifty scholars who attended on the tables of the richer ecclesiastics, and gained their living and clothing by practising the profession of buffoons and jesters. The name appears to have originated towards the end of the twelfth century; and, in the documents of that time, and of the next century, is always connected with the clerical order." *Wright*, Walter Mapes, Pref., p. x. (*Halliwell.*) 2. One of the writers of the satirical poems collectively known as *goliardery*.

goliardeis†, *n.* [ME., also *gulardous*; < *goliard*: see *goliard*.] Same as *goliard*.

> He was a janglere and a *golyardeys*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 560.
>
> Thanne greued hym a *goliardeys*, a glotoun of wordes.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 139.

goliardery (gō'li-är-dėr-i), *n.* [< *goliard* + *-ery*.] A series of Latin poems written in the thirteenth century, satirizing the abuses of the church. *Milman.*

goliardic (gō-li-är'dik), *a.* [< *goliard* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the goliards or to goliardery.

> *Goliardic* poetry is further curious as showing how the classics even at that early period were a fountainhead of pagan inspiration.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 383.

goliath (gọ-lī'a̤th), *n.* [< *Goliath*, the Philistine giant (1 Sam. xvii.).] 1. Same as *goliath-beetle*.—2. In *ornith.*, the giant heron, *Ardea goliath*, of Africa.—3. In *mech.*, a form of crane of exceptional power.

goliath-beetle (gọ-lī'a̤th-bē"tl), *n.* A huge cetonian lamellicorn beetle of the genus *Goliathus*, such as *G. giganteus* of Africa, or some other member of the *Goliathidæ*.

Goliathidæ (gō-li-ath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goliathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lamellicorn beetles, taking name from the genus *Goliathus*; the goliath-beetles.

Goliathus (gọ-lī'a̤-thus), *n.* [NL., < *Goliath*, the Philistine giant: see *goliath*.] A genus of African cetonian lamellicorn beetles of enormous size; the goliath-beetles. *G. giganteus* is some 4 inches long and 2 inches broad, being thus one of the largest coleopters known. The species are African, but other related genera contain species also called goliath-beetles.

golilia†, **golille**†, *n.* [Sp. *golilla*, dim. of *gola*, neck, throat, *gula*, throat: see *gole*^{2}.] A little starched band sticking out under the chin, like a ruff. *Davies.*

> Oh, I had rather put on the English pillory than that Spanish *golilia*.
> *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

golion†, *n.* [< ME. *golion*, *golione*, *gulion*, < OF. **golion*, aug. of *goule*, *gole*, orig. a collar, a particular use of *goule*, *gole*, the throat: see *gole*^{2}, *gullet*.] A cloak, cape, or wrap.

goll†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hand; a fist. [Old cant.]

> Fie, master constable, what *golls* you have! Is Justice so blind you cannot see to wash your hands?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, i. 6.

gollach (gol'aċh), *n.* [Sc., also written *golach*, *goloch*; < Gael. *gobhlach*, forked, < *gobhal*, also *gabhal*, a fork: see *gable*^{1}.] The common earwig, *Forficula auricularis*: so called from the forked tail. The name is also given to some similar insects.

goloe-shoes†, *n. pl.* [An accom. form, like *galloshoes*, simulating *shoe*, of *goloshes*, *galoshes*: see *galosh*.] Galoshes. See *galosh*.

golore† (go-lōr'), *adv.* Same as *galore*.

golosh (go-losh'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *galosh*.

golp, **golpe** (golp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, a roundel of a purple color.

> "Wyndows," i. e. "wounds." Roundles purpure are so called by Bosswell, the derivation being obvious. Most heralds prefer the name "*golpes*."
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 104.

golt (golt), *n.* Same as *galt*^{1}.

gom†, *n.* See *goom*^{2}.

Gomarist (gō'ma̤r-ist), *n.* [< *Gomarus* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A follower of Francis Gomarus (1563–1641), a Dutch disciple of Calvin. The Gomarists, otherwise called *Supralapsarians* and *Antiremonstrants*, very strongly opposed the doctrines of Arminius, adhering as rigidly to those of Calvin. Also *Gomarite*.

gomarita (go-mar'i-ta̤), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian garden-wagtail, *Nemoricola indica*.

Gomarite (gō'ma̤r-īt), *n.* [< *Gomarus* (see *Gomarist*) + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *Gomarist*.

gombeenism (gom-bēn'izm), *n.* The practice of resorting to or depending on money-lenders.

gombeen-man (gom-bēn'man), *n.* [Ir.] A usurious money-lender.

gombo, *n.* See *gumbo*^{1}.

gome^1†, *n.* See *gum*^{1}.

gome^2†, *n.* See *goom*^{2}.

gomer^1 (gō'mėr), *n.* Same as *homer*.

> We will no more murmur, good Lord, but . . . fill up our *gomers* daily, till we come into the land of promise.
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 316.

gomer^2 (gō'mėr), *n.* [Named after its inventor, *Gomer*.] A particular form of chamber in ordnance, consisting in a conical narrowing of the bore toward its inner end. It was devised for the service of mortars in the wars of the first Napoleon.

Gomera (gọ-mā'ra̤), *n.* A wine made in the Canary islands, of which the best closely resembles Madeira.

gomerel (gom'ėr-el), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., also written *gomrell*, *gomral*, *gamphrell*; origin obscure. Cf. *gump*.] I. *n.* A stupid or senseless person; a blockhead.

> Ye was right to refuse that clavering *gomeril*, Sir John.
> *Saxon and Gael*, III. 73. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *a.* Stupid; foolish.

gomlah (gom'la̤), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *gamlā*, a flower-pot.] In India, a water-jug or ewer, usually of earthenware. Also *gamla*.

gomme†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gum*^{2}. *Chaucer.*

gommeline (gom'el-in), *n.* [Cf. *gommer*.] Same as *dextrine*.

gommer (gom'ėr), *n.* [G. dial.] Amel-corn (*Triticum amyleum*) deprived of its husks by the action of millstones, much esteemed, especially in Darmstadt, in the preparation of soups.

gomphi, *n.* Plural of *gomphus*, 2.

gomphiasis (gom-fī'a̤-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γομφίασις*, toothache or gnashing of the teeth, < *γομφίος*, a grinder-tooth, molar; cf. *γόμφος*, a bolt, nail, bond, fastening: see *Gomphus*.] In *pathol.*, looseness of the teeth (particularly the molars) in their sockets.

Gomphinæ (gom-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gomphus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Æschnidæ*, typified by the genus *Gomphus*.

Gomphocarpus (gom-fọ-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόμφος*, a bolt, nail, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of asclepiadaceous herbs, distinguished from *Asclepias* merely by the absence of a horn or crest on the hood. The species are chiefly African, though two are found in California. Several are used medicinally, and *G. frutescens* is frequently cultivated in greenhouses.

gomphodont (gom'fọ-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *γόμφος*, a bolt, nail, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*; cf. *gomphosis*.] In *zoöl.*, having the teeth inserted by gomphosis; socketed, as teeth.

gompholite (gom'fọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *γόμφος*, a bolt, nail, + *λίθος*, stone.] A name suggested by Brongniart as the equivalent of *nagelfluh*.

Gompholobium (gom-fō-lō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόμφος*, a bolt, nail, + *λοβός*, the pod or capsule of legumes, a lobe of the ear: see *lobe*.] A genus of leguminous shrubs, with terminal red or yellow flowers and club- or wedge-shaped pods, all natives of Australia, several of which have been in cultivation as ornamental plants. *G. uncinatum* is said to be poisonous to sheep.

gomphosis (gom-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόμφωσις*, a bolting together, a mode of articulation, < *γομφοῦν*, fasten with bolts or nails, < *γόμφος*, a bolt, a nail.] A kind of synarthrosis or immovable articulation in which one part enters into another like a peg or nail. The socketing of the teeth in the jaws is an example. It is also called *engomphosis* and *articulation by implantation*.

Gomphrena (gom-frē'na̤), *n.* [NL., a corrupt form of L. *gromphæna* (Pliny), a kind of amaranth. Cf. L. *gromphena* (Pliny), a Sardinian bird of the crane species.] A genus of herbs or undershrubs, of the order *Amarantaceæ*, including about 80 species, especially abundant in the warmer parts of America, but found also in southern Asia and Australia. The small flowers are crowded with their firm scarious-colored bracts into usually globose heads, which retain their form and color after drying. The globe-amaranth or bachelor's-buttons, *G. globosa*, a native of India, with round heads of a white, rose, or crimson color, is common in gardens.

Gomphus (gom'fus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *gomphus*, < Gr. *γόμφος*, a bolt, nail, bond, fastening; cf. *γομφίος*, a grinder, molar; Skt. *jambha*, the teeth.] 1. The typical genus of *Gomphinæ*, having the eyes remote and the ocelli in a line. *G. fraternus* is a dragon-fly, yellow, spotted with black, and having black feet.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *gomphi* (-fī).] A kind of sponge-spicule.

> The dermal spicules [of *Rossellidæ*] are *gomphi*, stauri, and oxeas.
> *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 422.

gomuti, **gomuto** (gō-mö'ti, -tō), *n.* [Malay.] 1. The sago-palm, *Arenga saccharifera*.—2. The black fiber obtained from the sago-palm, remarkable for its power of resisting decay in water. This fiber is manufactured into cordage, plaited into ornaments, employed for thatching, and put to various other similar uses.

gon†, *v.* A Middle English form of the infinitive *go* and of the past participle *gone*.

gonad (gon'ad), *n.* [< NL. *gonas* (*gonad-*) (see pl. *gonades*), < Gr. *γονή* or *γόνος*, generation, seed, < *γίγνεσθαι*, *γενέσθαι*, be produced, = L. *gignere*, OL. *genere*, produce, beget: see *genus*, *generate*, etc.] In *biol.*, a germ-gland; a germinal or reproductive gland or organ, in the widest sense, producing sperm-cells or egg-cells; an ovary or a spermary, of whatever kind, in a primitive or an indifferent state.

> The generative products, detached, as is usual in Cœlomata, from definite *gonads* developed on its [the cœloma's] lining membrane.
> *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 432.

gonad-duct (gon'ad-dukt), *n.* See *gonaduct*.

gonades (gon'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gonas*: see *gonad*.] In *physiol.*, the essential sexual organs of either sex, as distinguished from the accessory genitals; the sexual glands, whether ovary or testis or both together.

gonaduct (gon'a̤-dukt), *n.* [Contr. of *gonad-duct*, < *gonad* + *duct*.] The duct of a gonad; the special tube which conveys the product of generation in either sex from the place where it is generated to the exterior. The oviducts and sperm-ducts are both gonaducts. Preferably *gonad-duct*.

They possess a well-developed cœlom, blood-vessels with red blood, a segmental series of nephridia (modified in some as *gonaducts*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 183.

gonagra (gọ-nag'rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *ἄγρα*, a taking (used for 'gout,' as in *podagra*).] In *pathol.*, an affection of the knee; gout or rheumatism in the knee.

gonakie (gon'ạ-kē), *n.* [African.] The *Acacia Arabica*, which yields a hard and durable wood.

gonal (gō'nal), *a.* [< *gon-ys* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the gonys of a bird's bill; gonydeal: as, the *gonal* angle. *Coues.*

gonalgia (gọ-nal'ji-ạ̈), *n.* Same as *gonyalgia.*

gonangia, *n.* Plural of *gonangium.*

gonangial (gọ-nan'ji-ạ̈l), *a.* [< *gonangi-um* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a gonangium; gonothecal.

gonangium (gọ-nan'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *gonangia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.] In *zoöl.*, an organ of some *Hydrozoa.* It is formed upon the blastostyle by the splitting of the ectoderm into an inner layer, which invests the central axis formed by the endoderm with the prolongation of the somatic cavity, and an outer layer, chiefly or entirely chitinous. Budding gonophores project into or emerge from the interspace between these layers. See cut under *Campanularia.*

In Dicoryne conferta, the gonophore contained in a *gonangium* . . . is set free as a ciliated bitentaculate body. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 120.

gonapophyses, *n.* Plural of *gonapophysis.*

gonapophysial (gon"a-pọ-fiz'i-ạ̈l), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a gonapophysis.

gonapophysis (gon-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *gonapophyses* (-sēz). [< Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an outgrowth, process: see *apophysis.*] One of the paired pieces forming the external genital organs of insects. In the female they are appendages of the eighth and ninth ventral abdominal segments, which form the ovipositor or sting; in the male they are attached to the ninth or tenth segment and become the clasping-organs.

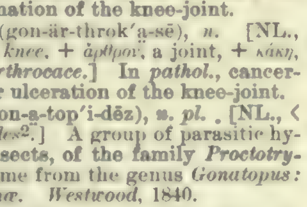
In the female [cockroach], . . . on the sternal region behind the vulva, between it and the anus, arises a pair of elongated processes, divided into two portions. . . . They embrace and partly ensheath two other processes having somewhat the shape of knife-blades. . . . Of these, which may be termed *gonapophyses*, the study of their development shows that the posterior bifid pair belong to the ninth somite, while the anterior pair belong to the eighth. . . . These plates and hooks [of the male cockroach] terminate processes of the sternal region of the tenth somite, on each side of the aperture of the vas deferens; and therefore though they are of the same nature as the *gonapophyses* of the female, they are not their exact homologues. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., pp. 349, 350.

gonarthritis (gon-är-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the knee-joint.

gonarthrocace (gon-är-throk'ạ-sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *κάκη*, badness: see *arthrocace.*] In *pathol.*, cancerous condition or ulceration of the knee-joint.

Gonatopides (gon-ạ-top'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gonatopus* + *-ides*².] A group of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, taking name from the genus *Gonatopus:* same as *Dryininæ.* *Westwood*, 1840.

Gonatopus (gọ-nat'ọ-pus), *n.* [NL. (Ljungh, 1810), < Gr. *γόνυ* (*γονατ-*), = E. *knee*, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] A genus of ichneumon-flies of the family *Proctotrupidæ* and subfamily *Dryininæ*, having raptorial fore tarsi and no wings. They are parasitic on leaf-hoppers. There are several European and North American species, as *G. contortulus* of Connecticut.

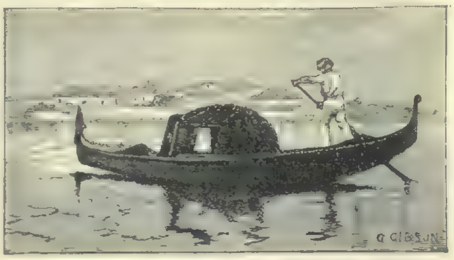


Gonatopus contortulus. (Line shows natural size. *a*, right fore leg, highly magnified.

Gond (gond), *n.* [E. Ind.] One of an aboriginal race in central India and the Deccan, believed to be of Dravidian stock.

gondelo (gon'de-lō), *n.* See *gondola*, 2.

gondola (gon'dọ-lạ̈), *n.* [Early mod. E. and E. and U. S. dial. *gondolo, gondelo, gundelo*, etc.; = D. G. *gondel* = Dan. Sw. *gondol* = F. *gondole* = Sp. *góndola* = Pg. *gondola*, < It. *gondola*, dim. of *gonda*, formerly used in the same sense (cf. ML. *gandeia*, a kind of boat), prob. < Gr. *κόνδυ*, a drinking-vessel: said to be a Pers. word; prob. < Pers. *kandū*, an earthen vessel, a butt, vat.] 1. A flat-bottomed boat, very long and narrow, formerly almost the exclusive means of conveyance in Venice, on the canals, but now superseded in part on the chief canals by small omnibus-steamers. A gondola of middle size is about 30 feet long and 5 feet broad, terminating at each end in a sharp elevated point or peak, and is usually propelled by a single rower. (See *gondolier.*) Toward the center there is in some a curtained cabin for the passengers. Gondolas are now always black throughout, in consequence of an old law against extravagance in ornamentation.



Venetian Gondola.

He saw whereas did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glaunce of eye,
A litle *Gondelay.* *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 2.

A *gondola* with two oars at Venice is as magnificent as a coach and six horses with a large equipage in another country. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 387.

Didst ever see a *Gondola?* for fear
You should not, I'll describe it you exactly:
'Tis a long cover'd boat that's common here,
Carved at the prow, built lightly but compactly.
Row'd by two rowers, each call'd "Gondolier,"
It glides along the water looking blackly,
Just like a coffin clapt in a canoe,
Where none can make out what you say or do.
Byron, Beppo, st. 19.

2. A lighter or large flat-bottomed boat on the rivers of New England. In this use also *gondelo, gundelo.*—3†. A small boat used to transport the passengers or crew of a ship to and from the shore.

They found that the captain, his wife, and principal passengers had forsaken the bark, and were gone ashore in the *gondelo.* *J. Barrow*, Sir F. Drake, p. 59.

4. On a railroad, a gondola car. See below. [U. S.]—5. A vase or bowl of decorative character having a wide mouth, and usually of greater breadth than height: a term applied especially to carved vessels in crystal, agate, and similar materials.—6. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Cymbium*, 1. *Férussac*, 1821.—**Gondola car**, a railroad freight-car with low sides secured by stanchions to a platform body. Sometimes the sides are hinged to the body. [U. S.]

gondolet, *n.* [< F. *gondole*, < It. *gondola*, a gondola: see *gondola.*] Same as *gondola.*

Rowing upon the water in a *gondole.*
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

gondolet (gon'dọ-let), *n.* [< It. *gondoletta*, dim. of *gondola*, a gondola: see *gondola.*] A small gondola.

That grand Canale, where (stately) once a yeare
A fleete of bridall *gondolets* appeare.
Dekker, London's Tempe.

gondolier (gon-dọ-lēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *gondoleer;* = F. *gondolier*, < It. *gondoliere*, < *gondola*, a gondola: see *gondola.*] A man who rows a gondola. When there is but one, he stands at the stern; there is sometimes a second at the bow. Gondoliers were formerly celebrated for their songs, and are noted for the dexterity with which they manage their craft.

I meane those seducing and tempting *gondoleers* of the Rialto bridge. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 211.

In Venice Tasso's echoes are no more,
And silent rows the songless *gondolier.*
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 3.

gondolo (gon'dọ-lō), *n.* See *gondola.*

Gondula (gon'dụ-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < It. *gondola*, a boat: see *gondola.*] A genus of pennatuloid polyps, typical of the family *Gondulidæ.* The type is *G. mirabilis*, which is obtained by dredging off the Norwegian coast at a depth of 180 fathoms.

Gondulidæ (gon-dū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gondula* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Pennatulida*, with a fixed stalkless bilateral polypidom, having a rachis with a hollow canal divided by four convergent longitudinal septa, and on each side subspiral polypigerous ridges strengthened with calcareous spicules.

gone (gôn), *p. a.* [See *go.*] 1. Lapsed; lost; hopeless; beyond recovery: in *a gone case* and similar phrases.

When it is come to that, it is commonly *a gone case* with persons [backsliders] as to those convictions.
J. Edwards, Works (1856), IV. 411.

2. Characterized by a sinking sensation, as if about to faint; weak and faint: as, a *gone* feeling.—3. In *archery*, wide of the mark or beyond bounds: said of an arrow.

Eschewing short, or *gone*, or eyther syde wyde.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 18 (reprint).

An arrow is said to be *gone* when it may from its flight be judged to fall wide of, or far from, the mark.
Encyc. Brit., II. 378.

An arrow is said to be *gone* when it will fly beyond the target. *M. and W. Thompson*, Archery, p. 53.

A gone case. See def. 1.—**A gone coon.** See *coon.*

goneness (gôn'nes), *n.* [< *gone* + *-ness.*] A faint or sinking sensation; faintness: as, a feeling of *goneness.* [Colloq.]

I . . . excused myself upon the plea that I had no appetite so early in the morning. "Ah," said Mrs. Bent, "just like you was, cousin 'Mandy Jane—a *goneness.*"
Atlantic Monthly, LIII. 638.

Gonepteryx (gọ-nep'tẹ-riks), *n.* [NL., badly formed, more correctly *Goniapteryx*, and prop. *Goniopteryx*, < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *πτέρυξ*, wing.] A genus of pierian butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ:* so called from the angulation of the wings. *G. rhamni* is the common European brimstone-butterfly, of a yellow color, expanding about 2½ inches. Its larva feeds on the buckthorn. *G. cleopatra* is a widely diffused old-world species. *G. clorinde* and *G. mærula* are two large Mexican forms. Also written *Gonopteryx.* See cut of *brimstone-butterfly*, under *brimstone.*

goner (gôn'ėr), *n.* One who or that which is lost, ruined, or past recovery. [Colloq.]

gonfalon (gon'fạ-lon), *n.* [A corruption of the earlier *gonfanon*, q. v.] Originally, a banderole or small pennon attached to a lance or spear; an ensign or standard, especially one having two or three streamers or tails, fixed on a frame made to turn like a ship's vane, or suspended from a cross-yard, as in the case of the papal or ecclesiastical gonfalon. See *labarum.* The person intrusted with the gonfalon in the medieval republican cities of Italy was often the chief person in the state.

Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanced,
Standards and *gonfalons* 'twixt van and rear
Stream in the air, and for distinction serve
Of hierarchies, of orders, and degrees.
Milton, P. L., v. 589.

There came an image in Life's retinue
That had Love's wings and bore his *gonfalon.*
D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, Death-in-Love.

gonfalonier (gon"fạ-lo-nēr'), *n.* [A corruption of the earlier *gonfanonier*, q. v.] 1. The bearer of a gonfalon; a chief standard-bearer.—2. In the middle ages, the title of the chief magistrate of Florence and other Italian republics, elected by the people. In some Italian cities the title continued in use till modern times, the gonfaloniers being in some instances mayors and in others officers of police. The dukes of Parma and of some other cities bore the title of "gonfaloniers of the church."

Had she [Florence] not her private councils debating, her great council resolving, and her magistrates executing? Was not the rotation, too, provided for by the annual election of her *gonfalonier?*
Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted, x.

It was enacted that the *gonfalonier* should always reside with the signori, and have four thousand armed men under his command. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 20.

gonfanon† (gon'fạ-non), *n.* [< ME. *gonfanon, gonfanoun, gonfaynoun*, etc., < OF. *gonfanon, gunfanun*, F. *gonfalon* = Pr. *gonfano, gonfaino, golfaino*, etc., = Sp. *gonfalon* = Pg. *gonfalão* = It. *gonfalone*, < ML. *gonfano(n-), guntfano(n-)*, a banner, < OHG. *gundfano* (= AS. *gūthfana* = Icel. *gunnfani*), a battle-standard, < *gund, gunt* (= AS. *gūth* = Icel. *gunnr, gudhr*), battle, + *fano, vano*, MHG. G. *fahne* (= AS. *fana*), a banner: see *fane*¹, *vane.* Now *gonfalon*, q. v.] The earlier form of *gonfalon.*

And that was he that bare the ensaigne
Of worship, and the *gauffaucon* [read *gonfanoun*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1201.

The fallen *gonfanon* of Harold, on which the skill of English hands had so vainly wrought the golden form of the Fighting Man.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 40.

gonfanonier†, *n.* [Cf. ME. *gunfaneur*, < OF. *gonfanier;* later OF. *gonfanonnier, gonfalonnier*, < *gonfanon*, a banner: see *gonfanon.*] The earlier form of *gonfalonier.*

gong¹†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gang.*

gong² (gong), *n.* [< Malay *agōng* or *gōng*, a gong.] 1. A musical instrument, of Asiatic origin, consisting of a large shallow metallic bowl, made of an alloy of copper and tin, which is struck with a stick having a stuffed leather head. The tone produced is composite, and useful only for emphasis or for an overpowering noise; and the gong has been much used as an instrument of call where a far-reaching sound is required, as in hotels and steamboats. Also called *gong-gong.*
2. A stationary bell in the form of a shallow bowl, which is struck with a hammer.

gong-bell (gong'bel), *n.* Same as *gong*², 2.

gong-gong (gong'gong), *n.* Same as *gong*², 1.

gong-hammer (gong'ham″ėr), *n.* The hammer by which a gong is struck.

gong-metal (gong'met″ạl), *n.* The metal of which gongs are made: an alloy consisting of about four parts of copper and one of tin.

Gongora (gong'gọ̄-rạ̈), *n.* [In honor of Don A. Cabellero y *Góngora*, a viceroy of New Granada.] A singular genus of epiphytic orchids of tropical America, including about 20 species, several of which are in cultivation. They have large plaited leaves and drooping racemes of rather large flowers.

Gongoresque (gong-gọ̄-resk'), *a.* [< *Góngora* (see def.) + *-esque.*] Resembling Góngora, a Spanish poet, or his style. See *Gongorism.*

> He is *Gongoresque* in his style, as is Quintana.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 92.

Gongorism (gong'gọ̄-rizm), *n.* [< Sp. *Gongorismo*, < *Góngora* (see def.) + *-ismo*, E. *-ism.*] A kind of affected elegance of style introduced into Spanish literature in imitation of that of the Spanish poet Góngora y Argote (1561–1627).

> A folio volume, with numerous plates, . . . notwithstanding the *Gongorism* of its style, is a book to be read for the history of Spanish art. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 32.

> Tales . . . told in that euphuistic language which more or less corresponded in date or character with *gongorism* in Spain. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 39.

gong-stand (gong'stand), *n.* An open frame used for suspending a Chinese gong, so that it can be sounded with convenience.

gongyli, *n.* Plural of *gongylus*, 1.

Gongylospermeæ (gon″ji-lọ̄-spėr'mẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γογγύλος, round, + σπέρμα, seed.] In the systems of classification of Agardh and Harvey, a division of the cryptogamic order *Florideæ*, in which the spores are heaped together without order: distinguished from the *Desmiospermeæ*, in which the spores are arranged in a definite manner. The distinction has less value than was formerly supposed.

gongylus (gon'ji-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γογγύλος, round.] 1. Pl. *gongyli* (-lī). In *bot.*: (*a*) A name given to a spore of certain fungi. *Imp. Dict.* (*b*) A round, hard, deciduous body connected with the reproduction of certain seaweeds. *Imp. Dict.*—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of orthopterous insects. *Thunberg*, 1812. (*b*) A genus of lizards, of the family *Sepidæ*. *Wagler*, 1830.

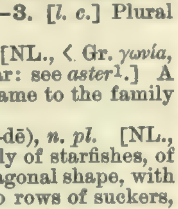
Gonia (gō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1826), so called from the angled antennal bristle, < Gr. γωνία, a corner, an angle.] 1. A genus of flies, of the family *Tachinidæ*. They are rather large black or blackish-brown species, with the abdomen usually reddish-yellow. They occur in Europe and America, and are parasitic. *G. fasciata* of Europe is found in bumblebees' nests, while other species infest the larvæ of lepidopterous insects.
2. A genus of tineid moths, of the family *Gelechiidæ*. The sole species is the German *G. pudorina*. *Heineman*, 1870.—3. [*l. c.*] Plural of *gonion*.

Goniaster (gō-ni-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γωνία, a corner, angle, + ἀστήρ, a star: see *aster*¹.] A genus of starfishes, giving name to the family *Goniasteridæ*. *L. Agassiz.*

Goniasteridæ (gō″ni-as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniaster* + *-idæ.*] A family of starfishes, of the order *Asteroidea*, of pentagonal shape, with slightly projecting arms, two rows of suckers, usually two rows of comparatively large marginal plates, and the skeleton at least in part formed of rounded or polygonal ossicles. It includes some particularly large and handsome species, known as *cushion-stars*.

goniatite (gō'ni-ạ-tīt), *n.* [< NL. *Goniatites.*] A fossil cephalopod of the family *Goniatitidæ*.

Goniatites (gō″ni-ạ-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Haan, 1825), appar. an error for **Gonialites*, irreg. < Gr. γωνία, an angle, + λίθος, a stone (see *-lite*).] A genus of fossil ammonites, giving name to the family *Goniatitidæ*, having a discoid shell with angulated lobed sutures.


Goniatites henslowi.

> Until some twelve years ago, *Goniatites* had not been found lower than the Devonian rocks; but now, in Bohemia, they have been found in rocks classed as Silurian. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 341.

goniatitic (gō″ni-ạ-tit'ik), *a.* Resembling or related to the goniatites.

goniatitid (gō-ni-at'i-tid), *n.* A member of the *Goniatitidæ*.

Goniatitidæ (gō″ni-ạ-tit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniatites* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Goniatites*.

goniatitinula (gō″ni-ạ-ti-tin'ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *goniatitinulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *Goniatites* + *-ina* + *-ula.*] The larval stage of development among ammonoids in which they resemble the adults of the *Goniatitidæ*. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887.

gonidangium (gon-i-dan'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *gonidangia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < *gonidium* + Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, receptacle, < ἄγγος, a vessel.] In *mycol.*, a sporangium within which asexual spores (gonidia, conidia) are produced, as in *Mucor*.

gonidia, *n.* Plural of *gonidium*.

gonidial (gọ̄-nid'i-ạl), *a.* [< *gonidi-um* + *-al.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing a gonidium: as, the *gonidial* grooves of a sea-anemone, serving to convey ova.

> The spores produced from the ostensible fructification in this Class are all non-sexual or *gonidial*.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 318.

Gonidial layer or **stratum**, in heteromerous lichens, the layer or stratum in which the gonidia are situated, next beneath the upper cortical layer.

> The colourable material in the Parmeliæ is found underneath the *gonidial layer*.
> *W. L. Lindsay*, Chemical Reaction in Lichens.

gonidic (gọ̄-nid'ik), *a.* Same as *gonidial*.

gonidimium (gon-i-dim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *gonidimia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < *gonid(ium)* + *(gon)imium.*] A gonidioid cell that is smaller than a gonidium proper, and intermediate between a gonidium and a gonimium. Gonidimia occur in *Peltigera* and some other genera of lichens. To these also belong hymenial gonidia, which are often very minute, and are present in the thalamium. Also called *leptogonidium*. See *gonidium*.

> Green cells gonidia rather than gonimia; but Nylander takes them for intermediate between the two sorts—*gonidimia*, Nyl. *E. Tuckerman*, N. A. Lichens, i. 103.

gonidiogenous (gọ̄-nid-i-oj'e-nus), *a.* [< *gonidium* + Gr. -γενής, producing: see *-genous.*] Producing or having the power to produce gonidia.

> The origin of the first cortical *gonidiogenous* cellules.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 557.

gonidioid (gọ̄-nid'i-oid), *a.* [< *gonidium* + *-oid.*] Resembling the gonidia of lichens: said of certain algæ.

> Many of these forms are more or less similar to *gonidioid* algæ. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

gonidiophore (gọ̄-nid'i-ọ̄-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *gonidium* + Gr. -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] In *mycol.*, a conidiophore.

> The Basidiomycetes are wholly asexual forms, their so-called fruit representing a complex *gonidiophore*.
> *Nature*, XXXV. 578.

gonidiose (gọ̄-nid'i-ōs), *a.* [< *gonidi-um* + *-ose.*] Containing or provided with gonidia.

> Plants of some lower tribes, e. g., Graphidei and Verrucariæ, in which the thallus is but sparingly *gonidiose*, and the life consequently is shorter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 558.

gonidium (gọ̄-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *gonidia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. γονή, generation, seed, + dim. term. -ίδιον.] 1. In *algol.*, a reproductive body produced asexually, as a tetraspore or zoöspore. By some authors the term is made to include also the asexual reproductive bodies of fungi and other cryptogams, being in this sense synonymous with *conidium*.
2. In *bryol.*, a cell filled with granules. *Braithwaite.*—3. One of the green or chlorophyl-bearing elements of lichens, usually occurring in the thalli in a distinct layer, but sometimes not definitely arranged. They are usually variously rounded cells, distinct or in chains or filaments, and multiply by fission. They were formerly supposed to be produced by the hyphæ of the thallus at their tips; but some recent observers hold that they are formed endogenously in all parts of the lichen and its fruit; others believe that they originate entirely outside and independently of the lichen. The various forms of gonidia are found to resemble closely various forms of fresh-water algæ. The Schwendenerian hypothesis asserts that the gonidia are algæ, and that the fungoid part of the lichen is a fungus parasitic upon them. Several forms have been named, as follows: (*a*) *Eugonidia*, or gonidia proper, those having a pure chlorophyl-green color. They are subdivided into (1) *haplogonidia*, resembling *Protoccus*; (2) *platygonidia*, depressed and variously membranously connected gonidia; (3) *chroolepogonidia* or *chrysogonidia*, which contain orange granules; (4) *confervogonidia*, resembling *Confervæ*. (*b*) *Gonidimia*, smaller than gonidia proper, and intermediate between them and gonimia. They include hymenial gonidia. (*c*) *Gonimia*, which are glaucous-green or bluish. They include varieties named and characterized as follows: (1) *haplogonimia*, large, simple, or in small groups; (2) *sirogonimia*, which are scytonemoid or sirosiphonoid, tunicated, and are characteristic of *Ephebacei*; (3) *hormogonimia*, the commonest form, which are smaller, in moniliform chains, are contained in syngonimia, and occur in *Collemacei*; (4) *speirogonimia*, like the preceding, but not moniliform, and in globose syngonimia. Also called *chromidium*.

> The primordial cell should be referable either to hypha or *gonidium*. *E. Tuckerman*, N. A. Lichens, Int.

> But after this confusion and the non-reproductive character of Wallroth's *gonidia* had long been recognised, the expression was still retained in an altered sense for the Algæ of the Lichen-thallus, and with it the terms gonidial layer or gonimic layer (stratum gonimion), hymenial *gonidia*, and others of the same kind.
> *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 417.

> Hymenial *gonidia*, which are often very minute, and are present in the thalamium (destitute of paraphyses) of various Pyrenocarpei. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

gonimia, *n.* Plural of *gonimium*.

gonimic (gọ̄-nim'ik), *a.* [< *gonim-ium* + *-ic.*] Relating to gonimia; containing gonimia: as, the *gonimic* tissue of *Collema*. Also *gonimous*.

> Thallus not gelatinous, with a gonidial, rarely *gonimic* stratum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 561.

Gonimic layer, a gonidial layer in which the algoid cells are gonimia.

gonimium (gọ̄-nim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *gonimia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. γόνιμος, able to produce (cf. γόνος, generation, seed), < γίγνεσθαι, γενέσθαι, generate, produce: see *gonad*. Cf. *gonidium.*] In *lichenology*, a gonidium that is not grass-green, but usually bluish-green. Gonimia are often arranged in moniliform chains, and resemble algæ of the family *Nostochineæ*, with which they are believed by some lichenologists to be identical. Also called *glaucogonidium*. See *gonidium*.

> *Gonimia* (or the gonidial granules already mentioned), which are naked, pale greenish, glaucous greenish or bluish. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

gonimous (gon'i-mus), *a.* [< *gonim-ium* + *-ous.*] Same as *gonimic*. *E. Tuckerman.*

gonioautœcious (gō″ni-ọ̄-â-tē'shius), *a.* [< Gr. γωνία, an angle, + αὐτός, same, + οἶκος, house.] In *bryology*, having both male and female inflorescence on the same plant, the former budlike and axillary on a female branch.

Goniobasis (gō-ni-ob'ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γωνία, a corner, an angle, + βάσις, base.] A large genus of tænioglossate holostomatous pectinibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Melaniidæ* and subfamily *Strepomatinæ*, containing most of the species of the latter. *G. impressa* is an example.

Goniodes (gō-ni-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γωνιώδης, angular, < γωνία, an angle, + εἶδος, form.] 1. A genus of mallophagous insects, of the family *Nirmidæ* (or *Philopteridæ*), containing bird-lice. *G. numidianus* infests the guinea-fowl; *G. stylifer*, the turkey; *G. falcicornis*, the peacock; *G. colchicus*, the pheasant; *G. gigas* and *G. dissimilis* are found on the common hen. *Nitzsch*, 1818.
2. A genus of staphylinid beetles. *Kirby.*

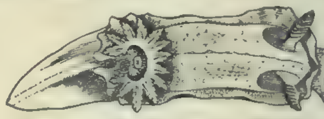
goniodont (gō'ni-ọ̄-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Goniodontidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Goniodontidæ*; a loricariid.

Goniodontes (gō″ni-ọ̄-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γωνία, an angle, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] A family of nematognath fishes having slender angulated teeth: same as *Loricariidæ*. *Agassiz*, 1829.

Goniodontidæ (gō″ni-ọ̄-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniodontes* + *-idæ.*] A family of nematognathous fishes: same as *Loricariidæ*.

Goniodorididæ (gō″ni-ọ̄-dọ̄-rid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniodoris* (< Gr. γωνία, an angle, + *Doris*, a generic name) + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Goniodoris*, having a sessile or petiolated suctorial pharyngeal bulb.

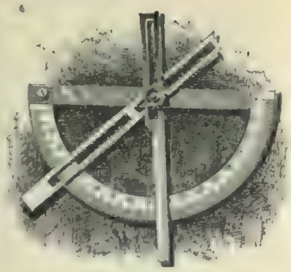

Sea-lemon (*Goniodoris nodosa*), enlarged.

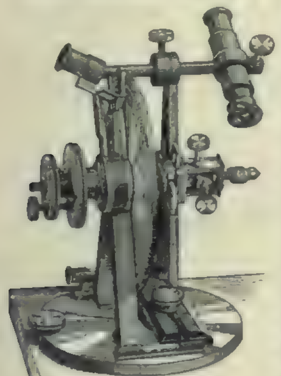
Goniognatha (gō-ni-og'nạ̄-thạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *goniognathus*: see *goniognathous.*] A section of terrestrial pulmonate gastropods, having the jaw composed of several pieces obliquely joined together side by side. It includes the family *Orthalicidæ*.

goniognathous (gō-ni-og'nạ̄-thus), *a.* [< NL. *goniognathus*, < Gr. γωνία, an angle, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *conch.*, having a jaw composed of separate contiguous plates; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Goniognatha*.

Goniolepidoti (gō″ni-ọ̄-lep-i-dō'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γωνία, an angle, + λεπιδωτός, scaly, also the name of a fish, < λεπίς (λεπιδ-), a scale.] An order of fishes: an alternative name of the *Ganoidei*. *Agassiz.*

goniometer (gō-ni-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. γωνία, an angle, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring solid angles, or the inclination of planes, particularly the angles formed by the faces of crystals. A *contact-* or *hand-goniometer* consists of a graduated circle or half-circle, with two arms movable about a center, and either attached or free. The edges of these arms are brought in close contact with the two surfaces, and the angle is then read off on the graduated arc. A *reflecting goniometer* consists of a graduated circle supported in either a vertical or a horizontal position upon a stand, and provided, first, with a more or less elaborate arrangement for adjusting and centering the crystal to be measured, so that the intersection edge shall be exactly in the axis of rotation of the circle, and, second, with one or (better) two telescopes; in the latter case one serves to project a signal, as a hair cross, upon the surface to be measured, and the other to observe this signal as reflected. The angle through which the graduated circle—that is, the crystal—must be revolved to make the signal visible, first from one plane and then from the other, is the supplement of the true internal angle between the two faces. A *contact-lever goniometer* is provided with a graduated circle, like the last form, but a point connected with a delicate lever-system takes the place of the telescopes and eye to fix the position first of one and then of the other plane.


Hand-Goniometer.


Reflecting Goniometer.

goniometric, goniometrical (gō″ni-ǫ-met′rik, -ri-kal̤), *a.* [As *goniometer* + *-ic-al.*] Relating to the measurement of angles.—**Goniometrical line**, the value of a trigonometrical function expressed by a line of suitable length relative to an assumed radius.—**Goniometrical problem**, a problem in trigonometry, to be solved analytically or synthetically.—**Goniometric function.** See *function.*

goniometry (gō-ni-om′e-tri), *n.* [As *goniometer* + *-y.*] The art of measuring solid angles.

gonion (gō′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *gonia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, corner.] The angle of the lower jaw; the mandibular angle: chiefly used in craniology. See *craniometry.*

Goniopholididæ (gō-ni-of-ǭ-lid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniopholis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of amphicœlous crocodilians, typified by the genus *Goniopholis.* The species are extinct.

Goniopholis (gō-ni-of′ǭ-lis), *n.* [NL. (R. Owen), < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *φολίς*, a horny scale, as of reptiles.] A genus of fossil crocodiles with amphicœlous vertebræ: so called from the angular scales. *G. crassidens* is the Swanage crocodile, found in the parish of Swanage in England.

Goniosoma (gō″ni-ǭ-sō′mä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. A genus of colubriform serpents, of the family *Dendrophidæ*, or tree-snakes. *G. oxycephalus* is a large Bornese species, which attains a length of nearly 7 feet.—2. A genus of arachnidans.

goniostat (gō′ni-ǭ-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *γωνία*, angle, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἵστασθαι*, stand: see *static.*] A device for cutting the facets of diamonds.

Goniostomata (gō″ni-os-tō′ma̤-tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Goniostoma*, < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of five families of *Paracephalophora*, composed of the genera *Solarium* and *Trochus*, in a broad sense.

goniotheca (gō″ni-ǭ-thē′kä̤), *n.*; pl. *goniothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *θήκη*, a case.] In the botanical genus *Selaginella* and its allies, same as *macrosporangium.*

goniotropous (gō-ni-ot′rǭ-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, quadrangular, with two of the angles anterior and posterior, and the others lateral, in distinction from *pleurotropous*, where the sides occupy corresponding positions: applied to the stems of *Selaginella*, etc.

goniozygomatic (gō′ni-ō-zī-gǭ-mat′ik), *a.* [< NL. *gonion* + *zygoma*(*t-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the gonion and to the zygoma. See *craniometry.*

> The *gonio-zygomatic* index . . . is 73.4 and 73.3 respectively in the Yasinese skulls.
>
> *Anthropol. Jour.*, XVIII. 24.

gonitis (gǭ-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the knee-joint.

gonne¹†, **gonnen**†. Middle English preterits plural of *gin*¹.

gonne²†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gun*¹.

gonoblast (gon′ǭ-blȧst), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, sex (see *gonad*), + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *biol.*, any cell which takes part in reproduction.

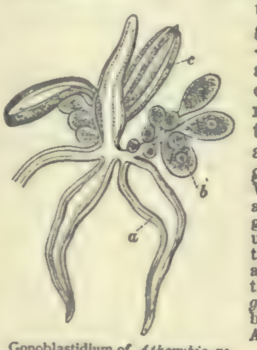
gonoblastic (gon-ǭ-blas′tik), *a.* [< *gonoblast* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a gonoblast; pertaining to a gonoblast.

gonoblastidia, *n.* Plural of *gonoblastidium.*

gonoblastidial (gon″ǭ-blas-tid′i-a̤l), *a.* [< *gonoblastidi-um* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a gonoblastidium; blastostylar.

gonoblastidion (gon″ǭ-blas-tid′i-ǫn), *n.*; pl. *gonoblastidia* (-ä̤). Same as *gonoblastidium.*

gonoblastidium (gon″ǭ-blas-tid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *gonoblastidia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *βλαστός*, germ, + dim. term. *-ίδιον.*] In *Hydrozoa*, an offshoot or a process which bears the reproductive receptacles or gonophores, and the bunch of gonophores so borne. When it is branched, and the male and female gonophores are borne upon different branches, those bearing the former are called *androphores*, those bearing the latter *gynophores.* The gonoblastidium is called by Allman *blastostyle.*



Gonoblastidium of *Athorybia rosacea*, bearing three hydrocysts, *a*, a gynophore, *b*, and two androphores, *c*. (Enlarged.)

> In Athorybia, groups of gonophores . . . are borne upon a common stem, and constitute a *gonoblastidium.* The groups of male and female gonophores are borne upon separate branches of the *gonoblastidium* (androphores and gynophores).
>
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 130.

gonocalyces, *n.* Latin plural of *gonocalyx.*

gonocalycine (gon-ǭ-kal′i-sin), *a.* [< *gonocalyx* + *-ine*¹.] Having the character of a gonocalyx; pertaining to a gonocalyx.

gonocalyx (gon-ǭ-kā′liks), *n.*; pl. *gonocalyxes*, *gonocalyces* (-lik-sez, -kal′i-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *κάλυξ*, a cup.] In *zoöl.*, the swimming-bell in a medusiform gonophore which is not detached.

gonocheme (gon′ǭ-kēm), *n.* [< Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *ὄχημα*, vehicle, < *ὀχεῖν*, carry, hold, sustain, freq. of *ἔχειν*, hold, have: see *hectic.*] Allman's name of those medusæ of hydrozoans which produce genitalia, as distinguished from blastochemes, which produce buds.

gonochorismal (gon″ǭ-kǭ-riz′ma̤l), *a.* [< *gonochorism-us* + *-al.*] Pertaining to gonochorismus.

gonochorismus (gon″ǭ-kǭ-riz′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, sex, + *χωρισμός*, separation, < *χωρίζειν*, separate: see *chorisis.*] 1. In *biol.*, separation of sex; sexual distinction.—2. In *ontogeny*, the assumption by a primitively indifferent generative organ of the characters of the male or female.—3. In *phylogeny*, the acquisition of distinct sex by different individuals of a group or species of animals which were before hermaphrodite or of neither sex.

gonococcus (gon-ǭ-kok′us), *n.*; pl. *gonococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + NL. *Coccus*, q. v.] A cell (coccus) of the micrococcus found in and among the pus-cells of the gonorrheal discharge.

Gonodactylus (gon-ǭ-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl.*] A notable genus of stomatopodous crustaceans, related to *Squilla*, but having the subchelate claw without teeth or spines. *G. chiragra* is an example. Their larvæ are among those called *glass-shrimps.*

gonof, gonoph (gon′of), *n.* [Said to be < Heb. *ganābh*, a thief, as used by German Jews in London. Regarded as a humorous term for *gone-off*, with an allusion similar to that in the name of the "Artful Dodger" in Dickens's story of "Oliver Twist."] A thief or an amateur pickpocket. [Slang.]

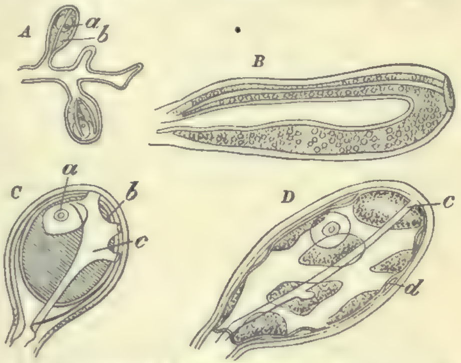
> I am obliged to take him into custody; he's as obstinate a young *gonoph* as I know; he won't move on.
>
> *Dickens*, Bleak House, xix.

Gonoleptes (gon-ǭ-lep′tēz), *n.* Same as *Gonyleptus.*

Gonolobus (gǭ-nol′ǭ-bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, seed, + *λοβός*, the capsule or pod of leguminous plants: see *lobe.*] An asclepiadaceous genus of twining or trailing perennial herbs or woody plants, including about 70 species, all of tropical and northern America. They have mostly cordate opposite leaves and dull or dark-colored flowers, followed by follicles like those of *Asclepias.* Some tropical species referred to this genus have been used in medicine.

gonoph, *n.* See *gonof.*

gonophore (gon′ǭ-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *gonophorus*, < Gr. *γόνος*, seed, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] 1. In *bot.*, a prolongation of the axis of a flower, bearing the stamens and pistil above the perianth, as in *Gynandropsis.*—2. In *zoöl.*, one of the generative buds or receptacles of the reproductive elements in the hydrozoans or zoöphytes. *Allman.*



A, female gonophores of *Athorybia rosacea* on their common stem or gynophore: *a*, ovum; *b*, radial canals. *B*, male gonophore. *C*, *D*, female gonophores, enlarged: *a*, genital vesicle; *b*, vitellus; *c*, *c*, radial canals; *d*, canal of manubrial cavity. (All magnified.)

> In its simplest condition the *gonophore* is a mere sac-like diverticulum, or outward process of the body wall. But, from this state, the *gonophore* presents every degree of complication, until it acquires the form of a bell-shaped body, called, from its resemblance to a Medusa or jellyfish, a medusoid.
>
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 116.

3. In *physiol.*, any accessory organ of generation which serves to convey or detain the generative products of the gonads or essential sexual organs of either sex. Oviducts and spermiducts of all kinds, as well as uteri, seminal vesicles, etc., are gonophores.

gonophorus (gǭ-nof′ǭ-rus), *n.*; pl. *gonophori* (-rī). [NL.] Same as *gonophore.*

Gonoplacidæ (gon-ǭ-plas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Gonoplax* (*-plac-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Gonoplax*, having a quadrate or rhomboid carapace, of greater width than length.

gonoplasm (gon′ǭ-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *γόνος*, seed, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *Peronosporeæ*, that portion of the protoplasm of the antheridium which passes through the fertilization-tube and fertilizes the oösphere.

Gonoplax (gon′ǭ-plaks), *n.* [NL., for **gonioplax*, < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, a corner, + *πλάξ*, anything flat, a plane.] A genus of crabs, typical of the family *Gonoplacidæ.* *G. angulatus* is a European species.

gonopod (gon′ǭ-pod), *n.* [< Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] One of the basal abdominal feet of certain male crustaceans which are specialized as auxiliary reproductive organs, as one of the pair of penes of a crab. *A. S. Packard.*

gonopoietic (gon″ǭ-poi-et′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *ποιητικός*, productive: see *poetic.*] Giving rise to generative products, as ova and spermatozoa; generative; genital: as, the *gonopoietic* organs; a *gonopoietic* process.

Gonoptera (gǭ-nop′tḙ-rä̤), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), prop. **Goniopterа*, < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *πτερόν*, wing.] The typical genus of *Gonopteridæ.* *G. libatrix* is an example, common to Europe and North America.

Gonopteridæ (gon-op-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gonoptera* + *-idæ.*] A family of noctuid moths, named from the genus *Gonoptera*, including several important genera. Most of them are exotics, readily recognized by their singularly shaped wings, whence the name. The number of legs of the caterpillar and the pectinateness of the antennæ have no value in this group, though affording good characters in other noctuids.

Gonopteryx (gǭ-nop′tḙ-riks), *n.* Same as *Gonepteryx.*

gonorhynchid (gon-ǭ-ring′kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Gonorhynchidæ.*

Gonorhynchidæ (gon-ọ-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gonorhynchus* + *-idæ.*] A family of isospondylous malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Gonorhynchus;* the sand-eels. They are characterized by an elongate form, entirely covered with spiny scales; the margin of the upper jaw entirely formed by the short intermaxillaries, which are continued downward as thick lips in front of the maxillaries; the dorsal fin opposite the ventrals, and short, like the anal; and the stomach simple, with few pyloric appendages. The only known species, *Gonorhynchus greyi*, is a semi-pelagic fish of the western Pacific and Indian oceans, and is called *sand-eel* in New Zealand.

Gonorhynchus (gon-ọ-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., prop. *Goniorhynchus*, < Gr. γωνία, an angle, + ῥύγχος, a snout.] The typical and only genus of fishes of the family *Gonorhynchidæ:* so called from the angular produced snout.

gonorrhea, gonorrhœa (gon-ọ-rē′ạ̈), *n.* [LL. *gonorrhœa*, < Gr. γονόρροια, < γόνος, seed, semen, + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] In *pathol.*, a specific, contagious, muco-purulent inflammation of the male urethra or the female vagina and urethra. It may also be communicated to the conjunctival and rectal mucous membranes.

gonorrheal, gonorrhœal (gon-ọ-rē′ạ̈l), *a.* [< *gonorrhea, gonorrhœa,* + *-al.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or afflicted with gonorrhea.

gonosomal (gon′ọ-sō-mạ̈l), *a.* [< *gonosome* + *-al.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to a gonosome.

gonosome (gon′ọ-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. γόνος, generation, seed, + σῶμα, the body.] In *zoöl.*, a collective term for the reproductive zoöids of a hydrozoan. *Allman.*

Zoöids [in *Hydroida*] are of two kinds; . . . the other gives origin to the generative elements—ova and spermatozoa; and the entire association of these generative zooids is called a *gonosome.* *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 21.

gonosphærium (gon-ọ-sfē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *gonosphæria* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. γόνος, generation, seed, + σφαῖρα, sphere: see *sphere.*] See the extract. Also written *gonospherium.*

Gonospheria only differ from oogonia in the condensation of the protoplasm at the center of the cell, consequently leaving an empty space between the cell and the protoplasm.
Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany (trans.), p. 951.

gonotheca (gon-ọ-thē′kạ̈), *n.*; pl. *gonothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. γόνος, generation, seed, + θήκη, case, repository.] The chitinous receptacle within which the gonophores of certain hydrozoans are produced: same as *gonangium.*

The origin of the reproductive capsules or *gonothecæ* is exactly similar; but their destination is very different.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 520.

gonothecal (gon-ọ-thē′kạl), *a.* [< *gonotheca* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a gonotheca; gonangial.

gonozoöid (gon-ō-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. γόνος, generation, + *zoöid.*] One of the reproductive or sexual zoöids of an ascidian.

On this outgrowth the forms (*gonozoöids*) which become sexually mature are attached while still young buds, and after the foster forms are set free these reproductive forms gradually attain their complete development, and are eventually set free and lose all trace of their connexion with the foster forms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 615.

gony (gō′ni), *n.*; pl. *gonies* (-niz). **1.** A stupid person; a goose. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Formerly they poked sap-headed *goneys* into parliament, to play dummy. *Nature and Human Nature*, p. 142.

2. (*a*) The black-footed albatross, *Diomedea nigripes.* (*b*) The young of the short-tailed albatross, *D. brachyura.* (*c*) Probably, some other very large dark pelagic bird, as the giant fulmar, *Ossifraga gigantea:* a name in use among sailors in the northern Pacific.

-gony. [< L., NL., *-gonia*, < Gr. -γονία, < -γονος, < γένεσθαι, produce. Cf. *-gen, -geny.*] A terminal element in some compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'generation,' 'production,' as in *cosmogony, theogony*, etc.

gonyalgia (gon-i-al′ji-ạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. γόνυ, = E. *knee*, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the knee. Also *gonalgia.*

gonydeal (gọ̄-nid′ẹ̄-ạl), *a.* [< *gonys* (assumed stem *gonyd-*) + *-ẹ-ạ̈l.*] Of or pertaining to the gonys or mandibular symphysis of a bird's bill; gonal: as, the *gonydeal* eminence; the *gonydeal* angle. *Coues.*

Gonyleptes (gon-i-lep′tēz), *n.* Same as *Gonyleptus.*

Gonyleptidæ (gon-i-lep′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gonyleptus* + *-idæ.*] A family of arachnids with a broad depressed body and spinose palps and femora. They resemble *Phalangiidæ*, but the body is larger and more angular, the legs are less attenuate and shorter, the cephalothorax is disproportionally large, and the pedipalps are highly developed. The hind legs are separate from the other pairs, and the tarsi are not multiarticulate. See cut under *Phrixia.*

Gonyleptus (gon-i-lep′tus), *n.* [NL., also written *Gonoleptus, Gonoleptes*, and *Gonyleptes;* < Gr. γόνυ, = E. *knee*, + λεπτός, slim, slender.] The typical genus of the family *Gonyleptidæ. G. curvipes* is a Chilian harvest-spider or daddy-long-legs.

gonyocele (gon′i-ọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. γόνυ, = E. *knee*, + κήλη, a swelling, tumor.] In *pathol.*, white swelling. See *swelling.*

gonyoncus (gon-i-ong′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γόνυ, = E. *knee*, + ὄγκος, an angle: see *angle*^{3}.] Swelling or tumor of the knee. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

gonys (gō′nis), *n.* [NL., first applied to a part of a bird's bill by Illiger in 1811; appar. a slip of the pen or a misprint (simulating Gr. γόνυ = E. *knee*), and doubtless intended by Illiger to be *genys*, < Gr. γένυς, the chin, = E. *chin.* See *genys, geneial, genial*^{2}.] In *ornith.*, the keel or lower outline of the bill as far as the mandibular rami are united; the inferior margin of the symphysis of the lower jaw. See first cut under *bill.*

At their point of union there is a prominence, more or less marked; . . . this point is *gonys* proper; but the term is extended to apply to the whole line of union of the rami, from *gonys* proper to the tip of the under mandible. . . . The *gonys* is to the under mandible what the keel is to a boat; it is the opposite of the ridge or culmen of the upper mandible. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 103.

goober (gö′bėr), *n.* [Supposed to be of W. Ind. or African origin (?).] The peanut, *Arachis hypogæa.* Also spelled *gouber.* [Southern U. S.]

From the handling of our orchard crops to raking *goobers* out of the ground, there is probably no product more easily manipulated or readily marketed than cocoa.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. liv. (1885), p. 382.

Peanuts, known in the vernacular as *goobers.*
The Century, XXXVI. 770.

good (gůd), *a.* and *n.*; compar. *better*, superl. *best.* [I. *a.* Sc. *guid, gude;* < ME. *good, god,* < AS. *gōd* = OS. *gōd* = OFries. *gōd, guod, gued, gūd* = MD. *gōd*, D. *goed* = MLG. *gōt, gūt* = OHG. *gōt, guot, cōt, kuot*, MHG. *guot*, G. *gut* = Icel. *gōdhr* = Sw. Dan. *god* = Goth. *gōds*, good. II. *n.* (*a*) < ME. *good, god,* < AS. *gōd* = OS. *gōd* = D. *goed* (*het goede*) = MLG. *gōt, gūt* = OHG. *guot, gōt, cōt, kuot*, MHG. *guot*, G. *gutes* (*das gute*) = Icel. *gōdhr* = Dan. *gode* (*et gode*) = Sw. *goda*, n., good (that which is good as opposed to that which is bad); (*b*) < ME. *good, god*, pl. *goodes, godes*, < AS. *gōd*, pl., = OS. *gōd* = OFries. *god, gud, gued* = D. *goed* = MLG. *gōt, gūt* = OHG. *guot*, G. *gut*, neut. sing., = Icel. *gōdhs, gōz* = Sw. Dan. *gods* (orig. gen. sing.), property, goods; neut. of the adj. (cf. L. *bonum*, good, pl. *bona*, goods, property); (*c*) cf. OS. *gōdī* = OHG. *guotī, kuotī*, MHG. *güete*, G. *güte* = Goth. *gōdei*, f., goodness; from the adj. The adj., which is common Teut., prob. meant orig. 'fit, suitable,' from a root meaning 'fit, suit,' appearing also in *gather, together, gadling*^{1}, and their cognates: see *gather*, etc. Cf. OBulg. *godŭ*, fit, time, Russ. *godno*, suitably, *godnuii*, suitable. Not related to *god*^{1}, q. v., nor to Gr. ἀγαθός, good.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving as a means to a desired end or a purpose; suited to need or requirement; fit; suitable; serviceable; advantageous; beneficial; profitable.

Goode it were yow to a-raye in soche maner that we were not surprised ne blamed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 582.

It is not *good* that the man should be alone. Gen. ii. 18.

What were girls *good* for but to undertake this sort of thing, and set more important persons free?
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxvii.

2. Satisfactory in kind, quantity, quality, or degree. (*a*) Of a kind to give satisfaction or pleasure; possessing valuable or desirable qualities; gratifying to the mind or the senses: as, a *good* book; *good* looks; *good* food; to have a *good* time; a *good* deliverance.

Every *good* tree bringeth forth *good* fruit. Mat. vii. 17.

If it be true that "*good* wine needs no bush," 'tis true that a *good* play needs no epilogue.
Shak., As you Like it, Epil.

The *good* things of life are things which give pleasure, whether sensual or emotional: either directly, as *good* food, *good* wines, *good* poems, pictures, music: or indirectly, as *good* instruments of all kinds.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 96.

(*b*) Adequate; sufficient; without shortcoming or defect; thorough: as, to give *gooa* security; to take *good* heed.

Give, and it shall be given unto you; *good* measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. Luke vi. 38.

3. Suitable in state or condition; sufficient in character or capacity; competent; qualified; fit: as, he is *good*, or his credit is *good*, for the sum required; a horse *good* for five years' service.

My meaning in saying he is a *good* man is, to have you understand me that he is sufficient; yet his means are in supposition. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

4. Of full measure or amount; reckoned to the utmost limit; without abatement; full; complete: as, a *good* bushel; it is a *good* day's journey from here.

This place is four *good* hours beyond Jebilee.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 17.

"He [the horse] may drink well," said the stranger, speaking with a Moorish accent; "it is a *good* year since he had his last draught." *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 389.

5. Considerable; more than a little; rather large, great, long, or the like: as, a *good* way off; a *good* deal.

Sir Tho. Wentworth hath been a *good* while Lord President of York. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 32.

There was *good* part of the Church remaining, with several pieces of painting entire.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 86.

6. Not a counterfeit or imitation; real; genuine; hence, actual; serious: as, a *good* dollar; in *good* earnest.

All his men were easily entreated to cast downe their Armes, little dreaming any durst in that manner haue vsed their King: who then to escape himselfe bestowed his presents in *good* sadnesse.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 215.

If they speak in jest, he takes it in *good* earnest.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 237.

7. Competent; skilful; dexterous; handy; clever; apt: as, a *good* lawyer; a *good* workman; a *good* oarsman; to be *good* at riming.

You were ever *good* at sudden commendations,
Bishop of Winchester. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

I did not see many Operas, not being so *good* a French-Man as to understand them when sung.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 170.

Those who have been long *good* advocates are not afterwards on that account the better judges.
Descartes, Discourse on Method (tr. by Veitch), p. 67.

8. Possessing or characterized by moral excellence; free from evil or wickedness; virtuous; righteous; pure: applied to persons, or to their nature, conduct, thoughts, etc.: as, a *good* man; *good* conduct; *good* thoughts.

Why callest thou me *good?* there is none *good* but one, that is, God. Mat. xix. 17.

I have ever perceived that where the mind was capacious, the affections were *good.* *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

Allston was a *good* man, with a soul refined by purity, exalted by religion, softened by love.
Sumner, Orations, I. 164.

One must be *good* in order to do good; but it is a case where the fountain is deepened by the outflow of its waters. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 157.

Always, then, acts are called *good* or bad, according as they are well or ill adjusted to ends; and whatever inconsistency there is in our uses of the words arises from inconsistency of the ends. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 8.

9. Kind; friendly; gracious; hence, humane; merciful; benevolent: as, a *good* old soul; to do one a *good* turn; *good* nature.

The men were very *good* unto us, and we were not hurt, neither missed we any thing. 1 Sam. xxv. 15.

Sneer can't even give the public a *good* word!
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

The door opened, and a half-dressed ewe-milker, who had done that *good* office, shut it in their faces.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

10. Fair; untarnished; honorable; becoming a virtuous person: as, a *good* nature.

A *good* name is better than precious ointment.
Eccl. vii. 1.

11. Worthy: used in complimentary speech or address, as in *good* sir, *good* madam, my *good* man, etc.

Sparkles this stone as it was wont? or is 't not
Too dull for your *good* wearing?
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4.

Accord, *good* sir, the light
Of your experience to dispel this gloom.
Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

A good conscience. See *conscience.*—**A good deal.** See *deal*^{1}, 2.—**A good fellow.** See *fellow*, 5.—**A good few.** See *few.*—**As good as.** (*a*) Equal or conformable to; not inferior to in value, quality, or action: as, his word is *as good as* his bond.

The stranger he said, "This must be repaid,
I'll give you *as good as* you bring."
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 219).

Hassan Abou Cuffi was *as good as* his word in one respect. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 78.

(*b*) Practically the same as; on the verge of being or becoming, or in an equivalent state to being.

Therefore sprang there even of one, and him *as good as* dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude.
Heb. xi. 12.

You are a married man—or *as good as* a married man.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiii.

(*c*) In effect; by clear implication; practically: as, he *as good as* promised it to me. [Colloq.]—**During good behavior.** See *behavior.*—**Era of good feeling.** See *era.*—**Good bond, cheap†, consideration.** See the nouns.

—**Good day, good evening** (**good even**†, **good e'en**†, **good den**†, **gooden**†, **god den**†, etc.), **good morning, good morrow, good night,** forms of friendly salutation at meeting, and also (except *good morrow*), along with other expressions, *good speed, good luck*, etc., at parting; the original forms being *Have* (that is, I wish that you may have), or *I wish you, I bid you*, or *God give you* — a *good day, evening*, etc.

The Admiral he bid *god day*,
And thonkede Clariz that faire may.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

Good even!
Friar, where is the provost?
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

Pack, clouds, away, and welcome, day;
With night we banish sorrow;
Sweet air, blow soft; mount, lark, aloft,
To give my love *good-morrow.*
Heywood, Song.

Nor could they humour the custom of *good night, good morrow, good speed;* for they knew the night was good, and the day was good, without wishing of either.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

Good delivery, earth, faith, fellowship, Friday. See the nouns.—**Good folk, neighbors, people,** fairies or elves: a euphemism in rustic superstition. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

For hanting and repairing with the *gude neighbours*, and queene of Elfland, . . . as she had confest.
Trial of Alison Pearson, an. 1588.

Good graces. See *grace.*—**Good gracious.** See *gracious.*—**Good humor.** See *humor.*—**Good lack.** [Appar. a variation of *good Lord*, assimilated to *alack.* The syllable *lack* has been supposed to stand for *lakin*, a contraction of *ladykin*, dim. of *lady*, with ref. to the Virgin Mary, called "Our lady," who was often invoked in oaths; but the expression 'good lady' does not seem to have been used with ref. to her.] An exclamation implying wonder, surprise, or pity. [Archaic.]

Moses. 'Twas not to be done, indeed, Mr. Trip.
Trip. Good lack, you surprise me!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 2.

Ye Gods, *good lack*, is it so dull in Heaven,
That ye come pleasuring to Thok's iron wood?
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

Good nature, sense. See the nouns.—**Good speed.** (*a*) Good success; prosperity. (*b*) Considerable rapidity: used elliptically as an adverb.—**Good temper, Templar,** etc. See the nouns.—**In good certain**†, **earnest, faith, sooth, time,** etc. See the nouns.—**One's good days**†, one's life. *Nares.*

Wasting her goodly hew in heavie teares,
And *her good dayes* in dolorous disgrace.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 38.

Occidi, I am undone: my joy is past to this world: *my good daies* are spent: I am at deaths dore.
Terence in English (1614).

The Good Shepherd. See *shepherd.*—**To be as good as one's word,** to do all that was promised; to fulfil an engagement literally.

"Now, Johnie, *be as good as your word.*"
Johnie Cope (Child's Ballads, VII. 274).

I promised to call upon him . . . when I should pass Shekh Ammer, which I now accordingly did; and by the reception I met with, I found they did not expect I would ever have *been as good as my word.*
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 143.

To be good company, to get a good offing, to keep good hours, to keep a good house, to make a good board, etc. See the nouns.—**To make good.** (*a*) To perform; fulfil: as, to *make good* one's word or promise.

That I may soon *make good*
What I have said, Bianca, get you in.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

(*b*) To confirm or establish; prove; verify: as, to *make good* a charge or an accusation.

Thou that hadst the name
Of virtuous given thee, and *made good* the same
Even from thy cradle.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

(*c*) To provide or supply; make up: as, I will *make good* what is wanting.

The Councell in England . . . appointed a hundred men should at the Companies charge be allotted and prouided to serue and attend the Gouernour during the time of his gouernment, which number he was to *make good* at his departure.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 40.

(*d*) To supply an equivalent for; make up for: as, if you suffer loss, I will *make* it *good* to you.

That alle the costages that be mad aboute hym be *mad good* of the box, ȝif he were nat of power to paie therfore hymself.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

(*e*) To maintain; defend; preserve intact.

I'll either die or I'll *make good* the place. *Dryden.*

[He] commanded Lieutenant Percie, Master West, and the rest to *make good* the house.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 215.

(*f*) To carry into effect; succeed in making or effecting: as, to *make good* a retreat.—**To make good cheer**†. See *cheer*^{1}.—**To stand good,** to be or remain firm or valid; be as sure or binding as at first: as, his word or promise *stands good.*—**To think good, to see good,** to think or believe it to be good or proper; be willing; think it to be expedient.

If ye *think good*, give me my price. Zech. xi. 12.

To wield a good baton. See *baton.*—**With a good grace.** See *grace.*

II. *n.* **1.** That which is desirable, or is an object of desire.

It is a most unjust ambition to desire to engross the mercies of the Almighty, not to be content with the *goods* of mind, without a possession of those of body or fortune.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 18.

Cherished peaceful days
For their own sakes, as mortal life's chief *good*,
And only reasonable felicity.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

Our notion of Ultimate *Good*, at the realization of which it is evidently reasonable to aim, must include the *Good* of every one on the same ground that it includes that of any one. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 360.

2. That which has worth or desirable qualities, and is or may be made advantageous or beneficial; whatever is adapted and conduces to happiness, advantage, benefit, or profit; that which contributes to pleasure, or is a source of satisfaction; a good thing, state, or condition.

There be many that say, Who will shew us any *good?*
Ps. iv. 6.

To deny them that *good* which they, being all Freemen, seek earnestly and call for, is an arrogance and iniquity beyond imagination rude and unreasonable.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

As far as the distant provinces were concerned, it is probable that the imperial system was on the whole a *good.*
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 281.

3. Advantage; benefit; profit; satisfaction: opposed to *evil, harm*, etc.: as, it does me *good* to hear you laugh; it will do no *good;* hence, welfare; well-being; advancement of interest or happiness: as, to labor for the common *good.* [In old English sometimes used in the plural.]

By richesses ther comen many *goodes.*
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Hee meanes no *good* to either Independent or Presbyterian. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

He hoped it would be for her *good.*
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 220).

There is no *good* in arguing with the inevitable.
Lowell, Democracy.

4†. A personal possession; a thing, or things collectively, belonging to one.

Somtym his *good* is drenched in the see.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 396.

When the gode man sye his *gode* go to so grete myschef, he gan to be angry, and seide a worde of grete ire, for he yaf to the deuell all the remenant that was lefte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 4.

He that was lately drench'd in Danae's show'r
Is master now of neither *good* nor trust.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 9.

5. *pl.* Movable effects or personal chattels; articles of portable property, as distinguished from money, lands, buildings, ships, rights in action, etc.: as, household *goods.*

Also alle the *Godes* of the Lond ben comoun, Cornes and alle other thinges. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 179.

All thy *goods* are confiscate. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

A book which was the most valuable of all his *goods* and chattels. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 37.

Specifically—**6.** *pl.* (*a*) Articles of trade; commodities; wares; merchandise.

Her Majesty, when the *goods* of our English merchants were attacked by the Duke of Alva, arrested likewise the *goods* of the Low Dutch here in England. *Raleigh*, Essays.

They had much adoe to have their *goods* delivered, for some of them were chainged, as bread & pease.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 293.

(*b*) A piece of dry-goods; a textile fabric; cloth of any kind: as, will these *goods* (that is, this piece of *goods*) wash? [Colloq.]—**7.** A full ending or conclusion; a closing act; a finality: only in the phrase *for good*, or *for good and all.*

No, no, no, no, no kissing at all;
I'll not kiss, till I kiss you *for good and all.*
Newest Acad. of Complements.

Now though this was exceeding kind in her, yet, as my good woman said to her, unless she resolved to keep me *for good and all*, she would do the little gentlewoman more harm than good.
Defoe, Fortunes of Moll Flanders (1722).

He [Sydney Smith] left Edinburgh *for good* in 1803, when the education of his pupils was completed.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 177.

Alien good. See *alien.*—**Allotment of goods.** See *allotment.*—**Collation of goods.** See *collation.*—**Common good.** See *common.*—**Community of goods.** See *community.*—**Contraband goods, debentured goods.** See the adjectives.—**Dry goods.** See *dry-goods.*—**Duress of goods.** See *duress.*—**External good,** a good situated without the person of the object for whom it is a good, as wealth and friends.—**Fancy goods, first good,** etc. See the adjectives.—**For any good**†, for any reward; on any account.

Sir Thomas Moore, hearing one tell a monstrous lie, said, I would not *for any good* heare him say his creed, lest it should seeme a lie. *Copley*, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614).

For good. See def. 7.—**God's good**†. See *god*^{1}.—**Goods and chattels,** or **goods, wares, and merchandise,** a phrase commonly used to indicate property other than real estate.—**Gray goods.** Same as *gray cotton* (which see, under *cotton*^{1}).—**Green goods,** counterfeit greenbacks.—**Internal good,** a good residing either in the soul or in the body of the object.—**Marking of goods.** See *marking.*—**Measurement goods.** See *measurement.*—**The good,** good or virtuous persons in general.

It was assumed . . . that the wicked are successful, and *the good* are miserable. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

To color goods†. See *color.*=**Syn. 5.** *Effects, Chattels*, etc. See *property.*

good (gůd), *adv.* [< ME. *goode* = D. *goed* = G. *gut* = Dan. Sw. *godt*, adv.; from the adj. The reg. adv. of *good* is *well:* see *well*^{2}.] Well.

Dwelleth with us while you *gòode* list in Troye.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 119.

As good, as well.

As good almost kill a Man as kill a good Book.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 6.

The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he had *as good* leave his vessel to the direction of the winds and the government of the waves.
South, Sermons.

I will provide for you, as I would have done before this, but that I thought (the charges of sending and hazard considered) you were *as good* provide . . . [the clothes] there.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 407.

good (gůd), *interj.* That is good: an elliptical exclamation of satisfaction or commendation.

Sir Aylmer half forgot his lazy smile
Of patron. "*Good!* my lady's kinsman! *good!*"
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

good (gůd), *v. t.* [< ME. *goden*, < AS. *gōdian*, intr. be or become good, improve, tr. make good, improve, enrich, < *gōd*, good: see *good, a.* In def. 2, Sc. also *guid*, < Sw. *göda* (= Dan. *gjöde*), manure, dung, appar. lit. make good, i. e., better, improve, < *god*, good.] **1**†. To make good.

When Platoes tale was done, then Tullie prest in place:
Whose filed tongue with sugred talke would *good* a simple
case. *Turberville*, An Answere in Disprayse of Wit.

Greatness not *gooded* with grace is like a beacon upon a high hill. *Rev. T. Adams*, Sermons, I. 151.

2. To manure. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The husbandman looks not for a crop in the wild desart; but where he hath *gooded* and plowed, and eared, and sown, why should he not look for a harvest?
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 121.

good-bodied† (gůd'bod"id), *a.* Having a good figure. *Davies.*

Saw all my family up, and my father and sister, who is a pretty *good-bodied* woman, and not over thick.
Pepys, Diary, May 31, 1666.

good-brother (gůd'brůth"ėr), *n.* A brother-in-law. [Scotch.]

good-by, good-bye (gůd-bī'), *interj.* [A corruption (with change of *God-* to *good-*, by confusion with *good day, good den*, etc.) of an Elizabethan E. formula variously printed *Godby, God-by'e, Godbwy, God b'w'y, God bwy yee, God buy you, God be wi' you, God be with you*, the last being the full formula of which the preceding are contractions.] God be with you: originally a pious form of valediction, used in its full significance, but now a mere conventional formula without meaning, used at parting.

Good-bye, proud world! I'm going home:
Thou art not my friend, and I'm not thine.
Emerson, Good-Bye.

And so, sir sheriff and priest, *good-bye!*
Whittier, The Exiles.

=**Syn.** *Adieu, Farewell*, etc. See *adieu.*

good-by, good-bye (gůd-bī'), *n.* and *a.* [< *good-by, interj.*] **I.** *n.* A farewell: as, to say or bid *good-by;* to utter a hearty *good-by;* when the *good-bys* were said.

II. *a.* Valedictory; parting.

The old Turcoman thereupon gave a shrug and a grunt, made a sullen *good-by* salutation, and left us.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 288.

good-conditioned (gůd'kon-dish"ond), *a.* Being in a good state; having good qualities or favorable symptoms.

good-day (gůd-dā'), *n.* **1.** A form of salutation. See *good day*, etc., under *good.*—**2**†. Same as *godenday.*

good-deed† (gůd-dēd'), *adv.* In very deed; in good truth; indeed.

Yet, *good deed*, Leontes,
I love thee not a jar o' the clock behind
What lady she her lord. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

good-den† (gůd-den'), *n.* [In Elizabethan E. (Shakspere, etc.) variously printed *good-den, good den, gooden, godden*, or in fuller form, *give you good den, God ye good den; God (give) you good den*, contr. *Godgigoden, Godigeden; good den* being a corruption of *good e'en*, also much in use, a contr. of *good even.*] A contraction of *good even* (*good e'en*), a kind wish or salutation. See *good day*, etc., under *good.*

Nur. God ye good morrow, gentlemen.
Mer. God ye *good den*, fair gentlewoman.
Nur. Is it *good den?*
Mer. 'Tis no less, I tell you. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

We thank you, gentle boy. *Gooden!*
We must to our flocks agen.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 2.

Goodenia (gu̇-dē'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after Samuel *Goodenough*, Bishop of Exeter and an amateur botanist (1743–1827).] A genus of Australian herbs and shrubs, type of the order *Goodeniaceæ*. There are about 70 species.

Goodeniaceæ (gu̇-dē-ni-ā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goodenia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous exogens, closely allied to the *Lobeliaceæ*, and belonging with few exceptions to Australia and Oceanica. There are 12 genera and about 200 species, herbaceous or rarely shrubby. The leaves and the fruit of some species are eaten, and the pith of *Scævola Kœnigii* furnishes the rice-paper of the Malay archipelago.

Goodenoveæ (gu̇d-ẹ̄-nō'vẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Goodeniaceæ*.

good-even, good-evening (gu̇d-ē'vn, -ēv'ning), *n.* See *good day*, *good evening*, etc., under *good*.

good-faced (gu̇d'fāst), *a.* Pretty.

Clo. Shall I bring thee on the way?
Aut. No, *good-faced* sir; no, sweet sir.
Shak., W. T., iv. 2.

good-fellow (gu̇d'fel'ō), *n.* 1. A boon companion; a jolly fellow; a reveler. [Now properly written as two words. See *fellow*, 5.]

It was well known that Sir Roger had been a *Goodfellow* in his youth.
Ascham, Scholemaster, p. 60.

Lop. I assure you, a close fellow;
Both close and scraping, and that fills the bags, sir.
Bar. A notable *good-fellow* too.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

2†. A thief. [Old cant.]

Goodfellows be thieves. *Heywood*, Edw. IV.

good-for-little (gu̇d'fǫr-lit"l), *a.* Of little account or value.

The little words in the republic of letters are most significant. The trisyllables, and the rumblers of syllables more than three, are but the *good-for-little* magnates.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 298.

good-for-nothing (gu̇d'fǫr-nuth"ing), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of no value or use; worthless; shiftless; idle.

I have not a guest to-day, nor any besides my own family, and you *good-for-nothing* ones.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 187.

A *good-for-nothing* fellow! I have no patience with him.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

II. *n.* An idle, worthless person.

But an unquestionable injury is done by agencies which undertake in a wholesale way to foster *good-for-nothings*.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 346.

good-for-nothingness (gu̇d'fǫr-nuth"ing-nes), *n.* Idle shiftlessness; uselessness.

These poor families . . . have not kept such elaborate records of their *good-for-nothingness*.
Richardson, Pamela, II. 54.

good-Henry (gu̇d'hen'ri), *n.* Same as *good-King-Henry*.

good-humored (gu̇d'hū'mo̤rd), *a.* 1. Characterized by good humor; of a cheerful, tranquil, or unruffled disposition or temper; actuated by good or friendly feeling.

'Tis impossible that an honest and *good-humoured* man should be a schismatic or heretic.
Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflections, ii. 3.

I want you to be in a charming sweet temper at this moment. Do be *good-humoured* now, and let me have two hundred pounds, will you?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

2. Uttered or done in a pleasant, kindly way, without malice or ill nature: as, a *good-humored* remark.

good-humoredly (gu̇d'hū'mo̤rd-li), *adv.* In a good-humored manner; in a pleasant, cheerful way.

goodie, *n.* See *goody*².

goodiness (gu̇d'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being "goody" or priggish; canting morality or piety.

The last, although tinged with something like *goodiness*, . . . is not so obtrusive as usual in books intended to improve children. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 20.

gooding (gu̇d'ing), *n.* [< *good* + *-ing*¹.] A mode of asking alms formerly in use in England, and in one form still continued. See the first extract.

To go a-*gooding* is a custom observed in several parts of England on St. Thomas's day, by women only, who ask alms, and in return for them wish all that is good, such as a happy new-year, &c., to their benefactors, sometimes presenting them also with sprigs of evergreens. In some parts of Surrey and Kent the custom is thus kept up; and in other counties *gooding* is the word, among the poor, for collecting before Christmas what may enable them to keep the festival. *Todd.*

Thanksgiving . . . is not sanctified or squandered like Merry Christmas in the Old World: it has no *gooding*, candles, clog, carol, box, or hobby-horse.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 10.

goodish (gu̇d'ish), *a.* [< *good* + *-ish*¹.] Pretty good; of fair quality, amount, or degree; tolerable: as, *goodish* fruit; *goodish* conduct; a *goodish* distance.

I fetched a *goodish* compass round by the way of the Cloven Rocks. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lviii.

goodjere†, *n.* See *goujeers*.

good-King-Henry, good-King-Harry (gu̇d'-king-hen'ri, -har'i), *n.* The *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, a European plant (also naturalized in the United States) with halbert-shaped leaves, which have a mucilaginous saline taste and are used as a pot-herb. Also called *good-Henry*.

goodless†, *a.* [ME. *godles*, poor, without goods or property, < AS. *gōdleás*, without good, miserable, < *gōd*, n., good, + *-leás*, -less.] Without goods or property; destitute.

Gredy is the *godles*. *Proverbs of Hendyng*, l. 117.

goodlich†, *a.* A Middle English form of *goodly*. *Chaucer*.

goodlihead†, *n.* [< ME. *goodlihede*, *goodelyhede*; < *goodly* + *-head*.] Goodliness; beauty.

Of trouthe ground, myrour of *goodleyhede*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 842.

So far as May doth other months exceed,
So far in virtue and in *goodlihead*
Above all other nymphs Ianthe bears the meed.
Thomson, Hymn to May.

goodliness (gu̇d'li-nes), *n.* 1†. Goodness.

To communicate therefore (not to encrease or receiue) his *goodlinesse*, he created the World.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 14.

2. Goodly quality or condition; beauty of form; pleasing grace; elegance.

Her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes.
Sir P. Sidney.

What travail and cost was bestowed that the *goodliness* of the temple might be a spectacle of admiration to all the world! *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 15.

goodly (gu̇d'li), *a.* [< ME. *goodly*, *goodlich*, *godlich*, < AS. *gōdlīc* (= OS. *gōdlīk* = OFries. *gōdlīk* = OHG. *guotlīh*, *kuotilīh*, *guollīh*, MHG. *güetlīch* = Icel. *gōdhligr*), good, goodly, < *gōd*, good: see *good* and *-ly*¹.] 1. Good-looking; of fair proportions or fine appearance; graceful; well-favored; well formed or developed: as, a *goodly* person; *goodly* raiment.

An evil soul, producing holy witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek,
A *goodly* apple rotten at the heart.
O, what a *goodly* outside falsehood hath!
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

O but they are a *gudelie* pair!—
True lovers an ye be.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 322).

The King of Norway sent him [King Athelstan] a *goodly* Ship with a gilt Stern. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 10.

2. Pleasant; agreeable; desirable.

The spreading branches made a *goodly* show,
And full of opening blooms was every bough.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 105.

This spacious plot
For pleasure made, a *goodly* spot.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

3. Considerable; rather large or great: as, a *goodly* number.

And here, from gracious England, have I offer
Of *goodly* thousands. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

We leave it [philosophy] in possession of quite as *goodly* a realm as that in which our metaphysical predecessors would fain have established it.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 27.

goodly† (gu̇d'li), *adv.* [< ME. *goodly*, *godly*, *godli*, *gudely*, *godliche* (= OHG. *guotlīcho*, MHG. *guotlīche*, *güetlīche*); from the adj.: see *goodly*, *a.*] 1. In a good manner; gracefully; excellently; kindly.

If thou be so bold as alle burneȝ tellen,
Thou wyl grant me *godly* the gomen that I ask, bi ryȝt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 272.

It was her guise all Straungers *goodly* so to greet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 56.

2. Well; properly.

Love, agenis the whiche that no man may
Ne oghte ek, *goodly* maken resistence.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 990.

To her guestes doth bounteous banket dight,
Attempred *goodly* well for health and for delight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 2.

3. Conveniently.

Thomas earl of Kent, 1397, willed his body to be buried as soon as it *goodlich* may in the abbey of Brune.
Test. Vetust., p. 139. (*Nares.*)

goodman (gu̇d'ma̤n or, in sense 1, gu̇d'man'), *n.*; pl. *goodmen* (-men). [Common in E. dial. use, also contr. *gomman* (cf. *gommer* for *good-mother*, *gammer*, *gaffer*², for *grandmother*, *grandfather*), < ME. *godeman* (tr. L. *paterfamilias*); < *good* + *man*; lit. the worthy or excellent man, the adj. having become conventional and merged with the noun. The supposition that *goodman* is an accom. of AS. *gumman*, a man (a once-occurring poet. word, < *guma*, a man, = L. *homo*, + *man*, a man, L. *vir*), is quite groundless. Cf. *goodwife*.] 1. The man of the house; master; husband; head of a family. [Now obsolete, or only in rustic use as two words.]

If the *goodman* of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up.
Mat. xxiv. 43.

Bell my wife she loves not strife,
Yet she will lead me if she can,
And oft, to live a quiet life,
I am forced to yield, though Ime *good-man*.
Take thy Old Cloak about Thee.

How can her old *Good-man*
With Honour take her back again?
Prior, Alma, ii.

2. A familiar appellation of civility; a term of respect, frequently used to or of a person before his surname: nearly equivalent to *Mr.* or sometimes to *gaffer*. It was sometimes used ironically. [Obsolescent.]

With you, *goodman* boy, if you please.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

Goodman coxcomb the citizen, who would you speak withal? *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Our neighbor Cole and *goodman* Newton have been sick, but somewhat amended again.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 422.

good-minded (gu̇d'mīn"ded), *a.* Amiable; well-meaning. [Rare.]

Alas, *good-minded* prince, you know not these things.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

good-morning (gu̇d'môr'ning), *n.* See *good day*, *good morning*, etc., under *good*.

good-morrow (gu̇d'mor'ō), *n.* [In Elizabethan E.; the same as *good-morning*, q. v.] 1. Same as *good-morning*, *good morning*.—2†. A commonplace compliment; an empty phrase of courtesy.

After this saiyng, the commenaltie of Athenes, which had afore condemned him, were sodainly stricken againe in loue with hym, and saied that he was an honest man again and loued the citee, and many gaie *good morowes*.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 376.

She spoke of the domesticall kind of captivities and drudgeries that women are put unto, with many such *good morrows*. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 67.

good-natured (gu̇d'nā'tṳ̄rd), *a.* Having a good disposition; naturally mild in temper; easily acquiescent.

A man who is commonly called *good natured* is hardly to be thanked for anything he does, because half that is acted about him is done rather by sufferance than approbation. *Tatler*, No. 76.

In that same village . . . there lived many years since . . . a simple *good-natured* fellow, of the name of Rip Van Winkle. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 46.

The most *good-natured* host began to repent of his eagerness to serve a man of genius in distress when he heard his guest roaring for fresh punch at five o'clock in the morning. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

=**Syn.** *Gracious*, *Kind*, etc. See *benignant*.

good-naturedly (gu̇d'nā'tṳ̄rd-li), *adv.* In a good-natured manner; with good nature or docility.

good-naturedness (gu̇d'nā'tṳ̄rd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being good-natured; good temper. *Talfourd.*

goodness (gu̇d'nes), *n.* [< ME. *goodnesse*, *godnesse*, < AS. *gōdnes* (= OHG. **guotnassī*, *cōtnassī*, MHG. *guotnisse*), < *gōd*, good: see *good* and *-ness*.] 1. The state or quality of being good, in any sense; excellence; purity; virtue; grace; benevolence.

Wherof be non lyke in any other p̃ties, nether in quãtyte, *goodnes*, ne plente, and specially in *goodnes* of wyne.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 47.

They [certain fishes] seeme the same, both in fashion and *goodnesse*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 189.

The only ultimate Good, or End in itself, must be *goodness* or Excellence of Conscious Life.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 369.

2. [Orig. with ref. to the divine Goodness—that is, God.] In exclamatory use, a term of emphasis; "gracious": as, my *goodness!* no; for *goodness'* sake, tell me what it is. [Colloq.]

For *goodness'* sake, consider what you do.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

Goodness knows, I could, if I liked, be serious.
Thackeray.

Moral goodness, the excellence of a being who obeys the moral law.—**Natural goodness**, the excellence of a thing which satisfies the reasonable desires of man.

good-night (gu̇d'nīt'), *n.* See *good day*, *good night*, etc., under *good*.

He . . . sung those tunes to the over-scutched huswives that he heard the carmen whistle, and sware they were his fancies, or his *good-nights*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

good-now† (gůd′nou), *interj.* [Not prop. a compound, but a phrase, *good, now*, the *now* being a continuative adv.; cf. the similar phrase *well, now*.] An exclamation of surprise, curiosity, or entreaty.

Good now, sit down, and tell me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Good-now! good-now! how your devotions jump with mine! *Dryden.*

goods (gůdz), *n. pl.* See *good*, *n.*, 5 and 6. *Goods*, in composition, occurs in British use in reference to goods in transit—that is, freight; in the United States, *freight* is used in such compounds.

goods-engine (gůdz′en″jin), *n.* An engine used for drawing goods-trains. [Eng.]

goodship† (gůd′ship), *n.* [ME. *goodschipe*; < *good* + *-ship*.] Favor; grace; kindness.

And for the *goodschipe* of this dede,
They graunten him a lusty mede.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 117. (*Halliwell.*)

goods-shed (gůdz′shed), *n.* A shed for storage at a railroad-station or on a dock; a dock-warehouse. [Eng.]

goods-train (gůdz′trān), *n.* A train of goods-wagons. [Eng.]

goods-truck (gůdz′truk), *n.* A railway-truck for carrying goods. [Eng.]

goods-wagon, goods-van (gůdz′wag″on, -van), *n.* A goods-truck. [Eng.]

good-tempered (gůd′tem′pėrd), *a.* Having a good temper; not easily irritated.

goodwife (gůd′wīf′), *n.*; pl. *goodwives* (-wīvz′). [< *good* + *wife*, woman. Cf. *goodman* and *housewife*.] The mistress of a household; woman of the house: correlative of *goodman*.

Did not *goodwife* Keech, the butcher's wife, come in then, and call me gossip Quickly? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

When the *goodwife's* shuttle merrily
Goes flashing thro' the loom.
Macaulay, Horatius.

The pleasant *good-wife* put our potatoes upon the fire to boil. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 420.

good-will (gůd′wil′), *n.* [= MLG. *gūtwille* (cf. OHG. *guotwilligi*) = Icel. *gōdhvild, gōdhvili* = ODan. *godvilje*, good will.] 1. Benevolence; friendly disposition; cheerful acquiescence: now usually, and properly, as two words. See *will*.

The praise of an ignorant man is only *good-will*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 188.

He [James II.] set himself, therefore, to labour, with real *good-will*, but with the *good-will* of a coarse, stern, and arbitrary mind, for the conversion of his kinsman. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

A Zulu slays an ox to secure the *goodwill* of his dead relative's ghost, who complains to him in a dream that he has not been fed. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 373.

2. The degree of favor enjoyed by a particular shop or trade as indicated by its custom. Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, the advantage or benefit which is acquired by an establishment, beyond the mere value of the capital, stock, funds, or property employed therein, in consequence of the general public patronage and encouragement which it receives from constant or habitual customers, on account of its local position or common celebrity, or reputation for skill, or affluence, or punctuality, or from other accidental circumstances or necessities, or even from ancient partialities or prejudices. *Story*, J. (*b*) Friendly influence exerted with the view of transferring the custom of any shop or trade to a successor; the right and title to take up a trade or business connection, purchased of an outgoing tenant or occupier.

goody^1 (gůd′i), *a.* and *n.* [< *good* + dim. *-y*^{1}.] I. *a.* Weakly good in morals or religion; characterized by good intentions or pious phrasing without vital force; pious but futile; namby-pamby: often reduplicated, *goody-good, goody-goody*.

One can't help in his presence rather trying to justify his good opinion; and it does so tire one to be *goody* and talk sense. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, ix.

The art did n't consist either of the water-color studies of the children, or of *goody* engravings. *The Century*, XXXVI. 123.

II. *n.*; pl. *goodies* (-iz). A sweetmeat; a bonbon: most frequently used in the plural.

It was in rhyme, even, that the young Charles should learn his lessons. . . . At this rate, all knowledge is to be had in a *goody*, and the end of it is an old song. *R. L. Stevenson*, Charles of Orleans.

goody^2 (gůd′i), *n.*; pl. *goodies* (-iz). [Also *goodie*; a reduction of *goodwife*. Cf. *hussy*, contr. of *huswife, housewife*.] 1. A term of civility applied to women in humble life: as, *goody* Dobson.

Old *Goody* Blake was old and poor.
Wordsworth, Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

2. In some colleges, a woman who makes beds, sweeps, and takes general care of students' rooms. [U. S.]

The *Goodies*, hearing, cease to sweep,
And listen, while the cook-maids weep.
The Rebelliad.

3. The spot or lafayette, a sciænoid fish, *Liostomus xanthurus*: more fully called *Cape May goody*.

goody-bread (gůd′i-bred), *n.* Same as *cracknel bread* (which see, under *cracknel*).

goodyear†, **goodyears**†, *n.* Corrupt forms of *goujeers*.

The *good years* shall devour them, flesh and fell,
Ere they shall make us weep. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Goodyera (gůd′ye-rä̤), *n.* [Named from John *Goodyer*, an early English botanist.] A genus of low terrestrial orchids, with a creeping rootstock and a tuft of basal leaves, the stem bearing a spike of small white flowers. There are 25 species, distributed through the northern hemisphere, 3 of which are North American. They usually have the leaves prettily reticulated with white veins. *G. repens*, the rattlesnake-plantain, is found in moist woods through northern Europe, Asia, and America.

goody-good, goody-goody (gůd′i-gůd, gůd′i-gůd′i), *a.* Same as *goody*^{1}.

Goethe used to exclaim of *goody-goody* persons, "Oh! if they had but the heart to commit an absurdity!" This was when he thought they wanted heartiness and nature. *S. Smiles*, Character, p. 232.

His recorded answer to the life assurance official who talked *goody-goody* to him seems to me the result of a mistake on both sides. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 435.

goody-goodyism (gůd′i-gůd′i-izm), *n.* The condition or character of one who is goody-goody.

goodyship (gůd′i-ship), *n.* [< *goody*^{2} + *-ship*.] The state or quality of a goody. [Ludicrous.]

The more shame for her *goodyship*,
To give so near a friend the slip.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 517.

googe†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *gouge*.

googul (gö′gul), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian name for (*a*) several burseraceous gum-bearing trees, especially of the genus *Commiphora*; (*b*) gum; bdellium.

googwaruck (gög′war-uk), *n.* [Australian.] The mottled honey-eater or brush wattle-bird (*A. carunculata*) of Australia, a melliphagine bird of the genus *Anthochæra*.

gool^1 (göl), *n.* Same as *goold*, 2.

gool^2 (göl), *n.* [A var. of *gole*^{2}.] 1. A ditch.—2. A breach in a sea-wall or -bank; a passage worn by the flux and reflux of the tide. *Crabb.*

goold (göld), *n.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal variant of *gold*. Specifically—2†. The corn-marigold: same as *gold*, 6.

The winter *goolde* is sowen in this moone,
That loveth weet solute and gravel londe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

With Roses dight and *Goolds* and Daffadillies.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 339.

gooldie (göl′di), *n.* A variant of *goldy*.

goolds (göldz), *n.* The plural of *goold*, 2, used as a singular in Great Britain. Also, corruptly, *guills*.

gool-french (göl′french), *n.* A corruption of *goldfinch*. [Devonshire, Eng.]

goom^1 (göm), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gum*^{1}. [Still heard in the United States.]

goom^2†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *gome, gom*; < ME. *goom, gome*, < AS. *guma*, a man, = OS. *gumo*, sometimes *gomo* = OFries. *goma* (only in comp. *breidgoma*, bridegroom) = D. *-gom* (only in comp. *bruidegom*, bridegroom) = OHG. *gomo*, MHG. *gome, gume, gumme*, a man, G. *-gam* (in comp. *bräutigam*) = Icel. *gumi*, a man, = Sw. *-gum* (in comp. *brud-gum*) = Dan. *-gom* (in comp. *brud-gom*) = Goth. *guma*, a man; Teut. stem **guman-* = L. *homo* (*homon-, homin-*), OL. *hemo* (*hemon-*), a man: see *homage, homo, human*. A different word from *groom*^{1}, q. v.] A man.

Kynges & Erles Echon
Thes were; & many another *goom*
Gret of astaat, & the beste,
Thes were at the Feste.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 166.

A scornful *gom*. *Middleton*, The Widow, i. 2.

goompain, goompana, goompinee (göm′pān, göm′pa-nä̤, göm′pi-nē), *n.* The *Odina Wodier*, an anacardiaceous tree of tropical India, the heavy wood of which is used for railroad-ties and other purposes. It also yields a gum which is used in cloth-printing and in medicine.

goonch (gönch), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.; cf. Hind. *guncha*, a bud, blossom?] A Hindu name for the seeds of the Indian licorice, *Abrus precatorius*. See *Abrus*.

goor (gör), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *gur* (palatal *r*).] 1. The East Indian name for the concentrated juice or syrup of the date-palm, *Phœnix dactylifera*, a kind of coarse or half-made sugar. Also called *jaggery*.—2. Same as *dziggetai*.

gooral (gö′ra̤l), *n.* Same as *goral*.

goora-nut (gö′rä̤-nut), *n.* Same as *cola-nut*.

Goorkha, Ghoorka (gör′kä̤), *n.* A member of the dominant race in the kingdom of Nepâl. The Goorkhas are of Hindu descent, and speak a Sanskritic dialect. They were driven out of Rajputana by the early Mohammedan invaders, and gradually approached Nepâl, which they conquered in 1768, after a long struggle. Some of the best troops in the Anglo-Indian army are recruited from the Goorkhas.

gooroo (gö′rö), *n.* An English spelling of *guru*.

goosander (gö-san′dėr), *n.* [Spelled *gossander* in Drayton; artificially formed, < *goose* + (*g*)*ander*, in imitation of NL. *merganser* (Gesner), < L. *mergus*, q. v., + *anser*, goose.] Same as *merganser*.

goose (gös), *n.*; pl. *geese* (gēs). [Early mod. E. also *gooce, gose*, Sc. *guse*; < ME. *goos, gos* (pl. *gees, ges*), < AS. *gōs* (pl. *gēs*) = D. *gans* = MLG. *gōs, gūs*, LG. *gos, gas, gaus* (pl. *göse*) = OHG. *gans, cans*, MHG. G. *gans* = Icel. *gās* = Sw. *gås* = Dan. *gaas* = Goth. **gans* (not recorded, but inferred from the derived Sp. *ganso*, m., *gansa*, f.: see *ganza*) = L. *ans-er* (orig. **hans-er*) = Gr. *χήν* (orig. **χενς*?) = OBulg. *gãsi* = Slov. *gōs* = Serv. dim. *guska* = Bohem. *hus* = Pol. *gẽs* = Little Russ. *hus* = Russ. *gusŭ* = Lith. *zansis, zãsis* = Lett. *zoss* = Skt. *hansa* (> Hind. *hans*), a goose. Ir. *goss* is of E. origin. The *-s* seems to be merely formative, the stem *gan-* appearing in the related words *gander* and *gannet*, q. v. As to the use of *goose* for a tailors' smoothing-iron, cf. G. *gans*, a lump of melted iron, the term being used like the equiv. E. *pig* and *sow*; the equiv. F. *gueuse* (whence appar. Sw. *gös*, or perhaps < Sw. *gös*?) is a different word. Ill-judged attempts have been made to derive *goose*, in the sense of 'a silly person,' from another source, on the ground that the popular notion as to the stupidity of the bird is erroneous, "it being only ignorance of the darkest hue that ventures to portray the goose as deficient in sagacity or intelligence" (Cornhill Mag., VIII. 203); but popular notions are often based on ignorance. Hence *gooseling, gosling, goshawk*.] 1. Any bird of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anserinæ*, of which there are about 40 species of several genera, as well as different varieties of the domesticated bird. See phrases below. Geese are technically distinguished from swans and from ducks by the combination of feathered lores, reticulate tarsi, stout bill high at the base, and simple hind toe. The neck is shorter than in swans, and usually longer than in ducks; the sexes are usually similar, contrary to the rule among ducks. Geese stand higher and walk better than ducks; as a rule they are less decidedly aquatic and more herbivorous, the cæca being more highly developed in consequence. Geese have a peculiar cry or call known as *honking*, and also utter a hissing sound. The flesh of most geese is highly esteemed. The tame goose in all its varieties is supposed to be descended from the graylag or common wild goose of Europe, *A. ferus*; but some other related species may have contributed to the domestic stock. The pure-white variety is entirely artificial, and not related to the snow-geese of the genus *Chen*. The male of the goose is called *gander*, and the young of either sex *gosling*.

The tame *gese* . . . be heuy in fleinge, gredi at their mete, & diligent to theyr rest. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

We say in English, As wise as a *gooce*, or as wise as her mother's aperen string. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 118.

Observing from the *goose* on the table, and the audit-ale which was circling in the loving cup, that it was a feast. *F. W. Farrar*, Julian Home, p. 251.

The *goose* is worshipped in Ceylon. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilization, p. 183.

2. A silly, foolish person; a simpleton: in allusion to the supposed stupidity of the domestic goose, inferred from its somewhat clumsy appearance and motions.

A puny tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side, breaks his staff like a noble *goose*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4.

Lady P. [to Hotspur]. Go, ye giddy *goose*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Called herself a little *goose* in the simplest manner possible. *Thackeray.*

Some people thought him a *goose*, and some only a bore. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Tenants of Mallory, xli.

3. A tailors' smoothing-iron: so called from the resemblance of its handle to the neck of a goose.

Come in, tailor; here you may roast your *goose*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

You
Will carry your *goose* about you still, your planing-iron!
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 2.

They had an ancient *goose*; it was an heirloom
From some remoter tailor of our race.
O. W. Holmes, Evening, by a Tailor.

4. A game of chance formerly common in England. It was played on a card divided into small compartments numbered from 1 to 62, arranged in a spiral figure

around a central open space, on which, at the beginning of the game, the stakes were laid, and during the game any forfeits paid. It was played by two or more persons with two dice, and the numbers that turned up to each designated the number of the compartment by which he might advance his mark or counter. It was called the game of *goose* because at every fourth and fifth compartment in succession a goose was depicted on the card, and, if the throw of the dice carried the counter of the player on a goose, he might move forward double the actual number thrown. *Strutt.*

> The twelve good rules, the royal game of *goose*.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 232.

5. A piece used in the game of fox and geese.

> To play this game [fox and geese] there are seventeen pieces, called *geese*, . . . and the fox in the middle. . . . The business of the game is to shut the fox up, so that he cannot move. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 418.

African goose, a pure-bred variety of the goose, with a large horny knob at the base of the beak and a dewlap beneath the lower mandible. The general color is gray, darker above than beneath the body. The beak and the knob are black, and the shanks of a deep-orange color. —**Ammer-goose.** See *ember-goose.*—**Bald goose** the white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons.*—**Bar-goose.** Same as *barnacle*^{1}, 1. [Essex, Eng.]—**Bar-headed goose,** *Anser indicus*, an Asiatic species.—**Bass-goose, solan-goose,** names of the gannet, *Sula bassana.*—**Bay-goose,** the common wild or gray goose. [Texas, U. S.]—**Black goose,** the brent-goose. [Essex, Eng.]—**Blue** or **blue-winged goose,** or **blue snow-goose,** *Anser* or *Chen cærulescens*, a North American goose closely related to the snow-goose, and by some considered specifically identical, but having a variegated plumage in which bluish gray is contrasted with white. Also called *blue wavey.*—**Bremen goose.** Same as *Embden goose.*—**Canada goose,** *Bernicla canadensis*, the common wild goose of North America, gray with black head, neck, feet, and tail, and large white cheek-patches and tail-coverts. See cut under *Bernicla.* —**Chinese goose,** a goose (*Anser* or *Cygnopsis cygnoides*) somewhat resembling a swan in form, often seen in domestication. It is a native of China and other Asiatic countries. There are two kinds, the *brown* and the *white.* The variety is distinguished by a curious hump at the base of the beak. See cut under *Cygnopsis.*—**Clatter-goose,** the brent-goose: so called from its noisiness. [East Lothian.]—**Common gray** or **wild goose.** (*a*) The Canada goose, *Bernicla canadensis.* [U. S.] Also called *bay-goose, bustard, black-headed goose, Canada brent, cravat-goose, honker,* and *reef-goose.* (*b*) The European graylag-goose.—**Corn-goose.** Same as *bean-goose.* [Local, Eng.] —**Egyptian goose,** a species of the genus *Chenolopex.*—**Embden goose,** a fine variety of domestic goose with pure-white plumage and orange beak and legs.—**Emperor goose.** See *emperor.*—**Eskimo goose,** Hutchins's goose. *Sir John Richardson.*—**Flight-goose,** Hutchins's goose. *J. J. Audubon.* [Maine, U. S.]—**Fox and geese.** See *fox*^{1}.—**Gambo goose,** a kind of spur-winged goose, *Plectropterus gambrensis.*—**Graylag-goose.** See *graylag.*—**Guinea goose,** the Chinese goose or swan-goose: a misnomer.—**Horra goose,** the brent-goose: so called from the numbers that frequent Horra Sound. *Yarrell.* Also *Horie goose.* [Shetland isles.]—**Hutchins's goose,** *Bernicla hutchinsi*, a North American goose closely resembling the Canada goose, but smaller and with fewer tail-feathers. Also called *piskashish* and *goose-brant.*—**Lag-goose,** the graylag (which see).—**Laughing goose,** the white-fronted goose: so called from the conformation of the beak, which suggests grinning.—**Lesser Canada** or **little wild goose,** Hutchins's goose.—**Links goose,** the common sheldrake, which frequents the links or sandy places. [Orkney islands.]—**Mexican goose,** the snow-goose. *G. Trumbull.* [Newport, R. I., U. S.]—**Mother Carey's goose,** the great black petrel or giant fulmar of the Pacific. See *petrel.*—**Painted goose,** the emperor goose: so called from Pallas's name of the bird, *Anser pictus.*—**Pink-footed goose,** *Anser brachyrhynchus*, a European species: a book-name.—**Quink goose,** the brent-goose. *C. Swainson.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Red goose,** the snow-goose: so called from the color of the bill and feet. *Alex. Wilson*, 1814. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Sebastopol goose,** a curious variety of domestic goose, many of the feathers of which are curled and spirally twisted.—**Skeelgoose,** the common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.* *C. Swainson.* [Scotland.]—**Sly goose,** the common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta:* so called from its craftiness. [Orkney islands.] —**Solan-goose.** See *bass-goose.*—**Sound on the goose,** orthodox as to opinions and sentiments; on the popular side of a political, moral, or social discussion. [Slang, U. S.]

> To seek for political flaws is no use;
> His opponents will find he is *sound on the goose.*
> *Providence Journal*, June 18, 1857.

Spectacled goose, the gannet or channel-goose: from the appearance of the bare lores. [Local, British.]—**Spur-winged goose,** one of several geese of the genus *Plectropterus.*—**Texas goose,** the snow-goose. *G. Trumbull.* [New Jersey, U. S.]—**The goose hangs high** [a slang phrase, said to have been orig. "the goose *honks* high," i. e., it cries (and flies) high: wild geese fly higher when the weather is fine or promises to be fine], the prospects are bright; everything is favorable.—**To cook one's goose.** See *cook*^{1}.—**Tortoise-shell goose,** the European white-fronted goose: so called from the speckled belly. [Ireland.] —**Toulouse goose,** one of the largest and best varieties of the domestic goose, with the plumage of the upper parts in different shades of grayish-brown, and the under parts white. The legs and beak are of a dull-salmon color.—**Wavey** or **wavy goose.** Same as *wavey.*—**White brent-goose,** the snow-goose. [Western U. S.]—**White-cheeked goose,** a goose with white cheeks, as most species of the genus *Bernicla* which are common in North America; a cravat-goose; specifically, *B. leucoparia.*—**White-faced goose,** the white-fronted goose. [British.] —**White-fronted goose,** a goose which has the base of the bill of the adult surrounded by white, as *A. albifrons* of Europe, or the very similar *A. gambeli* of North America.—**White-headed goose,** the blue goose.—**Wild-goose chase.** See *chase*^{1}.—**Winter goose,** Hutchins's goose. *J. J. Audubon.* [Maine, U. S.]—**Yellow-legged goose,** the American white-fronted goose. [San Diego, California, U. S.] (See also *barnacle-goose, bean-goose, brent-goose, channel-goose, cravat-goose, ember-goose, fen-goose, kelp-goose, marsh-goose, mud-goose, prairie-goose, rain-goose, reef-goose, snow-goose, swan-goose, tree-goose, upland-goose, ware-goose.*)

goose (gös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goosed*, ppr. *goosing.* [< *goose, n.*] To hiss at; hiss down; condemn by hissing. [Slang.]

> He was *goosed* last night, he was *goosed* the night before last, he was *goosed* to-day. He has lately got in the way of being always *goosed*, and he can't stand it.
> *Dickens*, Hard Times, vi.

goose-arse (gös′ärs), *n.* A low, sharp-sterned, schooner-rigged vessel, used in and about the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

goosebeak (gös′bēk), *n.* A dolphin: so called from the shape of the snout.

gooseberry (gös′- or göz′ber″i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *gooseberrie, gosberie;* not found earlier than 1570 (Levins); < *goose* + *berry*^{1}; prob. so called according to the common custom of naming plants, often without any obvious reason, after familiar birds and beasts; cf. *goosebill, goose-corn, goosefoot, goosegog, goose-grass, goose-tansy, goosetongue, duckweed, crowfoot, crowberry, cowberry, cow-grass, cow-pea,* etc. In another view, there is an allusion to the rough bristly surface of the berry, the comparison being similar to that in *goose-flesh, goose-skin.* According to Skeat, *gooseberry* is prob. an accom. of an assumed **groseberry*, < **grose*, represented by E. dial. *groser*, Sc. *grosert, grossart, groset, grozet* (see *groser*), + *berry*^{1}. There is no evidence to support the conjecture that *gooseberry* is an accom. of an assumed **gossberry*, < *goss*, a dial. form of *gorse* (in allusion to the bristly hairs of the fruit, or to the prickles on the bush itself; cf. the G. name *stachelbeere*, lit. 'prickleberry'), + *berry*^{1}.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *gooseberries* (-iz). **1.** The berry or fruit of a plant of the genus *Ribes*, or the plant itself; in *bot.*, a general term for the species of the genus *Ribes* which belong to the section *Grossularia*, as the name *currant* is applied to those of the section *Ribesia.* They are thorny or prickly shrubs, and the fruit is usually hairy. The common cultivated gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia*, bearing the fruit of the same name, is a native of Europe and Asia. It is cultivated extensively in northern Europe, but succeeds only moderately in America; and many varieties have been produced, the fruit differing in size, color, and quality, as well as in hairiness. The wild gooseberries of North America include several species, the fruit of which is rarely eaten.

> All the other gifts appertinent to man, as the malice of this age shapes them, are not worth a *gooseberry.*
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2†. A silly person; a goosecap. *Goldsmith.*—**American gooseberry,** of Jamaica, the *Heterotrichum niveum*, a melastomaceous shrub bearing a black hairy berry.—**Barbados** or **West Indian gooseberry,** the *Pereskia aculeata*, a cactaceous shrub bearing an edible berry. —**Cape gooseberry,** the *Physalis Peruviana*, a native of tropical America, cultivated in India and elsewhere for the fruit, which is sometimes made into a preserve.—**Gooseberry fruit-worm.** See *fruit-worm.*—**Old gooseberry,** a phrase of no definite meaning, used in humorous emphasis or comparison, and probably originating as a substitute for a profane expression: as, to play *old gooseberry* (that is, to play the devil, to create great confusion); to lay on like *old gooseberry.* [Slang.]

> She took to drinking, left off working, sold the furniture, pawned the clothes, and played *old gooseberry.*
> *Dickens.*

> You should have a tea-stick, and take them [dogs] by the tail . . . and lay on like *old gooseberry.*
> *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, lxii.

Otaheite gooseberry, the *Phyllanthus distichus*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of Java, cultivated in the tropics, its acid fruit being used for pickling.—**To play gooseberry,** to accompany other persons, as lovers, for the sake of propriety. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Relating to or made of gooseberries: as, *gooseberry* wine.—**Gooseberry fool,** an old English dish made of pounded gooseberries and cream. See *fool*^{2}, 2.—**Gooseberry wine,** a kind of wine made in Great Britain from gooseberries. It is of pleasant flavor when properly prepared.

gooseberry-moth (gös′ber″i-môth), *n.* Same as *magpie-moth.*

goosebill†, *n.* Same as *goose-grass*, 1.

goose-bird (gös′bėrd), *n.* The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica.* [Local, New England.]

goose-brant (gös′brant), *n.* Same as *Hutchins's goose.* *J. P. Leach.* [U. S.]

goosecap† (gös′kap), *n.* [< *goose* + *cap*, taken for 'head.' Cf. *madcap.*] A silly person.

> Some of them prove such *goose-caps* by going thither, that they leave themselves no more feathers on their backs than a goose hath when she is plucked.
> *The Great Frost* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 94).

> Not take me into a bond! as good as you shall, goodman *goosecap.* *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

goose-corn (gös′kôrn), *n.* A species of rush, *Juncus squarrosus.*

goose-egg (gös′eg), *n.* In athletic and other contests, a zero, indicating a miss or failure to score: from the resemblance of the zero-mark 0 to an egg: called in Great Britain a *duck's-egg*, and in the United States sometimes a *round O.*

> The New York players presented the Boston men with nine unpalatable *goose eggs* in their [base-ball] contest on the Polo Grounds yesterday. *New York Times*, July, 1886.

goose-fish (gös′fish), *n.* The fishing-frog or angler, *Lophius piscatorius.* [Local, New England.]

goose-flesh (gös′flesh), *n.* [< ME. *gosefleshe;* < *goose* + *flesh.*] A rough condition of the skin, resembling that of a plucked goose, caused by the contraction of the erector muscles of the superficial hairs (arrectores pilorum), and induced by cold, fear, and other exciting causes. Also called *goose-skin* (and in New Latin *cutis anserina*). See *horripilation.*

goosefoot (gös′fůt), *n.* **1.** A plant of some species of the genus *Chenopodium:* so called from the shape of the leaves.—**2.** The formation of the facial nerve in spreading into a leash of nerves in three principal divisions after its exit from the stylomastoid foramen: translating the technical term *pes anserinus.*—**Sea-goosefoot,** the *Suæda maritima*, a fleshy chenopodiaceous plant of salt marshes.

goose-footed (gös′fůt″ed), *a.* Web-footed: applied, for example, to the otter.

goosegog (gös′gog), *n.* A gooseberry. [Prov. Eng.]

goose-grass (gös′gràs), *n.* **1.** Cleavers, a species of bedstraw, *Galium Aparine.*—**2.** The silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina.*—**3.** The darnel, *Bromus mollis.*—**4.** The doorweed, *Polygonum aviculare.*

goose-green (gös′grēn), *a.* or *n.* Of a yellowish-green hue like that of a young goose, or the hue itself.

> A delicate ballad o' the ferret and the coney, . . .
> Another of *goose-green* starch, and the devil.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

goose-gull (gös′gul), *n.* See *gull*^{2}.

goose-hawk† (gös′hâk), *n.* See *goshawk.*

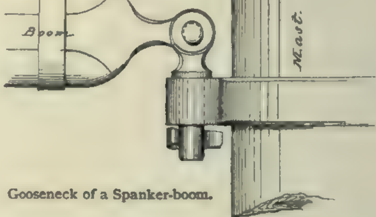
goose-heiriffe†, *n.* The goose-grass *Galium Aparine.* *Cole*, Adam in Eden.

goose-herd (gös′hėrd), *n.* [Also prov. Eng. *gozzerd.*] One who takes care of geese.

goose-house (gös′hous), *n.* A parish cage, or small temporary prison. [Prov. Eng.]

goose-mussel (gös′mus″l), *n.* A barnacle. See *Anatifa* and *Lepas.*

gooseneck (gös′nek), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A sort of iron hook fitted to the inner end of a yard or boom, for temporary attachment to a clamp of iron or an eye-bolt. (*b*) A davit.—**2.** In *mach.*, a pipe shaped like the letter S; a flexible coupling.



Gooseneck of a Spanker-boom.

> A conducting tube, called a *goose-neck*, which it resembled in shape, placed on the mouth of the tubing at the top of the [flowing] well, conducted the oil to the wooden receiving tanks. *Cone and Johns*, Petrolia, p. 165.

3. A nozle with a universal joint used on a fire-engine stand-pipe.—**Quarter-turn gooseneck,** a pipe-coupling with a bend of 90°, used to connect a nozle with a discharge-pipe.

goose-pimples (gös′pim″plz), *n. pl.* The pimples of goose-flesh.

goose-quill (gös′kwil), *n.* One of the large feathers or quills of the goose, the barrels of which are cut to make writing-pens.

goosery (gö′sėr-i), *n.*; pl. *gooseries* (-iz). [< *goose* + *-ery.*] **1.** A place for the keeping of geese.—**2.** Silliness or stupidity like that attributed to the goose.

> There will not want divers plaine and solid men . . . who will soone look through and through both the lofty nakednesse of your Latinizing Babarian, and the finicall *goosery* of your neat Sermon-actor.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

goose-skin (gös′skin), *n.* **1.** The skin of a goose.—**2.** A kind of thin soft leather resembling the "chicken-skin" used for gloves in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

> The ladies [at the hunt of Easter Monday, 1826] all wore a *goose-skin* underdress. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 461.

3. Same as *goose-flesh*.

Her teeth chattered in her head, and her skin began to rise into what is vulgarly termed *goose-skin*.
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, ii.

goose-step (gös′step), *n.* *Milit.*, the marking of time by raising the feet alternately without making progress. [Eng.]

goose-tansy (gös′tan″zi), *n.* Silverweed. Also called *goose-grass*. [North. Eng.]

goosetongue (gös′tung), *n.* The sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica*.

goose-winged (gös′wingd), *a.* *Naut.*: (*a*) Having, as a course or topsail, only one clue set, the middle of the sail and the other clue being securely furled. (*b*) Having, as a fore-and-aft rigged vessel running before the wind, the foresail set on one side and the mainsail on the other: an epithet applied also to the sails. Also *wing-and-wing*.

goosey-gander (gö′si-gan′dėr), *n.* [< *goosey*, dim. of *goose*, + *gander*. Cf. the "Mother Goose" rime, "*Goosey, goosey, gander*, whither dost thou wander?" etc.] 1. A childish term for *goose* or *gander*.—2. A blockhead. [Colloq.]

That *goosey-gander* Alwright. *Macmillan's Mag.*

goot†, *n.* A Middle English form of *goat*. *Chaucer*.

gootoo (gö′tö), *n.* [Jamaica negro speech.] One of two species of fish found on the coast of Jamaica. One, the edible gootoo, is a species of *Scarus;* the other, the sand-gootoo, a species of *Tetraodon*.

go-out (gō′out), *n.* Same as *gout*2, 3.

gope (gōp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *goped*, ppr. *goping*. [Cf. Icel. *gopi*, a vain person. See *goppish*.] 1. To talk loud.—2. To snatch or grasp.

gopher (gō′fėr), *n.* [A partly phonetic spelling (prop. *gofer*, as in another sense: see *gofer*) of F. *gaufre*, a gopher, a name applied among the French settlers in America to any small burrowing animal, so called from its honeycombing the earth, being a particular use of *gaufre*, a honeycomb, a waffle, formerly *gauffre, goffre*, > E. *gauffer, goffer*, crimp, etc.: see *goffer*, and *wafer, waffle*.] 1. One of the pouched rats or pocket-gophers, sundry species of the rodent family *Geomyidæ* and genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys*. See these words, and cut under *Geomyidæ*.—2. One of the spermophiles, burrowing squirrels, or ground-squirrels of the family *Sciuridæ*, subfamily *Spermophilinæ*, and genera *Cynomys*, *Spermophilus*, and *Tamias*. The animals of the genus *Cynomys* are prairie-dogs. (See *prairie-dog*.) The spermophiles are of numerous species in the western United States and Territories, such as *S. 13-lineatus*, *S. franklini*, *S. richardsoni*, etc. See cut under *Spermophilus*.
3. The *Testudo* (or *Xerobates*) *carolina*, a tortoise from 12 to 15 inches long, of gregarious nocturnal and fossorial habits, abundant in the southern Atlantic States. The burrows are dug to the depth of several feet. These tortoises lay eggs about as large as those of pigeons in hollows at the mouth of the burrow.
4. A snake, *Spilotes couperi*. Also called *gopher-snake*.—5. In some parts of the southern United States, a plow.—6. A kind of waffle. See *gofer*.

gopher (gō′fėr), *v. i.* [< *gopher*, *n.*] In *mining*, to begin or carry on mining operations at haphazard, or on a small scale; mine without any reference to the possibility of future permanent development. Such mine-openings are frequently called *gopher-holes* and *coyote-holes*. [Pacific States.]

gopher-man (gō′fėr-man), *n.* A safe-blower. [Thieves' slang.]

gopher-root (gō′fėr-röt), *n.* A low rosaceous shrub, *Chrysobalanus oblongifolius*, with extensively creeping underground stems, found in the sandy pine-barrens of Florida, Georgia, and Alabama.

gopher-snake (gō′fėr-snāk), *n.* Same as *gopher*, 4.

Spilotes couperi, inhabiting the Gulf states and Georgia, . . . is of a deep black, shading into yellow on the throat. It is known by the negroes as the indigo- or *gopher-snake*, . . . sometimes reaching the enormous length of ten feet.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 367.

gopher-wood (gō′fėr-wůd), *n.* [< Heb. *gōpher*, a kind of wood not identified, + E. *wood*1.] 1. A kind of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark, according to the account in Genesis, but whether cypress, pine, or other wood is a point not settled.

Make thee an ark of *gopher wood*. Gen. vi. 14.

2. The yellow-wood, *Cladrastis tinctoria*, of the United States.

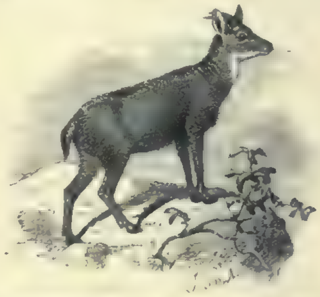
goppish (gop′ish), *a.* [Appar. < *gope* + *-ish*1.] Proud; pettish. *Ray.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

gopura (gō′pö-rạ̈), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, especially in the south, a pyramidal tower over the gateway of a temple. Also *gopuram*.

The oblong raths were halls or porticos with the Buddhists, and became the *gopuras* or gateways which are frequently — indeed generally — more important parts of Dravidian temples than the vimanas themselves.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 332.

goracco (gō-rak′ọ̄), *n.* [E. Ind.] Tobacco prepared with aromatics in the form of paste, smoked in hookahs by the natives of western India.

goral (gō′ral), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of goat-antelope, *Antilope* or *Nemorhædus goral*, inhabiting the Himalaya mountains. It has short, conical, inclined, recurved horns, and short fur of a grayish-brown color minutely dotted with black, the cheeks, chin, and upper part of the throat being white. The goat-antelope of Japan is similar. Also *gooral*.



Goral, or Goat-antelope (*Nemorhædus goral*).

goramy, gourami (gō′-, gö′rạ-mi), *n.* [Javanese.] A fish of the genus *Osphromenus* (*O. olfax*) and of the family *Anabantidæ* or *Labyrinthibranchidæ*. It is a native of China and the Malay archipelago, but introduced into Mauritius, where it has multiplied rapidly, and into the West Indies and Cayenne. Its flesh is of excellent quality and flavor; in Java it is kept in jars and fattened on water-plants. It is deep in proportion to its length, and the dorsal and anal fins have numerous short spines, while the first ray of the ventral is protracted into a filament of extraordinary length. It is one of the few fishes that build nests, which it does by interweaving the stems and leaves of aquatic plants.

gorbellied† (gôr′bel″id), *a.* [< *gorbelly* + *-ed*2. Cf. *gorrel-bellied*.] Big-bellied.

1 *Trav.* O, we are undone, both we and ours, for ever.
Fal. Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves: are ye undone?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

O 'tis an unconscionable vast *gorbellied* Volume, bigger bulkt than a Dutch Hoy.
Nash, Haue with you to Saffronwalden.

gorbelly† (gôr′bel″i), *n.* [= Sw. dial. *gårbälg*, a fat paunch; < E. *gore*1, ME. *gore, gorre*, filth, dirt (= Sw. dial. *går*, Sw. *gorr*, dirt, the contents of the intestines: see *gore*1), + *belly* (= Sw. *bälg*).] A prominent belly; also, a person having a big belly.

The belching *gor-belly* hath well nigh killed me.
A. Brewer, Lingua.

gorbuscha (gôr′bůsh-ạ̈), *n.* A kind of salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*. Also *garbusa*.

gorce† (gôrs), *n.* [< AF. *gorse*, OF. *gorge*, < L. *gurges*, a whirlpool: see *gorge*.] A pool of water to keep fish in; a weir. *Wright.*

gorcock (gôr′kok), *n.* [< *gor-* (origin obscure; supposed to be orig. *gorse*, but perhaps of Gael. origin: cf. Gael. *gorm*, a green or grassy plain, or *gort*, standing corn, a garden, a field?) + *cock*1.] The Scotch moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game, *Lagopus scoticus*. Also *garcock*.

The *gor-cock* nichering flew. *Hogg*, Witch of Fife.

gor-crow (gôr′krō), *n.* [Also *gore-crow*; < *gore*1, filth, dirt, carrion (see *gore*1), + *crow*2.] The common carrion-crow, *Corvus corone*. Also *garcrow*.

It was formerly distinguished from the rook, which feeds entirely on grain and insects, by the name of the *gor* or *gorecrow*. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Carrion Crow.

The black blood-raven and the hooded *gore-crow* sang amang yere branches.
Blackwood's Mag., June, 1820, p. 283.

gord†, *n.* Same as *gourd*.

Gordiacea (gôr-di-ā′sẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gordius*, q. v., + *-acea*.] Same as *Gordiidæ*. *Siebold*, 1843.

gordiacean (gôr-di-ā′sẹ̄-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gordiacea* or *Gordiidæ*.
II. *n.* A gordian or hairworm.

gordiaceous (gôr-di-ā′shius), *a.* Same as *gordiacean*.

Gordiadæ (gôr-dī′ạ-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gordiidæ*.

Gordian (gôr′di-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Gordius*, a. (*nodus Gordius*, the Gordian knot), < *Gordius*, < Gr. Γόρδιος, a king of Phrygia.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Gordius, the first king of Phrygia (father of Midas, called by some the first king), or to an inextricable knot tied by him.—**Gordian knot.** (*a*) In *Gr. legend*, a knot tied by Gordius in the cord that connected the pole and the yoke of the ox-cart in which he was riding when he or his son Midas was chosen king of Phrygia. It was so intricate as to defy all attempts to untie it; and the oracle of the temple in which the cart was preserved declared that whoever should succeed in undoing it would become master of Asia. Alexander of Macedon solved the difficulty by cutting the knot with his sword, and the oracle was fulfilled. Hence the phrase is applied to any inextricable difficulty; and to *cut the Gordian knot*, or *the knot*, is to overcome a difficulty in a bold, trenchant, or violent way.

Sin and shame are ever tied together
With *gordian knots*, of such a strong thread spun,
They cannot without violence be undone.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 4.

The *knot* which you thought a *Gordian* one will untie itself before you. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 286.

(*b*) In *her.*, a name sometimes given to the Navarre knot, or the figure of interlinked chains which forms the bearing of the kings of Navarre.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] 1†. A complication; a Gordian knot.

An insolent,
To cut a *gordian* when he could not loose it.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, iv. 1

My title
Needs not your school-defences, but my sword,
With which the *gordian* of your sophistry
Being cut, shall shew th' imposture.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, i. 1.

2. [< *Gordius* + *-an*.] A hairworm; one of the *Gordiidæ*.

gordian (gôr′di-ạn), *v. t.* [< *Gordian*, *a.*, in allusion to the *Gordian knot*.] To tie or bind up; knot. [Only in the following passage.]

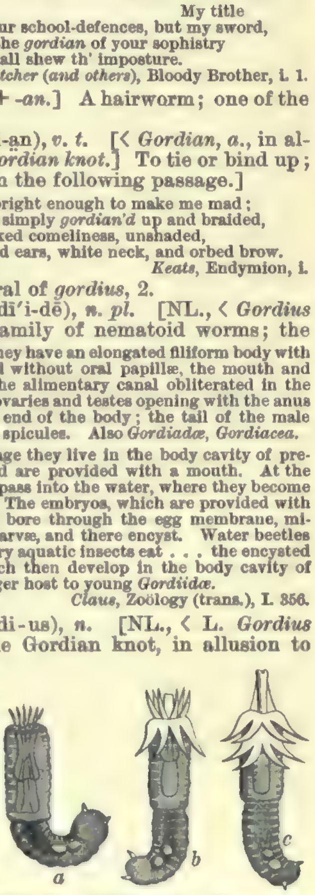
Locks bright enough to make me mad;
And they were simply *gordian'd* up and braided,
Leaving, in naked comeliness, unshaded,
Her pearl round ears, white neck, and orbed brow.
Keats, Endymion, i.

gordii, *n.* Plural of *gordius*, 2.

Gordiidæ (gôr-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gordius* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematoid worms; the hairworms. They have an elongated filiform body with a ventral cord and without oral papillæ, the mouth and anterior part of the alimentary canal obliterated in the adult, the paired ovaries and testes opening with the anus near the posterior end of the body; the tail of the male is forked, without spicules. Also *Gordiadæ, Gordiacea*.

In the young stage they live in the body cavity of predatory insects, and are provided with a mouth. At the pairing time they pass into the water, where they become sexually mature. The embryos, which are provided with a circle of spines, bore through the egg membrane, migrate into insect larvæ, and there encyst. Water beetles and other predatory aquatic insects eat . . . the encysted young forms, which then develop in the body cavity of their new and larger host to young *Gordiidæ*.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 356.

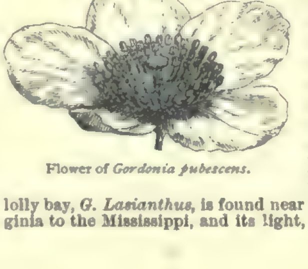
Gordius (gôr′di-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Gordius* (sc. *nodus*), the Gordian knot, in allusion to the complex knots into which these animals twist themselves: see *Gordian*.] 1. The typical genus of thread-worms of the family *Gordiidæ;* the hairworms or hair-eels. A common species is called *G. aquaticus*. These creatures are so slender that they are popularly supposed to be animated horse-hairs, or to be produced from horse-hairs which fall into the water.
2. [*l. c.*; pl. *gordii* (-ī).] A species or an individual of the genus *Gordius;* a gordian.



The Young Variable Gordius, after escaping from the egg, highly magnified.

a, the worm beginning to protrude the oral apparatus; *b*, the first circle of hooklets bordering the collar reflected, and protrusion of the second circle of hooklets and the style; *c*, complete protrusion of both circles of hooklets and the style. (After Leidy.)

Gordonia (gôr-dō′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after James *Gordon*, a London nurseryman of the 18th century.] A ternstrœmiaceous genus, of two species, very ornamental evergreen shrubs or small trees of the southern United States, with large white flowers. The loblolly bay, *G. Lasianthus*, is found near the coast from Virginia to the Mississippi, and its light, soft, reddish wood



Flower of *Gordonia pubescens*.

is used to some extent in cabinet-work. *G. pubescens* (also known as *Franklinia*), originally from near the Altamaha river, Georgia, is now known only in cultivation.

gore^{1} (gōr), *n.* [< ME. *gore*, *gorre*, mud, filth, < AS. *gōr*, dung, dirt, = OHG. MHG. *gor*, mud, = Icel. Norw. ODan. *gor*, gore, the cud in animals, the chyme in men, = Sw. *gorr*, dirt, matter, pus, Sw. dial. *går*, dirt, the contents of the intestines (cf. D. *goor*, dirty, nasty, rusty, sour, etc.); prob. akin to Icel. *görn*, pl. *garnar*, *garnir*, guts, and further to E. *yarn*, L. *hira*, gut, *hernia*, hernia, Gr. *χορδή*, a string of gut, a cord: see *yarn*, *hernia*, *chord*, *cord*^{1}.] 1. Dirt; mud. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Blood that is shed or drawn from the body; thick or clotted blood.

They will be all on a *gore* of blood, most sad and grievous to behold.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 175.

Altars grew marble then, and reek'd with *gore*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 264.

gore^{2} (gōr), *n.* [Formerly also *goar;* = Sc. *gair*, *gare*, < ME. *gore*, *gare*, a gore of cloth, also a garment, < AS. *gāra*, a projecting point of land, = OFries. *gāre*, a gore of cloth, a garment, = D. *geer*, a gusset, gore, = MLG. *gere*, a point of land, a gusset, = OHG. *gēro*, MHG. *gēre*, a wedge-shaped piece of cloth, a promontory, G. *gehre*, a wedge, a gusset, gore, = Icel. *geiri* = Norw. *geire* = ODan. *gere*, a gore of cloth or of land, < AS. *gār*, etc., a spear: see *gar*^{1}; cf. *gar*^{2}, *v.*] 1. A relatively long and narrow triangular strip or slip; a projecting point. Specifically—2. A triangular piece or tapering strip of land. A gore is often a small tract which, commonly by error in description of the boundaries or in their location in surveying, fails to be included in the possession, maps, or muniments of two or more tracts, or either of them, which would otherwise be adjacent. Gores may also be produced by various other exigencies in the surveying or division of land, as the diagonal crossing of streets in a city, the divisional lines or variations of soil on a farm, etc.

I wasn't born in any town whatever, but in what New Englanders call a *gore*, a triangular strip of land that gets left out somehow when the towns are surveyed.
G. W. Sears, Forest Runes, p. vii.

Corners of the fields which, from their shape, could not be cut up into the usual acre or half-acre strips, were sometimes divided into tapering strips pointed at one end, and called "*gores*," or "gored acres."
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 6.

3. In Maine and Vermont, and formerly in Massachusetts, an unorganized and thinly settled subdivision of a county.—4. A triangular piece or strip of material inserted to make something, as a garment or a sail, wider in one part than in another; especially, in *dressmaking*, a long triangle introduced to make a skirt wider at the bottom or hem than at the waist. See *goring*.

The balloon shall consist of a specific number of *gores*, or sections.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 138.

5†. A part of the dress; hence, the dress itself; a garment.

An elf-queene shal my lemman be,
And slepe under my *goore*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 78.

6. An angular plank used in fitting a vessel's skin to the frames.—7. In *her.*, a charge consisting of two curved lines, one from the sinister chief point, the other from the base middle point, meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fesse-point. Also called *gusset*.—**Under gore**†, under the clothing; inwardly.

Geynest *under gore* [= fairest of form],
Herkne to my roun.
Alisoun (Lyric Songs), l. 37.

Glad *under gore*. *Wright*, Lyric Poetry, p. 26.

gore^{2} (gōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gored*, ppr. *goring*. [< *gore*^{2}, *n.*] 1. To shape like a gore; cut or treat so as to form a gore.—2. To furnish with a gore or gores, as a dress-skirt or a sail.

gore^{3} (gōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gored*, ppr. *goring*. [Not found in ME. or AS., and perhaps formed directly from *gore*^{2}, a projecting point, and only ult. < AS. *gār*, early ME. *gar*, a spear: see *gore*^{2}, *gar*^{1}.] 1. To pierce; penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear or a horn; wound deeply.

If an ox *gore* a man or a woman, that they die.
Ex. xxi. 28.

Doth any hid sin *gore* your conscience?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

He's like Giles Heathertap's auld boar; ye need but shake a clout at him to make him turn and *gore*.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxi.

2†. To scoop; dig. *Davies.*

Mountains being only the product of Noah's flood, where the violence of the waters aggested the earth *goared* out of the hollow valleys.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., ix., Ded.

goré (gō-rā'), *a.* [< *gore*^{2} + *-é*.] In *her.*, same as *gored*.

gorebill (gōr'bil), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; < *gore*^{2}, ult. AS. *gār*, a spear, + *bill*^{1}.] The garfish. [Local, Eng.]

gored (gōrd), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Composed of convex curves larger than in invected. (*b*) Bounded by a line as in (*a*). Also *goared*, *goré*, *gory*.—**Fesse gored.** Same as *fesse arrondi*. See *fesse*.

gore-strake (gōr'strāk), *n.* *Naut.*, a strake which does not reach as far as the stern or stern-post.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* [< ME. *gorge*, the throat, < OF. *gorge*, the throat, gullet, F. *gorge*, the throat, a narrow pass, a gorge, = Pr. *gorga*, *gorja* = Sp. Pg. *gorja* = It. *gorga*, *gorgia*, the throat, gullet (ML. *gorgia*, the throat, a narrow pass, ML. *gorga*, *gurga*, a whirlpool), < L. *gurges*, a whirlpool, an abyss. Cf. L. *gurgulio*, the gullet; Skt. *gargara*, a whirlpool, a redupl. form < √ *gar*, swallow. Cf. *gargle*^{1}, *gargoyle*, *gurgle*, etc.] 1. The throat; the gullet.

He with him closd, and, having mightie hold
Upon his throte, did gripe his *gorge* so fast,
That wanting breath him downe to ground he cast.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 22.

They haue certaine Sea-Crowes or Cormorants, wherewith they fish, tying their *gorges* that they cannot swallow the fishes which they take. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

The golden *gorge* of dragons spouted forth
A flood of fountain-foam.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Hence—2. That which is swallowed or is provided for swallowing; the material of a meal.

What though? because the Vulturs had then but small pickings, shall we therefore go and fling them a full *gorge?*
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. The act of gorging; inordinate eating; a heavy meal: as, to indulge in a *gorge* after long abstinence. [Colloq.]—4. A jam; a mass which chokes up a passage: as, a *gorge* of logs in a river; an ice-*gorge*.—5. A feeling of disgust, indignation, resentment, or the like: from the sympathetic influence of such emotions, when extreme in degree, upon the muscles of the throat.

So insolent and mutinous a request would have been enough to have roused the *gorge* of the tranquil Van Twiller himself. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 443.

6. In *arch.*: (*a*) The narrow part of the Tuscan and Roman Doric capitals, between the astragal above the shaft of the column and the echinus; the necking or hypophyge. It is found also in some provincial Greek Doric, as at Pæstum. See cut under *column*. (*b*) A cavetto or hollow molding.—7. A narrow passage between steep rocky walls; a ravine or defile with precipitous sides.

Downward from his mountain *gorge*
Stept the long-hair'd long-bearded solitary.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

8. The entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort. See cut under *bastion*.—9. In *masonry*, a little channel or up-cut on the lower side of the coping, to keep the drip from reaching the wall; a throat.—10. The groove in the circumference of a pulley.—11†. A pitcher of earthenware or stoneware. Also *george*.

In the year 1684 Mr. John Dwight established a manufactory of earthenware known under the name of white *gorges*.
Faulkner, Hist. Acct. of the Parish of Fulham (Marryat).

To bear full gorge†, in *falconry*, said of a hawk when she was full-fed, and refused the lure. *Nares.*

No goake prevailes, shee will not yeeld to might,
No lure will cause her stoope, she *beares full gorge*.
T. Watson, Sonnets, xlvii.

To have the gorge rise, to be filled with disgust or indignation.

Now how abhorred my imagination is; my *gorge rises* at it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

And now at last our *gorge was risen* and our hearts in tumult. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxx.

To heave the gorge, to retch, as from nausea or disgust; hence, to take a strong dislike.

Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused, begin to *heave the gorge*, disrelish and abhor the Moor.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** 7. *Ravine, Defile.* See *valley*.

gorge (gôrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gorged*, ppr. *gorging*. [< ME. *gorgen*, intr., gorge, < OF. (also F.) *gorger*, devour greedily, < *gorge*, the gullet: see *gorge*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To swallow; especially, to swallow with greediness or by gulps.

So it be eaten with a reformed mouth, with sobriety, and humbleness; not *gorged* in with gluttony or greediness.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

You must fish for him [trout] with a strong line, and not a little hook; and let him have time to *gorge* your hook, for he does not usually forsake it, as he oft will in the day-fishing. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 117.

Hence—2. To glut; fill the throat or stomach of; satiate.

He *gorged* himself habitually at table, which made him bilious, and gave him a dim and bleared eye and flabby cheeks. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, i.

That old man, now lord of the broad estate and the Hall,
Dropt off *gorged* from a scheme that had left us flaccid and
drain'd. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 5.

II. *intrans.* To feed greedily; stuff one's self.

He saw the lean dogs beneath the wall
Hold o'er the dead their carnival,
Gorging and growling o'er carcass and limb.
Byron, Siege of Corinth, xvi.

gorgeaunt†, *n.* [< F. *gorgeant*, ppr. of *gorger*, gorge: see *gorge*, *v.*] In *hunting*, a boar in the second year.

gorge-curtain (gôrj'kėr″tạn), *n.* In *fort.*, the defensive wall of a gorge or entrance, as between the faces of a bastion, redoubt, etc. See cut under *bastion*.

The blindages over the casemates of the *gorge-curtain* [were] splintered and shivered.
New York Tribune, April 19, 1862.

gorged (gôrjd), *a.* 1. Having a gorge or throat; throated. [Rare.]

From the dread summit of this chalky bourn
Look up a-height; the shrill-*gorg'd* lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

2. In *her.*, bearing something around its neck; especially and more accurately, having a crown or coronet round its neck: as, a swan ducally *gorged*. Also *collared*.—3. Glutted; over-fed; stuffed.

As the full-fed hound or *gorged* hawk,
Unapt for tender smell or speedy flight,
Make slow pursuit. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 694.

gorge-hook (gôrj'hůk), *n.* A leaded fish-hook with two barbs, to the upper end of which a twisted wire is fastened. The small end of the wire is run into the mouth and through the whole body of the minnow used as bait, which is worked along the hook until the leaded part occupies the belly of the little fish.

gorgelet (gôrj'let), *n.* [< OF. *gorgelette*, dim. of *gorge*, throat: see *gorge*, *n.*, and cf. *gorget*.] Same as *gorget*, 4.

The exquisite *gorgelets* . . . of humming-birds.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 99.

gorgeous (gôr'jus), *a.* [Formerly also *gorgious;* with accom. term. *-eous*, < OF. *gorgias*, *gourgias*, gorgeous, gaudy, flaunting, gallant, gay, fine; appar. from or connected with *gorgias*, a gorget, a ruff for the neck, < *gorge*, the throat, the upper part of the breast: see *gorge*. Cf. F. *se rengorger*, G. *sich brüsten*, lit. 'breast oneself,' bridle up, assume airs of importance.] 1. Sumptuously adorned; superbly showy; resplendent; magnificent.

The houses be curiously builded after a *gorgeous* [*gorgiouse*, ed. 1551] and gallant sort, with three stories one over another. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 2.

Like *gorgeous* hangings on the wall
Of some rich princely room.
Drayton, Description of Elysium.

As full of spirit as the month of May,
And *gorgeous* as the sun at midsummer.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. Inclined to splendor; given to gorgeousness.

His taste was *gorgeous*, but it still was taste.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 53.

=**Syn.** 1. Superb, brilliant, dazzling; rich, costly.

gorgeously (gôr'jus-li), *adv.* In a gorgeous manner; with showy magnificence; splendidly.

They will rule and apparel themselves *gorgeously*, and some of them far above their degrees, whether their husbands will or no. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Who can be more *gorgeously* and splendidly apparelled than the flowers of the field? *Sharp*, Works, IV. 1.

gorgeousness (gôr'jus-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being gorgeous; splendor of dress, adornment, or decoration; magnificence.

It seem'd to outvye whatever had been seene before of gallantry and riches, and *gorgeousness* of apparel.
Baker, Charles II., an. 1661.

Its false appearance of richness and solidity, and flaunting *gorgeousness*, is in fact one of the charms of Indian jewelry, especially in an admiring but poor purchaser's eyes. *G. C. M. Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 24.

gorger^{1}†, *n.* [ME. *gorger*, *gorgere*, < OF. *gorgiere*, *gorgere*, *gourgere* (= Pr. It. *gorgiera*), a gorget, wimple, also the throat; cf. *gorgier*, the throat; < *gorge*, the throat, the upper part of the breast: see *gorge*, *n.*, and cf. the dim. *gorgeret*.] 1. Same as *gorget*, 1.

Hys vyser and hys *gorgere*. *Richard Coer de Lion*, l. 521.

2. A gorget or wimple.

That other [dame] wyth a *gorger* watz gered ouer the
swoyre [throat].
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 957.

The *gorger* or wimple is stated first to have appeared in Edward the First's reign, and an example is found on the monument of Aveline, Countess of Lancaster, who died in

1269. From the poem, however, it would seem that the *gorger* was confined to elderly ladies.
Sir F. Madden, quoted in Sir Gawayne and the Green [Knight (E. E. T. S.), notes, p. 82.

gorger² (gôr'jėr), *n.* [< *gorge* + *-er*¹. Cf. OF. *gorgeour*, a glutton.] One who or that which gorges; specifically (*naut.*), a big haul or heavy deck of fish.

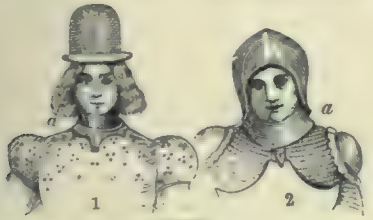
gorgeret (gôr'jėr-et), *n.* [< OF. *gorgeret*, *gorgieret*, m., *gorgerette*, f., a ruff, gorget, dim. of *gorgier*, *gorgere*, etc., a gorger: see *gorger*¹.] In *surg.*, same as *gorget*, 5.

And now, over the probe I pass a little *gorgeret*: . . . this has its blade directed upward.
Medical News, XLIX. 315.

gorgerette (gôr-jė-ret'), *n.* [OF., < *gorge*, throat: see *gorger*¹.] In *armor*: (*a*) Same as the standard of chain-mail. (*b*) A variety of the plate gorget of which the hausse-col was the latest form.

gorgerin (gôr'jėr-in), *n.* [< F. *gorgerin*, < *gorge*, the throat: see *gorge*, *n.*, *gorger*¹.] 1. In *arch.*, the neck of a capital, or more commonly a feature forming the junction between the shaft and the capital; a necking.—2. A name for the gorget, plastron, or hausse-col—that is, for any piece of armor covering the throat; especially, a second thickness bolted upon the cuirass of tilting-armor at the throat.

gorget (gôr'jet), *n.* [< OF. *gorgette*, *gorgete*, the throat, F. dial. *gorgette*, a collar, a bib, dim. of *gorge*, the throat: see *gorge*, *n.* Cf. the earlier *gorger*¹.] 1. A piece of armor protecting the throat and sometimes the upper part of the breast. When of chain-mail it usually formed part of the camail, and such a mail gorget remained in use even after the adoption of the breastplate of hammered steel. The plate gorget forms a part of the plastron in the armor of the fifteenth century. The latest form was the hausse-col. In later days it dwindled in size till it became the small badge of an officer on duty.



Gorgets.
1. Hausse-col (*a*) attached to the brigandine, 15th century. 2. Hausse-col *a* worn over mail, early 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

A shaft which some too lucky hand doth guide,
Piercing his *gorget*, brought him to his end.
Drayton, Agincourt.

Undo the visor's barred band,
Unfix the *gorget's* iron clasp,
And give him room for life to gasp!
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 22.

The *gorgets* [worn by North American Indians] consist of plates of shell having holes bored for suspension, being also elaborately carved and ornamented.
A. W. Buckland, Jour. of Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 156.

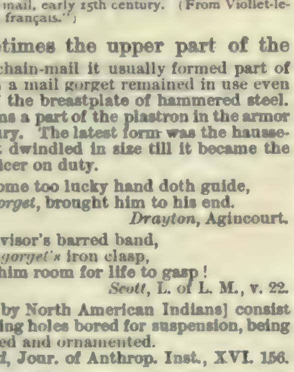
2. A variety of wimple in use in the fourteenth century. It was worn very tight and close.—3. An ornamental neck-band having a considerable breadth, especially in front.

Breeches and black gaiters, with coats open from the top button and showing a waistcoat, were worn [in 1788]; also a *gorget*, an indication of an officer being on duty.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 375.

4. In *ornith.*, a throat-patch in any way distinguished by the color or texture of the feathers. Also *gorgelet*.

Both races also possess brilliant plumage, with metallic crests or *gorgets*. *G. Allen*, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 53.

5. In *surg.*, a grooved instrument used in operations for anal fistula and in lithotomy. It serves as a guide, and in some instances is furnished with a blade for cutting. Also *gorgeret*.



Gorgon.—Perseus and Medusa. Archaic metope from Selinous, Sicily.

gorgon (gôr'gon), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *Gorgona*, *Gorgo(n-)*, < Gr. Γοργώ, < γοργός, grim, fierce, terrible.] I. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] In *Gr. myth.*, a female monster, one of three sisters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, whose heads were covered with writhing serpents instead of hair, and the sight of whose terrific aspect turned the beholder to stone. Only Medusa was mortal, and she alone is meant when the Gorgon is mentioned singly.

What new *Gorgon's* head
Have you beheld, that you are all turn'd statues?
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, v. 2.

Worse
Than fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceived,
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimæras dire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 628.

Here was the retreat of the *Gorgon*, with snaky tresses, turning all she looked upon into stone.
Sumner, White Slavery.

2. The head of Medusa, after she was killed by Perseus, placed on the shield of Pallas, and, according to the legend, still capable of petrifying beholders; hence, a representation of Medusa's head; a gorgoneion.

What was that snaky-headed *Gorgon* shield,
That wise Minerva wore? *Milton*, Comus, l. 447.

As if the dire goddess that presides over it [war], with her murderous spear in her hand and her *gorgon* at her breast, was a coquette to be flirted with.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

3. Something very ugly; specifically, a woman of repulsive appearance or manners.

I really came here to buy up all your stock; but that *gorgon*, Lady de Courcy, captured me, and my ransom has sent me here free, but a beggar.
Disraeli, Young Duke, i. 2.

4. A type of direct-acting marine engine for paddle-steamers. See *marine engine*, under *marine*.—5. A name, generic or specific, of the brindled gnu. Also *Gorgonia*.

II. *a.* Like one of the Gorgons; pertaining to a gorgon; very ugly or repulsive.

Why did'st thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face
To stare me into statue? *Dryden.*

gorgonean, gorgonian (gôr-gō'nẹ-ạn, -ni-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. γοργόνειος (> L. *gorgonius*), pertaining to the Gorgon, < Γοργώ, Gorgon: see *gorgon*.] Like or characteristic of a Gorgon; pertaining to the Gorgon.

Medusa with *Gorgonian* terrour guards
The ford. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 611.

Still the sound
Of her *gorgonian* shield my ears retain,
Whilst earnest, striking on its rim her spear,
The virgin warrior spake. *Glover*, Athenaid, xi.

gorgoneion (gôr-gọ-nī'on), *n.*; pl. *gorgoneia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. γοργόνειον, the Gorgon's head, neut. of γοργόνειος, pertaining to the Gorgon: see *gorgonean*.] A mask of the Gorgon; the head of Medusa; in *classical myth.*, such a mask or head as an attribute of Pallas, who bore it on her breast in the midst of her ægis, and also on her shield. See cut under *ægis*. It is a familiar attribute in Greek art, and was much used in Greek architecture for acroteria, antefixes, etc., often in the precise type of the head of Medusa in the cut under *Gorgon*.

On the ægis of Athena in the west pediment had been a *gorgoneion* of metal.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 153.

The goddess appeared with the *gorgoneion* on her chiton.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 292.

gorgonesque (gôr-gọn-esk'), *a.* [< *Gorgon* + *-esque*.] Gorgon-like; repulsive; terrifying.

We are less ready to believe in his quailing before a mother-in-law so *Gorgonesque* even as the ex-coryphée.
Athenæum, Sept. 29, 1888, p. 426.

Gorgonia (gôr-gō'ni-ạ̈), *a.* [L., coral, so called in allusion to its hardening in the air, fem. of *gorgonius*, pertaining to the Gorgon: see *gorgonean*.] 1. A Linnean genus of polyps, typical of the family *Gorgoniidæ*; the sea-fans with arborescent sclerobase. See cut under *coral*.—2. A genus of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.—3. A genus of gnus. See *gnu*. Also *Gorgon*. *J. E. Gray.*

Gorgoniaceæ (gôr-gō-ni-ā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gorgonia*, 1, + *-aceæ*.] An order of alcyonarian actinozoans, permanently rooted, with smooth cœnenchyma and erect, branched, horny or calcareous sclerobasic axis. The group contains several families, as *Gorgoniidæ*, *Gorgonellidæ*, and *Briareidæ*, as well as *Coralliidæ*, the latter constituted by the red coral of commerce. Various forms of the order are known as *sea-shrubs*, *sea-fans*, and *fan-corals*. See cuts under *coral* and *Coralligena*.

gorgoniacean (gôr-gō-ni-ā'sẹ-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gorgoniaceæ*; gorgonian.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Gorgoniaceæ*, as a gorgoniid.

gorgoniaceous (gôr-gō-ni-ā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gorgoniaceæ*.

Gorgoniadæ (gôr-gọ-nī'ạ-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gorgoniaceæ* or *Gorgoniidæ*.

gorgonian¹, *a.* See *gorgonean*.

gorgonian² (gôr-gō'ni-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Gorgonia*.

Gorgonian corals of many species. *Nature*, XXX. 281.

gorgonid (gôr'gọ-nid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Gorgoniidæ*: as, a *gorgonid* coral.

Gorgonidæ (gôr-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gorgonia* + *-idæ*.] See *Gorgoniidæ*.

gorgoniid (gôr-gō'ni-id), *n.* One of the *Gorgoniidæ*.

Gorgoniidæ (gôr-gō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gorgonia* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of *Gorgoniaceæ*, formerly conterminous therewith, now variously restricted. Other groups more or less exactly the same are known as *Gorgoniadæ*, *Gorgonidæ*, *Gorgonieæ*, *Gorgonina*, and *Gorgoninæ*.

gorgonize (gôr'gọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gorgonized*, ppr. *gorgonizing*. [< *gorgon* + *-ize*.] To affect as a Gorgon; turn into stone; petrify. Also spelled *gorgonise*.

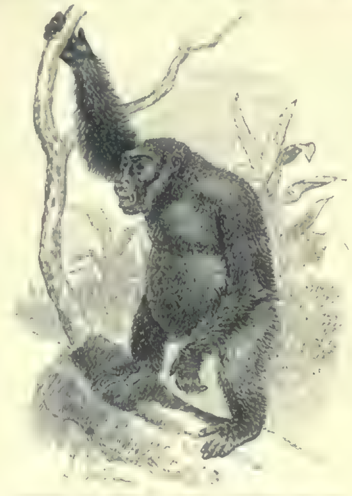
Gorgonised me from head to foot
With a stony British stare.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 2.

Gorgonocephalus (gôr"gō-nọ-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Γοργόνη, Γοργώ, Gorgon, + κεφαλή, the head.] A genus of euryalean ophiurians, or branching sand-stars, of the family *Astrophytidæ*: so called from the popular name *gorgon's-head*. The genus resembles *Astrophyton* proper, but is less branched, with the arms narrow at the base, and the discal plates differently arranged.

gorgon's-head (gôr'gọnz-hed), *n.* A kind of basket-fish; a many-rayed ophiurian, as of the genus *Astrophyton*. One species of gorgon's-head, *A. scutatum*, is called the *Shetland argus*.

gorhen (gôr'hen), *n.* [See *gorcock*.] The female of the gorcock.

gorilla (gọ-ril'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., E., etc.; a name recently applied to this ape, being taken from an African word mentioned (in the Gr. form Γορίλλα) in the *Periplus* (i. e., 'Circumnavigation'), an account of a voyage made along the northwestern coasts of Africa in the 5th or 6th century B. C. by Hanno, a Carthaginian navigator, as the native name of a wild creature found on those coasts. The account, written orig. in the Punic language and translated into Greek, says that the voyagers found an island, in a lake near a bay called the "Southern Horn," "full of wild people (ἀνθρώπων αγρίων), the greater part of whom were females (γυναῖκες, women), hairy on their bodies, whom our interpreters called *Gorillas* (Γορίλλας). We pursued them, but could not capture the males (ἄνδρας, men); they all escaped, climbing the cliffs and hiding among the rocks; but we captured three females (γυναῖκας), who, biting and scratching their captors, refused to go along with them. We killed and skinned them and brought the skins to Carthage." (Periplus, xviii., in *Geographi Græci Minores*, ed. C. Müller, I. 13, 14.) These creatures, apparently not regarded by the Carthaginians as human beings, though spoken of in such terms, are supposed to have been apes, probably chimpanzees.] 1. The largest known anthropoid ape, *Troglodytes gorilla*, of the family *Simiidæ*, suborder *Anthropoidea*, and order *Primates*, most closely resembling man, especially in the form of the pelvis



Gorilla (*Troglodytes gorilla* or *Gorilla savagei*).

and in the proportion of the molar teeth to the incisors. It has 13 ribs. The tail is even more rudimentary than in man, having but 3 coccygeal bones instead of 4. The gorilla is also called the *great chimpanzee*, and is a near relative of the chimpanzee, *Troglodytes niger* or *Anthropopithecus niger*. It attains a height of about 5½ feet, is found in the woody equatorial regions of Africa, is possessed of great strength, has a barking voice, rising when the animal is enraged to a terrific roar, lives mostly in trees, and feeds on vegetable substances. Gorillas make a sleeping-place like a hammock, connecting the branches of the sheltered and thickly leafed part of a tree by means of the long, tough, slender stems of parasitic plants, and lining it with the broad dried fronds of palms or with long grass. This hammock-like abode is constructed at different heights from 10 to 40 feet from the ground, but there is never more than one such nest in a tree. The animal was unknown to Europeans, except from vague report, until it was described in 1847 by Dr. T. S. Savage, an American missionary in western Africa. The first skeletons of the gorilla seen in Europe were brought by the American traveler Du Chaillu in 1859. The living specimens since brought to Europe and America have soon died.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Simiidæ*, having the gorilla, *Gorilla gina* or *G. savagei*, as type and only species. *Isid. Geoffroy St. Hilaire.*

goring (gōr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gore*^{2}, *v.*] A piece of textile material cut diagonally so as to increase the width of the part to which it is applied, or in a sail to give the required sweep. Also called *goring-cloth.*

goring (gōr′ing), *a.* Cut or made so as to have a broadening slope; of a sail, cut sloping, so as to be broader at the clue than at the earing.

gorm (gôrm), *v. t.* Same as *gaum*^{2}. [Prov. Eng.]

gormand, gourmand (gôr′-, gör′ma̤nd), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *gurmond*; < F. *gourmand*, a glutton, gormand; origin unknown.] **I.** *n.* 1. A glutton; a greedy feeder.

> This *gourmand* sacrifices whole hecatombs to his paunch.
> *Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat.

> Many are made *gormands* and gluttons by custom that were not so by nature. *Locke*, Education, § 14.

2. A dainty feeder; an epicure; a gourmet.

> And, surely, let Seneca say what hee please, it might very well be that his famous *gurmond* [Apicius] turned his course into this country.
> *Healde*, Disc. of New W., i. 5. (*Nares.*)

> I am no *gourmand*; I require no dainties; I should despise the board of Heliogabalus, except for its long sitting.
> *Lamb*, Edax on Appetite.

=Syn. *Gourmet*, etc. See *epicure*.

II. *a.* Voracious; greedy; gluttonous. *Pope.*

gormand†, gourmand† (gôr′-, gör′ma̤nd), *v. i.* [= F. *gourmander*; from the noun.] To eat greedily or gluttonously; gormandize.

> Woe vnto you, for whan bothe these corporal meates and drinkes wherwith ye so delicately and voluptuously fede yourselfes, yea and the bealy too whiche *gourmaundeth*, shall bee consumed, than shal ye bee houngrie and finde no relief. *J. Udall*, On Luke vi.

gormander†, gourmander† (gôr′-, gör′ma̤n-dėr), *n.* Same as *gormand*.

> Now Pardie (quoth he), the Persians are great *gourmanders* and greedy gluttons. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 385.

gormandic, gourmandic (gôr′-, gör′ma̤n-dik), *a.* [< *gormand, gourmand*, + *-ic*.] Gluttonous.

gormandise^1†, gourmandise^1†, *n.* [Also *gourmandize*; < OF. *gourmandise*, < *gourmand*, glutton: see *gormand*.] Gluttony; voraciousness.

> Foreseene alway, that they eate without *gourmandyse*, or leaue with somme appetyte.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii. 1.

> Which only with the fish which in your banks do breed,
> And daily there increase, man's *gourmandize* can feed.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 140.

gormandise^2, gourmandise^2, *v.* See *gormandize*.

gormandism, gourmandism (gôr′-, gör′ma̤n-dizm), *n.* [< *gormand, gourmand*, + *-ism*.] Gluttony.

gormandize, gourmandize (gôr′-, gör′ma̤n-dīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gormandized, gourmandized*, ppr. *gormandizing, gourmandizing*. [< *gormand, gourmand*, + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To eat greedily; devour food voraciously.

> Mod'rate Fare and Abstinence I prize
> In publick, yet in private *Gormandize*.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

II. *trans.* To devour; take in greedily.

> The enterprising group who have taken all the best seats in the bow, with the intention of *gormandizing* the views, exhibit little staying power.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 330.

Also spelled *gormandise, gourmandise*.

gormandizer, gourmandizer (gôr′-, gör′ma̤n-dī-zėr), *n.* A voracious eater; a glutton.

gormaw (gôr′mâ), *n.* A cormorant.

Gormogon (gôr′mō-gon), *n.* [Origin unascertained.] A member of a brotherhood, somewhat similar to the freemasons, which existed in England from 1725 to 1738.

> One
> Rose a Gregorian, one a *Gormogon*.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 576.

gorrel† (gor′el), *n.* [< OF. *gorel*, later *gorreau*, a pig, dim. of *gore, goure, gaure, waure*, a sow.] A fat person. *Cotgrave.*

gorrel-bellied† (gor′el-bel″id), *a.* [< *gorrel* + *belly* + *-ed*^{2}; appar. as a modification of *gorbellied*.] Same as *gorbellied*.

> *Gorrel-bellyed* Bacchus, gyant-like,
> Bestrid a strong-beere barrell.
> *Tom of Bedlam* (old song).

gorse (gôrs), *n.* [= E. dial. *goss* and *gorst*, the latter the orig. form, < ME. *gorst*, < AS. *gorst* (once *gost*, in a gloss), gorse, furze, bramble-bush; as no cognates are known, the word is prob. a native formation, perhaps orig. **grōst*, lit. 'growth' (undergrowth?), with noun-formative *-st*, < *grōwan*, grow: see *grow*. Cf. AS. *blǣst*, blast, < *blāwan*, blow^1, AS. *blōsma* (for **blōstma*), blossom, < *blōwan*, blow, etc.] The common furze or whin, *Ulex Europæus*.

> Prickly *gorse*, that shapeless and deform'd,
> And dang'rous to the touch, has yet its bloom,
> And decks itself with ornaments of gold.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 527.

> Furze and *gorse* are synonymous terms, one being used in the north and the other in the south [of England].
> *The Century*, XXIV. 490.

gorse-duck (gôrs′duk), *n.* The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*. [Local, Eng.]

gorsehatch (gôrs′hach), *n.* The whinchat or gorsehopper. [Local, Eng.]

gorsehopper (gôrs′hop″ėr), *n.* The whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra*. [Cheshire, Eng.]

gorst (gôrst), *n.* A dialectal and the earlier form of *gorse*.

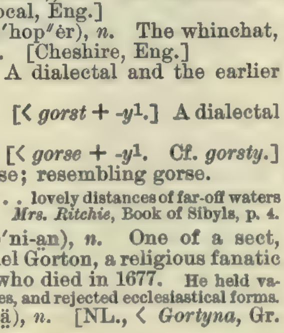
gorsty (gôr′sti), *a.* [< *gorst* + *-y*^{1}.] A dialectal form of *gorsy*.

gorsy (gôr′si), *a.* [< *gorse* + *-y*^{1}. Cf. *gorsty*.] Abounding in gorse; resembling gorse.

> The heath with its . . . lovely distances of far-off waters and *gorsy* hollows. *Mrs. Ritchie*, Book of Sibyls, p. 4.

Gortonian (gôr-tō′ni-a̤n), *n.* One of a sect, followers of Samuel Gorton, a religious fanatic in New England, who died in 1677. He held various mystical doctrines, and rejected ecclesiastical forms.

Gortyna (gôr-tī′nä̤), *n.* [NL., < *Gortyna*, Gr. Γορτύνη, an ancient city in Crete.] A Hübnerian genus of noctuid moths. *G. nitela* is the stalk-borer, expanding about 1¼ inches, of a mouse-gray color sprinkled with yellow, and with a pale curved line across the outer third of the fore wings. *G. flavago* is known as the *frosted orange.*



Moth and Larva of Stalk-borer (*Gortyna nitela*), natural size.

gory^1 (gōr′i), *a.* [< *gore*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Covered with gore or clotted blood; smeared with blood.

> Thou canst not say I did it: never shake
> Thy *gory* locks at me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

> The hero [Ulysses in the lower regions] stands guard, with his drawn sword, to drive away the shade of his own mother from the *gory* trench over which she hovers, hankering after the raw blood. *Everett*, Orations, II. 221.

2†. Bloody; murderous.

> The obligation of our blood forbids
> A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

3. Resembling gore; bloody-looking.

> Waves of blood-red, fiery, liquid lava hurled their billows upon an iron-bound headland, and then rushed up the face of the cliffs to toss their *gory* spray high in the air.
> *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xv.

gory^2 (gō′ri), *a.* [< *goré*, < *gore*^{2} + *-é*.] In *her.*, same as *gored*.

gory-dew (gōr′i-dū), *n.* A reddish slime which appears on the dark parts of some hard substances. It consists of a minute fresh-water alga, *Palmella cruenta*, which is closely allied to the plant to which the phenomenon of red snow is due.

gos†, *n.* A Middle English form of *goose*.

gosh (gosh), *n.* and *interj.* [A variation of *God*.] A minced oath, commonly in the phrase *by gosh*. [U. S. and Scotch.]

gosha (gosh′ä̤), *a.* [Hind. *gosha*, a corner, closet, retirement.] Secluded; not appearing in public. [Anglo-Indian.]

> A similar hospital "for caste and *gosha* women" was established in Madras in 1885.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 702.

goshawk (gos′hâk), *n.* [With orig. long vowel *o* shortened before two consonants; < ME. *goshawk, goshauk*, < AS. *gōshafoc* (= OHG. *ganshapich*, G. *gänsehabicht* = Icel. *gāshaukr*), i. e., 'goose-hawk,' so called from being flown at geese, < *gōs*, goose, + *hafoc*, hawk.] A large noble hawk, *Astur palumbarius*, of the subfamily *Accipitrinæ* and family *Falconidæ*; the goose-hawk. The female is 23 or 24 inches long, the male smaller. The sexes are similar in color, slaty-blue on the upper parts, cross-barred below with dark color on a whitish ground, the wings and tail barred. The young are dark-brown above, streaked lengthwise below. This bird flies low, and pursues its prey in a line after it, or in the manner called "raking" by falconers. The female is generally flown by falconers at rabbits, hares, etc., and the larger winged game, while the male is usually flown at the smaller birds, principally partridges. The American goshawk is *A. atricapillus*, a larger and handsomer species than the European, very destructive to poultry, and hence commonly known as *hen-hawk* or *chicken-hawk*. There are several others. See cut under *Astur*.

> A gay *gos-hawk*,
> A bird o' high degree.
> *The Earl of Mar's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, I. 176).

> The *goshawk* was in high esteem among falconers, and flown at cranes, geese, pheasants, and partridges.
> *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Goshawk.

goshenite (gō′shen-īt), *n.* [< *Goshen* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A variety of beryl found at Goshen in Massachusetts.

gosherd† (gos′hėrd), *n.* A dialectal variant of *goose-herd*.

> Simon Bluff, a *gosherd*, ten years old.
> *Youth's Companion.*

goslarite (gos′lä̤r-īt), *n.* [< *Goslar* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] Native hydrous sulphate of zinc, or zinc vitriol, found in the mines near Goslar in the Harz. Also called *white copperas*.

goslet (goz′let), *n.* [< *goose* (reduced as in *gos-ling*) + dim. *-let*.] A very small goose of the genus *Nettapus*, about as large as a teal, of which there are several species in India, South Africa, Australia, etc.

gosling (goz′ling), *n.* [Formerly also rarely in fuller form *gooseling*; < ME. *goslyng*, also *geslyng, guslyng* (= Dan. *gæsling* = Sw. *gäsling*; cf. MLG. *gosselen*, LG. *gossel, gössel*, G. *gänslein*), < *gos*, goose, + dim. *-ling*^{1}.] 1. A young goose; a goose before it has attained its full plumage.

> By the common prouerbe, a woman will weepe for pitie to see a *gosling* goe barefoote.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 243.

> Keip weill the *gaislingis* fra the gled.
> *Wyf of Auchtirmuchty* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

2. The catkin of the willow: so called from its yellow color and fluffy texture. *Halliwell.*

gosling-green (goz′ling-grēn′), *n.* A yellowish-green color.

> His [Moses's] waistcoat was of *gosling-green*.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar of Wakefield, xii.

gosnick (gos′nik), *n.* The saury. [Scotch.]

gospel (gos′pel), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *gospel, gospell*, earlier *godspel, godspell*, < AS. *godspel, godspell* (= OS. *godspell* = OHG. *gotspel* = Icel. (after AS.) *gudhspjall*, rarely *godhspill*), the gospel; appar. orig. with long *o*, *gōdspel*, i. e., *gōd spel*, 'good spell,' that is, good tidings, intended to translate Gr. ευαγγέλιον, good tidings, evangel (see *evangel*) (cf. "Euuangelium, id est, bonum nuntium, *godspel*," 'Evangel, that is, good tidings, gospel'—AS. Vocab., ed. Wright and Wülcker, col. 314, l. 9; "Goddspell onn Ennglissh nemmnedd iss god word and god tithennde," 'gospel is named in English good word and good tiding'—Ormulum, Introd., l. 157), but through the shortening of the vowel *o* before the three consonants soon taking the form of *gŏdspel*, i. e., 'God-story' (the history of Christ), to which form the OS., OHG., and Icel. words belong (cf. OS. "*god-spell* that *guoda*," 'the good gospel,' where the forms and sense show *god* to be the first element of the compound), < *god*, God, + *spel*, speech, story: see *god*^{1} and *spell*^{1}, *n.* Cf. the similar compounds, AS. *god-sprǣc, god-sprēc, god-gesprǣce*, an oracle, lit. 'god-speech,' *godsibb*, a sponsor, lit. 'God-kinsman,' now reduced to *gossip*, contracted and assimilated like *gospel*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Glad tidings, especially the glad tidings that the Messiah expected by the Jews has appeared in the person of Christ.

> The ministry, which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the *gospel* of the grace of God. Acts xx. 24.

> Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the *gospel*. 2 Tim. i. 10.

2. The story of Christ's life, teachings, sufferings, death, resurrection, and ascension; hence, one of the books in which that story was originally told: as, the *Gospel* of Matthew. [Preferably with a capital letter when used in a titular sense, but not in the general senses.] The gospels are four in number—those of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Of these four, those of Matthew and John were written by apostles and eye-witnesses, that of Luke is avowedly gathered from others who were wit-

nesses, and that of Mark has been from a very early age believed to be written by a disciple of the apostle Peter. The first three gospels are known as the *synoptic gospels*, because combined they present a general and harmonized view of Christ's life. The Johannine origin of the fourth has been much disputed. Matthew and Mark confine themselves chiefly to Christ's ministry in Galilee; Luke adds an account of his ministry in Perea; John alone records his ministry in Judea, except that portion of it connected with the Passion. There are also apocryphal gospels which are not regarded as genuine by any scholars, either Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Greek. The more important of these are: the *Gospel of the Birth of Mary*, an account of Mary's birth, youth, and espousals; the *Pro-evangelion*, a somewhat similar account; the *Gospels I. and II. of the Infancy of Jesus Christ*; and the *Gospel of Nicodemus*, also called the *Acts of Pontius Pilate*, being an account of the crucifixion of Christ and his experiences in Hades.

Thei knewen him in brekynge of Bred, as the *Gospelle* seythe; Et cognoverunt eum in fractione Panis.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 116.

He [Luke] seith in his *godspel*,
And scheweth hit by ensaumple vr soules to wisse.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 112.

The Testimony of every one of these Churches did shew the concurrence of all the Apostles as to the Doctrine contained in the several *Gospels*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ii.

3. The doctrine and precepts inculcated by Christ and recorded in the original accounts of his life and teachings.

The *gospel* of Christ. Phil. i. 27.

Taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the *gospel* of our Lord Jesus Christ. 2 Thes. i. 8.

Remember that Jesus Christ of the seed of David was raised from the dead according to my *gospel*. 2 Tim. ii. 8.

A distinct conception of the spirit of the Apostolic age is necessary for a right understanding of the relation of the *Gospel* to the Gospels — of the divine message to the lasting record — at the rise of Christianity
Westcott, Introd. to the Study of the Gospels, iii.

Hence — **4.** Any doctrine, religious or secular, maintained as of great or exclusive importance.

We have had somewhat too much of the "*gospel* of work." It is time to preach the *gospel* of relaxation.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 358.

The revolt of the American provinces of the British empire forced the idea of self-government, not as a local British invention, but as a sort of political *gospel*, upon general belief. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 236.

5. A portion of Scripture taken from one of the four gospels, and appointed to be read in liturgical churches as a part of the church service. The gospel is the last and principal of the two or more eucharistic lections in all liturgies. In the Western churches the portions are selected with reference to their appropriateness to the day or season; in the Eastern they are read in consecutive order except on special festivals. In ancient times the gospel was read in the West, as in the East, from the ambo, sometimes from a distinct ambo of its own, later from a desk on an elevated place between nave and choir, called the "pulpit" (*pulpitum*), which developed, as it was made more and more lofty, into the rood-loft or jube. In later times it was read from a lectern on the floor of the sanctuary, or from the north side of the altar — that is, from that part of the front of the altar which is at the right hand of the altar crucifix, or of the priest, if he stands in the middle and faces the people. The north side is therefore called the *gospel side* of the altar, and in Latin this side, or, more strictly, the corner beyond it, is termed *cornu Evangelii*, the horn of the gospel, or *gospel horn* of the altar. In the Anglican Church the deacon, or person who acts as deacon, at the celebration of the holy communion, is called the *gospeler*, from his function of reading the gospel. The custom of delivering a book of the gospels to a deacon at his ordination originated in England, and afterward became a usage in the whole of the Western Church.

6. That which is infallibly true; absolute truth. [Colloq.]

Oates was encourag'd, and every thing he affirm'd taken for *gospel*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 1, 1678.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the gospel; accordant with the gospel; evangelical.

Weel prosper a' the *gospel* lads
That are into the west countrie,
Aye wicked Claver'se to demean.
Battle of Loudon Hill (Child's Ballads, VII. 145).

Gospel side of the altar (*eccles.*), the side on which the gospel is read; the north side. See I., 5. — **Gospel truth**, something absolutely true: as, he took it all for *gospel truth*. [Colloq.]

gospel (gos′pel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gospeled* or *gospelled*, ppr. *gospeling* or *gospelling*. [< ME. **godspellien* (not found, but cf. *gospeler*), < AS. *godspellian* (= OHG. *gotspellōn*), intr., preach the gospel (tr. LL. *evangelizare*, evangelize), < *godspel*, gospel: see *gospel*, *n.*] To instruct in the gospel; fill with sentiments of piety. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Are you so *gospell'd*,
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

gospelary†, **gospellary**† (gos′pel-ā̤-ri), *a.* [< *gospel* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to the gospel; theological.

Let any man judge how well these *gospellary* principles of our presbyterians agree with the practice and doctrine of the holy apostles. *The Cloak in its Colours* (1679), p. 8.

gospeler, gospeller (gos′pel-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *gospelere*, *gospellere*, *godspellere*, < AS. *godspellere*, an evangelist, < *godspellian*, preach the gospel: see *gospel*, *v.*] **1**†. A writer of one of the four gospels.

What men may in the gospel rede
Of Seynt Mathew, the *gospelere*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6887.

And the foure *gospellers*
Standand on the pelers.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 136. (*Halliwell.*)

2. One who lays particular stress upon the gospel and strict adherence to its doctrines, more or less narrowly conceived, in opposition to ecclesiastical usages or traditions; a fervently evangelical Protestant; a Puritan: at the time of the Reformation and later, a term of reproach in the mouths of persons of ecclesiastical or rationalistic sympathies.

He was a *gospeller*, one of the new brethren, somewhat worse than a rank papist.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

The band of the early Cambridge *Gospellers*; of which Stafford, Bilney, Barnes and Warner were the leaders.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

Get the swine to shout Elizabeth.
Yon gray old *Gospeller*, sour as mid-winter,
Begin with him. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 2.

3. A deacon, or a bishop or priest acting as deacon, at the celebration of the eucharist or holy communion: so called from his office of reading the liturgical gospel, in distinction from the *epistler* or subdeacon, who reads the epistle. See *gospel*, *n.*, 5.

In all cathedral and collegiate churches the Holy Communion shall be administered upon principal feast-days, . . . the principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the *gospeller* and epistler agreeably.
Canons of Church of Eng., xxiv.

When the bishop celebrates the Holy Communion the *gospeller* shall be an archdeacon, or else the member of the chapter highest in order present.
Quoted in *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 171.

4. An earnest preacher of the gospel; an evangelist; a missionary.

The solemn sepulchral piety of certain North Eastern *gospellers*. *Prof. Blackie.*

gospel-gossip† (gos′pel-gos″ip), *n.* An over-zealous talker about religion.

gospelize†, **gospellize**† (gos′pel-īz), *v. t.* [< *gospel* + *-ize*.] **1.** To make accordant with the gospel.

This command, thus *gospelliz'd* to us, hath the same force with that whereon Ezra grounded the pious necessity of divorcing. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 8.

2. To instruct in the gospel; evangelize.

In the mean time give me leave to put you in mind of what is done in the corporation (whereof you are a member) for *gospellizing* (as they phrase it) the natives of New England. *Boyle*, Works, I. 109.

gospellary†, **gospeller**, etc. See *gospelary*, etc.

goss (gos), *n.* A dialectal form of *gorse*.

Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking *goss*, and thorns.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

gossamer (gos′a̤-mėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also written *gossomer*, *gossamere*, *gossamear*, *gossymear*, *gossamour*, *gossamore*, *gossummer*; < ME. *gossomer*, *gossummer*, earliest form *gosesomer* (not in AS.), lit. 'goose-summer,' < ME. *gos*, goose, + *somer*, summer (cf. equiv. E. dial. *summer-goose*, also *summer-gauze*, accom. to *gauze*); a name of popular origin, alluding to the downy appearance of the film, and to the time of its appearance. Cf. the equiv. D. *zomerdraden*, pl., = Sw. *sommartråd*, 'summer-thread'; G. *sommerfäden*, pl., 'summer-threads.' The Sc. *gosummer*, the latter end of summer, is appar. an ingenious adaptation of *gossamer*, *gossummer*, to denote the time when summer *goes*; cf. *go-harvest*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A fine filmy substance, consisting of cobweb formed by various small spiders, and only, according to some, when they are young. It is seen in stubble-fields and on low bushes, and also floating in the air in calm, clear weather, especially in autumn. Threads of gossamer are often spun out into the air several yards in length, till, catching a breeze, they lift the spider and carry it on a long aërial voyage.

Betwene wolle and *gossomer* is a grete difference.
Lydgate, Order of Fools, l. 55.

A louer may bestride the *gossamours*,
That ydles in the wanton Summer ayre,
And yet not fall. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 6 (fol. 1623).

Four nimble gnats the horses were,
Their harnesses of *gossamere*.
Drayton, Court of Fairy.

2. A variety of gauze, softer and stronger than the ordinary kind, much used for veils.—**3.** Any thin or light material or fabric; also, a garment made of such material; specifically, a thin water-proof outer wrap, especially for women.

Quilts fill'd high
With *gossamore* and roses cannot yield
The body soft repose, the mind kept waking
With anguish and affliction.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii. 1.

Afore the brim went it was a werry handsome tile. Hows'ever it's lighter without it, that's one thing, and every hole lets in some air, that's another — wentilation *gossamer*, I calls it. *Dickens*, Pickwick (1836), xii.

"Thanks, yes," said the young man, flinging off his *gossamer*, and hanging it up to drip into the pan of the hat rack. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 139.

4†. A mere trifle; a flimsy, trivial matter.

"Greve ȝow noghte," quod Gawayne, "for Godis luffe of
hevene;
ffore this [wound] es bot *gosesemere*, and gyffene one
erles [given as an earnest]."
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2688.

II. *a.* Thin and light as gossamer; light: as, a *gossamer* waterproof or coat.

As for the white one [an Indian shawl], the priceless, the *gossamer*, the fairy web, which might pass through a ring, that, every lady must be aware, was already appropriated to cover the cradle. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, li.

Some *gossamer* wall, invisible to all but her, but against her strong as adamant. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xix.

gossamery (gos′a̤-mėr-i), *a.* [< *gossamer* + *-y*^{1}.] Like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial.

gossan, gozzan (goz′a̤n), *n.* [E. dial. (Corn.); cf. *gozzan*, an old wig grown yellow from age and wearing.] In *mining*, the ferruginous quartzose material which often forms a large part of the outcrop of a lode in which the metallic contents at depths exist chiefly in the form of sulphids, among which pyrites, a combination of sulphur and iron, is rarely wanting, and is often present in large quantity. These sulphids becoming oxidized, the resulting brown oxid of iron remains mixed with the gangue, of which the larger part is usually quartz; and this dark, rusty-brown material is the *gossan* of the Cornish miner, a term also in very common use in other mining regions. It is the *eisenhut* of the German and the *chapeau de fer* of the French miners; and, indeed, the corresponding term in English, the *iron hat*, is not unfrequently heard in the United States.

gossaniferous (goz-a̤-nif′e̤-rus), *a.* [< *gossan* + *-i-ferous*.] Containing or producing gossan.

gossat (gos′at), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The three-bearded rockling. [Local, Eng. (Folkestone).]

gossip (gos′ip), *n.* [< ME. *gossyp*, *gossib*, *gossyb*, *godsib*, a sponsor, also (only in the later form *gossyp*) a tattling woman, < AS. *godsibb*, m. (pl. *godsibbas*), a sponsor, lit. 'God-relative,' related in God, < *god*, God, + *sib* (ONorth. pl. *sibbo*), *gesib*, a., related: see *sib*, *a.* and *n.*] **1.** A sponsor; one who answers for a child in baptism; a godfather or godmother. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A woman may in no lesse sinne assemble with hire *godsib* than with hir owen fleshly brother.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

After dinner, my wife and Mercer by coach to Greenwich, to be *gossip* to Mrs. Daniel's child.
Pepys, Diary, II. 378.

The other day a woman residing in a village about four miles north of Lancaster informed the clergyman, in reply to a query about a baptism, that it would not take place until a certain hour, "because Mrs. ——'s *gossip* cannot come till then." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 485.

A new kin was created for child and parents in the *gossip* of the christening. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 9.

2. A friend or neighbor; an intimate companion. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Ich haue good ale, *godsyb* Gloton, wolt thow assaye?
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 357.

I sorrow for thee, as my friend and *gossip*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

Steenie, in spite of the begging and sobbing of his dear dad and *gossip*, carried off Baby Charles in triumph to Madrid. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

3. One who goes about tattling and telling news; an idle tattler.

The dame reply'd: "'Tis sung in every street,
The common chat of *gossips* when they meet."
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 903.

I know there are a set of malicious, prating, prudent *gossips*, both male and female, who murder characters to kill time. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

4. Idle talk, as of one friend or acquaintance to another; especially, confidential or minutely personal remarks about other people; tattle; scandal; trifling or groundless report.

There are notes of joy from the hang-bird and wren,
And the *gossip* of swallows through all the sky.
Bryant, Gladness of Nature.

Below me, there, is the village, and looks how quiet and
small!
And yet bubbles o'er like a city, with *gossip*, scandal, and
spite. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 2.

Gossip's bridle. Same as *branks*, 1. = **Syn. 4.** See *prattle*, *n.*

gossip (gos′ip), *v.* [< *gossip*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To be a boon companion.

With all my heart, I'll *gossip* at this feast.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

2. To talk idly, especially about other people; chat; tattle.

And the neighbours come and laugh and *gossip*, and so do I. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

II. *trans.* 1†. To stand godfather to.

With a world
Of pretty, fond, adoptious christendoms,
That blinking Cupid *gossips*.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

2. To repeat as gossip: as, to *gossip* scandal.

gossiper (gos'ip-ėr), *n.* [< *gossip, v.,* + *-er*¹.] One who gossips; a gossipmonger.

"I wonder who will be their Master of the Horse," said the great noble, loving gossip, though he despised the *gossiper*. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, ii. 4.

gossiping (gos'ip-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gossip, v.*] 1†. A christening feast or other merry assemblage.

At *gossipings* I hearken'd after you,
But amongst those confusions of lewd tongues
There's no distinguishing beyond a Babel.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 1.

You'll to the *gossiping*
Of master Allwit's child?
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

2. Idle talk; chatter; scandal-mongering.

All that I aim at, by this dissertation, is to cure it of several disagreeable notes, and in particular of those little jarrings and dissonances which arise from anger, censoriousness, *gossiping*, and coquetry. *Spectator*, No. 147.

gossipmonger (gos'ip-mung″gėr), *n.* A chatty or gossiping person; a scandal-bearer.

The chief *gossipmonger* of the neighborhood.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 235.

The quotation from that *gossip-monger*, Suetonius, does not help us to form a clearer notion of the use of glass in the time of Augustus. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 430.

gossipred† (gos'ip-red), *n.* [< ME. *gossiprede, gossybrede, godsibrede*, spiritual relationship, < *gossip, godsib*, a sponsor, gossip, + *-rede*, AS. *-rǣden*, condition, a suffix appearing also in AS. *sibrǣden*, kindred, and in E. *kindred* and *hatred*: see *-red*.] 1. Relationship by baptismal rites; spiritual affinity; sponsorship.

Be wel ware of feyned cosynage and *gossiprede*.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 36.

Gossipred, spiritual parentage, the connection between sponsor and godchild, has the same effects among the South Slavonians [operates as a bar to intermarriage] which it once had over the whole Christian world.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 257.

2. Idle talk; gossip.

Now, this our poor fellow-citizen, Oliver Proudfute, having been active in spreading these reports, as indeed his element lay in such *gossipred*, some words passed betwixt him and me on the subject. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xx.

gossipry (gos'ip-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *gossiprie*; < *gossip* + *-ry*.] 1†. Intimacy.

As to that bishoprick, he would in no wise accept of it without the advice of the Generall Assembly, & nevertheless er the next Assembly he was seized hard & fast on the bishoprick, whereby all *gossiprie* gade up between him and my uncle Mr. Andrew. *Melvill's MS.*, p. 36.

2. Gossipy conversation; current talk or report.

And many a flower of London *gossipry*
Has dropped whenever such a stem broke off.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

gossipy (gos'ip-i), *a.* [< *gossip* + *-y*¹.] Pertaining to or characterized by gossip; hence, chatty; entertaining by a light, pleasing style of conversation or writing.

The politicians of the lobby . . . came dangerously near to *gossipy* prophecy.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 1.

gossomer†, *n.* An earlier spelling of *gossamer*.

gossoon (go-sön'), *n.* [A corruption of F. *garçon*, a boy, a servant: see *garçon, garcion*.] A boy; a male servant. [Ireland.]

In most Irish families there used to be a bare-footed *gossoon*, who was slave to the cook and the butler, and who in fact, without wages, did all the hard work of the house. *Gossoons* were always employed as messengers.
Miss Edgeworth, Castle Rackrent, p. 93.

gossypine (gos'i-pin), *a.* [< *Gossypium* + *-ine*¹.] In *bot.*, cottony; resembling cotton.

Gossypium (go-sip'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *gossypion, gossipion*, also called *gossympinus*, the cotton-tree; the word has a Gr. semblance, but is prob. of Eastern origin.] A malvaceous genus of herbs and shrubs, natives of the tropics, and important as yielding the cotton of commerce. They have usually 3- to 5-lobed leaves, showy axillary flowers surrounded by 3 large cordate bracts, and a 3- to 5-celled capsule, the seeds densely covered by long woolly hairs. Four species are generally recognized, though many others have been proposed. The cultivated species are natives of Asia and Africa, where they have been planted from very early times, and many varieties have been produced. All the cotton manufactured in civilized countries is the product of several varieties of *G. herbaceum* and *G. Barbadense*, but *G. arboreum* is also cultivated in some tropical regions. The fourth species, *G. Davidsonii*, is native upon the western coast of Mexico, and is remarkable in having its seeds wholly naked; it is known only in a wild state. See *cotton*¹ and *cotton-plant*.

gost†, **gostly**†, etc. The more correct but obsolete spellings of *ghost, ghostly*, etc. *Chaucer.*

gosudar, *n.* See *hospodar*.

go-summer† (gō'sum″ėr), *n.* [Cf. *go-harvest*, and see *gossamer*.] The latter end of summer; the last warm and fine weather. [Scotch.]

The *go-summer* was matchless fair in Murray, without winds, wet, or any storm.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 34.

got (got). Preterit of *get*¹.

got, gotten (got, got'n). Past participles of *get*¹.

gota (gō'tä̤), *n.* [E. Ind.] Lace: its name in the north of India, where its manufacture is but recent. (*a*) A gold or silver lace, the variety being indicated by some qualifying word. (*b*) A lace made of white cotton thread.

gotch (goch), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. (?) It. *gozzo*, a kind of bottle, a cruet, *gotto*, a goblet, cup, bowl.] A water-pot; an earthen jug; a pitcher.

He repaired to the kitchen and seated himself among the rustics assembled over their evening *gotch* of nog, joined in their discourse. *The Village Curate.*

gote¹†, *n.* An obsolete form of *goat*¹.

gote² (gōt), *n.* [< ME. *gote*, a drain, = OD. *gote*, a ditch, channel, gutter, sewer, = G. *gosse*, a drain; akin to E. *gut*, which is used in a similar sense: see *gut*.] 1†. A drain, sluice, ditch, or gutter.

There arose a great controversie about the erecting of two new *gotes* at Skirbek and Langare for drayning the waters out of South Holand and the Fens.
Dugdale's Imbanking (1662), p. 243. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A deep miry place. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Also spelled *goat*.

goter†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gutter*¹. *Chaucer.*

Goth (goth), *n.* [= D. *Goth* = G. *Gothe* = Sw. *Göter* = Dan. *Goter* = F. *Goth* = Sp. Pg. *Godo* = It. *Goto*, < LL. *Gothus*, Gr. Γόθος, usually in pl., LL. *Gothi*, Gr. Γόθοι, prob. the same name, etymologically, as L. *Gothones, Gotones* (Tacitus), *Gutones* (Pliny), Gr. Γύθωνες (Ptolemy), etc., applied to Teut. peoples, being accom. forms (LL. better **Goti*) of Goth. **Guts*, pl. **Gutos*, inferred from Goth. *Gut-thiuda*, the 'Goth-people,' < **Guts*, Goth, + *thiuda* = AS. *theód*, people: see *Dutch*.] 1. One of an ancient Teutonic race which appeared in the regions of the lower Danube in the third century A. D. A probable hypothesis identifies them with the Gothones or Guttones who dwelt near the Baltic; but there is little reason to believe in their relationship with the Getæ or in their Scandinavian origin. They made many inroads into different parts of the Roman empire in the third and fourth centuries, and gradually accepted the Arian form of Christianity. The two great historical divisions were the Visigoths (West Goths) and the Ostrogoths (East Goths). A body of Visigoths settled in the province of Mœsia (the present Servia and Bulgaria), and were hence called Mœsogoths; and their apostle Wulfila (Ulfilas) translated the Scriptures into Gothic. The Visigoths formed a monarchy about 418, which existed in southern France until 507 and in Spain until 711. An Ostrogothic kingdom existed in Italy and neighboring regions from 493 to 555. By extension the name was applied to various other tribes which invaded the Roman empire.

I am here with thee and thy goats, as the most capricious poet, honest Ovid, was among the *Goths*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3.

Shall he [the gladiator] expire,
And unavenged? Arise! ye *Goths*, and glut your ire!
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 141.

2. One who is rude or uncivilized; a barbarian; a rude, ignorant person; one defective in taste: from the character of the Goths during their early irruptions into Roman territory.

I look upon these writers as *Goths* in poetry.
Addison, Spectator, No. 62.

What do you think of the late extraordinary event in Spain? Could you have ever imagined that those ignorant *Goths* would have dared to banish the Jesuits!
Chesterfield.

Gothamist (gō'tham-ist), *n.* [< *Gotham* in Nottinghamshire, England, + *-ist*. The village of Gotham became proverbial for the blundering simplicity of its inhabitants ("the wise men of Gotham"), of which many ludicrous stories were told.] A simple-minded person; a simpleton. See the etymology.

Gothamite (gō'tham-īt), *n.* [< *Gotham* + *-ite*².] An inhabitant of Gotham in England, and, by transfer, of the city of New York, to which the name was humorously applied in allusion to the stories of "the wise men of Gotham." See *Gothamist*. [The term was first used by Washington Irving in "Salmagundi," 1807.]

A most insidious and pestilent dance called the Waltz . . . was a potent auxiliary; for by it were the heads of the simple *Gothamites* most villainously turned.
Salmagundi, No. 17.

Gothian†, *n.* [< *Goth* + *-ian*.] A Goth.

More like vnto the Grecians than vnto the *Gothians* in handling of their verse.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 145.

Gothic (goth'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Gothique* = Sp. *Gotico* = Pg. *Gothico* = It. *Gotico* (cf. D. G. *Gothisch* = Dan. *Gotisk* = Sw. *Götisk*), < LL. *Gothicus*, < *Gothus*, pl. *Gothi*, Goths: see *Goth*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Goths: as, *Gothic* customs; *Gothic* barbarity.

The term *Gothic*, as applied to all the styles invented and used by the Western Barbarians who overthrew the Roman Empire and settled within its limits, is a true and expressive term both ethnographically and architecturally.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 397.

Hence—2. Rude; barbarous.

That late, and we may add *gothic*, practice of using a multiplicity of notes. *Goldsmith*, Int. to Hist. World.

When do you dine, Emilia? At the old *Gothic* hour of four o'clock, I suppose.
Mrs. Marsh, Emilia Wyndham, xxi.

3. An epithet commonly applied to the European art of the middle ages, and more particularly to the various Pointed types of architecture generally prevalent from the middle of the twelfth century to the revival of study of classical models in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This epithet was originally applied in scorn (compare def. 2), by Italian Renaissance architects, to every species of art which had existed from the decay of Roman art until the outward forms of that art were revived as patterns for imitation; but, although no longer used in a depreciative sense, the adjective is inappropriate as applied to one of the noblest and completest styles of architecture ever developed, which owes nothing whatsoever to the Goths, and is seldom now described as Gothic in other languages than English. See *medieval* and *Pointed*.

The roof had some non-descript kind of projections called bartizans, and displayed at each frequent angle a small turret, rather resembling a pepper-box than a *Gothic* watch-tower. *Scott*, Waverley, viii.

The principle of *Gothic* building, that every part, including what might seem at first sight as mere ornament, should have a constructive value, was never adopted by Italian builders.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 136.

4. In *liturgics*, an epithet sometimes applied to the Mozarabic liturgy, or to the Gallican family of liturgies, in accordance with an incorrect theory that they were first introduced into Gaul and Spain by the Visigoths, or from the fact that they were in use in Gallican and Spanish churches at the time of Gothic domination. An ancient manuscript of the Gallican liturgy still extant is entitled a *Gothic Missal* (*Missale Gothicum*) by a later hand.

II. *n.* 1. The language of the Goths. The Goths spoke various forms of a Teutonic tongue now usually classed with the Scandinavian as the eastern branch of the Teutonic family, though it has also close affinities with the western branch (Old High German, Anglo-Saxon, etc.). All forms of Gothic have perished without record except that spoken by some of the western Goths (Visigoths), who at the beginning of the fourth century occupied Dacia (Wallachia, etc.), and who before the end of that century passed over in great numbers into Mœsia (now Bulgaria, etc.). Revolting against the Roman empire, they extended their conquests even into Gaul and Spain. Their language, now called *Mœsogothic* or simply *Gothic*, is preserved in the fragmentary remains of a nearly complete translation of the Bible made by their bishop, Wulfila (a name also used in the forms *Ulfila, Ulphila, Ulfilas*) (who lived in the fourth century A. D.), and in some other fragments. These remains are of the highest philological importance, preceding by several centuries the next earliest Teutonic records (Anglo-Saxon and Old High German). The language bears a primitive aspect, indicating its existence under practically undisturbed linguistic conditions for a long period before its appearance in the records. Apart from the Latin and Greek words introduced with Christianity, Gothic shows little trace of foreign influence except in the presence of a few words borrowed from the neighboring Slavs. As the oldest recorded Teutonic tongue, and usually but not always nearest the original Teutonic type, it stands at the head of the languages of its class, to which it bears a relation like that of the Sanskrit to the other languages of the Indo-European family.

2. In *bibliography*, an early form of black-faced and pointed letters, as shown in printed books and manuscripts.—3. [*l. c.*] The American name for a style of square-cut printing-type without serifs or hair-lines, after the style of old Roman mural letters. What is called simply *gothic* in America is known in England as *grotesque*, and lighter faces known in England as *sans-serif* are in America called *gothic condensed, light-face gothic*, etc.

THIS LINE IS IN GOTHIC.

4. The so-called Gothic style of architecture. See I., 3.

The parish church of Lambeth is at a small distance from the Palace, has a plain tower, and the architecture is of the *Gothic* of the time of Edward IV.
Pennant, London, Lambeth Church.

Gothical (goth'i-kal), *a.* [< *Gothic* + *-al.*] Same as *Gothic.* [Rare.]

Gothicism (goth'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Gothic* + *-ism.*] 1. A Gothic idiom.—2. Resemblance or conformity to, or inclination for, the so-called Gothic style of architecture: a term generally used disparagingly.

I am glad you enter into the spirit of Strawberry Castle; it has a purity and propriety of *Gothicism* in it. *Gray*, Letters.

3. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness; barbarism.

Night, *Gothicism*, confusion, and absolute chaos are come again. *Shenstone.*

Without ranging myself among classics, I assure you, were I to print any thing with my name, it should be plain Horace Walpole; Mr. is one of the *Gothicisms* I abominate. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 322.

Gothicize (goth'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Gothicized*, ppr. *Gothicizing.* [< *Gothic* + *-ize.*] To make Gothic; hence, to render barbaric. Also spelled *Gothicise.*

The language and manners of the higher ranks are not *gothicized.* *Strutt*, Queenhoo Hall.

They have lately *gothicised* the entrance to the Inner Temple-hall, and the library front. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

Gothish (goth'ish), *a.* [< *Goth* + *-ish*¹.] Like the Goths; hence, rude; uncivilized. [Rare.]

gotire†, *n.* [An irreg. var. of *guitar.*] A guitar. *Davies.*

Touch but thy lire, my Harrie, and I heare
From thee some raptures of the rare *gotire.*
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 296.

go-to-bed-at-noon (gō'tö̩-bed'at-nön'), *n.* The goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis:* so called from the early closing of its flowers.

go-to-meeting (gō'tö̩-mē'ting), *a.* Proper to be worn to church; hence, best: applied to clothes. [Colloq. and humorous.]

Brave old world she is after all, and right well made; and looks right well to-day in her *go-to-meeting* clothes. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xiv.

I want to give you a true picture of what every-day school life was in my time, and not a kid-glove and *go-to-meeting* coat picture. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

gouache (gwȧsh), *n.* and *a.* [F., water-colors, water-color painting, < It. *guazzo*, ford, puddle, splash, water-colors, < *guazzare*, stir, shake, agitate, ford, water (a horse), etc., = F. *gâcher*, temper, bungle, < OHG. *wascan*, G. *waschen* = E. *wash:* see *wash*, *v.*] I. *n.* 1. A method of painting with water-colors mixed and modified with white, so as to be opaque and to present a dead surface. This process is much used in Italy to supply at a small price views of landscapes, ancient monuments, etc. It is well adapted to produce, in skilful hands, an excellent effect with little labor, especially when the observer is at some distance. The method is useful also for scenery in theaters and the like.

2. Work painted according to this method.—3. A pigment used in such painting.

The Orientals paint, as it were, with translucid *gouache;* they lay on their tones with a vitreous fluid mixed with coloring matter. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 660.

II. *a.* Noting the method of painting known as gouache, or a work executed by that method.

gouaree (gö-a̤-rē'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian name for the *Cyamopsis psoralioides*, a stout, erect leguminous annual, cultivated generally on the plains of India. Its pods and seeds are used as an article of food. Also *gowar.*

gouber (gö'bėr), *n.* Same as *goober.*

goud¹ (goud), *n.* A Scotch form of *gold.*

goud²†, *n.* [Appar. an error, repr. OF. *gaide*, *waide*, dial. *vouède*, mod. F. *guède*, woad, q. v.] Woad.

gouf (gouf), *v. t.* and *i.* [Origin unknown.] To remove soft earth from under a structure, substituting sods cut square and built regularly; underpin. [Scotch.] *Imp. Dict.*

gouge (gouj or göj), *n.* [Formerly also *googe;* < ME. *gowge*, < OF. *gouge*, a gouge, = Pr. *gubio* = Sp. *gubia* = Pg. *goiva* = It. *gorbia*, < ML. *guvia, gubia*, also written *gulvia*, *gulbia*, a kind of chisel. Origin unknown; perhaps (?) < Basque *gubia*, a bowl.] 1. A chisel with a longitudinally curved blade, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves in wood or stone, or for turning wood in a lathe.—2. In *bookbinding*, a gilders' tool intended to make the segment of a circle. —3. A local name for a shell which gouges or cuts the foot when trodden on; specifically, in the Gulf of Mexico, a shell of the genus *Pinna* or *Vermetus.*—4. A stamp for cutting leather or paper.—5. In *mining*, the band or layer of decomposed country rock or clayey material (flucan) often found on each side of a lode. It is so called because it can be easily removed or gouged out with a pick, thus greatly facilitating the removal of the contents of the lode. See *selvage* and *flucan.*

6. An effect of gouging; an excavation or a hole made by or as if by scooping out matter. [Colloq.]—7. An imposition; a cheat; also, an impostor. [Colloq., U. S.]

Another *gouge* was to charge the women a nominally cost price per spool for the thread furnished them, while as a matter of fact it was got wholesale from the manufacturers for considerably less. *The American*, XIV. 344.

gouge (gouj or göj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gouged*, ppr. *gouging.* [< *gouge*, *n.*] 1. To scoop out or turn with a gouge.

I will save in cork,
In my mere stop'ling, above three thousand pound
Within that term; by *googing* of them out
Just to the size of my bottles, and not slicing.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

Hence—2. To scoop or excavate as if with a gouge; dig or tear out by or as if by a scooping action: as, to *gouge* a loaf of bread; to *gouge* a hole in a garment. [Gouging out the eyes of an antagonist with the thumb or finger has been a practice among brutal fighters in some parts of both Europe and America, but is now probably rare everywhere.

In these encounters [formerly in Norway] such feats as who could first *gouge* his opponent's eye out were included. *B. Björnson*, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 648.]

3. To cheat in a bold or brutal manner; overreach in a bargain. [Colloq., U. S.]

Very well, gentlemen! *gouge* Mr.——— out of the seat, if you think it wholesome to do it. *New York Tribune*, Nov. 26, 1845.

gouge-bit (gouj'bit), *n.* A bit shaped like a gouge, with the piercing end sharpened to a semicircular edge for shearing the fibers round the margin of the hole. It removes the wood almost in a solid core. Also called *shell-bit* and *quill-bit.*

gouge-chisel (gouj'chiz"el), *n.* A chisel with a concave cutting edge; a gouge.

gouge-furrow (gouj'fur"ō̤), *n.* See *furrow.*

gouger (gou'jėr or gö'jėr), *n.* 1. One who gouges or stabs. *Davies.*—2. An insect that gouges: applied to numberless insects, designated by some specifying term: as, the plum-*gouger.*—3. The bow oar of a flatboat. [Mississippi river and tributaries.]—4. A cheat. [Colloq., U. S.]

It is true there are gamblers and *gougers* and outlaws. *Flint*, Recollections of the Mississippi, p. 176.

gouge-slip (gouj'slip), *n.* An oil-stone or hone for sharpening gouges or chisels.

goujeers†, **goujeres**†, *n.* [Also, corruptly, *goodjere*, *goodyears*, *goodyear*, etc., from an alleged OF. **goujere*, supposed to be from OF. *gouge*, a soldier's mistress, a camp-follower, dial. *gouye* = Pr. *gougeo*, a girl. Cf. OF. *goujat*, a soldier's servant, in mod. F. hodman, blackguard. Origin unknown.] Venereal disease: much used formerly, especially in the form *goodyear*, *goodyears*, as a vulgar term of emphasis (like *pox*) without knowledge or thought of its meaning.

goujon (gö'jon), *n.* [= F. *goujon*, a gudgeon: see *gudgeon*¹.] The flat-headed or mud catfish, *Leptops olivaris*, a large fish of the United States interior waters, attaining a weight of 75 pounds.

gouk (gouk), *n.* See *gowk.*

goul†, *v.* and *n.* See *gowl.*

gouland† (gou'la̤nd), *n.* Same as *gowlan*, *gowan.*

Pinks, *goulands*, king-cups, and sweet sops-in-wine. *B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

Goulard water. See *water.*

Gouldia (gōl'di-ä̤), *n.* [NL.; in def. 1, named for Augustus A. *Gould*, an American naturalist (1805–66); in def. 2, named for John *Gould*, an English ornithologist (1804–81).] 1. A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Astartidæ.*—2. A genus of humming-birds.

gouldring (gōl'dring), *n.* The yellowhammer.

goule, *n.* See *ghoul.*

goules†, *n.* See *gules.*

gound¹ (gound), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gownd;* < ME. *gownde*, < AS. *gund*, matter, pus, poison. Hence, in comp., with a disguise of the orig. form, *groundsel*, q. v.] Gummy matter in sore eyes. [Prov. Eng.]

gound² (gound), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gown.*

goundy (goun'di), *a.* [E. dial., also *gundy*, *gunny;* < ME. *goundy*, *gundy;* < *gound*¹ + *-y*¹.] Gummy or mattery, as sore eyes. [Prov. Eng.]

goune†, *n.* See *gown.*

goung†, *n.* [An obs. var. of *gong*¹, *gang.*] Dung.

No man shall bury any dung, or *goung*, within the liberties of this city, under paine of forty shilling. *Stow*, London (ed. 1633), p. 666.

goupen, gowpen (gou'pn), *n.* [Also written *goupin*, *gouping;* < Icel. *gaupn* = Sw. *göpen* = Dan. *gövn*, both hands held together in the form of a bowl, a handful (cf. MLG. *gespe*, *gepse*, LG. *göpse*, *göpsch*, *gepse*, *geps*), = OHG. *coufana*, MHG. *goufen*, G. dial. *gauf*, dim. *gaufel*, the hollow hand.] 1. The hollow of the hand, or of the two hands held together; hence, a clutch or grasp.

Hold me fast, let me not go,
Or from your *goupen* break.
Tom Linn (Child's Ballads, I. 270).

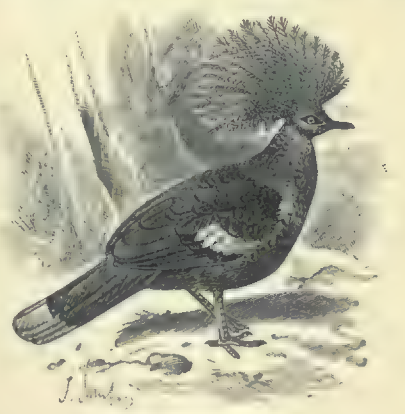
2. A handful: as, a *goupen* o' meal.

The multure was the regular exaction for grinding the meal. The lock (signifying a small quantity), and the *goupen*, a handful, were additional perquisites demanded by the Miller. *Scott*, Monastery, xiii., note 2.

[Scotch in both senses.]

gour, *n.* See *gaur*².

Goura (gou'rä̤), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822), from a native name.] The typical genus of crown-pigeons of the Papuan subfamily *Gourinæ.* The best-known species is *G. coronata.* *G. albertisi* inhabits New Guinea, while *G. victoria* is found in the adjoining islands of Jobie and Misory. Also called *Lophyrus*, *Megapelia*, and *Ptilophyrus.*


Crown-pigeon (*Goura coronata*).

The singular genus *Goura* . . . is outwardly distinguished by its immense umbrella-like crest, and possesses anatomical peculiarities which entitle it to stand alone as type of a subfamily or family. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 563.

gourami, *n.* See *goramy.*

gourd (gōrd or görd), *n.* [< ME. *gourd*, *gourde*, *goord*, < OF. *gourde*, contr. of *gouhourde*, *cougourde* (> D. *kauwoerde*), F. *gourde* and *courge* = Pr. *cougourdo* = It. *cucuzza* (ML. prob. abbr. **curbita*, > OHG. *churbiz*, MHG. *kürbiz*, *kürbez*, G. *kürbiss*, > Sw. *kurbis*, *kurbits* = AS. *cyrfet*), < L. *cucurbita*, a gourd: see *Cucurbita.*] 1. (*a*†) Formerly, the fruit of one of the usually cultivated species of various cucurbitaceous genera, including what are now distinguished as melons, pumpkins, squashes, etc., as well as gourds in the present sense; the plant producing such fruit. (*b*) Now, in a restricted sense, the fruit of *Lagenaria vulgaris;* the plant itself, in its several varieties. The fruit varies greatly in form, but is usually club-shaped, or enlarged toward the apex; its hard rind is used for bottles, dippers, etc. Different varieties are known as *bottle-*, *club-*, or *trumpet-gourd*, or *calabash.*

And there growethe a maner of Fruyt, as thoughe it weren *Gowrdes.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 264.

Gourdes for seede til Wynter honge stille.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

2. A dried and excavated gourd-shell prepared for use as a bottle or dipper, or in other ways.

I hope the squaw who owns the *gourd* has more of them in her wigwam, for this will never hold water again. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of the Mohicans, xxix.

Dozens of *gourds* hang also suspended from the tops of long and leaning poles, each *gourd* the home of a family of martins. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 183.

3†. A gourd-shaped vessel; hence, any vessel with a small neck for holding liquids; a roughly shaped bottle, especially a flask carried by travelers or pilgrims.

I have heer, in a *gourde*,
A draught of wyn, ye, of a rype grape.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 82.

4. *pl.* [A particular use of *gourd*, with ref. to their hollowness.] A kind of false dice, having a concealed cavity which affects the balance. See *fullam*, 1.

What false dyse use they? as dyse stopped with quicksilver and heares, dyse of vauntage, flattes, *gourds*, to chop and chaunge when they liste. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, p. 50.

Let vultures gripe thy guts! for *gourd* and fullam holds,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now,
But *gords* or nine-pins.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

Bitter gourd, or **colocynth-gourd**, the colocynth, *Citrullus Colocynthis*.—**Egg** or **orange gourd**, the *Cucurbita ovifera* (now considered a variety of *C. Pepo*), with a small orange-like fruit, cultivated for ornament.—**Noah's gourd** or **bottle**, a kind of flat circular bottle of Oriental make (Damascus, Persia, etc.), resembling a pilgrim-bottle, but without the rings, occasionally found by explorers in the Levant, and thought to be of considerable antiquity.—**Snake-** or **viper-gourd**, or *snake-cucumber*, the *Trichosanthes colubrina* and *T. anguina*, with a snake-like fruit several feet in length.—**Sour gourd**, species of *Adansonia*.—**Towel-gourd** or **dish-cloth gourd**, the fruit of species of *Luffa*, the fibrous network of which is used as a sponge or scrubbing-brush.—**White gourd**, of India, the *Benincasa cerifera*.

gourdal (gour'dạl), *n.* Same as *gourder*.

gourde (görd), *n.* [F. *gourde*, fem. of *gourd*, OF. *gourd*, numb, slow, heavy, dull, etc., = Sp. *gordo*, thick, large, gross, fat, plump, = Pr. *gord*, thick, fat, < L. *gurdus* (said to be of Hispanic origin), dull, slow, obtuse, etc.] The Franco-American name for a dollar, in use in Louisiana, Cuba, Hayti, etc.

gourder (gour'dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. *Montagu.* Also *gourdal*. [Local, British.]

gourdiness (gōr'- or gör'di-nes), *n.* In *farriery*, the state of being gourdy.

gourdmouth (gōrd'mouth), *n.* A catostomoid fish of the genus *Cycleptus*. [Mississippi valley.]

gourdseed-sucker (gōrd'sēd-suk″ėr), *n.* Same as *gourdmouth*.

gourd-shaped (gōrd'shāpt), *a.* Having the general form of a gourd—that is, having a slender neck, small mouth, and large swelling body; lageniform. The epithet is applicable even when the cross-section is not curvilinear: as, an eight-sided *gourd-shaped* bottle.

gourd-shell (gōrd'shel), *n.* The rind of a gourd, especially one used as a vessel. See *gourd*, 2.

gourd-tree (gōrd'trē), *n.* The calabash-tree, *Crescentia Cujete*.

gourdworm (gōrd'wėrm), *n.* A fluke. See *fluke*^{2}, 2.

gourdy (gōr'- or gör'di), *a.* [< *gourd* + *-y*^{1}.] In *farriery*, having the legs swollen, as after a journey: said of a horse.

Gouridæ (gou'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goura* + *-idæ*.] The *Gourinæ* rated as a family.

Gourinæ (gou-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goura* + *-inæ*.] A beautiful group of very large and stately terrestrial pigeons of the Papuan archipelago; the crown-pigeons. They have an erect compressed crest of fastigiate feathers, with decompounded webs; 16 rectrices; reticulate tarsi; no cæca, gall-bladder, ambiens muscle, or oil-gland; and intestines 4 or 5 feet long. There are several species. See *Goura*.

gourmand, gourmandic, etc. See *gormand*, etc.

gourmet (gör-mā' or gör'met), *n.* [< F. *gourmet*, a wine-taster, a judge of wine, hence an epicure, formerly a wine-merchant's broker; in OF. a serving-man, shopman, groom: see *gromet* and *groom*^{1}.] A connoisseur in the delicacies of the table; a nice feeder; an epicure.

Awabi, a kind of shell-fish much affected by Japanese *gourmets*. *Cornhill Mag.*

Four *gourmets* brought lemons and spoons.
The Century, XXVIII. 921.

=**Syn.** *Gourmand*, etc. See *epicure*.

gournet, *n.* Same as *gurnard*.

goush (goush), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *gush*.

gousset†, *n.* In *milit. armor*, same as *gusset*.

gouster (gous'tėr), *n.* [Cf. *gousty*, *gust*^{1}.] A violent or unmanageable person; a swaggering fellow. [Scotch.]

goustrous (gous'trus), *a.* [As *gouster* + *-ous*. Cf. *gousty*.] Stormy; boisterous; rude; violent; frightful. [Scotch.]

A *goustrous*, determined speaking out of the truth.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 176.

gousty (gous'ti), *a.* [Sc., also written *goustie*; = E. *gusty*, q. v.] 1. Tempestuous.

Cauld, mirk, and *goustie* is the nicht,
Loud roars the blast ayont the hight.
Old ballad.

2. Waste; desolate; dreary.

I will not go to Lilias's *gousty* room. *Scott*, Abbot, iii.

gout^1 (gout), *n.* [< ME. *goute*, *gowte*, the gout, < OF. *goute*, *goutte*, F. *goutte*, a drop, the gout, = Sp. Pg. *gota* = It. *gotta*, a drop, the gout, < L. *gutta*, a drop, in ML. applied to the gout, also to dropsy, to catarrh, and (with a distinctive epithet) to various other diseases ascribed to a defluxion of humors: see *gutta*^{1}, *gutta serena*, etc.] 1. A drop; a clot; a coagulation. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I see thee still;
And on thy blade, and dudgeon, *gouts* of blood,
Which was not so before. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

If he [a physician] did not satisfy me that he had a right sense of the right-hand and the left-hand defections of the day, not a *goutte* of his physic should gang through my father's son. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

2†. In *falconry*, a spot on a hawk.—3. A disorder characterized by uricemia, by very painful acute or chronic inflammations in the joints, chiefly the smaller joints, and especially in the metatarsophalangeal joint of the great toe, and by the deposition of crystals of sodium urate in the inflamed joint-tissues, in nodules in the pinna of the ear, under the skin in the hands and feet, and elsewhere. It is strongly hereditary, but a proper regimen has great efficacy in preventing its development and recurrence. Gout is specifically called, according to the part it chiefly affects, *podagra* (in the feet), *gonagra* (in the knees), *chiragra* (in the hands), etc.

The *goute* lette [prevented]
Hir nothing for to daunce.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 20.

And so he fill in a grete sekenesse of the *gowte* in handes and feet. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 91.

My late Fit of the *Gout* makes me act with Pain and Constraint. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

His luxurious and sedentary life brought on the *gout*, and hurt his fortune.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. iii.

4. See the extract.

The larvæ which hatch out from these [eggs of *Chlorops tæniopus* and *Chlorops lineata*] bore their way down the stem [of grain] from the base of the ear to the first joint, and there they form swellings known to the farmer as the "*gout*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 535.

Diaphragmatic gout. Same as *angina pectoris* (which see, under *angina*).

gout^2 (gout), *n.* [Also *gowt*; a dial. var. of *gote*^{2}.] 1. A drain.—2. A gateway bridge over a watercourse.—3. A sluice in embankments against the sea, for letting out the land-waters when the tide is out, and preventing the ingress of salt water. Also written *go-out*. [Local, Eng.]

gout^3 (gö), *n.* [< F. *goût*, < L. *gustus*, taste: see *gust*^{2}.] Taste; relish.

Love and brown sugar must be a poor regale for one of your *goût*. *Gray*, Letters, I. 7.

There is no amusement so agreeable to my *goût* as the conversation of a fine woman. . . . I have an absolute tendre for the whole sex. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Bold Stroke.

[Now little used except in French phrases, as *haut goût*, high flavor or flavoring. See *hautgout*.]

goutify (gou'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goutified*, ppr. *goutifying*. [< *gout*^{1} + *-i-fy*.] To make gouty; afflict with gout. [Rare.]

We perceived the old *goutified* canon, buried as it were in an elbow-chair, with pillows under his head and arms, and his legs supported on a large down cushion.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, ii. 1.

goutily (gou'ti-li), *adv.* In a gouty manner.

goutiness (gou'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being gouty; a gouty affection.

goutish (gou'tish), *a.* [< *gout*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Having a predisposition to gout; somewhat affected by gout; gouty.

The dice are for the end of a drum among souldiers, the tables for *goutish* and apoplectick persons to make them move their joints. *Drummond*, Epistles, xx. (*Latham.*)

goutous†, *a.* [ME. *gowtus*, *gowttous*, *gotows*, < OF. *gutus*, *guteux*, F. *goutteux* = Pr. *gotos* = Sp. Pg. *gotoso* = It. *gottoso*, < ML. *guttosus*, gouty, < *gutta*, the gout: see *gout*^{1}.] 1. Gouty.

A quene *gowtus* and croket. *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, I. 196.

2. Such as to cause gout: said of rich meats.

Luk ay that he ette no *gowttous* mette.
MS. Med. Linc., f. 310. (*Halliwell.*)

gout-stone (gout'stōn), *n.* A nodule of sodium urate formed in some tissue as the result of gout; chalkstone.

goutte (göt), *n.* [F., a drop: see *gout*^{1}.] A drop: used in heraldry with a qualifying term, as *d'or*, *de larmes*, etc.

goutte d'or (göt dôr). A white wine of Burgundy, of the second class.

goutweed (gout'wēd), *n.* Same as *goutwort*.

goutwort (gout'wėrt), *n.* The *Ægopodium Podagraria*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe, formerly believed to be a specific for gout.

gouty (gou'ti), *a.* [< *gout*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Diseased with or subject to the gout: as, a *gouty* person; a *gouty* constitution.

Not giving like to those whose gifts, though scant,
Pain them as if they gaue with *gowty* hand.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, i. 6.

2. Pertaining to the gout: as, *gouty* matter.—3. Figuratively, swollen out of proper proportion; tumid; protuberant.

This humour in historians hath made the body of ancient history in some parts so *gouty* and monstrous.
J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 105.

Rustic masonry, ill-formed festoons, and *gouty* balustrades. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 441.

4†. Boggy: as, *gouty* land.—**Gouty concretions.** See *concretion*.—**Gouty gall.** See *gouty-gall*.—**Gouty-stem tree**, the Australian baobab, *Adansonia Gregorii*.

gouty-gall (gou'ti-gâl), *n.* A gall or an excrescence on the raspberry, produced by the red-necked buprestid, *Agrilus ruficollis*. See *Agrilus*.

Gov. An abbreviation of *governor* as a title.

gove^1 (gōv), *n.* Same as *goaf*. [Prov. Eng.]

gove^1 (gōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goved*, ppr. *goving*. [< *gove*^{1}, *n.*, = *goaf*, q. v.] To put up in a gove or mow, as hay. [Prov. Eng.]

Seed barley, the purest, *gove* out of the way;
All other nigh hand, *gove* just as ye may.
Tusser, Husbandry, August.

gove^2 (gōv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *goved*, ppr. *goving*. [Sc., also written *goave* and *goif*; cf. *goff*^{1}, *n.*] To go about staring like a fool; stare stupidly.

How he star'd and stammer'd,
When *goavan*, as if led wi' branks, . . .
He in the parlour hammer'd.
Burns, On Meeting with Basil, Lord Daer.

The wild beasts of the forest came,
Broke from their bughts and faulds the tame,
And *goved* around charmed and amazed.
Hogg, Kilmeny, l. 306.

govern (guv'ėrn), *v.* [< ME. *governen*, < OF. *governer*, *guverner*, *gouverner*, later and mod. F. *gouverner* = Pr. OSp. Pg. *governar* = Sp. *gobernar* = It. *governare*, < L. *gubernare*, orig. **cubernare*, < Gr. *κυβερνᾶν*, steer or pilot a ship, direct, govern; ulterior origin unknown.] I. *trans.* 1. To exercise a directing or restraining power over; control or guide: used of any exertion of controlling force, whether physical or moral.

Will you play upon this pipe? . . . *govern* these ventages with your fingers and thumb, give it breath with your mouth. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

'Tis not folly,
But good discretion, *governs* our main fortunes.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

My Lord Sandwich was prudent as well as valiant, and always *govern'd* his affaires with successe and little losse.
Evelyn, Diary, May 31, 1672.

Specifically—2. To rule or regulate by right of authority; control according to law or prescription; exercise magisterial, official, or customary power over: as, to *govern* a state, a church, a bank, a household, etc.

But if ony widowe hath sones or children of sones, lerne sche first to *gouerne* hir hous. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. v. 4 (Oxf.).

Can thy flocks be thriving, when the fold
Is *govern'd* by the fox? *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 15.

I have no fear but that the result of our experiment will be, that men may be trusted to *govern* themselves without a master. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 174.

3. In *gram.*, to cause or require to be in a particular form: as, a transitive verb or a preposition *governs* a noun or pronoun in the objective case; the possessive case is *governed* by the thing possessed; the subject *governs* the verb in number and person. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Rule*, *Control*, *Govern*, *Regulate*, *Manage*; conduct, supervise, guide; command, sway, curb, moderate. Of the first five words, *rule* is the most general, and is the only one that can stand for the exercise of an arbitrary or a loose kind of sway. *Control* implies a firm *rule*, which may not attend to the details of administration, but holds persons in check and prevents things from going in a way not desired: as, to *control* expenditures; to *control* fierce tribes. *Govern* implies the constant use of knowledge and judgment, like the close attention given by a pilot to his wheel. To *regulate* is to bring under rules, hence to make exact; it is not ordinarily used to express continued action, but it may mean to keep under rule: as, to *regulate* a watch, one's movements, one's conduct, the administration of a province. *Manage* enlarges the notion of handling a horse or caring for the affairs of a household to greater things, as [illegible] ship, a business, a nation; it implies great attention to details, constant watchfulness, and much skill or at least adroitness; it is rather a small word to be used as a synonym for *govern*. See *guide*, *v. t.*, and *manage*.

II. *intrans.* To exercise or have control; practise direction or guidance; especially, to exercise legal or customary authority.

To instruct ourselves in all the amazing lessons of God's *governing* providence, by which he holds the balance of nations, and inclines it which way he pleases.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counsel, that you still may *govern*.
Dryden.

The limits which separate the power of checking those who *govern* from the power of governing are not easily to be defined. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

governable (guv'ėr-na̤-bl), *a.* [< *govern* + *-able*.] Capable of being governed or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; amenable to law or rule.

The causes of these effects remain unknown, so as not to be *governable* by human means.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl. note.

It [the storm] came on very fierce, and we kept right before the wind and sea, the wind still increasing: the ship was very *governable* and steered incomparably well.
Dampier, Voyages, III., an. 1699.

So little a while ago that face had moved with every change of sentiment, that pale mouth had spoken, that body had been all on fire with *governable* energies.
R. L. Stevenson, Markheim.

governableness (guv′ėr-na̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being governable.

governail†, *n.* [< ME. *governail*, *governaille*, *governayle*, < OF. *governail*, *gouvernail*, F. *gouvernail*, m. (OF. also *governaile*, *governaille*, f.), direction, = Sp. *gobernalle*, *gobernallo* = Pg. *governalhe*, *governalho* = It. *gubernacolo*, *gobernaculo*, < L. *gubernaculum*, the helm or rudder of a ship, direction, government, < *gubernare*, steer, direct, govern: see *govern*, *v.*] 1. A rudder; a helm.

Lo! shippes . . . sotheli they ben born aboute of a litel *governayle*.
Wyclif, Jas. iii. 4.

2. Government; management; mastery.

Sharply tak on yow the *governaille*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1136.

Other gift bere hens shall by no *gouernaill*;
Then grett mischaunce to purchace and haue.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5561.

He of this Gardin had the *governall*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 48.

governance (guv′ėr-nans), *n.* [< ME. *governance*, *governaunce*, < OF. *governance*, *gouvernance*, F. *gouvernance* = Pg. *governança*, < ML. *gubernantia*, < L. *gubernare*, govern: see *govern*, *v.*] 1. Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management. [Now chiefly poetical.]

The first determination of God for the attainment of his end must needs be creation, and the next unto it *governance*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Under the Angel's *governance* benign
The happy island danced with corn and wine.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Sicilian's Tale.

Why should we venture teach Him [God] *governance*?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 41.

2†. Behavior; manners.

Perilous fallyngis of hiȝ placis, to myche abstynence, and othere yuel *gouernaunce* aȝens kynde.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

He likest is to fall into mischaunce
That is regardles of his *governaunce*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 384.

governante (guv′ėr-nȧnt), *n.* [< F. *gouvernante* (= Sp. *gobernante* = Pg. *governante* = It. *governante*), a governor's wife, a governess, a housekeeper, fem. of *gouvernant*, ppr. of *gouverner*, govern: see *govern*, *v.*] A woman who has the care and management of children or of a house; a governess. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I saw Envy there drest up in a widow's veil, and the very picture of the *governante* of one of your nobleman's houses.
Sir R. L'Estrange, tr. of Quevedo's Visions, p. 38.

Appears the *Governante* of th' House;
For such in Greece were much in use.
Prior, Protogenes and Apelles.

governation†, *n.* [< ME. *governacioun*, < OF. *governacion*, *gouvernacion* = Sp. *gobernacion* = Pg. *governação* = It. *governazione*, < ML. as if **gubernatio(n-)*, < L. *gubernare*, govern: see *govern* and *-ation*.] Management; control.

Aron, that hadde the temple in *governacioun*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 186.

governess (guv′ėr-nes), *n.* [< *govern* + *-ess*.] 1. A woman invested with authority to control and direct; a female ruler: also used figuratively.

Most select Princesse, . . . most wise *gouernesse* of all the affaires and businesses of the people.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 295.

A matron's sober staidness in her eye,
And all the other grave demeanour fitting
The *governess* of a house.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

The moon, the *governess* of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That rheumatic diseases do abound.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

Great affliction that severe *governess* of the life of man brings upon those souls she seizes on.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

Specifically—2. A woman who has the care of instructing and directing children; an instructress: generally applied to one who teaches children in their own homes.

Mrs. Sydney turned school-mistress, to educate my girls, as I could not afford a *governess*.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

governess (guv′ėr-nes), *v.* [< *governess*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To play the governess; act as governess: as, to go out *governessing*. [Colloq.]

"You will give up your *governessing* slavery at once." "Indeed! begging your pardon, sir, I shall not. I shall go on with it as usual."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

II. *trans.* To control or direct as a governess.

Tutored and *governessed* out of all the pleasantness of being natural.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 855.

government (guv′ėrn-me̤nt), *n.* [Not in ME. (where the equiv. word was *governance*, q. v.); < OF. *governement*, *gouvernement*, F. *gouvernement* = Pr. *governament* = OSp. *gubernamiento* = Pg. It. *governamento*, < ML. as if **gubernamentum*, government, < L. *gubernare*, govern: see *govern* and *-ment*.] 1. Guidance; direction; regulation; management; control: as, the *government* of one's conduct.

The house of God must have orders for the *government* of it, such as not any of the household but God himself hath appointed.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

Thy eyes' windows [shall] fall,
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;
Each part, depriv'd of supple *government*,
Shall, stiff, and stark, and cold, appear like death.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

2. The exercise of authority in the administration of the affairs of a state, community, or society; the authoritative direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies, or states.

Why has *government* been instituted at all? Because the passions of men will not conform to the dictates of reason and justice without constraint.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 15.

Man is so constituted that *government* is necessary to the existence of society, and society to his existence, and the perfection of his faculties.
Calhoun, Works, I. 4.

Government exists for the purpose of keeping the peace, for the purpose of compelling us to settle our disputes by arbitration instead of settling them by blows, for the purpose of compelling us to supply our wants by industry instead of supplying them by rapine.
Macaulay, Disabilities of Jews.

3. The system of polity or body of principles and rules by which the affairs of a state, community, or society are administered; an established or prescribed method of guiding, directing, or managing affairs: as, representative or constitutional *government*; monarchical or republican *government*; the presbyterian, episcopal, or congregational form of church *government*.

The *government* of the United States is a limited *government*, instituted for great national purposes, and for those only.
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 25.

4. The governing body of persons in a state or community; the executive power; the administration. In Great Britain *government* is used specifically to signify the cabinet or ministry, apart from the sovereign; and in speaking of any joint action of this body the article is often omitted: as, the Liberal *government* was defeated by a large majority; *government* brought in a bill.

The Cabinet, the body to which in common use we have latterly come to give the name of *Government*, is simply a body of those privy councillors who are specially summoned.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 297.

5. A state or body politic governed by one authority; a province or division of territory ruled by a governor. Specifically—(*a*) One of the military divisions of France before the revolution. (*b*) In Russia, a province or governorship: as, the *government* of Perm.

For the purposes of territorial administration Russia Proper . . . is divided into forty-six provinces or *Governments* (gubernii).
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 198.

6. Right of governing; administrative authority; the office or function of one charged with the direction and control of affairs.

Warwick, . . .
I here resign my *government* to thee,
For thou art fortunate in all thy deeds.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

7†. Conduct or behavior; self-control or restraint.

Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,
Defect of manners, want of *government*,
Pride, haughtiness, opinion, and disdain.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

How did the University applaud
Thy *government*, behaviour, learning, speech,
Sweetness, and all that could make up a man!
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 1.

8. In *gram.*, the established usage which requires that one word in a sentence should cause another to be of a particular form; grammatical regimen.

governmental (guv-ėrn-men′ta̤l), *a.* [< *government* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to government or the government; given, made, or issued by the government: as, *governmental* interference with trade; *governmental* order; *governmental* policy.

Upon the accession of the Hanoverian dynasty, however, *Governmental* encouragement of literature almost absolutely ceased.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

There is no more possibility of intervention, or of *governmental* aid.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 731.

Governmental theory of the atonement. See *atonement*, 3 (*a*).

governor (guv′ėr-no̤r), *n.* [Also *governour*; < ME. *governor*, usually *governour*, < OF. *governeor*, *governour*, *governur*, *gouvernour*, *gouverneur*, F. *gouverneur* = Pr. *governador* = Sp. *gobernador* = Pg. *governador* = It. *governatore*, < L. *gubernator*, a steersman, pilot, director, governor, < *gubernare*, steer, pilot, direct: see *govern*, *v.*] 1†. A steersman; a pilot.

Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the *governor* listeth.
Jas. iii. 4.

2. The person invested with the supreme executive power in a state or community; specifically, as a personal title, the chief magistrate of a state or province: as, the *governor* of Connecticut; the *governor* of Newfoundland. As a title, abbreviated *Gov.*

Her grace [Queen Elizabeth] likewise on her side, in al her graces passage, shewed herselfe generallye an image of a worthy lady and *gouernour*.
Fabyan, Chron., an. 1559.

To-day the *Governor* is everywhere chosen by the people directly, instead of through the Legislature; his term has generally been much lengthened.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, III. 477.

3. One who is charged with the direction or control of an undertaking or institution: as, the *governors* of the Bank of England; the *governor* of a prison or hospital.

Therle of Northumberland should be chefetaine and supreme *gouernour* of the armie.
Hall, Hen. IV., an. 6.

Out of Machir came down *governors*, and out of Zebulun they that handle the pen of the writer.
Judges v. 14.

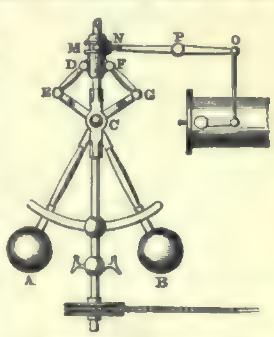
These seven angels are, by antiquity, called the seven *governors* or bishops of the seven churches.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 160.

4. A tutor; one who has the care of a young man; one who instructs a pupil and forms his manners. Compare *governess*, 2. [Obsolete or rare.]

And thus by the Chylde yee shall perceiue the disposytion of the *Gouernour*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

The great work of a *governour* is to fashion the carriage and form the mind.
Locke, Education, § 94.

5. A father; a master or superior; an employer; an elderly person. [Slang.]—6. In *mach.*, a self-acting regulator which controls a supply of steam, gas, or water; especially, any device for automatically regulating the amount of power developed in a machine, as in a steam-engine. Governors are made in a variety of forms and with different methods of action. A form of governor for the steam-engine which illustrates well the general function of such devices is shown in the annexed figure. It represents a spindle kept in motion by the engine. *A* and *B* are two centrifugal balls, *C A* and *C B* the rods which suspend the balls, crossing each other and passing through the spindle at *C*, where the whole is connected by a round pin put through the spindle and the rods, and serving as the point of suspension for the centrifugal balls or revolving pendulums. A piece of brass, *M*, is fitted to slide up and down upon the upper part of the spindle, and to this piece the end of the lever *N O*, whose fulcrum is at *P*, is attached. This piece of brass is also connected with the ball-rods by two short pieces and joints, *D E*, *F G*. When the engine goes too fast, the balls fly further asunder and depress the end *N* of the lever, which partly shuts a throttle-valve connected with the end *O*, and thus diminishes the quantity of steam admitted into the cylinder; and on the other hand, when the engine goes too slowly, the balls fall down toward the spindle and elevate the end *N* of the lever, which opens the throttle-valve wider, and increases the quantity of steam admitted into the cylinder, thus causing it to be proportioned to the resistance of the engine, and keeping the variation of velocity within narrow limits. A similar contrivance is employed in mills to equalize the motion of the machinery. When any part of the machinery is suddenly started or checked, and the moving power remains the same, an alteration in the velocity of the mill will take place, which alteration the governor serves to limit. See *gas governor*.—**Atmospheric, chronometric,** etc., **governor.** See the adjectives.—**Electric governor,** in *mach.*: (*a*) A governor in which the spread of revolving balls or the spread of the rim of a wheel by centrifu-



Governor of a Steam-engine.

gal action may act as a circuit-closer and sound an alarm or control some other part of the mechanism. (*b*) The regulator used in arc-lamps to control the current. See *regulator.*—**Governors' Act**, an English statute of 1699 (11 and 12 William III., c. 12), making governors, their deputies, etc., of plantations beyond sea answerable in England for crimes committed within such plantations.—**Governor's council.** See *council.*—**Gyroscope governor.** See *gyroscope.*—**Marine governor**, a governor for marine engines intended to overcome the effects of the motion of a vessel on a governor of ordinary construction. Many such governors have been invented, in which the centrifugal balls are replaced by other contrivances.—**Screw-propeller governor**, a form of governor in which the throttle-valve is regulated by the action of a screw-propeller device working in a resisting fluid.

governor-block (guv'ėr-no̤r-blok), *n.* In the railway automatic compression-brake, one of a pair of cast-iron blocks pivoted to the axle-clamp. They are driven by centrifugal force when the axle of the brake is revolved, and serve, by means of a pin on the extremity, to actuate the mechanism which throws the brake into gear. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

governor-general (guv'ėr-no̤r-jen'e̤-ral), *n.* A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors; a viceroy: as, the *governor-general* of Canada.

> The *Governor-General* of India has absolute control over, and command of, the army in the field, so far as the direction of the campaign and the points of operation are concerned. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 211.

governor-generalship (guv'ėr-no̤r-jen'e̤-ral-ship), *n.* [< *governor-general* + *-ship.*] The office, functions, sphere of authority, etc., of a governor-general.

> Desirous that he should assume an absolute *governor-generalship.* *Motley*, United Netherlands, I. 399.

governorship (guv'ėr-no̤r-ship), *n.* [< *governor* + *-ship.*] The office of governor.

govinda (gō̤-vin'dä̤), *n.* [E. Ind.] The name of an Indian kite, *Milvus govinda.*

gov't. A contraction of *government.*

gow (gou), *n.* A Scotch form of *gull*^{2}.

gowan (gou'a̤n), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. and Ir. *gugan*, a bud, flower, daisy.] In Scotland, one of several different yellow flowers, as the dandelion, the common marigold, the hawkweed, the globe-flower, etc., but generally the daisy, *Bellis perennis.* Also *gowlan.*

> We twa hae run about the braes,
> An' pu'd the *gowans* fine.
> *Burns*, Auld Lang Syne.

> They [the sheets] were washed wi' the fairy-well water, and bleached on the bonnie white *gowans*, and beetled by Nelly and hersell. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxiv.

Lapper or **lockin gowan**, the globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus.*—**Meadow-gowan**, or **open gowan**, the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.*

gowany (gou'a̤-ni), *a.* [< *gowan* + *-y*^{1}.] Decked with gowans; covered with mountain daisies. [Scotch.]

> Sweeter than *gowany* glens, or new-mown hay.
> *Ramsay*, Gentle Shepherd, ii. 2.

gowar (gou'är), *n.* Same as *gouaree.*

gowd (goud), *n.* A Scotch form of *gold.*

gowden (gou'dn), *a.* A Scotch form of *golden.*

gowdie, gowdy (gou'di), *n.* [Sc., = E. *goldy*; a dim. name applied to various animals having yellow or yellowish color or spots.] 1. The gemmous dragonet.—2. The gray gurnard.—3. The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion.* Also *gowdie-duck.*—4. A cow.—**Heels o'er gowdy.** See *heel*^{1}.

gowdnook (goud'nök), *n.* [Sc., also *gowdanook, gaufnook.*] A fish, the skipper or saury, *Scomberesox saurus.*

gowdy, *n.* See *gowdie.*

gowf† (gouf), *v. t.* [Sc., also written *gowff*; < *gouf*, a common pronunciation and old spelling of *golf*: see *golf, goff*^{3}.] To strike with the flat of the hand; strike as in playing at hand-ball; cuff.

> North, Fox, and Co.
> *Gowff'd* Willie like a ba', man.
> *Burns*, The American War.

gowk (gouk), *n.* [Sc., also *gouk*, = E. *gawk*, q. v.] 1. A cuckoo.—2. A stupid fellow; a gawk. See *gawk*, 2.—**To give one the gowk**, to befool one.

> Ye hae *gi'en me the gowk*, Annet,
> But I'll gie you the scorn;
> For there's no a bell in a' the town
> Shall ring for you the morn.
> *Sweet Willie* (Child's Ballads, II. 96).

gowk† (gouk), *v. t.* [< *gowk, n.*] To make (a person) look like a fool or gawk; puzzle.

> Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gowked.*
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

gowkit (gou'kit), *a.* [< *gowk* + *-it*^{2} = *-ed*^{2}.] Foolish; stupid; giddy. [Scotch.]

gowkmeat (gouk'mēt), *n.* The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella.* Same as *cuckoo's-bread.*

gowky†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gawky.*

gowl^1 (goul), *v. i.* [< ME. *goulen, gowlen* (also *gowlen, gaulen, gawlen*, > E. *yawl*^{1}, *yowl*), < Icel. *gaula*, low, bellow: see *yawl*^{1}, *yowl.*] 1. To howl, either threateningly or in weeping. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

> For unnethes es a chylde borne fully,
> That it ne begynnes to *gowle* and crye.
> *Hampole*, MS. Bowes, p. 25. (*Halliwell.*)

> May ne'er misfortune's *gowling* bark
> Howl thro' the dwelling o' the clerk.
> *Burns*, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

2. In *coal-mining*, to break down: said of the roof or sides of a mine. *Gresley.* [Derbyshire, Eng.]

gowl^2†, *n.* Another spelling of *ghoul.*

gowlan, *n.* Same as *gowan.*

gowlee (gou'lē), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *gauli*, a cow-herd, a caste living by keeping cows and selling milk, < Hind., etc., *gau, gao*, also uninflected *go*, a cow, ox, bull, < Skt. *go*, a cow, = Gr. *βοῦς* = L. *bos* = E. *cow*: see *cow*^{1}.] The cow-herd caste in Hindustan.

gown (goun), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *gownd, gound*; < ME. *goune*, a gown, either (1) < OF. *gune, gone* = Pr. *gona* = OSp. *gona* = It. *gonna* (ML. *gunna*, MGr. *γοῦνα*, Albanian *gunë*), a gown, a petticoat; or (2) < W. *gwn* = Corn. *gun* = Manx *goon* = Ir. *gunn* = Gael. *gun*, a gown. The Rom. forms are themselves prob. of Celtic origin. Cf. W. *gwnio*, sew, stitch.] 1. An outer garment, generally long and loose, of various shapes and uses. Specifically—(*a*) A long and loose outer robe usually worn by men at the beginning of the fifteenth century and later, and by women continuously from an early date in the middle ages; essentially, a garment meant to be girded at the waist, somewhat close-fitting above and large and loose below.

> He came with all speed,
> In a *gownd* of green velvet from heel to the head.
> *Death of Queen Jane* (Child's Ballads, VII. 77).

> I [Dogberry] am a wise fellow, . . . and one that hath two *gowns* and everything handsome about him.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 2.

(*b*) Same as *dress*, 2. [*Dress* is preferred for a garment cut to fit the person, the *gown* being more properly a loose garment hanging from the shoulders. Compare (*c*).]

> She pat on her back her silken *gown*,
> An' on her breast a siller pin.
> *Erlinton* (Child's Ballads, III. 221).

> The Queen, I hear, is now very well again, and that she hath bespoke herself a new *gown.* *Pepys*, Diary, II. 61.

> She clad herself in a russet *gown*,
> She was no longer Lady Clare.
> *Tennyson*, Lady Clare.

(*c*) A loose garment worn in the house; a wrapper: as, a dressing-*gown*; a night-*gown.*

> My skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose *gown.*
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

2. A long and loose over-dress, of varying styles, worn distinctively on official occasions in Europe, and less commonly in America, by clergymen, judges, lawyers, and university professors and students; hence, the emblem of civil power or place, as opposed to the *sword.*

> We hear
> The lawyers plead in armour 'stead of *gowns.*
> *Webster and Dekker*, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 47.

> There is a reverence due
> From children of the *gown* to men of action.
> *Fletcher* (*and others*), Bloody Brother, i. 1.

> I saw two grave auncient Judges . . . in their Scarlet *gownes*, . . . with many other Civilians . . . in blacke *gownes.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 31.

> I past beside the reverend walls
> In which of old I wore the *gown.*
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

3†. The toga.

> Then were the Roman fashions imitated, and the *Gown.*
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

> The toga, or *gown*, seems to have been of a semicircular form, without sleeves, different in largeness according to the wealth or poverty of the wearer, and used only upon occasion of appearing in publick.
> *Kennet*, Roman Antiquities, II. v. 7.

Geneva gown, the form of preaching-gown, academic rather than ecclesiastical in character, affected by the early Genevan reformers, and adopted generally among Puritans and Low-churchmen. It is made to fit the body loosely, has full sleeves, and can be worn with or without a cassock. It is now seldom worn in the Anglican Church, the surplice or the masters' gown being used instead; but it is still the common form of pulpit-gown among Presbyterian and other dissenting ministers.—**Guarded gown**†. See *guard, v.*—**Town and gown**, at Oxford and other university and college towns in Great Britain, the citizens or townspeople on the one hand, and the professors and students on the other. At Oxford quarrels and riots between town and gown were of frequent occurrence in the middle ages, and have broken out occasionally in later times.

gown (goun), *v.* [< *gown, n.*] I. *trans.* To invest with a gown; clothe or dress in a gown; hence, to impart the function represented by the gown to.

> The person that is *gowned* is by his gowne putt in mynd of gravitye. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> The comparison then is briefly between a *gownd* man and a souldier's condition in respect of expedition.
> *Holyday*, Juvenal, Illus. of the Sixteenth Satyre.

> For travel girt, for business *gowned.*
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 20.

II. *intrans.* To put on a gown.

gown-cloth†, *n.* A piece of cloth sufficient to make a gown.

> Tell, quod the lord, and thou shalt have anon
> A *goune-cloth*, by God and by Saint John.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 552.

> Paid to John Pope, draper, for 2 *gown-cloths*, eight yards, of 2 colors. [Time of Henry VI.]
> Quoted in *Archæologia*, XXXIX. 367.

gownman (goun'ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *gownmen* (-men). Same as *gownsman.*

> A *gownman* learn'd. *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 138.

gown-piece (goun'pēs), *n.* A piece of cloth fit to make a gown of, and sufficient in quantity.

gownsman (gounz'ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *gownsmen* (-men). 1. One whose professional habit is a gown, as a lawyer, or a professor or student of a university, especially the last.

> We used to meet *gownsmen* in High Street reading the goodly volume as they walked—pensive with a grave and sage delight. *Hogg*, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 92.

> The townsmen came on with a rush and shout, and were met by the *gownsmen* with settled, steady pluck.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford.

2. One devoted to the arts of peace, in distinction from a soldier; a citizen.

gowpen, *n.* See *goupen.*

gowt (gout), *n.* See *gout*^{2}.

goyazite (go-yaz'īt), *n.* [< *Goyaz*, a large inland province of Brazil, noted for gold and diamonds, + *-ite*^{2}.] A phosphate of aluminium and calcium, occurring, in rounded grains of a yellowish-white color, in the diamond-bearing gravels of Brazil.

gozzan, *n.* See *gossan.*

gozzard, gozzerd (goz'ä̤rd, -ėrd), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *gosherde*, a gooseherd: see *gooseherd*, and cf. *goshawk, gosling.*] 1. One who herds geese. *Malme.* [Prov. Eng.]

> A person called a *gozzard*, i. e., goose-herd, attends the flocks, and twice a day drives the whole to water.
> *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Gray Lag Goose.

> The man who tended them was called a gooseherd, corrupted into *gozzerd.* *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 777.

2. A fool; a silly fellow. *Pegge.* [Prov. Eng.]

G. P. O. An abbreviation of *General Post-office.*

gr. An abbreviation (*a*) of *grain* or *grains*; (*b*) of *gram* or *grams*; (*c*) of *groschen.*

Gr. An abbreviation of *Greek.*

Graafian follicle. See *follicle*, 2.

graal†, *n.* See *grail*^{2}.

grab^1 (grab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grabbed*, ppr. *grabbing.* [< Sw. *grabba* = MLG. *grabben*, grasp; a secondary verb (cf. its freq. *grabble*) connected with *grub, grope*^{1}, *grasp*, and ult. *gripe*^{1}, but not with *grapple.*] To seize forcibly or roughly; grip suddenly; snatch; hence, to get possession of rudely, roughly, forcibly, or illegally. [Colloq.]

> The desire to *grab* the lands of the weaker races is also less enveloped now than it was earlier in the century in such specious forms of words as "the blessings of civilisation." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 1.

grab^1 (grab), *n.* [< *grab*^{1}, *v. t.*] 1. The act of grabbing; a sudden grasp or seizure; a catch; hence, acquisition by violent, dishonest, or corrupt means.

> The girls wonder how those gunners sit so straight with folded arms, and never mak hysterical *grabs* at the bars or at each other, as they would do under like circumstances. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 788.

> The late session has left a record singularly free from scandals, and the results of its work will be searched in vain for "big *grabs*" or "jobs" out of which to make campaign thunder. *The Nation*, July 10, 1884, p. 21.

2. Something that is grabbed or obtained by grabbing.—3. A mechanical device for gripping an object; a grip. Specifically—(*a*) In *mining*, a tool intended for extricating broken rods or other articles from a boring. (*b*) A pair of iron hooks or grapples for gripping an object.—**Back-pay grab, salary grab**, in *U. S. hist.*, a retroactive congressional act of 1873 for the increase of the salaries of congressmen: an opprobrious name.

grab^2 (grab), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Ar. *gharāb*, Marathi *gurāb, ghurāb.*] A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts.

grab-bag (grab'bag), *n.* A bag containing articles to be obtained by thrusting the hand within and seizing one, the privilege of doing so being previously bought, a common money-getting device at charitable fairs; figuratively, any unscrupulous device for gain or spoils, into which the element of uncertainty enters.

It is a *grab-bag* from which every disappointed politician hopes to draw a prize.
New York Tribune, Sept. 23, 1879.

grabber (grab'ėr), *n.* One who or that which grabs, grasps, or snatches.

grabble (grab'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *grabbled*, ppr. *grabbling*. [= D. *grabbelen*, snatch, scramble for, = LG. (> G.) *grabbeln*, grope, fumble (cf. LG. *grubbeln*, grope, fumble); freq. of *grab*^{1}: see *grab*^{1} and *grub*.] To grope about; feel with the hands; make tentative grasps or clutches.

And so [Cato] went forward at adventure, taking extream and incredible pains, and in much danger of his life, *grabling* all night in the dark without moonlight, through wild olive trees and high rocks.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 294.

He puts his hands in his Pockets, and keeps a *grabling* and a fumbling, and shaking, at last tells you he has left his Money at home. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 99.

It was a new style of salmagundi; some of the boys were doused into each other, some were rolled against the tree, some sent *grabbling* on their faces down the hill.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

grab-game (grab'gām), *n.* A method of swindling or theft, consisting in snatching anything exposed, as the stakes in gambling, or a purse, and making off with it.—**To practise the grab-game**, to raise a disturbance, as in gambling, for the sake of plunder. [Slang.]

grab-hook (grab'hůk), *n.* In *angling*, a hook made by fixing four large fish-hooks in a piece of lead; a pull-devil. [Colloq.]

grab-iron (grab'ī"ėrn), *n.* One of the handles attached to freight-cars for the use of trainmen in boarding the cars. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

grab-line (grab'līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope hanging on shipboard in such a way that it can be grabbed or seized if necessary. Specifically—(*a*) A rope hung along a ship's side, near the water's edge, so that boatmen can seize and hold on to it when coming alongside. (*b*) A rope hung over a ship's side and made fast inboard, so that workmen outside of the ship can hold on to it.

grace (grās), *n.* [< ME. *grace*, *grase*, *gras*, < OF. *grace*, *grasce*, F. *grâce* = Pr. *gratia*, *gracia*, *grassia* = Sp. *gracia* = Pg. *graça* = It. *grazia*, < L. *gratia*, (pass.) favor, esteem, hence agreeableness, regard, (act.) favor, gratitude (in pl., personified, *Gratiæ*, the Graces), < *gratus*, (pass.) beloved, dear, (act.) thankful, grateful (> E. *grate*^{3}), in form a pp., = Gr. *χαρτός*, that causes delight, welcome, verbal adj. (pp.) of *χαίρειν*, rejoice, > *χάρις*, favor, grace (in pl. *αἱ Χάριτες*, the Graces), *χαρά*, joy.] **1.** That element or quality of form, manner, movement, carriage, deportment, language, etc., which renders it pleasing or agreeable; elegance or beauty of form, outline, manner, motion, or act; pleasing harmony or appropriateness; that quality in a thing or an act which charms or delights: as, to move with easy *grace*.

Grace was in all her steps. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 488.

Her purple habit sits with such a *grace*
On her smooth shoulders. *Dryden*, Æneid.

So, with that *grace* of hers,
Slow-moving as a wave against the wind, . . .
So she came in. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] In *classical myth.*, the goddesses of the beauty, brightness, and joy in nature and humanity. The Graces are the *Charites* of the Greeks, variously described as daughters of Helios (the Sun) and Aigle (heavenly brightness), or of Zeus (Jupiter) and Eurynome (daughter of Ocean—the Aurora). They were also variously named, but their most familiar names are Aglaia (the brilliant), Euphrosyne (cheerfulness), and Thalia (the bloom of life). They had in their gift grace, loveliness, and favor, and were attendants in the train of Aphrodite.

But come, thou goddess fair and free,
In Heaven yclep'd Euphrosyne, . . .
Whom lovely Venus at a birth,
With two sister *Graces* more,
To ivy-crowned Bacchus bore.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 15.

The Muses and the *Graces*, group'd in threes,
Enring'd a billowing fountain.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. Amenity of disposition or manner; sweetness or amiability; graciousness; politeness; courtesy; civility: as, to yield with good *grace*.

It is a great *grace* in a prince, to take that with condicions which is absolutely her owne.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Not a man of you
Had so much *grace* [as] to put it in my mind.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

4. *pl.* A kind of play or game designed to exhibit or develop easy gracefulness in motion. One player, by means of two sticks held one in each hand, throws a small hoop to another, who endeavors to catch it on two similar sticks, and then to throw it back in the same way.

5. A pleasing and attractive quality or endowment; beauty; adornment; embellishment.

An ornament that yieldeth no small *grace* to a roome.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 186.

Chastity, good-nature, and affability are the *graces* that play in her countenance. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

From vulgar bounds with bold disorder part,
And snatch a *grace* beyond the reach of art.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 153.

Every *grace* that plastic language knows
To nameless poets its perfection owes.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

6. In *music*, an embellishment, whether vocal or instrumental, not essential to the harmony or melody of a piece, such as an appoggiatura, a trill, a turn, etc. Such embellishments were much more common in music for the harpsichord and the viol than they are for modern instruments; their exact form and even the place of their introduction were often left in the eighteenth century to the taste of the performer.

7. Favor; good will; friendship; favorable disposition to another; favorable regard: as, to be in one's good *graces*; to reign by the *grace* of God.

I suld not attempe thus to commoune,
Bot of ther *grace*, correctioune, and pardoune.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 101.

"Certes" (sayd he) "I n'ill thine offred *grace*,
Ne to be made so happy doe intend."
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 33.

Your majesty's high *grace* to poesy
Shall stand 'gainst all the dull detractions
Of leaden souls. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Victoria, By the *Grace* of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. *Burke's Peerage.*

8. An act of kindness or favor accorded to or bestowed on another; a good turn or service freely rendered.

And whanne twei gheeris werin fillid Felix took a successour Porcius Festus, and Felix wolde give *grace* to Iewis, and left Poul boundun. *Wyclif*, Acts xxiv. 27 (Oxf.).

To othere, that asken him *grace*, suche as han served him, he ne ʒevethe not but his Signet.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 82.

This was a peculiar *grace*, not allowed to any but persons of the highest rank. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 9.

Do me *grace* in sitting by my side.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 157.

9. A faculty, license, or dispensation bestowed by legal authority, the granting of which rests in discretion or favor, and is not to be asked as of right; a privilege; also, in *Eng. law*, a general and free pardon by act of Parliament. Also called *act of grace*.

In duke Ionys house a ʒoman ther was,
For his rewarde prayde suche a *grace*;
The duke gete graunt ther-of in londe,
Of the kyng his fader, I vndurstonde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of that college, after he had received all the *graces* and degrees—the proctorship and doctorship—could be obtained there. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

The Irish . . . accordingly offered to pay £120,000 in exchange for 51 privileges or *graces*, . . . and that a parliament should be held to confirm these *graces*.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 55.

10. In *Scrip.* and *theol.*: (*a*) The free, unmerited love and favor of God: as, the doctrine of *grace* (that is, the doctrine that all things, including salvation, are received from God as a free gift, and not merited or earned by man).

Shall we continue in sin, that *grace* may abound?
Rom. vi. 1.

(*b*) The enjoyment of the favor of God.

By whom also we have access by faith into this *grace* wherein we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God.
Rom. v. 2.

(*c*) Benefit, especially inward spiritual gifts, conferred by God through Christ Jesus; specifically, power or disposition to yield obedience to the divine laws, to practise the Christian virtues, and to bear trouble or affliction with patience and resignation: as, *grace* to perform a duty, or to bear up under an affliction.

With god wille take we the *grace* that God wol us sende.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2364.

Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister *grace* unto the hearers. Eph. iv. 29.

11†. Virtue; power; efficacy.

O mickle is the powerful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

12†. Share of favor allotted to one; lot; fortune; luck.

He had at Thebes sory *grace*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 746.

13. Mercy; pardon.

Oure greuaunce for-geue we algate,
And we graunte hym oure *grace* with a goode chere.
York Plays, p. 306.

Death is to him that wretched life doth lead
Both *grace* and gaine. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 11.

Thairfoir the Gordones gaue no *grace*,
Becaus they craved it nought.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 228).

14. Indulgence; forbearance; allowance of time: as, three days' *grace* for the payment of a note.

See, the church empties apace. . . .
Hallo, there, sacristan! five minutes' *grace*!
Browning, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

15. In English universities, an act, vote, or decree of the government of the institution: as, a *grace* was approved by the Senate at Cambridge for founding a Chinese professorship.

In universities many ungracious *graces* there be gotten.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 22.

All *Graces* (as the legislative measures proposed by the Senate are termed) have to be submitted first to the Caput, each member of which has an absolute veto on the *grace*.
Literary World, XII. 283.

16†. Thanks; thanksgiving.

They . . . answerden ful mekely and benignely, yeldynge *graces* and thankinges to here lord, Melibee.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Sir, now be-holde what oure lorde doth for yow, and for to saue youre peple, moche ought ye hym honoure and yelde *graces* with goode herte whan he thus you socoured and helpeth in soche nede. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 578.

17. A formula of words expressing thanks and craving a blessing on or with a meal or refreshment; a short prayer before or after meals, in which a blessing is asked or thanks are rendered: as, to say *grace*; *grace* before meat.

Lucio. I think thou never wast where *grace* was said.
2 *Gent.* No? a dozen times at least.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2.

He [Job] said *grace* when he had no meat, when God gave him stones for bread, and scorpions for fish.
Donne, Sermons, xi.

Their Beer was strong; their Wine was port;
Their Meal was large; their *Grace* was short.
Prior, An Epitaph.

18. A title of honor formerly borne by the sovereigns of England, but now used only as a ceremonious title in speaking to or of a duke, a duchess, or an archbishop: as, his *Grace* the Duke of Wellington.

How fares your *Grace*? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbishop's *Grace* of York, Douglas, Mortimer,
Capitulate against us, and are up.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

A Peasant. But, Sir Thomas, must we levy war against the Queen's *Grace*?
Wyatt. No, my friend; war for the Queen's *Grace*—to save her from herself and Philip.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 1.

Converting grace, grace which effects conversion.—**Coöperant grace**, grace coöperating with the will of the believer.—**Covenant of grace.** See *covenant of works*, under *covenant*.—**Day of grace**, in *theol.*, the time during which mercy is offered to sinners.

Life is the season God hath given
To fly from hell and rise to heaven;
That *day of grace* fleets fast away,
And none its rapid course can stay.
Scotch Scripture Paraphrase.

Days of grace. (*a*) In *old Eng. law*, days granted by the court for delay at the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant; three days beyond the day named in the writ, in which the person summoned might appear and answer. (*b*) The period beyond the fixed day for payment allowed by law or custom for paying a negotiable note or bill of exchange. In Great Britain and the United States, at common law, three days are allowed; but if the last day of grace falls on Sunday, or any day on which business is not legally carried on, the bill or note is payable on the day preceding. Modern statutes have made some changes in these rules, particularly as regards legal holidays immediately preceding or following Sunday. Bankers' checks are payable on demand without days of grace, and the same rule applies to bills or notes payable on demand.—**Economy** or **dispensation of grace**, the system or method according to which God dispenses his free gifts, especially his spiritual gifts, to man.—**Good graces**, favor; friendship.

What has the merchant done, that he should be so little in the *good graces* of Sir Roger?
Steele, Spectator, No. 174.

Indwelling grace, grace operating on the believer as a sanctifying power.—**Irresistible grace**, grace independent of and irresistible by the human will. According to some theologians, grace in conversion is *irresistible*; according to others, *coöperant*.—**Means of grace**, the means by which divine influence is exerted on the hearts of men, such as the preaching of the gospel, the reading of Scripture, prayer, meditation, public worship, and the sacraments of the church.

We bless thee . . . for the *means of grace*, and for the hope of glory.
Book of Common Prayer, General Thanksgiving.

Operations of grace, the sanctifying influences ascribed in the Scriptures to the Holy Spirit.—**Prevenient grace**, grace which acts upon the sinner before repentance.—**Saving grace**, those spiritual gifts which are essential to or constitute salvation.—**To fall from grace**, to lose the spiritual gifts conferred in conversion, and relapse into a state of apostasy and sin. Arminianism affirms, Calvinism denies, the possibility of falling from grace.—**To take heart of grace** (formerly also **at grace** or **a grace** [sometimes written *grasse* and confused with *grass*]), to take courage because of favor or indulgence shown.

And with that she drinking delivered me the glasse, I now *taking heart at grasse* to see her so gamesome, as merilie as I could, pledged her in this manner.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, sig. H, 2 b.

What it was, after I had eaten a little *heart a grasse*, which grew at my feete, I feared not, and who was the owner I greatly cared not, but boldly accosted him, and desired house-roome. *The Man in the Moone* (1609).

Then spake Achilles swift of pace,
"Fear not" (quoth he), "*take heart of grace*,
What e're thou hast to say, be 't best or
Worst, speake it out, thou son of Thestor."
Homer a la Mode (1665).

With a bad grace, ungracefully; ungraciously; with evident reluctance, inappropriateness, or insincerity: as, the apology was made *with a bad grace*.—**With a good grace**, gracefully; graciously: now generally implying that the air of graciousness is rather forced: as, he made reparation *with a good grace*.

He does it *with a better grace*, but I do it more natural.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

No man discharges pecuniary obligations *with a better grace* than my father. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 33.

grace (grās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graced*, ppr. *gracing*. [‹ *grace*, *n.*] 1. To adorn; decorate; embellish and dignify; lend or add grace to.

Who would have thought that all of them should hope
So much of our connivance as to come
To *grace* themselves with titles not their own?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Neither corn nor pasture *graced* the field,
Nor would the vine her purple harvest yield.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Great Jove and Phœbus *graced* his noble line. *Pope.*

2†. To confer grace or favor upon; afford pleasure or gratification to.

This place, where we last . . . did *grace* our eyes upon her ever-flourishing beauty. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

I am persuaded the work will gain upon men's minds in ages, but your *gracing* it may make it take hold more swiftly. *Bacon*, Letter, Oct. 12, 1620.

3. To dignify or gratify by an act of favor; favor or honor (with something).

How with this nod to *grace* that subtle courtier,
How with that frown to make this noble tremble.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 4.

So ye will *grace* me . . . with your fellowship
O'er these waste downs whereon I lost myself.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4†. To supply with heavenly grace.

Grace the disobedient. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 50.

5. In *music*, to add grace-notes, cadenzas, etc., to: as, to *grace* a melody.

grace-cup (grās'kup), *n.* 1. A cup, generally a standing cup, goblet, hanap, or other large vessel, in which the last draught was drunk at table, being passed from guest to guest.

As a corollary to conclude the feast, and continue their mirth, a *grace cup* came in to cheer their hearts, and they drank healths to one another again and again.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 409.

2. A draught from this cup.

And dinner, grace, and *grace-cup* done,
Expect a wondrous deal of fun.
Lloyd, To George Coleman.

A shadow of this Anglo-Saxon custom [love-cup in monasteries] may yet be seen in the *grace-cup* of the universities, and the loving cup passed round among the guests at the great dinners given by the Lord Mayor of London.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 336, note.

3. A richly spiced and flavored drink served in the grace-cup. The recipe for the Oxford grace-cup provides for strong beer flavored with lemon-peel, nutmeg, and sugar, with very brown toast soaked in it.

graced (grāst), *a.* 1. Endowed with grace; beautiful; graceful.

One of the properest and best *graced* men that I ever saw. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2†. Virtuous; chaste.

Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel
Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

graceful (grās'fůl), *a.* [‹ *grace* + *-ful.*] 1. Characterized by grace or elegance; displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant: used particularly of motion, looks, and speech: as, a *graceful* walk; a *graceful* deportment; a *graceful* speaker; a *graceful* air.

High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode.
Dryden, Æneid.

In both these [postures], to be *graceful* it is requisite that there be no appearance of difficulty.
Burke, Sublime and Beautiful, iii. 22.

He gave himself freely to poetry and other *graceful* accomplishments. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 334.

Why should the man tell truth just here,
When *graceful* lying meets such ready shrift?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 127.

2†. Having Christian grace or piety; in a state of grace.

You have a holy father,
A *graceful* gentleman; against whose person,
So sacred as it is, I have done sin.
Shak., W. T., v. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. *Elegant*, etc. (see *elegant*); easy, natural, unconstrained.

gracefully (grās'fůl-i), *adv.* In a graceful manner; elegantly; with a natural ease and propriety: as, to walk or speak *gracefully*.

Buds, and leaves, and sprigs,
And curling tendrils, *gracefully* dispos'd.
Cowper, Task, iv. 154.

gracefulness (grās'fůl-nes), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being graceful; elegance of manner or deportment; beauty with dignity in manner, motion, or countenance.

Gracefulness is an idea belonging to posture and motion. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful, iii. 22.

2†. A state of grace; excellence.

If you
Can find no disposition in yourself
To sorrow, yet by *gracefulness* in her
Find out the way, and by your reason weep.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

3†. Graciousness.

"O lady of my life," said he to Zelmane, "I plainly lay my death to you if you refuse me; let not certain imaginative rules, whose truth stands but on opinion, keep so wise a mind from *gracefulness* and mercy, whose never-failing laws nature hath planted in us."
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

grace-hoop (grās'hōp), *n.* A slender hoop used in playing the game of graces.

graceless (grās'les), *a.* [‹ ME. *graceles*; ‹ *grace* + *-less.*] Without grace. (*a*) Wanting in propriety or elegance. (*b*) Having departed from or having been deprived of divine grace; hence, villainous; corrupt; depraved.

For God his gifts there plenteously bestowes,
But *gracelesse* men them greatly do abuse.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 326.

(*c*) Ungracious; ill-mannered; uncivil.

For modes of faith let *graceless* zealots fight,
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 305.

You *graceless* dog, help your mother up.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

(*d*†) Out of grace or favor.

How wostow so that thou art *graceless?*
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 781.

Thou dost abhor to dwell
So near the dim thoughts of this troubled breast,
And grace these *graceless* projects of my heart.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

(*e*†) Without mercy; pitiless.

I have asked grace of a *graceless* face,
No pardon there is for you and me.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 43).

gracelessly (grās'les-li), *adv.* In a graceless manner.

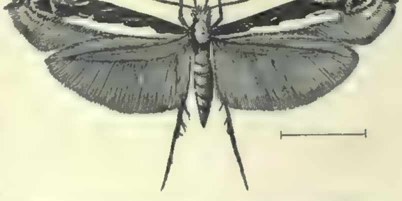
gracelessness (grās'les-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being graceless.

grace-note (grās'nōt), *n.* In *music*, a grace; especially, an appoggiatura. See *grace*, 6.

grace-stroke (grās'strōk), *n.* A finishing touch or stroke; a coup-de-grace. *Davies.*

Your intentions led you to our neighbouring kingdom of Scotland, to perfect and give the *grace-stroke* to that very liberal education you have so signally improved in England.
Scotland Characterized, 1701 (Harl. Misc., VII. 377).

Gracilaria (gras-i-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *gracilis*, slender, + *-aria.*] 1. A genus of mollusks. —2. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Gracilariidæ*, containing very small but beautiful tineid moths, characterized by the form of the fore wings and the smoothly clothed palpi. It is a large genus, with nearly 50 European and about as many North American species. The genus was named by Haworth in 1829, or earlier.



Gracilaria salicifoliella. (Line shows natural size.)

Gracilariidæ (gras"i-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Heineman, 1870), ‹ *Gracilaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of tineid moths having long slender bodies, small wings, long antennæ, and 3-jointed palpi. It contains the important genera *Coriscium* and *Ornix* besides *Gracilaria*, which are rich in species and wide-spread. The larvæ are all leaf-miners when young, but quit their mines before pupating, usually rolling the edge of the leaf around the cocoon.

gracile (gras'il), *a.* [= Sp. (obs.) *grácil* = Pg. (rare) *gracil* = It. *gracile*, ‹ L. *gracilis*, slender, thin.] Slender; thin; hence, gracefully slight in form, development, or manifestation. [A word long recognized, but comparatively recent in use.]

Where in groves the *gracile* Spring
Trembles, with mute orison
Confidently strengthening.
D. G. Rossetti, Love's Nocturn.

There are girls in those unfamiliar villages worthy to inspire any statuary—beautiful with the beauty of ruddy bronze—*gracile* as the palmettoes that sway above them.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 733.

gracilent† (gras'i-lent), *a.* [= It. *gracilento*, ‹ L. *gracilentus*, equiv. to *gracilis*, slender, thin: see *gracile.*] Same as *gracile.*

graciles, *n.* Plural of *gracilis.*

graciliductor (gras"i-li-duk'tor), *n.*; pl. *graciliductores* (-duk-tō'rēz). [NL., ‹ L. *gracilis* + NL. (*ad*)*ductor*, a muscle of the thigh: see *adductor.*] Same as *gracilis.* *Coues*, 1887. [Rare.]

gracilis (gras'i-lis), *n.*; pl. *graciles* (-lēz). [NL., ‹ L. *gracilis*, slender (sc. *musculus*, muscle): see *gracile.*] A muscle of the thigh arising from the descending ramus of the pubis, running along the inner border of the thigh, and inserted in the upper part of the shaft of the tibia, assisting to adduct the thigh and flex the leg: so called from its slenderness in man. It is one of the adductor group.

gracility (grā-sil'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *gracilite*, F. *gracilité* = It. *gracilità*, ‹ L. *gracilita(t-)s*, slenderness, thinness, ‹ *gracilis*, slender: see *gracile.*] The character of being gracile; slenderness. [Rare.]

It was accordingly subjected to a process of extenuation, out of which it emerged reduced to little more than a third of its original *gracility*—a skeleton without marrow or substance. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

gracioso (grā-si-ō'sō; Sp. pron. grä-thē-ō'sō), *n.* [Sp., a buffoon, harlequin, comic actor, ‹ *gracioso*, graceful, facetious, funny, ridiculous, = E. *gracious*, q. v.] 1. A favorite. *Davies.*

The Lord Marquess of Buckingham, then a great *Gratioso*, was put on by the Prince to ask the King's liking to this amourous adventure.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 114.

2. A character in Spanish comedy, corresponding in many respects to the English clown.

At length the *Gracioso* presented himself to open the scene. . . . I perceived that he was one of those spoiled actors in whom the pit pardons everything.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, vii. 6.

gracious (grā'shus), *a.* [‹ ME. *gracious*, *gracios*, ‹ OF. *gracios*, *gracieus*, F. *gracieux* = Pr. *gracios* = Sp. Pg. *gracioso* = It. *grazioso*, ‹ L. *gratiosus*, enjoying favor, popular, agreeable, showing favor, obliging, ‹ *gratia*, favor, grace: see *grace.*] 1. Full of grace or favor; disposed to show good will, or to exercise favor or kindness; beneficent; benignant.

Thou art a God ready to pardon, *gracious* and merciful.
Neh. ix. 17.

I know his Majesty is *gracious* to you, and you may well expect some Preferment that way.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 15.

2. Characterized by or exhibiting favor or kindness; friendly; kind; courteous: now usually implying condescension.

All bare him witness, and wondered at the *gracious* words which proceeded out of his mouth. Luke iv. 22.

He is a very insignificant fellow, but exceeding *gracious.*
Steele, Tatler, No. 127.

Sir Lancelot, as became a noble knight,
Was *gracious* to all ladies. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

3. Characterized by or endowed with divine or saving grace; righteous; virtuous.

Ham. Dost know this water-fly?
Hor. No, my good lord.
Ham. Thy state is the more *gracious*, for 'tis a vice to know him. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

Many of their children . . . were of best dispositions and *gracious* inclinations.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 23.

He reckons it no abjection to be abased in the face of man, so he may be *gracious* in the eyes of God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 840.

4. Attractive; agreeable; acceptable; excellent; graceful; becoming; beautiful.

> Therby wende he to be *gracious*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 507.

> Toward the Est ende of the Cytee, is a fulle fair Chirche and a *gracyouse*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 69.

> In dimension, and the shape of nature,
> A *gracious* person. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

> How *gracious* is the mountain at this hour!
> *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

Good gracious, goodness gracious, my gracious, gracious me, or simply **gracious,** an exclamation of surprise, originally a mild oath, *good* or *gracious God.* =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Kind, Good-natured,* etc. (see *benignant*); benevolent, condescending, lenient, affable, familiar, civil, courteous.

graciously (grā'shus-li), *adv.* [< ME. *graciously;* < *gracious* + *-ly*^{2}.] 1. Favorably; fortunately.

> He hadde wel ybought and *graciously*,
> Thanked be God, al hool his marchandise.
> *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 344.

2. In a gracious or friendly manner; with kindness or courtesy.

> His testimony he *graciously* confirmed. *Dryden.*

graciousness (grā'shus-nes), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being gracious; kindness; condescension; mercifulness.

> The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no impression on them; but they proceeded in their usual manner. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, I. 325.

> Offers of *graciousness*, of cabinet councillor, of chancellor of the exchequer, were made to right and left.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 473.

2. Attractiveness; charm; fascination.

> Why lyked me thy youthe and thy fairenesse,
> And of thy tong, the infynyte *graciousnesse!*
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1675.

> He possessed some science of *graciousness* and attraction which books had not taught.
> *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 147.

> I am almost prepared to go further, and think that bluegrass is a specific for physical beauty and a certain *graciousness* of life.
> *C. D. Warner*, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 259.

grackle (grak'l), *n.* [< L. *graculus, gracculus*, a jackdaw, so named from its note "*gra gra*" (Quintilian). Cf. *crow*^{2}.] 1. Some or any bird of the genus *Gracula*, or of one of the synonymous genera, of the old world. The birds to which the name usually attaches are those of the genera *Eulabes* and *Acridotheres* in a large sense; but the application is vague and fluctuating. *Gracula* or *Eulabes religiosa* is the religious grackle, or mina (see cut under *Eulabes*); *G. gryllivora* or *Acridotheres tristis* is the Indian paradise grackle. 2. An American icterine passerine bird of the family *Icteridæ* and chiefly of the subfamily *Quiscalinæ:* as, the purple *grackle*, or crow-blackbird, *Quiscalus purpureus* (see cut under *crow-blackbird*); the boat-tailed or Texas *grackle*, *Q. major;* the rusty *grackle, Scolecophagus ferrugineus.*

> Our own native blackbirds, the crow blackbird, the rusty *grackle*, the cow-bird, and the red-shouldered starling, are not songsters. *J. Burroughs*, The Century, XIX. 286.

Also spelled *grakle.*

Gracula (grak'ū-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *graculus, gracculus*, a jackdaw: see *grackle.*] A genus of birds. (*a*) A Linnean genus of grackles, insusceptible of definition, comprehending sturnoid passerine birds of the old world and icterine birds of the new. (*b*) A Cuvierian genus of old-world grackles, or sturnoid passerines: same as *Acridotheres* of Vieillot. Also called *Graculus.* (*c*) A genus of rosy starlings: same as *Pastor. Gloger*, 1842. (*d*) A genus of old world sturnoid passerine birds (the same as *Eulabes* of Cuvier), containing the minas, as the religious grackle, *G. religiosa.* See cut under *Eulabes.*

Graculidæ (gra-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graculus* + *-idæ.*] A family of cormorants: same as *Phalacrocoracidæ.*

Graculinæ (grak-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gracula* + *-inæ.*] 1. A subfamily of supposed corvine birds, or birds of the family *Sturnidæ*, containing various old-world sturnoid passerine birds of the genus *Gracula*, such as the religious grackles and their allies. Also called *Eulabetinæ.* [Obsolescent.]—2. A subfamily of totipalmate birds, containing the cormorants. See *Phalacrocoracidæ.*

Graculus (grak'ụ-lus), *n.* [L.: see *grackle.*] 1. Same as *Gracula* (*b*).—2. A genus of choughs. *Koch*, 1816.—3. A genus of cormorants: same as *Phalacrocorax.*

gracy† (grā'si), *a.* [< *grace* + *-y*^{1}.] Pertaining to or teaching the doctrines of grace; evangelical.

> A *gracy* sermon like a Presbyterian.
> *Pepys*, Diary, April 14, 1661.

gradal (grā'dạl), *a.* [< *grade*^{1} + *-al.*] Having reference to extent, measure, or degree. [Rare.]

> He conceives that less weight should be given to spore-differences of a mere *gradal* character.
> *Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p. vi.

gradale†, **gradalis**†, *n.* [ML.] Same as *gradual*, 2.

gradate (grā'dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gradated*, ppr. *gradating.* [< *grade*^{1} + *-ate*^{2}.] I. *trans.* To cause to pass by insensible degrees, as from one tint of color, or from one light or dark tone, to another.

> We find that in nature the colours are never allowed to come in contact; but are harmonized either by being separated by neutral colours, or by being imperceptibly *gradated* and blended into each other.
> *Field's Chromatography* (ed. J. S. Taylor), p. 56.

II. *intrans.* To effect gradation, as of color.

> If you cannot *gradate* well with pure black lines, you will never *gradate* well with pale ones.
> *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, i. 3.

gradatim (grạ-dā'tim), *adv.* [L., < *gradus*, a step, degree: see *grade*^{1}.] Gradually; step by step; by degrees.

gradation (grā-dā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *gradation* = Pr. *gradatio* = Sp. *gradacion* = Pg. *gradação* = It. *gradazione*, < L. *gradatio(n-)*, an ascent by steps, a gradation or climax, < *gradatus*, furnished with steps, < *gradus*, a step: see *grade*^{1}.] 1. The act of grading, or the state of being graded; orderly or continuous arrangement or succession; serial order or sequence according to size, intensity, quality, rank, attainment, or the like.

> The Chinians therefore do vse a kinde of *gradation* in aduancing men vnto sundry places of authority.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 94.

> Preferment goes by letter and affection,
> And not by old *gradation*, where each second
> Stood heir to the first. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

Hence—2. Progress from one degree or state to another; a regular advance from step to step: as, the *gradations* of an argument.

> Then with no throbs of fiery pain,
> No cold *gradations* of decay,
> Death broke at once the vital chain,
> And freed his soul the nearest way.
> *Johnson*, On Robert Levet, st. 9.

> I could not avoid desiring some account of the *gradations* that led her to her present wretched situation.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

3. A degree or relative position in any order or series.

> The several *gradations* of the intelligent universe.
> *Is. Taylor.*

> We see . . . with existing monkeys various *gradations* between a form of progression strictly like that of a quadruped and that of a biped or man.
> *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 137.

4. In the *fine arts*, the regular arrangement or subordination to one another of the parts of any work of art, so as to produce the best effect, as, in painting, the gradual blending of one tint into another.

> In the production of *gradations* of effect in gold the Japanese stand alone. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 109.

5. In *music*, a diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords.—6. In *philol.*, the relation of the radical vowels in a series of verbal forms or derivatives derived with variation from the same verbal root, as *sing, sang, sung:* same as *ablaut.*

> The relation in which the older vowels stand to one another is called *gradation* (German *ablaut*). By the laws of *gradation*, *e* and *o* (together with their weakenings *i* and *u*) are weakenings of *a*.
> *H. Sweet*, Anglo-Saxon Reader (3d ed.), p. xviii.

Gradation of color. See *color.*

gradational (grạ-dā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *gradation* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or according to gradation.

> There is not only a *gradational* passage from one to the other, but they are often combined in the same individual. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 470.

> Along with generic identity between the two [scientific and unscientific knowledge], we have noted five points of *gradational* difference. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., i. 38.

Gradatores (grad-ạ-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gradator*, < L. as if **gradāre* (assumed from the p. a. *gradatus:* see *gradation*) for *gradi*, walk, step: see *grade*^{1}.] In Blyth's system (1849), an order of grallatorial birds, corresponding to the *Cultrirostres* of Cuvier; the stalkers.

gradatory (grad'ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *gradatus*, furnished with steps, < *gradus*, a step: see *grade*^{1}.] I. *a.* 1. Proceeding step by step; gradual. [Rare.]

> Could this *gradatory* apostacy [of Macbeth] have been shown us, could the noble and useful moral which results have been thus forcibly impressed upon our minds, without a violation of those senseless unities?
> *Seward*, Letters, iii.

2. Suitable or adapted for progression or forward motion: an epithet formerly applied to the extremities of a quadruped which are equal or nearly so, and adapted for ordinary progression on dry land.

II. *n.*; pl. *gradatories* (-riz). In *eccles. arch.*, a series of steps from the cloisters into the church.

graddan (grad'ạn), *n.* [< Gael. and Ir. *gradan*, an expeditious mode of drying grain for the quern by burning the straw, the meal obtained from such grain, Gael. also snuff hastily prepared, < Gael. Ir. *grad*, quick, hasty, sudden.] 1. Parched corn; grain burned out of the ear.—2. Meal ground in the quern or hand-mill. [Scotch in both senses.]

grade^1 (grād), *n.* [In ME. repr. by *gree*^{2}, q. v.; < F. *grade*, a grade, degree (cf. AS. *grad*, a step), < L. *gradus*, a step, pace, a step in a ladder or stair, a station, position, degree, < *gradi*, pp. *gressus*, step, walk, go. From L. *gradus* come also E. *gradation, gradual, grail*^{2}, etc., and from the orig. verb *gradi* also ult. E. *gradient, ingredient, grassant, grassation, aggress, congress, digress, egress, ingress, progress, regress, transgress*, etc., *grallatory, retrograde, plantigrade*, etc.] 1. A step, degree, or rank in any series or order; relative position or standing as regards quantity, quality, office, etc.

> Teachers of every *grade*, from village schoolmasters to tutors in private families. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. vi.

> Hardly nigher made,
> Tho' scaling slow from *grade* to *grade.*
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

> Through color's dreamiest *grades*
> The yellow sunbeams pause and creep!
> *Lowell*, Appledore.

2. In a road or railroad, the degree of inclination from the horizontal; also, a part of such a road inclined from the horizontal. It is expressed in degrees, in feet per mile, or as a foot in a certain distance. In Great Britain the steepest grade allowed by law on a railway is 1 foot in 70 feet—that is, an ascent or a descent of 1 foot in 70 feet of distance. Also *gradient.* [*Grade* is most common in American use, and *gradient* in British.]
3. In *zoölogical classification*, any group or series of animals, with reference to their earlier or later branching off from the stem or stock from which they are presumed to have evolved.—4. An animal, particularly a cow or bull or a sheep, resulting from a cross between a parent of pure blood and one that is not pure-bred: as, an Alderney *grade.* [Also used as an adjective.]—**At grade,** on the same level: as, two railroads crossing each other *at grade.*—**Grade crossing.** See *crossing.*—**Grade of a type,** in *alg.*, $ij - 2w$, where i is the rank (that is, the degree) of the parent quantic, j is the order in the coefficients, and w is the weight in respect to the selected variable.

grade^1 (grād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graded*, ppr. *grading.* [< *grade*^{1}, *n.*] 1. To sort out or arrange in order according to size, quality, rank, degree of advancement, etc.: as, to *grade* fruit, wheat, or sugar; to *grade* the children of a school.—2. To reduce, as the line of a canal, road, or railway, to such levels or degrees of inclination as may make it suitable for being used.—3. To improve the breed of, as common stock, by crossing with animals of pure blood.—**Graded school,** a school divided into departments taught by different teachers, in which the children pass from the lower departments to the higher as they advance in education.

grade^2 (grād), *a.* Same as *graith.*

gradely (grād'li), *adv.* Same as *graithly.*

grader (grā'dėr), *n.* One who or that which grades. (*a*) One engaged in grading, as on the line of a railroad.

> The camps of the *graders* on the railroad line.
> *The Century*, XXIV. 772.

(*b*) A heavy plow or an earth-scraper used in throwing up an embankment or in making a permanent way. (*c*) A grain-separator or -sorter. See *separator.*

> From the *grader* the large wheat . . . drops to the top rolls of the first break roller mill.
> *The Engineer*, LXV. 2.

gradient (grā'di-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *gradien(t-)s*, ppr. of *gradi*, step, go: see *grade*^{1}.] I. *a.* 1. Moving by steps; walking; gressorial; ambulatory: opposed to *saltatory:* said either of animals or of their gait: in heraldry, said of a tortoise used as a bearing and represented in fesse.

> Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider . . . is more especially remarkable, which . . . did creep up and down as if it had been alive.
> *Bp. Wilkins*, Dædalus, ii. 4.

2. In *herpet.*, walking or running on legs; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gradientia:* correlated with *salient* and *serpent.*—3. Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination: as, the *gradient* line of a railroad.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *grade*^{1}, 2.—2. In *physics*, the rate at which a variable quantity, as temperature or pressure, changes in value: as, thermometric *gradient;* barometric *gradient.*

Corresponding to the *gradients* of the normal temperatures of latitude there are also *gradients* of normal pressure of latitude, with corresponding wind velocities and directions. *Report of Chief Signal Officer* (1885), ii. 280.

gradienter (grā'di-en-tėr), *n.* [< *gradient* + *-er*^{1}.] A small instrument used by surveyors for fixing grades, and for many other purposes. It consists of a small portable telescope, to be mounted on a tripod having a horizontal and a vertical motion, a graduated vertical arc, and a spirit-level.

Gradientia (grā-di-en'shi-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), neut. pl. of L. *gradien(t-)s*, ppr. of *gradi*, walk, step: see *gradient.*] Reptiles that walk, as distinguished from those that leap or are salient. At first (in Laurenti's classification) the *Gradientia* included, besides the gradient reptiles proper or lacertilians, such amphibians as newts and salamanders; with the latter excluded, *Gradientia* is sometimes used as equivalent to *Lacertilia.*

gradin, gradine (grā'din, gra-dēn'), *n.* [< F. *gradin* = It. *gradino*, a step, < L. *gradus*, a step: see *grade*^{1}.] 1. One of a series of steps or seats raised one above another.

Subsequent excavations disclosed in front of the large bas-relief a slab of alabaster, . . . cut at the western end into steps or *gradines.* *Layard*, Nineveh, v.

2. An altar-ledge or altar-shelf; one of the steps, ledges, or shelves above and back of an altar, on which the altar-cross or crucifix, flower-vases, candlesticks, etc., are placed. The term *gradin* seems to have been recently introduced from the French. Before the Reformation the simple name *shelf* was used. The gradin or gradins collectively are sometimes called a *superaltar*, or by some confusion of terms a *retable* (this being distinguished from a *reredos*).

3. A toothed chisel used by sculptors.

gradino (grä-dē'nọ̄), *n.*; pl. *gradini* (-nē). [It.: see *gradin.*] 1. Same as *gradin*, 2.—2. A piece of ornamentation, painting, sculpture, or the like intended for the front of an altar-ledge or raised superaltar: as, a *gradino* of mosaic.

The four small bas-reliefs of the Nativity, the Annunciation, the Epiphany and the Presentation, in the *gradino*, are sweet and tender in feeling, and simple in composition. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 143.

gradual (grad̤'ụ̄-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *graduel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gradual* = It. *graduale*, < ML. **gradualis*, only as neut. n. *graduale*, also *gradale*, *gradalis* (> ult. E. *grail*^{1}), a book of hymns and prayers, such as were orig. sung on the steps of a pulpit, < L. *gradus* (*gradu-*), a step: see *grade*^{1}. For the noun, cf. *grail*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* 1. Marked by or divided into degrees; proceeding by orderly stages or sequence; graduated.

So from the root
Springs lighter the green stalk; from thence the leaves
More aery; last the bright consummate flower
Spirits odorous breathes: flowers and their fruit,
Man's nourishment, by *gradual* scale sublimed,
To vital spirits aspire. *Milton*, P. L., v. 479.

2. Moderate in degree of movement or change; proceeding with slow regularity; not abrupt or sudden: as, a *gradual* rise or fall of the thermometer; *gradual* improvement in health.

What prospects from his watch-tower high
Gleam *gradual* on the warder's eye!
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 2.

Marriage . . . is still the beginning of the home epic—the *gradual* conquest or irremediable loss of that complete union which makes . . . age the harvest of sweet memories in common. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 445.

Gradual emancipation, modulation, number, etc. See the nouns.—**Gradual Psalms,** Psalms cxx. to cxxxiv. inclusive: supposed to have been so called because sung on the fifteen steps from the outer to the inner court of the temple at Jerusalem. Also called *Psalms of Degrees.* [The title at the head of each of these Psalms is literally 'a song of the goings up, ascents, or steps.' In the Septuagint it is ᾠδὴ ἀναβαθμῶν; in the Vulgate, *Canticum graduum;* in the authorized version, "A Song of Degrees"; in the revised version, "A Song of Ascents."]

II. *n.* 1†. A series of steps.

Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kissed, and thus the saints implor'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 507.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) An antiphon sung after the reading of the epistle, while the book is moved from the epistle to the gospel side of the altar: so called because it was formerly sung by the subdeacon or epistler and cantor on the step (*gradus*) of the ambo or pulpit from which the epistle was read. (*b*) An office-book formerly in use, containing the antiphons called graduals, as well as introits and other antiphons, etc., of the mass. Also called the *cantatory* or *cantatorium.*

graduale (grad̤-ụ̄-ā'lē), *n.*; pl. *gradualia* (-li-ạ̈). [ML.: see *gradual.*] Same as *gradual*, 2.

A "graylle booke" or *graduale* has nothing whatever to do with the Gradual Psalms, but is a book containing the *graduale* sung after the Epistle in the Mass.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 278.

gradualism (grad̤'ụ̄-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *gradual* + *-ism.*] A gradual, progressive, or slow method of action. [Rare.]

Gradualism [in destroying slavery] is delay, and delay is the betrayal of victory. *Sumner*, Speech, Feb. 12, 1863.

graduality (grad̤-ụ̄-al'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *gradual* + *-ity.*] The character of being gradual; regular progression. [Rare.]

The close resemblance of the seedling to the tree, . . . and the *graduality* of the growth.
J. S. Mill, Logic, III. xv. § 3.

gradually (grad̤'ụ̄-ạl-i), *adv.* 1. In a gradual manner; by degrees; step by step; slowly.

No debtor does confess all his debts, but breaks them *gradually* to his man of business.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxvi.

A languor came
Upon him, gentle sickness, *gradually*
Weakening the man. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2†. In degree.

Human reason doth not only *gradually* but specifically differ from the fantastic reason of brutes. *Grew.*

gradualness (grad̤'ụ̄-ạl-nes), *n.* The character of being gradual.

The *gradualness* of growth is a characteristic which strikes the simplest observer.
H. Drummond, Natural Law, p. 92.

graduand (grad̤-ụ̄-and'), *n.* [< ML. *graduandus*, to be graduated, ger. of *graduare*, graduate: see *graduate.*] In British universities, a student who has passed his examinations for a degree, but has not yet been graduated.

graduate (grad̤'ụ̄-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *graduated*, ppr. *graduating.* [< ML. *graduatus*, pp. of *graduare* (> It. *graduare* = Sp. Pg. *graduar* = F. *graduer*), confer a degree upon (in mod. use with extended meaning), < L. *gradus*, a step, degree, ML. an academical degree, etc.: see *grade*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark with degrees, regular intervals, or divisions; divide into small regular distances: as, to *graduate* a thermometer, a scale, etc.

According to these observations he *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, i. 2, note 3.

2. To arrange or place in a series of grades or gradations; establish gradation in: as, to *graduate* punishment.

Nine several subsidies of a new kind, a *graduated* income and property tax, were levied at more critical periods.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 250.

3. To confer a degree upon at the close of a course of study, as a student in a college or university; certify by diploma, after examination, the attainment of a certain grade of learning by: as, he was *graduated* A. B., and afterward A. M.

The schools became a scene
Of solemn farce, where Ignorance on stilts . . .
With parrot tongue perform'd the scholar's part,
Proceeding soon a *graduated* dunce.
Cowper, Task, ii. 739.

Young Quincy entered college, where he spent the usual four years, and was *graduated* with the highest honors of his class. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 103.

4. To prepare gradually; temper or modify by degrees.

Dyers advance and *graduate* their colours with salts.
Sir T. Browne.

Diseases originating in the atmosphere act exclusively on bodies *graduated* to receive their impressions.
Medical Repository.

5. To raise to a higher degree, as of fineness, consistency, etc.: as, to *graduate* brine by evaporation.

The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Boyle.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To pass by degrees; change or pass gradually.

A grand light falls beautifully on the principal figure, but it does not *graduate* sufficiently into distant parts of the cave. *Gilpin.*

2. To receive a degree from a college or university, after examination in a course of study; be graduated.

He *graduated* at Leyden in 1691.
London Monthly Mag., Oct., 1808, p. 224.

graduate (grad̤'ụ̄-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *graduatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. Arranged in successive steps or degrees; graduated.

Beginning with the genus, passing through all the *graduate* and subordinate stages. *Tatham.*

2. Having received a degree; having been graduated: as, a *graduate* student.

II. *n.* 1. One who has been admitted to a degree in a college or university, or by some professional incorporated society, after examination.

I would be a *graduate*, sir, no freshman.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 1.

Sweet girl-*graduates* in their golden hair.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2. A graduated glass vessel used for measuring liquids, as by chemists, apothecaries, etc.

A *graduate* that has contained tincture of iron, or solutions of lead or lime. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 114.

graduateship (grad̤'ụ̄-āt-ship), *n.* [< *graduate* + *-ship.*] The condition of a graduate.

An English concordance, and a topick folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober *graduateship.*
Milton, Areopagitica.

graduation (grad̤-ụ̄-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *graduation* = Pr. *graduacio* = Sp. *graduacion* = Pg. *graduação* = It. *graduazione*, < ML. *graduatio(n-)*, the act of conferring a degree, < *graduare*, confer a degree: see *graduate.*] 1. The act of graduating, or the state of being graduated. (*a*) The act or art of dividing into degrees or other definite parts, as scales, the limbs of astronomical or other instruments, and the like.

Graduation is the name given to the art of dividing straight scales, circular arcs, or whole circumferences into any required number of equal parts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 27.

(*b*) Admission to a degree in a college or university, or by some professional corporation, as a result of examination.

Bachelors were called Senior, Middle, or Junior Bachelors according to the year since *graduation*, and before taking the degree of Master. *Woolsey*, Hist. Disc., p. 122.

(*c*) The raising of a substance to a higher degree of fineness, consistency, or the like; transmutation, as of metals (in alchemy); concentration, as of a liquid by evaporation. 2. Collectively, the marks or lines made on an instrument to indicate degrees or other divisions.—3. The act of grading, or the state of being graded; grading.

The special and distinctive cause of civilization is not the division but the *graduation* of labor.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 171.

graduation-engine (grad̤-ụ̄-ā'shọn-en"jin), *n.* Same as *dividing-engine.*

graduator (grad̤'ụ̄-ā-tọr), *n.* [< *graduate* + *-or.*] One who or that which graduates. Specifically—(*a*) A dividing-engine. (*b*) A contrivance for accelerating spontaneous evaporation by the exposure of large surfaces of liquids to a current of air.

graduatory (grad̤'ụ̄-ạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *graduate* + *-ory.*] Adapted for use in graduation. See *graduation*, 1 (*c*).

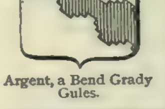
Others or the same [chemists] speak of [it] as a *graduatory* substance (as to some metals). *Boyle*, Works, V. 591.

graduction (grạ̄-duk'shọn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *gradus*, a step, degree, + *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead.] In *astron.*, the division of circular arcs into degrees, minutes, etc.

gradus (grā'dus), *n.*; pl. *gradus.* [Abbr. of L. *Gradus ad Parnassum*, steps to Parnassus, a fanciful name for an elementary book in prosody or music: L. *gradūs*, pl. of *gradus*, a step; *ad*, to; *Parnassum*, acc. of *Parnassus*, Parnassus.] 1. A dictionary of prosody designed as an aid in writing Greek or Latin verses.

Martin then proceeded to write down eight lines in English, . . . and to convert these line by line, by main force of *Gradus* and dictionary, into Latin that would scan. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

2. In *music*, a work consisting wholly or in great part of exercises of gradually increasing difficulty. Specifically, the *Gradus ad Parnassum*, a celebrated treatise on musical composition, written in Latin, by Johann Joseph Fux, published in Vienna in 1725, and since translated into the principal modern languages of Europe; also, the title of a book of exercises for the piano by Muzio Clementi, now regarded as a classic.



Argent, a Bend Grady Gules.

grady (grā'di), *a.* [< Heraldic F. as if **gradé*, < L. *gradatus*, furnished with steps: see *grade*^{1}, *gradation.*] In *her.*, cut into steps, one upon another: said of lines, of the edges of ordinaries, or the like. Sometimes called *battled embattled*, *battled grady*, or *embattled grady.*—**Cross grady,** in *her.* See *Calvary cross* and *cross degraded and conjoined*, under *cross*^{1}.

Græcize, Græcism, etc. See *Grecize*, etc.

graf (gräf), *n.* [G., a count: see *grave*^{5}.] A German title of dignity equivalent to *count:* the title corresponding to English *earl*, French *comte*, etc.

The *Graf*, or administrative ruler of the province which is composed of the aggregations of the hundreds, is a servant of the king, fiscal and judicial.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 25.

I do not want you to marry the best baron or *graf* among them. *Mrs. Alexander*, The Freres, xli.

graff^1 (graf), *n.* [A var. (< ME. *graf*, < AS. *græf*, nom.) of *grave*^{2} (< ME. *grave*, < AS. *græfe*, dat.): see *grave*^{2}. Cf. *staff* and *stave*.] **1.** A grave. [Scotch.]

E'en as he is, cauld in his *graff*.
Burns, On a Henpecked Country Squire.

I'll houk it a *graff* wi' my ain twa hands, rather than it should feed the corbies.
Blackwood's Mag., May, 1820, p. 66.

2†. A ditch or moat; a canal. Also *graft*.

Here we visited the engines and mills both for wind and water, draining it thro' two rivers or *graffs* cut by hand, and capable of carrying considerable barges.
Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1670.

graff^2 (gräf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *greff*, *griff*; < ME. *graffe*, also *gryffe*, < OF. *greffe*, F. *greffe*, a particular use, in allusion to the shape of the slips, of OF. *grafe*, *graffe*, *graife*, *grefe*, *greffe*, a style for writing with (cf. MD. *grafie* = Pg. *garfo*, a graff; ML. *graffiolum*, *graphiolum*, LL. *graphiolum*, a small shoot or scion), < L. *graphium*, ML. also *grafium*, *graffium* (> AS. *græf*), < Gr. γραφεῖον, a style for writing with, a pencil, < γράφειν, write: see *graphic* and *grave*^{1}. In mod. E. usually *graft*: see *graft*^{2}.] Same as *graft*^{2}.

The *graffe* is to be take amydde his tree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

I have a staff of another oke *graff*.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

I took his brush and blotted out the bird,
And made a Gardener putting in a *graff*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

graff^2 (gräf), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *greff*; < ME. *graffen* (= MD. *greffen*), < OF. *greffer*, graff; from the noun. In mod. E. usually *graft*: see *graft*^{2}.] **1.** Same as *graft*^{2}.

In Marche as other thinke
He [pistachio] may be *graffed* in an Almauntree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 194.

And they also, if they abide not still in unbelief, shall be *graffed* in; for God is able to *graff* them in again.
Rom. xi. 23.

2. To incorporate; attach.

Of those [houses] are Twelue in that rich Girdle *greft*
Which God gaue Nature for her New-years-gift.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

graff^3†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *greave*^{1}, *greave*^{2}.

graffage (graf'āj), *n.* [< *graff*^{1} + *-age*.] The scarp of a ditch or moat.

To keep in repair the long line of boundary fence, to clean the *graffages*, clear out the moat-like ditches.
Miss Mitford, Country Stories.

graffer^1 (gräf'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *graffere*, *greffere* (Prompt. Parv.); < *graff*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] One who graffs or grafts; a grafter.

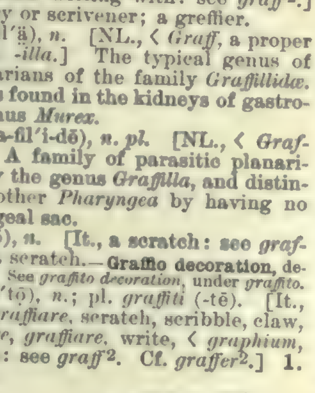
graffer^2 (graf'ėr), *n.* [< ML. *grafarius*, *grafferius*, also *grefferius*, after OF. *greffier*, a scribe, notary, < L. *graphiarius*, pertaining to a style for writing with, ML. as noun, a notary, < *graphium*, a style for writing with: see *graff*^{2}.] In *law*, a notary or scrivener; a greffier.

Graffilla (gra-fil'ä), *n.* [NL., < *Graff*, a proper name, + dim. *-illa*.] The typical genus of parasitic planarians of the family *Graffillidæ*. *G. muricicola* is found in the kidneys of gastropods of the genus *Murex*.

Graffillidæ (gra-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graffilla* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic planarians, typified by the genus *Graffilla*, and distinguished from other *Pharyngea* by having no special pharyngeal sac.

graffio (gräf'fi-ō), *n.* [It., a scratch: see *graffito*.] In *art*, a scratch.—**Graffio decoration**, design by scratches. See *graffito decoration*, under *graffito*.

graffito (gräf-fē'tō), *n.*; pl. *graffiti* (-tē). [It., a scribbling, < *graffiare*, scratch, scribble, claw, < ML. *graphiare*, *graffiare*, write, < *graphium*, *graffium*, a style: see *graff*^{2}. Cf. *graffer*^{2}.] **1.** In *archæol.*, an ancient scribbling scratched, painted, or otherwise marked on a wall, column, tablet, or other surface. Graffiti abound on nearly all sites of ancient civilization, particularly those under Roman domination. They comprise more or less rude sketches, names, sentences, and remarks of all kinds, like similar modern scribblings, and are often of much archæological and historical importance.



Graffito, from the Domus Gelotiana (Palace of the Cæsars), Rome.—The inscription reads: ΑΛΕΞΑΜΕΝΟϹ ϹΕΒΕΤΕ [σεβεται] ΘΕΟΝ (Alexamenos worships [his] God).

The *graffiti* or wall-scribblings of Pompeii and ancient Rome.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 143.

2. In *art*, a scratching or scoring for the production of designs or effects.—**3.** A vessel of pottery decorated in graffito.—**Graffito decoration**, a kind of decoration executed by covering a surface, as of stucco or plaster, of one color with a thin coat of a similar material in another color, and then scratching or scoring through the outer coat to show the color beneath.—**Graffito painting**, a kind of decorative painting imitating the effect of lines deeply scored or scratched on a wall.—**Graffito ware**, a kind of pottery with decoration in scratches. See *incised ware*, under *ware*^{2}.

graft^1† (gräft), *n.* Same as *graff*^{1}, 2.

The outward defence seemes to consist but in 4 towers, very high, and an exceeding deepe *graft* with thick walls.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

graft^2 (gräft), *n.* [A later and now the usual form of *graff*^{2}, with excrescent *t*, prob. first in the verb, where it prob. arose out of the pp. *graft* for *graffed*: see *graff*^{2}, *v. t.*] **1.** A small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree as the stock which is to support and nourish it. The graft and stock unite and become one tree, but the graft determines the kind of fruit. See *grafting*, 1.

Yong *Graftes* grow not onelie sonest, but also fairest, and bring alwayes forth the best and sweetest frute.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 46.

2. Figuratively, something inserted in or incorporated with another thing to which it did not originally belong; an extraneous addition.

The pointed arch was a *graft* on the Romanesque, Lombard, and Byzantine architecture of Europe.
Encyc. Brit., II. 423.

It seemed to them that some new *graft* might be set upon the native stock of the college.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.

Specifically—**3.** In *surg.*, a portion of living tissue, as a minute bit of skin, cut from some part of an animal or person and implanted to grow upon some other individual or some other part of the same individual.

graft^2 (gräft), *v.* [A later and now the usual form of *graff*^{2}: cf. *graft*^{2}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To insert, as a scion or graft, or a scion or graft of, into a different stock, for joint growth: as, to *graft* a slip from one tree into another; to *graft* the pear upon the quince. See *grafting*, 1.

With his pruning-hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And *graft* more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

2. To fix a graft or grafts upon; treat by the operation of grafting.

By the faith of men,
We have some old crab-trees here at home that will not
Be *grafted* to your relish. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

Date-trees, amongst which there are two growing out of one stock exceeding high, which their Prophet forsooth *grafted* with his owne hands. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 271.

Hence—**3.** To insert into or incorporate with something else; fix upon something as a basis or support: as, to *graft* a pagan custom upon Christian institutions.

Th' amazed Reaper down his sickle flings;
And sudden Fear *grafts* to his Ankles wings.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Graft in our hearts the love of thy Name; increase in us true religion.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for 7th Sunday after [Trinity.

No art-teaching could be of use to you, but would rather be harmful, unless it was *grafted* on something deeper than all art. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 68.

4. In *surg.*, to implant for growth in a different place, as a piece of skin.—**5.** *Naut.*, to weave over with fine lines in an ornamental manner, as a block-strap, ring-bolt, etc.—**Grafted bow.** See *bow*^{2}.—**To graft boots**, to repair boots by adding new soles and surrounding the feet with new leather. *Bartlett.* [Connecticut, U. S.]—**To graft by approach**, in *hort.*, to inarch.

II. *intrans.* To insert scions from one tree, or kind of tree, into another.

The graffe and grayne is goode, but after preef
Thou sowe or *graffe*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

grafted (gräf'ted), *p. a.* In *her.*, divided chevronwise and also by a line drawn palewise from the top of the field to the point of the chevron; hence, divided into three pieces: said of the field. Also called *party per pale and chevroné*.

grafter (gräf'tėr), *n.* [< *graft*^{2}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}. Cf. the older form *graffer*^{1}.] **1.** One who grafts or inserts scions in foreign stocks; one who propagates trees or shrubs by grafting.

I am informed by trials of the most skilful *grafters* of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year. *Evelyn.*

2. A saw designed especially for sawing off limbs and stocks preparatory to grafting. It has a narrow pointed blade and fine teeth.

graft-hybrid (gräft'hī"brid), *n.* See the extracts and *hybrid*.

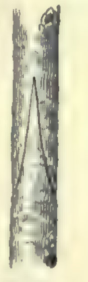
It would appear that the two distinct species mentioned above [*C. purpureus*, Scop., and *C. Laburnum*, L.] became united by their cambium layers, and the trees propagated therefrom subsequently reverted to their respective parentages in bearing both yellow and purple flowers, but produce as well blossoms of an intermediate or hybrid character. Such a result, Mr. Darwin observes, may be called a *graft-hybrid*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 179.

A *graft-hybrid*, that is, one produced from the united cellular tissue of two distinct species.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 416.

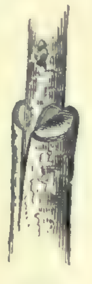
graft-hybridization (gräft'hī"brid-i-zā"shon), *n.* See *hybridization*.

The cases above given seem to me to prove that under certain unknown conditions *graft-hybridisation* can be effected. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 424.

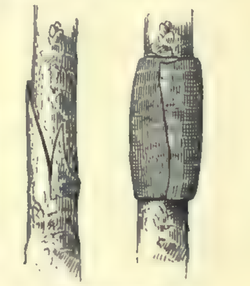
grafting (gräf'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *graft*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** The act of inserting a shoot or scion taken from one tree into the stem or some other part of another, in such a manner that they unite and produce fruit of the kind belonging to the tree from which the scion was taken. The methods of grafting are of great variety, designated by the words *whip*, *splice*, *cleft*, *saddle*, *crown*, etc. In *whip-grafting*, or *tongue-grafting*, the stock and scion, of equal size, are fitted together by tongues cut in each, and tightly bound (whipped or lashed) until they are well united in growth. *Splice-grafting* is performed by cutting the ends of the scion and stock completely across in an oblique direction, in such a way that the sections are of the same shape, then laying the oblique surfaces together so that the one exactly fits the other, and securing them by tying or otherwise. In *cleft-grafting* the stock is cleft down, and the graft, cut in the shape of a wedge at its lower end, is inserted into the cleft. In *saddle-grafting* the end of the stock is cut in the form of a wedge, and the base of the scion, slit up or cleft for the purpose, is affixed. *Crown-grafting*, or *rind-grafting*, is performed by cutting the lower end of the scion in a sloping direction, while the head of the stock is cut over horizontally and a slit is made through the inner bark; a piece of wood, bone, ivory, or other such substance, resembling the thinned end of the scion, is inserted in the top of the slit between the alburnum and the inner bark and pushed down in order to raise the bark, so that the thin end of the scion may be introduced without being bruised; the edges of the bark on each side are then brought close to the scion, and the whole is bound with matting and clayed.



Saddle-grafting.



Cleft-grafting.



Whip-grafting.

2. In *carp.*, the joining of two piles or beams endwise; scarfing.—**Grafting by approach.** Same as *approaching*.

Graham bread. See *brown bread*, under *bread*^{1}.

Grahamism (grā'am-izm), *n.* [< *Graham* (Sylvester Graham, an American reformer and writer on dietetics (1794–1851)) + *-ism*.] Vegetarianism. [U. S.]

Grahamism was advocated and practiced by many.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XI. 567.

Grahamite^1 (grā'am-īt), *n.* [See *Grahamism*.] A follower of Sylvester Graham in respect to diet; a vegetarian. [U. S.]

grahamite^2 (grā'am-īt), *n.* [Named after J. Lorimer *Graham* of New York, and Col. *Graham* of Baltimore.] A bituminous mineral resembling albertite, filling a fissure in the carboniferous sandstone in West Virginia.

graid, graidly. Same as *graith*, *graithly*.

grail^1† (grāl), *n.* [< ME. *grayle*, *grayel*, *grale* = OD. *gral*, < OF. *grael*, *greel*, *graal*, *greil*, *gree*, a service-book (cf. *grael*, *greal*, a degree) (F. *graduel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gradual* = It. *graduale*), < ML. *graduale*, also *gradale*, a service-book, a gradual: see *gradual*, *n.*, 2.] Same as *gradual*, 2.

Others do say that Gelasius ordained the *grail* to be had in the mass about the year of our Lord 490.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 306.

In the Graduale, or *Grail*, was put whatever the choir took any part in singing, on Sundays or festivals, at high mass. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 212.

grail^2 (grāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *grayle*; < ME. *graal* (= MHG. *grāl*, *grazal*, *gresal*, G. *graal*, *gral*), etc., < OF. *graal*, *greal*, *greail*, *greel*, *greil*, also in the general sense *grasal*, F. dial. *grazal*, *grazau*, *grial*, *grau*, *gro* = Pr. *grazal* = OCat. *gresal* = OSp. *grial* = Pg. *gral*, in ML. variously *gradalis*, *gradale*, *grasale*, *grasala*, a flat dish, a shallow vessel; the forms show unusual variation, being appar. manipulated on account of the legendary associations of the word (so OF. *saint greal*, 'holy dish,' was manipulated into *sang real*, prop. 'royal blood,' but taken for 'real blood,' ML. *sanguis realis*), and the original form is not certain; it was prob. *gradalis*, pointing to a probable corruption (simulating *gradale*, a service-book, a gradual, also an antiphon, etc.: see *grail*^{1}) of ML. *cratella*, dim. of *crater*, a bowl: see *crater*.] In *medieval legend*, a cup or chalice, called more particularly the *holy grail* or *sangreal*, supposed to have been of emerald, used by Christ at the last supper, and in which Joseph of Arimathea caught the last drops of Christ's blood as he was taken from the cross. By Joseph, according to one account, it was carried to Britain. Other accounts affirm that it was brought by angels from heaven and intrusted to a body of knights, who guarded it on the top of a mountain; when approached by any one not perfectly pure it vanished from sight. The grail having been lost, it became the great object of search or quest to knights errant of all nations, none being qualified to discover it but a knight perfectly chaste in thought and act. The stories and poems concerning Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table are founded on this legend, and it has been still further developed in modern times. See *sangreal*.

And, sir, the peple that were ther-at cleped this vessell that thei hadden in so grete grace the *Graal;* and yef ye do my counseile, ye shall stablisshe the thirde table in the name of the trinite. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

All-arm'd I ride, whate'er betide,
Until I find the holy *Grail*.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

grail^{3}† (grāl), *n.* [As used by Spenser (def. 2), spelled *graile*, *grayle*, and appar. regarded by him as a contr. of *gravel;* but in all senses appar. ult. < OF. *graile*, *graille*, later *gresle*, F. *grêle*, fine, small (< L. *gracilis*, slender, thin: see *gracile*), confused with OF. *gresle*, F. *grêle*, hail (cf. F. *grésil* = Pr. *grazil*, sleet), < OF. *gres*, F. *grès*, grit, < OHG. *grioz*, G. *gries* = AS. *greót*, E. *grit:* see *grit*^{2}.] 1. Fine particles: in the quotation apparently referring to the fine beads or air-bubbles of mantling liquor.

Nor yet the delight, that comes to the sight,
To see how it [ale] flowers and mantles in *graile*.
Ritson's Songs (ed. Park), ii. 64.

2. Fine gravel; sand.

And lying downe upon the sandie *graile*
Dronke of the streame as cleare as christall glas.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 6.

His bones as small as sandy *grayle*
He broke, and did his bowels disentrayle.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 19.

3. One of the smaller feathers of a hawk. *Blome*.

grail^{4} (grāl), *n.* [Cf. *grail*^{3}.] A single-cut file with one curved and one straight face, used by comb-makers.

grail^{4} (grāl), *v. t.* [< *grail*^{4}, *n.*] In *comb-making*, to treat with a single-cut file or grail.

They [combs] then pass to the *grailing* department, where, by means of special forms of files or rasps, known as grails and topers, the individual teeth are rounded or bevelled, tapered, and smoothed. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 178.

grain^{1} (grān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *graine*, *grayn*, *grayne*, etc.; < ME. *grayn*, usually *greyn*, *grein*, a grain of wheat, etc., of sand, etc., a seed, grain (of paradise), a pearl, grain of the skin, etc., < OF. *grain*, *grein* = Pr. *gran*, *gra* = Sp. *grano* = Pg. *grão* = It. *grano*, a grain, seed, = D. *graan*, grain, corn, = G. Dan. Sw. *gran*, a grain, a particle, < L. *granum*, a grain, seed, small kernel, = AS. and E. *corn:* see *corn*^{1}. In sense 11, < ME. *grayne*, *greyne*, a red dye, a texture dyed red, = MHG. *grān*, a red dye, < OF. *graine*, *grainne*, *greinne*, etc., = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *grana*, f., coccus, a red dye, < ML. *grana*, f., prop. neut. pl., 'grains,' in reference to the insects collectively, pl. of L. *granum*, a grain.] 1. A small hard seed; specifically, a seed of one of the cereal plants, wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, or millet; a corn.

Eke Marcial affermeth oute of doute
That *greynes* white in hem [pomegranates] this crafte will
die. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

The *graine* of it [Panicke] is almost as great as a beane.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 103.

2. Collectively, corn in general; the gathered seeds of cereal plants in mass; also, the plants themselves, whether standing or gathered: as, to grind or thresh *grain;* a field or a stack of *grain*.

Loke what is in the fyrst fruites of *grayne* offered, the same is generally in the whole heape. *J. Udall*, On Col. i.

And champing golden *grain*, the horses stood
Hard by their chariots waiting for the dawn.
Tennyson, Iliad, viii. 560.

3. The smallest unit of weight in most systems, originally determined by the weight of a plump grain of wheat. In a pound troy or apothecaries' weight there are 5,760 grains, the grain being the 24th part of a pennyweight in the former and the 20th part of a scruple in the latter. The ounce of each therefore contains 480 grains, while in avoirdupois weight, in which the grain is not used, the ounce is equal to 437½ grains and the pound to 7,000 grains. Abbreviated *gr.*
4. Any small hard particle, as of sand, gunpowder, sugar, salt, etc.; hence, a minute portion of anything; the smallest amount of anything: as, he has not a *grain* of wit.

And for no carpyng I couth after ne knelyng to the grounde,
I myȝte gete no *greyne* of his grete wittis.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 139.

Arth. Is there no remedy?
Hub. None but to lose your eyes.
Arth. O heaven! — that there were but a mote in yours,
A *grain*, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

Love's too precious to be lost,
A little *grain* shall not be spilt.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxv.

5. In *bot.*, a grain-like prominence or tubercle, as upon the sepals of dock.—6. *pl.* The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation. It is used as feed for domestic animals: in the United States, for cows, which eat it greedily, but whose milk is made thinner and less nutritious by it, though temporarily increased in quantity, while the animal is soon materially injured.
7. The quality of a substance due to the size, character, or arrangement of its grains or particles, as its coarseness or fineness, or superficial roughness or smoothness; granular texture: as, a stone or salt of coarse *grain;* marble or sugar of fine *grain*.

The compass heaven, smooth without *grain* or fold,
All set with spangs of glitt'ring stars untold.
Bacon, Paraphrase of Psalm civ.

The tooth of a sea-horse contains a curdled *grain*.
Sir T. Browne.

In any process of photograph engraving in half tones it is absolutely necessary to produce what is termed a *grain*, so as to obtain an ink-holding surface, and giving detail in the shadows. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8972.

8. Fibrous texture or constitution, especially of wood; the substance of wood as modified by the quality, arrangement, or direction of its fibers: as, boxwood has a very compact *grain;* wood of a gnarled *grain;* to plane wood with, against, or across the *grain*.

When any side of it was cut smooth and polite, it appeared to have a very lovely *grain*, like that of some curious close wood. *Evelyn*, Forest Trees, xxx. § 12.

Then what were left of roughness in the *grain*
Of British natures . . . would disgust.
Cowper, Task, v. 480.

The crushed petals' lovely *grain*.
D. G. Rossetti, Jenny.

The middle of the blade [of whalebone] is of a looser texture than the rest, and is called the *grain*, being composed of coarse, bristly hairs.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 362.

Hence—9. Intimate structure or character; intrinsic or essential quality.

The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in *grain*.
Hayward.

My father, as I told you, was a philosopher in *grain*, speculative, systematical. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 21.

10†. A spice: same as *grains of paradise* (which see, below).

First he cheweth *greyn* and lycoris,
To smellen swete.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 504.

Ther was eke wexyng many a spice,
As clowe-gelofre, and lycorice,
Gyngevre, and *greyn de paris* [orig. F., *graine de paradis*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1369.

11. (*a*) One of the grain-like insects of the genus *Coccus*, as *C. polonicus* or *C. ilicis*, which yield a scarlet dye; later, especially, cochineal; the product of the *Coccus cacti;* kermes: so called from the granular appearance of the dried insects. See cut under *cochineal*. Hence —(*b*) A red-colored dye; a red color of any kind pervading the texture: sometimes used as equivalent to *Tyrian purple*. (*c*) Any fast color. See *in grain*, below.

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry *grain*, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to tease the huswife's wool.
Milton, Comus, l. 750.

Over his lucid arms
A military vest of purple flow'd,
Livelier than Melibœan, or the *grain*
Of Sarra. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 242.

12. The side of leather from which the hair has been removed, showing the fibrous texture.

The part from which the "split" is taken, called the *grain*, is shaved on a beam with a currier's knife.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 514.

13. In *mining*, cleat or cleavage.—14. *pl.* A solution of birds' dung used in leather-manufacture to counteract the effects of lime and make the leather soft and flexible.—**Against the grain.** (*a*) Against the fibers of the wood. Hence—(*b*) Against the natural temper; contrary to desire or feeling.

Your minds
Pre-occupied with what you rather must do
Than what you should, made you *against the grain*
To voice him consul. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

Quoth Hudibras, "It is in vain
(I see) to argue *'gainst the grain*."
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 478.

Black in the grain. See *black in the flesh*, under *black*.—**Brewers' grains.** Same as *draff*. See also def. 6.—**Grains of paradise**, the seeds of *Amomum Melegueta* and *A. Granum-Paradisi*, two scitamineous plants of western tropical Africa. They are feebly aromatic and have a very pungent and burning taste, and are used as a constituent in some cattle-powders, and especially to give pungency to cordials. They are also known as *guinea-grains* or *melegueta pepper*, and were an ingredient in the hippocras or spiced wine of the middle ages.

Look at that rough o' a boy gaun . . . into the ginshop, to buy beer poisoned wi' *grains o' paradise* and cocculus indicus. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, viii.

In grain. [OF. *en graine.*] (*a*†) With the scarlet dye obtained from insects of the genus *Coccus*. (*b*) With any fast dye; in fast colors: as, to dye *in grain*.

How the red roses flush up in her cheekes,
And the pure snow, with goodly vermill stayne
Like crimsin dyde *in grayne*.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 228.

Oli. 'Tis *in grain*, sir; 'twill endure wind and weather.
Vio. 'Tis beauty truly blent, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

Our reason is first stained and spotted with the dye of our kindred and country, and our education puts it *in grain*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 683.

(*c*) See def. 9.—**To break the grain.** See *break*.—**To dye in grain.** See *in grain* (*b*).

grain^{1} (grān), *v.* [< ME. *greynen;* from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To bring forth grain; yield fruit.

It floureth, but it shal not *greyne*
Unto the fruite of rightwisnesse.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

2. To form grains or assume a granular form; crystallize into grains, as sugar.

II. *trans.* 1†. To produce, as from a seed.

Certes all maner linage of men been euen liche in birth, for one father maker of all goodnes informed hem al, and all mortal folke of one seed are *greined*.
Testament of Love, ii.

2. In *brewing*, to free from grain; separate the grain from, as wort.

The *graining* of wort from wheat is difficult on account of the tenacious layer of grains.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 198.

3. To form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like.—4. To paint, etc., so as to give the appearance of grain or fibers of wood.—5. In *tanning*, to take the hair off of; soften and raise the grain of: as, to *grain* skins or leather.—6. To dye in grain.

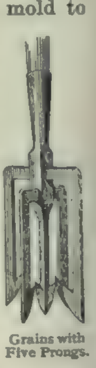
Persons lightly dipped, not *grained* in generous honesty, are but pale in goodness.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 9.

Kermes, like cochineal, were supposed to be berries or grains, and colors dyed with them were said to be *grained*, or engrained.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 302.

grain^{2} (grān), *n.* [< Icel. *grein*, the branch of a tree, a branch, arm, point, difference, = Sw. *gren*, branch, arm, stride, fork, = Dan. *gren*, branch, bough, prong. Doublet, *groin*^{2}, q. v.] 1. A tine, prong, or spike. See *grain-staff*, 1.—2. The fork of a tree or of a stick.—3. The groin.

Then Corin up doth take
The Giant twixt the *grayns*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 495.

4. A piece of sheet-metal used in a mold to hold in position an additional part, as a core. Also called *chapelet* and *gagger*.—5. *pl.* An iron instrument with four or more barbed points, and a line attached to it, used at sea for striking and taking fish. In the United States these fish-spears are made in many patterns, with different numbers of prongs or barbs, sometimes only one prong and a half-barb. They oftenest have two prongs, each half-barbed inwardly. They are used for turtles as well as fish. Among seamen the plural is commonly used as a singular.


Grains with Five Prongs.

Another amusement we sometimes indulged in was "burning the water" for craw-fish. For this purpose we procured a pair of *grains*, with a long staff like a harpoon, . . . making torches with tarred rope twisted round a long pine stick.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 191.

6. *pl.* A place at which two streams unite; the fork of a river.

The survey of 1542 describes the Redesdale men as living in sheels during the summer months, and pasturing

their cattle in the *grains* and hopes of the country on the south side of the Coquet, about Wilkwood and Ridlees.
Hodgson, Northumberland (1827), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 86.

grain^{3} (grān), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *groan.*

grainage (grā'nạ̄j), *n.* [< *grain*^{1} + *-age.*] 1. Duties on grain.—2. An old duty in London, consisting of a twentieth part of the salt imported by aliens.—3. In *farriery*, certain mangy tumors which sometimes form on the legs of horses.

grain-alcohol (grān'al″kọ̄-hol), *n.* See *alcohol*, 1.

grain-binder (grān'bīn″dėr), *n.* The binding attachment of a harvester or reaper, for tying the gavels of grain into sheaves. See *harvester.*

grain-bruiser (grān'brö″zėr), *n.* A mill for crushing or cracking grain, used in preparing feed for cattle; a bruising-mill. It consists simply of two iron rolls of different diameters, moving together to give a rubbing and crushing action to the grain which passes between them.

grain-car (grān'kär), *n.* A box railroad-car with tight inside doors, adapted for the transportation of grain in bulk. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

grain-cradle (grān'krā″dl), *n.* A cradle for cutting grain. See *cradle*, *n.*, 4 (*f*).

grain-door (grān'dōr), *n.* A close-fitting movable door on the inside of a box-car, by which the lower part of the door-opening is closed, when the car is loaded with grain in bulk, to prevent leakage. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

grain-dryer (grān'drī″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for drying grain when from any cause it has become damp, and to prepare it for shipment. Many different forms of dryers are employed, as conveyors, traveling belts, revolving pans, stirring appliances, and tubes filled with deflectors. In all it is the aim to keep the grain in constant motion, and to expose it in thin films or streams to currents of heated air. Similar machines are used to dry spent malt.

graine (grān), *n.* [F., a seed, grain: see *grain*^{1}.] The eggs of the silkworm.

The eggs of the silkworm, called *graine*, are hatched out by artificial heat at the period when the mulberry leaves are ready for the feeding of the larvæ.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 58.

grained (grānd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *grain*^{1}, *v.*] 1†. Rough; roughened.

Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid
In sap-consuming winter's drizzled snow.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

2†. Dyed in grain; ingrained.

Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul;
And there I see such black and *grained* spots,
As will not leave their tinct. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

3. Painted as having a grain.—4. Formed or divided into grains or small particles.—5. In *bot.*, having grain-like tubercles or prominences, as the sepals in some species of *Rumex.*—6. Characterized by a fibrous texture or grain.

Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, where against
My *grained* ash an hundred times hath broke,
And scar'd the moon with splinters!
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

Grained leather. Same as *grain-leather.*

grainel†, *n.* [Cf. Sc. *girnel*; var. forms of *grainer*, *granary*, etc.] A granary. *Nares.*

grainer^{1} (grā'nėr), *n.* 1. One who paints in imitation of the grain of wood.—2. The peculiar brush or toothed instrument which a painter employs in graining. Also called *graining-tool.*—3. A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeons' dung in water, used by tanners to give flexibility to skins.—4. A knife used by tanners and skinners for taking the hair off of skins.

grainer^{2}†, *n.* [Cf. *graner*, *granier*; var. forms of *garner*, *granary.*] A garner. *Davies.*

He wyll brynge the wheate into hys barne or *grayner.*
Bp. Bale, Enterlude of Johan Bapt., 1538
[(Harl. Misc., I. 110).

grainering (grā'nėr-ing), *n.* [< *grainer*^{1}, 3, + *-ing*^{1}.] Same as *bating*^{3}.

grainery (grā'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *graineries* (-iz). [< *grain* + *-ery*; an accom. form of *granary.*] A granary. [Rare.]

The houses consist . . . of the *grainery*, where we keep the rice . . . [and] the Indian corn, etc.
Livingstone's Life Work.

graining^{1} (grā'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grain*^{1}, *v.*] The act or process of producing a grain or a grained or fibrous appearance on the surface of a material; the appearance so produced. Specifically — (*a*) The milling of a coin.

Mr. Lowndes tells us that the engines which put the letters upon the edges of the large silver pieces, and mark the edges of the rest with a *graining*, are wrought secretly.
Locke, Further Considerations concerning Money.

It is called by some the unmilled guinea, as having no *graining* upon the rim. *Leake.*

(*b*) In *painting*, the act or process of producing an imitation of the color and arrangement of the grain or fibers of wood; the appearance so produced. (*c*) The act of grinding lithographic stones together with fine sand to give a certain mat or grain to the surface. (*d*) In *leather-making*, the artificial markings on the surface of a skin to imitate morocco and other varieties of leather. (*e*) In *bookbinding*, the making of a rough or fine pebbled surface, or a wrinkled or striated surface, on leather used for binding books. (*f*) In *watch-making*, a similar process applied to the surface of movements, etc.—**Graining-colors.** See *color.*

graining^{2} (grā'ning), *n.* [< *grain*^{2} + *-ing*^{1}.] 1. The fork of a tree. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The method or practice of taking fish with grains. See *grain*^{2}.

graining^{3} (grā'ning), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus lancastriensis*, found in England, especially in the Mersey and its tributaries.

graining-board (grā'ning-bōrd), *n.* A piece of hard wood about a foot in length and 4 or 5 inches in breadth, used in raising the grain of leather. The under side of it is somewhat curved in the direction of the length, so that it is thickest in the middle. Also called *crippler.*

graining-plate (grā'ning-plāt), *n.* A plate of copper engraved with a pattern which is transferred to damp leather by pressure.

graining-tool (grā'ning-töl), *n.* Same as *grainer*^{1}, 2.

grain-leather (grān'leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* Dressed horse-hides, goatskins, sealskins, etc., blacked on the grain side for shoes, boots, etc.

grain-mill (grān'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding grain; a grist-mill.

grain-moth (grān'môth), *n.* 1. A small tineid moth, *Tinea granella*, whose larvæ or grubs devour grain in granaries. These moths have narrow, fringed wings of a satiny luster.—2. The fly-weevil, *Gelechia cerealella.* [Southern U. S.]

grain-oil (grān'oil), *n.* Same as *fusel-oil.*

grain-scale (grān'skāl), *n.* A self-acting weighing and counting machine used in elevators for weighing grain of all kinds and recording the total amount weighed.

grainsman (grānz'mạn), *n.*; pl. *grainsmen* (-men). One who uses grains to strike fish.

grain-soap (grān'sōp), *n.* In *soap-making*, soap in a nearly solid condition, so that it will scarcely receive an impression from the finger.

grain-staff (grān'ståf), *n.* 1†. A quarter-staff with a pair of short tines at the end. *Halliwell.*—2. The bough of a tree. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

grain-tin (grān'tin), *n.* In *mining*, the purest and finest white tin, smelted with charcoal, which never had any brood or foreign admixture in the mine. *Pryce*, 1778. [Cornwall.]

grain-tree (grān'trē), *n.* In *her.*, a plant represented with large green leaves and bunches of red berries at the top, taken as emblematic of the plant from which the grains called kermes were supposed to come: used as a bearing, as by the Dyers' Company of London.

grain-weevil (grān'wē″vl), *n.* A rhynchophorous coleopteran or snout-beetle of the genus *Calandra* (or *Sitophilus*) and family *Calandridæ*, which injures stored cereals. See *Calandra*, 2, and *weevil.*

grain-wheel (grān'hwēl), *n.* The outer supporting wheel at the end of the finger-bar of a harvester. See *harvester.*

grainy (grā'ni), *a.* [< *grain*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Full of grains or corn; full of kernels.

We watched the emmet to her *grainy* nest. *Rogers.*

graip^{1} (grāp), *v.* A Scotch form of *grope.*

graip^{2} (grāp), *n.* [= Sw. *grepe* = Dan. *greb*, a dung-fork; cf. *graip*^{1}, *v.*] A dung-fork. [Scotch.]

The *graip* he for a harrow tak's. *Burns*, Halloween.

Graip! . . . That is what we call a three- or four-pronged fork in my country.
Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

graith (grāth), *a.* [Also E. dial. *graid*, *grade*; < ME. *graith*, *greith*, *grayth*, < Icel. *greidhr*, ready, free (= Goth. *garaids*, exact, = AS. *gerǣde*, ready, prompt), also (without prefix) Icel. *reidhr* = AS. *rǣde* = OSw. *reda* = Dan. *rede*, ready: see *ready.*] 1. Ready; prepared. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch, chiefly in the form *graid*, *grade.*]

Of his cosyns he cald kyde men two:
On Glaucon, a gome that *graithe* was in armys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6084.

2. Straight; direct; free. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Wallace mycht nocht a *graith* straik [stroke] on him get.
Wallace, iv. 76, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

So loue ys lech of lyue and lysse of alle peyne,
And the graffe of grace and *graythest* wey to heuene.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 201.

[*Graith* with its derivatives was formerly very common; it is now only dialectal, chiefly in the form *graid* or *grade* (*graidly*, etc.).]

graith (grāth), *v. t.* [< ME. *graithen*, *greithen*, *graiden*, *grathen* (pret. *graithede*, etc., pp. *graithed*, etc., also contr. *graiede*, *graied*, etc.), < Icel. *greidha*, make ready, prepare, arrange, disentangle (= AS. *gerǣdan*, arrange, dispose, order, provide for, = Goth. *garaidjan*, enjoin), < *greidhr*, ready, free: see *graith*, *a.*] To make ready; prepare; dress. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

He bad *greithe* his char ful hastily.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 604.

Leppe fourth, late vs no lenger stande,
But smertely that oure gere wer *grayde.*
York Plays, p. 193.

Gowden *graith'd* his horse before,
And siller shod behind.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 89).

graith (grāth), *n.* [< ME. *graith*, *graythe*, *greythe*, < Icel. *greidhi*, preparation, arrangement, < *greidha*, prepare, arrange, < *greidhr*, ready: see *graith*, *v.*] 1†. Preparation; arrangement; manner of doing a thing; the proper course.

Sire, for grete God[e]s loue the *graith* thou me telle,
Of what myddelerde man myȝte y best lerne
My Crede? *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 34.

2. Apparatus of whatever kind, for work, for traveling, etc.; furniture; equipment. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Then up got the baron, and cried for his *graith.*
Baron of Brackley (Child's Ballads, VI. 190).

Go dress you in your *graith*,
And think weill, throw your hie courage,
This day ye sall win vassalage.
Sir D. Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum.

Riding-graith, equipments for a horseman and his horse.—**To lift one's graith**, in *mining*, to collect one's tools; throw up one's employment and leave the mine.

graithly (grāth'li), *a.* [Also E. dial. *graidly*, *gradely*; < ME. **graithly*, *greithli*; < *graith*, *a.*, + *-ly*^{1}.] 1†. Ready; willing; meek.

Heo grauntede then to ben at his grace,
And sone aftur that gretnede that *greithli* mayde.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

2. Orderly; proper; decent. [Prov. Eng., in the form *graidly*, *gradely.*]

graithly† (grāth'li), *adv.* [Also E. dial. *graidly*, *gradely*; < ME. *graithly*, *graithlich*, *greithli*, *grethli*, *grathely*, *graidly*, *greidly*; < *graith*, *a.*, + *-ly*^{2}.] Readily; speedily.

This a grete of the Grekes *graidly* beheld,
Had meruell full mekyll, macchet hym to Ector.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8612.

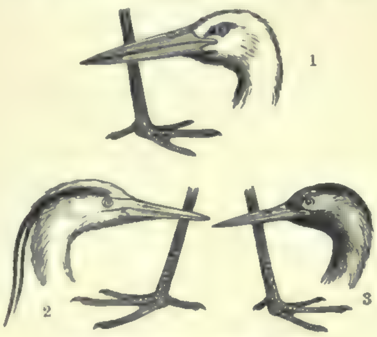
Whan this worme had went wislich aboute,
Hee wolde haue gliden in againe *graithlich* & soone.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1012.

graithness†, *n.* [ME. *graithnes*; < *graith*, *a.*, + *-ness.*] Readiness; skill.

Your *graithnes* may gretly the grekes auaile.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4509.

grakle (grak'l), *n.* See *grackle.*

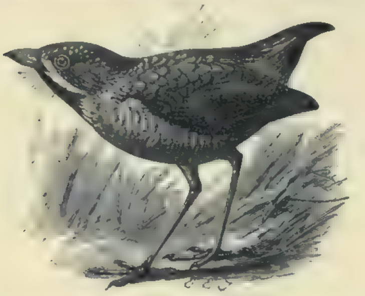
Grallæ (gral'ē), *n. pl.* [L., stilts, pl. of **gralla*, contr. of **gradla*, < *gradi*, go, walk: see *grade*^{1}.] 1. The fourth Linnean order of birds; the waders, including forms now dispersed in several orders.—2. In Merrem's classification, the larger and chiefly altricial grallatorial birds, such as herons, ibises, storks, and spoonbills, and also præcocial forms, such as the cranes.—3. An ordinal or other group of wading birds, variously restricted. The term has been transmitted from a former stage of ornithology, and no one has succeeded in defining it with precision. It is often discarded, the waders that had been placed in it being then distributed in three groups, called *Limicolæ*, the præcocial shore-birds; *Herodiones*, the altricial waders, as herons, storks, and ibises; and *Alectorides* or *Paludicolæ*, the præcocial wading birds, like cranes, rails, and their allies. When the name *Grallæ* is retained, it usually covers the first and third of these groups, and may be briefly said to correspond to the præcocial wading birds. These



Grallæ.—1, Stork; 2, Heron; 3, Crane.

are an extensive and varied series of about 20 families. The plovers, *Charadriidæ*, and the snipes, *Scolopacidæ*, are the largest of these families; and more or less nearly related to these schizorhinal charadriomorphs are the *Chionididæ*, or sheathbills; the *Thinocoridæ*, or lark-plovers; the *Glareolidæ*, or pratincoles; the *Dromadidæ*, or crab-plovers; the *Hæmatopodidæ*, or oyster-catchers; the *Jacanidæ* or *Parridæ*, the jaçanas; the *Recurvirostridæ*, or avosets and stilts; and the *Phalaropodidæ*, or phalaropes. A pair of holorhinal families of *Grallæ* are the *Œdicnemidæ*, or thick-knees, and the *Otididæ*, or bustards. The remarkable gralline genera *Eurypyga*, *Rhinochetus*, and *Mesites* are types respectively of three families. The remaining præcocial gralline families are the *Gruidæ* and *Rallidæ*, or cranes and rails, with which are now associated the *Aramidæ*, *Psophiidæ*, and *Cariamidæ*. See the family names.

Grallaria (gra-lā'ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *grallæ*, stilts (see *Grallæ*), + *-aria.*] A genus of formicarian passerine birds, a leading group of South American ant-thrushes, represented by such species as *G. varia* and *G. rex*: so named from the great relative length of the legs. *Vieillot*, 1816.



Grallaria rex.

Grallator (gra-lā'tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *grallator*, one who walks on stilts, < *grallæ*, stilts: see *Grallæ.*] A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley. *Hitchcock*, 1858.

Grallatores (gral-ạ-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Grallator.*] 1. An order or other large group of wading birds, synonymous with *Grallæ* in any of its senses. [Little used.]—2. In Bonaparte's dichotomous physiological classification of birds, a subclass of *Aves* (the other subclass being called *Insessores*), containing those birds the young of which are hatched clothed and able to run about. As the term had before been used in a very different sense, it was afterward changed by its author to *Præcoces*, and contrasted with *Altrices*. It corresponds with Sundevall's *Ptilopædes*.

grallatorial (gral-ạ-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *grallatory* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the *Grallatores* or wading birds; wading; long-legged, like a wader.

grallatory (gral'ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *grallator*, one who walks on stilts: see *Grallator.*] Same as *grallatorial*. [Rare.]

grallic (gral'ik), *a.* [< *Grallæ* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Grallæ*; gralline. [Rare.]

Grallina (gra-lī'nä̤), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < L. *grallæ*, stilts: see *Grallæ.*] 1. A genus of oscine passerine birds, variously located in the ornithological system, lately placed in a family called *Prionopidæ*. The pied grallina, *G. picata*, inhabits Australia. It is entirely black and white, and 11 inches long. A second species, *G. bruijni*, is found in the Arfak mountains of New Guinea. Also called *Tanypus* and *Grallipes*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the pied *grallina*.

gralline (gral'in), *a.* [< *Grallæ* + *-ine.*] Of or pertaining to the *Grallæ*; grallatorial.

> The large order of the Charadriornithes has split into aquatic and *gralline* types. *Nature*, XXXIX. 180.

Grallipes (gral'i-pēz), *n.* Same as *Grallina*, 1. *Sundevall*, 1873.

gralloch, grallock (gral'ọk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The offal of a deer.

gralloch, grallock (gral'ọk), *v. t.* [< *gralloch*, *grallock*, *n.*] To remove the offal from, as deer.

> In the stomach of a stag which was shot in the Duke of Portland's forest at Langwell, Caithness-shire, there were found when *gralloched* the brass ends of thirteen cartridges. *St. James's Gazette*, 1888.

gram¹†, *a.* [ME. *gram*, *grom*, < AS. *gram*, *grom*, angry, fierce, = D. *gram-* (in comp.) = OS. *gram* = OHG. MHG. G. *gram* = Icel. *gramr* = Sw. Dan. *gram* (cf. Sw. *gramse*, hostile) (hence, from OHG., OF. *gram*, *graim* = Pr. *gram* = It. *gramo*, sad, woeful); akin to *grim*, q. v. In mod. E. this adj. is represented by *grum*, q. v.] Angry; fierce.

gram¹, **grame**, *n.* [ME., also *grome*, < AS. *grama*, anger (= MHG. *gram*, gloom, sadness, = G. *gram* (> OF. *grame*, *gramme*), grief, sadness; cf. Icel. *gramir*, *gröm*, pl., fiends, demons; ODan. *gram*, devil), < *gram*, angry: see *gram*¹, *a.*] 1†. Anger; scorn; bitterness; repugnance.

> Ac the admiral was so wroth and wod
> He quakede for *grame* ther he stod.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

> Woot heighe God that is above,
> If it [jealousy] be liker love, or hate, or *grame*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1023.

2. Grief; misery. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> That Ihesu schelde hem fram *grame*,
> Fro dedly synne & fro schame.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

> A mannes mirthe it wol turne unto *grame*.
> *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 392.

> Whether it geyne to gode or *grame*, wot i neuer.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3107.

> God's strength shall be my trust,
> Fall it to good or *grame*,
> 'Tis in his name.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, The Staff and Scrip.

gram¹†, **grame**†, *v.* [< ME. *gramen*, *gramien*, *gromien*, < AS. *gramian*, also *gremian* = Goth. *gramjan*, vex, anger, = G. *grämen* = Sw. *gräma* = Dan. *græmme*, refl., grieve, repine; from the adj.] I. *trans.* To vex; make angry or sorry.

> Grete Iewés thus weore *gramed*,
> And dyede for heore werkes wyled.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 132.

> Many a man hit *gramys*,
> When they begyn to sayle.
> *Pilgrim's Sea-Voyage* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3.

II. *intrans.* To grieve; be sorry.

> I wolde be gladde that his gost myȝte glade be my wordis,
> And *grame* if it greued him.
> *Richard the Redeless* (E. E. T. S.), Prol., l. 41.

gram², **gramme** (gram), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *gram* = G. *gramm* = Pg. It. *gramma*, < F. *gramme*, a unit of mass (see def.), < LL. *gramma*, < LGr. *γράμμα*, a small weight (the weight of two oboli), a particular use of Gr. *γράμμα*, that which is drawn or written, a line, letter, writing, etc., < *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic*, *grave*¹.] In the *metric system*, a unit of mass. It is defined as the thousandth part of the mass of a certain piece of platinum preserved at Paris and called the *Kilogramme des Archives*. The intention was that the mass of a cubic centimeter of water at its maximum density should be one gram, and this is very nearly true. A gram is equal to 15.432+ troy grains. Abbreviation (by an international convention) *gr*.

gram³ (gram), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., prob. < Pg. *grão* = Sp. *grano*, < L. *granum*, a grain, seed: see *grain*¹. The Hind. name for chick-pea is *chanā*.] In the East Indies, the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*, there used extensively as fodder for horses and cattle, and also in cakes, curries, etc.

> He carries a horse-cloth, a telescope, a bag of *gram* (part for himself and part for his horse), and odds and ends useful on a march.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 345.

Green gram, the *Phaseolus Mungo*, largely cultivated in India as a food-crop.—**Horse-gram**, the *Dolichos biflorus*, an East Indian food-plant.—**Mozambique gram**, the Bambarra groundnut, *Voandzeia subterranea*, resembling the common peanut, and imported from Mozambique into western India.

gram. An abbreviation of *grammar*.

-gram. [= D. Dan. Sw. *-gram* = G. *-gramm* = F. *-gramme* = Sp. *-grama* = Pg. It. *-gramma*, < L. *-gramma*, < Gr. *-γραμμα*, *γράμμα*, what is written, a writing: see *gram*².] A terminal element in nouns of Greek origin, denoting 'that which is written or marked,' as in *diagram*, *epigram*, *program*, *monogram*, *telegram*, etc. Formerly and in *programme* still often written *-gramme*, after the French form. In the metric terms *decagram*, *hectogram*, etc., it is merely the word *gram*² in composition.

grama-grass (grä'mä̤-grȧs), *n.* [Sp. *grama*, creeping cynodon (*Cynodon Dactylon*, Pers.), also creeping wheat-grass, dog's-grass (*Triticum repens*, L.).] A common name for several low grasses which are frequent upon the plains east of the Rocky Mountains and from western Texas to Arizona. The most abundant species is *Bouteloua oligostachya*, also called *mesquite-grass* and *buffalo-grass*. The name is also given to species of *Muhlenbergia* and *Festuca*, common in the same region.

gramary (gram'ạ-ri), *n.* [Also, more archaically, *gramarye*; < ME. *gramary*, *gramery*, *gramory*, the same as *gramere*, *gramer*, grammar, often used as equiv. to 'learning, erudition,' and hence 'magic, enchantment,' as in OF. *gramare*, *grimaire*, F. *grimoire*, a book of conjuring or magic, hence jargon, gibberish, another form of *gramaire*, F. *grammaire*, grammar, and therefore identical with *gramary*. The word, in the spelling *gramarye*, was revived and used in the second sense by Sir Walter Scott, whence, like *glamour*, a word also revived by him, and ult. also identical with *gramary* and *grammar*, though not hitherto recognized as such, it has spread into some archaic literary use.] 1†. Grammar; hence, learning in general; erudition.

> Cowthe ye by youre *gramery* reche us a drink, I should be more mery. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 90.

2. Magic; enchantment. [Obsolete except as a literary archaism.]

> Whate'er he did of *gramarye*
> Was always done maliciously.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 11.

> All white from head to foot, as if bleached by some strange *gramarye*. *The Century*, XXVII. 203.

> All learning fell under suspicion, till at length the very grammar itself (the last volume in the world, one would say, to conjure with) gave to English the word *gramary* (enchantment), and in French became a book of magic, under the alias of *grimoire*.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 96.

gram-centimeter (gram'sen″ti-mē-tėr), *n.* A unit used in measuring mechanical work. It is equal to the work done against gravity in raising a mass of one gram through a vertical height of one centimeter, and is equivalent to *g* ergs (*g* being the acceleration of gravity)—that is, to about 980 ergs.

gram-degree (gram'dẹ-grē″), *n.* In *physics*, a calory. Also called *gram-water-degree*.

grame†, *n.* and *v.* See *gram*¹.

gramercy (gra-mėr'si), *interj.* [< ME. *gramercy*, earlier *grant mercy*, *graunt mercy*, < OF. *grammerci*, *grant merci*, *grand merci*, lit. 'great thanks': see *grand* and *mercy*. Sometimes falsely explained as if *grant* were a verb in the imperative, *grant mercy*, have mercy!] Great thanks; many thanks: used interjectionally to express thankfulness, sometimes mingled with surprise. [Obsolete except as a literary archaism.]

> He saith nought ones *graunt mercy*
> To God, which alle grace sendeth.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 106.

> *Graunt mercy*, quod the preest, and was ful glad.
> *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 145.

> For many of them they bring home sometimes, paying very little for them, yea most commonly getting them for *gramercy*. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, ii. 8.

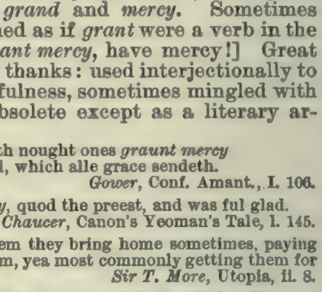
> "*Gramercy*, Mammon" (said the gentle knight),
> "For so great grace and offred high estate."
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 50.

> There is many a fool can turn his nose up at good drink without ever having been out of the smoke of Old England; and so ever *gramercy* mine own fire-side.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

Graminaceæ (gram-i-nā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Gramineæ*.

graminaceous (gram-i-nā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *graminaceus*, < L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass. There is no proof of a connection with E. *grass*, q. v.] Same as *gramineous*.

Gramineæ (grạ-min'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *gramineus*, of or pertaining to grass: see *gramineous.*] In *bot.*, the largest order among endogenous plants except the orchids, and the most important in the entire vegetable kingdom, everywhere distributed throughout the globe, and comprising 300 genera and over 3,000 species. The stems are usually terete and hollow between the nodes, and the linear leaves are sheathing at the base and two-ranked. The flowers are glumaceous and for the most part bisexual, in spikelets which are variously arranged in spikes or panicles, each flower having a one-celled and one-ovuled ovary, which at maturity becomes the peculiar fruit known as a caryopsis. The species are generally herbaceous, some of the bamboos only becoming arborescent. Besides the grasses which supply food for nearly all graminivorous animals, both wild and domesticated, this order includes all the various cereals upon which man largely depends, as wheat, rye, barley, maize, rice, oats, spelt, guinea-corn, and millet, as well as the sugar-cane, sorghum, and bamboo. Some species are fragrant and yield fragrant oils, and others furnish valuable material for paper. Also called *Graminaceæ*.



Gramineæ.—Flower of a Grass, much magnified. (In left-hand figure the glumes are removed.)

gramineal (grạ-min'ẹ-ạl), *a.* [< *gramine-ous* + *-al.*] Same as *gramineous*.

gramineous (grạ-min'ẹ-us), *a.* [< L. *gramineus*, of or pertaining to grass, < *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass.] Grass-like; belonging or pertaining to the order *Gramineæ*. Also *graminaceous*, *gramineal*.

graminifolious (gram″i-ni-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having leaves resembling those of grass.

graminiform (gra̤-min'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling grass.

graminite (gram'i-nīt), *n.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *-ite*^{2}.] A grass-green mineral, a hydrated silicate of iron, allied to chloropal.

graminivorous (gram-i-niv'ọ-rus), *a.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Feeding or subsisting on grass: said of oxen, sheep, horses, etc.

> A willow-pattern sort o' man, voluble but harmless, a pure herbivorous, nay, mere *graminivorous* creature.
> *Carlyle*, quoted in New Princeton Rev., II. 5.

graminology (gram-i-nol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the grasses; the botanical science of grasses.

grammalogue (gram'a̤-log), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *γράμμα*, a letter, + *λόγος*, a word.] In *phonog.*, a word represented by a single sign (a logogram), usually the principal consonant: as, *it*, represented by | (that is, *t*). *I. Pitman.*

grammar (gram'a̤r), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *grammer*; < ME. *grammere*, usually with one *m*, *gramer*, *gramere*, *gramour*, sometimes *gramary*, *gramery*, *gramory*, < OF. *gramaire*, later and mod. F. *grammaire*, f., grammar (cf. *gramaire*, m., a grammarian), = Pr. *gramaira*, *gramairia*, a popular form based on a ML. type **grammaria*, f., not found, the proper L. and ML. form being *grammatica*, *grammatice* (> It. Pg. *grammatica* = Sp. *gramática* = OF. *gramatique*), < Gr. *γραμματική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), grammar, learning, criticism, fem. of *γραμματικός*, pertaining to or versed in letters or learning, < *γράμμα*, that which is drawn or written, a letter, writing, pl. *γράμματα*, the letters, the alphabet, the rudiments, in writing, letters, learning, < *γράφειν*, draw, write: see *gram*^{2}, *graphic*, *grave*^{1}. Under the term *grammar* were formerly included, more or less vaguely, almost all branches of learning, as based on the study of language; and from this sense of 'learning' it came to imply profound or occult learning, and hence 'magic, enchantment,' in which sense the word is found in the variant forms *gramary*, *gramery*, etc., and *glamery*, *glamer*, *glamour*, etc.: see *gramary* and *glamour*. See also *glomery*, another var., in the lit. sense.] **1.** A systematic account of the usages of a language, as regards especially the parts of speech it distinguishes, the forms and uses of inflected words, and the combinations of words into sentences; hence, also, a similar account of a group of languages, or of all languages or language in general, so far as these admit a common treatment. The formerly current classification of the subjects of grammar as fivefold, namely, *orthography*, *orthoëpy*, *etymology*, *syntax*, and *prosody*, is heterogeneous and obsolescent. The first and last do not belong really to grammar, though often for convenience included in the text-books of grammar; *orthoëpy* is properly phonology or phonetics, an account of the system of sounds used by a language and of their combinations; and *etymology* is improperly used for an account of the parts of speech and their inflections. See these words. Abbreviated *gram.*

> *Gramer* for gurles [young people] I gon furste to write,
> And beot hem with a baleys but ȝif thei wolde lernen.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 131.

> I can no more expoune in this matere:
> I lerne song, I can but smal *grammere*.
> *Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale, l. 84.

> Remember ye not how in our own time, of al that taught *grammar* in England, not one understode yͤ Latine tongue?
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 723.

> Concerning speech and words, the consideration of them hath produced the science of *Grammar*.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 235.

2. Grammatical statements viewed as the rules of a language to which speakers or writers must conform; propriety of linguistic usage; accepted or correct mode of speech or writing.

> *Grammar* is the art of true and well speaking a language: the writing is but an accident.
> *B. Jonson*, English Grammar, i.

> "Varium et mutabile semper femina" is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and "animal" must be understood to make them *grammar*.
> *Dryden.*

3. A treatise on grammar. Hence—**4.** An account of the elements of any branch of knowledge, prepared for teaching or learning; an outline or sketch of the principles of a subject: as, a *grammar* of geography; a *grammar* of art.—**5.** The formal principles of any science; a system of rules to be observed in the putting together of any kind of elements.

> The young poet may be said to have reached the platform of literary maturity while he was yet learning the *grammar* of painting. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 315.

Comparative grammar, grammatical treatment of a number of languages, comparing their phenomena in order to derive knowledge of their relations and history or to deduce general principles of language.

grammar† (gram'a̤r), *v. i.* [= OF. *gramairer*, *gramarer*, teach grammar; from the noun.] To discourse according to the rules of grammar.

> She is in her
> Moods and her tenses: I will *grammar* with you,
> And make a trial how I can decline you.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

grammarian (gra-mā'ri-an), *n.* [< ME. *gramaryone* (Prompt. Parv.); < F. *grammairien* = Pr. *gramayrian*; as *grammar* + *-ian*.] **1.** One versed in grammar or the structure of language; a philologist.

> I do not demand a consummate *grammarian*; but he [the tutor] must be a thorough master of vernacular orthography, with an insight into the accentualities and punctualities of modern Saxon, or English.
> *Lamb*, Elia, p. 346.

2. One who writes upon or teaches grammar.

grammarianism (gra-mā'ri-a̤n-izm), *n.* [< *grammarian* + *-ism*.] The principles or use of grammar; specifically, a pedantic observance of the rules of grammar. [Rare.]

grammar-school (gram'a̤r-sköl), *n.* [< ME. *grammerschole*, *gramerscole*; < *grammar* + *school*. Cf. *glomery*.] **1.** A school for teaching grammar; originally, a school for teaching Latin, which was begun by committing the grammar to memory. Grammar-schools were the successors of the cathedral and cloister schools, and in early times were established by endowment in most of the principal towns of England. Latin and Greek were the chief subjects of instruction, and the schools became places of preparation for the universities.

> At thys present tyme there be ij. prestes; where-of the one seruyng the cure, and the other teaching a *grammer-schole*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 260.

> Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm, in erecting a *grammar-school*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

> All the *grammar schools* [in 1835] belonged to the Church of England; sons of Nonconformists were, therefore, excluded, and had to go to the private school.
> *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 154.

Hence—**2.** In the system of graded common schools in the United States, the grade or department in which English grammar is one of the subjects taught. The more common practice recognizes primary, grammar, and high schools; sometimes the division is into primary, intermediate, grammar, and high schools.

> After passing through the primary grade, . . . the pupil [in the United States] enters the *grammar school*. The time required to pass through these two grades averages about eight years. At this point the education of many pupils ceases, while others continue through the high schools. *Amer. Cyc.*, VI. 424.

grammates†, *n. pl.* [< ML. *grammata*, < Gr. *γράμματα*, letters, the alphabet, pl. of *γράμμα*, a letter: see *gram*^{2}, *grammar*.] The alphabet; elements, first principles, or rudiments of a branch of learning.

> These apish boys when they but taste the *grammates*
> And principles of theory, imagine
> They can oppose their teachers.
> *Ford*, Broken Heart, i. 3.

grammatic (gra-mat'ik), *a.* [< OF. *gramatique*, *grammatique*, a. and n., = Sp. *gramático*, a. and n., = Pg. It. *grammatico*, n. (cf. AS. *gramatisc* = G. *grammatisch*), < L. *grammaticus*, < Gr. *γραμματικός*, pertaining to or versed in letters or grammar (as a noun, Gr. *γραμματικός*, L. *grammaticus*, a grammarian, ML. also a scribe, notary), < *γράμμα*, a letter, pl. *γράμματα*, letters, learning: see *grammar*.] Of or pertaining to grammar, or the structure of a language or languages; structured as regards language.

> So that they have but newly left those *grammatic* flats and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words with lamentable construction.
> *Milton*, Education.

> To judge from their lexical and *grammatic* character, the [Maya] dialects [of Guatemaltec] have evolved in the following historic order from the parent language.
> *Science*, III. 794.

grammatical (gra-mat'i-kal), *a.* [= D. *grammatikaal*, < F. *grammatical* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gramatical* = It. *grammaticale* (cf. G. *grammatikalisch*, Sw. *grammatikalisk*, Dan. *grammatikalsk*); as *grammatic* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to grammar: as, a *grammatical* rule, error, question, distinction, etc.—**2.** Conforming to or in accordance with the rules of grammar: as, a *grammatical* sentence.—**Grammatical accent**, in *music*. See *accent*, 8 (*a*).

grammatically (gra-mat'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a grammatical manner, or according to the principles and rules of grammar; as regards grammar or the structure of language.

> They do not learn the Coptic language *grammatically*.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 318.

grammaticalness (gra-mat'i-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being grammatical, or according to the rules of grammar.

grammaticaster (gra-mat'i-kas-tėr), *n.* [< ML. *grammaticaster*, a scribe, notary, < L. *grammaticus*, a grammarian (see *grammatic*), + dim. term. *-aster*.] A petty or pitiful grammarian; one who insists upon the minutest grammatical niceties.

> He tells thee true, my noble neophyte; my little *grammaticaster*, he does. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

> I have not vexed language with the doubts, the remarks and eternal triflings of the French *grammaticasters*.
> *Rymer.*

grammatication† (gra-mat-i-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *grammatic* + *-ation*.] A rule or principle of grammar.

> A language of a philosophical institution, . . . free from all anomaly, equivocalness, redundancy, and unnecessary *grammatications*. *Dalgarus*, Didascalophos, p. 52.

grammaticise, *v.* See *grammaticize*.

grammaticism (gra-mat'i-sizm), *n.* [< *grammatic* + *-ism*.] A point or principle of grammar.

> If we would contest *grammaticisms*, the word here is passive. *Leighton*, On 1 Pet. ii. 25.

grammaticize (gra-mat'i-sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grammaticized*, ppr. *grammaticizing*. [< *grammatic* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render grammatical.

> I always said, Shakspeare had Latin enough to *grammaticise* his English. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1780.

II. *intrans.* To display one's knowledge of grammar.

> *Grammaticizing* pedantically and criticising spuriously upon a few Greek participles.
> *Bp. Ward*, Mystery of the Gospel, p. 44.

Also spelled *grammaticise*.

grammatist (gram'a̤-tist), *n.* [= F. *grammatiste* = Sp. *gramatista* = It. *grammatista*, < ML. *grammatista*, < Gr. *γραμματιστής*, one who teaches letters, < *γραμματίζειν* (> ML. *grammatizare*), teach letters, < *γράμματα*, letters, rudiments: see *grammar*.] A grammarian. [Rare.]

grammatite (gram'a̤-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γράμμα(τ-)*, a letter, line (see *gram*^{2}), + *-ite*^{2}; in reference to the lines on its crystals.] Same as *tremolite*.

grammatolatry (gram-a̤-tol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *γράμμα(τ-)*, letter (see *gram*^{2}), + *λατρεία*, service, with allusion to *idolatry*.] The worship of words; reverence for literalism; in a figurative sense, concern for the letter with disregard of the spirit.

> The worship of words is more pernicious than the worship of images: *grammatolatry* is the worst species of idolatry: . . . the letter killeth.
> *R. D. Owen*, Debatable Land, p. 145.

Grammatophora (gram-a̤-tof'ọ-rä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γράμμα(τ-)*, letter (see *gram*^{2}), + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] **1.** A genus of lizards; the grammatophores. *Duméril and Bibron.*—**2.** A genus of geometrid moths. *Stephens*, 1829. [Disused.]

grammatophore (gra-mat'ọ-fōr), *n.* [< *Grammatophora*.] A book-name of the Australian muricated lizard.

gramme, *n.* See *gram*^{2}.

grammet-iron† (gram'et-ī''ėrn), *n.* Same as *gromet-iron*.

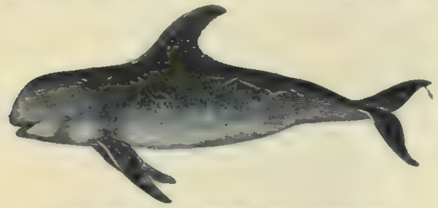
grammopetalous (gram-ọ-pet'a̤-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *γραμμή*, a stroke or line (< *γράφειν*, draw, write), + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having linear petals. *Imp. Dict.*

gramophone (gram'ọ-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *γράμμα*, a letter, + *φωνή*, a sound.] An instrument for permanently recording and reproducing sounds by means of a tracing made on the principle of the phonautogram and etched into some solid material. A clean metallic or vitreous surface is covered with a delicate etching-ground, and upon this is traced a phonautographic record; the surface is then subjected to the action of an etching-agent, which eats the record-lines into it. (See *phonautograph*.) From these etched lines the sound is reproduced by means of a stylus attached to any sonorous body. The instrument was invented by E. Berliner.

grampell†, *n.* [< It. *grampella*, a sea-crab.] A kind of crawfish. *Florio.*

grampus (gram'pus), *n.* [In the 17th century spelled *grampasse* and (accom. to L.) *grandpisces*, pl.; ME. *grapas*, *grapeys*, *grappays*, for **granpays*; < Sp. *grand pez* = Pg. *gran peixe* = It. *gran pesce*, a grampus, lit. 'great fish,' <

L. *grandis*, great, + *piscis* = E. *fish*: see *grand* and *fish*1. Cf. *porpoise*, *porpus*, with the same terminal element.] 1. A cetacean of the family *Delphinidæ*, subfamily *Delphininæ*, and genus *Phocæna* or *Orca*, etc.; some large dolphin-like or porpoise-like cetacean, of predatory and carnivorous habits.—2. A cetacean of the family *Delphinidæ* and subfamily *Globicephalinæ*; a caaing- or pilot-whale; a blackfish or cowfish. In superficial characters it resembles the preceding, and grows to even larger size, but is timid and inoffensive. See cut under *Globicephalus*. 3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of grampuses, containing such as *G. griseus*. They are related to the caaing-whales (*Globicephalus*), and not specially to the predaceous grampuses (*Orca*), have no teeth in the upper jaw and few in the lower, and 68 vertebræ. There are several species.


Cuvier's or the Gray Grampus (*Grampus griseus*).

4. The dobson or hellgrammite: more fully called *water-grampus*. [Eastern U. S.]—5. A pursy, puffy fellow; an obese person. [Colloq.]—6. The whip-tailed scorpion, *Thelyphonus giganteus*. Also called *mule-killer*, *nigger-killer*, and in the West Indies *vinaigrier*, or vinegar-maker, from its acid secretion. [Florida, U. S.] 7. The tongs with which the blooms are handled in a bloomery. [U. S.]

granade† (gra-nād'), *n.* See *grenade*.

granadier† (gran-a̤-dēr'), *n.* See *grenadier*.

granadilla (gran-a̤-dil'ä̤), *n.* [< Sp. *grandilla*, dim. of *granada*, a pomegranate: see *pomegranate*.] The fruit of *Passiflora quadrangularis*, which is sometimes as large as a child's head, and is much esteemed in tropical countries as a pleasant dessert-fruit. The name is also given to the plant, and sometimes to other species of *Passiflora* bearing a similar edible fruit. Also *grenadilla*.—**Granadilla-tree**, the *Brya Ebenus* of Jamaica, a leguminous tree yielding a green ebony.

granado†, *n.* Same as *grenade*.

> *Granadoes* without number, shipt off under colour of unwrought iron. *Marvell*, Works, I. 528.

granary (gran'a̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *granaries* (-riz). [< L. *granarium*, usually in pl. *granaria*, a granary, < *granum*, grain, corn: see *grain*1. Cf. *grainery*, *grainer*2, *garner*, *girnel*, doublets of *granary*.] A storehouse or repository for grain after it is threshed, or for maize in the ear; a corn-house.

> The wonderfull fertility of the soil [of Egypt] is rather to be admired then expressed; in times past reputed to be the *granary* of the world. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 72.

> Let rising *granaries* and temples here,
> There mingled farms and pyramids appear.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 258.

granate† (gran'āt), *n.* An obsolete form of *garnet*1.

granat-guano (grä'nat-gwä″nō), *n.* [G., < *granat*, = E. *grenade*, + *guano* = E. *guano*.] Guano made of crustaceans, as *Crangon vulgaris*, the common shrimp of Europe, dried and ground without steaming. Great quantities are made at Varel in Oldenburg, near the North Sea.

granatite (gran'a̤-tīt), *n.* Same as *grenatite*.

grand (grand), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *grand*, *graund*, *grant*, *graunt*, rare except in *grant mercy*, *graunt mercy* (see *gramercy*), and in comp. *grandame*, grandam, *graundmother*, grandmother, *gransyre*, grandsire; < OF. *grand*, *grant*, F. *grand* = Pr. *grant*, *gran* = Sp. Pg. It. *grande*, *gran*, great, large, grand, < L. *grandis*, great, large, grand; of persons, grown, aged, old. Not connected with E. *great*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Great; large; especially, of imposing magnitude; majestic or sublime from size and proportion: as, a *grand* mountain-chasm; a *grand* building.

> I have ever observed that colonnades and avenues of trees of a moderate length were without comparison far *grander* than when they were suffered to run to immense distances. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful, ii. 10.

2. Of very high or noble quality; lofty in character or position; of exalted power, dignity, beauty, etc.; great; noble.

> The Stygian council thus dissolved; and forth
> In order came the *grand* infernal peers.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 507.

> There is generally in nature something more *grand* and august than what we meet with in the curiosities of art. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 414.

> The *grand* old ballad of Sir Patrick Spence.
> *Coleridge*, Dejection, st. 1.

> And thus he bore without abuse
> The *grand* old name of gentleman,
> Defamed by every charlatan,
> And soil'd with all ignoble use.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxi.

> Now thou 'rt thy plain, *grand* self again.
> *Lowell*, Lamartine.

3. Principal; chief; most important: as, the *grand* master of an order; a *grand* jury; the *grand* concern of one's life.

> Thy *grand* captain Antony
> Shall set thee on triumphant chariots, and
> Put garlands on thy head. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 1.

> 'Tis true on our side the sins of our lives not seldom fought against us; but on their side, besides those, the *grand* sin of their Cause. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xix.

> No *grand* inquisitor could worse invent
> Than he contrives to suffer, well content.
> *Cowper*, Truth, l. 103.

4. Prime; primal; first; original.

> What cause
> Moved our *grand* Parents in that happy state,
> Favour'd of heaven so highly, to fall off
> From their Creator? *Milton*, P. L., i. 29.

5. In *geneal.*, as a prefix, one degree more remote in ascent or descent: as, in *grandfather*, *grandson* (father's father, son's son), *grandaunt* (which see), *grandnephew*, *grandniece* (son or daughter of nephew or niece), etc.—6. Complete; comprehensive; including all particulars: as, a *grand* total.

> The mind, indeed, enlighten'd from above,
> Views him in all; ascribes to the *grand* cause
> The *grand* effect. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 227.

7. In *music*, applied to compositions which contain all the regular parts or movements in a complete form: as, a *grand* sonata (a sonata containing all the proper parts in their full extent).—**Grand action**, in *pianoforte-making*, an action of the kind used in grand pianos. See *piano*.—**Grand almoner.** See *almoner*1.—**Grand Army of the Republic.** See *republic*.—**Grand assize.** See *assize*.—**Grand barré**, in *guitar-* and *banjo-playing*, an effect produced by laying the forefinger of the left hand across all the strings.—**Grand climacteric, commander, compounder, cordon, cross.** See the nouns.—**Grand days.** See *day*1.—**Grand discount**, in *billiards*. See *discount*, 4.—**Grand distress**, in *old Eng. law*, a writ of distress issued in the real action of *quare impedit*, when no appearance had been entered after the attachment, and commanding the sheriff to distrain all the defendant's lands and chattels in the county, in order to compel appearance.—**Grand duke.** [F. *grand duc* = It. *granduca*; G. *grossherzog*.] (*a*) A title of sovereignty over a territory called a *grand duchy*, next below that of king, and giving its holder the appellative "royal highness." The title was first created by the Pope for the rulers of Florence (afterward of Tuscany), who reigned under it from 1569 to 1859. The first to hold the title in Germany was Murat, created Grand Duke of Berg by Napoleon in 1806; and the only existing grand duchies are those of Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxe-Weimar, and Oldenburg, belonging to the German empire, and Luxemburg, attached to the royal house of the Netherlands. The King of Prussia is titular Grand Duke of the Lower Rhine and Posen, and the Emperor of Austria of Tuscany (by inheritance) and Cracow. (*b*) A title used for the rulers of several of the principalities of Russia in the middle ages (more properly, *great princes*), and since for the sons of the czars of Russia, descended from the grand dukes (great princes) of Moscow.—**Grand hauberk, juror, jury**, etc. See the nouns.—**Grand piano, quarter, seignior, sergeanty, stand, tour**, etc. See the nouns.—**The grand chop.** See *chop*4.—**To get the grand bounce.** See *bounce*. = **Syn.** *Grand*, *Magnificent*, *Superb*, *Splendid*; eminent, majestic, dignified, stately, august, pompous, elevated, exalted, lordly, princely, glorious. The first four words, so far as they are kindred in meaning, appeal primarily and strikingly to the eye, but also have figurative senses. In original sense, the *grand* is great or vast; the *magnificent* makes great or magnifies; the *superb* is lofty so as to overtop surrounding things; the *splendid* is radiant, dazzling. The *grand* suggests most of awe; the *magnificent*, most of pomp and ostentation, or largeness and amplitude of effect upon the mind: as, a *magnificent* banquet; a *magnificent* oration; *superb*, most of superiority in some way; *splendid*, most of successful challenge to admiration. All of these words are often used colloquially in weak hyperbole. See *sublime*.

> To conquer Sin and Death, the two *grand* foes.
> *Milton*, P. R., i. 159.

> Far distant he descries,
> Ascending by degrees *magnificent*
> Up to the wall of heaven, a structure high.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 502.

> On whose breast's *superb* abundance
> A man might base his head.
> *Browning*, A Toccata.

> Vices so *splendid* and alluring as to resemble virtues.
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

II. *n.* A grand piano. [Colloq. or trade-cant.]

grand†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *graund*; < OF. *grandir*, F. *grandir* = OSp. *grander* = It. *grandire*, < L. *grandire*, make great, become great, < *grandis*, great: see *grand*, *a.* Cf. *aggrandize*.] To make great. *Davies.*

> But yet his justice to extenuate
> To *graund* His grace is sacrilegious.
> *Davies*, Summa Totalis, p. 6.

grandam, grandame (gran'dam, -dām), *n.* [< ME. *grandame*, *graundame*, < OF. *grande*, great, old, + *dame*, dame, lady.] An old woman; especially, a grandmother.

> Th' old Serpent serv'd as Satans instrument
> To charm in Eden, with a strong illusion,
> Our silly *Grandam* to her selfs confusion.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

> A *grandam's* name is little less in love
> Than is the doting title of a mother.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

> The women . . .
> Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right,
> And to the *grandam* hag adjudg'd the knight.
> *Dryden*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 312.

grandaunt (grand'ȧnt), *n.* [After F. *grand'-tante*.] The sister of one's grandfather or grandmother: in the United States generally called *great-aunt*: correlative to *grandnephew* and *grandniece*.

> Sir Walter Scott had a *grand-aunt*, who was all that a Scotch *grand-aunt* should be. *The Century*, XXVII. 335.

Grand-Banker (grand'bang″kėr), *n.* A vessel fishing on the Grand Banks near Newfoundland.

grandchild (grand'chīld), *n.*; pl. *grandchildren* (-chil″dren). [< *grand* + *child*.] A son's or daughter's child; a child or offspring in the second degree of descent: sometimes used loosely to include a degree more remote: correlative to *grandparent*.

> My wife comes foremost; then the honour'd mould
> Wherein this trunk was fram'd, and in her hand
> The *grandchild* to her blood. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

> Philamon Holland, having used "little nephew" to denote the kinship of Cyrus to Astyages, has the side-note: "Or *grandchild*, as some will have it."
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 113.

granddaughter (grand'dâ″tėr), *n.* [< *grand* + *daughter*.] The daughter of one's son or daughter: correlative to *grandfather* and *grandmother*.

grand-ducal (grand'dū'ka̤l), *a.* Of or pertaining to a grand duke or a grand duchy: as, a *grand-ducal* court; *grand-ducal* finances.

> Herschel's discoveries quickened public interest in celestial inquiries; royal, imperial, and *grand-ducal* patronage widened the scope of individual effort.
> *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 35.

grand-duke (grand'dūk'), *n.* 1. See *grand duke*, under *grand*.—2. The great horned owl of continental Europe, *Bubo maximus*.

grandee (gran-dē'), *n.* [Formerly also *grandy*, *grando*; < Sp. Pg. *grande*, a nobleman, < *grande*, great: see *grand*, *a.*] 1. In Spain, one of a class of noblemen of the highest rank and greatest wealth, created in the thirteenth century, and endowed with extraordinary privileges, most of which have since been abolished.

> Plough deep furrows; to catch deep root in th' opinion of the best, *grandoes*, dukes, marquesses, condes, and other titulados. *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

> The principal *grandees*, as well as most of the inferior nobility, . . . presented themselves . . . to tender the customary oaths of allegiance.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 5.

Hence—2. Any man of elevated rank or station; a nobleman.

> The *grandees* did not scorn his company;
> And of the greatest ladies he was held
> A complete gentleman.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, ii. 1.

> Under no circumstances whatever should those Whig *grandees*, who had enslaved his predecessors and endeavoured to enslave himself, be restored to power.
> *Macaulay*, Earl of Chatham.

grandeeship (gran-dē'ship), *n.* [< *grandee* + *-ship*.] The rank or estate of a grandee.

> I think the Conde de Altamira has no less than nineteen *grandeeships* centered in his person.
> *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xlii.

grande-garde, *n.* See *grand-guard*.

grandeur (gran'dṳr), *n.* [< F. *grandeur*, OF. *grandure*, orig. prop. **grandor* = Sp. *grandor* (Sp. Pg. *grandura* appar. from the F.) = It. *grandore*, grandness, greatness, < L. as if **grandor*, < L. *grandis*, grand: see *grand*.] The character of being grand or great; specifically, that quality or combination of qualities in an object which affects the imagination with a sense of sublimity or magnificence.

> Bisnagar is the second City in Narsinga for *Grandeure* and Bravery.
> *S. Clarke*, Geographical Descript. (1671), p. 32.

> His *grandeur* he deriv'd from heaven alone;
> For he was great ere Fortune made him so.
> *Dryden*, Death of Oliver Cromwell.

> There is always a want of *grandeur* in attributing great events to little causes. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

I confess, what chiefly interests me in the annals of that war is the *grandeur* of spirit exhibited by a few of the Indian chiefs. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Size is not *grandeur*, and territory does not make a nation. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 125.

=**Syn.** Greatness, majesty, loftiness, stateliness, state, dignity, augustness, splendor, pomp, sublimity. See *grand*.

grandevity† (gran-dev′i̤-ti), *n.* [< L. *grandævita(t-)s*, < *grandævus*, of great age: see *grandevous*.] Great age; long life. *Glanville.*

grandevous† (gran-dē′vus), *a.* [< L. *grandævus*, of great age, < *grandis*, great, + *ævum*, age.] Of great age; long-lived. *Bailey.*

grandfather (grand′fä″ŧʜėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *graundfather*; < *grand* + *father*. Cf. F. *grand-père*.] A father's or mother's father; an ancestor in the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent: correlative to *grandson*, *granddaughter*, and *grandchild*.

grandfather-long-legs (grand′fä″ŧʜėr-lông′-legz), *n.* Same as *daddy-long-legs*, 2.

grand-guard (grand′gärd), *n.* [OF. *grande garde*.] A piece of armor used in medieval justs, consisting either of an additional defense secured to the breastplate or to the lower part of the tilting-armor and rising above it, or of a secondary breastplate attached by springs to the corselet so that it could be released and thrown in the air by a successful thrust of the antagonist's lance.

Arc. You care not for a *grand-guard?*
Pal. No, no; we'll use no horses: I perceive
You would fain be at that fight.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 6.

grandific (gran-dif′ik), *a.* [< LL. *grandificus*, < L. *grandis*, great, + *facere*, make.] Making great. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

grandiloquence (gran-dil′ọ̄-kwens), *n.* [= Sp. *grandilocuencia* = Pg. *grandiloquencia* = It. *grandiloquenza*; as *grandiloquen(t)* + *-ce*.] The condition or quality of being grandiloquent; lofty speech or expression; bombast.

The prophet has promised them with such magnificent words and enthusiastic *grandiloquence*. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 271.

He [Van Poffenburgh] gave importance to his station by the *grandiloquence* of his bulletins, always styling himself Commander-in-chief of the Armies of the New Netherlands. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 312.

grandiloquent (gran-dil′ō-kwe̤nt), *a.* [= Sp. *grandilocuente* = It. *grandiloquente*, < L. *grandis*, great, grand, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak. Cf. *grandiloquous*.] Speaking or expressed in a lofty style; bombastic; pompous.

On March 2, 1770, there was a scuffle at a rope-walk between some soldiers and the ropemakers, and on the night of the 5th there occurred the tragedy which, in the somewhat *grandiloquent* phrase of John Adams, "laid the foundation of American Independence." *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xii.

grandiloquous (gran-dil′ọ̄-kwus), *a.* [= Sp. *grandilocuo* = Pg. *grandiloco*, < L. *grandiloquus*, speaking grandly or loftily, < *grandis*, great, + *loqui*, speak.] Same as *grandiloquent*. [Rare.]

grandinous (gran′di-nus), *a.* [< L. *grandinosus*, full of hail, < *grando* (*grandin-*), hail.] Consisting of hail. [Rare.]

grandiose (gran′di-ōs), *a.* [< F. *grandiose* = Sp. Pg. *grandioso*, < It. *grandioso*, < L. *grandis*, great, grand: see *grand* and *-ose*.] **1.** Impressive from inherent grandeur; grand in effect; magnificent; imposing.

Hardly anything could seem more *grandiose*, or fitter to revive in the breasts of men the memory of great dispensations by which new strata had been laid in the history of mankind. *George Eliot*, Romola, xxi.

The tone of the parts was to be perpetually kept down, in order not to impair the *grandiose* effect of the whole. *M. Arnold.*

Its proportions so simple and *grandiose*. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 112.

2. Characterized by self-display or bombast; vulgarly showy or flaunting; grandiloquent; swollen; turgid: as, a *grandiose* style.

This attenuated journal had . . . an aldermanic, portly, *grandiose*, Falstaffian title. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, x. 6.

Now and then, to be sure, we come upon something that makes us hesitate again whether, after all, Dryden was not *grandiose* rather than great. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 63.

grandiosely (gran′di-ōs-li), *adv.* In a grandiose manner.

"You will never persuade me to turn my back upon an old friend in adversity," she answers *grandiosely*. *R. Broughton*, Second Thoughts, ii. 2.

grandiosity (gran-di-os′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *grandiosité* (= Sp. *grandiosidad* = Pg. *grandiosidade*), < It. *grandiosità*, < *grandioso*, grandiose: see *grandiose*.] The condition or quality of being grandiose; bombastic or inflated style or manner.

Thomson grows tumid wherever he essays the *grandiosity* of his model. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 275.

The good doctor [Johnson] was essentially a preacher, and introduced a kind of essay and a *grandiosity* of style which, in feebler hands, soon wrought the decay of this species of composition. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 241.

grandioso (gran-di-ō′sō), *a.* [It., grand, grandiose: see *grandiose*.] Grand: in *music*, a word indicating passages to be so rendered.

Grandipalpi (gran-di-pal′pī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *grandis*, great, + *palpus*, in mod. sense of 'palp.'] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of caraboid beetles: so called from the size and shape of the outer palp: distinguished from *Subulipalpi*.

Grandisonian (gran-di-sō′ni-a̤n), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Charles Grandison, the hero of a novel by Richardson, who designed by the character to represent his ideal of a perfect hero, a combination of the good Christian and the perfect English gentleman; hence, chivalrous and polite, especially in a somewhat excessive and tedious way.

grandity†, *n.* [< OF. *grandite*, < L. *grandita(t-)s*, greatness, < *grandis*, great: see *grand*.] Greatness; magnificence; grandeur.

In a Prince it is decent to goe slowly, and to march with leysure, and with a certaine *granditie* rather than grauitie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 248.

grandling† (grand′ling), *n.* [< *grand* + *-ling*2.] One who affects grandeur of style.

But he that should perswade to have this done
For education of our lordlings: soone
Should he (not) heare of billow, wind and storme,
From the tempestuous *grandlings*.
B. Jonson, Speech according to Horace.

grandly (grand′li), *adv.* In a grand or lofty manner; greatly; splendidly; sublimely.

grandma (grand′mä), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *grandmamma*.

grandmamma (grand′ma̤-mä″), *n.* A familiar term for *grandmother*.

Your prudent *grand-mammas*, ye modern belles, . . .
When health requir'd it would consent to roam,
Else more attached to pleasures found at home.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 515.

grand-mercy†, *interj.* An earlier form of *gramercy*. *Chaucer.*

grandmother (grand′muŧʜ″ėr), *n.* [< late ME. *graundmother*; < *grand* + *mother*. Cf. F. *grand'mère*.] **1.** The mother of one's father or mother: correlative to *grandson*, *granddaughter*, and *grandchild*.

The unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy *grandmother* Lois, and thy mother Eunice. 2 Tim. i. 5.

2. By extension, any more remote lineal female ancestor.

A child of our *grandmother* Eve; . . . or, for thy more sweet understanding, a woman. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

grandmotherly (grand′muŧʜ″ėr-li), *a.* [< *grandmother* + *-ly*1.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a grandmother.

A gentle, pensive, *grandmotherly* sort of way. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Ladies Lindores, p. 28.

A *grandmotherly* being who thinks a student can do no wrong. *Andover Rev.*, March, 1885.

grandnephew (grand′nev″ū), *n.* A son of one's nephew or niece: correlative to *granduncle* and *grandaunt*.

grandness (grand′nes), *n.* The quality of being grand; greatness; grandeur; magnificence.

In order to prove to any one the *grandness* of this fabric of the world, one needs only bid him consider the sun with that insupportable glory and lustre that surrounds it. *W. Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, v. 14.

grandniece (grand′nēs), *n.* A daughter of one's nephew or niece: correlative to *granduncle* and *grandaunt*.

grando1† (gran′dō), *n.* [L., hail.] The treadle of an egg. See extract under *gallature*.

grando2†, *n.* See *grandee*.

grandpa (grand′pä), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *grandpapa*.

grandpapa (grand′pa̤-pä″), *n.* A familiar term for *grandfather*.

grandparent (grand′pãr″e̤nt), *n.* The parent of a parent: correlative to *grandchild*.

grandparentage (grand′pãr″e̤n-tāj), *n.* [< *grandparent* + *-age*.] Grandparents collectively; also, the state of being a grandparent, or of having grandparents.

Certain properties of the law of frequency of error were also applied to family likeness in eye colour, with results that gave by calculation the total number of light-eyed children in families differently grouped according to their parentage and *grandparentage*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 299.

grand-paunch† (grand′pânch), *n.* A greedy fellow; a gormand.

Our *grand-paunches* and riotous persons have devised for themselves a delicate kind of meat out of corn and grain. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

grandpère (groṅ′pãr′), *n.* A variety of the cotillion formerly common.

grand-piece (grand′pēs), *n.* [F. *grande-pièce*.] A name of certain pieces of armor of the sixteenth century. The grand-pieces often mentioned were probably the genouillières, cubitières, and pauldrons — that is, the pieces added after the coverings of the limbs and body were put in place.

grand-relief (grand′rẹ-lēf″), *n.* In *sculp.*, alto-rilievo.

Grandry corpuscle. See *corpuscle*.

grandsire (grand′sīr), *n.* [< ME. *grantsyre*, *grauntsire*, *gransyre*, *graunser*, < OF. *grantsire*, < *grant*, grand, great, old, + *sire*, sire.] **1.** A grandfather: used for both men and animals, and now especially in the pedigrees of horses.

His *graunt-sire*, the kynge Adrian, that tho was livynge, counseiled hym to take the ordere of knyghthode. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 186.

2. By extension, any lineal male ancestor preceding a father.

Some sorcerer, whom a far-off *grandsire* burnt
Because he cast no shadow. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

3. In *change-ringing*: (*a*) One of the methods of ringing the changes on a peal of bells: supposed to be of very early origin. (*b*) See *double*, *n.*, 9 (*f*).

grandson (grand′sun), *n.* [< *grand* + *son*.] The son or male offspring of a son or daughter: correlative to *grandfather* and *grandmother*.

He . . . left his coal all turn'd into gold
To a *grandson*, first of his noble line.
Tennyson, Maud, x.

granduncle (grand′ung″kl), *n.* [After F. *grand-oncle*.] The brother of a grandfather or grandmother: in the United States generally called *great-uncle*: correlative to *grandnephew* and *grandniece*.

grane1 (grān), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *groan*.

They've nae sair wark to craze their banes,
An' fill auld age wi' grips and *granes*.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

grane2† (grān), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To strangle.

One executioner on one side, and another on the other, *graned* him with a linnen cloth about his neck, pulling the same untill they forced him to gape. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 112.

graner†, *n.* [Also *granier*, var. *grainer*, *grainery*, *granary*, *garner*: see these forms.] A granary; a garner.

There banquet-houses, walks for pleasure; here again
Cribs, *graners*, stables, barns.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 258.

That other, if he in his *Granier* stores
What ever hath beene swept from Lybian flores.
Heath, tr. of Horace's Odes, i.

grange (grānj), *n.* [< ME. *grange*, *graunge*, *gronge*, < OF. *grange*, *granche*, *graunge*, F. *grange* = Pr. *granja*, *granga* = Sp. Pg. *granja*, < ML. *granea*, a barn, grange, < L. *granum*, grain, corn: see *grain*1, *granary*, *garner*.] **1**†. A granary.

For their teeming flocks and *granges* full,
In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan.
Milton, Comus, l. 175.

2†. A farming establishment, including the farm-buildings and granary, attached to a feudal manor or to a religious house, where, in addition to its own crops, the grain paid as rent and tithes was stored.

At the moated *grange* resides this dejected Mariana. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

A *grange*, in its original signification, meant a farmhouse of a monastery, . . . from which it was always at some little distance. One of the monks was usually appointed to inspect the accounts of the farm. He was called the prior of the *grange*. *Malone.*

3. A farm, with its dwelling-house, stables, byres, barns, etc.; particularly, a house or farm at a distance from other houses or villages; the dwelling of a yeoman or gentleman farmer.

Hė . . . ledde hym forth to lauacrum lex-dei, a *graunge*,
Is sixe myle other seuene by-syde the newe markett.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 71.

What tell'st thou me of robbing? this is Venice;
My house is not a *grange*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

Fill him with joy, and win him a friend to ye,
And make this little *grange* seem a large empire
Let out with home contents.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v

And from the distant *grange* there comes
The clatter of the thresher's flail.
Bryant, Song of the Sower.

4. In the United States, a lodge of the order of "Patrons of Husbandry," a secret association for the promotion of the interests of agriculture. The special objects of the order are the removal of the restraints and burdens imposed on agriculture by the commercial classes, the railroad and canal companies, etc., and the avoidance of the expense caused by the middlemen or agents who intervene between the producer and the consumer. The association originated at Washington in 1867, and has spread over the whole country, but is most numerous in the northwestern States. There are local and State granges and a national grange. Women are admitted to membership.

We quite admit, in view of the farmers' *granges* in Illinois and Wisconsin, . . . that the design to fix the price at which one's own labor shall be sold is just as common in the Great West as in Europe.
T. Hughes, quoted in Hinton's Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 119.

The organization therefore is maintained for social and economic purposes, and no *grange* can assume any political or sectarian functions. *Amer. Cyc.*, IX. 89.

grange† (grānj), *v. t.* [< *grange, n.*] To farm, as revenue or taxes.

This ruffianry of causes I am daily more and more acquainted with, and see the manner of dealing, which cometh of the Queen's straitness to give these women, whereby they presume thus to *grange* and truck causes.
Birch, Queen Elizabeth, I. 354.

granger (grān'jėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *graunger*; < OF. *grangier*, *granger*, a farmer, bailiff, < *grange*, a grange: see *grange*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A farm-steward or -bailiff.

Unlesse this proportion and quantitie of mucke be gathered, plaine it is, that the *graunger* or maister of husbandrie hath not done his part, but failed in littering of his cattell. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 23.

2. A member of a farmers' grange for the advancement of the interests of agriculture. See *grange, n.*, 4.

The time has now come when the *Granger* can be looked upon as a phenomenon of the past, and treated in a spirit of critical justice.
C. F. Adams, Jr., N. A. Rev., CXX. 395.

3. A farmer; a countryman. [Humorous, U. S.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a grange or to grangers; caused or promoted by grangers: as, the *granger* movement.

The rash *granger* laws of more than a decade ago firmly established the principle and the right of extreme State supervision. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 700.

The Granger cases, six cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1876 (94 U. S., 113, 155, 165, 179, 180, 181), the principal ones being Munn *vs.* Illinois, and Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co. *vs.* Iowa: so called because they grew out of certain State statutes passed in the interest of the grangers, regulating grain-elevator tolls and the charges of warehousemen and common carriers. The court sustained the constitutionality of these statutes, affirming the common-law doctrine that when private property is devoted to a public use it is subject to public regulation, and holding that this right is not affected by the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, which ordains that no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

grangerism^1 (grān'jėr-izm), *n.* [< *granger*, I., 2, + *-ism*.] The principles and methods of the grangers of the United States.

grangerism^2 (grān'jėr-izm), *n.* [< *Granger* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The practice of illustrating a book by binding up in it engravings taken from other books, or with independent prints, water-colors, etc.; also, the resulting mutilation of books. The practice became popular when James Granger published, in 1769, his "Biographical History of England," which incited persons to mutilate other books to illustrate it.

Grangerism, as the innocent may need to be told, is the pernicious vice of cutting plates and title-pages out of many books to illustrate one book.
Saturday Review, Jan. 29, 1883, p. 123.

grangerite (grān'jėr-īt), *n.* [< *Granger* (see *grangerism^2*) + *-ite^2*.] One who illustrates a book with engravings from other books, or with independent prints, water-colors, etc. See *grangerism^2*.

"He was not," says Mr. Hill Burton, speaking of the Kirkpatrick Sharpe, "he was not a black-letter man, or a tall-copyist, or an uncut man, or a rough-edge man, or an early-English dramatist, or an Elzeviran, or a broadsider, or a pasquinader, or an old-brown-calf man, or a *Grangerite*, or a tawny-moroccoite, or a gilt-topper, or a marbled-insider, or an editio princeps man." These nicknames briefly dispose into categories a good many species of collectors. *The Bookmart*, July, 1883.

grangerize (grān'jėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grangerized*, ppr. *grangerizing*. [< *Granger* (see *grangerism^2*) + *-ize*.] To illustrate in the method called grangerism.

The book [Works of Victor Hugo] was *grangerized* by the author himself as a gift to his goddaughter.
New York Evening Post, Dec. 18, 1885.

It proves to be a very handsome *grangerized* copy of Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," the pages mounted on large paper, and profusely interspersed with water-colour drawings or engraved portraits of the poets and others mentioned by Byron in the famous satire.
Athenæum, Oct. 9, 1886, p. 468.

grangerizer (grān'jėr-ī-zėr), *n.* Same as *grangerite*.

Each of the 500 copies will be printed direct from the type; and the portraits of actors will be paged separately, with blank backs, for the benefit of *Grangerizers*.
New York Tribune, Jan. 13, 1889.

gran gusto (grän gös'tọ). [It., lit. 'great relish': see *grand* and *gusto*.] 1. In *painting*, something in a picture very extraordinary and calculated to excite surprise.—2. In *music*, any high-wrought composition.

grani, *n.* Plural of *grano*.

granier†, *n.* See *graner*.

graniferous (grạ-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *granifer*, grain-bearing (only as applied poet. to ants), < *granum*, grain (see *grain^1*), + *ferre* = E. *bear^1*.] Bearing grain, or seeds like grain: as, *graniferous* pods.

graniform (gran'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *granum*, grain, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a grain or seed.

granilla (grạ-nil'ä̤; Sp. pron. grä-nē'lyä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *grana*, cochineal, grain: see *grain^1*.] Small or half-grown cochineal-insects. See *grain^1*, 11.

There is often a second production of cochineal before the wet season sets in; if so, it is scraped off with a knife and dried, but it is of inferior quality, and is sold under the name of *granilla*.
Calvert, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 208.

granillo (grạ-nil'ō), *n.* Same as *granilla*.

granite (gran'it), *n.* [= D. *graniet* = G. Dan. Sw. *granit* = F. *granit* = Sp. Pg. *granito*, < It. *granito*, granite, lit. grained, < *granito*, pp. of *granire*, reduce to grains, seed, run to seed, < *grano*, grain, seed: see *grain^1*. Cf. *granate*, *garnet^1*, and *pomegranate*.] 1. A rock composed of orthoclase-feldspar, mica, and quartz, and having a thoroughly crystalline-granular texture. While orthoclase is an essential constituent of true granite, triclinic feldspars are often present in smaller quantity. The mica is sometimes white or silvery (muscovite), and sometimes dark-brown or even black (biotite). Both varieties are occasionally present together, and some lithologists call only that variety true granite in which both are present. While granite is a thoroughly crystalline rock, distinctly formed crystals of the component minerals are rarely seen in it, except on the walls of cavities. The color of granite is somewhat varied, although in much the larger number of cases the predominating tint is a light gray; some varieties, however, are almost as white as white marble; others are of a light-red or a pink color, which tint is due to the predominance of a rose-colored feldspar. Some varieties of granite are very massive and homogeneous in texture; hence this rock can often be quarried in blocks of large size. Granite is much used for building purposes where massiveness and durability are the chief requisites. It resists very poorly, however, the action of fire, flaking off and crumbling under the influence of heat. Many varieties take a fine polish, and are used for interior decoration and for monumental work. Its hardness and coarseness of texture make it unfit for statuary. The theory of the origin of granite, and its relations to the distinctly eruptive lavas on the one hand and the distinctly stratified rocks on the other, have long been subjects of discussion among geologists. Granite has often been called a "Plutonic" rock, to express the idea generally held by geologists that it has become consolidated at considerable depth below the surface, not having been poured out of a volcanic orifice like lava. Among the rocks ordinarily designated as *granite* by quarrymen and others there are many varieties, with a correspondingly varied scientific nomenclature. Of these varieties and names the following are the more important: *pegmatite*, which includes the granites in which the component materials are present in crystalline masses of large dimensions; *porphyritic granite*, a variety with distinct crystals of feldspar scattered through a fine-grained material; *graphic granite*, in which the quartz has assumed forms somewhat resembling Hebrew characters; *syenite, syenitic granite, hornblende granite*, or *amphibole granite*, a rock in which hornblende occurs in addition to the other normal constituents of granite, the most famous locality of which variety is Syene, in upper Egypt, from which the name is derived (see *syenite* for the more modern application of this name); *granitite*, a granite in which only a dark-colored variety of mica occurs; *granulite*, a fine-grained granite with red garnets; and *greisen*, a granitic rock nearly or quite destitute of feldspar, interesting from its frequent association with valuable minerals and metalliferous ores, especially those of tin. See *granitite, granulite, pegmatite*, and *greisen* for fuller definitions of these words.

2. A kind of rough-grained water-ice or sherbet. Also called *rock-punch* and *rock ice-cream*. See the extract.

Granites . . . must be frozen without beating, or even much stirring, as the design is to have a rough, icy substance. *New York Tribune*, April 7, 1887.

3. Same as *granite-ware*.—**Granite City**, Aberdeen in Scotland: so called because most of the buildings are of granite, which is worked extensively in the neighborhood.—**Granite State**, New Hampshire, U. S.: so called from the prevalence of granite in it.

granitel, granitelle (gran'i-tel), *n.* [Dim. of *granite*.] Same as *pegmatite*.

granite-porphyry (gran'it-pôr″fi-ri), *n.* A rock consisting of a fine-grained, holocrystalline base, through which the ordinary constituents of granite are scattered in more or less regular crystalline forms. It is closely connected with and passes into porphyritic granite and quartz-porphyry. See *granite*, 1, and *porphyry*.

granite-ware (gran'it-wãr), *n.* 1. Any fine pottery decorated by a more or less exact imitation of the speckled surface of granite; specifically, one of Josiah Wedgwood's pebble-wares, described by him in 1770 as "barely sprinkled with blue and ornaments gilt." See *pebbleware*.—2. A fine pottery similar to ironstone china, referring to its supposed hardness. [Trade-name.]—3. A variety of enameled ironware much used for utensils of cookery, in which the enamel is gray and stone-like, and very durable.

granitic (grạ̄-nit'ik), *a.* [< *granite* + *-ic*.] 1. Made or formed of granite; having the texture or composition of granite. See *granite*, 1, and *granitoid*.

In the iron age we find *granitic* hills shaped or excavated into temples.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 152.

2. Resembling granite in some of its properties. [Rare.]

The *granitic*, patriarchal figure of Job, round which concentrates the interest of the play, is strikingly conceived.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 137.

granitical (grạ̄-nit'i-kal), *a.* [< *granitic* + *-al*.] Same as *granitic*. [Rare.]

graniticoline (gran-i-tik'ọ-lin), *a.* [< *granite* + L. *colere*, inhabit, + *-ine^1*.] In *lichenology*, growing upon or attached to granite.

granitification (grạ̄-nit″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *granitify*: see *-fication*.] The act of forming into granite, or the state or process of being formed into granite.

granitiform (grạ̄-nit'i-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of granite; resembling granite in structure or shape.

granitify (grạ̄-nit'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *granitified*, ppr. *granitifying*. [< *granite* + *-i-fy*.] To form into granite.

granitite (gran'i-tīt), *n.* [< *granite* + *-ite^2*.] A rock consisting of a mixture of some reddish orthoclase with a considerably smaller amount of oligoclase, together with a little quartz and dark-green magnesian mica. Rosenbusch calls true granite that which contains both dark- and light-colored mica, and granitite that in which only the former occurs.

granitoid (gran'i-toid), *a.* [< *granite* + *-oid*.] Like granite; holocrystalline: applied in lithology to rocks without an amorphous ground-mass, but entirely made up of crystalline components, whether visible with or without the aid of the microscope. Granite is the typical rock of this class.—**Granitoid** or **granitic structure**. See *structure*.

granitone (gran'i-tōn), *n.* [< *granite* + *-one*.] See *gabbro*.

Granivoræ† (grạ̄-niv'ọ-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *granivorus*: see *granivorous*.] A group of granivorous birds.

granivorous (grạ̄-niv'ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *granivorus*, < L. *granum*, grain, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds: as, *granivorous* birds.

grannam† (gran'a̤m), *n.* [Corruption of *grandam*, q. v.] Same as *grandam*.

Old men i' the house, of fifty, call me *grannam*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

Ghosts never walk till after midnight, if
I may believe my *grannam*.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 2.

granny (gran'i), *n.*; pl. *grannies* (-iz). [A childish abbr. of *grannam*, *grandam*, or *grandmother*.] 1. A grandmother; an old woman. [Colloq. and low.]

"Fairly good holy images thou hast here, *granny*; keep them in good order," said I to the old woman.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 376.

2. A duck, the south-southerly or old-wife. More fully, *old granny*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

granny's-knot, granny-knot (gran'iz-, gran'i-not), *n.* *Naut.*, a knot differing from a reef or square knot in having the second part crossed the wrong way: derided by seamen because it is difficult to untie when jammed.

grano (grä'nō), *n.*; pl. *grani* (-nē). [It., lit. a grain, < L. *granum*, grain: see *grain^1*.] A money of account in Malta, equal to about one twelfth of an English penny.

granons†, *n. pl.* [< OF. *grenon*, *grenun*, *gregnon*, *grignon*, *guernon*, *gernon*, *gernun*, mustache, whiskers.] The whiskers of a cat. *Topsell*, p. 104. (*Halliwell*.)

granophyre (gran'ọ-fīr), *n.* [< L. *granum*, grain (cf. *granite*), + (*por*)*phyr*(*ites*), porphyry.] In *lithol.*, the ground-mass of the porphyritic rocks when this is made up either entirely or almost entirely of a crystalline mixture of the component minerals. The term was introduced by Vogelsang. For a rock having an imperfectly crystallized magma as its ground-mass, the same author proposed the term *felsophyre*, and for an entirely vitreous magma, *vitrophyre*. The granophyre texture is analogous to the granitic or granitoid in the granitic family of rocks.

granophyric (gran-ọ-fir'ik), *a.* [< *granophyre* + *-ic.*] Related to or belonging to that kind of structure called granophyre.

granose (grā'nōs), *a.* [< L. *granosus*, full of grain, < *granum*, grain: see *grain*1.] In *entom.*, having the form of a string of grains or beads; moniliform, as the antennæ of many insects.

grant1 (grȧnt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *graunt*; < ME. *granten*, *graunten*, *grantien*, *grauntien*, < OF. *granter*, *graanter*, *graaunter*, *graunter*, *grantier* (AF. *granter*, *graunter*), *greanter*, the same (with irreg. change of *c* to *g*, perhaps due to association with OF. *garantir*, guarantee) as OF. *craanter*, *creanter*, *cranter*, promise, assure, guarantee, confirm, ratify, < ML. as if **credentare* (found only in the form *creantare*, a reflex of the OF.), < L. *creden(t-)s* (> OF. *creant*), ppr. of *credere*, believe, trust: see *credent*, *credit*, *creant*1, *creance*.] I. *trans.* 1. To transfer the title or possession of in any formal way, specifically for a sufficient or valuable consideration; give or make over; especially, to convey by deed or writing.

Grant me the place of this threshing-floor.
1 Chron. xxi. 22.

The commons . . . *granted* a tenth of the revenue and income not belonging to the lords of parliament; and the lords . . . followed it up with a similar grant from their own property. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 370.

2. To bestow or confer, particularly in answer to prayer or request.

Now God, that all thynge giveth, *graunte* hus soule reste.
Piers Plowman.

Thou hast *granted* me life and favour. Job x. 12.

3†. To allow; permit.

Though attempered wepyng be *graunted*, outrageous wepyng certes is defended. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

4†. To assent to; answer in the affirmative.

She *grauntede* him; ther was noon other grace.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2666.

5. To admit to be true; concede, as something obvious or not required to be proved; accept or concede without proof.

'Tis a rule that holds forever true,
Grant me discernment, and I *grant* it you.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 535.

I *grant* him brave,
But wild as Bracklinn's thundering wave.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 14.

To grant an annuity. See *annuity*.—**To take for granted**, to assume the existence or truth of; believe or credit without confirmative evidence or positive knowledge: as, I *took* his qualifications *for granted*.

She *took* it *for granted* that her companion was familiar with every slope and corrie of these Lochaber hills.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, iii.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Confer*, *Bestow*, etc. See *give*1.

II.† *intrans.* To consent; assent; give permission or countenance.

The barons yaf hym counseile firste to assaile the Duke, and therto the kynge *graunted*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 70.

The soldiers should have toss'd me on their pikes
Before I would have *granted* to that act.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

grant1 (grȧnt), *n.* [< ME. *grant*, *graunt*, < OF. *grant*, *graant*, *graunt*, *greant*, *creant*, *crant*, m. (also *graante*, *creante*, *crante*, f.) (ML. *grantum*), a promise, assurance, engagement; from the verb.] 1†. A promise; a thing promised.

I sholde han also blame of every wyght,
My fadres *graunte* if that I so withstode,
Syn she is chaunged for the tounes goode.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 552.

When Achilles this chaunse choisely hade herd,
He was glad of the *graunt*, and the god answared.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4488.

2. The act of granting; a conferring or conceding.

The body of the people . . . elects the . . . chief executive magistrate but twice in five years. Here is a clear *grant* of power for a long term.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 326.

3. A thing granted or conferred; a boon; especially, something conveyed by deed or patent: often used of tracts of land granted to colonists, railroad companies, etc.

Queen Elizabeth, at the request of William Harbourn, an English-man, procur'd a *Grant* from the Turkish Emperor for the English Merchants to exercise free Trafick in all places of his Dominions. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 355.

I humbly kiss your ladyship's fair learned hands, and wish you good wishes and speedy *grants*.
Donne, Letters, v.

The country west of the Connecticut was only known at that time [1760] by the name of "New Hampshire *grants*." *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 318.

4. In *law*: (*a*) Originally, a creating or transferring by deed: used in reference to mere rights, estates in expectancy, and incorporeal property, which could not be delivered. Thus, easements, franchises, etc., were said to lie in *grant*, because they could not be created or transferred by livery or seizin. (*b*) In modern use, a conveyance in writing of such things as cannot pass or be transferred by word only, as land, rents, reversions, tithes, etc.

Onias, having got a *grant* of the place, . . . erected a temple there, neither so big nor so costly as that at Jerusalem. *Abp. Ussher*, Annals.

5. An admission of something as true.

This *grant* destroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

6. In *brewing*, a copper or iron vessel into which the wort flows from the clarifying battery, and from which it is lifted into the wort-pan. —**Capitation grant.** See *capitation*. =**Syn.** 3. *Largess*, *Donation*, etc. (see *present*, *n.*); allowance, stipend, bounty.

grant2†, *a.* A Middle English form of *grand*.

grantable (grȧn'tạ-bl), *a.* [< AF. *grauntable*, *creantable*, < *granter*, etc., grant: see *grant*1, *v.*, and *-able*.] Capable of being granted or conveyed.

I will inquire, therefore, in what cases dispensations are *grantable*, and by whom.
Bp. Sherlock, Charge (1769), p. 6.

By coming to the Crown they became *grantable* in that way to the subject, and a great part of the church lands passed through the Crown to the people.
Burke, Dormant Claims of the Church.

grantee (grȧn-tē'), *n.* [< AF. *granté*, < *granter*, grant: see *grant*1 and *-ee*1.] In *law*, the person to whom anything is granted, or to whom a grant or conveyance is made.

Was Shakspeare an Esquire?—He was the eldest son of a *grantee* of arms. Now, a *grantee* of arms is an esquire by letters patent. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 369.

granter (grȧn'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *graunter*; < *grant*1 + *-er*1. Cf. *grantor*.] One who grants. Compare *grantor*.

For I myself am that bread, the *graunter* of immortall lyfe, and alone came downe from heauen.
J. Udall, On John vi.

gran'ther (gran'thėr), *n.* A dialectal contraction of *grandfather*.

The ole queen's arm thet *Gran'ther* Young
Fetched back from Concord busted.
Lowell, The Courtin'.

Grantia (gran'ti-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *Grant*, a proper name.] A genus of chalk-sponges, giving name to a family *Grantiidæ*.

Norman observes that our common *Grantia compressa*, with its varieties and "possible modifications," has 28 generic, subgeneric, and subspecific names, which might be further extended to 54. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 18.

Grantiidæ (gran-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grantia* + *-idæ*.] A family of chalk-sponges, typified by the genus *Grantia*.

Grantiinæ (gran-ti-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grantia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Syconidæ* with branched ciliated chambers, typified by the genus *Grantia*. Also *Grantina*, *Grantinæ*. *R. von Lendenfeld.*

grantise†, *n.* [ME., < *grant*1, *v.*] A grant; a concession.

grantor (grȧn'tọr), *n.* [< AF. *grantor*, OF. *creanteor*, < *granter*, *creanter*, etc., grant: see *grant*1 and *-or*.] In *law*, the person who makes a grant or conveyance: correlative to *grantee*.

Many links in the feudal chain might intervene between the original *grantor*, or Lord Paramount, and the actual occupant of the soil.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 72.

In England, if the *grantor* cannot sign, he may make his mark. *The American*, VI. 270.

granula (gran'ụ-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *granulæ* (-lē). [NL., fem. (cf. LL. *granulum*, neut.), a little grain: see *granule*.] 1. In *bot.*, a little grain: applied to the large sporule contained in the center of many algæ, as *Gloionema*.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks. (*b*) A small rounded elevation; one of the elevations of a granulated surface. Also *granule*.—3. In *anat.*, a granule.

granular (gran'ụ-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *granule* + *-ar*2.] Composed of, containing, or bearing grains or granules; resembling grains or granules. Also *granulose*, *granulous*.—**Compound granular corpuscles.** Same as *granule-cells*.—**Granular degeneration.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Granular eyes**, eyes composed of many minute, distinct lenses or facets, as the compound eyes or ocelli of insects.—**Granular kidney**, a kidney with chronic diffuse or interstitial nephritis, which presents a granular or nodular surface on the removal of the capsule.—**Granular layer of dentine**, a layer often found toward the outer portion of the dentine, marked by very fine nodules or globules of dentine and interglobular spaces.—**Granular layer of the epidermis**, the layer of granular cells (stratum granulosum) lying below the stratum lucidum and above the stratum spinosum.—**Granular lids**, eyelids affected by inflammation of the conjunctival surface with minute outgrowths of lymphoid tissue forming so-called granulations.—**Granular limestone**, a limestone having a crystalline-granular character.—**Granular liver**, a liver with chronic interstitial hepatitis (cirrhosis), which presents a granular or nodular surface.—**Granular pharyngitis**, chronic inflammation of the follicles of the pharynx. Also called *follicular pharyngitis*, *chronic pharyngitis*, and *clergyman's sore throat*.

granularity (gran-ụ-lar'ị-ti), *n.* [< *granular* + *-ity*.] The condition or quality of being granular.

The emulsion should be of a good orange-ruby color when a drop is examined by transmitted light, and should show no *granularity* with a magnifier.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 9133.

granularly (gran'ụ-lạ̈r-li), *adv.* In a granular form; in granules.

granulary† (gran'ụ-lạ-ri), *a.* [< *granule* + *-ary*.] Granular.

Smallcoal is known unto all, and for this use is made of sallow, willow, halder, hasell, and the like; which three, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into *granulary* bodies, do make up that powder which is in use for guns. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

granulate (gran'ụ-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *granulated*, ppr. *granulating*. [< NL. as if **granulatus*, pp. of **granulare* (> It. *granulare* = Sp. Pg. *granular* = F. *granuler*), < L. *granum*, a grain: see *grain*1.] I. *trans.* 1. To form into grains: as, to *granulate* powder or sugar.—2. To raise in granules; make rough on the surface.

I have observed in many birds the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick-set, or as it were *granulated* with a multitude of glandules.
Ray.

II. *intrans.* To become formed into grains; become granular.

granulate (gran'ụ-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *granulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *granulated* or *granular*.

granulated (gran'ụ-lā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Consisting of or resembling grains.—2. Having small and even elevations resembling grains: as, *granulated* leather; the *granulated* root of a plant, as *Saxifraga granulata*.

It would be too much to assert that the skin of the dog-fish was made rough and *granulated* on purpose for the polishing of wood. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., v.

3. In *ceram.*, decorated with color in spots, or mottled. See *soufflé*.—4. In *pathol.*: (*a*) Having little grain-like fleshy bodies filling up the cavities, as ulcers and suppurating wounds. (*b*) Characterized by the presence of small grain-like bodies: as, a *granulated* liver.—**Granulated glass.** See *glass*.—**Granulated work**, in *jewelry*, decoration by means of minute grains applied to the surface, especially in goldsmiths' work.

Repoussé figures alternate with strings of the finest *granulated work*, and the exquisite devices testify to the use by the Etruscans of agencies unknown to us.
Wheatley and Delamotte, Art Work in Gold and Silver, [p. 15.

granulating-machine (gran'ụ-lā-ting-mạ-shēn"), *n.* A machine used to reduce some substance to the form of grains. Specifically—(*a*) In *powder-making*, an apparatus for breaking up the powder-cake into grains of various sizes. (*b*) An apparatus for reducing liquid metals to fine grains. It consists of a horizontal disk of terra-cotta made to revolve rapidly, upon which the liquid metal falls and is then scattered in every direction, centrifugally, into the air or into water, in a finely granulated condition.

granulation (gran-ụ-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *granulation* = Sp. *granulacion* = Pg. *granulação* = It. *granulazione*; as *granulate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of forming into grains; the state or process of being formed into grains: as, the *granulation* of gunpowder or sugar.

Granulation is the process by which metals are reduced to minute grains. It is effected by pouring them, in a melted state, through an iron cullender pierced with small holes into a body of water, or directly upon a bundle of twigs immersed in water. In this way copper is granulated into bean-shot, and silver alloys are granulated preparatory to refining. *Ure*, Dict., II. 734.

2. In *surg. pathol.*: (*a*) The formation of new tissue, as in the repair of wounds, the free surface of which presents a granulated appearance. This tissue is called *granulation tissue*. (*b*) Any one of the small granular elevations on the free surface of granulation tissue.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little *granulations* of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula. *Sharpe*, Surgery.

3. In *med. pathol.*, the formation of small grain-like bodies or tubercles in the substance of an organ, as in tubercular phthisis.—4. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*: (*a*) A roughening of a surface with little tubercles like grains, or a surface so studded. (*b*) One of the little elevations in a granulated surface.—**Granulation corpuscles.** Same as *granule-cells*.—**Granulations of the eyelids,** minute outgrowths of lymphoid tissue on the inner surface of the eyelids. **Granulation tissue,** such tissue as grows in wounds, repairing the loss of substance, and formed from connective tissue or emigrated white blood-corpuscles. It consists of numerous cells, with more or less intercellular substance permeated by numerous thin-walled blood-vessels.

granulative (gran'ụ̄-lā̤-tiv), *a.* [< *granulate* + *-ive.*] Granulated or granulating: as, *granulative* growths.

granulator (gran'ụ̄-lā-tọr), *n.* One who or that which granulates; specifically, a granulating-machine.

> A small stream of water enters the *granulator;* the movement of the machine rolling the damp grains constantly among the dry meal powder.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 145.

> This gentleman saw white sugar come out of spouts, and heard a *granulator* revolving at the rate of 300 rotations per minute. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 273.

granule (gran'ūl), *n.* [= F. *granule*, < LL. *granulum*, NL. also *granula*, dim. of L. *granum*, grain: see *grain*^{1}.] A little grain; a fine particle. Specifically—(*a*) In *cryptogamic bot.*, a sporule found in some algæ and in all cryptogamic plants. (*b*) In *anat.*, a corpuscle or particle: a term applied to little bodies in the blood, in fat, in protoplasm, etc., but not specific in any sense. (*c*) In *entom.*, specifically, a very minute elevation: said of the sculpture of insects. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, same as *granula*, 2 (*b*).—**Episternal granules.** See *episternal*.

granule-cells (gran'ūl-selz), *n. pl.* Round cells densely crowded with fat-globules, found in areas of softening in the brain. Also called *granule-corpuscles*, *Gluge's corpuscles*, *compound granular corpuscles*, and *granulation corpuscles*.

granuliferous (gran-ụ̄-lif'e̤-rus), *a.* [< LL. *granulum*, a little grain, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Bearing or producing granules or granulations.

granuliform (gran'ụ̄-li-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *granulum*, a little grain, + L. *forma*, shape.] 1. In *mineral.*, having a granular structure.—2. In *bot.*, granular.

granulite (gran'ụ̄-līt), *n.* [< *granule* + *-ite*^{2}.] A rock often having a parallel or foliated structure like that of gneiss, and consisting mainly of quartz and feldspar, together with red garnets, which are usually of very diminutive size. The feldspar appears to be a mixture of orthoclase and oligoclase, the latter more generally predominating. Granulite is a rock of especial importance in Saxony. It is nearly the equivalent of the French *eurite*, and is sometimes called in German *Weissstein*. See *granite*, 1.

granulitic (gran-ụ̄-lit'ik), *a.* [< *granulite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to granulite; of the nature of granulite: as, *granulitic* rock.

> The rocks may be classed under three heads:—(1) . . . (2) the light-banded *granulitic* gneisses or Wiltshire type.
> *The Engineer*, LXV. 379.

granuloma (gran-ụ̄-lō'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *granulomata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL., < LL. *granulum*, a small grain, + *-ōma*.] In *pathol.*, a growth resembling granulative tissue, produced in certain infectious diseases, as in tuberculosis, syphilis, or leprosy.

granulomatous (gran-ụ̄-lom'ạ̈-tus), *a.* [< *granuloma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with granuloma.

> In most of the *granulomatous* disorders we may have not merely a diffusion of the disease throughout the individual organism, but also a transference of it from one individual to another.
> *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 117.

granulose (gran'ụ̄-lōs), *a.* and *n.* [< *granule* + *-ose.*] I. *a.* Same as *granular*.

II. *n.* One of the essential constituents of the starch-grain, which gives a characteristic blue color with iodine, and is converted into sugar by the ferment of saliva. It is distinguished from the other constituent, cellulose, by these two characteristics.

> Some species which contain no chlorophyll form a substance in their protoplasm, which, from its behaviour with reagents and the physiological relationships observed in certain cases, must be considered to be more or less like starch, or more correctly *granulose*.
> *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 455.

granulous (gran'ụ̄-lus), *a.* [< *granule* + *-ous.*] Same as *granular*.

granza (gran'zạ̈), *n.* [Sp., usually in pl. *granzas*, siftings, refuse of corn, dross of metals.] In the quicksilver-mines of California, the second-class ore obtained in small lumps, and inferior in yield to the grueso.

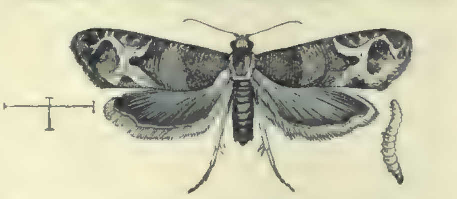
grape^1 (grāp), *n.* [< ME. *grape*, sometimes *graap*, a grape, also collectively in the sing., as in the pl., grapes, the bunches of grapes (= MD. *grappe* and *krappe*, a bunch of grapes), < OF. *grape*, *grappe*, *crape*, a bunch or cluster, esp. of grapes (cf. It. dim. *grappolo*, a bunch of grapes); a particular use of *grape*, *grappe*, also *grafe*, *graffe*, a hook, grappling-iron, = Pr. Sp. *grapa* = It. *grappa*, a cramp-iron (cf. E. *grapple*, *grapnel*), < OHG. *chrapho*, MHG. *krapfe*, G. *krapfen*, a hook, = D. *krap*, a clasp; connected with OHG. *chrampho*, *chrampha*, a hook, a nasalized form of the same word, = E. *cramp*: see *cramp*^{1}.] 1. The fruit of the vine, from which wine is made; a pulpy edible fruit or berry growing in clusters on vines of the genus *Vitis*.

> There ben vynes that beren so grete *grapes* that a strong man scholde have ynow to done for to bere o [one] clustre with alle the *grapes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 265.

> The heathen philosopher, when he had a desire to eat a *grape*, would open his lips when he put it into his mouth; meaning thereby, that *grapes* were made to eat, and lips to open. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 1.

2. The vine which produces this fruit; the grape-vine. The cultivated grape of Europe, whether it be for wine or for table use, is the *Vitis vinifera*, of which there are said to be 1,500 varieties. The more common native species of the United States are the chicken, frost, or winter grape, *V. cordifolia*, the fruit of which is small, very sour, and worthless; the riverside grape, *V. riparia;* the northern fox or plum grape, *V. Labrusca;* the southern fox, bullace, muscadine, or scuppernong grape, *V. vulpina* or *rotundifolia;* and the summer grape, *V. æstivalis*. The numerous cultivated table-grapes of the eastern United States are either varieties of these (as the Concord, Catawba, Isabella, Hartford Prolific, etc., derived from *V. Labrusca*, and the Clinton, from *V. riparia*), or hybrids of these with each other or with varieties of *V. vinifera* (as the Delaware, Niagara, Taylor, etc.). The most successful wine-grapes are for the most part varieties of *V. æstivalis*. All the purely American varieties are remarkable for their power of resisting the attacks of the phylloxera or grape-louse, which has proved so fatal to the European vine, and on this account they have been of late years extensively introduced into the vineyards of Europe. *V. riparia* has been very largely used for this purpose, either taking the place of *V. vinifera* entirely or furnishing stocks upon which that species may be safely grafted. See cut under *Vitis*.

3. The knob at the butt of a cannon.—4. *pl.* In *farriery*, a mangy tumor on the leg of a horse.—5. *Milit.*, grape-shot.—**Black mountain grape,** of Jamaica, the *Guettarda longiflora*.—**False grape,** the Virginia creeper, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.—**Grape-berry moth,** the common name of *Eudemis* or *Lobesia botrana*, a tortricid moth which lays its eggs in June on berries of the grape, which soon become discolored from the working of the larva inside. The larva eats the pulp and parts of the seeds of sometimes three or four berries, and transforms to a pupa in a cocoon made under a flap of leaf cut for this purpose; the moth appears in autumn as the grapes ripen.—**Mountain grape,** of Jamaica, the *Coccoloba tenuifolia*.—**Sea-grape.** (*a*†) The *Ephedra distachya* of southern Russia. (*b*) The *Sargassum bacciferum*, a seaweed with large bladders in grape-like clusters.—**Seaside grape,** a name given to several species of *Coccoloba* growing upon the sea-shore, especially to *C. uvifera*.—**Sour grapes,** things decried as worthless only because they are beyond one's reach: in allusion to the fable of the fox which, having tried in vain to reach some grapes which grew on a high vine, went away disgusted, saying, "I don't care; they are sour, anyway."



Grape-berry Moth (*Eudemis botrana*) (cross shows natural size), and Larva of same, natural size.

grape^2 (grāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *graped*, ppr. *graping*. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *grope*.

> They steek their een, an' *grape* an' wale
> For muckle anes, an' straught anes.
> *Burns*, Halloween.

grape-cure (grāp'kūr), *n.* A system of medical treatment in vogue in certain parts of France, Switzerland, Germany, and Tyrol, consisting in a more or less exclusive diet of grapes.

grape-fern (grāp'fėrn), *n.* A fern-like plant of the genus *Botrychium:* so called because the fructification somewhat resembles a cluster of grapes.

grape-flower (grāp'flou″ėr), *n.* An old name for the grape-hyacinth, *Muscari botryoides*.

grape-fruit (grāp'fröt), *n.* The pomelo, a smaller variety of the shaddock, *Citrus decumana:* so called in the markets of the northern cities of the United States, probably from its grape-like flavor. It is now successfully cultivated in Florida. See *pomelo*, *shaddock*.

grape-hyacinth (grāp'hī″ạ-sinth), *n.* See *hyacinth*.

grapeless (grāp'les), *a.* [< *grape*^{1} + *-less.*] Wanting grapes; made without grapes, as factitious wine: as, "*grapeless* wines," *Jenyns*.

grapelet (grāp'let), *n.* [< *grape*^{1} + *-let.*] A little grape. *Davies*.

grape-louse (grāp'lous), *n.* The vine-pest or phylloxera.

grape-mildew (grāp'mil″dū), *n.* A fungous disease of the grape. The American or downy mildew is *Peronospora viticola*, which appears in white, downy patches, chiefly on the under surface of the leaves, producing brown spots on the opposite surface. It also occurs on young stems and fruit. The fructification of the fungus consists of conidia borne upon sparingly branched pinnate conidiophores, and oöspores embedded in the leaf. (See cut under *conidium*.) It has been very destructive in North America, and more recently in southern Europe. The old European grape-mildew is *Oidium Tuckeri*, in which only the conidial fructification is known, the conidia being borne in a single chain on simple conidiophores. The powdery grape-mildew of America is *Uncinula spiralis*, one of the *Erysipheæ* in which the mycelium is spread over the whole upper surface of the leaf, but does not enter its tissues, and the fructification consists of minute cleistocarpous conceptacles containing asci and spores.

graper† (grā'pėr), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *grape*, a hook, grappling-iron: see *grape*^{1}.] 1. In the fifteenth century, the roughened or studded gripe of the lance.—2. The ring or hollow cylinder of iron through which the shaft of a lance passes and by which it is seized. Compare *bur*^{1}, 6.

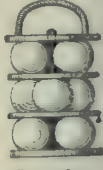
grape-root (grāp'röt), *n.* A root of the grape.—**Grape-root borer.** See *borer*.

grape-rot (grāp'rot), *n.* Any disease of grapes which results in the decay of the berry. The black-rot fungus is *Phoma uvicola*, which causes the grapes to shrivel and turn blackish. It forms numerous pustules just beneath the surface, which are conceptacles containing spores. In America this is the most destructive rot. The white rot is caused by *Coniothyrium diplodiella*. When *Peronospora viticola* attacks the berries, the resulting decay has been called brown rot. A recently discovered fungus (*Greeneria fuliginea*) is said to produce bitter rot.

grapery (grā'pėr-i), *n.*; pl. *graperies* (-iz). [< *grape*^{1} + *-ery.*] A building or other inclosure where grapes are grown, usually a glass-house, whether hot or cold.

> She led the way to a little conservatory, and a little pinery, and a little *grapery*.
> *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, vi.

grape-shot (grāp'shot), *n.* A projectile discharged from a cannon, having much of the destructive spread of case-shot with somewhat of the range and penetrative force of solid shot. A round of grape-shot consists usually of nine cast-iron balls, in three tiers, arranged between parallel iron disks connected by a central iron pin. In *quilted grape-shot* the balls are placed on a circular iron stand round an upright iron spindle, and are secured by a stout canvas covering fastened to the bottom plate and quilted over the balls by marlins, the upper edge of the canvas being tied round the spindle.



Grape-shot.

> I therefore fired a four-pounder, charged with *grape-shot*, wide of them: this had a better effect.
> *Cook*, Voyages, I. ii. 5.

grape-stone (grāp'stōn), *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

> And when obedient Nature knows his Will,
> A Fly, a *Grape-stone*, or a Hair can kill.
> *Prior*, Ode to George Villiers.

grape-sugar (grāp'shůg″ạ̈r), *n.* Same as *dextrose*.

grape-tree (grāp'trē), *n.* A tree of the genus *Coccoloba*, as the checkered grape-tree, *C. diversifolia*, the mangrove grape-tree or sea-grape, *C. uvifera*, and the small grape-tree, *C. tenuifolia*. The name is derived from its characteristic grape-like berry. [West Indian.]

grape-vine (grāp'vīn), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The vine that bears grapes. See *vine*, *Vitis*.—**Grape-vine thrips.** See *leafhopper* and *Erythroneura*.—**Grape-vine twist,** a dance-figure originated at the merry-makings of negroes, and characterized by contortions in the steps and complicated turns. [U. S.]

II. *a.* Suited for grape-vines: an epithet applied to the poorer soil of Kentucky and Tennessee. *Bartlett; De Vere*.

grapewort† (grāp'wėrt), *n.* The baneberry, *Actæa spicata*.

graph (gråf), *n.* [< Gr. γραφή, a writing, < γράφειν, write.] A diagrammatic representation of a system of connections by means of a number of spots, which may be all distinguished from one another, some pairs of these spots being connected by lines all of which are of one kind. In this way any system of relationship may be represented. Graphs are commonly used in chemistry, and have been applied in algebra and in logic.—**Clifford's graphs,** a system of graphs used for the study of invariants. These graphs were invented by J. J. Sylvester, but were further studied by W. K. Clifford.

The application of *Clifford's graphs* to ordinary binary quantics. *Nature*, XXXIII. 70.

-graph. [= D. *-graaf* = G. *-graph* = Dan. Sw. *-graf* = F. *-graphe* = Sp. *-grafo* = Pg. *-grapho* = It. *-grafo*, < Gr. *-γραφος*, -writing, -writer, < *γραφή*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write, describe: see *graphic*.] A terminal element in compounds of Greek origin, denoting that which writes, marks, or describes something, as in *chronograph*, *telegraph*, *seismograph*, etc., or, passively, that which is written, as in *autograph*, *electrograph*, etc. In the passive use the stricter form is *-gram*.

graphia, *n.* Plural of *graphium*.

graphic, graphical (graf'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [= F. *graphique* = Sp. *gráfico* = Pg. *graphico* = It. *grafico*, < L. *graphicus*, belonging to painting or drawing, picturesque; of persons, skilful; < Gr. *γραφικός*, belonging to painting or drawing, picturesque, of or for writing; of style, lively; < *γραφή*, drawing, painting, writing, a writing, description, etc., < *γράφειν*, orig. scratch, scrape, graze, later represent by lines, draw, paint, write: see *grave*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to the art of writing; concerned with writing, or with words as written; chirographic; orthographic: as, *graphic* representation; a mere *graphic* variation.

Availing himself of his poetical talent, and his facility in the *graphick* art. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 157.

Long before the Alphabet had been invented, men had contrived other systems of *graphic* representation by means of which words could be recorded. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 2.

2. Written; inscribed; expressed by letters.

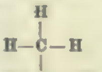
The finger of God hath left an inscription on all his works, not *graphical* or composed of letters. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

Graphic representations are always specially valuable to the readers. *Science*, III. 164.

3. Pertaining to the art of delineation, drawing, or picturing; concerned with the expression or conveyance of ideas by lines or strokes, as distinguished from alphabetic characters: as, the *graphic* arts.—**4.** Exhibiting as in a picture; representing with accuracy; describing effectively or vividly; vivid.

Pause, during which Gwendolen, having taken a rapid observation of Grandcourt, made a brief *graphic* description of him. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xi.

5. Working by drawings to scale instead of by arithmetical calculations.—**6.** Concerned with position, not with measurement.—**Graphical geometry.** See *geometry*.—**Graphical method.** (*a*) In *math.*, any method of representing the relations of objects by means of the relations between the parts of a diagram. Such a method is employed, (1) in order to convey information, as when parallel lines of different length are exhibited which are proportionate to the population, etc., of different countries; and (2) to aid numerical or logical calculations, as when a curve is drawn through points whose coördinates represent the population of a country at successive decadal epochs; and this curve is used to ascertain the population at other dates. Graphical methods are of three kinds: those which make no use of the continuity of space except to show that the extremities of lines are connected, and of this kind are graphs; those which use only the projective properties of space; and those which use the metrical properties of space, and which produce diagrams intended to be measured. Of the last kind, for example, are the graphical methods of statics, etc. (*b*) In *pathol.*, a mode of studying diseases of the heart and the great vessels by tracings of an instrument, as the sphygmograph. *Dunglison.*—**Graphical statics**, a method of investigating the strength of structures and other statical problems by measurements on drawings made to scale. Graphical methods are extensively employed in all branches of physical inquiry.—**Graphic arts**, drawing, engraving, etching, painting, and other arts involving the use of lines and strokes other than alphabetic characters, to express or convey ideas.—**Graphic formula**, in *chem.*, a kind of rational formula in which the assumed valency of the atoms of a molecule, and their positions and mutual relations within the molecule, are represented by connecting lines or dashes, as in the figure, which is a graphic formula of acetic acid. Each hydrogen atom (H), having a single connecting bond, is univalent, each carbon atom (C) is quadrivalent, having four bonds, and each oxygen atom (O) bivalent. The three compound radicals of which it is composed, methyl (CH_3), carbonyl (CO), and hydroxyl (OH), are also represented.—**Graphic gold.** See *gold*.—**Graphic granite.** See *granite*, 1.—**Graphic ore.** Same as *graphic gold*.



graphically (graf'i-kạl-i), *adv.* **1.** By means of written representation; orthographically.

After it succeeded their third dance; then which, a more numerous composition could not be seen *graphically* disposed into letters, and honoring the name of the most sweet and engenious Prince Charles, Duke of York. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

2. By means of delineation, drawing, or picturing.—**3.** As by a picture; vividly.

I have elsewhere called Steevens the Puck of Commentators; and I know not that I could have described him more *graphically*. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. lix.

graphicalness (graf'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being graphic. *Imp. Dict.*

graphicly (graf'ik-li), *adv.* Same as *graphically*.

graphicness (graf'ik-nes), *n.* Same as *graphicalness*.

But seeing the actual reality takes away much of the pleasantness, however much it adds to the *graphicness*. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 28.

graphics (graf'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *graphic*: see *-ics*.] The art of drawing, particularly of precise mechanical drawing, as of architectural and engineering plans.

graphidaceous (graf-i-dā'shius), *a.* [< *Graphis* (*Graphid-*) + *-aceous*.] In *lichenol.*, belonging to or having the characters of the genus *Graphis* or of the tribe *Graphidiaceæ*. Also *graphideine*.

Graphidei, Graphideæ (grạ-fid'ẹ-ī, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graphis* (*Graphid-*) + *-ei*, *-eæ*.] A natural order of lichens, remarkable for the resemblance which the fructification (apothecia) bears to the forms of certain Oriental alphabets, whence the scientific name and the popular name *scriptureworts*. Some of the species are peculiarly important from being found only as parasites on the bark of particular species of *Cinchona*, and so serving as a means of identifying some of the most valuable commercial barks.

graphideine (grạ-fid'ẹ-in), *a.* [< *Graphis* (*Graphid-*) + *-ine*[1].] Same as *graphidaceous*.

Graphidiaceæ (grạ-fid-i-ā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graphis* (*Graphidi-*) + *-aceæ*.] A tribe of lichens having the apothecia usually elongated (lirellæform) and normally margined only by a proper exciple. *Graphis* is the typical genus.

graphiohexaster (graf"i-ọ-heks-as'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφεῖον*, a style, + *ἕξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] In sponges, a hexaster or six-rayed spicule whose rays are much curved.

graphiology (graf-i-ol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφεῖον*, a style, pencil, LGr. *γραφεῖα*, writings (see *graphium*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art of writing or delineating; a treatise on that art. *Imp. Dict.*

Graphis (graf'is), *n.* [NL., < L. *graphis*, < Gr. *γραφίς* (*γραφιδ-*), a style, pencil, drawing, < *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic*.] A genus of lichens found chiefly on the bark of trees. See *Graphidei*.

graphite[1] (graf'īt), *n.* [= F. *graphite*, so called from its use in making pencils for writing, < Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *-ite*[2].] One of the forms under which carbon occurs in nature (see *carbon*), also known as *plumbago* and *black-lead*. It has an iron-gray color and metallic luster, and occurs in foliated masses and embedded scales. It is soft and unctuous to the touch, makes a black shining streak on paper, and is used chiefly in the manufacture of pencils, crucibles, and portable furnaces, for burnishing iron to protect it from rust, and for counteracting friction between the rubbing surfaces of wood or metal in machinery. It is a conductor of electricity, and in the form of a powder is used for coating the non-conducting surfaces of molds in making electrotypes. The most important regions supplying graphite are the Alibert mine in Siberia, which furnishes the best material for lead-pencils, and Ceylon, whence comes a large part of the coarser material used for stove-polish and for lubrication. There are also extensive mines of graphite near Lake Champlain.—**Gas-graphite.** Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).

graphite[2] (graf'īt), *n.* [An erroneously 'restored' form, for **graffite*, < It. *graffito*, pl. *graffiti*: see *graffito*.] Same as *graffito*. See the extract.

The next [in the catacomb under the farm of Tor Marancia near Rome] was a *graphite*, one of those rude scratchings which, though made by idle or mischievous hands, . . . nevertheless often contain most valuable information. This *graphite* was found on the intonaco [plaster] of the apse. It represented in rude outline the profile of a bishop seated, evidently preaching from the episcopal chair, with a kind of background showing the side of the choir, with the pulpit or ambo for the epistle. *Shakspeare Wood.*

graphitic (grạ-fit'ik), *a.* [< *graphite*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of graphite.

graphitoid, graphitoidal (graf'i-toid, graf-i-toi'dạl), *a.* [< *graphite*[1] + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling graphite or plumbago.

Grove had proposed to replace the platinum by wood charcoal or *graphitoidal* charcoal deposited in gas retorts. *Hospitalier*, Electricity (trans.), p. 23.

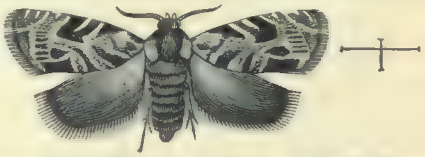
graphium (graf'i-um), *n.*; pl. *graphia* (-ạ). [L., < Gr. *γραφεῖον*, a pencil, style, < *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic*, *graff*[2].] A style for writing; a stylus.

graphiure (graf'i-ūr), *n.* A dormouse of the genus *Graphiurus*.

Graphiurus (graf-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γραφεῖον*, a pencil, + *οὐρά*, tail.] **1.** A genus of dormice, of the family *Myoxidæ*, with a short cylindrical tail ending in a pencil of hairs (whence the name), and small simple molars. *F. Cuvier*, 1829.—**2.** A genus of extinct fishes, of the family *Cœlacanthidæ*. *Kner*, 1866.

grapholite (graf'ọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *λίθος*, stone.] A kind of slate suitable for writing on.

Grapholitha (gra-fol'i-thạ), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1829), < Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *λίθος*, stone. Cf. *graptolite*.] A genus of small and peculiarly marked tortricid moths, some of which inhabit galls. The larva of *G. caryana* of the United States feeds on the husks of hickory-nuts; *G. prunivora* infests plums and also aphid-galls; *G. interstinctana* affects clover-seeds. There are 14 North American and a number of European species.



Plum-moth (*Grapholitha prunivora*). (Cross shows natural size.)

graphological (graf-ọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *graphology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to graphology.

graphologist (grạ-fol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *graphology* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in graphology.

When told that he is a miser, he [a hypnotized person] writes in a close, short, economical hand-writing, in the way misers write according to *graphologists*; as a peasant, he writes in a drawling ugly hand. *Science*, VII. 302.

graphology (grạ-fol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of handwriting regarded as an expression of the character of the writer.

The conclusion drawn by these gentlemen is, that *graphology* is a real science, and that its main features are correct, generally speaking. *Science*, VII. 302.

graphometer (grạ-fom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γράφειν*, write, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A mathematical instrument for measuring angles in surveying; a semicircle.

graphometric, graphometrical (graf-ọ-met'rik, -ri-kạl), *a.* [< *graphometer* + *-ic-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to or ascertained by a graphometer.—**2.** Pertaining to graphometrics.—**Graphometric function**, a function expressed by means of length but unaltered by linear transformation.

graphometrics (graf-ọ-met'riks), *n.* [Pl. of *graphometric*: see *-ics*.] That branch of geometry which treats of properties which involve lengths or other magnitudes, but which are unaltered by projection or linear transformation.

graphonym (graf'ọ-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, a name: see *onym*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a technical name based upon a recognizable published plate, figure, diagnosis, or description. *Coues*, The Auk (1884), I. 321. [Rare.]

graphophone (graf'ọ-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *φωνή*, a sound.] An instrument for recording and reproducing sounds, based on the principle of the phonograph invented by Edison, but of a different mechanical construction. More fully called *phonograph-graphophone*.

The gramophone bears no resemblance, in a scientific aspect, to the phonograph, or the *graphophone*. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIII. 625.

graphophonic (graf-ọ-fon'ik), *a.* [< *graphophone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the graphophone: as, a *graphophonic* tablet.

graphoscope (graf'ọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A device for viewing pictures or photographs through a lens. It consists of a holder for the picture and one for the lens, with simple appliances for adjusting the focus.

graphospasm (graf'ọ-spazm), *n.* [< NL. *graphospasmus*, < Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *σπασμός*, spasm, cramp: see *spasm*.] Writers' cramp; scriveners' cramp (which see, under *scrivener*).

graphotype (graf'ọ-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *τύπος*, impression: see *type*.] A process of making blocks for use in surface-printing. Drawings are made on a thin surface of finely prepared chalk with a silicious ink. When dried, the soft parts are brushed away, and the drawing remains in relief; stereotypes are then made from the block. In a later form of the process the chalk surface is superseded by a zinc plate covered with finely powdered French chalk brought to a hard and firm texture by great pressure.

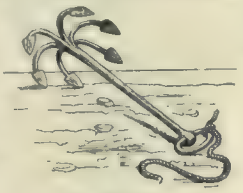
-graphy. [= D. *-grafie* = G. *-graphie* = Dan. Sw. *-grafi* = F. *-graphie* = Sp. *-grafía* = Pg. *-graphia* = It. *-grafia*, < L. *-graphia*, < Gr. *-γραφία*, in abstract nouns from compound adjectives in *-γραφος*, < *γράφειν*, write: see *-graph*.] A terminal element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'writing, description, discourse, science,' as in *biography*, *geography*, *hagiography*, *hydrography*, *topography*, *typography*, etc. Such nouns are accompanied by an adjective in *-graphic*, *-graphical*, and often by a concrete noun in *-graph*.

grapinel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *grapnel.* *Chaucer.*

grapline (grap′lin), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *grapnel*, 3.

grapnall†, *n.* See *grapnel.*

grapnel (grap′nel), *n.* [Formerly also *grapnall;* < ME. *grapenel, grapinel,* < OF. **grapinel,* **grappinel,* assumed dim. of *grapin, grappin,* F. *grappin,* a grapnel (OF. also *grappil,* a grapnel, grapple), dim. of *grappe,* a hook, a cluster of grapes: see *grape*^{1}.] 1. A mechanical device consisting essentially of one or more hooks or clamps, used for grasping or holding something; a grapple; a grappling-iron. Specifically—2. A grappling-iron, used to seize and hold one ship to another in engagements preparatory to boarding. Also called *grappling.*


Grapnel, def. 3.

> In goth the *grapenel,* so ful of crokes,
> Amonge the ropes, and the sheryng hokes.
> *Chaucer,* Good Women, l. 640.

3. A boat's anchor having from three to six flukes placed at equal distances about the end of the shank. Also *grapline.*

> After this a canoe was left fixed to a *grapnel* in the middle of the harbour. *Anson,* Voyage Round the World, ii. 13.

4. A kind of heavy tongs used for hauling logs, stones, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—5. A device for grasping or taking hold of something not otherwise manageable or accessible, as for gripping and recovering tools in a bored well, for raising the core left by a diamond drill, for seizing a submarine telegraph-cable which needs repairs, etc.

grapnel-plant (grap′nel-plant), *n.* Same as *grapple-plant.*

grapple (grap′l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *graple;* < OF. *grappil,* a grapple (of a ship), equiv. to *grappin* (> dim. **grappinel,* > E. *grapnel,* q. v.), dim. of *grappe,* a hook, a cluster of grapes: see *grape*^{1} and *grapple, v.*] 1. A hook or an iron instrument by which one thing, as a ship, fastens on another; a grapnel.

> Ambition outsearcheth to glorie the greece,
> The stair to estate, the *graple* of grace.
> *Mir. for Mags.,* p. 84.

> The creeping ivy, to prevent his fall,
> Clings with its fibrous *grapples* to the wall.
> *Blackmore,* Creation, ii.

2. A clasping-hook for grasping a beam, used in suspending the blocks or hoisting apparatus of a hay-fork.—3. Large tongs with sharp points used for various purposes, as for lifting blocks of ice.—4†. The clasp of a buckle. *Hollyband.*—5. A spring fish-hook.—6. [< *grapple, v.*] A seizing or gripping; especially, a close hold in wrestling, and hence in any other contest; a close fight or encounter.

> Still rose . . .
> Fresh from his fall, and fiercer *grapple* join'd.
> *Milton,* P. R., iv. 567.

> Come, one good *grapple,* I with all the world!
> *Browning,* Ring and Book, II. 247.

> Strangers who have a large common ground of reading will, for this reason, come the sooner to the *grapple* of genuine converse. *R. L. Stevenson,* Talk and Talkers, i.

grapple (grap′l), *v.;* pret. and pp. *grappled,* ppr. *grappling.* [Early mod. E. also *graple, grapel;* < *grapple, n.,* q. v. Popularly associated with *grab*^{1}, *grasp,* with which, however, it has no connection. The freq. of *grab*^{1} is *grabble,* q. v., and *grasp* is ult. a derivative of *grope.*] I. *trans.* To seize or grasp with a grapple; lay fast hold on with mechanical appliances or with the hands: as, to *grapple* an antagonist.

> The gallies were *grapeled* to the Centurion in this maner: two lay on one side, and two on another, and the admirall lay full in the sterne.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. ii. 168.

> The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
> *Grapple* them to thy soul with hoops of steel.
> *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 3.

=**Syn.** To gripe, grasp, catch, clutch, clasp.

II. *intrans.* To fasten on another, or on each other, as ships, by some mechanical means, as grappling-irons; seize another, or each other, in a close grip, as in wrestling; clinch: often used figuratively.

> Your grace and I
> Must *grapple* upon even terms no more.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Maid's Tragedy.

> Let Truth and Falsehood *grapple:* who ever knew Truth put to the worst in free and open encounter?
> *Milton,* Areopagitica.

> Making use only of their daggers, *grappling* closely man to man, till both rolled promiscuously together down the steep sides of the ravine.
> *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., i. 13.

To grapple with, to contend with in close contest, as in wrestling; struggle with; seize or attack boldly.

> She rubb'd her eyes; but found their strength too weak
> To *grapple with* that stupor. *J. Beaumont,* Psyche, ii. 107.

> Don Alonso, whose corselet had become unlaced in the previous struggle, having received a severe wound in the breast, followed by another on the head, *grappled* closely *with* his adversary, and they came rolling on the ground together. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

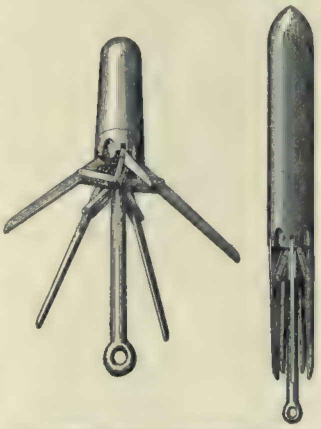
> Through them all we perceive the movement of an intellect strong enough to *grapple with* any subject.
> *Whipple,* Ess. and Rev., I. 185.

grapplement† (grap′l-mẹnt), *n.* [< *grapple* + *-ment.*] A grappling; a grasp; a grip.

> And catching hold of him, as downe he lent,
> Him backeward overthrew, and downe him stayd
> With their rude handes and gryesly *graplement.*
> *Spenser,* F. Q., II. xi. 29.

grapple-plant (grap′l-plant), *n.* The *Harpagophytum* (or *Uncaria*) *procumbens,* a procumbent herb of South Africa of the order *Pedaliaceæ,* which bears a curious seed-vessel with long, branching, claw-like appendages terminating in very sharp hooks. Also called *grapnel-plant.*

grapple-shot (grap′l-shot), *n.* A shot attached to a cable, used on the sea-coast in the life-saving service. It is fired across a ship, and is caught in the rigging by flukes which spread out when the cable is pulled.


Lyle-Emery Grapple-shot, open and closed.

grappling (grap′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grapple, v.*] 1. That by which anything is seized and held; a grapnel.—2. An anchorage.

> About midnight, we run under the land, and came to a *grappling,* where we took such rest as our situation would admit.
> *Cook,* Voyages, I. ii. 3.

3. A lernæan parasite of the menhaden: so called from having the shape of a grappling-iron. [Maryland, U. S.]

grappling-iron (grap′ling-ī″ėrn), *n.* An instrument consisting of several iron or steel claws for grappling and holding fast to something.

grappling-line (grap′ling-līn), *n.* In *zoöl.,* same as *fishing-line,* 2.

grappling-tongs (grap′ling-tôngz), *n. pl.* Oyster-tongs.

Grapsidæ (grap′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grapsus* + *-idæ.*] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Grapsus,* and belonging to the series *Ocypodoidea.* The carapace is quadrilateral with the lateral margins straight or slightly arcuated, the orbits are moderate, and the postabdomen is very wide. The species inhabit sea-shores, and run with great rapidity.

grapsoid (grap′soid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Grapsus* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Grapsoidea* or *Grapsidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Grapsoidea.*

Grapsoidea (grap-soi′dẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grapsus* + *-oidea.*] Same as *Ocypodoidea.* Also *Grapsoidei.*

grapsoidian (grap-soi′di-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Grapsus* + *-oid-ian.*] Same as *grapsoid.*

Grapsus (grap′sus), *n.* [NL., for **Grapsæus,* < Gr. *γραψαῖος,* a crab.] A genus of crabs, typical of the family *Grapsidæ.*

Graptodera (grap-tod′ẹ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γραπτός,* marked, written, + *δέρος,* skin.] A genus of saltatorial chrysomelid beetles, or flea-beetles. *G. chalybea* is a small steel-blue species very injurious to the grape, of which it devours the leaves and buds.

graptolite (grap′tọ-līt), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Graptolites, Graptolithus.*] I. *n.* One of the *Graptolithidæ, Graptolithina,* or *Rhabdophora;* a specimen or a species of Paleozoic cœlenterate organisms, commonly supposed to be hydrozoans, resembling the living sertularians in having a horny polypary, and in having the separate zoöids protected by little horny cups, all springing from a common cœnosarc, but differing in that they were not fixed to any solid object, but were permanently free. Graptolites usually appear as impressions on hard shales of the Silurian strata, presenting the appearance of fossil pens, whence the name. Also *graptolith.*

Block of Stone containing Graptolites.

> Some singular organisms, termed *Graptolites,* which abound in the Silurian rocks, may possibly be Hydrozoa, though they present points of resemblance with the Polyzoa. . . . The theciform projections of the *Graptolite* stem may correspond with the nematophores of Sertularians. *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 137.

Double or **twin graptolites.** See *Graptolithidæ.*

II. *a.* Same as *graptolitic:* as, a *graptolite* schist.

Graptolites (grap-tol′i-tēz), *n.* [NL., a form of *Graptolithus,* accom. to term. *-ites,* E. *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *Graptolithus.*

graptolith (grap′tọ-lith), *n.* Same as *graptolite.*

graptolithic (grap-tọ-lith′ik), *a.* Same as *graptolitic.*

Graptolithidæ (grap-tō-lith′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graptolithus* + *-idæ.*] The typical family of graptolites, referred to the *Hydropolypinæ.* Both the endoskeleton and exoskeleton are chitinous, the former being rod-shaped. The colonies are free-swimming. The family is probably extinct, and occurs from the Cambrian to the lower Devonian. In some forms the cellules are uniserial, on only one side of a stem coiled like a watch-spring; others have biserial cellules, and are known as *double graptolites* or *twin graptolites.* The genera are numerous. Also *Graptolitidæ.* See cut under *graptolite.*

Graptolithina (grap″tọ-li-thī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graptolithus* + *-ina.*] The graptolites as a superfamily of *Hydrozoa:* same as *Rhabdophora.* The position of the group varies: it is made a subclass of *Hydrozoa* by Nicholson, a suborder of *Hydroida* by Allman, an order of gymnolæmatous *Polyzoa* by Carus, an order of *Hydroida* by Von Hayek, and a pendant to *Alcyonaria* by Schmarda.

Graptolithus (grap-tol′i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γραπτός,* marked, written, verbal adj. of *γράφειν,* write, + *λίθος,* stone: see *graphic.*] 1†. A Linnean genus of the class *Fossilia* and order *Petrificata,* defined as a pictured petrifaction, and made to cover a variety of objects, as Florentine marble, moss-agate, certain worms, as *Serpula,* etc.—2. A genus of *Graptolithidæ,* giving name to the family.

graptolitic (grap-tọ-lit′ik), *a.* [< *graptolite* + *-ic.*] Of or belonging to graptolites; produced by graptolites; containing graptolites: as, *graptolitic* markings; *graptolitic* slate. Also *graptolite, graptolithic.*

Graptolitidæ (grap-tọ-lit′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Graptolithidæ* or *Graptolithina.*

grapy (grā′pi), *a.* [< *grape*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Composed of, pertaining to, or resembling grapes: as, a *grapy* flavor.

> The God we now behold with open eyes;
> A herd of spotted panthers round him lies
> In glaring forms; the *grapy* clusters spread
> On his fair brows, and dangle on his head.
> *Addison,* tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

graso (grā′sō), *n.* A cetacean of the family *Balænopteridæ, Eschrichtius robustus,* a kind of finner-whale.

grasp (gråsp), *v.* [< ME. *graspen,* for orig. **grapsen* = LG. *grapsen,* grasp, snatch; with verb-formative *-s,* as in *cleanse, bless,* etc., < ME. *grapien, grapen,* take hold of, touch, grope: see *grope*^{1}, *grape*^{2}.] I. *trans.* 1. To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms.

> He *grasp'd* the mane with both his hands,
> And eke with all his might.
> *Cowper,* John Gilpin.

> Dropping into his elbow-chair, and *grasping* its sides so firmly that they creaked again.
> *Dickens,* Nicholas Nickleby.

> His long arms stretch'd as to *grasp* a flyer.
> *Tennyson,* Aylmer's Field.

2. To seize upon; take possession of.

> Kings, by *grasping* more than they could hold,
> First made their subjects, by oppression, bold.
> *Sir J. Denham,* Cooper's Hill.

3. To seize by the intellect; become thoroughly cognizant of; comprehend.

> Conception, the act of which concept is the result, expresses the act of comprehending or *grasping* up into unity the various qualities by which an object is characterized. *Sir W. Hamilton,* Logic, vii.

> We ourselves, indeed, when saying that we . . . *grasp* an argument palpably true, still express mental acts by words originally used to express bodily acts.
> *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Sociol., § 68.

II. *intrans.* To make a grasp, or the motion of grasping; seize something firmly or eagerly.

> Than he be-gan to *craspe* after his arme, for to take from hym his swerde out of his honde.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 649.

> His hands abroad display'd, as one that *grasp'd*
> And tugg'd for life. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

> Like a miser, 'midst his store,
> Who *grasps* and *grasps* till he can hold no more.
> *Dryden.*

To grasp at, to catch at; try to seize.

> But this . . . is the mischievous nature of pride; it makes a man *grasp at* every thing, and, by consequence, comprehend nothing effectually and thoroughly.
> *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I. v.

> Alas! we *grasp at* Clouds, and beat the Air,
> Vexing that Spirit we intend to clear.
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

grasp (grȧsp), *n.* [< *grasp, v.*] **1.** A grip or seizure by the hand; the act of taking or attempting to take hold of something.

> I long'd so heartily then and there
> To give him the *grasp* of fellowship.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii. 2.

2. Power of seizing and holding; forcible possession.

> I would not be the villain that thou think'st
> For the whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp*.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

> They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their *grasp*. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

3. Power of the intellect to seize and comprehend subjects; wide-reaching power of comprehension.

> The foremost minds of the following intellectual era were not, in power or *grasp*, equal to their predecessors.
> *Is. Taylor.*

> In the treatment of this arduous problem [the descent of man] Mr. Darwin showed no less acuteness and *grasp* than had been displayed in his earlier work.
> *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 365.

graspable (grȧs'pa̤-bl), *a.* [< *grasp* + *-able.*] Capable of being grasped.

graspel†, *n.* and *v.* See *grasple.*

grasper (grȧs'pėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which grasps or seizes; one who catches or holds.—**2.** *pl.* The raptorial orthopterous mantids or rear-horses. See *Raptoria.*

grasping (grȧs'ping), *p. a.* Eager to gain possession of something; covetous; rapacious; avaricious; exacting; miserly.

> My wealth, on which a kinsman nigh
> Already casts a *grasping* eye.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, iv. 28.

> Stelling is moderate in his terms — he's not a *grasping* man. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

graspingly (grȧs'ping-li), *adv.* In a grasping manner; covetously; rapaciously.

> The Pope had proved himself to be *graspingly* unwise.
> *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 357.

graspingness (grȧs'ping-nes), *n.* The state or character of being grasping; covetousness; rapacity.

> To take all that good-nature, or indulgence, or good opinion confers shews a want of moderation, and a *graspingness* that is unworthy of that indulgence.
> *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 187.

grasple†, *n.* and *v.* [Also *graspel*; < *grasp* + *-le*, conformed to *grapple.*] Same as *grapple.*

> For to the distourbaunce of the shippes that approched the walles, they devysed longe rafters, to the which they fastened *grasples* of iron and great hookes lyke sithes.
> *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 60.

> Wher of yͤ one strake full with her Spurne [rostro] with whom the cynquereme *graspeled* and yͤ other which was loose and at libertie fell vpon her contrary side.
> *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 61.

graspless (grȧsp'les), *a.* [< *grasp* + *-less.*] Incapable of grasping; relaxed; weak.

> From my *graspless* hand
> Drop friendship's precious pearls, like hour-glass sand.
> *Coleridge*, On a Friend.

grass (grȧs), *n.* [< ME. *gras, gres*, sometimes transposed *gers, gyrs*, Sc. *girs*, < AS. *græs*, transposed *gærs* = OS. *gras* = OFries. *gers, gres* = D. *gras* = MLG. *gras, gres* = OHG. *gras, cras* = MHG. G. *gras*, grass, herbage (applicable to any small plant), = Icel. *gras* = Sw. *gräs* = Dan. *græs*, grass, = Goth. *gras*, the first growth of corn, etc., a plant or herb; akin to MHG. *gruose*, first growth, = MD. *groese*, the green sod, turf, and prob. to *green*¹ and *grow.* There is no proof of a connection with L. *grāmen*, grass (see *gramineous*), or with Gr. *χορτός*, grass.] **1.** In general, herbage; the plants on which cattle and other beasts feed or pasture; the verdurous covering of the soil. In popular use the name is applied to a great variety of plants which are in no way related to grasses technically so called. See def. 2.

> And forth she went priuely
> Unto the Parke was faste by,
> All softe walkende on the *gras.*
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., iv.

> All flesh is *grass*, and all the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the field. Isa. xl. 6.

> When Phœbe doth behold
> Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass,
> Decking with liquid pearl the bladed *grass.*
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In *bot.*, any plant of the order *Gramineæ* (which see).—**3.** *pl.* Stalks or sprays of grass: as, the fireplace was filled with dried *grasses.*—**4.** [Short for *sparrow-grass*, a corruption of *asparagus.*] Asparagus.

> A hundred of *grass*, from the Corporation of Garratt, will, in a short time, at the London market, be held at least as an equivalent to a Battersea bundle.
> *Foote,* Mayor of Garratt, ii. 2.

> Will you take any other vegetables? *Grass?* Peas?
> *Dickens,* Bleak House, xx.

5. In *mining*, the surface of the ground at the mine. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**6.** In *turf parlance*, the time of new verdure; spring or summer: as, the colt will be three this *grass.*—**Ant-hill grass.** See *ant-hill.*—**At grass.** (*a*) Same as *to grass* (*a*). (*b*) See *to take heart of grace*, under *grace.*—**Bahama grass.** Same as *Bermuda grass.*—**Barn-yard grass.** Same as *cockspur-grass.*—**Bengal grass,** the *Setaria Italica*, probably native in eastern Asia, now very extensively cultivated as a forage-plant. Also known as *Hungarian grass, German millet*, etc.—**Bermuda grass,** a low, creeping, perennial grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*, found in most warm and tropical countries, where, from its endurance of drought, it is a common pasture-grass. It rarely bears seed, but is easily propagated by cuttings of the rootstocks, and when once established its eradication is difficult. Also *Bahama grass.*—**Between hay and grass.** See *hay*¹.—**Black-seed grass,** the *Sporobolus Indicus*: so called from the frequency with which its spikelets are attacked by smut.—**Blue-eyed grass.** See *blue-eyed.*—**Blue-grass region,** the rich limestone lands of Kentucky and Tennessee, yielding blue grass, and noted for the fine physical development of man and beast bred there.

> Either no other land ever lent itself so easily to civilization as the *blue-grass region*, or it was exceptionally fortunate in its inhabitants.
> *C. D. Warner*, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 256.

Bottle-brush grass. See *bottle-brush.*—**Capon's-tail grass.** See *capon's-tail.*—**Cockscomb-grass.** See *cockscomb.*—**Cocksfoot-grass.** See *cocksfoot.*—**Comb-fringed grass,** a species of *Dactyloctenium*, in which the cuspidate flowers are arranged in unilateral spikes.—**Dog's-tail grass.** (*a*) Species of *Cynosurus*, especially *C. cristatus*, from its spike being fringed on one side only. (*b*) The *Eleusine Indica.* See *Eleusine.*—**Dog's-tooth grass.** (*a*) The dog-grass, *Agropyrum caninum.* (*b*) Bermuda grass, *Cynodon Dactylon.* (*c*) In Queensland, the *Chloris divaricata.*—**Esparto-grass.** See *esparto.*—**Fivefinger-grass.** Same as *fivefinger*, 1.—**Five-leafed grass,** in *her.*, same as *cinquefoil*, 3.—**Four-leafed grass,** the herb truelove, *Paris quadrifolia.*—**Fowl-grass.** See *fowl*¹.—**Foxtail-grass.** See *foxtail*, 2.—**Free grass,** free grazing. [Western U. S.]

> In our northern country we have *free grass:* that is, the stockmen rarely own more than small portions of the land over which their cattle range, the bulk of it being unsurveyed and still the property of the National Government. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 510.

French grass, the sainfoin, *Onobrychis sativa.*—**Grass of Parnassus,** the common name for species of the genus *Parnassia*, belonging to the *Saxifragaceæ.*—**Grass of the Andes,** the *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, a stout but soft perennial grass of Europe, naturalized in the United States, and cultivated for pasturage and hay.—**Hare's-tail grass,** the common name of a species of grass, *Lagurus ovatus*, inhabiting the Mediterranean region and Canary islands, and found as far north as the isle of Guernsey. The dense, oblong, woolly panicles bear a resemblance to a hare's tail. See *Lagurus.*—**Holy grass.** See *Hierochloe.*—**Hungarian grass.** Same as *Bengal grass.*—**Lyme grass.** See *Elymus.*—**Mesquite-grass.** Same as *grama-grass.*—**Spanish grass.** Same as *esparto.*—**To go to grass.** (*a*) To be turned out to pasture, as a horse, especially one no longer fit for work.

> The sturdy steed now *goes to grass*, and up they hang his saddle. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

(*b*) To go into retirement; rusticate: commonly used in the imperative, with the contemptuous force of "Get out!" [Slang.] (*c*) To die; go to the grave. [Western U. S.] (*d*) To fall violently; be knocked down, as a pugilist in the ring: as, he tripped and *went to grass.* [Slang.]—**To grass.** (*a*) At pasture; on a pasture range: used figuratively. Also *at grass.*

> If the worst come to the worst — I'll turn my Wife *to Grass.* *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

(*b*) In *mining*, to the surface: as, send the ore *to grass.*—**To let the grass grow under one's feet** (or, formerly, **on one's heel**†), to loiter; idle; act very slowly.

> Maistresse, since I went, no *grasse hath growne on my hele*,
> But maister Tristram Trustie here maketh no speede.
> *Udall*, Roister Doister, iv. 5.

> Mr. Tulkinghorn . . . is so good as to act as my solicitor, and *grass* don't *grow under his feet*, I can tell ye.
> *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxiii.

> It was a rule with these indefatigable missionaries never to *let the grass grow under their feet.* Scarce had they, therefore, alighted at the inn and deposited their saddle-bags, than they made their way to the residence of the governor. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 297.

grass (grȧs), *v.* [< *grass, n.* The older verb is *graze*¹.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with grass or with turf; furnish with grass: as, to *grass* a lawn.

> With us in the Bad Lands all we do, when cold weather sets in, is to drive our beasts off the scantily *grassed* river-bottom back ten miles or more.
> *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 498.

2. To throw on or bring down to the grass or ground, as a bird shot on the wing, or a fish caught from the water.

> Who amongst you, dear readers, can appreciate the intense delight of *grassing* your first big fish after a nine months' fast? *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxxvi.

> At the close of the twenty-fifth round the doctor had killed twenty out of twenty-five, while his opponent had *grassed* seventeen out of the same number.
> *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1881.

3. To lose in the grass.

> One arrow must be shot after another, though both be *grast*, and never found again.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 20.

4. To feed with growing grass; pasture.

> The feeding or *grassing* of beefs and muttons.
> *Privy Council* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 301).

II.† *intrans.* To breed grass; be covered with grass. *Tusser.*

grassant† (gras'a̤nt), *a.* [< L. *grassan(t-)s*, ppr. of *grassari*, go, go about, freq. of *gradi*, go: see *grade*¹.] Moving about; stirring; in full swing.

> Those innovations and mischiefs which are now *grassant* in England. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 183.

> Prejudices, as epidemical diseases, are *grassant.*
> *Roger North*, Examen, p. 131.

grassation† (gra-sā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *grassatio(n-)*, a rioting, < *grassari*, pp. *grassatus*, go about, < *gradior, gressus*, step.] A wandering about; constant motion or activity.

> If in vice there be a perpetual *grassation*, there must be in virtue a perpetual vigilance.
> *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 8.

grass-bar (grȧs'bär), *n.* A bar in a river, inlet, or harbor overgrown with grass. Such bars are well known to anglers as places where bass lie in the eddies.

grass-bass (grȧs'bȧs), *n.* A common food-fish, *Pomoxys sparoides*, of the family *Centrarchidæ*, from 8 to 12 inches long, found in the southern United States, the upper Mississippi valley, and the Great Lake region. Also called *calico-bass, strawberry-bass, bar-fish*, and *crappie.*

grass-bird (grȧs'bėrd), *n.* The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *maculata.* Also called *grass-snipe.* [U. S.]

grass-bleaching (grȧs'blē″ching), *n.* Bleaching by exposing the article to be bleached to the sunlight by spreading it out on the grass.

> *Grass-bleaching* is occasionally used in the clearing process for chintzes, cretonnes, &c.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 207.

grass-character, *n.* See *grass-hand.*

grasschat (grȧs'chat), *n.* Same as *whinchat.*

grass-cloth (grȧs'klôth), *n.* **1.** A thin light kind of linen, called in Chinese *hia pu* or summer cloth, made in China and the East from the fiber of *Bœhmeria nivea* and other plants of the nettle family. It was originally called *grass-cloth* by foreigners at Canton because it was assumed to be made from some sort of grass. See *china-grass.* **2.** A thick fabric made in the Canary islands of some vegetable fiber.

grass-cutter (grȧs'kut″ėr), *n.* One who or that which cuts grass; specifically, one of a body of attendants on an Indian army, whose task is to provide provender for the large number of cattle necessary for transporting munitions, baggage, etc.

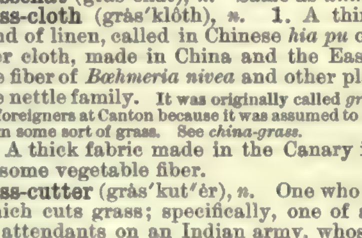
grass-drake (grȧs'drāk), *n.* The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis.* [West Riding, Eng.]

grassed (grȧst), *a.* Said of a golf-club having its face slightly spooned or sloped backward.

grass-embroidery (grȧs'em-broi″dėr-i), *n.* Embroidery made by various tribes of American Indians, the chief material for which is dried grass or fibrous leaves resembling grass.

grasser (grȧs'ėr), *n.* [< *grass* + *-er*¹.] A calf fed on grass, as distinguished from a *fed calf*, one fed on prepared food. [U. S.]

grassfinch (grȧs'finch), *n.* **1.** A granivorous fringilline bird; any one of sundry species of *Fringillidæ* that live in the grass or feed on grass-seeds. Specifically—(*a*) The bay-winged bunt-



Grassfinch (*Poœcetes gramineus*).

ing or vesper-bird of North America, *Poœcetes gramineus*, a common sparrow about 6½ inches long, with bay lesser wing-coverts and white lateral tail-feathers. See *Poœcetes.* (*b*) A grassquit.
2. One of various small old-world birds of the family *Ploceidæ*, and of the genera *Spermestes*, *Amadina*, and others.

grass-green (grȧs′grēn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *grasgrene*, < AS. **græsgrēne*, *gærsgrēne*, in earliest form *græsgroeni* (= D. *grasgroen* = G. *grasgrün* = Icel. *grasgrænn* = Sw. *gräsgrön* = Dan. *græsgrön*), < *græs*, grass, + *grēne*, green.] **I.** *a.* Green as grass; specifically, somewhat yellowish-green, of full chroma but rather low luminosity, suggesting rather than resembling the color of grass in the sunlight.

> Thrice she blew on a *grass-green* horn.
> *Alison Gross* (Child's Ballads, I. 169).

> At his head a *grass-green* turf,
> At his heels a stone.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5 (song).

> A gown of *grass-green* silk she wore.
> *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

II. *n.* The color of grass. *Hill.*

grass-grown (grȧs′grōn), *a.* Overgrown with grass.

grass-hand, grass-character (grȧs′hand, -kar″ak-tėr), *n.* The cursive or running hand used by the Chinese, Japanese, etc., in business and private writings, etc.: so called because of its trailing-plant-like irregularity and freedom.

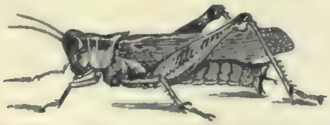
> What is termed the *grass hand*, which is very much abbreviated and exceedingly difficult to acquire. Unless the square hand of a particular "*grass*" *character* be known, it is often wholly impossible to look it up in a dictionary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 586.

grass-hearth† (grȧs′härth), *n.* In *law*, an old customary service of tenants, who brought their plows and did one day's work for their lord.

grasshop†, **grasshoppe**†, *n.* [< ME. *grashoppe*, *greshoppe*, *gresshoppe*, *gresshope*, *greshop*, *grishop*, *gressop*, *grissop*, etc., < AS. *græshoppa*, *gærshoppa* (= Sw. *gräshoppa* = Dan. *græshoppe* = Norw. *grashopp*), a grasshopper, < *græs*, grass, + *hoppa*, a hopper, leaper, < *hoppian*, hop, leap: see *hop*¹. Cf. AS. *gærsstapa*, a locust, grasshopper, < *gærs*, grass, + *stapa*, a stepper.] The earlier form of *grasshopper*.

> To lefe-worme thar fruit gafe he
> And thar swynkes to *gresshope* to be.
> Ps. lxxvii. [lxxviii.] 46 (ME. version).

grasshopper (grȧs′hop″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *grashopper*, *grashoppyr* (= D. *grashupper* = LG. *grashüpper*), < *grashoppe*, the older form (see *grasshop*), + *-er*¹.] **1.** A saltatorial orthopterous insect; a popular name of those insects of the order *Orthoptera* of which the hind legs are fitted for leaping, and of which the males, if winged, produce a shrill, grating sound or stridulation. The name is given to numerous species, of three different families: (*a*) Some of the large green crickets which leap, belonging to the family *Gryllidæ*, as *Gryllus viridissimus* or *Orocharis saltator*. All such have very long and thready antennæ. (*b*) Certain of the long-horned or green grasshoppers or katydids of the family *Locustidæ*, having long and thready antennæ, and usually a long ovipositor in the female: more fully called and properly described as *green* or *long-horned grasshoppers.* (*c*) Any member of the family *Acrididæ*, more fully called *short-horned grasshoppers*, and also *locusts.* This is the usual popular application of the name *grasshopper*, but not the usual book-name, which is *locust.* They are comparatively slender-bodied, with wing-covers usually projecting beyond the body, and long slender legs, the hind femurs of which are enlarged. The famous locust of the old world is a true grasshopper, *Pachytylus migratorius.* The Rocky Mountain locust or hateful grasshopper, which commits serious ravages in the West, is *Caloptenus spretus*, closely related to the common red-legged grasshopper, *C. femur-rubrum.* (See also cut under *Caloptenus.*) *Acridium americanum* is a large and handsome species common in the United States. The lubber-grasshopper is a large clumsy locust of the West, *Brachystola magna.* See cut under *Brachystola.*

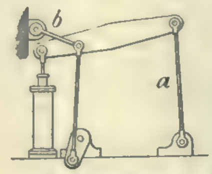

Female Red-legged Grasshopper (*Caloptenus femur-rubrum*).

> Even these of them ye may eat; the locust after his kind, . . . and the *grasshopper* after his kind. Lev. xi. 22.

> For now the noonday quiet holds the hill;
> The *grasshopper* is silent in the grass.
> *Tennyson*, Œnone.

2. A young lobster. [Nantucket, Massachusetts, U. S.]—**3.** In *pianoforte-making*, the lever or jack at the back of a key which throws the hammer against the string. Also called *hopper.*—**Green grasshopper**, one of the winged forms of the family *Locustidæ*, properly a locust, distinguished by the long and slender antennæ, and by other characters, from those members of the family *Acrididæ* (often called locusts) which are called grasshoppers. See *locust*, *Locusta*, *Locustidæ.*—**Long-horned grasshopper**, a green grasshopper; a member of the family *Locustidæ.* See def. 1 (*b*).—**Short-horned grasshopper**, an ordinary grasshopper; a member of the family *Acrididæ*; a locust. See def. 1 (*c*).

grasshopper-beam (grȧs′hop-ėr-bēm), *n.* A form of working-beam used in some steam-engines. It is pivoted at one end to a rocking pillar, and connected with the piston-rod at the other end, a parallel motion being used to procure the proper movement of the piston-rod and the crank-connections.



Grasshopper-beam.
a, rocking pillar; *b*, radius-bar of the parallel motion which secures verticality to the piston-rod.

grasshopper-engine (grȧs′hop-ėr-en″jin), *n.* A form of steam-engine in which the working-beam is linked to the crank at the middle, and to the supporting center at one end.

grasshopper-lark (grȧs′hop-ėr-lärk), *n.* The grasshopper-warbler. [Local, Eng.]

grasshopper-sparrow (grȧs′hop-ėr-spar″ō), *n.* A small fringilline bird of the United States, of the genus *Coturniculus*: so called from its chirruping notes, which resemble the stridulation of a grasshopper. There are three species. One is the common yellow-winged sparrow, *C. passerinus*; another is Henslow's bunting, *C. henslowi*; the third is Le Conte's, *C. lecontei.* *Coues.* See cut under *Coturniculus.*

grasshopper-warbler (grȧs′hop-ėr-wâr″blėr), *n.* A small sylviine bird of Europe, *Salicaria locustella* or *Locustella nævia*: so called from its chirping notes: a name extended to sundry related species. See cut under *Locustella.*

grassiness (grȧs′i-nes), *n.* The condition of being grassy; the state of abounding with grass. *Bailey*, 1727.

grassing (grȧs′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grass*, *v.*] The exposing of linen cloth in fields to the influence of air, moisture, and light for the purpose of bleaching.

grass-land (grȧs′land), *n.* In *agri.*, land kept perpetually under grass, as contrasted with land which is alternately under grass and tillage; permanent pasture.

grass-linen (grȧs′lin″en), *n.* A fine grass-cloth.

> A strip of sheer, delicate *grass-linen.*
> *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, viii.

grass-mail† (grȧs′māl), *n.* The rent payable for cattle sent to graze on the pasture of another.

grass-moth (grȧs′môth), *n.* A pyralid moth of the family *Crambidæ*; a veneer. The species are numerous. See cut under *Crambidæ.*

grassnut (grȧs′nut), *n.* The sweet tuberous root of a sedge, *Cyperus repens*, sometimes cultivated and used for food.

grass-oil (grȧs′oil), *n.* A name given to the fragrant oils procured in India by distillation from several species of *Andropogon*, especially *A. Nardus*, yielding citronella-oil, *A. citratus*, yielding lemon-grass oil or oil of verbena, and *A. schœnanthus*, from which is obtained oil of ginger-grass or oil of geranium. They are used chiefly in perfumery.

grasson†, *n.* Same as *gersome.*

grass-parrakeet (grȧs′par″a-kēt), *n.* A parrakeet of the genus *Melopsittacus* or *Euphema.* The best-known species is *M. undulatus*, one of the parrakeets most commonly seen in confinement, and more fully called *zebra grass-parrakeet.* It is a native of Australia, and notable for warbling or twittering a few musical notes, whence the generic name. It is a very pretty bird, about 7 inches long, of slender form, with a long, thin, pointed tail. The under parts are uniform bright green, and the upper parts are mostly undulated with yellow and blackish curved cross-bars; the face is yellow, with several small steel-blue spots; the tail is party-colored, and inclining to blue on the middle pair of feathers. These little birds bear confinement well, become very tame, and make interesting pets. They are regularly exported from Australia, and much has been written upon their breeding in confinement. This is the only species of its genus; but those of *Euphema* are seven. See cut under *Euphema.*

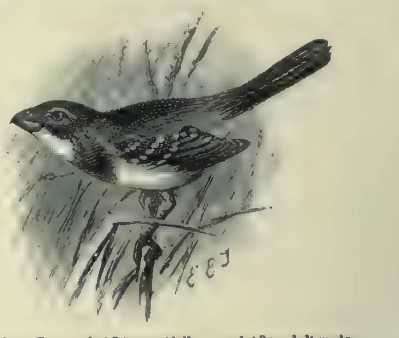
grass-plot, grass-plat (grȧs′plot, -plat), *n.* A plot or spot covered with grass, sometimes, in ornamental grounds, with small beds of flowers interspersed.

> The queen o' the sky . . .
> Bids thee leave these; and with her sovereign grace,
> Here on this *grass-plot*, in this very place,
> To come and sport. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

grass-plover (grȧs′pluv″ėr), *n.* Same as *field-plover.* [Local, New Eng.]

grass-poly (grȧs′pol-i), *n.* A book-name for *Lythrum Hyssopifolia.*

grassquit (grȧs′kwit), *n.* [< *grass* + *quit*, appar. imitative of the bird's note.] A kind of grassfinch; an American bird of the genus *Spermophila* or some related genus. The grassquits are mostly inhabitants of Central and South America and the West Indies. Morelet's grassquit is *Spermophila moreleti*, occurring in Texas and Mexico. It is very small, only 4 inches long, the male black and white in bold pattern, the female olive-brown and buff. Also called *pygmy finch* and *little seed-eater.* The black-faced grassquit is *Phonipara zena* of Florida and the West Indies. There are many others. Also called *grassfinch.*


Morelet's Grassquit (*Spermophila moreleti*); adult male.

grass-snake (grȧs′snāk), *n.* **1.** Same as *ringed snake* (which see, under *snake*).—**2.** In the United States, the green-snake.

grass-snipe (grȧs′snīp), *n.* Same as *grass-bird.*

grass-sponge (grȧs′spunj), *n.* The honeycomb-sponge, *Spongia equina cerebriformis.*

grass-table (grȧs′tā″bl), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *earth-table.*

grass-tree (grȧs′trē), *n.* An Australian plant of the juncaceous genus *Xanthorrhœa*, having a stout trunk-like caudex bearing a tuft of long, grass-like, wiry foliage, and a tall flower-stalk with a dense cylindrical spike of small flowers. They abound in a resin known as *blackboy gum* or *acaroid gum.* Also called *blackboy* or *blackboy-tree.*

grassum†, *n.* See *gersome.*

grass-vetch (grȧs′vech), *n.* A plant, *Lathyrus Nissolia*, an English species: so called from its grass-like leaves.

grass-warbler (grȧs′wâr″blėr), *n.* An African warbler of the genus *Drymœca.*

Grass-week (grȧs′wēk), *n.* Rogation week. See the extract.

> This rogation week was called in the Inns of Court *grass-week*, because the commons then consisted chiefly of salads and vegetables. *Fosbroke*, Cyc. of Antiquities.

grass-widow (grȧs′wid″ō), *n.* [= LG. *graswedewe*; as *grass* + *widow.* Cf. equiv. Sw. *gräsenka* = Dan. (Norw.) *græsenke*, < Sw. *gräs*, Dan. *græs*, grass, + Sw. *enka*, Dan. *enke*, a widow, a grass-widow (def. 1); cf. G. *strohwittwe*, a mock widow (< *stroh*, = E. *straw*, + *wittwe* = E. *widow*): humorous terms, in which the allusion to 'grass' is not clear (the explanation given in the first quot. being recent and prob. erroneous). The explanation reflected in the dial. form *grace-widow*, as if a widow by grace or courtesy, is certainly wrong, not being applicable to the non-English forms.] **1.** An unmarried woman who has had a child. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A wife temporarily separated from her husband, as while he is traveling or residing at a distance on account of business: also often applied to a divorced woman, or to a wife who has been abandoned by her husband.

> *Grass-widows* used to be women whose husbands were working for months together at long distances from home, and so only able at intervals to visit their wives and families. A woman thus situated whose conduct was not circumspect was said to be "out at grass."
> *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 526.

> She is a *grass-widow*; her husband is something in some Indian service. *Saturday Rev.*, Feb. 11, 1882.

grass-widower (grȧs′wid″ō-ėr), *n.* A man who, for any reason, is living apart from his wife.

> All the *grass-widowers* and unmarried men.
> *New York Evening Post*, May 22, 1886.

grass-worm (grȧs′wėrm), *n.* The fall army-worm. See cut under *Laphygma.*

grass-wrack (grȧs′rak), *n.* The eel-grass, *Zostera marina*, a naiadaceous plant with long grass-like leaves, growing on the sea-coast and in estuaries in shallow water. It is used for the packing of glass bottles and earthenware, and beds are frequently made of it, especially in the north of Europe.

grassy (grȧs′i), *a.* [< *grass* + *-y*¹.] **1.** Covered with grass; abounding with grass.

The Prince himselfe lay all alone,
Loosely displayd upon the *grassie* ground,
Possessed of sweete sleepe that luld him soft in swound.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 18.

2. Resembling grass; green.

grate^{1} (grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grated*, ppr. *grating.* [< ME. *graten*, < OF. *grater*, F. *gratter* = Pr. Sp. *gratar* = It. *grattare*, < ML. *gratare*, *cratare*, scrape, scratch, < OHG. *chrazzōn* (orig. **krattōn*), MHG. *kratzen*, G. *kratzen*, scrape, scratch, = Sw. *kratta* = Dan. *kratte*, scrape. Cf. Sw. *kratsa*, Dan. *kradse*, D. *krassen* (for **kratsen*), scrape, mod. Icel. *krassa*, scrawl, appar. from the G. form: see *cratch*^{1} and *scratch*.] I. *trans.* 1. To rub together or against strongly so as to produce a harsh scraping sound: as, to *grate* the teeth.

The threshold *grates* the door to have him heard.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 306.

2. To reduce to small particles by rubbing or rasping with something rough or indented: as, to *grate* a nutmeg or the peel of a lemon.

When water-drops have worn the stones of Troy, . . .
And mighty states characterless are *grated*
To dusty nothing. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

Grate it [horse-radish] on a grater which has no bottom.
Evelyn, Acetaria.

3. To affect harshly and painfully, as if by abrasion; fret.

Thereat enraged, soone he gan upstart,
Grinding his teeth, and *grating* his great hart.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1334.

I knew before
'Twould *grate* your ears; but it was base in you
To urge a weighty secret from your friend,
And then rage at it.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

4. To produce a harsh or jarring sound of, as by the friction of rough bodies.

Open fly . . .
The infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harsh thunder. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 881.

5†. To scratch or scrape with; use for attrition or abrasion.

Was I a man, ere I
Would live in poor estate,
On father, friends, and all my kin
I would my talons *grate*.
George Barnwell (Child's Ballads, VIII. 224).

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a harsh or rasping sound by friction or attrition; give out a scraping noise.

They ran togider, and tainted eche other on ye helmes, but their speres *grated* nat.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxviii.

Turning softly like a thief,
Lest the harsh shingle should *grate* underfoot.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To produce a harsh impression; cause irritation or chafing.

Oh that unwelcome voice of heavenly love, . . .
How does it *grate* upon his thankless ear!
Cowper, Truth, l. 465.

grate^{1}† (grāt), *n.* [< ME. *grate*; from the verb.] A grater. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 207.

grate^{2} (grāt), *n.* [< ME. *grate*, a trellis, lattice. Cf. It. *grate*, a grate, lattice, gridiron, < ML. *grata*, a grating, var. of *crata*, a grating, a crate, < L. *cratis*, a hurdle: see *crate* and *hurdle*.] 1. A partition made with bars parallel to or crossing one another; a framework of bars in a door, window, hatchway, or other opening.

At last he came unto an yron doore; . . .
But in the same a little *grate* was pight,
Through which he sent his voyce, and lowd did call.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 37.

The English in the suburbs close intrench'd,
Wont, through a secret *grate* of iron bars
In yonder tower, to overpeer the city.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

2. (*a*) A frame of metal bars in which fuel is burned, especially coal.

I sat beside the glowing *grate*, fresh heaped
With Newport coal.
Bryant, Meditation on Rhode Island Coal.

(*b*) The floor of a fire-box or furnace, formed of a series or group of bars; the bottom of a furnace, on which the fuel rests, and through which it is supplied with air.—3. In *metal.*: (*a*) A perforated metal plate used in the stamping of ores, through which the pounded ore passes. (*b*) A screen. [Eng.]—**Revolving grate.** (*a*) A grate which revolves so as to expose different parts in turn to the feed-opening. (*b*) An ore-roasting furnace with a grate revolving horizontally. *E. H. Knight.*—**Step-grate**, in *brewing*, a furnace-grate consisting of a number of cast-iron plates placed horizontally, like stair-steps.

grate^{2} (grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grated*, ppr. *grating.* [< *grate*^{2}, *n.*] To furnish with a grate or grates; fill in with cross-bars: as, to *grate* a window.

In another place stands a columne *grated* about with yron, whereon they report that our Bl. Saviour was often wont to lean as he preached in the temple.
Evelyn, Memoirs, Rome, 1644.

grate^{3}† (grāt), *a.* [< L. *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable: see *grace*, *n.* Hence *grateful*, and (from L. *gratus*) ult. *ingrate*, *gratify*, *gratitude*, *gratuity*, *gratulate*, etc., *gree*^{2}, *agree*, etc.] Pleasant; agreeable.

It becomes *grate* and delicious enough by custom.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 311.

grateful (grāt'fůl), *a.* [< *grate*^{3} + *-ful*; an irreg. formation.] 1. Pleasing to the mind or the senses; agreeable; gratifying; affording pleasure.

If you will do a *grateful* office to me,
In person give this paper to a gentleman.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 1.

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine.
Pope, Autumn, l. 74.

The occupation [of watching sheep] was *grateful* to his mind, for its freedom, innocency, and solitude.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 331.

2. Betokening or expressing gratitude; denoting thankfulness.

So many *grateful* altars I would rear
Of grassy turf, and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook, in memory
Or monument to ages. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 323.

Leave on Swift this *grateful* verse engraved,
"The rights a court attack'd, a poet saved."
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 223.

3. Feeling kindly or tenderly on account of a favor or favors bestowed; disposed to acknowledge and repay benefits.

My life has crept so long on a broken wing . . .
That I come to be *grateful* at last for a little thing.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii.

=**Syn.** 3. *Grateful*, *Thankful*, beholden. *Grateful* is preferred when we speak of the general character of a person's mind: as, a man of a *grateful* disposition; an *ungrateful* wretch. *Grateful* often expresses the feeling, and the readiness to manifest the feeling by acts, even a long time after the rendering of the favor; *thankful* refers rather to the immediate acknowledgment of the favor by words. The same distinction is found in the negative forms, *ungrateful*, *unthankful*, *thankless*. *Thankful* is often loosely used for *relieved* or *glad*, where the thanks, if rendered, would be given to a merciful or helping Providence: as, I am *thankful* for my escape.

A *grateful* beast will stand upon record against those that in their prosperity forget their friends.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

To find one *thankful* man, I will oblige many that are not so. *Seneca* (trans.).

gratefully (grāt'fůl-i), *adv.* 1. With gratitude or thankfulness.

'Twas God himself that here tun'd every tongue,
And *gratefully* of Him alone they sung.
Cowley, Davideis.

2. In a grateful, agreeable, or pleasing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of something new, which may *gratefully* strike the imagination. *Watts.*

gratefulness (grāt'fůl-nes), *n.* 1. Gratitude; thankfulness.

And meerly out of *gratefulness*, in remembrance of the many courtesies done to him before by David King of Scots, he left him the country of Huntingdon.
Baker, Hen. II., an. 1155.

2. The state or quality of being grateful, agreeable, or pleasing.

grater (grā'tėr), *n.* One who or that which grates. Specifically—(*a*) An instrument or utensil with a rough indented surface for rubbing off fine particles of a body: as, a nutmeg-*grater*. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, an iron instrument used by the forwarder to rub the backs of sewed books after pasting.

grate-room (grāt'röm), *n.* In some forms of furnace, a compartment or chamber with a grate beneath it, separated from the rest of the furnace, in which the fire is made.

These *grate-rooms* are sunk several feet below the level of the bed of the furnace, and are separated from each other by a portion of the bed, which is called the flag.
Glass-making, p. 111.

grate-surface (grāt'sėr"fāṣ), *n.* The area of any grate in a furnace. In steam-engineering the term is used in designating the extent of surface required in a grate to hold sufficient fuel to evaporate a given quantity of water, and thus indirectly to produce a certain amount of power. Thus, in a locomotive-boiler one square foot of grate-surface is assumed to suffice for the evaporation of eight cubic feet of water per hour. Ordinary forms of boilers are much less effective; some do not evaporate per hour more than a single cubic foot per square foot of grate-surface.

gratiate†, *v. t.* [< ML. *gratiatus*, pp. of *gratiare*, favor, exempt, also thank, < L. *gratia*, favor, grace: see *grace*.] To favor.

We are to take notice of the continued peace and plenty with which not only these three years, restrictively considered, but also for many years together, both before and after them, New England was so marvellously *gratiated*.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 215.

graticulation (grạ-tik-ụ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [F. *graticulation*, *craticulation*, < *graticuler*, *craticuler*, divide into squares, < *graticule*, *craticule*: see *graticule*.] The division of a design or draft into squares, as an aid in producing a copy of it in larger or smaller dimensions.

graticule (grat'i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *graticule*, *craticule*, < L. *craticula*, dim. of *cratis*, a hurdle, wickerwork: see *grate*^{2}, *crate*.] A design or draft divided into squares to facilitate copying.

To illustrate this, I have drawn out upon the same scale, on the same *graticule*, with common parallels, and with the assumption of the same meridian, . . . the skeleton of the general map. *Yule.*

The *graticule* is sometimes rectangular, sometimes spherical, sometimes a combination of both, as when points of which the latitude and longitude coördinates are given have to be plotted within rectangular marginal lines. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 714.

gratification (grat"i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *gratification* = Sp. *gratificacion* = Pg. *gratificação* = It. *gratificazione*, < L. *gratificatio(n-)*, < *gratificare*, *gratificari*, please, gratify: see *gratify*.] 1. The act of gratifying or pleasing; a pleasing or satisfying.

He never tells his disciples . . . that the pleasure of humane life lies in the *gratification* of the senses, and in making what use they can of the world.
Stillingfleet, Works, I. v.

Their minds are bent upon the little *gratifications* of their own senses and appetites.
Steele, Spectator, No. 152.

2. The state of being gratified; pleasure received; delectation; satisfaction.

I thought it of great use, if they [readers] could learn with me to keep their minds open to *gratification*, and ready to receive it from any thing it meets with.
Steele, Spectator, No. 454.

Nothing severe was injoined by Mahomet, and the frequent prayers and washings with water which he directed were *gratifications* to a sedentary people in a very hot country. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 520.

3. Voluntary reward or recompense; also, a gratuity for services received or expected.

This sheik [at Shirbey] usually goes with the Europeans to the valley of salt, but not without a proper *gratification*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 168.

The Duke of Lerma . . . let you languish several months without giving you one pistole; whereas the count has already bestowed upon you a *gratification* which you could not have expected till after long service.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, xi. 6.

gratifier (grat'i-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which gratifies or pleases.

He had under him in one of his dominions a briber, a gift-taker, a *gratifier* of rich men.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Bacchus, Ceres, and other eminent persons among the heathens, who were great *gratifiers* of the natural life of man. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 169.

2†. One who makes gifts.

gratify (grat'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gratified*, ppr. *gratifying.* [< F. *gratifier* = Sp. Pg. *gratificar* = It. *gratificare*, < L. *gratificare*, *gratificari*, do a favor to, oblige, please, gratify (cf. LL. *gratificus*, kind, obliging), < *gratus*, kind, pleasing, + *facere*, make: see *grate*^{3} and *-fy*.] 1. To please; give pleasure to; delight; satisfy; indulge.

They [Romanists] are provided one way or other to *gratifie* persons of all inclinations. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

Every man has tastes and propensities, which he is disposed to *gratify* at a risk and expense which people of different temperaments and habits think extravagant.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

Where is the man who does not persuade himself when he *gratifies* his own curiosity he does so for the sake of his womankind? *Miss Yonge*, Unknown to History, ix.

2. To requite or reward voluntarily; also, to give a gratuity to. [Archaic.]

Some carrying about water in leather bagges, giuing it to all, and demanding nothing for the same, except any voluntarily *gratifie* them. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

I know not how to *gratify* your kindness; wherefore, pray, as a token of my respects to you, accept of this small mite. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

He wished to have them first taught swimming, and proposed to *gratify* me handsomely if I would teach them.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 86.

=**Syn.** 1. *Gratify*, *Indulge*, *Humor*. To *gratify* is a more positive act than to *indulge* or to *humor*. *Gratify* is most often used in a good sense; *indulge*, most often in a bad one. *Humor* expresses an easy or good-natured compliance or management, ordinarily neither weak nor evil: as, to *humor* a person's eccentricities.

Not food, and tools, and clothing, and decorations only, *gratify* the love of acquisition.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 515.

Nature will sometimes *indulge* herself with a leap, but as a rule her march is slow and gradual.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 395.

To after age thou shalt be writ the man
That with smooth air couldst *humour* best our tongue.
Milton, Sonnets, viii.

gratifyingly (grat'i-fī-ing-li), *adv.* In a gratifying or pleasing manner.

gratillity† (grạ-til'ị-ti), *n.* In the extract, a humorous perversion of *gratuity*. [Unique.]

> *Sir And.* I sent thee sixpence for thy leman ;
> Hadst it ?
> *Clo.* I did impeticos thy *gratillity*.
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

grating^1 (grā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grate*^{1}, *v.*] The act of rubbing harshly; the harsh sound caused by the rasping or scraping of hard, rough bodies; the feeling produced by harsh attrition.

> The contrary is called harshness, such as is *grating*, and some other sounds. *Hobbes*, Human Nature, vii.

> The tenderer ear cannot but feel the rude thumpings of the wood, and *gratings* of the rosin, . . . in the best consorts of musical instruments.
> *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 9.

grating^1 (grā'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *grate*^{1}, *v.*] Harsh; rasping; fretting; irritating: as, *grating* sounds; a *grating* temper.

> And *grating* shock of wrathful iron arms.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

grating^2 (grā'ting), *n.* [< *grate*^{2} + *-ing*^{1}.] **1.** A partition or frame of parallel or crossing bars; an open latticework of wood or metal serving as a cover or guard, but admitting light, air, etc., as in the fair-weather hatches of a ship, the cover of the mouth of a drain or sewer, etc.

> We were admitted to an apartment about ten feet long by five wide, with a very thick double *grating*, behind which some of the nuns appeared and chattered.
> *Greville*, Memoirs, April 22, 1830.

> Probably soundly flogged at the *gratings* when recaptured, or when in a spirit of penitence they returned to duty. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 437.

2. In *optics:* (*a*) An arrangement of parallel wires in a plane, designed to produce spectra by diffraction: specifically called a *real grating*. (*b*) A series of fine parallel lines on a surface of glass or polished metal ruled very close together, at the rate of 10,000 to 20,000, or even 40,000, to the inch: distinctively called a *diffraction* or *diffractive grating*. Such gratings are much used in spectroscopic work. The first really fine gratings were those of L. M. Rutherfurd of New York. See *diffraction*, 1, and *spectrum*.

> In making *gratings* for optical purposes the periodic error must be very perfectly eliminated, since the periodic displacement of the lines only one-millionth of an inch from their mean position will produce "ghosts" in the spectrum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 553.

> The magnificent *gratings* of Rowland are a new power in the hands of the spectroscopists. *Science*, IV. 182.

3. A timber framework consisting of beams which cross one another at right angles to support the foundation of a heavy building in light, loose soil.—**4.** In *metal.*, the act of separating large from small ore. See *grate*^{2}, *n.*, 3.—**Grating deck**, a light deck made of grating.—**Grating spectrum**, a diffraction spectrum produced by a grating.

gratingly (grā'ting-li), *adv.* In a grating manner; harshly; offensively.

Gratiola (grạ-tī'ọ-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., named in allusion to its supposed medicinal virtues, < L. *gratia*, grace: see *grace*.] A genus of low scrophulariaceous herbs, containing about 20 species, widely distributed in temperate regions, 12 being native in the United States. They have opposite leaves and small solitary axillary flowers. The hedge-hyssop, *G. officinalis*, of Europe and northern Asia, has a bitter, acrid taste, and is employed in medicine as a drastic purgative in the treatment of dropsy.

gratiosa (grȧ-ti-ō'sä), *a.* In *music*, same as *grazioso*.

gratioso†, *n.* Same as *gracioso*.

gratious†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *gracious*. *Spenser*.

gratis (grā'tis), *adv.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. F. *gratis* = Sp. *grátis* = Pg. It. *gratis*, < L. *gratis*, contr. of earlier *gratiis*, for nothing, without reward, lit. by favor or kindness, abl. pl. of *gratia*, favor: see *grace*.] For nothing; freely; without pay: as, to perform service *gratis*.

> Having once paid this Caphar, you may go in and out *gratis* as often as you please during the whole Feast.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

> The price, after the first four numbers, which were given away *gratis*, was a penny.
> *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxvii.

Appearing gratis. See *appear*.

gratis (grā'tis), *a.* [< *gratis*, *adv.*] Gratuitous. [An inaccurate use.]

> In its ultimate form, . . . altruism will be the achievement of gratification, . . . sympathetic gratification which costs the receiver nothing, but is a *gratis* addition to his egoistic gratifications. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 255.

gratitude (grat'i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *gratitude* = Sp. *gratitud* = It. *gratitudine*, < ML. *gratitudo*, thankfulness, < L. *gratus*, thankful: see *grate*^{3}, *grace*.] The state or quality of being grateful or thankful; a warm and friendly feeling in response to a favor or favors received; thankfulness.

> In the first place, it may be asked whether we are only bound to repay services, or whether we owe the special affection called *Gratitude;* which seems generally to combine kindly feeling with some sort of emotional recognition of superiority.
> *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 232.

> A feeling of *gratitude*, or of resentment, tends to be deepened. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 484.

=**Syn.** See *grateful*.

grattoir (gra-twor'), *n.* [F., a scraper, < *gratter*, scratch, scrape: see *grate*^{1}.] In *archæol.*, an instrument of the stone age, of chipped flint or other stone, shaped to one or more even and short edges, presumed to have been used for finishing other stone implements and vessels; a scraper.

> 300 hatchets, 58 perçoirs, 4000 *grattoirs*, blades, knives and saws, 1426 arrow heads with broad cutting points.
> *Amer. Antiquarian*, IX. 341.

gratuitous (grạ-tū'i-tus), *a.* [= F. *gratuit* = Sp. *gratúito* = Pg. It. *gratuito*, < L. *gratuitus*, that is done without pay, free, spontaneous, < *gratia*, favor, *gratus*, showing favor: see *grace*, and cf. *gratis*.] **1.** Freely bestowed or obtained; costing nothing to the recipient.

> The city was gradually crowded with a populace . . . tempted with the cheap or *gratuitous* distribution of corn. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 538.

> Numerous public baths were established, to which, when they were not absolutely *gratuitous*, the smallest coin in use gave admission, and which were in consequence habitually employed by the poor.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 81.

2. Unnecessary; not required; not warranted by circumstances or reason; uncalled for: as, a *gratuitous* insult.

> The second motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous* declination of atoms, the same poet gives us. *Ray.*

> The assumption is a purely *gratuitous* one.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 223.

Gratuitous conveyance or **deed.** See *conveyance*. =**Syn. 1.** Unpaid, unpurchased.—**2.** Unwarranted, unnecessary, groundless.

gratuitously (grạ-tū'i-tus-li), *adv.* **1.** In a gratuitous manner; without cost to the recipient; freely.

> Distributions of corn . . . frequently made to the people, either *gratuitously* or at a very low price.
> *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, I. xi. 1.

2. Without sufficient cause or reason: as, a principle *gratuitously* assumed.

> The assumption that the primitive man *gratuitously* acts in an irrational way is quite inadmissible.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 145.

gratuitousness (grạ-tū'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being gratuitous.

gratuity (grạ-tū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *gratuities* (-tiz). [< OF. *gratuite*, F. *gratuité*, < ML. *gratuita(t-)s*, a free gift, < L. *gratuitus*, freely given, free: see *gratuitous*.] That which is given without claim or demand; a free gift; a donation.

> In these expeditions I often met some Arabs on horseback, who would voluntarily offer to guard me to the gate of the city, in order to get a small *gratuity*.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 10.

> Promising them their whole arrears, constant pay, and a present *gratuity*. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, II. 330.

=**Syn.** *Gift, Donation*, etc. See *present*.

gratulance† (grat̮'ū-lans), *n.* [< *gratulan(t)* + *-ce*.] Pecuniary gratification; a fee, bribe, or bonus.

> Come, there is
> Some odd disburse, some bribe, some *gratulance*,
> Which makes you lock up leisure.
> *Machin*, Dumb Knight, v.

gratulant (grat̮'ū-lant), *a.* [< L. *gratulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *gratulari*, wish one joy: see *gratulate*.] Expressing pleasure or joy; congratulatory. [Rare.]

> The white-robed multitude of slaughtered saints
> At Heaven's wide-opened portals *gratulant*
> Receive some martyred Patriot.
> *Coleridge*, Destiny of Nations.

gratulate (grat̮'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gratulated*, ppr. *gratulating*. [< L. *gratulatus*, pp. of *gratulari* (> Sp. Pg. *gratular* = It. (refl.) *gratular* = OF. *gratuler* = G. *gratuliren* = Dan. *gratulere* = Sw. *gratulera*), wish one joy, congratulate, < *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable: see *grace*, *grate*^{3}. Cf. *congratulate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To congratulate; express joy to or on account of. [Now rare.]

> Hail, noblest Romans! The most worthy consul,
> I *gratulate* your honour. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

> Let us haste
> To *gratulate* his conquest.
> *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

> Ev'ry star, in haste
> To *gratulate* the new-created Earth,
> Sent forth a voice, and all the sons of God
> Shouted for joy. *Cowper*, Task, v. 820.

2†. To recompense; remunerate.

> I could not choose but *gratulate* your honest endeavours with this remembrance.
> *Heywood*, Apology for Actors.

II.† *intrans.* To rejoice; express pleasure.

> She's sent to me from court,
> To *gratulate* with me.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

gratulate† (grat̮'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *gratulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Gratifying; to be rejoiced at; felicitous.

> Thanks, good friend Escalus, for thy much goodness:
> There's more behind that is more *gratulate*.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

gratulation (grat̮-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *gratulation*, < OF. *gratulation*, *gratulacion* = Sp. *gratulacion* = Pg. *gratulação* = It. *gratulazione;* < L. *gratulatio(n-)*, < *gratulari*, wish one joy: see *gratulate*.] **1.** The act of gratulating or felicitating; congratulation.

> A diffusive harangue of praise and *gratulation*.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

2. Gratified feeling; the sense of gratification; rejoicing.

> If your Majesty come to the city of London ever so often, what *gratulation*, what joy, what concourse of people is there to be seen. *Strype*, Grindal, ii.

> *Gratulation* is the feeling of which congratulation is the expression. *C. Mercier*, Mind, X. 16.

gratulatory (grat̮'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *gratulatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *gratulatorio*, < LL. *gratulatorius*, < L. *gratulator*, one who gratulates, < *gratulari*, wish one joy: see *gratulate*.] **1.** Expressing gratulation; congratulatory.

> That worthy poet John Lydgate, Monke of Burie, deuising the speeches for such *gratulatory* triumphs as were made at her entrance into London.
> *Speed*, Hen. VI., IX. xvi. § 38.

2†. Expressing gratitude or thanks.

> They make a *gratulatory* oration unto God, for that he has been pleased to assist and accept their services.
> *L. Addison*, State of the Jews, p. 125.

gratule†, *v. t.* or *i.* [< OF. *gratuler*, < L. *gratulari*, wish one joy: see *gratulate*.] To wish joy to; congratulate.

> Where's oratour Higgen with his *gratuling* speech now,
> In all our names? *Fletcher*, Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.

Graucalus (grâ'kạ̈-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817, but first in Linnæus, 1735), appar. a perversion of L. *graculus*, a jackdaw, grackle: see *Graculus*, etc.] A Cuvierian genus of campophagine birds. Also called *Ceblepyris* and *Coracina*.

graunt-merci†, *interj.* An earlier form of *gramercy*. *Chaucer*.

grauwacke, *n.* See *graywacke*.

gravamen (grạ-vā'men), *n.*; pl. *gravamina* (-vam'i-nạ̈). [LL., trouble, physical inconvenience, lit. burden, < L. *gravare*, weigh down, load, burden, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*^{3}.] **1.** The burden or chief weight; that part of an accusation which weighs most heavily against the accused; the substantial cause of an action at law; ground or burden of complaint in general.

> It is not safe nor charitable to extend the *gravamen* and punishment beyond the instances the apostles make.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 301.

> I believe that the real *gravamen* of the charges [against Democracy] lies in the habit it has of making itself generally disagreeable, by asking the powers that be at the most inconvenient moment whether they are the powers that ought to be. *Lowell*, Democracy.

2. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, a representation by the lower house of Convocation to the upper of an existing grievance, disorder, or inconvenience affecting the church. A gravamen, accompanied by a reformandum or resolution embodying action intended to remedy the trouble indicated, becomes, as adopted by the house, an articulus cleri. If agreed to by the upper house (the house of bishops), that house transmits it to the Crown and Parliament with a view to its becoming law by their action and approval.

> Under the first of these heads [the right of presentation by the lower house of Convocation of their own and the church's grievances to the upper house] Bishop Gibson includes the representations made by the clergy, from the very earliest accounts of the proceedings in Convocation, by the names of *Gravamina* and Reformanda.
> *Canon Trevor*, The Convocations of the Two Provinces [(1852), p. 141.

gravament†, *n.* Same as *gravamen*.

> Mr. Nevell shall deliver to you a bill of the *gravaments* of two or three of the fellows most given to good letters.
> *Latimer*, To Cromwell (1537).

gravat†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cravat*.

> Tie a green *gravat* round his neck.
> *Young Benjie* (Child's Ballads, II. 303).

grave^1 (grāv), *v. t.*; pret. *graved*, pp. *graved* or *graven*, ppr. *graving*. [< ME. *graven* (pret. *grof*, *grove*, pp. *graven*, *grave*, rarely weak, *graved*), < AS. *grafan* (pret. *grōf*, pl. *grōfon*, pp. *grafen*), dig, delve, bury, also carve, engrave (also in comp. *āgrafan*, inscribe, *begrafan*, bury), = OS. **grabhan* (only in comp. *bigrabhan*, bury, and in deriv. *graf*, a grave) = OFries. *greva*, *grova* = D. MLG. LG. *graven*, dig, delve (in comp. D. MLG. *begraven*, bury), = OHG. *graban*, MHG. G. *graben*, dig, also cut, carve, engrave (G. in comp. *eingraben*, engrave, *begraben*, bury), = Icel. *grafa*, dig, also carve, engrave, bury, = Sw. *gräfva*, dig (in comp. *begrafva*, bury), = Dan. *grave*, dig (in comp. *begrave*, bury), = Goth. *graban*, dig (in comp. *bigraban*, surround with a trench). The Gr. γράφειν, scratch, scrape, graze, later draw, write, inscribe (see *graphic*, *gram*^{2}, *grammar*, etc.), is supposed to be akin. In the sense 'engrave' the E. word has merged with F. *graver* (> D. *graveren* = Dan. *gravere* = Sw. *gravera*, engrave) = Sp. *grabar* = Pg. *gravar*, < ML. *gravare*, grave, engrave, of Teut. origin, and not from the Gr. word; cf. *engrave*^{1}. The Ir. *grafaim*, I write, inscribe, scrape, W. *crafu*, scrape, scratch, are prob. of E. origin. Hence *grave*^{2}, q. v.] 1. To dig; delve. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Of bodi wente thei bar, withoute any wede,
& hadde *grave* on the ground many grete cavys.
Alexander and Dindimus, l. 6.

And next the shryne a pit than doth she *grave*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 678.

2†. To bury; entomb.

Hire metynge sholde bee
Ther [where] kyng Nynus was *graven* under a tree.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 785.

In that Feld ben many Tombes of Cristene Men; for there ben manye Pilgrymes *graven*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 93.

There's more gold.—
Do you damn others, and let this damn you,
And ditches *grave* you all. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

3. To cut or incise, as letters or figures, on stone or other hard substance with an edged or pointed tool; engrave.

Thou shalt take two onyx stones, and *grave* on them the names of the children of Israel. Ex. xxviii. 9.

Swords *grave* no name on the long-memoried rock
But moss shall hide it. *Lowell*, Voyage to Vinland.

4. To carve; sculpture; form or shape by cutting with a tool: as, to *grave* an image.

And [they] *graueden* a greate ston a God as it were,
I-corue [carved] after a Kyng full craftie of werk.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 569.

Thou shalt not make unto thee any *graven* image.
Ex. xx. 4.

5†. To make an impression upon; impress deeply.

For ay with gold men may the herte *grave*
Of hym that set is upon coveitise.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1377.

grave^2 (grāv), *n.* [< ME. *grave*, *grafe* (prop. dat., the nom. *graf* producing E. dial. and Sc. *graff*: see *graff*^{1}), < AS. *græf*, *graf* (dat. *græfe*, **grafe*), a grave, also a trench (= OS. *graf* = OFries. *gref* = D. *graf* = MLG. LG. *graf*, MLG. also *grave* = OHG. *grab*, MHG. *grap*, G. *grab*, neut., a grave, = Icel. *gröf*, fem., a pit, hole, also a grave, = Sw. *graf* = Dan. *grav*, a grave, = Goth. *graba*, fem., a trench), < *grafan* (= Goth. *graban*, etc.), dig: see *grave*^{1}, *v.*] 1. An excavation in the earth, now especially one in which a dead body is or is to be buried; a place for the interment of a corpse; hence, a tomb; a sepulcher.

Whanne y am deed & leid in *graue*,
Ther is no thing thanne that saueth me
But good or yuel that y do haue.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

In my *grave* which I have digged for me in the land of Canaan, there shalt thou bury me. Gen. l. 5.

The paths of glory lead but to the *grave*. *Gray*, Elegy.

2. Figuratively, any scene or occasion of utter loss, extinction, or disappearance: as, speculation is the *grave* of many fortunes.

But slav'ry!—Virtue dreads it as her *grave*:—
Patience itself is meanness in a slave.
Cowper, Charity, l. 163.

3. Sometimes, in the authorized version of the Old Testament, the abode of the dead; Hades. In the revised version the original Hebrew word *Sheol* is substituted in some places; in others the old rendering is retained, with *Sheol* in the margin; and in Ezek. xxxi. 15 *hell* is used instead of *the grave*. See *hell*^{1}.

They spend their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the *grave* [revised version, "go down to Sheol"].
Job xxi. 13.

Some one walking over one's grave, an expression arising from an old superstition that an unaccountable sensation of shivering or creeping of the flesh is an omen of approaching death.

Miss (shuddering). Lord, there's *somebody walking over my grave*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

Sometimes *somebody would walk over my grave*, and give me a creeping in the back.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxi.

grave^3 (grāv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *grave* = Sp. Pg. It. *grave*, < L. *gravis*, heavy, weighty, deep, low, important, serious, etc., = Gr. βαρύς, heavy (see *barometer*, *barytone*, etc.), = Skt. *guru*, heavy, important (see *guru*), = Goth. *kaurs*, heavy, burdensome. Hence (from L. *gravis*) ult. *gravity*, *gravous*, *grief*, *grieve*^{1}, *aggravate*, *aggredge*, *aggrieve*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Having weight; heavy; ponderous.

His shield *grave* and great. *Chapman.*

2. Solemn; sober; serious: opposed to *light* or *jovial*: as, a man of a *grave* deportment.

They were aged and *graue* men, and of much wisedome and experience in th' affaires of the world.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

They [the Arabs] sometimes, like the Italians, employed verse as the vehicle of instruction in *grave* and recondite sciences. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8.

With an aspect *grave* almost to sadness, . . . he addressed the two houses. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 362.

3. Plain; not gay or showy: as, *grave* colors.

Grave clothes make dunces seeme great clarkes.
Cotgrave.

Ah, think not, mistress! more true dulness lies
In Folly's cap than Wisdom's *grave* disguise.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 240.

4. Important; momentous; weighty; having serious import.

The sum of money which I promised
. . . to his holiness,
For clothing me in these *grave* ornaments [a cardinal's habit]. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.

True, it is a *grave* power. But what is all government but the exercise of *grave* powers?
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 179.

Grave error is involved in the current notion of the present day, that no moral responsibility attaches to the result [of skeptical inquiry].
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 276.

5. In *acoustics*, deep; low in pitch: opposed to *acute*.—**Grave accent.** See *accent*.—**Grave harmonic.** See *harmonic*.—**Grave movement,** in *music*, a slow or solemn movement. =**Syn.** 2. *Grave, Serious, Solemn*; staid, sage, sedate, thoughtful, demure. The first three words have considerable range of meaning. *Serious* may express the mood, look, manner, etc., that are natural when men are not in the opposite or gay and jocular mood. *Grave* generally goes beyond this, implying an especial seriousness, with perhaps especial reason for it. *Solemn*, starting from the idea of religious, covers anything that includes the idea of impressiveness or awe: as, a *solemn* appeal. See *sober*.

On him fell,
Altho' a *grave* and staid God-fearing man,
Yet lying thus inactive, doubt and gloom.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

No childish play
To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
Serious to learn and know, and thence to do,
What might be public good. *Milton*, P. R., i. 203.

Nor wanting power to mitigate and 'suage
With *solemn* touches troubled thoughts.
Milton, P. L., i. 557.

II. *n.* The grave accent; also, the sign of the grave accent (\`).

grave^3 (grāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graved*, ppr. *graving*. [< *grave*^{3}, *a.*] In *music*, to render grave, as a note or tone. [Rare.]

grave^4 (grāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graved*, ppr. *graving*. [More correctly *greave*; < *graves*^{1}, q. v.] To clean (a ship's bottom) by burning or scraping off seaweeds, barnacles, etc., and paying it over with pitch.

Southward of Celebes is situated a little Iland, where Sir Francis Drake *graued* his Shippe.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 539.

Having reached the brink of the lake, he found there a little boat made of fat beef, and well *graved* with suet.
O'Curry, Anc. Ir., II. xxiii.

grave^5 (grāv), *n.* [< MD. *grave*, *graef*, D. *graaf* = OFries. *grēva*, NFries. *greafa* = MLG. *grēve*, *gräve*, LG. *greve*, *gräve*, *grebe* (cf. Icel. *greifi* = Sw. *grefve* = Dan. *greve*, < LG.; and see *greeve*^{1}) = OHG. **grāfjō*, *grāvo*, *krāvjo*, *krāvo*, *garābo*, *gerābo*, MHG. *grāve*, *græve*, G. *graf* (ML. *grafio*, *gravio*, *graphio*), a count, prefect, governor, overseer (in OHG. also a surgeon): a name applied to various executive and judicial officers, and later as a title of rank; origin uncertain, the forms being indeterminate and their relation to the equiv. AS. *gerēfa* (> E. *reeve*^{1}) doubtful. In one view, the word is derived from a lost verb represented by a deriv. in Goth. *gagrēfts*, *gagreifts*, a command; in another, the Teut. forms are derived, through the ML. *graphio*, in the lit. sense 'a writer,' hence 'a notary, public officer,' etc., like ML. *graphiarius*, F. *greffier*, a notary (see *graff*^{2}, *greffier*), from Gr. γράφειν, write (see *grave*^{1}, *graphic*); and other derivations are suggested. In any case, the AS. *gerēfa* is unrelated, unless it stands for **grēfa*: see *greeve*^{1}, *reeve*^{1}.] A count; a prefect; in Germany and the Low Countries—(*a*) formerly, a person holding some executive or judicial office: usually in composition with a distinctive term, as *landgrave*, *margrave* (**mark-grave*), *burgrave* (**burg-grave*), *dike-grave*, etc.; (*b*) now merely a title of rank or honor.

Upon St. Thomas's day, the palsgrave and *grave* Maurice were elected knights of the garter.
Baker, Chronicles, an. 1612.

grave^6 (grä've), *a.* [It., heavy, slow, grave: see *grave*^{3}.] In *music*, slow; solemn: noting passages to be so rendered.

grave-clothes (grāv'klōᴛʜz), *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which a dead body is interred; cerements, in the wider sense. [As used in John xi. 44, properly *cerements* in the restricted sense. See *cerement*.]

Like a ghost he seem'd whose *graveclothes* were unbound.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 20.

grave-digger (grāv'dig″ėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the digging of graves.—2. A beetle of the genus *Necrophorus*: so called from its habit of burying dead bodies. Also named *sexton*. See cut under *burying-beetle*.—3. A digger-wasp, as of the genus *Sphex*, which digs holes in the clay for its eggs, with which it deposits a store of disabled caterpillars and spiders, to serve as food for the grub when hatched. [Jamaica.]

gravedo (grā-vē'dō), *n.* [L., catarrh, cold in the head, lit. heaviness, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*^{3}.] In *med.*, catarrh of the upper air-passages; coryza.

gravel (grav'el), *n.* [< ME. *gravel*, *gravelle*, < OF. *gravele*, *gravelle*, *grevelle*, gravel (F. *gravelle*, in pathology), = Pr. *gravel*, gravel, equiv. to OF. *gravier*, F. *gravier*, gravel (in both senses), < OF. *grave*, *greve*, gravel, sand, F. *grève*, a sandy beach; prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *grouan*, gravel, Corn. *grow*, gravel, sand, W. *gro*, pebbles. Cf. also Skt. *grāvan*, a stone, rock.] 1. Coarse sand; a mass of pebbles or of pebbles and sand mixed; stone in a mass of small irregular fragments.—2. Specifically, in *geol.*, the rolled and water-worn material formed from fragments of rock under the combined influence of atmospheric agencies and currents of water. Most gravel consists in large part of pebbles of quartz and crystalline rock, mixed with sand in which quartz greatly predominates, because quartz forms a large part of the most widely distributed rocks of the earth's crust, and is not subject to any chemical change, not decomposing like feldspar and mica, but being only broken up into smaller and smaller fragments; so that there may be in the same bed components of the gravel of every size, from that of the boulder several feet in diameter down to the grain of sand not so large as a pin's head.

A welle, where-of the springes were feire and the water clere, and the *grauell* so feire that it semed of fyn siluer.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 308.

And he schal gadre hem into batel whos noumbre is as the *grauel* of the see. *Wyclif*, Rev. xx. 8.

I wind about, and in and out, . . .
With many a silvery waterbreak,
Above the golden *gravel*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

3. In *pathol.*, small concretions or calculi resembling sand or gravel which form in the kidneys, pass along the ureters to the bladder, and are expelled with the urine; the disease or morbid state characterized by such concretions.

Catarrhs, loads o' *gravel* in the back, lethargies.
Shak., T. and C., v. 1.

4. In *brewing*, the appearance of yeast-cells swimming in clear beer in the form of fine gravel.

It is a bad sign if the beer, on account of very fine substances suspended in it, is not transparent, when it has an appearance as if a veil was drawn over it, when no "*gravel*" can be perceived.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 596.

Cemented gravel. See *cement*.—**High gravels,** gravels of Tertiary age, occupying the beds of ancient rivers and left by the erosion of the present streams high above the detrital material of recent age. [California, U. S.]

It was not long before it was discovered that the so-called *high gravels*—that is, the detrital deposits of Tertiary age—contained gold, although the quantity was so small that washing it in the ordinary way was not profitable. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 701.

gravel (grav'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graveled* or *gravelled*, ppr. *graveling* or *gravelling*. [< *gravel*, *n.*] 1. To cover with gravel; fill or choke with gravel: as, to *gravel* a walk; to *gravel* a fountain.

O thou, the fountain of whose better part
Is earth'd and *gravell'd* up with vain desire.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 7.

2. To bury. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To cause to stick in gravel or sand. [Rare.]

William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled*; and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand that he fell to the ground.
Camden.

Hence — 4. To bring to a standstill through perplexity; embarrass; puzzle; nonplus.

Any labor may be sone *graualed*, if a man trust alwaies to his own singuler witte.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 41.

Else had I misconceited mine own hopes, and been *gravelled* in mine own conceits.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, Ded.

The wisest doctor is *gravelled* by the inquisitiveness of a child. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 295.

5. To hurt the foot of, as a horse, by the lodging of gravel under the shoe.

graveless (grāv′les), *a.* [< *grave*^{2} + *-less.*] Without a grave or tomb; unburied.

My brave Egyptians all . . .
Lie *graveless.* *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

graveliness, *n.* See *gravelliness.*

graveling (grav′el-ing), *n.* [Cf. OF. *gravele*, a minnow.] The parr or young salmon. *Thompson.* Also *gravelling, gravelin.* [Local, Irish.]

gravel-laspring (grav′el-las″pring), *n.* The smolt or young salmon of the first year. [Local, Eng.]

gravelliness, graveliness (grav′el-i-nes), *n.* [< *gravelly, gravely*^{2}, + *-ness.*] The state of being gravelly, or of abounding with gravel.

gravelling, *n.* See *graveling.*

gravelly, gravely^{2} (grav′el-i), *a.* [< ME. *gravelly, gravely, graveli*; < *gravel* + *-ly*^{1} or *-y*^{1}.] Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel: as, a *gravelly* soil.

Stately large Walks, green and *gravelly.*
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 8.

Gravelly streams that carried down
The golden sand from caves unknown.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 165.

gravel-mine (grav′el-mīn), *n.* In *mining*, a name frequently given to workings or washings for gold in auriferous gravel; a placer-mine: more properly applied to deep deposits of Tertiary gravel where worked by the hydraulic method.

gravelous†, *a.* [ME. *gravelous*, < *gravel* + *-ous.*] Same as *gravelly.*

Sondy cley *gravelous* thai lothe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

gravel-pit (grav′el-pit), *n.* [= ME. *gravel-pytte*; < *gravel* + *pit*^{1}.] A pit from which gravel is dug.

Walking through the Parke we saw hundreds of people listening at the *gravell-pits*, and to and againe in the Parke to hear the guns [in the North Sea].
Pepys, Diary, June 4, 1666.

gravel-plant (grav′el-plant), *n.* A local name of the trailing arbutus, *Epigæa repens.*

gravelroot (grav′el-röt), *n.* 1. The joe-pye weed or trumpetweed of the United States, *Eupatorium purpureum*, a tall and stout composite with whorled leaves and purplish flowers. Its root is used as a domestic remedy in various ailments of the urinary organs.—2. The horse-balm or richweed, *Collinsonia Canadensis.*

gravel-stone (grav′el-stōn), *n.* In *pathol.*, one of the small concretions constituting gravel.

gravely^{1} (grāv′li), *adv.* [< *grave*^{3} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a grave manner; soberly; seriously.

The envoy *gravely* told them that he would put it out of the man's power to offend the laws a second time, and gave immediate orders for his execution.
T. Cogan, On the Passions, i., note B.

The domestic fool stood beside him, archly sad, or *gravely* mirthful, as his master willed.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 88.

gravely^{2}, *a.* See *gravelly.*

gravemente (grä-vā-men′te), *adv.* [It., < *grave*, grave, low, + *-mente*, adv. term., orig. abl. of L. *men(t-)s*, mind.] In *music*, with a depressed tone; solemnly.

graven (grā′vn). A past participle of *grave*^{1}.

graveness (grāv′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being grave; seriousness; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse; importance; solemnity.

Youth no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears
Than settled age his sables and his weeds,
Importing health and *graveness.*
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

graveolence† (grav′ē-ō-lens), *n.* [= Pg. *graveolencia*: see *graveolent.*] A strong and offensive smell. *Bailey*, 1731.

graveolent† (grav′ē-ō-lent), *a.* [= It. *graveolente*, < L. *graveolen(t-)s*, also, separately, *grave olen(t-)s*, strong-smelling, < *gravis*, heavy, + *olen(t-)s*, ppr. of *olere*, smell.] Emitting a strong and offensive smell; fetid.

The butter, which was more remote from the leather, was yellow and something *graveolent*, yet it was edible.
Boyle, Works, IV. 588.

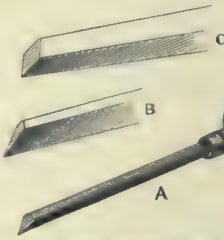
graver (grā′vėr), *n.* [< ME. *graver, grafer, grafere*, < AS. *græfere, grafere*, a graver, carver, engraver (= D. *graver* = G. *gräber*, digger, = Sw. *gräfvare* = Dan. *graver*, sexton), < *grafan*, grave, carve: see *grave*^{1}. Cf. F. *graveur* (> D. G. *graveur* = Sw. Dan. *gravör*; cf. Sp. *grabador* = Pg. *gravador*), engraver; from the corresponding verb.] 1. One who carves or engraves; one whose profession it is to cut letters or figures in metal, stone, or other hard material: formerly applied also to a sculptor.

What I formerly presented you in writing, having . . . now somewhat dressed by the help of the *Graver* and the Printer. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 326).

Just like a marble statue did he stand
Cut by some skilful *graver's* artful hand.
Cowley, Pyramus and Thisbe.

2. A tool used for engraving; a burin; also, a sculptors' chisel.

What figure of a body was Lysippus ever able to forme with his *graver*, or Apelles to paint with his pencill, as the comedy to life expresseth so many and various affections of the minde?
B. Jonson, Discoveries.



Wood-engravers' Tools.
A, ordinary graver; *B*, tint-tool or liner; *C*, lozenge-graver.

The toilsome hours in diff'rent labour slide,
Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide.
Gay, The Fan.

3. An instrument used for turning iron after it has been roughed out by the heel-tool.—4. A shaver, a tool wherewith "bowyers use to shave bows." *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.—**Bent graver**, a graver with a blade shaped so that it can be used on a surface having its plane below a marginal rim.

grave-robber (grāv′rob″ėr), *n.* One who robs a grave; a resurrectionist.

gravery† (grā′vėr-i), *n.* [< *grave*^{1} + *-ery.*] The process of engraving or carving; engraving.

Neither shall you hear of any piece either of picture or *gravery* and embossing, that came out of a servile hand.
Holland.

graves^{1}, **greaves** (grāvz, grēvz), *n. pl.* [Prob. of Scand. origin. Cf. Sw. *grefvar* = OSw. *grefwar*, dirt, Sw. dial. *grevar*, pl., = Dan. *grever* = MLG. *greve, grive*, LG. *greve* = OHG. *griupo, griebo*, MHG. *griube, griebe*, G. *griebe, griefe*, the refuse of tallow, lard, fat, etc.; appar. connected with AS. *greófa* (only in two glosses, spelled *greoua*), a pot (L. *olla*). Cf. *gravy.*] The refuse parts of animal fat gathered from the melting-pots and made up into cakes for dogs' meat. In Great Britain such cakes are called *cracklings*, and the material is often called *scraps.*

Graves (which are the sediment of tallow melted for the making of candles), cut into pieces, are an excellent ground-bait for Barbel, etc.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 168, note.

A farmer in Surrey used *graves* from the Tallow-Chandlers, with very great success on a sandy soil.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, VI. 229.

Graves^{2} (grav), *n.* [F., < Pointe de *Graves*, a viticultural district in Gironde, France.] 1. An important class of Bordeaux wines of the Gironde district, including such red wines as the Château Margaux, Château Laffitte, and Château La Tour, and, among the white wines, the Sauternes.—2. A general commercial name for white Bordeaux wines of second or third quality of the Gironde district on the left bank of the Garonne. These wines are usually somewhat sweet, and admit of being kept a long time.

Graves's disease. Same as *exophthalmic goiter* (which see, under *exophthalmic*).

gravestone (grāv′stōn), *n.* [< ME. *gravestone* (= D. *grafsteen* = G. *grabstein* = Sw. *grafsten* = Dan. *gravsten*); < *grave*^{2} + *stone.*] A stone laid over a grave, or erected near it (commonly at its head), in memory of the dead.

Timon is dead; . . .
And on his *grave-stone* this insculpture.
Shak., T. of A., v. 5.

gravet†, *n.* [Appar. < *grave*^{3} + *-et.*] A grave person; one of weight. *Davies.*

In this blooddye riot they soom *grauet* haplye beholding
Of geason pietee, doo throng and greedelye listen.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 159.

Gravett level. Same as *dumpy-level.*

graveyard (grāv′yärd), *n.* A yard for graves; an inclosure for the interment of the dead; a cemetery.

gravic (grav′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *gravis*, heavy (see *grave*^{3}), + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or causing gravitation: as, *gravic* forces; *gravic* attraction. [Rare.]

gravid (grav′id), *a.* [< L. *gravidus*, pregnant, < *gravis*, heavy, burdened: see *grave*^{3}.] 1†. Burdened; laden; made heavy.

The gracious king,
To ease and crown their *gravid* piety,
Grants their request by his assenting eye.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xv.

2. Being with child; pregnant.

The *gravid* female [camel] carries her young for nearly eleven months. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 736.

gravidate (grav′i-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *gravidatus*, pp. of *gravidare*, burden, impregnate, < *gravidus*, pregnant: see *gravid.*] To make gravid. [Rare.]

Her womb is said to bear him (blessed is the womb that bare thee), to have been *gravidated*, or great with child.
Barrow, Works, II. xxiv.

gravidation (grav-i-dā′shon), *n.* [= Pg. *gravidação* = It. *gravidazione*; as *gravidate* + *-ion.*] Same as *gravidity.* [Rare.]

gravidity (grạ-vid′ị-ti), *n.* [< L. *gravidita(t-)s*, pregnancy, < *gravidus*, pregnant: see *gravid.*] The act of gravidating or making pregnant, or the state of being pregnant; pregnancy; impregnation. [Rare.]

The signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbuthnot*, On Diet, xiv.

Gravigrada (grạ-vig′rạ-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gravigradus*: see *gravigrade.*] One of two groups, the other being *Tardigrada*, into which the *Phytophaga*, or vegetable-eating edentates, have been divided.

The *Gravigrada* are, for the most part, like the Sloths, South American forms, but they are entirely extinct. . . . The great extinct animals Megatherium, Mylodon, Megalonyx, etc., . . . belong to this group.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 286.

gravigrade (grav′i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *gravigradus*, < L. *gravis*, heavy, + *gradi*, walk, step: see *grade*^{1}.] I. *a.* Walking with heavy steps; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gravigrada.*

II. *n.* An animal that walks heavily; specifically, one of the *Gravigrada.*

gravimeter (grạ-vim′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *gravimètre*; < L. *gravis*, heavy, + *metrum*, measure. Cf. *barometer.*] 1. An instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies, whether liquid or solid. See *hydrometer.*—2. An instrument for measuring the force of gravity against some elastic force. There have been many attempts to construct such instruments, but none has been successful.

gravimetric (grav-i-met′rik), *a.* [As *gravimeter* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to measurement by weight: specifically applied in chemistry to a method of analyzing compound bodies by decomposing them and finding the weight of their elements: opposed to *volumetric.*—**Gravimetric density of gunpowder.** See *density.*

gravimetrical (grav-i-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *gravimetric* + *-al.*] Same as *gravimetric.*

The *gravimetrical* method together with qualitative analysis appears to be better suited to the estimation of the quantity of albumen contained in a given sample.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 78.

gravimetrically (grav-i-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* By means of a gravimeter; as regards measurement by weight.

The tinctorial power of many colouring matters is so great as to render them distinctly appreciable to the eye when their amount is far too minute to be detected *gravimetrically.* *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 569.

graving^{1} (grā′ving), *n.* [< ME. *gravynge*; verbal n. of *grave*^{1}, *v.*] 1†. The act of laying in a grave; burial.

Sen thy body beryed shalbe,
This mirre will I giffe to thi *grauyng.*
York Plays, p. 136.

2. The act of engraving, or of cutting lines or figures in metal, stone, wood, etc.—3†. That which is graved or carved; an engraving.

Skilful to work in gold, . . . also to grave any manner of *graving*, and to find out every device which shall be put to him. 2 Chron. ii. 14.

4. Inscription or impression, as upon the mind or heart. [Rare.]

Former *gravings* . . . upon their souls. *Eikon Basilike.*

graving^{2} (grā′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grave*^{4}, *v.*] The act of cleaning a ship's bottom by scraping, burning, etc.

graving-dock (grā′ving-dok), *n.* See *dock*^{3}.

graving-piece (grā′ving-pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece of wood inserted to supply the defects of another piece. Also called *graven-piece*.

gravitate (grav′i-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gravitated*, ppr. *gravitating*. [< NL. **gravitatus*, pp. of **gravitare* (> It. *gravitare* = Sp. Pg. *gravitar* = F. *graviter*, gravitate), < L. *gravita(t-)s*, heaviness, gravity: see *gravity*.] 1. To be affected by gravitation; yield to the force of gravity; tend toward the lowest level attainable, as a rock loosened from a mountain.

It is still extremely doubtful whether the medium of light and electricity is a *gravitating* substance, though it is certainly material and has mass.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, cxlv.

Hence—2. To be strongly attracted; have a natural tendency toward a certain point or object.

The goods which belong to you *gravitate* to you, and need not be pursued with pains and cost.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 285.

The colossal weight of national selfishness *gravitates* naturally to Toryism. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

gravitation (grav-i-tā′shǫn), *n.* [= D. *gravitatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *gravitation* = F. *gravitation* = Sp. *gravitacion* = Pg. *gravitação* = It. *gravitazione*, < NL. **gravitatio(n-)*, < **gravitare*, gravitate: see *gravitate*.] 1. The act of gravitating or tending toward a center of attraction.—2. That attraction between bodies, or that acceleration of one toward another, of which the fall of heavy bodies to the earth is an instance. See *gravity*, 1. Gravitation can be neither produced nor destroyed; it acts equally between all pairs of bodies, the force being directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely as the distance between their centers of gravity; it is neither hindered nor strengthened by any intervening medium; it occupies no time in its transmission; and the amount of it is such that a particle distant one centimeter from an attracting gram of matter would by the action of gravitation alone, were no other force present, fall into the center of attraction in 40 minutes and 20 seconds. Inasmuch as the masses of bodies can be measured otherwise than by their weights, namely, by their relative momentums under a given velocity, it follows that the *modulus of gravitation*, or the amount by which the unit mass attracts a particle at the unit distance, which is invariable, best distinguishes gravitation from every other force. The laws of the attraction of gravitation were demonstrated by Sir Isaac Newton in 1687.

The most considerable phænomenon belonging to terrestrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known bodies in the vicinity of the Earth do tend and press towards its centre. *Bentley*, Sermons, vii.

It is by virtue of *gravitation* that matter possesses weight; for the weight of any thing is the expression of the force with which it tends towards the earth.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 22.

3. In *philol.*, the tendency of sounds and syllables having little or no stress to become merged in the accented syllable, or to fall away entirely; the absorption of weaker elements. [Rare.]—4. Figuratively, a prevailing tendency of mental or social forces or activities toward some particular point or result.—**Attraction of gravitation.** Same as *gravitation*, 2.—**Gravitation constant.** See *constant*, *n.*—**Gravitation measure of force.** See the extract.

It is sometimes convenient to compare forces with the weight of a body, and to speak of a force of so many pounds weight or grammes weight. This is called *gravitation measure*. *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, xlvii.

Modulus of gravitation. See def. 2.—**Terrestrial gravitation**, gravitation toward the earth.—**Universal gravitation**, the gravitation of all bodies in the universe toward one another.

gravitational (grav-i-tā′shǫn-al), *a.* [< *gravitation* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by gravitation.

Either the lunar theory is in some degree mathematically incomplete, and fails to represent accurately the *gravitational* action of the earth and sun, and other known heavenly bodies, upon her movements; or some unknown force other than the *gravitational* attractions of these bodies is operating in the case. *Science*, IV. 194.

gravitationally (grav-i-tā′shǫn-al-i), *adv.* By gravitation, or in the manner of gravitation.

The sun's initial heat was generated by the collision of pieces of matter *gravitationally* attracted together from distant space. *Sir W. Thomson*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 20.

gravitative (grav′i-tạ̄-tiv), *a.* [< *gravitate* + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by gravitation; gravitating or tending to gravitate.

gravity (grav′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *gravities* (-tiz). [= G. *gravität* = Dan. Sw. *gravitet*, < F. *gravité* = Sp. *gravidad*, *gravedad* = Pg. *gravidade* = It. *gravità*, < L. *gravita(t-)s*, weight, heaviness, pressure, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*³.] 1. Weight, as contradistinguished from mass; precisely, the downward acceleration of terrestrial bodies, due to the gravitation of the earth modified by the centrifugal force due to its rotation on its axis. The amount of this acceleration is about 385.1 inches (978 centimeters) per second at the sea-level and the equator, while at the poles it is 387.1 inches. Gravity is a little less on mountains than at the sea-level, in the proportion of a diminution of one thousandth part at every two miles of elevation. There are also other slight variations of gravity, from which the figure of the geoid (which see) can be calculated. Generally speaking, gravity is in excess where the radius vector of the geoid is in excess of that of the mean spheroid. [The words *gravity* and *gravitation* have been more or less confounded; but the most careful writers use *gravitation* for the attracting force, and *gravity* for the terrestrial phenomenon of weight or downward acceleration which has for its two components the gravitation and the centrifugal force. The centrifugal force at the equator is $\frac{1}{289}$ of gravity. It is everywhere exerted in the plane of the meridian at right angles to the direction of the celestial pole. The direction of gravitation in middle latitudes is inclined about 11′.5 to the radius of the earth.

None need a guide, by sure attraction led,
And strong impulsive *gravity* of head.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 76.]

2. Solemnity of deportment or character; sedateness of demeanor; seriousness.

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renowned. *Dryden.*

When the French stage came to be reformed by Cardinal Richelieu, those long harangues were introduced to comply with the *gravity* of a churchman.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

His witticisms, and his tables of figures, constitute the only parts of his work which can be perused with perfect *gravity*. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

We listen in public with the *gravity* of augurs to what we smile at when we meet a brother adept.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 379.

3. Importance; significance; dignity.

Length therefore is a thing which the *grauitie* and weight of such actions [prayer] doth require.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v.

They derive an importance from . . . the *gravity* of the place where they were uttered. *Burke.*

4. In *acoustics*, the state of being low in pitch: opposed to *acuteness*.—**Acceleration of gravity.** See *acceleration* (*b*).—**Center of gravity.** See *center*¹.—**Gravity cell**, or **gravity battery**, in *elect.* See *cell*, 8.—**Line of direction of gravity**, the line drawn through the center of gravity of a body in the direction in which gravity tends to move it; the line along which the center of gravity would begin to fall if the body were free.—**Specific gravity**, the ratio of the weight of a given bulk of any substance to that of a standard substance. The substance taken as the standard is water for solids and liquids, air or hydrogen for gases. The weights of bodies being proportional to their masses, it follows that the specific gravity of a body is equivalent to its relative density, and the term *density* has nearly displaced *specific gravity* in scientific works. As long as the term *specific gravity* was in use, water at 62° F. was taken as the standard in England; when the term *density* is used, water at its maximum density (4° C. or 39.2° F.) is the standard. If great accuracy is required, corrections must be made for temperature and for the buoyancy of the air. Thus, if we take equal bulks of water, silver, and platinum, and weigh them, the silver will be found to be 10.5 times and the platinum 21.4 times heavier than the water; and reckoning the specific gravity of water as unity, the specific gravity of silver is said to be 10.5, and that of platinum 21.4. A common method of obtaining the specific gravity of solids is to weigh the body in air, then in pure distilled water, and divide the weight in air by the loss of weight in water, the result being the specific gravity of the body. There are, however, numerous other ways of obtaining this relation, as by the use of the pycnometer, the hydrometer (which see), etc. See *gravity-solution*.

The *specific gravity* of a body is the ratio of its density to that of some standard substance, generally water.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 82.

Specific-gravity beads or **bulbs**, small hollow spheres, usually of glass, used in determining the specific gravity of a liquid. If a number of them, each having its specific gravity marked on it, be thrown into the liquid, that one which just floats gives the required specific gravity, the others either sinking or floating.—**Specific-gravity bottle** or **flask**, a pycnometer.

gravity-railroad (grav′i̤-ti-rāl′rōd), *n.* A railroad in which the cars move down an inclined plane, or a series of inclined planes, under the action of gravity alone. Such roads are often arranged so that the loaded cars in descending pull a train of empty cars up to the summit; or the empty cars may be hauled up by steam-power.

gravity-solution (grav′i̤-ti-sọ̄-lū′shǫn), *n.* A solution used by lithologists for separating from one another the different minerals of which rocks are composed, by taking advantage of their differences of specific gravity. The method is analogous to the process of ore-dressing, which is a separation of minerals differing in specific gravity in the large way, the fluid used being water. The essential difference, however, is that the fluid used by the lithologist is varied in specific gravity, by dilution, to just the desired conditions, while the water, of course, remains always the same when used by the ore-dresser. The idea of using a gravity-solution in lithological research originated with Thoulet in 1879. The fluid which he used was a solution of the iodide of mercury in iodide of potassium, having a density of 2.77 at 57° F. Several other solutions having a higher specific gravity have since that time been used. See *specific gravity*, under *gravity*.

gravous†, *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *gravoso*, < ML. *gravosus*, equiv. to L. *gravis*, heavy, weighty, grave: see *grave*³, and cf. *grievous*.] Weighty; important.

And farther the forsayd Lyon desired an abstinence of warre to be taken, tyll the two dukes might haue communication of *grauous* matters concernyng the welths of bothe these realmes. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 22.

Prudent *grauous* persons. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 1.

gravously†, *adv.* Seriously; by grave considerations.

The erle . . . *grauously* perswaded the magistrates of the citees and tounes, and gently and familiarly vsed and tracted the vulgare people. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 1.

gravy (grā′vi), *n.*; pl. *gravies* (-viz). [Formerly (16th century) spelled *greavy*, *greavie*; < ME. *grave* (2 syllables); origin uncertain; appar. orig. an adj., < *graves*, *greaves*, the sediment of melted tallow: see *graves*¹, *greaves*.] The fat and juices that drip from flesh in cooking; also, these juices made into a dressing for the meat when served.

There are now at fire
Two brests of goat: both which, let Law set downe
Before the man that wins the dayes renowne,
With all their fat and *greauie*.
Chapman, Odyssey, xviii.

To stew in one's own gravy†, to be bathed in sweat. Compare *to fry in one's own grease*, under *grease*.

He relieved us out of our purgatory [a bath], and carried us to our dressing rooms, which gave us much refreshment after we had been *stewing in our own gravy*.
London Spy (1709), ix. 219.

gravy-boat (grā′vi-bōt), *n.* A small deep dish for holding gravy or sauce, especially such a dish with a handle at one end and a long spout at the other, the whole vessel having an unsymmetrical shape; hence, by extension, any vessel for holding gravy or sauce.

gray, grey (grā), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *gray*, *grey*, *grei*, *greȝ*, etc., < AS. *grǣg* = OFries. *grē* = D. *graauw* = MLG. *grawe*, *gra*, *grau*, LG. *grau* = OHG. *grā*, MHG. *grā* (*grāw-*), G. *grau* = Icel. *grār* = Sw. *grå* = Dan. *graa*, gray. Not connected with G. *greis*, a., gray (with age), *greis*, n., an old man (see *grise*⁴, *grizzle*¹), nor with Gr. *γραῖος*, old, nor with *γραῖα*, an old woman. II. *n.* < ME. *gray*, *grey*, etc., miniver, *graye*, *grey*, a badger; from the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Of a color between white and black, having little or no positive color, and only moderate luminosity; of the color of black hair which has begun to turn white, as seen at some distance.

Is na your hounds in my cellar
Eating white meal and *gray!*
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 26).

Yon *gray* lines
That fret the clouds are messengers of day.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Thus sang the uncouth swain to the oaks and rills,
While the still morn went out with sandals *gray*.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 187.

When Life's Ash-Wednesday comes about,
And my head's *gray* with fires burnt out.
Lowell, To C. F. Bradford.

2. Having gray hairs; gray-headed.

"A year hence, a year hence."
"We shall both be *gray*."
Tennyson, The Window, x.

3. Old; mature: as, *gray* experience.

Who pious gathered each tradition *gray*
That floats your solitary wastes along.
Scott, Don Roderick, Int., st. 5.

Common gray goose. See *goose*.—**Gray antimony**, stibnite.—**Gray copper, gray copper ore**, the mineral tetrahedrite.—**Gray cotton, gray goods.** See *cotton*¹.—**Gray crow, gray duck.** See the nouns.—**Gray falcon.** See *peregrine*, *n.*—**Gray fox.** See *fox*¹, 1.—**Gray Friars.** See *Franciscan*.—**Gray goat's-beard, grouse, gull, hepatization, jay, kingbird**, etc. See the nouns.—**Gray manganese ore.** Same as *manganite*.—**Gray mare.** See *mare*.—**Gray ore**, in *mining*, the common designation of the vitreous copper ore, or vitreous sulphid of copper; the chalcocite of the mineralogist.—**Gray owl, phalarope, rabbit, shark, snapper, snipe**, etc. See the nouns.—**Gray oxid.** Same as *black-turpeth*.—**Gray sour**, in *calico-bleaching*, an operation following the lime-boil, consisting in washing the pieces in dilute hydrochloric acid. The insoluble lime-soaps are decomposed, and the lime is removed, other metallic oxids present are dissolved out, and the brown coloring matter is loosened. Also called *lime-sour*.—**Gray squirrel, whale, wolf**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A gray color or tint; a color having little or no distinctive hue (chroma) and only moderate luminosity. If only about 5 per cent. of the light is reflected, the surface is called *black*; if as much as 50 per cent. is reflected, it is called *white*. Pure gray has a slightly bluish appearance, owing to contrast with the color of brightness which enters into the sensation produced by white light. A small admixture of red with gray light makes the modified gray called *ashes of roses*. A small amount of green light mixed with gray is not noticed, and if the mixture is placed in juxtaposition with pure gray, the latter looks pinkish by contrast, while the former appears of a neutral tint. A larger admixture of green will give a mouse-gray (which properly requires the green to be yellowish), a still larger amount an olive gray, and still more a sage green. The effect of the admixture of violet blue is singularly dependent upon the shade of gray; if it is quite light, the result is a lilac gray or full lilac, or may be even too purple for lilac, while if the gray is darker a French gray or slate-gray results, which needs the addition of red to give lavender gray, although the latter appears bluer than lilac gray. If yellow is mixed with gray, the result is a stone gray or drab gray, or in larger admixture a full drab. All these remarks refer to mixtures of lights, not to mixtures of pigments, the effects of which depend upon the special absorption-spectra of the pigments, and can only be ascertained by direct experiment.

> Thou must be stript out of thy stately garments;
> And as thou camest to me,
> In homely *gray*, instead of silk and purest pall,
> Now all thy cloathing must be.
> *Patient Grissel* (Child's Ballads, IV. 212).

> No tree in all the grove but has its charms,
> Though each its hue peculiar; paler some,
> And of a wannish *gray*; the willow such.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 309.

2. An animal of a gray color. Specifically—(*a*) A badger.

> The Furres and Fethers which come to Colmogro, as Sables, Beauers, Minkes, Armine, Lettis, *Graies*, Woolverings, and White Foxes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 257.

> 'Twas not thy sport to chase a silly hare,
> Stagge, buck, foxe, wild-cat, or the limping *gray*.
> *R. Markham*, in Cens. Lit., IX. 257.

(*b*) A gray horse.

> Her mother trundled to the gate
> Behind the dappled *grays*.
> *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

(*c*) The gray duck, or gadwall. (*d*) The California gray whale; the grayback. (*e*) A kind of salmon, *Salmo ferox*. 3. Twilight: as, the *gray* of the morning, or of the evening.

> Sims was arrested by lying and disguised policemen, . . . and was carried off in the *gray* of the morning, after the moon set, and before the sun rose.
> *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 60.

4. *pl.* [*cap.*] A Scottish regiment of cavalry forming the second regiment of dragoons in the British army: so called from the color of their horses. Also *Scots Grays*.—**Aniline gray.** Same as *Coupier's blue*. See *blue*.—**In the gray**, in *steel-work*, etc., finished without being brought to a polish.

> Earnshaw was the first watchmaker who had sense enough to set at defiance the vulgar and ignorant prejudice for "high finish" of the non-acting surfaces, and to leave them "*in the gray*," as it is called.
> *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 323.

Mineral gray, a pale blue-gray pigment used by artists. It is obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of the genuine ultramarine from lapis lazuli.

gray, grey (grā), *v. t.* [< *gray, grey, a.*] 1. To cause to become gray; change to a gray color.

> Canst thou undo a wrinkle?
> Or change but the complexion of one hair?
> Yet thou hast *gray'd* a thousand.
> *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

2. To depolish, as glass.

> The glass should, in fact, not be ground at all, but only *grayed*: that is, have its surface removed by rubbing with fine emery powder. *Lea*, Photography, p. 48.

3. In *photog.*, to give a mezzotint effect by covering the negative during the printing with a glass slightly ground or depolished on one side. Pictures thus treated are sometimes called *Berlin portraits*.

grayback (grā'bak), *n.* 1. The knot or red-breasted sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*.—2. The gray snipe. [Local, U. S.]—3. The common body-louse, *Pediculus vestimenti*.—4. The dab, a fish. [Local, Irish.]—5. The California gray whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus*.—6. The red-headed duck or American pochard, *Fuligula americana*. [Canada.]—7. The black-headed or American scaup duck, *Fuligula marila nearctica*. *G. Trumbull*, Bird Names, p. 55.—8. A Confederate soldier during the American civil war; a graycoat. [Colloq.]

gray-bear (grā'bãr), *n.* An arachnidan of the family *Phalangiidæ*; a harvestman. [U. S.]

graybeard, greybeard (grā'bērd), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. A man with a gray beard; an old man.

> *Gre.* Youngling! thou canst not love so dear as I.
> *Tra. Graybeard!* thy love doth freeze.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

2. Same as *bellarmine*.

> There's plenty o' brandy in the *greybeard* that Luckie Maclearie sent doun. *Scott*, Waverley, lxiv.

3. The common sertularian hydroid polyp which infests oyster-beds, *Sertularia argentea*. When it forms patches on the shells, the oysters are said to *hair up*.

II. *a.* Having a gray beard; old.

> Hold off! unhand me, *gray-beard* loon.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, i.

gray-bird (grā'bėrd), *n.* A kind of thrush. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

graycoat (grā'kōt), *n.* One who wears a gray coat or uniform; specifically, in the United States, a soldier of the Confederate army during the civil war. [Colloq.]

grayfish (grā'fish), *n.* The coalfish. Also called *graylord*. [Scotch.]

gray-fly (grā'flī), *n.* The trumpet-fly, a kind of bot-fly, a species of *Œstrus*.

grayhead (grā'hed), *n.* 1. An old gray-headed man or woman.

> Else Boys will in your Presence lose their Fear,
> And laugh at the *Gray-head* they should revere.
> *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

2. Among whalers, the old male of the sperm-whale. *C. M. Scammon*.

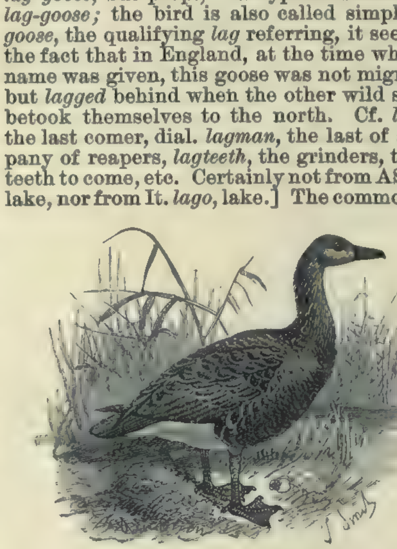
gray-hen (grā'hen), *n.* 1. The female of the black grouse or blackcock.

> The Black Grouse, better known to the sportsman as the Black-cock, and the females the *Grey-hen*, is chiefly confined to North Britain.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 515.

2. A kind of pear. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A large stone bottle. [Prov. Eng.]

grayhound, *n.* See *greyhound*.

graylag (grā'lag), *n.* [Written sometimes *graylag goose*, but prop., if a hyphen is used, *gray lag-goose*; the bird is also called simply *gray goose*, the qualifying *lag* referring, it seems, to the fact that in England, at the time when the name was given, this goose was not migratory, but *lagged* behind when the other wild species betook themselves to the north. Cf. *lag*, *n.*, the last comer, dial. *lagman*, the last of a company of reapers, *lagteeth*, the grinders, the last teeth to come, etc. Certainly not from AS. *lagu*, lake, nor from It. *lago*, lake.] The common gray or wild goose of Europe, *Anser cinereus* or *ferus*; the fen-, marsh-, or stubble-goose, the wild original of the domestic goose.



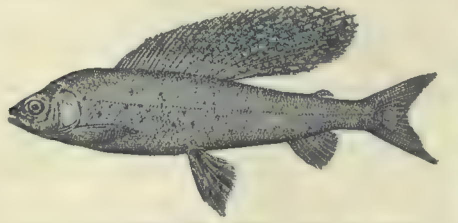
Graylag (*Anser cinereus*).

grayle¹†, *n.* See *grail*¹.

grayle²†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grail*².

grayle³†, *n.* See *grail*³.

grayling (grā'ling), *n.* [Formerly also *grailing*; < ME. **greyling*, *greling*; < *gray* + *-ling*¹.] 1. A fish of the family *Salmonidæ* and genus *Thymallus*. There are several species, intermediate between the whitefish and the trout, chiefly characterized by the greater development of the dorsal fin, which is long and contains 20 to 24 rays; this fin is also brightly party-colored. They inhabit clear cold streams of northern countries. The common grayling of Europe is *Thymallus vulgaris*; related species are the American or Alaskan grayling, *T. signifer*, and the Michigan grayling, *T. ontariensis*.



Alaskan Grayling (*Thymallus signifer*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

> And in this riuer be vmbers, otherwise called *grailings*.
> *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Britaine, xiv.

> The *grayling* haunts clear and rapid streams, and particularly such as flow through mountainous countries.
> *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Grayling.

> And here and there a lusty trout,
> And here and there a *grayling*.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

2. The dace. [Local, Eng. (Cheshire).]—3. A common European butterfly, *Hipparchia semele*: so called from the gray under side of the wings. [Eng.]

graylord (grā'lôrd), *n.* Same as *grayfish*. [Local, Eng. and Scotch.]

grayly, greyly (grā'li), *adv.* [= G. *graulich* = Dan. *graalig*; as *gray, grey*, + *-ly*².] With a gray hue or tinge.

> Miss Lois returned, *grayly* pale, but quiet.
> *C. F. Woolson*, Anne, p. 105.

graymalkin (grā-mâl'kin), *n.* [See *grimalkin*.] Same as *grimalkin*.

> 1 *Witch.* I come, *Graymalkin!*
> *All.* Paddock calls: Anon.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 1.

graymill, gray-millet (grā'mil, -mil″et), *n.* [Also *graymile*, accom. forms, after F. *grémil*, of E. *gromil*, *gromwell*, q. v.] Same as *gromwell*.

graynard†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *grainer*², *graner*, q. v.] Same as *granary*.

> The people, for as moche as on a tyme they lacked corne in theyr *graynardes*, would haue slain him with stoones.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 9.

grayness, greyness (grā'nes), *n.* [< *gray, grey*, + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being gray; prevalence of gray, as in light or the atmosphere; semi-obscurity.

> Surely it was growing dark, for they sprang out like mighty light-houses upon the *grayness* of the void.
> *E. S. Phelps*, Beyond the Gates, p. 71.

> The view up and down the quays has the cool, neutral tone of color that one finds so often in French water-side places—the bright *grayness* which is the tone of French landscape art. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 102.

> The plain was already sunken in pearly *greyness*.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Treasure of Franchard.

graystone, greystone (grā'stōn), *n.* In *geol.*, a grayish or greenish compact volcanic rock, composed of feldspar and augite or hornblende, and allied to basalt.

graywacke, greywacke (grā-wak'e), *n.* [Also, as G., *grauwacke*, < G. *grauwacke*, < *grau*, = E. *gray*, + *wacke*, q. v.] In *geol.*, a compact aggregate of rounded or subangular grains of various silicious rocks, held together by a paste which is usually silicious. Graywacke is a slightly metamorphosed detrital rock, and is chiefly found in the Paleozoic series. When geology began to be studied as a science, the so-called "transition series" was frequently called the "Graywacke series," from the predominance in it of the rock of that name. Since the establishment of the "Silurian system" by Murchison, which (in Europe at least) consists largely of rocks formerly designated as *graywacke* (in German *grauwacke*), this term has almost entirely gone out of use.

gray-washing (grā'wosh″ing), *n.* In *calico-bleaching*, an operation following the singeing, consisting of washing in pure water in order to wet out the cloth and render it more absorbent, and also to remove some of the weavers' dressing.

gray-weather, *n.* See *graywether*.

graywether (grā'weᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* [< *gray* + *wether*¹; i. e., gray ram: these stones at a distance resembling flocks of sheep. Also spelled erroneously *gray-weather*, with some vague thought of a 'weathered' rock. Cf. *weather-head* for *wether-head*.] One of numerous blocks of sandstone and conglomerate which are strewn over the surface of the ground in Dorsetshire and Wiltshire in England. They are supposed to be the remains of sandy Tertiary strata which once covered the districts where they now occur. It is from these blocks that Stonehenge and others of the so-called druidical circles were built; hence they have been also called *druid-stones* and *Saracen's* (more generally spelled *Sarsen's*) *stones*. See *Saracen*.

gray-whaler (grā'hwā″lėr), *n.* One who or a vessel which is employed in capturing gray whales.

graze¹ (grāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grazed*, ppr. *grazing*. [Early mod. E. also *grase*; < ME. *grasen*, *gresen*, < AS. *grasian* (= D. *grazen* = G. *grasen* = Icel. *gresje* = Dan. *græsse*), graze, < *græs*, grass: see *grass*, *n.*, and cf. *grass*, *v.* Cf. *braze*¹ from *brass*¹, *glaze* from *glass*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To eat grass; feed on growing herbage.

> And like an oxe vnder the fote
> He [a man] *grazeth* as he nedes mote
> To getten him his liues foode.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

> When that gander *grasythe* on the grene.
> *Lydgate*, Order of Fools, l. 137.

> The Giraffa, . . . by reason of his long legs before, and shorter behind, not able to *grase* without difficultie.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 556.

> I take it to be a general opinion that they [hares] *graze*, but it is an erroneous one, at least grass is not their staple.
> *Cowper*, Treatment of Hares.

2†. To supply grass.

> Then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year. *Bacon*.

3†. To spread and devour, as fire.

> As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

II. *trans.* 1. To feed or supply with growing grass; furnish pasture for.

> He hath a house and a barn in repair, and a field or two to *graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift*.

2. To feed on; eat growing herbage from.

He gave my kine to *graze* the flowery plain;
And to my pipe renew'd the rural strain.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, i.

The meadows yield four crops of grass in the year; the first three . . . are cut, the fourth is *grazed* off.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 292.

3. To tend while grazing, as cattle. [Rare.]

Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

graze^1 (grāz), *n.* [< *graze*^{1}, *v.*] The act of grazing or feeding on grass.

Then he devoted himself to unharnessing Dobbin, and turning him out for a *graze* on the common.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

graze^2 (grāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grazed*, ppr. *grazing*. [Prob. only a particular use of *graze*^{1}, affected perhaps by association with *raze*, q. v. Not connected with *grate*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To touch or rub lightly in passing; brush lightly the surface of: as, the bullet *grazed* his cheek; the ship *grazed* the rocks.

Is this the nature
Whom passion could not shake? whose solid virtue
The shot of accident, nor dart of chance,
Could neither *graze* nor pierce? *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1.

And veering
Out of its track the brave ship onward steers,
Just *grazing* ruin. *C. Thaxter*, Wherefore?

2. To abrade; scrape the skin from.

Her little foot tripping over a stone, she fell and *grazed* her arm sadly. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown Folks, p. 147.

II. *intrans.* To act with a slight rubbing or abrading motion; give a light touch in moving or passing.

The shot . . .
Pierc'd Talgol's gaberdine, and *grazing*
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's brass habergeon,
Who straight "A surgeon!" cried, "A surgeon!"
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 535.

A *grazing* iron collar grinds my neck.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

In the reflected beam, light polarized in the plane of incidence preponderates until the incidence is a *grazing* one. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 471.

graze^2 (grāz), *n.* [< *graze*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** The act of grazing or slightly abrading; a slight stroke or scratch in passing.

Paul had been touched — a mere *graze* — skin deep.
Lever, Knight of Gwynne, III. 19.

2. In *gun.*, the point where a shot strikes the ground or water and rebounds.

grazer (grā'zėr), *n.* **1.** An animal that grazes, or feeds on growing herbage.

On the barren heath . . . the cackling goose,
Close *grazer*, finds wherewith to ease her want.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] Same as *Boskoi*.

grazier (grā'zhėr), *n.* [Formerly also *grasier*; < *graze* + *-ier*. Cf. *brazier*^{1}, *glazier*.] One who grazes or pastures cattle for the market; a farmer who raises cattle for the market.

The inhabitants be rather for the most parte *grasiers* then ploughmen, because they giue themselves more to feeding then to tillage. *Stow*, Description of England, p. 2.

grazing (grā'zing), *n.* [< ME. **grasyng* (= MLG. *grasinge*, *gressinge* = G. *grasung* = Dan. *græsning*); verbal n. of *graze*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act of feeding on grass.—**2†.** A pasture.

It is the custom to pay cash for the rent of *grazings*.
J. Baker, Turkey, p. 408.

grazing-ground (grā'zing-ground), *n.* Ground for cattle to graze on; pasture-land.

grazioso (grä-tsē-ō'sǫ), *a.* [It., gracious, with grace, = E. *gracious*.] Graceful: in music, a word indicating a passage which is to be executed elegantly and gracefully. Also *gratiosa*.

gre^1†, *n.* See *gree*^{1}.

gre^2†, *n.* See *gree*^{2}

greablet, *a.* [ME., < OF. *greable*, by apheresis from *agreable*, agreeable: see *agreeable*.] Disposed to agree; agreeable.

Lat us tweyn in thys thyng be *greable*,
Losse for loss, by iust conuencion.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.

grease (grēs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *greese*, *greece*; < ME. *grese*, *grees*, sometimes spelled *grece*, < OF. *gresse*, *graisse*, F. *graisse* = Pr. *grais*, m., *graissa*, f., = Sp. *grasa* = Pg. *graxa* = It. *grassa*, grease, fat; fem. of OF. *gras*, F. *gras* = Pr. *gras* = Sp. *graso* = Pg. *graxo* = It. *grasso*, thick, fat, < L. *crassus*, thick, fat: see *crass*. Cf. Gael. *creis*, fat.] **1.** Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous animal matter of any kind, as tallow, suet, or lard; particularly, the fatty matter of land-animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals.

The cony, ley hym on the bak in the disch, if he haue *grece*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

Is not the *grease* of a mutton as wholesome?
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

"A great bear, that had been imported from Greenland for the sake of its *grease*." "That should at least have saved you a bill with your hairdresser."
Bulwer, My Novel, II. 360.

2. In *hunting*, the fat of a hart, boar, wolf, fox, badger, hare, rabbit, etc., with reference to the season (called *grease-time*) when they are fat and fit for killing, and are said to be *in grease* or (formerly) *of grease*.

That nane werreye my wylde boote Waynour hirselvene,
And that in the sesone whenne *grees* es assignyde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60. (*Halliwell.*)

The harts are "*in grease*" from August to the middle of October. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 509.

3. In *farriery*, a swelling and inflammation in a horse's legs attended with the secretion of oily matter and cracks in the skin.—**A hart of grease**†. See def. 2.—**Bear's grease.** See *bear*^{2}.—**Foot grease**, the refuse of cotton-seed after the oil is pressed out. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lvii. (1885), p. 19.—**Green grease**, the thick portion of the products of coal-tar distillation. It consists of heavy oils, some naphthalene, and anthracene. It is used as a coarse lubricating material. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 432. Also called *anthracene oil*.

Commercial anthracene is obtained in the following manner from the so-called *green grease*.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 68.

In grease, fat and fit for killing, as game. See def. 2.—**In the grease**, said of wool which has not been cleaned after shearing.—**Of grease**†. Same as *in grease*.—**To fry or stew in one's own grease.** (*a*) To be bathed in sweat.

My father's ghost comes thro' the door,
Though shut as sure as hands can make it,
And leads me such a fearful racket,
I *stew* all night *in my own grease*.
Colton, Virgil Travestie (1807), p. 35.

(*b*) To suffer by one's own presumption or folly; endure without mitigation or relief the evil consequences of one's own acts.

But certeinly I made folk swich cheere,
That *in his owene grece* I made hym *frye*
For angre and for verray jalousie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 487.

She *fryeth in hir owne grease*, but as for my parte,
If she be angry, beshrew her angry harte.
J. Heywood, Dialogue, etc.

grease (grēs or grēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *greased*, ppr. *greasing*. [< ME. *gresen* (= F. *graisser*); from the noun.] **1.** To smear or anoint with grease or fat.

The carriage bowls along, and all are pleas'd
If Tom be sober, and the wheels well *greas'd*.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 439.

2. To bribe; corrupt with payments or gifts. [Obsolete or rare.]

Envy not the store
Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor.
Dryden, tr. of Persius.

3†. To gull; cheat.

Is hell broke loose, and all the Furies flutter'd?
Am I *greas'd* once again?
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

4. To cause to run easily, as if in a greased channel.

The moment it [clarified syrup] is at crack, add a little acid to *grease* it. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 165.

5. In *farriery*, to affect with the disease called grease.—**To grease in the fist**†, to bribe. *Nares.*

Did you not *grease* the sealers of Leadenhall throughly *in the fiste*, they would never be sealed, but turned away.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 411).

He [Epicrates] betrayed Scythopolis and some other towns to the Jews, having been well *greased in the fist* for his paines. *Abp. Ussher*, Annals.

To grease the palm of, to bribe. [Colloq.]

grease-box (grēs'boks), *n.* The axle-box of a railway-truck; an oil-box.

grease-cock (grēs'kok), *n.* In steam-engines, a short pipe with two stop-cocks, fixed in the cylinder-cover for the purpose of introducing melted grease into the cylinder to lubricate the piston without allowing the steam to escape.

The cylinder cover is also provided with a *grease cock*, to supply the piston with unguent.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 337.

grease-cup (grēs'kup), *n.* A receptacle for solid lubricants, as the greases used in lubricating heavy machinery; an oil-cup.

grease-jack (grēs'jak), *n.* An apparatus for improving the finish of leather.

greaser (grē'sėr or grē'zėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which greases, as the person who oils or lubricates machinery, engines, etc.—**2.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A native Mexican or native Spanish American: originally applied contemptuously by Americans in the southwestern United States to the Mexicans.

The cowboys gathered from the country round about and fairly stormed the *Greaser*— that is, Mexican — village where the murder had been committed.
The Century, XXXVI. 836.

Blameworthy carelessness that too often permitted the viler elements of the camp to enforce by actions their rude race-hatred of the *Greasers*. This tendency to despise, abuse, and override the Spanish-American may well be called one of the darkest threads in the fabric of Anglo-Saxon frontier government.
C. H. Shinn, Mining Camps, p. 218.

3. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [Havre de Grace, Maryland, U. S.]

greasewood (grēs'wůd), *n.* One of various low shrubs prevalent in saline localities in the dry valleys of the western United States. They are mostly chenopodiaceous, of the genera *Sarcobatus*, *Grayia*, *Atriplex*, *Spirostachys*, etc.

The land for the most part is covered with cactus, sage brush, *grease wood*. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 630.

greasily (grē'si-li or grē'zi-li), *adv.* **1.** In a greasy manner; with or as with grease.—**2†.** Grossly; indecently.

You talk *greasily*; your lips grow foul.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

greasiness (grē'si-nes or grē'zi-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being greasy; unctuousness. Hence—**2.** Deficiency in limpidness; viscosity, like that of oil: said of wines.

M. Pasteur has discovered that the *greasiness* of wines is likewise produced by a special ferment, which the microscope shows to be formed of filaments, like the ferments of the preceding diseases, but differing in structure from the other organisms, and in their physiological action on the wine.
Life of Pasteur, tr. by Lady Claude Hamilton, p. 118.

greasy (grē'si or grē'zi), *a.* [Formerly also *griesy*; < *grease* + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Full of grease; having much grease or fat; oily; unctuous; fat: as, *greasy* food.

Let's consult together against this *greasy* knight [Falstaff]. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

2. Smeared or soiled with grease; hence, slippery as if from being greased.

Mechanic slaves
With *greasy* aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

The musty wine, foul cloth, or *greasy* glass.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 66.

3. Like grease or oil; seemingly unctuous to the touch: as, a chalk that has a *greasy* feel.—**4†.** Slimy; muddy; foul.

So she him lefte, and did her selfe betake
Unto her boat again, with which she clefte
The slouthfull wave of that great *griesy* lake.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 18.

5†. Foggy; misty.

So earely, ere the grosse Earthes *gryesy* shade
Was all disperst out of the firmament,
They tooke their steeds, and forth upon their journey went.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 67.

6. *Naut.*, dirty; foul; disagreeable: said of weather.—**7†.** Gross; indecent.

Chaste cells, when *greasy* Aretine,
For his rank fico, is surnamed divine.
Marston, Scourge of Villainie.

8. In *farriery*, affected with the disease called grease: as, a horse with *greasy* legs.—**9.** Successful in whaling; having taken a full cargo of oil: as in the expression *greasy luck*. [Whalers' slang.]—**10.** See the extract.

Should the presence of mercury or a bad deposit prevent the [burnishing] tool from producing a bright surface [in electroplating], the object is said to be *greasy*.
Gilder's Manual, p. 88.

great (grāt, formerly also grēt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *gret*, *grete*, *greet*, earlier *great*, < AS. *greát* = OS. *grōt* = OFries. *grāt* = D. *groot* (> E. *groat*) = MLG. *grōt*, LG. *groot* = OHG. *grōz*, MHG. *grōz*, G. *gross*, great, large. Not connected with L. *grandis*, great, grand, nor with ML. *grossus*, F. *gros*, etc., great, gross: see *grand* and *gross*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Unusually or comparatively large in size or extent; of large dimensions; of wide extent or expanse; large; big: as, a *great* rock, house, farm, lake, distance, view, etc.

Cypre is righte a gode Ile and a fayr and a *gret*, and it hathe 4 princypalle Cytees within him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 27.

His fancy, like an old mans spectacles, [doth] make a *great* letter in a small print.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Selfe-conceited Man.

In our anxiety that our morality should not take cold, we wrap it up in a *great* blanket-surtout of precaution against the breeze and sunshine.
Lamb, Artificial Comedy of the Last Century.

2. Large in number; numerous: as, a *great* multitude; a *great* collection.

The king of Assyria sent Tartan . . . with a *great* host against Jerusalem. 2 Ki. xviii. 17.

I beheld, and, lo, a *great* multitude, which no man could number, . . . stood before the throne. Rev. vii. 9.

In the latter End of the King's eleventh Year, the Earl of Arundel was sent to Sea, with a *great* Navy of Ships and Men of War. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 146.

3. Exceeding or unusual in degree: as, *great* fear, love, strength, wealth, power.

Merlin be-hilde hir with *grete* anguyssh.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 607.

As you [Henry II.] forsake God's Cause now, so he hereafter will forsake you in your *greatest* Need.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 58.

Ammona, who lived with three thousand brethren in so *great* silence as if he were an anchoret.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 738.

4. Widely extended in time; of long duration; long-continued; long: as, a *great* delay.

Rising up a *great* while before day, he went out.
Mark i. 35.

Their great guilt,
Like poison given to work a *great* time after,
Now 'gins to bite the spirits. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

5. Of large extent or scope; stately; imposing; magnificent: as, a *great* entertainment.

And Levi made him a *great* feast in his own house.
Luke v. 29.

Trust me, in bliss I shall abide
In this *great* mansion, that is built for me,
So royal-rich and wide. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

6. Of large consequence; important; momentous; weighty; impressive.

Thus thei weren in 9 Dayes, fro that Cytee at Betheleem; and that was *gret* Myracle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 70.

God's hand is *great* in this; I do forgive him.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 3.

The duke expects my lord and you,
About some *great* affair, at two.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 74.

Great offices will have
Great talents. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 788.

She caught the white goose by the leg,
A goose — 'twas no *great* matter.
Tennyson, The Goose.

7. Chief; principal; largest or most important: as, the *great* seal of England; the *great* toe. [In this sense the word is used in many geographical names, and was formerly used as part of the titles of some Oriental sovereigns: as, *Great* Britain, so called originally to distinguish it from Brittany (Britannia Minor, Little Britain) in France; the *Great* Mogul (= the chief Mongol), one of the Mongolian emperors of Hindustan; the *Great* Sophy, one of the Persian sovereigns of the Sufi dynasty.]

In the last day, that *great* day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried. John vii. 37.

When went there by an age, since the *great* flood,
But it was fam'd with more than with one man?
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

8. Holding an eminent or a superlative position in respect to rank, office, power, or mental or moral endowments or acquirements; eminent; distinguished; renowned: as, the *great* Creator; a *great* genius, hero, or philosopher; a *great* impostor; Peter the *Great*.

Whanne these thingis weren herd, thei weren fillid with ire and crieden and seiden *greet* is the Dian of Effesians.
Wyclif, Acts xix. 28.

Thou slave, thou wretch, thou coward;
Thou little valiant, *great* in villainy!
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

They do so all to bemadam me, I think they think me a very *great* lady. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

It is only from a school that we can expect to have good writers; it is almost invariably from a school that *great* writers, these lawless exceptions, issue.
R. L. Stevenson, A College Magazine.

9. Grand; magnanimous; munificent; noble; aspiring: as, a *great* soul.

Think not, thou noble Roman,
That ever Brutus will go bound to Rome;
He bears too *great* a mind. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1.

When vanquished foes beneath us lie,
How *great* it is to bid them die!
But how much *greater* to forgive,
And bid a vanquished foe to live!
Addison, Rosamond, ii. 6.

Our hoard is little, but our hearts are *great*.
Tennyson, Geraint (song).

10. Expressive of haughtiness or pride; arrogant; big: as, *great* looks; *great* words. [Obsolete or archaic.]

When they speak *great* swelling words of vanity, they allure through the lusts of the flesh. 2 Pet. ii. 18.

Can you rail now? pray, put your fury up, sir,
And speak *great* words; you are a soldier; thunder!
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 1.

11. Filled; teeming; pregnant; gravid.

Great with child
Was this poor innocent.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

Great with hope, to sea they put again.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 415.

He had a sow, sir. She,
With meditative grunts of much content,
Lay *great* with pig, wallowing in sun and mud.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

12. Hard; difficult.

If the prophet had bid thee do some *great* thing, wouldst thou not have done it? how much rather then, when he saith to thee, Wash, and be clean? 2 Ki. v. 13.

It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

13†. Widely known; notorious.

The fact is *great*. *Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy.

14. Much in action; active; persistent; earnest; zealous: as, a *great* friend to the poor; a *great* foe to monopoly.

Your company to the Capitol, where, I know,
Our *greatest* friends attend us. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

For, besides that he's a fool, he's a *great* quarreller.
Shak., T. N., i. 3.

15. Much in use; much used; much affected; much favored; favorite; familiar.

Moses was *great* with God.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, vii. 1.

"He does not top his part," . . . a *great* word with Mr. Edward Howard.
Buckingham, The Rehearsal, Key (ed. Arber, p. 70).

You are very *great* with him; I wonder he never told you his Grievances. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iii. 5.

The ladies arm-in-arm in clusters,
As *great* an' gracious a' as sisters.
Burns, The Twa Dogs, l. 217.

16. In *geneal.*, one degree more remote in ascent or descent: generally joined with its noun by a hyphen, and used alone only for brothers and sisters of lineal ancestors, in other cases before the prefix *grand-*: as, *great*-uncle, *great*-aunt (brother or sister of a grandparent); *great*-grandfather, *great*-grandson, *great*-grandnephew. For remoter degrees it is repeated: as, *great-great*-grandmother, *great-great*-grandchildren, *great-great-great*-uncle, etc.

The same, his ancient personage to deck,
Her *great-great*-grandsire wore about his neck.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 90.

17. In *music*, in the comparative, same as *major:* as, *greater* third (a major third), etc.—**A great deal.** See *deal*¹, 2.—**A great gross.** See *gross.*—**Full great.** See *full.*—**Great auk.** See *auk*¹ and *Alca.*—**Great Basin.** See *basin*, 8.—**Great Bear.** See *bear*², 3.—**Great braguette, buck, Carolina wren, casino.** See the nouns.—**Great Canon,** in the *Gr. Ch.*, the longest canon of odes (each ode in it containing about twenty troparia), sung on the Thursday next after the fourth Sunday in Lent at lauds (ὄρθρον), after the fifty-first psalm. It is said to have been composed by St. Andrew of Crete (who lived about A. D. 680), and is penitential in character, the soul as speaker naming and bewailing its likeness to the chief sinners and its unlikeness to the great saints of the Old Testament. The day on which it is sung is called from it the *Thursday of the Great Canon.*—**Great Charter.** See *Magna Charta*, under *charta.*—**Great cheap**†**, circle, climacteric, commoner.** See the nouns.—**Great-circle sailing.** See *sailing.*—**Great clam,** a bivalve mollusk of the family *Mactridæ*, *Lutraria maxima*, of the Pacific coast of North America.—**Great congregation.** See *congregation*, 8.—**Great cry and little wool.** See *cry.*—**Great Eleusinia.** See *Eleusinia.*—**Great elixir.** See *elixir*, 1.—**Greater coverts,** in *ornith.* See *covert*, 6.—**Greater Dionysia, longbeak, shearwater, telltale, titmouse,** etc. See the nouns.—**Greatest common measure.** See *measure.*—**Great fast.** Same as *great Lent*. See *Lent.*—**Great fee.** See *fee*².—**Great foot, greater foot,** in *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A foot having the same number of times or syllables, or the same name, as an ordinary foot, but the times or syllables of which are of double the usual length. The great feet are: (1) three feet consisting of tetrasemic or double longs, namely, the double or great (greater) spondee (—́— —́—), the trochee semantus (—́— —— —́—), and the orthius (—́— —́— ——); (2) the pæon epibatus (—́ — —́— —). (*b*) In a wider sense, a colon or series.—**Great generals.** See *general.*—**Great go, gray owl, gross, gun, habit, horned owl, hundred, intercession, Lent,** etc. See the nouns.—**Great Jack.** Same as *bombard*, 4.—**Great master**† [= D. *grootmeester*, grand master (of an order, etc.)], a chamberlain. *Davies.*

I was in commission with my Lord *Great Master* and the Earl of Southampton, for altering the Court of Augmentations. *Gardiner*, To Duke of Somerset (1547).

Great northern diver, northern falcons, northern shrike. See the nouns.—**Great oblation, octave, organ, sixth Sunday, week, white egret,** etc. See the nouns.—**Great schism.** (*a*) The division between the Latin and Greek churches, begun in the ninth century and culminating in A. D. 1054. See *Greek Church*, under *Greek, a.* (*b*) The forty years' division, A. D. 1378–1417, between different parties in the Latin or Roman Catholic Church, which adhered to different popes.—**Great sea.** (*a*) In the English Bible, the Mediterranean sea.

And the west border [of Judah] was to the *great sea*, and the coast thereof. Josh. xv. 12.

(*b*) The Black Sea.—**In great force.** See *force*¹.—**The great arcanum, awakening, Elector, Entrance.** See the nouns.—**The Great Day of Expiation.** See *expiation.*—**The great death.** Same as *the black death* (which see, under *death*).—**The Great Forty Days.** (*a*) The forty days during which Christ remained on earth after his resurrection and before his ascension, appearing to his disciples from time to time, and instructing them in matters pertaining to the kingdom of God (Acts i. 3). (*b*) The corresponding season of the church year, from Easter to Ascension.—**The Great Mogul.** See *Mogul*, and def. 7.—**To be great fun.** See *fun.* =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Great, Large, Big.* *Great* is a very general word, as may be seen by the definitions; it covers extent, number, and degree. *Large* expresses greatness in at least two dimensions, and is not so free in secondary uses; hence we speak of a *large* room, picture, or apple, but not of a *large* noise, trouble, or distance. *Big* is sometimes essentially the same as *great*, but it often suggests bulkiness, weight, clumsiness, or less of dignity than is implied in *great* or *large:* as, a *big* boy; a *big* ship.

Nobody can be *great*, and do *great* things, without giving up to death, so far as he regards his enjoyment of it, much that he would gladly enjoy.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 115.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere.
Gray, Elegy.

Behemoth, *biggest* born of earth, upheaved
His vastness. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 471.

Big phrases and images are apt to be pressed into the service when *great* ones do not volunteer.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 34.

II. *n.* **1**†. The whole; the gross; the mass; wholesale: as, to work by the *great*.

To let out thy harvest, by *great*, or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way:
By *great* will deceive thee, with ling'ring it out,
By day will dispatch and put all out of doubt.
Tusser, Husbandry, August.

Gentlemen, I am sure you have heard of a ridiculous asse, that manie yeares since sold lyes by the *great*.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.

2†. A great part; the greater part; the sum and substance.

Of his sentence I wil yow seyn the *grete*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 35.

3. *pl.* The great go at Cambridge. See *go, n.*, 3.

Greats, so far as the name existed in my time, meant the Public Examination, as distinguished from Responsions, Little-go, or Smalls.
E. A. Freeman, Contemporary Rev., LI. 821.

great†, *v.* [< ME. *greten, greeten*, < AS. *greátian*, become great (= MLG. *groten*, make great, = OHG. *grōzēn*, MHG. *grōzen*, grow great), < *greát*, great: see *great, a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become great or large; grow large; enlarge.

The erth it clang for drught and hete,
And sua bigan the derth to *grete*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 4699.

So that thai [oranges] forto *greet*
In magnitude, and brynge in pomes greet.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

2. To become great with child; become pregnant.

The quene *greteth* with quyk bon
By the false god Ammon.
Alisaunder (ed. Skeat, E. E. T. S.), l. 464.

II. *trans.* To make great; aggrandize.

O base ambition! This false politick,
Plotting to *great* himself, our deaths doth seek.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

great-aunt (grāt'änt), *n.* The sister of a grandfather or grandmother. In Great Britain generally *grandaunt*.

great-born† (grāt'bôrn), *a.* Nobly descended. *Drayton.*

greatcoat (grāt'kōt), *n.* An overcoat; a topcoat. [Eng.]

Tom . . . prattled away while he worked himself into his shoes and his *great-coat*, well warmed through; a Petersham coat with velvet collar, made tight after the abominable fashion of those days.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

greaten (grā'tn), *v.* [< ME. *gretnen*, intr., become great (pregnant).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become great or large; increase; dilate.

Being committed against an infinite majesty, it [sin] *greatens*, and rises to the height of an infinite demerit.
South, Sermons, X. 336.

Life *greatens* in these later years,
The century's aloe flowers to-day!
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2†. To become great with child; become pregnant.

And sone aftur that *gretnede* that greithli mayde.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

II. *trans.* To make great; magnify; enlarge; increase.

The City was on fire, nobody knowing which way to turn themselves, while every thing concurred to *greaten* the fire. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 155.

Even the best things, and most worthy of our esteem, do not always employ and detain our thoughts, in proportion to their real value, unless they be set off and *greatened* by some outward circumstances.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxi.

The grace of Christ in the spirit enlightens and enlivens the spirit, purifies and preserves the spirit, *greatens* and guides the spirit. *M. Henry*, Philip Henry, ix.

great-eyed (grāt'īd), *a.* Having large or prominent eyes, fitted for seeing in the dark: as, the *great-eyed* lemurs. *Coues.*

great-fruited (grāt'frö″ted), *a.* Bearing large fruit.

The European *great-fruited* varieties [of the gooseberry].
Science, XII. 209.

great-go (grāt'gō'), *n.* See *great go*, under *go, n.*

greathead (grāt'hed), *n.* The American goldeneye or whistlewing, *Clangula glaucion*, a duck. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844; *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Long Island, U. S.]

great-hearted (grāt′här″ted), *a.* High-spirited; of noble courage; magnanimous: as, a *great-hearted* chieftain.

greatly (grāt′li), *adv.* [< ME. *gretly, greetli, gretliche* (= D. *grootelijks* = MLG. *grōtliken* = MHG. *grōzlīche, grōzelīche, grözlīche*); < *great* + *-ly*^{2}.] 1. In a great degree; to a large extent; largely; exceedingly.

Themperour was *gretly* glad & graunted his wille.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1099.

And thei broughten the child aliue, and thei weren ȝoumfortid *greetli.* *Wyclif*, Acts xx. 12.

I will *greatly* multiply thy sorrow. Gen. iii. 16.

2. Grandly; nobly. [Rare.]

She has been so unfortunate as to lose a favourite daughter, that was just married *greatly* to a Lisbon merchant.
Walpole, Letters, II. 176.

He [Quarles] uses language sometimes as *greatly* as Shakespeare. *Thoreau*, Letters, p. 30.

3. In a great or high manner; with high spirit; magnanimously.

Tried all hors-d'œuvres, all liqueurs defined,
Judicious drank, and *greatly* daring dined.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 318.

greatness (grāt′nes), *n.* [< ME. *gretnesse*, < AS. (once) *greátnes*, < *greát*, great: see *great* and *-ness.*] The state or quality of being great. (*a*) Largeness of size, dimensions, number, or quantity; unusual or remarkable magnitude, bulk, extent, or the like.

All the enuironning of the yearth about, ne halt but the reason of a pricke, at the regard of the *greatnesse* of the heauen. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

(*b*) Great degree, amount, estimation, importance, or the like: as, *greatness* of genius or devotion; the *greatness* of a service or an enterprise.

That he myghte knowe . . . what is the exceding *greatnes* of hys power to us ward which beleue according to the working of hys mighty power. *Bible of* 1551, Eph. i.

My opinion, . . . bettered with his own learning (the *greatness* whereof I cannot enough commend), comes with him. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

It does not in reality enhance the *greatness* of a mental effort that it is made in the cause of humanity, but it enormously increases its weight and influence with mankind. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Sheridan, p. 141.

(*c*) Elevation of rank or station; power; dignity; distinction; eminence.

Some are born great, some achieve *greatness*, and some have *greatness* thrust upon them. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

All other *greatness* in subjects is only counterfeit; it will not endure the test of danger; the *greatness* of arms is only real. *Dryden*, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

Essex . . . possessed indeed all the qualities which raise men to *greatness* rapidly. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

(*d*†) Self-esteem; arrogance.

It is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*

(*e*) Moral elevation; magnanimity; nobleness: as, *greatness* of mind.

I . . . enumerate the chiefest things, that . . . make up what we call magnanimity or *greatness* of mind, that not being a single star, but a constellation of elevated and radiant qualities. *Boyle*, Works, V. 550.

True *greatness*, if it be anywhere on earth, is in a private virtue, removed from the notion of pomp and vanity, confined to a contemplation of itself, and centering on itself. *Dryden*, Aurengzebe, Ded.

Their grandeur appears in *greatness* of sentiment, flowing from minds worthy their condition.
Steele, Spectator, No. 290.

(*f*) Force; intensity: as, the *greatness* of sound, of heat, etc.

great-tailed (grāt′tāld), *a.* Having a large tail; specifically, in *entom.*, having a long boring ovipositor: as, the *great-tailed* wasp, *Sirex gigas.* See *Siricidæ.*

great-uncle (grāt′ung″kl), *n.* The brother of a grandfather or grandmother. In Great Britain generally *granduncle.*

greave^{1}, *n.* See *greeve*^{1}.

greave^{2}† (grēv), *n.* [< ME. *greve*, bush, < AS. *græf* or *græfe* (nom. sing. not recorded), a bush; hardly connected with *grāf*, a grove, though Spenser seems to use *greave* in the 3d quotation as a var. of *grove.* Its early mod. use is poet. and variable.] 1. A bush; a tree; a grove.

He loketh forth by hegge, by tre, by *greve.*
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1144.

Growing [flowers] under hedges and thicke *greves.*
Flower and Leaf, l. 365.

Yet when she fled into that covert *greave*,
He, her not finding, both them thus nigh dead did leave.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 43.

"Then is it best" (said he) "that ye doe leave
Your treasure here in some security,
Either fast closed in some hollow *greave*,
Or buried in the ground from jeopardy."
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 42.

2. A bough; a branch.

As we behold a swarming cast of bees
In a swoln cluster to some branch to cleave;
Thus do they hang in branches on the trees,
Pressing each plant, and loading every *greave.*
Drayton, Birth of Moses, iv.

greave^{3}†, *n.* [< ME. *greve, greyve, greave*, a ditch, trench, < AS. (ONorth.) *grǣfe*, a pit, cave, = Icel. *gröf*, a pit, hole, also a grave: see *grave*^{2}.] A ditch or trench.

To a cheefe foreste they chesene theire wayes,
And felede them so feynte, they falle in the *greves.*
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1874.

greave^{4} (grēv), *v. t.* See *grave*^{4}.

greaves^{1} (grēvz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *greves, grayvez*, < OF. *greves* (= Sp. *grebas* = Pg. *grevas*, greaves), pl. of *greve*, the shank or shin; origin unknown.] 1. Armor, made of metal, and lined with some soft substance, worn to protect the front of the leg below the knee. In ancient Greek examples the greaves were of thin metal fitted to the shape of the legs, which they inclosed almost completely, and were held in place by the elasticity of the metal clasping the leg. In medieval armor the greaves were often an additional defense, as of cuir-bouilli or of forged steel, worn over the chausse of mail or gamboised work. See *bainberg* and *jambe*, and first cut under *armor*, fig. 2. Rarely used in the singular.

The crested helm,
The plated *greave* and corselet hung unbrac'd.
Dyer, Ruins of Rome.

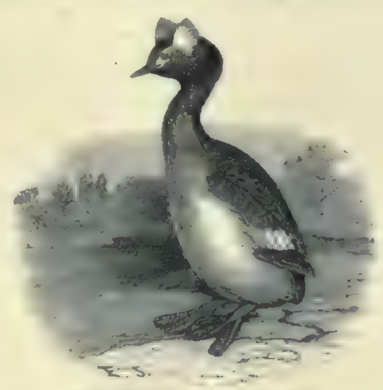
He cas'd his limbs in brass; and first around
His manly legs with silver buckles bound
The clasping *greaves.* *Pope*, Iliad, xvi.

All his *greaves* and cuisses dash'd with drops
Of onset. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

2. Boots; buskins. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

greaves^{2}, *n. pl.* See *graves*^{1}.

grebe (grēb), *n.* [< F. *grèbe*, formerly *grebe, griaibe* (> G. dial. *grebe*), a grebe, so named, it seems, with reference to the crested species, < Bret. *krib* = Corn. and W. *crib*, a comb; cf. Bret. *kriben* = Corn. *criban* = W. *cribyn*, a crest, a tuft of feathers on a bird's head; W. *cribell*, a cock's comb.] A bird of the family *Podicipedidæ* (which see for technical characters); a diving bird, related to the loons or divers, but pinnatiped or lobe-footed, with a rudimentary tail, naked lores, and, in most species, a crest on the head. There are upward of 20 species, of several genera, distributed all over the world. They inhabit chiefly fresh waters, and are most expert divers and swimmers, but move on land very awkwardly, owing to the backward position of the legs. Because of the apparent absence of a tail, and the singular ruffs or crests, the aspect of these birds is peculiar. They nest in ponds, lakes, and rivers, generally building among reeds or rushes, and lay several, usually 6 or 8, elliptical whole-colored eggs. One of the best-known species is the common dabchick of Europe, *Podiceps* or *Sylbeocyclus minor.* The grebe known in America as the dabchick is *Podilymbus podiceps.* The largest is the spear-billed or western grebe, *Æchmophorus occidentalis*, peculiar to western North America. (See cut under *Æchmophorus.*) The great grebe is a conspicuously crested species of the old world, *Podiceps cristatus.* The European red-necked grebe is *P. griseigena*, a variety of which, *P. holboelli*, also inhabits North America. The Slavonian or horned grebe, *P. cornutus*, is common in most parts of the northern hemisphere; the eared grebe, *P. auritus* or *nigricollis*, is closely related to it. Some of the grebes reach 2 feet in length, but most of them are much smaller. The plumage of the breast is of a beautiful silvery luster and satiny texture, and is much used to ornament ladies' hats, for muffs, etc. Grebes have many local popular names, as *arse-foot, dabchick, didapper, dipper, dopper, helldiver*, and *waterwitch.*



Horned Grebe (*Podiceps cornutus*).

grebe-cloth (grēb′klôth), *n.* A cotton cloth having a hairy or downy surface on one side. Compare *Canton flannel* (under *flannel*) and *swanskin.*

grecco†, *n.* See *grego.*

grece^{1}†, *n.* See *grease.*

grece^{2}†, *n.* See *greese*^{2}.

Grece^{3}†, *n.* [ME., a rare use of *Grece, Greece*, the name of the country. See *Greek.*] The Greek language; Greek.

The table . . . on the which the title was writen in Ebreu, *Grece* and Latin. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 10.

Grecian (grē′shan), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *Grecien*, < L. *Græcia* (ME. *Grece*, E. *Greece*), < *Græcus*, Greek: see *Greek.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Greece; Greek.

The royal towers
Of great Seleucia, built by *Grecian* kings.
Milton, P. L., iv. 212.

A Gothic ruin, and a *Grecian* house.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Grecian bend, fire, netting, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Greece; a Greek.

Was this fair face the cause, quoth she,
Why the *Grecians* sacked Troy?
Shak., All's Well, i. 3 (song).

2. In the New Testament, a Hellenizing Jew. [The word occurs in Acts vi. 1, ix. 29, and xi. 20, in the authorized version, translating Ἑλληνιστής, a Hellenizer. In the revised version the word is rendered "Grecian Jews" in the first two places and "Greeks" in the last.]

There arose a murmuring of the *Grecians* against the Hebrews, because their widows were neglected in the daily ministration. Acts vi. 1.

3. One versed in or studying the Greek language.

The qualities I require [in a tutor] are that he be a perfect *Grecian*, and if more than vulgarly mathematical, so much the more accomplish'd for my designe.
Evelyn, To Dr. Christopher Wren.

The great silent crowd of thorough-bred *Grecians*, always known to be around him, the English writer cannot ignore. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 208.

4. One of the senior boys of Christ's Hospital. *E. D.*—5. A gay, roystering fellow. [Colloq. or slang.]

A well-booted *Grecian* in a fustian frock and jockey cap.
Graves.

Grecianize (grē′shan-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Grecianized*, ppr. *Greciänizing.* [< *Grecian* + *-ize.*] Same as *Grecize.*

Grecise, *v.* See *Grecize.*

Grecism (grē′sizm), *n.* [< F. *Grécisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *Grecismo*; < ML. *Græcismus*, < L. *Græcus*, Greek: see *Greek.* Cf. *Grecize.*] An idiom of the Greek language. Also *Græcism*, and rarely *Greekism.*

Virgil, to deviate from the common form of words, would not make use of tempore, but sydere, in his first verse; and everywhere else abounds with metaphors, *Grecisms*, and circumlocutions, to give his verse the greater pomp, and preserve it from sinking into a plebeian style.
Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

The Jewish historian Graetz . . . discovers in it [the Song of Songs] not only *Græcisms*, but distinct imitations of the idyls of Theocritus. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIX. 161.

Grecize (grē′sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Grecized*, ppr. *Grecizing.* [< F. *Gréciser* = Sp. *grecizar* = It. *grecizzare*, < L. *Græcizare, Græcissare*, < Gr. Γραικίζειν, speak Greek, < Γραικός, Greek: see *Greek.*] I. *intrans.* To adopt the Greek language, customs, or ideas; imitate the Greeks.

The *Græcizing* conception of Minerva as the goddess of war. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 437.

This fact is partially intimated in the caution that some of the representative Greek theologians "Latinize"; a statement which requires, as its counterpart, that equally representative Latin theologians *Grecize.*
Andover Rev., March, 1885, p. 287.

II. *trans.* 1. To render Greek; impart Greek characteristics to.—2. To translate into Greek: as, Melanchthon (black earth) is the *Grecized* name of Philip Schwarzerd.

Also *Grecise, Græcize, Græcise.*

Greco-Bactrian (grē″kō-bak′tri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a kingdom ruled by a Greek dynasty in Bactria, central Asia, in the third and second centuries B. C. It was an offshoot from the Seleucid kingdom of Syria. Also spelled *Græco-Bactrian.*

This empire was overrun by invaders from Central Asia after the destruction of the *Græco-Bactrian* power in those regions. *The Academy*, Jan. 21, 1888, p. 38.

Greco-Roman (grē″kō-rō′man), *a.* Of or pertaining to both Greece and Rome, as the Latin civilization after it had become modified by contact with the higher civilization of Greece, and specifically the art cultivated under Roman domination, almost exclusively by Greek artists. Greco-Roman art can be traced back as far as the fifth century B. C., but did not acquire extensive development before the Roman spoliations of Greece began in the second century. Greek sculpture at Rome retains the general characteristics of the later Hellenistic work (see *Pasitelean*); and Roman sculpture became most nearly a national school in its portraits and historical reliefs under the empire. Greco-Roman art is most original in its decoration, which assumes an exuberance and fantastic variety foreign to the pure Greek tradition of moderation and sobriety, while retaining much of the Greek elegance See *Pompeian.* Also spelled *Græco-Roman.*

The *Græco-Roman* literature of the second century.
The Academy, Feb. 18, 1888, p. 131.

Greco-Roman wrestling. See *wrestling.*

Greco-Turkish (grē″kō-tėr′kish), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to both the Greeks and the Turks.

II. *n.* The Turkish language as written by Greeks in Turkey, with the letters of the Greek alphabet.

Also spelled *Græco-Turkish.*

grecque (grek), *n.* [F., fret, fretwork, fem. of *Grec*, Greek: see *Greek*.] 1. A vessel having a perforated bottom, fitted into a coffee-pot and holding the coffee; also, a coffee-pot furnished with this contrivance. Through it the hot water is poured, carrying with it the aroma of the coffee without the grounds.

2. In *arch.* and *decoration*, a Greek fret. See *à-la-grecque.*

A handsome earthen tube painted with quaint *grecques* and figures of animals. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxv.

gredalin (gred′a̤-lin), *n.* Same as *gridelin.*

grede^{1}†, *n.* See *greed*^{1}.

grede^{2}†, *v. i.* See *greed*^{2}.

gredge†, *v. t.* [ME. *greggen*, *gregen*, < OF. *gregen*, *gregier*, < ML. as if **graviare*, equiv. to L. *gravare*, load, burden, oppress, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*^{3}. Cf. *aggredge.*] To make heavy; increase.

The hoond of the Lord is *greggid* vpon the Azothis.
Wyclif, 1 Ki. [1 Sam.] v. 6 (Oxf.).

With a foolhardy man go thou not in the waie, lest per auenture he *gregge* his eueles in thee.
Wyclif, Ecclus. viii. 8.

gredire†, **grediron**†, **gredirne**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *gridiron.*

gree^{1}† (grē), *n.* [< ME. *gree*, degree, rank, prize for preëminence; also in lit. sense, a step, in this sense with pl. *grees*, *grese*, *grece*, steps, in turn used as a sing. (and in early mod. E. spelled variously *greese*, *greece*, *griece*, *griese*, *grisce*, etc.: see *greese*^{2}, *greece*^{2}); < OF. *gre*, *grei*, *grey*, *gres*, *gras* = Pr. *grat*, *gra* = Pg. *gráo* = Sp. It. *grado*, < L. *gradus*, a step, pace, degree, etc.: see *grade*^{1}. Cf. *degree.*] 1. A step; a stair.

Thre *grees* or IIII is up therto to goo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

A-bouenne the *grece* as thou shalt gone,
Stondeth a chapelle hym self a-lone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 114.

2. A step or degree in a series; a degree in order or rank; degree; order of precedence or merit.

Ther nys no thing in *gree* superlatif,
As seith Senec, above an humble wyf.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 131.

Therfore the feuere agu is the posityue degree; and in the superlatyue degree, comparatif *gree* and superlatif *gree.* *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

To take the *grees* and hyght of euery starre. *Lydgate.*

Injurious Cuba, ill it fits thy *'gree*
To wrong a stranger with discourtesy.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

gree^{2}† (grē), *n.* [< ME. *gree*, *gre*, < OF. *gre*, *grei*, *grae*, *gret*, *gred*, m. (also *gree*, f.), F. *gré* = Pr. *grat* = It. *grato*, pleasure, desire, will, < L. *gratum*, neut. of *gratus*, pleasing: see *grate*^{3}, *grateful*, *grace*, and cf. *agree*, *adv.*, *bongre*, *malgre*, *maugre.*] 1. Pleasure; satisfaction: especially in the phrases *to take*, *receive*, or *accept in gree* (that is, to take, receive, or accept kindly or with favor).

Princes, *resseyeth* this Compleynt *in gre.*
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 73.

Off aduersite *en gree take* the porte.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3819.

Receive, most Noble Lord, *in* gentle *gree*,
The unripe fruit of an unready wit.
Spenser, F. Q., To the Earle of Oxenford.

Yet *take in gree* whatever do befall.
Drayton, Eclogues, v. 1.

2. Favor; partiality.

History . . . (after the partial *gree* of the late authors) has been to all good purposes silent of him.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 6.

3. The prize; the honor of the day: as, to bear or win the *gree.*

Duk Theseus leet crye,
To stynten alle rancour and envye,
The *gree* as wel of o syde as of other.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1875.

When thai hade wasted the won & wonen the *gre*,
All the tresour thay toke & turnyt to ship.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4780.

Sir John the Graham did bear the *gree.*
Gallant Grahams (Child's Ballads, VII. 139).

4. In *law*, satisfaction for an offense committed or an injury done.

They shall be put in the stocks in the town where they be taken, for three days, without bail or mainprise, till they will make *gree*, and from thence they shall be sent to gaol. *Laws of Hen. IV.*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 64.

Now, good sir abbot, be my friend,
For thy courtesy,
And hold my lands in thy hands
Till I have made the *gree.* *Old ballad.*

To bear the gree. See def. 3.

gree^{2} (grē), *v.* [< ME. *green*, < OF. *greer*, *greier*, *graier*, *graer*, please, be pleased with, approve, agree, consent, < *gre*, pleasure: see *gree*^{2}, *n.* Cf. *agree*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To agree; consent.

Quod he, "madame, I *gre* me wele
In your presence to travell day by day."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1141.

To trie the matter thus they *greed* both.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, v. 32.

2. To live in amity. [Scotch.]

Like twa sisters ye will sort and *gree.*
A. Ross, Helenore, p. 112.

II. *trans.* To reconcile (parties at variance). [Scotch.]

They're fallen out among themselves,
Shame fa' the first that *grees* them.
Jacobite Relics, I. 146.

greece^{1}†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grease.*

greece^{2}†, *n.* See *greese*^{2}.

greed^{1} (grēd), *n.* [< ME. *grede* (found only in second sense), < AS. *grǣd* (found only in adverbial dat. pl. *grǣdum*, with greediness) = Icel. *grādhr*, hunger, greed, = Goth. *grēdus*, hunger. Cf. Russ. *golodu*, hunger, Skt. *gridhnu*, etc., greedy, < √ *gardh*, be greedy. The adj. has a wider use: see *greedy.*] 1. An excessively eager desire to possess something, especially wealth; avaricious desire; especially, coarse and brutal avarice.

The women, whom God intended to be Christian wives and mothers, the slaves of the rich man's *greed* by day.
Kingsley.

The daily hap
Of purblind *greed* that dog-like still drops bone,
Grasps shadow, and then howls the case is hard!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 219.

2†. A greedy person.

The riche chynchy *grede.* *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6002.

=**Syn.** 1. *Greediness, Greed;* eagerness, avidity. *Greediness* is used either literally or figuratively, as *greediness* for food, *greediness* for favors, applause, knowledge; *greed* has now lost its literal sense, and is rarely used except for avarice and in such phrases as *greed* of gain, *greed* of wealth, *greed* of gold.

Who . . . have given themselves over . . . to work all uncleanness with *greediness.* Eph. iv. 19.

If *greed* of power and gold have led thee on,
Not lightly shall this untold wealth be won.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 329.

greed^{2}†, *v. i.* [ME. *greeden*, *greden*, *graden* (pret. *gradde*), < AS. *grǣdan*, cry out (as a cock, goose, man, etc.); a different word from *grǣtan*, E. *greet*^{2}, weep: see *greet*^{2}.] To cry; cry out; call.

That maide for the drede
Bigan to crie and to *grede.*
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

For that skille "ocy, ocy," I *grede.*
Cuckoo and Nightingale, l. 135.

greed^{3} (grēd), *n.* [< ME. **grede* (not found), < AS. *grǣde*, grass (L. *gramen*), glossed also *ulva*, sedge; > *grǣde*, *grēdde*, grassy.] 1. A pondweed (*Potamogeton* in several species): usually in plural. [Local, Eng.]—2. *pl.* Straw used to make manure in a farm-yard. [Prov. Eng.]

greedily (grē′di-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gredely*, *grediliche*, < AS. *grǣdiglīce* (= D. *gretiglijk* = Icel. *grādhuliga*), < *grǣdig*, greedy: see *greedy.*] In a greedy manner; with reference to food, voraciously; ravenously; with a coarse exhibition of appetite: as, to eat or swallow *greedily.*

They have gone in the way of Cain, and ran *greedily* after the error of Balaam for reward. Jude 11.

If the air were perfectly dry, evaporation would be extremely rapid, and the vapour *greedily* licked up.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 68.

greediness (grē′di-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gredinesse*, *gredignesse*, < AS. *grǣdignes*, greediness, < *grǣdig*, greedy: see *greedy.*] The quality of being greedy, especially with reference to the gratification of the animal appetites; hence, specifically, ravenousness; voracity.

Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness.* *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

I with the same *greediness* did seek,
As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek.
Sir J. Denham.

=**Syn.** Gluttony, rapacity, eagerness, avidity. See *greed.*

greedy (grē′di), *a.* [< ME. *gredy*, *gredi*, *grediȝ*, < AS. *grǣdig* = OS. *grādag*, *grādog* = D. *gretig* (for **gredig*), contr. *graag* = OHG. *grātag*, *grātac* = Icel. *grādhugr* = Dan. *graadig* = Goth. *grēdags*, greedy; from a noun preserved only in AS. *grǣd*, E. *greed*^{1} = Icel. *grādhr* = Goth. *grēdus*, hunger, greed: see *greed*^{1}.] 1. Having an inordinate desire for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry.

Like as a lion that is *greedy* of his prey, and as it were a young lion lurking in secret places. Ps. xvii. 12.

They are *greedy* dogs which can never have enough.
Isa. lvi. 11.

2. Having a keen desire for anything; eager to obtain; of a covetous or avaricious disposition; impatiently desirous: as, *greedy* of gain.

The se that *gredy* is to flowen.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1758.

Not given to wine, no striker, not *greedy* of filthy lucre.
1 Tim. iii. 3.

You would have thought the very windows spake,
So many *greedy* looks of young and old
Through casements darted their desiring eyes
Upon his visage. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 2.

Hee is *greedy* of great acquaintance and many, and thinkes it no small aduancement to rise to bee knowne.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Forward Bold Man.

The *greedy* sight might there devour the gold
Of glittering arms, too dazzling to behold.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 450.

=**Syn.** Insatiate, insatiable, rapacious, gluttonous.

greedy-gut, **greedy-guts** (grē′di-gut, -guts), *n.* A greedy person; a glutton; a belly-god. [Vulgar.]

Whence comes it, that so little
Fresh water, fodder, meat, and other victuall,
Should serve so long so many a *greedy-gut?*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

gree-gree, *n.* See *gri-gri*^{2}.

Greek (grēk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *Greek*, *Grek*, pl. *Grekes*, *Greckes*, < AS. *Grēcas*, *Greácas*, sometimes *Crēcas*, pl. (the nom. sing. *Grēc*, *Crēc* being scarcely used), = D. *Griek* = MLG. *Greke* = OHG. *Chrēh*, *Chrëah*, *Kriah*, *Chriech*, also *Kriecho*, MHG. *Krieche*, G. *Grieche* = Dan. *Græk-er* = Sw. *Grek* = Goth. *Krēks*, n. (cf. ME. *Grew*, *Greu*, < OF. *Greu*, *Griu* (see *Grew*^{3}); F. *Grec*, m., *Grecque*, f., = Sp. *Griego*, *Greco* = Pg. *Grego* = It. *Greco*), < L. *Græcus*, n. and a., < Gr. Γραικός, pl. Γραικοί, a Greek, an old name, which gave way, among the Greeks themselves, to the name Ἕλληνες, Hellenes, but remained as their designation in Latin. The origin of the name is unknown. From the same ult. source, besides *Grecian*, *Grecism*, etc., and the ME. *Grew* and *Gregeis*, *Gregois*, Greek, come also *grego*, *grecco*, *gregs*, *galligaskins*, *gaskins.*] **I.** *n.* 1. (*a*) A member of the ancient Greek race, one of the chief factors in the history of civilization, inhabiting the territory of Greece, comprising part of the southeastern peninsula of Europe and the adjoining islands, and also extensive regions on the coasts of Asia Minor, Sicily, southern Italy (Magna Græcia), etc. As a result of the conquests of Alexander the Great, many parts of western Asia, Egypt, etc., became partly Hellenized. The true Greeks, or Hellenes, consisted only of the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Achæans; but the name *Greeks*, in its widest sense, includes many peoples of different stock, as the Macedonians, Epirotes, Acarnanians, etc. (*b*) A member of the modern Greek race, which has descended, with more or less foreign admixture, from the ancient race; especially, a subject of the modern kingdom of Greece.—2. The language spoken by the inhabitants of Greece or by persons of the Greek race. Greek is a branch of the great Indo-European family of languages, being thus ultimately akin to English. Ancient Greek comprised a large number of dialects spoken in Greece proper, and on the coasts of Asia Minor and the adjacent islands, as well as in the numerous colonies of Greeks along the coast of the Mediterranean and Black seas, from Syria and Egypt to Italy, Sicily, and Spain. Of these dialects, four are usually distinguished as having received literary cultivation, namely, Ionic, Doric, Æolic, and Attic. The Old Ionic appears in the Homeric poems (hence also called *Epic*); the New Ionic in the histories of Herodotus. The Doric includes a number of different dialects usually characterized as "rough" or "broad," as contrasted with Attic or Ionic, namely, Dorian, Laconian, Corinthian, Megarian, Delphian, Rhodian, Cretan, Cyrenian, Syracusan, etc., literary remains being scant (Theocritus, etc.). Æolic includes Lesbian, Bœotian, Thessalian, etc., also with scant literary remains (Pindar, Alcæus, Sappho, etc.). Doric and Æolic are made to include many other dialects loosely classified under these names. The Attic, the dialect of Athens, became the standard literary tongue of Greece, and contains nearly the whole of Greek literature. In its later form, as the common dialect, it became the general language of the Greek peoples. As the common speech at Alexandria and in Palestine, it was the language in which the Old Testament became current (the Septuagint), and in which the New Testament was written. It continued, with slight changes, to be the literary language of the Greek world until the fall of the Eastern Empire; and the popular spoken form, with profound internal changes, has continued to the present day, being now the standard language of the new kingdom of Greece, and showing a strong tendency, under the fostering care of patriotic scholars and teachers, to resume the external forms of the ancient Greek. (See *Romaic.*) The Greek language is embodied in a literature of extraordinary variety, extent, and permanent interest, comprising works which take the first rank in nearly all the forms of literary art, and have been the accepted models of Roman and modern literature. The language is highly synthetic, having an unlimited facility of derivation and composition; and by reason of this characteristic, and of its richness in idiomatic particles and condensed forms of expression, it lends itself to all the forms of literary art. Its vocabulary is extremely copious, and has been drawn upon freely by the Latin and by modern tongues, being now, with the Latin, the accepted storehouse from which the new terms needed by modern science are generally derived. Together with Latin, the Greek language has long formed the accepted basis of a scholarly education. Modern interest in its study dates from the fifteenth century, when the Turkish inroads upon the Byzantine empire, and particularly the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, caused the permanent settlement of many Greek scholars in Italy, and hence influenced profoundly the development of the Renaissance. (See *Renaissance.*) Greek is divided chronologically, in the etymologies of this work, into *Greek* proper (Gr.), ancient or classical Greek to about the year A. D. 200; *late Greek* (LGr.), from that time till about A. D. 600; *middle Greek* (MGr.), till about A. D. 1500; and *modern* or *new Greek* (NGr.), since that date; these periods corresponding to similar periods of Latin. (See *Latin.*) Middle and New Greek are also called *Romaic.* Greek is usually printed in type imitated from the forms of letters used in the later manuscripts. The most ancient manuscripts and the inscriptions exhibit only the capital or uncial forms, without accents and without separation of words. The small letters are comparatively modern. Since it is the only language printed in this dictionary in other than Roman letters, the Greek alphabet, with the Roman equivalents, is here given:

Form.	Equivalent.	Name.	Form.	Equivalent.	Name.
Α α	a	Alpha	Ν ν	n	Nu
Β β	b	Beta	Ξ ξ	x	Xi
Γ γ	g	Gamma	Ο ο	o (short)	Omicron
Δ δ	d	Delta	Π π	p	Pi
Ε ε	e (short)	Epsilon	Ρ ρ	r	Rho
Ζ ζ	z	Zeta	Σ σ, ς	s	Sigma
Η η	e (long)	Eta	Τ τ	t	Tau
Θ θ, ϑ	th	Theta	Υ υ	u	Upsilon
Ι ι	i	Iota	Φ φ	ph	Phi
Κ κ	k *or hard* c	Kappa	Χ χ	ch	Chi
Λ λ	l	Lambda	Ψ ψ	ps	Psi
Μ μ	m	Mu	Ω ω	o (long)	Omega.

Often abbreviated *Gr.*

> And at the seyd Corfona they speke all *Greke* and be Grekes in Dede. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 17.

> While the Latin trains us to be good grammarians, the *Greek* elevates us to the highest dignity of manhood, by making us acute and powerful thinkers.
> *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., iv.

3. Any language of which one is ignorant; unmeaning words; unintelligible jargon: in allusion to the proverbial remoteness of Greek from ordinary knowledge, and usually with special allusion to the unfamiliar characters in which it is printed. [Colloq.]

> She was speaking French, which, of course, was *Greek* to the bobby. *The Century*, XXXII. 554.

4. A cunning knave; a rogue; an adventurer. [Allusive, or mere slang.]

> I prithee, foolish *Greek*, depart from me;
> There's money for thee; if you tarry longer,
> I shall give worse payment. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 1.

> He was an adventurer, a pauper, a blackleg, a regular *Greek*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxxvi.

5. In *entom.*, the English equivalent of *Achivus*, a name given by Linnæus to certain long-winged butterflies of his group *Equites*, most of which are now included in the genus *Papilio*. They were distinguished from the *Trojans* by not having crimson spots on the wings and breast. See *Trojan.*—**As merry as a Greek.** See *merry Greek.*—**Merry Greek**, a jovial fellow; a jolly, jesting person: in allusion to the light, careless temper ascribed to the Greeks, and usually with reference to the proverb "as merry as a Greek," which was confused with a similar proverb, "as merry as a grig," of different origin. See *grig*^{1}.

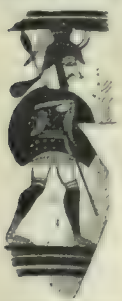
> *Pan.* I swear to you, I think Helen loves him better than Paris.
> *Cres.* Then she's a *merry Greek* indeed.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

> Go home, and tell the *merry Greeks* that sent you,
> Ilium shall burn. *Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, ii. 2.

> *Averlan* [F.], a good fellow, a mad companion, a *merie Greek*, sound drunkard. *Cotgrave.*

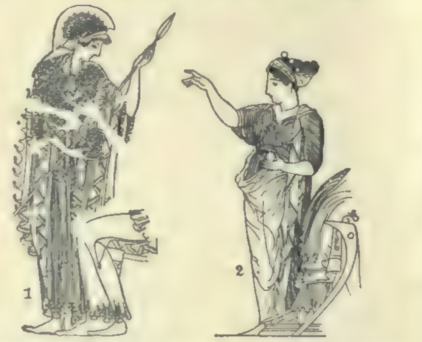
> A true Trojan, and a mad *merry* grig, though no *Greek*.
> *Barn. Jour.* (1820), i. 54. (*Nares.*)

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Greece or the Greeks; Grecian; Hellenic.—**Greek art**, the art developed in ancient Greek lands, and of which the artists of Athens were the highest exponents. It was early modified by the imitation of foreign models, chiefly Oriental and Egyptian, and reached its highest perfection in the fifth century B. C.



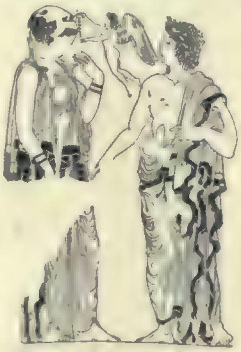
From vase of Mycenæ, about 1200 B. C.

Among its salient qualities are originality, vigor, truth, wise moderation, and self-restraint, together with the ever-present love of beauty and hatred of excess, the delicacy of perception and cult of pure intelligence, characteristic of the Greek race, from which, however, a keen appreciation of the practical is never absent. The progress of Greek art can most consecutively be followed in the minor art of vase-painting. The most ancient Greek pottery, that of Hissarlik (Troy), presents no obvious Greek character. The related ware of the island of Thera, which can safely be dated as earlier than 1500 B. C., shows in its decoration the awakening of the Greek spirit, which becomes more and more accentuated, and at the same time shows the effects of foreign intercourse, in the oldest vases of other Ægean islands, of Mycenæ, Corinth, and Attica. Vase-painting was finally abandoned about 200 B. C. A few figures, from vases that can be closely dated, are given to indicate the general course and tendency of Greek art. Other illustrations, referring to all departments of this art, will be found throughout this work. See *Æginetan* (*sculptures*), *archaic*, *Erechtheum*, *figurine* (*Tanagra*), *Hellenic*, *marbles* (*Elgin* and *Pergamene*), *Phidian*, *vases* (*Greek*), etc.



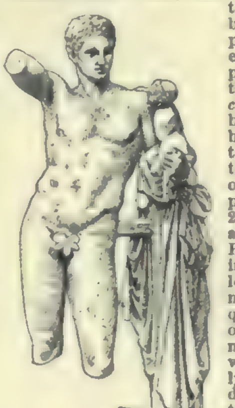
1, Archaic Athena, from a red-figured cup by Euphronios; about 480 B. C. 2, from a vase of about 330 B. C.

(*a*) *Greek painting*, from the fame in antiquity of such artists as Polygnotus, Zeuxis, Apelles, Parrhasius, cannot have been behind its fellow-arts; but all the originals have perished, and the materials for study include little more than the pale reflections afforded by Pompeiian and other Roman wall-paintings, by some frescoed tombs in Italy, Greece, and the Crimea, and by one or two painted sarcophagi of Etruria and of Asia Minor.



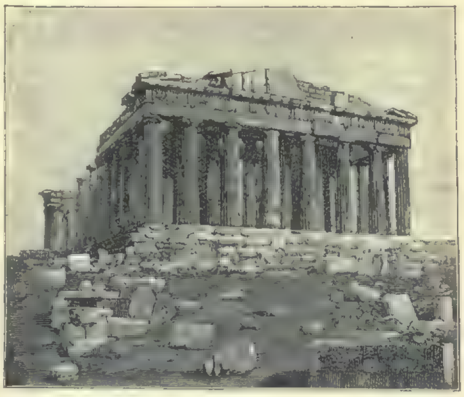
Bride and Bridegroom, from an Attic vase of about 430 B. C.

(*b*) *Greek sculpture* developed comparatively late, but by the beginning of the fifth century B. C. it had gained a position on a par with that of architecture. The earliest Greek sculpture was in wood (see *xoanon*); all examples of it have perished. Later, this was imitated in stone (of which an Artemis of the seventh century B. C., found at Delos, is a good specimen) and in bronze, the first use of the latter material being ascribed to the artists of Chios and Samos. In the latter half of the sixth century were produced the beautiful painted archaic statues which, until they were unearthed during the last decade, remained buried on the Athenian Acropolis from the time of their entombment during the improvements which followed the Persian wars. (See *archaic.*) The Æginetan marbles (see *Æginetan*) of the beginning of the fifth century mark the last period of the archaic. The remainder of the fifth century was the period of Phidias (see *ethos*, 2) and the artists grouped about his name, as Myron and Polycletus. In the following century majesty and the lofty ideal gave place to a more individual and intimate quality (pathos) and to grace, of which Praxiteles was the most prominent exponent, with Scopas and others hardly less famous. The abundant and charming Greek terra-cottas throw a side light on Greek sculpture akin to that supplied by painted vases for the study of Greek painting.



Greek Sculpture.—Hermes and the infant Bacchus, by Praxiteles. Found at Olympia, 1877.

(*c*) The *architecture* of the Greeks was developed from a primitive framed inclosure in wood or rough stones, with a sloped roof to shed the rain. As fully developed it implies the presence of columns, both as supports and for ornament, in a system of lintel construction (see *entablature*), or vertical resistance to superimposed weight. The arch was known to the Greeks, but was practically never employed by them where it could be seen. The most typical production of Greek architecture is the peripteros, or temple of which the cella is entirely inclosed by ranges of columns supporting a low gabled roof. The normal plan of such buildings is rectangular, the length being slightly more than twice the breadth; but the exigencies of special use or of the nature of the site often led to wide deviations from the type, as in the Erechtheum at Athens; and circular buildings of various kinds were not uncommon. The idea of the column was probably imported from Egypt (Doric) and from Assyria (Ionic), as were many motives of decoration, as the fret, and the anthemion, which was derived in direct line, though transformed, from the lotus-blossom. (For the Greek orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, see these words.) Greek architecture found its highest expression in stone, particularly in marble. The structures in wood have, of course, perished, and must be studied from allusions in literature and inscriptions, from certain details of stone buildings, and such remains as the terra-cotta copings of some Athenian tombs, of which the edicules in wood have disappeared, and in vase-paintings. Baked bricks are rare or not found in truly Greek work, unless possibly in prehistoric times. Much use, however, was made of unburned brick, even at a comparatively late date, and considerable remains of such work have been found at Olympia, at Eleusis, and elsewhere. The marble buildings of the period of perfection, simple and imposing in their general composition, were enriched with statuary and sculptured ornament and brilliantly colored (see *polychromy in architecture*, under *polychromy*) to bring out all their details with full effect in the clear air of the Mediterranean.



Greek Architecture.—The Parthenon at Athens, from the northwest.

Until Macedonian preponderance had vitiated the ideals of independent Greece, all this magnificence of art was reserved for the glory of the gods and the public buildings of the state. Luxury in private life was not approved, private houses being small and plain. See *masonry* (*Greek*).—**Greek Church**, the church of the countries formerly comprised in the Greek, Greco-Roman, or Eastern (Roman) Empire, and of countries evangelized from it, as Russia; the church, or group of local and national Oriental churches, in communion or doctrinal agreement with the Greek patriarchal see of Constantinople. It is also called the *Eastern Church*, in distinction from the *Western*, the *Latin*, or *Roman Catholic Church*. The full official title of the Greek Church is the *Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church.* (See *Catholic, a.*, 3 (*c*).) The epithet *Orthodox* is that most frequently used for the Greek or Eastern Church. The estrangement between the Greek and Latin churches, culminating finally in the Great Schism, stands historically in close connection with the division of the Roman Empire into an Eastern and a Western Empire, with the growing power of the see of the new Roman capital, Constantinople or New Rome, the increasing rivalry between the see of Old Rome and that of New Rome, the insertion by the Latin Church of the *filioque* (see *Filioque*) in the Nicene Creed, the question of the ecclesiastical allegiance of the Bulgarians, and of the papal supremacy. Eastern Illyricum, including Greece, with the chief see at Thessalonica, which had belonged to the Roman patriarchate, remained with the Eastern Church. Before the ninth century there had been temporary suspensions of communion between the Roman Church and the East. The Great Schism began, however, in the latter part of the ninth century, the principal doctrinal difficulty relating to the *Filioque.* The immediate occasion of suspension of communion was the intrusion by the emperor Michael III., in A. D. 857, of the learned Photius into the see of Constantinople instead of Ignatius, at that time patriarch. The Roman see asserted jurisdiction in the matter as possessing supreme power, and mutual charges of false doctrine and excommunications followed; but Photius was finally acknowledged at Rome as patriarch. The final division was that between Pope Leo IX. and the patriarch Michael Cerularius, in A. D. 1054, since which time Roman Catholics regard the Greeks or Easterns as cut off from the Catholic Church; the Greeks, on the other hand, claim that they have remained faithful to the catholic creed and ancient usages. The Greek Church is the dominant form of Christianity in the kingdom of Greece, the archipelago with the opposite coast and Cyprus, in European Turkey among both Slavs and Greeks, in part of Austria and Hungary, throughout the Russian empire, and in Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro. In most of these countries the church authorities are independent of the patriarch at Constantinople. It acknowledges the first seven ecumenical councils. The doctrine of the Greek and that of the Western Church with regard to the Trinity, apart from the question of the *filioque* and double procession, and that with regard to the person of Christ, are the same. Baptism is regularly conferred on infants with trine immersion. Confirmation follows immediately upon baptism. Communion is given in both kinds, and to infants as well as adults. The offices of bishop, priest, and deacon are regarded as the three "necessary degrees" of orders. The highest officers of the church are the four patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, and the Russian Holy Governing Synod. Honor is paid to relics as in the Roman Catholic Church. The ordinary secular clergy can marry before ordination, but their wives must have been previously single, and they cannot remarry. Only the monastic clergy are advanced to the episcopate and other offices. The liturgical language is not absolutely fixed: in Greek-speaking communities it is Greek; in Slavonic communities, not Russian, but the ancient language known as Ecclesiastical Slavonic or Old Bulgarian.—**Greek cross.** See *cross*^{1}.—**Greek embroidery**, fancy work executed by sewing upon a background pieces of colored cloth, silk, etc., and embroidering the edges of these and the background between them with chain-stitch and other ornamental stitches.—**Greek fire.** See *fire.*—**Greek key-pattern**, a meander.—**Greek lyre.** See *lyre.*—**Greek modes.** See *mode.*—**Greek partridge.** See *partridge.*—**Greek point-lace.** See *lace.*—**Greek sculpture.** See *Greek art* (*b*).—**On or at the Greek calends.** See *calends.*

Greek† (grēk), *v. i.* [< *Greek*, *a.*] To imitate the Greeks: with an indefinite *it*.

Those were prouerbially said to *Greeke it* that quaft in that fashion. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 79.

Greekess (grē′kes), *n.* [< *Greek* + *-ess.*] A female Greek. [Rare.]

Greekish (grē′kish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Grekish*, *Grekysh*; < ME. *Grekissch*, *Grickisch*, *Grekisc*, < AS. *Grēcisc*, *Grēccisc*, *Crēcisc* (= D. *Grieksch* = MLG. *Grekesch* = OHG. *Crēhhisc*, MHG. *Kriechisch*, G. *Griechisch* = Sw. *Grekisk* = Dan. *Græsk*), < *Grēc*, Greek, + *-isc*, E. -ish^1.] **1**†. Of or pertaining to Greece; Greek.

In ower way home wardys, ij myle from Jherusalem, we com vnto a cloyster of *Grekkys* monkes, whose chyrche ys of the holy crosse.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 51.

Venerable Nestor . . . knit all the *Greekish* ears
To his experienced tongue. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

2. Of a Greek character or quality; somewhat Greek.

A strange and *grekysh* kind of writing.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 157.

Greekism (grē′kizm), *n.* [< *Greek* + *-ism.*] Same as *Grecism*. [Rare.]

Greekize (grē′kīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Greekized*, ppr. *Greekizing*. [< *Greek* + *-ize.*] Same as *Grecize*. [Rare.]

The earliest writers of France had modelled their taste by the Greek, . . . [and,] imbued with Attic literature, *Greekized* the French idiom by their compounds, their novel terms, and their sonorous periphrases.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 153.

Greekling (grēk′ling), *n.* [< *Greek* + *-ling*^{1}.] A little or insignificant Greek or Grecian.

Which of the *Greeklings* durst ever give precepts to Demosthenes? *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

"Ake" also is restored and "ache" turned over to the *Greeklings*. *F. A. March*, Spelling Reform, p. 25.

green^1 (grēn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *grene*, < AS. *grēne*, ONorth. *groene*, earliest form *groeni* = OS. *grōni* = OFries. *grēne* = D. *groen* = MLG. *grōne*, LG. *grön* = OHG. *gruoni*, MHG. *grüene*, G. *grün*, dial. *grun* = Icel. *grænn* (for **groenn*) = Sw. Dan. *grön*, green; with formative *-ni*, < AS. *grōwan*, E. *grow*, etc.: see *grow*. To the same root belong prob. *grass* and perhaps *gorse*. The words *yellow* and *gold*, which are sometimes said to be ult. akin to *green*, belong to a different root.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the color of ordinary foliage, or of unripe vegetation generally; verdant. See II., 1.

Grene as the gres & *grener* hit semed,
Then *grene* aumayl on golde lowande bryȝter.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 235.

Thei seye that it [an oak-tree] hathe ben there sithe the beginnynge of the World, and was sumtyme *grene*, and bare leves. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 68.

Only one true *green* colouring matter occurs in nature, viz., chlorophyll, the substance to which the *green* colour of leaves is owing. . . . Another *green* colouring matter, derived from different species of Rhamnus, has been described under the name of Chinese Green.
Ure, Dict., I. 897.

The *green*-coloured manganates show a continuous absorption at the two ends of the spectrum, transmitting in concentrated solutions almost exclusively the *green* part of the spectrum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 377.

Hence—**2.** Unripe; immature; not fully developed or perfected in growth or condition: as applied to meat, fresh; to wood, not dried or seasoned; to bricks and pottery, not fired, etc.

And many flowte and liltyng horne,
And pipes made of *grene* corne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1224.

The spring is near, when *green* geese are a-breeding.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

It strengthens digestion, excludes surfeits, fevers, and physic: which *green* wines of any kind can't do.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

We enter'd on the boards: and "Now," she cried,
"Ye are *green* wood, see ye warp not."
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

The term [bricks] is also applied to the moulded clay in its crude and unburned condition, in which state the bricks are said to be *green*. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 64.

3. Immature with respect to age or judgment; raw; unskilled; easily imposed upon.

A man must be very *green*, indeed, to stand this for two seasons. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, iii. 7.

"What's singing?" said Tom. . . . "Well, you are jolly *green*," answered his friend. . . . "Why, the last six Saturdays of every half, we sing of course."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

A sailor has a peculiar cut to his clothes, and a way of wearing them which a *green* hand can never get.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 2.

4. Due to or manifesting immaturity; proceeding from want of knowledge or judgment.

O, my lord,
You are too wise in years, too full of counsel,
For my *green* inexperience. *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 3.

It shew'd but *green* practice in the lawes of discreet Rhethorique to blurt upon the eares of a judicious Parliament with such a presumptuous and over-weening Proem. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

5. New; fresh; recent: as, a *green* wound; a *green* hide.

But were thy yeares *greene*, as now bene myne,
To other delights they would encline.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Though yet of Hamlet our dear brother's death
The memory be *green*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Perhaps good counsel,
Applied while his despair is *green*, may cure him.
Shirley, Hyde Park, v. 1.

6. Full of life and vigor; fresh and vigorous; flourishing; undecayed.

By diff'rent Management, engage
The Man in Years, and Youth of *greener* Age.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

To whom the monk: . . . "I trust
We are *green* in Heaven's eyes; but here too much
We moulder—as to things without, I mean."
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

7. Pale; sickly; wan; of a greenish-pale color.

Hath it slept since?
And wakes it now, to look so *green* and pale
At what it did so freely? *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

8. Characterized by the presence of verdure: as, a *green* winter.

A *green* Christmas makes a fat kirkyard. *Old proverb.*

In the pits
Which some *green* Christmas crams with weary bones.
Tennyson, Early Sonnets, ix.

A green eye, fallow, horse. See the nouns.—**Board of Green Cloth.** See *cloth* and *green-cloth*.—**Green bait,** fresh bait, not salted.—**Green beer.** See *beer*^{1}.—**Green bice,** a pigment consisting of the hydrated oxid of copper. It is now seldom used, and is very undesirable as a color. Also called *green verditer*, *Bremen green*, *Erlau green*.—**Green cheese.** (*a*) Cream-cheese, which has to be eaten when fresh; unripe cheese. Children are (or were) sometimes told that "the moon is made of green cheese"; and this statement, or the supposed belief in it, is often referred to as typical of any great absurdity.

To make one swallow a gudgeon, or beleeve a lie, and that the moone is made of *greene-cheese*. *Florio*, p. 73.

He made an instrument to know
If the moon shine at full or no; . . .
Tell what her d'ameter to an inch is,
And prove that she's not made of *green cheese*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 260.

(*b*) Same as *sage cheese* (which see, under *cheese*^{1}).—**Green cloth, green table,** a gaming-table; the board at which gamblers play with cards and dice: so called because usually covered with a green cloth.

The veteran calls up two Brothers of the *Green Cloth* competent to act as umpires; and three minutes, fraught with mortal danger, are passed in deliberately counting the cards as they lie on the cloth, and naming them slowly.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 183.

His [the merchant's] bales of dirty indigo are his dice, his cards come up every year instead of every ten minutes, and the sea is his *green-table*, . . . and yet, forsooth, a gallant man, who sits him down before the baize and challenges all comers, . . . is proscribed by your modern moral world! *Thackeray*, Barry Lyndon, ix.

Green crab, *Carcinus mænas*. A corresponding species in the United States is *C. granulatus*. See cut under *Carcinus*.—**Green crop.** See *crop*.—**Green earth.** (*a*) A variety of glauconite. (*b*) Same as *terre verte*.—**Green fish.** (*a*) Fresh or undried fish of any kind before being cured for the market. (*b*) A codfish salted but not dried. [New Eng.]—**Green fog, gland, goods, gram, grasshopper, grease, herring,** etc. See the nouns.—**Green grosbeak.** Same as *greenfinch*, 1.—**Green hides.** See *hide*^{2}.—**Green lake,** a pigment compounded of Prussian blue with some yellow color, generally a vegetable lake.—**Green land,** pasture-land. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Green linnet.** Same as *greenfinch*, 1.—**Green man**†, a wild man; a savage; one attired like a savage. See the second extract.

A dance of four swans. To them enter five *green men*, upon which the swans take wing.
World in the Moon, an opera (1697).

I have mentioned some of the actors formerly concerned in the pyrotechnical shows . . . distinguished by the appellation of *green men*; . . . men whimsically attired and disguised with droll masks, having large staves or clubs, headed with cases of crackers. . . . These *green men* attended the pageants, and preceded the principal persons in the procession to clear the way.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 484.

Green Mountain Boys, the soldiers from Vermont in the American revolution, first organized under this name by Ethan Allen in 1775.—**Green Mountain State,** the State of Vermont.—**Green pheasant, pollack, sand, sandpiper, scrap,** etc. See the nouns.—**Green smalt.** Same as *cobalt green*.—**Green Sunday, Thursday.** See *Sunday*, *Thursday*.—**Green turtle, ultramarine,** etc. See the nouns.—**Green verditer.** Same as *green bice*.—**Green vitriol,** iron protosulphate.—**Green wines.** See *wine*. Compare def. 2, above.—**Green woodpecker.** See *Gecinus* and *woodpecker*.—**To have a green bonnet**†. See *bonnet*.—**To keep the bones green,** to preserve one in health. [Scotch.]

Ye might aye have gotten a Sheriffdom, or a Commissary-ship, amang the lave, to *keep the banes green*.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, x.

II. *n.* **1.** The color of ordinary foliage; the color seen in the solar spectrum between wave-lengths 0.511 and 0.543 micron. According to the theory generally accepted by physicists, the sensation of pure green is a simple one. This sensation cannot be excited alone in a normal eye; but the spectrum at wave-length 0.524 micron, if the light be very much reduced, probably excites the sensation with some approach to purity. It is a common error to suppose that green is a mixture of blue and yellow. This notion arises from the observation that a mixture of blue and yellow pigments generally gives a green. The reason of this is that the color of pigments not having a true metallic appearance is that of the light which they transmit; the blue pigment cuts off the yellow rays and the yellow pigment the blue rays, but certain green rays are transmitted by both. But blue and yellow lights thrown together upon the retina excite a sensation nearly that of white, which may incline slightly to green or to pink according to the tinge of the colors mixed. Green under a high illumination appears more yellowish (the sensation being affected by the color of brightness), and darkened appears more bluish; this is especially true of emerald and yellowish greens (above all, of olive greens), and hardly holds for turquoise-green. The terms and phrases below are the common names for hues of green, some of them being also names of pigments.

Attir'd in mantles all the knights were seen,
That gratify'd the view with cheerful *green*.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 349.

The *green* of last summer is sear! *Lowell*, A Mood.

2. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage.

Generides, for to sey yow certeyn,
Whom that euer he mette vppon the *grene*,
ffrom his sadill he wente quyte And clene.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3010.

O'er the smooth enamell'd *green*.
Milton, Arcades, l. 84.

On the fire-lit *green* the dance begun.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, iv.

3. Specifically, a piece of grass-land in a village or town, belonging to the community, being often a remnant of ancient common lands, or, as is usual in the United States, reserved by the community for ornamental purposes; a small common.

The village of Livingston lay at the junction of four streets, or what had originally been the intersection of two roads, which, widening at the centre, and having their angles trimmed off, formed an extensive common known as the *Green*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

The village *greens* which still exist in many parts of the country [England] may fairly be regarded as a remnant of old unappropriated common land.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 39.

4. In *golf*: (*a*) The whole links or golf-course. (*b*) The putting-green, or portion of the links devoid of hazards within twenty yards of a hole.—**5.** *pl.* Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths.

The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind.
Dryden.

In that soft season when descending showers
Call forth the *greens*, and wake the rising flowers.
Pope.

6. *pl.* The leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery or dressed for food, especially plants of the cabbage kind, spinach, etc.

Behold the naturalist who in his teens
Found six new species in a dish of *greens*.
O. W. Holmes, A Modest Request.

7. *pl.* In *sugar-manuf.*, the syrup which drains from the loaves. The last greens, after three successive crystallizations of sugar, are purified, and form the golden syrup of commerce.—**Aldehyde green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by the action of aldehyde on magenta dissolved in sulphuric acid; the blue solution thus obtained is poured into a boiling solution of sodium hyposulphite. It is applicable only to silk and wool, and is now seldom used, being replaced by other aniline greens.—**Alkali green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, derived from diphenylamine by the benzaldehyde-green process. It is applicable to wool and silk.—**Anthracene green.** Same as *cerulein*, 2.—**Arnandon green.** Same as *emerald-green*.—**Baryta green.** Same as *manganese green*.—**Benzaldehyde green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, derived from dimethyl-aniline. It is the hydrochlorid of tetramethyl-diamido-triphenyl-carbinol. It appears in commerce as various salts or zinc double salts of the color-base, and is sold under a variety of names. It is applicable to cotton, wool, and silk. Also called *benzal green*, *benzoyl green*, *fast green*, *solid green*, *Victoria green*.—**Bladder-green.** Same as *sap-green*.—**Bremen green.** Same as *green bice* (which see, under *green*^{1}, *a.*).—**Bronze-green,** a color in imitation of antique bronze, or of the colors produced on bronze by exposure to the weather. It is produced chemically upon brass or bronze by exposing the surface, after cleaning and polishing, to the action of acids.—**Brunswick green,** copper oxychlorid, $Cu_4O_3Cl_2$, produced commercially by boiling a solution of copper sulphate with a small quantity of bleaching-powder. It is a light-green powder used as a pigment.—**Cassel green.** Same as *manganese green*.—**Casselmann's green,** a compound of copper sulphate with potassium or sodium acetate.—**Chinese green,** a pigment obtained from *Rhamnus chlorophorus* and *R. utilis*.—**Chromium-green.** Same as *chrome-green*.—**Cobalt green,** a permanent green pigment prepared by precipitating a mixture of the sulphates of zinc and cobalt with sodium carbonate and igniting the precipitate after thorough washing. Also called *Rinman's green*, *zinc green*, *Saxony green*, and *green smalt*.—**Crystallized green.** Same as *iodine green*.—**Elsner's green,** a pigment prepared by precipitating the coloring matter of yellow dye-wood with hydrated oxid of copper. [Not in use.]—**Emerald-green,** highly chromatic and extraordinarily luminous green, of the color of the spectrum at wave-length 0.524 micron, or of Schweinfurt green. It recalls the emerald by its brilliancy, but not by its tint. The term *emerald-green* as a name of green pigments has been applied to a variety of compounds, but the one in general use, at least in the United States, is the aceto-arsenite of copper, usually known as *Paris green.* Also called *Pannetier green, Matthieu-Plessy green,* and *Arnandon green.*—**Erlau green.** Same as *green bice* (which see, under *green*^{1}, *a.*).—**Ethyl green,** a dye similar to benzaldehyde green, being derived from diethyl-aniline. Also called *new Victoria green.*—**Fast green.** Same as *benzaldehyde green.*—**French green.** Same as *Paris green.*—**French Veronese green.** Same as *Veronese green.*—**Gellert's green,** a color made by mixing cobalt blue with flowers of zinc.—**Gentele's green,** a pigment prepared by precipitating a solution of stannate of soda with a solution of sulphate of copper, forming a stannate of copper.—**Glaucous green,** a very bluish and whitish green, paler and less blue than turquoise-green.—**Guignet's green,** a pigment prepared by a particular process, consisting of chromium oxid. It is very permanent, of a deep rich green, and is used for painting, and to a limited extent in calico-printing. It is named from the inventor of the process, which has always been kept more or less secret.—**Guinea green, Helvetia green.** Same as *acid-green.*—**Hooker's green,** a mixture of Prussian blue and gamboge, used by artists mostly for water-color painting.—**Iodine green,** a coal-tar color formerly used for dyeing, consisting of the dimethyl-iodide of trimethyl-rosaniline. Also called *crystallized green.*—**Light green.** Same as *acid-green.*—**Lincoln green,** a color formerly much used in England, and dyed with peculiar excellence at Lincoln; hence, the woolen cloth so dyed, well known as the favorite wear of persons living in the woods, as huntsmen and outlaws.

> Whan they were clothed in *Lyncolne grene,*
> They kest away theyr graye.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 117).

> Her huke of *Lyncole grene,*
> It had been hers I wene
> More than fourty yere.
> *Skelton,* Elynour Rummyng, l. 56.

Manganese green, an unstable green composed of barium manganate. [Not in use.] Also called *baryta green, Cassel green, Rosenstrehl's green.*—**Matthieu-Plessy green.** Same as *emerald-green.*—**Methyl green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the methyl chlorid compound of methyl violet. It occurs in commerce as a zinc double salt. It is applicable to cotton, wool, and silk.—**Mineral greens,** green lakes prepared from copper sulphate. These vary in shade, have all the properties of copper-greens, stand weather well, are little affected by light and air, and are good pigments for coarse work.—**Mittler's green,** a beautiful emerald-green of French manufacture, used in color-printing. It consists of chromium oxid compounded with boracic acid and water.—**Mixed greens,** greens made by compounding blue and yellow pigments.—**Mountain-green.** Same as *malachite-green.*—**Naphthol green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, the iron compound of nitroso-naphthol-monosulphonic acid. It is applicable to wool only.—**New Victoria green.** Same as *ethyl green.*—**Olive-green,** a very dark green of low chroma. The term was formerly particularly applied to a color almost a dark gray, but seems of late years to be generally restricted to very yellowish greens of very low luminosity, the chroma of which may be quite full.—**Pannetier green.** Same as *emerald-green.*—**Paris green,** a pigment composed of the aceto-arsenite of copper. It is a very vivid light green, and is quite permanent, but is deficient in body. Being poisonous, it is very largely used as an insecticide to kill the potato-bug and the cotton-worm. Also called *emerald-green, French green, mitis-green, Schweinfurt green.*—**Pomona green.** Same as *apple-green.*—**Prussian green,** an imperfect prussiate of iron or Prussian blue in which the yellow oxid of iron predominates, or to which has been added yellow tincture of French berries. A better variety of Prussian green is made by precipitating the prussiate of potash with cobalt nitrate.—**Rinman's green.** Same as *cobalt green.*—**Rosenstrehl's green.** Same as *manganese green.*—**Saxony green.** Same as *cobalt green.*—**Scheele's green,** a pigment composed of copper arsenite ($CuHAsO_3$). It differs from Paris green in that it contains no acetic acid.—**Schweinfurt green.** Same as *Paris green.*—**Solid green.** Same as *benzaldehyde green.*—**Ultramarine green,** a pigment artificially prepared in France and Germany, and used instead of the arsenical greens for printing upon cotton and paper.—**Veronese green,** a pigment consisting of hydrated chromium sesquioxid. It is a clear bluish green of great permanency. Also called *viridian.*—**Victoria green.** Same as *benzaldehyde green.*—**Zinc green.** Same as *cobalt green.* (See also *acid-green, apple-green, bottle-green, chrome-green, cinnabar-green, grass-green, malachite-green, myrtle-green, oil-green, parrot-green, pea-green, sage-green, sap-green, sea-green, turquoise-green, verdigris-green.*)

green^{1} (grēn), *v.* [< ME. *grenen,* < AS. *grēnian,* intr., become green, flourish, = D. *groenen* = MLG. *gronen* = OHG. *gruonēn, cruanēn,* MHG. *gruonen,* G. *grünen* = Icel. *grōna* = Dan. refl. *grönnes* (cf. Sw. *grönska*), become green; from the adj.] **I.** *intrans.* To grow or turn green; in poetical use, to become covered with verdure; be verdurous.

> When spring comes round again,
> By *greening* slope and singing flood.
> *Whittier,* Flowers in Winter.

> The sweet May flowers will deck the mound
> *Greened* in the April rain.
> *R. H. Stoddard,* Silent Songs.

II. *trans.* To make green; give or impart a green color to; cause to become green. [Chiefly poetical.]

> And in each pleasing hue
> That *greens* the leaf, or through the blossom glows
> With florid light, his fairest month array'd.
> *Mallett,* Amyntor and Theodora.

> Great spring before
> *Green'd* all the year. *Thomson,* Spring, l. 321.

> Nature . . . *greens*
> The swamp, where hums the dropping snipe,
> With moss and braided marish-pipe.
> *Tennyson,* On a Mourner.

green^{2}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *grin*^{2}.

> A *green* anoth'r hath for hem ytilde.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

green^{3} (grēn), *v. i.* [Sc., also *grein, grien;* < ME. *grenen,* var. of *gernen,* < AS. *geornan,* long, yearn: see *yearn*^{1}.] To yearn; long.

> There was he till, the fifthen year,
> He *green'd* for hame and land.
> *Rosmer Hafmand* (Child's Ballads, I. 256).

> Teugh Johnnie, staunch Geordie, an' Walie,
> That *griens* for the fishes an' loaves.
> *Burns,* Election Ballads, No. 2.

greenage (grē'nāj), *n.* [< *green*^{1} + *-age.*] Greenness; greenth. [Rare.]

> The dried stalks of last year's vegetation, which . . . are wonderfully effective in toning down the dappled *greenage* of the living leaves.
> *J. G. Wood,* Out of Doors, p. 82.

greenback (grēn'bak), *n.* **1.** A legal-tender note of the United States: so called because the back is printed with green ink. The first issue, of $150,000,000, was authorized by a law of February 25th, 1862; the second, of the same amount, by a law of July 11th, 1862; and the third, also of $150,000,000, by a law of March 3d, 1863. By subsequent acts the amount was somewhat decreased, and an act of March 31st, 1878, had the effect of fixing the amount then current ($346,681,016) as the regular circulation.

> The government issued *greenbacks* not only to suppress the rebellion, but to relieve the business of the country, inasmuch as business had been in an exhausted condition a good part of the time from 1856 to 1861.
> *T. W. Barnes,* Thurlow Weed, p. 529.

> The issue of United States notes—*greenbacks*—was due to the exigencies of the war. *N. A. Rev.,* CXLI. 202.

2. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris.* [Local, Eng.]—**3.** The American golden plover or golden-back. Also called *greenhead.* [Local, U. S.]—**4.** A humming-bird of the genus *Panoplites.*—**5.** A frog. [Anglers' slang.]—**Greenback party,** a political party in the United States, which originated in 1874, and demanded the suppression of banks of issue, the confinement of the currency to greenbacks, and the total or partial payment of the debt of the United States in that currency. It has sometimes assumed the name *Independent party,* and has sometimes joined with the *Labor-Reform party* to form the *Greenback-Labor* or *National party.*

Greenbacker (grēn'bak-ėr), *n.* [< *greenback* + *-er*^{1}.] A member of the Greenback party, or one who adopts its principles. [U. S.]

> The *Greenbackers* guide their feet by the light of experience. *W. Phillips,* N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 104.

> Hence faithless and fruitless promises or encouragement to *Greenbackers.* *New Princeton Rev.,* V. 202.

Greenbackism (grēn'bak-izm), *n.* [< *greenback* + *-ism.*] The principles of the Greenback party.

> Interest in the quarrel with the South . . . is undoubtedly declining with the masses, and as it declines they are the more readily led off into other fields of activity like *Greenbackism,* which is really a name for a desire for changes of all sorts. *The Nation,* Sept. 25, 1879, p. 200.

greenbane (grēn'bān), *n.* A Scotch form of *greenbone.*

green-bass (grēn'bȧs), *n.* A black-bass; any species of the genus *Micropterus.*

green-bearded (grēn'bēr″ded), *a.* Affected with greening, or having green-gill: said of oysters.

greenben (grēn'ben), *n.* A Scotch form of *greenbone.*

greenbird (grēn'bėrd), *n.* Same as *greenfinch,* 1.

greenbone (grēn'bōn), *n.* **1.** The garfish, *Belone vulgaris:* so called from the greenish color of its bones. [Local, Eng.]—**2.** The eel-pout, *Zoarces viviparus:* also so called from the green color of its bones. [Local, Eng.]

greenbrier (grēn'brī″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Smilax,* especially *S. rotundifolia,* a greenish-yellow climbing plant with prickly stem and thick leaves.

green-broom (grēn'bröm), *n.* The dyers' broom, *Genista tinctoria:* so called from its use in dyeing green. Also called *greening-weed, greenweed.* See cut under *Genista.*

green-chafer (grēn'chā″fėr), *n.* A coleopterous insect of the genus *Agestrata.*

green-cloth (grēn'klôth), *n.* In England, formerly, the counting-house of the king's household: so called from the green cloth on the table at which the officials sat. The *Board of the Green-cloth,* composed of the lord steward and his subordinates, have charge of the accounts of and provisions for the household, and also perform certain legal duties. See *Board of Green Cloth,* under *cloth.*

green-cod (grēn'kod), *n.* **1.** The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]—**2.** A Californian fish of the family *Chiridæ, Ophiodon elongatus,* sometimes attaining a length of 3 or 4 feet, and highly ranked as a food-fish. Also called *cod, bastard cod, buffalo-cod,* and *cultus-cod.* See cut under *cultus-cod.*

green-corn (grēn'kôrn), *n.* The string of egg-capsules of some large mollusk, as a whelk, *Buccinum.* It is often brought up on the lines in deep-sea fishing, and is so called from some resemblance to an ear of Indian corn.

greenery (grē'nėr-i), *n.* [< *green*^{1} + *-ery.*] **1.** Pl. *greeneries* (-iz). A place where green plants are reared.—**2.** A mass of green plants or foliage; the appearance of color presented by such a mass.

> And here were forests ancient as the hills,
> Enfolding sunny spots of *greenery.*
> *Coleridge,* Kubla Khan.

> The Archery Hall, with an arcade in front, showed like a white temple against the *greenery* on the northern side.
> *George Eliot,* Daniel Deronda, x.

greeney, *n.* See *greeny,* 3.

green-eyed (grēn'īd), *a.* **1.** Having green eyes.

> O, beware, my lord, of jealousy;
> It is the *green-ey'd* monster, which doth mock
> The meat it feeds on. *Shak.,* Othello, iii. 3.

2. Figuratively, having the mental perception disturbed, as by passion, especially by jealousy; seeing all things discolored or distorted.

> How all the other passions fleet to air,
> As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embrac'd despair,
> And shudd'ring fear, and *green-ey'd* jealousy.
> *Shak.,* M. of V., iii. 2.

greenfinch (grēn'finch), *n.* **1.** A European green grosbeak, *Coccothraustes* or *Ligurinus chloris:* so called from its color. Also called *green linnet, green grosbeak, greenbird, green olf,* and *greeny.*—**2.** See *green finch* (*b*), under *finch*^{1}.—**Indian greenfinch.** Same as *yellow finch* (which see, under *finch*^{1}).

greenfish (grēn'fish), *n.* **1.** The coalfish or pollack. [Local, Eng.]

> A Fishmonger that sells nothing but Cod, or *Greenefish.*
> *Cotgrave.*

2. The bluefish, *Temnodon saltator* or *Pomatomus saltatrix.*

> In parts of Virginia and North Carolina it [the bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*] is known as the *green-fish.* . . . Blue merging into green is the color.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.,* III. 183.

greenfly (grēn'flī), *n.*; pl. *greenflies* (-flīz). **1.** A bright-green fly, *Musca chloris.* *E. D.*—**2.** An aphid or plant-louse of various species: so called from the color. *Imp. Dict.*

green-gill (grēn'gil), *n.* **1.** Greenness of the gills of an oyster; the state of an oyster known as greening.—**2.** A green-gilled oyster.

green-gilled (grēn'gild), *a.* Having green gills, as oysters. This condition may be naturally acquired or artificially produced. It does not impair the quality of the oysters, but in the United States it materially affects their sale, in consequence of a very general prejudice. In France, where oysters with this coloration are highly prized by epicures, greening is brought about by dilution of the salt water with fresh, which induces a growth of green confervæ, upon which the oyster feeds, and thence acquires the color sought.

green-goose (grēn'gös'), *n.* **1.** A young or midsummer goose.—**2**†. A cuckold. [Old slang.]—**3**†. A common woman. *Halliwell.* [Old slang.]

> In the summer his palace is full of *green-geese,* and in winter it swarmeth woodcocks.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Woman-Hater, i. 2.

greengrocer (grēn'grō'sėr), *n.* A retailer of vegetables.

> There is no woman but thinks that her husband, the *green-grocer,* could write poetry if he had given his mind to it. *C. D. Warner,* Backlog Studies, p. 55.

green-grown (grēn'grōn), *a.* Covered with verdure.

> The floor of the alley . . . is simply meant to be *green-grown,* which it will in a short time be with short moss.
> *Dorothy Wordsworth,* Memorials of Coleorton, I. 220.

greenhead^{1} (grēn'hed), *n.* Same as *greenback,* 3. *G. Trumbull.*

greenhead^{2}†, *n.* [ME. *grenehede;* < *green*^{1} + *-head.* Cf. *greenhood.*] Greenness; unripeness; immaturity; childishness.

> Youthe withoute *grenehede* [var. *grefhede*] or folye.
> *Chaucer,* Man of Law's Tale, l. 65.

green-headed† (grēn'hed″ed), *a.* Marked by or springing from immature experience or judgment; ignorant. *Bunyan.*

greenheart (grēn'härt), *n.* **1.** The *Nectandra Rodiæi,* a large lauraceous tree of Guiana. Its timber is remarkably hard, and is highly valued for its strength and durability. Its bark is known in commerce as *bebeeru bark,* and is used as a tonic and febrifuge.

2. In Jamaica, the *Colubrina ferruginosa,* a small rhamnaceous tree.—**False greenheart,** the *Calyptranthes Chytraculia,* a small myrtaceous tree of the West Indies.

greenhood† (grēn'hůd), *n.* [< *green*^{1} + *-hood.* Cf. *greenhead*^{2}.] Greenness.

greenhorn (grēn'hôrn), *n.* [In allusion to a cow, deer, or other horned animal when its horns are immature. *Greenhorn* (ME. *Greyne horn*) is applied to an ox in the "Towneley Mysteries."] A raw, inexperienced person; one unacquainted with the world or with local customs, and therefore easily imposed upon.

Not such a *greenhorn* as that, answered the boy.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

greenhornism (grēn'hôrn-izm), *n.* [< *greenhorn* + *-ism.*] The character or actions of a greenhorn. [Rare.]

He execrated the *greenhornism* which made him feign a passion and then get caught where he meant to capture.
Disraeli, Young Duke, iv. 6.

greenhouse (grēn'hous), *n.* **1.** A building, the roof and one or more sides of which consist of glazed frames, constructed for the purpose of cultivating exotic plants which are too tender to endure the open air during the colder parts of the year. The temperature is generally kept up by means of artificial heat. It differs from a *conservatory* chiefly in that it is built to receive plants growing in pots and tubs, while those contained in a conservatory, in the proper use of the term, are grown in borders and beds; but in common use the latter name is applied to a greenhouse attached to a dwelling especially for the display of plants.

Who loves a garden loves a *greenhouse* too; . . .
There blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug,
While the winds whistle, and the snows descend.
Cowper, Task, iii. 566.

2. In *ceram.*, a house in which green or unfired pottery is dried before being submitted to the fire of the kiln.

The [bisque] ware being finished from the hands of the potter is brought by him upon boards to the *green-house*, so called from its being the receptacle for ware in the "green" or unfired state.
Ure, Dict., III. 614.

Greenian (grē'ni-an), *a.* [< *Green* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the English mathematician George Green (1793–1841).—**Greenian function**, a function of a class introduced by Green. These functions satisfy Laplace's equation and serve to represent the distribution of electricity on an ellipsoid.

greening (grē'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *green*¹, *v.*] **1.** A becoming or growing green.

The tender *greening*
Of April meadows. *Keats*, Sleep and Poetry.

In it [acid nitrate] the blacks acquire the wished-for solidity, and those even which had turned green are rendered incapable of *greening*.
Ure, Dict., IV. 71.

Specifically—**2.** In *oyster-culture*, the process of becoming or the state of being green-gilled. See *green-gilled*.—**3.** Any variety of apple of which the ripe skin has a green color. The Rhode Island greening is the most prized in the United States.

greening-weed (grē'ning-wēd), *n.* Same as *green-broom*.

greenish (grē'nish), *a.* [< *green*¹ + *-ish*¹.] **1.** Somewhat green; having a tinge of green: as, a *greenish* yellow.

All lovely Daughters of the Flood thereby,
With goodly *greenish* locks, all loose untyde.
Spenser, Prothalamion, l. 22.

2. Somewhat raw and inexperienced.

Greenlander (grēn'lan-dėr), *n.* [= D. *Groenlander* = G. *Grönländer*, after Dan. *Grönlænder*, Sw. *Grönländare*, Icel. *Grænlendingar*, pl., orig. the Norse settlers in Greenland, now including the native Eskimos; < *Greenland*, D. *Groenland*, G. Dan. Sw. *Grönland*, Icel. *Grænaland*, Greenland, the 'green land': so called from the greenness of the part first visited in 983.] An inhabitant of Greenland, a large island in the arctic regions, belonging to Denmark, northeast of and nearly adjoining North America, and settled only along the west coast, the interior and east coast being covered with ice and snow.

The prehistoric nets of the *Greenlanders* are no evidence of an original Eskimo custom.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 334.

Greenland falcon. See *falcon*.

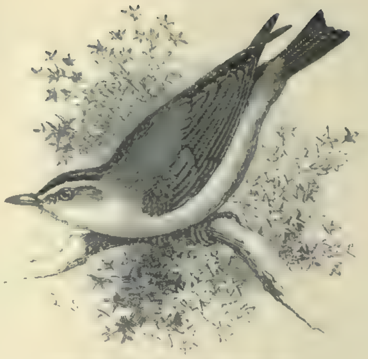
Greenlandic (grēn-lan'dik), *a.* [< *Greenland* (see *Greenlander*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to Greenland, to its people, or to their language.

The modern *Greenlandic* alphabet. *Science*, X. 287.

Greenlandish (grēn'lan-dish), *a.* [< *Greenland* (see *Greenlander*) + *-ish*¹.] Pertaining to Greenland.

green-laver (grēn'lā″vėr), *n.* A popular name for *Ulva Lactuca*, an edible seaweed. Also called *sea-lettuce* and *green-sloke*.

greenlet (grēn'let), *n.* [< *green*¹ + *-let*. Cf. *vireo*, of like meaning.] **1.** A bird of the family *Vireonidæ*, small migratory insectivorous birds peculiar to America, of which the characteristic color is greenish or olive; a vireo. There are several genera and numerous species, four of them among the commonest birds of the eastern United States, and sweet songsters. The red-eyed greenlet is *Vireo olivaceus*; the warbling greenlet is *V. gilvus*; the white-eyed greenlet is *V. noveboracensis*; the blue-headed greenlet is *V. solitarius*. See *Vireonidæ*.



Red-eyed Greenlet (*Vireo olivaceus*).

2. Some other small greenish bird.

Among Bornean forms which do not seem to have made their way into the other Philippines are the two beautiful genera of *greenlets*.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 144.

greenling (grēn'ling), *n.* [< *green*¹ + *-ling*¹.] The coalfish or pollock. [Local, Eng.]

greenly†, *a.* [< *green*¹ + *-ly*¹.] Green.

And make the *greenly* ground a drinking cup
To sup the blood of murder'd bodies up.
Gascoigne, Jocasta, ii. 2 (cho.).

greenly (grēn'li), *adv.* [< *green*¹ + *-ly*².] **1.** With a green color; newly; freshly; immaturely.—**2.** Unskilfully; in the manner of a green hand.

And we have done but *greenly*
In hugger-mugger to inter him.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

He, *greenly* credulous, shall withdraw thus.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

I must assist you, I reckon, for you are setting very *greenly* about this gear. *Scott*, Monastery, xxx.

greenness (grēn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *grenenesse*, *grennes*, *grenes*, < AS. *grēnnes*, < *grēne*, green: see *green*¹.] **1.** The quality of being green in color; verdantness; also, verdure.

This country seemed very goodly and delightsome to all of vs, in regard of the *greennesse* and beauty thereof.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 399.

Massive trunks of oak, veritable worlds of mossy vegetation in themselves, with tufts of green velvet nestled away in their bark, and sheets of *greenness* carpeting their sides.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 485.

Beneath these broad acres of rain-deepened *greenness* a thousand honored dead lay buried.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 27.

2. The state of being green, in any of the derived senses.

If any art I have, or hidden skill,
May cure thee of disease or fester'd ill,
Whose grief or *greenness* to another's eye
May seem unpossible of remedy,
I dare yet undertake it.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excused by the *greenness* of his youth, which took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's wife.
Sir P. Sidney.

Captain Browne was a tall, upright, florid man, a little on the shady side of life, but carrying his age with a cheerful *greenness*.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 50.

greenockite (grē'nok-īt), *n.* [After its discoverer, Lord *Greenock*, eldest son of Earl Cathcart.] Native cadmium sulphid, a rare mineral occurring in hemimorphic hexagonal crystals of a honey-yellow or orange-yellow color, and also as a pulverulent incrustation on sphalerite.

greenovite (grē'nō-vīt), *n.* [So called after George Bellas *Greenough*, an English geologist (died about 1855).] A manganesian variety of titanite or sphene having a rose-red color, found at St. Marcel in Piedmont.

greenroom (grēn'röm), *n.* [So called from having been originally painted or decorated in green.] **1.** A room near the stage in a theater, to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.

The Friday came; and for the first time in my life I found myself in the *greenroom* of a theatre—it was literally a green room, into which light was admitted by a thing like a cucumber-frame at one end of it. It was matted, and round the walls ran a bench covered with faded green stuff, whereupon the dramatis personæ deposited themselves until called to go on the stage; a looking-glass under the sky-light, and a large bottle of water and a tumbler on the chimney-piece, completed the furniture of this classic apartment.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. ii.

2. A room in a warehouse where new or green cloth is received from the weaving factory.—**3.** A room in a medical college where the faculty meet to hold examinations, etc. [Cant.]

green-rot (grēn'rot), *n.* A condition of wood in which the tissues have a characteristic verdigris-green color. A fungus, *Peziza æruginosa*, commonly accompanies it, but is not certainly known to be the cause.

green-salted (grēn'sâl″ted), *a.* Salted down without tanning: said of hides.

Green salted [hides] are those that have been salted and are thoroughly cured. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 55.

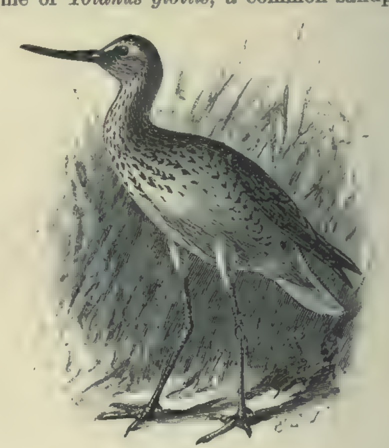
greensand (grēn'sand), *n.* A sandstone containing grains of glauconite, which impart to it a greenish hue. There are two sets of strata in England to which this name is applied; one is above the galt, the other below it. The greensand is also a formation of importance in the United States. It is extensively mined in New Jersey for fertilizing purposes, and commonly called *marl*. The glauconite is a silicate of iron and potash, and this mineral forms sometimes as much as 90 per cent. of the greensand, the rest being ordinary sand.

The chambers of the Foraminifera become filled by a green silicate of iron and alumina, which penetrates into even their finest tubuli, and takes exquisite and almost indestructible casts of their interior. The calcareous matter is then dissolved away, and the casts are left, constituting a fine dark sand, which, when crushed, leaves a greenish mark, and is known as *green-sand*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 81.

greensauce (grēn'sâs), *n.* **1.** The field-sorrel, *Rumex Acetosella*.—**2.** Sour dock or sorrel mixed with vinegar and sugar. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

green-sea (grēn'sē'), *n.* A mass of water shipped on a vessel's deck, so considerable as to present a greenish appearance.

greenshank (grēn'shangk), *n.* The popular name of *Totanus glottis*, a common sandpiper of Europe, related to the redshank, yellowshank, and other totanine birds: so called from the color of its legs. Also called *green-legged horseman*, *whistling snipe*, and *cinereous godwit*.



Greenshank (*Totanus glottis*).

greensick (grēn'sik), *a.* Affected by or having greensickness; chlorotic.

Those *greensick* lovers of chalk.
Mrs. Ritchie, Book of Sibyls.

greensickness (grēn'sik″nes), *n.* An anemic disease of young women, giving a greenish tinge to the complexion; chlorosis.

I'd have thee rise with the sun, walk, dance, or hunt, . . .
And thou shalt not, with eating chalk or coals,
Leather and oatmeal, and such other trash,
Fall into the *green-sickness*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, i. 1.

green-sloke (grēn'slōk), *n.* Same as *green-laver*.

green-snake (grēn'snāk), *n.* One of two different kinds of grass-snakes of the United States, of a bright-green color, uniform over all the upper parts (changing to bluish in spirits), and of very slender form: (*a*) *Liopeltis vernalis* (formerly *Chlorosoma* or *Cyclophis vernalis*), with smooth scales, inhabiting the Middle and Northern States; (*b*) *Cyclophis æstivus* (formerly *Leptophis æstivus*), with carinate scales, inhabiting the Middle and Southern States. They are both pretty creatures and quite harmless. See cut under *Cyclophis*.

green-stall (grēn'stâl), *n.* A stall on which greens are exposed for sale.

Green's theorem. See *theorem*.

greenstone (grēn'stōn), *n.* [First used in G. (*grünstein*): so called from a tinge of green in the color.] **1.** Any one of various rocks, of eruptive origin, in general older than the Tertiary, crystalline-granular in texture, and of a dark-greenish color. The essential ingredients of the rocks formerly classed under the name of *greenstone* are triclinic feldspar and hornblende, with which are associated various other minerals in greater or less quantity, and especially chlorite, mica, magnetite, and apatite. The name is abandoned by some lithologists, but retained by many geologists as a convenient designation for those older eruptive rocks which have undergone so much alteration that their original character is in a measure lost, and cannot be made out except with the aid of the microscope, and not always with that help. The most important of these changes seems to be that the original augite has been converted into hornblende, while a still more advanced stage of alteration is indicated by the presence of chlorite, mica, and other minerals, the predominating color of which is greenish, and to this peculiarity the rock owes its name. While there can be little doubt that many of the so-called greenstones, or melaphyres and diorites, as rocks of this class have of later years been often designated, are altered basalts, there is far from being a general agreement among lithologists as to the proper limitation of these names. See *basalt, diorite, melaphyre, trap.*

2. A very hard and close-textured stone used for putting the last edge on lancets and other delicate surgical instruments, etc.

A hone for sharpening arms, made of a *greenstone* mounted in gold, was found near the principal figure.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 379.

Cutlers' greenstone. See def. 2.—**Greenstone trachyte.** See *propylite.*

greensward (grēn'swârd), *n.* [= Dan. *grönsvard.*] Turf green with grass.

When you see men ploughing up heath-ground, or sandy ground, or *greenswards*, then follow the plough.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 185.

Dear is the forest frowning o'er his head,
And dear the velvet *green-sward* to his tread.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

greenth (grēnth), *n.* [< *green*^{1} + *-th*, as in *warmth*, etc.] The quality of being green, especially with growing plants; greenness; verdure. [Rare.]

I found my garden brown and bare, but these rains have recovered the *greenth*. *Walpole*, Letters, I. 304.

The mellow darkness of its conical roof . . . making an agreeable object either amidst the gleams and *greenth* of summer or the low-hanging clouds and snowy branches of winter. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxx.

greenwax (grēn'waks), *n.* [ME. *grene wax:* the papers in such proceedings used to be sealed with green wax.] In the former English Court of Exchequer, an estreat of fine, amercement, etc., delivered for levy to a sheriff under the seal of the court impressed upon green wax.

greenweed (grēn'wēd), *n.* Same as *greenbroom.*

Yellowes and greenes are colours of small prices in this realme, by reason that Olde and *Greenweed* wherewith they be died be naturall here. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 163.

greenwing (grēn'wing), *n.* The green-winged teal, a duck, *Querquedula crecca* of Europe, or *Q. carolinensis* of America: so called from the bright glossy-green speculum. The latter species is also locally called *American, least green-winged*, or *red-headed teal, mud-teal*, or *winter teal.*

greenwithe (grēn'wiᴛʜ), *n.* The *Vanilla claviculata*, a climbing orchid of Jamaica, with a long terete stem.

greenwood (grēn'wůd), *n.* [< ME. *grene wood, greene wode.*] 1. A wood or forest when green, as in summer.

Now she must to the *grenewood* gang,
To pu' the nuts in *grenewood* hang.
Lord Dingwall (Child's Ballads, I. 288).

Merry it is in the good *green wood*,
When the mavis and merle are singing.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 12.

2. Wood which has acquired a green tint under the pathological influence of the fungus *Peziza.*

greeny (grē'ni), *a.* [< *green*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Greenish; having a green hue.

Great, *greeny*, dark masses of colour — solemn feeling of the freshness and depth of nature. *Ruskin.*

greeny (grē'ni), *n.*; pl. *greenies* (-niz). [Dim. of *green*^{1}.] 1. A greenhorn; a simpleton. [Colloq.]

I asked Jim Smith where his place was. . . . Jim said I was a *greeny*, . . . [and] that he had a lot of houses.
Congregationalist, April 7, 1887.

2. A freshman. [Colloq.]

He was entered among the *Greenies* of this famous University [Leyden]. *Southey*, The Doctor, ch. l.

3. Same as *greenfinch*, 1. Also spelled *greeney.*

greepe†, *n.* A variant of *grip*^{1}, *gripe*^{1}.

grees†, *n.* See *gree*^{1} and *greese*^{2}.

greese^1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grease.*

greese^2†, *n.* [Also *grees, greeze, greece, greise, griece, grieze, grise, grice, grize*, < ME. *greese, greece, grese, grece, grees*, etc., stairs, steps, orig. pl. of *gree*^{1}, a step, but later applied (like the equiv. *stairs*) to the whole flight of steps taken together, and used as a singular, with a new pl. *greeses:* see *gree*^{1}.] 1. A flight of steps; a staircase; also, a step.

A fayr mynstyr men may ther se,
Nyne and twenty *greeys* ther be.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 114.

The top of the ladder, or first *greese*, is this.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The king . . . hath a most braue and sumptuous pallace, . . . & it hath most high *greeses* & stayers to ascend vp to the roomes therin contained.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 57.

The Lord Archbishop upon the *greese* of the quire made a long oration. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

They [men] go up into the upper Stories by *Greeses* and Winding-stairs. *Comenius*, Visible World, p. 102.

2. A degree.

If one be [a flatterer],
So are they all; for every *grize* of fortune
Is smooth'd by that below. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

Jailer. They are famed to be a pair of absolute men.
Daugh. By my troth, I think Fame but stammers 'em; they stand a *greise* above the reach of report.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 1.

greese^3†, *a.* A variant of *grise*^{4}.

To the North parte of that countrey are the places where they haue their furres, as Sables, marterns, *greesse* Beuers.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 237.

greeshoch (grē'shoċh), *n.* Same as *grieshoch.*

greesing (grē'sing), *n.* [Also *griesing, gressing;* still in dial. use, in various forms, *greesen, grissen*, and perversely *Grecian*, usually in pl.; < *greese*^{2} + *-ing*^{1}.] A step; usually in the plural, steps or stairs. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

It is no time now to shew any miracles; there is another way to goe downe [from the pinnacle of the temple], by *greesings.* *Latimer*, Sermons, fol. 72 b.

There is a flight of stone stairs on the hill at Lincoln called there the *Grecian* stairs, a strange corruption.
Halliwell.

greet^1 (grēt), *v.* [< ME. *greten*, < AS. *grētan* = OS. *grōtian* = OFries. *grēta* = D. *groeten* = MLG. *groten, gruten* = OHG. *gruozen*, MHG. *grüezen*, G. *grüssen*, greet; not in Scand. or Goth.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To address formally, as on meeting or in writing or sending a letter or message; give or send salutations to; accost; salute; hail.

There Gabrielle *grette* our Lady, seyenge, . . . Heyl fulle of Grace, oure Lord is with the.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

And the birds on every tree
Greete this morne with melodie.
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe.

2†. To congratulate.

Then to him came fayrest Florimell,
And goodly gan to *greet* his brave emprise.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 15.

II. *intrans.* To salute on meeting.

There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace. *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

Passion-pale they met
And *greeted.* *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

greet^1†, *n.* [< ME. *grete* = D. *groet* = MLG. *grōt, grūt*, m., *grote*, f., = OHG. *gruoz*, MHG. *gruoz*, m., *gruoze*, f., G. *gruss*, a greeting, salute; from the verb.] A greeting.

O then, sweet sonne, I'd ne're disjoyn'd have been
From thy sweet *greets.* *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632).

greet^2 (grēt), *v. i.* [Sc. also *greit;* < ME. *greten*, < AS. *grǣtan, grētan* = Icel. *grāta* = Sw. *gråta* = Dan. *græde* = Goth. *grētan*, weep.] To weep; cry. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

"Bi Goddez self," quoth Gawayn,
"I wyl nauther *grete* ne grone."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2157.

For wante of it I grone and *grete.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4116.

Sae loud's he heard his young son *greet*,
But and his lady mane.
Sweet Willie (Child's Ballads, II. 94).

greet^2 (grēt), *n.* [< ME. *grete*, weeping; from the verb. Cf. ME. *grot*, < Icel. *grātr* = Sw. *gråt* = Dan. *graad* = Goth. *grēts*, weeping.] Weeping; crying; a cry; complaint. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Thare saw he als with huge *grete* and murning,
In middil erd [earth] oft menit, thir Troyanis
Duryng the sege that into batale slane is.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 180.

greet^3 (grēt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *grit*^{1}.

greet^4 (grēt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *grit*^{2}.

greeter (grē'tėr), *n.* One who greets.

greeting^1 (grē'ting), *n.* [< ME. *gretinge*, < AS. *grēting*, **grētung*, verbal n. of *grētan*, greet: see *greet*^{1}.] Salutation at meeting or in opening communication by letter or message; formal address; a form used in accosting or addressing.

[William] went a-ȝen themperour with wel glade chere.
A gay *greting* was ther gret wan thei to-gedir met.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4883.

You are come in very happy time
To bear my *greeting* to the senators.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

Molly sends *Greeting*, so do I, Sir,
Send a good Coat, that's all, good by, Sir.
Prior, The Mice.

Greeting or salutation of our lady†, the Annunciation. =**Syn.** *Salute*, etc. See *salutation.*

greeting^2 (grē'ting), *n.* [< ME. *gretynge;* verbal n. of *greet*^{2}, *v.*] Weeping; crying. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Noghte in wantone joyeynge, bot in bytter *gretynge.*
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

O what means a' this *greeting?*
I'm sure it's nae for me;
For I'm come this day to Edinburgh town,
Weel wedded for to be.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 124).

greeting-house† (grē'ting-hous), *n.* A reception-room next to the porch or proaulion in ancient churches and convents: probably identical with the *sacrarium*, or vestry where the vessels for use in the church were kept.

greeve^1 (grēv), *n.* [Also written *greave, grieve;* < ME. *gryve, grayve*, once *grafe*, a steward, reeve, not from AS. *gerēfa* (> E. *reeve*^{1}, q. v.), but of Scand. origin, < Icel. *greifi* = Sw. *grefve* = Dan. *greve*, a steward, etc.; but the Scand. words are themselves prob. of LG. or HG. origin: see *grave*^{5}.] A reeve; a steward. [Scotch and Old Eng.]

Of the resayuer he shalle resayue,
Alle that is gedurt of baylé and *grayue.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 318.

greeve^2†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *grieve*^{1}.

greeves†, *n.* An old plural of *grief.*

greeveship (grēv'ship), *n.* [< *greeve*^{1} + *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a greeve.

To the bailiwicks succeeded *greaveships*, equivalent to constablewicks, where officers termed greaves alternately served for the collection of the ancient parish proportion of the county rate. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 680.

greeze†, *n.* Same as *greese*^{2}.

greffe (gref), *n.* [F.: see *graff*^{2}.] 1. A stylus. See *pointel.*—2. In *French law*, the registry; the clerk's office.

greffier (gref'iėr), *n.* [F.: see *graffer*^{2}.] A registrar or recorder; a clerk; in *French law*, a prothonotary. [Used only in connection with French subjects.]

One thing I may not omit, without sinful oversight; short, but memorable story, which the *grephier* of that towne (though of different religion) reported to more eares than ours. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, i. 5.

The Duke of Orleans, Monsieur the Prince, and the Superintendents deliver them to the *Greffier* or clerk.
Evelyn, State of France.

greft†, *v.* An obsolete form of *graft*^{2}.

gregal (grē'gal), *a.* [< L. *grex* (*greg-*), a flock, + *-al.*] Pertaining to a flock. *Bailey.*

gregarian (grę̄-gā'ri-an), *a.* [As *gregari-ous* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a herd; gregarious; specifically, belonging to the herd or common sort; ordinary. [Rare.]

The *gregarian* soldiers and gross of the army is well affected to him. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 1.

gregarianism (grē-gā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *gregarian* + *-ism.*] The practice of gathering or living in flocks or companies.

This tendency to *gregarianism* is nowhere more manifest. *Truth*, Oct. 13, 1881.

Gregarina (greg-a-rī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *gregarius*, gregarious, + *-ina.*] 1. The typical genus of the *Gregarinidæ*. *G. gigantea*, the gregarine of the lobster, attains a length of two thirds of an inch.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *gregarinæ* (-nē).] One of the *Gregarinidæ;* a gregarine.

The *gregarinæ* have a peculiar mode of multiplication, sometimes preceded by a process which resembles conjugation. A single *gregarina* (or two which have become applied together) surrounds itself with a structureless cyst. The nucleus disappears, and the protoplasm breaks up . . . into small bodies, each of which acquires a spindle-shaped case, and is known as a pseudo-navicella. On the bursting of the cyst these bodies are set free, and . . . the contained protoplasm escapes as a small active body like a Protamœba. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 87.

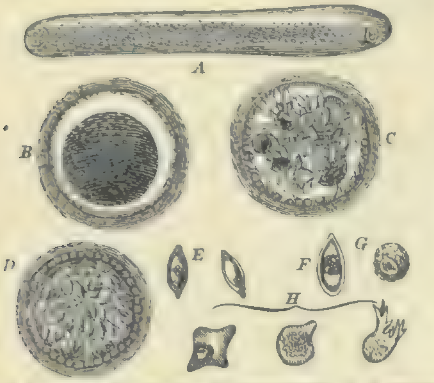
gregarine (greg'a-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *gregarina.*] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of a gregarina; pertaining to the *Gregarinidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Gregarinidæ.*

gregarinid (grę̄-gar'i-nid), *n.* One of the *Gregarinidæ;* a gregarine.

Gregarinida (greg-a-rin'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gregarina* + *-ida.*] The *Gregarinidæ*, in the widest sense, as a class of protozoans, divided into *Monocystidea* or simple-celled gregarines, and *Dicystidea* or septate gregarines: nearly synonymous with *Sporozoa* (which see). See *Gregarinidæ, Gregarinidea.* Also called *Cytozoa.*

Gregarinidæ (greg-a-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gregarina* + *-idæ.*] A family or other major group of endoplastic protozoans, having spheroidal, ovoid, or elongated bodies, sometimes with a segmental constriction, and occasionally one end of the body beaked with an epimerite bearing curved horny spines. They have no pseudopodia in the adult state, the body ordinarily presenting a dense cortical layer or ectosarc, and a more fluidic inner substance or endosarc containing an endoplast, but no contractile vacuole. Changes of form are effected by a power of contractility, and the animals are nourished by absorption of nutriment already prepared in the bodies of the animals in which they are parasitic, as insects, worms, and crustaceans. Reproduction is effected, with or without conjugation, by a process of sporation in which an encysted individual becomes filled with a mass of peculiar bodies known as *pseudo-navicellæ*, which discharge amœbiform contents sometimes called *flagellulæ* or *drepanidia*. All *Gregarinidæ* are parasites, but none, as far as known, infest vertebrates. The family name applies—(1) to all gregarines; (2) especially to the septate gregarines, for which *Dicystidæ* is also used. Numerous genera have been proposed, but few can be considered established, as *Monocystis* of the single-celled division, with *Gregarina* proper and *Hoplorhynchus* of the septate division. These two divisions correspond, respectively, to *Monocystidea* or *Haplocyta*, and to *Dicystidea* or *Septata*, when the family is ranked as a class or subclass named *Gregarinida* or *Gregarinidea*.



A, Gregarina of Earthworm; *B*, same encysted; *C*, *D*, contents divided into pseudo-navicellæ; *E*, *F*, free pseudo-navicellæ; *G*, *H*, their free amœbiform contents. (Highly magnified.)

Gregarinidea (greg″ạ-ri-nid′ẹ̄-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gregarina* + *-idea*.] The *Gregarinidæ*, in the widest sense, regarded as a subclass of *Sporozoa*, divided into *Haplocyta* and *Septata*, or simple-celled and septate gregarines. See *Gregarinida*, *Gregarinidæ*.

gregarious (grẹ̄-gā′ri-us), *a.* [= F. *grégaire* = Sp. It. *gregario*, gregarious, < L. *gregarius*, of a flock, common, < *grex* (*greg-*), a flock, herd, drove, swarm; supposed to be redupl. from the root seen in Gr. *ἀγείρειν*, collect, assemble: see *agora*.] **1.** Disposed to live in flocks or herds; inclined to gather in companies; not preferring solitude or restricted companionship: as, cattle and sheep are *gregarious* animals; men are naturally *gregarious*.

> No birds of prey are *gregarious*.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

> Man, a *gregarious* creature, loves to fly
> Where he the trackings of the herd can spy.
> *Crabbe*, The Borough.

> Hating the lonely crowd where we *gregarious* men
> Lead lonely lives. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

2. In *bot.*, growing in open clusters, not matted together.

gregariously (grẹ̄-gā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a gregarious manner; in a herd, flock, or company.

gregariousness (grẹ̄-gā′ri-us-nes), *n.* The character of being gregarious, or of living in flocks or herds; disposition to herd or associate together.

> Many mammals are gregarious, and *gregariousness* implies incipient power of combination and of mutual protection. But *gregariousness* differs from sociality by the absence of definitive family relationships, except during the brief and intermittent periods in which there are helpless offspring to be protected.
> *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., ii. 341.

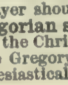
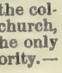
grege^1†, **gregge**†, *v. t.* See *gredge*.

grege^2 (grej), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *grége*, only in *soie grége*, raw silk, < It. (*seta*) *greggia*, raw (silk): *greggia*, fem. of *greggio*, rough, raw; origin uncertain.] **I.** *a.* Raw: only in the term *grege silk*.

II. *n.* Raw silk: a trade-name.

> Fine *greges* are becoming more and more reduced.
> *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. liii. (1885), p. 128.

grego†, **greggo**† (greg′ō), *n.* [Also *grecco*, *griego*; < Sp. *Griego*, *Greco*, Pg. *Grego*, It. *Greco*, Greek: see *Greek*, and cf. *gregs*.] A short jacket or cloak made of thick coarse cloth with a hood attached, worn by the Greeks and others in the Levant.

Gregorian (grẹ̄-gō′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *grégorien* = Sp. Pg. It. *gregoriano* (cf. D. *gregoriaansch* = G. *gregorianisch* = Dan. Sw. *gregoriansk*), < LL. *Gregorius*, < Gr. Γρηγόριος, Gregory, a proper name (equiv. to L. *Vigilantius*), lit. 'wakeful,' < *γρηγορεῖν*, a later present formed from *ἐγρήγορα*, used as pres. intr., wake, second perf. of *ἐγείρειν*, waken, arouse.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to one of several persons—popes and others—named Gregory; especially, pertaining to Pope Gregory I., the Great (A. D. 590–604), or to Pope Gregory XIII. (1572–85).—**Gregorian calendar.** See *calendar*.—**Gregorian chant**, a melody in the Gregorian style.—**Gregorian Church**, the original Armenian Church. See *Armenian*.—**Gregorian code.** See *code*.—**Gregorian epact.** See *epact*.—**Gregorian epoch**, the time from which the Gregorian calendar or computation dates—that is, the year 1582.—**Gregorian mode.** See *mode*.—**Gregorian music**, music in the Gregorian style, the peculiar style of the Roman Catholic Church and of other ritualistic churches. See *music*.—**Gregorian Sacramentary**, a form of the Roman Sacramentary attributed to Pope Gregory the Great. Gregory is said to have rearranged the Gelasian Sacramentary (see *Gelasian*), and made some alterations and additions, inserting a short passage ("Diesque nostros" to "numerari") in the paragraph "Hanc igitur" of the canon, and transferring the paternoster to a position immediately succeeding the canon; the older usage being, as in the Ambrosian and Mozarabic rite, that the Lord's Prayer should follow instead of precede the fraction.—**Gregorian song**, the collective name of the ritual music of the Christian church, as collected and arranged by Pope Gregory I.: the only form of music established by ecclesiastical authority.—**Gregorian staff**, in *musical notation*, the staff used for Gregorian music, consisting of four lines, with a C clef, variously placed: as,  or  —**Gregorian telescope**, the earliest form of the reflecting telescope, invented by James Gregory (1638–75), professor of mathematics in the University of St. Andrews, and afterward of Edinburgh, Scotland.—**Gregorian tone**, a melody in the Gregorian style.—**Gregorian year**, a year of the Gregorian calendar.

II. *n.* **1.** One of a club or brotherhood somewhat similar to the Freemasons, which existed in England in the early part of the eighteenth century. See *Gormogon*.

> Let Poets and Historians
> Record the brave *Gregorians*,
> In long and lasting lays. *Carey.*

2. A kind of wig worn in the seventeenth century: so named, it is said, from the inventor, one Gregory, a barber in the Strand, London. *Fairholt.*

> Pulling a little downe his *Gregorian*, which was displac't a little by hastie taking off his bever.
> *Honest Ghost* (1658), p. 46.

gregs†, *n. pl.* [< F. *grègues*, breeches: see *grego* and *galligaskins*.] Same as *galligaskins*, 1. *Cotgrave.*

> His breeches . . . were not deep and large enough, but round strait cannioned *gregs*.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 6.

greisen (grī′sn), *n.* [G. *greissen*, cleave, split.] A rock of the granitic family, having a crystalline-granular texture, and chiefly made up of quartz and mica. Its relations to granite are such as to lead lithologists to believe that it is an altered form of that rock, in which the feldspar has been replaced by quartz, at the same time that various accessory minerals, very characteristic of the greisen, have made their appearance. These accessory minerals are topaz, fluor-spar, rutile, tourmaline, and others, and especially cassiterite (oxid of tin), which is almost invariably found associated with this rock. Greisen is a very characteristic rock of the Erzgebirge and of its tin-mines. See *granite*.

greit (grēt), *v. i.* A Scotch spelling of *greet*^{2}.

greith†, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *graith*.

grelot (grā-lō′), *n.* [F., a bell.] A small globular bell; a sleigh-bell.

> Round their waists they [devils in a Christmas mystery] wore belts hung with *grelots* and bells.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 78.

grem†, **greme**†, *n.* and *v.* See *gram*^{1}, *grame*.

gremial (grē′mi-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *grémial* (= OF. *gremial* = Sp. Pg. *gremial*, a lap-cloth; cf. It. *grembiale*, apron), < LL. *gremialis*, lit. of the bosom or lap, but applied to trees or shrubs growing in a cluster from the stump (ML. neut. *gremiale*, a lap-cloth), < *gremium* (> It. *gremio*, also *grembo* = Sp. Pg. *gremio*), the lap, bosom.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the lap or bosom. *Bailey.* [Rare.]—**2.** Interior; pertaining to the internal affairs of a corporation or society, or confined to its members. [Rare.]

> It was the rule for the prior to be elected from among the inmates of the monastery; in other words, the election was to be "*gremial*."
> *Smith and Cheetham*, Dict. Christ. Antiq., II. 1712.

II. *n.* **1**†. A bosom friend; a confidant. *Imp. Dict.*—**2**†. One who is receiving nurture or education; specifically, a resident at a university.

> A great Prelate in the Church did bear him no great good-will for mutual animosities betwixt them, whilest *Gremials* in the University. *Fuller*, Worthies, I. 509, Kent.

> If he be master of arts, and not a *gremial*, he may take the degree of D.D. per saltem.
> *Wall*, Senate House Ceremonies (1798), p. 121.

3. *Eccles.*, a piece of cloth, originally a towel of fine linen, later a piece of silk or damask and often adorned with gold or silver lace, placed on the lap of a bishop, during mass or ordination, to protect his vestments from the consecrated oil. A similar vestment used by the Pope is called a *subcinctorium*.

gremiale (grē-mi-ā′lē), *n.*; pl. *gremialia* (-li-ä̤). [ML.: see *gremial*.] Same as *gremial*, 3.

> The lap-cloth, which, under the name of *gremiale*, is still employed in our ritual, though its use be limited to the bishop, who has it spread out over his knees while he is seated at High Mass. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 409.

grent†, *v.* A variant of *grin*^{1}. *Rom. of the Rose.*

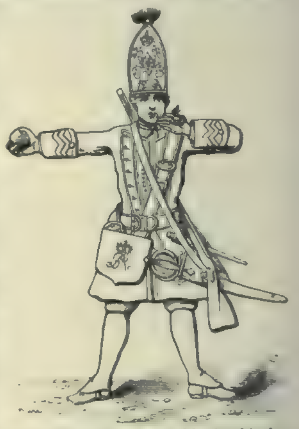
grenade (grẹ̄-nād′), *n.* [Formerly sometimes *granade* (also *grenado*, *granado*, after the Sp. form); < OF. *grenade*, a ball of wildfire, F. *grenade*, a grenade, < Sp. Pg. *granada* = It. *granata* (> D. *granaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *granat*), a grenade (cf. OF. (*pome*) *grenate*, *grenade*, etc., F. *grenade* = Sp. Pg. *granada*, f., = It. *granato*, m., a pomegranate), lit. something containing grains or seeds, from the adj., Sp. Pg. *granado* = It. *granato*, < L. *granatus*, grained, containing seeds or grains, < *granum*, grain, seed: see *grain*^{1}. Cf. *granate*, *garnet*^{1}, *granite*, and *pomegranate*.] An explosive missile of any kind, usually smaller than a bomb or bombshell, and not discharged from a cannon, but thrown by hand or by a shovel or fork. Grenades have been made of glass, wood, bronze or gun-metal, and many other materials, even paper, and of many different forms, even cubical, a form which has the advantage that the grenades until thrown can rest securely on the edge of a rampart or a vessel's gunwale, etc.; but the more modern practice is to use cast-iron and the spherical form only. See *hand-grenade*.

> Dined at Sr Philip Warwick's; thence to Court, where I had discourse with the King about an invention of glasse *granados*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 4, 1664.

> On this answer, the French began to cast *grenades* into the fort, and had succeeded in producing considerable effect, when the two mortars which they used, being of wood, bursted, and wounded those who worked them.
> *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 446.

Rampart-grenade, a grenade used by the defenders of a besieged place when the besieger is near the rampart. It is thrown from the parapet or rolled down the outer slope of the rampart.

grenadier (gren-ạ-dēr′), *n.* [Also formerly *granadier*; = D. G. Sw. *grenadier* = Dan. *grenader*, < F. *grenadier*, < Sp. *granadero* = Pg. *granadeiro* = It. *granatiere*, < Sp. *granada*, It. *granata*, a grenade: see *grenade*.] **1.** Originally, a soldier who threw hand-grenades. Soldiers of long service and acknowledged bravery were selected for this duty. They were the foremost in assaults. At first there were only a few grenadiers in each regiment, but companies of grenadiers were formed in France in 1670, and in England a few years later. When hand-grenades went out of general use, the name was still retained for the company, the members of which were of great stature and were distinguished by a particular uniform, as for instance the high bearskin cap. In the British and French armies the grenadier company was the first of each battalion. Now the companies of a battalion or a regiment are equalized in size and other matters, and the title in the British army remains only to the regiment of Grenadier Guards.



British Grenadier of 1745, blowing his fuse to light a grenade.

> We will not go like to dragoons,
> Nor yet will we like *grenadiers*.
> *Billie Archie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 94).

> Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers call'd *Granadiers*, who were dextrous in flinging hand granados, every one having a pouch full.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, June 29, 1678.

2. A South African weaver-bird, *Ploceus* (*Pyromelana*) *oryx*: so called from its brilliant red and black plumage.—**3.** A fish, *Macrurus fabricii* or *M. rupestris*, found in deep water of the North Atlantic. Also called *rattail*.—**4.** *pl.* The family *Macruridæ*.

grenadilla (gren-ạ-dil′ä̤), *n.* Same as *granadilla*.

grenadin (gren′ä̤-din), *n.* [< F. *grenade*, a pomegranate (see *grenade*), + *-in*^{2}.] A coal-tar color, containing impure magenta, obtained as a by-product from the mother-liquors in the manufacture of magenta.

grenadine (gren-a̤-dēn′), *n.* [< F. *grenadine*, f., grenadine (cf. *grenadin*, m., a small fricandeau), dim. of *grenade*, a pomegranate, grenade: see *grenade*.] A thin fabric of silk, or of silk and wool, sometimes in meshes or openwork, resembling barege.—**Grenadine crepon**, a thin material made wholly of wool, transparent, but having a kind of check pattern made of coarser threads or cords. It is used for women's summer dresses.

grenado†, *n.* See *grenade*.

grenaquin†, *n.* Same as *cranequin*.

grenat, grenate (gren′at, -āt), *n.* [< F. *grenat*, garnet: see *garnet*^{1}.] **1**†. Same as *garnet*^{1}.—**2.** A coal-tar color formerly used for dyeing wool or silk brown. It is the potassium or ammonium salt of isopurpuric acid. See *grenate brown*, under *brown*.

grenatiform (gre-nat′i-fôrm), *a.* [< F. *grenat*, garnet, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or constitution of grenatite.

grenatite (gren′a̤-tīt), *n.* [< F. *grenat*, garnet (see *garnet*^{1}), + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *staurolite*. Also *granatite*.

grenehed†, *n.* A Middle English form of *greenhead*^{2}.

Grenet cell. See *cell*, 8.

gres†, *n.* An obsolete form of *grass*. *Chaucer*.

grès (grā), *n.* [F.: see *grail*^{3}.] Grit; sandstone; stoneware.

> The vase portrayed on the opposite page, the body of the object being of *grès*, and the ornamentation in red engobe and green and white porcelain paste.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 660.

Grès de Flandres, the fine stoneware of Germany made at Cologne and other places on or near the Rhine. As modern research has proved that this ware was especially made in Germany, the term *grès-cérame* has been introduced to replace the old name.

grese^1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *grease*. *Chaucer*.

grese^2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *greese*^{2}.

Greshamist (gresh′am-ist), *n.* [< *Gresham* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A fellow of Gresham College in London (founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in the sixteenth century), or of the Royal Society of London in its early days, from its meeting in Gresham College.

> There were some of our *Greshamists* who thought one or other of the two former comets might be seen again after some time. *Oldenburg*, To Boyle, Aug. 29, 1665.

gressam†, *n.* Same as *gersome*.

gressible† (gres′i-bl), *a.* [< L. *gressus*, pp. of *gradi*, walk, go: see *grade*^{1}.] Able to walk.

gressing†, *n.* See *greesing*.

gressom†, *n.* Same as *gersome*.

Gressoria (gre-sō′ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gressorius*: see *gressorious*.] A suborder of orthopterous insects, having the body long and slender, with slim legs, the posterior femora of which are not thickened, and the head exserted. It contains the curious insects known as *walking-sticks*, *walking-leaves*, *praying-mantes*, *praying-mantids*, *soothsayers*, *specters*, *rearhorses*, *racehorses*, and *camel-insects*. There are two very distinct families, the *Mantidæ* and the *Phasmidæ*.

gressorial (gre-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< *gressori-ous* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, adapted for walking; formed for or having the habit of walking; ambulatory; specifically, in *entom.*, of or pertaining to the *Gressoria*: as, *gressorial* feet; *gressorial* birds; *gressorial* insects.

gressorious (gre-sō′ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *gressorius*, < L. as if **gressor*, a walker, < *gradi*, pp. *gressus*, walk: see *grade*^{1}.] In *entom.*, same as *gressorial*.

gressum†, *n.* Same as *gersome*.

grete^1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *greet*^{1}. *Chaucer*.

grete^2†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *greet*^{2}.

grete^3†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *great*. *Chaucer*.

gretty†, *a.* An obsolete form of *gritty*.

greut, *n.* See *grewt*.

greve^1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *greeve*^{1}.

greve^2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *greave*^{2}.

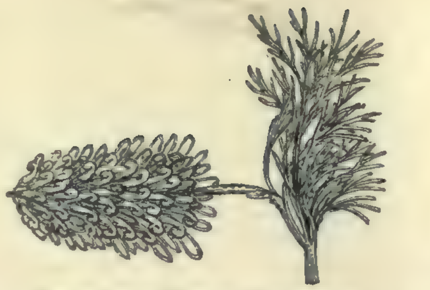
greve^3†, *n.* A Middle English form of *greave*^{3}.

Grevillea (grẹ-vil′ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after Robert Kaye *Greville*, a British botanist (died 1866).] A large genus of *Proteaceæ*, trees or shrubs of Australia and Tasmania, very variable in habit and foliage. The inflorescence is often very showy, and several species have been cultivated as greenhouse-plants. The silky oak, *G. robusta*, is a large tree with beautifully marked wood which is used for cabinet-work and largely for staves for tallow-casks. See cut in next column.

grew^1 (grö). Preterit of *grow*.

grew^2 (grö), *v.* Another spelling of *grue*.

Grew^3†, *n.* [< ME. *Grew*, *Greu*, *Griewe*, < OF. *grieu*, *griu*, *greu*, *gru*, *gri*, Greek, a Greek: see *Greek*.] **1.** A Greek.—**2.** The Greek language.



Flowering Branch of *Grevillea Thelemanniana*.

> He caste vp his yie vpon the halle dore and saugh the letteres that Merlin hadde writen in *griewe*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 437.

> Affore that tyme all spak Hebrew,
> Than sum began for to speik *Grew*.
> *Sir D. Lyndsay.*

grew^4, **grewan** (grö, grö′a̤n), *n.* [Also *gru*: see *greyhound*.] Same as *greyhound*. [Scotch.]

grewhound†, *n.* See *greyhound*.

Grewia (grö′i-ạ̈) *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Nehemiah *Grew* (1628–1711), an English naturalist and one of the earliest writers on vegetable anatomy.] A tiliaceous genus of trees and shrubs, found in the warmer parts of the old world, and including about 60 species. Most of them have a fibrous inner bark, used in some cases for making nets, rope, etc. The dhamnoo of India, *G. elastica*, and the *G. occidentalis* of South Africa furnish a very strong and elastic wood. *G. Asiatica* and *G. sapida* are cultivated in India for their fruits, which are pleasantly acid and are used for flavoring sherbets.

grewnd†, *n.* A contracted form of *grewhound*.

grewsome, grewsomeness. See *gruesome*, *gruesomeness*.

grewt (gröt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A miners' name for earth of a different color from the rest found on the banks of rivers in searching for mines. Also spelled *greut*.

grey, greybeard, etc. See *gray*, etc.

greyhound (grā′hound), *n.* [Less commonly *grayhound*; < ME. *greyhound*, *grayhund*, *graihond*, *grehound*, *grewhound*, *grewhond*, *greahund*, *gryhond*, *grihond* (once corruptly *grifhound* (cf. OD. *grijphund*), as if 'gripe-hound,' and once *gresehownd*: see below), < AS. *grīghund* (found only once, in a gloss, = Icel. *greyhundr*, a greyhound), < **grig* (not found alone) (= Icel. *grey*, a greyhound; cf. *grey-baka*, a bitch, *grey-karl*, a dogged churl, etc.) + *hund*, hound. The Sc. forms *grew*, *grewan*, and the ME. *grewhound* and *gresehownd*, appear to be accom. to the ME. *Grew*, Greek, *Grese*, *Grece*, Greece (cf. Sp. *galgo*, greyhound, lit. 'Gallic'), while the ordinary spelling and the Sc. equiv. *gray dog* suggest a connection with the color *gray*; but the real origin of the first element is unknown. Cf. Gael. Ir. *grech*, a hound.] **1.** A tall, very slender, fleet dog, kept for the chase, remarkable for the symmetrical strength and beauty of its form, its keen sight, and its great fleetness. There are many subvarieties of the greyhound, from the Irish greyhound and Highland breed to the smooth-haired English breeds and the Italian greyhound. It is one of the oldest varieties of the dog known, being figured on Egyptian monuments. It is supposed to be the gazehound of old English writers.

> *Greyhoundes* [var. *grehoundes*] he hadde as swift as fowel in flight. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 190.

> Thy *greyhounds* are as swift
> As breathed stags, ay, fleeter than the roe.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.

2. Figuratively, a fast-sailing ship, especially an ocean passenger-steamship.

> They [ships] are built in the strongest possible manner for such constructions, and are so swift of foot as to have already become formidable rivals to the English *greyhounds*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 2.

Grias (grī′as), *n.* [NL.] A myrtaceous genus of two or three species, tall trees, natives of tropical America. The fruit of *G. cauliflora*, of Jamaica, known as the *anchovy-pear*, is a russet-brown drupe, which is pickled like the mango. The large glossy leaves are borne in plume-like clusters at the ends of the branches, rendering the tree very ornamental.

gribble^1 (grib′l), *n.* [E. dial.] A shoot from a tree; a short cutting.

gribble^2 (grib′l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small isopod crustacean, *Limnoria terebrans*, belonging to the family *Asellidæ*. It is a little creature like a wood-louse, capable of rolling itself up into a ball, and is very destructive to submerged timber, into which it bores. The term extends to some related forms.

grice^1†, *n.* See *grise*^{2}.

grice^2†, *n.* See *greese*^{2}.

grice^3†, *a.* and *n.* See *grise*^{4}.

grid (grid), *n.* [Shortened from *griddle* or *gridiron*.] **1.** A grating or openwork cover for a vault or a sewer; a guard to cover parts of machinery, etc.; a grating of bars; a gridiron.

> Finally, over the whole are spread iron *grids*, so as to present flat surfaces, from which the lime mud, when well washed and drained, can be readily removed.
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 54.

> The doors should be provided with a sliding or revolving *grid*, for admitting air above the fire.
> *R. Wilson*, Steam Boilers, p. 152.

> It is an advantage . . . to have an arrangement of *grids* under the beds [in a hospital] communicating directly with the outside, . . . so as to sweep away any air stagnating under the beds.
> *J. Constantine*, Pract. Ventilation, p. 24.

2. A heavy framing of timbers used to support a ship in a dock.

> When the *grid* is in place the press-head can be lowered. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8951.

3. In *elect.*, a zinc element in a primary battery, shaped like a grating or gridiron; the lead plate of a secondary or storage battery, consisting of a framework of bars crossing one another at right angles, into the openings of which the active matter of the plate is forced; also, a grating of ebonite used to prevent contact between battery-plates.—**Fork-and-grid stop-motion**, in *weaving*. See *stop-motion*.

griddle (grid′l), *n.* [North. E. and Sc. transposed *girdle*; < ME. *gridel*, *gridele*, *gredil*, *gredel*, a griddle, a gridiron (appearing also in the accom. forms *gridire*, *gredire*, *grydyrne*, *gredirne*, etc., E. *gridiron*, q. v.), < W. *gredyll*, *greidell*, *gradell*, OW. *gratell*, a griddle, a grate, = Ir. *greideil*, *greideal*, a griddle, gridiron, = OF. *graïlle*, *graille*, *grele*, F. *grille*, f., a grate, a grating; cf. OF. *graïl*, m., F. *gril*, m. (> E. *grill*^{2}), a gridiron, = It. *gradella*, a fish-basket, hurdle, < L. *craticula*, f., ML. sometimes *graticula*, f., and *craticulus*, m., a gridiron, dim. of *cratis*, a hurdle, wickerwork: see *grill*^{2}, *gridiron* (doublets of *griddle*), *grate*^{2}, *crate*, *hurdle*. The Celtic forms are from the L., but appear to be accom. to W. *greidio*, scorch, singe, Ir. *greadaim*, I scorch, parch, burn, Gael. *gread*, scorch, burn. The Sw. *grädda*, bake, is perhaps of Celtic origin.] **1.** A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish: same as *gridiron*, 1. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

> Seint Lorens also itholede [*tholed*, suffered] thet te *gredil* hef him upwardes mid berninde gleden.
> *Ancren Riwle*, p. 122.

2. A broad disk or shallow pan of iron, used chiefly for cooking thin cakes over a fire.

> Rost hit afterwarde apone a *gredel*.
> *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 13.

3. A griddle-cake. [Local, U. S.]

> The *griddles* of Mrs. Durfee in the Tea-House at the Glen shall not want an historian, as they have not wanted troops of lovers. *S. De Vere*, Account of Newport (1858).

4. In *mining*, a sieve with a wire bottom.—**5.** One of the iron plates fitted as lids to the round apertures for cooking-utensils in the top of a cooking-stove or range.

griddle-cake (grid′l-kāk), *n.* A cake of batter cooked on a griddle. [U. S.]

> The fire in the stove went down; the *griddle-cakes* grew cold. *E. E. Hale*, Ten Times One, iv.

gride (grīd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grided*, ppr. *griding*. [A transposition of *gird*^{2}, < ME. *girden*, *gyrden*, strike, cut: see *gird*^{2}. The transposition is not, however, of popular origin, as in the opposite cases *bird*^{1} from *brid*, *bird*^{2} from *bride*, *girdle*^{2} from *griddle*, etc., but is artificial, being a manipulation (appar. first by Spenser and adopted by subsequent poets) of the ME. form *girde*. The word has nothing to do with It. *gridare*, cry: see *cry*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To pierce; cut.

> The kene cold blowes through my beaten hyde,
> All as I were through the body *gryde*.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

> Last with his goad amongst them he doth go,
> And some of them he *grideth* in the haunches.
> *Drayton*, Mooncalf, ii. 512.

2. To grate; jar harshly.

> The wood which *grides* and clangs
> Its leafless ribs and iron horns
> Together. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cvii.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To act or pass cuttingly or piercingly.

> His poynant speare he thrust with puissant sway
> At proud Cymochles, whiles his shield was wyde,
> That through his thigh the mortall steele did *gryde*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 36.

> So sore
> The *griding* sword with discontinuous wound
> Pass'd through him. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 329.

2. To grate; grind; scrape harshly; make a grating sound.

I leave the green and pleasant paths of song,
The mild, sweet words which soften and adorn,
For *griding* taunt and bitter laugh of scorn.
Whittier, The Panorama.

Against the sides the hostile vessels yet crushed and *grided*. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 158.

gride (grīd), *n.* [< *gride*, *v.*] A harsh grinding, cutting, or hacking; a harsh grating sound.

The *gride* of hatchets fiercely thrown
On wigwam-log, and tree, and stone.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, iii.

The trumpet, and the *gride* of wheels.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 205.

gridelin (grid′e-lin), *n.* [Also *gredalin*, *gridalin*, *grizelin*, formerly *gredaline*; < F. *gris de lin*, flax-gray: *gris*, gray (see *grise*^{4}); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *lin*, < L. *linum*, flax: see *line*^{1}.] A pale-purple or gray-violet color.

And his love, Lord help us, fades like my *gredaline* petticoat. *Killigrew*, Parson's Wedding, ii. 3.

A fine *gridelin*, bordering upon violet, is thereby obtained [in dyeing with archil]; but this color has no permanence. *Macfarlane*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 47.

gridiron (grid′ī-ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *grediron*, *gyrdiron*, *gredyron*, *gredyern*; < ME. *grydyrne*, *gredirne*, *gredeyrne*, *gredyrne*, and (without *n*) *gridire*, *gredire*, an accom., simulating ME. *iren*, *ire*, E. *iron*, of **gridere* for *gridele*, *gridel*, *gredel*, a griddle, gridiron: see *griddle*. A like simulation occurs in *andiron*, q. v.] **1.** A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals or in front of a fire-grate, usually a square frame with a handle, short legs, and transverse bars.

And thou shalt make a *gredyern* also like a net of brasse. *Bible of* 1551, Ex. xxvii.

He is a terror to the witnesses of the adverse party, whom he likes to browbeat and to keep broiling on the *gridiron* of his torturing inquisition.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

2. A frame formed of cross-beams of wood or iron, on which a ship rests for inspection or repair at low water; a grid.—**Gridiron pendulum**, a form of compensation-pendulum. See *pendulum*.—**Gridiron valve**, a form of engine-valve consisting of alternate bars and spaces, sliding over a similarly formed seat.

gridiron (grid′ī-ėrn), *v. t.* [< *gridiron*, *n.*] To cover with parallel lines or bars, like those of a gridiron: often said of railroads, as giving such an appearance to the map. [U. S.]

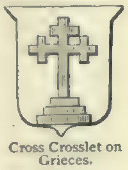
The Manitoba [railway] system *gridirons* north Minnesota. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 564.

This great territory is *gridironed* with transcontinental railways. *J. Strong*, Our Country, p. 157.

griece^1 (grēs), *n.* [Another spelling of *greese*^{2}.] In *her.*, a degree or step, as one of the steps upon which crosses are sometimes placed.

griece^2†, *n.* See *grouse*.

grieced (grēst), *a.* [< *griece* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having grieces or steps.—**Cross grieced**, in *her.*, same as *cross degraded and conjoined* (which see, under *cross*^{1}).—**Mount grieced.** See *mount*.



Cross Crosslet on Grieces.

grief (grēf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *greef* (pl. *greeves*, *greves*); < ME. *greef*, *gref*, rarely *grief*, < OF. *grief*, F. *grief* (= Pr. *greug*, *greuge*), grief, heaviness of spirit, < OF. *grief*, *gref*, *greu*, *grieu* (fem. *grieve*) = Pr. *greu*, *grieu* = Sp. Pg. It. *grave*, heavy, grievous, sad, < L. *gravis*, heavy, grievous, sad: see *grave*^{3}. Cf. *grieve*^{1}.] **1.** Regretful or remorseful sorrow; mental distress or misery caused by something done or suffered by one's self or others; affliction; woe.

But that which did his *grief* augment,
The child was stole away.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 85).

It is the nature of *grief* to keep its object perpetually in its eye. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

No greater *grief* than to remember days
Of joy when misery is at hand.
Cary, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 128.

2. Cause of sorrow or pain; that which afflicts or distresses; grievance.

Our *greeves* to redresse. *Chaucer*, Mother of God, l. 41.

The Scottes, . . . desirous to be revenged of their olde *greves*, came to the erle with greate compaygnie.
Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV., fol. 20. (*Nares*.)

3†. Bodily pain; physical suffering.

Can honour set to a leg? No. Or an arm? No. Or take away the *grief* of a wound? No.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Cures all diseases coming of all causes;
A month's *grief* in a day, a year's in twelve.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

The oyle which is made of the [bay] berries is very comfortable in all cold *griefes* of the joynts.
Parkinson, Theater of Plants (1640), p. 1489.

Grief-muscles. See *muscle*.—**To come to grief**, to come to a bad end or issue; turn out badly; meet with misfortune.

As for *coming to grief*, old boy, we're on a good errand, I suppose, and the devil himself can't harm us.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxi.

At one spot I nearly *came to grief* for good and all, for in running along a shelving ledge covered with loose slates, one of these slipped as I stepped on it, throwing me clear over the brink.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 209.

=**Syn. 1.** *Sorrow*, *Wretchedness*, etc. (see *affliction*); bitterness, heartache, anguish, agony, woe.

griefful (grēf′fůl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *griefull*, *grefful*; < *grief* + *-ful*.] Full of grief or sorrow.

Soche pushes in the visages of men are angrie things and *grefful*. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 79.

Each the other gan with passion great
And *griefull* pittie privately bemone.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 16.

Nothing *grieffull* grows from love.
Greene, Francesco's Ode.

griefhead†, *n.* [ME. *grefhed* (?).] Sadness. *Chaucer*. See *greenhead*^{2}.

griefly†, *a.* [< *grief* + *-ly*^{1}.] Expressive of grief; dolorous.

With dayly diligence and *griefly* groans he wan her affection. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

griefly†, *adv.* [< *grief* + *-ly*^{2}.] Grievously. *E. D.*

grief-shot (grēf′shot), *a.* Pierced with grief; sorrow-stricken.

As a discontented friend, *grief-shot*
With his unkindness. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1.

griego†, *n.* Same as *grego*.

grien (grēn), *v. i.* A Scotch spelling of *green*^{3}.

grieshoch (grē′shoċh), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *griosach*, hot embers, a hot battle, a volley, < *grios*, heat.] Hot embers, properly those of peat or moss-fuel; also, a peat-fire. Also spelled *greeshoch*.

Gang a' to your beds, sirs, and dinna put out the wee *grieshoch*. *Border Minstrelsy*, I. cii., Int.

griesing†, *n.* See *greesing*.

grievable† (grē′va̤-bl), *a.* [< ME. *grevable*, < OF. *grevable*, grievous, < *grever*, grieve: see *grieve*^{1} and *-able*.] Causing grief; lamentable.

There is a vice full *greuable*
To hym whiche is therof culpable.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

grievance (grē′vans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *greevance*; < ME. *grevaunce*, *grevance*, < OF. *grevance*, *grievance*, *grivance* (= Pr. *grevansa*), injury, wrong, grievance, < *grevant*, injurious, oppressive, ppr. of *grever*, grieve, afflict: see *grieve*^{1}.] **1.** A cause of grief or distress; a wrong inflicted by another or others; a source or occasion of annoyance or hardship.

They undid nothing in the State but irregular and grinding Courts, the maine *greevances* to be remov'd.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

They [scorners] were a great and particular *grievance* to the followers of true piety and wisdom.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

The *grievances* which had produced the rebellions of Tyler and Cade had disappeared.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

A *grievance* that has created much resentment is the needless appropriation of private lands, and the injury to adjacent lands by various forms of public works.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 106.

2†. Grief; affliction.

Madam, I pity much your *grievances*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 3.

3†. Discomfort; pain.

Than he sette hym on his knees, holding vp his hondes, and than toke oute the suerde lightly with-oute *greuaunce*, and so bar it vp right. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 107.

grievancer† (grē′va̤n-sėr), *n.* One who inflicts a grievance; one who gives cause for complaint.

Some petition . . . against the bishops as *grievancers*.
Fuller.

grieve^1 (grēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grieved*, ppr. *grieving*. [Early mod. E. also *greeve*; < ME. *greven*, < OF. *grever*, *graver*, F. *grever* = Pr. *grevar*, *gravar*, *greviar* = Sp. Pg. *gravar* = It. *gravare*, < L. *gravare*, burden, oppress, afflict, grieve, deponent *gravari*, feel vexed, annoyed, troubled, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grief*, *grave*^{3}, and cf. *gredge*, *aggredge*, *aggrieve*, *aggravate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To inflict mental pain or distress upon; cause to suffer; make sorrowful; afflict; aggrieve.

He doth not afflict willingly nor *grieve* the children of men. Lam. iii. 33.

There she saw a *grieved* ghost
Comin waukin o'er the wa'.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 323).

They that judge themselves martyrs when they are *grieved*, should think withal what they are whom they *grieve*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 10.

2†. To vex; harass; oppress.

And because thei ben so trewe and so rightfulle and so fulle of alle gode condiciouns, thei weren nevere *greved* with Tempestes ne with Thondre ne with Leyt ne with Hayl ne with Pestylence. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 292.

And [he] assembled vj^{ml} men defensable, and moche thei *greved* the hethen peple with alle theire power.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 186.

Yet in suche fere yf that ye were,
Amonge enemys day and nyght;
I wolde wythstonde, with bowe in hande,
To *greeve* them as I myght.
The Nutbrowne Maide (Child's Ballads, IV. 150).

3. To sorrow over; deplore; lament. [Rare.]

Most miserable men! I *grieve* their fortunes.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 2.

'Till from the Parian Isle, and Libya's Coast,
The Mountains *grieve* their Hopes of Marble lost.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

II. *intrans.* To feel grief; be in mental distress; sorrow; mourn: usually followed by *at*, *for*, *about*, or *over*.

And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass,
Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er *grieves*,
Over the unreturning brave.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 27.

I *grieve* that grief can teach me nothing, nor carry me one step into real nature. *Emerson*, Experience.

=**Syn.** *Mourn*, etc. See *lament*, *v. i.*

grieve^2, *n.* Another spelling of *greeve*^{1}.

griever (grē′vėr), *n.* One who or that which grieves or laments.

Nor should romantic *grievers* thus complain,
Although but little in the world they gain. *Crabbe*.

grievingly (grē′ving-li), *adv.* With grief; sorrowfully.

Grievingly I think,
The peace between the French and us not values
The cost that did conclude it. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

grievous (grē′vus), *a.* [< ME. *grevous*, < OF. *grevos*, *grevus*, *grevous* = Sp. Pg. It. *gravoso*, grievous, < ML. *gravosus*, also *graviosus*, equiv. to L. *gravis*, heavy, grievous: see *grave*^{3} and *grief*, *n.*, *grieve*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *gravous*.] **1.** Causing grief or sorrow; afflictive; hard to bear; oppressive.

And they bynde heuy burthens & *greuous* to be borne, & ley them on mennes shoulders.
Bible of 1551, Mat. xxiii. 4.

My memory faileth me, by meanes of my great and *greeuous* troubles. *Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), Epistle, p. 13.

The first Tax he [William I.] laid upon his Subjects was in the first Year of his Reign, after his return out of Normandy: a *grievous* Tax, all Writers say, but none what it was. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 26.

2. Inflicting or capable of inflicting pain or suffering; distressing in act or use; fierce; savage. [Rare.]

In their room, as they forewarn,
Wolves shall succeed for teachers, *grievous* wolves.
Milton, P. L., xii. 508.

When he arose, he getteth him a *grievous* crab-tree cudgel, and goes down into the dungeon to them.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 174.

3. Atrocious; heinous; aggravated.

It was a *grievous* fault;
And grievously hath Cæsar answer'd it.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

4. Expressing grief or affliction; full of grief: as, a *grievous* cry.

This is a *grievous* mourning to the Egyptians.
Gen. l. 11.

The *grieuous* complaynts of our liege subiects concerning traffique, as it were circular wise too & fro both our dominions. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 159.

Grievous bodily harm, in *crim. law*, serious but not necessarily permanent injury of the person. =**Syn. 1.** Distressing, sad, lamentable, deplorable, injurious, baneful, calamitous.

grievously (grē′vus-li), *adv.* [< ME. *grevously*, *grevusly*, *grevosly*; < *grievous* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a grievous or afflictive manner; painfully; calamitously.

Min herte is troubled with this sorwe so *grevously* that I not what to don. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

grievousness (grē′vus-nes), *n.* [< ME. *grevousnesse*; < *grievous* + *-ness*.] The condition or quality of being grievous or deplorable; affliction; injuriousness; atrocity; enormity.

In the same sermon the *grievousness* of the offence is to be opened. *Strype*, Grindal, ii. 11.

griff^1† (grif), *n.* [< OF. *griffe*, F. *griffe*, a claw, nail, talon, < *griffer*, gripe, grasp, seize, catch, < OHG. *grīfan*, MHG. *grīfen*, G. *greifen*, gripe, grip (> G. *griff* = E. *grip*^{1}, hold, handle, hilt), = E. *gripe*^{1}, q. v.] Gripe; grasp; reach.

A vein of gold within our spade's *griff*. *Holland*.

griff^2 (grif), *n.* [Abbr. of *griffin*, 4.] Same as *griffin*, 4.

There were three more cadets on the same steamer, going up to that great *griff* depot, Oudapoor.
W. D. Arnold, Oakfield, I. 38.

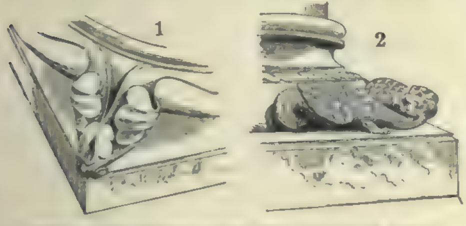
griff^3†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *graft*^{2}.

griff^4 (grif), *n.* [Also *grif*; origin obscure.] A deep valley with a rocky chasm at the bottom. [North. Eng.]

griff^5, **griffe**^{2} (grif), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *grifo*, a griffin, *grifos*, frizzled hair.] A mulatto; also, one of mixed Indian and negro blood. [Louisiana, U.S.]

griffard (grif′ärd), *n.* [< F. *griffard*, < *griffe*, a claw (see *griff*^{1}), + *-ard*.] A South American crested hawk, *Spizaëtus bellicosus*.

griffe^1 (grif), *n.* [F., a claw: see *griff*^{1}.] 1. In *medieval arch.*, from the eleventh to the fifteenth century, an ornament on the bases of pillars, connecting the torus with each angle of the plinth.—2. In *wine-making*, a deposit which forms within eight or ten days after new wines are bottled. It is removed, and the bottle filled up with liquor and recorked, and the process is repeated as many times as necessary until the wine remains perfectly clear.

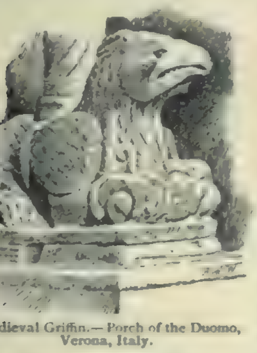


Griffes.—1, from Vézelay; 2, from Poissy; end of 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

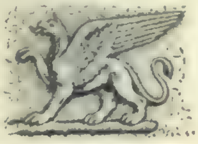
Eight or ten days afterwards [after bottling champagne] a deposit, called *griffe*, is found at the bottom of the bottle.
Ure, Dict., III. 1144.

griffe^2, *n.* See *griff*^{5}.

griffin (grif′in), *n.* [Also written *griffon*, *gryphon*, and formerly *gryfon*; < ME. *griffyn*, usually *griffon*, *griffoun* = D. *griffoen*, < OF. *grifon*, F. *griffon* = Pr. *grifó*, now *griffoun* = Sp. *grifon* = It. *grifone*, < ML. *grypho(n-)*, *gripho(n-)*, *grifo(n-)*, *griffo(n-)*, a griffin (also in ML. a certain coin), aug. of the simple form, OF. *grif*, also *grip* = Sp. *grifo* = Pg. *grifo*, *gripho*, *grypho* = It. *griffo* (= OHG. *grif*, *grifo*, MHG. *grif*, G. *greif*, etc., = E. *gripe*: see *gripe*^{3}), < LL. *gryphus*, ML. also *griphus*, *grifus*, *griffus*, a griffin, a vulture (cf. *gripus*, *grippa*, a kind of ship), a var. of L. *gryps*, < Gr. γρύψ (γρυπ-), a fabulous creature variously described, named from its hooked beak, < γρυπός, curved, hook-nosed. The application to a vulture seems to have been suggested by the likeness of Gr. γρύψ, a griffin, to γύψ, a vulture. Cf. *gripe*^{3}.] 1. In *myth.*, an imaginary animal supposed to be generated between the lion and the eagle, and to combine the head, front, and wings of an eagle with the body and hind quarters of a lion. This animal was supposed to watch over mines of gold and hidden treasures, and was consecrated to the sun. The figure of the griffin is seen on ancient coins, and is borne in coat-armor. It is also a frequent motive in architectural decoration.



Medieval Griffin.—Porch of the Duomo, Verona, Italy.



Griffin, from a Greek Sarcophagus.

Girphinne, baith bird and best, we suld call it
To blase, "membrit and armyt" boith lustly.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 99.

Where there are also *Gryphons* keepers of their treasures, or men with Goats feet.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 395.

As when a *gryphon* through the wilderness
With winged course, o'er hill or moory dale,
Pursues the Arimaspian. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 943.

Two Sphinxes very clearly to be recognised on the cylinder, but which Mr. King strangely enough converts in his description into *Gryphons*.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 314.

Men and boys astride
On wyvern, lion, dragon, *griffin*, swan,
At all the corners, named us each by name.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. In *ornith.*, a vulture of the genus *Gyps*; a griffin-vulture.—3. Figuratively, a vigilant or repellent guardian; one who stands in the way of free approach or intercourse: in England applied especially to a woman acting as a duenna.—4. [Anglo-Ind., a new-comer in India "being humorously regarded as a kind of strange hybrid animal, neither Indian nor English."] In India and the East generally: (*a*) A person not familiar with the customs or ways of the country; a new-comer; a novice; a greenhorn.

No one but a *griffin* of the greenest ever gave anybody a rupee in Bombay. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, vii.

(*b*) A racing pony or horse that runs for its first time. Also *griff*, in both uses.—**Bearded griffin**, the lammergeier, *Gypaëtus barbatus*.—**Griffin's egg**, a name given in the middle ages to any large egg of a bird unknown to the people of Europe, as the ostrich or emu. Such eggs were used in ornamental work, as for cups.—**Order of the Griffin**, an order of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, founded in 1884.—**Rüppell's griffin**, an Abyssinian vulture, *Gyps rueppelli*.

griffinage (grif′in-āj), *n.* Same as *griffinism*, 2.

griffinish (grif′in-ish), *a.* [< *griffin* + *-ish*^{1}.] 1. Griffin-like; watchful; vigilant; prying: as, a *griffinish* duenna.

Not having knelt in Palestine, I feel
None of that *griffinish* excess of zeal
Some travellers would blaze with here in France.
Hood, To Rae Wilson.

2. In India, like or characteristic of a griffin or new-comer.

Next to my *griffinish* wonder at the want of white faces has been my regret to perceive the utter absence of any friendly relations between the white and the black faces.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 189.

griffinism (grif′in-izm), *n.* [< *griffin* + *-ism*.] 1. Jealous watchfulness or care, like that of the griffin: as, the *griffinism* of a London dowager.—2. In India and the East, the state or character of a griffin or new-comer; greenness or inexperience. Also *griffinage*.

griffin-male (grif′in-māl′), *n.* In *her.*, a griffin without wings and having large ears.

griffin-vulture (grif′in-vul″ṭūr), *n.* A vulture of the genus *Gyps*, of which there are several species, the best-known being *G. fulvus*.

Griffith's mixture. See *mixture*.

griffon^1 (grif′on), *n.* Same as *griffin*.

Griffon^2†, *n.* [ME., also *Gryffon*, *Griffoun*, *Gryffoun*; < OF. *griffon*, *grifon* (= Pr. *grifo*), a name given to the Byzantine Greeks and to the people of the East; appar. an opprobrious use of *griffon*, *grifon*, a griffin, perhaps suggested by some of the numerous forms for 'Greek.'] A Greek.

The *Gryffouns* than gayli gonne stint atte cherche.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1961.

grig^1 (grig), *n.* [Appar. a var. of **crick* (= D. *kriek*, a cricket, = Sw. *kräk*, *krik*, a little creature, esp. a crawling creature, < *kräka*, creep), the appar. base of *cricket*: see *cricket*^{1}.] 1. A cricket; a grasshopper.

The dry
High-elbow'd *grigs* that leap in summer grass.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2. The sand-eel; a small and very lively eel.—3. A short-legged hen. [Prov. Eng.]—4. One of a class of vagabond dancers and tumblers. *Brewer*. [Showmen's cant.]—**As merry as a grig**, a proverb equivalent to *as merry as a cricket*: also in use, different from but partly confused with another proverb (apparently somewhat older), *as merry as a Greek*; so a *merry grig* as compared with *a merry Greek*. See *merry Greek*, under *Greek*.

They drank till they all were *as merry as grigs*.
Poor Robin (1764).

grig^2 (grig), *n.* [< Corn. *grig* = W. *grug*, heath.] Heath. Also *griglan*. [Prov. Eng.]

Some great mosses in Lancashire . . . that for the present yield little or no profit, save some *grig* or heath for sheep. *Aubrey*.

grignet (grig′net), *n.* [Cf. OF. "*perdrix grignette*, the ordinary partridge" (Cotgrave).] A book-name of sundry parine birds of Africa of the genus *Parisoma*: as, the rufous-vented *grignet*, *P. subcæruleum*.

gri-gri^1, *n.* Same as *gru-gru*.

gri-gri^2, **gree-gree** (grē′grē), *n.* [African.] A charm or amulet; a fetish.

Seeing that the native Africans likewise had their cherished amulets (their *gri-gris*), deemed by them sacred and magically powerful, the Portuguese called these by the same name of fetich. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 32.

That is an African amulet that hangs about his neck—a *greegree*. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXI. 523.

grill^1 (gril), *v.* [Sc. also transposed *girl*; < ME. *grillen*, *gryllen*, *grullen*, tr. anger, provoke, intr. tremble, < AS. *grillan*, *griellan*, tr., provoke, = D. *grillen*, shiver, = MLG. *grellen*, LG. *ver-grellen*, anger, provoke, = MHG. *grellen*, be harsh, cry angrily. Cf. *grill*^{1}, *a.*] **I.**† *trans.* 1. To make angry; provoke.

Thy bydding, Lord, I shall fulfill,
And never more the greeve ne *grill*.
Chester Play, in Marriott's Mir. Plays, p. 4.

If you love a wenche wel, eyther loude and stille,
Bestir wel, but yef hir noute; grant hir al hir welle;
By thou noht so hardy hir onis to *grille*.
MS. Arund. Coll. Arm., 27, f. 130. (*Halliwell*.)

2. To terrify; cause to tremble. *Worcester*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To tremble; shiver. [Now only Scotch.]

And lete also the belles knylle
To make her hortes [their hearts] the more *grylle*.
Myrc, Instructions, l. 777.

2. To snarl; snap. [Prov. Eng.]

grill^1† (gril), *a.* [ME. *gril*, *gryl*, *grill*, *grille*, *grylle*, harsh, rough, severe, = MHG. *grel*, G. *grell*, harsh, angry, = Dan. *grel*, shrill (of sound), glaring, dazzling (of light); from the verb: see *grill*^{1}, *v.*] Harsh; rough; severe; cruel.

Wordes . . . gret and *grille*.
Amis and Amiloun, l. 1273 (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 365).

Prey to Crist with blody syde,
And other woundes *grile* and wyde,
That he forȝeve the thi pryde.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, II. 166.

Thei han suffrid cold so strong
In wedres *gryl* and derk to sighte.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 73.

grill^1†, *n.* [ME. *grille*, *gryll*, *grylle*; < *grill*^{1}, *a.*] Harm.

Lady, he ys to us foo,
Therefore yrede that we hym sloo,
He hath done us grete *grylle*.
Erle of Tolous (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

grill^2 (gril), *n.* [< F. *gril*, < OF. *greïl*, *graïl*, a gridiron, a masc. form corresponding to F. *grille*, OF. *graïlle*, *graille*, f., a grate, grating, < L. *craticula*, f., a gridiron, dim. of *cratis*, a hurdle, wickerwork: see *griddle* (a doublet of *grill*^{2}), *gridiron*, *grate*^{2}, *crate*, and *hurdle*.] A grated utensil for broiling meat, etc., over a fire; a gridiron.

They have wood so hard that they cleave it into swords, and make *grills* of it to broil their meat.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, xxiv.

grill^2 (gril), *v.* [= Dan. *grillere* = Sw. *griljera*, < F. *griller*, broil on a gridiron, scorch, < *gril*, a gridiron: see *grill*^{2}, *n.* Cf. *grilly*.] **I.** *trans.* To broil on or as on a grill or gridiron.

And he sent the drumsticks down to be *grill'd*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 249.

How much better than feeding foul Indians it was to belong to me, who would . . . *grill* him [a salmon] delicately, and eat him daintily!
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, v.

The time has been when Joseph Bagstock has been *grilled* and blistered by the sun. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son.

II. *intrans.* To undergo broiling; be in a broil.

Albany had made his keepers drunk with the liquor, had dirked them, and thrown their mail-clad bodies to *grill* on the fire. *The Century*, XXVII. 330.

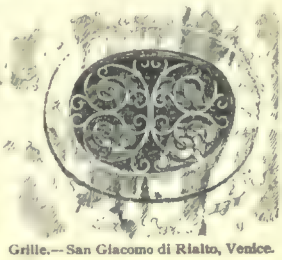
For a moment it seemed probable that the baronet would give vent to the spleen which was doubtless *grilling* within him. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 130.

The landlady began to derange the pots upon the stove and set some beef-steak to *grill*.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 71.

grillade (gri-lād′), *n.* [< F. *grillade*, < *griller*, grill: see *grill*^{2}, *v.*] 1. The act of grilling.—2. That which is broiled on a grill or gridiron.

grillage (gril′ạj), *n.* [< F. *grillage*, wirework, grating, frame, also broiling, < *gril*, a gridiron, *grille*, a grating, *griller*, grill: see *grill*^{2}, *v.*] 1. In *engin.*, a framework composed of heavy beams laid longitudinally and crossed at right angles by similar beams notched upon them, used to sustain a foundation and prevent it from settling unevenly in soil of unequal compressibility. The grillage is firmly bedded, and the earth packed into the interstices between the beams; a flooring of thick planks, called a platform, is then laid on it, and on this the foundation courses rest.
2. In lace, a background of separate bars or brides, not woven together into a texture.

grille (gril), *n.* [< F. *grille*, grating: see *grill*^{2}, *n.*] 1. A piece of openwork or grating, usually of metal, as wrought-iron. Specifically—(*a*) When orna-



Grille.—San Giacomo di Rialto, Venice.

mental in character, an arrangement of bars forming a decorative design.

The intercolumniation on either side must have been closed by a *grille* in metal.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 341.

(*b*) A grating serving as a gate; also, a metallic grating closing a small opening, as in a door, allowing an inmate to answer inquiries and examine applicants for admission without opening the door.

At the further end of the court is the *grille*, a square opening adjacent to the main wall.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 179.

(*c*) The large grating separating a convent parlor into two parts, visitors being allowed only on one side of it.
2. In *pisciculture*, an apparatus for holding fish-eggs during incubation, consisting of a rectangular wooden frame 20 inches long and from 7 to 8 inches wide, into which are fastened small cylindrical glass tubes, closely placed. When in use, these grilles are placed in a series of rectangular boxes (a grille in each box) arranged in flights, so that the water passes readily from the highest through the intervening ones to the lowest. The water enters from the top near one corner, and after passing through the box goes out through the spout at the diagonally opposite corner.

grillé (grē-lyā′), *a.* [F., < *grille*, a grating: see *grill*^{2}.] In lace, having a background consisting of bars or brides crossing open spaces: also said of the background itself.

grill-room (gril′röm), *n.* A restaurant or lunch-room where chops, steaks, etc., are grilled to order.

The cooks, who filled the waiters' orders as in an English *grill-room*, were dressed from head to foot in white linen, and wore square white caps.
The Century, XXXVI. 19.

grilly† (gril′i), *v. t.* [Extended from *grill*^{2}.] To grill; broil. See *grill*^{2}.

Rather save a crippled piece
Of all their crushed and broken members,
Than have them *grillied* on the embers.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1676.

grilse (grils), *n.* [Sc. also *gilse*; cf. Ir. *greal sach*, a kind of fish.] A young salmon on its first return to the river from the sea.

The *grilse* is more slender than the salmon, the tail more forked, the scales more easily removed, and the top of the head and of the fins is not quite so black.
St. Nicholas, XIII. 741.

grim (grim), *a.*; compar. *grimmer*, superl. *grimmest*. [< ME. *grim*, *grym*, < AS. *grim* (*grimm-*), fierce, savage, severe, cruel, = OS. *grim* = OFries. *grim* = OHG. *grim*, *grimmi*, MHG. *grim*, G. *grimm*, grim, angry, fierce, = Icel. *grimmr*, grim, stern, horrible, dire, sore, = Dan. *grim*, ugly; cf. MLG. *gremich* = D. *grimmig* = OHG. *grimmig*, MHG. *grimmic*, G. *grimmig*, angry, furious; akin to AS. *gram*, *grom*, ME. *gram*, *grom*, angry, furious, hostile, E. *grum*, angry, sullen: see *gram*^{1}, *a.*, *gram*^{1}, *grame*, *n.* and *v.*, *grum*.] 1. Of a fierce, stern, or forbidding aspect; severe or repellent in appearance or demeanor; fierce; sullen; surly.

Whenever they lookt on the *grim* Soldan,
It made their hearts to quail.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 187).

She was of stature big and tall, of visage *grim* and stern.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. Stern in character or quality; unyielding; dreadful; formidable: as, *grim* determination.

Now is Philip full *grym* in fyght for to meete.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 155.

It would . . . be the *grimmest* dispensation that ever befell him.
South, Sermons, IX. 185.

Wise Cornelius promised, by his art,
To show to him the ladye of his heart,
Albeit betwixt them rolled the ocean *grim*.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 16.

But he saw no *grim* portents, and heeded no omen of evil.
A. W. Tourgée, Fool's Errand, p. 111.

3. Marked by harshness or severity; distressful; dolorous; cheerless: as, *grim* suffering; a *grim* jest.

The duke was in a cas, his wondes wer so *grym*,
That his leche was in ille hope of him.
Robert of Brunne, p. 192.

The Troiens . . . girdyn to the grekes with a *grym* fare;
Greuit hom full gretly with mony *grym* wound.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9499.

They push'd us down the steps, . . .
And with *grim* laughter thrust us out at gates.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

=**Syn.** *Grisly*, *Hideous*, etc. (see *ghastly*); severe, harsh, hard.

grim†, *n.* [ME., also *grym*, *greme*; = D. *grim* = OHG. *grimmi*, MHG. *grimme*, f., grim, G. *grimm*, m., anger; from the adj. Cf. *gram*^{1}, *grame*, *n.*] Anger; wrath.

On right hond shall hom reue the rest of the saule,
That my graunser with *greme* gird vnto dethe,
And sloghe all our Sitesyns, & our sad pepull
Brittoned to bale dethe, and there blode shed.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2234.

grim (grim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grimmed*, ppr. *grimming*. [= D. MLG. *grimmen*, be grim, rage; from the adj.] To make grim; give a stern or forbidding aspect to. [Rare.]

To withdraw . . . into lurid half-light, *grimmed* by the shadow of that Red Flag of theirs.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 8.

grimace (gri-mās′), *n.* [= D. Sw. *grimas* = G. Dan. *grimace*, < F. *grimace*, OF. *grimace* (= Sp. *grimazo*), a wry face, a crabbed look; cf. OF. *grimouart*, a grimace; appar. < OF. *grime*, chagrined, irritated; prob. of Teut. origin: < MHG. *grim*, grim: see *grim*, *a.*] 1. An involuntary or spontaneous distortion of the countenance, expressive of pain or great discomfort, or of disgust, disdain, or disapproval; a wry face.

Then they started from their places,
Moved with violence, changed in hue,
Caught each other with wild *grimaces*.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. An affected expression of the countenance, intended to indicate interest or cordiality, or petty conceit or arrogance.

The Miss Guests were much too well-bred to have any of the *grimaces* and affected tones that belong to pretentious vulgarity.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 9.

3. Simulation of interest or sincerity; duplicity; hypocrisy.

This artist is to teach them, . . . in a word, the whole practice of political *grimace*.
Spectator, No. 305.

The Prince read or listened to all this commendation, and valued it exactly at its proper worth. He knew it to be pure *grimace*.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 543.

grimace (gri-mās′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *grimaced*, ppr. *grimacing*. [< F. *grimacer*; from the noun.] To make grimaces; distort the countenance.

He laid a heavy hand on my shoulder, and leaning on me with some stress, limped to his horse. Having once caught the bridle, he mastered it directly, and sprang to his saddle; *grimacing* grimly as he made the effort, for it wrenched his sprain.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxii.

grimalkin (gri-mâl′kin), *n.* [Also, and appar. orig., *graymalkin*, < *gray* + *malkin*. *Graymalkin* in Shakspere is used as a name for a fiend supposed to resemble a gray cat.] A cat, especially an old cat: often used as a proper name, with or without a capital letter.

The fox and the cat, as they travell'd one day,
With moral discourses cut shorter the way;
"'Tis great," says the fox, "to make justice our guide!"
"How godlike is mercy!" *grimalkin* replied.
Cunningham, Fox and Cat.

Self-love, *grimalkin* of the human heart,
Is ever pliant to the master's art;
Soothed with a word, she peacefully withdraws,
And sheathes in velvet her obnoxious claws.
O. W. Holmes, Terpsichore.

A strange *grimalkin*, which was prowling under the parlor window, took to his heels, clambered hastily over the fence, and vanished.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xix.

grimask†, *n.* [A var. of *grimace*, simulating mask.] A grimace. *A Woman's Conquest* (1671).

grime (grīm), *n.* [< ME. *grim*, prob. of Scand. origin, < Dan. *grime*, a streak, a stripe (> *grimet*, streaked, striped), = Sw. dial. *grima*, a spot or smut on the face (cf. MD. *grimsel*, *grijmsel*, soot, smut (Kilian), *grimmelen*, soil, begrime; LG. *grimmelig*, *ingrimmelig*, soiled, dirty), = Fries. *grime*, a dark mark on the face, also a mask, = AS. *grīma*, a mask, vizor, = Icel. *grīma*, a kind of hood or cowl. It is not certain that all these words belong to one root.] Foul matter; dirt; soil; foulness, especially of a surface; smuttiness.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing like so clean kept; . . . a man may go over shoes in the *grime* of it.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

grime (grīm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grimed*, ppr. *griming*. [< *grime*, *n.*] To cover with dirt; soil; befoul; begrime.

My face I'll *grime* with filth;
Blanket my loins; elf all my hair in knots.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3.

Radetski, *grimed* with sweat and dust, had come back from one of the attacks, and was leaning panting against a rock.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 134.

grimily (grī′mi-li), *adv.* In a grimy manner or condition; foully.

griminess (grī′mi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being grimy; foulness; filthiness.

The fog, the black ooze, the melancholy monotony of *griminess*, the hideousness of the men and women in the streets, jarred upon her.
Vernon Lee, Miss Brown, vi. 3.

grimly (grim′li), *a.* [< ME. *grimly*, *grymly* (several times in connection with *gost*, ghost), < AS. *grimlīc* (= OFries. *grimlīk* = OHG. *grimlīh* = Icel. *grimmligr*), < *grim*, grim: see *grim*, *a.*, and *-ly*^{1}.] Grim; stern; dreadful. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Hytt shall be as red as any blod,
Ouyr all the worlle a *grymly* flod.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

In came Margarets *grimly* ghost,
And stood at Williams feet.
Old song, quoted in Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning [Pestle, ii. 1.

And dark Sir Richard, bravest of the line,
With all the *grimly* scars he won in Palestine.
R. H. Stoddard, Castle in the Air.

grimly (grim′li), *adv.* [< ME. *grimly*, *grymly*, *-liche*, < AS. *grimlīce* (= MLG. *grimeliken* (also *grimmichliken*) = OHG. *grimlīcho*, *grimmelīcho*, MHG. *grimmelīche* = Icel. *grimmliga*), < *grim*, grim: see *grim*, *a.*, and *-ly*^{2}.] In a grim manner; sternly; fiercely; sullenly; severely.

God in the gospel *grymly* repreueth
Alle that lakken any lyf and lakkes han hem-selue.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 261.

We have landed in ill time: the skies look *grimly*,
And threaten present blusters.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3.

grimmer (grim′ėr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A sort of hinge.

Grimm's law. See *law*^{1}.

grimness (grim′nes), *n.* [< ME. *grymnesse*, < AS. *grimnes*, < *grim*, grim: see *grim* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being grim, stern, forbidding, or severe.

They were not able to abyde the *grimnesse* of their countenaunces and the fierceness of their lookes.
A. Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 29.

Whose ravell'd brow, and countenance of gloom,
Present a lion's *grimness*.
Glover, Athenaid, xxx.

An epitaph . . . which attracted me by its peculiarly sepulchral *grimness*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 45.

grimsir†, **grimser**† (grim′sėr), *n.* [Appar. < *grim* + *sir*.] An arrogant or overbearing official; an unsociable or morose person; a curmudgeon.

Tiberius Cæsar . . . was known for a *grimsir*, and the most unsociable and melancholic man in the world.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, II. 297.

grim-the-collier (grim′the̤-kol′yėr), *n.* In *bot.*, the *Hieracium aurantiacum*, a European species of hawkweed now naturalized in the United States: so called from its black smutty involucre.

grimy (grī′mi), *a.* [< *grime*, *n.*, + *-y*^{1}.] Full of grime; foul; dirty.

Grimy nakedness dragging his trucks
And laying his trams in a poison'd gloom.
Tennyson, Maud, x.

grin^1 (grin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grinned*, ppr. *grinning*. [North. E. and Sc. transposed *girn*, *gern*; < ME. *grinnen*, usually *grennen*, < AS. *grennian*, show the teeth, snarl, grin, = MHG. *grinnen*, gnash the teeth, = Icel. *grenja*, howl, bellow; cf. G. *grinsen*, show the teeth, simper, grin, = D. *grijnzen*, grumble, grin; secondary verbs (with formatives *-i* (*-j*) and *-s* respectively), the primary appearing in MLG. *grīnen* = OHG. *grīnan* (strong verb), MHG. *grīnen*, G. *greinen*, grin, grimace, cry, weep, dial. grumble, growl, = D. *grijnen*, weep, cry, fret, grumble, = Sw. *grina*, make a wry face, grimace, = Dan. *grine*, grin, simper. Cf. F. dial. *grigner* = Pr. *grinhar* = It. *di-grignare*, gnash the teeth, grin, of OHG. origin.] I. *intrans.* 1. To draw back the lips so as to show the teeth set nearly or quite together, as a snarling dog, or a person in pain or anger. The muscles specially concerned in the act are the levator labii superioris and levator anguli oris.

He looked as it were a wilde boor,
He *grynte* with his teeth, so was he wroth.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 461.

The catte sterte vpon the hynder-feet, and *grenned* with his teth, and coveited the throte of the kynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 667.

And many ther were slayn that lay *grennynge* on the grounde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 209.

Which when as Radigund their comming heard,
Her heart for rage did grate and teeth did *grin*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 37.

Look how he *grins!* I've anger'd him to the kidneys.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

Here *grins* the wolf as when he died.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 27.

Hence — 2. To smile with a similar distortion of the features; exhibit derision, stupid admiration, embarrassment, or the like, by drawing back the lips from the teeth with a smiling expression.

The slavering cudden, propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready gaping with a *grinning* laugh.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 180.

Guido's self,
Whose mean soul *grins* through this transparent trick —
Be balked so far, defrauded of his aim!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 281.

The poor artist began to perceive that he was an object of derision rather than of respect to the rude *grinning* mob.
Thackeray, Pendennis, II. 35.

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and *grin*
At him here.
O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

Grinning-match, an old game performed by two or more persons endeavoring to exceed each other in the distortion of their features, each of them having his head thrust through a horse's collar. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 476.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To snarl with, as the teeth in grinning. [Rare.]

They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But *grinn'd* their teeth, and cast a helpless view.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. To effect by grinning.

He ceased, for both seem'd highly pleased, and Death
Grinn'd horrible a ghastly smile. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 846.

grin^1 (grin), *n.* [< *grin*^{1}, *v.*] The act of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth; hence, a broad smile; especially, a forced, derisive, sardonic, or vacant smile.

Attempts a Smile, and shocks you with a *Grin*.
Congreve, Of Pleasing.

The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his face that he shewed twenty teeth at a *grin*.
Addison, Grinning Match.

It was with a sardonic *grin* they had swallowed the convulsing herb; they horribly laughed against their will.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 378.

grin^2† (grin), *n.* [Sc. also *green*, *grien*; early mod. E. also *grynne*, *grenne*; < ME. *grin*, *gryn*, *grine*, *gryne*, *grene*, *greene* (also *grune*, *grone*, *grane* (see also *gnare*)), < AS. *grin*, *gryn*, f., dial. (Ps.) also *girn*, *giren*, *gyren*, a snare. Connections unknown.] A snare or trap which snaps and closes when a certain part is touched.

The proud haue laid a snare for me, & spred a net with cordes in my pathwaye, and set *grennes* for me.
Geneva Bible (1561), Ps. cxl. 5.

But rather snared them with their owne *grynne* who came purposely to entrap hym. *J. Udall*, On Mark x.

grincomes† (gring'kumz), *n.* Syphilis. [Low cant.]

I am now secure from the *grincomes*,
I can lose nothing that way. *Massinger*, Guardian, iv.

grind (grind), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ground*, ppr. *grinding*. [< ME. *grinden* (pret. *grond*, pl. *grounde*, pp. *grounden*, *grunden*), < AS. *grindan* (pret. *grand*, *grond*, pl. *grundon*, pp. *grunden*), grind; not found in other Teut. tongues, except in certain derivatives (see *grist*); prob. = L. *frendere*, gnash (the teeth), crush or grind to pieces. Connection with L. *fricare*, rub, crumble (see *friction*, etc.), Gr. *χρίειν*, graze, smear (see *chrism*, etc.), Skt. √ *gharsh*, grind, is doubtful.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To break and reduce to fine particles by pounding, crushing, or rubbing, as in a mill or a mortar, or with the teeth; bray; triturate: as, to *grind* corn.

Whosoever shall fall upon that stone shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will *grind* him to powder.
Luke xx. 18.

2. To produce by grinding, or by action comparable to that of grinding: as, to *grind* flour; to *grind* out a tune on an organ.

Take the millstones, and *grind* meal. Isa. xlvii. 2.

3. To wear down, smooth, or sharpen by friction; give a smooth surface, edge, or point to, as by friction of a wheel or revolving stone; whet.

I have *ground* the axe myself; do but you strike the blow.
Shak., Pericles, i. 2.

To secure perfect smoothness in motion, each rack and pinion is *ground* in. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 258.

4. To grate or rub harshly together; grit.

Then sore he *grint* and strayined his teeth apace.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3267.

Go charge my goblins that they *grind* their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

5. To set in motion or operate, as by turning a crank: as, to *grind* a coffee-mill; to *grind* a hand-organ.—**6.** To oppress by severe exactions; afflict with hardship or cruelty.

They care not how they *grind* and misuse others, so they may exhilarate their own persons.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 208.

Now Roman is to Roman
More hateful than a foe,
And the tribunes beard the high,
And the fathers *grind* the low.
Macaulay, Horatius.

He did not hesitate to *grind* a man when he had him in his clutches, and on this account he made enemies.
J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 703.

7. To satirize severely; make a jest of. [College slang.]—**8.** To teach in a dull, laborious manner.

A pack of humbugs and quacks, that weren't fit to get their living, but by *grinding* Latin and Greek. *Thackeray.*

9. To study or learn by close application or hard work; master laboriously: as, to *grind* out a problem. [Colloq.]—**An ax to grind.** See *ax*^{1}.—**Ground glass.** See *glass*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To perform the act or operation of grinding, grating, or harshly rubbing; turn a mill, a grindstone, or some similar machine.

Thurth helm & hed hastili to the brest it *grint*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3443.

Two shal be *grindinge* at the myll, and one shal be receaued & the other shal be refused.
Bible of 1551, Mat. xxiv. 41.

Sleep, which had grown fitful in the London season, came back to us at once in our berths, unscared by the *grinding* of the screw. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 66.

Habitually came a barrel-organist, and *ground* before the barracks. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

2. To be grated or rubbed together: as, the jaws *grind*.

The villainous centre-bits
Grind on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless nights.
Tennyson, Maud, i.

3. To be ground or pulverized by pounding or rubbing: as, dry corn *grinds* fine.—**4.** To be polished or sharpened by friction: as, marble or steel *grinds* readily.—**5.** To perform tedious and distasteful work; drudge; especially, to study hard; prepare for examination by close application. [College slang.]

He's a fellow that *grinds*, and so he can't help getting some prizes.
Farrar.

grind (grīnd), *n.* [< *grind*, *v.*] **1.** The act of grinding, or turning a mill, a grindstone, etc. —**2.** The sound of grinding or grating.

Over the blare of trumpets, and the *grind* and crash of the collision, they arose. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 156.

The perpetual *grinds* of the engine and the screw are unheard. *Congregationalist*, July 14, 1887.

3. Hard or tedious and distasteful work; constant employment; especially, in *college slang*, laborious study; close application to study.

How wearily the *grind* of toil goes on
Where love is wanting!
Whittier, Life without an Atmosphere.

It was a steady *grind* of body and brain, this work of starting. *H. M. Stanley*, Livingstone's Life Work, p. 396.

Who had . . . but two weeks holiday in his yearly *grind*, and had come to spend it in deep sea fishing.
Rebecca Harding Davis, in Congregationalist, [Aug. 11, 1887.

4. One who studies laboriously or with dogged application. [College slang.]—**5.** A piece of satire; a jest. [College slang.]—**6.** A satirist; an inveterate jester. [College slang.]

Grindelia (grin-dē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Hieronymus *Grindel* (1776–1836), professor of botany at Riga and Dorpat.] A genus of asteroid composites, coarse herbs or sometimes shrubby, with rather large radiate terminal heads of yellow flowers, and with the foliage usually covered with a viscid balsamic secretion. There are about 25 species, found in the western United States, Mexico, and Chili. From the amount of viscid secretion covering them, they are often known as *gum-plants*. Several species have been used medicinally in asthma, bronchitis, poisoning by species of *Rhus* (as poison-ivy), and other complaints.

grinder (grīn'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *gryndere*, a miller, < AS. **grindere* (Somner: not verified), < *grindan*, grind: see *grind*.] **1.** One who or that which grinds. (*a*) One who grinds corn; formerly, one who ground corn with a hand-mill.

When the kepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men shall bowe themselues, and the *grinders* shal cease because they are fewe.
Geneva Bible (1561), Eccles. xii. 4.

(*b*) One of the double teeth used to grind or triturate the food; a molar; hence, a tooth in general. See *molar*.

Dear Dr. Johnson loved a leg of pork,
And on it often would his *grinders* work.
Wolcot, Bozzy and Piozzi.

(*c*) One who sharpens or polishes cutting instruments: as, a scissors-*grinder*.

Tell me, Knife-*grinder*, how came you to grind knives?
Canning, Friend of Humanity.

(*d*) One who prepares students for examination; a crammer; a coach; also, a hard student. [College slang.]

Put him into the hands of a clever *grinder* or crammer, and they would soon cram the necessary portion of Latin and Greek into him. *Miss Edgeworth*, Patronage, iii.

(*e*) A grinding-machine; any implement or tool for grinding or polishing: as, an emery *grinder*.

Now exhort
Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected *grinder*. *J. Philips*, Cider.

2. The dish-washer or restless flycatcher, *Seisura inquieta*. See *Seisura*. [Australia.]—**3.** The night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*, more fully called *knife-*, *razor-*, or *scissor-grinder*, from the noise it makes. Compare *spinner*, *wheel-bird*. [Local, Eng.]—**Grinders' asthma**, in *pathol.*, pneumonoconiosis in knife-grinders, especially when complicated by the induction of tuberculosis or emphysema. Also called *grinders' phthisis*, *grinders' rot*.—**Spring grinder**, a grinding-tool used in a lathe, especially for forming holes in metal which do not extend entirely through the object. It consists of two rods connected at one end by a spring, like that of a sheep-shears, and each carrying at the other end a small cubical casting of lead. The spring causes the tool to maintain a constant pressure upon the sides of the hole. The grinding is accomplished by means of emery.

The *spring grinder* . . . is used for grinding out short holes in works that admit of being mounted in the lathe.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 142.

To take a grinder, to apply the left thumb to the tip of the nose, and revolve the right hand round it: a gesture of derision or contempt. *Halliwell.*

Here Mr. Jackson smiled once more upon the company; and, applying his left thumb to the tip of his nose, worked a visionary coffee-mill with his right hand: thereby performing a very graceful piece of pantomime (then much in vogue, but now, unhappily, almost obsolete) which was familiarly denominated *taking a grinder*.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxi.

grindery (grīn'dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *grinderies* (-iz). [< *grind* + *-ery*.] **1.** A place where knives, etc., are ground.—**2.** A place where knives, and hence, by extension, other articles, as leather, etc., used by shoemakers, are sold: now called *grindery warehouse*. [Eng.]—**3.** Shoemakers' and other leather-workers' materials; findings. [Eng.]

grinding (grīn'ding), *n.* [< ME. *grinding*, *grinting*; verbal n. of *grind*, *v.*] The act of one who grinds; the action of a mill that grinds corn; a crushing or grating sound; gnashing, as of teeth.

Hir heryng ful of waimenting and *grinting* of teeth.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

grinding-bed (grīn'ding-bed), *n.* A form of grinding-machine for finishing accurately large slabs of stone. It consists of a frame carrying a moving bed or platform, on which the slab is placed, and a heavy flat grinding-plate of iron, hung from cranks connected with shafts which are rotated by gearing. When the machine is in use, the grinding-plate moves with a circular motion, and the platform with the slab receives simultaneously a reciprocating motion, which brings every part of the slab under the action of the plate.

Large slabs of marble and stone are ground very accurately in a machine called a *grinding-bed*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 104.

grinding-bench (grīn'ding-bench), *n.* In *plate-glass manuf.*, a platform or table of stone, usually 15 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 18 inches high, on which a plate of glass is embedded in plaster of Paris so as to be perfectly level. The plate is then polished by the action of swing-tables or runners, upon the lower faces of which other plates of glass are cemented, and which are driven over the grinding-benches by machinery.

The machinery for driving the beam is fixed in a frame about six feet square and eighteen inches high, placed between the two *grinding-benches*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 112.

grinding-block (grīn'ding-blok), *n.* A block of rough or gritty material, such as emery, used for grinding hard bodies.

grinding-clamp (grīn'ding-klamp), *n.* An adjustable clamp forming an essential part of a form of grinder used for finishing cylindrical metal rods of medium size. It is attached to the rest of the grinder by a pair of binding-screws, and held at the proper distance by a pair of set-screws, the rod being held between the clamp and the other part of the grinder. Sometimes the grinder of this form is itself called a grinding-clamp.

grinding-frame (grīn'ding-frām), *n.* An English term for a cotton-spinning machine. *E. H. Knight.*

grinding-house† (grīn'ding-hous), *n.* A house of correction: probably in allusion to the treadmill.

I am a forlorne creature, what shall keepe mee but that I must goe hence into the *grinding-house* to prison?
Terence in English (1641).

grinding-lathe (grīn'ding-lāᴛʜ), *n.* A small grindstone driven by a foot-wheel and treadle.

grindingly (grīn'ding-li), *adv.* In a grinding manner; cruelly; oppressively. *Quarterly Rev.*

grinding-machine (grīn'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine of any kind for grinding, as for sharpening edge-tools, polishing stone or glass, etc. See *grinding-bed*, *grinding-bench*.

grinding-mill (grīn'ding-mil), *n.* A mill at which or by means of which grinding is done.—**Saltpeter-and-sulphur grinding-mill**, in *powder-manuf.*, a machine consisting of two edge-wheels rotating in an annular pan, used to grind and incorporate sulphur and saltpeter for making powder.

grinding-plate (grīn'ding-plāt), *n.* The metallic plate by means of which the action of a grinding-bed is applied in polishing slabs of stone.

grinding-roll (grīn′ding-rōl), *n.* A roller or cylinder for grinding.

grinding-slip (grīn′ding-slip), *n.* A kind of oilstone; a hone.

grinding-tooth (grīn′ding-töth), *n.* A molar or grinder.

grinding-vat (grīn′ding-vat), *n.* A mill for grinding flints used in making porcelain. It is a form of arrastre.

grinding-wheel (grīn′ding-hwēl), *n.* A wheel adapted for grinding or polishing.

In the application of the various *grinding* and polishing *wheels*, especially the latter, there is always some risk, as the temptation to expedite the work causes too much vigor to be occasionally used.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 40.

grindle (grin′dl), *n.* [Also called *John A. Grindle*, which is a humorous extension of the simple name; origin not ascertained.] The mudfish, *Amia calva*. [U. S.]

grindlestone (grin′dl-stōn), *n.* [< ME. *grindelston*, equiv. to *grinding-stone* and *grindstone.*] A grindstone. [Prov. Eng.]

Quat! hit clatered in the clyff, as hit cleue schulde,
As one vpon a *gryndelston* hade grounden a sythe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2202.

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by lead-men for the nones
That turn round like *grindle-stones.*
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

grindlet (grind′let), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small ditch or drain. *Bailey*, 1731.

grindletail† (grin′dl-tāl), *n.* [With ref. to the circular form, in allusion to *grindlestone*, a grindstone.] A dog with a curling tail. Also called *trundletail.*

Their [bulls'] horns are plaguy strong, they push down
palaces;
They toss our little habitations like whelps,
Like *grindle-tails*, with their heels upward.
Fletcher, Island Princess, v. 1.

grindstone (grīnd′stōn, popularly grin′stōn), *n.* [< ME. *grindston, grinston, gryndstoon;* < *grind* + *stone.*] **1**†. A stone used in grinding corn; a millstone.

Thow shalt not taak in stedde of a wed the nethermore and ouermore *grynstoon.* *Wyclif*, Deut. xxiv. 6 (Oxf.).

2†. A mill for grinding corn.

The puple wenten abowt, gederynge it [the manna] and breke it in a *gryndstoon.* *Wyclif*, Num. xi. 8 (Oxf.).

3. A solid wheel of stone mounted on a spindle and turned by a winch-handle, by a treadle, or by machinery, used for grinding, sharpening, or polishing. The stone generally used for this purpose is a fine kind of sandstone found in England, Germany, Nova Scotia, and Arkansas, and at Berea in Ohio. Artificial grindstones are made of sand, corundum, emery, or some other abradant, and a cement.

Grindstones are employed for three purposes: to smooth surfaces, to reduce metal to a given thickness, and to sharpen edge tools.
Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 347.

Bilston grindstone, a stone quarried at Bilston in Staffordshire, England, and used chiefly for grindstones.—**To bring, keep, put,** or **hold one's nose to the grindstone**, to subject one to severe toil or punishment.

He would chide them and tell them they might be ashamed, for lack of courage to suffer the Lacedæmonians to *hold their noses to the grindstone.* *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 241.

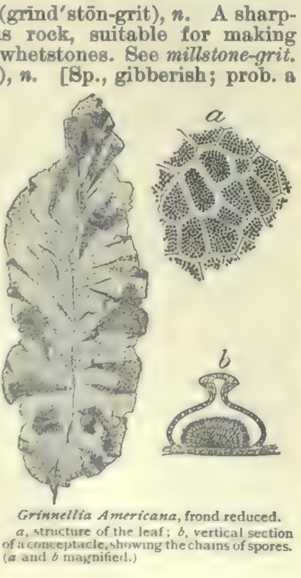
His tutor . . . made it one of his main objects in life to *keep* the boy's aspiring *nose to the grindstone* of grammatical minutiæ. *Mrs. H. Ward*, Robert Elsmere.

grindstone-grit (grīnd′stōn-grit), *n.* A sharp-grained silicious rock, suitable for making grindstones and whetstones. See *millstone-grit.*

gringo (gring′gō), *n.* [Sp., gibberish; prob. a pop. var. of *Griego*, Greek.] Among Spanish Americans, an Englishman or an Anglo-American: a term of contempt.

Englishmen, or *Gringos* as they are contemptuously termed, are not liked in Chili, and travelling is uncomfortable and dangerous.
W. W. Greener, [The Gun, p. 649.

gringolé (gring-gọ-lā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *anserated.*



Grinnellia Americana, frond reduced.
a, structure of the leaf; *b*, vertical section of a conceptacle, showing the chains of spores. (*a* and *b* magnified.)

Grinnellia (gri-nel′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Henry *Grinnell*, a merchant of New York (1800–74).] A genus of florideous marine algæ, comprising a single species, *G. Americana*, which grows on the eastern coast of the United States. It is one of the most beautiful of all the seaweeds, having broad, delicately membranaceous, rosy-red fronds composed of a single layer of cells. The spores occur in thicker and darker spots in the frond.

grinner (grin′ėr), *n.* One who grins.

grinningly (grin′ing-li), *adv.* In a grinning manner.

grint^{1} (grint), *n.* [E. dial., a nasalized form of *grit*^{2}, perhaps suggested by *grind.*] Grit. [Prov. Eng.]

grint^{2}†. A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contraction of *grindeth*, third person singular present indicative of *grind.*

grinte†. An obsolete preterit of *grin*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

grinting†, *n.* See *grinding.*

griotte (gri-ot′), *n.* [F., a sort of speckled marble, a particular application of *griotte*, a kind of cherry, egriot: see *egriot.*] A kind of red and brown marble.

grip^{1} (grip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gripped*, ppr. *gripping.* [< ME. *grippen* (pret. *grippede, gripped, gripte*, often *grippet, grippit*, pp. *gripped, griped*) (= OHG. *chripphan, chriffan*, MHG. *kripfen, kriffen, gripfen*), seize, grip; a secondary verb, the primary being AS. *grīpan*, ME. *grīpen*, E. *gripe:* see *gripe*^{1}. The F. *gripper*, seize, grip, is from a LG. or Scand. form of *gripe*^{1}, q. v. Cf. *grip*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To grasp firmly with the hand; gripe; hence, to seize and hold fast by force of any kind.

[They] *grippit* the godys and the gay ladys,
And all the company clene closit hom within.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3203.

My lord may *grip* my vassal lands,
For there again maun I never be!
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 108).

Until the car is *gripped* to the moving cable, it must depend for its motive power upon some other agent.
Science, VIII. 275.

II. *intrans. Naut.*, to take hold; hold fast: as, the anchor *grips.*

grip^{1} (grip), *n.* [< ME. *grip*, < AS. *gripe* (with short vowel) (= MHG. *gripe, grepe* = OHG. *grif, griph* (in comp.), MHG. *grif*, G. *griff*), grip, grasp, hold, clutch, < *grīpan* (pp. *gripen*), gripe: see *gripe*^{1}, and cf. *grip*^{1}, *v.*] **1**. The act of grasping strongly with the hand or by other means; a seizing and holding fast; firm grasp: as, a friendly *grip;* the *grip* of a vise.

I found a hard friend in his loose accounts,
A loose one in the hard *grip* of his hand.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

She clasped her hands with a *grip* of pain.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

The soft pressure of a little hand that was one day to harden with faithful *grip* of sabre.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 55.

2. Mode of grasping; specifically, the grasp peculiar to any secret society as a means of recognition: as, the masonic *grip.*—**3**. That by which anything is grasped; a handle or hilt: as, the *grip* of a bow, of a sword or dagger, or of a gun-stock. See *barrel*, 5 (*m*).

Holding the rod by the *grip*, the part of the butt wound with silk or rattan to assist the grasp, one finds that the reel, which is just below the *grip*, aids in balancing the rod. *St. Nicholas*, XIII. 658.

4. In *mining*, a purchase or lifting-dog used to draw up boring-rods, by catching them under the collar at the joints.—**5**. In *theatrical cant*, a man employed to move scenery and properties.

Meanwhile the *grips*, as the scene-shifters are called, have hold of the side scenes ready to shove them on.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 444.

6. A gripsack (which see). [Colloq., U. S.]—**7**. A hole through which tarred rope is drawn, to press the tar into the yarn and remove the superfluous portion. Also called *gage* and *sliding-nippers.*—**8**. A clutching device attached to a railroad-car for connecting it with a moving traction-cable as a means of propulsion. See *cable-railroad.*—**9**. [< F. *grippe.*] Epidemic influenza: same as *grippe.*—**Pistol-grip of a gun-stock**, a grip fashioned like the stock of a pistol, incorporated in the gun-stock. See cut under *gun.*—**To lose one's grip**, to lose one's grasp or control of any situation or affair; lose one's self-control.

He had effaced the blot upon his escutcheon. The man was no coward at heart; he had for the moment, in army parlance, *lost his grip* under that first murderous fire.
The Century, XXXVI. 250.

grip^{2} (grip), *n.* [Also *gripe* (see *gripe*^{2}); < ME. *grip, grippe, gryppe* (also dim. *gryppel:* see *gripple*^{2}), a ditch, drain, = OD. *grippe, gruppe, greppe*, a channel, furrow, = LG. *gruppe* (dim. *grüppel*), a ditch, drain; allied to and prob. (with alteration of vowel, as in *grit*^{2}, < AS. *greót*) descended from AS. (only in glosses) *greóp, grēp*, earliest form (Kentish) *groepe*, a ditch, channel. A different but allied word appears in *groop*, q. v.] **1**. A small ditch or trench; a channel to carry off water or other liquid; a drain. [Prov. Eng.]

Than birth men casten hem in holes,
Or in a *grip*, or in the fen. *Havelok*, l. 2101.

An' 'e ligs on 'is back i' the *grip*, wi' noän to lend 'im a
shove. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, New Style.

2. Any kind of sink. [Prov. Eng.]

grip^{2} (grip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gripped*, ppr. *gripping.* [Also *gripe* (see *gripe*^{2}); < *grip*^{2}, *n.*] To trench; drain; cut into ditches or channels. [Prov. Eng.]

grip^{3}†, *n.* See *gripe*^{3}.

grip-car (grip′kär), *n.* A car having a grip. See *grip*^{1}, *n.*, 8.

gripe^{1} (grīp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *griped*, ppr. *griping.* [< ME. *gripen* (pret. *grop, grap, grep*, pl. *gripen, grepen*, pp. *gripen*), < AS. *grīpan* (pret. *grāp*, pl. *gripon*, pp. *gripen*) = OS. *grīpan* = OFries. *grīpa* = D. *grijpen* = MLG. *gripen* = OHG. *grīfan*, MHG. *grīfen*, G. *greifen* = Icel. *grīpa* = Sw. *gripa* = Dan. *gribe* = Goth. *greipan*, gripe, seize. Hence *grip*^{1}, *gripple*, and ult. *grope, grasp*, and perhaps *grab*^{1}; also F. *gripper*, seize (of LG. or Scand. origin), *griffe*, a claw, talon (of HG. origin): see *griff*^{1}, *griffe*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1**. To lay hold of with the fingers or claws; grasp strongly; clutch.

And when her suster herde this, she *griped* hir be the shulders, and put hir owt at the dore.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 9.

2. To seize and hold firmly in any way.

He lay at the erthe, and *griped* him sore in his armes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 655.

Thence gathering the whole intention of the conceit, ye may as in a handfull *gripe* al the discourse.
Spenser, F. Q., To Sir Walter Raleigh.

He had *griped* the monarchy in a stricter and faster hold. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To tighten; clench.

Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, *gripes* his hand the faster.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 210.

Here's John the smith's rough hammered head. Great eye,
Gross jaw, and *griped* lips do what granite can
To give you the crown-grasper. *Browning*, Protus.

4. To produce pain in as if by constriction or contraction: as, to *gripe* the bowels.

I've seen drops myself as made no difference whether they was in the glass or out, and yet have *griped* you the next day. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxi.

Hence—**5**. To pinch; straiten; distress.

And while fair Summers heat our fruits doth ripe,
Cold Winters Ice may other Countries *gripe.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

Had he been slaughterman to all my kin,
I should not for my life but weep with him,
To see how inly sorrow *gripes* his soul.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Do you not tell men sometimes of their dulness,
When you are *grip'd*, as now you are, with need?
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1**. To lay hold with or as with the hand; fix the grasp or clutch.

They found his hands . . . fast *griping* upon the edge of a square small coffer which lay all under his breast.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Alternately their hammers rise and fall,
Whilst *griping* tongs turn round the glowing ball.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Struggling they *gripe*, they pull, they bend, they strain.
Brooke, Constantia.

2. To get money by grasping practices and exactions: as, a *griping* miser.

He has lost their fair affections
By his most covetous and greedy *griping.*
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 1.

He discovered none of that *griping* avarice, too often the reproach of his countrymen in these wars.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

3. To suffer griping pains.—**4**. *Naut.*, to lie too close to the wind: as, a ship *gripes* when she has a tendency to shoot up into the wind in spite of her helm.

gripe^{1} (grīp), *n.* [< *gripe*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *grip*^{1}, *n.*, with which *gripe* was formerly partly merged (cf. the var. *greepe* in quot. under def. 7).] **1**. Fast hold with the hand or arms; close embrace; grasp; clutch.

Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my *gripe.*
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

I robb'd the treasury, and at one *gripe*
Snatch'd all the wealth so many worthy triumphs
Plac'd there as sacred to the peace of Rome.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, ii. 3.

Fired with this thought, at once he strained the breast;
'Tis true, the hardened breast resists the *gripe*.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid s Pygmalion and the Statue, l. 25.

2†. A handful.

A *gripe* of corne in reaping, or so much hay or corne as one with a pitchforke or hooke can take up at a time. *Baret*, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

3. Forcible retention; bondage: as, the *gripe* of a tyrant or a usurer; the *gripe* of superstition.

Those
That fear the law, or stand within her *gripe*,
For any act past or to come.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

There are few who have fallen into the *Gripes* of the Inquisition, do scape the Rack. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 42.

4. In *pathol.*, an intermittent spasmodic pain in the intestines, as in colic; cramp-colic; cramps: usually in the plural.

And yet more violently tortured with inward convulsions, and euill *gripes*, then by outward disease, or forraine hostilitie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 156.

5. Something used to clutch, seize, or hold a thing; a claw or grip. Specifically—**6**. A pitchfork; a dung-fork. [Prov. Eng.]—**7**. *Naut.*: (*a*) The forefoot, or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore end. See cut under *stem*.

This day by misfortune a piece of ice stroke of our *greepe* afore at two aforenoone, yet for all this we turned to doe our best. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 449.

(*b*) The compass or sharpness of a ship's stem under water, chiefly toward the bottom of the stem.—**8**. *Naut.*: (*a*) *pl.* Lashings for boats, to secure them in their places at sea, whether hanging at the davits or stowed on deck. (*b*) One of two bands by which a boat is prevented from swinging about when suspended from the davits.—**9**. A small boat. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Within a small time he brought fifteene vessels called *Gripes*, laden with wine, and with them men of warre. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 75.

10†. A miser.

Let him be a bawd, a *gripe*, an usurer, a villain. *Burton.*

gripe^{2} (grīp), *n.* [See *grip*^{2}.] A ditch or trench: same as *grip*^{2}, 1.

A man comfortably dressed lay flat on his back in the *gripe*. *Trench.*

Up and down in that meadow . . . did Tom and the trembling youth beat like a brace of pointer dogs, stumbling into *gripes* and over sleeping cows. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxv.

gripe^{2} (grīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *griped*, ppr. *griping*. Same as *grip*^{2}.

gripe^{3}† (grip), *n.* [< ME. *gripe*, *grip*, *grype*, *gryp* (the alleged AS. **gripe* not found) = D. *grijp* = MLG. *grip* = OHG. *grif*, *grifo*, MHG. *grife*, G. *greif*, a griffin (cf. D. *grijpvogel*, *vogel-griip*, LG. *vogel-grip*, a vulture, G. *greifgeier*, a condor), = Icel. *gripr* = Sw. *grip*, a vulture, = Dan. *grib*, a vulture, a griffin; derived (the ME. and perhaps other Teut. forms through OF. *grip*) from LL. *gryphus*, ML. also *griphus*, *grifus*, etc., a griffin, vulture: see *griffin*.] **1**. A griffin.

The *gripe* also biside the bere,
No beest wolde to othere dere.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A vulture. [Cf. *griffin*, 1, 2.]

Like a white hind under the *gripe's* sharp claws.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 543.

gripe-all (grīp'âl), *n.* [< *gripe*^{1}, *v.*, + obj. *all*.] A miser. [Rare.]

The truth is, Lamb . . . could feel, pro tempore, what belonged to the character of a *gripe all*. *The New Mirror* (New York), 1843.

gripeful (grīp'ful), *a.* [< *gripe*^{1} + *-ful*.] Disposed to gripe. [Rare.]

gripel†, *a.* See *gripple*.

gripe-penny (grīp'pen″i), *n.* [< *gripe*^{1}, *v.*, + obj. *penny*. Cf. equiv. F. *grippe-sou*.] A niggard; a miser. *Mackenzie.*

griper (grī'pėr), *n.* **1**. One who or that which gripes; an extortioner.—**2**†. A Thames collier or coal-barge.

There be also certain colliers that bring coles to London by water in barges, and they be called *gripers*. *Greene*, Disc. of Coosnage.

gripe's-egg† (grīps'eg), *n.* An egg-shaped vessel used by alchemists.

Let the water in glass E be filtered,
And put into the *gripe's egg*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

grip-grass (grip'gràs), *n.* Cleavers, *Galium Aparine*.

Griphosaurus (grif-ǫ-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γρῖφος, anything intricate, a riddle, lit. a fishing-basket, a creel, + σαῦρος, a lizard. The later occasional spelling *Gryphosaurus* simulates a derivation < LL. *gryphus*, ML. often spelled *griphus*, a griffin, + Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard.] The generic name given by Andreas Wagner in 1861 (*Griphosaurus problematicus*) to the second specimen of the fossil reptilian bird now known as the *Archæopteryx macrura*. See *Archæopteryx*. Also written *Gryphosaurus*.

gripingly (grī'ping-li), *adv.* In a griping or constraining manner; with a griping pain.

griple†, *a.* See *gripple*^{1}.

gripleness†, *n.* See *grippleness*.

gripman (grip'man), *n.*; pl. *gripmen* (-men). A man who works the grip on a cable-railroad.

The driver, or *grip-man*, then opened the valve admitting air to the engine. *Science*, VIII. 275.

grippal†, *a.* Another spelling of *gripple*^{1}.

grippe (grip), *n.* [F., lit. a seizure, < *gripper*, seize: see *grip*^{1}, *gripe*^{1}.] Epidemic influenza.

gripper (grip'ėr), *n.* One who or that which grips, grasps, or seizes. Specifically—(*a*) A process-server or sheriff's officer; a bailiff. [Ireland.] (*b*) In *printing*, a curved iron clasp, usually one of four or more, which grips the edge of a sheet of paper, and retains it in position while going through the press. (*c*) A contrivance fixed to a mail-car, or to a crane alongside a railroad-track, for seizing a mail-bag automatically while the car is in motion. [U. S.]

On each carriage 112 to 224 iron tongs or *grippers* are placed at regular distances from each other. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8824.

At the same time a pouch [mail-bag] is taken from the crane by the *gripper* on the car, a pouch is taken from the car by the *gripper* on the crane. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 106.

(*d*) A device for holding the carbon of an arc-lamp and assisting in the regulation of its movements.

The actual work of liberating the catch or the *gripper*, and feeding the carbon, is effected by gravity. *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I. 383.

grippie, *a.* and *n.* See *grippy*.

grippingness (grip'ing-nes), *n.* Avarice; greed. [Rare.]

Another with a logick-fisted *grippingness* catches at and grasps all he can come within the reach of. *Kennet*, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 87.

gripping-wheel (grip'ing-hwēl), *n.* A wheel for gripping or seizing, as one of a pair of wheels for seizing a central rail in some forms of railway; a friction-wheel.

The plan proposed to insure tractive power by means of a pair of horizontal *gripping wheels* was originally devised by Vignoles and Ericsson. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 266.

gripple^{1} (grip'l), *a.* [Formerly also *griple*, *grippal*; < ME. *gripel*, grasping, greedy, < AS. *gripul*, grasping, < *gripan*, pp. *gripen*, gripe, grasp, seize: see *gripe*^{1}.] **1**. Griping; tenacious.

The salvage nation doth all dread despize,
Tho on his shield he *griple* hold did lay.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 6.

That fatal tool she lent
By which th' insatiate slave her entrails out doth draw,
That thrusts his *gripple* hand into her golden maw.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 106.

2. Grasping; greedy; avaricious. [Obsolete or Scotch in both uses.]

This *gripple* miser, this uncivil wretch,
Will, for this little that I am indebted,
Unchristianly imprison you and me.
Webster (*and Dekker?*), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, ii. 3.

Naebody wad be sae *gripple* as to take his gear.
Scott, Waverley, lxvii.

gripple^{1}†, *v. t.* [Freq. of *grip*^{1}, *gripe*^{1}, scarcely used. Cf. *gripple*^{1}, *a.* and *n.*] To grasp.

Well *griple* in his hand.
Topsell, Beasts, p. 213. (*Halliwell.*)

gripple^{1}† (grip'l), *n.* [Perhaps only in Spenser; < *gripple*^{1}, *v.*, freq. form of *grip*^{1}, *gripe*^{1}. Cf. *gripple*^{1}, *a.*] A grip; a grasp.

Ne ever Artegall his *griple* strong
For anything wold slacke, but still upon him hong.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 14.

gripple^{2}†, *n.* [ME. *gryppel* (= LG. *grüppel*); dim. of *grip*^{2}, q. v.] A ditch; a drain.

Gryppe, or *gryppel*, where water rennythe away in a londe, a water forowe, aratiuncula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 212.

gripple-minded† (grip'l-mīn″ded), *a.* [< *gripple*^{1}, *a.*, + *mind* + *-ed*^{2}.] Of a greedy, grasping, or miserly disposition.

That a man of your estate should be so *gripple-minded* and repining at his wife's bounty! *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

grippleness† (grip'l-nes), *n.* [Also *gripleness*; < *gripple*^{1}, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The quality of being gripple; grasping or avaricious disposition.

The young man pretends it is for his wanton and inordinate lust; the old, for his *grippleness*, techinesse, loquacity: all wrongfully, and not without foul abuse. *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts, iii.

grip-pulley (grip'pul″i), *n.* A form of grip consisting of an application of the pulley, used on cable-railroads, etc.

It was not until 1870 that the first patent for a *grip-pulley* was issued to Andrew S. Hallidie, of San Francisco. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 122.

grippy, grippie (grip'i), *a.* [< *grip*^{1} + *-y*^{1}. Cf. *gripple*^{1}, *a.*] Avaricious; grasping. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

grippy, grippie (grip'i), *n.* [Dim. of *grip*^{1}.] A grip. [Scotch.]

Though ye may think him a lamiter, yet, *grippie* for *grippie*, friend, I'll wad a wether he'll make the blude spin frae under your nails. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, xvii.

gripsack (grip'sak), *n.* [< *grip*^{1} + *sack*.] A hand-satchel for a traveler; any valise or portmanteau usually carried in the hand. Also called *grip*. [Colloq., U. S.]

Griqua (grē'kwä), *n.* One of a South African race of half-castes, resulting from the intercourse between the Dutch settlers and Hottentot and Bush women. They form a distinct community in a region called Griqualand, now belonging to Great Britain, traversed by the Orange river, and including the African diamond-fields. Some of them are Christians and considerably civilized, being successful agriculturists and cattle-breeders.

griqualandite (grē'kwa-land-īt), *n.* [< *Griqualand* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A variety of the silicified crocidolite (tiger-eye) from Griqualand West, South Africa.

gris^{1}†, *n.* See *grise*^{2}.

gris^{2}†, *a.* and *n.* See *grise*^{4}.

grisaille (grē-zāl'), *n.* [F., < *gris*, gray: see *grise*^{4}.] A system of painting in gray tints of various shades, produced by mixing white with black, used either simply for decoration, or to represent objects, etc., as if in relief; also, a painting, a stained-glass window, etc., executed according to this method. See *camaieu*.

Now the dome of St. Paul's had already been decorated with *grisaille* paintings by Wren's friend, Sir James Thornhill. *The American*, IX. 201.

Grisaille decoration, a decoration in monochrome, in various tints of gray. It is a common decoration for walls, both exterior and interior, for pottery, for colored windows, etc. Compare *monochrome*, *chiaroscuro*, and *camaieu*.

grisamber† (grē-sam'bėr), *n.* [Transposed form of *ambergris*.] Ambergris.—**Grisamber-steamed**, flavored with the steam of melted ambergris.

Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
Grisamber-steam'd. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 344.

grise^{1}†, *v.* [< ME. *grisen* (pret. *grisede*, also as a strong verb, pret. *gros*), also in comp. *agrisen* (pret. *agros*, *agras*, pp. *agrisen*, *agrise*), appar. < AS. **grīsan* (pret. **grās*, pp. **grisen*), found only once, in comp. *ā-grīsan*, feel terror, = MLG. **grīsen*, *grisen*, *gresen*, feel terror; parallel with these forms, with appar. root **gris*, are other forms with the root **grus*, namely, AS. **greósan* (pret. **greás*, pl. **gruron*, pp. **groren*, found only in the comp. pp. *begroren*, terrified, and in the derived noun *gryre*, ME. *grure* (= OS. *gruri*), terror, dread, whence *gryrelic*, ME. *grureful*, terrible, dreadful), with prob. a secondary form **grūsian*, whence ult. E. dial. *growse*, *growze*, Sc. *groose*, *grooze*, *gruze*, shiver; = OHG. *grūwisōn*, *grūisōn*, MHG. *griusen*, *grūsen*, G. *grausen*, cause to shudder, terrify (whence MHG. *grus*, G. *graus*, terror, dread, horror, MHG. *grusenlich*, G. *grauslich*, horrible: see also *grisly*^{1}); with verb-formative *-s*, from a simpler form seen in OHG. **grūen*, *in-grūen*, shudder, MHG. *grūwen*, G. *grauen*, impers., dread, fear, = Dan. *grue*, shudder at, dread (> *gru*, horror, terror), > ME. (Sc.) *grouen*, *growen*, *gryen*, E. *grue*: see *grue*, *gruesome*. Hence ult. *grisly*^{1}.] **I**. *intrans.* To be in terror; fear; tremble or shudder with fear.

Gret tempest began to rise,
That gert the shipmen sar *grise*.
Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 134.

Thay shalle in thare fleshe ryse
That every man shalle whake [quake] and *gryse*
Agans that ilk dome. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 41.

II. *trans.* To be in terror of; fear; dread.

The olde dwelleris of thin holi lond, the whiche thou *grisedist*, for hateful werkis. *Wyclif*, Wisdom xii. 4 (Oxf.).

grise^{2} (grīs), *n.* [Also written *grice*; < ME. *gris*, *grys*, *gryse*, *gryce*, < Icel. *grīss*, a young pig, = Sw. Dan. *gris*, a pig. The supposed connection with Gr. χοῖρος (orig. *χορσος?), a young pig, is doubtful. Dim. *griskin*, q. v.] **1**. A pig; swine; especially, a little pig.

"Ich haue no peny," quath Peers, "polettes for to bigge [buy],
Nother goos nother *grys*, bote two grene cheses,
A fewe croddes and creyme, and a cake of otes."
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 305.

2. Specifically, in *her.*, a young wild boar. The distinction between a grise and a boar cannot always be maintained in delineation. Compare *eagle* and *eaglet*.

3†. A young animal of another kind, as a badger; a cub.

> This fine
> Smooth bawson cub, the young *grice* of a gray [a badger].
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

grise^{3}†, *n.* Same as *greese*^{2}.

> Let me speak like yourself; and lay a sentence,
> Which, as a *grise*, or step, may help these lovers.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

grise^{4}†, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *grice*, *gris*; < ME. *gryce*, *gris*, *grys*, < OF. *gris* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gris* = It. *grigio* (ML. *grisius*, *griseus*), gray, < OHG. MHG. *grîs*, G. *greis* = OS. *grîs*, gray; as a noun, < ME. *gryce*, *gris*, *grys*, < OF. *gris* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gris*, a gray fur, miniver, = It. *grigio*, a homespun cloth, russet; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* Gray.

> His hakeney, that was al pomely *grys*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 6.

II. *n.* A gray fur, of the squirrel or rabbit.

> I saugh his sleves ypurfiled at the hond
> With *grys*, and that the fyneste of a lond.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 194.

> They ar clothed in veluet and chamlet furred with *grice*, and we be vestured with pore clothe.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., ccclxi.

> "Here is a glove, a glove," he said,
> "Lined with the silver *gris*."
> *Child Noryce* (Child's Ballads, II. 41).

griseous (gris'ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< ML. *griseus*, *grisius*, gray: see *grise*^{4}.] Pearl-gray; gray verging on blue.

grisette (gri-zet'), *n.* [< F. *grisette* (= Sp. *griseta* = It. *grisetto*), a sort of gray fabric (see def. 1), dim. of *gris*, gray: see *grise*^{4}.] **1.** Originally, a sort of gray woolen fabric, much used for dresses by women of the lower classes in France: so called from its gray color. Hence —**2.** A young woman of the working class; especially, a young woman employed as a shop-girl, a sewing girl, or a chambermaid: commonly applied by foreigners in Paris to the young women of this class who are free in their manners on the streets or in the shops.

> She was working a pair of ruffles as she sat in a low chair, on the far side of the shop. . . . She was the handsomest *grisette* I ever saw. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey.

3. The noctuid moth *Acronycta strigosa*: an English collectors' name. = **Syn. 2.** See *lorette*.

grisful†, *a.* Terrible; dreadful.

griskin (gris'kin), *n.* [< *grise*^{2} + *-kin*.] The small bones taken out of the flitch of a bacon pig. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

> Who in all forms of pork, . . .
> Leg, bladebone, baldrib, *griskin*, chine or chop,
> Profess myself a genuine Philopig.
> *Southey*, To A. Cunningham.

grisled†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *grizzled*.

grisliness (griz'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *grislines*; < *grisly*^{1} + *-ness*.] The quality of being grisly or horrible; dreadfulness.

> There as they schuln have . . . scharp hunger and thurst, and *grislines* of develes. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> That ill-agreeing musick was beautified with the *grisliness* of wounds, the rising of dust, the hideous falls and the groans of the dying. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

grisly^{1} (griz'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *griesly*; < ME. *grisly*, *grysly*, *grisely*, *grysely*, *grissely*, *-lich*, *-lic*, < AS. **grislīc*, not found except as in *an-grislīc*, *on-grislīc*, *an-gryslīc*, *on-grysenlīc*, horrible, terrible, adv. *angrysenlīce*, horribly (each form once), = OD. *grijselick* = OFries. *grislik* or *gryslik* = MHG. *grisenlich*, horrible; connected with *grise*^{1}, *v.*, q. v.] Such as to inspire fear; frightful; terrible; gruesome; grim: as, a *grisly* countenance; a *grisly* specter.

> Ac he hath sent ȝou to socoure so *grissiliche* an host,
> That ther nis man vpon mold that may ȝou with-stond.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4935.

> Whose *grisly* looks, and eyes like brands,
> Strike terrour where they come.
> *Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 412).

> Who enters at such *grisly* door,
> Shall ne'er, I ween, find exit more.
> *Scott*, Marmion, ii. 23.

> To the executioner she expressed a hope that his sword was sufficiently sharp, "as he was likely to find her old neck very tough." With this *grisly* parody upon the pathetic dying words of Anne Boleyn, the courageous old gentlewoman submitted to her fate.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 225.

Grisly bear. See *grizzly*. = **Syn.** *Grim*, *Hideous*, etc. (see *ghastly*); horrid, appalling, dreadful.

grisly^{1}†, *adv.* [< ME. *grisly*, *grissely*; from the adj.] Frightfully; terribly.

> Nayled thou was thurgh hande and feete,
> And all was for oure synne.
> Full *grissely* muste we caitiffis grete,
> Of bale howe schulde I blynne?
> *York Plays*, p. 425.

grisly^{2}†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *grizzly*.

grison (grī'so̤n), *n.* [< F. *grison*, gray (as a noun, applied to an ass), < *gris*, gray: see *grise*^{4}.] **1.** An animal of the genus *Galictis*, *G. vittata* or Guiana marten, a plantigrade carnivorous quadruped of the subfamily *Mustelinæ*, inhabiting South America. It is made by J. E. Gray the type of a genus *Grisonia*. See cut under *Galictis*.—**2.** A kind of sapajou, the *Lagothrix canus* of Geoffroy. *Cuvier*, ed. 1849.

grissel^{1}†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grizzle*.

grissel^{2}†, *n.* and *a.* See *grizel*.

grist (grist), *n.* [< ME. *grist*, *gryst*, < AS. *grist*, lit. a grinding (glossed by ML. *molitura*, and, transposed *gyrst*, by L. *stridor*; as adj. *gyrst* by L. *stridulus*, grinding, gnashing) (also in deriv. *gristian*, grind, grate, gnash, in comp. *gristbātian* and *gristbītian*, gnash the teeth, ME. *gristbatien*, *gristbetien*, *grisbaten*, *grispaten*, gnash the teeth, mod. E. dial. *grizbite* (Gloucester), gnash the teeth, *grisbet* (Somerset), make a wry face (see *bite*, *bit*^{1}, *bait*^{1}); cf. OS. *gristgrimmo*, n., gnashing of teeth, OHG. *grisgrimmōn*, also *grisgramōn*, MHG. *grisgramen*, *grisgrimmen*, gnash the teeth, growl, G. *griesgramen*, be fretful, morose, peevish, MHG. *grisgram*, gnashing of teeth, G. *griesgram*, peevishness, a grumbler, adj. peevish, morose); formed, with suffix *-st*, < AS. *grindan*, grind: see *grind*. Hence *gristle*, q. v.] **1**†. A grinding: in the quotation used of the gnashing of the teeth.

> Thy heued hatz nauther greme ne *gryste*,
> On arme other fynger, thaȝ thou ber byȝe.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 465.

2. That which is ground; corn to be ground; grain carried to the mill to be ground separately for its owner.

> Oon wolde riflee us at hame,
> And gadere the flour out of oure *gryst*.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

> Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store.
> *Tusser*, Five Hundred Points.

3. The amount ground at one time; the grain carried to the mill for grinding at one time. Hence —**4.** Material for an occasion; a supply or provision.

> Matter, as wise logicians say,
> Cannot without a form subsist;
> And form, say I as well as they,
> Must fail, if matter bring no *grist*.
> *Swift*, Progress of Beauty.

5. Material for one brewing. See the extract.

> The quantity of malt and raw fruit used for one brewing, expressed by weight or by measure and weight, is called the *grist*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 410.

6. A given size of rope or yarn, as determined by the amount of material. The common grist of rope is a circumference of 3 inches, with 20 yarns in each of the 3 strands.

> The *grist* or quality of all fine yarns is estimated by the number of leas in a pound. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 666.

> The hemp is not stripped of the tow, or cropped, unless it is designed to spin beneath the usual *grist*, which is about 20 yarns for the strand of a 3-inch strap-laid rope.
> *Ure*, Dict., III. 716.

To bring grist to the mill, to be a source of profit; bring profitable business into one's hands.

> The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because it *brings grist to the mill*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

gristle (gris'l), *n.* [< ME. *gristel*, *grystyl*, < AS. *gristle* (= OFries. *gristel*, *gristl*, *grestel*, *gerstel*), cartilage; dim. in form, < AS. *grist*, a grinding (with reference to the difficulty of masticating it): see *grist*, *n.* Cf. D. *knarsbeen*, gristle, < *knarsen*, gnash, crunch, + *been*, bone.] **1.** The popular name of cartilage. See *cartilage*.

> The women generally weare in one of the *gristles* of their noses a ring like a wedding ring.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 269.

Hence —**2.** Something young and unformed.

> You have years, and strength to do it! but were you,
> As I, a tender *gristle*, apt to bow,
> You would, like me, with cloaks envelopèd,
> Walk thus, then stamp, then stare.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, v. 3.

> They were but *gristles*, and not one amongst a hundred come to any full growth or perfection.
> *Middleton*, Mad World, ii. 7.

In the gristle, not yet hardened into bone or strengthened into sinew; young, weak, and unformed.

> A people who are still, as it were, but *in the gristle*, and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood.
> *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

gristled (gris'ld), *a.* [< *gristle* + *-ed*^{2}.] Consisting of gristle; tough.

> I pitied the man whose *gristled* half a heart the contrast could not move. *New York Tribune*, May 17, 1862.

gristliness (gris'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being gristly or cartilaginous.

gristly (gris'li), *a.* [< *gristle* + *-y*^{1}.] Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous: as, the *gristly* rays of fins connected by membranes; the *gristly* caps or epiphyses of growing bones.

> In the so-called cuttlefish, for example, there is a distinct brain enclosed in a kind of skull — a *gristly*, not a bony, case. *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 252.

grist-mill (grist'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding grain by the grist, or for customers. See *flouring-mill*.

grit^{1} (grit), *n.* [Usually in pl., < ME. **grytte*, **grutte* (in deriv. *grutten*, a.: see *gritten*), < AS. *grytt*, usually in pl. *grytta*, *grytte* (also spelled *gritta*, *gretta*), and *gryttan*, flour, bran (L. *pollis* and *furfur*), = D. *grutte*, *grut*, grits, groats, = OHG. *gruzzi*, bran, grits (> It. *gruzzo*, a heap, pile), MHG. G. *grütze*, grits, groats, = Icel. *grautr*, porridge, = Norw. *graut*, porridge, = Sw. *gröt*, thick pap, = Dan. *gröd*, boiled groats; derived, with orig. suffix *-ja*, from AS. *grūt*, E. *grout*^{1}, q. v.; a different word from AS. *greót*, E. *grit*^{2}, with which, however, it is closely allied; different also from *groats*, q. v.] **1.** The coarse part of meal.—**2.** *pl.* Oats or wheat hulled or coarsely ground; small particles of broken grain; sizings: as, oaten or wheaten *grits*.

grit^{2} (grit), *n.* [A later form, with shortened vowel (prob. to suit the allied *grit*^{1}, meal), of earlier *greet*; < ME. *greet*, *gret*, *greot*, < AS. *greót*, sand, dust, earth, = OS. *griot* = OFries. *gret*, sand, = OHG. *grioz*, sand, gravel, MHG. *griez*, sand, gravel (comp. *griez-mel*, coarse meal), G. *griess*, *gries*, coarse sand, gravel, grit, also grits, groats, = Icel. *grjōt*, collectively, stones, rough stones, rubble; akin to AS. *grot*, ME. *grot*, a particle, small piece. *Grit*^{2} is allied to, and in mod. use partly confused with, *grit*^{1}: see *grit*^{1}, *grout*^{1}, *grout*^{2}.] **1.** Sand or gravel; rough hard particles collectively.—**2**†. Soil; earth.

> How out of *greot* and of gras grewe so meny huwes,
> Somme soure and somme swete selcouth me thouhte.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 177.

> With marble *greet* ygrounde and myxt with lyme
> Polisshe alle uppe thy werke in goodly tyme.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

3. In *geol.*, any silicious rock of which the particles have sharp edges, so that it can be used for grinding. The best-known grit-rock is the millstone-grit (see that word, and *carboniferous*), to which belongs much of the rock used in England for grindstones. The best-known and most important gritstone in the United States is the so-called Berea grit or sandstone. See *sandstone*.

4. The structure of a stone in regard to fineness and closeness or their opposites: as, a hone of fine *grit*.

> By statuaries, the marble is rubbed with two qualities of gritstone: the coarse, which is somewhat finer than Bilston, is known as first *grit*, and the fine as second *grit*.
> *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 380.

5. Firmness of mind; courage; spirit; resolution; determination; pluck.

> If he hadn't a had the clear *grit* in him, and showed his teeth and claws, they'd a nullified him so you wouldn't see a grease spot of him no more. *Haliburton*, Sam Slick.

> She used to write sheets and sheets to your Aunt Lois about it; and I think Aunt Lois she kep' her *grit* up.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 36.

> They came to a rising ground, not sharp, but long; and here youth, and *grit*, and sober living told more than ever.
> *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xxi.

> It was, indeed, a point of honour with Shelley to prove that some *grit* lay under his outward appearance of weakness. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 119.

6. [*cap.*] In Canada, an extreme Liberal: so called by the opposite party.

> The names "Tory" and "*Grit*," by which they call each other, therefore, being free from meaning, are really more appropriate than Conservative and Liberal, by which they call themselves. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 15.

grit^{2} (grit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gritted*, ppr. *gritting*. [< *grit*^{2}, sand, etc. Not connected with *grate*^{2}.] **I.** *intrans.* To give forth a grating sound, as of sand under the feet; grate.

> The sanded floor that *grits* beneath the tread.
> *Goldsmith*, An Author's Bedchamber.

II. *trans.* To grate; grind: as, to *grit* the teeth. [Colloq.]

grit^{3} (grit), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A kind of crawfish; the sea-crab. *Minsheu.* [Old and prov. Eng.]

> *Paguro* [It.], a kind of creuis or crafish called a *grit*, a grampell, or a punger. *Florio.*

grit^{4} (grit), *a.* A Scotch variant of *great*.

> But fair Lady Anne on Sir William call'd,
> With the tear *grit* in her ee.
> *Lady Anne* (Child's Ballads, II. 263).

> Yet has sae mony takin' arts,
> Wi' *grit* an' sma'.
> *Burns*, Holy Willie's Prayer.

grith†, *n.* [ME. *grith*, *gryth*, < AS. *grith*, peace (as limited in place or time), truce, protection, security, < Icel. *gridh* = OSw. *grith*, *gruth*, prop. a domicile, home (with the notion of service), pl. a truce, peace, pardon (limited in place or time). Often used in connection with *frith*, peace: see *frith*^{1}.] A truce; peace; security.

> To come and goo I graunte yow *grith*.
> *York Plays*, p. 131.

> "I gaf hem *grithe*," seid oure kyng,
> "Thorowout alle mery Inglond."
> *Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 16).

grit-rock (grit'rok), *n.* Same as *grit*^{2}, 3.

gritstone (grit'stōn), *n.* Same as *grit*^{2}, 3.

> If the scale be rubbed off with, say, a little *grit-stone*, the colours are very plainly visible, and when the proper tint appears, the borer is plunged into water, and the tempering finished. *W. Morgan*, Manual of Mining Tools.

gritten† (grit'n), *a.* [ME. *grutten*; < *grit*^{1} + *-en*^{2}.] Made, as bread, of grits.

grittie (grit'i), *a.* [Origin not ascertained.] In *her.*, composed equally of a metal and a color: said of the field.

grittiness (grit'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gritty.

> We had always recognized city dust as a nuisance, and had supposed that it derived the peculiar *grittiness* and flintiness of its structure from the constant macadamizing of city roads. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 290.

gritty (grit'i), *a.* [< *grit*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of or covered with hard particles; sandy.

> Sometimes also methought I found this powder . . . somewhat *gritty* between the teeth.
> *Boyle*, Works, III. 108.

> Coarse, *gritty*, and sandy papers are fit only for blotters and blunderers; no good draughtsman would lay a line on them. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing.

> It was damp and dark, and the floors felt *gritty* to the feet. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 192.

2. Courageous and resolute; determined; plucky.

> Thought I, my neighbor Buckingham
> Hath somewhat in him *gritty*,
> Some Pilgrim stuff, that hates all sham,
> And he will print my ditty.
> *Lowell*, Interview with Miles Standish.

> I 'lowed I'd see what sort uv stuff you've got, seein's you wuz so almighty *gritty*. A bigger man'n you could n' hold agin me. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, x.

grivet (griv'et), *n.* [< F. *grivet*, appar. an arbitrary formation by some French naturalist, < *gri*(*s*), gray, + *ve*(*r*)*t*, green: see *grise*^{4} and *vert*.] A small greenish-gray monkey of northeastern Africa, *Cercopithecus griseiviridis*. It is one of the species oftenest seen in confinement, or accompanying organ-grinders. Also called *tota*.

grize† (griz), *n.* Same as *greese*^{2}.

grizel† (griz'el), *n.* and *a.* [Also *grissel*; in allusion to *Grizel*, *Grissel*, otherwise called *Griselda*, the patient heroine of a well-known tale told by Boccaccio and Chaucer.] **I.** *n.* A meek woman.

> He had married five shrews in succession, and made *grizels* of every one of them before they died.
> *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, ii. 15.

II. *a.* Meek; gentle.

> The *grissell* Turtles (seldom seen alone),
> Dis-payer'd and parted, wander one by one.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

grizelin (griz'e-lin), *n.* Same as *gridelin*.

grizzle (griz'l), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *grizle*, *grizele*; < ME. *grisel*, *grisell*, *gresell*, n., an old man (**grisel*, a., gray, not found), a dim. form equiv. to 'grayish,' < OF. *gris*, gray: see *grise*^{4}.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Gray; a gray color; a mixture of white and black.

> O, thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
> When time hath sow'd a *grizzle* on thy case?
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

2†. A species of wig. *Davies.*

> Emerg'd from his *grizzle*, th' unfortunate prig
> Seems as if he was hunting all night for his wig.
> *C. Anstey*, New Bath Guide, xi.

> Even our clergy when abroad moult their feather'd *grizzles*, cast off their pudding-sleeves, and put on white stockings, long swords, and bag-wigs.
> *Colman*, The Spleen, ii.

3†. An old or gray-haired person.

> Lo, olde *Grisel*, liste to ryme and playe!
> *Chaucer*, Scogan, l. 35.

> And though thou feigne a yonge corage,
> It sheweth well by thy visage,
> That olde *grisell* is no fole.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., viii.

II.† *a.* Grizzly; gray.

> The *grizzle* grace
> Of bushy peruke shadow'd o'er his face.
> *Lloyd*, Two Odes, i.

grizzle (griz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *grizzled*, ppr. *grizzling*. [< *grizzle*, *n.*, or *grizzled*, *grizzly*, *a.*] To grow gray or grizzly; become gray-haired. *Emerson.* [Rare.]

grizzled (griz'ld), *a.* [< *grizzle* + *-ed*^{2}; formerly spelled *grisled*.] Gray; of a mixed color.

> The rams . . . were ringstraked, speckled, and *grisled*.
> Gen. xxxi. 10.

> Old men like me are out of date:
> Who wants to see a *grizzled* pate?
> *R. H. Stoddard*, Old Man's New-Year's Song.

Grizzled sandpiper. See *sandpiper*.

grizzly (griz'li), *a.* and *n.* [< *grizzle* + *-y*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Somewhat gray; grayish.

> Old squirrels that turn *grizzly*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 851.

> And my good glass will tell me how
> A *grizzly* beard becomes me then.
> *Bryant*, Lapse of Time.

> Some rough old knight who knew the worldly way,
> Albeit *grizzlier* than a bear.
> *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

Grizzly bear, *Ursus horribilis*, a very large and ferocious bear peculiar to mountainous parts of western North America. It is so called from its usual coloration, a grizzled gray, but is very variable in this respect, some individuals being whitish, blackish, brownish, or variegated. It is sometimes regarded as a variety of the common brown bear of Europe, *U. arctos*, but usually as a distinct species, of which several color-varieties have been recognized by name. See *bear*^{2}, 1. [The spelling *grisly*, which refers to the nature of the brute, is later, and refers to *grisly*^{1}, terrible, as reflected in the specific name.]

II. *n.*; pl. *grizzlies* (-liz). **1.** The grizzly bear, *Ursus horribilis*. See I.

> The miner chips the rock and wanders farther, and the *grizzly* muses undisturbed.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 49.

> The Indians and most of the white hunters are rather chary of meddling with "Old Ephraim," as the mountain men style the *grizzly*. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 334.

2. In *mining*: (*a*) An arrangement in the sluices used in washing auriferous gravel for receiving and throwing out the large stones carried down by the current. [Pacific States.] (*b*) In Australia, a coarse grating of timber for separating large pieces of quartz from the decomposed rock with which they are associated, in some of the forms of granitic dikes containing auriferous quartz peculiar to that region.

groan (grōn), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *grone* (Sc. *grane*, *grain*); < ME. *gronen*, < AS. *grānian*, lament, murmur; akin to AS. *grennian*, snarl, grin, ME. *grinnen*, *grennen*, snarl, grin, howl, Icel. *grenja*, howl, etc.; both secondary verbs, the primary appearing in OHG. *grīnan*, grin, snarl, grumble, growl, etc.: see *grin*^{1}, and cf. *grunt*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To breathe with a deep murmuring sound expressive of grief or pain; utter a deep, low-toned, moaning sound: often used figuratively.

> We that are in this tabernacle do *groan*, being burdened. 2 Cor. v. 4.

> The land *groans* and justice goes to wrack the while.
> *Milton*, Civil Power.

> May the gods grant I may one day be [slain],
> And not from sickness die right wretchedly,
> *Groaning* with pain.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 346.

> This profusion of food showed itself at dinner, where, if the table did not *groan*, the guests surely did: for each person is expected to eat of every dish.
> *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 29.

2. To long or strive with deep earnestness, and as if with groans.

> Nothing but holy, pure, and clear,
> Or that which *groaneth* to be so. *G. Herbert.*

> I'm sure the gallows *groans* for you.
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

II. *trans.* To express disapproval of or to silence by means of groans: usually with *down*: as, the speaker was *groaned down*.

> Yesterday they met, as agreed upon, and, after *groaning* the Ward Committee, went to the mayor's office.
> *New York Tribune*, Dec. 19, 1861.

groan (grōn), *n.* [< *groan*, *v.*] **1.** A low, deep, mournful sound uttered in pain or grief; figuratively, any natural sound resembling this, and having a mournful or dismal effect.

> Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
> Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2.

> Pain
> Implacable, and many a dolorous *groan*.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 658.

> He sinks into thy depths with bubbling *groan*,
> Without a grave, unknell'd, uncoffin'd, and unknown.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 179.

2. A deep murmuring sound uttered in derision or disapprobation: opposed to *cheer* or *applause*.—**3.** The noise made by a buck at rutting-time. *Halliwell.*

groaner (grō'nėr), *n.* One who groans.

groanful (grōn'fůl), *a.* [< *groan* + *-ful*.] Sad; inducing groans.

> It did alofte rebownd,
> And gave against his mother earth a *gronefull* sownd.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 42.

groaning-chair† (grō'ning-chãr), *n.* The chair in which a woman formerly sat during labor, or after her confinement to receive congratulations.

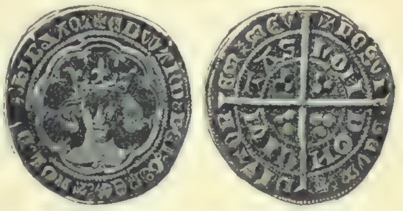
> For the nurse, the child to dandle,
> Sugar, soap, spiced pots, and candle,
> A *groaning-chair*, and eke a cradle.
> *Poor Robin's Almanack.*

groaning-cheese†, *n.* See *cheese*^{1}.

groaning-malt (grō'ning-mâlt), *n.* Drink, as ale or spirits, provided against a woman's confinement, and drunk by the women assembled on the occasion. [Scotch.]

> Wha will buy my *groanin'-maut*?
> *Burns*, The Rantin' Dog.

groat (grōt), *n.* [< ME. *grote*, *groote*, < OD. *groote*, D. *groot* = LG. (Brem.) *grote* (> G. *grot*), a groat, lit. a 'great' or large coin, a name applied to various coins of different value (orig. to Bremen coins called *grote sware*, 'great pennies,' < *swar*, heavy), in distinction from the smaller copper coins of the same name, of which 5 made a groat. Cf. ML. *grossi*, *grossi denarii*, 'large pennies,' a name given to silver coins first issued in the 13th century at Prague and afterward at other places: see *gross*.] **1.** An English silver coin, of the value of fourpence, first issued for circulation in the reign of Edward III. Groats were issued by subsequent sovereigns till 1662, when their coinage (except as Maundy money) was discontinued. The groat, under the name of *fourpence*, was again issued for circulation in 1836, but it was not coined (except as Maundy money) between 1856 and 1888, when its coinage was resumed.



Obverse. Reverse.
Groat of Edward III., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> A! give that covent [convent] half a quarter otes;
> A! gif that covent foure and twenty *grotes*.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 256.

> 3 *groates* make 1 shilling. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600).

> In the fifteenth Year of this King's Reign, Wheat was sold for ten *Groats* a Quarter. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 101.

2†. One of various small continental coins.

> A Flemish *groat* is a little above 3 farthings English.
> *Recorde*, Whetstone of Wit.

3. Proverbially, a very small sum.

> He warned Watt his wyf was to blame,
> That hire hed was worth halue a marke, his hode nouȝte worth a *grote*. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 31.

> "I care not a *groat* for Master Tressilian," he said; "I have done more than bargain by him, and have brought his errant-damozel within his reach."
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxix.

groats (grōts), *n. pl.* [< ME. *grotes*, also *groten*, pl. of *grote*, < AS. *grātan*, pl., the grain of oats without the husks; a once-occurring word, related (though in what way is not clear, the vowel-relation being irreg.) to AS. *grytt*, *gryttan*, E. *grits*, the residuary materials of malt liquors, and *grūt*, E. *grout*^{1}, meal: see *grit*^{1}, *grit*^{2}, *grout*^{1}.] Oats or wheat from which the hull or outer coating has been removed and which is then crushed or used whole. Compare *grit*^{1}, 2.

> Verrius reporteth, that the people of Rome for three hundred years together used no other food than the *groats* made of common wheat.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

> There were oat and barley meal, or *grotts*, kail, leeks, and onions, oatcakes, and but little wheat bread.
> *Quarterly Rev.*

grobian (grō'bi-an), *n.* [< G. *grobian* (> Dan. Sw. *grobian*), < *grob*, coarse, clumsy, rude, gruff, = D. *grof*, > E. *gruff*^{1}, q. v.] A coarse, ill-bred fellow; a rude lout; a boor. [Not in colloquial use.]

> Clownish, rude and horrid, *Grobians* and sluts.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 580.

> He who is a *Grobian* in his own company will sooner or later become a *Grobian* in that of his friends.
> *Kingsley*, Westward Ho! ii.

> Such passages are almost enough to convert the most hardened *grobian*, or even the robustious Philistine himself. *The Century*, XXIII. 951.

grobianism (grō'bi-an-izm), *n.* Slovenly behavior. *Bailey*, 1731.

groce†, *n.* Same as *gross*.

grocer (grō'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *grocere*, a corrupted spelling of reg. ME. *grosser*, also *engrosser*, a wholesale dealer (a grocer in the mod. sense, 2, being then called a *spicer*), = D. *grossier;* cf. G. *grossirer* = Dan. *grosserer* = Sw. *grossör*, < OF. *grossier* = Pr. *grossier* = Sp. *grosero* = Pg. *grosseiro* = It. *grossiero*, < ML. *grossarius*, a wholesale dealer, < *grossus* (> OF. *gros*, etc.), great, gross: see *gross*, and cf. *engrosser*. Cf. equiv. ML. *magnarius*, a wholesale dealer, < L. *magnus*, great.] **1**†. A wholesale dealer: same as *engrosser*, 1.

> The great galees of Venice and Florence
> Be well laden with things of complacence,
> All spicery and of *grossers* ware.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 193.

> The *Grocers* — merchants who, according to Herbert, received their name from the engrossing (buying up wholesale) "all manner of merchandize vendible" — were particularly powerful.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxii.

2. A trader who deals in general supplies for the table and for household use. See *grocery*, 3. —**Grocers' itch**, a variety of eczema produced in grocers and persons working in sugar-refineries by the irritation of sugar.

grocerly (grō'sėr-li), *a.* [< *grocer* + *-ly*^{1}.] Resembling or pertaining to grocers; carrying on the grocers' trade. [Rare.]

> For some *grocerly* thieves
> Turn over new leaves,
> Without much amending their lives or their tea.
> *Hood*, Tale of a Trumpet.

grocery (grō'sėr-i), *n.*; pl. *groceries* (-iz). [A corrupted spelling of former *grossery*, < OF. *grosserie*, ML. *grosserie*, wholesale dealing, also wares sold by wholesale, a place where wares were sold at wholesale, < *grossarius*, a wholesale dealer: see *grocer*.] **1**†. The selling of or dealing in goods at wholesale; wholesale traffic. *Cotgrave.*—**2**†. Goods sold at wholesale, collectively. *Cotgrave.*—**3.** General supplies for the table and for household use, as flour, sugar, spices, coffee, etc.; the commodities sold by grocers: now always in the plural.

> Many cart-loads of wine, *grocery*, and tobacco.
> *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

> We had at last the satisfaction of seeing him mounted upon the colt, with a deal box before him to carry *groceries* in. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xii.

4. A grocer's shop. [U. S.]—**5.** A drinking-shop. [Southwestern U. S.]

> Every other house in Santa Fé was a *grocery*, . . . continually disgorging reeling, drunken men.
> *Ruxton*, Mexico and Rocky Mountains, p. 190.

6†. Small money; halfpence and farthings. *Bailey*, 1727.

groceryman (grō'sėr-i-man), *n.*; pl. *grocerymen* (-men). A retail dealer in groceries; a grocer. [U. S.]

grochet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *grudge*^{1}.

groddeckite (grod'ek-īt), *n.* [After A. von *Groddeck*.] A zeolitic mineral allied to gmelinite, found at St. Andreasberg in the Harz.

grof^1†, **gruf**†, *adv.* [ME., also *groff;* also in the phrases *a gruf*, *on groufe*, *one the groffe*, with the same sense, < Icel. *grūfa* in the phrases *liggja ā grūfu* (= Sw. dial. *ligga å gruve*, lie groveling), *symja ā grūfu*, swim on one's belly; cf. *grūfa* (= Norw. *gruva* = Sw. *grufva*), crouch, grovel, *grufla*, grovel. Hence *groveling*, *adv.*, and through that the verb *grovel:* see these words.] Flat on the ground; with the face on the ground, or on any object; so as to lie prone; forward and down.

> And whan this abbot had this wonder sein,
> His salte teres trilled adoun as reyne:
> And *groff* he fell al platte upon the ground.
> *Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt, l. 13605).

On (the) grof†, **a gruf**†. Same as *grof*^{1}, *gruf*.

> Than Gawayne gyrde to the gome, and *one the groffe* fallis;
> Alles his grefe was graythede, his grace was no bettyre!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3851.

grof^2†, **groff**†, *a.* Obsolete forms of *gruff*^{1}.

groflingest†, *adv.* See *groveling*.

grog (grog), *n.* [So called in allusion to "Old Grog," a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, who introduced the beverage (about 1745), because he wore grogram breeches (or, according to another account, "a grogram cloak in foul weather").] **1.** Originally, a mixture of spirit and water served out to sailors, called, according to the proportion of water, *two-water grog*, *three-water grog*, etc.

> When Florence, looking into the little cupboard, took out the case-bottle and mixed a perfect glass of *grog* for him, unasked, . . . his ruddy nose turned pale.
> *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xlix.

Hence—**2.** Strong drink of any sort: used, like *rum*, as a general term and in reprobation. Compare *groggery*.—**3.** See the extract.

> The vitrifying ingredients usually added to the terra cotta clays are pure white sand, old pottery, and fire-bricks finely pulverized, and clay previously burned, termed *grog*. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 313.

grog (grog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grogged*, ppr. *grogging*. [< *grog*, *n.*] **1.** To make into grog by mixing with water, as spirits.—**2.** To extract grog from, as the wood of an empty spirit-cask, by pouring hot water into it. [British excise slang.]

grog-blossom (grog'blos″um), *n.* A redness or an eruption of inflamed pimples on the nose or face of a man who drinks ardent spirits to excess. Also called *rum-blossom*, *toddy-blossom*. [Slang.]

> A few *grog-blossoms* marked the neighbourhood of his nose. *T. Hardy*, The Three Strangers.

groggery (grog'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *groggeries* (-iz). [< *grog* + *-ery*.] A tavern or drinking-place, especially one of a low and disreputable character; a grog-shop; a gin-mill. [U. S.]

> The clumsy electric lights depending before the beer saloon and the *groggery*, the curious confusion of spruceness and squalor in the aspect of these latter.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, VI. 81.

grogginess (grog'i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being groggy, or somewhat under the influence of liquor; tipsiness; the state of being unsteady or stupid from drink. Hence—**2.** In *farriery*, a tenderness or stiffness in the foot of a horse or a weakness in the fore legs, which causes him to move in a hobbling, staggering manner, often produced by much work on hard ground or pavements.

groggy (grog'i), *a.* [< *grog* + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Overcome with grog, so as to stagger or stumble; tipsy. [Slang.] Hence—**2.** In *farriery*, moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner, owing to tenderness of the feet: said specifically of a horse that bears wholly on its heels.

> "I'll be shot if . . . [the horse] is not *groggy!*" said the Baron. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 93.

3. In *pugilism*, acting or moving like a man overcome with grog; stupefied and staggering from blows and exhaustion.

> Cuff coming up full of pluck, but quite reeling and *groggy*, the Fig-merchant put in his left as usual on his adversary's nose, and sent him down for the last time.
> *Thackeray*.

grograin†, *n.* See *grogram*.

grogram (grog'ram), *n.* [Formerly *grograme*, *grogeram*, *grogran*, *grogeran*, *grogerane*, *grograin*, *grograine;* < OF. *gros-grain*, < *gros*, coarse, gross, + *grain*, grain: see *gross* and *grain*^{1}. Cf. *gros-grain*.] A coarse textile fabric formerly in use, made originally of silk and mohair, afterward of silk and wool, and usually stiffened with gum.

> I of this mind am,
> Your only wearing is your *grogeram*.
> *Donne*, Satires, iv.

> I purpose to send by this bearer, Samuel Gostlin, a piece of Turkey *grogram*, about ten yards, to make you a suit.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 411.

> The servitors wash them, rub them, stretch out their joints, and cleanse their skinnes with a piece of rough *grogeram*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 54.

grogram-yarn (grog'ram-yärn), *n.* A coarse yarn of wool or silk, formerly used as the woof of various fabrics.

> *Grograme-Yarne*, of which is made yarnes, Grograms, Durettes, silke-mohers, and many others, late new-invented stuffes.
> *L. Roberts*, Treasure of Traffike, quoted in Drapers' Dict.

> The Bosom is open to the Breast, and imbroidered with black or red Silk, or *Grogram Yarn*, two Inches broad on each side the Breast, and clear round the Neck.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 114.

grogran†, *n.* See *grogram*.

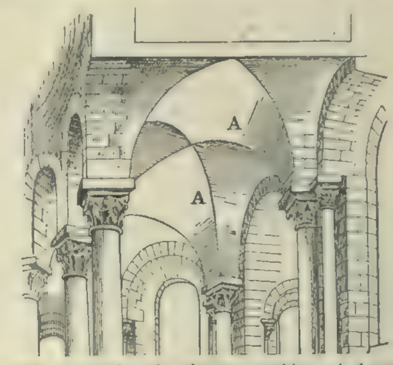
grog-shop (grog'shop), *n.* A place where grog or other spirituous liquor is sold; a dram-shop.

> I saw at least fifty people, more or less intoxicated, in the course of a short walk one afternoon. The *grog-shops*, however, are rigidly closed at six o'clock on Saturday evening, and remain so until Monday morning.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 338.

groin^1 (groin), *n.* [A corruption of earlier *grine* (as *joist* of earlier *jist*, or perhaps by confusion with *groin*^{2}, the snout of a swine), *grine* (formerly also *gryne*) being itself a corruption of *grain*^{2}, the fork of a tree or of a river, the groin: see *grain*^{2}.] **1.** In *anat.*, the fold or hollow of the body on either side of the belly where the thigh joins the trunk; the oblique depression between the abdominal and the femoral region; the inguinal region or inguen, corresponding to the axilla or armpit.

> Are you not hurt i' the *groin?* methought, he made a shrewd thrust at your belly. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

2. In *arch.*, the curved intersection or arris of simple vaults crossing each other at any angle.



Medieval Groins in early 12th century vaulting. *A*, *A*, groins. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

In pointed vaults the groins almost always rest upon or are covered by ribs. See *arc*^{1} and *rib*. Also called *groining*.

> On the north outside, beyond the windows, are many marks of recesses, *groins*, arms, on the remains of some other room. *Pennant*, London, House of Commons, p. 124.

3. A wooden breakwater or frame of woodwork constructed across a beach between low and high water to retain sand or mud thrown up by the tide, and to form a protection from the force of the waves to the land lying behind it. Also spelled, archaically, *groyne*. [Eng.]

> The name of *groin* is still applied in the metaphorical sense to the frame of woodwork employed on our southern coast to arrest the drifts of shingle, which accumulates against it as a small promontory jutting into the sea.
> *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 416.

> In the majority of cases such arresting of shingle is caused by building out *groynes*, or by the construction of piers and harbour-mouths which act as large *groynes*.
> *Nature*, XXX. 522.

groin^1 (groin), *v. t.* [< *groin*^{1}, *n.*] In *arch.*, to form into groins; construct in a system of groins.

> The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
> And *groined* the aisles of Christian Rome,
> Wrought in a sad sincerity.
> *Emerson*, The Problem.

groin^2† (groin), *v. i.* [< ME. *groinen*, *groynen*, murmur, lit. grunt, < OF. *grogner*, *groigner*, F. *grogner* = Pr. *gronhir*, *gronir* = Sp. *gruñir* = Pg. *grunhir* = It. *grugnire*, *grugnare*, grunt, < L. *grunnire*, grunt: see *grunt*.] **1.** To grunt, as a pig; growl. *Kennett.*—**2.** To murmur; grumble; sound rumblingly.

> Whether so that he loure or *groyne*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7049.

> The murmure and the cherles rebellynge,
> The *groyning*, and the prive empoysonynge.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1602.

> Fro the loewe erthe shal *groyne* thi speche.
> *Wyclif*, Isa. xxix. 4 (Oxf.).

groin^2 (groin), *n.* [< ME. *groin*, *groyn*, < OF. *groing*, F. *groin* = Pr. *groing*, *grong*, m., *groingna*, f., = OPg. *gruin* = It. *grugno*, frowning, snout, muzzle; from the verb: see *groin*^{2}, *v. i.*] **1**†. Grumbling; pouting; discontent.

> If she, for other encheson,
> Be wroth, than schalt thow have a *groyn* anon.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 349.

2. The snout of a swine; a snout; nose. [Prov. Eng.]

> He likeneth a fayre womman, that is a fool of her body, to a ryng of gold that were in the *groyn* of a sowe.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

groin-arch (groin'ärch), *n.* A groin-rib.

groin-centering (groin'sen″tėr-ing), *n.* In groining without ribs, the centering of timber extended during construction under the whole surface; in ribbed or groined work, the centering for the stone ribs, which alone need support until their arches are closed, after which the supports for the filling of the spandrils are sustained by the ribs themselves.

groined (groind), *a.* In *arch.*, having groins; showing the curved lines resulting from the intersection of two semicylinders or arches. See cut under *groin*^{1}.

> The cloisters, with their coupled windows, simple traceries, and *groined* roofs, are very beautiful.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 705.

Groined ceiling, groined vaulting. See *groin*^{1}, 2, and *vaulting*.

groiner†, *n.* [ME. *groynere;* < *groin*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] A murmurer; a tale-bearer.

> The *groynere* withdrawen [Latin *susurrone retracto*, Vulgate], striues togidere resten. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxvi. 20.

groinery (groi'nėr-i), *n.* [< *groin*^{1} + *-ery*.] Same as *groining*.

groining (groi′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *groin*^{1}, *v.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) Any system of vaulting implying the intersection at any angle of simple vaults.

> The windows [of the Cathedral of Orvieto] are small and narrow, the columns round, and the roof displays none of that intricate *groining* we find in English churches.
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 102.

(*b*) The general scheme or plan of the groins in such a system of vaulting. (*c*) Same as *groin*^{1}, 2.—**Underpitch groining**, a system of vaulting employed when the main vault of a groined roof is higher than the transverse intersecting vaults. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, England, furnishes an excellent example of this system. In England often called *Welsh groining.*

groin-point (groin′point), *n.* A workmen's term for the arris or line of intersection of two vaults where there are no ribs.

groin-rib (groin′rib), *n.* In *vaulting*, a main rib masking a groin, or serving to support the groin; an ogive or arc ogive. See *groin*^{1}, *n.*, 2, and *arc ogive*, under *arc*^{1}.

Grolier design. A style of decoration in bookbinding, consisting of bold lines of gold, curiously interlaced in geometrical forms, and intermixed with delicate leaves and sprays. Jean Grolier de Servier (1479–1565), from whom this style was named, was a French bibliophile eminent for his bindings.

> Matthew's "Guttenberg" Bible [bound] in dark brown levant, with a pure *Grolier design* inlaid with dark blue.
> *Paper World*, XIII. 16.

grom^1†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *gram*^{1} and *grum.*

grom^2†, *n.* See *groom*^{1}.

grom^3 (grom), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *crome*^{2}.] A forked stick used by thatchers for carrying bundles of straw. [Prov. Eng.]

gromal†, *n.* [For **gromel*, equiv. to *gromet* or *gromer.*] Same as *gromet*, 1.

> The *gromals* & pages to bee brought vp according to the laudable order and vse of the Sea, as well in learning of Nauigation, as in exercising of that which to them apperteineth.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 227.

grome^1†, *n.* See *groom*^{1}.

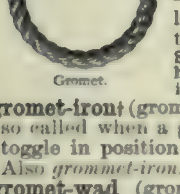
grome^2†, *n.* See *gram*^{1}.

gromer†, *n.* [Equiv. to *gromet.*] Same as *gromet*, 1.

gromet (grom′et or grum′et), *n.* [Also (dial.) *grummet* (def. 1), *grommet* (defs. 2, 3); < ME. **gromet*, < OF. *gromet*, *grommet*, *groumet*, *gourmet*, a boy or young man in service, a serving-man, groom, a shopman, agent, broker, later esp., in the form *gourmet*, a wine-merchant's broker, a wine-taster (whence mod. F. *gourmet*, a wine-taster, an epicure: see *gourmet*) (= Sp. Pg. *grumete*, a ship-boy, Pg. dial. *grometo*, a serving-man), dim. of **grome*, *gromme*, *gourme*, a serving-man, a groom: see *groom*^{1}. The mechanical senses (defs. 2, 3) seem to be transferred from the lit. sense, perhaps first in naut. usage; cf. *jack* as the name of various mechanical devices, taken from *Jack*, a familiar general name for a boy or man, used esp. among sailors and workmen.] 1†. A boy or young man in service; an apprentice; a ship-boy.

> Hasting shall finde 21. ships, in euery ship 21. men, and a Garcion, or Boy, which is called a *Gromet.*
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 19.

2. *Naut.*, a ring of rope used for various purposes, made from a strand laid three times round its own central part formed into a loop of the desired size.—3. In *mach.*, a ring or eyelet of metal, etc. [In the last two senses also *grommet.*]—**Shot-gromet**, a gromet used to hold shot and prevent it from rolling in time of action.



Gromet.

gromet-iron† (grom′et-ī″ėrn), *n.* A toggle-iron: so called when a gromet was used to hold the toggle in position when struck into a whale. Also *grommet-iron.*

gromet-wad (grom′et-wod), *n.* A gun-wad made of a ring of rope, used for round shot in smooth-bore guns.

Gromia (grō′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Gromiidæ.* *G. oviformis* is a characteristic imperforate foraminifer of a group known as *Protoplasta filosa*, having the body inclosed in a simple test, and the pseudopodia restricted to a small part of the surface.

> The shell is thin, chitinous, colorless or yellowish, . . . a high power of the microscope shows an incessant streaming of granules along the branching, anastomosing shreds of sarcode. The sarcodous extensions of *Gromia* anastomose more freely than is usual among the Protoplasta Filosa, resembling more nearly the Foraminifera in this respect, and the contractile vesicle is near the mouth of the shell.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 14.

Gromiidæ (grọ̄-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gromia* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhizopods with the test chitinous, smooth or incrusted with foreign bodies, imperforate, with a pseudopodial aperture at one extremity or both, and pseudopodia long, branching, and anastomosing. Also *Gromidæ.*

Gromiidea (grō-mi-id′ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gromia* + *-idea.*] The *Gromiidæ* regarded as an order of imperforate foraminifers having the test simply saccular, with an opening at one or at each end for the protrusion of long, filamentous, branched, and netted pseudopodia. It includes both marine and fresh-water forms, divided into *Monostomina*, with one opening, and *Amphistomina*, with two openings.

grommet, *n.* See *gromet.*

gromwell (grom′wel), *n.* [The *w* is intrusive; more correctly, as in earlier use, *grommel*, *grummel*, *gromel*, *gromil*, < ME. *gromil*, *gromyl*, *gromylle*, *gromall*, *gromely*, *gromaly*, *gromylyoun*, < OF. *gremil*, F. *grémil* (E. *graymill*, *gray-millet*, q. v.); supposed by some to be < L. *granum milii*, 'grain of millet,' on account of its grains.] The common name for the plant *Lithospermum officinale.* *Corn-gromwell* is *L. arvense.* *False gromwell* is the name of species of *Onosmodium.* These are all boraginaceous plants with smooth stony fruits.

> Yellow bent spikes of the *gromwell.*
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 16.

grond†. An obsolete preterit of *grind.*

grone†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *groan.*

Gronias (grō′ni-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γρώνη, a cavern, grot, lit. (sc. πέτρα) an eaten-out rock, fem. of γρῶνος, eaten out, < γράειν, gnaw.] A genus of catfishes, of the family *Siluridæ* and subfamily *Ictalurinæ.* *G. nigrilabris*, a small blind fish found in caves in the eastern United States, is the only known representative of the genus. *Cope*, 1864.

gronte†. An obsolete preterit of *groan.* *Chaucer.*

groom^1 (gröm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *groome*, *grome*; < ME. *grom*, *grome*, a boy, youth, a serving-man, = MD. *grom*, a boy (Kilian), = Icel. *grōmr* (Jonsson), *gromr* (Egilsson), a man, a servant (*homuncio*) (not in Cleasby and Vigfusson); hence, from Teut., OF. *gromme*, *gourme*, serving-man, a groom (*gourme de chambre*, a groom of the chamber), > dim. *gromet*, > E. *gromet*, q. v.; ulterior origin uncertain. It is commonly supposed that *groom*^{1}, ME. *grome*, is the same as *goom*^{2}, ME. *gome*, < AS. *guma*, a man, with intrusive *r*; as in *hoarse*, *cartridge*, *partridge*, *culprit*, *vagrant*, etc. In *bridegroom*, early mod. E. *bridegrome*, the second element is unquestionably for earlier *goom*, *gome*, being appar. a conformation to the word *groom*^{1}; but this does not prove the identity of the simple words. ME. *gome* means 'man' in an elevated sense, not implying subordination (except as it may be that of a soldier to his chief), and is chiefly, in AS. wholly, confined to poetry, while ME. *grome* always means 'boy,' or else 'man' as a servant or menial, and is frequent in prose as well as in poetry; moreover, the two words occur in the same piece with these differing senses. *Groom* is therefore to be taken as an independent word.] 1†. A boy; a youth; a young man.

> Ich am nou no *grom*,
> Ich am wel waxen. *Havelok*, l. 790.

> She [Coveitise] maketh false pleadoures,
> That with hir termes and hir domes
> Doon maydens, children, and eek *gromes*
> Her heritage to forgo. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 200.

2. A boy or man in service; a personal attendant; a page; a serving-man. [Obsolete or archaic in this general sense.]

> At thilke wofull day of drede,
> Where every man shall take his dome,
> Als well the maister as the *grome.*
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 274.

> I did but wait upon her like a *groom.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, v. 1.

> There was not a *groom* about that castle
> But got a gown of green.
> *Childe Vyet* (Child's Ballads, II. 75).

Specifically—3. A boy or man who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of the horses or the stable.

> Huo . . . thet mest [most] heth hors [horses], mest him fayleth *gromes* and stablen.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

> The tedious pomp that waits
> On princes, when their rich retinue long
> Of horses led, and *grooms* besmeared with gold,
> Dazzles the crowd. *Milton*, P. L., v. 356.

4. One of several officers in the English royal household: as, *groom* of the stole; *groom* of the chamber.

> Make a mean gentleman a *groom*; a yeoman, or a poor beggar, lord president. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

> As soon as the *groom* of the chambers had withdrawn.
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, III. 335.

5. See *groom*^{2}.

groom^1 (gröm), *v. t.* [< *groom*^{1}, *n.*, 3.] To tend or care for, as a horse; curry, feed, etc. (a horse): sometimes, in horse slang, used with reference to a person.

> They [the steeds], . . . so long
> By bandits *groom'd*, prick'd their light ears.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

> The Honourable Bob Staples daily repeats . . . his favourite original remark that she is the best-*groomed* woman in the whole stud. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxviii.

groom^2 (gröm), *n.* [In this use only modern, and taken from *bridegroom.*] A man newly married, or about to be married; a bridegroom: the correlative of *bride.*

> The brides are waked, their *grooms* are drest.
> All Rhodes is summoned to the nuptial feast.
> *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 540.

> Drinking health to bride and *groom*,
> We wish them store of happy days.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

groom-grubber (gröm′grub″ėr), *n.* Formerly, in England, an officer of the royal household whose duty it was to see that the barrels brought into the cellar were tight and full, and to draw out the lees from casks that were nearly empty. *Halliwell.*

groomlet (gröm′let), *n.* [< *groom*^{1} + *-let.*] A small groom. *T. Hook.* [Humorous.]

groom-porter (gröm′pōr″tėr), *n.* Formerly, in England, an officer of the royal household whose business was to see the king's lodging furnished with tables, chairs, stools, and firing, also to provide cards, dice, etc., and to decide disputes over games. He was allowed to keep an open gaming-table at Christmas. The office was abolished in the reign of George III. *Nares.*

> I saw deep and prodigious gaming at the *groom-porter's*; vast heaps of gold squandered away in a vain and profuse manner. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 8, 1668.

groomsman (grömz′man), *n.*; pl. *groomsmen* (-men). [< *groom's*, poss. of *groom*^{2}, + *man.*] One who acts as attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage.

> Three of the stories turn on a curious idea of the sacred character of godfathers and godmothers . . . and of *groomsmen* and bridesmaids. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 54.

groop (gröp), *n.* [Also *grupe*, *groap*, *grube*; < ME. *grope*, *grupe*, *groupe*, a trench, a drain from a cow-stall, = OFries. *grōpe* = D. *groep*, a trench, ditch, moat, = MLG. *grope*, a puddle, a drain from a cow-stall, = Norw. *grop*, a groove, cavity, hollow, = Sw. *grop*, a pit, ditch, hole. Cf. *grip*^{2}, a ditch, etc.] 1. A trench; a drain; particularly, a trench or hollow behind the stalls of cows or horses for receiving their dung and urine.—2. A pen for cattle. [North. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

groop† (gröp), *v. i.* [Formerly also *grope*, *groupe*, *growpe*; < *groop*, *n.*] To make a channel or groove; form grooves.

> I *growpe*, sculpe, or suche as coulde grave, *groupe*, or carve. *Palsgrave.*

grooper, *n.* See *grouper.*

grooping-iron†, *n.* [ME. *groping-iren.*] A tool for forming grooves; a gouge.

> The *groping-iren* than spake he,
> Compas, who hath grevyd the?
> *MS. Ashmole* 61. (*Halliwell.*)

groot (grōt), *n.* The Dutch form of *groat.*

groove (gröv), *n.* [< ME. *grōfe* (rare), a pit (AS. **grōf* not found), = OD. *groeve*, a furrow, D. *groeve*, *groef*, a channel, groove, furrow, a grave, = OHG. *gruoba*, MHG. *gruobe*, G. *grube*, a pit, hole, cavity, ditch, grave, = Icel. *grōf*, a pit (*hnakka-grōf*, the pit in the back of the neck), = Dan. *grube* = Sw. *grufva* = Goth. *grōba*, a pit, hole, < Goth. *graban*, AS. *grafan* (pret. *grōf*), E. *grave*^{1}, etc., dig: see *grave*^{1}, and cf. *grave*^{2} and *grove.*] 1. A pit or hole in the ground; specifically, in *mining*, a shaft or pit sunk into the earth. [Prov. Eng.]

> Robert Rutter was hurt in a *groove.*
> *Chron. Mirab.*, p. 81.

2. A furrow or long hollow, such as is cut by a tool; a rut or furrow, such as is formed in the ground or in a rock by the action of water; a channel, usually an elongated narrow channel, formed by any agency.

> The lightning struck a large pitch-pine across the pond, making a very conspicuous and perfectly regular spiral *groove* from top to bottom. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 144.

Specifically—3. A long and regular incision cut by a tool, or a narrow channel formed in any way (as in a part of a construction), for something (as another part) to fit into or move in.

> When she gain'd her castle, upsprang the bridge,
> Down rang the grate of iron thro' the *groove.*
> *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

> The clearance *grooves* were made with a hollow curve.
> *Joshua Rose*, Practical Machinist, p. 94.

Especially—(*a*) The sunken or plowed channel on the edge of a matched board, to receive the tongue. (*b*) The spiral rifling of a gun. (*c*) In the wind-chest of an organ, one of the channels or passages into which the wind is admitted by the pallets, and with which the pipes belonging to a given key are directly or indirectly connected. When a given key is struck, its pallet is opened, and the groove filled with compressed air. Whether all the pipes connected with the groove are sounded or not depends on how many stops are drawn. Also *grove.*

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a natural furrow or longitudinal hollow or impression, especially one which is destined to receive one of the organs in repose: as, the antennal *groove;* the rostral *groove* in the *Rhynchophora*, etc.—5. Figuratively, a fixed routine; a narrow, unchanging course; a rut: as, life is apt to run in a *groove;* a *groove* of thought or of action.—**Ambulacral, anterolateral, basilar, bicipital, carotid, cervical, ciliated, digastric, esophageal, hypobranchial, medullary**, etc., **groove.** See the adjectives.

groove (gröv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grooved*, ppr. *grooving.* [= D. *groeven* = MHG. *gruoben* = ODan. *gruve;* from the noun.] 1. To cut or make a groove or channel in; furrow.

> One letter still another locks,
> Each *groov'd* and dovetail'd like a box.
> *Swift*, Answer to T. Sheridan.

2. To form as or fix in a groove; make by cutting a groove or grooves.

> High-pitched imagination and vivid emotion tend . . . to *groove* for themselves channels of language which are peculiar and unique.
> *J. C. Shairp*, Aspects of Poetry, p. 128.

> The glacier moves silently, . . . *grooving* the record of its being on the world itself.
> *The Century*, XXVIII. 146.

grooved (grövd), *p. a.* Having a groove or grooves; channeled; furrowed.

> The aperture [is] *grooved* at the margin.
> *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Wreath Shell.

> A poly-*grooved* sporting carbine that formerly belonged to Napoleon I. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 74.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, marked with longitudinal ridges or furrows: as, a *grooved* stem. (*b*) In *entom.*, having a longitudinal channel or channels: as, a *grooved* sternum; the beak of a weevil *grooved* for the reception of the antennæ.—**Spiral-grooved guide.** See *guide*1.

groove-fellow (gröv'fel″ō), *n.* One of a number of men working a mine in partnership. [North. Eng.]

groover (grö'vėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which cuts a groove; an instrument for grooving.—2†. A miner. [North. Eng.]

groove-ram (gröv'ram), *n.* A needle-makers' stamp for forming the groove in which the eye of a needle is cut.

grooving (grö'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *groove*, *v.*] A system of grooves; the act or method of making grooves, or of providing with grooves.

> In small-arms the hexagonal *grooving* is only suitable for muzzle-loaders, but breech-loading cannon are still made on the original principle.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 113.

groovy (grö'vi), *a.* [< *groove* + *-y*1.] 1. Of the nature of a groove; resembling a groove.

> Its main purpose is to keep the surface of the ivory slightly lubricated, so that the rag may not hang to it and wear it into rings or *groovy* marks.
> *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 367.

Hence—2. Figuratively, having a tendency to routine; inclined to a special or narrow course of thought or effort. [Colloq.]

> Men . . . who have not become *groovy* through too much poring over irrelevant learning.
> *The Engineer*, LXV. 294.

grope (grōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *groped*, ppr. *groping.* [< ME. *gropen*, *gropien*, *grapien*, grasp, touch, feel, search, < AS. *grāpian*, grasp, handle, < *grāp*, the grip of the fingers, grasp of the hand, < *grīpan* (pret. *grāp*), seize, grasp, gripe: see *gripe*1, the primitive, and cf. *grasp*, a derivative, of *grope.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To seize or touch with or as if with the hands; grasp in any way; feel; perceive.

> Al that the fynger *gropeth* graythly he grypeth,
> Bote yf that that he *gropeth* greue the paume.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 126.

> I have touched and tasted the Lord, and *groped* Him with hands, and yet unbelief has made all unsavoury.
> *Rogers.*

> Come, thou 'rt familiarly acquainted there, I *grope* that.
> *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, ii. 1.

2. To search out by the sense of touch alone; find or ascertain by feeling about with the hands, as in the dark or when blind.

> But Strephon, cautious, never meant
> The bottom of the pan to *grope.* *Swift.*

> My chamber door was touched, as if fingers had swept the panels in *groping* a way along the dark gallery outside. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xv.

Hence—3†. To pry into; make examination or trial of; try; sound; test.

> But who so couthe in other thing him *grope*,
> Than hadde he spent al his philosophie.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 644.

> I rede we aske tham all on rowe,
> And *grope* tham how this game is begonne.
> *York Plays*, p. 188.

> How vigilant to *grope* men's thoughts, and to pick out somewhat whereof they might complain!
> *Sir J. Hayward.*

> Call him hither, 'tis good *groping* such a gull.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To use the hands; handle.

> Hands they have and they shall not *grope* [authorized version, "They have hands, but they handle not"].
> *Wyclif*, Ps. cxv. 7.

2. To feel about with the hands in search of something, as in the dark or as a blind person; feel one's way in darkness or obscurity; hence, to attempt anything blindly or tentatively.

> Go we *groppe* wher we graued hir,
> If we fynde ouȝte that faire one in fere nowe.
> *York Plays*, p. 489.

> We *grope* for the wall like the blind. Isa. lix. 10.

> While through the dark the shuddering sea
> *Gropes* for the ships. *Lowell*, Fancy's Casuistry.

> We *grope* in the gray dusk, carrying each our poor little taper of selfish and painful wisdom.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 266.

Specifically—3†. To feel for fish under the bank of a brook. *I. Walton.* See *gropple.*

groper (grō'pėr), *n.* One who gropes; one who feels his way, as in the dark, or searches tentatively.

> A *groper* after novelties in any wise do flye.
> *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Ep. to Lollius.

gropingly (grō'ping-li), *adv.* By groping.

> He descended the one step, and advanced slowly and *gropingly* toward the grass-plat. Where was his daring stride now? *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

gropple (grop'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *groppled*, ppr. *groppling.* [Freq. of *grope.*] To grope. [Prov. Eng.]

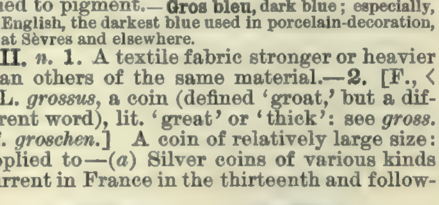
> The boys . . . had gone off to the brook to *gropple* in the bank for cray-fish.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxx.

groroilite (grọ-roi'līt), *n.* [< *Groroi* (see def.) + Gr. *λίθος*, stone: see *-lite.*] A variety of earthy manganese or wad found near Groroi in the department of Mayenne, France, and occurring in roundish masses, of a brownish-black color with reddish-brown streaks.

gros1†. Preterit of *grise*1.

gros2 (grō), *a.* and *n.* [F., thick, strong: see *gross.*] I. *a.* Strong or decided in tint: applied to pigment.—**Gros bleu,** dark blue; especially, in English, the darkest blue used in porcelain-decoration, as at Sèvres and elsewhere.

II. *n.* 1. A textile fabric stronger or heavier than others of the same material.—2. [F., < ML. *grossus*, a coin (defined 'groat,' but a different word), lit. 'great' or 'thick': see *gross.* Cf. *groschen.*] A coin of relatively large size: applied to—(*a*) Silver coins of various kinds current in France in the thirteenth and following centuries, as the *gros tournois*, *gros blanc*, *gros d'argent*, *gros de roi.* The gros tournois of Louis IX., here illustrated, weighs 63 grains. (*b*) A silver coin struck by Edward III. of England and by Edward the Black Prince for their French dominions.—**Gros d'Afrique,** a fine and heavy silk having a glacé or satin surface.—**Gros de Berlin,** a fabric of cotton mixed with alpaca wool. It is made both plain and figured.—**Gros de Messine, gros de Naples,** a stout silk fabric made of organzine.—**Gros des Indes,** a silken textile fabric having a stripe woven transversely across the web.—**Gros de Suez,** a thin ribbed silk used for linings. **Gros de Tours,** a heavy silk, usually black, used for mourning-dresses.—**Gros grain.** See *grosgrain.*



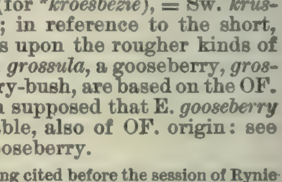
Obverse. Reverse.

Gros Tournois of Louis IX., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

grosbeak (grōs'bēk), *n.* [< *gross*, large, thick, + *beak*1, after F. *grosbec*, grosbeak.] A bird having a notably large, heavy, or turgid bill: usually a general and indefinite name of birds of the family *Fringillidæ:* in the plural loosely synonymous with the nominal subfamily *Coccothraustinæ.* Among familiar examples may be noted the hawfinch or hawthorn-grosbeak, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, and the greenfinch or green grosbeak, *Ligurinus chloris*, both of Europe. (See cut under *hawfinch.*) The pine-grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator*, is common to both Europe and America. Peculiar to the latter country are the evening grosbeak, *Hesperophona vespertina;* the blue grosbeak, *Guiraca cærulea;* the rose-breasted grosbeak, *Zamelodia* (or *Habia*) *ludoviciana;* the black-headed grosbeak, *Z.* (or *H.*) *melanocephala;* and the cardinal or scarlet grosbeak, or cardinal-bird, *Cardinalis virginianus.* (See cut under *Cardinalis.*) A few large-billed conirostral birds not of the family *Fringillidæ* receive the same name, as the grenadier, an African weaver-bird, and some of the thick-billed American tanagers, indicating a former very extensive use of *grosbeak* as an English book-name of birds of the Linnean genus *Loxia* in a wide sense. Less frequently written *grossbeak.*

> He thought our cardinal *grosbeak*, which he called the Virginia nightingale, as fine a whistler as the nightingale herself. *The Century*, XXIX. 778.

groschen (grō'shen), *n.* [G., < MHG. *grosche*, earlier and prop. *grosse*, also *gros*, < ML. *grossus*, a coin so called: see *gross*, *gros.* Cf. *grosset.*] A small silver coin of various kinds current in Germany from the fourteenth century to the present time. Some specimens are distinguished as *silbergroschen*, *kaisergroschen*, *mariengroschen.* The modern groschen is worth about 2 cents.



Obverse. Reverse.

Groschen of Hanover, 1866, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

groser (grō'sėr), *n.* [North. E. and Sc., in pl. *grosers*, Sc. also *grozer*, *grozzer*, *grosert*, *grossart*, *groset*, *grozet*, also *grozle*, *grozzle*, in some places *grizzle*, a gooseberry; various alterations of ME. **grosel* (not recorded, but cf. ME. *grosiler*, below), < OF. *groselle*, *groiselle*, *groisele*, a gooseberry, F. *groseille*, a currant, > OF. *groselier*, *groiselier* (> ME. *grosiler*), a gooseberry-bush, F. *groseillier*, a currant-bush, gooseberry-bush (cf. Ir. *groisaid*, Gael. *groiseid*, a gooseberry, Ir. *grosair*, a gooseberry-bush, W. *grwys*, a wild gooseberry, appar. of OF. origin). The OF. *groisele* is in form a dim., perhaps < MHG. *krūs*, G. *kraus*, curling, crisped (= D. *kroes* = Sw. *krus* (in comp.), crisp, curled, frizzled: see *curl*, *cruller*), > G. *krausbeere*, *kräuselbeere*, a cranberry, rough gooseberry, = D. *kruisbezie*, as if 'crossberry' (for **kroesbezie*), = Sw. *krusbär*, a gooseberry; in reference to the short, crisp, curling hairs upon the rougher kinds of the fruit. The ML. *grossula*, a gooseberry, *grossularia*, a gooseberry-bush, are based on the OF. forms. It has been supposed that E. *gooseberry* is, in its first syllable, also of OF. origin: see *gooseberry.*] A gooseberry.

> George Gordoune being cited before the session of Rynie for prophaneing the Sabbath, by gathering *grosers* in tyme of sermon, . . . appealed to the Presbyterie.
> *Presbytery Book of Strathbogie* (1636), p. 9. (*Jamieson.*)

grosert, *n.* Same as *groser.*

grosgrain (grō'grān), *n.* [F., < *gros*, thick, + *grain*, grain: see *gross* and *grain*1, and cf. *grogram.*] A stout corded silk stuff, not very lustrous, and one of the most durable of silk fabrics.

gross (grōs), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *gros*, m., *grosse*, f., = Pr. *gros* = Sp. *grueso* = Pg. *grosso* = It. *grosso*, great, big, thick, gross, < LL. *grossus*, thick (of diameter, depth, etc.); ML. great, big, a different word from L. *crassus*, solid, thick, dense, fat, gross, etc., of which it has been supposed to be a corruption. Hence ult. *grocer*, *engross*, etc., *gros*, *groschen*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Great; large; big; bulky.

> Child Noryce he came off the tree,
> His mother to take off the horse:
> "Och alace, alace," says Child Noryce,
> "My mother was ne'er so *gross.*"
> *Child Noryce* (Child's Ballads, II. 43).

> The crows and choughs that wing the midway air
> Show scarce so *gross* as beetles. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

2. Unusually large or plump, as from coarse growth or fatness: applied to plants or animals, and implying in men excessive or repulsive fatness.

> One of them is well known, my lord: a *gross* fat man.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

> Strong-growing pears . . . are grafted on quince stock in order to restrict their tendency to form *gross* shoots.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 213.

> Burly is a man of a great presence; he commands a larger atmosphere, gives the impression of a *grosser* mass of character than most men.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, i.

3. Coarse in texture or form; coarse in taste, or as related to any of the senses; not fine or delicate.

Feede thi howce with *groce*, & not with delycate meete.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 29.

Their diet is extremely *gross*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 347.

4. Coarse in a moral sense; vulgar; indelicate; broad: applied to either persons or things.

It [Platonic love] is a Love abstracted from all corporeal *gross* Impressions and sensual Appetite.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 15.

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven, or more *gross* to love
Vice for itself. *Milton*, P. L., i. 491.

She certainly has talents, but her manner is *gross*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

The terms which are delicate in one age become *gross* in the next. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

5. Remarkably glaring or reprehensible; enormous; shameful; flagrant: as, a *gross* mistake; *gross* injustice.

Neither speak I of *gross* sinners, not grafted into Christ; but even to those that applaud themselves in their holy portion, and look to be saved.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 89.

All heresies, how *gross* soever, have found a welcome with the people. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

The injustice of the verdict was so *gross* that the very courtiers cried shame. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

6. Thick; dense; not attenuated; not refined or pure: as, a *gross* medium; *gross* air; *gross* elements.

On that bright Sunne of Glorie fixe thine eyes,
Clear'd from *grosse* mists of fraile infirmities.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 140.

She is back't
By th' Amafrose and cloudy Cataract,
That (gathering up *gross* humours inwardly
In th' optique sinew) quite puts out the eye.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

The eye of Heaven
Durst not behold your speed, but hid itself
Behind the *grossest* clouds.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, ii. 3.

7. Not acute or sensitive in perception, apprehension, or feeling; stupid; dull.

Lay open to my earthy *gross* conceit . . .
The folded meaning of your words' deceit.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear.
Milton, Comus, l. 458.

The Turks . . . being a people generally of the *grossest* apprehension, and knowing few other pleasures but such sensualities as are equally common both to Men and Beasts. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 41.

8. Whole; entire; total; specifically, without deduction, as for charges or waste material; without allowance of tare and tret: opposed to *net*: as, the *gross* sum or amount; *gross* profits, income, or weight.

It were better to giue fiue hundred pound a tun for those *grosse* Commodities in Denmarke then send for them hither. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 203.

9. General; not entering into detail. [Rare.]

Anatomical results have a reputation for superior credibility, and it is a generally accepted idea that within the limits of *gross* anatomy this reputation is well grounded; but when we glance at the work in minute anatomy or histology, it seems as though a long time must elapse before this latter would be thus honored.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 209.

Gross anatomy, negligence, etc. See the nouns. =**Syn.** 3-5. Rude, unrefined, animal, low, broad, unseemly, glaring, outrageous.

II. *n.* **1.** The main body; the chief part; the bulk; the mass: now chiefly or only in the phrase *in gross* or *in the gross* (which see, below).

Remember, son,
You are a general; other wars require you;
For see, the Saxon *gross* begins to move.
Dryden, King Arthur.

Such are the thoughts of the executive part of an army, and indeed of the *gross* of mankind in general.
Steele, Spectator, No. 152.

2. A unit of tale, consisting of twelve dozen, or 144. It never has the plural form: as, five *gross* or ten *gross*.—**3.** Thick soft food, such as porridge, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Advowson in gross.** See *advowson*, 2.—**A great gross,** twelve gross, or 144 dozen.—**A small gross,** 120.—**Common in gross.** See *common*, *n.*, 4.—**In gross, in the gross,** in bulk; in the lump; wholesale: generally used in feudal and common law to indicate that a right referred to was annexed to the person of an owner, as distinguished from one which was appendant to specific real property, so as to belong always to the owner of that property.

No more than it were either possible or to purpose to seek *in gross* the forms of those sounds which make words.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 163.

There are great Preparations for the Funeral, and there is a Design to buy all the Cloth for Mourning white, and then put it to the Dyers *in gross*, which is like to save the Crown a good deal of Money. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 7.

I hear unlettered men talk of a people they do not know, and condemn them *in the gross* they know not why.
Goldsmith, Abuse of Our Enemies.

Villein in gross. See *villein*.

gross† (grōs), *adv.* [< *gross*, *a.*] After large game: as, to fly *gross*: said of a hawk. *Howell.*

gross† (grōs), *v. t.* [< ME. *grossen*, *grosen*, *grocen*; by apheresis from *engross*, q. v.] To engross. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 214.

grossart (gros'ärt), *n.* A variant of *groser*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

grossbeak, *n.* See *grosbeak*.

grosset†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *grosset*, dim. of *gros*, a coin so called: see *gros*^{2}.] A groat. *Halliwell.*

grossful† (grōs'fůl), *a.* [Irreg. < *gross*, *a.*, + *-ful*.] Of gross character or quality.

Let me heare
My grossest faults as *grossefull* as they were.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 2.

gross-headed (grōs'hed″ed), *a.* Having a thick skull; stupid.

This was it, to pluck out of the heads of his admirers the conceit that all who are not prelatical are *gross-headed*, thick-witted, illiterate, shallow.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

grossification (grō″si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *grossify* + *-ation*: see *-fication*.] The act of making gross or thick, or the state of becoming gross or thick; especially, in *bot.*, the swelling of the ovary of plants after fertilization.

grossify (grō'si-fī), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *grossified*, ppr. *grossifying*. [< *gross* + *-i-fy*.] To make gross or thick; become gross or thick. *Imp. Dict.*

grossly (grōs'li), *adv.* In a gross manner; greatly; coarsely; vulgarly; stupidly; shamefully.

He means to gull all but himself; when, truly,
None is so *grossly* gull'd as he.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

Nor is the people's judgment always true:
The most may err as *grossly* as the few.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 782.

An offender who has *grossly* violated the laws.
Junius, Letters, xlv.

The sculpture, painting, and literature of mediæval Europe show how *grossly* anthropomorphic was the conception of deity which prevailed down to recent centuries. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 203.

grossness (grōs'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gross, in any sense; especially, indelicacy; rudeness; vulgarity.

Stars fall but in the *grossness* of our sight.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 3.

The element immediately next the earth in *grosness* is water. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Bodies, xxvii.

For envied wit, like Sol eclipsed, makes known
The opposing body's *grossness*, not its own.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 469.

Vice itself lost half its evil by losing all its *grossness*.
Burke, Rev. in France.

grossulaceous (gros-ū-lā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *grossulaceus*, < *grossula* (< OF. *groselle*), etc., a gooseberry: see *groser*.] Resembling or pertaining to the gooseberry and currant.

grossular (gros'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. and NL. *grossula*, a gooseberry: see *groser*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a gooseberry: as, *grossular* garnet.

II. *n.* A variety of garnet found in Siberia: so named from its green color, resembling that of the gooseberry. It belongs to the lime-alumina variety of the species, and the name is often extended to include garnets of other colors having a like composition. See *garnet*^{1}. Also called *grossularite*.

Grossularieæ (gros″ū-lā-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grossularia* (< *grossula*, a gooseberry) + *-eæ*.] A botanical tribe of the natural order *Saxifragaceæ*, consisting of the single genus *Ribes*, comprehending the gooseberry and currant: now known as *Ribesieæ*. See *gooseberry*, *Ribes*.

grossularite (gros'ū-lär-īt), *n.* [< *grossular* + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *grossular*.

grot^1 (grot), *n.* [= D. *grot*, < F. *grotte*, a grot, a cave: see *grotto*.] A grotto. [Now chiefly poetical.]

Winding with the wall along the outward North-alley of the Chancell, at the far end thereof is a *Grot* hewn out of the rock. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 131.

Umbrageous *grots* and caves
Of cool recess, o'er which the mantling vine
Lays forth her purple grape. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 257.

The babbling runnel crispeth,
The hollow *grot* replieth. *Tennyson*, Claribel.

grot^2†, **grote**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *groat*. *Chaucer.*

Grotea (grō'tē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cresson, 1864), after A. R. *Grote*, an American entomologist.] **1.** An American genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Pimplinæ*.—**2.** A genus of arctiid moths. *Moore*, 1865.

grotesco†, *a.* and *n.* [< It. *grottesco*: see *grotesque*.] **I.** *a.* Grotesque.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grotesco roofs, and stucco floors.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 192.

II. *n.* A grotesque. *Nares.*

Who askt the banes 'twixt these discolour'd mates?
A strange *grotesco* this, the Church and States.
Cleaveland, Poems (1691).

grotesque (grō-tesk'), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *grotesk*, < F. *grotesque*, < It. *grottesco* = Sp. Pg. *grutesco*, odd, antic, ludicrous, in reference to the style of paintings called *grotesques* (F. *grotesques*, < It. *grottesca*, "antick or landskip worke of painters" (Florio), found in ancient crypts and grottos), < It. *grotta*, a grotto: see *grotto*, *grot*^{1}, and *-esque*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Consisting of or resembling artificial grotto-work.

A sort of *grotesque* carv'd work, cut in an inclined plain from the outside of the wall to the door, which has a grand appearance. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 194.

Hence—**2.** Of the fantastic character of such grotto-work and of its decoration; wildly formed; of irregular forms and proportions; ludicrous; antic (which see), as the arabesques of the Renaissance, in which figures human to the waist terminate in scrolls, leafage, and the like, and are associated with animal forms and impossible flowers; hence, in general, whimsical, extravagant, or odd; absurdly bold: often, or more commonly, used in a sense of condemnation or depreciation.

The champain head
Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides
With thicket overgrown, *grotesque* and wild,
Access denied. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 136.

The numerous fictions, generally original, often wild and *grotesque*, but always singularly graceful and happy, which are found in his essays, fully entitle him to the rank of a great poet. *Macaulay*, Addison.

Puck and Ariel, and the *grotesque* train
That do inhabit slumber.
T. B. Aldrich, Invocation to Sleep.

=**Syn.** 2. *Fantastic*, etc. (see *fanciful*); whimsical, wild, strange.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is grotesque, as an uncouth or ill-proportioned figure, rude and savage scenery, an inartistic, clownish, or absurd fancy, a clumsy satire, or the like.

But in the grand *grotesque* of farce, Munden stands out as single and unaccompanied as Hogarth.
Lamb, Acting of Munden.

From time to time, as you wander, you will meet a lonely, stunted tree, which is sure to be a charming piece of the individual *grotesque*.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 348.

Specifically—**2.** In *art*, a capricious figure, work, or ornament; especially, a variety of arabesque which as a whole has no type in nature, being a combination of the parts of animals and plants, and of other incongruous elements.

There are no *grotesques* in nature.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, xv.

The foliage and *grotesq* about some of the compartments are admirable. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1645.

Wanton *grotesques* thrusting themselves forth from every pinnacle and gargoyle.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 101.

3. In *printing*, any uncouth form of type; specifically, in Great Britain, the black square-cut display-type called *gothic* in the United States.

grotesquely (grō-tesk'li), *adv.* In a grotesque manner; very absurdly.

Sometimes this juggle which is practised with the word theology becomes *grotesquely* apparent.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 60.

grotesqueness (grō-tesk'nes), *n.* The character of being grotesque.

Seldom went such *grotesqueness* with such woe.
Browning, Childe Roland.

Fancies, however extravagant in *grotesqueness* of shadow or shape. *Ruskin.*

grotesquery (grō-tes'kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *grotesqueries* (-iz). [< *grotesque* + *-ery*.] An embodiment or expression of grotesqueness; grotesque conduct or speech; a grotesque action.

His [Prof. Wilson's] range of power is extraordinary: from the nicest subtleties of feminine tenderness, he passes at will to the wildest animal riot and the most daring *grotesqueries* of humour. *Chambers's Encyc.*

Think of . . . the *grotesqueries* of Caliban and Trinculo.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 285.

Grotian (grō'shi-an), *a.* [< *Grotius* (a Latinized form of D. *Groot*: see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Grotius (Hugo de Groot), a distinguished Dutch scholar and statesman (1583–1645), and the founder of the modern science of international law.—**Grotian theory,** the doctrine, first fully propounded by Grotius, that the controlling principles of human law, and particularly of international law, should be sought in the nature of man and in the community of sentiment among the wise and learned of all nations and ages, and that justice is of perpetual obligation, and essential to human well-being.

grotta† (grot'ä), *n.* [It.: see *grotto.*] A grotto.

Let it be turned to a *grotta*, or place of shade.
Bacon, Building.

grotto (grot'ō), *n.*; pl. *grottoes* or *grottos* (-ōz). [A mistaken form (as if It. masc.) of earlier *grotta* (q. v.) (also *grot*^{1}, q. v., = D. *grot*, < F.) = G. Dan. *grotte* = Sw. *grotta* = F. *grotte*, < It. *grotta*, f., = Sp. Pg. *gruta* = Pr. *crota*, earlier *cropta* = OF. *crote*, *croute*, a grotto, a cave, < ML. *grupta*, *crupta*, corrupt forms of L. *crypta*, an underground passage or chamber, a vault, cave, grotto, crypt: see *crypt*, which is thus a doublet of *grotto.*] A subterranean cavity; a natural cavern, or an ornamented excavation or construction more or less remotely resembling a natural cave, made for shade or recreation. In the former case, the name is most commonly used for a cavern of limited size remarkable in some respect, as the Grotto del Cane near Naples for its mephitic vapors, the grotto of Antiparos for its beautiful stalactitic and stalagmitic formations, or the grottoes of Capri for their picturesqueness. Poetically the name is often applied to any deeply shaded inclosed space, as an umbrageous opening in a dense wood, an overarched depression in the ground, etc.

On the side of the hills over Salheia there are some *grottos* cut in the rock; one of them is large, consisting of several rooms. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 126.

Alas! to *grottoes* and to groves we run,
To ease and silence, every Muse's son.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 110.

grotto-work (grot'ō-wėrk), *n.* The arrangement and decoration of an artificial grotto; grotto-like structure.

You [an oyster], in your *grotto-work* enclos'd,
Complain of being thus expos'd.
Cowper, Poet, Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.

grouan (grou'an), *n.* Same as *growan.*

grought†, *n.* A bad form of *growth.* *Chapman.*

groul†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *growl.*

ground^1 (ground), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ground*, *grund*, < AS. *grund*, bottom, foundation, the ground, earth, soil, = OS. *grund* = OFries. *grund*, *grond* = D. *grond* = MLG. *grunt* = OHG. MHG. *grunt*, G. *grund*, bottom, foundation, the ground, soil, etc., = Icel. *grunnr*, m., the bottom (of sea or water), cf. *grunn*, n., a shallow, a shoal, *grunnr*, a., = Sw. Dan. *grund*, a., shallow, shoal (Sw. Dan. *grund*, the ground, is in this sense appar. of G. origin, and Icel. *grund*, f., a green field, grassy plain, appears to be a different word), = Goth. **grundus*, bottom, base (in comp. *grundu-waddjus*, a foundation, lit. 'ground-wall,' and deriv. *afgrunditha*, bottomless deep: cf. G. *abgrund* = Dan. Sw. *afgrund*). Cf. Ir. *grunnt*, Gael. *grunnd*, bottom, base, ground, prob. from the AS. Root uncertain; the supposition that *ground*, like LG. and G. *grand*, gravel, is from *grind* (AS. pp. *grunden*), with the orig. sense of 'that which is ground' into small particles, i. e., sand, gravel, grit, dust, etc., does not suit the earliest sense of *ground*, which is 'bottom, foundation.'] **I.** *n.* **1.** The bottom; the lowest part. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Hi caste hire in a wel [very] deope water, hire heued toward the *grounde.* *St. Margaret*, l. 242.

Helle is with ute met [mete, measure], and deop with ute *grunde.* *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 249.

A lake that hathe no *grounde.*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 189.

2. Foundation; base; a surface serving as a support, as a floor or pavement.

Thilke Zarabazar cam, and sette the *grounds* of the temple of God. *Wyclif*, 1 Esd. [Ezra] v. 16 (Oxf.).

Thrice rung the bell, the slipper knock'd the *ground*,
And the press'd watch return'd a silver sound.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 17.

3. The solid part of the earth's surface; the crust of the globe; the firm land.

God that the *ground* wroght,
And like a planet hase put in a plaine course,
That turnys as there tyme comys, trist ye non other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 422.

I have made the earth, the man and the beast that are upon the *ground.* Jer. xxvii. 5.

I will run as far as God has any *ground.*
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

4. The disintegrated portion of the earth's crust, lying upon its surface; soil; earth.

Water myxt with *grounde*, the thridde avis is,
Upshette aboute, and trampled with catell
Maade playne and dried after.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

And here the maiden, sleeping sound,
On the dank and dirty *ground.*
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

5. A limited part of the earth's surface; a space or tract of country; a region.

Fran. Stand! who's there?
Hor. Friends to this *ground.*
Mar. And liegemen to the Dane.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

Edward the Black Prince,
Who on the French *ground* play'd a tragedy,
Making defeat on the full power of France.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

There, lost behind a rising *ground*, the wood
Seems sunk. *Cowper*, Task, i. 305.

6. Land appropriated to individual ownership or use; cultivated land; a landed estate or possession; specifically, the land immediately surrounding or connected with a dwelling-house or other building and devoted to its uses: commonly in the plural.

Augustus . . . deprived them [of Cremona] of their *grounds*, and bestowed them upon his trained souldiers.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 138.

Thy next design is on thy neighbour's *grounds.*
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

While the elder parties were still over the breakfast table, the young people were in the *grounds.*
Bulwer, Night and Morning, p. 29.

Rivulet crossing my *ground*,
And bringing me down from the Hall
This garden-rose that I found.
Tennyson, Maud, xxi.

7. Land appropriated to some special use (without reference to ownership), as the playing of games: as, base-ball *grounds; cricket-grounds; hunting-grounds;* hence, also, fishing-*grounds.*—**8**†. The pit of a theater. It was originally without benches, and on a level with the stage. *Halliwell.*—**9.** In *mining:* (*a*) Same as *country*, 8. (*b*) That part of the lode or vein which is being worked, or to which reference is made.—**10.** The basis upon or by means of which a work is executed, or upon which it rests for support or display; a foundation, foil, or background.

And like bright metal on a sullen *ground*,
My reformation, glittering o'er my fault.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) In *painting*, a basis for a picture, whether it be of plaster, as in distemper or fresco, or only a general tone of color spread over the surface of a canvas and intended to show through the overlaid color if transparent, or to relieve it if opaque.

If folly grow romantic, I must paint it.
Come then, the colours and the *ground* prepare.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 17.

(*b*) In *sculp.*, the flat surface from which the figures project: said of a work in relief. (*c*) In *etching*, a coating of varnish applied to a plate as a basis to work upon; in mezzotint, a roughening of the copper with a cradle for a like purpose. See *etching* and *etching-ground.* (*d*) In *decorative art*, the original surface, uncolored, or colored with a flat tint only as a preparation for further ornament. Thus, a background may consist of slight scrollwork, fretwork, or the like, printed upon the ground, as in the case of decorative designs of considerable richness, figure-work, flower-work, and the like. (*e*) In *ceram.*, the colored surface of the body of a piece upon which painting in enamels or gilding is to be applied. See *ground-laying* and *bossing*, 1. (*f*) In lace, that part of lace which is not the pattern, of two kinds, one called the reseau or net, and the other the grillage. See these words and *lace.* (*g*) In *music:* (1) A cantus firmus, or melody proposed for contrapuntal treatment.

For on that *ground* I'll make a holy descant.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Especially—(2) A ground bass (which see, under *bass*^{3}).

Welcome is all our song, is all our sound,
The treble part, the tenor, and the *ground.*
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

(*h*) In *textile manuf.*, the principal color, to which others are considered as ornamental; that part of manufactured articles, as tapestry, carpeting, etc., of a uniform color, on which the figures are, as it were, drawn or projected. (*i*) One of the pieces nailed to lathing to form a guide for the surface of plastering, and to serve as a basis for stucco-work.

The architraves, skirtings, and surbase mouldings are fixed to pieces of wood called *grounds.*
Encyc. Brit., IV. 492.

(*j*) The first coat of hard varnish in japanning.

11. That which logically necessitates a given judgment or conclusion; a sufficient reason; in general, a reason or datum of reasoning; logical or rational foundation.

She told hym all the *grounde* of the mater
In euery thing, and how it was be fall.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1086.

I'll answer for 't there are no *grounds* for that report.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

That knowledge by which the mind is necessitated to affirm or posit something else is called the logical reason, *ground*, or antecedent; that something else which the mind is necessitated to affirm or posit is called the logical consequent. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Lectures on Logic, v.

12. Source, origin, or cause.

Necessity hath taught them Physicke, rather had from experience then the *grounds* of Art.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 56.

That fable had *ground* of Historie, howsoeuer by fictions obscured. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 341.

O that their *ground* of Hate should be my Love!
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 117.

13†. *pl.* Remnants; ends; scraps; small pieces.

A fly made with a peacock's feather is excellent in a bright day: you must be sure you want not in your magazine-bag the peacock's feather, and *grounds* of such wool and crewel as will make the grasshopper.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 106.

14. *pl.* [Formerly also *grouns*, *growns.*] Sediment at the bottom of liquors; dregs; lees: as, coffee-*grounds;* the *grounds* of strong beer.

How much another thing it is to hear him speak, that hath cleared himself from froth and *growns*, and who suffers neither sloth nor fear, nor ambition, nor any other tempting spirit of that nature to abuse him.
Marvell, Works, II. 131.

15. In *elect.*, a connection with the earth, so that the electricity passes off into it.

The *grounds* were caused by little kernels or spots of carbonized insulation. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 10.

Absorbent grounds, barren ground, blue ground. See the adjectives.—**Bar of ground.** See *bar*^{1}.—**Bassing-ground,** fishing-ground for bass; a place where bass may be caught.—**Dame Joan ground,** a filling or ground used in point-lace, consisting of threads arranged in couples, and inclosing hexagon openings arranged like a honeycomb, two parallel threads coming between each two hexagons.—**Dark and bloody ground,** a name often used for the State of Kentucky, on account of its having early been the scene of frequent Indian wars. It is said to be the translation of the name *Kentucky*, given to the region by the aborigines because opposing tribes often fought there on their resorting to it as a common hunting-ground.—**Dead ground.** Same as *dead angle* (which see, under *angle*^{3}).—**Delicate ground,** a matter with regard to which great delicacy or circumspection, especially in conversation, is necessary.—**Devonia ground,** in *lace-making*, a kind of ground or filling composed of irregular brides, each of which, instead of a single thread, consists of at least two laid side by side, and held together by fine cross-threads.—**Firm ground,** secure footing; firm foundation.—**Happy hunting-grounds.** See *hunting-ground.*—**Low grounds,** bottom-lands. [Virginia, U. S.]—**On even ground.** See *even*^{1}.—**On ground**†, ashore; aground.

[The ship] had been preserved in divers most desperate dangers, having been *on ground* upon the sands by Flushing, and again by Dover, and in great tempests.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 289.

On the ground. (*a*) On the earth. (*b*) At the spot or place mentioned; at hand.—**Slippery ground,** insecure footing; an uncertain or deceptive foundation.

Honest Merit stands on *slipp'ry ground*,
Where covert artifice and guile abound.
Cowper, Charity, l. 284.

To be on one's own ground, to deal with a matter with which one is familiar.—**To bite the ground.** See *to bite the dust*, under *bite.*—**To break ground.** See *break.*—**To bring to ground**†, **set on ground**†, to discomfit; floor; gravel.

Hit greuys me full gretly, *& to ground brynges*,
Whethur Elan be so honerable, or of so hegh prise,
ffor hir, oure Dukes to dethe, & oure derfe kynges.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9342.

The Pharisees and Sadducees had no further end but to *set* Him *on ground*, and so to expose Him to the contempt of the people. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, V. 127.

To fall or go to the ground, to come to naught: as, the project *fell to the ground.*

Alnaschar, who kicked down the china, . . . had cast his eye on the Vizier's daughter, and his hopes of her *went to the ground* with the shattered bowls and tea-cups.
Thackeray, Pendennis, lxxii.

To gain ground. (*a*) To advance; make progress or head; gain an advantage; obtain a degree of success. (*b*) To gain credit; prevail; become more general or extensive: as, the opinion *gains ground.*—**To gather ground.** Same as *to gain ground.* [Rare.]

As evening-mist
Risen from a river o'er the marish glides,
And *gathers ground* fast at the labourer's heel
Homeward returning. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 631.

To get ground. Same as *to gain ground.* [Rare.]

There were divers bloody Battles 'twixt the Remnant of Christians and the Moors, for 700 Years together; and the Spaniards, *getting Ground* more and more, drave them at last to Granada. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 32.

To give ground, to recede; retire under the pressure of an advancing enemy; yield advantage.

Having made the Imperial army *give Ground* the Day before. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 6.

To lose ground. (*a*) To retire; retreat; be driven from the position taken. (*b*) To lose advantage. (*c*) To lose credit; decline; become less in force or extent.—**To stand one's ground,** to stand firm; not to recede or yield.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the ground. (*a*) Belonging to the ground or base; hence, basic; fundamental: as, the *ground* form of a word; *ground* facts or principles.

According to Mr. Bertin's theory, this people was the "*ground* race" of western Asia. *Science*, XII. 308.

(*b*) Pertaining to the soil: as, *ground* air. (*c*) Situated on or nearest to the surface of the earth: as, the *ground* floor.—**Ground air.** See *air*^{1}.—**Ground bass.** See *bass*^{3}.—**Ground floor.** See *floor.*—**Ground form,** in *gram.*, a name sometimes given to the basis of a word to which the inflectional parts are added in declension or conjugation; the stem or base of a theme (a Germanism).—**Ground tier.** (*a*) The lower or pit range of boxes in a theater. (*b*) *Naut.*:

(1) The lowest range of water-casks in the hold of a vessel before the introduction of iron tanks. (2) The lowest range of any material stowed in the hold.—**Ground water.** See *water.*

ground^{1} (ground), *v.* [< ME. *grounden*, found, establish; also, in earlier forms, *grundien, grenden*, tr. bring to the ground, intr. descend or set (as the sun), < AS. *gryndan, ā-gryndan*, intr., descend or set (= D. *gronden* = OHG. *grunden*, MHG. G. *gründen* = Sw. *grunda* = Dan. *grunde*, found, establish, etc.), < *grund*, bottom, base, ground: see *ground*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place on a foundation; found; establish firmly in position.

> Their houses wherein they sleepe, they *ground* vpon a round foundation of wickers artificially wrought and compacted together. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 95.

2. To settle or establish in any way, as on reason or principle; fix or settle firmly in existence or in thought.

> He . . . gert the ledis to beleue, that in his lond dwelt,
> That the gome was a god *groundet* in blisse.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4348.

> Our men, . . . *grounding* themselues vpon the goodnesse of their cause, and the promise of God, . . . caried resolute mindes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 286.

> This duke
> Hath ta'en displeasure 'gainst his gentle niece:
> *Grounded* upon no other argument
> But that the people praise her for her virtues.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

3. To instruct thoroughly in elements or first principles.

> For he was *grounded* in astronomye.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 414.

> The Latin I have sufficiently tried him in, and I promise you, sir, he is very well *grounded*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, i. 2.

> The fact is she had learned it [French] long ago, and *grounded* herself subsequently in the grammar so as to be able to teach it to George.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxiii.

4. To lay or set on or in the ground; bring to ground, or to rest on or as if on the ground.

> And th' Okes, deep *grounded* in the earthly molde,
> Did move, as if they could him understand.
> *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 453.

> When the fans are thus discharged, the word of command, in course, is to *ground* their fans.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 102.

> Our guard did his duty well, pacing back and forth, and occasionally *grounding* his musket to keep up his courage by the sound. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 99.

5. *Naut.*, to run ashore or aground; cause to strike the ground: as, to *ground* a ship.

> The *grounded* floe-bergs are forced up the shelving sea-bottoms. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 230.

6. In *elect.*, to connect with the earth, as a conductor, so that the electricity can pass off to it.

> If an accidental connection with the ground should occur, or, as it is technically said, a ground appears on the wires, it is at once tested for by *grounding* the circuit at the office. *T. D. Lockwood*, Elect., Mag., and Teleg., p. 136.

7. To form a ground on or for; furnish with a ground or base. See *ground*^{1}, *n.*, 10.

> For the first biting, *ground* and smoke the plate in the ordinary manner. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 160.

To ground arms (*milit.*), to lay the arms upon the ground in front of the soldier: an old movement used especially by prisoners in cases of capture or surrender.

> Every burgher . . . should *ground arms*, in token of submission. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiii.

To ground in, in *hand block-printing*, to apply secondary and subsequent colors to (a cotton cloth which has received the color of the first block).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To run aground; strike the ground and remain fixed, as a ship.

> Ere wee had sayled halfe a league, our ship *grounding* gaue vs once more libertie to summon them to a parley.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 238.

> Romero himself, whose ship had *grounded*, sprang out of a port hole and swam ashore.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 527.

2. To come to or strike the ground.

> He [the batsman] is . . . out if he strikes the ball into the air and it is caught by one of his adversaries before it *grounds*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 178.

3. To base an opinion or course of action; depend. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> *Ground* not upon dreams; you know they are ever contrary. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 3.

> I say, moreover, and I *ground* upon experience, that poisons contain within themselves their own antidote.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 10.

ground^{2} (ground). Preterit and past participle of *grind*.

groundage (groun'dāj), *n.* [< *ground*^{1} + *-age*.] A tax paid for the ground or space occupied by a ship while in port.

> The soyle of the shore and sea adjoining is now the kings, and particular lords, according to their titles: insomuch that it is ordinary to take toll and custom for anchorage, *groundage*, &c.
> *Spelman*, Of the Admiral Jurisdiction.

ground-angling (ground'ang″gling), *n.* Angling without a float, with a weight placed a few inches from the hook, so as to sink it nearly to the bottom. Also called *bottom-fishing*.

ground-annual (ground'an″ū-al), *n.* In *Scots law*, an estate created in land by a vassal, who, instead of selling his land for a gross sum, reserves an annual ground-rent.

ground-ash (ground'ash), *n.* An ash-sapling of a few years' growth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

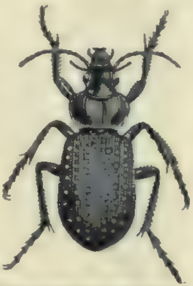
ground-bailiff (ground'bā″lif), *n.* In *mining*, a superintendent of mines whose duty it is to visit them periodically and report upon their condition. [Eng.]

ground-bait (ground'bāt), *n.* **1.** In *angling*, bait dropped to the bottom of the water to attract fish.—**2.** Same as *groundling*, 2 (*a*).

ground-bait (ground'bāt), *v. t.* In *angling*, to use ground-bait in or on: as, to *ground-bait* a place where one intends to fish.

ground-beam (ground'bēm), *n.* In *carp.*, the sill for a frame.

ground-beetle (ground'bē″tl), *n.* A predatory beetle of the family *Carabidæ*: so called from its mode of life, most of the species being found running over the ground or hidden during the day under stones and other objects. The number of genera and species is very large; they are distributed through all continents from the polar zones to the tropics. They are carnivorous for the most part, though some genera of the group *Harpalinæ* are occasionally or even habitually herbivorous. The fiery ground-beetle, *Calosoma calidum*, is one of the most conspicuous carnivorous species. To the herbivorous group belongs the murky ground-beetle, *Harpalus caliginosus*, which is abundant in the northerly parts of the United States; *H. pennsylvanicus* is a related species. See cut under *Harpalus*.



Fiery Ground-beetle (*Calosoma calidum*), natural size.

groundberry (ground'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *groundberries* (-iz). The wintergreen or checkerberry, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

ground-bird (ground'bėrd), *n.* **1.** A ground-sparrow. [New Eng.]—**2.** In Blyth's edition of Cuvier (1849), a general name for any columbine, gallinaceous, grallatorial, or struthious bird.

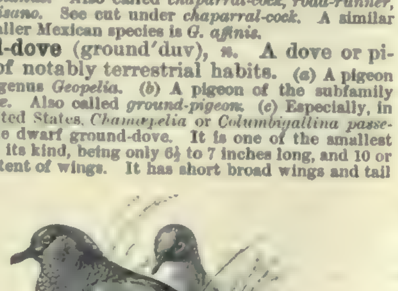
ground-cherry (ground'cher″i), *n.* **1.** A plant, *Prunus* (*Cerasus*) *Chamæcerasus*, with smooth shining leaves and spherical acid fruit, sometimes found in gardens budded on the common cherry. See *cherry*^{1}, 1.—**2.** An American plant of the genus *Physalis*.

ground-cistus (ground'sis″tus), *n.* See *cistus*.

ground-cloth (ground'klôth), *n.* *Theat.*, a painted cloth laid on the stage to represent grass, gravel walks, etc.

ground-cuckoo (ground'kůk″ö), *n.* **1.** An old-world cuckoo of the subfamily *Centropodinæ*; a spur-heeled cuckoo.—**2.** A new-world cuckoo of the genus *Geococcyx* or subfamily *Saurotherinæ*. The ground-cuckoo of the United States is *G. californianus*. Also called *chaparral-cock, road-runner*, and *paisano*. See cut under *chaparral-cock*. A similar but smaller Mexican species is *G. affinis*.

ground-dove (ground'duv), *n.* A dove or pigeon of notably terrestrial habits. (*a*) A pigeon of the genus *Geopelia*. (*b*) A pigeon of the subfamily *Gourinæ*. Also called *ground-pigeon*. (*c*) Especially, in the United States, *Chamæpelia* or *Columbigallina passerina*, the dwarf ground-dove. It is one of the smallest birds of its kind, being only 6½ to 7 inches long, and 10 or 11 in extent of wings. It has short broad wings and tail (the latter being nearly even and of 12 feathers), naked tarsi, no iridescence on head or neck, and blue-black spots on the wings, the male being varied with grayish-olive, bluish and purplish-red tints, and having the wings lined with orange-brown or chestnut. The color of the female is chiefly grayish. This pretty bird inhabits the southern United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, especially along the coasts; it nests on the ground or on bushes, and lays two white eggs seven eighths of an inch long and two thirds of an inch broad.



Dwarf Ground-dove (*Chamæpelia* or *Columbigallina passerina*).

ground-down (ground-doun'), *n.* A kind of needle shorter than the kind called sharps: a trade-name.

groundedly (groun'ded-li), *adv.* In a well-grounded or firmly established manner; with good reason.

> Yea ye know they be very true—that is to say, certainly, *groundedly*, and perfightly true; why than beleue ye them not? *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 98.

> John the Pannonian, *groundedly* believed
> A blacksmith's bastard. *Browning*, Protus.

groundent†. An obsolete past participle of *grind*. *Chaucer.*

grounder (groun'dėr), *n.* In *base-ball* and similar games, a ball knocked or thrown along the ground and not rising into the air.

ground-fast (ground'fȧst), *a.* Firmly fixed in the ground. [Rare.]

> In Yorkshire they kneel on a *ground-fast* stone and say—
> All hail to the moon, all hail to thee,
> I prithee, good moon, reveal to me
> This night who my husband shall be.
> *Defoe*, Duncan Campbell, Int.

ground-feeder (ground'fē″dėr), *n.* A fish which feeds at the bottom of the water.

> Sturgeons are *ground-feeders*. With their projecting wedge-shaped snout they stir up the soft bottom, and by means of their sensitive barbels detect shells, crustaceans, and small fishes, on which they feed.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 611.

ground-finch (ground'finch), *n.* **1.** An American finch of the genus *Pipilo*. The towhee bunting or chewink is sometimes called the *red-eyed ground-finch*. *Sclater.* See cut under *Pipilo*.—**2**†. A bird of Swainson's subfamily *Fringillinæ*.

ground-fir (ground'fėr), *n.* Same as *ground-pine*, 2.

ground-fish (ground'fish), *n.* A fish which swims at the bottom of the water, and must be fished for there. Among ground-fish are the cod, hake, haddock, cusk, ling, flounder, and halibut.

ground-game (ground'gām), *n.* Hares, rabbits, and other running game, as distinguished from flying game, as pheasants, grouse, partridges, etc.

ground-gru (ground'grö), *n.* [< *ground*^{1} + **gru*, of obscure origin.] Same as *ground-ice*. *Imp. Dict.*

ground-gudgeon (ground'guj″ọn), *n.* Same as *groundling*, 2 (*a*). [Local, Eng.]

ground-helet, *n.* A species of speedwell, *Veronica officinalis*.

ground-hemlock (ground'hem″lok), *n.* A creeping variety of the common yew, *Taxus baccata*, found in the United States.

ground-hog (ground'hog), *n.* **1.** The American marmot, *Arctomys monax*, more commonly called *woodchuck*. See cut under *Arctomys*.—**2.** The aardvark or ant-eater of Africa, *Orycteropus capensis*. Also called *ground-pig* and *earth-hog*. See cut under *aardvark*.—**3.** One of the fat white grubs or larvæ of some beetles, as the June-bug or the May-beetle. Also called *white-grub*. [Local, U. S.]—**4.** A Madagascan insectivorous mammal of the family *Centetidæ*, as the *Centetes ecaudatus*.—**Ground-hog day.** See *woodchuck day*, under *woodchuck*.

ground-hold (ground'hōld), *n.* *Naut.*, tackle for holding on to the ground; anchors collectively; also, anchorage.

> Like as a ship with dreadfull storme long tost,
> Having spent all her mastes and her *ground-hold*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 1.

ground-hornbill (ground'hôrn″bil), *n.* An African bird of the family *Bucerotidæ*, the *Bucorvus abyssinicus*.

ground-ice (ground'īs), *n.* Ice formed at the bottom of a river or other body of water, before ice begins to appear on the surface. Also called *anchor-ice*.

> There are certain conditions under which ice may be actually formed at the bottom of a stream. . . . This formation of *ground-ice* is occasionally seen in parts of the Thames. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 152.

grounding (groun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ground*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The background of any design, as in embroidery, especially when itself made of needlework.—**2.** The act of putting in or preparing such a background.—**3.** Alumina and oil applied to wall-paper which is to be satin-finished.—**4.** In *ceram.*, same as *ground-laying*.—**5.** In *marble-working*, the operation of smoothing the surface of the marble with a succession of fine emeries.

Fifthly, snake-stone is used, and the last finishes what is called the *grounding* [of marble ornaments].
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 379.

ground-ivy (ground'ī″vi), *n.* A European plant, *Nepeta Glechoma* (*Glechoma hederacea*), natural order *Labiatæ*, abundant in Great Britain, and naturalized in the United States. It has opposite crenate leaves and whorls of purple labiate flowers, which appear in spring. It was formerly held in much repute for its supposed tonic properties, and an herb-tea was made from it. See *alehoof*.

ground-joint (ground'joint), *n.* In *mach.*, a kind of joint in which the surfaces to be fitted are previously covered with fine emery and oil in the case of metal, or fine sand and water in the case of glass, and rubbed together.

ground-joist (ground'joist), *n.* In *arch.*, one of the joists which rest upon sleepers laid on the ground, or on bricks, prop-stones, or dwarf walls, used in basements or ground floors.

ground-keeper (ground'kē″pėr), *n.* A bird, as a woodcock, that hugs the ground closely.

These very quick little fellows [woodcock] are old male *ground-keepers*. *G. Trumbull*, Bird Names, p. 154.

ground-layer (ground'lā″ėr), *n.* 1†. One who lays the groundwork or foundation.

He was the *ground-layer* of the other peace.
Stow, an. 1603.

2. In *ceram.*, a person who lays grounds. See *bossing*, 1. The ground-layers generally work with some form of respirator to prevent the inhalation of the color-dust.

ground-laying (ground'lā″ing), *n.* In *ceram.*, the first process in decorating by means of enameled color. It consists in laying a coat of boiled oil upon the biscuit, and then leveling or bossing it (see *bossing*, 1); the color is then dusted on, and adheres to the oil. If it is necessary to have a white panel or medallion, that part of the piece is covered previously with an application, called a stencil, which prevents the oil from adhering to the surface. Also called *grounding*.

In fine enamelling, *ground-laying* is the first process.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 89.

groundless (ground'les), *a.* [< ME. *groundles*, < AS. *grundleás*, bottomless, boundless (= D. *grondeloos* = G. *grundlos*, bottomless, = Icel. *grunnlauss*, boundless, = Sw. Dan. *grundlös*, baseless), < *grund*, bottom, ground, + *-leás*, -less.] Without ground or foundation; especially, having no adequate cause or reason; not authorized; baseless.

How *groundless* that reproach is which is cast upon them of being averse to our national worship! *Freeholder.*

My *groundless* Fears, my painful Cares, no more shall vex thee. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, v. 1.

groundlessly (ground'les-li), *adv.* In a groundless manner; without adequate reason or cause; without authority or support.

Their title [friends of the Liberty of the Press] *groundlessly* insinuated that the freedom of the Press had lately suffered, or was now threatened with some violation.
Burke, Conduct of the Minority.

groundlessness (ground'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being groundless.

The error will lye, not in the *groundlessness* of the distinction, but the erroneousness of the application.
Boyle, Works, V. 549.

ground-line (ground'līn), *n.* In *persp.*, the line of intersection of the horizontal and the vertical planes of projection.

groundling (ground'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *ground*1 + *-ling*1.] I. *n.* 1. That which lives upon the ground; a terrestrial animal.—2. A fish which habitually remains at the bottom of the water. Specifically—(*a*) The spiny loach, *Cobitis tænia*. Also *ground-bait*, *ground-gudgeon*. (*b*) The black goby, *Gobius niger*. Also *grundel*.
3. The ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula*. [Lancashire, Eng.]—4. Formerly, a spectator who stood in the pit of a theater, which was literally on the ground, having neither floor nor benches.

O, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious periwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the *groundlings*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

5. Hence, allusively, one of the common herd; in the plural, the vulgar.

For we are born three stories high: no base ones,
None of your *groundlings*, master.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 3.

The charge of embezzlement and wholesale speculation in public lands, of immense wealth and limitless corruption, were probably harmless; they affected only the *groundlings*. *H. Adams*, Albert Gallatin, p. 438.

II. *a.* Of a base or groveling nature. [Rare.]

Let that domicile [the stocks] for *groundling* rogues and earth-kissing varlets envy thy preferment.
Lamb, Elia, p. 352.

ground-liverwort (ground'liv″ėr-wėrt), *n.* A lichen, *Peltigera canina*, which grows on the ground and bears some resemblance to the thalloid liverworts, as *Marchantia*. Also called *dog-lichen*.

ground-lizard (ground'liz″ärd), *n.* 1. The small Jamaican lizard *Ameiva dorsalis*.—2. A common harmless skink of the southern United States, *Oligosoma laterale*. It is of a chestnut color, with a black lateral band edged with white, yellowish belly, and bluish under the tail, of slender form, and about 5 inches long.

groundly† (ground'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *groundely*, *growndlie*; < *ground*1 + *-ly*2.] As to the basis or foundation; with regard to fundamentals or essentials; in principles; solidly; not superficially; carefully.

And the more *groundly* it is searched, the precioser thynges are found in it. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 39.

A man *growndlie* learned.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 114.

After ye had read and *groundely* pondered the contentes of my letters than to you addressed. *State Papers*, i. 62.

ground-mail (ground'māl), *n.* Duty paid for the right of having a corpse interred in a churchyard. [Scotch.]

"Reasonable charges?" said the sexton; "ou, there's *grund-mail*, and bell-siller (though the bell's broken nae doubt), and the kist, and my day's wark, and my bit fee, and some brandy and yill to the drigie."
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiv.

ground-mass (ground'màs), *n.* In *lithol.*, the compact or finely granular part of the rock, through which the more or less distinctly recognizable crystals are disseminated, and which is sometimes called the *magma* or *base*. Examined with the aid of the microscope, the ground-mass may be found to be entirely glassy, or it may be made up of the various products of devitrification, more or less completely developed according to the stage reached in this process.

ground-mold (ground'mōld), *n.* In *civil engin.*, a templet or frame by which the surface of the ground is brought to a required form, as in terracing or embanking. *E. H. Knight.*

ground-nest (ground'nest), *n.* A nest made on the ground.

The herald lark
Left his *ground-nest*, high towering to descry
The morn's approach, and greet her with his song.
Milton, P. R., ii. 280.

ground-net (ground'net), *n.* A trawl-net or drag-net; a trammel.

ground-niche (ground'nich), *n.* In *arch.*, a niche whose base or seat is on a level with the ground or floor.

groundnut (ground'nut), *n.* 1. The ground-pea or peanut, the pod of *Arachis hypogæa*. See *Arachis*.

Groundnut oil is an excellent edible oil, largely used as a substitute for olive oil. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 746.

2. The earthnut, the tuberous root of *Bunium flexuosum*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe.—3. The *Apios tuberosa* of the United States, a leguminous climber with small tuberous roots.—**Bambarra groundnut**, the pod of *Voandzeia subterranea*, resembling the peanut.—**Dwarf groundnut**, the dwarf ginseng, *Aralia trifolia*, which has a round tuberous root.

ground-oak† (ground'ōk), *n.* A sapling of oak.

Then Robin Hood stept to a thicket of trees,
And chose him a staff of *ground oak*.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 218).

ground-parrakeet (ground'par-a̤-kēt″), *n.* A parrakeet of the genus *Pezoporus* or of the genus *Geopsittacus*.

ground-pea (ground'pē), *n.* The peanut. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

ground-pearl (ground'pėrl), *n.* A scale-insect of the Bahamas, *Margarodes formicarum*, living under ground and acquiring a calcareous shell-like covering, somewhat like that of a mollusk. It is used for making necklaces by the natives, whence the name.

ground-pig (ground'pig), *n.* 1. Same as *ground-hog*, 2.—2. Same as *ground-rat*.

ground-pigeon (ground'pij″o̤n), *n.* Same as *ground-dove* (*b*).

ground-pine (ground'pīn), *n.* 1. A tufted, spreading herbaceous plant of the genus *Ajuga* (*A. Chamæpitys*), natural order *Labiatæ*, formerly classed among the germanders, and said to be called *pine* from its resinous smell.—2. One of several species of *Lycopodium*, or club-moss, especially *L. clavatum*, the common club-moss, a long creeping evergreen plant found in healthy pastures and dry woods in Great Britain and North America. It is also called *running-pine* and *ground-fir*. Another species is *L. dendroideum*, a graceful tree-shaped evergreen plant, about 8 inches high, growing in moist woods in North America.

ground-plan (ground'plan), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, the representation of the divisions of a building at the level of the surface of the ground; commonly, the plan of the lowest story above the cellar, though this is usually raised above the surface of the ground. Also *ground-plot*. Hence—2. A first, general, or fundamental plan of any kind.

ground-plane (ground'plān), *n.* The horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing.

ground-plate (ground'plāt), *n.* 1. In *building*, the lowest horizontal timber of a frame, which receives the other timbers of a wooden erection; the groundsill.—2. In *railway engin.*, a bed-plate used under sleepers or ties in some kinds of ground. *E. H. Knight.*—3. An earth-plate or piece of metal sunk in the ground to form the connection "to earth" from a telegraph-wire. Gas- or water-mains are often made to serve as ground-plates.

ground-plot (ground'plot), *n.* 1. The ground on which a building is placed.

Where canst thou find any small *ground-plot* for hope to dwell upon? *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

2. Same as *ground-plan*, 1.

Men skilled in architecture might do what we did not attempt; they might probably form an exact *ground-plot* of this venerable edifice. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

ground-plum (ground'plum), *n.* A leguminous plant, *Astragalus caryocarpus*, found in the upper valley of the Mississippi. Its thick corky pods resemble a plum in shape and size.

ground-rat (ground'rat), *n.* An African rodent of the genus *Aulacodus*, *A. swinderianus*. Also called *ground-pig*. See cut under *Aulacodus*.

ground-rent (ground'rent), *n.* The rent at which land is let for building purposes. It is a common practice of owners of land in large cities who wish a permanent fixed income without care of buildings and frequent changes of tenants to let vacant land on long leases, with covenants for renewal, and with stipulations that the lessee shall build, and may remove the building before the end of the term, or shall allow the lessor to take it at an appraisal.

In country houses, at a distance from any great town, where there is plenty of ground to choose upon, the *ground-rent* is scarce any thing.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

ground-robin (ground'rob″in), *n.* Same as *chewink*.

ground-roller (ground'rō″lėr), *n.* One of the *Brachypteraciinæ*, a group of rollers of the family *Coraciidæ*, peculiar to Madagascar: so called from their terrestrial habits.

ground-room† (ground'röm), *n.* A room on the ground floor. *Nares.*

The innkeeper introduced him into a *ground room*, expressing a great deale of joy in so luckily meeting with his old friend. *Great Britans Honycombe* (1712), MS.

ground-rope (ground'rōp), *n.* The rope along the bottom of a trawl-net.

ground-scraper (ground'skrā″pėr), *n.* The South African ground-thrush, *Geocichla litsitsirupa*, formerly called *Turdus strepitans*. *Sir Andrew Smith.*

ground-scratcher (ground'skrach″ėr), *n.* In Blyth's system (1849), specifically, one of the *Rasores* or gallinaceous birds.

ground-sea (ground'sē), *n.* A swell of the sea occurring in a calm, and with no other indication of a previous gale. The sea rises in huge billows and dashes against the shore with a loud roaring. The swell is probably due to the gales called "northers," which suddenly rise and rage from off the capes of Virginia round to the Gulf of Mexico; it is also doubtless sometimes caused by distant earthquakes.

groundsel1 (ground'sel), *n.* [Formerly also *groundswell*, *groundeswell*; Sc. dial. *grundieswally*, *grundieswallow*, and even *grinning-swallow*; early mod. E. also *groneswell*, *greneswel* (Levins, 1570); < ME. *grundeswilie*, *grundeswulie*, < AS. *grundeswelge*, *-swelige*, *-swylige*, appar. meaning 'ground-swallower,' alluding to its abundant growth, as if < *grund*, ground, + *swelgan*, swallow, but really a perversion of earlier *gundeswilge*, in earliest form *gundaeswelgae*, lit. 'pus-swallower,' < *gund*, pus, + *swelgan*, swallow: see *ground*1 and *swallow*1.] The *Senecio vulgaris*, an annual European weed belonging to the *Compositæ*, adventitious in the northeastern United States. It is emollient and slightly acrid, and is used as a domestic remedy for various ailments. The name is sometimes applied generally to species of the genus *Senecio*.

groundsel2, *n.* See *groundsill*.

groundsel-tree (ground'sel-trē), *n.* The *Baccharis halimifolia*, a maritime shrub of the United States, a composite with leaves somewhat resembling those of the groundsel. It is sometimes cultivated for ornament. See cut under *Baccharis*.

ground-shark (ground'shärk), *n.* The sleeper-shark or gurry-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*.

groundsill, groundsel2 (ground'sil, -sel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *groundsyll*, *grunsel*, *groun-*

soyle, etc.; < *ground*^{1} + *sill*.] 1. The timber of a building which lies next to the ground; the ground-plate; the sill.

> They first vndermined the *groundsills*, they beate downe the walles, they vnfloored the loftes, they vntiled it and pulled downe the roofe.
> *Puttenham*, Art of Eng. Poesie, p. 186.

> Will ye build up rotten battlements
> On such fair *groundsels?*
> *Middleton and Rowley*, World Tost at Tennis.

> In his own temple, on the *grunsel* edge,
> Where he fell flat, and shamed his worshippers.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 460.

> I saw him then with huge, tempestuous sway
> He dasht and broke 'em on the *grundsil* edge.
> *Addison*, Æneid, iii.

2. In *mining*, the bottom piece of a wooden gallery-frame.

ground-sloth (ground'slōth), *n.* An extinct terrestrial edentate mammal of a group represented by the megatherium and its allies, from some member of which the modern arboreal sloths are supposed to be descended; one of the family *Megatheriidæ* in a broad sense.

ground-sluice (ground'slös), *n.* See *sluice*.

ground-snake (ground'snāk), *n.* 1. A worm-snake; any small serpent of the genus *Carphophiops*, a few inches long, as *C. amœnus*, *C. vermis*, or *C. helenæ*. [U. S.]—2. A snake of the family *Coronellidæ*, *Coronella australis*. [Australia.]

groundsop†, groundsope†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *groundesoppe*, < ME. *growndesope*, *grundsope*, < AS. *grundsopa* (= D. *grondsop*, *grondsap* = MHG. *gruntsophe*, G. *grundsuppe*), dregs, lees, grounds, < *grund*, ground, + **sopa*, **soppa*, sop: see *ground*^{1} and *sop*, *n.*] Dregs; lees; grounds. *Palsgrave*.

ground-sparrow (ground'spar'ō), *n.* A ground-bird; one of several small grayish and spotted or streaked sparrows which nest on and usually keep near the ground, as the savanna-sparrow and the grass-finch, bay-winged bunting, or vesper-bird. [New Eng.]

ground-squirrel (ground'skwur'el), *n.* 1. A terrestrial squirrel-like rodent, as one of the genera *Spermophilus* and *Tamias:* especially applied in the United States to species of the latter genus, as *Tamias striatus*, the hackee or chipmunk. In the United States, where there are more kinds of ground-squirrel than in any other part of the world, those of the genus *Spermophilus* are mostly called *gophers*, by confusion with the entirely different animals of the genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys*. See *chipmunk*, *gopher*, and *spermophile*.
2. An African squirrel of the genus *Xerus*. *Sclater*.

ground-starling (ground'stär'ling), *n.* An American meadow-lark; a bird of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Sturnellinæ*, as *Sturnella magna* or *Trupialis militaris*.

ground-strake (ground'strāk), *n.* Same as *garboard-strake*.

groundswell†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *groundsel*^{1}.

ground-swell (ground'swel), *n.* A broad, deep swell or rolling of the sea, occasioned by a distant storm or heavy gale, and sometimes also by distant seismic disturbances: sometimes used figuratively of a rolling surface of country, and also of a rising wave of sound or of emotion.

> *Groundswells* are rapidly transmitted through the water, sometimes to great distances, and even in direct opposition to the wind, until they break against a shore, or gradually subside in consequence of the friction of the water. *Brande and Cox.*

> The vessel leaned over from the damp night-breeze, and rolled with the heavy *ground-swell*.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 4.

ground-table (ground'tā'bl), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *earth-table*.

ground-tackle (ground'tak'l), *n.* *Naut.*, a general term for the anchors, cables, warps, springs, etc., used for securing a vessel at anchor.

ground-thrush (ground'thrush), *n.* 1. A bird of the genus *Cinclosoma*.—2. A thrush of the genus *Geocichla*. No American thrushes have been placed in this genus, except by Seebohm, who refers to it the varied thrush or Oregon robin, as *G. nævia*; the Alaskan ground-thrush, a bird usually called *Turdus nævius* or *Hesperocichla nævia*, and a Mexican form, the *Turdus pinicola* of Sclater. A few of the ground-thrushes present the anomaly of 14 tail-feathers, as *G. varia*, forming with most authors the type of another genus, *Oreocincla*. Other differences among the species have also been recognized as generic, whence the names *Zoothera*, *Turdulus*, *Cichlopasser*, *Chamætylas*, and *Psophocichla*, the type-species of which genera are respectively *G. monticola*, *G. wardi*, *G. terrestris*, *G. compsonota*, and *G. simensis*. The *G.* or *Oreocincla varia* is White's ground-thrush of Siberia, China, Japan, and southward to the Philippines; it has also been found as a straggler in Europe. Nearly related to this are *G. hancii* and *G. horsfieldi*, respectively the Formosan and the Javan ground-thrush. *G. dauma*, the Dauma thrush of Latham, is found in the Himalayas and southward in India; *G. lunulata* is South Australian; *G. heinei* is North Australian; *G. macrorhyncha* is Tasmanian; *G. nilgiriensis* is confined to the mountains of southwestern India; *G. papuensis* inhabits New Guinea; *G. imbricata* is Ceylonese; *G. mollissima* and *G. dixoni* are Himalayan and Indian. *G. monticola*, *G. marginata*, and *G. andromedæ* form a group of saw-billed ground-thrushes (*Zoöthera*) of the Himalayas, India, Java, etc. Among African forms are *G. princei* of Guinea, *G. compsonota* of the Gaboon (type of *Chamætylas*), *G. bivittata* of the Gold Coast, *G. gurneyi* and *G. guttata* of Natal, *G. crossleyi* of the Cameroons, and *G. piagii* of the Uganda country. The Abyssinian ground-thrush is *G. simensis*, which with the South African *G. litsitsirupa* (formerly called *Turdus strepitans*) represents a division of the genus called *Psophocichla*. The Macassar ground-thrush is *G. erythronota* of Celebes. *G. interpres*, figured by Temminck in 1828 as *Turdus interpres*, is supposed to be the type of *Geocichla;* it is found in Java, Sumatra, and Lombok. The spotted ground-thrush is *G. spiloptera* of Ceylon; *G. peroni* inhabits Timor. *G. cyanotus* is the white-throated ground-thrush of central and southern India. *G. citrina* is a bird long known as the orange-headed thrush (Latham), inhabiting the Himalayas from Nepâl to Assam, and migrating southward in India, and even to Ceylon. *G. rubecula* is confined to Java; *G. andamensis* inhabits the Andaman islands; *G. albogularis*, the Nicobars; *G. innotata* is the Malay ground-thrush; *G. wardi* is the pied ground-thrush of India (type of *Turdulus*). *G. sibirica* is a species known to the early writers as the white-browed thrush (*Turdus sibiricus* or *T. auroreus*), of wide distribution in Asia and neighboring islands. An isolated form is Kittlitz's ground-thrush, *G. terrestris*, of the Bonin islands, forming the type of the genus *Cichlopasser*.
3. *pl.* The old-world ant-thrushes; the pittas or *Pittidæ*.

groundwall†, *n.* [< ME. *groundwalle*, *groundewalle*, *grundwalle*, *grundwal*, < AS. *grundweal* (= MHG. *gruntwal* = Sw. *grundval* = Dan. *grundvold*), a foundation, < *grund*, ground, + *weall*, wall.] A wall as foundation; a foundation.

> Bot for-thi that na were may stand,
> Witouten *grundwalle* to be lastand.
> *MS. Cott. Vespas.*, A. iii. f. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

groundways (ground'wāz), *n. pl.* In *shipbuilding*, a substantial foundation of wood or stone for the blocks on which a vessel is built.

ground-wheel (ground'hwēl), *n.* Any wheel in a harvester, grain-drill, or other machine that, while it assists to support the machine, imparts motion to the other parts of the machine, as to the cutters, feeders, etc.

groundwork (ground'wėrk), *n.* That which forms the foundation of something; the foundation or basis; the fundamental part, principle, or motive: used of both material and immaterial things.

> Behold, how tottering are your high-built stories
> Of earth; whereon you trust the *ground-work* of your
> glories. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 9.

> The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his instruction. *Dryden.*

> Treacle and sugar are the *groundwork* of the manufacture of all kinds of sweet-stuff: hard-bake, almond toffy, black balls, etc.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and the London Poor, I. 215.

group^1 (gröp), *n.* [= D. *groep* = G. Dan. *gruppe* = Sw. *grupp*, < F. *groupe*, < It. *gruppo*, *groppo*, a knot, heap, group, bag (of money), = Sp. *grupo*, *gorupo*, a knot, cluster, group; prob. another form of the word which appears in F. *croupe*, the croup or crupper of a horse, orig. a 'bunch,' from the LG. or Scand. form of E. *crop*, the top of a plant, etc,: see *crop* and *croup*^{2}.] 1. An assemblage of persons or things; a number of persons or things gathered together with or without regular interconnection or arrangement; a cluster.

> In *groups* they stream'd away.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, Conclusion.

> We may consider as a *group* those molecules which at a given instant lie within a given region of space.
> *H. W. Watson*, Kinetic Theory of Gases, Int., p. vi.

> The Arab kindred *group* or hayy, as we know it, was a political and social unity, so far as there was any unity in that very loosely organized state of society.
> *W. R. Smith*, Kinship and Marriage, p. 36.

> It is impossible thoroughly to grasp the meaning of any *group* of facts, in any department of study, until we have duly compared them with allied *groups* of facts.
> *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 6.

2. In the *fine arts*, an assemblage of figures which have some relation to one another and to the general design; a combination of several figures forming a harmonious whole.

> The famous *group* of figures which represent the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull.
> *Addison.*

> We would particularly draw attention to the *group* which was formerly thought to represent Eurytion and Deidameia, but is now identified with the *group* of a Centaur carrying off a virgin described by Pausanias.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 362.

3. In scientific classifications, a number of individual things or persons related in some definite or classificatory way.

> The progress of science is the successive ascertainment of invariants, the exact quantitative determination of *groups*. Every clearly defined phenomenon, every law of phenomena, is the establishment of an invariant *group*.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 107.

> The fact lately placed beyond all doubt by König and Dieterici, that those that are born color-blind fall naturally into two great *groups*, the red and green blind.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 311.

Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, any assemblage or classificatory division of animals below the kingdom and above the species: generally said of intermediate or not regularly recognized divisions, or by way of non-committal to the exact taxonomic value of the division thus indicated. (*b*) In *geol.*, a division in the geological sequence or classification of the stratified fossiliferous rocks inferior in value to a system or series. See *system*.

4. In *music:* (*a*) A short rapid figure or division, especially when sung to a single syllable. (*b*) A section of an orchestra, comprising the instruments of the same class: as, the wood-wind *group*.—5. In *math.*, a set of substitutions (or other operations) such that every product of operations of the set itself belongs to the set; a system of conjugate substitutions; a set of permutations resulting from performing all the substitutions of a conjugate system upon a series of elements; a set of functions produced by the *n* operations of a group of operations from *n* independent functions, called the fundamental system of the group. The order or degree of a group is the number of substitutions it contains; its index is this number divided into the whole number of permutations of the elements of the substitutions.—**Abelian group**, in *math.*, an orthogonal group whose substitutions transform the function

$$\sum_{1}^{n}{}_{\lambda}\,(x_\lambda \eta_\lambda - \xi_\lambda y_\lambda)$$

into itself, except for a constant factor.—**Alternating group**, a group of alternating numbers.—**Antipotential group**, in *math.*, a group each of whose substitutions is formed from a given group of substitutions, s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, etc., as follows: Beginning with any one of these substitutions, t, we find a cycle of substitutions s_α, s_β, s_γ, etc., such that

$$t = s_\alpha s_\beta^{-1} = s_\beta s_\gamma^{-1} =, \text{etc.},$$

and then each of the cyclic substitutions (α, β, γ, etc.) is a substitution of the antipotential group.—**Associate groups**, in *math.*, groups of associate substitutions.—**Cambrian group.** See *Cambrian*.—**Chemung group**, the name given by the geologists of the New York survey to certain rocks of Devonian age largely developed in Chemung county and other southern counties of New York, and further south through the Appalachian region. They are chiefly sandstones and coarse shales, and the series has a thickness of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet in New York, and a still greater in Pennsylvania.—**Cincinnati group.** See *Hudson River group*.—**Clinton group**, the name given by the New York geologists to that part of the Upper Silurian series which lies between the Medina sandstone and the Niagara group. The rock is chiefly an argillaceous sandstone, much of which is quite hard, and divided into layers having a peculiar wavy or knobby surface. The name is given with reference to the town of Clinton in Oneida county, New York. This group is of special interest from the occurrence in it of important deposits of iron ore. See *Clinton ore*, under *ore*.—**Commutative groups**, in *math.*, two groups such that the product of two substitutions belonging to one and the other is independent of the order of the factors.—**Composite group**, in *math.*, one which contains a self-conjugate subgroup other than the group itself and unity.—**Congruence group** of the *q*th degree, in *math.*, one which consists of all substitutions $(\alpha\omega + \beta)/(\gamma\omega + \delta)$, where $\alpha\delta - \beta\gamma = 1$, and where α, β, γ, δ are whole numbers, satisfying congruences to the modulus q.—**Continuous group**, in *math.*: (*a*) A group of substitutions infinite in number and continuously connected. (*b*) A group of infinitely many but discrete operations, among which infinitely small transformations occur.—**Cremona group**, in *math.*, a group of Cremona substitutions.—**Cretaceous group.** See *cretaceous*.—**Cyclic group**, in *math.*, a group composed of iterations of a single operation.—**Dihedral group**, in *math.*, a group of rotations in three-dimensional space by which a regular polygon is brought to coincidence with its former position.—**Discontinuous group**, in *math.*, a group of substitutions not continuously connected.—**Double pyramid group**, in *math.*, same as *dihedral group*.—**Exchangeable groups**, in *math.*, same as *commutative groups*.—**Extended group**, in *math.*, a group of rotations extended by the addition of operations of perversion.—**Finite group**, in *math.*, a group the number of whose substitutions is finite.—**Forest-bed group.** See *forest*.—**Fuchsian group**, in *math.*, a group of linear transformations of a quantity z,

$$z^1 = \frac{az + b}{cz + d},$$

by which a certain circle in the plane of imaginary quantity is transformed into itself.—**Group of an equation**, in *math.* See *equation*.—**Group of *k* dimensions**, in *math.*, a group whose elements have each *k* indices, or are arranged in a matrix of *k* dimensions.—**Hamilton group**, in *geol.*, a division of the Devonian series, as established by the New York geological survey. Its geological position is between the Marcellus and the Genesee shale, and it extends south and west from New York over an extensive area. Shales and flagstones are its characteristic petrographic feature, and the quarries in this formation are of value and importance.—**Harlech group**, in *Eng. geol.*, the lowest division of the Primordial or Cambro-Silurian series, made up of sandstones, slates, flagging-stones, etc., developed to great thickness, and containing *Paradoxides*, *Lingulella*, and other forms characteristic of the primordial fauna of Barrande.—**Hudson River group**, in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Silurian series, as instituted by the New York geological survey. The rocks of this series are shales in New York, but become calcareous to the west. It is an important group, rich in fossil remains, and especially well developed in the vicinity of Cincinnati. Some parts of the Hudson River shales contain a large amount of bituminous or combustible matter. The term *Cincinnati group* is used by some geologists as the equivalent of *Hudson River group.*—**Hyperfuchsian group**, in *math.*, a group of transformations in four-dimensional space by each of which a fundamental sphere is transformed into itself.—**Icosahedral group**, in *math.*, the group of rotations by which an icosahedron is brought to coincide with itself; the group of 60 even permutations of 5 things.—**Infinite group**, in *math.*, a group consisting of an infinity of different substitutions.—**Isomorphous groups**, in *math.*: (*a*) As usually understood, groups such that the operations of the first correspond each to one or several operations of the other, so that a product of operations in the one corresponds to the product of the corresponding operations in the other. (*b*) In Capelli's extended sense, groups which can be separated each into the same number of subgroups, so that a substitution of a subgroup in the one can be so coordinated to one of the other that products shall correspond to products.—**Laramie group**, in *geol.*, a division of the Cretaceous, as developed in the Rocky Mountain region, of importance on account of its thickness and because it contains a considerable quantity of lignite: hence also called the *Lignitic group*. "It is allied to the Cretaceous in its dinosaurs, and to the Tertiary in its fossil plants, and is thus intermediate in its life between the Cretaceous and the Tertiary." (*Dana.*)—**Linear group**, in *math.*, a group of substitutions each of which replaces the element $a_{x, y, z, \text{etc.}}$, by $a_{\xi, \eta, \zeta, \text{etc.}}$, where ξ, η, ζ are linear functions of x, y, z.—**Metacyclic group**, in *math.*, a group of permutations given by advancing the element in the place c to the place $\equiv c n + k \pmod{n}$.—**Octahedral group**, in *math.*, the group of 24 rotations by which the octahedron is brought back into coincidence with its position at starting; the group of 24 permutations of 4 things.—**Portage group**, in *geol.*, a portion of the Devonian series, so called by the geologists of the New York survey because largely developed near Portage in that State. The Portage and Chemung groups together make up the Chemung period of Dana. The rocks of this period are chiefly sandstones and shales, and contain remains of seaweeds and of many land-plants, as well as of marine animals, especially of lamellibranchs and brachiopods.—**Potential group**, in *math.*, same as *antipotential group*, except that

$$t = s_{\alpha}^{-1} s_{\beta} = s_{\beta}^{-1} s_{\gamma} =, \text{etc.}$$

Primitive group of the *n*th class, in *math.*, one in which every substitution except 1 changes *n* letters at least.—**Quadratic group**, in *math.*, a group consisting of unity and three rotations through 180° about three several orthogonal axes.—**Quaternion group**, in *math.*, a set of quaternions whose products and powers are members of the set.—**Simple group**, in *math.*, one containing no self-conjugate subgroup.—**Tetrahedral group**, in *math.*, the group of 12 rotations by which a tetrahedron is brought back into coincidence with its initial position; the group of even permutations of 4 things.—**Transitive group**, in *math.*, a group by some substitution of which any element can be brought to any place. A group is called *doubly*, *triply*, or *n* times transitive if any set of 2, 3, *n* elements can be brought to any places.—**Wenlock group**, in *geol.*, the name of a division of the Upper Silurian as developed in Wales and the adjoining counties of England. It is made up of limestones and shales, is very rich in fossil remains, especially brachiopods, gastropods, crinoids, corals, and trilobites. In geological age it is the representative of the Niagara limestone and shale of American geologists.

group^1 (gröp), *v.* [= D. *groeperen* = G. *gruppen*, *gruppiren* = Dan. *gruppere* = Sw. *gruppera*, < F. *grouper*, group; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To form into a group or into groups; arrange in a group or in groups; separate into groups: commonly with reference to the special mutual relation of the things grouped, to classification, or to some special design or purpose, as artistic effect.

> The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects. *Prior.*

> Here the supreme art of the designer consists in disposing his ground and objects into an entire landskip; and *grouping* them . . . in so easy a manner that the careless observer . . . discovers no art in the combination. *Bp. Hurd*, Chivalry and Romance, viii.

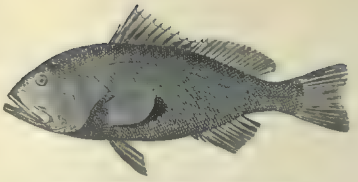
> [They] *group* the party in their proper places at the altar-rails. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxxi.

II. *intrans.* To fall into combination or arrangement; form a group or part of a group: used chiefly with reference to artistic effect.

> Saint Nicolas, with its great bell-tower, *groups* well with the smaller church and smaller tower of a neighbouring Benedictine house. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 16.

group^2†, *n.* and *v.* See *groop*.

grouper (grö'pėr), *n.* [Appar. an E. accom. of *garrupa*, q. v.] A serranoid fish of the genus *Epinephelus* or *Mycteroperca*. The red grouper is *E. morio*, of a brownish color sprinkled with gray, reddish below, the fins partly edged with blue. It is common on the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, attains a weight of 40 pounds, and is a good market-fish. The black grouper is *E. nigritus*; it shares the name *jewfish* with some other species. It inhabits the Gulf of Mexico and extends northward to South Carolina, and is found of 300 pounds weight. Another grouper is *E. capreolus*, commonly called *cabrilla*. *E. drummond-hayi*, of the Gulf coast, is known as *hind* and *john-paw*. Also spelled *grooper*.



Red Grouper (*Epinephelus morio*).

> When taken from the water, the *grouper* is remarkably tenacious of life, and will live several hours.
> Quoted in *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 224.

Nassau grouper. Same as *hamlet^2*.

grouping (grö'ping), *n.* The act, process, or result of arranging in a group; relative arrangement or disposition, as of figures in a painting, persons on a stage or in a dance, incidents in a story, etc.

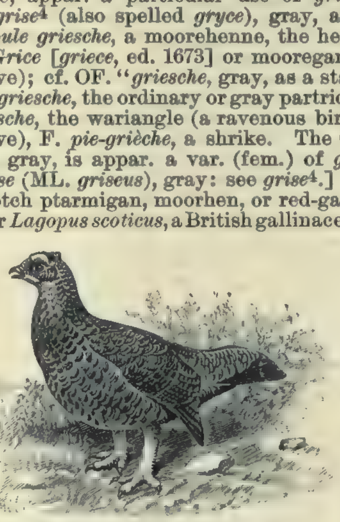
> Logic in its widest sense is *grouping*. The laws of *grouping* are the general tendencies of things and the general tendencies of thought.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 66.

> Rocks, inlets, walls, and towers come out in new and varied *groupings*, but there is still no one prominent object. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 225.

> We cannot safely content ourselves with fanciful *grouping* or imaginary drawing of character and situation.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 47.

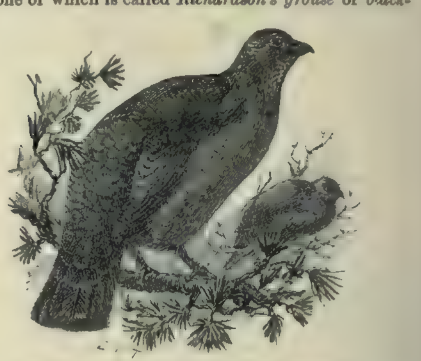
group-spring (gröp'spring), *n.* A spiral spring for cars formed of a nest of springs acting as one: called *two-*, *three-*, or *four-group spring*, according to the number in the nest.

grouse (grous), *n.* [Formerly also *growse* (18th century), *grouss* (1668), *grows* (1531); possibly a false sing., evolved (after the assumed analogy of *louse*, *mouse*, sing. of *lice*, *mice*) from the prob. older though later-appearing word *grice*, a grouse, appar. a particular use of *grice^3*, *grice^4*, *grise^4* (also spelled *gryce*), gray, after OF. "*poule griesche*, a moorehenne, the henne of the *Grice* [*griece*, ed. 1673] or mooregame" (Cotgrave); cf. OF. "*griesche*, gray, as a stare; *perdrix griesche*, the ordinary or gray partridge, *pie griesche*, the wariangle (a ravenous bird)" (Cotgrave), F. *pie-grièche*, a shrike. The OF. *griesche*, gray, is appar. a var. (fem.) of *gris*, fem. *grise* (ML. *griseus*), gray: see *grise^4*.] 1. The Scotch ptarmigan, moorhen, or red-game, *Tetrao* or *Lagopus scoticus*, a British gallinaceous bird with feathered feet. It is a local modification or insular race of the common ptarmigan of Europe. Hence—2. Some bird like the above; any bird of the family *Tetraonidæ* and subfamily *Tetraoninæ*. These birds all have the feet and nasal fossæ more or less completely feathered, being thus distinguished from pheasants, partridges, quails, etc. There are numerous species, of several genera, all confined to the northern hemisphere. The largest is the European wood-grouse or cock-of-the-woods, *Tetrao urogallus*. (See *capercaillie.*) The next in size is the American sage-grouse or cock-of-the-plains, *Centrocercus urophasianus*. The black grouse is *Lyrurus tetrix* of Europe. The ruffed grouse are several species of *Bonasa*, as the European hazel-grouse, *B. betulina*, and the American, *B. umbella*. Notable American forms are the sharp-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus*, and the pinnated grouse, *Cupidonia cupido*; both are known as *prairie-hens*. The snow-grouse are sundry species of ptarmigan inhabiting boreal and alpine regions, and mostly turning pure white in winter; such are the willow-ptarmigan, *Lagopus albus*, the rock-ptarmigan, *L. rupestris*, and the Rocky Mountain ptarmigan, *L. leucurus*.



Scotch Ptarmigan or Grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*).

3. In the widest sense, as a collective plural, the grouse family, *Tetraonidæ*. In this sense the word includes various partridges and related birds.—**Canada grouse**, *Canace* or *Dendragapus canadensis*. Also called *spruce-grouse*, *black grouse*, *spotted grouse*, *wood-grouse*, *wood-partridge*, *swamp-partridge*, *cedar-partridge*, *spruce-partridge*, *heath-hen*, and formerly *black and spotted heath-cock* (*Edwards*, 1758). See cut under *Canace.*—**Dusky grouse**, the most common name of *Canace* or *Dendragapus obscurus*, a large dark slate-colored arboreal grouse of mountainous parts of western North America. Also called *blue grouse*, *gray grouse*, and *pine-grouse*. It runs into several local varieties, one of which is called *Richardson's grouse* or *black-tailed grouse*. It is the largest of the American tetraonines excepting the sage-cock, the male attaining a length of 2 feet and an extent of wings of 30 inches. It is chiefly found in the coniferous belt.—**Pinnated grouse**, the prairie-hen, *Cupidonia cupido* or *Tympanuchus americanus*: so called from the winglets on each side of the neck See *prairie-hen*, and cut under *Cupidonia.*—**Ruffed grouse**, *Bonasa umbella*. Also called *ruffed heath-cock* (*Edwards*, 1758), *brown*, *gray*, or *red ruffed grouse*, *drumming grouse* or *partridge*, *tippet-grouse*, *shoulder-knot grouse*, *birch-partridge*; also simply *partridge* in the northern and middle portions of its range, and universally *pheasant* from Pennsylvania southward. See cut under *Bonasa.*—**Sage-grouse**, the sage-cock or cock-of-the-plains, *Cantrocercus urophasianus*: so called because characteristic of the sage-brush regions of western North America. See cut under *Centrocercus.*—**Sharp-tailed grouse**, any grouse of the genus *Pediœcetes*.



Dusky Grouse (*Canace* or *Dendragapus obscurus*).

grouse (grous), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *groused*, ppr. *grousing*. [< *grouse*, *n.*] To hunt or shoot grouse. [Rare.]

grouse-pigeon (grous'pij″on), *n.* A name of the sand-grouse or sand-pigeons of the family *Pteroclidæ*. *Coues.*

grouser (grou'sėr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A temporary pile or heavy iron-shod pole driven into the bottom of a stream to hold a drilling- or dredging-boat or other floating object in position.

> To overcome the motion of the waves, and the current, they are provided with a submarine contrivance (spuds, *grousers*), which reaches to the bottom of the river.
> *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 329.

grout^1 (grout), *n.* [< ME. *grout*, *growte*, *growtt*, ground malt, the first infusion preparatory to brewing, also a kind of ale or mead, < AS. *grūt*, grout (in first sense), = MD. *grauwt* (as in ME.) = Norw. *grūt*, sediment, grounds; cf. MHG. *grūz*, G. *grauss* = Sw. dial. *grut*, sand, gravel, grit: see *grit^2*. The sense of 'meal' is not found in ME., but occurs in AS. (tr. L. *pollen* or *pollis*) and in MD., and is reflected in ML. *grutum*, *grudum*, meal, dim. *gruttellum*, *gruellum*, *gruellus* (> ult. E. *gruel*, q. v.), the same as *grutum*, *grudum*, grout for brewing. Allied to AS. *gryt*, *grytt*, pl. *grytta*, *grytte*, coarse meal, grits: see *grit^1* and *grout^2*, *n.*] 1. Coarse meal; pollard; in the plural, groats; also, porridge made of such meal. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> The *groutes* and peeces of the cornes remaining, by fanning in a Platter or in the wind, away the branne, they boyle 3 or 4 houres with water.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 127.

> We were well received by them [some Curdeen Rushowins], and they brought us a sort of *grout* and sour milk.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 159.

> As for *grout*, it is an old Danish dish; and it is claimed as an honour to the ancient family of Leigh to carry a dish of it up at the coronation.
> *W. King*, Art of Cookery, Int., v.

2. Wort when first prepared, and before it has begun to ferment. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> In Leicestershire, the liquor with malt infused for ale or beer, before it is fully boiled, is called *grout*, and before it is tunned up in the vessel is called wort.
> *Kennett*, quoted in Halliwell.

3. Lees; grounds; dregs.

> The ceilings were so fantastically clouded by smoke and dust, that old women might have told fortunes in them better than in *grouts* of tea. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, v.

> But wherefore should we turn the *grout*
> In a drained cup?
> *D. G. Rossetti*, Dante at Verona.

4†. Mud; dirt; filth.

> The toun dykes on every syde,
> They were depe and full wyde,
> Full off *grut*, no man myghte swymme.
> *Richard Coer de Lion*, l. 4337.

grout^2 (grout), *n.* and *a.* [Not found, in this sense, in ME. or AS., being a mod. use of *grout^1*; cf. *grit^2*, coarse sand, etc., as related to *grit^1*, coarse meal.] **I.** *n.* 1. A thin coarse mortar poured into the joints of masonry and brickwork.

A casing of stone outside, a foot and a half thick, also covered the rubble and *grout* work of Rufus.
Harper's Mag., LXIX. 437.

2. A finishing or setting coat of fine stuff for ceilings. *E. H. Knight.*

II. *a.* Made with or consisting of grout.—**Grout wall**, a foundation or cellar-wall formed of concrete and small stones, usually between two boards set on edge, which are removed and raised higher as the concrete hardens.

grout^{2} (grout), *v. t.* [< *grout*^{2}, *n.*] To fill up or form with grout, as the joints or spaces between stones; use as grout.

If Roman, we should see here foundations of boulders bedded in concrete and tiles laid in courses, as well as ashlar facing to *grouted* insides.
Athenæum, Jan. 21, 1888, p. 91.

The mortar being *grouted* into the joints and between the two contiguous courses of front and common brick.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 51.

grout^{3} (grout), *v. t.* [Perhaps 'root in the mud,' < *grout*^{1}, *n.*, 4.] To bore with the snout, or dig up like a hog. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

grout^{4} (grout), *a.* A dialectal form of *great*, seen in composition, as in *grouthead*, *groutnoll*.

grout-ale (grout'āl), *n.* An alcoholic drink in the south of England, apparently a variety of beer made from malt which is burned or roasted very brown in an iron pot, and fermented by means of the barm which first rises in the keeve.

grouter (grou'tėr), *n.* A poor person who drinks only the wort of the last running. See *grout*^{1}, 2. *Pegge.* [Prov. Eng.]

grouthead (grout'hed), *n.* [Also written *growthead*; < *grout*^{4}, a dial. form of *great*, + *head*.] A stupid fellow; a blockhead. [Prov. Eng.]

Though sleeping one hour refresheth his song,
Yet trust not Hob *Grouthead*, for sleeping too long.
Tusser, May's Husbandry, xxxii.

groutheaded (grout'hed″ed), *a.* [< *grouthead* + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Stupid.—**2.** Stupidly noisy. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

grouting (grou'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grout*^{2}, *v.*] In *building*: (*a*) The process of filling in or finishing with grout. (*b*) The grout thus filled in.

groutnoll† (grout'nol), *n.* [Also *groutnol*, *groutnowl*, *growtnoul*, *groutnold*, *grutnold*; < *grout*^{4}, a dial. form of *great*, + *noll*, head.] A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a grouthead.

Growte-nowle, come to the king.
Promos and Cassandra, p. 81. (*Halliwell.*)

That same dwarfe's a pretty boy, but the squire's a *groutnold*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, ii.

grouty (grou'ti), *a.* [< *grout*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Thick, muddy, or dreggy, as liquor.—**2.** Sulky; surly; cross. [Colloq.]

The sun, I sometimes think, is a little *grouty* at sea, especially at high noon, feeling that he wastes his beams on those fruitless furrows. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 163.

At home, the agreeable companion became at once a *grouty* grandson. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 204.

grouze†, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To devour noisily. *Davies.*

Like swine under the oaks, we *grouze* up the akecorns, and snouk about for more, and eat them too.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 187.

grove^{1} (grōv), *n.* [< ME. *grove*, < AS. *grāf*, a grove, a small wood (> ML. *grava*, *gravea*, *gravium*, a grove); connected perhaps with AS. *grǣf* or *grǣfe*, a bush (L. *dumus*), > ME. *greve*, early mod. E. *greave*^{2}, q. v. Usually derived from AS. *grafan*, E. *grave*^{1}, dig, "a grove being orig. an alley cut out in a wood," or "a glade, or lane cut through trees"; but neither *grāf* nor *grǣfe* is derivable, phonetically, from *grafan* (the derivative from *grafan*, in this sort, being **grōf*, E. *groove*), and there is no proof that *grove* ever had any meaning other than its present one.] A group of trees of indefinite extent, but not large enough to constitute a forest; especially, such a group considered as furnishing shade for avenues or walks; a small wood free from underbrush.

The hare . . . secheth pathes to the *grove*.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 380.

Grove, lytyl wode, lucus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 215.

Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and balm;
Others, whose fruit, burnish'd with golden rind,
Hung amiable. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 248.

The *groves* were God's first temples.
Bryant, Forest Hymn.

[In the authorized version of the Bible *grove* is used erroneously—(*a*) As a translation (following the Septuagint and Vulgate) of the Hebrew word *Asherah* (pl. *Asherim*). The revised version retains *Asherah*, inserting "or *obelisk*" in the margin. It is now commonly understood as meaning a divinity or an image of a divinity worshiped by lewd rites, and as a variation in form of the name *Astarte* or *Ashtaroth*.

And he [Manasseh] set a graven image of the *grove* [revised version, "of *Asherah*"] that he had made in the house. 2 Ki. xxi. 7.

(*b*) As a translation of the Hebrew word *eshel* in Gen. xxi. 33, rendered *tree* in 1 Sam. xxxi. 13, and in both passages in the revised version *tamarisk tree*.]—**The groves of Academe**, the shaded walks of the Academy at Athens; hence, any scene or course of philosophical or learned pursuits. See *academy*.

Into this certainly not the least snugly sheltered arbour amongst the *groves of Academe* Pen now found his way.
Thackeray, Pendennis.

=**Syn.** *Woods, Park*, etc. See *forest*.

grove^{2} (grōv), *n.* Same as *groove*, 3.

Grove battery. See *cell*, 8.

grovecrop†, *n.* A grove. *Davies.*

In town's myd center theare sprouted a *groavecrop*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 424.

grovel (grov'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *groveled* or *grovelled*, ppr. *groveling* or *grovelling*. [Formed from the adv. *groveling*, taken for the ppr. of a supposed verb, as *darkle* similarly from *darkling*, *adv.*] **1.** To creep or crawl on the earth, or with the face and body bent to the ground; lie prone, or move with the body prostrate on the earth; especially, to lie prostrate in abject humility, fear, etc.

Gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.

No coarse and blockish God of acreage
Stands at thy gate for thee to *grovel* to.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Man . . . *grovels* on the ground as a miserable sinner, and stands up to declare that he is the channel of Divine inspiration.
Leslie Stephen, Apology for Plain Speaking, p. 307.

Hence—**2.** To have a tendency toward or take pleasure in low or base things; be low, abject, or mean; be morally depraved.

Let low and earthly Souls *grovel* 'till they have work'd themselves six Foot deep into a Grave.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, i. 1.

Let those deplore their doom,
Whose hope still *grovels* in this dark sojourn.
Beattie, Minstrel, i.

Compared
With him who *grovels*, self-debarred
From all that lies within the scope
Of holy faith and Christian hope.
Wordsworth, To Lady Fleming.

groveler, groveller (grov'l-ėr), *n.* One who grovels; a person of a base, mean, groveling disposition.

groveling†, grovelling† (grov'l-ing), *adv.* [Dial. *grubblings*; < ME. *groveling*, *grovelinge*, and (with adv. gen. *-es*) *grovelinges*, *groflynges*, *grovelonges*, on the face, prone, prostrate, with adv. suffix *-ling*, *-long*, as in *backling*, *darkling*, *headlong*, etc., < ME. *grof*, *groff*, *gruf*, on the face: see *grof*^{1}, *gruf*.] Face downward, in a prone or prostrate position.

Grovelynge to his fete thay felle.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1119.

Streight downe againe herselfe, in great despight,
She *groveling* threw to ground. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 45.

groveling, grovelling (grov'l-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *grovel*, *v.*; orig. only an adverb: see *groveling*, *adv.*] **1.** Lying with the face downward; lying prone; crawling; abject.

How instinct varies in the *grovelling* swine!
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 221.

2. Mean; low; without dignity or respect.

No *grovelling* jealousy was in her heart.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

So *groveling* became the superstition of his followers that they drank of the water in which he had washed, and treasured it as a divine elixir.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 67.

=**Syn. 2.** *Abject, Low, Mean*, etc. See *abject*.

Grove's gas-battery. See *battery*.

grovet†, *n.* [< *grove*^{1} + *-et*.] A little grove.

Divers boscages and *grovets* upon the steep or hanging grounds thereof.
Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple, Arg.

grovy (grō'vi), *a.* [< *grove*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Pertaining or relating to groves; sylvan. [Rare.]

In the dry season these *Grovy* dwellings are very pleasant. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 45.

grow (grō), *v.*; pret. *grew*, pp. *grown*, ppr. *growing*. [< ME. *growen* (pret. *grew*, *greu*, pl. *grewen*, *greowen*, pp. *growen*, *growe*), < AS. *grōwan* (pret. *greów*, pl. *greówon*, pp. *grōwen*), sprout, grow (of vegetable growth, while *weaxan*, E. *wax*^{1}, increase, is a general term for 'increase'), = OFries. *growa*, *groia* = D. *groeijen*, grow, = OHG. *gruoan*, MHG. *grüen*, *grüejen*, be green, = Icel. *grōa* = Sw. Dan. *gro*, grow. Hence *green*^{1}, and perhaps *gorse*, q. v.; to the same ult. root belongs prob. *grass*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To increase by a natural process of development or of enlargement, as a living organism or any of its parts; specifically, to increase by assimilation of nutriment, as animals or plants.

In that Cytee, a man cast an brennynge Dart in wratthe aftir oure Lord, and the Hed smot in to the Eerthe, and wax grene, and it *growed* to a gret Tree.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 117.

In his gardyn *growed* swich a tree,
On which he seyde how that hise wyves thre
Hanged hemself for herte despitous.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 759.

He [a Nazarite] . . . shall let the locks of the hair of his head *grow*. Num. vi. 5.

My uncle Rivers talk'd how I did *grow*
More than my brother: "Ay," quoth my uncle Gloster,
"Small herbs have grace, great weeds do *grow* apace."
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4.

2. To be enlarged or extended, in general; increase; wax: as, a *growing* reputation; to *grow* in grace or in beauty.

The Day *grows* on; I must no more be seen.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

Several of the wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the *growing* power of the people.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iii.

In all things *grew* his wisdom and his wealth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 315.

Herein lay the root of the matter; the third England was not made, but *grew*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 178.

3. To be changed from one state to another; become; be carried or extended, as to a condition or a result: as, to *grow* pale; to *grow* indifferent; to *grow* rich; the wind *grew* to a tempest.

Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed,
That he is *grown* so great? *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

I rather now had hope to shew you how love
By his accesses *grows* more natural.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

Four of the commissioners gave them a meeting, which *grew* to this issue. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 201.

His tenants *grow* rich, his servants look satisfied.
Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

Laws . . . left to *grow* obsolete, even without the necessity of abrogation. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, i.

[In this sense the notion of 'increase' sometimes disappears, and the change may involve actual decrease: as, to *grow* small; to *grow* less.]

4. To become attached or conjoined by or as if by a process of growth.

By Heaven, I'll *grow* to the ground here,
And with my sword dig up my grave, and fall in 't,
Unless thou grant me!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

There first I saw the man I lov'd, Valerio;
There was acquainted, there my soul *grew* to him
And his to me. *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

5. *Naut.*, to lead: as, the chain *grows* out on the port bow.—**To grow on**, to gain in the estimation of; become better appreciated by.

Gerald's eyes were a little misty as the earth fell on the coffin. . . . The old man had *grown on* him wonderfully, and he missed him more than he could have believed possible. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 460.

To grow out of. (*a*) To issue from, as plants from the soil; result from, as an effect from a cause.

These wars have *grown out of* commercial considerations. *A. Hamilton.*

All the capitals found in India are either such as *grew out of* the necessities of their own wooden construction, or were copied from bell-shaped forms.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 174.

(*b*) To pass beyond or away from in development; leave behind; give up: as, to *grow out of* one's early beliefs or follies.—**To grow to**, to proceed or advance to; come to; incline or tend to.

Then read the names of the actors, and so *grow* on *to* a point. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2.

To grow together, to become united by growth, as severed parts of flesh or plants.—**To grow up.** (*a*) To advance in growth; complete the natural growth; attain maturity.

We *grow up* in vanity and folly. *Abp. Wake.*

There were the baillie's wife, . . . and the baillie's *grown-up* son. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

We begin to be *grown-up* people. We cannot always remain in the pleasant valley of childhood.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 391.

His sons *grow up* that bear his name,
Some grow to honour, some to shame.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

(*b*) To take root; spring up; arise: as, a hostile feeling *grew up* in the community.—**To let the grass grow under one's feet.** See *grass*.

II. *trans.* To cause to grow; cultivate; produce; raise: as, a farmer *grows* large quantities of wheat.

This will cause him to put out of his heart all envy, hatred, and malice, and *grow* in the same all amity, friendship, and concord. *Cranmer.*

growable (grō'a-bl), *a.* [< *grow* + *-able*.] Capable of growing or extending, or of being grown or raised. [Rare.]

growan (grou′an), *n.* [Also *grouan;* < Corn. *grow,* gravel, or sand.] Granite. [Cornwall, Eng.]

Hard *grouan* is granite or moorstone. Soft *grouan* is the same material in a lax and sandy state. *Pryce.*

grower (grō′ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which grows or increases.

The quickest *grower* of any kind of elm.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. One who grows, raises, or produces; a cultivator or producer: as, a hop-*grower;* a cattle-*grower.*

In 1688, Mr. Gregory King . . . estimated the average price of wheat, in years of moderate plenty, to be to the *grower 3s. 6d.* the bushel.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 11.

The taxes on hops and saffron were the only excises ever in this country charged upon the *grower* of the thing taxed. *S. Dowell,* Taxes in England, II. 78.

growing (grō′ing), *n.* [< ME. *growinge;* verbal n. of *grow, v.*] 1. The gradual increment of animal or vegetable bodies; increase in bulk, extent, amount, value, etc.; augmentation; enlargement.—2. That which has grown; growth.

A more thicke and more large *growyng* of heare.
J. Udall, On 1 Cor. xi.

growing (grō′ing), *p. a.* Promoting or encouraging growth, as of plants: as, *growing* weather.

growing-cell (grō′ing-sel), *n.* A glass slide for a microscope, designed to preserve infusoria and other subjects alive and in a growing condition. It consists of a glass plate with a small reservoir of water and a device for keeping up a capillary movement of the water. Also *growing-slide.*

growingly (grō′ing-li), *adv.* In a growing manner; increasingly.

A *growingly* important profession.
The American, VI. 390.

growing-slide (grō′ing-slīd), *n.* Same as *growing-cell.*

growl (groul), *v.* [Formerly also *groul,* and dial. *groil;* < late ME. *growlen;* cf. MD. *grollen,* make a noise, rumble, murmur, grunt, croak, etc., also be angry, D. *grollen,* grumble, = G. *grollen,* rumble, also be angry, bear ill will (MHG. *grüllen,* scorn, jeer); cf. OF. *grouiller,* rumble; perhaps orig. imitative; cf. Gr. γρυλλίζειν, grunt, < γρύλλος, a pig, < γρῦ, a grunt. Cf. E. dial. *gruffle,* growl.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a deep guttural sound of anger or hostility, as a dog or a bear; hence, to emit a sharp rumbling sound, as the forces of nature.

The gaunt mastiff, *growling* at the gate,
Affrights the beggar whom he longs to eat.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 195.

The *growling* winds contend, and all
The sounding forest fluctuates in the storm.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, i.

Hence—2. To speak in an offended or discontented tone; find fault; grumble: as, he *growled* at being disturbed.

Determined not to witness the humiliation of his favorite city, he [Peter Stuyvesant] . . . made a *growling* retreat to his bouwery. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 460.

He's crabbeder Sundays than any other day, he has so much time to *graowl* round. *H. B. Stowe,* Oldtown, p. 125.

II. *trans.* 1†. To make reluctant; cause to grudge: used reflexively. *Caxton.*—2. To express by growling or grumbling.

Each animal . . . fled
Precipitate the loath'd abode of man,
Or *growl'd* defiance. *Cowper,* Task, vi. 377.

He reach'd
White hands of farewell to my sire, who *growl'd*
An answer. *Tennyson,* Princess, v.

growl (groul), *n.* [< *growl, v.*] A deep snarling and threatening sound from the throat, expressive of the hostility of an animal; hence, the grumbling or faultfinding of an offended or discontented person.

growler (grou′lėr), *n.* 1. One who growls.—2. A certain fish: same as *grunt,* 2.—3. A four-wheeled cab. [Slang, Eng.]

Who will contend that it is pleasanter to travel in a *growler* than inside an improved omnibus or tram-car?
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 241.

4. A vessel, as a pitcher, jug, pail, or can, brought by a customer for beer. [Slang, U. S., of unknown origin.]

growling (grou′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *growl, v.*] The act of uttering angry or threatening sounds; snarling; grumbling: as, the *growling* of thunder.

In that year [1788] the preliminary *growling* of the storm which was to burst over France in a few months' time was already making itself heard.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 373.

growlingly (grou′ling-li), *adv.* In a growling manner; with a growl.

grown (grōn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *grow, v.*] 1. Increased in growth; enlarged; swollen.

Their saill fell over bord, in a very *grown* sea, so as they had like to have been cast away.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 86.

This is now so *grown* a vice, and has so great supports, that I know not whether it do not put in for the name of a virtue. *Locke.*

2. Arrived at full growth or stature.

It came to pass, . . . when Moses was *grown,* that he went out unto his brethren. Ex. ii. 11.

There the *grown* serpent lies; the worm, that's fled,
Hath . . . no teeth for the present.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

Grown over, covered by a growth of anything; overgrown: as, a wall *grown over* with ivy.

growse^{1} (grouz), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *growsed,* ppr. *growsing.* [Also *growze,* Sc. *groose, grooze, gruze,* prob. ult. < AS. **grūsian,* a supposed secondary form (= OHG. *grūwisōn, grūisōn,* MHG. *griusen, grusen,* be in terror, shudder, G. *grausen,* impers., shiver, shudder) of **greósan,* in comp. pp. *begroren,* terrified: see *grise*^{1}.] To shiver; have a chill. [North. Eng.]

growse^{2}†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grouse.*

growsome (grō′sum), *a.* [< *grow* + *-some.*] Tending to make things grow: as, it's a fine *growsome* morning; it's nice *growsome* weather. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

growth (grōth), *n.* [< *grow* + *-th,* after Icel. *grōdhr, grōdhi,* growth.] 1. The process of growing; gradual natural increase, as of an animal or vegetable body; specifically, the process of developing from a germ, seed, or root to maturity.

The increase of size which constitutes *growth* is the result of a process of molecular intussusception, and therefore differs altogether from the process of growth by accretion, which . . . is effected purely by the external addition of new matter. *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 2.

The word "grow" as applied to stones signifies a totally different process from what is called *growth* in plants and animals. *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 2.

It appears to be a biological law that great *growth* is not possible without high structure.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 360.

2. Increase in any way, as in bulk, extent, number, strength, value, etc.; development; advancement; extension.

The beginnings, antiquities, and *grouth* of the classical and warre-like shipping of this Island [England].
Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

The softness of his Nature gave *growth* to factions of those about him. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., vi.

For the affection of young ladies is of as rapid *growth* as Jack's beanstalk, and reaches up to the sky in a night.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, iv.

3. That which has grown; anything produced; a product.

So forest pines th' aspiring mountain clothe,
And self-erected towers the stately *growth.*
Brooke, Universal Beauty, iii.

Affection's depth and wedded faith are not of the *growth* of that soil. *Lamb,* Artificial Comedy.

The light and lustrous curls . . . were parch'd with
dust;
Or, clotted into points and hanging loose,
Mix'd with the knightly *growth* that fringed his lips.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

Growth by apposition, in *bot.* See *apposition.*

growthead, growtnol†. See *grouthead, groutnoll.*

growth-form (grōth′fôrm), *n.* A special vegetative form attained in process of growth, characteristic of a species, or oftener common to many species, but implying no genetic affinity. Shrub, herb, and sprouting fungus are growth-forms.

growthful (grōth′fůl), *a.* [< *growth* + *-ful.*] Susceptible of growth or improvement. [Rare.]

In the subject of this biography we see how much more *growthful* is a lowly commencement than the most brilliant beginnings, if made in borrowed exuviæ.
Dr. J. Hamilton, in Life of Lady Colquhoun, p. 67.

groyne^{1}, *n.* See *groin*^{1}, 3.

groyne^{2}†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *groin*^{2}.

grozet (groz′et), *n.* [Sc.: see *groser.*] A gooseberry.

As plump and gray as onie *grozet.* *Burns,* To a Louse.

grozing-iron (grō′zing-ī″ėrn), *n.* [< **grozing* (origin unknown) + *iron.*] 1. A plumbers' tool for finishing soldered joints.

Grozing irons to assist in soldering.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 502.

2†. An instrument with an angular projection of steel, formerly used for cutting glass.

grozzer (groz′ėr), *n.* Same as *groser.*

grub (grub), *v.;* pret. and pp. *grubbed,* ppr. *grubbing.* [< ME. *grubben,* sometimes *grobben,* dig; prob. of LG. origin; cf. LG. freq. *grubbeln,* grope, with equiv. *grabbeln* (cf. E. *grabble*). The sense is the same as that of OHG. *grubilōn,* MHG. *grübelen,* G. *grübeln,* grub, dig, rake, stir, search minutely (= Sw. *grubbla* = Dan. *gruble,* muse, ponder, ruminate on), a freq. verb, allied to *graben* (pret. *grub*), dig, = AS. *grafan,* E. *grave*^{1}, dig: see *grave*^{1}.] I. *intrans.* 1. To dig in or under the ground; hence, to work hard in any way; especially, to make laborious research; search or study closely.

So depe thai *grubbed* and so fast,
Thre crosses fand thai at the last.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Those who knew his [Lord Temple's] habits tracked him as men track a mole. It was his nature to *grub* underground. *Macaulay,* Earl of Chatham.

2. [< *grub, n.,* 3.] To eat; take a meal: as, it is time to *grub.* [Slang.]

II. *trans.* 1. To dig; dig up by the roots: frequently followed by *up* or *out:* as, to *grub up* shrubs or weeds.

Builders of iron mills, that *grub up* forests,
With timber trees for shipping.
Massinger, Guardian, ii. 4.

The very stumps of oak, especially that part which is dry and above ground, being well *grubb'd,* is many times worth the pains and charge, for sundry rare and hard works. *Evelyn,* Sylva, iii. 14.

2. [< *grub, n.,* 3.] To supply with food; provide with victuals. [Slang.]

The red-nosed man [Stiggins] warn't by no means the sort of person you'd like to *grub* by contract.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxii.

grub (grub), *n.* [< *grub, v.*] 1. The larva of an insect; especially, the larva of a beetle: as, the white-*grub* (the larva of *Lachnosterna fusca*). Also *grubworm.*

Follow the plough, and you shall find a white worm . . . that is in Norfolk, and some other counties, called a *Grub,* and is bred of the spawn or eggs of a beetle: . . . you will find them an excellent bait.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 17.

The very rooks and daws forsake the fields,
Where neither *grub,* nor root, nor earth-nut now
Repays their labour more. *Cowper,* Task, v. 90.

2†. A short thick man; a dwarf: in contempt.

John Romane, a short clownish *grub,* would bear the whole carcase of an ox. *Carew.*

3. Something to eat; victuals; a provision of food (as the product of grubbing or hard work). [Slang.]

Let's have a pound of sausages, then, that's the best *grub* for tea I know of.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

Time for *grub* came on: we started a fire, fried some fish, ate it. *E. Marston,* Frank's Ranche, p. 24.

grub-ax (grub′aks), *n.* Same as *grubbing-hoe.*

grubber (grub′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *grubbere, grubbare;* < *grub, v.,* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who grubs; hence, a hard worker, especially a close student.—2. A tool for grubbing out roots, weeds, etc.; an agricultural implement for clearing and stirring up the soil, with long teeth or tines fixed in a frame and curved so that the points enter the soil obliquely. Also called *cultivator* and *scarifier.*—3. One who eats; a feeder. [Slang.]

"I'm a heavy *grubber,* dear boy," he said, as a polite kind of apology, when he had made an end of his meal.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xl.

grubbery (grub′ėr-i), *n.* [< *grub* + *-ery.*] A piece of grubbing or digging. [Rare.]

After remaining several years in a state of suspended animation, owing to lack of funds, this damp and sombre *grubbery* [the Thames tunnel] had now approached to within one hundred and eighty feet of low-water mark on the Middlesex side of the river.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 164.

grubbing-ax (grub′ing-aks), *n.* Same as *grubbing-hoe.*

A delving toole with two teeth, wherewith the earth is opened in such places as the plough cannot pearse: some call it a *grubbing axe.* *Nomenclator.*

grubbing-hoe (grub′ing-hō), *n.* A tool for digging up shrubs, weeds, roots, etc.; a mattock. Also called *grub-ax, grubbing-ax.*

grubble† (grub′l), *v.* [A var. of *gropple,* freq. of *grope:* see *grub, v.*] I. *intrans.* To feel in the dark, or as a blind man; grope.

He looked at the fish, then at the fiddle, still *grubbling* in his pockets. *Spectator,* No. 444.

Be sure to mix among the thickest crowd;
There I will be, and there we cannot miss,
Perhaps to *grubble,* or at least to kiss.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Amours, I. iv. 73.

II. *trans.* To feel of with the hands.

Thou hast a colour;
Now let me roll and *grubble* thee;
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough.
Dryden.

grubby^{1} (grub′i), *a.* [< *grub, v.,* + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Dirty; unclean, as if from grubbing.

So dark, so dingy, like a *grubby* lot
Of sooty sweeps, or colliers.
Hood, A Black Job.

The houses, the shops, and the people all appeared more or less *grubby*, and as if a little clean water would do them good. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 536.

2. Stunted; poor; peevish. [Prov. Eng.]—3. [< *grub*, *n.*, + *-y*^{1}.] Infected with grubs.

All stag, tainted, and badly scored, *grubby*, or murrain hides are called damaged, and must go at two-thirds price. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 55.

grubby^2 (grub′i), *n.*; pl. *grubbies* (-iz). [Cf. *grubby*^{1}.] The common sculpin, a cottoid fish, *Acanthocottus æneus*, of New England.

grub-hook (grub′hůk), *n.* An agricultural implement, consisting of a large hook drawn by horses and guided by means of handles, used in grubbing up stones, roots, etc.

grub-plank (grub′plangk), *n.* Refuse plank used in fastening together the parts of a lumber-raft. [U. S.]

grub-saw (grub′sâ), *n.* [< *grub*, *v.*, 1, + *saw*^{1}.] A hand-saw, consisting of a notched iron blade with a stiff back of wood, used to cut marble slabs into strips for shelves, mantelpieces, etc.

The cutting is effected with smaller blades, called *grub-saws.* *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 86.

grub-stake (grub′stāk), *n.* [< *grub*, *n.*, 3, + *stake.*] The outfit, provisions, etc., furnished to a prospector on condition of participating in the profits of any find he may make; a lay-out. [Mining slang, western U. S.]

Grub-street (grub′strēt), *n.* and *a.* [The name of a street near Moorfields in London, formerly much resorted to for residence by needy writers. It is now called Milton street.] I. *n.* The tribe of needy or sordid authors collectively.

Long, long beneath that hospitable roof
Shall *Grub-street* dine, while duns are kept aloof.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

II. *a.* Shabby; paltry; mean: said of a kind of writing and writers.

I'd sooner ballads write, and *Grub-street* lays. *Gay.*

Sepulchral lies, our holy walls to grace,
And New-Year odes, and all the *Grub-street* race.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 44.

grub-time (grub′tīm), *n.* Time to eat; meal-time. [Slang.]

grubworm (grub′wėrm), *n.* Same as *grub*, 1.

And gnats and *grub-worms* crowded on his view.
Smart, The Hilliad.

gruchet†, grucchet†, *v.* Middle English forms of *grutch*, *grudge*^{1}.

grudge^1 (gruj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grudged*, ppr. *grudging.* [A var. of the earlier and dial. *grutch*, early mod. E. also *groudge*, < ME. *gruggen*, a var. of *grutchen*, *grucchen*, *gruchen*, *grouchen*, *grochen*, murmur, complain, feel envy, < OF. *groucier*, *grouchier*, *groucher*, *gruchier*, *grocher*, *gruger*, *croucier* (> ML. *groussare*), murmur, grudge, repine. Origin uncertain; perhaps Scand., cf. Icel. *krytja* (pret. *krutti*), murmur, *krutr*, a murmur, Sw. dial. *kruttla*, murmur; or else of G. origin, cf. MHG. G. *grunzen* = E. *grunt.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To be unwilling or reluctant.

I sall noght *grouche* ther agayne,
To wirke his wille I am wele payed.
York Plays, p. 62.

And we should serve him as a *grudging* master,
As a penurious niggard of his wealth.
Milton, Comus, l. 725.

2†. To cherish ill-will; bear a grudge.

"I *grouche* not," quod Gawayne, "the gree es thaire awene!
They mone hafe gwerddouns fulle grett graunt of my lorde!" *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2820.

They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto idolatry maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty sustaining the same should *grudge* or complain of injustice. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

3†. To be sorry; grieve.

But other while I *grutche* sore
Of some thinges that she dooth.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

You love him, I know it;
I *grudg'd* not at it, but am pleas'd it is so.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 6.

We . . . *grudge* in our concyence when we remember our synnes. *Bp. Fisher*, On the Psalms, p. 32.

4. To murmur; grumble.

For this oynement myght have be soeld more than for thre hundrid pens and be goven to pore men, and thei *grucchiden* agens hir. *Wyclif*, Mark xiv. 5.

He gan to *grucche* and blamed it a lite.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 9.

When he [William II.] built Westminster-Hall, he made that an Occasion to lay a heavy Tax upon the People, who *grudged* at it as done on purpose. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 34.

II. *trans.* 1. To envy; wish to deprive of something.

Grutching the English such a vessel, they all joined together, plundered the English of their ship, goods, and arms, and turned them ashore.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1683.

Mankind are the wolves that I fear,
They *grudge* me my natural right to be free.
Cowper, Scenes Favorable to Meditation (trans.).

O who shall *grudge* him Albuera's bays,
Who brought a race regenerate to the field?
Scott, Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 14.

2. To give or permit with reluctance; grant or submit to unwillingly; begrudge.

A trew [truce] to be takon of a tyme short,—
Sex moneth & no more,—his men for to rest:
That the Grekes hym grauntid, *grucchet* thai noght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8374.

The stable and mercifull earth, which before had opened her mouth to receiue his brothers blood, thinking, and (as it were) *grudging* to support such wicked feet.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 33.

For which cause presbyters must not *grudge* to continue subject unto their bishops.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity (ed. Keble), III. 165.

The price I think ye need not *grudge*.
Northern Lord and Cruel Jew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 278).

They sponge upon the blessings of a warm sun and a fruitful soil, and almost *grutch* the pains of gathering in the bounties of the earth.
R. Beverley, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 87.

For not so gladsome is that life . . .
That one should *grudge* its loss for Balder's sake.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

3†. To entertain by way of grudge.

Perish they
That *grudge* one thought against your majesty!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

grudge^1 (gruj), *n.* [< *grudge*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Ill-will excited by some special cause, as a personal injury or insult, successful rivalry, etc.; secret enmity; spite.

Among fooles there is much stryfe, disdayne, *grudge*, and debate. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

He ne'er bore *grudge* for stalwart blow,
Ta'en in fair fight from gallant foe.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 28.

Now was the time to be avenged on his old enemy, to wreak a *grudge* of seventeen years.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. Unwillingness; reluctance.

Those to whom you have
With *grudge* preferr'd me.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. *Animosity*, *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. See *animosity*.

grudge^2 (gruj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grudged*, ppr. *grudging.* [Sc., also *grush*; < OF. *gruger*, F. *gruger*, crumble, crunch, grind. Cf. *grudgings.*] 1. To crumble; crunch.—2. To squeeze; press down.

grudgeful† (gruj′fůl), *a.* [< *grudge*^{1} + *-ful.*] Grudging.

And rayle at them with *grudgefull* discontent.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 28.

grudgeons† (gruj′ọnz), *n. pl.* See *grudgings*.

grudger (gruj′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *grucchere*; < *grudge* + *-er*^{1}.] One who grudges; a discontented person.

These ben *grucccheris*, ful of playntes, wandringe after desires. *Wyclif*, Jude 16.

grudgery (gruj′ėr-i), *n.* [< *grudge*^{1} + *-ery.*] Grudging; disaffection; reluctance. [Rare.]

I am convinced that no reluctant tie can be a strong one, and that a cheerful alliance will be a far securer form of connection than any principle of subordination borne with *grudgery* and discontent. *Burke.*

grudging (gruj′ing), *n.* [A var. of earlier and dial. *grutching*, < ME. *grutching*, *grucching*, *gruching*, *groching*, *-ynge*, murmuring, complaining, verbal n. of *gruggen*, *grucchen*, etc., grudge: see *grudge*^{1}, *v.*] 1†. Murmuring; repining; complaining.

And suffire mekely for his lufe with-owttene *gruchynge* if thou may. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

Sir, blessed be God, with all our evil reports, *grudgings*, and restraints, we are merry in God.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 84.

Great *grudging* and manie a bitter cursse followed about the leuieng of this monie, and much mischeefe rose thereof, as after it appeared. *Holinshed*, Rich. II., an. 1381.

2. Unwillingness; reluctance.

Graunte me boute *grucching* to haue that gaie maide.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4748.

3. Envy; begrudging.—4†. An access or paroxysm of a disease, as the chill before a fever.

From any gout's least *grutching*
Bless the Sovereign and his touching.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

So clerely was she deliuered from all *grudgeyng* of the ague. *J. Udall*, On Mat. viii.

The strongest man
May have the *grudging* of an ague on him.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 1.

5†. Hence, figuratively, prophetic intimation; presentiment.

Now have I
A kind of *grudging* of a beating on me.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune.

grudgingly (gruj′ing-li), *adv.* In a grudging manner; unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent.

Every man, according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not *grudgingly*, or of necessity: for God loveth a cheerful giver. 2 Cor. ix. 7.

grudgingness (gruj′ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of grudging; begrudging disposition.

Nothing grates on me more than that posthumous *grudgingness* toward a wife. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, lxiv.

grudgings† (gruj′ingz), *n. pl.* [Earlier *grudgeons*, also *gurgeons*, *gurgions*; cf. OF. *grugeons*, the smallest or most imperfect fruit on a tree, < OF. *gruger*, F. *gruger*, crumble, crunch, grind: see *grudge*^{2}.] Coarse meal; grouts; the part of the corn which remains after the fine meal has passed through the sieve.

You that can deal with *grudgings* and coarse flour.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill.

grudgment (gruj′mẹnt), *n.* [< *grudge*^{1} + *-ment.*] The act of grudging; discontent. *Browning.* [Rare.]

grue, grew^2 (grö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grued*, *grewed*, ppr. *gruing*, *grewing.* [Also dial. *grow*; < ME. *gruen*, *growen*, *grouen*, also *gryen* (> E. dial. *gry*^{1}, shiver), shudder, refl. be in pain; cf. Sw. *grufva*, shudder, refl. be in pain or concern, = Norw. *gruva*, *grua*, dread, shudder, = Dan. *grue*, intr., dread, tremble, shudder, = D. *gruwen*, tr., abhor, execrate, = LG. *grouwen* = OHG. *in-grūēn*, shudder, MHG. *grūen*, *grūwen*, G. *grauen*, impers., dread, fear: see further under *grise*^{1} and *growse*^{1}, and cf. *gruesome.*] I. *intrans.* To shiver; shudder; feel horror. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

I would have done Mr. Mordaunt's bidding, . . . if he hadna made use of profane oaths, which made my very flesh *grue*. *Scott*, Pirate, vii.

That cretur's vice [voice] gars me a' *grue*.
Noctes Ambrosianæ.

II. *trans.* (*impers.*) To pain; grieve. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

gruel (grö′el), *n.* [< ME. *gruel*, *gruwel*, *grewel*, *growel*, < OF. *gruel*, later *gruau*, coarse meal, F. *gruau*, meal, oatmeal, grits, groats, gruel, < ML. *grutellum* (later, after OF., *gruellum*), dim. of *grutum* (> OF. *gru*, Pr. *gru*), meal, < AS. *grūt*, meal, grout: see *grout*^{1}.] 1. A fluid or semi-liquid food, usually for infants or invalids, made by boiling meal or any farinaceous substance in water.

His perseuerance aperethe in that Daniel saith, Proue vs thy seruants these 10 dayes withe *grewell* & a little water. *Joye*, Exposicion of Daniel, i.

Hence—2. Any pasty mess.

Make the *gruel* thick and slab.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

To get or **have one's gruel**, to be severely punished, disabled, or killed. [Slang.]

He gathered in general that they expressed great indignation against some individual. "He shall *have his gruel*," said one. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxviii.

gruel (grö′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grueled* or *gruelled*, ppr. *grueling* or *gruelling.* [< *gruel*, *n.*] To exhaust; use up; disable. [Slang, Eng.]

Wadham ran up by the side of that first Trinity yesterday, and he said that they were as well *gruelled* as so many posters before they got to the stile.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xii.

grueler, grueller (grö′el-ėr), *n.* An overmastering difficulty; a finisher; a floorer. [Slang, Eng.]

This £25 of his is a *grueller*, and I learnt with interest that you are inclined to get the fish's nose out of the weed. *Kingsley*, Letter, May, 1856.

gruell (grö′el), *n.* In *coal-mining*, coal. *Gresley.* [Ireland.]

grueller, *n.* See *grueler*.

Grues (grū′ēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *grus*, a crane.] Cranes and other gruiform birds regarded as a family or group.

grueso (grọ-ā′sō), *n.* [Sp., bulky, large, coarse, gross, *grueso*, n., bulk, thickness, gross; = E. *gross*: see *gross*.] In the quicksilver-mines of California, the best or first-class ore in large lumps, generally several inches in diameter.

gruesome, grewsome (grö′sum), *a.* [Also written *grusome*, *growsome*, Sc. *grousom*, *groosum* (cf. Dan. *grusom*, cruel, = OD. *grouwsaem*, D. *gruwzaam* = MHG. *grūwesam*, G. *grausam*, horrible, terrible, fierce, cruel); < *grue* (= D. *gruwen* = Dan. *grue*, etc.), shudder (the noun, OD.

grouw = Dan. *gru* = Norw. *grur*, *gru*, horror, terror, is later, and from the verb), + *-some.*] Causing one to shudder; frightfully dismal or depressing; horribly repulsive.

Nature's equinoctial night-wrath is weird, *grewsome*, crushing. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, iii.

He [a dead duck] was found in the holidays by the matron, a *grewsome* body.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

The dungeons of Villeneuve made a particular impression on me — greater than any, except those of Loches, which must surely be the most *grewsome* in Europe.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 219.

gruesomeness, grewsomeness (grö'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being gruesome or frightful.

He [Tertullian] is often outrageously unjust in the substance of what he says, and in manner harsh to cynicism, scornful to *gruesomeness*; but in no battle that he fought was he ever actuated by selfish interests.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 196.

gruft†, *adv.* See *grof*^{1}.

gruff^{1} (gruf), *a.* and *n.* [< D. *grof*, coarse, plump, loud, blunt, great, heavy, = LG. *grov* = OHG. *grob*, *gerob*, MHG. *grop*, *gerop*, G. *grob*, great, large, coarse, thick, rude, etc., = Sw. *grof* = Dan. *grov*, big, coarse, rude. Root unknown; the OHG. *gerob* does not necessarily contain the prefix *ge-*, being prob. developed from *grob.*] **I.** *a.* Rough or stern in manner, voice, or countenance; surly; severe; harsh.

Zeno himself, the father of Stoicism, as *gruff* as he looked, might have enlarged our writer's catalogue for some very free thoughts. *Bentley*, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis, § 49.

"Fool!" said the sophist, in an undertone
Gruff with contempt. *Keats*, Lamia, l. 292.

II. *n.* In *phar.*, the coarse residue which will not pass through the sieve in pulverization. *Dunglison.*

gruff^{2} (gruf), *n.* [A var. of *grove*, *groove*, in the same sense.] In *mining*, a pit or shaft. *Richardson.*

I rode to Minedeep, with an intention to make use of it [a barometer] there in one of the deepest *gruffs* . . . I could find. *Locke*, To Boyle, in Boyle's Works, V. 686.

gruffly (gruf'li), *adv.* In a gruff manner.

Geraint, . . . behind an ancient churl, . . .
Ask'd yet once more what meant the hubbub here?
Who answer'd *gruffly*, "Ugh! the sparrow-hawk."
Tennyson, Geraint.

gruffness (gruf'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gruff.

grufted (gruf'ted), *a.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] Begrimed; befouled. [Prov. Eng.]

'Is nöase sa *grufted* wi' snuff. *Tennyson*, Village Wife.

grugeons†, *n. pl.* See *grudgings.*

gru-gru (grö'grö), *n.* 1. In South America, the grub of the large coleopterous insect *Calandra palmarum.* It lives in the stems of palm-trees, and also in the sugar-cane, and is regarded as a delicacy by the natives. See *Calandra*, 2.
2. In the West Indies, either of two species of palms, *Astrocaryum aculeatum* and *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*, the wood of which is very hard, heavy, and durable, and takes a fine polish.

Gruidæ (grö'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grus* (*Gru-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of large, long-necked, long-legged wading birds of the group *Geranomorphæ* or *Gruiformes*; the cranes. They have the bill equaling or exceeding the head in length, compressed, contracted in its continuity, with median pervious nostrils; tibiæ naked for a long distance; tarsi scutellate in front; toes short, with basal webbing, the hallux elevated; general plumage compact, without pulviplumes; the head in part naked; the wings ample, and usually with enlarged or flowing inner flight-feathers; and the tail short, usually of 12 broad rectrices. There are about 15 species, of various parts of the world, belonging to the genera *Grus*, *Anthropoides*, and *Balearica.* See cuts under *crane*, *demoiselle*, and *Grus.*

gruiform (grö'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *gruiformis*, < L. *grus*, a crane, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a crane; resembling or related to a crane.

The Cariama is . . . a low, *gruiform*, rapacious bird.
Encyc. Brit., III. 699.

Gruiformes (grö-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gruiformis*: see *gruiform.*] A superfamily or suborder of *Alectorides*, containing the gruiform as distinguished from the ralliform birds, or the schizognathous, schizorhinal, præcocial, grallatorial birds: corresponding to the *Geranomorphæ* in a strict sense, and contrasted with *Ralliformes.*

Gruinæ (grö-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grus* (*Gru-*) + *-inæ.*] 1. A subfamily of *Gruidæ*, including the typical cranes of the genus *Grus.*—2†. In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a superfamily group embracing the cranes and their immediate allies.

grum (grum), *a.* [< ME. *grom*, *gram*, < AS. *grom*, *gram*, angry, wrathful: see *gram*^{1} and the allied *grim.* The particular form *grum*, instead of reg. *gram* or *grom*, is due perhaps to association with the verb *grumble*, or with *glum*, q. v. Cf. Dan. *grum*, cruel, atrocious, fell, = Sw. *grym*, cruel, furious, terrible, = Norw. *grum*, proud, haughty, supercilious, colloq. splendid, superb.] 1. Morose; surly; sullen; glum.

You, while your Lovers court you, still look *grum.*
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, Epil.

And lastly (my brother still *grum* and sullen), I gave them a dollar to drink, and took my leave.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 51.

2. Low; deep in the throat; guttural: as, a *grum* voice.

grumble (grum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grumbled*, ppr. *grumbling.* [With excrescent *b*, as in *fumble*, *humble*, etc. (= OF. *grommeler*, *grumeler*, *groumeler*, F. *grommeler*), < MD. *grommelen*, murmur, mutter, grunt, = LG. *grummeln* (> G. dial. *grummeln*), growl, mutter, as thunder; freq. of MD. *grommen*, murmur, mutter, grunt, D. *grommen*, grumble, growl, scold, = LG. *grumen*, **grummen*, grumble, mutter (cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *grumen*, refl., fret oneself). The connection with *grum*, *grim*, etc., is doubtful.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a low rumbling sound; mutter; growl.

The *grumbling* base
In surly groans disdains the treble grace.
Crashaw, Musick's Duel.

Thou *grumbling* thunder, join thy voice. *Motteux.*

From the old Thracian dog they learn'd the way
To snarl in want, and *grumble* o'er their prey.
Pitt, To Mr. Spence.

2. To complain in a low, surly voice; murmur with discontent.

Thou, thou, whom winds and stormy seas obey,
That through the deep gav'st *grumbling* Isr'el way,
Say to my soul, be safe. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 11.

By the loom an ancient woman stood
And *grumbled* o'er the web.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 102.

=**Syn.** 2. To complain, repine, croak.

II. *trans.* To express or utter in a grumbling or complaining manner.

grumble (grum'bl), *n.* [< *grumble*, *v.*] 1. The act of grumbling; a grumbling speech or remark.

I am sick of this universal plea of patriotism. . . . However, this is merely my *grumble.*
G. W. Curtis, Potiphar Papers, p. 90.

The really elaborate essay on the important man gives place, for the most part, to the record of the hundred and one events, . . . most of which are small to-day. That is our main *grumble.* *The Academy*, Oct. 27, 1888, p. 279.

2†. A surly person.

Come, *grumbol*, thou shalt mum with us.
Dekker, Satiromastix.

3. *pl.* A grumbling, discontented mood; a fit of the spleen. [Colloq.]

Pity isn't catching like the measles, or that opposite affair, which we all can show — the *grumbles.*
No Church, I. 273.

grumbler (grum'blėr), *n.* 1. One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains or expresses discontent.

Peace to the *grumblers* of an envious Age,
Vapid in spleen, or brisk in frothy rage.
Beattie, To Mr. Blacklock.

2. A fish of the family *Triglidæ*; a gurnard: so called from its making a grumbling noise while struggling to disengage itself from the hook.

Grumbletonian† (grum-bl-tō'ni-an), *n.* [< *grumble* + *-tonian*, as in *Hamiltonian*, *Miltonian*, etc.] In Great Britain, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, a nickname for a member of the Country party, as opposed to the Court party.

Sometimes nicknamed the *Grumbletonians*, and sometimes honored with the appellation of the Country party.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xix.

grumblingly (grum'bling-li), *adv.* With grumbling or discontent; in a grumbling voice or manner.

They speak good German at the Court, and in the city; but the common and country people seemed to speak *grumblingly.* *E. Browne*, Travels, p. 156.

grume (gröm), *n.* [< OF. *grume*, a knot, bunch, cluster, clutter, clot, = Sp. Pg. It. *grumo*, < L. *grumus*, a little heap or hillock of earth. Cf. Gr. *κρῶμαξ*, *κλῶμαξ*, a heap of stones.] A thick, viscid fluid; a clot, as of blood. *Quincy.*

grumly (grum'li), *adv.* In a grum manner.

grummel (grum'el), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gromwell.*

grummels (grum'elz), *n. pl.* Grounds; dregs; sediment. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

grummet (grum'et), *n.* See *gromet.*

grummet-iron† (grum'et-ī″ėrn), *n.* See *gromet-iron.*

grumness (grum'nes), *n.* The quality of being grum; moroseness; surliness.

Well, Jack, by thy long absence from the Town, the *Grumness* of thy Countenance, and the Slovenliness of thy Habit, I shou'd give thee Joy, shou'd I not, of Marriage?
Wycherley, Country Life, i. 1.

grumose (grö'mōs), *a.* [< NL. *grumosus*: see *grumous.*] Same as *grumous*, 2.

grumous (grö'mus), *a.* [< F. *grumeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *grumoso*, < NL. *grumosus*, grumous, < L. *grumus*, a little heap: see *grume.*] 1. Resembling or containing grume; thick; viscid; clotted: as, *grumous* blood.—2. In *bot.*, formed of coarse grains, as some clustered tubercular roots. Also *grumose.*

grumousness (grö'mus-nes), *n.* The state of being grumous, viscid, or clotted.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the serum or *grumousness* of the blood. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

grumph (grumf), *v. i.* [A variation of *grunt.* Cf. Sw. *grymta*, grunt.] To grunt; make a noise like a sow. [Scotch.]

A *grumphin'*, girnin', snarlin' jade.
Tarras, Poems, p. 52.

grumph (grumf), *n.* [< *grumph*, *v.*] A grunt. [Scotch.]

He drew a long sigh, or rather *grumph*, through his nose.
Saxon and Gael, I. 42.

grumphie (grum'fi), *n.* [< *grumph* + dim. *-ie.*] A sow. [Scotch.]

She trotted thro' them a'—
And wha was it but *grumphie*
Asteer that night!
Burns, Halloween.

grumpily (grum'pi-li), *adv.* In a grumpy, surly, or gruff manner.

grumpiness (grum'pi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being grumpy or gruff.

grumpish (grum'pish), *a.* [< *grumpy* + *-ish*^{1}.] Surly; sullen; gruff; grumpy.

A farmer takes Summer boarders with a *grumpish* protest. *New York Tribune*, Aug. 11, 1879.

grumpy (grum'pi), *a.* [Appar. extended from *grum.* Cf. *frumpy*, *frump.*] Surly; gruff; glum.

To-night . . . there was a special meeting of the *Grumpy* Club, in which everybody was to say the gayest things with the gravest face, and every laugh carried a forfeit.
Disraeli, Coningsby.

The world, it appears, is indebted for much of its progress to uncomfortable and even *grumpy* people.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 124.

She was a very *grumpy* stewardess, he thought.
The Atlantic, I. 799.

grumulose (grö'mū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *grumulus*, a little heap, dim. of *grumus*, a heap: see *grume.*] In *bot.*, resembling clustered grains; grumous.

grund†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ground*^{1}.

grundel (grun'del), *n.* [A dial. form, equiv. to *groundling.*] Same as *groundling*, 2 (*b*).

grundy^{1} (grun'di), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *metal.*, granulated or shotted pig-iron, used in the so-called Uchatius process for making steel invented in 1855, and nearly a hundred years earlier by John Wood.

Grundy^{2} (grun'di), *n.* A name (generally *Mrs. Grundy*, though *Mr. Grundy* is sometimes facetiously used) taken as representing society at large, or the particular part of it concerned, in regard to its censorship of personal conduct: from the frequent question of Dame Ashfield, a character in Morton's play "Speed the Plough" (1798), "What will Mrs. Grundy say?"

grunsel† (grun'sel), *n.* An old form of *groundsill.*

grunstane (grun'stān), *n.* A Scotch form of *grindstone.*

grunt (grunt), *v. i.* [< ME. *grunten*, *gronten*, sometimes *grynten*, *grenten*, grunt, groan, = Dan. *grynte* = Sw. *grymta*, grunt, = OHG. MHG. G. *grunzen*, grunt; cf. AS. ME. *grunnien* (rare), *grunian*, grunt (verbal n. *grunung*, a lowing, bellowing); L. *grunnire*, earlier *grundire* (> It. *grugnire*, *grugnare* = Sp. *gruñir* = Pg. *grunhir* = F. *grogner*, *gronder*, grunt, mutter, grumble, > ult. E. *groin*^{2}, grunt: see *groin*^{2}); ult. of imitative origin; cf. Gr. *γρύζειν*, grumble, mutter, *γρῦ*, the noise made by a pig (? see *gry*); but the Teut. forms appear to be allied to *grin*^{1}, q. v. See *grudge.*] To make a guttural noise, as a hog; also, to utter short or broken groans, as from eagerness or over-exertion.

And thei speken nought, but thei *gronten*, as Pygges.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 274.

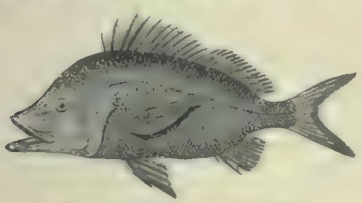
Nothing was heard but *grunting* and groning of people, as they lay on heapes ready to die, weltering together in their own blood. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1331.

Who would these fardels bear,
To *grunt* and sweat under a weary life?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

grunt (grunt), *n.* [= Dan. *grynt*; from the verb.] 1. A deep guttural sound, as that made by a hog.

> Two or three old men answered, by nodding their heads, and giving a kind of *grunt*, significant, as I thought, of approbation. *Cook*, Voyages, II. iii. 8.

2. A fish of the family *Hæmulonidæ*, as those of the genera *Hæmulon* and *Orthopristis*: so called from the noise they make when hauled out of the water. Also called *pig-fish* and *growler* for the same reason. See *redmouth*.—**White grunt.** Same as *capeuna*.



Black Grunt *Hæmulon plumieri*.

grunter (grun'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *gruntare*; < *grunt* + *-er*¹.] 1. One that grunts. (*a*) A hog.

> A draggled mawkin, . . .
> That tends her bristled *grunters* in the sludge.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

(*b*) A fish of the family *Triglidæ* and genus *Prionotus*: so called along parts of the eastern coast of the United States. See *grumbler*, 2.

2. An iron rod with a hook at the end, used by founders.

gruntingly (grun'ting-li), *adv.* With grunting or murmuring. *Imp. Dict.*

grunting-ox (grun'ting-oks), *n.* The yak, *Poëphagus grunniens*.

gruntle (grun'tl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *grunt*. Cf. *disgruntle*.] 1. To grunt. [Rare.]

> Pensive in mud they wallow all alone,
> And snore and *gruntle* to each other's moan.
> *Buckingham*, Rehearsal, i. 1.

2†. To be sulky.

> To powt, lowre, *gruntle*, or grow sullen. *Cotgrave.*

gruntle (grun'tl), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *grunt*. Cf. *gruntle*, *v.*] 1. A grunting sound.—2. A snout.

gruntling (grunt'ling), *n.* [< *grunt* + *-ling*.] A young hog.

> But come, my *gruntling*, when thou art full fed,
> Forth to the butchers stall thou must be led.
> *A Book for Boys and Girls* (1686), p. 32. (*Halliwell.*)

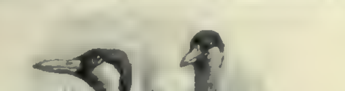
grunyie, grunzie (grun'yẹ̄), *n.* Scotch forms of *groin*², 2.

Gruoideæ (grọ̈-oi'dẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grus* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, the cranes, rails, and their allies: a synonym of *Alectorides*, *Paludicolæ*, or *Geranomorphæ*.

gruppetto (grọ̈p-pet'tọ̄), *n.* [It., dim. of *gruppo*: see *gruppo*.] Same as *gruppo*.

gruppo (grọ̈p'pọ̄), *n.* [It., = E. *group*¹, q. v.] In *music*: (*a*) A group or division. (*b*) A trill or shake: a relish.

Grus (grus), *n.* [L., a crane.] 1. The typical genus of *Gruidæ*, containing most of the species of cranes, of maximum size, white or gray in color, with crestless and partly denuded head, 12-feathered tail, flowing inner secondaries, and enlarged inner claw. The common crane of Europe is *G. cinerea*, to which corresponds the brown crane or sand-hill crane of America, *G. canadensis* or *G. pratensis*. The whooping crane, *G. americana*, is the largest and handsomest, when adult pure-white with black primaries, about 50 inches long from bill to end of tail, and with some 50 inches of windpipe, nearly half of which is coiled in an excavation in the breast-bone. See *crane*¹.



Common European Crane (*Grus cinerea*).

2. In *astron.*, a southern constellation, between Aquarius and Pisces Australis. It is one of those constellations introduced by the navigators of the sixteenth century.

grush (grush), *v. t.* A variant of *grudge*². [Scotch.]

grushie (grush'i), *a.* Thick; of thriving growth. [Scotch.]

Grusian (grö'si-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< Russ. *Gruziya*, Georgia, + *-an*.] Same as *Georgian*².

grut†, *n.* A Middle English form of *grout*¹.

gruta, *n.* Plural of *grutum*.

grutch (gruch), *v.* The earlier form of *grudge*¹, still in dialectal use.

grutcher, grutching. Same as *grudger*, *grudging*.

grutten (grut'n). Past participle of *greet*². [Scotch.]

grutum (grö'tum), *n.*; pl. *gruta* (-tạ̈). [NL., < ML. *grutum*, grit: see *grit*¹, *grout*¹.] In *pathol.*, a small hard tubercle of the skin, particularly of the face, formed by a retention of the secretion in a sebaceous gland. Also called *milium*, *miliary tubercle*, and *pearly tubercle*.

Gruyère (grö-yãr'), *n.* [From *Gruyères*, a small town in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland.] A kind of French and Swiss cheese. See *Gruyère cheese*, under *cheese*¹.

gry¹ (grī), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *grue*.

gry² (grī), *n.*; pl. *gries* (grīz). [L. *gry* (in Plautus, where recent editions print it as Gr.), the least trifle, < Gr. *γρῦ*, always with preceding negative, 'not a bit, not a morsel, not a syllable'; commonly explained as lit. a grunt, the noise made by a pig (cf. Gr. *γρῦλος*, later *γρύλλος*, a pig, *γρύζειν*, grumble, mutter); but Hesychius and others say that *γρῦ* was prop. the dirt under the nail, and so anything utterly insignificant. Sc. *gru*, a particle, an atom, appears to be taken from the Gr.] 1. A measure equal to one tenth of a line of a philosophical foot. It was never in general use.

> The longest of all [these horny substances] was that on the middle of the right hand, when I saw him, which was three inches and nine *grys* long, and one inch seven lines in girt. *Locke*, Letter to Boyle, June 16, 1679.

2. Anything very small or of little value. [Rare.]

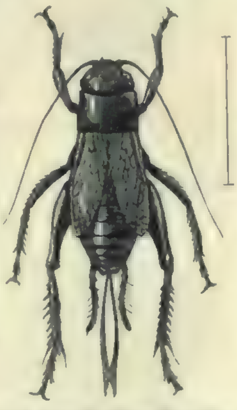
gryde†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gride*.

gryfon†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *griffin*.

grylle (gril), *n.* [NL., said to be from *grylle*, the native name in the Swedish island of Gothland.] A name of the Greenland sea-dove or black guillemot, *Uria* or *Cephus grylle*: made by Brandt in 1836 a generic name of the same.

Gryllidæ (gril'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gryllus* + *-idæ*.] A family of saltatorial orthopterous insects; the crickets. They are characterized by a somewhat cylindrical body; a large vertical head with elliptical eyes; long thready antennæ; wings, when present, net-veined and lying flat, the anterior ovate, the posterior triangular and folding like a fan; highly developed genital armature, in the form of anal styles often almost as long as the body; a long, cylindric, curved (upward) ovipositor; and legs short, often spinose, and variable in characters. The *Gryllidæ* are widely distributed, and some of them are among the most plentiful of insects. Also called *Achetidæ*.

Gryllina (gri-lī'nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gryllus* + *-ina*.] A superfamily of saltatorial orthopterous insects, in which the crickets, *Gryllidæ*, are combined with the *Acrididæ*.



Field-cricket (*Gryllus abbreviatus*).
(Line shows natural size.)

Gryllotalpa (gril-ọ̄-tal'pạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *gryllus*, a cricket, + *talpa*, mole.] A genus of *Gryllidæ*; the mole-crickets. It contains species of large size, robust form, and dull color, the body cylindric and hairy, and the legs short, the front pair being peculiarly enlarged and otherwise modified to serve for digging. The species are not saltatorial, but fossorial, excavating long tortuous galleries under ground like moles, whence the name. *G. vulgaris* of Europe is the best-known species. *G. borealis* and *G. longipennis* are two United States species. There are some two dozen in all, found in various parts of the world. See cut under *mole-cricket*.

Gryllus (gril'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *gryllus*, *grillus*, a cricket, grasshopper. A Gr. *γρύλλος* is cited, but this is found only in the sense of 'a pig': see *gry*².] A genus of crickets, as *G. abbreviatus*, giving name to the family *Gryllidæ*: same as *Acheta*. See cut under *Gryllidæ*.

grypanian (gri-pā'ni-ạn), *a.* [< NL. *grypanium* (sc. *rostrum*), a hooked beak (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *γρυπάνιον*, neut. of *γρυπάνιος*, bent (applied to an old man bowed by years), < *γρυπός*, hooked, curved around, as the nose, a beak, claws, etc.] In *ornith.*, bent at the end, and there more or less hooked or toothed, or both, as the beak of some birds. The ordinary dentirostral beak, as of a thrush, shrike, or flycatcher, is grypanian. [Rare.]

> Bill notched or *grypanian*, i. e. with the culmen nearly straight, bent at the end in an arched curve, acuminate, generally incised at the sides.
> *R. B. Sharpe*, Cat. B, Brit. Museum, iv. 1879, p. 6.

grype¹†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gripe*¹.

grype²†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *grip*².

grype³†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gripe*³.

Gryphæa (gri-fē'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < LL. *gryphus* for L. *gryps*, a griffin: see *griffin*.] A genus of fossil oysters, of the family *Ostræidæ*, notable for the great thickness of the shell and the inequality of the valves, the right one being very large with a prominent curved umbo.

Gryphi (grif'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *gryphus*, a griffin: see *griffin*.] A so-called class of vertebrate animals, supposed to be intermediate between birds and mammals, composed of extinct saurians, such as ichthyosaurs and pterodactyls, together with monotrematous mammals, but having no characters by which it can be defined. *J. Wagler*, 1830.

Gryphinæ (gri-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gryphus* + *-inæ*.] 1. A subfamily of American vultures: same as *Cathartinæ*.—2. Same as *Grypinæ*.

gryphite (grif'īt), *n.* [< *Gryph*(*æa*) + *-ite*².] A fossil oyster of the genus *Gryphæa*.

gryphon (grif'ọn), *n.* An obsolete or archaic spelling of *griffin*.

> Amid these wizard tomes sits the enchanter king-at-arms, guarded by his wyverns, *gryphons*, unicorns.
> *The Century*, XXIX. 178.

gryphonesque (grif'ọn-esk), *a.* [< *gryphon* + *-esque*.] Griffin-like. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> Blanche had just one of those faces that might become very lovely in youth, and would yet quite justify the suspicion that it might become *gryphonesque*, witch-like, and grim. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, xviii. 3.

Gryphosaurus, *n.* See *Griphosaurus*.

Grypinæ (gri-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grypus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Trochilidæ*; the wedge-tailed humming-birds. Also *Gryphinæ*.

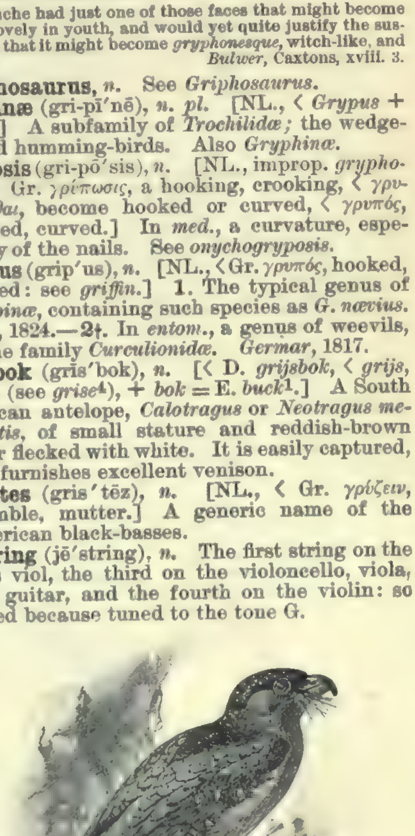
gryposis (gri-pō'sis), *n.* [NL., improp. *gryphosis*, < Gr. *γρύπωσις*, a hooking, crooking, < *γρυποῦσθαι*, become hooked or curved, < *γρυπός*, hooked, curved.] In *med.*, a curvature, especially of the nails. See *onychogryposis*.

Grypus (grip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γρυπός*, hooked, curved: see *griffin*.] 1. The typical genus of *Grypinæ*, containing such species as *G. nævius*. *Spix*, 1824.—2†. In *entom.*, a genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*. *Germar*, 1817.

grysbok (gris'bok), *n.* [< D. *grijsbok*, < *grijs*, gray (see *grise*⁴), + *bok* = E. *buck*¹.] A South African antelope, *Calotragus* or *Neotragus melanotis*, of small stature and reddish-brown color flecked with white. It is easily captured, and furnishes excellent venison.

Grystes (gris'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γρύζειν*, grumble, mutter.] A generic name of the American black-basses.

G-string (jē'string), *n.* The first string on the bass viol, the third on the violoncello, viola, and guitar, and the fourth on the violin: so called because tuned to the tone G.



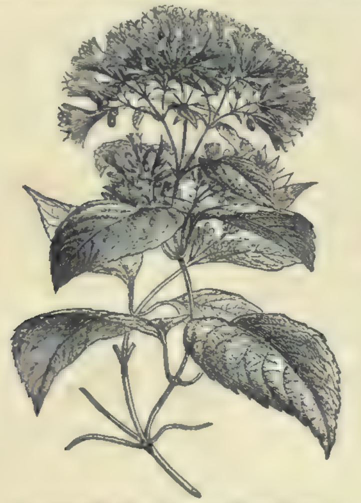
Guacharo, or Oil-bird (*Steatornis caripensis*).

gt., gtt. Contractions used in medical prescriptions for *gutta* (a drop) or *guttæ* (drops).

guachamaca (gwä-chä-mä′kä̤), *n.* A very poisonous plant of Caracas, belonging to the *Apocynaceæ*, and probably *Malouetia nitida*. The poison appears to be a simple narcotic, very similar to curari in its action.

guacharo (gwä′chä-rō), *n.* [Sp.-Amer., so named in allusion to its harsh, croaking cry; < Sp. *guácharo*, one who is continually moaning and crying, adj. whining (obs.), sickly, dropsical. According to another account, so called from a cavern in Venezuela, where the bird was discovered.] The oil-bird, *Steatornis caripensis*, a large goatsucker of the family *Caprimulgidæ* or placed in *Steatornithidæ*. It is one of the largest of its tribe, about equal to the domestic fowl in size, lives in caverns, is of nocturnal habits, and is valued for its oil. See *Steatornis*. See cut on preceding page.

guaco (gwä′kō), *n.* [Sp.-Amer., appar. of native origin.] 1. The *Mikania Guaco*, a climbing composite of tropical America; also, a medicinal substance consisting of, or an aromatic bitter obtained from, the leaves of this plant. Guaco is reputed to be an antidote to the poison of serpents, and was at one time considered a remedy for cholera and hydrophobia. It has also been proposed as a cure for cancer.


Flowering Branch of Guaco (*Mikania Guaco*).

2. The *Aristolochia maxima* of tropical America, employed as a remedy for the bites of serpents.

guaconize (gwä′kọ-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guaconized*, ppr. *guaconizing*. [< *guaco* + *-n-* + *-ize*.] To subject to the effects of guaco.

> It is stated that the Indians of Central America, after having *guaconized* themselves, i. e., taken guaco, catch with impunity the most dangerous snakes, which writhe in their hands as though touched by a hot iron.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 228.

guag (gū′ag), *n.* [Corn.] In *mining*, an old working.

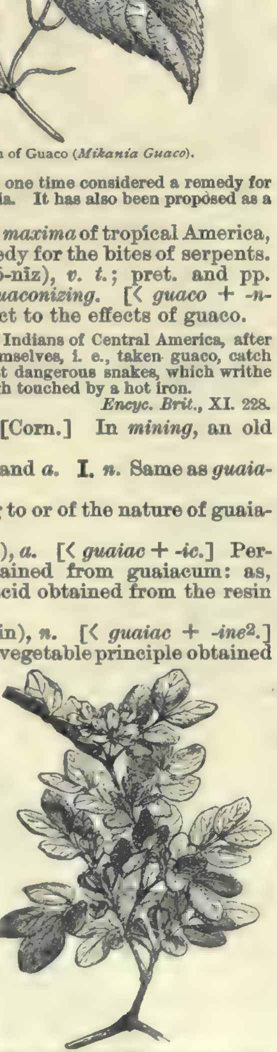
guaiac (gwī′ak), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Same as *guaiacum*, 2 and 3.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of guaiacum.

guaiacic (gwī-as′ik), *a.* [< *guaiac* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from guaiacum: as, *guaiacic* acid, an acid obtained from the resin of guaiacum.

guaiacine (gwī′a̤-sin), *n.* [< *guaiac* + *-ine*2.] A non-nitrogenous vegetable principle obtained from the wood and bark of the *Guaiacum officinale*. It forms a yellow brittle mass, which has a sharp acid taste.

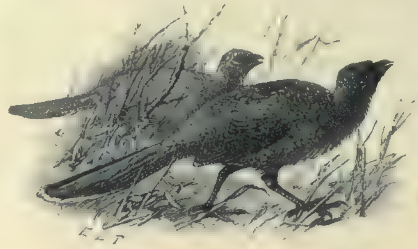
Guaiacum (gwī′a-kum), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *guayaco*, *guayacan*, from the Haytian or S. Amer. native name.] 1. A genus of trees and shrubs, of the order *Zygophyllaceæ*, of tropical and subtropical North America, including 8 species. They have pinnate leaves, blue or purple flowers, a 5-lobed capsular fruit, and very hard resinous wood. *G. officinale*, of the West Indies and Venezuela, is an ornamental tree which yields the lignum-vitæ of commerce, an exceedingly hard and heavy brownish-green wood, used for making pulley-sheaves, mortars, rulers, balls for bowling, etc. This wood had formerly a great reputation in medicine. It also yields the gum guaiacum. (See def. 3.) *G. sanctum*, of the West Indies and southern Florida, is a similar tree, and is also a source of lignum-vitæ. See *lignum-vitæ*.


Flowering Branch of *Guaiacum sanctum*.

2. [*l. c.*] The wood of trees of this genus.—3. [*l. c.*] A resin obtained from guaiacum-wood. It is greenish-brown with a slight balsamic odor, and has the peculiar property of turning blue under the action of oxidizing agents. It is reputed diaphoretic and alterative, and is frequently prescribed in cases of gout and rheumatism.

Also, in senses 2 and 3, *guaiac*, *guiacum*, *guallacan*.

guan (gwän), *n.* An American bird of the family *Cracidæ* and subfamily *Penelopinæ*, related to the hoccos and curassows. There are 7 genera (*Aburria*, *Chamæpetes*, *Ortalis* (or *Ortalida*), *Pipile*, *Penelope*, *Penelopina*, *Stegnolœma*), and some 40 species. The Texan guan, the only one which reaches the United States, is *Ortalis vetula maccalli*, known as the *chachalaca*. See also cut under *Aburria*.


Texan Guan (*Ortalis vetula maccalli*).

guana1 (gwä′nä̤), *n.* [See *iguana*.] 1. The tuberculated lizard, *Iguana tuberculata*: same as *iguana*.

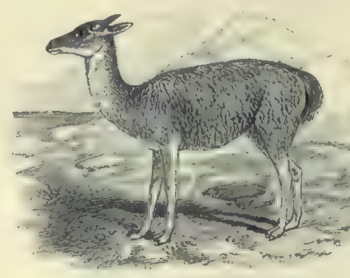
> He began whistling with all his might, to which the *guana* was wonderfully attentive. *Père Labat* (trans.).

2. The great New Zealand lizard, *Hatteria punctata*.

guana2 (gwä′nä̤), *n.* See the extract.

> Lagetta cloth has been imported into this country [England] under the name of *guana*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 29.

guanaco (gwä-nä′kō), *n.* [Also *huanaco*, *huanaca*; S. Amer. name.] The largest species of wild llama, *Auchenia huanaco*, standing nearly 4 feet high at the shoulder and attaining a length of from 7 to 8 feet. See *Auchenia*.


Guanaco (*Auchenia huanaco*).

guanajuatite (gwä-nä-hwä′tīt), *n.* [< *Guanajuato* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A selenide of bismuth occurring in masses with fibrous structure, resembling stibnite, found at Guanajuato in Mexico. Also called *frenzelite*.

guango (gwang′gō), *n.* [Native name.] The *Pithecolobium Saman*, a leguminous tree of tropical America, the pods of which are used for feeding cattle.

guaniferous (gwä-nif′e̤-rus), *a.* [< *guano* + *-ferous*.] Yielding guano.

guanine (gwä′nin), *n.* [< *guano* + *-ine*2.] A substance ($C_5H_5N_5O$) contained in guano. It also forms a constituent of the liver and pancreas of mammals, and has been found in the scales of some fishes, as the bleak. It is a white amorphous powder which combines with acids and bases and also with certain salts, forming crystalline compounds.

guano (gwä′nō), *n.* [Sp. *guano*, *huano*, < Peruv. *huanu*, dung.] 1. A fertilizing excrement found on many small islands in the Southern Ocean and on the western coast of Africa, but chiefly on islands lying near the Peruvian coast. The Peruvian guano of commerce formerly came from the Chincha islands; but in recent years the chief sources of supply are Pabellon de Pica, Punta de Lobos, Huanillos, and other places on or near the Peruvian coast. Those islands are the resort of large flocks of sea-birds, and are chiefly composed of their excrement in a decomposed state. Guano sometimes forms beds from 50 to 60 feet in thickness. It is an excellent manure, and since 1841 has been extensively used for that purpose. It contains much ammonium oxalate and urate, with phosphates.

2. A fertilizer made from fishes. See *fish-manure*.

guano (gwä′nō), *v. t.* [< *guano*, *n.*] To manure with guano.

guano-mixer (gwä′nō-mik″sėr), *n.* A device employed in fish-guano works for the purpose of thoroughly mixing the fish-scrap with mineral phosphates and sulphuric acid.

guara1 (gwä′rä̤), *n.* Same as *aguara*.

guara2 (gwä′rä̤), *n.* [Braz.] The scarlet ibis, *Ibis rubra* or *Eudocimus ruber*: taken as a generic name of the scarlet and white ibises by Reichenbach, 1853.

guarabu (gwä-rä′bö), *n.* [Braz.] One of several species of *Astronium*, an anacardiaceous genus of large trees. The wood is fine-grained and suitable for building and other purposes.

guarana (gwä-rä′nä̤), *n.* [Braz.] A paste prepared from the pounded seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*, a climbing sapindaceous shrub of Brazil, which in the form of rolls or cakes is extensively used in that country for both food and medicine (it contains caffein), and is employed especially in the preparation of a refreshing drink. Also called *guarana-bread*.

guarand†, *n.* [< OF. *guarant*, *garant*, *warant*, warrant: see *warrant*, and cf. *guaranty*.] Warrant; warrantor.

> Your Majesty, having been the author and *guarand* of the Peace of Aix, . . . could with ill grace propose any thing to France beyond those terms, or something equivalent. *Sir W. Temple*, To the King, Nov. 30, 1674.

guaranin (gwä-rä′nin), *n.* [< *guarana* + *-in*2.] A principle of guarana, similar to if not identical with caffein.

guarantee (gar-a̤n-tē′), *n.* [< OF. *garanté*, pp. of *guaranter*, equiv. to *garantir*, *guarantir*, warrant: see *warrant*, *v.*, and cf. *warrantee*, correlative to *guarantor*, after the equiv. *warrantee*, *warrantor*, which rest upon the verb *warrant*. In sense 3 a recent altered form of *guaranty*, with accompanying change of accent, in imitation of other legal terms like *lessee*, *feoffee*, etc.: see *guaranty*.] 1. A person to whom a guaranty is given: the correlative of *guarantor*.

> The *guarantee* is entitled to receive payment, first from the debtor, and secondly from the guarantor.
> *Daniel*, On Negotiable Instruments.

2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations or obligations of another performed; in general, one who is responsible for the performance of some act, the truth of some statement, etc.

> God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it. *South*, Sermons.

> This was done while that Principality [Orange] was in the possession of the Prince of Orange, pursuant to an Article of the Treaty of Nimeguen, of which the King of England was *guarantee*.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1685.

> The person on whose testimony a fact is mediately reported is called the *guarantee*, or he on whose authority it rests; and the *guarantee* himself may be again either an immediate or a mediate witness.
> *Esser*, tr. by Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, xxxiii.

3. Same as *guaranty*.

> The English people have in their own hands a sufficient *guarantee* that in some points the aristocracy will conform to their wishes.
> *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

guarantee (gar-a̤n-tē′), *v. t.* [Also written *guaranty*: see *guarantee*, *n.*] 1. To be warrant or surety for; secure as an effect or consequence; make sure or certain; warrant.

> The intellectual activity of the acuter intellects, however feeble may be its immediate influence, is the great force which stimulates and *guarantees* every advance of the race. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 17.

> The aim of Descartes was, no doubt, to find absolutely ultimate truth and certainty, as *guaranteed* by the reflective analysis of consciousness.
> *Veitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lxxx.

2. In *law*, to bind one's self that the obligation of another shall be performed, or that something affecting the right of the person in whose favor the guaranty is made shall be done or shall occur. To guarantee a contract or an undertaking by another is to bind one's self that it shall be performed or carried out. To guarantee the collection of a debt is to bind one's self to pay it if it proves not collectible by ordinary means. To guarantee any subject of a business transaction is to make one's self legally answerable for its being exactly as represented: as, the seller *guaranteed* the quality of the goods; the carrier gave a bill of lading with the words "quantity *guaranteed*" (meaning that he stipulated to be answerable for the quantity specified, without any further question or dispute as to amount).

> Public treaties made under the sanction, and some of them *guaranteed* by the sovereign powers of other nations.
> *Burke*, On French Affairs.

3. To undertake to secure to another, as claims, rights, or possessions; pledge one's self to uphold or maintain.

By the treaty of alliance she *guaranteed* the Polish constitution in a secret article. *Brougham.*

The possession of Navarre, which had been *guaranteed* to them on their father's decease.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

The great problem is to *guarantee* individualism against the masses on the one hand, and the masses against the individual on the other. *G. Ripley*, in Frothingham, p. 147.

4. To engage to indemnify for or protect from injury: as, to *guarantee* one against loss.

guarantor (gar′ạn-tộr), *n.* [< OF. *garantor*, *garanteur*, *wairenteor*, etc.: see *warrantor*, a doublet of *guarantor*.] One who makes a guaranty. [The following distinction between *guarantor* and *surety* may be noted: "A *surety* is generally a co-maker of the note, while the *guarantor* never is a maker, and the leading difference between the two is that the surety's promise is to meet an obligation which becomes his own immediately on the principal's failure to meet it, while the guarantor's promise is always to pay the debt of another." *Daniel.*]

guaranty (gar′ạn-ti), *n.*; pl. *guaranties* (-tiz). [More correctly *garanty* or *garranty* (= D. *garande* = Dan. Sw. *garanti*); < OF. *garantie*, F. *garantie* (= Pr. *garentia* = Sp. *garantía* = Pg. *garantia* = It. *guarentia*), guaranty, warranty, fem. of *garanti*, pp. of *garantir*, F. *garantir* (= Pr. *garentir* = Sp. Pg. *garantir* = It. *guarentire*, *guarantire*; cf. D. *garanderen* = G. *garantiren* = Dan. *garantere* = Sw. *garantera*), warrant, < *garant*, *guarant*, *warant*, a warrant: see *warrant*, and cf. *warranty*, a doublet of *guaranty*.] **1.** The act of warranting or securing; a warrant or surety.

The counsellor . . . pledged a word, till then undoubted, to that lie for which no *guaranty* but his could have won even a momentary credence. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 74.

2. Specifically, in *law*, a separate, independent contract by which the guarantor undertakes, in writing, for a valuable consideration, to be answerable for the payment of some particular debt, or future debts, or the performance of some duty, in case of the failure of another person primarily liable to pay or perform. *Colebrooke*, On Collateral Securities. One may orally assume the debt of another, making himself a debtor immediately; but if the engagement is a mere guaranty of the obligation of another it must be in writing. [*Guarantee* is often used for *guaranty*, but in legal matters it is more correct to use *guaranty* for the name of the promise or contract of guaranty, *guarantor* for the maker of the guaranty, and *guarantee* for the person for whom the guaranty is made, and also for the act of performing the guaranty.]

The nature and soul of things takes on itself the *guaranty* of the fulfilment of every contract, so that honest service cannot come to loss. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Guaranties often extend to all the provisions of a treaty, and thus approach to the class of defensive alliances.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 105.

3. That which guarantees anything; a ground or basis of security: as, constitutional *guaranties*; his character is *guaranty* for his assertions; what *guaranty* have I that you will keep your word? **Continuing guaranty**, an undertaking to be responsible for money to be advanced or goods to be sold to another from time to time in the future; a guaranty not exhausted by one transaction on the faith of it.—**Guaranty society**, a joint-stock society formed for giving guaranties for the carrying out of engagements between other parties, or for making good losses occasioned by defalcations, on the payment of a premium. **Treaties of guaranty**, accessory stipulations, sometimes incorporated in the main instrument and sometimes appended to it, in which a third power promises to give aid to one of the treaty-making powers, in case certain specific rights—all or part of those conveyed to him in the instrument—are violated by the other party. *Woolsey.*

guaranty (gar′ạn-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guarantied*, ppr. *guarantying*. [< *guaranty*, *n.* Cf. *guarantee*, *v.*, and *warranty*, *v.*] Same as *guarantee*.

Before the Regulating Act of 1733, the allowances made by the Company to the Presidents of Bengal were abundantly sufficient to *guaranty* them against any thing like a necessity for giving in to that pernicious practice.
Burke, Affairs of India.

guarapo (gwä-rä′pō), *n.* [Sp.] A drink made by fermenting the juice of the sugar-cane, or the refuse of the sugar-cane steeped in water.

guarauna (gwä-râ′nạ̈), *n.* [S. Amer.] **1.** A bird of the family *Aramidæ*; the scolopaceous courlan, *Aramus scolopaceus*.—**2.** A kind of ibis: now taken as a specific name of the white-faced glossy ibis, *Ibis guarauna*.

guard (gärd), *v.* [Formerly also *gard*; not in ME.; < OF. *garder*, to keep, ward, guard, save, preserve, etc., earlier *guarder*, *warder* (F. *garder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *guardar* = It. *guardare*), < MHG. *warten*, watch, = E. *ward*: see *ward*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To secure against injury of any kind in any manner; specifically, to protect by attendance; defend; keep in safety; accompany as a protection.

King Helenus, with a crowding coompanye *garded*,
From towne to us buskling, vs as his freends freendlye bewelcomd. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 359.

For heaven still *guards* the right.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

Mercy becomes a prince, and *guards* him best.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iv. 1.

Bid him *guard* with steel head, breast, and limb.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 286.

2. To provide or secure against objections, or the attacks of hostile criticism or malevolence.

Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with . . . caution. *Broome*, On the Odyssey.

My Uncle Toby Shandy had great command of himself, and could *guard* appearances, I believe, as well as most men. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 1.

3. To protect the edge of, especially by an ornamental border; hence, to adorn with lists, laces, or ornaments.

Give him a livery more *guarded* than his fellows.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

Instead of a fine *guarded* page, we have got him
A boy, trick'd up in neat and handsome fashion.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

Red gowns of silk, *garded* and bordered with white silk, and embroidered with letters of gold.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

4†. To fasten on a guard for the purpose of binding.—**5.** To insert guards between the leaves of (an intended guard-book).—**Guarded gown** or **robe**†, the toga of the Romans when bordered with a stripe of purple, as in the case of noble youths or senators.

All the children . . . were waiting there in their goodly *garded Gowns* of purple.
North, tr. of Plutarch, Cicero, p. 728.

The most censorious of our Roman gentry,
Nay, of the *guarded robe*, the senators
Esteem an easy purchase.
Massinger, Roman Actor, i. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** To shield, shelter, watch.

II. *intrans.* To watch by way of caution or defense; be cautious; be in a state of caution or defense.

To *guard* is better than to heal;
The shield is nobler than the spear!
O. W. Holmes, Meeting of Nat. Sanitary Assoc.

guard (gärd), *n.* [Formerly also *gard*, *garde*; < ME. *garde* (= D. G. Dan. Sw. *garde*, in sense 3 (*a*)), < OF. *garde*, a guardian, warden, keeper, earlier *guarde*, F. *garde* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *guarda* = It. *guardia*, a guard; from the verb. Cf. *ward*, *n.*] **1.** A state of readiness to oppose attack; a state of defense; in general, a state of protection against injury or impairment of any kind.

Therfor thei hasted to come tymely to saf garde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 197.

2. Specifically, a state of caution or vigilance; attentive observation designed to prevent surprise or attack; watch; heed: as, to keep *guard*; to be on one's *guard*; to keep a careful *guard* over the tongue.

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical caused him to stand upon his *guard* at home.
Sir J. Davies.

3. One who or that which protects or keeps in safety; one who or that which secures against danger, attack, loss, or injury; one who keeps protecting watch.

The same *guards* which protect us from disaster, defect, and enmity, defend us, if we will, from selfishness and fraud. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Specifically—(*a*) A man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury, or in preventing an escape; he or they whose business it is to defend, or to prevent attack or surprise: as, a body-*guard*; a prison *guard*.

A *guarde* of souldiers . . . examined us before we came into the towne. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 12.

She bade her slender purse be shared
Among the soldiers of the *guard*.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 10.

(*b*) Anything that keeps off evil: as, modesty is the *guard* of innocence.

Different passions more or less inflame; . . .
Reason is here no guide, but still a *guard*.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 162.

(*c*) That which secures against hostile criticism or censure; a protection against malevolent or ignorant attacks upon one's reputation, opinions, etc.

They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I. *Bp. Atterbury.*

At Athens, the nicest and best studied behaviour was not a sufficient *guard* for a man of great capacity.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

(*d*) In *fencing* or *boxing*, a posture of passive defense; the arms or weapon in such a posture: as, to beat down one's *guard*.

Twine your body more about, that you may fall to a more sweet, comely, gentleman-like *guard*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

Colonel Esmond . . . took his *guard* in silence. The swords were no sooner met than Castlewood knocked up Esmond's. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, iii. 13.

(*e*) In the game of cricket, the position of the bat for most effectually defending the wicket. (*f*) In Great Britain, a person who has charge of a mail-coach or a railway-train; a conductor; in the United States, a brakeman or gate-keeper on an elevated railroad.

Come creeping over to the front, along the coach-roof, *guard*, and make one at this basket!
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvi.

4. *pl.* In *cricket*, the pads or protectors worn on the legs to prevent injury from swiftly thrown balls.—**5.** Any part, appliance, or attachment designed or serving to protect or secure against harmful contact, injury, loss, or detriment of any kind. (*a*) That part of the hilt of a sword which protects the hand. Swords of antiquity and of the middle ages usually had the cross-guard. In the sixteenth century, when the use of steel gloves was abandoned and the sword became the chief weapon of persons not armed for war, the guard was made more elaborate by the addition of the pas d'ane. Toward the end of that century the knuckle-bow was added, some swords combining these two additions with two straight quillons of which the cross-guard is formed. (See cut under *hilt*.) Another guard of this epoch was the shell-guard. The basket-hilt came into use toward the close of the sixteenth century and lasted through the seventeenth. (See cut under *claymore*.) In the second half of the seventeenth century the guard became more simple, and consisted chiefly of a knuckle-bow, the shell of the guard when still used being reduced to a very small saucer-shaped plate surrounding the blade. The knuckle-bow guard continued in use throughout the eighteenth century in swords worn with civil costume, as well as in most of those used in war, and is still the guard of the modern sword and saber, some cavalry sabers and the like having this knuckle-guard so expanded laterally as to approach the form of the basket-hilt. (*b*) In a firearm, the metal bow or other device which protects the trigger. Also called *trigger-guard*. (*c*) An ornamental lace, hem, or border; hence, in the plural, such ornaments in general.

And who reades Plutarchs eyther historie or philosophie, shall finde hee trimmeth both their garments with *gards* of Poesie. *Sir P. Sidney*, Def. of Poesie.

The body of your discourse is sometime guarded with fragments, and the *guards* are but slightly basted on neither. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

(*d*) A chain or cord for fastening a watch, brooch, or bracelet to the dress of the wearer. (*e*) *Naut.*, the railing of the promenade-deck of a steamer, intended to prevent persons from falling overboard; also, a widening of the deck of a side-wheel steamer by a framework of strong timbers which curve out on each side to the paddle-wheels, and protect them against collision with wharfs and boats. (*f*) A metal frame placed over a nut in an engine, to prevent it from being jarred off. (*g*) One of the fingers in a harvester in which the knives of the cutter-bar move. (*h*) In *bookbinding*: (1) A reinforcing slip placed between the leaves of a blank book designed for an album or a scrap-book. (2) A narrow strip or narrow strips of paper sewed near the back of a book, made for inserted plates, with intent to keep the book flat, and prevent it from being thicker at the fore edge than at the back. (*i*) A tide-lock between a dock and a river. (*j*) The guard-plate of the door that closes the opening of a cupola-furnace. (*k*) A supplementary safety-rail of heavy timber placed beside a rail in a railway, at a switch or upon a bridge. (*l*) In a vehicle, a hood secured to the axle or bolster, and extending over the nave or hub, to protect the axle from mud. (*m*) A fender.

My three sisters with myself sat by the firelight round the *guard* of our nursery.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 13.

(*n*) A bar or bars placed across a window. (*o*) A guard-ring. (*p*) An iron strap formed into a hoop or hook, attached to the insulator of a telegraph-line to prevent the wire from falling if the insulator is broken. (*q*) In *Cephalopoda*, the rostrum, a calcareous shell guarding the apex of the phragmacone, as of a belemnite. See cut under *belemnite*.—**Corporal's guard.** See *corporal*^{2}.—**Court of guard.** See *court*.—**Guard report**, a report sent in by the commander of a guard on being relieved.—**Leg-and-foot guard.** (*a*) A device for the protection of a horse's foot or leg, to prevent interfering, overreaching, or cutting of the knees if the animal falls forward. (*b*) A piece of strong leather to which is attached an iron plate, and which is secured by straps to the right leg of an artillery driver to protect it from injury by the carriage-pole.—**Magnetic guard**, a mask or respirator of magnetized metal gauze, used to keep from the air-passages the particles of steel-dust which pervade the atmosphere of grinding-shops.—**Main guard** (*milit.*), a body of horse posted before a camp for the safety of the army: in a garrison it is that guard to which all the rest are subordinate.—**Marine guard**, a detachment of officers and soldiers of the marine corps detailed for service on a United States vessel of war.—**National guard.** See *national*.—**Officer of the guard.** See *officer*.—**Off one's guard**, not ready for defense; not watchful.—**On guard.** (*a*) Detailed to act, or acting, as a guard; hence, in general, watching; guarding. (*b*) In *fencing*, in the attitude most advantageous for attack or defense. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth), Modern Art of Fencing.—**On one's guard**, ready to protect one's self or another; watchful; vigilant; cautious; suspicious.

Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;
For this the wise are ever *on their guard*,
For unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 73.

There *on his guard* he stood.
Robin Hood and the Valiant Knight (Child's Ballads,
[V. 390).

Won't you be *on your Guard* against those who would betray you? *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

To mount guard. See *mount*2.—**Wire guard**, a framework of wire netting to be placed in front of a fireplace as a protection against fire; a fire-guard.—**Yeoman of the guard.** See *yeoman*.

guardable (gär'da̤-bl), *a.* [< *guard* + *-able.*] Capable of being guarded or protected.

guardage† (gär'dā̤j), *n.* [< *guard* + *-age.*] Wardship.

A maid so tender, fair, and happy . . .
Run from her *guardage* to the sooty bosom
Of such a thing as thou. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2.

guardant (gär'da̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *gardant*, ppr. of *garder*, guard: see *guard*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Acting as a guard or guardian; protecting.

For young Askanius he his left hand spares,
In his right hand his *guardant* sword he shakes.
Great Britaines Troye (1609).

Guardant before his feet a lion lay. *Southey.*

My rivers flow beyond, with *guardant* ranks
Of silver-liveried poplars on their banks.
R. H. Stoddard, Castle in the Air.

2. In *her.* See *gardant*.

II.† *n.* A guard or guardian.

My angry *guardant* stood alone,
Tend'ring my ruin, and assail'd of none.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

guard-boat (gärd'bōt), *n.* A boat employed in guarding or watching, as one that is rowed about at night among ships of war at anchor to see that a good lookout is kept, or in time of war to prevent surprise, or one used for the enforcement of quarantine regulations.

At night the launch was again moored with a top-chain; and *guard-boats* stationed round both ships as before. *Cook*, Third Voyage, v. 4.

guard-book (gärd'bu̇k), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a book with guards. See *guard*, 5 (*h*).

guard-brush (gärd'brush), *n.* A metallic brush for making contact with the track or other conductor on an electric railway, by means of which the current is conveyed to the motor.

The current is conveyed from the *guard-brushes* and the wheels to the motor, and through the other rail to the ground [on an electric railway]. *Science*, XII. 302.

guard-cell (gärd'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the two cells which inclose the opening of a stoma in phanerogams and ferns, distinguished by a peculiar mode of division and growth, and from adjacent epidermal cells by containing chlorophyl and starch. Also *guardian-cell*.

The opening left between the applied concave faces is a stoma, and the two cells are the *guard-cells*. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 448.

guard-chain (gärd'chān), *n.* A chain used to secure something, especially a part of the dress and personal equipment, as, in the middle ages, the hilt of the sword to the breastplate or other part of the body-armor, or at the present day a watch, brooch, or bracelet. See cut under *belt*.

guard-chamber (gärd'chām″bėr), *n.* A guard-room.

And it was so, when the king went into the house of the Lord, that the guard bare them, and brought them back into the *guard chamber*. 1 Ki. xiv. 28.

guard-duty (gärd'dū″ti), *n.* *Milit.*, the duty performed by a guard or sentinel.

guarded (gär'ded), *p. a.* **1.** Protected; defended. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, said of pupæ which have an imperfect cocoon or case open at the end, as those of the *Phryganidæ* and of certain moths. (*b*) In *card-playing*, said of the next to the highest card out, when a lower card is in the same hand, so that the player can throw the low card when the highest is played, and take a trick with the other.

2. Cautious; circumspect.

Christian rose from her seat: "Miss Gascoigne, seeing that I am here at the head of my husband's table, I must request you to be a little more *guarded* in your conversation." *Mrs. Craik*, Christian's Mistake, vi.

3. In *her.*, trimmed or lined, as with a fur: said of a mantle or cap of maintenance when the edge is turned up or thrown back so as to show the lining.

guardedly (gär'ded-li), *adv.* In a guarded or cautious manner.

It obliquely pointed out the true object of their resentment; but this so *guardedly* that it was impossible to make any serious charge against the author.
Sheridan, Swift, p. 210.

She to her swain thus *guardedly* replied.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 91.

guardedness (gär'ded-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being guarded; caution; circumspection.

guarden†, *n.* Same as *guardian*.

guardenage†, *n.* Same as *guardianage*.

guarder (gär'dėr), *n.* One who or that which guards.

The English men were sent for to be the *guarders* of the persons of the Emperours of Constantinople.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 17.

guard-fish (gärd'fish), *n.* [A var. of *garfish*, simulating *guard*, as if in allusion to the ensiform jaws.] The garfish. [Prov. Eng.]

guard-flag (gärd'flag), *n.* In a squadron, a flag indicating the ship whose turn it is to perform the duty of a guard-ship. See also *guide-flag*.

guardful (gärd'fu̇l), *a.* [< *guard* + *-ful.*] Wary; cautious. [Rare.]

I meanwhile
Watch with a *guardful* eye these murderous motions.
A. Hill.

guardfully (gärd'fu̇l-i), *adv.* Cautiously; carefully. [Rare.]

O thou that all things seest,
Fautour of Chrysa, whose fair hand doth *guardfully* dispose
Celestial Cilla, governing in all power Tenedos.
Chapman, Iliad, i. 431.

guard-house (gärd'hous), *n.* **1.** A building in which a military guard is stationed for the care of prisoners confined in it and for the relief of sentries.—**2.** A place for the temporary detention of civil prisoners under guard.

guardian (gär'dia̤n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *guarden* (dial. *guardeen*); < OF. *gardien*, earlier *gardian*, *guardain*, *gardein*, in the oldest form **wardein* (> ME. *wardein*, E. *warden*) (= Sp. *guardian* = Pg. *guardião* = It. *guardiano*; ML. *guardianus*), a guardian, keeper, < *garder*, guard, keep: see *guard*, *v.* Cf. *warden*, the older form.] **1.** A warden; one who guards, preserves, or secures; one to whom some person or thing is committed for preservation from injury; one who has the charge or custody of a person or thing.

And there at Junous sanctuair
In the void porches Phenix, Ulisses eke,
Sterne *guardens* stood, watching of the spoile.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

Readers in sciences are indeed the *guardians* of the stores and provisions of sciences.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 111.

Angels ascending and descending, bands
Of *guardians* bright. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 511.

Specifically—**2.** In *law*, one to whom the law intrusts the care of the person or property, or both, of another. The word is used chiefly in reference to the control of infants; one charged with similar care of an adult idiot or lunatic is now specifically called a *committee*, though by the civil law termed *guardian*. A guardian of the property is a *trustee*, his trust extending to all the property the infant has or may acquire, or all that he or she has or may acquire within the jurisdiction.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

Whatever parents, *guardians*, schools, intend.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 424.

Guardians at common law were: (*a*) *Guardian in chivalry*, a lord who, when a tenant by knight-service died and left an infant heir to inherit the tenure, was entitled by the feudal law to take the profits of the estate, and make what he could by negotiating a marriage for the heir, under certain restrictions, being bound to maintain the ward meanwhile. (*b*) *Guardian in socage.* See *socage*. (*c*) *Guardian by nature*, the father, with respect to his guardianship of the person of his heir apparent or heiress presumptive. This guardianship of the person was allowed as an exception to or reservation out of the powers of a guardian in chivalry, so long as the father of the ward lived. (See below.) (*d*) *Guardian for nurture*, in English law, the father, and after his death the mother, as having guardianship of the persons of all their children up to the age of fourteen years. (*e*) *Guardian by election*, a guardian chosen by an infant who would otherwise have none. The choice is not effectual except as it procures appointment by a competent court. (*f*) *Guardian by custom*, an officer or municipality, or the appointee of a lord of the manor, having by local custom, as in London and Kent, England, a legal right to exercise a guardianship. The practical distinctions now are: *Judicially appointed guardian*, a guardian designated by a court, the judicial power in this respect being now generally regulated by statute; *statutory guardian*, a guardian appointed by a parent by deed or will, under authority of a statute; *testamentary guardian*, a guardian appointed by a parent by will, pursuant to the statute; *guardian by nature*, the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, exercising the common-law custody of the person, and, by statute, in some jurisdictions, the common-law power of a guardian in socage in respect to land, if no guardian is expressly appointed.

3. The superior of a Franciscan convent. He is elected for three years, and cannot hold the guardianship of the same convent twice, though he may be chosen head of another convent. *Cath. Dict.*—**Feast of the Guardian Angels**, in the Roman Catholic calendar, October 2d.—**Guardian ad litem**, a person appointed to take charge of the interests of an infant or other person suffering from legal incapacity, in a litigation, and to prosecute or defend the action or proceeding on behalf of the latter.—**Guardian angel**, an angel who watches over and protects a particular person.

A *guardian angel* o'er his life presiding,
Doubling his pleasures and his cares dividing.
Rogers, Human Life.

Guardian of the spiritualities, the person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of a diocese is intrusted during the vacancy of the see.—**Guardian of the temporalities**, the person to whom the temporal jurisdiction and the profits of a vacant see are committed.—**Guardians of the poor**, in England and Ireland, persons elected annually by the rate-payers of each parish or union for the management of the poor-law system of such parish or union.

guardianage† (gär'dia̤n-ā̤j), *n.* [Also *guardenage*; < *guardian* + *-age.*] Guardianship.

During the time of my nonage (whiles I was under his *guardianage*) he bare himself not only valiant, but also true and faithfull unto me. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1098.

guardiance† (gär'dia̤ns), *n.* [For **guardance*, < *guardan*(*t*) + *-ce.*] Guardianship; defense.

I got it nobly in the king's defence.
And in the *guardiance* of my faire queene's right.
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth, fol. 3.

guardian-cell (gär'dia̤n-sel), *n.* Same as *guard-cell*.

guardianer† (gär'dia̤n-ėr), *n.* [< *guardian* + *-er*1.] A guardian.

I mar'l'd my *guardianer* does not seek a wife for me.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 2.

guardianess† (gär'dia̤n-es), *n.* [< *guardian* + *-ess.*] A female guardian.

I've yet a niece to wed, over whose steps
I have plac'd a trusty watchful *guardianess*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1.

guardianize (gär'dia̤n-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *guardianized*, ppr. *guardianizing*. [< *guardian* + *-ize.*] To act the part of a guardian. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

guardianless (gär'dia̤n-les), *a.* [< *guardian* + *-less.*] Destitute of a guardian; unprotected.

But first, I'll try to find out this *guardianless* graceless villian. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

A lady, *guardianless*,
Left to the push of all allurement. *Marston.*

guardianship (gär'dia̤n-ship), *n.* [< *guardian* + *-ship.*] The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.

The law and custome of the realme of England auerreth that euerie heire being in the *gardianship* of anie lord, when he is growne to be one and twentie yeares of age, oughte presently to inioy the inheritance left him by his father. *Holinshed*, Chron., Rich. II., an. 1389.

The statute, for example, establishes the fees for a grant of *guardianship* over minors.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

guard-irons (gärd'ī″ėrnz), *n. pl.* Curved bars of iron placed over the ornamental figures on a ship's head or quarter, to defend them from injury.

guardless (gärd'les), *a.* [< *guard* + *-less.*] Having no guard or defense.

No heavy dreeme doth vexe him when he sleeps;
"A guiltless mind the *guardlesse* cottage keeps."
Stirling, Darius (cho. v.).

guard-mounting (gärd'moun″ting), *n.* *Milit.*, the act or ceremony of stationing a guard. It includes all the details of the placing of sentinels, etc.

guard-plate (gärd'plāt), *n.* In a blast- or cupola-furnace, a plate which closes the opening in front through which the molten metal is drawn off, and the slags, etc., are raked out. The tapping-hole is in the middle of this plate.

guard-rail (gärd'rāl), *n.* On a railway-track, an additional rail placed beside the rail in service, either with the object of receiving the wheel in case it should leave the track or of preventing the wheel from leaving the track.

The trestle had only the ordinary short ties, sleepers—and no *guard-rails*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 295.

guard-rein, *n.* See *garde-reine*.

guard-ring (gärd'ring), *n.* A plain ring worn to prevent a valuable one from slipping from the finger; a keeper.

guard-room (gärd'röm), *n.* **1.** A room for the accommodation of guards.

They at length arrived at the palace-gate, and after waiting half an hour, were admitted into the *guard-room*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cxvii.

2. A room where military delinquents are confined.

guardship (gärd'ship), *n.* [< *guard* + *-ship.*] Care; protection.

How blest am I, by such a man led!
Under whose wise and careful *guardship*
I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Swift.*

guard-ship (gärd'ship), *n.* [< *guard* + *ship.*] **1.** A vessel of war appointed to protect a harbor or to superintend marine affairs in it, and sometimes to receive naval offenders and seamen not assigned to duty on other vessels.

While our *guard-ships* were remote at sea, they [the Hollanders] arrived at the mouth of the river Medway.
Baker, Charles II., an. 1667.

One island, indeed, La Croma, lies like a *guard-ship* anchored in front of the city. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 223.

2. One of the vessels of a squadron having the duty, among others, of boarding any arriving vessels.

guardsman (gärdz′mạn), *n.*; pl. *guardsmen* (-men). 1. One who guards or keeps ward; a watchman. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In the British service, an officer or private in the Guards.

> There was Jack Jargon, the gigantic *Guardsman.*
> *Byron*, Don Juan, xiii. 88.

> Tannhauser, one suspects, was a knight of ill-furnished imagination, hardly of larger discourse than a heavy *Guardsman.* *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxii.

guard-tent (gärd′tent), *n.* One of the tents occupied by a military guard when a command is in the field or in camp.

guariba (gwä-rē′bạ̈), *n.* A howling monkey. See *araguato.*

> The largest [monkeys] belong to the genus Stentor, including the *guaribas* or howling monkeys.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 227.

guarish† (gar′ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *guarir*, *guerir*, F. *guérir* (*-iss-*), heal: see *warish*, and cf. *garisoun*, *warison.*] To heal.

> All the seke men and malades that ware enointed ther wyth were anone *guarysshed* and made hooll.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

> Daily she dressed him, and did the best
> His grievous hurt to *guarish.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 41.

Guatemalan, Guatemalian (gwä-te-mä′lạn, -li-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Guatemala, the northernmost republic of Central America, bordering on Mexico.

> Singing-birds are commonly kept in the *Guatemalian* houses. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 240.

> Zaldivar transmitted a series of despatches misrepresenting the situation, and appealing for protection against the *Guatemalan* tyranny. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 356.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Guatemala. The dominant people are Spanish in origin and language.

guava (gwä′vä), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *guayaba* (NL. *Guayava*), < Braz. (Guiana) *guayaba*, *guaiva*, the native name.] One of several species of *Psidium*, a myrtaceous genus of tropical America, and especially *P. Guayava*, which yields a well-known and esteemed fruit, and is now cultivated and naturalized in most tropical countries. There are two varieties of the fruit, known as the *red* or *apple-shaped* and the *white* or *pear-shaped guava.* The pulp is of an agreeable acid flavor, and is made into jelly, marmalade, etc. *P. montanum* is known in Jamaica as *mountain-guava.*—**Black guava,** the *Guettarda argentea*, a rubiaceous tree of Jamaica, bearing a black, globose, pulpy fruit.

Section of Fruit of *Psidium Guayava.*

guay (gā), *a.* In *her.*, rearing on its hind legs: said of a horse.

guaya (gwä′yạ̈), *n.* [Prob. an Eng. corruption of *gauja*, Ind. name.] The flowering or fruiting shoots of the female hemp-plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used in medicine, but chiefly for smoking.

guayaquillite (gwī-ä-kē′līt), *n.* [< *Guayaquil* (see def.) + *-lite.*] A fossil resin ($C_{20}H_{26}O_3$), of a pale-yellow color, said to form an extensive deposit near Guayaquil in Ecuador. It yields easily to the knife, and may be rubbed to powder. Its specific gravity is 1.092.

Guazuma (gwä-zö′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., from a Mex. name.] A sterculiaceous genus of small trees or shrubs, of 4 or 5 species, natives of tropical America. In foliage they closely resemble the elm. The bastard cedar, *G. tomentosa*, a West Indian and Mexican species which is also naturalized in the old world, bears a tuberculated fruit, which is used, as are the leaves, for feeding cattle and horses. The young shoots yield a strong fiber.

gub (gub), *n.* [A variant of *gob*^{2}.] 1†. A lump.

> A bodie thinketh hymself well emended in his substaunce and riches to whom hath happened some good *gubbe* of money.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 14.

2. A projection on a wheel.

> A wheel with *gubs* at the back of it, over which the endless rope passes, and gives motion to the machinery of the carriage. *Ure*, Dict., III. 715.

gubbertushed† (gub′ėr-tusht), *a.* [Cf. *gobbertooth.*] Having projecting teeth.

> A nose like a promontory, *gubbertushed*, . . . uneven, brown teeth, . . . a witch's beard.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 507.

gubbin (gub′in), *n.* [Cf. *gub*, *gubbings.*] 1. A kind of clay ironstone. [Staffordshire, Eng.]—2†. A paring. *Nares.*

> All that they could buy, or sell, or barter,
> Would scarce be worth a *gubbin* once a quarter.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

gubbings† (gub′ingz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *gub*, *gubbin.*] The parings of haberdine; also, any kind of fragments. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

gubernacula, *n.* Plural of *gubernaculum.*

gubernacular (gū-bėr-nak′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *gubernaculum* + *-ar*^{2}.] Pertaining to a gubernaculum.

gubernaculum (gū-bėr-nak′ụ̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *gubernacula* (-lạ̈). [L., a helm, rudder: see *governail.*] 1. The posterior trailing flagellum of a biflagellate infusorian, used for steering: correlated with *tractellum.*

> A *gubernaculum* is developed in such infusorians as Anisonema and Heteromita. *H. J. Clark.*

2. In *odontog.*, an embryonic epithelial structure which becomes the enamel-organ of the tooth.—3. In *anat.*, a fibrous cord passing downward from the testis in the fetus to the skin of the scrotum, and drawing down the testis as the fetus grows.

gubernance† (gū′bėr-nạns), *n.* [< ML. *gubernantia* (> OF. *gouvernance*, E. *governance*, q. v.), < L. *gubernare*: see *gubernate.*] Government.

> With the *gubernance* of all the king's tenants and subjects. *Strype*, Memorials, an. 1550.

gubernate† (gū′bėr-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *gubernatus*, pp. of *gubernare*, govern: see *govern.*] To govern. *Cockeram.*

gubernation† (gū-bėr-nā′shọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gubernacion*, < OF. *gubernation*, < L. *gubernatio(n-)*, < *gubernare*, govern: see *govern.*] Government; rule; direction.

> Was it not done to this entent, that the conquerors might have the only power and entier *gubernacion* of all the landes and people within their climate?
> *Hall*, Hen. V., fol. 5.

> Behold the creation of this world, and the *gubernation* of the same.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 122.

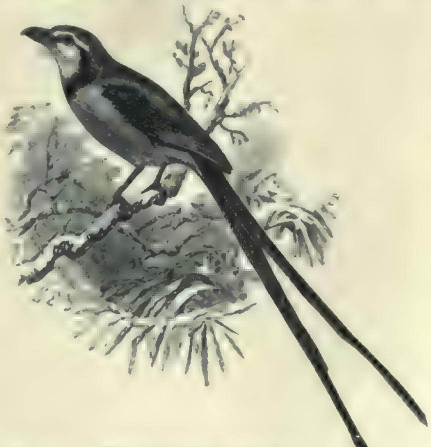
gubernative† (gū′bėr-nạ̄-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *gubernatif*; as *gubernate* + *-ive.*] Governing; directing.

> He talked to him of real and *gubernative* wisdom.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams (1693), p. 39.

gubernatorial (gū″bėr-nạ̄-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *gubernator*, a steersman, governor, < *gubernare*, govern: see *governor*, *govern.*] Pertaining to a governor: as, a *gubernatorial* election; *gubernatorial* duties. [Chiefly in newspaper use, in the United States.]

> He refused to run for mayor or governor, though often solicited, once declining the *gubernatorial* nomination after a unanimous choice by the convention.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 128.

Gubernetes (gū-bėr-nē′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Such, 1825), an accom. of the stricter form *Cybernetes* (first used by Cabanis and Heine, 1859), < Gr. κυβερνήτης, a steersman, < κυβερνᾶν, steer, > L. *gubernare*, steer, govern: see *govern.*] A remarkable genus of South American tyrant-birds, having the outer tail-feathers extraordinarily developed. *G. yetapa*, the yiperu, inhabits Brazil and other parts of South America. It is the only species.



Yiperu (*Gubernetes yetapa*).

guddle^1 (gud′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *guddled*, ppr. *guddling.* [E. dial., perhaps a var. of *guttle.*] To drink much or greedily; guzzle. *Jennings.*

guddle^2 (gud′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guddled*, ppr. *guddling.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] 1. To botch; bungle; mangle; haggle.—2. To catch (fish) with the hands by groping under the stones or banks of a stream.

gude^1 (güd), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *good.*

Gude^2 (güd), *n.* A Scotch form of *God.*

Gudermannian (gö-dėr-man′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the German mathematician Christoph Gudermann (1798–1852).—**Gudermannian amplitude of any quantity.** See *amplitude.*—**Gudermannian function.** See II.

II. *n.* A mathematical function named from Gudermann. The Gudermannian is expressed by the letters gd put before the sign of the variable, and it is defined by the equation $x = \log\tan(\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}\,\mathrm{gd}\,x)$. The sine, cosine, and tangent of the Gudermannian are also sometimes called *Gudermannians*, or *Gudermannian functions.*

gudgeon^1 (guj′ọn), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *goodgeon*; early mod. E. also *gogion*; < ME. *gojon*, *gojune*, < OF. *goujon*, F. *goujon*, dial. *govion*, *gouvion* = It. *gobione*, < L. *gobio(n-)*, another form of *gobius*, also *cobius*, < Gr. κωβιός, a kind of fish, a gudgeon, tench.] **I.** *n.* 1. A small European fresh-water fish, *Gobio fluviatilis*, of the family *Cyprinidæ.* It is easily caught, and is used for bait. See cut under *Gobio.*

> 'Tis true, no turbots dignify my boards,
> But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 142.

Hence—2. A person easily cheated or insnared.

> This he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments. *Swift.*

> In vain at glory *gudgeon* Boswell snaps.
> *Wolcot*, Bozzy and Piozzi, ii.

3†. A bait; an allurement; something used to deceive or entrap a person; a cheat; a lie.

> Doo you thinke that James was so mad, as to gape for *gogions*; or so vngratious as to sell his truth for a peece of Ireland?
> *Stanihurst*, in Holinshed's Hist. Ireland, an. 1533.

> What fish so ever you be, you have made both mee and Philautus to swallow a *gudgeon.*
> *Lyly*, Euphues, sig. K 3, b.

Sea-gudgeon, the black goby or rock-fish.

II. *a.* Resembling a gudgeon; foolish; stupid.

> This is a bait they often throw out to such *gudgeon* princes as will nibble at it. *Tom Brown*, Works, I. 90.

gudgeon^1 (guj′ọn), *v. t.* [< *gudgeon*^{1}, *n.*, 2, 3.] To insnare; cheat; impose on.

> To be *gudgeoned* of the opportunities which had been given you. *Scott.*

gudgeon^2 (guj′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *gojone* (of a pulley), < OF. *goujon*, *gojon*, *gougeon*, *gougon*, the pin of a pulley, the gudgeon of a wheel.] 1. The large pivot of the axis of a wheel. *Halliwell.*—2. In *mach.*, that part of a horizontal shaft or axle which turns in the collar. The word formerly denoted the part revolving in immediate contact with the bearings. It is now applied only when that part is separate from and independent of the body of the shaft. The form of the gudgeon and the mode of its insertion depend upon the form and material of the shaft.

3. In *ship-building*: (*a*) One of several clamps, of iron or other metal, bolted to the stern-post of a ship or boat for the rudder to hang on. There is a hole in each of them to receive a corresponding pintle bolted on the back of the rudder, which thus turns as upon hinges. There are generally 4, 5, or 6 gudgeons on a ship's stern-post, according to her size.

> The keel is his back, the planks are his ribs, the beams his bones, the pintal and *gudgeons* are his gristles and cartilages. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 9.

(*b*) One of the notches in the carrick-bits for receiving the metal bushes in which the spindle of a windlass traverses.—4. A metallic pin used for securing together two blocks or slabs, as of stone or marble.

> Joined together by cramps and *gudgeons* of iron and copper. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 387.

5. A piece of wood used for roofing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Cross-tail gudgeon,** a gudgeon having a winged or ribbed shank. (See also *beam-gudgeon.*)

gue^1 (gū), *n.* [Cf. *gig* and *gewgaw.*] A musical instrument of the violin kind, having only two strings (of horsehair), and played like a violoncello, formerly used in Shetland.

> He could play upon the *gue*, and upon the common violin, the melancholy and pathetic tunes peculiar to the country. *Scott*, Pirate, ii.

gue^2† (gū), *n.* [< OF. *gueux*, a rogue.] A rogue; a vagabond; a sharper.

> Diligent search was made all thereabout,
> But my ingenious *gue* had got him out.
> *Honest Ghost*, p. 232. (*Nares.*)

Gueber, Gheber (gē′bėr), *n.* [= F. *Guèbre*, < Pers. *gabr*, a worshiper of fire, a Parsee, an infidel. See *Giaour*, which represents the Turk. form of the Pers. word.] The name given by the Mohammedans to one belonging to the Persian sect of fire-worshipers, the remnant of the ancient Zoroastrians. They are now found chiefly in western India, and are called *Parsees*. Only a few thousands linger in Persia itself, chiefly in the provinces of Kirman and Yazd. Also spelled *Guebre*, *Ghebre*.

In general, this name of *Ghebers* is applied to the Zoroastrians or Parsis, whom a modern European would all but surely point to if asked to instance a modern race of Fire-worshippers. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 256.

guegaw†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gewgaw*. *Minsheu.*

guejarite (gā'här-īt), *n.* [< *Guejar* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A sulphid of antimony and copper, occurring in crystalline masses of a steel-gray color in the district of Guejar in Andalusia, Spain.

gueld†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *geld*^{1}.

guelder-rose, gelder-rose (gel'dėr-rōz), *n.* [Cf. D. *Geldersche roos*, F. *rose de Gueldre*; so called from its supposed source, *Gelderland*, *Guelderland*, or *Guelders*, D. *Gelderland* or *Gelderen*, G. *Geldern*, F. *Gueldre*, ML. *Geldria*, *Gelria*.] *Viburnum Opulus*, especially the cultivated form of that species; the snowball-tree. See *Viburnum* and *cranberry-tree*.

Gueldrian, Geldrian (gel'dri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Geldria*, Guelderland: see *guelder-rose*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the province of Guelderland or Gelderland in the Netherlands, or to the former German duchy of that name.

Herman Kloet, a young and most determined *Geldrian* soldier, now commanded in the place [Neusz]. *Motley*, United Netherlands, II. 26.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Guelderland.

Guelf, Guelph (gwelf), *n.* [< It. *Guelfo*, It. form of G. *Welf*, a personal name, < OHG. MHG. *welf*, the young of dogs, and of wild animals, = AS. *hwelp*, E. *whelp*: see *whelp*.] A member of the papal and popular party of Italy in the middle ages, opposed to the Ghibellines, the imperial and aristocratic party. The Welfs (Guelfs) were a powerful family of Germany, so called from Welf I., in the time of Charlemagne. His descendants, several of whom bore the same name, held great possessions in Italy, through intermarriage, were at different times dukes of Bavaria, Saxony, and Carinthia, and founded the princely house of Brunswick and Hanover, to which the present royal family of England belongs. The names *Welf* and *Waiblingen* (Guelf and Ghibelline) are alleged to have been first used as war-cries at the battle of Weinsberg in 1140, fought and lost by Welf VI. against the Hohenstaufen emperor Conrad III. The contest soon ceased in Germany, but was taken up on other grounds in Italy, over which the emperors claimed supreme power; and the names continued to designate bitterly antagonistic parties there till near the end of the fifteenth century. See *Ghibelline*.

Guelfic, Guelphic (gwel'fik), *a.* [< *Guelf*, *Guelph*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Guelfs.

The family of Dante had been *Guelphic*, and we have seen him already as a young man serving two campaigns against the other party. *Lowell*, Dante.

Under George IV. . . . was begun the great series of Monuments of German History, the editor of which was once wont to call himself Historiographer of the Most Serene *Guelfic* house. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 4.

Guelfic order, a Hanoverian order of knighthood founded in 1815 by George IV., then prince regent, and entitled the Royal Hanoverian Guelfic Order. It includes grand crosses, commanders, and knights, both civil and military.

Guelfism, Guelphism (gwel'fizm), *n.* [< *Guelf*, *Guelph*, + *-ism*.] Political support of the Guelfs.

With the extinction of Ghibellinism *Guelfism* perished also. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 245.

guepard, gueparde (gwep'ärd), *n.* [< F. *guéparde*; formation not obvious; the second part appears to be L. *pardus*, pard.] The hunting-leopard of India: same as *chetah*.

Gueparda (gwẹ-pär'dä), *n.* [NL., < *guepard*.] A genus of dog-like cats, the type of a subfamily *Guepardinæ*: same as *Cynælurus*. *J. E. Gray*, 1867. See cut under *chetah*.

Guepardinæ (gwep-är-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gueparda* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Felidæ*, typified by the genus *Gueparda*, containing the dog-like cat, the chetah or hunting-leopard of India, as its only living representative, characterized by lack of an internal lobe of the upper sectorial tooth, and non-retractile claws. Also called *Cynælurinæ*. *T. N. Gill*, 1872.

guerdon (gėr'don), *n.* [< ME. *guerdon*, *guerdoun*, *gardone*, *gardwyne*, etc., < OF. *guerdon*, *guerredon*, *guarredon*, *guierdon*, *guirdon*, *werdon*, etc., = Pr. *guierdon* = It. *guidardone*, *guiderdone*, < ML. *widerdonum*, a reward; an ingenious alteration, simulating L. *donum*, a gift, of the expected **widerlonum*, < OHG. *widarlōn* (= AS. *witherleán*), a reward, < *widar* (= AS. *wither*), against, back again (see *withernam*), + *lōn* (= AS. *leán*), reward.] A reward; requital; recompense.

Gifene us gersoms and golde, and *gardwynes* many. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1729.

For recompence hereof I shall
You well reward, and golden *guerdon* give.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 32.

Death, in *guerdon* of her wrongs,
Gives her fame which never dies.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3.

To be a knight companion of Spain's proudest order of chivalry was the *guerdon* . . . which Spain's monarch promised the murderer, if he should succeed. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 544.

guerdon (gėr'don), *v. t.* [< ME. *guerdonen*, *guerdounen*, *gardonen*, < OF. *guerdonner*, *guerredoner*, *guerdoner*, *werdoner*, etc., = Pr. *guiardoner* = It. *guidardonare*, *guiderdonare*; from the noun.] To give a guerdon to; reward.

It is good to serue suche a lorde as *gardonethe* his seruaunt in suche wise. *Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 4.

My lord protector will, I doubt it not,
See you well *guerdon'd* for these good deserts.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Him we gave a costly bribe
To *guerdon* silence. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

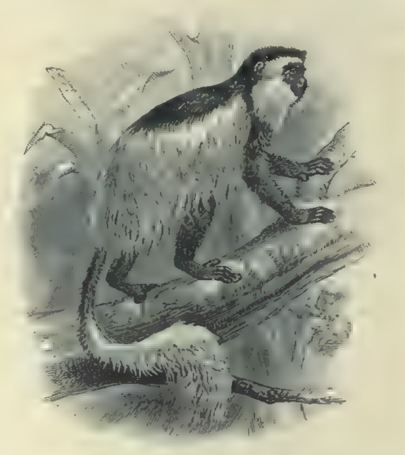
guerdonable (gėr'don-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *guerrdonnable*, *guerredonable*, < *guerdonner*, reward: see *guerdon*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Worthy of guerdon or reward.

Finding it as well *guerdonable*, as grateful, to publish their libels. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., p. 75.

guerdonless (gėr'don-les), *a.* [< ME. *guerdonlesse*; < *guerdon* + *-less*.] Without reward.

But love alas quyte him so his wage
With cruel daunger pleynly at the laste
That with the dethe *guerdonlesse* he paste.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 399.

guereza (ger'e-zä), *n.* [Native name.] **1.** A large African monkey of the subfamily *Semnopithecinæ*, the *Colobus guereza*, one of the showiest of the whole tribe, party-colored with black and white in large masses, with long flowing hair and a long bushy tail.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of monkeys, the type of which is the guereza. *J. E. Gray.*


Guereza (*Colobus guereza*).

Also *guerza*.

Guerickian (ge-rik'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg (1602–86), noted for his experiments concerning the pressure of air.—**Guerickian vacuum**, the partial vacuum produced by an air-pump.

guerilla, guerillist. See *guerrilla*, *guerrillist*.

Guerinia (gwẹ-rin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Desvoidy, 1830), named after M. *Guérin*, a French entomologist.] **1.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of tachina flies. *R. Desvoidy.* (*b*) A genus of scale-insects having two long knobbed or buttoned hairs on the last joint of the antennæ. *Signoret*, 1875.—**2.** A genus of crustaceans. *C. Spence Bate*, 1862.

guérite (gā-rēt'), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *guerida* = OCat. *guarita* = Sp. Pg. *guarida*), a lookout, sentry-box, prop. pp. fem. of *guérir*, protect: see *garret*^{1}.] *Milit.*, a small turret or box of wood or of masonry at the salient angles of works, on the top of the revetment, at the door of a public building, etc., to shelter a sentry; a sentry-box.

guernsey (gėrn'zi), *n.* [Named from the island of *Guernsey* in the English Channel.] **1.** A close-fitting knitted woolen shirt much worn by seamen; a Guernsey frock. Compare *jersey*.

How true a poet is he [Burns]! And the poet, too, of poor men, of gray hodden, and the *guernsey* coat, and the blouse. *Emerson*, Speech at Burns Centenary in Boston.

Guernseys, besides being exceptionally comfortable, cover a multitude of deficiencies in underwear. *Christian Union*, Jan. 20, 1887.

2. The red-legged partridge, *Perdix* or *Caccabis rufa*. *Montagu.*

Guernsey blue, ear-shell, etc. See the nouns.

guerrilla, guerilla (gẹ-ril'ä), *n.* and *a.* [< Sp. *guerrilla*, a skirmishing warfare, a body of skirmishers, a predatory band, dim. of *guerra* = F. *guerre*, war: see *war*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** War carried on by the repeated attacks of independent bands; a system of irregular warfare by means of raids and surprises. [Rarely used in English in this sense.]—**2.** Properly, a band of independent and generally predatory fighters in a war; now, more commonly, an individual member of such a band. The word was first brought into prominent use for the bands of peasants and shepherds who employed every means of annoying the French armies in Spain in 1808–14, often performing efficient service; and guerrillas were very active in the Carlist cause in the subsequent civil wars. In the American civil war there were numerous guerrillas along the border-lines, especially on the Confederate side.

He [Bismarck] never could hear of the exploits performed by francs-tireurs without flying into a rage, and he frequently complained that these *guerrillas* should have been captured instead of instantly shot down. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 569.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to guerrillas: as, a *guerrilla* attack; a *guerrilla* band.

A most valuable corps of light troops had been formed, schooled in all the wild, irregular movements of *guerrilla* warfare. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

With what success he carries on this *guerilla* war after declining a general action with the main body of our argument our readers shall see. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

guerrillist, guerillist (gẹ-ril'ist), *n.* [< *guerrilla*, *guerilla*, + *-ist*.] A member of a guerrilla band; a guerrilla. *Imp. Dict.*

Guese (gēs or gēz), *a.* and *n.* [Abbr. of *Portuguese*.] Portuguese: used familiarly by American fishermen and sailors.

guess^1 (ges), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ghess*, *ghesse*; prop. *gess*, early mod. E. *gesse*, the *u* or *h* (as also in *guest*^{1}, *ghost*, etc.) being a mod. and erroneous insertion, without etymological basis or orthographic value; the word is ult. a deriv. of *get*, and should be spelled, as formerly, with the same initial elements; < ME. *gessen* = MD. *ghissen*, D. *gissen* = MLG. LG. *gissen*, guess (cf. D. LG. *ver-gissen*, guess wrongly), = North Fries. *gezze*, *gedse* = Icel. *gizka* = Sw. *gissa* = Dan. *gisse*, guess, conjecture; a secondary form (according to the Icel. form, orig. reflexive with refl. suffix *-sk*, as in E. *bask*^{1}, *busk*^{1}, etc.) of *get*: cf. Icel. *geta*, get, also guess, Dan. *gjette*, guess: see *get*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form, without certain knowledge, but from probable indications, a notion concerning; form a provisional or an imperfect opinion concerning; conjecture; surmise.

And thei, as thei syȝen him wandrynge on the see, *gessiden* [him] for to be a fantum, and crieden. *Wyclif*, Mark vi. 49.

Not mortall like, ne like mankinde thy voice doth sound, I *gesse*
Some goddesse thou art. *Phaer*, Æneid, i.

Ptoleme nameth it Manapia, but whie he appropriateth that name to this citie, neither dooth he declare, nor I *ghesse*. *Stanihurst*, in Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, iii.

By the measure of my grief
I leave thy greatness to be *guess'd*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

2. To conjecture rightly; solve by a correct conjecture; form a true opinion of: as, to *guess* one's design; to *guess* a riddle.

Their harts she *ghesseth* by their humble guise.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 13.

Riddle me this, and *guess* him if you can,
Who bears a nation in a single man?
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 135.

3. In a loose use, to believe; think; suppose; imagine: with a clause for object.

There ben now fewe of suche, I *gesse*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 180.

Aftirward, if I shulde lyve in woo,
Thanne to repente it were to late, I *gesse*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 68.

Herde I so pleye a ravyshing swetnesse,
That God, that makere is of al and lord,
Ne herde nevere betyr, as I *gesse*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 200.

Not altogether; better far, I *guess*,
That we do make our entrance several ways.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Well, then, Mr. Trip, you have a pleasant sort of place here, I *guess*? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 2.

Conspicuous at the centre of the Lake
Their safe retreat, we knew them well, I *guess*
That the whole valley knew them.
Wordsworth, Recluse.

[This use is common in English literature from the first appearance of the word; but it is now regarded as colloquial, and, from its frequency in the United States, it is generally supposed by Englishmen to be an "Americanism." By an easy extension *guess* is used for *think, believe,* or *suppose,* even where the meaning is not at all conjectural, but positive, and it is then logically superfluous, serving merely to make the assertion less abrupt: as, I *guess* I will go now (that is, I am going now); I *guess* I know what I m about (that is, I know what I am doing). In most instances this use probably arises from a desire to avoid positive assertion, or from some feeling of hesitation or uncertainty.]=**Syn. 1.** *Imagine, Presume,* etc. See *conjecture.*

II. *intrans.* To form a conjecture; judge or conclude from incomplete or uncertain evidence: commonly with *at* or *by.*

The Text serves only to *guess by;* we must satisfie our selves fully out of the Authors that liv'd about those times.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 21.

The best prophet is naturally the best guesser, and the best guesser, he that is best versed and studied in the matter he *guesses at;* for he hath most signs to *guess by.*
Hobbes, Of Man, iii.

He is so much improved by continual writing that it is believed in a short time one may be able to read his letters, and find out his meaning without *guessing.*
Steele, Tatler, No. 142.

guess¹ (ges), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ghess, ghesse, gesse;* < ME. *gesse* = MD. *ghisse,* D. *gis* = MLG. *gisse,* a guess; from the verb.] A notion gathered from mere probability or imperfect information; a judgment or conclusion without sufficient or determinate evidence; a conjecture; a surmise: as, to act by *guess.*

For utterly, withouten *gesse,*
Alle that ye seyn is but in veyne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3324.

The later writers [on Scripture] have generally striven to distinguish themselves from the elder by some new *guess,* by saying somewhat that hath not been said before.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

Newton's *guess* that the diamond was inflammable, and many instances which must occur to the reader, are of the true artsman kind.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 202.

guess²† (ges), *n.* See *another-guess, a.*

guessable (ges'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *guess*¹ + *-able.*] Capable of being guessed.

Size of it [Plymouth harbor] *guessable* at less than I expected.
Carlyle, The Century, XXIV. 20.

guesser (ges'ėr), *n.* [= D. *gisser, gister* = MLG. *gisser;* < *guess*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who guesses or conjectures; one who decides or gives an opinion without certain means of knowing.

A man that never hits on the right side cannot be called a bad *guesser,* but must miss out of design, and be notably skilful at lighting on the wrong.
Bentley, Sermons, iii.

guessing (ges'ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gessing,* < ME. *gessinge;* verbal n. of *guess*¹, *v.*] Guesswork; conjecture; notion.

Therefore shall ye saye out no more vanite, nor prophecie your own *gessynges.*
Bible of 1551, Ezek. xiii.

guessingly (ges'ing-li), *adv.* By guesswork; by way of conjecture.

I have a letter *guessingly* set down. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

guessive† (ges'iv), *a.* [< *guess*¹ + *-ive.*] Conjectural.

In Dreams, and all viary Omens, they are only *guessive* interpretations of dim-eyed man.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 96.

guess-rope (ges'rōp), *n.* Same as *guess-warp.*

guess-warp (ges'wârp), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a hawser coiled in a boat, and carried from a vessel to any distant object for the purpose of warping the vessel toward the object: so called from the necessity of guessing the distance, and consequently the length of the hawser.—2. Any rope by which a boat is secured astern of or alongside a ship.

The boats are lowered down and made fast astern, or out to the swinging beams, by *geswarps.*
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast.

Also *guess-rope, guest-rope, geswarp.*

Guess-warp boom, a spar run out from the side of a vessel, with a rope attached near its outer extremity, for boats to ride by when the vessel is at her moorings.

guesswork (ges'wėrk), *n.* That which is done by or is due to guess; conjectural action or opinion; random or haphazard action.

The pompous rascallion,
Who don't speak Italian
Nor French, must have scribbled by *guesswork.*
Byron, Epistle to Mr. Murray.

Balbo reckons (but this is *guesswork*) that the MS. copies of the Divina Commedia made during the fourteenth century, and now existing in the libraries of Europe, are more numerous than those of all other works, ancient and modern, made during the same period.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 22.

guest¹ (gest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ghest* (the *u* or *h* being (as also in *guess, ghost,* etc.) a mod. and erroneous insertion); early mod. E. also *gest, geast;* < ME. *gest, geest,* earlier sometimes *gist,* < AS. *gæst, gest, gist, giest, gyst,* a guest, prop. an accidental guest, a chance comer, a stranger, = OS. *gast* = D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *gast* = Icel. *gestr* = Sw. *gäst* = Dan. *gjæst* (and borrowed *gast*) = Goth. *gasts,* a guest, a stranger, = L. *hostis,* in earlier use a stranger, in classical use an enemy, pl. *hostes,* the enemy (> ult. E. *host*¹). Cf. L. *hospes* (*hospit-*) (orig. **hostipotis*?), he who entertains a stranger (> ult. E. *host*²), = OBulg. *gosti* = Russ. *goste,* a guest, visitor, stranger, alien. Root unknown.] 1†. A stranger; a foreigner.

Ther is right now come into toune a *gest,*
A Greek aspie, and telleth newe thynges.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1111.

2. A person received into one's house or at one's table out of friendship or courtesy; a person entertained gratuitously; a visitor sojourning in the house of, or entertained at table by, another.

Also the alderman schal haue, at euery generall day, to his drynk and for his *geestys,* j. Galone of ale.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 277.

Goe, soule, the bodies *guest,*
Upon a thanklesse arrant!
Raleigh, The Lye.

Mr. Pecksniff . . . received his *guests* in the best parlour.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, iv.

3. A person entertained for pay, as at an inn or in a boarding-house; a boarder or lodger. Specifically, in *law,* any person who is received at an inn, hotel, or tavern, upon the general undertaking of the keeper of the house, as distinguished from some special contract qualifying the relation.

Not enough account is made of the greater [than military] genius that can organize and carry on a great American hotel, with a thousand or fifteen hundred *guests,* in a short, sharp, and decisive campaign of two months.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 62.

4. In *zoöl.*, a parasite: as, "a dozen tapeworm *guests,*" *Cobbold.*—**Guest gall-flies.** See *guest-fly* and *Inquilinæ.* =**Syn. 2.** *Caller,* etc. See *visitor.*

guest¹† (gest), *v.* [< ME. *gesten* (= MHG. *gesten* = Sw. *gästa* = Dan. *gjeste*), entertain as a guest; from the noun.] I. *trans.* To entertain as a guest; receive with hospitality.

O Hosts, what knowe you, whether, . . .
When you suppose to feast men at your Table,
You *guest* Gods Angels in Men's habit hid?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

II. *intrans.* To act the part of a guest; be a guest.

My hope was now
To *guest* with him, and see his hand bestow
Rights of our friendship. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xxiv.

guest² (gest), *n.* A dialectal variant of *ghost.* *Brockett.* Compare *larguest.*

guest-chamber (gest'chām″bėr), *n.* An apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests. Also *guest-room.*

The Master saith, Where is the *guestchamber,* where I shall eat the passover with my disciples? Mark xiv. 14.

guesten (ges'ten), *v. i.* [< ME. *gestnen, gistnen,* < *gest,* a guest: see *guest* and *-en*¹, 3.] To lodge as a guest. [Scotch.]

Toppet Hob o' the Mains had *guesten'd* in my house by chance. *Fray of Suport* (Child's Ballads, VI. 117).

Here have I come this length, trusting the godly Earl of Murray would be on his march to the Borders, for he was to have *guestened* with the Baron of Avenel.
Scott, Monastery, xxxv.

guest-fly (gest'flī), *n.* One of certain small hymenopterous or dipterous insects allied to the true gall-flies, but inhabiting galls made by other species. Also called *guest* or *inquiline gall-fly.*

guest-hall† (gest'hâl), *n.* [ME. *gesthalle* (= G. *gasthalle*); < *guest*¹ + *hall*¹.] A hall or room in which guests are received.

guest-house† (gest'hous), *n.* [ME. *gesthus,* < AS. *gæsthūs* (= D. *gasthuis,* hospital, = LG. *gasthus* = G. *gasthaus*), an inn, < *gæst,* guest, + *hūs,* house.] An inn.

guesting†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ghesting;* < ME. *gesting;* verbal n. of *guest, v.*] Hospitable entertainment.

Pray him for . . . *ghesting,* and two meales meate,
For his love that was of virgin borne.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 235).

guestive† (ges'tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < *guest*¹ + *-ive.*] Pertaining or suitable to a guest.

If I go home,
My mother is with two doubts ouercome:
If she shall stay with me, and take fit care
For all such guests as there seek *guestiue* fare.
Chapman, Odyssey, xvi.

guest-moth (gest'môth), *n.* An inquiline moth, as the acorn-moth. Guest-moths belong mostly to the *Pyralidæ* and *Tineidæ,* and in the larval state live upon the products of other insects, such as the substance of galls, wax, or other secretions. The term is best applied to those that live inside the domiciles of other insects. See cut under *acorn-moth.*

guest-room (gest'röm), *n.* Same as *guest-chamber.*

But this I say, there was but one *guest-roome,*
Hangd with a pentice cloath spoke age enough.
Hist. Albino and Bellama (1638), p. 131.

guest-rope (gest'rōp), *n.* [A corruption of *guess-rope.*] Same as *guess-warp.*

guestwise (gest'wīz), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *geastwise;* < *guest*¹ + *-wise.*] In the manner or character of a guest.

But ouer brought he him in *geastwise,* & as a straunger, geuing him none inheritaunce here. *J. Udall*, On Acts vii.

My heart to her but as *guest-wise* sojourn'd,
And now to Helen it is home return d.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

gueulette (gė-let'), *n.* [F.] See *annealing-arch.*

Gueux (gė), *n. pl.* [F., pl. of *gueux,* poor, beggarly, as a noun, beggar, ragamuffin; origin uncertain.] The name adopted by the league of Flemish nobles organized in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition into the Low Countries by Philip II., previously given to them in contempt, and borne by their followers in the succeeding war.

guff (guf), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *goff*¹.] 1. An oaf or fool. *Halliwell.*—2. Idle or foolish talk; stuff. [Slang.]

I tell you all this talk is *guff,* and it just comes down to the money. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 219.

guffaw (gu-fâ'), *v. i.* [Sc. also *guffa, gaffaw,* and in shorter form *gaff, gawf;* origin obscure; usually said to be imitative.] To laugh loudly and coarsely or rudely.

I heard Sydney Smith *guffawing,* other persons prating.
Carlyle, in Froude.

guffaw (gu-fâ'), *n.* [Sc. also *guffa, gaffaw,* and in shorter form *gaff, gawf;* from the verb.] A loud, rude burst of laughter; a horse-laugh.

Young Buttons burst out into a *guffaw.*
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, p. 234.

guffer (guf'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The viviparous blenny or eel-pout, *Zoarces viviparus.* [Local, Eng.]

gug (gug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining,* a self-acting inclined plane under ground. *Gresley.* [Somersetshire, Eng.]

gugal (gö-gal'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The resin of the salai-tree (*Boswellia serrata*) of India, where it is used for incense.

gugaw†, *n.* See *gewgaw.*

guggle (gug'l), *v.;* pret. and pp. *guggled,* ppr. *guggling.* [Imitative variation of *gurgle.*] I. *intrans.* To make a gurgling sound; gurgle. [Colloq.]

Something rose in my throat, I know not what, which made me for a moment *guggle,* as it were, for speech.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 305.

Dobbin . . . exploded among the astonished market-people with shrieks of yelling laughter. "Hwat's that gawky *guggling* about?" said Mrs. O'Dowd.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxviii.

II. *trans.* To gargle, as the throat. [Prov. Eng.]

guggle (gug'l), *n.* [< *guggle, v.*] A gurgling sound. [Colloq.]

gugglet, guglet (gug'let), *n.* Same as *goglet.*

guhr (gėr; G. pron. gör), *n.* [G., fermentation, guhr, < *gähren, gären,* ferment; allied to E. *yeast,* q. v.] A loose earthy deposit formed by the infiltration of water and its solvent action on rock material. It is an amorphous deposit found in the cavities or clefts of rocks, mostly white, but sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or ocher.

guiac (gwī'ak), *n.* Same as *guaiacum.*

guiacan† (gwī'a̤-ka̤n), *n.* [W. Ind. (Cuban).] The remora or sucking-fish, *Echineis naucrates.*

Somewhat further he [Columbus] saw very strange fishes, especially of the *guiacan.* *Ogilby*, America (1671).

guiacol (gwī'a̤-kol), *n.* [< *guiac* + *-ol.*] A product of the distillation of gum guaiacum resembling creosote. It is also a constituent of wood-tar. When pure it is a colorless liquid.

Horner . . . reports that he has used *guiacol* in phthisis for four years. *Medical News*, LII. 694.

guiacum (gwī'a̤-kum), *n.* Same as *guaiacum.*

guiba† (gwī'bä̤), *n.* [Some native name.] A mammal said to resemble a gazel. *Goldsmith.*

Guicowar (gī'kọ-wär), *n.* Same as *Gaikwar.*

guid (güd), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *good.*—**Guids and gear.** See *gear.*

guida (gwē'dä̤), *n.;* pl. *guide* (-de). [It., = E. *guide, n.*] In *music,* the theme or subject of a fugue.

guidable (gī'da̤-bl), *a.* [< *guide* + *-able.*] Capable of being guided; tractable.

A submissive and *guidable* spirit, a disposition easy to all. *Bp. Sprat*, Sermon before the King, p. 11.

guidage (gī′dāj), *n.* [= OF. *guidage; as guide + -age.*] 1. Guidance; direction. *Southey.* [Rare.] — 2†. A reward given for safe-conduct through an unknown country.

guidance (gī′dans), *n.* [< *guide* + *-ance.*] The act of guiding; a leading or conducting; direction; instruction.

> I at least understand enough of it to enable me to form for my own *guidance* . . . not an obscure, not an hesitating, but a clear and determined judgment.
> *Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, II. 70.

> It would have been utterly impossible for Sir Arthur Wardour, or his daughter, to have found their way along these shelves without the *guidance* and encouragement of the beggar. *Scott*, Antiquary, vii.

> She gave their brother blind
> Her hand . . . for *guidance.*
> *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

guide (gīd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guided*, ppr. *guiding.* [< ME. *guiden*, usually *giden, gyden*, < OF. **guider*, F. *guider* (OF. also reg. *guier*, > ME. *guien, gien, gyen*, E. *guy*, guide: see *guy*^{1}) = Pr. *guidar, guizar* = Sp. Pg. *guiar* = It. *guidare*, guide; of Teut. origin, prob. < Goth. *witan*, watch, observe, AS. *witan*, E. *wit*, know (cf. deriv. AS. *wita*, an adviser, = Icel. *viti*, a leader, a signal), allied to AS. *wīs*, E. *wise*, AS. *wīsian*, G. *weisen*, show, direct, guide, lead, AS. *wīsa*, a guide, leader, director: see *wit, wise*^{1}. Doublet *guy*^{1}.] 1. To show the way to; lead or conduct.

> And to this place he *gidyd* yow the weye.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 116.

> I wish . . . you'd *guide* me to your sovereign's court.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

> Brutus, *guided* now, as he thought, by divine conduct, speeds him towards the West. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. To direct or regulate; manage; give direction to; control.

> I will therefore that the younger women marry, bear children, *guide* the house. 1 Tim. v. 14.

> 'Tis not Fortune *guides* this World below.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

> The hotel of Madame S. de R—d is not more distinguished by its profuse decoration than by the fine taste which has *guided* the vast expenditure.
> *Disraeli*, Coningsby, p. 290.

> Their left hand does the calking-iron *guide*,
> The rattling mallet with the right they lift.
> *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, l. 583.

3. To use; treat. [Scotch.]

> O think then Willie he was right wae,
> When he saw his uncle *guided* [hanged] sae.
> *Lads of Wamphray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 171).

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Guide, Direct, Sway*; manage, control, pilot, steer. *Guide* implies that the person guiding accompanies or precedes, while *direct* need not mean more than that he gives instructions, which may be from a distance. The figurative uses of these words are not far from the same meanings. *Direct* may imply that we must reflect and exercise judgment, *guide* that we trustingly follow where we are led; but *direct* also means to exercise absolute authority: as, he *directed* all the movements of the army by telegraph from the seat of government. *Sway* in this connection is used of some influence, often bad and always strong, which turns us aside from what otherwise might have been our course, and in this sense is nearly equal to *bias.* (See comparison under *authority.*) We are *guided* or *directed* by principle or reason, or by a real friend, and *swayed* by our passions or feelings, or by unwise or unworthy associates.

> The stars will *guide* us back.
> *George Eliot*, Spanish Gypsy, iv.

> Who can *direct* when all pretend to know?
> *Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 64.

> Take heed, lest passion *sway*
> Thy judgment to do aught which else free will
> Would not admit. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 635.

guide (gīd), *n.* [< ME. *guide, guyde, gide, gyde*, < OF. **guid, guis*, F. *guide* = Pr. *guida, guit* = Sp. Pg. *guia* = It. *guida*, guide; from the verb.] 1. One who leads or directs another or others in a way or course; a conductor; specifically, one engaged in the business of guiding; a person familiar with a region, town, public building, etc., who is employed to lead strangers, as travelers or tourists, to or through it.

> Merlin was *Guyde* till thei come in a grete foreste, where thei a-lighte till here mete was made redy.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 150.

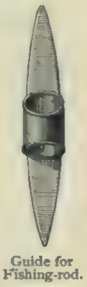
> Ac the wey ys so wyckede, bote ho so hadde a *gyde*
> That myght folwen ous ech fot, for drede of mys-tornynge. *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 307.

2. One who or that which determines or directs another in his conduct or course of action; a director; a regulator.

> Open your eyes to the light of grace, a better *guide* than Nature. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

> They were dangerous *guides*, the feelings.
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3. *Milit.*: (*a*) One resident in or otherwise familiar with the neighborhood where an army is encamped in time of war, employed or forced to give intelligence concerning the country, and especially about the roads by which an enemy may approach. The guides accompany headquarters. (*b*) One of the non-commissioned officers or other enlisted men who take positions to mark the pivots, marches, formations, and alinements in modern discipline.—4. A guide-book.—5. In *mining*: (*a*) A cross-course. [Cornwall, Eng.] (*b*) *pl.* Same as *cage-guides.*—6. Something intended to direct or keep to a course or motion; a contrivance for regulating progressive motion or action: as, a sewing-machine *guide.* See *guide-bar, guide-rail*, etc. Specifically—(*a*) In *printing*: (1) A flat movable rule, or other device, used by type-setters to mark place on their copy. (2) A projection on the feed-board or laying-on board of a printing-press which determines the correct position of a sheet to be printed. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, the bearings which make the groove or channel that steadies the motion of a cutting-knife. (*c*) On a fishing-rod, one of the metal rings through which the line is passed. (*d*) One of the arcs of circles fastened on the fore axle of a wagon as a bearing for the bed when it locks. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] 7. In *music*: (*a*) The subject or dux of a fugue. (*b*) A direct.—**Axle-box guides.** See *axle-box.*—**Cross-head guides.** See *cross-head.*—**Drop-guide**, in a printing-press, a contrivance of iron or brass that rises, permits the paper to pass out, and then drops.—**Guide-blade chamber**, the chamber in a turbine water-wheel casing containing the guiding partitions which direct the flow of water on the wheel.—**Guide center, guide left, guide right**, military orders indicating the position of the guide in marking the pivots, formations, and alinements.—**Head-guide**, in a printing-press, the guide for the head or narrow end of the paper.—**Side-guide**, in a printing-press, the guide for the side or broad end of the paper.—**Spiral-grooved guide**, a boring-tool for long holes, such as shafts or tunnels. It consists of a tube of wrought-iron of the size of the hole to be bored, and having throughout its entire length spiral grooves, by means of which the water and sediment are conveyed to the surface. Its cutting face is set at intervals with diamonds to prevent wear, and, as it exactly fits the hole to be bored, it insures a perfectly straight boring.



Guide for Fishing-rod.

guide-bar (gīd′bär), *n.* One of two pieces of metal with parallel sides fitted on the ends of the cross-head of a steam-engine, on which the cross-head slides and by which it is kept parallel to the cylinder. They are a substitute for the parallel motion. Also called *guide-block, slide-rod*, and *slide.*

guide-block (gīd′blok), *n.* Same as *guide-bar.*

guide-book (gīd′bu̇k), *n.* A book of directions for travelers and tourists as to the best routes, etc., and giving information about the places to be visited.

guidecraft (gīd′kråft), *n.* The art of or skill in guiding or leading the way. [Rare.]

> The true pioneers: that is to say, the men who invented *guidecraft.* *The Academy*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 3.

guide-feather (gīd′feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* One of the feathers on an arrow, of a different color from the rest, placed perpendicularly to the line of the nock, to enable the archer the more readily to adjust the arrow to the bowstring.

guide-flag (gīd′flag), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, in fleet tactics, a flag displayed on the vessel which is to act as a pivot or guide during an evolution of the fleet. In the United States navy the guard-flag, a red St. Andrew's cross on a white ground, is used for the purpose.

2. *Milit.*, a small flag or guidon borne by a soldier designated as a marker, and serving to mark points of wheeling, alinements, etc.

guideless (gīd′les), *a.* [< *guide* + *-less.*] Without a guide or means of guidance; wanting direction or a director.

> The greatest of their galliasses fell foule vpon another ship, and lost her rudder, so that *guideless* she droue with the tyde vpon a shelue in the shoare of Callis.
> *Speed*, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1588.

> Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost,
> Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,
> To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd.
> *Dryden.*

guide-post (gīd′pōst), *n.* A post placed at the point of division or intersection of two or more roads, and displaying a sign for directing travelers on their way; a finger-post.

> Great men are the *guideposts* and marks in the state.
> *Burke*, American Taxation.

> I have heard these called "finger-posts," but to me, a native of Lancashire, *guide-post* is the natural and familiar word. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 432.

guide-pulley (gīd′pu̇l″i), *n.* In *mach.*, a pulley employed to alter the course of a band.

> The band for driving the mandrel proceeds from the foot-wheel over the two oblique *guide-pulleys.*
> *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 47.

guider (gī′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *gider, gyder*, etc., < OF. *guideor, guideur*, < **guider*, guide: see *guide, v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who guides; a guide or director.

> Whereby he and the said bishop constituted one Simon Warner to be *guider* and keeper of the house, or hospital.
> *Strype*, Abp. Parker, iii. 20.

> God is the *guider* of the field,
> He breaks the champion's spear and shield.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 32.

guide-rail (gīd′rāl), *n.* In *rail.*, an additional rail placed midway between the two ordinary rails of a track, designed, in connection with devices on the engine or cars, to keep a train from leaving the track on curves, crossings, or steep grades.

guideress†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *guidresse*; < ME. *gyderesse*; < *guider* + *-ess.*] A female guide or leader.

> Thow [philosophy] art *gyderesse* of verrey lyht.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 1.

> Fortune herselfe the *guidresse* of all worldly chances.
> *Chaloner*, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, sig. P, 4.

guide-roller (gīd′rō″lėr), *n.* A roller on a fixed axis serving as a guide to anything passing along in contact with it.

guide-ropes (gīd′rōps), *n. pl.* Same as *cage-guides.* [U. S.]

guide-screw (gīd′skrö), *n.* In *mach.*, a screw for directing or regulating certain movements.

guideship† (gīd′ship), *n.* [< *guide* + *-ship.*] Guidance; government; management; treatment.

> He desired that they would send to France for the duik of Albanie, to cum and ressaive the auctoritie and *guidschip* off the realme. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 290.

> An' our ain lads —
> Gar'd them work hard,
> An' little sust'nance gae,
> That I was even at their *guideship* wae.
> *Ross*, Helenore, p. 62.

guide-tube (gīd′tūb), *n.* In *mach.*, any contrivance by which a boring-bit or drill is guided, commonly a fixed tube to prevent swerving.

guideway (gīd′wā), *n.* In *mech.*, a track, channel, framework, or other device of kindred nature serving as a guide for any mechanism.

> The tool carriage . . . is adapted to slide on *guideways* on the main frame [of an automatic wood-turning lathe].
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 18.

guide-yoke (gīd′yōk), *n.* A yoke-shaped guiding piece in machinery.

guidguid (gwid′gwid), *n.* [Appar. imitative; cf. *guitguit.*] Same as *barking-bird.* *C. Darwin.*

guidon (gī′do̤n), *n.* [Formerly also *guydon*; < F. *guidon* (= Sp. *guion* = Pg. *guião*), a guidon, < *guider*, etc., guide: see *guide.*] 1. A small guiding flag or streamer, as that usually borne by each troop of cavalry or mounted battery of artillery, or used to direct the movements of infantry, or to signal with at sea. It is broad at the end next the staff and pointed, rounded, or notched at the other end.

> The king of England's self, and his renowned son,
> Under his *guydon* marcht as private soldiers there.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xviii. 251.

> The *guidon*, according to Markham, is inferior to the standard, being the first colour any commander of horse can let fly in the field. *Grose*, Military Antiq., II. 258.

2. The officer carrying the guidon.—3. The flag of a gild or fraternity.

Guidonian (gwē-dō′ni-a̤n), *a.* In *music*, pertaining to Guido d'Arezzo, or Guido Aretino, an Italian musician of the eleventh century; Aretinian.—**Guidonian hand**, a tabulation of the tones of the scale, and especially of the hexachord system, upon the joints and tips of the fingers, so as to display their relations to the eye as an aid to solmization. invented by Guido. Also called *harmonic hand.*—**Guidonian syllables.** See *Aretinian syllables*, under *Aretinian.*

guie†, *v. t.* See *guy*^{1}.

guigaw†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gewgaw.* *Minsheu.*

guige, gige (gēj), *n.* [OF., also *guigne, guiche, guice, guise, guinche*, the strap of a shield, also a strap or cord attached to a banner, sword-belt, etc., = It. *guiggia*, the strap of a shield, the strap of a sandal or slipper, the upper-leather of a slipper or shoe, etc.] The strap of a shield, by which it is supported over the shoulder, and by which it can be hung up when not in use. Also *gig, gigue.*

Guignet's green. See *green*^{1}.

Guikwar, *n.* Same as *Gaikwar.*

guilala (gwi-lä′lä̤), *n.* Same as *bilalo.*

guild^1†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *gild*^{1}.

guild^2, **guildable**, etc. See *gild*^{2}, etc.

guilder, gilder^2 (gil′dėr), *n.* [Formerly also *gilden*; var. of *gilden*^{2}.] 1. A gold coin formerly current in the Netherlands and in Germany.—2. Now, a Dutch silver coin of the value of 1*s.* 8*d.* English, or about 40 cents. Also called *gulden* and *florin.*

I am bound
To Persia, and want *guilders* for my voyage.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

The salary of a Burgomaster of Amsterdam is but five hundred *guilders* a year.
Sir W. Temple, The United Provinces, ii.

guildhall, *n.* See *gildhall.*

guile^{1} (gīl), *n.* [< ME. *gile*, *gyle*, < OF. *guile*, *guille*, *gile*, *gyle* = Pr. *guil*, m., *guila*, *gilla*, f., guile; < OLG. **wīl* = AS. *wīl*, E. *wile*: see *wile.*] **1.** Disposition to deceive or cheat; insidious artifice; craft; cunning.

With *gyle* thow hem gete agayne al resoun,
For, . . . in persone of an addre,
Falseliche thow fettest there thynge that I loued.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 332.

Art thou not void of *guile*—
A lovely soul formed to be blest and bless?
Shelley, Epipsychidion.

2†. A trick; a wile.

He toke the horn,
And dyde as he was wont beforn,
Bot ther was ȝit gon a *gyle.*
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 24).

These fellows commonly, which use such deceitfulness and *guiles*, can speak so finely, that a man would think butter shall scant melt in their mouths.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

=**Syn.** Artfulness, subtlety, deception, trickery.

guile^{1}† (gīl), *v. t.* [< ME. *gilen*, *gylen*, < OF. *guiler*, *guiller*, *giler* = Pr. *guilar*, deceive, beguile; from the noun. Cf. *beguile.*] **1.** To deceive; beguile.

For often he that wol beguile
Is *guiled* with the same guile,
And thus the guiler is beguiled.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 47.

Who wots not, that womans subtiltyes
Can *guylen* Argus, when she list misdonne?
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 7.

2. To disguise cunningly.

Thus ornament is but the *guiled* shore
To a most dangerous sea. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

Is it repentance,
Or only a fair shew to *guile* his mischiefs?
Fletcher, Pilgrim.

guile^{2} (gīl), *n.* [ME. *gyle* (in comp. *gylefat*), < (OF.) F. *guiller*, ferment: origin obscure.] **1.** The fermented wort used by vinegar-makers.

Thee best befits a lowly style,
Teach Dennis how to stir the *guile.*
Swift, Panegyric on the Dean.

2. A brewers' vat; a guilfat.

It is necessary to have a powerful refrigerator, commanded by a deep receiver or "back," capable of holding the entire *gyle* into which the wort is pumped from the hop back. *G. Scamell*, Breweries and Maltings, p. 83.

Also written *gyle.*

A guile of liquor, as much as is brewed at once. [Prov. Eng.]

guileful (gīl'fu̇l), *a.* [< ME. *gileful*, *gyleful*; < *guile*^{1} + *-ful.*] Full of guile; deceitful; artful; wily; cunning.

Her speech right *guilefull* is full oft, wherfore without good assay it is not worth on many on you to trust.
Testament of Love.

Without expense at all,
By *guileful* fair words peace may be obtain'd.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

guilefully (gīl'fu̇l-i), *adv.* In a guileful manner; deceitfully; artfully.

The throte of hem is an open sepulchre, with her tungis thei diden *gilefulli*, the venym of snakis is undir her lippis. *Wyclif*, Rom. iii. 13.

guilefulness (gīl'fu̇l-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gilefulnesse*; < *guileful* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being guileful; deceitfulness.

guileless (gīl'les), *a.* [< *guile*^{1} + *-less.*] Free from guile or deceit; sincere; honest.

And the plain ox,
That harmless, honest, *guileless* animal,
In what has he offended?
Thomson, Spring, l. 363.

=**Syn.** Truthful, candid, unsophisticated, open, frank, ingenuous, straightforward.

guilelessly (gīl'les-li), *adv.* In a guileless manner: without deceit.

guilelessness (gīl'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being guileless; freedom from deceit or dishonesty.

Pride of graybeard wisdom less
Than the infant's *guilelessness.*
Whittier, To my Old Schoolmaster.

guiler† (gī'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *gilour*, *gylour*, < OF. *guileor*, *guilour*, *gileor*, *gylour*, < *guiler*, guile: see *guile*^{1}, *v.*] One who betrays by deceit and art; a beguiler.

In the laste tymes there schulen come *gilours* wandringe after hir owne desires, not in pitee. *Wyclif*, Jude 18.

A *gylour* shal hymself bigyled be.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 401.

So goodly did beguile the *guyler* of his prey.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 64.

guilery (gī'lėr-i), *n.* Deceit; beguiling. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

guilfat (gīl'fat), *n.* [E. dial., also written *guillevat*; < ME. *gylefat*, < *gyle*, guile^{2}, + *fat*, vat: see *guile*^{2}.] A wort-tub; the tub in which liquor ferments.

guiling†, *n.* [< ME. *gilinge*; verbal n. of *guile*^{1}, *v.*] Deceit; artifice.

Leue alle fals mesuris & al *gilinge*:
This is the .vij. comaundement.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

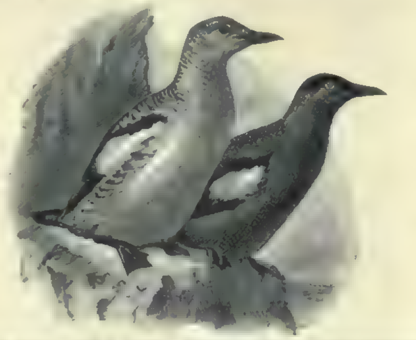
guillam†, *n.* Same as *guillemot.* *Charleton.*

guillaume (gē-lyōm'), *n.* [F., appar. from the proper name *Guillaume*, William.] A variety of rebate-plane used in finishing rebates in joiners' work.

guillem†, *n.* Same as *guillemot.* *Willughby; Ray.*

guillemet (F. pron. gē-lyė-mā'), *n.* [F., from the name of the inventor.] A quotation-mark. [Rarely used in English.]

guillemot (gil'e-mọt), *n.* [< F. *guillemot*, appar. adapted < Bret. *gwelan* = W. *gwylan* = Corn. *gullan* (> E. *gull*^{1}), a gull, sea-mew (cf. W. *gwylog*, the guillemot, also *chwilog* (accom. to *chwil*, whirling?), the lesser guillemot, > prob. E. dial. *willock*, the guillemot), + OF. *moette*, F. *mouette*, a sea-mew, of Teut. origin (see *mew*^{1}). The F. word is thus (appar.) a cumulative compound, consisting of a Celtic word, *gull*, explained by its Teut. synonym, *mew.*] A bird of the genus *Uria* of Brisson, or of either of the genera *Uria* and *Lomvia* of late authors; a murre. There are several species, of the subfamily *Uriinæ* and family *Alcidæ*. The common or foolish guillemot or willock, *Lomvia troile*, is a bird about 18 inches long, web-footed, 3-toed, blackish above and white below, with short wings and tail, closely resembling the razor-billed auk, *Alca torda*, except in the form of the bill, which is comparatively long, slender, and acute. It inhabits rocky coasts of the North Atlantic, and congregates in vast numbers to breed, laying a single large pyriform egg on the edges of rocks overhanging the sea. A variety of this species with a white ring round the eye, and a white line behind it, is known as the *ringed* or *spectacled guillemot*, and sometimes described as a different species, *L. rhingvia.* Both have many local names, as *willy*, *spratter*, *quet*, *scout*, *skuttock*, *skiddaw*, *kiddaw*, *tarrock*, *tinker*, *lungie* or *longie*, *murre*, *marrot* or *morrot*, *lamy* or *lavy*, *strany*, etc., some of these being shared by the razor-billed auk. (See cut under *murre.*) The thick-billed or Brunnich's guillemot is *Lomvia bruennichi*, closely resembling the foregoing, but with a stouter bill. Similar guillemots inhabiting the North Pacific are known as *ares* or *arries.* The birds of the restricted genus *Uria* are smaller and otherwise distinct; they are in summer blackish, with usually a white patch on the wing, and with red legs. Such are the black guillemot or sea-pigeon, *U. grylle*, of the North Atlantic, and sundry North Pacific representatives of the same, as *U. columba* and *U. carbo.*

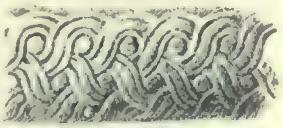


Black Guillemot (*Uria grylle*). Right-hand figure, summer plumage: left-hand figure, winter plumage.

guillevat, *n.* Same as *guilfat.*

guilloche (gi-lōsh'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guilloched*, ppr. *guilloching.* [< F. *guillocher*, decorate with intersecting curved lines; said to be derived from the name of the inventor of this kind of ornament, one *Guillot.*] To decorate with intersecting curved lines, or with any pattern composed of curved lines.

guilloche (gi-lōsh'), *n.* [< *guilloche*, *v.*] An ornamental pattern composed of intersecting curved lines, as the usual decoration of watch-cases; in *arch.*, an ornament in the form of two or more bands or ribbons interlacing or braided or twisted over each other so as to repeat the same figure in a continued series of spirals. The term is applied, but improperly, to a fret.



Ionic Guilloche, from a column-base of the north porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

guillochee (gil-ọ-shē'), *v. t.* [Formerly *guilleschis*, < F. *guillochis*, decoration with intersecting curved lines, < *guillocher*, decorate with intersecting curved lines: see *guilloche*, *v.*] To form guilloches on; decorate with guilloches.

A charming effect is produced at the Neuwelt houses by means of a *guillocheeing* machine in which an engraver's tool is drawn in regularly massed lines over the slowly revolving vase. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 349.

guillotine (gil'ọ-tēn), *n.* [< F. *guillotine*: see def.] **1.** A machine used in France for beheading condemned persons by the action of a heavily weighted, oblique-edged knife falling between two grooved posts upon the neck of the victim, whose head protrudes through a circular hole in a divided plank. Similar devices had been used in the middle ages. (See *maiden.*) The form adopted by the French government in March, 1792, was contrived, with the approval of the Assembly, by a Dr. Louis, from whom it was at first called *louisette*; but it afterward was named from Dr. J. I. Guillotin, who had proposed in the National Assembly in 1789 the substitution of some more humane method for the slow and cruel modes of execution then in use, but without indicating any particular machine.

2. One of several machines similar in principle to the above, much used for cutting paper, straw, etc. Also called *guillotine cutter.*—**3.** In *surg.*, an instrument for cutting the tonsils.

guillotine (gil-ọ-tēn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guillotined*, ppr. *guillotining.* [< *guillotine*, *n.*] To behead by the guillotine.

guillotinement (gil-ọ-tēn'mẹnt), *n.* [< *guillotine* + *-ment.*] Decapitation by means of the guillotine.

In this poor National Convention, broken, bewildered by long terror, perturbations, and *guillotinement*, there is no pilot. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. vii. 2.

guills (gilz), *n.* [A dial. var. of *goolds*, for *gold*, *n.*, 6.] The corn-marigold.

guilt^{1} (gilt), *n.* [The *u* is a mod. and unnecessary insertion, as in the related *guild*; < ME. *gilt*, *gylt*, *gult* (where *u* represents the old sound of *y*), < AS. *gylt*, *gielt*, *gilt*, a fault, offense, sin, crime; orig. a payment to be made in recompense for a trespass, a debt (being used to translate L. *debitum*, a debt, in this sense; cf. MHG. *gülte*, a debt, a payment, a tax, impost, G. *gülte*, impost, rent, ground-rent), < AS. *gildan*, *gieldan* (pret. pl. *guldon*, pp. *golden*), pay, repay, requite: see *yield*, and cf. *gild*^{2}.] **1**†. A fault; an offense; a guilty action; a crime.

Envye with heui herte asket aftur schrift,
And gretliche his *gultus* bi-ginneth to schewe.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 60.

Close pent-up *guilts*,
Rive your concealing continents, and cry
These dreadful summoners grace. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2.

2. That state of a moral agent which results from his commission of a crime or an offense wilfully or by consent; culpability arising from conscious violation of moral or penal law, either by positive act or by neglect of known duty; criminality; wickedness.

An involuntary act, as it has no claim to merit, so neither can it induce any *guilt.* *Blackstone*, Com., IV. ii.

Who within this garden now can dwell,
Wherein *guilt* first upon the world befell?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 406.

It is the curse and the punishment of *guilt*, in public even more than in private life, that one crime almost always necessitates another and another.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 116.

3. Technical or constructive criminality; exposure to forfeiture or other penalty.

A ship incurs *guilt* by the violation of a blockade.
Chancellor Kent.

guilt^{1}†, *v. i.* [ME. *gilten*, *gylten*, < AS. *gyltan*, be guilty, < *gylt*, guilt: see *guilt*^{1}, *n.*] To commit offenses; act criminally.

We . . . have offendid and *giltid* in such a wise agenis your heighe lordschipe.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus. (*Harl. MS.*)

guilt^{2}†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gilt*^{1}.

guiltily (gil'ti-li), *adv.* In a guilty manner.

guiltiness (gil'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being guilty; criminality; wickedness: as, the *guiltiness* of a purpose or an act.

He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful *guiltiness* than of an humble faithfulness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

guiltless (gilt'les), *a.* [< ME. *giltles*, *gilteles*, *gyltles*, *gultles*; < *guilt* + *-less.*] **1.** Free from guilt; innocent; blameless.

And Pylate . . . toke water and waschide his hondis bifore the puple & seide I am *giltles* of the blood of this rightful man. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxvii. 24.

I have done with being judged,
I stand here *guiltless* in thought, word, and deed.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 322.

2. Free from the presence or experience (of); in a humorous sense, not subject to the imputation (of).

Heifers *guiltless* of the yoke. *Pope*, Iliad.

I turned out of a small square, in front of the hotel, and walked up a narrow, sloping street, paved with big, rough stones and *guiltless* of a foot-way.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 76.

guiltlessly (gilt'les-li), *adv.* In a guiltless manner; so as to be without guilt.

guiltlessness (gilt'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being guiltless; innocence.

A good number, trusting to their number more than to their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that *guiltlessness* is not always with ease oppressed.
Sir P. Sidney.

guilt-sick (gilt'sik), *a.* Sickened by consciousness of guilt.

Then we live indeed,
When we can go to rest without alarm
Given every minute to a *guilt-sick* conscience
To keep us waking.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iv.

guilty (gil'ti), *a.* [< ME. *gilty, gylty, gulty, gelty*, < AS. *gyltig*, guilty, < *gylt*, guilt: see *guilt*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** Having incurred guilt; not innocent; morally or legally delinquent; culpable; specifically, having committed a crime or an offense, or having violated a law, civil or moral, by an overt act or by neglect, and by reason of that act or neglect liable to punishment.

As the Fyre began to brenne aboute hire, sche made hire Preyeres to oure Lord, that als wissely as sche was not *gylty* of that Synne, that he wold helpe hire.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.

'Tis the *guilty* trembles
At horrors, not the innocent.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 1.

Mark'd you not
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen
Look'd pale when they did hear of Clarence' death?
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

2. Characterized by or constituting guilt or criminality; of a culpable character; wicked: as, a *guilty* deed; a *guilty* intent.

Nothing so good, but that through *guilty* shame
May be corrupt, and wrested unto ill.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 157.

I have ta'en a due and wary note upon 't,
With whispering and most *guilty* diligence.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 1.

3. Pertaining or relating to guilt; indicating or expressing guilt; employed in or connected with wrong-doing.

This said, his *guilty* hand pluck'd up the latch,
And with his knee the door he opens wide.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 358.

She [Nature] wooes the gentle air
To hide her *guilty* front with innocent snow.
Milton, Nativity, l. 39.

4†. Liable; owing; liable to the penalty: with *of*.

They answered and said, He is *guilty of* death.
Mat. xxvi. 66.

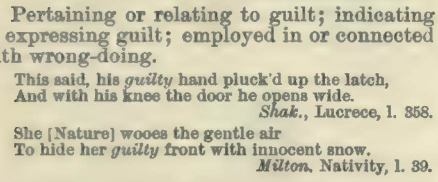
Gods of the liquid realms on which I row,
If, given by you, the laurel bind my brow,
Assist to make me *guilty of* my vow. *Dryden.*

guimbard (gim'bärd), *n.* [F. *guimbarde*; origin unknown.] The jew's-harp. [Rare.]

guimpe (gimp), *n.* [F.: see *gimp*^{1}.] A chemisette worn with a low or square-necked dress.

guimple†, *n.* [OF.: see *wimple*.] A small flag carried on the shaft of a lance. See *giserne* and *guidon*.

guinea (gin'ẹ̄), *n.* [In def. 1 (and 2), formerly *guinny*: so called because first coined of gold brought from *Guinea* on the west coast of Africa. The name of the district (formerly also written *Ginny, Ginnie*; Sp. Pg. *Guiné*, F. *Guinée*) appears to have been derived through the Portuguese in the 14th century from *Jenne* or *Jinnie*, a trading-town.] **1.** An English gold coin, of the value of 21 shillings, first issued by Charles II. in 1663, and by his successors till 1813, since which year it has not been coined. Five-guinea pieces, two-guinea pieces, half- and quarter-guinea pieces have also been current gold coins in England.



Obverse. Reverse.
Guinea of Charles II., 1663; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

In the arrangement of coins I proposed, I ought to have inserted a gold coin of five dollars, which, being within two shillings of the value of a *guinea*, would be very convenient. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 294.

But the jingling of the *guinea* helps the hurt that Honour feels. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. A money of account, of the value of 21 shillings, still often used in English reckonings.—**3.** A guinea-fowl. [Colloq.]

Guinea-cloth (gin'ẹ̄-klôth), *n.* A collective name of textiles of different kinds made for trade with the West African coast; originally, such cloths made in India.

guinea-cock (gin'ẹ̄-kok), *n.* [Formerly also *guinnie-cock, ginnie-cock*.] The male of the guinea-fowl.

guinea-corn (gin'ẹ̄-kôrn), *n.* See *corn*^{1}.

guinea-dropper† (gin'ẹ̄-drop'ėr), *n.* One who cheats by dropping counterfeit guineas.

Who now the *guinea-dropper's* bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice or juggler's cards.
Gay, Trivia, iii.

guinea-edge (gin'ẹ̄-ej), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the edge of a book-cover decorated with a pattern like that of the edge of the old guinea coin.

guinea-fowl (gin'ẹ̄-foul), *n.* An African gallinaceous bird of the subfamily *Numidinæ*; a pintado. There are 12 or 14 species, of different genera, the best-known of which is *Numida meleagris*, now domesticated everywhere, and commonly called *guinea-hen*. It is of about the size of the common domestic hen, and has a short strong bill with a wattle hanging down at each side, the head naked and surmounted by a fleshy crest. The color of usual varieties is a dark gray, beautifully variegated with a profusion of small white spots; whence the ancient Latin and modern specific name *meleagris*, the spots being fancifully taken for the tears shed by the sisters of Meleager at his fate. Partial and perfect albinos also occur in domestication. The guinea-fowl was well known to the Romans, and has long been common in poultry-yards. Both flesh and eggs are esteemed as food. See *Numidinæ, Acryllium, Guttera*, and *Phasidus*.

guinea-goose (gin'ẹ̄-gös), *n.* See *goose*.

guinea-grains (gin'ẹ̄-grānz), *n. pl.* Same as *grains of paradise* (which see, under *grain*^{1}).

guinea-grass (gin'ẹ̄-gräs), *n.* The *Panicum maximum*, a coarse tropical grass of Africa, introduced into many warm countries and extensively cultivated in the West Indies for pasturage. It is very nutritious.

guinea-green (gin'ẹ̄-grēn), *n.* Same as *acid-green*.

guinea-hen (gin'ẹ̄-hen), *n.* [Formerly also *guinnie-hen, ginnie-hen*.] **1.** Same as *guinea-fowl*.

In the orchard adjacent the *guinea-hens* have clustered into a knot, and keep up a steady and unanimous potrack! potrack! *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 123.

2. A courtezan. [Old slang.]

Ere I would . . . drown myself for the love of a *Guinea-hen*, I would change my humanity with a baboon.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

3. A species of fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*, the petals of which are spotted like the guinea-fowl.—**Guinea-hen weed**, a West Indian name for the *Petiveria alliacea*, an acrid phytolaccaceous herb with a garlic-like odor.

Guinea hog. See *hog*.

Guineaman (gin'ẹ̄-man), *n.*; pl. *Guineamen* (-men). A ship used in trading to the coast of Guinea.

Guinean (gin'ẹ̄-an), *a.* [< *Guinea* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Guinea, a region extending more than 3,500 miles along the west coast of Africa, divided into Upper and Lower Guinea, and including the Grain, Ivory, Gold, and Slave coasts, and many native kingdoms and European possessions.—**Guinean subregion**, in *zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Ethiopian region, beginning on the west coast of Africa where the Libyan subregion ends, comprising an extent of seaboard from Sierra Leone about to Angola, and of unknown extent in the interior. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., III. 758.

Guinea peach, pepper, plum, etc. See the nouns.

guinea-pig (gin'ẹ̄-pig), *n.* [The guinea-pig (def. 1) does not come from Guinea, and has nothing to do with the pig. The name may involve some comparison with the guinea-fowl; or the first element may be intended for *Guiana*, adjacent to Brazil, where the animal is found.] **1.** The domestic form, in several varieties, of the restless cavy, *Cavia aperea*, a Brazilian rodent of the family *Caviidæ*. The black, white, and tawny individuals seen in confinement are supposed by some to be a distinct species, and called *C. cobaya*; but they are more generally believed to be modified descendants of the wild species. These cavies are readily tamed, and are noted for their extraordinary fecundity.

The genus Cavia includes numerous species more or less like the common *guinea-pig*, though none of the wild ones resemble the piebald individuals commonly seen in confinement. . . . In domestication, the *guinea-pig* is probably the most prolific of mammals, the periods of gestation and lactation being remarkably brief, the litters large, and procreation almost continual.
Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 83.

2. The boschvark, *Potamochærus africanus*.—**3.** One whose fee is a guinea: a punning name, applied in the quotation to a veterinary surgeon. *Davies.*

"Oh, oh," cried Pat, "how my hand itches,
Thou *guinea pig* in boots and breeches,
To trounce thee well." *Combe*, Dr. Syntax, iii. 4.

guinea-worm (gin'ẹ̄-wėrm), *n.* A formidable parasitic nematode or threadworm, *Filaria medinensis*, of extreme tenuity, from a few inches to several feet long, often infesting the human body, especially in hot countries. See *Filaria*.

guiniad, *n.* See *gwyniad*.

guipure (gē-pūr'), *n.* [F. *guipure*, guipure, gimp: see *gimp*^{1}.] **1.** (*a*) Originally, a lace made of cords of a certain stoutness, each composed of several threads laid side by side, or of a strip of stuff or of parchment (see *cartisane*), and wound completely with thread. These cords were either arranged so as to touch one another and be sewed together often enough for solidity, or were maintained by means of brides or bars. Hence—(*b*) A species of gimp: discriminated from (*a*) only in having the cords made stouter (sometimes of wire) and the pattern formal and regular. In the above senses the full term should be *dentelle à guipure*.—**2.** (*a*) In later use, any lace made in imitation of the ancient lace (*a*), usually rather large in pattern. Also called *Cluny guipure*. Hence—(*b*) Any lace having no ground or mesh, but with the pattern maintained by brides or bars only: in this sense used very loosely.—**Cluny guipure**, modern lace or passement imitating that of the sixteenth or early seventeenth century, having a formal and even geometrical design, and usually of rather large pattern. The term is applied to such work whether hand-made or machine-made.—**Filet guipure.** Same as *darned lace*. See *lace*.—**Guipure Renaissance**, a kind of embroidery worked with écru or gray or yellowish silk and coarse cheese-cloth or similar materials, of which cloth small pieces are bound and ornamented with the silk and made into a sort of mosaic or openwork pattern.—**Sixty-knotted guipure**, a fine Irish fancy work similar to crochet, first exhibited in 1851.—**Tape guipure**, a manufacture in which flat strips of stuff or tapes woven for the purpose replace the round cord of guipure 2 (*a*) and 2 (*b*).

Guiraca (gwi-rā'kä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), from a native (Mex.) name.] A genus of American grosbeaks, of the family *Fringillidæ*, containing such as the blue grosbeak, *G. cærulea*, common in the United States. The male is of a rich blue, with black face, wings, and tail, and 2 chestnut wing-bars; it is 6½ to 7 inches long, and 10½ to 11 inches in extent of wings; the female is smaller, plain brown; young males when changing are patched with blue and brown. It is not common north of the Middle States. It is a songster, and nests in bushes, vines, and low trees, laying four or five very pale bluish eggs.

guird†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *gird*^{1}.

guirdle†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *girdle*^{1}.

guirland†, guirlond†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *garland*.

guisard (gī'zärd), *n.* [Also *guizard*; < *guise* + *-ard*. Cf. *guiser*.] A guiser; a mummer. [Scotch.]

A high paper cap, with one of their great grandfather's antique coats, then equips them [Scotch youths] as a *guisard*. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 18.

guisarme†, gisarme†, *n.* [ME., also *gysarme, giserne, geserne*, etc.; < OF. *guisarme, gisarme, guiserme, guserme, jusarme, gisarne, wisarme* = Pr. *jusarme, gasarma* (ML. *gisarma*); prob. of Teut. origin.] A long-handled weapon resembling the pole-ax, or in some cases more nearly resembling the halberd, but having a long edge for cutting and a straight sharp point in the line of the handle. By some authors it is confounded with the pole-ax.

With swerd, or sparth, or *gysarme*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5978.

Axes, sperys, and *gysarmes* gret
Clefte many a prowt Mannes heed.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 463.

Noon durste hym approche ne come vpon the cauchie, but launched to hym speres and *gysarmes* grounden.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 281.

guise (gīz), *n.* [< ME. *guise*, usually *gise, gyse*, < OF. *guise* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *guisa*, way, manner, guise, < OHG. *wīsa*, MHG. *wise*, G. *weise* = AS. *wīse*, E. *wise*, way, manner: see *wise*^{2}.] **1.** Way; manner; mode; fashion; practice; custom.

Thi thresshing floor be not ferre of awaie,
For beryng and for stelinge, as the *gise* is
Of servauntes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

To shame the *guise* o' the world I will begin
The fashion less without, and more within.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 1.

The swain replied, It never was our *guise*
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*

2. Manner of acting; mien; cast or behavior.

Lo you, here she comes! This is her very *guise*; and, upon my life, fast asleep. Observe her; stand close.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1.

By their *guise*
Just men they seem'd. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 576.

Bashful she bends, her well-taught look aside
Turns in enchanting *guise*. *Thomson*, Liberty, iv.

3. External appearance as determined by costume; dress; garb: as, the *guise* of a shepherd.

Now long, now schort, now streyt, now large, now swerded, now daggered, and in alle manere *gyses*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 137.

But tak you now a friar's *guise*,
The voice and gesture feign.
Queen Eleanor's Confession (Child's Ballads, VI. 214).

Hence—**4.** Appearance or semblance in general; aspect or seeming.

The most artificial men have found it necessary to put on a *guise* of simplicity and plainness, and make greatest protestations of their honesty when they most lie in wait to deceive. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. v.

The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war by the specious pretences of some, who, under the *guise* of religion, sacrificed so many thousands to their own ambition. *Swift.*

Drank swift death in *guise* of wine.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 93.

At one's own guise†, in one's own fashion; to suit one's self.

In daunger hadde he *at his owne gise*
The yonge gurles [the youth] of the diocise.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 663.

guise (gīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *guised*, ppr. *guising*. [< OF. *guiser*, put on a guise or disguise; from the noun: see *guise*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To dress as a guiser; assume or act the part of a guiser. [Eng.]

Then like a *guised* band, that for a while
Has mimick'd forth a sad and gloomy tale.
J. Baillie.

II. *trans.* To place a guise or garb on; dress.

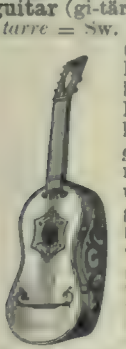
To *guise* ourselues (like counter-faiting ape)
To th' guise of men that are but men in shape.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

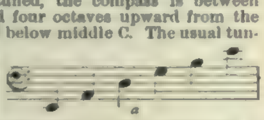
Abbé Maury did not pull; but the charcoal men brought a mummer *guised* like him, and he had to pull in effigy.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 11.

guiser (gī'zėr), *n.* One who goes from house to house whimsically disguised, and making diversion with songs and antics, usually at Christmas; a masker; a mummer. [Eng.]

guissette (gē-set'), *n.* [OF.: see *gusset*.] In *medieval armor*: (*a*) The light armor for the thigh. See *cuishes*. (*b*) Same as *gusset*.

guitar (gi-tär'), *n.* [= D. Dan. *guitar* = G. *guitarre* = Sw. *gitarr*, < F. *guitare*, a later form (after Pr. *guitara*, Sp. Pg. *guitarra*, It. *chitarra*) of OF. *guiterre*, earlier *guiterne* (> older E. *gittern*), < L. *cithara*, < Gr. κιθάρα, a kind of lyre: see *cithara*, *cithern*, *cittern*, *gittern*, *zither*.] A musical instrument of the lute class, having usually six strings (three of catgut and three of silk wound with fine silver wire), stretched over a violin-shaped body, and a long neck and finger-board combined. The strings are plucked or twanged by the right hand, while they are stopped by the left hand upon small frets placed at regular intervals upon the finger-board. As usually tuned, the compass is between three and four octaves upward from the second E below middle C. The usual tuning of the strings is shown at *a*, the music being written an octave higher. As the fixed frets prevent distant modulations from the normal key of the instrument, a capo tasto is sometimes attached so as to shorten all the strings at once. The guitar is the modern form of a large class of instruments used in all ages and countries. It is most popular in Spain, but has had periods of great popularity in France and England. Its tone is soft and agreeable, and is especially suited for accompaniments.


French Guitar of the 17th century.



guitarist (gi-tär'ist), *n.* [< *guitar* + *-ist*.] A performer upon the guitar.

guitermanite (git'ėr-man-īt), *n.* [After Franklin *Guiterman*.] A sulphid of arsenic and lead occurring in masses of a bluish-gray color and metallic luster, found at the Zuñi mine near Silverton, Colorado.

guitguit (gwit'gwit), *n.* [So called in imitation of its notes.] An American bird of the family *Cœrebidæ*. The term has been extended as a book-name to some of the old-world sunbirds, erroneously supposed to be related to the guitguits proper. See cut under *Cœrebinæ*. Compare *guidguid*, with a different application.

guitonen†, *n.* [Appar. irreg. for *guiton, < OF. *guiton*, *guyton*, *giton*, *witon*, a page, varlet.] A varlet.

I do this the more
T' amaze our adversaries to behold
The reverence we give these *guitonens*.
Middleton, Game at Chess, i. 1.

guiver†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quiver*.

guivré (gē-vrā'), *a.* In *her.*, anserated.

guizard, *n.* Same as *guisard*.

guize†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *guise*.

Guizotia (gē-zō'ti-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after F. P. G. *Guizot* (1787–1874), a French statesman and historian.] A small genus of composite plants resembling the sunflower, natives of tropical Africa. *G. Abyssinica* is cultivated in many parts of India for the small black seeds, known as *Niger* or *ramtil seeds*, from which an oil used for lamps and as a condiment is expressed.

gula (gū'lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *gulæ* (-lē). [L., the throat: see *gole*², *gullet*, *gules*.] **1.** In *arch.*, a molding, more commonly called *cyma reversa* or *ogee*. See *cyma*, 1.—**2.** In *entom.*, a piece which in some insects forms the lower surface of the head, behind the mentum, and bounded laterally by the genæ or cheeks. It is conspicuous in the beetles, but in many other insects it appears to be entirely absent, or is represented only by the inferior cervical sclerites, little corneous pieces in the membrane of the neck. See cut under *mouth-part*.

The inferior cervical sclerites [of the cockroach] are two narrow transverse plates, one behind the other, in the middle line. They appear to represent the part called *gula*, which in many insects is a large plate confluent with the epicranium above and supporting the submentum anteriorly. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 347.

3. In *ornith.*, the upper part of the throat of a bird, between the mentum and the jugulum. See cut under *bird*¹.

The front of the neck has been needlessly subdivided, and these subdivisions vary with almost every writer. It suffices to call it throat (*gula*, or jugulum), remembering that the jugular portion is lowermost . . . and the gular uppermost, running into chin along the under surface of the head. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 96.

gulancha (gö-lan'chạ̈), *n.* [E. Ind.] The *Tinospora cordifolia*, a woody menispermaceous climber common in India and Ceylon. The roots and stems are bitter, and possess tonic, antiperiodic, and diuretic properties.

gular (gū'lạ̈r), *a.* and *n.* [< *gula* + *-ar*³.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the gullet or throat in general; jugular; esophageal.—**2.** Specifically, in *zoöl.*, pertaining to the gula.—**Gular plates**, in *ichth.*, one or two osseous laminæ between the rami of the lower jaw, occurring in certain fishes, as *Amiidæ*, *Elopidæ*, *Ceratodontidæ*.—**Gular pouch**, the throat-pouch common to all the steganopodous or totipalmate birds, and found in a few others. It is most highly developed in the pelican, in which it hangs as a great bag under the bill and throat, capable of holding several quarts. See cut under *pelican*.—**Gular sutures.** Same as *buccal sutures* (which see, under *buccal*).

II. *n.* A gular plate or shield beneath the throat of a serpent or fish.

gulaund† (gū'lånd), *n.* [< Icel. *gulönd*, < *gulr* (= Sw. Dan. *gul*), yellow, + *önd* (*and-*) (= Dan. Sw. *and*), a duck: see *yellow*, *drake*, and *anas*.] An aquatic fowl, apparently the merganser or goosander.

gulch¹† (gulch), *v. t.* [Also dial. *gulge*; < ME. *gulchen* (*gulchen in*, swallow greedily, *gulchen ut*, disgorge, eject); mod. E. dial. (unassibilated) *gulk*, swallow; appar. < Norw. *gulka*, disgorge, retch up, Sw. *gölka*, gulch. Cf. D. *gulzig*, greedy; cf. also *gulp*.] To swallow greedily. [Prov. Eng.]

gulch¹† (gulch), *n.* [< *gulch*¹, *v.*] **1.** A swallowing or devouring.—**2.** A glutton; a fat, stupid fellow.

Then you'll know us, you'll see us then, you will, *gulch*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

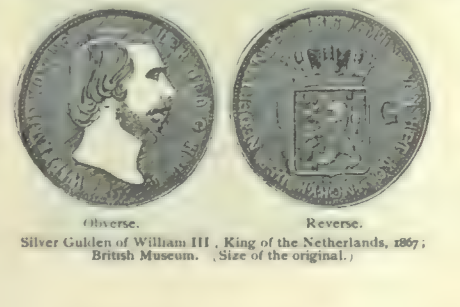
You muddy *gulch*, dar'st look me in the face, while mine eyes sparkle with revengeful fire? *A. Brewer*, Lingua, v. 16.

gulch² (gulch), *v. i.* [Perhaps connected with *gulch*¹.] To fall heavily. [Prov. Eng.]

gulch² (gulch), *n.* [< *gulch*², *v.*] A heavy fall. [Prov. Eng.]

gulch³ (gulch), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *gulch*². There appears to be no etymological connection with *gully*¹.] **1.** A gorge; a ravine; any narrow valley or ravine of small dimensions and steep sides. [Pacific States.]

The lower *gulches*, lined with aspens, in autumn show a streak of faded gold. *The Century*, XXXI. 60.


Obverse. Reverse.

Silver Gulden of William III., King of the Netherlands, 1867; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

2. A long, narrow, deep depression of the sea-bottom.

guld†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gold*.

gulden (göl'den), *n.* [G. *gulden*, also *gülden*, a florin, < *gülden* = E. *gilden*¹, *golden*: see *gilden*¹, *golden*, *gilder*².] **1.** One of several gold coins formerly current in Germany from the fourteenth century, and in the Low Countries from the fifteenth century: the name was afterward applied to silver coins of Germany and the Netherlands.—**2.** A former silver coin of Austria, worth 1*s.* 8*d.* English, or about 40 cents; also, a current silver coin of the kingdom of the Netherlands, of equal value. See cut in preceding column.

guldenhead (göl'den-hed), *n.* [A dial. var. of *goldenhead*.] The common puffin, *Fratercula arctica*. *Montagu.*

gule¹†, *n.* [ME. *gule*, < OF. *gule*, *gole*, < L. *gula*, throat, gullet, gluttony: see *gole*², *gules*.] **1.** The throat; the gullet. *Davies.*

There are many throats so wide and *gules* so gluttonous in England that they can swallow down goodly Cathedrals. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 323.

2. Gluttony.

This vice, whiche so oute of reule
Hath set us alle, is clepid *gule*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 176. (*Halliwell.*)

gule²†, *v. t.* [< *gule-s*.] In *her.*, to give the color of gules to.

Achilles durst not looke on Hector when
He *guld* his silver armes in Greekish bloud.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

gule³†, *n.* [ML. *gula Augusti*, F. *la goule d'August*, *la goule d'Août*; appar. lit. 'the throat of August,' i. e., the beginning (see *gule*¹, *gole*²); but said to be orig. W. *gwyl Awst*, feast of August: *gwyl*, festival, feast; *Awst*, August: see *August*².] A term occurring in the phrase *gule of August*, Lammas day (August 1st).

gule⁴, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *guled*, ppr. *guling*. [E. dial.] To laugh or grin; sneer; boast.

gules (gūlz), *n.* [A later form, taking the place of ME. *goules*, *gowles*, *goulys*, *gowlys*, < OF. *gueules*, F. *gueules*, gules, red, or sanguine in blazon (< ML. *gulæ*); pl. of OF. *gole*, *goule*, later and mod. F. *gueule*, the mouth, the jaws, prop. the open jaws, the reference in *gules* being prob. to the color of the open mouth of the heraldic lion, < L. *gula*, throat: see *gule*¹. The "derivation" from Pers. *gul*, a rose, is a poetical fancy.] In *her.*, the tincture red: in representations without color, as in drawing or engraving, it is indicated by vertical lines drawn close together.

Gules.

Bot syr Gawayne for grefe myghte noghte agayne-stande,
Umbegrippys a spere, and to a gome rynnys,
That bare of *gowles* fulle gaye, with gowces of sylvere.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3760.

Her face he makes his shield,
Where roses *gules* are borne in silver field.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 509).

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground, *gules*, *gules*.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

Full on this casement shone the wintry moon,
And threw warm *gules* on Madeline's fair breast.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

gulf (gulf), *n.* [Formerly often *gulph*, sometimes *goulfe* (= D. *golf*, a wave, billow, gulf, = G. *golf*, a bay); < OF. *golfe*, *goulfe*, a gulf, whirlpool, F. *golfe*, a gulf (bay), a later form (after It. *golfo*, etc.) of OF. *gouffre*, F. *gouffre*, a gulf, abyss, pit, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *golfo*, a gulf, bay, < LGr. κόλφος, Gr. κόλπος, the bosom, lap, a deep hollow, a bay, a creek (cf. L. *sinus* in similar senses: see *sine*).] **1.** A large tract of water extending from the ocean or a sea into the land, following an indentation of the coast-line: as, the *Gulf* of Mexico; the *Gulf* of Venice. A gulf is usually understood to be larger than a bay and smaller than a sea; but in many cases this distinction is not observed. Thus, the Arabian sea on one side of the Indian peninsula is of nearly the same size and shape as the Bay of Bengal on the other, while the Bay of Biscay is many times larger than the Gulf of Genoa.

They [the Venetians] prohibiting all traffique elsewhere throughout the whole *Gulph*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 1.

2. An abyss; a chasm; a deep place in the earth: as, the *gulf* of Avernus.

Between us and you there is a great *gulf* fixed.
Luke xvi. 26.

A *gulf* profound as that Serbonian bog
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk.
Milton, P. L., ii. 592.

The heavens between their fairy fleeces pale
Sow'd all their mystic *gulfs* with fleeting stars.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

3. Something that engulfs or swallows, as the gullet, or a whirlpool; figuratively, misfortune.

Hast thou not read in bookes of fell Charybdis *goulfe?*
Turberville, Pyndara's Answer to Tymetes.

England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a *gulf.*
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

A *gulf* of ruin, swallowing gold.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

4. A wide interval, as in station, education, and the like: as, the *gulf* that separates the higher and lower classes.—5. In Cambridge University, England, the place at the bottom of the list of passes where the names of those who have barely escaped being plucked in examination are written. These names are separated by a line from those of the students who have passed creditably.

The ranks of our curatehood are supplied by youths whom at the very best merciful examiners have raised from the very gates of "pluck" to the comparative paradise of the *gulf.* *Saturday Rev.*

Some ten or fifteen men just on the line, not bad enough to be plucked or good enough to be placed, are put into the *gulf*, as it is popularly called (the Examiners' phrase is "Degrees allowed"), and have their degrees given them, but are not printed in the Calendar.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 259.

6. In *mining*, a large deposit of ore in a lode.—**Gulf Stream**, an oceanic current which first becomes apparent near the north coast of Cuba, whence it advances eastward to the Bahamas, then, turning northward, follows the Atlantic coast with a velocity of from 2 to 5 miles an hour, gradually expanding in breadth and diminishing in depth, but distinctly perceived beyond the eastern edge of Newfoundland as far as about 30 degrees west longitude. Its average breadth from Bermuda to the neighborhood of Nova Scotia is from 300 to 400 miles. Its comparatively high temperature (10 to 20 degrees above that of the surrounding ocean), rapid motion, and deep-blue color make the Gulf Stream a most remarkable phenomenon, and even more interesting than the Kuro Siwo, the corresponding current on the Asiatic coast of the Pacific ocean. The Gulf Stream exerts a most important influence in moderating the climate of France, the British islands, and other parts of western Europe. The distance to which the influence of the Gulf Stream is felt in a northeasterly direction has been the subject of much discussion among thalassographers. It seems pretty clearly established, however, that a considerable proportion of the effect produced on the climate of northern Europe which was formerly ascribed exclusively to the Gulf Stream is in reality due to a current coming from the Antilles (the Antilles Stream), which joins the Gulf Stream to the north of the Bahamas.

gulf (gulf), *v.* [Formerly also *gulph*; < *gulf*, *n.* Cf. *engulf.*] I. *trans.* 1. To swallow; engulf; cast down, as into a gulf.

Cast himself down,
And *gulf'd* his griefs in inmost sleep.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

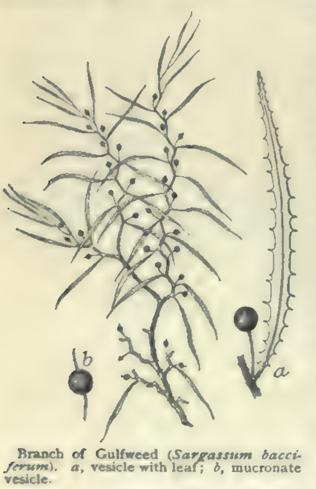
2. In the University of Cambridge, to place in the gulf, or among those students who have barely escaped being plucked in their final examination.

Being *gulfed* was therefore about as bad for a Small-Colleger as being plucked, since it equally destroyed his chance of a Fellowship.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 259.

II.† *intrans.* To flow like the waters of a gulf.

Then doo the Aetnean Cyclops him affray,
And deep Charybdis *gulphing* in and out.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 543.

gulfweed (gulf′wēd), *n.* A coarse olive seaweed, *Sargassum bacciferum*, belonging to the suborder *Fucaceæ*. It has its specific name from the numerous grape-like air-vessels by which it is buoyed. It was first discovered by Columbus. *S. vulgare* is also sometimes called gulfweed. Gulfweed grows attached in the West Indies, where it fruits, and is found floating and infertile in the course of the Gulf Stream and in the Sargasso sea (a tract of water so called from the masses of floating gulfweed in it, sometimes so dense as to impede navigation), from latitude 20° to 45° N. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ of New England. Also called *driftweed.*



Branch of Gulfweed (*Sargassum bacciferum*). *a*, vesicle with leaf; *b*, mucronate vesicle.

gulfy (gul′fi), *a.* [Formerly also *gulphy*; < *gulf* + *-y*^{1}.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To pass the *gulfy* purple sea that did no sea-rites know.
Chapman.

Rivers, arise; whether thou be the son
Of utmost Tweed, or Oose, or *gulphy* Dun.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, l. 92.

And *gulphy* Simoïs, rolling to the main
Helmets, and shields, and godlike heroes slain.
Pope, Iliad, xii.

gul-gul (gul′gul), *n.* [E. Ind.] A sort of chunam or cement made of pounded sea-shells mixed with oil, which hardens like stone, and is used in India to cover ships' bottoms. It is impenetrable by worms even when unprotected by copper.

gulinula (gū-lin′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *gula*, throat, + *-in-* + dim. *-ula.*] A name given by Hyatt to that stage of development of a young actinozoan, as a coral, which comes next after the hydroplanula, and in which an actinostome or gullet is formed. See the extract.

During this process [invagination of the blastopore] the blastopore is carried inwards, and the internal opening of the actinostome thus becomes the homologue of the primitive blastopore of the hydroplanula, and also represents the external orifice of the body of the Hydrozoa. This [is the] gullet-larval or *gulinula* stage.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 118.

gulinular (gū-lin′ū-lär), *a.* [< *gulinula* + *-ar*^{3}.] Of or pertaining to a gulinula. Also *gullet-larval.*

gulist† (gū′list), *n.* [Equiv. to L. *gulo(n-)*, a glutton, < *gula*, the gullet: see *gule*^{1}, *gole*^{2}.] A glutton.

gull^1 (gul), *n.* [< ME. *goll* (rare), an unfledged bird, prob. < Icel. *golr*, usually *gulr* = Sw. Dan. *gul*, yellow (cf. *gulaund*), = E. *yellow*, in reference to the yellow color of the beak (cf. F. *béjaune*, a novice, lit. 'yellow-beak'), or, in the case of the gosling, to the yellow color of the young feathers: see *yellow.*] 1†. An unfledged bird; a nestling.

If a nest of briddis thou fyndist, and the moder to the bryddis [in another MS. *gollis*] or to the eyren above sittynge, thow shalt not hold hyr with the sones.
Wyclif, Deut. xxii. 6 (Oxf.).

You used us so
As that ungentle *gull* the cuckoo's bird
Useth the sparrow. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

2. A gosling. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A large trout. [Scotch.] Compare *gullfish.*—4. The bloom of the willow in the spring. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A simpleton; a fool; a dupe; one easily cheated.

Yond' *gull* Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado.
Shak., T. N., iii. 2.

The contemporary world is apt to be the *gull* of brilliant parts. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 113.

6. A cheating or cheat; a trick; fraud.

To be revenged on you for the *gull* you put upon him.
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

7. [Cf. *hull-gull.*] A kind of game. *Moor.* [Prov. Eng.]

gull^1 (gul), *v. t.* [< *gull*^{1}, *n.*, 5, 6.] To deceive; cheat; mislead by deception; trick; defraud.

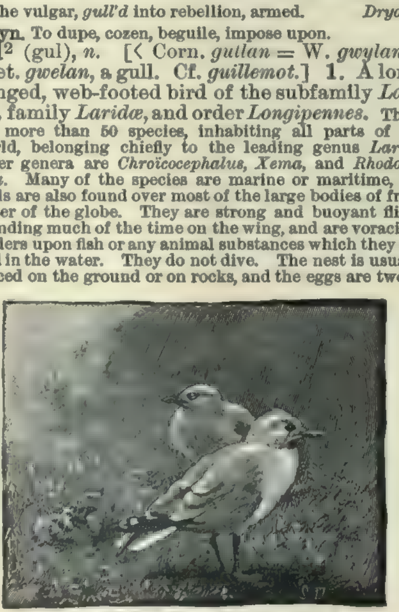
Keep your money, be not *gulled*, be not laughed at.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

In the night time by some fire-workes in the steeple, they would haue *gulled* the credulous people with opinion of miracle. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 271.

The vulgar, *gull'd* into rebellion, armed. *Dryden.*

=**Syn.** To dupe, cozen, beguile, impose upon.

gull^2 (gul), *n.* [< Corn. *gullan* = W. *gwylan* = Bret. *gwelan*, a gull. Cf. *guillemot.*] 1. A long-winged, web-footed bird of the subfamily *Larinæ*, family *Laridæ*, and order *Longipennes*. There are more than 50 species, inhabiting all parts of the world, belonging chiefly to the leading genus *Larus*; other genera are *Chroïcocephalus*, *Xema*, and *Rhodostethia*. Many of the species are marine or maritime, but gulls are also found over most of the large bodies of fresh water of the globe. They are strong and buoyant fliers, spending much of the time on the wing, and are voracious feeders upon fish or any animal substances which they can find in the water. They do not dive. The nest is usually placed on the ground or on rocks, and the eggs are two or three in number and heavily colored. The voice is raucous or shrill, and the birds are very noisy, especially during the breeding season. The characteristic coloration is white with a pearly, bluish, or fuscous mantle, the primaries usually marked with black; the white in some cases has a beautiful rosy hue. In one group of species the head is enveloped in a dark-colored hood; in another the whole plumage is dark, except the white head; in the ivory gull the entire plumage is white. In the kittiwakes, which constitute the genus *Rissa*, the hind toe is rudimentary. Among representative species are the ice-gull or burgomaster, *Larus glaucus*, and the great black-backed gull, *L. murinus*, these two being the largest species; the herring-gull, *L. argentatus*; the mew-gull, *L. canus*; the hooded gulls, *Chroïcocephalus atricilla*; the fork-tailed gull, *Xema sabinei*; and the wedge-tailed gull, *Rhodostethia rosea*. In the larger gulls the bill is strong and hooked; in the smaller kinds it is slenderer and straighter, and these grade directly into the terns or sea-swallows. See cuts under *burgomaster* and *Chroïcocephalus*.



Common Gull, or Mew-gull (*Larus canus*).

2. Some sea-bird resembling a gull, as a skua or jäger, a tern or sea-swallow, a booby or gannet, etc.—**Arctic gull.** See *arctic-bird.*—**Black-backed gull**, one of several species with black or blackish mantle: as, the great *black-backed gull*, the blackback, cob, coffin-carrier, or wagel, *Larus marinus*; the lesser *black-backed gull, Larus fuscus*, a common European species.—**Black or black-toed gull**, the skua.—**Black-headed gull**, any gull of the genus *Chroïcocephalus* (which see). The European *C. ridibundus* is also called *brown-headed gull*; the American *C. atricilla* is commonly known as *laughing-gull.*—**Brown gull**, the brown gannet or booby of the south seas, the *Sula fusca* of naturalists.—**Callochan gull**, *Larus ridibundus*, the black-headed gull: so called from a loch of that name. [Scotland.]—**Carrion-gull**, the great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus.* [Ireland.]—**Cloven-footed gull**†, an old book-name of the common black tern, a species of *Hydrochelidon* formerly called *Sterna fissipes*, from its deeply incised webs.—**Colonel gull**, the young of the great black-backed gull in gray plumage.—**Common gull**, *Larus canus*, the common mew, sea-mew, or mew-gull: so called in Great Britain.—**Crape gull**, one of the smaller sea-gulls when in gray plumage. [New Eng.]—**Glaucous gull**, the burgomaster, *Larus glaucus.*—**Glaucous-winged gull**, *Larus glaucescens*, a common gull of the Pacific coast of North America, like a herring-gull, but with the black of the primaries replaced by pale blue.—**Goose-gull**, the great black-backed gull. [Ireland.]—**Gray gull.** (*a*) The *Larus glaucescens* of the western coast of North America. (*b*) The young of the herring-gull, *Larus argentatus*, and of sundry related species, when the plumage is mostly gray. [Eastern North America.]—**Green-billed gull**, the common gull.—**Iceland gull**, one of two gulls found in Iceland: (*a*) The burgomaster. (*b*) The white-winged gull, *Larus leucopterus*. Both have been called *Larus islandicus.*—**Kittiwake gull.** See *kittiwake.*—**Laughing-gull**, some species of *Chroïcocephalus*, as *C. ridibundus* of Europe or *C. atricilla* of America.—**Pewit-gull**, the European black-headed gull, *Chroïcocephalus ridibundus.* See *pewit.* [Local, British.]—**Red-legged gull**, the pewit. [Ireland.]—**Ring-billed gull**, one of the commonest gulls of the United States, *Larus delawarensis*, formerly *L. zonorhynchus*, having a yellow bill with a red spot and a black ring near the end. It is much like the herring-gull, but smaller.—**Rosy gull**, some small gull, as of the genus *Chroïcocephalus*, whose plumage in the breeding season has an exquisite blush over the under parts; specifically, the wedge-tailed gull, *Rhodostethia rosea*, more fully called *Ross's rosy gull.*—**Silvery gull** [a book-name translating *Larus argentatus*]. Same as *herring-gull.*—**Swallow-tailed gull**, the *Larus* (*Creagrus*) *furcatus*, a large and extremely rare gull of the Galapagos and neighboring coasts, with a long, deeply forked tail.—**Wagel gull**, the great black-backed gull, and especially its young.—**White gull.** Same as *kittiwake gull.*—**White-headed gull**, one of several species of dark, sooty, or fuscous plumage, having the head white in the adult. The best-known is *Larus* (*Blasipus*) *heermani*, common in California.—**White-winged gull**, a gull whose pale-pearly mantle fades into white on the primaries without any dark markings; specifically, *Larus leucopterus* of Europe and North America.—**Winter gull.** Same as *kittiwake gull.* (See also *herring-gull, ice-gull, ivory-gull.*)

gull^3† (gul), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gul*, *gulle*; a var. of *gole*^{2}, *gool*^{2}. Cf. *gullet*, *gully*^{1}.] A channel for water; also, a stream.

Theyre passage sodeynely stopped by a greate *gul* (ingens vorago) made with the violence of the streames y^t ranne doune the mountaines, by wearing awaye of the earthe.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 115.

gull^3† (gul), *v. t.* [Cf. *gull*^{3}, *n.*, *gully*^{1}, *v.*] To sweep away by the force of running water: same as *gully*^{1}.

The bank has been *gulled* down by the freshet. *Hall.*

gull^4† (gul), *v. t.* [Cf. *gully*^{1}, *gully*^{2}, *gullet.*] To swallow.

If I had got seven thousand pounds by offices,
And *gull'd* down that, the bore would have been bigger.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

These here [at a monastery] made us a collection, where I could not but observe their *gulling* in of wine with a deer felicity. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 96.

gullage† (gul′āj), *n.* [< *gull*^{1} + *-age.*] The act of gulling, or the state of being gulled.

Had you no quirk
To avoid *gullage*, sir, by such a creature?
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 5.

gull-billed (gul′bild), *a.* Having a bill shaped like that of a gull: specifically applied to a single species of tern or sea-swallow, the marsh-tern, *Gelochelidon anglica*, of Europe, Asia, and America. See cut under *Gelochelidon*.

gull-catcher (gul′kach″ėr), *n.* A cheat; a man who cheats or entraps silly people.

> *Fab.* Here comes my noble *gull-catcher.* . . .
> *Sir To.* Thou hast put him in such a dream, that when the image of it leaves him he must run mad.
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

gull-chaser (gul′chā″sėr), *n.* Same as *gull-teaser.*

guller (gul′ėr), *n.* One who gulls; a cheat; an impostor.

gullery^1† (gul′ėr-i), *n.* [< *gull^1* + *-ery.*] Cheating or a cheat; fraud.

> Leo Decimus . . . took an extraordinary delight in humouring of silly fellows, and to put *gulleries* upon them.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 208.

> Away, these are mere *gulleries*, horrid things,
> Invented by some cheating mountebanks
> To abuse us. *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, iii. 1.

> Do you think, because I have good-naturedly purchased your trumpery goods at your roguish prices, that you may put any *gullery* you will on me? *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

gullery^2 (gul′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *gulleries* (-iz). [< *gull^2* + *-ery.*] A place where gulls breed.

> Two other instances of such inland *gulleries* exist in England. *E. Trollope*, Sleaford (1872), p. 58.

gullet (gul′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gollet*; < ME. *golet*, the throat, also the neck of a garment, < OF. *goulet*, the throat, mod. a narrow entrance (cf. F. *goulette*, *goulotte*, a water-channel, in arch.), dim. of *gole*, *goule*, the throat, mod. F. *gueule*, the mouth, the jaws: see *gole^2*, *gule^1*. Cf. *gully^1*.] **1.** The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and drink pass from the mouth to the stomach; the throat; technically, in *anat.*, the esophagus.—**2.** Something resembling the throat in shape, position, or functions. (*a*) A deep narrow passage through which a stream flows; a ravine; a water-channel.

> As for example, in old time at the streits or *gullet* Candinæ, when the Roman legions were in Samnium put to the yoke. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

> I haue bene in diuers places of Affrica, as Algiers, Cola, Bona, Tripolis, the *gollet* within the gulfe of Tunis.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 411.

> A deep, unpassable *gullet* of water, without bridge, ford, or ferry. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 253.

(*b*) A preparatory cut or channel in excavations, of sufficient width to admit of the passage of wagons. (*c*) A peculiar concave cut in the teeth of some saw-blades. See *gullet-saw.* (*d*) A gore, as in a skirt. (*e*) Part of a hood or cowl.

> Be the *golett* of the hode
> Johne pulled the munke downe.
> *Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 9).

(*f*) A piece of armor for the throat or upper part of the body.

> [He] beris to syr Berille, and brathely hym hittes,
> Throwghe *golet* and gorgere he hurtez hym ewyne!
> The gome and the grette horse at the grounde liggez.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1772.

(*g*) The lower end of a horse-collar, about which pass the choke-strap and breast-strap. (*h*) The arch of a bridge. [Prov. Eng.] (*i*) A parcel or lot. *Wright.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> And the residewe beinge xx. li. lyeth in sundrye *gullettes* in severall townes and shers.
> *Ludlow Muniments*, temp. Edw. VI.

3. A fish, the pike. [North. Eng.]

gullet (gul′et), *v. t.* [< *gullet*, *n.*] To cut or make gullets in: as, to *gullet* a saw.

gulleting (gul′et-ing), *n.* In *railroad engin.*, a method of carrying on the work in a succession of steps, upon which different gangs of men are employed. Also called *notching.*

gulleting-file (gul′et-ing-fīl), *n.* See *file^1.*

gulleting-press (gul′et-ing-pres), *n.* A hand screw-press for repairing saw-blades. See *saw^1.*

gulleting-stick (gul′et-ing-stik), *n.* A stick, notched at one end, used to extract a hook from a fish's mouth. [U. S.]

gullet-larval (gul′et-lär″vạl), *a.* Same as *gulinular.*

gullet-saw (gul′et-sâ), *n.* A saw having a hollow cut away in front of each tooth, in continuation of the face and on alternate sides of the blade; a brier-tooth saw. *E. H. Knight.*

gullfinch† (gul′finch), *n.* A person easily deceived; a gull. *Nares.*

> Another set of delicate knaves there are, that dive into deeds and writings of lands left to young *gullfinches.*
> *Middleton*, The Black Book.

> Fooles past and present and to come, they say,
> To thee in generall must all give way; . . .
> For 'tis concluded 'mongst the wizards all,
> To make thee master of *Gul-finches* hall.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

gullfish (gul′fish), *n.* [Appar. < *gull^1* + *fish.*] The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

gull-gallant† (gul′gal″ạnt), *n.* A duped gallant; a gull.

> In regard of our *Gull-gallants* of these times who should sometimes bee at a set in their braue and brauing phrases.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 256.

gull-groper†, *n.* A usurer who lent money to gamesters. *Dekker*, Satiro-Mastix.

gullibility (gul-i-bil′ị-ti), *n.* [< *gullible*: see *-bility.*] The state or character of being gullible; unsuspecting credulity.

> I was the victim of a hoax, and Jones was at that moment chuckling over my stupendous *gullibility.*
> *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 278.

gullible (gul′i-bl), *a.* [< *gull^1*, *v.*, + *-ible.*] Easily gulled or cheated.

> The comic cast given to Shakespeare's Shylock by his early impersonators was not entirely inappropriate to so *gullible* an old Israelite as he proved himself to be.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 378.

gullish† (gul′ish), *a.* [< *gull^1*, *n.*, + *-ish^1.*] Foolish; stupid.

> Some things are true, some false, which for their own ends they will not have the *gullish* commonalty take notice of. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 605.

gullishness† (gul′ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gullish; foolishness; stupidity. *Bailey*, 1727.

gullowing†, *a.* [Cf. *gull^4*, *gully^1*, *gully^2*.] Swallowing; devouring.

> O cloacam edacem ac bibacem. O thou devouring and *gullowing* panch of a glutton. *Terence in English* (1641).

gull-teaser (gul′tē″zėr), *n.* A bird that teases gulls, as a tern or jaeger. Also called *gull-chaser.*

gully^1 (gul′i), *n.*; pl. *gullies* (-iz). [A later (dial.) form of *gull^4* or *gullet* in a like sense (def. 1).] **1.** A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water; a narrow ravine; a ditch; a gutter.

> They were bailed up in the limestone *gully*, and all the party were away after them.
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 262.

> The Jordan at this point will not average more than ten yards in breadth. It flows at the bottom of a *gully* about fifteen feet deep. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 67.

2. An iron tram-plate or rail.

gully^1 (gul′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gullied*, ppr. *gullying.* [< *gully^1*, *n.*] To wear into a gully or channel; form gullies in.

> In their *gullying* and undermining rage, these torrents tear out stones and large rocks from the hill-sides.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 69.

gully^2† (gul′i), *v. i.* [Appar. < *gully^1*, *n.*, in reference to the flowing or gurgling of water. Cf. Sc. *guller*, guggle, also growl, as a dog.] To run, as water, with a noise.

gully^3 (gul′i), *n.*; pl. *gullies* (-iz). [Also *gulley*; origin obscure.] A kind of knife; a sheath-knife. See the first extract.

> *Gullies* (gouets), which are little haulch-backed demi-knives, the iron tool whereof is two inches long, and the wooden handle one inch thick, and three inches in length.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 27.

> "I rede ye well, tak' care o' skaith,
> See, there's a *gully!*"
> "Guidman," quo' he, "put up your whittle."
> *Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

gully-gut† (gul′i-gut), *n.* A glutton. *Baret*; *Florio*; *Chapman.*

gullyhole (gul′i-hōl), *n.* An opening through which gutters and drains empty into a subterranean sewer. [Rare or provincial.]

gully-hunter (gul′i-hun″tėr), *n.* A person who goes about the streets searching for what he may find in the gutters. [Slang.]

> There's some what we call *gully-hunters* as goes about with a sieve, and near the gratings finds a few ha'-pence.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 25.

gullymouth (gul′i-mouth), *n.* A kind of large pitcher or ewer: so called from the shape of its mouth or spout.

Gulo (gū′lō), *n.* [L., a glutton, < *gula*, the throat, gullet, gluttony.] A genus of plantigrade carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mustelinæ*, containing the glutton or wolverene, *Gulo luscus.* This animal is the only species properly belonging to the genus, though some others have been placed in it, as the grisons (*Galictis*). The dental formula is the same as in *Mustela.* The size is above the average of the family, and the form is very robust, with short bushy tail, shaggy fur, low ears, and furry soles. The genus was founded by Storr in 1780. See cut under *wolverene.*

gulosity† (gū-los′ị-ti), *n.* [= OF. *gulosite*, *golosete*, < LL. *gulosita(t-)s*, < L. *gulosus*, gluttonous, < *gula*, the gullet, gluttony: see *gule^1*.] Greediness; voracity; excessive appetite for food.

> They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, nor erring in *gulosity*, or superfluity of meats.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 9.

gulp (gulp), *v. t.* [< D. *gulpen*, OD. *gulpen*, *golpen*, swallow eagerly (cf. Dan. *gulpe*, *gylpe*, gulp up, disgorge). Cf. *gulch^1*. The D. *gulp*, n., a gulp, draught, is the same in form as *gulp*, a great billow, a wave, OD. *golpe*, a gulf, appar. an altered form of *golf*, a billow, wave, gulf (see *gulf*), but *gulp*, *n.*, a gulp, is rather from the verb, which is prob. not connected with the word for 'gulf.'] To swallow eagerly or in large draughts; hence, figuratively (with *down*), to repress (emotion) as if by swallowing it.

> The best of these [worldly goods]
> Torment the soul with pleasing it; and please,
> Like waters *gulp'd* in fevers, with deceitful ease.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 13.

> He does not swallow, but he *gulps* it down.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 340.

> *Gulp down* rage, passion must be postponed,
> Calm be the word!
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 186.

gulp (gulp), *n.* [< *gulp*, *v.*] An act of swallowing; a swallow; also, as much as is swallowed at once.

> The Usurer . . . hath suckt in ten thousand pounds worth of my land more than he paid for, at a *gulp.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i.

> And oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,
> And peep above the seas, he names the fair.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

> They gave many a *gulp* before they could swallow it.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 334.

> This unsettled my poor girl, who was about to swallow her whole glass of wine and water at a *gulp.*
> *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney.

gulph† (gulf), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gulf.*

gulravage (gul-rav′ạj), *n.* and *v.* [Sc.] Same as *gilravage.*

guly (gū′li), *a.* [< *gule-s* + *-y^1.*] Of or pertaining to gules; of the tincture gules.

> To unfurl the streaming red cross, or to rear the horrid standard of those fatal *guly* dragons for so unworthy a purpose. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

gum^1 (gum), *n.* [< ME. *gumme*, *gomme*, commonly in pl. *gummes*, *gommes*; another form, with shortened vowel, of what still exists as dial. *goom* (cf. mod. E. *blood*, *flood*, etc., in which the same orig. vowel is similarly shortened, and *rudder*, *stud^1*, in which it is shortened and changed in spelling), < ME. *goome*, *gome* (with long vowel), commonly in pl. *goomes*, *gomes*, the gums, < AS. *gōma*, the palate, pl. the fauces, the jaws, = MLG. LG. *gume* = MD. *gumme* = OHG. *guomo*, MHG. *guome*, *gume* (with another form, OHG. *goumo*, MHG. *goume*, G. *gaumen*), the palate, = Icel. *gōmr* = Sw. Norw. *gom*, the palate, = Dan. *gumme*, dial. *gom*, gum (cf. *gane*, palate); Lith. *gomyris*, the palate. Prob. from the same ult. root as AS. *gānian*, E. *yawn*, and (Gr.) *chasm*, *chaos*, etc., q. v., the orig. sense, then, being 'the open jaw.'] **1.** The soft tissues, consisting of a vascular mucous membrane, subjacent dense connective tissue, and periosteum, which cover the alveolar parts of the upper and lower jaws and envelop the necks of the teeth. Hence—**2.** The edge of the jaw; the part of one of the jaws in which the teeth are set, or over which the tissues close after the loss of teeth: generally used in the plural: as, the toothless *gums* of old age.

> Are your *gums* grown so tender they cannot bite?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iii. 1.

3†. *pl.* The grinders; molars.

> Er yeres six oute gothe the *gomes* stronge,
> The caused first at yeres VI are even,
> At VII yere are all illiche [alike] longe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

4†. Insolent talk; "jaw"; insolence. [Prov. Eng.]

> Pshaw! pshaw! brother, there's no occasion to bowse out so much unnecessary *gum.*
> *Smollett*, Peregrine Pickle, xiv.

5. Same as *gummer.*

gum^1 (gum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gummed*, ppr. *gumming.* [< *gum^1*, *n.*] To use a gummer upon; gullet (a saw); widen the spaces between the teeth of (a worn saw) by punching or grinding.

gum^2 (gum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gumb*, *gumme*, *goome*; < ME. *gumme*, *gomme*, < OF. *gomme*, F. *gomme* = Pr. Sp. *goma* = Pg. It. *gomma* = D. *gom* = G. Dan. Sw. *gummi*, < L. *gummi*, also *gummis*, *cummi*, *cummis*, *commi* (ML. also *gumma*), < Gr. *κόμμι*, gum, a word of unknown foreign origin.] **1.** A product of secretion obtained by desiccation from the sap of many plants. Gum, properly so called, includes such mucilaginous substances as are soluble either in cold water, as gum arabic, or in hot water, as cherry-gum, or soften into a thin viscid mass without true solution, as gum tragacanth. In popular use, however, many very different products are also called gums, as gum elemi and gum copal, which are true resins, gum ammoniacum, which is a gum-resin, and gum elastic (caoutchouc), which differs from all the others. The word includes various aromatic products used in perfumes, incense, etc. See the phrases below.

> Spicers speeken with him to a-spien heore ware,
> For he kennede him in heore craft and kneuȝ mony
> *gummes.* *Piers Plowman* (A), ii. 202.

> Each weeping Tree had *Gums* distill'd.
>
> *Congreve*, Tears of Amaryllis.

2. A form of dextrine produced by roasting starch: specifically called *artificial* or *British gum.*—3. One of various species of trees, especially of the genera *Eucalyptus*, of Australia, and *Nyssa*, of the United States. Of the Australian trees, the apple-scented gum is *E. Stuartiana;* the blue-gum, *E. Globulus*, etc. (see *blue-gum*); the cider-gum, *E. Gunnii;* the crimson-flowered, *E. ficifolia;* the flooded, *E. decipiens*, etc.; the fluted or gimlet, *E. salubris;* the giant, *E. amygdalina;* the green-barked, *E. stellulata;* the gray, *E. crebra*, etc.; the iron, *E. Reveretiana;* the lemon-scented, *E. maculata;* the manna, *E. viminalis;* the messmate, *E. fissilis;* the red, *E. calophylla*, *E. rostrata*, etc.; the salmon-barked, *E. salmonopolia;* the scarlet-flowered, *E. miniata* and *E. phœnicia;* the spotted or marbled, *E. maculata*, *E. goniocalyx*, etc.; the swamp, *E. amygdalina*, *E. paniculata*, etc.; the white, *E. amygdalina;* and the York gum, *E. fœcunda.* In the United States the black-gum or sour-gum is *Nyssa sylvatica* (see *black-gum*); the cotton- or tupelo-gum, *N. uniflora;* the sweet- or red-gum, *Liquidambar Styraciflua.* In the West Indies the doctor-gum is *Rhus Metopium;* the gum-tree of Jamaica, *Sapium laurifolium*, and of Dominica, *Dacryodes hexandra.* See cut under *Eucalyptus.* 4. Same as *gumming*, 1.—5. A bubble; a pimple. Compare *red-gum*, *white-gum.*

> Bubbles on watery or fluid bodies are but thin *gumbs* of air.
>
> *Sir T. Browne*, Bubbles.

6. *pl.* India-rubber overshoes: more commonly called *rubbers.* [Local, U. S.]

> A Philadelphia gentleman and his wife going to make a visit at a house in New York where they were very much at home, he entered the parlor alone; and, to the question "Why, where is Emily?" answered, "O, Emily is outside cleaning her *gums* upon the mat."
>
> *R. G. White*, Words and their Uses, Pref., p. 5.

7. A section of a hollow log or tree (usually a gum-tree) used to form a small well-curb, or to make a beehive. [Local, U. S.]—**Acaroid gum**, or **gum acaroides**, a fragrant resin, red or yellow in color, obtained from species of *Xanthorrhœa*, the blackboy or grass gum-trees of Australia. Also called *blackboy* or *Botany Bay gum*, and *grass-tree* or *yellow gum.*—**Alsace gum.** Same as *dextrine.*—**Barbary gum**, a kind of gum arabic. Also called *gum Mogadore* and *Caramania gum.*—**Bassora gum**, a Persian product of uncertain origin, used principally for the adulteration of tragacanth.—**Bengal gum.** See *bablah.*—**Blackboy gum.** See *blackboy.*—**Botany Bay gum.** Same as *acaroid gum.*—**British gum**, roasted starch; a stiffening substance made from potatoes, wheat, or sage, used by calico-printers. See *dextrine.*—**Butea gum.** See *Butea* and *kino.*—**Caramania gum.** Same as *Barbary gum.*—**Carauna gum.** See *carauna.*—**Cashew gum**, an exudation from the *Anacardium occidentale*, which is partly soluble in water.—**Chagual gum**, a gum collected in Chili from the *Puya lanuginosa*, a bromeliaceous plant.—**Cherry-gum.** Same as *cerasin.*—**Chewing-gum**, a masticatory consisting either of a natural resin or gum-resin, as that of the spruce, or of an artificial preparation of paraffin and other ingredients: much used in parts of the United States.—**Elastic gum**, india-rubber.—**Gedda gum**, a kind of gum arabic obtained from the Somali coast of eastern Africa. Also called *Jidda gum.*—**Grass-tree gum.** Same as *acaroid gum.*—**Gum acacia.** Same as *gum arabic.*—**Gum ammoniac.** See *ammoniac.*—**Gum anime.** See *anime* and *copal.*—**Gum arabic**, a gum obtained from various species of *Acacia.* The best gum arabic of commerce, which is also known as *Kordofan, Turkey, white Sennaar, galam,* or *Senegal gum*, is the product of *A. Senegal*, a tree of Senegal and the Sudan. *A. Arabica*, found in India, Arabia, and through a large part of Africa, yields the Morocco, Mogadore, Barbary, East Indian, or bablah gum. The Cape gum of South Africa is obtained from *A. horrida.* Suakim or talca gum is the product of *A. stenocarpa* and *A. Seyal.* Wattle gum is obtained from a number of Australian species. Gum arabic is readily soluble in water, and is used in many ways, as for giving luster to crape and silk, for thickening colors and mordants in calico-printing, in the manufacture of ink and blacking, as a mucilage, and in medicine. Also called *gum acacia.*—**Gum benzoin** or **benjamin.** See *benzoin.*—**Gum copal.** See *copal.*—**Gum dragon.** Same as *tragacanth.*—**Gum elastic.** Same as *india-rubber* and *caoutchouc.*

> Professor Espy was here, with a tremendous storm in a *gum-elastic* bag.
>
> *Hawthorne*, Hall of Fantasy.

Gum elemi. See *elemi.*—**Gum euphorbium.** See *euphorbium*, 1.—**Gum galbanum.** See *galbanum.*—**Gum guaiacum.** See *guaiacum.*—**Gum guttæ** [F. *gomme gutte*]. Same as *gamboge.*—**Gum juniper.** Same as *sandarac.*—**Gum kino.** See *kino.*—**Gum lac.** See *lac.*—**Gum ladanum** or **labdanum**, and **gum ledon.** See *ladanum.*—**Gum maguey**, a translucent gum, partly soluble in water, obtained in Mexico from the *Agave Americana.*—**Gum Mogadore.** Same as *Barbary gum.*—**Gum olibanum.** See *olibanum.*—**Gum opopanax.** See *opopanax.*—**Gum sagapenum.** See *sagapenum.*—**Gum sandarac.** See *sandarac.*—**Gum senegal**, a kind of gum arabic. See above, under *gum arabic.*—**Gum storax.** See *storax.*—**Gum succory**, a gummy exudation from *Chondrilla juncea*, a cichoriaceous composite of central Europe, employed as a narcotic.—**Gum thus.** Same as *frankincense*, 1.—**Gum tragacanth.** See *tragacanth.*—**Hyawa gum**, from *Protium Guianense*, a burseraceous tree of British Guiana.—**Ivy-gum**, a gum-resin obtained in the Levant and southern Europe from *Hedera Helix*, and employed topically in medicine as an acrid astringent.—**Jidda gum.** Same as *Gedda gum.*—**Kuteera gum**, a product of *Cochlospermum Gossypium*, a bixaceous shrub of India, used as a substitute for tragacanth.—**Mesquite-gum**, gum from the *Prosopis juliflora*, a small leguminous tree widely distributed through the warmer parts of America. It resembles gum arabic.—**Moist gum.** Same as *dextrine.*—**Plastic gum**, gutta-percha.—**Sassa gum**, a product of *Albizzia fastigiata*, resembling tragacanth.—**Semla gum**, gum obtained from the *Bauhinia retusa*, a leguminous tree of the Himalayas. It is similar to gum arabic.—**Sonora gum**, the resin which covers the creosote-plant, *Larrea Mexicana*, used as a remedy for rheumatism, etc.—**Sweet gum**, a balsamic exudation from the *Liquidambar styraciflua.* (See also *balata-gum, chicle-gum, doctor-gum, hog-gum, spruce-gum*, etc.)

gum^2 (gum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gummed*, ppr. *gumming.* [< *gum*^{2}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To smear with gum; unite, stiffen, or clog by gum or a gum-like substance.

> I have removed Falstaff's horse, and he frets like a *gummed* velvet.
>
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.
>
> [Velvet and taffeta were sometimes stiffened with gum to make them look shiny or sit better; but the consequence was that the stuff, being thus hardened, quickly rubbed and fretted itself out. *Halliwell.*]
>
> The *gummed* wafer bore on it the impress of a gilt coronet.
>
> *Trollope*, Barchester Towers.

2. To play a trick upon; humbug; hoodwink: said to be from the fact that opossums and racoons often elude hunters and dogs by hiding in the thick foliage of gum-trees. [Slang, U. S.]

> You can't *gum* me, I tell you now,
> An' so you needn't try.
>
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

II. *intrans.* 1. To exude or form gum. See *gumming*, 1.—2. To become clogged or stiffened by some gummy substance, as inspissated oil: as, a machine will *gum* up from disuse.

gum-animal (gum'an″i-mal), *n.* A book-name of *Galago senegalensis*, a kind of lemur, translating a Moorish name referring to the fact that the animal feeds upon gum senegal. See *Galago.*

gumb†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gum*^{2}.

gumbo^1 (gum'bō), *n.* [Also *gombo;* appar. of Ind. or negro origin.] 1. The pod of *Hibiscus esculentus*, also called *okra.*—2. A soup, usually of chicken, thickened with okra.

> The millions of Yankees—from codfish to alligators . . . cooks of chowder or cooks of *gumbo.*
>
> *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, iii.

3. A dish made of young capsules of okra, seasoned with salt and pepper, and stewed and served with melted butter.

gumbo^2 (gum'bō), *n.* [Appar. of some native origin (?).] A patois spoken by West Indian and Louisianian creoles and negroes.

> English, German, French, and Spanish, all were represented, to say nothing of Doric brogue and local *gumbo*, and its voluble exercise was set off by a vehemence of utterance and gesture curiously at variance with the reticence of our Virginians.
>
> *The Century*, XXXI. 618.
>
> "Laroussel, you're the only Creole in this crowd," said the captain; "talk to her! Talk *gumbo* to her!"
>
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 749.

gum-boil (gum'boil), *n.* A small abscess on the gum.

gumbo-limbo (gum'bō-lim″bō), *n.* Same as *Jamaica* or *West Indian birch* (which see, under *birch*).

gumby (gum'bi), *n.*; pl. *gumbies* (-biz). [W. Ind., perhaps orig. African.] A kind of drum used by the negroes of the West Indies, made of a piece of a hollow tree, about 6 feet long, over which a skin is stretched. It is carried by one man while another beats it with his open hands.

> A squad of drunken black vagabonds, singing and playing on *gumbies*, or African drums.
>
> *M. Scott.*

gum-cistus (gum'sis″tus), *n.* A plant, *Cistus ladaniferus*, yielding ladanum. See *Cistus*, 2, and *ladanum.*

gum-drop (gum'drop), *n.* 1. In *phar.*, a confection composed of gum arabic and cane-sugar, esteemed as a demulcent. *U. S. Dispensatory.*—2. In *confectionery*, a similar preparation, often made with glucose and gelatin, and variously flavored.

gum-dynamite (gum'dī″na-mīt), *n.* Same as *explosive gelatin.* See *gelatin.*

gum-game (gum'gām), *n.* [See *gum*^{2}, *v. t.*, 2.] A hoodwinking trick; a guileful artifice; an imposition: as, to play the *gum-game.* [Slang, U. S.]

gumma (gum'ä), *n.*; pl. *gummata* (-a-tä). [ML., a var. of L. *gummi*, gum: see *gum*^{2}.] In *pathol.*, a kind of tumor produced by syphilis, so called from the resemblance of its contents to gum.

gummatous (gum'a-tus), *a.* [< *gumma(t-)* + *-ous.*] In *pathol.*, of the nature of a gumma or soft tumor.

> The *gummatous* degeneration of the products of syphilitic infection is not always easily distinguished from the caseous.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 390.
>
> These symptoms and signs are due to *gummatous* infiltration of the lung.
>
> *Medical News*, LII. 597.

gummer (gum'ėr), *n.* [< *gum*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] A tool or machine for gulleting saws, or for enlarging the spaces between the teeth of worn saws.

gummiferous (gu-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *gummi*, gum, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Producing gum.

gumminess (gum'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness.—2. An accumulation of gum.

> One of about twenty years of age came to me with a *gumminess* on the tendons reaching to his fingers, insomuch as he could not bend one of them.
>
> *Wiseman*, Surgery, viii.

gumming (gum'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gum*^{2}, *v.*] 1. A disease in trees bearing stone-fruits, as cherries, plums, apricots, peaches, and almonds. It is characterized by the production of brown or amber-colored gum that exudes from wounds on the trunk, limbs, or even fruit. The cause has not been satisfactorily determined. Also *gum.*

2. The treatment of the prepared and etched lithographic stone with gum-water, to cause the untouched portions to resist the ink. See *lithography.*

Gumminia (gu-min'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *gummi*, gum.] A genus of fleshy sponges, giving name to the order *Gumminiinæ.* Also *Gummina.* *Oscar Schmidt*, 1862.

Gumminiinæ (gu-min-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gumminia* + *-inæ.*] An order or other super-family group of fleshy sponges or *Carneospongiæ*, including tough leathery forms, the external layer of which forms a partly fibrous cortex, the fibers permeating the central mass surrounding the canals, and also penetrating the mesoderm. Also *Gummininæ.* *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 63.

gummite (gum'īt), *n.* [< L. *gummi*, gum, + *-ite*^{2}.] An orange-yellow mineral consisting chiefly of hydrous oxid of uranium, produced by the alteration of uraninite.

gummosis (gu-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *gummi*, gum, + *-osis.*] In *bot.*, the formation of gum in the older organs of plants by the transformation of large groups of tissue, as in the production of cherry-gum and gum tragacanth.

gummosity (gu-mos'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *gommosite*, < L. *gummosus*, gummous: see *gummous.*] Gumminess; the nature of gum; a viscous or adhesive quality. [Rare.]

gummous (gum'us), *a.* [= F. *gommeux* = Pr. *gomos* = Sp. *gomoso* = Pg. It. *gommoso*, < L. *gummosus* (also *cumminosus*), gummy, < *gummi*, *cummi*, gum: see *gum*^{2}.] Of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive.

> Of this we have an instance in the magisteries . . . of jalap, bensoin, and of divers other resinous or *gummous* bodies dissolved in spirit of wine.
>
> *Boyle*, Works, IV. 337.
>
> The thoughts rise heavily and pass *gummous* thro' my pen.
>
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 13.

gummy (gum'i), *a.* [< *gum*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; viscous; adhesive.

> Heer, for hard Cement, heap they night and day
> The *gummy* slime of chalkie waters gray.
>
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.
>
> From the utmost end of the head branches there issueth out a *gummy* juice, which hangeth downward like a cord.
>
> *Raleigh.*

2. Impregnated with gum; giving out gum; covered with or clogged by gum or viscous matter.

> The *gummy* bark of fir or pine. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1076.
>
> The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
> His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise;
> Then rubs his *gummy* eyes, and scrubs his pate.
>
> *Dryden.*

3. In *pathol.*, pertaining to or having the nature of a gumma; gummatous.—4. Having an accumulation of gum, or matter resembling gum; stuffy; puffy; swollen. [Slang.]

> A little *gummy* in the leg, I suppose.
>
> *Colman the Younger*, Poor Gentleman.

gump (gump), *n.* [Perhaps < Icel. *gumpr* = Sw. Dan. *gump*, the rump.] A foolish person; a dolt. [Colloq.]

> C. . . . is still a *gump*, and is constantly regretting that she ever left the "dear old Hengland" in which she was so notoriously prosperous and happy.
>
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 148.

gum-plant (gum'plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Grindelia:* so called from the viscid secretion which covers them. [California.]

gum-pot (gum'pot), *n.* A metal pot in which the materials for varnish are melted and mixed.

gumption (gump'shon), *n.* [Also *gumshion*, dial. *gawmtion;* orig. dial., irreg. < *gaum*^{1}, *gawm*, understand (see *gaum*^{1}), + *-tion.*] Acuteness of the practical understanding; clear, practical common sense; quick perception of the right thing to do under unusual circumstances. [Colloq.]

One does not have *gumption* till one has been properly cheated. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, i. 9.

What the French applaud—and not amiss—
As "savoir-faire" (I do not know the Dutch);
The literal Germans call it "Mutterwiss,"
The Yankees *gumption*, and the Grecians "nous"—
A useful thing to have about the house.
J. G. Saxe, The Wife's Revenge.

Mr. Miller's is what that teacher and Royal Academician, who was a man of zeal, often called "a book full of *gumption*." *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 55.

gumptionless (gump'shon-les), *a.* [Also *gumshonless*; < *gumption* + *-less*.] Without gumption or understanding; foolish. [Colloq.]

gumptious (gump'shus), *a.* [Also *gumshus*; cf. *gumption*.] 1. Having gumption; having quick perception and good judgment.—2. Supercilious; conceitedly proud. [Colloq. and prov. Eng.]

"She holds her head higher, I think," said the landlord, smiling. "She was always—not exactly proud like, but what I calls *gumptious*." *Bulwer*, My Novel, iv. 12.

gum-rash (gum'rash), *n.* Same as *red-gum*.

gum-resin (gum'rez"in), *n.* A vegetable secretion formed of resin mixed with more or less gum or mucilage. The gum-resins do not flow naturally from plants, but are mostly extracted by incision, in the form of white, yellow, or red emulsive fluids, which dry and consolidate. The more important are olibanum, galbanum, scammony, gamboge, euphorbium, asafetida, aloes, myrrh, and ammoniac.

gum-stick (gum'stik), *n.* A small piece of some hard substance, as of ivory or coral, given to children to bite on for the purpose of relieving the pains of teething.

gumtion† (gum'shon), *n.* [A trade-name, irreg. < *gum*^{2} + *-tion*, perhaps suggested by the form of *gumption*.] Magilp, as made by drying gum mastic into a strong drying oil in which sugar of lead was substituted for the litharge previously used. The name is not now in use. See *magilp*.

gumtop-tree (gum'top-trē), *n.* An Australian tree, *Eucalyptus Sieberiana*.

gum-tree (gum'trē), *n.* See *gum*^{2}, 3.

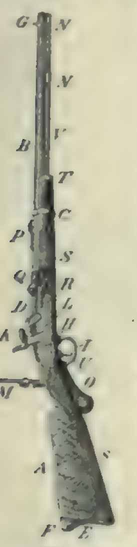
gum-water (gum'wâ"tėr), *n.* A distillation from gum.

gum-wood (gum'wůd), *n.* 1. The wood of a gum-tree.—2. A plant of the genus *Commidendron*, an arborescent composite peculiar to the island of St. Helena. [Properly *gumwood*.]

gun^1 (gun), *n.* [< ME. *gunne, gonne*, rarely *goone, goune, gune*; origin unknown. The word occurs first in the 14th century, applied both to guns in the mod. sense, and also (appar. earlier) to engines of the mangonel or catapult kind, for throwing stones, etc.; the ML. glosses, *mangonale, petraria, fundibulum, murusculum, gunna*, etc., are consequently ambiguous. On the supposition that the sense of 'mangonel' or 'catapult' is the earlier, some have assumed that ME. *gonne* is an abbr. of OF. **mangonne* for *mangonnel, mangonel*, etc., a mangonel (for throwing stones, etc.): see *mangonel, mangle*^{2}. Others have sought the origin in Celtic; but the Ir. Gael. *gunna*, W. *gwn*, a gun, are rather from ME.] 1†. A military engine of the mangonel or catapult kind, used for throwing stones.

They dradde noon assaut
Of gynne, *gunne*, nor skaffaut.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4176.

The word *gun* was in use in England for an engine, to cast a thing from a man, long before there was any gunpowder found out.
Selden, Table-Talk, Language.



Gun.

A, breech; *B*, barrel; *C*, barrel; *D*, breech-block; *E*, butt; *F*, butt- or heel-plate; *G*, front sight or bead; *H*, guard- or trigger-plate; *I*, guard-bow; *K*, hammer; *L*, lock; *M*, peep-sight; *N, N*, pipes; *O*, pistol-grip; *P*, rear sight; *Q*, receiver; *R*, side-screws or nails; *S, S*, stock; *T*, tip; *U*, trigger; *V*, wiping-rod.

2. A metallic tube or tubular barrel, with its stock or carriage and attachments, from which missiles are thrown, as by the explosive force of gunpowder or other explosive placed behind them at the closed end of the tube, and ignited through a small hole or vent; in general, any firearm except the pistol and the mortar. Guns are distinguished as *cannons, muskets, rifles, carbines, fowling-pieces*, etc. In military usage, however, only cannon in their various forms and sizes are called guns (collectively *ordnance*, and familiarly often *great guns*), the others being called *small arms*. In humorous use pistols also are often called guns. See *cannon*, 1.

Throughout every regioun
Wente this foule trumpes soun,
As swift as a pellet out of *gonne*
When pelet is in the poudre ronne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1643.

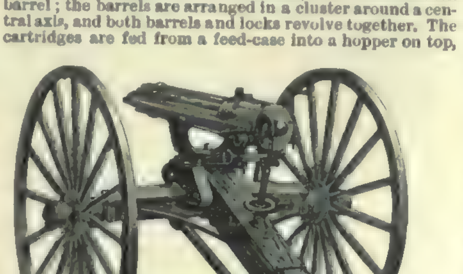
At our going off, the Fort against which our pinnace ankered saluted my Lord Marshall with 12 *greate guns*, which we answered with 3. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 10, 1641.

So he come a-riding in with his *gun* [a revolver] and began shooting. *The Century*, XXXVI. 834.

3. Specifically, a comparatively long cannon used for obtaining high velocities with low trajectories, as distinguished from a howitzer or a mortar.—4. In *hunting*, one who carries a gun; a member of a shooting-party. [Colloq.]—5. A tall cylindrical jug in use in the north of England.—6. In *plate-glass manuf.*, a device for fixing the breadth of the plate. It consists of two plates of cast metal, placed in front of the roller and bolted together by cross-bars at a distance apart which can be easily altered and adjusted according to the breadth of plate the apparatus is intended to control. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 662.—**Accelerating gun.** See *accelerate*.—**Armstrong gun**, an English gun of wrought-iron, invented by Sir W. G. Armstrong about 1855, ranging from the smallest field-piece to pieces of the largest caliber, constructed principally of spirally coiled bars, and generally having an inner tube or core of steel, rifled with numerous shallow grooves. The breech-loading projectile, which is coated with lead, is inserted into a chamber behind the bore, and is driven forward by the explosion with the effect of forcing its soft coating into the grooves, so that it receives a rotary motion. The commonest form of the gun is breech-loading; but muzzle-loading Armstrong guns also are made.—**As sure as a gun**, quite sure; certainly. [Colloq.]

Coniers with his dagger a promising assassin; the guns and firelocks dead-doing things; *as sure*, they say, *as a gun*. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 168.

Axis of a gun. See *axis*^{1}.—**Bailey gun**, a battery-gun, not in use, in which the cartridges were placed in a hopper, and, descending, were fed automatically to a group of barrels arranged parallel to each other. It was worked by turning a crank.—**Balloon gun**, a gun used for the attack of military balloons. It is ordinarily a rapid-fire rifled gun of about 1½ inches' caliber, discharging a shell weighing about one pound. It is usually provided with a mount of great flexibility, so that it can be readily trained to any angle of elevation.—**Barbette gun.** See *barbette*.—**Big gun.** See *great gun*.—**Body of a gun.** See *body*.—**Bomb-gun**, a gun used for shooting a lance in killing whales. It may be a shoulder- or a swivel-gun, or resemble the darting-gun, which is thrust by hand; but the term is more generally applied to the shoulder-gun, of which there are several patterns, both breech- and muzzle-loading.—**Bomb-lance gun**, a bomb-gun.—**Brown segmental gun**, a composite gun consisting of a thin central tube surrounded by staves or segments of steel, the whole being wound with steel wire under an initial compression slightly less than the elastic limit of the steel composing the segments.—**Built-up gun**, a general term applied to all guns composed of several parts. The parts are assembled upon various systems, the general aim of all being to establish a system of parts that shall best resist the internal strains set up by the explosive gases of the powder. The exterior hoops or jackets are shrunk on over the internal parts by first expanding by heat and cooling in position.—**Centrifugal gun.** See *centrifugal*.—**Crozier wire-wound gun**, a gun composed of a heavy tube wrapped with steel wire. The special feature of its construction is the initial compression of the tube beyond the elastic limit of the metal.—**Dahlgren gun**, a smooth-bore gun of cast-iron, invented by Lieutenant (afterward Rear-admiral) J. A. Dahlgren (1809–70) of the United States navy. Its principal peculiarities are the unbroken smoothness of its surface and the relation of its thickness at all points (determined by experiment) to the pressure in firing.—**Evening gun** (*milit.* and *naval*), the warning gun at sunset. In the United States army the time of challenging is regulated by post-commanders, and it is generally later than the time of firing the evening gun. In the United States navy the evening gun is fired from flag-ships at 9 o'clock P. M.—**Fraser gun.** Same as *Woolwich gun*.—**Gardner gun.** Same as *Gardner machine-gun*. See *machine-gun*.—**Gatling gun**, an American form of mitrailleuse or machine-gun, invented by Dr. R. J. Gatling, and first used in the civil war. This gun was the successful pioneer of the machine-guns. It has from 5 to 10 barrels, with a lock for each barrel; the barrels are arranged in a cluster around a central axis, and both barrels and locks revolve together. The cartridges are fed from a feed-case into a hopper on top, and in the later models from a feed-magazine. With the 10-barrel gun a fire of about 1,000 shots per minute can be delivered. These guns are made of the following calibers: 0.30, 0.42, 0.43, 0.45, 0.50, 0.55, 0.65, 0.75, and 1 inch. They are mounted upon a tripod or a carriage, according to the service for which they are intended. See cut in preceding column.—**Great gun.** (*a*) A cannon. (*b*) A person of distinction or importance: more commonly called a *big gun*. [Colloq.]—**Great guns!** a familiar ejaculation of surprise. [Colloq.]—**Gun detachment.** See *detachment*.—**Gun fence.** See *fence*.—**Guns of position**, heavy field-pieces which are not designed to execute quick movements.—**Horse-artillery gun**, a light field-piece intended for rapid movements and to accompany cavalry.—**Krupp gun**, a steel cannon made at the Krupp works in Essen, Prussia. These guns are made from ingot steel and of all calibers. See *fermeture*.—**Land-service gun**, any piece of ordnance designed for use upon land. It includes mountain, field, siege, and sea-coast artillery.—**Lebel gun**, a magazine-gun used in the French army.—**Lyle gun**, a bronze life-saving gun, designed by Captain D. A. Lyle of the United States Ordnance Department, for throwing elongated projectiles having lines attached to them, in order to establish communication between the shore and a stranded or wrecked vessel. The projectile has at the rear end a shank, to which the line is attached.—**Mauser gun**, a magazine bolt-gun used in the German army.—**Morning gun**, a gun fired on a ship of war or at a military post or camp as the first note of the reveille is sounded on the drum, bugle, or trumpet; a reveille gun.—**Mountain gun.** See *mountain-artillery*, under *artillery*.—**Multicharge gun**, a gun constructed to receive two or more separate charges of powder, which are fired consecutively in rapid succession: as, the Lyman-Haskell *multicharge gun*. The charge in the breech-chamber is ignited by a friction or other primer; this charge starts the projectile forward, and as its base passes consecutively the openings of the subsidiary chambers or pockets, the charges contained therein are ignited.—**Napoleon gun**, a bronze 12-pounder used for field-artillery, first adopted in France about 1856, under Napoleon III.—**Neck of a gun.** See *neck*.—**Paixhans gun**, a howitzer for the horizontal firing of heavy shells, introduced by the French general H. J. Paixhans about 1825.—**Palliser gun**, a cast-iron gun lined with a tube of coiled wrought-iron, invented by Major Palliser of the British army about 1870. The tube is made in two parts, the breech-end being shrunk on. This system was designed to utilize the old smooth-bore ordnance, by converting it into rifled guns.—**Parrott gun**, a cast-iron rifled gun strengthened at the breech by shrinking coils of wrought-iron over it, invented by Captain Parrott of the Cold Spring foundry in New York, and first used in 1861. The calibers are 10-, 20-, 30-, 100-, 200-, and 300-pounders. The Parrott projectile is of cast iron, with a brass plate, or sabot, cast into a recessed rabbet to prevent turning. The powder-gas presses against the bottom and under it so as to expand it into the grooves, and thus assures rotary motion to the projectile.—**Pneumatic gun**, a gun employing compressed air for discharging a shell charged with high explosives. The pneumatic gun adopted by the United States for coast defense has a caliber of 15 inches and throws a shell carrying from 150 to 500 pounds of explosive gelatin. It has a range of three miles.—**Powder pneumatic gun**, a pneumatic gun in which the explosion of a small charge of gunpowder is used to compress the air used for discharging the shell.—**Quaker gun**, a log of wood mounted on wheels or some other arrangement, imitating a cannon, designed to deceive the enemy: so called in humorous allusion to the peace doctrines of the Quakers or Friends.—**Quick-fire gun**, a name sometimes given to large rapid-fire guns, especially to one that uses a projectile that is separate from the case containing the powder.—**Rampart gun**, a large piece of artillery fitted for use on a rampart, and not for field purposes.—**Rapid-fire gun**, a breech-loading gun of from 1½ to 8 inches' caliber which uses metallic ammunition. Each type is designated by the name of the inventor of the breech-loading system used, as the Gerdom, Fletcher, Seabury, Dashiel, Canet, Schneider, Armstrong, Driggs-Schröder, Maxim-Nordenfelt, Hotchkiss, Gruson, and others.—**Rodman gun**, a cast-iron gun with curved outline, being much thicker over the seat of the charge than elsewhere. The peculiarity of this gun is the method of casting, devised by General Rodman of the United States Ordnance Department, and first employed in 1860. Instead of cooling from the exterior, as in the ordinary method, General Rodman cast all large guns with a hollow core, and cooled them from the interior by a stream of cold water or air, at the same time preventing undue radiation from the exterior by surrounding the flask holding the casting with heating-furnaces.—**Sims-Dudley pneumatic gun**, a powder pneumatic gun, the best known form of which consists of three parallel tubes, of which the center one is much longer than the other two. Both the center and right-hand tubes open at the breech, the former for the introduction of the projectile and the latter for the powder charge. In action, the powder is exploded in the right barrel and the gases pass to its front end, then across to the left barrel, and are finally admitted behind the projectile in the center barrel, mixed with the air in the two side barrels which has been compressed by the process. Shells containing sensitive high explosives can thus be discharged without shock sufficient to cause explosion.—**Son of a gun**, a rogue; a knave: used humorously.—**Spencer gun**, an American magazine-rifle containing seven cartridges in a metallic tube, which is inserted in the butt-stock from the rear. The magazine is operated by a lever in the under side of the arm.—**Springfield gun**, a single-loader with a hinged block, used in the United States army.—**To blow great guns** (*naut.*), to blow tempestuously, or with great violence: said of the wind.



Musket-caliber ten-barrel Gatling Gun.

Spanking Jack was so comely, so pleasant, so jolly,
Though winds *blew great guns*, still he'd whistle and sing.
C. Dibdin, Sailor's Consolation.

To break a gun, to house guns, etc. See the verbs.—**Vavasseur gun** [named from the inventor of the system], a built-up steel gun with wrought-iron trunnion-band, and having three ribs projecting into the bore to replace the grooves usually employed in rifling.—**Vetterli gun** [from the inventor, *F. Vetterli*]. (*a*) A single-loading small-arm, caliber 0″.406, used in the Italian army. (*b*) A magazine bolt-gun used in the Italian and Swiss armies.—**Whitworth gun**, an English rifled firearm, whether great or small, having a hexagonal bore, with a twist more rapid than usual: invented by Sir Joseph Whitworth.—**Winchester gun,** an American magazine-rifle having a horizontal bolt and vertical cartridge-carrier operated by a lever on the under side of the stock. The magazine is below the barrel and in front of the receiver.—**Wire gun,** a built-up gun made by winding wire about a tube, or by covering the tube with alternate layers wound circumferentially and laid longitudinally. See *Woodbridge gun.*—**Woodbridge gun,** a gun consisting of a thin steel tube wound with square wire, the interstices being filled with melted brazing-solder to consolidate it into one mass.—**Woolwich gun,** a built-up muzzle-loading cannon used in the British service. The tube is made of solid cast-steel drawn out by heating and hammering. After boring, turning, and chambering, the tube is heated to a uniform temperature and plunged into a covered tank of rape-oil to harden and temper it. Wrought-iron coils are shrunk on over the tube to complete the structure. The breech-coil is formed of a triple coil, a trunnion-ring, and a double coil welded together. The muzzle-coil is composed of two single coils united by an end-weld. The breech-piece is screwed into the breech-coil so as to abut against the rear end of the tube. The gun is assembled by heating the coils, and these when expanded are slipped over the tube and allowed to contract. The tube is kept cool during this operation by forcing a stream of cold water through the bore. These guns have from 7 to 10 grooves semicircular in cross-section, with curved edges and with a uniformly increasing twist. Also called *Fraser gun.* (See also *casemate-gun, dynamite-gun, machine-gun, needle-gun,* etc.)

gun[1] (gun), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gunned,* ppr. *gunning.* [< *gun*[1], *n.*] To shoot with a gun; practise shooting, especially the smaller kinds of game. [U. S.]

> The Americans were, however, mostly marksmen, having been accustomed to *gunning* from their youth.
> *Hannah Adams,* Hist. New Eng.

gun[2]†. Past participle of *gin*[1].

guna (gö'nä), *n.* [Skt. *guna,* quality, adscititious quality, as distinguished from the real nature.] In *Skt. gram.*, the changing of *i* and *ī* to *ē*, *u* and *ū* to *ō*, *ri* and *rī* to *ar*, by compounding them with a prefixed *ă*—that is, *ă* + *i* = *ē*, and so on. The term is also sometimes used in regard to similar changes in other languages.

gunarchy†, *n.* Same as *gynarchy.*

gunate (gö'nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gunated,* ppr. *gunating.* [< *guna* + *-ate*[2].] In *philol.*, to subject to the change known as guna.

gunation (gö-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *gunate* + *-ion.*] In *philol.*, the act of gunating, or the state of being gunated.

gun-barrel (gun'bar″el), *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun.—**Gun-barrel drain.** See *drain.*

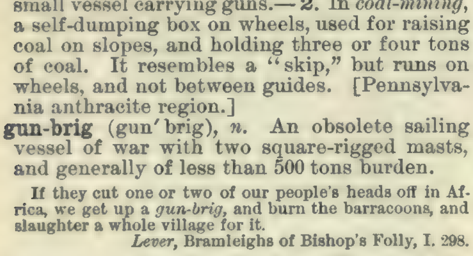
gunboat (gun'bōt), *n.* 1. A boat or small vessel fitted to carry one or more guns of large caliber, and from its light draft capable of running close inshore or up rivers; also, any small vessel carrying guns.—2. In *coal-mining,* a self-dumping box on wheels, used for raising coal on slopes, and holding three or four tons of coal. It resembles a "skip," but runs on wheels, and not between guides. [Pennsylvania anthracite region.]

gun-brig (gun'brig), *n.* An obsolete sailing vessel of war with two square-rigged masts, and generally of less than 500 tons burden.

> If they cut one or two of our people's heads off in Africa, we get up a *gun-brig,* and burn the barracoons, and slaughter a whole village for it.
> *Lever,* Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly, I. 298.

gun-captain (gun'kap″tạn), *n.* The chief of a gun's crew, generally a petty officer.

gun-carriage (gun'kar″ạj), *n.* The carriage or structure on which a gun is mounted or moved, and on which it is fired. Naval gun-carriages formerly consisted of two sides or brackets of wood, mounted on wooden trucks and controlled by tackles; but the requirements of modern gunnery have caused wood to be replaced by brass and iron or steel, and simple tackles by powerful gearing and machinery. In the case of a field- or siege-piece the carriage unites, for traveling, with a fore part fixed on a pair of wheels, called a *limber,* to which the horses are attached, so as to form a single four-wheeled carriage. In action it is unlimbered or detached from the fore part, and then rests on its wheels and on a strong support called the *trail.*—**Disappearing gun-carriage,** a gun-carriage so arranged that the gun after being fired descends, under the influence of the force of recoil, to the loading position behind the protection of the parapet, where it can be manœuvered without exposing the gun detachment to the enemy's fire. During the recoil of the gun sufficient energy is stored up, by means of a counterweight or by air compression, to raise the gun to firing position when released. The *Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun-carriage* has been adopted for the seacoast service of the United States. The gun is mounted upon levers trunnioned in a top carriage which rolls back under the force of recoil. The lower ends of the levers are compelled to move between vertical guides and raise a counterweight. The constrained motion on two lines approximately perpendicular to each other, thus causing the gun to describe an arc of an ellipse in recoiling, is the mechanical principle of the carriage.



Field-gun Carriage.

A, stock. *B*, cheek. *a*, lunette; *b*, trail-plate; *c, c*, pointing-rings; *d*, handle; *e, e*, prolonge-hooks; *f*, wheel-guard plate; *g*, lock-chain bolt, nut, and washer; *h*, turn buckle, chain, and hasp for sponge and rammer; *i*, stop for rammer-head; *k*, ear-plate for worm; *l*, elevating-screw; *m*, under-strap; *n*, implement-hook; *o*, D-ring for hand-spike; *q*, trunnion-plate; *r*, cap-square; *s, s*, cap-square chains and keys; 1, prolonge; 2, sponge and rammer; 3, hand-spike.

guncotton (gun'kot″n), *n.* A general name for the nitrates of cellulose, prepared by digesting cotton or other form of cellulose in nitric acid, or preferably in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. A series of nitrates may thus be made, differing in composition and properties according to the strength of acids and time of digestion. Weak acids and short digestion yield trinitro- and tetranitro-cellulose, which dissolve in a mixture of alcohol and ether. This solution is the collodion of commerce. A highly explosive nitrate, to which the name guncotton more properly belongs, is made by digesting clean cotton in a mixture of 1 part nitric acid, specific gravity 1.5, and 3 parts sulphuric acid, specific gravity 1.85, for 24 hours and thoroughly washing the product. This is a hexanitrate of cellulose, $C_{12}H_{14}(NO_3)_6O_{10}$. It can hardly be distinguished by appearance from raw cotton, and is insoluble in alcohol and ether. When ignited it burns quietly, leaving no residue, but by percussion explodes violently, especially if compressed. Its explosive force is much greater than that of gunpowder. It has been used chiefly for torpedoes and submarine blasting, but is now largely superseded by dynamite.

gun-deck (gun'dek), *n.* See *deck,* 2.

gundelet† (gun'de-let), *n.* A gondola. *Marston.*

gundelo, gundelow (gun'de-lō), *n.* [A corruption of *gondolo, gondola:* see *gondola.*] Same as *gondola,* 2.

> The square sail of the *gundelow.*
> *Whittier,* Snow-Bound.

gundi, *n.* [Native name.] The north African comb-rat, *Ctenodactylus massoni.*

gundie (gun'di), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Greedy; voracious. [Scotch.]

gundie (gun'di), *n.* [Cf. *gundie, a.*] The sea-scorpion, *Cottus scorpius.* [Scotch.]

Gundlachia (gund-lak'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., after J. *Gundlach,* a Cuban naturalist.] A genus of limpet-like fresh-water pond-snails, of the family *Limnæidæ,* related to *Ancylus,* living on stones under water and feeding on confervæ and other plants. The body is left-sided, and the genital openings are on the left side.

gun-fire (gun'fīr), *n.* *Milit.*, the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired.

gun-flint (gun'flint), *n.* A piece of shaped flint fixed in the lock of a musket or pistol, before percussion-caps were used, to fire the charge.

gunge, *n.* See *gunj.*

gun-gear (gun'gēr), *n.* All appliances and tools pertaining to the use of guns.

gun-harpoon (gun'här-pön″), *n.* A toggle-iron discharged from a bomb-gun at a whale, instead of being thrown by hand.

gun-iron (gun'ī″ėrn), *n.* 1. A gun-harpoon.—2. See the extract.

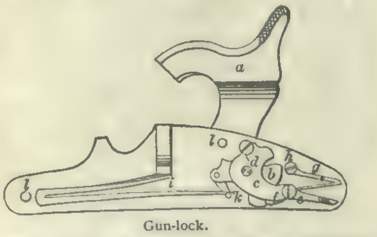
> All the iron for gun-work is specially prepared, it is of a superior quality to that to be generally obtained, and is known as *gun-iron.* *W. W. Greener,* The Gun, p. 257.

gunj, gunge (gunj), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. Beng. *ganj,* a granary, mart, etc.] In Bengal, a public granary or store. *Imp. Dict.*

gunjah (gun'jä), *n.* Same as *ganjah.*

gun-lift (gun'lift), *n.* A machine or trestle surmounted by a hoisting-bar and a hydraulic jack, used for mounting and dismounting heavy guns or moving heavy weights.

gun-lock (gun'lok), *n.* The mechanism of a gun by which the hammer is controlled both in cocking the piece and in exploding the charge.



Gun-lock.

a, hammer or cock; *b*, tumbler; *c*, bridle; *d*, bridle-screw; *e*, sear; *f*, sear-screw; *g*, sear-spring; *h*, sear-spring screw; *i*, main-spring; *k*, swivel; *l, l*, side-screws.

gun-maker (gun'mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of guns or small firearms.

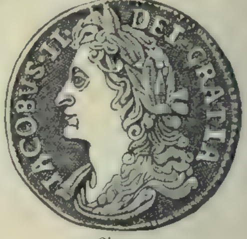
> This all important matter will influence the *gunmaker.*
> *The Engineer,* LXVI. 65.

gunman (gun'mạn), *n.*; pl. *gunmen* (-men). A man employed in the manufacture of firearms.

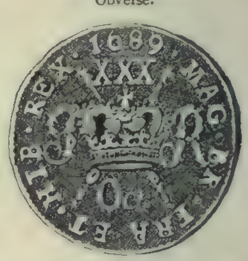
> The strikes of the *gunmen* in Birmingham during the Crimean War undoubtedly greatly influenced our Government to take this step to ensure a sufficient supply of arms in case of emergency. *W. W. Greener,* The Gun, p. 270.

gun-metal (gun'met″ạl), *n.* A bronze formerly much employed for cannon, especially for light field-artillery. It is now nearly supplanted by steel. See *bronze.*

gun-money (gun'mun″i), *n.* Money of the coinage issued by James II. in Ireland when he attempted to recover his kingdom in 1689 and 1690. To obtain a sufficient supply of money, James issued coins nominally of the value of 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 6*d.*; but they were made of the metal from brass cannon and kitchen utensils of copper and brass.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Gun-money.—Half-crown, 1689; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

gunnage (gun'āj), *n.* [< *gun*[1] + *-age.*] The total of the guns carried by a ship of war. [Rare.]

gunne[1]†. Preterit of *gin*[1].

gunne[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gun*[1].

gunnel, *n.* See *gunwale.*

gunner (gun'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *gunner, gonner* (ML. *gunnarius*), < *gunne, gonne,* a gun: see *gun*[1].] 1†. One who discharged a gun of the catapult kind. See *gun*[1], *n.*

> *Gunnare,* or he that swagythe a gunne, petrarius, mangonalius.
> *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 219.

2. One skilled in the use of guns or cannon; one who works a gun, either on land or at sea; a cannoneer.

> The master *gonner* of the Englishe parte slewe the master *gonner* of Scotlande, and bet all his men from theyr ordinaunce. *Hall,* Hen. VIII., an. 5.

> The nimble *gunner*
> With linstock now the devilish cannon touches.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

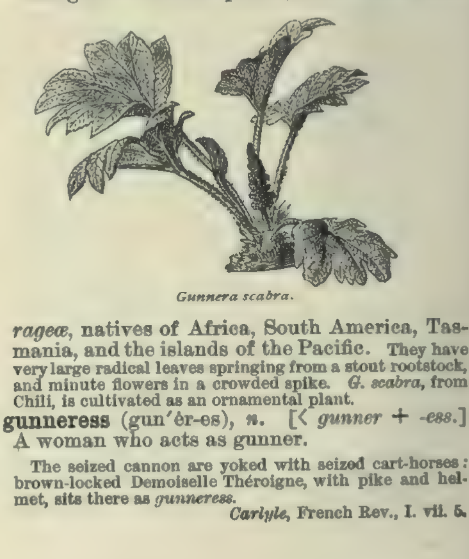
> Flash'd all their sabres bare, . . .
> Sabring the *gunners* there.
> *Tennyson,* Light Brigade.

3. A warrant-officer in the navy appointed to take charge of all the ordnance, ordnance-stores, and ammunition on board ship.—4. One who uses firearms; especially, one who practises the art of shooting game.

> We endeavored to glean from intelligent *gunners* of that region some information relating to the habits, food, migrations, etc., of these birds. *Shore Birds,* p. 1.

5. The loon or great northern diver. [Local, British.]—6. The sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus.* [Ireland.]—**Gunner's mate,** a petty officer of a ship appointed to assist the gunner.—**Gunner's quadrant,** an instrument formerly used for estimating the proper elevation for guns on board ship.

Gunnera (gun'ẹ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after J. E. *Gunnerus,* a Norwegian botanist (1718–73).] A small genus of marsh-plants, of the order *Halorageæ,* natives of Africa, South America, Tasmania, and the islands of the Pacific. They have very large radical leaves springing from a stout rootstock, and minute flowers in a crowded spike. *G. scabra,* from Chili, is cultivated as an ornamental plant.



Gunnera scabra.

gunneress (gun'ėr-es), *n.* [< *gunner* + *-ess.*] A woman who acts as gunner.

> The seized cannon are yoked with seized cart-horses: brown-locked Demoiselle Théroigne, with pike and helmet, sits there as *gunneress.*
> *Carlyle,* French Rev., I. vii. 5.

gunner-fluke (gun´ėr-flök), *n.* [Sc., also written *gunnerfleuk:* < *gunner* (?) + *fluke*^{2}, q. v.] The turbot. See *fluke*^{2}, 1 (*c*).

gunnery (gun´ėr-i), *n.* [< *gun*^{1} + *-ery.*] **1.** The use of guns: same as *gunning.*

> Archery is now dispossessed by *gunnery:* how iustly, let others iudge.
>
> *Camden*, Remains, Artillarie.

Specifically—**2.** The art and science of firing guns. The science of gunnery has especial reference to atmospheric resistance to projectiles, and their velocity, path, range, and effect, as affected by the form and size of gun and projectile, size and quality of charge, elevation of gun, etc. Abbreviated *gun.*

> From the first rude essays of clubs and stones to the present perfection of *gunnery*, cannoneering, bombarding, mining, etc.
>
> *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

gunnery-lieutenant (gun´ėr-i-lụ̄-ten″ant), *n.* An officer appointed to a ship to supervise the exercise of gunnery and management of the guns. [Eng.]

gunnery-ship (gun´ėr-i-ship), *n.* A ship specially devoted to the practice of gunnery and experiments with ordnance.

gunney, *n.* See *gunny.*

gunnies (gun´iz), *n.* [Of Corn. origin.] In *mining*, breadth or width. A single *gunnies* is a breadth of 3 feet. Also spelled *gunniss.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

> The former vaults or caishés that were dug in a mine are called "the old *gunnies.*"
>
> *Pryce.*

gunning (gun´ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gun*^{1}, *v.*] The art or practice of shooting with guns; especially, the sport or pursuit of shooting game.

> In the earlier times, the art of *gunning* was but little practised.
>
> *Goldsmith.*

> *Gunning* for shooting is in Drayton.
>
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

=**Syn.** *Gunning, Hunting, Shooting.* In the United States these terms are loosely used as interchangeable; more strictly, *gunning* and *shooting* are confined to the pursuit of feathered and small game, and *hunting* to the pursuit of larger game. In England *hunting* means chasing foxes or stags with horse and hounds, or hares with beagles.

gunning-boat (gun´ing-bōt), *n.* A light and narrow boat in which the fenmen pursue flocks of wild fowl along their narrow drains. Also called a *gunning-shout. Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

gunnisonite (gun´i-sọn-īt), *n.* [< *Gunnison* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral found near Gunnison in Colorado, containing calcium fluoride, silica, alumina, etc., and probably an altered or impure fluorite.

gunniss, *n.* See *gunnies.*

gunnung (gun´ung), *n.* [Australian.] A species of gum-tree, *Eucalyptus robusta.*

gunny (gun´i), *n.*; pl. *gunnies* (-iz). [Also written *gunney;* Hind. *ganni*, gunny, a gunny-bag; < Beng., Mar., etc., *gona* or *gonī*, gunny-bag; cf. Mar. *gonapat* or *gonapāt*, gunny, the coarse canvas or sackcloth made from jute (Hind., etc., *pāt*).] A strong coarse sackcloth manufactured chiefly in Bengal from jute, but to some extent also in Bombay and Madras from sunn-hemp. It is used for clothing by many poor people, but principally for bagging and the wrapping of large packages, as cotton-bales, for which use large quantities are exported to the United States. The material is commonly called *gunny-cloth*, and much of it is made up and exported under the name of *gunny-bags.* It is also extensively manufactured in Dundee, Scotland.—**Gunny of cinnamon**, three quarters of a hundredweight.—**Gunny of saltpeter**, one quarter of a hundredweight.

gunny-bags (gun´i-bagz), *n. pl.* See *gunny.*

gunny-cloth (gun´i-klôth), *n.* See *gunny.*

gun-pendulum (gun´pen″dụ̄-lum), *n.* **1.** A device for determining the strength of gunpowder. It consists of a box filled with sand-bags, suspended so as to swing freely on receiving the impact of a ball fired from a gun or cannon. See *ballistic pendulum*, under *ballistic.*

2. A small cannon or musket suspended horizontally in a swinging frame furnished with a fixed arc, properly graduated, and a movable pointer, for ascertaining the angular distance through which the gun oscillates in its recoil. The initial velocity of the projectile is calculated from the value of the arc of recoil. This method is now nearly obsolete.

gun-pit (gun´pit), *n.* A pit for receiving the mold used in casting a gun, or for receiving the tube or jacket in assembling a built-up gun.

gun-port (gun´pōrt), *n.* A hole in a ship's side for the muzzle of a cannon; a port-hole for a gun.

gunpowder (gun´pou″dėr), *n.* [< ME. (AF.) *gounepoudre* (1422), < *goune*, gun, + *poudre*, powder.] An explosive mixture of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, reduced to fine powder, and thoroughly incorporated with each other, then granulated, cleaned or dusted, glazed or polished, and dried. The finished powder is employed for the discharge of projectiles from guns, in blasting, and for other purposes. The proportion of the ingredients in the composition of gunpowder varies in different countries, and with the different uses for which it is designed. The powders used for military purposes are distinguished, according to the fineness and evenness of granulation, as (*a*) irregular, as *musket, mortar, cannon*, and *mammoth* powders; (*b*) regular, as *cubical, pellet, hexagonal, spherohexagonal*, and *prismatic* (perforated hexagonal prisms) powders. These powders may have the same composition, but differ in size and form of grain, density, and method of manufacture. *Musket powder* is used for small-arms, *mortar-powder* for field-guns, *cannon powder* for light siege-guns, and the larger-grained and special powders for heavy sea-coast guns. Mixtures of a nature similar to gunpowder were known in China and India from remote times, and were especially used for rockets. The invention of gunpowder in Europe has been ascribed to Roger Bacon (about 1214–94) and to a German monk named Schwarz (about 1320), but it was probably introduced into Europe through the medium of the Moors early in the fourteenth century. Its common use in warfare dates from the sixteenth century.—**Caking gunpowder.** See *cake*^{1}, *v. t.*—**Gravimetric density of gunpowder.** See *density.*—**Gunpowder paper**, an explosive substance consisting of an explosive mixture spread on paper, dried, and rolled up in the form of a cartridge.—**Gunpowder plot**, in *Eng. hist.*, a conspiracy to blow up the king (James I.) and the lords and commons in the Parliament House, in 1605, in revenge for the laws against Roman Catholics. The defeat of this plot by its discovery was long celebrated publicly on the 5th of November, and still is to some extent privately, by processions and the burning in effigy of Guy Fawkes, its principal agent, who was executed.—**Gunpowder tea**, a fine species of green tea, being a carefully picked hyson, the leaves of which are rolled and rounded so as to have a granular appearance.—**Smokeless gunpowder**, a substitute for gunpowder which gives off little or no smoke when discharged in a gun and develops increased velocity in the projectile without increased pressure in the gun. It consists in general of an oxidizing agent and a substance added to regulate the explosive force. This latter is technically called a deterrent. Smokeless powders are classified according to the oxidizer used: (1) Picric-acid powders (these are not generally stable); (2) ammonium-nitrate powders (these are highly hygroscopic); (3) guncotton powders; (4) nitroglycerin and guncotton powders. The first two classes have practically been abandoned. Smokeless powders are designated from their appearance, the name of the inventor, or arbitrarily, as *cordite, Peyton, poudre B.*, etc.—**White gunpowder**, a blasting-mixture composed of chlorate of potash, dried ferrocyanide of potassium, and sugar. It is now rarely used, owing to its liability to explode during manufacture, transportation, etc.

gunpowder-press (gun´pou-dėr-pres), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a press for compacting mill-cake or dust-powder into hard cakes preparatory to granulating.

gun-reach (gun´rēch), *n.* Gunshot; the distance a gun will carry. *Sydney Smith.*

gun-room (gun´röm), *n.* *Naut.*, an apartment on the after part of the lower gun-deck of a man-of-war, devoted to the use of the junior officers.

gun-searcher (gun´sėr″chėr), *n.* An instrument used to search for defects in the bore of a cannon. As formerly made, it consisted of a staff with one or more projecting prongs. As now constructed, it consists of an arrangement of mirrors with a telescope. Light being reflected into all parts of the bore, it is carefully examined for defects with the telescope. Also called *bore-searcher.*

gunshot (gun´shot), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1**†. Collectively, projectiles for cannon; solid shot.

> An Albanese fled to the enemies campe, and warned them not to go, for the *gunshot* was nigh wasted.
>
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 85.

2. The reach or range of a gun; the distance to which shot can be thrown from a cannon so as to be effective; *milit.*, the length of the pointblank range of a cannon-shot.—**3.** In *her.*, a roundel sable.—**4**†. The firing of a cannon.

> And fill Heauen and Earth with shouting, singing, hallowing, *gun-shot* and fire-workes all that night.
>
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 269.

II. *a.* Made by the shot of a gun: as, a *gunshot* wound.

gun-shy (gun´shī), *a.* Afraid of a gun; frightened by the report of a gun: said of a field-dog.

gun-shyness (gun´shī″nes), *n.* The state of being gun-shy.

gun-slide (gun´slīd), *n.* In *naval gun.*, the chassis on which the top-carriage carrying the gun slides in recoiling.

gun-sling (gun´sling), *n.* **1.** A sling for lifting a gun off its carriage, or off the ground when placed under a gin or other lifting-machine.—**2.** A kind of strap or sling for carrying a shot-gun or rifle; specifically, a leather loop or sling which buttons or buckles on the pommel of a saddle, and in which a shot-gun or rifle is so slung that it is carried across the lap of the rider. Gun-slings of this kind are in general use in the western United States, especially with the Mexican or Spanish saddle, and some modification of them is adapted to the regulation McClellan saddle used in the United States army.

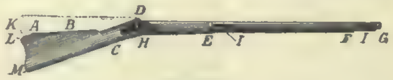
gunsmith (gun´smith), *n.* A maker of small-arms; one whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms.

gunsmithery (gun´smith″ėr-i), *n.* [< *gunsmith* + *-ery.*] The business of a gunsmith; the art of making small firearms; also, a place where the business of a gunsmith is carried on.

gunster (gun´stėr), *n.* [< *gun*^{1} + *-ster;* a humorous word, coined with allusion to *punster.*] One who uses a gun. *Tatler.* [Rare.]

gun-stick (gun´stik), *n.* A rammer or ramrod; a stick or rod used to ram down the charge of a musket, etc.

gun-stock (gun´stok), *n.* The stock or wooden support in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.



Gun-stock.

A, butt; *B*, comb; *C*, grip, or small of the stock; *D*, head; *E*, shoulder for lower band; *F*, shoulder for upper band; *G*, shoulder and tenon for tip; *H*, bed for lock-plate; *I, I*, beds for band-springs; *K*, drop; *L*, heel; *M*, toe.

gun-stocker (gun´stok″ėr), *n.* One who fits the stocks of guns to the barrels.

gun-stocking (gun´stok″ing), *n.* The operation of fitting the stocks of guns to the barrels.

gunstone† (gun´stōn), *n.* **1.** A stone used for the shot of a catapult or cannon. Before the invention of iron balls, stones were commonly used as projectiles.

> And tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his
> Hath turn'd his balls to *gun-stones.*
>
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

> That I could shoot mine eyes at him like *gunstones.*
>
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 5.

2. A flint prepared for insertion in the lock of a gun. See *flint-lock.*

gun-tackle (gun´tak″l), *n.* **1.** *pl.* The purchases fixed to a gun-carriage, and used to run a gun in or out of a port-hole. *Side tackles* are on the side of the carriage, and are used to run the gun out. *Train tackles* are on the rear end of the carriage, and are used to run the gun in.

2. A tackle composed of a fall and two single blocks: called specifically a *gun-tackle purchase.*

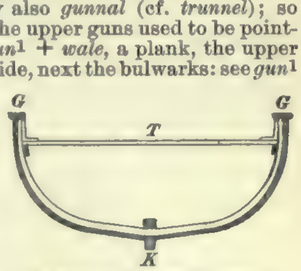
Gunter rig. See *rig.*

Gunter's chain, line, quadrant, proportion, scale, etc. See the nouns.

gun-wad (gun´wod), *n.* A wad for a gun; specifically, a circular wad, cut with an implement known as a wad-cutter out of pasteboard, cardboard, or felt, used as wadding to keep the ammunition in place either in a gun-barrel or in a paper or metal shell. For shotguns the wads used over the shot are generally simple pieces of pasteboard; those placed over the powder are usually made of thick elastic felt, and have the edge all around treated with some substance which tends to keep the barrels from fouling. See *wad.*

gun-wadding (gun´wod″ing), *n.* The material of which gun-wads are made.

gunwale, gunnel (gun´wāl, gun´l), *n.* [Prop. *gunwale*, corrupted in sailors' pronunciation to *gunnel*, formerly also *gunnal* (cf. *trunnel*); so called because the upper guns used to be pointed from it; < *gun*^{1} + *wale*, a plank, the upper edge of a ship's side, next the bulwarks: see *gun*^{1} and *wale*^{1}.] *Naut.*, the upper edge of a ship's side; the uppermost wale of a ship, or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend which finishes the upper works of the hull. The gunwale of a boat is a piece of timber going round the upper sheer strake as a binder for its top-work.



G, G, gunwale; *K*, keel; *T*, thwart.

> The first rope going athwart from *gunnal* to *gunnal* . . . bind the boats so hard against the end of the benches that they cannot easily fall asunder.
>
> *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1699.

> On board the ships, mitrailleuses and field-pieces were mounted on the *gunnels.*
>
> *Hobart Pasha*, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 384.

gun-work (gun´wėrk), *n.* **1.** Any machine-labor or manual labor employed in the production of ordnance.—**2.** The labor of inspecting or designing ordnance, or of making calculations or reports upon ordnance or ordnance subjects: as, an officer detailed upon *gun-work* exclusively.

gup (gup), *n.* [Hind. *gap*, *gapshap*, prattle, tattle, gossip.] In India and the East, gossip; tattle; scandal.

gurfel (gėr′fel), *n.* [Appar. a var. of Faroese *goirfugel*, ult. of E. *garefowl*.] The razor-billed auk. *C. Swainson.* [Prov. Eng.]

gurge† (gėrj), *n.* [< L. *gurges*, a whirlpool: see *gorge*.] A whirlpool.

Marching from Eden, . . . [he] shall find
The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
Boils out from under ground. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 41.

Sanguine, feverous, boiling *gurge* of pulse.
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

gurge† (gėrj), *v. t.* [< *gurge*, *n.* Cf. *gorge*, *v.*] To swallow; engulf.

In *gurging* gulfe of these such surging seas,
My poorer soule who drown'd doth death request.
Mir. for Mags., p. 227.

gurgeons† (gėr′jonz), *n. pl.* See *grudgings*.

gurges (gėr′jēz), *n.* [L., a whirlpool: see *gurge*, *gorge*.] In *her.*, a spiral of two narrow bands argent and azure, supposed to represent a whirlpool. It generally occupies the whole field.

gurgitation (gėr-ji-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *gurgitare*, engulf, flood, < *gurges* (*gurgit-*), a raging abyss, whirlpool: see *gorge*. Cf. *regurgitation*.] Surging rise and fall; ebullient motion, as of boiling water.

The whole eruption did not last longer than about five minutes, after which the water sank in the funnel and the same restless *gurgitation* was resumed.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 19.

gurgle (gėr′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gurgled*, ppr. *gurgling*. [Cf. Pg. *gurgulhar*, gush out, boil fast, bubble, = It. *gorgogliare*, gargle, bubble up, gurgle (*gorgoglio*, a gargling, gurgling, purling); cf. also D. *gorgelen* = MLG. *gorgelen*, gargle, = G. *gurgeln*, refl. gargle, intr. rattle in the throat; Sw. *gurgla* = Dan. *gurgle*, gargle: verbs associated with the noun, D. *gorgel* = OHG. *gurgula*, MHG. G. *gurgel*, throat, gargle, < L. *gurgulio*, the throat (see *gargle*^{1}, *gargoyle*), but in part regarded, like the dial. var. *guggle* and *gargle*^{1}, as imitative of the sound of water in a broken, irregular flow.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle, or a small stream on a stony bottom; flow with a purling sound.

Pure *gurgling* rills the lonely desert trace. *Young.*

Where twice a day
Gurgled the waters of the moon-struck sea.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

2. To make a sound like that of gurgling liquid.

Louder then will be the song:
For she will plain, and *gurgle*, as she goes,
As does the widow'd ring-dove.
W. Mason, English Garden, iii.

A thrush in the old orchard down in the hollow, out of sight, whistled and *gurgled* with continual shrill melody.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.

Far into the night the soft dip of the oar, and the *gurgling* progress of the boats, was company and gentlest lullaby. *Howells*, Venetian Life, viii.

II. *trans.* To utter or produce with a gurgling sound.

Even here would malice leer its last,
Gurgle its choked remonstrance.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 162.

gurgle (gėr′gl), *n.* [< *gurgle*, *v.*] A gurgling gush or flow of liquid; the sound made by a liquid flowing from the narrow mouth of a vessel, or through any narrow opening; a purling sound, as of a small stream flowing over a stony bottom; or the sound made when air is forced through a liquid.

Flow, flow, thou crystal rill,
With tinkling *gurgles* fill
The mazes of the grove.
Thompson, The Bower.

He ought to hear the *gurgle* of a drowning prisoner, flung down into that darkness by us, his executioners.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, x.

gurglet (gėr′glet), *n.* [< *gurgle* + *-et*. Cf. *gugglet*.] A very porous earthen vessel for cooling water by evaporation.

A sponge and a small *gurglet* of water.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 10.

gurgolion†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *gurgulion*, *gourguillon*, < L. *curculio*(*n-*): see *curculio*.] A weevil: same as *curculio*.

This maner crafte wol holde oute of thi whete
Gurgolions and other noyus bestes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

gurgoyle† (gėr′goil), *n.* See *gargoyle*.

gurhofite (gėr′hof-it), *n.* [< *Gurhof* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A subvariety of magnesian carbonate of lime or dolomite, found near Gurhof in Lower Austria. It is snow-white, and has a dull, slightly conchoidal or even fracture.

gurjun (gėr′jun), *n.* [E. Ind.] The *Dipterocarpus alatus*, a very large tree of the East Indies and Philippine islands, the wood of which is used for house-building and canoes. This and other species furnish an oleoresin known as wood-oil or gurjun balsam, which is used as a substitute for balsam of copaiba, as a varnish and an ingredient in the coarser kinds of paint, as a substitute for tar in pitching boats, and for preserving timber from the attack of the white ant. As a medicine it is used in gonorrhea, and as an excitant in salves for inveterate ulcers.

gurkin†, *n.* See *gherkin*.

gurl^1 (gėrl), *v. i.* [< ME. *gurlen*; a transposed form of *growl*, D. *grollen*, etc.: see *growl*.] To growl; grumble. [Prov. Eng.]

As a mete in a man that is not defied bifore, makith man bodi to *gurle* [var. *groule*].
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 249.

gurl^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *girl*.

gurlet (gėr′let), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A masons' pickax with a sharp point and a cutting edge.

gurly† (gėr′li), *a.* [Also *gurlie*; a transposed form of *growly*: see *gurl*^{1}.] Fierce; stormy.

The clouds grew dark, and the wind grew loud,
And the levin fill'd her ee;
And waesome wail'd the snaw-white sprites
Upon the *gurlie* sea.
The Dæmon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 204).

Iberius with a *gurly* nod,
Cried Hogan! yes, we ken your god.
'Tis herrings you adore.
Allan Ramsay, The Vision. (*Mackay.*)

gurmond†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gormand*.

gurmy (gėr′mi), *n.*; pl. *gurmies* (-miz). [Origin not ascertained.] In *mining*, a level; a working.

gurnard (gėr′närd), *n.* [Also *gurnet*; < ME. *gurnard*, < OF. **gournard*, not found, but cf. *gournauld*, *gournault*, *gournaut*, *gourneau*, F. *greneau*, transposed from *grougnaut*, a gurnard, lit. grunter, this being an altered form of *grongnard*, F. *grognard*, a., grunting, also as n., *grognard*, a grunter, < *grougner*, F. *grogner*, grunt (cf. F. *grondin*, a gurnard, < *gronder*, grunt): see *groin*^{2} and *grunt*. Cf. G. *knurrhahn*, *knorrhahn*, Dan. *knurhane*, Sw. *knorrhane*, a gurnard, lit. 'grunting cock'; Norw. *knurfisk*, lit. 'grunting fish' (G. *knurren*, Dan. *knurre*, Sw. *knorra*, grumble, growl: see *knar*^{2}, growl). The allusion is to the grunting sound the gurnard makes when taken out of the water.] **1.** Any fish of the family *Triglidæ*, and especially of the restricted subfamily *Triglinæ*; a triglid or trigline. The name is chiefly applied to 8 species of *Trigla* proper which are found in British waters. These are *T. gurnardus*, the gray gurnard, also called *knoud* or *nowd* and *croonach*; *T. cuculus*, the red gurnard or cuckoo-gurnard, also called *elleck*, *redfish*, *rotchet*, and *soldier*; *T. lineata*, the lineated or French gurnard or striped rock-gurnard; *T. hirundo*, the sapphirine gurnard; *T. pœciloptera*, the little gurnard; *T. lyra*, the piper-gurnard; *T. lucerna*, the shining gurnard or long-finned captain; and *T. blochi*. These fishes resemble sculpins, and the family to which they belong is also known as *Sclerogenidæ*. In the United States the corresponding fishes are several species of a different genus, *Prionotus*, and are commonly called *sea-robins*, not *gurnards*. Those triglids which belong to the subfamily *Peristediinæ* are distinguished as *armed* or *mailed gurnards*, as *Peristedion cataphractum*.

2. The gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus lyra*, more fully called *yellow gurnard*. See cut under *Callionymus*.—**3.** A flying-fish or flying-robin of the family *Cephalacanthidæ* (or *Dactylopteridæ*), more fully called *flying-gurnard*. The best-known species is *Cephalacanthus* or *Dactylopterus volitans*. See cut under *Dactylopterus*.

The west part of the land was high browed, much like the head of a *gurnard*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii.

gurnet^1 (gėr′net), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gurnard*.

I am a soused *gurnet*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

gurnet^2 (gėr′net), *n.* Same as *garnet*^{2}.

gurr (gėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *garh*, a fort, castle (also in dim. *garhī*, > E. *gurry*^{2}); cf. *garhā*, thick, close, strong.] In India, a native fort. Compare *gurry*^{2}.

Many of his Heathen Nobles, only such as were befriended by strong *Gurrs*, or Fastnesses upon the Mountains.
Fryer, New Account of East India and Persia (1681), p. 165.

gurrah (gur′ạ̈), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *garhā* (cerebral *r*), a kind of cloth; as adj., thick, close, strong.] A kind of plain coarse India muslin.

gurry^1 (gur′i), *n.* [Also *gurrey*; origin obscure.] **1**†. Feces. *Holland.*—**2.** Fish-offal. It is sometimes ground up for bait when bait-fish are scarce. [New Eng.]

The fisherman dips a bucket of fresh water from the spring, and, washing the *gurry* from his hands and face, starts for home. *Peter Gott, the Fisherman.*

3. In *whale-fishing*, the refuse resulting from the operations of cutting in and boiling out a whale.—**4.** The refuse of a dissecting-room. The term is said to have been introduced at Cambridge and Boston, Massachusetts, by Professor Jeffries Wyman, and to have become current there.

5. One of the grades of menhaden-oil: a trade-name.

gurry^1 (gur′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gurried*, ppr. *gurrying*. [< *gurry*^{1}, *n.*] To foul with gurry; throw offal upon, as fishing-gear or fishing-grounds. The word is applied chiefly to herring-weirs upon which gurry may drift from the place where it has been dumped. This is a great injury, as herring will not approach a gurried weir. [New Eng.]

gurry^2 (gur′i), *n.*; pl. *gurries* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *garhī* (cerebral *r*), a small fort, dim. of *garh*, a fort or castle (cf. *garhā*, thick, close, strong). Cf. *gurrah*.] In India, a small native fort.

gurry-bait (gur′i-bāt), *n.* Gurry used as bait.

gurry-butt (gur′i-but), *n.* **1.** A dung-sledge. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A large butt or cask used as a receptacle for cod-livers. [New Eng.]

gurry-fish (gur′i-fish), *n.* Straggling fish left on a fishing-ground after the school-fish have migrated: so called by the bank-fishers.

gurry-ground (gur′i-ground), *n.* A ground at sea where gurry or fish-offal may be dumped without injury to the fishery. Such places are commonly selected by agreement among fishermen. [New Eng.]

gurry-shark (gur′i-shärk), *n.* The sleeper or ground-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*: so called from its lying in wait for gurry. [New Eng.]

gurt (gėrt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a gutter; a channel for water.

gurts† (gėrts), *n. pl.* [Transposed form of *grits* (not of *groats*): see *grit*^{1}.] Groats.

guru (gö′rö), *n.* [Hind., etc., *guru*, < Skt. *guru*, heavy, weighty, important, worthy of honor; as a noun, one to be honored, a teacher (see def.); = Gr. βαρύς, heavy, = L. *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*^{3}.] A Hindu spiritual teacher or guide. Also written *gooroo*.

guru-nut (gö′rö-nut), *n.* Same as *cola-nut*.

guse (güs), *n.* A Scotch form of *goose*.

gush (gush), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *gowshe*; < ME. *guschen*, gush; (1) prob. of OLG. origin, < OD. *guysen*, flow out with a gurgling noise, gush, = OFlem. freq. *gusselen*, *gosselen*, pour out, spill (Kilian), = LG. *gusen*, *gissen*, and freq. *gieseln*, > prob. G. dial. *gausen*, and freq. *giuseln*, pour out; secondary forms, with formative *-s*, of D. *gieten* = OS. *giotan* = OFries. *giata*, *iata* = AS. *geótan* (pret. *geát*, pl. *guton*, pp. *goten*), tr. pour, pour out, shed, cast, found, intr. flow, stream, ME. *ȝeten*, *yeten*, Sc. *yet*, *yit*, pour, etc. (> ult. E. deriv. *gut* and *ingot*, q. v.), = OHG. *giozan*, MHG. *giezen*, G. *giessen* = Sw. *gjuta* = ODan. *gjude*, Dan. *gyde*, pour, = Icel. *gjōta*, cast, drop one's young (of an animal), = Goth. *giutan*, pour, = L. *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour (> ult. E. *found*^{3} and *fuse*^{1}, q. v.); allied to Gr. χεῖν, pour (> ult. E. *chyle*, *chyme*^{1}). (2) Less prob. of Scand. origin, < Icel. *gusa*, gush, spirt out, or rather (*gusa* being a secondary weak verb, without examples in Cleasby and Vigfusson, and presumably mod.) from its primitive *gjōsa* (pret. *gauss*, pl. *gusu*, pp. *gosinn*), gush, break out, as a furnace, volcano, and the like; hence *geysa*, rush furiously, gush (> *Geysir*, E. *geyser*, q. v.), *gustr*, a gust, E. *gust*^{1} (cf. also (?) Sw. dial. *gåsa*, blow, puff, reek); perhaps = L. *haurire*, draw water, also spill, shed (see *exhaust*). Whether Icel. *gjōsa*, gush, is related to the fore-mentioned *gjōta*, cast, is doubtful.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To issue with force and volume, as a fluid from confinement; flow suddenly or copiously; come pouring out, as water from a spring or blood from a wound.

See, she pants, and from her flesh
The warm blood *gusheth* out afresh.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

There saw they two rocks, from whence a current *gusht* with excessive violence. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 73.

The *gushing* of the wave
Far away did seem to mourn and rave
On alien shores. *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

Hence—**2.** To speak effusively or from a sudden emotional impulse; be extravagantly and effusively sentimental.

For my own part, I am forever meeting the most startling examples of the insular faculty to *gush*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 186.

II. *trans.* To emit suddenly, forcibly, or copiously.

The gaping wound *gushed* out a crimson flood.
Dryden.

gush (gush), *n.* [< *gush, v.*] **1.** A sudden and violent emission of a fluid from confinement; outpouring of or as of a liquid.

The *gush* of springs
And fall of lofty fountains. *Byron.*

The last *gush* of sunset was brightening the tops of the savage fjeld when the horses arrived.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 365.

The performance of its office by every part of the body, down even to the smallest, just as much depends on the local *gushes* of nervous energy as it depends on the local *gushes* of blood. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 40.

Every *gush* of dazzling light has associated with it a *gush* of invisible radiant heat, which far transcends the light in energy. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 10.

2. Effusive display of sentiment.—**3.** [Prob. a var. of *gust*^{1}.] A gust of wind. [Prov. Eng.]

gusher (gush′ėr), *n.* **1.** That which gushes; specifically, in local (American) use, an oil-well which throws out a very large quantity of oil without having to be pumped.

A *gusher* is a well which throws out large quantities of oil; a record of eleven thousand barrels a day has been reached by one well! *St. Nicholas*, XIV. 47.

To-day the People's Natural Gas Company, of Pittsburg, struck an immense *gusher* . . . at a depth of 1450 feet.
Philadelphia Times, March 11, 1886.

2. One who is demonstratively emotional or sentimental.

gushing (gush′ing), *p. a.* **1.** Escaping with force, as a fluid; flowing copiously.

Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers use
Of shades, and wanton winds, and *gushing* brooks.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 137.

2. Emitting copiously: as, a *gushing* spring.

Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose, . . .
Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 35.

3. Exuberantly and demonstratively emotional; given to or characterized by gush: as, a *gushing* girl; a *gushing* letter.

To add to the atmosphere of danger which surrounded this *gushing* young person, she is placed at the outset of the story in an odd, not to say false position. She is a wife in nothing but name. *Saturday Rev.*, Feb. 10, 1866.

=**Syn.** **3.** Sentimental, hysterical, etc. (in style). See *bombast.*

gushingly (gush′ing-li), *adv.* **1.** In a gushing manner.

Rivers, which flow *gushingly*,
With many windings through the vale.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 71.

2. With extravagant display of sentiment or feeling: as, to write or speak *gushingly*.

gushy (gush′i), *a.* [< *gush* + *-y*^{1}.] Displaying or characterized by gush; effusively sentimental: as, a *gushy* description. [Colloq. and contemptuous.]

gusing-iron (güs′ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* [Sc.; cf. Sc. *guse* = E. *goose*, q. v.] A laundresses' smoothing-iron.

gusset (gus′et), *n.* [Formerly also *gushet*; < OF. *gousset*, *goucet*, F. *gousset*, the armhole, a triangular space left between two joints of armor, a piece of plate used to cover such space, a triangular piece or gore of cloth, a bracket, also (mod. F. only) a fob or watch-pocket (cf. OF. **goussete*, *gossette*, f., a little husk or hull), dim. of *gousse* = It. *guscio*, dial. *gussa*, *gossa*, *guss*, *goss*, a husk, hull, pod, shell: of uncertain origin, prob. Teut., being perhaps a var. of the form which appears as F. *housse*, a covering, mat, mantel, etc. (see *house*^{2}, *housing*), ult. related with E. *hull*: see *hull*^{1}.] A triangular plate or piece of cloth inserted or attached, to protect, strengthen, or fill out some part of a thing; a gore. Specifically—(*a*) The triangular space left at each joint of the body between two adjacent pieces of plate armor. This was covered with chain-mail, and in addition many devices were tried, such as roundels and the like ending in the elaborate pauldron, cubitiere, genouillière, etc. (*b*) The filling, as of chain-mail, of the above. (*c*) The defense of plate used to protect the gusset (*a*).

A horseman's mace, *gushet*-armour for the armpits, legharness, and a gorget. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 27.

The oval pallet or *gusset* of plate which protects the left armpit. *J. R. Planché.*

In the preceding senses also *guissette*.

(*d*) An angular piece of iron or a kind of bracket fastened in the angles of a structure to give strength or stiffness. (*e*) An angular piece of iron inserted in a boiler, tank, etc., where it changes from a cylindrical to a square form, as at the junction of the barrel and fire-box of a locomotive. (*f*) A triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge some part.

Seam and *gusset* and band,
Band and *gusset* and seam.
Hood, Song of the Shirt.

(*g*) In *her.*, same as *gore*^{2}, 7.

gusset (gus′et), *v. t.* [< *gusset*, *n.*] To make with a gusset; insert a gusset into, as a garment.

Everybody knew that every girl in the place was always making, mending, cutting-out, basting, *gusseting*, trimming, turning, and contriving.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 91.

gust^1 (gust), *n.* [< Icel. *gustr*, a gust, blast (cf. *gjōsta*, a gust), = Norw. *gust*, a gust of wind, = Sw. dial. *gust*, a stream of air from an oven; < Icel. *gjōsa*, gush, break out, as a furnace, volcano, and the like, Sw. dial. *gâsa*, blow, puff, reek: see *gush*. Cf. E. dial. *gush*, *n.*, 3, a gust of wind.] **1.** A sudden squall or blast of wind; a sudden rushing or driving of the wind, of short duration.

And what at first was call'd a *gust*, the same
Hath now a storm's, anon a tempest's name.
Donne, The Storm.

A fresher gale
Begins to wave the wood, and stir the stream,
Sweeping with shadowy *gust* the fields of corn.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1656.

2. A sudden outburst, as of passionate feeling.

Any sudden *gust* of passion (as an extasy of love in an unexpected meeting) cannot better be expressed than in a word and a sigh, breaking one another.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

Lord Dorset . . . was naturally very subject to Passion; but the short *Gust* was soon over, and served only to set off the Charms of his Temper. *Prior*, Poems, Ded.

=**Syn.** **1.** *Squall*, etc. See *wind*^{2}, *n.*

gust^2 (gust), *n.* [= OF. *goust*, F. *goût* (> E. *gout*^{3}) = Sp. Pg. It. *gusto* (> E. *gusto*), < L. *gustus*, a tasting, taste, > *gustare*, taste; allied to Gr. *γεύειν*, taste, Skt. √ *jush*, enjoy, AS. *ceósan*, E. *choose*, select: see *choose*.] **1.** The sense or pleasure of tasting; relish; gusto.

Were they [sprats] as dear, they would be as toothesome . . . as anchovies; for then their price would give a high *gust* unto them in the judgment of paliat-men.
Fuller, Worthies, Essex.

The whole vegetable tribe have lost their *gust* with me.
Lamb, Grace before Meat.

2. Gratification of any kind, especially that which is sensual; pleasure; enjoyment.

The life of the spirit . . . is lessened and impaired, according as the *gusts* of the flesh grow high and sapid.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 90.

My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd,
And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 139.

One who courted contempt abroad, in order to feel with keener *gust* the pleasure of pre-eminence at home.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lii.

3. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

A choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

He . . . calls him a blockhead as well as an atheist—one who had "as small a *gust* for the elegancies of expression as the sacredness of the matter."
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 77.

gust^2† (gust), *v. t.* [< L. *gustare*, taste; from the noun.] To taste; enjoy the taste of; have a relish for.

The palate of this age *gusts* nothing high.
Sir R. L'Estrange, On Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays.

gustable† (gus′ta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *gust*^{2} + *-able.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of being tasted; tastable.

A blind man cannot conceive colours, but either as some audible, *gustable*, odorous, or tactile qualities.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, vii.

2. Pleasant to the taste; having a pleasant relish.

Of so many thousand wels this only affordeth *gustable* waters: and that so excellent that the Bassa . . . drinks of no other. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 99.

II. *n.* That which is pleasant to the taste.

The touch acknowledgeth no *gustables*,
The taste no fragrant smell.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 4.

gustation (gus-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *gustation* = Sp. *gustacion* = It. *gustazione*, < L. *gustatio(n-)*, < *gustare*, taste: see *gust*^{2}, *v.*] The act of tasting; the sense of taste; the gustatory function.

Senses of taste and touch; *gustation* and taction.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 191.

gustative (gus′tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *gustatif* = Sp. It. *gustativo*, < NL. **gustativus*, < L. *gustare*, taste: see *gust*^{2}.] Of or pertaining to the sense of taste; gustatory.

The ninth pair, or *gustative* nerve, is organized for the appreciation of taste only. *Le Conte*, Sight, Int., p. 10.

gustatory (gus′tạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< NL. **gustatorius*, < L. *gustare*, taste: see *gust*^{2}.] Of or pertaining to gustation or tasting.

In his first cautious sip of the wine, and the *gustatory* skill with which he gave his palate the full advantage of it, it was impossible not to recognize the connoisseur.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, xxi.

How the *gustatory* faculty is exhausted for a time by a strong taste, daily experience teaches.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.

Gustatory buds. See *taste-bud.*—**Gustatory cell**, in *anat.*, one of the inner fusiform cells of a taste-bud, with filamentous ends and a large spherical central part, surrounded by the cortical cells of the taste-bud. **Gustatory corpuscles.** See *corpuscle.*—**Gustatory nerve**, a nerve of gustation, the lingual branch of the third division of the fifth cranial nerve, distributed to the tongue and contributing to the sense of taste. It is more commonly called the *lingual nerve.*

Gustavian (gus-tā′vi-an), *a.* Pertaining to any Swedish king of the name of Gustavus; specifically, in Swedish literary history, pertaining to the reigns of Gustavus III. and Gustavus IV. (1771–1809), in which period the national literature was especially flourishing.

The poets of the *Gustavian* period form two groups according to the prevalence, respectively, of the French and the national element.
R. Anderson, tr. of Horn's Scandinavian Lit., iii. 5.

gustful^1 (gust′fu̇l), *a.* [< *gust*^{1} + *-ful.*] Attended with gusts; gusty; squally.

A *gustful* April morn
That puff'd the swaying branches.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

gustful^2† (gust′fu̇l), *a.* [< *gust*^{2} + *-ful.*] Tasteful; palatable.

The base Suds which Vice useth to leave behind it makes Virtue afterwards far more *gustful*.
Howell, Letters, ii. 3.

The said season being passed, there is no danger or difficulty to keep it *gustful* all the year long.
Sir K. Digby, Power of Sympathy.

gustfulness† (gust′fu̇l-nes), *n.* The quality of being gustful or full of savor.

Then his divertisements and recreations have a lively *gustfulness*, then his sleep is very sound and pleasant.
Barrow, Works, III. xix.

gustless† (gust′les), *a.* [< *gust*^{2} + *-less.*] Tasteless.

No *gustless* or unsatisfying offal.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 13.

gusto (gus′tō), *n.* [< It. Pg. Sp. *gusto* = OF. *goust*, F. *goût*, < L. *gustus*, taste, relish: see *gust*^{2}.] Appreciative taste or enjoyment; keen relish; zest.

Set yourself on designing after the ancient Greeks;—because they are the rule of beauty, and give us a good *gusto*. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, note.

The royal supremacy is repeatedly insisted upon in terms one may almost say of *gusto*, such as Cranmer would have heartily approved.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 99.

It will be found true, I believe, in a majority of cases, that the artist writes with more *gusto* and effect of those things which he has only wished to do, than of those which he has done.
R. L. Stevenson, A Humble Remonstrance.

gustoso (gös-tō′sọ̄), *a.* [It., < *gusto*, taste: see *gust*^{2}, *gusto*.] Tasty: used in music to direct that a passage be rendered with taste.

gusty^1 (gus′ti), *a.* [= Sc. *gousty*; < *gust*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Marked by gusts or squalls of wind; fitfully windy or stormy.

In which time wee had store of snowe with some *gustie* weather. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 845.

For once, upon a raw and *gusty* day,
The troubled Tiber chafing with her shores.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

2. Given to sudden bursts of passion; excitable; irritable.

Little "brown girls" with *gusty* temperaments seldom do the sensible thing. *Saturday Rev.*, Feb. 10, 1866.

gusty^2 (gus′ti), *a.* [< *gust*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Pleasant to the taste; savory; gustful. [Scotch.]

The rantin' Germans, Russians, and the Poles,
Shall feed with pleasure on our *gusty* shoals [of fish].
Ramsay, Prospect of Plenty.

gut (gut), *n.* [< ME. *gut*, *gutte*, *gotte*, < AS. *gut* (pl. *guttas*), intestine; orig. a 'channel,' a sense found in E. dial. *gut*, also *gote*, *goyt*, *gowt*, Sc. *got*, *goat*, etc., < ME. *gutte*, *gote*, *goote*, a channel of water, a drain (= MD. *gote*, a channel, D. *goot* = G. *gosse*, gutter, sewer, sink, water-pipe, rain-pipe, = Sw. *gjuta*, a leat, = Dan. *gyde*, a lane); < AS. *geótan* (pret. pl. *guton*, pp. *goten*), pour out, intr. flow, stream, = D. *gieten* = G. *giessen* = Icel. *gjōta*, cast, etc., = Sw. *gjuta* = Dan. *gyde*, pour: see *gush*.] **1.** (*a*) Either the whole or a distinct division of that part of the alimentary canal of an animal which extends from the stomach to the anus; the intestinal canal, or any part of it; an intestine: as, the large *gut*; the small *gut*; the blind *gut*, or cæcum. (*b*) In the plural, the bowels; the whole mass formed by the natural convolutions of the intestinal canal in the abdomen. (*c*) In *biol.*, the whole intestinal tube, alimentary canal, or digestive tract; the enteric tube, from mouth to anus. See *enteron*, *stomodæum*, *proctodæum*.

Gut is used indifferently for the whole or for any part of the physiological entity which reaches from the oral to the anal aperture.
E. R. Lankester, Pref. to Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat., p. xiv.

2. The whole digestive system; the viscera; the entrails in general: commonly in the plural. [Low.]

Both sea and land are ransack'd for the feast,
And his own *gut* the sole invited guest.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 207.

Greedily devouring the raw *guts* of fowls. *Grainger.*

3. The substance forming the case of the intestine: intestinal tissue or fiber: as, sheep's *gut*: calf-*gut*.

Gut-spinning is the twisting of prepared *gut* into cord of various diameter for various purposes – i. e., for ordinary catgut, for use in machinery, and for fiddle-strings.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 319.

4. A preparation of the intestines of an animal used for various purposes, as for the strings of a violin, or, in angling, for the snood or leader to which the hook or lure is attached. In the latter case the material, called in full *silkworm gut*, is not true gut, but is formed from the fiber drawn out from a silkworm killed when it is just ready to spin its cocoon. 5. A narrow passage; particularly, a narrow channel of water; a strait; a long narrow inlet.

North of it, in a *gut* of the hill, was the Fish-pool of Siloe. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 146.

We . . . looked down upon the straggling village of Port Hawksbury and the winding *Gut* of Canso.
C. D. Warner, Baddeck, v.

Branchial gut. See *branchial.*—**Fore-gut**, in *anat.*, the anterior section of the primitive alimentary canal in vertebrate embryos. From it are developed the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and duodenum.—**Hind-gut**, in *anat.*, the posterior part of the primitive alimentary canal, giving origin to parts of the intestine in the neighborhood of the anus, but extending from that point backward in a subcaudal or postanal prolongation. See *epigaster.*—**Mid-gut**, in *anat.*, the middle part of the primitive alimentary canal, from which is developed the greater part of the intestine.—**To have guts in the brains†**, to have sense. *Davies.* [Low.]

Quoth Ralpho, "Truly that is no
Hard matter for a man to do
That *has* but any *guts in 's brains.*"
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1091.

The fellow's well enough, if he *had* any *guts in his brains.* *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

gut (gut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gutted*, ppr. *gutting*. [< ME. *gutten*; from the noun.] 1. To take out the entrails of; disembowel; eviscerate.

The fishermen save the most part of their fish: some are *gutted*, splitted, powdered, and dried.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

2. To plunder of contents; destroy or strip the interior of: as, the burglars *gutted* the store.

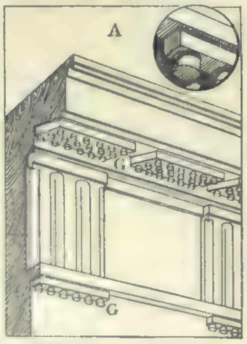
In half an hour the lately splendid residence of the proprietor of the greatest private banking-house in London was *gutted* from cellar to ridge-pole.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 311.

gut-formed (gut'fôrmd), *a.* Formed like a gut. The term is applied by Darwin to two glands which lie one on each side of the stomach of cirripeds: considered by Huxley as probably accessory glands of the reproductive organs, analogous to those which secrete the walls of the ovisac in copepods. See second cut under *Balanus.*

Gutierrezia (gö″ti-er-ez'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Gutierrez*, the name of a noble Spanish family.] A genus of asteroid composites, of the western United States, Mexico, and extratropical South America. They are low, glabrous, and often glutinous herbs or suffrutescent plants, with linear leaves and small heads of yellow flowers. Of the 20 species, 5 are found in the United States.

gut-length (gut'length), *n.* A length of silkworm gut, usually, as imported into the United States, from 12 to 15 inches, employed for leaders and snells by anglers. See *gut*, 4.

gutling†, *n.* [< *gut* + *-ling*¹.] A glutton.



Guttæ in Doric Architecture.
A, form of gutta beneath regula; *G, G*, guttæ beneath mutules and regulæ.

The poets wanted no sport the while, who made themselves bitterly merry with descanting upon the lean skulls and the fat paunches of these lazy *gutlings.*
Bp. Sanderson, Works, [III. 106.

gut-scraper (gut'skrā″pėr), *n.* A scraper of catgut; a fiddle-player. [Contemptuous.]

gutta¹ (gut'ä), *n.*; pl. *guttæ* (-ē). [L., a drop: see *gout*¹.] 1. A drop; specifically, in *arch.*, one of a series of pendent ornaments, generally in the form of the frustum of a cone, but sometimes cylindrical, attached to the under side of the mutules and regulæ of the Doric entablature. They probably represent wooden pegs or treenails which occupied these positions in primitive wooden constructions. Also called *trunnel.*
2. In *phar.*, a drop: usually, and in prescriptions, written *gt.*, plural *gtt.*—3. In *zoöl.*, a small spot, generally of a round or oval form, and not differing much in shade from the ground-color, as if made by a drop of water; any small color-spot, especially when guttiform.—**Gum guttæ.** Same as *gamboge.*—**Gutta serena**, an old medical name for *amaurosis.*

gutta² (gut'ä), *n.* [= F. *gutte*; < Malay *gatah*, *gutah*, *guttah*, gum, balsam.] Same as *gutta-percha.*

gutta-percha (gut'ä-pėr'chä), *n.* [< Malay *gatah* (also written *guttah, gutah*, etc.), gum, balsam, + *percha* (also written *pertja*, etc.), said to be the name of the tree producing this gum, or rather of one of the species, the Malay name of the *Isonandra Gutta* being *taban* (also written *tuban*, etc.). Cf. *Pulo* or *Pulau percha*, a former name of Sumatra, lit. the island of the percha-tree.] The concrete juice of an evergreen sapotaceous tree, *Dichopsis* (*Isonandra*) *Gutta*, common in the jungles of the Malay peninsula and archipelago. It is a grayish or yellowish inodorous and tasteless substance, nearly inelastic, at ordinary temperatures hard, tough, and somewhat horny, and flexible only in thin plates. At 120° to 140° F. it is sufficiently soft to be rolled into plates, and it becomes very soft at the temperature of boiling water. It is soluble in boiling ether, chloroform, benzol, coal-tar oils, bisulphid of carbon, and oil of turpentine, and with caoutchouc it is readily vulcanized. Gutta-percha is used for a great variety of purposes, as for insulating electric wires, in the manufacture of hose, belting, and other flexible goods, as a substitute for leather, in mastics and cements, for splints and various surgical implements, etc. A similar product is obtained from other species of *Dichopsis* and of several allied genera. Also called *gutta-taban.*

gutta-putih (gut'ä-pö'ti), *n.* [Malay.] A gum obtained from *Payena Leerii*, whiter and more spongy than gutta-percha. Also called *gutta-sundek.*

guttarama (gut-ạ-rä'mä), *n.* [S. Amer.] The violet organist, *Euphonia violacea*, a South American tanager.

gutta-rambong (gut'ä-ram'bong), *n.* [Malay.] A reddish-brown gum closely resembling caoutchouc, probably obtained from the roots of *Ficus elastica.*

gutta-shea (gut'ä-shē'ä), *n.* [Malay.] A hydrocarbon obtained from shea-butter in the manufacture of soap. The milky juice of *Botryospermum Parkii*, the fruit of which yields shea-butter, is said to have when dried all the properties of gutta-percha.

gutta-singgarip (gut'ä-sing'gạ-rip), *n.* [Malay.] A soft and spongy gum obtained from *Willughbea firma*, an apocynaceous Malayan climber.

gutta-sundek (gut'ä-sun'dek), *n.* [Malay.] Same as *gutta-putih.*

gutta-taban (gut'ä-tä'ban), *n.* [Malay.] Same as *gutta-percha.*

guttate (gut'āt), *a.* [< L. *guttatus*, < *gutta*, a drop: see *gutta*¹.] 1. Containing drops or drop-like masses, either solid or more or less liquid, often resembling nuclei.—2. In *bot.*, spotted, as if by drops of something colored.—3. In *zoöl.*, having drop-shaped or guttiform spots.

guttated (gut'ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *gutta*, a drop.] Same as *guttate.*

guttation (gu-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *guttate* + *-ion.*] The act of dropping or of flowing in drops.

gutta-trap (gut'ä-trap), *n.* The inspissated juice of the *Artocarpus incisa*, or eastern bread-fruit-tree, used for its glutinous properties in making bird-lime.

gutté, gutty (gut'ā, -i), *a.* [< OF. *gouté, goté*, spotted, < L. *guttatus*, spotted, guttate: see *guttate.*] In *her.*, covered with representations of drops of liquid; an epithet always used with words explaining the tincture of the drops.—**Gutté reversed**, in *her.*, charged with drops like those of gutté, with the bulb or globe of the drop upward.

gutted (gut'ed), *a.* 1. Having entrails.—2. Having the entrails removed; disemboweled: as, *gutted* herring.

gutter¹ (gut'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *gotere*, < OF. *gutiere*, *goutiere*, F. *gouttière*, f. (OF. also *goutier*, *gouttier*, m.) (= Pr. Sp. *gotera* = Pg. *goteira*, f.), a gutter, orig. a channel for receiving the drippings from the roof, < OF. *gote*, *goute*, F. *goutte* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gota*, a drop, < L. *gutta*, a drop: see *gout*¹.] 1. A narrow channel at the eaves or on the roof of a building, at the sides of a road or a street, or elsewhere, for carrying off water or other fluid; a conduit; a trough.

Lete make *goeteres* in to the diches.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

He digged out a *gutter* to receiue the wine when it wer pressed, and he sette furthermore a wyne presse in it.
J. Udall, On Luke xx.

O can my frozen *gutters* choose but run
That feel the warmth of such a glorious sun?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 5.

Like a river down the *gutter* roars
The rain, the welcome rain!
Longfellow, Rain in Summer.

2. A furrow; especially, a furrow made by the action of water.

Rocks rise one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain.
Addison, Travels in Italy

3†. A passageway; a secret passage.

This Troylus, right platly for to seyn,
Is thorgh a *goter*, by a privy wente,
Into my chaumber com in al this reyn.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 787.

4. *pl.* Mud; mire; dirt. [Scotch.]—5. In *Australian gold-mining*, the lower auriferous part of the channel of an old river of the Tertiary age, now often deeply covered by volcanic materials and detrital deposits.—6. In *printing*, one of a number of pieces of wood or metal, channeled in the center with a groove or gutter, used to separate the pages of type in a form. Also *gutter-stick.*—7. In *entom.*, any groove or elongate depression, especially when it serves as a receptacle for a part or an organ; specifically, a fold or deflexed and incurved space on the posterior wing of a lepidopterous insect, adjoining the inner edge, and embracing the abdomen from above downward when the wings are at rest.—8. In *cabinet-work*, etc., a slight depression. Flutings and godroons are always in series; the term *gutter* is used rather for a single depression or one of two or three.

gutter¹ (gut'ėr), *v.* [< *gutter*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To furrow, groove, or channel, as by the flow of a liquid.

My cheeks are *guttered* with my fretting tears. *Sandys.*

As irrelevant to the daylight as a last night's *guttered* candle. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 8.

2. To conduct off, as by a trough or gutter.

Transplantyng hem is best atte yeres two.
So *gutteryng* the water from hem shelve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

3. To provide with gutters: as, to *gutter* a house.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become channeled by the flow of melted tallow or wax, as a burning candle.—2. To let fall drops, as of melted tallow from a candle.

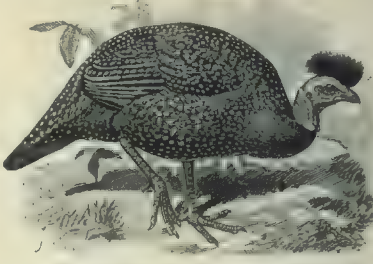
The discourse was cut short by the sudden appearance of Charley on the scene with a face and hands of hideous blackness, and a nose *guttering* like a candle.
T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, vii.

gutter² (gut'ėr), *n.* [< *gut* + *-er*¹.] One who guts fish in dressing them.

When we drew near we found they were but the fish curers' *gutters* and packers at work.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 950.

gutter³ (gut'ėr), *v. t.* [Cf. *guttle*; appar. a freq. from *gut*, *n.*] To devour greedily. *Halliwell.*

Guttera (gut'ẹ-rä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *gutta*, a drop, + *-era.*] A genus of crested guinea-fowls. The type is *G. cristata*; there are several other species. *Wagler*, 1832.



Crested Guinea-fowl (*Guttera cristata*).

gutter-blood (gut'ėr-blud), *n.* A base-born person; one sprung from the lowest ranks of society. [Rare.]

In rushed a thorough Edinburgh *gutter-blood*, a ragged rascal, every dud upon whose back was bidding good-day to the other. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, v.

gutter-boarding (gut'ėr-bōr″ding), *n.* Same as *layer-board.*

gutter-cock (gut'ėr-kok), *n.* The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

gutter-flag (gut'ėr-flag), *n.* A flag displayed to indicate the position of the gutter or channel in a mine under ground. [Australia.]

gutter-hole (gut′ėr-hōl), *n.* A place where refuse from the kitchen is flung; a sink. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

guttering (gut′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gutter*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The process of forming into gutters or channels.—2. A channel or collection of channels to receive and carry off water.—3. Material of wood or metal for gutters or rain-troughs.

guttermaster†, *n.* One whose office it is to clean gutters. [A humorous name, perhaps only in the following derivative.]

guttermastership†, *n.* [< *guttermaster* + *-ship.*] The duty or office of a guttermaster.

If I make you not loose your office of *gutter-maister-ship*, and you bee skavenger next yeare, well.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

gutter-snipe (gut′ėr-snīp), *n.* 1. The common American or Wilson's snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *delicata.* *R. Ridgway*, 1874. [Southwestern Illinois.]—2. A gatherer of rags and waste paper from gutters. [Opprobrious.]—3. A street child of the lowest class; a street Arab; a gamin. [Slang.]

Incessant activity on behalf of the *gutter-snipes* and Arabs of the streets of Gravesend.
The Century, XXVIII. 557.

4. An oblong form of printed placard made to be posted on the curbstones of gutters.

gutter-spout (gut′ėr-spout), *n.* The spout through which the water from the gutter or eaves of a house passes off.

gutter-stick (gut′ėr-stik), *n.* Same as *gutter*^{1}, 6.

gutter-teetan (gut′ėr-tē″tan), *n.* The rock-pipit, *Anthus obscurus.* Also *shore-teetan.* [Orkney isles.]

guttide† (gut′tīd), *n.* Shrovetide.

At what time wert thou bound, Club? at *Guttide*, Hollantide, or Candletide. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 1.

guttifer (gut′i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *guttifer*: see *guttiferous.*] A plant of the order *Guttiferæ.*

Guttiferæ (gu-tif′e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *guttifer*: see *guttiferous.*] An order of tropical polypetalous trees and shrubs, nearly allied to the *Hypericaceæ*, with resinous juice, opposite leathery leaves, and unisexual or polygamous flowers. There are 24 genera and about 240 species, nearly all American or Asiatic. The order yields many gum-resins, as gamboge, etc., some edible fruits, as the mangosteen and mammee-apple, many oily seeds, and some valuable timbers. The more important genera are *Garcinia*, *Clusia*, *Calophyllum*, and *Mammea.*

guttiferal (gu-tif′e-ral), *a.* [< *Guttiferæ* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the order *Guttiferæ*; guttiferous.

guttiferous (gu-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *guttifer*, < L. *gutta*, a drop, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Yielding gum or resinous substances; specifically, belonging or pertaining to the order *Guttiferæ.*

guttiform (gut′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *gutta*, a drop, + *forma*, shape.] Drop-shaped; tear-shaped.

guttle (gut′l), *v.* [Cf. var. *guddle*^{1}, *gutter*^{3}; appar. freq. from *gut*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To swallow greedily; gobble.

The fool spit in his porridge to try if they'd hiss; they did not hiss, and so he *guttled* them up, and scalded his chaps. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

II. *intrans.* To eat greedily; gormandize.

Quaffs, crams, and *guttles*, in his own defence.
Dryden, tr. of Perseus's Satires, vi. 51.

guttler (gut′lėr), *n.* A greedy or gluttonous eater; a gormandizer.

guttula (gut′ū-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *guttulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *gutta*, a drop.] A small drop; specifically, in *entom.*, a small gutta or spot of color.

guttulate (gut′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *guttula* + *-ate*^{1}.] 1. Composed of small round vesicles.—2. In *bot.*, containing fine drops, or drop-like particles; minutely guttate.

guttulous† (gut′ụ-lus), *a.* [< *guttula* + *-ous.*] In the form of small drops.

It [ice] is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* descent from the air. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

guttur (gut′ėr), *n.*; pl. *guttura* (gut′u-rạ̈). [L., the throat. Hence ult. *goiter.*] 1. The throat. [Rare.]

The letters which we commonly call gutturals, k, g, have nothing to do with the *guttur*, but with the root of the tongue and the soft palate.
Max Muller, Sci. of Lang., 2d ser., p. 164.

2. In *ornith.*, the whole throat or front of the neck of a bird, including gula and jugulum: opposed to *cervix*, or the back of the neck.

The front of the neck has been needlessly subdivided. . . . *Guttur* is a term sometimes used to include gula and jugulum together; it is simply equivalent to "throat."
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 96.

guttural (gut′u-rạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *guttural* = Sp. *gutural* = Pg. *guttural* = It. *gutturale*, < NL. *gutturalis*, < L. *guttur*, the throat: see *guttur.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the throat; formed in or as in the throat: as, the *guttural* (superior thyroid) artery; a *guttural* sound; *guttural* speech.

The harsh *guttural* Indian language, in the fervent alembic of his loving study, was melted into a written dialect. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 3.

The *guttural* character of Spanish is quite alien to the genius of Italian speech.
G. P. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 194.

Guttural fossa. See *fossa*^{1}.

II. *n.* A sound or combination of sounds pronounced in the throat, or in the back part of the mouth toward the throat, as *k*; any guttural sound or utterance. In the English alphabet the so-called gutturals are *k* (written with *k*, *c* hard, *q*, and sometimes *ch*), *g*, and *ng*. They are also called *back palatals*, or *palatals* simply, since the name *guttural* implies a false description, as if the sounds were actually made in the guttur or throat. The same name is given to similar sounds of other languages, also to rough or rasping sounds, as the German *ch*.

Many words which are soft and musical in the mouth of a Persian may appear very harsh to our eyes, with a number of consonants and *gutturals.*
Sir W. Jones, Eastern Poetry, i.

Carteret dismayed his colleagues by the volubility with which he addressed his Majesty in German. They listened with envy and terror to the mysterious *gutturals* which might possibly convey suggestions very little in unison with their wishes. *Macaulay*, Walpole's Letters.

gutturality (gut-u-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *guttural* + *-ity.*] The quality of being guttural; gutturalness. [Rare.]

gutturalize (gut′u-rạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gutturalized*, ppr. *gutturalizing.* [< *guttural* + *-ize.*] To speak or enunciate gutturally.

To *gutturalize* strange tongues. *Gentleman's Mag.*

gutturally (gut′u-rạl-i), *adv.* In a guttural manner.

gutturalness (gut′u-rạl-nes), *n.* The quality of being guttural.

gutturine† (gut′u-rin), *a.* [< L. *guttur*, the throat, + *-ine*^{1}.] Pertaining to the throat.

The bronchocele or *gutturine* tumour.
Ray, The Deluge, ii. (*Latham.*)

gutturize (gut′u-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gutturized*, ppr. *gutturizing.* [< *guttur* + *-ize.*] To form in the throat, as a sound.

For which the Germans *gutturize* a sound. *Coleridge.*

gutty, *a.* See *gutté.*

gutwort (gut′wėrt), *n.* A garden-plant, *Globularia Alypum*, a violent purgative, found in southern Europe.

guy^1 (gī), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *guie*; < ME. *guyen*, *gyen*, *gien*, < OF. *guier*, orig. and later *guider* = Pr. *guiar*, *guidar* = Sp. Pg. *guiar* = It. *guidare*, guide; of Teut. origin: see *guide.* The particular mech. sense (def. 2) is modern.] 1†. To guide.

[He] made William here wardeyn as he wel mizt,
to *gye* & to gouerne the gay yong knigtes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1105.

Gyffe us grace to *gye*, and governe us here,
In this wrechyd werld, thorowe vertous lywynge.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4.

O lord, my soule and eek my body *gye*
Unwemmed, lest that I confounded be.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 126.

So of my schip *guyed* is the rothir,
That y ne may erre for wawe ne for wynde.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

A writhen staff his steps unstable *guies*,
Which serv'd his feeble members to uphold.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, x. 9.

2. In nautical and mechanical use, to keep in place, steady, or direct by means of a guy.

As the Japanese have no bridge on the nose worth speaking of, the ponderous optical helps must be *guyed* in by cables of twine slung round the ears.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 711.

guy^1 (gī), *n.* [< OF. *guye*, *guie*, a guide, a crane or derrick, = Sp. *guia*, a guide, etc., a small rope used on board ship to keep weighty things in their places; from the verb: see *guy*^{1}, *v.*, and cf. *guide*, *n.*] A rope or other appliance used to steady something. Especially—(*a*) A rope attached to an object which is being hoisted or lowered, to steady it. (*b*) A rope which trims or steadies a boom, spar, or yard in a ship. (*c*) A rope or rod, generally a wire rope, attached to any stationary object to keep it steady or prevent oscillation, as the rods which are attached to a suspension-bridge and to the land on each side, or the stay-rope of a derrick.—**Lazy guy** (*naut.*), a guy to keep the boom of a fore-and-aft sail from jibing.

guy^2 (gī), *n.* [Short for *Guy* Fawkes: see def. 1.] 1. A grotesque effigy intended to represent Guy Fawkes, the chief conspirator in the gunpowder plot. Such an effigy was formerly burned annually in England, on the 5th of November, the anniversary of the discovery of the gunpowder plot. See *gunpowder plot*, under *gunpowder.*

Once on a fifth of November I found a *Guy* trusted to take care of himself there, while his proprietors had gone to dinner. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xxi.

Hence—2. A person grotesque in dress, looks, or manners; a dowdy; a "fright."

"What extreme *guys* those artistic fellows usually are!" said young Clintock to Gwendolen. "Do look at the figure he cuts." *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, x.

guy^2 (gī), *v. t.* [< *guy*^{2}, *n.*] To treat as a guy; jeer at or make fun of; ridicule.

Passes through the streets of Paris, and is *guyed* by some of those who see him go by. *The American*, VII. 21.

guydon†, *n.* See *guidon.*

guyle†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *guile*^{1}.

guy-rope (gī′rōp), *n.* A rope used to steady a spar, purchase, etc.; a guy.

guze (gūz), *n.* [A corruption of *gules*?] In *her.*, a roundel, murrey or sanguine.

guzzie, *n.* See *guzzy.*

guzzle (guz′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *guzzled*, ppr. *guzzling.* [Perhaps < OF. **gouziller*, in comp. *desgouziller*, gulp down, swallow; this is perhaps connected with F. *gosier*, the throat. Cf. Lorraine *gosse*, the throat, the stomach of fatted animals, It. *gozzo*, the throat, the crop of a bird. Prob. not connected etymologically with *guddle*^{1} or *guttle.*] I. *intrans.* To swallow liquor greedily; swill; drink much; drink frequently.

Well-seasoned bowls the gossip's spirit raise,
Who, while she *guzzles*, chats the doctor's praise.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

They [the lackeys] . . . *guzzled*, devoured, debauched, cheated. *Thackeray.*

Troth, sir, my master and Sir Gosling are *guzzling*; they are dabbling together fathom deep.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 1.

II. *trans.* To swallow often or much of; swallow greedily.

The Pylian king
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,
Still *guzzling* must of wine. *Dryden.*

guzzle (guz′l), *n.* and *a.* [< *guzzle*, *v.*] I. *n.* 1. An insatiable thing or person. [Rare.]

That senseless, sensual epicure,
That sink of filth, that *guzzle* most impure.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ii. 7.

2. Drink; intoxicating liquor.

Seal'd Winchesters of threepenny *guzzle.*
Tom Brown, Works, II. 180.

3. A drinking-bout; a debauch.—4. A drain or ditch; sometimes, a small stream. Also called a *guzzen.* *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

This is all one thing as if hee should goe about to jussle her into some filthy stinking *guzzle* or ditch.
W. Whately, Bride Bush (1623), p. 114.

II.† *a.* Filthy; sensual.

Quake, *guzzel* dogs, that live on putrid slime.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Prol.

guzzler (guz′lėr), *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

Being an eternal *guzzler* of wine, his mouth smelt like a vintner's vault. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 265.

guzzy (guz′i), *n.* [Hind. *gazī*: see *gauze.*] Indian cotton cloth of the poorer kind. Also spelled *guzzie.*

gwantus, *n.* See *glove.*

gwyniad, **gwiniad** (gwin′i-ad), *n.* [< W. *gwyniad*, whiting (a fish), also a making white, < *gwyn*, fem. *gwen* = Bret. *gwenn* = Gael. and Ir. *fionn*, OIr. *finn*, white.] The *Coregonus pennanti*, a kind of whitefish abundant in some of the Welsh lakes, in Ullswater, England, and in many lakes in Europe. It is gregarious, and may be taken in great numbers at a draft. Also *guiniad.* See *whitefish* and *Coregonus.*

gyal, *n.* See *gayal.*

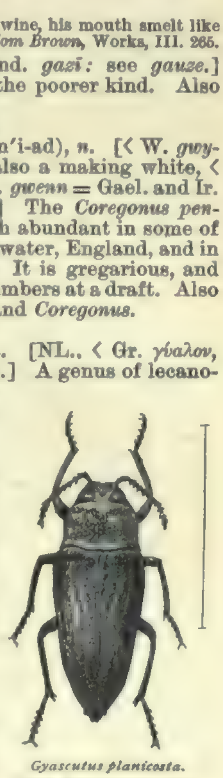
Gyalecta (jī-a-lek′tạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γύαλον, a hollow, a hollow vessel.] A genus of lecanorine lichens having urceolate apothecia of a waxy texture.

gyalectiform (jī-a-lek′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< *Gyalecta* + L. *forma*, shape.] Same as *gyalectine.*

gyalectine (jī-a-lek′tin), *a.* [< *Gyalecta* + *-ine*^{1}.] Belonging to, resembling, or having the characters of the genus *Gyalecta*; having urceolate, waxy apothecia.

gyalectoid (jī-a-lek′toid), *a.* [< *Gyalecta* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Same as *gyalectine.*

gyascutus (jī-as-kū′tus), *n.* [An invented



Gyascutus planicosta.
(Line shows natural size.)

name, simulating a scientific (NL.) form.] 1. An imaginary animal, said to be of tremendous size, and to have both legs on one side of the body much shorter than those on the other, so as to be able to keep its balance in feeding on the side of a very steep mountain.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of buprestid beetles, of western North America, having the mentum rounded in front and the first joint of the hind tarsi elongated. *J. L. Le Conte*, 1859. See cut on preceding page.

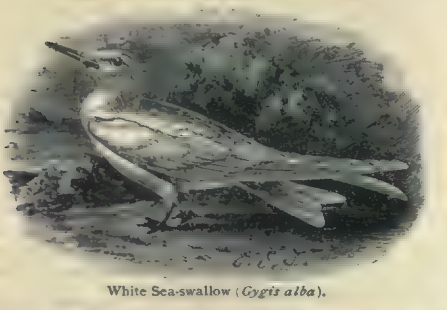
gybe^{1}† (jīb), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gibe*^{1}.

gybe^{2}† (jīb), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *jibe*^{1}.

gye†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *guy*^{1}.

gyeld†, *n.* A bad spelling of *gild*^{2}. *Spenser.*

Gygis (jī'jis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γύγης, a water-bird.] A notable genus of small terns, of the subfamily *Sterninæ*. They are pure white in color, and have a peculiarly shaped black bill, extremely long pointed wings, and a slightly forked tail. The white sea-swallow, *G. alba*, of southern seas, is an example. *Wagler*, 1832.



White Sea-swallow (*Gygis alba*).

gymkhana (jim-kä'nä̤), *n.* [Anglo-Indian: "a factitious word, invented, we believe, in the Bombay Presidency, and probably based upon *gend-khāna* ('ball-house'), the name usually given in Hindu to an English racket-court." *Yule* and *Burnell.*] A building or grounds provided with facilities for athletic sports; also, a meeting at which such sports are held.

gymnall†, *n.* A corrupt form of *gimmal.*

gymnanthous (jim-nan'thus), *a.* [< NL. **gymnanthus*, < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + ἄνθος, flower.] In *bot.*, having naked flowers, from which both calyx and corolla are wanting.

Gymnarchidæ (jim-när'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnarchus* + *-idæ.*] A family of teleostean fishes, represented by the genus *Gymnarchus*, belonging to the order *Scyphophori*. The body and tail are scaly and the head scaleless; the margin of the upper jaw is formed in the middle by the intermaxillaries, which coalesce in adult life, and laterally by the maxillaries; the dorsal fin is nearly as long as the back; the tail is tapering, isocercal, and finless, and there are no anal or ventral fins.

Gymnarchus (jim-när'kus), *n.* [NL., named in ref. to the absence of anal fins, < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + ἀρχός, rectum.] A Cuvierian genus of fishes, the type of the family *Gymnarchidæ*. *G. niloticus*, the only species, inhabits tropical African rivers, attaining a length of 6 feet.

gymnasia, *n.* Latin plural of *gymnasium.*

gymnasial (jim-nā'zi-a̤l), *a.* [< *gymnasi-um* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a gymnasium or classical school; hence, as applied to schools and education, classical as opposed to technical: as, *gymnasial* teachers; a *gymnasial* plan of study.

> The *gymnasial* education of the youth of Germany, like the constitution of the army, exerts an enormous influence on German life. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 530.

gymnasiarch (jim-nā'zi-ärk), *n.* [= F. *gymnasiarque* = Sp. *gimnasiarca* = Pg. *gymnasiarca* = It. *ginnasiarca*, head of an academy, < L. *gymnasiarchus*, also *gymnasiarcha*, < Gr. γυμνασίαρχος, γυμνασιάρχης, < γυμνάσιον, gymnasium, + ἄρχειν, rule.] In *Gr. hist.*, a magistrate who superintended the gymnasia and certain public games. In Athens the office was obligatory on the richer citizens, involving the maintenance of persons training for the games at the incumbent's expense.

gymnasiast (jim-nā'zi-ast), *n.* [< *gymnasi-um* + *-ast.*] One who studies or has been educated at a gymnasium or classical school, as opposed to one who has attended a technical school.

> The men who have made Germany great in science, in philosophy, . . . have been as a rule *gymnasiasts.* *The American*, VI. 214.

gymnasic (jim-nas'ik), *a.* [< *gymnas-ium* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a gymnasium or classical school; gymnasial. [Rare.]

gymnasium (jim-nā'zi-um), *n.*; pl. *gymnasia*, *gymnasiums* (-ä̤, -umz). [= F. *gymnase* = Sp. *gimnasio* = Pg. *gymnasio* = It. *ginnasio*, < L. *gymnasium*, < Gr. γυμνάσιον, a public place where athletic exercises were practised, < γυμνάζειν, train naked, train in athletic exercises, < γυμνός, naked, stripped, lightly clad.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a public place for instruction in and the practice of athletic exercises: a feature of all Greek communities. It was at first merely an open space of ground, but was later elaborated into an extensive establishment, with porticos, courts, chambers, baths, etc., lavishly decorated with works of art; and facilities for the instruction of the mind, as libraries and lecture-rooms, were often combined with it. The gymnasium was distinctively a Greek institution, and never found high favor in Rome, though introduced by some admirers of the Greeks under the late republic and the empire. Hence—2. In modern use, a place where or a building in which athletic exercises are taught and performed.

> It [Moorfields] was likewise the great *gymnasium* of our Capital, the resort of wrestlers, boxers, runners, and football players, and the scene of every manly recreation. *Pennant*, London, p. 346.

3. A school or seminary for the higher branches of literature and science; a school preparatory to the universities, especially in Germany; a classical as opposed to a technical school.

gymnast (jim'nast), *n.* [< Gr. γυμναστής, a trainer of professional athletes, < γυμνάζειν, train in athletic exercises: see *gymnasium.*] One who is skilled in athletic exercises; one who is expert in or is a teacher of gymnastics.

gymnastic (jim-nas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *gymnastiek* = G. Dan. Sw. *gymnastik*, n., = F. *gymnastique*, a. and n., = Sp. *gimnástico*, a., *gimnástica*, n., = Pg. *gymnastico*, a., *gymnastica*, n., = It. *ginnastico*, a., *ginnastica*, n., < L. *gymnasticus*, < Gr. γυμναστικός, pertaining to athletic exercises (fem. γυμναστική, gymnastics), < γυμνάζειν, train in athletic exercises: see *gymnast*, *gymnasium.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defense, or diversion.

> The funeral [of Calanus] was followed, according to ancient Greek usage, by a horse-race, and by *gymnastic* and musical contests. *Bp. Thirlwall*, Hist. Greece, lv.

> The long course of *gymnastic* training, without which the final agonistic triumph could not have been attained, was regarded in antiquity as an essential part of the education of every free man, a duty which he owed his country. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 323.

2. Pertaining to disciplinary exercises for the intellect.—3. Athletic; vigorous. [Rare.]

> To secure
> A form, not now *gymnastic* as of yore,
> From rickets and distortion.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 591.

II. *n.* 1. Athletic exercise; athletics.—2. Disciplinary exercise for the intellect or character.

> These uses of geometry [accuracy of observation and definiteness of imagination] have been strangely neglected by both friends and foes of this intellectual *gymnastic.* *T. Hill*, True Order of Studies, p. 28.

> Before he [the student] can choose and preserve a fitting key of words, he should long have practised the literary scales; and it is only after years of such *gymnastic* that he can sit down at last, legions of words swarming to his call, dozens of turns of phrase simultaneously bidding for his choice. *R. L. Stevenson*, A College Magazine, i.

3. A teacher of gymnastics; a gymnast. [Rare.]

gymnastical (jim-nas'ti-ka̤l), *a.* [< *gymnastic* + *-al.*] Same as *gymnastic.* [Rare.]

gymnastically (jim-nas'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a gymnastic manner; athletically; so as to fit for violent exertion.

> Such as with agility and vigour . . . are not *gymnastically* composed, nor actively use those parts. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

gymnasticize (jim-nas'ti-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gymnasticized*, ppr. *gymnasticizing.* [< *gymnastic* + *-ize.*] To practise gymnastic or athletic exercises. Also spelled *gymnasticise.*

> Pray during the holidays make Arthur ride hard and shoot often, and in short, *gymnasticise* in every possible manner. *A. J. C. Hare*, To Mrs. Stanley, 1828.

gymnastics (jim-nas'tiks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Pl. of *gymnastic*: see *-ics.*] The art of performing athletic exercises; also, athletic exercises; feats of skill or address, mental or bodily.

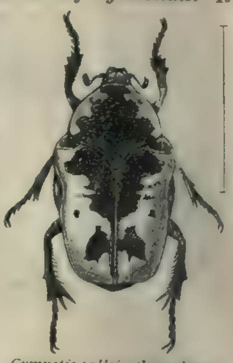
> The horse is an exercise unto which they have so naturall a disposition and addresse, that the whole earth doth not contain so many academies dedicated chiefly to this discipline, and other martial *gymnastiques.* *Evelyn*, State of France.

> But you must not think to discredit these *gymnastics* by a little raillery, which has its foundation only in modern prejudices. *Bp. Hurd*, Age of Queen Elizabeth.

gymnaxony (jim-nak'sọ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. γυμνός, naked, + ἄξων, axis.] A rare monstrosity in flowers, in which the placenta with its ovules is protruded from an orifice in the ovary.

Gymnetidæ (jim-net'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnetis* + *-idæ.*] A family of scarabæoid beetles, comprising 6 genera, having the scutellum hidden entirely or almost entirely by the prothoracic lobe. There are many American, African, and East Indian species. *Burmeister*, 1842.

Gymnetis (jim-nē'tis), *n.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1819), < Gr. γυμνῆτις, fem. of γυμνήτης, equiv. to γυμνής, and this equiv. to γυμνός, naked, bare.] The typical genus of the family *Gymnetidæ.* It is confined to America, and comprises over 100 species, all but two of which are South American. They are of medium size or rather large, and of characteristic aspect. The pattern of the markings is very variable; but none have metallic colors, and all are covered with a velvety efflorescence. They are found upon leaves in forests.



Gymnetis sallei. (Line shows natural size.)

gymnic (jim'nik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *gymnick*; < F. *gymnique* = Sp. *gimnico* = Pg. *gymnico* = It. *ginnico*, < L. *gymnicus*, < Gr. γυμνικός, of or for athletic exercises, < γυμνός, naked: see *gymnasium.*] I. *a.* Gymnastic. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Have they not sword-players, and every sort
> Of *gymnick* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners?
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1324.

> He [Alexander] offered sacrifices, and made games of musick, and *gymnick* sports, and exercises in honour of his gods. *Abp. Ussher*, Annals.

> In Carian steel
> Now Melibœus from the *gymnic* school,
> Where he was daily exercis'd in arms,
> Approach'd. *Glover*, Athenaid, viii.

II.† *n.* Athletic exercise.

> The country hath his recreations, the City his several *gymnics* and exercises. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 313.

gymnical (jim'ni-ka̤l), *a.* [< *gymnic* + *-al.*] Same as *gymnic.*

gymnite (jim'nīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the locality, Bare Hills in Maryland; < Gr. γυμνός, naked, bare, + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral consisting of a hydrous silicate of magnesium: same as *deweylite.*

gymno-. [< Gr. γυμνός, naked, bare: see *gymnasium.*] An element in some scientific compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'naked,' 'bare': correlated with *phæno-* or *phanero-*, and opposed to *crypto-*, etc.

Gymnoblastea (jim″nọ-blas-tē'ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + βλαστός, germ.] In Allman's system, an order of hydroid polyps, corresponding to the *Anthomedusæ* of Haeckel's later system, and commonly known as *tubularian hydroids* (in distinction from both campanularian and sertularian hydroids, which are calyptoblastic). They are hydromedusans which pass through a hydriform phase, and in which medusiform bodies are developed. Though the ectoderm may secrete a horny tubular protective case or perisarc, it forms no cups for the reception of the crown of tentacles, or cases inclosing groups of medusiform buds. In other words, no hydrothecæ or gonangia are present, whence the name of the order. The developed medusæ have no otocysts or tentaculocysts, but have ocelli at the bases of the tentacles, usually 4 or 6 in number, corresponding to the number of the radial enteric canals; the sexual glands are placed in the walls of the manubrium. The *Gymnoblastea* are delicate plant-like marine organisms, usually attached to some foreign body. Their classification is difficult and unsettled. They have been divided into from 2 to 21 families. More or less exact synonyms of the name of the order are *Athecata*, *Corynida*, *Gymnotoka*, and *Tubularina*. Also *Gymnoblastæa.*

gymnoblastic (jim-nọ-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. γυμνός, naked, + βλαστός, germ, + *-ic.*] Having nutritive and reproductive buds or zoöids not covered or protected by horny receptacles; having no hydrothecæ or gonangia; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnoblastea.*

> We know less about the Trachomedusæ than about the Medusæ derived from *Gymnoblastic* or Calyptoblastic hydroids. *A. G. Bourne*, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 14.

Gymnobranchia (jim-nọ-brang'ki-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Gymnobranchiata.*

Gymnobranchiata (jim-nọ-brang-ki-ā'tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gymnobranchiatus*: see *gymnobranchiate.*] An order of opisthobranchiate gastropods with the gills exposed or contractible into a cavity on the surface of the mantle. They are shell-less in the adult state, but the young have shells and deciduous cephalic fins. Also called *Nudibranchiata.* *Schweiger*, 1820.

gymnobranchiate (jim-nọ-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *gymnobranchiatus*, < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + βράγχια, gills: see *branchiæ.*] **I.** *a.* Having naked or exposed gills, as a gastropod; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnobranchiata;* nudibranchiate.

II. *n.* A gastropod belonging to the *Gymnobranchiata:* a nudibranchiate.

gymnocarpous (jim-nọ-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. γυμνός, naked, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having a naked fruit; especially, of lichens, having the apothecia expanded, saucer- or cup-shaped: applied to a large group of genera in which the apothecium is open and attached to the surface of the thallus.

gymnocaulus (jim-nọ-kâ'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + καυλός, stalk, stem: see *caulis.*] The immature contractile stalk of a polypid, called by Sars the *contractile cord*, in such a form as *Rhabdopleura.* It eventually becomes the pectocaulus. *E. R. Lankester.*

Gymnocephalus (jim-nō-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + κεφαλή, head.] **1.** A genus of fishes. *Bloch*, 1801.—**2.** A notable genus of South American fruit-crows, of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ.* The type and only species is *G. calvus* or *G. capucinus.* *Geoffroy*, 1809.

Gymnocerata (jim-nọ-ser'ạ-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gymnoceratus:* see *gymnoceratous.*] A series of heteropterous insects, including those which are chiefly terrestrial and aërial, and have the antennæ prominent, whence the name: equivalent to the *Geocorisæ* of Latreille: contrasted with *Cryptocerata.*

> These, with the subaquatic forms which we have just considered, compose the great section *Gymnocerata* of Fieber, just as the essentially aquatic assemblages belong to his . . . Cryptocerata. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 276.

gymnoceratous (jim-nọ-ser'ạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnoceratus*, < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + κέρας (κεpατ-), horn.] In *entom.*, having prominent antennæ; specifically, having the characters of the *Gymnocerata.*

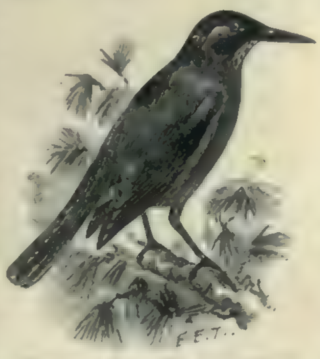
Gymnochila (jim-nọ-kī'lä), *n.* [NL. (Erichson, 1844), < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + χεῖλος, lip.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Trogositidæ.* There are about a dozen species, all African, having the eyes divided in both sexes, and the superior parts strongly separated.

Gymnochilinæ (jim'nō-ki-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lacordaire, 1854, as *Gymnochilides*), < *Gymnochila* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Trogositidæ*, represented by the genera *Gymnochila*, *Leporina*, and *Anacrypta*, having in the males 4 eyes, the upper pair large, the lower smaller.

Gymnochroa (jim-nok'rō-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνόχροος, contr. γυμνόχρους, having the body naked, < γυμνός, naked, + χρόα, skin, surface.] The fresh-water group of hydroid hydrozoans containing the family *Hydridæ:* same as *Eleutheroblastea.*

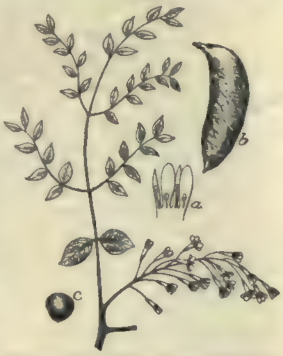
gymnocidium (jim-nō-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *gymnocidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + *-c-* (a mere insertion) + dim. *-ίδιον.*] In *bot.*, the swelling occasionally found at the base of the spore-case in urn-mosses.

Gymnocitta (jim-nọ-sit'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + κίττα, Attic form of κίσσα, a chattering bird, perhaps the jay.] A notable genus of crow-like American jays with naked nostrils (whence the name), the jays usually having the nostrils feathered. The general form is that of a crow, with long pointed wings and short square tail; the color is entirely blue; and the bill is shaped like that of a starling. The only species is *G. cyanocephala*, the blue crow or piñon jay of western North America. *Gymnorhinus* is a synonym. Originally *Gymnokitta.* *Maximilian*, 1850.



Blue Crow (*Gymnocitta cyanocephala*).

Gymnocladus (jim-nok'lā-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + κλάδος, branch.] A genus of leguminous trees, closely allied to the honey-locust (*Gleditschia*), and indigenous throughout the Ohio valley. The only species, *G. Canadensis*, known as the *Kentucky coffee-tree*, is a large ornamental timber-tree with stout branchlets, doubly pinnate leaves, and small flowers, followed by long hard pods inclosing several large seeds. Its wood is heavy, strong, and durable, of a rich reddish-brown color, taking a high polish and occasionally used in cabinet-work. The seeds were formerly used as a substitute for coffee.



Kentucky Coffee-tree (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*). *a*, part of male flower, showing stamens; *b*, fruit; *c*, seed.

gymnocyta (jim-nos'i-tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + κύτος, a hollow (a cell).] A unicellular organism which is naked or not corticate, and corresponds somewhat to species of *Gymnomyxa:* distinguished from *lepocyta.*

> The zooids of this group [*Infusoria*] of the Protozoa are essentially unicellular; in the lowest forms they may consist of a naked cell (*gymnocyta*), or in the higher they may possess a cell-membrane (lepocyta). *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 26.

gymnocyte (jim'nọ-sīt), *n.* [< *gymnocyta.*] A gymnocyta.

gymnocytode (jim-nọ-sī'tōd), *n.* [< *gymnocyte* + *-ode.*] A naked non-nucleated cell or cytode. *Haeckel.*

gymnode (jim'nōd), *n.* A bird of the genus *Gymnoderus.*

Gymnoderinæ (jim-nod-ẹ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnoderus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Cotingidæ*, taking name from the genus *Gymnoderus;* the South American fruit-crows: so called from the nakedness of the throat of some species. The group includes the notable genera *Querula*, *Pyroderus*, *Gymnoderus*, *Gymnocephalus*, *Cephalopterus*, and *Chasmorhynchus*, or the averanos, arapungas, bell-birds, umbrella-birds, etc. Also called *Coracinæ* and *Querulinæ.* *G. R. Gray*, 1847.

Gymnoderus (jim-nod'ẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + δέρη, neck.] A genus of fruit-crows of South America, the type of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ.* The only species is the gymnode, *G. fœtidus* or *nudicollis.* *Geoffroy*, 1809. Also called *Coronis*, and formerly *Coracina.* Also written *Gymnodera.*

Gymnodon (jim'nō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] The typical genus of *Gymnodontes.*

gymnodont (jim'nō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [As *Gymnodon(t-).*] **I.** *a.* Having naked teeth; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gymnodontidæ.*

II. *n.* A gymnodont fish; one of the *Gymnodontidæ.*

Gymnodontes (jim-nọ-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Gymnodon*, q. v.] A group of plectognath fishes, variously rated. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of plectognaths, having jaws which are furnished, instead of teeth, with an ivory-like substance internally laminated, resembling the beak of a parrot, and consisting of true teeth united and succeeding each other as fast as they are worn away. (*b*) In Gunther's system, also, a family of plectognath fishes whose jaws are modified into a beak. (*c*) In Gill's system, a suborder of *Plectognathi* having no spinous dorsal fin, a body more or less sacciform, scales typically spiniform (archetypically rhomboid) and with root-like insertions, and toothless jaws enveloped in an enamel-like covering. It contains several families, as *Diodontidæ*, *Triodontidæ*, *Tetrodontidæ*, and *Molidæ.* Most of these fishes can blow themselves up into a more or less globular or spherical form by swallowing air, whence they have many popular names, as *balloon-fish*, *bellows-fish*, *bottle-fish*, *box-fish*, *egg-fish*, *globe-fish*, *swell-fish* or *swell-toad*, etc. (See *globe-fish.*) Some are covered with spines or prickles, whence such names as *bur-fish*, *porcupine-fish*, etc.; and the peculiarity of the teeth gives some of them the names *rabbit-fish* and *parrot-fish.*

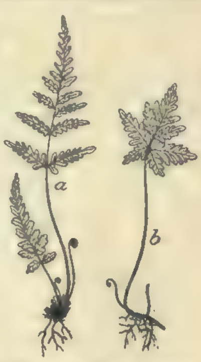
Gymnodontidæ (jim-nọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnodon(t-)* + *-idæ:* see *Gymnodon.*] A family of plectognaths; the swell-fishes. See *Gymnodontes.*

gymnogen (jim'nọ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. γυμνός, naked, + -γενης, producing: see *-gen.*] Same as *gymnosperm.*

gymnogene (jim'nọ-jēn), *n.* [< NL. *Gymnogenys*, a generic name of the same bird, < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + γένυς = E. *chin.*] A book-name of an African hawk, *Polyboroides typicus* or *P. capensis.*

gymnogenous (jim-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. γυμνός, naked, + -γενης, producing: see *-genous.*] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *gymnospermous.*—**2.** In *ornith.*, naked when hatched, as most altricial birds; psilopædic: opposed to *hesthogenous* or *ptilopædic.*

Gymnogramme (jim-nọ-gram'ē), *n.* [< Gr. γυμνός, naked, + γραμμή, a mark, line, < γράφειν, write.] A genus of ferns, mostly tropical or subtropical, various in habit and venation, having sori arising from the veins over the whole lower surface of the frond. Eighty-four species are known, many of which are especially marked by the presence of a yellow or silvery powder covering the under surface of the frond, on account of which they are called *gold-* or *silver-ferns.*



a, Silver-fern (*Gymnogramme tartarea*); *b*, *G. hispida.*

gymnogynous (jim-noj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. γυμνός, naked, + γυνή, female (in mod. bot. an ovary).] In *bot.*, having a naked ovary.

Gymnolæmata (jim-nọ-lē'mạ-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + λαιμός, the throat.] An order of ectoproctous or infundibulate *Polyzoa.* It contains chiefly marine forms which have no epistome or valve to close down upon the mouth, no horseshoe-shaped lophophore, and a complete circlet of tentacles. The external skeleton is diversiform, chitinous, calcareous, or gelatinous. The young hatch as ciliated embryos which swim freely for a time. The order is divided into three suborders, *Cyclostomata*, *Ctenostomata*, and *Chilostomata*, to which some add a fourth, *Paludicellæ*, containing fresh-water forms which have statoblasts. Most polyzoans belong to this order, the families of which are numerous. They commonly resemble seaweeds, and some are known as *sea-mats.* The order is contrasted with *Phylactolæmata.* Also, incorrectly, *Gymnolæma.*

gymnolæmatous (jim-nọ-lē'mạ-tus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gymnolæmata.*

Gymnoloma (jim-nọ-lō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + λῶμα, the hem or fringe of a robe.] A genus of South African scarabæoid beetles, giving name to the family *Gymnolomidæ.* They have the two terminal teeth of the fore tibiæ free, and all the tarsal claws simple. About 12 species are known. *Dejean*, 1833.

Gymnolomidæ (jim-nọ-lom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnoloma* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Coleoptera*, usually merged in *Melolonthidæ.* *Burmeister*, 1844.

Gymnomera (jim-nọ-mē'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gymnomerus:* see *gymnomerous.*] A division of cladocerous crustaceans; a suborder of *Cladocera*, having a small shell, short legs, and rudimentary branchiæ: contrasted with *Calyptomera.* It contains the families *Podontidæ*, *Polyphemidæ*, and *Leptodoridæ.*

gymnomerous (jim-nọ-mē'rus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnomerus*, < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + μηρός, thigh.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gymnomera.*

Gymnomyxa (jim-nọ-mik'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + μύξα, slime, mucus, also equiv. to μυκτήρ, the nose: see *mucus.*] A lower grade or series of *Protozoa*, including those protozoans which are naked or not corticate, and consequently of no determinate form. They may protrude filose or lobose pseudopodia, or exude plasmodia, and ingest food at any place in their bodies; many of them construct hard shells of great beauty and complexity; and they may also become encysted. An amœba is a type of the whole series, which includes the mycetozoans, amœbæ, labyrinthulines, heliozoans, foraminifers, and radiolarians.

gymnomyxine (jim-nọ-mik'sin), *a.* [As *Gymnomyxa* + *-ine*[1].] Consisting of naked protoplasm or animal slime; specifically, having the characters of the *Gymnomyxa.*

gymnomyxon (jim-nọ-mik'sọn), *n.* A member of the *Gymnomyxa.*

Gymnonoti (jim-nọ-nō'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Gymnonotus.*] An order or suborder of fishes, containing the electric eels. They are anguilliform, with a tapering tail; have no dorsal or ventral fins, but a very extensive anal fin, the vent being consequently at the throat, and the anal fin extending thence to the end of the tail; the body naked or provided with small scales; the mouth small; and the gill-slits narrow. The group contains a single family, *Gymnonotidæ*, or, according to others, two families, *Electrophoridæ* and *Sternopygidæ*, the latter not electric. See cut under *eel.*

Gymnonotus (jim-nọ-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the absence of dorsal fins; < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + νῶτος, back.] Same as *Gymnotus*, of which it is the uncontracted form.

Gymnopædes (jim-nọ-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + παῖς (παιδ-), child.] In *ornith.*, same as *Psilopædes.*

gymnopædia (jim-nọ-pē'di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνοπαιδίαι, < γυμνός, naked, + παιδιά, childish play, < παίζειν, play like a child.] An annual festival of ancient Sparta, so named from the dances and choruses performed by naked boys round the statues of Apollo, Artemis, and

Leto, in commemoration of the victory of 100 Spartan over 100 Argive champions at Thyrea.

gymnopædic (jim-nọ-pē'dik), *a.* [< Gr. **γυμνοπαιδικός*, in fem. *γυμνοπαιδική* (sc. *ὄρχησις*, dance), a dance of naked boys, < *γυμνός*, naked, + *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), boy, child (> *παιδικός*, of a boy).] 1. Of or pertaining to naked boys: applied by the ancient Greeks to dances and gymnastic exercises performed, as at public festivals, by boys or youths unclothed.

> In the time of Thaletas, Sacadas, &c. (Ol. 40–50), the *gymnopædic*, hyporchematic, and other kinds of orchestics were already cultivated in a highly artistic manner.
> *C. O. Muller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 77.

2. In *ornith.*, same as *psilopædic*.

Gymnophiona (jim-nọ-fī'ọ-nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Müller, 1832), < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] One of the major divisions of *Amphibia*, having a serpentiform body, no limbs, the tail obsolete in the adult, the anus terminal, and numerous minute dermal scutes in the integument of the body. The division includes only the family *Cæciliidæ*, and the term is a synonym of *Ophiomorpha*.

Gymnophthalmata (jim-nof-thal'mạ-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Gymnophthalma*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A general name of the naked-eyed medusæ, craspedote *Hydromedusæ*, having a muscular velum and the marginal sense-organs uncovered.

gymnophthalmate (jim-nof-thal'māt), *a.* Same as *gymnophthalmatous*.

gymnophthalmatous (jim-nof-thal'mạ-tus), *a.* [As *Gymnophthalmata* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Gymnophthalmata*, or so-called naked-eyed *Medusæ*. Also *gymnophthalmous*.

> The gonophores of the Siphonophora present every variety, from a simple form . . . to free medusoids of the *Gymnophthalmatous* type. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 129.

Gymnophthalmidæ (jim-nof-thal'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnophthalmus* + *-idæ*.] A family of snake-like lizards, typified by the genus *Gymnophthalmus*, having rudimentary limbs and eyelids which leave the eyes uncovered.

gymnophthalmous (jim-nof-thal'mus), *a.* Same as *gymnophthalmatous*.

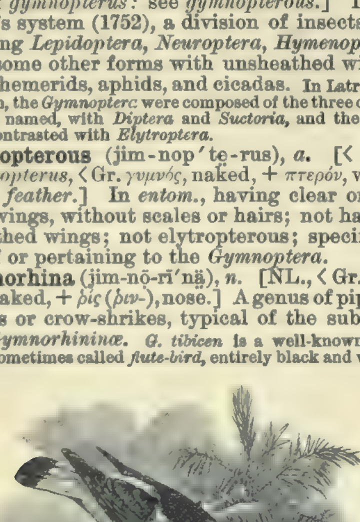
Gymnophthalmus (jim-nof-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] The typical genus of lizards of the family *Gymnophthalmidæ*.

Gymnops (jim'nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] A genus of birds. (*a*) A Cuvierian (1829) genus of sturnoid passerine birds, containing the Philippine *G. tricolor* or *G. calvus*, with some heterogeneous species. (*b*) A genus of South American polyborine hawks: same as *Daptrius* or *Ibycter*. *Spix*, 1824.

Gymnoptera (jim-nop'tẹ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gymnopterus*: see *gymnopterous*.] In De Geer's system (1752), a division of insects, including *Lepidoptera*, *Neuroptera*, *Hymenoptera*, and some other forms with unsheathed wings, as ephemerids, aphids, and cicadas. In Latreille's system, the *Gymnoptera* were composed of the three orders above named, with *Diptera* and *Suctoria*, and the term was contrasted with *Elytroptera*.

gymnopterous (jim-nop'tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnopterus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] In *entom.*, having clear or naked wings, without scales or hairs; not having sheathed wings; not elytropterous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnoptera*.

Gymnorhina (jim-nọ-rī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] A genus of piping-crows or crow-shrikes, typical of the subfamily *Gymnorhininæ*. *G. tibicen* is a well-known species, sometimes called *flute-bird*, entirely black and white, these colors being massed in large areas; the bill also is whitish. It is a native of Australia, and is a noisy, showy bird, often seen in confinement, and capable of being taught to speak a few words and play a variety of amusing antics. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.



Black-backed Piping-crow (*Gymnorhina tibicen*).

gymnorhinal (jim-nọ-rī'nạl), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, having naked nostrils; having the nostrils unfeathered: an epithet of sundry birds, especially of certain jays and auks, which are distinguished by this circumstance in their respective families, in which the nostrils are usually feathered.

Gymnorhininæ (jim"nọ-ri-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnorhina* + *-inæ*.] A group of oscine passerine birds related to crows and shrikes, inhabiting the Austromalayan region, and composed of such genera as *Gymnorhina*, *Strepera*, and *Cracticus*; the piping-crows, or crow-shrikes. *Streperinæ* is a synonym.

Gymnorhinus (jim-nọ-rī'nus), *n.* [NL.: see *Gymnorhina*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Gymnocitta*. *Maximilian*, 1841.

Gymnosomata (jim-nọ-sō'mạ-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **gymnosomatus*: see *gymnosomatous*.] An order of pteropods, of the class *Pteropoda*, having distinct head and foot, no mantle or developed shell (whence the name), the head usually provided with tentacles, and the fins attached to the neck. The term is contrasted with *Thecosomata*, and is synonymous with *Pterobranchia*. The order was established by De Blainville in 1824.

> The *Gymnosomata* are naked pteropods, in which the head is distinct and well separated from the body and foot, and in which well developed tentacles are present. The wings are distinct from the foot and external gills are present in one family. The young are at first provided with a shell and swim by means of a velum, but soon both these embryonic structures are lost. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 359.

gymnosomatous (jim-nọ-som'ạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. **gymnosomatus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *σῶμα*, body.] Having the body naked; specifically, having the characters of the *Gymnosomata*; not thecosomatous: as, a *gymnosomatous* pteropod.

gymnosomous (jim-nọ-sō'mus), *a.* Same as *gymnosomatous*.

gymnosophical (jim-nọ-sof'i-kạl), *a.* [As *gymnosoph-ist* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to the Gymnosophists or to gymnosophy.

Gymnosophist (jim-nos'ọ-fist), *n.* [< L. *gymnosophistæ*, pl., < Gr. *γυμνοσοφισταί*, pl., < *γυμνός*, naked, + *σοφιστής*, a philosopher: see *sophist*.] One of a sect of ancient Hindu philosophers who lived solitarily in the woods, wore little clothing, ate no flesh, renounced all bodily pleasures, and addicted themselves to mystical contemplation: so called by Greek writers. By some they are regarded as Brahmin penitents; others include among them a sect of Buddhist ascetics, the Shamans.

> Philostratus speaketh of *Gymnosophists*, which some ascribe to India; Heliodorus to Æthiopia; he to Æthiopia and Egypt. . . . If a man at Memphis had by chance-medly killed a man, he was exiled till those *Gymnosophists* absolued him. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 579.

gymnosophy (jim-nos'ọ-fi), *n.* [As *gymnosoph-ist* + *-y*.] The doctrines and practices of the Gymnosophists.

gymnosperm (jim'nọ-spėrm), *n.* [< NL. *gymnospermus*: see *gymnospermous*.] A plant belonging to the *Gymnospermæ*, characterized by naked seeds. Compare *angiosperm*. Also called *gymnogen*.

Gymnospermæ (jim-nọ-spėr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *gymnospermus*: see *gymnospermous*.] A class of exogenous plants, but often made a subclass of the *Dicotyledonæ*, characterized by naked ovules (not inclosed within an ovary, and fertilized by immediate contact with the pollen), and by the absence of a perianth (except in the *Gnetaceæ*). The cotyledons are two or more, and the flowers are strictly unisexual. The class includes the three orders *Gnetaceæ*, *Coniferæ* (with *Taxaceæ*), and *Cycadaceæ*, in which there are 44 genera and over 400 species. All are trees or shrubs, mostly evergreen and resinous. The wood is peculiar in being composed mainly of disk-bearing tissue without proper vessels. In the character of the sexual organs and the mode of reproduction this class marks a transition from the angiosperms to the vascular cryptogams, and fossil remains show it to have been prevalent with ferns in the Devonian period, long prior to the appearance of angiosperms.

gymnospermal (jim-nọ-spėr'mạl), *a.* [< *gymnosperm* + *-al*.] Relating to gymnosperms, or to naked ovules and seeds in plants.

Gymnospermia (jim-nọ-spėr'mi-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *gymnospermus*: see *gymnospermous*.] An order in the Linnean system, including the *Labiatæ*, the nutlets being considered as naked seeds.

gymnospermous (jim-nọ-spėr'mus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnospermus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Gymnospermæ*; having naked seeds: opposed to *angiospermous*. Also *gymnogenous*.

Gymnosporangium (jim"nọ-spọ-ran'ji-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + NL. *sporangium*, q. v.] A genus of fungi, of the order *Uredineæ*, having mostly two-celled (sometimes one- to six-celled) yellow or orange spores borne on slender pedicels, and embedded in jelly, which when moistened swells into columnar or irregularly expanded masses. The species are parasitic on the leaves and branches of coniferous trees belonging to the suborder *Cupressineæ*, in which they produce various distortions. See *cedar-apple*.

gymnospore (jim'nọ-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *gymnosporus*: see *gymnosporous*.] A naked spore; a spore without a protecting investment: opposed to *chlamydospore*.

gymnosporous (jim-nos'pọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnosporus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *σπόρος*, a seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, having naked spores.

gymnostomous (jim-nos'tọ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *bot.*, having no peristome: applied to the capsule of mosses.

gymnote (jim'nōt), *n.* [< *Gymnotus*.] A fish of the genus *Gymnotus*.

gymnotetraspermous (jim-nọ-tet-rạ-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *τέσσαρες* (*τετρα-*), = E. *four*, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Having four naked seeds: formerly applied to the labiates, etc., upon the supposition that the nutlets are naked seeds.

gymnotid (jim'nọ-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Gymnotidæ*.

Gymnotidæ (jim-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnotus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a family of the order *Physostomi*. They are characterized by having the body eel-shaped; the margin of the upper jaw formed in the middle by the intermaxillaries and laterally by the maxillaries; the dorsal fin absent or reduced to an adipose strip, the caudal generally absent, and the tail ending in a point; the anal fin extremely long; no ventral fins present; and the anus situated a little way behind the throat.

Gymnotoca (jim-not'ọ-kạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth, *τόκος*, a bringing forth, offspring.] The tubularian hydroids, or gymnoblastic *Hydromedusæ*, having their genital products uncovered: opposed to *Skenotoca*. See *Gymnoblastea*.

gymnotocous (jim-not'ọ-kus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gymnotoca*; gymnoblastic, as a tubularian hydromedusan.

gymnotoid (jim'nọ-toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Gymnotidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Gymnotidæ*.

Gymnotus (jim-nō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), contr. of *Gymnonotus*, q. v.] 1. A genus of fishes. (*a*) By Linnæus made to include all the *Gymnonoti* known to him, but not at first the electric eel. (*b*) By Cuvier restricted to the electric eel, *Gymnotus electricus*, afterward distinguished as the type of the genus *Electrophorus*. See *electric eel*, under *eel*. (*c*) By later authors restricted to the *Gymnotus carapo* (Linnæus), otherwise called *Sternopygus*. Also *Gymnonotus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of the genus *Gymnotus*.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of curculios, based on the Brazilian *G. geometricus*, the *Cholus geometricus* of Germar. *Chevrolat*, 1879.

Gymnozoida (jim-nọ-zō'i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ζῷον*, a living being.] In Saville Kent's system of classification (1880), a section of *Infusoria*, containing the ordinary naked collar-bearing monadiform infusorians: opposed to *Sarcocrypta* or sponges. Kent included the sponges in his "legion" *Infusoria*, considering a sponge as an aggregate of choanoflagellate infusorian zoöids; whence the contrasted terms *Discosomata gymnozoida* and *Discosomata sarcocrypta* for the two sections of *Choanoflagellata*. Kent's *Gymnozoida* consists of three families, *Codonosigidæ*, *Salpingæcidæ*, and *Phalansteriidæ*.

gymnozoidal (jim-nọ-zō'i-dạl), *a.* Naked, as a zoöid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnozoida*. *S. Kent.*

Gymnura (jim-nū'rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *οὐρά*, the tail.] 1. A genus of insectivorous mammals, typical of the subfamily *Gymnurinæ*. *G. rafflesi* inhabits Malaysia, and resembles a large rat with an unusually long snout and long scaly tail. It is known as the *bulau*. *Vigors and Horsfield*, 1827.

2. Same as *Erismatura*.

gymnure (jim'nūr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Gymnura*.

Gymnurinæ (jim-nụ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnura* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the insectivorous family *Erinaceidæ*, having numerous caudal vertebræ, the palate well ossified, no spines in the fur, and the dental formula i. $\frac{3}{3}$, c. $\frac{1}{1}$, pm. $\frac{4}{4}$, m. $\frac{3}{3} \times 2 = 44$. There are two genera, *Gymnura* and *Hylomys*.

gyn¹†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gin*¹.

gyn²†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gin*⁴.

gynæceum (jin-ẹ-sē'um), *n.*; pl. *gynæcea* (-ạ̈). [L. *gynæceum* or *gynæcium*, < Gr. *γυναικεῖον*, the women's apartment or division of a house, neut. of *γυναικεῖος*, of or belonging to women, < *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, a female, = AS. *cwēn*, a woman, E. *queen* and *quean*, q. v.] 1. Among the ancients, the part of a dwelling of the better class devoted to the use of women—generally the remotest part, lying beyond an interior court; hence, in occasional use, a similar division of any house or establishment where the sexes are separated, as a Mohammedan harem. Also *gyneconitis.*

> Women, up till this
> Cramp'd under worse than South-sea-isle taboo,
> Dwarfs of the *gynæceum*, fail so far
> In high desire. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

2. A manufactory or establishment in ancient Rome for making clothes and furniture for the emperor's family, the managers of which were women.—3. See *gynæcium.*

gynæcium, *n.* Same as *gynœcium.*

gynæcocosmos (ji-nē-kọ̄-koz'mos), *n.* [< Gr. γυναικοκόσμος, < γυνή (γυναικ-), a woman, + κόσμος, order, decency.] Same as *gynæconomos.*

gynæcocracy, gynæcological, gynæcologist, etc. See *gynecocracy*, etc.

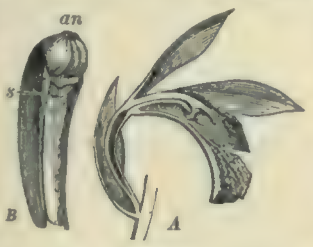
gynæconomos (jin-ẹ̄-kon'ọ̄-mos), *n.* [< Gr. γυναικονόμος, < γυνή (γυναικ-), a woman, + νέμειν, regulate, manage.] One of a body of magistrates in ancient Athens especially charged with the execution of the sumptuary laws relating to women, and of various police laws for the observance of decency in public and private. One of their chief duties, which was sternly enforced, was the maintenance of good order in all respects in the great public processions and religious embassies, such as that to the Delphian sanctuary.

gynander (ji-nan'dėr), *n.* [< Gr. γύνανδρος, of doubtful sex, < γυνή, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil), + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male: see *Gynandria.*] 1. An effeminate man. [Rare.]

> An emasculated type, product of short-haired women and long-haired men, *gynanders* and androgynes. *Scribner's Mag.*, III. 631.

2. A plant belonging to the class *Gynandria.*

Gynandria (ji-nan'dri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.] The twentieth class in the vegetable system of Linnæus, characterized by having gynandrous flowers, as in all orchidaceous plants.



Gynandria.

A, section of flower of *Bletia*; *B*, separated column of same, composed of the united style and filaments, bearing the stigma (*s*) and anthers (*an*).

gynandrian (ji-nan'dri-ạn) *a.* [< *Gynandria.*] Of or pertaining to the class *Gynandria.*

gynandromorphism (ji-nan-drọ̄-môr'fizm), *n.* [< Gr. γυνή, female, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male, + μορφή, form, + *-ism.*] In *entom.*, a variation or monstrosity in which the peculiar characters of the male and female are found in the same individual.

gynandromorphous (ji-nan-drọ̄-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. γύνανδρος, of doubtful sex (see *gynander*), + μορφή, form.] In *entom.*, having both male and female characters: applied to certain rare individuals among insects which by their forms and markings are apparently female in one part of the body and male in another.

> Mr. Curtis has figured a singular *gynandromorphous* individual of Tenthredo cingulata, in which the opposite sides are not symmetrical, the right half being feminine and the left masculine. *Westwood.*

gynandrophore (ji-nan'drọ̄-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. γυνή, female (pistil), + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male (stamen), + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] A gynophore which bears the stamens as well as the pistil, as in some *Capparidaceæ.* See cut under *gynophore.*

> The "gynophore" or the "*gynandrophore.*" *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 342.

gynandrosporous (jin-an-dros'pọ̄-rus), *a.* [< Gr. γύνανδρος, of doubtful sex (see *gynander*), + σπόρος, a seed.] In the *Œdogonieæ*, among algæ, provided with male individuals which attach themselves to or near the oögonium. The male plant originates as a special zoöspore called an androspore, and, attaching itself, produces by growth a plant of three or four cells, called a dwarf male. The upper cell of the latter produces antherozoids which fertilize the oösphere.

gynandrous (jin-an'drus), *a.* [< Gr. γύνανδρος, of doubtful sex: see *gynander*, *Gynandria.*] In *bot.*, having the stamens adnate to and apparently borne upon the pistil, as in *Asclepias*, *Aristolochia*, and all orchids.

gynantherous (ji-nan'thẹ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. γυνή, female (pistil), + ἀνθηρός, flowery (anther).] In *bot.*, having stamens converted into pistils.

gynarchy (jin'ạ̈r-ki), *n.*; pl. *gynarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. γυνή, a woman, + ἄρχειν, rule.] Government by a woman or by women; the rule of women. Formerly also written *gunarchy.*

> I have always some hopes of change under a *gynarchy.* *Chesterfield.*

gynecian, gynæcian (ji-nē'shian), *a.* [< Gr. γυνή (γυναικ-), a woman, + *-ian.*] Relating to women.

gynecic, gynæcic (ji-nē'sik), *a.* [< Gr. γυναικικός, of woman, < γυνή (γυναικ-), woman.] In *med.* and *surg.*, pertaining to diseases peculiar to women.

gynecocracy, gynæcocracy (jin-ẹ̄-kok'rạ̈-si), *n.* [Also *gynocracy*, and sometimes improp. *gyneocracy*, *gynæocracy*, < Gr. γυναικοκρατία, government by women (cf. γυναικοκρατεῖσθαι, be ruled by women), < γυνή (γυναικ-), a woman, + κράτος, power, κρατεῖν, rule.] Government by a woman or by women; female power or rule.

gynecological, gynæcological (ji-nē-kọ̄-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *gynecology*, *gynæcology*, + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to gynecology.

gynecologist, gynæcologist (jin-ē-kol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *gynecology*, *gynæcology*, + *-ist.*] One versed in, or engaged in the study and practice of, gynecology.

gynecology, gynæcology (jin-ẹ̄-kol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γυνή (γυναικ-), a woman, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] In *med.* and *surg.*, the science of the diseases peculiar to women.

gynecomasty, gynæcomasty (ji-nē'kọ̄-mas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. γυνή (γυναικ-), a woman, + μαστός, breast.] In *physiol.*, the condition of a man having breasts as large as those of a woman, and functionally active.

> The mammæ of men will, under special excitation, yield milk; there are various cases of *gynæcomasty* on record, and in famines infants whose mothers have died have been thus saved. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 441.

gyneconitis, gynæconitis (ji-nē-kọ̄-nī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. γυναικωνῖτις, equiv. to γυναικεῖον, gynæceum: see *gynæceum.*] 1. Same as *gynæceum*, 1.

> I often saw parties of women mount the stairs to the *Gynæconitis.* *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 190.

2. In the *early ch.* and in the *Gr. Ch.*, the part of the church occupied by women. Formerly the women of the congregation occupied either the northern side of the church or galleries at the sides and over the narthex. In Greek churches they take their places in the narthex or at the sides of the church.

> The women's gallery, or *gynæconitis*, formed an important part of the earlier Byzantine churches. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 206.

gynecophore, gynæcophore (ji-nē'kọ̄-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. γυνή (γυναικ-), female, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] A receptacle in the body of the male of some animals, as the diœcious trematodes, in which the female is contained; the gynecophoric canal, or canalis gynæcophorus.

> The formidable Bilharzia, the male of which is the larger and retains the female in a *gynæcophore.* *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 178.

gynecophoric, gynæcophoric (ji-nē-kọ̄-for'ik), *a.* [As *gynecophore*, *gynæcophore*, + *-ic.*] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a gynecophore: applied to the canal of the male in certain *Entozoa*, as *Bilharzia*, in which the female lodges during copulation.

gynecophorous, gynæcophorous (jin-ē-kof'ọ̄-rus), *a.* [As *gynecophore*, *gynæcophore*, + *-ous.*] Bearing the female; containing the female: as, a *gynecophorous* worm; a *gynecophorous* canal. See *gynecophore.*

gynecratic, gynæcratic (jin-ẹ̄-krat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γυνή, a woman, + -κρατικός, as in *aristocratic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to government by women.

> The *gynæcratic* habits of the race are manifested in the names of all these kings, which were formed by a combination of those of their parents, the mother's generally preceding that of the father. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 345.

gyneocracy, gynæocracy (jin-ẹ̄-ok'rạ̈-si), *n.* Same as *gynecocracy.*

> The Mother-right and *gyneocracy* among the Iroquois here plainly indicated is not overdrawn. *L. H. Morgan*, Amer. Ethnol., p. 66.

gyneolatry, gynæolatry (jin-ẹ̄-ol'ạ̈-tri), *n.* [Prop. **gynæcolatry*, < Gr. γυνή (γυναικ-), woman, + λατρεία, worship.] Extravagant devotion to or worship of woman.

> We find in the Commedia the image of the Middle Ages, and the sentimental *gyniolatry* of chivalry, which was at best but skin-deep, is lifted in Beatrice to an ideal and universal plane. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 36.

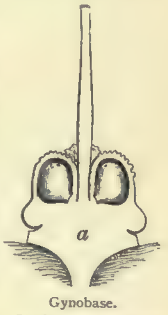
Gynerium (ji-nē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the woolly stigmas), < Gr. γυνή, female (pistil), + ἔριον, wool.] A small genus of tall perennial reedy grasses, of tropical and subtropical America, with very long leaves and large, dense, plume-like panicles. *G. argenteum*, the pampas-grass, is highly ornamental and frequently cultivated.

gynethusia (jin-ẹ̄-thū'si-ạ̈), *n.* [Prop. **gynæcothysia*, < Gr. γυνή (γυναικ-), woman, + θυσία, an offering, sacrifice, < θύειν, sacrifice.] The sacrifice of women.

> A kind of Suttee—*gynethusia*, as it has been termed. *Archæologia*, XLII. 188.

gyngevre†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *ginger*¹. *Rom. of the Rose.*

gyno-. [A shortened form of *gynæco-*, *gyneco-*, combining forms of Gr. γυνή (γυναικ-), a woman, female: see *gynæceum.*] An element in modern botanical terms, meaning 'pistil' or 'ovary.'



Gynobase.

Section of Gynœcium of Borage, enlarged, showing gynobase (*a*) bearing the carpels and style.

gynobase (jin'ọ̄-bās), *n.* [< Gr. γυνή, a female, + βάσις, base.] In *bot.*, a short conical or flat elevation of the receptacle of a flower, bearing the gynœcium.

gynobasic (jin-ọ̄-bā'sik), *a.* [< *gynobase* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, pertaining to or having a gynobase.—**Gynobasic style**, a style that originates from near the base of the pistil.

gynocracy (ji-nok'rạ̈-si), *n.* Same as *gynecocracy.*

> The aforesaid state has repeatedly changed from absolute despotism to republicanism, not forgetting the intermediate stages of oligarchy, limited monarchy, and even *gynocracy*; for I myself remember Alsatia governed for nearly nine months by an old fish-woman. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xvii.

gynodiœcious (jin″ō-dī-ē'shius), *a.* [< Gr. γυνή, female (pistil), + *diœcious*, q. v.] In *bot.*, having perfect and female flowers upon separate plants. See *diœcious*, 2. *Darwin.*

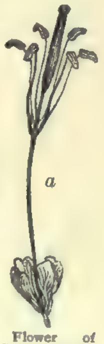
gynœcium (ji-nē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *gynœcia* (-ạ̈). [NL., orig. an erroneous form of *gynæceum*, but now regarded as Gr. γυνή, female (pistil), + οἶκος, house.] The pistil or collective pistils of a flower; the female portion of a flower as a whole: correlative to *andrœcium.* Also *gynæcium*, *gynæceum.*

gynomonœcious (jin″ō-mọ̄-nē'shius), *a.* [< Gr. γυνή, female (pistil), + *monœcious*, q. v.] In *bot.*, having both female and perfect flowers upon the same plant. *Darwin.*

gynophagite (ji-nof'ạ̈-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. γυνή, a woman, + φαγεῖν, eat.] A woman-eater. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> He preys upon the weaker sex, and is a *Gynophagite.* *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 22.

gynophore (jin'ọ̄-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. γυνή, female, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹. Cf. *gynecophore.*] 1. In *bot.*, an elongation or internode of the receptacle of a flower, bearing the gynœcium, as the stipe of a pod in some *Cruciferæ* and *Capparidaceæ.*—2. In *Hydrozoa*, the branch of a gonoblastidium which bears female gonophores, or those reproductive receptacles or generative buds which contain ova only, as distinguished from male gonophores or androphores. See cut under *gonoblastidium.*



Flower of Gynandropsis.
a, gynophore.

gynophoric (jin-ọ̄-for'ik), *a.* [< *gynophore* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a gynophore.

gynoplastic (jin-ọ̄-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. γυνή, female, + πλάσσειν, form, mold.] In *surg.*, noting an operation for opening or dilating the closed or contracted genital openings of the female.

gynostegium (jin-ọ̄-stē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *gynostegia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. γυνή, female (pistil), + στέγη, a roof.] In *bot.*, a sheath or covering of the gynœcium, of whatever nature. *Gray.*

gynostemium (jin-ọ̄-stē'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *gynostemia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. γυνή, female (pistil), + στήμων, stamen.] The column of an orchid, consisting of the united style and stamens.

gyp (jip), *n.* [In the first sense said to be a sportive application of Gr. γύψ, a vulture, with ref. to their supposed dishonest rapacity; but prob. in this, as in the second sense, an abbr.

of *gypsy, gipsy,* as applied to a sly, unscrupulous fellow.] 1. A male servant who attends to college rooms. Also *gip.* [Cant, Cambridge University, England; corresponding to *scout* as used at Oxford.]

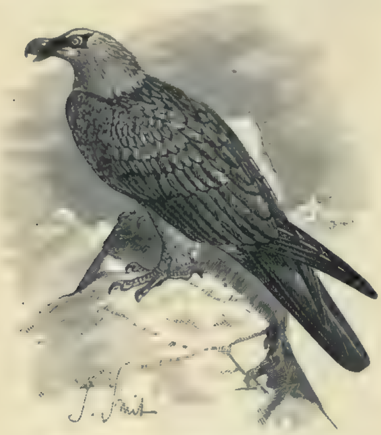
> The Freshman, when once safe through his examination, is first inducted into his rooms by a *gyp*, usually recommended to him by his tutor.
> *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 29.

2. A swindler, especially a swindling horse-dealer; a cheat. *Philadelphia Times*, May 27, 1880. [Slang.]

gyp (jip), *v. t.* [< *gyp, n.*] To swindle; cheat. *Philadelphia Times*, May 31, 1880. [Slang.]

Gypaëtidæ (jip-ạ̄-et′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gypaëtus* + *-idæ.*] The bearded vultures as a family of raptorial birds. *G. R. Gray*, 1842.

Gypaëtus, Gypaëtos (ji-pā′ e-tus, -tos), *n.* [NL. (Starr, 1784), < Gr. *γυπάετος* (as if < *γύψ*, a vulture, + *ἀετός*, an eagle), another reading, appar. erroneous, of *ὑπάετος* (Aristotle), a kind of vulture, perhaps the lammergeier, < *ὑπό*, below (that is, less than or inferior to), + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of highly raptorial old-world vultures, containing the bearded vulture, griffin, or lammergeier, *G. barbatus:* sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Gypaëtinæ*, or of a family *Gypaëtidæ*.



Bearded Vulture, or Griffin (*Gypaëtus barbatus*).

Gypagus (jip′ạ̄-gus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < *Gyp(s)* + *(Harp)agus.*] A genus of American vultures, sometimes separated from *Sarcorhamphus*, of the family *Cathartidæ*, of which the king-vulture, *G. papa*, is the type and only representative.

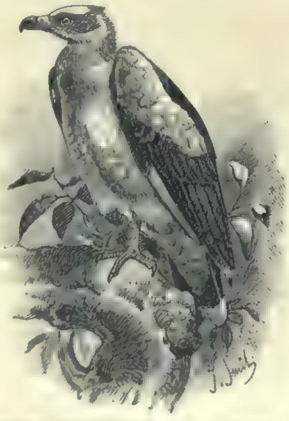
gypell†, *n.* [ME.: see *gipon, jupon.*] Same as *jupon.*

> Hys fomen were well boun
> To perce hys acketoun,
> *Gypell*, mayl, and plate.
> *Lybeaus Disconus* (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II. 50).

Gypogeranidæ (jip″ō-je-ran′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gypogeranus* + *-idæ.*] A family of grallatorial raptorial birds of Africa, named from the genus *Gypogeranus*. Also called *Serpentariidæ*. *Selys de Longchamps*, 1842.

Gypogeranus (jip-ọ̄-jer′ạ-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γύψ*, a vulture, + *γέρανος*, a crane.] A genus of grallatorial raptorial birds, containing the secretary-bird or serpent-eater of Africa, *G. serpentarius* or *reptilivorus*, and giving name to the family *Gypogeranidæ:* same as *Sagittarius*, Vosmaer, 1769; *Serpentarius*, Cuvier, 1797; *Secretarius*, Daudin, 1801; *Ophiotheres*, Vieillot, 1816. See *Serpentarius*. *Illiger*, 1811.

Gypohieracinæ (jip-ọ̄-hī″e-rā-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gypohierax (-ac-)* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of old-world vultures, of which the genus *Gypohierax* is the type. *G. R. Gray*, 1844.



Angola Vulture (*Gypohierax angolensis*).

Gypohierax (jip-ọ̄-hī′e-raks), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *γύψ*, a vulture, + *ἱέραξ*, a hawk, falcon.] A genus of old-world vultures, the eagle-vultures, such as the Angola vulture, *G. angolensis*, of western Africa, mostly white with black wings and tail and flesh-colored feet and head: sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Gypohieracinæ*. *Rüppell*, 1835. Also called *Racama*.

gypon†, **gypoun**†, *n.* Same as *jupon.*

gyp-room (jip′röm), *n.* The room in a college suite in which are kept the utensils for the serving of meals. [Cant.]

> Others of these studies, when not effaced by modern alterations, have become *gyp-rooms*, for the use of the college servants, or box-rooms.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 436.

Gyps (jips), *n.* [NL. (J. C. Savigny, 1809), < Gr. *γύψ*, a vulture.] The largest genus of old-world vultures, containing the several species known as griffins or griffin-vultures, having the nostrils oval and perpendicular, and the rectrices 14. They range over most of Africa, all the countries bordering the Mediterranean, and eastward to Persia, India, and the Malay peninsula. The common griffin is *G. fulvus* of Europe and Africa; *G. rueppelli* and *G. kolbi* are both African; *G. himalayensis* and *G. indicus* are named from the regions they respectively inhabit; and several other species or varieties have been described.

gypse† (jips), *n.* [ME. *gipse*, < OF. *gipse, gypse*, < L. *gypsum*, gypsum: see *gypsum.*] Same as *gypsum.*

> The soil of Cyprus is for the most part rocky; there are in it many entire hills of talc or *gypse*, some running in plates, and another sort in shoots, like crystal.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 229.

gypse† (jips), *v. t.* [ME. *gipsen;* < *gypse, n.*] To cover with gypsum; plaster.

> In pottes trie
> Now *gipse* it fast.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

gypseous (jip′sẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *gypseus*, of gypsum, < *gypsum*, gypsum: see *gypsum.*] 1. Of the nature of gypsum; partaking of the qualities of gypsum; resembling gypsum.

> The provinces also endeavored, in 1842, to produce artificial Marbles. M. Mondon, of Vienna, claimed to have found a material suitable for this purpose in the department of Charente. He calls it *gypseous* alabaster — a soft substance which must first be hardened.
> *Marble-Worker*, § 135.

2. In *bot.*, very dull grayish-white.

gypsere†, *n.* See *gipser.*

gypsery, *n.* See *gipsery.*

Gypsey, *n.* and *a.* See *Gipsy.*

gypsiferous (jip-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *gypsum*, gypsum, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Producing gypsum.

gypsify, *v. t.* See *gipsify.*

gypsine (jip′sin), *a.* [< *gypse, gypsum,* + *-ine*^{1}.] Same as *gypseous.*

gypsisme†, *n.* See *gipsism.*

gypsography (jip-sog′rạ̈-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *γύψος*, chalk, gypsum, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The art or practice of engraving, as inscriptions, upon natural gypsum in some one of its forms, as alabaster.—2. The art or practice of engraving on casts of plaster of Paris. [Rare in both senses.]

gypsologist, gypsology. See *gipsologist, gipsology.*

Gypsophila (jip-sof′i-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γύψος*, chalk, gypsum, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of *Caryophyllaceæ*, allied to the pinks (*Dianthus*), of about 50 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region. They are slender, graceful herbs, with numerous very small panicled flowers. *G. paniculata* and *G. elegans* are often cultivated for ornament.

gypsous (jip′sus), *a.* Containing or resembling lime or plaster.

> Others looked for it [the cause of sweating sickness] from the earth, as arising from an exhalation in moist weather out of *gipsous* or plaisterly ground.
> *Fuller*, Cambridge University, vii. 36.

gypsum (jip′sum), *n.* [Formerly also *gypse, gipse;* < OF. *gipse, gypse*, F. *gypse* = Sp. *gipso* = Pg. *gypso* = It. *gesso*, plaster, < L. *gypsum*, neut., < Gr. *γύψος*, fem., chalk, gypsum; prob. of Eastern origin: cf. Pers. *jabsīn*, lime, Ar. *jibs, jibsīn*, plaster, gypsum.] Native hydrous sulphate of calcium, a mineral usually of a white color, but also gray, yellow, red, and when impure brown or black. It is soft and easily scratched; the crystalline varieties, called *selenite*, are generally perfectly transparent, and cleave readily, yielding thin flexible folia. The crystals are frequently twinned, and often have an arrowhead form. The massive varieties are fibrous (satin-spar), foliated, lamellar-stellate, granular to impalpable. The fine-grained pure white or delicately colored variety is called *alabaster*, and is used for ornamental purposes; the impure earthy kind, when reduced to the anhydrous form by heat, is called *plaster of Paris*, and is used extensively for making molds, etc. (See *plaster.*) Gypsum ground to a powder is used as a fertilizer.

> The Ethiopian warriors were painted half with *gypsum* and half with minium.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 231.

Gypsy, gypsydom, etc. See *Gipsy*, etc.

Gyptian†, *n.* See *Gipsen.*

gyra (jī′rạ̈), *n.*; pl. *gyræ* (-rē). [ML., fem., < L. *gyrus*, m., a circle: see *gyre.*] In medieval and ecclesiastical costume, a hem or border richly decorated with embroidery or applied ornament of any kind.

gyral (jī′rạ̈l), *a.* [< *gyre* + *-al.*] 1. Whirling; moving in a circle; rotating.—2. In *anat.*, pertaining to a gyrus or to the gyri of the brain.

gyrant (jī′rạ̈nt), *a.* [< L. *gyran(t-)s*, ppr. of *gyrare*, turn round: see *gyrate.*] Turning round a central point; gyrating. Formerly also *girant.*

gyrate (jī′rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gyrated*, ppr. *gyrating.* [< L. *gyratus*, pp. of *gyrare*, tr. and intr., turn round, whirl, < *gyrus*, a circle: see *gyre, n.*] To turn round; wheel; rotate; whirl; move round a fixed point. See *gyration.* Formerly also *girate.*

> Waters of vexation filled her eyes, and they had the effect of making the famous Mr. Merdle . . . appear to leap . . . and *gyrate*, as if he were possessed by several Devils.
> *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, ii. 24.

> They *gyrated* in couples, a few at a time, throwing their bodies into the most startling attitudes and the wildest contortions. *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 246.

gyrate (jī′rāt), *a.* [< L. *gyratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In *bot.*, curved inward like a crozier; circinate.—2. In *zoöl.*, having convolutions like the gyri of the brain; meandrine, as a coral. See cut under *brain-coral.*

> By this serial growth the corallum becomes "*gyrate*" or "meandrine"; and excellent examples may be found in the genera Meandrina, Diploria, etc.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 373.

gyration (jī-rā′shọ̈n), *n.* [< ML. *gyratio(n-)*, < L. *gyrare*, gyrate: see *gyrate.*] A wheeling; whirling; revolution; a wheeling motion, like that of the moon round the earth. Specifically—(*a*) A revolution round a distant center combined with a synchronal rotation in the same direction round the gyrating body's center. (*b*) A whirling motion, a rotary motion of a massive body, with the thought of its vis viva. (*c*) A motion like that of a gyroscope, a conical rotation of an axis of rotation. (*d*) Any motion of a body with one point fixed.

> If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyrations*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire. *Newton*, Opticks.

> When the sun so enters a hole or window that by its illumination the atomes or moats become perceptible, if then by our breath the ayr be gently impelled, it may be perceived that they will circularly returne and in a *gyration* unto their places again.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

> A French top, throwne from a cord which was wound about it, will stand as it were fixt on the floor [where] it lighted, and yet continue in its repeated *gyrations.*
> *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, ix.

> He and Blanche, whilst executing their rapid *gyrations*, came bolt up against the heavy dragoon.
> *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxvi.

Center of gyration, a point in a revolving body such that, if all the matter of the body could be collected at that point, the body would continue to revolve with the same energy as when its parts were in their original places.—**Ellipsoid of gyration.** See *ellipsoid.*—**Radius of gyration**, the distance of the center of gyration from the axis of rotation.

gyrational (jī-rā′shọ̈n-ạ̈l), *a.* [< *gyration* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by gyration: as, the *gyrational* movements of the planets. *R. A. Proctor.*

gyratory (jī′rạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [= F. *giratoire, gyratoire;* as *gyrate* + *-ory.*] Moving in a circle or spirally; gyrating.

gyrde^{1}†, *v.* See *gird*^{1}.

gyrde^{2}†, *v.* See *gird*^{2}.

gyrdel†, *n.* See *girdle*^{1}.

gyre (jīr), *n.* [Formerly also *gire* (ME. *ger, gere*, < OF. *gere, gire*); = Sp. *giro* = Pg. *gyro* = It. *giro*, < L. *gyrus*, a circle, a circuit, ring, < Gr. *γῦρος*, a circle, ring; cf. *γυρός*, a., round.] 1. A circle or ring; a revolution of a moving body; a circular or spiral turn.

> She, rushing through the thickest preasse,
> Perforce disparted their compacted *gyre.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 23.

> Dispersed the armed *gire*
> With which I was environed.
> *Massinger*, Picture, ii. 2

> Morn by morn the lark
> Shot up and shrill'd in flickering *gyres.*
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii

2. In *anat.*, a gyrus: as, a cerebral *gyre.*

gyre† (jīr), *v.* [< ME. *giren*, < L. *gyrare*, turn, < *gyrus*, a circle: see *gyre, n.*, and *gyrate.*] I. *intrans.* To turn; gyrate; revolve.

Which from their proper orbs not go,
Whether they *gyre* swift or slow.
Drayton, Eclogues, ii.

II. *trans.* To turn.

September is with Aprill houres even,
For Phebus like in either *gireth* heven.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

gyre-carlin (gīr'kär'lin), *n.* [Sc., also written *gyre-carline, gyre-carling, gy-carlin, gay-carlin,* etc.: < Icel. *gȳgr* (pl. *gȳgjar*) = Norw. *gjure*, a witch, an ogress, + Icel. *karlinna*, > Sc. *carlin*, q. v.] A hag; a witch.

There is a bogle or a brownie, a witch or *gyre-carline*, a bodach or a fairy in the case.
Scott, Chronicles of Canongate, viii.

gyreful† (jīr'fůl), *a.* [< *gyre* + *-ful.* Cf. *gerful.*] Abounding in gyres or spiral turns; revolving; encircling.

Suche posters may be likened well vnto the carters oulde
Of forayne worlde, on Mount Olimpe whose carts when they were rould
With *gyrefull* sway, by coursers swifte, to winne the glistring branche, etc. *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 2.

Gyrencephala (jir-en-sef'ạ-lạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γῦρος, a ring, circle, + ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.] In Owen's system (1857), one of four prime divisions of mammalians, containing the orders *Cetacea, Sirenia, Hyracoidea, Proboscidea, Ungulata, Carnivora,* and *Quadrumana*, having more or less numerous cerebral gyri, and the hemispheres of the cerebrum extending more or less over the cerebellum and olfactory lobes of the brain: distinguished from *Archencephala, Lissencephala,* and *Lyencephala.* The division represents the higher series of mammals called by Bonaparte *Educabilia* and by Dana *Megasthena*, but differs in excluding man. [Not in use.]

gyrencephalate (jir-en-sef'ạ-lāt), *a.* [As *Gyrencephala* + *-ate*¹.] Same as *gyrencephalous.*

gyrencephalous (jir-en-sef'ạ-lus), *a.* [As *Gyrencephala* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gyrencephala.* See cut under *gyrus.*

gyrfalcon (jėr'fâ"kn), *n.* See *gerfalcon.*

gyri, *n.* Plural of *gyrus.*

Gyrinidæ (ji-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gyrinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of hydradephagous beetles, the whirligigs, so called from their habit of gyrating together on the water. The metasternum has no antecoxal piece, but is prolonged in a triangular process posteriorly; the antennæ are irregular and very short; the abdomen has 7 segments, and there are 4 eyes, the upper pair of which look into the air, and the lower into the water. When disturbed they eject an odorous fluid. The larvæ breathe by pairs of ciliate gills, one on each side of each of the abdominal segments, and the gills serve also as swimming-organs. Also called *Gyrinida, Gyrinides, Gyrinites,* and *Gyrinoidea.*

Whirligig (*Dineutes vittatus*), one of the *Gyrinidæ.* (Line shows natural size.)

Gyrinus (ji-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γυρῖνος or γύρινος, a tadpole, porwiggle (so called from its round shape), < γυρός, round: see *gyre*, *n.*] A genus of water-beetles, typical of the family *Gyrinidæ*, having the scutellum distinct.

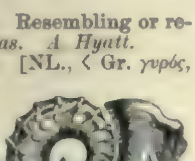
gyrland†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *garland.*

Their hair . . . *gyrlanded* with sea grasse.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

gyrlet, *n.* See *girl.*

gyroceran (ji-ros'ẹ-ran), *a.* Resembling or related to the genus *Gyroceras.* *A. Hyatt.*

Gyroceras (ji-ros'ẹ-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γυρός, round, + κέρας, a horn.] The typical genus of *Gyroceratidæ.* *Goldfuss.* Also *Gyroceratites, Gyrocerus.*



Gyroceras goldfussi.

Gyroceratidæ (jir-ọ̄-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gyroceras* (*-at-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of nautiliform shells of a discoidal shape, in which the last whorl is parallel with the others, all being unconnected.

gyroceratite (jir-ọ-ser'ạ-tīt), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Gyroceratidæ.*

gyroceratitic (jir-ọ̄-ser-ạ-tit'ik), *a.* [< *gyroceratite* + *-ic.*] Resembling the *Gyroceratidæ*; having unconnected whorls, as a fossil cephalopod.

The loosely coiled [shell] but with whorls not in contact, *gyroceratitic.* *Science*, III. 123.

gyrodactyli, *n.* Plural of *gyrodactylus*, 2.

Gyrodactylidæ (jir"ọ-dak-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gyrodactylus* + *-idæ.*] A family of very small viviparous trematode worms with strong hooks and large terminal caudal disk. They are produced one at a time, and within each, before it is born, another of a second generation may be formed, and in this again a third.

Gyrodactylus (jir-ọ-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Nordmann), < Gr. γυρός, round, + δάκτυλος, finger.] 1. The typical genus of trematode worms of the family *Gyrodactylidæ.* *G. elegans* is found in the gills of fishes.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *gyrodactyli* (-lī).] An individual or a species of this genus.

gyrogonite (ji-rog'ọ-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. γυρός, round, + γόνος, seed, + *-ite*².] A petrified spiral seed-vessel of plants of the genus *Chara*, found in fresh-water deposits, and formerly supposed to be a shell.

gyroidal (jī-roi'dạl), *a.* [< Gr. γυροειδής, like a circle, < γῦρος, a circle, + εἶδος, form.] Spiral in arrangement or in movement. (*a*) In *crystal.*, having certain planes arranged spirally, so that they incline all to the right or all to the left of a vertical line. (*b*) In *optics*, turning the plane of polarization circularly or spirally to the right or left.

gyrolite (jir'ọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. γυρός, round, + λίθος, a stone.] A hydrous silicate of calcium occurring in white spherical forms with a radiated structure.

gyroma (ji-rō'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *gyromata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [< Gr. as if *γύρωμα, < γυροῦν, make round, bend, < γυρός, round: see *gyre.*] 1. A turning round.—2. In *bot.*, the shield of lichens. *Imp. Dict.*

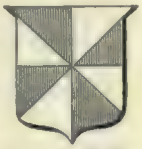
gyromancy (jir'ọ-man-si), *n.* [= F. *gyromancie*, < Gr. γῦρος, a circle, + μαντεία, divination.] A kind of divination said to have been practised by walking round in a circle or ring until the performer fell from dizziness, the manner of his fall being interpreted with reference to characters or signs previously placed about the ring, or in some such way.

gyromata, *n.* Plural of *gyroma.*

gyron, giron (jī'rọn), *n.* [< F. *giron*, a gyron, so called in reference to the arrangement of gyrons round the fesse-point; < Gr. γῦρος, a ring, circle: see *gyre.*] In *her.*, a bearing consisting of two straight lines drawn from any given part of the field and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse-point. It usually issues from the dexter chief, and is considered to occupy one half of the first quarter; but if otherwise, its position must be stated in the blazon.

gyronnetty, gironnetty (jī-rọ-net'i), *a.* [Heraldic F. *gironnetté*, < **gironnette*, dim. of *giron*: see *gyron.*] In *her.*, finished at the top with points, as spear-points: said of a castle or tower used as a bearing. Also written *gironnetté.*

gyronny, gironny (jī'rọ-ni), *a.* [Heraldic F. **gyronné, gironné*, < *gyron*, q. v.] In *her.*, divided into a number of triangular parts of two different tinctures. The points of all the triangles meet at the fesse-point. The number of triangles must be stated in the blazon: as, *gyronny* of eight, or and gules. Also written *gironné.*



Gyronny of eight, gules and argent.

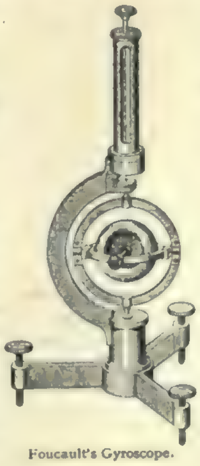
Gyronny, covered with gyrons, or divided so as to form several gyrons; said of an escutcheon.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra [ser.]), i. 116.

gyronwise, gironwise (jī'rọn-wīz), *adv.* In *her.*, in the direction of the lines forming a field gyronny—that is, radiating from the fesse-point.

Gyrophora (jī-rof'ọ̄-rạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῦρος, a circle, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] A genus of lichens, one of which is the *tripe-de-roche.*

gyrophoric (jir-ọ-for'ik), *a.* [< *Gyrophora* + *-ic.*] Belonging to or derived from plants of the genus *Gyrophora*: as, *gyrophoric* acid.

gyroscope (jī'rọ-skōp), *n.* [= F. *gyroscope*, a name given in 1852 by Foucault to his improved form of Bohnenberger's apparatus, < Gr. γῦρος, a circle, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument consisting of a fly-wheel, the axis of which can turn freely in any direction, designed to illustrate the dynamics of rotating bodies.



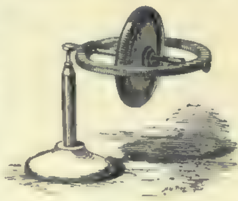
Foucault's Gyroscope.

The instrument commonly called *gyroscope* is better named *gyroscopic top* (which see, under *gyroscopic*). The *gyroscope* proper of Foucault, shown in the figure, consists of a fly-wheel having the small conical bearings of its axis in a well-balanced metallic ring which carries two knife-edges in a line perpendicular to the axis of the fly-wheel; these knife-edges bear upon agates carried in a horizontal plane by an outer vertical ring half suspended from a small copper wire and turning about a vertical axis. The axis of the wheel can thus turn in any direction. By means of an accessory apparatus a velocity of 150 turns a second can be imparted to the fly-wheel. The principal experiments with this apparatus are as follows: *First experiment.*—If, when the fly-wheel is turning rapidly, no considerable force is applied to change the direction of its axis, its direction will remain almost unchanged. For, suppose it were proposed, by an instantaneous impulse, to turn this axis round a fixed axis perpendicular to it; then, at the point where this fixed axis cuts the rim of the fly-wheel, a particle would have to be deflected, and it can be shown by the parallelogram of motions that a velocity must be communicated to it proportional to the velocity it already possessed. Hence, the force required to rotate the axis of a fly-wheel increases with its velocity. Accordingly, when the velocity is very high, the friction on the bearings will change the direction of the axis but very little. But all the surrounding objects partake of the rotation of the earth upon its axis. Consequently, the axis of the fly-wheel will have a relative rotation; and this may be observed with a microscope. *Second experiment.*—If the fly-wheel was attached to its axis by a hinge, so that its plane was free to take any inclination to the axis, it is plain that by virtue of centrifugal force it would become perpendicular to the axis, since in this way its particles would be furthest from the axis. If then the outer ring of the gyroscope be held fast in such a position that the axis of the fly-wheel is free to move in the meridian plane, it partakes of the rotation of the earth; and the rotation of the earth and that of the fly-wheel being compounded, the axis of resultant rotation is not quite perpendicular to the fly-wheel. Accordingly, the inner ring will turn on its knife-edges until the axis of the fly-wheel is brought into parallelism with that of the earth, so that the wheel revolves from west to east like the earth. *Third experiment.*—On the same principle, if the outer ring be free to turn, but the inner one be fixed horizontally, the outer ring will turn so as to bring the axis of the fly-wheel into the meridian. *Fourth experiment.*—Let the inner wheel be thrown out of balance by hanging a weight upon it near one end of the axis; then this weight will each instant communicate a rotation about the knife-edges, compounding itself with the rotation of the fly-wheel about its axis as the rotation of the earth does in the third experiment, and a rotation of the outer ring round its vertical axis will result. Since the resultant axis of the first two rotations is very near that of the fly-wheel, the tendency of the weight to fall will be but slight, and under the influence of the centrifugal force of the third rotation it will move like a conical pendulum.—**Gyroscope governor**, a steam-governor in which a gyroscope is employed as a regulator. A change in the speed of the engine causes a heavy gyroscope to change its plane of rotation, this change in turn controlling the speed of the engine. See *governor.*

gyroscopic (jī-rọ-skop'ik), *a.* [< *gyroscope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the gyroscope; illustrating the dynamical laws of rotation.

The bearings are of great length and large diameter to stand the *gyroscopic* action which occurs in a heavy sea on board ship. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 364.

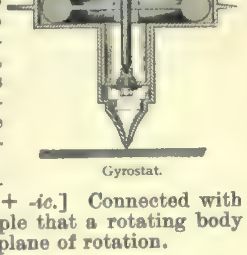
Gyroscopic pendulum, an instrument consisting of two pieces, of which the first is attached to one of the axes of a universal flexure joint, the other axis being held fixed; while the second piece is jointed to the first by an axis parallel to the fixed axis of the universal flexure joint.—**Gyroscopic top**, an instrument consisting of a heavy fly-wheel revolving about an axis one point of which is fixed, but which is otherwise free to move in any way. The fly-wheel being set in rotation, the axis moves about the fixed point in the manner explained under *gyroscope*, fourth experiment.



Gyroscopic Top, or Gyroscope.

gyrose (jī'rōs), *a.* [< L. *gyrus*, a circle (see *gyre*), + *-ose.*] In *bot.*, turned round like a crook; bent to and fro; folded and waved or marked with wavy lines: applied to the peculiar and complicated flexuosities of the margin of the apothecium in the genus *Umbilicaria.*

gyrostat (jī'rọ-stat), *n.* [< Gr. γυρός, round, γῦρος, a circle, + στατικός, stationary: see *static.*] An instrument for illustrating the dynamics of rotation, composed of a box or case having a sharp bearing-edge in the form of a regular polygon, and containing a fly-wheel having its center and its direction of rotation in the plane of the bearing-edge.



Gyrostat.

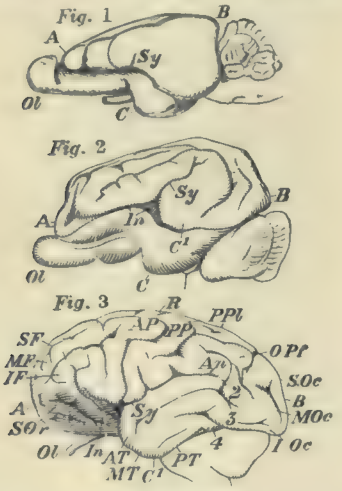
gyrostatic (jī-rọ-stat'ik), *a.* [As *gyrostat* + *-ic.*] Connected with the dynamical principle that a rotating body tends to preserve its plane of rotation.

A system of four *gyrostatic* masses connected together by links was shown to possess all the properties of an ordinary elastic spring, although composed of matter in itself entirely devoid of elasticity.
Sir W. Thomson, quoted in Science, IV. 249.

gyrovagi (jī-rov'ạ̄-jī), *n. pl.* [ML., < L. *gyrus*, a circle, + *vagus*, wandering.] In the *early church*, vagrant monks without definite occupation, who subsisted upon the charity of others.

Gyrovagi, vagrant tramps who even at that time [528], as more than a century earlier, continued to bring discredit on the monastic profession. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 704.

gyrus (jī'rus), *n.*; pl. *gyri* (-rī). [L., NL., < Gr. γῦρος, a circle, circuit, ring; cf. γυρός, round: see *gyre*.] In *anat.*, one of the rounded ridges into which the surface of the cerebral hemisphere is divided by the fissures or sulci; a convolution; a gyre. The gyri and sulci are complementary and mutually definitive. They are most numerous and best marked in the brain of the higher mammals (which are therefore called *gyrencephalous*), and especially in that of man. Every gyrus in man has its own name; but several different systems of naming are in vogue, and the nomenclature is still shifting. The attempt to identify the human gyri and sulci with those of other mammals encounters difficulties which have thus far been insurmountable except in the cases of the most constant and best-marked folds and fissures. (See the cuts.) Additional difficulty is encountered in the fact that different human brains vary in details of the gyri, and the same brain may differ on its opposite sides. The principal gyri are noted in the phrases below. The gyri represent an enormous increase in quantity of the gray cortical matter or cortex of the brain in comparison with the actual superficies of the cerebral hemispheres, some of the folds being separated by fissures an inch or more in depth, and containing three layers of gray matter with three layers of white. The gyri are to some extent an indication of intellectual power, and are better marked when the mental powers of the individual are at their height than in infancy and senility. The distinction between *gyrus* and *lobe* or *lobule*, as applied to lesser divisions of the surface of the brain, is not always preserved. *Gyrus* is exactly synonymous with *convolution*.—**Angular gyrus**, a certain gyrus of the hemisphere of the brain in man and monkeys. In man it is the short gyrus arching over the upper extremity of the superior temporal fissure, the hindmost one of four parietal gyri, separated by a short vertical sulcus from the supramarginal gyrus. See fig. 3, and cut under *cerebral*.—**Annectent gyrus**, a small or secondary fold, which may connect larger or primary convolutions: especially applied to several such gyri of the occipital lobe, as those forming the connections of the cuneus or occipital lobule. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Arched gyri**, four arched convolutions regularly arranged, in some carnivorous animals, as the dog and wolf, beginning with one which borders the Sylvian fissure and ending with one which forms the margin of the cerebral hemisphere. They are enumerated from *first* to *fourth*, as by Leuret, or in reverse order (Ferrier), or only three are recognized (Flower), when they are also called *inferior*, *middle*, and *superior* (Mivart).—**Ascending frontal gyrus**, the gyrus bounding the fissure of Rolando in front. Also called the *anterior central gyrus* and *transverse frontal gyrus*. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Ascending parietal gyrus**, the gyrus bounding the fissure of Rolando behind. Also called the *posterior central convolution*.—**Callosal gyrus**, a convolution of the median surface of the cerebrum immediately over the corpus callosum and below the callosomarginal fissure. It is continuous behind with the gyrus hippocampi, and ends in the gyrus uncinatus. Also called *convolution of the corpus callosum*, and *gyrus fornicatus*, from its arched or fornicated figure. See cuts under *cerebral* and *sulcus*.—**Cuneate gyrus**, a convolution of the occipital lobe appearing as a wedge-shaped figure on the median aspect of the cerebrum in the fork between the parieto-occipital sulcus and the calcarine sulcus. Also called *occipital lobule* and *cuneus*. See cut under *cerebral*.—**External orbital gyrus**, that part of the orbital surface which lies outside of the triradiate sulcus. *Gray*.—**Frontal gyri**, three gyri which compose the superior and lateral surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum, all lying in front of the ascending frontal gyrus. They are defined by the superior and inferior frontal sulci, and by the vertical fissure or precentral sulcus.—**Gyrus fornicatus**. Same as *callosal gyrus*.—**Gyrus quadratus**, the quadrate gyrus.—**Hippocampal gyrus**, the continuation of the gyrus fornicatus where it dips down behind and below the corpus callosum, and continues forward to the uncinate gyrus: so called from its relation to the hippocampus.—**Marginal gyrus**. (*a*) That part of the first frontal convolution which appears on the median side of the hemisphere. See cut under *cerebral*. (*b*) The gyrus which arches over the extremity of the fissure of Sylvius. See *sulcus*.—**Occipital gyri**, three principal convolutions of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum, separated by two small transverse sulci, and distinguished as *first*, *second*, and *third*, from above downward, or, as in fig. 3, *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Orbital gyri**, the gyri or convolutions upon the under or orbital surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum, which rest upon the orbital plate of the frontal bone. They are three in number, directly continuous with and corresponding to the frontal gyri. The two best-marked orbital gyri are sometimes distinguished as the *internal* and *external*.—**Parietal gyri**, four well-marked convolutions upon the superior and lateral surface of the parietal lobe; and especially two of these distinguished as the *ascending parietal* (or posterior central) and the *superior parietal*, the other two being commonly known as the *supramarginal* and the *angular gyrus*. (See other phrases.) In fig. 3, the superior parietal is called *posteroparietal lobule*.—**Quadrate gyrus**, a convolution of somewhat square figure appearing on the median surface of the cerebrum between the callosomarginal sulcus in front and the parieto-occipital sulcus behind, and continuous below with the gyrus fornicatus. Also called *quadrate lobule* and *precuneus*. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Sigmoid gyrus**, the somewhat *S*-shaped fold which curves about the lateral end of the cruciate fissure, and whose surface includes several constant and well-marked "motor areas": used especially by English writers.—**Temporal gyri**, in fig. 3, a general name of the temporal convolutions: usually in human anatomy more fully called *temporosphenoidal gyri*.—**Uncinate gyrus**, a convolution which appears on the median surface of the cerebrum nearly opposite the beginning of the gyrus fornicatus. It is so called from its shape, and the hook is known as the *crotchet* or *uncus*. See cut under *cerebral*.



Gyri, or Convolutions.

Fig. 1, brain of rabbit; fig. 2, brain of pig; fig. 3, brain of chimpanzee, showing side view of the principal or fundamental gyri and sulci of the mammalian brain. *Ol*, olfactory lobe; *A*, *B*, *C*, frontal, occipital, and temporal lobes; *C*^{1}, a portion of temporal lobe which enlarges until it hides *C* in fig. 3; *Sy*, Sylvian fissure; *In*, insula or island of Reil; *SOr*, supra-orbital gyrus; *SF*, *MF*, *IF*, superior, middle, and inferior frontal gyri; *AP*, *PP*, anterior and posterior parietal gyri; *R*, fissure of Rolando; *PPl*, posteroparietal lobule; *OPf*, occipitotemporal sulcus; *An*, angular gyrus; 2, 3, 4, annectent gyri; *AT*, *MT*, *PT*, the anterior, middle, and posterior temporal gyri; *SOc*, *MOc*, *IOc*, the superior, middle, and inferior occipital gyri. (Fig. 1 is a lissencephalous brain; figs. 2 and 3 are gyrencephalous.) See also the cuts under *brain*.

gyse†, *n.* and *v.* See *guise*.

gyst^1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guest*.

gyst^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gist*, now *joist*.

gyst^3†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gest*^{2}.

gyst-ale, *n.* [Appar. < *gyst*^{1}, obs. var. of *guest*, + *ale*; but appar. also associated with *guise*, with allusion to festive mummery.] See the extract.

In Lancashire, we find the term *Gyst-ale*, which seems to be one of the corruptions of disguising, as applied to mumming, and in this sense the entire name, *Gyst-ale*, is confirmatory of Mr. Douce's observations. *Gyst-ale* or guising, says Mr. Baines, was celebrated in Eccles with much rustic splendor at the termination of the marling season, when the villagers, with a king at their head, walked in procession with garlands, to which silver plate was attached, which was contributed by the principal gentry in the neighbourhood.
Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 283.

gyte^1 (gīt), *a.* [Origin unknown.] Crazy; ecstatic; senselessly extravagant; delirious; distracted. Also *gite*. [Scotch.]

What between courts o' law and courts o' state, and upper and under parliaments, . . . here and in London, the gudeman's gane clean *gyte*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

There's nae soberer man than me in my ordnar; but when I hear the wind blaw in my lug, it's my belief that I gang *gyte*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

gyte^2 (gīt), *n.* [Another form of *gait*, *gayt*, etc., for *get*^{1}, *n.*, offspring, a child: see *get*^{1}, *n.*] 1. A child: generally in contempt.—2. A first year's pupil in the High School of Edinburgh. [Scotch in both senses.]

gytrash (gī'trash), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A spirit or ghost. [Prov. Eng.]

I remembered certain of Bessie's tales, wherein figured a North-of-England spirit called a "*Gytrash*"; which, in the form of horse, mule, or large dog, haunted solitary ways, and sometimes came upon belated travellers. . . . Close down by the hazel stems glided a great dog, whose black and white color made him a distinct object against the trees. It was exactly one mask of Bessie's *Gytrash*—a lion-like creature with long hair and a huge head.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

gyve (jīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gyved*, ppr. *gyving*. [Also written *give*; < ME. *given*, *gyven*, fetter, < *gyves*, *gives*, pl., fetters: see *gyves*.] To fetter; shackle; chain; manacle. [Poetic or archaic.]

I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

She had *gyved*
Them so in chains of darkness, as no might
Should loose them thence.
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

One hair of thine more vigour doth retain
To bind thy foe, than any iron chain:
Who might be *gyv'd* in such a golden string,
Would not be captive, though he were a king.
Drayton, Black Prince to Countess of Salisbury.

gyves (jīvz), *n. pl.* [Also written *gives*; < ME. *gyves*, *gives*, pl., fetters; of Celtic origin: cf. W. *gefyn*, a fetter; Ir. *geimheal*, *geibheal*, *geibhionn*, chains, gyves, fetters, restraint, bondage, perhaps < *geibhim*, I take, get, obtain, find, receive; cf. *gabhaim*, I take, receive.] Shackles, usually for the legs; fetters. [Poetic or archaic.]

With feteres ant with *gyves* i chot he wes to-drowe.
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 281).

I thought
Gyves and the mill had tamed thee.
Milton, S. A., l. 1093.

Two stern-faced men set out from Lynn,
Through the cold and heavy mist;
And Eugene Aram walked between,
With *gyves* upon his wrist.
Hood, Dream of Eugene Aram.

=**Syn.** *Manacle*, *Fetter*, etc. See *shackle*, *n.*

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